

# **FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY REPORT**

## **DUI/DWI OFFENDER ASSESSMENT**

# **DRIVER RISK INVENTORY-II**

This report summarizes Driver Risk Inventory-II (DRI-II) test data for **119,543** offenders. Test data was gathered from online test users within the five-year period from January 1, 2004 through January 1, 2008. The DRI-II is described on the Behavior Data Systems website at [www.bds ltd.com](http://www.bds ltd.com). This report is provided by Behavior Data Systems, Ltd., P.O. Box 44256, Phoenix, AZ 85064-4256.

# DUI/DWI OFFENDERS

## DRIVER RISK INVENTORY-II

### SUMMARY REPORT

2-10-09

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Additional information can be provided upon request. Behavior Data Systems' telephone number is 1-800-231-2401, our fax number is (602) 266-8227, and our e-mail address is [bds@bdsltd.com](mailto:bds@bdsltd.com).

## Driver Risk Inventory-II

The Driver Risk Inventory-II (DRI-II) is a DUI/DWI offender assessment instrument or test. It is used in municipal courts, county courts, probation departments, community corrections, and treatment programs. The DRI-II has 140 items and takes an average of 30 minutes to complete. It has a 5<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> grade reading level. DRI-II reports are computer-scored and printed on-site within 2½ minutes of test completion. The DRI-II has 6 measures (scales), which are defined below. A more in-depth description of the DRI-II, as well as example reports, research, and an annual summary report, can be found on the Behavior Data Systems, Ltd. website at [www.bdsltd.com](http://www.bdsltd.com).

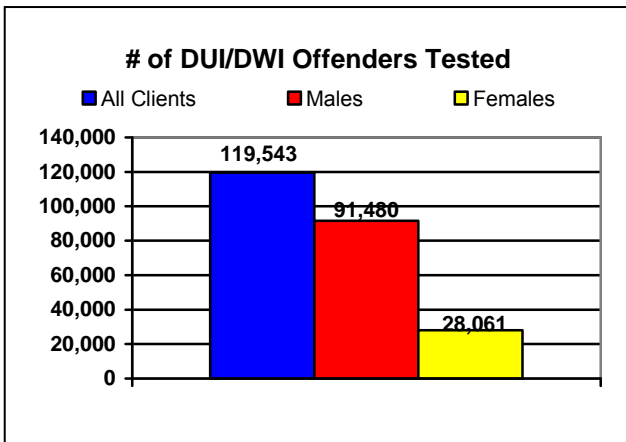
### Six Driver Risk Inventory-II Scales

1. **Truthfulness Scale:** Measures the offender's truthfulness while completing the test. It identifies denial, guardedness, problem minimization and faking. The Truthfulness Scale effectively detects attempts to "fake good".
2. **Alcohol Scale:** Measures alcohol use, the **severity** of abuse, and the presence of alcohol-related problems. "Alcohol" refers to beer, wine and other liquors.
3. **Drugs Scale:** Measures illicit drug use and the **severity** of abuse. "Drugs" refer to marijuana (pot), crack, cocaine, amphetamines, barbiturates and heroin. This scale is independent of the Alcohol Scale.
4. **Driver Risk Scale:** Measures offender driver risk, independent of involvement with alcohol or other drugs. This scale is helpful in detecting the abstaining, yet irresponsibly aggressive, driver.
5. **Stress Coping Abilities Scale:** Measures the offender's ability to cope with stress, anxiety, and pressure. Stress exacerbates symptoms of emotional and mental health problems. This scale is a non-introversive way to screen for the presence of emotional problems.
6. **Substance Abuse/Dependency Classification Scale:** Utilizes DSM-IV criteria to classify substance abuse or substance dependency. Substance (alcohol and other drugs) users are **classified** with DSM-IV criteria.

## Overview

This report summarizes DRI-II test results for 119,543 offenders (male and female) tested online by DUI/DWI evaluators throughout the United States and Canada during the five-year period beginning January 1, 2004 and ending January 1, 2008. The purpose of this report is to present summaries of the tested offenders' demographic and court-related information. Statistical analyses of DRI-II test data are also enclosed. This report was prepared by Behavior Data Systems, Ltd. as a professional courtesy.

## Number of DUI/DWI Offenders Tested



DRI-II report data was gathered between January, 2004 and January, 2008.

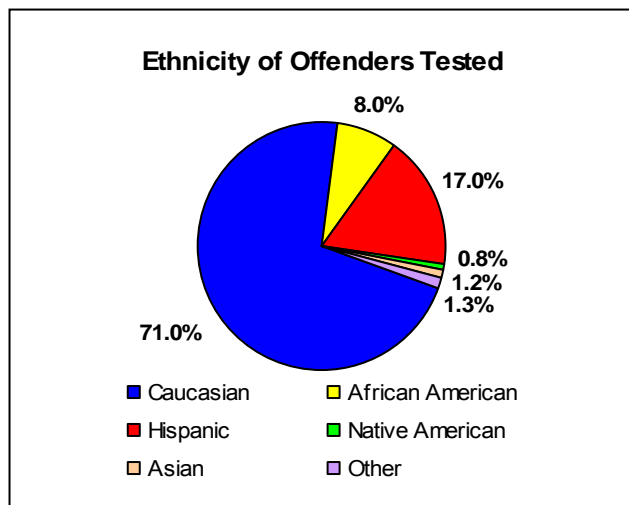
- **119,543 DUI/DWI offenders** were tested online with the DRI-II
- 91,480 (76.5%) offenders were male
- 28,061 (23.5%) offenders were female

\*Note: There were 2 cases with missing information.

## Demographic Information for DUI/DWI Offenders

All statistics refer to the total number of DUI/DWI offenders taking the DRI-II (N=119,543).

## Ethnicity of Offenders Tested



### Ethnicity

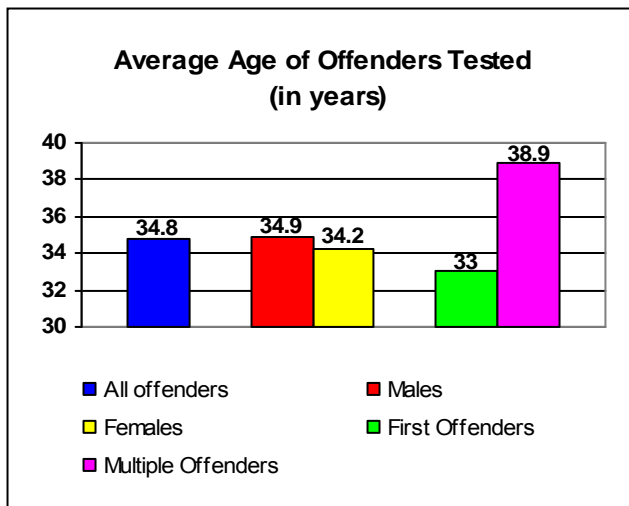
Of the 119,543 offenders tested, there were:

- 84,992 (71.0%) Caucasians
- 9,572 (8.0%) African-Americans
- 20,327 (17.0%) Hispanics
- 1,014 (0.8%) Asians
- 1,473 (1.2%) Native Americans
- 1,595 (1.3%) offenders of "other" races

\*Note: There were 640 cases with missing information.

Female offenders were significantly more likely to be Caucasian than male offenders; male offenders were significantly more likely to be Hispanic than female offenders,  $\chi^2(5) = 1531.47$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $V = 0.11$ .

## Age of Offenders Tested



### Age of Offender

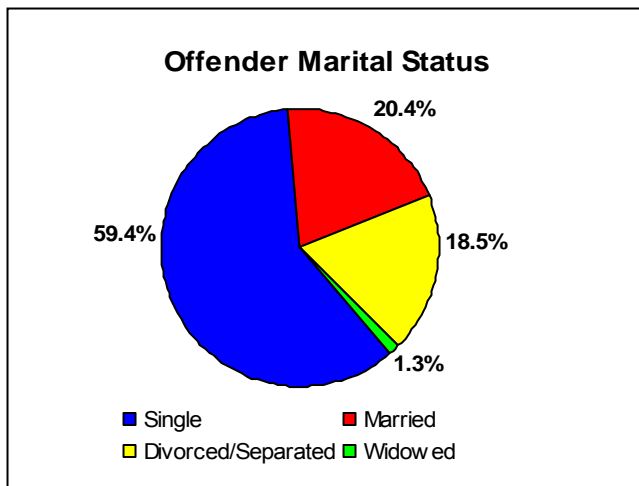
The average age of offenders was 34.8 years.

\*Note: There were 202 cases with missing information.

- The average age of male offenders (34.9 years) was comparable to that of female offenders (34.2 years).
- On average, First Offenders (one or no DUI/DWI arrests) were younger than Multiple Offenders (two or more DUI/DWI arrests). Average ages: 33.0 years and 38.9 years, respectively.

The results of a *t*-test indicated that the difference in average age by Offender group was statistically significant,  $t(118986) = -81.38$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $d = 0.50$ . In other words, the average age of Multiple Offenders was significantly higher than the average age of First Offenders.

## Offender Marital Status



### Marital Status

Over half (59.4%) of the offenders tested were single. Married offenders made up 20.3 percent of the sample, while 18.5 percent were divorced or separated. Just over one percent of offenders were widowed.

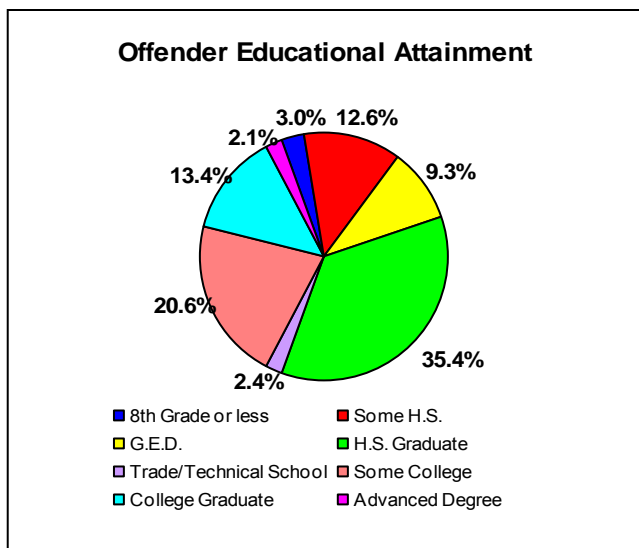
\*Note: There were 578 cases with missing information.

- A larger proportion of female offenders (25.1%) were divorced or separated than male offenders (16.6%).

A significantly larger proportion of First Offenders were single (62.9%) as compared to Multiple Offenders (51.4%),  $\chi^2(1) = 1392.63$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $V = 0.11$ . Additionally, a significantly larger proportion of Multiple Offenders were divorced or separated (24.8%) as compared to First Offenders (15.9%),  $\chi^2(1) = 1303.47$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $V = 0.11$ .

Caucasian offenders (20.9%) and Native American offenders (20.7%) were significantly more likely to be divorced or separated than African American offenders (12.3%), Hispanic offenders (12.7%), or offenders of "other" ethnicities" (11.8%),  $\chi^2(5) = 1121.55$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $V = 0.10$ .

## Offender Educational Attainment



### Educational Attainment

The education of the tested offenders is summarized as follows:

- 15.6% had not completed High School
- 9.3% had G.E.D.s
- 35.4% were High School graduates
- 2.4% had completed Trade/Technical School
- 20.6% had completed some college
- 15.5% had a college or advanced degree

\*Note: There were 1,427 cases with missing information.

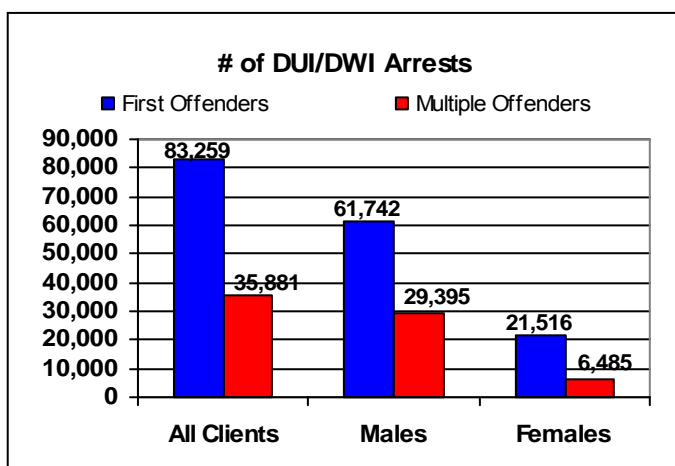
Female offenders (44.5%) were significantly more likely to have completed at least some college than male offenders (33.5%),  $\chi^2(1) = 1126.10$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $V = 0.10$ .

There were no critical education differences in terms of Offender group.

## Self-Reported Court History

All statistics refer to the total number of DUI/DWI offenders taking the DRI-II (N=119,543).

## Total Number of Lifetime DUI/DWI Arrests



Of the 119,543 tested offenders:

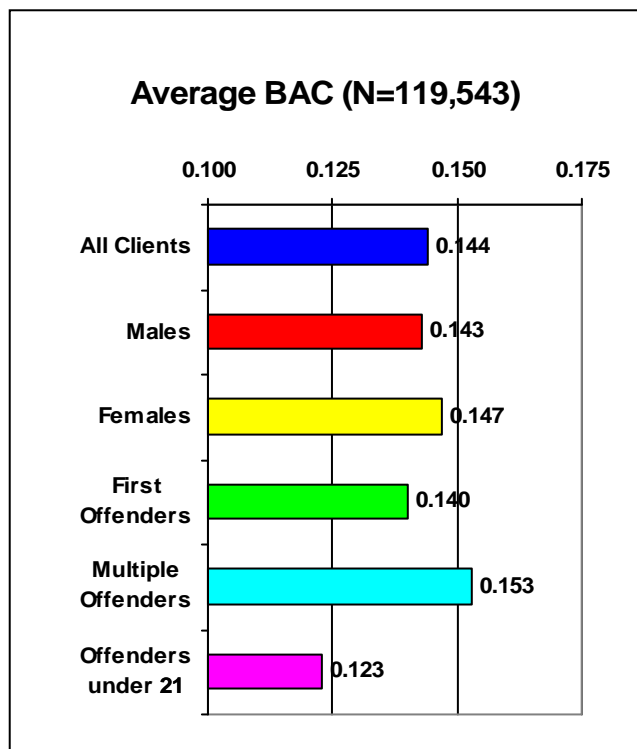
- 83,259 offenders (69.6%) were First Offenders (one or no DUI/DWI arrests)
- 35,881 offenders (30.0%) were Multiple Offenders (two or more DUI/DWI arrests)

\*Note: There were 403 cases with missing info.

- A larger proportion of females were First Offenders (76.7%) than males (67.5%)

The results of an ANOVA test showed significant differences in the average number of DUI/DWI arrests in terms of ethnicity,  $F(5,118557) = 297.36$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $\eta^2 = .012$ . Native American offenders' average number of DUI/DWI arrests (1.8) was significantly higher than that of all other offenders. (Caucasian offenders: 1.4; African American offenders: 1.2; Hispanic offenders: 1.2; Asian offenders: 1.2; and offenders of "other" ethnicities: 1.2.) Caucasian offenders also had a higher average number of DUI/DWI arrests than all other offenders except Native American offenders.

## BAC Level at Time of Arrest



The average BAC level at the time of arrest for the offenders who reported their BAC level (N=75,372) was as follows:

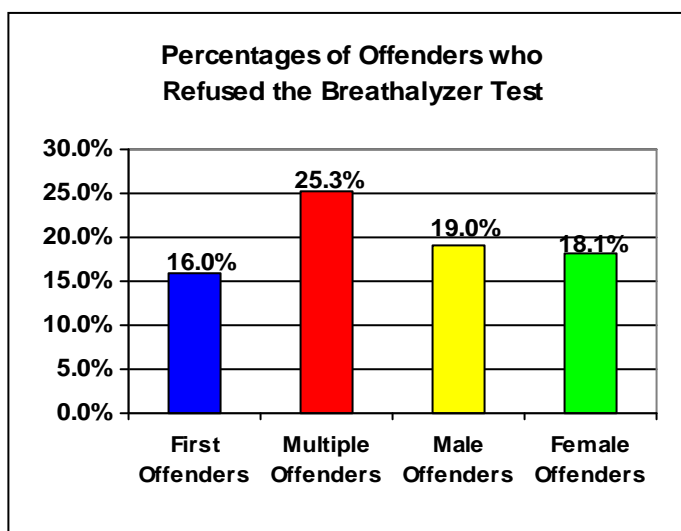
- Average BAC for all offenders: 0.144
- Average BAC for male offenders: 0.143
- Average BAC for female offenders: 0.147
- Average BAC for First Offenders: 0.140
- Average BAC for Multiple Offenders: 0.153
- Average BAC for offenders under 21: 0.123

\*Note: There were 33 cases with missing information.

\*\*Note: 459 cases were excluded from analysis as a result of the reported BAC levels being higher than .40.

- The average BAC level (0.144) for the 75,372 offenders who reported their BAC was almost twice the legal level of intoxication (0.08).

## Refused Breathalyzer Test

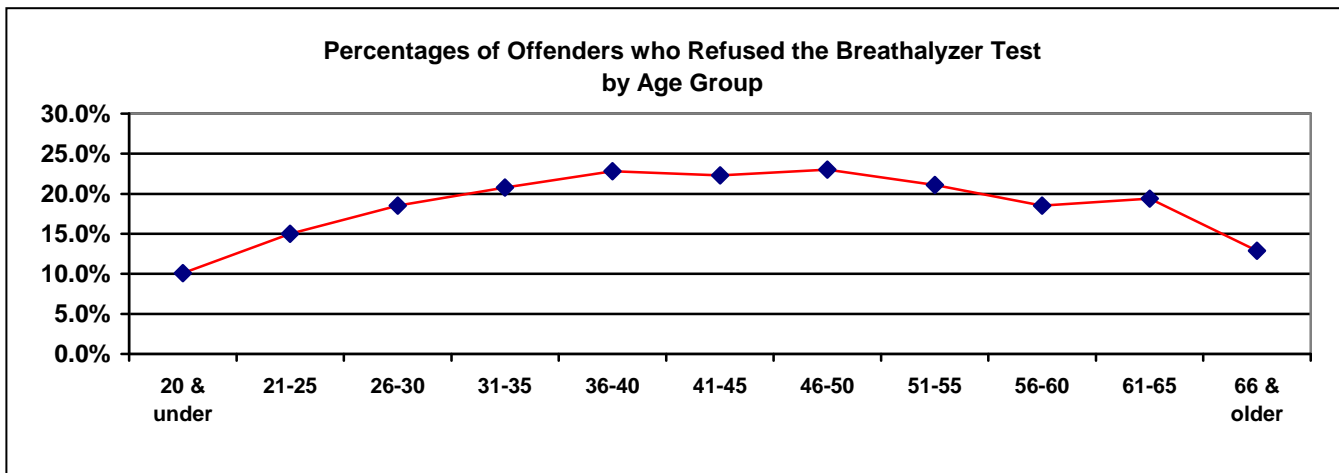


Almost one fifth (18.7%) of all DUI/DWI offenders reported that they refused to take the BAC test at the time of their arrest.

- 19.0% of male offenders and 18.1% of female offenders refused the BAC test
- Multiple Offenders (25.3%) were significantly more likely to refuse the BAC test than First Offenders (16.0%),  $\chi^2(1) = 1403.54$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $V = 0.11$ .

\*Note: There were 492 cases with missing information.

Caucasian offenders (21.0%) were significantly more likely to refuse the BAC test than other offenders,  $\chi^2(5) = 910.96$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $V = 0.09$ . (African American offenders: 14.0%; Hispanic offenders: 12.9%; Asian offenders: 13.9%; Native American offenders: 14.7%; offenders of "other" ethnicities: 15.0%).



Significant differences were found between the percentages of offenders in various age groups that refused the BAC test,  $\chi^2(10) = 1163.56$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $V = 0.10$ . As shown in the graph above, a trend demonstrated that offenders at the youngest and oldest ends of the offender age range were the least likely to refuse the BAC test. The likelihood that offenders would refuse the BAC test increased with age until the “age 40-50” range, then began to decrease with age.

## Court History and DRI-II Scale Scores

Correlations give information regarding the strength of relationships. They show how closely two variables are associated with one another. Higher correlation coefficients signify strong relationships between the variables being correlated.

Correlation analyses examined relationships between the DRI-II Alcohol, Drugs, and Driver Risk Scale scores and six of the court-related history items to which offenders responded on the tests: offender BAC level, number of DUI/DWI arrests, number of alcohol-related (non-DUI/DWI) arrests, number of drug-related (non-DUI/DWI) arrests, number of at-fault accidents, and number of traffic violations.

Alcohol Scale scores were most closely associated with the number of DUI/DWI arrests and the number of alcohol-related arrests. Strong positive correlations indicated that higher Alcohol Scale scores are associated with a higher number of DUI/DWI arrests,  $r(112370) = .41$ ,  $p < .001$ , and a higher number of alcohol-related arrests,  $r(112072) = .23$ ,  $p < .001$ . Alcohol Scale scores were also strongly positively correlated with offender BAC levels,  $r(71181) = .21$ ,  $p < .001$ , (i.e. higher Alcohol Scale scores are associated with higher BAC levels.)

Drugs Scale scores were most highly correlated with the number of drug-related arrests,  $r(112088) = .35$ ,  $p < .001$ . Higher Drugs Scale scores are strongly associated with a higher number of drug-related arrests.

Driver Risk Scale scores were most strongly correlated the number of at-fault accidents and the number of traffic violations. Higher Driver Risk Scale scores were soundly associated with a higher number of traffic violations,  $r(110190) = .39$ ,  $p < .001$ , and a higher number of accidents,  $r(112060) = .23$ ,  $p < .001$ .



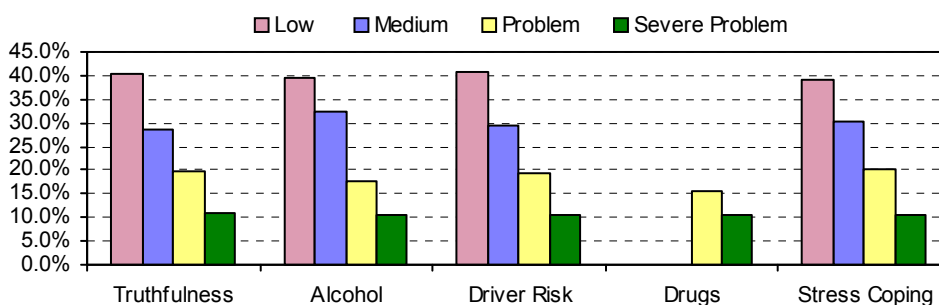
## DRI-II Test Statistics

The following pages present test statistics for the DRI-II. Test statistics support the DRI-II as reliable, valid, and accurate tests. The DRI-II incorporates valid measures (scales) that are relevant to the offenders being tested.

### DRI-II Accuracy

Test accuracy is demonstrated by how close attained scale scores are to predicted scores. Four categories of risk are assigned: Low Risk (zero to 39<sup>th</sup> percentile), Medium Risk (40 to 69<sup>th</sup> percentile), Problem Risk (70 to 89<sup>th</sup> percentile), and Severe Problem Risk (90 to 100<sup>th</sup> percentile). The top row of Table 1 shows the percentages of offenders that were predicted to score within each risk range. (These predicted percentages for each DRI-II scale risk category were obtained from DRI-II standardization data.) The body of Table 1 presents actual attained risk category percentages. Differences between attained and predicted percentages are shown in bold in parentheses. For example, in terms of the Low Risk range for the Truthfulness Scale: 39% of offenders were predicted to score within this range; the attained percentage of offenders who scored in this range was 40.4%, which is a difference of 1.4 percentage points from what was predicted.

**Table 1. DRI-II Accuracy (N=119,543, 2008)**



Scale	Low Risk (39%)	Medium Risk (30%)	Problem Risk (20%)	Severe Problem (11%)
Truthfulness	40.4 (1.4)	28.8 (1.2)	19.8 (0.2)	10.9 (0.1)
Alcohol	39.5 (0.5)	32.2 (2.2)	17.8 (2.2)	10.5 (0.5)
Driver Risk	40.7 (1.7)	29.6 (0.4)	19.3 (0.7)	10.5 (0.5)
Drugs	41.4 (2.4)*	28.4 (1.6)*	19.7 (0.03)	10.5 (0.5)
Stress Coping Abilities	39.1 (0.1)	30.3 (0.3)	20.0 (0.0)	10.6 (0.4)

**Note:** The Substance Abuse/Dependency Scale is a classification, not a measurement scale; consequently, it is not included in this analysis. The statistics in this table are the direct result of restandardization.

\*Note: For respondents who scored in the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile or higher on the Truthfulness Scale (thereby invalidating other Scale scores), only their Truthfulness Scale scores were included in this analysis; thus, the sample size for the remaining four scales was slightly smaller- less by 6,805 (the number of offenders with invalid Scale scores).

All 20 attained risk range percentiles were within **2.2** points of the predicted percentages. These results strongly support the accuracy of the DRI-II as an offender-assessment instrument. Accurate assessment is important because it enables evaluators to match “problem severity” with “treatment intensity.” This problem severity-treatment intensity matching facilitates treatment effectiveness.

## DRI-II Reliability

Test reliability refers to a scale's consistency of measurement. A scale is reliable if a person gets the same score when re-tested as he/she did when originally tested. Table 2 shows the reliability scores for each DRI-II scale. Perfect reliability is 1.00.

**Table 2. DRI-II Reliability (N=119,543, 2008)**

<u>DRI-II Scale</u>	<u>Alpha coefficient</u>
Truthfulness Scale	<b>.89</b>
Alcohol Scale	<b>.91</b>
Driver Risk Scale	<b>.86</b>
Drugs Scale	<b>.90</b>
Stress Coping Abilities	<b>.92</b>
Substance Abuse/Dependency Scale is a classification scale.	

**All DRI-II scales have a reliability of .86 or higher.** The professionally accepted reliability standard is .75. All DRI-II scales exceed this standard and demonstrate very impressive reliability.

## DRI-II Validity

Validity refers to a test's ability to measure what it is purported to measure. The quality of a test is largely determined by its validity. Concurrent validity correlates the independent scales of the test being validated with corresponding measures from another established test. This type of validation (concurrent validation) has been conducted in numerous studies on DRI-II scales. These studies are presented in the document titled "DRI-II: An Inventory of Scientific Findings," which can be accessed on our website [www.bdsLtd.com](http://www.bdsLtd.com). This document is now over 115 pages in length and contains DRI-II test application data for over 1.3 million offenders.

Predictive validity refers to a test's ability to predict observable "criterion" behaviors. In this analysis, our prediction criterion was whether or not offenders considered themselves to have alcohol and/or drug problems. Direct self-admissions were utilized. It was predicted that the self-admitted "problem drinkers" and self-admitted "problem drug users" would be identified by their higher scores on the Alcohol and/or Drugs Scales. More specifically, it was predicted that a large percentage of these offenders would have Alcohol and/or Drugs Scale scores that fell within the 70<sup>th</sup> and 100<sup>th</sup> percentile range (the High Risk range). The possibility of these offenders scoring in the Low Risk range (zero to 69<sup>th</sup> percentile) was not discounted altogether; however, it was expected that a significantly higher percentage of these individuals would score within the High Risk range on the Alcohol and/or Drugs Scales than the Low Risk range. The results of the analysis confirmed these predictions. Almost all (**97.9%**) of offenders who admitted to having alcohol problems scored in the High Risk range on the Alcohol Scale. Additionally, almost all (**96.6%**) of the offenders who admitted to having drug problems scored in the High Risk range on the Drugs Scale. These findings indicate that the Alcohol and Drugs Scales accurately identify offenders who admit to having alcohol and/or drug problems.

Another analysis was performed for the Driver Risk Scale. Two comparative groups—"aggressive drivers" and "non-aggressive drivers"—were established using direct admissions. The "aggressive driver" group made the self-admission that they were aggressive drivers, whereas the "non-aggressive driver" group did not. It was predicted that a large percentage of

aggressive drivers would score within the High Risk range (70<sup>th</sup> to 100<sup>th</sup> percentile) on the Driver Risk Scale. Analysis results confirmed this prediction. The majority (**88.0%**) of aggressive drivers were Driver Risk Scale “High Risk” offenders. The Driver Risk Scale accurately identifies aggressive drivers. This finding and the findings from the Alcohol and Drugs scale analyses support the predictive validity of the DRI-II.

## Substance Abuse/Dependency Scale

The DRI-II Substance Abuse/Dependency Scale classifies offenders as “substance dependent”, “substance abuse” or non-problematic according to their responses regarding DSM-IV criteria. Offenders are classified “substance abuse” if they admit to one or more of the four abuse criteria (symptoms). These DSM-IV criteria are discussed in the DRI-II Orientation and Training Manual. Offenders are classified “substance dependent” if they admit to three or more of the seven dependency criteria (symptoms), or if they have ever been diagnosed “substance dependent” in the past. (According to DSM-IV methodology, once an individual is diagnosed “dependent”, that diagnosis applies for the rest of his/her life.) The DSM-IV substance abuse and substance dependency criteria literally reflect these scales as presented in the DSM-IV, and are widely used for classification purposes.

DSM-IV Classification				
Classification	Males %	Females %	Total N	%
Non-Problematic	33.2	41.8	42,139	35.3
Substance Abuse	43.6	38.2	50,633	42.4
Substance Dependent	22.1	19.1	25,530	21.4
Diagnosed dependent in past	8.9	9.5	10,804	9.0

\*Note: There were 1,241 cases of missing information.

The table above shows that more than one fifth (21.4%) of the total population was classified as “substance dependent” according to DSM-IV criteria. Nine percent of the population had been diagnosed “substance dependent” in the past. More than two fifths (42.4%) of offenders were classified as substance abusers, and approximately one third (35.3%) of the population was classified as non-problematic. Almost two thirds of offenders were classified as either “substance dependent” or “substance abuse”.

When offender status is considered, almost half (48.4%) of Multiple Offenders were diagnosed “substance abuse”, and over one third (35.7%) were diagnosed “substance dependent”. Approximately eighteen percent (18.3%) had been diagnosed “substance dependent” in the past. Just over fifteen percent (15.8%) of Multiple Offenders were classified as non-problematic.

The percentage of First Offenders that were diagnosed “substance abuse” (40.3%) was only slightly smaller than that of Multiple Offenders. In contrast to Multiple Offenders, the second largest proportion (44.3%) of First Offenders was classified as non-problematic. Only 15.3 percent were diagnosed “substance dependent”. A considerably smaller percentage of First Offenders (5.0%) had been diagnosed “substance dependent” in the past than Multiple Offenders.

The results of chi-square analyses indicated that the differences between the percentages of First Offenders and Multiple Offenders that were classified “substance dependent”,  $\chi^2(1) =$

6165.39,  $p < .001$ ,  $V = .23$ , “substance dependent” in the past,  $\chi^2(1) = 5381.56$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $V = .21$ , and non-problematic,  $\chi^2(1) = 8774.55$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $V = .27$ , were all statistically significant.

## Summary of DRI-II Findings

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The Driver Risk Inventory-II (DRI-II) was administered to 119,543 DUI/DWI offenders tested online throughout the United States and Canada. There were 91,480 male offenders (76.5%) and 28,061 female offenders (23.5%). The offender population is broadly described as Caucasian (71.0%), 21 through 45 years of age (70.9%), and single (59.4%). Approximately eight percent of offenders were under 21 years of age. Almost half of offenders were either High School graduates (35.4%) or had earned their G.E.D.s (9.3%), and more than one third (36.1%) had completed at least some college.

- Female offenders were significantly more likely to be Caucasian than male offenders; male offenders were significantly more likely to be Hispanic than female offenders
- The average age of Multiple Offenders was significantly higher than the average age of First Offenders
- A significantly larger proportion of Multiple Offenders were divorced or separated than First Offenders; a significantly larger proportion of First Offenders were single than Multiple Offenders
- Caucasian offenders and Native American offenders were significantly more likely to be divorced or separated than African American offenders, Hispanic offenders, or offenders of “other” ethnicities”
- Female offenders were significantly more likely to have completed at least some college than male offenders

### DUI/DWI Arrests (offender self-report)

- There were 83,259 (69.6%) First Offenders (one or no DUI/DWI arrests) and 35,881 (30.0%) Multiple Offenders (two or more DUI/DWI arrests)
- 67.5% of males and 76.7% percent of females were First Offenders
- Native American offenders’ average number of DUI/DWI arrests was significantly higher than that of all other offenders; Caucasian offenders had a higher average number of DUI/DWI arrests than all other offenders except Native American offenders

### Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) Level at Time of Arrest (offender self-report)

Of offenders tested, 22,333 (18.7%) refused the BAC test at the time of their arrest. This is a scenario that needs more clarification in terms of causation, because of the high refusal rate.

Approximately eighteen percent of offender BAC results were unavailable when the test data was entered (according to the percentage of cases for which the option “Not Available” was chosen in response to this test question).

In terms of the 75,372 offenders who did report their BAC levels at time of arrest:

- Average BAC level was 0.144
- 33.2% of offenders had BAC levels between 0.08 and 0.14
- 31.0% of offenders had BAC levels between 0.15 and 0.19
- 22.2% of offenders had BAC levels of 0.20 & higher
- The average BAC for all offenders (0.144) was almost twice the legal limit for intoxication
- Multiple Offenders were significantly more likely to refuse the BAC test than First Offenders
- Caucasian offenders were significantly more likely to refuse the BAC test than other offenders
- Significant differences found between the percentages of offenders in various age groups that refused the BAC test revealed a trend in which offenders at the youngest and oldest ends of the offender age range were the least likely to refuse the BAC test

### **Court History and Scale Scores**

- Alcohol Scale scores were most strongly correlated with the number of DUI/DWI arrests, the number of alcohol-related (non-DUI/DWI) arrests, and offender BAC level
- Drugs Scale scores were most strongly correlated with the number of drug-related (non-DUI/DWI) arrests
- Driver Risk Scale scores were most strongly correlated with the number of at-fault accidents and the number of traffic violations

### **DRI-II Accuracy, Reliability and Validity**

- On the DRI-II, all of the 20 attained risk range percentiles were within **2.2** points of the predicted percentages. The average difference between attained percentages and predicted percentages was **1.9** points. These findings strongly support the accuracy of the DRI-II.
- **All DRI-II scale reliability coefficients were .86 or higher.** All scales exceed the professionally accepted reliability standard of .75, and demonstrate very impressive reliability.
- Validity analyses demonstrated that DRI-II Alcohol and Drugs Scales identified the majority of offenders who self-admitted to having drinking problems and drug problems (respectively); the Driver Risk Scale identified the majority of offenders who self-admitted to being aggressive drivers

### **Alcohol and Drug Problems (offender self-report)**

- 42.4% offenders were classified “substance abuse” according to DSM-IV criteria
- 21.4% of offenders were classified “substance dependent” according to DSM-IV criteria

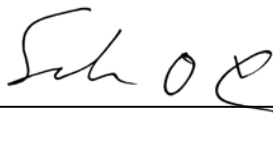
- 9.0% of offenders had been diagnosed “substance dependent” in the past, which, according to DSM-IV methodology, is a diagnosis that applies for life
- A significantly larger proportion of Multiple Offenders were classified “substance dependent” than First Offenders
- A significantly larger proportion of First Offenders were classified as “non-problematic” than Multiple Offenders

## Appendix Contents

Demographics and self-reported court history information for DUI/DWI offenders that completed the DRI-II are presented in the pages that follow. All statistics refer to the total number of DUI/DWI offenders (N= 119,543).

*The DRI-II Truthfulness Scale identifies denial, problem minimization and faking. It has become clear that many offenders attempt to minimize their problems; thus, a Truthfulness Scale is now a necessary component of contemporary offender tests. The DRI-II Truthfulness Scale has been validated with the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), polygraph exams, other tests, experienced staff judgment, and truthfulness studies. It has been demonstrated to be reliable, valid, and accurate.*

*At one sitting of approximately 30 minutes duration, staff acquires a vast amount of helpful offender information. DRI-II scales identify the **severity** of identified problems, which is a necessary prerequisite for matching problem **severity** with treatment **intensity**. Such matching (problem severity and treatment intensity) facilitates more effective treatment outcomes. Early problem identification and accurate measurement of problem severity are necessary prerequisites for treatment effectiveness.*



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February 10, 2009

## APPENDIX

### Driver Risk Inventory-II Offender Demographics and Court-Related History (N=119,543)

#### Population

Sex	N	%
Male	91,480	76.5
Female	28,061	23.5
Total	119,541	100.0

Note: There were 2 cases with missing information.

#### Ethnicity

Race	Males		Females		Total	
	N	N	N	N	N	%
Caucasian	62,625	22,297	84,922	71.0		
African American	8,013	1,559	9,572	8.0		
Hispanic	17,292	3,035	20,327	17.0		
Asian	793	221	1,014	0.8		
Native American	1,004	469	1,473	1.2		
Other	1,261	334	1,595	1.3		

Note: There were 640 cases with missing information.

#### Education

Grade	Males		Females		Total	
	N	N	N	N	N	%
8 <sup>th</sup> grade or Less	3,233	333	3,566	3.0		
Some High School	12,157	2,920	15,077	12.6		
G.E.D.	8,788	2,368	11,156	9.3		
H.S. Graduate	33,287	9,016	42,303	35.4		
Trade/Technical	2,093	762	2,855	2.4		
Some College	17,143	7,480	24,623	20.6		
College Graduate	11,710	4,361	16,071	13.4		
Advanced Degree	1,813	652	2,465	2.1		

Note: There were 1,427 cases with missing information.

#### Age Group

Age	Males		Females		Total	
	N	N	N	N	N	%
20 & Under	6,761	2,605	9,366	7.8		
21 – 25	19,211	6,398	25,609	21.4		
26 – 30	15,223	4,103	19,327	16.2		
31 – 35	10,871	2,886	13,757	11.5		
36 – 40	9,911	3,020	12,931	10.8		
41 – 45	9,750	3,401	13,151	11.0		
46 – 50	8,476	2,912	11,388	9.5		
51 – 55	5,324	1,522	6,846	5.7		
56 – 60	3,117	652	3,769	3.2		
61 – 65	1,560	314	1,874	1.6		
66 & Over	1,102	221	1,323	1.1		

Note: There were 202 cases with missing information.

#### Marital Status

Status	Males		Females		Total	
	N	N	N	N	N	%
Single	55,359	15,653	71,012	59.4		
Married	19,647	4,600	24,247	20.3		
Divorced	12,459	5,523	17,982	15.0		
Separated	2,718	1,507	4,225	3.5		
Widowed	792	707	1,499	1.3		

Note: There were 578 cases with missing information.

#### Total Number of DUI/DWI Arrests

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	10,389	11.4	3,385	12.1	13,774	11.5
1	51,353	56.1	18,131	64.6	69,485	58.1
2	19,644	21.5	4,797	17.1	24,442	20.4
3	6,542	7.2	1,218	4.3	7,760	6.5
4	1,966	2.1	312	1.1	2,278	1.9
5 or more	1,243	1.4	158	0.6	1,401	1.2

Note: There were 403 cases with missing information.

## Driver Risk Inventory-II Offender Court-Related History (continued)

### Offender Status

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
First Offenders	61,742	67.5	21,516	76.7	83,259	69.6
Multiple Offenders	29,395	32.1	6,485	23.1	35,881	30.0

Note: A First Offender had one or no DUI/DWI arrests; a Multiple Offender had two or more DUI/DWI arrests.  
 Note: There were 403 cases with missing information.

### Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) Level

BAC	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
.00 - .07	7,999	2,253	10,252	8.6
.08 - .14	19,050	5,996	25,048	21.0
.15 - .19	17,409	5,962	23,371	19.6
.20 - .24	9,053	3,134	12,187	10.2
.25 or Higher	3,363	1,151	4,514	3.8
Refused	17,279	5,054	22,333	18.7
Not Available	16,949	4,397	21,346	17.9

Note: There were 492 cases with missing information.

### Average BAC Level

	N	BAC
All Offenders	5,492	.144
Males	4,443	.143
Females	1,039	.147
Offenders Under 21	366	.123
First Offenders	4,652	.140
Multiple Offenders	778	.153

### Alcohol-Related (non-DUI/DWI) Arrests

Number	Males	Females	N	%
0	77,175	25,035	102,212	85.5
1	8,689	1,984	10,673	8.9
2	2,855	589	3,444	2.9
3	1,130	197	1,327	1.1
4	463	80	543	0.5
5 or More	561	62	623	0.5

Note: There were 721 cases with missing information.

### Drug-Related (non-DUI/DWI) Arrests

Number	Males	Females	N	%
0	80,417	25,825	106,244	88.9
1	7,167	1,554	8,721	7.3
2	2,016	393	2,409	2.0
3	667	100	767	0.6
4	299	45	344	0.3
5 or More	314	40	354	0.3

Note: There were 704 cases with missing information.

### At-Fault Accidents

Number	Males	Females	N	%
0	71,305	21,252	92,559	77.4
1	15,449	5,153	20,602	17.2
2	3,274	1,193	4,467	3.7
3	628	249	877	0.7
4	134	57	191	0.2
5 or More	85	26	111	0.1

Note: There were 736 cases with missing information.

### Moving Violations

Number	Males	Females	N	%
0	44,194	14,369	58,563	49.0
1	16,412	5,398	21,810	18.2
2	11,205	3,408	14,613	12.2
3	7,168	1,953	9,122	7.6
4	3,669	939	4,609	3.9
5 or More	6,835	1,309	8,144	6.8

Note: There were 2,682 cases with missing information.