

New Mexico DWI Offender Characteristics and Recidivism Report 2000 - 2003

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Unit
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Executive Summary

As recently as 1996, New Mexico had the highest rate of alcohol-related crash death rate in the United States. In 2003, New Mexico had the sixth highest alcohol-related crash death rate in the U.S. While New Mexico has improved over the years compared to other states, New Mexico's rate is still twice that of the U.S. rate.

This report is an annual report that describes what is known about DWI through the county DWI programs' screening and tracking systems. Information for this report was drawn from the Local DWI Program (LDWI) of the Department of Finance and Administration. The LDWI program provides oversight to the 33 county DWI programs. The county DWI programs collect alcohol screening information, track DWI offenders, and enter these data into the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System. The New Mexico Department of Health acts as the state repository for this screening and tracking data. The NM DWI Screening and Tracking System screens offenders convicted of DWI and tracks completion of sanctions, which include probation, DWI school, victim impact panel, treatment, community service, jail, and ignition interlock. This information was linked to the Citation Tracking System (CTS), which is a dataset collected 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.

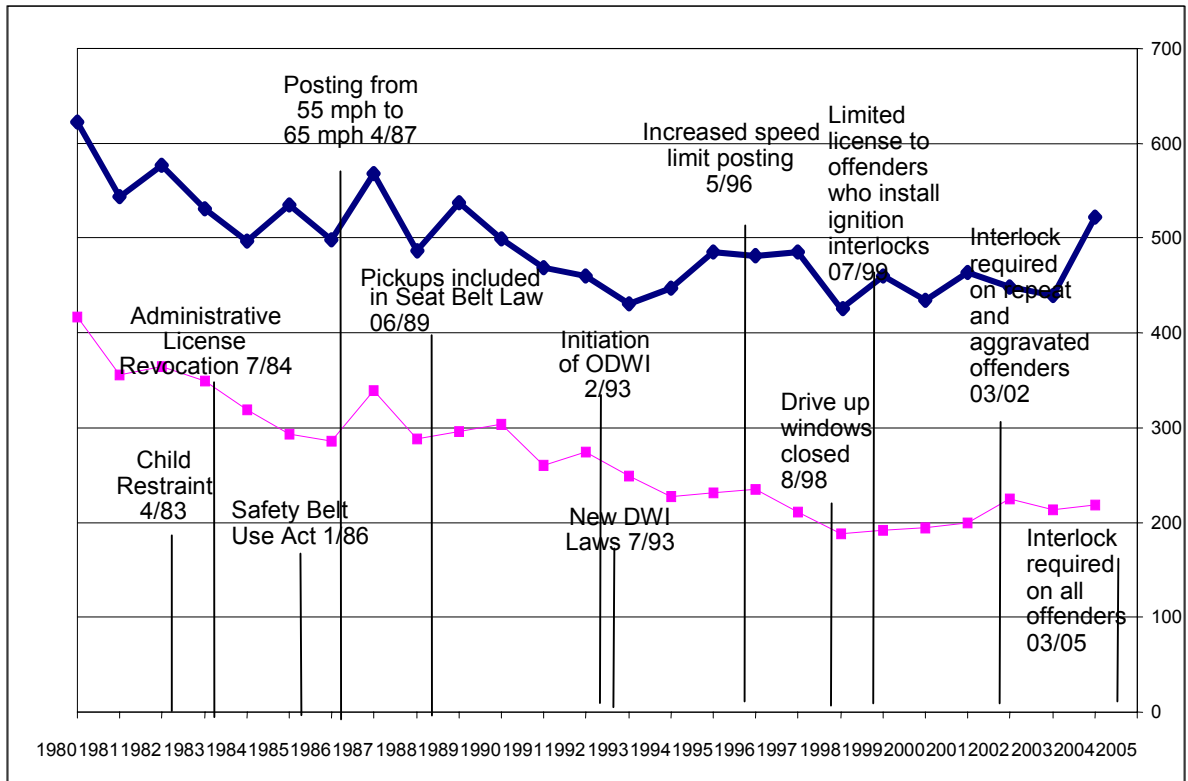
The major findings from 2000-2003 from these linked data sources are:

- DWI offenders were only screened for alcohol dependence 62.2% of the time.
- Native Americans and Hispanics had the highest re-arrest rates.
- Younger convicted DWI offenders had higher re-arrest rates than older offenders.
- Offenders convicted of DWI had less education than the general New Mexico population.
- 16.7% of convicted DWI offenders were unemployed.
- Offenders convicted of DWI who were at a social gathering before their arrest have a 27% higher re-arrest rate than other offenders.
- 50.9% of convicted DWI offenders consumed alcohol obtained directly from restaurants, bars, or stores where liquor is sold just prior to their DWI arrest.
- The median blood alcohol level for convicted DWI offenders was 0.16g/dl. The legal limit in New Mexico is 0.08g/dl.
- Outpatient treatment was recommended by the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System for 73% of convicted DWI offenders.

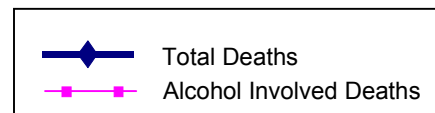
Introduction

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 and Alcohol-Involved Crash Deaths, Legislative and Administrative Actions in New Mexico, 1980 - 2003



Source: New Mexico Highway and Transportation Department, Transportation Programs Division, Traffic Safety Bureau, Institute for Public Law, UNM



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 distributed upon DWI Grant Council approval in accordance with the program established under the Local DWI Grant Program Act.

The LGD has had an agreement with the Epidemiology and Response Division, New Mexico Department of Health to serve as the statewide repository for the 33 county DWI program screening system data for DWI offenders since 1997. In 1999, all 33 county DWI programs were collecting alcohol screening information and tracking DWI offenders within their counties.

This report looks at data collected by the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System linked with data from the Motor Vehicle Division's Citation Tracking System (CTS), which contains all arrest and conviction records of all DWIs reported to that system from July, 1984 to the present. The CTS has all arrest and conviction information on all offenders, but lacks the demographic and sanction information that is captured by the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System. Linking the two databases creates a more complete profile of offenders convicted of DWI in New Mexico.

The NM DWI Screening and Tracking System consists of a database used to monitor DWI offenders after sentencing. It contains DWI offender data such as name, social security number, birth date, and address. It also contains screening information, including the level of substance abuse severity and scores from the NEEDS, an alcohol and substance abuse screening instrument provided by ADE, Inc., Clarkston, MI. It provides data for the individual sanctions, including start and completion dates, the sentencing judge, where the offender is sent for that particular sanction, and specific information about 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. It is a tracking system used by the Motor Vehicle Division to process 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 BAC levels of .08 or higher. The CTS file is also used to schedule and track the results of hearings requested by revoked drivers. Additionally, the CTS file is used to enter the results of court action on DWI citations. The only DWI citation data not in the CTS are arrest records from tribes in New Mexico. The Traffic Safety Bureau of the New Mexico Department of Transportation oversees all use of the CTS file.

Methods

The NM DWI Screening and Tracking System data were linked with CTS data to provide a more complete arrest and conviction record for all offenders in the participating 33 county DWI programs. Convictions in both databases were linked probabilistically using Automatch. The linkage process creates probabilities from the frequency distribution of matching variables and produces weighted matched criteria based on the sum of the matching variable probabilities. Personal identifiers used in the linkage process included social security number, date of birth, first name, last name, middle initial, residence city, reporting county and residence county, residence ZIP Code, residence state, sex, evaluation date, start dates for DWI school, probation, community service and court dates. Three matching passes were carried out using the following blocking variables: social security number (Pass 1), date of birth (Pass 2) and first and last name (Pass 3). Each pass utilized most of the other identifiers for match criteria. 97 percent of the persons in the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System data were matched with one or more records in the CTS.

Once DWI arrests and NM DWI Screening and Tracking System individual's cases were matched, the DWI citation which led to the conviction which led to the screening and tracking was identified as the reference case. The reference case enabled categorization of prior DWIs and re-arrests.

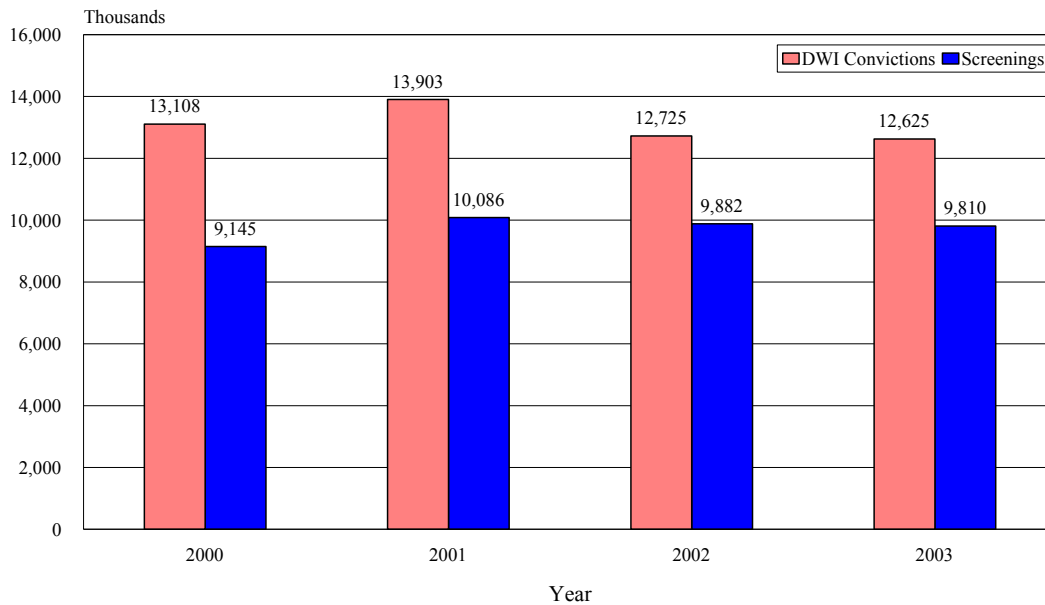
Using this data we examined characteristics and relationships with regard to recidivism of DWI offenders that led to re-arrest, including race, gender, age group, prior DWI convictions and source of alcohol before arrest.

Recidivism was analyzed with survival analysis techniques. The techniques are appropriate when individuals representing cases have had varying dates for beginning and ending the time frame being analyzed from a DWI conviction to re-arrest for DWI. Cases in survival analyses can be thought of as having comparable exposure time even though one may have started the clock years earlier than another case and while most others may not have had a DWI re-arrest. Confidence intervals for parameter estimates were provided. One of the survival analysis techniques, Cox Regression, allows for the comparison between categories of a characteristic reported as a relative risk, the hazard ratio. Survival was compared one characteristic at a time in this report.

DWI offender characteristics, including race/ethnicity, age, education, marital status and employment, were described. Substance abuse information, including blood alcohol concentration, source of alcohol before arrest, primary drug used and age of initial monthly alcohol use, was also described. Data on sanctions and treatment level recommended were also provided.

New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and Citation Tracking System

Number of DWI Convictions and Screenings in New Mexico, 2000 - 2003



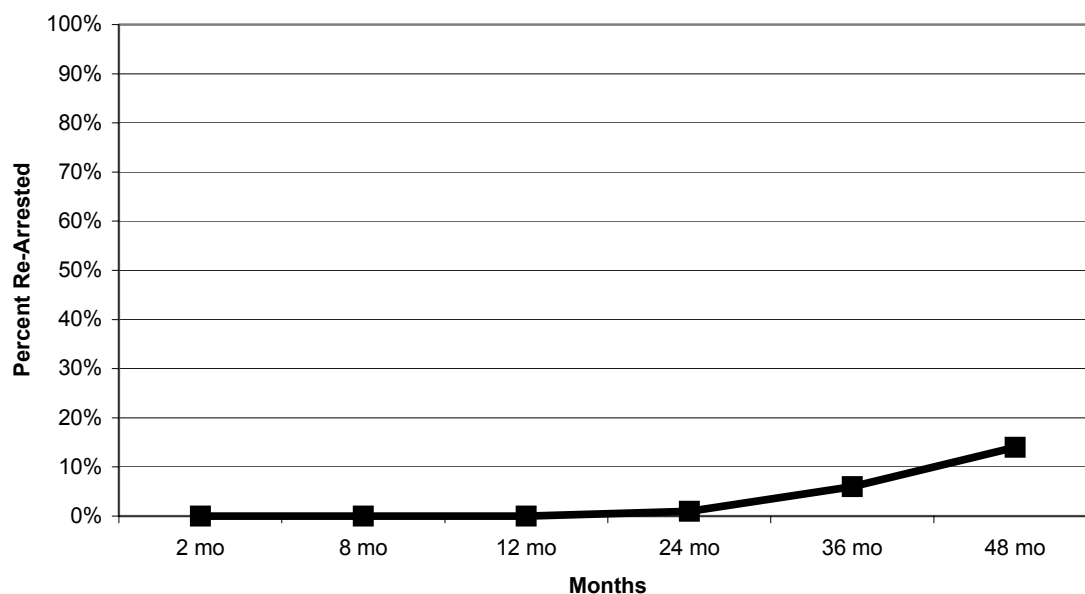
Sources: Citation Tracking System, Division of Government Research, UNM
NM Screening & Tracking System, Epidemiology and Response Division, NMDOH

This figure provides the annual number of offenders who have been screened by the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System, compared to the number of convictions reported by the Citation Tracking System (CTS). In 2000, there were 9,145 offenders screened by the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System, and 13,108 convictions reported in the CTS. In 2003, there were 9,810 offenders screened by the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System, and 12,625 convictions reported in the CTS. These totals differ from the totals on page 18 because the totals on page 18 represent the linked datasets, while these totals only represent numbers of screenings by each year. Data from three counties were not included in the 2003 NM DWI Screening and Tracking System dataset due to data errors.

Recidivism

Recidivism here is defined as a re-arrest for DWI following a DWI conviction. In order to present recidivism both the overall percent re-arrested was determined, and survival analyses were performed on the linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System /CTS dataset. Survival rates show the probabilities of a re-arrest over time, controlling for comparable amounts of time, exposure, and for the comparison of the relative risks of re-arrest between groups or categories, known as hazard ratios. The survival analysis was completed for the 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 calendar years. The line graph that follows shows the percentage of DWI offenders who had been re-arrested over time while controlling for exposure. The 2000-2003 average re-arrest curve shows that a cumulative 14% of DWI offenders were re-arrested after 48 months.

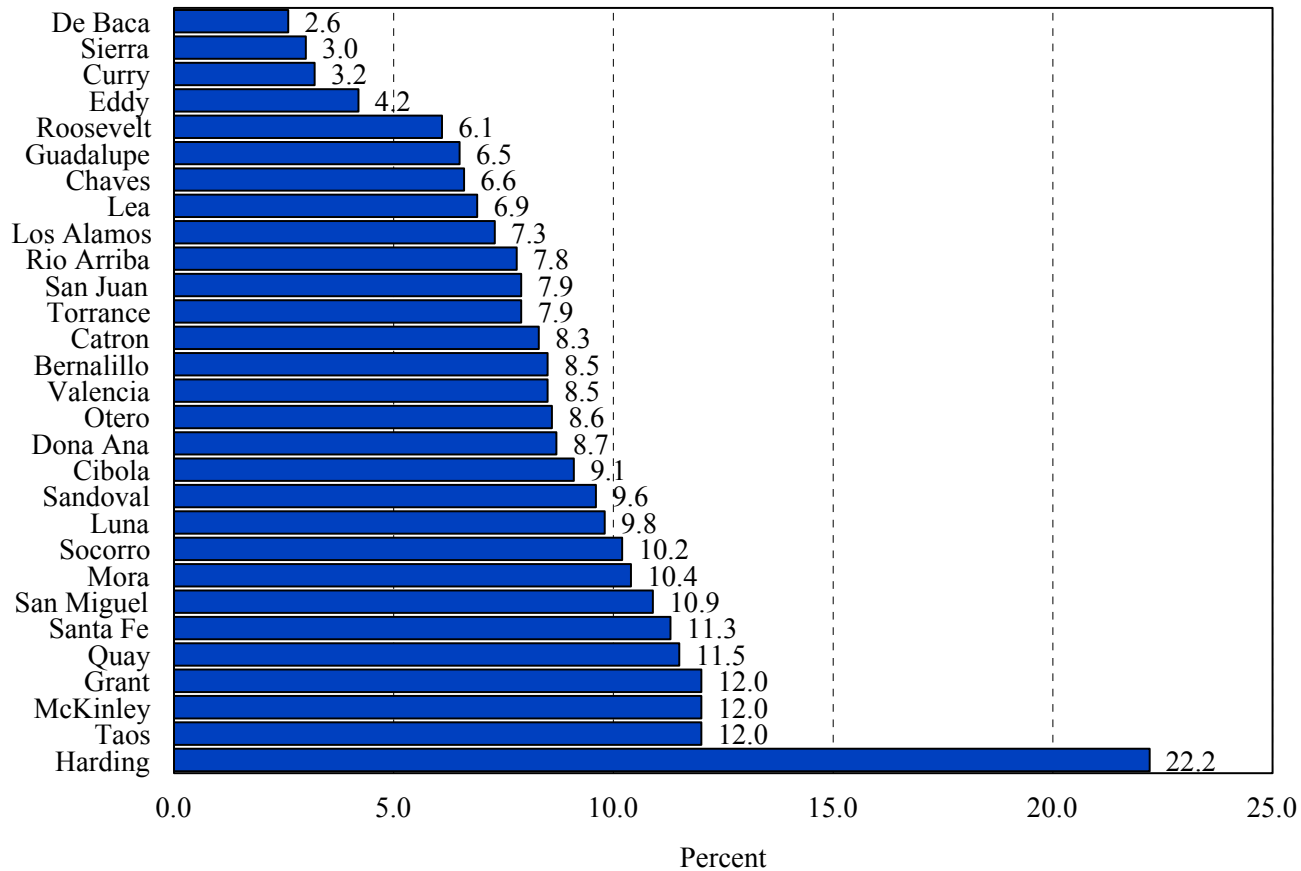
Cumulative DWI Re-Arrest Rates, New Mexico, 2000-2003



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 - 2003

The bar charts on the following pages show the overall percent of DWI offenders in a particular category that had been re-arrested, regardless of time since their referent DWI conviction. The hazard ratios that follow are derived from the survival analyses and present differences in re-arrest rates with respect to a comparison group, usually the first group but sometimes the average re-arrest rate for the entire group of DWI offenders.

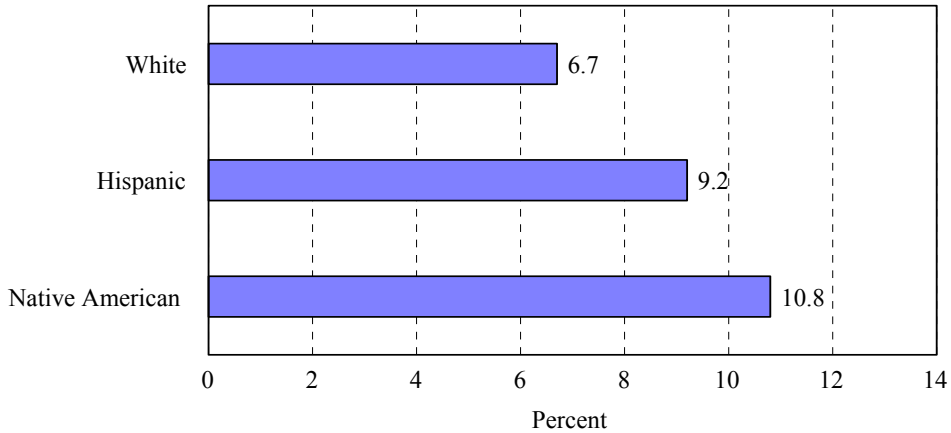
Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by County of Conviction, New Mexico, 2000 - 2003



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 - 2003

Re-arrest rates from 29 out of 33 counties from 2000 - 2003 indicate that Harding County had the highest re-arrest rate with 22.2%. Compared to Bernalillo County, Harding, Cibola and Sandoval counties had statistically significantly higher DWI re-arrest rates. Counties with statistically significantly lower DWI re-arrest rates than Bernalillo County were Chaves, Curry, Dona Ana, Eddy, Otero, San Juan and Sierra counties.

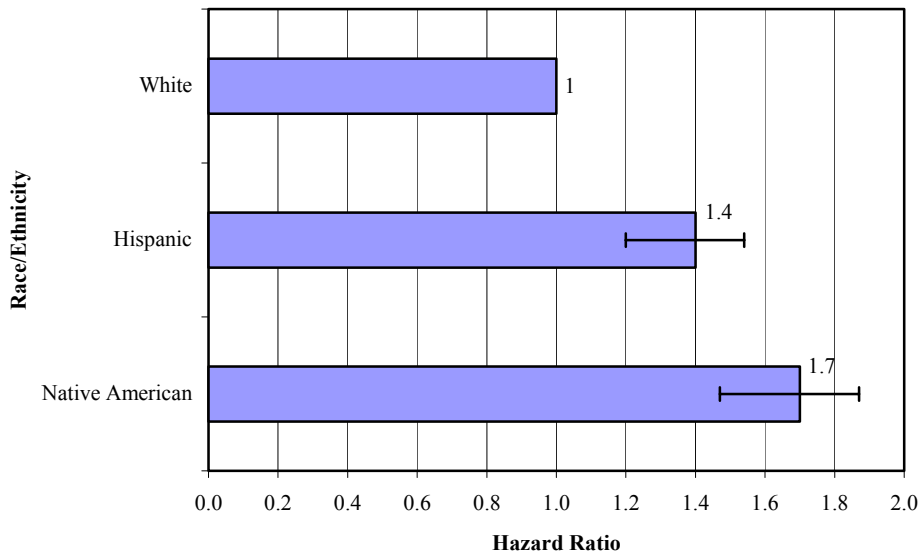
Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by Race/Ethnicity*, New Mexico, 2000 - 2003



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 - 2003

*Numbers for African Americans and Asians were too small to report

Relative Risk of Re-Arrest by Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2000 – 2003

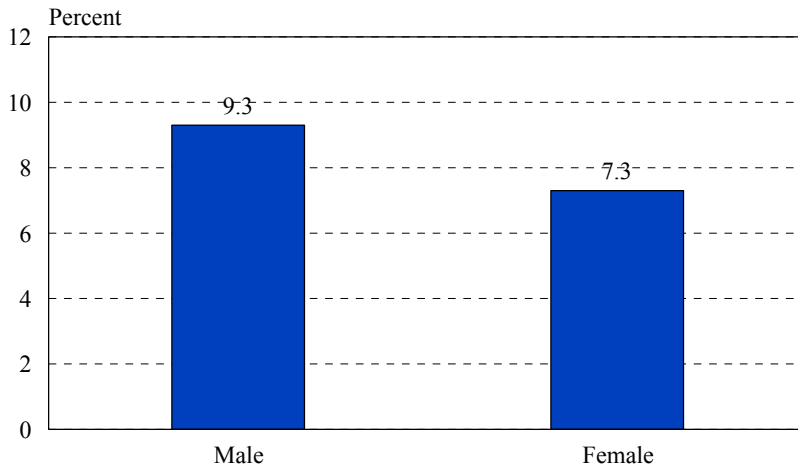


Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 - 2003

The brackets on the Hispanic and Native American bars represent the 95th confidence interval around the relative risk estimate.

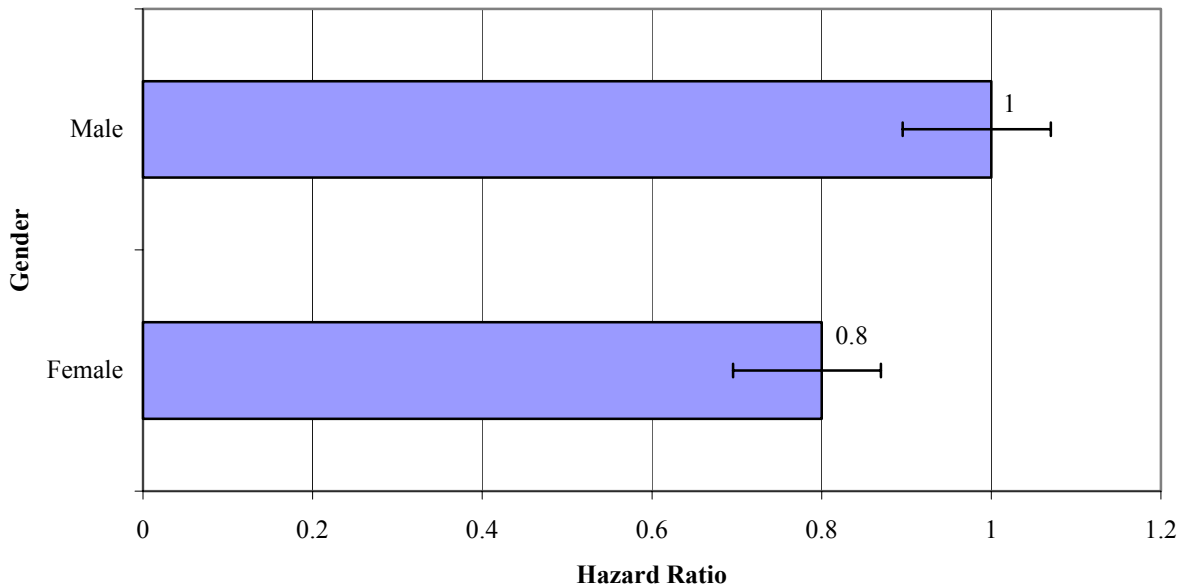
Native Americans had a 67% greater re-arrest rate than White, non-Hispanics. Hispanics had a 37% greater re-arrest rate than White, non-Hispanics. Cumulative re-arrest rates by race/ethnicity are shown in the appendix on page 31.

Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by Gender, New Mexico, 2000 - 2003



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 – 2003

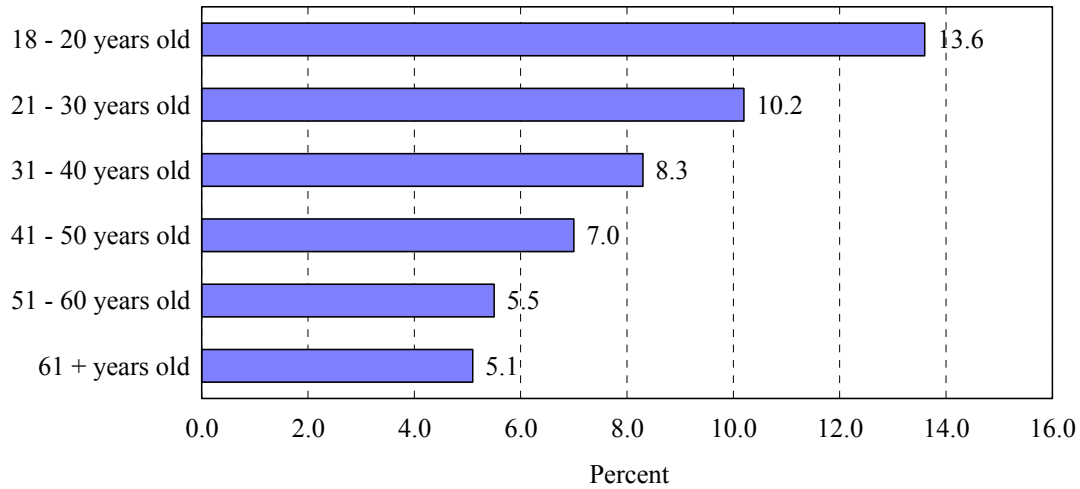
Relative Risk of Re-Arrest by Gender, New Mexico, 2000 – 2003



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 - 2003
 The brackets on the Male and Female bars represent the 95th confidence interval around the relative risk estimate.

Females were 20% less likely to be re-arrested for DWI than males. Cumulative re-arrest rates by gender are shown in the appendix on page 31.

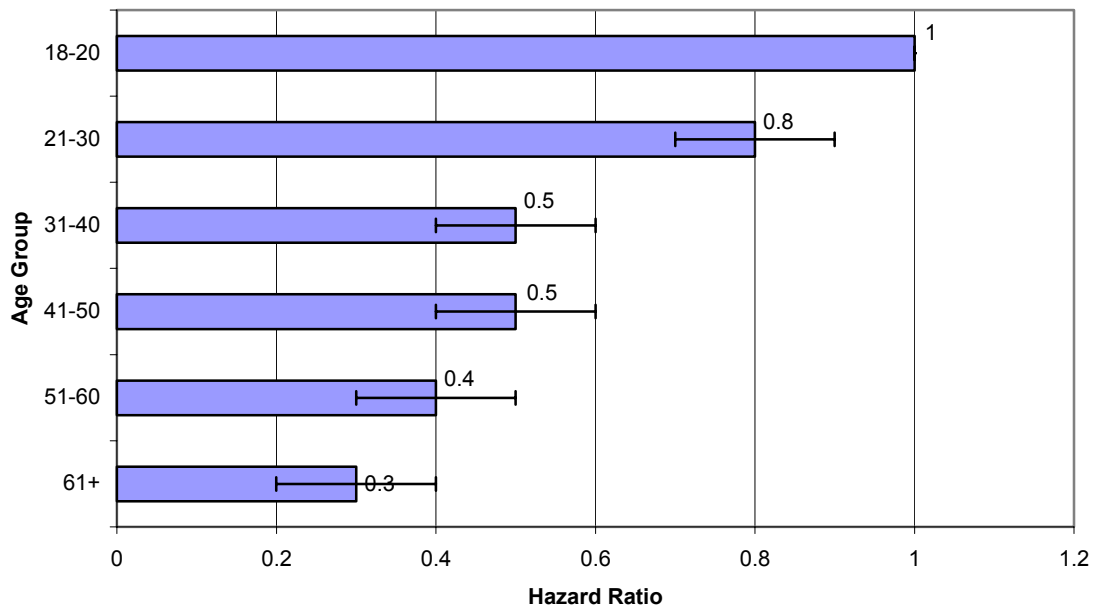
Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by Age Group, New Mexico, 2000 - 2003



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 – 2003

Overall 13.6% of convicted DWI offenders aged 18-20 years in the linked dataset had a re-arrest between 2000-2003. The percentage of convicted DWI offenders who were re-arrested decreased as age increased.

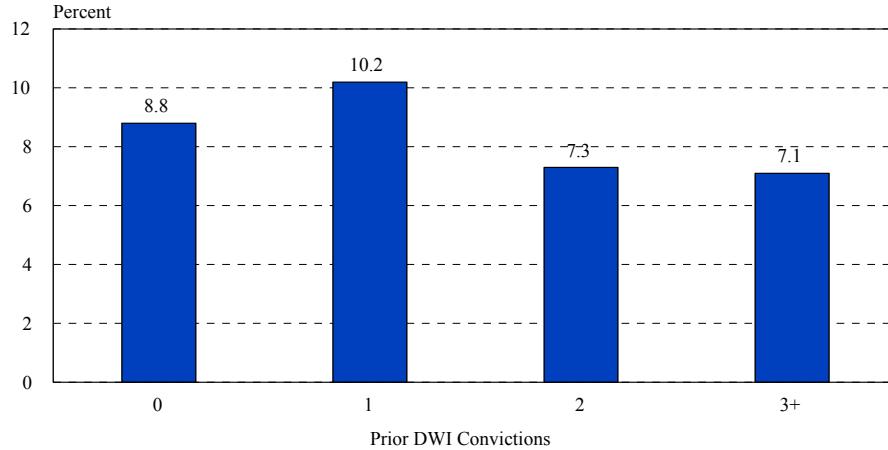
Relative Risk of Re-Arrest by Age Group, New Mexico, 2000 - 2003



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 – 2003
The brackets on the age group bars represent the 95th confidence interval around the relative risk estimate.

All age groups are less likely to be re-arrested than those in the 18-20 age group. Cumulative re-arrest rates by age group are shown in the appendix on page 32.

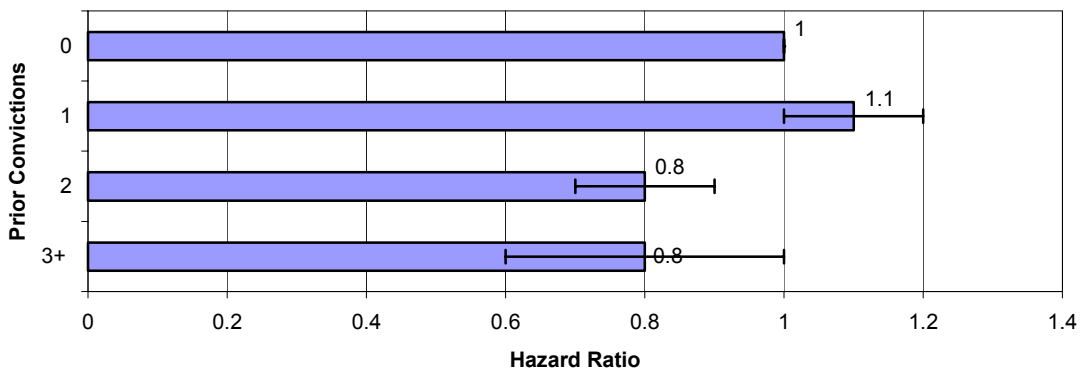
Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by the Number of Prior DWI Convictions New Mexico, 2000 - 2003



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 - 2003

A prior conviction refers to an arrest and conviction before the reference conviction which places them in the state repository for the first time. Overall, convicted DWI offenders with one prior conviction were most likely to be re-arrested at 10.2%. Offenders with 3 or more prior convictions were least likely to be re-arrested at 7.1%.

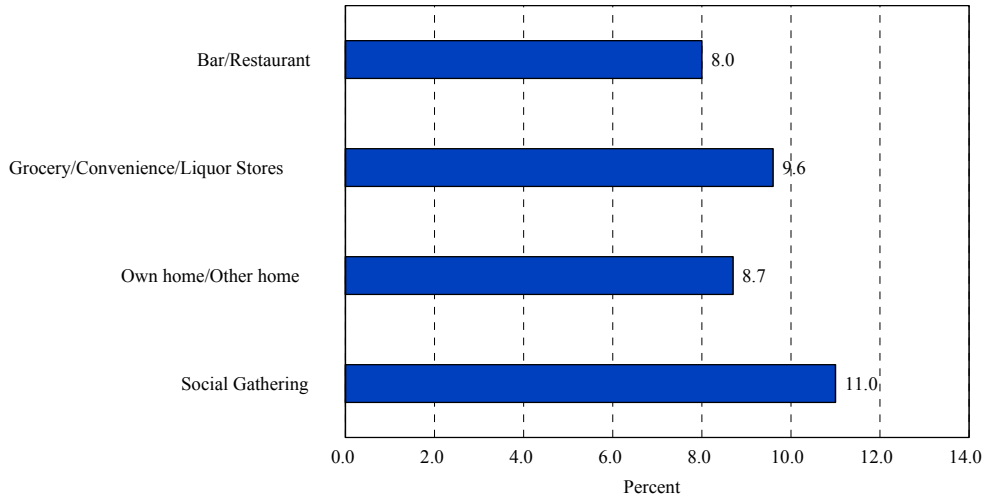
Relative Risk of Re-Arrest Rates by Number of Prior Convictions New Mexico, 2000 - 2003



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 - 2003
The brackets on the prior conviction bars represent the 95th confidence interval around the relative risk estimate.

Controlling for exposure time with survival analysis reveals that statistically the groups with none and only one prior conviction were not different from one another. The group with 2 prior convictions had 25% fewer re-arrests than those with no prior convictions. Cumulative re-arrest rates by prior convictions are shown in the appendix on page 32.

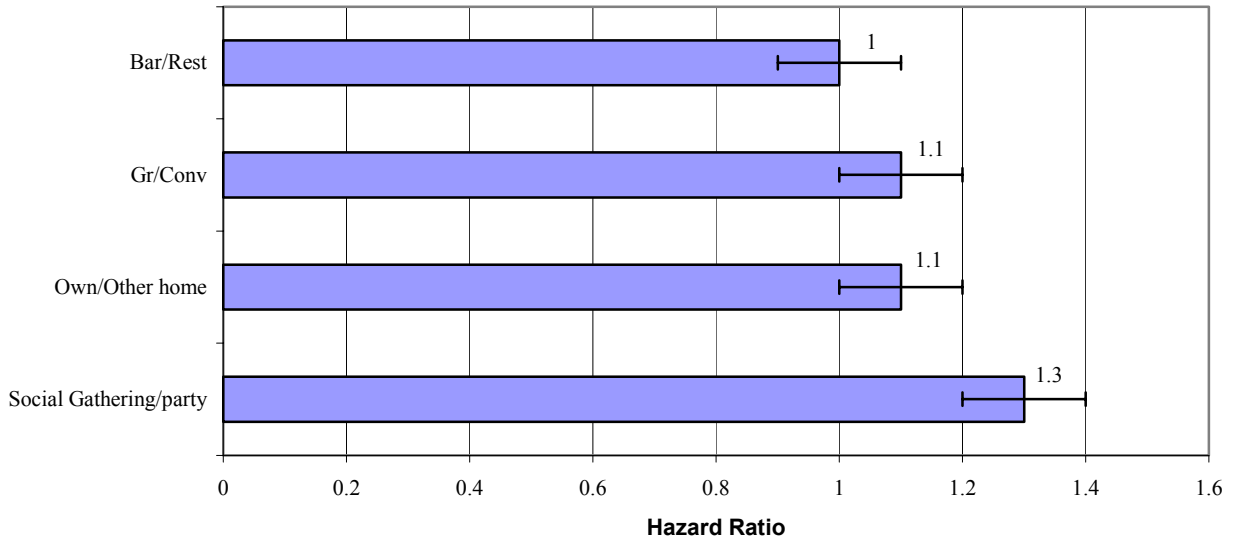
Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by Source of Alcohol Before Arrest, New Mexico, 2000 - 2003



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 - 2003

Overall, offenders convicted of DWI in New Mexico who attended a social gathering before being arrested had an 11% total re-arrest rate, while offenders who obtained their alcohol at a grocery store, convenience store, or liquor store had a 9.6% total re-arrest rate.

Relative Risk of Re-Arrest by Source of Alcohol Before Arrest New Mexico, 2000 - 2003

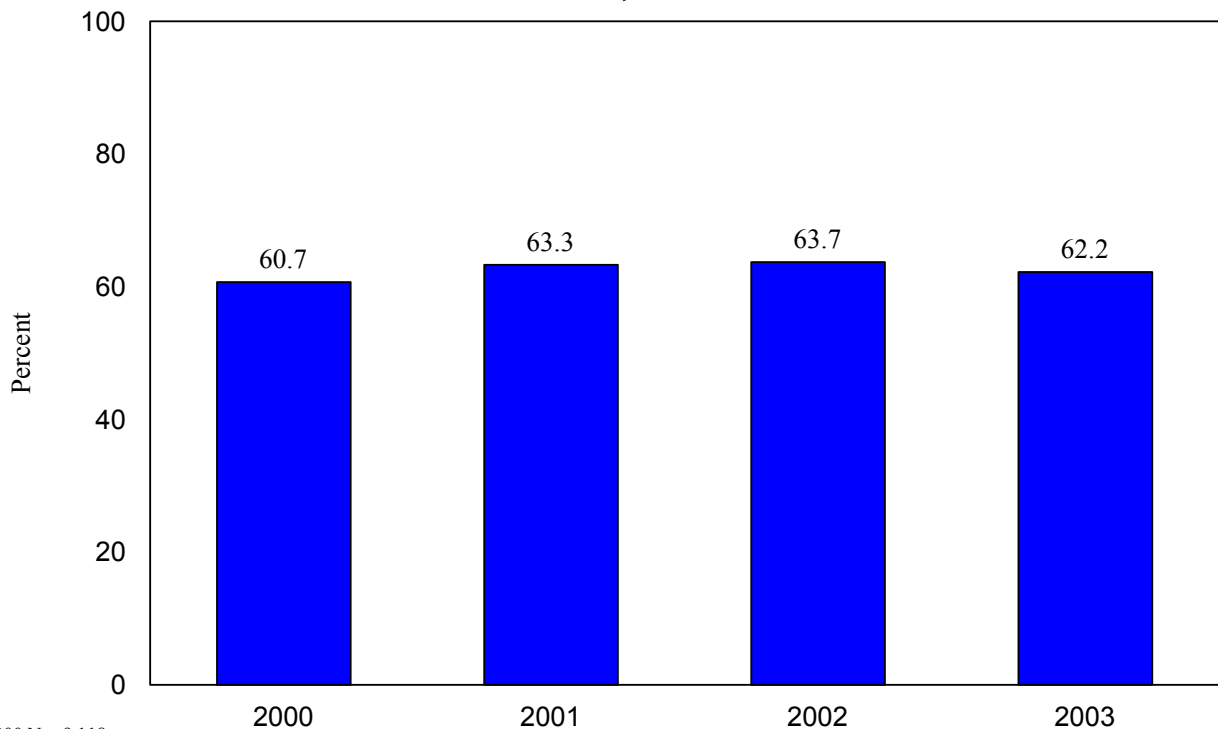


Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 - 2003
The brackets on the prior conviction bars represent the 95th confidence interval around the relative risk estimate.

County DWI Screenings

The following chart shows percentage of convicted DWI offenders screened by the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System for four years, 2000 - 2003. For these four years, 29 of 33 counties were included. Data from Colfax, Hidalgo, Lincoln, and Union counties were incomplete and, therefore, not included. In 2003, 13 counties increased the number of screenings provided for DWI offenders, and 16 counties decreased the number of screenings provided for DWI offenders. Cibola and Mora counties had the greatest percentage increases in the number of screenings. Harding and De Baca had the greatest percentage decreases in the number of DWI screenings in 2003.

**Percentage of DWI Convictions Screened
in New Mexico, 2000 - 2003**



2000 N = 9,118
 2001 N = 10,077
 2002 N = 9,858
 2003 N = 9,786

Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 - 2003

The percentage of DWI offenders screened from 2000 to 2003 increased slightly. The counties with the best DWI screening percentages during 2000 - 2003 were Quay (85.6%), Santa Fe (83.3%), Socorro (77.6%), Chaves (76.4%), and Taos (76.0%). Four counties, Cibola, Eddy, Sandoval and Valencia, consistently improved their screening percentages between 2000-2003. Additionally, Lea, Grant, Mora, and Rio Arriba counties consistently improved their screening percentages from 2001 - 2003. Taos and San Juan counties had consistent decreases in their screening percentage from 2000 - 2003. The counties with the worst DWI screening percentages were San Juan (34.7%), Curry (38.9%), Sierra (48.5%), and Mora (49.0%).

DWI Screenings by County in New Mexico, 2000 - 2003

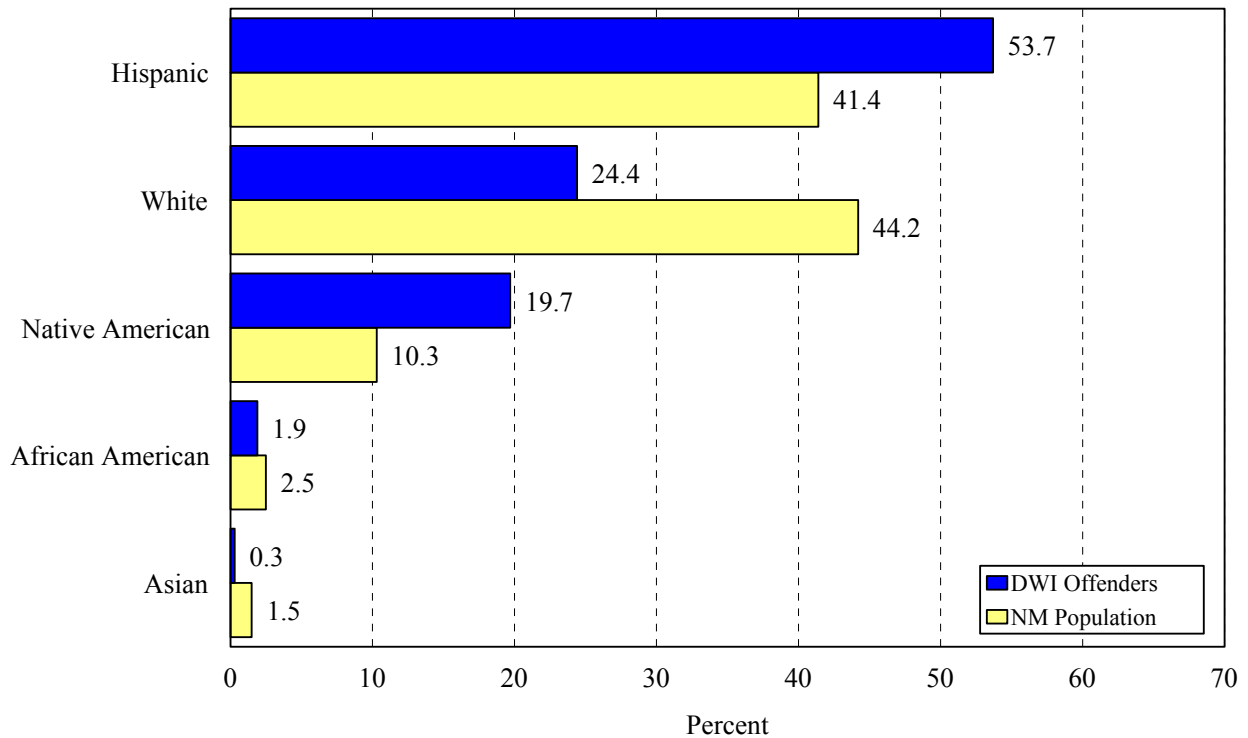
County	Number Screened 2000	Number Screened 2001	% Change in Number of Screenings from Previous Year	Number Screened 2002	% Change in Number of Screenings from Previous Year	Number Screened 2003	% Change in Number of Screenings from Previous Year
Bernalillo	2657	3850	44.9	3971	3.1	3920	-1.3
Catron	19	11	-42.1	15	36.3	18	20.0
Chaves	269	275	2.2	200	-27.2	138	-31.0
Cibola	102	154	51.0	203	31.8	316	55.7
Curry	111	91	-18.0	135	48.4	133	-1.5
De Baca	16	20	25.0	16	-20.0	8	-50.0
Dona Ana	682	800	17.3	821	2.6	676	-17.7
Eddy	162	153	-5.6	143	-6.5	205	43.4
Grant	235	161	-31.5	124	-23.0	136	9.7
Guadalupe	34	31	-8.8	39	25.8	50	28.2
Harding	---	4	---	5	25.0	2	-60.0
Lea	231	190	-17.7	226	18.9	329	45.6
Los Alamos	38	39	2.6	19	-51.3	18	-5.3
Luna	116	82	-29.3	103	25.6	112	8.7
McKinley	796	663	-16.7	473	-28.7	522	10.4
Mora	26	17	-34.6	14	-17.6	21	50.0
Otero	345	262	-24.1	250	-4.6	262	4.8
Quay	70	105	50.0	104	-1.0	91	-12.5
Rio Arriba	152	132	-13.1	194	47.0	247	27.3
Roosevelt	84	110	31.0	110	0	108	-1.8
Sandoval	232	264	13.8	367	39.0	301	-18.0
San Juan	682	645	-5.4	605	-6.2	421	-30.4
San Miguel	235	215	-8.5	205	-4.7	200	-2.4
Santa Fe	1094	1027	-6.1	849	-17.36	958	12.8
Sierra	33	68	106.1	72	5.9	60	-16.7
Socorro	156	246	57.7	148	-39.8	97	-34.5
Taos	255	150	-41.2	143	-4.7	110	-23.1
Torrance	89	87	-2.2	72	-17.2	101	40.3
Valencia	197	225	14.2	232	3.1	226	-2.6
TOTAL	9,118	10,077	10.3	9,858	-2.0	9,786	-1.0

Percentage of DWI Convictions Screened by County in New Mexico, 2000 - 2003

County	Percent Screened 2000	Percent Screened 2001	Percent Screened 2002	Percent Screened 2003	Percent Screened 2000 - 2003
Bernalillo	67.1%	76.0%	77.1%	75.8%	74.3%
Catron	56.0%	52.6%	68.8%	67.9%	61.4%
Chaves	73.9%	81.5%	75.2%	72.9%	76.4%
Cibola	34.3%	63.9%	79.8%	83.5%	66.4%
Curry	41.6%	27.1%	45.5%	41.6%	38.9%
De Baca	62.5%	75.0%	58.8%	63.6%	63.5%
Dona Ana	70.5%	75.0%	69.0%	50.9%	65.3%
Eddy	44.3%	53.8%	58.2%	68.8%	55.3%
Grant	73.2%	68.9%	70.1%	72.3%	71.2%
Guadalupe	58.2%	66.7%	84.4%	69.5%	69.2%
Harding	75.0%	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%	72.7%
Lea	52.9%	52.8%	59.5%	73.2%	60.1%
Los Alamos	69.6%	77.8%	78.9%	71.4%	73.4%
Luna	57.9%	62.3%	58.9%	69.3%	61.7%
McKinley	66.0%	59.8%	51.9%	55.7%	59.0%
Mora	47.7%	32.6%	51.4%	76.0%	49.0%
Otero	66.7%	56.4%	43.2%	46.0%	54.2%
Quay	86.3%	87.0%	83.5%	85.7%	85.6%
Rio Arriba	45.0%	37.7%	59.7%	76.6%	53.4%
Roosevelt	53.3%	56.5%	75.4%	72.5%	63.6%
Sandoval	45.3%	55.0%	83.6%	85.3%	65.2%
San Juan	45.0%	36.9%	31.9%	25.8%	34.7%
San Miguel	73.4%	80.8%	70.1%	70.1%	73.7%
Santa Fe	84.1%	84.5%	81.8%	82.5%	83.3%
Sierra	30.6%	56.6%	63.2%	39.8%	48.5%
Socorro	74.5%	78.0%	82.1%	77.5%	77.6%
Taos	84.6%	75.3%	72.1%	66.2%	76.0%
Torrance	70.2%	68.8%	79.2%	82.1%	74.5%
Valencia	55.9%	58.6%	59.4%	63.4%	59.1%
TOTAL	60.7%	63.3%	63.7%	62.2%	62.5%

DWI Offender Characteristics

Race/Ethnicity of the DWI Offender Population in New Mexico and the New Mexico Adult Population*, 2003



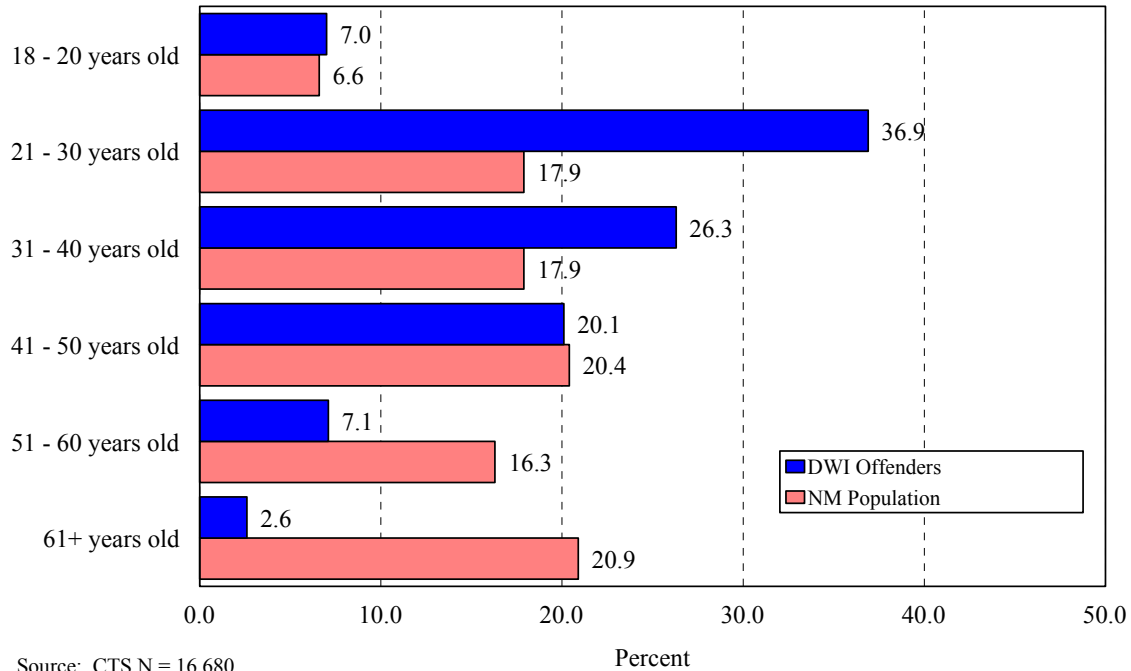
N= 9,587 Missing 199

Source: NM DWI Screening and Tracking System

* 2003 NCHS bridged race estimates

DWI offender characteristics were self-reported using the screening questionnaire for convicted DWI offenders or from data collected in the CTS if these data were collected in the CTS. The screening and tracking data showed that there were a disproportionate number of Hispanics and Native Americans convicted of DWI compared to the New Mexico adult population.

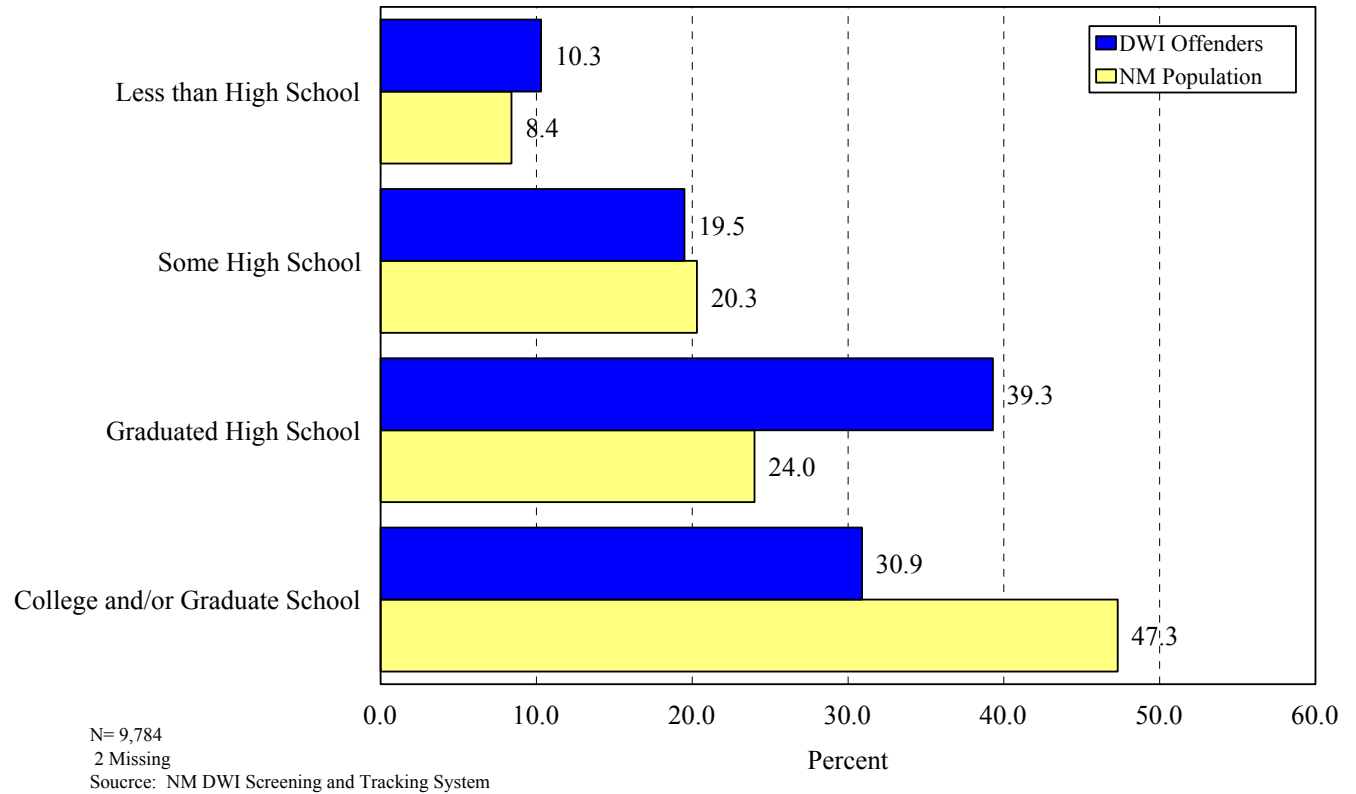
Age Distribution of DWI Offenders in New Mexico and the New Mexico Adult Population, 2003



Source: CTS N = 16,680
79 missing

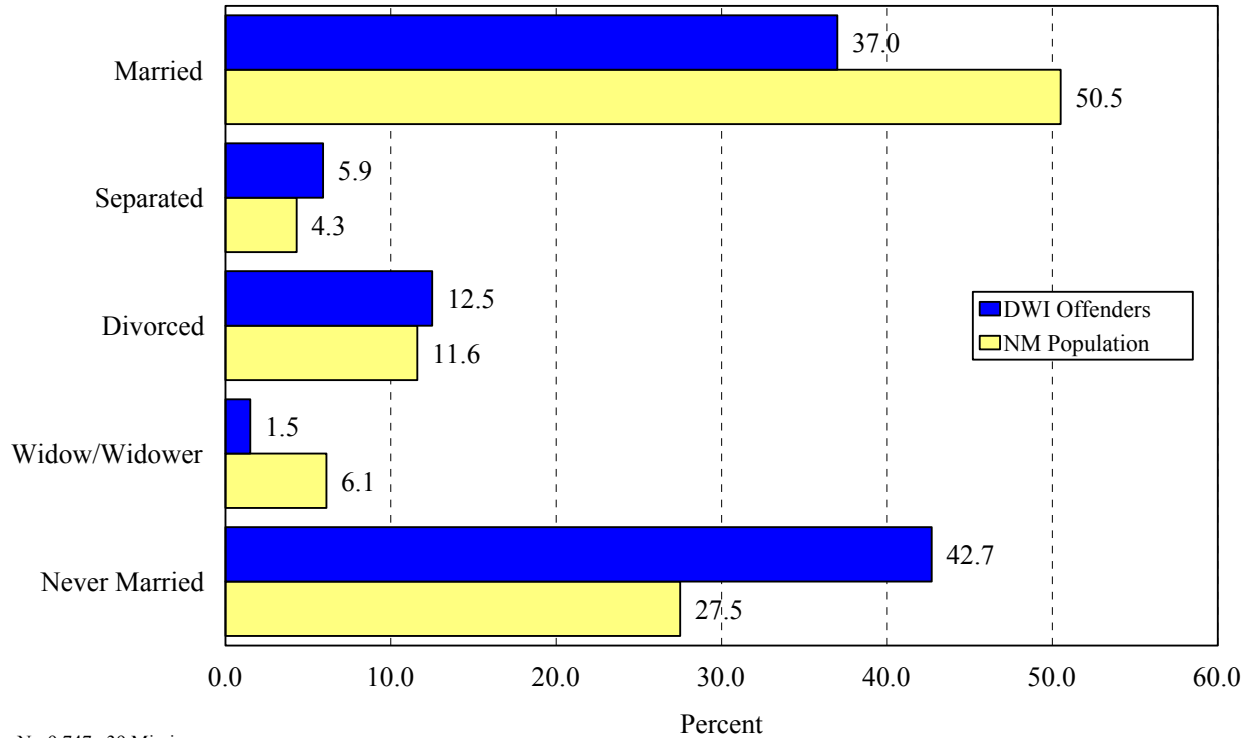
In general, the age distribution of offenders convicted of DWI in 2003 was younger than the New Mexico population in 2003. Persons 18 - 40 years of age were over represented in the DWI offender population. Likewise, persons in New Mexico 41 years of age and older were underrepresented in the DWI offender population in 2003.

Highest Grade Completed for DWI Offenders in New Mexico (2003) and the New Mexico Adult Population (2000)



This figure shows the highest grade completed by the DWI offender population in 2003 compared with the New Mexico population from the 2000 U.S. Census. Convicted DWI offenders were less likely to attend college than the general NM population. Also, DWI offenders were less likely to have completed high school than the general NM population.

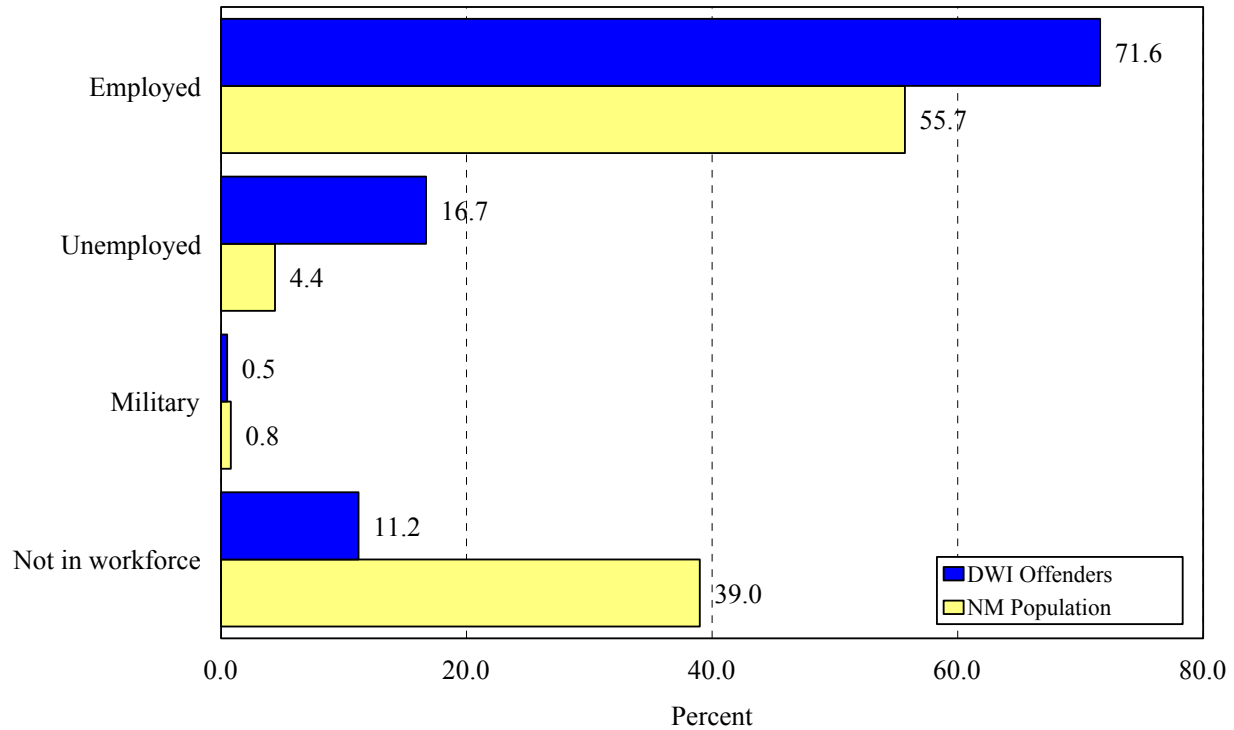
Marital Status of DWI Offenders in New Mexico (2003) and the New Mexico Adult Population (2000)



N= 9,747 39 Missing
Source: NM DWI Screening and Tracking System

This figure shows the marital status of offenders in the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System from 2003 compared to the marital status from the NM adult population from the 2000 U.S. Census. Convicted DWI offenders were less likely to be married than the general NM population. One reason for this was that the DWI offender population was younger than the general NM population.

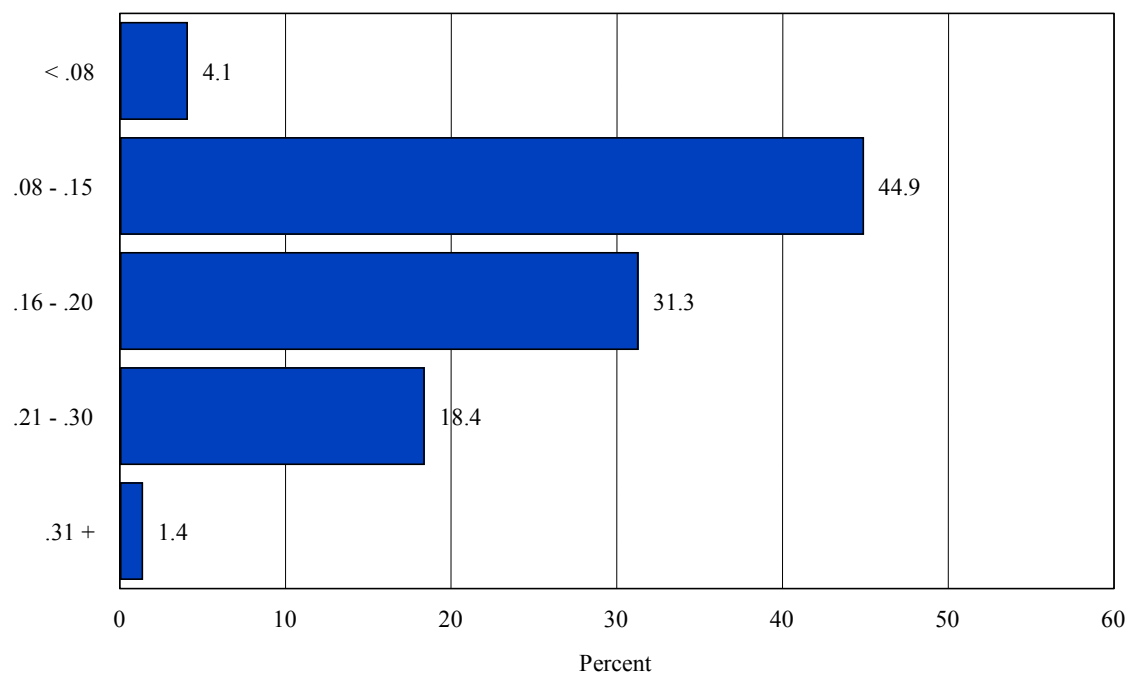
Employment Status of DWI Offenders in New Mexico (2003) and the New Mexico Adult Population (2000)



This figure shows the employment status of convicted DWI offenders compared to the New Mexican population from the 2000 U.S. Census. Convicted DWI offenders were more likely to be unemployed than the general NM population. Also, because the general NM population had a greater percentage of retired persons, it had a greater percentage of persons not in the workforce. Persons not in the workforce include students, homemakers, disabled persons and retired persons.

Substance Abuse Information

Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) Levels Among Convicted DWI Offenders in New Mexico, 2003



N = 12,725 4,034 missing

Source: Citation Tracking System, BAC levels are in g/dl. Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding.

The alcohol and substance abuse information shown in this section came from either the screening and tracking self-administered screening questionnaire or the CTS. All data were for convicted DWI offenders during 2003. This figure shows the distribution of actual BAC levels for offenders convicted in 2003. The median BAC level was 0.16g/dl.

Source of Alcohol Before Arrest in New Mexico, 2003

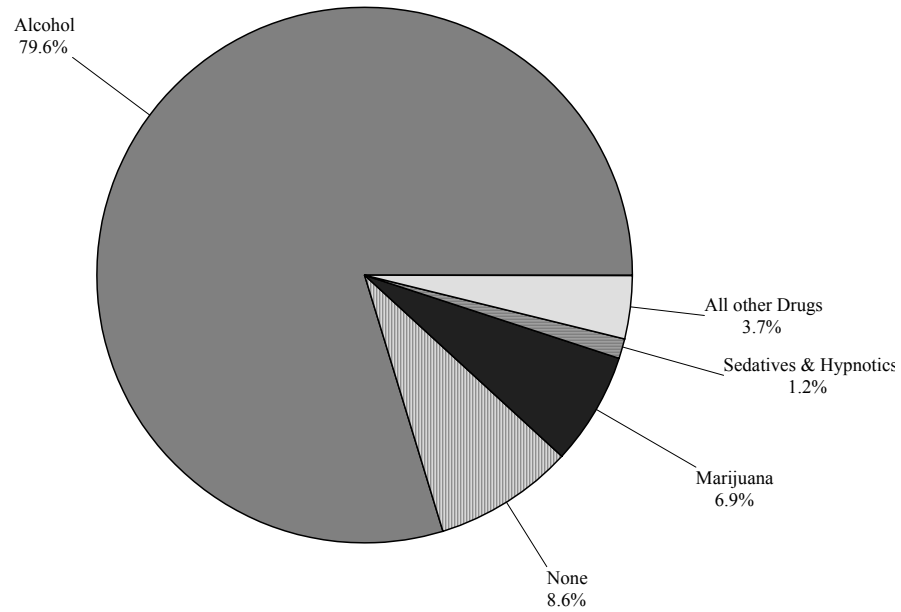
Source	2003	
	Number	Percent
Bar	3109	33.3
Someone Else's Home	1763	18.9
Your home	1061	11.4
Social Gathering/Party	961	10.3
Grocery/Convenience Store	821	8.8
Other	821	8.8
Liquor Store	529	5.7
Restaurant	270	2.9
Total	9335	100.1

2003 - N = 9,335 Missing = 404

Source: NM DWI Screening and Tracking System. Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding.

Bars were the most frequent source of alcohol prior to arrest. Someone else's home was the second most common place where offenders obtained their alcohol before their arrest. Bars-restaurants and other places where alcohol can be purchased - establishments regulated by government - were the source of alcohol for the majority (50.7%) of DWI convictions in 2003.

Primary Drug Used by DWI Offenders in New Mexico, 2003



Source: NM DWI Screening and Tracking System

This chart shows the primary drug used by DWI offenders in the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System. Almost 80% stated that alcohol was their primary drug. Marijuana was the second most common primary drug identified.

Age of Initial Monthly Alcohol Use Among DWI Offenders in New Mexico, 2003

Age Began Using Alcohol Monthly	Number	Percent
Never used Alcohol Monthly	2649	27.6
Grade School	79	0.8
Junior High	262	2.8
High School	3072	32.0
19 - 20 years old	1169	12.2
21 - 30 years old	2116	22.1
31 - 40 years old	183	1.9
41 - 50 years old	31	0.3
51 - 60 years old	16	0.2
61+ years old	14	0.1
Total	9591	100.9

Source: NM DWI Screening and Tracking System
Missing = 195 Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

This table shows that 32.0% of offenders began to use alcohol monthly during high school. Another 27.6% stated they have never used alcohol monthly.

Sentencing Information

Number of Sanctions Assigned to DWI Offenders in New Mexico, 2003

Sanctions	Number Assigned	Percent Assigned
Probation	8548	87.3
DWI School	6546	66.9
Victim Impact Panel	5773	59.0
Treatment	5082	51.9
Community Service	3515	35.9
Jail	2747	28.1
Ignition Interlock	514	5.3

Note: DWI offenders can be assigned to more than one sanction per conviction; percents add to more than 100%
Source: NM DWI Screening and Tracking System

Offenders in the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System were sentenced to one to seven sanctions for each conviction. Over 87% of convicted offenders in the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System were sentenced to supervised or unsupervised probation. Sixty-seven percent of offenders were sentenced to DWI school, and 59% of offenders were sentenced to a Victim Impact Panel. Over 51% were sentenced to either outpatient or inpatient treatment, and 36% were sentenced to community service. Since ignition interlocks are relatively new, only 5% were sentenced to ignition interlock in 2003. The small number may also reflect that 66% of offenders in the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System were first offenders and were not required to have ignition interlocks installed.

Treatment Information

Treatment Levels Recommended by Screening in New Mexico, 2003



- No Treatment - recommended for individuals who appear to 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 their current attitude and/or high risk behavior suggests further investigation is needed. 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 Treatment - recommended because of a person's apparent cross addiction history of substance abuse treatment, and current emotional and environmental vulnerability.
- Medical Monitoring - 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.

Outpatient alcohol treatment was recommended for 73.1% of convicted offenders in the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System. Another 16.9% were not recommended for treatment. Only 5.6% were recommended for residential treatment, and 0.2% were recommended for medical monitoring in a hospital setting. The screening questionnaire provides an assessment of the need for substance abuse treatment for each DWI offender. 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.

Recommendations

- Because 38% of convicted DWI offenders were not screened more needs to be done to encourage the judiciary and other agencies to more fully comply with the requirement to screen and track DWIs.
- Proceed with advanced analyses and incorporate quasi-experimental design, use pre- and post-NM DWI Screening and Tracking System database periods to compare and contrast arrest and re-arrest rates with regard to demographics and, most importantly, sanctions. Further analyze the sub-categories of treatments and probation.
- Multivariate analyses should be included in the next annual report.

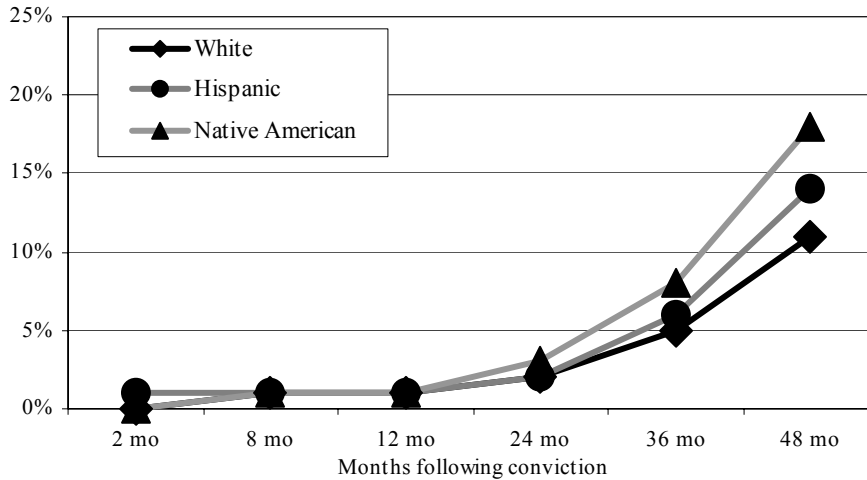
Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Judy Harmon, Management Analyst, Brian Woods, Data Linkage Epidemiologist, of the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Unit, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau and Michael Landen, Assistant State Epidemiologist, Epidemiology and Response Division.

We acknowledge assistance from the DWI Coordinators in each county in New Mexico and the screeners and trackers from the county DWI programs who provided the data for this report. We would also like to thank Michael Sandoval, Traffic Safety Bureau, New Mexico Highway and Transportation Department for allowing the use of the statewide Citation Tracking System, and Jim Davis, Division of Government Research, University of New Mexico for providing the Citation Tracking System files. We also acknowledge members of the Local Government Division, Department of Finance and Administration with whom we have a cooperative agreement to be the state repository of all DWI data collected by the county DWI programs. They are Joyce Johnson, Vickie Evans, Ruby Rael, JoAnn Lappington, Jerry Simpson and Alicia Ortiz. Finally, we acknowledge personnel from ADE, Inc. who provide the software for the screening and tracking program to the State of New Mexico. They include Bryan Ellis, Ron Keller, Mary Jo Reed, and Terry Kennedy.

APPENDIX

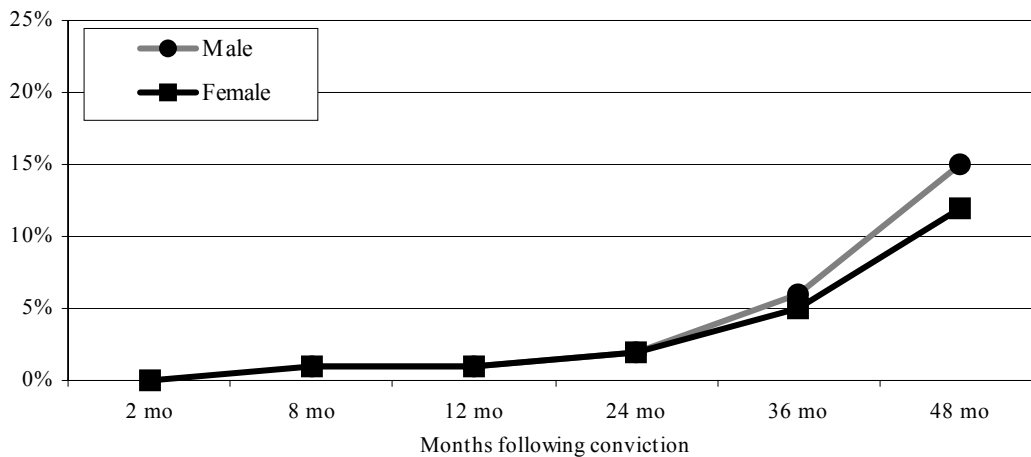
Cumulative DWI Re-Arrest Rates by Race/Ethnicity New Mexico, 2000 - 2003



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 - 2003

Native American offenders have a 3% DWI re-arrest rate after 24 months, and an 18% DWI re-arrest rate at 48 months. Hispanic offenders have a 2% DWI re-arrest rate after 24 months and a 14% DWI re-arrest rate after 48 months.

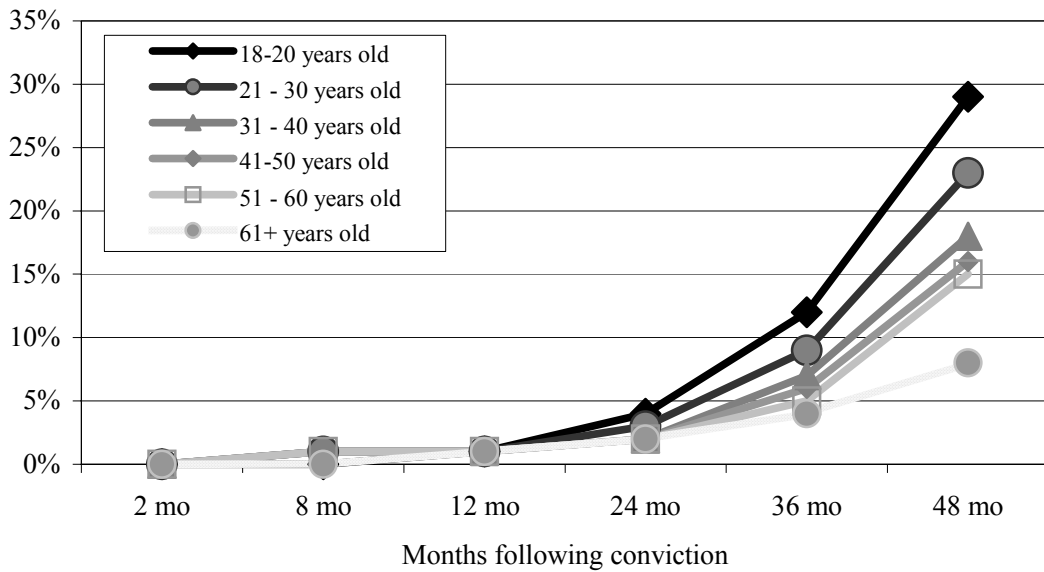
Cumulative DWI Re-Arrest Rates by Gender, New Mexico, 2000 - 2003



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 - 2003

This graph presents male and female DWI re-arrest rates over controlled exposure times. Convicted male DWI offenders had been re-arrested for DWI at a higher rate after 24 months than convicted female DWI offenders. By 48 months, 15% of males had been re-arrested for DWI while only 12% of females had been re-arrested for DWI.

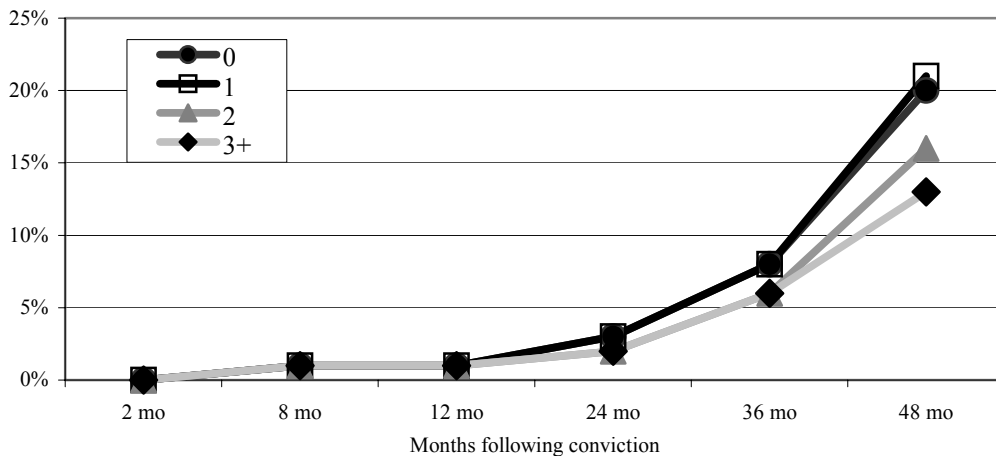
Cumulative DWI Re-Arrest Rates by Age, New Mexico, 2000 - 2003



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 - 2003

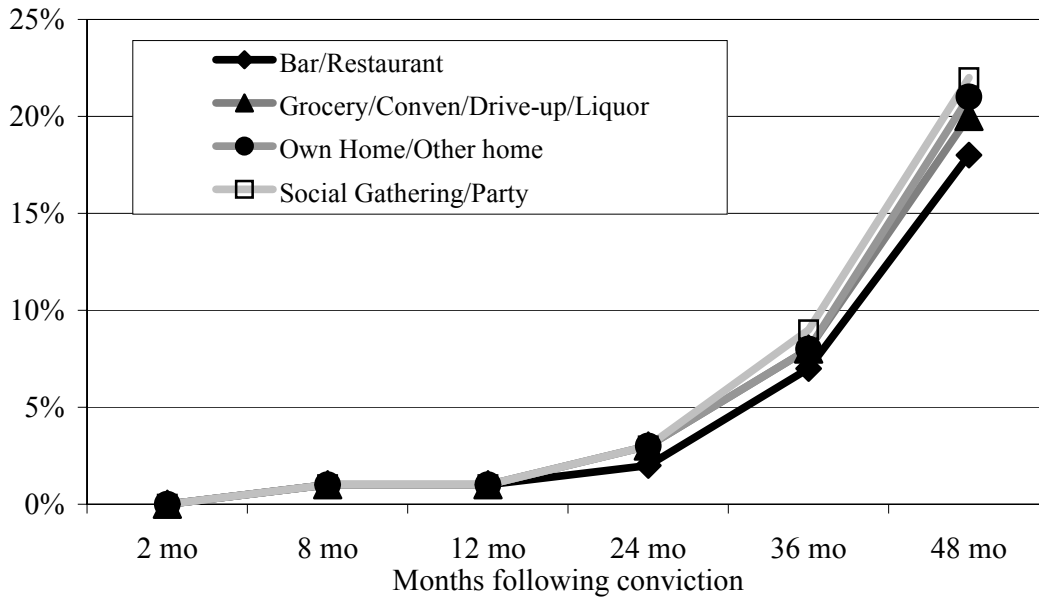
Controlling for exposure time, 18 - 20 year olds had a DWI re-arrest rate of 4% at 24 months, a DWI re-arrest rate of 12% at 36 months, and a DWI re-arrest rate of 29% by 48 months. In general, the older an offender was, the less likely that person had a re-arrest for DWI.

Cumulative Re-Arrest Rates by Number of Prior Convictions New Mexico, 2000 - 2003



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 - 2003

Cumulative DWI Re-Arrest Rates by Source of Alcohol Before Arrest New Mexico, 2000 - 2003



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2000 - 2003

When analyzed with respect to controlled exposure time, 22% of offenders whose source of alcohol before arrest was a social gathering or party had been re-arrested for DWI by 48 months.