

**INTOXICATED DRIVING PROGRAM  
2008 STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 2008 Intoxicated Driving Program Statistical Summary Report

From January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008 the State of New Jersey's Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP) collected data from 14,302 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; however, many of these individuals 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 2008 was 16,610, resulting in an overall "no show" rate of 45%.
- Compared to NJ Household Survey respondents, a higher proportion of IDP clients used alcohol in their lifetimes (95% vs. 87%) and in the past 12 months (86% vs. 73%).
- Most of the IDP clients had only one lifetime alcohol-related offense on their motor vehicle records (71%), 21% had two offenses, and 8% 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 (53% vs. 30%, 18% 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 (65%); however, lifetime cocaine use was the highest for the 36-49 year-olds (22%).
- 51% of IDP clients had a referral for assessment at an affiliated treatment agency or self-help group referral after the IDRC class/evaluation.
- Of those with any referral, 71% were referred for an assessment, and 20% were either currently enrolled or had completed treatment to satisfy IDRC requirements.
- Clients from Hudson, Hunterdon and Bergen Counties had the lowest referral rates (32%, 40% and 42%, respectively) while those from Salem, Middlesex and Atlantic Counties had the highest referral rates (62%, 63% and 64%, respectively).
- Sussex County had the highest percentage of 18-25 year-olds attending IDRC (30%) and Hudson County had the lowest percentage of this age group attending IDRC (15%).
- 61% of 18-25 year-old IDRC clients self-reported lifetime marijuana use, higher than the general IDP clients (53%); however, this cohort reported a lower lifetime cocaine use than all IDP clients (16% vs. 18%).

## 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 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, 2008 through December 31, 2008 the State of New Jersey's Intoxicated Driving Program (IDP) collected data from 14,302 out of the 16,610 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; however, 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 28,705 DWI arrests in 2008 (UCR, 2009); 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 information on 25,734 convictions of Intoxicated Driving and Related Offenses from the New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts in 2008. IDP scheduled 19,744 clients and the IDRC's scheduled 10,426 clients (reschedules and no-shows from previous classes) for a total of 30,170 clients. The number of clients who attended IDRC's in 2008 was 16,610, resulting in an overall "no show" rate of 44.9% (13,560 did not show over 30,170 total scheduled). All clients attend classes at an IDRC. The IDP does not conduct classes.

This is the first report including data specifically regarding the 18-15 year old population. DAS was awarded a Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG). The priority population for this project is 18-25 year-olds with a focus on reducing the harmful consequences of drinking. Data can be found in Appendix B of this report. Other age ranges in tables and charts have been kept the same to allow for trend information.

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 conducted by the New Jersey Division of Addiction Services. The latest available 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 male (77%).
- The majority of IDP clients were non-Hispanic white (69%), followed by Hispanic (18%) and non-Hispanic black (10%).
- Most were in their thirties, with an average age of 36 years. The ages ranged from 17 to 85, with peaks at 24 and 47 years of age (see Figure 1).
- 34% have only a high school education and another 54% have completed some college or higher.
- 47% have an income of \$50,000 or over, while 26% have an income under \$25,000.

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

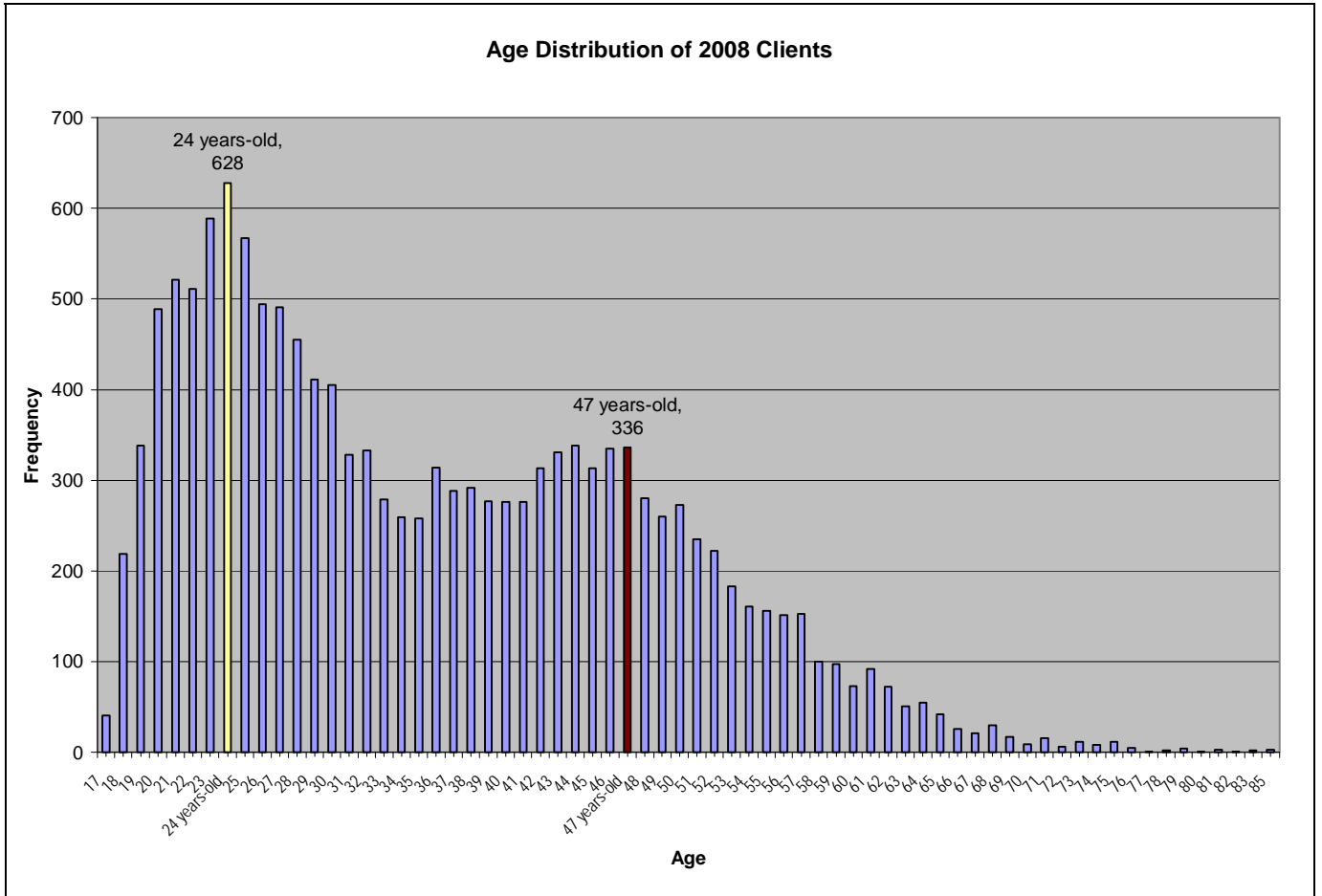
- IDP clients were male (77% vs. 48% of NJ Population-2000 Census).
- IDP clients were single (55% vs. 31% of NJ Population-2000 Census).
- IDP clients were employed full-time(54% vs. 38% NJ Population-2000 Census).

	IDP Clients		NJ Population
	N	%	%
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	10,982	77.1	47.8
Female	3270	22.9	52.1
<b>Age</b>			
<21 (16-20)	1087	7.7	8.7
21-24	2249	15.9	6.8
25-34	4022	28.4	16.3
35-49	4487	31.7	27.7
50 and Over	2295	16.2	40.5
<i>18-25</i>	<i>3862</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>12.7</i>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White (non-Hispanic)	9611	68.8	61.9
Black (non-Hispanic)	1335	9.6	12.5
Hispanic	2461	17.6	16.0
Other	565	4.0	9.6
<b>Education</b>			
Less than High School	1673	12.0	15.8
High School Graduate	4778	34.2	30.8
Some College	4561	32.7	20.7
College Graduate or Higher	2948	21.1	32.7
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Single	7740	55.1	31.8
Married	2092	14.9	52.3
Divorced/Separated/Other	4226	30.1	15.8
<b>Household Income</b>			
Under \$24,999	3485	25.8	14.5
\$25,000-34,999	1544	11.4	6.8
\$35,000-49,999	2169	16.0	12.0
Over \$50,000	6322	46.8	66.7
<b>Employment Status</b>			
Full-Time	7601	54.3	38.3
Part-Time	1380	9.9	8.2
Unemployed/Other	5014	35.8	53.5

\*Population data from:

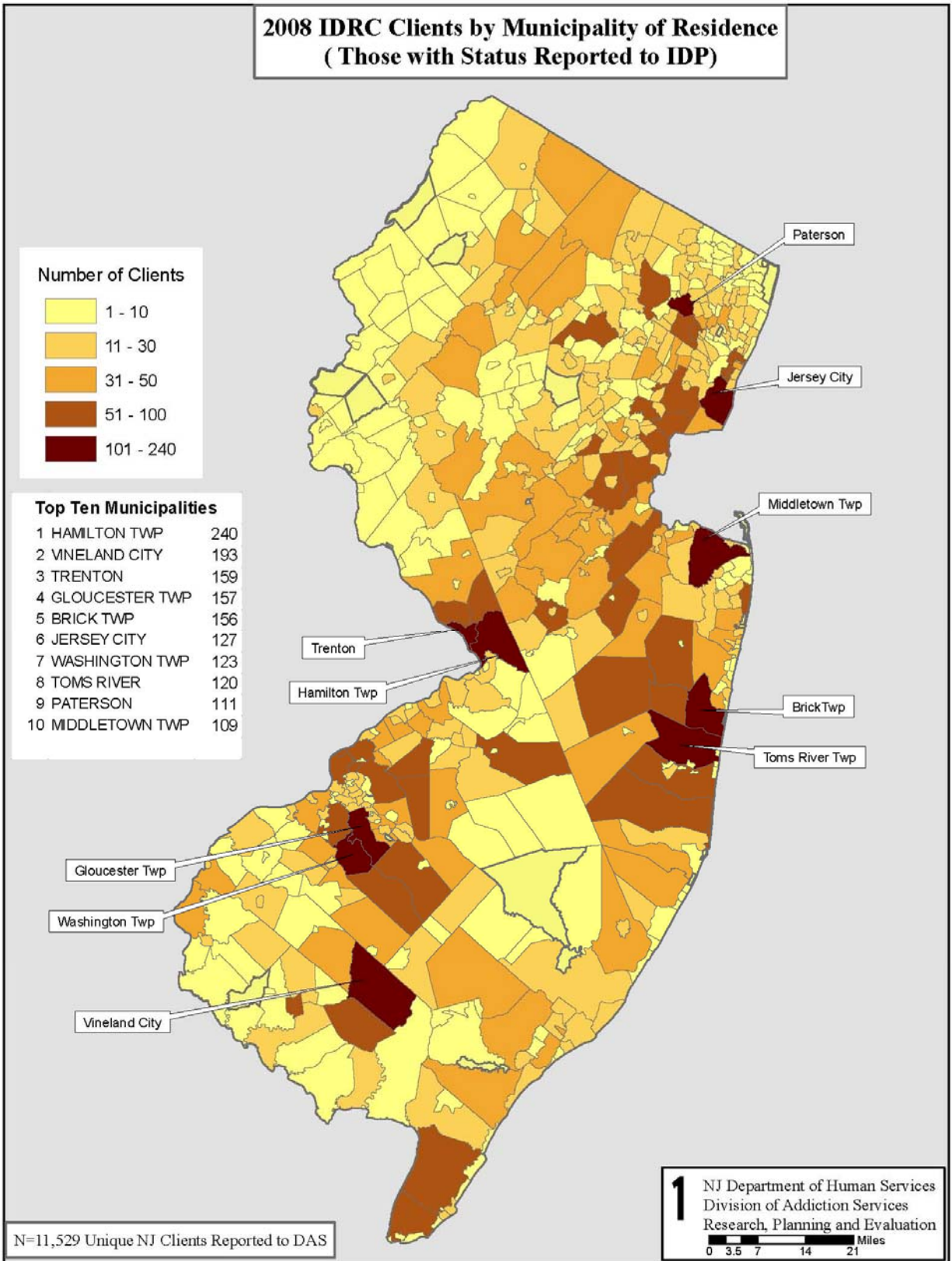
US Bureau of the Census (2010), Current Population Survey (CPS) Table Creator For the Annual Social and Economic Supplement denominator taken from census age 16 and above. [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cps/cps\\_table\\_creator.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cps/cps_table_creator.html)

Figure 1



**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION**

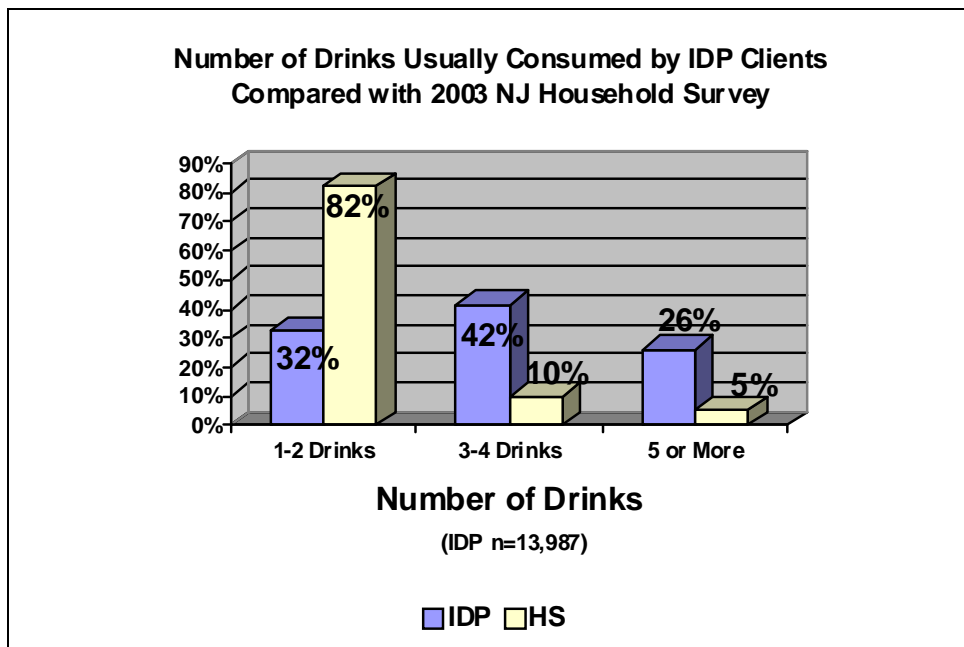
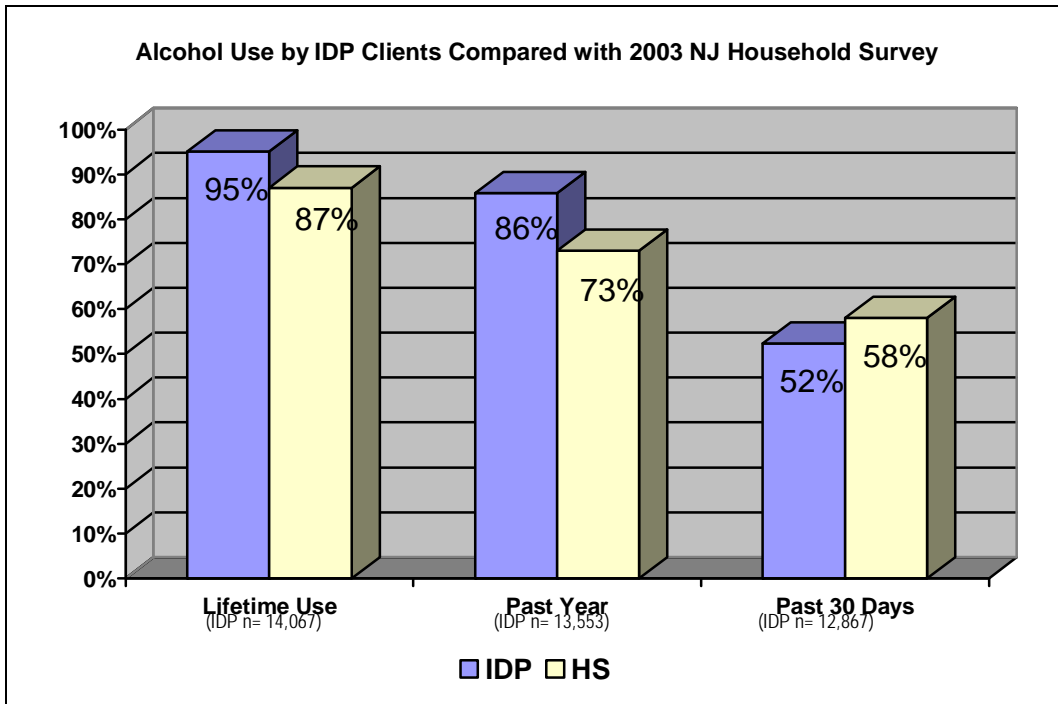
The following map presents the number of IDP clients by municipality of residence. The three municipalities with the greatest number of IDP clients were: Hamilton (240), Vineland (193) and Trenton (159).





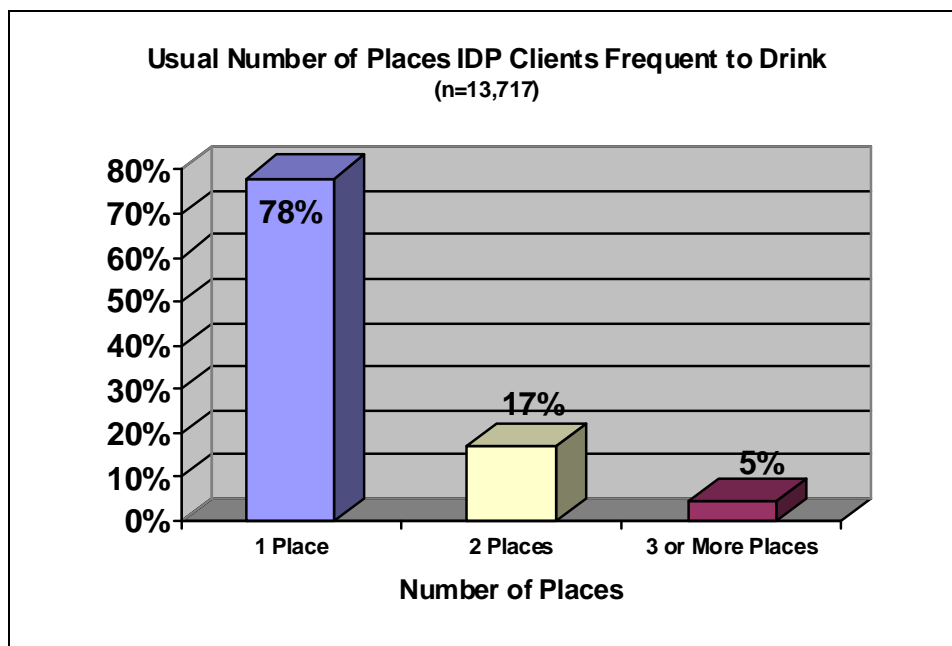
## ALCOHOL USE

- Compared to NJ Household Survey (HS) respondents, a higher proportion of IDP clients used alcohol in their lifetimes (95% vs. 87%) and in the past 12 months (87% vs. 73%).
- IDP clients reported usually consuming more drinks in one sitting than NJ householders.
- 42% of IDP clients vs. 10% of NJ householders usually drank 3-4 drinks at one time.
- 26% of IDP clients vs. 5% of NJ Household Survey respondents stated they usually have 5 or more drinks when consuming alcohol.



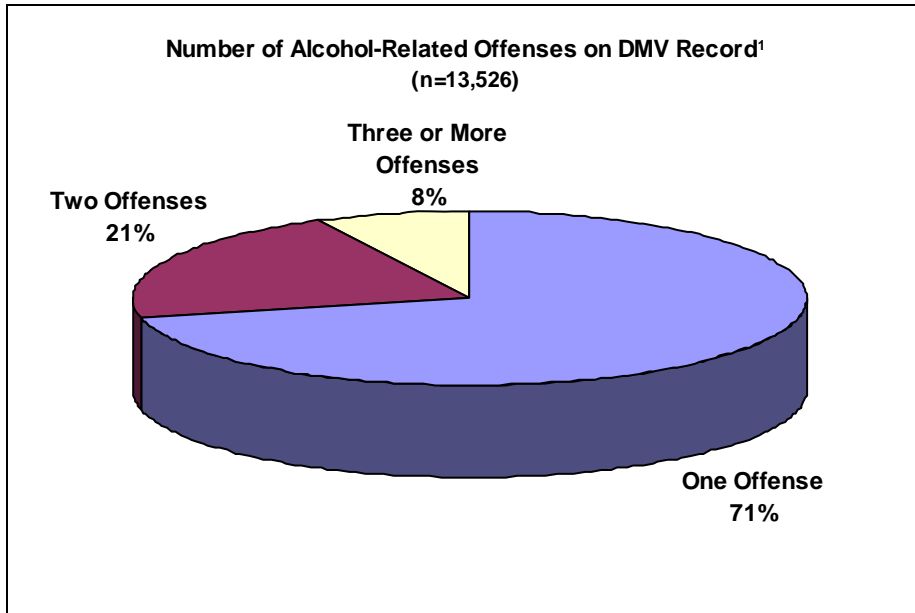
## PLACE OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

- 23% of IDP clients reported usually drinking alcohol at 2 or more places at times when they drink.



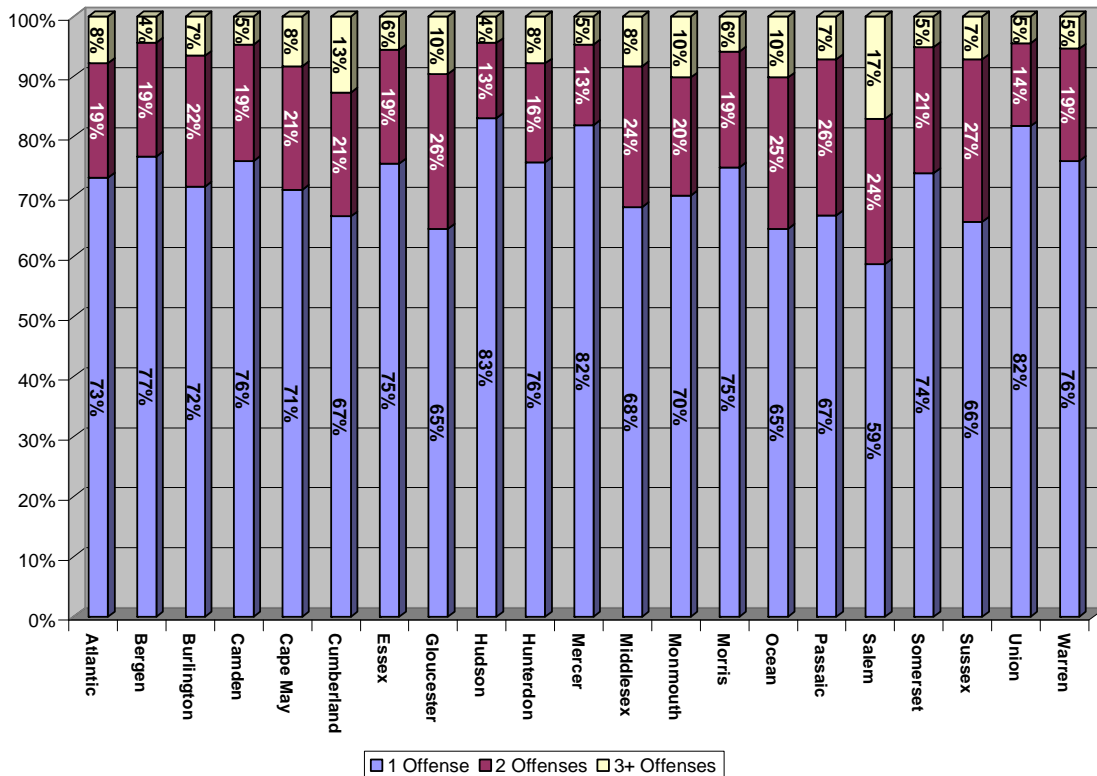
## MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES/ARRESTS

- Most (71%) of the IDP clients had only one lifetime alcohol-related offense on their motor vehicle records, 21% had two offenses, and 8% had three offenses.
- 17% of the Salem County offenders who attended IDRC in 2008 were Multiple Offenders vs. only 4% of those who attended in Bergen and Hudson Counties with Multiple Offenses.
- The greatest number of DUI arrests in 2008 were in Middlesex County (2,340).
- Although Atlantic County has the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest population in the State, it had the highest rate of DUI arrests in 2008.

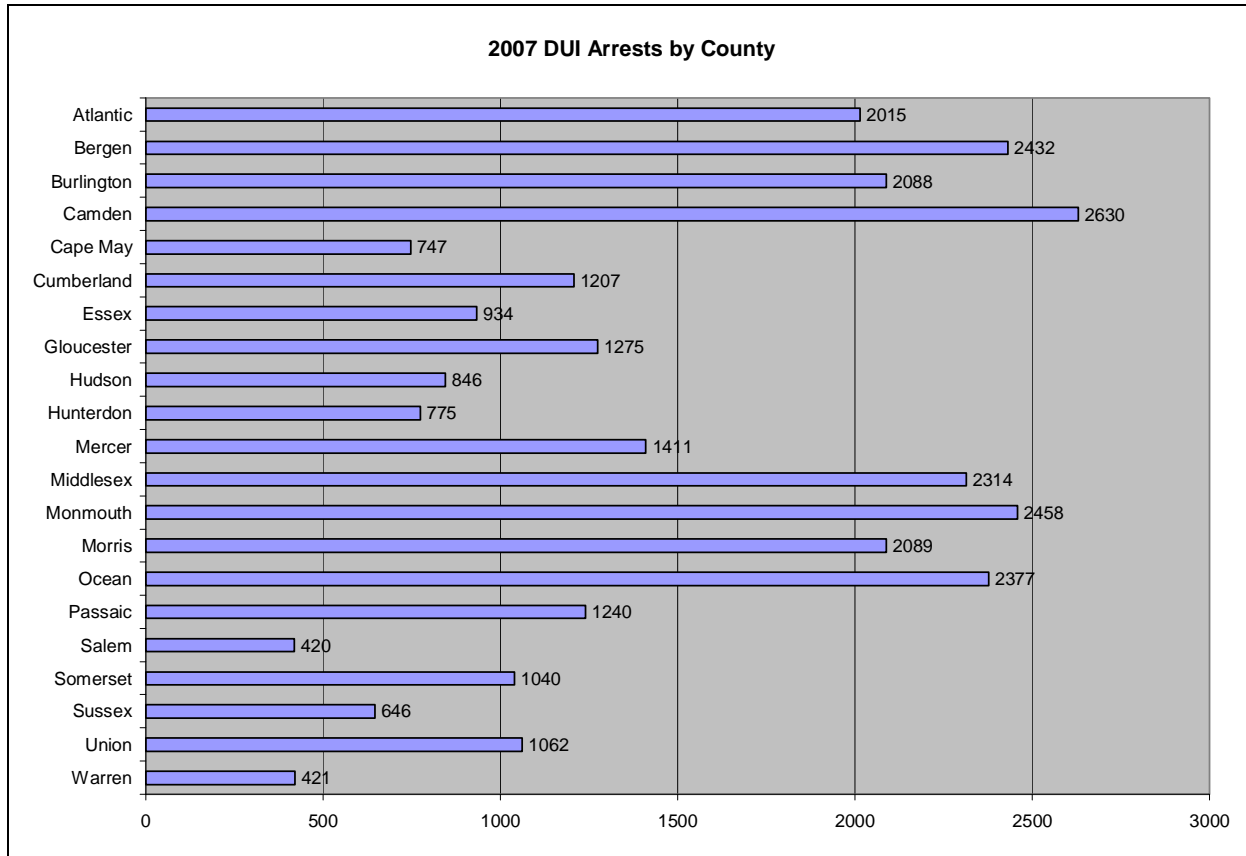


<sup>1</sup> Recorded by IDRC based upon driving abstract

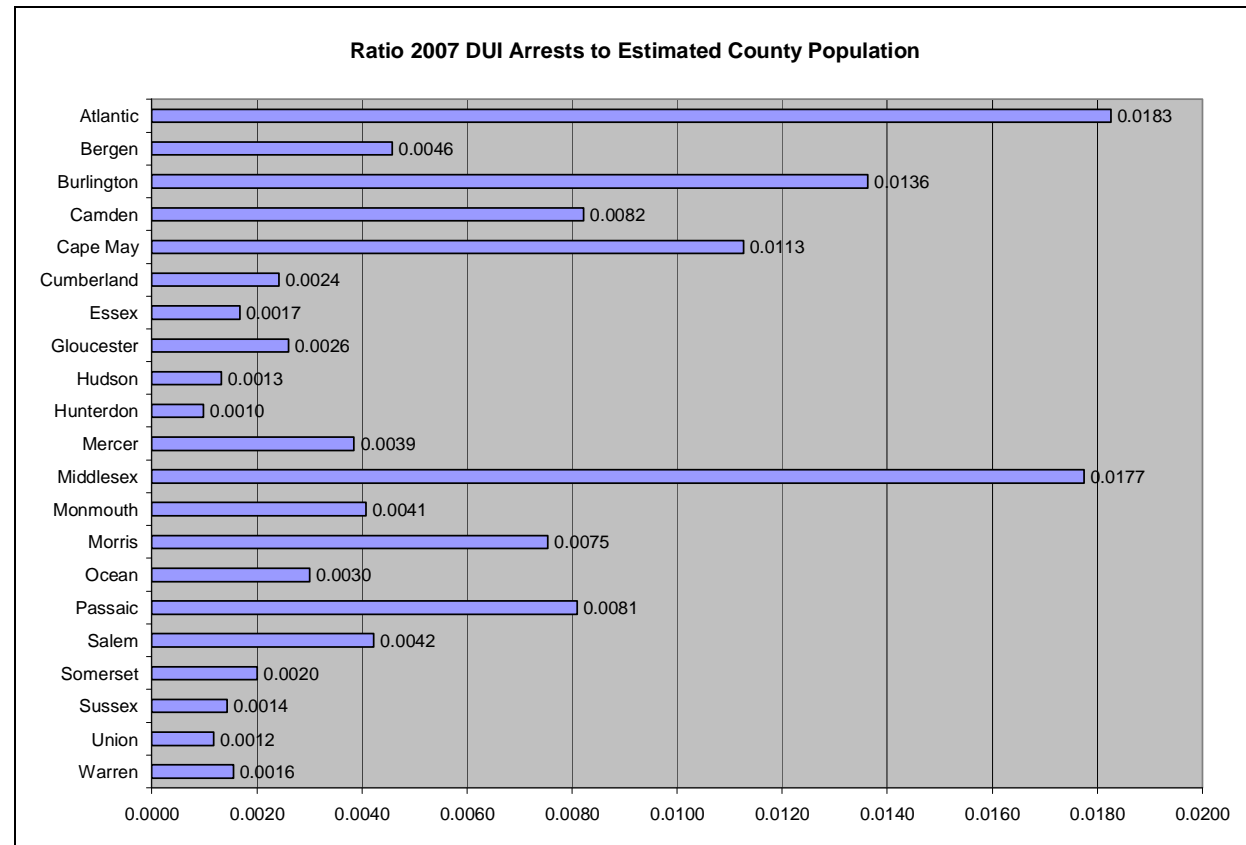
**Proportion of Lifetime Alcohol-Related Offenses by County**



## DUI ARRESTS 2007

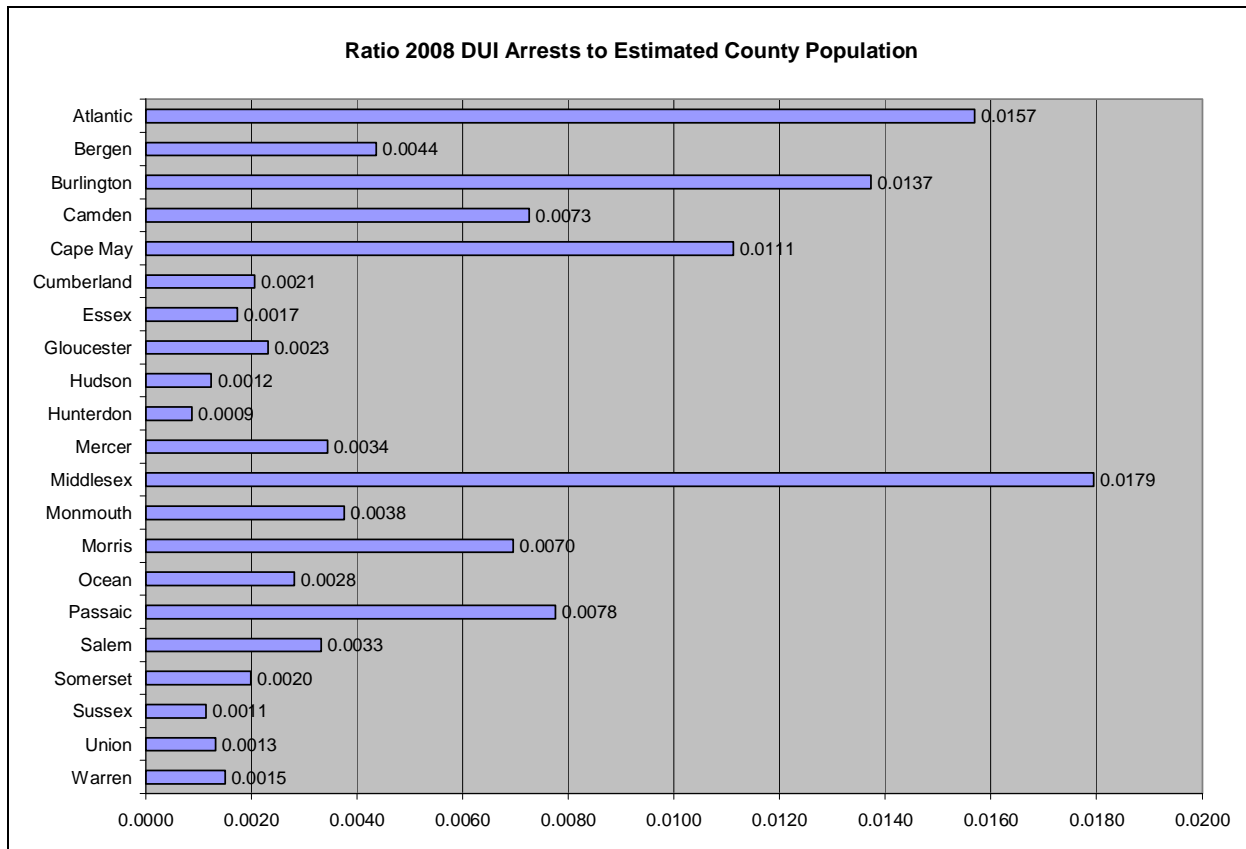
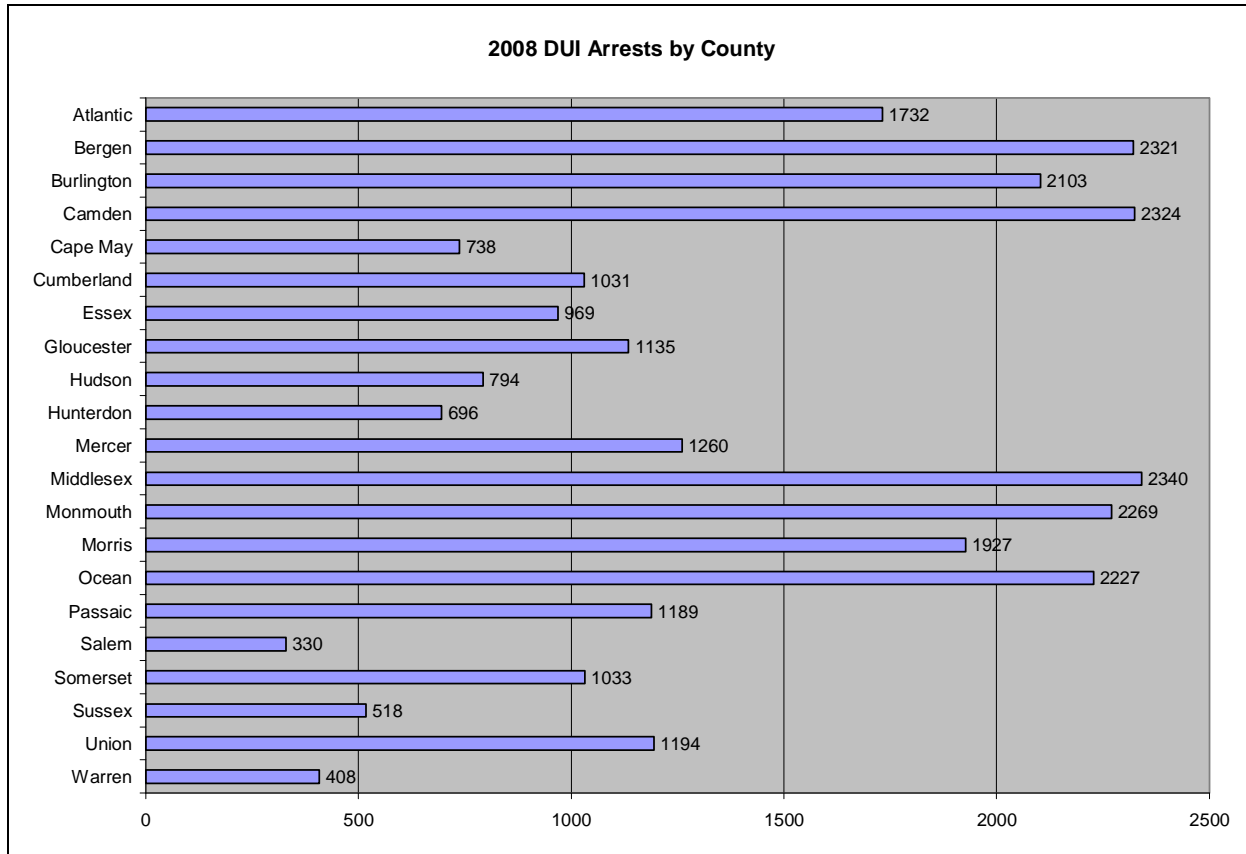


from the Uniform Crime Report, 2008.



from the Uniform Crime Report, 2008.

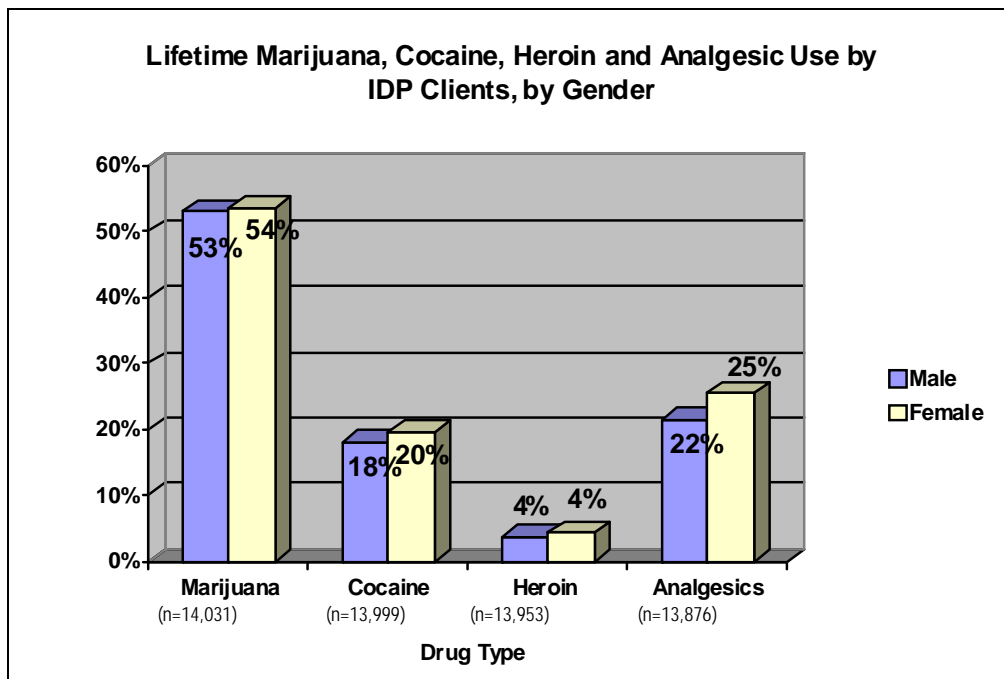
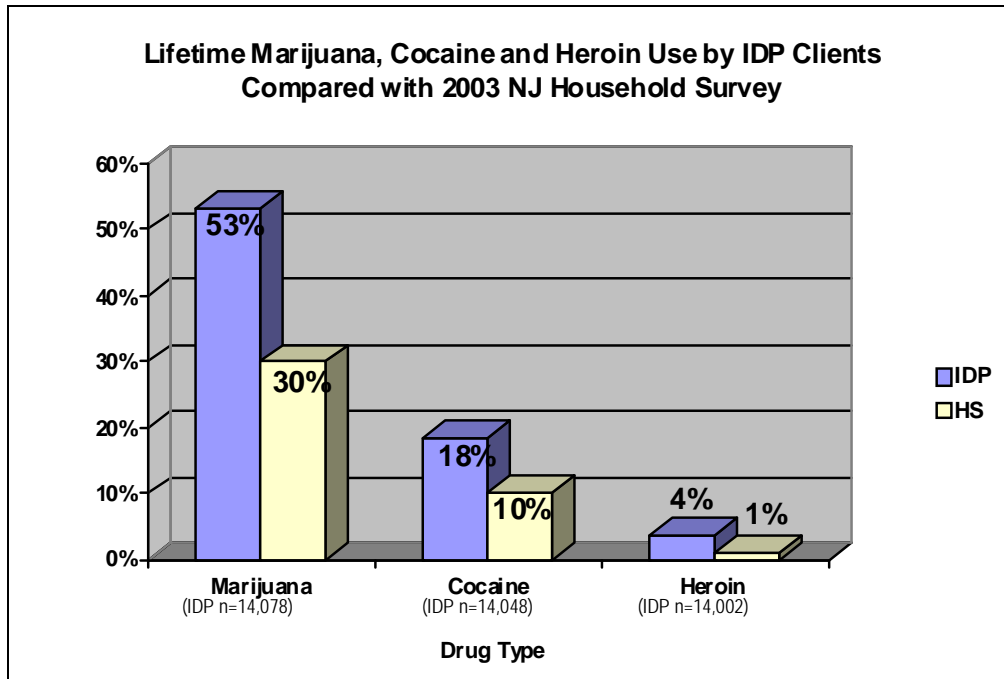
## DUI ARRESTS 2008



From Uniform Crime Report, 2009

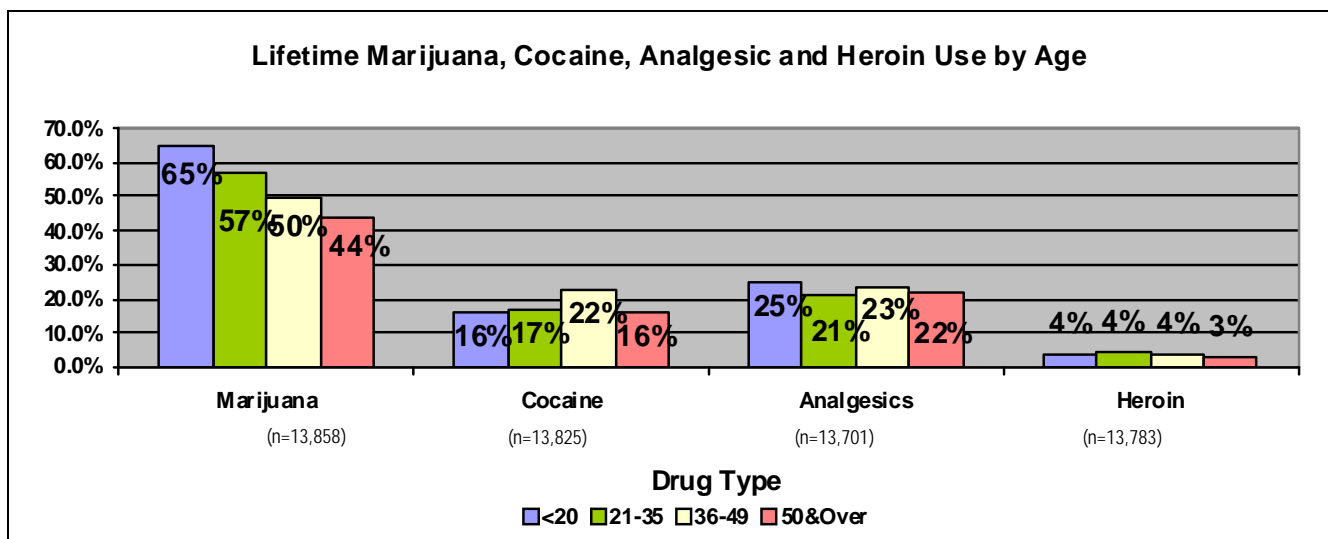
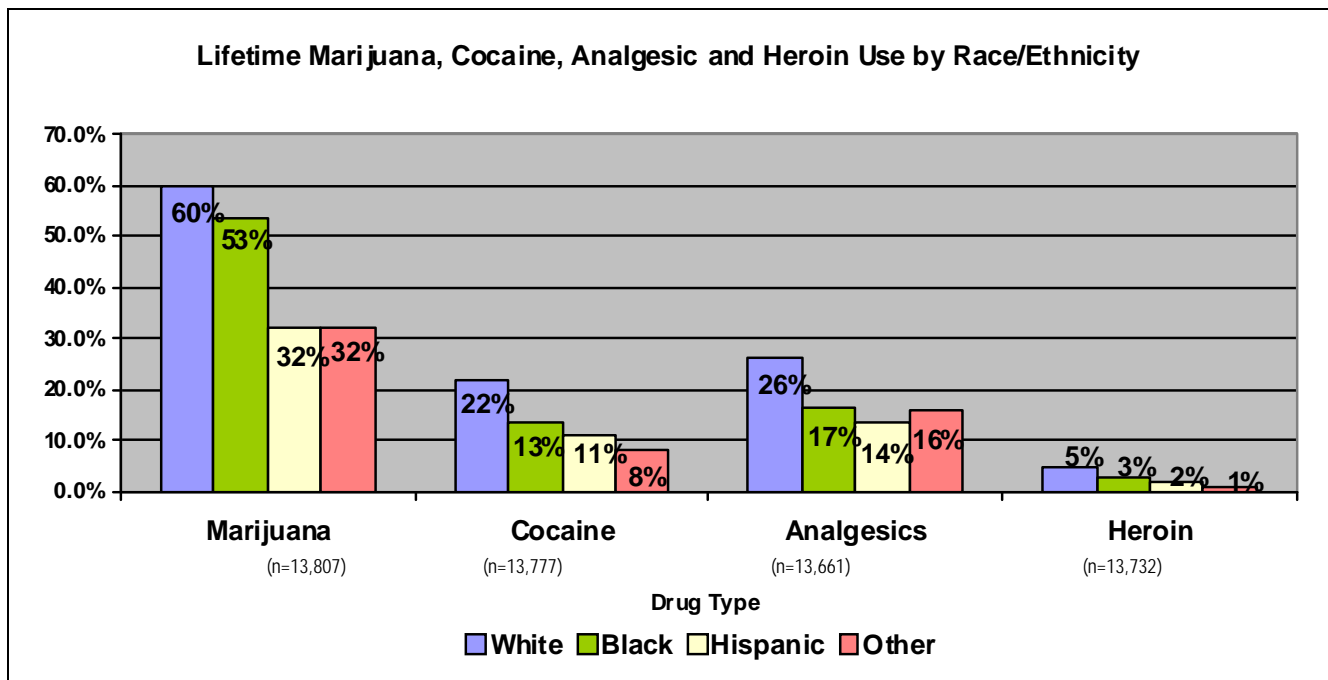
## ILLCIT DRUG USE

- Prevalence of lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and heroin by IDP clients was almost double the levels reported by NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 53% 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 marijuana, cocaine, heroin and analgesic use than their male counterparts.

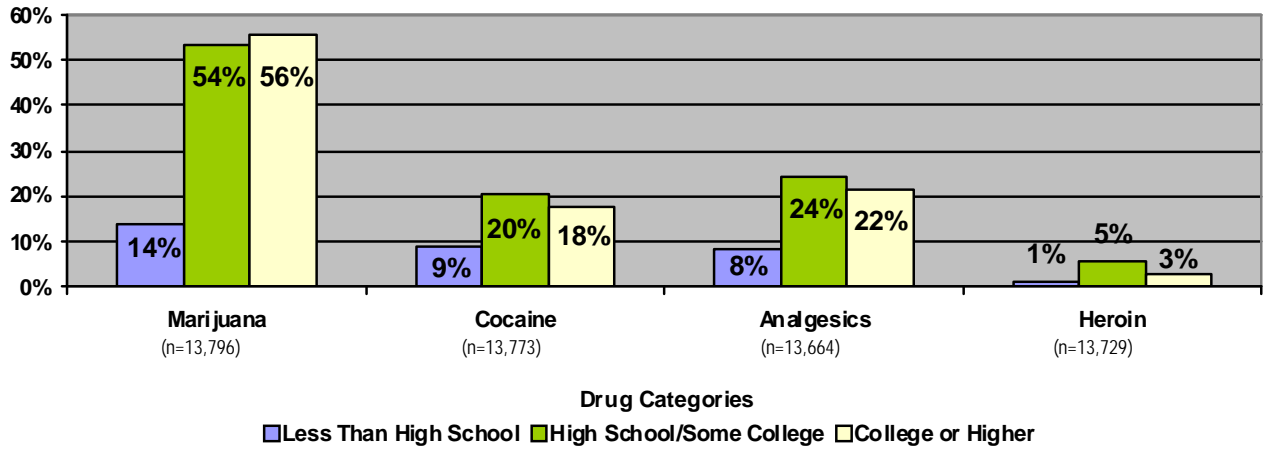


## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLICIT DRUG USERS

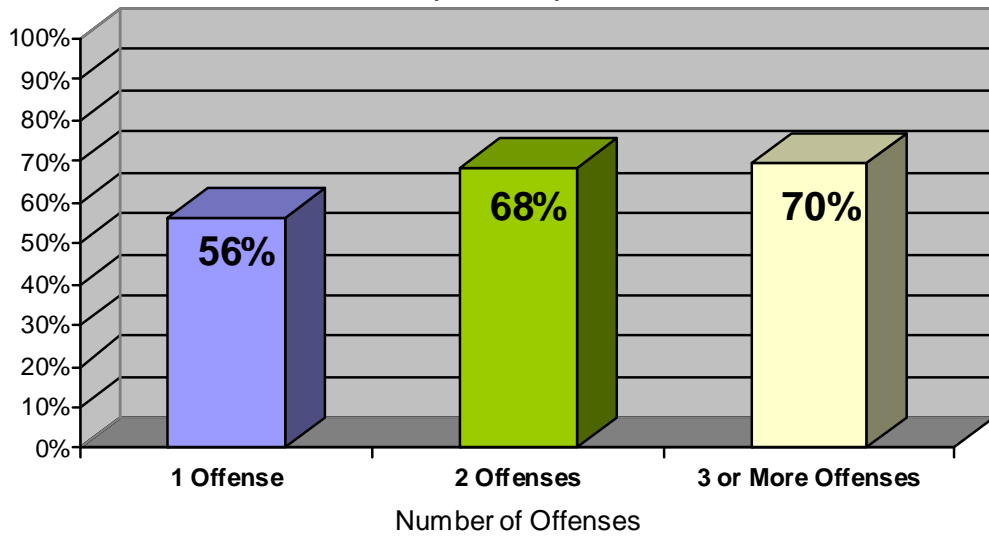
- The proportion of white IDP clients with reported lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and analgesics was greater than that of any other race/ethnicity category whereas Hispanic clients reported the lowest proportion of lifetime drug use.
- Younger clients (20 year-olds and younger) have higher lifetime prevalence of use for marijuana; however, lifetime cocaine use was the highest for the 36-49 year-olds.
- The prevalence of lifetime heroin, cocaine and analgesic use is higher for the population who completed high school and/or have some college-level education; however, marijuana use is highest among those who attended college.
- 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=13,526)

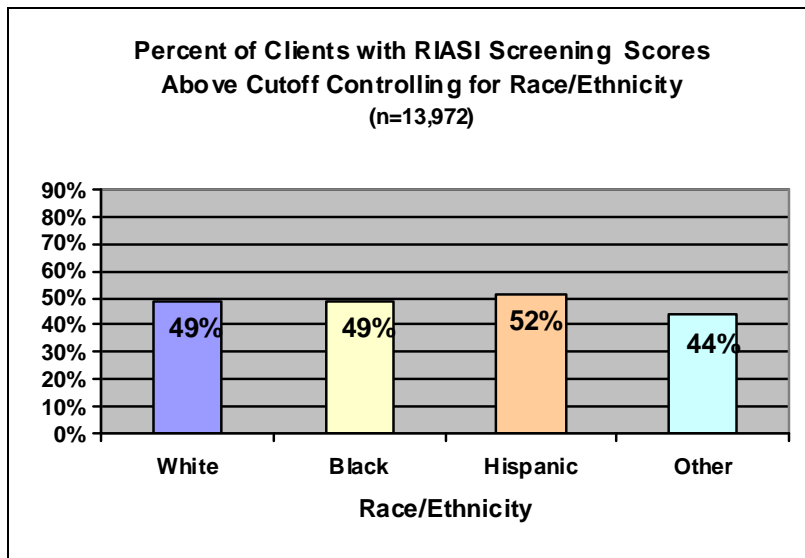
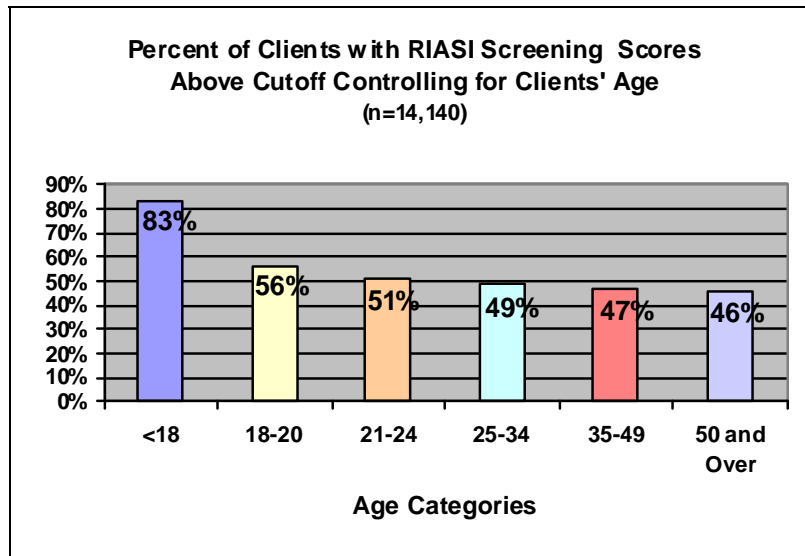




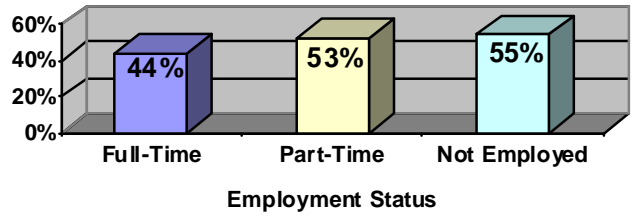
## RIASI SCREENING SCORES

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.

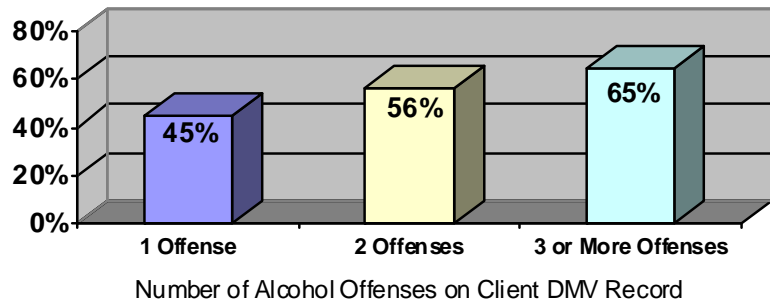
- The mean RIASI score was 9.5 and the scores ranged from 0-43. Almost half (48.8%) scored above the cutoff score of 9.
- Those under the age of eighteen had the highest percentage of those scoring above the cutoff (83%) while those fifty and over had the lowest proportion scoring over the cutoff (46%).
- Controlling for race/ethnicity, the percent of clients who scored over the cutoff was fairly consistent (44% for "other" to 52% for Hispanic clients).
- A greater percentage of unemployed clients scored over the cutoff (55%) than those clients who were employed full-time (44%).
- There was a 20% 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 (65% vs. 45%, respectively).



**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff  
Controlling for Employment Status**  
(n=13,995)

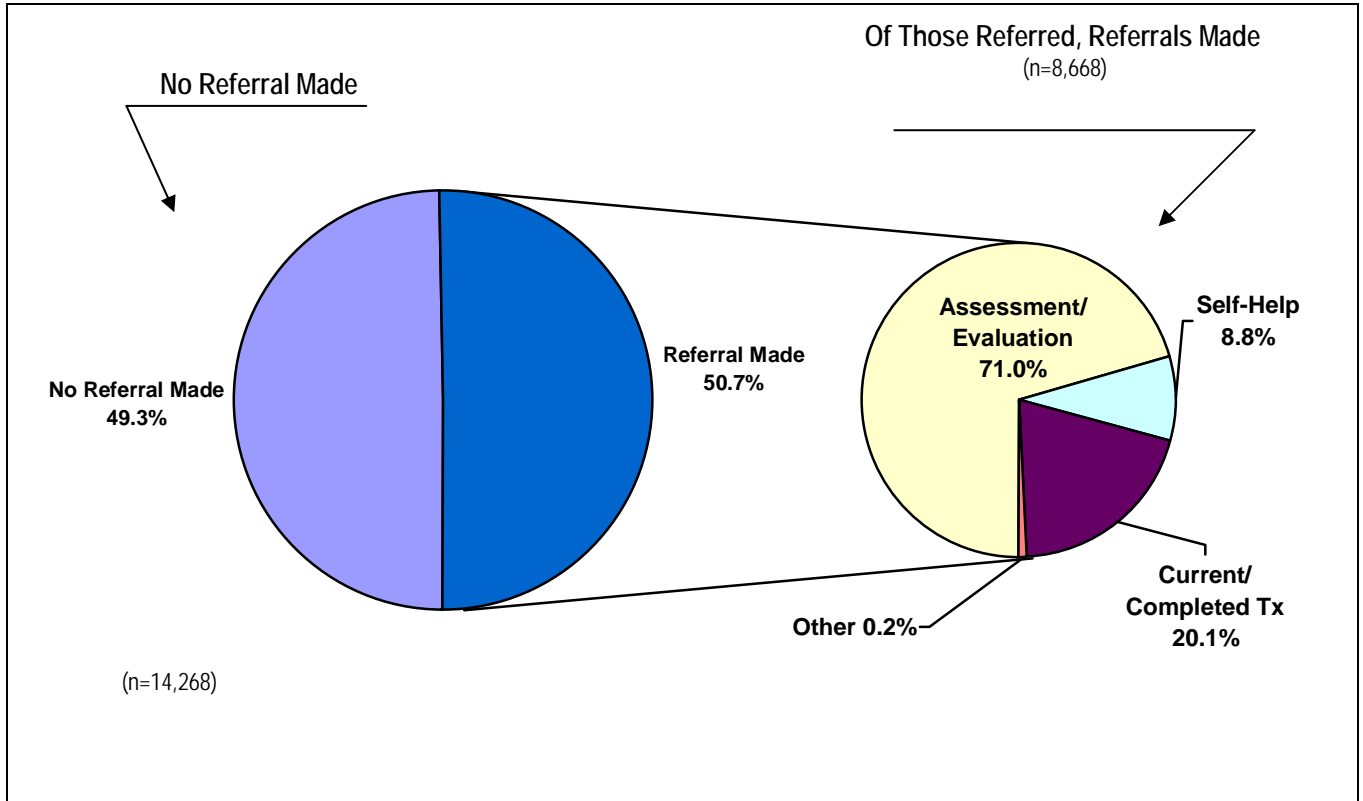


**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff  
Controlling for Number of Alcohol-Related Offenses on DMV Record**  
(n=13,526)



## REFERRALS

- 51% of IDP clients had a referral for assessment/evaluation or self-help group after the IDRC class.
- Out of those referred, 71% were referred for an ASAM PPC-2-R Assessment and 9% had self-help referrals.
- Almost one in five of the clients were currently enrolled in treatment or had completed treatment prior to attending the IDRC which would satisfy IDRC treatment requirements.



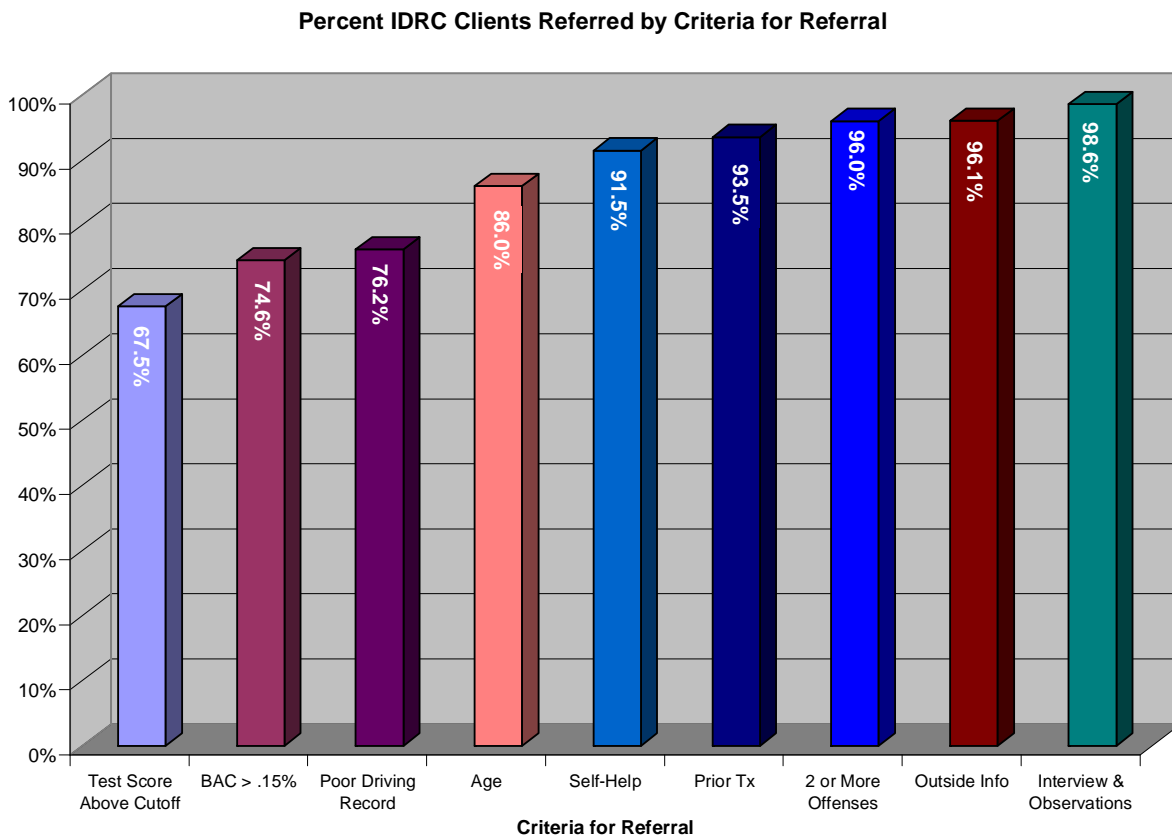
## CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL

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<sup>1</sup>

### Referral Patterns by Criteria for Referral

Cut-off screening score (RIASI) was the least important factor in referrals to treatment (67.5%); counselor interview and observation during the clients' IDRC class attendance along with Outside Information were the most important factors in treatment referral (98.6% and 96.1%, respectively).



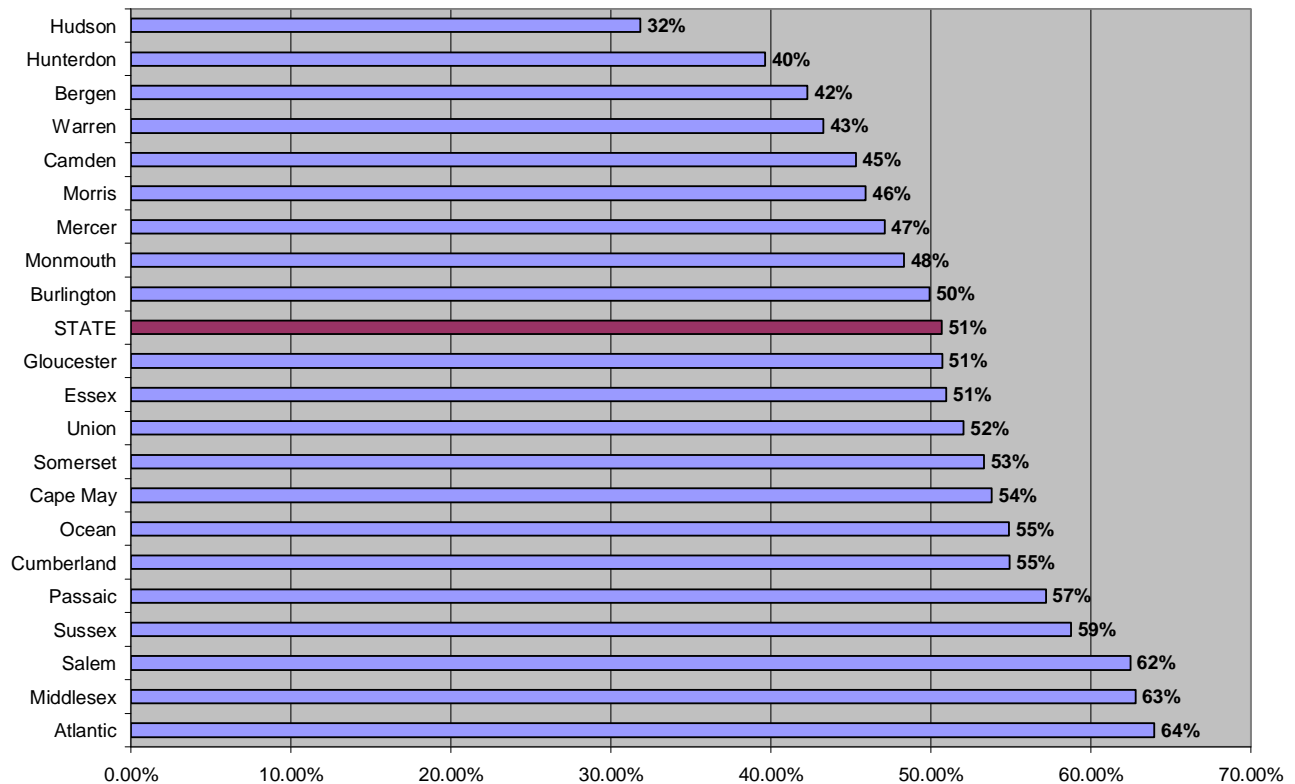
<sup>1</sup> There is no specific age indicated in the "Age" criteria in the Regulation; however, the "age" used is generally under 21

## CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL BY COUNTY

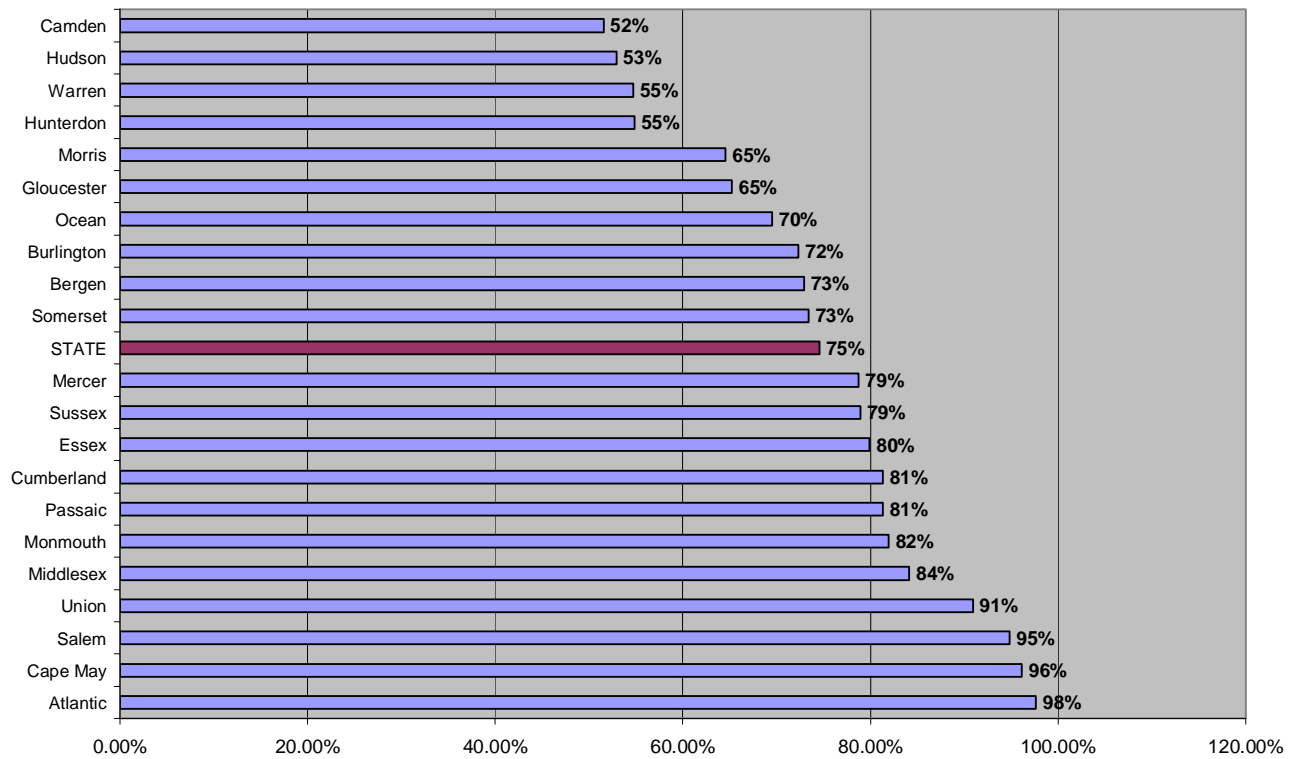
Overall referral rates by county were examined. The screening score, BAC level at or above .15%, and two or more lifetime alcohol-related offense criteria were studied to see how much weight counties put on these three when determining treatment referrals for clients.

- Clients from Hudson, Hunterdon and Bergen Counties had the lowest referral rates (32%, 40% and 42%, respectively).
- Clients from Salem, Middlesex and Atlantic Counties had the highest referral rates (62%, 63% and 64%, respectively).
- Statewide, 75% of IDP clients with a Blood Alcohol Concentration of .15% or higher received a referral. The county-level proportions ranged from 52% to 98%. Those counties with the highest proportion were Salem (95%), Cape May (96%) and Atlantic (98%); those with the lowest proportion were Camden (52%), Hudson (53%) and Warren (55%).
- 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 83% to 100% with a State percentage of 96%. The counties with the lowest proportions were Warren (83%), Morris (87%) and Somerset (89%); the highest proportions, were in Atlantic (99%), Burlington (99%) and Gloucester (99%) and Cape May (100%).
- The proportion of clients with a reported screening score above the cutoff who received a referral ranged from 46% to 89% (the State percentage was 65%). The counties with the highest proportions were Salem (86%), Sussex (80%) and Middlesex (89%); the lowest proportions were from Union (46%), Hudson (48%) and Hunterdon (56%).

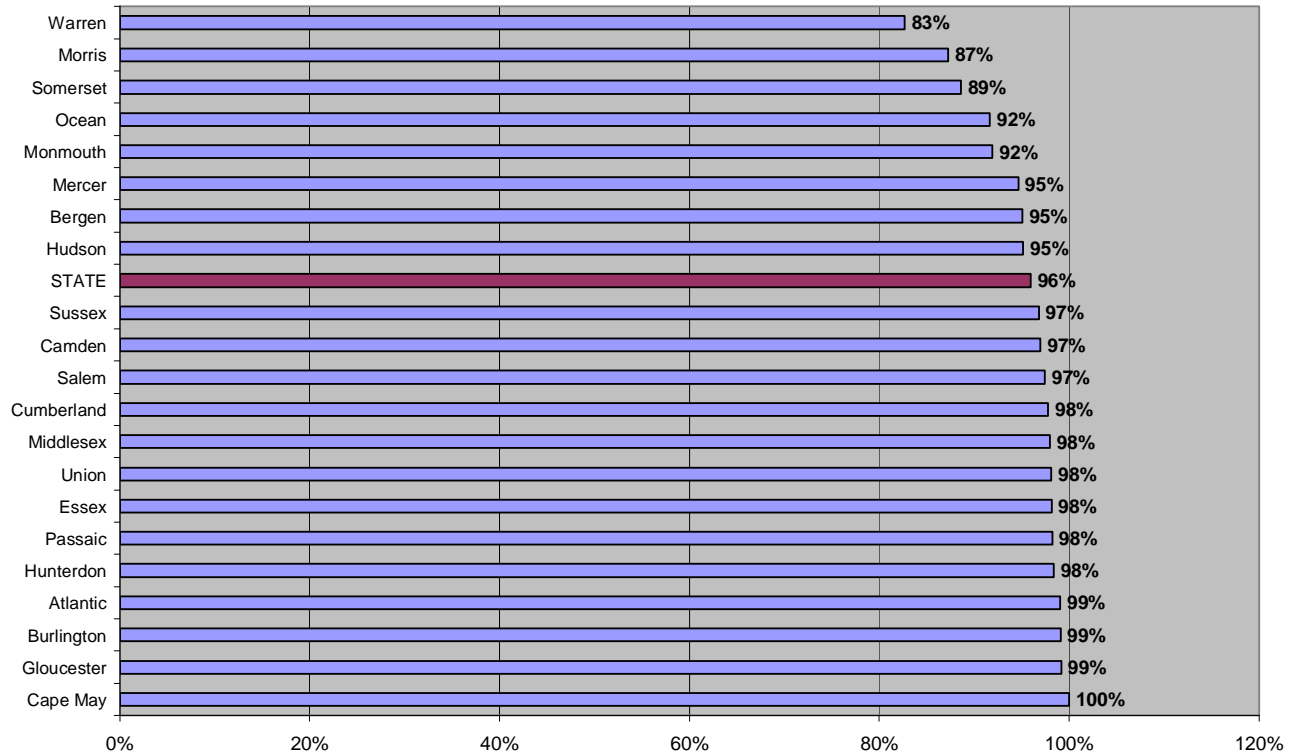
**Referral Rates by County (n=14,268)**



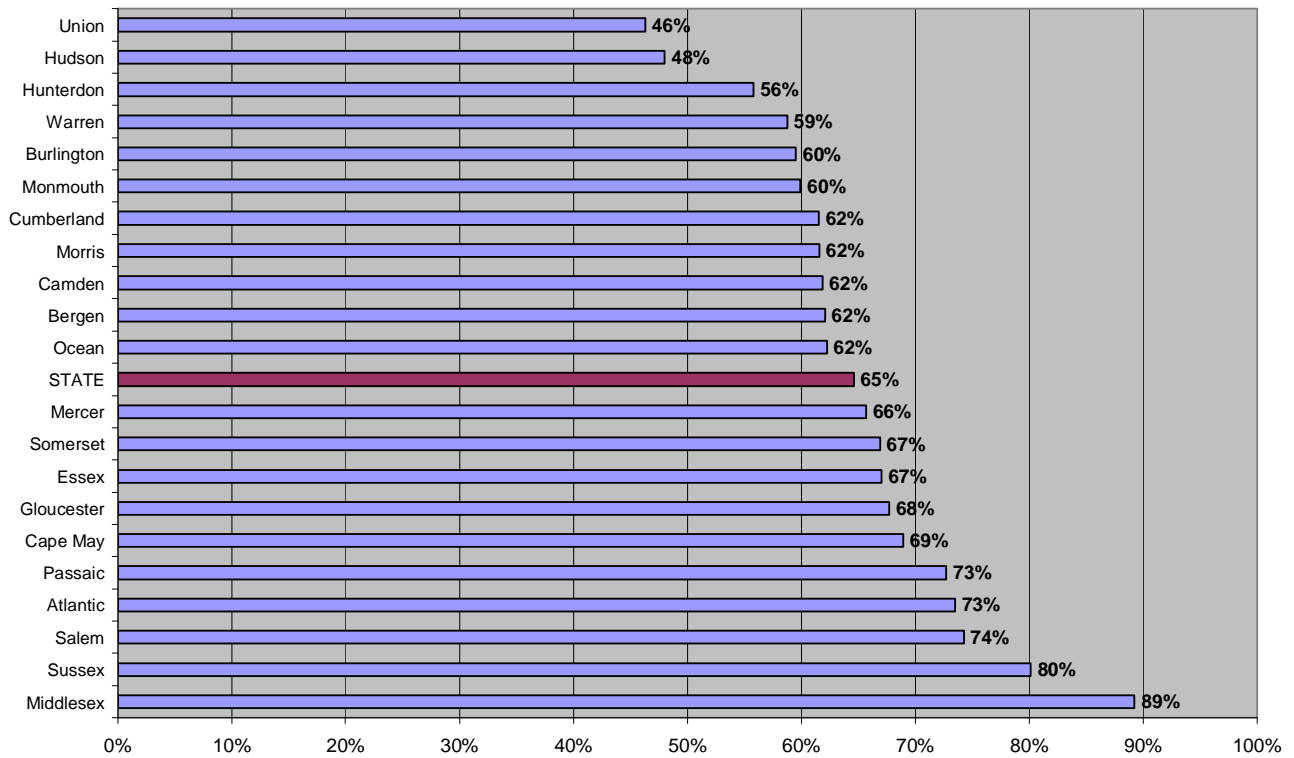
**Percentage of IDRC Clients with a BAC of .15% or Higher Who Received a Referral, by County  
(n=3222)**



**Percentage of IDRC Clients with Two or More Alcohol-Related Offenses on DMV Record Who Received a Referral, by County (n=3990)**



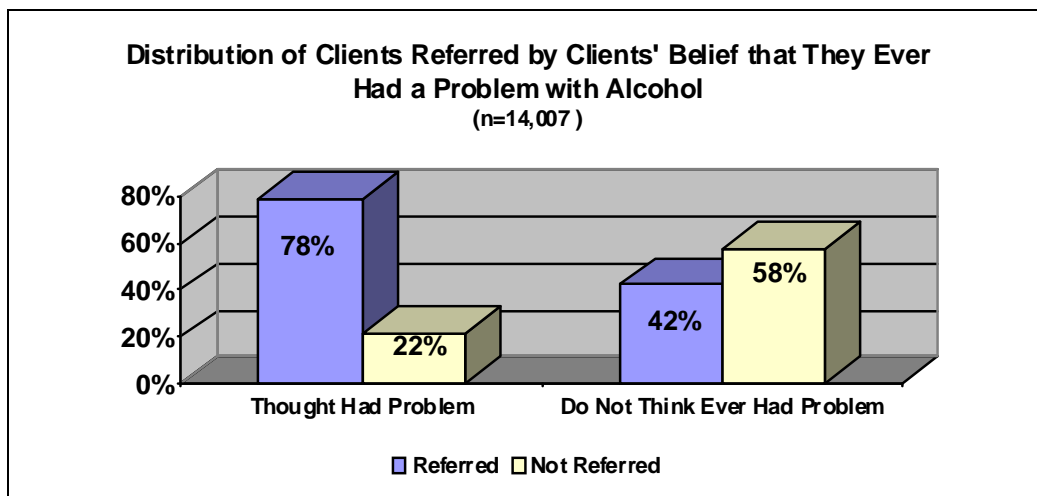
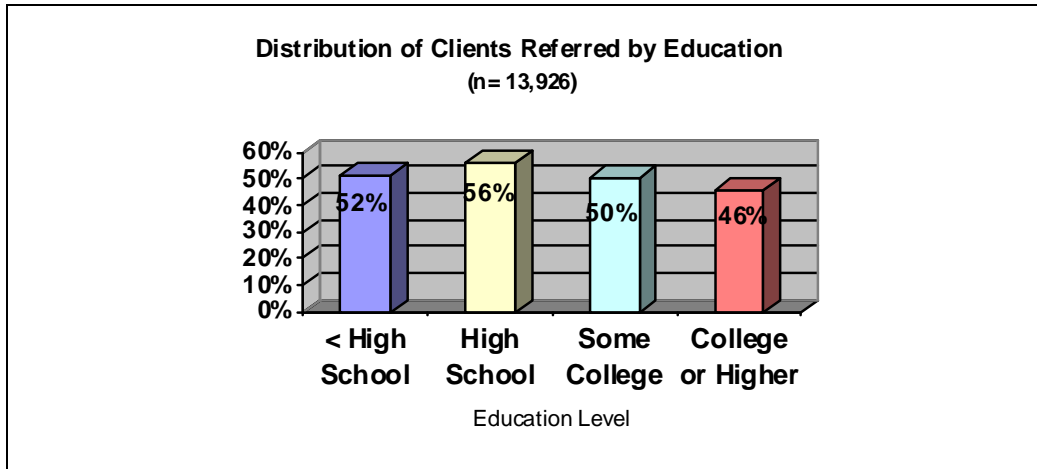
**Percentage of IDRC Clients with Screening Score Above Cutoff Who Received a Referral, by County (n=6962)**

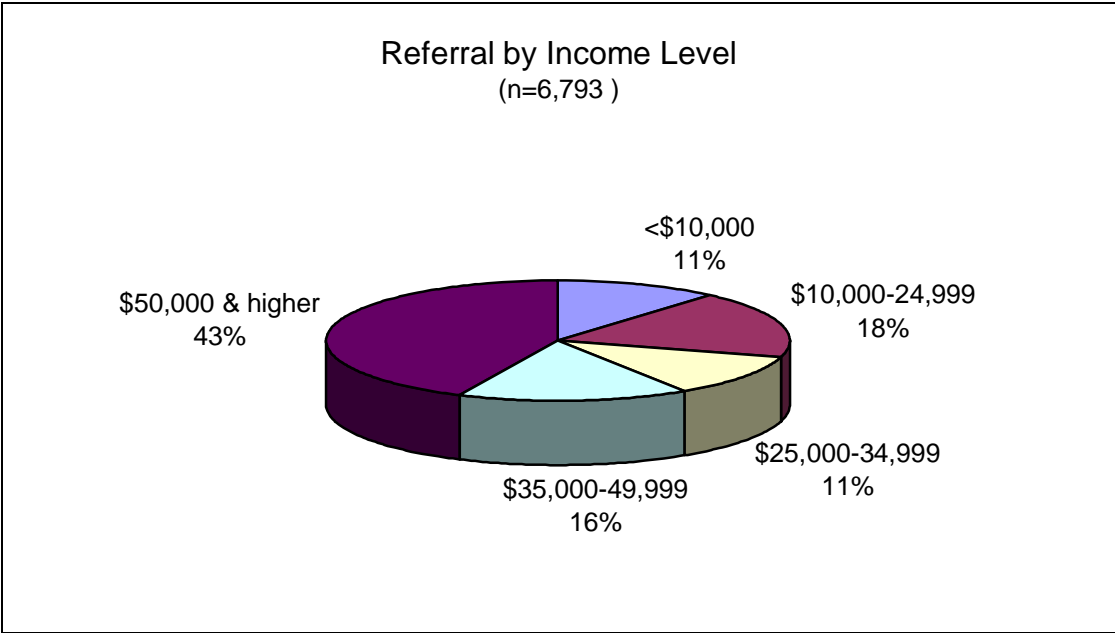




## CHARACTERISTICS OF REFERRED CLIENTS

- Those with a high school education or less were 10% more likely to be referred to treatment than those with a college degree (46% for college or higher vs. 56% 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 (78%) and those who thought they do not have a problem (42%).
- 29% of those with annual incomes under \$25,000 had a referral and 43% of those with incomes over \$50,000 received a referral.
- Those clients reporting current Narcotics Anonymous attendance have the highest percentage of those with a screening score above the cutoff (80%). Those currently attending Alcoholics Anonymous received a referral beyond the IDRC class.





**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	3557	69.2	85.6
Currently in AA	1584	71.5	89.1
NA Lifetime	1504	78.9	85.0
Currently in NA	482	80.1	91.5
Treatment in Lifetime	2553	71.4	88.4
Currently in Treatment	736	70.4	87.1

Appendix A  
County Level Data

**Table 1**  
**2008 Percentage IDP Clients with Self-Reported Lifetime Drug Use by County of Residence**

	Lifetime Drug Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use		Lifetime Cocaine Use <sup>a</sup>		Lifetime Heroin Use		Lifetime Analgesic Use	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	384	59.4	381	51.7	384	19.8	380	5.8	382	25.1
Bergen	914	57.3	904	47.2	899	16.9	896	2.0	894	26.1
Burlington	1074	61.2	1069	57.6	1064	16.5	1056	3.6	1050	15.4
Camden	1266	64.0	1262	59.9	1264	18.8	1260	3.1	1257	18.9
Cape May	472	68.9	472	63.4	470	26.0	467	7.3	468	25.6
Cumberland	508	58.5	503	51.7	501	19.4	503	5.2	504	21.2
Essex	467	69.0	462	60.6	461	18.7	459	3.1	456	25.4
Gloucester	724	69.5	719	65.7	717	18.1	715	3.6	717	18.8
Hudson	516	40.9	507	32.2	510	13.3	505	1.8	509	13.6
Hunterdon	270	69.6	268	63.8	267	23.2	269	3.7	265	28.7
Mercer	899	49.7	852	44.8	848	15.1	842	2.5	846	18.7
Middlesex	788	50.0	769	42.4	770	13.0	772	4.0	760	17.8
Monmouth	1303	57.3	1263	48.9	1265	17.7	1262	4.3	1247	26.9
Morris	628	66.2	618	59.1	616	23.5	612	5.2	612	27.0
Ocean	1049	64.4	1039	57.6	1036	20.1	1034	3.8	1032	26.5
Passaic	1033	57.2	1024	50.0	1013	19.7	1011	3.8	997	24.3
Salem	301	59.5	296	54.1	294	22.8	291	3.1	294	18.4
Somerset	302	54.3	300	48.0	301	17.6	301	7.6	299	21.4
Sussex	303	68.0	292	61.6	294	19.4	296	5.1	288	24.3
Union	679	52.9	665	42.6	665	13.2	662	2.1	642	19.0
Warren	208	78.9	203	70.0	202	25.3	200	5.0	200	24.0
<b>Total State</b>	<b>14,302</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>14,080</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>14,048</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>14,002</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>13,926</b>	<b>22.4</b>

<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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<sup>a</sup>includes Powder Cocaine and Crack Cocaine

NJ Household Survey sample size = 14,660

2008 Percentage IDP Clients with Self-Reported Lifetime Drug Use by County of Residence (continued)

	Lifetime Hallucinogen Use		Lifetime Club Drug Use <sup>b</sup>		Lifetime Tranquillizer Use		Lifetime Sedative Use		Lifetime Stimulant Use	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	384	9.9	375	6.9	383	10.4	381	17.1	382	6.8
Bergen	898	9.5	893	6.6	899	8.3	888	15.5	891	3.6
Burlington	1057	8.4	1047	5.5	1064	7.1	1048	11.5	1055	4.9
Camden	1261	9.5	1241	5.4	1262	7.9	1262	12.8	1259	5.7
Cape May	467	14.8	457	11.4	470	14.0	464	23.3	470	9.4
Cumberland	500	11.0	493	9.3	503	8.4	499	15.4	502	6.6
Essex	457	9.6	454	11.2	459	6.5	452	16.2	460	5.4
Gloucester	718	12.5	697	7.0	720	10.1	711	14.1	716	5.8
Hudson	509	5.5	502	6.2	511	5.3	508	10.4	510	1.6
Hunterdon	269	16.0	261	8.1	269	11.5	262	15.7	269	6.7
Mercer	851	9.3	837	6.2	847	7.9	842	13.4	847	4.0
Middlesex	770	6.2	766	5.1	770	6.1	766	11.1	774	2.5
Monmouth	1261	10.6	1242	8.9	1254	10.1	1245	19.4	1257	5.4
Morris	615	16.9	609	10.7	616	9.7	611	18.2	617	8.8
Ocean	1039	10.3	1020	8.3	1038	9.1	1022	15.2	1040	5.0
Passaic	1012	11.5	1008	7.9	1012	7.9	1004	15.7	1009	4.9
Salem	292	13.7	288	6.6	295	8.5	289	11.4	295	10.2
Somerset	300	10.7	296	7.1	301	5.3	296	11.8	299	4.0
Sussex	292	12.0	288	7.3	294	6.8	292	16.1	292	4.8
Union	657	8.2	652	6.1	666	6.8	652	14.3	663	4.4
Warren	201	18.4	196	14.3	201	10.0	199	21.6	201	6.0
<b>Total State</b>	<b>14,019</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>13,827</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>14,043</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>13,897</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>14,016</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<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>

<sup>b</sup>includes Ecstasy, Ketemine, GHB, Rohyponol

2008 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	375	5.9	383	7.3	384	2.1	380	98.2
Bergen	884	2.4	891	1.5	900	1.7	902	96.3
Burlington	1027	3.7	1055	6.4	1063	0.9	1068	93.5
Camden	1242	4.8	1253	6.2	1262	1.7	1259	98.2
Cape May	462	5.6	471	9.8	472	0.9	468	98.5
Cumberland	492	7.9	501	7.4	506	1.4	504	92.9
Essex	452	3.3	459	2.0	461	3.5	463	98.1
Gloucester	704	6.0	718	9.2	719	1.1	717	95.4
Hudson	497	2.8	503	1.8	507	0.8	510	93.9
Hunterdon	263	4.2	269	5.6	266	1.5	269	93.7
Mercer	827	3.3	836	3.4	847	0.7	871	92.5
Middlesex	762	3.8	764	3.1	775	0.3	763	92.3
Monmouth	1245	3.9	1252	3.6	1265	2.1	1258	93.2
Morris	605	9.3	613	5.1	618	1.9	617	96.3
Ocean	999	3.5	1034	5.0	1037	1.1	1044	95.7
Passaic	990	3.6	1008	3.4	1018	2.1	1014	95.9
Salem	289	8.7	292	8.2	290	1.7	294	97.3
Somerset	298	5.4	300	4.7	299	0.3	299	96.0
Sussex	291	4.5	292	5.8	297	0.0	292	96.6
Union	645	3.4	660	1.8	662	1.1	665	92.0
Warren	198	5.1	201	7.0	201	1.5	203	95.1
<b>Total State</b>	<b>13,749</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>13,961</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>14,059</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>14,067</b>	<b>95.1</b>
<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**

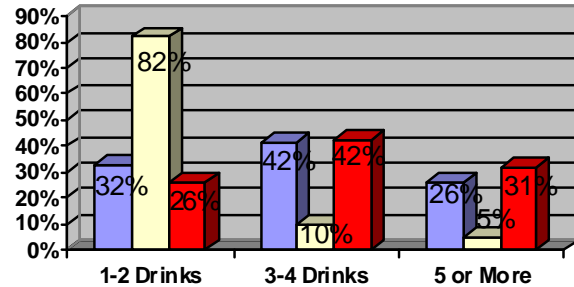
	Clients with Referral		Clients with Referral Who Admitted Lifetime Drug Use	
	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	383	64.0	227	65.2
Bergen	913	42.3	524	50.2
Burlington	1070	49.9	654	58.7
Camden	1265	45.3	809	51.6
Cape May	472	53.8	325	60.6
Cumberland	508	54.9	297	66.3
Essex	467	51.0	322	55.6
Gloucester	724	50.7	503	56.3
Hudson	512	31.8	208	41.8
Hunterdon	270	39.6	188	48.9
Mercer	896	47.1	445	58.2
Middlesex	787	62.8	393	75.3
Monmouth	1298	48.3	744	59.1
Morris	627	45.9	415	53.7
Ocean	1046	54.9	673	59.7
Passaic	1030	57.2	589	68.6
Salem	301	62.5	179	72.6
Somerset	302	53.3	164	62.8
Sussex	303	58.8	206	62.6
Union	678	42.0	358	47.2
Warren	208	43.3	164	45.7
Total State	14,268	50.7	8542	58.8

## APPENDIX B

### 18-25 Year Old Population Tables



**Number of Drinks Usually Consumed by IDP Clients  
Compared with 2003 NJ Household Survey and 18-25 Year-  
Old IDP Clients**



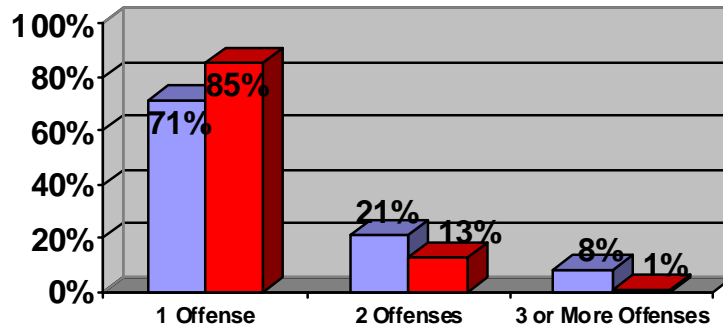
**Number of Drinks**

(IDP n=13,987)

(18-25 yr old n=3,816)

■ All IDP Clients ■ HS ■ 18-25 yr old IDP Clients

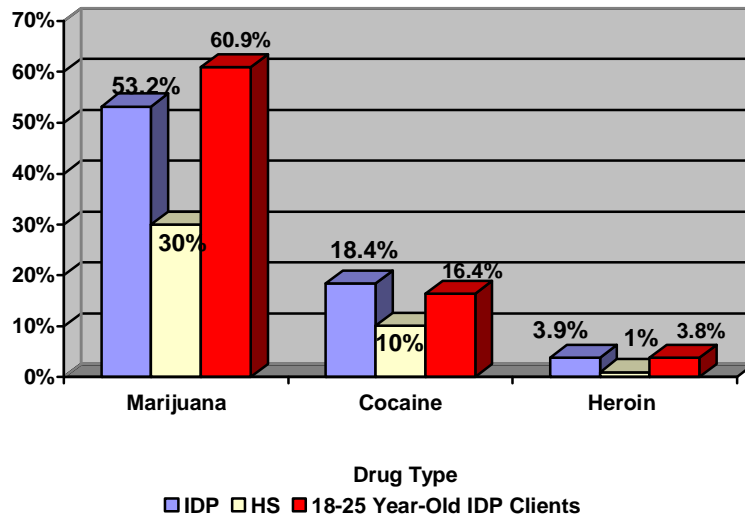
**Number of Offenses on DMV Record of All IDP Clients vs.  
Those 18-25 years-old.  
(IDP n=13,526; 18-25 n = 3,639)**



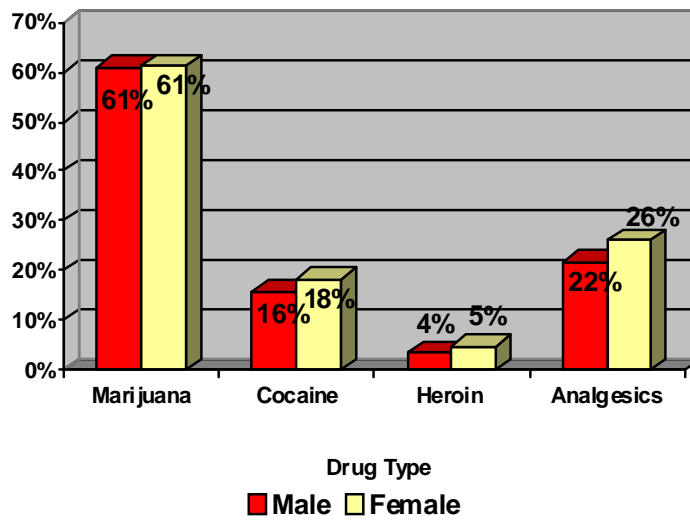
**Number of Offenses**

■ All IDP Clients ■ 18-25 yr old IDP Clients

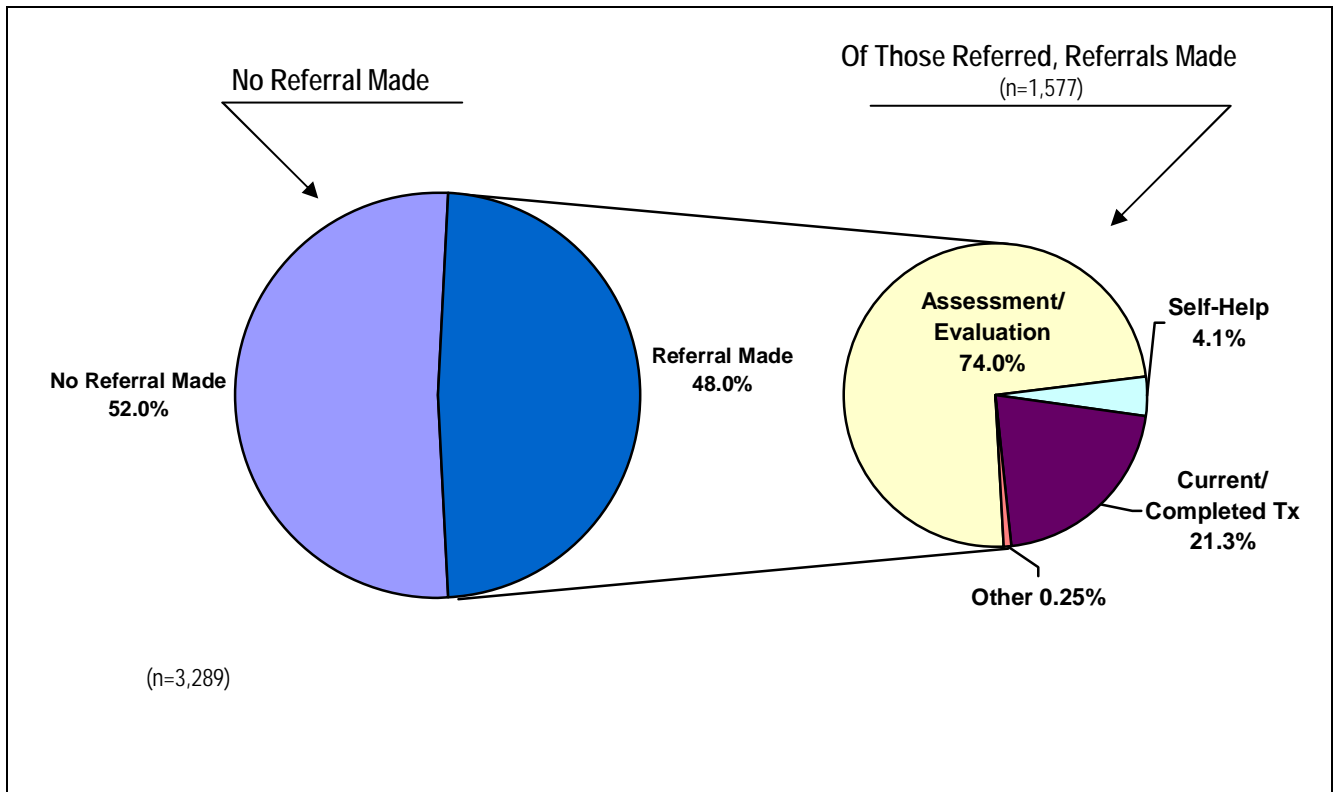
**Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine and Heroin Use by IDP Clients, 18-25 Year-Old IDP Clients and 2003 NJ Household Survey**



**Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine, Heroin and Analgesic Use by 18-25 Year-Old IDP Clients, by Gender**



# Referrals of 2008 18-25 Year-Old IDP Clients



<b>Number of 2008 IDP Clients Attended IDRC by County of Residence, with 18-25 Age Group Percentage</b>			
IDRC	Total Number of IDRC Clients	Number of 18-25	Percentage of 18- 25 year-old clients attended IDRC
Atlantic	384	85	22.1%
Bergen	914	229	25.1%
Burlington	1074	221	20.6%
Camden	1266	281	22.2%
Cape May	472	133	28.2%
Cumberland	508	85	16.7%
Essex	467	126	27.0%
Gloucester	724	160	22.1%
Hudson	516	77	14.9%
Hunterdon	270	61	22.6%
Mercer	899	238	26.5%
Middlesex	788	173	22.0%
Monmouth	1303	310	23.8%
Morris	628	159	25.3%
Ocean	1049	267	25.5%
Passaic	1033	215	20.8%
Salem	301	75	24.9%
Somerset	302	74	24.5%
Sussex	303	92	30.4%
Union	679	151	22.2%
Warren	208	56	26.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14088</b>	<b>3268</b>	<b>23.2%</b>

## APPENDIX C

### 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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