

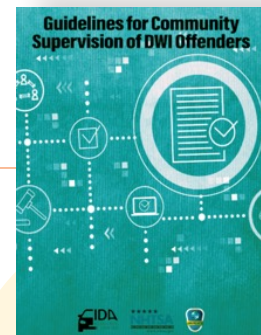
## Managing the DUI Population

A large percentage of county probation department's caseload includes people who were convicted of driving under the influence (DUI). While the majority are at a low risk to be rearrested, some are at a high risk and may exhibit manipulative behaviors, deny substance abuse problems, lack insight into the criminal nature of their actions, and have minimal motivation to change.

### Managing the Low-Risk DUI Population

Corrections professionals should match the intensity of the intervention to the person's risk of being rearrested as measured by an actuarial tool, preferably a specialized assessment designed for this population. People who are low risk are unlikely to benefit from correctional interventions designed to change their behavior. In fact, their recidivism rates might increase when they are over-supervised and when behavior-change interventions are over-delivered. Jurisdictions should do the following with the low-risk population:

- **Divert** to Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) or similar programs
- **Impose** minimal conditions above those required by statute
- **Place** on administrative or low-risk caseloads that have reduced reporting requirements, or on caseloads where people report remotely or not at all
- **Avoid** conditions, programs, or other practices which place them in contact with people who are at a moderate or a high risk
- **Focus** supervision on compliance with conditions, treatment requirements, and addressing stabilization factors (i.e. homelessness, food insecurities, etc.)



For more information,  
see this publication at  
[https://www.appa-net.org/  
eweb/docs/APPA/pubs/  
GCSDWIO.pdf](https://www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/APPA/pubs/GCSDWIO.pdf)

### Transportation

Losing a license is a natural consequence to a DUI. Problem-solving this barrier and developing a transportation plan can improve the likelihood of successful completion of supervision.

## Managing the Moderate- and High-Risk DUI Populations

- **Collect data on the current DUI population** to determine the number of people convicted of DUI who are determined to be at a moderate- or a high-risk to be rearrested. Evaluate if there is a need and if the department has a capacity to create specialized caseloads focusing on those determined to be high-risk.
- **Corrections professionals need to work collaboratively** with the key stakeholders. These include law enforcement, prosecutors, treatment providers, specialized programs, and victim advocate groups. Timely information-sharing and cross-training should occur, and, where possible, resources should be shared.
- **Specialized assessment tools** can assist jurisdictions in developing supervision and treatment plans that address the individualized factors correlated to a person's individual risk of engaging in future DUI behaviors. Common assessment tools in Pennsylvania include the Streamlined DUI Risk and Needs Triage Tool (DUI-RANT), Computerized Assessment and Referral System (CARS-5), and the Impaired Driving Assessment (IDA).
- **Case plans and supervision** should focus on addressing the criminogenic and responsivity needs that were identified by the risk and needs assessment.

### Interventions

Use techniques such as cognitive behavioral interventions and other programs to address the thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that put people at risk for future DUI. Interventions should:

