PROJECT MATCH

THE DRINKER INVENTORY OF CONSEQUENCES (DrInC)

An Instrument for Assessing Adverse Consequences of Alcohol Abuse



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Public Health Service National Institutes of Health National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Project MATCH Monograph Series Volume 4

THE DRINKER INVENTORY OF CONSEQUENCES (DrInC)

An Instrument for Assessing Adverse Consequences of Alcohol Abuse

Test Manual

William R. Miller, Ph.D., and J. Scott Tonigan, Ph.D. University of New Mexico

and Richard Longabaugh, Ed.D. Brown University

Project MATCH Monograph Series: Margaret E. Mattson, Ph.D., Editor Lisa A. Marshall, Ph.D. Candidate, Assistant Editor

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE INSTITUTE LIBRARY 3937 15TH AVE NE, BOX SEATTLE, WA SADIVAREMENT MATLAH FO TRAMTRAPH S.U. SEATTLE, WA SADIVAREMENT MATLAH FO TRAMTRAPH S.U. (206) 543-0937 (206) 543-0937

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism 6000 Executive Boulevard Rockville, Maryland 20892–7003 Project MATCH is supported by grants under a cooperative agreement funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) and implemented by nine clinical research units and a data coordinating center. The project was initiated and is administered by the Treatment Research Branch, NIAAA.

Research on the DrInC was supported in part by grants U10-AA00435 and K05-AA00133. The contents of this manual are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of NIAAA.

All material appearing in this volume is in the public domain and may be reproduced or copied without permission from the Institute or the authors. Citation of the source is appreciated.

NIH Publication No. 95–3911 Printed 1995

Acknowledgments

The authors gratefully acknowledge the collaboration of the Project MATCH Research group in conducting the two larger studies from which these data were derived. Special thanks are also due to Dr. Janice Brown who coordinated Study 2 and Dr. Theresa Moyers of the Albuquerque V.A. Medical Center who arranged testing in Study 3.

Project MATCH Research Group and Other Contributors

Principal and Coinvestigators at the Sites

William Miller, Ph.D. J. Scott Tonigan, Ph.D. Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse and Addictions University of New Mexico Albuquerque, NM

Gerard Connors, Ph.D. Robert Rychtarik, Ph.D. Research Institute on Alcoholism Buffalo, NY

Carrie Randall, Ph.D. Raymond Anton, M.D. Medical University of South Carolina and Veterans Affairs Medical Center Charleston, SC

Ronald Kadden, Ph.D. Mark Litt, Ph.D. University of Connecticut School of Medicine Farmington, CT

Ned Cooney, Ph.D. West Haven Veterans Affairs Medical Center and Yale University School of Medicine New Haven, CT

Carlo DiClemente, Ph.D. Joseph Carbonari, Ed.D. University of Houston Houston, TX Allen Zweben, D.S.W. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Milwaukee, WI

Richard Longabaugh, Ed.D. Robert Stout, Ph.D. Brown University Providence, RI

Dennis Donovan, Ph.D. University of Washington and Seattle VA Medical Center Seattle, WA

Coordinating Center Principal and Coinvestigators

Thomas Babor, Ph.D. Frances Del Boca, Ph.D. University of Connecticut Farmington, CT

Kathleen Carroll, Ph.D. Bruce Rounsaville, M.D. Yale University New Haven, CT

NIAAA Staff

John P. Allen, Ph.D. Project Officer for Project MATCH Chief, Treatment Research Branch

Margaret E. Mattson, Ph.D. Staff Collaborator for Project MATCH Treatment Research Branch

Lisa A. Marshall, Ph.D. Candidate Research Assistant, Treatment Research Branch (Gallaudet University Cooperative Education Program)

Consultants

Larry Muenz, Ph.D. Gaithersburg, MD

Philip Wirtz, Ph.D. George Washington University Washington, DC

Contractor

Jane K. Myers Janus Associates Bethesda, MD

Foreword

A rich array of psychometric instruments have been developed to evaluate many of the key phenomena associated with alcoholism. For example, well-standardized scales are available for measuring drinking behavior, expectancies for alcohol effects, and severity of alcohol dependence. These scales help clinicians target interventions more specifically and aid researchers in operationalizing drinking-related dimensions, thereby allowing more rigorous and controlled investigations.

To date, the adverse consequences of drinking have been largely neglected by test developers. This is surprising since, from the perspective of society, the family, and the alcoholic, the most troubling feature of heavy drinking is its negative effects on behavior, health, and emotional adjustment. Individuals enter treatment and society pays for services and research on alcoholism because of the direct, disruptive consequences of inappropriate drinking.

The ideal instrument to assess negative consequences would have sound psychometric properties, be brief and easy to complete, apply to individuals widely varying in life circumstances and responsibilities, be standardized on a large normative group, distinguish very recent from earlier consequences, and specify and measure severity of various adverse effects. DrInC, the measurement presented in this manual, nicely satisfies most of these criteria. The instrument was developed in support of Project MATCH, the multisite investigation of how different subtypes of alcoholics respond to alternative interventions. Scores on the DrInC serve both as baseline client descriptors and as variables to evaluate outcome of the three MATCH treatments. Beyond playing a key role in this major national study, DrInC will no doubt be adopted by clinicians to more specifically focus their own treatment efforts on client needs and to evaluate effects of treatment. DrInC will also be of use in research on the efficacy of investigational treatments of alcoholism.

The developers of this instrument and the authors of this clearly written, comprehensive monograph are to be highly commended for

v

their contribution to Project MATCH and to the field of alcoholism treatment and research. This document attests to their professional commitment, generosity, and expertise. We applaud their efforts.

> John P. Allen, Ph.D. Margaret E. Mattson, Ph.D. Treatment Research Branch National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

> > ÷....

Preface

The Drinker Inventory of Consequences (DrInC) has been under development since 1989. The primary impetus for preparation of this manual came in 1990 when the DrInC was adopted as one of the core outcome measures for Project MATCH, a multisite clinical trial of psychosocial treatments for alcoholism funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). Most of the data contained here were collected within the context of that trial, a collaborative effort of 21 principal and coprincipal investigators at nine clinical research units, a coordinating center at the University of Connecticut School of Medicine, and the NIAAA. More than 25 clinical facilities participated, providing the opportunity to assemble the diverse normative data base for treatment-seeking clients described in this manual.

The DrInC instrument is only one of many Project MATCH contributions to alcohol research. The DrInC may be used to characterize the severity of alcohol problems in a sample, with reference to treatment norms such as those included in this manual. When administered as part of followup assessment, it can also be used to describe one dimension of treatment outcome. The psychometric data provided here indicate that the DrInC subscales represent different dimensions of alcohol problems and demonstrate sound internal consistency and test-retest replicability.

Because this instrument and manual were developed with the support of public funding, they have been placed in the public domain and may be reproduced and used without further permission. The source of the scale should be acknowledged in all applications, however, by reference to this manual. To retain comparability and interpretability across applications, the scales should be used intact and as developed without modification of their contents. The authors hope that this family of instruments will be broadly useful in both clinical and research settings.

> William R. Miller, Ph.D. J. Scott Tonigan, Ph.D. Richard Longabaugh, Ed.D.

Contents

. ---

....

**	Page
Acknowledgments	iii
Foreword	
Preface	
Background and Rationale	
Background	1
Scale Construction and Item Analysis	5
Scale Creation Norming Sample Statistical Properties Subscales of the DrInC Gender Differences Subscale Characteristics Convergence With Other Measures Uniqueness of Subscales Test-Retest Reliability	5 6 7 7 10
Test Procedures	17
Scoring Normative Ranges Interpretation of Scores Subject Honesty and the Control Scale Scores	18 19 21 23
Alternate Forms	25
The Short Index of Problems (SIP) Administration and Scoring Interpretation of Scores Collateral Forms The Inventory of Drug Use Consequences	25 25 26 26 27
Applications	29
A Final Note	29
Literature Cited	31
Appendix: Test Forms, Answer Sheets, and Profile Forms	35

Background and Rationale

Drinking-related impairment is a defining characteristic in the diagnosis of alcohol abuse (American Psychiatric Association 1994). More generally, the concept of heterogeneous "alcohol problems" has become a guiding perspective for prevention and treatment (Institute of Medicine 1990). An emergent "harm reduction" perspective focuses on a primary goal, in prevention and treatment, of decreasing alcoholrelated problems. For these reasons, as well as for evaluation of the effectiveness of treatment and prevention programs, a conceptually meaningful and psychometrically sound measure of adverse consequences from drinking was needed.

Background

Although a variety of well-developed methods exist for measuring the related domains of alcohol consumption (e.g., Litten and Allen 1992) and alcohol dependence (e.g., Skinner and Horn 1984), consensus has yet to be achieved on how best to specify and quantify drinking consequences. Instruments commonly used to assess adverse consequences, such as the MAST (Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test, Selzer 1971), have tended to confound drinking-related impairment with symptoms of alcohol dependence, pathological drinking behavior, and help-seeking history. Such measures have also tended to focus primarily on life consequences that appear more normative for male than for female problem drinkers (e.g., arrests, physical fights, job loss).

Several strategies to assess alcohol problems as a domain separate from consumption and dependence have been attempted. Cahalan and his colleagues included a "current problems" inquiry in their household surveys, asking questions about 11 dimensions: frequent intoxication, binge drinking, symptomatic drinking (blackouts, difficulty stopping, sneaking drinks), family problems, difficulties with friends or neighbors, job problems, encounters with police or accidents, health problems, financial difficulties, and belligerence associated with drinking (Cahalan 1970; Cahalan et al. 1969; cf. Hilton 1991). Miller and Marlatt (1984) included in their Comprehensive Drinker Profile a list of potential life problem areas and inquired, for each one endorsed by a subject, whether the problem "is at least partly related to drinking" in the subject's opinion. In a separate followup protocol, Miller and Marlatt (1987) further differentiated a set of adverse

1

consequences of drinking (cf. Miller et al. 1992a). The factor structure of the well-known Alcohol Use Inventory (Horn et al. 1987) contains several scales tapping adverse consequences of drinking.

Several measures have focused on drinking consequences likely to be specific for certain age groups. Hurlbut and Sher (1990) developed a 27-item Young Adult Alcohol Problems Screening Test to screen for negative consequences particularly pertinent for college students. The 23-item Rutgers Alcohol Problems Index (White and Labouvie 1989) was developed from principal components of a longer (53 item) scale of adolescent drinking problems, including dependence, help-seeking, and consumption (e.g., binge drinking) items as well as adverse life consequences (e.g., unable to do homework, causing embarrassment to others). Finney, Moos, and Brennan (1991) introduced a 17-item measure, the Drinking Problems Index, to screen for alcohol problems among older adults, again including help-seeking and symptoms of alcohol dependence (e.g., craving a drink upon waking). Impairment items are also embedded in Your Workplace, a specialized instrument for use in work settings (Beattie et al. 1992).

Rationale

Measures of alcohol problems have typically been found to relate modestly to indices of alcohol consumption and alcohol dependence (table 1). Although consumption, problems, and dependence all represent aspects of alcohol involvement, the severity of adverse consequences of drinking is not well predicted from consumption or dependence measures and deserves separate and focused assessment.

The DSM-IV diagnostic system (American Psychiatric Association 1994) recognizes adverse consequences of drinking as a definitive characteristic of alcohol abuse that is conceptually independent from symptoms of alcohol dependence and pathological drinking. This diagnostic stance reflects a recognition, dating back to at least 1960, of a distinction between drinkers who experience only life problems and those who manifest alcohol dependence (Jellinek 1960). Indeed, it was to the former—negative sequelae of overdrinking—that Huss (1849) referred in coining the term "alcoholism." The Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences (1990) has recognized a broad continuum of alcohol use and problems, with alcohol dependence emerging at the upper extreme.

These are some of the reasons for developing a psychometrically sound instrument to assess comprehensively (and not merely screen for) the extent of general alcohol problems apart from consumption and dependence. Further, a prevention program or treatment intervention could conceivably affect alcohol problems without exerting a significant effect on overall consumption (e.g., Chick et al. 1988). Beyond the benefits of a summary index of alcohol problems (as distinct from dependence, use, and help-seeking), clinicians may also find it helpful

Study	ations (r) of alcohol pr Consumption	Dependence
Beattie et al. 1992	.05 – .32	
Cooney et al. 1986	.2531	.35 – .60
Finney et al. 1991	.3742	
Hurlbut and Sher 1990	.43 – .65	.58 – .65
Miller et al. 1992a	.2537	.45 – .63
White and Labouvie 1989	.2057	

Table 1. Reported correlations between alcohol problems and measures of consumption and dependence

to have a comprehensive picture of their clients' specific life areas adversely affected by drinking, as such information may influence individualized treatment planning.

It should be noted that there are two broad traditions in assessing life problems related to drinking. One tradition is to ask the respondent to make a causal (consequence) connection between drinking and problems. A different approach, represented by the Addiction Severity Index (McLellan et al. 1990), seeks to measure the quality of functioning in various life areas without imputing causal links to substance use. Each approach has its advantages and disadvantages. An obvious limitation of the former attributional approach is that responses are influenced by the respondent's perceptions and assumptions about drinking. Drinking problems can be minimized or exaggerated by the extent to which the subject perceives a causal connection to drinking. In this regard, the latter approach may yield a clearer picture of functioning. On the other hand, general functional measures are influenced by many factors besides drinking, and intervention effects may be specific to those problems that are more directly tied to drinking (Miller et al. 1983). Furthermore, clinicians are often specifically interested in perceptions (from clients and their significant others) of the extent to which drinking is inflicting harm. Reluctance to acknowledge this causal link is a key element in what is often termed "denial." For these reasons, the attributional approach may be advantageous. For research purposes, it is often desirable to assess problems from both perspectives.

This manual presents results from a 5-year process to develop an instrument to measure alcohol problems as a construct distinct from consumption and dependence—the Drinker Inventory of Consequences (DrInC).

Scale Construction and Item Analysis

Scale Creation

The original intent in developing the DrInC was to assemble a universe of items that would provide a comprehensive sampling of possible alcohol problems. Seeking to create a pure measure of consequences, questions were intentionally excluded about help-seeking (e.g., going to treatment or self-help meetings) and items referring to pathological drinking practices but not negative consequences (e.g., rapid drinking, intoxication per se). To reflect the DSM distinction between adverse consequences (alcohol abuse) and alcohol dependence, items commonly viewed as reflecting dependence symptoms (e.g., inability to stop or cut down, craving, tolerance, withdrawal signs, relief drinking) were also excluded. Special efforts were made to include items that might be concerns and experiences for problem-drinking women (e.g., effects on appearance, parenting, weight, emotions).

A set of 40 such items was generated by the senior author to reflect consequences commonly encountered in clinical practice. This list was circulated to colleagues at various clinical research sites to elicit comments and suggestions for additional items. A final set of 45 items was thus derived.

One initial intent was to query the lifetime occurrence of this universe of problems. Because the instrument was also intended to reflect changes in alcohol problems over time, a separate inquiry was included regarding the past 3 months (an arbitrary and adjustable window). In the interest of measurement sensitivity, it was decided to employ Likert scales for reporting the recent intensity of problems, beyond the binary yes/no report of lifetime occurrence. It became apparent, however, that different alternatives for reporting intensity would be needed, depending on the content of the questions. Some items lent themselves readily to a reporting of frequency (How often has this happened to you?). Other problems were more aptly assessed by extent (e.g., My marriage or love relationship has been harmed by my drinking). Still others were initially treated as binary occurrence/nonoccurrence items based on their typically low frequency in a 3-month period (e.g., lost marriage or job, accident, injury, arrest).

5

The baseline (pretreatment) assessment version of the DrInC therefore contains two scales consisting of separate responses to the same items: (1) a Lifetime Consequences scale consisting of binary reports of the presence or absence of each problem ever and (2) a Recent Consequences scale reflecting the intensity of recent problems over the past 3 months. These two scales were originally combined as a single questionnaire but were subsequently separated into two versions of the instrument to improve clarity. Furthermore, scoring of the Recent Consequences scale proved problematic in an early version because different numbers of Likert scale points had been used for frequency items (6-point scales), extent items (4-point scales), and occurrence items (binary). The Recent Consequences scale was therefore revised after initial testing to contain consistent 4-point Likert scales for all items. Thus, the present version the Lifetime Consequences scale consists of binary (0 or 1) responses, whereas the Recent Consequences scale reports Likert scale responses (0-3) for each of the same items during the 3-month assessment window.

Because all 45 items report the occurrence of alcohol problems, they are scored in the same face-valid positive direction. This creates some risk of a response bias (e.g., denying the occurrence of all items). For this reason, five reverse-scaled control items were inserted, which many frequent or heavy drinkers would be expected to endorse, at least to some extent (e.g., "I have enjoyed the taste of beer, wine, or spirits."). Although these control items are not included when calculating problem scores, consistent zero responses to these questions suggest a negative or inattentive response set.

The DrInC was administered as part of a much larger intake assessment battery collected at clinical sites located in Albuquerque, NM, Buffalo, NY, Farmington, CT, Milwaukee, WI, West Haven, CT, Charleston, SC, Houston, TX, Providence, RI, and Seattle, WA. The first five of these sites were outpatient alcohol treatment settings, whereas the latter were inpatient facilities (Project MATCH Research Group 1993). The samples were pooled to provide a population of 1,728cases that reflected a broad range of problem severity. Other instruments used in analyses included a demographic questionnaire, the AUI (Alcohol Use Inventory, Horn et al. 1987), the AUDIT (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test, Saunders and Aasland 1987), the ASI (Addiction Severity Index, McLellan et al. 1990), the PFI (Psychosocial Functioning Inventory, Feragne et al. 1983), and the alcohol and drug abuse/dependence sections of the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R (Spitzer et al. 1990). The order of administration of self-report questionnaires was rotated to counterbalance for order effects.

All individuals included in the sample were seeking treatment for alcohol problems. Sample subjects were required to (1) be at least 18

Norming Sample

years of age, (2) meet DSM-III-R criteria for alcohol abuse or dependence, with active drinking during the past 3 months and alcohol as the primary drug of abuse, (3) have at least a 6th grade reading level to allow comprehension of questionnaires, and (4) have no legal stipulations that would interfere with study participation. Subjects were excluded if they met DSM-III-R dependence criteria for cocaine, stimulants, opiates, or sedative/hypnotics; had used illicit drugs intravenously during the prior 6 months; or were judged to be of current danger to self or others, acutely psychotic or organically impaired, or unlikely to be locatable for followup (e.g., no residence). The study included outpatient and aftercare arms. In the aftercare arm, clients had completed at least 7 days of residential or partial hospitalization rehabilitation treatment prior to testing.

Statistical Properties

Data entry for questionnaires was performed at the item level, with independent verification by a second coder and resolution of discrepancies with reference to original hardcopy questionnaires. When clients did not respond to one or more items of the DrInC, the following procedures were used. If a client indicated that a particular item had occurred during the past 3 months but gave no response in the lifetime occurrence ("Ever") column, a "Yes" response was logically inferred and entered for lifetime occurrence. Similarly, if a client answered "No" to lifetime occurrence but gave no response regarding the past 3 months, a "No" response was logically inferred for the recent period.

Other items were left blank apparently because they were not applicable (e.g., "My ability to be a good parent has been harmed by my drinking"). One reasonable option would be to score such omitted items as negative (0) responses, a procedure used in clinical applications. For psychometric purposes, however, listwise deletion was used to remove all cases with incomplete questionnaires, except where "Yes - Lifetime" or "No - Recent Consequences" responses were imputed as described above. This left a total of 1,389 cases (80 percent) for analysis. The demographic characteristics of this sample, separated by outpatient and inpatient sites, are reported in table 2.

A "Not Applicable" column was considered to allow subjects an alternative to leaving items blank when they do not apply. This would be likely to alter the psychometric characteristics of the instrument, however, and could result in subjects' choosing this designation for a larger number of items than would be omitted in its absence. Instead, the instructions now specify that respondents should circle the "No" option — zero (0) — for all items that do not apply to them.

Subscales of the DrInC

The five control items, which do not query alcohol problems, were eliminated from initial statistical analyses. DrInC responses from this and several other studies were subjected to factor analysis, but the

Client		Sample		
characteristics	Outpatient N (%)	Inpatient N (%)	Combined N (%)	
Gender		•		
Male	567 (72.6)	480 (78.9)	1,047 (75.4)	
Female	214 (27.4)	128 (21.1)	342 (24.6)	
Ethnicity White	653 (83.6)	- 505 (83.1)	1,158 (83.4)	
Black	42 (5.4)	78 (12.8)	120 (8.6)	
Hispanic	69 (8.8)	17 (2.8)	86 (6.2)	
Other	17 (2.2)	8 (1.3)	25 (1.8)	
Age: Mean (SD)	38.93 (10.72)	41.23 (11.05)	39.93 (10.92)	
Total SDU*	788.99 (613.92)	1333.16 (1069.40)	1027.18 (885.92)	
Percent days abstinent**	34 (30)	28 (30)	31 (30)	

 Table 2.
 Study 1 sample characteristics: Project MATCH intake sample with complete DrInC data (N = 1,389)

* Number of standard drink units for most recent 90 days of drinking.

** Abstinent days during past 90 days of drinking.

resulting factors did not provide clinically useful groupings of items, and the factor structure was unstable across populations and timepoints. To enhance clinical interpretability, therefore, the 45 problem items were grouped into 5 a priori content domains based on consensus classifications among six staff at the Albuquerque site. These groupings are shown in table 3, with item numbers reflecting their position in the overall DrInC. These subscales can be scored within both Lifetime and Recent Consequences versions. Internal consistency coefficients (Cronbach) and distributional characteristics were then calculated for these content subscales as well as for the overall Lifetime Consequences and Recent Consequences scales.

The *Physical Consequences* subscale (8 items) contains items that reflect adverse physical states resulting from excessive drinking. Included are both acute and chronic effects of overdrinking. The items query hangovers, sleeping problems, and sickness; harm to health, appearance, eating habits, and sexuality; and injury while drinking.

The eight items of the *Intrapersonal Consequences* subscale query subjective perceptions that may not be readily observable by others. These include feeling bad, unhappy or guilty because of drinking; experiencing a personality change for the worse; and interference with personal growth, spiritual/moral life, interests and activities, and having the kind of life one wants.

Table 3. Subscales of the DrInC and percentage item endorsements for females and males

(iten	n) F %	M %	Subscale	(Item) F %	M %	Subscale
	*		Physical consequences				Interpersonal consequences (cont.)
• •			 I have had a hangover after drinking. After drinking, I have had trouble with 	(17)	91.5	92.6	While drinking, I have said or done embarrassing things.
			sleeping, staying asleep, or nightmares. I have been sick and vomited after	(21)	83.9	87.7	While drinking, I have said harsh or cruel things to someone.
(13)			drinking. Because of my drinking, I have not eaten	(27)	74.0	88.2	My marriage or love relationship has been harmed by my drinking.
(15)	70.1	oz.c	properly.	(30)	86.3	88.2	My family has been hurt by my drinking.
(24)	75.4	79.7	My physical health has been harmed by my drinking.	(31)			A friendship or close relationship has been damaged by my drinking.
(29)	77.2	2 75.5	My physical appearance has been harmed by my drinking.	(39)	66.7	75.7	My drinking has damaged my social life, popularity, or reputation.
(33)	51.2	67.9	My sex life has suffered because of my drinking.	(43)	34.2	51:8	I have lost a marriage or a close love relationship because of my drinking.
(48)	55.3	5 9.4	While drinking or intoxicated, I have been physically hurt, injured, or burned.	(46)	40.1	48.5	I have lost a friend because of my drinking.
Mear	n 73.8	75.6		Mean	n 69.2	76.2	
(2)	077	06.6	Intrapersonal consequences				Impulse control consequences
(2)			I have felt bad about myself because of my drinking.	(9)	•		l have driven a motor vehicle after having three or more drinks.
(12)			l have been unhappy because of my drinking.	(10)	32.5	31.4	My drinking has caused me to use other drugs more.
(16)			I have felt guilty or ashamed because of my drinking.	(19)	77.5	88.8	I have taken foolish risks when I have been drinking.
• •			When drinking, my personality has changed for the worse.	(22)	82.5	88.6	When drinking, I have done impulsive things that I regretted later.
(34)			I have lost interest in activities and hobbies because of my drinking.	(23)	42.4	50.5	I have gotten into a physical fight while drinking.
(36)	69.3	/5.9	My spiritual or moral life has been harmed by my drinking.	• •			I have smoked more when I am drinking.
(37)	85.1	89.6	Because of my drinking, I have not had the kind of life that I want.				I have been overweight because of my drinking.
(38)	85.7	88.5	My drinking has gotten in the way of my growth as a person.	(41)	32.2	53.0	I have been arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol.
Mean	86.4	88.1	Social responsibility consequences	(42)	21.6	40.7	than driving while intoxicated) because
(3)	60.2	68.4	I have missed days of work or school	(4 7)	265	5 7 7	of my drinking.
• •			because of my drinking. The quality of my work has suffered				I have had an accident while drinking or intoxicated.
			because of my drinking.	(49)	20.8	30.0	While drinking or intoxicated, I have injured someone else.
			me because of my drinking.	(50)	57.3	68.1	I have broken things or damaged property while drinking or intoxicated.
			I have gotten into trouble because of drinking.	Mean	50.2	59.5	
(26)	56.7	/9.5	I have had money problems because of my drinking.				Control (reverse-scored validity) items
(40)	71.3	87.9	I have spent too much or lost a lot of money because of my drinking.	(5)	94.1	95.9	I have enjoyed the taste of beer, wine, or liquor.
(44)	26.6	41.5	I have been suspended/fired from or left	• •			Drinking has helped me to relax.
Mean	60.6	73.5	a job or school because of my drinking.	(25)	29.8	30.8	Drinking has helped me to have a more positive outlook on life.
			Interpersonal consequences	(35)	72.1	71.7	When drinking, my social life has been
• •			My family or friends have worried or complained about my drinking.	(45)	30.1	33.5	more enjoyable. I drank alcohol normally, without any
(7)	54.4	57.9	My ability to be a good parent has been harmed by my drinking.	Mean	64.4	65.4	problems.
				-			

•

The Social Responsibility Consequences subscale (7 items), in contrast, taps role-fulfillment repercussions that are observable by others. These include work/school problems (missing days, poor quality of work, being fired or suspended), financial indiscretion, getting into trouble, and failing to meet expectations.

The subscale for *Interpersonal Consequences* (10 items) focuses on the impact of drinking on the respondent's relationships. Adverse consequences here include damage to or the loss of a friendship or love relationship, impairment of parenting and harm to family, concern about drinking from family or friends, damage to reputation, and cruel or embarrassing actions while drinking.

Questions that did not readily fit into one of the above categories were grouped into a fifth subscale that was given the provisional title of *Impulse Control Consequences*, a reasonable but imperfect description of the content of these 12 items. These include the following sequelae of overdrinking: exacerbation of other substance use (smoking, drug use, overeating), impulsive actions and risk-taking, physical fights, driving and accidents after drinking, arrests and trouble with the law, and inflicting injury on others or damage to property.

Gender differences of 10 percent or more were noted on 14 of the 45 problem items. Women exceeded men by this margin on only one item (8): sleeping problems after drinking. Men were more likely to report lifetime occurrence of drinking-related sexual problems (item 33) and of harm to marital/love relationships (27, 42). Males reported more consequences on four of seven Social Responsibility items: getting into trouble (20), money problems (26, 40), and job loss (44). Six items of the Impulse Control subscale also reflected such gender differences, with males reporting more driving after drinking (9, 41), risk-taking (19), trouble with the law (42), accidents (47), and damage to property (50). It should be noted that many such consequences may show gender differences even when drinking is not involved. Two of the control items (5, 15) showed high endorsement rates, as expected, and one (35)a reasonably high rate. Two other control items (25, 45), however, showed low endorsement rates, questioning their utility in detecting carelessness or response biases.

Distributional characteristics and internal consistency coefficients (Cronbach) are shown in table 4A for the five content subscales as well as for the total (45 item) DrInC score, both for the past 3 months (Recent Consequences) and for Lifetime Consequences. Coefficients are reported separately for outpatient and inpatient samples and for the combined sample. Subscale coefficients generally fall within the range (.70–.80) specified by Horn et al. (1987) to be optimal for balancing scale fidelity and breadth of measurement. Outpatient and

Gender Differences

Subscale Characteristics

	ewness		tosis	Cronba	cn u
Recent	Life	Recent	Life	Recent	Life
.28	82	52	.12	.74	.61
.08	88	49	.15	.73	.60
.41	76	44	.03	.72	.62
	· · ·	· · ·			
.28	83	71	19	.80	.75
.06	-1.15	67	.65	.78	.76
.55	63	30	51	.78	.74
31	-1.98	81	4.37	.86	.72
70	-2.48	22	6.69	.85	.76
06	-1.68	86	3.24	.86	.68
.86	25	.81	62	.70	.74
.69	31	.49	61	.72	.75
.97	21	1.16	62	.67	.74
.31	-1.03	75	.54	.85	.77
.06	-1.22	81	1.03	.84	.76
.48	91	54	.31	.84	.77
.25	83	51	.31	.94	.91
02	-1.01	46	.72	.93	.91
.44	73	23	.15	.93	.90
	.08 .41 .28 .06 .55 .31 .70 .06 .86 .69 .97 .31 .06 .48 .25 .02	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Table 4A. Characteristics of recent and lifetime DrInC total so	ales
and subscales (N = 1,389)	

inpatient coefficients were comparable, indicating that the DrInC is equally reliable in these populations. Table 4B provides mean subscale scores for inpatient, outpatient, and combined samples. As would be expected, inpatients attained significantly higher scores on the full scale and all subscales (except impulse control), for both Lifetime and Recent Consequences.

Subscales should not only be internally consistent but should yield scores relatively independent of one another. To examine this issue, an analytic strategy suggested by Horn et al. (1987) was used in which scores from each individual subscale are regressed onto those for the remaining subscales. The resulting squared multiple correlations indicate the extent to which a particular subscale score can be predicted by an optimal linear combination of the other subscale scores. High coefficients (>.70) would be undesirable in this circumstance, suggest-

	Total	Physical	Social	Intrap.	Interp.	Impulse
Recent cons	sequences					
Combined	51.97	9.42	7.98	14.38	12.10	8.65
	(23.29)	(4.92)	(4.77)	(6.04)	(6.93)	(5.16)
Inpatient	59.82	10.92	9.73	16.10	14.14	9.69
.	(23.04)	(4.94)	(4.66)	(5.78)	(6.98)	(5.44)
Outpatient	45.85	8.25	6.61	13.05	10.51	7.84
	(21.60)	(4.58)	(4.39)	(5.91)	(6.46)	(4.77)
t statistic*	11.61	-10.38	-12.77	-9.65	-10.03	-6.72
p value	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001
Lifetime cor	sequence	5				
Combined	32.26	6.01	5.03	7.01	7.45	6.87
•	(8.18)	(1.74)	(1.88)	(1.48)	(2.28)	(2.74)
Inpatient	33.57	6.26	5.43	7.21	7.83	6.98
-	(7.98)	(1.63)	(1.76)	(1.44)	(2.16)	(2.76)
Outpatient	31.25	5.81	4.72	6.86	7.16	6.77
-	(8.20)	(1.80)	(1.92)	(1.49)	(2.32)	(2.72)
t statistic*	-5.28	-4.78	-7.15	-4.35	- 5.53	-1.40
p value	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.16

Table 4B. DrInC mean (SD) scale scores (N = 1,389)

 * Independent t-tests contrast inpatient and outpatient groups; p values are unadjusted for multiple contrasts.

ing substantial overlap of subscale content. The variance overlap coefficients (r^2) (table 5) generally indicated that the DrInC subscales tap different consequence domains.

Table 5.	Examination of scale independence: Squared multip correlations of scale scores regressed on the four	le
	remaining scales	

Outpatient sample (N = 781)		sam	ple	Combined sample (N = 1,389)	
Recent	Life	Recent	Life	Recent	Life
.55	.41	.50	.44	.56	.42
.62	.52	.61	.52	.64	.53
.60	.46	.56	.47	.61	.48
.49	.44	.47	.49	.48	.45
.60	.53	.61	.55	.62	.55
	sa (N Recent .55 .62 .60 .49	sample (N = 781) Recent Life .55 .41 .62 .52 .60 .46 .49 .44	sample (N = 781) sam (N = 0 Recent Life Recent .55 .41 .50 .62 .52 .61 .60 .46 .56 .49 .44 .47	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

......

Convergence With Other Measures

Problem scores should be positively but not highly correlated with measures of alcohol consumption and dependence. To parallel the recent assessment windows of other instruments, consequence scores for the past 3 months were used (table 6). DrInC subscale scores were found to be modestly related to alcohol consumption. The strongest convergence with other measures of consequences or dependence was between specific DrInC subscales and other scales measuring similar consequence subtypes (e.g., r = .64 between DrInC Social Responsibility and AUI Social Role Maladaptation).

	Recent consequences						
Criterion	Phys	Soc	intrap.	Impulse	Interp.	Tota	
AUI Consequence Scales							
Loss of Control	.43	.47	.44	.45	.48	.54	
Role Maladaptation	.40	.64	.37	.40	.47	.55	
Delirium	.49	.44	.39	.30	.33	.46	
Hangover	.56	.47	.37	.33	.37	.51	
Marital Problems	.06	.05	.13	.16	.28	.18	
Psychological scales							
BECK (Total)	.25	.20	.24	.17	.24	.26	
ASI (Psych.sev)	.20	.19	.25	.19	.23	.26	
Social consequences							
PFI (Social Behavior)	.39	.45	.47	.39	.52	.54	
Alcohol consumption*		~					
Total standard drinks	.41	.41	.32	.30	.31	.40	
% Heavy days	.33	.26	.27	.16	.21	.29	

Table 6. Correlations among recent consequences and selected criterion variables (N = 1,389)

* Alcohol consumption variables measured as most recent 90 days of drinking at baseline. Heavy drinking = 6 or more standard drinks per day. One standard drink = .5 oz (15 mL) ethanol.

Uniqueness of Subscales

Given that each DrInC subscale contains a substantial amount of variance unaccounted for by the remaining subscales, the next step was to determine whether unaccounted scale variance is random or unique in measuring scale domains and whether the correlations shown in table 6 reflect common or unique scale variance. Thus, partial correlations were computed between subscale scores residualized on the remaining subscales and unadjusted criterion variables (table 7). With these corrections, the pattern of content convergence remains (e.g., DrInC Interpersonal subscale with AUI Marital Problems; DrInC Physical subscale with AUI Hangover; DrInC Social Responsibility with AUI Role Maladaptation).

13

		Rece	nt consequ	ences	
Criterion	Physical	Social	Intrap.	Impulse	Interp.
AUI Consequence Scales					
Loss of Control	.04	.05	.05	.11	.07
Role Maladaptation	02	.28 ⁻	07	.00	.05
Delirium	.16	.09	.02	01	02
Hangover	.22	.08	.03	03	02
Marital Problems	04	11	.00	03	.18
Psychological Scales					
BECK (Total)	.06	.04	.04	.00	.00
ASI (Psych.sev)	.01	02	.07	.04	.03
Social Consequences					
PFI (Social Behavior)	.01	.03	.08	.04	.13
Alcohol Consumption*					
Total standard drinks (90 days)	s .1 2	.16	.01	.03	02
% Heavy days	.12	.02	.04	02	02

Table 7.	Partial correlations among recent consequences and
	selected criterion variables (N = 1,389)

Test-Retest Reliability

To evaluate the reliability and validity of key instruments used in Project MATCH, interviewers from all nine sites participated in a study conducted at the University of New Mexico Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, and Addictions (CASAA). The 82 subjects included a mixture of clients presenting for alcoholism treatment at CASAA, clients presenting for inpatient alcoholism treatment or outpatient medical care at the Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Albuquerque, outpatients previously treated for alcohol problems in CASAA clinical trials and in a study of brief intervention (Agostinelli et al., in press), and University of New Mexico students who were heavy drinkers recruited via posted announcements and solicitations to fraternities. Subjects from the latter three sources were included only if they were determined to have been drinking heavily during the prior month (80 or more standard drinks per month). Again, this range of subjects was chosen to provide a high degree of variability in problem severity.

Each subject was tested twice, by different interviewers, in sessions spaced 2 days apart. The DrInC was administered as part of a small set of self-report paper and pencil questionnaires, with order of administration again rotated to control for order effects. As in Study 1, incomplete DrInC questionnaires resulted in listwise case deletion from analyses, providing a final sample of 60. Characteristics of the Study 2 sample used for analyses are reported in table 8.

Scale	Construction	and Item	Analysis
-------	--------------	----------	----------

Table 8. Study 2: DrInC test-retest sample (N = 60)									
Continuous measures	Mean	SD							
Age	30.57	10.92							
Years of education	14.00	2.62							
# Alcohol drinks, typical day	11.03	17.50							
Days since last drink	11.53	25.70							
Number of previous alcohol treatments	1.67	4.59							
Categorical measures	N	Percent							
Gender									
Male	46	76.7							
Female	10	23.3							
Ethnicity		2010							
Anglo	32	53.3							
Hispanic	12	20.0							
Black	2	3.3							
Native American	4	6.7							
Other	1	1.7							
Recruitment site*	-								
Prior trials	16	26.7							
VA inpatient	13	21.7							
VA medical	5	8.3							
CASAA Clinic	13	21.7							
UNM heavy drinkers	12	20.0							
Brief Intervention	9	15.0							
Employment past 3 years	U	10.0							
Full-time	13	21.7							
Part-time	32	53.3							
Unemployed	5	8.3							
Retired	3	5.0							
Student	7	11.7							
Current marital status	•	11.1							
Never married	32	53.3							
Married	32 9	55.5 15.0							
	9 3	15.0 5.0							
Separated Divorced	3 15	5.0 25.0							
	15	25.0 1.7							
Cohabiting Dest nevel is tris treatment	I	1.7							
Past psychiatric treatment	7	11 7							
Yes No	7 53	11.7 88.3							
* 1 missing value									

An alternate followup form of the DrInC, omitting lifetime consequences, was inadvertently substituted during retesting, thus precluding test-retest comparisons for Lifetime scales. Further, for the past 3-month period, the older version used at retest had a 6-point Likert scale for 40 of the 50 items, rather than the 4-point scale used in the current (pretest) version. This difference was corrected by recoding retest responses from a 6-point to a 4-point scale. The anchor responses (e.g, "never" and "almost daily") were identical on both forms and required no recoding. For intermediate responses, the two pairs of adjacent categories on the 6-point scale (e.g., "just once or twice" and "once or twice a month") were each combined into the corresponding response category from the 4-point scale (e.g., "once or twice a month").

Test-retest means, standard deviations and Pearson correlations for total current problems and for the five subscales in Study 2 were calculated (table 9). To provide a lower-bound estimate of instrument stability, intraclass correlations were also computed. Despite the above-noted recoding, excellent stability in measurement was found for both the total scale and the subscales, with five of the six test-retest Pearson correlations exceeding .90. With the exception of the Impulse Control subscale, means were significantly lower at retest, and all subscales produced less dispersion (lower standard deviations) at second administration. Both of these phenomena may have resulted from the retest recoding described above. It is also noteworthy that between the two DrInC administrations, subjects had answered many other interview questions about their drinking, which could have affected the second report. As expected, intraclass correlations, correcting for between-subject variance, were somewhat lower than Pearson coefficients but were also generally high.

Because of the error in instrumentation in Study 2, a further test-retest evaluation (Study 3) was conducted with inpatients at the Substance Abuse Treatment Unit of the Albuquerque VA Medical Center. The 30 subjects (27 males) were ethnically diverse (13 Anglo, 9 Native American, 6 Hispanic, and 1 African American) and reported an average age of 43.5, with 13 years of education. Most were divorced or separated (63 percent) and had had prior treatment for alcohol problems (87 percent; average of 2.3 previous treatment

15

3-month DrinC scales	Test Retest		Paired t-test*	Test-retest correlation		
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	(p value)	Pearson	Intraclass	
Total consequences	33.70 (33.59)	28.58 (26.76)	3.08 (.003)	.93	.89	
Physical	5.58 (6.45)	4.37 (5.18)	3.56 (.001)	.92	.86	
Social responsibility	7 4.6 0 (5.99)	4.00 (5.05)	2.03 (.050)	.93	.90	
Intrapersonal	6.55 (8.66)	5.17 (6.96)	3.96 (.001)	.96	.92	
Impulse control	5.57 (6.26)	4.77 (5.08)	1.62 (.111)	.79	.70	
Interpersonal	6.23 (8.34)	5.05 (6.43)	2.49 (.020)	.91	.85	

Table 9. Study 2: Summary statistics for DrInC test-retest administration (N = 60)

* df for paired t-tests = 59

** Reliability coefficient computed as: variance of interest / variance of interest + residual

occasions). Average drinking prior to treatment was 22 standard drinks per day (SD = 13.9), and problem severity was generally high.

An average of 33.9 days had elapsed between the date of the last drink and the date of testing. Subjects completed the DrInC questionnaire only on two occasions during their inpatient stay, with 2 days between testing in all cases.

The Lifetime subscales (available in Study 3 but not Study 2) showed even higher test-retest stability than Recent Consequences, with the exception of the Physical Consequences subscale (table 10). The stability of Recent Consequences subscales in Study 3 was similar to that in Study 2, except for somewhat lower values for the Intrapersonal Consequences subscale.

Table 10. Study 3: Summary statistics for DrInC test-retest administration (N = 30)

DrinC scales	Lifetim	e	Recent	
<u>к. ч</u>	Pearson r		Pearson r	ICC
Total consequences	.94	.93	.89	.88
Physical consequences	.77	.75	.93	.92
Social responsibility consequences	.88	.82	.83	.83
Intrapersonal consequences	.75	.75	.70	.69
Interpersonal consequences	.87	.86	.86	.85
Impulse control consequences	.83	.82	.79	.77

Test Procedures

Because the DrInC is a paper-and-pencil questionnaire, administration is relatively straightforward. The usual conditions for administering psychological tests apply. The questionnaire should be completed under conditions of minimal distraction by an alert subject who is neither intoxicated nor in acute withdrawal. On-site rather than take-home administration is recommended. To control response bias, it is important to explain why the information is being collected and to obtain responses under conditions that are not likely to be threatening to the respondent (Babor and Del Boca 1992). The importance of careful responding and accurate information should also be emphasized.

Assuming adequate reading ability, subjects may review the instructions and proceed to complete the questionnaire with minimal guidance. Alternatively, a staff member may review the instructions before the subjects begin. A staff member should be available to answer questions that may arise. The use of a dark-leaded pencil is recommended so that errors can be corrected and marks are clear to the scorer. The subjects should *circle* the appropriate response for each item. The examiner should ensure that the subjects are circling (rather than, e.g., checking or crossing) responses before allowing them to continue on their own.

Typical administration time for the 50-item scale is 5 minutes (or 10 minutes for both Lifetime and Recent Consequences scales). When the subjects have finished the questionnaires, the examiner should check to see that all items have been completed. To ensure optimal interpretability, the subjects should be asked to complete any items that have been left blank. The most common reason for leaving an item blank is the subjects' perception that it does not apply to them. In this case, subjects are instructed to circle zero (0) and should do so for any items that do not apply.

The format of the DrInC provides two separate versions for reporting Lifetime and Recent Consequences. This reduces respondent confusion in trying to answer two questions on the same page for each item. It also permits use of only one form. The Lifetime Consequences form, for example, might be used only at baseline, whereas the Recent Consequences form could be repeated at followups. When both the Lifetime and Recent Consequences versions are to be administered (e.g., at intake or baseline assessment), the Lifetime Consequences scale should be given first.

Scoring

Hand-scoring of the DrInC is a relatively simple clerical task. Using the appropriate DrInC Scoring Sheet (see appendix), copy the subject's response to each item on the line corresponding to that item on the scoring sheet (Exhibit 1). The responses are then summed vertically to yield scores for each of the five subscales and for the Control Scale. The five subscale scores (but not the Control Scale score) are then summed horizontally to calculate the Total DrInC score.

Physical	Inter- personal	Intra- personal	Impulse Control	Social Responsibility	Control Scale*
	4_/_	2		3/	5_/_
	7 /			6	
/	/		9_/_		
		19 /	10_0		
1_/ 3_0_		12_/		14_/	15_/
	17 /	16 <u>/</u> 18 0	19_/	20 /	
	21_/	10	19 <u>/</u> 22_/	20	
10			23 <u>0</u>		25_/
<u> </u>				26_/	<u> 20</u>
. /	27_/ 30/		28_/		
<u> </u>	31_/		32_/		
<u> </u>		34_/ 36_ <i>0</i>			35_/
		37			
	39 /	38_/		40_0_	
	<u> </u>		41_0		
	43 0		42_0	44 0	45 /
	46_/		47_0		
	0		49 <u>0</u> 50 /		
<u>5</u> +++	<u> </u>	U Intra-	<u>//</u> + Impulse	5 - 3/ Bocial Total DrinC	<u>5</u> Control
VELCEL	personal	personal	Control	Responsibility Score	Scale*
TRUCTIO	number e	tem, copy the c bove. Then sur-	m each colum	from the answer sheet next to a to calculate scale totals. Su	the item im these

Exhibit 1. A sample completed DrInC 2L Scoring Sheet.

Normative Ranges

To assist with interpretation of individual and new sample scores, table 11 provides decile rankings for Lifetime (L) and for Recent (R) Consequences on the five subscales and total DrInC scale, based on the Study 1 sample. Table 12 displays the results of mean contrasts between male and female clients on the DrInC subscales. Males showed consistently higher problem levels, with significantly higher scores on three of the five subscales (but not on physical and intrapersonal consequences) and on the total consequences score.

Because sex differences are present, an individual subject's score should be interpreted relative to gender norms. Gender-specific profiling forms for this purpose are included in the appendix for both the Lifetime Consequences and Recent Consequences versions. To complete a DrInC Profile Sheet (exhibit 2), simply transfer the subject's raw scores from the DrInC Scoring Sheet to the empty boxes at the bottom of the appropriate (Women or Men, 2L or 2R) profile form. Then circle the corresponding number in the column above each number to reflect the subject's decile scores.

DrInC Profile Sheet

Profile form for WOMEN

LIFETIME (Ever) Consequences (2L)

DECILE SCORES	Total Score	Physical	Inter- personal	Intra- personal	Impul se Control	Social Responsibility
10	42-45				11-12	
9 Very high	39-41		10		10	7
8	37-38	8			9	
7 High	35-36		۲		8	6
6	32-34	7	8	8	7	
5 Medium	29-31		7		6	5
4	26-28	6	5-6	7	5	4
3 Low	24-25	5	4		4	3
2	19-23	4		6	3	2
1 Very low	0-18	0–3	0-3	0–5	0–2	0–1
RAW BCORES:	31	5	9	6	6	5

RUCTIONS: Transfer the total scale scores from the Drine Scoring Form to the raw score line at the bottom of the Profile Sheet. Then for each scale, CIRCLE the same value above it to determine the decile range.

Exhibit 2. A sample completed DrInC Profile Sheet, corresponding to the Scoring Sheet shown in exhibit 1.

Decile ranking	Raw	e Consequences scores tems)	s Total Recent Consequent Raw scoes (45 Items)		
	M	F	M	F	
10	22	18	23	21	
20	27	23 -	31	28	
30	30	25	- 38	35	
40	32	28	45	40	
50	35	31	52	47	
60	36	34	59	52	
70	38	36	67	60	
80	40	38	74	67	
90	42	41	85	80	

Study 1: Decile ranking by gender for total DrInC
scores and subscale scores
(N = 1,389; Male = 1,047, Female = 342)

Decile	Phy	sical		ale score terp.		etime (rap.	Conseq	uences) pulse	50	cial
ranking		ems) F		tems) F		ems) F		tems) F		ems) F
10	4	3	4	3	5	໌ 5	3	2	3	1
20	5	4	5	З	6	6	5	3	4	З
30	5	5	6	4	7	7	6	4	5	3
40	6	6	8	7	7	7	6	5	5	4
50	6	6	8	7	8	7	7	6	6	5
60	7	7	9	8	8	8	8	7	6	5
70	7	7	9	9	8	8	9	8	7	6
80	8	8	10	9	8	8	10	9	7	6
90	8	8	10	10	8	8	10	10	7	7

	-1				ores (Re					•••
Decile ranking		/sical - 24)		terp. - 30)		rap. - 24)		oulse - 36)		ocial - 21)
y	M	F	M	F	Ň	F	M	F	M	F
10	3	3	4	2	6	6	3	2	2	1
20	5	5	6	5	9	9	5	3	4	2
30	6	6	8	7	11	11	6	4	5	4
40	8	8	10	8	13	13	7	5	7	5
50	9	9	12	10	15	14	8	7	9	8
60	11	10	14	12	17	17	9	8	9	8
70	12	12	17	14	18	19	11	10	11	9
80	14	13	19	17	20	21	13	11	13	11
90	16	16	22	21	22	22	16	14	15	13

	Total	Physical	Social	Intrap.	Impulse	Interp.
Recent Con	sequences					
Male	53.15 (23.33)	9.44 (4.91)	8.38 (4.76)	14.36 (6.05)	9.01 (5.14)	12.55 (6.96)
Female	48.35 (22.84)	9.38 (4.95)	6.73 - (4.57)	14.45 (6.03)	7.54 (5.06)	10.74 (6.66)
t-test*	3.32	.17	ъ.62	24	4.59	4.22
p value**	.001	.86	.001	.81	.001	.001
Lifetime Co	nsequence	S				
Male	33.00 (7.83)	6.04 (1.73)	5.25 (1.79)	7.05 (1.47)	7.14 (2.63)	7.62 (2.22)
Female	30.01 (8.81)	5.90 (1.77)	4.37 (1.20)	6.91 (1.52)	6.02 (2.89)	6.93 (2.40)
t-test*	5.94	1.30	7.66	1.55	6.67	4.94
p value**	.001	.20	.001	.12	.001	.001

Table 12. Study 1: Mean (SD) DrInC scores by gender (*N* = 1,389: Male = 1,047, Female = 343)

df = 1,387 for all independent t-tests.

* Reported p value is unadjusted for multiple contrasts.

Interpretation of Scores

Tables 11 and 12 and the DrInC Profile Sheets assign decile rankings to individual scores. A decile score of 1 is described as very low relative to the comparison sample from which norms were developed, corresponding to the lowest 10 percent of the sample. Decile scores of 9 or 10 are very high and correspond to the top two 10-percent brackets of the normative sample. Decile scores of 5 and 6 fall in the middle of the normative range.

It is vital, in interpreting these decile scores, to remember that the sample from which these norms were generated consisted of individuals who already meet diagnostic criteria for alcohol abuse or dependence and who were seeking treatment for these problems. A "low" score, then, is low only relative to those entering treatment for alcohol problems and not relative to the general population. Norms for the DrInC instruments have not yet been developed from a general population, but clearly what constitutes a low to medium score (deciles 3-6) by the norms in tables 11 and 12 and on the provided profile forms would be a very high score relative to the general population. This should be made particularly clear if clients are given feedback regarding their scores relative to these norms. The Total DrInC Score provides an index of overall severity of alcohol problems. Although elevated scores on this scale are consistent with a diagnosis of alcohol abuse, the DrInC should never be used alone to establish such a diagnosis.

The Lifetime Consequences total score reflects the overall number of alcohol problems that have occurred during the person's lifetime. Because Lifetime scale responses are binary (0 or 1), they do not reflect the intensity but only the lifetime number of problems. The total number of lifetime problems, however, is itself a reflection of the overall severity of alcohol involvement. Furthermore, because the Lifetime Consequences (2L) scale asks about the occurrence of problems *ever*, its scores would not be expected to decrease with readministration. Consequently, it should not be used, for example, as a followup measure to examine the effects of treatment or prevention programs.

The Recent Consequences total score, in contrast, would be expected to vary from one time to the next because it queries the occurrence and intensity of alcohol problems during a certain period. For the forms appended (2R), this time window is the past 3 months. The length of time queried can be adjusted, although the Recent Consequences norms provided in this manual should not be assumed to apply to any interval other than the past 3 months. This version (2R) is appropriate for assessing the severity of alcohol problems across time, such as before and after certain interventions.

The response scales of the Recent Consequences version are 4-point Likert ratings and therefore reflect both the number and the intensity of problems. If a comparison is desired between baseline and postintervention scores, the same time window (such as the 3-month window in 2R) should be used at both points. The reason for a decrease in reported problem severity (on the 2R) is also an important consideration. A period of institutionalization or incarceration, for example, would be expected to suppress DrInC 2R scores, but this would not necessarily reflect a stable reduction in problem severity.

The five subscale scores reflect the relative density of problems in each of five content areas: physical, social responsibility, intrapersonal, interpersonal, and impulse control consequences. Again, decile scores for these scales reflect the severity of an individual's problems *relative* to clients already in treatment for alcohol abuse or dependence.

The DrInC was not designed to be used as a sole indicator in program evaluation. Outcomes are multifaceted and are best assessed by multiple indices. Even a well-developed measure contains only a sample from the possible universe of negative consequences. Such items may or may not adequately characterize individual outcomes. Furthermore, the DrInC should not be interpreted as an index of alcohol consumption or dependence, constructs that are positively but not highly correlated with alcohol problems. Caution must also be observed when using measures such as this with different ethnic, racial, or national groups, because negative consequences are partially related to cultural norms. With these caveats, however, a refined measure of negative consequences is an important tool in studying the nature of prevention and treatment outcomes.

Finally, it should be noted that DrInC total and subscale scores represent a combination of items with Likert scales reporting frequency of consequences and others reporting severity of consequences. It may be useful in future clinical and research applications to explore these as separate domains

Like all self-report measures of alcohol consequences, the DrInC is a very transparent and face-valid instrument. The constructs being measured are apparent to the respondent. Consequently, it is relatively easy to "fake good" by denying the existence of problems. Scores from the DrInC should therefore be understood as the levels of problems reported and consciously admitted by the respondent.

The Control Scale was inserted as a protection against carelessness or perseverative naysaying. All items of the five problem subscales are scored in a positive direction, so that zero reflects the absence of problems. Control Scale items were therefore inserted to break this pattern, requiring drinkers to depart from a consistent zero response set even if denying negative consequences of drinking. A respondent who adopts a consistent naysaying set may also circle zero for these items, particularly if not reading the items carefully. Thus, a low score, particularly a zero score, on the Control Scale suggests the possibility of carelessness or a perseverative "No" response set.

Two Control items (25, 45) did not perform as planned, in that non-zero responses were infrequent even in our norming sample where problem reporting was high, and are likely to be dropped as future versions of the scale are developed. The remaining three items (5, 15, and 35), however, were infrequently answered "No" by our norming sample. Denial of all three of these items ("I have enjoyed the taste of beer, wine, or liquor," "Drinking has helped me to relax," and "When drinking, my social life has been more enjoyable") is unlikely in people with established drinking habits. Nevertheless, the Control Scale was inserted primarily to prompt more careful reading of items and to disrupt naysaying, and it should not be regarded as a reliable indicator of respondent deception. Detection of a consistent naysaying set can be accomplished as easily by visually examining the respondent's answer sheet.

Subject Honesty and the Control Scale Scores

Alternate Forms

The Short Index of Problems (SIP)

A short version of the DrInC was developed for situations in which assessment time is more limited and a comprehensive survey of specific problems is not needed. This 15-item version was derived by calculating the correlations of each item with its respective subscale score. The three items with strongest relationship to overall subscale scores were selected to represent those subscales. Internal consistency coefficients were calculated from the Study 1 sample for these subscales and for the total SIP (table 13). As would be expected, Cronbach values were lower for these 3-item scales than for the full subscales but still fell near the optimal range specified by Horn et al. (1987). Test-retest reliability coefficients for SIP and subscale scores were calculated from the Study 2 sample. As noted, test-retest reliabilities ranged upward from .85, with the exception of the Impulse Control subscale.

DrinC scales	ltems*	Sample 1 (N = 1,389) Recent Lifetime		Sample 2 (<i>N</i> = 60) Test-retest correlations Pearson <i>r</i> Intraclass <i>r</i>		
Physical	13, 24, 29	.67	.57	.85	.75	
Social	14, 26, 40	.76	.66	.90	.84	
Intrapersonal	12, 16, 38	.77	.57	.95	.93	
Impulse	47, 22, 19	.61	.57	.71	.59	
Interpersonal	30, 31, 39	.76	.66	.89	.71	
Total SIP	(15 items)	.89	.81	.94	.89	

Table 13. Internal item consistency and test-retest stability of the shortened version of the DrInC: The SIP

* For details of item numbers, see table 3.

Administration and Scoring

The conditions of administration are the same for the SIP as for the DrInC. Scoring is accomplished by transfering the subject's scores from the answer sheet to the SIP Scoring Sheet provided in the appendix.

Interpretation of Scores

As an aid in interpreting individual and sample scores from the overall SIP and its subscales, table 14 provides decile rankings based upon responses of the Study 1 sample. Because of the restricted range (0-3) for Lifetime SIP (2L) subscales, decile scores are provided only for Recent (2R) SIP subscales. Decile rankings are also provided for total SIP scores in both the Lifetime (2L) and Recent (2R) versions. As shown, relatively good dispersion of client responses on SIP scales can be anticipated, although the Impulse Control scale distribution was positively skewed and quite leptokurtic. Interpretation of total and subscale scores from the SIP is comparable to DrInC interpretation guidelines provided earlier.

Table 14. Decile ranking of the five SIP scales of the recent consequences (3 items each) by gender (N = 1,389; Male = 1,047, Female = 342)

Decile	SIP Subscale raw scores (recent only)										Total SIP scores			
	Physical		Interp.		Intrap.		Impulse		Social		Recent		Lifetime	
	M	F	Μ	F	M	F	М	F	Μ	F	М	F	Μ	F
10	1	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	9	8	8	7
20	2	2	2	1	3	4	1	0	2	1	13	11	10	9
30	3	3	3	2	4	5	2	1	3	2	16	15	11	10
40	3	3	4	3	5	6	2	1	4	3	19	17	12	11
50	4	4	5	4	6	7	2	2	5	4	22	19	13	12
60	5	5	6	4	7	7	3	2	6	5	25	23	14	13
70	6	6	7	5	8	8	3	3	6	6	29	26	14	14
80	7	7	8	7	8	9	4	3	8	7	31	30	15	14
90	8	8	8	8	9	9	5	5	9	8	35	34		15

Collateral Forms

Several parallel forms are appended, which may be useful in specialized applications. These forms are provided for research purposes, with the caveat that unlike the DrInC, their specific psychometric characteristics have not yet been established.

It is desirable in some clinical and research contexts to obtain information from collateral sources, such as friends or family members, to complement or verify client self-report. In this regard, it would be useful to have a version of the DrInC that can be administered to collaterals. Not all items of the DrInC are appropriate for this purpose. Some inquire, for example, about the client's internal emotional states or perceptions. For collateral applications, therefore, a subset of DrInC items were selected that could be directly observed and reported by others. For simplicity and clarity of wording, separate forms were prepared to obtain collateral reports for male and female subjects. These questionnaires and corresponding scoring forms are provided in the appendix.

The Inventory of Drug Use Consequences

Because it is desirable in some settings to assess the consequences of drinking as well as other drug use, the wording of DrInC items was modified to produce parallel forms titled "Inventory of Drug Use Consequences" (InDUC). These forms ask about adverse consequences of both alcohol and other drug use. They differ from the DrInC only in the addition of drug use to the wording of items, except that item 32 has been changed from "I have been overweight because of my drinking" to "I have spent time in jail or prison because of my drinking or drug use." This substitution was made because weight gain is a less likely consequence and imprisonment is a more likely consequence of other drug use. Questionnaires and scoring forms for the InDUC are provided in the appendix, again with the caveat that interpretive norms have not yet been developed for these versions. Corresponding forms for collaterals are also included.

Applications

The DrInC scales and subscales offer reliable and clinically interpretable indices of different types of adverse consequences of excessive drinking. In clinical practice, the DrInC is an efficient tool for surveying alcohol problems. In initial evaluation, an individual's DrInC scores may be compared with clinical norms to determine the relative severity of overall consequences and of problems in the five specific content areas. When exploring and enhancing client motivation for change, it can be useful to review adverse consequences of drinking (Miller and Rollnick 1991; Miller et al. 1992b). In this context, it may be useful to review Lifetime and Recent Consequences with the client at the item level, asking for clarification and examples of each adverse experience. Readministration of the Recent Consequences scale can be used as a monitor of progress during and after treatment.

In program and research contexts, the Lifetime Consequences scale can be useful in characterizing a clinical or research population with regard to aggregate severity of consequences. The Recent Consequences forms are useful when comparisons are desirable for different time windows, such as at pretreatment baseline versus followup. It should be remembered that a Recent Consequences score at followup cannot be compared with a Lifetime Consequences score at baseline because the scales query different periods of time and offer different response options. For pre/post comparisons, the Recent Consequences scale should be administered both before and after the intervention to be evaluated.

A Final Note

This manual reflects a substantial amount of developmental effort by a large group of investigators. We have clarified the psychometric properties of the DrInC in a large and representative clinical sample and have demonstrated its test-retest reliability. Nevertheless, we regard the DrInC to be an instrument in development. This manual is provided to allow other clinicians and researchers to benefit from the first 5 years of research with this instrument. With additional studies, it is likely that this instrument will be further improved and its utility better understood.

Literature Cited

- Agostinelli, G., Brown, J.M., and Miller, W.R. Effects of normative feedback on consumption among heavy drinking college students. *Journal of Drug Education*, in press.
- American Psychiatric Association. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. 4th ed. Washington, DC: APA, 1994.
- Babor, T.F., and Del Boca, F.K. Just the facts: Enhancing measurement of alcohol consumption using self-report methods. In: Litten, R.Z., and Allen, J.P., eds. *Measuring Alcohol Consumption: Psychosocial and Biochemical Methods.* Totowa, NJ: Humana Press, 1992. pp. 3-19.
- Beattie, M.C., Longabaugh, R., and Fava, J. Assessment of alcoholrelated workplace activities: Development and testing of "Your Workplace." *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 53:469-475, 1992.
- Cahalan, D. Problem Drinkers. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1970.
- Cahalan, D., Cisin, I.H., and Crossen, H.M. American Drinking Practices: A National Survey of Behavior and Attitudes. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, 1969.
- Chick, J., Ritson, B., Connaughton, J., Stewart, A., and Chick, J. Advice versus extended treatment for alcoholism: A controlled study. *British Journal of Addiction* 83:159-170, 1988.
- Cooney, N.L., Meyer, R.E., Kaplan, R.F., and Baker, L.H. A validation study of four scales measuring severity of alcohol dependence. *British Journal of Addiction* 81:223-229, 1986.
- Feragne, M., Longabaugh, R., and Stevenson, J.F. The Psychosocial Functioning Inventory. Evaluation and the Health Professions 6:25-48, 1983.
- Finney, J.W., Moos, R.H., and Brennan, P.L. The Drinking Problems Index: A measure to assess alcohol-related problems among older adults. *Journal of Substance Abuse* 3:395-404, 1991.
- Hilton, M.E. A note on measuring drinking problems in the 1984 national alcohol survey. In: Clark, W.B., and Hilton, M.E., eds. *Alcohol in America: Drinking Practices and Problems*. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1991, pp. 51-70.
- Horn, J.L., Wanberg, K.W., and Foster, F.M. Guide to the Alcohol Use Inventory. Minneapolis: National Computer Systems, 1987.
- Hurlbut, S.C., and Sher, K.J. "Assessing Alcohol Problems in College Students." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Association for Advancement of Behavior Therapy, San Francisco, Nov. 1990.

31

- Huss, M. Alcoholismus chronicus. Chronisk alkoholisjukdom: Ett bidrag till dyskrasiarnas känndom. [Chronic alcoholism. Chronic alcohol sickness: A contribution to diagnosis.] Stockholm, Sweden: Bonnier/Norstedt, 1849.
- Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences. Broadening the Base of Treatment for Alcohol Problems. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1990.
- Jellinek, E.M. The Disease Concept of Alcoholism. New Brunswick, NJ: Hillhouse Press, 1960.
- Litten, R.Z., and Allen, J., eds. *Measuring Alcohol Consumption: Psychosocial and Biological Methods.* Totowa, NJ: Humana Press, 1992.
- McLellan, A.T., Parikh, G., Bragg, A., Cacciola, J., Fureman, B., and Incmikofki, R. Addiction Severity Index Administration Manual. 5th ed. Philadelphia: Penn-VA Center for Studies of Addiction, 1990.
- Miller, W.R., Hedrick, K.E., and Taylor, C.A. Addictive behaviors and life problems before and after behavioral treatment of problem drinkers. *Addictive Behaviors* 8:403-412, 1983.
- Miller, W.R., Leckman, A.L., Delaney, H.D., and Tinkcom, M. Longterm follow-up of behavioral self-control training. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 53:249-261, 1992a.
- Miller, W.R., and Marlatt, G.A. Manual for the Comprehensive Drinker Profile. Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources, 1984.
- Miller, W.R., and Marlatt, G.A. Comprehensive Drinker Profile Manual Supplement for use with the Brief Drinker Profile, Follow-up Drinker Profile, and Collateral Interview Form. Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources, 1987.
- Miller, W.R., and Rollnick, S. Motivational Interviewing: Preparing People to Change Addictive Behavior. New York: Guilford Press, 1991.
- Miller, W.R., Zweben, A., DiClemente, C.C., and Rychtarik, R.G. Motivational Enhancement Therapy Manual: A Clinical Research Guide for Therapists Treating Individuals With Alcohol Abuse and Dependence. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1992b.
- Project MATCH Research Group. Rationale and methods for a multisite clinical trial matching patients to alcoholism treatment. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 17:1130-1145, 1993.
- Saunders, J.B., and Aasland, O.G. WHO Collaborative Project on Identification and Treatment of Persons With Harmful Alcohol Consumption. Report on Phase I: Development of a Screening Instrument. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1987.
- Selzer, M.L. The Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test: The quest for a new diagnostic instrument. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 127:89-94, 1971.
- Skinner, H.A., and Horn, J.L. Alcohol Dependence Scale (ADS) Users Guide. Toronto, Ontario: Addiction Research Foundation, 1984.

- Spitzer, R.L., Williams, J.B.W., Gibbon, M., and First, M.B. Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R. Patient Edition. (SCID-P, Version 1.0). Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Press, 1990.
- White, H.R., and Labouvie, E.W. Towards the assessment of adolescent problem drinking. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 50:30-37, 1989.

Appendix: Test Forms, Answer Sheets, and Profile Forms

The questionnaire forms appended to this manual are in the public domain and may be photocopied for local use without fee or permission.

Alcohol Consequences

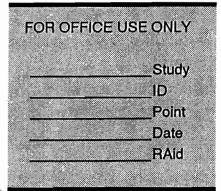
.

	DrInC	2L	Lifetime consequences form for subjects/clients
	DrInC	2R	Recent consequences form for subjects/clients
	SIP	2L	Lifetime consequences short form for subjects/clients
	SIP	2R	Recent consequences short form for subjects/clients
Collateral Forms	DrInC	2L-SOf	Lifetime consequences form for collaterals of female subjects/clients
	DrInC	2L-SOm	Lifetime consequences form for collaterals of male subjects/clients
	DrInC	2R-SOf	Recent consequences form for collaterals of female subjects/clients
· .	DrInC	2R-SOm	Recent consequences form for collaterals of male subjects/clients

Alcohol/Drug Use Consequences (InDUC)

InDUC 2L	Lifetime consequences form for subjects/clients
InDUC 2R	Recent consequences form for subjects/clients

Collateral Forms	InDUC 2L-SOf	Lifetime consequences form for collaterals of female subjects/clients
	InDUC 2L-SOm	Lifetime consequences form for collaterals of male subjects/clients
53	InDUC 2R-SOf	Recent consequences form for collaterals of female subjects/clients
	InDUC 2R-SOm	Recent consequences form for collaterals of male subjects/clients



Drinker Inventory of Consequences (DrInC-2L)

INSTRUCTIONS: Here are a number of events that drinkers sometimes experience. Read each one carefully and circle the number that indicates whether this has *EVER* happened to you (0 = No, 1 = Yes). If an item does not apply to you, circle zero (0).

Has this EVER happened to you? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes
I have had a hangover or felt bad after drinking.	0	1
I have felt bad about myself because of my drinking.	0	1
I have missed days of work or school because of my drinking.	0	1
My family or friends have worried or complained about my drinking.	0	1
I have enjoyed the taste of beer, wine, or liquor.	0	1
The quality of my work has suffered because of my drinking.	. 0	1
My ability to be a good parent has been harmed by my drinking.	0	1
After drinking, I have had trouble with sleeping, staying asleep, or nightmares.	0	1
I have driven a motor vehicle after having three or more drinks.	0	1
	Circle one answer for each item. I have had a hangover or felt bad after drinking. I have felt bad about myself because of my drinking. I have missed days of work or school because of my drinking. My family or friends have worried or complained about my drinking. I have enjoyed the taste of beer, wine, or liquor. The quality of my work has suffered because of my drinking. My ability to be a good parent has been harmed by my drinking. After drinking, I have had trouble with sleeping, staying asleep, or nightmares. I have driven a motor vehicle after having three	Circle one answer for each item.NoI have had a hangover or felt bad after drinking.0I have felt bad about myself because of my drinking.0I have missed days of work or school because of my drinking.0My family or friends have worried or complained about my drinking.0I have enjoyed the taste of beer, wine, or liquor.0The quality of my work has suffered because of my drinking.0My ability to be a good parent has been harmed by my drinking.0After drinking, I have had trouble with sleeping, staying asleep, or nightmares.0I have driven a motor vehicle after having three0

Has this EVER happened to you? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes	
10. My drinking has caused me to use other drugs more.	0	1	
11. I have been sick and vomited after drinking.	0	1	
12. I have been unhappy because of my drinking.	0	1	
13. Because of my drinking, I have not eaten properly.	0	1	
14. I have failed to do what is expected of me because of my drinking.	0	. 1	
15. Drinking has helped me to relax.	0	1	
16. I have felt guilty or ashamed because of my drinking.	0	1	
17. While drinking, I have said or done embarrassing things.	0	1	
18. When drinking, my personality has changed for the worse.	0	1	
19. I have taken foolish risks when I have been drinking.	0	1	
20. I have gotten into trouble because of drinking.	0	1	
21. While drinking or using drugs, I have said harsh or cruel things to someone.	0	1	
22. When drinking, I have done impulsive things that I regretted later.	0	1	
23. I have gotten into a physical fight while drinking.	0	1	
24. My physical health has been harmed by my drinking.	0	1	
25. Drinking has helped me to have a more positive outlook on life.	0	1	
26. I have had money problems because of my drinking.	0	1	

	Has this EVER happened to you? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes	
27	. My marriage or love relationship has been harmed by my drinking.	0	1	
28	. I have smoked tobacco more when I am drinking.	0	1	
29	. My physical appearance has been harmed by my drinking.	0	1	
30	My family has been hurt by my drinking.	0	1 ·	
31.	A friendship or close relationship has been damaged by my drinking.	0	1	
32.	I have been overweight because of my drinking.	0	1	
33.	My sex life has suffered because of my drinking.	0	1	
34.	I have lost interest in activities and hobbies because of my drinking.	0	1	
35.	When drinking, my social life has been more enjoyable.	0	1	
36.	My spiritual or moral life has been harmed by my drinking.	0	1	
37.	Because of my drinking, I have not had the kind of life that I want.	0	1	
38.	My drinking has gotten in the way of my growth as a person.	0	1	
39.	My drinking has damaged my social life, popularity, or reputation.	0	1	
40.	I have spent too much or lost a lot of money because of my drinking.	0	1	
41.	I have been arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol.	0	1	

Has this EVER happened to you? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes	
42. I have had trouble with the law (other than driving while intoxicated) because of my drinking.	;	1	
43. I have lost a marriage or a close love relationship because of my drinking.	0	1	
44. I have been suspended/fired from or left a job or school because of my drinking.	0	1	
45. I drank alcohol normally, without any problems.	0	1	. •
46. I have lost a friend because of my drinking.	0	1	. ,
47. I have had an accident while drinking or intoxicated.	0	1	
48. While drinking or intoxicated, I have been physically hurt, injured, or burned.	0	1	
49. While drinking or intoxicated, I have injured someone else.	0	1	
50. I have broken things while drinking or intoxicated.	0	1	

205

Physical	Inter- personal	Intra- personal	Impulse Control	Social Responsibility	Control Scale*
1					
		2		3	
*	··· 4				5
			• #	6	
-	7			- 	
3			9	1877 i 1	
11		10	10	N/ 7	
11 × 13		12		14	15
10		16		17	10
	17	18	19	20	
	21		22		
			23		
24					25
				26	
	27		28		
29	30				
	31		32		
33		34			35
		36			
		37			
	39	38		40	
	J <u>J</u>		41	40	
			41		
	43			44	45
	46		47		
.8			49		
			50		
++	+	+	+		
Physical	Inter- personal	Intra- personal	Impulse Control	Social Total DrInC Responsibility Score	Control Scale*

DrInC Scoring Sheet

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item, copy the circled number from the answer sheet next to the item number above. Then sum each column to calculate scale totals. Sum these totals to calculate the total DrInC score.

* Zero scores on Control Scale items may indicate careless or dishonest responding. On version 2R (Recent Drinking), totals of 5 or less are suspect.

DrInC Profile Sheet

Profile form for MEN

LIFETIME (Ever) Consequences (2L)

DECILE SCORES	Total Score	Physical	Inter- personal	Intra- personal	Impulse Control	Social Responsibility
10	43-45			at, k		
9 Very high	41-42					
8	39-40	8	10		10	
7 High	37–38				9	7
6	36	7	9		8	
5 Medium	33–35		8	8	7	6
4	31-32	6	7			
3 Low	28-30		6	7	6	5
2	23-27	5	5	6	4-5	4
1 Very low	0–22	0-4	0–4	0–5	0-3	0–3

INSTRUCTIONS: Transfer the total scale scores from the DrInC Scoring Form to the raw score line at the bottom of the Profile Sheet. Then for each scale, CIRCLE the same value above it to determine the decile range.

> These interpretive ranges are based on a sample of 1,047 adult men presenting for treatment. Individual scores are therefore ranked as low, medium, or high *relative to men already presenting for treatment*. The normative data are from Project MATCH, a multisite clinical sample. For details of study design see:

> Project MATCH Research Group. Rationale and methods for a multisite clinical trial matching patients to alcoholism treatment. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 17:1130–1145, 1993.

DrInC Profile Sheet

Profile form for WOMEN

LIFETIME (Ever) Consequences (2L)

DECILE SCORES	Total Score	Physical	Inter- personal	Intra- personal	Impulse Control	Social Responsibility
10	42-45				11–12	
9 Very high	39-41		10		10	7
8	37–38	8			9	
7 High	35-36		9		8	6
6	32-34	7	8	8	7	
5 Medium	29-31		7		6	5
4	26-28	6	5–6	7	5	4
3 Low	24-25	5	4		4	3
2	19–23	4		6	3	2
1 Very low	0-18	0–3	0–3	0-5	0-2	0-1

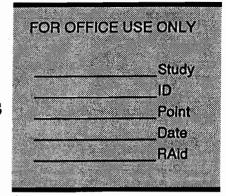
RAW

SCORES:

INSTRUCTIONS: Transfer the total scale scores from the DrInC Scoring Form to the raw score line at the bottom of the Profile Sheet. Then for each scale, CIRCLE the same value above it to determine the decile range.

These interpretive ranges are based on a sample of 342 adult women presenting for treatment. Individual scores are therefore ranked as low, medium, or high *relative to women already presenting for treatment*. The normative data are from Project MATCH, a multisite clinical sample. For details of study design see:

Project MATCH Research Group. Rationale and methods for a multisite clinical trial matching patients to alcoholism treatment. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 17:1130–1145, 1993.



Drinker Inventory of Consequences (DrInC-2R)

INSTRUCTIONS: Here are a number of events that drinkers sometimes experience. Read each one carefully and indicate how often each one has happened to you *DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS* by circling the appropriate number (0 = Never, 1 = Once or a few times, etc.). If an item does not apply to you, circle zero (0).

	Circle one answer for each item.	Never	Once or a few times	Once or twice a week	Daily or almost daily
1.	I have had a hangover or felt bad after drinking.	0	1	2	3
2.	I have felt bad about myself because of my drinking.	· O	1	2	3
3.	I have missed days of work or school because of my drinking.	0	1.	2	3
4 .	My family or friends have worried or complained about my drinking.	0	1	2	3
5.	I have enjoyed the taste of beer, wine, or liquor.	0	1	2	3
6.	The quality of my work has suffered because of my drinking.	0	1	2	3
7.	My ability to be a good parent has been harmed by my drinking.	0	1	2	3
8.	After drinking, I have had trouble with sleeping, staying asleep, or nightmares.	. 0	1	2	3

	Circle one answer for each item.	Never	Once or a few times	Once or twice a week	Daily or almost daily
9.	I have driven a motor vehicle after having three or more drinks.	0	1	2	3
10.	My drinking has caused me to use other drugs more.	0 ~	1	2	3
11.	I have been sick and vomited after drinking.	0	1	2	3
12.	I have been unhappy because of my drinking.	0	1	2	3
13.	Because of my drinking, I have not eaten properly.	0	1	2	3
14.	I have failed to do what is expected of me because of my drinking.	0	1	2	3
15.	Drinking has helped me to relax.	0	1	2	3
16.	I have felt guilty or ashamed because of my drinking.	0	1	2	3
17.	While drinking, I have said or done embarrassing things.	0	1	2	3
18.	When drinking, my personality has changed for the worse.	0	1	2	3
19.	I have taken foolish risks when I have been drinking.	0	1	2	3
	I have gotten into trouble because of drinking.	0	1	2	3
	While drinking or using drugs, I have said harsh or cruel things to someone.	. 0	1	2	3
	When drinking, I have done impulsive things that I regretted later.	0	1	2	3
	I have gotten into a physical fight while drinking.	0	1	2	3

DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, about how often has this happened to you?

Now answer these questions about things that may have happened to you:

	DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, how much	has this hag	pened?		
~	Circle one answer for each item.	Not at all	A little	Some- what	Very much
24	. My physical health has been harmed by my drinking.	0	1	2	3
25	Drinking has helped me to have a more positive outlook on life.	0	1 ***	2	3
26	I have had money problems because of my drinking.	0	1	2	3
27	My marriage or love relationship has been harmed by my drinking.	0	1	2	. 3
28.	I have smoked tobacco more when I am drinking.	0	1	2	/ 3
29.	My physical appearance has been harmed by my drinking.	0	1	2	3
30.	My family has been hurt by my drinking.	0	1	2	3
31.	A friendship or close relationship has been damaged by my drinking.	0	1	2	3
32.	I have been overweight because of my drinking.	0	1	2	3
33.	My sex life has suffered because of my drinking.	0	1	2	3
34.	I have lost interest in activities and hobbies because of my drinking.	0	1	,2	3
35.	When drinking, my social life has been more enjoyable.	0	_ 1	2	3
36.	My spiritual or moral life has been harmed by my drinking.	0	1	2	3
37.	Because of my drinking, I have not had the kind of life that I want.	0	1	2	3

Please continue on the next page.

Circle one answer for each item.	Not at all	A little	Some- what	Very much
38. My drinking has gotten in the way of my growth as a person.	0	1	2	3
39. My drinking has damaged my social life, popularity, or reputation.	0	1	2	3
40. I have spent too much or lost a lot of money because of my drinking.	0	1	2	3

DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, how much has this happened?

Now please indicate whether these things have happened to you DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS.

Circle one answer for each item.	No	Almost	Yes, once	Yes, more than once
41. I have been arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol.	0	1	2	3
42. I have had trouble with the law (other than driving while intoxicated) because of my drinking	. 0	1	2	3
43. I have lost a marriage or a close love relationship because of my drinking.	0	1	2	3
44. I have been suspended/fired from or left a job or school because of my drinking.	0	1	2	3
45. I drank alcohol normally, without any problems.	0	1	2	. 3
46. I have lost a friend because of my drinking.	0	- 1	2	3
47. I have had an accident while drinking or intoxicated.	0	1	2	3
48. While drinking or intoxicated, I have been physically hurt, injured, or burned.	0	1	2	3

Circle one answer for each item.	No	Almost	Yes, once	Yes, more than once
49. While drinking or intoxicated, I have injured someone else.	0	1	2	3
50. I have broken things while drinking or intoxicated.	0	1	2	3

ж, Č

Has this happened to you DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS?

.

DrInC Profile Sheet

Profile form for MEN

RECENT (Past 3 Months) Consequences (2R)

			.*			
DECILE SCORES	Total Score	Physical	Inter- personal	Intra- personal	Impulse Control	Social Responsibility
10 51	86-135	17–24	23-30	23-24	17-36	16-21
9 Very high	75–85	15-16	20-22	21-22	14–16	14–15
8	68–74	13-14	18–19	19–20	12-13	12-13
7 High	60-67	12	15–17	18	10-11	10-11
6	53-59	10-11	13-14	16-17	9	9
5 Medium	46-52	9	11-12	14–15	8	8
4	39–45	7-8	9–10	12-13	7	6–7
3 Low	32–38	6	7-8	10-11	6	5
2	24–31	4–5	5–6	7-9	4–5	3-4
1 Very low	0–23	0–3	0-4	0-6	0-3	0-2
RAW				<u> </u>		

SCORES:

INSTRUCTIONS: Transfer the total scale scores from the DrInC Scoring Form to the raw score line at the bottom of the Profile Sheet. Then for each scale, CIRCLE the same value above it to determine the decile range.

These interpretive ranges are based on a sample of 1,047 adult men presenting for treatment. Individual scores are therefore ranked as low, medium, or high *relative to men already presenting for treatment*. The normative data are from Project MATCH, a multisite clinical sample. For details of study design see:

Project MATCH Research Group. Rationale and methods for a multisite clinical trial matching patients to alcoholism treatment. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 17:1130–1145, 1993.

DrInC Profile Sheet

Profile form for WOMEN

RECENT (Past 3 Months) Consequences (2R)

DECILE SCORES	Total Score	Physical	Inter- personal	Intra- personal	Impulse Control	Social Responsibility
10	81–135	17–24	22-30	23-24	15–36	14-21
9 Very high	68-80	14-16	18-21	22	12-14	12-13
8	61-67	13	15–17	20-21	11	10-11
7 High	53-60	11-12	13-14	18-19	9–10	9
6	48-52	10	11-12	15-17	8	8
5 Medium	41-47	9	9-10	14	6-7	6–7
4	36-40	7-8	8	12-13	5	5
3 Low	29-35	6	6-7	10-11	4	3-4
2	22–28	4-5	3-5	7-9	3	2
1 Very low	0-21	0–3	0-2	0–6	0-2	1
						1

RAW SCORES:

INSTRUCTIONS: Transfer the total scale scores from the DrInC Scoring Form to the raw score line at the bottom of the Profile Sheet. Then for each scale, CIRCLE the same value above it to determine the decile range.

> These interpretive ranges are based on a sample of 342 adult women presenting for treatment. Individual scores are therefore ranked as low, medium, or high *relative to women already presenting for treatment*. The normative data are from Project MATCH, a multisite clinical sample. For details of study design see:

> Project MATCH Research Group. Rationale and methods for a multisite clinical trial matching patients to alcoholism treatment. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 17:1130–1145, 1993.

.....

Short Inventory of Problems (SIP-2L)

INSTRUCTIONS: Here are a number of events that drinkers sometimes experience. Read each one carefully and circle the number that indicates whether this has *EVER* happened to you (0 = No, 1 = Yes). If an item does not apply to you, circle zero (0).

	Has this EVER happened to you? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes	
1.	I have been unhappy because of my drinking.	0	1	
2.	Because of my drinking, I have not eaten properly.	0	1	
3.	I have failed to do what is expected of me because of my drinking.	0	1	
4.	I have felt guilty or ashamed because of my drinking.	· · 0	1	
5.	I have taken foolish risks when I have been drinking.	0	1	
6.	When drinking, I have done impulsive things that I regretted later.	0	1	
7.	My physical health has been harmed by my drinking.	0	1	
8.	I have had money problems because of my drinking.	0	1	
9.	My physical appearance has been harmed by my drinking.	0	1	
10.	My family has been hurt by my drinking.	0	1	
11.	A friendship or close relationship has been damaged by my drinking.	0	1	
12.	My drinking has gotten in the way of my growth as a person.	0	1	
13.	My drinking has damaged my social life, popularity, or reputation.	0	1	
14.	I have spent too much or lost a lot of money because of my drinking.	0	1	
15.	I have had an accident while drinking or intoxicated.	0	1	

51

Physical	Inter- personal	Intra- personal	Impulse Control	Social Responsibility	
	Ja	1		•	
2			-	3	
		4	5		
	ĩ		6		
7				8	
9					
	10				
	11	12			
	13			14	
			15		
+	+	+	+	-	
Physical	Inter- personal	Intra- personal	Impulse Control	Social Responsibility	Total SIP Score

SIP Scoring Sheet

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item, copy the circled number from the answer sheet next to the item number above. Then sum each column to calculate scale totals. Add these sums to calculate the total SIP score.

The Drinker Inventory of Consequences (DrInC)

SIP 2L Profile Sheet

CURRENT Consequences

DECILE	Total	Score	Phys	ical	Int pers	er- onal		tra- onal	-	ulse trol	Soo Respo	cial onsibil
	Male	Female	М	F	м	F	M	F	м	F	M	F
10	36-45	35-45	9	9	9	9	*80		6–9	6–9		9
9 Very high	32-35	34	8	8		8	9		5	5	9	8
8	30-31	30-33	7	7	8	7		9	4	4	8	7
7 High	26-29	26-29	6	6	7	6	8	8		3	7	6
6	23-25	23-25	5	5	6	5	7		3		6	5
5 Medium	20-22	19–22	4	4	5	4	6	7		2	5	4
4	17-19	17-18			4	3	5	6	2		4	3
3 Low	14-16	15-16	3	3	3	2	4	5		1	3	2
2	10-13	11-14	2	2	2	1	3	4	1		2	1
1 Very low	09	0-10	0-1	1	0-1	0	0-2	0–3	0	0	0-1	0

SCORES:

INSTRUCTIONS: Transfer the total scale scores from the SIP Scoring Form to the raw scores line at the bottom of the Profile Sheet. Then for each scale, CIRCLE the same value above it to determine the decile range.

These interpretive ranges are based on a sample of 1,389 men and 342 women presenting for treatment. Individual scores are therefore ranked as low, medium, or high *relative to adults already presenting for treatment*. The normative data are from Project MATCH, a multisite clinical sample. For details of study design see:

Project MATCH Research Group. Rationale and methods for a multisite clinical trial matching patients to alcoholism treatment. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 17:1130–1145, 1993.

Short Inventory of Problems (SIP-2R)

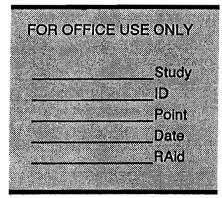
INSTRUCTIONS: Here are a number of events that drinkers sometimes experience. Read each one carefully and indicate how often each one has happened to you *DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS* (0 = Never, 1 = Once or a few times, etc.). If an item does not apply to you, circle zero (0).

	DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, about how often has this happened to you?								
	Circle one answer for each item.	Never	Once or a few times	Once or twice a week	Daily or almost daily				
1.	I have been unhappy because of my drinking.	0	1	2	3				
2.	Because of my drinking, I have not eaten properly.	0	1	2	3				
3.	I have failed to do what is expected of me because of my drinking.	0	1	2	3				
4.	I have felt guilty or ashamed because of my drinking.	0	1	2	3				
5.	I have taken foolish risks when I have been drinking.	0	1	2	3				
6.	When drinking, I have done impulsive things that I regretted later.	0	1	2	3				

Now answer these questions about things that may have happened to you.

	DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, how much has this happened?							
	Circle one answer for each item.	Not at all	A little	Some- what	Very much			
7.	My physical health has been harmed by my drinking.	0	1	2	3			
8.	I have had money problems because of my drinking.	0		2	3			
9.	My physical appearance has been harmed by my drinking.	0	1	2	3			
10.	My family has been hurt by my drinking.	0	1	2	3			
11.	A friendship or close relationship has been damaged by my drinking.	0	1	2	3			
12.	My drinking has gotten in the way of my growth as a person.	0	1	2	3			
13.	My drinking has damaged my social life, popularity, or reputation.	0	1	2	3			
14.	I have spent too much or lost a lot of money because of my drinking.	0	1	2	3			
15.	I have had an accident while drinking or intoxicated.	0	1	2	3			

55



Drinker Inventory of Consequences (DrInC-2L-SOf)

INSTRUCTIONS: Here are a number of events that drinkers sometimes experience. Read each one carefully and circle the number that indicates whether, to the best of your knowledge, this has *EVER* happened to the person about whom you are concerned (0 = No, 1 = Yes). If an item does not apply or you do not know, circle zero (0).

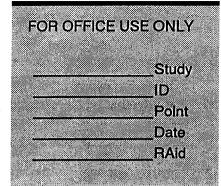
	Has this EVER happened to her? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes
1.	She has had a hangover or felt bad after drinking.	0	1
2.	She has missed days of work or school because of her drinking.	0	1
3.	Her family or friends have worried or complained about her drinking.	0	1
4.	The quality of her work has suffered because of her drinking.	0	- 1
5.	Her ability to be a good parent has been harmed by her drinking.	0	1
6.	She has driven a motor vehicle after having three or more drinks.	0	1
7.	She has been sick and vomited after drinking.	0	1
8.	Because of her drinking, she has not eaten properly.	0	1
9.	She has failed to do what is expected of her because of her drinking.	0	1

.....

Has this EVER happened to her? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes	
10. While drinking, she has said or done embarrassing things.	0	. 1	
11. When drinking, her personality has changed for the worse.	0	1	
12. She has taken foolish risks when drinking.	0	1	
13. She has gotten into trouble because of her drinking.	0	1	
14. When drinking, she has said harsh or cruel things to someone.	0	1	
15. When drinking, she has done impulsive things that she regretted later.	0	1	
16. She has gotten into a physical fight while drinking.	0	1	
17. Her physical health has been harmed by her drinking.	0	1	
18. She has had money problems because of her drinking.	0	1	
19. Her marriage or love relationship has been harmed by her drinking.	0	1	
20. Her physical appearance has been harmed by her drinking.	0	1	
21. Her family has been hurt by her drinking.	0	1	
22. A friendship or close relationship of hers has been damaged by her drinking.	0	1	
23. She has been overweight because of her drinking.	0	1	
24. She has lost interest in activities and hobbies because of her drinking.	0	1	

No	Yes
0	1
0	1.
- 0	1
0	1
0	1
0	1
0	1
0	1
0	1
0	1
0	1
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

The Drinker Inventory of Consequences (DrInC)



Drinker Inventory of Consequences (DrInC-2L-SOm)

INSTRUCTIONS: Here are a number of events that drinkers sometimes experience. Read each one carefully and circle the number that indicates whether, to the best of your knowledge, this has *EVER* happened to the person about whom you are concerned (0 = No, 1 = Yes). If an item does not apply or you do not know, circle zero (0).

	Has this EVER happened to him? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes
1.	He has had a hangover or felt bad after drinking.	0	1
2.	He has missed days of work or school because of his drinking.	0	1
3.	His family or friends have worried or complained about his drinking.	0	1
4.	The quality of his work has suffered because of his drinking.	0	1
5.	His ability to be a good parent has been harmed by his drinking.	0	1
6.	He has driven a motor vehicle after having three or more drinks.	0	1
7.	He has been sick and vomited after drinking.	0	1
8.	Because of his drinking, he has not eaten properly.	0	1
9.	He has failed to do what is expected of him because of his drinking.	0	1

_	Has this EVER happened to him? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes
10.	While drinking he has said or done embarrassing things.	0	1
11.	When drinking, his personality has changed for the worse.	0	1
12.	He has taken foolish risks when drinking.	0	1
13.	He has gotten into trouble because of his drinking.	0	1
14.	When drinking, he has said harsh or cruel things to someone.	0	1
15.	When drinking, he has done impulsive things that he regretted later.	0	1
16.	He has gotten into a physical fight while drinking.	0	1
17.	His physical health has been harmed by his drinking.	0	1
18.	He has had money problems because of his drinking.	0	1
19.	His marriage or love relationship has been harmed by his drinking.	0	1
20.	His physical appearance has been harmed by his drinking.	0	1
21.	His family has been hurt by his drinking.	0	1
22.	A friendship or close relationship of his has been damaged by his drinking.	0	1
23.	He has been overweight because of his drinking.	0	1
24.	He has lost interest in activities and hobbies because of his drinking.	0	1

**

Has this EVER happened to him? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes
25. His drinking has damaged his social life, popularity, or reputation.	0	1
26. He has spent too much or lost a lot of money because of his drinking.	0	1
27. He has been arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol.	. 0	1
28. He has had trouble with the law (other than driving while intoxicated) because of his drinking.	g · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
29. He has lost a marriage or a close love relationship because of his drinking.	0	1
 He has been suspended/fired from or left a job or school because of his drinking. 	0	1
31. He has lost a friend because of his drinking.	0	1
32. He has had an accident while drinking or intoxicated.	0	1
33. While drinking or intoxicated, he has been physically hurt, injured, or burned.	0	1
34. While drinking or intoxicated, he has injured someone else.	0	1
35. He has broken things or damaged property while drinking or intoxicated.	0	1

S	
	tudy
II)
	oint ate
R	Aid

Drinker Inventory of Consequences (DrInC-2R-SOf)

INSTRUCTIONS: Here are a number of events that drinkers sometimes experience. Read each one carefully and circle the number that indicates, to the best of your knowledge, how often this has happened *DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS* to the person about whom you are concerned (0 = Never, 1 = Once or a few times, etc.). If an item does not apply or you do not know, circle zero (0).

DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, about how often has this happened to her?

	Circle one answer for each item.	Never	Once or a few times	Once or twice a week	Daily or almost daily
1.	She has had a hangover or felt bad after drinking.	0	1	2	3
2.	She has missed days of work or school because of her drinking.	0	1	2	3
3.	Her family or friends have worried or complained about her drinking.	0	1	2	3
4.	The quality of her work has suffered because of her drinking.	0	1	2	3
5.	Her ability to be a good parent has been harmed by her drinking.	0	1	2	3
6.	She has driven a motor vehicle after having three or more drinks.	0	· 1	2	3
7.	She has been sick and vomited after drinking.	0	1	2	3
8.	Because of her drinking, she has not eaten properly.	0	1	2	3

	Circle one answer for each item.	Never	Once or a few times	Once or twice a week	Daily or almost daily
9.	She has failed to do what is expected of her because of her drinking.	0	1	2	3
10.	While drinking she has said or done embarrassing things.	0	1	2	3
11.	When drinking, her personality has changed for the worse.	0	1	2	3
12.	* She has taken foolish risks when drinking.	0	1	2	3
13.	She has gotten into trouble because of her drinking.	0	1	2	3
14.	When drinking, she has said harsh or cruel things to someone.	0	1	2	3
15.	When drinking, she has done impulsive things that she regretted later.	0	1	2	3
16.	She has gotten into a physical fight while drinking.	0	1	2	3

DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, about how often has this happened to her?

Now answer these questions about things that may have happened to her.

DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS , how much has this happened?					
Circle one answer for each item.	Not at all	A little	Some- what	Very much	
17. Her physical health has been harmed by her drinking.	0	1	2	3	
18. She has had money problems because of her drinking.	0	1	2	3	
19. Her marriage or love relationship has been harmed by her drinking.	0	1	2	3	

	DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, how much has this happened?						
	Circle one answer for each item.	Not at all	A little	Some- what	Very much		
20	. Her physical appearance has been harmed by her drinking.	0	1	2	3		
21	. Her family has been hurt by her drinking.	0	· 1	2	3		
22	. A friendship or close relationship of hers has been damaged by her drinking.	0	1	2	3		
23	. She has been overweight because of her drinking.	0	1	2	3		
24	She has lost interest in activities and hobbies because of her drinking.	0	1	2	3		
25.	Her drinking has damaged her social life, popularity, or reputation.	0	1	2	3		
26.	She has spent too much or lost a lot of money because of her drinking.	0	1	2	3		
	Has this happened to her DURING THE PAS	т з молтн	S?				
	Circle one answer for each item.	No	Almost	Yes, Once	Yes, more than once		
27.	She has been arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol.	0	1	2	3		
28.	She has had trouble with the law (other than driving while intoxicated) because of her drinking.	0	1	2	3		
29.	She has lost a marriage or a close love relationship because of her drinking.	0	1	2	3		
30.	She has been suspended/fired from or left a job or school because of her drinking.	0	1	2	3		

 31. She has lost a friend because of her drinking.
 0

2

3

1

	Has this happened to her DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS?						
	Circle one answer for each item.	No	Almost	Yes, Once	Yes, more than once		
32.	She has had an accident while drinking or intoxicated.	0	1	2	3		
33.	While drinking or intoxicated, she has been physically hurt, injured, or burned.	Ο	1	2	3		
34.	While drinking or intoxicated, she has injured someone else.	0		2	3		
35.	She has broken things or damaged property while drinking or intoxicated.	0	1	2	3		

FOR	OFFICE U	SE ONLY
		Study
		ID
		Point
		Date
		RAid
10.1 1 9.1 10.1 1		a that was to a

Drinker Inventory of Consequences (DrInC-2R-SOm)

INSTRUCTIONS: Here are a number of events that drinkers sometimes experience. Read each one carefully and circle the number that indicates, to the best of your knowledge, how often this has happened *DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS* to the person about whom you are concerned (0 = Never, 1 = Once or a few times, etc.). If an item does not apply or you do not know, circle zero (0).

DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, about how often has this happened to him?

	Circle one answer for each item.	Never	Once or a few times	Once or twice a week	Daily or almost daily
1.	He has had a hangover or felt bad after drinking.	0	1	2	3
2.	He has missed days of work or school because of his drinking.	0	1	2	3
3.	His family or friends have worried or complained about his drinking.	0	1	2	3
4.	The quality of his work has suffered because of his drinking.	0	1	2	3
5.	His ability to be a good parent has been harmed by his drinking.	0	1	2	3
6.	He has driven a motor vehicle after having three or more drinks.	0	1	2	3
7.	He has been sick and vomited after drinking.	0	1	2	3
8.	Because of his drinking, he has not eaten properly.	0	1	2	3

	Circle one answer for each item.	Never	Once or a few times	Once or twice a week	Daily or almost daily
9.	He has failed to do what is expected of him because of his drinking.	0	1	2	3
10.	While drinking he has said or done embarrassing things.	0	. 1	2	3
11.	When drinking, his personality has changed for the worse.	0	1	2	3
12 .	He has taken foolish risks when drinking.	0	1	2	3
13.	He has gotten into trouble because of his drinking.	0	1	2	3
14.	When drinking, he has said harsh or cruel things to someone.	0	1	2	3
15.	When drinking, he has done impulsive things that he regretted later.	0	1	2	3
16.	He has gotten into a physical fight while drinking.	0	1	2	3

DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, about how often has this happened to him?

Now answer these questions about things that may have happened to him.

	DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, how much has this happened?				
	Circle one answer for each item.	Not at all	A little	Some- what	Very much
17	. His physical health has been harmed by his drinking.	0	1	2	3
18	He has had money problems because of his drinking.	0	1	2	3
19.	His marriage or love relationship has been harmed by his drinking.	0	1	2	3
20.	His physical appearance has been harmed by his drinking.	0	1	2	3
21.	His family has been hurt by his drinking.	0	1	2	3
22.	A friendship or close relationship of his has been damaged by his drinking.	0	1	2	3
23.	He has been overweight because of his drinking.	0	1	2	3
24.	He has lost interest in activities and hobbies because of his drinking.	0	1	2	3
25.	His drinking has damaged his social life, popularity, or reputation.	0	1	2	3
26.	He has spent too much or lost a lot of money because of his drinking.	0	1	2	3

	Has this happened to him DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS?					
	Circle one answer for each item.	No	Almost	Yes, Once	Yes, more than once	
27.	He has been arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol.	0	1	2	3	
28.	He has had trouble with the law (other than driving while intoxicated) because of his drinking.	0 ~	1	2	3	
29.	He has lost a marriage or a close love relationship because of his drinking.	0	* 1	2	3	
	He has been suspended/fired from or left a job or school because of his drinking.	0	1	2	3	
31.	He has lost a friend because of his drinking.	0	1	2	3	
	He has had an accident while drinking or intoxicated.	0	1	2	3	
	While drinking or intoxicated, he has been physically hurt, injured, or burned.	0	1	2	3	
	While drinking or intoxicated, he has injured someone else.	0	1	2	3	
	He has broken things or damaged property while drinking or intoxicated.	0	1	2	3	

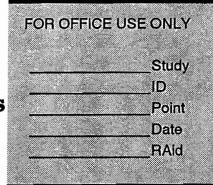
DrInC-SO Scoring Sheet

Physical	Inter- personal	Intra- personal	Impulse Control	Social Responsibility
			• .	
1			-	2
	3			4
	5		6 *	²⁴ 4
.,7				
8				9
	10	11	12	13
	14		15	
	· ·		16	
17			10	18
17	10			10
	19			
20	21			
	22		23	
		24		
	25			26
			27	
			28	
	29			30
	31		32	
33	<u> </u>		34	
00			35	
			35	
+	+	+	+	-
Physical	Inter-	Intra-	Impulse	Social Total DrInC
-	personal	personal	Control	Responsibil. Score

For all 35-item collateral (S0) versions of the DrInC

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item, copy the circled number from the answer sheet next to the item number above. Then sum each column to calculate scale totals. Sum these totals to calculate the total DrInC score.

The Drinker Inventory of Consequences (DrInC)



Inventory of Drug Use Consequences (InDUC-2L)

INSTRUCTIONS: Here are a number of events that people sometimes experience in relation to their use of alcohol and other drugs. Read each one carefully and circle the number that indicates whether this has *EVER* happened to you (0 = No, 1 = Yes). If an item does not apply to you, circle zero (0).

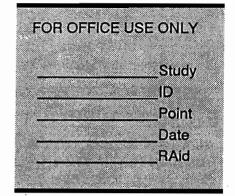
Has this EVER happened to you? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes
I have had a hangover or felt bad after drinking or using drugs.	0	1
I have felt bad about myself because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1 .
I have missed days of work or school because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1
My family or friends have worried or complained about my drinking or drug use.	0	1
I have enjoyed drinking or using drugs.	0	1
The quality of my work has suffered because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1
My ability to be a good parent has been harmed by my drinking or drug use.	0	1
After drinking or using drugs, I have had trouble with sleeping, staying asleep, or nightmares.	0	1
I have driven a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.	0	1
	Circle one answer for each item. I have had a hangover or felt bad after drinking or using drugs. I have felt bad about myself because of my drinking or drug use. I have missed days of work or school because of my drinking or drug use. My family or friends have worried or complained about my drinking or drug use. I have enjoyed drinking or using drugs. The quality of my work has suffered because of my drinking or drug use. My ability to be a good parent has been harmed by my drinking or drug use. After drinking or using drugs, I have had trouble with sleeping, staying asleep, or nightmares. I have driven a motor vehicle while under the	Circle one answer for each item.NoI have had a hangover or felt bad after drinking or using drugs.0I have felt bad about myself because of my drinking or drug use.0I have missed days of work or school because of my drinking or drug use.0My family or friends have worried or complained about my drinking or drug use.0I have enjoyed drinking or using drugs.0The quality of my work has suffered because of my drinking or drug use.0My ability to be a good parent has been harmed by my drinking or drug use.0After drinking or using drugs, I have had trouble

<u></u> ,	Has this EVER happened to you? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes	
10	. Drinking or using one drug has caused me to use other drugs more.	0	1	
11	I have been sick and vomited after drinking or using drugs.	0	1	_
12	I have been unhappy because of my drinking or drug use.	- 0	1	
13	Because of my drinking or drug use, I have lost weight or not eaten properly.	0	1	
14	I have failed to do what is expected of me because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1	_
15.	Drinking or using drugs has helped me to relax.	0	1	_
16.	I have felt guilty or ashamed because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1	
17.	While drinking or using drugs, I have said or done embarrassing things.	0	1	-
18.	When drinking or using drugs, my personality has changed for the worse.	0	1	-
19.	I have taken foolish risks when I have been drinking or using drugs.	0	1	-
20.	I have gotten into trouble because of drinking or drug use.	0	1	-
21.	While drinking or using drugs, I have said harsh or cruel things to someone.	0	1	-
22.	When drinking or using drugs, I have done impulsive things that I regretted later.	0	1	-
23.	I have gotten into a physical fight while drinking or using drugs.	0	1	
24.	My physical health has been harmed by my drinking or drug use.	0	1	

~

	Has this EVER happened to you? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes	
25.	Drinking or using drugs has helped me to have a more positive outlook on life.	0	1	
26.	I have had money problems because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1	
27.	My marriage or love relationship has been harmed by my drinking or drug use.	- 0	1	
28.	I have smoked tobacco more when I am drinking or using drugs.	**** 0	1	
29.	My physical appearance has been harmed by my drinking or drug use.	0	1	
30.	My family has been hurt by my drinking or drug use.	0	1	
31.	A friendship or close relationship has been damaged by my drinking or drug use.	0	1	
32.	I have spent time in jail or prison because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1	
	My sex life has suffered because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1	
	I have lost interest in activities and hobbies because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1	
	When drinking or using drugs, my social life has been more enjoyable.	0	1	
	My spiritual or moral life has been harmed by my drinking or drug use.	0	1	
	Because of my drinking or drug use, I have not had the kind of life that I want.	0	1	
	My drinking or drug use has gotten in the way of my growth as a person.	0	1	
	My drinking or drug use has damaged my social life, popularity, or reputation.	0	1	

Has this EVER happened to you? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes
40. I have spent too much or lost a lot of money because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1
41. I have been arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.	0	1
42. I have been arrested for other offenses (besides driving under the influence) related to my drinking or other drug use.	÷0	1
43. I have lost a marriage or a close love relationship because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1
44. I have been suspended/fired from or left a job or school because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1
45. I have used drugs moderately, without having problems.	0	1
46. I have lost a friend because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1
17. I have had an accident while using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.	0	1
 While using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs, I have been physically hurt, injured, or burned. 	0	1
19. While using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs, I have injured someone.	0	1
50. I have broken things or damaged property while using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.	0	1



Inventory of Drug Use Consequences (InDUC-2R)

INSTRUCTIONS: Here are a number of events that people sometimes experience in relation to their use of alcohol and other drugs. Read each one carefully and indicate how often each one has happened to you *DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS* by circling the appropriate number (0 = Never, 1 = Once or a few times, etc.). If an item does not apply to you, circle zero (0).

	DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, about how often has this happened to you?						
	Circle one answer for each item.	Never	Once or a few times	Once or twice a week	Daily or almost daily		
1.	I have had a hangover or felt bad after drinking or using drugs.	0	. 1	.2	3		
2.	I have felt bad about myself because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3		
3.	I have missed days of work or school because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3		
4.	My family or friends have worried or complained about my drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3		
5.	I have enjoyed drinking or using drugs.	0	1	2	3		
6.	The quality of my work has suffered because of my drinking or drug use.	0	- 1	2	3		
7.	My ability to be a good parent has been harmed by my drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3		
8.	After drinking or using drugs, I have had troubl	e					

8. After drinking or using drugs, I have had trouble with sleeping, staying asleep, or nightmares. 0 1

Please continue on the next page.

2

3

	DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, about how of Circle one answer for each item.	ften has t Never	his happen Once or a few times	ed to you? Once or twice a week	Daily or almost daily
9.	I have driven a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.	0	 1	2	3
10.	Drinking or using one drug has caused me to use other drugs more.	0	1	2	3
11.	I have been sick and vomited after drinking or using drugs.	0	1.	2	3
12.	I have been unhappy because of my drinking or drug üse.	0	1	2	3
13.	Because of my drinking or drug use, I have lost weight or not eaten properly.	0	1	2	3
14.	I have failed to do what is expected of me because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
15.	Drinking or using drugs has helped me to relax.	0	1	2	3
16.	I have felt guilty or ashamed because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
17.	While drinking or using drugs, I have said or done embarrassing things.	0	1	2	3
18.	When drinking or using drugs, my personality has changed for the worse.	0	1	2	3
	I have taken foolish risks when I have been drinking or using drugs.	0	1	2	3
	I have gotten into trouble because of drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
	While drinking or using drugs, I have said harsh or cruel things to someone.	0	1	2	3
	When drinking or using drugs, I have done Impulsive things that I regretted later.	0	1	2	3
	I have gotten into a physical fight while drinking or using drugs.	0	1	2	3

Please continue on the next page.

-

F.

Now answer these questions about things that may have happened to you.

	DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, how much has this happened?				
	Circle one answer for each item.	Not at all	A little	Some- what	Very much
24	. My physical health has been harmed by my drinking or drug uses.	0	1	2	3
25.	Drinking or using drugs has helped me to have a more positive outlook on life.	0	. 1	2	3
26.	I have had money problems because of my drinking or drug use.	<u>*</u> 0	1	2	3
27.	My marriage or love relationship has been harmed by my drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
28.	I have smoked tobacco more when I am drinking or using drugs.	0	1	2	3
29.	My physical appearance has been harmed by my drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
30.	My family has been hurt by my drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
31.	A friendship or close relationship has been damaged by my drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
32.	I have spent time in jail or prison because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
33.	My sex life has suffered because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
84.	I have lost interest in activities and hobbies because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
5.	When drinking or using drugs, my social life has been more enjoyable.	0	1	2	3
	My spiritual or moral life has been harmed by my drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
	Because of my drinking or drug use, I have not had the kind of life that I want.	0		2	3

DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, how much has this happened?					
Circle one answer for each item.	Not at all	A little	Some- what	Very much	
38. My drinking or drug use has gotten in the way of my growth as a person.	0	1 ·	2	3	
39. My drinking or drug use has damaged my social life, popularity, or reputation.	0	1	2	3	
40. I have spent too much or lost a lot of money because of my drinking or drug use.	0	· 1	2	3	

DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, how much has this happened?

Now please indicate whether these things have happened to you DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS.

Has this happened to make DIDING WITH DAGM & MONTHIGO

Circle one answer for each item.	No	Almost	Yes, Once	Yes, more than once
41. I have been arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.	0	1	2	3
42. I have been arrested for other offenses (besides driving under the influence) related to my drinking or other drug use.	0	1	2	3
43. I have lost a marriage or a close love relationship because of my drinking or drug use	. 0	1	2	3
44. I have been suspended/fired from or left a job or school because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
45. I have used drugs moderately, without having problems.	0	1	2	3
46. I have lost a friend because of my drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
47. I have had an accident while using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.	0	1	2	3

-

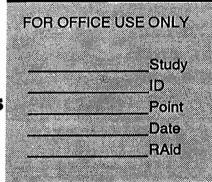
Has this happened to you DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS?						
Circle one answer for each item.	No	Almost	Yes, Once	Yes, more than once		
48. While using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs, I have been physically hurt, injured, or burned.	0	1	2	3		
49. While using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs, I have injured someone.	0	1	2	3		
50. I have broken things or damaged property while using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs		······································	2	3		

Physical	Inter- personal	Intra- personal	Impulse Control	Social Responsibility	Control Scale*
l					
		2		3	
	4				5
				6	
	7			~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	
3			9	1994 - Landon - Lando	
			10		
1	÷	12			
13				14	15
		16			
	17	18	19	20	
	21		22		
			23		
.4					25
				26	
	27		28		
29	30				
	31		32		
3		34			35
		36			
		37			
		38			
	39			40	
			41		
			42		
	43			44	45
	46		47		
8			49		
			50		
+ hysical	+ Inter-	+ Intra-	+ Impulse	Social Total InD	UC Control
nysicai	personal	personal	Control	Responsibility Score	Scale*

InDUC Scoring Sheet

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item, copy the circled number from the answer sheet next to the item number above. Then sum each column to calculate scale totals. Sum these totals to calculate the Total InDUC Score.

* The Control Scale score is separate and does not contribute to the Total InDUC Score. Zero scores on Control Scale items may indicate careless or dishonest responding. On version 2R (Recent Consequences), totals of 5 or less are suspect.



Inventory of Drug Use Consequences (InDUC-2L-SOf)

INSTRUCTIONS: Here are a number of events that people sometimes experience in relation to their use of alcohol and other drugs. Read each one carefully and circle the number that indicates whether, to the best of your knowledge, this has *EVER* happened to the person about whom you are concerned (0 = No, 1 = Yes). If an item does not apply, circle zero (0).

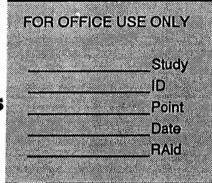
	Has this <i>EVER</i> happened to her? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes	
1.	She has had a hangover or felt bad after drinking or using drugs.	0	1	
2.	She has missed days of work or school because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	•
3.	Her family or friends have worried or complained about her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
4.	The quality of her work has suffered because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
5.	Her ability to be a good parent has been harmed by her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
3.	She has driven a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.	0	1	
7.	She has been sick and vomited after drinking or using drugs.	0	1	
3.	Because of her drinking or drug use, she has not eaten properly.	0	1	

	Has this EVER happened to her? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes	
9.	She has failed to do what is expected of her because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
10.	While drinking or using drugs, she has said or done embarrassing things.	0	1	
11.	When drinking or using drugs, her personality has changed for the worse.	- 0	1	
12.	She has taken foolish risks when drinking or using drugs.	• 0	1	
13.	She has gotten into trouble because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
14.	When drinking or using drugs, she has said harsh or cruel things to someone.	0	1	
15.	When drinking or using drugs, she has done impulsive things that she regretted later.	0	1	
16.	She has gotten into a physical fight while drinking or using drugs.	0	1	
17.	Her physical health has been harmed by her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
18.	She has had money problems because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
19.	Her marriage or love relationship has been harmed by her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
	Her physical appearance has been harmed by her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
	Her family has been hurt by her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
	A friendship or close relationship of hers has been damaged by her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
	She has spent time in jail or prison because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	

	Has this EVER happened to her? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes	
24.	She has lost interest in activities and hobbies because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
25.	Her drinking or drug use has damaged her social life, popularity, or reputation.	0	1	
26.	She has spent too much or lost a lot of money because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
27.	She has been arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.	•••	1	-
28.	She has had trouble with the law (other than driving while impaired) because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
29.	She has lost a marriage or a close love relationship because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
30.	She has been suspended/fired from or left a job or school because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
31.	She has lost a friend because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	
32.	She has had an accident while using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.	0	1	
33.	While using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs, she has been physically hurt, injured, or burned.	0	1	
34.	While using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs, she has injured someone else.	0	1	
35.	She has broken things or damaged property while using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.	0	1	

.

=



Inventory of Drug Use Consequences (InDUC-2L-SOm)

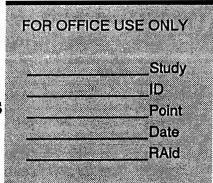
INSTRUCTIONS: Here are a number of events that people sometimes experience in relation to their use of alcohol and other drugs. Read each one carefully and circle the number that indicates whether, to the best of your knowledge, this has *EVER* happened to the person about whom you are concerned (0 = No, 1 = Yes). If an item does not apply, circle zero (0).

	Has this EVER happened to him? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes	
1.	He has had a hangover or felt bad after drinking or using drugs.	0	1	
2.	He has missed days of work or school because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1	-
3.	His family or friends have worried or complained about his drinking or drug use.	0	1	
4.	The quality of his work has suffered because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1	-
5.	His ability to be a good parent has been harmed by his drinking or drug use.	0	1	
6.	He has driven a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.	0	1	-
7.	He has been sick and vomited after drinking or using drugs.	0	1	-
8.	Because of his drinking or drug use, he has not eaten properly.	0	1	-

	Has this EVER happened to him? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes
9.	He has failed to do what is expected of him because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1
10.	While drinking or using drugs, he has said or done embarrassing things.	0	1
11.	When drinking or using drugs, his personality has changed for the worse.	0	1
12.	He has taken foolish risks when drinking or using drugs.	0	1
13.	He has gotten into trouble because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1
14.	When drinking or using drugs, he has said harsh or cruel things to someone.	0	· 1
15.	When drinking or using drugs, he has done impulsive things that he regretted later.	0	1
16.	He has gotten into a physical fight while drinking or using drugs.	0	1
17.	His physical health has been harmed by his drinking or drug use.	0	. 1
18.	He has had money problems because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1
19.	His marriage or love relationship has been harmed by his drinking or drug use.	0	1
	His physical appearance has been harmed by his drinking or drug use.	0	1
	His family has been hurt by his drinking or drug use.	0	1
	A friendship or close relationship of his has been damaged by his drinking or drug use.	0	1
	He has spent time in jail or prison because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1

	Has this EVER happened to him? Circle one answer for each item.	No	Yes
24	. He has lost interest in activities and hobbies because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1
25	His drinking or drug use has damaged his social life, popularity, or reputation.	0	1
26	. He has spent too much or lost a lot of money because of his drinking or drug use.	- 0	1
27	He has been arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.	0	1
28	He has had trouble with the law (other than driving while impaired) because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1
29	He has lost a marriage or a close love relationship because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1
30	He has been suspended/fired from or left a job or school because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1
31.	He has lost a friend because of his drinking or drug use.	.0	1
32.	He has had an accident while using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.	0	1
33.	While using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs, he has been physically hurt, injured, or burned.	0	1
34.	While using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs, he has injured someone else.	0	1
35.	He has broken things or damaged property while using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.	0	1

...



Inventory of Drug Use Consequences (InDUC-2R-SOf)

INSTRUCTIONS: Here are a number of events that people sometimes experience in relation to their use of alcohol and other drugs. Read each one carefully and circle the number that indicates, to the best of your knowledge, how often this has happened *DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS* to the person about whom you are concerned (0 = Never, 1 = Once or a few times, etc.). If an item does not apply or you do not know, circle zero (0).

	Circle one answer for each item.	Never	Once or a few times	Once or twice a week	Daily or almost daily
1.	She has had a hangover or felt bad after drinking or using drugs.	0	1	2	3
2.	She has missed days of work or school because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
3.	Her family or friends have worried or complained about her drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
4.	The quality of her work has suffered because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
5.	Her ability to be a good parent has been harmed by her drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
6.	She has driven a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.	0	1	2	3
7.	She has been sick and vomited after drinking or using drugs.	0	1	2	3

During the Past 3 Months, ABOUT HOW OFTEN HAS THIS HAPPENED TO HER?

	Circle one answer for each item.	Never	Once or a few times	Once or twice a week	Daily or almost daily
8.	Because of her drinking or drug use, she has not eaten properly.	0	1	2	3
9.	She has failed to do what is expected of her because of her drinking or drug use.	0	. 1	2	3
10	While drinking or using drugs, she has said or done embarrassing things.	0	ີ້ 1	2	3
11.	When drinking or using drugs, her personality has changed for the worse.	0	.1	2	3
12.	She has taken foolish risks when drinking or using drugs.	0	1	2	. 3
13.	She has gotten into trouble because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
14.	When drinking or using drugs, she has said harsh or cruel things to someone.	0	1	2	3
15.	When drinking or using drugs, she has done impulsive things that she regretted later.	0	1	2	3
16.	She has gotten into a physical fight while drinking or using drugs.	0	1	2	3

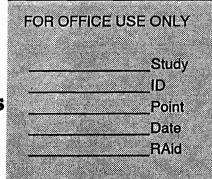
DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, about how often has this happened to her?

Now answer these questions about things that may have happened to her.

DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, how much has this happened?				Verv
Circle one answer for each item.	Not at all	A little	Some- what	much
17. Her physical health has been harmed by her drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
18. She has had money problems because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	.3
19. Her marriage or love relationship has been harmed by her drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3

	DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, how much h	as this haj	ppened?	0	
	Circle one answer for each item.	Not at all	A little	Some- what	Very much
20	. Her physical appearance has been harmed by her drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
21	. Her family has been hurt by her drinking or drug use.	0	. 1	2	3
22	. A friendship or close relationship of hers has been damaged by her drinking or drug use.	0	~ 1	2	3
23	She has spent time in jail or prison because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
24.	She has lost interest in activities and hobbies because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
25.	Her drinking or drug use has damaged her social life, popularity, or reputation.	0	1	2	3
26.	She has spent too much or lost a lot of money because of her drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
	Has this happened to her DURING THE PAST	3 MONTH	'S?		
	Circle one answer for each item.	No	Almost	Yes, Once	Yes, more than once
27.	She has been arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.	0	1	2	3
28.	She has had trouble with the law (other than driving while impaired) because of her drinking				
	or drug use.	0	1	2	3
2 9.	or drug use. She has lost a marriage or a close love relationship because of her drinking or drug use		1	2	3 3
	She has lost a marriage or a close love	e. 0			
30.	She has lost a marriage or a close love relationship because of her drinking or drug use She has been suspended/fired from or left a job	e. 0	1	2	3

	Has this happened to her DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS?					
	Circle one answer for each item.	No	Almost	Yes, Once	Yes, more than once	
33.	While using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs, she has been physically hurt, injured, or burned.	0	1	2	3	
34.	While using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs, she has injured someone else.	0	- 1	2	3	
35.	She has broken things or damaged property while using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.	0	1	2	3	



Inventory of Drug Use Consequences (InDUC-2R-SOm)

INSTRUCTIONS: Here are a number of events that people sometimes experience in relation to their use of alcohol and other drugs. Read each one carefully and circle the number that indicates, to the best of your knowledge, how often this has happened *DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS* to the person about whom you are concerned (0 = Never, 1 = Once or a few times, etc.). If an item does not apply or you do not know, circle zero (0).

	Circle one answer for each item.	Never	Once or a few times	Once or twice a week	Daily or almost daily
1.	He has had a hangover or felt bad after drinking or using drugs.	0	1	2	3
2.	He has missed days of work or school because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
3.	His family or friends have worried or complained about his drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
4.	The quality of his work has suffered because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
5.	His ability to be a good parent has been harmed by his drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
6.	He has driven a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.	0	1	2	3
7.	He has been sick and vomited after drinking or using drugs.	0	1	2	3

DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, about how often has this happened to him?

	Circle one answer for each item.	Never	Once or a few times	Once or twice a week	Daily or almost daily
8.	Because of his drinking or drug use, he has not eaten properly.	0	1	2	3
9.	He has failed to do what is expected of him because of his drinking or drug use.	0	_ 1	2	3
10.	While drinking or using drugs, he has said or done embarrassing things.	0	1	2	3
11.	When drinking or using drugs, his personality has changed for the worse.	0	1	2	3
12.	He has taken foolish risks when drinking or using drugs.	0	1	2	3
13.	He has gotten into trouble because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
14.	When drinking or using drugs, he has said harsh or cruel things to someone.	0	1	2	3
15.	When drinking or using drugs, he has done impulsive things that he regretted later.	0	1	2	3
16.	He has gotten into a physical fight while drinking or using drugs.	0	1	2	3

DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, about how often has this happened to him?

Now answer these questions about things that may have happened to him.

DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, how much has this happened to him? Some-				Vorm
Circle one answer for each item.	Not at all	A little	what	Very much
17. His physical health has been harmed by his drinking or drug use.	0	Ĩ	2	3
 He has had money problems because of his drinking or drug use. 	0	1	2	3
19. His marriage or love relationship has been harmed by his drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3

DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, now much has this happened to him?				
Circle one answer for each item.	Not at all	A little	Some- what	Very much
His physical appearance has been harmed by his drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
His family has been hurt by his drinking or drug use.	0	1	2.	3
A friendship or close relationship of his has been damaged by his drinking or drug use.	0	Ĩ	2	3
He has spent time in jail or prison because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
He has lost interest in activities and hobbies because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
His drinking or drug use has damaged his social life, popularity, or reputation.	0	1	2	3
He has spent too much or lost a lot of money because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3
	Circle one answer for each item. His physical appearance has been harmed by his drinking or drug use. His family has been hurt by his drinking or drug use. A friendship or close relationship of his has been damaged by his drinking or drug use. He has spent time in jail or prison because of his drinking or drug use. He has lost interest in activities and hobbies because of his drinking or drug use. His drinking or drug use has damaged his social life, popularity, or reputation. He has spent too much or lost a lot of money	Circle one answer for each item.Not at allHis physical appearance has been harmed by his drinking or drug use.0His family has been hurt by his drinking or drug use.0A friendship or close relationship of his has been damaged by his drinking or drug use.0He has spent time in jail or prison because of his drinking or drug use.0He has lost interest in activities and hobbies because of his drinking or drug use has damaged his social life, popularity, or reputation.0He has spent too much or lost a lot of money0	Circle one answer for each item.Not at allA littleHis physical appearance has been harmed by his drinking or drug use.01His family has been hurt by his drinking or drug use.01A friendship or close relationship of his has been damaged by his drinking or drug use.01He has spent time in jail or prison because of his drinking or drug use.01He has lost interest in activities and hobbies because of his drinking or drug use.01His drinking or drug use has damaged his social life, popularity, or reputation.01He has spent too much or lost a lot of money01	Circle one answer for each item.Not at allA littleSome-whatHis physical appearance has been harmed by his drinking or drug use.012His family has been hurt by his drinking or drug use.012A friendship or close relationship of his has been damaged by his drinking or drug use.012He has spent time in jail or prison because of his drinking or drug use.012He has lost interest in activities and hobbies because of his drinking or drug use.012His drinking or drug use has damaged his social life, popularity, or reputation.012He has spent too much or lost a lot of money121

DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS, how much has this happened to him?

STATUTE VELEBUG ABUG ABUG ABUG BRARY SUBY 16TH AVE NE, BOX 351415 SEATTLE, WA 98105-5696 SEATTLE, WA 98105-5696 SEATTLE, WA 98105-5696 SEATTLE, WA 98105-5696

	Has this happened to him DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS?					
	Circle one answer for each item.	No	Almost	Yes, Once	Yes, more than once	
27.	He has been arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.	0	1	2	3	
28.	He has had trouble with the law (other than driving while impaired) because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3	
29.	He has lost a marriage or a close love relationship because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3	
30.	He has been suspended/fired from or left a job or school because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3	
31.	He has lost a friend because of his drinking or drug use.	0	1	2	3	
32.	He has had an accident while using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.	0	1	2	3	
33.	While using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs, he has been physically hurt, injured, or burned.	0	1	2	3	
34.	While using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs, he has injured someone else.	0	1	2	3	
35.	He has broken things or damaged property while using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.	0	1	2	3	