

# New Report: RAND Attributes Drops in DUI, Domestic Violence in South Dakota to 24/7 Sobriety Project

NOVEMBER 15, 2012

1



Today *The American Journal of Public Health* published an [article](#) on a three-year study done by the [RAND Corporation](#) that looked at the impact of [South Dakota's 24/7 Sobriety Project](#) on alcohol-related crime. The study was conducted by the [RAND Corporation's Drug Policy Research Center](#). According to Dr. Beau Kilmer, a senior policy researcher at RAND and the lead researcher, the study showed that the program had a positive impact on problem drinking and public health outcomes.

The study, which had support from the [National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism](#), found that the program has helped reduce repeat drunk driving offenses by 12%, domestic violence offenses by 9%, and the number of traffic crashes for males between the ages of 18 and 40 by 4%. Evidence suggests that this program is re-engineering the way the criminal justice system manages alcohol offenders.

The 24/7 Project, introduced by former South Dakota Attorney General Larry Long in 2006, has been replicated in a number of other states, including North Dakota and Montana. In 2012 the 24/7 Sobriety Project model was incorporated into a new Federal Impaired Driving Countermeasure, [MAP-21](#), which provides states with Federal funding for programs deemed to have the most potential to impact impaired driving.

The 24/7 Sobriety Project model requires participants to abstain from consuming or possessing alcohol and mandates frequent testing to enforce it. Specifically, participants are ordered by the court to supervised twice-a-day breath testing at a local law enforcement location or to be [monitored by continuous, transdermal alcohol monitoring](#) using [SCRAMx monitoring bracelets](#). The program also requires participants to be tested for the presence of drugs.