Lifesavers Conference

Under Utilized DUI Prevention Tools

The Impaired Driver Assessment

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Learning Objectives

- Identify how DWI assessments impact supervision strategies
- Explain how assessments can help deliver the most appropriate treatment dosage based on offender risk and needs

So, what’s the problem?

In 2014, there were 1.1 million drivers arrested for driving while under the influence. In 2014 there were 9,967 alcohol related traffic fatalities. 94 million drunk driving episodes in 2013.
4,751,400 individuals under community supervision in 2013

15% of this probation population have been convicted of DWIs

8% of the probation population have been convicted of multiple DWIs

High risk drunk drivers:
- BAC level of .15 or above
- More than one drunk driving arrest
- Highly resistant to changing their behavior
- Less than five percent of these drivers account for about 80 percent of the impaired driving episodes

Impaired Drivers - Who are you most likely to supervise?

White males late 20's to early 30's
Low level of education
Unemployed/Under-employed
Unmarried
More Hostile
33% of males, 50% of females have a psychiatric disorder
High risk drunk drivers-
Responsible for 6 of 10 alcohol related deaths

GOOD NEWS!
• Two Thirds of DWI Offenders self correct!

Unique challenges to supervising the other 1/3 of impaired drivers
Unique challenges

- Don’t ID as Criminal
- More difficult to catch
- “I’d rather do my time”

Competing interests of Probation

Assessing for Risk/Needs Among Impaired Drivers

Supervision

- Focus on the person, not the charge
- Address criminogenic needs
  - The Big Four
  - The Next Four
The Big Four

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criminogenic Need</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History of anti-social behavior</td>
<td>Build non-criminal alternative behaviors to risky situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-social personality</td>
<td>Build problem solving, self-management, anger management, and coping skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-social cognition</td>
<td>Reduce anti-social cognition, recognize risky thinking and feelings, adopt an alternative identity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-social companions</td>
<td>Reduce association with criminals, enhance contact with pro-social</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ed Latessa, Ph.D.

The Next Four

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criminogenic Need</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family and/or marital</td>
<td>Reduce conflict, build positive relationships and communication, enhance monitoring/supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance abuse</td>
<td>Reduce usage, reduce the supports for abuse behavior, enhance alternatives to abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School and/or work</td>
<td>Enhance performance rewards and satisfaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and/or recreation</td>
<td>Enhance involvement and satisfaction in pro-social activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ed Latessa, Ph.D.

Are abuse or addiction the only causal factors we should be concerned about?
What is “Risk”?  
The probability of an individual convicted of one DWI being arrested for a subsequent DWI offense.

Why is it important?  
Allocate Resources  
Identify Treatment  
Major Risk Areas of Recidivism
Additional Areas for Consideration

Responsibility & Willingness

How defensive?

Risk Assessment Instruments

- ADS (Alcohol Dependence Scale)
- ASUDS-R (Adult Substance Use and Driving Survey – Revised)
- ASI (Alcohol Severity Index)
- AUDIT (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test)
- IDTS (Inventory Drug-Taking Situations)
- DAST (Drug Abuse Screening Test)
- LSI-R (Level of Service Inventory-Revised)
- MAST (Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test)
- SASSI (Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory)
- RIASI (Research Institute on Addiction Self Inventory)
- CARS (Computerized Assessment and Referral System)


What risk assessment challenges do you face with DWI offenders?

Impaired Driving Assessment (IDA)
Goals of the IDA

1. Provide guidelines for identifying effective interventions and supervision approaches that reduce the risk of negative outcomes in treatment and community supervision.
2. Provide preliminary guidelines for service needs for DWI clients.
3. Estimate the level of responsivity of clients to supervision and to DWI and AOD education and treatment services.
4. Identify the degree to which the client’s DWI has jeopardized traffic safety and to address this in the supervision plan.

2 Components of the IDA

Self-Report (SR)
- 34 questions
  - Mental health and mood adjustment;
  - AOD involvement and disruption;
  - Social and legal non-conformity; and
  - Acknowledgment of problem behaviors and motivation to seek help for these problems.

Evaluator Report (ER)
- 11 questions
  - Past DWI/non-DWI involvement in judicial system;
  - Prior education and disruption episodes;
  - Past response to DWI education and/or treatment; and
  - Current supervision and services status.

PSYCHOSOCIAL
- Items 1-8

AOD INVOLVEMENT
- Items 9-17

LEGAL NON-CONFORMITY
- Items 18-25

ACCEPTANCE/MOTIVATION
- Items 26-29, 32, 34

DEFENSIVENESS
- Reverse-Scored 13 SR Items

SR GENERAL
- 23 SR Items

ER GENERAL
- 9 ER Items

DWI RISK-SUPERVISION ESTIMATE
- 31 SR and ER Items, Age, Marital
**Utilization and Guidelines**

1. **What are we trying to accomplish?**
   - Estimate the probability of negative outcomes and to reoffend
   - Estimate of supervision and service needs

2. **Does the IDA only estimate risk?**
   - Includes a resource for estimating service needs, responsivity to interventions, and traffic safety

3. **Should assessment be an evolving process?**
   - IDA is an initial screener, yet provides guidelines to proceed
   - Need more comprehensive assessment

4. **Should the IDA be used as a sole basis for making decisions?**
   - All sources of information are to be used—client/record
   - Final decisions are made by the evaluator and/or court

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**COMMUNITY MAPPING RESOURCES CHART**

- Government Agencies/Officials
- Community Foundations
- Faith Community
- Mentoring Programs
- Employment/Job Training
- Literacy Programs
- Treatment
- Arts
- Health
- Schools/Colleges/Universities
- Businesses
- Community-Based Organizations
- Residents
- Transportation
More Information About the IDA

- Currently available in *paper/pen* format
- Individuals *must* undergo training
- New project underway with NHTSA:
  - Online training course
  - Computerized version of the tool
- Expand for *widespread* public use

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What can the Probation Fellow do for You?

- Train
- Research
- Collaboration
- DWI courts

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Questions

Answers
For More Information

American Probation and Parole Association-
http://www.appa-net.org/eweb/

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration-
http://www.nhtsa.gov/

Traffic Injury Research Foundation-
http://www.tirf.ca/index.php

Contact Information

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