NHTSA Traffic Crash Statistics on Speeding and Drunk Driving

Federal crash data shows how many people die on American roads each year and which driver behaviors are involved. Every figure below comes from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), and each is labeled with its year. A car accident lawyer may cite figures like these for background, but statistics describe patterns across many crashes, not what happened in a single one.

Overall traffic fatalities

NHTSA reported that 39,254 people died in traffic crashes in 2024, for a rate of 1.19 per 100 million vehicle miles traveled. Its early estimate for 2025 was 36,640 deaths, a 6.7 percent decrease from 2024, and a rate of 1.10 per 100 million vehicle miles traveled. Early estimates change once each year's data is finalized, so the 2025 number may move.

Speeding and impaired driving

According to NHTSA, 11,288 people died in speeding-related crashes in 2024, and speeding was a contributing factor in 29 percent of all traffic fatalities that year. The same agency reports that 11,904 people car accident lawyer died in alcohol-impaired driving crashes in 2024, which the agency describes as one person every 44 minutes. Roughly 30 percent of all traffic fatalities involve drivers with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08 or higher. Even lower levels matter. In 2024, 2,028 people were killed in alcohol-related crashes in which a driver had a BAC of .01 to .07. Driving with a BAC of .08 or higher is illegal in every state except Utah, where the limit is .05.

Distracted and drowsy driving

NHTSA states that 3,208 people were killed in crashes involving distracted drivers in 2024. It notes that sending or reading a text takes a driver's eyes off the road for 5 seconds, about the length of a football field at 55 mph. Fatigue is harder to count. NHTSA estimates that in 2017, 91,000 police-reported crashes involved drowsy drivers, leading to about 50,000 injuries and nearly 800 deaths, and it says that figure is widely viewed as an underestimate.

Restraint use

NHTSA reports that 22,713 passenger vehicle occupants were killed in 2024, and nearly half of them, 48 percent, were unrestrained, based on known seat belt use. Seat belt use nationally stood at 91.3 percent in 2025. By NHTSA's estimate, seat belts saved 14,955 lives in 2017. In some states, not wearing a seat belt can be raised to reduce damages, while other states limit that defense. A car accident lawyer will know the rule where the crash happened.

Reading the numbers with care

These categories overlap. One crash can fall into the speeding and alcohol categories at once, so the totals cannot be added together. NHTSA's Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) is a census of fatal crashes, while the Crash Report Sampling System (CRSS) is a sample of police-reported crashes. NHTSA's National Center for Statistics and Analysis publishes FARS data and the annual Traffic Safety Facts reports, and many

states publish crash data of their own. These databases describe crashes but do not assign fault. A car accident attorney relies on each claim's own evidence, starting with the crash report and photos. This article is general information and not legal advice.