Repeat Offenders in North Carolina

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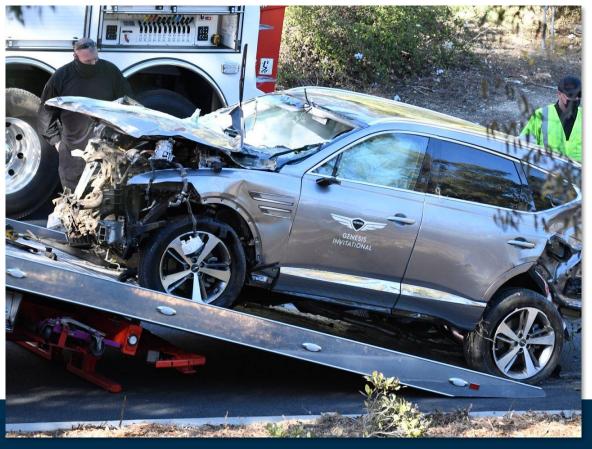


Background

Repeat offenders:

- Regularly disregard traffic laws
- Anecdotally, overrepresented in crashes/fatalities
- Tiger Woods
- Charlotte Observer series
- Hard to study







The "repeat offenders" study

Linked three datasets:

- 1) NC Crash File
- 2) NC License History File
- 3) NC Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) File
- Linked using driver's license number and other variables
- Years 2006-2016





Research questions

- Who are repeat offenders in NC?
- How much do they contribute to crashes?
- Are certain repeat offenders more dangerous than others?



Who is a repeat offender?*

We considered:

- How many citations
- Time between citations (e.g., 3 months vs. 3 years)
- Type of citations (e.g., DWI vs. reckless vs. expired registration)
 - 519 unique traffic citation codes!

*Disclaimers/fine print

- Most "offenses" are never detected
- Citations ≠ convictions



Category	Examples	% of citations
Potentially Higher Risk Categories	Code Descriptor	
Speeding	5450 SPEEDING	18%
Alcohol	5405 DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED	8%
Reckless driving	5464 RECKLESS DRVG-WANTON DISREGARD	2%
Driver seatbelt	4470 FAIL TO WEAR SEAT BELT-DRIVER	2%
Signal violation	4454 FAIL STOP STOPSIGN/FLSH RED LT	1%
Lane violation	4506 UNSAFE LANE CHANGE	1%
Irresponsible crash-involved driving	5581 FEL HIT/RUN FAIL STOP PER INJ	1%
Passenger seatbelt	4472 FAIL TO SECURE PASSEN UNDER 16	1%
Moving violation involving crash	4460 FAILURE TO REDUCE SPEED	1%
Fail to yield	4434 FAIL TO YIELD LEFT TURN	0.1%
Lower Risk Categories		
Rule violation	5461 EXPIRED REGISTRATION CARD/TAG	42%
Driving while license revoked (DWLR)	4716 DWLR NOT IMPAIRED REV	13%
Unlicensed driving	5469 EXPIRED OPERATORS LICENSE	10%
Equipment violation	5486 IMPROPER MUFFLER	1%
Aid and abet	5471 AID AND ABET IMPAIRED DRIVING	0.2%



Who are repeat offenders?

Total Charges (2006-2016) N = 15,184,123 Multiple charges on same day

Multiple charges on different days

N = 11,585,122

Higher Risk

N = 3,776,451

Lower Risk

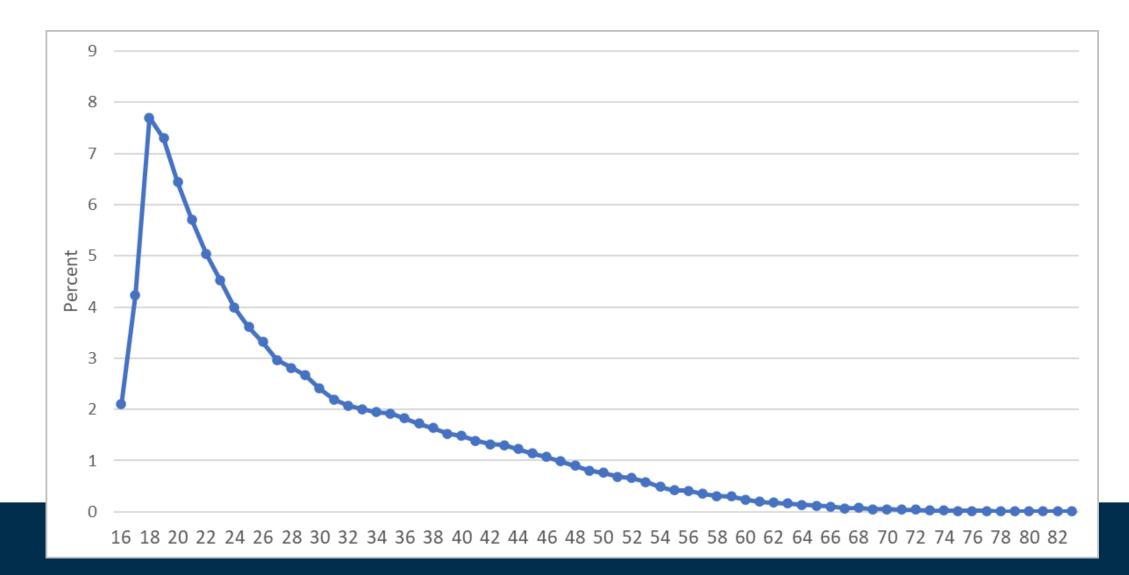
N = 7,808,671



Who are repeat offenders?

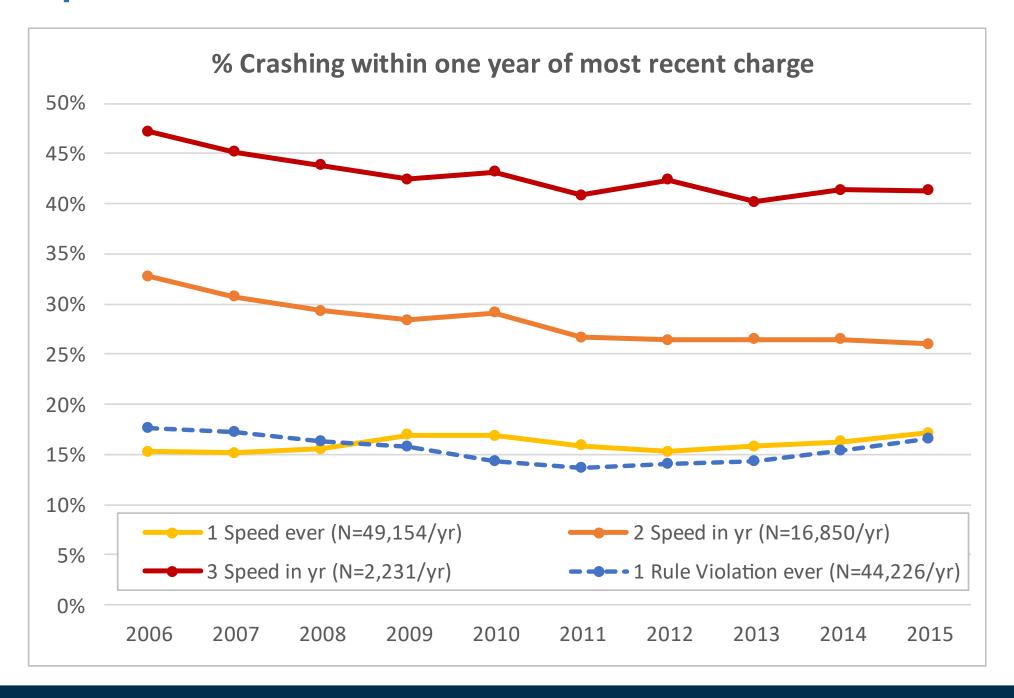
Repeat offenders:

- 2+ higher risk violations within one year
- N = 272,472
- 68% male
- Avg age = 29



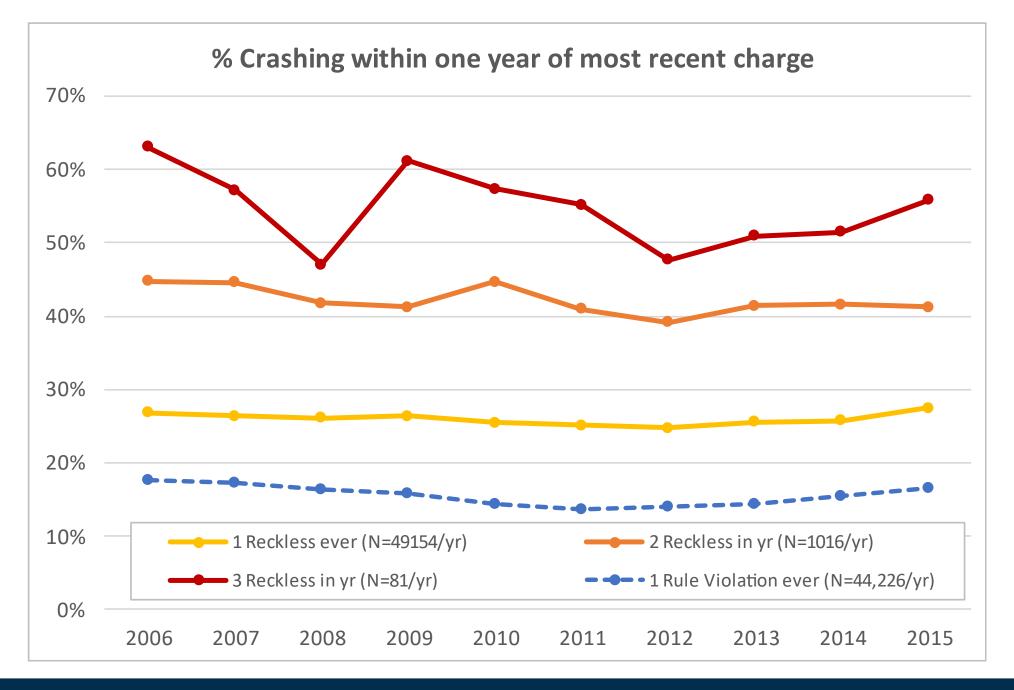


Repeat speeders and crashes



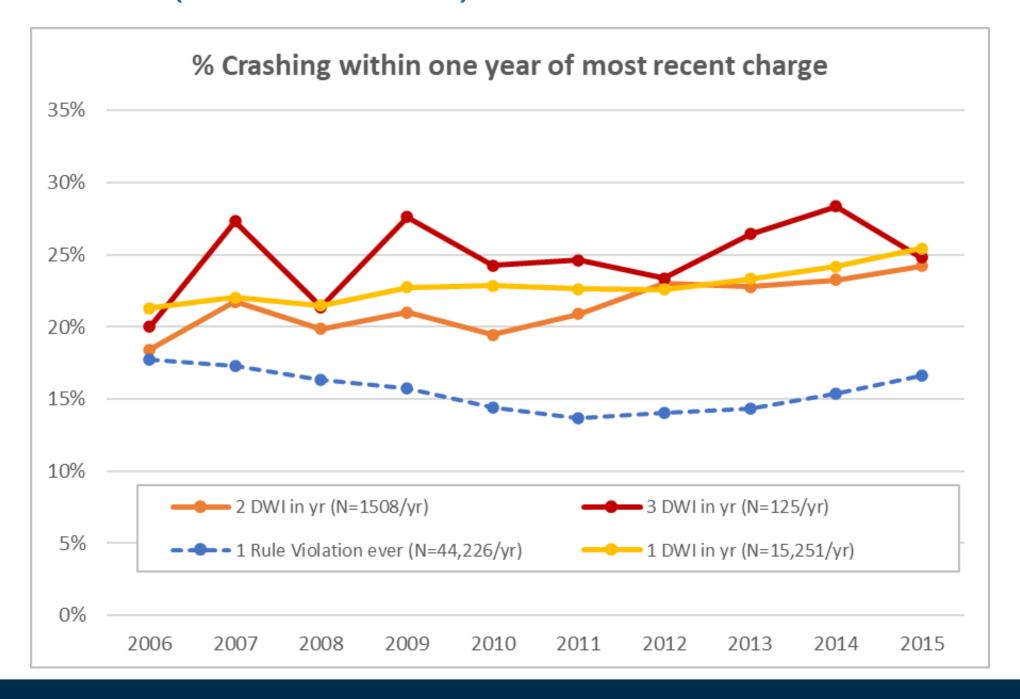


Repeat reckless drivers and crashes



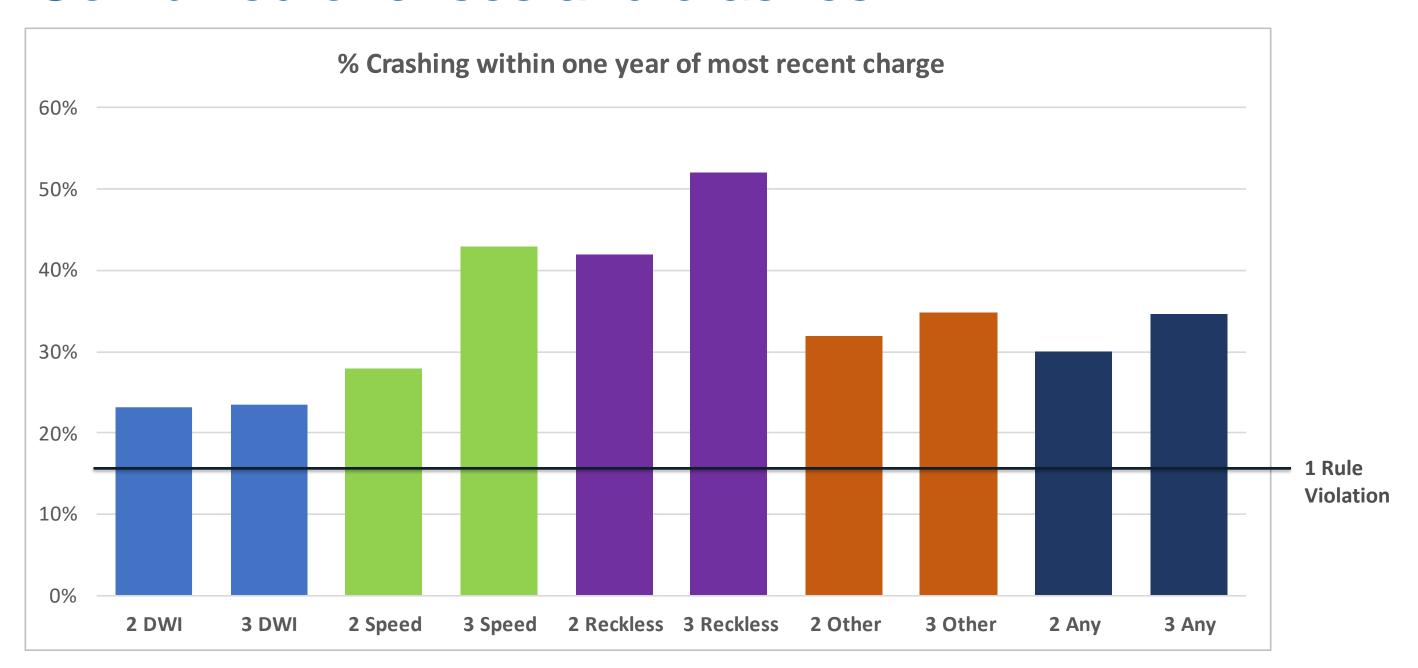


Repeat DWI (code 5450) and crashes





Combined offenses and crashes

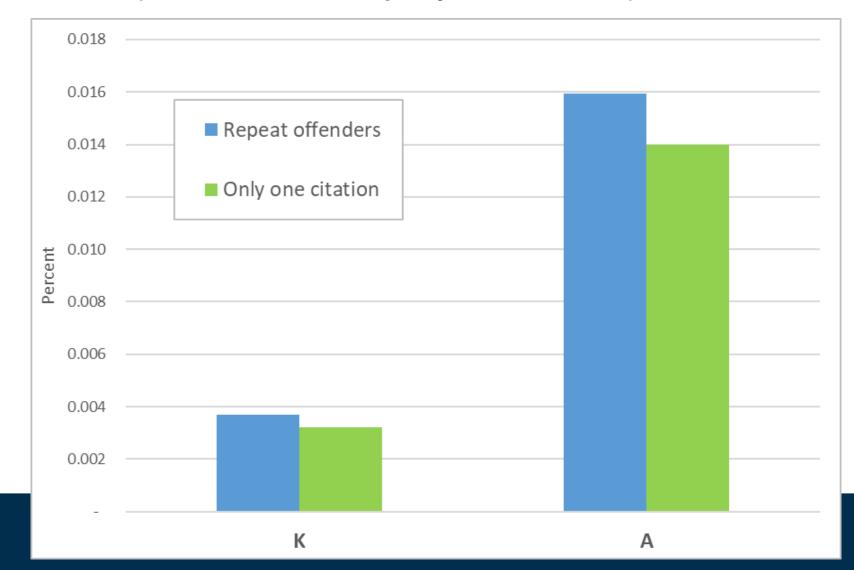




Serious injury/fatal crashes

Repeat offenders (2006-2016):

- Involved in 1,316 fatal crashes (3.9% of fatal crashes)
- Involved in 5,667 A-injury crashes (5.1% of A-injury crashes)





Recommendations – first the bad news

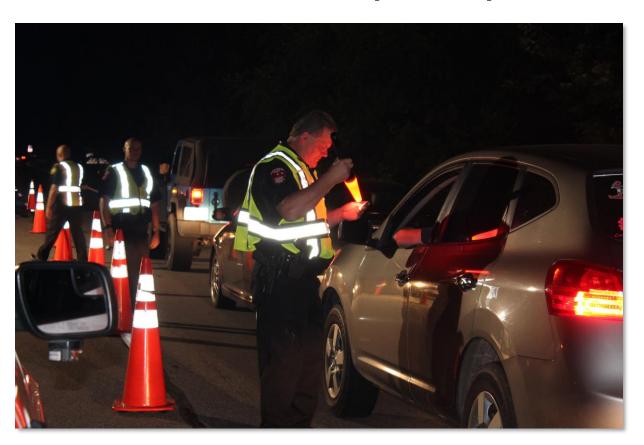
- No silver bullet
- Extremely complex problem/system
- "Prevention paradox"
 - removing all ROs would only reduce a small % of the problem





Maximize deterrence

- High visibility enforcement
- Increase the perception of getting caught/punished







Ignition interlocks for all DWI offenders

- Greatly reduces recidivism
- Currently just for high BAC and ROs





Administrative rather than criminal penalties

British Columbia model





DWI/Drug courts

- Specialize in repeat offenders
- Monitor offenders closely







Maximize deterrence

- High visibility enforcement
- Increase the perception of getting caught/punished





Automated Enforcement

- Clear evidence of effectiveness
- Reduces speeds/crashes
- Should be administrative
- Speed feedback signs







Focus on high-risk locations

e.g., two-lane rural roads, school zones





System review

- System can't deal with so many offenders
- Attorneys/judges have extensive discretion

Charlotte Observer: < 5% of "extreme" speeders (20+) are

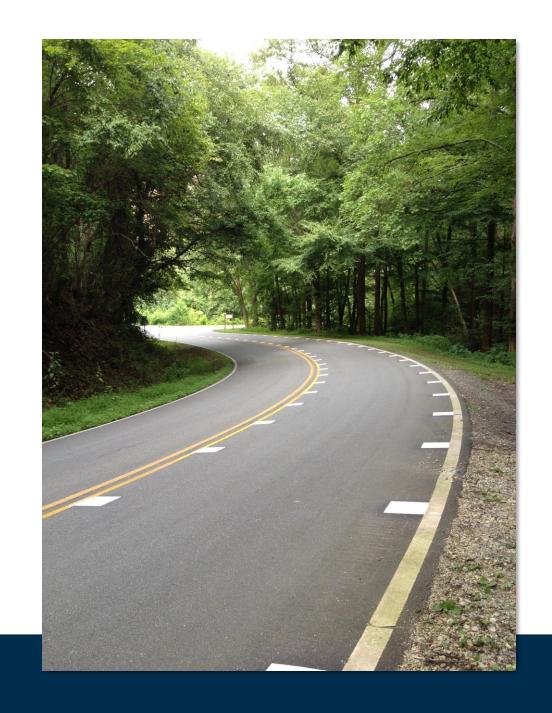
convicted as originally charged





Engineering

- Many tools available to reduce speeds
 - Reduce lane width
 - Speed humps
 - Speed tables
 - Road diets
 - Rumble strips
 - Traffic circles
 - Optical speed bars
- Downside: Takes time/expensive





THE STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PAST AND FUTURE ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS

By
J. Richard Stewart
B. J. Campbell

The University of North Carolina Highway Safety Research Center Chapel Hill, North Carolina

December 1972

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