

IMPAIRED DRIVING **EPIDEMIC**

There is a disturbing upward trend in the number of annual impaired-driving-related fatalities due to repeat driving while intoxicated (DWI) offenders and drivers with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .15 or higher. However, the criminal justice system's traditional response of incarceration and other punishment does not deter these offenders because it does not address the root cause of the problem: *addiction*.

DWI court participants are 19 times less likely to reoffend. DWI courts are changing the criminal justice system's approach to impaired driving:

- ✓ Provide intense supervision
- ✓ Provide individualized, long-term treatment ✓ Save taxpayers' money
- ✓ Change participants' thinking and behavior
- ✓ Demand accountability
- ✓ Improve public safety

¹ National Center for Statistics and Analysis (2015). Alcohol-impaired driving: 2014 data (Traffic Safety Facts. DOT HS 812 231). Washington, D.C.: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

² National Center for Statistics and Analysis (2018). State alcohol-impaired-driving estimates: 2016 data (Traffic Safety Facts. DOT HS 812 483). Washington, D.C.: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) (2009). New Data Shows Disturbing Number of Repeat Drunk Drivers on America's Roadways.

⁴ Mitchell, O., Wilson, D.B., Eggers, A. & MacKenzie, D.L. (2012). Assessing the effectiveness of drug courts on recidivism: A meta-analysis review of traditional and nontraditional drug courts. Journal of Criminal Justice, 40(1). National Association of Drug Court Professionals (2015).

⁶ Carey, S., Harrison, P., Johnson, A. & Zil, C. (2014). Minnesota DWI Courts: A summary of evaluation findings in nine drug court programs. Portland: NPC Research.

⁷ Carey, S., Fuller, B. & Kissick, K. (2008). Michigan DUI Courts Outcome Evaluation: Final Report. Portland: NPC Research