

**INTOXICATED DRIVING PROGRAM
2006 STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT**

April 2007

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We give special thanks to the directors of the 12-hour and the 48-hour Intoxicated Driver Resource Centers. Their assistance in collecting data and providing input are invaluable.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	1
Background	2
Demographics	3
Alcohol Use	6
Quantity of Alcohol Consumption.....	7
Place of Alcohol Consumption	8
Lifetime Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Offenses.....	9
Illicit Drug Use	11
Socio-Demographic Characteristics.....	12
Cigarette Use.....	14
RIASI Screening Scores	15
Referrals.....	18
Criteria for Referral	19
Criteria for Referral by County	20
Characteristics of Referred Clients	24
Appendix A	
Lifetime Drug Use by County of Residence	26
Referral Rates by County and Lifetime Drug Use	29
Demographic Factors and Screening Score Cutoff.....	30
Demographic Factors and DSM-IV Criteria.....	31
Treatment/Self-help History by Screening Score and Referral Status	32
Treatment/Self-help History by DSM-IV Criteria.....	32
Appendix B	
Glossary of Terms.....	33
References	34

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2006 Intoxicated Driving Program Statistical Summary Report

From January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006 the State of New Jersey's Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP) collected data from 18,773 DUI offenders who attended the 21 county and three regional facilities. The county (12-hour) IDRCs primarily detain, educate and screen offenders *sentenced* as first DUI offenders, although many of these may have more than one *lifetime* DUI offense although sentenced as a first offender. Those sentenced as multiple offenders (three or more) also attend the 12-hour IDRC. The Regional (48-hour) IDRCs primarily detain offenders sentenced as second offenders, although many of these may be multiple lifetime DUI offenders. The following statistical report presents characteristics of IDRC clients who completed the evaluation and education portions of the IDRC program.

- The number of clients who attended IDRC's in 2006 were 19,334, resulting in an overall "no show" rate of 48%.
- Compared to NJ Household Survey respondents, a higher proportion of IDP clients used alcohol in their lifetimes (97% vs. 87%) and in the past 12 months (88% vs. 73%).
- Most of the IDP clients had only one lifetime alcohol-related offense on their motor vehicle records (72%), 19% had two offenses, and 9% had three offenses.
- Prevalence of lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and heroin by IDP clients was almost double the levels reported by NJ Household Survey respondents (52% vs. 30%, 18% vs. 10%, 3% vs. 1%, respectively).
- 52% of IDP clients reported lifetime marijuana use compared with 30% for adult NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 18% of IDP clients reported lifetime cocaine use compared to 10% for NJ Household Survey respondents.
- Female clients reported consistently higher lifetime cocaine, heroin and analgesic use than their male counterparts.
- The proportion of white IDP clients with reported lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and analgesics was greater than that of any other race/ethnicity category whereas Hispanic clients reported the lowest proportion of lifetime drug use.
- Younger clients (20 year-olds and younger) have higher lifetime prevalence of use for marijuana (67%); however, lifetime cocaine use was the highest for the 36-49 year-olds (24%).
- *Almost three times as many IDP clients smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days as did New Jersey Household Survey respondents (56% vs. 21%).*
- 47.5% of IDP clients had a treatment or self-help group referral after the IDRC class/evaluation.
- Of those with any referral, 70% were referred to outpatient treatment, followed by Alcoholics Anonymous referrals (10%).
- Clients from Union, Hudson and Essex Counties had the lowest referral rates (30%, 34% and 38%, respectively) while those from Cape May, Middlesex and Ocean Counties had the highest referral rates (56%, 61% and 63%, respectively).

BACKGROUND

The Intoxicated Driver Resource Centers (IDRCs) switched to a revised screening questionnaire (the Intoxicated Driving Program Questionnaire) to evaluate their clients on March 1, 2001. The questionnaire consists of three sections: 1) demographics; 2) a drug screen for lifetime, past year and past 30-day substance use and questions derived from the DSM-IV regarding alcohol and other drug dependence and abuse; and 3) the Research Institute of Addictions Self Inventory (RIASI), a driving under the influence (DUI) offender screening instrument used by the State of New York's Special Traffic Options Program (STOP-DWI). The RIASI asks questions regarding family history, classic symptoms of alcohol abuse and dependence, interpersonal competence, alcohol expectancies, aggression/hostility, impulsivity/risk taking, psychological factors, and childhood risk factors. Section three also includes questions regarding prior experience with treatment or self help groups, substance use frequency, binge drinking and personal perception of a problem. The score derived from this self-administered questionnaire is one of nine criteria used by the IDRCs to refer clients to treatment or self help.

From January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006 the State of New Jersey's Intoxicated Driving Program (IDP) collected data from 18,773 DUI offenders who attended the 21 county and three regional facilities. The county (12-hour) IDRCs primarily detain, educate and screen offenders *sentenced* as first DUI offenders, although many of these may have more than one *lifetime* DUI offense although sentenced as a first offender. Those sentenced as multiple offenders (three or more) also attend the 12-hour IDRC. The Regional (48-hour) IDRCs primarily detain offenders sentenced as second offenders, although many of these may be multiple lifetime DUI offenders. The following statistical report presents characteristics of IDRC clients who completed the evaluation and education portions of the IDRC program. There were 29,151 DWI arrests in 2005 (UCR, 2006); however, not all drivers arrested for a DWI are convicted. Although all convicted are required to attend the IDRC, not all follow through and attend the mandatory classes. If a convicted driver does not attend IDRC, they are not in compliance and will not get their driving privileges reinstated. The IDP received 20,349 Order and Certification, Intoxicated Driving and Related Offenses forms (DD1's) from municipal courts in 2006. IDP scheduled 24,194 clients and the IDRC's scheduled 12,747 clients for a total of 36,941 clients. The number of clients who attended IDRC's in 2006 were 19,334, resulting in an overall "no show" rate of 48%. All clients attend classes at an IDRC. The IDP does not conduct classes.

In this report, substance use characteristics of IDP clients are compared to those of the New Jersey population as a whole. Appendix A includes county-specific tables for lifetime illicit drug use, screening score cutoffs and DSM-IV criteria by demographic factors, and self-help and treatment history by screening score cutoff and DSM-IV criteria. New Jersey relevant data were obtained from the 2000 US Census, US Census Bureau prepared by the New Jersey State Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor. Other demographic information unavailable from the Census is taken from the 2003 New Jersey Household Survey on Drug Use and Health submitted by the New Jersey Division of Addiction Services to the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, US Department of Health and Human Services. The household survey was a telephone survey of the adult population in New Jersey conducted from September 2002 to February 2003.

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS

- The majority of IDP clients were non-Hispanic white (70%), followed by Hispanic (17%) and non-Hispanic black (8%).
- Most were in their thirties, with an average age of 35 years. The ages ranged from 16 to 88, with peaks at 23 and 44 years of age.
- 42% have only a high school education and another 44% have completed some college or higher.
- 35% have an income of \$50,000 or over, while 32% have an income under \$25,000.

The most significant differences between IDP clients and the general population of New Jersey were:

- IDP clients were male (79% vs. 49% of NJ Population-2000 Census).
- IDP clients were single (51% vs. 28% of NJ Population-2000 Census).

	IDP Clients		NJ Population
	N	%	%
Gender			
Male	14,766	78.9	48.5
Female	3945	21.1	51.5
Age			
<21 (16-20)	1632	8.7	7.8
21-24	2992	16.0	5.9
25-34	4907	26.2	18.2
35-49	6459	34.5	31.3
50 and Over	2715	14.5	36.9
Race/Ethnicity			
White (non-Hispanic)	12,625	69.9	66.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	1451	8.0	13.0
Hispanic	3095	17.1	13.3
Other	895	5.0	7.6
Education			
Less than High School	2479	14.0	17.9
High School Graduate	7369	41.6	29.4
Some College	4244	24.0	22.9
College Graduate or Higher	3607	20.4	29.8
Marital Status			
Single	9089	50.6	28.1
Married	4538	25.3	54.7
Divorced/Separated/Other	4322	24.1	7.3
Household Income			
Under \$24,999	5949	31.8	21.1
\$25,000-34,999	2385	12.7	10.0
\$35,000-49,999	2888	15.4	14.3
Over \$50,000	6551	35.0	54.7
Refused	947	5.1	
Employment Status			
Full-Time	12,295	68.2	60.5
Part-Time	1897	10.5	
Unemployed/Other	3843	21.3	39.5

***Population data from:**

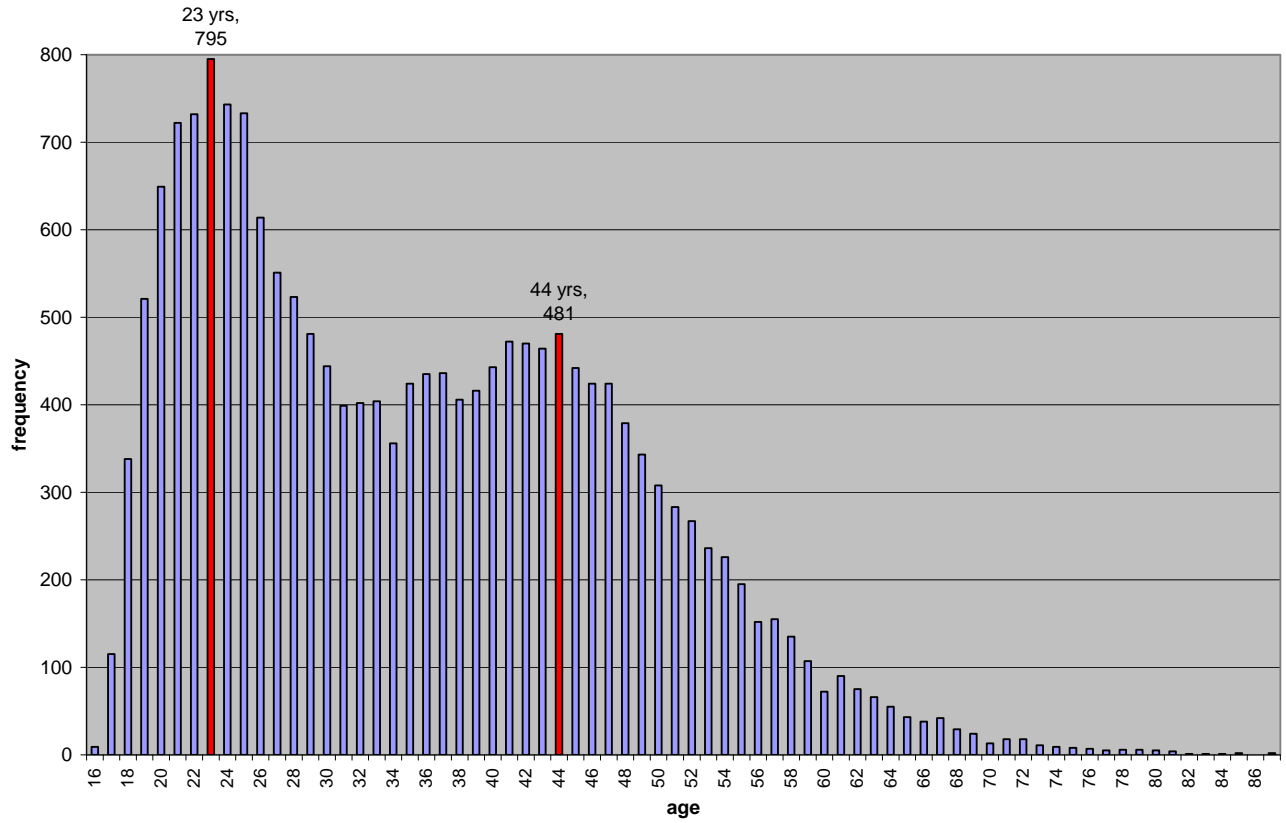
US Bureau of the Census (2001), prepared by New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research Estimates of Resident Population by Single-year of Age and Sex for New Jersey: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 denominator taken from census age 16 and above for State percentages.

<http://www.wnjin.state.nj.us/OneStopCareerCenter/LaborMarketInformation/fmi02/NJ05single.xls> Bauman K., & Graf N. (2003) Educational Attainment: 2000 Census 2000 Brief. US Bureau of the Census (<http://www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/c2kbr-24.pdf>).

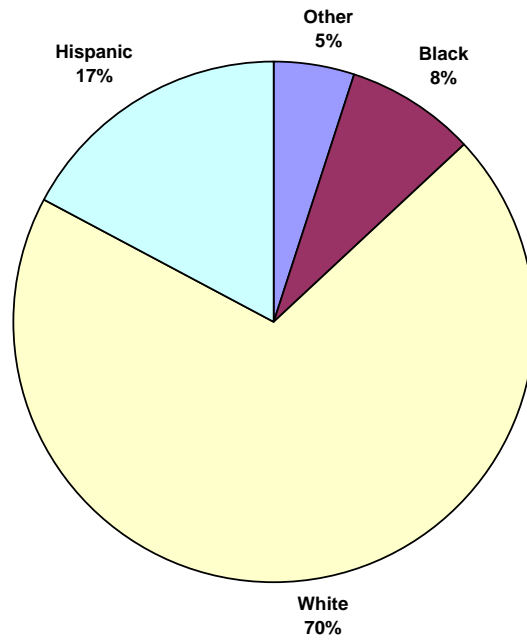
US Bureau of the Census: Census 2000 Summary File 3, DP-3 Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000 Geographic Area: New Jersey. (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>).

Kreider, R. & Simmons, T. Marital Status: 2000 Census Brief. US Bureau of the Census <http://www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/c2kbr-30.pdf>

Age Distribution of 2006 Clients

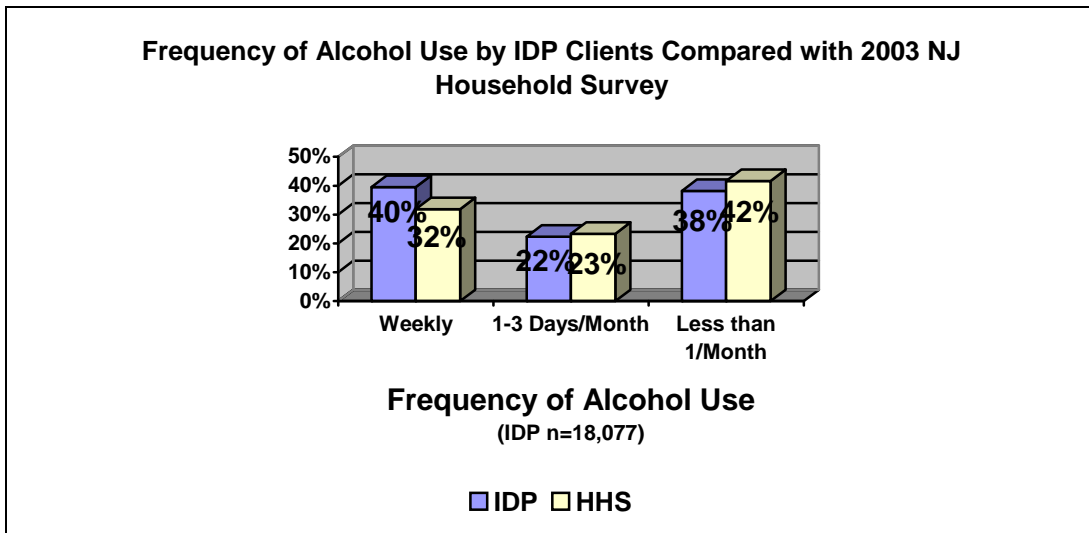
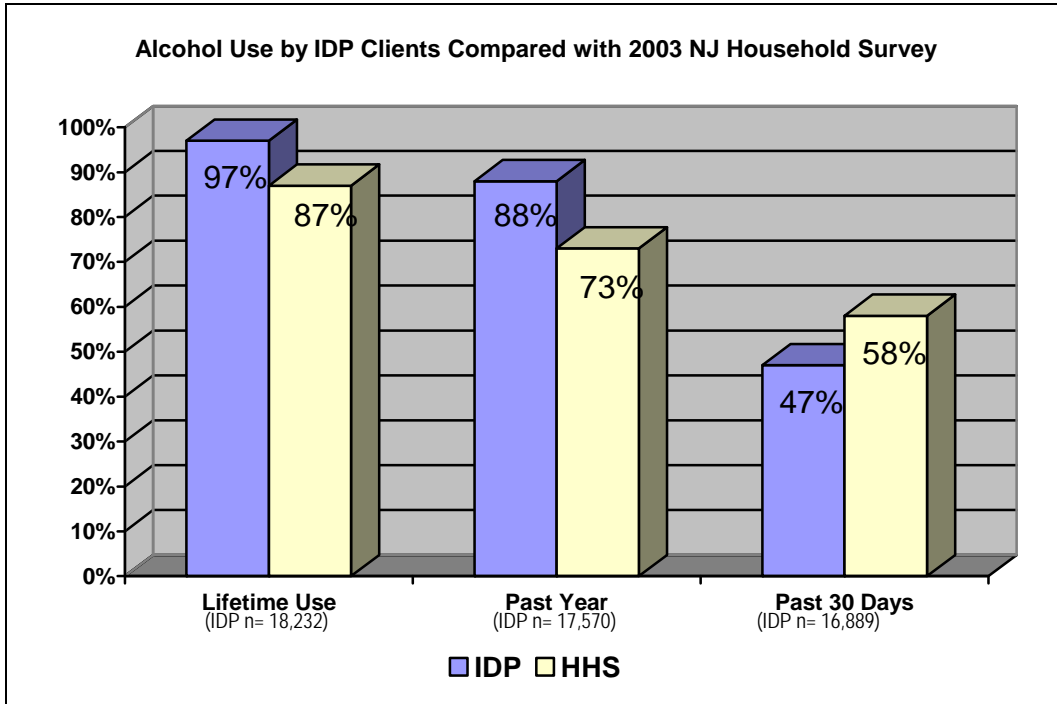


Race/Ethnicity of 2006 IDP Clients



ALCOHOL USE

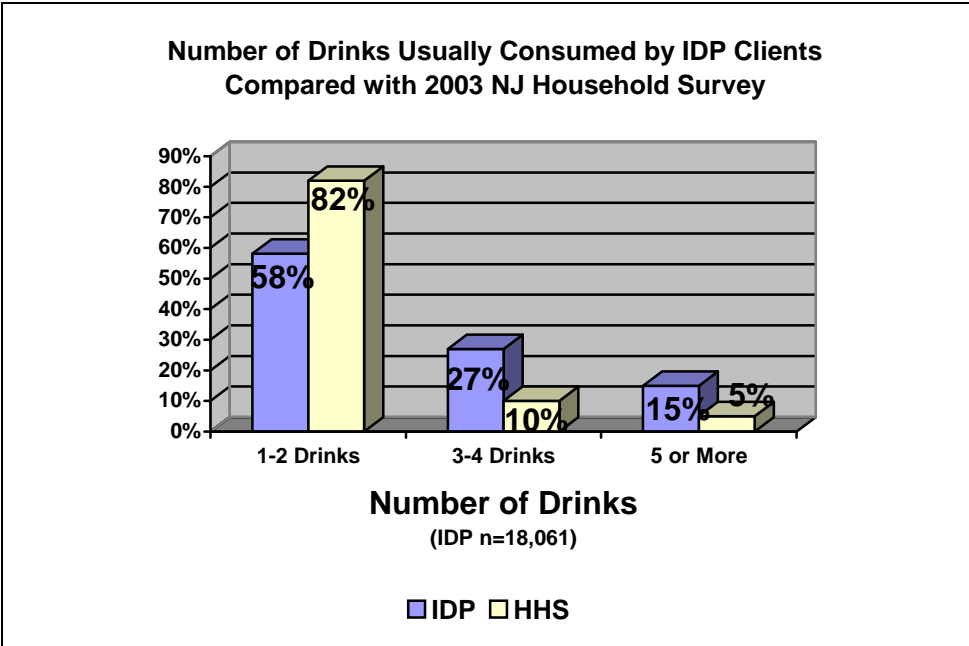
- Compared to NJ Household Survey respondents, a higher proportion of IDP clients used alcohol in their lifetimes (97% vs. 87%) and in the past 12 months (88% vs. 73%).
- IDP clients were more likely than NJ householders to use alcohol once a week or more (40% vs. 32%).



Note: From the 2003 NJ Household Survey data “Number of Days Drank Per Month” 4-30 days as “weekly consumption”

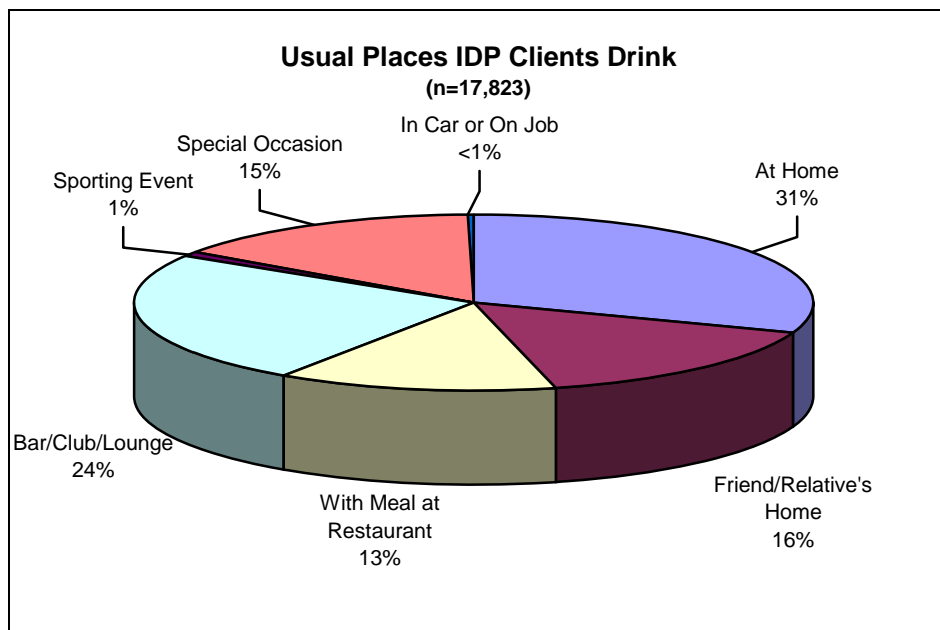
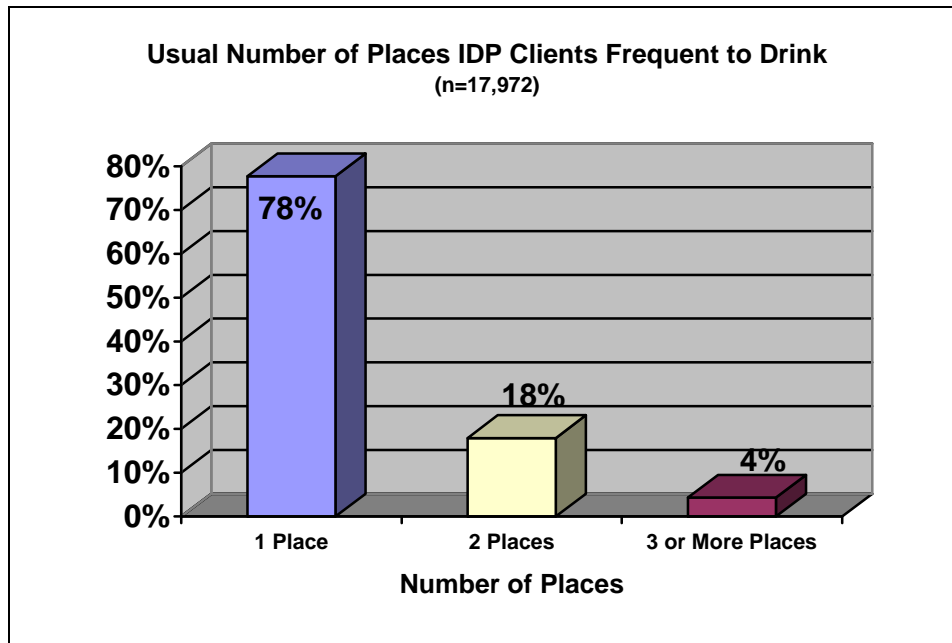
Quantity of Alcohol Consumption

- IDP clients reported usually consuming more drinks in one sitting than NJ householders.
- 27% of IDP clients vs. 10% of NJ householders usually drank 3-4 drinks at one time.
- 15% of IDP clients vs. 5% of NJ Household Survey respondents stated they usually have 5 or more drinks when consuming alcohol.



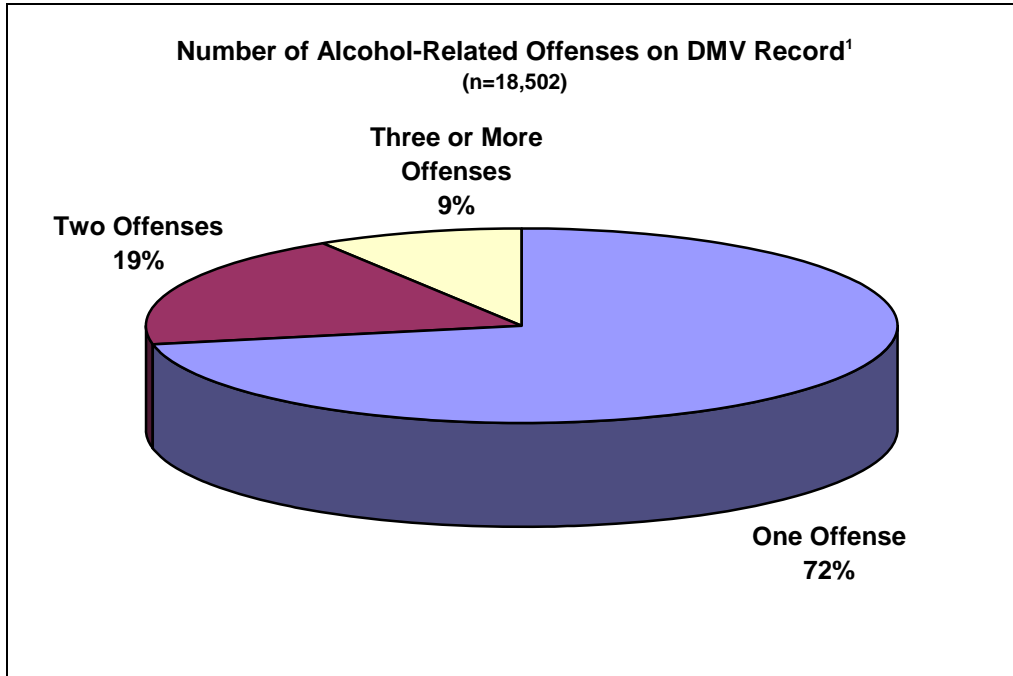
Place of Alcohol Consumption

- 22% of IDP clients reported usually drinking alcohol at 2 or more places at times when they drink.
- With respect to the type of places where IDP clients drink, 31% reported usually drinking at home and 24% reported usually drinking at a bar, club or lounge.
- The remainder reported drinking at places that usually require driving, such as a restaurant, sporting event, friend/relative's home. This does not take into account drinking at weddings, holiday parties or other "Special Occasions" since there was a possibility of a party at one's own home.

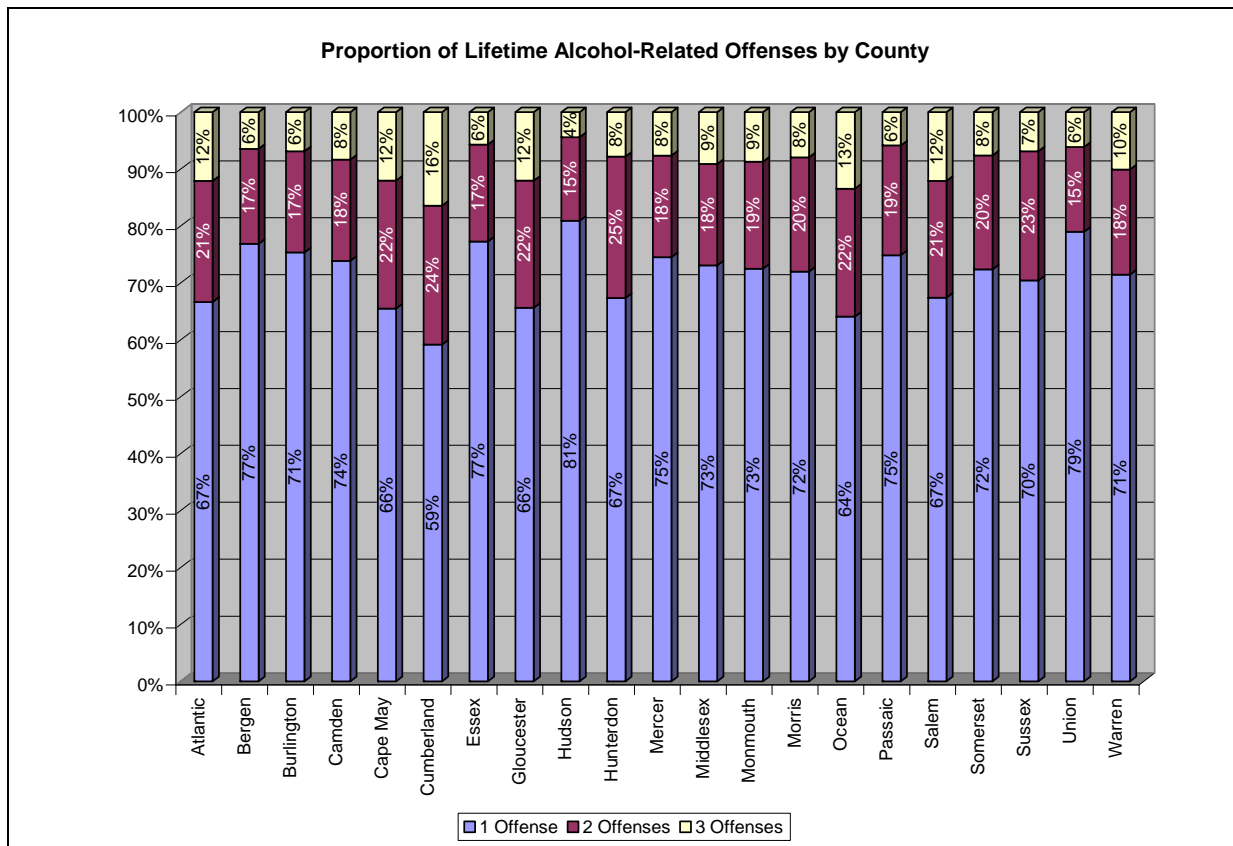


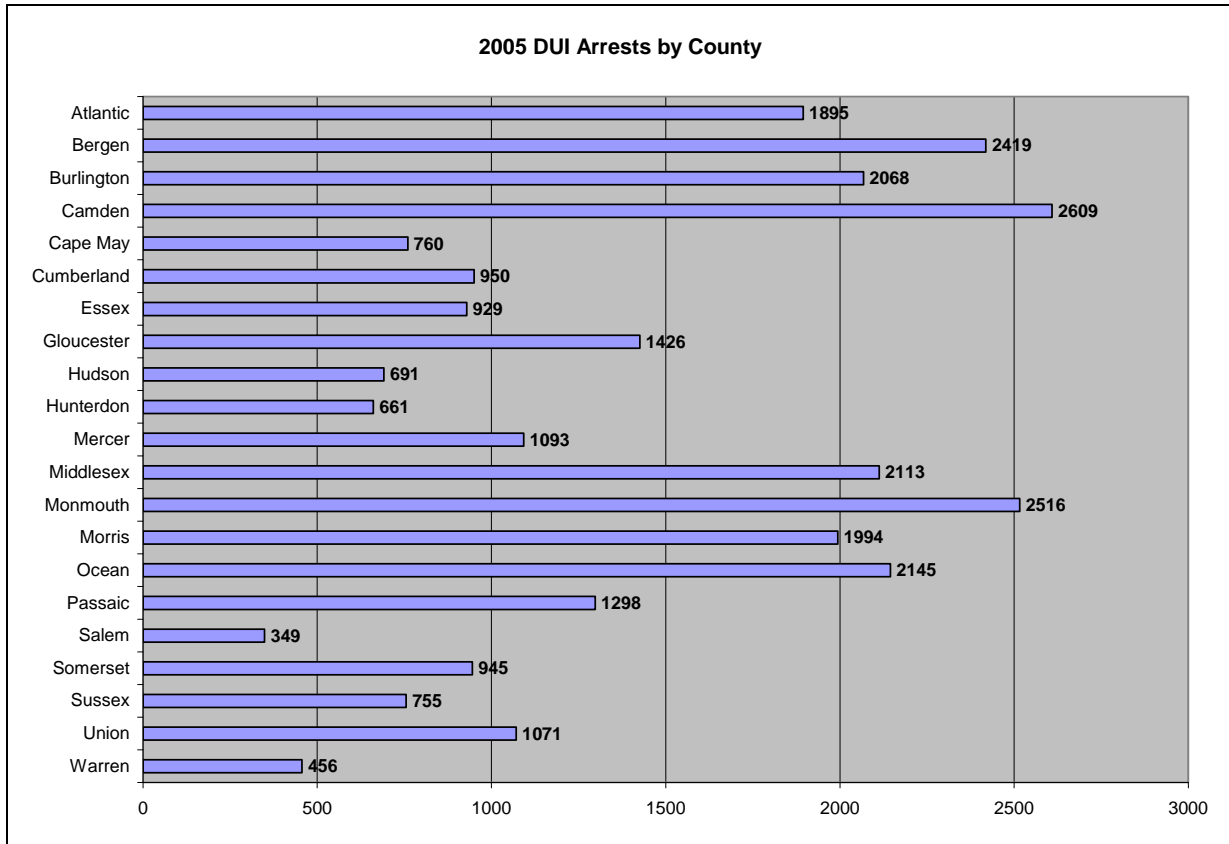
Motor Vehicle Offenses and Arrests

- Most of the IDP clients had only one lifetime alcohol-related offense on their motor vehicle records (72%), 19% had two offenses, and 9% had three offenses.
- Although Atlantic County has the 3rd lowest population in the State, it has the highest rate of DUI arrests



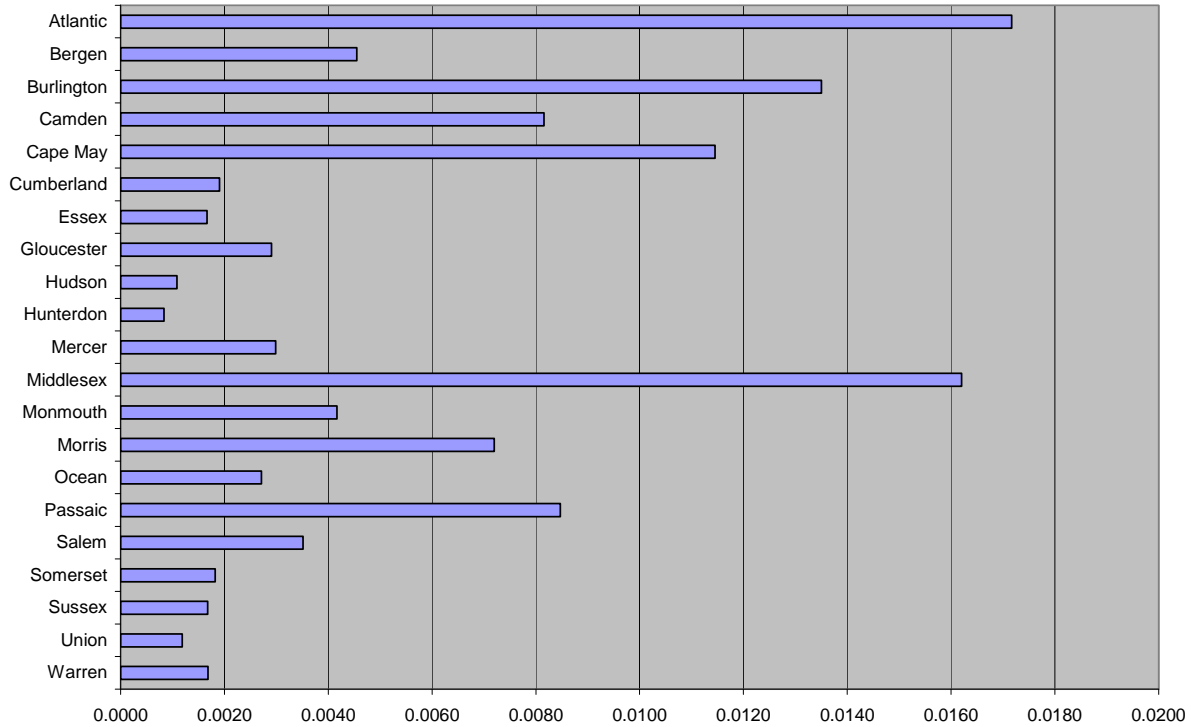
¹ Recorded by IDRC based upon driving abstract





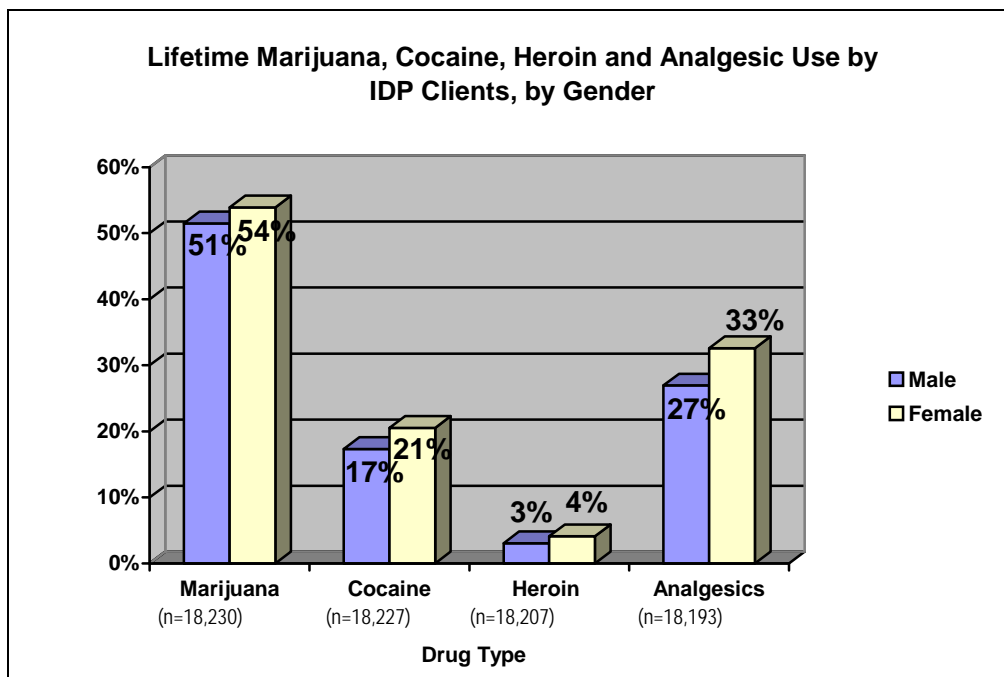
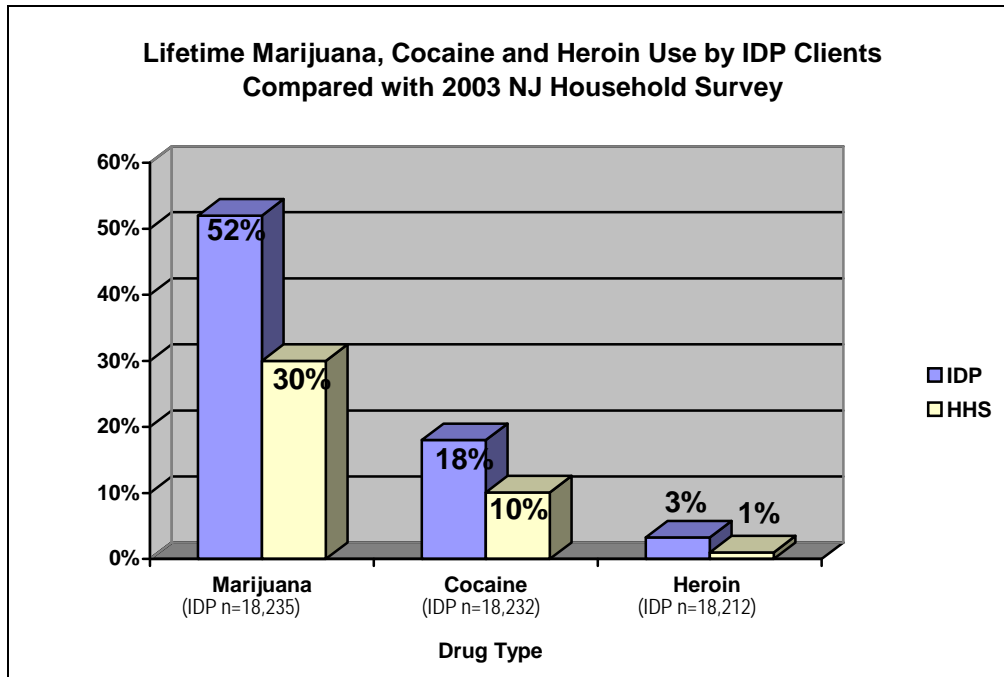
from the Uniform Crime Report, 2006.

Ratio 2005 DUI Arrests to 2005 Estimated County Population



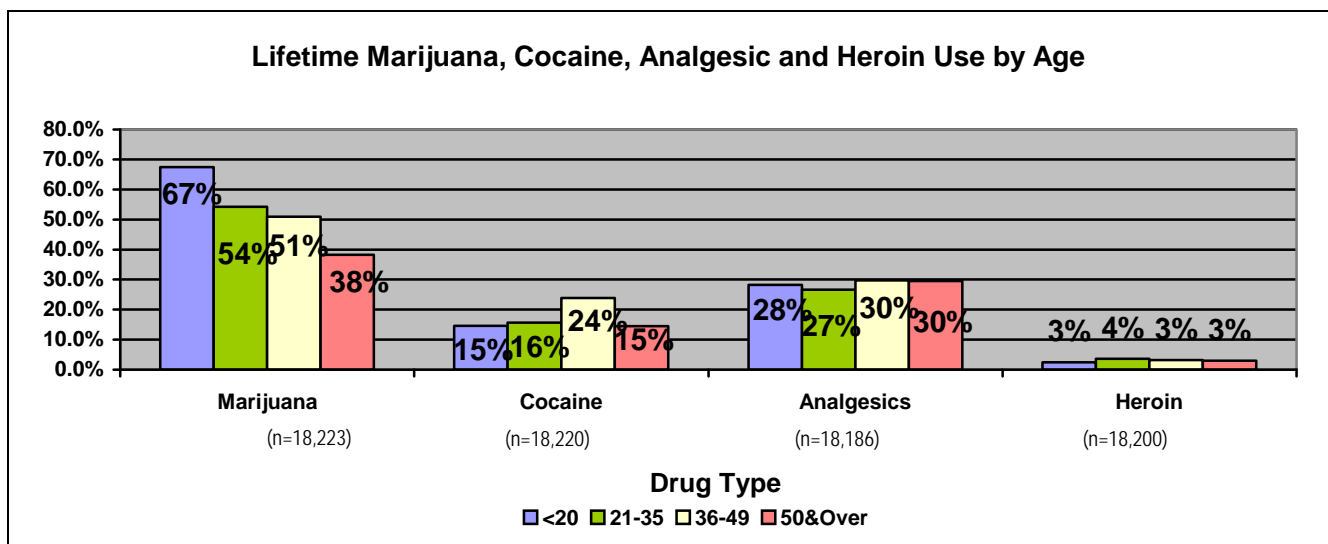
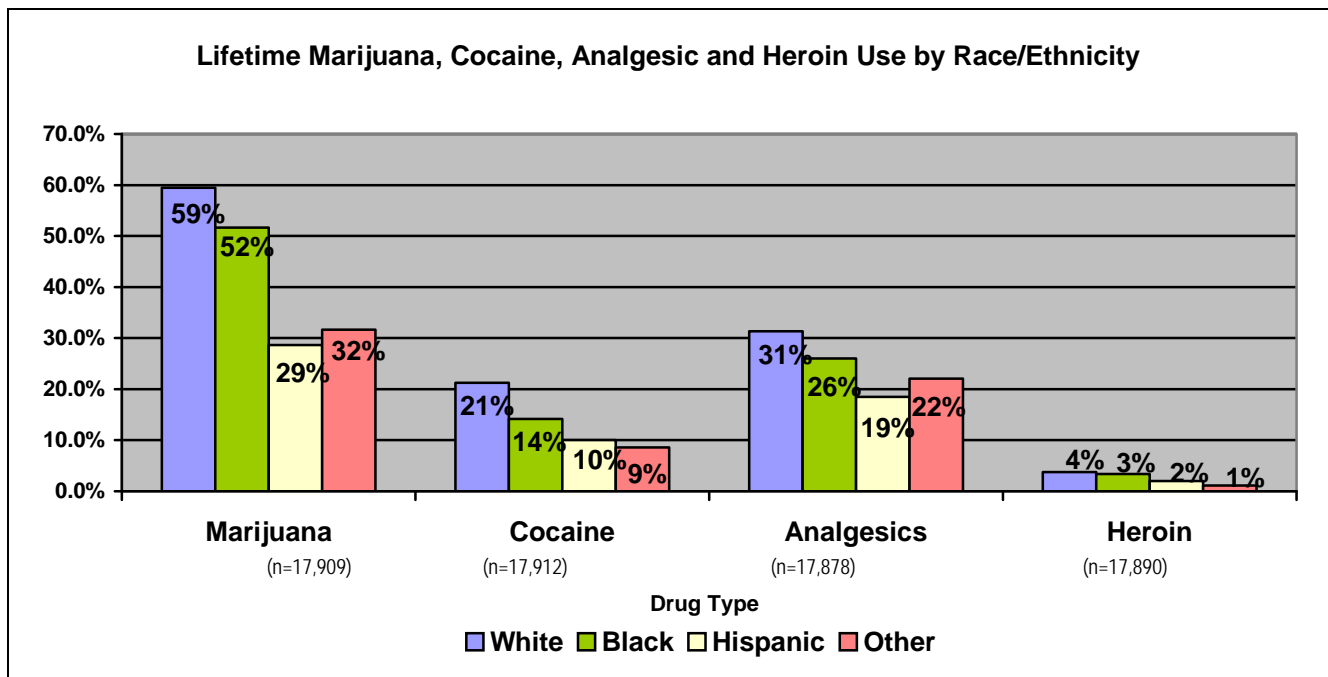
ILLCIT DRUG USE

- Prevalence of lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and heroin by IDP clients was almost double the levels reported by NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 52% of IDP clients reported lifetime marijuana use compared with 30% for adult NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 18% of IDP clients reported lifetime cocaine use compared to 10% for NJ Household Survey respondents.
- Female clients reported consistently higher lifetime cocaine, heroin and analgesic use than their male counterparts.

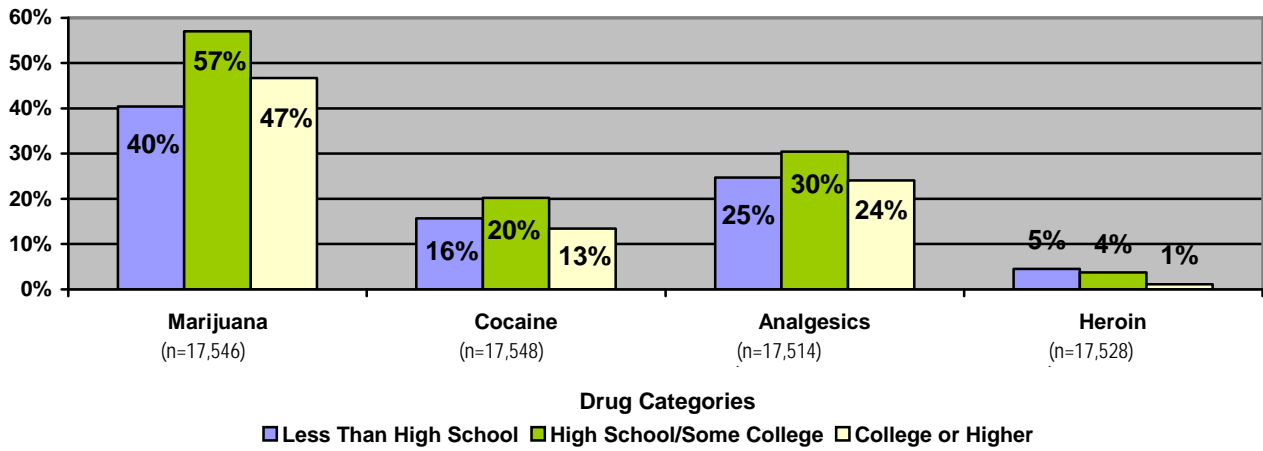


Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Illicit Drug Users

- The proportion of white IDP clients with reported lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and analgesics was greater than that of any other race/ethnicity category whereas Hispanic clients reported the lowest proportion of lifetime drug use.
- Younger clients (20 year-olds and younger) have higher lifetime prevalence of use for marijuana; however, lifetime cocaine use was the highest for the 36-49 year-olds.
- The prevalence of lifetime marijuana, cocaine and analgesic use is higher for the population who completed high school and/or have some college-level education; however, heroin use is higher in those with less than a high school education.
- Clients with more alcohol-related offenses had higher rates for lifetime drug use.

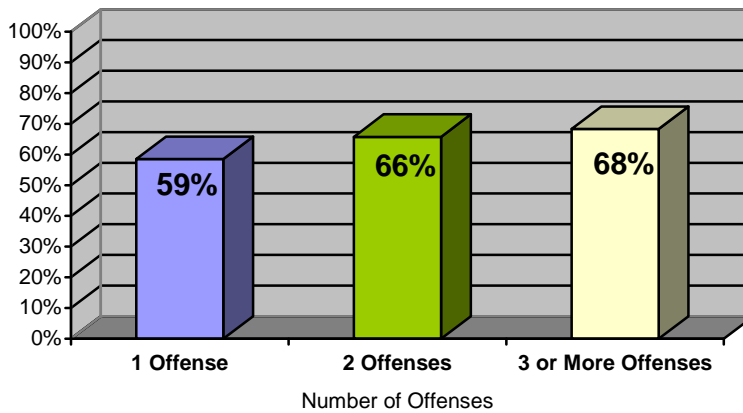


Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine, Analgesic and Heroin Use by Education



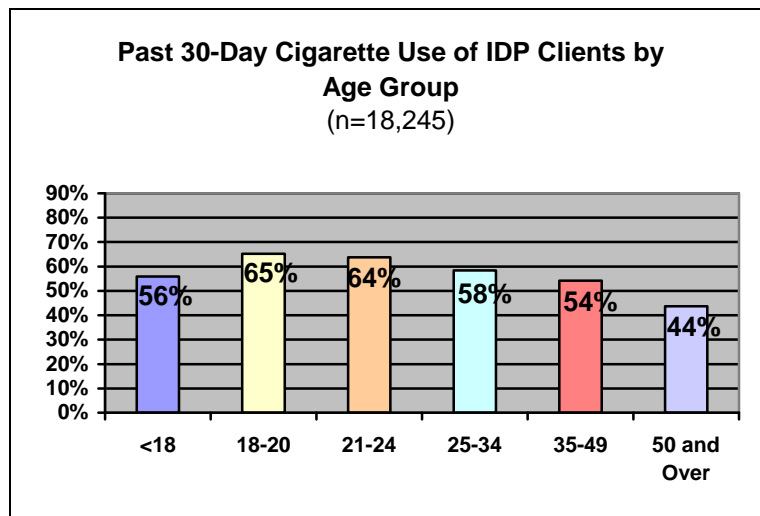
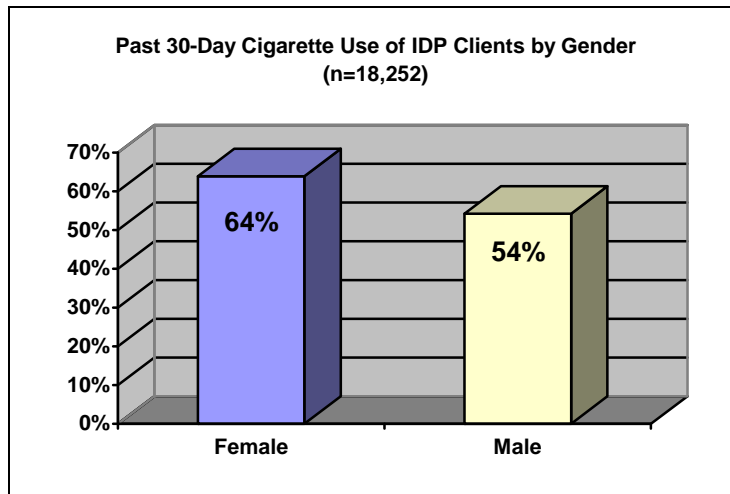
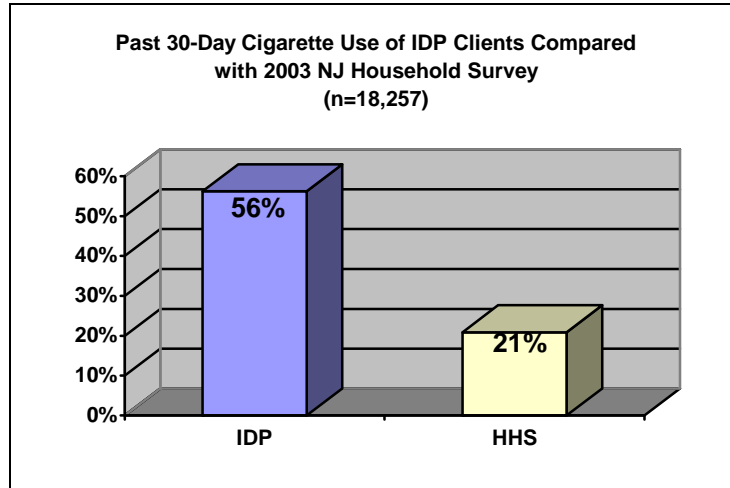
Lifetime Offenses and Self-Reported Lifetime Drug Use

(n=18,502)



CIGARETTE USE

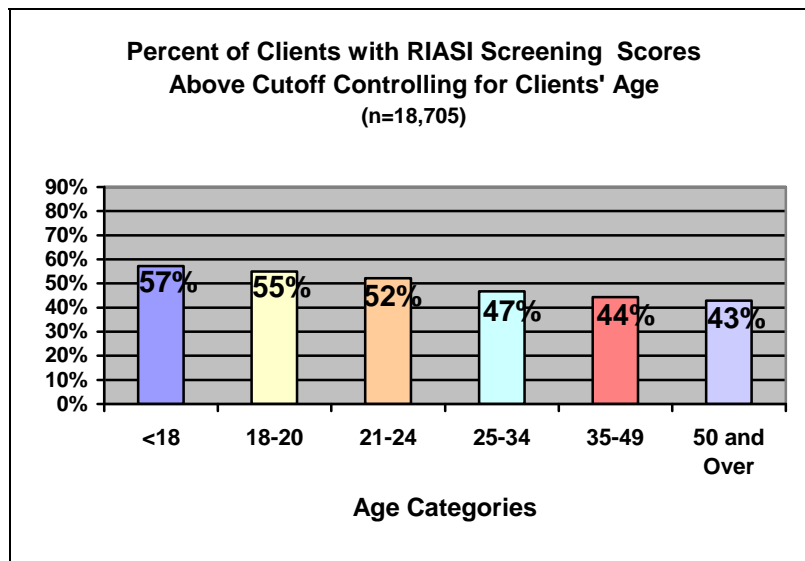
- Almost three times as many IDP clients smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days as did New Jersey Household Survey respondents (56% vs. 21%).
- More female than male IDP clients reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days (64% vs. 54%).
- The percentage of clients who smoked cigarettes in the past 30-days is highest among young adults (18-24 year-olds).

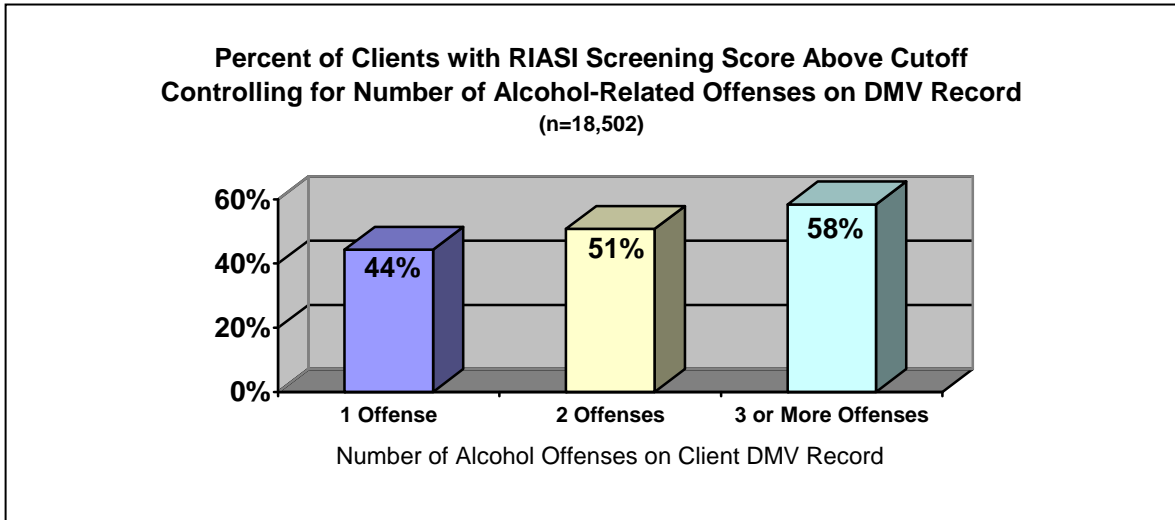
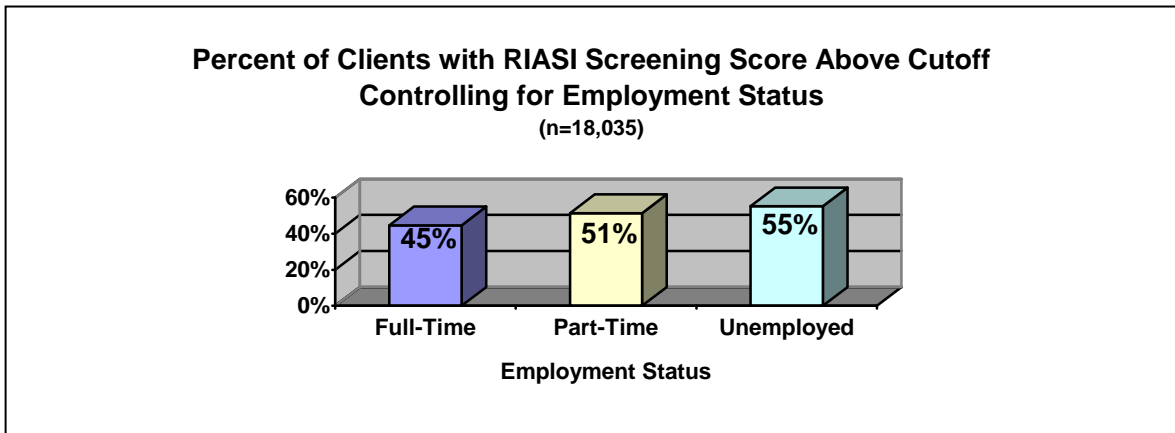
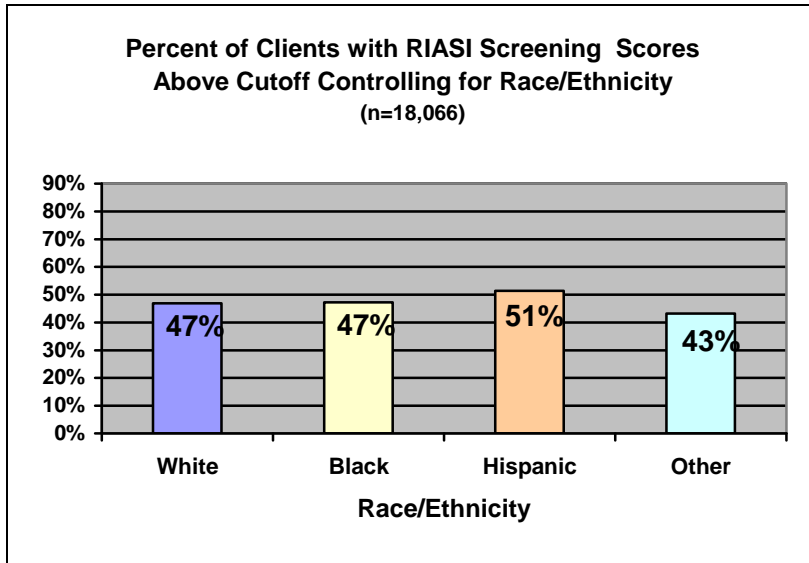


RIASI SCREENING SCORES

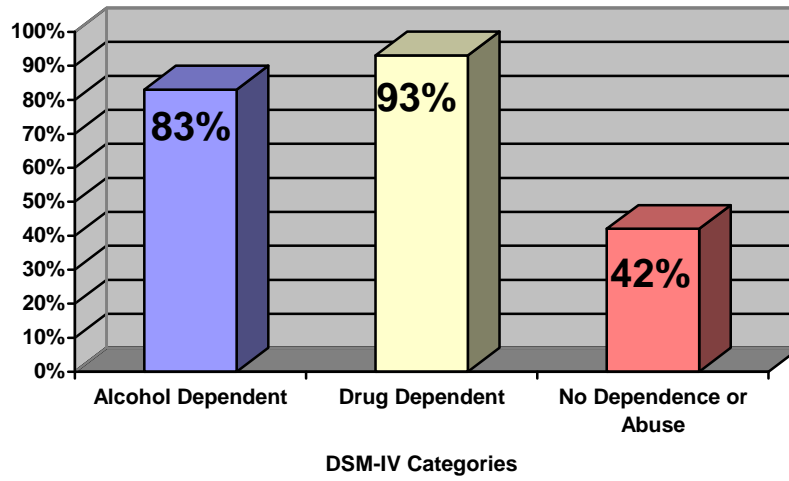
The RIASI section of the IDP Screening Questionnaire is from New York State's STOP DUI program. For an intoxicated driver population, New York uses a cutoff score of 9 or above to indicate that a client needs further evaluation by a treatment provider. Since New York residents are demographically similar to the population of New Jersey, the New Jersey IDP adopted the same cutoff screening score.

- The mean RIASI score was 9.2 and the scores ranged from 0-39. Almost half (46.9%) scored above the cutoff score of 9.
- Those under the age of eighteen had the highest percentage of those scoring above the cutoff (57%) while those fifty and over had the lowest proportion scoring over the cutoff (43%).
- Controlling for race/ethnicity, proportion of clients who scored over the cutoff was fairly consistent (43% for race/ethnicity other than White, Black or Hispanic to 51% for Hispanic Clients)
- A greater percentage of unemployed clients scored over the cutoff (55%) than those clients who were employed full-time (45%).
- There was a 14% difference between clients with three or more alcohol-related offenses on their motor vehicle record and those with one offense who scored over the cutoff (58% vs. 44%, respectively).
- 83% of those clients who showed alcohol dependence according to DSM-IV criteria and 93% of those meeting DSM-IV criteria for drug dependence scored above the RIASI cutoff.



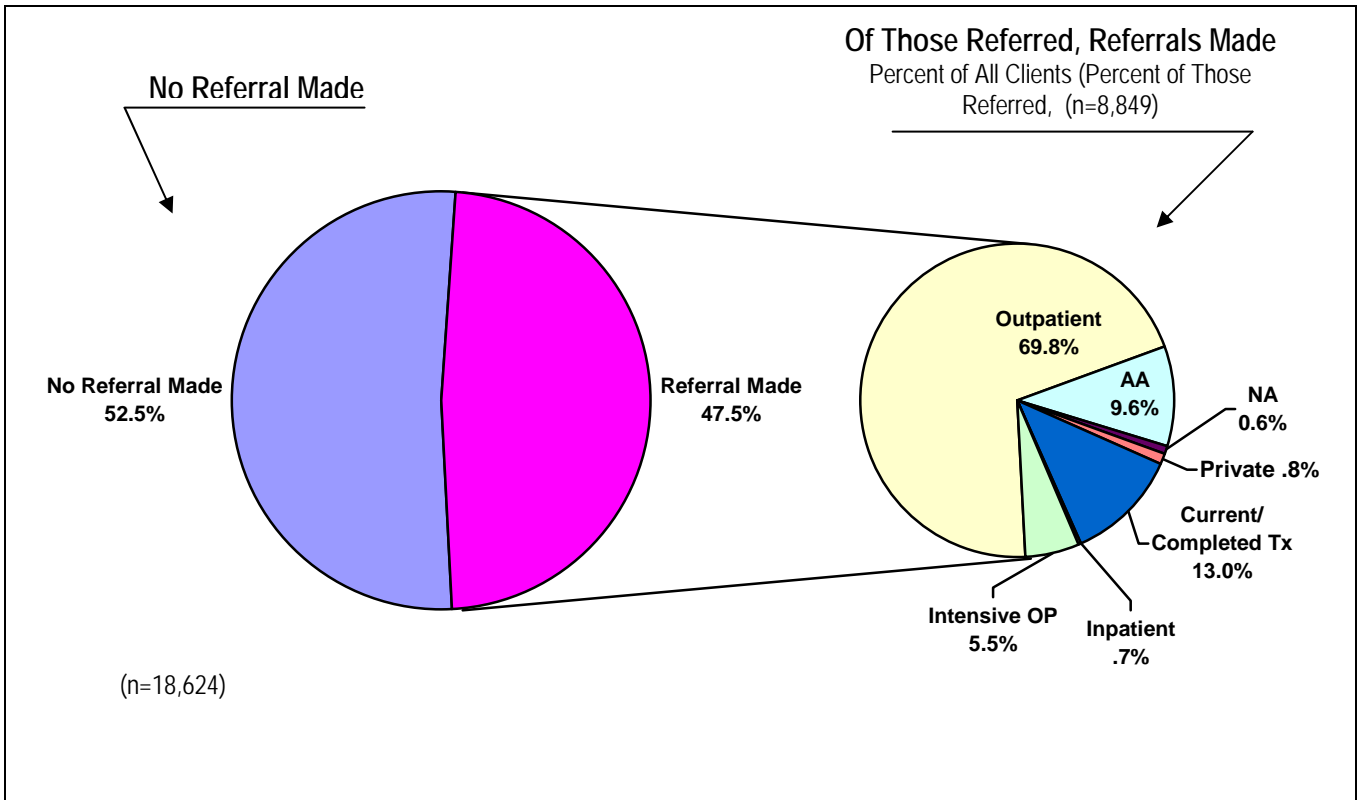


**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Scores Above Cutoff
Controlling for DSM-IV Criteria**
(n=18,720)



REFERRALS

- 47.5% of IDP clients had a treatment or self-help group referral after the IDRC class/evaluation.
- Out of those referred, 70% were referred to outpatient treatment, followed by Alcoholics Anonymous referrals (10%).
- Less than 1% were referred to inpatient treatment programs.
- Almost 13% of the clients were currently enrolled in treatment or had completed treatment prior to attending the IDRC which would satisfy IDRC treatment requirements.



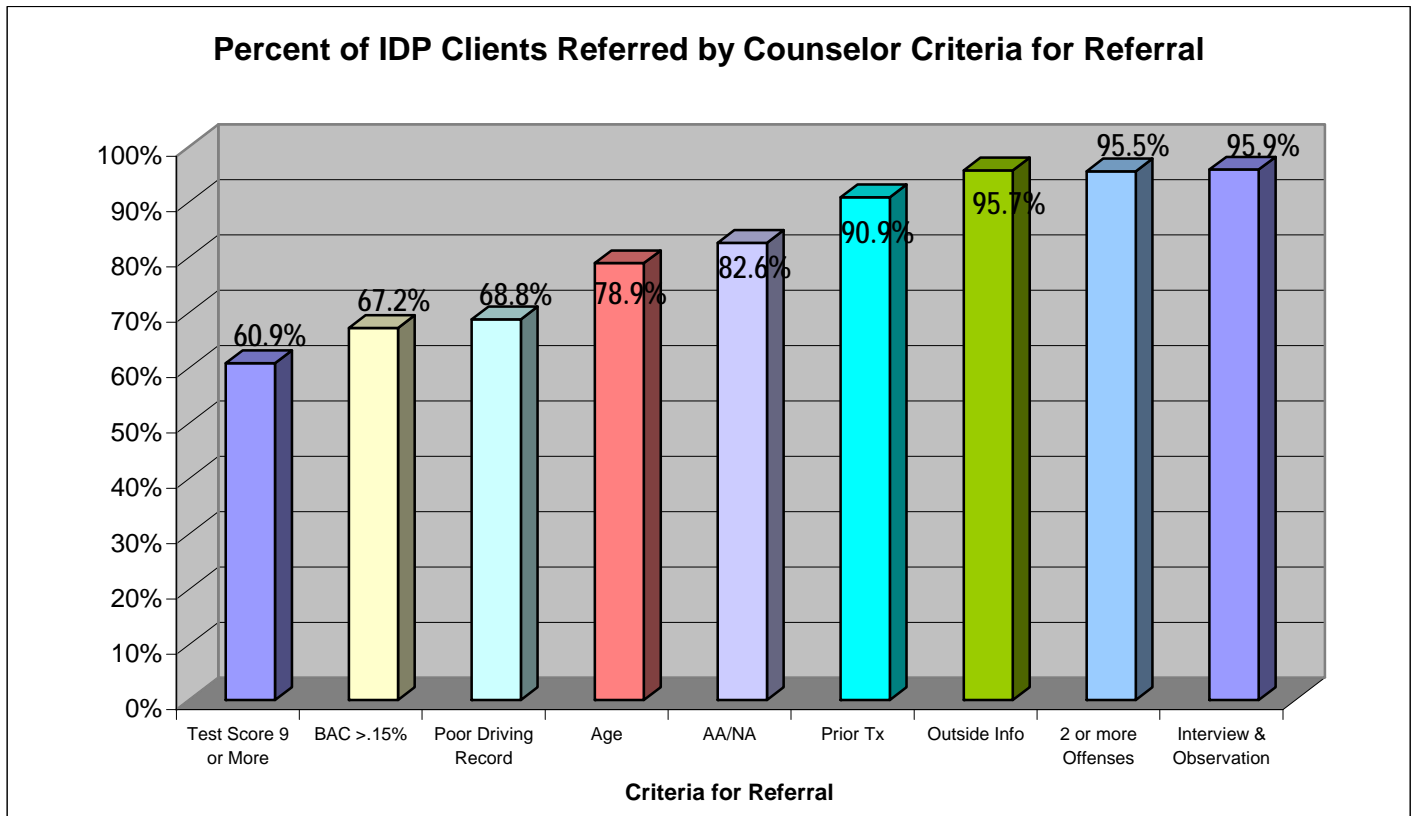
CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL

New Jersey regulations specify IDRC counselors use 9 criteria for referral for evaluation, treatment and/or self-help attendance.

1. A screening score of 9 or more on the self-administered questionnaire
2. A blood alcohol level (BAC) of .15% or more with other supporting data
3. Two or more alcohol or drug-related offenses on the client's motor vehicle record
4. Prior treatment for an alcohol or drug problem
5. Prior self-help group attendance for an alcohol or drug abuse problem
6. A poor driving record (accidents, reckless or careless driving, persistent moving or other motor vehicle violations)
7. Counselor interview and observations (symptoms of alcohol/drug abuse including voluntary admission by the client)
8. Outside information (client's family, treatment facilities, counselors or physicians)
9. Age

REFERRAL PATTERNS BY CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL

RIASI was the least important factor in referrals to treatment (61% who had a screening score above the cutoff received a referral); counselor interview and observation during the clients' IDRC class attendance along with having two or more alcohol-related offenses were the most important factors in treatment referral (95.5% and 95.9%, respectively).

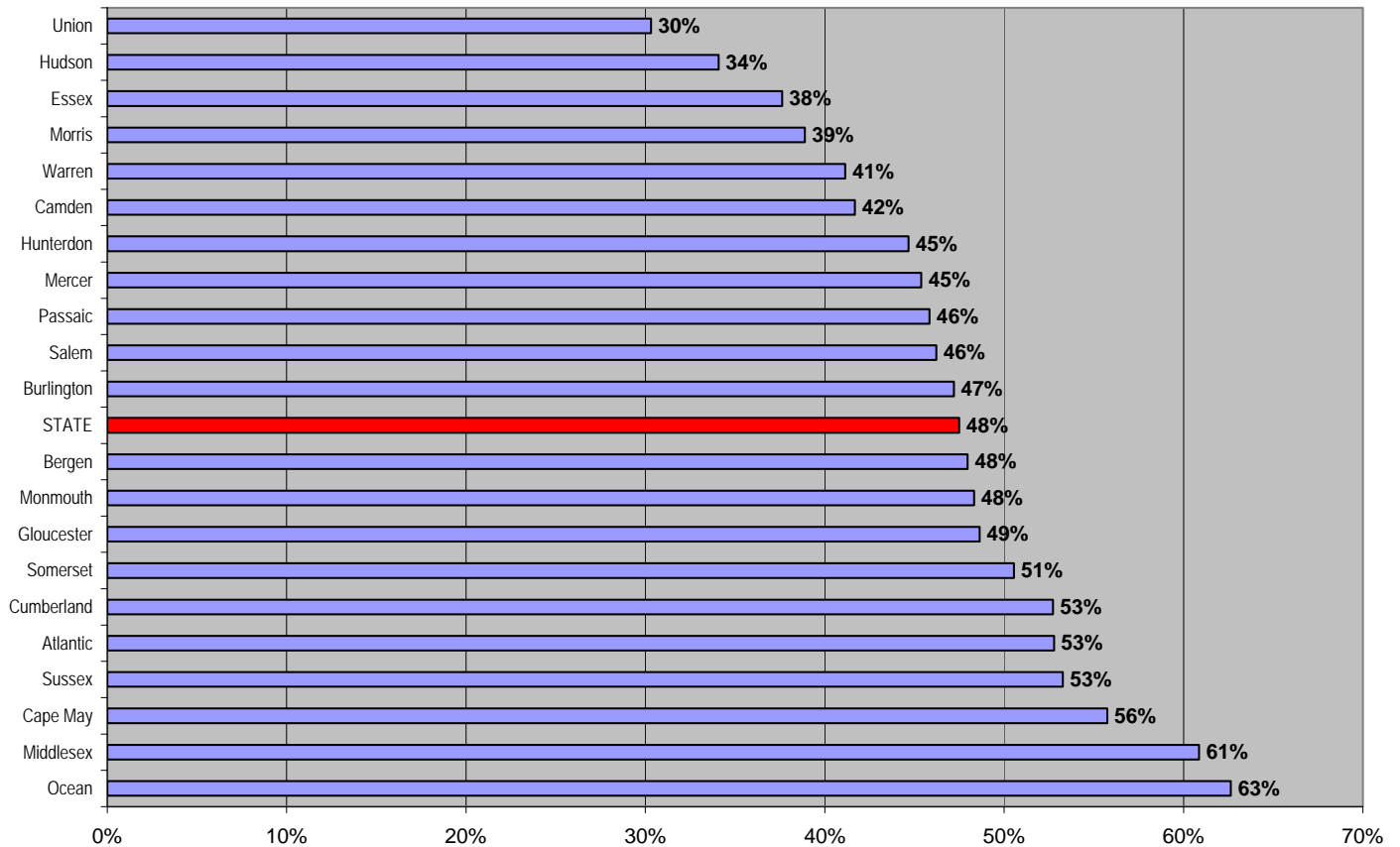


Criteria for Referral by County

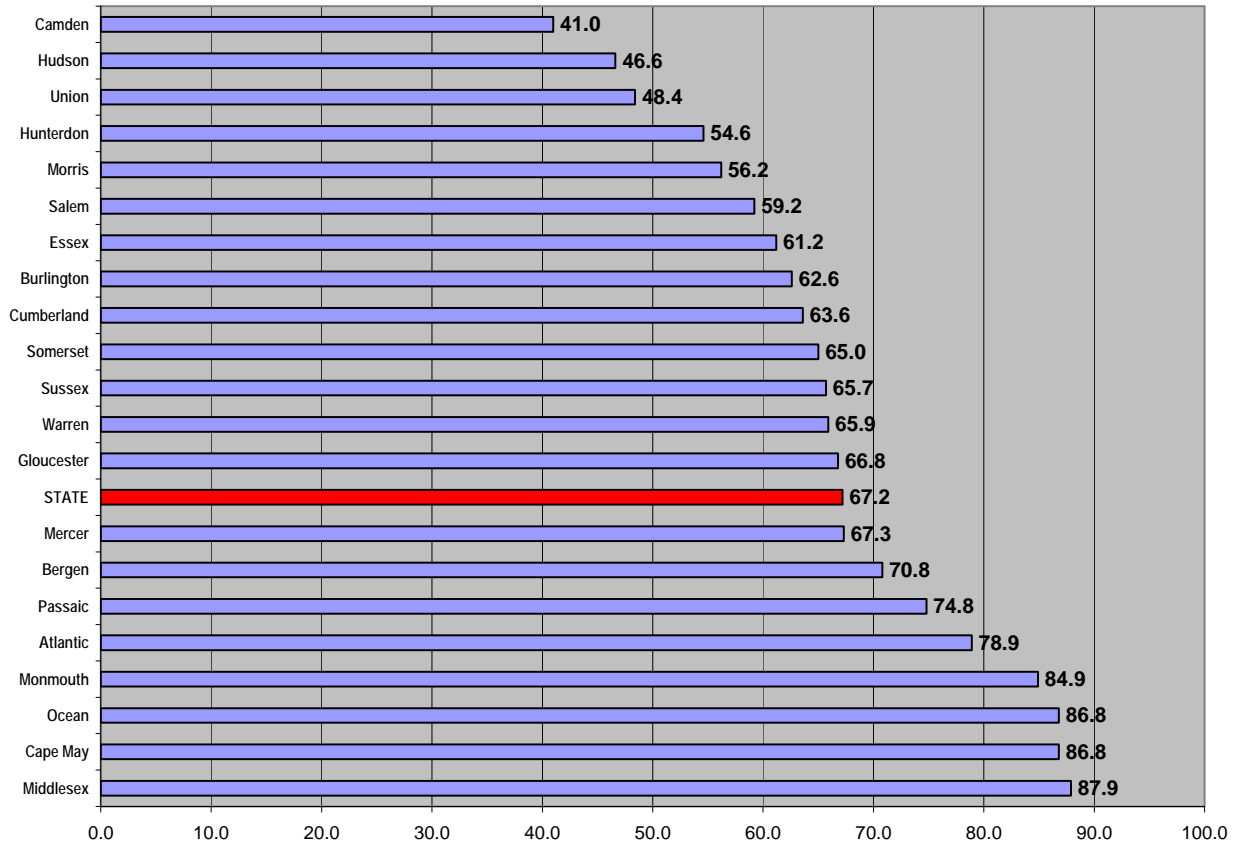
Overall referral rates by county were examined. The screening score, BAC level at or above .15%, and two or more lifetime alcohol-related offense criteria were studied to see how much weight counties put on these three when determining treatment referrals for clients.

- Clients from Union, Hudson and Essex Counties had the lowest referral rates (30%, 34% and 38%, respectively).
- Clients from Cape May, Middlesex and Ocean Counties had the highest referral rates (56%, 61% and 63%, respectively).
- Statewide, 67% of IDP clients with a Blood Alcohol Concentration of .15% or higher received a referral. The county-level proportions ranged from 41% to 88%. Those counties with the highest proportion were Ocean (87%), Cape May (87%) and Middlesex (88%); those with the lowest proportion were Camden (41%), Hudson (47%) and Union (48%).
- The proportion of clients with 2 or more lifetime alcohol-related offenses who received a referral did not vary as greatly as the RIASI score criteria. These proportions ranged from 86% to 100% with a State percentage of 96%. The counties with the lowest proportions were Morris (86%), Warren (87%) and Somerset (87%); the highest proportions were in Middlesex (99%), Burlington (99%) and Atlantic (100%).
- The proportion of clients with a reported screening score above the cutoff who received a referral ranged from 36% to 84% (the State percentage was 61%). The counties with the highest proportions were Ocean (75%), Sussex (78%) and Middlesex (84%); the lowest proportions were from Union (36%), Hudson (44%) and Morris (47%).

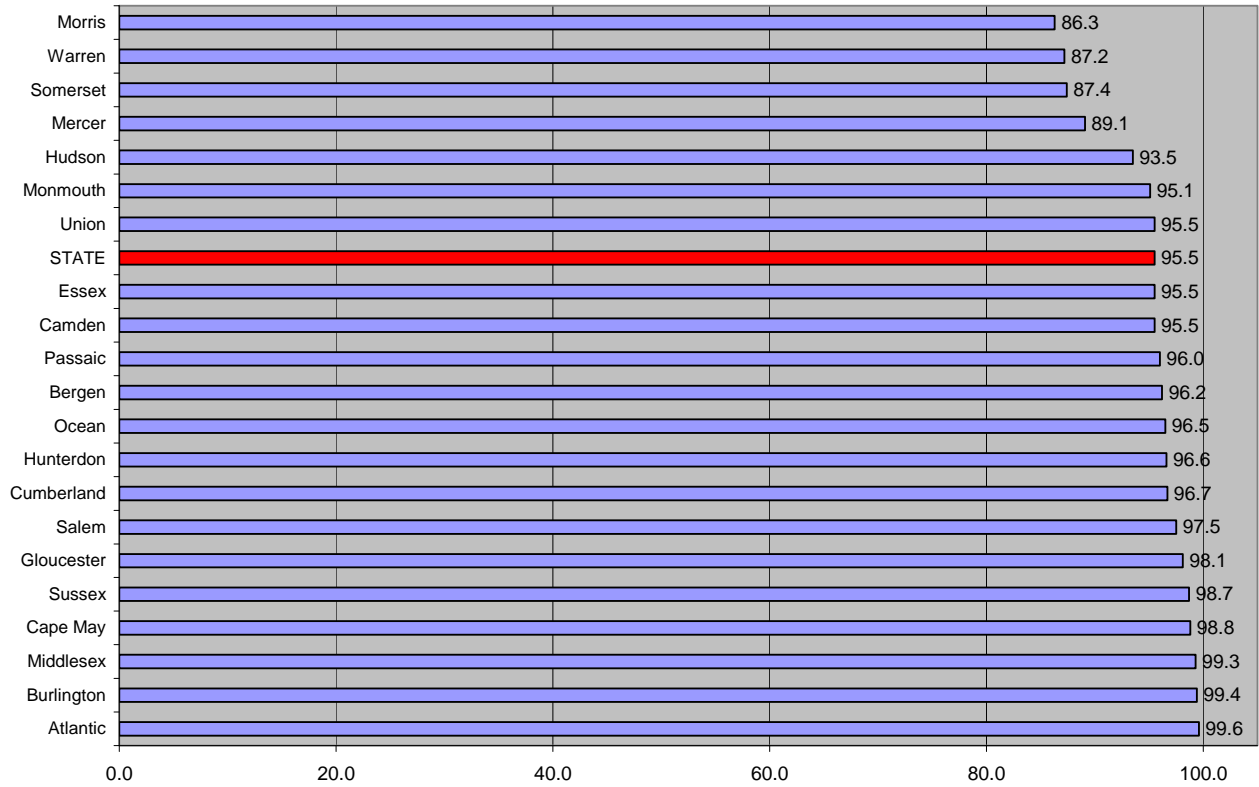
Referral Rates by County



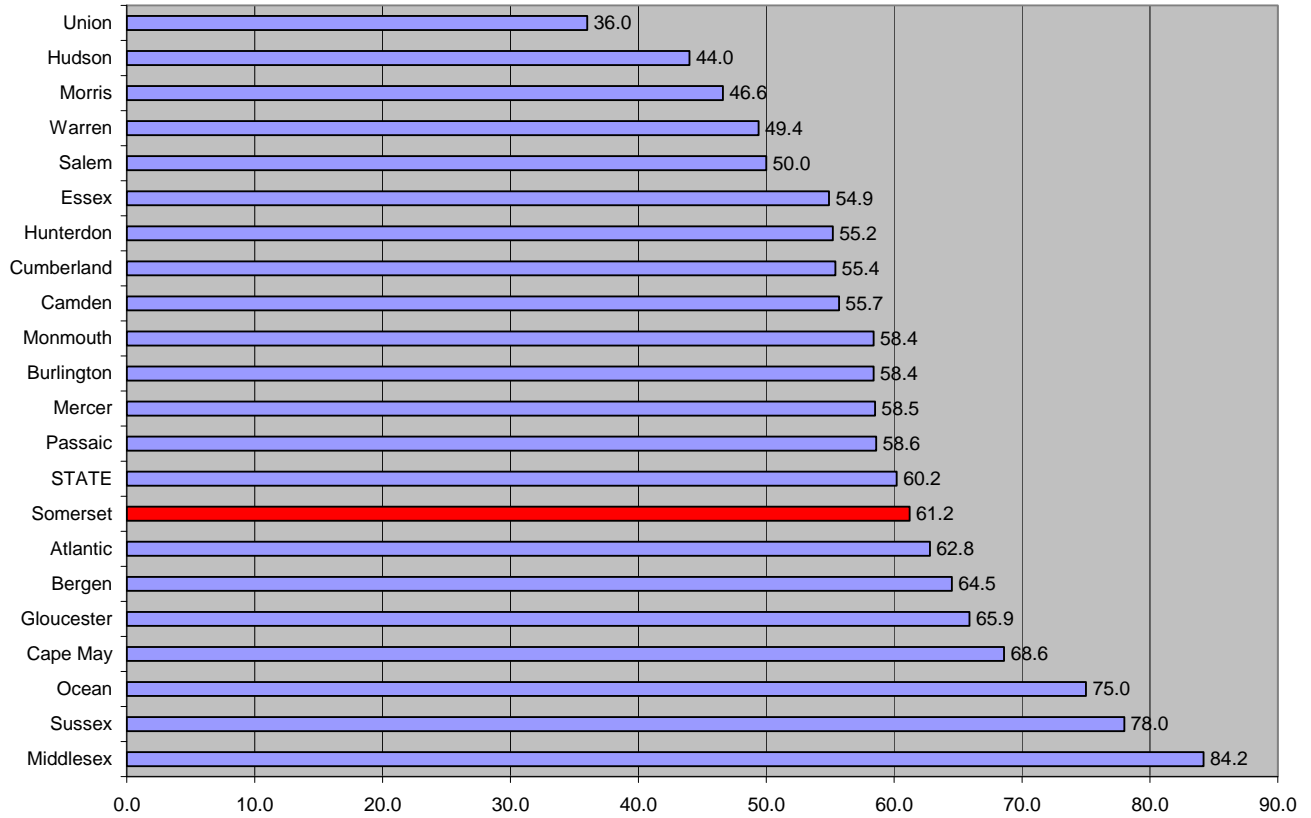
**Percentage of IDP Clients with a BAC of .15% or Higher Who Received a Referral, by County
(n=4,115)**



**Percentage of IDP Clients with Two or More Alcohol-Related Offenses on thier DMV Record Who Received a Referral, by County
(n=5,251)**

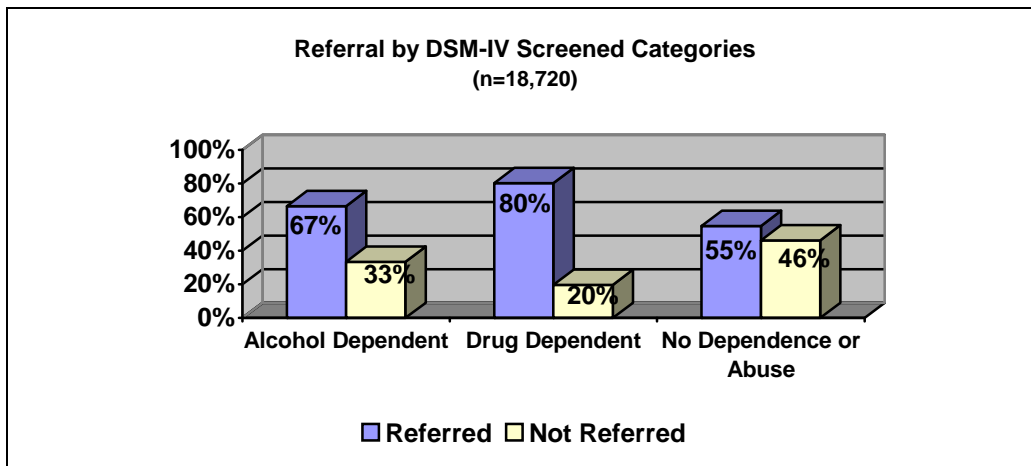
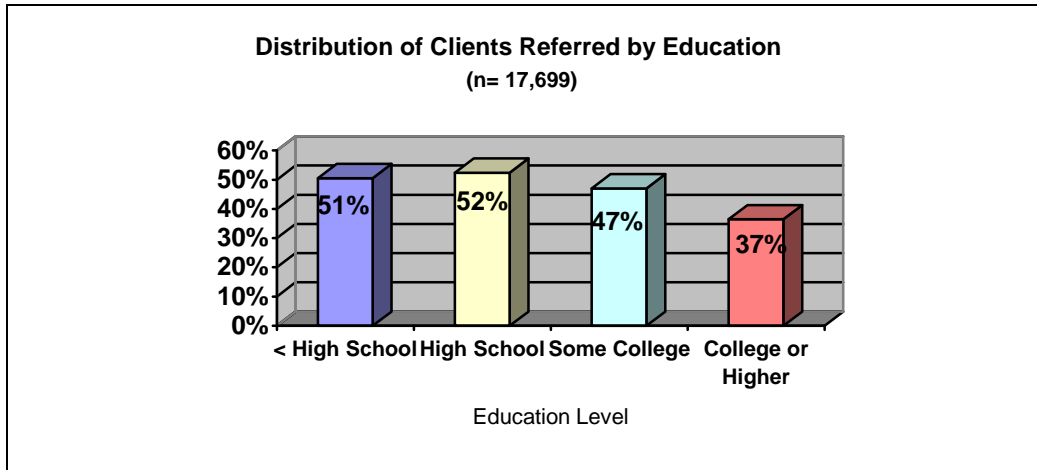


Percentage of IDP Clients with a Reported Test Score Above the Cutoff Who Received a Referral, by County
(n=8,779)

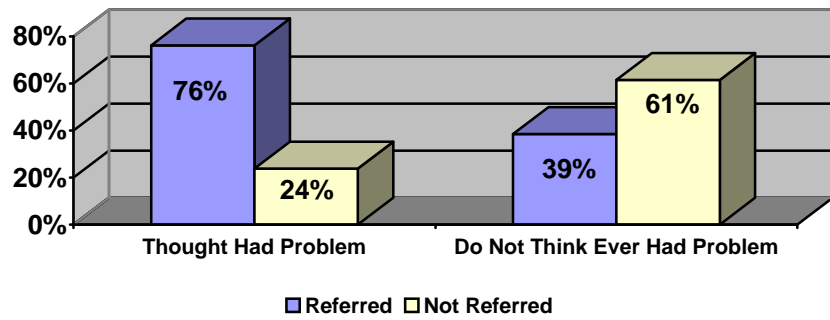


CHARACTERISTICS OF REFERRED CLIENTS

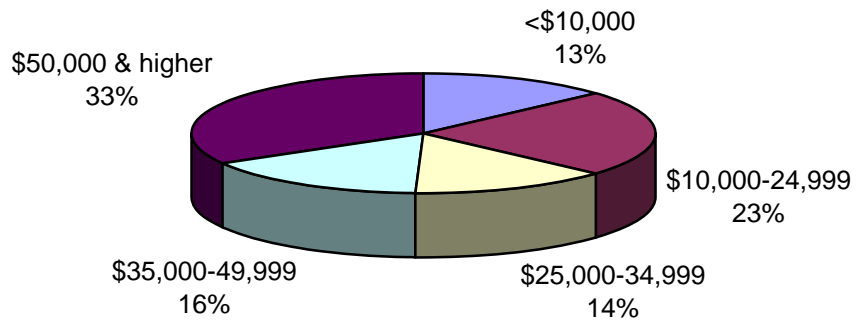
- Those with a high school education or less were 14% more likely to be referred to treatment than those with a college degree (37% for college or higher vs. 51% for high school educated).
- Clients identified as dependent using the DSM-IV type questions were referred to treatment at a higher rate than those diagnosable as substance abusers.
- There was a large difference in referral rate between clients who themselves thought they ever had a problem with alcohol use (76%) and those who thought they do not have a problem (39%).
- 36% of those with annual incomes under \$25,000 had a referral and 33% of those with incomes over \$50,000 received a referral.



Distribution of Clients Referred by Clients' Belief that They Ever Had a Problem with Alcohol
(n=18,257)



Referral by Income Level
(n=17,773)



Appendix A

Table 1
2006 Percentage IDP Clients with Lifetime Drug Use by County of Residence

	Lifetime Drug Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use		Lifetime Cocaine Use ^a		Lifetime Heroin Use		Lifetime Analgesic Use	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	737	61.2	732	54.8	732	21.7	731	4.1	732	24.2
Bergen	1793	58.7	1771	48.8	1768	18.8	1767	3.4	1765	28.7
Burlington	1216	60.0	1198	55.5	1194	16.4	1193	2.5	1197	17.8
Camden	1569	59.6	1527	54.9	1533	14.0	1529	2.6	1532	17.8
Cape May	461	70.1	457	62.4	455	27.9	455	5.3	457	25.8
Cumberland	478	42.3	445	40.5	448	11.6	448	2.5	446	10.8
Essex	776	58.9	722	53.6	719	18.6	720	4.0	720	28.2
Gloucester	882	60.2	874	51.6	873	17.6	870	3.0	872	23.2
Hudson	757	44.5	735	32.4	739	12.5	736	1.5	733	21.7
Hunterdon	347	69.2	346	59.0	346	21.4	344	5.2	344	34.9
Mercer	723	63.2	709	52.9	709	16.9	704	2.7	708	33.5
Middlesex	1104	54.8	1083	42.2	1080	13.2	1082	3.0	1080	26.0
Monmouth	1612	62.5	1558	52.6	1552	18.2	1553	2.5	1557	32.2
Morris	1026	67.9	973	58.8	971	20.2	967	4.2	966	36.1
Ocean	1582	75.8	1542	64.7	1549	25.5	1552	4.4	1538	46.3
Passaic	997	54.5	981	41.8	981	14.9	980	2.8	981	29.4
Salem	225	58.7	218	57.3	217	15.2	217	2.8	218	13.3
Somerset	645	57.8	626	47.4	626	14.9	626	4.0	624	26.9
Sussex	533	69.6	521	62.4	523	22.9	521	4.6	518	31.5
Union	851	53.7	825	43.3	825	15.9	827	2.5	820	26.7
Warren	299	73.2	290	61.4	289	22.8	287	3.8	290	42.1
Total State	18,617	60.8	18,136	52.0	18,132	18.0	18,112	3.3	18,101	28.1

<i>NJ Household Survey</i>		<i>31.2</i>		<i>30.0</i>		<i>8.5 Powder Cocaine 1.6 Crack</i>		<i>1.2</i>		<i>3.9</i>
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^aincludes Powder Cocaine & Crack Cocaine

NJ Household Survey Sample number of 14,660

2006 Percentage IDP Clients with Lifetime Drug Use by County of Residence (continued)

	Lifetime Hallucinogen Use		Lifetime Club Drug Use ^b		Lifetime Tranquilizer Use		Lifetime Sedative Use		Lifetime Stimulant Use	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	730	8.2	733	5.3	732	7.5	731	11.8	729	5.5
Bergen	1765	9.0	1771	7.4	1766	7.6	1763	11.9	1761	5.6
Burlington	1194	8.3	1197	5.5	1196	4.5	1196	7.2	1194	4.3
Camden	1527	6.5	1531	4.5	1534	4.5	1529	9.0	1531	4.3
Cape May	457	14.0	455	9.5	456	9.4	456	12.7	451	7.8
Cumberland	447	4.3	448	3.4	448	1.6	447	4.5	447	2.2
Essex	718	8.5	719	6.7	718	6.7	722	12.2	719	3.2
Gloucester	872	7.1	874	6.3	871	5.5	869	10.1	874	5.0
Hudson	733	4.4	738	5.7	736	4.6	736	9.9	733	2.2
Hunterdon	346	11.3	346	9.3	344	10.8	343	14.0	344	8.1
Mercer	708	8.5	708	6.9	707	8.1	707	14.4	706	6.7
Middlesex	1078	5.8	1087	5.2	1087	5.2	1085	10.0	1081	3.5
Monmouth	1556	7.7	1556	6.8	1556	7.8	1554	13.5	1552	4.9
Morris	968	11.6	966	8.5	968	8.1	973	16.2	969	6.4
Ocean	1548	12.9	1549	10.0	1549	13.0	1543	20.1	1539	8.8
Passaic	979	5.7	981	6.2	978	6.1	973	11.4	981	3.0
Salem	218	8.7	218	5.5	218	3.2	218	5.1	218	4.6
Somerset	626	7.2	622	6.1	627	6.2	625	10.4	623	4.3
Sussex	522	11.3	524	6.3	522	7.9	519	14.5	520	5.4
Union	826	6.1	828	6.2	828	5.3	823	10.2	824	4.1
Warren	287	12.9	287	8.7	287	10.1	287	16.4	288	10.1
Total State	18,108	8.4	18,141	6.7	18,131	7.0	18,102	12.0	18,087	5.1
<i>NJ Household Survey</i>		<i>5.1</i>		<i>2.5 Ecstasy 0.9 Other Club Drug</i>		<i>3.3</i>		<i>2.9</i>		<i>3.8</i>

^bincludes Ecstasy, Ketemine, GHB, Rohyponol

2006 Percentage IDP Clients with Lifetime Drug Use by County of Residence (continued)

	Lifetime Inhalant Use		Lifetime Methamphetamine Use		Lifetime Anabolic Steroid Use		Lifetime Alcohol Use	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	734	3.4	726	6.3	733	1.9	732	99.2
Bergen	1765	2.7	1754	3.2	1769	1.7	1767	96.9
Burlington	1195	3.9	1194	6.0	1198	0.5	1198	96.9
Camden	1532	2.9	1516	5.1	1532	1.6	1532	97.7
Cape May	457	5.7	456	8.6	455	1.3	456	99.1
Cumberland	447	2.5	443	5.2	448	0.2	444	94.8
Essex	721	3.3	717	2.5	721	2.5	726	97.7
Gloucester	873	4.1	874	6.0	871	0.9	874	96.3
Hudson	736	1.0	731	1.1	737	0.3	735	93.7
Hunterdon	344	5.5	340	5.0	345	1.2	344	97.7
Mercer	708	3.4	701	5.3	708	1.1	707	95.9
Middlesex	1084	1.9	1075	2.5	1089	1.1	1070	94.1
Monmouth	1553	2.9	1543	3.8	1556	1.5	1551	96.1
Morris	966	4.2	963	2.9	968	1.1	971	97.1
Ocean	1547	3.9	1540	6.4	1546	2.1	1556	97.7
Passaic	980	1.9	979	1.9	979	1.7	983	98.8
Salem	218	2.3	218	4.6	218	0.9	216	95.4
Somerset	623	2.1	623	2.9	625	1.6	632	97.9
Sussex	522	3.8	517	4.1	523	1.3	523	99.0
Union	828	2.5	821	2.9	826	0.9	821	95.1
Warren	287	6.3	286	8.0	286	0.4	292	98.0
Total State	18,123	3.2	18,020	4.3	18,136	1.4	18,133	96.9
<i>NJ Household Survey</i>		<i>XX</i>		<i>2.6</i>		<i>XX</i>		<i>87.0</i>

*XX Denotes data not available from 2003 New Jersey Household Survey

Table 2
IDP REFERRAL RATES BY COUNTY & CLIENT LIFETIME DRUG USE

	Clients with Referral		Clients with Referral Who Admitted Lifetime Drug Use	
	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	737	52.8	451	58.3
Bergen	1793	48.0	1053	57.6
Burlington	1216	47.2	729	54.3
Camden	1569	41.7	935	47.5
Cape May	461	55.8	323	62.2
Cumberland	478	52.7	202	65.8
Essex	776	37.6	457	44.4
Gloucester	882	48.6	531	55.9
Hudson	757	34.1	337	38.6
Hunterdon	347	44.7	240	52.1
Mercer	723	45.4	457	52.7
Middlesex	1104	60.9	605	66.8
Monmouth	1612	48.3	1008	52.2
Morris	1026	38.9	697	42.8
Ocean	1582	62.6	1199	66.3
Passaic	997	45.8	543	55.1
Salem	225	46.2	132	57.6
Somerset	645	50.5	373	57.4
Sussex	533	53.3	371	60.1
Union	851	30.3	457	37.4
Warren	299	41.1	219	45.2
Total State	18,617	47.5	11,321	54.3

Table 3
IDP CLIENT DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND SCREENING SCORE CUTOFF

	Screening Score Over 9	
	N	%
Gender		
Male	14,766	48.7
Female	3945	40.1
Age		
<18	124	57.3
18-20	1508	55.0
21-24	2992	52.2
25-34	4907	46.7
35-49	6459	44.3
50 and Over	2715	42.8
Education		
Less than high school	2479	61.3
High school graduate	7369	50.2
Some college	4244	46.6
College graduate or higher	3607	34.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White	12,625	47.0
Black	1451	47.3
Hispanic	3095	51.4
Other	895	43.2
Employment Status		
Employed Full-time	12,295	44.6
Employed part-time	1897	51.3
Unemployed/other	3843	55.2
Income		
Under \$10,000	2143	51.2
\$10,000-24,999	3806	52.9
\$25,000-34,999	2385	50.4
\$35,000-49,999	2888	45.2
\$50,000 and over	6551	41.1
Region		
Northeast	5174	49.6
Northwest	1858	49.9
Central	4431	43.8
South	7150	45.9
Offenses		
1 Lifetime Alcohol Offense on DMV Record	13,309	44.3
2 Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	3547	50.8
3 or More Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	1646	58.4

Table 4

IDP CLIENT DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND DSM-IV CRITERIA					
	N	% Alcohol Abuse	% Alcohol Dependence	% Drug Abuse	% Drug Dependence
Gender					
Male	14,766	62.9	15.7	10.1	2.8
Female	3945	64.3	18.2	8.3	3.6
Age					
<18	124	70.2	20.2	16.1	8.9
18-20	1508	70.8	17.5	20.2	7.0
21-24	2992	68.0	16.9	12.8	3.9
25-34	4907	63.5	16.0	9.3	2.4
35-49	6459	59.1	15.7	7.2	2.2
50 and Over	2715	62.0	16.3	6.9	2.2
Education					
Less than high school	2479	57.7	16.4	11.6	3.4
High school graduate	7369	63.5	16.4	11.1	3.5
Some college	4244	65.1	17.3	10.1	3.4
College graduate or higher	3607	70.3	15.9	5.4	1.3
Race/Ethnicity					
White	12,625	65.4	16.7	9.9	3.3
Black	1451	62.6	16.6	11.6	2.6
Hispanic	3095	61.2	16.9	9.5	2.2
Other	895	64.8	13.9	6.5	2.0
Employment Status					
Employed Full-time	12,295	66.3	14.9	8.9	2.2
Employed part-time	1897	64.7	19.1	12.0	3.9
Unemployed/other	3843	58.9	20.5	11.8	5.2
Income					
Under \$10,000	2143	57.6	18.9	13.4	5.8
\$10,000-24,999	3806	60.8	17.1	12.1	3.2
\$25,000-34,999	2385	62.6	17.2	9.8	2.4
\$35,000-49,999	2888	64.9	15.8	9.0	2.5
\$50,000 and over	6551	69.4	15.6	7.5	2.4
Region ¹					
Northeast	5174	60.8	19.1	11.7	3.0
Northwest	1858	60.7	18.6	10.2	3.2
Central	4431	62.4	15.7	9.0	2.8
South	7150	66.2	13.9	9.2	2.9
Offenses					
1 Lifetime Alcohol Offense on DMV Record	13,309	67.5	15.2	10.2	3.0
2 Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	3547	56.3	18.6	8.9	2.8
3 or More Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	1646	44.4	19.6	7.8	2.7

¹ **Northeast:** Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Union; **Northwest:** Morris, Sussex, Warren; **Central:** Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset; **South:** Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Ocean

Table 5
IDP Clients' Treatment/Self-Help History by Screening Score and Referral Status

Treatment/Self-Help History	N	% Clients with Treatment History who Scored 9 or more	% Clients with Treatment History who had Referral Made
AA in Lifetime	4754	66.4	83.5
Currently in AA	2139	71.1	88.2
NA Lifetime	2009	77.5	82.2
Currently in NA	644	79.8	85.3
Treatment in Lifetime	3450	70.2	86.8
Currently in Treatment	1181	71.5	82.8

Table 6
IDP Clients' Treatment/Self-Help History by DSM-IV Criteria for Abuse and Dependence

Treatment/Self-Help History	N	% Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Alcohol Abuse Criteria	% Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Alcohol Dependence Criteria	% Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Drug Abuse Criteria	% Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Drug Dependence Criteria
AA in Lifetime	4754	45.3	30.0	12.6	7.3
Currently in AA	2139	36.9	40.4	12.2	8.9
NA in Lifetime	2009	40.4	30.6	20.8	16.7
Currently in NA	644	31.7	33.2	25.8	26.9
Treatment in Lifetime	3450	42.8	31.2	15.5	9.9
Currently in Treatment	1181	39.8	36.5	18.0	12.4

APPENDIX B

TERMS

Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP): The state agency under the New Jersey Department of Human Services, Division of Addiction Services that coordinates the scheduling and collection of client data for convicted driving under the influence (DUI) drivers in New Jersey. IDP schedules clients for the 12-or 48-Hour IDRC Programs and notifies Motor Vehicle Services (MVS) when clients have completed or failed to comply.

Intoxicated Driver Resource Centers (IDRCs): These are 21 county-level centers and 3 regional centers which have two purposes: (1) to make our highways and waterways safer by educating drivers and boat operators about alcohol, drugs and their relation to motor vehicle and boating safety, and (2) to identify and treat those who need treatment for an alcohol or drug problem. The client may be referred to a treatment program or self-help group following evaluation. If there was a referral to treatment, it was for a minimum of 16 weeks. The IDRC may require monitored treatment or self-help group attendance for a maximum of one year. The client must complete treatment as part of the sentence.

DSM-IV Screen: A set of questions taken from the Centers for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), State Treatment Needs Assessment Program (STNAP) Household Survey questionnaire. The section questions were scored so a positive response to any single question under a given criterion was counted as meeting that criterion. If three dependence criteria were met in a 12 months period, the client was screened as dependent. These dependence criteria include:

- Tolerance
- Withdrawal symptoms
- Great deal of time spent in activities necessary to obtain the substance
- Important social, occupational or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of the substance use
- Continued use despite persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problems that is likely to have been caused or exacerbated by the substance.

Likewise, if the client meets any one or more of the four abuse criteria and has never met the criteria for dependence, the client is coded abuser. The abuse criteria include:

- Recurrent substance use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school or home
- Recurrent substance use in which it is physically hazardous
- Recurrent substance-related legal problems
- Continued use despite having persistent or recurrent social or interpersonal problems caused or exacerbated by the effects of the substance.

RIASI Screening Score (Research Institute on Addictions Self Inventory): A DUI offender screening instrument created for and used by the State of New York in its Stop DWI Programs. Included are 41 True/False questions and 8 multiple response questions, each worth 1 point each. The questions cover several factors of substance dependence: classic symptoms, family history, risk-taking behavior, psychological factors, interpersonal competence, health, and alcohol beliefs. It was considered a positive screen if the client scores a 9 or above.

New Jersey Household Survey: A report published in 2005 by the New Jersey Department Human Services, Division of Addiction Services entitled "The 2003 New Jersey Household Survey on Drug Use and Health." It was a telephone household survey used to assess substance use and treatment needs of the adult population in New Jersey.

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