2021 DUI Report

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Purpose of the DUI Report The 19th Annual DUI Report to the Utah Legislature was prepared in accordance with §41-6a-511 of the Utah Code. The

statute requires the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice to prepare an annual report of DUI related data from state courts, justice courts, and any measures for which data are available to evaluate.

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Profile of a Typical Utah DUI Offender in FY 2021

• Arrested for a *per se* violation (82%)

Driver had a .05 or greater blood/breath alcohol concentration, or was impaired by alcohol, drugs, or a combination of the two to the extent it was unsafe to operate a vehicle

- Arrested by a municipal law enforcement officer (57%)
- Male (74%)
- Age 24–36 (37%)
- Had a blood/breath alcohol concentration (BAC) between .11-.15 (29% of those tested with results reported)
- Arrested on the Wasatch Front (67%)
- First-time arrestee (70%)
- Convicted of DUI (79% in Justice Court; 81% in District Court)



Arrests by County and Region

	Non-Wasatch/Ru	Iral Other Wasatch Front	Salt Lake County			
DUI Arrests	33.1%	32.9%	33.9%			
Population	24.5%	39.3%	36.2%			

Note: "Other Wasatch Front" = Davis, Utah, and Weber counties; "Non-Wasatch/Rural" = all other counties outside the Wasatch Front.



First-Time vs. Repeat Offenders

1st Offense	2nd	3rd +
70.0%	19.4 %	10.6%



DUI-Related Arrests by BAC

Table A6. DUI-Related Arrests by Blood/Breath Alcohol Concentration (BAC) (Return to p.10)

DUI-Related Arrests	FY 2019		FY 2	2020	FY 2021		
by BAC	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
BAC Result Not Reported*	4,106	41.0% 2.0% 4.0% 6.6%	4,302 275 488 726	40.9% 2.6% 4.6% 6.9%	5,167 150 387 640	48.7%	
.0004	202					1.4% 3.6% 6.0%	
.0507	370						
.0810	661						
.1115	1,401	14.0%	1,386	13.2%	1,184	11.1%	
.1620	1,227	12.0%	1,173	11.1%	995	9.4%	
.2125	725	7.0%	591	5.6%	514	4.8%	
.2645	500	5.0%	397	3.8%	271	2.6%	
Refused BAC Test	803	8.0%	1,194	11.3%	1,311	12.3%	
TOTAL	9,995	100.0%	10,532	100.0%	10,619	100.0%	
Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Driver License Division *Arrestee may have submitted to a blood test, but the Driver License Division never received the results, or this was a DUI/drug- related arrest and there was no BAC.							



Crashes, Injuries, & Fatalities

Each year, the Department of Public Safety's Highway Safety Office tracks the number of crashes, injuries, and fatalities related to DUIs involving both alcohol and drugs

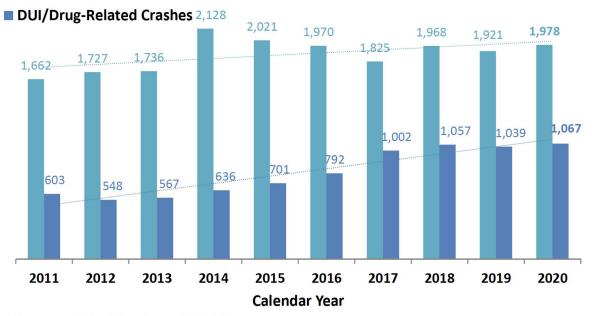


- The numbers of DUI/alcohol-related crashes, injuries, and fatalities all increased last year, particularly fatalities, after decreases in 2019.
 DUI/drug-related crashes and fatalities also
 - increased in 2020, particularly fatalities, after a significant decrease on all indicators in 2019.
 - The most common drug types found in drug-positive driver fatalities in CY 2020 were marijuana/THC; stimulants (e.g., methamphetamine); depressants (e.g., sedatives); and opioids (e.g., oxycodone).

Out of a total of 52.205 automobile crashes in 2020 (calendar year), a very small percentage were related to either alcohol (3.7%) or drug (2.0%) DUIs. Alcohol and drug-related crashes have increased slightly in 2020 even with total automobile crashes dropping to their lowest level since 2012. down 19% from 64.595 in 2019.

DUI-Related Crashes

DUI/Alcohol-Related Crashes



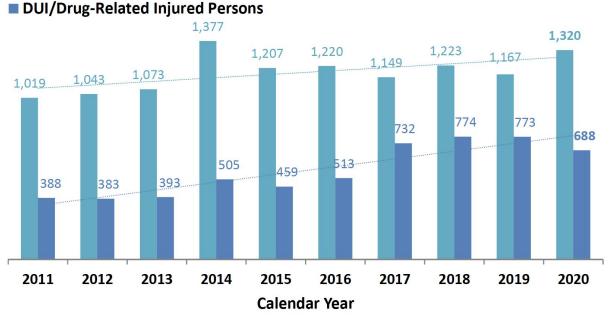
Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Highway Safety Office

Note: DUI/alcohol-related crashes include only those incidents that involved alcohol; DUI/drug-related crashes include only those incidents that involved drugs and no alcohol.



DUI/Alcohol-Related Injured Persons

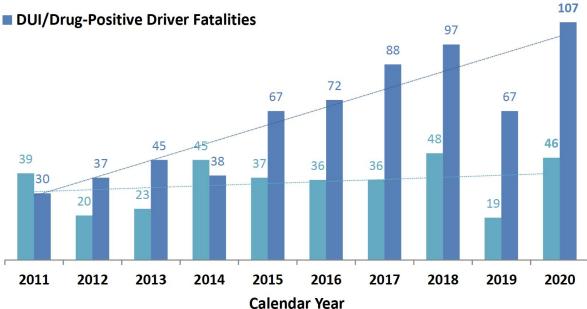
Injuries in both alcohol-related and drug-related crashes have grown over this period. There were 1,320 persons injured in alcohol-related crashes in 2020, up 13% from 2019 (and similar to the ten-year high in 2014).





DUI-Related Fatalities

DUI-related fatalities involving both alcohol and drugs were down considerably in 2019, but bounced back in 2020 to levels similar to 2018. The 67 alcohol-related fatalities in 2020 were more than double (+142%) the 19 fatalities in 2019.



DUI/Alcohol-Related Fatalities

Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Highway Safety Office

Note: DUI/alcohol-related fatalities include only those incidents where at least one of the drivers had a BAC of \geq .08 (\geq .05 starting January 1, 2019). DUI/drug-positive driver fatalities include only drivers who tested positive for drugs and had a BAC of \leq .08 (\leq .05 starting January 1, 2019). **Drug** 11 presence does not imply impairment.



Table A12. Drug-positive Driver Test Results in Fatal Crashes by Drug Type & Calendar Year

 (Return to p.20)

		Calendar Year 2011-20								
Drug Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Marijuana/THC	15	11	10	21	38	26	27	29	36	43
Stimulants	14	20	26	7	23	22	41	28	23	34
Depressants	7	9	12	6	20	33	22	27	37	16
Opioids/Narcotics	7	7	12	12	14	28	32	16	18	16
Dissociative Anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
Other Drug	2	4	23	7	17	9	2	1	2	44
Unknown Type	4	5	2	1	0	2	13	11	3	0

Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Highway Safety Office

*DUI/drug-related crashes include only those incidents that involved drugs and no alcohol.

**DUI/drug-related fatalities include only drivers who tested positive for drugs and had a BAC of < .08 (< .05 starting January 1, 2019).

Note: Drug presence does not necessarily imply impairment. For many drug types, drug presence can be detected long after any impairment that might affect driving has passed. Also, whereas the impairment effects for various concentration levels of alcohol is well understood, little evidence is available to link concentrations of other drug types to driver performance.



Court Activities

DUI-related offenses are classified as either misdemeanors or felonies, depending on the type of offense and whether it is a repeat offense.



Adjudications and Sanctions

Class B Misdemeanor

In general, first DUI offenses (within 10 years) are classified as Class B misdemeanors.

Class A Misdemeanor

A second DUI offense (within 10 years) without aggravating circumstances or a first or second DUI offense (within 10 years) is classified as a Class A misdemeanor if it involves bodily injury, a passenger who is under 16 years of age, a passenger under 18 years of age if the driver is 21 or older, or if the driver was driving in the wrong direction on a freeway or controlled-access highway.

3rd Degree Felony

A DUI offense is classified as a 3rd degree felony if it is a third or subsequent offense within 10 years, if it involves serious bodily injury, or if the person has any prior felony DUI conviction or automobile homicide conviction.

Courts: Orders for Assessment, Treatment, and Education

Justice Courts

Justice Court judges ordered offenders to undergo a substance use disorder screening and assessment in 4,434 cases (77% of guilty), treatment in 3,028 cases (52%), and an educational series in 2,940 cases (51%).

District Courts

District Court judges ordered offenders to undergo a substance use disorder screening and assessment in 1,358 cases (57% of guilty), ordered substance use disorder treatment in 1,486 (62%), and ordered an educational series in 519 (22%).



Thank You



You can find me at

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Special thanks to all the people who made and released these awesome resources for free:

- Presentation template by <u>SlidesCarnival</u>
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