

Drink/Drug Driving Data 2009-2012 and Preliminary Report on Interlock Uptake in New Zealand



RIDNZ
KIDNZ

Researching impaired Driving in New Zealand

Report compiled for the New Zealand Automobile Association

Gerald Waters 2013

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Introduction

The following report is split into two sections.

Section 1: This supplies information on drink/drug¹ driving convictions for the years 2009-2012.

The data was extracted from the Ministry of Justice's Case Management System (CMS) and only includes cases where the year of the charge outcome date was 2009 to 2012.

The data Includes information on all cases which had an imprisonable or non-imprisonable drink driving charge, irrespective of whether it was the lead offence or not, and includes those with a drink or drug driving charge (see appendix for a list of the offence codes).

The data in this section refers to individuals convicted and not cases.

Timeframe for classification of Repeat Offenders

The timeframe for the classification of repeat offences appears in the Land Transport Act legislation as 5 years. The following drink/drug driving data 2009-2012 has removed the 5 year time frame and classes repeat offenders by a repeat offence since the year 1980. Table 14 (page 24) reveals that using the 5 year timeframe reduces convictions for repeat offending by 5617 for 2009 and 4975 for 2010.²

Section 2: This section covers the uptake of alcohol ignition interlocks in New Zealand since their ability as a sentencing option from September 2012 and includes information from an interview with one of the interlock providers here in New Zealand.

¹ The offence of drug driving was introduced in 2009.

² See reference number 11.

Section 1

Drink/drug driving convictions for the years 2009-2012

The following information on drink/drug driving convictions for the years 2009-2012 from the Ministry of Justice's Case Management System is split into 5 categories:

- Total convictions
- Repeat offenders
- First time detected offenders
- Sentencing Types
- Twice the legal limit

Each of the categories has also been broken down by the following:

Age: This data is split into five-year age groups of individual at offence date³

Gender: This data is split into male and female. Unknowns are classified as male

Ethnicity: This data is split into Maori and non-Maori. Unknowns are classified as non-Maori

Where possible the data has also been broken down into 17 districts of New Zealand and includes information on all court cases including youth courts.

³ Age data of 5 convictions is missing from the CMS data.

Total number of drink/drug driving convictions

The following data relates to all drink/drug driving convictions from 2009-2012. The figures are given by year and as a total.

Table 1: Total convicted drink/drug drivers 2009-2012

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total Number of Driver Convictions	31058	28857	27046	23362	110323

The data is further broken down by age, ethnicity and gender as follows:

Fig 1: Total convicted drink/drug drivers 2009-2012 by age

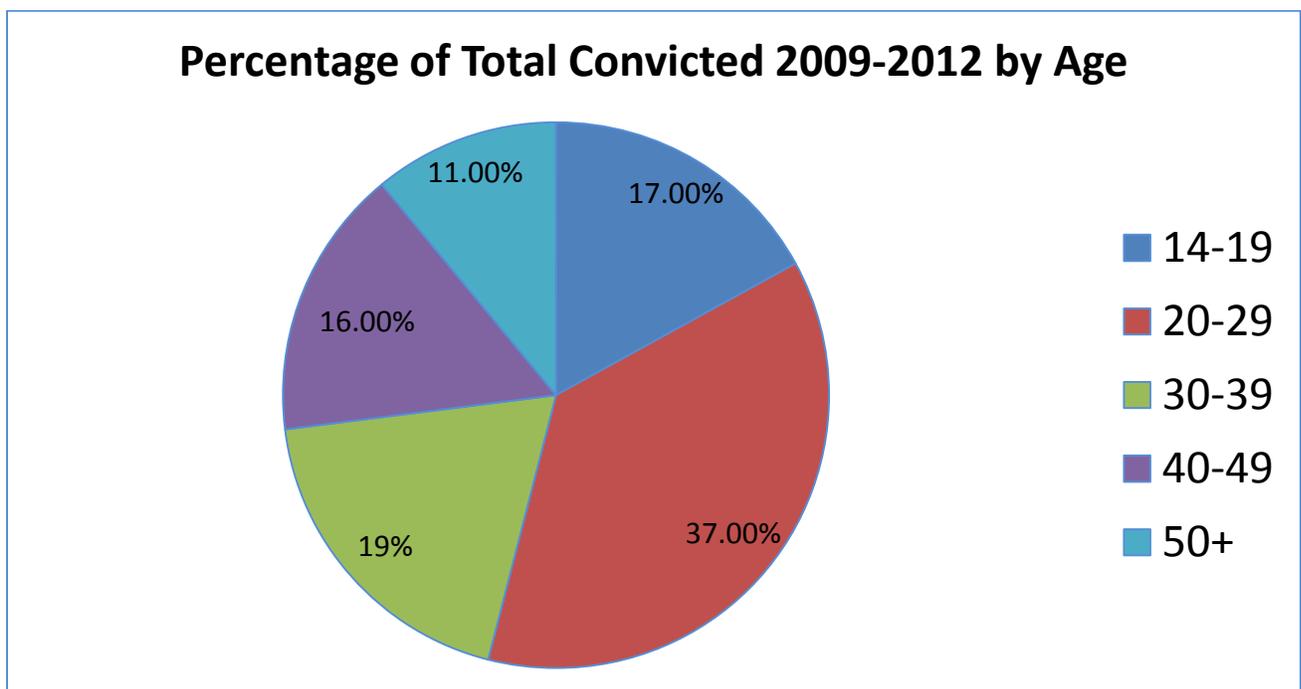


Fig 2: Total convicted drink/drug drivers 2009-2012 by ethnicity

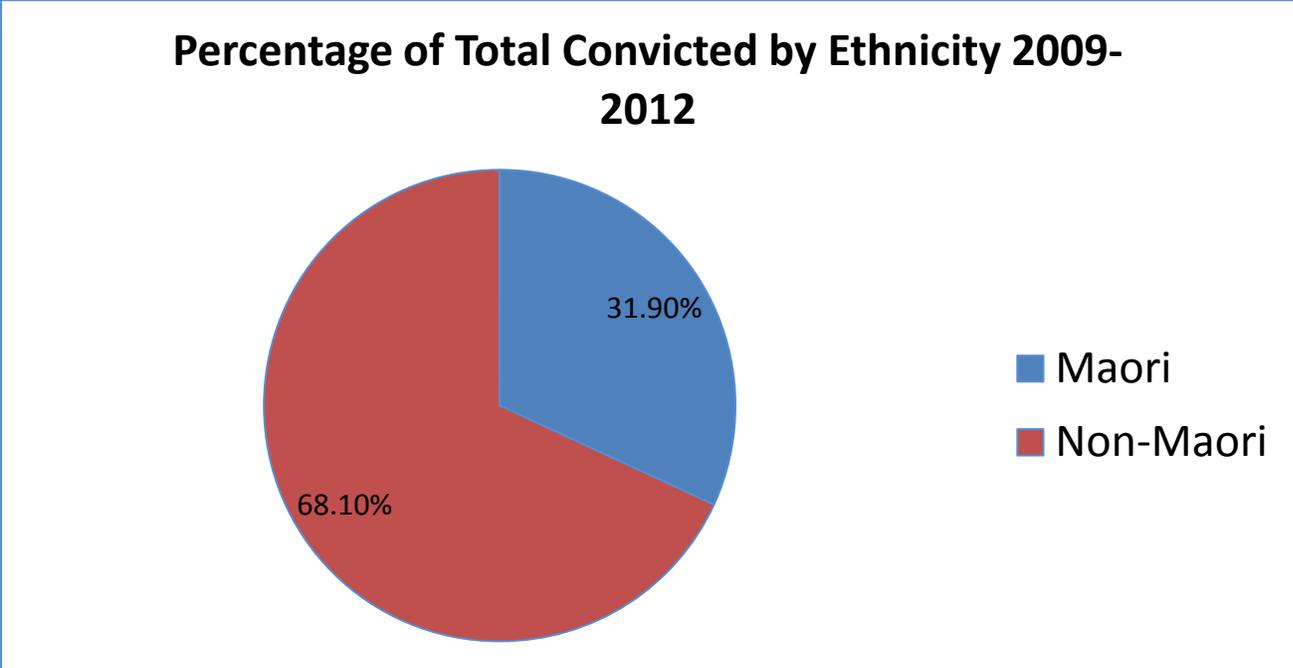
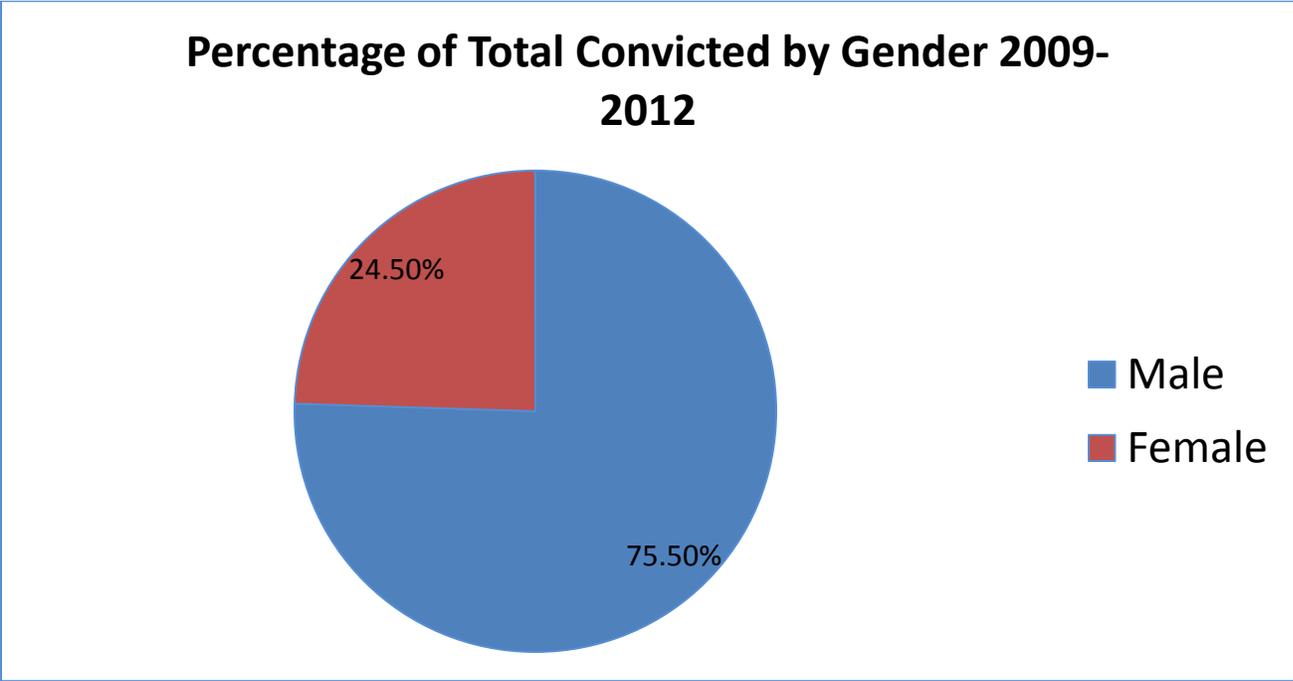


Fig 3: Total convicted drink/drug drivers 2009-2012 by gender



This information is also broken down into 17 districts of New Zealand 2009-2012:

Table 2: Total convictions 2009-2012 by district

District	Total offenders convicted
Whangarei	5816
Auckland	35981
Hamilton	9075
Tauranga	7003
Rotorua	4580
Gisborne	2543
Napier	4707
New Plymouth	3021
Wanganui	2412
Palmerston Nth	2820
Wellington	9690
Nelson	3110
Chch/Westland	11853
Timaru	1684
Dunedin	2784
Southland	3244
Total	110323

Table 3: Highest percentage of population charged with drink driving offence by top 15 Courts 2006-2011 (Data supplied by Ministry of Health)

Court	Percentage of population	Average number of cases per year (2006/07 – 2010/11)
Kaikohe	12%	494
Kaitaia	5.7%	296
Warkworth	4.2%	138
Taihape	3.7%	73
Ruatoria	3.6%	32
Morrinsville	3.3%	220
Waihi	3.3%	149
Thames	3%	201
Te Kuiti	2.7%	119
Huntly	2.6%	184
Dargaville	2.4%	107
Rangiora	2.3%	274
Whakatane	2.2%	406
Alexandra	2.2%	108
Hawera	2%	242

Repeat drink/drug drivers

The following data relates to the number of previous cases for drink/drug driving offences resulting in a conviction each person has had at the time of the charge outcome date for a drink/drug driving charge. If a person is convicted of 2 or more drink/drug driving offences in the same case, this is counted as one conviction. If a person has 2 or more convictions in a year for drink/drug driving offences, and no previous convictions for drink/drug driving offences, the first conviction will appear as no previous convictions, while the second conviction will appear as one previous conviction. The figures are given by year, total and percentage.

Table 4: Percentage of repeat drink/drug drivers 2009-2012 by repeat offence since 1980

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total Number of Drivers Convictions	31058	28857	27046	23362	110323
Total Number of Repeat Offenders	13916	13276	12765	11979	51936
Percentage%	44.8	46	47.1	51.2	47.07%

The data is further broken down by age, ethnicity and gender as follows:

Fig 4: Repeat drink/drug drivers 2009-2012 by age

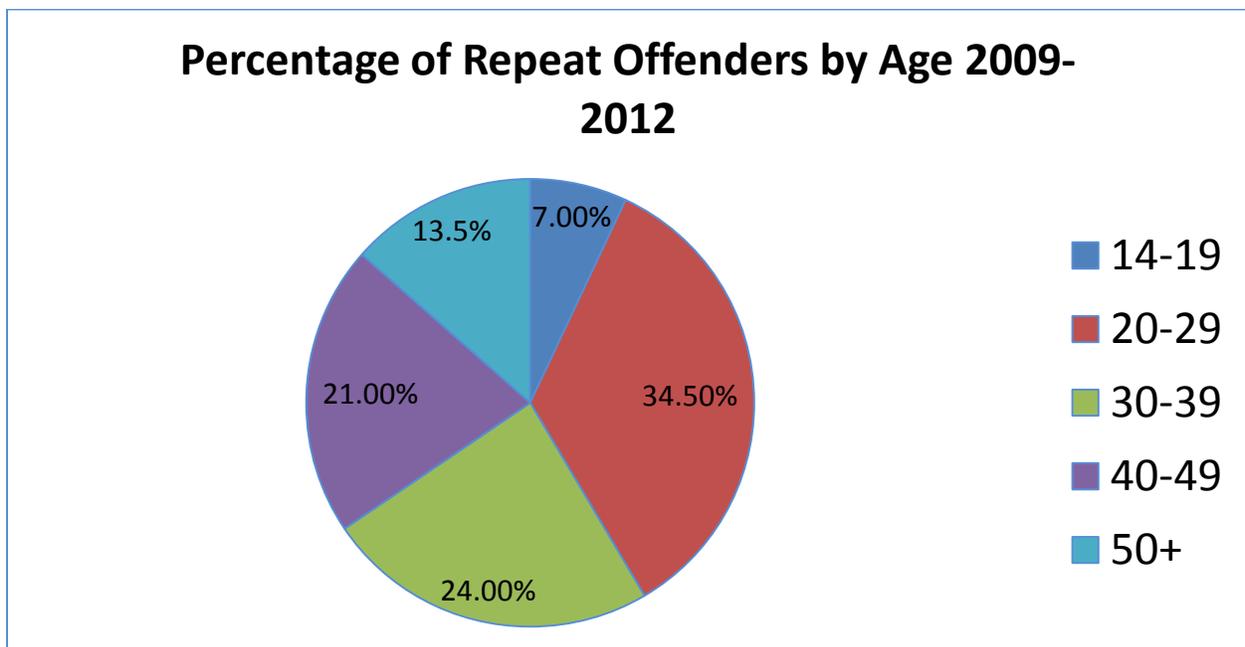


Fig 5: Repeat Drink/Drug Drivers 2009-2012 by ethnicity

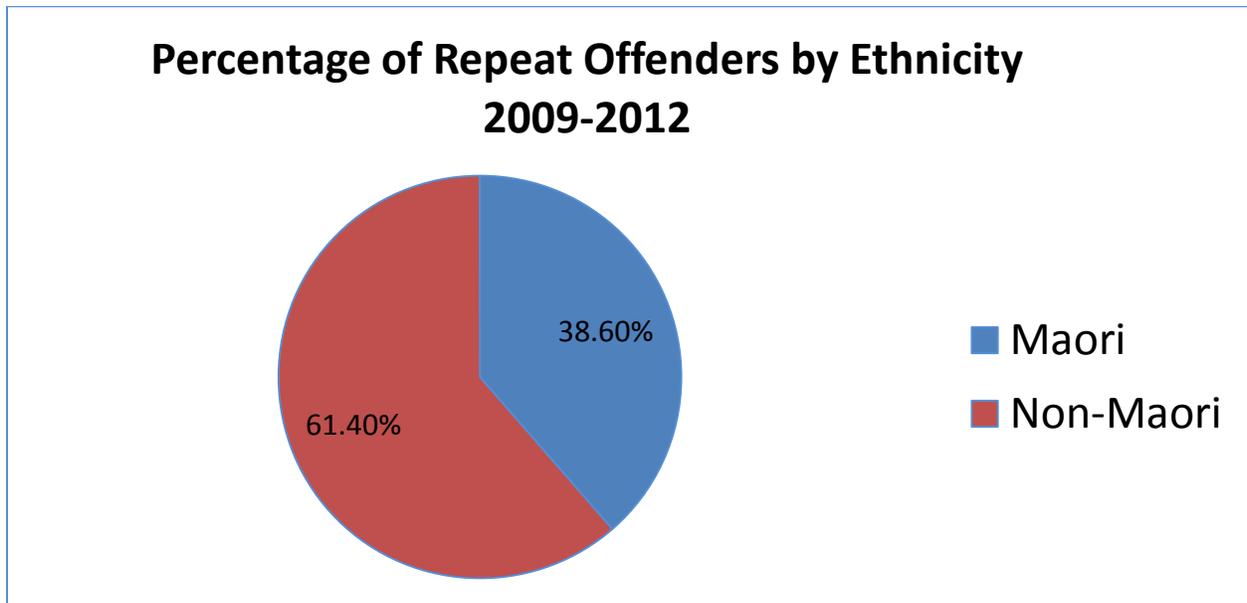
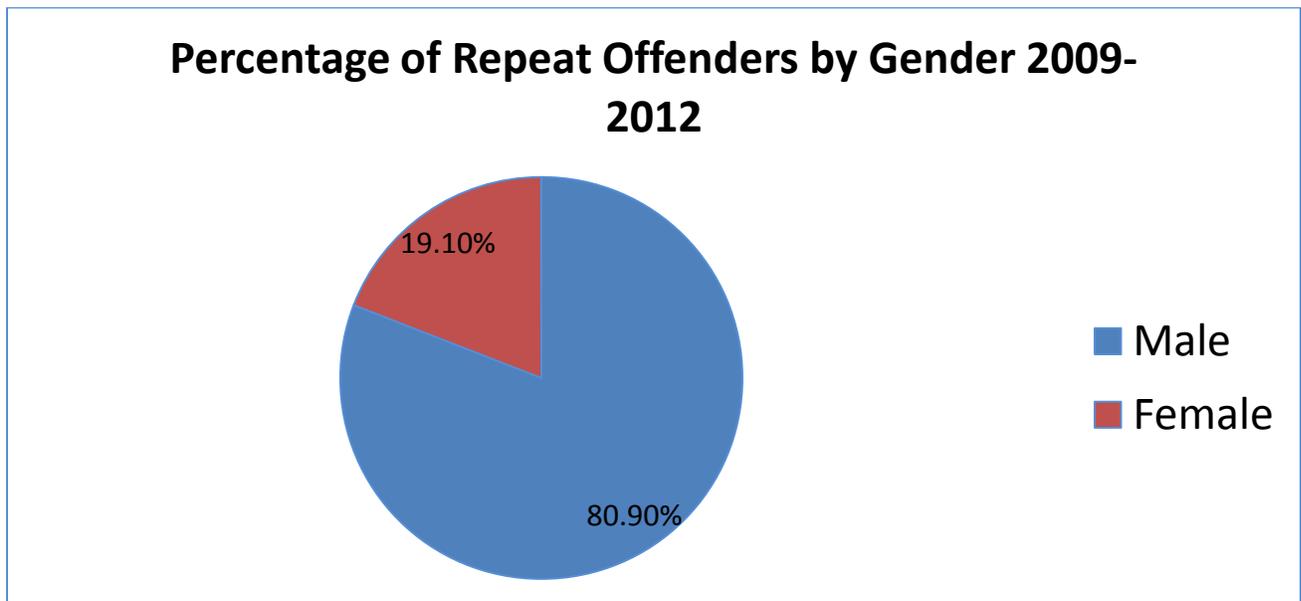


Fig 6: Repeat Drink/Drug Drivers 2009-2012 by Gender



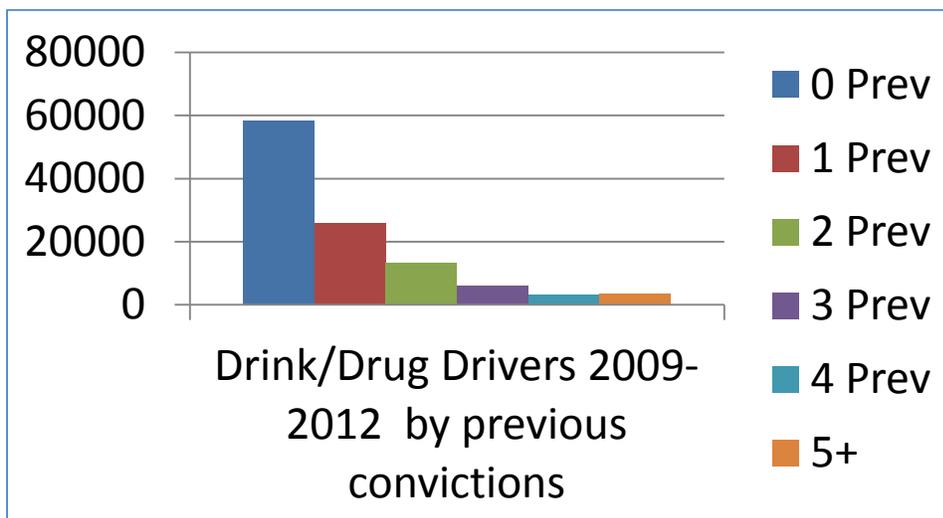
This information is also broken down into 17 districts of New Zealand 2009-2012:

Table 5: Repeat convictions 2009-2012 by district

District	Total offenders convicted	Number of repeat offenders	Percentage of repeat offenders
Whangarei	5816	3071	52.8
Auckland	35981	15996	44.4
Hamilton	9075	4301	47.4
Tauranga	7003	3538	50.5
Rotorua	4580	2385	52
Gisborne	2543	1374	54
Napier	4707	2463	52.3
New Plymouth	3021	1459	48.2
Wanganui	2412	1235	29.3
Palmerston Nth	2820	1268	44.9
Wellington	9690	4631	47.7
Nelson	3110	1452	46.6
Chch/Westland	11853	5438	45.8
Timaru	1684	762	45.2
Dunedin	2784	1213	43.5
Southland	3244	1350	41.6
Total	110323	51936	47%

The CMS data records the number of drivers with previous convictions ranging from no previous convictions to five or more convictions.

Fig 7: Drink/drug drivers 2009-2012 by previous convictions since 1980



First time detected drink/drug drivers

The following data relates to the drivers that had no previous detected/recorded offence since 1980. The figures are given by year, total and percentage.

Table 6: Percentage of first time detected drink/drug drivers 2009-2012 with no offence recorded since 1980

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total Number of Convictions	31058	28857	27046	23362	110323
Total Number of First time Detected	17142	15581	14281	11383	58387
Percentage%	55	54	52.8	48.8	52.92%

The data is further broken down by age, ethnicity and gender as follows:

Fig 8: First time detected drink/drug drivers 2009-2012 by age

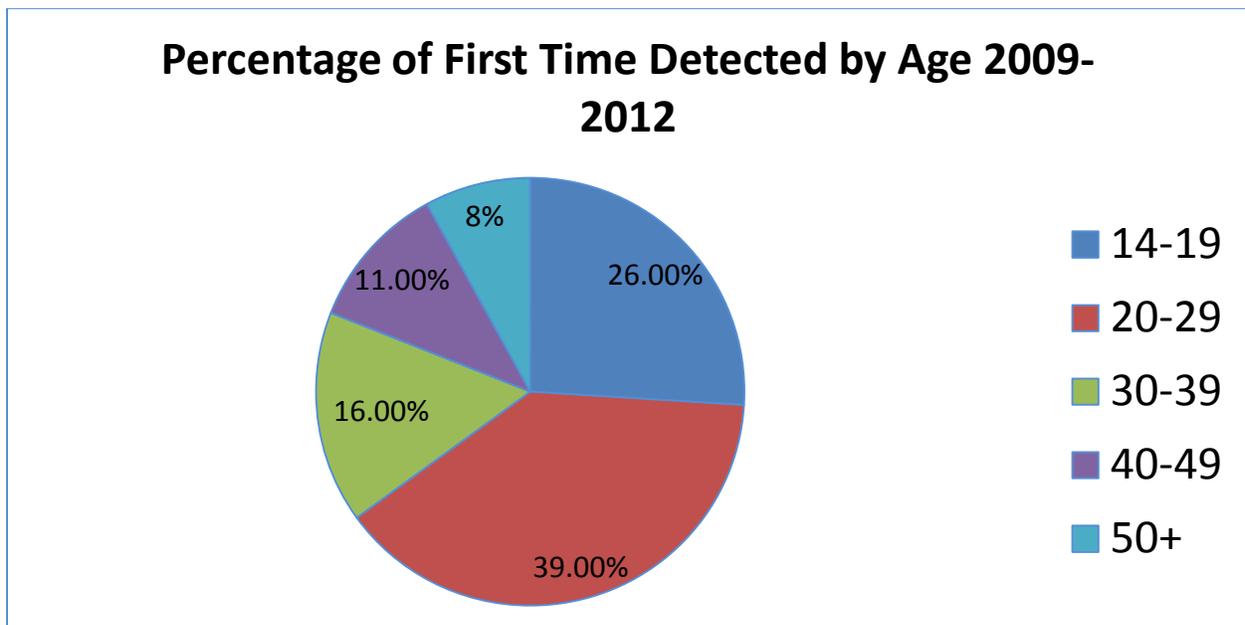


Fig 9: First time detected drink/drug drivers 2009-2012 by ethnicity

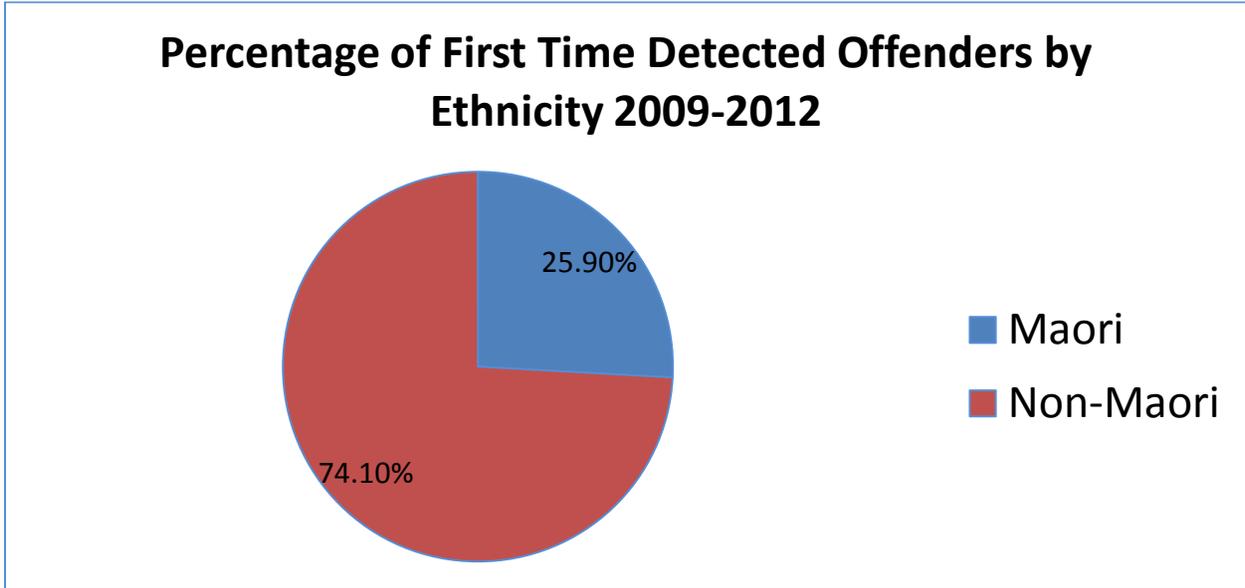
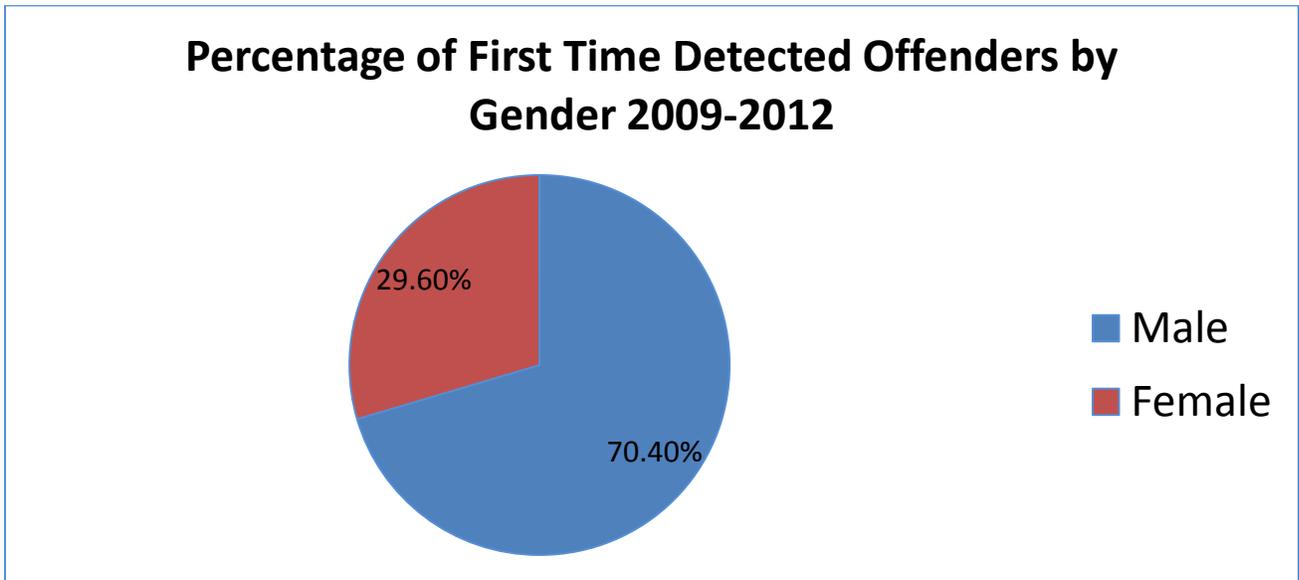


Fig 10: First time detected drink/drug drivers 2009-2012 by gender



Sentencing types for drink/drug drivers

The CMS data provides certain information on the sentences of those convicted of drink/drug driving.⁴ The following sentences are broken down into 4 groups:

- Custodial Sentences
- Home Detention Sentences
- Other Community Sentences⁵
- Sentences with Alcohol or Other Drug (AOD) conditions attached⁶

This data is further broken down by repeat or first time detected offenders. The data from the CMS provided to RIDNZ did not contain information on fines or disqualifications and these sanctions are presumed to make up for the percentage of other sentences for convicted drivers particularly the first time detected offenders.

The total conviction sentences from the CMS data are given by year, total and percentage and are as follows:

Table 7: Total drink/drug drivers 2009-2012 by sentence type

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total Number of Driver Convictions	31058	28857	27046	23362	110323
Custodial	1540	1418	1190	971	5119
Home Detention	790	897	721	762	3170
Other Community	9860	9429	9336	8492	37117
AOD Conditions attached	4157	4247	4506	4496	17406

⁴ The data for the first 3 categories shows the most serious sentence handed out to a person. Someone can have a community work sentence, a fine and a disqualification, but will be classified as community work as this is the most serious sentence. Also those listed as "Sentences with AOD conditions" are included in the above 3 groups, and in those who receive any other type of conviction.

⁵ Convictions resulting in either community detention, intensive supervision, community work or supervision.

⁶ Cases ordered to have alcohol treatment and/or counseling as a sentence condition or where alcohol/drug assessment was called for by the judge as a sentence condition.

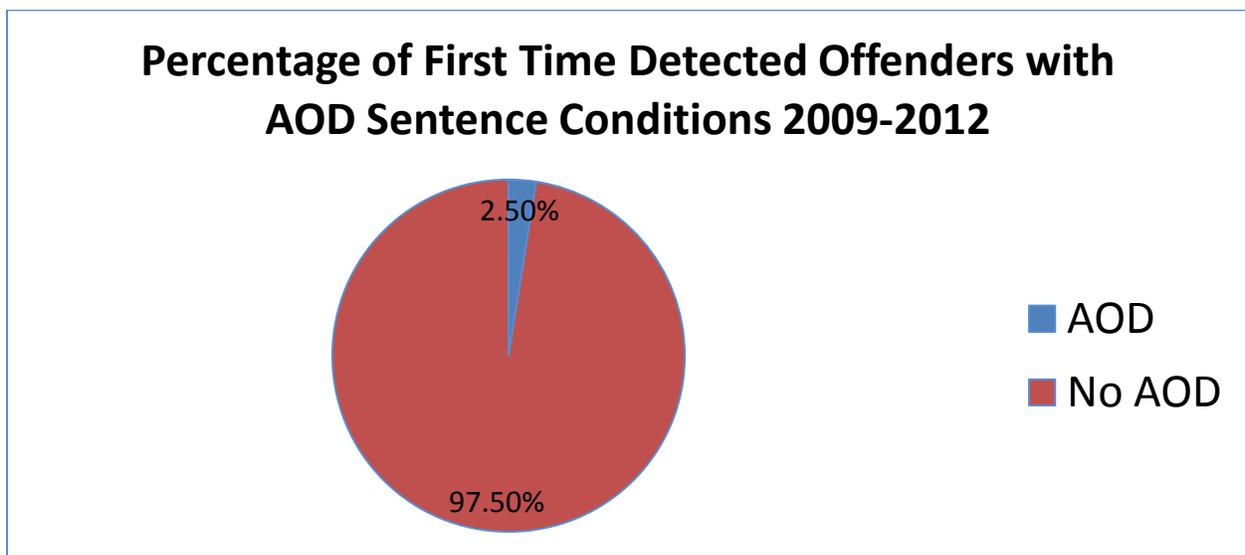
The first time detected conviction sentences from the CMS data are given by year and total and are as follows:

Table 8: First time detected 2009-2012 by sentence types

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total First time Detected driver Convictions	17142	15581	14281	11383	58387
Custodial	152	134	127	83	496
Home Detention	43	47	46	35	171
Other Community	2605	2337	2022	1549	8513
AOD Conditions attached	354	355	391	357	1457

The percentage of those offenders who ordered to have alcohol treatment and/or counseling as a sentence condition or where alcohol/drug assessment was called for by the judge as a sentence condition for first time detected offenders is as follows:

Fig 11: Percentage of first time detected drink/drug drivers with AOD sentence conditions



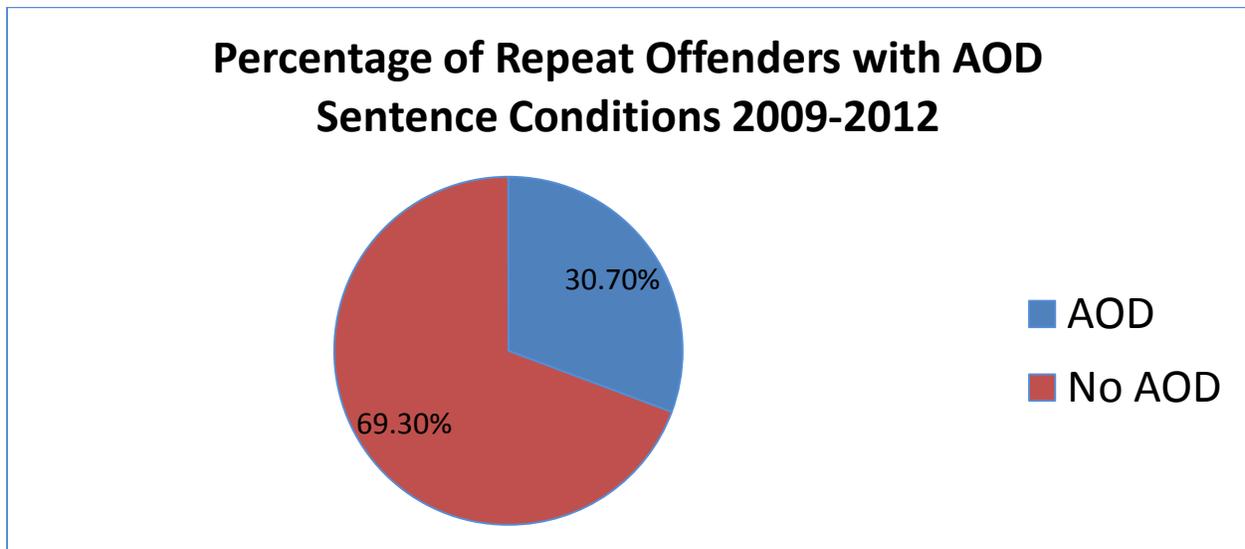
The repeat offender conviction sentences from the CMS data are given by year and total and are as follows:

Table 9: Repeat offenders 2009-2012 by sentence type

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total Repeat driver Convictions	13916	13276	12765	11979	51936
Custodial	1388	1284	1063	888	4623
Home Detention	747	850	675	727	2999
Other Community	7255	7092	7314	6943	28604
AOD Conditions attached	3803	3892	4115	4139	15949

The percentage of those offenders who ordered to have alcohol treatment and/or counseling as a sentence condition or where alcohol/drug assessment was called for by the judge as a sentence condition for repeat offenders is as follows:

Fig 12: Percentage of repeat drink/drug drivers 2009-2012 with AOD sentence conditions



Conviction rates of drink/drug drivers

The CMS data records the conviction rates of those charged with drink/drug driving and the conviction rates by year, total and percentage for 2009-2012 are as follows:

Table 10: Conviction rates of drink/drug driving charges 2009-2012

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total number of individuals charged	32783	30318	28159	24430	115690
Total Number of Driver Convictions	31058	28857	27046	23362	110323
Percentage%	94.73%	95.18%	96%	95.62%	95.36%

Twice the legal limit drink/drug drivers

The following data records the total number of convictions where breath/ blood alcohol level was twice the legal limit (legal limit=400 breath/80 blood for age 20+; 150 breath/30 blood for ages < 20⁷). The data is given by year, total and percentage and is as follows:

Table 11: Total number convicted 2009-2012 twice the legal limit

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total Number of Drivers Convictions	31058	28857	27046	23362	110323
Total Number twice the legal limit	11713	10635	9519	7921	39788
Percentage%	37.7	36.8	35.19	33.9	36%

The data for first time detected offenders who were convicted at twice the legal limit is given by year, total and percentage and is as follows:

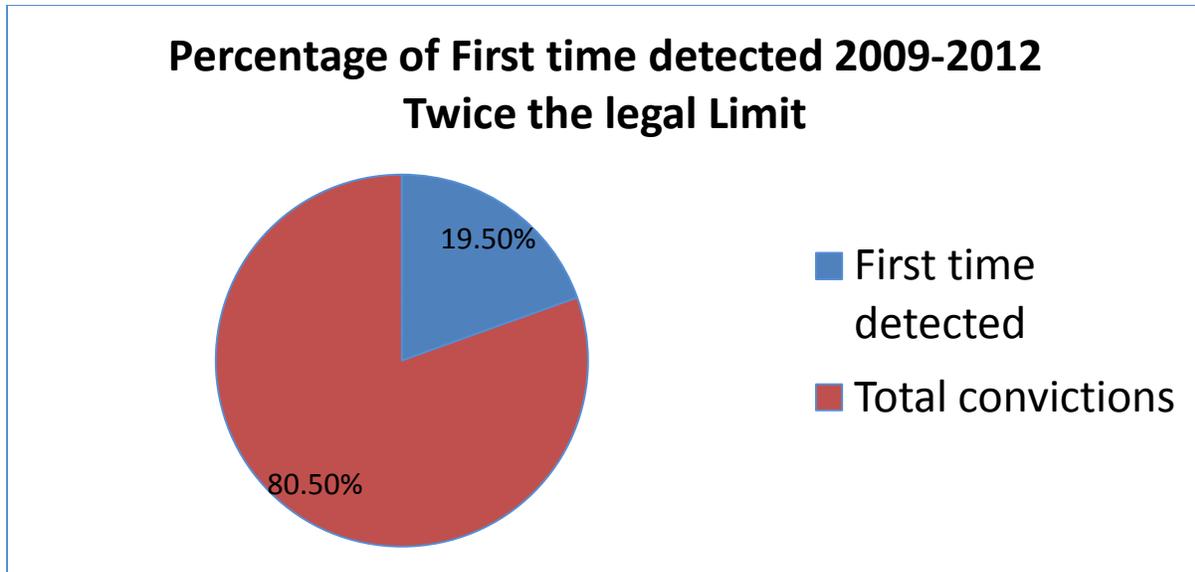
Table 12: First time detected convicted 2009-2012 twice the legal limit

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total Number twice the legal limit	11713	10635	9519	7921	39788
Total First Time Detected twice the legal limit	6618	5899	5160	3875	21552
Percentage%	56.5%	55.46%	54.20%	48.92%	54.16%

⁷ This amount refers to the data collected before current zero limit for youth introduced in 2011.

The percentage of first time detected offenders who were twice the legal limit compared to the total number of all convicted drink/drug drivers is as follows:

Fig 13: Percentage of first time detected convicted 2009-2012 twice the legal limit



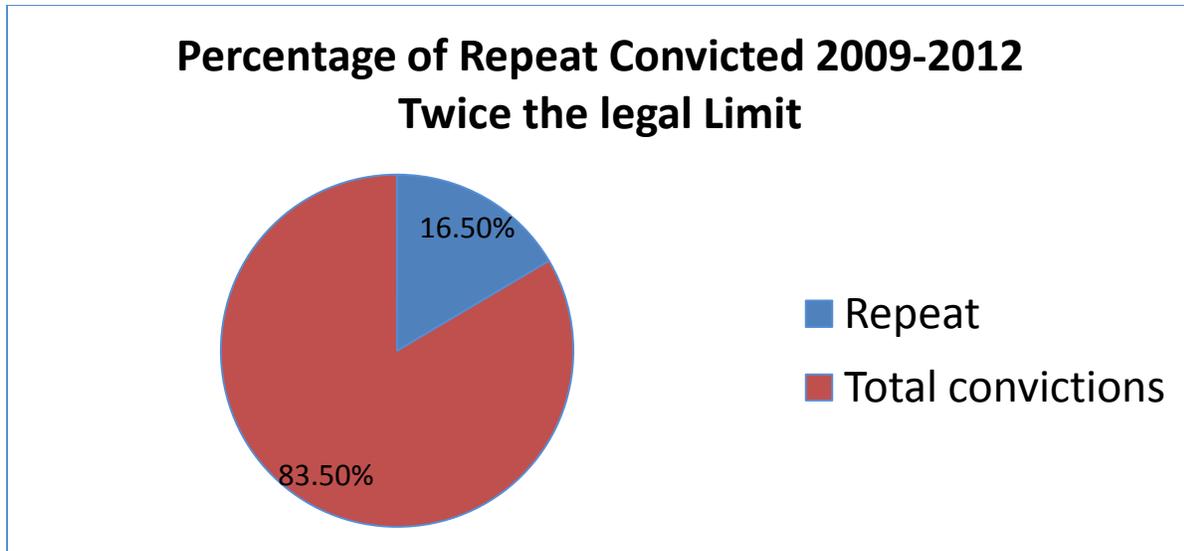
The data for repeat offenders who were convicted at twice the legal limit is given by year, total and percentage and is as follows:

Table 13: Repeat offenders convicted 2009-2012 twice the legal limit

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total Number twice the legal limit	11713	10635	9519	7921	39788
Total repeat offenders twice the legal limit	5095	4736	4359	4046	18236
Percentage%	43.49%	44.53%	45.79%	51%	45.8%

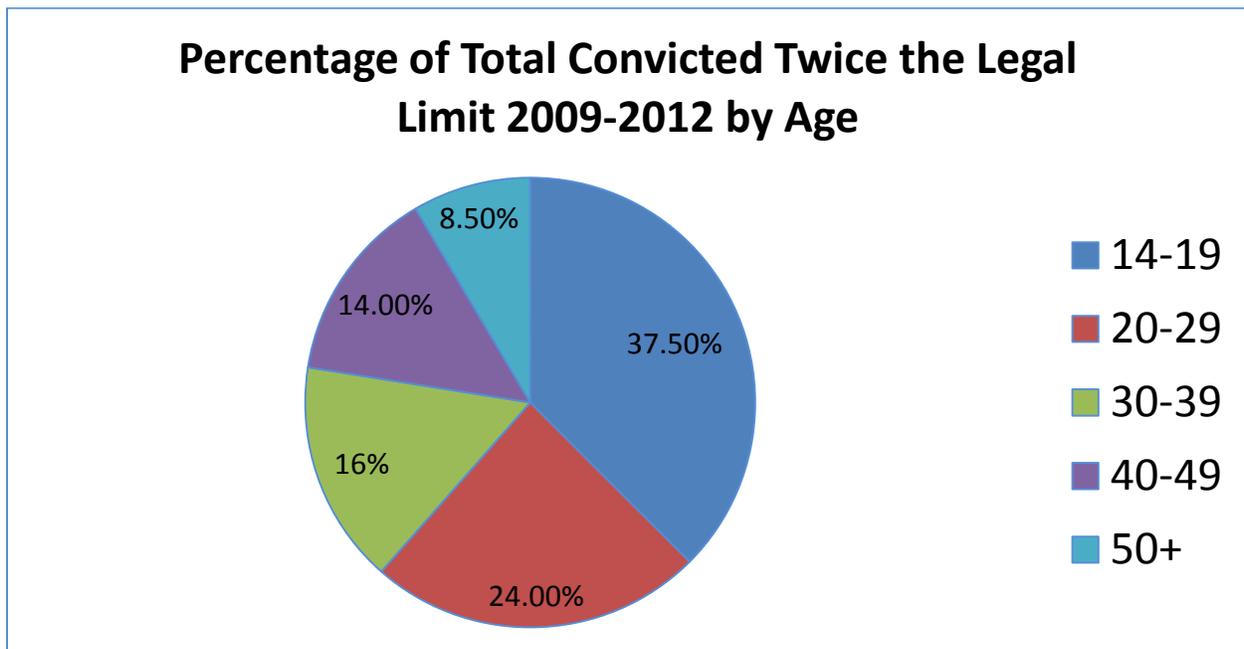
The percentage of repeat offenders who were twice the legal limit compared to the total number of all convicted drink/drug drivers is as follows:

Fig 14: Percentage of Repeat offenders convicted 2009-2012 twice the legal limit



The percentage of all convicted offenders who were twice the legal limit can be broken down by age groups and is as follows:

Fig 15: Percentage of total convicted twice the legal limit 2009-2012 by age



Section 2

Preliminary report on interlock uptake in New Zealand

Background

In 2011, Parliament passed legislation allowing for the introduction of an alcohol interlock programme in New Zealand for repeat drink drivers and some first time drink drivers.

An alcohol interlock is a device similar to a breathalyser that is hard wired into the ignition of a vehicle. The vehicle will not start until a satisfactory breath sample has been given.

Introducing alcohol interlocks and zero alcohol licences to New Zealand is an initiative of the *Safer Journeys* road safety strategy and aims to reduce the impact of drink driving on our roads. The impact of interlocks on reducing the harm from alcohol impaired driving can be found in the report:

*Alcohol Ignition Interlocks: Effectiveness in Preventing Alcohol-Impaired Driving and Alcohol Related Crashes.*⁸

In New Zealand, alcohol interlocks are a sentencing option for judges for repeat drink-drivers⁹ or high level first-time drink-drivers.¹⁰

Benefits of interlock use in New Zealand

The Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) 'Completing the actions to address alcohol-impaired driving' identified that the potential road safety benefits from the use of alcohol interlocks to repeat offenders and high level first-time drink-drivers would be a reduction of one to two lives and 25 injuries every year from 2013/14. In terms of the social cost of road injuries, the reduction would be \$10 million each year. Furthermore, the potential reduction in the social cost of harmful alcohol use will be \$2.9 million each year from 2013/14.¹¹

⁸ Waters. G. 2012

⁹ Defined as 2 or more convictions for drink-driving in a five year period.

¹⁰ Defined as over 800 micrograms of alcohol per litre of breath, or over 160 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood or twice the current legal limit. For drivers over 20 years old, the drink-driving limits are 400 micrograms of alcohol per litre of breath or 80 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood. There is a zero alcohol limit for drivers under 20.

¹¹ This cost and benefits table is for repeat offenders only (based on a 10-year definition). The RIS reported that there is not enough detail in the datasets available to identify high BAC level first time offenders.

Interlock usage in New Zealand

The number of offenders who are eligible to be sentenced to an alcohol interlock sentence is worked out by the number of repeat offenders and those first time detected offenders who are twice the legal limit. Estimates of these figures are worked out using the following data:

Table 14: Repeat drink drive offending 2006-2010¹²

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Drivers Committed Alcohol related offence	17743	21498	26089	28617	28410
First Time Detected Offenders	13570	16026	19171	20318	20109
Repeat Offenders*	4173	5472	6918	8299	8301

*Repeat offence within 5 years

As noted this is when repeat offending is limited to within 5 years. Whilst, as mentioned in reference 10, the RIS had no data on those drivers eligible for interlock sentence who were high level offenders, the CMS does provide this data:

Table 15: First time detected* high level drink drivers (Twice the legal limit) 2009-2012

2009	2010	2011	2012
6618	5899	5160	3875

*No previous offence since 1980

The average number of those repeat offenders eligible for interlock sentence for the years 2006 - 2010 is 6632. The average number of those high level offenders eligible for interlock sentence

¹² Data supplied by the Ministry of Health 2012. 'New Zealand regional spread of disqualification; repeat offenders (two or more drink driving disqualifications) 2006-2010'. The total drivers committing an alcohol related offence for 2009 and 2010 differs from that in the CMS data.

for the years 2009 – 2012 is 5388. These figures combined give us an average yearly figure of 12020 offenders eligible for interlock sentence.

The ignition interlock has been available as a sentencing option since September 2012. The New Zealand Transport Agency reports that since that time, up until end of August 2013, there have been 225 interlock sentences imposed in New Zealand with 75 drivers holding a current Alcohol Ignition Device (AID) licence.¹³ This translates to less than two percent of those eligible for the interlock sentence receiving such a sentence.

The Regulatory Impact Statement reported of an interlock programme for repeat offenders that:

'There will be an increasing participation rate for interlocks, with 20 percent participation in the first year, 40 percent in the second year, and 60 percent in subsequent years.'

¹³ This does not mean that the interlock has been fitted only that the offender has applied for and received an interlock licence.

Why are we seeing these low figures?

There are two NZTA-approved providers of alcohol interlock devices - Draegar Safety Pacific and Smart Start . I have met with and interviewed Gavin Foster of Smart Start who has attended many court sessions in Auckland to observe the sentencing of repeat offenders. Mr Foster identifies the following as key factors in the low uptake of interlocks in New Zealand:

- The fact that there is so many other weaker sentencing options

'What lawyer in his right mind would recommend an interlock sentence for his client when the alternative is 6-9 months loss of licence (they get 3 months anyway with interlock) about a \$800 fine (the interlock will cost them between \$2-2500) and then a 3 year zero alcohol licence!

Also, if they are disqualified any demerits they have are wiped - but not with the interlock disqualification! So, they may need a 6 month disqualification even before they have the interlock installed.'

- The fact that the sentence is 'optional'

'When you are sentenced to home detention, you are given no option as to whether or not you want to do it, or when. With the interlock there is no-one following up to ensure the interlock is fitted by a certain date.'

- Lack of awareness amongst Judges

'There are many parts of NZ that have had NO interlock licences issued, surely drink driving is not a regional problem? NZTA was supposed to provide information on interlocks to the courts, nothing so far.'

- Cost

'Why can't the Govt pay for some (or all) of the interlock? When someone is sentenced to home detention the Govt is happy to pay the full amount. This would also mean that those with a low income and beneficiaries would be eligible for the interlock sentence.'

3 month disqualification

The interlock sentence in New Zealand would mean that a judge would impose an alcohol interlock disqualification on a driver. This means that the driver's licence will be disqualified, and after a three month period, the driver will be able to apply for an alcohol interlock licence. Gerald Waters reported on the 3 month disqualification to the Transport and Industrial Relations Select Committee in 2010¹⁴ regarding the Land Transport (Road Safety and Other Matters) Amendment Bill. The evidence provided was also echoed by the regulatory impact statement 'Completing the actions to address alcohol-impaired driving':

'International experience shows that the benefits from interlocks are highest when fitted as soon after the offences as practicable. Jurisdictions with a mandatory period of disqualification also report lower rates of participation in programmes, as there is a likelihood that offenders will simply continue to drive unlicensed. In New Mexico, changes in legislation removing the period of disqualification before an interlock is installed saw an increase from approximately 300 interlock participants in 2002 to nearly 6,000 in 2006.'

The Limited Licence

The regulatory impact statement 'Completing the actions to address alcohol-impaired driving' also noted that:

'If a mandatory period of disqualification is added to the interlock programme, this would further increase the penalty for drink driving and may see people being over penalised for the offence. This is likely to see more offenders argue for a disqualification and a fine, and apply for a limited licence, as this will be cheaper and more convenient (as a limited licence does not require the monthly monitoring like an interlock). It is also more likely that the period of disqualification alone will be less than the period of disqualification and an interlock. If this happens, the potential effectiveness of an interlock programme will be severely undermined.'

¹⁴ Waters, G. V. (2010). Submission to the Transport and Industrial Relations Select Committee Land Transport (Road Safety and Other Matters) Amendment Bill. Submitted by Gerald Waters on behalf of the friends and family of Katherine Kennedy. Page 6.

Appendix

List of offence codes to identify drink/drug driving offences

Code	Description
8111	Drive Causing Injury Through Drink
8112	Drive Causing Injury Through Drink
8113	Drive Causing Injury Through Drnk And Dru
8114	Drive Causing Death Through Drink
8116	Drve Causing Death Through Drink And Drug
8117	Cause Injry Through Excess Breath Alcohol
8118	Cause Death Through Excess Breath Alcohol
8119	Other Transport Act Section 55 Offences
8121	Cause Injury Through Excess Blood Alcohol
8122	Cause Death Through Excess Blood Alcohol
8123	Careless Use Causing Injury Through Drink
8125	Careless Use Causing Death Through Drink
8127	Drove With Excess Breath/Alcohol
8128	Drove With Excess Blood Alcohol
8129	Other Transport Act Sec 55/56/58 Offences
8131	Driving Under The Influence Of Drink
8133	Driving Under Influence Of Drink And Drug
8134	In Chrg Motr Veh Undr Influence Of Drink
8136	In Chrg Mot Veh Undr Influence Drnk/Drug
8139	Other Transport Act Sect. 58/59 Offences
8141	Refuse To Remain For Breath Screen Result
8142	Refusng To Accompany Enforcement Officer
8143	Refuse Enforcmnt Officer Requist For Blood
8144	Refusing To Remain For Breath/Blood Test
8145	Refuse Doctor/Auth Person Blood Specimen
8146	Rfse Acpany Enfrcmnt Officer Per S.58(A)
8147	Refuse Rmain Evdntial Breath Test Result
8148	Refusing To Remain For Medical Doctor
8149	Other Transport Act Sect. 58a/B/C Offenc
8191	Licensed Driver-Excess Blood Alcohol
8192	Unlicensed Driver-Excess Blood Alcohol
8193	Licensed Driver-Excess Breath Alcohol
8194	Unlicensed Driver-Excess Breath Alc
8199	Other Driving Condition
8911	Cause Bodily Injury Through Drink
8912	Cause Death Through Drink
8915	Drive Under The Influence Of Drink
8917	Drive With Excess Blood Alcohol
8918	Drive With Excess Breath Alcohol
8919	Other Drive Under Influence
8921	Attempts To Drive Und Infl-Drink
8923	Attempts To Drive With Ex Bl Alcoh
8924	Attempt Drive Excess Breath Alcohol
8929	Other Attempts To Drive Und Influ
8931	In Charge Under Influence - Drink
8939	Other In Charge Under Influence
8941	Fails To Remain For 2nd Breath Test

8942	Refuses Accompany Officer Blood Sample
8943	Refuses Request For Blood
8944	Fails To Remain For Blood Sample
8945	Refuses Blood To Doctor
8946	Refuse Accompany Officer Breath Samp
8947	Fail Remain Result Evidential Breath
8949	Other Breath And Blood Procedure
A100	Driving Under Influence Of Drink Or Drug
A101	Driving Under The Influence Of Drink
A103	Under Influence Of Drink Causing Injury
A105	Under Influence Of Drink Causing Death
A107	Excess Breath Alcohol Causing Injury
A108	Excess Breath Alcohol Causing Death
A109	Driving Under Influence Drink/Drug/Both
A110	Under Influence Of Drink/Drug Causing Injury
A111	Under Influence Of Drink/Drug Causing Death
A112	Aggravated Careless Driving (Under Influence) Causing Death/Injury
A130	Drove Under Influence Drink/Drugs-3rd/Sub
A300	Blood Alcohol Offences
A301	Driving With Excess Blood Alcohol Level
A302	Driving With Excess Blood Alcohol Concentration
A303	Excess Blood Alcohol Causing Injury
A304	Excess Blood Alcohol Causing Death
A305	Refuse To Give Blood Specimen To A Doctor Or Medical Officer
A306	Refusing To Accompany Officer
A307	Fail To Remain At Place For Blood Sample
A308	Failing To Remain Where A Second Breath Test Taken
A309	Refuse Officers Request For Blood Specimn
A310	Refuse Permit Blood Spec Taken At Hosp
A311	Fails Remain For Evidential Breath Test
A312	Fails Remain For Blood Sample-Other Place
A313	Fails Remain For Blood Sample
A314	Driving With Excess Blood Alcohol - Level Exceeds 200
A315	Refuses Blood At Hospital
A316	Refuse Acc Officer To O/Place For B/Test
A317	Fails Remain For Result Of Screening Test
A318	Aid/Permit Driving Excess Blood Alcohol
A319	Fails Remain Result Of Evid Breath Test
A320	Licensed Person Excess Blood Alcl Level
A321	Aid/Permit Person Drive Excess Blood Alcl
A322	Unlicensed Person Drive Excess Blood Alcl
A323	Driving With Excess Blood Alcohol Content
A324	Person < 20 Exceeded Blood Alcohol Limit
A325	Aided Person Under 20 To Exceed Blood Alcohol Limit
A330	Drove With Excs Blood Alcohol-3rd Or Subs

A331	Refused Officer's Request For Blood Specimen - 3rd Or Subsequent
A332	Refused To Give Blood Specimen To Doctor - 3rd Or Subsequent
A333	Refused To Give Blood At Hospital - 3rd Or Subsequent
A334	Excess Blood Alcohol Causing Injury - 3rd Or Subsequent
A335	Excess Blood Alcohol Causing Death - 3rd Or Subsequent
A500	Evidential Breath Offences
A501	Driving With Excess Breath Alcohol Level
A502	Aid/Permit Dic
A503	Aid/Permit To Drive With Xcess Breath Lvl
A504	Aid/Permit Drive Under Influence Of Drink
A506	Aid/Permit Drive Und Influence Drink/Drug
A507	Unlicensed Persn Drive Excess Breath Alcl
A514	Driving With Excess Breath Alcohol - Level Exceeds 1000
A515	Licensed Person Drive Excess Breath Alcl
A518	Breath Alcl Lvl Exc 400 Mgms-Litre Of Bth
A519	Person < 20 Exceeded Breath Alcohol Limit
A530	Drove With Exs Breath Alcohol-3rd / Sub
A531	Excess Breath Alcohol Causing Injury - 3rd Or Subsequent
A532	Excess Breath Alcohol Causing Death - 3rd Or Subsequent
D513	C/Less Driving-Alcohol Involved-Cause Inj
D515	C/Less Driving-Drink/Drug Inv-Cause Inj
D516	C/Less Driving-Alcohol Inv-Causing Death
D518	C/Less Driving-Drink/Drug Inv-Cause Death
L502	Learn Drvr Breath Alco Level Exceed 150
L503	Learn Drvr Blood Alcohol Level Exceed 30
L521	Rest Driver Breath Alco Level Exceed 150
L522	Rest Driver Blood Alco Level Exceed 30