

# Reducing Alcohol-Impaired Driving: Multicomponent Interventions with Community Mobilization

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## Task Force Finding

### Intervention Definition

Multicomponent interventions to reduce alcohol-impaired driving can include any or all of a number of components, such as sobriety checkpoints, training in responsible beverage service, education and awareness-raising efforts, and limiting access to alcohol. Interventions that qualified for this review (1) implemented multiple programs and/or policies in multiple settings to effect the community environment to reduce alcohol-impaired driving, and (2) included participation of active community coalitions or task forces in their design or execution (community mobilization).

### Task Force Finding (June 2005)\*

The Community Preventive Services Task Force recommends the use of multicomponent interventions with community mobilization on the basis of strong evidence of their effectiveness in reducing alcohol-impaired driving. Effective programs included most or all of the following: sobriety checkpoints; responsible beverage service training; efforts to limit access to alcohol, particularly among youth; public education campaigns; and media advocacy efforts to gain the support of policymakers and the public.

\*From the following publication:

Shults RA, Elder RW, Nichols JL, Sleet DA, Compton R, Chattopadhyay SK, Task Force on Community Preventive Services. Effectiveness of multicomponent programs with community mobilization for reducing alcohol-impaired driving. *Am J Prev Med* 2009;37(4):360-71.

### Publications

Shults RA, Elder RW, Nichols JL, Sleet DA, Compton R, Chattopadhyay SK, Task Force on Community Preventive Services. Effectiveness of multicomponent programs with community mobilization for reducing alcohol-impaired driving. *Am J Prev Med* 2009;37(4):360-71.

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### Disclaimer

The findings and conclusions on this page are those of the Community Preventive Services Task Force and do not necessarily represent those of CDC. Task Force evidence-based recommendations are not mandates for compliance or spending. Instead, they provide information and options for decision makers and stakeholders to consider when determining which programs, services, and policies best meet the needs, preferences, available resources, and constraints of their constituents.

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