



Impaired Driving

- Fact Sheet
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- Possible Safety Strategy



Impaired Driving Fact Sheet

How Significant is the Issue?

On Iowa roadways, there were 1,886 severe injuries between 2007 and 2011 in which the crash involved an impaired driver. This is an average of 378 severe injuries per year and involved nearly 18% of all severe injuries during the five year period.

What are the Contributing Factors?

The Driver

75% of severe injuries occurred when the impaired driver involved was identified as male.

23% of severe injuries occurred when the impaired driver was between the ages of 25 and 34.

Age Group	Percent	Age Group	Percent	Age Group	Percent
14 - 20	15%	35 - 44	16%	≥65	3%
21 - 24	16%	45 - 54	16%	Other	3%
25 - 34	23%	55 - 64	8%	-	-

Time

Most impaired driving severe injuries occurred between 8 PM and 3:59 AM (62%).

Most impaired driving severe injuries occur Fri-Sun (63%).

Time of Day	Percent							Total
	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	
Midnight to 3:59 AM	3%	2%	2%	3%	4%	10%	11%	35%
4:00 AM to 7:59 AM	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	2%	9%
8:00 AM to 11:59 AM	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%
Noon to 3:59 PM	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	8%
4:00 PM to 7:59 PM	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	5%	3%	19%
8:00 PM to Midnight	2%	3%	3%	4%	6%	6%	3%	27%
Total	9%	9%	8%	11%	15%	27%	21%	100%

Restraint

51% of impaired driving severe injuries involved unprotected persons.

Restrained	Percent
Unprotected	51%
Belted/Restrained	27%
Helmeted	2%
Other/Unknown	20%

County

The top counties represent 29% of impaired driving severe injuries in Iowa.

Top Counties	Percent
Polk	11%
Linn	5%
Scott	5%
Pottawattamie	4%
Black Hawk	4%

Road and Area Type

Impaired driving severe injuries were primarily in rural areas (65%).

Combining rural and urban roadways, impaired driving serious injuries are mostly on local roads (63%).

Jurisdiction	Rural	Urban	Total
State	24%	13%	37%
County	41%	1%	42%
City	-	21%	21%
Total	65%	35%	100%

The most common facility type for severe injuries include two-lane roadways (state & city) and paved county roads

Jurisdiction	Facility Type	Rural	Urban	Total
State	Freeway	10%	13%	23%
	Expressway	13%	4%	17%
	Multi-Lane	<1%	14%	14%
	Two-Lane	41%	5%	46%
County	Paved	51%	3%	54%
	Unpaved	35%	<1%	35%
	Other	10%	<1%	11%
City	Multi-Lane Undivided	-	12%	12%
	Two-Lane	-	75%	75%
	Other	-	13%	13%

Iowa's Strategic Highway Safety Plan

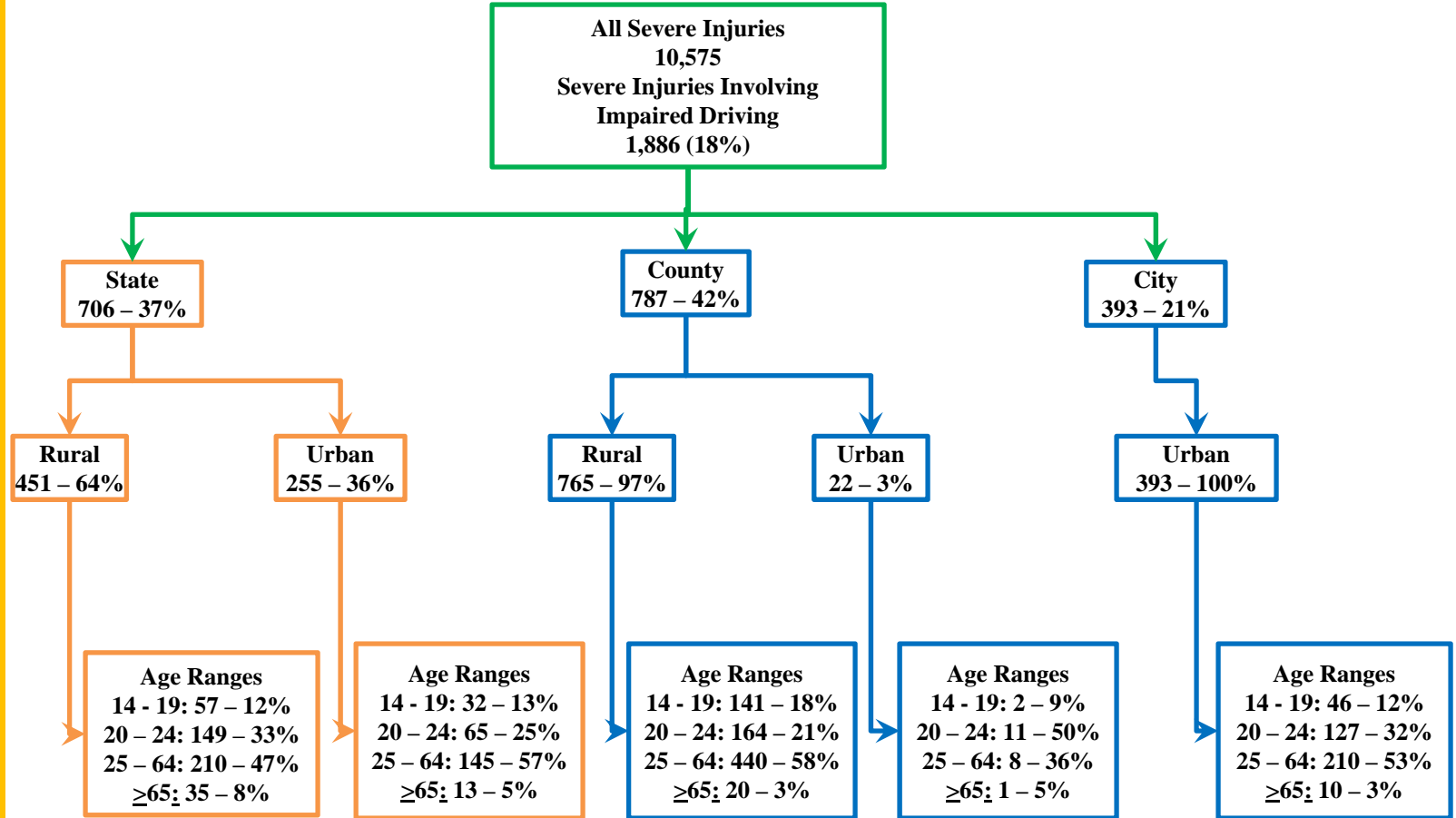
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Impaired Driving Crash Tree – By System

Source: Iowa Crash Records System, 2007-2011
 -- Severe injuries include fatalities and major injuries

What the Crash Data Tells Us:

- Nearly 80% of severe injuries related to impaired driving occurred on state and county roads.
- 64% of severe injuries related to impaired driving occurred on rural roads.

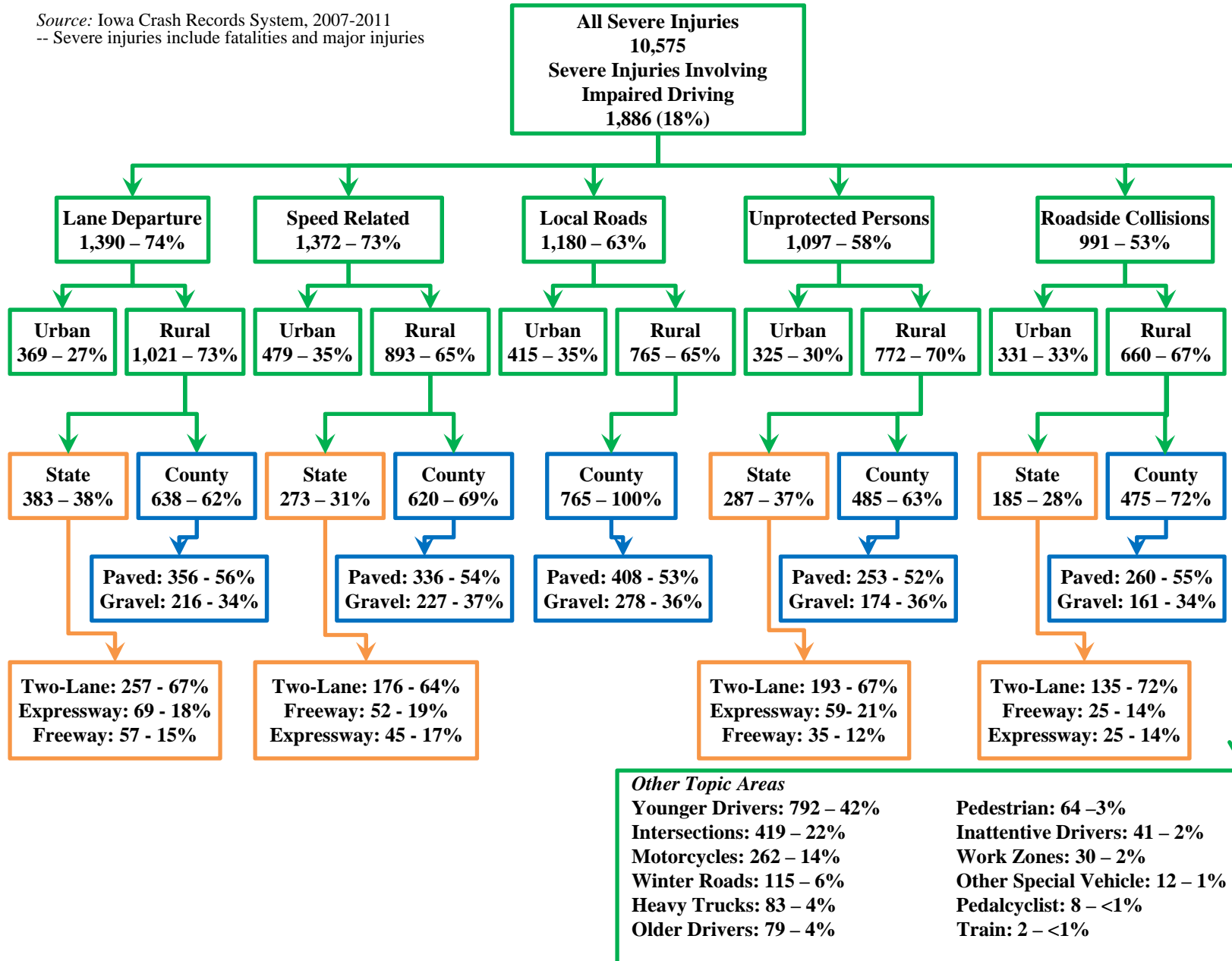


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Impaired Driving Crash Tree – By Topic

Source: Iowa Crash Records System, 2007-2011
 -- Severe injuries include fatalities and major injuries



What the Crash Data Tells Us:

- The following areas are related to severe impaired crash injuries:
 - Nearly 3/4 involved lane departure and/or speed.
 - Nearly 2/3 occurred on local roads.
 - Over 1/2 involved unprotected persons and/or roadside collisions.
- Of the areas noted above, at least 65% occurred on rural roads. Of these at least 62% are on the county system.
- Of the areas noted above, over 1/2 of the severe injuries on rural county roads were on paved roadways. On the state system rural 2-lane roadways are most at risk.

Iowa's Strategic Highway Safety Plan

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Impaired Driving – Possible Strategies

Objectives	Strategies	Relative Cost to Implement and Operate	Effectiveness	Typical Timeframe for Implementation
A - Reduce excessive drinking and underage drinking	A3 - Conduct well-publicized compliance checks of alcohol retailers to reduce sales to underage persons	Low	Tried	Short
	A4 - Provide and conduct media outreach on accessible safe-ride alternative transportation services	Moderate	Proven	Short
	A5 - Employ screening and brief interventions in health care settings	Low	Tried	Short
	A6 - Promote SADD and MADD activities in schools and other organizations	Low	Tried	Short
B - Strengthen enforcement to improve safety	B1 - Strengthen detection and public perceived risk of arrest through regular well-publicized, highly visible impaired driving enforcement.	Moderate-High	Proven	Short
	B2 - Strengthen detection and public perceived risk of arrest through highly visible impaired driving sobriety checkpoints	Moderate-High	Proven	Long
	B3 - Expand use of DWI sobriety multi-agency, multijurisdictional enforcement	Moderate-High	Proven	Short
	B4 - Publicize and enforce zero tolerance laws for drivers under age 21	Moderate	Proven	Short
	B6 - Create an electronic DWI system that tracks an impaired driver from arrest through sentence completion	Moderate-High	Tried	Medium
C - Prosecute, impose sanctions on, and treat DWI offenders	C1 - Extend administrative license suspension for offenders.	Low	Proven	Medium
	C3 - Implement mandatory ignition interlock program.	medium	Proven	Medium
	C4 - Implement mandatory ignition interlock program for all first and repeat offenders.	medium	Proven	Medium
	C5 - Offer minimal "hard" license revocation period for offenders on Ignition Interlock.	Moderate	Tried	Medium
	C6 - Strengthen the use of in-squad cameras to more successfully prosecute DWI arrests	Moderate	Tried	Medium
	C7 - Limit diversion programs and plea bargains to non-alcohol offenses only.	Moderate	Tried	Long
	C8 - Enact child endangerment enhancement law including enhanced penalties.	Moderate	Tried	Medium
	C9 - Conduct assessment of impaired driving laws to strengthen administrative license sanctions and/or criminal penalties.	Moderate	Proven	Long
	C10 Enact vehicle sanctions for illegal drivers who drive with a suspended or revoked license due to impaired driving offenses.	Moderate	Proven	Medium
	D - Control high-BAC and repeat offenders	D1 - Enact vehicle sanctions including vehicle seizure or impound license plates administratively upon arrest	Moderate	Proven
D2 - Require ignition interlocks as a condition for license reinstatement		Moderate	Proven	Medium
D3 - Establish special pates or vehicle markings for high-risk repeat DUI offenders		Moderate	Proven	Medium
D4 - Strengthen repeat DWI offender monitoring programs (e.g., intensive supervision)		Moderate-High	Proven	Long

Source: NCHRP 500 Series & NHTSA's Countermeasures that Work

Note: Short (<1 year); Medium (1-2 years); Long (>2 years)