New Mexico DWI Offender Characteristics and Recidivism Report 2000 - 2010

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Section
Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau
Epidemiology and Response Division

NEW MEXICO
DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH

October 2012

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

As recently as 1996, New Mexico had the fifth highest rate of alcohol-impaired motor vehicle crash (AI-MVC) death in the United States. However, New Mexico's AI-MVC death rate and its rank in the nation have dropped considerably in recent years. In 2002, New Mexico's rate was 0.69 deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, seventh in the United States and forty-six percent higher the national rate. By 2010, New Mexico's rate had dropped 36.4% percent, to 0.44 deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, which was thirteenth in the nation and only twenty-seven percent higher than the national rate. Many factors have likely been involved in this decline, including a six-county DWI prevention project that was in place from 2005 to 2010, funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA); and ongoing DWI prevention programs administered by the Department of Finance and Administration, Department of Transportation, the Children Youth and Families Department, and the Human Services Department.

This report is a periodic report that describes aspects of the DWI problem that can best be monitored by combining DWI citation data with screening and tracking information on DWI offenders. Information for this report was drawn from the New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System maintained by the Department of Finance and Administration as part of its Local DWI (LDWI) Program. The LDWI Program provides oversight to the 33 county DWI programs. The county DWI programs collect alcohol screening information on DWI offenders using a standard screening instrument; track completion of sanctions by these offenders (including probation, DWI school, victim impact panel, treatment, community service, jail, and ignition interlock); and enter these data into the New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System, which is housed at ADE Incorporated of Clarkston, Michigan. For the purposes of this report, this screening and tracking information was linked to data from the Citation Tracking System (CTS), which is a database maintained by the Motor Vehicle Division of the New Mexico Tax and Revenue Department. The CTS contains arrest and conviction records of all DWI offenders in New Mexico since July 1984. Linking the two databases creates a more complete profile of convicted DWI offenders in New Mexico.

The major findings from 2000-2010 from these linked data sources are:

- Over the 8 years from 2000-2010, 76% of DWI offenders were screened. The screening rate increased from 68% in 2000 to 91% in 2010.

- Characteristics of DWI offenders

    o Males are much more likely to be DWI offenders than females.
    o The proportions of both Hispanics and American Indians among DWI offenders were higher than their proportion in the New Mexico population.
    o By age, the largest group of offenders was between 25-34 years old. This age group comprised 32% of offenders, while they made up only 16% of

the general population. The age groups 15-24 years and 35-44 years were also over-represented among DWI offenders relative to their presence in the general population of New Mexico. Ages 45-54, 55-64 years and 65 years and over were under-represented among DWI offenders.

- o DWI offenders were more likely to have never been married than the New Mexico population.
- o DWI offenders were less likely to have completed post-high school education than the New Mexico population.
- o Twenty-five percent of DWI offenders were unemployed, compared to 4% of the general population.
- o Bars were the most frequent source of alcohol for DWI offenders, the reported source for almost a quarter (22.3%) of offenders.

- Probation and ignition interlock are the two most frequently utilized DWI sanctions.

  - o Community service and ignition interlock have been increasing in frequency of utilization in recent years. Driver's license revocation increased from 2004 to 2007, plateaued in 2008-2009, and decreased in 2010.

- Characteristics of DWI offenders that have been re-arrested (recidivists):

  - o American Indians were the most likely to be re-arrested, with a risk of re-arrest 1.8 times that of Non-Hispanic Whites. Blacks and Hispanics had 16% and 30% higher risks of re-arrest than Non-Hispanic Whites.
  - o Males had a higher risk of re-arrest than females.
  - o There was a clear association between offender's age and risk of re-arrest, with younger offenders having a higher risk of re-arrest during the 11-year follow-up period analyzed for this report. For example, the 11-year re-arrest rate was 27.7% among 15-24 year-olds, 18.1% among 45-54 year olds, and 9.9% among offenders aged 65 and over.
  - o First-time DWI offenders were less likely to be re-arrested than were those with prior convictions. Risk of re-arrest increased with the number of prior convictions, with risk particularly elevated among offenders with three or more prior convictions.
  - o DWI offenders who obtained the alcohol consumed before their initial (reference) arrest at a grocery, convenience, or liquor store were more likely to be re-arrested than those who obtained alcohol from other sources.
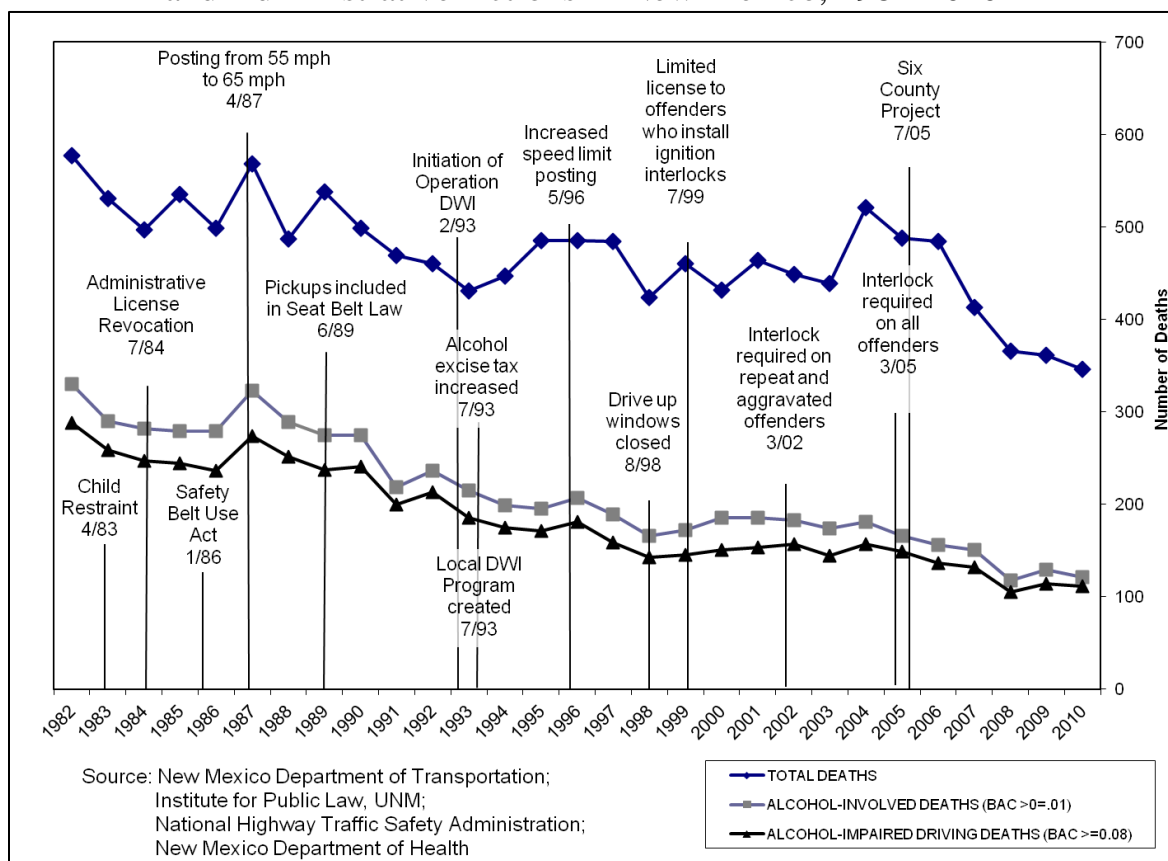
Recommendations

- The percentage of convicted DWI offenders who were screened has increased steadily over the last 11 years, from 68% in 2000 to 91% in 2010. This clear improvement needs to be sustained; and accompanied by sustained improvements in DWI conviction rates and in compliance with DWI sanctions by convicted offenders.

- The Screening and Tracking System should continue to be improved to support reporting and program evaluation. The addition of standard excessive drinking indicators (e.g., for binge and chronic heavy drinking and alcohol-impaired driving) as well as a more standard alcohol problem screening instrument (e.g., the CAGE or AUDIT screening instrument) will increase the understanding of DWI offenders and how they compare to the general population; and help inform selection of the most appropriate prevention strategies for reducing DWI-related problems.

- Prevention interventions should primarily target males, people under age 40 (especially young adults aged 15-24), American Indians and Hispanics.

- Because younger age groups have high rates of arrest and re-arrest, since almost one-third of offenders began drinking monthly between 12 and 18 years of age, and because early initiation of alcohol use is strongly associated with the development of alcohol dependence among adults, DWI prevention efforts should include a focus on reducing underage drinking. Binge drinking (drinking five or more drinks within a couple hours) is a level of excessive drinking that results in a blood alcohol content of 0.08 g/dL. Evidence suggests that a comprehensive set of strategies to reduce youth binge drinking is likely to be the most successful approach to reducing underage drinking. Educational interventions alone have generally been shown to be ineffective in changing drinking behavior and alcohol-related outcomes. Prevention efforts should also focus on reducing the availability of alcohol to underage drinkers, using recommended strategies such as enforcement of minimum drinking age laws (through compliance checks and shoulder tap operations), keg registration, social host liability laws, and party patrols.

- Increasing the price of alcoholic beverages is an effective strategy for reducing alcohol-related harm (Community Guide, 2007). Evidence suggests that this strategy especially impacts the consumption of high risk groups including underage and chronic heavy drinkers. Comprehensive drinking-driving counter-measures such as increased DWI law enforcement coupled with a mass media campaign are effective in reducing alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths (Community Guide, 2012). Minimum drinking age laws and their enforcement, as well as stronger liquor control regulations (e.g., prohibiting sales and service to underage and intoxicated persons) and their enforcement (Community Guide, 2006) are also effective in reducing negative consequences of excessive drinking. Finally, electronic screening and brief intervention (e-SBI) for at-risk drinkers is an effective prevention strategy that should be more broadly deployed in New Mexico (Community Guide, 2012). The local DWI programs can help advocate for these strategies at the state and local level.

Introduction

New Mexico has made substantial progress in reducing alcohol-related crash deaths over the last two decades. DWI legislation and programs have contributed to this decline.

Total, Alcohol-Involved, and Alcohol-Impaired Crash Deaths, Legislative and Administrative Actions in New Mexico, 1982-2010

Posting from 55 mph to 65 mph 4/87

Limited license to offenders who install ignition interlocks 7/99

Six County Project 7/05

Increased speed limit posting 5/96

Initiation of Operation DWI 2/93

Administrative License Revocation 7/84

Pickups included in Seat Belt Law 6/89

Interlock required on all offenders 3/05

Alcohol excise tax increased 7/93

Child Restraint 4/83

Safety Belt Use Act 1/86

Drive up windows closed 8/98

Interlock required on repeat and aggravated offenders 3/02

Local DWI Program created 7/93

Number of Deaths

Source: New Mexico Department of Transportation;
Institute for Public Law, UNM;
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration;
New Mexico Department of Health

TOTAL DEATHS
ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DEATHS (BAC >0=.01)
ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING DEATHS (BAC >=0.08)

In 1993, the State of New Mexico Legislature enacted the Local DWI Program Act and established the Local DWI Grant Fund. The Local Government Division (LGD) of the Department of Finance and Administration administers the Fund. All appropriations are awarded upon DWI Grant Council approval in accordance with the program established under the Local DWI Grant Program Act. Since 1997, the LGD has had an agreement with the Epidemiology and Response Division of the New Mexico Department of Health to analyze and report DWI-related data for the 33-county Local DWI Program.

This reporting is based on data from the New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System linked with data from the Motor Vehicle Division's Citation Tracking System (CTS). The CTS has all DWI arrest and conviction information on all offenders but lacks the demographic and sanction information that is captured by the New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System. Linking the two databases creates a more complete profile of offenders convicted of DWI in New Mexico.

The New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System consists of a database used to monitor DWI offenders after sentencing. Since 1997, all 33 county local DWI programs have used the system to collect alcohol screening information and to track the completion of court-ordered DWI sanctions by DWI offenders within their counties. Local DWI program staffs in each county enter all information into the system. The system contains DWI offender data such as name, social security number, birth date, and address. It also contains screening information that is self-reported by offenders during a screening session conducted by the local DWI program staff following (or in some rare cases preceding) conviction. This screening information is collected via the offender's written responses to the NEEDS Survey instrument, an alcohol and substance abuse screening instrument developed and maintained by ADE, Inc. This instrument includes one-hundred-and-thirty questions designed to assess the offender's severity of substance abuse, emotional stability, personal support system, criminal history, and overall need for services. In addition to this screening information, the system also captures each offender's DWI sanctions from the court's Judgement and Sentencing (J&S) document. These J&S data include the sentencing judge, sanction start and completion dates, and information about where the offender is sent for a particular sanction, and how many sessions or days were assigned for each specific sanction. Through 2002 five penalties or sanctions were monitored. These were:

a) DWI School, a required class on driver safety for first offenders,
b) Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment, either inpatient, outpatient or self-help groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous,
c) Probation, either supervised or unsupervised,
d) Community Service, requiring time spent at a community activity such as collecting trash along roadways,
e) Victim Impact Panel, attending a meeting with victims of DWI crashes.

In 2003, two sanctions, Jail and Ignition Interlock, were added.

The Citation Tracking System is the repository for information on all DWI citations in the state, dating back to July 1984. The CTS is a tracking system used by the Motor Vehicle Division of the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department to support the administrative revocation of drivers' licenses for DWI under the implied consent act (statutes 66-8-107 to 66-8-112). Licenses may be revoked for refusal to submit to a chemical test, or for blood alcohol content (BAC) levels of .08 or higher. The CTS is also used to schedule and track the results of hearings requested by revoked drivers. Additionally, the CTS is used to record the results of court action on DWI citations. The only New Mexico DWI citation data not captured in the CTS during the time covered by this report is data pertaining to arrests by tribal law enforcement agencies.

Methods

Person-based New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System data were linked with person-based CTS data to provide a more complete arrest and conviction record for offenders screened by the 33 county DWI programs. Offenders in both databases were linked probabilistically using Link Plus software. Personal identifiers used in the linkage process included social security number, date of birth, first name, last name, middle initial, sex, and driver's license number. Social security number, date of birth, last name, and first name were used to block the two data files. Matching variables were compared between records only within these blocks. The linkage process calculates a total score that indicates, for any pair of records, how likely it is that both refer to the same person. The total score for a linkage between any two records is the sum of the scores generated from matching individual fields. Any linkages with scores over the cut-off value were selected into the linked result. The final linked dataset was determined after uncertain matches were manually reviewed. Ninety-nine percent of the persons in the New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System dataset were matched with one or more records in the CTS.

Once convicted DWI offenders were matched to persons in the New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System, the DWI citation that led to the first conviction with a corresponding screening and tracking record was identified as the reference case for further analyses. The identification of a reference case enabled identification of prior DWIs and subsequent re-arrests relative to that case.

The linked dataset was used to describe DWI offender characteristics, including race/ethnicity, age, education, marital status and employment, for all DWI offenders arrested in 2010 and subsequently convicted and screened. Substance abuse information was also described, including blood alcohol concentration, source of alcohol before arrest, primary drug used and age of initial monthly alcohol use; as were DWI sanctions and recommended treatment levels.

The linked dataset was also used to assess rates of DWI recidivism and to identify characteristics of DWI offenders that are associated with re-arrest, including race/ethnicity, gender, age group, prior DWI convictions and source of alcohol before arrest. Recidivism was analyzed using survival analysis techniques. These techniques are useful for tracking "time to failure", which is the time elapsed between an initial event (in this case the reference-case DWI conviction described above) and a follow-up event (in this case, the first DWI re-arrest following this reference-case conviction). For purposes of this report, recidivism was defined as having at least one DWI re-arrest following the reference case conviction. Re-arrest rates were calculated among the cohort of DWI offenders with a reference-case conviction, as the percent of such offenders with at least one DWI re-arrest during the follow-up period. One of the survival analysis techniques, Cox Regression, enables comparison of the risk of failure (i.e., first re-arrest) between population sub-groups (e.g., by sex). This comparison is reported as a relative risk, also known as a hazard ratio. In this report, survival (time to re-arrest, re-arrest rates, hazard ratios) was compared one characteristic at a time (e.g., by sex or race; but not by sex and race together). Confidence intervals for parameter estimates were calculated.

Comparison of DWI Convictions and Screenings

The following figure compares the annual number of offenders who have been screened by the local DWI programs to the number of convictions reported by the Citation Tracking System (CTS).

Number of DWI Convictions and Screenings in New Mexico, 2000 - 2010
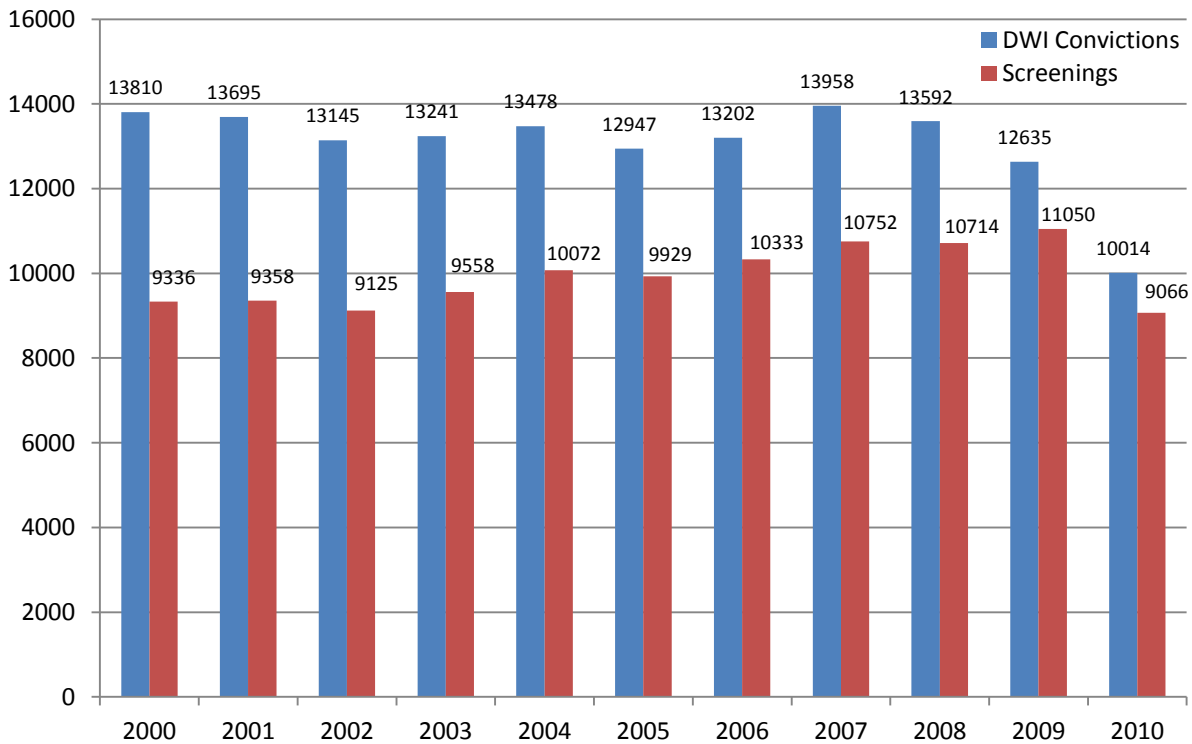
Sources:
Citation Tracking System (CTS), New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department
New Mexico Screening & Tracking System, New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration

In 2000, there were 13,810 convictions reported in the CTS and 9,336 offenders screened by the local DWI programs. In 2005, there were 12,947 convictions reported and 9,929 offenders screened; and in 2010 there were 10,014 convictions reported in the CTS and 9,066 offenders screened. During the period 2000-2010 the average time from arrest to conviction remained stable at about five months. During this period the annual number of offenders screened as a proportion of the annual number of convictions increased steadily from 68% in 2000 to 91% in 2010. The time required for the judicial and screening processes to be completed, and for the county DWI programs to enter data into the ADE system introduces time lags into this reporting. As a result, numbers of convictions and screenings can be expected to increase with time (i.e., when these data are reported next year, the numbers of convictions and screenings for 2010 may be substantially higher than they are in this report).

County DWI Screenings

The following figure shows the percentage of convicted DWI offenders screened by the local DWI programs for eleven years, 2000-2010. For these 11 years, all 33 counties were included. The percentage of those screened has increased steadily since 2000. From 2000 to 2009, total annual screenings in New Mexico increased by more than 18% from 9,336 to 11,050 (2010 screening and conviction counts were incomplete at the time of data extraction for this report, so are not used for this counts-based reporting). From 2000 to 2009, 16 counties increased the number of screenings provided for DWI offenders, and 17 counties decreased the number of screenings. Hidalgo, Guadalupe, Curry, Dona Ana, and Cibola had the greatest percentage increases in the number of screenings.

Percentage of DWI Convictions Screened in New Mexico, 2000 - 2010
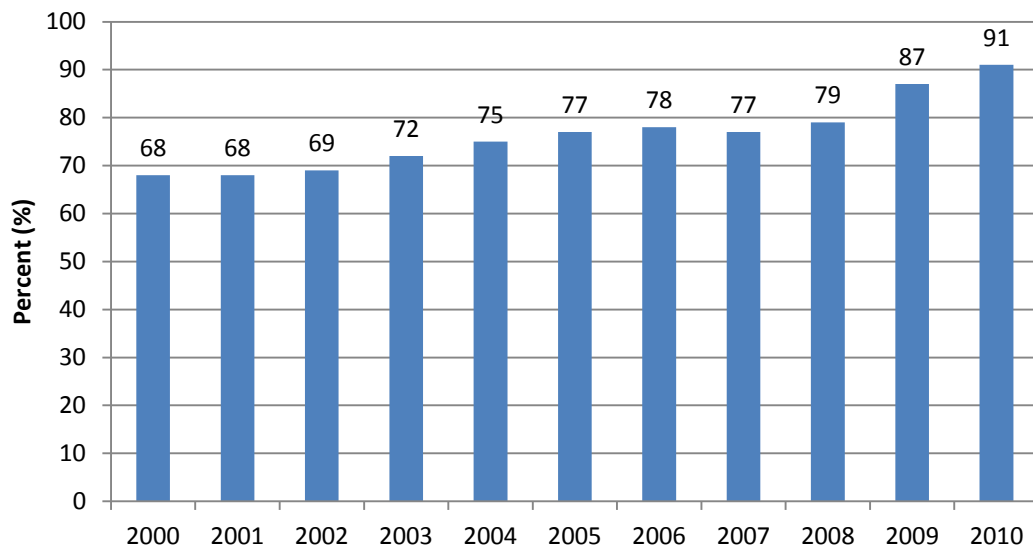
Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000-2010

The percentage of DWI offenders screened from 2000 to 2010 increased substantially, from 68% to 91%. The counties with the highest average annual DWI screening percentages during 2000-2010 were Quay (90%), Bernalillo (88%), Socorro (87%), Harding (86%) and Sandoval (85%). The counties with the lowest average DWI screening percentages were San Juan (53%), Lincoln (55%), Hidalgo (58%), Curry (58%), and Sierra (65%); although it should be noted that rates have been improving considerably in these counties in recent years.

The five counties that saw the biggest increase in the percentage of DWI offenders that were screened from 2000 to 2010 were Sierra (increased from 38% to 86%), Cibola (42% to 91%), Curry (40% to 86%), Eddy (44% to 93%), and Sandoval (48% to 100%). Union and McKinley counties saw the largest decreases in the percentage of DWI offenders screened from 2000 to 2010. Six counties screened 100% of DWI offenders in 2010: Bernalillo, Dona Ana, Harding, Quay, Sandoval and Socorro counties.

DWI Convictions Screened by County in New Mexico, 2000-2010

County Name	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Percent change 2000-2009
Bernalillo	3,215	3,518	3,533	3,629	3,565	3,507	3,709	4,009	3,576	3,896	2,684	21%
Catron	16	15	16	16	15	14	11	12	12	14	10	-13%
Chaves	230	246	175	131	196	189	198	239	296	252	277	10%
Cibola	103	138	166	336	235	197	202	218	169	191	189	85%
Colfax	91	78	78	58	71	50	47	52	64	49	43	-46%
Curry	114	84	138	145	100	163	213	199	180	268	237	135%
De Baca	9	10	9	8	8	4	6	10	3	8	5	-11%
Dona Ana	620	687	678	721	877	885	921	895	1,220	1,181	982	90%
Eddy	164	153	152	216	229	222	203	274	251	257	258	57%
Grant	191	174	93	133	132	124	96	109	137	167	150	-13%
Guadalupe	22	31	35	45	31	38	33	25	44	57	28	159%
Harding	3	2	3	2	1	4	4	4	6	1	1	-67%
Hidalgo	17	7	26	19	33	60	42	51	55	63	33	271%
Lea	197	181	232	292	282	203	211	257	316	297	255	51%
Lincoln	192	163	112	21	9	58	109	96	118	105	121	-45%
Los Alamos	37	24	20	25	26	37	30	31	18	27	26	-27%
Luna	101	87	111	108	133	102	68	102	103	110	68	9%
McKinley	621	569	396	522	566	457	590	629	544	601	473	-3%
Mora	19	16	20	24	21	12	23	21	22	23	19	21%
Otero	341	236	267	237	282	328	259	250	245	217	176	-36%
Quay	62	103	95	74	92	61	56	67	63	57	39	-8%
Rio Arriba	142	102	175	174	197	280	284	350	224	253	161	78%
Roosevelt	82	102	86	99	80	74	92	121	76	93	69	13%
San Juan	648	630	570	479	787	985	937	967	1,026	932	700	44%
San Miguel	240	203	213	178	236	206	211	201	186	206	216	-14%
Sandoval	221	269	319	297	327	374	405	409	476	405	346	83%
Santa Fe	888	870	801	955	942	779	773	670	703	682	579	-23%
Sierra	38	65	69	57	56	35	37	72	48	59	83	55%
Socorro	206	152	119	97	100	134	145	113	143	141	86	-32%
Taos	185	137	124	105	98	86	101	95	98	123	142	-34%
Torrance	88	76	67	91	80	67	85	75	62	77	58	-13%
Union	20	23	19	4	20	16	25	16	19	11	6	-45%
Valencia	213	207	208	238	244	177	155	113	188	198	219	-7%
Total	9,336	9,358	9,125	9,536	10,071	9,928	10,281	10,752	10,691	11,021	8,739	18%

Source: New Mexico Screening & Tracking System, New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration

Percentage of DWI Convictions Screened by County
## in New Mexico, 2000 - 2010

| CountyName	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bernalillo	81	84	89	100	92	84	82	80	77	95	100
Catron	62	75	76	70	65	48	52	60	80	93	91
Chaves	78	77	75	74	76	84	100	85	79	87	96
Cibola	42	67	81	79	76	73	77	72	72	74	91
Colfax	55	62	67	59	60	62	65	68	74	91	86
Curry	40	28	42	47	40	63	72	66	77	83	86
De Baca	60	77	60	80	100	80	75	83	50	67	71
Dona Ana	71	72	59	59	67	70	69	71	92	98	100
Eddy	44	55	62	70	77	85	85	83	87	87	93
Grant	80	79	67	78	71	72	70	78	86	84	87
Guadalupe	58	72	88	74	76	91	77	76	92	84	80
Harding	100	100	100	50	100	100	80	67	100	50	100
Hidalgo	38	14	41	28	60	77	82	74	79	80	61
Lea	56	56	67	78	76	83	73	70	78	82	81
Lincoln	72	80	57	9	5	29	67	70	71	71	70
Los Alamos	88	80	80	96	70	84	88	86	58	66	90
Luna	57	60	68	76	76	69	55	60	71	76	73
McKinley	73	66	61	70	63	75	80	75	72	75	70
Mora	46	39	49	73	64	52	79	72	96	89	86
Otero	70	63	68	64	70	92	86	88	86	85	82
Quay	85	87	86	82	95	98	85	73	100	93	100
Rio Arriba	43	41	62	72	81	83	81	86	82	95	80
Roosevelt	50	67	69	79	83	69	69	73	74	81	68
San Juan	44	35	32	29	54	66	69	69	62	65	57
San Miguel	81	86	75	65	71	86	80	77	78	88	95
Sandoval	48	64	89	79	86	88	97	88	100	100	100
Santa Fe	81	81	79	81	80	78	79	79	84	91	95
Sierra	38	56	72	43	68	54	66	77	80	81	86
Socorro	83	79	84	84	77	83	93	81	94	100	100
Taos	86	75	77	72	77	58	69	76	82	88	90
Torrance	69	70	85	75	73	68	75	72	75	90	85
Union	67	85	66	50	80	84	100	80	100	73	60
Valencia	60	66	72	72	78	86	100	89	100	89	87
Total	68	68	69	72	75	77	78	77	79	87	91

Sources: Citation Tracking System (CTS), New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department
New Mexico Screening & Tracking System, New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration

DWI Offender Characteristics

This section reports characteristics of all DWI offenders arrested in 2010, convicted, and screened by local DWI programs. DWI offender characteristics were self-reported using the screening questionnaire for convicted DWI offenders; or reported from the CTS if data were available from that system.

Gender of the DWI Offender Population in New Mexico (2010) and the New Mexico Adult Population (2010, ages 18+)
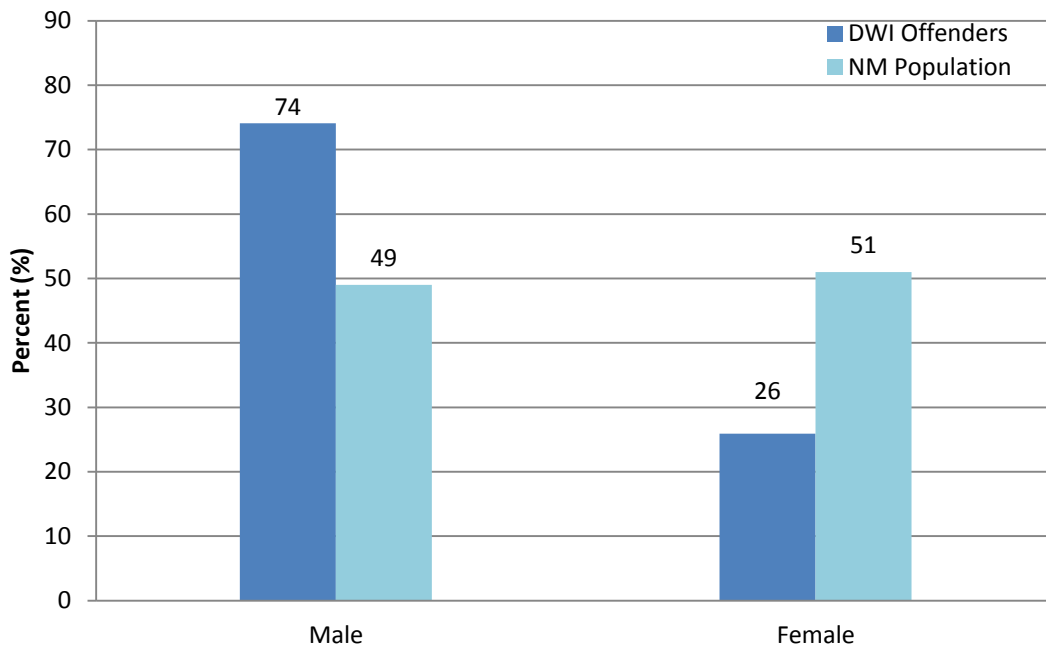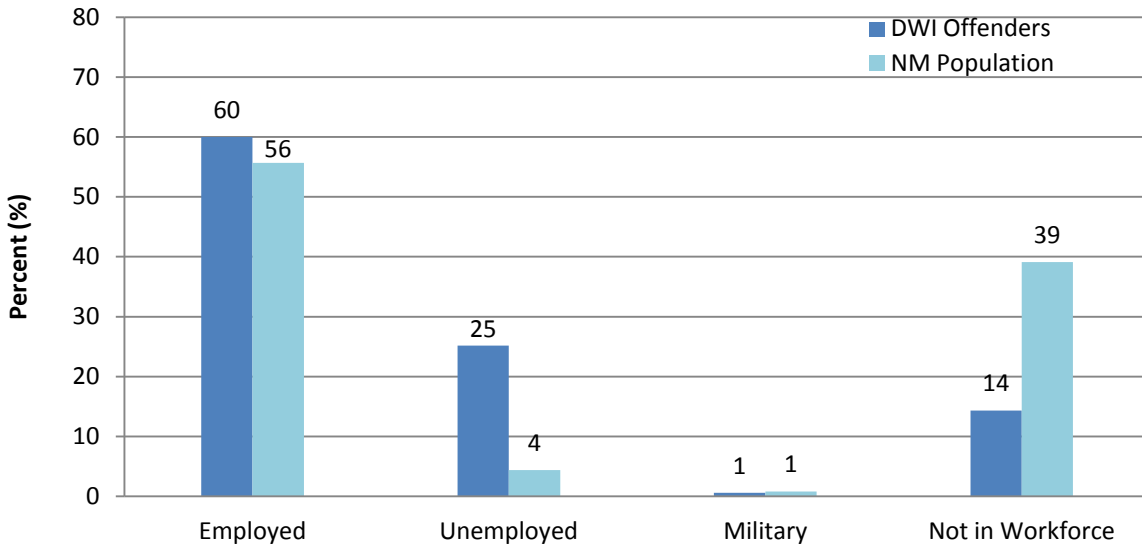

Sources:
Citation Tracking System (CTS), New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department
New Mexico Screening & Tracking System, New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration
Bureau of Business and Economic Research, UNM

These sources showed that there was a much higher proportion of males and a much lower proportion of females among DWI offenders than in New Mexico adult population. In other words, males are over-represented in the New Mexico DWI offender population and females are under-represented.

Race/Ethnicity of the DWI Offender Population in New Mexico (2010) and the New Mexico Adult Population (2010, ages 18+)
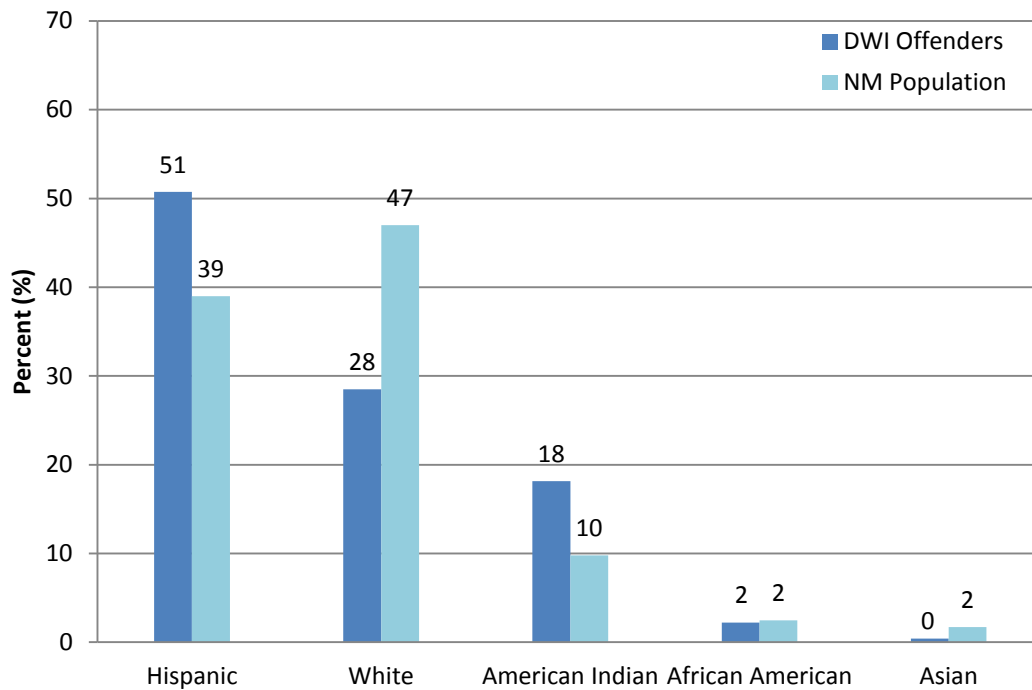
Sources:
Citation Tracking System (CTS), New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department
New Mexico Screening & Tracking System, New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration
Bureau of Business and Economic Research, UNM

There were a disproportionate number of Hispanics and American Indians convicted of DWI compared to their proportions in the New Mexico adult population.

Age Distribution of DWI Offenders in New Mexico (2010) and the New Mexico Adult Population (2010, ages 18+)
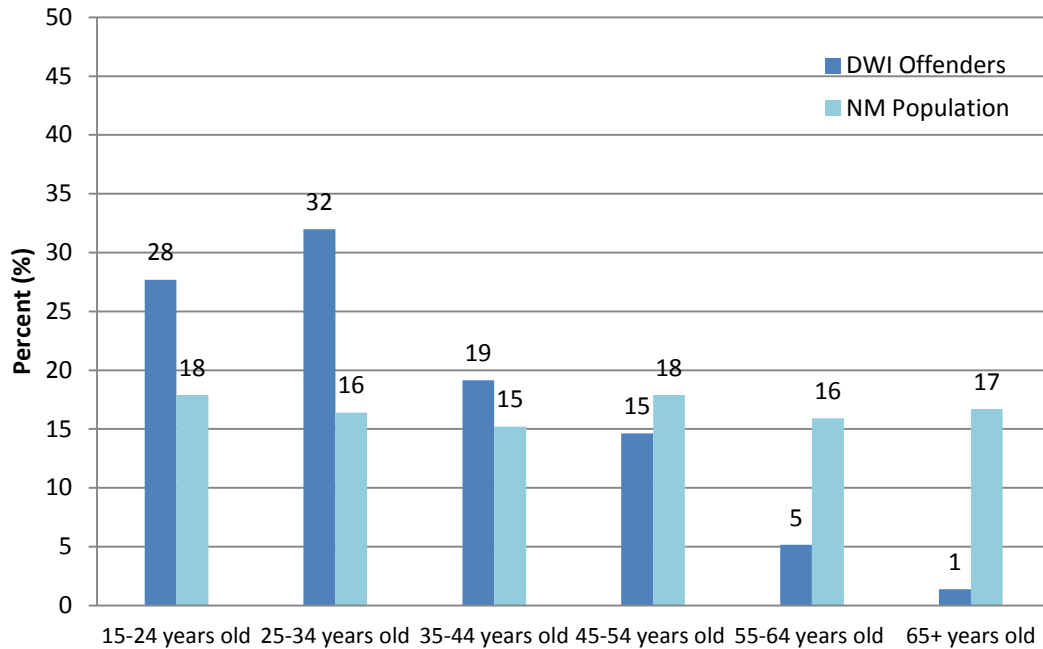
Sources:
Citation Tracking System (CTS), New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department
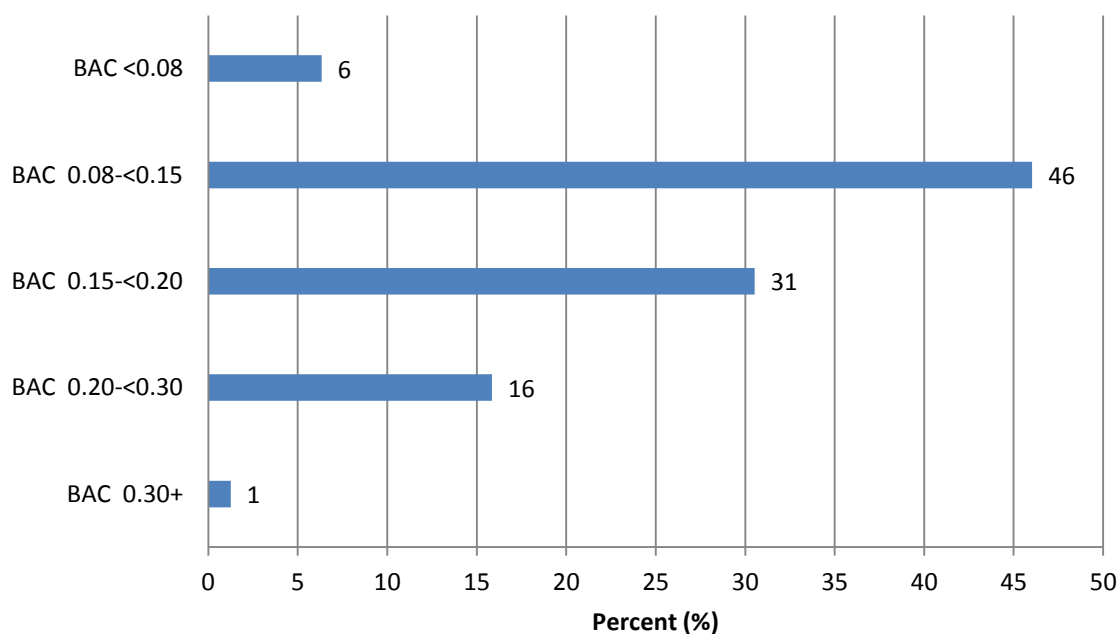New Mexico Screening & Tracking System, New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration
Bureau of Business and Economic Research, UNM

In general, the age distribution of offenders convicted of DWI in 2010 was younger than the New Mexico population. Persons 15-44 years of age were over-represented in the DWI offender population. Persons in New Mexico 45 years of age and older were underrepresented in the DWI offender population.

Highest Grade Completed for DWI Offenders in New Mexico (2010) and the New Mexico Adult Population (2010)
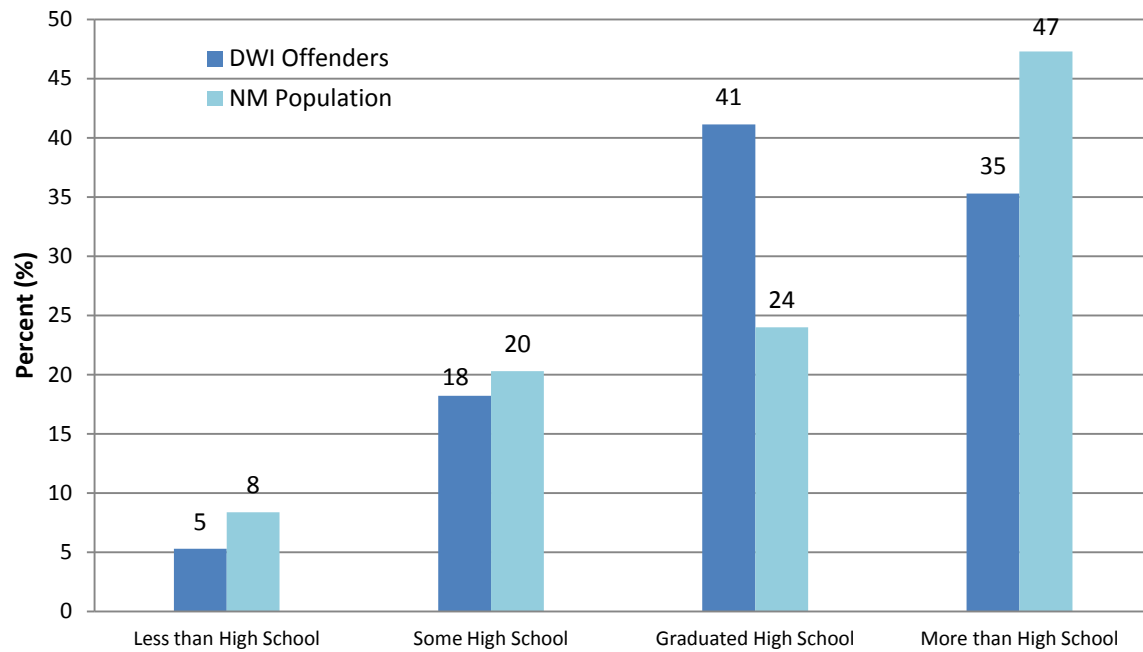
Sources:
Citation Tracking System (CTS), New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department
New Mexico Screening & Tracking System, New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration
US Census Bureau

This figure shows the highest grade completed by the DWI offender population in 2010 compared with the New Mexico population from the 2010 U.S. Census. Convicted DWI offenders were less likely to have pursued higher education (beyond high school) than those in the general population.

Marital Status of DWI Offenders in New Mexico (2010) and the New Mexico Adult Population (2010)
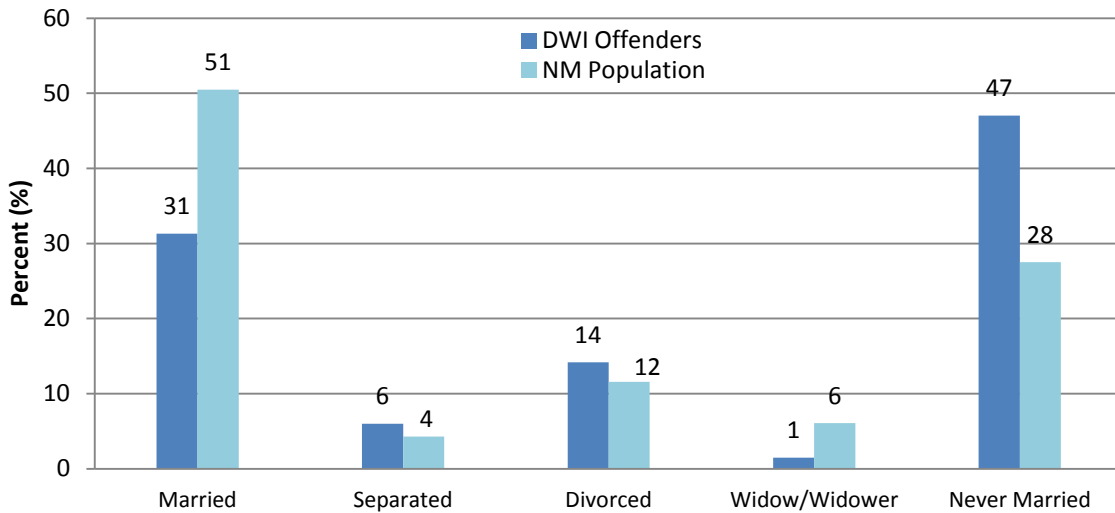
Sources:
Citation Tracking System (CTS), New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department
New Mexico Screening & Tracking System, New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration
US Census Bureau

This figure shows the marital status of offenders screened by the local DWI programs in 2010, compared to the marital status of the New Mexico adult population from the 2010 U.S. Census. Convicted DWI offenders were less likely to be married than the general New Mexico population, and more likely to have never been married. This may be partially due to the fact that the DWI offender population is younger than the general New Mexico population.

Employment Status of DWI Offenders in New Mexico (2010) and the New Mexico Adult Population (2010)

Sources:
Citation Tracking System (CTS), New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department
New Mexico Screening & Tracking System, New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration
US Census Bureau

This figure shows the employment status of DWI offenders in 2010 compared to the New Mexico population from the 2010 U.S. Census. Compared to the general New Mexico population, convicted DWI offenders were more likely to be either employed or unemployed than the general population. This is because a smaller percentage of DWI offenders were not in the workforce (students, homemakers, disabled persons and retired persons) than in the general population.

Substance Abuse Information

This section shows alcohol and substance abuse information from both the screening and tracking self-administered screening questionnaire and from the CTS record of blood alcohol content (BAC) testing.

Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) Levels Among Convicted DWI Offenders in New Mexico, 2010

Sources:
Citation Tracking System (CTS), New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department
New Mexico Screening & Tracking System, New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration

With regard to BAC test results, a substantial proportion of offenders (21%) were missing BAC test data from either source, due to refusal to be tested, incomplete or missing test results in CTS, or refusal to self-report test results during the screening process. For those offenders with reported results, if the BAC in the CTS file was greater than 0 then that BAC was reported (95% of reported BACs); if the BAC in the CTS file was missing or 0, but the BAC in the screening and tracking file was greater than 0, then that BAC was reported (5% of reported BACs). This figure shows the distribution of actual BAC levels based on these data sources, for offenders convicted in 2010. The mean BAC level was 0.16 g/dl.

Source of Alcohol before Arrest among Convicted DWI Offenders
New Mexico, 2010

Liquor Source	Number	Percent
Bar	1,777	27
Other Person's Home	1,112	17
Social Gathering/Party	803	12
Your Home	741	11
Grocery/Convenience Store	727	11
Other	622	9
Liquor Store	500	8
Restaurant	355	5
Total	6,637	100

Source: New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System.

Source of Alcohol before Arrest among Convicted DWI Offenders
by Year of Reference Violation, New Mexico, 2000-2010
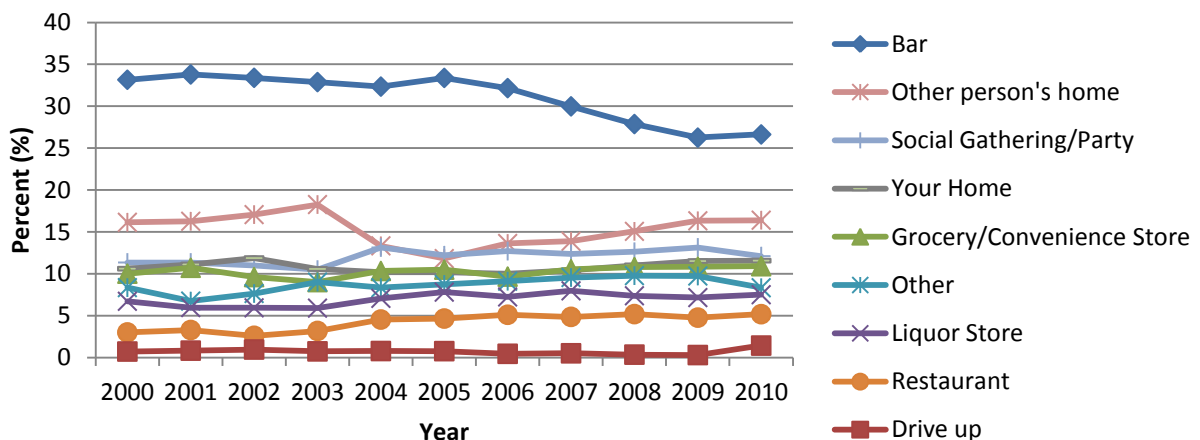
Source: New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System.

In 2010, bars remained the single most frequent source of alcohol prior to arrest, the source for 27% of offenders. As the trend graph above shows, however, there was a marked decline in the proportion of DWI offenders who reported bars as their source of alcohol during the years of New Mexico's NHTSA-funded 6-county comprehensive DWI prevention program (2005-2010). During this period there was a corresponding increase in the proportion of offenders reporting another person's home as their alcohol source (from 12% in 2005 to 16% in 2010). Throughout this period, 10-12% of DWI offenders drank in their own home prior to their arrest. Government-regulated venues remained the source of alcohol for the majority (>= 50%) of DWI offenders throughout the eleven-year period shown in the trend graph. Note that while bars were by far the most frequently reported liquor source by DWI offenders, bars and restaurants remain the least frequently reported liquor source among DWI offenders who have been re-arrested (see page 31).

Primary Substance Used by DWI Offenders* in New Mexico, 2010
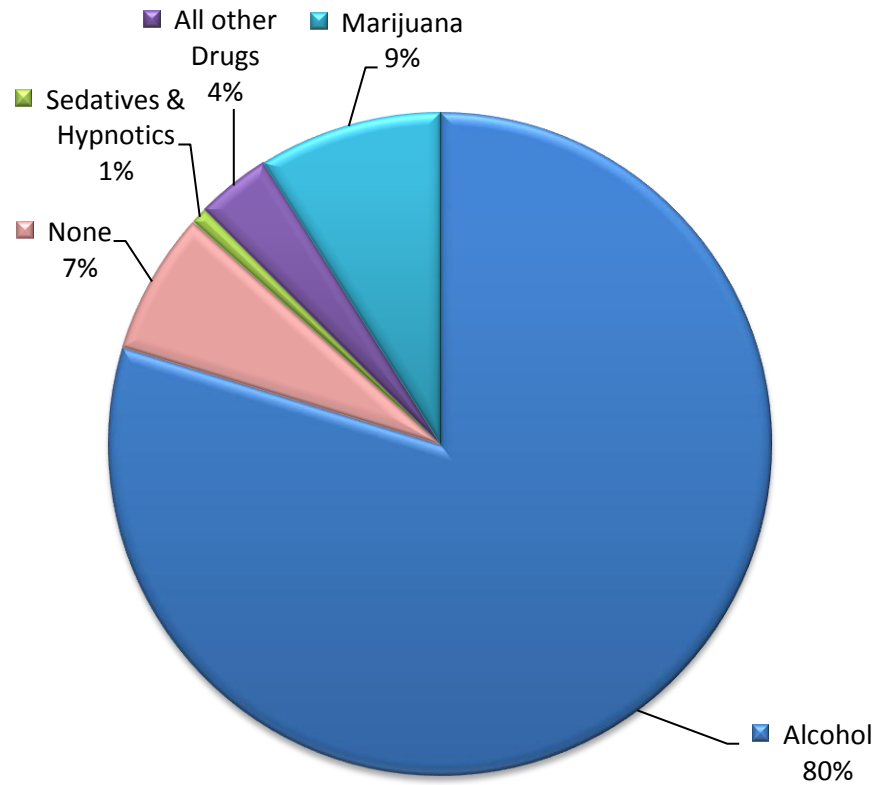
* The substance "tried or used most often" during the three years prior to arrest.

Source: New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System

This chart shows the primary drug used by DWI offenders as reported during screening by the local DWI programs. Alcohol was the primary substance used by 80% of offenders. Marijuana was the second most common primary substance identified (9%). Seven percent (7%) of offenders identified no primary substance used during the three years prior to arrest.

Age of Initial Monthly Alcohol Use among DWI Offenders in New Mexico, 2010

Age Began Using Alcohol Monthly	Number	Percent
Never used alcohol monthly	1,764	25
Less than 12 years old	138	2
12-14 (middle school age)	363	5
15-18 (high school age)	1,932	27
19-20	853	12
21-29	1,816	26
30-39	164	2
40-49	46	1
50-59	7	0
60+	4	0
Total	7,087	100

Source: New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System

Most (75%) of offenders reported a period of monthly alcohol use some time in their life. One-third (33%) of offenders began monthly alcohol use at an age corresponding closely to the middle- and high-school years (12 – 18 years old). Monthly alcohol use was initiated by 2% of offenders at an age less than 12; by 5% of offenders between the ages of 12 and 14; and by 27% of offenders between the ages of 15 and 18. Another 25% stated they have never used alcohol monthly.

Sentencing Information

Sanctions Assigned to DWI Offenders
By Year of Reference Violation, New Mexico, 2000-2010
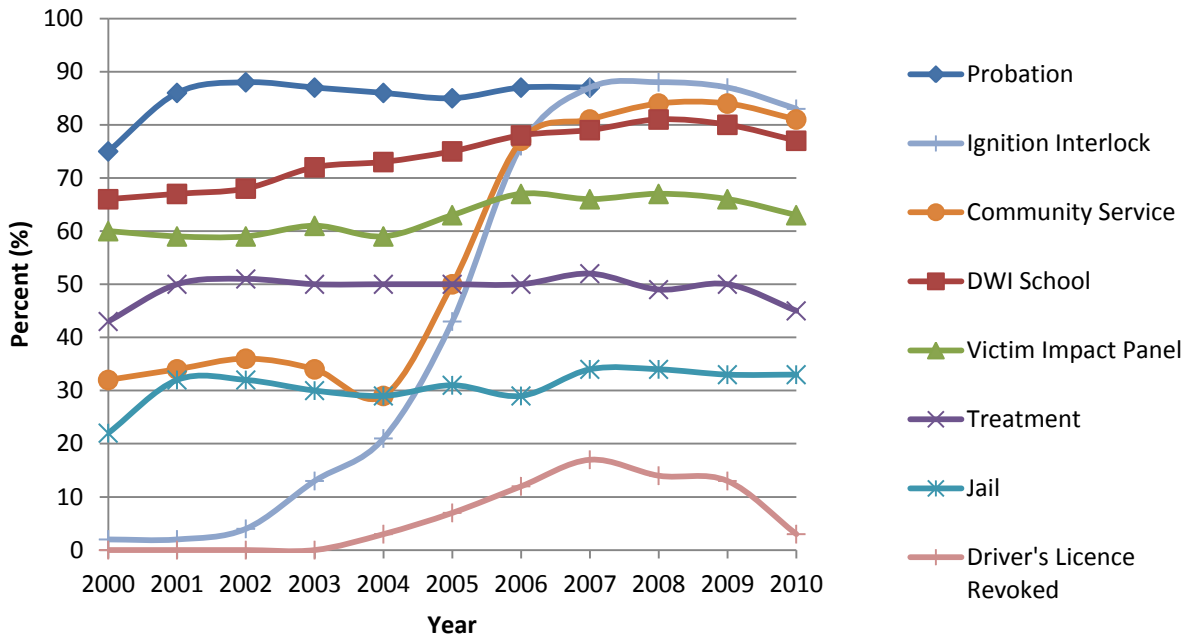
Note: DWI offenders can be assigned to more than one sanction per conviction. Percentages total to more than 100% because a single offender may receive multiple sanctions.
Note: Estimates of the prevalence of probation were unavailable for the period 2008-2010.
Source: New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System

This sentencing information represents data entered into the New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System by local DWI Program staff. This information is most often entered from a copy of the court Judgement and Sentencing (J&S) document. This information is not based on actual J&S data from the Administrative Office of the Courts (e.g., a dataset recording actual J&S sanctions). Offenders are sentenced to one or more of several different sanctions for each DWI conviction. The most common sanction for DWI offenders in 2010 was ignition interlock (83% of all offenders). Other common sanctions in 2010 included community service (81%), DWI school (77%), participation in a victim impact panel (63%), outpatient or inpatient treatment (45%), and jail (33%). Driver's licenses were revoked by the court for 3% of offenders. Estimates of the prevalence of probation as a sanction were unavailable for the period 2008-2010.

Probation, DWI school, and victim impact panels have historically been the most frequently assigned sanctions. Over the past five years, however, new sanctions have emerged. Since 2002, ignition interlock, and, since 2004, community service have been used with increasing frequency, and are now among the most common sanctions. Driver's license revocation emerged as a more common sanction during the period 2004-2009, but decreased in 2010.

Treatment Information
Treatment Levels Recommended by Screening
in New Mexico, 2010
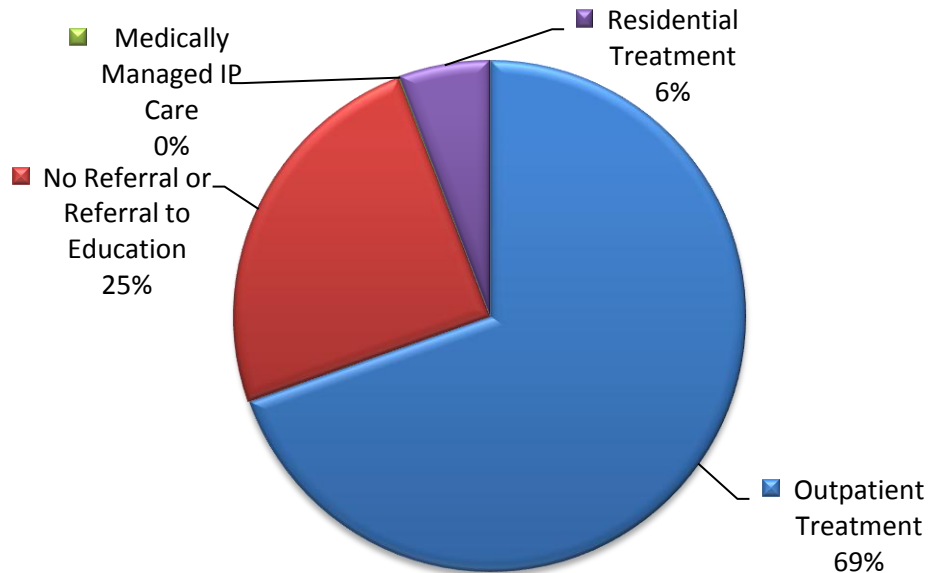
      * Includes outpatient care and intensive outpatient care

Definitions of treatment levels:
- No Referral or Referral to Education: recommended for individuals who may have had a substance abuse problem at one time, but report no use for at least one year.
- Outpatient Treatment: recommended for individuals who report abstinence but whose current attitudes and/or high risk behaviors suggest further investigation is needed. This category includes some individuals who report a history of substance abuse but report recent abstinence.
- Intensive Outpatient Treatment beyond Detoxification: although this person may not require medical monitoring, his emotional and environmental circumstances may be too unstable for him to function without close monitoring.
- Inpatient (Residential) Treatment: recommended because of a person's apparent cross-addiction history of substance abuse treatment, and current emotional and environmental vulnerability.
- Medically Managed Inpatient (IP) Treatment: recommended because of an individual's apparent substance abuse addiction, history of substance abuse treatment, and other medical problems which may relate to substance abuse and current emotional and/or environmental vulnerability.

Source: New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System

The screening questionnaire provides an assessment of the need for substance abuse treatment for each DWI offender. Recommended treatment levels were derived from the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) guidelines and the American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Fourth Revision, 1981 (DSM-IV). If an offender's score on the screening survey indicates that some level of treatment is appropriate, this recommendation may be included as a sanction in the sentence. In 2010, outpatient alcohol treatment was recommended for 70% of convicted offenders screened by the local DWI programs. Only 6% were recommended for inpatient residential treatment, and only 0.1% were recommended for medically-managed inpatient treatment. Another 24% were not recommended for treatment, or were recommended for educational services.

Recidivism

This section reports on DWI recidivism among New Mexico DWI offenders. Recidivism is defined here as a re-arrest for DWI following a DWI conviction. Recidivism is reported here both in terms of the overall percent re-arrested, and in terms of re-arrest rates estimated by survival analyses performed on the linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System /CTS dataset. Survival rates show the probabilities of a re-arrest over time. The survival analysis presented below was completed for the calendar years 2000-2010. The line graph shows the percentage of DWI offenders who had been re-arrested by the number of months that had elapsed since their reference DWI conviction (the conviction for which they were first screened and entered into the DWI Screening and Tracking System). The 2000-2010 average re-arrest curve shows that 23.7% of DWI offenders were re-arrested within 132 months (11 years) of their reference DWI conviction. Half (49%) of those re-arrested were re-arrested within two years of their reference arrest; almost two-thirds (64%) were re-arrested within three years; and three quarters (75%) of re-arrestees were re-arrested within four years of their reference arrest. Only 4% were re-arrested more than 8 years after their reference arrest. Due to improvements in data linkage procedures, the recidivism/re-arrest rates reported here are substantially higher than rates reported in versions of this report prior to 2009.

DWI Re-Arrest Rates*, New Mexico, 2000-2010
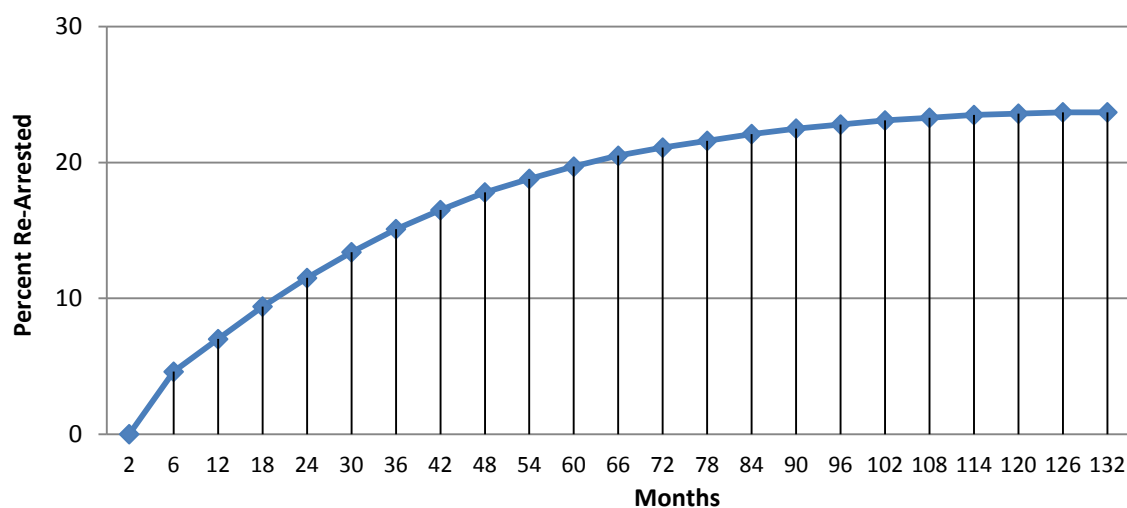
* Percent of DWI offenders with at least one DWI re-arrest during the follow-up period.

Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000-2010

The bar charts on the following pages show the overall percent of DWI offenders in a particular category who had been re-arrested, regardless of time since their reference DWI conviction. Also included are charts showing hazard ratios, or the relative risk of re-arrest of one particular group with respect to a comparison group, while controlling for the amount of time since the reference violation.

Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by County of Conviction, New Mexico, 2000-2010
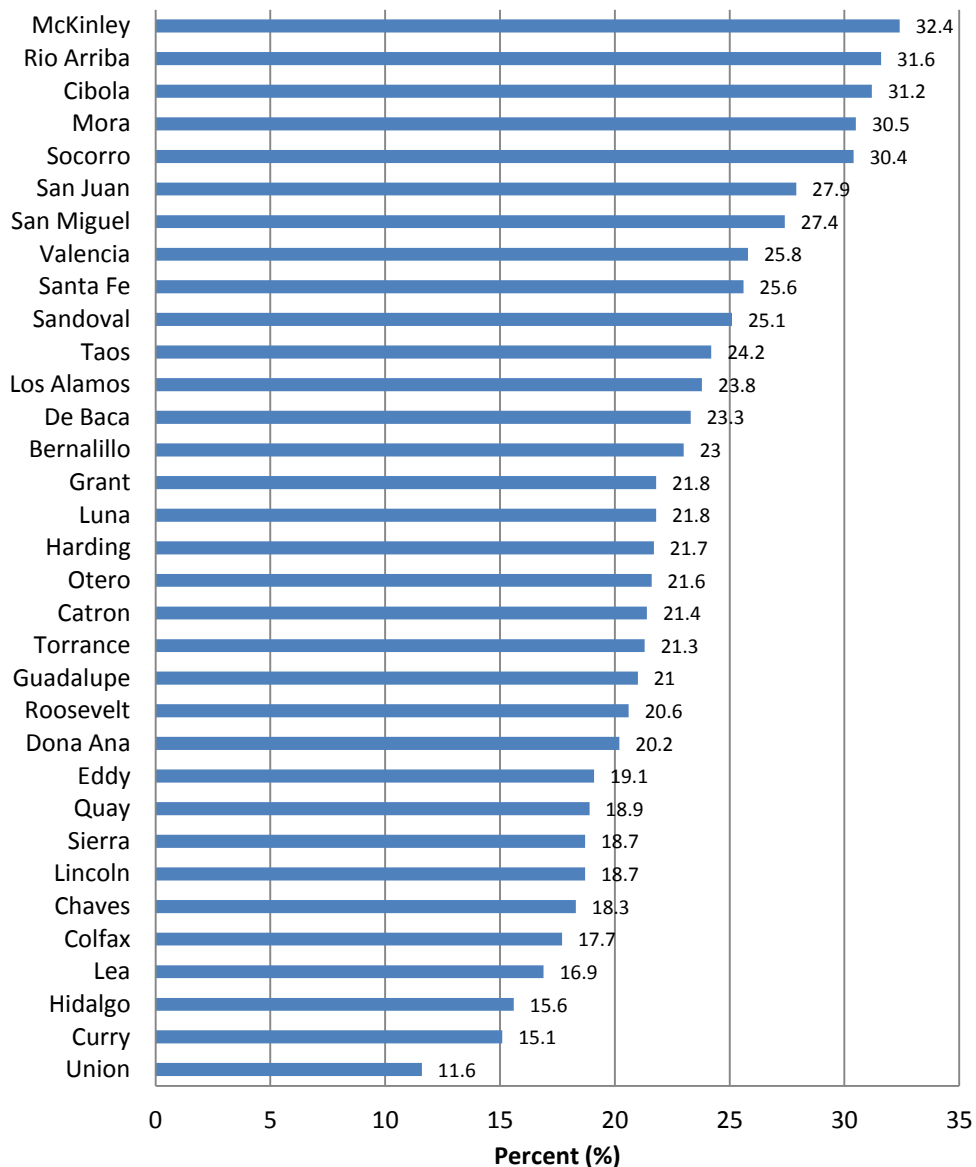
County	Percent
McKinley	32.4
Rio Arriba	31.6
Cibola	31.2
Mora	30.5
Socorro	30.4
San Juan	27.9
San Miguel	27.4
Valencia	25.8
Santa Fe	25.6
Sandoval	25.1
Taos	24.2
Los Alamos	23.8
De Baca	23.3
Bernalillo	23
Grant	21.8
Luna	21.8
Harding	21.7
Otero	21.6
Catron	21.4
Torrance	21.3
Guadalupe	21
Roosevelt	20.6
Dona Ana	20.2
Eddy	19.1
Quay	18.9
Sierra	18.7
Lincoln	18.7
Chaves	18.3
Colfax	17.7
Lea	16.9
Hidalgo	15.6
Curry	15.1
Union	11.6

Percent (%)

Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000-2010

Re-arrest rates for New Mexico's 33 counties from 2000-2010 indicate that McKinley and Rio Arriba counties had the highest re-arrest rates, 32.4% and 31.6% respectively, followed closely by Cibola (31.2%), Mora (30.5%), and Socorro County (30.4%). Compared to Bernalillo County, 10 counties had significantly higher DWI re-arrest rates (p < .05, based on 95% confidence intervals). These were McKinley, Rio Arriba, Cibola, Mora, Socorro, San Juan, San Miguel, Valencia, Santa Fe and Sandoval counties. Eleven counties had significantly lower DWI re-arrest rates than Bernalillo County: Union, Curry, Hidalgo, Lea, Colfax, Chaves, Lincoln, Sierra, Quay, Eddy and Doña Ana counties.

Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2000-2010
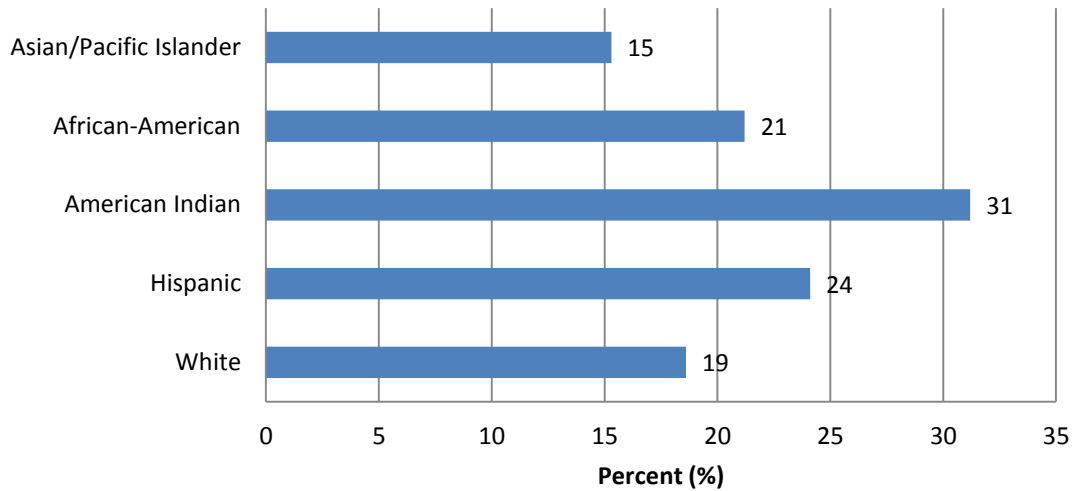
Asian/Pacific Islander — 15
African-American — 21
American Indian — 31
Hispanic — 24
White — 19

Percent (%)

Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000-2010

Relative Risk of Re-Arrest by Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2000–2010

Asian/Pacific Islander — 0.80
African-American — 1.16
American Indian — 1.81
Hispanic — 1.30
White — 1.00
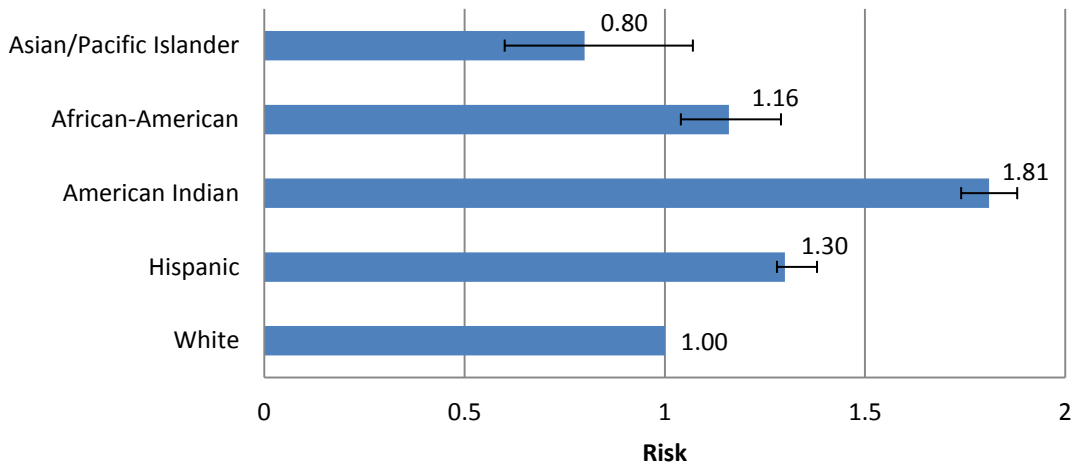
Risk

The brackets on the bars represent the 95th confidence interval around the relative risk estimate.
Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000-2010

For the period 2000-2010, 31% of American Indian, 24% of Hispanic, 21% of African American, and 19% of White DWI offenders were re-arrested after their reference arrest. American Indians were 1.8 times more likely than White, non-Hispanics to be re-arrested for DWI. Hispanics and African-Americans were 1.3 and 1.2 times more likely to be re-arrested than White, non-Hispanics. Re-arrest rates by race/ethnicity are shown in the appendix on page 33.

Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by Gender, New Mexico, 2000-2010
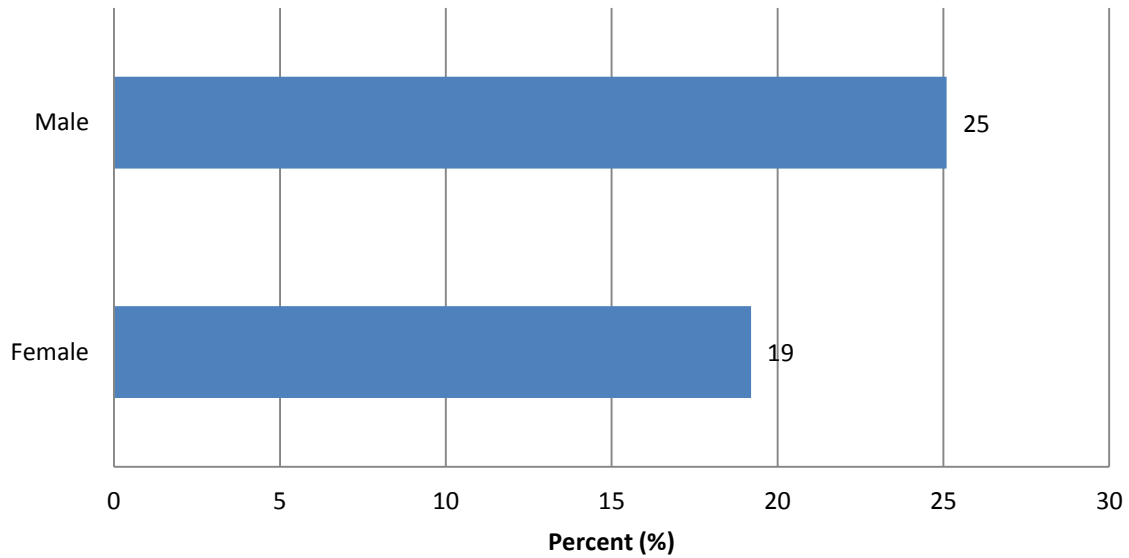
Male — 25
Female — 19

Percent (%)

Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000–2010

Relative Risk of Re-Arrest by Gender, New Mexico, 2000–2010

Male — 1.00
Female — 0.74
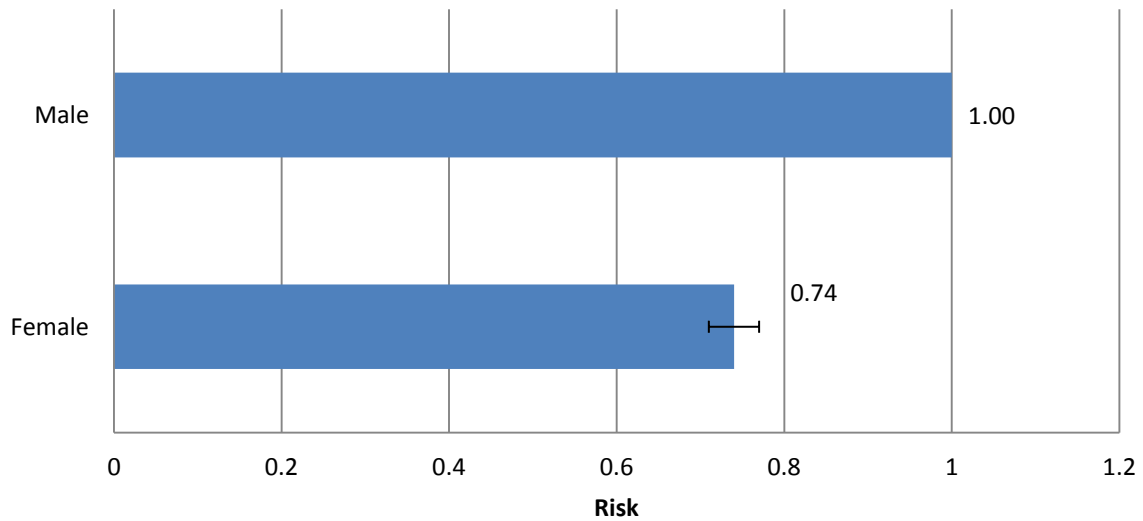
Risk

The brackets on the Female bar represent the 95th confidence interval around the relative risk estimate.
Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000-2010

For the period 2000-2010, 25.1% of males and 19.2% of females were re-arrested after their reference arrest. Females were 24% less likely to be re-arrested for DWI than males. Re-arrest rates by gender are shown in the appendix on page 33.

Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by Age Group, New Mexico, 2000-2010
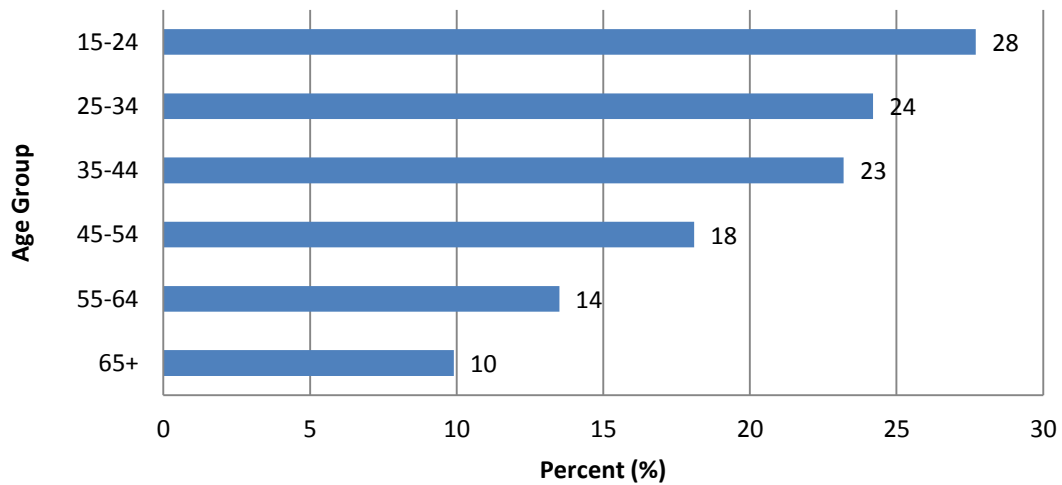
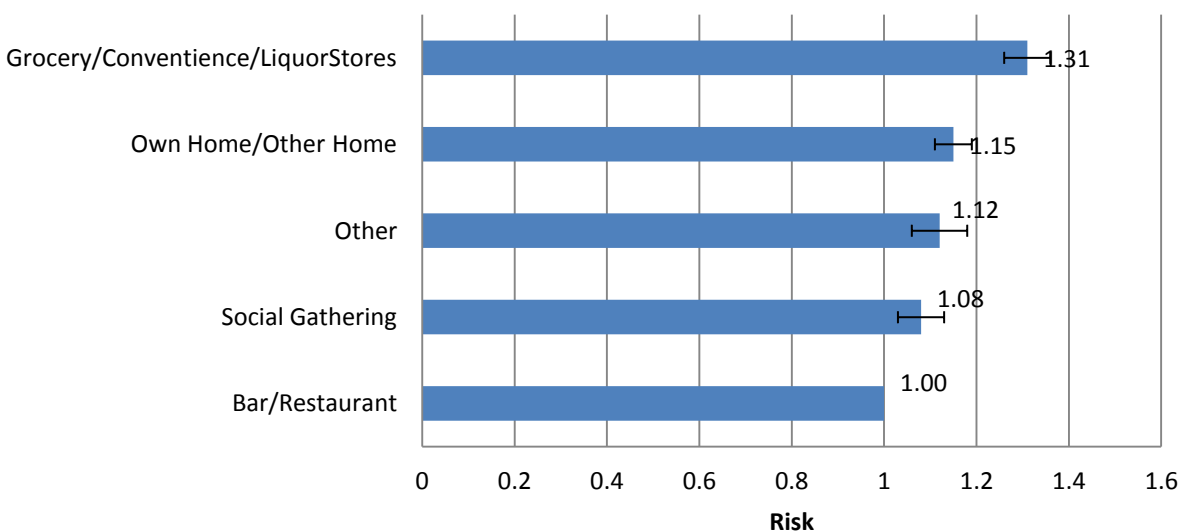Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000–2010

Relative Risk of Re-Arrest by Age Group, New Mexico, 2000-2010
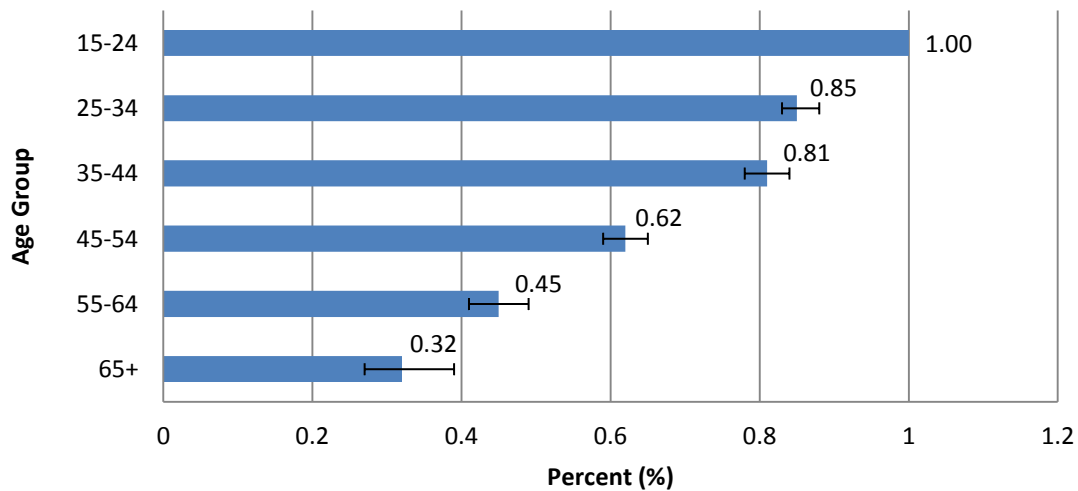
The brackets on the age group bars represent the 95th confidence interval around the relative risk estimate.
Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000–2010

There was a pronounced gradient in re-arrest rates by age, with higher re-arrest rates among the younger age groups. Offenders under age 24 had a significantly higher risk of re-arrest than young adults (aged 25-34), who, in turn, had a significantly higher risk of arrest than older adults. Adults aged 45-54 were 35% less likely to be re-arrested than 15-24 year olds, while adults aged 55-64 were 51% less likely, and adults aged 60 and over were 64% less likely. Re-arrest rates by age group are shown in the Appendix on page 34.

Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by the Number of Prior DWI Convictions New Mexico, 2000-2010
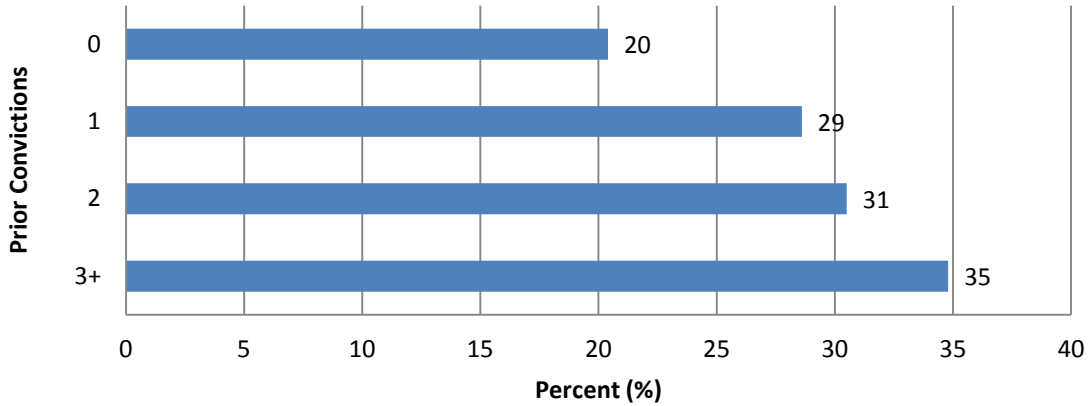
Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000-2010

Overall, convicted DWI offenders with no prior convictions were the least likely to be re-arrested (20.4%). Offenders with 3 or more prior convictions were the most likely to be re-arrested (34.8%).

Relative Risk of Re-Arrest Rates by Number of Prior Convictions New Mexico, 2000-2010
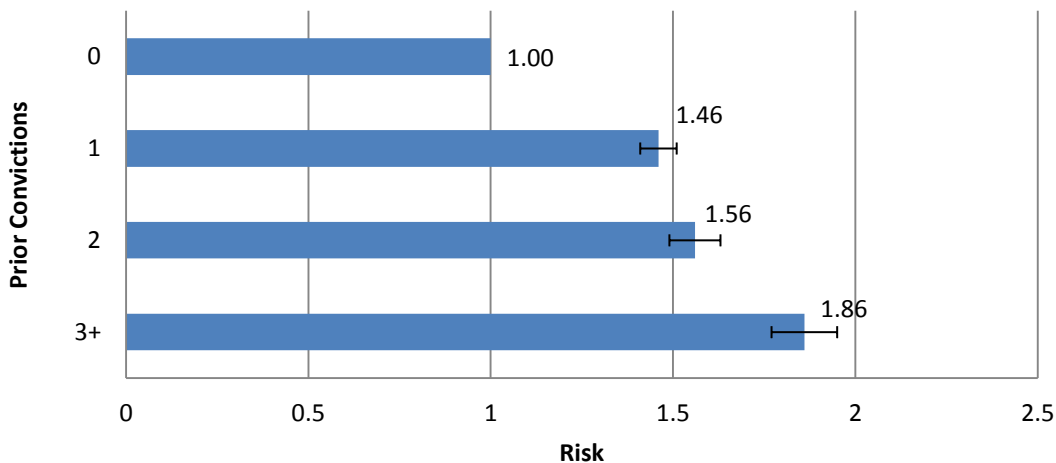
The brackets on the prior conviction bars represent the 95th confidence interval around the relative risk estimate.
Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000-2010

Risk of re-arrest increased with the number of prior convictions. Those with 1-2 prior convictions were roughly one-and-a-half times more likely to be rearrested, and those with 3 or more prior convictions were almost twice as likely to be rearrested as those with no prior convictions. Re-arrest rates by prior convictions are shown in the appendix on page 34.

Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by Source of Alcohol before Arrest, New Mexico, 2000-2010
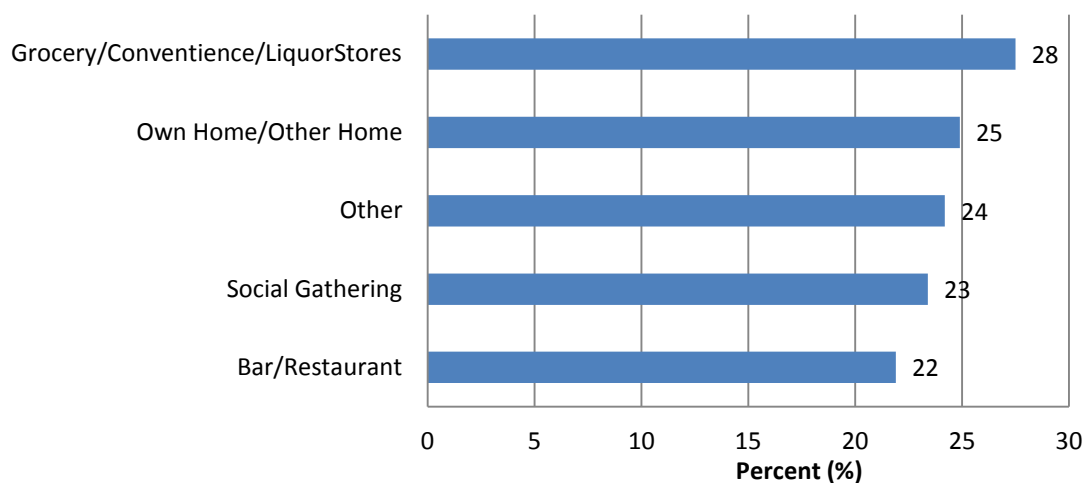
Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000-2010

Offenders convicted of DWI who obtained their alcohol at a grocery store, a convenience store, or a liquor store had the highest rate of re-arrest (28%).

Relative Risk of Re-Arrest by Source of Alcohol before Arrest New Mexico, 2000-2010

The brackets on the source bars represent the 95th confidence interval around the relative risk estimate.
Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000-2010

Compared to DWI offenders who obtained their alcohol from a bar or restaurant, those who obtained alcohol at a grocery, convenience, or liquor store were 31% more likely to be re-arrested; those who obtained alcohol at their own home or at someone else's home were 15% more likely to be re-arrested; and those who obtained alcohol at a social gathering were 8% more likely to be rearrested.
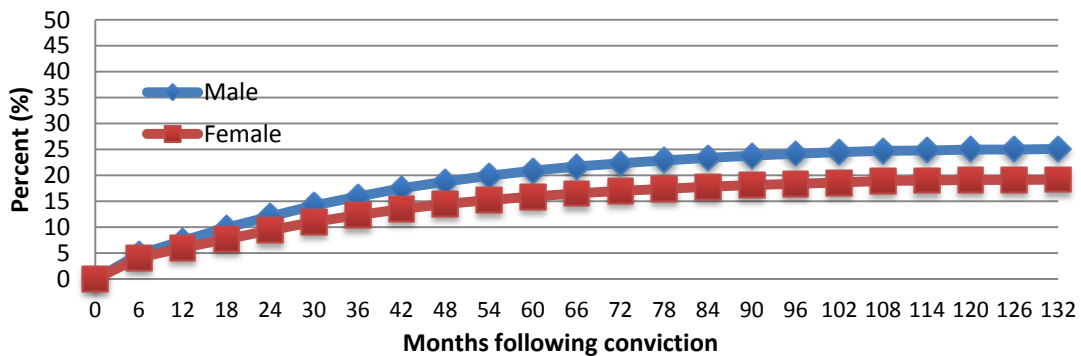
Acknowledgements

APPENDIX

DWI Re-Arrest Rates* by Race/Ethnicity
New Mexico, 2000-2010

* Percent of DWI offenders with at least one DWI re-arrest during the follow-up period.
Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000-2010

American Indian offenders have a DWI re-arrest rate of 16% at 24 months, 24% at 48 months, 28% at 72 months, 29% at 84 months, and 30% at 96 months. The rate among Hispanics is 11% after 24 months, 18% after 48 months, 21% after 72 months, 22% after 84 months and 23% at 96 months. The rate among Whites rises more gradually, with rates of 9%, 14%, 17%, 17%, and 18% at 24, 48, 72, 84, and 96 months, respectively. The rate among Blacks is similar to that of Hispanics.
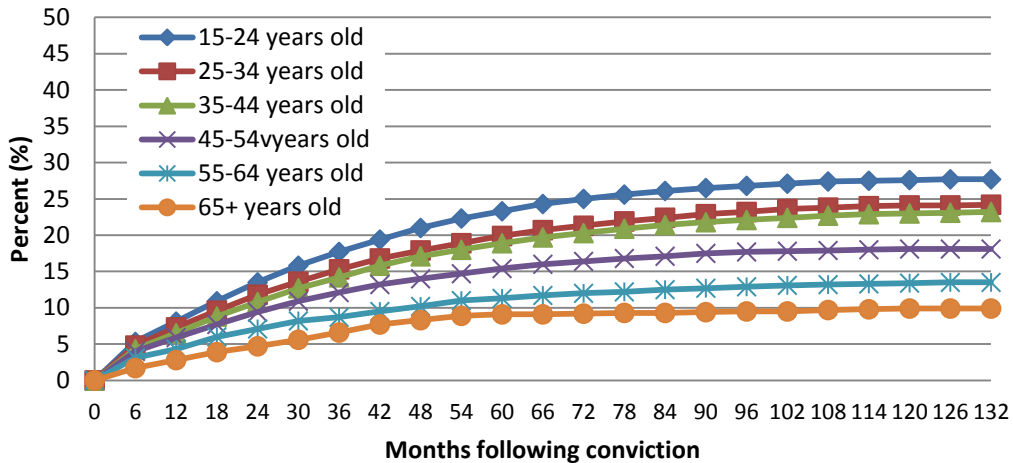
DWI Re-Arrest Rates* by Gender, New Mexico, 2000-2010

* Percent of DWI offenders with at least one DWI re-arrest during the follow-up period.
Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000-2010

This graph presents male and female DWI re-arrest rates. Convicted male DWI offenders had re-arrest rates about 20-30% higher than female offenders over the entire 11 years. After 132 months, 25% of males had been re-arrested for DWI while only 19% of females had been re-arrested for DWI.
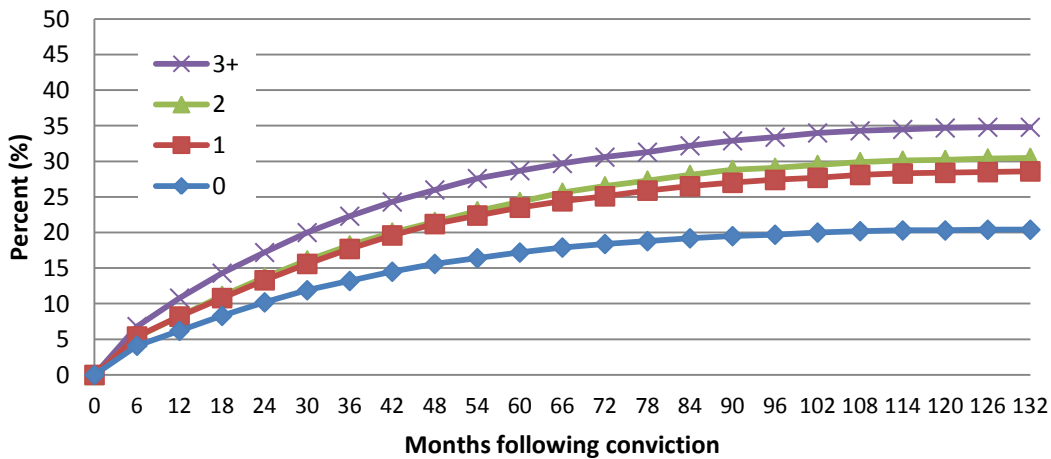
DWI Re-Arrest Rates* by Age, New Mexico, 2000-2010

* Percent of DWI offenders with at least one DWI re-arrest during the follow-up period.
Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000-2010

There were markedly different re-arrest trajectories by age, with younger arrestees more likely to be arrested across the entire follow-up period; and with re-arrest rates after 96 months ranging from 27% for 15-24 year olds, to 18% for 45-54 year olds, to 9.5% for offenders aged 65 and older.
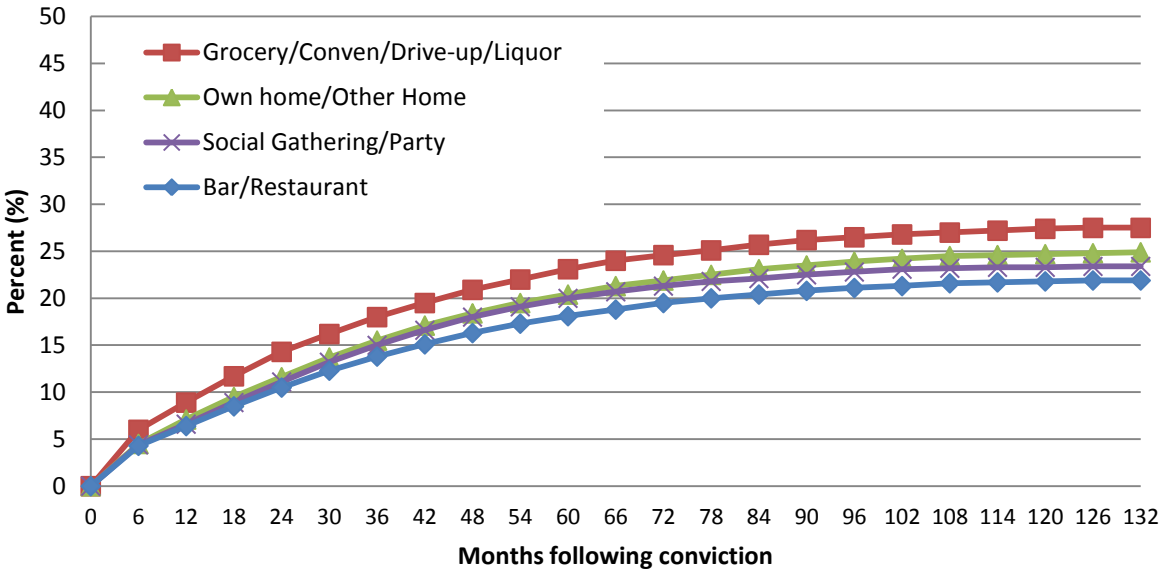
DWI Re-Arrest Rates* by Number of Prior Convictions New Mexico, 2000-2010

* Percent of DWI offenders with at least one DWI re-arrest during the follow-up period.
Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000-2010

Those with three or more prior DWI convictions were most likely to be re-arrested within 11 years, with a re-arrest rate of 35% within 11 years of their reference DWI conviction. Those with no prior convictions were the least likely to be re-arrested (20% after 11 years).

DWI Re-Arrest Rates* by Source of Alcohol before Arrest
New Mexico, 2000 - 2010

* Percent of DWI offenders with at least one DWI re-arrest during the follow-up period.
Source: Linked New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000–2010

Offenders whose source of alcohol for their reference arrest was a grocery store, a convenience store, or a liquor store had the highest rate of re-arrest (27.5%) when compared to those with other sources of alcohol, although the difference in re-arrest rates between these sources wasn't as pronounced as for some of the other categories presented above. Those who obtained their alcohol at a bar or restaurant were the least likely to be re-arrested (22%) after 132 months.