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

Arizona Association of Drug Court Professionals
Arizona Problem Solving Court Conference:
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American Probation and Parole Association
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
So, what’s the problem?

In 2011, there were 1.2 million drivers arrested for driving while under the influence.

In 2013 there were 10,076 alcohol related traffic fatalities.

More than 30% of drivers involved in fatal crashes on weekends are alcohol-impaired.
## Arizona DWI Fatalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>218</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities (BAC=.08+)

*
Other Arizona Statistics-2013

- 4.8% decrease in DWI fatalities
- Alcohol related crash injuries-3,480
- DWI- Unknown
- DWI Convictions- Unknown
- Tax payer subsidy of fatalities- $1 billion
- 3 time offenders- Unknown
- 5 time offenders- Unknown
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
Responsible for 6 of 10 alcohol related deaths
Unique challenges to supervising these impaired drivers
Three approaches to addressing behaviors of drunk drivers

Prevent Driving

Prevent Driving After Drinking

Prevent Drinking
GUIDELINES FOR 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
Are abuse or addiction the only causal factors we should be concerned about?
Defining “Risk”

What is it?

The probability of an individual convicted of one DWI being arrested for a subsequent DWI offense.
Why is it important?

Allocate Resources

Intervention

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 (Computerizes Assessment and Referral System)


What risk assessment challenges do you face with DWI offenders?
Impaired Driving Assessment (IDA)
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.
Utilization and Guidelines For IDA

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

2. What about the effects of services?
   • Initial estimate will not account for such effects
   • Significant level of false positives

3. Does the IDA only estimate risk?
   • Includes a resource for estimating service needs, responsivity to interventions, and traffic safety
Utilization and Guidelines

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

5. How can we understand the impact to traffic safety?
   • Relevance of BAC levels in relation to risk
   • Responsibility to uphold traffic/public safety

6. 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
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
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.
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 Criminogenic Need Response

<table>
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<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
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
Ignition Interlock
Ignition Interlock - What does the research say?

Reduces recidivism: While installed

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
Mobile Alcohol Monitoring Technology
DWI Courts
The Guiding Principles of DWI Courts

1: Determine the Population
2: Perform a Clinical Assessment
3: Develop the Treatment Plan
4: Supervise the Offender
5: Forge Agency, Organization, and Community Partnerships
6: Take a Judicial Leadership Role
7: Case Management Strategies
8: Address Transportation Issues
9: Evaluate the Program
10: Ensure a Sustainable Program
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.
COMMUNITY MAPPING RESOURCES CHART

- Law Enforcement/Probation
- Recreational/Libraries
- Mental Health Services
- Family Therapy
- Government Agencies/Officials
- Social Services
- Service Organizations
- Community Foundations
- Housing
- Schools/Colleges/Universities
- Mentoring Programs
- Employment/Job Training
- Literacy Programs
- Treatment
- Community-Based Organizations
- Transportation
- Arts
- Health
- Literacy Programs
- Residents
- Businesses
- Community-Based Organizations
- Health
Treatment & Interventions for Impaired Drivers

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

- Motivational Interviewing or Motivational Enhancement
- Group Counseling/Therapy
- Cognitive Behavioral 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
Medication Assisted Treatment
(Pharmacological Interventions)

Naltrexone (Vivitrol-injectable version)
- Reduces the pleasurable effects of alcohol

Camprol
- Reduces physical and emotional discomfort in weeks after the individual stops drinking
MAT - What does research say?

- Improve survival
- Increase retention in treatment
- Decrease criminal activities
- Increase employment
- Improve birth outcomes with perinatal addicts
MAT-What does research say?

• Doesn’t make you stop drinking
• No clear evidence that MAT reduces cravings for alcohol
• Should be used in conjunction with treatment
• May be covered by insurance/Affordable Care Act
Costs to DWI Offenders

- Court fines
- Probation Service Fees
- Attorney Fees
- Interlock or other technologies
- Treatment
- Court program costs
- Transportation costs after license suspension

$300-$500/month
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/
Contact Information

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