Table 1. Studies evaluating the effectiveness of publicized sobriety checkpoint programs

Author and year (*n* studies in paper); Time period of intervention	Study design	Location	Follow-up period	Intervention	Comparison group	Effect measures reported
Clapp 2005[20] (1); Spring 2002–Spring 2003	Controlled before and after	California, U.S.	1 year	Checkpoints, media coverage, student-designed social marketing campaign	Comparison to college in same area of state without sobriety checkpoints	**Self-reported driving under the influence decreased 28%** OR for driving under the influence when controlling for demographic/drinking characteristics=0.55 ($p<0.01$)
Fell 2005[21] (1); 07/2000–09/2001	Interrupted time series with comparison group	Georgia, U.S.	14 months	Conducted 2,837 checkpoints, and included earned and paid media	Comparison to neighboring states: Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and South Carolina	**Ratio of alcohol-involved drivers in fatal crashes to non-alcohol-involved drivers in fatal crashes decreased 14% (p=0.05)** Alcohol-involved fatalities per vehicle mile traveled decreased 4.6% (p=0.177)
Lacey 2000[23] (1); 12/1993–12/1995	Interrupted time series with comparison group	New Mexico, U.S.	2 years	Periodic (bimonthly) statewide checkpoint blitzes accompanied by extensive public information and education	Comparison to Arizona, Nevada, Texas, Colorado, and Oklahoma	**Alcohol-impaired fatal motor vehicle crashes (BAC $\geq$0.10%) decreased 15.7% (near significance)**
Lacey 2008[24] (6); 06/27/2002–2004; Last 6 months of each year (July–December)	Interrupted time series with comparison group	Mid-Atlantic U.S. (District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia)	2.5 years	Checkpoint Strikeforce: highly focused, border–to-border multistate sobriety checkpoint campaign, where each state agreed to conduct at least one checkpoint per week; aggressive paid and earned media included	Comparison to the rest of the U.S., excluding six states being evaluated	**Alcohol-involved fatal motor vehicle crashes:** **District of Columbia increased 1.8% (p=0.44);** **Delaware decreased 9.6% (p=0.18);** **Maryland increased 10.7% (p=0.13);** **Pennsylvania decreased 5.2% (p=0.23);** **Virginia decreased 6.1% (p=0.21);** **West Virginia decreased 16.7% (p=0.02)**

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Author and year (*n* studies in paper); Time period of intervention	Study design	Location	Follow-up period	Intervention	Comparison group	Effect measures reported
Lacey 2006[22] (1); 8/2003–8/2004	Interrupted time series with comparison group	Two counties in West Virginia, U.S. (Raleigh, Greenbriar)	8–10 months	Weekly low-staffed checkpoints, staffed with three to five officers, conducted in two counties over 1 year (Friday and Saturday nights between 10:00PM and 3:00AM); earned media included	Comparison to two other counties in West Virginia	**Proportion of nighttime driver BACs ≥0.08 g/dL decreased by 64% (*p*=0.18)**
Miller 2004[25] (1); 1993–1995	Interrupted time series	New Zealand	32 months	Random breath testing with target of 1.5 million tests annually; media campaign mentioned but not described	No comparison group	**Fatal and serious nighttime crashes decreased 22.1% (*p*<0.10)**
Nunn 2011[26] (1); 10/2008–09/2009	Interrupted time series with comparison group	Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.	1 year	Checkpoints conducted in nine areas within the city with historically high density of alcohol-related collisions; public awareness mentioned but no description of media	Comparison to two locations within the city without checkpoints	**Alcohol-impaired collisions decreased 18.8% (*p*<0.001)**
Stuster 2006[27] (1); June 2003–June 2004	Before and after	Jefferson County, Colorado, U.S.	18 months	Highly mobile, low-staffed checkpoints. Paid and earned media used	No comparison group	**Alcohol-involved fatal motor vehicle crashes decreased 18% (significance not reported)**
Syner 2006[28] (1); 2003–2005	Before and after	Georgia, U.S.	3 years	Strategic Evaluation States Initiative: Georgia conducted at least monthly checkpoints that covered 65% of the state; paid and earned media used	Non-alcohol-involved crash fatalities in the state	**Alcohol-involved motor vehicle crash fatalities decreased 8.3% (significance not reported)** Alcohol-involved crash fatalities compared to non-alcohol-involved crash fatalities decreased 20%
Zwicker 2007[29] (1); 2003–2004	Interrupted time series with comparison group	Connecticut, U.S.	18 months	Checkpoints conducted during enhanced periods of enforcement over holidays (Independence Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas); paid and earned media used	Comparison to contiguous counties in New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts	**Alcohol-involved motor vehicle crash fatalities decreased 16.4% (*p*=0.04)** 2.6 lives saved per month for all age groups; 1.6 lives saved per month for men aged 21–34 years

Note: Boldface indicates the measure used for summary.
BAC, blood alcohol concentration

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