

**INTOXICATED DRIVING PROGRAM
2007 STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT**

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Reported by:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2007 Intoxicated Driving Program Statistical Summary Report

From January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007 the State of New Jersey's Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP) collected data from 16,810 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 2007 was 16,810, resulting in an overall "no show" rate of 49%.
- 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 (87% vs. 73%).
- Most of the IDP clients had only one lifetime alcohol-related offense on their motor vehicle records (70%), 21% 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 (54% vs. 30%, 19% vs. 10%, 4% vs. 1%, respectively).
- Female clients reported consistently higher lifetime marijuana, 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.
- Younger clients (20 year-olds and younger) have higher lifetime prevalence of use for marijuana (68%); however, lifetime cocaine use was the highest for the 36-49 year-olds (25%).
- Almost three times as many IDP clients smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days as did New Jersey Household Survey respondents (56% vs. 21%).
- 52.1% of IDP clients had a referral for assessment at a treatment agency or self-help group referral after the IDRC class/evaluation.
- Of those with any referral, 77% were referred for an assessment, followed by self-help referrals (12.5%).
- Clients from Essex, Hudson and Union Counties had the lowest referral rates (38%, 38% and 39%, respectively) while those from Salem, Sussex and Cape May Counties had the highest referral rates (68%, 66% and 66%, 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; 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. The questionnaire 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, 2007 through December 31, 2007 the State of New Jersey's Intoxicated Driving Program (IDP) collected data from 16,810 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 29,270 DWI arrests in 2006 (UCR, 2007); 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 18,237 Order and Certification, Intoxicated Driving and Related Offenses forms (DD1's) from municipal courts in 2007. IDP scheduled 20,767 clients (2,530 clients over the number of DD1's received for 2007 because those received in later months of 2006 were scheduled in 2007) and the IDRC's scheduled 11,925 clients (reschedules and no-shows from previous classes) for a total of 32,692 clients. *The number of clients who attended IDRC's in 2007 was 16,563, resulting in an overall "no show" rate of 49% (16,129 did not show over 32,692 total scheduled). 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 adult population as a whole. Appendix A includes county-specific tables for lifetime illicit drug use, screening score cutoffs and self-help and treatment history by screening score cutoff. 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 latest household survey was a telephone survey of the adult population in New Jersey conducted from September 2002 to February 2003.

* Please note that there is a great reduction in clients in from 2006 to 2007 due to the "Chun vs. State" case which held over 10,000 cases to appeal the validity of the AlcoTest measure for blood alcohol level.

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS

- The majority of IDP clients were non-Hispanic white (68%), followed by Hispanic (19%) and non-Hispanic black (8%).
- Most were in their thirties, with an average age of 35 years. The ages ranged from 15 to 92, with peaks at 23 and 45 years of age (see Figure 1)
- 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	13,238	79.3	48.5
Female	3480	20.7	51.5
Age			
<21 (16-20)	1533	9.1	7.8
21-24	2670	15.9	5.9
25-34	4575	27.2	18.2
35-49	5593	33.3	31.3
50 and Over	2439	14.5	36.9
Race/Ethnicity			
White (non-Hispanic)	11,104	68.2	66.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	1295	8.0	13.0
Hispanic	3083	19.0	13.3
Other	790	4.9	7.6
Education			
Less than High School	2239	14.0	17.9
High School Graduate	6729	42.2	29.4
Some College	3768	23.6	22.9
College Graduate or Higher	3222	20.2	29.8
Marital Status			
Single	8292	51.4	28.1
Married	4003	24.8	54.7
Divorced/Separated/Other	3845	23.8	7.3
Household Income			
Under \$24,999	5446	32.4	21.1
\$25,000-34,999	2079	12.4	10.0
\$35,000-49,999	2534	15.1	14.3
Over \$50,000	5951	35.4	54.7
Refused	800	4.8	
Employment Status			
Full-Time	10,871	66.9	60.5
Part-Time	1824	11.2	
Unemployed/Other	3553	21.9	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/mi02/NJ05single.xls>

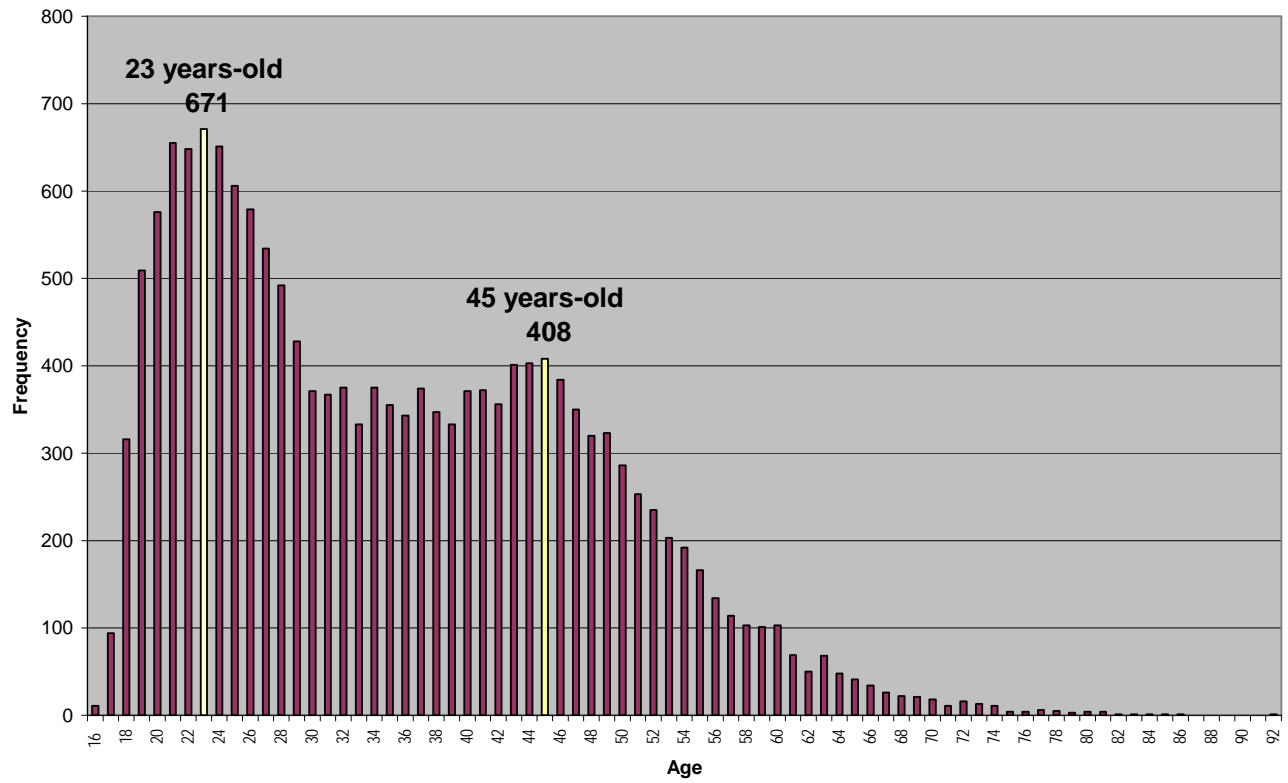
Bauman K., & Graf N. (2003) Educational Attainment: 2000 Census 2000 Brief. US Bureau of the Census (<http://www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/c2kbr-24.pdf>).

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>

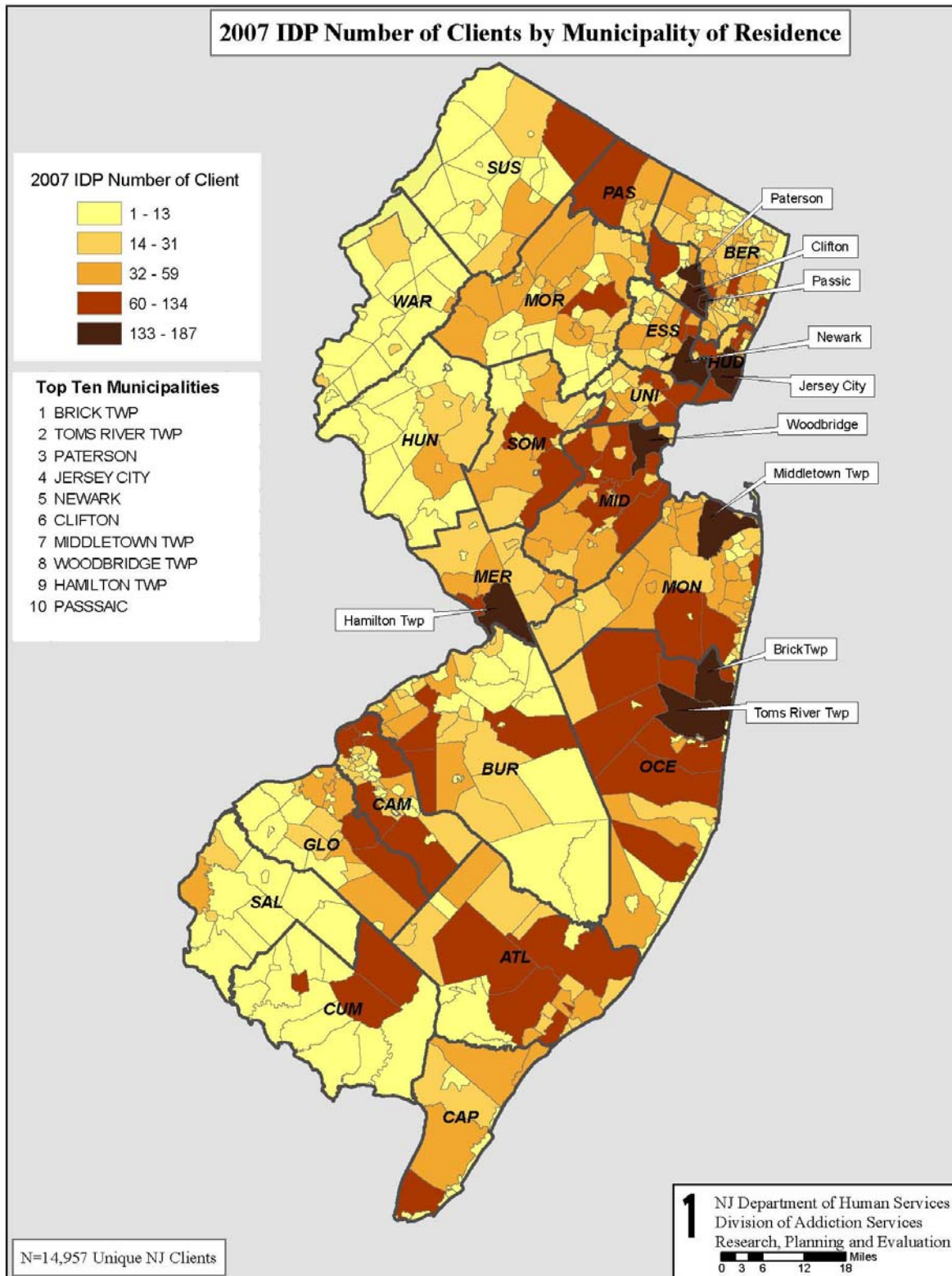
Figure 1

Age Distribution of 2007 Clients



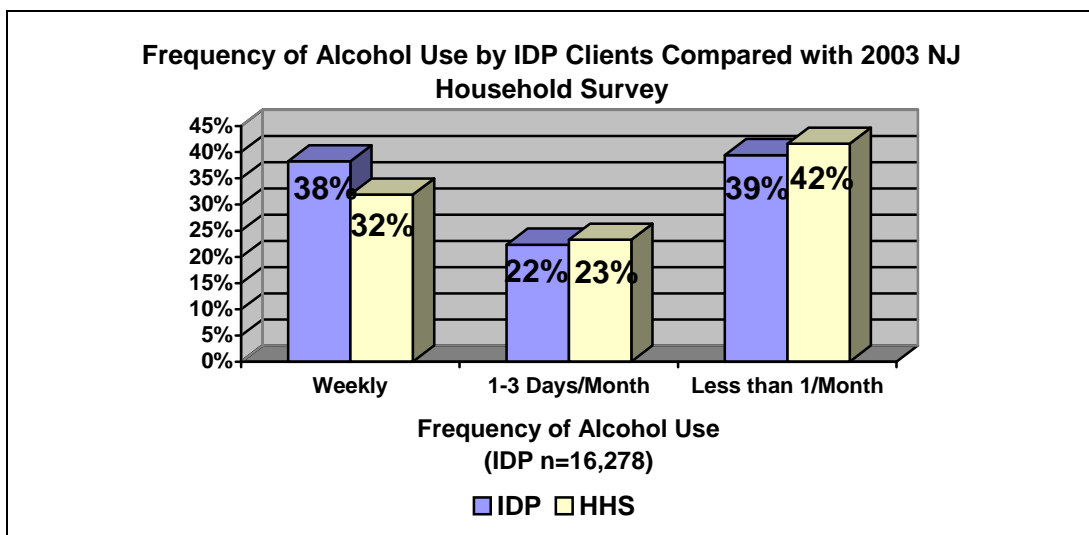
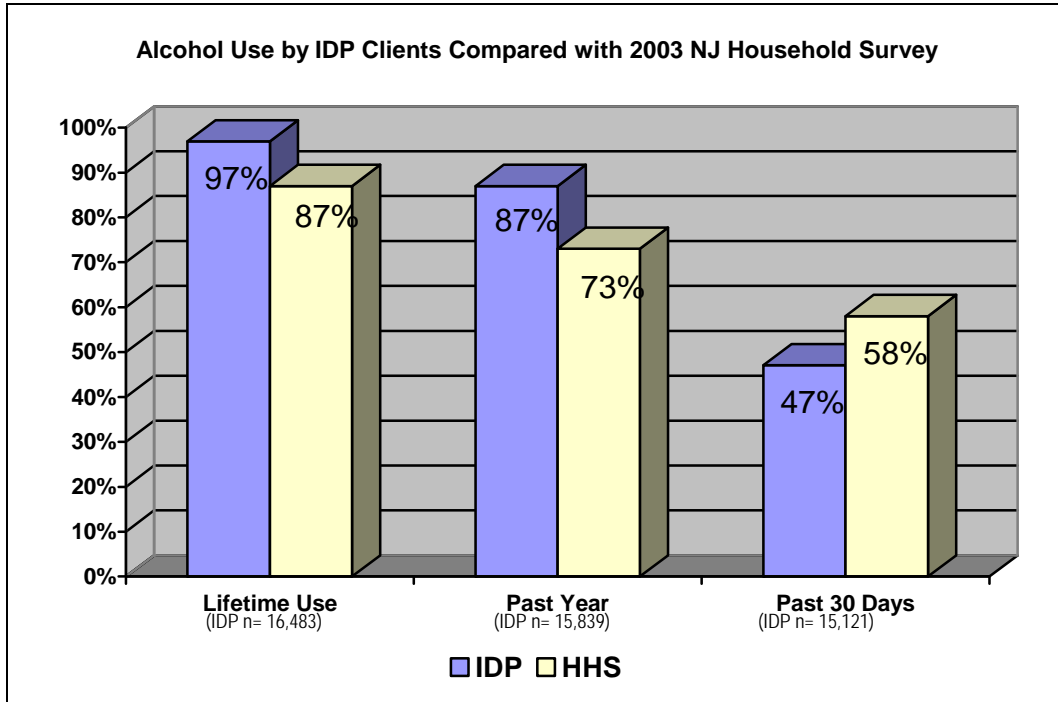
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The following map presents the number of IDP clients by municipality of residence. The three municipalities with the greatest number of IDP clients were: Brick Township (187), Toms River (186) and Paterson (185).



ALCOHOL USE

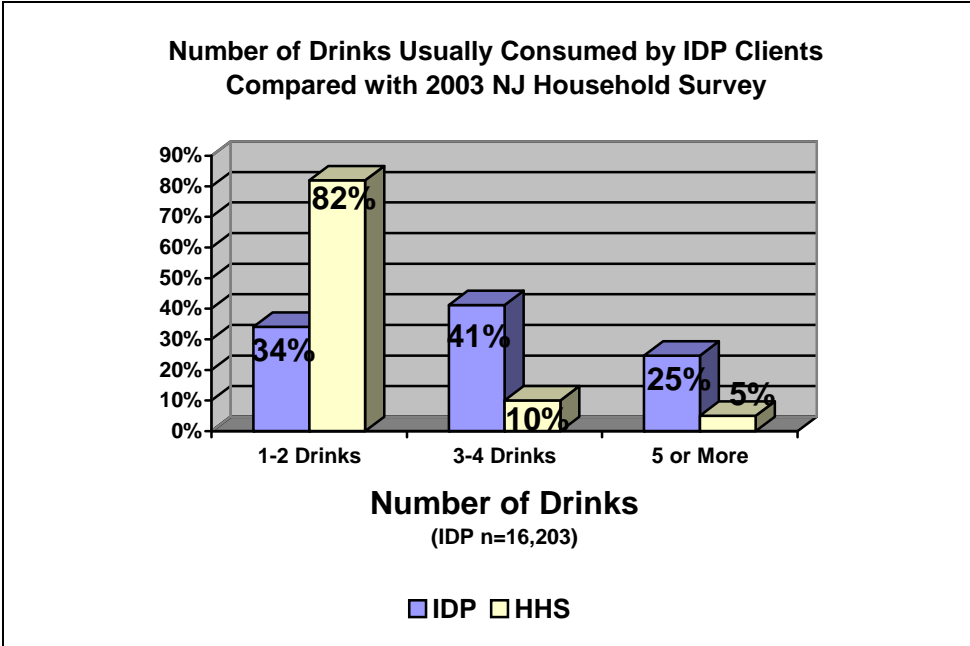
- Compared to NJ Household Survey (HHS) respondents, a higher proportion of IDP clients used alcohol in their lifetimes (97% vs. 87%) and in the past 12 months (87% vs. 73%).
- IDP clients were more likely than NJ householders to use alcohol once a week or more (38% vs. 32%).



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

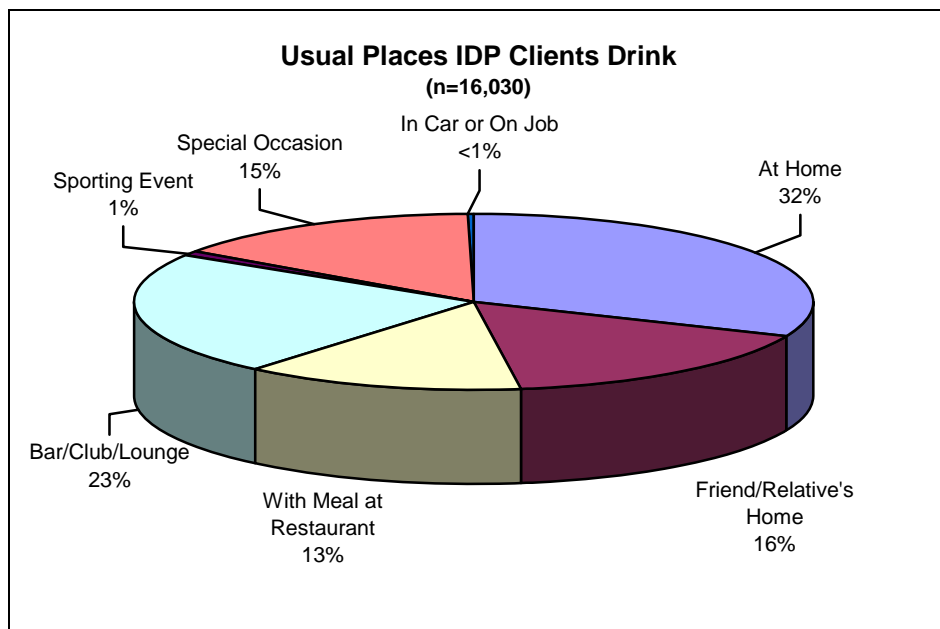
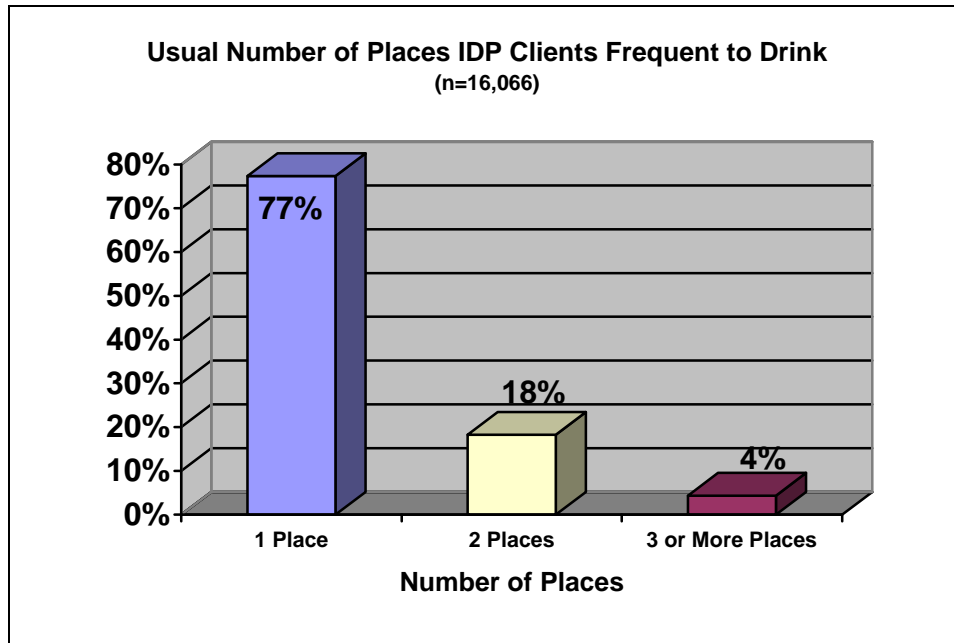
QUANTITY OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

- IDP clients reported usually consuming more drinks in one sitting than NJ householders.
- 41% of IDP clients vs. 10% of NJ householders usually drank 3-4 drinks at one time.
- 25% of IDP clients vs. 5% of NJ Household Survey respondents stated they usually have 5 or more drinks when consuming alcohol.



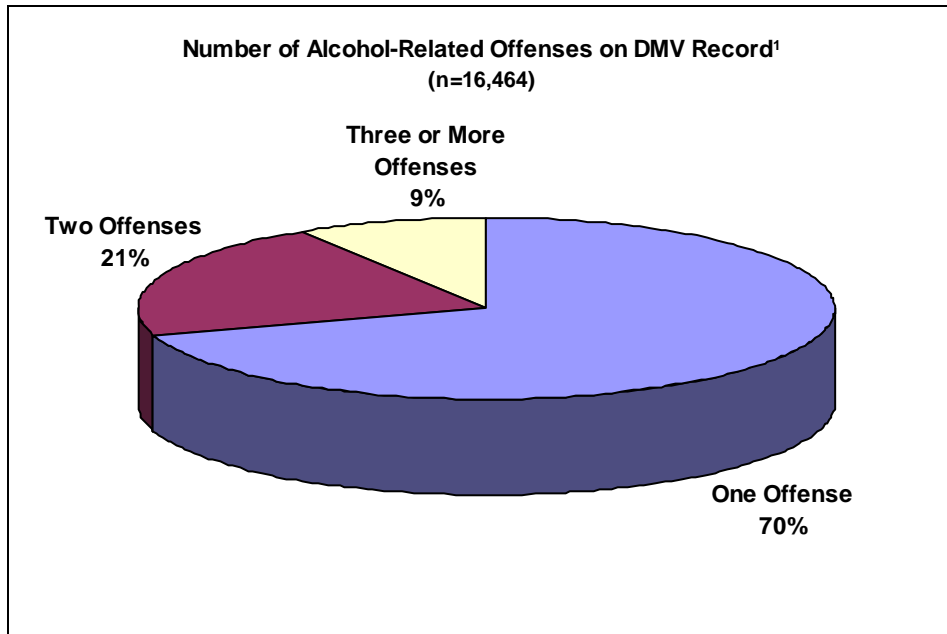
PLACE OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

- 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, 32% reported usually drinking at home and 23% 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.

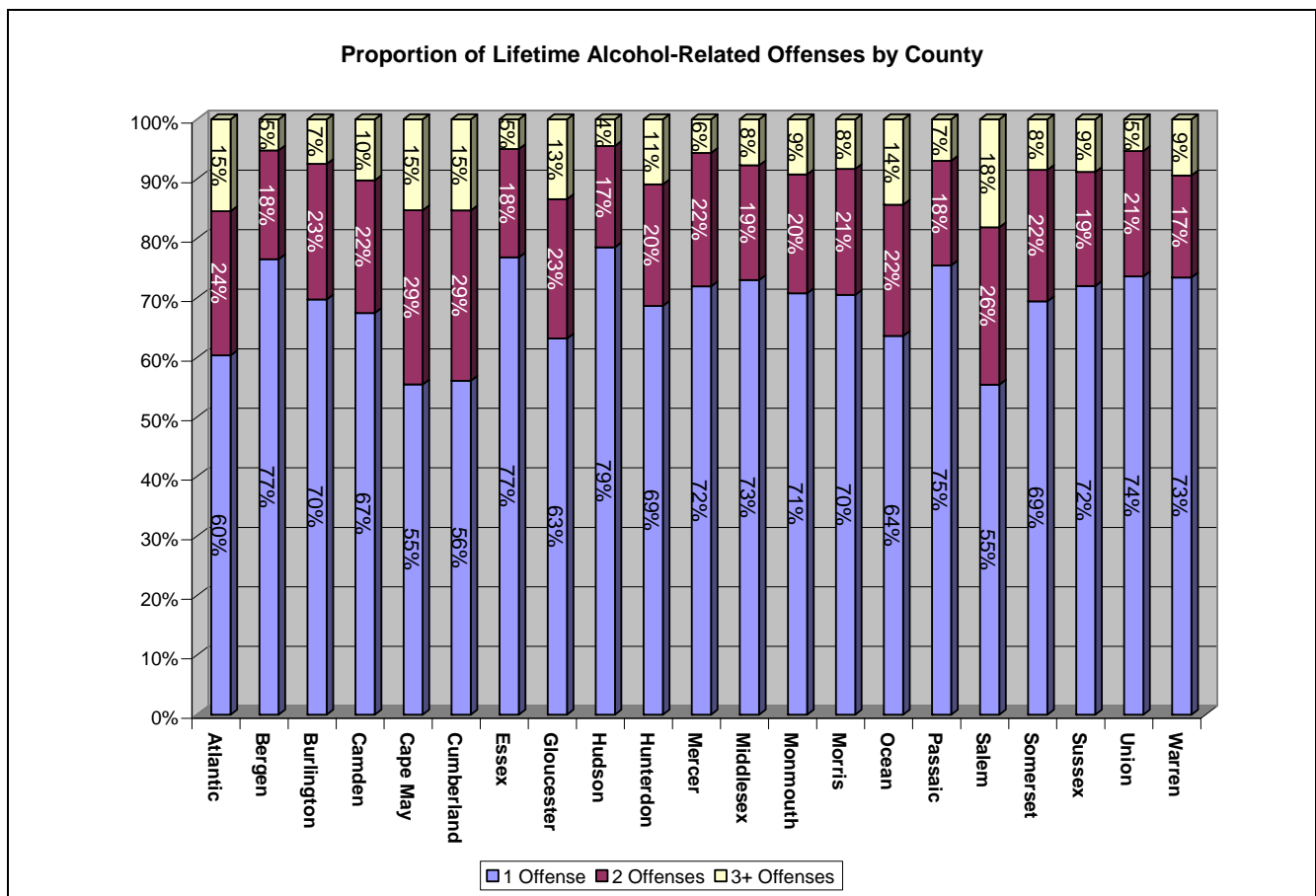


MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES ARRESTS

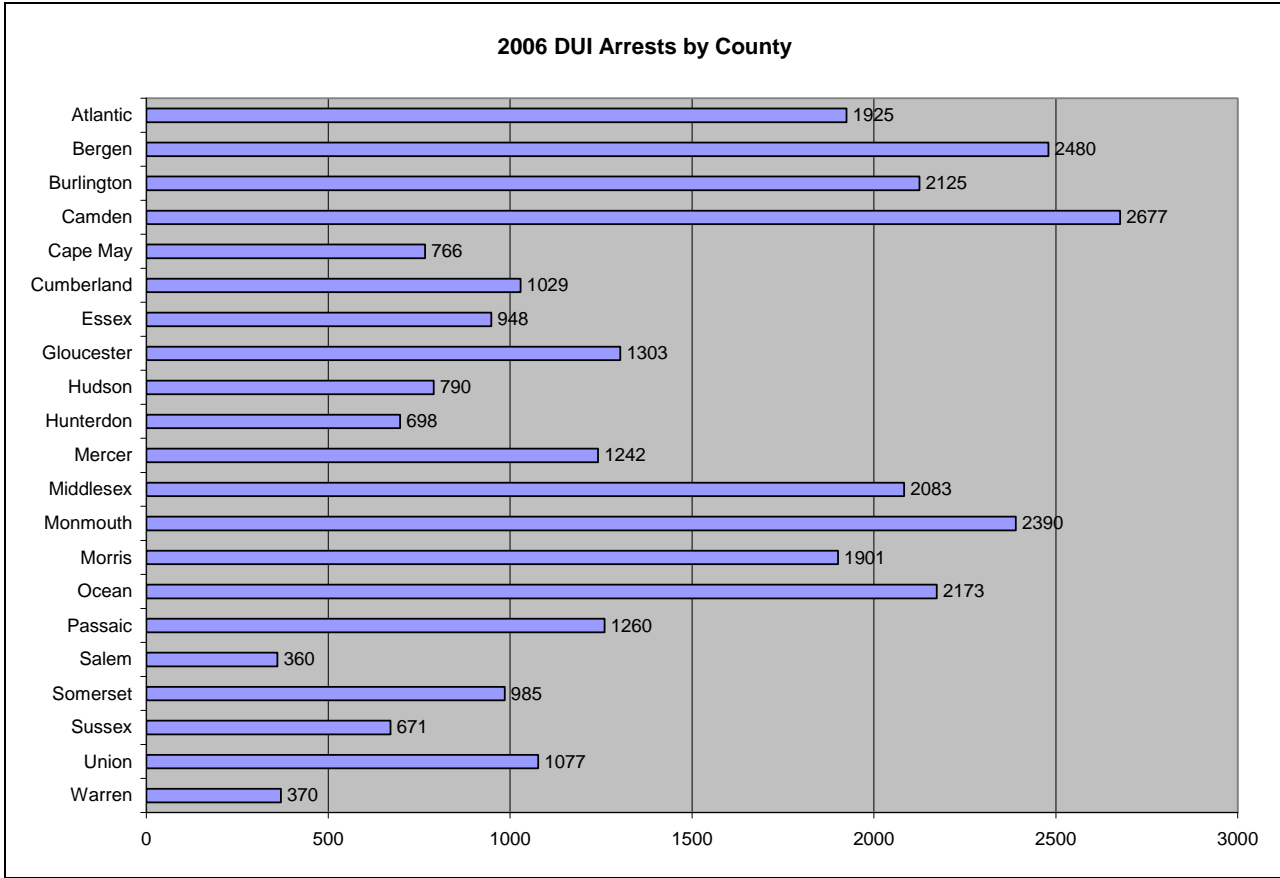
- Most of the IDP clients had only one lifetime alcohol-related offense on their motor vehicle records (70%), 21% had two offenses, and 9% had three offenses.
- Although Atlantic County has the 3rd lowest population in the State, it has the highest rate of DUI arrests.



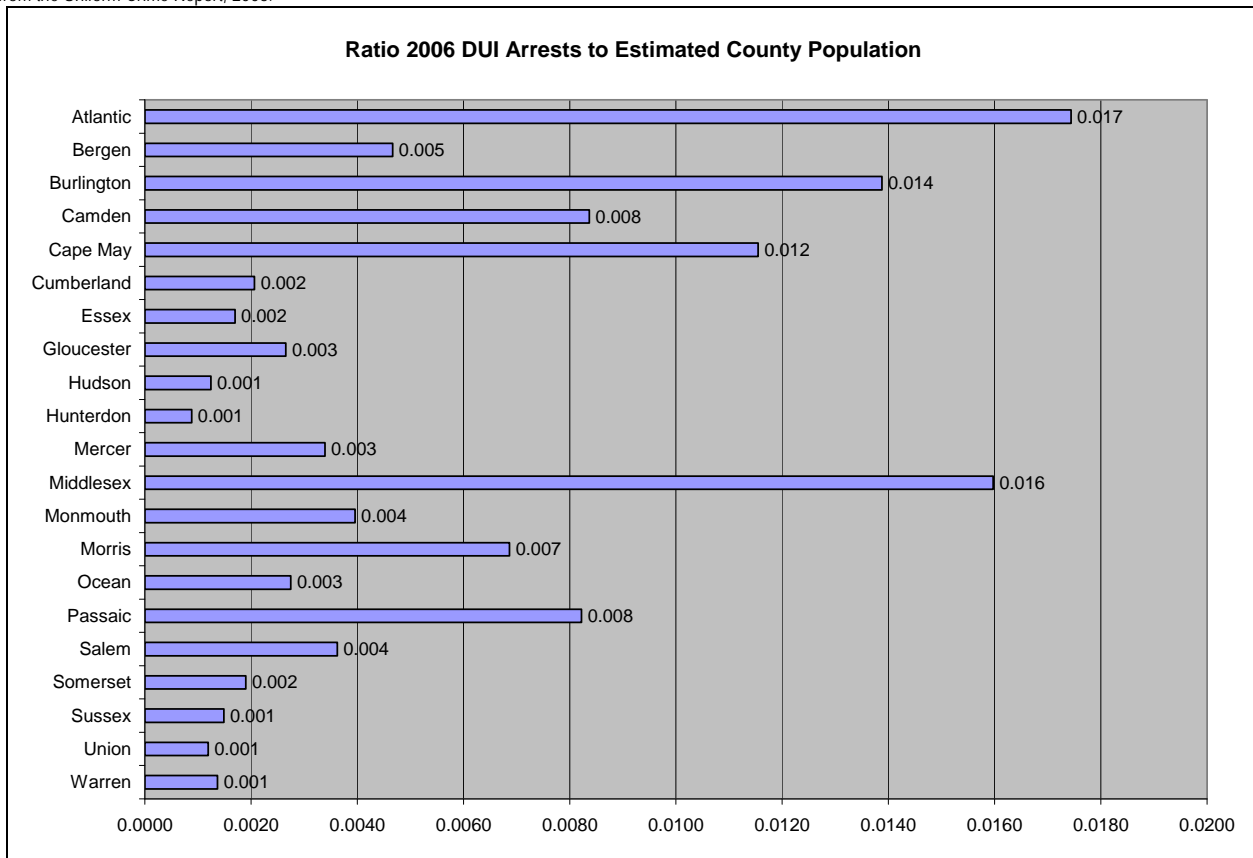
¹ Recorded by IDRC based upon driving abstract



DUI ARRESTS

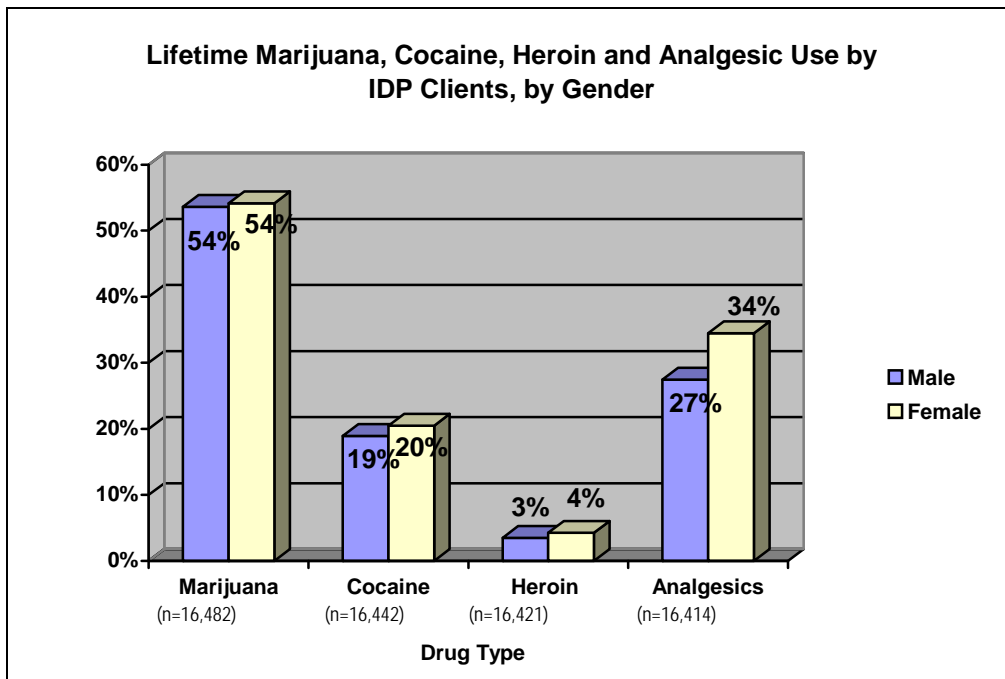
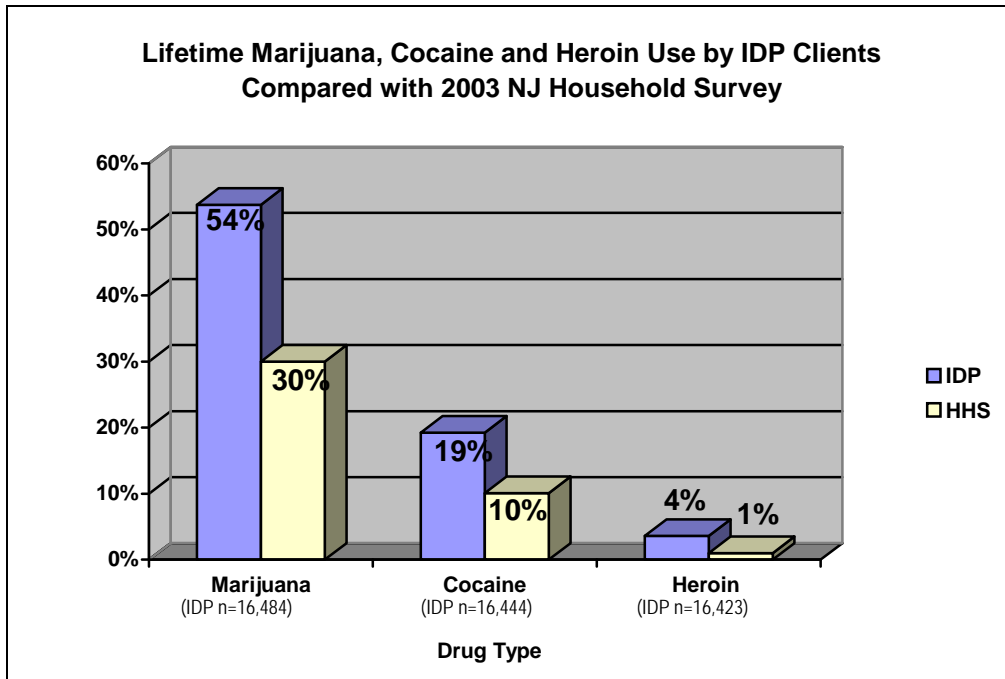


from the Uniform Crime Report, 2006.



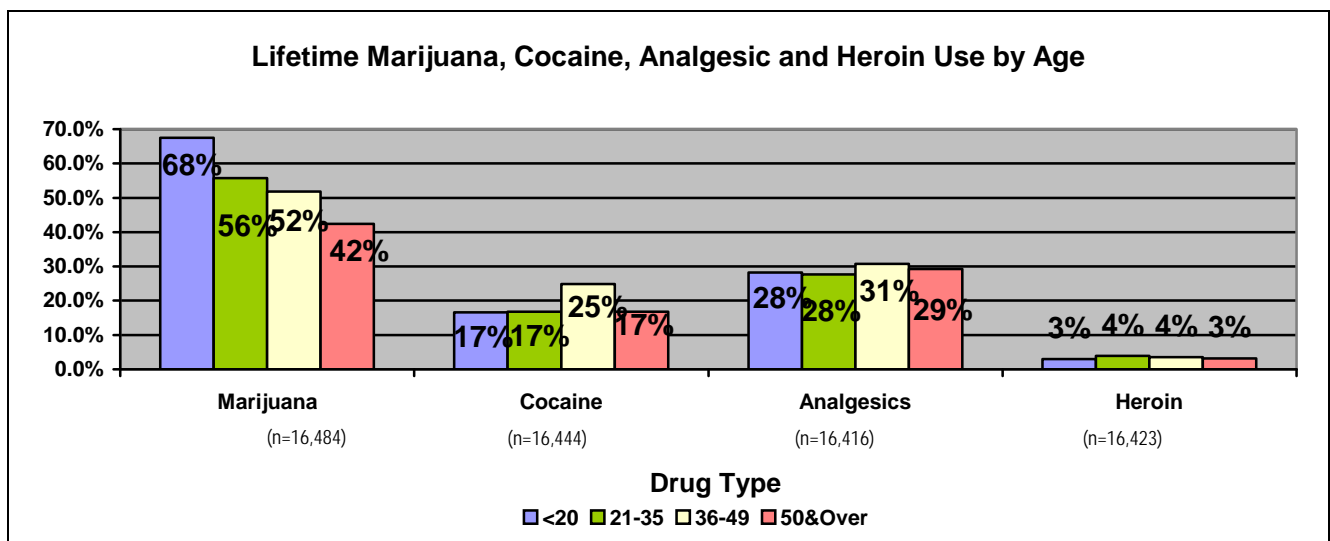
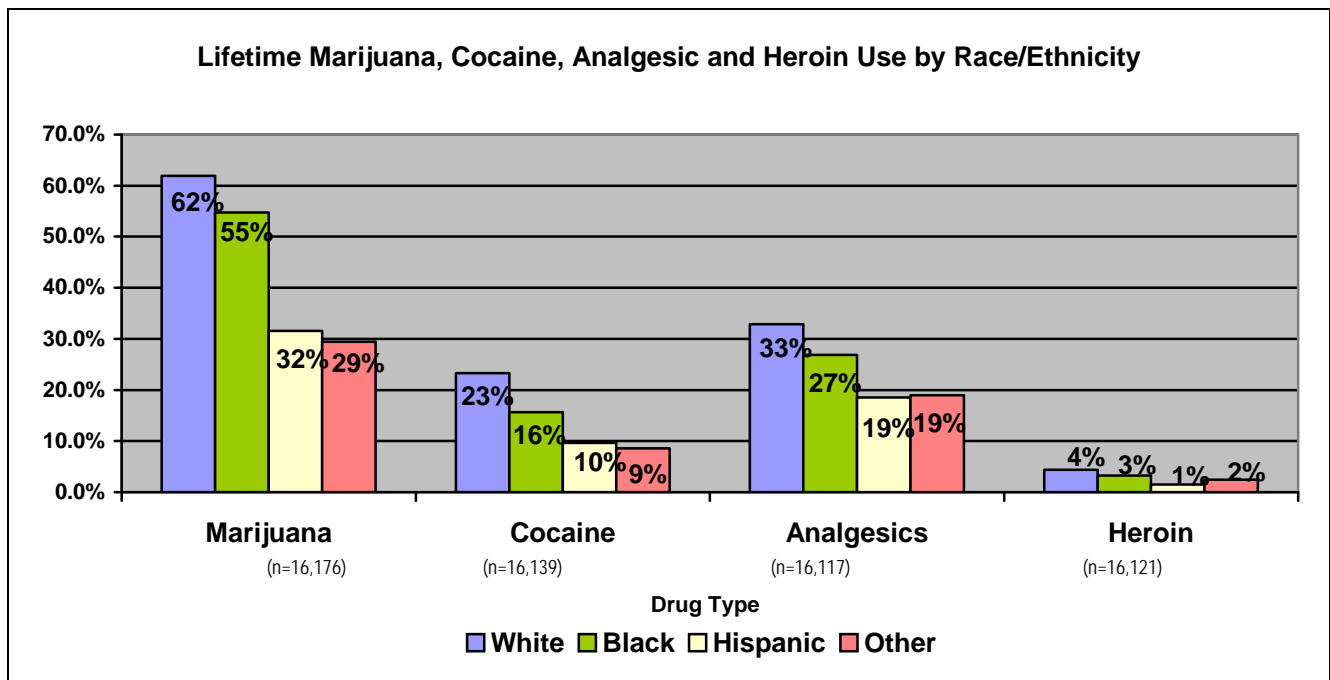
ILLICIT DRUG USE

- Prevalence of lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and heroin by IDP clients was almost double the levels reported by NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 54% of IDP clients reported lifetime marijuana use compared with 30% for adult NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 19% of IDP clients reported lifetime cocaine use compared to 10% for NJ Household Survey respondents.
- Female clients reported consistently higher lifetime marijuana, cocaine, heroin and analgesic use than their male counterparts.

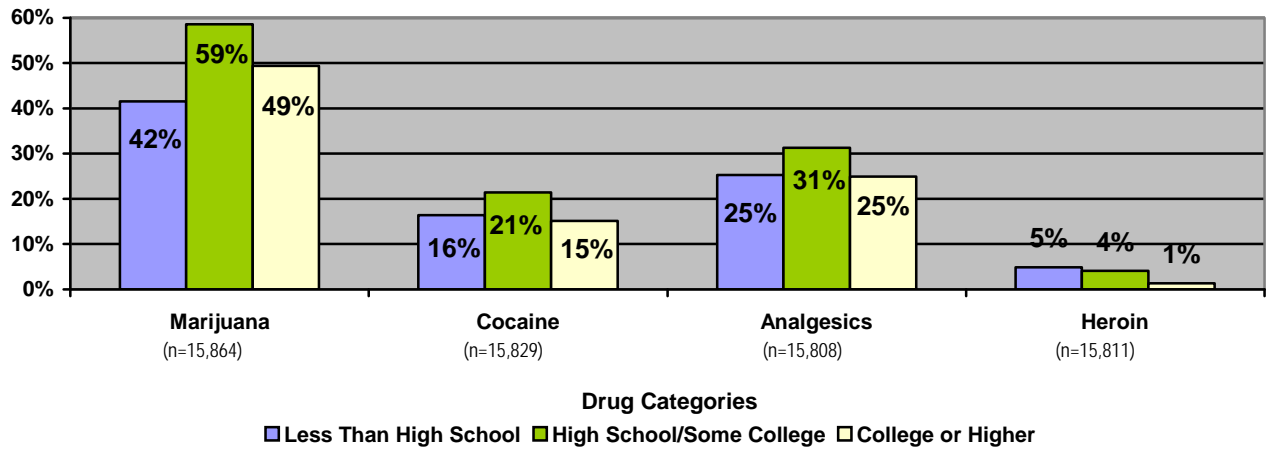


SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLICIT DRUG USERS

- 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.

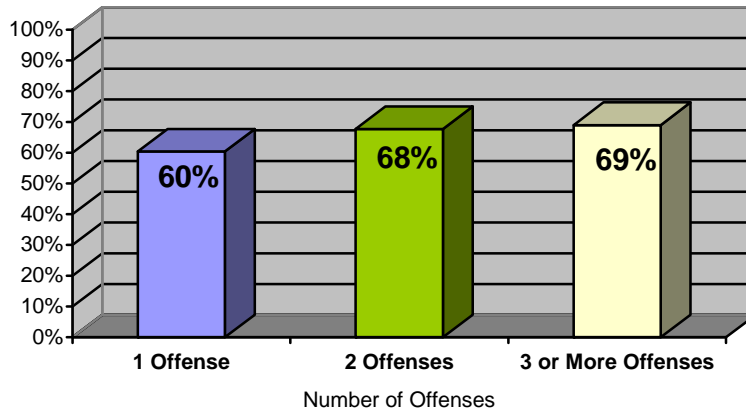


Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine, Analgesic and Heroin Use by Education



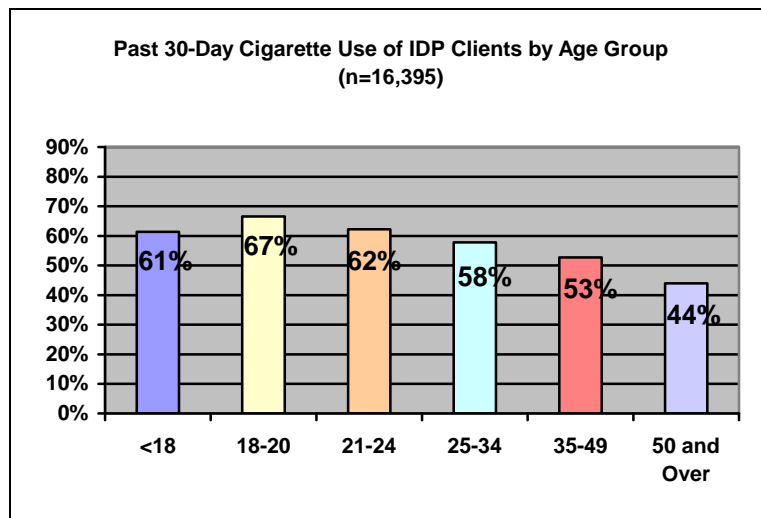
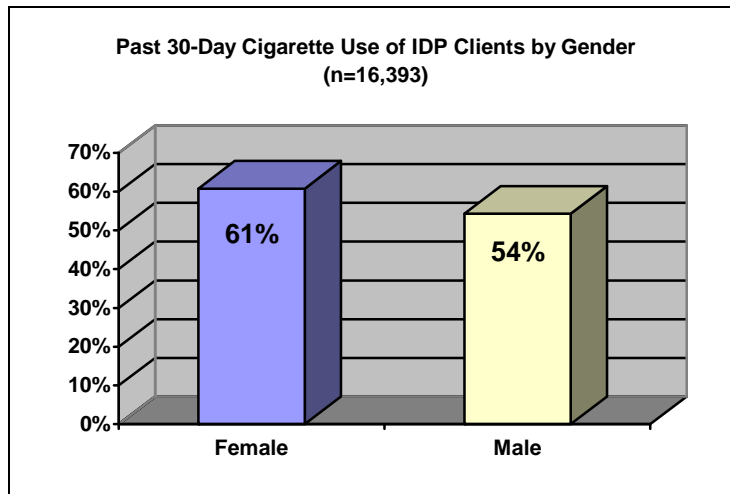
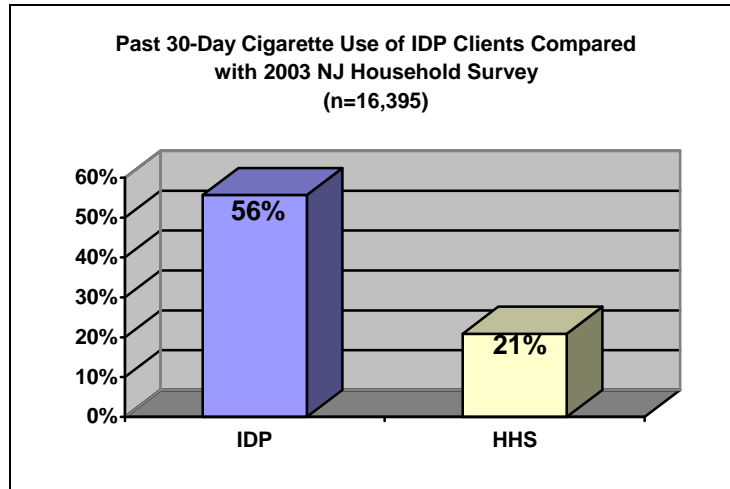
Lifetime Offenses and Self-Reported Lifetime Drug Use

(n=16,464)



CIGARETTE USE

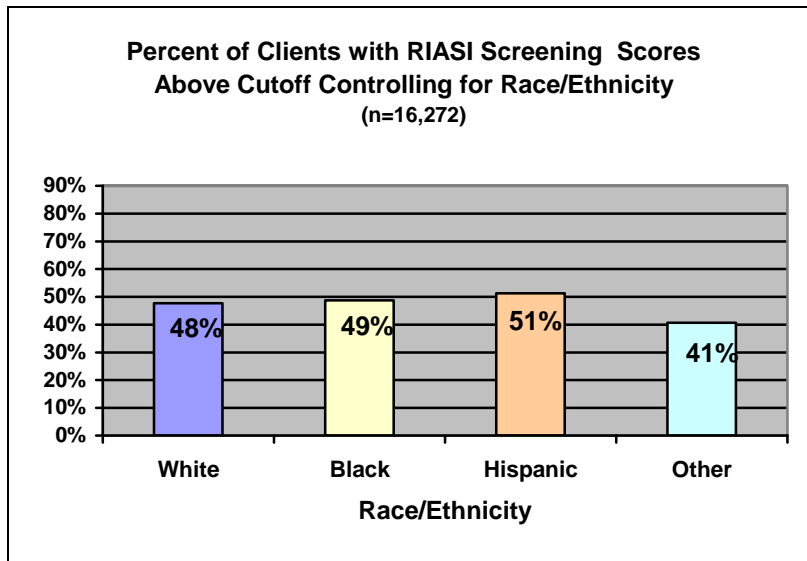
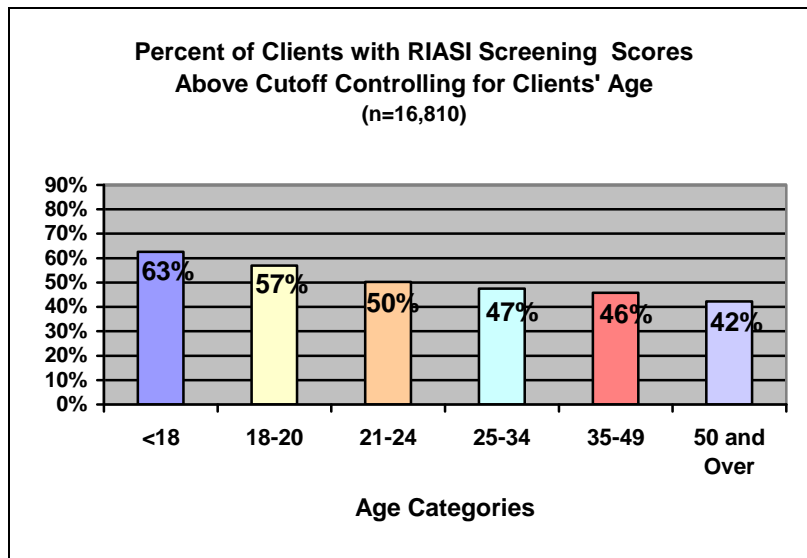
- Almost three times as many IDP clients smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days as did New Jersey Household Survey respondents (56% vs. 21%).
- More female than male IDP clients reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days (61% vs. 54%).
- The percentage of clients who smoked cigarettes in the past 30-days is highest among young adults (18-24 year-olds).



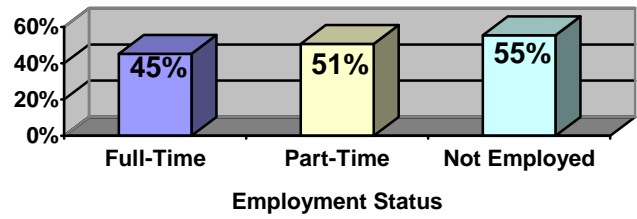
RIASI SCREENING SCORES

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.

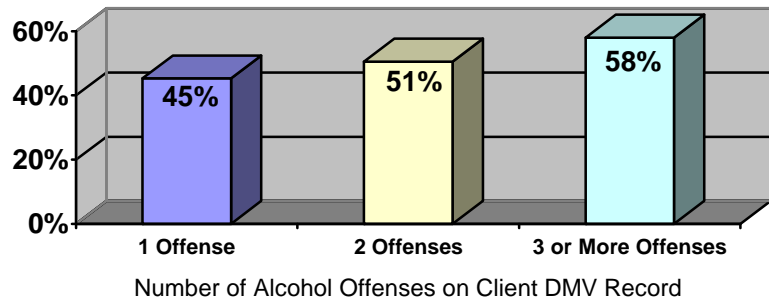
- The mean RIASI score was 9.4 and the scores ranged from 0-42. Almost half (47.5%) scored above the cutoff score of 9.
- Those under the age of eighteen had the highest percentage of those scoring above the cutoff (63%) while those fifty and over had the lowest proportion scoring over the cutoff (42%).
- Controlling for race/ethnicity, the percent of clients who scored over the cutoff was fairly consistent (41% for "other" 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 13% 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. 45%, respectively).



**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff
Controlling for Employment Status**
(n=16,248)

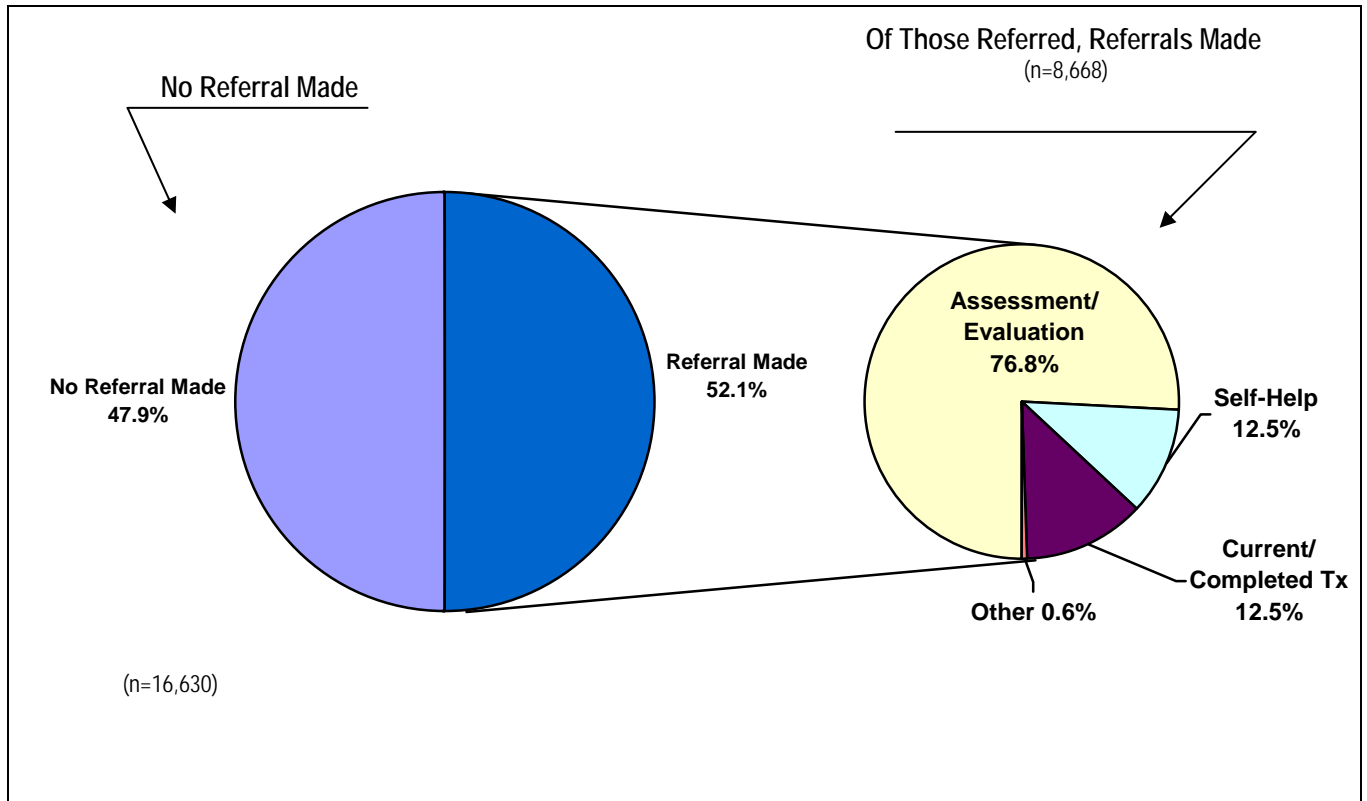


**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff
Controlling for Number of Alcohol-Related Offenses on DMV Record**
(n=16,464)



REFERRALS

- 52% of IDP clients had a referral for assessment/evaluation or self-help group after the IDRC class.
- Out of those referred, 77% were referred for an ASAM PPC-2-R Assessment, followed by self-help referrals (12.5%).
- 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.



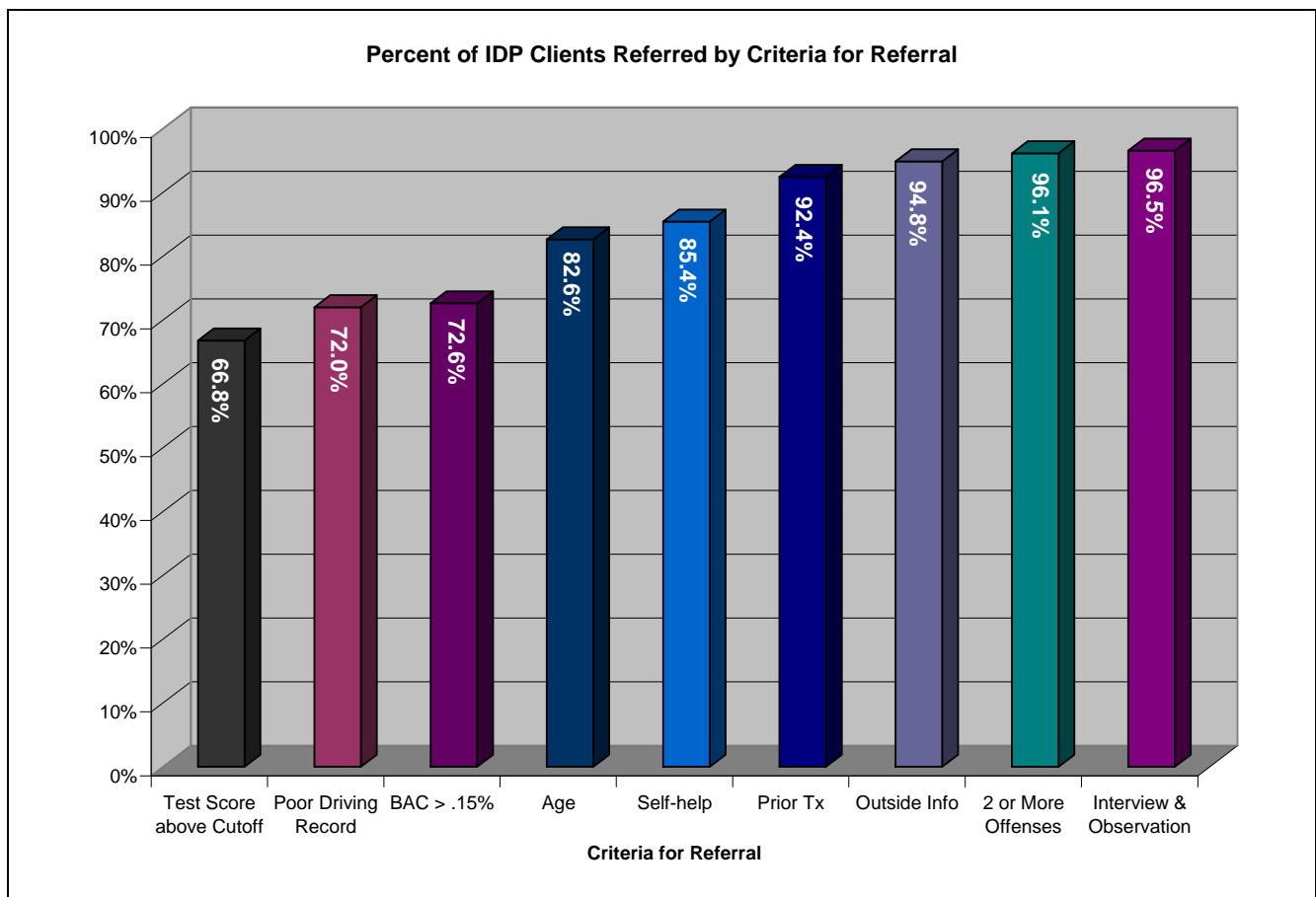
CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL

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 (66.8% 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 (96.5% and 96.1%, respectively).

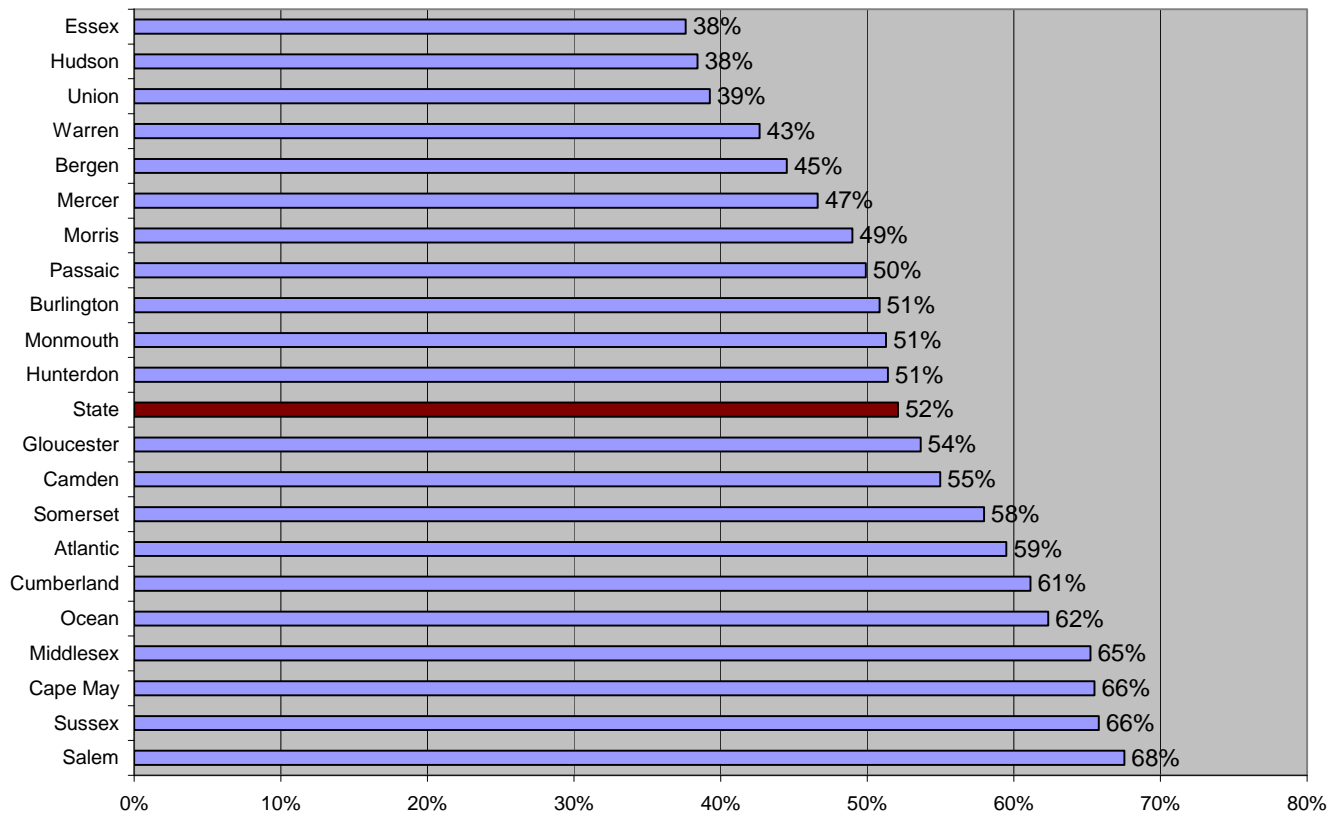


CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL BY COUNTY

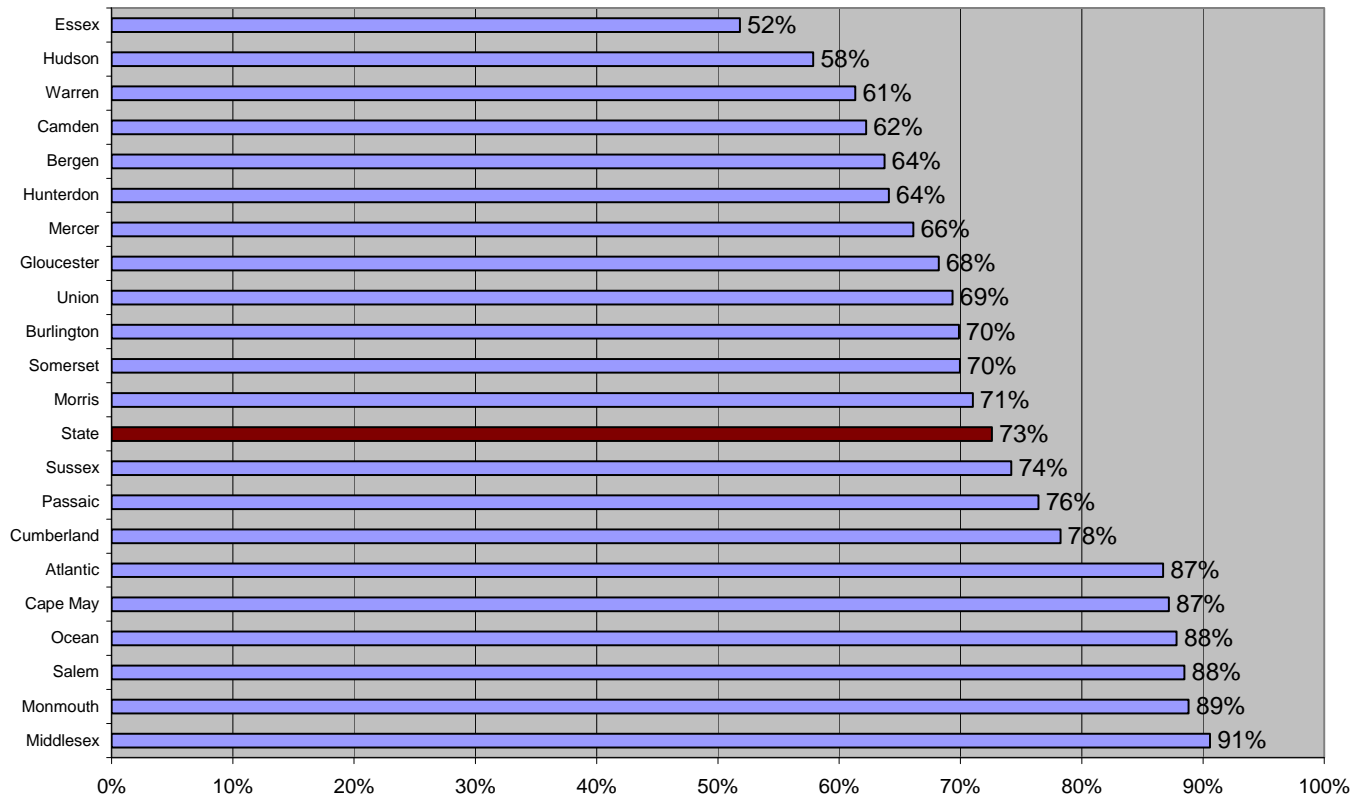
Overall referral rates by county were examined. The screening score, BAC level at or above .15%, and two or more lifetime alcohol-related offense criteria were studied to see how much weight counties put on these three when determining treatment referrals for clients.

- Clients from Essex, Hudson and Union Counties had the lowest referral rates (38%, 38% and 39%, respectively).
- Clients from Cape May, Sussex and Salem Counties had the highest referral rates (66%, 66% and 68%, respectively).
- Statewide, 73% of IDP clients with a Blood Alcohol Concentration of .15% or higher received a referral. The county-level proportions ranged from 52% to 91%. Those counties with the highest proportion were Salem (88%), Monmouth (89%) and Middlesex (91%); those with the lowest proportion were Essex (52%), Hudson (58%) and Warren (61%).
- 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 81% to 100% with a State percentage of 96%. The counties with the lowest proportions were Warren (81%), Hudson (91%) and Morris (91%); the highest proportions, all with 100% were in Sussex, Salem, Cumberland, Cape May and Atlantic Counties.
- The proportion of clients with a reported screening score above the cutoff who received a referral ranged from 38% to 92% (the State percentage was 67%). The counties with the highest proportions were Sussex (86%), Monmouth (86%) and Middlesex (92%); the lowest proportions were from Union (38%), Essex (51%) and Warren (52%).

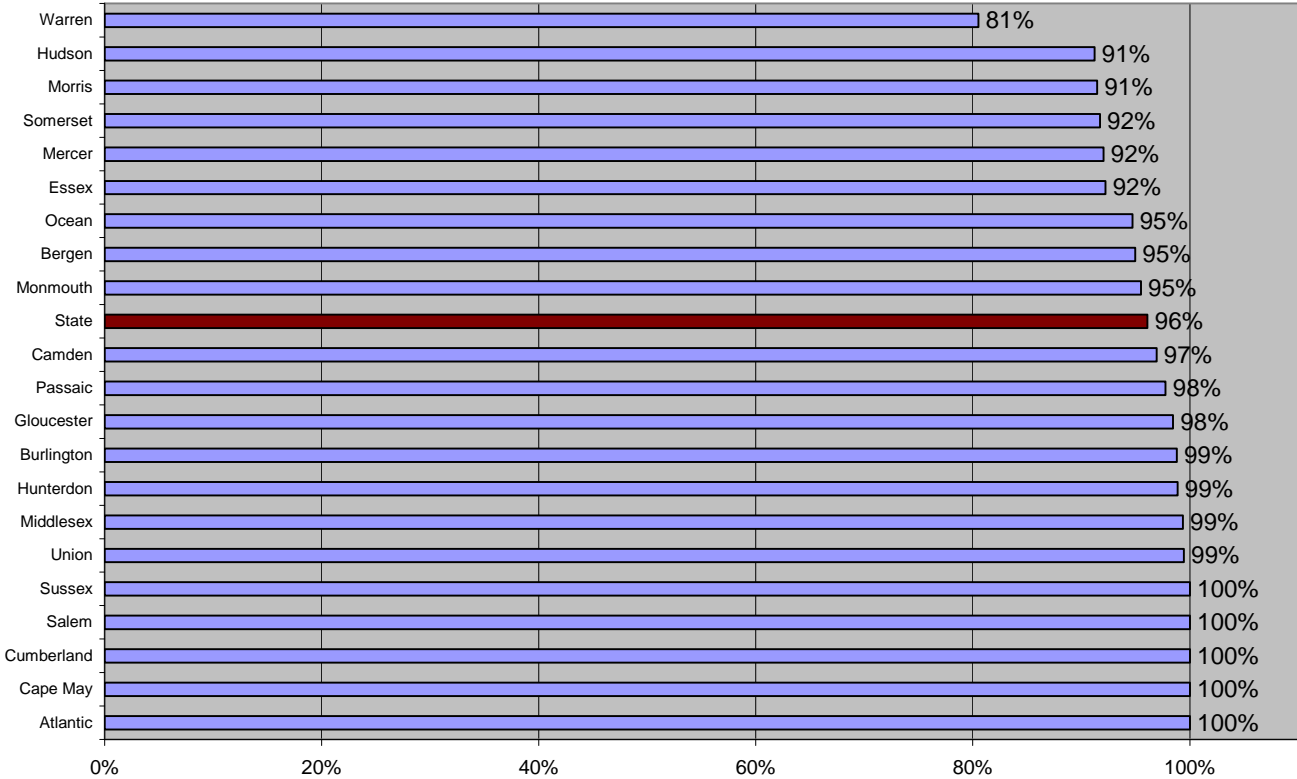
Referral Rates by County



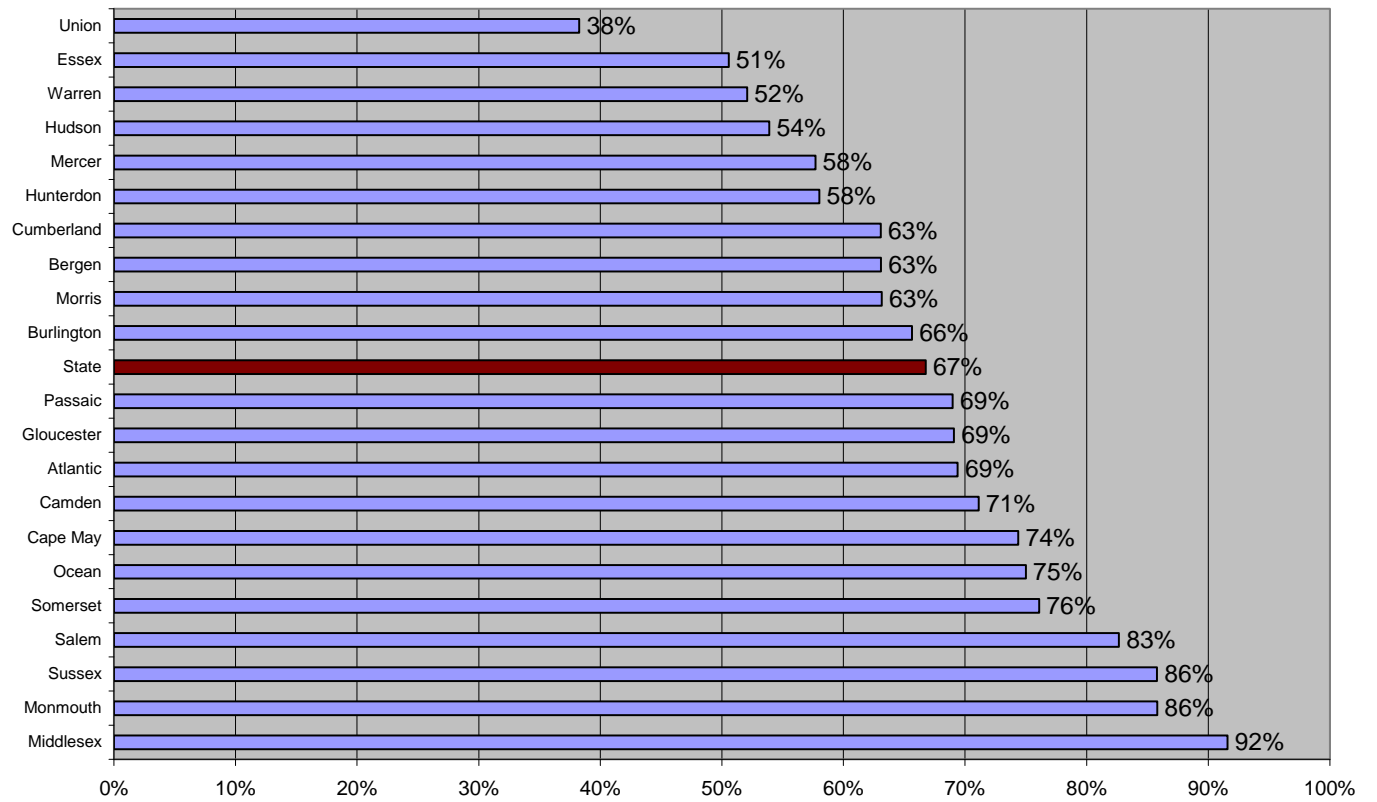
**Percentage of IDP Clients with a BAC of .15% or Higher Who Received a Referral, by County
(n=3,467)**



Percentage of IDP Clients with Two or More Alcohol-Related Offenses on DMV Record Who Received a Referral, by County (n = 5,000)

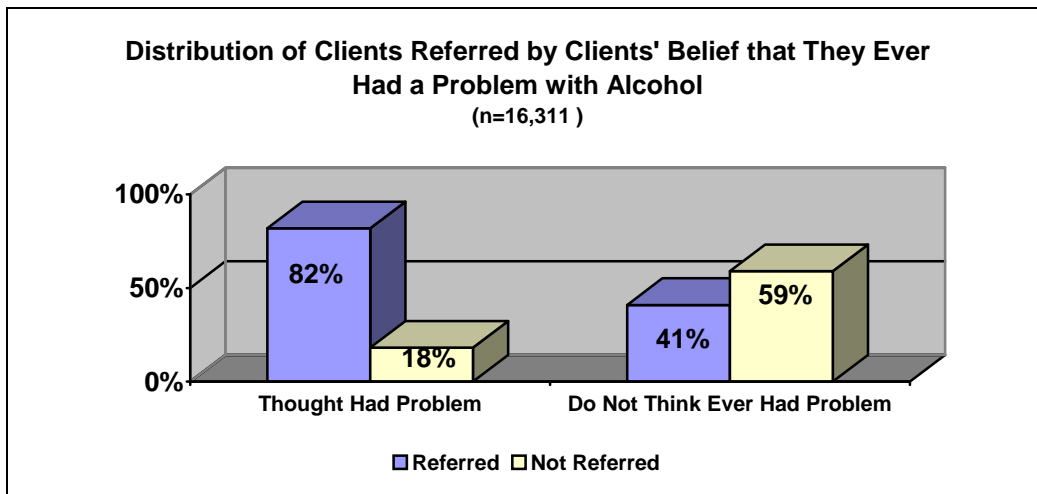
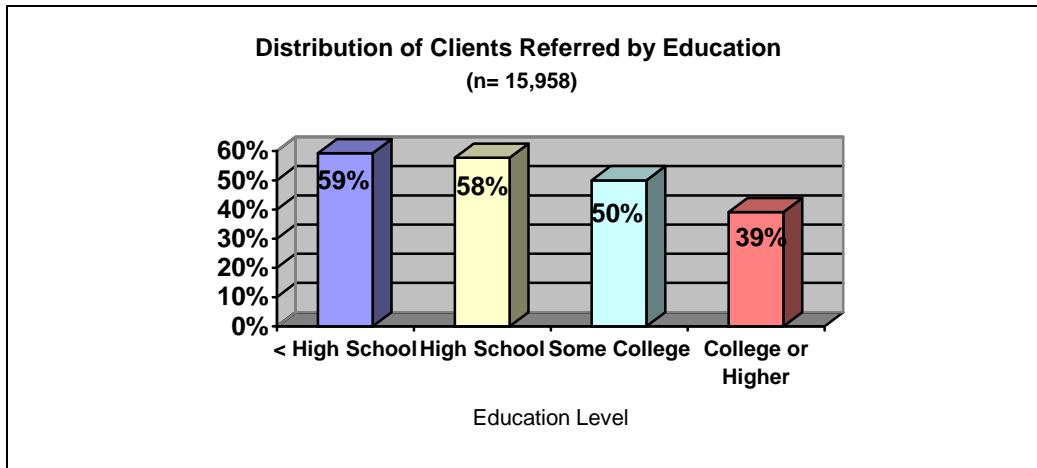


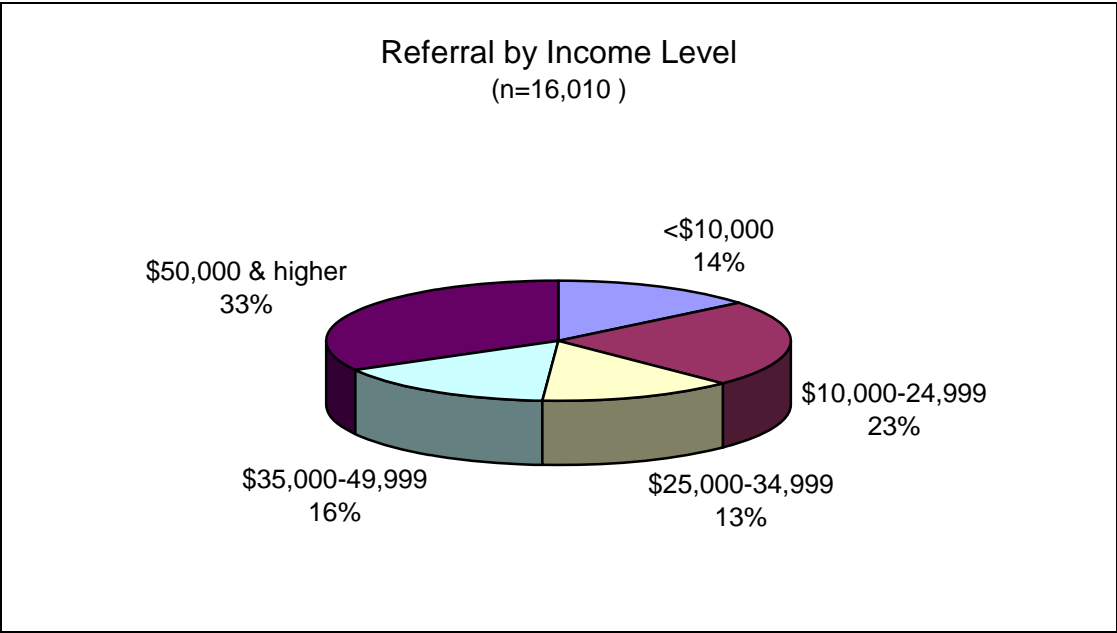
Percentage of IDP Clients with a Screening Test Score above the Cutoff Who Received a Referral, by County (n=7,376)



CHARACTERISTICS OF REFERRED CLIENTS

- Those with a high school education or less were 18% more likely to be referred to treatment than those with a college degree (39% for college or higher vs. 58% for high school educated).
- There was a large difference in referral rate between clients who themselves thought they ever had a problem with alcohol use (82%) and those who thought they do not have a problem (41%).
- 37% of those with annual incomes under \$25,000 had a referral and 33% of those with incomes over \$50,000 received a referral.





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

Treatment/Self-Help History	N	% Clients with Treatment or Self-Help History who Scored 9 or more	% Clients with Treatment or Self-Help History who received a Referral
AA in Lifetime	4634	66.8	85.4
Currently in AA	2122	69.4	90.4
NA Lifetime	2064	77.4	85.4
Currently in NA	687	79.0	90.0
Treatment in Lifetime	3546	70.0	88.8
Currently in Treatment	1199	70.6	86.2

Appendix A
County Level Data

Table 1
2007 Percentage IDP Clients with Self-Reported 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	743	60.6	742	52.4	741	22.4	742	3.8	740	22.3
Bergen	1795	57.7	1761	47.8	1762	15.6	1758	2.5	1758	27.4
Burlington	1019	66.4	1007	62.5	1006	20.1	1000	3.6	1004	21.1
Camden	1104	64.6	1092	59.2	1091	20.2	1086	3.3	1088	21.3
Cape May	229	71.6	214	70.1	213	23.9	211	6.2	213	27.2
Cumberland	350	48.3	334	43.7	335	14.3	335	2.7	332	16.6
Essex	747	67.6	733	57.4	730	18.4	729	4.3	731	30.5
Gloucester	660	63.8	657	59.5	652	20.9	653	3.8	653	20.2
Hudson	695	48.2	678	35.7	675	14.5	674	1.8	674	21.8
Hunterdon	284	72.9	281	63.0	280	23.6	280	7.1	279	31.9
Mercer	622	61.3	600	50.5	598	16.9	598	3.5	597	32.5
Middlesex	1199	55.0	1178	42.7	1172	14.4	1174	3.1	1172	26.4
Monmouth	1607	63.2	1559	52.5	1553	17.7	1554	3.2	1553	33.9
Morris	1094	71.5	1081	63.8	1076	24.9	1076	4.8	1076	35.5
Ocean	1312	78.6	1289	67.0	1281	26.3	1283	5.7	1287	45.4
Passaic	964	55.6	940	43.5	941	16.7	938	2.1	938	29.1
Salem	194	57.2	188	55.9	189	21.7	189	3.2	189	15.9
Somerset	590	59.5	582	50.0	578	16.8	578	2.9	575	27.0
Sussex	421	70.6	418	62.7	419	24.1	417	6.2	416	36.3
Union	698	51.9	679	40.7	680	15.4	678	2.5	671	24.3
Warren	286	74.8	284	63.4	283	26.9	282	2.8	283	41.3
Total State	16,622	62.7	16,304	53.6	16,262	19.2	16,242	3.6	16,236	28.8

<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

2007 Percentage IDP Clients with Self-Reported 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	741	10.0	742	5.9	738	6.1	740	11.1	740	6.1
Bergen	1761	6.7	1760	6.4	1761	7.4	1759	11.1	1756	4.2
Burlington	1003	8.1	1004	7.1	1006	6.4	1006	11.8	1004	5.6
Camden	1089	8.6	1089	6.0	1087	5.2	1087	11.1	1085	5.7
Cape May	212	13.7	213	10.3	214	9.4	212	14.2	212	7.6
Cumberland	335	5.4	334	5.7	335	3.6	334	6.9	334	3.0
Essex	731	8.2	730	5.9	731	6.7	727	13.3	725	4.1
Gloucester	653	8.4	653	7.2	653	6.1	654	10.1	652	5.4
Hudson	674	4.6	679	5.0	675	3.6	672	7.6	673	1.5
Hunterdon	279	12.2	280	8.9	280	7.9	280	16.4	279	8.6
Mercer	600	9.7	598	7.4	596	5.4	598	10.7	599	6.2
Middlesex	1171	5.2	1176	6.0	1168	5.9	1176	11.2	1167	3.2
Monmouth	1551	9.2	1557	7.8	1550	8.7	1550	16.7	1551	5.1
Morris	1076	13.8	1076	11.3	1077	10.0	1074	17.0	1077	8.7
Ocean	1288	13.0	1288	10.6	1285	11.7	1281	20.2	1276	8.0
Passaic	940	7.9	943	7.5	939	6.6	939	11.4	938	3.9
Salem	189	9.5	189	3.2	189	3.7	189	4.2	189	5.3
Somerset	578	7.4	579	7.1	579	6.6	576	12.2	578	4.8
Sussex	418	14.4	419	9.6	418	10.5	417	13.9	415	6.5
Union	675	6.5	678	5.9	673	5.7	672	10.3	671	3.6
Warren	282	11.7	280	10.4	282	10.3	282	17.7	282	7.8
Total State	16,253	8.9	16,274	7.4	16,243	7.2	16,232	12.9	16,210	5.3
<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

2007 Percentage IDP Clients with Self-Reported 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	741	3.2	741	7.0	741	1.9	741	98.7
Bergen	1759	1.8	1748	2.2	1758	0.7	1765	96.9
Burlington	1005	4.2	1000	6.0	1007	0.8	1009	96.0
Camden	1087	3.3	1081	6.4	1088	0.9	1095	98.4
Cape May	214	5.1	210	7.1	213	0.9	214	99.5
Cumberland	333	2.4	333	2.4	335	0.3	334	95.2
Essex	731	3.4	727	2.9	731	1.6	732	97.3
Gloucester	652	4.3	648	6.9	652	1.4	656	97.9
Hudson	675	1.0	670	1.0	677	0.6	681	95.9
Hunterdon	279	6.1	279	7.2	279	1.1	283	98.6
Mercer	595	3.4	595	5.6	599	0.3	604	96.2
Middlesex	1172	1.2	1167	2.0	1176	0.8	1173	95.4
Monmouth	1554	3.3	1548	3.0	1552	1.5	1557	96.0
Morris	1077	6.5	1069	4.6	1076	1.7	1076	98.8
Ocean	1286	4.1	1277	5.2	1284	2.0	1290	97.8
Passaic	941	3.1	933	2.7	943	1.9	940	96.5
Salem	189	1.1	188	6.9	189	0.0	189	97.4
Somerset	578	3.1	577	4.2	579	0.2	580	97.6
Sussex	415	5.5	416	5.3	418	1.4	418	97.6
Union	672	3.0	669	1.8	678	1.2	674	94.4
Warren	281	3.6	281	6.1	280	1.4	284	98.6
Total State	16,243	3.3	16,164	4.1	16,262	1.2	16,302	97.0
<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	743	59.5	442	66.1
Bergen	1795	44.5	799	67.8
Burlington	1019	50.8	518	76.3
Camden	1104	55.0	607	73.2
Cape May	229	65.5	150	72.7
Cumberland	350	61.1	214	53.3
Essex	747	37.6	281	76.2
Gloucester	660	53.6	354	73.2
Hudson	695	38.4	267	52.8
Hunterdon	284	51.4	146	76.0
Mercer	622	46.6	290	71.7
Middlesex	1199	65.2	782	60.2
Monmouth	1607	51.3	824	68.9
Morris	1094	49.0	536	77.4
Ocean	1312	62.4	818	80.4
Passaic	964	49.9	481	64.2
Salem	194	67.5	131	64.1
Somerset	590	58.0	342	71.9
Sussex	277	65.8	277	74.0
Union	698	39.3	274	59.1
Warren	286	42.7	122	82.8
Total State	16,622	52.1	8848	69.9

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.

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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