IMPAIRED-DRIVING

10,874 fatalities... .08 or higher
28% of total fatalities

7,052 fatalities... .15 or higher
67% of alcohol-impaired fatalities

$44 billion
Estimated economic cost of alcohol-impaired-driving

1-in-3
Instances of drug present in fatal crashes
Repeat Offenders

A man who has pending driving while impaired charges in three other counties was charged again with DWI in Pitt County last week, according to a weekly review of Pitt County court records.

A records check along with a 6th DUI offense, wreck lead to charges.

Cadott man charged with seventh drunk driving offense.

There were 30 DUI arrests in Spokane County over the Fourth of July weekend, and 13 of the drivers had a license that was suspended.

Houston Man Gets Life Sentence After 9th Drunk Driving Conviction

Woman Charged in Deadly Drunk Driving Accident

San Antonio man gets 20 years for eighth DWI conviction

Two Sober patrols picked up for fifth offense
IMPARED-DRIVING

Diaz’s blood-alcohol content was measured at .20 percent — well above the legal limit of .08 — at the hospital following the 3:35 a.m. crash, said Deputy District Attorney Victor Ou.

Rockaway Twp. mother who crashed, killed son, had high blood-alcohol content

The two women were killed and Wiggins was found to have a blood alcohol level of .19, which is more than two times the legal limit.

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rested for DWI with BAC more than 4 times the legal limit

High BAC Offenders

Minnetonka police said Wednesday they pulled over Kelly A. Belanger about 8:15 a.m. Friday within a block of Scenic Heights School and gave her a preliminary breath test that measured her blood percent, nearly three times the legal limit for driving.

DUI Watch: Woman's BAC was triple legal limit

Dispatch received a call of a gray truck stuck in the median at SW 36th Ter/Surfside. There was a male passed out inside the truck. The male woke up and fled the scene. Cpl. Carson spotted the vehicle in the 4100 block of Surfside Blvd and stopped it. Driscoll had hit a mailbox earlier also. After seeing signs of impairment, Cpl. Carson conducted a crash investigation and then a DUI investigation. BAC: .205 and .198.
Severe Substance Use Disorders
Approximately two-thirds of convicted DUI offenders are alcohol dependent (Lapham et al., 2001).

91% of male and 83% of female DUI offenders have met the criteria for alcohol abuse or dependence at some point in their lives (Lapham et al., 2000).

In addition, 44% of men and 33% of women qualified for past-year disorders.
Approximately 11-12% of impaired drivers are multiple drug users who report significant involvement in drugs other than alcohol or marijuana (Wanberg et al. 2005).

38% of male and 32% of female DUI offenders have met the criteria for drug abuse or dependence at some point in their lives (Lapham et al., 2001).
Mental Health Disorders
In a study of repeat DUI offenders, it was found that 45% had a lifetime major mental disorder.

Another study that examined the prevalence of these disorders by gender found that 50% of female impaired drivers and 33% of male impaired drivers have at least one psychiatric disorder.

Mental health issues often linked to impaired drivers include:

- Depression
- Conduct disorder
- Bipolar disorder
- Anti-social personality disorder
- Anxiety
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).
MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS

✓ Very high level of psychiatric co-morbidity in DUI populations.

✓ Mental health issues linked to recidivism.

✓ Treatment has traditionally consisted of alcohol education or interventions that focus solely on alcohol or substance use.

✓ Screening or assessment for mental health issues is not always available/performed.

✓ DUI treatment providers rarely have the training/experience to identify mental health issues among their clients.

Subsequently, in many cases, problems are not identified or addressed.
While research has shown that impaired drivers frequently have a substance use disorder, many of these offenders also have a psychiatric condition.

The presence of a substance use disorder actually *increases* an individual’s likelihood of having other psychiatric disorders.
Impaired drivers engage in behavior that is dangerous and frequently causes serious injury or fatalities.
TARGETING IMPAIRED DRIVERS

- ALL DWI OFFENDERS
- FIRST TIMERS
- REPEATERS (2+)
- HIGH BAC (.15+)

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- FIRST TIMERS
- REPEATERS (2+)
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Applying the wrong intervention may have undesirable effects

- Treatment alone
- Intensive supervision
- Frequent testing
- Ignition interlock
- Incarceration
- DWI courts
## Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR)

Model as a Guide to Best Practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RISK</th>
<th>NEED</th>
<th>RESPONSIVITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **WHO**
Match the intensity of the individual’s intervention to their risk of reoffending | **WHAT**
Target criminogenic needs: antisocial behaviors and attitudes, SUD, and criminogenic peers | **HOW**
Tailor intervention to learning style, motivation, culture, demographics, and abilities of the offender |
| Deliver more intense intervention to higher-risk offenders | Target criminogenic needs to reduce risk for recidivism | Address the issues that affect responsivity |
Screening versus Assessments

Timing: early and repeated

Validated assessments should be used to inform

- Sentencing decisions
- Case management plans
- Supervision levels
- Treatment referrals and case planning
**Impaired Drivers are Unique**

Often lack an extensive criminal history

High degree of denial and separation

✓ Alcohol is legal, highly prevalent, and encouraged by societal norms
✓ Tend to be employed
✓ May have a stable social network
✓ Do not view themselves as criminals

Repeatedly engage in dangerous behavior

Repeat impaired drivers tend to score lower on traditional risk assessments
Validated Assessments are Critical
Computerized Assessment and Referral System (CARS)

www.carstrainingcenter.org

Webinar
Erin Holmes
www.dwicourts.org
Purpose of CARS

- CARS is a risk and needs assessment.

  - **Primary purpose:** identify mental health and substance use disorders among DUI offenders and facilitate treatment referral for those issues.
  - **Secondary use:** predict DUI recidivism risk from mental health profiles.
IMPAIRED DRIVING ASSESSMENT

Mark Stodola
APPA Probation Fellow
probationfellow@csg.org

Webinar
www.dwicourts.org

B. IDA SELF-REPORT (SR) AND EVALUATOR REPORT (ER) PROFILE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCALE NAME</th>
<th>RAW SCORE</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Low-Medium</th>
<th>Decile Rank</th>
<th>High-Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. PSYCHOSOCIAL</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. AOD INVOLVEMENT</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. LEGAL NON-CONFORM</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. ACCEPTANCE/MOTIVATE</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>5. DEFENSIVENESS</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>6. SR GENERAL</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7. ER GENERAL</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. DWI RISK-SUPERVISE EST.</td>
<td>.52</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>99</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IDA NORMATIVE SAMPLE N=902
WHAT IS A DWI COURT?

- change behavior
- collaborative team approach
- court monitoring
- holistic and comprehensive
- accountability
- high-risk / high-need
- frequent alcohol and drug testing
- long-term treatment
- intensive supervision
- recovery
- non-adversarial
What is a DWI Court?

1. Target the Population
2. Provide a Clinical Assessment
3. Develop the Treatment Model
4. Supervise and Detect Behavior
5. Develop Community Partnerships
6. Take an Active Judicial Role
7. Provide Case Management
8. Solve Transportation Barriers
9. Evaluate the Program
10. Ensure Sustainability
Supervise the Offender

- Public safety

- Testing
  - Polysubstance users
  - Daily alcohol testing first 240 days; 2x/week next 90 days; random last 90 days

- Technology
  - PBT; EtG/EtS; transdermal; smartphone/mobile
  - Ignition interlock
Address Transportation Issues

➢ Loss of license or restrictions
➢ Monitoring compliance
➢ Use of ignition interlock
**RESULTS**

**Michigan**
An analysis of three counties in a two-year period found DWI court participants were 19x less likely to be arrested for a DWI (2008).

**Minnesota**
An evaluation of nine DWI courts found that high-risk individuals had better outcomes, including reducing recidivism by up to 69% (2014).

**Campbell Collaboration**
A meta-analysis of 28 evaluations found an average reduction of DUI and general criminal recidivism by 12%. The best DUI courts reduced recidivism by 50-60% (2012).

**Georgia**
Repeat offenders graduating from DWI court were 65% less likely to be rearrested for a new DWI, and between 47-112 repeat DWI arrests were prevented (2011).
San Joaquin County, California

DUI court participants were half as likely to be involved in an alcohol- or drug-related crash over a period of 18 months (2012).
Efficient: Cost

Maryland DUI courts produce net cost-benefits to taxpayers of more than $1,500 per participant and more than $5,000 per graduate (2009).

Minnesota DUI courts saved taxpayers $700,000 annually and produced an average of $2.06 (a high of $3.19 in one court) in benefits for every $1 invested – a 200% return on investment (2014).