This Factsheet summarizes traffic-related motor vehicle (MVT) trauma among adult occupants (18 years of age and older). Alcohol use is defined as being suspected or confirmed by the health care provider*. The Arizona State Trauma Registry received the presented data in the factsheet from designated trauma hospitals in 2011. This analysis likely underestimates the extent of alcohol use as data are derived from only trauma centers.

Graph 1 shows the rate of adult MVT trauma patients who were suspected or confirmed for alcohol use. The group with the highest percentage of alcohol use* is MVT-Other (33.6%), followed by MVT-Pedestrian (32.6%).

MVT-Other consists of injuries on all other vehicles that are not listed in the categories (e.g. ATV, off-road bikes).

MVT-Pedestrian is the result of a pedestrian being struck by a vehicle whose driver was under the influence of alcohol*.

Graph 2 shows the percentage of adult MVT trauma patients with alcohol use* by age group.

The Governor’s Office of Highway Safety – Teen & Young Adults Safety Program has several helpful resources on underage drinking.

GOHS is determined to provide the leadership and funding to help reduce the threat of DUI drivers on Arizona’s roadway. In 2011, there were 265 alcohol-related fatalities in Arizona (32.12% of all traffic fatalities). The Penalties for impaired driving in Arizona are severe and include: mandatory jail time, thousands of dollars in fines and court fees, driver license suspension, vehicle impoundment, and other costs. Check out AZ DUI Laws.
Graph 3 shows the percent rate of alcohol use* by ethnicity in MVT trauma. American Indian (AI) or Alaskan Native (AN) had the highest percentage of alcohol use (50.9%).

Graph 4 shows the alcohol use* reduces the utilization of protective devices in MVT trauma. Individuals who drink and drive are significantly less likely to wear seatbelts or motorcycle helmets.

Graph 5 shows the median hospital charges for adult MVT trauma patients using alcohol*. The data shows that the median hospital charges were 26.7% higher with alcohol use.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:**