



# **Behavioral Patterns of Interlocked Offenders**

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# Drinking Driving and interlocks





## Background

- > Decision-making regarding the use of interlocks is more efficient if evidence-based.
- > Previous research:
  - » Offenders may violate at high rate at beginning of interlock program but this can diminish after they have been on the device for some time.
  - » Offenders learn about the device and learn about consequences for violations.







# Methodology



- > Interlock data from 1999 to 2012 (LifeSafer).
- > Events (start-up breath tests, running retests, attempts to skip running retest) were analyzed to better understand behavioral patterns.
- > Use of 95% CI.



# Programs

- > **Texas:** Court-based, mandatory for high BAC and repeat, inconsistent monitoring, pre-set limit=.03.
- > **California:** Hybrid, mandatory for repeat, low monitoring (only for felony offenders on probation), pre-set limit=.03.
- > **Florida:** Hybrid, mandatory for high BAC and repeat, strong monitoring and high penalties, pre-set limit=.05.



## Results

- > **Monthly patterns:** learning behaviour takes place in almost all circumstances.
  - » Decreases in violations are most pronounced in TX and FL.
  - » Decreases were not smooth across entire participation time (e.g., increase in violations often occurred during months 16-18).
- > **Sex:** No significant differences.



## Percent of offenders who blow over pre-set limit

Months	TX (0.03)	CA (0.03)	FL (0.05)
<b>1-3</b>	47.5	59.1	45.2
<b>7-9</b>	31.0	50.8	23.5
<b>13-15</b>	23.6	38.6	12.0
<b>19-21</b>	21.0	44.2	20.7
<b>22-24</b>	22.9	40.5	20.2
<b>Overall change</b>	decreases 52%	decreases 31%	decreases 55%





## Percent of offenders who blow over .08

Months	TX (0.03)	CA (0.03)	FL (0.05)
<b>1-3</b>	15.8	26.8	23.9
<b>7-9</b>	8.0	21.2	10.4
<b>13-15</b>	5.4	14.5	4.9
<b>19-21</b>	4.0	16.3	8.3
<b>22-24</b>	4.7	16.1	8.0
<b>Overall change</b>	decreases 70%	decreases 40%	decreases 67%



## Percent of offenders who violate at start-up

Months	TX	CA	FL
<b>1-3</b>	8.6	4.7	2.9
<b>7-9</b>	6.1	4.3	1.8
<b>13-15</b>	6.1	3.5	1.1
<b>19-21</b>	5.1	3.4	2.0
<b>22-24</b>	5.6	4.8	1.5
<b>Overall change</b>	decreases 35%	increases 2%	decreases 48%



<b>Percent of offenders who violate, fail or refuse a re-test</b>			
<b>Months</b>	<b>TX</b>	<b>CA</b>	<b>FL</b>
<b>1-3</b>	43.5	30.7	30.1
<b>7-9</b>	28.7	20.9	12.3
<b>13-15</b>	26.5	15.8	6.5
<b>19-21</b>	26.9	19.5	10.4
<b>22-24</b>	23.8	14.7	10.9
<b>Overall change</b>	decreases 45%	decreases 52%	decreases 64%



# Results

## > Length of participation:

- » Up to one year: pronounced pattern of improvement; learned faster; ~first offenders motivated to get off the device.
- » At least one year: violations did not decrease as quickly; improvements took longer; ~discouraged due to program length, learned how to circumvent the device.



# Conclusions

- > Previous findings confirmed (i.e., learning effect);
- > Learning effect is more pronounced in states with stronger and more consistent monitoring; and,
- > May be beneficial to use additional interventions such as treatment, as well as positive reinforcements for good behavior.





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