



High Visibility Enforcement Programs

Law enforcement agencies routinely utilize general deterrence strategies. These strategies are effective because they raise the perceived risk of arrest for DUI. Research shows that in order to be effective, enforcement activities must be well planned, properly executed, visible, and sustained for substantial periods of time. These DUI enforcement strategies must be complemented by aggressive, timely, and complementary public information campaigns.

High Visibility Enforcement (HVE) campaigns typically utilize stepped up enforcement efforts that may include saturation patrols, No Refusal programs, and/or sobriety checkpoints combined with accompanying public information campaigns. Electronic message boards, road signs, command posts, scene lighting, and Breath Alcohol Testing (BAT) vehicles enhance the highly visible law enforcement presence. Annual impaired driving, speeding, and seatbelt enforcement campaigns utilize the HVE model.

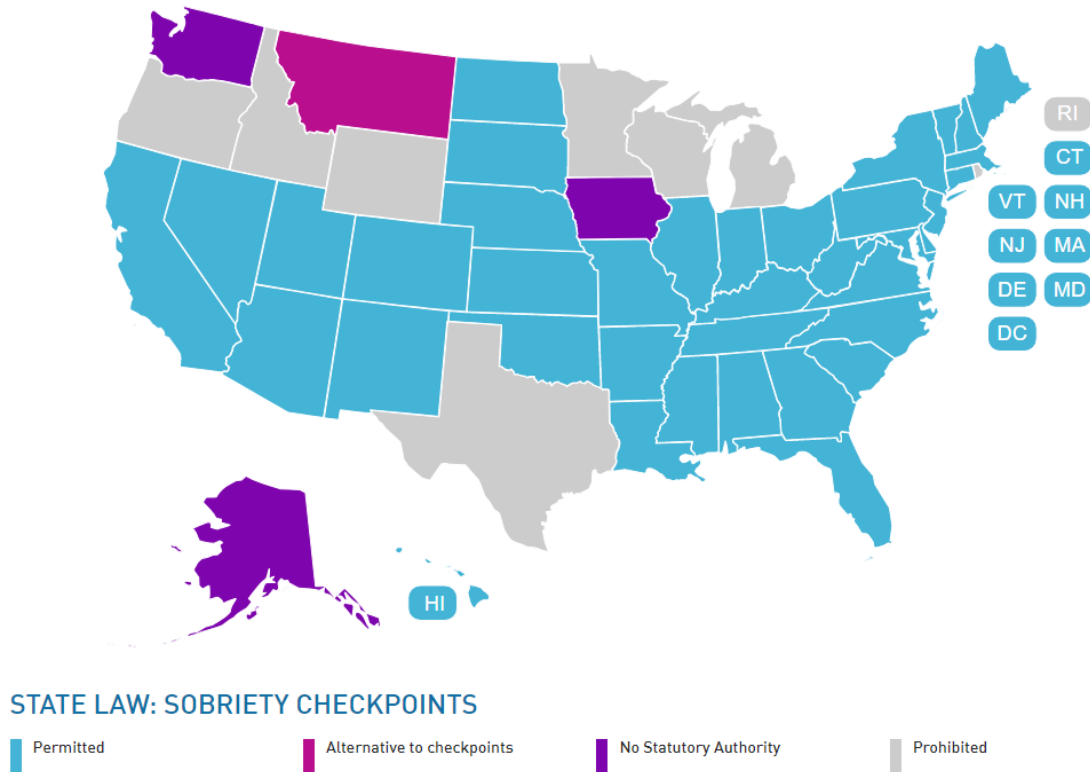


Research Highlights:

- States with highly visible, highly publicized impaired driving enforcement programs tend to have lower impaired driving rates in fatal crashes (Fell et al., 2013).
- Among repeat offenders, when police presence was certain, there was a decrease in DUI behavior (Wiliszowski et al., 1996).
- After a sustained year-long HVE program in Tennessee (*Checkpoint Tennessee*), there was a 20.4% reduction in alcohol-related crashes (Lacey et al., 1999).
- Checkpoints can also be effective in detecting offenders who continue to drive with a suspended or revoked license (Ross and Gonzales, 1988).
- An intensive checkpoint program can be expected to reduce alcohol-attributable crashes by about 15% (Miller et al., 1998).
- A systematic review found that the median decrease in the number of alcohol-related fatalities in jurisdictions that utilized publicized sobriety checkpoints was 8.9% (Bergen et al., 2014). The review also emphasized the importance of including media campaigns and conducting multiple checkpoints over a lengthy time period (i.e., 1-3 years).
- In states where conducting checkpoints is legal, 58-72% of law enforcement agencies conduct sobriety checkpoints (Eichelberger and McCartt, 2016).
- In a study by Lenk et al. (2016), states that permitted checkpoints had an 18.2% lower rate of alcohol-impaired driving; states that conducted checkpoints at least on a monthly basis had a 40.6% lower rate.
- Saturation patrols are more commonly utilized than checkpoints. A study by Erickson et al. (2015) found that 95.8% of state patrol agencies and 62.7% of local law enforcement agencies used saturation patrols as a means to identify impaired drivers.

States Utilizing High Visibility Enforcement:

Every state operates some form of HVE and states receive millions of Federal dollars for these campaigns. Sobriety checkpoints are permitted in 37 states and DC.¹



Responsibility.org Position:

The Foundation for Advancing Alcohol Responsibility supports high visibility enforcement efforts (HVE) to reduce impaired driving. These comprehensive enforcement efforts should be utilized in areas with a high occurrence of impaired driving crashes or fatalities and need to be coupled with media campaigns to create general deterrence.

¹ There are several reasons why states do not permit sobriety checkpoints – there may be no statutory authority or the checkpoints may be deemed to violate a state’s constitution. The states that do not permit checkpoints include Alaska, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana (although they permit safety “spot-checks”), Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Missouri technically permits sobriety checkpoints but no funding is given for their administration.

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