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Task Force to Reduce Drunk Driving
PROGRESS REPORT

The Govt
1987



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Indiana Governor Robert D. Orr formed the Governor's Task Force to Reduce Drunk Driving by Executive Order in July 1982 and proposed that it study the drunk driving problem and recommend solutions that would reduce the tragic loss of life on Indiana highways.

The Task Force, presently chaired by Stephen Goldsmith, Marion County Prosecutor, is comprised of 30 volunteers appointed by the Governor and representing the areas of law enforcement, prosecution, adjudication, licensing administration, alcoholic beverage regulation, education, rehabilitation, highway safety, the Indiana General Assembly, and private industry. Since its formation, the Task Force has been instrumental in the changes which have occurred regarding drunk driving policy and prevention.

The purpose of this report is to focus attention on the strengths and weaknesses of the OVWI (operating a vehicle while intoxicated) system in Indiana. Our state boasts one of the toughest drunk driving laws in the nation, but strong laws alone will do little to alter the drunk driving problem. The Task Force would like the material presented here to act as an informative catalyst which will create state and local action to change tolerant attitudes toward the intoxicated driver.

HIGH SCHOOL—The young adult aged 15-24 has been a major focus of our prevention efforts. For the first time, a decrease can be seen in the percentage of fatalities occurring in this age group in Indiana from 44% in 1985 to 35% in 1986.

Public awareness activities directed to teenagers in 1986 included:

Project Graduation—"Celebrate Sober" was the message given to teens statewide in this public awareness campaign. One of the highlights of the season was nearly 500 Indiana high school students celebrating prom and graduation season at the Union Station Holiday Inn last spring. The kick-off celebration, co-sponsored by the Student Advisory Board of the Task Force and Holiday Inn at Union Station, featured dancing, Monte Carlo games, contests, and a candlelight walk from the hotel to the Statehouse steps. This event's purpose was to act as a model for schools, and in 1986, nearly 100 Indiana schools held chemical-free events during prom and graduation season.

Another awareness tool used was the distribution of 80,000 diploma stuffers given to all graduating seniors in the state.

Hoosiers Against Drunk Driving Conference (HADD)—The third annual HADD conference was held at Ball State University on August 9 and 10, 1986. Five hundred students and adults representing 72 counties attended the two day event co-sponsored by the Task Force and Ball Brothers Foundation.

Featured speakers addressing the participants included Stephen Goldsmith, Marion County Prosecutor; Bill Essex, drug/alcohol consultant; Bob Stromberg, musician and storyteller; Jim Payne, Marion County Juvenile Judge; and John Reed, a convicted drunk driver.

Other highlights of the conference included break-out sessions on a variety of topics, a "Jam Session" (model chemical-free event), and a candlelight vigil.

HADD's purpose is to provide a forum for students and adults to gather information and exchange strategies to combat the drunk driving problem among teens.

Direct Mail—The Task Force continued to communicate directly with Indiana 16 year olds receiving their driver's license. Nearly 37,000 newly licensed drivers received a congratulations card and the message to "Steer Straight" as a model to fellow drivers.



HIGH SCHOOL—Other awareness avenues are also open to the teenager willing to take a preventative stand on the issue of drinking and driving:

Students Against Driving Drunk (SADD)—The number of SADD chapters in Indiana has grown dramatically in the past three years. The first SADD chapter in the state began in 1982 at Center Grove High School. SADD chapters and their equivalents have expanded and now number over 250 chapters statewide. These groups have greatly contributed to the public awareness effort, and several have been recognized nationally for their work. Three Indiana SADD chapters, Fort Wayne Northside High School, Richmond High School, and Perin High School, were winners in the 1986 Reader's Digest Contest.

Speakers Bureau—The Governor's Task Force to Reduce Drunk Driving operates a statewide network of speakers to be utilized for school and community engagements. The speakers come from a variety of backgrounds including law enforcement, alcohol rehabilitation, education, and private industry. Requests for speakers can be made to the Task Force staff.

Resource Library—The Task Force provides films, pamphlets, and articles to student groups through the Juvenile Justice Task Force at (317) 926-6100. These materials explore drunk driving, alcohol and drug abuse, treatment, and other related topics.

Grant Awards—In conjunction with the 1986 Hoosiers Against Drunk Driving (HADD) Conference, the Governor's Task Force to Reduce Drunk Driving and Ball Brothers Foundation are sponsoring grant awards to schools who show outstanding achievements in the area of ongoing drunk driving prevention programs. These grants are designed to provide incentive for schools to continue and enhance current programs or start new programs. The contest will run from September 1—June 15, and the prizes are:

- 1st Place—\$500.00
- 2nd Place—\$250.00
- 3rd Place—\$100.00
- 5 Honorable Mentions—\$50.00.

Anyone needing more information can contact the Task Force office.

Alcohol-Related Fatalities		Fatalities of 15-24		Percent
Year	Total Fatalities			
1981	328	125		38.10%
1982	262	120		45.80%
1983	241	105		43.56%
1984	223	98		43.94%
1985	232	101		43.53%
1986	268	94		35.07%
		Six Year (1981-1986) Average of 41.67%		

Alcohol-Related Injuries		Injuries of 15-24		Percent
Year	Total Injuries			
1981	10,690	4,635		43.35%
1982	9,657	4,152		42.99%
1983	8,490	3,551		41.82%
1984	8,233	3,372		40.95%
1985	8,240	3,330		40.41%
1986	8,128	3,169		38.99%
		Six Year (1981-1986) Average of 41.42%		
		Percent of Licensed Drivers Between 15-24 = 18.05%		

Alcohol-Related Fatalities		Fatalities of 15-19		Percent
Year	Total Fatalities			
1981	328	36		10.99%
1982	262	52		19.85%
1983	241	42		17.43%
1984	223	39		17.49%
1985	232	35		15.09%
1986	268	33		12.31%
		Six Year (1981-1986) Average of 15.25%		

Alcohol-Related Injuries		Injuries of 15-19		Percent
Year	Total Injuries			
1981	10,690	1,968		18.41%
1982	9,657	1,761		18.24%
1983	8,490	1,513		17.82%
1984	8,233	1,286		15.64%
1985	8,240	1,352		16.41%
1986	8,128	1,237		15.22%
		Six Year (1981-1986) Average of 17.06%		

OTHER AWARENESS PROGRAMS—Direct Mail—In addition to teenagers, the Task Force has

reached 200,000 other Hoosiers in 1986 through direct mail efforts. The young professionals aged 23-35 were targeted for the first time, and law enforcement agencies were asked to participate in the summer enforcement campaign. The campaign received international acclaim and inquiries from around the world in 1986. The International Direct Marketing Association awarded the Task Force a Gold Echo award in the Consumer Non-profit category for a multi-media, lead/inquiry getting campaign. Over 1200 entries worldwide competed for Echos in various areas.

Holiday Campaign

Encouraging hosts and hostesses to "serve sensibly" was the purpose behind the "Let There Be A Christmas Future" Holiday Campaign. Co-sponsored by the Task Force and St. Vincent Hospital, St. Vincent Stress Center, and St. Mary's Medical Center, this campaign featured billboards, buscards, electronic media, and buttons distributed to package liquor stores. Indiana also participated in National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week which included Students Against Driving Drunk (SADD) community caroling, Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) candlelight vigils, and mayoral proclamations.

Server Training

The Indiana Restaurant Association (IRA) and the Indiana State Excise Police in conjunction with the Governor's Task Force To Reduce Drunk Driving introduced a statewide server training program in 1986.

The training program has several purposes:

1. Encourage the responsible serving of alcoholic beverages in the hospitality industry.
2. Give servers some practical ideas on how to deal with intoxicated customers.
3. Help reduce the incidence of drunk driving accidents.

The IRA and the Excise Police currently conduct two hour training seminars upon request. Topics covered include: legal responsibilities, alcohol and its effects, recognizing and dealing with intoxicated patrons, and responsible operating practices.

OTHER AWARENESS PROGRAMS—Student Advisory Board—Twenty-seven high school students comprise the Student Advisory Board of the Governor's Task Force to Reduce Drunk Driving.

These students were selected based upon their enthusiasm, creativity, and demonstration of leadership ability. They act as a valuable resource for the Task Force regarding youth programs. They also disseminate information statewide concerning activities as well as write articles for their quarterly newsletter "Speaking Out."

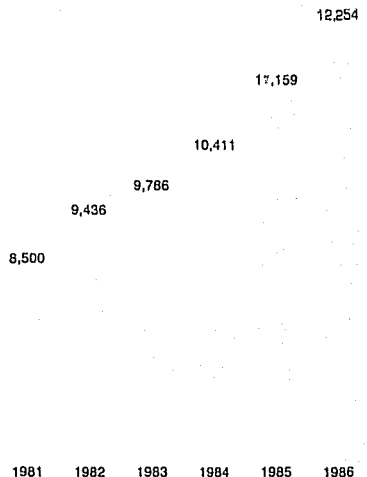
ENFORCEMENT—Indiana shifted its philosophy back to a hard-line enforcement message in the summer of 1986 to re-emphasize to the drivers on the road that "if we pull you over, you'd better be sober." "The Heat's On This Summer" campaign was designed to alter the public's perception that they have less than a one in ten chance of being arrested for driving drunk. This alarming perception was discovered in a 1985 public opinion poll which, in turn, reinforced the need for coordinated efforts among all elements of law enforcement in Indiana.

Many local agencies participated with the Indiana State Police, the Indiana State Excise Police, and the Department of Natural Resources in removing the drunk driver from Hoosier roadways.

Regional press conferences, public service announcements, billboards, posters, and direct mail were also utilized to send the message to the driving public statewide.

As a result of these efforts, in comparing 1985 to 1986, the available data indicate there was a 17% increase in arrests during the summer months.

Indiana State Police Arrests for OWVI since 1981



JANUARY 1981—AUGUST 1983
ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS 767
ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURIES 25,995
TOTAL ACCIDENTS 458,462

MULTIPLIERS
 DEATHS=767 ÷ 458462=.00167299
 INJURIES=25995 ÷ 458462=.05670045

PROJECTIONS
 DEATHS=.00167299 × 524124=877
 INJURIES=.05670045 × 524124=29,718

JANUARY 1984—AUGUST 1986
ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS 631
ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURIES 21,730
TOTAL ACCIDENTS 524,124

DEATHS 877
INJURIES 29,718
PROJECTED 877
ACTUAL 631
DIFFERENCE 246
TOTAL= 7,988
8,234

PROJECTED DOLLARS SAVED BY THE ENACTMENT, ENFORCEMENT AND PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN GENERATED FROM THE DRUNK DRIVING LEGISLATION THAT WENT INTO EFFECT IN SEPTEMBER OF 1983

PROJECTED LIVES SAVED 246
DOLLARS SAVED/LIFE* \$300,000
TOTAL SAVED \$73,800,000

PROJECTED INJURIES SAVED 7,988
DOLLARS SAVED/INJURY \$5,000
TOTAL SAVED \$39,940,000

TOTAL DOLLARS SAVED IN 2.8 YEARS=\$113,740,000.00

AMOUNT SPENT FOR THOSE 2.8 YEARS BY GTRDD=3,600,000

*=THE DOLLAR AMOUNTS USED ARE DETERMINED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

STATE COMPARISONS MEASURING THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN OVWI ARRESTS, TOTAL FATALITIES & OVWI FATALITIES BETWEEN THE YEARS OF 1981-1985

STATE	OVWI ARRESTS	RANK	TOTAL FATALITIES	RANK	TOTAL OVWI FATALITIES	RANK
Kentucky	+44.68	2	-13.86	6	-26.64	2
Illinois	+124.37	1	-15.76	5	-11.64	8
Indiana	+31.28	4	-17.08	4	-29.27	1
Michigan	+31.84	3	-1.26	8	-20.02	6
Minnesota	-2.25	7	-20.05	2	-14.87	7
North Carolina	-22.00	9	-1.00	9	-26.09	3
New York	-1.94	6	-20.45	1	-23.26	5
Ohio	-13.72	8	-7.64	7	+7.96	9
Wisconsin	+17.85	5	-19.10	3	-25.79	4

Summer Enforcement Results

Indiana State Police

Arrests for OVWI (months of June, July and August only).

1984 2,512
 1985 2,828
 1986 3,456

Percentage Change

1984-1985 +12.58%
 1985-1986 +22.21%
 1984-1986 +37.58%

State of Indiana

Probable Cause Affidavits Filed (months of June, July and August only).

1984 7,467
 1985 7,374
 1986 8,664

Percentage Change

1984-1985 -1.25%
 1985-1986 +17.49%
 1984-1986 +16.03%

Probable Cause Affidavits Filed (entire year).

1984 32,671
 1985 35,141
 1986 37,717

Percentage Change

1984-1985 +7.56
 1985-1986 +7.33
 1984-1986 +15.44%

COURT SUMMARY—Indiana law, sponsored by the Task Force, requires an arresting police officer to forward paper work (probable cause affidavit) through the local court to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV). BMV then administratively suspends driving privileges until further order from the court.

Courts are not given the discretion to reduce the administrative suspension to less than 30 days. If desired, however, courts can increase the suspension length at sentencing.

Despite increased compliance, problems still exist within the OVWI system in Indiana. Not all drunk drivers are properly adjudicated. In order to identify these problem areas within the state, the Task Force has ranked each county's performance in several categories. This ranking is utilized strictly as an indicator of potential problem areas. Areas of concern include:

1. Average lag time—Lag time is the time between arrest and probable cause suspension. A high ranking on the "probable cause average days" list indicates that the courts or clerks in a particular county are expeditiously forwarding citations from police to BMV as required by law.

2. Average length of court suspension—This is the average court-imposed license suspension time given to a convicted drunk driver. A mandatory 90 day suspension is required by the Indiana Code.

3. Average length of probable cause suspension—This is the average time between the administrative suspension (imposed by BMV) and the court suspension. Indiana Code mandates that an alleged drunk driving violator be administratively suspended for at least 30 days in addition to any court suspension.

In determining the total suspension time served, the probable cause suspension is credited against the court imposed suspension when a person fails a chemical test. However, if a person refuses to submit to a chemical test, the court suspension served is added to any probable cause suspension, with the combined total being at least one year.



1985 AVERAGE LAG TIME

COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK
Dearborn	19	1	Clinton	25		Shelby	30		Union	40	
Ripley	20	2	Hendricks	25		Hamilton	31	48	Delaware	41	71
Wayne	20		Henry	25		Huntington	31		LaPorte	42	72
Whitley	20		Wells	25		Morgan	31		Clark	43	73
Brown	21	5	Johnson	26	28	Jasper	32	51	Pike	44	
Randolph	21		Knox	26		Blackford	33	52	Jennings	47	75
Wabash	21		Kosciusko	26		Boone	33		Scott	49	76
Benton	22	8	LaGrange	26		Lawrence	33		Warrick	50	77
Howard	22		Monroe	26		St. Joseph	33		Floyd	52	78
Vigo	22		Newton	26		Montgomery	34	56	Orange	53	79
Warren	22		Owen	26		Dubois	35	57	Madison	54	80
White	22		Washington	26		Franklin	35		Tipton	54	
Grant	23	13	Davess	27	36	Miami	36	59	Elkhart	59	82
Greene	23		Fountain	27		Ohio	36		Bartholomew	61	83
Jay	23		Noble	27		Putnam	36		Porter	62	84
Jefferson	23		Rush	27		Starke	36		Parke	65	85
Perry	23		Sullivan	27		Switzerland	36		Decatur	71	86
Carroll	24	18	Vanderburgh	27		Fulton	37	64	Vermillion	73	87
Fayette	24		Madison	28	42	Posey	37		Harrison	75	88
Hancock	24		Spencer	28		Tippecanoe	38	66	Martin	76	89
Adams	25	21	DeKalb	30	44	Gibson	39	67	Pulaski	91	90
Allen	25		Jackson	30		Steuben	39		Crawford	93	91
Clay	25		Marshall	30		Lake	40	68	Cass	140	92

1986 AVERAGE LAG TIME

COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK
Brown	18	1	Wabash	24		Fountain	30	47	Fulton	41	70
Dearborn	19	2	Wayne	24		Jasper	30		Rush	41	
Vigo	19		Wells	24		Monroe	30		Blackford	42	72
Adams	20	4	Greene	25	27	Owen	30		Martin	42	
Fayette	20		Hancock	25		Delaware	31	51	Orange	42	
Henry	20		Noble	25		Huntington	31		Scott	42	
Jefferson	21	7	White	25		Jackson	31		Jennings	43	76
Benton	22	8	Whitley	25		Knox	31		Madison	47	77
Carroll	22		Davess	26	32	Marion	32	55	Floyd	48	78
Clinton	22		Hendricks	26		Putnam	32		Tipton	49	79
Jay	22		LaGrange	26		St. Joseph	33	57	Franklin	50	80
Ripley	22		Porter	26		Lubois	34	56	Montgomery	50	
Grant	23	13	Starke	26		Ohio	34		Lake	52	82
Kosciusko	23		Union	26		Miami	36	60	Bartholomew	56	83
Newton	23		Boone	27	38	Morgan	36		Elkhart	61	84
Pike	23		Johnson	27		Switzerland	36		Warrick	65	85
Vanderburgh	23		Perry	27		DeKalb	37	63	Parke	66	86
Clay	24	18	Posey	27		Gibson	37		Decatur	84	87
Howard	24		Allen	28	42	Hamilton	37		Vermillion	88	88
Marshall	24		Sullivan	28		Lawrence	37		Harrison	92	89
Randolph	24		Warren	28		Steuben	37		Cass	111	90
Shelby	24		Washington	28		Clark	38	58	Crawford	111	
Spencer	24		LaPorte	29	46	Tippecanoe	40	68	Pulaski	141	92

1985 AVERAGE DAYS OF COURT SUSPENSION

COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK
Blackford	396	1	Huntington	278		Perry	255	47	Washington	189	
Fountain	396		Hendricks	277	25	DeKalb	224	48	Henry	187	70
Fayette	381	3	Jefferson	276	26	Grant	221	43	Warrick	187	
Wayne	381	4	Crawford	273	27	LaPorte	220	50	Clark	186	73
Vanderburgh	372	5	Harrison	273		Sullivan	220		Noble	185	74
Posey	347	6	Jennings	270	29	Dubois	219	52	Hancock	182	75
Putnam	346	7	Decatur	268	30	Tippecanoe	217	54	Marshall	182	
Clay	345	8	Howard	267	31	Wells	217	54	Monroe	182	
Brown	344	9	Steuben	253	32	Kosciusko	213	55	Allen	177	78
Cass	340	10	Morgan	251	33	Jasper	209	56	Elkhart	175	79
Starke	334	11	Vigo	247	34	Newton	208	57	Dearborn	174	80
White	319	12	Spencer	246	35	Greene	207	58	LaGrange	170	81
Franklin	314	13	Lawrence	241	36	Parke	207		Owen	170	
Carroll	302	14	Delaware	239	37	Madison	204	60	Ohio	167	83
Pulaski	298	15	Whitley	239		Miami	204		Ripley	162	84
Tipton	298		Johnson	237	39	Marion	202	62	Montgomery	155	85
Vermillion	296	17	Union	237		Adams	201	63	Benton	145	86
Wabash	295	18	Knox	233	41	Hamilton	200	64	Gibson	144	87
Orange	293	19	Porter	233		Jackson	194	65	St. Joseph	122	88
Rush	291	20	Bartholomew	231	43	Clinton	192	66	Switzerland	115	89
Warren	286	21	Davess	230	44	Randolph	192		Scott	113	90
Shelby	282	22	Lake	230		Pike	191	68	Jay	110	91
Fulton	278	23	Boone	227	46	Floyd	189	69	Martin	103	92

1986 AVERAGE DAYS OF COURT SUSPENSION

COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK
Crawford	365	1	Tipton	235	24	Lake	183	47	Jennings	155	70
Fountain	357	2	Boone	233	25	Madison	183		Noble	153	71
Vanderburgh	349	3	Fulton	233		Monroe	183		Greene	152	72
Wayne	330	4	Starke	230	27	Ohio	182	50	Warrick	152	
Blackford	323	5	Pulaski	228	28	Steuben	180	51	Allen	150	74
Clay	321	6	Huntington	227	29	Newton	178	52	St. Joseph	150	
Warren	319	7	Morgan	224	30	Dubois	177	53	Decatur	149	76
Fayette	315	8	Jefferson	223	31	Tippecanoe	176	54	Randolph	148	77
Franklin	308	9	Cass	219	32	Miami	174	55	Clinton	146	78
Brown	288	10	Posey	216	33	Perry	172	56	Washington	146	
Vermillion	288		Posey	212	34	Wabash	172		Hamilton	145	80
Switzerland	213	12	Whitley	211	35	Putnam	171	58	LaGrange	144	81
Carroll	269	13	Kosciusko	208	36	Marion	170	59	Clark	140	82
Hush	269		Jackson	200	37	Delaware	169	60	Wells	139	83
Spencer	256	15	Vigo	200	38	Elkhart	169	62	Martin	138	84
White	253	16	Laporte	198	39	Adams	168		Benton	137	85
Harrison	257	17	Shelby	195	40	Marshall	168		Owen	136	86
Hendricks	255	18	Porter	193	41	Union	168	64	Parke	136	
Howard	250	19	Sullivan	192		Dearborn	163	65	Ripley	136	
Bartholomew	243	20	Lawrence	189	43	Hancock	162	66	Jay	133	89
Grant	241	21	Daviess	188	44	Pike	161	67	Montgomery	117	90
Orange	241		Johnson	187	45	Floyd	160	68	Gibson	113	91
Knox	237	23	Dekalb	186	46	Henry	157	69	Scott	99	92

1985 AVERAGE DAYS OF PROBABLE CAUSE SUSPENSION

COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK
Cass	30	1	Parke	43	26	Laporte	52		Scott	60	
Switzerland	30		Benton	44	28	Newton	52		Lawrence	62	77
Union	30		Morgan	44		Posey	52		Fayette	63	78
Martin	33	5	Boone	45	30	Tippecanoe	52		Marion	63	
Brown	34	6	Sullivan	45	30	Warren	52		Marshall	63	
Daviess	34		Hancock	46	32	Gibson	53	56	Lake	64	81
Orange	34		Jennings	46		Miami	53		Howard	66	82
Clay	35	9	St. Joseph	46		Owen	53		Kosciusko	66	
Greene	35		Bartholomew	47	35	Starke	53		Dubois	68	84
Jefferson	36	11	Blackford	47		Clark	54	60	Allen	71	85
Tipton	36		Dekalb	48	37	Franklin	55	61	Fulton	71	
Hamilton	37	13	Hendricks	48		Warrick	55		Noble	71	
Jay	39	14	Jackson	48		Wayne	55		Spencer	73	88
Randolph	39		Harrison	49	40	Carroll	56	64	Ohio	75	89
Ripley	39		Monroe	49		Jasper	56		Knox	75	
Floyd	40	17	Vigo	49		LaGrange	56		Vanderburgh	88	91
Perry	40		Dearborn	50	43	Wells	56		Delaware	118	92
Putnam	40		Decatur	50		Fountain	57	68			
Washington	40		Shelby	50		Whitley	57				
Pulaski	41	21	Clinton	51	46	Wabash	58	70			
Hush	41		Grant	51		Johnson	59	71			
Adams	42	23	Huntington	51		Vermillion	59				
Madison	42		White	51		Crawford	60	73			
Porter	42		Henry	52	50	Elkhart	60				
						Montgomery	60				

1986 AVERAGE DAYS OF PROBABLE CAUSE SUSPENSION

COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK	COUNTY	DAYS	RANK
Clay	30	1	Ripley	41		Dubois	51		Marion	61	
Newton	30		Bartholomew	42	25	Jay	51		Vanderburgh	61	
Parke	30		Carroll	42		Tippecanoe	51		White	61	
Scott	30		Wells	42		Fayette	52		Elkhart	64	73
Switzerland	30		St. Joseph	43	28	Montgomery	52		Marshall	64	
Washington	30		Blackford	44	29	Franklin	53	52	Lake	65	75
Decatur	32	7	Morgan	44		Jasper	53		Howard	65	76
Dekalb	34	8	Warren	44		Lawrence	53		Wayne	66	
Knox	34		Benton	45	32	Perry	53		Pulaski	67	78
Jackson	36	10	Clinton	46	33	Vermillion	53		Steuben	67	
Hush	36		Fulton	47	34	Noble	54	57	Johnson	68	80
Monroe	37	12	Hendricks	47		Ohio	55	58	Laporte	69	81
Randolph	37		Henry	47		Shelby	55		Allen	70	82
Sullivan	37		Owen	47		Daviess	57	60	Jennings	70	
Martin	38	15	Starke	48	38	Harrison	58	61	LaGrange	71	84
Adams	39	16	Tipton	48		Warrick	58		Huntington	75	85
Hamilton	40	17	Brown	48	40	Dearborn	59	63	Whitley	75	
Jefferson	40		Putnam	49		Fountain	59		Union	77	87
Pike	40		Wabash	49		Grant	59		Kosciusko	79	88
Vigo	40		Gibson	50	43	Orange	59		Spencer	87	89
Greene	41	21	Miami	50		Clark	60	67	Posey	96	90
Madison	41		Boone	51	45	Floyd	61	68	Delaware	107	91
Porter	41		Cass	51		Hancock	61		Crawford	121	92

PURDUE RESEARCH—In 1986 the Automotive Transportation Center of Purdue University continued to work closely with the Task Force to determine the impact of anti-drunk driving programs. This research has helped the Task Force to evaluate its effect and progress, and to identify areas of concern.

The first study was "Drunk Driver Recidivist Penalties in Indiana for 1985." This was the second annual report documenting court compliance to the penalties mandated for those with repeat convictions for drunk driving. The results indicated:

- Sixty-one percent of the convicted recidivists served 48 consecutive hours in jail as mandated. An allowable alternative to the 48 hours is a minimum of 10 days community service. Compliance to the law rose to 75.1 percent when persons who served community service without jail were included. This is a substantial increase over 1984 when 69.7 percent served at least the minimum mandated sentences.
- The proportion of recidivists who served no time in jail or community service increased from 13.8 percent to 17.0 percent. Thus, there is a more definite gap between those sentences complying with the law and those that completely ignore the law.
- **Recommendations included** additional effort to insure courts know and use the mandatory sentences; court specification of time for incarceration and release to insure 48 hours are served; and additional research to determine what feedback the courts receive on compliance for recidivist sentencing and why a greater percentage of recidivists seem to be completely avoiding the mandated penalties.

The second report entitled, "Do Laws Make A Difference?" sought to determine the impact of the 1983 change in the anti-drunk driving statute. The study found:

- Statewide arrests remained at about 40,000, but the number of persons convicted increased 18 percent, from 25,751 to 30,355.

PURDUE RESEARCH—The proportion of those arrested and subsequently convicted for drunk driving rose from 62.6 percent to 76.5 percent in the post-law period. This was a statistically significant increase.

- Although all persons convicted of drunk driving are to receive a court ordered license suspension, only 7 out of 10 had their license suspended after the new law. Prior to the law only 50 percent received license suspensions upon conviction.
- It was also determined that while 75 percent of those convicted, post law, received a jail term, only one third of those actually served any time in jail.
- There were two items which are associated with the arrest that seemed to have an impact on the subsequent outcome of the case.
 - If no record of a breath test result was found, there was only a 48 percent chance of conviction.
 - In contrast, if the person arrested was charged with felony DUI, there was a 95 percent chance of conviction.
- According to the new law, the arresting officer must file an affidavit of probable cause (APC) notifying the BMV. This notification is to result in an immediate administrative license suspension. When the estimate of total arrests was compared to the total number of APCs, 21 percent of arrests and 10 percent of those charged had no affidavit on file.



ALCOHOL-RELATED FATALITIES SINCE 1981

MONTH	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	AVG.
January	22	12	20	10	19	18	16.83
February	28	6	20	14	6	15	14.83
March	31	19	20	9	12	13	17.33
April	31	17	30	20	14	21	19.33
May	23	33	27	21	27	27	26.33
June	26	26	26	20	23	24	25.17
July	23	34	21	20	20	29	25.83
August	43	19	20*	32	18*	22	25.33
September	32	33	17	29	11	29	26.17
October	29	22	13	13	32	23	21.17
November	18	22	14	14	26	18	18.83
December	22	19	24	223	232	268	258.98
TOTALS	328	262	241				

*In September of 1983, Indiana's tough drunk driving laws took effect.
 *In September of 1985, Indiana adopted a law that made it mandatory that all drivers involved in a fatal or serious bodily injury accident be tested for alcohol usage.

ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURIES SINCE 1981

MONTH	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	AVG
January	863	584	680	491	610	528	626
February	774	557	552	510	486	492	562
March	869	666	661	618	582	600	666
April	903	765	710	662	706	614	727
May	1045	1004	752	729	757	690	830
June	866	919	755	788	743	788	810
July	899	867	772	697	786	716	790
August	953	881	766	692	863	829	831
September	800	852	689	779	769	616	751
October	1004	897	791	731	623	703	792
November	871	814	674	761	745	791	776
December	843	851	688	766	570	761	747
TOTAL	10,690	9,657	8,490	8,224	8,240	8,128	8,909

The Governor's Task Force to Reduce Drunk Driving is proud of the accomplishments of the past four years, but the challenge is not over. We are continuing to pursue projects which will further reduce the incidence of drunk driving in Indiana.

The following projects are currently underway:

- A public opinion poll is being conducted by Indiana University to measure the impact of our efforts.
- Purdue researchers are continuing to study the ramifications of the September 1985 law mandating the chemical testing of fatally injured drivers. They are also studying the effectiveness of the different community service programs within the state in order to develop a "model" program to insure proper rehabilitation of the convicted drunk driver.
- The Task Force is planning seminars for judges and prosecutors in late 1987 to share strategies concerning the OVWI offender.
- A revised computer system to track OVWI arrests has been proposed.
- Legislation has been proposed in 1987 which seeks to increase the effectiveness of the current drunk driving law as well as to make the Task Force self-sufficient.

The Task Force is seeking to involve as many partners as possible in our effort to remove intoxicated drivers from Hoosier highways. Consistent enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication must occur. Your ideas and commitment to drunk driving prevention are needed to increase our efforts and save lives.



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1987
PROGRESS
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