Young DUI Offenders As Seen in Substance Abuse Treatment in Texas

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Methods

• This is a secondary analysis of the BHIPS administrative dataset collected on clients in publicly-funded programs in Texas by the Department of State Health Services. Most admissions meet income eligibility requirements so not representative of all clients in treatment in all programs in Texas.
• It collects the variables required in SAMHSA’s Treatment Episode Data Set.
• Changes in demographics between 1990-2007 were examined, followed by a comparison of DUI and non-DUI minors admitted in 1997 and 2007; this 1997-2007 time period was chosen because new variables of interest were added to the dataset in 1996.
• Analyses included T tests, chi square, and multivariate logistic regression using SAS v.9.1.
Primary Problem of Texas DUI Clients Under Age 21 at Treatment Admission: 1990-2007

- Alcohol
- Cocaine
- Marijuana
- No 2nd Drug
Characteristics of Texas DUI Clients Under Age 21 at Treatment Admission: 1990-2007
Primary Problem Substance: 1997 vs. 2007

1997

- 36% Heroin
- 41% Other Opiates
- 20% Alcohol
- 6% Stimulants
- 5% Marijuana
- 2% Cocaine
- 2% Downers
- 1% Other

2007

- 64% Heroin
- 20% Other Opiates
- 4% Alcohol
- 3% Stimulants
- 2% Marijuana
- 1% Cocaine
- 1% Downers
- 1% Other
# Days of Problems on the ASI in Month Prior to Admission: 1997 vs. 2007 Minor DUI Clients

**p=.01 ***p<.0001
Primary Substance Problem at Admission: 2007 Minor DUI and Non-DUI Clients

**p=.01  ***p=.0001**
# Days of Problems on the ASI in Month Prior to Admission: 2007 Minor DUI and Non-DUI Clients

**2007 DUI** | **2007 Non-DUI**

- Health Problems
- Employment Problems
- Family Problems
- Social Problems
- Psychological Problems
- Drug/Alcohol Problems

***p<.0001***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Primary Problem</td>
<td>4.43</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Public Intoxication Arrests</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at Admission</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>**</td>
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<tr>
<td># Days Psychological Problems</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of Past Needle Use</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>***</td>
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**p<.01   ***p<.0001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predictor</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
<th>Significance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abstinent in Last 30 Days of Treatment</td>
<td>9.18</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Treatment</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td># Friends/Family Involved in Treatment</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>***</td>
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<tr>
<td># 12-Step Meetings in Last Month</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of Stay</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>**</td>
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* $p < 0.05$  ** $p < 0.01$  *** $p < 0.0001$
Multivariate Prediction of Past Month Abstinence at 90-Day Follow-up as a DUI Client: 1997-2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
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<th>Significance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abstinent Last 30 Days of Treatment</td>
<td>2.79</td>
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<tr>
<td># 12-Step Meeting Attended Last Month</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>***</td>
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<tr>
<td># ASI Psychological Problems at Follow-Up</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>***</td>
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<tr>
<td># ASI Family Problems at Follow-Up</td>
<td>0.95</td>
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<tr>
<td># ASI Drug Problems at Follow-Up</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Was in Residential Treatment</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Living in Household Exposed to Alcohol Abuse or Drug Use</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>***</td>
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</table>

**p = .01  ***p = .0001
Conclusions

- Increasing drug and polysubstance abuse problems among underage DUIs entering treatment.
- Changing sociodemographics: more Hispanics, females
- Need for more attention to drugged driving in DUI education programs.
- Potential benefits of increased monitoring by probation re: stable sober housing, 12-Step attendance.
- Use of ASI or other impairment scales to identify those most in need of interlocks or electronic monitoring.