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PREVALENCE OF CHEATING ON ANTABUSE IN A MIDWESTERN ALCOHOL TREATMENT PROGRAM
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Drinking and driving has become an important focus in today’s criminal justice system due to the increased emphasis on decreasing the number of offenders and the innocent lives taken as a result of this act. Many policies and laws have been passed in an attempt to reduce the number of drunk drivers. The Alcohol Abuse Deterrent Program (AADP) is a local organization whose goal is to keep alcoholics and convicted drunk drivers from consuming alcohol. AADP works with the criminal justice system by administering disulfiram (Antabuse) to offenders convicted of more than one alcohol-related offense. Using a sample of approximately 200 AADP clients, I examine the prevalence of cheating on Antabuse and its predictors. Preliminary results indicate that males and those who have been arrested more than once for operating while intoxicated (O.W. I.) are more likely to cheat on Antabuse than their counterparts. Implications and suggestions for future research are also discussed.