

## Hard Core Drinking Driver Profile Checklist

There are a number of problem assessment instruments that have been used to evaluate DUI offenders both regarding the nature and extent of AOD-related problems, the degree of need for treatment and the level of care of such treatment. Most of these instruments assume that as problem severity goes up, risk for DUI recidivism rises proportionally. Recent research, however, has suggested that there are a cluster of factors that predict risk of DUI recidivism that are unrelated to the simple index of AOD problem severity. The checklist below was constructed from this recent literature and is intended to help prosecutors, judges, probation officers, treatment personnel and Secretary of State hearing officers determine risk of future involvement in DUI arrests and alcohol-related crashes. The items in bold are those most consistently noted in the majority of studies. A complete discussion of this instrument and the studies upon which it is based can be found in the following: White, W. & Gasperin, D. (2007). The "hard core drinking driver": Identification, treatment and community management. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly*, 25(3), 113-132.

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- \_\_\_ *Demographic/Social Profile (8)*
- \_\_\_ **Male (90-95% of recidivists)**
  - \_\_\_ **Age 25-45 (75% of recidivists under age 40)**
  - \_\_\_ Education (half of recidivists have less than 12 years)
  - \_\_\_ Non-white-collar employment
  - \_\_\_ Occupational instability
  - \_\_\_ Lower socioeconomic status (annual income less than \$25,000)
  - \_\_\_ **Impaired intimate relationships (75-80% single, divorced, widowed)**
  - \_\_\_ **Social network containing other heavy drinkers and drinking drivers**
- \_\_\_ *Substance Use/Treatment History (10)*
- \_\_\_ **Family history of AOD problems**
  - \_\_\_ **Exposure to drinking and driving by parent and peer models**
  - \_\_\_ **Early age of onset of regular drinking (age 14 or earlier)**
  - \_\_\_ **Frequent, heavy drinking at venues accessible by car**
  - \_\_\_ History of drinking in automobiles
  - \_\_\_ **Past year consumption of drugs other than alcohol**
  - \_\_\_ **Early onset of smoking, heavy smoking, no effort or failed efforts to stop smoking**
  - \_\_\_ **Meets DSM-IV criteria for substance abuse or substance dependence**
  - \_\_\_ Prior addiction treatment or involvement in addiction recovery mutual aid group
  - \_\_\_ **Prior failure to comply with terms of sentencing (e.g., failure to complete mandated treatment, community service, etc.)**
- \_\_\_ *Driving & Criminal Justice History (6)*
- \_\_\_ **Prior (often AOD-related) criminal arrests predating first DUI arrest**
  - \_\_\_ Prior crimes against persons
  - \_\_\_ **Prior DUIs (Risk of recidivism rises with number of prior DUIs)**
  - \_\_\_ **High-risk driving record (moving violations, prior crashes, prior loss of driving privileges, or high risk insurance or lack of insurance)**
  - \_\_\_ Prior aggravated driving without a valid license (e.g., high speed/recklessness, DUI, crash)
  - \_\_\_ Prior DUI arrests in which consequences were avoided, delayed, or minimized
- \_\_\_ *Drinking/Driving Beliefs (6)*
- \_\_\_ **Believes he or she can drive safely after consuming large amounts of alcohol**
  - \_\_\_ **Underestimates his/her level of intoxication**
  - \_\_\_ Makes no alternative transportation arrangements before drinking
  - \_\_\_ Expresses likelihood of drinking and driving in the future

- \_\_\_ Believes penalties for impaired driving should be less severe
- \_\_\_ Perceives DUI arrest as product of bad luck or targeting by police

\_\_\_ *Arrest Event (5)*

- \_\_\_ **BAC greater than .15**
- \_\_\_ **High BAC without gross signs of intoxication**
- \_\_\_ Collateral charges with DUI
- \_\_\_ Current or past history of refusal of Breathalyzer test
- \_\_\_ Not wearing a seat belt at time of arrest; does not generally use seat belts

\_\_\_ *Broader Clinical Profile (3)*

- \_\_\_ **Symptoms of, and/or prior treatment of, psychiatric illness (depression, PTSD)**
- \_\_\_ **Medical/criminal history reflecting injury to self and others**
- \_\_\_ **Personality characteristics that include diminished capacity for empathy, guilt and remorse; failure to take personal responsibility (e.g., projection of blame); impulsivity, risk-taking, and aggression**

Total Factor Score \_\_\_ (of possible 38)  
Demographic \_\_\_ (of possible 8)  
Substance Use \_\_\_ (of possible 10)  
Driving & CJ \_\_\_ (of possible 6)  
DUI Beliefs \_\_\_ (of possible 6)  
Arrest Event \_\_\_ (of possible 5)  
Clinical Profile \_\_\_ (of possible 3)

Adapted from White, W. & Gasperin, D. (2007). The “hard core drinking driver”: Identification, treatment and community management. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly*, 25(3), 113-132.