

2.3 Million Attempts

To Drive Drunk

Stopped

By Ignition Interlocks

State-by-State Counts
For 12 months & 10 Years

March 14, 2017

Ignition interlocks stopped 350,000 drunk driving attempts from December 2015 to December 2016. Since 2006, ignition interlocks have prevented 2.3 million attempts to drive by someone with a .08 blood alcohol concentration.

Ignition Interlocks, One Year Later

In 2016, Mothers Against Drunk Driving® (MADD) wanted to quantify the effectiveness of ignition interlocks. MADD had been advocating for ignition interlocks for all drunk drivers, starting with the first offense, for the past 10 years, with the firm belief that technology is the best defense available to combat the tragedies caused by drunk driving.

The findings were both astounding and alarming. MADD collected data from 11 ignition interlock manufacturers and found that ignition interlocks had stopped 1.77 million attempts to drive drunk.

One year later, ignition interlocks have stopped another 350,000 drunk driving attempts and 2.3 million since 2006, when MADD first launched the Campaign to Eliminate Drunk Driving.

As part of the Campaign, MADD's top legislative priority in every state has been to pass ignition interlock laws for all drunk driving offenders.

These small devices, installed in the vehicle of a drunk driving offender, prevent the vehicle from starting if the driver's blood alcohol concentration is above a pre-set limit.

Every state in the nation has an ignition interlock law of some kind. MADD's goal is to for every state to have the most effective ignition interlock law, which is one that applies to every drunk driver after the first offense. When MADD's Campaign started, only New Mexico had an all-offender ignition interlock law. Today, 28 states and the District of Columbia require ignition interlocks for offenders with a .08 blood alcohol concentration (BAC) and above after the first offense.

MADD is committed to working with the other 22 states to pass similar laws, and to help every state optimize its laws and expand the use of technology to stop the tragedies caused by drunk driving.

By combining existing technology with high-visibility law enforcement and development of an advanced technology to passively detect alcohol on a driver's breath, MADD's Campaign to Eliminate Drunk Driving will create a nation of No More Victims.



MADD released its first-ever Ignition Interlock report in February 2016 with plans to update these number annually.

Starts prevented with an interlock with driver $\geq .08$ BAC December 1, 2006 to December 1, 2016

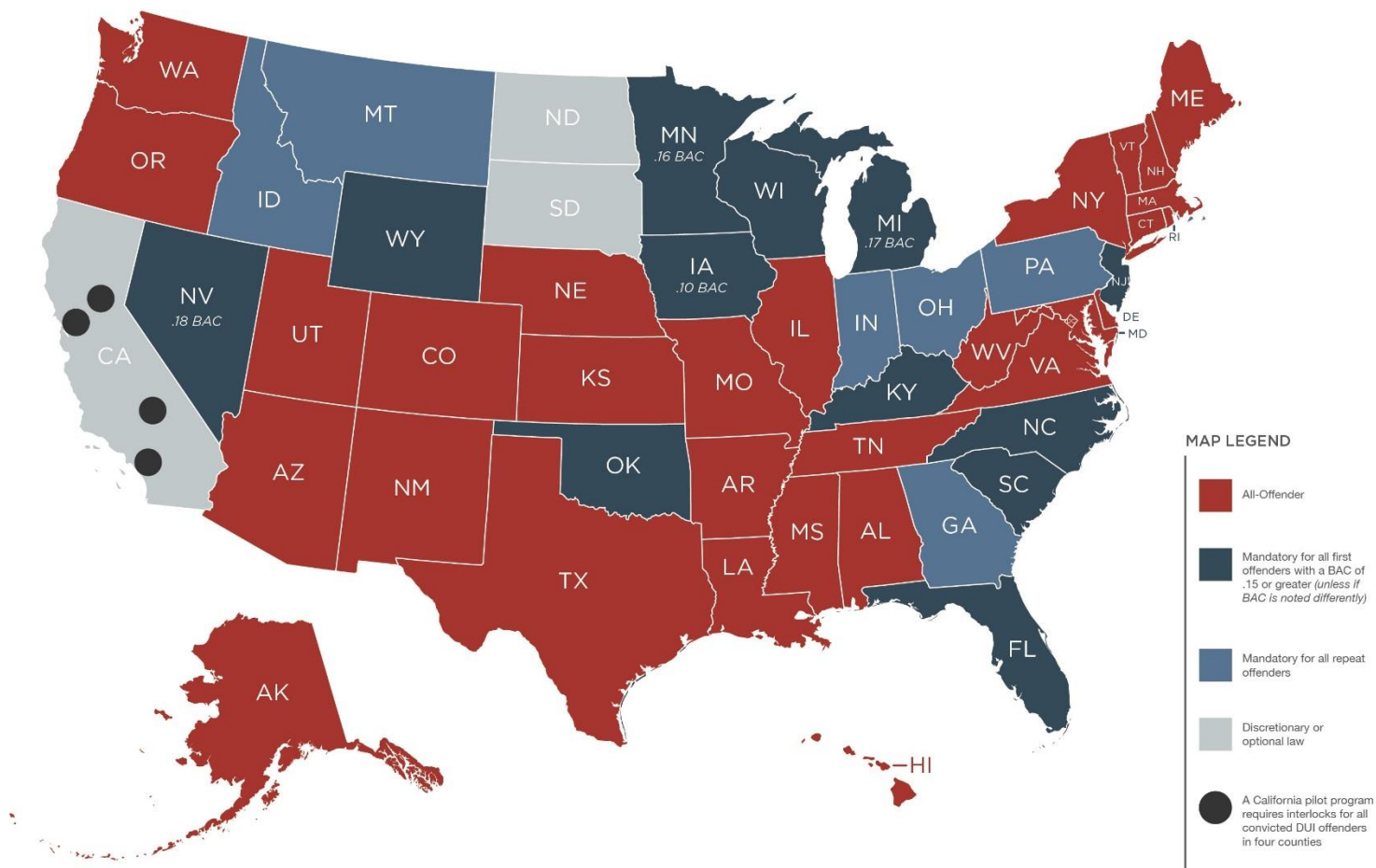
State	Effective date of current law	Type of Law	10 years 2006-16	Past year 2015-16*
Alabama	7/1/2014	All	1,943	765
Alaska	1/1/2009	All	11,137	1,648
Arizona	9/1/2007	All	78,849	10,245
Arkansas	4/1/2009	All	50,969	11,651
California	7/1/2010	Pilot	195,687	35,756
Colorado	1/1/2009	All	87,058	11,010
Connecticut	1/1/2012	All	43,790	14,282
Delaware	1/1/2015	All	3,861	833
District of Columbia	10/8/2016	All	60	30
Florida	10/1/2008	.15 BAC	68,236	8,925
Georgia	5/1/1999	Optional	26,074	4,638
Hawaii	1/1/2011	All	7,358	1,382
Idaho	10/1/2000	Repeat	5,607	607
Illinois	1/1/2009	All	101,255	6,156
Indiana	1/1/2015	Optional	7,096	1,780
Iowa	7/1/1995	.10 BAC	104,243	15,017
Kansas	7/1/2011	All	81,126	11,928
Kentucky	6/25/2015	.15 BAC	2,289	869
Louisiana	7/1/2007	All	74,398	15,870
Maine	12/1/2013	All	11,670	1,581
Maryland	10/1/2016	All	42,163	5,635
Massachusetts	1/1/2006	Repeat	31,845	3,577
Michigan	10/1/2010	.17 BAC	24,193	2,182
Minnesota	7/1/2011	.16 BAC	58,216	6,290
Mississippi	10/1/2014	All	3,862	1,647
Missouri	3/1/2014	All	83,097	11,387
Montana	5/1/2009	Repeat	5,230	319
Nebraska	1/1/2009	All	26,210	3,647
Nevada	7/1/2005	.18 BAC	6,222	855
New Hampshire	1/1/2016	All	9,419	1,412
New Jersey	1/1/2010	.15 BAC	56,143	15,002
New Mexico	6/1/2005	All	63,911	8,592
New York	8/1/2010	All	85,523	7,162
North Carolina	12/1/2007	.15 BAC	16,701	2,183
North Dakota		Optional	314	28
Ohio	9/1/2008	Repeat	20,535	2,883
Oklahoma	11/1/2011	.15 BAC	51,719	12,474
Oregon	1/1/2008	All	41,100	4,045
Pennsylvania	10/1/2003	Repeat	65,575	5,370
Rhode Island	7/1/2016	All	2,565	1,104
South Carolina	10/1/2014	.15 BAC	4,987	1,648

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State	Effective date of current law	Type of Law	10 years 2006-16	Past year 2015-16*
South Dakota	7/1/2011	Optional	1,542	54
Tennessee	7/1/2013	All	44,966	7,489
Texas	9/1/2015	All	244,991	27,694
Utah	7/1/2009	All	13,683	2,573
Vermont	7/1/2016	All	6,083	817
Virginia	7/1/2012	All	17,044	2,552
Washington	1/1/2009	All	90,425	14,133
West Virginia	6/1/2008	All	24,331	2,730
Wisconsin	7/1/2010	.15 BAC	211,972	37,299
Wyoming	7/1/2009	.15 BAC	15,028	971
Total			2,332,323	348,727

***Past-year data: Dec. 1, 2015-Dec. 1, 2016**

Source: Data collected from the following ignition interlock manufacturers: ADS; Blow and Drive; Intoxalock; LMG; Smart Start; Sensolock; ACS; Draeger; Budget IID; Simple IID (Smart Start data is from 2010-2016).



Revised March, 2017

New State Interlock Laws Enacted in 2016

Over the past year, three states and the Washington, D.C., passed all-offender ignition interlock laws. Other states added incentives or requirements that will lead to increased use of ignition interlocks. Currently, 28 states and Washington, D.C., have all-offender ignition interlock laws.

The significant changes to state laws in 2016:

- **Maryland, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington, D.C.** enacted all-offender interlock laws, bringing the total to 28 states and the District of Columbia.
- **Pennsylvania** enacted a law requiring devices for refusals and first-time offenders with a BAC of .10 or greater. This law goes into effect in August 2017.
- **California, Georgia and Ohio** enacted laws incentivizing the use of interlocks:
 - **California:** Effective January 2019, interlocks will be mandatory for repeat offenders and first-time offenders in injury crashes. Other first-time offenders may choose between: 1) interlock use for six months available upon arrest with no route/time restrictions; 2) one-year license suspension upon conviction; 3) 30-day license suspension followed by 330 days on a time/route-restricted license.
 - **Georgia:** Effective July 2017, first-time offenders will have a choice upon arrest: 1) license suspension or route/time-restricted license for at least four months and DUI school; or 2) interlock for at least four months with no route/time restrictions.
 - **Ohio:** Annie's Law, effective April 2017, will allow a first-time offender to use an interlock with unlimited driving privileges during a license suspension period. Offenders who use an interlock will have their license suspension period reduced by half, and they will have no route/time restrictions. A route/time-restricted license is still an option during their license suspension.
- **West Virginia** lawmakers defeated a measure eliminating Administrative License Revocation (ALR). West Virginia is one of 41 states and the District of Columbia with an ALR law. The use of interlocks is tied to the ALR law and available as an option post-arrest. Interlocks during ALR has contributed to the state's 50 percent decline in drunk driving deaths. Repealing the law would have been devastating. West Virginia's ALR law is one other states should replicate.
- **Mississippi and Tennessee** enacted laws requiring interlock users to prove compliance while on the device before having it removed and being relicensed.

For more resources on interlocks, please visit madd.org/interlock. MADD has an action plan in place on how each state can take legislative and non-legislative steps to improve their law at <http://www.madd.org/laws/law-overview/Overview-of-first-offender-interlock-laws.pdf>.

Studies on the Effectiveness of Ignition Interlocks

McGinty, Emma E. *American Journal of Preventative Medicine*, "Ignition Interlock Laws: Effects on Fatal Motor Vehicle Crashes, 1982–2013," January, 2017

- Ignition interlock laws reduce alcohol-involved fatal crashes. Increasing the spread of interlock laws that are mandatory for all offenders would have significant public health benefit.
- Laws requiring interlocks for all drunk driving offenders with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08 or greater were associated with a **7 percent decrease in the rate of drunk driving fatal crashes**.
- Laws requiring interlocks for first-time offenders with a BAC of .15 or greater were associated with an **8 percent decrease** in the rate of drunk driving fatal crashes.
- Laws requiring interlocks for segments of high-risk drunk driving offenders, such as repeat offenders, may reduce alcohol-involved fatal crashes after 2 years of implementation.

California DMV, "Specific Deterrent Evaluation of the Ignition Interlock Pilot Program in California," June 2016

- Ignition interlocks are **74% more effective in reducing DUI recidivism** than license suspension alone for first offenders during first 182 days after conviction.
- **Interlocks are 45% more effective** in preventing a repeat DUI incidence when compared to license suspension alone during days 183 to 365 after conviction. (Many first-time offenders have the device removed after 182 days of use.)
- Ignition interlocks are **70% more effective than license suspension** alone in preventing repeat offenses for second-time offenders, compared to license suspension alone, for the first 364 days of use.
- Interlocks are **58% more effective in preventing a repeat DUI incidence during days 365 to 730** days of use for second-time offenders.
- **Third-time offenders who only had a suspended license were 3.4 times more likely to have a fourth DUI** conviction or incidence compared to the interlocked offender group.
- Because interlocked offenders are able to be part of society and provide for their family by driving to work, grocery stores, restaurants and anywhere else, their crash risk is most likely similar to the general driving population in California, but higher than offenders whose licenses were suspended or revoked and not permitted to drive.

Kaufmann, University of Pennsylvania, "Impact of State Ignition Interlock Laws on Alcohol-Involved Crash Deaths in the United States," March 2016

- **DUI deaths decreased by 15%** in states that enacted all-offender interlock laws.
- States with mandatory interlock laws saw a decrease in deaths of **0.8 per 100,000 people** each year — which is comparable to lives shown to have been saved from mandatory airbag laws (0.9 lives saved per 100,000 people).

Mothers Against Drunk Driving, "How Technology Stopped 1.77 million Drunk Drivers," February 10, 2016

- Ignition interlocks have **prevented more than 1.77 million would-be drunk drivers** with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or greater in the U.S.
<http://www.talklikemadd.org/books/IgnitionInterlockReport2016/>

Ullman, Darin F. International Review of Law and Economics 45, "Locked and not loaded: First time offenders and state ignition interlock programs," 2016, 1–13

- The interlock program **should be applied to first time offenders** who are not just high-BAC offenders.
- Additionally, the interlock program provides a low cost solution, paid for by offenders, to a dangerous and often fatal activity that imposes large social and economic costs on society.
- To maximize public health, states with weak interlock laws or states that currently have no interlock program that require mandatory participation for first time off-enders, **should adopt strong ignition interlock programs** to prevent future costly alcohol-related fatal crashes.
- Results indicate that the potential for interlock programs to prevent alcohol involved driving and alcohol-related crashes is **most significant when the program is applied to a broader cross-section of offenders** and a higher proportion of offenders have the interlock device installed.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Mayer, "Ignition Interlocks – What You Need to Know: A Toolkit for Policymakers, Highway Safety Professionals, and Advocates (2nd Edition)," 2014. DOT HS 811 883

- The record of breath tests logged into an ignition interlock has been effective in predicting the future drunk driving recidivism risk.
- Offenders with higher rates of failed BAC tests have higher rates of post-ignition interlock recidivism.

National Transportation Safety Board, "Safety Report Reaching Zero: Actions to Eliminate Alcohol-Impaired Driving," 2013

- Administrative license suspension or revocation laws are an effective means of reducing alcohol-impaired traffic fatalities, and such **laws could be strengthened by requiring that individuals arrested for drunk driving install an alcohol ignition interlock** as a condition of license reinstatement.

McCartt, Leaf, Farmer, and Eichelberger, Traffic Injury Prevention, "Washington State's Alcohol Ignition Interlock Law: Effects on Recidivism Among First-Time DUI Offenders," 2013.

- Mandating interlock orders for all first drunk driving convictions was associated with reductions in recidivism, even with low interlock use rates, and reductions in crashes.
- Additional gains are likely achievable with higher rates.
- Jurisdictions should seek to increase use rates and reconsider permitting reductions in drunk driving charges to other traffic offenses without interlock order requirements.

Voas, Tippetts, and Grosz, Alcoholism Clinical Experimental Research, "Administrative Reinstatement Interlock Programs: Florida, A 10-Year Study."

- It is not surprising that the recidivism rate rose with the number of years of revocation.
- In keeping with past research, the recidivism rate while on the interlock was approximately two-thirds lower than after the units were removed.

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