

ROADSIDE SAFETY CHECKS ARE KEY TO REDUCING IMPAIRED DRIVING

13,524

people killed in alcohol-impaired driving crashes during 2022. 37 every day. In Illinois, 37% of total driving fatalities were impaired with a BAC greater than .08. However, 26% of Illinois driving fatalities had a BAC greater than .15.

NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts 2022 Alcohol
<https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/813578>

Types of Checks

- Large Scale - staffed by 10 or more
- Small Scale - staffed by 3-5
- Roving - multiple locations in one evening
- Flexible - staging but not fully staffing nor stopping vehicles

Timing of Checks

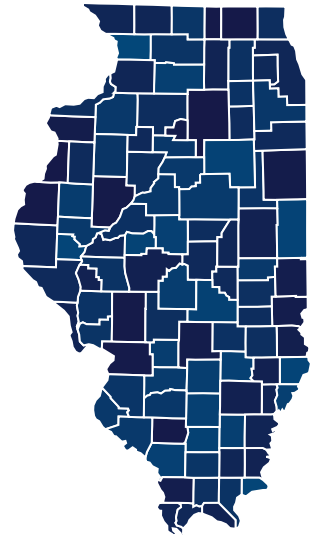
- Nighttime - between 9:00 pm & 2:00 am
- Early evening - between 4:00 pm & 7:00 pm
- Holiday or Special Occasion

Coalition strategies to prevent underage drinking require key stakeholder commitment. Roadside Safety Checks should involve sectors representing law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, media, and youth.

Roadside Safety checks work when paired with a strong awareness campaign. This campaign can be conducted by law enforcement or in conjunction with a prevention coalition. Be sure to include why people going through the checkpoint are being stopped (data) in a flyer, brochure or card handed out at the stop. Press releases should go out before and after each check.

A Roadside Safety Check, also known as a Roadside Sobriety Checkpoint, is a law enforcement tool utilized to detect & deter impaired driving.

Checks should be highly visible and widely publicized. Public & officer safety are paramount.



States with a sobriety checkpoint law had 18.2% lower drinking-driving compared with states without a law. States that conducted sobriety checks at least monthly (vs. no checks) had 40.6% lower drinking-driving.

Traffic Injury Prevention
(2016),
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15389588.2016.1161759>