Montana Alcohol Education Summit

Research Says...Best Practices in Assessment, Management, and Treatment of Impaired Drivers

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Provide participants with information about evidence based assessments, management tools and technologies that can be used to enhance their effectiveness in the supervision of impaired drivers.
Learning Objectives

- Identify how DWI assessments impact supervision strategies
- Identify at least two supervision strategies that are effective in the supervision of DWI offenders
- Explain how assessments can help deliver the most appropriate treatment dosage based on offender risk and needs
The Reality of Drunk Driving

In 2014, there were 1.1 million drivers arrested for driving while under the influence.

In 2015 there were 10,265 alcohol related traffic fatalities.

115 million drunk driving episodes in 2015.
## Montana DWI Fatalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities (BAC=.08 +)*</th>
<th>2011 82 (39%)</th>
<th>2012 89 (43%)</th>
<th>2013 93 (41%)</th>
<th>2014 73 (38%)</th>
<th>2015 75 (34%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Note: BAC stands for Blood Alcohol Content.*
4,708,100 individuals under community supervision in 2014

15% of this probation population have been convicted of DWIs

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

Approximately two thirds of individuals under community supervision are drug or alcohol involved
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
GOOD NEWS!

• Two Thirds of DWI Offenders self correct!
Unique challenges

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

Competing interests of Probation
Financial Implications for DWI’s

- Costs associated with offense
  - Court fines
  - Probation Service Fees
  - Attorney Fees
  - Increase in insurance rates
  - Ignition Interlock or other technologies
  - Treatment
  - Court program costs
  - Transportation costs after license suspension
    * Average costs-$300-$500 a month
Guidelines for the Community Supervision of DWI Offenders

Guideline 1

Investigate, collect, and report relevant and timely information that will aid in determining appropriate interventions and treatment needs for DWI offenders during the release, sentencing, and/or supervision phases.
Assessing for Risk/Needs Among Impaired Drivers
Who is Most Likely to Reoffend?
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

Intervention
Assessments

- **ADS** (Alcohol Dependence Scale)
- **ASUDS-R** (Alcohol 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)
- **IDA** (Impaired Driver Assessment)
- **CARS** (Computerized Assessment and Referral System)
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 treatment episodes;
• Past response to DWI education and/or treatment; and
• Current supervision and services status.
Self Report Questions
Examples

SR1 - Do you have up or down moods?
SR2 - Do you get nervous, tense or worry about things?
SR5 - How many times have you received treatment for mental or emotional problems?
SR9 - How many times in your life have you been drunk or intoxicated on alcohol?
SR15- How many times in your life have you received a ticket for non-DWI driving violation such as speeding?....?
SR26- How many times have you been enrolled in an alcohol education or treatment program?
SR28- How serious of a problem is your DWI for you?
Evaluator Report
Examples

- # of non-DWI involvements with CJ system
- # of DWI/AOD education program episodes
- # of treatment program episodes
- Past interlock use
- Past EM use
- Level of supervision, treatment and expected compliance
Utilization and Guidelines

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

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
Supervision—What works?

Guideline 2
Develop individualized case or supervision plans that outline supervision strategies and treatment services that will hold DWI offenders accountable and promote behavioral change.

Guideline 3
Implement a supervision process for DWI offenders that balances supervision strategies aimed at enforcing rules with those designed to assist offenders in changing behavior.
“really can’t explain it too much except to say that it’s part of a court order.”
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>
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<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.
Probation terms should be...

- Realistic
- Relevant
- Research based
Food for thought
The words we use....

- Offender
- Drug/Alcohol Abuser
- Alcoholic/drunk
- Lapse/relapse
- Denial
- External threats- “If you don’t stop drinking…”
- Mental Health
Guideline 4

Where possible, develop partnerships with programs, agencies, and organizations in the community that can enhance and support the supervision and treatment of DWI offenders.
Partnering and Collaboration
Supervision That Includes Technology
Ignition Interlock
Ignition Interlock-What does the research say?

Reduces recidivism: while installed

32% reduction in recidivism-
when used in conjunction with treatment
Transdermal Alcohol Devices
Transdermal alcohol devices—What does research say?

- Deters offenders from drinking
- Accurate technology
- Good at identifying noncompliance
- Helps enforce abstinence
- Recidivism as high as non-users though recidivism takes longer to occur.
Mobile Alcohol Monitoring Technology
DWI Courts - What does the research say?

Recidivism for repeat offenders that graduate from DWI courts tends to be low.

Even if they don’t graduate, their recidivism is lower.

On average DWI Courts reduce recidivism by 13% (Campbell Collaboration Assessment).

Cost savings compared to traditional court.
DWI Courts are designed for high risk/high need offenders

- Clinical Screening and assessment must be used to identify appropriate clients
- High intensity and strict accountability
- Appropriate treatment
- Program requirements
What Research Says about Hybrid Drug Courts

- Understand the difference in populations
  - DWI population is older
  - Typically more educated
  - Higher income
  - Societal attitudes towards alcohol

Treatment must be individualized!

If you can’t do stand-alone DWI Court, separate court dockets
Termination Avoidance

- Retention in program VS revocation or termination
- Behaviors leading up to termination
  - Lack of progress
  - Lack of cooperation
  - Recurring violations
  - Bad attitudes
- Often result in program staff blaming the client, resulting in termination
Termination Avoidance

- Examine program deficiencies as contributing factors
- Determine whether treatment protocols are evidence-based
- Are new assessments being conducted and treatment plans adjusted accordingly
- Are we missing something
- Are we treating our client (patient) with the correct interventions and dosages
Treatment & Interventions for Impaired Drivers

Foundation:
Evidence-Based Principles for Effective Interventions
Treatment/Interventions for DUI Offenders

Motivational Interviewing or Motivational Enhancement

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

Group Counseling/Therapy
Alcohol Treatment - What does the research say?

• Evidence based
• Matched to offender needs
• Include an aftercare component
• Effective treatment attends to multiple needs of the individual, not just his or her abuse
  • Relapse can be expected
What can the Probation Fellow do for You?

◦ Train
◦ Research
◦ Collaboration
◦ DWI courts
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

National Center for DWI Courts
http://www.dwicourts.org/
Direct any questions to...

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