

<b>Name of Tool:</b>	<b>Driver Risk Inventory-II (DRI-II)</b>
<b>Author/Publisher (Year)</b>	Lindeman/Behavior Data Systems Ltd. (1987, 2000)

<b>Description:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The DRI-II is a 140 item self report actuarial assessment designed for DUI/DWI offender assessment. The DRI incorporates Diagnostic Statistical Manual 5 Substance Use Disorder criteria with independent measures of alcohol and drug use severity.</li> <li>• The items comprise 6 scales: (1) Truthfulness, (2) Driver Risk, (3) Alcohol, (4) Drug, (5) Stress Coping Abilities, and (6) Substance Use Disorder Classification</li> <li>• Percentile scores are used for risk classification “Low Risk,” “Medium Risk,” “Problem Risk”, and “Severe Problem.” Risk classifications, along with clinical judgment, are used to inform treatment recommendations.</li> <li>• Test administration requires 25-30 minutes and can be completed using traditional paper/pencil methods or using a computer; individually or in groups.</li> </ul>
<b>Empirical Support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Degiorgio, L. (2013). <i>Stress coping abilities and motivation for treatment among DUI recidivists</i>. <i>Journal of Community Corrections</i>, 22, 3, 5-9</li> <li>• Degiorgio, L. (2013). Current DUI offenders with pending DUI charges—recidivism insight from a unique offender sample. <i>Currently under review by the Journal of Community Corrections</i>.</li> <li>• Bishop, N. (2011). Predicting Multiple DUI Offenders Using the Florida DRI, 2007-2008. <i>Substance Use and Misuse</i>, 46, 5, 696-703.</li> <li>• Bishop, N. (2011). Predicting rapid DUI recidivism using the DRI on a statewide sample of Floridian DUI offenders. <i>Substance Use and Misuse</i>, 118, (2-3), 423-429.</li> <li>• Bishop, N. J. (2011). <i>BAC classification as predictor of DUI recidivism in the context of offenders’ demographic, criminal, and behavioral characteristics</i>. Submitted for publication in <i>Substance Use and Misuse</i>.</li> <li>• Chang, I., Gregory, C., &amp; Lapham, S. C. (2002). Review of screening instruments and procedures for evaluating DWI offenders. <i>AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety</i>.</li> <li>• Lacey, J. H., Jones, R. K., &amp; Wiliszowski, C. H. (1999). Validation of</li> </ul>

	<p>problem drinking screening instruments for DWI offenders. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA DOT HS 808 881)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ponkin, C.L., Kannenberg, C.H., Lacey J.H. &amp; Waller, P.F. (1988). Assessment of classification instruments designed to detect alcohol abuse. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA DOT HS 807 475)</li> <li>• Marsteller, F. A., &amp; Davignon, D. D. (1997). A validation study of the DRI-II in a large sample of DUI Offenders. <i>External report</i>.</li> <li>• Leshowitz, B. &amp; Meyers, J. M. (1996). Application of Decision Theory to DUI Assessment. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i>, 20, (7), 1148-1153.</li> <li>• Internal (unpublished) studies provide evidence of validity, reliability and accuracy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Davignon, D. D. (2001). <i>DUI arrests, BAC at the time of arrest and offender assessment test results for alcohol problems</i>.</li> <li>○ Institute for Legal, Administrative, and Policy Studies University of Illinois at Springfield (2003). <i>The Illinois DUI assessment instrument project</i>.</li> <li>○ Driver Risk Inventory (DRI), Scientific Findings Volume 1 and Volume 2.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>General Notes:</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional test information can be found at <a href="http://www.dui-dwi-tests-com">www.dui-dwi-tests-com</a></li> <li>• Truthfulness Scale detects offender denial, problem minimization, and response bias.</li> </ul>