

# New Mexico DWI Offender Characteristics and Recidivism Report 2002 - 2012

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## Executive Summary

New Mexico (NM) had the highest rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash (AR-MVC) deaths in the United States prior to 1997. However, New Mexico's AR-MVC death rates and its rank in the nation have dropped considerably in recent years. In 2002, New Mexico's rate was 0.96 deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, fifth in the United States and more than twice the national rate. By 2012, New Mexico's rate had decreased by forty-two percent to 0.56 deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, which was twelfth in the nation and only 1.2 times the national rate. Many factors have likely been involved in this decline, including a driving while intoxicated (DWI) prevention project which pays for full time DWI officers in several counties that has been in place since 2005, funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA); and ongoing DWI prevention programs administered by the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA), Department of Transportation, the Children Youth and Families Department, and the Human Services Department.

This report is published periodically in order to describe aspects of DWI 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 NM 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 NM 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 Taxation 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 2002-2012 from this analysis were:

- Over the 11 years from 2002-2012, an average of 77% of DWI offenders were screened. The screening rate increased from 66% in 2002 to 89% in 2012.
- Characteristics of DWI offenders in 2012
  - Males were more likely to be DWI offenders than females.
  - Hispanics and American Indians were overrepresented among DWI offenders compared to the New Mexico population.
  - The largest group of offenders was between 18-24 years old. This age group comprised 27% of offenders, while they made up only 8% of the general population. The age groups 25-34 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.
- DWI offenders were less likely to have completed post-high school education than the NM population overall.
  - DWI offenders were more likely to have never been married than the general New Mexico population.
  - Although DWI offenders were more likely to be unemployed than the general population, the majority (56%) of DWI offenders were employed.
  - Bars were the most frequently reported source of alcohol before arrest for DWI offenders (28%).
  - Nearly a third of DWI offenders initiated monthly consumption of alcohol between the ages of 12 and 18 years. Approximately a quarter began drinking alcohol monthly between the ages of 15-18 years.
- Ignition interlock, community service, probation, and DWI school were the most frequently utilized DWI sanctions. At least one of these sanctions was applied to approximately 80% of offenders.
    - Utilization of community service and ignition interlock have been increasing in recent years.
    - Victim impact panels, treatment and jail have had stable utilization rates over the past few years.
  - The percent of DWI offenders re-arrested within three years of their first conviction has decreased 33% during 2002-2012 and the percent re-arrested within five years has decreased by nearly 50%.
  - Characteristics of DWI offenders that have been re-arrested (recidivists):
    - 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 1.2 and 1.4 times the risk of re-arrest than Non-Hispanic Whites, respectively.
    - Males had a higher risk of re-arrest than females.
    - 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 28% among 18-24 year-olds, 23% among 25-34 year olds, and 22% among 35-44 year olds.
    - DWI offenders with no prior DWI arrests were less likely to be re-arrested than were those with prior arrests. Risk of re-arrest increased with the number of prior convictions, with risk particularly elevated among offenders with three or more prior arrests.
    - DWI offenders who obtained the alcohol consumed before their arrest at a grocery, convenience, or liquor store were more likely to be re-arrested than those who obtained alcohol from other sources.

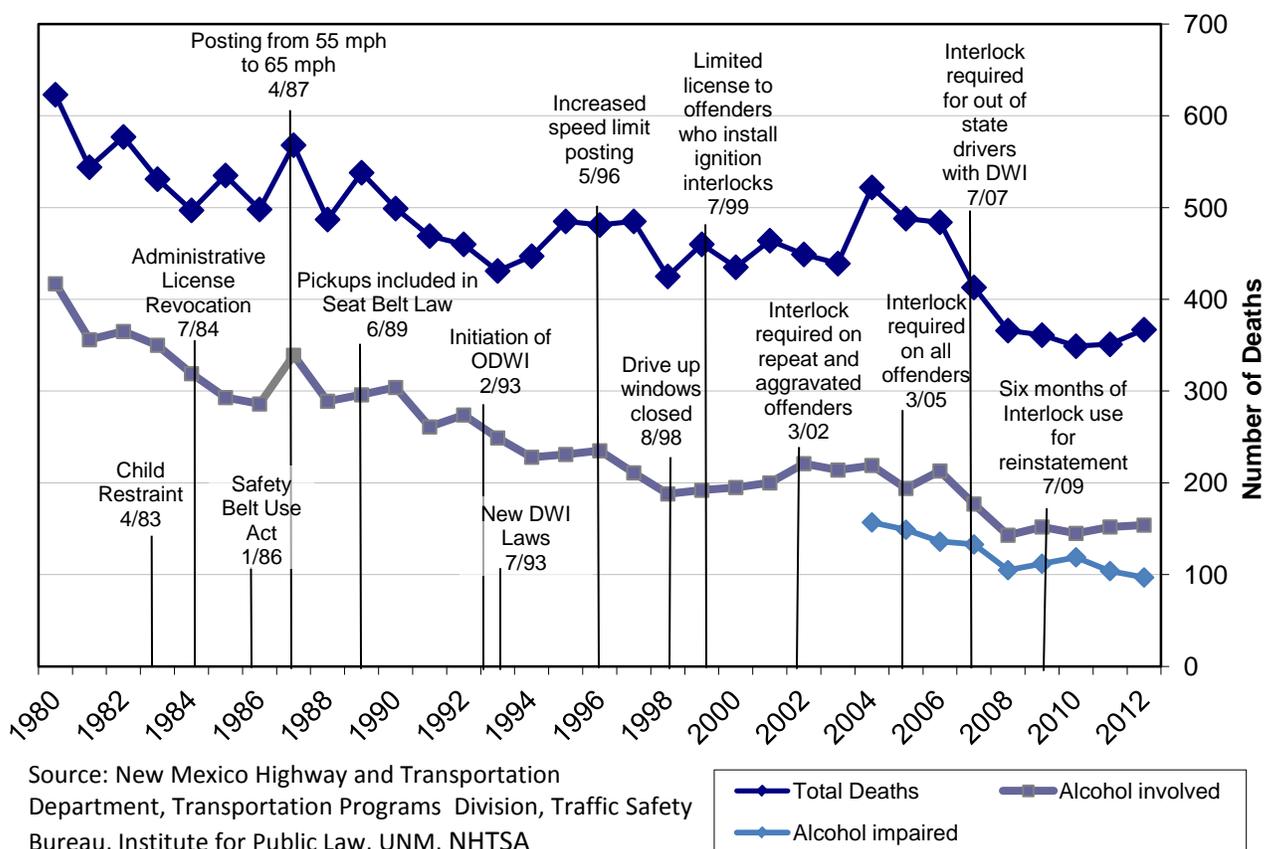
## Recommendations

- Judiciary and other agencies should be encouraged to more fully comply with the requirement to screen and track all DWI offenders. The percentage of convicted DWI offenders who were screened has increased steadily over the last 11 years. However, even with this clear improvement, there are offenders who are not being screened and tracked.
- The Screening and Tracking System should continue to be improved to support reporting and program evaluation. The recent addition of standard excessive drinking indicators (e.g., binge drinking, chronic heavy drinking, and alcohol-impaired driving) as well as standard “alcohol problem” screening instruments [e.g., the “cut-annoyed-guilty-eye” (CAGE) and Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) screening tools] will increase the understanding of alcohol use among DWI offenders and how it compares to the general population. These tools will also help inform the selection of the most appropriate prevention strategies for reducing DWI-related problems.
- Prevention interventions should primarily focus on males, people under age 45 (especially young adults aged 18-24), American Indians, and Hispanics.
- DWI prevention efforts should include a focus on reducing underage drinking. Younger age groups have high rates of arrest and re-arrest, and almost one-third of offenders began drinking monthly between 12 and 18 years of age. In addition, early initiation of alcohol use is strongly associated with the development of alcohol dependence among adults. While education alone has been shown to be effective in changing knowledge and attitudes, it is less effective in changing drinking behavior. For this reason, educational efforts should be complemented by efforts to reduce 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.
- Evidence-based strategies should be used to prevent DWI. Increasing the price of alcoholic beverages is an effective strategy for reducing alcohol-related harm, including DWI. 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. 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 are also effective in reducing negative consequences of excessive drinking. Finally, screening and brief intervention for problem drinkers is an effective evidence-based prevention strategy that should be more broadly deployed.
- The DFA Local Government Division (LGD) should continue to work with the Office of the Governor, and tribal governments to provide DWI prevention programs and services in tribal areas and to tribal members.

## 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, 1980-2012**



The State of New Mexico Legislature enacted the Local DWI Program Act and established the Local DWI Grant Fund in 1993. The LGD of the Department of Finance and Administration administers the Fund. All distributions are made pursuant to DWI Grant Council approval in accordance with the program established under the Local DWI Grant Program Act. Since 1997, the LGD has agreements 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 NM DWI Screening and Tracking System linked with data from the Motor Vehicle Division’s Citation Tracking System (CTS). The CTS has all arrest and conviction information on all offenders but lacks sanction and demographic 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 is based on an automated assessment instrument and informs the database used to monitor DWI offenders after sentencing. 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 since 1997. Local DWI program staff in each county enter all information into the system. The system contains DWI offender data including 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 130 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 Judgment and Sentencing (J&S) document. These J&S data include the sentencing judge's name, sanction start and completion dates, information about where the offender is sent for the 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 CTS 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 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 type of 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

NM DWI Screening and Tracking System data were linked with person-based CTS data to provide a more complete arrest and conviction record for all offenders in the participating 33 county DWI programs. Offenders in both databases were linked probabilistically using The Link King software (<http://the-link-king.com/>). 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. The linkage process calculates a total score that indicates, for any pair of records, how likely it is that they both refer to the same person. The total score for a linkage between any two records is the weighted sum of the scores generated from matching individual fields. Any linkages with scores that are over the cut off value were selected into the linked result. However, the final linked dataset was created after the uncertain matches were manually reviewed.

After DWI arrests and NM DWI Screening and Tracking System cases were matched, the DWI citation that led to the first conviction with a corresponding screening and tracking record was identified as the reference case. The identification of a reference case enabled categorization of prior DWIs and re-arrests relative to that case. Match rates varied over the years, but overall, 91.4 percent of the screening records in the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System dataset for 2002-2012 were matched with a specific DWI arrest. For cases in 2010-2012 where the sanctions included interlock, DWI school or Victim Impact panel, 95% of cases were matched to a specific DWI arrest.

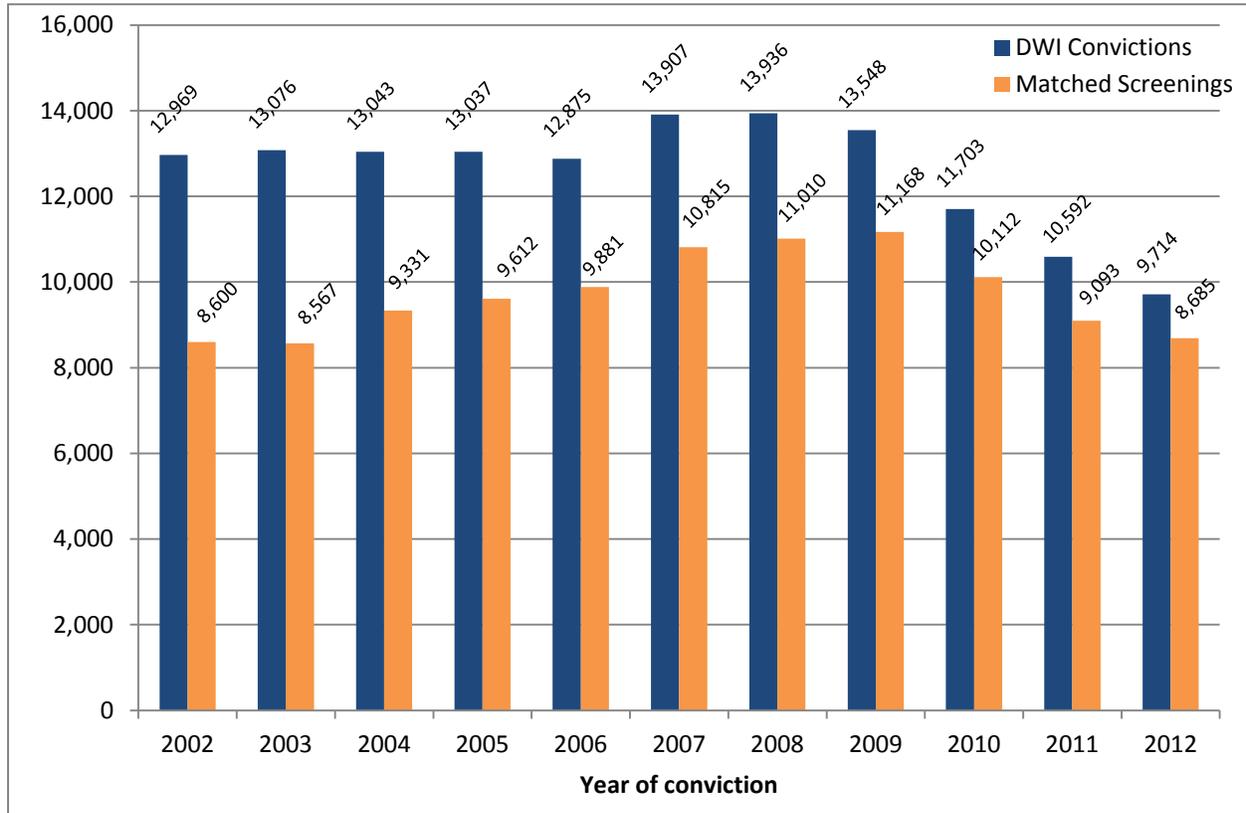
The linked dataset was used to describe DWI offender characteristics, including gender, race/ethnicity, age, educational attainment, marital status and employment, for all DWI offenders convicted in 2012 and subsequently screened. DWI offenders were compared to the NM general population using two sources. Estimates of gender, race/ethnicity, and age among the 2012 general adult (18+) New Mexico population were calculated by University of New Mexico (UNM), Geospatial and Population Studies (GPS) Program, ([bber.unm.edu/bber\\_research\\_demPop.html](http://bber.unm.edu/bber_research_demPop.html)). Data from the U.S. Census were used for estimates of educational attainment, marital status and employment among the general adult New Mexico population (U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates). This report also describes blood alcohol concentration, source of alcohol before arrest, age of initial monthly alcohol use, 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 re-arrest, which is defined as the time elapsed between a DWI conviction and the first DWI re-arrest following this conviction. For purposes of this report, recidivism was defined as having at least one DWI re-arrest following a conviction. Re-arrest rates were calculated among the cohort of DWI offenders with a 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, time to re-arrest, re-arrest rates, and hazard ratios were compared for one characteristic at a time (e.g., by sex or race; but not by sex and race together). Confidence intervals for parameter estimates were also calculated.

## New Mexico DWI Screening and Tracking System and Citation Tracking System

Number of DWI Convictions and Screenings,  
New Mexico, 2002 - 2012



Sources:

Citation Tracking System (CTS), New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department

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

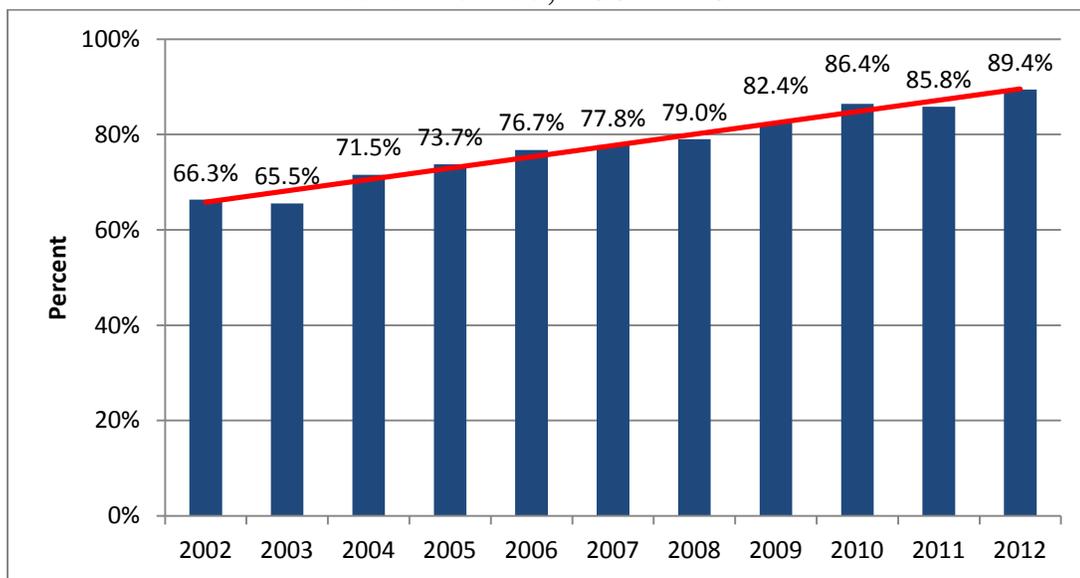
This figure provides the annual number of offenders who have been screened by the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System, compared to the number of convictions reported by the Citation Tracking System (CTS). In 2002, there were 8,600 offenders screened by the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System, and 12,969 convictions reported in the CTS. In 2003, there were 8,578 offenders screened and 13,076 convictions reported; and in 2012 there were 8,685 offenders screened and 9,714 convictions reported in the CTS.

During the period 2002-2012 the average time from arrest to conviction has risen slowly from about 4.4 months in 2002 to about 6.2 months in 2012. During this period the annual number of offenders screened as a proportion of the annual number of convictions increased steadily from 66% in 2002 to 89% in 2012. These figures include matched cases only, so actual screening rates are higher due to failure to match some records.

## County DWI Screenings

The following chart shows percentage of convicted DWI offenders screened by the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System for seven years, 2002-2012. For these 11 years, all 33 counties were included. The percentage of those screened has increased steadily since 2002. From 2002 to 2010, total annual screenings in New Mexico increased by more than 17% from 8,600 to 10,112. Screenings have decreased from 10,112 in 2010 to 8,685 in 2012 in line with a decrease in DWI convictions. From 2002 to 2012, 11 counties increased the number of screenings provided for DWI offenders, and 21 counties decreased the number of screenings.

Percentage of DWI Convictions Screened,  
New Mexico, 2002 - 2012



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002-2012

The percentage of DWI offenders screened from 2002 to 2012 increased substantially, from 66% to 89%. These numbers include only matched cases from the screening and tracking file, so they understate the fraction of DWI offenders screened by a few percent.

Seven counties screened 100% of offenders in 2012. The counties were Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Mora, Sierra, Socorro, and Taos. The counties with the lowest DWI screening percentages in 2012 were San Juan, Union, Los Alamos and Lincoln; although it should be noted that rates have been increasing considerably in several of these counties in recent years compared to 2002 and percentages vary greatly from year to year in counties with small populations.

## DWI Convictions Screened by County, New Mexico, 2002-2012

County Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	*Percent change 2002-2012
Bernalillo	3320	3201	3202	3481	3455	3943	3851	3757	3286	2839	3202	-3.6
Catron	9	24	15	14	11	12	12	15	13	8	10	11.1
Chaves	173	133	158	188	191	219	299	268	274	261	248	43.4
Cibola	170	271	271	226	223	253	187	192	195	168	142	-16.5
Colfax	61	49	70	50	34	42	54	67	44	53	33	-45.9
Curry	124	118	96	132	180	193	183	226	272	201	176	41.9
De Baca	9	4	7	3	6	8	6	8	5	6	5	-44.4
Dona Ana	642	575	773	696	849	946	1210	1154	1067	897	889	38.5
Eddy	144	195	191	241	194	240	243	250	250	295	226	56.9
Grant	101	135	119	120	119	104	139	186	184	158	107	5.9
Guadalupe	39	39	29	37	26	27	44	49	43	25	31	-20.5
Harding	3	1	1	5	2	2	9	1	2	1	0	.
Hidalgo	23	23	25	46	50	42	64	64	46	28	35	52.2
Lea	192	291	256	199	220	247	286	301	271	237	185	-3.6
Lincoln	112	36	9	28	118	83	98	124	125	120	84	-25
Los Alamos	15	18	21	42	21	41	18	33	29	30	25	66.7
Luna	90	102	126	84	77	111	109	117	80	90	89	-1.1
McKinley	374	430	590	492	600	637	639	673	634	454	354	-5.3
Mora	20	20	16	23	8	38	19	28	22	14	5	-75
Otero	224	241	229	248	252	239	263	264	207	202	177	-21
Quay	94	81	75	67	50	73	59	53	48	36	38	-59.6
Rio Arriba	164	190	188	243	283	333	296	236	220	154	101	-38.4
Roosevelt	102	88	76	64	88	99	89	85	79	84	74	-27.5
San Juan	525	411	647	904	896	1012	966	1033	805	883	687	30.9
San Miguel	189	188	232	228	226	226	208	219	239	159	117	-38.1
Sandoval	298	263	337	330	384	392	431	442	402	359	411	37.9
Santa Fe	806	890	971	842	762	752	696	686	627	691	689	-14.5
Sierra	67	52	49	41	41	52	70	71	67	112	90	34.3
Socorro	131	84	102	135	130	112	131	176	96	108	113	-13.7
Taos	121	107	99	90	81	102	103	113	150	132	74	-38.8
Torrance	62	92	72	79	87	79	69	76	72	58	46	-25.8
Union	14	4	15	18	17	24	17	11	7	7	8	-42.9
Valencia	180	211	264	213	169	131	120	187	233	186	166	-7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>8598</b>	<b>8567</b>	<b>9331</b>	<b>9609</b>	<b>9850</b>	<b>10814</b>	<b>10988</b>	<b>11165</b>	<b>10094</b>	<b>9056</b>	<b>8637</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002-2012

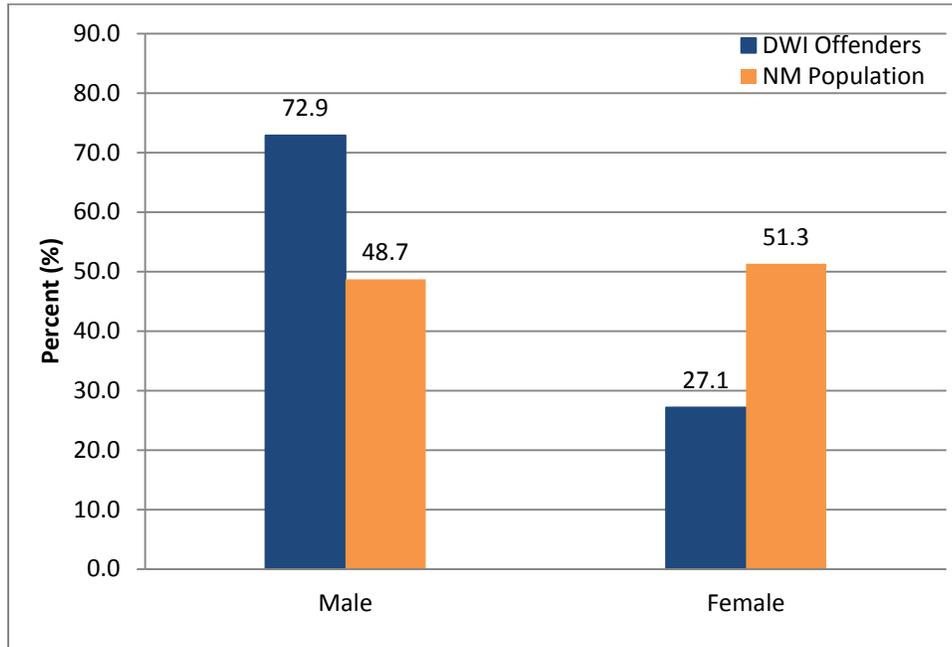
Percentage of DWI Convictions Screened by County,  
New Mexico, 2002-2012

County Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bernalillo	82.7	84.2	96.4	84.3	83.7	81.8	76.4	80.1	89.5	88.1	95.7
Catron	56.3	85.7	65.2	60.9	40.7	57.1	80.0	100.0	92.9	88.9	100.0
Chaves	75.9	77.3	66.7	77.4	100.0	100.0	85.9	86.2	94.5	89.1	88.3
Cibola	76.9	82.6	82.6	77.1	82.6	76.9	77.3	75.0	80.9	94.4	94.7
Colfax	53.5	49.0	56.5	60.2	47.9	59.2	65.9	94.4	88.0	88.3	94.3
Curry	41.3	39.3	33.6	62.6	53.7	61.9	72.6	82.5	82.9	83.1	81.5
De Baca	52.9	33.3	77.8	100.0	75.0	72.7	75.0	72.7	55.6	100.0	100.0
Dona Ana	61.1	46.7	59.0	51.0	58.8	68.6	87.5	97.7	95.4	90.8	91.1
Eddy	56.7	70.7	68.7	91.6	76.1	82.2	84.4	84.5	90.6	93.9	89.0
Grant	73.2	75.4	69.6	75.5	77.8	74.8	93.3	95.4	95.3	95.2	95.5
Guadalupe	86.7	66.1	78.4	86.0	70.3	69.2	91.7	89.1	76.8	78.1	100.0
Harding	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	66.7	66.7	81.8	50.0	100.0	100.0	-
Hidalgo	31.1	35.9	43.1	66.7	82.0	76.4	81.0	79.0	75.4	82.4	74.5
Lea	60.6	71.5	70.9	77.4	77.2	72.0	73.0	78.2	80.2	76.2	87.3
Lincoln	58.0	16.7	4.2	14.4	67.8	62.4	67.6	71.3	77.6	74.5	64.1
Los Alamos	78.9	64.3	61.8	85.7	100.0	100.0	75.0	68.8	74.4	90.9	49.0
Luna	61.2	71.3	73.3	58.7	63.1	63.4	70.8	75.0	79.2	83.3	84.0
McKinley	58.9	60.6	63.1	73.5	84.5	78.4	81.1	85.1	81.5	84.1	82.9
Mora	52.6	80.0	48.5	74.2	50.0	92.7	82.6	100.0	81.5	82.4	100.0
Otero	63.3	61.3	59.3	71.1	82.1	86.9	93.3	89.2	84.8	89.8	86.8
Quay	79.7	81.8	85.2	93.1	83.3	77.7	90.8	86.9	100.0	81.8	92.7
Rio Arriba	56.6	76.9	74.0	82.7	86.8	89.3	88.1	89.4	93.2	87.5	79.5
Roosevelt	75.6	69.3	77.6	60.4	64.7	61.5	78.1	73.3	66.9	72.4	71.2
San Juan	30.9	25.8	42.0	59.9	67.5	69.7	64.0	65.0	64.1	64.2	67.6
San Miguel	73.0	69.6	73.4	86.0	87.3	81.6	84.9	91.6	98.4	87.8	86.7
Sandoval	81.2	80.4	82.6	84.4	89.7	86.9	89.8	97.1	98.0	100.0	99.5
Santa Fe	77.2	80.5	81.8	81.0	84.4	81.7	82.8	85.9	91.4	98.6	96.2
Sierra	62.0	44.1	53.8	61.2	56.9	78.8	83.3	91.0	78.8	94.1	100.0
Socorro	87.9	76.4	73.9	82.3	76.0	78.3	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Taos	70.8	66.9	76.7	61.6	71.1	68.5	88.0	82.5	85.7	100.0	100.0
Torrance	80.5	80.0	66.7	78.2	71.3	76.7	75.8	90.5	94.7	80.6	86.8
Union	48.3	80.0	60.0	81.8	81.0	88.9	100.0	73.3	70.0	70.0	66.7
Valencia	60.2	69.0	80.2	80.7	100.0	86.2	100.0	91.7	91.7	84.5	98.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.3%</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>71.5%</b>	<b>73.7%</b>	<b>76.7%</b>	<b>77.8%</b>	<b>79.0%</b>	<b>82.4%</b>	<b>86.4%</b>	<b>85.8%</b>	<b>89.4%</b>

Sources: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002-2012

# DWI Offender Characteristics

## Gender of the DWI Offender Population in New Mexico and the New Mexico Adult Population, 2012

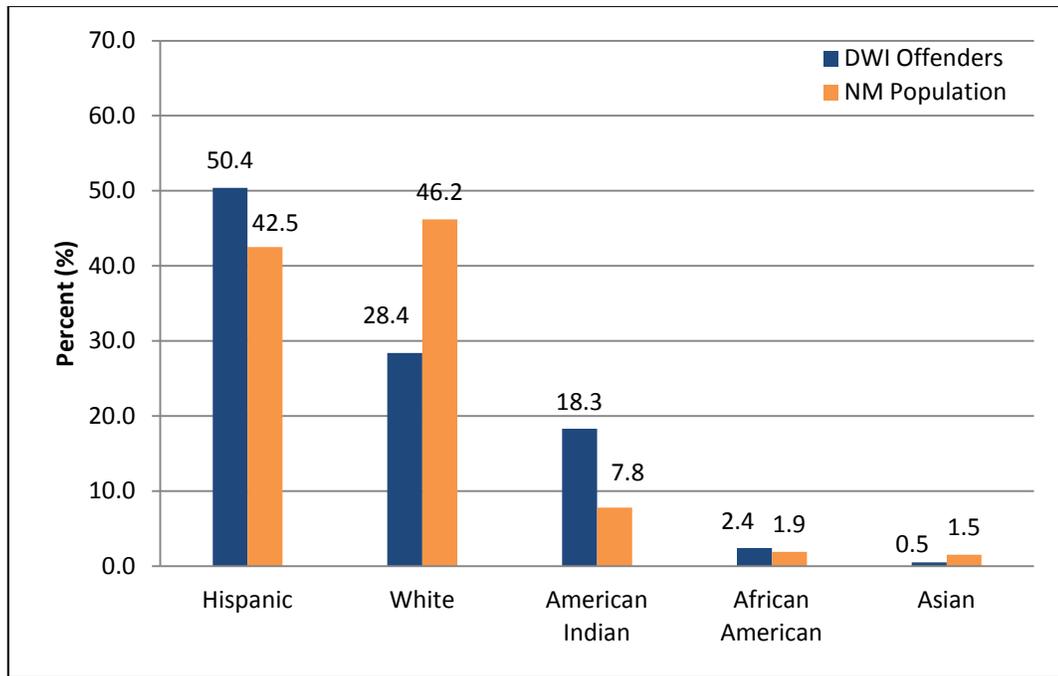


Sources:  
Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2012  
New Mexico Population Estimates, GPS, UNM, 2012

This section reports characteristics of all DWI offenders convicted and screened by local DWI programs in 2012. DWI offender characteristics were self-reported using the screening questionnaire for convicted DWI offenders; or reported from the CTS if these data were available in that system.

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 and the New Mexico Adult Population, 2012



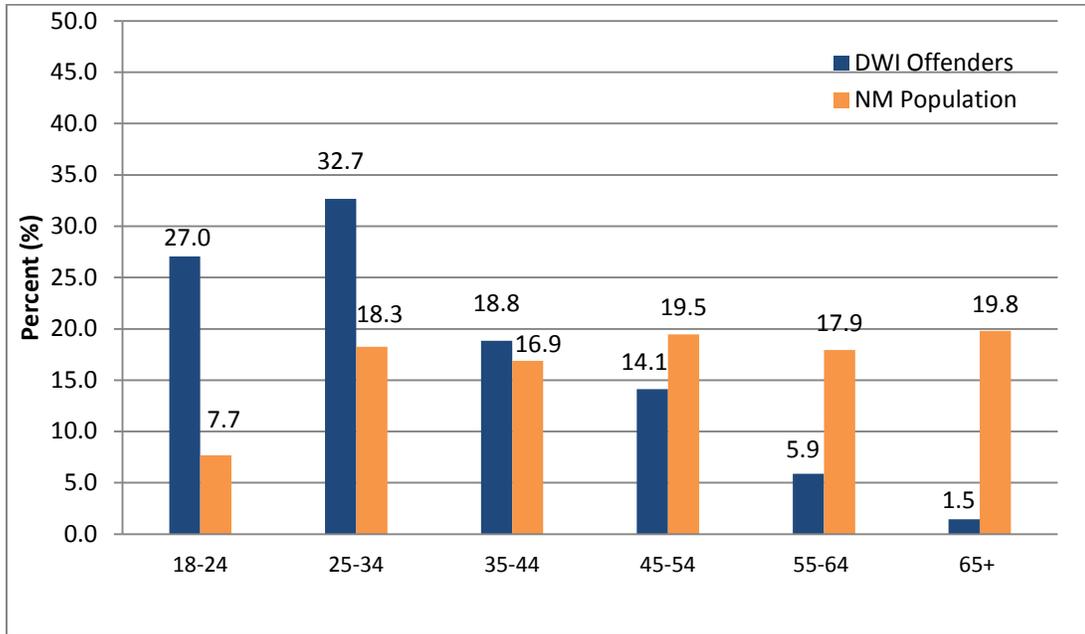
Sources:

Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2012

New Mexico Population Estimates, GPS, UNM, 2012

There were disproportionate numbers of Hispanics and American Indians convicted of DWI compared to their proportions in the New Mexico adult population. The percentage of DWI offenders who identified as White was lower than in the general population.

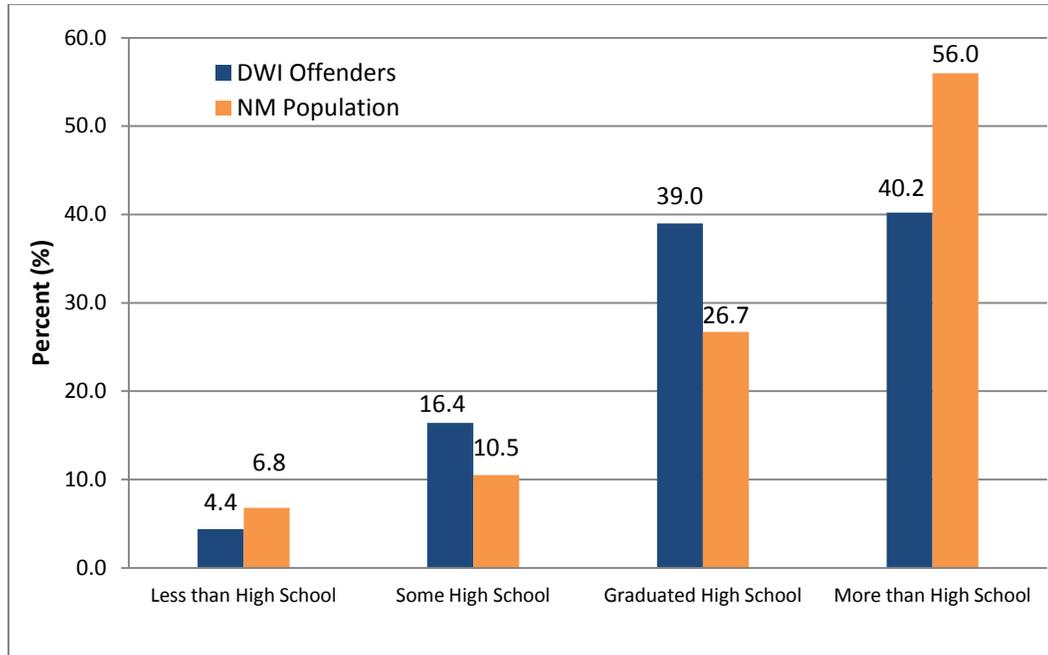
## Age Distribution of DWI Offenders in New Mexico and the New Mexico Adult Population, 2012



Sources:  
 Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2012  
 New Mexico Population Estimates, GPS, UNM, 2012

In general, the age distribution of offenders convicted of DWI in 2012 was younger than the New Mexico population. Persons 18-44 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 and the New Mexico Adult Population, 2012



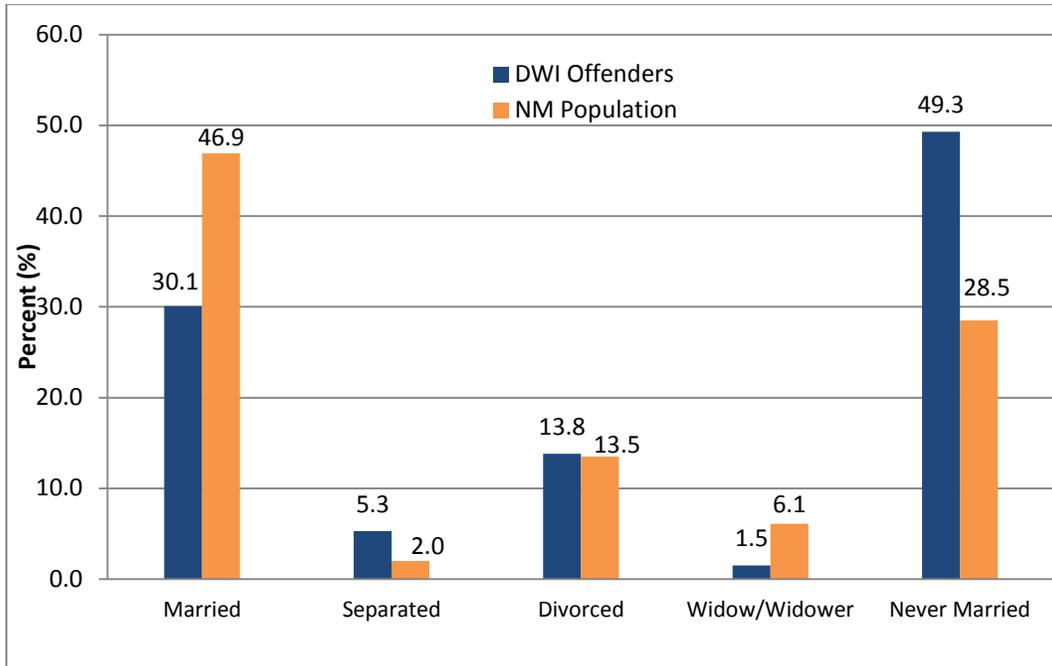
Sources:

Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2012

US Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 5-year estimate, 18+ years of age

Convicted DWI offenders were less likely to have pursued higher education (beyond high school) than those in the general population, and they were more likely to have a high school graduate education. It should be noted that this difference may be due to the age difference between DWI offenders and the general population.

## Marital Status of DWI Offenders in New Mexico and the New Mexico Adult Population, 2012



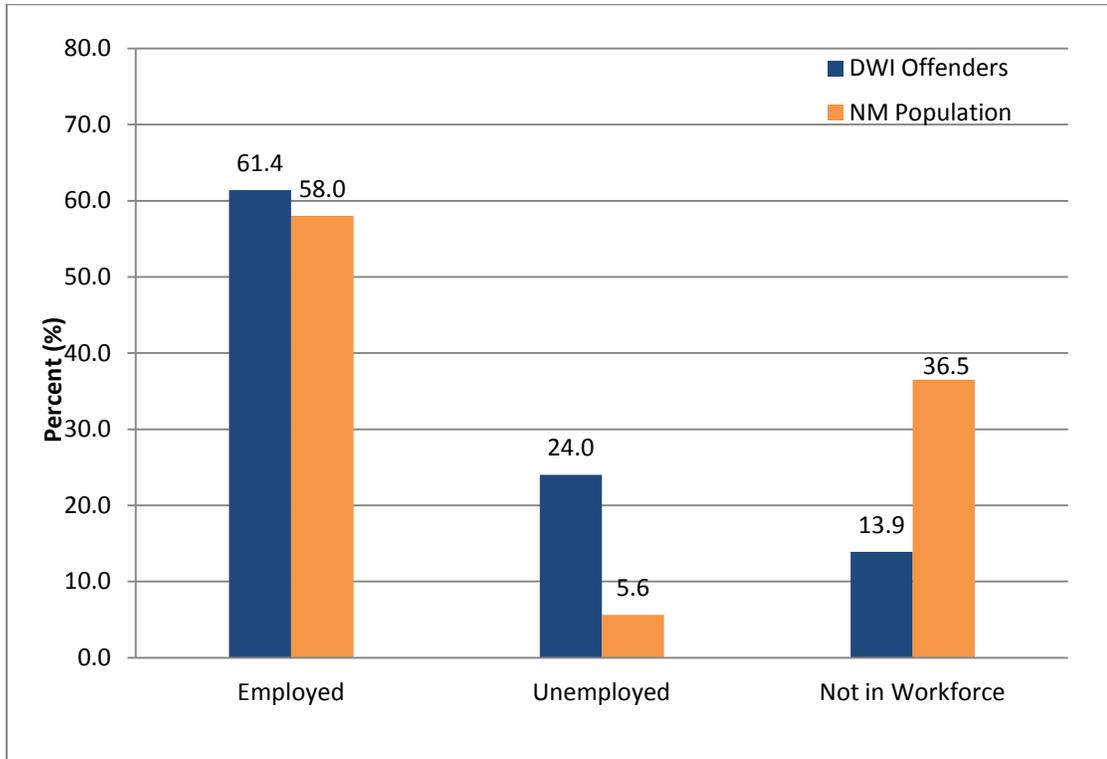
Sources:

Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2012

US Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 5-year estimate, 18+ years of age

Convicted DWI offenders were less likely to be married than the general NM population. Convicted DWI offenders were more likely than the general population to have never been married. This may be partially due to the fact that the DWI offender population was younger than the general NM population. Similarly to educational status, this difference may be due to the age difference between DWI offenders and the general population.

## Employment Status of DWI Offenders in New Mexico and the New Mexico Adult Population, 2012



Sources:

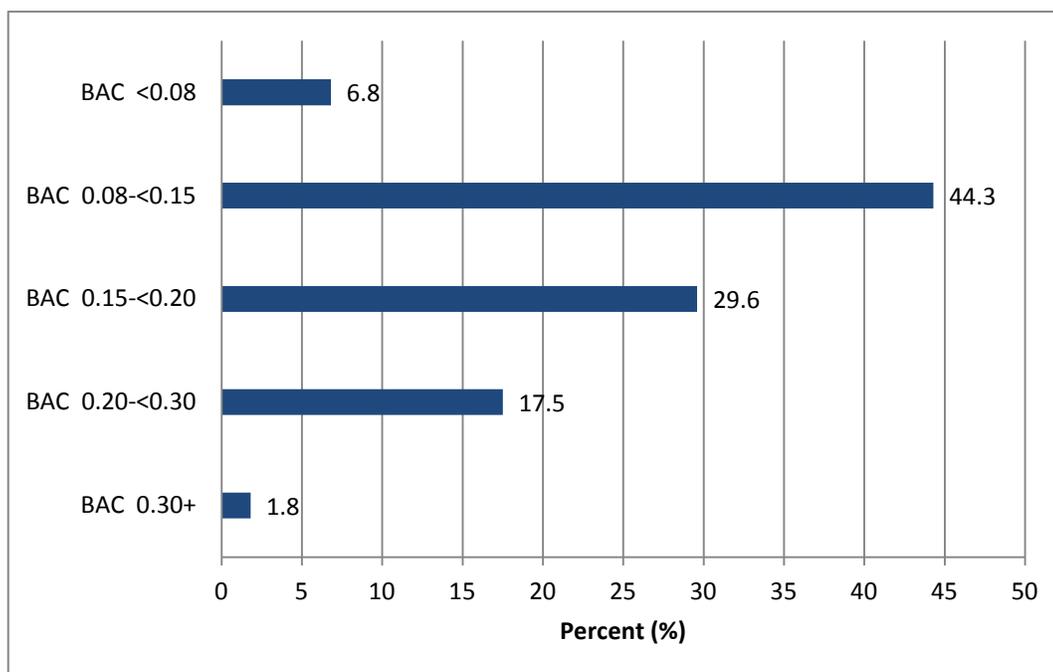
Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2012

US Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 5-year estimate, 18+ years of age

This figure shows the employment status of DWI offenders in 2012 compared to the New Mexico population. Compared to the general NM population, convicted DWI offenders were more likely to be unemployed than the general population. This is because among DWI offenders, a smaller percentage were not in the workforce (students, homemakers, disabled persons, and retired persons) than the general population.

## Substance Abuse Information

### Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) Levels Among Convicted DWI Offenders, New Mexico, 2012



Source:

Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2012

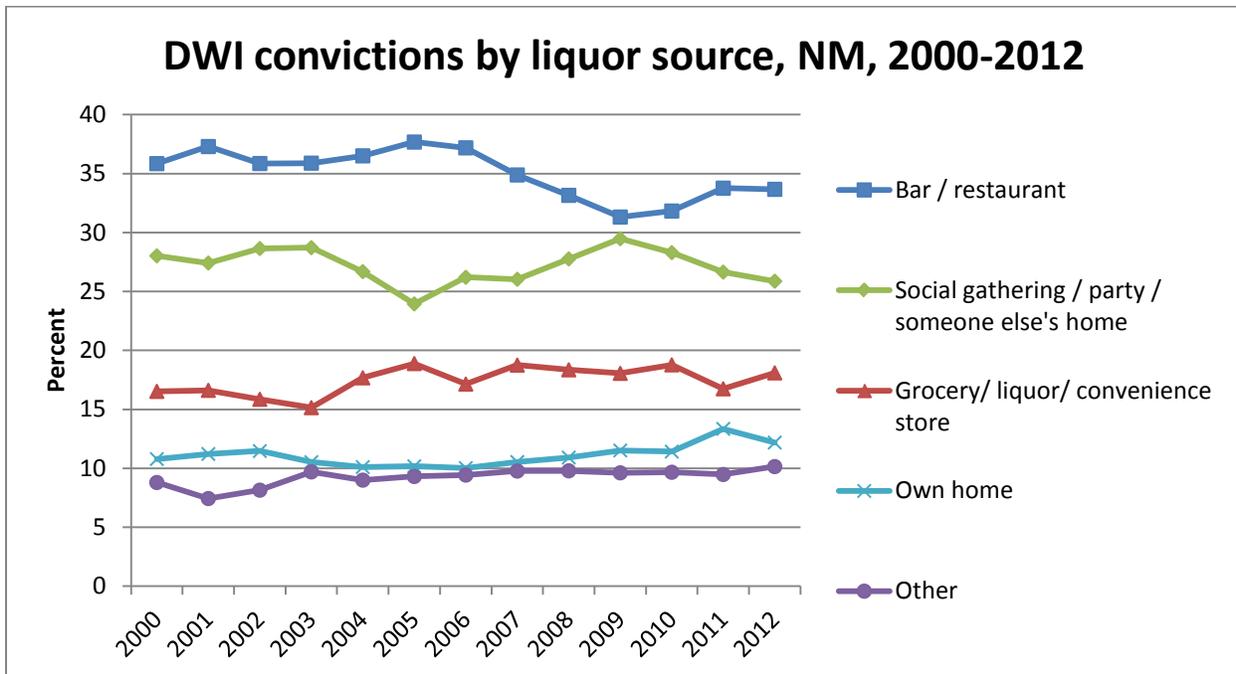
The alcohol and substance abuse information shown in this section came from both the screening and tracking self-administered screening questionnaire and from the CTS record of Blood Alcohol Level (BAC) testing. A substantial number of offenders (18%) were missing BAC test data from either source due to refusal to be tested or to incomplete/missing test results (CTS); or to refusal to self-report test results (Screening and Tracking System). For those offenders with reported results, if the BAC in the CTS file was greater than 0.00 then that BAC was reported (95% of reported BACs); if the BAC in the CTS file was missing or 0.00, but the BAC in the screening and tracking file was greater than 0.00, then that BAC was reported (5% of reported BACs). It may be that DWI offenders with a BAC of 0.00 reflect non-alcohol drug offenders. This figure shows the distribution of actual BAC levels based on these data sources, for offenders convicted in 2012. The mean BAC level was 0.16 g/dl.

## Source of Alcohol before Arrest among Convicted DWI Offenders, New Mexico, 2012

Liquor Source	Number	Percent
Unknown	1291	14.9
Bar	2068	23.8
Someone Else's Home	1157	13.3
Your Home	966	11.1
Social Gathering/Party	785	9.0
Grocery/Convenience Store	713	8.2
Liquor Store	574	6.6
Other	690	8.0
Restaurant	441	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8685</b>	

Source: NM DWI Screening and Tracking System.

## Source of Alcohol before Arrest among Convicted DWI Offenders by Year of Reference Violation, New Mexico, 2002-2012



Source: NM DWI Screening and Tracking System.

DWI offenders were asked where they accessed alcohol immediately prior to their arrest. Bars and restaurants – alcohol outlets licensed for on-premise consumption - have been the most frequent source of alcohol prior to arrest (29%). Bars made up more than 80% of this category in 2012. Note that while bars are by far the most frequently reported liquor source by DWI offenders, bars and restaurants are the least frequently reported liquor source among offenders who have been re-arrested (see page 31).

Informal sources – gatherings, parties, other people’s houses – are the next most frequent source.

Retail stores – alcohol outlets not licensed for on-premise consumption – are the third most frequent source.

Establishments regulated by government (bars, grocery/convenience stores, liquor stores, and restaurants) accounted for 44% of DWI screenings in 2012 where the source was reported.

## Age of Initial Monthly Alcohol Use among DWI Offenders, New Mexico, 2012

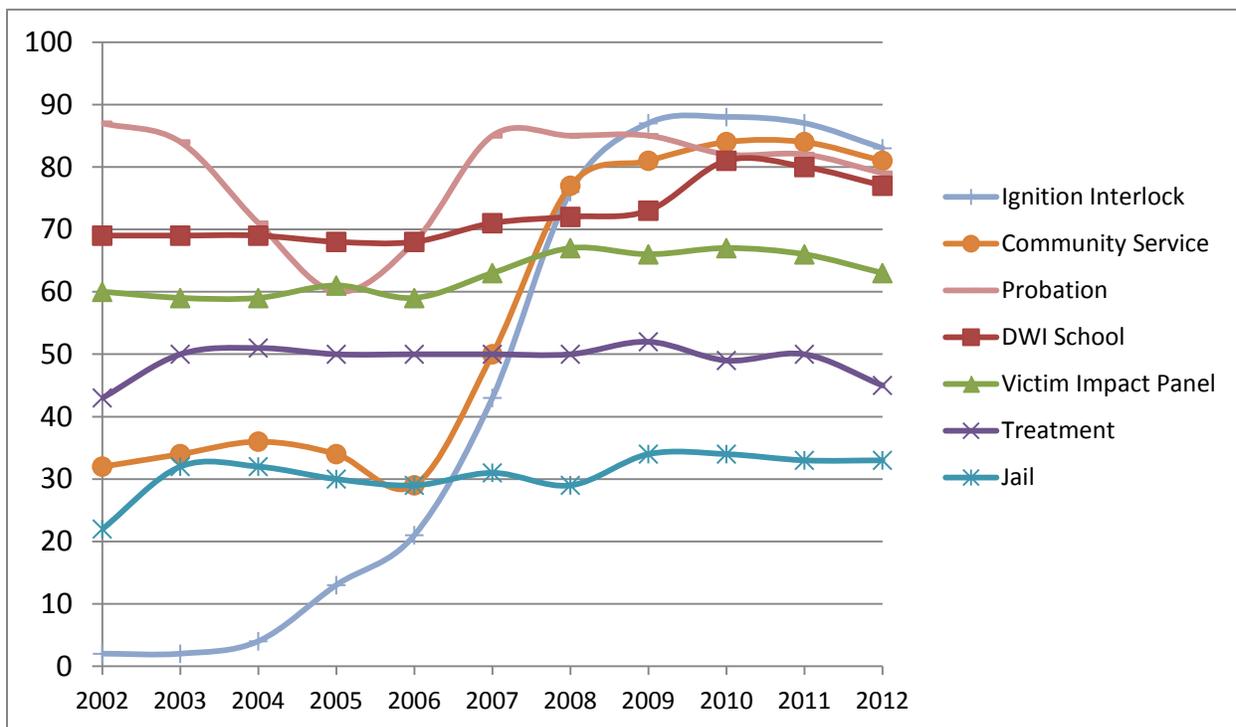
<u>Age Began Using Alcohol Monthly</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Unknown	762	8.8
Never used alcohol monthly	1962	22.6
Less than 12 years old	143	1.7
12-14 (middle school age)	354	4.1
15-18 (high school age)	2190	25.2
19-20	952	11.0
21-29	2091	24.1
30-39	169	2.0
40-49	46	0.5
50-59	8	0.1
60+	8	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8685</b>	

Source: NM DWI Screening and Tracking System

Most offenders reported a period of monthly alcohol use some time in their life. About one-third (31%) 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 almost 2% of offenders at an age less than 12; by approximately 4% of offenders between the ages of 12 and 14; and by 25% of offenders between the ages of 15 and 18. Another 23% stated they have never used alcohol monthly.

## Sentencing Information

### Sanctions Assigned to DWI Offenders by Year of Reference Violation, New Mexico, 2002-2012



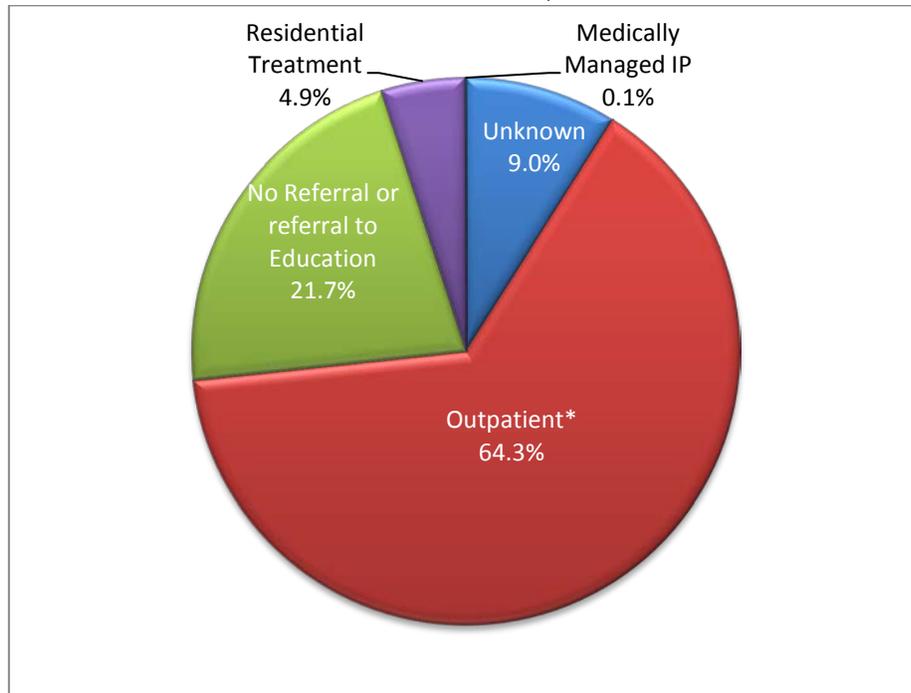
Note: DWI offenders can be assigned to more than one sanction per conviction. Percentages total to more than 100% because a single offender may receive multiple sanctions.  
Source: NM DWI Screening and Tracking System

This sentencing information represents data entered into the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System by LDWI Program staff. This information is most often entered from a copy of the court Judgment 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. Offenders are frequently sentenced to several sanctions. The average number of sanctions per conviction is five (the range is one to seven). The most common sanction for DWI offenders in 2012 was ignition interlock (83% of all offenders). Other common sanctions in 2012 included community service (81%), probation (79%), DWI school (77%), participation in a victim impact panel (63%), outpatient or inpatient treatment (45%), and jail (33%).

Probation, DWI school, and victim impact panels have historically been the most frequently assigned sanctions. In the past several years, however, new sanctions have emerged. Since 2002, ignition interlock, and, since 2005, community service have been used with increasing frequency, and are now among the most common sanctions.

## Treatment Information

### Treatment Levels Recommended by Screening in New Mexico, 2012



\* Includes outpatient care and intensive outpatient care  
Source: NM DWI Screening and Tracking System

#### Chart Notes:

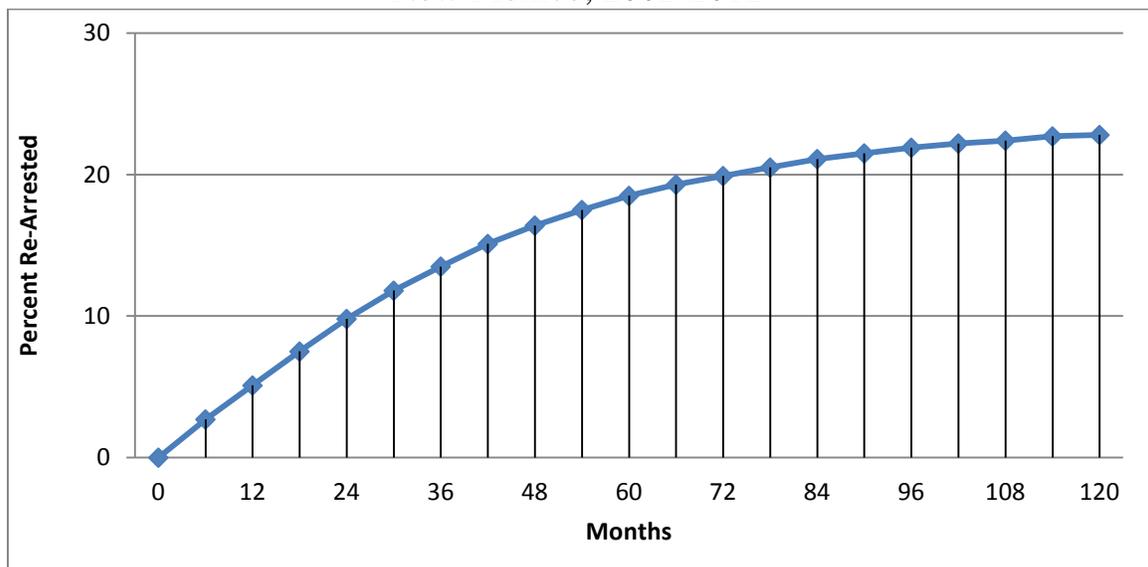
- No Referral or Referral to Education - recommended for individuals who may have had a substance abuse problem at one time, but report no use for at least one year.
- Outpatient Treatment - recommended for individuals who report abstinence but their current attitude and/or high risk behavior suggests 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.

In 2012, outpatient alcohol treatment was recommended for 64% of convicted offenders screened by the NM DWI Screening and Tracking System. Another 22% were not recommended for treatment, or were recommended for educational services. Only 5% were recommended for residential treatment, with an additional 0.1% recommended for medical monitoring in an inpatient 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.

## Recidivism

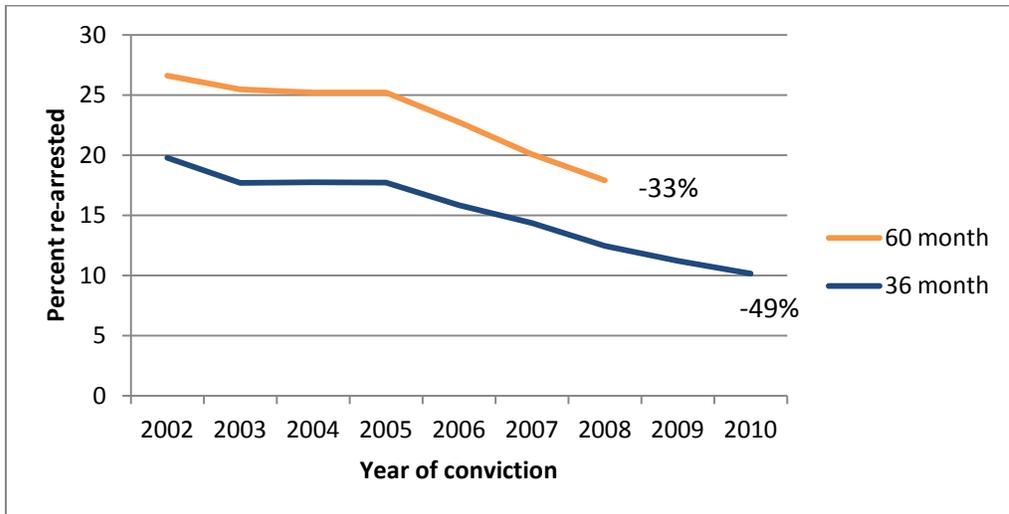
Recidivism is defined here as a re-arrest for DWI following a DWI conviction. Recidivism is reported here both in terms of the overall percent re-arrested, and in terms of re-arrest rates estimated by survival analyses performed on the linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System /CTS dataset. Survival rates show the probabilities of a re-arrest over time. The survival analysis presented below was completed for the calendar years 2002-2012. 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 screened and entered into the DWI Screening and Tracking System). The 2002-2012 average re-arrest curve shows that 22.8% of DWI offenders were re-arrested within 120 months (10 years) of their reference DWI conviction. Half (49%) of those re-arrested were re-arrested within two and one-half years of their conviction; almost two-thirds (64%) were re-arrested within three and one-half years; and three quarters (75%) of re-arrestees were re-arrested within four and one-half years of their conviction. Only 4% were re-arrested at least once more than 8 years after their conviction.

DWI Re-Arrest Rates\*,  
New Mexico, 2002-2012



\* Percent of DWI offenders with at least one DWI re-arrest during the follow-up period.  
Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002-2012

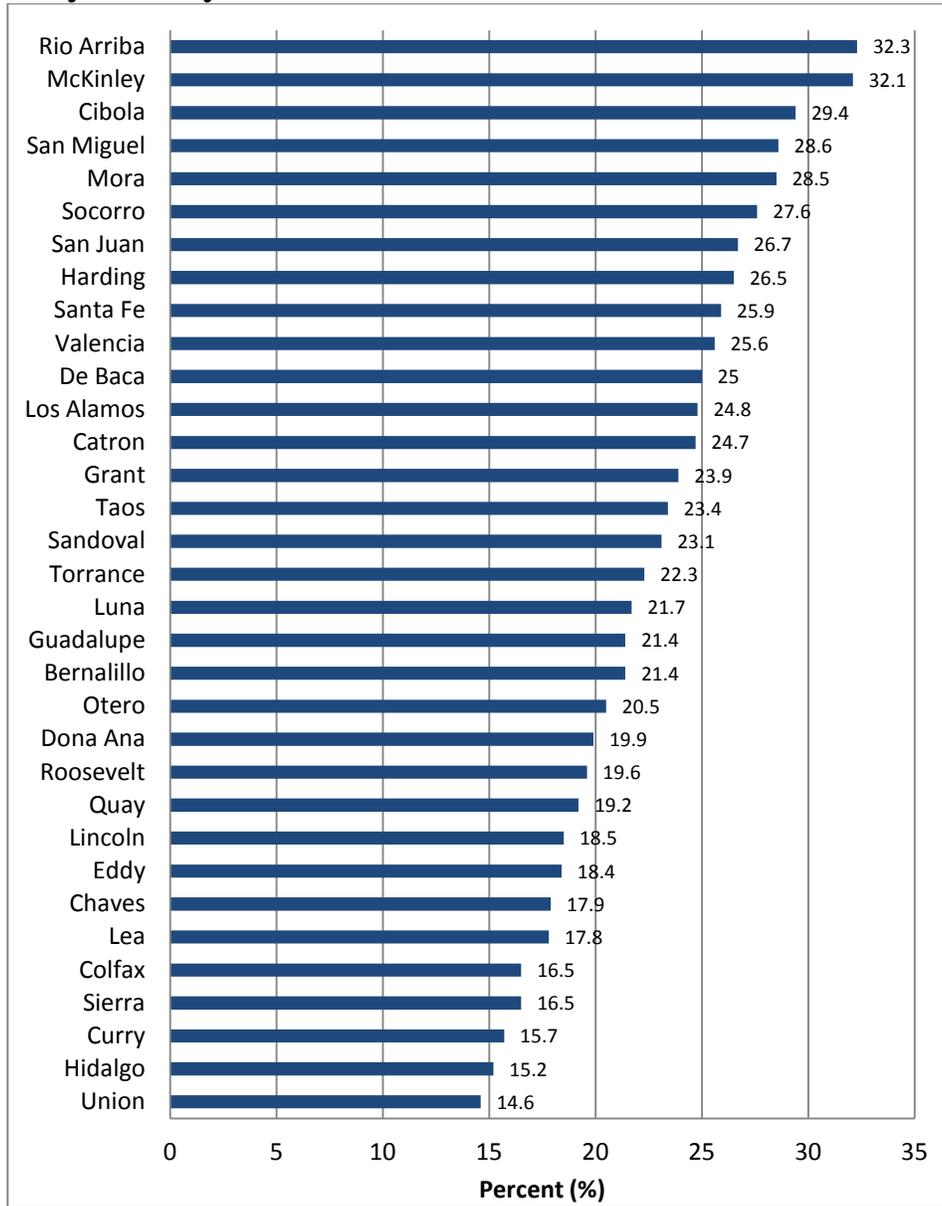
### DWI Three and Five Year Re-Arrest Rates\*, New Mexico, 2002-2010



The chart above shows the cumulative percentage of people convicted each year who had been rearrested at least once within 36 or 60 months. The rate of recidivism over three years has fallen by almost half between 2002 and 2010, while the rate over five years has fallen by 33% between 2002 and 2008. The relative contributions of the level of DWI by offenders after conviction and the level of enforcement activity are not known.

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 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.

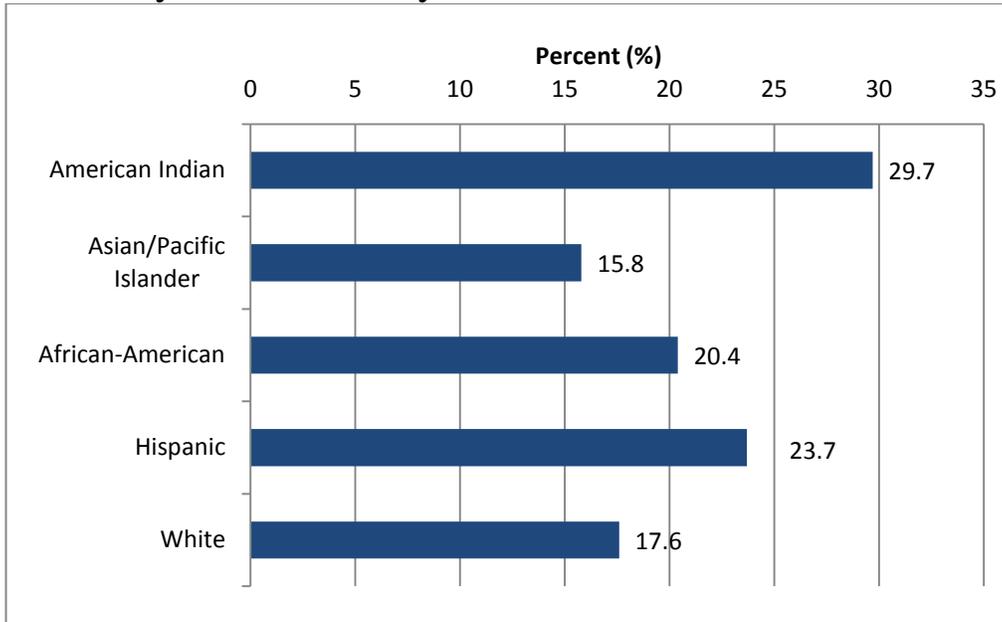
## Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by County of Conviction, New Mexico, 2002-2012



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002-2012

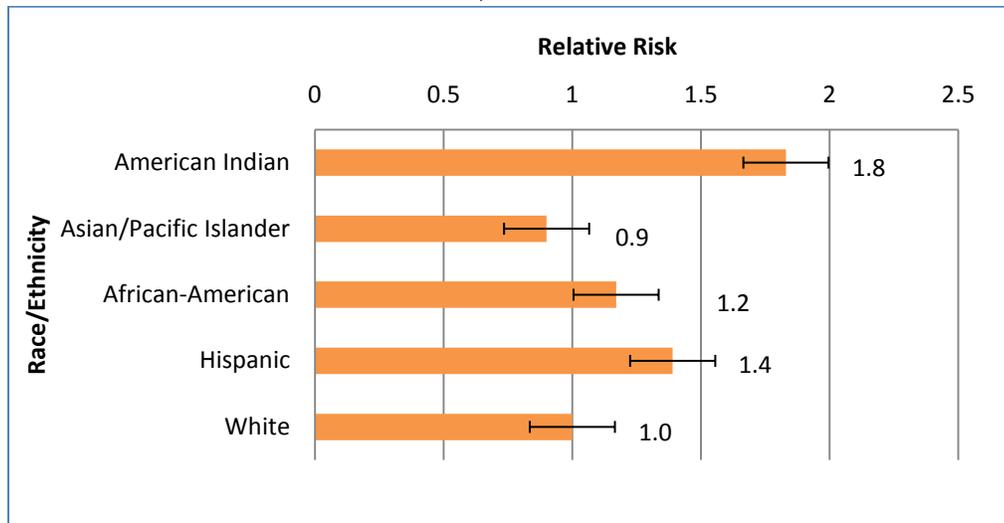
Re-arrest rates from New Mexico’s 33 counties from 2000-2007 indicate that Rio Arriba and McKinley counties had the highest re-arrest rates, with 32% and 31% respectively, followed closely by Cibola (29.4%), San Miguel (28.6%), and Mora (28.5%). Compared to Bernalillo County, 11 counties had statistically significantly higher DWI re-arrest rates ( $p < .05$ , based on 95% confidence intervals). These counties were Rio Arriba, McKinley, Cibola, San Miguel, Mora, Socorro, San Juan, Santa Fe, Valencia, Grant, and Sandoval. Counties with statistically significantly lower DWI re-arrest rates than Bernalillo County were Doña Ana, Lincoln, Eddy, Chaves, Lea, Colfax, Sierra, Curry, Hidalgo, and Union.

## Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2002-2012



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002-2012

## Relative Risk of Re-Arrest by Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2002-2012

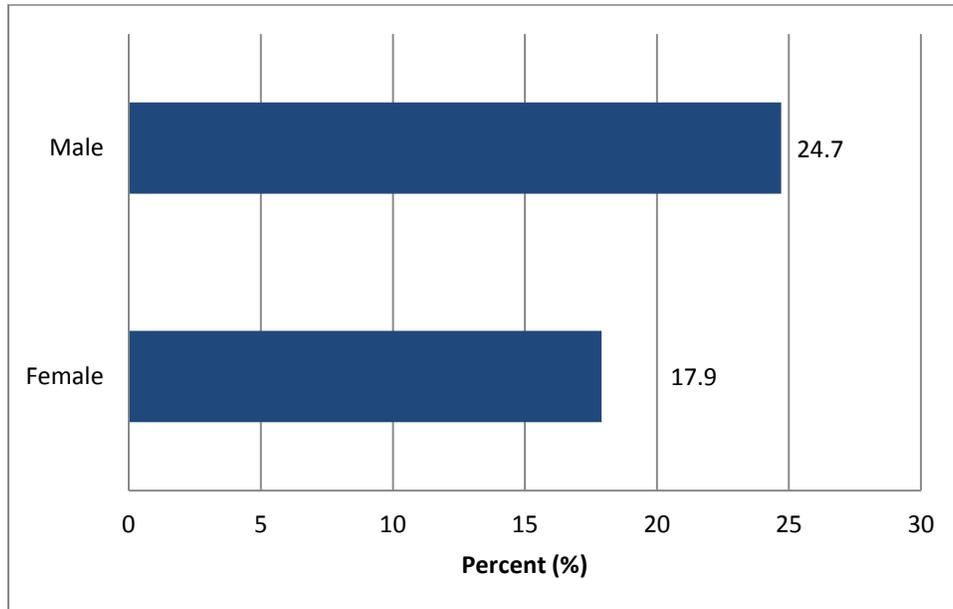


The brackets on the bars represent the 95<sup>th</sup> confidence interval around the relative risk estimate.

Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002-2012

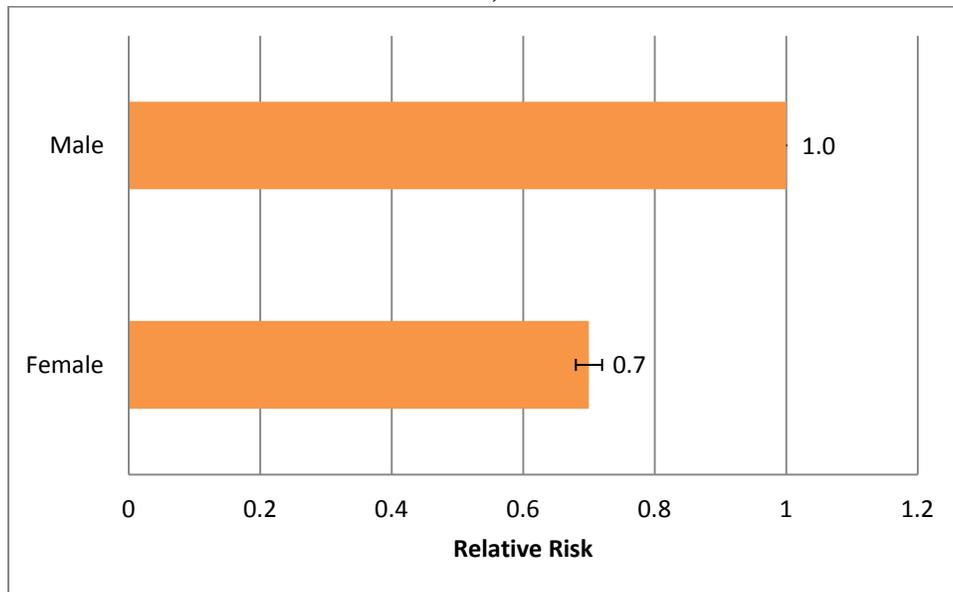
For the period 2000-2012, 30% of American Indian, 24% of Hispanic, 20% of African American, and 18% of White DWI offenders were re-arrested after their reference arrest. American Indians were 1.8 times more likely than Non-Hispanic Whites to be re-arrested for DWI. Hispanics and African-Americans were 1.4 and 1.2 times more likely to be re-arrested than Non-Hispanic Whites. Re-arrest rates by race/ethnicity are shown in the appendix on page 35.

## Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by Gender, New Mexico, 2002-2012



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

## Relative Risk of Re-Arrest by Gender, New Mexico, 2002-2012

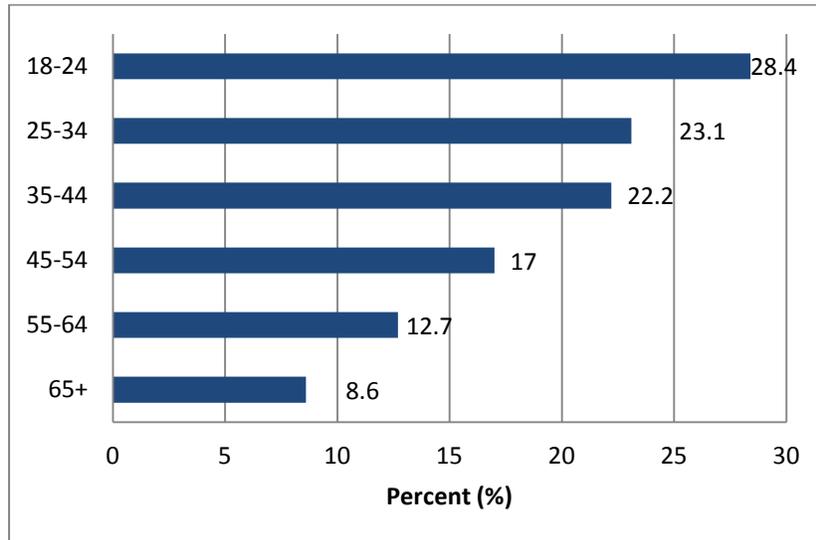


The brackets on the Female bar represent the 95<sup>th</sup> confidence interval around the relative risk estimate.

Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002-2012

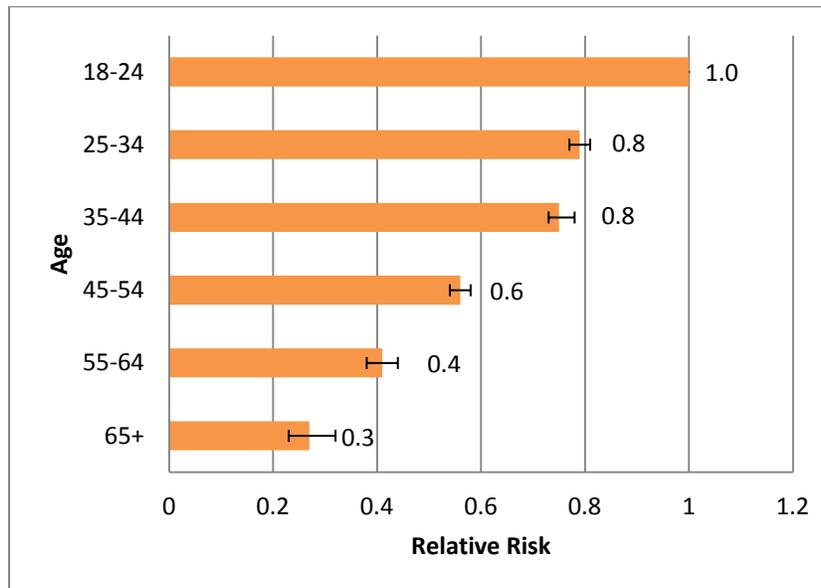
For the period 2002-2012, 25% of males and 18% of females were re-arrested after their reference arrest. Females were 30% less likely to be re-arrested for DWI than males. Re-arrest rates by gender are shown in the appendix on page 35.

## Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by Age Group, New Mexico, 2002-2012



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

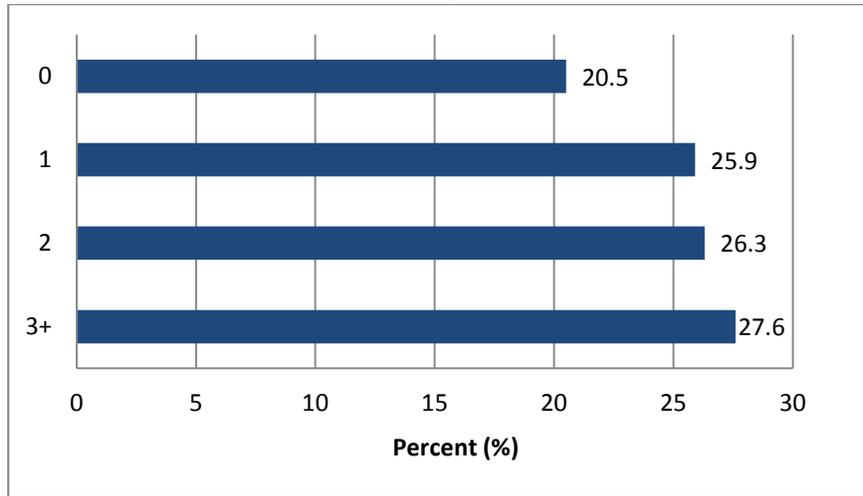
## Relative Risk of Re-Arrest by Age Group, New Mexico, 2002-2012



The brackets on the age group bars represent the 95<sup>th</sup> confidence interval around the relative risk estimate.  
Source: Linked NM 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 40% less likely to be re-arrested than 18-24 year olds, while adults aged 55-64 were almost 60% less likely, and adults aged 60 and over were 70% less likely to be re-arrested than 18-24 year olds.

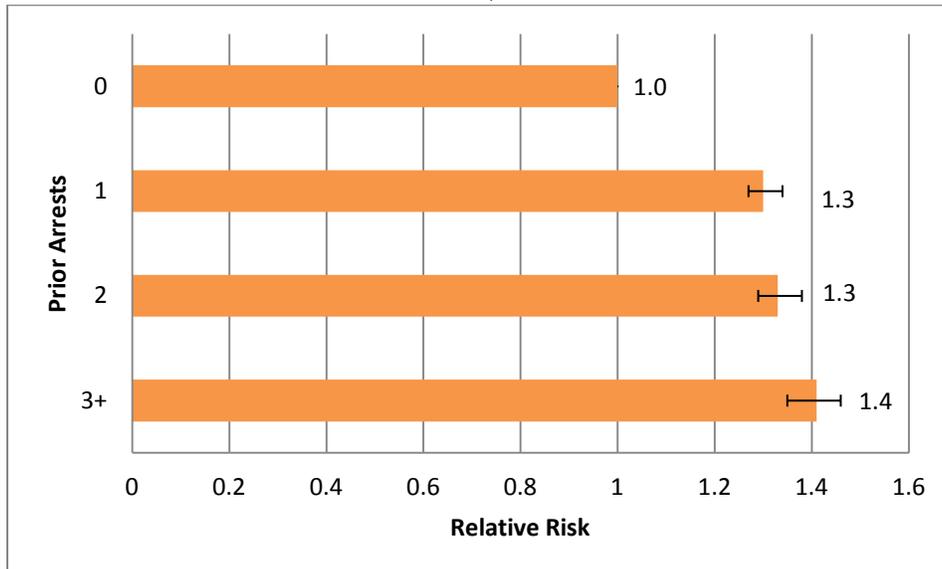
## Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by the Number of Prior DWI Arrests, New Mexico, 2002-2012



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002-2012

Overall, convicted DWI offenders with no prior arrests were the least likely to be re-arrested (21%). Offenders with 3 or more prior arrests were the most likely to be re-arrested (28%).

## Relative Risk of Re-Arrest Rates by Number of Prior Arrests, New Mexico, 2002-2012

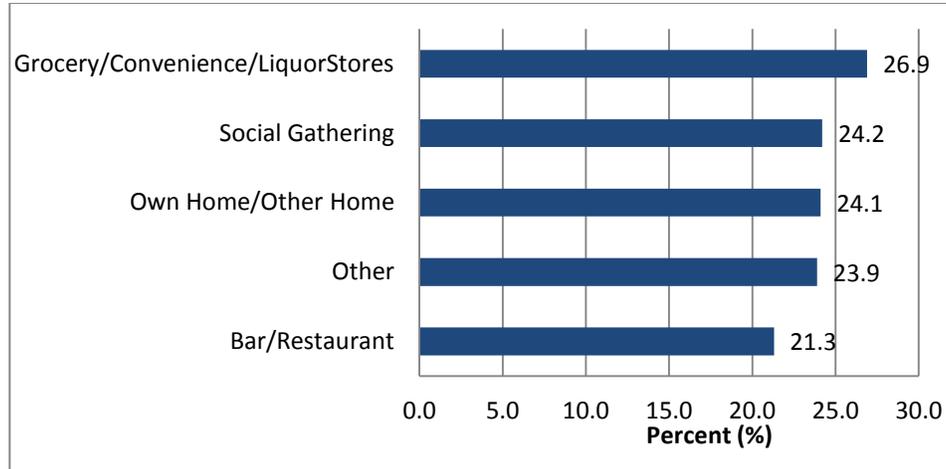


The brackets on the prior arrest bars represent the 95<sup>th</sup> confidence interval around the relative risk estimate.

Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002-2012

Risk of re-arrest increased with the number of prior arrests. Those with 1 or 2 prior arrests were 30% more likely to be rearrested, and those with 3 or more prior arrests were 40% more likely to be rearrested than those with no prior arrests. Re-arrest rates by prior arrests are shown in the appendix on page 36.

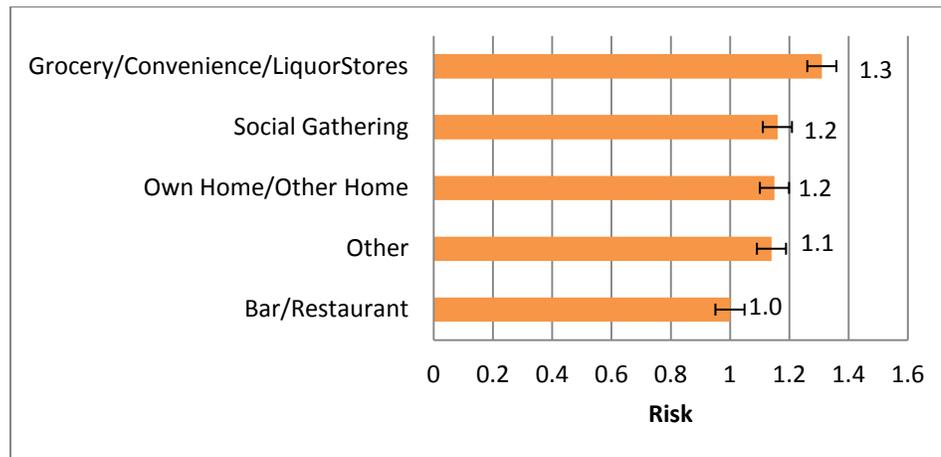
## Overall Percent of Convicted DWI Offenders with a Re-Arrest by Source of Alcohol before Arrest, New Mexico, 2002-2012



Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002-2012

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 (27%).

## Relative Risk of Re-Arrest by Source of Alcohol before Arrest, New Mexico, 2002-2012



The brackets on the source bars represent the 95<sup>th</sup> confidence interval around the relative risk estimate.

Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002-2012

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 30% more likely to be re-arrested. Offenders who obtained alcohol at their own home, at someone else's home, or at a social gathering were nearly 20% more likely to be re-arrested.

## **Acknowledgements**

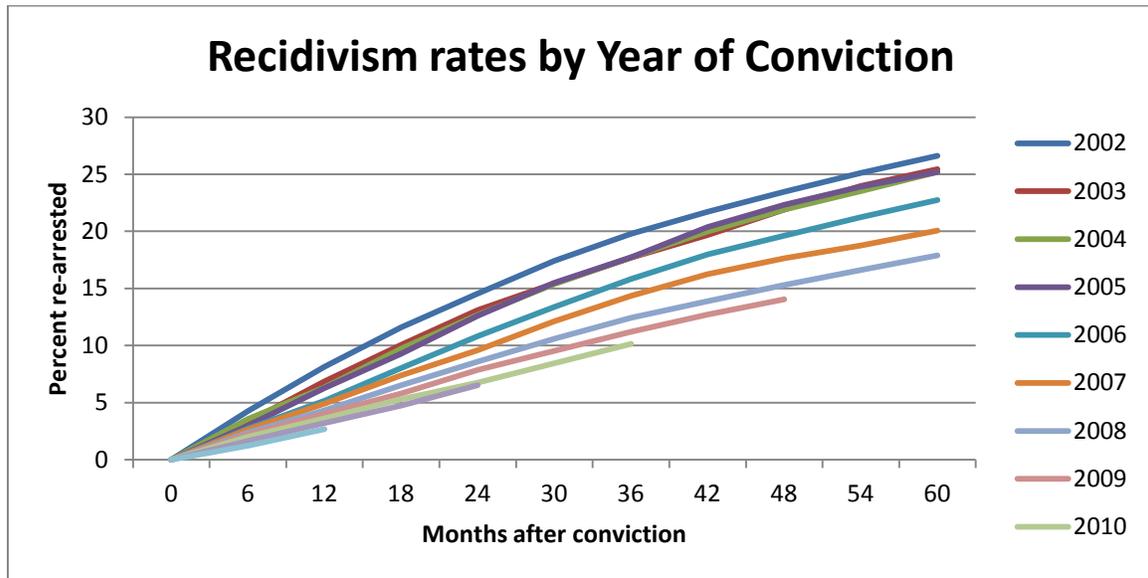
This report was prepared by the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Section, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Epidemiology and Response Division, New Mexico Department of Health.

This report could not have been completed without 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 the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department (NM-TRD) for allowing the use of the statewide Citation Tracking System. We also acknowledge members of the Local Government Division, Department of Finance and Administration with whom we have a cooperative agreement to produce this report. Finally, we acknowledge personnel from ADE, Inc. who provide the software for the screening and tracking program to the State of New Mexico.

# APPENDIX

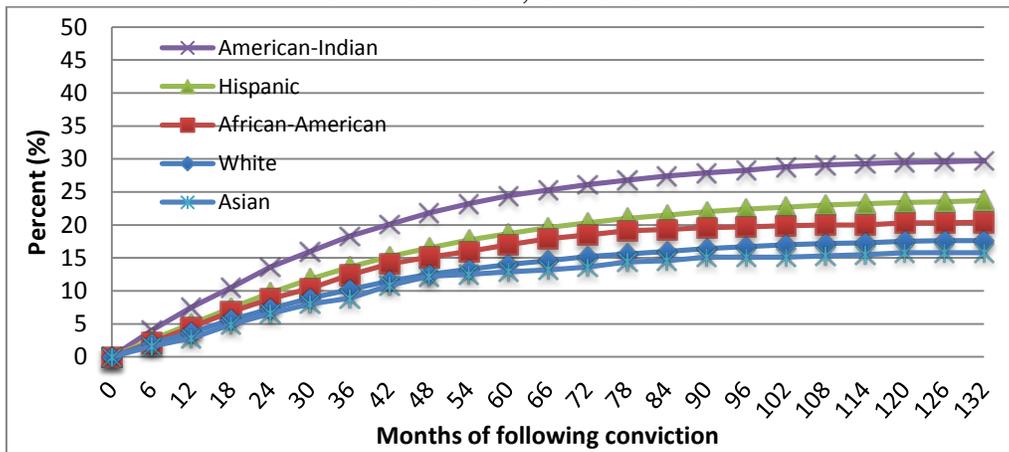
Appendix A: Additional recidivism information.

DWI Re-Arrest Rates\* by Year of Conviction  
New Mexico 2002-2012



Recidivism rates have been falling over time. People convicted in later years tend to have lower recidivism rates at each time step after conviction than people arrested in earlier years. The recidivism curve for each year of conviction is generally lower than the curve for the previous year, as shown above.

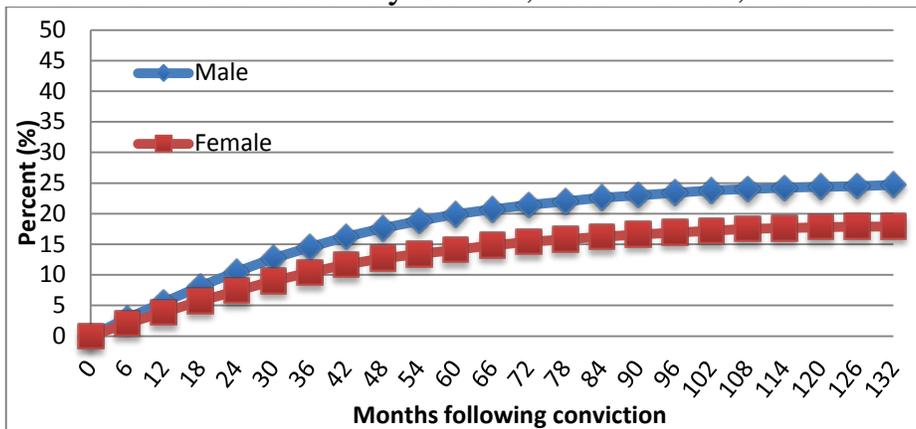
### DWI Re-Arrest Rates\* by Race/Ethnicity New Mexico, 2002-2012



\* Percent of DWI offenders with at least one DWI re-arrest during the follow-up period.  
Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002-2012

American Indian offenders have a DWI re-arrest rate of 14% at 24 months, 22% at 48 months, 26% at 72 months, 27% at 84 months, and 28% at 96 months. The rate among Hispanics is 10% after 24 months, 17% after 48 months, 20% after 72 months, and 22% after both 84 months and 96 months. The rates among Whites are 7%, 13%, 15%, 16%, and 17% at 24, 48, 72, 84, and 96 months, respectively. Rates among Blacks are 9%, 15%, 19%, 19%, and 20% at 24, 48, 72, 84, and 96 months, respectively.

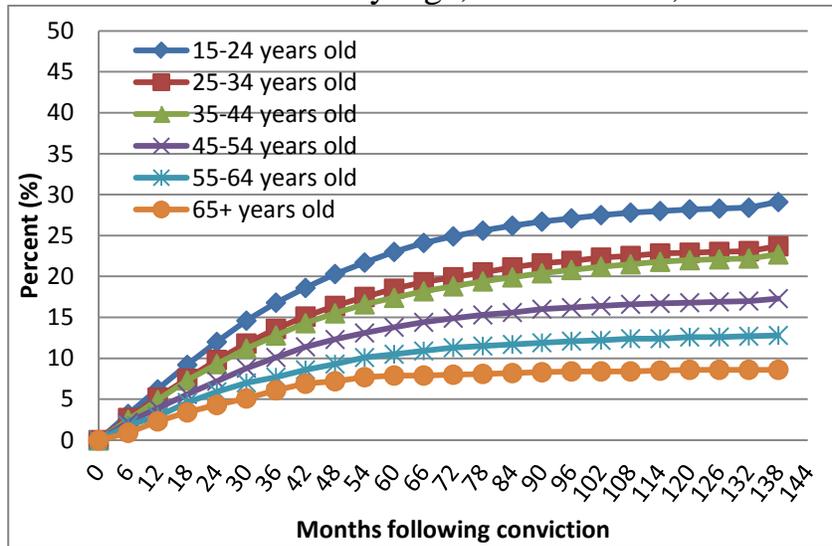
### DWI Re-Arrest Rates\* by Gender, New Mexico, 2002-2012



\* Percent of DWI offenders with at least one DWI re-arrest during the follow-up period.  
Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002-2012

This graph presents male and female DWI re-arrest rates. Convicted male DWI offenders had re-arrest rates about 40% higher than female offenders for all ages over the 11 years. After 138 months, 25% of males had been re-arrested for DWI while only 19% of females had been re-arrested for DWI.

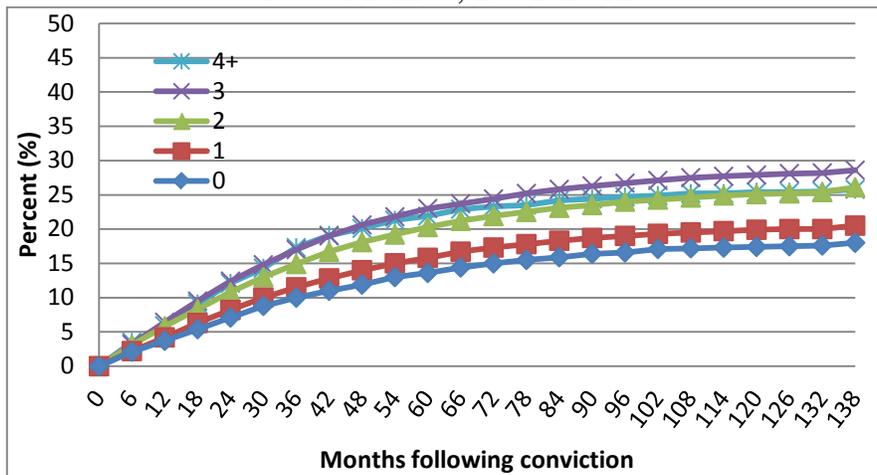
### DWI Re-Arrest Rates\* by Age, New Mexico, 2002-2012



\* Percent of DWI offenders with at least one DWI re-arrest during the follow-up period.  
 Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002-2012

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 16% for 45-54 year olds, to 8% for offenders aged 65 and older.

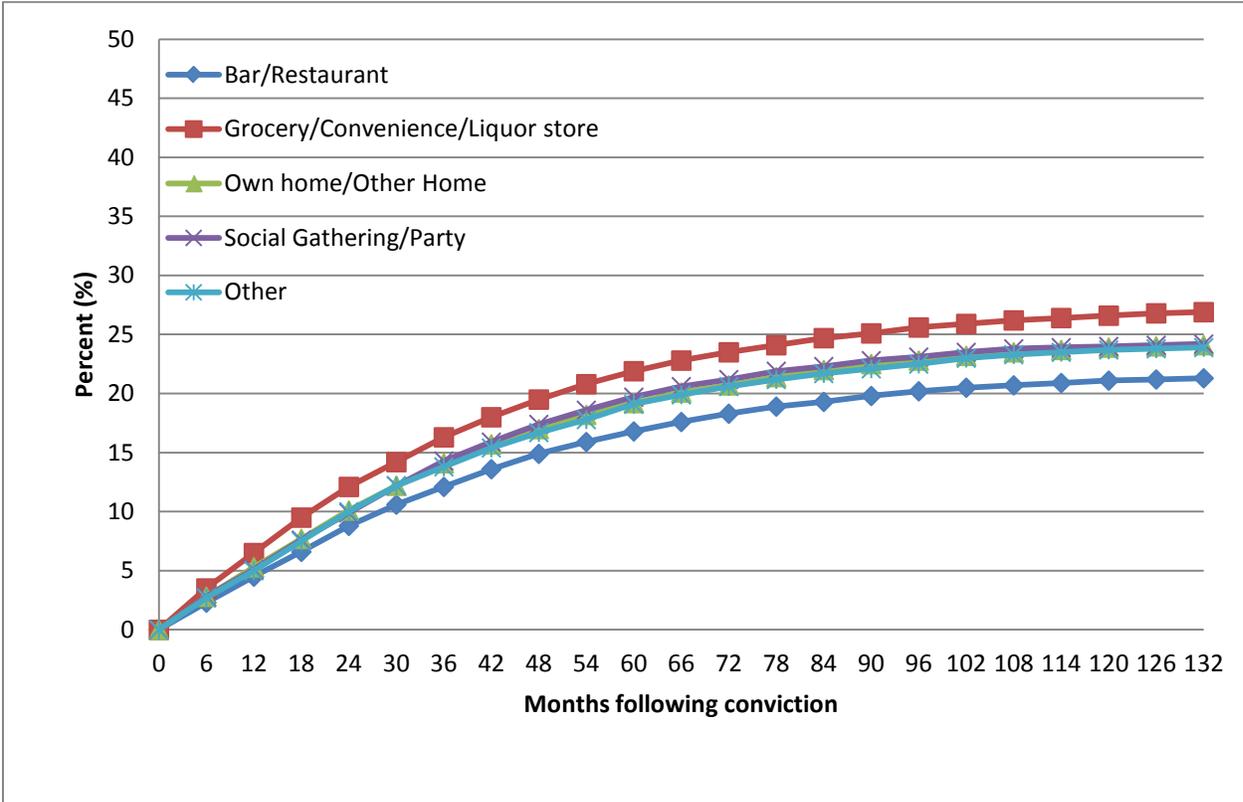
### DWI Re-Arrest Rates\* by Number of Prior Convictions New Mexico, 2002-2012



\* Percent of DWI offenders with at least one DWI re-arrest during the follow-up period.  
 Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002-2012

Those with three prior DWI convictions were most likely to be re-arrested within 11.5 years, with a re-arrest rate of 26% within 11 years of their reference DWI conviction. Those with no prior convictions were the least likely to be re-arrested (18% after 11.5 years).

## DWI Re-Arrest Rates\* by Source of Alcohol before Arrest New Mexico, 2002 - 2012



\* Percent of DWI offenders with at least one DWI re-arrest during the follow-up period.  
 Source: Linked NM DWI Screening and Tracking System and CTS convicted DWI offenders, 2002–2012

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%) 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 138 months.

Appendix B: The NEEDS Survey. The NEEDS Survey is the data collection tool used by the Local DWI programs (LDWI) to collect the screening and tracking data included in this report.

# NEEDS SURVEY

## OFFICIAL USE DATA A

(Pertains to substance use/abuse only)

Most recent BAC \_\_\_\_\_

# Alcohol/drug arrests \_\_\_\_\_

# Inpatient sub. abuse treatments \_\_\_\_\_

# Outpatient sub. abuse treatments \_\_\_\_\_

# Medical sub. abuse detoxifications \_\_\_\_\_

# Social sub. abuse detoxifications \_\_\_\_\_

Currently in controlled environment? \_\_\_\_\_

(0) No                      (1) Hospital  
(2) Jail/Prison          (3) Other

# Days to date in controlled env. \_\_\_\_\_

(0) None                  (1) 1 -1 5 days  
(2) 16 - 30 days        (3) 31 - 90 days  
(4) 91 - 180 days      (5) 181 - 365 days  
(6) 1 - 2 years          (7) 2+ years

## OFFICIAL USE DATA B

(Pertains to matters other than substance use/abuse)

# Traffic tickets (last 5 years) \_\_\_\_\_

# Misdemeanor convictions (lifetime) \_\_\_\_\_

# Felony convictions (lifetime) \_\_\_\_\_

# Revocations (prob./parole) (lifetime) \_\_\_\_\_

# Supervisions (prob./parole) (lifetime) \_\_\_\_\_

# Incarcerations (lifetime) \_\_\_\_\_

(DO NOT include any items already reported in OFFICIAL USE DATA A)

Start time: \_\_\_\_\_

Finish time: \_\_\_\_\_

**1**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Screened by: \_\_\_\_\_ Minutes: \_\_\_\_\_

ID number: \_\_\_\_\_ DL number: \_\_\_\_\_ SSN: \_\_\_\_\_

Last name: \_\_\_\_\_ First name: \_\_\_\_\_ M.I.: \_\_\_\_\_

DOB: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Sex: \_\_\_\_\_

**2**

Spanish NEEDS Survey:

Race:  White                       Asian  
 African American           Multi-Racial/Other  
 Hispanic                       Refused  
 Native American

Years of school (GED = 12): \_\_\_\_\_

**3**

Address 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Address 2: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip code: \_\_\_\_\_

County of residence: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone no: \_\_\_\_\_

**4**

Offender code:  First offender  
 Subsequent offender  
 Other

BAC code:  Blood  Refused  
 Breath  N/A  
 Both

Health insurance:  Employer or union funded  
 Indian health services  
 Individually purchased  
 None  
 State government funded  
 Other

# of previous DWI convictions: \_\_\_\_\_

**5**

Referral type:  DWI  MR  
 CR  Domestic violence  
 DD  Other  
 TR

Court type:  District  Tribal  
 Magistrate  
 Metro  
 Municipal

Docket #: \_\_\_\_\_ Referral from: \_\_\_\_\_

Arrest date: \_\_\_\_\_ Sentence date: \_\_\_\_\_

County of conviction: \_\_\_\_\_

**Survey Instructions**

Please read and answer all of the following questions. Honestly answer each question as you think it applies to you. Do not spend too much time on any one question. A single answer by itself is not as important as all your answers taken together.

Complete the information below and then go to question one (1).

**Important:** If you are currently in a hospital, treatment center, or jail/prison, or just recently discharged from one, answer these questions based on your situation before you went into the facility.

**Additional Information**

Where was the liquor you drank immediately prior to this arrest obtained?

Bar  
 Drive-up  
 Grocery/convenience store  
 Liquor store  
 Restaurant  
 Social gathering/party  
 Someone else's home  
 Your home  
 Other

Are you a U.S. Citizen?:   
(check box if yes)

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NEEDS Survey

1. What is your current marital status? 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Married                  | 2. Divorced/Remarried |
| 3. Divorced-Living together | 4. Living together    |
| 5. Separated                | 6. Divorced           |
| 7. Widow/widower            | 8. Never married      |
2. Using the scale below, where 1 is the very worst and 9 is the very best, select the number that best reflects your feelings about your marital status you selected in the last question. 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- Very Worst    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    Very Best**
3. If you are married or living with someone, how many years have you been in this relationship? 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- If you are divorced, separated or a widow/widower, how many years have you been divorced, separated or a widow/widower, etc?
4. How many dependent children do you have? 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is your current primary employment status? 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Employed         | 2. Employed part-time |
| 3. Student/Employed | 4. Unemployed         |
| 5. Homemaker        | 6. Retired            |
| 7. Student          | 8. Disabled           |
| 9. Migrant worker   | 10. Military          |
6. Using the scale below, where 1 is the very worst and 9 is the very best, select the number that best reflects your feelings about the employment status you selected in the last question. 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- Very Worst    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    Very Best**
7. **During the past year**, how many months did you work full-time? 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. **During the past year**, how many days did you miss work, school, or were unable to function because of illness? **(If more than 99, write 99)** 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. **During the past year**, how many months did you **NOT** work full-time? 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Select the item that represents the amount of money or income that you earn or contribute to your living expenses? 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. All of the money     | 2. Most of the money        |
| 3. About half the money | 4. Less than half the money |
| 5. None                 |                             |
11. What is your income level? 11. \_\_\_\_\_
- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. \$0 - 10,000      | 2. \$10,001 - 20,000 |
| 3. \$20,001 - 30,000 | 4. \$30,001 - 40,000 |
| 5. \$40,001 - 50,000 | 6. \$50,001 or more  |

12. Have you had any special job or vocational training outside of school? 12. Y N
13. Are you unable to provide for yourself because of illness or physical handicap? 13. Y N
14. Are you under a doctor's care now? 14. Y N
15. Have you ever been in treatment or counseling for emotional problems? 15. Y N
16. Have you ever been hospitalized for emotional problems? 16. Y N
17. Solve this problem:  $3 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 1 = ?$  17. \_\_\_\_\_
18. How many times have you been convicted for assault? 18. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Have you ever had continuous or persistent thoughts, impulses or images that were intrusive; would not go away? 19. Y N
20. Are you always a good listener no matter whom you are talking to? 20. Y N
21. Pick the number that best represents how you feel about your physical health. 21. \_\_\_\_\_
- Very Worst    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    Very Best**
22. Does the sign "No Turn on Red" mean you must wait for the green light before turning? 22. Y N
23. Compared to what you think most people consider to be average, do you drink more than an average drinker? 23. Y N
24. Have you ever tried social drugs - "Pot, cocaine, etc." or street drugs? **(do not include alcohol)** 24. Y N
25. Has your doctor prescribed medication to help you relax? 25. Y N
26. Do people think of you as someone who can drink a lot without getting drunk? 26. Y N
27. Do you usually have a drink or two before going to social gatherings to get into the mood or relax? 27. Y N
28. For a typical week, how many days would you have at least one drink? 28. \_\_\_\_\_
29. Pick the number that best represents how you feel about your social life during the past six months. 29. \_\_\_\_\_
- Very Worst    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    Very Best**
30. In the past two years, have you tried social drugs, "Pot, Cocaine, etc.," or street drugs? **(do not include alcohol)** 30. Y N
31. Would you say that drug use keeps or has kept you from being as effective as you would like? **(do not include alcohol)** 31. Y N

- |     |   |     |       |   |
|-----|---|-----|-------|---|
| 32. | Do you sometimes get upset by people who ask favors of you?   | 32. | Y     | N |
| 33. | Are your table manners at home as good as when you eat out in a restaurant?   | 33. | Y     | N |
| 34. | Would you say that you have drunk three bottles of wine (not "wine coolers"), or twenty bottles of beer, or a fifth of liquor (whiskey, vodka, etc.) in one day?            | 34. | Y     | N |
| 35. | Would you say that you usually have a drink or two whenever you are depressed?  | 35. | Y     | N |
| 36. | Have you feared that you were going crazy or losing your mind?  | 36. | Y     | N |
| 37. | Have you ever heard voices that others could not hear or seen things others could not see?  | 37. | Y     | N |
| 38. | Do your thoughts ever race or go extremely fast in your mind, or have you had so much energy people thought you were not yourself?  | 38. | Y     | N |
| 39. | Were you physically and/or sexually abused while you were growing up?   | 39. | Y     | N |
| 40. | Have you ever tried to kill yourself?   | 40. | Y     | N |
| 41. | During the past year, have you ever lost your temper and got into a fight where you hit someone?  | 41. | Y     | N |
| 42. | Would you say that you can stop drinking after two drinks whenever you want?  | 42. | Y     | N |
| 43. | When driving a car, if the traffic light over your lane stays red when on-coming traffic starts, should you wait until it turns green before proceeding?                    | 43. | Y     | N |
| 44. | Solve this problem: $3 + 5 - 6 = ?$   | 44. | _____ |   |
| 45. | Pick the number that best represents how you would rate your ability to handle stress.  | 45. | _____ |   |
|     | <b>Very Worst    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    Very Best</b>   |     |       |   |
| 46. | On a few occasions, have you given up doing something because you thought too little of your ability?   | 46. | Y     | N |
| 47. | Have your family and/or friends ever complained about your drinking?  | 47. | Y     | N |
| 48. | Have you ever knowingly said something to hurt someone's feelings?  | 48. | Y     | N |
| 49. | Have you ever felt that you abused the use of prescription, or social/street type drugs?  | 49. | Y     | N |
| 50. | Do you sometimes think that when people have troubles, they only got what they deserved?  | 50. | Y     | N |
| 51. | Have you ever experienced a blackout while drinking - a time of drinking in which you carried on activities that you should have been able to remember, but were unable to? | 51. | Y     | N |

52. Do you usually have a drink or two to calm down when you are angry? 52. Y N
53. Did you ever "play like you were sick" to get out of something? 53. Y N
54. Pick the number that best represents how you feel about your life at this time. 54. \_\_\_\_\_
- Very Worst    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    Very Best**
55. Do you believe that alcohol use keeps or has kept you from being as effective as you would like? 55. Y N
56. Do you feel guilty about your drinking? 56. Y N
57. Have there been times when you were quite jealous of the good fortune of others? 57. Y N
58. Before making a left hand turn at an intersection, should you yield to oncoming traffic? 58. Y N
59. Have you found that after a while, in order to get the same effects, you needed to increase the amount of social/street drugs you were trying? 59. Y N
60. Have you ever been upset when people expressed ideas very different from your own? 60. Y N
61. At times, have you really insisted on having things your own way? 61. Y N
62. How many times have you been arrested for an alcohol/drug related offense? 62. \_\_\_\_\_
63. Have you been recently depressed, or felt like life is not worth living? 63. Y N
64. How many times have you been in a treatment program for alcohol or drug problems?  
**(Do not include court-ordered substance abuse education)** 64. \_\_\_\_\_
65. Have you ever felt the urge to tell someone off? 65. Y N
66. Did your father and/or mother treat you fairly while you were growing up? 66. Y N
67. Have there been times when you felt like disobeying people in power even though you knew they were right? 67. Y N
68. Has your drinking ever caused problems with your family or friends? 68. Y N
69. Do you find it difficult to get along with loudmouthed, bossy people? 69. Y N
70. Have you been physically and/or sexually abused during the past year? 70. Y N
71. Do you feel guilty about your use of drugs or medication? 71. Y N

72. Has anyone ever attended an Alanon meeting or sought counseling because of your drinking? 72. Y N
73. Have you ever attended, or thought about attending an A.A. meeting because of your drinking and/or N.A. because of your drug use? 73. Y N
74. Do you like to gossip at times? 74. Y N
75. Have you ever felt that you were punished without cause? 75. Y N
76. Do these symbols have the same meaning? 76. Y N



77. Pick the number that best represents your childhood family life. 77. \_\_\_\_\_  
**Very Worst    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    Very Best**
78. For a typical week, how many days a week would you use/try some type of social or street drug? 78. \_\_\_\_\_
79. Have your family and/or friends ever complained about your use of drugs or medication? 79. Y N
80. Before voting, do you carefully investigate the background and record of each person running for office? 80. Y N
81. Have you ever intensely disliked anyone? 81. Y N
82. Has your wife/husband/friend ever threatened to leave you because of your drinking? 82. Y N
83. More than once, have you gotten violently angry while drinking? 83. Y N
84. Have there been some occasions when you took advantage of someone? 84. Y N
85. On occasion, have you had doubts about your ability to succeed in life? 85. Y N
86. Have you ever made several attempts to stop drinking, but ended up drinking again? 86. Y N
87. Have there been times when you felt like smashing things? 87. Y N
88. Pick the number that best represents your current family life. 88. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Write a zero (0) if this does not apply to you)  
**Very Worst    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    Very Best**
89. Do you sometimes feel angry when you don't get your way? 89. Y N
90. Have you ever forgotten or overlooked your duties, family, or your work for two or more days in a row because of drinking? 90. Y N
91. Are you always courteous, even to people who are disagreeable? 91. Y N

92. Have you experienced physical and emotional after-effects resulting from heavy drug use? 92. Y N
93. Do you sometimes try to get even rather than forgive and forget? 93. Y N
94. At least once, while drinking or using drugs, have you thought about killing yourself? 94. Y N
95. Have there been times when you had to hide the fact that you had been drinking? 95. Y N
96. Do you usually take medication to help you get to sleep at night? 96. Y N
97. If you could get into a movie without paying, and were sure of not being seen, would you probably do it? 97. Y N
98. Do these symbols have the same meaning? 98. Y N



99. Pick the number that best represents your feelings about yourself in the past year. 99. \_\_\_\_\_
- Very Worst    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    Very Best**
100. After a night of heavy drinking, does a drink the next morning usually help get you going? 100. Y N
101. After a night of heavy drinking, the next morning do your hands noticeably shake? 101. Y N
102. Do you always admit it when you make a mistake? 102. Y N
103. Do you always practice what you preach? 103. Y N
104. Have you made several attempts to stop using drugs, but ended up using drugs again? 104. Y N
105. To avoid eye strain during a long trip, should the driver of the car move his or her eyes across the road frequently rather than just stare at the road ahead? 105. Y N
106. Has a doctor or health professional told you to stop drinking? 106. Y N
107. When driving near homes, should the driver of the car watch out for children running into the streets? 107. Y N
108. Is it sometimes hard for you to go on with your work if you are not encouraged? 108. Y N
109. Have you ever felt for no reason a sudden spell of fear or panic come over you? 109. Y N
110. Does or did either one of your parents have a drinking or drug problem? 110. Y N

111. During the past three (3) years how many months of continuous full-time employment did you have? 111. \_\_\_\_\_
112. During the past year how many months were you on public assistance? (Answer 0 if you were not on public assistance during this time period.) 112. \_\_\_\_\_
113. How old were you when you began drinking regularly - at least once a month? If you never drank monthly, answer 0. 113. \_\_\_\_\_
114. How old were you when you began using drugs regularly - at least once a month? If you never used drugs monthly, answer 0. 114. \_\_\_\_\_
115. Have you ever been afraid to leave your home or to go out into public places, such as restaurants, malls, etc.? 115. Y N
116. With whom do you live now? 116. \_\_\_\_\_
- |              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Spouse    | 2. Boyfriend/Girlfriend |
| 3. Parents   | 4. Mother               |
| 5. Father    | 6. Brother(s)/Sister(s) |
| 7. Relatives | 8. Friend(s)            |
| 9. Alone     | 10. Other               |
117. How many full time jobs have you had during the past three years? 117. \_\_\_\_\_
118. How many times have you been involved in an eviction, repossession, garnishment, or bankruptcy? 118. \_\_\_\_\_
119. During the past year, how many places have you lived? 119. \_\_\_\_\_

- 120.** From the list below, select the number of each item that you have tried or used at least once.  
(Write each number followed by a comma, for example: 1, 2, 3). \_\_\_\_\_ **120.**
- 121.** From the list below, enter the number of the item that you used or tried most often during the past three years. **121.** \_\_\_\_\_
- 122.** When was the last time that you used this drug (the item selected in **Question 121**)?  
(Enter 0 if you entered 0 for Question 121) **122.** \_\_\_\_\_
- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Today                    | 2. Yesterday               |
| 3. Within the past week     | 4. Two to four weeks ago   |
| 5. One to two months ago    | 6. Three to six months ago |
| 7. More than six months ago | 8. More than a year ago    |
- 123.** From the list below, enter the number of the item that you used second most often during the past three years. **123.** \_\_\_\_\_
- 124.** When was the last time that you used this drug (the item selected in **Question 123**)?  
(Enter 0 if you entered 0 for Question 123) **124.** \_\_\_\_\_
- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Today                    | 2. Yesterday               |
| 3. Within the past week     | 4. Two to four weeks ago   |
| 5. One to two months ago    | 6. Three to six months ago |
| 7. More than six months ago | 8. More than a year ago    |

---

**Choices for Questions 120, 121, and 123**

- |            |                                  |   |
|------------|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>0.</b>  | <u>None</u>                      |   |
| <b>1.</b>  | <u>Alcohol</u>                   | (Includes beer, wine, wine coolers, liquor)   |
| <b>2.</b>  | <u>Sedatives &amp; Hypnotics</u> | doriden, noludar, quaalude, sopor (Includes ludes)  |
| <b>3.</b>  | <u>Barbiturates</u>              | amytal, nembutal, seconal, tuinal (Includes barbs, reds)  |
| <b>4.</b>  | <u>Tranquilizers</u>             | librium, valium, miltown, equanil, rohypnol (Includes klonopin, xanax)  |
| <b>5.</b>  | <u>Heroin</u>                    | (Includes horse)  |
| <b>6.</b>  | <u>Other narcotics</u>           | opiates, codeine, oxycontin, darvon, demerol, dilaudid, morphine, opium, paregoric, percodan, talwin, methadone (Includes percos)   |
| <b>7.</b>  | <u>Cocaine</u>                   | (Includes coke, blow, toot)   |
| <b>8.</b>  | <u>Crack</u>                     | (Includes rock)   |
| <b>9.</b>  | <u>Amphetamines</u>              | methamphetamines, speed, diet pills, MDA, benzedrine, ice, MDMA, desoxyn, dexedrine, preludin, ritalin (Includes crank, bennies, whites, crystal, black beauties, white crosses, mini thin, ecstasy)                              |
| <b>10.</b> | <u>Hallucinogens</u>             | LSD, DMT, PCP, MDS, STP, mescaline, ketamine (Includes acid, microdot, window pane, blotter, GHB, shrooms, DOB)   |
| <b>11.</b> | <u>Inhalants</u>                 | glue, gasoline, paint thinner (Includes solvents, hydrocarbons, nitrous oxide, whippets, amyl, amyl nitrite, isobutyl nitrite, poppers, snappers, rush, locker room, climax, paint, correction fluid, turpentine, toluene, sniff) |
| <b>12.</b> | <u>Marijuana</u>                 | hashish, THC (Includes grass, herb, hash, pot, weed, joint, blunt, J, doobie, hemp, sinsemilla, ganja)  |
| <b>13.</b> | <u>Other drugs</u>               | (Steroids, etc.)  |

125. How old were you when you were first convicted of a crime?  
**(Do not include traffic violations.) 0 = no convictions** 125. \_\_\_\_\_
126. How many times have your parole and/or probation been revoked? 126. \_\_\_\_\_
127. Indicate the number of times you have been convicted for a felony offense.  
**(Do not include substance abuse convictions) (If more than 9, write 9.)** 127. \_\_\_\_\_
128. How many times have you been in jail/prison?  
**(Do not include substance abuse incarcerations.)** 128. \_\_\_\_\_
129. Have any of your family, brothers, sisters, or parents ever spent time in jail/prison for any crime? 129. **Y N**
- 

130. This is another ratings question. Choose a number that best represents how you feel about these areas of your life at this time.

Issues that are a problem you will rate with a lower number. Issues that need treatment you could rate as 1.

Issues that are less of a problem in your life would receive higher rating numbers. Those that could not be any better would receive a rating of 9.

Circle the number that applies to each.

	Very Severe Problem (Need Treatment)					Not a Problem (The Best)				
A. Education issues	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
B. Emotional issues	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
C. Court/Legal issues	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
D. Health/Medical issues	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
E. Job issues	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
F. Relationship/Family issues	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
G. Substance Abuse issues (Alcohol/Drug)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	