



Impaired Driving Prevention Toolkit

Michigan Addendum

Michigan Addendum to All Rise Impaired Driving Prevention Tool-Kit

National Impaired Driving Stats

Every day, about 37 people in the United States die in drunk-driving crashes — that's one person every 39 minutes. In 2022, 13,524 people died in alcohol-impaired driving traffic deaths. [1]

About 32% of all traffic crash fatalities in the United States involve drunk drivers (with BACs of .08 g/dL or higher). [1]

1/3 of drivers arrested for impaired driving have a previous DWI arrest. [2]

Drugged Driving

In 56% of cases of serious injury or fatal crashes, drivers tested positive for at least one drug. [2]

Marijuana impairs motor skills, lane tracking and cognitive functioning. [3]

Michigan's Impaired Driving Stats

In 2023, nearly 41% of fatalities on Michigan's roadways involved alcohol and/or drugs. [4]

In Michigan during 2023, there were 8,817 alcohol-involved crashes (with 297 fatalities) and 2,250 drug-involved crashes (with 256 fatalities). [4]

Michigan's Sobriety and DWI/Drug Hybrid Courts

The primary goal of the Sobriety Courts, and DWI/Drug and Hybrid are to protect public safety, while addressing the root causes of impaired driving.

[1] National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Drunk Driving | Statistics and Resources, reviewed December 9, 2024

[2] All Rise, Impaired Driving Solutions - All Rise, reviewed December 9, 2024

[3] National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Drug-Impaired Driving | NHTSA, reviewed December 9, 2024

[4] Office of Highway Safety Planning, Impaired Driving, reviewed December 9, 2024



As of 2022, Michigan had more designated Sobriety Courts than any other state, 10 more than the next closest state, being Texas; and, 11.9% of DWI Courts nationwide (and 17% of the nation's DWI/Drug Hybrid courts). [5]

When identified by program type, Sobriety Courts had the highest percentage (81 %) of successful completions. [6]

Sobriety Courts accept only drunk/drugged driving offenders into their programs, addressing their substance use to reduce the threat of repeat impaired driving offenses that pose the greatest harm to safe drivers. [6]

Research

Sobriety Court program graduates had more than 5 times less recidivism than their matched non-Sobriety Court members. [6]

A Michigan study found that DWI court participants were 19 times less likely to be rearrested for DWI within 2 years than a comparison group of offenders who were in traditional probation. [7]

A study of 3 DWI courts in Georgia found that offenders who graduated from the court program had a 9% recidivism rate within the next 4 years, compared to a 24% recidivism rate for a comparison group of offenders processed in traditional courts. [8]

Studies have demonstrated significant cost savings, return on investments, decreases in crashes, and long-term reductions in recidivism. DWI courts produce average net cost savings of \$1,505 per participant and \$5,436 per graduate. [8]

Average consecutive sobriety days per participant in DWI court was 377 by the time of graduation. [9]

[5] Treatment Courts Across the United States (2022). National Treatment Court Resource Center. University of North Carolina Wilmington. https://ntcrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/2022_NTCRC_TreatmentCourt_Count_Table.pdf

[6] Problem-Solving Courts Annual Report, 2022, Michigan Supreme Court

[7] Carey, S., Fuller, B., Kissick, K., Michigan DUI Courts Outcome Evaluation, Final Report, NPC Research, 2008

[8] Harron, A, Kavanaugh, J. Research Update on DWI Courts, The Bottom Line, January 2025, National Center for DWI Courts, National Association of Drug Court Professionals (All Rise).

[9] https://www.courts.michigan.gov/496f2b/siteassets/reports/psc/msc_psc_fy_2023_proof5.pdf

