

Reinstatement Review Inventory (RRI)

The development of the Reinstatement Review Inventory (RRI) began at the request of the Arizona Department of Transportation, Motor Vehicle Division, Driver Improvement Unit staff for an objective assessment instrument or test that would help in deciding whether or not an applicant's driver's license should be reinstated after it was suspended or revoked. There was staff consensus that the existing procedure of record review, character reference letters and interview would benefit from inclusion of an objective, automated (computer scored) self-report assessment instrument or test.

A Risk & Needs Assessment, Inc. psychologist individually interviewed Driver Improvement Unit staff. Staff interviews resulted in identification of areas of inquiry, that would later become measures or scales. Then two doctorate level psychologists that were familiar with each scales definition and purpose independently developed many (hundreds) of potential scale items. Subsequently these psychologists sorted potential items into scale groups. Mutual agreement items were retained and subsequent item review resulted in the scales included in the Reinstatement Review Inventory (RRI). The plan was to administer the RRI to 500 applicants, statistically analyze obtained test data and reconstitute RRI scales with the items having the best statistical properties. Soon after test administration was begun (after 75 applicants were tested), the Driver Improvement Unit was reorganized and data gathering stopped.

The original 75 applicants RRI test data was gathered and subsequently analyzed. This sample consisted of 65 (86.7%) males and 10 (13.3%) females. Their age is summarized as follows: 21 to 25 (7); 26 to 30 (15); 31 to 35 (19); 36 to 40 (19); 41 to 45 (4); 46 to 50 (7); 51 to 55 (3); and over 55 (1). Ethnicity: Caucasian (55, 73.3%); Black (1, 1.3%); Hispanic (17, 22.7%); Native American (2, 2.7%) Education: 8th grade or less (4, 5.3%); Some High School (14, 18.7%); GED (3, 4.0%); High School Graduate (32, 42.7%); Some College (15, 20.0%); Technical School (1, 1.3%); College Graduate (3, 4.0%); Professional School (1, 1.3%); and Missing (2, 2.7%). Marital Status: Single (36; 48.0%); Married (18, 24.0%); Divorced (12, 16.0%); Separated (2, 2.7%); and Missing (7, 9.3%). Employment Status: Employed (64, 85.3%), Unemployed (9, 12.0%) and Missing (2, 2.7%).

Other self-reported court related history is summarized as follows: Total number of arrests in last 10 years: One (3, 4.0%); two (27, 36.0%); three (19, 25.3%); four (12, 16.0%); five (6, 8.0%); six or more (6, 8.0%); Missing (2, 2.7%). Total number of DUI/DWI arrests in lifetime: None (1, 1.3%), One (3, 4.0%); two (39, 52.0%); three (18, 24.0%); four (6, 8.0%); five (4, 5.3%); and six or more (4, 5.3%). Number of DUI arrests in last 5 years: None (17, 22.7%), one (22, 29.3%); two (34, 45.3%); and three or more (2, 2.7%). Alcohol-related arrests in lifetime: none (2, 2.7%); one or two (34, 45.3%); three (16, 21.3%); four (8, 10.7%); five or more (15, 20%). Drug-related arrests in lifetime: none (55, 73.3%); one (11, 14.7%); two (5, 6.7%); four (1, 1.3%); five or more (2, 2.7%); and Missing (1, 1.3%). Number of moving violations (tickets) in last five years: none (17, 22.7%); one (10, 13.3%); two (19, 25.3%); three (6, 8.0%); four (13, 17.3%); five or more (6, 8.0%), and Missing (4, 5.3%). Attended traffic survival school in last 10 years: Yes (55, 73.3%), No (20, 26.7%). Attended defensive driving school in less ten years: Yes (39, 52.0%), No (33, 44.0%), and Missing (3, 4.0%). Number of times on probation in lifetime: none (28, 37.3%); once (33, 44.0%); twice (8, 10.7%); three times (5, 6.7%); and Missing (1, 1.3%). Number of times on parole in lifetime: none (65, 86.7%); once (7, 9.3%); twice (1, 1.3%); and Missing (2, 2.7%). Number of times driver's license suspended in lifetime: none (2, 2.7%); once (18, 24.0%); twice (26, 34.7%); three times (11, 14.7%); four times (3, 4.0%); five times (7, 9.3%), six or more times (3, 4.0%) and Missing (5, 6.7%). Number of times driver's license revoked in lifetime: none (1, 1.3%); once (50, 66.7%); twice (14, 18.7%); three times (4, 5.3%); four times (2, 2.7%); five or more times (4, 5.3%) and Missing (1, 1.3%). Total number of misdemeanor convictions in lifetime: none (8, 10.7%); one (7, 9.3%); two (24, 32.0%); three (8, 10.7%); four (6, 8.0%); five or more (15, 20%) and

Missing (7, 9.3%). Total number of felonies in lifetime: none (45, 60.0%); one (13, 17.3%); two (10, 13.3%); three (1, 1.3%); four (1, 1.3%); five (1, 1.3%) and Missing (4, 5.3%). Missing refers to information that was not included (missing) on the applicant's RRI answer sheet. Internal consistency Chronbach Alpha coefficients for this sample are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1. Reinstatement Review Inventory (N = 75)
Applicants for Reinstatement of their Driver's License**

RRI Scale	Chronbach Alpha	Significance Level
Truthfulness Scale	.92	p<.001
Alcohol Scale	.90	p<.001
Drug Scale	.85	p<.001
Comparative Change	.86	p<.001
Attitude Scale	.59	n.s.
Intervention Checklist	.89	p<.001

This sample represents the first opportunity to review the Reinstatement Review Inventory (RRI) statistical properties. All scales, except the Attitude Scale, demonstrated very impressive internal consistency (reliability). Eight Attitude Scale items were replaced and five were reworded. These changes in the Attitude Scale were to improve its Chronbach Alpha coefficient. This improved RRI will be used in subsequent RRI studies.

A Reinstatement Review Inventory (RRI) field test (1998) involved ninety RRI's being administered to applicants applying for reinstatement of their revoked or suspended driver's licenses. This sample included 73 (81.1%) males and 17 (18.9%) females. Age is summarized as follows: 20 to 29 (15, 16.7%); 30 to 39 (32, 35.6%); 40 to 49 (32, 35.6%); 50 to 59 (5, 5.6%); and 60+ (6, 6.7%). Ethnicity: Caucasian (81, 90%), Black (6, 6.7%); and Hispanic (3, 3.3%). Education: 8th Grade or less (5, 5.6%); Some High School (18, 20%); GED (3, 3.3%) High School Graduate (38, 42.2%); Some College (16, 17.8%); Technical/Business School (1, 1.1%); College Graduate (5, 5.6%); and Missing (4, 4.4%). Marital Status: Single (30, 33.3%); Married (38, 42.2%); Divorced (17, 18.9%); Separated (2, 2.2%); and Widowed (3, 3.3%). Employment: Employed (75, 83.3%), Unemployed (14, 15.6%), and Missing (1, 1.1%). DUI convictions: One (4, 4.4%); two (42, 46.7%); three (12, 13.3%); four (7, 7.8%); five (1, 1.1%); 6+ (3, 3.3%) and Missing (21, 23.3%). Driver's License Suspended: zero (7, 7.8%); Once (16, 17.8%); twice (22, 24.4%); three times (10, 11.1%); four times (4, 4.4%); five times (1, 1.1%); six times (1, 1.1%) and Missing (29, 32.2%). Driver's License Revoked: once (16, 17.8%); twice (33, 36.7%); three times (11, 12.2%); four times (4, 4.4%); five times (1, 1.1%); six times (3, 3.3%) and Missing (22, 24.4%). Missing refers to information that was not included (missing) on an applicant's RRI answer sheet. Internal consistency Chronbach Alpha coefficients for this sample are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2. Reinstatement Review Inventory (N = 90)
Applicants for Reinstatement of their Driver's License**

RRI Scale	Chronbach Alpha	Significance Level
Truthfulness Scale	.87	p<.001
Alcohol Scale	.90	p<.001
Drug Scale	.88	p<.001
Comparative Change	.94	p<.001
Attitude Scale	.70	n.s.
Intervention Checklist	.92	p<.001

This RRI field test (1998) was the second opportunity to evaluate statistical properties of the RRI. RRI scales (the only exception being the Attitude Scale) have very impressive reliability coefficients. With the exception of the Attitude Scale, **all RRI scales have impressive internal consistency (reliability)**. Chronbach alpha coefficients are presented in parentheses after each scale. Truthfulness Scale (.87, p<.001), Alcohol Scale (.90, p<.001), Drug Scale (.88, p<.001), Change Scale (.94, p<.001), and RRI Checklist (.92, p<.001).

The Attitude Scale was originally thought of as a cooperation or resistance measure to assess an individual's attitude or willingness to participate in court requirements for drivers license reinstatement. After the preliminary results, it was questioned whether or not the Attitude Scale was appropriate in this court-ordered setting. Why would anyone want to jeopardize their chances of getting their drivers license back? Review of the percentages of responses to the Attitude Scale items revealed that a very low percentage of participants gave deviant answers. It was felt that this was the reason the scale had such poor statistical reliability properties. Nevertheless, scale items were modified and changed in the hope of improving the scale statistically. However, the second study also showed the Attitude Scale had low reliability statistics.

The Attitude Scale simply did not work out. Rather than carry forward a weak scale, it was decided to replace the Attitude Scale. Selection of a replacement scale had to meet two conditions: **1.** The scale must add relevant information to the RRI protocol, and **2.** The scale must have acceptable (.85 or better Cronbach Alpha) statistical properties. Based on this criteria the Aggressivity or Aggressiveness Scale was selected. Consequently Attitude Scale items were replaced with Aggressiveness Scale items. The Aggressivity or Aggressiveness Scale has been studied in a variety of tests, including the Substance Abuse Questionnaire, SAQ-Adult Probation, SAQ-Adult Probation II and the Domestic Violence Inventory. The Aggressivity Scale's Cronbach Alpha varies between .85 to .91 in these studies. With this scale substitution the Reinstatement Review Inventory (RRI) continues to have six measure (scales), and these scales include: **1. Truthfulness Scale, 2. Alcohol Scale, 3. Drug Scale, 4. Comparative Change Scale, 5. Aggressiveness Scale, and 6. The Intervention Checklist.** The RRI report remains essentially the same with the Aggressiveness Scale replacing the Attitude Scale.

Future RRI Research will use the improved RRI with the Aggressiveness Scale. Validation research on several RRI scales has been completed and reported in the DRI: An Inventory of Scientific Findings. This includes the Truthfulness Scale, Alcohol Scale, and Drug Scale. The Aggressiveness Scale has been studied in several studies involving other tests, e.g., Domestic Violence Inventory (DVI) and this research is reported in the DVI: An Inventory of Scientific Findings. Additional research will involve the improved RRI which has the Aggressiveness Scale.