

Research presented
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[Psychology](#), [Behaviorism](#)



Research presented by Beck, Rauch, baker and Williams (1999) present that the purpose of an ignition interlock license restriction program is to reduce recidivism in groups of individual who have committed an alcohol traffic violations. An interlock device prevents an intoxicated individual from starting a motor vehicle. Paul R. Marques et al. (1998) states further that The new NHTSA guidelines attempted to differ the preoccupation with accuracy and advocated to key features: a rolling retest and a data recorder. The rolling retest requires operators to retest periodically is or her BAC while the vehicle was running. This feature was included to circumvention such as getting someone else to blow into the interlock, allowing the vehicle to sit idling for long periods to avoid having to restart and retest or using stored air sample to blow into the sampling head of the interlock. Studies by Roth (2007) show that missing a rolling retest not to be a significant predictor of recidivism. The studies conclude the significant indicator was the initial BAC when the individual attempted to start the vehicle. " All variables (gender, age, and BAC > 0.16), except test refusal (interpreted in the study as a missing a rolling retest) were significantly related to recidivism. " (Roth page 348) Paul Marqus, Tippetts, and Voas (2002) in one of the few studies not supported by MADD states that, Two of the key touchstones of science are demonstrating an ability to (1) predict and (2) control human behavior, without unreasonable restrictions on civil liberties, remains among the more difficult challenges for any scientific or technologically based contribution to social order. Evidence suggests interlock technology is an innovation that succeeds reasonable well in the control of human behavior when the devices are managed by competent monitoring programs.