



POLICY
IMPACT

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National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Division of Unintentional Injury Prevention

ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVING



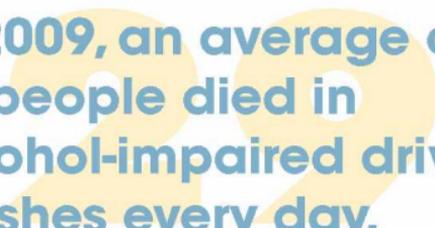


WHAT'S THE ISSUE?

Each year, millions of people choose to drive while under the influence of alcohol, sometimes with devastating results. In 2009, almost 11,000 people were killed in crashes involving impaired drivers—nearly one-third of all traffic deaths.¹

Alcohol-impaired driving crashes claim the lives of the most vulnerable: in a single year, these crashes killed more than 180 children younger than 14.² Half of the children killed in alcohol-impaired driving crashes were riding in the car with the impaired driver.²

These deaths are preventable. Research has identified proven policies that can keep alcohol-impaired drivers off the road and save thousands of lives each year.



**In 2009, an average of
29 people died in
alcohol-impaired driving
crashes every day.**



In 2009, nearly one-third of drivers age 21 to 34 in a fatal crash were legally impaired.

WHAT DO WE KNOW?

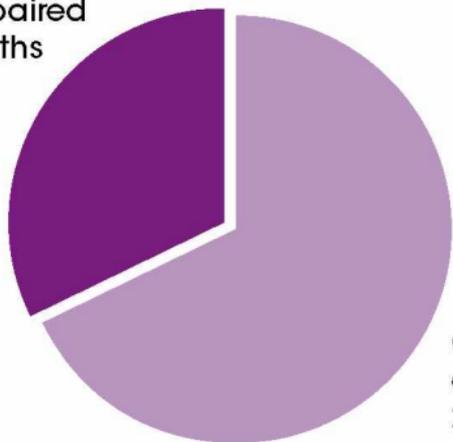
Drivers with previous driving while impaired (DWI) convictions pose a substantial risk of offending again. Data show that legally impaired drivers involved in fatal crashes were eight times more likely to have a prior DWI conviction than drivers who had not been drinking.²

Millions of adults drive while impaired, but only a fraction are arrested. In 2009, an estimated 1.4 million arrests were made for driving under the influence.³ This is less than one percent of the 147 million self-reported episodes of alcohol-impaired driving among U.S. adults each year.⁴

Young drivers who drink have the greatest risk of dying in an alcohol-impaired crash. At all levels of blood alcohol concentration (BAC), young drivers have a greater risk of dying in a crash than older drivers with the same BAC.⁵

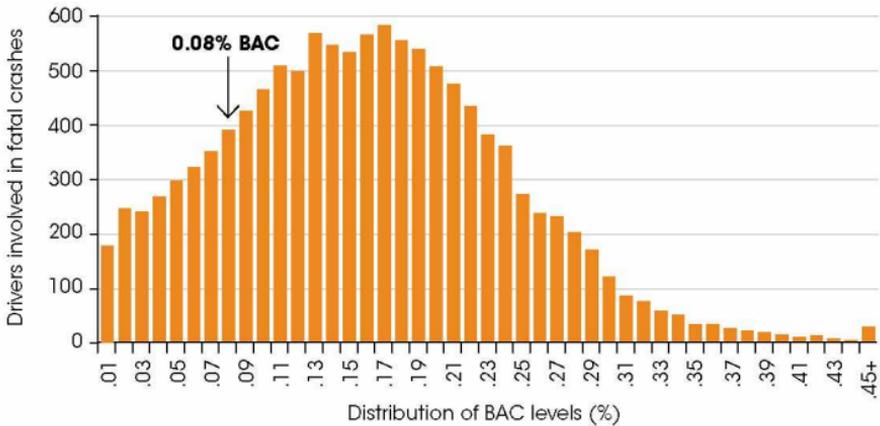
Nearly one-third of crash deaths involve an alcohol-impaired driver¹

Alcohol-impaired
driving deaths
10,839



Other driving
deaths
22,969

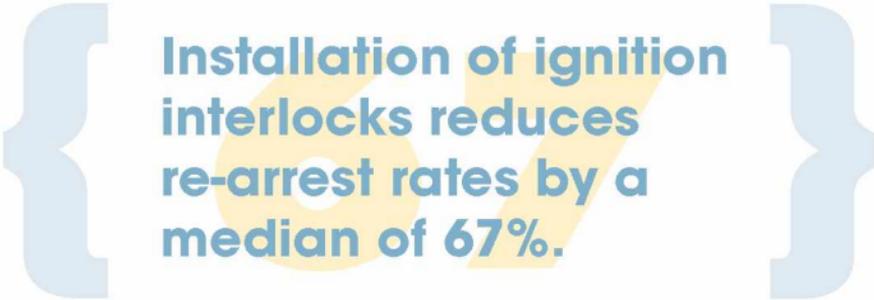
Impaired drivers involved in fatal crashes are often well over the illegal threshold of 0.08% BAC²



WHAT CAN WE DO?

While disturbing, the facts about alcohol-impaired driving also show the way forward. Policies must help keep drivers with a history of DWI from offending again, support high visibility enforcement of impaired driving laws, and better protect young drivers.

Alcohol-impaired driving is a serious, but preventable, problem. The following recommended policies are some of the proven-effective ways to prevent alcohol-impaired driving. They are key steps toward preventing the nearly 11,000 deaths caused by alcohol-impaired driving crashes every year.



Installation of ignition interlocks reduces re-arrest rates by a median of 67%.

CDC RECOMMENDATIONS

Ignition interlocks for all convicted DWI offenders

Ignition interlocks, or in-car breathalyzers, are devices that can be installed in vehicles to prevent persons who have consumed alcohol from driving. They are typically installed after a driver has been convicted of DWI.⁶

Research shows that ignition interlocks can reduce the rate of re-arrest among drivers convicted of DWI by a median of 67%,⁶ making them more effective than other prevention methods. Drivers with interlocks had fewer alcohol-impaired driving crashes than drivers who had their drivers' licenses suspended because of a DWI conviction.⁶

States that mandate ignition interlocks for everyone convicted of DWI can reduce alcohol-impaired driving crashes and save lives.

Expanded use of sobriety checkpoints

At sobriety checkpoints, law enforcement officers stop drivers to assess their level of alcohol impairment. Checkpoints do more than simply increase arrests; they deter impaired driving by increasing drivers' perceived risk of arrest if they choose to get behind the wheel after drinking.

Research has shown that checkpoints prevent impaired driving. A review of more than 20 studies shows that checkpoints resulted in a median 20% decrease in impaired driving crashes and deaths.⁷

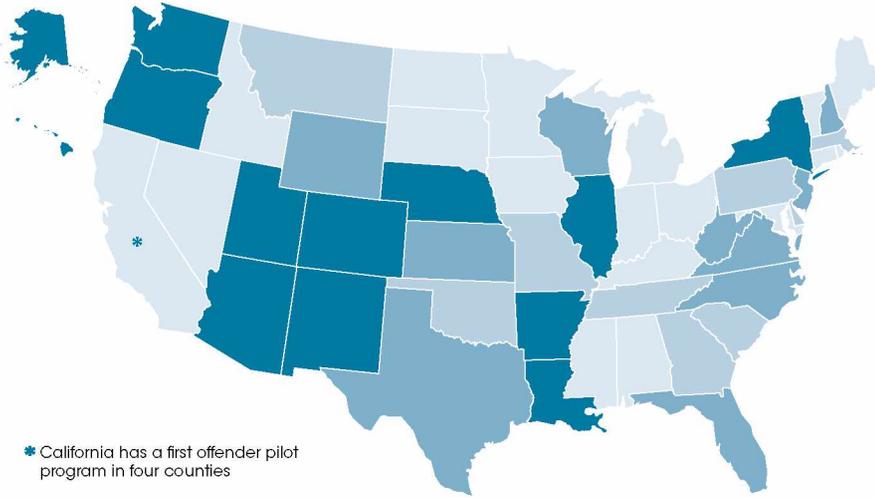
States that have sobriety checkpoints should consider expanding their use. States without checkpoints should consider trying to gain authority to conduct this life-saving law enforcement practice.

Maintain and enforce minimum legal drinking age and zero tolerance laws

in all 50 states, the minimum legal drinking age (MLDA) prohibits the sale of alcohol to people under age 21. Maintaining 21 as the MLDA will prevent impaired driving among our least experienced drivers. Research shows that lowering the MLDA can increase alcohol-impaired crashes involving young drivers by a median of 10%.⁸

Equally important are laws that crack down on drivers under age 21 who drive after consuming alcohol. All states have “zero-tolerance laws” that prohibit young people from driving with any detectable BAC. Such measures lower the fatal crash rate between 9% and 24%.⁹

States should maintain their MLDA at 21 and vigorously enforce MLDA and zero tolerance laws.



How state ignition interlock laws measure up¹⁰

As of February 2011, more than half of all states require some DWI offenders to install ignition interlocks, but only 13 states require interlocks for all convicted offenders, even on a first conviction.

- Ignition interlocks mandatory for all offenders
- Ignition interlocks mandatory for repeat offenders AND high BAC offenders
- Ignition interlocks mandatory for repeat offenders OR high BAC offenders
- No mandatory ignition interlock laws

POLICY IMPACT

Policy Impact is a series of issue briefs from CDC's Injury Center highlighting key public health issues and important, science-based policy actions that can be taken to address them.

For more information on Alcohol-Impaired Driving, contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:
www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety • cdcinfo@cdc.gov • 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4643) | TTY 1-888-232-6348

For references, visit: www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/alcoholbrief

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