

Name of Tool:	Driver Risk Inventory-2 (DRI-2)
Author/Publisher (Year)	Lindeman/Behavior Data Systems Ltd. (1987, 2000, 2013)

Description:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DRI-2 is a 113 item self report actuarial assessment designed for DUI/DWI offender assessment. The DRI-2 incorporates Diagnostic Statistical Manual 5 (DSM-5) substance abuse/substance dependency criteria with independent measures of alcohol and drug use severity. • The items comprise 6 scales: (1) Truthfulness, (2) Driver Risk, (3) Alcohol, (4) Drug, (5) Stress Coping Abilities, and (6) Substance Use Disorder Classification • Percentile scores are used for risk classification “Low Risk,” “Moderate Risk,” “Problem Risk”, and “Severe Problem.” • Risk classifications, along with clinical judgment, are used to inform treatment recommendations. • Truthfulness Scale detects offender denial, problem minimization, and response bias. • Test administration requires 25-30 minutes and can be completed using traditional paper/pencil methods or using a computer. • Demonstrated reliability and validity.
Tool Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driver Risk Inventory (DRI), Scientific Findings Volume I • Driver Risk Inventory (DRI), Scientific Findings Volume II • Driver Risk Inventory (DRI), Scientific Findings Volume II • Lacey, J. H., Jones, R. K., Wiliszowski, C. H. (1999). Validation of problem drinking screening instruments for DWI offenders. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA DOT HS 808 881) • Chang, I., Gregory, C., Lapham, S. C. (2002). Review of screening instruments and procedures for evaluating DWI offenders. <i>AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety</i>. • Robertson, R., Simpson, H., & Parsons, P. (2008). Screening, assessment, and treatment of DWI offenders: A guide for justice professionals and policy makers. Traffic Injury Research Foundation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ericson, E., Freeman, B., & Modeen, A. (2010). DWI repeat offenders in the criminal justice system: National trends and policy options for New Hampshire. Rockefeller Center at Dartmouth College, The Center for Public Policy and the Social Sciences. • Bishop, N. (2011). Predicting Multiple DUI Offenders Using the Florida DRI, 2007-2008. <i>Substance Use and Misuse</i>, 46, 5, 696-703. • Voas, R. B., & Lacey, J. C. (2011, March). Alcohol and highway safety: A review of the state of knowledge. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (DOT HS 811 374). • 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. • Degiorgio, L. (2012). <i>Stress coping abilities and motivation for treatment among DUI recidivists</i>. Accepted for publication September 2012 in the Journal of Community Corrections • Degiorgio, L. (2014). Current DUI Offenders with Pending DUI Charges—Recidivism Insight from a Unique Offender Sample. <i>Journal of Community Corrections</i>, 23 (3), 5-6, 16-17 • Malek-Ahmadi, M. (2014). <i>Urban and Rural DUI Offender Comparison on the Driver Risk Inventory-II (DRI-II)</i>. Submitted for review to the American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse • Degiorgio, L. (2014). Examining equivalency of the Driver Risk Inventory (DRI) Test Versions: Does it Matter Which Version I Use? Accepted Measurement and Assessment in Counseling and Development, November 2014. <p>Internal (unpublished) studies provide evidence of validity, reliability and accuracy. Studies can be found at www.driver-risk-inventotry2.com</p>
General Notes:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRI-2 is a computerized assessment that provides clinicians with a printed report that includes percentile scores, risk classification, and item responses. • Tests can be administered individually or in group settings. • Additional information about the DRI-2 can be found at www.driver-risk-inventotry2.com