The Illinois DUI Risk Reduction Project:
ASUDS-RI Pilot Phase I (Statistical Summary)

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INTRODUCTION

Project Background/History

The DUI Risk Reduction Project

The DUI Risk Reduction Project was initiated through efforts of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) and the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) Division of Traffic Safety. The project was created in response to concerns expressed by DUI evaluators, probation officers and judges regarding the inadequacy of the assessment instruments currently used for evaluation of DUI offenders in Illinois. Administrative rules promulgated by the Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse require that DUI evaluators use one of two assessment instruments (the Mortimer-Filkins Questionnaire or the Driver Risk Inventory) when making their report to the court. The ultimate goal of the Risk Reduction Project is to develop an alternative instrument to assist in earlier identification of those DUI offenders most likely to become chronic offenders. A project Work Group was formed in 2000 that included members from IDHS Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, the Secretary of State, the State Police, AOIC, and IDOT. Representatives also included members of the judiciary, representatives of DUI evaluation/treatment agencies, and a project consultant.

The Institute for Legal and Policy Studies, a unit of the Center for State Policy and Leadership at the University of Illinois at Springfield (UIS), was asked to provide administrative and research services to the Work Group and to oversee the overall project. The Institute's involvement began with a nationwide survey to collect copies of all instruments used around the country. Through the use of interviews and focus groups, information then was collected from individuals in the field in Illinois regarding the attributes desired in an evaluation instrument. With the help of a panel of national DUI assessment experts, the instruments collected from the nationwide search were evaluated based on the list of desired criteria. The instrument including the most of the listed attributes then was chosen for further study in Illinois. This process is described in detail in a larger report that can be found in its entirety at:
http://cspl.uis.edu/ILAPS/ResearchProjects/.

The Adult Substance Use and Driving Survey (ASUDS), developed by Drs. Ken Wanberg and David Timken, was selected as meeting the largest portion of the State's needs. This instrument is currently mandated for use statewide in Colorado and is used in parts of Arizona, Hawaii and multiple east-coast states. UIS entered into a sub-contract with the developers of the ASUDS to incorporate additional drug use and criminal history information into this instrument. These additional components were finalized in the winter of 2004.

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ASUDS-RI.

Since the DUI Risk Reduction Project began, the Work Group has worked with the Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse to propose modification of its administrative rules to allow use of the ASUDS-RI as an approved instrument in Illinois. This discussion is on-going, but no definitive decisions have been made at this time.

The ASUDS-RI (Revised for Illinois) is a self-administered assessment instrument composed of 113 questions arranged into 15 scales and sub-scales. The scales are designed based on research related to DUI risk and risk prediction. Scales related to drug use and criminal history were added or modified for the Illinois version of the instrument based on the feedback received from multiple DUI constituency groups. The scales include the following:

- *Alcohol Involvement*: Measures the extent of alcohol use
- *Driving Risk*: Evaluates general risk-taking behavior while driving
- *Antisocial*: Assesses antisocial behavior and attitudes
- *Mood Disruption*: Measures depression, anger, and/or anxiety problems.
- *Alcohol/Drug Involvement*: Measures drug use across 10 major categories.
- *Disruption*: Measures the problems/consequences encountered by the respondent as a result of drug or alcohol use as a means of identifying symptoms of abuse or dependence.
- *Involvement/Disruption One-Year*: Measures the scope and intensity of alcohol and drug use and negative consequences related to such use in the past 12 months.
- *Global*: A composite of Involvement, Disruption, Anti-social and Mood Disruption scales that provide an overall risk profile for each offender.
- *Motivation*: Measures the degree to which the respondent is willing to make necessary changes related to alcohol or drug use.
- *Benefits*: Utilizes components of the Involvement scales to measure social or psychological benefits gained from use and self-treatment of depression or anxiety.
- *Antisocial (community)*: Sub-scale of Antisocial that identifies general attitudes linked to anti-social behavior.
- *Antisocial (criminal justice)*: Sub-scale of Antisocial. Measures past and current involvement with the criminal justice system.
- *Psycho-social Disruption*: Sub-scale of Disruption. Measures physical and psychological problems related to alcohol or drug use.
- *Social-behavioral Disruption*: Sub-scale of Disruption. Identifies social problems such as inability to work and problems with family resulting from use.
- *Defensiveness*: Measures the degree to which the respondent is willing to disclose sensitive information.

The output from the instrument provides a raw score for each scale and a percentile rank showing where the respondent falls in relation to other DUI offenders.

PILOT STUDY

Overview

To validate the revised instrument, a two-phase pilot test of the revised ASUDS began in February 2004 and ended in September 2004, following approval of the study by the Institutional Review Board of the University of Illinois-Springfield. The pilot consisted of selected DUI evaluators asking their clients to complete the ASUDS-RI in addition to either the Mortimer-Filkins Questionnaire or the Driver Risk Inventory. Each offender included in the sample signed an informed consent form authorizing the evaluator to release their information to UIS. The evaluators did not score the instrument or use it in any way in the assessment recommendations. The test was then sent to UIS along with a copy of the individual's Uniform Report and Driving Abstract, where staff compiled the tests and collateral data for scoring and analysis. The tests were also sent to Dr. Wanberg for scoring and analysis. The purpose of this phase was to validate the new test questions and produce percentile rankings for test scores based on the distribution for the Illinois offender population.

Pilot sites were selected based on three criteria: 1) willingness to participate in the pilot, 2) a significant volume of DUI client evaluations, and 3) geographical sampling to assure a representative sample of the state as a whole. After a sustained recruitment process, data were collected from the following agencies:

- ABACUS DUI, Elgin
- Countermeasures, Bloomington
- DUI Solutions, Bloomington
- DuPage County Probation, Wheaton
- Genesis Therapy Center, Elgin
- NICASA, Waukegan
- Prairie Center, Urbana
- TASC, Belleville
- TASC, Edwardsville
- TASC, Rockford

PHASE I Findings

The Phase I sample includes data on 486 offenders who agreed to complete the ASUDS-RI. Completion of the ASUDS-RI was voluntary. In the 11 pilot sites, a total of 68 offenders refused participation, resulting in a refusal rate of slightly over 12%. One hundred and two offenders (approximately 20%) had at least one DUI arrest prior to the one for which he or she was being evaluated. Follow-up criminal history information was collected from the Illinois State Police Criminal History reports in November of 2005, providing data for at least one year following the evaluation to assess recidivism.

The 2005 DUI Fact Book, published by the Illinois Secretary of State's office, reports data from 2003. This data was utilized to establish the degree to which our sample was representative of offenders in the state as a whole. While many of our data elements were not available from the Fact Book, two comparisons could be made. The pilot sample contains a higher percentage of women than was reported for the state as a whole (25% compared to 17%) but is relatively consistent in rate of recidivism (80% for the pilot sample compared to 83% for the state as a whole).
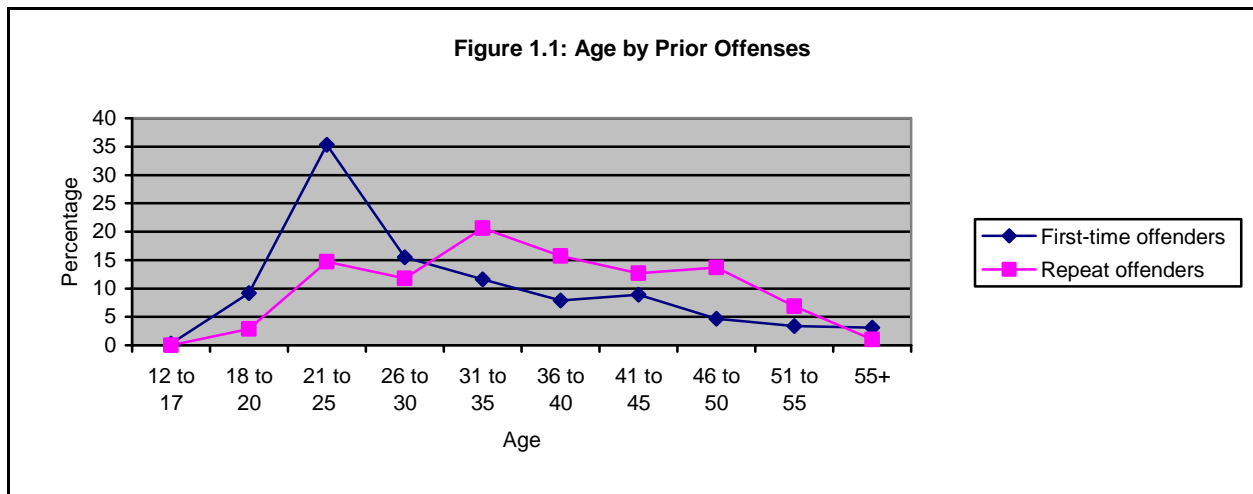
Offender Demographic Profile

For purposes of comparison, the sample was divided by those who were first-time offenders and repeat offenders at the time of the evaluation. Nearly three-quarters of all offenders in the sample were male (see Table 1.1). In addition to being overrepresented among offenders compared to the population as a whole, males are also more likely to be repeat offenders, with 23% of males having at least one prior DUI arrest compared with 14% of female offenders (see Table 1.1).

Offenders in the sample were overwhelmingly Caucasian (see Table 1.1). When divided by race/ethnicity, Hispanic offenders were slightly more likely to be repeat offenders, a quarter of the Hispanic offenders having at least one prior DUI compared to approximately 20% for both Caucasian and African-American offenders.

A majority (58%) of all DUI offenders in the pilot had never been married (see Table 1.1). First offenders are more likely to have never married, and repeat offenders are more likely to be married or divorced. This may be a function of age, as offenders who are or have been married are likely to be older at that time of arrest. Further, when looked at dichotomously (currently married vs. not currently married), first-time offenders are more likely than multiple offenders to be currently married (see Table 1.2). Possibly related both to age and marital status, most DUI offenders, particularly first-time offenders, have no or few dependents (see Table 1.1).

An analysis of the age distribution of offenders shows that the largest percentage falls in the 21 to 25 age range. However, when broken down by first-time vs. repeat offenders, repeat offenders are slightly older, with the largest percentage falling in the 31 to 35 age range (see Figure 1.1). A statistically significant difference is found when comparing the mean ages of the two groups; with a mean of approximately 30 for first-time offenders and a mean of 36 for recidivists (see Table 1.2). Figure 1.1 shows that the risk of committing a first DUI offense and recidivating both decline with age, a pattern that is consistent with the national research on age-related patterns of drinking and driving.

Figure 1.1: Age by Prior Offenses

Table 1.1 Demographics by Prior Offenses

	No Prior DUI Arrests		At least one prior DUI arrest		DUI arrest history unknown		Total	
Gender								
Male	270	71.1%	84	82.4%	4	100%	358	73.7%
Female	110	28.9%	18	17.6%	0	0%	128	26.3%
Total	380	100%	102	100%	4	100%	486	100%
Ethnicity								
African-American	29	7.6%	7	6.9%	0	0%	36	7.4%
Asian-American	8	2.1%	1	1.0%	0	0%	9	1.9%
Caucasian	299	78.7%	78	76.5%	4	100%	381	78.4%
Hispanic	33	8.7%	11	10.8%	0	0%	44	9.1%
Native-American	9	2.4%	5	4.9%	0	0%	14	2.9%
Missing	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0%	2	0.4%
Total	380	100%	102	100%	4	100%	486	100%
Marital Status								
Never married	236	62.1%	45	44.1%	3	75%	284	58.4%
Married	71	18.7%	26	25.5%	0	0%	97	20.0%
Widowed	2	0.5%	3	2.9%	0	0%	5	1.0%
Divorced	54	14.2%	23	22.5%	0	0%	77	15.8%
Remarried	2	0.5%	1	1.0%	0	0%	3	0.6%
Separated	14	3.7%	4	3.9%	1	25%	19	3.9%
Missing	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0%	1	0.2%
Total	380	100%	102	100%	4	100%	486	100%
No. of Dependents								
0	1	0.3%	1	1.0%	0	0%	2	0.4%
1	240	63.2%	53	52.0%	2	50%	295	60.7%
2	60	15.8%	22	21.6%	0	0%	82	16.9%
3	42	11.1%	13	12.7%	0	0%	55	11.3%
4	27	7.1%	9	8.8%	0	0%	36	7.4%
5	7	1.8%	2	2.0%	0	0%	9	1.9%
More than 5	2	0.5%	2	2.0%	0	0%	4	0.8%
Missing	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	2	50%	3	0.6%
Total	380	100%	102	100%	4	100%	486	100%

Most offenders (56%) have a high school education, with an additional substantial number listed in the "college-graduate" category (see Table 1.3). Over 70% of the offenders are employed full-time (see Table 1.3). First-time offenders are more likely to work full-time, while the likelihood of being unemployed or working part-time is greater among repeat offenders. While they tend to be employed, most offenders report annual household incomes of less than $50,000, with over a third reporting less than $20,000. Approximately 10% of offenders report a household income of over $80,000. While the multiple offenders appear to report lower household incomes than first offenders, this difference ($35,849 compared to $39,521) was not statistically significant.

Table 1.2 Difference of Means: Demographics

	No Prior DUI Arrests	At least one prior DUI arrest
Demographics		
Age	30.64	36.17***
Income	$39,521	$35,849
Number of Dependents (including Self)	1.7	1.9**
Marital Status[a]	.62	.44**
Sex[b]	.71	.82***
N	**380**	**102**

*Difference is statistically significant at p<.10 (one-tailed test)
**Difference is statistically significant at p<.05 (one-tailed test)
***Difference is statistically significant at p<.001 (one-tailed test)
[a] Numbers represent the proportion of respondents who are currently married
[b] Numbers represent the proportion of respondents who are men

Table 1.3: Social Variables by Prior Offenses

	No prior DUI arrests		At least one prior DUI arrest		DUI arrest history unknown		Total	
Education								
Under 7 years	2	0.5%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0.4%
Jr. High School	29	7.6%	4	3.9%	0	0%	33	6.8%
High School	213	56.1%	61	59.8%	2	50%	276	56.8%
College Undergrad	11	2.9%	0	0%	0	0%	11	2.3%
College Graduate	124	32.6%	36	35.3%	1	25%	161	33.1%
Missing	1	0.3%	1	1.0%	1	25%	3	0.6%
Total	380	100%	102	100%	4	100%	486	100.0%
Employment								
Full-time	279	73.4%	69	67.6%	0	0%	348	71.6%
Part-time	33	8.7%	11	10.8%	0	0%	44	9.1%
Unemployed	53	13.9%	20	19.6%	2	50%	75	15.4%
Student	8	2.1%	1	1.0%	0	0%	9	1.9%
Retired	6	1.6%	1	1.0%	1	25%	8	1.6%
Missing	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	25%	2	0.4%
Total	380	100%	102	100%	4	100%	486	100%
Household Income								
Under 20,000	142	37.4%	39	38.2%	0	0%	181	37.2%
20,000-34,999	90	23.7%	27	26.5%	2	50%	119	24.5%
35,000-49,999	58	15.3%	9	8.8%	0	0%	67	13.8%
50,000-64,999	33	8.7%	10	9.8%	0	0%	43	8.8%
65,000-79,999	12	3.2%	7	6.9%	0	0%	19	3.9%
80,000 and over	43	11.3%	9	8.8%	0	0%	52	10.7%
Missing	2	0.5%	1	1.0%	2	50%	5	1.0%
Total	380	100%	102	100%	4	100%	486	100%

Driving History/Treatment Information

Offenders are required to bring a copy of their driving record to the evaluation. This information is used for portions of the Uniform Report regarding previous alcohol-related offenses. There was very little difference between first-time and repeat offenders in terms of prior summary suspensions or prior DUI charges reduced to reckless driving (see Table 1.4).

Offenders also provide self-report information related to prior drug and alcohol treatment and self-help group attendance. Multiple offenders were substantially more likely to have previously attended treatment and, to a lesser extent, self-help groups (see Table 1.4). This may well be related to court ordered treatment and Alcoholics Anonymous involvement linked to earlier DUI arrests. Data on prior treatment completion rates and degree of compliance with post-treatment continuing care recommendations is not consistently collected in any data source, but we suspect that the recidivists group, while more likely to get treatment recommendations than first offenders, is more likely to have failed to complete treatment and/or failed to have complied with continuing care recommendations. Testing that assumption will have to await future studies.

Table 1.4: History by Prior Offenses

	No prior DUI arrests		At least one prior DUI arrest		DUI arrest history unknown		Total	
Prior Summary Suspensions								
No	371	97.6%	93	91.2%	1	25%	465	95.7%
Yes	9	2.4%	8	7.8%	0	0%	17	3.5%
Missing	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	3	75%	4	0.8%
Total	380	100%	102	100%	4	100%	486	100%
Prior Reckless Driving Reduced								
No	380	100.0%	97	95.1%	1	25%	478	98.4%
Yes	0	0.0%	4	3.9%	0	0%	4	0.8%
Missing	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	3	75%	4	0.8%
Total	380	100%	102	100%	4	100%	486	100%
Prior treatment								
No	360	94.7%	22	21.6%	2	50%	384	79.0%
Yes	20	5.3%	80	78.4%	0	0%	100	20.6%
Missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50%	2	0.4%
Total	380	100%	102	100%	4	100%	486	100%
Prior Self-Help								
No	365	96.1%	79	77.5%	2	50%	446	91.8%
Yes	15	3.9%	23	22.5%	0	0%	38	7.8%
Missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50%	2	0.4%
Total	380	100%	102	100%	4	100%	486	100%

It was requested that evaluators also submit copies of the offender's driving abstract along with the Uniform Report. Driving abstracts were received for only 229 offenders in the sample. Due to the large possibility of individual offenses, some were collapsed into categories for analysis purposes. In each category of driving offense, those with at least one prior DUI were more likely than first-time offenders to have at least one prior citation (see Table 1.5). In addition, multiple offenders were more likely to exhibit a cluster of indicators of past high risk driving, e.g., prior arrests for speeding, failure to yield/stop, improper lane usage, seat belt or child safety violations as well as being nearly twice as likely as first-time offenders to have at least one prior collision on their driving record.

Table 1.5: Other Driving History

	No Prior DUI Arrests		At least one prior DUI arrest		DUI arrest history unknown		Total	
Number of Prior Speeding Citations								
0	89	48.1%	14	34.1%	2	66.7%	106	46.3%
1	41	22.2%	15	36.6%	0	0.0%	56	24.4%
2	25	13.5%	4	9.8%	0	0.0%	29	12.7%
3	13	7.0%	1	2.4%	1	33.3%	15	6.6%
4	7	3.8%	3	7.3%	0	0.0%	10	4.4%
5	7	3.8%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	8	3.5%
More than 5	3	1.6%	3	7.2%	0	0.0%	6	2.6%
Total	185	100.0%	41	100.0%	3	100.0%	229	100.0%
Prior Failure to Yield/Stop or Improper Lane Usage								
Yes	42	22.7%	21	51.2%	0	0.0%	63	27.5%
No	143	77.3%	20	48.8%	3	100.0%	166	72.5%
Total	185	100.0%	41	100.0%	4	100.0%	229	100.0%
Prior Collisions								
Yes	30	16.2%	12	29.3%	1	33.3%	43	18.8%
No	155	83.8%	29	70.7%	2	66.7%	186	81.2%
Total	185	100.0%	41	100.0%	3	100.0%	229	100.0%
Prior License Violations (DWS/R, No License)								
Yes	19	10.3%	7	17.1%	0	0.0%	26	11.4%
No	166	89.7%	34	82.9%	3	100.0%	203	88.6%
Total	185	100.0%	41	100.0%	3	100.0%	229	100.0%
Prior Seat Belt/Child Safety Seat Violations								
Yes	24	13.0	7	17.1%	0	0.0%	31	13.5%
No	161	87.0	34	82.9%	3	100.0%	198	86.5%
Total	185	100.0	41	100.0%	3	100.0%	229	100.0%

Current DUI Arrest

For the purposes of analysis, the offense for which the individual is being evaluated is considered the current DUI arrest. While most of the offenses were committed a short time prior to the assessment, there are a limited number of "current" offenses that occurred 5 to 10 years prior to the evaluation.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday are the most common days for arrests (see Table 1.7). Those arrested on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday are more likely to have had at least on prior DUI arrest, while those arrested on Sunday are disproportionately first-time offenders. It is unclear why the trend toward an increased likelihood for repeat offender arrests during non-weekend nights does not hold true for Tuesday, unless this reflects a pattern of brief reprieve among daily, heavy drinkers whose consumption peaks over the course of extended weekend drinking episodes.

The very high incidence (35.8%) of refusing to cooperate with the breathalyzer test makes it difficult to make definitive conclusions regarding BAC at time of arrest (see Table 1.6).

Over half (55.6%) of the offenders with at least one prior DUI refused the breathalyzer test, compared to only 30% of first-time offenders. Even with this high rate of refusal, a comparison of the mean BAC for first-time and repeat offenders found that repeat offenders had a statistically significantly higher BAC (.139 and .159 respectively). Of all DUI offenders in the pilot study who took a breathalyzer, the largest percentage fell in the .100 to .149 range. Only 26 of DUI offenders, or approximately 5%, had a BAC of less than .10 at the time of arrest, while three times that many blew over .20. Additionally, comparisons of self-report information on the number of hours spent drinking and the number of drinks consumed show that those with at least one prior DUI arrest report higher numbers of both (see Table 1.6).

The risk classification resulting from the evaluation is reported in Table 1.7; however, given the mandatory placement in a higher classification as a result of having a previous offense, comparison between first-time and repeat offenders has little value. It is noteworthy, however, that over one-fourth of first-time offenders were classified as significant or high risk.

Table 1.6 Difference of Means: Current Arrest Info

	No Prior DUI Arrests	At least one prior DUI arrest
Arrest Info		
BAC (at time of arrest)	.139 (n=284)	.159 (n=45)***
Number of Drinks (self-report)	6.09	7.19***
Hours of Drink (self-report)	3.55	4.10**
N	**380**	**102**

*Difference is statistically significant at $p<.10$ (one-tailed test)
**Difference is statistically significant at $p<.05$ (one-tailed test)
***Difference is statistically significant at $p<.001$ (one-tailed test)

Table 1.7: Current Arrest Information by Prior Offenses

	No prior DUI arrests		At least one prior DUI arrest		DUI arrest history unknown		Total	
Arrest Day								
Sunday	97	25.5%	15	14.7%	0	0%	112	23.0%
Monday	25	6.6%	11	10.8%	0	0%	36	7.4%
Tuesday	41	10.8%	9	8.8%	0	0%	50	10.3%
Wednesday	25	6.6%	12	11.8%	1	25%	38	7.8%
Thursday	47	12.4%	15	14.7%	0	0%	62	12.8%
Friday	53	13.9%	18	17.6%	0	0%	71	14.6%
Saturday	92	24.2%	22	21.6%	0	0%	114	23.5%
Missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	75%	3	0.6%
Total	380	100%	102	100%	4	100%	486	100%
BAC								
Less than .08	4	1.0%	2	2.0%	0	0%	6	1.2%
.080-.099	20	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0%	20	4.1%
.10-.149	116	30.5%	21	20.6%	0	0%	137	28.2%
.15-.199	84	22.1%	14	13.7%	1	25%	99	20.4%
Over .20	42	11.1%	8	7.8%	0	0%	50	10.3%
Missing/Refusal	114	30.0%	57	55.9%	3	75%	174	35.8%
Total	380	100%	102	100%	4	100%	486	100%
Risk Class								
Minimum	127	33.4%	0	0.0%	1	25%	128	26.3%
Moderate	141	37.1%	0	0.0%	1	25%	142	29.2%
Significant	90	23.7%	63	61.8%	0	0%	153	31.5%
High	22	5.8%	38	37.3%	0	0%	60	12.3%
Missing	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	2	50%	3	0.6%
Total	380	100%	102	100%	4	100%	486	100%

ASUDS-RI Scale Scores

The ASUDS-RI is composed of a number of scales each with questions focused on a certain aspect of risk. Scales related to drug use and criminal history were added or modified for the Illinois version of the instrument. Significant differences were found between the mean scores for first-time and repeat offenders on nearly every scale (see Table 1.8). There were two areas where little to no difference was found between the two groups: driving risk and the measure of involvement/disruption over the last 12 months.

One question related to smoking habits is also included on the ASUDS-RI (see Table 1.9). While first-time offenders are just as likely to report that they currently smoke, multiple offenders were more likely to smoke more cigarettes per day. Additionally, multiple offenders are less likely to report that they smoked in the past, but do not now. This may reflect a broad pattern of difficulty in changing habitual behavior. Repeat offenders were also more likely to report use of marijuana and/or cocaine. While multiple offenders also were more likely to report use of other types of drugs, reports of use of drugs from these additional categories were so minimal across all offenders that no difference can be reported.

Table 1.8: Difference of Means: ASUDS-RI Scales
* Difference is statistically significant at p.< .10 (one-tailed test)

	No Prior DUI Arrests	Prior Arrests
ASUDS-RI Scales		
Alcohol Involvement	6.22	10.05***
Driving Risk	4.93	5.62*
Antisocial	8.11	13.86***
Mood Disruption	2.93	3.86**
Drug/Alcohol Involvement	2.87	4.40***
Disruption	4.13	7.95***
Involvement/Disruption One-Year	3.11	3.54
Global	18.07	30.08***
Motivation	5.22	8.13***
Benefits	2.89	4.70***
Anti-social (community)	5.16	7.39***
Anti-social (criminal justice system)	2.96	6.47***
Psycho-physical disruption	1.43	2.57**
Social-Behavioral disruption	2.67	5.24***
Anti-social – 12 months	1.82	2.45***
Defensiveness	17.88	15.79***
N	380	102

** Difference is statistically significant at p.< .05 (one-tailed test)
*** Difference is statistically significant at p.< .001 (one-tailed test)

Table 1.9: Smoking Habits and Drug Use by Prior DUI Arrests

	No Prior DUI Arrests		At least one prior DUI arrest		DUI arrest history unknown		Total	
Smoking Habits								
Never smoked	92	27.7%	29	31.9%	1	25.0%	122	28.6
Do not smoke now	70	21.1%	13	13.2%	1	25.0%	84	19.7
Up to half a pack a day	100	30.1%	19	20.9%	1	25.0%	120	28.1
Up to a pack a day	58	17.5%	24	26.4%	0	0.0%	82	19.2
Up to two pack a day	12	3.6%	7	7.7%	1	25.0%	20	4.7
More than two pack a day	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0
Total	332	100.0%	91	100.0%	4	100.0%	427	100.0
Marijuana Use								
Never Used	185	49.6%	36	35.3%	0	0.0%	221	46.1%
Used 1 to 10 times	138	37.0%	40	39.2%	3	75.0%	181	37.8%
Used more than 10 times	50	13.4%	26	25.5%	1	25.0%	77	16.1%
Total	373	100.0%	102	100.0%	4	100.0%	479	100.0%
Cocaine Use								
Never Used	335	89.6%	82	81.2%	3	75.0%	420	87.7%
Used 1 to 10 times	31	8.3%	15	14.9%	1	25.0%	47	9.8%
Used more than 10 times	8	2.1%	4	4.0%	0	0.0%	12	2.5%
Total	374	100.0%	101	100%	4	100.0%	479	100.0%

Current DUI Charge and Disposition Information

As mentioned above, LEADS reports were obtained from the Illinois State Police on offenders in the pilot sample. Reports were found for 358 of the 486 offenders in the study (74%), meaning that for 128 offenders (26%) not even the current DUI was reported in LEADS. This rate of reporting was consistent for both first-time and repeat offenders. For many of those for whom reports were found, the DUI arrest and State's Attorney filing information was reported, but the disposition of the charge was not. Therefore, disposition information is lacking on a majority of the cases. Tables 1.8 to 1.11 contain information only for those offenders for whom reports were found.

Disposition information is missing from the reports for approximately half of all offenders (see Table 1.8). Of those with no prior DUI arrests, 42% received supervision. When looking specifically at those with at least one prior DUI arrest, of the known dispositions approximately 15% percent received either supervision or the charge was dropped, reduced or not prosecuted.

The offense of driving under the influence of drugs other than alcohol or a combination of alcohol and other drugs is a different crime than the standard DUI offense. Less than 5% of the offenders in the sample were charged with this distinct crime in the current offense (see Table 1.10). The number of subjects in this group is so small that statistical comparison is not meaningful. The minimal usage of this charge is a result of the difficulty identifying and proving this offense at the time of arrest and the lack of widespread Drug Recognition Expert training for local police officers in Illinois.

Of those for whom disposition information was available, repeat offenders are more likely to receive sentences that include jail or prison time but only 10.3% of repeat DUI offenders in the pilot study had served jail or prison time for their latest offense (see Table 1.10).

Table 1.10: Current Arrest Information by Prior Offenses

	No prior DUI arrests		At least one prior DUI arrest		DUI arrest history unknown		Total	
Disposition								
Guilty	13	4.7%	23	29.5%	1	50.0%	37	10.3%
Not Guilty	3	1.1%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	4	1.1%
Withhold Judgment/Supervision	118	42.4%	3	3.8%	0	0.0%	121	33.8%
Dropped/Dismissed	0	0.0%	3	3.8%	0	0.0%	3	0.8%
Nolle Prosequi	11	4.0%	5	6.4%	0	0.0%	16	4.5%
Bond Forfeiture	3	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.8%
Charge Amended or Reduced	1	0.4%	2	2.6%	0	0.0%	3	0.8%
Missing/Unknown/Pending	129	46.4%	41	52.6%	1	50.0%	171	47.8%
Total	278	100.0%	78	100.0%	2	100.0%	358	100.0%
DUI/ Drugs								
DUI of Drugs	12	4.3%	3	3.8%	0	0	15	4.2%
DUI of Alcohol	266	95.7%	75	96.2%	2	100.0%	343	95.8%
Total	278	100.0%	78	100.0%	2	100.0%	358	100.0%
Jail/Prison Time in Sentence?								
Yes	5	1.8	8	10.3%	0	0.0%	13	3.6%
No/Missing	273	98.2	70	89.7%	2	100.0%	345	96.4%
Total	278	100.0	78	100.0%	2	100.0%	358	100.0%

Frequently the current DUI arrest includes a variety of other charges in addition to the DUI. While these charges are not always prosecuted or the dispositions not reported, they provide an illustration of the DUI offense as a whole. Not surprisingly, the most common co-offenses are illegal lane usage and speeding (see Table 1.11). Charges for lack of insurance and illegal transportation also are common.

Table 1.11: Co-charges by Prior Offenses

	No Prior DUI arrests		At least one prior DUI arrest		DUI arrest history unknown		Total	
Frequent co-charges								
Speeding	37	13.3%	9	11.5%	0	0.0%	46	12.8%
Illegal lane usage	49	17.6%	12	15.4%	0	0.0%	61	17.0%
Driving while suspended or revoked	10	3.6%	16	20.5%	0	0.0%	26	7.3%
Registration Violation	6	2.2%	3	3.8%	0	0.0%	9	2.5%
Uninsured Vehicle	25	9.0%	10	12.8%	0	0.0%	35	9.8%
Seatbelt Violation	4	1.4%	3	3.8%	0	0.0%	7	2.0%
Illegal Transportation	14	5.0%	5	6.4%	0	0.0%	19	5.3%
Possession Cannabis	9	3.2%	7	9.0%	0	0.0%	16	4.5%
Man/Del Cannabis	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Possession Paraphernalia	6	2.2%	3	3.8%	0	0.0%	9	2.5%
Liquor Control Act Viol	3	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.8%
Poss. Of Alcohol by Minor	4	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.1%
Resist Arrest	5	1.8%	2	2.6%	0	0.0%	7	2.0%
Local Ordinance Viol	18	6.5%	2	2.6%	0	0.0%	20	5.6%
Domestic Battery	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%

Criminal History/ Prior and Re-arrests

When addressing the issue of what was needed in a DUI evaluation instrument, one of the main areas of discussion was the need for a more detailed criminal history on each DUI offender. This is an area that has not been a primary focus of DUI evaluation in the past. Self-report questions regarding prior arrests and convictions were added as part of the Illinois revisions to the ASUDS. Information in Table 1.12 describes the prior arrest history of our sample as it was reported in LEADS. In order for information to be found in LEADS, it must be reported by the individual local or county-level agencies and courts. Due to possible inconsistencies with reporting, it is believed that this information is under-reported in both arrest and disposition categories. As a result, our analysis focuses on arrests rather than convictions. Future studies will include comparison of self-report data with the official criminal history reports.

As the purpose of this analysis is to look at criminality beyond DUI, prior arrests in which the only charge was DUI are excluded. Approximately half of the 358 offenders for whom a LEADS report was found have no non-DUI arrests prior to the current DUI (see Table 1.12). Those with one or more prior DUI offenses are significantly more likely to have a prior non-DUI arrest on their criminal history report than first-time DUI offenders. Nearly half of the multiple offenders have two or more prior non-DUI arrests, compared to less than 20% for first-time offenders. Nine percent of repeat offenders have five or more previous non-DUI arrests.

Table 1.12: Prior Arrest History- (Excluding prior arrests for DUI only)

	No Prior DUI Arrests		At least one prior DUI arrest		DUI arrest history unknown		Total	
Number of Prior Non-DUI Arrests								
0	164	59.0%	28	35.9%	1	50.0%	193	53.9%
1	63	22.7%	14	17.9%	1	50.0%	78	21.8%
2	28	10.1%	11	14.1%	0	0.0%	39	10.9%
3	9	3.2%	6	7.7%	0	0.0%	15	4.2%
4	7	2.5%	7	9.0%	0	0.0%	14	3.9%
5	3	1.1%	5	6.4%	0	0.0%	8	2.2%
More than 5	4	1.4%	7	9.0%	0	0.0%	11	3.1%
Total	278	100.0%	78	100.0%	2	100.0%	358	100.0%
Number of prior arrest charges- person crimes								
0	236	84.9%	55	70.5%	2	100%	293	81.8%
1	34	12.2%	11	14.1%	0	0.0%	45	12.6%
2	3	1.1%	7	9.0%	0	0.0%	10	2.8%
3	2	0.7%	3	3.8%	0	0.0%	5	1.4%
4	1	0.4%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%
5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
More than 5	2	0.7%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.8%
Total	278	100.0%	78	100.0%	2	100.0%	358	100.0%
Number of prior arrest charges- DV crimes								
0	262	94.2%	65	83.3%	2	100%	329	91.8%
1	12	4.3%	10	12.8%	0	0.0%	22	6.1%
2	4	1.4%	2	2.6%	0	0.0%	6	1.7%
3	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
More than 5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	278	100.0%	78	100.0%	2	100.0%	358	100.0%
Number of prior arrest charges- Control Sub.								
0	248	89.2%	63	80.7%	2	100%	313	87.4%
1	24	8.6%	10	12.8%	0	0.0%	34	9.5%
2	1	0.4%	2	2.6%	0	0.0%	3	0.8%
3	4	1.4%	2	2.6%	0	0.0%	6	1.7%
4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
More than 5	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Total	278	100.0%	78	100.0%	2	100.0%	358	100.0%
Prior jail or prison sentence?								
Yes	13	4.7%	13	16.7%	1	50.0%	27	7.5%
No	265	95.3%	65	83.3%	1	50.0%	331	92.5%
Total	278	100.0%	78	100.0%	2	100.0%	358	100.0%

Multiple offenders had a history of crimes against persons at a rate twice that of the first-time offenders; 30% and 15% respectively (see Table 1.12). In addition, the person crimes of repeat offenders were more likely to be domestic violence related, with 56% of the person crimes for multiple offenders being domestic, compared with 38% of those for the first-time offenders.

The difference between first-time and repeat offenders is less pronounced in terms of previous charges related to controlled substances, with rates of 11% and 19% respectively (see Table 1.12). The most common crimes in this category were possession of cannabis/controlled substance, manufacture with intent to deliver cannabis/controlled substance, and disorderly conduct charges. The over-representation of cannabis and controlled substance violations in the multiple offender group is consistent with the finding that multiple offenders are almost three times more likely to have a collateral charge of cannabis possession at their DUI arrest than are first offenders (9% compared to 3.2% respectively). The majority of other arrests not included in these categories were for property or driving offenses, with a small number of weapons offenses and procedural charges.

The presence of previous sentences including jail or prison time can be an illustration of the severity and/or frequency of previous crimes. Less than 5% of first-time DUI offenders had previous sentences (for all crimes) that included incarceration compared with over 16% of repeat offenders (see Table 1.12). It is interesting to note that the percentage found for the later group corresponds closely with the percentage having more than five previous offenses.

Re-arrest Information

The primary focus of the Risk Reduction project, of which the ASUDS-RI pilot testing is a part, is to assist evaluators and the courts in predicting which first-time offenders are likely to become repeat offenders. While more in depth analysis of recidivism will be presented in a later report, some basic information can be presented here. Without consideration of type of offense, those who already have at least one prior DUI offense have been re-arrested at a rate 10% higher than first-time offenders (see Table 1.13). However, first-time offenders are only slightly less likely than multiple offenders to incur a subsequent DUI arrest. The difference in the rate of being re-arrested for DUI was not found to be significantly different.

The criminal history reports were produced by the Illinois State Police in November of 2005, allowing for a minimum of 12 months of follow-up data from the date of assessment. The average amount of time passed between the date of the current DUI offense and the criminal history report was 22 months, with an average of 18 months between the assessment date and the criminal history report. Nearly 87% of the offenders had between one and two years between the date of the current DUI and the date of the criminal history report. For approximately 3% of offenders, the criminal history report includes data for three years or more following the DUI offense for which they were being evaluated in this sample.

It should be noted that the re-arrest analysis used the date of the DUI arrest as the dividing point between pre- and post-offenses. As discussed above, most offenders were evaluated relatively soon following arrest; however, for a very small number as much as several years passed between the two events. The average time between the current DUI arrest and a subsequent DUI arrest was 10.2 months, with an average of 7.1 months between the evaluation and re-arrest. No significant difference was found between first-time and multiple offenders in terms of time before a subsequent DUI.   In a few instances (n=4) some of the "re-arrests" occurred prior to evaluation.

Table 1.13: Re-arrest by Prior Offenses

	No Prior DUI Arrests		At least one prior DUI arrest		DUI arrest history unknown		Total	
Number of Re-arrests								
0	212	76.3%	51	65.4%	2	100%	265	74.0%
1	44	15.8%	18	23.1%	0	0.0%	62	17.3%
2	13	4.7%	6	7.7%	0	0.0%	19	5.3%
3	3	1.1%	2	2.6%	0	0.0%	5	1.4%
4	3	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.8%
5	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
More than 5	2	0.8%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.8%
Total	278	100.0%	78	100.0%	2	100.0%	358	100.0%
Re-arrest for DUI?								
Yes	23	8.3%	8	10.3%	0	0.0%	31	8.7%
No	255	91.7%	70	89.7%	2	100.0%	327	91.3%
Total	278	100.0%	78	100.0%	2	100.0%	358	100.0%

Of particular interest are the 23 individuals who were first-time offenders in our sample, but were subsequently re-arrested. These individuals were similar to our overall sample in terms of male/female ratio (70% were male). Nearly 90% were Caucasian and over 90% were fully employed. At the time of the first DUI arrest these individuals were, on average, 30 years old, with an average BAC of .16. Seventy-five percent were currently single (divorced or never married) and almost none reported previous treatment or self-help group attendance.

The small number of re-arrests for DUI makes it difficult to make generalizations based on the average scores on the assessment instruments (see Table 1.14). The same is true when looking at risk level classifications (see Table 1.15). While there are clear differences between first-time and multiple offenders at the time of assessment, there is little distinction within those categories between those who were subsequent arrested for DUI and those who were not. This lack of delineation between the two groups reflects the small number of the re-arrest sample and the short time period of follow-up. Further delineation between these two groups is expected as follow-up continues.

Table 1.14: Comparisons of Mean Assessment Scores by Offender Type

	No Prior DUI Arrests- No Re-Arrests	No Prior DUI Arrests- Re-Arrests	At least one prior DUI arrest-No Re-arrests	At least one prior DUI arrest-Re-arrests
Assessment				
Mortimer-Filkins	26.42 (n=262)	29.12 (n=17)	52.59 (n=71)	57.50 (n=6)
DRI- Validity	2.05 (n=100)	2.17 (n=6)	1.56 (n=25)	2.50 (n=2)
DRI-Alcohol	2.20 (n=100)	2.33 (n=6)	3.28 (n=25)	3.00 (n=2)
DRI-Driving Risk	1.76 (n=100)	1.33 (n=6)	2.60 (n=25)	2.50 (n=2)
DRI-Drug Scales	1.37 (n=100)	1.00 (n=6)	1.76 (n=25)	2.50 (n=2)
DRI- Stress Coping	1.83 (n=100)	1.83 (n=6)	2.20 (n=25)	1.00 (n=2)
ASUDS- Global	18.12 (n=357)	17.26 (n=23)	30.56 (n=94)	24.38 (n=8)
N	**357**	**23**	**94**	**8**

Table 1.15: Comparisons of Risk Levels by Offender Type

	No Prior DUI Arrests- No Re- Arrests		No Prior DUI Arrests- Re- Arrests		At least one prior DUI arrest- No Re-arrests		At least one prior DUI arrest- Re-arrests	
Mortimer-Filkins Type								
Social Drinker	214	(82.0%)	14	(82.4%)	24	(33.8%)	2	(33.3%)
Presumptive Problem Drinker	26	(10.0%)	1	(5.9%)	18	(25.4%)	2	(33.3%)
Problem Drinker	21	(8.0%)	2	(11.8%)	29	(40.8%)	2	(33.3%)
N	**261**		**17**		**71**		**6**	
Overall Classification								
Minimum Risk	118	(33.1%)	9	(39.1%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Moderate Risk	133	(37.8%)	8	(34.8%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Significant Risk	85	(23.8%)	5	(21.7%)	59	(63.4%)	4	(50.0%)
High Risk	21	(5.9%)	1	(4.3%)	93	(36.6%)	4	(50.0%)
N	**357**		**23**		**94**		**8**	

Limitations and Conclusions

There are three major limitations of this pilot study: limitations imposed by the study sample, limitations posed by the limits of statistical analysis, and limits imposed by the short period of follow-up to measure post-evaluation re-arrest rates.

The sample used to conduct this pilot was limited to particular areas of the State of Illinois. Although the majority of DUI arrests in Illinois occur in Cook County, the major Cook County provider of DUI evaluations did not participate in the study although three collar county sites were included. Additional sites were originally chosen from Lake and Kane counties and also Peoria and St. Clair counties, but these sites did not generate sufficient number of participants to be included in the study. The remaining sites included primarily urban sites and did not include any predominantly rural catchment areas. It is also important to note that Hispanic offenders may be underrepresented in this sample due to the lack of a Spanish version of the instrument for the pilot testing. As a result, offenders who did not speak adequate English were not asked to participate. A Spanish version of the instrument is planned for future use.

The small portion of participants for whom certain information was reported by other agencies resulted in small cells for data analysis. These smaller numbers restricted the ability to compare first offenders and multiple offenders on several key dimensions. It is hoped the future resolution of such reporting problems will result in a more complete analysis in future studies.

By design, this preliminary report did not follow individuals long enough to identify those factors from an index evaluation that can predict risk for future recidivism. That follow-up process is continuing and it is hoped future reports will identify such predictors based on an Illinois data base.

In spite of these limitations, the pilot study was able to obtain completed evaluations on 486 individuals and analyze the evaluation data to establish Illinois norms for the ASUDS-RI. The pilot study also added information on the profile of the Illinois DUI offender and DUI recidivist population. This preliminary study confirms a number of risk factors for DUI recidivism that have been noted in the national profile literature: gender (male), age (21-45), marital status (never married or divorced), less stable employment, prior treatment, prior non-DUI criminal history, prior criminal history of violent aggression, prior non-DUI traffic offenses, breathalyzer refusal or high BAC, more likely to be arrested for DUI on a Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, and drink larger quantities of alcohol over longer periods of time before driving.

Of the 16 ASUDS-RI scales, 14 of these scales revealed significant differences between the fist-time DUI offender and the multiple-DUI offender. Continued follow-up of this sample should reveal an even more precise delineation of the specific combination of factors that predict DUI recidivism and broader threats to public safety. Results of that follow-up will be summarized in future reports.