



32nd ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA DUI MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASSEMBLY BILL 757
CHAPTER 450, 1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

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14. ABSTRACT In this thirty-second annual legislatively mandated report, 2020 and 2021 driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs (DUI) data from diverse sources were compiled and cross-referenced for the purpose of developing a single comprehensive DUI data reference and monitoring system. This report presents cross-tabulated information on DUI arrests, convictions, postconviction sanctions, driver license suspension/revocation actions, and on drivers in alcohol- or drug-involved crashes. In addition, this report provides 1-year proportions of DUI recidivism and crash rates for first and second DUI offenders arrested each year over a period of 31 years. Also, the long-term recidivism curves for the cumulative proportions of DUI reoffenses are shown for all DUI offenders arrested in 2014. The proportions of convicted first and second DUI offenders arrested in 2020 who were referred to, enrolled in, and completed DUI programs are also presented. Additionally, the numbers and percentages of DUI offenders who installed ignition interlock devices are presented by county and DUI offender status.					
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DUI SUMMARY STATISTICS: 2011 - 2021

DUI measures	YEAR										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
DUI arrest rate (per 100,000 licensed drivers)	752	712	651	619	546	491	458	470	455	357	401
Total DUI arrests ^a	180212 ^b	172893	160388	154743	141372	130054	123548	127437	124141	95957	110017
Felony DUI arrests ^a	4655	5047	4789	4835	4899	5186	4944	4919	4920	4228	4844
Misdemeanor DUI arrests ^a	175557	167846	155599	149908	136473	124868	118604	122518	119221	91729	105173
Total DUI convictions ^c	142121	133525	121304	116190	106627	98430	93606	93926	88043	68582	N/A
DUI conviction rates ^c	73.3% ^d	73.7% ^d	72.5% ^d	72.7% ^d	72.6% ^d	73.6% ^d	72.9% ^d	71.1%	68.9%	66.6%	N/A
Alcohol- or drug-involved reckless driving convictions ^e	19204	17568	16494	14563	12887	11803	11303	12231	12552	10325	N/A
Percent convicted of alcohol or drug reckless driving ^e	7.9% ^d	8.1% ^d	8.1% ^d	7.3% ^d	7.0% ^d	7.1% ^d	7.0% ^d	7.4%	7.9%	7.5%	N/A
Alcohol-involved crash fatalities ^e	1089	1169	1197	1155	1144	1223	1294	1221	1187	1266	1344
% of total crash fatalities	38.5	39.0	38.6	36.9	33.3	31.7	33.1	32.1	31.8	31.8	30.0
Alcohol-involved crash injuries ^e	23853	23905	23178	23993	25152	27394	26967	27425	27333	23333	28582
% of total crash injuries	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.2	11.4	12.7
Drug-involved crash fatalities ^f	709	818	892	864	831	733	829	742	798	1029	867
% of total crash fatalities	25.0	27.3	28.7	27.6	24.2	19.0	21.2	19.5	21.4	25.8	19.3
Drug-involved crash injuries ^f	2289	2622	2489	2867	3031	3233	2982	2976	2998	3450	3422
% of total crash injuries	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.5

Note: N/A indicates that this information is not available yet for 2021.

These totals do not include duplicate cases as originally reported in the Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center data.

Due to the underreporting of DUI arrest data by CHP for the month of April 2011, the total for 2011 is undercounted by approximately 6,500 DUI arrests.

These figures show the total counts of convictions and conviction rates, by year of violation, as typically reported in Section 2 of this report.

The DUI conviction rates and percent convicted of alcohol-reckless driving for 2010 onward are derived using different data extraction procedures than those used in previous years. These rates are computed only on "matchable DUI cases", and not by using total DUI arrests divided by total DUI convictions presented in this table. See Section 2 for more details.

For some fatalities and injuries in these figures, drugs were also involved. These figures were computed by DMV by using publicly available CHP data.

For some fatalities and injuries in these figures, alcohol was also involved. These figures were computed by DMV by using publicly available CHP data.

DUI SUMMARY STATISTICS: 2011 - 2021 (CONTINUED)^g

DUI license actions	YEAR										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total mandatory suspension/ revocation (S/R) actions	336872	313853	286110	260748	250744	234313	223239	224796	223312	157868	206316
PRECONVICTION											
Admin Per Se (APS) Actions	177231	163522	150337	139405	130468	120339	115374	117535	117067	91300	102442
.01 Zero tolerance suspensions	17463	14835	11750	10213	9074	8184	7227	6561	6542	6150	5899
.08 First-offender actions	114858	106562	99475	93014	86933	80371	77689	79776	80091	59636	69188
.08 Repeat-offender actions	44910	42125	39112	36178	34461	31784	30458	31198	30434	25514	27355
Commercial driver actions	3108 ^h	2983 ^h	2782 ^h	2498	2322	2087	1988	1818	1799	1408	1514
Chemical test refusal actions	7520	7069	9214	9089	9257	9262	9489	10647	11016	9149	10556
.01 Zero tolerance suspensions	279	280	300	286	293	269	248	223	245	243	248
.08 First-offender suspensions	4458	4227	5448	5448	5596	5648	6118	6635	6909	5503	6514
.08 Repeat offender revocations	2783	2562	3466	3355	3368	3345	3426	3789	3862	3403	3794
POSTCONVICTION											
Juvenile DUI suspensions	1440	1257	886	668	634	466	414	329	298	176	194
First-offender suspensions	115470	108889	95723	83323	84233	80466	76127	75420	74735	46330	56743
Misdemeanor	113481	106867	93635	81433	82155	78245	73843	73126	72259	44534	54546
Felony	1989	2022	2088	1890	2078	2221	2284	2294	2476	1796	2197
Second-offender S/R actions	32436	30419	30078	28499	26710	24786	23492	23785	23408	14735	17773
Misdemeanor	31889	29882	29519	27937	26114	24157	22850	23078	22708	14209	17174
Felony	547	537	559	562	596	629	642	707	700	526	599
Third-offender revocations	7604	7261	6971	6934	6619	6188	5946	5828	5855	3804	4732
Misdemeanor	7371	7064	6770	6747	6435	5986	5733	5596	5620	3597	4508
Felony	233	197	201	187	184	202	213	232	235	207	224
Fourth-or-more-offender revocations	2691	2505	2115	1919	2080	2068	1886	1899	1949	1523	1806
Total postconviction S/R actions	159641	150331	135773	121343	120276	113974	107865	107261	106245	66568	81248

The counts of post-conviction sanctions have been recalculated for years 2011-2019 to take advantage of a new system of counting licensing actions developed for the 2020 data and used thereafter. These recalculations also altered the row at the top of the table (i.e., Total mandatory S/R actions).

Previous counts have been adjusted to include commercial driver APS actions not previously identified as such.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 32nd CALIFORNIA DUI-MIS REPORT

Background

The California Driving Under the Influence Management Information System (DUI-MIS) was developed in California in 1989 as a result of the legislative mandate that required the development of a data and monitoring system to evaluate the efficacy of intervention programs for persons convicted of DUI in California.

The annual report of the California DUI-MIS provides current and comprehensive statistics on the processing of DUI offenders from the point of arrest through adjudication to treatment and license control actions. The report presents cross-tabulated information on DUI arrests, convictions, postconviction sanctions, administrative license actions, and on drivers in crashes involving alcohol and drugs. The report is divided into six sections, with each section covering specific topics.

Depending on the specific topic covered, the data presented in this 32nd DUI-MIS report refer to 2020 or 2021. For example, while Section I covers 2021 DUI arrests, Section II covers convictions of 2020 DUI offenders. In 2020 California was substantially impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated shutdown. The effect of these factors on the statistics presented in this report is acknowledged whenever relevant.

The following are highlights from each section of the 32nd report reflecting on the current state of DUI in California.

DUI Summary Statistics

- ◆ The DUI arrest rate per 100,000 licensed drivers increased by 12.3% in 2021, following a decrease of 21.5% in 2020. The last decade has seen a fairly steady decline in the DUI arrest rate. The increase for 2021 puts the arrest rate in line with that trajectory after the substantial reduction observed in 2020, which was linked to the shutdown associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ◆ The total number of DUI convictions decreased by 22.1% in 2020 relative to 2019, while the DUI conviction rate decreased 3.3% from 2019. The substantial drop in total number of convictions is linked to shutdowns associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, and the 2020

conviction rate of 66.6% is lower than observed in any prior year of this report.

- ◆ In 2021, alcohol-involved crash fatalities increased by 6.2% and drug-involved crash fatalities decreased by 15.7%. The number of alcohol-involved crash fatalities in 2021 was the highest recorded in at least a decade, and drug-involved fatalities were the third highest in that time.
- ◆ Of the total number of crash fatalities in 2021, 30% were alcohol-involved, a decline from 31.8% in 2019 and the lowest value recorded in at least a decade. The percentage of drug-involved fatalities decreased from 25.8% in 2020 to 19.3% in 2021, which approaches the lowest value observed since 2011 (19% in 2016).
- ◆ In 2021, 12.7% of total crash injuries were alcohol-involved, an increase from 11.4% reported for 2020.

Section 1: DUI Arrests

- ◆ The median (midpoint) age of a DUI arrestee in 2021 was 32 years and almost three-quarters (73.0%) of arrestees were age 40 or younger. Less than one percent (0.3%) of all DUI arrestees were juveniles (under age 18), whereas 4.3% were drivers over age 60 (see Table 3a).
- ◆ Males comprised 77.8% of all 2020 DUI arrests, a modest decrease from 2020 (see Table 3a). The proportion of females among DUI arrests has risen from 10.6% in 1989 to 22.2% in 2021.
- ◆ Based on data from the Department of Justice (DOJ), Hispanic drivers (54.1%) were the largest racial/ethnic group among 2021 DUI arrestees, as has been the case each year for over a decade. Hispanic individuals continued to be arrested at a rate substantially higher than their estimated percentage of California's adult population (38.2% in 2021). This is shown in Figure 3.

Section 2: Convictions

- ◆ 66.6% of 2020 DUI arrests resulted in convictions for DUI offenses (see Table 6). This is a substantial drop from years prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ◆ 8.1% of DUI convictions among those arrested in 2020 were driving under the influence of drugs (DUID) convictions. This represents a sharp increase from 2019, and is the highest value observed in the last five years (see Table 5a).

- ◆ Among convicted DUI offenders arrested in 2020, 74.7% were first offenders and 25.2% were repeat offenders (one or more prior convictions within the previous 10 years), notably lower than 27.2% in 2019 (see Table 8). The proportion of repeat offenders has decreased considerably since 1989, when it stood at 37%, even though prior DUI convictions are currently retained on record, and thus counted, longer than in the past (10 years compared to 7 years in 1989).
- ◆ The median blood alcohol concentration (BAC) among convicted 2020 DUI offenders, as reported by law enforcement on Administrative Per Se (APS) forms, was 0.17%, which is more than double the California illegal per se BAC limit of 0.08% (see Table 7a).
- ◆ Among 2020 DUI arrest cases, 23.6% did not show any corresponding conviction on Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) records, higher than the value for 2019 (20.5%; see Table 6). While the adjudication of some of these cases could have been delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated shutdown in 2020, this percentage has seen fairly steady increases over the course of 10 years (it was 15.5% in 2010).

Section 3: Postconviction Sanctions

- ◆ The most frequent court sanction for all convicted DUI offenders arrested in 2020 was probation (94.3%), while the least frequently imposed court sanction was ignition interlock (14.9%). DUI offenders were sentenced to jail in 76.4% of the cases (see Table 9a); however, being sentenced to jail for a DUI conviction does not necessarily mean that an offender actually serves time in jail (Guenzburger & Atkinson, 2012).
- ◆ Among first DUI offenders arrested in 2020, 69.8% were sentenced to jail, compared to 94.7% of all repeat offenders (see Table 9a).
- ◆ The percentage of convicted DUI offenders arrested in 2020 who were sanctioned to install an ignition interlock device (IID) saw a year-to-year decrease of one percentage point, going from 15.9% to 14.9%. Conversely, the percentage who installed an IID subsequent to their arrest (24.5%) increased slightly compared to convicted 2019 DUI offenders (23.7%). The relative stability of these statistics in 2020 follows substantial increases recorded in 2019, when the implementation of SB 1046 (Hill) made IID installation either optional or mandatory for all persons convicted of an alcohol-related DUI offense (depending on the specific type of DUI offense and the number of prior DUI violations). In particular, the new regulations allowed

DUI offenders who install an IID to apply for a restricted driver license without serving any period of license suspension or revocation (see Tables 9a and 9c).

Section 4: Postconviction Sanction Effectiveness

- ◆ The 1-year DUI reoffense rate for first DUI offenders arrested in 2020 was 4.4% compared to 7.6% in 1990. The 1-year reoffense rate for second DUI offenders was 6.1% compared to 9.7% in 1990. These reoffense rates have dropped by approximately 37% - 42% from the rates of 1990 arrestees, despite increasing in recent years (see Figure 6 and Table 11a).
- ◆ The 1-year DUI reoffense rates for first and second DUID offenders arrested in 2020 decreased from the rates for 2019 offenders, as did the subsequent crash rate for second offenders, while the crash rates for first DUID offenders increased over 2019. Moreover, the recidivism rates of 2020 first and second DUID offenders were lower than the recidivism rates of all DUI offenders, but the crash rates of 2020 DUID offenders were higher than the corresponding values for the entire population of DUI offenders (see Tables 11a and 11b).
- ◆ Long-term reoffense rates, those occurring over years following an initial DUI conviction, are higher among those with more DUI priors (within 10 years), among males, and among younger-aged drivers (see Figures 8b, 8c, and 8d).
- ◆ Of the DUI offenders arrested in 2020 who, by court order, enrolled in a DUI program, 86.7% of first offenders and 63.2% of second offenders completed their program assignment (see Table 13).

Section 5: License Suspension/Revocation Actions

- ◆ The total number of DMV APS and DUI postconviction suspension or revocation (S/R) actions increased by 22.1% in 2021, the first year-over-year increase in at least ten years. This sharp increase is connected with a rebound in roadway use, and DMV administrative activities following shutdowns in 2020 associated with the COVID-19 pandemic (see Table 15).
- ◆ In 2021, 102,442 APS license actions were taken, representing a 12.2% relative increase from 2020. Of these actions, 73.3% were first-offender actions (including “zero tolerance” actions taken for drivers under age 21) and 26.7% were repeat-offender actions (see Table 15). However, the number of APS actions aimed at first offenders saw a relative increase from 2020 to 2021 that was twice as large as the relative increase in repeat-offender APS actions (14.1% versus 7.2%).

- ◆ The number of APS actions taken for drivers under 21 showed a relative decrease of 4.1% from 2020 to 2021, whereas the number of APS actions for drivers 21 and older increased by 13.4% (see Table 16). This difference could reflect a greater rebound in roadway usage and DUI activity for adult drivers following workplace re-openings after pandemic-related shutdowns in 2020.
- ◆ The total number of postconviction S/R actions in 2021 increased by 22.1% compared to 2020. Among those actions, juvenile DUI suspensions saw the smallest rise, with a 10.2% relative increase. For first-, second- and third-offenders, felony S/R actions saw smaller increases than misdemeanor ones (see Table 15).

Section 6: Drivers in Crashes Involving Alcohol and Drugs

- ◆ While the number of alcohol-involved fatalities has varied over the past 25 years, alcohol-involved fatalities in 2021 are essentially the same as reported in 1995. In contrast, the number of drug-involved fatalities has more than tripled in the same time period (see Figure 11).
- ◆ Of all 2020 DUI arrests, 23.7% were associated with a reported traffic crash, whereas 9.3% of DUI arrests were associated with crashes involving injuries or fatalities. Both of these statistics increased from 2019, after being fairly stable since 2016 (see Table 17).
- ◆ The total number of DUI arrests associated with crashes in 2020 decreased by 22.7% relative to 2019, which is the largest year-to-year decrease since 2010. This reduction in crash-related DUI arrests is almost certainly due to reduced roadway activity, including DUI activity, during the closures associated with the COVID-19 pandemic (see Table 17).
- ◆ Overall, Hispanic drivers represented the largest racial/ethnic group (48.5%) among those in fatal/injury crashes with reported involvement of alcohol and/or drugs, followed by White drivers (31.0%). However, this was largely due to the subset of crashes with reported alcohol only involvement. When focusing exclusively on crashes with reported drug involvement (i.e., drug only or both drug and alcohol), White drivers were the largest group with 41.1%, followed by Hispanic drivers with 38.0% (see Table 18).
- ◆ In 2020, 44.2% of drivers in alcohol- and drug-involved injury crashes had no prior conviction for DUI or alcohol- or drug-related reckless driving. In contrast, over three quarters (77.8%) of drivers in alcohol- and drug-involved fatal crashes had no prior DUI or alcohol- or drug-

related reckless driving conviction (see Table 24a). DMV records indicate that the vast majority of drivers involved in fatal DUI crashes are deceased.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
DUI SUMMARY STATISTICS: 2011-2021	i
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 32 nd CALIFORNIA DUI-MIS REPORT	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	ix
INTRODUCTION	1
DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS	5
SECTION 1: DUI ARRESTS	7
SECTION 2: CONVICTIONS	17
SECTION 3: POSTCONVICTION SANCTIONS	31
SECTION 4: POSTCONVICTION SANCTION EFFECTIVENESS	51
DUI RECIDIVISM AND CRASH RATES	53
One-Year DUI Recidivism and Crash Rates for First and Second DUI Offenders Arrested from 1990-2020	53
One-Year DUI Recidivism and Crash Rates by County for First and Second DUI Offenders Arrested in 2020	57
Long-Term Recidivism Rates of 2014 DUI Offenders	61
Proportions of DUI Program Referrals, Enrollments, and Completions for First and Second DUI Offenders Arrested in 2020	67
EVALUATIONS OF DUI PROGRAM SANCTIONS FOR ALCOHOL- OR DRUG- RELATED RECKLESS OFFENDERS AND FIRST DUI OFFENDERS	68
SECTION 5: LICENSE SUSPENSION/REVOCATION ACTIONS	69
SECTION 6: DRIVERS IN CRASHES INVOLVING ALCOHOL AND DRUGS	73
REFERENCES	87

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)**APPENDICES**

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
A HISTORY OF MAJOR DUI LAWS IN CALIFORNIA SINCE 1975	89
GLOSSARY	105
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 757 - CHAPTER 450	107
B APPENDIX TABLES	109
B1 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY...	109
B2 DUI CONVICTIONS FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, GENDER, AND AGE	125

LIST OF TABLES

1 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, 2019–2021 AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 2020–2021	12
2 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF ARREST.....	13
3a 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY	14
3b 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY GENDER, AGE, AND RACE/ETHNICITY	14
3c DUI ARRESTS UNDER AGE 21, 2011-2021	15
4a DUI CONVICTIONS BY AGE AND GENDER FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS	23
4b DUID CONVICTIONS BY AGE AND GENDER FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS	23
5a DUI AND DUID CONVICTIONS BY COUNTY AMONG DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2016-2020.....	24
5b DUI CONVICTION DATA FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY	26

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
5c DUID CONVICTION DATA FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY	27
6 ADJUDICATION STATUS OF 2020 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY	28
7a REPORTED BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (BAC) LEVELS OF DUI AND ALCOHOL- OR DRUG-RECKLESS CONVICTIONS FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS	29
7b REPORTED BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (BAC) LEVELS OF CONVICTED DUI OFFENDERS UNDER AGE 21 ARRESTED IN 2020	30
8 DUI CONVICTIONS BY DUI OFFENDER STATUS AND REPORTED BAC LEVEL FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS	30
9a COURT SANCTIONS BY DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020	35
9b COURT SANCTIONS BY DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR DUID OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020	35
9c IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE (IID) INSTALLATIONS BY DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020	36
10a DUI COURT SANCTIONS BY COUNTY AND DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020	37
10b IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE (IID) INSTALLATIONS BY COUNTY AND DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020	44
11a ONE-YEAR UNADJUSTED PERCENTAGES OF SUBSEQUENT DUI- INCIDENT-INVOLVED AND CRASH-INVOLVED FIRST AND SECOND DUI OFFENDERS, 1990-2020	55
11b ONE-YEAR UNADJUSTED PERCENTAGES OF SUBSEQUENT DUI- INCIDENT-INVOLVED AND CRASH-INVOLVED FIRST AND SECOND DUID OFFENDERS, 2016-2020	56

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
11c 2020 1-YEAR SUBSEQUENT DUI RECIDIVISM RATES BY COUNTY FOR FIRST AND SECOND DUI OFFENDERS	59
11d 2020 1-YEAR SUBSEQUENT CRASH RATES BY COUNTY FOR FIRST AND SECOND DUI OFFENDERS	60
12 CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF FIRST SUBSEQUENT DUI REOFFENSES FOR 2014 DUI OFFENDERS AND COHORT GROUPS	62
13 COUNTS AND PROPORTIONS OF REPORTED DUI PROGRAM REFERRALS, ENROLLMENTS, AND COMPLETIONS FOR CONVICTED FIRST AND SECOND OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020	67
15 MANDATORY DUI LICENSE DISQUALIFICATION ACTIONS, 2011-2021	71
16 ADMINISTRATIVE PER SE PROCESS MEASURES.....	72
17 DUI ARRESTS ASSOCIATED WITH REPORTED CRASHES, 2010-2020	79
18 2020 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND IMPAIRMENT TYPE	80
19 2020 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY ADJUDICATION STATUS AND IMPAIRMENT TYPE.....	80
20 2020 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY COUNTY AND IMPAIRMENT TYPE.....	81
21 ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DRIVERS UNDER AGE 21 IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES, 2010-2020.....	82
22a 2020 ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY AGE AND GENDER.....	82
22b 2020 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY AGE AND GENDER (NEITHER SUSPENDED UPON ARREST NOR CONVICTED)	83

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

<u>NUMBER</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
23a	2020 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY IMPAIRMENT TYPE AND PRIOR DUI CONVICTIONS	84
23b	2020 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY IMPAIRMENT TYPE AND PRIOR DUI CONVICTIONS (NEITHER SUSPENDED UPON ARREST NOR CONVICTED)	84
24a	2020 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY PRIOR DUI CONVICTIONS	85
24b	2020 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY PRIOR DUI CONVICTIONS (NEITHER SUSPENDED UPON ARREST NOR CONVICTED).....	85
25	2020 REPORTED BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (BAC) LEVELS OF ALCOHOL- AND DRUG- INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES.....	86

LIST OF FIGURES

1	DUI management information system	2
2	DUI arrests, 2011-2021	8
3	Percentage of 2021 DUI arrests and 2021 projected population (age 15 and over, based on the 2020 census) by race/ethnicity	11
4	DUI convictions and conviction rates based on arrest year, 2011-2020.....	19
5	Percentage representation of court-ordered DUI sanctions (for 2020 DUI arrests)	32
6	Percentages of first and second DUI offenders reoffending with a DUI incident within 1 year after conviction (arrested between 1990 and 2020)	54
7	Percentages of first and second DUI offenders involved in a crash within 1 year after conviction (arrested between 1990 and 2020).....	56

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)**LIST OF FIGURES (continued)**

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
8a Cumulative percent of first subsequent DUI conviction and DUI incident (alcohol crashes, DUI convictions, APS suspensions, and DUI FTAs) for 2014 DUI offenders.....	62
8b Cumulative percent of first subsequent DUI conviction by number of prior DUI convictions for the 2014 DUI offenders.....	63
8c Cumulative percent of first subsequent DUI conviction by gender for the 2014 DUI offenders.....	64
8d Cumulative percent of first subsequent DUI conviction by age group (age at conviction date) for the 2014 DUI offenders	65
8e Cumulative percent of first subsequent DUI reoffense of the 1980, 1984, 1994, 2005, and 2014 DUI offenders	65
10 Percentages of crash injuries and fatalities that were alcohol-involved, 2011-2021	75
11 Alcohol- and drug-involved crash fatalities, 1995-2021	77

INTRODUCTION

This report is the thirty-second *Annual Report of the California Driving Under the Influence Management Information System (DUI-MIS)*, produced in response to Assembly Bill 757 (Friedman), Chapter 450, 1989 legislative session, adding Section 1821 to the California Vehicle Code (see Appendix A). This bill requires the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to “establish and maintain a data and monitoring system to evaluate the efficacy of intervention programs for persons convicted” of DUI in order to provide “accurate and up-to-date comprehensive statistics” to enhance “the ability of the Legislature to make informed and timely policy decisions.” The need for such a data system had long been documented by numerous authorities, including the 1983 Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving. In responding to this legislative mandate, this report combines and cross-references DUI data from diverse sources and presents them in a single reference. Data sources drawn upon include the California Highway Patrol (CHP) for crash data, Department of Justice (DOJ) for arrest data, and the DMV driver record database. Each of these reporting agencies, however, initially draw their data from diffuse primary sources such as individual law enforcement agencies (arrest and crash reports) and the courts (abstracts of conviction).

The general conceptual design of the California DUI-MIS was developed by Helander (1989) and is presented in Figure 1. The basic theme of the DUI-MIS is to track the processing of offenders through the DUI system from the point of arrest and to identify the frequency with which offenders flow through each branch of the system process (from law enforcement through adjudication to treatment and license control actions). Figure 1 also illustrates the relationship between offender flow and data collection at each point of the process. The initiating data source for the DUI-MIS is the DUI arrest report, as compiled by the DOJ, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR) system.

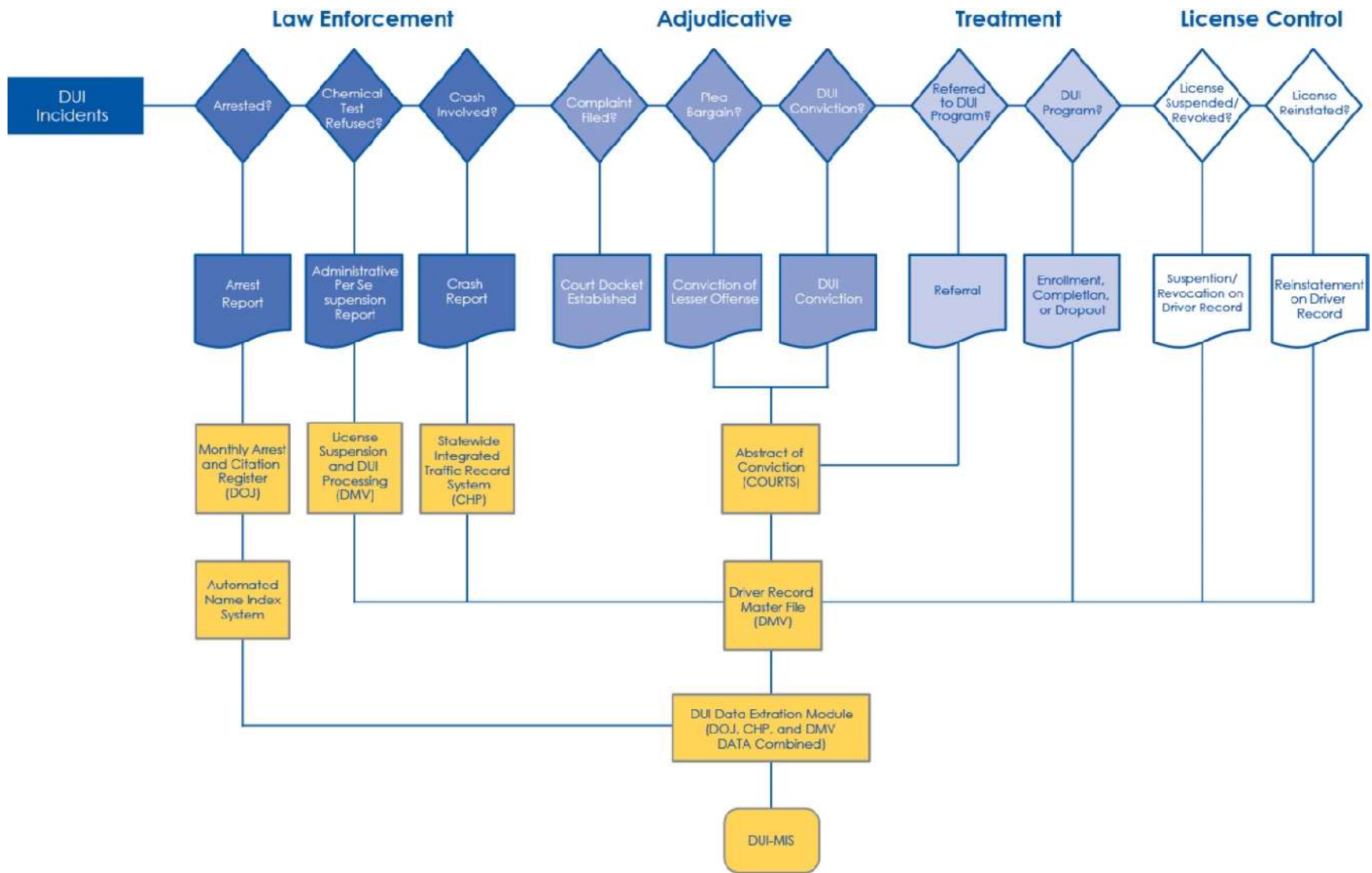


Figure 1. DUI management information system.

It should again be noted that it is not an objective of this report to make recommendations based on the data presented. Rather, the primary purpose of a reporting system such as the DUI-MIS is to provide objective data on the operating and performance characteristics of the system. The publication of these data may assist others in making policy decisions, formulating improvements, and conducting more in-depth evaluations.

The DUI-MIS data system and report have led to numerous improvements in the California DUI system, from the identification of minor errors in processing and/or reporting of DUI data, to major initiatives to improve the tracking and reporting of DUI cases. The success of the California DUI-MIS has also contributed to a national initiative to design a model DUI reporting system, developed under contract for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).

DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

DUI Arrest Data:

Arrest data are reported to the DOJ, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, by individual law enforcement agencies throughout the state. As such, these data are subject to reporting errors such as incorrect names, birthdates, or arrest dates. Nonreporting of arrest data due to error or omission can also occur; for example, in 1995 the Oakland Police Department reported no DUI arrests, after reporting 960 such arrests in 1994.¹ In addition, when data are entered into DOJ's MACR system, only the highest-order offense is included. Therefore, in cases where a DUI arrest is made in conjunction with, for example, an auto theft arrest, that DUI arrest will not be included in the database. This results in a slight but systematic underreporting of the annual number of DUI arrests.

DUI Conviction Data:

Abstracts of conviction for DUI and other traffic-related offenses are reported to the DMV by courts throughout the state. As abstracts are received (either hard copy or through direct electronic access from the courts), they are entered onto the DMV driver record database. Abstracts without an identifying driver license number are run through the Automated Name Index (ANI) system in order to match the abstract with an existing driver record; in cases where no such match can be made, an "X"-numbered record is created to store the abstract information. Conviction data are subject to change since abstracts of conviction can be amended, corrected, or dismissed after the initial abstract of conviction is reported to DMV. Also, reporting, and non-reporting errors can occur as with DUI arrest data.

Alcohol- and Drug-Involved Crash Data:

Crash data are reported to the CHP by local law enforcement agencies and district offices of the CHP. As such, these data are subject to reporting and nonreporting errors similar to those occurring in both DUI arrest and conviction data. While most local law enforcement agencies will investigate and file reports on crashes involving injury or death, the investigation and reporting of property-damage-only crashes varies widely by local jurisdiction. Data are entered onto CHP's Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS) and published in their annual report.

Gender Data:

Calendar year 2019 marked the first time that California public agencies – including DMV, the Department of Justice, the California Highway Patrol, and local law enforcement agencies – began marking records to distinguish individuals identifying as non-binary, as opposed to a gender of

¹ Similarly, there was an undercount of approximately 6,500 DUI arrests for April 2011 by CHP.

male or female, in accordance with Senate Bill 179 (Atkins, Chapter 853, Statutes of 2017). Where appropriate, tables in this report now incorporate this identity category. In addition, starting in calendar year 2019, tables in this report may include, where appropriate, totals for persons where gender identity was not recorded in the original data source (e.g., arrest record, crash record). Where included, these cases are marked as gender “not stated.”

SECTION 1:
DUI ARRESTS

SECTION 1: DUI ARRESTS

The information on driving under the influence (DUI) arrests presented below is based primarily on data collected annually by the Department of Justice (DOJ), Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR) system. These data are the most current nonaggregated data available on DUI arrests.

This section presents data on DUI arrests from 2021. The COVID-19 pandemic substantially impacted road use in 2020, resulting in fewer driving-related arrests, including those for DUI. The annual arrest statistics in this section should therefore be understood in the context of a substantial reduction (20-25%) in DUI arrest statistics in the prior year (from 2019 to 2020).

This section includes the following tables and figures:

Table 1: DUI Arrests by County, 2019–2021 and Annual Percentage Change, 2020-2021. This table shows the number of DUI arrests by county for the years 2019-2021 and the percentage change from 2020 to 2021.

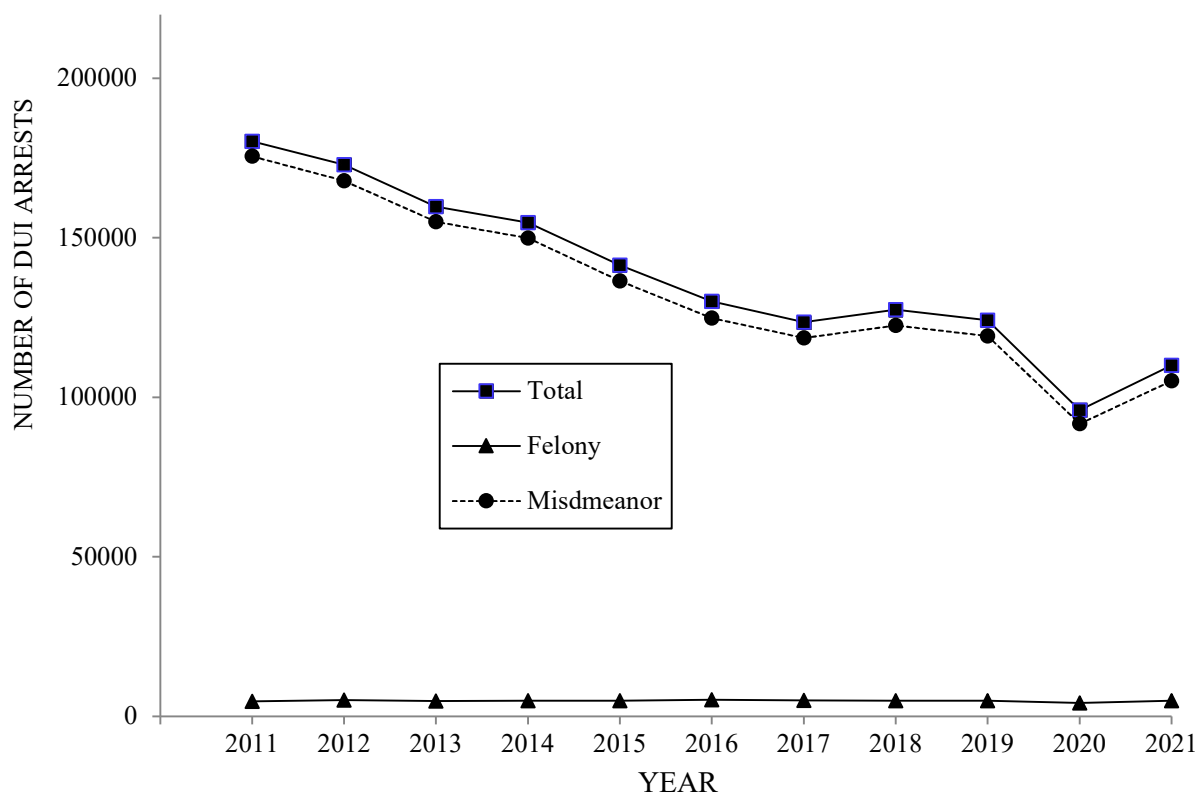
Table 2: 2021 DUI Arrests by County and Type of Arrest. This table shows a breakdown of 2021 DUI arrests by arrest type (i.e., felony, juvenile, or misdemeanor arrests), by county. The table also shows county and statewide DUI arrest rates per 100 licensed drivers.

Tables 3a and 3b: 2021 DUI Arrests by Age, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity. Table 3a cross-tabulates age by gender and age by race/ethnicity of 2021 DUI arrestees statewide. The same tabulations by county are found in Appendix Table B1. Also, Table 3a shows the median age for 2021 arrestees. Table 3b shows the same data cross-tabulated by gender and age within race/ethnicity.

Table 3c: DUI Arrests Under Age 21, 2011-2021. Table 3c shows a breakdown of DUI arrests under 21, by age, from 2011 to 2021. It also shows the proportion of total DUI arrests under 21 for the state over the same time period.

Figure 2: DUI Arrests, 2011-2021. Figure 2 displays the trend in DUI arrests from 2011 to 2021.

Figure 3: Percentage of 2021 DUI Arrests and 2021 Projected Population (Age 15 and Over, based on the 2020 Census) by Race/Ethnicity. Figure 3 shows the percentages of 2021 DUI arrests and 2021 projected population by race/ethnicity.



Note. Due to the non-reporting of DUI arrest data by CHP for the month of April 2011, an undercount is present in the figures for 2011 (with approximately 6,500 fewer total DUI arrests).

Figure 2. DUI arrests, 2011-2021.

Based on the data shown in the figures and tables listed above, the following statements can be made about DUI arrests in California:

Statewide Parameters

- ◆ DUI arrests increased by 14.7% in 2021. After arrests dropped more than 22% from 2019 to 2020 (due to indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic), this rebound put 2021 arrests in line with a fairly steady decline in DUI arrests over the last decade (see DUI Summary Statistics and Table 1). An increase in the annual DUI arrest count has only occurred one other time in the last decade, when a 3% increase was observed from 2017 to 2018.
- ◆ Table 2 shows that the DUI arrest rate per 100 licensed drivers was 0.4 in 2021, a slight decrease from recent years. The 2021 rate represents a 78% reduction from the 1.8 rate in 1990.

- ◆ The percentage of felony DUI arrests in 2021 was 4.4%, unchanged from 2020 (see Table 2). Historically, this type of DUI arrest constitutes a relatively small percentage of all DUI arrests, and this continued to be true in 2021.

County Variation

- ◆ Of all 2021 California DUI arrests, 17.8% occurred in Los Angeles County. Five counties (Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego) had over 6,000 DUI arrests each, together accounting for 46.5% of the total (see Table 1).
- ◆ In line with the upward rebound of DUI arrests observed statewide, 78% of California counties had more DUI arrests in 2021 than 2020 (percentage increases ranged from 1.0% in Inyo to 49.4% in Colusa). Most of the 12 counties showing a decrease were small and rural, with only Fresno recording over 1,000 DUI arrests. Fresno saw a decrease of 7.3% compared to 2020 (see Table 1).
- ◆ The 2021 county DUI arrest rates ranged from 0.2 to 1.8 DUI arrests per 100 licensed drivers. Eight counties had lower rates than the statewide average of 0.4: Contra Costa (0.3), Los Angeles (0.3), Plumas (0.2), Sacramento (0.3), San Francisco (0.2), San Mateo (0.3), Santa Clara (0.2), and Yolo (0.3). DUI arrest rates in eleven counties exceeded twice the statewide average (see Table 2).

Demographic Characteristics

- ◆ The median age of a DUI arrestee in 2021 was 32 years. Almost half (46.3%) of all arrestees were age 30 or younger and almost three-quarters (73.0%) were age 40 or younger. Less than one percent (0.3%) of all DUI arrestees were juveniles (under age 18), whereas 4.3% of all arrestees were over age 60 (see Table 3a). These figures tend to be relatively stable from year to year, and have not changed since last year's report.
- ◆ Among all DUI arrestees in a year, the percentage of DUI arrests under age 18 has declined from 0.5 in 2011 to 0.3 in 2021, a 40% relative decrease. The percentage of DUI arrests under age 21 decreased from 7.8 in 2011 to 5.3 in 2021, a 32.1% relative decline. This is shown in Table 3c.
- ◆ Males comprised 77.8% of all 2021 DUI arrests (see Table 3a), a modest drop from 2020 (78.2%), but higher than observed in 2019 (77.2%). The proportion of females among DUI arrests has effectively doubled since the first publication of this report, rising from 10.6% in 1989 to 22.2% in 2021.

- ◆ In 2021, Hispanic drivers (54.1%) again represented the largest ethnic group among DUI arrestees, as they have each year for over a decade. Hispanic individuals continued to be arrested at a rate substantially higher than their estimated 2021 population parity of 38.2% (Department of Finance, Demographic Research and Census Data Center). Black individuals were also overrepresented among DUI arrestees (10.1% of arrests, 5.7% of the population), as were drivers in the “Other” race/ethnicity group (4.2% of arrests, 2.8% of the population). Other racial/ethnic groups were underrepresented among DUI arrestees, relative to their estimated 2021 population parity. These underrepresented groups were Asians (3.3% of arrests, 15.9% of the population) and Whites (28.3% of arrests, 37.3% of the population). Note that this is the first DUI-MIS report where Asian drivers are separated from the “Other” group. This is shown in Table 3a and Figure 3.
- ◆ Among male 2021 DUI arrestees, 57.5% were Hispanic, 25.6% were White, 9.5% were Black, 3.3% were Asian, and 4.1% “Other.” Among female DUI arrestees, 42.3% were Hispanic, 37.8% were White, 11.9% were Black, 3.4% were Asian, and 4.5% “Other” (see Table 3b).
- ◆ In 22 out of 58 counties, Hispanic drivers comprised more than half of those arrested for DUI during 2021. In particular, the following four counties had the highest percentage of Hispanic DUI arrestees: Imperial (79.8%), San Benito (78.5%), Monterey (78.1%), Tulare (76.6%). In 24 out of the remaining 36 counties, the majority of arrestees were White (see Appendix Table B1).
- ◆ The median age of a DUI arrestee varied by race: White and Black arrestees were the oldest with a median age of 35.0 and 33.0 years, respectively, while Asian, “Other” and Hispanic arrestees had a median age of 32.0, 31.0 and 30.0 years, respectively (see Table 3a).

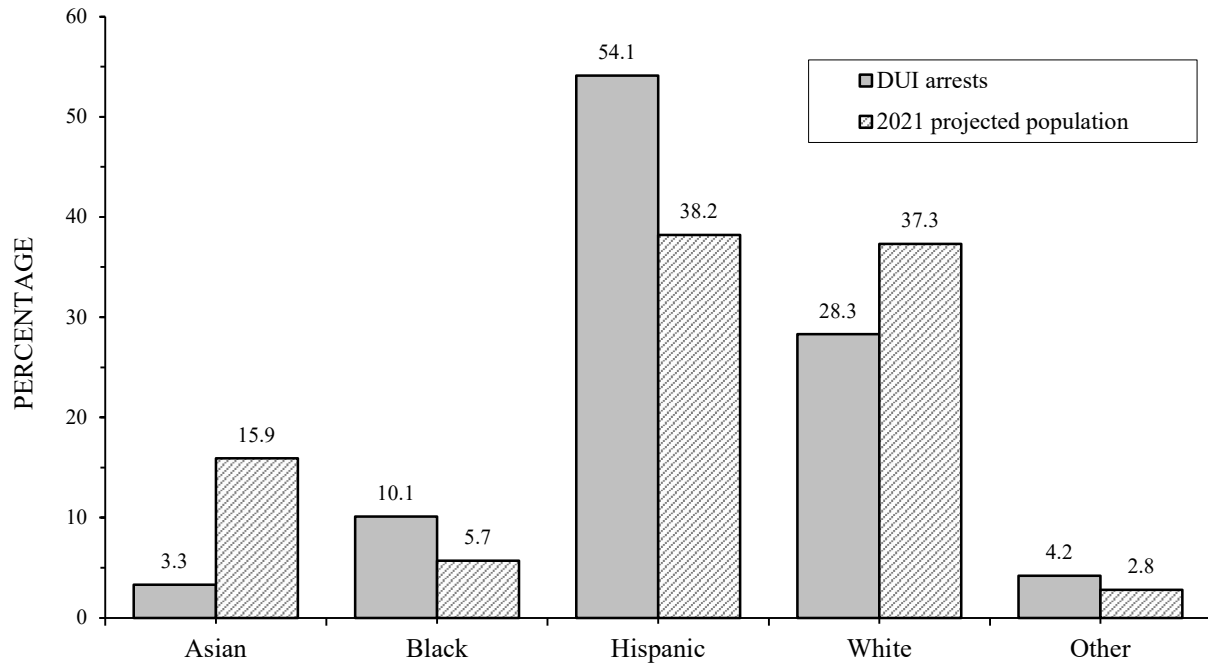


Figure 3. Percentage of 2021 DUI arrests and 2021 projected population (age 15 and over, based on the 2020 census) by race/ethnicity.

TABLE 1: DUI ARRESTS^a BY COUNTY, 2019–2021 AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 2020–2021

COUNTY	2019	2020	2021	% CHANGE 2020-2021
STATEWIDE	124141	95957	110017	14.7
ALAMEDA	5123	3604	4251	18.0
ALPINE	10	11	11	0.0
AMADOR	164	143	162	13.3
BUTTE	961	988	1158	17.2
CALAVERAS	158	133	146	9.8
COLUSA	125	176	263	49.4
CONTRA COSTA	2717	1907	2212	16.0
DEL NORTE	261	322	195	-39.4
EL DORADO	684	768	698	-9.1
FRESNO	5354	4313	3996	-7.3
GLENN	143	132	93	-29.5
HUMBOLDT	1038	726	899	23.8
IMPERIAL	764	350	490	40.0
INYO	110	104	105	1.0
KERN	4000	3069	3179	3.6
KINGS	807	651	866	33.0
LAKE	374	277	397	43.3
LASSEN	155	157	141	-10.2
LOS ANGELES	23529	17780	19631	10.4
MADERA	1052	998	1112	11.4
MARIN	1118	787	864	9.8
MARIPOSA	77	82	64	-22.0
MENDOCINO	610	421	593	40.9
MERCED	1316	970	1144	17.9
MODOC	41	53	40	-24.5
MONO	117	85	119	40.0
MONTEREY	2385	2121	2306	8.7
NAPA	702	528	618	17.0
NEVADA	443	378	324	-14.3
ORANGE	11107	7885	9790	24.2
PLACER	994	1034	1115	7.8
PLUMAS	152	88	37	-58.0
RIVERSIDE	6683	5438	6776	24.6
SACRAMENTO	4625	3407	3484	2.3
SAN BENITO	281	198	270	36.4
SAN BERNARDINO	7169	5631	6320	12.2
SAN DIEGO	9092	6954	8613	23.9
SAN FRANCISCO	934	688	946	37.5
SAN JOAQUIN	2240	2340	2555	9.2
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1633	1290	1433	11.1
SAN MATEO	2269	1479	1847	24.9
SANTA BARBARA	1811	1618	2122	31.1
SANTA CLARA	4003	2686	3185	18.6
SANTA CRUZ	1623	1288	1578	22.5
SHASTA	666	574	656	14.3
SIERRA	30	31	23	-25.8
SISKIYOU	228	225	228	1.3
SOLANO	1625	1360	1464	7.6
SONOMA	2382	1232	1621	31.6
STANISLAUS	2187	2108	2186	3.7
SUTTER	418	341	505	48.1
TEHAMA	386	247	229	-7.3
TRINITY	125	112	166	48.2
TULARE	2711	2223	2743	23.4
TUOLUMNE	352	299	281	-6.0
VENTURA	3105	2474	2929	18.4
YOLO	581	346	492	42.2
YUBA	391	327	346	5.8

^aDOJ DUI arrest totals with boat DUI ($N = 166$) removed.

TABLE 2: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF ARREST

COUNTY	TOTAL		TYPE OF DUI ARREST						DUI ARRESTS PER 100 LICENSED DRIVERS
			FELONY		JUVENILE		MISDEMEANOR		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
STATEWIDE	110017	100.0	4825	4.4	329	0.3	104863	95.3	0.4
ALAMEDA	4251	3.9	76	1.8	7	0.2	4168	98.0	0.4
ALPINE	11	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	10	90.9	0.9
AMADOR	162	0.1	4	2.5	0	0.0	158	97.5	0.5
BUTTE	1158	1.1	47	4.1	6	0.5	1105	95.4	0.8
CALAVERAS	146	0.1	9	6.2	0	0.0	137	93.8	0.4
COLUSA	263	0.2	9	3.4	3	1.1	251	95.4	1.7
CONTRA COSTA	2212	2.0	81	3.7	7	0.3	2124	96.0	0.3
DEL NORTE	195	0.2	6	3.1	0	0.0	189	96.9	1.1
EL DORADO	698	0.6	25	3.6	4	0.6	669	95.8	0.4
FRESNO	3996	3.6	124	3.1	16	0.4	3856	96.5	0.6
GLENN	93	0.1	2	2.2	0	0.0	91	97.8	0.4
HUMBOLDT	899	0.8	15	1.7	1	0.1	883	98.2	0.9
IMPERIAL	490	0.4	20	4.1	2	0.4	468	95.5	0.4
INYO	105	0.1	3	2.9	3	2.9	99	94.3	0.7
KERN	3179	2.9	159	5.0	11	0.3	3009	94.7	0.6
KINGS	866	0.8	21	2.4	3	0.3	842	97.2	1.1
LAKE	397	0.4	14	3.5	6	1.5	377	95.0	0.8
LASSEN	141	0.1	3	2.1	0	0.0	138	97.9	0.8
LOS ANGELES	19631	17.8	982	5.0	32	0.2	18617	94.8	0.3
MADERA	1112	1.0	41	3.7	4	0.4	1067	96.0	1.2
MARIN	864	0.8	28	3.2	6	0.7	830	96.1	0.4
MARIPOSA	64	0.1	2	3.1	0	0.0	62	96.9	0.5
MENDOCINO	593	0.5	20	3.4	4	0.7	569	96.0	0.9
MERCED	1144	1.0	57	5.0	4	0.3	1083	94.7	0.7
MODOC	40	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	39	97.5	0.6
MONO	119	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	119	100.0	1.2
MONTEREY	2306	2.1	76	3.3	6	0.3	2224	96.4	0.8
NAPA	618	0.6	42	6.8	5	0.8	571	92.4	0.6
NEVADA	324	0.3	12	3.7	1	0.3	311	96.0	0.4
ORANGE	9790	8.9	310	3.2	20	0.2	9460	96.6	0.4
PLACER	1115	1.0	60	5.4	3	0.3	1052	94.3	0.4
PLUMAS	37	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	36	97.3	0.2
RIVERSIDE	6776	6.2	214	3.2	8	0.1	6554	96.7	0.4
SACRAMENTO	3484	3.2	273	7.8	6	0.2	3205	92.0	0.3
SAN BENITO	270	0.2	11	4.1	4	1.5	255	94.4	0.6
SAN BERNARDINO	6320	5.7	367	5.8	12	0.2	5941	94.0	0.4
SAN DIEGO	8613	7.8	546	6.3	33	0.4	8034	93.3	0.4
SAN FRANCISCO	946	0.9	54	5.7	2	0.2	890	94.1	0.2
SAN JOAQUIN	2555	2.3	96	3.8	4	0.2	2455	96.1	0.5
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1433	1.3	47	3.3	13	0.9	1373	95.8	0.7
SAN MATEO	1847	1.7	47	2.5	3	0.2	1797	97.3	0.3
SANTA BARBARA	2122	1.9	83	3.9	16	0.8	2023	95.3	0.7
SANTA CLARA	3185	2.9	202	6.3	13	0.4	2970	93.2	0.2
SANTA CRUZ	1578	1.4	49	3.1	10	0.6	1519	96.3	0.8
SHASTA	656	0.6	26	4.0	3	0.5	627	95.6	0.5
SIERRA	23	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	22	95.7	1.0
SISKIYOU	228	0.2	14	6.1	0	0.0	214	93.9	0.7
SOLANO	1464	1.3	71	4.8	3	0.2	1390	94.9	0.5
SONOMA	1621	1.5	68	4.2	7	0.4	1546	95.4	0.4
STANISLAUS	2186	2.0	115	5.3	8	0.4	2063	94.4	0.6
SUTTER	505	0.5	9	1.8	4	0.8	492	97.4	0.7
TEHAMA	229	0.2	8	3.5	2	0.9	219	95.6	0.5
TRINITY	166	0.2	5	3.0	0	0.0	161	97.0	1.8
TULARE	2743	2.5	75	2.7	15	0.5	2653	96.7	1.0
TUOLUMNE	281	0.3	16	5.7	1	0.4	264	94.0	0.7
VENTURA	2929	2.7	147	5.0	7	0.2	2775	94.7	0.5
YOLO	492	0.4	21	4.3	0	0.0	471	95.7	0.3
YUBA	346	0.3	9	2.6	1	0.3	336	97.1	0.7

TABLE 3a: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY

AGE	TOTAL		GENDER				RACE/ETHNICITY									
			MALE		FEMALE		ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
STATEWIDE	110017	100.0	85605	77.8	24412	22.2	3632	3.3	11064	10.1	59533	54.1	31143	28.3	4645	4.2
UNDER 18	329	0.3	257	78.1	72	21.9	11	3.3	9	2.7	204	62.0	98	29.8	7	2.1
18-20	5452	5.0	4324	79.3	1128	20.7	133	2.4	310	5.7	3553	65.2	1244	22.8	212	3.9
21-30	45127	41.0	34554	76.6	10573	23.4	1420	3.1	4003	8.9	27496	60.9	10257	22.7	1951	4.3
31-40	29328	26.7	23075	78.7	6253	21.3	1029	3.5	3244	11.1	15829	54.0	7899	26.9	1327	4.5
41-50	15391	14.0	12111	78.7	3280	21.3	565	3.7	1777	11.5	7713	50.1	4665	30.3	671	4.4
51-60	9656	8.8	7552	78.2	2104	21.8	330	3.4	1186	12.3	3562	36.9	4260	44.1	318	3.3
61-70	3955	3.6	3123	79.0	832	21.0	128	3.2	478	12.1	1038	26.2	2182	55.2	129	3.3
71 & ABOVE	779	0.7	609	78.2	170	21.8	16	2.1	57	7.3	138	17.7	538	69.1	30	3.9
MEDIAN AGE (YEARS)	32.0		32.0		31.0		32.0		33.0		30.0		35.0		31.0	

TABLE 3b: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY GENDER, AGE, AND RACE/ETHNICITY

GENDER	AGE	TOTAL		RACE/ETHNICITY									
				ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
STATEWIDE		110017	100.0	3632	3.3	11064	10.1	59533	54.1	31143	28.3	4645	4.2
MALE	UNDER 18	257	0.3	9	3.5	8	3.1	172	66.9	64	24.9	4	1.6
	18-20	4324	5.1	108	2.5	230	5.3	2923	67.6	896	20.7	167	3.9
	21-30	34554	40.4	1020	3.0	2742	7.9	22079	63.9	7280	21.1	1433	4.1
	31-40	23075	27.0	805	3.5	2397	10.4	13285	57.6	5583	24.2	1005	4.4
	41-50	12111	14.1	448	3.7	1361	11.2	6576	54.3	3186	26.3	540	4.5
	51-60	7552	8.8	287	3.8	956	12.7	3109	41.2	2940	38.9	260	3.4
	61-70	3123	3.6	108	3.5	413	13.2	932	29.8	1564	50.1	106	3.4
	71 & ABOVE	609	0.7	14	2.3	51	8.4	124	20.4	393	64.5	27	4.4
	TOTAL	85605	100.0	2799	3.3	8158	9.5	49200	57.5	21906	25.6	3542	4.1
FEMALE	UNDER 18	72	0.3	2	2.8	1	1.4	32	44.4	34	47.2	3	4.2
	18-20	1128	4.6	25	2.2	80	7.1	630	55.9	348	30.9	45	4.0
	21-30	10573	43.3	400	3.8	1261	11.9	5417	51.2	2977	28.2	518	4.9
	31-40	6253	25.6	224	3.6	847	13.5	2544	40.7	2316	37.0	322	5.1
	41-50	3280	13.4	117	3.6	416	12.7	1137	34.7	1479	45.1	131	4.0
	51-60	2104	8.6	43	2.0	230	10.9	453	21.5	1320	62.7	58	2.8
	61-70	832	3.4	20	2.4	65	7.8	106	12.7	618	74.3	23	2.8
	71 & ABOVE	170	0.7	2	1.2	6	3.5	14	8.2	145	85.3	3	1.8
	TOTAL	24412	100.0	833	3.4	2906	11.9	10333	42.3	9237	37.8	1103	4.5

TABLE 3c: DUI ARRESTS UNDER AGE 21, 2011-2021

AGE		2011 ^a	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TOTAL (ALL AGES)	<i>N</i>	180212	172893	160388	154743	141372	130054	123548	127437	124141	95957	110017
UNDER 18	<i>N</i>	891	746	600	529	517	496	539	526	486	441	329
	%	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
18-20	<i>N</i>	13073	11767	9846	9048	8084	7627	6624	6345	5986	5546	5452
	%	7.3	6.8	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.8	5.0
UNDER 21	<i>N</i>	13964	12513	10446	9577	8601	8123	7163	6871	6472	5987	5781
	%	7.8	7.2	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.2	6.3	5.3

^aThe non-reporting of approximately 6,500 DUI arrests by CHP for the month of April 2011 is reflected in this table's 2011 figures.

SECTION 2:

CONVICTIONS

SECTION 2: CONVICTIONS

Data on convictions resulting from court adjudication of driving under the influence (DUI) arrests are reported directly to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) on court abstracts of conviction. Although the DUI arrest data reported earlier are based on arrests that occurred in 2021, the DUI conviction data reported in this section are based on convictions of DUI offenders arrested in 2020. This approach is based on the need to allow sufficient time for the legal process to play out and for courts to report convictions to the DMV. Because the legal process for many 2020 DUI arrestees was delayed by closures associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, the statistics presented in this section should be understood in the context of a known increase in the average time from arrest to conviction for this cohort of arrestees. It is expected that convictions of a substantial proportion of 2020 arrestees will be recorded in the next round of conviction data, to be reported in next year's DUI Management Information System (DUI-MIS) report.

Tables in this section present combined and cross-tabulated DUI conviction data by demographic, geographic, and adjudicative categories. In what follows, expressions like “2020 convictions” refer to DUI offenders arrested in 2020 and subsequently convicted. Starting with the 22nd DUI-MIS report, the data source, placement, and type of information provided in Figure 4 and Tables 5 and 6 have changed. In particular, since some DUI arrest data from the Department of Justice (DOJ) Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR) system could not be matched to the driver records on the DMV database, the information in Table 6 is estimated based only on DUI cases whose arrest and/or conviction were found on the DMV database (“matchable DUI cases”). Starting with the 28th DUI-MIS report, separate information on drug-specific DUI convictions (DUID) is presented in this section in addition to existing overall DUI conviction information. DUID convictions refer to violations of CVC 23152 and CVC 23153 involving either drugs alone or the combined influence of alcohol and drugs. This section contains the following tables and figures:

Table 4a: DUI Convictions by Age and Gender for 2020 DUI Arrests. This table cross tabulates statewide DUI conviction information by age and gender. Corresponding county-specific conviction data are presented in Appendix Table B2.

Table 4b: DUID Convictions by Age and Gender for 2020 DUI Arrests. This table cross tabulates statewide DUID conviction information by age and gender.

Table 5a: DUI and DUID Convictions by County among DUI Offenders, 2016-2020. This table shows the total numbers of DUI and DUID convictions statewide and by county among DUI offenders arrested in the years 2016-2020. It also shows the percentages of DUID convictions of the total DUI convictions for those years.

Table 5b: DUI Conviction Data for 2020 DUI Arrests by County. This table shows county and statewide DUI-related conviction data (felony and misdemeanor DUI convictions as well as alcohol- or drug-related reckless driving convictions) as reported to the DMV on court abstracts of conviction. For DUI convictions, it also shows the median adjudication time lags from DUI arrest to conviction, and from conviction to update on the DMV database, both statewide and by county.

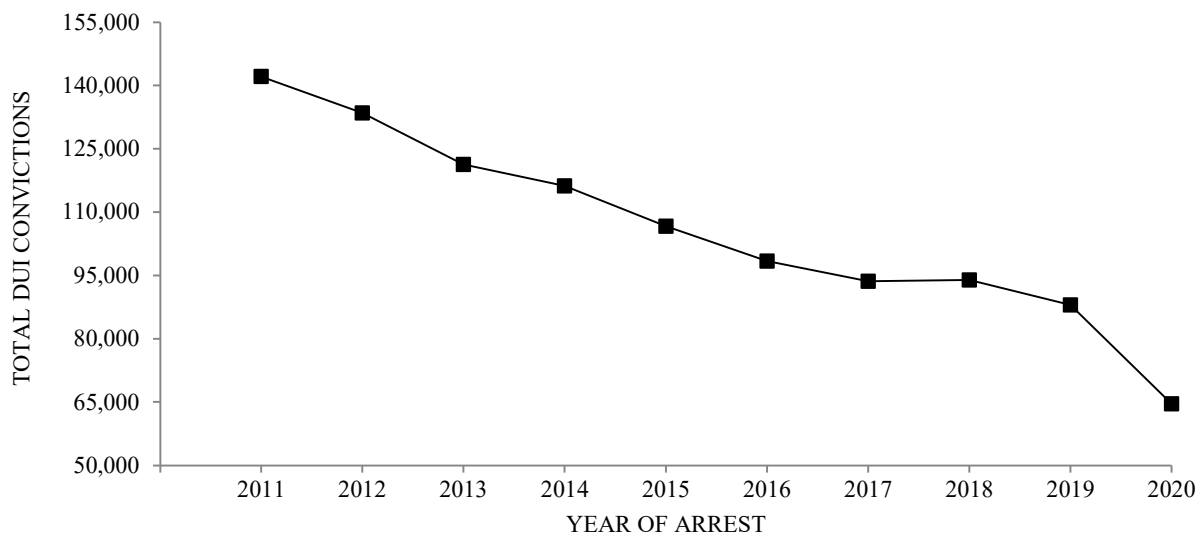
Table 5c: DUID Conviction Data for 2020 DUI Arrests By County. This table shows county and statewide DUID conviction data as reported to the DMV on court abstracts of conviction. The table also shows the median adjudication time lags from DUI arrest to DUID conviction, and from conviction to update on the DMV database, both statewide and by county.

Table 6: Adjudication Status of 2020 DUI Arrests by County. This table shows information on DUI conviction rates and adjudication status (court disposition) of 2020 DUI arrests statewide and by county. It includes the estimated percentages of arrests that resulted in DUI convictions (DUI conviction rates), misdemeanor and felony DUI convictions, reckless driving convictions (alcohol/drug and non-alcohol/drug related), other convictions, and the percentage of DUI arrests with no record of any conviction. Starting with the 22nd DUI-MIS report, these estimates are limited to DUI arrests or individual cases from the MACR file for which a matching arrest and/or conviction was found in the DMV database. These arrest cases were tracked individually to determine their final adjudication status. For information on the methodology employed prior to 2013, please consult earlier editions of this report.

Table 7a: Reported Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) Levels of DUI and Alcohol- or Drug-Reckless Convictions for 2020 DUI Arrests and Table 7b: Reported BAC Levels of Convicted DUI Offenders Under Age 21 Arrested in 2020. Table 7a shows the frequency of reported BAC levels for DUI and alcohol- or drug-reckless convictions, whereas Table 7b shows the BAC distribution for convicted arrestees under age 21. Administrative Per Se (APS) forms, submitted following most DUI arrests, are used here to calculate statewide BAC levels because they report this information more completely than do abstracts of conviction.

Table 8: DUI Convictions by Offender Status and Reported BAC Level for 2020 DUI Arrests. This table displays the percentages of convicted DUI offenders by offender status (number of prior convictions in 10 years), with the average (mean) and median BAC level from APS reporting forms for each offense level.

Figure 4: DUI Convictions and Conviction Rates Based on Arrest Year, 2011-2020. Figure 4 shows, for the years 2011 to 2020, the total number of DUI convictions and DUI conviction rates based on the violation year.



DUI conviction rate (percent convicted)	73.3%	73.7%	72.5%	72.7%	72.6%	73.6%	72.9%	71.1%	68.9%	66.6%
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Figure 4. DUI convictions and conviction rates based on arrest year, 2011-2020.

Based on this report's DUI conviction data, the following statements can be made:

Statewide Adjudication Parameters

- ◆ In 2020, 66.6% of DUI arrests resulted in convictions for DUI offenses, a lower rate than observed in any prior year of this report (see Table 6 and Figure 4).
- ◆ Based on the DUI conviction data for arrests within 10 years (2011-2020), 3.5% of all California drivers (including those who do not have a permanent driving record) have one or more DUI convictions on their record.

- ◆ Statewide DUI convictions decreased by 22.1% in 2020, compared to 2019. This reduction, three times as large as any seen in the last five years, is almost certainly related to the pandemic (see Table 5a). As indicated in the prior DUI-MIS report, DUI arrests declined by 22.7% from 2019 to 2020, and yet conviction numbers were relatively unchanged. The decrease in DUI convictions reported here should be understood to be associated with that prior decrease in arrests.
- ◆ The percentage of DUID convictions out of the total number of DUI convictions in California increased from 5.6% among DUI offenders arrested in 2019 to 8.1% among those arrested in 2020. This is the highest value recorded in at least five years, and the largest year-over-year increase observed in that time. The increase in DUID convictions by 12.5%, from 4,936 in 2019 to 5,552 in 2020, is in contrast to the 22.1% decrease in the total number of DUI convictions from 2019 to 2020 (see Table 5a).
- ◆ The median adjudication time lags were 210 days from DUI arrest to DUI conviction and 7 days from conviction to update on the DMV database, totaling over 7 months from arrest to update on the offender's driving record (see Table 5b). This is an increase of 66% over the prior year, likely due to pandemic-related closures and delays. However, the median adjudication time from DUI arrest to conviction is twice as long for DUID convictions (419 days) when compared to the same time lag for overall DUI convictions (see Table 5c). The difference in adjudication time between overall DUI and DUID convictions grew over the prior year, when median time to conviction was 80% longer for DUID convictions. This stark difference in adjudication times provides additional context to interpret the year-over-year DUI and DUID conviction numbers. The prior DUI-MIS report indicated that pandemic-related delays resulted in fewer recorded DUID convictions for 2019 arrestees, as the longer DUID adjudication times meant those convictions were more likely to be delayed by the 2020 pandemic closures (than overall DUI convictions). The increase in DUID convictions reported here, despite the decrease in overall DUI convictions, may in part be the result of completed adjudication of those 2019 arrest cases.
- ◆ Among 2020 DUI arrests, 7.5% resulted in alcohol- or drug-related reckless driving convictions and 1.4% resulted in reckless driving convictions not alcohol- or drug-related (see Table 6).
- ◆ Among 2020 DUI arrests, 0.9% resulted in convictions for offenses other than DUI or reckless driving, such as speed contest or driving with a suspended or revoked license (see Table 6).

- ◆ Among 2020 statewide DUI arrests, 23.6% have not yet resulted in any conviction that could be found on DMV's database, an increase of 3.1% over the prior year. In nearly 60% of all counties (34 out of 58), no record of conviction could be found for 20% or more of 2020 DUI arrests (see Table 6).
- ◆ The average (mean) reported non-zero BAC level for all convicted DUI offenders arrested in 2020, using APS reporting forms as the data source, was 0.175%, slightly higher than in 2019 (0.17%). The midpoint (median) BAC level reported was 0.17%. Both measures are at least double the illegal per se BAC limit of 0.08% (see Table 7a).
- ◆ The average (mean) and median non-zero BAC levels increased as a function of the number of prior DUI convictions. The average BAC level increased from 0.172% BAC for first offenders to 0.190% BAC for fourth-or-subsequent offenders, while the median BAC level increased from 0.17% BAC for first offenders to 0.19% BAC for fourth-or-subsequent offenders. This is shown in Table 8. The average BAC level for first offenders increased 0.05% (from 0.167% in the prior year), while the average BAC level for fourth-or-subsequent offenders was unchanged.
- ◆ Among 2020 DUI arrestees subsequently convicted, 74.7% were first offenders, 19.2% were second offenders, 4.6% were third offenders, and 1.4% were fourth-or-more offenders. (The statutorily defined time period for counting priors for DUI in California is 10 years.) The proportion of all convicted DUI offenders that are repeat offenders (25.2%), shown in Table 8, is notably lower than it was in 2019 (27.2%). This is the second consecutive year that a decrease was observed, after the prior year showed the first year-to-year decrease since the counting period for priors changed from 7 to 10 years (by SB 1694, Torlakson, effective 1/1/2005). In the last year before that change took effect (2004), the percentage of repeat offenders was 23.5%. The percent of repeat offenders then increased every year until 2018, after which it dropped by 0.3% for 2019 arrestees. The current decrease of 2% is likely a result of multiple factors, one of which may be that repeat DUI offender convictions tend to involve longer adjudication times and so those convictions for 2020 arrestees would have been more impacted by pandemic-related delays than first offender convictions.

Demographic Characteristics

- ◆ The median age of convicted DUI offenders in 2020 was 32 years, identical for females, males and those whose gender was not stated (see Table 4a).

- ◆ Among 2020 DUI convictees, 43.7% were 30 years of age or younger and 71.6% were 40 years or younger (see Table 4a).
- ◆ Females comprised 22.8% of convicted DUI offenders arrested in 2020 (see Table 4a), a small but notable decrease from 23.8% the previous year. In general, the proportion of females among convicted DUI offenders has risen slightly each year since 1994.
- ◆ The median age of convicted DUID offenders in 2020 was 32 years, with females convicted of DUID being slightly older (median age 33) than males (median age 32).

TABLE 4a: DUI CONVICTIONS BY AGE AND GENDER FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS^a

AGE	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		NOT STATED	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
STATEWIDE	68582	100.0	47721	69.6	15632	22.8	5229	7.6
UNDER 18	98	0.1	58	59.2	18	18.4	22	22.4
18-20	2374	3.5	1609	67.8	491	20.7	274	11.5
21-30	27504	40.1	18943	68.9	6571	23.9	1990	7.2
31-40	19106	27.9	13133	68.7	4258	22.3	1715	9.0
41-50	10032	14.6	6979	69.6	2165	21.6	888	8.9
51-60	6283	9.2	4598	73.2	1427	22.7	258	4.1
61-70	2661	3.9	2027	76.2	565	21.2	69	2.6
71 & ABOVE	524	0.8	374	71.4	137	26.1	13	2.5
MEAN AGE (YEARS)	35.5		35.7		35.2		35.5	
MEDIAN AGE (YEARS)	32.0		32.0		32.0		32.0	

^aCounty-specific tabulations of 2020 DUI convictions by age and gender are shown in Appendix Table B2. Last year (2019) was the first in which data for individuals identifying as non-binary were reported. These latter cases (n=31 in 2020) have been suppressed from this table due to concerns regarding possible identification of the individuals concerned.

TABLE 4b: DUID CONVICTIONS BY AGE AND GENDER FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS^a

AGE	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		NOT STATED	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
STATEWIDE	5548	100.0	4312	77.7	1032	18.6	204	3.7
UNDER 18	18	0.3	14	77.8	0	0.0	4	22.2
18-20	301	5.4	232	77.1	41	13.6	28	9.3
21-30	2203	39.7	1741	79.0	374	17.0	88	4.0
31-40	1631	29.4	1249	76.6	326	20.0	56	3.4
41-50	790	14.2	621	78.6	147	18.6	22	2.8
51-60	438	7.9	331	75.6	103	23.5	4	0.9
61-70	154	2.8	117	76.0	35	22.7	2	1.3
71 & ABOVE	13	0.2	7	53.8	6	46.2	0	0.0
MEAN AGE (YEARS)	34.2		34.1		35.7		30.1	
MEDIAN AGE (YEARS)	32.0		32.0		33.0		29.0	

^aThese figures are a subset of the counts in the Table 4a. Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding. Last year (2019) was the first in which data for individuals identifying as non-binary were reported. These latter cases (n=4 in 2020) have been suppressed from this table due to concerns regarding possible identification of the individuals concerned.

TABLE 5a: DUI AND DUID CONVICTIONS BY COUNTY AMONG DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2016-2020

COUNTY	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
	DUI	DUID		DUI	DUID		DUI	DUID		DUI	DUID		DUI	DUID	
		N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%
STATEWIDE	98430	5414	5.5	93606	5339	5.7	93926	5618	6.0	88043	4936	5.6	68613	5552	8.1
ALAMEDA	2481	43	1.7	2209	40	1.8	2292	41	1.8	1807	29	1.6	1388	38	2.7
ALPINE	20	0	0.0	12	0	0.0	16	1	6.3	6	1	16.7	6	1	16.7
AMADOR	135	7	5.2	134	2	1.5	151	3	2.0	131	5	3.8	120	8	6.7
BUTTE	968	43	4.4	904	35	3.9	840	52	6.2	743	44	5.9	757	48	6.3
CALAVERAS	210	20	9.5	178	15	8.4	125	8	6.4	147	3	2.0	111	3	2.7
COLUSA	131	13	9.9	99	12	12.1	112	9	8.0	96	9	9.4	112	8	7.1
CONTRA COSTA	1681	12	0.7	1649	36	2.2	1704	43	2.5	1426	23	1.6	1089	18	1.7
DEL NORTE	110	2	1.8	109	2	1.8	165	2	1.2	160	6	3.8	160	12	7.5
EL DORADO	640	48	7.5	641	44	6.9	621	37	6.0	478	35	7.3	551	41	7.4
FRESNO	3555	197	5.5	3183	137	4.3	3695	155	4.2	3537	157	4.4	2915	266	9.1
GLENN	128	14	10.9	125	7	5.6	104	5	4.8	84	3	3.6	108	4	3.7
HUMBOLDT	787	48	6.1	722	32	4.4	729	10	1.4	687	8	1.2	504	21	4.2
IMPERIAL	426	6	1.4	420	4	1.0	394	3	0.8	356	7	2.0	212	14	6.6
INYO	104	0	0.0	105	9	8.6	76	4	5.3	89	3	3.4	79	3	3.8
KERN	2799	177	6.3	2733	208	7.6	2887	227	7.9	2816	199	7.1	2194	215	9.8
KINGS	411	33	8.0	462	29	6.3	640	54	8.4	658	64	9.7	608	50	8.2
LAKE	293	36	12.3	310	20	6.5	297	16	5.4	239	17	7.1	195	6	3.1
LASSEN	94	3	3.2	57	3	5.3	87	2	2.3	62	1	1.6	87	0	0.0
LOS ANGELES	19673	968	4.9	17984	749	4.2	17472	672	3.8	15722	619	3.9	10723	602	5.6
MADERA	576	57	9.9	609	47	7.7	657	29	4.4	392	19	4.8	590	44	7.5
MARIN	1022	32	3.1	863	37	4.3	1072	55	5.1	880	53	6.0	428	26	6.1
MARIPOSA	47	2	4.3	80	2	2.5	56	2	3.6	50	1	2.0	57	2	3.5
MENDOCINO	476	22	4.6	451	38	8.4	488	34	7.0	520	12	2.3	387	29	7.5
MERCED	771	11	1.4	899	14	1.6	854	18	2.1	852	18	2.1	744	25	3.4
MODOC	21	2	9.5	28	4	14.3	29	0	0.0	33	2	6.1	47	0	0.0
MONO	77	2	2.6	89	4	4.5	103	3	2.9	78	2	2.6	58	3	5.2
MONTEREY	1726	63	3.7	1474	63	4.3	1624	55	3.4	1949	70	3.6	1659	91	5.5
NAPA	654	11	1.7	586	21	3.6	638	28	4.4	582	16	2.7	461	13	2.8
NEVADA	358	6	1.7	418	18	4.3	472	14	3.0	366	8	2.2	296	12	4.1
ORANGE	9779	1173	12.0	9100	1236	13.6	9222	1271	13.8	8661	997	11.5	6827	1120	16.4
PLACER	1176	130	11.1	1080	110	10.2	1036	111	10.7	948	75	7.9	993	94	9.5
PLUMAS	103	7	6.8	82	4	4.9	98	1	1.0	133	3	2.3	76	2	2.6
RIVERSIDE	6010	157	2.6	6179	491	7.9	6135	577	9.4	5494	519	9.4	4419	425	9.6
SACRAMENTO	4363	489	11.2	4395	409	9.3	4284	541	12.6	4097	419	10.2	3129	398	12.7
SAN BENITO	195	9	4.6	234	12	5.1	327	41	12.5	233	13	5.6	155	5	3.2
SAN BERNARDINO	5233	166	3.2	5050	91	1.8	4753	147	3.1	4425	234	5.3	3853	392	10.2
SAN DIEGO	8047	527	6.5	7866	478	6.1	7614	415	5.5	7355	391	5.3	5139	479	9.3
SAN FRANCISCO	448	12	2.7	419	3	0.7	396	8	2.0	264	10	3.8	111	2	1.8

TABLE 5a: DUI AND DUID CONVICTIONS BY COUNTY AMONG DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2016-2020
- continued

COUNTY	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
	DUI	DUID		DUI	DUID		DUI	DUID		DUI	DUID		DUI	DUID	
		N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%
SAN JOAQUIN	1914	85	4.4	1668	93	5.6	1365	47	3.4	1788	38	2.1	1857	35	1.9
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1355	98	7.2	1494	89	6.0	1499	96	6.4	1277	83	6.5	1017	113	11.1
SAN MATEO	1774	32	1.8	1609	24	1.5	1610	29	1.8	1523	44	2.9	1149	22	1.9
SANTA BARBARA	1629	26	1.6	1493	49	3.3	1446	48	3.3	1571	44	2.8	1170	74	6.3
SANTA CLARA	3638	25	0.7	3457	48	1.4	3247	94	2.9	2793	110	3.9	1726	115	6.7
SANTA CRUZ	914	41	4.5	1017	27	2.7	1085	38	3.5	1135	36	3.2	887	52	5.9
SHASTA	600	24	4.0	611	32	5.2	605	49	8.1	570	46	8.1	472	40	8.5
SIERRA	9	0	0.0	10	0	0.0	12	0	0.0	15	1	6.7	15	1	6.7
SISKIYOU	126	0	0.0	152	1	0.7	177	3	1.7	146	3	2.1	145	8	5.5
SOLANO	1004	9	0.9	1038	20	1.9	999	15	1.5	924	23	2.5	755	31	4.1
SONOMA	2086	74	3.5	1491	31	2.1	2047	80	3.9	1972	94	4.8	1498	174	11.1
STANISLAUS	1587	61	3.8	1609	81	5.0	1537	68	4.4	1653	40	2.4	1563	46	2.9
SUTTER	311	25	8.0	275	27	9.8	321	21	6.5	326	28	8.6	294	23	7.8
TEHAMA	180	8	4.4	180	9	5.0	226	8	3.5	252	3	1.2	190	11	5.8
TRINITY	75	4	5.3	59	1	1.7	43	4	9.3	53	3	5.7	39	3	7.7
TULARE	1813	121	6.7	1880	124	6.6	1790	151	8.4	1997	195	9.8	1741	231	13.3
TUOLUMNE	239	22	9.2	236	10	4.2	240	10	4.2	275	5	1.8	241	0	0.0
VENTURA	2601	176	6.8	2685	184	6.9	2757	143	5.2	2547	36	1.4	1987	31	1.6
YOLO	580	20	3.4	455	12	2.6	421	15	3.6	444	5	1.1	322	5	1.6
YUBA	267	15	5.6	249	11	4.4	234	5	2.1	226	4	1.8	197	17	8.6

TABLE 5b: DUI CONVICTION DATA FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY

COUNTY	MISD DUI	FELONY DUI ^a	UNDER 21 DUI ^b	ALCOHOL OR DRUG RECKLESS	MEDIAN DUI ADJUDICATION TIMES (DAYS)	
					VIOLATION TO CONVICTION	CONVICTION TO DMV UPDATE
STATEWIDE	64778	3686	149	10325	210	7
ALAMEDA	1321	64	3	857	427	6
ALPINE	5	0	1	1	142	3
AMADOR	111	8	1	6	243	57
BUTTE	729	22	6	110	203	11
CALAVERAS	107	3	1	4	199	1
COLUSA	110	1	1	22	139	7
CONTRA COSTA	1061	27	1	53	371	3
DEL NORTE	152	7	1	58	157	7
EL DORADO	530	19	2	57	253	11
FRESNO	2721	188	6	546	335	28
GLENN	105	3	0	8	177	32
HUMBOLDT	477	24	3	108	246	216
IMPERIAL	200	11	1	87	396	3
INYO	75	4	0	17	167	3
KERN	2105	82	7	309	111	4
KINGS	585	23	0	34	220	0
LAKE	182	12	1	18	421	5
LASSEN	84	2	1	31	271	8
LOS ANGELES	10330	378	15	2141	239	5
MADERA	556	34	0	139	764	41
MARIN	401	22	5	96	196	22
MARIPOSA	56	1	0	4	168	2
MENDOCINO	354	33	0	19	164	8
MERCED	669	72	3	75	352	3
MODOC	46	0	1	7	115	65
MONO	57	1	0	6	258	4
MONTEREY	1598	55	6	271	135	11
NAPA	424	37	0	65	205	10
NEVADA	284	11	1	39	192	7
ORANGE	6536	283	8	197	418	0
PLACER	912	78	3	82	205	3
PLUMAS	73	2	1	0	108	9
RIVERSIDE	4209	210	0	248	248	5
SACRAMENTO	2785	340	4	175	249	1
SAN BENITO	143	12	0	21	200	9
SAN BERNARDINO	3568	283	2	862	281	2
SAN DIEGO	4771	360	8	1105	332	9
SAN FRANCISCO	103	6	2	47	207	22
SAN JOAQUIN	1791	63	3	219	159	2
SAN LUIS OBISPO	953	58	6	119	192	0
SAN MATEO	1084	60	5	258	444	5
SANTA BARBARA	1084	83	3	128	404	26
SANTA CLARA	1630	95	1	485	283	10
SANTA CRUZ	837	49	1	282	158	4
SHASTA	435	35	2	43	188	31
SIERRA	15	0	0	0	156	7
SISKIYOU	132	13	0	15	296	6
SOLANO	708	40	7	197	305	7
SONOMA	1406	88	4	228	214	2
STANISLAUS	1422	136	5	158	271	12
SUTTER	272	20	2	40	122	8
TEHAMA	178	10	2	33	151	7
TRINITY	37	2	0	9	153	8
TULARE	1628	108	5	121	256	5
TUOLUMNE	226	15	0	15	159	71
VENTURA	1914	65	8	0	218	0
YOLO	307	15	0	34	200	8
YUBA	184	13	0	16	216	3

^aViolations of CVC 23153 and CVC 23152 with a felony disposition code. 4th offenses of CVC 23152 (in 10 years), which are statutorily defined as violations of CVC 23153, are not included.

^bViolations of CVC 23140.

TABLE 5c: DUID CONVICTION DATA FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY^a

COUNTY	MISD DUID	FELONY DUID ^b	MEDIAN DUI ADJUDICATION TIMES (DAYS)	
			VIOLATION TO CONVICTION	CONVICTION TO DMV UPDATE
STATEWIDE	4996	556	419	7
ALAMEDA	31	7	555	5
ALPINE	1	0	336	7
AMADOR	7	1	417	38
BUTTE	42	6	442	32
CALAVERAS	3	0	424	6
COLUSA	7	1	154	10
CONTRA COSTA	15	3	425	1
DEL NORTE	10	2	252	3
EL DORADO	39	2	414	14
FRESNO	231	35	459	29
GLENN	4	0	543	29
HUMBOLDT	16	5	334	7
IMPERIAL	14	0	498	12
INYO	3	0	668	4
KERN	203	12	162	4
KINGS	49	1	277	0
LAKE	6	0	538	3
LASSEN	0	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	562	40	347	5
MADERA	42	2	582	46
MARIN	24	2	251	33
MARIPOSA	2	0	457	19
MENDOCINO	25	4	589	6
MERCED	23	2	502	2
MODOC	0	0	0	0
MONO	3	0	285	4
MONTEREY	87	4	249	14
NAPA	11	2	475	23
NEVADA	10	2	204	6
ORANGE	1026	94	503	0
PLACER	84	10	455	3
PLUMAS	2	0	237	46
RIVERSIDE	387	38	272	5
SACRAMENTO	329	69	339	1
SAN BENITO	4	1	399	9
SAN BERNARDINO	342	50	306	2
SAN DIEGO	419	60	399	19
SAN FRANCISCO	2	0	419	7
SAN JOAQUIN	33	2	212	2
SAN LUIS OBISPO	89	24	265	0
SAN MATEO	17	5	250	59
SANTA BARBARA	65	9	491	35
SANTA CLARA	109	6	432	9
SANTA CRUZ	45	7	504	2
SHASTA	37	3	525	27
SIERRA	1	0	718	2
SISKIYOU	8	0	423	16
SOLANO	26	5	373	18
SONOMA	163	11	623	7
STANISLAUS	38	8	553	7
SUTTER	19	4	356	21
TEHAMA	9	2	593	29
TRINITY	3	0	477	70
TULARE	223	8	391	5
TUOLUMNE	0	0	0	0
VENTURA	27	4	382	0
YOLO	4	1	398	9
YUBA	15	2	474	2

^aThese figures are a subset of the counts in Table 5b.^bViolations of CVC 23153 and CVC 23152 with a felony disposition code. 4th offenses of CVC 23152 (in 10 years), which are statutorily defined as violations of CVC 23153, are not included.

TABLE 6: ADJUDICATION STATUS OF 2020 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY^a

COUNTY	DUI CONVICTION RATE	DUI CONVICTIONS		RECKLESS DRIVING CONVICTIONS		% OTHER CONVICTIONS	% NO RECORD OF ANY CONVICTION ^b
		% MIS- DEMEANOR	% FELONY	% ALCOHOL OR DRUG	% NONALCOHOL NOR DRUG		
STATEWIDE	66.6	64.1	2.5	7.5	1.4	0.9	23.6
ALAMEDA	36.1	35.1	0.9	17.4	4.6	0.9	41.1
ALPINE	46.2	46.2	0.0	7.7	7.7	0.0	38.5
AMADOR	78.2	76.2	2.0	2.7	0.0	0.7	18.4
BUTTE	74.0	72.4	1.6	6.6	0.9	0.8	17.7
CALAVERAS	79.2	76.9	2.3	3.1	0.8	3.1	13.8
COLUSA	62.8	62.8	0.0	7.0	2.3	1.2	26.7
CONTRA COSTA	55.9	54.6	1.2	1.9	9.6	0.7	31.9
DEL NORTE	51.0	50.3	0.7	12.6	3.4	1.0	32.0
EL DORADO	71.9	69.5	2.5	6.4	0.5	0.7	20.4
FRESNO	64.0	62.0	2.0	8.7	0.2	0.5	26.6
GLENN	72.5	71.7	0.7	2.2	2.2	0.0	23.2
HUMBOLDT	60.8	58.4	2.4	9.8	0.8	0.9	27.9
IMPERIAL	55.2	52.5	2.7	18.9	0.3	1.6	24.0
INYO	70.0	69.1	0.9	8.2	0.9	0.9	20.0
KERN	69.1	67.3	1.9	8.4	1.5	1.0	20.0
KINGS	80.4	77.6	2.8	2.7	0.2	0.6	16.1
LAKE	67.6	64.1	3.6	4.6	0.0	1.4	26.3
LASSEN	54.7	54.0	0.7	16.7	3.3	2.7	22.7
LOS ANGELES	59.6	57.7	2.0	8.7	2.1	2.2	27.4
MADERA	53.1	51.1	2.0	8.3	0.5	0.5	37.6
MARIN	52.2	50.5	1.7	9.0	0.3	1.2	37.4
MARIPOSA	74.0	72.7	1.3	2.6	7.8	1.3	14.3
MENDOCINO	81.0	78.9	2.1	2.6	1.2	0.5	14.8
MERCED	68.5	65.0	3.5	5.4	0.3	0.5	25.3
MODOC	76.8	76.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	17.9
MONO	66.3	66.3	0.0	4.8	4.8	2.4	21.7
MONTEREY	72.5	70.3	2.3	9.0	0.3	0.6	17.6
NAPA	79.2	72.7	6.5	9.0	0.4	1.1	10.4
NEVADA	69.9	68.6	1.2	7.9	1.2	1.0	20.0
ORANGE	80.7	78.8	1.9	1.6	0.1	0.3	17.3
PLACER	84.1	79.0	5.0	4.1	0.1	0.5	11.4
PLUMAS	73.5	73.5	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	17.6
RIVERSIDE	71.4	68.3	3.0	2.9	0.8	0.6	24.3
SACRAMENTO	78.0	72.8	5.3	3.3	0.2	1.1	17.3
SAN BENITO	72.9	69.5	3.4	6.4	0.0	0.5	20.2
SAN BERNARDINO	62.8	60.0	2.8	10.6	1.3	0.8	24.5
SAN DIEGO	67.9	64.4	3.5	12.5	1.4	0.2	18.0
SAN FRANCISCO	16.0	15.6	0.5	5.2	1.5	1.4	75.8
SAN JOAQUIN	73.4	70.9	2.5	7.3	0.4	0.4	18.5
SAN LUIS OBISPO	70.7	68.5	2.2	7.1	1.8	0.9	19.4
SAN MATEO	67.8	65.6	2.2	10.2	0.6	1.2	20.3
SANTA BARBARA	64.9	62.2	2.7	6.0	0.1	0.7	28.4
SANTA CLARA	59.3	57.1	2.1	14.5	1.8	0.4	24.1
SANTA CRUZ	65.0	63.3	1.7	13.7	0.4	1.0	19.9
SHASTA	75.0	70.8	4.1	4.7	0.7	0.5	19.2
SIERRA	58.3	58.3	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	29.2
SISKIYOU	60.3	59.4	0.9	3.1	2.2	0.0	34.4
SOLANO	54.4	51.9	2.5	11.5	4.5	0.5	29.1
SONOMA	79.3	76.3	3.0	5.1	0.7	0.4	14.6
STANISLAUS	71.4	67.5	3.9	5.0	0.9	0.3	22.5
SUTTER	80.3	76.3	4.0	5.7	1.4	0.0	12.6
TEHAMA	65.6	63.8	1.8	8.7	1.4	0.7	23.6
TRINITY	48.1	45.5	2.6	5.2	6.5	0.0	40.3
TULARE	77.0	74.4	2.6	3.1	0.3	0.9	18.6
TUOLUMNE	77.6	74.7	2.9	3.2	1.6	0.6	16.9
VENTURA	81.0	78.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	17.5
YOLO	72.9	70.3	2.6	4.7	3.5	0.2	18.6
YUBA	58.2	54.7	3.5	3.1	0.3	1.3	37.1

^aTable 6 estimates are based only on DUI arrest cases from the MACR system whose arrests or convictions were found on the DMV database.^bThese include dismissals and DUI failures-to-appear (FTA); the statewide DUI FTA average for 2020 DUI arrests was 3.5%.

TABLE 7a: REPORTED BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (BAC) LEVELS OF DUI AND ALCOHOL- OR DRUG-RECKLESS CONVICTIONS FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS^a

DUI CONVICTIONS			ALCOHOL- OR DRUG-RECKLESS CONVICTIONS		
BAC LEVEL (%)	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	BAC LEVEL (%)	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
.00	898	1.7	.00	253	3.3
.01	58	0.1	.01	26	0.3
.02	55	0.1	.02	19	0.3
.03	53	0.1	.03	29	0.4
.04	58	0.1	.04	36	0.5
.05	123	0.2	.05	75	1.0
.06	199	0.4	.06	193	2.5
.07	317	0.6	.07	448	5.8
.08	821	1.5	.08	1094	14.2
.09	1226	2.3	.09	1243	16.1
.10	1894	3.5	.10	1059	13.7
.11	2592	4.8	.11	783	10.1
.12	3102	5.7	.12	580	7.5
.13	3422	6.3	.13	400	5.2
.14	3727	6.9	.14	329	4.3
.15	3931	7.3	.15	271	3.5
.16	3849	7.1	.16	209	2.7
.17	3835	7.1	.17	154	2.0
.18	3635	6.7	.18	112	1.5
.19	3227	6.0	.19	95	1.2
.20	2960	5.5	.20	89	1.2
.21	2422	4.5	.21	64	0.8
.22	2118	3.9	.22	39	0.5
.23	1776	3.3	.23	29	0.4
.24	1493	2.8	.24	24	0.3
.25	1269	2.4	.25	24	0.3
.26	1005	1.9	.26	12	0.2
.27	833	1.5	.27	10	0.1
.28	646	1.2	.28	6	0.1
.29	532	1.0	.29	3	0.0
.30	437	0.8	.30	3	0.0
.31	318	0.6	.31	4	0.1
.32	275	0.5	.32	2	0.0
.33	228	0.4	.33	2	0.0
.34	194	0.4	.34	1	0.0
.35	121	0.2	.35	3	0.0
.36	111	0.2	.36	1	0.0
.37	82	0.2	.37	1	0.0
.38	71	0.1	.60	1	0.0
.39	50	0.1			
.40	41	0.1			
.41	28	0.1			
.42	17	0.0			
.43	17	0.0			
.44	7	0.0			
.45	3	0.0			
.46	5	0.0			
.47	1	0.0			
.48	2	0.0			
.49	1	0.0			
TOTAL	54085	100.0	TOTAL	7726	100.0
MEAN ^b BAC .17			MEAN ^b BAC .11		
MEDIAN ^b BAC .17			MEDIAN ^b BAC .10		

^aThe BAC data are obtained from the DMV driver record database for initiated APS license actions associated with convictions presented in this table. The percentage of DUI convictees with BAC levels reported is 78.9%.

^bThe calculation of the mean and the median BAC level does not include zero BAC levels which may relate to drug DUI convictions.

^bThe calculation of the mean and median BAC level does not include zero BAC levels which may relate to DUI drug convictions.

^bThe calculation of the mean and median BAC level does not include zero BAC levels which may relate to drug DUI convictions.

SECTION 3:
POSTCONVICTION SANCTIONS

SECTION 3: POSTCONVICTION SANCTIONS

Data on court sanctions assigned to convicted driving under the influence (DUI) offenders were obtained from DUI abstracts of conviction for offenders arrested in 2020. This section includes the following tables and figures:

Table 9a: Court Sanctions by DUI Offender Status for DUI Offenders Arrested in 2020. This table shows the frequency of specific court sanctions statewide by number of prior DUI convictions in 10 years. The specific court sanctions tallied include percentages of DUI offenders sentenced to probation, jail, DUI programs (first-offender, 18-month, and 30-month DUI programs), and ignition interlock.

Table 9b: Court Sanctions by DUI Offender Status for DUID Offenders Arrested in 2020. This table shows the frequency of specific court sanctions statewide by number of prior DUI convictions in 10 years. The specific court sanctions tallied include percentages of driving under the influence of drugs (DUID) offenders sentenced to probation, jail, DUI programs (first-offender, 18-month, and 30-month DUI programs), and ignition interlock.

Table 9c: Ignition Interlock Device (IID) Installations by DUI Offender Status for DUI Offenders Arrested in 2020. This table shows the statewide frequency, and corresponding percentage, of DUI offenders arrested in 2020 who installed an IID subsequent to their DUI arrest by number of prior DUI convictions in 10 years.

Table 10a: Court Sanctions by County and DUI Offender Status for DUI Offenders Arrested in 2020. This table displays the distribution of court sanctions by county for all DUI offenders.

Table 10b: Ignition Interlock Device (IID) Installations by County and DUI Offender Status for DUI Offenders Arrested in 2020. This table displays the number, and corresponding percentage, of DUI offenders arrested in 2020 who installed an IID subsequent to their DUI arrest by county and by DUI offender status.

Figure 5: Percentage Representation of Court-Ordered DUI Sanctions (for 2020 DUI arrests). Figure 5 shows the percentage representation of court-ordered postconviction sanctions for DUI offenders arrested in 2020.

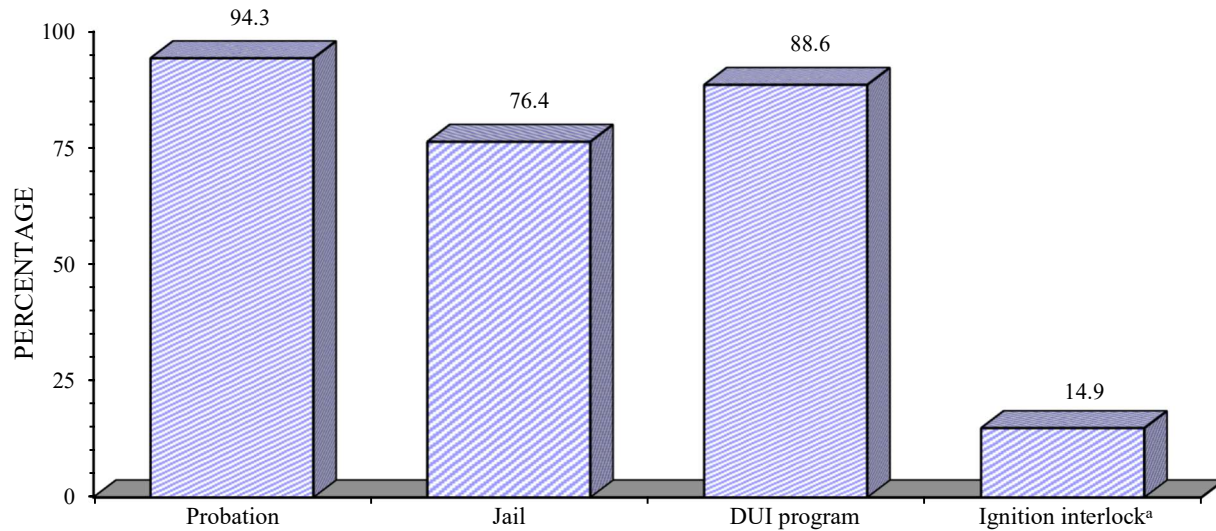


Figure 5. Percentage representation of court-ordered DUI sanctions (for 2020 DUI arrests).

^aThis percentage does not include ignition interlock requirements administered by DMV.

From the data in these tables, it is evident that the use of sanctions prescribed for offenders arrested in 2020 continued to vary widely by county and offender status. For example:

Statewide Sanctions

- ◆ The most frequent court sanction for all convicted DUI offenders was probation (94.3%), while the least frequent court sanction was ignition interlock (14.9%). DUI offenders were sentenced to jail in 76.4% of the cases. This is shown in Table 9a, and graphically in Figure 5. In many jurisdictions, however, all or a portion of the jail sentence is often served as community service or home confinement rather than actual jail time, particularly for first offenders (Guenzburger & Atkinson, 2012). Because virtually all offenders receive more than one type of sanction, the cumulative percentage adds to more than 100%.
- ◆ The frequency of all court sanctions changed by less than three percentage points between 2019 and 2020. Jail sentences were the only type of court sanction to increase in their frequency, with all other types recording slight decreases instead.
- ◆ The frequency of IID sanctions saw a year-over-year decrease of one percentage point, however, the 2020 value was still 60% higher than the corresponding one in 2018. This increase is likely related to ignition interlock regulations that took effect in January 2019. The implementation of SB 1046 (Hill) made IID installation either optional or mandatory for all persons convicted of an alcohol-related DUI offense (depending on the specific type of offense

and number of prior DUI violations), thereby increasing the proportion of DUI offenders mandated by courts to install an IID.

- ◆ The most frequently imposed sanction on 2020 DUID offenders was probation (81.9%), although it was not as frequent as it was among all 2020 DUI offenders (94.3%). Similar to patterns observed for DUI offenders, a higher percentage of repeat DUID offenders were given jail time than first DUID offenders. However, 73.8% of DUID offenders were sentenced to DUI program, which is lower than 88.6% of all DUI offenders who received this sanction (see Tables 9a and 9b).
- ◆ Among convicted DUI offenders arrested in 2020, 24.5% installed an IID subsequent to their arrest date (see Table 9c), a relative increase of 3% from 2019 (23.7%). Similar to 2019, the percentage of 2020 offenders installing an IID was higher than those who were sanctioned to do so by the courts (14.9%, see Table 9a). Increases in the rates of IID installations are likely related to the January 2019 implementation of SB 1046 (Hill), which expanded the pool of court-mandated IID installations and allowed DUI offenders who install an IID to apply for a restricted driver license without serving any period of license suspension or revocation.

County Variation

- ◆ The referral to first-offender DUI programs (mostly from 3 to 9 months long) among 2020 first DUI offenders varied by county, from 90% or more in 7 counties to only 36.8% in San Benito County (see Table 10a).
- ◆ In 2020, 1.0% of convicted repeat DUI offenders were assigned to 30-month DUI programs (see Table 9a). It is likely that this type of sanction is so infrequent because very few counties offer 30-month DUI programs (see Table 10a).
- ◆ The percentage of 2020 DUI offenders who installed an IID varied greatly across counties. Among those with less than 1,000 DUI convictions, this percentage ranged from 16.6% (Madera) to 40.6% (El Dorado). Among counties with more than 1,000 DUI convictions, the percentage ranged from 13.5% (Kern) to 39.4% (Sonoma). This is shown in Table 10b.

Court Variation

- ◆ Courts in 17 counties sanctioned less than 5% of the convicted DUI offenders arrested in 2020 to install an IID; at the other end of the spectrum, courts in only 6 counties sanctioned at least 40% of offenders to install an IID (see Table 10a).

Variation by Offender Status

- ◆ Among first DUI offenders arrested in 2020 and subsequently convicted, 69.8% were sentenced to jail, compared to 94.7% of all repeat offenders (see Table 9a).
- ◆ Among first DUI offenders, 90.1% were assigned by courts to attend DUI programs, as were 88.6% of second offenders, 79.7% of third offenders, and 52.2% of fourth-or-more DUI offenders. This is shown in Table 9a. (By statute, however, all DUI offenders must eventually complete specified DUI programs to be eligible for license reinstatement.)
- ◆ In 2020, 35.1% of repeat DUI offenders were sanctioned by the courts to install an ignition interlock device in their vehicles (see Table 9a), a small decrease compared to 35.9% of those arrested in 2019. This type of sanction continues to appear relatively infrequently when one considers the implementation of SB 1046 and the accompanying requirement to install an IID for all convicted repeat DUI offenders.
- ◆ In most counties, IID installation rates (see Table 9c) were highest among second DUI offenders. Among counties with more than 1,000 DUI convictions, the percentage of second DUI offenders who installed an IID ranged from 27.4% (Kern) to 49.6% (Ventura). This is shown in Table 10b.

TABLE 9a: COURT SANCTIONS BY DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR DUI OFFENDERS
ARRESTED IN 2020^a

DUI OFFENDER STATUS	TOTAL <i>N</i>	PROBATION %	JAIL %	1 ST OFFENDER DUI PROGRAM %	18-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	30-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	IGNITION INTERLOCK %
STATEWIDE	68290	94.3	76.4	63.8	24.5	0.3	14.9
1 ST	50187	95.7	69.8	84.0	6.0	0.1	7.6
REPEAT	18103	90.6	94.7	7.7	75.8	1.0	35.1
2 ND	13515	93.7	94.2	9.2	79.0	0.4	34.7
3 RD	3436	87.6	96.2	3.6	73.3	2.8	39.5
4 TH +	1152	61.9	96.6	3.4	45.9	2.9	26.3

^aEntries represent percentages of DUI offenders arrested in 2020 receiving each sanction, by offender status. Sanctions for each offender status group (row) are not exclusive; therefore, row percentages always add to more than 100%.

TABLE 9b: COURT SANCTIONS BY DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR DUID OFFENDERS
ARRESTED IN 2020

DUI OFFENDER STATUS	TOTAL <i>N</i>	PROBATION %	JAIL %	1 ST OFFENDER DUI PROGRAM %	18-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	30-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	IGNITION INTERLOCK %
STATEWIDE	5528	81.9	78.3	52.6	21.1	0.1	6.7
1 ST	4187	82.5	73.6	66.6	7.2	0.0	2.7
REPEAT	1341	80.1	93.1	9.0	64.6	0.4	19.0
2 ND	990	83.1	91.9	10.9	66.2	0.4	18.3
3 RD	264	77.3	97.0	3.8	65.2	0.0	22.7
4 TH +	87	54.0	95.4	3.4	44.8	2.3	16.1

TABLE 9c: IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE (IID) INSTALLATIONS BY DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020

DUI OFFENDER STATUS	DUI CONVICTIONS	IID INSTALLATIONS ^a	
	<i>N</i>	<i>N</i>	%
STATEWIDE	68290	16705	24.5
1 ST	50187	9674	19.3
REPEAT	18103	7031	38.8
2 ND	13515	5692	42.1
3 RD	3436	1104	32.1
4 TH +	1152	235	20.4

^aEntries represent numbers and percentages of DUI offenders arrested in 2020 who installed an IID subsequent to their arrest date, which may be related to different IID requirements, including those administered by DMV, and may not be initiated by IID court sanctions (presented in Table 9a) or associated with DUI convictions resulting from arrests in 2020.

TABLE 10a: DUI COURT SANCTIONS BY COUNTY AND DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR
DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020

COUNTY	DUI OFFENDER STATUS	TOTAL <i>N</i>	PROBATION %	JAIL %	1 ST OFFENDER DUI PROGRAM %	18- MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	30-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	IGNITION INTERLOCK %
STATEWIDE		68290	94.3	76.4	63.8	24.5	0.3	14.9
ALAMEDA	1 ST	904	99.7	99.4	87.1	10.3	0.0	1.7
	2 ND	328	100.0	100.0	20.4	79.3	0.0	2.4
	3 RD	99	99.0	100.0	2.0	92.9	1.0	16.2
	4 TH +	45	95.6	97.8	0.0	91.1	0.0	33.3
	TOTAL	1376	99.6	99.6	62.2	35.3	0.1	3.9
ALPINE	1 ST	5	100.0	100.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	5	100.0	100.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AMADOR	1 ST	90	94.4	97.8	84.4	5.6	0.0	76.7
	2 ND	20	90.0	95.0	30.0	55.0	0.0	80.0
	3 RD	8	87.5	100.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	75.0
	4 TH +	1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL	119	93.3	97.5	68.9	18.5	0.0	77.3
BUTTE	1 ST	563	93.8	90.4	87.0	4.4	0.5	5.3
	2 ND	135	91.9	96.3	7.4	80.7	2.2	59.3
	3 RD	41	90.2	97.6	0.0	22.0	65.9	75.6
	4 TH +	9	55.6	88.9	0.0	22.2	33.3	33.3
	TOTAL	748	92.8	91.8	66.8	19.4	4.8	19.3
CALAVERAS	1 ST	73	98.6	98.6	87.7	1.4	0.0	4.1
	2 ND	32	93.8	100.0	9.4	87.5	0.0	34.4
	3 RD	2	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0
	4 TH +	3	33.3	100.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7
	TOTAL	110	95.5	99.1	60.9	29.1	0.0	15.5
COLUSA	1 ST	81	91.4	97.5	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2 ND	28	85.7	100.0	35.7	71.4	0.0	0.0
	3 RD	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	4 TH +	1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	111	90.1	98.2	73.9	18.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRA COSTA	1 ST	750	97.2	75.5	79.7	8.4	0.0	6.4
	2 ND	243	99.2	84.0	12.3	77.8	0.0	62.6
	3 RD	74	100.0	86.5	4.1	81.1	0.0	71.6
	4 TH +	19	78.9	94.7	0.0	68.4	0.0	73.7
	TOTAL	1086	97.5	78.5	58.1	29.9	0.0	24.6
DEL NORTE	1 ST	120	83.3	97.5	74.2	8.3	0.0	11.7
	2 ND	34	79.4	100.0	5.9	73.5	0.0	67.6
	3 RD	4	25.0	100.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
	TOTAL	158	81.0	98.1	57.6	22.8	0.0	24.1
EL DORADO	1 ST	423	96.7	97.4	81.3	5.2	0.0	40.0
	2 ND	92	97.8	97.8	4.3	87.0	0.0	80.4
	3 RD	26	80.8	100.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	73.1
	4 TH +	6	66.7	100.0	16.7	50.0	0.0	50.0
	TOTAL	547	95.8	97.6	63.8	22.9	0.0	48.4

TABLE 10a: DUI COURT SANCTIONS BY COUNTY AND DUI OFFENDER STATUS
FOR DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020 - continued

COUNTY	DUI OFFENDER STATUS	TOTAL N	PROBATION %	JAIL %	1 ST OFFENDER DUI PROGRAM %	18-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	30-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	IGNITION INTERLOCK %
FRESNO	1 ST	1958	91.9	99.0	81.3	8.0	0.0	8.2
	2 ND	669	89.4	99.3	9.3	78.0	0.1	66.7
	3 RD	186	86.0	99.5	2.7	76.3	2.2	76.9
	4 TH +	83	49.4	100.0	9.6	37.3	2.4	37.3
	TOTAL	2896	89.7	99.1	57.5	29.4	0.2	27.0
GLENN	1 ST	78	100.0	61.5	85.9	0.0	0.0	1.3
	2 ND	26	100.0	84.6	30.8	42.3	7.7	3.8
	3 RD	3	100.0	66.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
	4 TH +	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL	108	100.0	67.6	71.3	12.0	2.8	2.8
HUMBOLDT	1 ST	358	97.2	91.1	83.0	8.4	0.0	3.6
	2 ND	105	99.0	96.2	7.6	88.6	0.0	83.8
	3 RD	29	96.6	89.7	3.4	79.3	0.0	79.3
	4 TH +	6	50.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	498	97.0	92.2	61.4	29.7	0.0	24.9
IMPERIAL	1 ST	155	93.5	28.4	82.6	3.2	0.0	3.2
	2 ND	40	90.0	80.0	10.0	75.0	0.0	52.5
	3 RD	14	92.9	85.7	7.1	42.9	7.1	64.3
	4 TH +	2	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0
	TOTAL	211	92.9	42.7	63.0	20.4	0.5	17.1
INYO	1 ST	55	92.7	9.1	69.1	1.8	0.0	1.8
	2 ND	14	100.0	78.6	7.1	85.7	0.0	50.0
	3 RD	10	50.0	70.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	10.0
	TOTAL	79	88.6	29.1	49.4	21.5	0.0	11.4
KERN	1 ST	1599	97.5	98.2	42.5	3.3	0.0	2.6
	2 ND	419	95.7	98.6	11.7	32.7	0.2	24.3
	3 RD	107	89.7	99.1	4.7	32.7	1.9	41.1
	4 TH +	56	67.9	98.2	14.3	30.4	5.4	41.1
	TOTAL	2181	96.0	98.3	34.0	11.1	0.3	9.6
KINGS	1 ST	435	93.1	97.9	80.9	8.3	0.0	4.8
	2 ND	121	95.0	99.2	7.4	81.8	0.0	38.8
	3 RD	37	86.5	100.0	0.0	73.0	0.0	35.1
	4 TH +	13	92.3	92.3	0.0	69.2	0.0	7.7
	TOTAL	606	93.1	98.2	59.6	28.2	0.0	13.5
LAKE	1 ST	141	86.5	87.9	80.9	1.4	0.0	3.5
	2 ND	39	97.4	94.9	12.8	59.0	2.6	59.0
	3 RD	11	54.5	100.0	0.0	27.3	9.1	27.3
	4 TH +	3	66.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	194	86.6	90.2	61.3	14.4	1.0	16.0
LASSEN	1 ST	62	100.0	91.9	90.3	8.1	0.0	0.0
	2 ND	20	100.0	95.0	15.0	80.0	0.0	5.0
	3 RD	3	66.7	100.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0
	4 TH +	1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL	86	98.8	93.0	68.6	27.9	0.0	2.3

TABLE 10a: DUI COURT SANCTIONS BY COUNTY AND DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR
DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020 - continued

COUNTY	DUI OFFENDER STATUS	TOTAL <i>N</i>	PROBATION %	JAIL %	1 ST OFFENDER DUI PROGRAM %	18-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	30-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	IGNITION INTERLOCK %
LOS ANGELES	1 ST	8307	95.4	30.6	83.6	5.1	0.1	0.1
	2 ND	1852	94.5	86.8	9.1	76.3	1.0	1.7
	3 RD	423	83.5	91.0	1.4	63.1	7.1	1.9
	4 TH +	100	50.0	93.0	3.0	19.0	10.0	1.0
	TOTAL	10682	94.4	43.3	66.7	19.8	0.6	0.5
MADERA	1 ST	364	96.4	92.3	75.3	12.6	0.0	0.3
	2 ND	140	95.0	96.4	11.4	79.3	0.0	2.9
	3 RD	54	79.6	94.4	5.6	68.5	0.0	1.9
	4 TH +	26	61.5	92.3	0.0	53.8	0.0	3.8
	TOTAL	584	93.0	93.5	50.2	35.6	0.0	1.2
MARIN	1 ST	281	98.6	88.6	86.1	10.7	0.0	11.0
	2 ND	105	98.1	98.1	6.7	87.6	0.0	83.8
	3 RD	24	91.7	100.0	0.0	95.8	0.0	95.8
	4 TH +	12	66.7	100.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL	422	97.2	91.9	59.0	36.3	0.0	36.5
MARIPOSA	1 ST	39	100.0	97.4	46.2	2.6	5.1	87.2
	2 ND	16	93.8	100.0	6.3	37.5	0.0	75.0
	3 RD	2	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	57	98.2	98.2	33.3	14.0	3.5	80.7
MENDOCINO	1 ST	282	92.6	97.5	81.9	3.2	0.0	7.1
	2 ND	75	92.0	98.7	9.3	80.0	0.0	65.3
	3 RD	20	80.0	95.0	5.0	75.0	0.0	60.0
	4 TH +	8	62.5	100.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	12.5
	TOTAL	385	91.2	97.7	62.1	23.1	0.0	21.3
MERCED	1 ST	554	97.7	98.4	86.1	8.8	0.2	2.7
	2 ND	131	96.9	96.2	13.0	80.2	0.8	18.3
	3 RD	41	92.7	100.0	7.3	78.0	0.0	36.6
	4 TH +	13	84.6	100.0	7.7	23.1	0.0	30.8
	TOTAL	739	97.0	98.1	67.4	25.6	0.3	7.8
MODOC	1 ST	37	89.2	70.3	45.9	0.0	2.7	0.0
	2 ND	8	87.5	50.0	12.5	25.0	0.0	12.5
	4 TH +	1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL	46	89.1	67.4	39.1	4.3	2.2	4.3
MONO	1 ST	51	96.1	68.6	68.6	3.9	0.0	0.0
	2 ND	6	100.0	83.3	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0
	3 RD	1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL	58	96.6	70.7	60.3	13.8	0.0	1.7
MONTEREY	1 ST	1170	96.6	98.1	84.1	7.6	0.0	17.1
	2 ND	353	94.1	98.6	6.8	82.7	0.0	70.3
	3 RD	93	82.8	100.0	1.1	87.1	0.0	64.5
	4 TH +	29	65.5	100.0	0.0	62.1	0.0	24.1
	TOTAL	1645	94.7	98.4	61.3	29.2	0.0	31.3

TABLE 10a: DUI COURT SANCTIONS BY COUNTY AND DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR
DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020 - continued

COUNTY	DUI OFFENDER STATUS	TOTAL <i>N</i>	PROBATION %	JAIL %	1 ST OFFENDER DUI PROGRAM %	18-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	30-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	IGNITION INTERLOCK %
NAPA	1 ST	345	91.3	92.5	87.2	3.2	0.0	47.0
	2 ND	92	95.7	94.6	5.4	87.0	0.0	87.0
	3 RD	19	84.2	94.7	0.0	73.7	0.0	73.7
	4 ^{TH+}	4	75.0	100.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	75.0
	TOTAL	460	91.7	93.0	66.5	23.5	0.0	56.3
NEVADA	1 ST	229	96.9	96.5	95.2	6.6	0.0	5.7
	2 ND	58	96.6	100.0	87.9	65.5	0.0	48.3
	3 RD	6	100.0	100.0	66.7	50.0	0.0	66.7
	4 ^{TH+}	2	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	295	96.9	97.3	92.5	19.7	0.0	15.3
ORANGE	1 ST	5212	95.7	23.2	89.0	4.8	0.0	1.6
	2 ND	1227	91.9	93.9	3.7	84.7	0.0	23.8
	3 RD	296	88.2	97.6	1.0	83.8	0.0	30.1
	4 ^{TH+}	76	55.3	98.7	1.3	48.7	0.0	6.6
	TOTAL	6811	94.2	40.0	68.8	23.1	0.0	6.9
PLACER	1 ST	752	97.1	98.5	90.3	4.7	0.0	8.2
	2 ND	176	92.6	98.3	7.4	71.0	0.0	72.2
	3 RD	50	88.0	92.0	6.0	76.0	0.0	82.0
	4 ^{TH+}	11	72.7	90.9	0.0	72.7	0.0	63.6
	TOTAL	989	95.6	98.1	70.3	20.8	0.0	24.0
PLUMAS	1 ST	59	89.8	98.3	88.1	1.7	0.0	0.0
	2 ND	12	75.0	100.0	8.3	75.0	0.0	0.0
	3 RD	4	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	75	88.0	98.7	70.7	18.7	0.0	0.0
RIVERSIDE	1 ST	3311	94.1	93.8	88.4	4.9	0.0	10.4
	2 ND	828	90.5	94.4	5.1	84.9	0.0	36.5
	3 RD	204	80.4	95.6	1.5	77.9	0.0	31.4
	4 ^{TH+}	70	60.0	90.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	21.4
	TOTAL	4413	92.2	93.9	67.3	24.1	0.0	16.5
SACRAMENTO	1 ST	2246	97.8	97.4	89.0	4.7	0.0	2.0
	2 ND	657	95.3	98.3	4.6	87.4	0.0	3.0
	3 RD	149	90.6	98.0	0.7	81.2	0.0	11.4
	4 ^{TH+}	64	54.7	96.9	3.1	31.3	0.0	28.1
	TOTAL	3116	96.1	97.6	65.2	26.3	0.0	3.2
SAN BENITO	1 ST	106	98.1	95.3	36.8	2.8	0.0	16.0
	2 ND	29	96.6	96.6	3.4	27.6	0.0	55.2
	3 RD	16	87.5	100.0	6.3	37.5	0.0	62.5
	4 ^{TH+}	4	75.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	155	96.1	96.1	26.5	11.0	0.0	27.7
SAN BERNARDINO	1 ST	2773	94.8	79.8	86.3	5.6	0.0	2.8
	2 ND	788	91.9	95.3	9.8	79.6	0.0	10.2
	3 RD	197	83.2	95.9	4.6	65.5	0.0	12.7
	4 ^{TH+}	85	52.9	92.9	0.0	32.9	0.0	7.1
	TOTAL	3843	92.7	84.1	64.5	24.4	0.0	4.9

TABLE 10a: DUI COURT SANCTIONS BY COUNTY AND DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR
DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020 - continued

COUNTY	DUI OFFENDER STATUS	TOTAL <i>N</i>	PROBATION %	JAIL %	1 ST OFFENDER DUI PROGRAM %	18-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	30-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	IGNITION INTERLOCK %
SAN DIEGO	1 ST	3782	93.7	22.9	84.1	6.5	0.0	13.0
	2 ND	1071	92.3	86.5	8.8	80.8	0.0	40.1
	3 RD	215	87.9	96.7	2.3	76.7	0.0	47.0
	4 TH +	52	48.1	96.2	1.9	25.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	5120	92.7	40.0	64.1	25.2	0.0	19.9
SAN FRANCISCO	1 ST	58	98.3	98.3	89.7	5.2	0.0	6.9
	2 ND	35	94.3	97.1	17.1	80.0	0.0	65.7
	3 RD	13	100.0	100.0	0.0	76.9	7.7	92.3
	4 TH +	2	50.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
	TOTAL	108	96.3	98.1	53.7	38.9	0.9	37.0
SAN JOAQUIN	1 ST	1305	98.7	98.6	88.8	7.2	0.5	3.8
	2 ND	383	96.3	100.0	6.8	80.9	6.3	39.7
	3 RD	128	96.1	100.0	7.0	78.1	8.6	43.8
	4 TH +	32	68.8	100.0	0.0	37.5	25.0	40.6
	TOTAL	1848	97.5	99.0	64.6	27.9	2.7	14.6
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1 ST	725	96.8	97.2	82.8	6.8	0.0	0.6
	2 ND	208	91.3	96.6	10.1	76.0	0.0	2.9
	3 RD	46	87.0	95.7	0.0	76.1	0.0	6.5
	4 TH +	30	43.3	100.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	1009	93.7	97.1	61.5	24.8	0.0	1.3
SAN MATEO	1 ST	831	98.0	98.9	85.4	8.4	0.0	5.3
	2 ND	242	96.3	98.3	5.4	87.6	0.0	50.8
	3 RD	52	76.9	94.2	0.0	63.5	0.0	59.6
	4 TH +	15	73.3	100.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	20.0
	TOTAL	1140	96.3	98.6	63.4	28.5	0.0	17.6
SANTA BARBARA	1 ST	871	94.4	72.4	82.3	8.8	0.0	5.3
	2 ND	211	88.6	92.4	5.2	83.4	0.0	46.9
	3 RD	62	88.7	95.2	11.3	83.9	0.0	53.2
	4 TH +	20	55.0	95.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	15.0
	TOTAL	1164	92.4	77.7	63.1	27.2	0.0	15.5
SANTA CLARA	1 ST	1231	98.8	95.3	89.9	7.6	0.1	15.4
	2 ND	365	97.3	98.4	6.8	90.7	0.0	80.0
	3 RD	94	92.6	97.9	2.1	91.5	0.0	85.1
	4 TH +	30	86.7	100.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	83.3
	TOTAL	1720	97.9	96.2	65.9	31.2	0.1	34.1
SANTA CRUZ	1 ST	613	96.9	95.8	79.0	4.7	0.0	0.2
	2 ND	184	94.0	95.7	35.3	61.4	0.0	4.9
	3 RD	59	88.1	93.2	33.9	49.2	0.0	6.8
	4 TH +	25	80.0	100.0	40.0	56.0	0.0	12.0
	TOTAL	881	95.2	95.7	65.7	21.0	0.0	1.9
SHASTA	1 ST	340	94.1	96.2	79.4	2.1	0.0	42.4
	2 ND	93	92.5	93.5	22.6	54.8	1.1	61.3
	3 RD	27	85.2	96.3	14.8	55.6	0.0	55.6
	4 TH +	8	62.5	100.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	62.5
	TOTAL	468	92.7	95.7	63.0	16.9	0.2	47.2

TABLE 10a: DUI COURT SANCTIONS BY COUNTY AND DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR
DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020 - continued

COUNTY	DUI OFFENDER STATUS	TOTAL <i>N</i>	PROBATION %	JAIL %	1 ST OFFENDER DUI PROGRAM %	18-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	30-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	IGNITION INTERLOCK %
SIERRA	1 ST	12	75.0	50.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2 ND	3	66.7	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	15	73.3	53.3	33.3	6.7	0.0	0.0
SISKIYOU	1 ST	112	92.0	91.1	66.1	8.9	0.0	7.1
	2 ND	24	87.5	91.7	8.3	66.7	0.0	37.5
	3 RD	7	71.4	85.7	0.0	57.1	0.0	14.3
	4 TH +	2	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
	TOTAL	145	90.3	91.0	52.4	21.4	0.0	13.1
SOLANO	1 ST	501	99.2	99.2	90.6	7.8	0.0	10.6
	2 ND	172	97.7	97.7	9.9	84.3	0.0	82.6
	3 RD	53	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	88.7
	4 TH +	21	85.7	100.0	0.0	81.0	0.0	76.2
	TOTAL	747	98.5	98.9	63.1	34.0	0.0	34.5
SONOMA	1 ST	1045	98.5	91.7	84.7	7.8	0.0	75.0
	2 ND	318	96.9	94.7	8.2	84.0	0.0	82.4
	3 RD	98	94.9	95.9	3.1	80.6	0.0	72.4
	4 TH +	30	60.0	96.7	0.0	63.3	0.0	50.0
	TOTAL	1491	97.1	92.7	61.3	30.0	0.0	75.9
STANISLAUS	1 ST	1103	95.2	98.9	83.0	9.7	0.5	6.1
	2 ND	325	92.9	98.5	5.2	84.0	1.8	47.7
	3 RD	79	94.9	100.0	5.1	68.4	19.0	57.0
	4 TH +	44	65.9	97.7	2.3	50.0	13.6	47.7
	TOTAL	1551	93.9	98.8	60.5	29.4	2.1	18.6
SUTTER	1 ST	206	98.5	100.0	88.3	7.3	0.0	12.6
	2 ND	69	92.8	98.6	17.4	73.9	0.0	56.5
	3 RD	13	84.6	100.0	7.7	76.9	0.0	76.9
	4 TH +	4	50.0	100.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
	TOTAL	292	95.9	99.7	67.1	26.0	0.0	26.0
TEHAMA	1 ST	142	97.2	99.3	93.7	3.5	0.0	5.6
	2 ND	32	93.8	100.0	9.4	84.4	0.0	71.9
	3 RD	11	90.9	100.0	18.2	81.8	0.0	100.0
	4 TH +	2	50.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL	187	95.7	99.5	73.8	22.5	0.0	23.5
TRINITY	1 ST	27	92.6	100.0	92.6	3.7	0.0	0.0
	2 ND	9	88.9	77.8	22.2	33.3	11.1	66.7
	3 RD	1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	4 TH +	2	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	TOTAL	39	92.3	94.9	69.2	15.4	5.1	20.5
TULARE	1 ST	1226	96.0	92.3	85.6	6.4	0.0	7.0
	2 ND	347	96.8	96.0	15.3	76.1	0.0	6.9
	3 RD	105	90.5	96.2	3.8	81.9	0.0	18.1
	4 TH +	55	63.6	98.2	1.8	38.2	0.0	10.9
	TOTAL	1733	94.8	93.4	63.9	26.0	0.0	7.8

TABLE 10a: DUI COURT SANCTIONS BY COUNTY AND DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR
DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020 - continued

COUNTY	DUI OFFENDER STATUS	TOTAL <i>N</i>	PROBATION %	JAIL %	1 ST OFFENDER DUI PROGRAM %	18-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	30-MONTH DUI PROGRAM %	IGNITION INTERLOCK %
TUOLUMNE	1 ST	175	89.1	28.6	69.1	4.6	0.0	0.6
	2 ND	45	73.3	86.7	6.7	57.8	0.0	11.1
	3 RD	18	77.8	88.9	5.6	16.7	5.6	16.7
	4 ^{TH+}	3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	241	84.2	44.4	51.9	15.4	0.4	3.7
VENTURA	1 ST	1538	96.5	92.5	91.4	6.3	0.0	7.0
	2 ND	347	93.7	98.8	6.6	87.9	0.0	84.4
	3 RD	75	81.3	98.7	4.0	78.7	0.0	78.7
	4 ^{TH+}	18	50.0	94.4	0.0	55.6	0.0	50.0
	TOTAL	1978	95.0	93.8	72.4	23.8	0.0	23.7
YOLO	1 ST	243	100.0	99.6	88.1	4.9	0.0	2.9
	2 ND	63	100.0	96.8	15.9	79.4	0.0	58.7
	3 RD	14	100.0	100.0	0.0	92.9	0.0	57.1
	4 ^{TH+}	2	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	322	100.0	99.1	69.6	23.9	0.0	16.1
YUBA	1 ST	133	97.0	56.4	80.5	10.5	0.0	3.0
	2 ND	51	94.1	80.4	2.0	88.2	0.0	3.9
	3 RD	12	91.7	91.7	0.0	91.7	0.0	0.0
	4 ^{TH+}	1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL	197	95.9	65.0	54.8	36.0	0.0	3.6

TABLE 10b: IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE (IID) INSTALLATIONS BY COUNTY AND DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020

COUNTY	DUI OFFENDER STATUS	DUI CONVICTIONS	IID INSTALLATIONS ^a	
			N	%
STATEWIDE		68290	16705	24.5
ALAMEDA	1 ST	904	141	15.6
	2 ND	328	110	33.5
	3 RD	99	29	29.3
	4 ^{TH+}	45	11	24.4
	TOTAL	1376	291	21.1
ALPINE	1 ST	5	2	40.0
	TOTAL	5	2	40.0
AMADOR	1 ST	90	34	37.8
	2 ND	20	8	40.0
	3 RD	8	2	25.0
	4 ^{TH+}	1	1	100.0
	TOTAL	119	45	37.8
BUTTE	1 ST	563	134	23.8
	2 ND	135	65	48.1
	3 RD	41	15	36.6
	4 ^{TH+}	9	1	11.1
	TOTAL	748	215	28.7
CALAVERAS	1 ST	73	18	24.7
	2 ND	32	16	50.0
	3 RD	2	1	50.0
	4 ^{TH+}	3	0	0.0
	TOTAL	110	35	31.8
COLUSA	1 ST	81	17	21.0
	2 ND	28	21	75.0
	3 RD	1	0	0.0
	4 ^{TH+}	1	1	100.0
	TOTAL	111	39	35.1
CONTRA COSTA	1 ST	750	120	16.0
	2 ND	243	110	45.3
	3 RD	74	23	31.1
	4 ^{TH+}	19	4	21.1
	TOTAL	1086	257	23.7
DEL NORTE	1 ST	120	22	18.3
	2 ND	34	14	41.2
	3 RD	4	1	25.0
	TOTAL	158	37	23.4
EL DORADO	1 ST	423	158	37.4
	2 ND	92	49	53.3
	3 RD	26	12	46.2
	4 ^{TH+}	6	3	50.0
	TOTAL	547	222	40.6

^aEntries represent numbers and percentages of DUI convictees arrested in 2020 that installed an IID subsequent to their arrest date, which may be related to different IID requirements, including those administered by DMV, and may not be initiated by IID court sanctions (presented in Table 10a) or associated with DUI convictions resulting from arrests in 2020.

TABLE 10b: IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE (IID) INSTALLATIONS BY COUNTY AND
DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020

- continued

COUNTY	DUI OFFENDER STATUS	DUI CONVICTIONS	IID INSTALLATIONS	
			N	%
FRESNO	1 ST	1958	308	15.7
	2 ND	669	258	38.6
	3 RD	186	56	30.1
	4 ^{TH+}	83	16	19.3
	TOTAL	2896	638	22.0
GLENN	1 ST	78	19	24.4
	2 ND	26	9	34.6
	3 RD	3	1	33.3
	4 ^{TH+}	1	0	0.0
	TOTAL	108	29	26.9
HUMBOLDT	1 ST	358	66	18.4
	2 ND	105	48	45.7
	3 RD	29	7	24.1
	4 ^{TH+}	6	3	50.0
	TOTAL	498	124	24.9
IMPERIAL	1 ST	155	20	12.9
	2 ND	40	22	55.0
	3 RD	14	8	57.1
	4 ^{TH+}	2	1	50.0
	TOTAL	211	51	24.2
INYO	1 ST	55	7	12.7
	2 ND	14	8	57.1
	3 RD	10	2	20.0
	TOTAL	79	17	21.5
KERN	1 ST	1599	146	9.1
	2 ND	419	115	27.4
	3 RD	107	29	27.1
	4 ^{TH+}	56	5	8.9
	TOTAL	2181	295	13.5
KINGS	1 ST	435	63	14.5
	2 ND	121	39	32.2
	3 RD	37	12	32.4
	4 ^{TH+}	13	3	23.1
	TOTAL	606	117	19.3
LAKE	1 ST	141	20	14.2
	2 ND	39	18	46.2
	3 RD	11	0	0.0
	4 ^{TH+}	3	0	0.0
	TOTAL	194	38	19.6
LASSEN	1 ST	62	10	16.1
	2 ND	20	9	45.0
	3 RD	3	2	66.7
	4 ^{TH+}	1	0	0.0
	TOTAL	86	21	24.4

TABLE 10b: IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE (IID) INSTALLATIONS BY COUNTY AND
DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020

- continued

COUNTY	DUI OFFENDER STATUS	DUI CONVICTIONS	IID INSTALLATIONS	
			N	%
LOS ANGELES	1 ST	8307	1581	19.0
	2 ND	1852	851	46.0
	3 RD	423	151	35.7
	4 ^{TH+}	100	24	24.0
	TOTAL	10682	2607	24.4
MADERA	1 ST	364	54	14.8
	2 ND	140	36	25.7
	3 RD	54	6	11.1
	4 ^{TH+}	26	1	3.8
	TOTAL	584	97	16.6
MARIN	1 ST	281	65	23.1
	2 ND	105	46	43.8
	3 RD	24	9	37.5
	4 ^{TH+}	12	1	8.3
	TOTAL	422	121	28.7
MARIPOSA	1 ST	39	14	35.9
	2 ND	16	8	50.0
	3 RD	2	0	0.0
	TOTAL	57	22	38.6
MENDOCINO	1 ST	282	68	24.1
	2 ND	75	34	45.3
	3 RD	20	6	30.0
	4 ^{TH+}	8	1	12.5
	TOTAL	385	109	28.3
MERCED	1 ST	554	83	15.0
	2 ND	131	56	42.7
	3 RD	41	15	36.6
	4 ^{TH+}	13	1	7.7
	TOTAL	739	155	21.0
MODOC	1 ST	37	8	21.6
	2 ND	8	4	50.0
	4 ^{TH+}	1	0	0.0
	TOTAL	46	12	26.1
MONO	1 ST	51	14	27.5
	2 ND	6	2	33.3
	3 RD	1	0	0.0
	TOTAL	58	16	27.6
MONTEREY	1 ST	1170	262	22.4
	2 ND	353	149	42.2
	3 RD	93	26	28.0
	4 ^{TH+}	29	4	13.8
	TOTAL	1645	441	26.8

TABLE 10b: IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE (IID) INSTALLATIONS BY COUNTY AND
DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020

- continued

COUNTY	DUI OFFENDER STATUS	DUI CONVICTIONS	IID INSTALLATIONS	
			N	%
NAPA	1 ST	345	118	34.2
	2 ND	92	53	57.6
	3 RD	19	6	31.6
	4 ^{TH+}	4	1	25.0
	TOTAL	460	178	38.7
NEVADA	1 ST	229	64	27.9
	2 ND	58	35	60.3
	3 RD	6	4	66.7
	4 ^{TH+}	2	0	0.0
	TOTAL	295	103	34.9
ORANGE	1 ST	5212	1048	20.1
	2 ND	1227	591	48.2
	3 RD	296	116	39.2
	4 ^{TH+}	76	21	27.6
	TOTAL	6811	1776	26.1
PLACER	1 ST	752	245	32.6
	2 ND	176	88	50.0
	3 RD	50	23	46.0
	4 ^{TH+}	11	2	18.2
	TOTAL	989	358	36.2
PLUMAS	1 ST	59	18	30.5
	2 ND	12	5	41.7
	3 RD	4	3	75.0
	TOTAL	75	26	34.7
RIVERSIDE	1 ST	3311	576	17.4
	2 ND	828	362	43.7
	3 RD	204	68	33.3
	4 ^{TH+}	70	16	22.9
	TOTAL	4413	1022	23.2
SACRAMENTO	1 ST	2246	530	23.6
	2 ND	657	263	40.0
	3 RD	149	37	24.8
	4 ^{TH+}	64	7	10.9
	TOTAL	3116	837	26.9
SAN BENITO	1 ST	106	26	24.5
	2 ND	29	8	27.6
	3 RD	16	5	31.3
	4 ^{TH+}	4	2	50.0
	TOTAL	155	41	26.5
SAN BERNARDINO	1 ST	2773	414	14.9
	2 ND	788	309	39.2
	3 RD	197	72	36.5
	4 ^{TH+}	85	13	15.3
	TOTAL	3843	808	21.0

TABLE 10b: IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE (IID) INSTALLATIONS BY COUNTY AND
DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020

- continued

COUNTY	DUI OFFENDER STATUS	DUI CONVICTIONS	IID INSTALLATIONS	
			N	%
SAN DIEGO	1 ST	3782	656	17.3
	2 ND	1071	406	37.9
	3 RD	215	61	28.4
	4 ^{TH+}	52	15	28.8
	TOTAL	5120	1138	22.2
SAN FRANCISCO	1 ST	58	6	10.3
	2 ND	35	16	45.7
	3 RD	13	5	38.5
	4 ^{TH+}	2	0	0.0
	TOTAL	108	27	25.0
SAN JOAQUIN	1 ST	1305	199	15.2
	2 ND	383	127	33.2
	3 RD	128	37	28.9
	4 ^{TH+}	32	7	21.9
	TOTAL	1848	370	20.0
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1 ST	725	164	22.6
	2 ND	208	84	40.4
	3 RD	46	17	37.0
	4 ^{TH+}	30	7	23.3
	TOTAL	1009	272	27.0
SAN MATEO	1 ST	831	149	17.9
	2 ND	242	111	45.9
	3 RD	52	14	26.9
	4 ^{TH+}	15	4	26.7
	TOTAL	1140	278	24.4
SANTA BARBARA	1 ST	871	138	15.8
	2 ND	211	82	38.9
	3 RD	62	19	30.6
	4 ^{TH+}	20	2	10.0
	TOTAL	1164	241	20.7
SANTA CLARA	1 ST	1231	214	17.4
	2 ND	365	166	45.5
	3 RD	94	24	25.5
	4 ^{TH+}	30	9	30.0
	TOTAL	1720	413	24.0
SANTA CRUZ	1 ST	613	134	21.9
	2 ND	184	74	40.2
	3 RD	59	20	33.9
	4 ^{TH+}	25	4	16.0
	TOTAL	881	232	26.3
SHASTA	1 ST	340	115	33.8
	2 ND	93	36	38.7
	3 RD	27	11	40.7
	4 ^{TH+}	8	4	50.0
	TOTAL	468	166	35.5

TABLE 10b: IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE (IID) INSTALLATIONS BY COUNTY AND
DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020

- continued

COUNTY	DUI OFFENDER STATUS	DUI CONVICTIONS	IID INSTALLATIONS	
			N	%
SIERRA	1 ST	12	1	8.3
	2 ND	3	2	66.7
	TOTAL	15	3	20.0
SISKIYOU	1 ST	112	20	17.9
	2 ND	24	11	45.8
	3 RD	7	0	0.0
	4 ^{TH+}	2	2	100.0
	TOTAL	145	33	22.8
SOLANO	1 ST	501	95	19.0
	2 ND	172	78	45.3
	3 RD	53	14	26.4
	4 ^{TH+}	21	6	28.6
	TOTAL	747	193	25.8
SONOMA	1 ST	1045	401	38.4
	2 ND	318	150	47.2
	3 RD	98	30	30.6
	4 ^{TH+}	30	7	23.3
	TOTAL	1491	588	39.4
STANISLAUS	1 ST	1103	177	16.0
	2 ND	325	119	36.6
	3 RD	79	21	26.6
	4 ^{TH+}	44	6	13.6
	TOTAL	1551	323	20.8
SUTTER	1 ST	206	30	14.6
	2 ND	69	32	46.4
	3 RD	13	7	53.8
	4 ^{TH+}	4	1	25.0
	TOTAL	292	70	24.0
TEHAMA	1 ST	142	24	16.9
	2 ND	32	13	40.6
	3 RD	11	2	18.2
	4 ^{TH+}	2	0	0.0
	TOTAL	187	39	20.9
TRINITY	1 ST	27	5	18.5
	2 ND	9	4	44.4
	3 RD	1	1	100.0
	4 ^{TH+}	2	0	0.0
	TOTAL	39	10	25.6
TULARE	1 ST	1226	226	18.4
	2 ND	347	120	34.6
	3 RD	105	34	32.4
	4 ^{TH+}	55	12	21.8
	TOTAL	1733	392	22.6

TABLE 10b: IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE (IID) INSTALLATIONS BY COUNTY AND
DUI OFFENDER STATUS FOR DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020

- continued

COUNTY	DUI OFFENDER STATUS	DUI CONVICTIONS	IID INSTALLATIONS	
			<i>N</i>	%
TUOLUMNE	1 ST	175	41	23.4
	2 ND	45	21	46.7
	3 RD	18	7	38.9
	4 ^{TH+}	3	1	33.3
	TOTAL	241	70	29.0
VENTURA	1 ST	1538	290	18.9
	2 ND	347	172	49.6
	3 RD	75	24	32.0
	4 ^{TH+}	18	3	16.7
	TOTAL	1978	489	24.7
YOLO	1 ST	243	65	26.7
	2 ND	63	33	52.4
	3 RD	14	4	28.6
	4 ^{TH+}	2	1	50.0
	TOTAL	322	103	32.0
YUBA	1 ST	133	31	23.3
	2 ND	51	16	31.4
	3 RD	12	5	41.7
	4 ^{TH+}	1	1	100.0
	TOTAL	197	53	26.9

SECTION 4:

POSTCONVICTION SANCTION
EFFECTIVENESS

SECTION 4: POSTCONVICTION SANCTION EFFECTIVENESS

This section examines descriptive indicators of recidivism and crash rates for different groups of driving under the influence (DUI) offenders within different periods of time: 1) 1-year DUI recidivism and crash rates for first and second DUI offenders arrested between 1990-2020, 2) 1-year DUI recidivism and crash rates for first and second drug-specific DUI (DUID) offenders arrested between 2016-2020, 3) 1-year DUI recidivism and crash rates by county, for first and second DUI offenders arrested in 2020, 4) percentages of DUI program referrals, enrollments, and completions for first and second DUI offenders arrested in 2020, and 5) long-term recidivism rates of DUI offenders arrested in 2014.

Historically, this section of the report also included evaluations assessing the relationship between DUI program sanctions and DUI recidivism and crashes for two groups of offenders: 1) drivers convicted of the reduced charge of alcohol- or drug-reckless driving, and 2) first DUI offenders assigned to 3-month or 9-month DUI programs. Due to concerns about the accuracy and completeness of the data necessary to conduct these analyses, the evaluations are not available in this report. More information is provided at the end of this section.

The following are highlights of the findings:

- ◆ The 1-year recidivism rate for first DUI offenders arrested in 2020 was 4.4%, the highest value recorded since 2008. The 2020 first offender reoffense rate was 42.1% lower than the reoffense rate for first offenders arrested in 1990 (see Figure 6 and Table 11a).
- ◆ The 1-year recidivism rate for second DUI offenders arrested in 2020 was 6.1%, an increase from 5.4% in 2019, and the highest value recorded since 2003. Overall, this represents a 37.1% decrease from the 9.7% recidivism rate for second DUI offenders arrested in 1990 (see Figure 6 and Table 11a).
- ◆ The subsequent 1-year crash rate among first DUI offenders was 5.0% in 2020, a notable increase from 4.3% in 2019. Despite recent increases, the 2020 first offender crash rate is 5.7% lower than the 1990 crash rate (of 5.3%). The crash rate among second DUI offenders arrested in 2020 was 4.7%, which is also notably higher than the 4.2% for those arrested in 2019. This rate is 17.5% higher than the 1990 crash rate, and represents the highest value recorded for second DUI offenders in this 30-year time span (see Figure 7 and Table 11a).

- ◆ First and second DUID offenders arrested in 2020 have higher 1-year subsequent crash rates, compared to the rates for first and second DUI offenders overall, but DUID offenders have lower 1-year recidivism rates than DUI offenders overall (see Tables 11a and 11b).
- ◆ Over 7 years, DUI recidivism rates of DUI offenders originally convicted in 2014 are consistently lower than the rates of those convicted in 2005 (see Table 12). At the end of 7 years, 17% of the 2014 DUI offenders incurred at least one subsequent DUI incident and 15% had at least one subsequent DUI conviction (see Figure 8a).
- ◆ Over 7 years, DUI recidivism rates increased as the number of prior offenses increased. The proportion of first offenders recidivating was 14%, while 17% of second offenders and 23% of third-or-more offenders recidivated (see Figure 8b).
- ◆ Males showed a higher cumulative percentage (16%) of reoffenses than did females (12%) over the 7-year time period (see Figure 8c).
- ◆ Long term recidivism rates are inversely related to age, with higher reoffense rates associated with the youngest age group, and the lowest rates with the oldest group (see Figure 8d).
- ◆ After 5 years, the percentage of DUI offenders reoffending in the 2014 group (13%) was less than half of the percentages reoffending in the 1980 and 1984 groups (35% and 27%, respectively), and was notably lower than the percentages reoffending in the 1994 and 2005 groups (18% and 17%, respectively). This is shown in Figure 8e.
- ◆ Among DUI offenders arrested in 2020 who, by court referral, enrolled in a DUI program, 87.6% of first offenders and 63.2% of second offenders completed their program assignment (see Table 13). Due to the longer program length for repeat offenders some second offenders may have still been enrolled in the program at the time this report was completed.

Subject Selection and Data Collection Convicted DUI offenders were identified from monthly abstract update files which contain all DUI conviction data reported to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) by the courts. Subjects were chosen based on their number of DUI and alcohol- or drug-related reckless driving convictions within 10 years prior to their DUI arrest in 2020. Two groups of subjects were selected: 1) first DUI and DUID offenders—drivers who had no DUI or alcohol- or drug-related reckless driving convictions within the previous 10 years, and 2) second DUI and DUID offenders—drivers who had one DUI or alcohol- or drug-related reckless driving conviction within the previous 10 years. In addition, DUI offenders arrested in 2014 and

subsequently convicted were selected for the 7-year follow-up evaluation.

The crash and DUI recidivism rates of first and second DUI offenders are evaluated in terms of postconviction driving record, as measured by: 1) total crashes and 2) DUI incidents, which include alcohol-involved crashes, DUI convictions, Administrative Per Se (APS) suspensions, and DUI Failure-to-Appear (FTA) violations. For the 2014 DUI offenders, DUI recidivism is measured by subsequent DUI convictions, along with one comparison of DUI incidents. For first and second DUI offenders, the 1-year subsequent unadjusted crash and DUI reoffense data from all the previous and current evaluations are included.

To maintain comparability to the previous subject-selection criteria, certain types of offenders had to be excluded. For the sanction analyses among first DUI offenders, previous and current analyses excluded offenders with convictions of a DUI with injury, and those with chemical-test refusal APS suspensions, because their license control penalties were different from those convicted of DUI with no injury. Drivers who did not have a full 1-year subsequent follow-up period (because of late conviction dates) were also excluded, as were drivers with “X” license numbers (meaning that no California driver license number could be found for that driver) and drivers with out-of-state ZIP Codes. The only exclusions made for the 2014 offenders were out-of-state cases and drivers with “X” license numbers.

DUI RECIDIVISM AND CRASH RATES

One-Year DUI Recidivism and Crash Rates for First and Second DUI Offenders Arrested in 1990-2020

The 1-year subsequent DUI-incident and crash reoffense rates for both first and second DUI offenders were compiled from previous and current DUI Management Information System (DUI-MIS) reports and plotted onto two separate graphs to display these rates over time.

Figure 6 shows the percentages of first and second offenders arrested between 1990 and 2020 who reoffended within 1 year after their conviction.



Figure 6. Percentages of first and second DUI offenders reoffending with a DUI incident within 1 year after conviction (arrested between 1990 and 2020).

This figure and Table 11a show an overall gradual decline in the 1-year recidivism rates for first and second offenders. The decline was steeper in the early years of the observation (1990-1994 for first offenders, 1993-1996 for second offenders), following the implementation of the APS law. In 2020, the recidivism rate for first and second DUI offenders increased to rates not seen in over a decade. The reoffense rate for first offenders was the highest recorded since 2008, and the reoffense rate for second offenders was the highest recorded since 2003. Even so, the overall decline translates to a 42.1% reduction in recidivism for all first offenders from 1990 to 2020 and a 37.1% reduction for second offenders over the same period. As is evident in Figure 6, the reoffense rates of first offenders continue to be lower than those of second offenders; this has been consistently evident throughout all previous analyses comparing first and second offenders.

While many factors may be associated with the overall decline in DUI incidents for both first and second offenders, previous DUI-MIS reports suggested that the reduction may largely be attributed to the implementation of major DUI laws enacted in the 1990s or later (e.g., SB 1623 and SB 1150; see Appendix A). Past research evaluations indicated that these DUI law changes were associated with the overall decline in DUI incidents among DUI offenders (DeYoung, 1995, 1997; DeYoung, Tashima & Masten, 2005; Helander, 2002; Peck, Wilson & Sutton, 1995; Rogers, 1995, 1997).

TABLE 11a: ONE-YEAR UNADJUSTED PERCENTAGES OF SUBSEQUENT DUI-
INCIDENT-INVOLVED AND CRASH-INVOLVED FIRST AND SECOND DUI
OFFENDERS, 1990-2020

YEAR	DUI-INCIDENT-INVOLVED		CRASH-INVOLVED	
	FIRST OFFENDERS	SECOND OFFENDERS	FIRST OFFENDERS	SECOND OFFENDERS
1990	7.6	9.7	5.3	4.0
1991	7.1	9.5	4.7	3.6
1992	6.2	9.1	4.1	3.5
1993	5.8	8.8	4.1	3.5
1994	5.4	7.0	4.5	3.1
1995	5.8	7.0	4.6	3.0
1996	5.1	6.1	4.5	2.4
1997	5.2	6.0	4.7	2.7
1998	5.3	6.0	4.8	2.6
1999	5.0	6.1	5.0	2.8
2000	4.9	6.1	5.1	3.1
2001	4.9	5.9	5.2	3.0
2002	4.8	6.1	5.1	3.3
2003	4.7	6.5	4.8	3.2
2004	4.5	5.9	4.8	3.1
2005	4.7	5.6	4.8	3.0
2006	4.5	5.5	4.6	2.7
2007	4.5	5.4	4.1	2.4
2008	4.7	5.7	3.7	2.3
2009	4.2	5.2	3.1	1.9
2010	4.1	5.2	2.8	1.8
2011	3.8	4.9	2.5	1.7
2012	3.8	4.8	2.9	2.2
2013	3.6	4.6	3.6	2.6
2014	3.7	4.7	4.0	3.2
2015	3.7	4.9	4.5	3.6
2016	3.8	4.4	4.6	3.7
2017	4.1	5.3	4.7	3.8
2018	4.0	5.3	4.5	4.1
2019	3.7	5.4	4.3	4.2
2020	4.4	6.1	5.0	4.7
% DIFFERENCE 1990 TO 2020	-42.1%	-37.1%	-5.7%	17.5%

TABLE 11b: ONE-YEAR UNADJUSTED PERCENTAGES OF SUBSEQUENT DUI-INCIDENT-INVOLVED AND CRASH-INVOLVED FIRST AND SECOND DUID OFFENDERS, 2016-2020

YEAR	DUI-INCIDENT-INVOLVED		CRASH-INVOLVED	
	FIRST OFFENDERS	SECOND OFFENDERS	FIRST OFFENDERS	SECOND OFFENDERS
2016	3.4	4.0	6.4	5.4
2017	3.0	4.4	6.3	5.4
2018	3.8	4.7	6.0	4.9
2019	3.8	6.2	6.6	6.2
2020	3.4	4.3	7.5	6.1
% DIFFERENCE 2016 TO 2020	0.0%	7.5%	17.2%	13.0%

The 1-year subsequent crash rates for both first and second offenders were also compiled from previous and current DUI-MIS evaluations and graphically displayed over time. Figure 7 shows the percentages of first and second offenders arrested between 1990 and 2020 who had crashes within 1 year after their conviction.

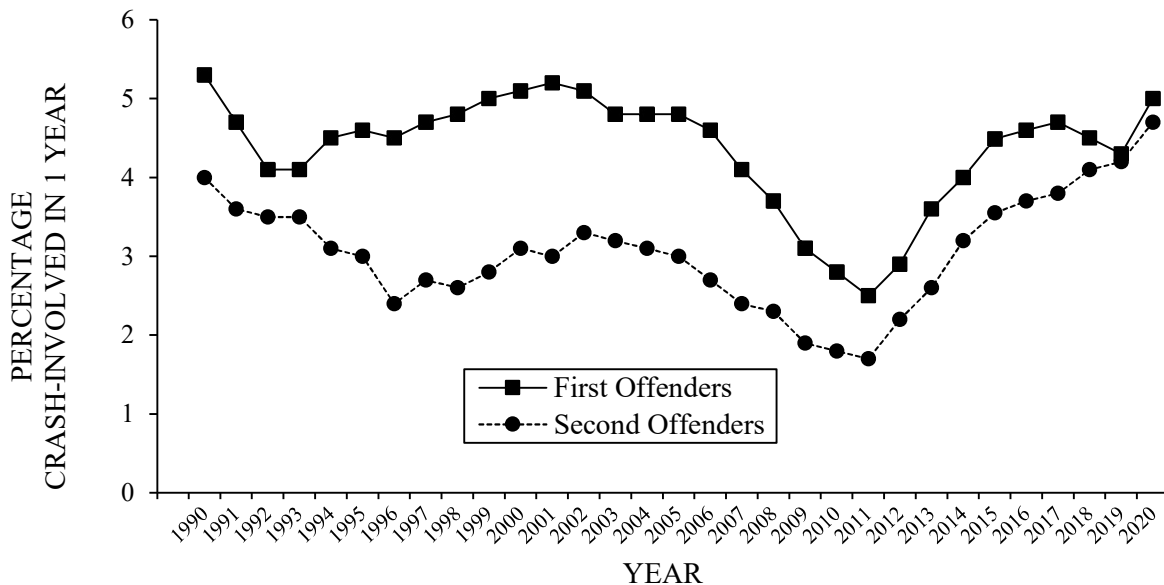


Figure 7. Percentages of first and second DUI offenders involved in a crash within 1 year after conviction (arrested between 1990 and 2020).

For the ninth consecutive year, crash rates for second offenders increased from the prior year. Crash rates for first offenders increased sharply after declining for two consecutive years. Among first offenders arrested between 1990 and 2020, Figure 7 and Table 11a show an initial decline in crash rates for the earliest years, followed by a sustained increase after 1993, and then another decline from 2001 to 2011. The rates for second offenders follow a similar path through 2011,

except for a more pronounced initial decline lasting until 1996. However, the 1-year subsequent crash rates for both first and second offenders increased from 2012 through 2017, at which point the rates began diverging as first offender crash rates declined in 2018 and 2019. The first offender crash rate in 2020 remains marginally higher than the second offender crash rate, but the rates have been quite similar for the last two years, falling between the 1990 rates for first and second offenders.

Historically, second offenders have lower 1-year subsequent crash rates than do first offenders (Figure 7 and Table 11a), which is not surprising considering that repeat offenders are subject to tougher sanctions (e.g., longer-term license suspensions) aimed at keeping these high-risk drivers off the road. The fact that second offenders have lower 1-year subsequent crash rates than first offenders has been well documented in past evaluations (Arstein-Kerslake & Peck, 1985; Hagen, 1977; Hagen, McConnell & Williams, 1980; Peck, 1987, 1991; Sadler & Perrine, 1984; Tashima & Marelich, 1989; Tashima & Peck, 1986). However, the difference in 1-year subsequent crash rates between first and second DUI offenders in 2019 was the smallest recorded since 1990, and first offender crash rates remain higher than second offender rates only because the first offender rates increased sharply in 2020.

Starting with the 2019 DUI-MIS report, new information was included on 1-year subsequent DUI-incident and crash rates for first and second DUID offenders (shown in Table 11b). In recent years, a trend emerged whereby DUID offenders had lower recidivism rates, but higher crash rates, compared to the rates for DUI offenders overall. In 2019, however, the rates of 1-year subsequent DUI incidents and crashes for first and second DUID offenders all reached (or matched) the highest rates recorded in the 5-year observation span, and the rates for DUID offenders were higher than corresponding rates for all DUI offenders. In 2020, the rates of DUI incidents for first and second DUID offenders saw relative decreases of 10.5% and 30.6%, respectively. In contrast, the rates of 1-year subsequent crashes for first DUID offenders in 2020 increased by 13.6% (to 7.5%), while the crash rates for second offenders decreased slightly. The result is that first and second DUID offender recidivism rates are lower than the corresponding rates for all DUI offenders, while their crash rates are higher than the rates for overall DUI offenders (see Tables 11b, 11c, and 11d).

One-Year DUI Recidivism and Crash Rates by County for First and Second DUI Offenders Arrested in 2020

Table 11c displays the 1-year subsequent DUI recidivism rates of offenders arrested in 2020 by county. Among the 10 counties with the largest number of first offenders recidivating within 1 year, the rate varied from 8.0% in Stanislaus to 3.1% in San Diego. Among the remaining counties,

four had DUI recidivism rates above 8.0% (Madera, Sierra, Trinity, Tuolumne), while five counties recorded no first offenders recidivating within 1 year (Alpine, Colusa, Del Norte, Mariposa, Modoc). Second offenders had generally higher DUI recidivism rates than first offenders. Among the 10 counties with the largest number of second offenders recidivating within 1 year, Tulare had the highest rate (10.9%), whereas San Diego had the lowest rate (4.2%). Among the remaining counties, four had DUI recidivism rates above 11% (Marin, San Benito, San Francisco, Tehama), while 12 recorded no second offenders recidivating within 1 year. Ignoring 14 counties that recorded zero first or zero second offenders recidivating, second offender recidivism rates were higher than first offender rates in 30 counties, and first offender recidivism rates were higher in 14 counties. Moreover, in counties where first offender recidivism rates were higher, they were higher than second offender rates by an average of 1.5%, but in counties where second offender rates were higher, the rates averaged 3.2% higher than the corresponding first offender rate.

One-year subsequent crash rates, by county, for both first and second offenders arrested in 2020 are displayed in Table 11d. Among the 10 counties with the largest number of first offenders who incurred a crash within 1 year, the rate varied from 6.0% in Los Angeles County to 3.5% in San Diego County. Among the remaining counties, four had crash rates over 7.0% (Calaveras, Merced, Sierra, Tuolumne), while five counties had a 0.0% first offender crash rate (Alpine, Amador, Imperial, Lake, Modoc). Among the 10 counties with the largest number of second offenders incurring a crash within 1 year, rates varied from 7.4% (Tulare) to 3.4% (San Diego). Among the remaining counties, four had crash rates over 9.0% (Colusa, Glenn, Inyo, Yolo), while 12 counties had a second offender crash rate of 0.0%. A similar pattern, though less extreme, was observed for subsequent crash rates as for DUI recidivism rates, with generally higher subsequent crash rates for second than first offenders. Ignoring counties with zero crashes recorded for either first or second DUI offenders, crash rates for second offenders exceeded those of first offenders in 21 counties, and crash rates of first offenders were higher in 23 counties. However, in those counties where first offender rates were higher, the average difference was 1.7%, whereas in counties where second offender crash rates were higher, the average difference was 3.6%.

TABLE 11c: 2020 1-YEAR SUBSEQUENT DUI RECIDIVISM RATES BY COUNTY
FOR FIRST AND SECOND DUI OFFENDERS

COUNTY	1 ST OFFENDER		2 ND OFFENDER	
	N	%	N	%
STATEWIDE	1045	4.4	430	6.1
ALAMEDA	15	6.7	5	5.3
ALPINE	0	0.0	0	0.0
AMADOR	1	1.9	0	0.0
BUTTE	13	3.8	9	9.0
CALAVERAS	3	5.9	1	4.5
COLUSA	0	0.0	2	10.5
CONTRA COSTA	12	5.0	6	6.7
DEL NORTE	0	0.0	3	8.6
EL DORADO	5	2.3	3	5.4
FRESNO	42	5.9	20	6.6
GLENN	2	4.2	1	7.7
HUMBOLDT	10	5.0	3	4.4
IMPERIAL	1	2.6	0	0.0
INYO	1	2.7	1	9.1
KERN	49	4.7	24	8.0
KINGS	12	5.4	4	5.6
LAKE	1	2.9	0	0.0
LASSEN	2	5.6	0	0.0
LOS ANGELES	175	3.7	58	5.2
MADERA	3	14.3	0	0.0
MARIN	7	4.1	7	14.6
MARIPOSA	0	0.0	0	0.0
MENDOCINO	11	6.7	4	8.0
MERCED	8	4.4	2	3.9
MODOC	0	0.0	0	0.0
MONO	2	6.5	0	0.0
MONTEREY	36	5.3	24	9.5
NAPA	6	3.0	4	7.7
NEVADA	4	2.6	2	4.2
ORANGE	25	2.0	13	3.8
PLACER	16	3.7	5	4.7
PLUMAS	2	4.3	1	7.1
RIVERSIDE	81	4.4	30	6.0
SACRAMENTO	60	5.2	26	7.1
SAN BENITO	3	5.0	2	11.8
SAN BERNARDINO	50	3.8	29	7.1
SAN DIEGO	39	3.1	16	4.2
SAN FRANCISCO	2	5.0	2	11.1
SAN JOAQUIN	48	5.5	17	5.2
SAN LUIS OBISPO	22	5.1	12	7.8
SAN MATEO	5	3.3	1	1.4
SANTA BARBARA	11	5.3	1	2.0
SANTA CLARA	30	5.1	10	5.8
SANTA CRUZ	25	5.9	11	9.0
SHASTA	10	4.7	2	3.7
SIERRA	1	14.3	0	0.0
SISKIYOU	1	1.9	0	0.0
SOLANO	18	7.7	7	7.8
SONOMA	23	4.2	12	6.0
STANISLAUS	44	8.0	10	6.3
SUTTER	11	7.7	3	5.9
TEHAMA	5	5.2	3	11.5
TRINITY	2	9.5	0	0.0
TULARE	23	4.1	19	10.9
TUOLUMNE	12	9.2	3	8.3
VENTURA	38	4.4	9	4.0
YOLO	11	6.3	1	2.0
YUBA	6	7.9	2	5.9

TABLE 11d: 2020 1-YEAR SUBSEQUENT CRASH RATES BY COUNTY FOR FIRST AND SECOND DUI OFFENDERS

COUNTY	1 ST OFFENDER		2 ND OFFENDER	
	N	%	N	%
STATEWIDE	1185	5.0	335	4.7
ALAMEDA	12	5.3	2	2.1
ALPINE	0	0.0	0	0.0
AMADOR	0	0.0	0	0.0
BUTTE	13	3.8	6	6.0
CALAVERAS	5	9.8	1	4.5
COLUSA	2	3.6	4	21.1
CONTRA COSTA	11	4.6	4	4.4
DEL NORTE	1	1.6	2	5.7
EL DORADO	1	0.5	3	5.4
FRESNO	36	5.1	16	5.3
GLENN	2	4.2	2	15.4
HUMBOLDT	7	3.5	4	5.9
IMPERIAL	0	0.0	1	5.9
INYO	1	2.7	1	9.1
KERN	58	5.6	14	4.7
KINGS	11	5.0	3	4.2
LAKE	0	0.0	0	0.0
LASSEN	2	5.6	0	0.0
LOS ANGELES	284	6.0	55	4.9
MADERA	1	4.8	0	0.0
MARIN	6	3.5	4	8.3
MARIPOSA	1	3.6	0	0.0
MENDOCINO	8	4.8	2	4.0
MERCED	15	8.2	2	3.9
MODOC	0	0.0	0	0.0
MONO	2	6.5	0	0.0
MONTEREY	38	5.6	15	6.0
NAPA	9	4.5	1	1.9
NEVADA	4	2.6	1	2.1
ORANGE	56	4.5	13	3.8
PLACER	19	4.4	6	5.6
PLUMAS	2	4.3	0	0.0
RIVERSIDE	99	5.4	19	3.8
SACRAMENTO	60	5.2	19	5.2
SAN BENITO	4	6.7	1	5.9
SAN BERNARDINO	74	5.6	24	5.8
SAN DIEGO	43	3.5	13	3.4
SAN FRANCISCO	2	5.0	1	5.6
SAN JOAQUIN	48	5.5	16	4.9
SAN LUIS OBISPO	16	3.7	5	3.2
SAN MATEO	9	5.9	3	4.3
SANTA BARBARA	7	3.4	1	2.0
SANTA CLARA	32	5.5	10	5.8
SANTA CRUZ	16	3.8	7	5.7
SHASTA	6	2.8	1	1.9
SIERRA	1	14.3	0	0.0
SISKIYOU	1	1.9	0	0.0
SOLANO	14	6.0	8	8.9
SONOMA	23	4.2	8	4.0
STANISLAUS	34	6.2	6	3.8
SUTTER	4	2.8	3	5.9
TEHAMA	1	1.0	1	3.8
TRINITY	1	4.8	0	0.0
TULARE	16	2.9	13	7.4
TUOLUMNE	12	9.2	1	2.8
VENTURA	41	4.7	6	2.7
YOLO	10	5.7	5	10.2
YUBA	4	5.3	2	5.9

Long-Term Recidivism Rates of 2014 DUI Offenders

Although prior reports displayed long-term recidivism rates for the 1994 DUI offenders over a 20-year time span, then for the 2005 DUI offenders over a 15-year period, it was decided to present the recidivism rates for a more recent group of DUI offenders in this edition; the intention is to reflect on more contemporary trends in DUI occurrences, associated DUI law changes, or other more recent efforts to reduce DUI. Therefore, the recidivism rates for convicted DUI offenders arrested in 2014, over the 7 years following their conviction that resulted from the 2014 arrest, are presented in this report. Since all convicted DUI offenders arrested in 2014 were included in the 2014 group, it was possible to observe and compare the long-term recidivism rates for different sub-groups within the 2014 cohort, and to examine how these sub-groups differ in their long-term recidivism rates. This approach was also taken in a previous study conducted by Peck (1991), in which the reoffense failure curves of various groups among 1980 and 1984 DUI offenders were compared. Failure curves are cumulative percentages over time of first reoffenses occurring after the initial DUI conviction. Both DUI convictions (alone) and DUI incidents over the 7-year follow-up period for the 1994, 2005, and 2014 groups were included as outcome data in order to maintain comparability with the 1984 and 1980 cohorts from a previous evaluation (Peck, 1991).

Table 12 shows cumulative percentages of first subsequent DUI reoffenses (convictions) for the 2014 offenders, as well as 5-year cumulative percentages for the 1984 group and 7-year cumulative percentages for the 1980, 1994 and 2005 groups. For 20-year cumulative percentages for the 1994 cohort group, see Table 12 in the 2016 annual report.

TABLE 12: CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF FIRST SUBSEQUENT DUI REOFFENSES FOR 2014 DUI OFFENDERS AND COHORT GROUPS

YEAR	PERCENTAGE													
	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	MALES	FEMALES	16-25	26-45	46-65	66+	1980	1984	1994	2005	2014
1 ST	4	5	6	5	3	5	4	4	2	11	7	5	4	3
2 ND	8	9	11	9	6	9	8	7	4	19	15	9	8	6
3 RD	11	13	16	13	9	14	12	10	6	25	20	13	12	9
4 TH	14	16	20	16	12	17	15	12	7	30	24	16	15	11
5 TH	16	19	24	18	14	21	17	14	8	35	27	18	17	13
6 TH	18	21	27	21	15	23	19	16	9	38	NA	21	20	14
7 TH	20	23	29	22	17	25	21	17	9	40	NA	22	21	15

In addition to Table 12, Figure 8a displays recidivism rates for 2014 offenders over 7 years.

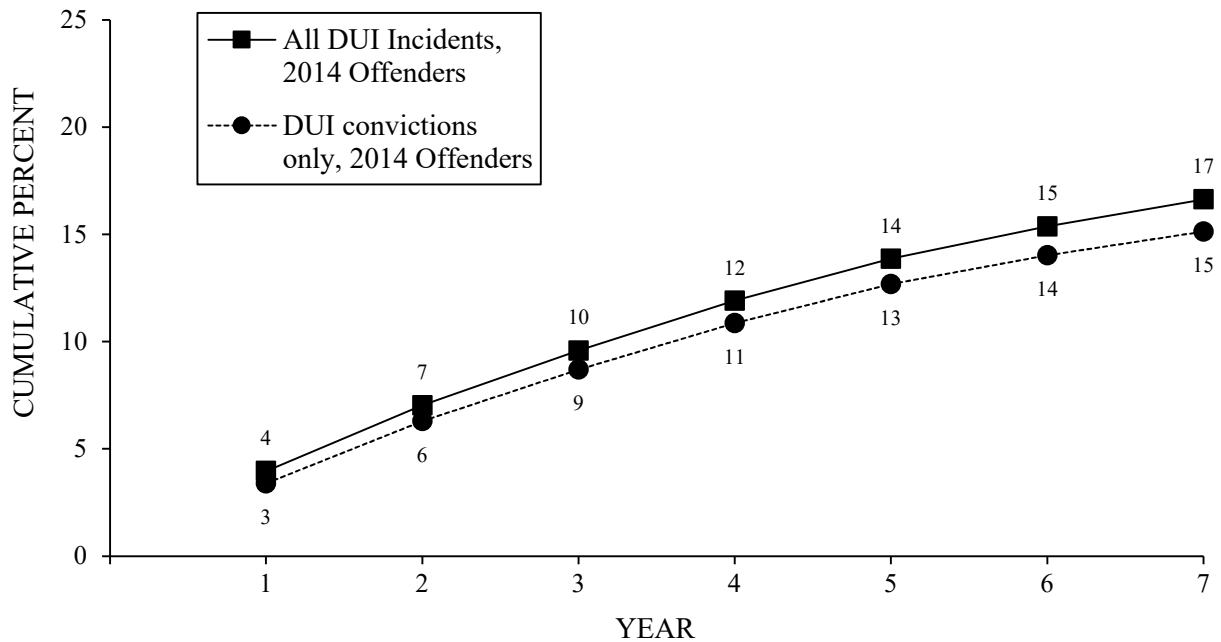


Figure 8a. Cumulative percent of first subsequent DUI conviction and DUI incident (alcohol crashes, DUI convictions, APS suspensions, and DUI FTAs) for 2014 DUI offenders.

Figure 8a shows that, at the end of 7 years, 15% of all 2014 offenders were convicted of at least one DUI reoffense. When considering a more expanded view of DUI reoffenses including all DUI incidents, the recidivism rate is slightly higher at 17%. As evident in previous years, these failure curves are steepest in the several years following the initial conviction, after which they start to flatten out but continue to rise at a slower pace in later years.

One way to take into account the degree of alcohol- and drug-use severity is to examine the recidivism rates by the number of prior DUIs within 10 years (statutorily defined time frame for counting priors) preceeding the 2014 DUI violation. Figure 8b displays the cumulative proportions of reoffenses for first, second, and third-or-more DUI offenders.

From this graph and Table 12, it is evident that the recidivism failure curves are higher for DUI offenders with higher numbers of prior offenses. The failure rates for third-or-more offenders are consistently higher over the 7-year time period than the failure rates of second or first offenders. At the end of 7 years, for the 2014 group, 23% of third-or-more offenders have reoffended, compared to 17% of second offenders and 14% of first offenders.

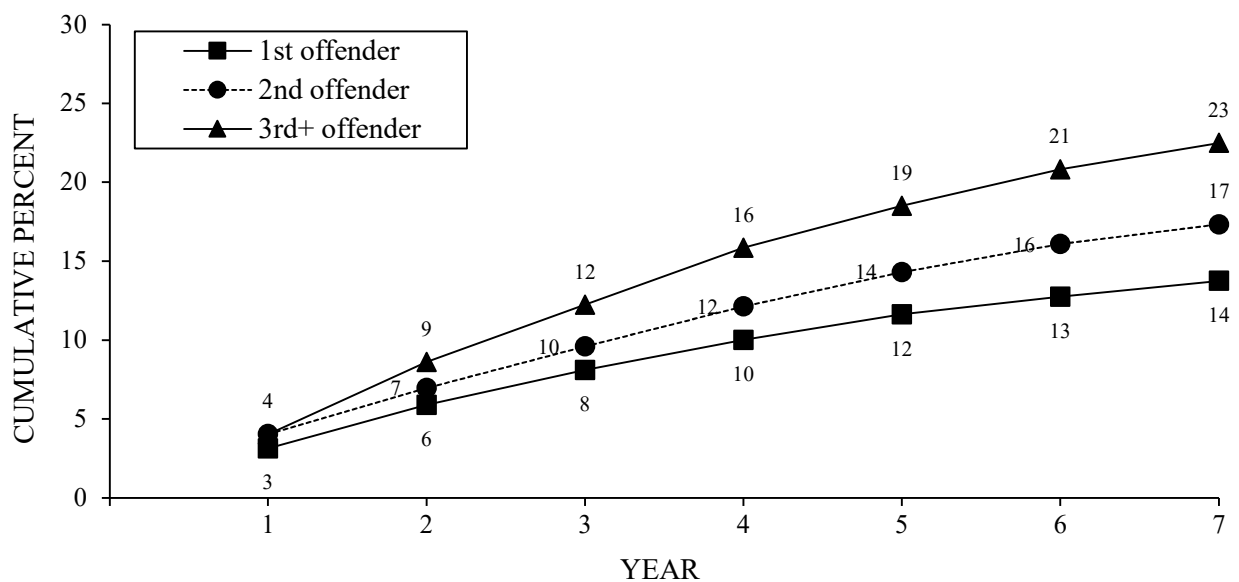


Figure 8b. Cumulative percent of first subsequent DUI conviction by number of prior DUI convictions for the 2014 DUI offenders.

Although the majority of DUI offenders are male, the gender disparity has fallen over time (82.7% of 2005 arrestees were male vs. 77.8% of 2021 arrestees; see Table 3a). It is therefore relevant to inspect the recidivism rates of the 2014 offenders by gender. As evident in Figure 8c and Table 12, the percentage of males that reoffend over 7 years is consistently higher than that of females. At the end of 7 years, 16% of males have reoffended as compared to 12% of females.

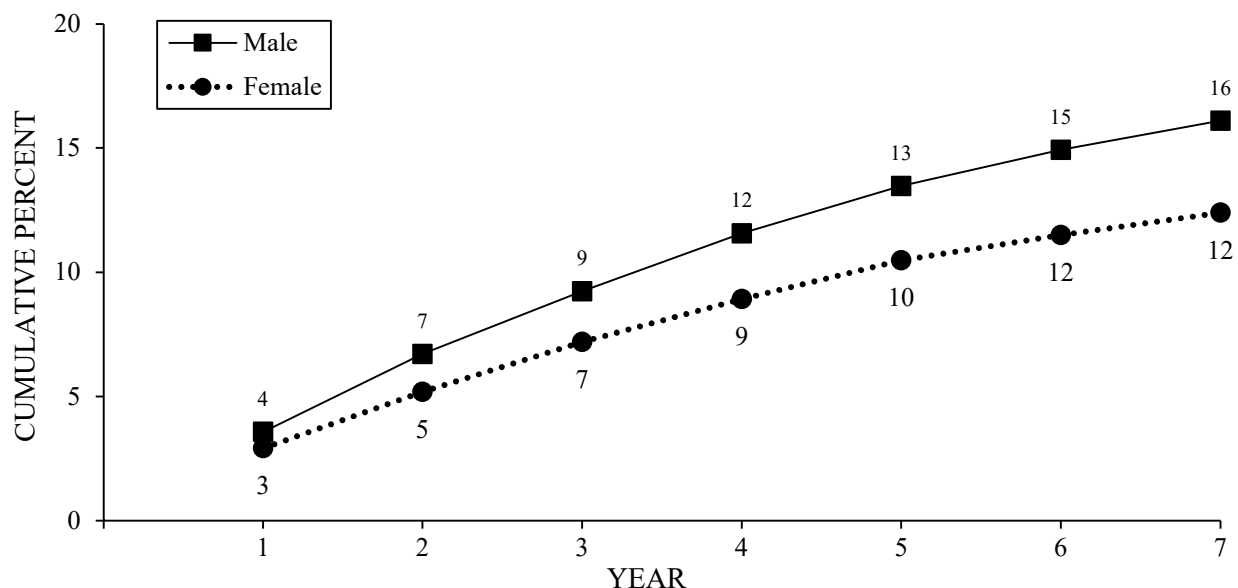


Figure 8c. Cumulative percent of first subsequent DUI conviction by gender for the 2014 DUI offenders.

Since it is also well known that DUI violations are associated with certain age groups, the recidivism curves are assessed by age as well. Figure 8d displays the failure curves of four age groups, which all show fairly steady increases for the first few years following the 2014 convictions.

It is also evident that reoffense rates are inversely related to age; the failure rates are highest for the youngest group and lowest for the oldest group. Over 7 years, the failure curve of the youngest group is much steeper than the curves of the oldest group, and the slope of the middle two groups fall in between. Additionally, the failure curve of the 66+ group begins to flatten out at the fourth year, while the curves of the other groups continue to rise through the seventh year. After 7 years, 19% of the youngest group reoffended, 13% and 14% of the middle two age groups reoffended, and 7% of the oldest group reoffended. An important consideration is that the mortality of the older groups could be associated with their lower recidivism rate; the older groups may also be driving less frequently than the younger ones.

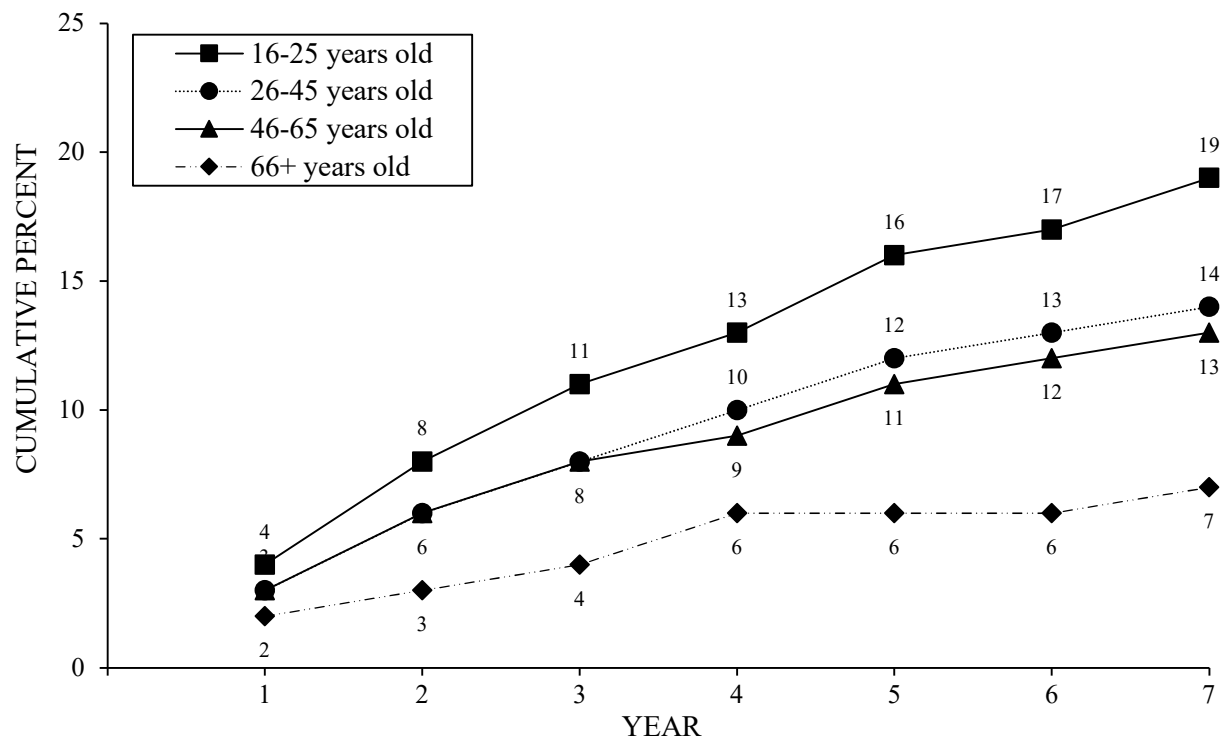


Figure 8d. Cumulative percent of first subsequent DUI conviction by age group (age at conviction date) for the 2014 DUI offenders.

The final figure, Figure 8e, compares the 2014 recidivism curves with those of the 1980, 1984, 1994, and 2005 cohorts over a 5-year time period.

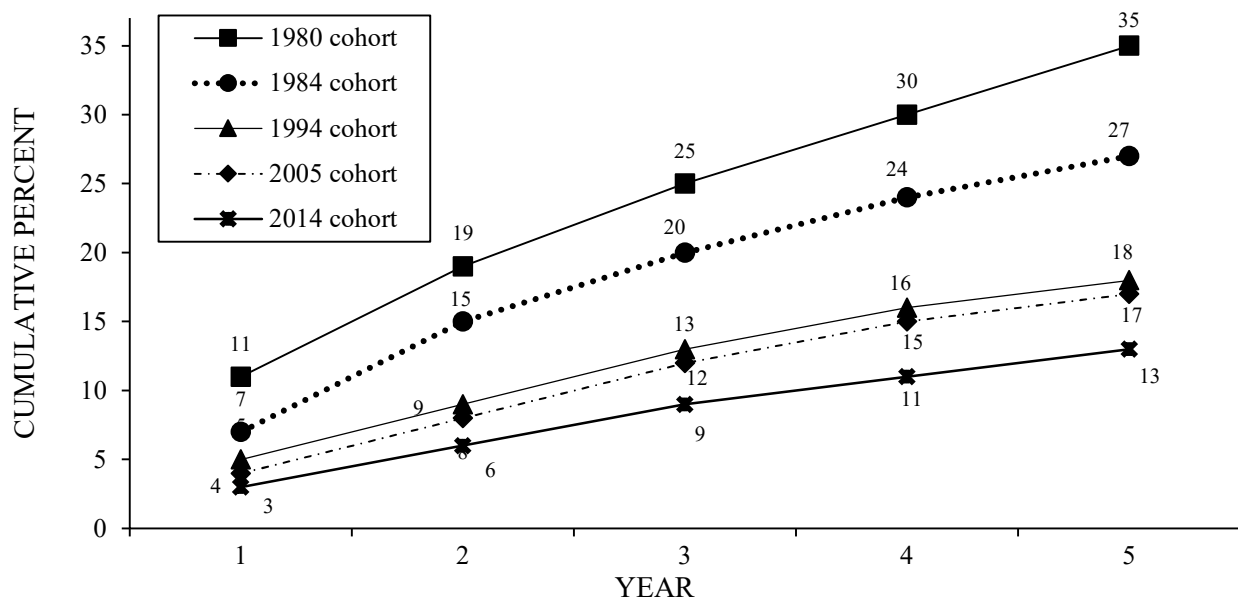


Figure 8e. Cumulative percent of first subsequent DUI reoffense of the 1980, 1984, 1994, 2005, and 2014 DUI offenders.

The reoffense rates of the 2014 cohort over the 5-year time period are shown among the cumulative percentages of the 1980, 1984, 1994 and 2005 groups (Figure 8e and Table 12). Because these cohorts of DUI offenders span 34 years, it is possible to consider whether the enactment of major DUI laws over that time period has affected their relative recidivism rates.

Figure 8e reveals that at the end of 5 years, 35% of the 1980 offenders recidivated compared to 27% of the 1984 group, 18% of the 1994 group, 17% of the 2005, and 13% of the 2014 groups. Quite dramatically, the proportion reoffending in the 1994 and 2005 groups dropped by half compared to those in the 1980 group (35%), and continued to decrease in the 2014 group. Major pieces of DUI legislation were enacted in California over this time span of 34 years. The notably lower reoffense proportions of the 1984 group (27%) compared to the 1980 group (35%) can likely be attributed to the 1982 laws, AB 541 (Moorhead), which applied tougher sanctions for DUI offenders, and AB 7 (Hart) which established the initial 0.10% per se Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) illegal limit. The effectiveness of these laws was confirmed by a previous California study by Tashima and Peck (1986). Table 12, which compares the 1980 cohort with the 1994, 2005, and 2014 groups over 7 years, shows that, at the end of that time period, 40% of the 1980 group recidivated versus 22% of the 1994, 21% of the 2005 group, and 15% of the 2014 group.

Based on Figure 8e, it is evident that the difference in the reoffending proportions of the 1984 group (27%) versus the 1994 group (18%) and the 2005 group (17%) is substantial. This reduction in reoffenses is likely due to the enactment of major DUI laws in 1990 or later, most notably SB 1623 (Lockyer) and SB 1150 (Lockyer), which established the APS license action and lowered the BAC legal limit from 0.10% to 0.08% (see Appendix A). Past evaluations documented that such changes in the DUI countermeasure system were associated with reductions in DUI recidivism among DUI offenders (DeYoung, 1995, 1997; DeYoung, Tashima & Masten, 2005; Helander, 2002; Peck, Wilson & Sutton, 1995; Rogers, 1995, 1997). The reduction in reoffense rates from the 2005 to the 2014 group, though less dramatic, is also notable. This continued decline in reoffense rates may be partly due to modifications to DUI laws enacted between 2006 and 2014. A number of statutes resulted in stiffer post-conviction sanctions for DUI offenders [e.g., SB 571 (Levine), SB 207 (Scott), SB 1756 (Midgen), AB 2802 (Houston), AB 1601 (Hill)], or otherwise altered requirements for license reinstatement [e.g., AB 1353 (Liu), AB 979 (Runner), SB 1388 (Torlakson), SB 598 (Huff), AB 520 (Ammiano)]. For more detail about these statutes, see Appendix A.

In summary, the 2014 offenders have long term reoffense rates that are higher among those with more DUI priors (within 10 years), among males, and among younger-aged drivers. These findings are not surprising and are consistent with previous studies. In comparing the reoffense rates of the 1994, 2005, and 2014 groups with those of the 1980 and 1984 offenders, it was found that the

cumulative percentages of reoffenses were much lower among the more recent cohorts. The dramatically lower reoffense rates of the 1994 and 2005 groups could be attributed, in part, to the enactment of more stringent sanctions for DUI offenders between 1984 and 1994, including the APS suspension law of 1990. The lower reoffense rates for the 2014 cohort could be partly attributed to additional modifications to DUI statutes that took effect after 2005 and impacted post-conviction sanctions and license reinstatement requirements. However, to gain a fuller understanding of the prevalence of DUI incidents in recent years, it is advisable to consider these recidivism figures in conjunction with the crash rates presented in Figure 7 and Tables 11a and 11b.

Proportions of DUI Program Referrals, Enrollments, and Completions for First and Second DUI Offenders Arrested in 2020

Beginning 14 years ago, this report captures the numbers and proportions of convicted first and second offenders whose records indicate that they had enrolled in and completed a DUI program, upon referral received from the court. Inclusion of the figures on enrollments and completions was possible due to the addition of information to each person's driving record that contains data on DUI program enrollment and completion dates, court information relevant to the DUI conviction, and program length.

Table 13 shows the percentages of referrals to the various DUI programs for 2020 first and second offenders. It can be seen from this table that 84% of first offenders and 79% of second offenders were assigned to a DUI program. Among first offenders, 66.2% enrolled in a DUI program, which usually ranges from 3 to 9 months in length, depending upon the offender's BAC level at the time of arrest. A similar proportion of second offenders (63.7%) were enrolled in an 18-month DUI program. Of those enrolled in DUI programs, 87.6% of first offenders and 63.2% of second offenders completed their program assignment. While some second offenders may still have been enrolled in the program at the time this report was produced, their 2020 completion rate represents a 50% relative increase compared to the corresponding rate in 2019 (42.1%).

TABLE 13: COUNTS AND PROPORTIONS OF REPORTED DUI PROGRAM REFERRALS, ENROLLMENTS, AND COMPLETIONS FOR CONVICTED FIRST AND SECOND OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 2020

OFFENDERS	TOTAL	PROGRAM REFERRALS		PROGRAM ENROLLMENT		PROGRAM COMPLETION		
	<i>N</i>	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	% ^a	% ^b
1 ST OFFENDERS	50,187	42,169 ^c	84.0	33,217	66.2	29,087	58.0	87.6
2 ND OFFENDERS	13,515	10,671 ^d	79.0	8,606	63.7	5,442	40.3	63.2

^aPercent of total number of DUI offenders. ^bPercent of program enrollees. ^cReferrals to first offender DUI program (3 to 9 months). ^dReferrals to 18-month DUI program.

EVALUATIONS OF DUI PROGRAM SANCTIONS FOR ALCOHOL- OR DRUG-RELATED RECKLESS OFFENDERS AND FIRST DUI OFFENDERS

The basis for evaluating the effectiveness of assigning offenders convicted of alcohol- or drug-related reckless driving and first DUI offenders to various DUI programs was established by legislation. The evaluation for offenders with alcohol- or drug-related reckless convictions was mandated by SB 1176 (Johnson); for these offenders, this legislation requires the courts to order enrollment in an alcohol and drug education program as a condition of probation. An evaluation of a referral to a 9-month DUI program for offenders with an alcohol- or drug-related reckless conviction who have a prior conviction for alcohol- or drug-related reckless driving or DUI within 10 years, was mandated by AB 2802 (Houston). This legislation requires the courts to order these offenders to enroll in a DUI program for at least 9 months as a condition of probation. Finally, an evaluation of the efficacy of ordering first DUI offenders to a 3-month versus 6-month DUI program was mandated by AB 1916 (Torlakson). The courts were required to refer first offenders whose BAC level is less than 0.20% to at least a 3-month program, and those with a BAC level of 0.20% or above, or who refuse to take a chemical test, to at least a 6-month program. Starting in 2005, AB 1353 (Liu) increased the duration of DUI intervention programs from 6 to 9 months for first DUI offenders on probation whose BAC levels are 0.20% or greater, or who refuse to take a chemical test.

Due to concerns regarding the availability, accuracy, and completeness of the data necessary to conduct these analyses, the evaluations are not available in this report. Accordingly, Table(s) 14 and Figure(s) 9, which were historically dedicated to presenting the results of these evaluations, are also not present. However, the tables and figures in Sections V and VI have not been renumbered in order to preserve consistency with past reports. The R&D Branch is conducting a thorough examination of the relevant data sources in order to determine how best to fulfill the legislative mandate to conduct these evaluations and publish them in future reports.

SECTION 5:
LICENSE SUSPENSION/REVOCATION
ACTIONS

SECTION 5: LICENSE SUSPENSION/REVOCATION ACTIONS

Data on Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) license disqualification actions (license suspension or revocation [S/R]) based upon either driving under the influence (DUI) arrest or DUI conviction are presented in this section. These statutorily-mandated actions are initiated by the receipt of either a law enforcement Administrative Per Se (APS) report (0.08% Blood Alcohol Concentration [BAC], zero tolerance, DUI probation violation, or chemical test refusal) or court abstract of conviction. It should be noted that multiple actions can result from a single DUI incident—for example, a single DUI arrest frequently will result in both an APS suspension and a (later) mandatory postconviction suspension. It should also be noted that the counts presented in this section refer to license actions taken by the DMV within a given year, regardless of the year in which the originating DUI incident took place.

This section includes the following tables:

Table 15: Mandatory DUI License Disqualification Actions, 2011-2021. This table shows APS and postconviction license disqualification totals from 2011 through 2021.

Table 16: Administrative Per Se Process Measures. This table presents APS process measures data from 2019 to 2021.

The following statements are based on the data shown in the previously listed tables.

- ◆ The total number of DMV APS and DUI postconviction S/R actions in 2021 increased by 22.1% compared to 2020. This is the only year-over-year increase in post-conviction S/R actions in the last ten years, but the increase is likely due to a rebound of drivers on the road and resumption of DMV administrative activities following shutdowns in 2020 associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The prior year-over-year change was a decrease of 29.3% from 2019 to 2020, and post-conviction S/R actions have declined by nearly 50% since 2011 (see Table 15).
- ◆ In 2021, 102,442 APS license actions were taken, representing a 12.2% relative increase from 2020. Of these actions, 73.3% were first-offender actions (including “zero tolerance” actions taken for drivers under age 21) and 26.7% were repeat-offender actions (see Table 15). However, the number of APS actions aimed at first offenders saw a relative increase from 2020

to 2021 that was twice as large as the relative increase in repeat-offender APS actions (14.1% versus 7.2%).

- ◆ The number of APS actions taken for drivers under 21 showed a relative decrease of 4.1% from 2020 to 2021, whereas the number of APS actions for drivers 21 and older increased by 13.4% (see Table 16). This difference could reflect a greater rebound in roadway usage and DUI activity for adult drivers following workplace re-openings after pandemic-related shutdowns in 2020.
- ◆ The number of APS license restrictions issued in 2021 increased across the board compared to 2020. However, the magnitude of the increase differed for the various restriction options. Whereas first offender COE restrictions saw a 48.4% increase, first offender IID restrictions increased by 31.9% and repeat offender IID restrictions by 26.2% (see Table 16).
- ◆ The percentage of total APS actions initiated in 2021 that resulted in a chemical test refusal rose from 9.4% in 2020 to 9.8% in 2021 (see Table 16). The refusal rate has increased every year since 2013.
- ◆ Out of all APS actions initiated in 2021, 8.9% were set aside, a slightly lower rate than recorded in previous years (see Table 16).
- ◆ The total number of postconviction S/R actions in 2021 increased by 22.1% compared to 2020. Among those actions, juvenile DUI suspensions saw the smallest rise, with a 10.2% relative increase. For first-, second- and third-offenders, felony S/R actions saw smaller increases than misdemeanor ones (see Table 15).

TABLE 15: MANDATORY DUI LICENSE DISQUALIFICATION ACTIONS, 2011-2021^a

DUI license actions	Year										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total mandatory suspension/revocation (S/R) actions	336872	313853	286110	260748	250744	234313	223239	224796	223312	157868	206316
PRECONVICTION											
Administrative Per Se (APS) Actions	177231	163522	150337	139405	130468	120339	115374	117535	117067	91300	102442
.01 Zero tolerance suspensions	17463	14835	11750	10213	9074	8184	7227	6561	6542	6150	5899
.08 First-offender actions	114858	106562	99475	93014	86933	80371	77689	79776	80091	59636	69188
.08 Repeat-offender actions	44910	42125	39112	36178	34461	31784	30458	31198	30434	25514	27355
Commercial driver actions	3108 ^b	2983 ^b	2782 ^b	2498	2322	2087	1988	1818	1799	1408	1514
Chemical test refusal actions	7520	7069	9214	9089	9257	9262	9489	10647	11016	9149	10556
.01 Zero tolerance suspensions	279	280	300	286	293	269	248	223	245	243	248
.08 First-offender suspensions	4458	4227	5448	5448	5596	5648	6118	6635	6909	5503	6514
.08 Repeat-offender revocations	2783	2562	3466	3355	3368	3345	3426	3789	3862	3403	3794
POSTCONVICTION											
Juvenile DUI suspensions	1440	1257	886	668	634	466	414	329	298	176	194
First-offender suspensions	115470	108889	95723	83323	84233	80466	76127	75420	74735	46330	56743
Misdemeanor	113481	106867	93635	81433	82155	78245	73843	73126	72259	44534	54546
Felony	1989	2022	2088	1890	2078	2221	2284	2294	2476	1796	2197
Second-offender S/R actions	32436	30419	30078	28499	26710	24786	23492	23785	23408	14735	17773
Misdemeanor	31889	29882	29519	27937	26114	24157	22850	23078	22708	14209	17174
Felony	547	537	559	562	596	629	642	707	700	526	599
Third-offender revocations	7604	7261	6971	6934	6619	6188	5946	5828	5855	3804	4732
Misdemeanor	7371	7064	6770	6747	6435	5986	5733	5596	5620	3597	4508
Felony	233	197	201	187	184	202	213	232	235	207	224
Fourth-or-more-offender revocations	2691	2505	2115	1919	2080	2068	1886	1899	1949	1523	1806
Total postconviction S/R actions	159641	150331	135773	121343	120276	113974	107865	107261	106245	66568	81248

The counts of post-conviction sanctions have been recalculated for years 2011-2019 to take advantage of a new system of counting licensing actions developed for the 2020 data. These recalculations also altered the row at the top of the table (i.e., Total mandatory S/R actions).

Previous counts have been adjusted to include commercial driver APS actions not previously identified as such.

TABLE 16: ADMINISTRATIVE PER SE PROCESS MEASURES

	2019	2020	2021
Total Administrative Per Se (APS) Actions:			
Total APS actions initiated (including actions later set aside)	130,058	101,575	112,429
Total .08 ^a APS actions initiated	122,835	94,839	106,130
Total .01 ^b suspensions initiated	7,223	6,736	6,299
Total APS actions set aside	12,991	10,275	9,987
Total .08 APS actions set aside	12,310	9,689	9,587
Total .01 suspensions set aside	681	586	400
Total APS set aside rate	9.99%	10.12%	8.88%
Total .08 set aside rate	10.02%	10.22%	9.03%
Total .01 set aside rate	9.43%	8.70%	6.35%
Net total APS actions taken (excluding actions later set aside)	117,067	91,300	102,442
Net total .08 APS actions	110,525	85,150	96,543
Net total .01 actions	6,542	6,150	5,899
Net APS Actions by Offender Status/License Classification:^c			
Net total APS actions, noncommercial drivers	115,268	89,892	100,928
Net total commercial driver license (CDL) APS actions taken	1,799	1,408	1,514
Drivers in commercial vehicles	59	64	49
Net APS .08 actions for drivers with no priors ^d	80,091	59,636	69,188
4-month license suspensions	62,780	47,779	53,894
30-day suspensions plus 5-month COE ^e restrictions	5,491	2,419	3,590
4-month APS IID restrictions ^f	4,911	3,935	5,190
Chemical test refusals	6,909	5,503	6,514
Net APS .08 actions taken for drivers with priors ^g	30,434	25,514	27,355
12-month license suspensions	24,426	20,262	21,228
12-month APS IID restrictions ^f	2,146	1,849	2,333
Revocations (Refusals)	3,862	3,403	3,794
Net APS .01 actions for drivers submitting to a BAC test	6,297	5,907	5,651
Net APS .01 actions for drivers refusing to submit to a BAC test	245	243	248
APS Chemical Test Refusal Process Measures:			
Total APS refusal actions initiated (including actions later set aside)	11,542	9,502	10,967
Total .08 refusal actions set aside	516	335	398
Total .01 refusal actions set aside	10	18	13
Net total APS refusal actions initiated (excluding actions later set aside)	11,016	9,149	10,556
Net total .08 refusal actions	10,771	8,906	10,308
Net total .01 refusal actions	245	243	248
Chemical test refusal rate (including actions later set aside)	8.87%	9.35%	9.75%
Net .08 APS refusal (suspension) actions for subjects with no priors	6,909	5,503	6,514
Net .08 APS refusal (revocation) actions for subjects with priors	3,862	3,403	3,794
Total Probation violation APS actions ^h initiated (including actions later set aside)	6,098	4,882	4,387

^a.08 refers to APS actions taken after obtaining evidence of a BAC equal to or in excess of the .08% per se level or on the basis of a chemical test refusal. Such an action is taken in conjunction with a DUI arrest.

^b.01 refers to APS suspensions taken against drivers under the age of 21 with BACs .01% or greater, or based on a chemical test refusal, and are not necessarily taken in conjunction with a DUI arrest.

^cAll entries in this category exclude actions later set aside but, where possible, include actions taken based on either a chemical test refusal or a BAC test result.

^dPriors for these APS actions are defined in CVC 13353.3.

^eThis restriction allows driving to, from, and during the course of employment (COE, enacted 1/1/95), and to and from DUI program.

^fEffective January 1, 2019, drivers arrested for a DUI have the option to install an IID (ignition interlock device) in order to continue driving for the duration of the APS suspension. Cases counted in this category could be serving both an APS IID restriction and a post-conviction IID restriction concurrently.

^gDefined in CVC 13353.

^hProbation violation APS actions are those taken under California Vehicle Code (CVC) § 23154. A single offense would result in concurrent actions taken for both the APS and probation violation if a violator was arrested for DUI while on DUI probation.

SECTION 6:

DRIVERS IN CRASHES INVOLVING
ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

SECTION 6: DRIVERS IN CRASHES INVOLVING ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

This section presents data on drivers in alcohol- and drug-involved crashes, as compiled and reported by the California Highway Patrol (CHP). Only crashes involving injury or fatality are included, due to incomplete reporting of property-damage-only (PDO) crashes.¹

It is important to consider these data in the context of recent trends in crash, fatality, and injury rates. While the overall numbers of crash fatalities and injuries both increased in 2021 (by 12.4% and 10.4%, respectively, over 2020), the values are in line with broader trends of fatality and injury rates over the past decade. The seemingly large increases come after a year in which crash fatalities increased by 6.6%, but injuries decreased by 24% – a divergence attributed to major shifts in roadway usage during the COVID-19 pandemic.

This section includes the following tables and figures:

Table 17: DUI Arrests Associated with Reported Crashes, 2010-2020. This table shows the number and percentage of driving under the influence (DUI) arrests associated with reported crashes from 2010-2020.

Table 18: 2020 Alcohol- and Drug-Involved Drivers in Fatal/Injury Crashes by Race/Ethnicity and Impairment Type. This table shows the law enforcement officer's determination of impairment type and race/ethnicity for 2020 alcohol- and drug-involved drivers in fatal/injury crashes.

Table 19: 2020 Alcohol- and Drug-Involved Drivers in Fatal/Injury Crashes by Adjudication Status and Impairment Type. This table cross tabulates crash-involved drivers' impairment type (from law enforcement crash reports) with the court disposition for DUI convictions associated with those crash involvements.

Table 20: 2020 Alcohol- and Drug-Involved Drivers in Fatal/Injury Crashes by County and Impairment Type. This table shows the number of alcohol- and drug-involved drivers in fatal/injury crashes, by county and impairment type.

¹ Among 2020 DUI arrestees, 22,785(23.7%) were involved in a reported traffic crash; 8,952 of the crashes included an injury or fatality, and 13,833 involved property damage only.

Table 21: Alcohol-Involved Drivers Under Age 21 in Fatal/Injury Crashes, 2010-2020. This table shows the total number of alcohol-involved drivers under age 21 in fatal/injury crashes in California. It also shows their percentage of the total count of alcohol-involved drivers in the state over the same time period.

Table 22a-22b: 2020 Alcohol-Involved Drivers in Fatal/Injury Crashes by Age and Gender (Total and Neither Suspended Upon Arrest nor Convicted). These two tables show the number of 2020 alcohol-involved drivers in fatal/injury crashes by age and gender, both overall (22a) and focusing only on those who were not suspended upon arrest or convicted in conjunction with the crash (22b).

Tables 23a-23b: 2020 Alcohol- and Drug-Involved Drivers in Fatal/Injury Crashes by Impairment Type and Prior DUI Convictions (Total and Neither Suspended Upon Arrest nor Convicted). These two tables show the number of 2020 alcohol- and drug-involved drivers in fatal/injury crashes by impairment type and prior DUI conviction status, both overall (23a) and focusing only on those who were not suspended upon arrest or convicted in conjunction with the crash (23b).

Tables 24a-24b: 2020 Alcohol- and Drug-Involved Drivers in Fatal/Injury Crashes by Prior DUI Convictions (Total and Neither Suspended Upon Arrest nor Convicted). These two tables show the number of 2020 alcohol- and drug-involved drivers in fatal/injury crashes by number of prior DUI convictions, both overall (24a) and focusing only on those who were not suspended upon arrest or convicted in conjunction with the crash (24b).

Table 25: 2020 Reported Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) Levels of Alcohol- and Drug-Involved Drivers in Fatal/Injury Crashes. This table shows the mean, median, and frequency distribution of BAC levels for alcohol- and drug-involved drivers in fatal/injury crashes in 2020.

Figure 10: Percentages of Crash Injuries and Fatalities that were Alcohol-Involved, 2011-2021. Figure 10 (opposite page) shows the annual percentages of crash injuries and fatalities that were alcohol-involved from 2011 to 2021. The numerical data for this graph are shown on the DUI Summary Statistics sheet at the beginning of this report.

Figure 11: Alcohol- and Drug-Involved Crash Fatalities, 1995-2021. Figure 11 (page 77) shows numbers of alcohol- and drug-involved crash fatalities from 1995 to 2021. It also shows a breakdown of the number of fatalities when only alcohol was known to be involved, when only drugs were involved, or when both alcohol and drugs were involved in the fatality.

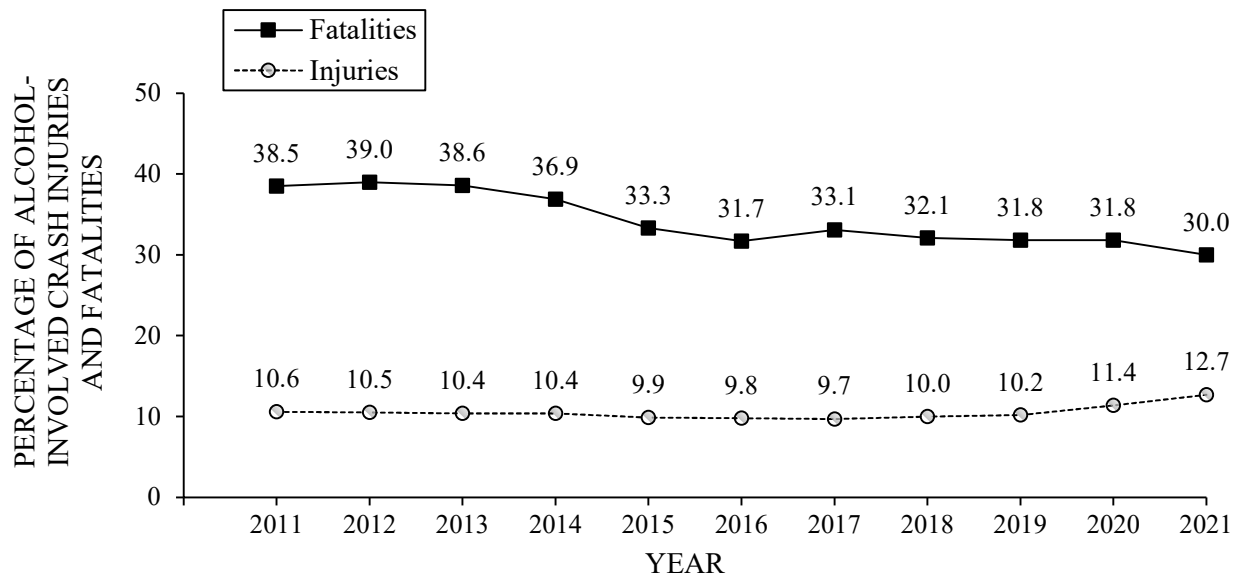


Figure 10. Percentages of crash injuries and fatalities that were alcohol-involved, 2011-2021.

Based on these data, the following statements can be made:

- ◆ The percentage of alcohol-involved crash fatalities decreased from 31.8% in 2019 to 30.0% in 2021, the lowest value reported in at least ten years (see Figure 10 and DUI Summary Statistics).
- ◆ The percentage of alcohol-involved crash injuries increased from 11.4% in 2020 to 12.7% in 2021. This is the highest percentage and the largest annual increase observed in at least ten years (see Figure 10 and DUI Summary Statistics).
- ◆ The total number of alcohol- and/or drug-involved crash fatalities decreased by 2.3% in 2021, but this follows an increase of 14.6% in 2020 (see Figure 11). Although overall fatalities decreased, alcohol-only crash fatalities increased by 13.5% over 2019, to reach the highest number of fatalities (1,001) since 2008. Conversely, drug-only and alcohol- and drug-involved crash fatalities decreased from 2019 by 18.8% and 10.7% respectively.
- ◆ While the number of alcohol-involved fatalities has varied over the past 25 years, alcohol-involved fatalities in 2021 are essentially the same as reported in 1995, but the number of drug-involved fatalities has more than tripled in the same time period (see Figure 11).
- ◆ The total number of DUI arrests associated with crashes in 2020 (95,957) is a relative decrease of 22.7% from 2019, which is the largest year-to-year decrease since 2010. The next largest

decrease in the last ten years was a drop of 8.6% reported from 2014 to 2015 (see Table 17). This reduction in crash-related DUI arrests is almost certainly due to reduced roadway activity, including DUI activity, during the closures associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

- ◆ Of all 2020 DUI arrests, 23.7% were associated with a reported traffic crash, whereas 9.3% of DUI arrests were associated with crashes involving injuries or fatalities. Both of these statistics increased from 2019, after being fairly stable since 2016 (see Table 17).

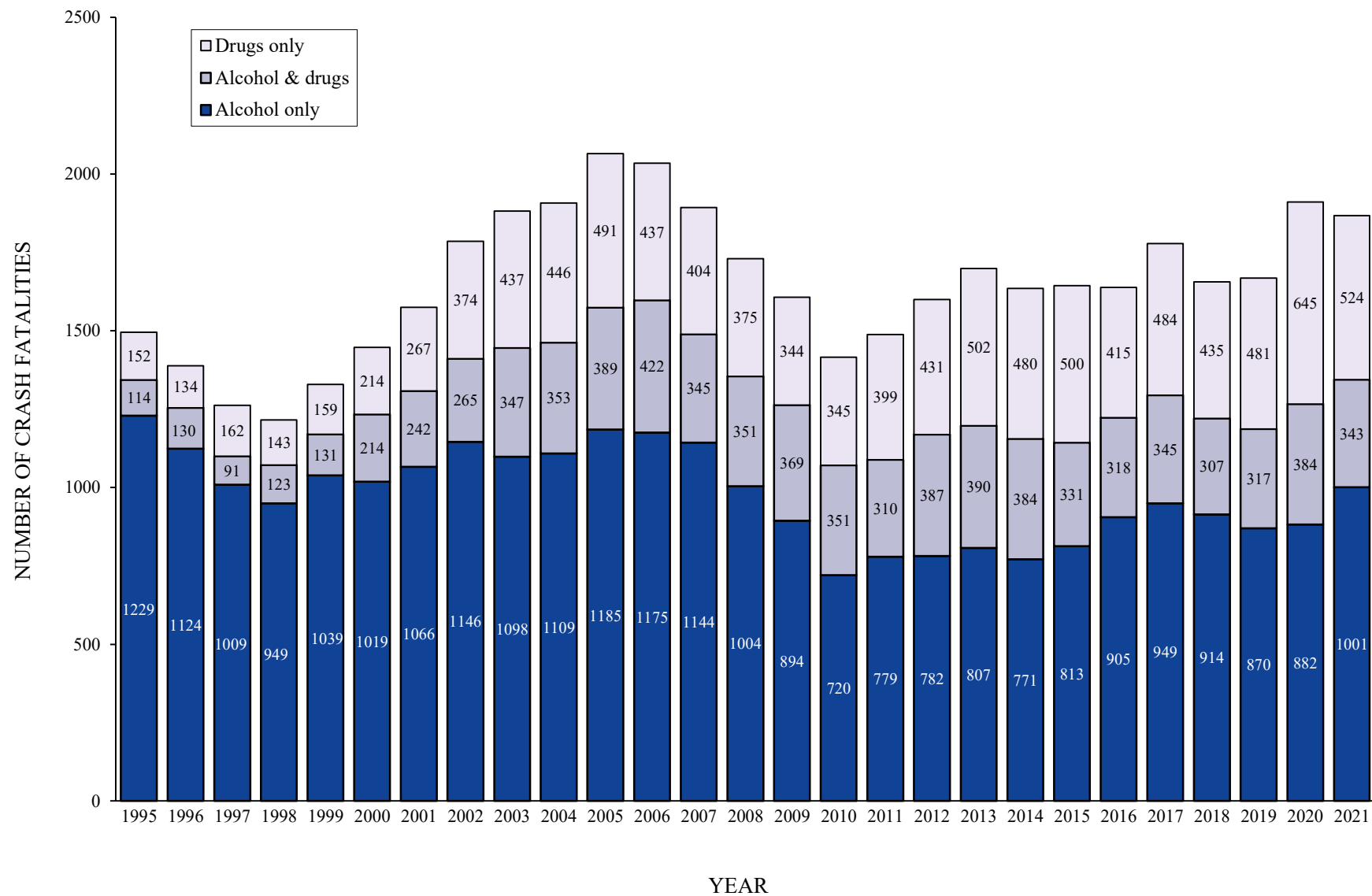


Figure 11. Alcohol- and drug-involved crash fatalities, 1995-2021.

- ◆ The percentage of alcohol-involved drivers in fatal/injury crashes under the age of 21 decreased from 11.4% in 2010 to 7.7% in 2020 (see Table 21). However, 2020 was the second consecutive year where this statistic increased, as the value rose by 20.3% over 2019 (and by nearly 5% from 2018 to 2019).
- ◆ Among 2020 drivers in fatal/injury crashes with reported involvement of alcohol and/or drugs, alcohol only involvement was determined and reported by law enforcement 85.5% of the time, drug only involvement was reported in 11.4% of cases, while involvement of both alcohol and drugs was reported for 3.1% of these drivers (see Table 18).
- ◆ Overall, Hispanic drivers represented the largest racial/ethnic group (48.5%) among those in fatal/injury crashes with reported involvement of alcohol and/or drugs, followed by White drivers (31.0%). However, this was largely due to the subset of crashes with reported alcohol only involvement. When focusing exclusively on crashes with reported drug involvement (i.e., drug only or both drug and alcohol), White drivers were the largest group with 41.1%, followed by Hispanic drivers with 38.0% (see Table 18).
- ◆ Among alcohol- and drug-involved drivers, 48.5% do not have a record of any conviction in connection with their involvement in a fatal/injury crash. In 43.9% (3,798/8,656) of these non-convicted cases, the crash report indicated that the drivers' ability was impaired by alcohol (see Table 19).
- ◆ Among the 10 counties with the largest number of 2020 alcohol- and drug-involved drivers in fatal/injury crashes, the percentage of drivers with drug-related impairment varied from 5.5% in Santa Clara to 17.4% in Orange (see Table 20). In six counties, 20% or more of drivers in fatal/injury crashes had drug-involved impairment: Kings (20.0%), Amador (20.9%), Colusa (21.7%), Humboldt (23.5%), Glenn (26.1%), and Lassen (36.4%).
- ◆ The majority (62.9%) of drug-involved as well as drug- and alcohol-involved drivers in 2020 fatal/injury crashes were not convicted for DUI associated with the crash (see Table 19). Similarly, the majority of those drivers (59.6%) had neither prior DUI convictions nor alcohol- and drug-related reckless driving convictions within 10 years indicated on their records (see Table 23a).
- ◆ 44.2% of drivers in alcohol- and drug-involved injury crashes had no prior conviction for DUI or alcohol- or drug-related reckless driving. In contrast, over three quarters (77.8%) of drivers in alcohol- and drug-involved fatal crashes had no prior DUI or alcohol- or drug-

related reckless driving conviction (see Table 24a). DMV records indicate that the vast majority of drivers involved in fatal DUI crashes are deceased.

- ◆ The median BAC level of alcohol- and drug-involved drivers in fatal/injury crashes in 2020 was 0.17% (see Table 25), slightly elevated from the 0.16% reported every year since 2012.

TABLE 17: DUI ARRESTS ASSOCIATED WITH REPORTED CRASHES, 2010-2020^a

ARRESTS/ CRASHES	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TOTAL DUI ARRESTS	195879	180212	172893	160388	154743	141372	130054	123548	127437	124141	95957
DUI ARRESTS ASSOCIATED WITH CRASHES	12.6%	13.0%	13.8%	14.4%	15.3%	17.4%	21.0%	21.0%	20.5%	21.4%	23.7%
DUI ARRESTS ASSOCIATED WITH FATAL/INJURY CRASHES	4.8%	5.0%	5.4%	5.6%	6.0%	6.9%	8.2%	8.3%	8.1%	8.3%	9.3%

^aThese data include DUI arrest cases where the driver license was found in the DMV database and whose DUI arrest date matched the crash involvement date found on their driver record.

TABLE 18: 2020 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND IMPAIRMENT TYPE^a

ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS		TOTAL		RACE/ETHNICITY											
				ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER		UNKNOWN	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
TOTAL		18418	100.0	494	2.7	2098	11.4	8927	48.5	5709	31.0	755	4.1	435	2.4
IMPAIRMENT TYPE	ALCOHOL IMPAIRED	12333	67.0	288	2.3	1305	10.6	6399	51.9	3628	29.4	461	3.7	252	2.0
	NOT KNOWN IF ALCOHOL IMPAIRED	826	4.5	17	2.1	115	13.9	370	44.8	251	30.4	39	4.7	34	4.1
	NOT ALCOHOL IMPAIRED	2580	14.0	133	5.2	351	13.6	1140	44.2	729	28.3	146	5.7	81	3.1
	DRUG- AND ALCOHOL- INVOLVED (ALL LEVELS)	580 ^b	3.1	7	1.2	99	17.1	252	43.4	185	31.9	25	4.3	12	2.1
	DRUG-INVOLVED	2099	11.4	49	2.3	228	10.9	766	36.5	916	43.6	84	4.0	56	2.7

For each impairment level, percentages are based on row totals. These data are derived from the 2020 California Highway Patrol data files. 92.1% (534) of the drivers who were alcohol- and drug-involved were alcohol impaired (BAC .08% and above).

TABLE 19: 2020 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY ADJUDICATION STATUS AND IMPAIRMENT TYPE^a

ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS		TOTAL		TYPE OF CONVICTION											
				MISDEMEANOR DUI		FELONY DUI		ALCOHOL-RECKLESS		YOUTH DUI		OTHER CONVICTION		NO RECORD OF ANY CONVICTIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
TOTAL		17840	100.0	6303	35.3	2184	12.2	678	3.8	0	0.0	19	0.1	8656	48.5
IMPAIRMENT TYPE	ALCOHOL IMPAIRED	11927	66.9	5693	47.7	1884	15.8	549	4.6	0	0.0	3	0.0	3798	31.8
	NOT KNOWN IF ALCOHOL IMPAIRED	796	4.5	44	5.5	21	2.6	4	0.5	0	0.0	4	0.5	723	90.8
	NOT ALCOHOL IMPAIRED	2511	14.1	8	0.3	5	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	2495	99.4
	DRUG- AND ALCOHOL- INVOLVED (ALL LEVELS)	570 ^b	3.2	113	19.8	74	13.0	19	3.3	0	0.0	5	0.9	359	63.0
	DRUG-INVOLVED	2036	11.4	445	21.9	200	9.8	104	5.1	0	0.0	6	0.3	1281	62.9

For each impairment level, percentages are based on row totals. These data are derived from the 2019 California Highway Patrol data files, and include only cases where the driver license was found in the DMV Master file. 91.9% (524) of the drivers who were alcohol- and drug-involved were alcohol impaired (BAC .08% and above).

TABLE 20: 2020 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY COUNTY AND IMPAIRMENT TYPE^a

COUNTY	TOTAL	IMPAIRMENT TYPE					
		ALCOHOL INVOLVED		DRUG- AND ALCOHOL-INVOLVED		DRUG-INVOLVED	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
STATEWIDE	17840	15234	85.4	570	3.2	2036	11.4
ALAMEDA	537	454	84.5	20	3.7	63	11.7
ALPINE	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
AMADOR	43	34	79.1	0	0.0	9	20.9
BUTTE	147	111	75.5	7	4.8	29	19.7
CALAVERAS	42	41	97.6	1	2.4	0	0.0
COLUSA	23	18	78.3	0	0.0	5	21.7
CONTRA COSTA	368	325	88.3	9	2.4	34	9.2
DEL NORTE	28	23	82.1	1	3.6	4	14.3
EL DORADO	135	120	88.9	1	0.7	14	10.4
FRESNO	445	371	83.4	19	4.3	55	12.4
GLENN	23	16	69.6	1	4.3	6	26.1
HUMBOLDT	119	80	67.2	11	9.2	28	23.5
IMPERIAL	56	48	85.7	1	1.8	7	12.5
INYO	23	21	91.3	1	4.3	1	4.3
KERN	595	507	85.2	16	2.7	72	12.1
KINGS	100	77	77.0	3	3.0	20	20.0
LAKE	76	64	84.2	3	3.9	9	11.8
LASSEN	11	7	63.6	0	0.0	4	36.4
LOS ANGELES	4089	3547	86.7	117	2.9	425	10.4
MADERA	108	88	81.5	2	1.9	18	16.7
MARIN	105	84	80.0	2	1.9	19	18.1
MARIPOSA	12	12	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MENDOCINO	67	51	76.1	4	6.0	12	17.9
MERCED	219	204	93.2	2	0.9	13	5.9
MODOC	11	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MONO	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MONTEREY	219	200	91.3	4	1.8	15	6.8
NAPA	123	106	86.2	3	2.4	14	11.4
NEVADA	85	76	89.4	3	3.5	6	7.1
ORANGE	1013	797	78.7	40	3.9	176	17.4
PLACER	199	168	84.4	5	2.5	26	13.1
PLUMAS	20	18	90.0	2	10.0	0	0.0
RIVERSIDE	1002	833	83.1	40	4.0	129	12.9
SACRAMENTO	850	737	86.7	26	3.1	87	10.2
SAN BENITO	95	88	92.6	1	1.1	6	6.3
SAN BERNARDINO	1229	1083	88.1	44	3.6	102	8.3
SAN DIEGO	1644	1415	86.1	62	3.8	167	10.2
SAN FRANCISCO	231	195	84.4	11	4.8	25	10.8
SAN JOAQUIN	503	419	83.3	22	4.4	62	12.3
SAN LUIS OBISPO	136	111	81.6	4	2.9	21	15.4
SAN MATEO	218	194	89.0	4	1.8	20	9.2
SANTA BARBARA	214	184	86.0	2	0.9	28	13.1
SANTA CLARA	507	469	92.5	10	2.0	28	5.5
SANTA CRUZ	162	145	89.5	4	2.5	13	8.0
SHASTA	131	105	80.2	5	3.8	21	16.0
SIERRA	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SISKIYOU	54	47	87.0	2	3.7	5	9.3
SOLANO	195	165	84.6	6	3.1	24	12.3
SONOMA	256	205	80.1	6	2.3	45	17.6
STANISLAUS	386	332	86.0	7	1.8	47	12.2
SUTTER	108	93	86.1	3	2.8	12	11.1
TEHAMA	54	42	77.8	3	5.6	9	16.7
TRINITY	15	15	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TULARE	265	225	84.9	15	5.7	25	9.4
TUOLUMNE	73	67	91.8	1	1.4	5	6.8
VENTURA	368	300	81.5	10	2.7	58	15.8
YOLO	97	80	82.5	4	4.1	13	13.4
YUBA	6	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

^aThese data are derived from the 2020 California Highway Patrol data files and include only cases where the driver record was found in the DMV Master file.

TABLE 21: ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DRIVERS UNDER AGE 21 IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES, 2010-2020^a

AGE		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TOTAL (ALL AGES)	<i>N</i>	16501	16231	16325	15892	16633	17633	19133	18934	19232	19495	17079
UNDER 18	<i>N</i>	233	190	199	174	150	147	164	167	146	183	163
	%	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
18-20	<i>N</i>	1641	1569	1379	1201	1214	1204	1271	1155	1033	1063	1156
	%	9.9	9.7	8.4	7.6	7.3	6.8	6.6	6.1	5.4	5.5	6.8
UNDER 21	<i>N</i>	1874	1759	1578	1375	1364	1351	1435	1322	1179	1246	1319
	%	11.4	10.8	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.1	6.4	7.7

^aDate for the most recent year are derived from the 2019 California Highway Patrol's Annual Report of Fatal and Injury Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions. Please note: a minor correction has been made to the figures for the 18-20 year old cohort for 2013.

TABLE 22a: 2020 ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY AGE AND GENDER^a

AGE	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		NOT STATED	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
TOTAL	17079	100.0	12144	71.1	4342	25.4	587	3.4
UNDER 18	163	1.0	126	0.7	36	0.2	1	0.0
18-20	1156	6.8	828	4.8	327	1.9	1	0.0
21-30	6690	39.2	4830	28.3	1856	10.9	3	0.0
31-40	3765	22.0	2796	16.4	963	5.6	6	0.0
41-50	2020	11.8	1514	8.9	503	2.9	3	0.0
51-59	1399	8.2	1063	6.2	334	2.0	2	0.0
60-69	826	4.8	627	3.7	195	1.1	3	0.0
70 & ABOVE	299	1.8	222	1.3	76	0.4	1	0.0
AGE NOT STATED	761	4.5	138	0.8	52	0.3	567	3.3

^aThese data are derived from the 2020 California Highway Patrol's Annual Report of Fatal and Injury Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions. Last year (2019) was the first in which data for individuals identifying as non-binary were reported. These latter cases (n=6) have been suppressed from this table due to concerns regarding possible identification of the individuals concerned.

TABLE 22b: 2020 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY AGE AND GENDER (NEITHER SUSPENDED UPON ARREST NOR CONVICTED)^a

AGE	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		NOT STATED	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
TOTAL	5455	100.0	3475	63.7	1431	26.2	545	10.0
UNDER 18	82	1.5	45	54.9	15	18.3	22	26.8
18-20	383	7.0	237	61.9	96	25.1	50	13.1
21-30	1929	35.4	1232	63.9	485	25.1	211	10.9
31-40	1240	22.7	793	64.0	311	25.1	133	10.7
41-50	742	13.6	447	60.2	210	28.3	85	11.5
51-59	543	10.0	360	66.3	152	28.0	31	5.7
60-69	364	6.7	247	67.9	109	29.9	8	2.2
70 & ABOVE	172	3.2	114	66.3	53	30.8	5	2.9

^aThese data are derived from California Highway Patrol data files and include only cases where the driver license was found in the DMV Master file. Last year (2019) was the first in which data for individuals identifying as non-binary were reported. These latter cases (n=6) have been suppressed from this table due to concerns regarding possible identification of the individuals concerned.

TABLE 23a: 2020 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY IMPAIRMENT TYPE AND PRIOR DUI CONVICTIONS^a

ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS		TOTAL		NO DUI PRIORS		PRIORS IN TEN YEARS							
						ONE PRIOR		TWO PRIORS		THREE PRIORS		FOUR + PRIORS	
						N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
TOTAL		17840	100.00	8348	46.8	7318	41.0	1695	9.5	364	2.0	115	0.6
IMPAIRMENT TYPE	ALCOHOL IMPAIRED	11927	66.9	3838	32.2	6215	52.1	1469	12.3	303	2.5	102	0.9
	NOT KNOWN IF ALCOHOL IMPAIRED	796	4.5	636	79.9	133	16.7	22	2.8	4	0.5	1	0.1
	NOT ALCOHOL IMPAIRED	2511	14.1	2322	92.5	157	6.3	26	1.0	5	0.2	1	0.0
	DRUG- AND ALCOHOL- INVOLVED (ALL LEVELS)	570	3.2	332	58.2	175	30.7	52	9.1	9	1.6	2	0.4
	DRUG-INVOLVED	2036	11.4	1220	59.9	638	31.3	126	6.2	43	2.1	9	0.4

These data are derived from California Highway Patrol data files and include only those cases where the driver license was found in the DMV Master file.

TABLE 23b: 2020 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY IMPAIRMENT TYPE AND PRIOR DUI CONVICTIONS (NEITHER SUSPENDED UPON ARREST NOR CONVICTED)^a

ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS		TOTAL		NO DUI PRIORS		PRIORS IN TEN YEARS							
						ONE PRIOR		TWO PRIORS		THREE PRIORS		FOUR + PRIORS	
						N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
TOTAL		5455	100.0	4848	88.9	492	9.0	84	1.5	29	0.5	2	0.0
IMPAIRMENT TYPE	ALCOHOL IMPAIRED	1082	19.8	909	84.0	137	12.7	25	2.3	11	1.0	0	0.0
	NOT KNOWN IF ALCOHOL IMPAIRED	696	12.8	604	86.8	77	11.1	11	1.6	4	0.6	0	0.0
	NOT ALCOHOL IMPAIRED	2460	45.1	2285	92.9	145	5.9	25	1.0	4	0.2	1	0.0
	DRUG- AND ALCOHOL- INVOLVED (ALL LEVELS)	235	4.3	193	82.1	32	13.6	9	3.8	1	0.4	0	0.0
	DRUG-INVOLVED	982	18.0	857	87.3	101	10.3	14	1.4	9	0.9	1	0.1

These figures are a subset of the counts in the table above.

TABLE 24a: 2020 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY PRIOR DUI CONVICTIONS^a

DRIVERS INVOLVED IN CRASHES	TOTAL		NO DUI PRIORS		PRIORS IN TEN YEARS							
					ONE PRIOR		TWO PRIORS		THREE PRIORS		FOUR + PRIORS	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
TOTAL	17840	100.0	8348	46.8	7318	41.0	1695	9.5	364	2.0	115	0.6
WITH FATALITIES	1367 ^b	7.7	1063	77.8	249	18.2	46	3.4	8	0.6	1	0.1
WITH INJURIES	16473	92.3	7285	44.2	7069	42.9	1649	10.0	356	2.2	114	0.7

^aThese data are derived from California Highway Patrol data files and include only those cases where the driver license was found in the DMV Master file.

^bThe records of 87.8% (1200) of these cases indicated they were deceased.

8

TABLE 24b: 2020 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES BY PRIOR DUI CONVICTIONS (NEITHER SUSPENDED UPON ARREST NOR CONVICTED)^a

DRIVERS INVOLVED IN CRASHES	TOTAL		NO DUI PRIORS		PRIORS IN TEN YEARS							
					ONE PRIOR		TWO PRIORS		THREE PRIORS		FOUR + PRIORS	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
TOTAL	5455	100.0	4848	88.9	492	9.0	84	1.5	29	0.5	2	0.0
WITH FATALITIES	1087 ^b	19.9	930	85.6	127	11.7	25	2.3	5	0.5	0	0.0
WITH INJURIES	4368	80.1	3918	89.7	365	8.4	59	1.4	24	0.5	2	0.0

^aThese figures are a subset of the counts in the table above.

^bThe records of 76.7% (834) of these cases indicated they were deceased.

TABLE 25: 2020 REPORTED^a BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (BAC) LEVELS OF ALCOHOL- AND DRUG- INVOLVED DRIVERS IN FATAL/INJURY CRASHES

BAC LEVEL (%)	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
.00	379	4.0
.01	38	0.4
.02	27	0.3
.03	50	0.5
.04	78	0.8
.05	72	0.8
.06	113	1.2
.07	174	1.8
.08	259	2.7
.09	309	3.2
.10	377	4.0
.11	409	4.3
.12	456	4.8
.13	522	5.5
.14	540	5.7
.15	546	5.7
.16	604	6.3
.17	599	6.3
.18	574	6.0
.19	550	5.8
.20	466	4.9
.21	379	4.0
.22	349	3.7
.23	325	3.4
.24	235	2.5
.25	210	2.2
.26	175	1.8
.27	141	1.5
.28	112	1.2
.29	86	0.9
.30	82	0.9
.31	63	0.7
.32	62	0.7
.33	34	0.4
.34	30	0.3
.35	27	0.3
.36	15	0.2
.37	16	0.2
.38	15	0.2
.39	10	0.1
.40	7	0.1
.41	5	0.1
.43	4	0.0
.45	2	0.0
.46	2	0.0
.47	1	0.0
.60	2	0.0
TOTAL	9531	100.0
MEAN ^b BAC .17		
MEDIAN ^b BAC .17		

^aThe BAC data are obtained from the DMV driver record database for initiated APS license actions associated with alcohol- and drug-involved drivers in fatal/injury crashes (59.5% of the records included a BAC level).

^bThe calculation of the mean and median BAC level does not include zero BAC levels which may relate to drug-involved drivers.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

HISTORY OF MAJOR DUI LAWS IN CALIFORNIA SINCE 1975

SB 925 (Bates), effective 1/1/2023, clarifies that existing statutory requirements regarding reporting of chemical test results from deceased crash victims and drivers apply to county medical examiners in jurisdictions that have this office instead of a county coroner. In addition, extends the reporting requirements associated with chemical test results from deceased crash victims and drivers to include blood drug concentrations, in addition to blood alcohol concentrations, when available, when reporting the death of a person involved in a motor vehicle crash to the Department of the California Highway Patrol.

AB 2717 (Lackey), effective 1/1/2019, clarifies that enhanced penalties for refusing to submit to driving under the influence (DUI) chemical test apply only to a person who refuses to submit to or complete the breath or urine test. In addition, this bill requires a peace officer to advise a person that their failure to submit to a chemical test would result in the administrative license suspension or revocation of the driving privilege. This bill also changes the conditions under which a peace officer can request a blood test if the officer suspects that the person was driving under the influence.

SB 611 (Hill), effective 1/1/2018, makes clarifying and conforming changes to specific provisions of SB 1046 (Hill) in regards to ignition interlock device IID programs and driver license restriction requirements for persons convicted of first and repeat alcohol- and/or drug-related DUI offenses during the period between January 1, 2019 and January 1, 2026.

SB 65 (Hill), effective 1/1/2018, expands the scope of Sections 23220 and 23221 to prohibit cannabis use while driving or riding as a passenger.

AB 2687 (Achadjian), effective 7/1/2018, amends Sections 23152 and 23153 of the Vehicle Code, to make it unlawful for a person with a BAC of 0.04% or more, to drive a vehicle when a “passenger-for-hire” is in the vehicle at the time of the offense. This bill also makes it unlawful for a person with a BAC of 0.04% or more, to drive a motor vehicle and at the same time do any act that causes bodily injury to another person other than the driver.

SB 1046 (Hill), effective 1/1/2017, extends the existing ignition interlock pilot program in Alameda, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Tulare Counties, authorized by AB 91, until January 1, 2019. In addition, effective January 1, 2019 until January 1, 2026, this bill allows persons

convicted of a first alcohol-related DUI offense and requires persons convicted of a first alcohol-related DUI offense with injury and persons convicted of a repeat alcohol-related DUI offense to install an ignition interlock device for a specific period of time (relative to specific DUI offense and number of prior DUI violations). These persons were able to apply for a restricted driver license without serving any period of license suspension or revocation. This bill would require ignition interlock device manufacturers to adopt a fee schedule that provides for the payment of the cost of the ignition interlock device in amounts proportionate to the offenders' income relative to the federal poverty level. The bill requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to report data to the California State Transportation Agency regarding the implementation and efficacy of the ignition interlock program enacted by provisions of this law by March 1, 2024.

SB 61 (Hill), effective 1/1/2016, extends the existing ignition interlock pilot program in Alameda, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Tulare Counties authorized by AB 91 law until July 1, 2017. This pilot program mandates the use of an ignition interlock device for all persons convicted of CVC Sections 23152 and 23153 in the four pilot counties during the pilot program implementation period.

AB 2552 (Torres), effective 1/1/2014, amends and repeals Sections 23152 and 23153 of the Vehicle Code, to separate and define distinctly the offenses of driving under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, drug, or combined influence of alcohol and drugs, including causing bodily injury while committing any of these offenses.

AB 2020 (Pan), effective 1/1/2013, removes the option to choose a urine test to determine the drug content level for a person lawfully arrested for driving under the influence of drugs or the combination of alcohol and drugs. The bill specifies that the person's only options are a blood or breath test. A person consents to a urine test if a blood test is unavailable or if the person is exempted from a blood test for medical reasons.

AB 520 (Ammiano), effective 1/1/2012, allows persons convicted of alcohol-reckless driving and who have no more than two prior alcohol-related convictions within 10 years, to obtain an IID restricted license after completing a 90-day Administrative Per Se (APS) suspension period, if they enroll in a 9-month DUI program, provide proof of financial responsibility, pay the necessary fees, and provide proof of IID installation. The license restriction remains in effect for the remainder of the 12-month APS suspension period.

AB 1601 (Hill), effective 1/1/2012, authorizes the court to order a 10-year revocation of the driver license of a person who has been convicted of three-or-more DUI offenses if the court considers certain factors. This bill also allows a person whose driver license is revoked for 10 years to apply to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) for driver license reinstatement, 5 years from the date of the last DUI conviction, if certain conditions are met; these conditions include, among other things, that the person was not convicted of any other drug- or alcohol-related offenses during the driver license revocation period.

AB 91 (Feuer), effective 7/01/2010, establishes a pilot program in four counties (Alameda, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Tulare) that requires convicted first-time and repeat DUI offenders, as a condition of obtaining a restricted driver's license, to install an ignition interlock device (IID) on all vehicles they own or operate. The required time period for the IID installation is based on the number of prior DUI convictions. The law also requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to evaluate the effectiveness of the pilot program in reducing the recidivism rate of DUI offenders and to report its findings to the legislature.

SB 895 (Huff), effective 6/22/2010, provides clean-up legislation for SB 598. This bill terminates the 1-year (APS) license suspension if the person has been convicted of a DUI as stated under SB 598, and the person meets all specified conditions for a restricted driver's license including the installation of an ignition interlock device (IID).

SB 598 (Huff), effective 7/01/2010, requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to advise second and third offenders convicted of misdemeanor DUI (alcohol only), of the option of obtaining a restricted driver's license after completing a 90-day suspension period for a second misdemeanor DUI, or a 6-month suspension period for a third misdemeanor DUI. The issuance of a restricted driver's license is subject to certain conditions, among which are the installation and maintenance of an ignition interlock device (IID) in any vehicle that the offender owns or operates, and enrollment in a DUI program.

SB 1388 (Torlakson), effective 7/1/2009, transfers regulatory authority for the administration of mandatory ignition interlock device (IID) programs from the state courts to the DMV. This law also authorizes the DMV to require any driver convicted of driving with a suspended license, due to a prior conviction for DUI, to install an IID in any vehicle that the offender owns or operates.

SB 1190 (Oropeza), effective 1/1/2009, reduces the blood alcohol level (BAC) at which the court may require first time offenders convicted of a DUI to install an ignition interlock device (IID) from 0.20% to 0.15% at the time of arrest.

AB 2802 (Houston), effective 1/1/2009, requires the court to order a person convicted of alcohol-reckless driving to participate in a licensed DUI program for at least 9 months, if that person has a prior conviction for alcohol-reckless driving or DUI within 10 years. This law requires the court to revoke the person's probation for failure to enroll in, participate in, or complete the program. It also requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to include in the annual report to the Legislature an evaluation of the effectiveness of that program.

AB 1165 (Maze), effective 1/1/2009, authorizes law enforcement to issue a notice of suspension and impound the vehicle of a convicted DUI offender who is on probation and is driving with a BAC of 0.01% or greater (as measured by a preliminary alcohol screen test or other chemical test).

SB 1756 (Migden), effective 1/1/2007, extends driver's license suspension from 6 to 10 months for a person convicted of a first DUI offense, who is granted probation, and whose blood alcohol level (BAC) is 0.20% or greater, or who refuses to take a chemical test.

AB 2520 (Committee on Transportation), effective 1/1/2007, requires the DMV to immediately suspend (APS action) the commercial driver's license of a driver operating a commercial vehicle with a blood alcohol level (BAC) of 0.04% or greater.

AB 2559 (Benoit), effective 1/1/2007, reorganizes the section of the Penal Code 192(c)(3) related to gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated, to include the offense where the intoxication was a contributing factor in the killing.

AB 2752 (Spitzer), effective 1/1/2007, makes it an infraction for a person under the age of 21 to drive with any measurable (0.01% or greater) blood alcohol concentration. Persons under the age of 21 will now be subject to criminal penalties.

AB 3045 (Koretz), effective 1/1/2007, requires the DMV to verify installment of an ignition interlock device (IID) before reinstating the driving privilege, when an IID restriction is imposed by the courts.

SB 207 (Scott), effective 1/1/2006, establishes a statewide administrative vehicle impoundment program for repeat DUI offenders, when the driver's BAC level is 0.10% or more by weight, or when the driver refuses to submit to a chemical test. If the driver has one prior DUI conviction within the past 10 years, his/her vehicle shall be impounded for 5 days, and if the driver has two or more prior DUI convictions within the past 10 years, his/her vehicle shall be impounded for 15 days.

SB 547 (Cox), effective 1/1/2006, establishes a pilot program in Sacramento County that would authorize a peace officer to impound a person's vehicle for up to 30 days, if the driver has one or more prior DUI convictions within the past 10 years. Vehicle impoundment will take place in combination with a DUI intervention program established by the county. This bill remained operative until January 1, 2009 and required the county to report the effectiveness of the pilot program to the Legislature.

SB 571 (Levine), effective 1/1/2006, lowers the blood alcohol level (BAC) at which the court must consider enhanced penalties from 0.20% to 0.15%, if a person is convicted of DUI.

AB 979 (Runner), effective 1/1/2006, reduces the mandatory suspension/revocation period, from a 12- to 30-month range to 12 months for repeat DUI offenders, before they become eligible to obtain a restricted driver's license. The license restriction requires the installation of an ignition interlock device (IID). This bill allows for a mandatory 30-day vehicle impoundment period if a person is operating the vehicle in violation of the ignition interlock device restriction.

AB 1353 (Liu), effective 9/20/2005, increases the duration of DUI programs from 6 to 9 months (consisting of at least 60 hours of program activities) for first DUI offenders, who are granted probation, and whose blood alcohol content (BAC) is 0.20% or greater, or who refuse to take a chemical test.

SB 1694 (Torlakson), effective 1/1/2005, increases the time period from 7 to 10 years during which convictions considered as prior for DUI will be counted for enhanced penalties (includes DUI convictions of persons under age 21). This law also requires the court to order a person convicted of a prior DUI to complete a DUI program, even though that prior conviction occurred more than 10 years ago and authorizes the court to order the person to complete a repeat offender DUI program. Finally, it expands court-ordered participation in a county alcohol/drug assessment program to all persons convicted of a repeat DUI offense within 10

years of a prior offense.

SB 1696 (Torlakson), effective 1/1/2005, requires DUI program providers to send proof of enrollment in, or proof of completion of, the programs directly to DMV, and prohibits the DMV from receiving the certificates from program participants.

SB 1697 (Torlakson), effective 9/20/2005, assigns sole responsibility for imposing APS and DUI-related post-conviction driver license actions to DMV, and removes this responsibility from the courts. It also ensures that for all persons convicted of a DUI, license restriction, suspension, or revocation of the driving privilege are DMV's responsibility.

SB 408 (Torlakson), effective 1/1/2004, prohibits the DMV (for cases showing a "critical need to drive") from issuing a restricted driver's license to minors convicted of DUI with a BAC of 0.01% or greater if the minor has other zero tolerance or DUI convictions within 7 years of the current violation.

AB 1078 (Jackson), effective 1/1/2002, removes the 10-year limit on certain vehicular manslaughter convictions, resulting in the permanent retention of these violations on the driver's record. These convictions would be considered by the court as "priors" for enhancing penalties upon subsequent conviction for DUI.

AB 803 (Torlakson), effective 1/1/2001, requires the court to order a person who is at least 18 years of age who is convicted of a first violation of DUI with a BAC of 0.05% or more, to attend the educational component of a licensed DUI program. Upon a second or subsequent conviction, the court is required to order the person, in addition to other penalties, to attend a 30-hour DUI program. If the person's license is suspended, the DMV cannot reinstate the driving privilege until the person provides proof of having completed the program as specified.

AB 1650 (Assembly Transportation Committee), effective 1/1/2000, is a committee bill intended to deal with transportation issues more efficiently by clarifying and making technical changes. This bill authorizes the DMV to impose a driver license suspension on those convicted of DUI in a water vessel involving injury. This remedy an oversight in the law which provided for sanctions against drivers convicted of DUI in a water vessel without injury, but did not specify sanctions for cases involving injury.

AB 762 (Torlakson), effective 7/1/1999, extends the suspension period for a second DUI offender from 18 months to 2 years, but allows the second offender to serve 12 months of the license suspension period, followed by a restricted license, with continued enrollment in a DUI program and installation of an ignition interlock device. It also requires persons convicted of driving with a suspended or revoked license, where that suspension or revocation was based on prior DUI convictions, to install the ignition interlock device for a period not to exceed 3 years or until the driving privilege is reinstated and requires DMV to study and report on the effectiveness of these devices. Judges are also encouraged to order installation of an ignition interlock device for first-time DUI offenders if there are aggravating factors such as high blood alcohol readings (0.20% or above), chemical test refusal, numerous traffic violations, or injury crashes. This law requires that upon a first DUI conviction, if a court grants probation, 1) the person's driving privilege shall be suspended for 6 months by the DMV, in addition to other penalties, or 2) the person may operate a motor vehicle restricted for 90 days, to and from work and DUI program if the person establishes proof of financial responsibility and complies with other penalties and fees.

SB 24 (Committee on Public Safety), effective 7/1/1999, cleans up AB 762, AB 1916, and SB 1186. This law requires the DMV to revoke for 1 year the driving privilege of any ignition interlock device-restricted driver who is convicted of driving a vehicle not equipped with an ignition interlock device (IID) under CVC Section 23247(g); requires the department to suspend or revoke the driving privilege of any IID-restricted driver [under Section 23575(g)] if notified by an installation facility that the driver attempted to bypass, tamper with, or remove the device, or has three or more times failed to comply with calibration or servicing requirements of the device; amends certain CVC sections to specify that completion of a DUI program equals enrollment, participation, and completion subsequent to the date of the current violation.

SB 1186 (Committee on Public Safety), effective 7/1/1999, reorganizes specified provisions relating to DUI-related statutes by amending, repealing, and/or renumbering the DUI-related sections without making substantive changes to the statutes.

SB 1176 (Johnson), effective 1/1/1999, requires that, upon a conviction of an alcohol-related reckless driving charge, the courts order enrollment in an alcohol and drug education program as a condition of probation. This bill also requires an evaluation by the DMV of the effectiveness of the program and a discussion of the findings in its annual report to the Legislature.

SB 1890 (Hurt), effective 1/1/1999, deletes the choice of the urine test from the options for chemical tests relating to operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, unless both the blood and breath tests are unavailable or where there is a condition that warrants the use of the urine test.

AB 1916 (Torlakson), effective 1/1/1999, provides that the court shall, as a condition of probation, order a first offender whose BAC level is less than 0.20%, by weight, to participate for at least 3 months (minimum 30 hours) or longer in a licensed education/counseling program; if the BAC level is equal to 0.20% or more, by weight, or the person refused to take a chemical test, the court shall order the person to participate for at least 6 months or longer in a program consisting of 45 hours of education/counseling activities; requires the DMV to submit an annual report to the Legislature on the efficacy of the increased drug and alcohol intervention programs; requires repeat offenders who have twice failed the programs to participate in a county alcohol and drug problem assessment program, and requires each county, beginning 1/1/2000, to prepare, or contract to be prepared, an alcohol and drug assessment report on each person ordered by the court to participate in an alcohol and drug assessment program.

AB 130 (Battin), effective 1/1/1998, requires that any person guilty of a felony or misdemeanor DUI within 10 years of a prior felony offense be designated as a habitual traffic offender for a 3-year period and have their driver license revoked for 4 years.

SB 1177 (Johnson), effective 1/1/1998, requires that anyone convicted of a second or subsequent DUI within 7 years of a separate DUI, alcohol-related reckless driving, or DUI with bodily injury violation, be ordered to enroll, participate in, and complete a DUI treatment program, subject to the latest violation, as a condition of probation. The person is not to be given credit or any treatment program activities prior to the date of the current violation.

AB 1985 (Speier), effective 1/1/1997, cited as “Courtney’s Law”; provides that a person convicted of gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated and who has one or more prior convictions of vehicular manslaughter or multiple prior DUI convictions shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of 15 years to life. Also, any person fleeing the scene of a crime after committing specified vehicle offenses which resulted in death, serious injury, or great bodily injury is subject to an additional 5-year prison enhancement.

SB 1579 (Leonard), effective 1/1/1997, permits DMV to suspend a driver license on a first Failure to Appear (FTA) for DUI, and establishes an enhanced audit and tracking system to compare DUI arrests with subsequent actions.

SB 833 (Kopp), effective 1/1/1996, permits peace officers to seize and cause the removal of a vehicle, without arresting the driver, when the vehicle was being operated by a person whose driving privilege was suspended or revoked or who had never been issued a license; requires an impounding agency to send a notice by certified, return receipt requested mail, to the legal owner of a vehicle that is impounded, and specifies under what conditions an impounded vehicle may be released to the legal owner.

AB 3148 (Katz), effective 6/30/1995, prescribes procedures for the forfeiture of a motor vehicle if the driver of the vehicle has a prior conviction for driving while unlicensed or suspended/revoked, and if the driver is the registered owner of the vehicle.

AB 321 (Connolly), effective 1/1/1995, allows juveniles cited for driving under the influence, with a BAC of 0.05% or more, by weight (Section 23140), to be charged with vehicular manslaughter (Penal Code (PC) 192) or gross vehicular manslaughter (PC 191.5) if they violate these laws.

SB 1295 (Lockyer), effective 1/1/1995, requires every person convicted of a first DUI offense to submit proof of completion of a treatment program within a time period set by the department; requires the department to suspend the driving privilege for noncompliance, prohibits reinstatement until proof of completion is received by the department; enhances the required administrative driving privilege revocation for a minor who refuses to take or fails to complete a preliminary alcohol screening (PAS) test, to 2 years revocation for the second offense in 7 years and 3 years revocation for the third and subsequent offenses; applies the CVC Section 23140 to drivers under age 21 (previously under age 18), making it unlawful to drive with a 0.05% BAC level or greater.

SB 1758 (Kopp), effective 1/1/1995, permits a noncommercial driver, 21 years of age or older, who was arrested for a first APS DUI offense, who took a chemical test, and enrolled in an alcohol treatment program, to also obtain a restricted driver license, valid for driving to and from and during the course of that person's employment, after serving 30 days of the suspension period. The total time period for suspension/restriction shall be 6 months, rather

than 4 months. Suspended/revoked and unlicensed drivers who drive are subject to having their vehicles towed and impounded for 30 days.

AB 2639 (Friedman), effective 9/30/1994, repeals the statutes which authorized discretionary IID orders (CVC 23235), although part of the repealed statutes was incorporated into the sections establishing mandatory orders (CVC 23246 et seq.). Previously, the discretionary IID orders applied to all DUI offenders, but now they apply only to first DUI offenders. For third and subsequent offenders, the statutes are amended to clarify that the court must require proof of installation of the device before issuing an order granting a restricted license. Some of the exemptions to the IID orders were revised.

SB 126 (Lockyer), effective 1/1/1994, amends CVC 23161 to provide that if the court orders a 90-day restriction for a first offender, the restriction shall begin on the date of the reinstatement of the person's privilege to drive following the 4-month APS suspension; as part of the sentencing of repeat DUI offenders, CVC 23161 requires an ignition interlock device to remain on the vehicle for 1 to 3 years after restoration of the driving privilege; specifies that the person cannot operate a motor vehicle when the driving privilege is suspended or revoked even if the vehicle is equipped with an ignition interlock device; requires second offenders who have been suspended for 18 months to provide proof of financial responsibility and proof of successful completion of an alcohol or drug program in order to reinstate their license privilege, includes violation of CVC 23140 for administrative suspension for minors driving with 0.05% BAC or greater.

SB 689 (Kopp), effective 1/1/1994, prohibits a person under 21 years of age from driving with a BAC of 0.01% or greater, as measured by a PAS test; violators receive a 1-year license suspension. A person under the age of 21 who refuses the PAS test will be suspended for 1 year.

AB 2851 (Friedman), effective 7/1/1993, requires anyone convicted of a second DUI within 7 years of a prior conviction to install an IID on all their vehicles. The device must be maintained for a period of 1 to 3 years. Proof of installation must be provided to the court or probation officer within 30 days of conviction. If proof is not provided, the DMV will revoke the license for 1 year. Exceptions to installing a device are for medical problems, use of vehicle in emergencies, and driving the employer's vehicle during employment.

AB 3580 (Farr), effective 7/1/1993, changes the effective date of APS suspension from 45 to 30 days after the notice is given.

SB 1600 (Bergeson), effective 9/26/1992, provides that DMV is required to suspend or revoke the driver's licenses of those who drop out of an alcohol treatment program a second time.

AB 37 (Katz), effective 1/1/1992, combines elements of the formal and informal review hearing into a single hearing for those who were suspended under the APS laws, and provides that DMV need not stay a suspension or revocation pending review, if the hearing followed APS suspension or revocation for refusing a chemical test for alcohol or for driving with a BAC of 0.08% or more.

SB 185 (Thompson), effective 1/1/1992, amends CVC Section 14602 to authorize the court to order the motor vehicle impounded for up to 6 months for a first conviction, and up to 12 months for a second or subsequent conviction of any of the following offenses: driving with a suspended or revoked license, violation of CVC 2800.2 or 2800.3 (evading a peace officer in a reckless manner, causing injury or death), within 7 years of a violation of CVC Sections 23103, 23152, 23153, or Penal Code Sections 191.5 or 192(c).

AB 2040 (Farr), effective 9/28/1990, repeals previous statutes authorizing the installation of ignition interlock devices in DUI cases. This statute authorizes the installation of such devices in all DUI cases and permits the court to grant subjects revoked for three-or-more DUI-related violations a restricted license after 24 months of the revocation period have passed. The restricted license is conditioned on satisfactory completion of 18 months of an alcohol treatment program, submission of proof of financial responsibility, and agreement to have an ignition interlock device installed in their vehicles. Courts are authorized to reduce the minimum DUI fine to allow the person to pay the costs of the device.

SB 1150 (Lockyer), effective 7/26/1990, provides clean-up legislation for APS; lowers the BAC level from 0.10% to 0.08%, requires proof of financial responsibility to reinstate from any APS suspension or revocation action, increases sanctions for implied consent refusals (1-year license suspension for no priors or APS actions, 2-year license revocation for one prior or APS action, and 3-year revocation for two or more prior DUI offenses or APS actions), and authorizes suspension or revocation actions taken under CVC Sections 13353 and 13353.2 to be considered as priors.

SB 1623 (Lockyer), effective 7/1/1990, establishes authority for a peace officer to serve a notice of suspension or revocation (administrative per se or APS) personally on a person arrested for a DUI offense, to take possession of the driver license for forwarding to the department, and to issue a 45-day temporary operating permit; provides for an administrative review of the order, for an administrative hearing, and for a judicial review of the hearing, and provides for a fee, not to exceed \$100, to be assessed upon the return of the driver license.

AB 757 (Friedman), effective 1/1/1990, requires the DMV to establish and maintain a DUI data and recidivism tracking system to evaluate the efficacy of intervention programs for persons convicted of DUI. Annual reports are to be made to the Legislature.

SB 310 (Seymour), effective 1/1/1990, authorizes the courts to sell the vehicles of those registered owners who are found in violation of Penal Code Sections 191.5 or 192(c3), CVC 23152 which occurred within 7 years of two or more convictions of CVC 23152 or CVC 23153, or a violation of CVC 23153 which occurred within 7 years of one or more convictions of CVC 23152 or CVC 23153 or the cited Penal Code sections.

SB 408 (Leonard), effective 1/1/1990, modifies AB 7 (Hart) to establish a BAC level of 0.08% or higher as per se evidence of impaired driving.

SB 1119 (Seymour), effective 1/1/1990 for vessel provisions and 1/1/1992 for commercial driver provisions, prohibits the operation of a commercial vehicle by a person with a BAC of 0.04% or above; requires a commercial vehicle driver to be ordered out of service for 24 hours if found with a BAC at or above 0.01%, but less than 0.04%; establishes separate penalties for refusing to take or complete a chemical test based on the type of vehicle involved. Under this bill a conviction of operating a vessel while under the influence of alcohol or drugs would also be treated as a DUI prior for driver license sanctions.

SB 1344 (Seymour), effective 1/1/1990, requires statewide implementation of 12-week (30-hour) first-offender alcohol education and counseling programs, and requires state licensing of such programs. This bill also adds 6 months of monitoring and follow-up to second offender programs, resulting in 18-month programs. It requires that DMV evaluate program effects on recidivism and report the findings to the Legislature.

SB 1902 (Davis), effective 1/1/1990, prohibits DMV from issuing or renewing a driver license unless the applicant agrees in writing to comply with a blood, breath, or urine test. This bill

also designates drivers convicted of a third or subsequent DUI within 7 years as “habitual traffic offenders.”

AB 3134 (Harris), effective 1/1/1989, allows the fourth DUI within 7 years to be charged as a felony or misdemeanor. The term of imprisonment to state prison or county jail is not less than 180 days and not more than 1 year. Allows for second offenders to attend either a 1-year or 30-month treatment program.

AB 3563 (Killea), effective 1/1/1989, authorizes the court to order DMV to suspend, revoke, or delay issuing the driving privilege of a minor failing to show proof of completion of a court-ordered alcohol education program when convicted of CVC 23140.

SB 1300 (Campbell), effective 1/1/1989, amends CVC 13202.5 to allow courts to suspend the license of a person under the age of 21 (changed from age 18) for 1 year, or delay issuing the driving privilege of those 13 years or older for 1 year, upon conviction of various alcohol and drug offenses, including open container violations.

SB 1964 (Robbins), effective 1/1/1989, requires all first DUI offenders to file proof of insurance when applying for a restricted license or for reinstatement of the driving privilege following a period of license suspension.

SB 885 (Royce), effective 1/1/1988, requires a person who was granted probation for a second DUI offense to show proof of financial responsibility in order to be eligible for the 1-year restricted license.

SB 1365 (Seymour), effective 1/1/1988, establishes a 30-month alcohol treatment program as an alternative to the 12-month program for third and subsequent DUI offenders, in counties where such a program exists. In these cases, imprisonment in the county jail shall be imposed for at least 30 days, but not more than 1 year, in lieu of the 120-day minimum jail term.

AB 2558 (Duffy), effective 1/1/1987, provides that gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated is punishable in the state prison for 4, 6, or 10 years. Former Penal Code Section 192(c3) was deleted and incorporated into 191.5(a).

AB 2831 (Killea), effective 1/1/1987, makes it unlawful for a minor to drive with a BAC of 0.05% or more (CVC 23140). A conviction of this violation requires completion of an alcohol education program or alcohol-related community service program.

SB 2206 (Watson), effective 1/1/1987, authorizes a county to develop and administer an alcohol and drug problem-assessment program, which could include a pre-sentence alcohol and drug problem-assessment report for persons convicted under CVC 23152 or 23153, and referral to treatment program with follow-up tracking.

SB 2344 (Lockyer), effective 1/1/1987, extends the sentencing period for prior DUIs from 5 to 7 years, and specifies a 3- to 5-year probation term for a DUI conviction.

SB 3939 (Farr), effective 1/1/1987, authorizes courts to order the installation of IID for repeat offenders in four counties, and establishes a pilot project to evaluate the effectiveness of the devices.

SB 925 (Seymour), effective 7/1/1986, extends the period of license suspension for second-misdemeanor offenders from 1 year to 18 months, and requires that offenders with three-or-more DUI convictions show proof of treatment completion in order to have their licenses reinstated.

AB 144 (Naylor), effective 9/29/1985, requires the court to take into consideration in a DUI case a blood alcohol concentration of 0.20% percent or above, or a refusal to take a chemical test, as special factors in the enhancing of penalties for sentencing or to impose additional terms and conditions of probation.

SB 1441 (Petrus), effective 1/1/1985, requires a 3-year license revocation for persons with two-or-more DUI or alcohol-related reckless convictions within 5 years of refusing a chemical test.

SB 1522 (Alquist), effective 1/1/1985, retains existing law for first offenders, which authorizes courts to impound a vehicle at the registered owner's expense for up to 30 days if the driver was convicted of DUI pursuant to CVC 23152 or 23153. The same time period for impoundment is required for second offenses within 5 years. For third-and-subsequent offenses, the vehicle can be impounded at the registered owner's expense for up to 90 days. Exceptions to the required impoundment arise "where the interests of justice would best be served by not ordering impoundment." Another limitation is that no vehicle driven by a class

3 or 4 licensee is subject to impoundment if another person has a community property interest in the vehicle, and it is the only vehicle available to the driver's family.

AB 624 (Moorhead), effective 1/1/1984, requires a 1-year license revocation for minors (up to age 18) for a DUI conviction (CVC Sections 23152, 23153).

SB 1601 (Sieroty), effective 7/1/1982, modifies AB 541 provisions by requiring that SB 38 participants establish proof of insurance in order to remove the license restriction at the end of 6 months. In addition, SB 38 participants who dropped out of the program are given two more opportunities to reenroll, instead of receiving an immediate license suspension. Program providers are also required to report dropouts directly to DMV.

AB 7 (Hart), effective 1/1/1982, makes it a misdemeanor under CVC 23152(b) to drive a vehicle with a BAC level of 0.10% or higher. Drivers with lower BAC levels (0.05%-0.09%) can be convicted of DUI when sufficient behavioral evidence of impairment is apparent.

AB 541 (Moorhead), effective 1/1/1982, establishes that under CVC 23152(a), driving under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or drugs or their combined influence is a misdemeanor, while felony charges are filed under CVC 23153, and alcohol-related reckless charges are filed under CVC 23103.5. A conviction under 23103.5 constitutes a prior for a second offense (but not for third offenses). The penalties imposed are a 90-day license restriction (work- and treatment-related driving only) and referral to an alcohol education program for most first offenders; a 1-year license restriction for second offenders who enroll in an approved 12-month alcohol treatment (SB 38) program. First offenders not placed on probation receive a 6-month license suspension. Second offenders not assigned to an alcohol program are suspended for 1 year. A minimum jail term of 48 hours is mandatory for all repeat offenders, and a minimum fine of \$390 is assessed for all DUI offenses. Offenders with three-or-more DUI or alcohol- or drug-related reckless driving convictions receive a 3-year license revocation along with a jail term and fine, and a small proportion are assigned to a 12-month SB 38 program. Enrollment in the program cannot be substituted for license revocation. The period defining prior DUIs changes from 7 to 5 years. Conviction of a DUI offense with bodily injury or fatality, when prosecuted as a felony, continue to result in more severe penalties (such as longer license actions and jail terms) than misdemeanor offenses. The only change in the 1982 law for felony second offenders is that those participating in the SB 38 program will receive a license suspension for 1 year and a license restriction for 2 years.

SB 38 (Gregorio), effective 1/1/1978, extends the pilot 12-month alcohol treatment program for repeat offenders statewide.

SB 330 (Gregorio), effective 1/1/1976, permits repeat DUI offenders in four counties to participate in a 12-month pilot alcohol treatment program in lieu of the usual 12-month suspension or 3-year revocation.

GLOSSARY

ADMINISTRATIVE PER SE (APS)

Administrative per se (“on-the-spot”) license suspension or revocation occurs immediately upon arrest for the following reasons: a person was driving with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08% or more, a person refuses a chemical test, a commercial driver was driving a commercial vehicle with a BAC of 0.04% or more, or a person was on probation for a violation of Section 23152 or 23153 and had a BAC of 0.01% or more. Also, in January 1994, California enacted a “zero tolerance” statute which requires the administrative suspension of any driver under age 21 with a BAC of 0.01% or greater, or who refuses to be tested. Upon arrest, the driver's license is immediately confiscated by the law enforcement officer and an order of suspension or revocation served. The driver is issued a temporary license and allowed due process through administrative review. In July 1990, California became the 28th state to implement APS.

ALCOHOL-INVOLVED CRASH

Alcohol-involved crashes are those in which the investigating law enforcement officer indicates on the crash report that the driver “had-been-drinking (HBD).”

ALCOHOL- OR DRUG-RELATED RECKLESS DRIVING

Alcohol- or drug-related reckless driving conviction refers to a conviction of the California Vehicle Code (VC) Section VC 23103.5 of reckless driving involving alcohol and/or drugs. It is typically associated with driving under the influence (DUI) arrests with weaker circumstances (for example, BAC level lower than or close to .08%) and results in lesser penalties and sanctions than a DUI conviction. Alcohol- or drug-related reckless driving convictions count as priors for the purposes of enhanced penalties upon subsequent conviction of DUI.

BAC

Blood alcohol concentration, or BAC, is a measure of the percent, by weight, of alcohol in a person's blood. Statutorily, BAC is based upon grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath.

CONVICTION

Conviction refers to a violation of a specific California Vehicle Code Section reported by courts to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) in the abstract of conviction. Since courts' abstracts of conviction can be amended, corrected, or dismissed, the conviction totals reported here are dynamic and subject to change.

DUI

DUI is an acronym for “driving under the influence” of alcohol and/or drugs, a violation of Sections 23152, 23153, 23140, of the California Vehicle Code, Penal Codes 191.5a, b, US Codes J36FR46, J36423, and out of state DUI codes.

DUI CONVICTION RATE

Percent of total number of DUI arrests in a given calendar year that resulted in DUI convictions (total DUI convictions/total DUI arrests * 100).

DUID

DUID is an acronym for “driving under the influence of drugs” (either alone or in combination with other drugs and/or alcohol), a violation of subdivisions (e) and (f) prior to July 1, 2018, or later of subdivisions (f) and (g) of Sections 23152 or 23153 of the California Vehicle Code.

MAJOR CONVICTION

Major convictions include primarily DUI convictions, but also reckless-driving and hit-and-run convictions.

MEAN

Arithmetic average computed by adding up all the values and dividing them by the number of values.

MEDIAN

The median is the midpoint in a set of values arranged from lowest to highest, so that half of the values are below and half are above.

P

P stands for probability. For example, if $p < .05$, the probability is less than 5 chances in 100 that the difference found or one larger would occur by chance alone.

Assembly Bill No. 757

CHAPTER 450

An act to add Section 1821 to the Vehicle Code. Relating to driving offenses.

(Approved by Governor September 14, 1989. Filed with
Secretary of State September 15, 1989.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 757, Friedman. Driving offenses: intervention programs: evaluation.

Under existing law, the Department of Motor Vehicles maintains records of driver's offenses reported by the courts. Including violations of the prohibitions against driving while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, any drug, or both, driving with an excessive blood-alcohol concentration, or driving while addicted to any drug.

This bill would, additionally, require the department to establish and maintain a data and monitoring system, as specified, to evaluate the efficacy of intervention programs for persons convicted of those violations relating to alcohol and drugs, and to report thereon annually to the Legislature.

The bill would declare legislative findings.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

(a) Drivers under the influence of drugs or alcohol continue to present a grave danger to the citizens of this state.

(b) The Legislature has taken stern action to deter this crime and punish its offenders and has provided a range of sanctions available to the courts to use at their discretion.

(c) No system exists to monitor and evaluate the efficacy of these measures or to determine the achievement of the Legislature's goals.

(d) This lack of accurate and up-to-date comprehensive statistics hampers the ability of the Legislature to make informed and timely policy decisions.

(e) It is essential that the Legislature acquire this information, from available resources, as soon as practicable, and that this information be updated and transmitted annually to the Legislature.

SEC. 2. Section 1821 is added to the Vehicle Code, to read:

1821: The department shall establish and maintain a data and monitoring system to evaluate the efficacy of intervention programs for persons convicted of violations of Section 23152 or 23153.

The system may include a recidivism tracking system. The recidivism tracking system may include, but not be limited to, jail sentencing, license restriction, license suspension. Level I (first offender) and II (multiple offender) alcohol and drug education and treatment program assignment, alcohol and drug education treatment program readmission and dropout rates, adjudicating court, length of jail term, actual jail or alternative sentence served, type of treatment program assigned, actual program compliance status, subsequent accidents related to

driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and subsequent convictions of violations of Section 23152 or 23153.

The department shall submit an annual report of its evaluations to the Legislature. The evaluations shall include a ranking of the relative efficacy of criminal penalties, other sanctions, and intervention programs and the various combinations thereof.

APPENDIX B

TABLE B1: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL	GENDER				RACE/ETHNICITY									
			MALE		FEMALE		ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
STATEWIDE		110017	85605	77.8	24412	22.2	3632	3.3	11064	10.1	59533	54.1	31143	28.3	4645	4.2
ALAMEDA	UNDER 18	7	6	85.7	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	14.3	5	71.4	1	14.3	0	0.0
	18-20	217	174	80.2	43	19.8	10	4.6	23	10.6	140	64.5	29	13.4	15	6.9
	21-30	1755	1289	73.4	466	26.6	156	8.9	274	15.6	944	53.8	240	13.7	141	8.0
	31-40	1126	869	77.2	257	22.8	87	7.7	260	23.1	514	45.6	193	17.1	72	6.4
	41-50	648	510	78.7	138	21.3	52	8.0	202	31.2	221	34.1	130	20.1	43	6.6
	51-60	355	283	79.7	72	20.3	34	9.6	104	29.3	87	24.5	110	31.0	20	5.6
	61-70	133	108	81.2	25	18.8	12	9.0	44	33.1	26	19.5	42	31.6	9	6.8
	71 & ABOVE	10	10	100.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	4	40.0	0	0.0	4	40.0	1	10.0
	TOTAL	4251	3249	76.4	1002	23.6	352	8.3	912	21.5	1937	45.6	749	17.6	301	7.1
ALPINE	18-20	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
	21-30	5	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	3	60.0	0	0.0
	31-40	3	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3
	61-70	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	11	8	72.7	3	27.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.2	7	63.6	2	18.2
AMADOR	18-20	4	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
	21-30	49	39	79.6	10	20.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	34.7	28	57.1	4	8.2
	31-40	40	32	80.0	8	20.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	6	15.0	31	77.5	2	5.0
	41-50	22	17	77.3	5	22.7	0	0.0	1	4.5	6	27.3	14	63.6	1	4.5
	51-60	20	12	60.0	8	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	19	95.0	0	0.0
	61-70	15	10	66.7	5	33.3	1	6.7	0	0.0	2	13.3	12	80.0	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	12	11	91.7	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	162	124	76.5	38	23.5	1	0.6	2	1.2	32	19.8	120	74.1	7	4.3
BUTTE	UNDER 18	6	3	50.0	3	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	33.3	4	66.7	0	0.0
	18-20	63	45	71.4	18	28.6	0	0.0	3	4.8	16	25.4	42	66.7	2	3.2
	21-30	431	345	80.0	86	20.0	17	3.9	26	6.0	143	33.2	222	51.5	23	5.3
	31-40	308	248	80.5	60	19.5	8	2.6	23	7.5	63	20.5	200	64.9	14	4.5
	41-50	144	107	74.3	37	25.7	3	2.1	6	4.2	34	23.6	94	65.3	7	4.9
	51-60	130	95	73.1	35	26.9	3	2.3	2	1.5	10	7.7	113	86.9	2	1.5
	61-70	67	48	71.6	19	28.4	4	6.0	2	3.0	3	4.5	57	85.1	1	1.5
	71 & ABOVE	9	7	77.8	2	22.2	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	88.9	0	0.0
	TOTAL	1158	898	77.5	260	22.5	36	3.1	62	5.4	271	23.4	740	63.9	49	4.2

TABLE B1: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY - continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL	GENDER				RACE/ETHNICITY									
			MALE		FEMALE		ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
CALAVERAS	18-20	5	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0
	21-30	49	39	79.6	10	20.4	1	2.0	0	0.0	14	28.6	34	69.4	0	0.0
	31-40	39	33	84.6	6	15.4	1	2.6	0	0.0	8	20.5	30	76.9	0	0.0
	41-50	15	10	66.7	5	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	13	86.7	1	6.7
	51-60	19	16	84.2	3	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.5	17	89.5	0	0.0
	61-70	18	14	77.8	4	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	17	94.4	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	146	116	79.5	30	20.5	2	1.4	0	0.0	26	17.8	117	80.1	1	0.7
COLUSA	UNDER 18	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	18-20	16	13	81.3	3	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	81.3	3	18.8	0	0.0
	21-30	81	59	72.8	22	27.2	3	3.7	3	3.7	54	66.7	18	22.2	3	3.7
	31-40	83	69	83.1	14	16.9	1	1.2	2	2.4	52	62.7	25	30.1	3	3.6
	41-50	41	34	82.9	7	17.1	0	0.0	1	2.4	17	41.5	22	53.7	1	2.4
	51-60	23	20	87.0	3	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	34.8	15	65.2	0	0.0
	61-70	13	10	76.9	3	23.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	53.8	6	46.2	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	263	211	80.2	52	19.8	4	1.5	6	2.3	154	58.6	92	35.0	7	2.7
CONTRA COSTA	UNDER 18	7	2	28.6	5	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	42.9	4	57.1	0	0.0
	18-20	89	71	79.8	18	20.2	1	1.1	7	7.9	49	55.1	28	31.5	4	4.5
	21-30	823	614	74.6	209	25.4	33	4.0	148	18.0	381	46.3	200	24.3	61	7.4
	31-40	591	475	80.4	116	19.6	18	3.0	115	19.5	275	46.5	139	23.5	44	7.4
	41-50	371	294	79.2	77	20.8	14	3.8	96	25.9	146	39.4	93	25.1	22	5.9
	51-60	221	185	83.7	36	16.3	9	4.1	57	25.8	56	25.3	85	38.5	14	6.3
	61-70	93	68	73.1	25	26.9	0	0.0	32	34.4	16	17.2	41	44.1	4	4.3
	71 & ABOVE	17	12	70.6	5	29.4	0	0.0	1	5.9	4	23.5	12	70.6	0	0.0
	TOTAL	2212	1721	77.8	491	22.2	75	3.4	456	20.6	930	42.0	602	27.2	149	6.7
DEL NORTE	18-20	8	7	87.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	3	37.5	3	37.5
	21-30	51	44	86.3	7	13.7	1	2.0	0	0.0	15	29.4	32	62.7	3	5.9
	31-40	53	42	79.2	11	20.8	2	3.8	2	3.8	7	13.2	33	62.3	9	17.0
	41-50	37	22	59.5	15	40.5	1	2.7	2	5.4	3	8.1	30	81.1	1	2.7
	51-60	26	24	92.3	2	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	11.5	22	84.6	1	3.8
	61-70	17	12	70.6	5	29.4	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	82.4	2	11.8
	71 & ABOVE	3	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	195	152	77.9	43	22.1	5	2.6	4	2.1	30	15.4	137	70.3	19	9.7

TABLE B1: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY - continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL	GENDER				RACE/ETHNICITY									
			MALE		FEMALE		ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EL DORADO	UNDER 18	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
	18-20	34	27	79.4	7	20.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	26.5	21	61.8	4	11.8
	21-30	209	164	78.5	45	21.5	7	3.3	7	3.3	40	19.1	152	72.7	3	1.4
	31-40	194	146	75.3	48	24.7	3	1.5	7	3.6	34	17.5	142	73.2	8	4.1
	41-50	117	91	77.8	26	22.2	3	2.6	3	2.6	21	17.9	84	71.8	6	5.1
	51-60	90	73	81.1	17	18.9	2	2.2	5	5.6	12	13.3	69	76.7	2	2.2
	61-70	38	22	57.9	16	42.1	0	0.0	1	2.6	1	2.6	34	89.5	2	5.3
	71 & ABOVE	12	9	75.0	3	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	11	91.7	0	0.0
	TOTAL	698	536	76.8	162	23.2	15	2.1	23	3.3	118	16.9	517	74.1	25	3.6
FRESNO	UNDER 18	16	13	81.3	3	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	81.3	2	12.5	1	6.3
	18-20	204	157	77.0	47	23.0	8	3.9	13	6.4	159	77.9	16	7.8	8	3.9
	21-30	1649	1271	77.1	378	22.9	51	3.1	94	5.7	1259	76.3	199	12.1	46	2.8
	31-40	1095	911	83.2	184	16.8	38	3.5	69	6.3	795	72.6	157	14.3	36	3.3
	41-50	593	463	78.1	130	21.9	20	3.4	49	8.3	399	67.3	104	17.5	21	3.5
	51-60	305	253	83.0	52	17.0	13	4.3	19	6.2	161	52.8	101	33.1	11	3.6
	61-70	112	90	80.4	22	19.6	4	3.6	17	15.2	48	42.9	36	32.1	7	6.3
	71 & ABOVE	22	16	72.7	6	27.3	1	4.5	0	0.0	9	40.9	11	50.0	1	4.5
	TOTAL	3996	3174	79.4	822	20.6	135	3.4	261	6.5	2843	71.1	626	15.7	131	3.3
GLENN	18-20	7	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	71.4	2	28.6	0	0.0
	21-30	31	23	74.2	8	25.8	0	0.0	3	9.7	22	71.0	4	12.9	2	6.5
	31-40	26	23	88.5	3	11.5	0	0.0	1	3.8	18	69.2	4	15.4	3	11.5
	41-50	12	10	83.3	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	33.3	8	66.7	0	0.0
	51-60	11	8	72.7	3	27.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	45.5	5	45.5	1	9.1
	61-70	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	2	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	93	76	81.7	17	18.3	0	0.0	4	4.3	56	60.2	27	29.0	6	6.5
HUMBOLDT	UNDER 18	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	18-20	33	26	78.8	7	21.2	0	0.0	1	3.0	7	21.2	18	54.5	7	21.2
	21-30	354	253	71.5	101	28.5	4	1.1	11	3.1	84	23.7	218	61.6	37	10.5
	31-40	256	182	71.1	74	28.9	0	0.0	13	5.1	44	17.2	175	68.4	24	9.4
	41-50	134	102	76.1	32	23.9	1	0.7	2	1.5	20	14.9	101	75.4	10	7.5
	51-60	69	44	63.8	25	36.2	1	1.4	0	0.0	3	4.3	62	89.9	3	4.3
	61-70	39	26	66.7	13	33.3	0	0.0	2	5.1	2	5.1	33	84.6	2	5.1
	71 & ABOVE	13	8	61.5	5	38.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	899	642	71.4	257	28.6	6	0.7	29	3.2	161	17.9	620	69.0	83	9.2

TABLE B1: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY - continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL	GENDER				RACE/ETHNICITY									
			MALE		FEMALE		ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
IMPERIAL	UNDER 18	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
	18-20	29	24	82.8	5	17.2	1	3.4	1	3.4	25	86.2	2	6.9	0	0.0
	21-30	201	152	75.6	49	24.4	1	0.5	8	4.0	171	85.1	16	8.0	5	2.5
	31-40	131	105	80.2	26	19.8	0	0.0	5	3.8	102	77.9	17	13.0	7	5.3
	41-50	69	57	82.6	12	17.4	0	0.0	2	2.9	55	79.7	10	14.5	2	2.9
	51-60	36	30	83.3	6	16.7	0	0.0	2	5.6	22	61.1	12	33.3	0	0.0
	61-70	17	14	82.4	3	17.6	0	0.0	1	5.9	14	82.4	2	11.8	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	5	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	4	80.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	490	389	79.4	101	20.6	2	0.4	19	3.9	391	79.8	64	13.1	14	2.9
INYO	UNDER 18	3	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	1	33.3
	18-20	5	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	1	20.0	1	20.0
	21-30	28	18	64.3	10	35.7	0	0.0	1	3.6	10	35.7	12	42.9	5	17.9
	31-40	22	17	77.3	5	22.7	2	9.1	0	0.0	6	27.3	12	54.5	2	9.1
	41-50	15	13	86.7	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	13.3	11	73.3	2	13.3
	51-60	18	11	61.1	7	38.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	16.7	14	77.8	1	5.6
	61-70	9	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	33.3	5	55.6	1	11.1
	71 & ABOVE	5	3	60.0	2	40.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	105	78	74.3	27	25.7	4	3.8	1	1.0	29	27.6	58	55.2	13	12.4
KERN	UNDER 18	11	10	90.9	1	9.1	1	9.1	0	0.0	9	81.8	1	9.1	0	0.0
	18-20	145	120	82.8	25	17.2	1	0.7	6	4.1	110	75.9	26	17.9	2	1.4
	21-30	1326	1004	75.7	322	24.3	13	1.0	119	9.0	904	68.2	258	19.5	32	2.4
	31-40	877	657	74.9	220	25.1	8	0.9	88	10.0	546	62.3	211	24.1	24	2.7
	41-50	437	362	82.8	75	17.2	8	1.8	48	11.0	264	60.4	108	24.7	9	2.1
	51-60	264	204	77.3	60	22.7	3	1.1	43	16.3	120	45.5	98	37.1	0	0.0
	61-70	103	82	79.6	21	20.4	3	2.9	12	11.7	34	33.0	53	51.5	1	1.0
	71 & ABOVE	16	15	93.8	1	6.3	0	0.0	2	12.5	3	18.8	9	56.3	2	12.5
	TOTAL	3179	2454	77.2	725	22.8	37	1.2	318	10.0	1990	62.6	764	24.0	70	2.2
KINGS	UNDER 18	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	18-20	68	54	79.4	14	20.6	0	0.0	7	10.3	47	69.1	10	14.7	4	5.9
	21-30	359	304	84.7	55	15.3	2	0.6	37	10.3	253	70.5	44	12.3	23	6.4
	31-40	231	183	79.2	48	20.8	0	0.0	15	6.5	157	68.0	47	20.3	12	5.2
	41-50	113	94	83.2	19	16.8	1	0.9	8	7.1	79	69.9	20	17.7	5	4.4
	51-60	63	48	76.2	15	23.8	2	3.2	7	11.1	39	61.9	14	22.2	1	1.6
	61-70	25	24	96.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	12	48.0	8	32.0	1	4.0
	71 & ABOVE	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	866	714	82.4	152	17.6	5	0.6	78	9.0	592	68.4	145	16.7	46	5.3

TABLE B1: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY - continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL	GENDER				RACE/ETHNICITY									
			MALE		FEMALE		ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
LAKE	UNDER 18	6	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	16.7	3	50.0	2	33.3	0	0.0
	18-20	19	19	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	36.8	8	42.1	4	21.1
	21-30	149	124	83.2	25	16.8	1	0.7	4	2.7	68	45.6	69	46.3	7	4.7
	31-40	94	76	80.9	18	19.1	0	0.0	2	2.1	40	42.6	47	50.0	5	5.3
	41-50	56	41	73.2	15	26.8	0	0.0	1	1.8	8	14.3	43	76.8	4	7.1
	51-60	45	36	80.0	9	20.0	0	0.0	2	4.4	9	20.0	33	73.3	1	2.2
	61-70	23	18	78.3	5	21.7	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	4.3	21	91.3	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	5	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	397	323	81.4	74	18.6	2	0.5	10	2.5	136	34.3	228	57.4	21	5.3
LASSEN	21-30	46	35	76.1	11	23.9	1	2.2	0	0.0	4	8.7	34	73.9	7	15.2
	31-40	39	34	87.2	5	12.8	1	2.6	0	0.0	4	10.3	31	79.5	3	7.7
	41-50	18	14	77.8	4	22.2	0	0.0	4	22.2	4	22.2	10	55.6	0	0.0
	51-60	25	20	80.0	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	22	88.0	1	4.0
	61-70	8	6	75.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	100.0	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	5	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	141	114	80.9	27	19.1	2	1.4	4	2.8	14	9.9	110	78.0	11	7.8
LOS ANGELES	UNDER 18	32	21	65.6	11	34.4	4	12.5	1	3.1	13	40.6	13	40.6	1	3.1
	18-20	763	588	77.1	175	22.9	19	2.5	76	10.0	532	69.7	114	14.9	22	2.9
	21-30	7977	6032	75.6	1945	24.4	195	2.4	1039	13.0	5403	67.7	1011	12.7	329	4.1
	31-40	5596	4487	80.2	1109	19.8	168	3.0	899	16.1	3417	61.1	836	14.9	276	4.9
	41-50	2786	2294	82.3	492	17.7	84	3.0	477	17.1	1630	58.5	443	15.9	152	5.5
	51-60	1752	1473	84.1	279	15.9	46	2.6	363	20.7	861	49.1	420	24.0	62	3.5
	61-70	621	547	88.1	74	11.9	16	2.6	139	22.4	253	40.7	189	30.4	24	3.9
	71 & ABOVE	104	82	78.8	22	21.2	1	1.0	15	14.4	33	31.7	48	46.2	7	6.7
	TOTAL	19631	15524	79.1	4107	20.9	533	2.7	3009	15.3	12142	61.9	3074	15.7	873	4.4
MADERA	UNDER 18	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	18-20	56	44	78.6	12	21.4	1	1.8	0	0.0	48	85.7	4	7.1	3	5.4
	21-30	435	362	83.2	73	16.8	2	0.5	19	4.4	341	78.4	61	14.0	12	2.8
	31-40	306	258	84.3	48	15.7	9	2.9	10	3.3	218	71.2	61	19.9	8	2.6
	41-50	178	141	79.2	37	20.8	5	2.8	8	4.5	114	64.0	47	26.4	4	2.2
	51-60	88	78	88.6	10	11.4	0	0.0	3	3.4	62	70.5	20	22.7	3	3.4
	61-70	37	31	83.8	6	16.2	0	0.0	3	8.1	19	51.4	15	40.5	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	8	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	37.5	5	62.5	0	0.0
	TOTAL	1112	926	83.3	186	16.7	17	1.5	43	3.9	809	72.8	213	19.2	30	2.7

TABLE B1: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY - continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL	GENDER				RACE/ETHNICITY									
			MALE		FEMALE		ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
MARIN	UNDER 18	6	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	2	33.3	3	50.0	0	0.0
	18-20	55	44	80.0	11	20.0	2	3.6	2	3.6	31	56.4	17	30.9	3	5.5
	21-30	310	239	77.1	71	22.9	5	1.6	24	7.7	188	60.6	78	25.2	15	4.8
	31-40	209	171	81.8	38	18.2	6	2.9	23	11.0	94	45.0	71	34.0	15	7.2
	41-50	142	113	79.6	29	20.4	4	2.8	11	7.7	62	43.7	59	41.5	6	4.2
	51-60	84	56	66.7	28	33.3	3	3.6	6	7.1	20	23.8	53	63.1	2	2.4
	61-70	48	36	75.0	12	25.0	0	0.0	1	2.1	2	4.2	45	93.8	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	10	9	90.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	90.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	864	674	78.0	190	22.0	21	2.4	68	7.9	399	46.2	335	38.8	41	4.7
MARIPOSA	18-20	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	21-30	19	15	78.9	4	21.1	0	0.0	1	5.3	4	21.1	13	68.4	1	5.3
	31-40	13	8	61.5	5	38.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	15.4	9	69.2	2	15.4
	41-50	15	10	66.7	5	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	20.0	11	73.3	1	6.7
	51-60	8	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	2	25.0	5	62.5	0	0.0
	61-70	6	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	83.3	1	16.7
	71 & ABOVE	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	64	48	75.0	16	25.0	0	0.0	2	3.1	12	18.8	45	70.3	5	7.8
MENDOCINO	UNDER 18	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
	18-20	27	25	92.6	2	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	44.4	13	48.1	2	7.4
	21-30	206	166	80.6	40	19.4	1	0.5	6	2.9	111	53.9	73	35.4	15	7.3
	31-40	178	139	78.1	39	21.9	0	0.0	4	2.2	55	30.9	104	58.4	15	8.4
	41-50	87	74	85.1	13	14.9	0	0.0	2	2.3	33	37.9	46	52.9	6	6.9
	51-60	56	41	73.2	15	26.8	1	1.8	1	1.8	10	17.9	42	75.0	2	3.6
	61-70	30	26	86.7	4	13.3	0	0.0	2	6.7	1	3.3	26	86.7	1	3.3
	71 & ABOVE	5	3	60.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	593	478	80.6	115	19.4	2	0.3	15	2.5	224	37.8	311	52.4	41	6.9
MERCED	UNDER 18	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	18-20	57	47	82.5	10	17.5	0	0.0	3	5.3	47	82.5	6	10.5	1	1.8
	21-30	510	412	80.8	98	19.2	13	2.5	30	5.9	374	73.3	86	16.9	7	1.4
	31-40	290	233	80.3	57	19.7	10	3.4	16	5.5	210	72.4	53	18.3	1	0.3
	41-50	156	134	85.9	22	14.1	4	2.6	12	7.7	106	67.9	31	19.9	3	1.9
	51-60	93	81	87.1	12	12.9	1	1.1	10	10.8	57	61.3	23	24.7	2	2.2
	61-70	31	25	80.6	6	19.4	1	3.2	6	19.4	13	41.9	10	32.3	1	3.2
	71 & ABOVE	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	0.0
	TOTAL	1144	939	82.1	205	17.9	29	2.5	79	6.9	811	70.9	210	18.4	15	1.3

TABLE B1: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY - continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL	GENDER				RACE/ETHNICITY									
			MALE		FEMALE		ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
MODOC	18-20	3	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
	21-30	10	9	90.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	90.0	1	10.0
	31-40	11	9	81.8	2	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	36.4	6	54.5	1	9.1
	41-50	4	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0
	51-60	7	4	57.1	3	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	5	71.4	1	14.3
	61-70	5	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	40	32	80.0	8	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	17.5	29	72.5	4	10.0
MONO	18-20	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	21-30	41	29	70.7	12	29.3	0	0.0	1	2.4	20	48.8	15	36.6	5	12.2
	31-40	30	25	83.3	5	16.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	13	43.3	15	50.0	1	3.3
	41-50	21	16	76.2	5	23.8	0	0.0	2	9.5	2	9.5	15	71.4	2	9.5
	51-60	15	11	73.3	4	26.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	12	80.0	2	13.3
	61-70	4	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	3	75.0	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	6	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	83.3	1	16.7
	TOTAL	119	91	76.5	28	23.5	1	0.8	3	2.5	39	32.8	65	54.6	11	9.2
MONTEREY	UNDER 18	6	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0
	18-20	167	139	83.2	28	16.8	2	1.2	1	0.6	154	92.2	10	6.0	0	0.0
	21-30	1039	848	81.6	191	18.4	8	0.8	20	1.9	873	84.0	126	12.1	12	1.2
	31-40	574	480	83.6	94	16.4	8	1.4	10	1.7	455	79.3	89	15.5	12	2.1
	41-50	269	236	87.7	33	12.3	4	1.5	11	4.1	191	71.0	55	20.4	8	3.0
	51-60	162	121	74.7	41	25.3	2	1.2	7	4.3	93	57.4	57	35.2	3	1.9
	61-70	68	56	82.4	12	17.6	1	1.5	6	8.8	24	35.3	35	51.5	2	2.9
	71 & ABOVE	21	16	76.2	5	23.8	0	0.0	2	9.5	7	33.3	12	57.1	0	0.0
	TOTAL	2306	1901	82.4	405	17.6	25	1.1	57	2.5	1802	78.1	385	16.7	37	1.6
NAPA	UNDER 18	5	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0
	18-20	31	26	83.9	5	16.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	64.5	11	35.5	0	0.0
	21-30	227	187	82.4	40	17.6	9	4.0	2	0.9	141	62.1	65	28.6	10	4.4
	31-40	167	123	73.7	44	26.3	6	3.6	8	4.8	95	56.9	52	31.1	6	3.6
	41-50	88	61	69.3	27	30.7	5	5.7	2	2.3	43	48.9	34	38.6	4	4.5
	51-60	63	47	74.6	16	25.4	0	0.0	5	7.9	18	28.6	39	61.9	1	1.6
	61-70	31	22	71.0	9	29.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	22.6	23	74.2	1	3.2
	71 & ABOVE	6	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	5	83.3	0	0.0
	TOTAL	618	476	77.0	142	23.0	20	3.2	17	2.8	329	53.2	230	37.2	22	3.6

TABLE B1: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY - continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL	GENDER				RACE/ETHNICITY									
			MALE		FEMALE		ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
NEVADA	UNDER 18	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	18-20	12	8	66.7	4	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	33.3	7	58.3	1	8.3
	21-30	90	65	72.2	25	27.8	1	1.1	1	1.1	18	20.0	67	74.4	3	3.3
	31-40	101	78	77.2	23	22.8	0	0.0	4	4.0	12	11.9	80	79.2	5	5.0
	41-50	40	28	70.0	12	30.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	7	17.5	31	77.5	1	2.5
	51-60	46	32	69.6	14	30.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	8.7	41	89.1	1	2.2
	61-70	27	14	51.9	13	48.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	100.0	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	7	5	71.4	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	324	230	71.0	94	29.0	1	0.3	6	1.9	45	13.9	261	80.6	11	3.4
ORANGE	UNDER 18	20	15	75.0	5	25.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	8	40.0	10	50.0	1	5.0
	18-20	498	394	79.1	104	20.9	21	4.2	18	3.6	293	58.8	147	29.5	19	3.8
	21-30	4458	3343	75.0	1115	25.0	243	5.5	234	5.2	2493	55.9	1243	27.9	245	5.5
	31-40	2406	1872	77.8	534	22.2	151	6.3	155	6.4	1171	48.7	776	32.3	153	6.4
	41-50	1250	984	78.7	266	21.3	90	7.2	52	4.2	577	46.2	462	37.0	69	5.5
	51-60	800	610	76.3	190	23.8	55	6.9	33	4.1	255	31.9	428	53.5	29	3.6
	61-70	304	242	79.6	62	20.4	12	3.9	16	5.3	61	20.1	197	64.8	18	5.9
	71 & ABOVE	54	37	68.5	17	31.5	2	3.7	2	3.7	4	7.4	41	75.9	5	9.3
	TOTAL	9790	7497	76.6	2293	23.4	574	5.9	511	5.2	4862	49.7	3304	33.7	539	5.5
PLACER	UNDER 18	3	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0
	18-20	52	42	80.8	10	19.2	0	0.0	2	3.8	14	26.9	35	67.3	1	1.9
	21-30	383	286	74.7	97	25.3	7	1.8	24	6.3	92	24.0	239	62.4	21	5.5
	31-40	275	207	75.3	68	24.7	7	2.5	22	8.0	68	24.7	166	60.4	12	4.4
	41-50	201	130	64.7	71	35.3	9	4.5	15	7.5	33	16.4	137	68.2	7	3.5
	51-60	137	101	73.7	36	26.3	0	0.0	4	2.9	20	14.6	107	78.1	6	4.4
	61-70	54	32	59.3	22	40.7	0	0.0	1	1.9	6	11.1	47	87.0	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	10	9	90.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	90.0	1	10.0
	TOTAL	1115	809	72.6	306	27.4	23	2.1	69	6.2	233	20.9	742	66.5	48	4.3
PLUMAS	21-30	6	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	5	83.3	0	0.0
	31-40	11	6	54.5	5	45.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	100.0	0	0.0
	41-50	6	3	50.0	3	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	0	0.0
	51-60	6	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	0	0.0
	61-70	7	5	71.4	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	37	26	70.3	11	29.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	36	97.3	0	0.0

TABLE B1: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY - continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL	GENDER				RACE/ETHNICITY									
			MALE		FEMALE		ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
RIVERSIDE	UNDER 18	8	6	75.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	87.5	1	12.5	0	0.0
	18-20	307	243	79.2	64	20.8	2	0.7	20	6.5	223	72.6	54	17.6	8	2.6
	21-30	2830	2189	77.3	641	22.7	33	1.2	257	9.1	1961	69.3	524	18.5	55	1.9
	31-40	1759	1350	76.7	409	23.3	19	1.1	182	10.3	1088	61.9	424	24.1	46	2.6
	41-50	964	749	77.7	215	22.3	19	2.0	93	9.6	549	57.0	272	28.2	31	3.2
	51-60	604	464	76.8	140	23.2	9	1.5	67	11.1	269	44.5	248	41.1	11	1.8
	61-70	247	203	82.2	44	17.8	9	3.6	32	13.0	87	35.2	114	46.2	5	2.0
	71 & ABOVE	57	45	78.9	12	21.1	1	1.8	6	10.5	9	15.8	40	70.2	1	1.8
	TOTAL	6776	5249	77.5	1527	22.5	92	1.4	657	9.7	4193	61.9	1677	24.7	157	2.3
SACRAMENTO	UNDER 18	6	3	50.0	3	50.0	1	16.7	2	33.3	2	33.3	1	16.7	0	0.0
	18-20	122	84	68.9	38	31.1	7	5.7	14	11.5	46	37.7	46	37.7	9	7.4
	21-30	1391	971	69.8	420	30.2	91	6.5	291	20.9	514	37.0	418	30.1	77	5.5
	31-40	985	720	73.1	265	26.9	53	5.4	231	23.5	320	32.5	328	33.3	53	5.4
	41-50	505	379	75.0	126	25.0	39	7.7	138	27.3	142	28.1	162	32.1	24	4.8
	51-60	327	237	72.5	90	27.5	7	2.1	97	29.7	55	16.8	155	47.4	13	4.0
	61-70	127	95	74.8	32	25.2	6	4.7	36	28.3	21	16.5	62	48.8	2	1.6
	71 & ABOVE	21	17	81.0	4	19.0	1	4.8	4	19.0	4	19.0	11	52.4	1	4.8
	TOTAL	3484	2506	71.9	978	28.1	205	5.9	813	23.3	1104	31.7	1183	34.0	179	5.1
SAN BENITO	UNDER 18	4	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
	18-20	21	14	66.7	7	33.3	1	4.8	0	0.0	18	85.7	2	9.5	0	0.0
	21-30	98	78	79.6	20	20.4	1	1.0	0	0.0	82	83.7	14	14.3	1	1.0
	31-40	89	73	82.0	16	18.0	1	1.1	1	1.1	70	78.7	13	14.6	4	4.5
	41-50	33	18	54.5	15	45.5	1	3.0	3	9.1	24	72.7	4	12.1	1	3.0
	51-60	19	16	84.2	3	15.8	1	5.3	0	0.0	12	63.2	6	31.6	0	0.0
	61-70	5	3	60.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	2	40.0	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	270	206	76.3	64	23.7	5	1.9	4	1.5	212	78.5	43	15.9	6	2.2
SAN BERNARDINO	UNDER 18	12	8	66.7	4	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	83.3	2	16.7	0	0.0
	18-20	247	202	81.8	45	18.2	2	0.8	24	9.7	176	71.3	34	13.8	11	4.5
	21-30	2618	2002	76.5	616	23.5	23	0.9	311	11.9	1723	65.8	477	18.2	84	3.2
	31-40	1711	1346	78.7	365	21.3	11	0.6	267	15.6	992	58.0	376	22.0	65	3.8
	41-50	928	720	77.6	208	22.4	9	1.0	144	15.5	524	56.5	213	23.0	38	4.1
	51-60	570	455	79.8	115	20.2	8	1.4	104	18.2	247	43.3	197	34.6	14	2.5
	61-70	207	169	81.6	38	18.4	2	1.0	29	14.0	79	38.2	92	44.4	5	2.4
	71 & ABOVE	27	24	88.9	3	11.1	0	0.0	6	22.2	7	25.9	13	48.1	1	3.7
	TOTAL	6320	4926	77.9	1394	22.1	55	0.9	885	14.0	3758	59.5	1404	22.2	218	3.4

TABLE B1: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY - continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL	GENDER				RACE/ETHNICITY									
			MALE		FEMALE		ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SAN DIEGO	UNDER 18	33	29	87.9	4	12.1	1	3.0	0	0.0	17	51.5	13	39.4	2	6.1
	18-20	481	389	80.9	92	19.1	10	2.1	36	7.5	264	54.9	154	32.0	17	3.5
	21-30	3883	3007	77.4	876	22.6	97	2.5	389	10.0	2086	53.7	1176	30.3	135	3.5
	31-40	2067	1622	78.5	445	21.5	74	3.6	251	12.1	940	45.5	734	35.5	68	3.3
	41-50	1002	778	77.6	224	22.4	19	1.9	106	10.6	453	45.2	389	38.8	35	3.5
	51-60	724	574	79.3	150	20.7	27	3.7	67	9.3	237	32.7	380	52.5	13	1.8
	61-70	352	266	75.6	86	24.4	5	1.4	31	8.8	65	18.5	243	69.0	8	2.3
	71 & ABOVE	71	58	81.7	13	18.3	1	1.4	4	5.6	11	15.5	55	77.5	0	0.0
	TOTAL	8613	6723	78.1	1890	21.9	234	2.7	884	10.3	4073	47.3	3144	36.5	278	3.2
SAN FRANCISCO	UNDER 18	2	1	50.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
	18-20	32	26	81.3	6	18.8	3	9.4	1	3.1	15	46.9	8	25.0	5	15.6
	21-30	397	293	73.8	104	26.2	35	8.8	54	13.6	155	39.0	107	27.0	46	11.6
	31-40	281	204	72.6	77	27.4	22	7.8	58	20.6	99	35.2	79	28.1	23	8.2
	41-50	137	108	78.8	29	21.2	21	15.3	27	19.7	34	24.8	47	34.3	8	5.8
	51-60	68	52	76.5	16	23.5	4	5.9	24	35.3	6	8.8	29	42.6	5	7.4
	61-70	23	20	87.0	3	13.0	2	8.7	8	34.8	2	8.7	11	47.8	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	6	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0.0	4	66.7	0	0.0	2	33.3	0	0.0
	TOTAL	946	708	74.8	238	25.2	88	9.3	176	18.6	311	32.9	284	30.0	87	9.2
SAN JOAQUIN	UNDER 18	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	18-20	141	114	80.9	27	19.1	6	4.3	7	5.0	108	76.6	15	10.6	5	3.5
	21-30	1027	773	75.3	254	24.7	55	5.4	109	10.6	621	60.5	198	19.3	44	4.3
	31-40	688	539	78.3	149	21.7	43	6.3	88	12.8	388	56.4	147	21.4	22	3.2
	41-50	388	290	74.7	98	25.3	16	4.1	66	17.0	174	44.8	116	29.9	16	4.1
	51-60	219	176	80.4	43	19.6	10	4.6	41	18.7	80	36.5	78	35.6	10	4.6
	61-70	82	67	81.7	15	18.3	7	8.5	9	11.0	23	28.0	39	47.6	4	4.9
	71 & ABOVE	6	3	50.0	3	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	4	66.7	1	16.7
	TOTAL	2555	1966	76.9	589	23.1	139	5.4	320	12.5	1397	54.7	597	23.4	102	4.0
SAN LUIS OBISPO	UNDER 18	13	10	76.9	3	23.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	69.2	4	30.8	0	0.0
	18-20	111	94	84.7	17	15.3	3	2.7	2	1.8	45	40.5	48	43.2	13	11.7
	21-30	535	423	79.1	112	20.9	5	0.9	11	2.1	252	47.1	227	42.4	40	7.5
	31-40	349	261	74.8	88	25.2	0	0.0	11	3.2	142	40.7	169	48.4	27	7.7
	41-50	225	176	78.2	49	21.8	4	1.8	3	1.3	80	35.6	127	56.4	11	4.9
	51-60	111	80	72.1	31	27.9	1	0.9	1	0.9	20	18.0	83	74.8	6	5.4
	61-70	73	54	74.0	19	26.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	8	11.0	62	84.9	2	2.7
	71 & ABOVE	16	11	68.8	5	31.3	1	6.3	1	6.3	3	18.8	11	68.8	0	0.0
	TOTAL	1433	1109	77.4	324	22.6	15	1.0	29	2.0	559	39.0	731	51.0	99	6.9

TABLE B1: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY - continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL	GENDER				RACE/ETHNICITY									
			MALE		FEMALE		ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SAN MATEO	UNDER 18	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	18-20	98	82	83.7	16	16.3	6	6.1	2	2.0	68	69.4	12	12.2	10	10.2
	21-30	716	563	78.6	153	21.4	70	9.8	23	3.2	426	59.5	123	17.2	74	10.3
	31-40	534	438	82.0	96	18.0	64	12.0	37	6.9	277	51.9	104	19.5	52	9.7
	41-50	261	200	76.6	61	23.4	23	8.8	15	5.7	143	54.8	62	23.8	18	6.9
	51-60	144	108	75.0	36	25.0	12	8.3	11	7.6	41	28.5	65	45.1	15	10.4
	61-70	73	58	79.5	15	20.5	10	13.7	9	12.3	16	21.9	35	47.9	3	4.1
	71 & ABOVE	18	14	77.8	4	22.2	1	5.6	0	0.0	5	27.8	11	61.1	1	5.6
	TOTAL	1847	1466	79.4	381	20.6	186	10.1	97	5.3	979	53.0	412	22.3	173	9.4
SANTA BARBARA	UNDER 18	16	13	81.3	3	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	93.8	1	6.3	0	0.0
	18-20	193	162	83.9	31	16.1	2	1.0	5	2.6	123	63.7	59	30.6	4	2.1
	21-30	945	793	83.9	152	16.1	4	0.4	20	2.1	703	74.4	204	21.6	14	1.5
	31-40	466	395	84.8	71	15.2	5	1.1	11	2.4	318	68.2	125	26.8	7	1.5
	41-50	232	185	79.7	47	20.3	3	1.3	4	1.7	145	62.5	78	33.6	2	0.9
	51-60	175	128	73.1	47	26.9	1	0.6	4	2.3	85	48.6	78	44.6	7	4.0
	61-70	74	56	75.7	18	24.3	3	4.1	0	0.0	21	28.4	49	66.2	1	1.4
	71 & ABOVE	21	19	90.5	2	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	19.0	15	71.4	2	9.5
	TOTAL	2122	1751	82.5	371	17.5	18	0.8	44	2.1	1414	66.6	609	28.7	37	1.7
SANTA CLARA	UNDER 18	13	10	76.9	3	23.1	1	7.7	0	0.0	8	61.5	3	23.1	1	7.7
	18-20	160	119	74.4	41	25.6	7	4.4	4	2.5	125	78.1	20	12.5	4	2.5
	21-30	1399	1064	76.1	335	23.9	133	9.5	68	4.9	926	66.2	172	12.3	100	7.1
	31-40	830	675	81.3	155	18.7	91	11.0	56	6.7	513	61.8	123	14.8	47	5.7
	41-50	407	321	78.9	86	21.1	51	12.5	20	4.9	252	61.9	65	16.0	19	4.7
	51-60	266	215	80.8	51	19.2	46	17.3	9	3.4	108	40.6	91	34.2	12	4.5
	61-70	94	80	85.1	14	14.9	9	9.6	3	3.2	23	24.5	57	60.6	2	2.1
	71 & ABOVE	16	10	62.5	6	37.5	2	12.5	0	0.0	3	18.8	10	62.5	1	6.3
	TOTAL	3185	2494	78.3	691	21.7	340	10.7	160	5.0	1958	61.5	541	17.0	186	5.8
SANTA CRUZ	UNDER 18	10	6	60.0	4	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	50.0	5	50.0	0	0.0
	18-20	115	82	71.3	33	28.7	3	2.6	2	1.7	66	57.4	41	35.7	3	2.6
	21-30	611	480	78.6	131	21.4	11	1.8	15	2.5	368	60.2	201	32.9	16	2.6
	31-40	384	288	75.0	96	25.0	5	1.3	7	1.8	188	49.0	179	46.6	5	1.3
	41-50	222	157	70.7	65	29.3	6	2.7	6	2.7	83	37.4	119	53.6	8	3.6
	51-60	138	104	75.4	34	24.6	6	4.3	3	2.2	30	21.7	96	69.6	3	2.2
	61-70	83	55	66.3	28	33.7	2	2.4	0	0.0	10	12.0	70	84.3	1	1.2
	71 & ABOVE	15	9	60.0	6	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	14	93.3	0	0.0
	TOTAL	1578	1181	74.8	397	25.2	33	2.1	33	2.1	751	47.6	725	45.9	36	2.3

TABLE B1: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY - continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL	GENDER				RACE/ETHNICITY									
			MALE		FEMALE		ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SHASTA	UNDER 18	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
	18-20	21	13	61.9	8	38.1	0	0.0	1	4.8	8	38.1	12	57.1	0	0.0
	21-30	228	169	74.1	59	25.9	5	2.2	9	3.9	42	18.4	160	70.2	12	5.3
	31-40	178	133	74.7	45	25.3	6	3.4	3	1.7	24	13.5	135	75.8	10	5.6
	41-50	97	69	71.1	28	28.9	5	5.2	2	2.1	8	8.2	81	83.5	1	1.0
	51-60	81	49	60.5	32	39.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	7.4	73	90.1	2	2.5
	61-70	35	20	57.1	15	42.9	0	0.0	3	8.6	3	8.6	28	80.0	1	2.9
	71 & ABOVE	13	10	76.9	3	23.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	656	466	71.0	190	29.0	16	2.4	18	2.7	91	13.9	505	77.0	26	4.0
SIERRA	21-30	9	7	77.8	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	7	77.8	1	11.1
	31-40	9	8	88.9	1	11.1	1	11.1	1	11.1	0	0.0	6	66.7	1	11.1
	41-50	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
	51-60	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
	61-70	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
	TOTAL	23	20	87.0	3	13.0	1	4.3	1	4.3	1	4.3	16	69.6	4	17.4
SISKIYOU	18-20	7	4	57.1	3	42.9	0	0.0	1	14.3	1	14.3	5	71.4	0	0.0
	21-30	65	49	75.4	16	24.6	1	1.5	3	4.6	16	24.6	38	58.5	7	10.8
	31-40	67	52	77.6	15	22.4	6	9.0	3	4.5	11	16.4	44	65.7	3	4.5
	41-50	40	29	72.5	11	27.5	4	10.0	0	0.0	5	12.5	31	77.5	0	0.0
	51-60	31	24	77.4	7	22.6	2	6.5	1	3.2	2	6.5	25	80.6	1	3.2
	61-70	10	9	90.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	80.0	1	10.0
	71 & ABOVE	8	5	62.5	3	37.5	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	7	87.5	0	0.0
	TOTAL	228	172	75.4	56	24.6	14	6.1	9	3.9	35	15.4	158	69.3	12	5.3
SOLANO	UNDER 18	3	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0
	18-20	69	50	72.5	19	27.5	7	10.1	7	10.1	35	50.7	18	26.1	2	2.9
	21-30	508	352	69.3	156	30.7	18	3.5	99	19.5	225	44.3	133	26.2	33	6.5
	31-40	443	326	73.6	117	26.4	27	6.1	134	30.2	138	31.2	124	28.0	20	4.5
	41-50	229	175	76.4	54	23.6	11	4.8	70	30.6	69	30.1	70	30.6	9	3.9
	51-60	146	105	71.9	41	28.1	6	4.1	52	35.6	20	13.7	59	40.4	9	6.2
	61-70	62	50	80.6	12	19.4	4	6.5	13	21.0	15	24.2	29	46.8	1	1.6
	71 & ABOVE	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	1464	1063	72.6	401	27.4	73	5.0	376	25.7	504	34.4	437	29.8	74	5.1

TABLE B1: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY - continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL	GENDER				RACE/ETHNICITY									
			MALE		FEMALE		ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SONOMA	UNDER 18	7	3	42.9	4	57.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	85.7	1	14.3	0	0.0
	18-20	95	79	83.2	16	16.8	0	0.0	2	2.1	60	63.2	31	32.6	2	2.1
	21-30	578	470	81.3	108	18.7	7	1.2	40	6.9	319	55.2	199	34.4	13	2.2
	31-40	435	348	80.0	87	20.0	7	1.6	20	4.6	193	44.4	202	46.4	13	3.0
	41-50	223	174	78.0	49	22.0	4	1.8	6	2.7	103	46.2	103	46.2	7	3.1
	51-60	187	142	75.9	45	24.1	3	1.6	5	2.7	48	25.7	126	67.4	5	2.7
	61-70	81	53	65.4	28	34.6	4	4.9	3	3.7	14	17.3	57	70.4	3	3.7
	71 & ABOVE	15	10	66.7	5	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	33.3	8	53.3	2	13.3
	TOTAL	1621	1279	78.9	342	21.1	25	1.5	76	4.7	748	46.1	727	44.8	45	2.8
STANISLAUS	UNDER 18	8	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	87.5	1	12.5	0	0.0
	18-20	123	96	78.0	27	22.0	0	0.0	4	3.3	100	81.3	15	12.2	4	3.3
	21-30	910	686	75.4	224	24.6	13	1.4	41	4.5	607	66.7	210	23.1	39	4.3
	31-40	582	450	77.3	132	22.7	13	2.2	38	6.5	345	59.3	159	27.3	27	4.6
	41-50	333	260	78.1	73	21.9	6	1.8	18	5.4	205	61.6	90	27.0	14	4.2
	51-60	156	112	71.8	44	28.2	2	1.3	7	4.5	78	50.0	64	41.0	5	3.2
	61-70	58	41	70.7	17	29.3	0	0.0	5	8.6	14	24.1	35	60.3	4	6.9
	71 & ABOVE	16	13	81.3	3	18.8	0	0.0	1	6.3	6	37.5	9	56.3	0	0.0
	TOTAL	2186	1666	76.2	520	23.8	34	1.6	114	5.2	1362	62.3	583	26.7	93	4.3
SUTTER	UNDER 18	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	18-20	32	28	87.5	4	12.5	2	6.3	2	6.3	17	53.1	9	28.1	2	6.3
	21-30	177	135	76.3	42	23.7	11	6.2	11	6.2	91	51.4	56	31.6	8	4.5
	31-40	153	121	79.1	32	20.9	11	7.2	7	4.6	69	45.1	62	40.5	4	2.6
	41-50	64	50	78.1	14	21.9	7	10.9	1	1.6	22	34.4	33	51.6	1	1.6
	51-60	56	39	69.6	17	30.4	2	3.6	4	7.1	14	25.0	35	62.5	1	1.8
	61-70	14	12	85.7	2	14.3	1	7.1	0	0.0	5	35.7	6	42.9	2	14.3
	71 & ABOVE	5	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	505	393	77.8	112	22.2	34	6.7	25	5.0	222	44.0	206	40.8	18	3.6
TEHAMA	UNDER 18	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
	18-20	12	11	91.7	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	41.7	7	58.3	0	0.0
	21-30	69	46	66.7	23	33.3	0	0.0	3	4.3	25	36.2	36	52.2	5	7.2
	31-40	62	50	80.6	12	19.4	0	0.0	2	3.2	16	25.8	42	67.7	2	3.2
	41-50	47	33	70.2	14	29.8	0	0.0	2	4.3	9	19.1	34	72.3	2	4.3
	51-60	22	15	68.2	7	31.8	1	4.5	1	4.5	2	9.1	18	81.8	0	0.0
	61-70	12	12	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	11	91.7	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	3	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	229	171	74.7	58	25.3	1	0.4	8	3.5	59	25.8	152	66.4	9	3.9

TABLE B1: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY - continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL	GENDER				RACE/ETHNICITY									
			MALE		FEMALE		ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
TRINITY	18-20	8	5	62.5	3	37.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	7	87.5	0	0.0
	21-30	52	42	80.8	10	19.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	13.5	41	78.8	4	7.7
	31-40	53	38	71.7	15	28.3	2	3.8	2	3.8	4	7.5	41	77.4	4	7.5
	41-50	22	14	63.6	8	36.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.1	18	81.8	2	9.1
	51-60	19	10	52.6	9	47.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	100.0	0	0.0
	61-70	12	12	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	166	121	72.9	45	27.1	2	1.2	2	1.2	14	8.4	138	83.1	10	6.0
TULARE	UNDER 18	15	13	86.7	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	73.3	4	26.7	0	0.0
	18-20	165	128	77.6	37	22.4	1	0.6	9	5.5	139	84.2	14	8.5	2	1.2
	21-30	1129	898	79.5	231	20.5	13	1.2	34	3.0	885	78.4	166	14.7	31	2.7
	31-40	780	608	77.9	172	22.1	15	1.9	22	2.8	605	77.6	118	15.1	20	2.6
	41-50	404	319	79.0	85	21.0	7	1.7	11	2.7	304	75.2	77	19.1	5	1.2
	51-60	171	131	76.6	40	23.4	2	1.2	4	2.3	114	66.7	50	29.2	1	0.6
	61-70	64	58	90.6	6	9.4	3	4.7	3	4.7	40	62.5	17	26.6	1	1.6
	71 & ABOVE	15	12	80.0	3	20.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	4	26.7	10	66.7	0	0.0
	TOTAL	2743	2167	79.0	576	21.0	41	1.5	84	3.1	2102	76.6	456	16.6	60	2.2
TUOLUMNE	UNDER 18	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	18-20	10	8	80.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	90.0	1	10.0
	21-30	86	60	69.8	26	30.2	0	0.0	3	3.5	16	18.6	65	75.6	2	2.3
	31-40	62	49	79.0	13	21.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	10	16.1	44	71.0	5	8.1
	41-50	55	41	74.5	14	25.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	27.3	39	70.9	1	1.8
	51-60	41	28	68.3	13	31.7	0	0.0	1	2.4	4	9.8	35	85.4	1	2.4
	61-70	22	14	63.6	8	36.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.5	21	95.5	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	75.0	1	25.0
	TOTAL	281	205	73.0	76	27.0	0	0.0	7	2.5	46	16.4	217	77.2	11	3.9
VENTURA	UNDER 18	7	6	85.7	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	85.7	1	14.3	0	0.0
	18-20	170	138	81.2	32	18.8	3	1.8	1	0.6	138	81.2	26	15.3	2	1.2
	21-30	1231	956	77.7	275	22.3	10	0.8	37	3.0	837	68.0	327	26.6	20	1.6
	31-40	729	593	81.3	136	18.7	9	1.2	30	4.1	480	65.8	197	27.0	13	1.8
	41-50	372	308	82.8	64	17.2	2	0.5	17	4.6	227	61.0	119	32.0	7	1.9
	51-60	276	213	77.2	63	22.8	3	1.1	5	1.8	120	43.5	139	50.4	9	3.3
	61-70	113	83	73.5	30	26.5	3	2.7	4	3.5	23	20.4	78	69.0	5	4.4
	71 & ABOVE	31	23	74.2	8	25.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	12.9	27	87.1	0	0.0
	TOTAL	2929	2320	79.2	609	20.8	30	1.0	94	3.2	1835	62.6	914	31.2	56	1.9

TABLE B1: 2021 DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY - continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL	GENDER				RACE/ETHNICITY									
			MALE		FEMALE		ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		OTHER	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
YOLO	18-20	30	27	90.0	3	10.0	2	6.7	1	3.3	17	56.7	9	30.0	1	3.3
	21-30	204	173	84.8	31	15.2	6	2.9	21	10.3	116	56.9	53	26.0	8	3.9
	31-40	147	111	75.5	36	24.5	4	2.7	19	12.9	78	53.1	41	27.9	5	3.4
	41-50	62	51	82.3	11	17.7	0	0.0	3	4.8	32	51.6	20	32.3	7	11.3
	51-60	38	26	68.4	12	31.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	39.5	22	57.9	1	2.6
	61-70	7	5	71.4	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	42.9	4	57.1	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	4	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	492	396	80.5	96	19.5	12	2.4	45	9.1	262	53.3	151	30.7	22	4.5
YUBA	UNDER 18	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	18-20	11	8	72.7	3	27.3	0	0.0	2	18.2	5	45.5	4	36.4	0	0.0
	21-30	124	95	76.6	29	23.4	3	2.4	18	14.5	48	38.7	51	41.1	4	3.2
	31-40	110	78	70.9	32	29.1	5	4.5	6	5.5	36	32.7	58	52.7	5	4.5
	41-50	53	38	71.7	15	28.3	0	0.0	4	7.5	22	41.5	23	43.4	4	7.5
	51-60	28	16	57.1	12	42.9	2	7.1	4	14.3	2	7.1	18	64.3	2	7.1
	61-70	15	12	80.0	3	20.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	2	13.3	12	80.0	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	4	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	346	251	72.5	95	27.5	10	2.9	35	10.1	116	33.5	170	49.1	15	4.3

TABLE B2: DUI CONVICTIONS FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS BY
COUNTY, GENDER, AND AGE

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		NOT STATED	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
STATEWIDE		5548	100.0	4312	100.0	1032	100.0	204	100.0
ALAMEDA	21-30	21	44.7	15	38.5	5	83.3	1	50.0
	31-40	14	29.8	13	33.3	0	0.0	1	50.0
	41-50	4	8.5	4	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	51-60	6	12.8	6	15.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	61-70	2	4.3	1	2.6	1	16.7	0	0.0
	TOTAL	47	100.0	39	100.0	6	100.0	2	100.0
AMADOR	21-30	2	33.3	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	31-40	3	50.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	51-60	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	6	100.0	5	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
BUTTE	18-20	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	0	0.0
	21-30	9	18.0	7	21.2	2	12.5	0	0.0
	31-40	20	40.0	13	39.4	6	37.5	1	100.0
	41-50	13	26.0	8	24.2	5	31.3	0	0.0
	51-60	3	6.0	2	6.1	1	6.3	0	0.0
	61-70	4	8.0	3	9.1	1	6.3	0	0.0
	TOTAL	50	100.0	33	100.0	16	100.0	1	100.0
CALAVERAS	31-40	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	41-50	1	50.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	2	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
COLUSA	21-30	3	60.0	1	50.0	2	66.7	0	0.0
	31-40	2	40.0	1	50.0	1	33.3	0	0.0
	TOTAL	5	100.0	2	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
CONTRA COSTA	18-20	1	2.2	1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	21-30	22	48.9	19	51.4	3	37.5	0	0.0
	31-40	11	24.4	8	21.6	3	37.5	0	0.0
	41-50	6	13.3	6	16.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	51-60	4	8.9	2	5.4	2	25.0	0	0.0
	61-70	1	2.2	1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	45	100.0	37	100.0	8	100.0	0	0.0
DEL NORTE	21-30	1	9.1	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	31-40	5	45.5	1	25.0	2	66.7	2	50.0
	41-50	2	18.2	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	25.0
	51-60	3	27.3	2	50.0	0	0.0	1	25.0
	TOTAL	11	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0	4	100.0
EL DORADO	21-30	14	43.8	11	45.8	3	37.5	0	0.0
	31-40	10	31.3	8	33.3	2	25.0	0	0.0
	41-50	6	18.8	4	16.7	2	25.0	0	0.0
	51-60	1	3.1	1	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	61-70	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0
	TOTAL	32	100.0	24	100.0	8	100.0	0	0.0
FRESNO	UNDER 18	4	1.5	2	0.9	0	0.0	2	22.2
	18-20	11	4.0	10	4.4	1	2.6	0	0.0
	21-30	102	37.4	83	36.9	15	38.5	4	44.4
	31-40	88	32.2	76	33.8	11	28.2	1	11.1
	41-50	48	17.6	40	17.8	7	17.9	1	11.1
	51-60	18	6.6	14	6.2	3	7.7	1	11.1
	61-70	2	0.7	0	0.0	2	5.1	0	0.0
	TOTAL	273	100.0	225	100.0	39	100.0	9	100.0

TABLE B2: DUI CONVICTIONS FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS BY
COUNTY, GENDER, AND AGE – continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		NOT STATED	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
GLENN	21-30	1	25.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	31-40	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
	51-60	2	50.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	4	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
HUMBOLDT	21-30	7	30.4	4	25.0	3	42.9	0	0.0
	31-40	13	56.5	9	56.3	4	57.1	0	0.0
	41-50	3	13.0	3	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	23	100.0	16	100.0	7	100.0	0	0.0
IMPERIAL	21-30	8	61.5	6	60.0	2	66.7	0	0.0
	31-40	5	38.5	4	40.0	1	33.3	0	0.0
	TOTAL	13	100.0	10	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
INYO	31-40	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
KERN	UNDER 18	5	2.4	3	1.9	0	0.0	2	20.0
	18-20	19	9.1	16	10.1	1	2.5	2	20.0
	21-30	83	39.7	63	39.6	16	40.0	4	40.0
	31-40	51	24.4	38	23.9	12	30.0	1	10.0
	41-50	35	16.7	28	17.6	6	15.0	1	10.0
	51-60	12	5.7	8	5.0	4	10.0	0	0.0
	61-70	4	1.9	3	1.9	1	2.5	0	0.0
	TOTAL	209	100.0	159	100.0	40	100.0	10	100.0
KINGS	18-20	3	7.5	1	2.9	2	33.3	0	0.0
	21-30	18	45.0	18	52.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	31-40	11	27.5	10	29.4	1	16.7	0	0.0
	41-50	2	5.0	2	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	51-60	4	10.0	1	2.9	3	50.0	0	0.0
	61-70	2	5.0	2	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	40	100.0	34	100.0	6	100.0	0	0.0
LAKE	18-20	1	10.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	21-30	5	50.0	4	57.1	1	33.3	0	0.0
	31-40	2	20.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0
	51-60	1	10.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	61-70	1	10.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	10	100.0	7	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
LASSEN	21-30	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
LOS ANGELES	18-20	42	5.5	30	4.9	9	6.4	3	27.3
	21-30	318	41.5	261	42.4	55	39.3	2	18.2
	31-40	227	29.6	178	28.9	45	32.1	4	36.4
	41-50	112	14.6	97	15.7	13	9.3	2	18.2
	51-60	50	6.5	36	5.8	14	10.0	0	0.0
	61-70	16	2.1	12	1.9	4	2.9	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	2	0.3	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	767	100.0	616	100.0	140	100.0	11	100.0
MADERA	18-20	2	5.0	2	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	21-30	21	52.5	20	58.8	1	25.0	0	0.0
	31-40	7	17.5	4	11.8	2	50.0	1	50.0
	41-50	7	17.5	6	17.6	0	0.0	1	50.0
	51-60	3	7.5	2	5.9	1	25.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	40	100.0	34	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0

TABLE B2: DUI CONVICTIONS FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS BY
COUNTY, GENDER, AND AGE – continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		NOT STATED	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
MARIN	21-30	3	15.0	2	12.5	0	0.0	1	100.0
	31-40	6	30.0	5	31.3	1	33.3	0	0.0
	41-50	5	25.0	5	31.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	51-60	3	15.0	3	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
	61-70	3	15.0	1	6.3	2	66.7	0	0.0
	TOTAL	20	100.0	16	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0
MARIPOSA	41-50	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MENDOCINO	21-30	7	33.3	6	42.9	1	20.0	0	0.0
	31-40	9	42.9	6	42.9	2	40.0	1	50.0
	41-50	2	9.5	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	50.0
	51-60	2	9.5	1	7.1	1	20.0	0	0.0
	61-70	1	4.8	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	21	100.0	14	100.0	5	100.0	2	100.0
MERCED	18-20	3	13.0	3	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	21-30	8	34.8	8	36.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	31-40	4	17.4	3	13.6	1	100.0	0	0.0
	41-50	5	21.7	5	22.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	51-60	2	8.7	2	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
	61-70	1	4.3	1	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	23	100.0	22	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
MONO	41-50	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MONTEREY	18-20	4	5.0	4	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	21-30	30	37.5	27	42.2	2	20.0	1	16.7
	31-40	24	30.0	14	21.9	7	70.0	3	50.0
	41-50	11	13.8	10	15.6	1	10.0	0	0.0
	51-60	7	8.8	6	9.4	0	0.0	1	16.7
	61-70	4	5.0	3	4.7	0	0.0	1	16.7
	TOTAL	80	100.0	64	100.0	10	100.0	6	100.0
NAPA	18-20	3	21.4	2	22.2	0	0.0	1	100.0
	21-30	4	28.6	2	22.2	2	50.0	0	0.0
	31-40	4	28.6	3	33.3	1	25.0	0	0.0
	41-50	1	7.1	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
	51-60	2	14.3	1	11.1	1	25.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	9	100.0	4	100.0	1	100.0
NEVADA	21-30	5	33.3	4	33.3	1	50.0	0	0.0
	31-40	4	26.7	4	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	41-50	5	33.3	3	25.0	1	50.0	1	100.0
	51-60	1	6.7	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	15	100.0	12	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0
ORANGE	UNDER 18	2	0.2	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	18-20	53	6.2	39	5.9	8	5.1	6	17.1
	21-30	406	47.3	309	46.4	73	46.5	24	68.6
	31-40	221	25.8	184	27.6	34	21.7	3	8.6
	41-50	87	10.1	66	9.9	20	12.7	1	2.9
	51-60	61	7.1	45	6.8	15	9.6	1	2.9
	61-70	25	2.9	19	2.9	6	3.8	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	3	0.3	2	0.3	1	0.6	0	0.0
	TOTAL	858	100.0	666	100.0	157	100.0	35	100.0

TABLE B2: DUI CONVICTIONS FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS BY
COUNTY, GENDER, AND AGE – continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		NOT STATED	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
PLACER	18-20	5	6.6	5	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
	21-30	28	36.8	24	42.1	4	22.2	0	0.0
	31-40	22	28.9	14	24.6	8	44.4	0	0.0
	41-50	16	21.1	9	15.8	6	33.3	1	100.0
	51-60	3	3.9	3	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	61-70	2	2.6	2	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	76	100.0	57	100.0	18	100.0	1	100.0
PLUMAS	41-50	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	51-60	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
RIVERSIDE	UNDER 18	1	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	18-20	32	6.8	25	6.7	4	4.5	3	30.0
	21-30	200	42.5	165	44.4	30	33.7	5	50.0
	31-40	117	24.8	88	23.7	28	31.5	1	10.0
	41-50	68	14.4	53	14.2	14	15.7	1	10.0
	51-60	44	9.3	33	8.9	11	12.4	0	0.0
	61-70	9	1.9	7	1.9	2	2.2	0	0.0
	TOTAL	471	100.0	372	100.0	89	100.0	10	100.0
SACRAMENTO	18-20	19	5.2	18	6.3	1	1.4	0	0.0
	21-30	132	36.3	104	36.4	22	31.4	6	75.0
	31-40	122	33.5	92	32.2	28	40.0	2	25.0
	41-50	51	14.0	40	14.0	11	15.7	0	0.0
	51-60	25	6.9	21	7.3	4	5.7	0	0.0
	61-70	14	3.8	11	3.8	3	4.3	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0
	TOTAL	364	100.0	286	100.0	70	100.0	8	100.0
SAN BENITO	31-40	2	25.0	1	20.0	1	33.3	0	0.0
	41-50	2	25.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	51-60	4	50.0	2	40.0	2	66.7	0	0.0
	TOTAL	8	100.0	5	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
SAN BERNARDINO	18-20	31	7.7	25	7.8	4	5.2	2	25.0
	21-30	166	41.1	137	42.9	25	32.5	4	50.0
	31-40	109	27.0	81	25.4	26	33.8	2	25.0
	41-50	50	12.4	41	12.9	9	11.7	0	0.0
	51-60	36	8.9	24	7.5	12	15.6	0	0.0
	61-70	12	3.0	11	3.4	1	1.3	0	0.0
	TOTAL	404	100.0	319	100.0	77	100.0	8	100.0
SAN DIEGO	UNDER 18	1	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	18-20	22	4.6	19	4.8	2	2.7	1	11.1
	21-30	173	36.0	137	34.5	33	44.0	3	33.3
	31-40	150	31.2	133	33.5	13	17.3	4	44.4
	41-50	61	12.7	50	12.6	10	13.3	1	11.1
	51-60	49	10.2	37	9.3	12	16.0	0	0.0
	61-70	24	5.0	19	4.8	5	6.7	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	1	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	481	100.0	397	100.0	75	100.0	9	100.0

TABLE B2: DUI CONVICTIONS FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS BY
COUNTY, GENDER, AND AGE – continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		NOT STATED	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SAN FRANCISCO	18-20	1	3.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	21-30	6	18.2	6	19.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	31-40	8	24.2	6	19.4	2	100.0	0	0.0
	41-50	14	42.4	14	45.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	51-60	2	6.1	2	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	61-70	2	6.1	2	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	33	100.0	31	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
SAN JOAQUIN	UNDER 18	1	1.9	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	18-20	2	3.7	2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	21-30	17	31.5	14	30.4	1	16.7	2	100.0
	31-40	19	35.2	15	32.6	4	66.7	0	0.0
	41-50	6	11.1	5	10.9	1	16.7	0	0.0
	51-60	7	13.0	7	15.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	61-70	2	3.7	2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	54	100.0	46	100.0	6	100.0	2	100.0
SAN LUIS OBISPO	UNDER 18	1	1.1	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	18-20	3	3.3	2	2.9	1	4.8	0	0.0
	21-30	31	33.7	24	34.8	6	28.6	1	50.0
	31-40	27	29.3	21	30.4	5	23.8	1	50.0
	41-50	15	16.3	10	14.5	5	23.8	0	0.0
	51-60	11	12.0	10	14.5	1	4.8	0	0.0
	61-70	3	3.3	1	1.4	2	9.5	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0
	TOTAL	92	100.0	69	100.0	21	100.0	2	100.0
SAN MATEO	21-30	11	50.0	11	52.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	31-40	9	40.9	8	38.1	0	0.0	1	100.0
	41-50	2	9.1	2	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	22	100.0	21	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
SANTA BARBARA	UNDER 18	1	1.4	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	18-20	1	1.4	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	21-30	28	37.8	23	45.1	4	19.0	1	50.0
	31-40	28	37.8	17	33.3	10	47.6	1	50.0
	41-50	6	8.1	4	7.8	2	9.5	0	0.0
	51-60	7	9.5	4	7.8	3	14.3	0	0.0
	61-70	2	2.7	1	2.0	1	4.8	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0
	TOTAL	74	100.0	51	100.0	21	100.0	2	100.0
SANTA CLARA	18-20	7	6.1	6	7.0	1	4.0	0	0.0
	21-30	43	37.4	29	33.7	10	40.0	4	100.0
	31-40	28	24.3	19	22.1	9	36.0	0	0.0
	41-50	26	22.6	22	25.6	4	16.0	0	0.0
	51-60	6	5.2	6	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	61-70	4	3.5	3	3.5	1	4.0	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	1	0.9	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	115	100.0	86	100.0	25	100.0	4	100.0

TABLE B2: DUI CONVICTIONS FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS BY
COUNTY, GENDER, AND AGE – continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		NOT STATED	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SANTA CRUZ	18-20	2	4.8	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	100.0
	21-30	7	16.7	6	18.8	1	11.1	0	0.0
	31-40	26	61.9	20	62.5	6	66.7	0	0.0
	41-50	3	7.1	2	6.3	1	11.1	0	0.0
	51-60	3	7.1	3	9.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	61-70	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0
	TOTAL	42	100.0	32	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0
SHASTA	21-30	10	26.3	6	24.0	4	30.8	0	0.0
	31-40	19	50.0	12	48.0	7	53.8	0	0.0
	41-50	6	15.8	4	16.0	2	15.4	0	0.0
	51-60	1	2.6	1	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	61-70	2	5.3	2	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	38	100.0	25	100.0	13	100.0	0	0.0
SIERRA	21-30	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SISKIYOU	21-30	2	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	2	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
SOLANO	18-20	1	2.4	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
	21-30	16	38.1	13	36.1	3	50.0	0	0.0
	31-40	16	38.1	14	38.9	2	33.3	0	0.0
	41-50	7	16.7	6	16.7	1	16.7	0	0.0
	51-60	2	4.8	2	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	42	100.0	36	100.0	6	100.0	0	0.0
SONOMA	18-20	5	3.4	5	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	21-30	55	37.2	45	38.5	7	30.4	3	37.5
	31-40	36	24.3	27	23.1	5	21.7	4	50.0
	41-50	28	18.9	20	17.1	7	30.4	1	12.5
	51-60	20	13.5	18	15.4	2	8.7	0	0.0
	61-70	3	2.0	2	1.7	1	4.3	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0
	TOTAL	148	100.0	117	100.0	23	100.0	8	100.0
STANISLAUS	18-20	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3
	21-30	31	56.4	25	59.5	5	50.0	1	33.3
	31-40	11	20.0	8	19.0	3	30.0	0	0.0
	41-50	8	14.5	6	14.3	1	10.0	1	33.3
	51-60	3	5.5	2	4.8	1	10.0	0	0.0
	61-70	1	1.8	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	55	100.0	42	100.0	10	100.0	3	100.0
SUTTER	UNDER 18	1	4.5	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	18-20	4	18.2	2	15.4	2	25.0	0	0.0
	21-30	8	36.4	5	38.5	2	25.0	1	100.0
	31-40	4	18.2	2	15.4	2	25.0	0	0.0
	41-50	3	13.6	1	7.7	2	25.0	0	0.0
	51-60	2	9.1	2	15.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	22	100.0	13	100.0	8	100.0	1	100.0
TEHAMA	21-30	3	30.0	2	33.3	1	25.0	0	0.0
	31-40	4	40.0	2	33.3	2	50.0	0	0.0
	41-50	2	20.0	2	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	51-60	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	10	100.0	6	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0

TABLE B2: DUI CONVICTIONS FOR 2020 DUI ARRESTS BY
COUNTY, GENDER, AND AGE – continued

COUNTY	AGE	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		NOT STATED	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
TRINITY	18-20	1	33.3	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	41-50	1	33.3	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	51-60	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	3	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
TULARE	18-20	14	6.5	8	5.2	3	6.1	3	27.3
	21-30	67	31.2	48	31.0	17	34.7	2	18.2
	31-40	78	36.3	56	36.1	18	36.7	4	36.4
	41-50	39	18.1	27	17.4	10	20.4	2	18.2
	51-60	11	5.1	10	6.5	1	2.0	0	0.0
	61-70	5	2.3	5	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	71 & ABOVE	1	0.5	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	215	100.0	155	100.0	49	100.0	11	100.0
TUOLUMNE	21-30	4	66.7	3	75.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
	31-40	1	16.7	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	41-50	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	6	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
VENTURA	UNDER 18	1	1.9	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	21-30	23	43.4	18	46.2	4	30.8	1	100.0
	31-40	19	35.8	14	35.9	5	38.5	0	0.0
	41-50	4	7.5	3	7.7	1	7.7	0	0.0
	51-60	6	11.3	3	7.7	3	23.1	0	0.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	39	100.0	13	100.0	1	100.0
YOLO	18-20	1	6.7	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
	21-30	7	46.7	4	40.0	2	50.0	1	100.0
	31-40	5	33.3	4	40.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
	41-50	1	6.7	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	51-60	1	6.7	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	15	100.0	10	100.0	4	100.0	1	100.0
YUBA	18-20	1	4.8	1	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	21-30	7	33.3	6	37.5	1	25.0	0	0.0
	31-40	4	19.0	4	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	41-50	5	23.8	3	18.8	1	25.0	1	100.0
	51-60	4	19.0	2	12.5	2	50.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	21	100.0	16	100.0	4	100.0	1	100.0