Department of Finance and Administration
Local Government Division

The Local DWI Program
Fiscal Year 2016
Annual Report
FY16 Local DWI Program Overview

The program data below provides a summary to the New Mexico Legislature of the activities of the programs funded through the Local Driving While Intoxicated (LDWI) Grant Fund during fiscal year 2016. The statewide program is administered by the Local Government Division (LGD) of the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) and funds locally controlled programs in each of the 33 counties in New Mexico.

The goal of the Local DWI programs throughout the state is to make a difference on a local level in reducing the incidence of DWI, alcoholism, and alcohol abuse. Each county is required to have local DWI planning councils, whose members are appointed by chief elected officials in each county. Their role is to identify the exact mix of services from this "menu" of components to meet local needs. The ultimate goal of the local DWI planning councils is to develop a set of strategies that will reduce DWI recidivism and prevent incidents before they happen.

Services
In FY16, local programs provided services to New Mexicans in the eight different component areas in order to reduce the incidence of DWI in New Mexico. Below is a summary of reported services provided and the number of clients reached throughout New Mexico:

**Screening**
- 6,628 total offenders screened (including DWI, domestic violence and other alcohol related offenders)

**Treatment**
- 3,533 offenders were referred to treatment
- 36,995 treatment hours provided and/or
- 15,257 treatment sessions provided

**Enforcement**
- 401 LDWI funded check points, saturation patrols, and other enforcement activities
- 243 DWI arrests
- 37 open container citations
- 43 under 21 possession or consumption citations

**Prevention**
- 782,018 student (K-college) contacts (duplicated) through 28,209 activities,
- 264 schools at which prevention activities occurred statewide

**Compliance Monitoring/Tracking**
- 13,377 offenders currently being tracked
Alternative Sentencing
- 669 clients served in the Bernalillo County Community Custody Program
- 101 youth served in the Bernalillo County AYUDA program
- 2061 teens served by Teen Courts statewide
- 268 clients in nineteen county programs were placed on electronic and/or alcohol monitoring devices
- 495 clients served at the San Juan County jail-based treatment facility

Coordination, Planning & Evaluation
- 263 local DWI Planning Council meetings conducted
- 606 training/meetings activities attended by local program staff
- 146 training/meetings activities provided by local program staff

Domestic Violence
- 527 offenders screened and referred to a domestic violence treatment program

Detoxification Services
- 1470 clients served at the Santa Fe County Detoxification facility
- 3,133 clients served at the Bernalillo County Detoxification facility
- 7,841 clients served by the Public Inebriate Intervention Program in Bernalillo County
- 673 clients served at the San Juan County Detoxification facility
Funding
LDWI funding is allocated to all 33 counties through three different funding streams: distribution, competitive grants, and six alcohol detoxification grants. In FY16, Local DWI Programs spent a total of $19.9 million on programs and activities to reduce the incidence of DWI in New Mexico. Of the total funding expended, $14.2 million were distribution funds, which are distributed to counties on a quarterly basis as the funds are collected; $2.9 million was spent through competitive grants, which operate on a cash reimbursement basis and are awarded based on an application process; and $2.8 million was spent on detoxification grants, which are provided to six counties for social detoxification programs and alcohol treatment.

The pie chart below shows the total FY16 expenditures by component area with all funding combined:

Demographic Profile of the DWI Offender
All local programs that receive funding are required to screen and track DWI offenders in the DFA approved screening program. The following offender profile information is based on data entered by local programs in FY16. The numbers below reflect only individuals convicted and screened for DWI offenses.

Demographics of DWI offenders:
- 6,247 total were screened
- 73% were male
- 27% were female
- 81% were between the ages of 21 and 50 (with an average age of 34)
- 46% were Hispanic
- 22% were Native American
- 23% were White
- 40% had 12 years of education
- 21% had 11 years or less of education
- 47% had an annual income of less than $10,000
- 20% had an annual income of between $10,001 and $20,000
- 78% were employed at the time of their arrest
- 22% were not employed in the year prior to their arrest
- 53% worked nine months or less during the year prior to their arrest

Assessment Profile
- 2% were categorized as having no apparent alcohol problem
- 23% were categorized as having an established problem
- 41% were categorized as having a severe problem

LDWI Accomplishments
In FY16, DFA/LGD remained focused on improving the ADE, Inc. database which is used for screening and tracking of DWI Offenders. We also have improved the reporting efforts for the prevention and law enforcement data. All of the LDWI data collection is done to better track local DWI program accountability and improve program reporting. These improvements will enable LGD to enhance their capacity for evaluation, drive improvements in the planning and delivery of services, and consequently should become more effective in reducing DWI incidents and accidents throughout New Mexico.

Program Evaluation
The LDWI Program has in place an ongoing statewide evaluation system through its screening and tracking program. During FY16, the Department of Health (DOH), Epidemiology and Response Division (ERD), through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with DFA, continued design improvements to the current system. The goal of these improvements will be to enable the reporting of program performance against program goals.

In FY16, county programs continued to collect detailed information on activities funded through the Prevention component. The information is collected using Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) strategies. The data includes goals for each activity along with the number of times the activity occurred, the number of people reached by each activity and whether or not the activity is considered evidence based. The data is entered into a database which was developed by ADE, Inc. with direction from LGD Staff.

Each Local county DWI program, has hired a local evaluator who will be evaluating prevention, compliance and/or treatment components of the local DWI Programs. Through the MOU with DOH/ERD we have developed a preliminary state-wide evaluation report, which will be available to the legislature by January 2017 and incorporated as part of this annual report. The
initial intention was to have a two year evaluation process, however given the budget cuts that the Local DWI fund have sustained, the evaluation plan will be cut short in FY17, with the intention of resuming the evaluation process in FY18.

Treatment
Treatment is an important focus of the LDWI Program. By statute (Section 11-6A-3.G, NMSA 1978), 65% of grant funds must be awarded for treatment. In FY16, 78% of grant funds were awarded for treatment. Most counties refer offenders to treatment whether the treatment is funded by LDWI or other funding sources, and in FY16, 3,533 DWI offenders and 527 domestic violence offenders were referred to treatment. Treatment services are available for any offender convicted of an alcohol related offense who is sentenced by the court to the county misdemeanor compliance program.

Compliance Monitoring
In most of New Mexico counties, the local DWI programs provide misdemeanor compliance monitoring services to DWI offenders. Many of the Magistrate Courts in the state rely on these services to help offenders complete their court ordered sanctions and to reduce recidivism. Without these programs, thousands of misdemeanants would not be supervised, and therefore, would not receive support to complete their sentencing requirements.

In FY16, three county Compliance Monitoring Programs (CMP) applied for accreditation by the New Mexico Adult Misdemeanor Compliance Professional Standards Council. The San Juan County program was the first to be approved and receive the award of accreditation. Lea and Sandoval County programs expect to obtain their accreditation in FY17. Accreditation, through the New Mexico Association of Counties, will bring a higher level of consistency and increased accountability across county programs.

In FY16, the DWI Affiliate, of the New Mexico Association of Counties (NMAC), worked closely with DFA and the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to continue to provide the curriculum for a basic training course for compliance officers. The curriculum includes modules on authority, ethics, self-defense, and motivational interviewing. Eighteen compliance officers from county compliance programs completed the week long training course in September 2015. LDWI Guidelines require that all new compliance officers attend the Court Officer Basic Training within two years of their hire.

Prevention Activities
The Local DWI prevention programs include educating children, adolescents, families and communities by directly addressing risk factors for DWI and alcohol related incidents. Working in concert with partners, the prevention programs are an effective way to influence communities in a positive manner. Law enforcement plays an integral part to educate the public of the perceived risk of arrest and work closely with the LDWI Programs.

In FY16, the Prevention Programs provided 52 distinct Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) school-based activities for a total of 28,209 distinct school-based visits reaching 782,018 students statewide. School-based prevention activities included curriculums such as Protecting You/Protecting Me, Alcohol Literacy Challenge, All-Stars, Above the Influence, Too Good for
Drugs, Dare To Be You, Envision Your Future, Girls Circle, Boys Council and Project Northland. Other school-based prevention activities included Red Ribbon Week, Sticker Shock, alcohol-free events, and drunk-driving simulation.

Evidence-based ‘individual strategy/direct service,’ prevention that takes place in schools, require intensive amount of time and manpower. Many Local DWI prevention programs have focused their efforts on more ‘environmental’ strategies to include working collaboratively on a community level in order to have the widest overall prevention impact. Community wide efforts and classroom curriculum combination make differences that impact not only school age students but add benefit to the general population. Evidence based strategies such as the Bernalillo County’s Be “Above the Influence” media campaign include the schools/students and populations at the community level, creating a larger impact. Many prevention programs incorporate environmental strategies as an approach that have a wider prevention reach with limited prevention resources. Prevention efforts as a rule take a number of years of concentrated efforts to produce outcomes that can be evaluated. Programs have leveraged funds for maximum impact in reducing alcohol related incidences.

Law Enforcement
In FY16, Local DWI programs funded 401 law enforcement activities including checkpoints and saturation patrols resulting in 243 DWI arrests. There is evidence that when enforcement activities are done in conjunction with media campaigns associated with those activities, the number of people drinking and driving goes down. In FY16, over 42 million people (duplicated) were reached by DWI billboards, newspaper articles and public service announcements media campaigns. That translates to roughly 21 media hits per New Mexican. By way of context, consider that the average annual number of alcohol ads seen by youth watching television increased from 217 in 2001 to 366 in 2009, approximately one alcohol ad per day. (Youth Exposure to Alcohol Advertising on Television, 2001-2009 www.camy.org)

Native American Programs/Activities
In FY16, 25 Local DWI programs in New Mexico provided screening and tracking services for Native American DWI offenders. Total Offenders and the portion that were Native American statewide and in selected counties were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographical Area</th>
<th>Total DWI Offenders</th>
<th>Native American DWI Offenders</th>
<th>Percent Native American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bernalillo</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cibola</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKinley</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Juan</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to screening and tracking services, twelve counties provide other services directly to Native American Communities, including, detoxification services, prevention, enforcement, and treatment.

**Audits and Technical Assistance**

As per the LDWI Guidelines it is required that every DWI Program in the state is visited annually by DFA/LGD DWI Program Managers. The visit can be for a program audit or technical assistance. Many local DWI programs are visited more often than once annually depending on local need. In FY16, all 33 counties were visited at least once by DFA/LGD DWI Program Managers or the DWI Program Auditor for a total of 50 on site visits with county LDWI Programs. 47 additional meetings were held in Santa Fe that involved LDWI business, including workshops for county coordinators and meetings with statewide partners such as NMDOT/TSB, CYFD and HSD/BHSD.

The LGD staff will audit all 33 counties at least once over a three year period. During FY16, staff conducted ten audits of local DWI programs throughout the state. Of the ten audits conducted, there were no findings to report for the audit scope. It was also determined that any prior audits findings have been resolved.

LGD staff conducted two mandatory workshops for the Local DWI County Coordinators to provide technical assistance on the application process and the implementation of budgets and grant agreements. Agenda items included reviewing reimbursement request forms, database updates and speakers from the NM Department of Health and Safer New Mexico Now.

**Local Program Collaboration**

Local DWI Coordinators work collaboratively with county health councils, school health councils, drug courts, magistrate court judges and staff, mental health professionals, prevention and treatment organizations to coordinate the use of resources and ensure that services are being received by those who need them.

**Conclusion**

The Local DWI Program aims to reduce DWI, alcoholism, and alcohol abuse through a multi-pronged approach, which includes treating the offender through screening, treatment, compliance monitoring, and alternative sentencing, as well as preventing DWI before it starts through prevention and enforcement activities. This approach has made a positive impact on reducing DWI. According to the Traffic Safety Bureau of the NM Department of Transportation, alcohol involved traffic fatalities have fallen consistently from 231 in 1995 to 121 in 2015. The percent of alcohol involved traffic fatalities decreased by 28% in 2015 compared to alcohol involved traffic fatalities in 2014. However, more work must be done to keep our highways and the citizens of New Mexico safe.
In the following section of this annual report is the preliminary evaluation report which was compiled through the Memorandum of Understanding with the New Mexico Department of Health/Epidemiology and Response Division and the hard work of each county’s local evaluator.

Any questions on the following data should be directed to the County DWI Program Coordinator.

This report can be found on the DFA website at:

http://nmdfa.state.nm.us/dwi-program-information.aspx

A list of the County DWI Program Coordinators can be found at:

http://nmdfa.state.nm.us/dfa-approved-screening-program-ade-inc-.aspx
Evaluation of the Local Driving While Intoxicated (LDWI) Programs in New Mexico, 2015-2016: A Preliminary Report

Local Government Division
Department of Finance and Administration
and
Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau
Epidemiology and Response Division

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

December 2016
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Executive Summary

Prior to 1997, New Mexico had the highest rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash (AR-MVC) deaths in the United States. However, New Mexico’s AR-MVC death rates and its rank in the nation have dropped considerably. This decrease is likely due to a combination of factors that include changes to administrative and legislative policies, improved monitoring, tracking, and treatment for offenders, and community- and individual-level interventions to reduce the acceptability and perceived risk of driving while intoxicated (DWI).

In 1993, the State of New Mexico Legislature enacted the Local DWI Program Act and established the Local DWI (LDWI) Grant Fund to combat the harms related to DWI. During the state fiscal year 2016 (FY16), $19.9 million was expended through the LDWI Grant Fund to 33 counties to reduce injury and death from DWI. The goals of projects funded under the LDWI Grant Fund were to reduce binge drinking and underage drinking; reduce alcohol-related injury and death; and to reduce alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes and deaths.

Of the $16.1 million allocated through the LDWI Grant Fund in FY16, $1.9 million was to be spent on evaluation. Counties contracted with local evaluators to conduct activities ranging from process evaluation related to assessing adherence to best practices, to evaluation of changes in attitudes and knowledge that are risk factors for underage drinking, binge drinking, alcohol-related injury, and DWI. The amount allocated for evaluation varied widely from county to county. Local evaluators were hired under this initiative beginning in July 2015, with the expectation that evaluations funded with these monies would be complete by September 2017.

Evaluation is a systematic method for collecting, analyzing, and using data to examine programs, initiatives, and policies. Evaluation tells the story of “what works,” while also being necessary for strategic and continuous program improvement. The purpose of this report is to provide preliminary evaluation results of selected LDWI programs in each of New Mexico’s 33 counties. This is accomplished by describing trends related to DWI in New Mexico and in each county; by describing prevention, compliance monitoring, and treatment activities underway in each county; by reporting on evaluation results available through December 2016; and by describing next steps planned for each county’s LDWI program and program evaluation. In many cases, county-level evaluation data was not collected and analyzed in time to be included in this report; it is expected that final evaluation reports will contain more outcome data than is provided here.
DWI in New Mexico

Background


The consequences of excessive alcohol use are severe in New Mexico. New Mexico’s alcohol-related death rate has ranked first, second, or third in the U.S. since 1981. The negative consequences of excessive alcohol use in New Mexico are not limited to death but also include domestic violence, crime, poverty, and unemployment, as well as chronic liver disease, motor vehicle crash and other injuries, mental illness (especially psychosis), and a variety of other medical problems. Nationally, one in ten deaths among working age adults (age 20-64) is attributable to alcohol. In New Mexico, this ratio is one in six deaths.
One component of alcohol-related death is alcohol-related motor vehicle crash (AR-MVC) fatalities, or driving while intoxicated (DWI) fatalities. Although the alcohol-related death rate overall continues to be high in New Mexico, the AR-MVC fatalities has dropped considerably in the past two decades. Prior to 1997, New Mexico had the highest rate of AR-MVC deaths in the United States. However, New Mexico’s AR-MVC death rates and its rank in the nation have dropped considerably.

In 1993, the State of New Mexico Legislature enacted the Local DWI Program Act and established the Local DWI (LDWI) Grant Fund to combat the harms related to DWI. The Local Government Division (LGD) of the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) administers the fund. All allocations are made by the DWI Grant Council approval in accordance with the provisions of the LDWI Grant Program Act.

During state fiscal year 2016 (FY16), $19.9 million was expended through the LDWI Grant Fund to 33 counties to reduce injury and death from DWI. Of this amount, $4,388,687 was spent on prevention activities, $3,213,712 was spent on DWI compliance monitoring and $7,321,183 was spent on alcohol related treatment and detoxification services. All activities funded under this RFP were related to achieving one or more of the following three goals:

Goal 1: Reduce binge drinking and underage drinking
Goal 2: Reduce alcohol-related injury and death
Goal 3: Reduce alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes and deaths

Underage Drinking and Binge Drinking

Current underage drinking is defined in the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) as having had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. Among youth in New Mexico, 26.1% reported current alcohol use, compared to 32.8% in the United States.

Binge drinking among youth is defined in the YRRS as having consumed five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. Among youth in New Mexico in 2015, 14.9% reported binge drinking, compared to 17.7% in the United States. From 2001 through 2015, binge drinking among youth has decreased 49% in New Mexico.
Current Alcohol Use and Binge Drinking Among NM and US High School Students, YRBS, 2015

Binge Drinking (past 30 days) among High School Students, New Mexico and U.S., 2001-2015
Alcohol-Related Injury and Death

Binge drinking among adults (defined as having five drinks or more on an occasion for men, and four drinks or more on an occasion for women) is a high-risk behavior associated with numerous injury outcomes, including motor vehicle fatalities, homicide, and suicide. Since 1990, New Mexico's death rate for alcohol-related (AR) injury has consistently been among the highest in the nation, ranging from 1.4 to 1.8 times the national rate. While New Mexico's alcohol-impaired motor vehicle crash fatality rates have declined more than 60% during this period, death rates from other AR injuries have increased. The five leading causes of alcohol-related injury death in New Mexico in 2015 were: falls injuries, motor vehicle traffic crashes, drug overdose, suicide, and homicide.

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes and Deaths

Prior to 1997, New Mexico had the highest rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash (AR-MVC) deaths in the United States. From 1982 through 2010, in response to a wide range of policy and preventive interventions, including the LDWI programs, New Mexico's alcohol-impaired motor vehicle traffic crash (AI-MVTC) fatality rate declined more dramatically than the U.S. rate, decreasing 83% and dropping New Mexico from 1st to 10th among states in AI-MVTC fatalities per 100,000 population. By 2012, New Mexico’s rate had decreased by 42% 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 that 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, Department of Health, the Children Youth and Families Department, and the Human Services Department. The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death was .39 per 100,000 Vehicle Miles in 2015.

According to the most recent New Mexico DWI Report (New Mexico Department of Transportation, 2014):
• DWI arrests decreased every year from 2011 through 2014.

• 52 percent of DWI arrests in 2014 resulted in convictions, 23 percent resulted in dismissals, and 25 percent were awaiting disposition.

• Alcohol-involved fatal crashes made up 45 percent of all fatal crashes in 2014, tied for the most in 10 years.

• Alcohol-involved crashes fell 22.5 percent from 2005 - 2014.

• The number of total people in alcohol-involved crashes decreased by 22.2 percent between 2005 and 2014.

• From 2005 to 2014, the number of alcohol-involved teen drivers in crashes decreased 54 percent (267 to 124).

• From 2005 to 2014, the number of alcohol-involved young adult drivers in crashes decreased 26 percent (508 to 378), to its lowest level in 10 years.

• Male drivers were 71 percent of all alcohol-involved drivers in crashes.

• From 2010 to 2015, the number of 60-64-year-olds in alcohol-involved crashes increased 21.1 percent and the number of 70-74-year-olds in alcohol-involved crashes increased 28.2 percent.

New Mexico has made substantial progress in reducing alcohol-related crash deaths over the last two decades. Driving While Impaired (DWI) legislation and programs have contributed to this decline, as have policy-level changes at both the administrative and legislative levels.
Total and Alcohol-Involved Crash Deaths,
Legislative and Administrative Actions in New Mexico, 1980-2015
County-level Efforts to Reduce Binge Drinking and Underage Drinking, Alcohol-Related Injury and Death, and Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes and Deaths

During the state fiscal year 2016, $16.1 million was allocated through the LDWI Grant Fund to 33 counties to reduce injury and death from DWI.
About the FY2016 LDWI Program Evaluation

Evaluation is a systematic method for collecting, analyzing, and using data to examine programs, initiatives, and policies. Evaluation tells the story of “what works,” while also being necessary for strategic and continuous program improvement. Effective program evaluation can be used to provide accountability to funders and stakeholders by answering questions about effectiveness and efficiency, while improving public health actions and adding to the public health knowledge base.

Of the $16.1 million allocated through the LDWI Grant Fund, $1.9 million was to be spent on evaluation. The amount allocated for evaluation varied from $9,500 for small counties to $604,000 for New Mexico’s largest county. Evaluation activities ranged from process evaluation related to assessing adherence to best practices, to evaluation of changes in attitudes and knowledge that are risk factors for underage drinking, binge drinking, alcohol-related injury, and DWI. Each county hired a local evaluator, and in conjunction with program coordinators, DFA, and a state-level evaluator with the NM Department of Health (NMDOH), developed evaluation questions that were of interest to stakeholders. Each county created an evaluation plan that fit their local needs; however, all evaluation plans included the following questions related to the statewide goals:
To what extent did (county-level activities) impact binge drinking among adults in NM?

To what extent did (county-level activities) impact binge drinking among youth and underage drinking in New Mexico?

To what extent did (county-level activities) reduce alcohol-related injury and death?

To what extent did (county-level activities) reduce alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes and deaths?

Progress towards these goals are monitored by NMDOH and are subject to time restraints of surveillance data collection schedules; thus, data is not yet available to assess progress made during FY16.

The county-level reports that follow provide county-level epidemiological data, summaries of LDWI activities conducted during FY16, preliminary evaluation data when available, and descriptions of planned next steps.
Bernalillo County

**Background:** The population of Bernalillo County is 676,685 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Bernalillo County, there were 3,436 people arrested for DWI in 2014, of which 61% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Bernalillo County, there were 35 alcohol involved fatalities, 3 involved teen drivers.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash in Bernalillo County in 2015 was higher than the New Mexico rate. The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths was similar to the state average.

- The rate of alcohol-related death in Bernalillo County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.
• Past 30-day drinking and driving among both high school students and adults in Bernalillo County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

• The percentage of youth in Bernalillo County who reported current and binge drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current and binge drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Bernalillo</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binge Drinking, Current Drinking, and DWI, Bernalillo County and NM Youth, 2015

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015

Alcohol-Related Mortality, NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015
About the Bernalillo County Local DWI Program:

Prevention strategies utilized in Bernalillo County in FY16 included the Public Safety Psychology Group All Star Program, MADD Protecting You Protecting Me, MADD Power of Parents, MADD Power of Youth, Envisioning Your Future, Safe Teen New Mexico, UNM Athletes Presentations, Alcohol Expectancies presentations to all UNM incoming freshmen, the social marketing media campaign Be Above the Influence, the Be Above the Influence curriculum, and Tavern Taxi. The prevention programs are primarily focused on juveniles in school settings. Tavern Taxi is focused on adults and the social marketing media campaign “Be Above the Influence” has an additional community wide focus. Law enforcement activities funded by Bernalillo County during the review period include saturation patrols and sobriety checkpoints. Bernalillo County also engages in compliance monitoring and treatment, including Community Clinical Treatment Program (CCTP) at New Mexico Highlands University, and the treatment and detoxification programs at the Metropolitan Addiction and Treatment Services (MATS) location.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Bernalillo County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:
• 3,018 individuals in Bernalillo County were reached with the Public Safety Psychology Group’s All Star program.

• 335 elementary school students received education through the Protecting You, Protecting Me program.

• 902 individuals completed the “Be Above the Influence” curriculum.

• The Public Safety Psychology Group’s All Star program and the Protecting You Protecting Me-MADD program follow evidence-based practices outlined by NIDA.

• The NMHU Community Clinical Treatment Program (CCTP), and the treatment and detoxification programs at the MATS location (MATS Detox, ATP, CAP, SAC, PIIP, and MOTU) follow evidence-based practices through the utilization of the Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA).

• The “Be Above the Influence” social media marketing campaign reached approximately 382,530 people in Bernalillo County in FY16.

• 77 UNM student athletes attended 4 classes about potential dangers of alcohol and how to navigate the pressures of school and athletics on substance abuse. Students overwhelmingly reported the knowledge they learned from these presentations was useful.

• 8,993 rides were provided to Bernalillo County through Tavern Taxi and Pick me up, Take me out.

• A cost benefit analysis and return on investment analysis estimated a positive cost savings and positive cost benefit in regards to quality and utilization of Tavern Taxi and Pick me up, Take me out.

Next Steps:

• In FY 2017 research will continue that is designed to study the process and implementation of LDWI programs and their effectiveness.
Catron County

**Background:** The population of Catron County is 3,556 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Catron County, there were 6 people arrested for DWI, of which 50% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Catron County in 2014, there was 1 alcohol involved fatality which did not involve a teen driver.

- There were no alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes or alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths in Catron County in 2015.

- The rate of alcohol-related injury death and alcohol-related death in Catron County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Catron</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Involved Motor Vehicle Crashes NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>62.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Sample size too small to generate estimate**

**Alcohol-Related Mortality, NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015**

Source: NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015

**About the Catron County Local DWI Program:**

Three evidence-based prevention programs were implemented to youth in Catron County in FY16. The programs delivered were “Too Good for Violence”, “Too Good for Drugs”, “Protecting You, Protecting Me” and “Class Action”.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Catron County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- Too Good for Drugs was delivered to 22 students in grades K-6, and Class Action was delivered to 22 students in grades 7-9 at Quemado School in FY16.
- Too Good for Drugs was delivered to 30 students in grades 7 and 8 at Reserve High School in FY16.
- Pre- and post-tests were administered; however, Catron County’s FY16 evaluation was not completed due to sudden and unexpected staffing issues.

Next Steps:
The program has purchased a new prevention program to implement in the classrooms. The program is project Northland and it is to be implemented in 6th, 7th, & 8th grades. The previous prevention program seems to have lost its zeal. The Coordinator met with the Principal and Assistant Principal and it was agreed there needed to be adequate time in the classrooms to ensure the lesson is presented in its entirety. From the perspective of those who provide prevention lessons in the classrooms the lack of adequate time seems to be the top concern. In going forward with prevention lessons in the classrooms the DWI program will seek to provide prevention programs that keep the students interest along with securing adequate time to present the prevention lesson. The DWI program is seeking to get a buy in from the administration of the school and teachers regarding a permanent commitment for time in the classroom to present prevention lessons. The DWI program needs to be better at providing the results of pre/post test to the administration as evidence that prevention does make a difference.
Chaves County

**Background:** The population of Chaves County is 65,878 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Chaves County, 292 people were arrested for DWI in 2014, of which 63% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Chaves County, there were 4 alcohol involved fatalities of which 0% involved teen drivers.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in Chaves County in 2015 was higher than the New Mexico rate.
• The rate of alcohol-related death in Chaves County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

• Past 30-day drinking and driving among youth and adults in Chaves County is similar to the state average.

• Binge drinking among adults was significantly lower in Chaves County in 2015 than in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Chaves</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Involved Motor Vehicle Crashes NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>51.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015
About the Chaves County Local DWI Program:

Strategies being employed in Chaves County to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death include individual and environmental activities. The LDWI program implements Teens Need Teens in the Dexter, Hagerman and Lake Arthur schools, Life of an Athlete, Protecting You Protecting Me, Dare to Be You, Second Chance, Maze of Life, MADD’s Power of Parents, MADD’s Power of Youth, Be Above the Influence, and Wings for L.I.F.E. They also provide Alternative Activities such as Graduation and Prom alcohol Free Events, Every 15 minutes, DWI Driving Simulator and Fatal Vision Goggle and Simulated Impaired Driving Experience.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Chaves County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- Chaves County DWI Prevention Program utilizes evidence based programs in all of their prevention programming.
• The Cost Benefit Analysis of the Chaves Count DWI Prevention Programming shows a return on investment of $19.36 for every $1.00 invested in evidence based programs.

• YRRS data suggests that in Chaves County, current drinking, binge drinking, rode with drinking driver, first drink before the age of 11 and drinking and driving are all consistently trending downward. As an example, in 2005 46.1% of teens reported current alcohol use. In 2015 only 25% reported current alcohol use.

Next Steps:

• Implement pre- and post-test surveys on all student programs

• Start engaging all community partners in the full implementation of the Be Above the Influence programs
Cibola County

County Description: The population of Cibola County is 27,329 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Cibola County, there were 218 people arrested for DWI, of which 51% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol-involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Cibola County, there was one alcohol-involved fatality, which did not involve teen drivers.

• The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in Cibola County in 2015 was higher than the New Mexico rate.
• The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes in Cibola County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

• Past 30-day drinking and driving among both high school students and adults in Cibola County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

• The percentage of youth who reported current drinking in Cibola County in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Cibola</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Involved Motor Vehicle Crashes</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>104.5</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Binge Drinking, Current Drinking, and DWI, Cibola County and NM Youth, 2015

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015

Binge Drinking and DWI, Cibola County and NM Adults, 2014-2015

About the Cibola County Local DWI Program:

The Cibola County DWI program goals are to address underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death. The Cibola County DWI Program provides compliance monitoring services to reduce recidivism by enactment of the intervention modalities. The DWI Council represents community members from the courts, law enforcement, judges, Adult Probation and Parole, compliance and prevention. Compliance monitoring was evaluated in FY16.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Cibola County Local DWI Program Evaluation:

- Cibola County reached 100% screening goal of all DWI offenders referred to the program during FY16.
- Court conviction rates for DWI continued to increase, due to efforts from the local DWI Planning Council. FY14 convictions were at 55% and FY15 convictions were at 60.5%.
- The rates for successful sanction completions were 70% in FY16.
- 61% of DWI Offenders successfully completed treatment in FY16.
Next Steps:

- Continue to complete the compliance monitoring evaluation report with input from compliance monitoring staff and DWI coordinator.

- Continue to provide Compliance monitoring services to reduce recidivism.

- Continue to work with the DWI Council to address the needs in Cibola County to address underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol related motor vehicle injuries and death.
County Description: The population of Colfax County is 12,680 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Colfax County, there were 46 people arrested for DWI, of which 52% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol-involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Colfax County, there were 3 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, none of which involved teen drivers.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash in Colfax County in 2015 was lower than the NM rate. The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death was similar to the NM rate.

- The rate of alcohol-related death and alcohol-related injury death in Colfax County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.
• Past 30-day drinking and driving among high school students in Colfax County is similar to the state average.

• The percentage of youth in Colfax County who reported current drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Colfax</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>7.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample size too small to generate estimate**
Source: NM Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2015
About the Colfax County Local DWI Program:

Colfax County Local DWI Program promotes prevention strategies to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death include individual- and environmental-level activities. The Local DWI program implements Protecting You, Protecting Me in elementary schools in Raton. Colfax County DWI program uses Alcohol Literacy Challenge (ALC), which focuses on engaging students to challenge the alcohol expectancies in commercials and to think critically about the real effects of alcohol. The Colfax County Local DWI program has collaborated with Youth Empowerment Services to increase participation in completing the New Mexico Community Surveys.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Colfax County Local DWI Program Evaluation:
• 227 elementary school students in Colfax County participated in the Protecting You, Protecting Me program. Students demonstrated statistically significant growth in knowledge of brain development, the risks of underage drinking, and vehicle safety.

• Fidelity checks were conducted in 14 classrooms to ensure that Protecting You, Protecting Me is being implemented according to best practices.

• 32 students participated in the Alcohol Literacy Challenge (ALC), where they learned about the real effects of alcohol compared to how alcohol use is portrayed in the media. Participants showed positive changes in beliefs about drinking after completing the program.

• The New Mexico Community Survey was implemented in FY16 to establish baseline data for complete evaluation of progress towards Colfax County’s prevention goals.

Next Steps:

• Alcohol Literacy Challenge (ALC) will address the long-term outcome identified in the logic model: changes in drinking beliefs and to think critically about the real effects of alcohol.
• During FY17, Colfax County will compare data from the brief Community Surveys to assess drinking and driving behavior as well as perception of risk and attitudes related to underage drinking.
Curry County

**County Description:** The population of Curry County is 50,969 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Curry County, there were 194 people arrested for DWI in 2014, of which 65% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Curry County, there was 1 alcohol involved fatality of which did not involve a teen driver.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash in Curry County in 2015 was lower than the state rate. The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death was the same as the NM rate.

- The rate of alcohol-related death in Curry County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.
• Past 30-day drinking and driving among both high school students and adults in Curry County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

• The percentage of youth in Curry County who reported current drinking in Curry County in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Curry</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binge Drinking, Current Drinking, and DWI, Curry County and NM Youth, 2015

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015
About the Curry County Local DWI Program:

Curry County Local DWI Program promotes prevention strategies to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death include individual and environmental activities. Two hundred eight-nine (289) students participated in the Protecting You Protecting me. Curry County also implements Protecting You, Protecting Me. Curry County collaborates and coordinates services with the DWI Planning Council and local Law Enforcement to support and track enforcement efforts including party patrols, shoulder taps, saturation patrols, and checkpoints. Compliance monitoring, screening, enforcement, alternative sentencing, and treatment strategies were also implemented in FY16.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Curry County Local DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- Four hundred-seventy-nine (479) high school students and four hundred ninety-three (493) middle school students participated in the the Positive Action Program (PA) in Curry County during FY16. Percentages of the cohort’s alcohol use showed a statistically significant decline from pretest
Binge drinking among student’s participating in the PA program decreased from 5.4% to 2.7%.

- Participants in the PA program showed statistically significant improvements in scales measuring protective factors around substance abuse including cooperation and communication, self-efficacy, empathy, problem solving, self-awareness.
- During the project period, Curry County DWI implemented the Protecting You Protecting Me (PYPM) Program. Two hundred eighty-nine (289) students participated in the PYPM Program.
- The PYPM findings show that students increased their knowledge in the following areas: risks of riding with impaired (unsafe drivers), skills for how to protect themselves when they have no option but to ride with an impaired (unsafe) driver, how the human brain develops, and the negative impact of exposure to non-prescribed psychoactive substances on the brain.
- In FY16, 67.7% of respondents to the Community Survey indicated a likelihood of being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much, compared to 66.6% in FY15. In FY16, 75.6% indicated a likelihood of being convicted if stopped and charged with DWI, compared to 69% in FY15.
- The perception of likelihood that police will arrest an adult for giving alcohol to minors decreased from 18% in FY15 to 11% in FY16.
- Compliance monitoring and tracking was conducted with 122 individuals to ensure that all clients were in compliance with all mandated sentencing requirements. In FY16, fifty-five (55) DWI offenders were referred to treatment. Of the fifty-five (55), forty-one (41) completed therapy. Fourteen (14) DWI offender cases continue to work towards completing their program.

Next Steps:

- Program staff and teachers will be trained in the delivery of the Positive Action and PYPM curriculums to ensure quality delivery of this curriculum to these age groups.
- Parents/caregivers will be trained to have a clear understanding of the evaluation instruments and their importance to this process and the success of the program.
- Cultural modifications to the implementation of the Positive Action Program and PYPM will ensure that the goals and objectives for each session are met and that those modifications are documented.
- The LDWI program will continue collaboration and coordination with community partners on environmental initiatives.
De Baca County

County Description: The population of De Baca County is 1,828 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In De Baca County, there were 10 people arrested for DWI, of which 70% were first-time DWI arrests. There were no alcohol-involved fatalities in 2014.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes in De Baca County was lower in 2015 than the New Mexico rate. There were no alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths in De Baca County in 2015.

- The rate of alcohol-related death in De Baca County in 2015 was much lower than the New Mexico rate.

- Past 30-day drinking and driving among high school students in De Baca County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

- The percentage of youth who reported current drinking in De Baca County in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>De Baca</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 MVT</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 MVT</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Youth Binge Drinking
High School YRRS 2015 % 12.7% 14.6%

Youth Current Drinking
High School YRRS 2015 % 14.7% 26.1%

Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days
High School YRRS 2015 % 3.9% 7.4%

Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days
BRFSS 2014 % ** 2.3%

**Sample size too small to generate estimate

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015
About the De Baca County Local DWI Program:

Strategies being employed in De Baca County to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death include prevention, compliance, and treatment. Prevention activities include implementation of the Dare to Be You Program (DTBY) with elementary school students, and information dissemination initiatives including Red Ribbon activities, health fairs, PSAs, speaking engagements, and media campaigns. PSAs and newspaper articles were used to inform public about saturation patrols, checkpoints, and party patrols, as well as to develop community awareness regarding DWI and underage drinking laws including the service of alcohol to minors (DWI Task Force). Resource materials including handouts outlining the DWI and underage drinking laws were handed out to thousands of individuals at county health fairs. Presentations were completed in schools and at community-wide meetings. Compliance activities include advocacy and coordination to track enforcement efforts including saturation patrols and underage drinking enforcement.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 De Baca County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:
• From 2015–2016, self-reported alcohol use among adults in De Baca County decreased by 4.6%; binge drinking decreased by 1.6%; and self-reported DWI decreased by 32.1%. (New Mexico Community Survey 2015, 2016)

• From 2015–2016, perceived likelihood of police breaking up parties where teens are drinking decreased by 6.5%; perceived likelihood of being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much decreased by 13.4%; and perceived likelihood of being convicted if stopped and charged with DWI decreased by 2.0%. (New Mexico Community Survey 2015, 2016)

• From 2015–2016, perceived likelihood of being stopped by police if driving after having too much to drink decreased by 13.4%. Likelihood of being charged with DWI after being stopped increased by 1.5%. (New Mexico Community Survey 2015, 2016)

• 79% of New Mexico Community Survey recipients in 2016 indicated that it is “never” okay to provide alcohol to minors.

• Third- and fourth-grade students participating in the DTBY Program reported zero current drinking and zero binge drinking at pretest, and reported zero use at post-test. Fifth grade students current drinking decreased by 3.9%, and binge drinking decreased by 1.6%, from pretest to post-test.

• Perception of risk of harm for having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day increased from 78.0% to 88.1% from pre-test to post-test among students participating in the DTBY program; perception of risk of harm for having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week increased from 86.4% to 91.5%.

• One hundred percent (100%) of DWI referrals to De Baca County DWI Program were screened and referred for appropriate services in 2016.

Next Steps:

• Examine and modify evaluation tools for DTBY in FY17 to ensure age appropriateness.

• Examine and modify the Dare to Be You (DTBY) for cultural appropriateness, ensuring that the goals and objectives for each session continue to be met and that modifications are documented.

• Conduct training with Compliance Officers on the documentation processes on ADE. It is imperative that all fields be completed so that data necessary for evaluation can be
generated. Better tracking of clients and better use of the ADE to track compliance and treatment clients will be necessary in FY17.

**Doña Ana County**

**County Description:** The population of Doña Ana County is 214,295 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Doña Ana County, there were 989 people arrested for DWI, of which 65% were first-
time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Doña Ana County, there were 9 alcohol involved fatalities, 2 of which involved a teen driver.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash and alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in Doña Ana County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

- The rate of alcohol-related death in Doña Ana County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

- Rates of past 30-day drinking and driving among both high school students and adults in Doña Ana County in 2015 were similar to the state average.

- The percentage of youth who reported current drinking in Doña Ana County in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Doña Ana</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>6.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Binge Drinking, Current Drinking, and DWI, Doña Ana County and NM Youth, 2015

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015

Binge Drinking and DWI, Doña Ana County and NM Adults, 2014-2015
About the Doña Ana County Local DWI Program:

Doña Ana County Local DWI Program promotes prevention strategies to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death include individual-, environmental-, and policy-level activities. The Local DWI program implements the county-specific curriculum HOY (Help our Youth) in the Las Cruces High School to teach students about the negative effects of alcohol. Compliance monitoring was used to study patterns of recidivism related to effective case-load management.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Doña Ana County Local DWI Program Evaluation:

- The HOY program was delivered to 267 ninth-graders in FY16. At pre-test, 26.6% of students reported having consumed alcohol on at least one day in the past 30 days and 14.2% reported having binged at least once. After participating in the HOY program, 31.2% reported having consumed alcohol on at least one day in the past 30 days and 12.5% reported having binged at least once.
• At pre-test, 23.9% of HOY program participants had, within the last 30 days, ridden at least once in a vehicle with a driver who had consumed alcohol. Of those who had, the average number of times they did so was reported to be 3.7 times. After the HOY program, 26.3% of HOY participants had, within the last 30 days, ridden at least once in a vehicle with a driver who had consumed alcohol. Of those, the average number of times they did so was 2.6 times. Although there was a very small increase in ridership, students that were passengers with a driver who had drank alcohol took considerably fewer trips with such a driver after experiencing the HOY program.

• Compliance monitoring and tracking was conducted with 1,263 individuals in Dona Ana County in FY16. 146 offenders were referred to treatment agencies, 447 offenders were referred to DWI school, 562 offenders were referred to ignition interlock, and 614 offenders were referred to community service.

Next Steps:

• FY17 activity will continue to study recidivism and prevention education including expansion of data collection to community centers, and will address treatment referrals and compliance monitors’ motivational interviewing in the context of Compliance program effectiveness.
Eddy County

**County Description:** The population of Eddy County is 57,578 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Eddy County, there were 348 people arrested for DWI, of which 68% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Eddy County, there were 3 alcohol-involved fatalities, none involved teen drivers.

• The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash and alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in Eddy County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

• The rate of alcohol-related death and alcohol-related injury death in Eddy County in 2015 was higher than the New Mexico rate.
• Zero percent of adults in Eddy County reported past 30-day drinking and driving in the 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS), compared to 2.3% statewide.

• The percentage of youth in Eddy County in 2015 who reported current drinking and drinking and driving was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Eddy</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>80.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About the Eddy County Local DWI Program:

Eddy County Local DWI Program uses SAMHSA’s Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) individual, community, and environmental strategies to address and prevent underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death. The Local DWI program implements the Smarter Than Your Average Teen- Alcohol Media Literacy Program, Youth Leadership and Coalition Building, Domino Strategy (Environmental Strategy) and the Sticker Shock campaign. The Eddy County DWI program collaborates with the Artesia Anti-Drug Coalition to provide prevention programing directed toward the underage population and recruits participants in completing New Mexico Community Surveys.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Eddy County Local DWI Program Evaluation:
• The Eddy County DWI Program and the Planning Council used a comprehensive Community Health Assessment to drive strategic decisions on addressing needs and gaps within the existing capacity of the system. The assessment included current data and trends from sources such as the NM DOH YRRS, NM EPI Profile, NM IBIS Database, NMDOT Data, CDC YRBSS, and SAMHSA.

• 100% of the Eddy County DWI prevention programs implemented in FY16 utilized evidence based practices and followed national standards.

• 11,841 people in Eddy County participated in or were directly impacted by prevention activities in FY16.

• A cost-benefit analysis of the Eddy County DWI Prevention Programming showed that the return on investment (ROI) for every $1.00 invested in evidence based practices was $8.97 in treatment costs.

• Eddy County data showed an increase in knowledge about the dangers of alcohol use, binge drinking consequences, and underage drinking rates.

• Alcohol Media Literacy Program students’ knowledge increased after training in alcohol consumption and expectancies portrayed in alcohol commercials.

Next Steps:

• Develop and implement pre- and post-test survey instruments to use with student and community programs.

• Work with Eddy County’s Prevention Specialist in collecting data and evaluating of the Domino Strategy Campaign.
**Grant County**

**Background:** The population of Grant County is 28,609 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Grant County, there were 164 people arrested for DWI, of which 57% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Grant County, there was 0 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash and alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in Grant County in 2015 was similar to the New Mexico rate.
- The rate of alcohol-related death in Grant County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.
- Current drinking among high school students in Grant County in 2015 was higher than the state average.
- The percentage of youth in Grant County who reported drinking and driving in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported drinking and driving in New Mexico as a whole.
### Baseline Outcome Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>37.6%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015
About the Grant County Local DWI Program:

During the project period, Grant County implemented The Botvin’s LifeSkills Training Prevention Program, a session-based program for elementary through high school. The Botvin’s LifeSkills Training (LST) is a research-validated substance abuse prevention program proven to reduce the risks of alcohol, tobacco, drug abuse, and violence by targeting the major social and psychological factors that promote the initiation of substance use and other risky behaviors. This comprehensive and exciting program provides adolescents and young teens with the confidence and skills necessary to successfully handle challenging situations. The Botvin’s LifeSkills Training Prevention program was evaluated in Grant County during FY16.

The Grant County LDWI program also conducted compliance monitoring and tracking with 129 individuals to ensure that all clients were in compliance with all mandated sentencing requirements that included weekly contacts with offenders for random drug and alcohol testing and/or tracking offender compliance through the NM Courts.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Grant County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- 155 students in Grant County participated in the Botvin Life Skills Training Program, including 10 students from grades 9-12, 32 students from grades 7 and 8, and 113 students from grades 5 and 6.
- High school participants’ scores on measures of anti-drug attitudes, drug-refusal skills, assertiveness skills, relaxation skills, and self-control skills decreased from pre-test to post-test.
- Some middle school participants’ scores showed movement in a positive direction, and some movement in a negative direction, in the areas of assertiveness skills, relaxation skills, self-control skills, antidrug attitude, and drug-refusal skills. Results varied by grade and by site.
- Binge drinking from student participants declined by 1.88% from pre-test to post-test. Out of 159 total student participants, one student participant reported binge drinking at the time of the post-test.
- Data from the 2016 Community Survey indicates that the perception of risk in Grant County in FY16 for being stopped for DWI was lower in 2016 (65.6% reporting “very
likely” or “somewhat likely”) than in 2015 (68.1%). The perception of risk for being convicted for DWI was lower in 2016 (66.5% reporting “very likely” or “somewhat likely”) than in 2015 (73.6%).

- In FY 2016 60 offenders were referred to treatment agencies, 69 to DWI Schools, 79 ignition interlock, and 84 to community service. Seventy-two began treatment and 64 completed treatment successfully and three did not. Total treatment hours were 1528.

Next Steps:

The Botvin’s LifeSkills Training prevention program appears to have had the most success in the altering of behaviors and attitudes surrounding the use of alcohol. An effort should be made to ensure that the appropriate amount of time is designated to each of the sessions. Better integration into the existing school curriculum should also be looked into, although it will undoubtedly provide additional challenges.

From the perspective of those charged with the administration of the Botvin’s LifeSkills Training prevention program, there are many considerations to be made in regards to future implementation. Among those concerns, many of the facilitators of curriculum also expressed concerns in how the program might be better embedded into the school’s curriculum, given concurrent educational objectives that may take precedent (such as student performance on standardized testing); in the focus group conducted at the high-school-level, a similar concern was also expressed by the students in their evaluation of the program. Going forward the DWI program may need to seek better integration of the Botvin into the current school curriculum, and its importance be stressed to school administration to ensure their buy-in.
Guadalupe County

**Background:** The population of Guadalupe County is 4,371 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Guadalupe County, there were 29 people arrested for DWI, of which 55% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Guadalupe County, there was 1 alcohol involved fatality, which did not involve a teen driver.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash and alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths in Guadalupe County in 2015 was lower than the rate in New Mexico overall.

- The rate of alcohol-related death in Guadalupe County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

- Past 30-day drinking and driving among high school students in Guadalupe County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

- The percentage of youth in Guadalupe County who reported current drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Guadalupe</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</strong> High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</em> BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample size too small to generate estimate**

![Binge Drinking, Current Drinking, and DWI, Guadalupe County and NM Youth, 2015](image)

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015
Guadalupe County Local DWI Program promotes prevention strategies to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death include individual-, environmental-, and policy-level activities. This includes all six CSAP Strategies. Community and partnerships engagement is accomplished by providing and newsletters, brochures, handouts, and health fairs, and participating in Red Ribbon week and speaking engagements. The Local DWI program implemented the evidence-based program Protecting You, Protecting Me for elementary school students in grades 1-5. The program aims to reduce alcohol-related injuries and death among children and youth due to underage alcohol use and riding in vehicles with drivers who are not alcohol free. The prevention curriculum is a series of 40 science and health based lessons, with 8 lessons per year. All lessons are correlated with educational achievement objectives. Another evidence-based program implemented is the Alcohol Edu which is a state of the art alcohol use prevention curriculum. The platform engages students with science based alcohol education and interactive exercises, providing an individualized experience that changes perceptions, motivates behavior change and supports healthier decisions regarding alcohol.

Environmental approaches include Be “ABOVE THE INFLUENCE,” an evidence-based health & wellness campaign modeled after the national “Above the Influence” campaign from the
Office of the National Drug Control Policy. The goals and objectives of this campaign are to change the misperceptions of individuals and communities that the vast majority of youth drink and engage in many risky behaviors, when statistics such as those from the NM DOH-YRRS Survey do not bear this out. Another goal of this campaign is to challenge adults and older youth in thinking of themselves as positive role models for our youth and behave accordingly. The third goal is to challenge young people’s thinking and engage them in critical thinking skills to stay above the influence of risk factors. An overarching benefit of this campaign is that it engages multiple partners in multiple community sectors thus creating community capacity for the Guadalupe County Local DWI Program.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Guadalupe County Local DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- During FY16, 1,236 unduplicated students were served in Guadalupe County with evidence based practices prevention programming.

- The Guadalupe County DWI Program and the Planning Council used a comprehensive Community Health Assessment, prepared during FY16, to drive strategic decisions on addressing needs and gaps within the existing capacity of the system. The assessment includes current data and trends from sources such as the NM DOH YRRS, NM EPI Profile, NM IBIS Database, NMDOT Data, CDC YRBSS, and SAMHSA.

- A cost-benefit analysis of the Guadalupe County DWI Prevention Programming showed that the return on investment (ROI) for every $1.00 invested in evidence based practices was $3.32.

Next Steps:

- Develop and implement pre- and post- survey instruments to measure outcomes for all students in the “Be Above the Influence” programs.

- Start engaging all the community partners through the full implementation of the “Be Above the Influence” Social Marketing Campaign.

- Collect data representing the entire Guadalupe County demographics utilizing a shorter version of the OSAP survey instrument.
Harding County

**County Description:** The population of Harding County is 698 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Harding County, no one was arrested for DWI in 2014.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash in Harding County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

- There were no alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths in Harding County in 2015.

- The rate of alcohol-related death in Harding County in 2015 was much lower than the New Mexico rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Harding</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
High School YRRS 2015
Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days
| %   | **  | 7.4% |
Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days
BRFSS 2014
| %   | **  | 2.3% |

**Sample size too small to generate estimate

### Alcohol-Related Mortality, NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
<th>Harding</th>
<th>NM</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol-Related Injury Death</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol-Related Death</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015

### About the Harding County Local DWI Program:

The Harding County Local DWI Program promotes strategies to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death that include individual and environmental activities. The Local DWI program implements Protecting You, Protecting Me with 100% of the K-4th grade students. Harding County Local DWI Program also coordinated a Mock Crash Program and a Community DWI Prevention Day. Several non-drinking events such as a prom and a super bowl event were coordinated, but not formally evaluated.
Key Outcomes:

- The Harding DWI Coordinator implemented Protecting You, Protecting Me in two schools serving 54 students.

- The overall change in knowledge from pre- to post-test was significant for Harding elementary school students who participated in PYPM.

- Behavioral data for binge and underage drinking are not available, however, anecdotal data from community members and feedback from DWI council members hint at a change in norms that are less favorable toward binge drinking, underage drinking and drinking and driving.

- The DWI mock crash presentation reached 58 people, including 48 students. After the Mock Crash Event, forty-three percent (43%) of the attendees mentioned the personal stories as the most meaningful element of the program, suggesting that it may bring about the greatest impact.

Next Steps:

- Revitalize the DWI Council and expand their capacity as a decision-making body, which was one of the goals identified by the DWI Coordinator in the spring of 2016.

- Provide better instruction on administering pre- and post-tests to the PYPM teachers in FY17 to ensure proper collection and documentation takes place.

- Assist the DWI Council clarify roles and responsibilities and assist the DWI Coordinator to effectively delegate tasks and communicate with members, which will improve functioning and collaboration.
Hidalgo County

**County Description:** The population of Hidalgo County is 4,423 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Hidalgo County, there were 34 people arrested for DWI, of which 82% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Hidalgo County, there were no alcohol involved fatalities in 2014.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in Hidalgo County is higher than the New Mexico rate.
• The rate of alcohol-related injury death in Hidalgo County is higher than the New Mexico rate.

• The percentage of youth in Hidalgo County who report current drinking, binge drinking, and drinking and driving is similar to New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Hidalgo</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>55.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample size too small to generate estimate**
Binge Drinking, Current Drinking, and DWI, Hidalgo County and NM Youth, 2015

- Youth Binge Drinking: 15.8% (Hidalgo) vs. 14.6% (NM)
- Youth Current Drinking: 21.2% (Hidalgo) vs. 26.1% (NM)
- Youth Drinking and Driving: 11.0% (Hidalgo) vs. 7.4% (NM)

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015

Alcohol-Related Mortality, NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015

- Alcohol-Related Injury Death: 53.7 per 100,000 (Hidalgo) vs. 29.9 (NM)
- Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death: 0 per 100,000 (Hidalgo) vs. 0.4 (NM)
- Alcohol-Related Death: 55.4 (Hidalgo) vs. 65.7 (NM)
About the Hidalgo County Local DWI Program Evaluation:

Hidalgo County Local DWI Program promotes prevention strategies to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death include individual-, environmental-, and policy-level activities. The LDWI program implements the evidence-based Protecting you/Protecting Me, for 1st – 5th grade, Too Good for Drugs for K- 8th grade and Too Good for Violence for K- 8th grade in the Animas School District. In the Lordsburg School District, the LDWI Program implements evidence based Too Good for Drugs in K- 4th grade, 7th, 8th, and 9th grade. Too Good for Violence is implemented to K – 4th grade, 7th, 8th, and 9th grade. The 12th grade class is presented with a series of prevention DVDs once a month for 9 months.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Hidalgo County Local DWI Program Evaluation:

- No current outcome data is available, however to date over 100 classes have been implemented with evidence–based curricula where pre- and post-tests were collected.

Next Steps:

- Moving forward, Hidalgo County Local DWI program and the local evaluator will work collaboratively to analyze outcome data from FY16 and FY17. This process will begin with a DFA approved evaluation plan coupled with a timeline and process data that will need to be collected along the way.
Lea County

**County Description:** The population of Lea County is 71,180 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Lea County, there were 483 people arrested for DWI, of which 73% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol-involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Lea County, there were 8 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, none of which involved teen drivers.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in Lea County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

- The rate of alcohol-related death in Lea County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.
• Drinking and driving among high school students in Lea County in 2015 was significantly higher than the state average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Lea</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>30.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binge Drinking and DWI, Lea County and NM Adults, 2014-2015

### Binge Drinking, Current Drinking, and DWI, Valencia County and NM Youth, 2015

![Bar graph showing percentages of youth binge drinking, current drinking, and drinking and driving in Lea and NM, 2015.]

Source: NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015

### Alcohol-Related Mortality, NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015

![Bar graph showing rates per 100,000 of alcohol-related injury death, motor vehicle crash death, and alcohol-related death in Lea and NM, 2015.]

Source: NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015
About the Lea County Local DWI Program:

The Lea County Local DWI Program provides in-house treatment services for DWI offenders. The key treatment assessment tools use standardized assessment procedures with NEEDS Survey and Texas Christian University Global Assessment Individual Needs, along with Design for Living, a psychosocial education curriculum. Moral Reconation Therapy and Matrix Model are two treatment modalities used. Factors influencing the success of treatment services lies in client having appropriate level of care, effective therapeutic relationships, commitment to changing behavior, and maintaining community supports with recovery.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Lea County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- Lea County’s DWI offenders enrolled in treatment services show significant reductions in alcohol use, decreasing by 99% compared to before and during treatment.

- DWI Offenders participating in treatment sessions completed a rating scale to assess treatment satisfaction scores, which increased from 36 to 39 over 4 sessions.

Next Steps:

- During FY17, Lea County will continue to monitor DWI offenders’ treatment successes.

Lincoln County

Background: The population of Lincoln County is 19,703 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Lincoln County, 97 people were arrested for DWI in 2014, of which 61% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Lincoln County, there were 3 alcohol involved fatalities, none of which involved a teen driver.

- The rate of alcohol-related injury death in Lincoln County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.
• The motor vehicle crash rate for Lincoln County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

• 100% of convicted DWI offenders were screened in 2014, 2015, and 2016.

• The percentage of Lincoln County youth who reported current drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of New Mexican youth who report current drinking.

• The percentage of youth in Lincoln County who reported current drinking in 2015 has decreased from 45.1% in 2007 to 30.8% in 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Lincoln</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015
About the Lincoln County Local DWI Program:

The Lincoln County Local DWI Program promotes prevention strategies to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death through individual-, environmental-, and policy-level activities. The Local DWI program implements evidence-based prevention programming including Protecting You, Protecting Me in elementary schools throughout the county, and Natural Helpers in Hondo Valley Public Schools in grades 8-12. Natural Helpers is a program that is not specific to alcohol, rather it is designed to develop positive peer mentoring skills, help-seeking behaviors and positive ways to care for self and others through interpersonal skill development. The Maze of Life and the Light My Fire Leadership Summit were also conducted in Lincoln County during the project period.

The Local DWI Program also supported law enforcement to implement checkpoints and saturation patrols. The Local DWI Program has a contract with the Lincoln County Magistrate Courts to manage and implement compliance monitoring and tracking of convicted DWI offenders.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Lincoln County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

Source: NMDOH, 2015
The Protecting You, Protecting Me curriculum was delivered to 221 elementary school students and 13 adults in Lincoln County in FY16. Overall, participants showed a 40% increase in knowledge regarding alcohol’s effect on development, and showed improvements in decision-making, stress management, and vehicle safety skills.

Fidelity checks indicated that 90% of the Protecting You, Protecting Me curriculum delivered in Lincoln County during FY16 was implemented according to best practices.

Participants when indicated they looked forward to the lessons each week, and many reported talking to their parents and grandparents about the program and alcohol use.

15 students and 4 adults completed the Natural Helpers training during FY16, and students conducted several service projects and presentations in their school.

96% of the participants who completed the Natural Helpers training reported that they feel they have helped peers make healthy life choices, and 94% said they would use the skills they have learned in their personal life and future. There were 27 reported instances of a student in the program using a school counselor adult to get help for a peer.

A survey of adults at a community meeting indicate that adults perceive their risk of being stopped while drinking, giving alcohol to someone under 21, and being convicted of DWI if arrested to be not very likely or somewhat likely. In contrast, these adults reported that it is easy for teens to get alcohol in their community. 50% of adults answered “don’t know” regarding the likelihood of being arrested for giving a minor alcohol.

Collaborative efforts with other community and county groups is strong. There is a group of Youth Engagement individuals with the Lincoln County Community Health Council that work together to analyze data, plan interventions, strategies to address gaps and needs in the youth population.

Next Steps:

- Continue PYPM at existing grade levels in all schools. Improve the pre- and post-test procedures and the actual test clarity. To conclude school curriculum, send home a certificate of completion to each participant

- Expand Natural Helpers to Carrizozo and develop a core of peer helpers to influence the decisions the participants make as well as others they may influence

- Develop specific activities for Natural Helpers to develop resistance skills and decision-making in alcohol related situations

- Use the data from this part year to inform decisions in a strategic planning framework

- Increase media presence so that more people are aware of the issues of DWI and ENDWI in our community. Explore ways to reach the visitors to Lincoln County about the dangers of DWI and increase the perception of risk involved
Los Alamos County

County Description: The population of Los Alamos County is 17,785 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Los Alamos County, there were 50 people arrested for DWI, of which 54% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Los Alamos County, there were no alcohol involved fatalities in 2014.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash in Los Alamos County in 2015 was similar to the New Mexico rate. There were no alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths in 2015.

- The rate of alcohol-related death in Los Alamos County is much lower than the New Mexico rate.

- Past 30-day drinking and driving among high school students in Los Alamos County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

- The percentage of youth in Los Alamos County who reported current drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

- 84% of convicted DWI offenders in Los Alamos County were screened in 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Los Alamos</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death</td>
<td>NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking</td>
<td>BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking</td>
<td>High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking</td>
<td>High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Binge Drinking and DWI, Los Alamos County and NM Adults, 2014-2015**

- Adult Binge Drinking: Los Alamos 5.4%, NM 12.9%
- Adult Drinking and Driving: Los Alamos 1.6%, NM 2.3%

**Source:** NM Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2014, 2015
Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015

Source: NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015

About the Los Alamos County Local DWI Program:
The Los Alamos County LDWI Program engages in prevention, compliance monitoring, and treatment. During the project period, Los Alamos County implemented prevention programs, events and activities for youth and their parents in three areas: 1) Information Dissemination, 2) Prevention Education; and, 3) Support for Alcohol Free Living.

Compliance monitoring and tracking was conducted with 38 individuals to ensure that all clients complied with all mandated sentencing requirements. These included weekly contacts with offenders for random drug and alcohol testing and/or tracking offender compliance through the NM Courts. Thirty-seven offenders were referred to treatment agencies, 38 to DWI Schools, 38 ignition interlock, and 38 to community service. 37 Clients were referred to off-site treatment facilities providing Intensive Outpatient Treatment (IOP).

The Los Alamos County LDWI program evaluated outpatient treatment program which uses evidence-based treatment protocols. The LDWI Program also evaluated the referral to treatment services per court-ordered sanctions and compliance requirements. Offenders, who have been ordered by the Court to treatment are given a resource list of local providers to choose from by the Probation Department. The Offender chooses and enrolls with one of the treatment providers, is assessed for appropriate level of care, and is enrolled in treatment. Compliance is monitored by the Probation Department. All of the treatment providers use evidence-based treatment modalities.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Los Alamos County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- Process evaluation of the LDWI treatment evaluation revealed three elements within the program’s operation that needed addressed. Actions were taken to address each issue. These issues included: a need for a common assessment tool to uniformly assign offenders to appropriate levels of care, and to provide a common database for assessing outcomes; a need for transparency in reporting outcomes of offenders as a result of treatment (no data were being collected regarding treatment completion rates or post-treatment success); and a need for better communication between the DWI Program, Adult Probation, the Courts, and treatment providers.

- As a result of the fidelity check of the most frequently used treatment provider, it was agreed that the provider would expand its data collection and reporting system to address the transparency and outcome needs of the LDWI Program.
- The was a 14.2% reduction in the recidivism rate between 2015 and 2016. Of the 48 IOP clients who were enrolled in treatment in FY15, 15 re-offended. This represents a 31.2% recidivism rate. There were 23 offenders enrolled in treatment during FY16. Four of these offenders were re-arrested, representing a recidivism rate of 17%.

- At least 16 individuals in Los Alamos County received evidence-based treatment, with a 75% successful completion rate.

- The impact of treatment on the individual remains relatively constant with a relapse rate of approximately two-thirds of offenders during the course of their probation between 2015-2016. The impact of treatment to the community is improving with a reduction in recidivism by offenders from 48% to 33%. This reduction is mirrored by the recidivism rate for offenders who were re-arrested for DWI in 2015 (13.9%) and 2016 (10.8%).

Next Steps:

- Complete, document, and utilize the findings of the current strategic planning process

- Implement and maintain a centralized assessment component; with access to data and information collected in that process

- Conduct fidelity checks on treatment providers with six-month follow-up to gauge progress towards recommendations developed in that process; Expand the fidelity check to include a representative sample of other treatment providers that serve the DWI Program participants

- Design, construct and maintain an outcomes data collection and management capability for evaluation and quality improvement purposes that includes all treatment providers

- Develop an inter-agency/organization management information system that can track offenders from assessment, through treatment and post-treatment for the purposes of transparency and outcomes data collection
Luna County

**Background:** The population of Luna County is 24,518 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Luna County, there were 118 people arrested for DWI, of which 69% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Luna County, there were no alcohol involved fatalities in 2014.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in Luna County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

- The rate of alcohol-related death in Luna County in 2015 was lower than the NM rate.

- Past 30-day drinking and driving among high school students in Luna County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

- The percentage of youth in Luna County who reported current drinking in 2015 was higher than the percentage of youth who reported current drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Luna</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY) Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY) Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015 Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015 Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015 %</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015 %</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015 %</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015 %</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014 %</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sample size too small to generate estimate

Source: NM Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2015
Binge Drinking, Current Drinking, and DWI, Luna County and NM Youth, 2015

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015

Alcohol-Related Mortality, NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015

Source: NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015

About the Luna County Local DWI Program:
Luna County Local DWI Program promotes prevention strategies to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death through individual-, environmental-, and policy-level activities. Evidence-based curricula were intended to be introduced in the Deming High School and Red Mountain Middle School like Protecting You/Protecting Me; Alcohol: True Stories; Underage Drinking, Know the Facts; Know the Risks; and Alcohol Literacy Challenge. These programs outline the negative effects of alcohol on the human body. As an alternative prevention strategy, the county implemented a Social Host ordinance to decrease youth access to alcohol. Four alternative activities were held at the Deming High School and four other activities were geared for all community members which were held in primary locations in Deming.

**Key Outcomes from the FY16 Luna County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:**

- A social host ordinance was implemented successfully in Deming, although the impact is still too premature to evaluate.

- Evidence-based programs were not implemented due to poor academic performance in the schools.

- Educational prevention presentations like “Your Brain on Alcohol”, “Alcohol: True Stories”, “Binge Drinking” and Underage Drinking were provided to more than 600 students. Pre- and post-tests were not successfully administered due to a varied group of cohorts, however attendance records were kept.

- Prevention staff estimated that well over 1000 students were reached with the additional alternative activities.

**Next Steps:**

- The Luna County Local DWI program envisions having a more environmental approach and will allow this to become the focus for the prevention program. Although they are more challenging to implement, in the long-run environmental strategies leave lasting policies that change behaviors and norms in communities.
**McKinley County**

**Background:** The population of McKinley County is 76,708 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI in New Mexico in 2014, 5% were from McKinley County. In the state, 58% of DWI arrests were first-time DWI arrests. In McKinley County, 51% were first-time DWI arrests. The number of DWI arrests have continued to increase; in 2015 there were 762 DWI arrests and 802 DWI arrests in 2016. In 2014, McKinley County had 26 alcohol involved fatalities, none involved teen drivers. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, and 5% involved teen drivers. Approximately 16% of all alcohol involved fatalities in NM in 2014 were from McKinley County.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash and alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in McKinley County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

- The rate of alcohol-related death in McKinley County in 2015 was more than two times higher than the New Mexico rate.

- Past 30-day drinking and driving among both high school students and adults in McKinley County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

- The percentage of youth in McKinley County who report current drinking in 2015 was lower than the percentage of youth who report current drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>McKinley</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>135.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days
High School YRRS 2015

| %  | 8.5% | 7.4% |

Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days
BRFSS 2014

| %  | 2.8% | 2.3% |

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015

Source: NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015

**About the McKinley County Local DWI Program:**
McKinley County’s DWI program includes prevention, compliance, and treatment activities. Prevention includes implementation of Botvin Life Skills. Botvin Life Skills was selected for use in elementary schools because it is an evidence-based program with over 30 years of rigorous scientific research behind it. Specifically for substance abuse prevention, it is a dynamic program, designed to promote positive youth development. Another prevention strategy used in McKinley County is implementation of information dissemination initiatives including media campaigns, health fair, community-wide presentations, education at 29 Chapter Houses, and school presentations.

Environmental strategies in McKinley County include advocacy and coordination efforts to increase enforcement efforts such as saturation patrols, DWI checkpoints, and underage drinking enforcement. Environmental strategies are well known, supported by SAMHSA, and effective in increasing enforcement efforts. Additional environmental activities include building relationships with law enforcement, increasing DWI check points, and decreasing adult and youth drinking and driving in the county.

Additionally, the McKinley County LDWI program collaborates and coordinates with community members, agencies, organizations, law enforcement, government and other stakeholders. Compliance monitoring and tracking was conducted with of individuals to ensure that all clients were in compliance with all mandated sentencing requirements that may include weekly contacts with offenders for random drug and alcohol testing and/or tracking offender compliance through the NM Courts. This component also provides offenders with referrals to treatment agencies, DWI Schools, ignition interlock, community service and other monitored progress while client is on probation. Counselling, DWI classes, and/or non-traditional treatment were provided to 1st offenders, DWI multiple offenders, and domestic violence offenders related to DWI cases.

McKinley County’s FY16 evaluation focused on prevention activities.

**Key Outcomes from the FY16 McKinley County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:**

- Botvin Life Skills was implemented at Chief Manuelito Elementary School to all sixth-grade students. 157 youth received 8 sessions of the Botvin Life Skills program.

- From pre-test to post-test, there was a 13% increase in youth refusal skills for saying “no” when offered alcohol; an 11% increase in perceived risk of binge drinking; a 3% increase in the youth self-reporting that they had not drank alcohol in the past 30 days.

- Participants reported enjoying the sessions and looking forward to each session. Teachers provided favorable feedback from the youth to both the facilitator and the evaluator.
• Fidelity checklists were completed for each session attended and adjustments were made as needed.

• Pre- and post-test data were presented to the school and to DWI planning council.

Next Steps:

• McKinley County intends to continue implementation of Botvin Life Skills at two Gallup McKinley Middle Schools as funding permits.

Mora County

Background: The population of Mora County is 4,596 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Mora County, there were 30 people arrested for DWI, of which 33% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Mora County, there were 2 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, none of which involved a teen
driver.

• The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in Mora County in 2015 was higher than the New Mexico rate. The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash in Mora County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

• The rate of alcohol-related death in Mora County in 2015 was much higher than the NM rate. The rate of alcohol-related injury death in Mora County in 2015 was more than twice the New Mexico rate.

• Past 30-day drinking and driving among high school students in Mora County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

• The percentage of youth in Mora County who reported current drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Mora</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>88.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>130.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample size too small to generate estimate**
Binge Drinking, Current Drinking, and DWI, Valencia County and NM Youth, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage (Mora)</th>
<th>Percentage (NM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015
About the Mora County Local DWI Program:

The Mora County Local DWI Program promotes prevention strategies to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death include individual-, environmental-, and policy-level activities. The Local DWI program implements the evidence-based Be “Above the Influence”, Project Northland, Curriculum in a Box and Red Ribbon Week in the Mora and Wagon Mound School Districts.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Mora County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- The Mora County DWI Prevention Program utilizes evidence-based programs in all of their prevention programming.
- The cost-benefit analysis of the Mora County DWI prevention programming showed that the return on investment for every $1.00 invested in evidence based programs was $2.42.
- YRRS data suggests that in Mora County, current drinking, binge drinking, and drinking and driving among youth have been trending downward. As an example, binge drinking among high school youth was reduced from 26.3% in 2009 to 12.6% in 2013.
Next Steps:

- In FY17 start implementing the SAMSHA/NREPP Protecting You Protecting Me (PYPM) in elementary school populations.
- Develop and implement post and pre- and post- tests to be utilized on all students and Be Above the Influence programs.
- Start engaging all community partners through the full implementation of Be Above the Influence Social Marketing Campaign.

Otero County

**Background:** The population of Otero County is 64,362 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Otero County, there were 353 people arrested for DWI, of which 63% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol-involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Otero County, there were 9 alcohol involved fatalities, none involved teen drivers.
- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash and alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths in Otero County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

- The rate of alcohol-related death in Otero County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

- Past 30-day drinking and driving among both high school students and adults in Otero County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

- The percentage of youth in Otero County who reported current and binge drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current and binge drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Otero</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>54.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Binge Drinking and DWI, Otero County and NM Adults, 2014-2015

About the Otero County Local DWI Program:
The Otero County Local DWI Program implements prevention programming that engages a broad population-base with varying levels of activities from individual- to policy-level. The LDWI program implements Alcohol Literacy Challenge, targeted to students. This curriculum provides hands on learning about alcohol use promoted by the media, and increases knowledge regarding negative alcohol expectancies. The LDWI Program has also developed a Social Host Ordinance (civil nuisance abatement), in City of Alamogordo. To combat underage drinking, this ordinance assigns responsibility to adults who allow minors to drink alcohol at social gatherings. In FY16, the Otero County LDWI Program completed the New Mexico Community Survey for the first time, which provided baseline data for several outcomes for the prevention of underage drinking.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Valencia County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- The Otero County LDWI Program developed a Social Host Ordinance, addressing this environmental policy, designed to decrease social access of alcohol by minors and holding adults accountable.

- The Otero County LDWI Program facilitated the completion of 300 New Mexico Community Surveys, a first for their community, which resulted in baseline data for future program evaluation.

- Data from the 2016 New Mexico Community Survey indicated that 63% of adults surveyed believe it is never ok to provide alcohol to minors; 70% believe it is at least somewhat likely they will be stopped from drinking and driving; and 73% believe they will be convicted for DWI after being stopped.

- The Otero County LDWI Program Prevention staff reached 122 students and 110 community members with Alcohol Literacy Challenge at community gatherings and County DWI-sponsored events.

Next Steps:

- The Otero County LDWI Program will continue to collaborate community-wide expansion of environmental alcohol policy efforts.

- Over 300 New Mexico Community Surveys (NMCS) were collected in FY16, and will continue to be collected to monitor effectiveness of prevention activities.

- In FY17, Otero County DWI Prevention staff will complete prevention specialist certifications.
Quay County

**Background:** The population of Quay County is 8455 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Quay
County, there were 46 people arrested for DWI in 2014, of which 50% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol-involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Quay County, there were 2 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, 1 of which involved a teen driver.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash in Quay County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.
- The rate of alcohol-related death in Quay County in 2015 was similar to the New Mexico rate.
- Past 30-day drinking and driving among high school students in Quay County in 2015 was similar to the state average.
- The percentage of youth in Quay County who reported current and binge drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current and binge drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Quay</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample size too small to generate estimate**
Binge Drinking, Current Drinking, and DWI, Quay County and NM Youth, 2015

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015
About the Quay County Local DWI Program:

The Quay County LDWI Program engages in prevention, compliance monitoring and tracking, and treatment. In the area of prevention, Quay County DWI implemented the Project Northland curriculum during FY16. The Project Northland curriculum is a research based multi-level prevention project that was selected as one of the first national replication prevention programs and is now on the National Registry for Effective Prevention Programs. It builds on the strengths of youth and develops individual assets in youth, families, schools, and community organizations. The program in Quay County was evaluated by an external evaluator in FY16. The Strategies for Success Module A and Module D Pre and Posttest Surveys were used to measure program effectiveness for students participating in Project Northland. Sixty-one (61) high school students participated in the program. Two hundred thirty-six (236) middle school youth participated in Project Northland.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Quay County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- Reports from facilitators and program staff show that one hundred percent (100%) of Project Northland was implemented in its fidelity.

Source: NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015
• Alcohol use among Project Northland participants significantly declined from pre-test (38.5%) to post-test (23.1%)

• Binge drinking among Project Northland participants decreased from 7.7% to 0.0%.

• Perception of risk of harm for having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day increased 1.3 percentage points among Project Northland participants.

• Perception of risk of harm from having one or two alcoholic drinks per day increased from 71.7% to 80.0% among Project Northland participants.

• Drinking and driving increased from 1.7% at pretest to 5.0% among youth participating in Project Northland. Riding with a drinking driver remained the same between pre- and post-test (16.7%).

Next Steps:

• Evaluation instruments will continue to be available to students in both English and Spanish.

• Evaluation documentation manuals should be maintained and updated yearly.

• A training in numbering and organizing the pre- and post-tests must be completed before pretesting to ensure that the data is kept clean.

Rio Arriba County

Background: The population of Rio Arriba County is 39,465 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Rio Arriba County, there were 281 people arrested for DWI, of which 36.2% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol-involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Rio Arriba County, there were 4 alcohol involved fatalities, none involved teen drivers.

• The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash and alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in Rio Arriba County in 2015 was higher than the New Mexico rate.
• The rate of alcohol-related death in Rio Arriba County in 2015 was much higher than the New Mexico rate.

• Past 30-day drinking and driving among both high school students and adults in Rio Arriba County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

• The percentage of youth in Rio Arriba County who reported current and binge drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current and binge drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rio Arriba</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>188.6</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Binge Drinking and DWI, Rio Arriba County and NM Adults, 2014-2015](image-url)

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015
About the Rio Arriba County Local DWI Program:

Rio Arriba County targets prevention education using the individual- and community-level activities. Prevention, evidence-based programs implemented include: Girl’s Circle, The Council for Boys and Young Men, Alcohol Literacy Challenge, and Active Parenting of Teens in several schools in Rio Arriba County. Each curriculum engages youth to discuss the consequences of alcohol, reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death. The Rio Arriba County Substance Abuse, Treatment and Prevention (RAC STOP) Program coordinates with regional agencies, including Hands Across Cultures and North Central Community based Services (NCCBS). RAC STOP implements alcohol media campaigns throughout the county with Johnny Boards and print advertising.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Rio Arriba County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- The perception of risk of alcohol use increased by 2% compared to last year 47%, and a significant indicator of a change in consumption and attitude has shown an 8% increase in
knowledge regarding alcohol’s effect.

- The perception of risk of drinking 5 or more alcoholic drinks indicate an increase from 71% in 2015 to 80% in 2016. (New Mexico Community Survey)

- The perception of risk of being stopped for drinking and driving increased from 2015 to 76% in 2016, and the perception of risk of being convicted for DWI increased from 65% in 2015 to 76% in 2016 (New Mexico Community Survey)

Next Steps:

- In FY17, new prevention programing will include Lion’s Quest for the elementary students, while Girl’s Circle and Boys Council prevention programs will continue Rio Arriba County.
- There were over 550 New Mexico Community Surveys (NMCS) were collected in FY16, and will continue to be collected to monitor effectiveness of prevention activities.
- During FY17, The Active Parenting of Teens Program will increase participation by enlisting a court ordered mandate for successful completion.
Roosevelt County

**Background:** The population of Roosevelt county is 19,120 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Roosevelt County, 45 people were arrested for DWI in 2014, of which 73% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Roosevelt County, there was 1 alcohol involved fatality in 2014, which did not involve a teen driver.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash in Roosevelt County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.
• The rate of alcohol-related death in Roosevelt County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

• The percentage of youth who reported current drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who report current drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

• The percentage of youth in Roosevelt County who report current drinking has decreased from 49% in 2007 to 26.1% in 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Roosevelt</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 MVT</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 MVT</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample size too small to generate estimate**
Binge Drinking and DWI, Roosevelt County and NM Adults, 2015

Source: NM Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2015

Binge Drinking, Current Drinking, and DWI, Roosevelt County and NM Youth, 2015

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2012
About the Roosevelt County LDWI Program:

Prevention strategies being employed in Roosevelt County to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death include individual-, environmental-, and policy-level activities. The LDWI program implements the evidence-based program Protecting You, Protecting Me in elementary schools throughout the county. The Maze of Life, which focuses on choices and consequences and taking healthy risks, was done in conjunction with the Health Council with 700 7th and 8th graders in Portales. Power of Parents was employed to encourage parents to talk to their teens about alcohol. The DWI Program purchased equipment for law enforcement to support checkpoints (cameras, remote area lighting for checkpoints). Radio PSAs were ongoing throughout the year focusing on the likelihood of being stopped for DWI. The Roosevelt DWI program has begun to lay the groundwork for getting a Social Host Ordinance drafted in FY17.
Key Outcomes from the FY16 Roosevelt County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- Elementary school students educated with the Protecting You, Protecting Me curriculum (282 students in Roosevelt County) showed a 29% increase in knowledge regarding alcohol’s effect on development, gained decision-making, stress management and vehicle safety skills.

- The perception of risk of being stopped for drinking and driving increased from 61% 2015 to 79% in 2016, and the perception of risk of being convicted for DWI increased from 50% in 2015 to 65% in 2016 (New Mexico Community Survey).

- The perception that is it at least somewhat difficult for minors to access alcohol via stores or restaurants increased from 44% in 2015 to 55% in 2016 (New Mexico Community Survey).

- The perception that police are at least somewhat likely to break up parties where teens are drinking increased from 57% in 2015 to 75% in 2016 (New Mexico Community Survey).

Next Steps:

- Protecting You, Protecting Me will be expanded to include schools in Elida and Dora for FY17

- Nearly 350 New Mexico Community Surveys (NMCS) were collected in FY16, and will continue to be collected to monitor effectiveness of prevention activities.

- Due to increases in perception that police will break up parties and arrest an adult for providing alcohol to minors, the Roosevelt DWI program intends to start the process of getting a Social Host Ordinance drafted in FY17.
San Juan County

**Background:** The population of San Juan County is 123,785 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In San Juan, there were 1,347 people were arrested for DWI in 2014, 52% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In San Juan County, there was 18 alcohol involved fatality of which 1 involved a teen driver.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash and alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in San Juan County in 2015 was similar to the New Mexico rate.
- The rate of alcohol-related death in San Juan County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.
- Past 30-day drinking and driving among both high school students and adults in San Juan County in 2015 was similar to the state average.
- The percentage of youth in San Juan County who reported current and binge drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current and binge drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>San Juan</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>44.6</td>
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<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>87.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Binge Drinking and DWI, San Juan County and NM Adults, 2014-2015**

- **Adult Binge Drinking**
  - San Juan: 10.8%
  - NM: 12.9%
- **Adult Drinking and Driving**
  - San Juan: 1.1%
  - NM: 2.3%

**Source:** NM Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2014, 2015
Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015

Source: NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015

About the San Juan County Local DWI Program:
San Juan County does not fund its prevention program with LDWI monies. (Prevention in San Juan is addressed by San Juan County Partnership addresses the prevention needs.) The LDWI program implements the innovative DWI Incarceration, Treatment and Aftercare Program. The innovative approach of combining incarceration, treatment and aftercare continues to be a model program nationally and continues to have a profound impact on the DWI demographic in San Juan County. The San Juan Program, recognizing the specific cultural and generational patterns of the local DWI offender, provides culturally relevant programming such as Native American Sweat Lodge and Talking Circle Ceremonies. The program places importance on skill building programming as in order to assist offenders in obtaining gainful employment or education opportunities upon release. This jail-based treatment program provides services for approximately 400-425 individuals. The San Juan Count Adult Misdemeanor Compliance program monitors approximately 700 offenders per year, most of who are sentenced on DWI or alcohol related DV.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 San Juan County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- Results of the University of New Mexico Education/Prevention and Research Division, Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse and Addiction (UNM-CASAA) indicate that the probability of the treatment group not being rearrested is 76.6% compared with 59.9% for the non-treatment group.
- Of the individuals in the DWI jail based program, 98% complete the treatment successfully.
- The Compliance Program was the first county to successfully achieve Accreditation Certification in December 2015.

Next Steps:
• The rates of screenings to convictions need to be improved.
San Miguel County

Background: The population of San Miguel County is 28,239 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of 5% involved teen drivers. In San Miguel County, there were 186 people arrested for DWI, of which 41% were first-time DWI arrests. In San Miguel County in 2014, there were 2 alcohol involved fatalities, 0 involved teen drivers.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash in San Miguel County in 2015 was higher than the New Mexico rate. There were no alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths.

- The rate of alcohol-related death in San Miguel County in 2015 was higher than the New Mexico rate.

- Zero percent of adults in San Miguel County in 2015 reported past 30-day drinking and driving. Youth drinking and driving in San Miguel County was similar to the state average.

- The percentage of youth in San Miguel County who reported current drinking in 2015 was higher than percentage of youth who reported current drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>San Miguel</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About the San Miguel County Local DWI Program:

The San Miguel County LDWI program engages in prevention, compliance monitoring and tracking, and treatment. The program implemented two evidence-based prevention curricula in FY16 - Too Good for Drugs (TGFD), and Protecting You Protecting Me (PYPM). Compliance monitoring, screening, enforcement, alternative sentencing, and treatment strategies were also implemented in FY16 to ensure that all clients were in compliance with all mandated sentencing requirements. These initiatives are alternatives to jail and are the most cost effective. They convey social norms about appropriate behavior (i.e., the declarative effects of the law). In addition, they offer supervised probation services for convicted DWI offenders. Compliance Monitors ensure that offenders comply fully with all court-ordered sanctions and report any violations to referring Judge/Court for probation revocation and/or further disposition. The San Miguel County DWI Program does not offer in-house treatment. Compliance Monitors refer all clients to treatment agencies in the community for individual assessments and if treatment is recommended clients are designated for therapy/counseling. Offenders are referred for
substance abuse, domestic violence and/or for other therapy for issues that may impact the client’s substance abuse recovery.

The prevention component of the LDWI program was evaluated during FY16.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 San Miguel County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- In FY16, Protecting You Protecting Me (PYPM) curriculum was implemented with three hundred 329 students in grades 3-5. Too Good for Drugs (TGFD) reached 256 students in grades 6-8.

- The score for past 30-day alcohol use among TGFD participants at pretest increased from 2.9% to 3.7%; however, only 9 students participating in the TGFD indicated using alcohol at posttest.

- Among TGFD participants, perceived risk of harm for having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day increased from 73.3% to 77.3%. Risk of harm for having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week increased from 78.9% to 85.0%

- Among TGFD participants, scores in Cooperation and Communication, Self-efficacy, and Empathy significant increased from pre-test to post-test.

- Among PYPM participants, perceived risk of harm for both using alcohol and riding with a driving driver increased from pretest to posttest. The data also indicates that students gained media-awareness with regard to advertising of alcoholic beverages.

Next Steps:

- Ensure that program staff and teachers are trained in the delivery of the TGFD curriculums to ensure fidelity.

- Make cultural modifications to Too Good for Drugs (TGFD) as appropriate, ensuring that facilitators meet the goals and objectives for each session and document all
modifications.

- The LDWI program evaluator will conduct training with Compliance Monitors on the documentation processes on ADE.

- Improved tracking of clients and better use of the ADE to track compliance and treatment clients will be necessary in FY17. The program has implemented best practice compliance tools and activities.

Sandoval County

**Background:** The population of Sandoval County is 139,394 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Sandoval County, there were 683 people arrested for DWI, of which 55% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Sandoval County, there were 4 alcohol involved fatalities, none of which involved a teen driver.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash and alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in Sandoval County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

- The rate of alcohol-related death in Sandoval County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

- Past 30-day drinking and driving among both high school students and adults in Sandoval County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

- The percentage of youth in Sandoval County in 2015 who reported current and binge drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current and binge drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Sandoval</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>Sandoval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death</td>
<td>NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death</td>
<td>NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death</td>
<td>NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>53.4</td>
<td>53.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking</td>
<td>BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking</td>
<td>High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking</td>
<td>High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Binge Drinking, Current Drinking, and DWI, Sandoval County and NM Youth, 2015**

- **Youth Binge Drinking**: 13.7% (Sandoval) vs. 14.6% (NM)
- **Youth Current Drinking**: 23.6% (Sandoval) vs. 26.1% (NM)
- **Youth Drinking and Driving**: 6.7% (Sandoval) vs. 7.4% (NM)

**Source:** NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015

**Alcohol-Related Mortality, NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015**

- **Alcohol-Related Injury Death**: 21.6 (Sandoval) vs. 29.9 (NM)
- **Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death**: 0.1 (Sandoval) vs. 0.4 (NM)
- **Alcohol-Related Death**: 53.4 (Sandoval) vs. 65.7 (NM)

**Source:** NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015

**About the Sandoval County Local DWI Program:**
Strategies being employed in Sandoval County to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death include individual-, environmental-, and policy-level activities. The LDWI program implemented the evidence based curriculum “Dare To Be You” at the Bernalillo and the Independence High School to 180 students. 233 Bernalillo, Cochiti, Santo Domingo and Cuba Middle school students participated in the program as well. This program builds on strengths of youth and develops individual assets in youth, families, schools and community organizations. Media Literacy was implemented at the Independence High School in Rio Rancho and in the Cuba High School. Media campaigns and billboards as well as enforcement efforts enhance the prevention component. Additionally compliance monitoring, screening, alternative sentencing and treatment strategies in FY16 ensure that all clients are in compliance with all mandated sentencing requirements in order to reduce recidivism.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Sandoval County DWI Program Evaluation:

- Among participants in the “Dare To Be You” program, binge drinking decreased significantly from 13.7% to 10.4%; alcohol use decreased from 26.2% to 15.3%.

- Riding with a drinking driver decreased from 16.6% to 13.8%; however, drinking and driving increased from 4.4% to 7.1% among youth participating in the “Dare To Be You” program.

- Students’ perception of risk of harm and perceived risk of binge drinking increased after participation in the “Dare To Be You” program.

- Minor in Possession citations (MIPs) have decreased from 126 in 2014 to 78 in 2016, a 38% decrease.

- 563 offenders were referred to the Sandoval County DWI program, 28 from District court, 186 from Magistrate court, 265 from Municipal court and 84 from Tribal courts. Of the 563 referrals, 480 were screened by June 30, 2016. 298 offenders completed substance abuse mandated sanctions, 27 completed domestic violence sanctions and 15 completed anger management sanctions.

- Recidivism in Sandoval County was reduced from 4.8% to 3% in FY16.

- An exit satisfaction survey was conducted with 37 clients completing treatment services. Most questions received a mean score of 3.8 or higher on a 4-point scale, indicating those participating in treatment services are satisfied with the experience following the completion of their mandated treatment services.
A community survey of 400 participants shows a decrease of almost 20% in the perception of ease of access to alcohol by minors from FY14 to FY16.

Next Steps:

- Continue to implement cultural modifications to the “Dare To Be You” program but facilitators must ensure that the goals and objectives for each session are met and those modifications are documented.

- Continued collaboration and coordination with community partners in the implementation of environmental initiatives.

Santa Fe County

**Background:** The population of Santa Fe County is 147,423 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Santa Fe County, there were 1,000 people arrested for DWI, of which 57% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Santa Fe County, there were 8 alcohol involved fatalities, none of which involved teen drivers.
- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash and alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in Santa Fe County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

- The rate of alcohol-related death in Santa Fe County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

- Past 30-day drinking and driving among both high school students and adults in Santa Fe County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

- The percentage of youth in Santa Fe County who reported current and binge drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current and binge drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Santa Fe</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About the Santa Fe County Local DWI Program:

The Santa Fe LDWI program engages in prevention, compliance monitoring, and treatment. Santa Fe Public Schools implements an enhanced curriculum of Botvin Lifeskills Training to students in 4th, 5th and 6th grades in about 100 classrooms. The curriculum is 8 sessions, and the enhancement consists of a 9th session that focuses specifically on substance abuse prevention. With SFDWI resources, the SFPS also supports the Student Action Wellness Teams, or SWAT in Middle schools. Youth are organized to participate in substance abuse and DWI prevention activities.

In order to increase the perception of risk of consequences for breaking alcohol-related laws and increase the perception of risk of harm of alcohol and other drug abuse, SFDWI has implemented six community-wide media campaigns. All campaigns were delivered in both English and Spanish. The campaigns utilized marketing and advertising techniques like bus wraps, bar coasters, gas pump toppers, radio spots, newspaper and other print ads, and website banner ads.
The DWI compliance program has tracked offenders through the online ADE compliance monitoring system since 2005. In FY16 there were four compliance officers, overseeing 402 offenders in the Santa Fe County DWI Compliance program. Judges mandate clients to participate in a variety of services.

**Key Outcomes from the FY16 Valencia County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:**

- 66% of respondents to the Santa Fe Community Survey reported in FY16 that it was very likely or somewhat likely they would be stopped by police if driving after drinking too much, a decrease of 13% from 2015. 66% reported that it was very likely or somewhat likely they would be convicted if stopped and charged with DWI, a decrease of 8% from FY15.

- In FY16, 320 offenders in Santa Fe County attended DWI school; 413 attended a victim impact panel; 419 completed community service; 438 had interlock installation; and 427 were referred to off-site substance abuse treatment.

- 82.3% of DWI offenders completed all court-ordered sanctions in FY16.

- Data collection plans were not in place during the fiscal year, because the evaluation contract for SFDWI was not finalized with PIRE until the end of the FY16. Therefore, collection of evaluation data in FY16 was limited.

- Pre and post-testing for Botvin Life Skills participants was not conducted because of limitations on data collection placed by Santa Fe Public Schools. The LDWI program will continue to work with SFPS to identify ways to evaluate programming.

- Over 60% of DWI offenders in FY16 were identified as having an alcohol problem of varying degree. Of those with problems over half are identified as a middle to late state alcoholic. There has been little change in this indicator since FY14.

**Next Steps:**

- Identify baseline data for media activities and rigorously track media in FY 2017
• Work with ADE to improve reporting, to track individuals in the system for a more accurate measure of compliance completion and repeat offending rates.

• With improved evaluation of compliance system, consider new strategies to reduce recidivism in the county, including the use of injectable Vivitrol, a medication that is known to reduce both alcohol and opiate cravings, and community-watch programs

Sierra County

**Background:** The population of Sierra County is 11,282 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Sierra County, there were 64 people arrested for DWI, of which 63% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Sierra County, there were 2 alcohol involved fatalities, none of which involved a teen driver.

• The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in Sierra County in 2015 was higher than the state rate.

• The rate of alcohol-related death in Sierra County in 2015 was higher than the New Mexico rate.

• Past 30-day drinking and driving among high school students in Sierra County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

• The percentage of youth in Sierra County who reported current and binge drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current and binge drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Sierra</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY) Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
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<td>7.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY) Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMDOH 2015 Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>29.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Method</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death</td>
<td>NMDOH 2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking</td>
<td>BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking</td>
<td>High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking</td>
<td>High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample size too small to generate estimate**

About the Sierra County Local DWI Program:
Strategies being employed in Sierra County to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death include individual-, environmental-, and policy-level activities. The LDWI program implements Positive Action in all 5 first grade classrooms to impact knowledge of health-related issues and social risks associated with alcohol use. Strategies for Success was administered at Hot Springs High School in 2015. Strategies for Success looks to impact students’ perceived risk of harm from alcohol use. The Sierra County LDWI program also works to increase perceived risk of legal consequences of breaking alcohol related laws by publicizing all available underage drinking and law enforcement activities in Sierra County by partnering with appropriate media outlets.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Sierra County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- 79.4% youth participants reported an increased understanding of alcohol's risk of harm (2016 Youth Survey)

- Among adults, from 2015-2016, past 30-day alcohol use decreased from 43.1% to 40.1%; binge drinking decreased from 18.3% to 10.7%; and self-reported DWI decreased from 3.6% to 2.6%. (2016 NM Community Survey)

- Among adults, from 2015-2016, likelihood of police breaking up parties where teens are drinking increased from 38.7% to 46.1%; perceived likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to a minor increased from 44.1% to 51.9%.

- Among adults, from 2015-2016, binge drinking and driving increased from 2.6% to 4.9% and having provided alcohol for minors in the past year increased from 3.2% to 5.5%. (2016 NM Community Survey)

- 100% of the 211 DWI offenders were screened in 2016.

- 153 DWI offenders were referred for treatment, with 66 having completed treatment by end of FY16. The remaining 87 DWI offender cases are active participants attending treatment sessions, and are on track to complete treatment in FY17.

- 2 informal verbal agreements were established with TorC police department, and Sierra County Sheriff’s Office to collect and share data.

Next Steps:
The Local DWI Coordinator intends to contract with Boys and Girls Club for prevention services in 2017. This should stabilize the program and expand access to grades 2 through 5 and provide more opportunities to involve parents and the community.

Background: The population of Socorro County is 17,310 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Socorro County, there were 123 people arrested for DWI, of which 46% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Socorro County in 2014, there was 1 alcohol involved fatality, which did not involve a teen driver.

The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash and alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in Socorro County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.
- The rate of alcohol-related death in Socorro County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

- Past 30-day drinking and driving among high school students in Socorro County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

- The percentage of youth in Socorro County who reported current and binge drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current and binge drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Socorro</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binge Drinking, Current Drinking, and DWI, Socorro County and NM Youth, 2015
About the Socorro County Local DWI Program:

Socorro County implements prevention, compliance, and treatment activities. The LDWI program implements compliance monitoring and tracking to ensure that all clients are in compliance with all mandated sentencing requirements that may include weekly contacts with
offenders for random drug and alcohol testing and/or tracking offender compliance through the NM Courts. Additionally this component provides offender referrals to treatment agencies, DWI Schools, ignition interlock, community service and other monitored progress while client is on probation. Treatment interventions included counseling for adjudicated adults, assessment, individual and group therapy, couples therapy, case management, intensive outpatient, relapse prevention, aftercare, alternative program, DWI classes for first offenders, DWI classes for multiple offenders, and domestic violence offenders related to DWI cases.

**Key Outcomes from the FY16 Socorro County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:**

- No current outcome data is available, however in FY16, 63 offenders were screened; 169 offenders are currently being monitored and 17 DWI offenders were required to attend counseling services.

**Next Steps:**

- Socorro County LDWI program and the local evaluator will work collaboratively to achieve outcome data in FY17. This process will begin with a DFA approved evaluation plan coupled by a timeline and process data that will need to be collected along the way.
Taos County

**Background:** The population of Taos County is 32,907 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Taos County, there were 199 people arrested for DWI, of which 50% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Taos County, there were 6 alcohol involved fatalities, none of which involved a teen driver.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash in Taos County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.
- The rate of alcohol-related death in Taos County in 2015 was higher than the New Mexico rate.
- Past 30-day drinking and driving among high school students in Taos County in 2015 was significantly higher than the state average.
- Binge drinking among high school students in Taos County in 2015 was significantly higher than the state average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Taos</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>86.1</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015
About the Taos County Local DWI Program:

Strategies being employed in Taos County to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death include individual-, environmental-, and policy-level activities. The Taos County DWI Program conducted activities in six areas of prevention: 1) Dissemination of Information, 2) Prevention Education, 3) Alternative Activities, 4) Community Based Processes, 5) Environmental Approaches, and 6) Problem Identification and Referral. The LDWI program also provided compliance monitoring services to reduce recidivism through operation of a compliance and monitoring component that screens and monitors 99% of convicted DWI offenders. Additionally, the Taos County LDWI program refers offenders for treatment. The compliance, monitoring, and tracking components of the LDWI program were evaluated during FY16.

The program assesses the risk of offenders to reoffend by administering an evidence-based assessment instrument (the Austin Risk and Resiliency tool for recidivism potential), and constructs and monitors recidivism resiliency service plans to augment/complement court ordered sanctions. Pre-and-post assessments of perceived risk for arrest and conviction for subsequent DWI offenses are administered to evaluate changes in attitudes and beliefs about DWI.
Key Outcomes from the FY16 Taos County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- There was an 8% increase in the number of DWI convictions screened between 2015 and 2016. 99% of DWI convictions in Taos County were screened in 2016.
- The percentage of offenders presenting with alcohol use coded as “established problem” or “severely addicted” remained constant at 69% from 2015 to 2016.
- The recidivism rate for DWI offenders has remained relatively constant at 18% between 2015 and 2016.
- The number of successful sanction completions rose from 72 in 2015 to 77 in 2016.
- Fidelity checks conducted by the program evaluator showed that the LDWI Program was implementing modalities that were in accordance with best practices with fidelity.
- Results from the Austin Risk Assessment show that 60% of offenders demonstrated an increased perception of risk of arrest and conviction after participating in sanctions or treatment.

Next Steps:

- Conclude the evaluation of the Compliance Monitoring component and obtain Accreditation for the compliance monitoring program within two years
- Complete a multi-year strategic plan
Torrance County

**Background:** The population of Torrance County is 15,485 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate Use 2015 population?). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Torrance County, there were 62 people arrested for DWI, of which 50% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Torrance County, there were 3 alcohol involved fatalities, none involved teen drivers.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash in Torrance County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate. There were no alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths in Torrance County in 2015.

- The rate of alcohol-related death in Torrance County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

- Past 30-day drinking and driving among high school students in Torrance County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

- The percentage of youth in Torrance County who reported current and binge drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current and binge drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Torrance</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Torrance County and NM Youth, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample size too small to generate estimate**

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015
About the Torrance County Local DWI Program:

Torrance County implemented several prevention strategies in FY16. Programs included “Keep A Clear Mind” (KACM), a parent-child, take-home program in alcohol, tobacco, and drug education. It has been field-tested and rigorously evaluated with students in grades 4, 5, & 6. The program is conducted over a 4-week time period where brief in-class topics are supplemented by a take home booklet for review with parents or guardians. Keep A Clear Mind was chosen by the Torrance County DWI program for its solid reputation as a model program. The program has won the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention’s (CSAP) Exemplary Program Award, has been promoted as a Model Program by CSAP, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The program is also listed on the National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices.

Another program implemented in Torrance County in FY16 was “Protecting You, Protecting Me” (PYPM), an 8-week alcohol prevention program for grades 1-5. PYPM addresses eight core topics across grade levels: our brain, growth and development, health and safety, rules and laws, friends, choices and decisions, media and awareness, and communication (especially with adults). PYPM was chosen due to its being an evidence-based program that also works to reframe attitudes and teach good behaviors regarding alcohol to youth. PYPM is a Model Program of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of

Source: NMDOH and NMDOT, 2015
Health and Human Services (an NREPP model program).

Torrance County also conducts alcohol-free and/or educational events and presentations for youth to provide social alternatives to drinking while infusing the events with prevention elements.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Torrance County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- 314 students at 19 Torrance County elementary schools participated in the PYPM program in FY16. 17 students at one Torrance County elementary school participated in KACM in FY16.

- Fidelity checklists were completed for each program. It was found that in approximately 90% of the classes the programs were implemented to a high degree of fidelity, while only a few had very minor deficiencies.

- Among students who participated in PYPM, scores measuring knowledge of program content (e.g. harm caused by alcohol) increased significantly from pre-test to post-test.

- 6,427 youth were reached during 26 alcohol-free and/or educational events and presentations including Teen Court, Red Ribbon Week, and Soberfest 2015.

- The youths attending the numerous activities, presentations, and events were asked about their opinion of the value of the particular program. The comments gleaned from comment cards and verbally to the prevention team were overwhelmingly positive.

Next Steps:

The LDWI program will continue to consistently reinforce the message of safe, adult use of alcohol, and zero tolerance for driving under the influence at every opportunity. Many of the same elements of the 2016 prevention plan will be incorporated into the 2017 work, currently underway.
Union County

**Background:** The population of Union County is 4297 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Union County, 12 people were arrested for DWI in 2014, of which 58% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Union County, there was 1 alcohol involved fatality of which none involved teen drivers.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash in Union County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate. There were no alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths in 2015.
- The rate of alcohol-related death in Union County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.

- Past 30-day drinking and driving among high school students in Union County in 2015 was similar to the state average.

- The percentage of youth in Union County who reported binge drinking in 2015 was significantly higher than the percentage of youth who reported binge drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample size too small to generate estimate**
About the Union County Local DWI Program:

Strategies being employed in Union County to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death include individual and environmental activities. The LDWI program implements the Be Above the Influence Program in middle and high schools, as well as alternate activities.
such as Ride Service, Every Fifteen Minutes, Fatal Vision Goggles, SIDNE and project Graduation. The program works with community partners by providing newsletters, brochures, and handouts, and participating in health fairs, Red Ribbon week in Guadalupe County Schools, and speaking engagements. A ride service is also utilized in Union County as an alternative to driving for adults who have been drinking.

**Key Outcomes from the FY16 Union County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:**

- The Union County DWI Program and the Planning Council used a comprehensive Community Health Assessment to drive strategic decisions on addressing needs and gaps within the existing capacity of the system. The assessment includes current data and trends from sources such as the NM DOH YRRS, NM EPI Profile, NM IBIS Database, NMDOT Data, CDC YRBSS, and SAMHSA.

- 100% of the Union County DWI Prevention Programs are grounded on Evidence Based Practices and follow national standards.

- 55 Union County middle- and high-school students were educated with the evidence-based Be Above the Influence Program in 2015.

- The cost benefit analysis of the Union County DWI Prevention Program shows a return on investment of a minimum ration of $4.60 on every dollar spent.

- The ride service program provided 64 individuals with rides, preventing them from driving while intoxicated.

- A benefit of the Be Above the Influence campaign is that it engages multiple partners in multiple community sectors thus, creating capacity for the entire Union County DWI Program.

**Next Steps:**

- Implement Pre /Post Tests on all student and BE Above the Influence Programs.

- Evaluate and report on 2015 NM DOH YRRS Data as soon as it becomes available.

- Start engaging all the community partners through the full implementation of the Be Above the Influence Social Marketing Campaign.

**Valencia County**
Background: The population of Valencia County is 75,737 (2015 U.S. Census Estimate). Of the 11,913 people arrested for DWI Statewide in 2014, 58% were first-time DWI arrests. In Valencia County, there were 325 people arrested for DWI in 2014, of which 51% were first-time DWI arrests. Statewide there were 165 alcohol-involved fatalities in 2014, of which 5% involved teen drivers. In Valencia County, there were 7 alcohol involved fatalities in 2014, 1 involved a teen driver.

- The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash and alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death in Valencia County in 2015 was similar to the New Mexico rate.
- The rate of alcohol-related death in Valencia County in 2015 was lower than the New Mexico rate.
- Past 30-day drinking and driving among both high school students and adults in Valencia County in 2015 was similar to the state average.
- The percentage of youth in Valencia County who reported current and binge drinking in 2015 was similar to the percentage of youth who reported current and binge drinking in New Mexico as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Valencia</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Death NMDOT 2015 (PRELIMINARY)</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000 VMT</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Injury Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Death NMDOH 2015</td>
<td>Rate per 100,000</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Binge Drinking BRFSS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Current Drinking High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days High School YRRS 2015</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drinking and Driving - Past 30 days BRFSS 2014</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NM Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2015
About the Valencia County Local DWI Program:

The prevention program focuses on community- and environmental-level strategies to reduce underage and binge drinking, alcohol-related injury and death, and alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and death. The Local DWI program uses alcohol media campaigns, increased law enforcement with party patrols, saturation patrol, and checkpoints. During FY16, compliance monitoring, screening and treatment approaches concentrated on mandated sentencing requirements, while addressing the needs of Spanish speaking offenders. Valencia County provides in-house, outpatient treatment, with individual and group sessions. Valencia County completed a Youth Survey during FY16, to compare YRRS data, which showed significant findings around alcohol indicators, and addressing the youth's perception of easy access to alcohol.

Key Outcomes from the FY16 Valencia County DWI Prevention Program Evaluation:

- 79.4 % youth participants reported an increased understanding of alcohol's risk of harm (2016 Youth Survey).
Among adults, from 2015-2016, past 30-day alcohol use decreased from 43.1% to 40.1%; binge drinking decreased from 18.3% to 10.7%; and self-reported DWI decreased from 3.6% to 2.6% (2016 NM Community Survey).

Among adults, from 2015-2016, binge drinking and driving increased from 2.6% to 4.9% and having provided alcohol for minors in the past year increased from 3.2% to 5.5% (2016 NM Community Survey).

100% of the 211 DWI offenders in Valencia County were screened in 2016.

153 DWI offenders were referred for treatment, with 66 having completed treatment by end of FY16. The remaining 87 DWI offender cases are active participants attending treatment sessions, and are on track to complete treatment in FY17.

Next Steps:

• Valencia County will examine the benefits of their community-based process compared to a direct service approach.

• New Mexico Community Surveys will be available in English and Spanish, to meet the demands of the county population.

• Compliance Officers will pursue additional training in ADE, in order to maintain effective tracking and DWI offender compliance.
Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Danielle Reed, MA, Office of Injury Prevention, 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 and Evaluators in each county in New Mexico; from the screeners and trackers from the county DWI programs who provided the data for this report; and from the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Section of the Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, New Mexico Department of Health. 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.