

**INTOXICATED DRIVING PROGRAM  
2009 STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 2009 Intoxicated Driving Program Statistical Summary Report

From January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009 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 time 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.

- 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 (73%) of the IDP clients had only one lifetime alcohol-related offense on their motor vehicle records, 20% 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 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 (66%); however, lifetime cocaine use was the highest for the 36-49 year-olds (23%).
- 46% 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, 60% were referred for an assessment, and 32% were either currently enrolled or had completed treatment to satisfy IDRC requirements.
- Clients from Union, Essex and Hunterdon Counties had the lowest referral rates (29%, 35% and 38%, respectively) while those from Salem, Middlesex and Cumberland Counties had the highest referral rates (56%, 57% and 60%, respectively).
- Morris County had the highest percentage of 18-25 year-olds attending IDRC (26%) and Atlantic County had the lowest percentage of this age group attending IDRC (10%).
- 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 (14% vs. 18%).

## BACKGROUND

As a part of a nine criteria screening process, the Intoxicated Driver Resource Centers (IDRCs) use a questionnaire consisting 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, 2009 through December 31, 2009 the State of New Jersey's Intoxicated Driving Program (IDP) collected data from 25,124 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 time 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 27,838 DWI arrests in 2009 (UCR, 2010); 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 28,706 convictions of Intoxicated Driving and Related Offenses from the New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts in 2009. All clients attend classes at an IDRC. The IDP does not conduct classes.

This report also includes data specifically regarding the 18-25 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 2010 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 (76%).
- The majority of IDP clients were non-Hispanic white (69%), followed by Hispanic (17%) and non-Hispanic black (10%).
- Most were in their thirties, with an average age of 36 years. The ages ranged from 16 to 96, with peaks at 24 and 47 years of age (see Figure 1).
- 31% have a high school education and another 58% have completed some college or higher.
- 48% 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 (76% vs. 48% of NJ Population-2010 Census).
- IDP clients were single (56% vs. 31% of NJ Population-2010 Census).
- IDP clients were employed full-time (56% vs. 38% NJ Population-2010 Census).

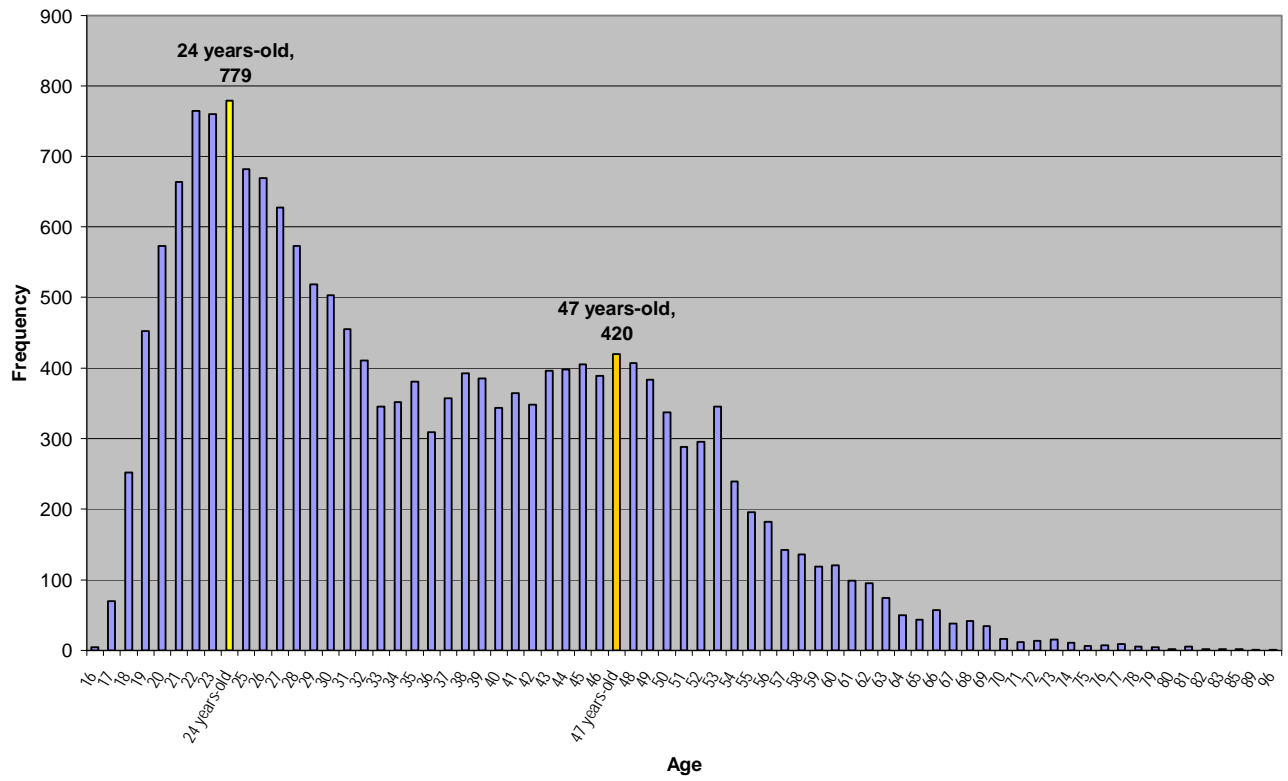
	N	%	NJ Population %
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	17,775	75.6	47.8
Female	5734	24.4	52.1
<b>Age</b>			
<21 (16-20)	1351	7.5	8.7
21-24	2968	16.4	6.8
25-34	5136	28.4	16.3
35-49	5679	31.4	27.7
50 and Over	2942	16.3	40.5
<i>18-25</i>	<i>4927</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>12.7</i>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White (non-Hispanic)	13,942	68.7	61.9
Black (non-Hispanic)	2033	10.0	12.5
Hispanic	3348	16.5	16.0
Other	977	4.8	9.6
<b>Education</b>			
Less than High School	2203	10.8	15.8
High School Graduate	6390	31.3	30.8
Some College	6943	34.0	20.7
College Graduate or Higher	4898	23.9	32.7
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Single	11,449	55.6	31.8
Married	2756	13.4	52.3
Divorced/Separated/Other	6403	31.1	15.8
<b>Household Income</b>			
Under \$24,999	4954	25.9	14.5
\$25,000-34,999	2115	11.1	6.8
\$35,000-49,999	2924	15.3	12.0
Over \$50,000	9105	47.7	66.7
<b>Employment Status</b>			
Full-Time	11,442	56.3	38.3
Part-Time	2042	10.0	8.2
Unemployed/Other	6852	33.7	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)

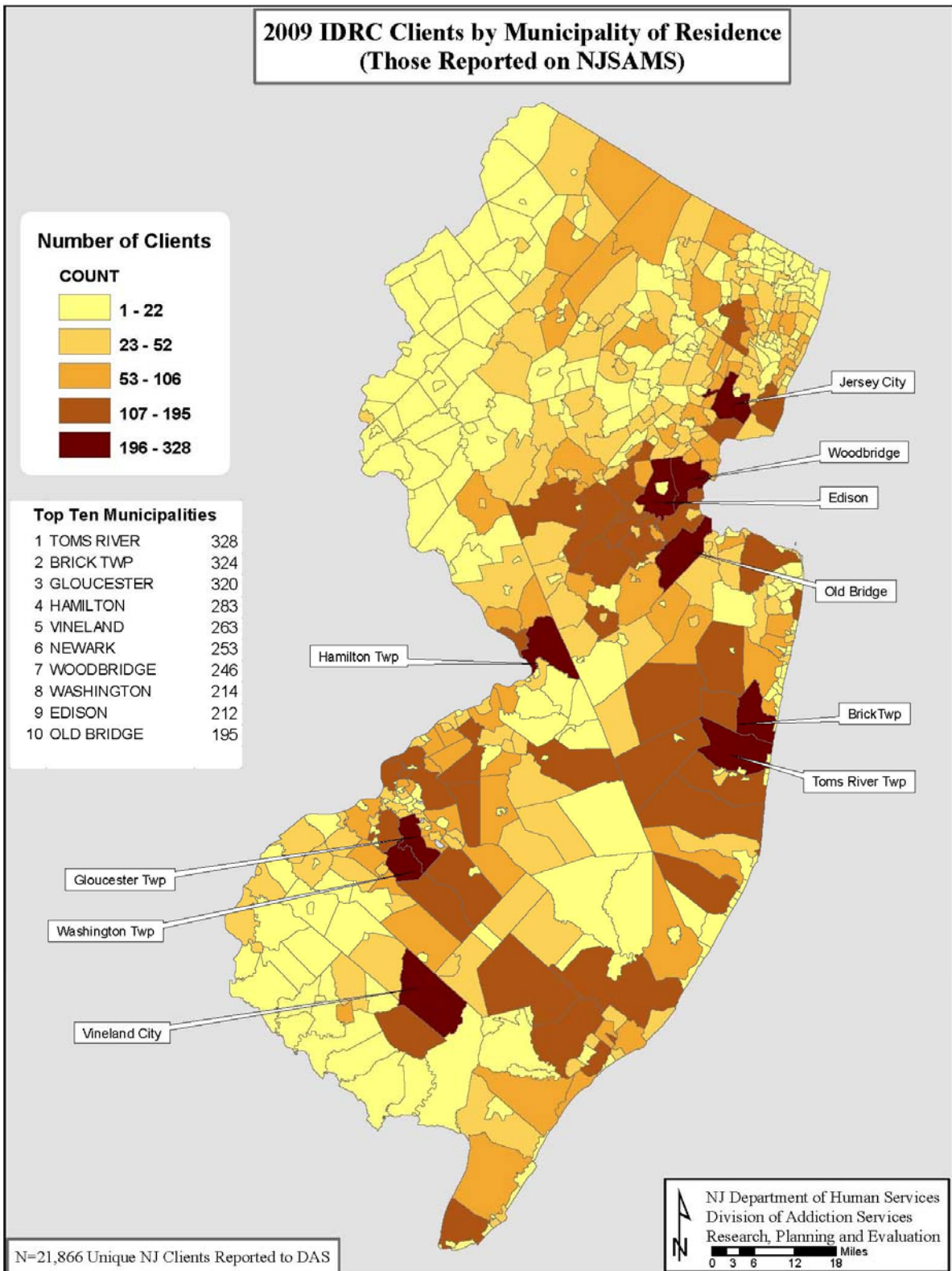
Figure 1

2009 Age Distribution of IDRC Clients



## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

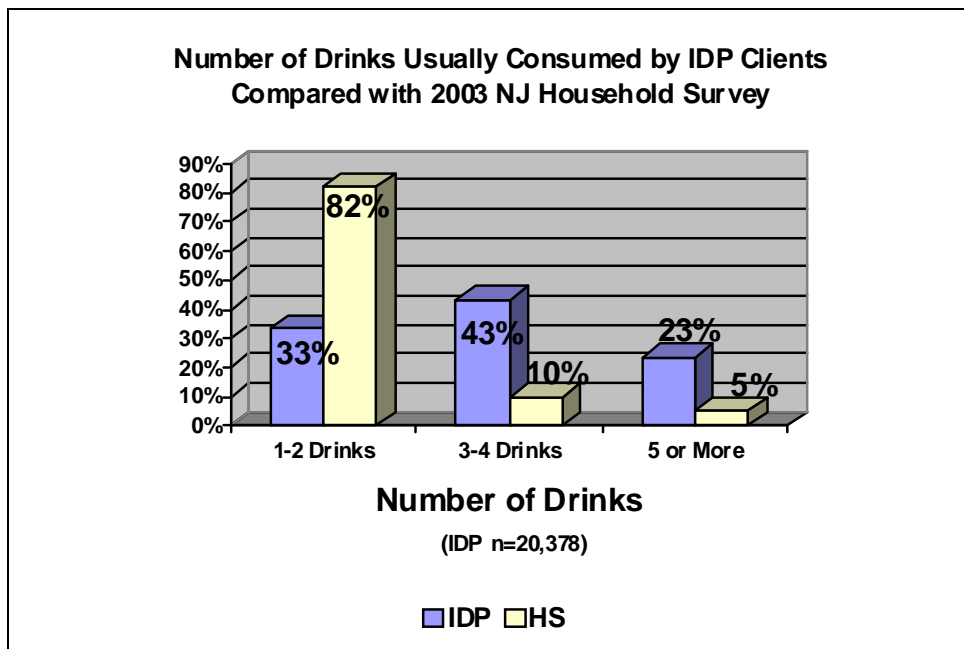
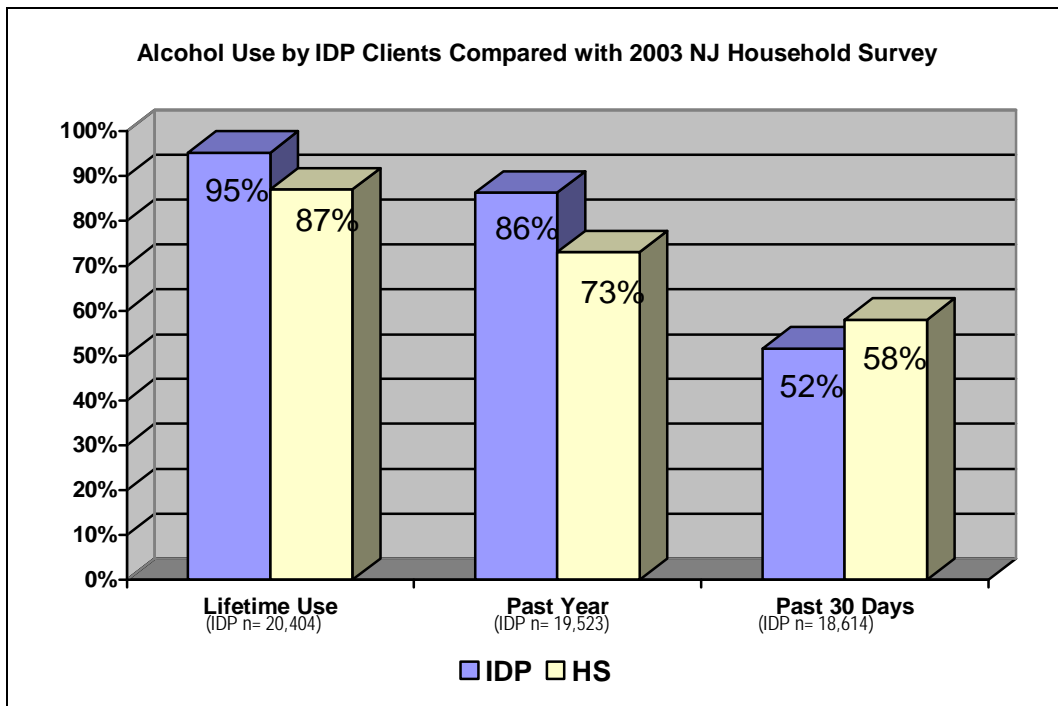
The following map presents the number of unique IDRC New Jersey clients by municipality of residence. Out-of-State clients are not included. The three municipalities with the greatest number of IDP clients were: Toms River (328), Brick (324) and Gloucester (320).





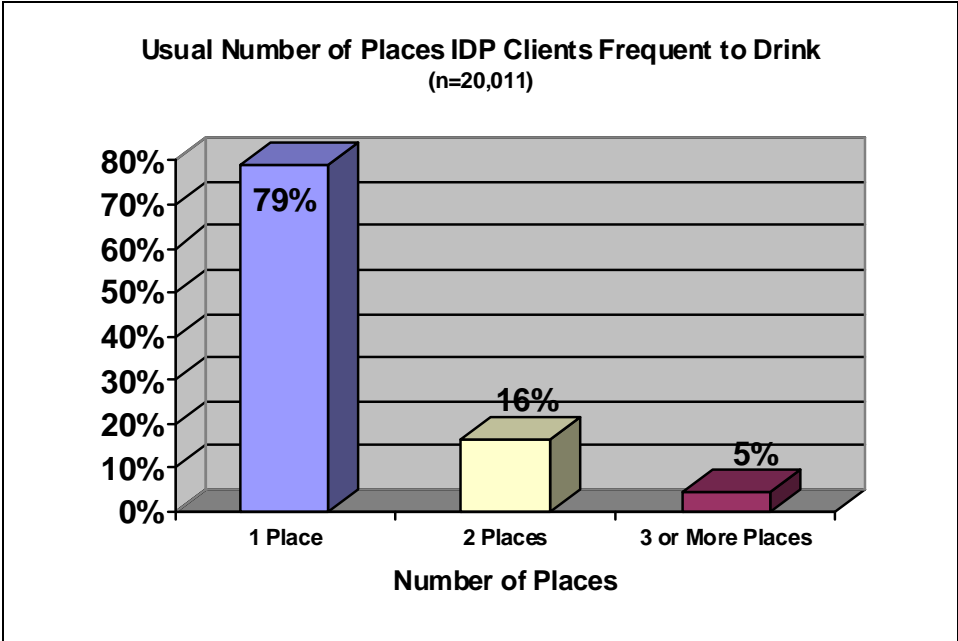
## ALCOHOL USE

- 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 (86% vs. 73%).
- IDP clients reported usually consuming more drinks in one sitting than NJ householders.
- 43% of IDP clients vs. 10% of NJ householders usually drank 3-4 drinks at one time.
- 23% of IDP clients vs. 5% of NJ Household Survey respondents stated they usually have 5 or more drinks when consuming alcohol.



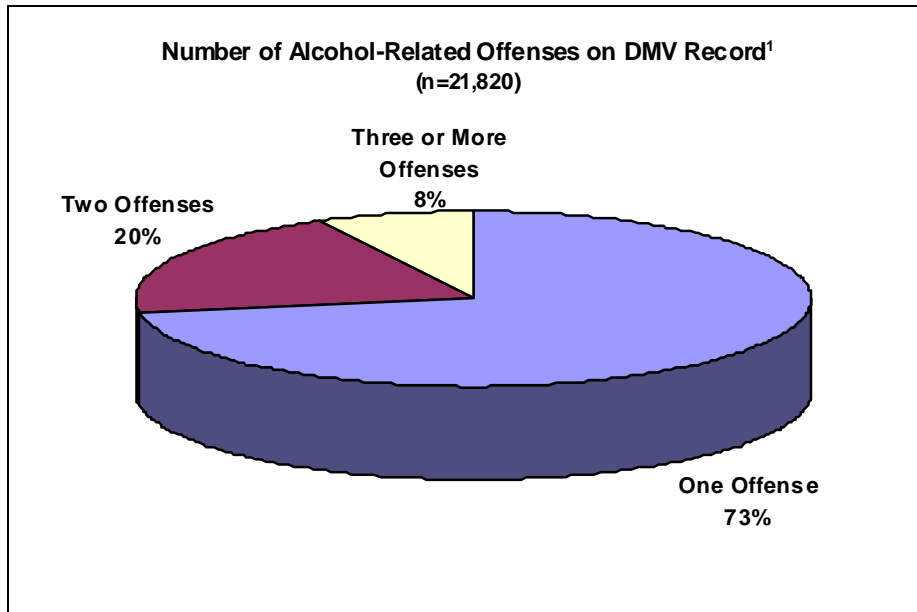
**PLACE OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION**

- 21% of IDP clients reported usually drinking alcohol at 2 or more places at times when they drink.



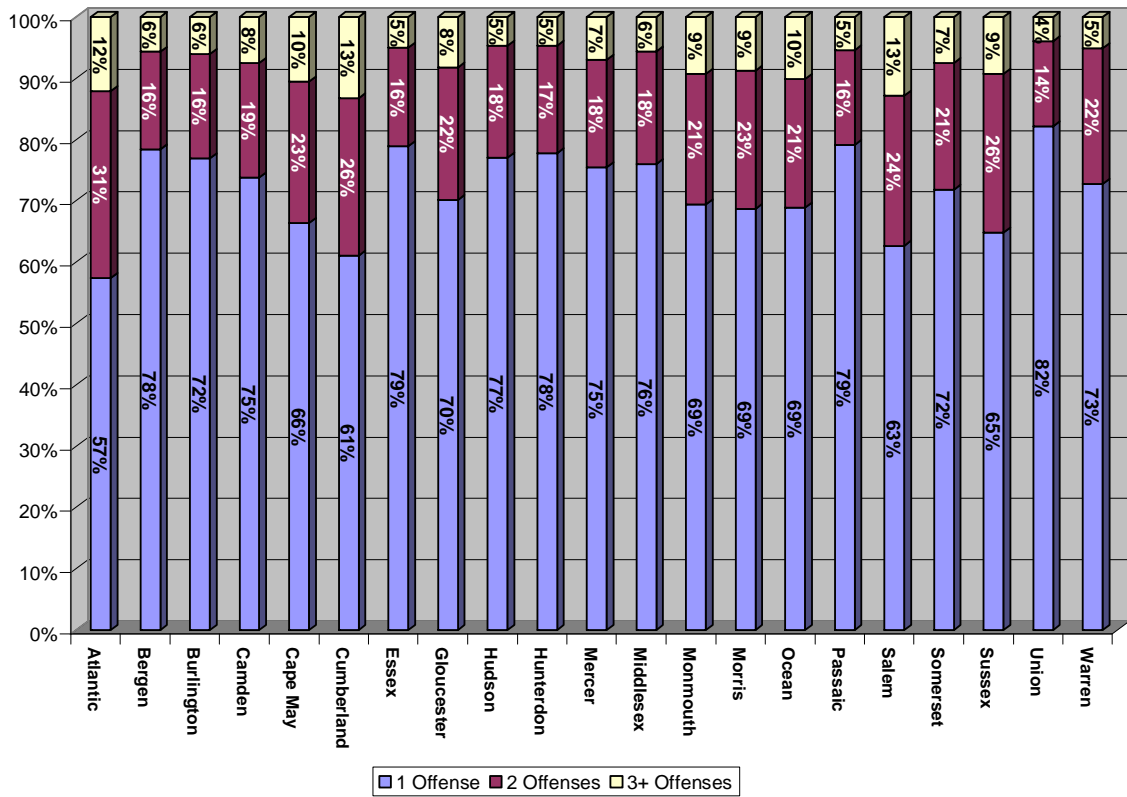
## MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES/ARRESTS

- Most (73%) of the IDP clients had only one lifetime alcohol-related offense on their motor vehicle records, 20% had two offenses, and 8% had three offenses.
- 13% of the Cumberland and Salem Counties offenders who attended IDRC in 2009 were Multiple Offenders vs. only 4% of those who attended in Union County with Multiple Offenses.
- The greatest number of DUI arrests in 2009 were in Monmouth County (2,369).
- Middlesex County had the highest rate of DUI arrests in 2009 (0.0171) and Hunterdon County had the lowest rate (0.0008).

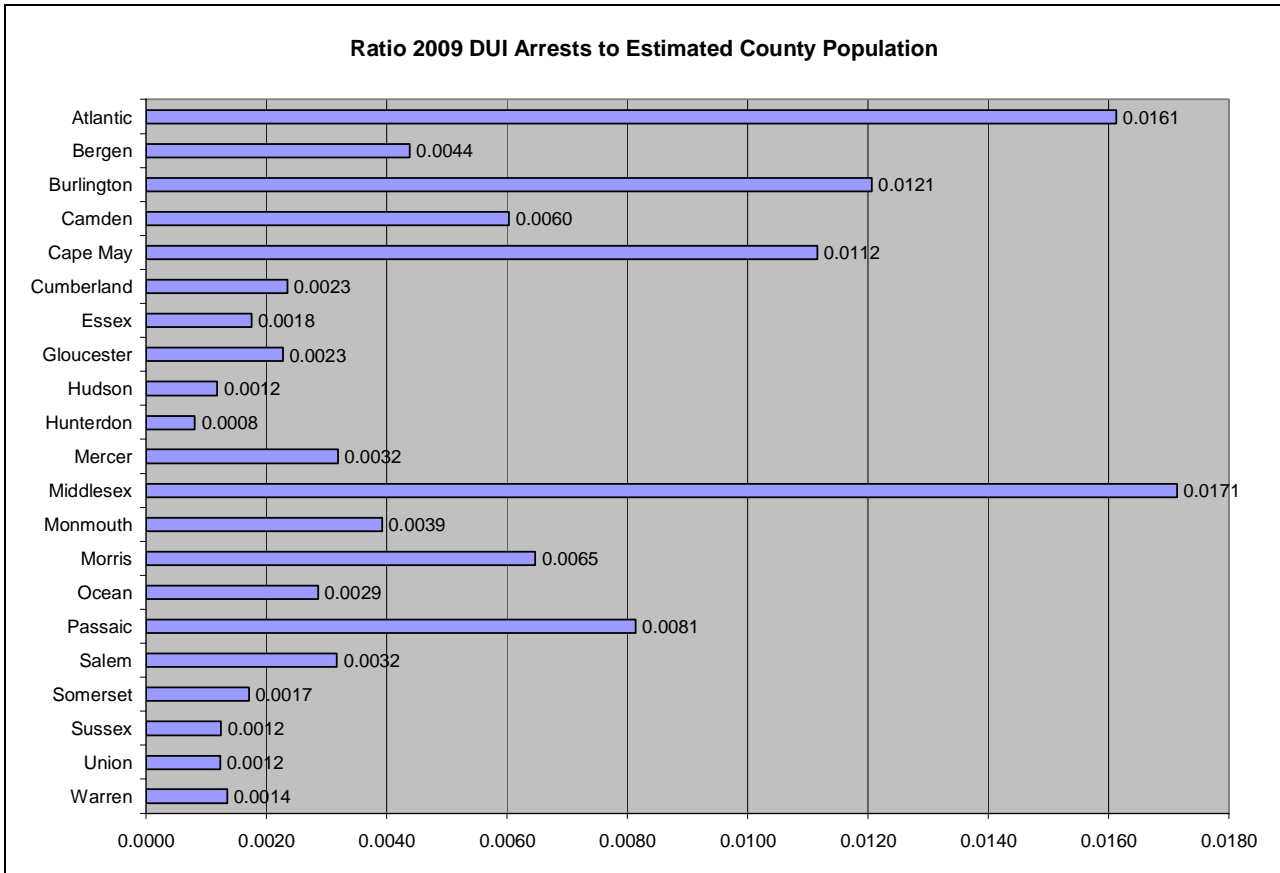
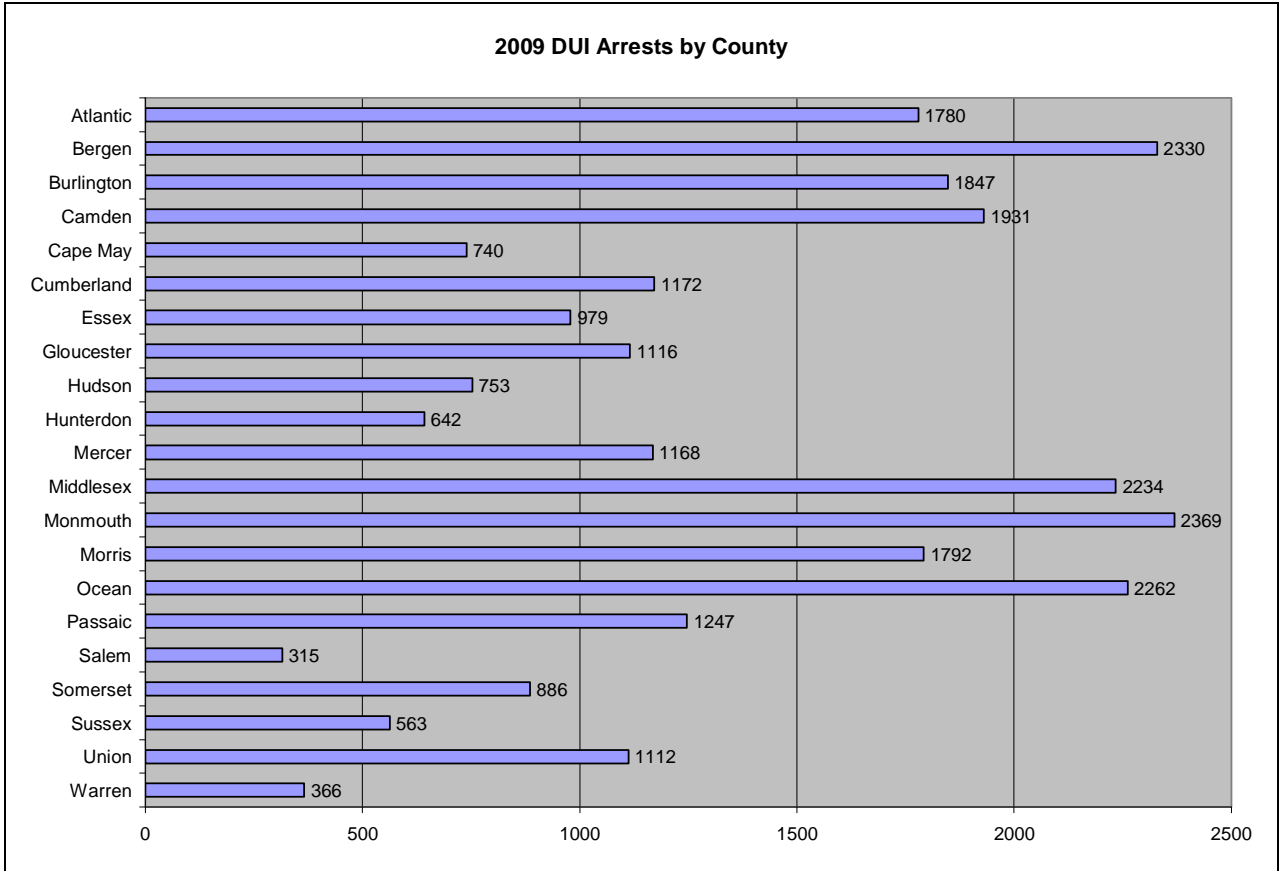


<sup>1</sup> Recorded by IDRC based upon driving abstract

Proportion of Lifetime Alcohol-Related Offenses by County

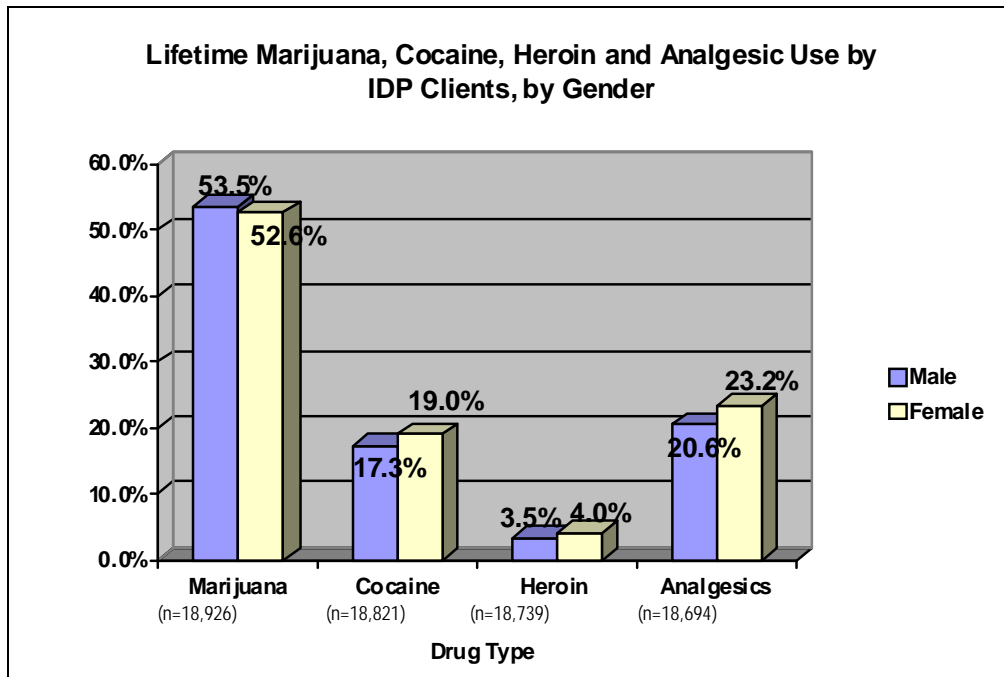
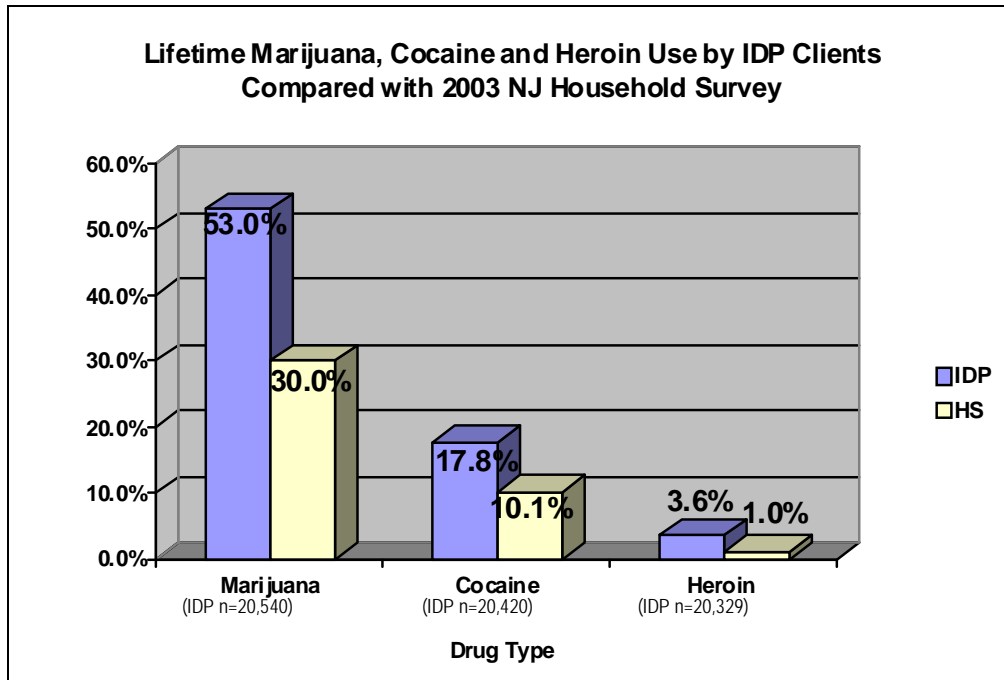


DUI ARRESTS 2009



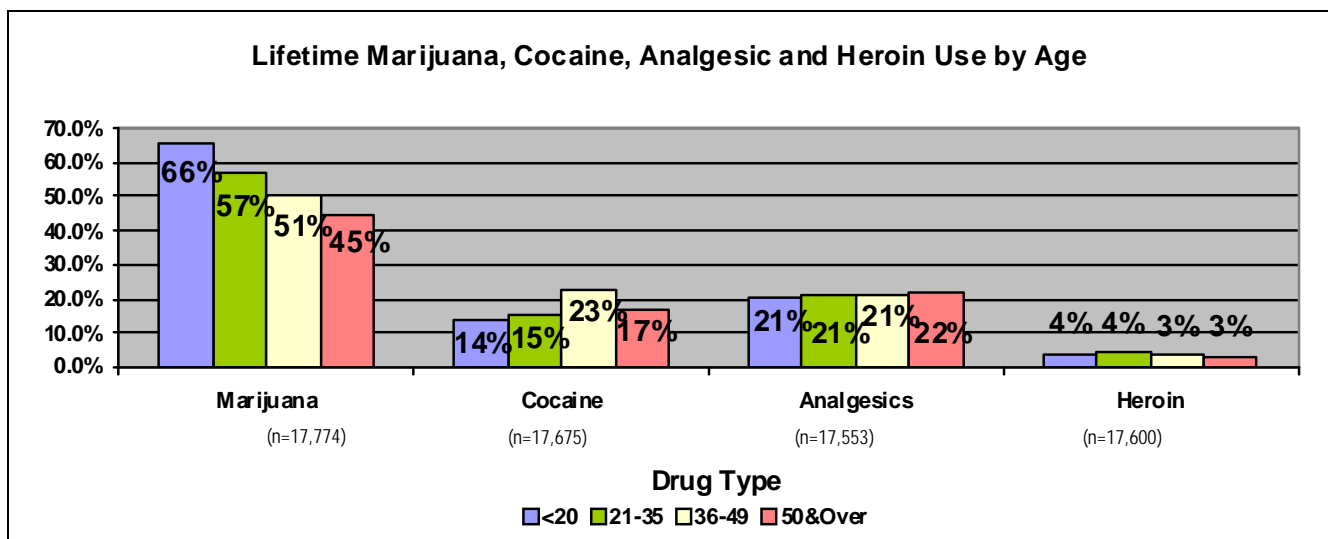
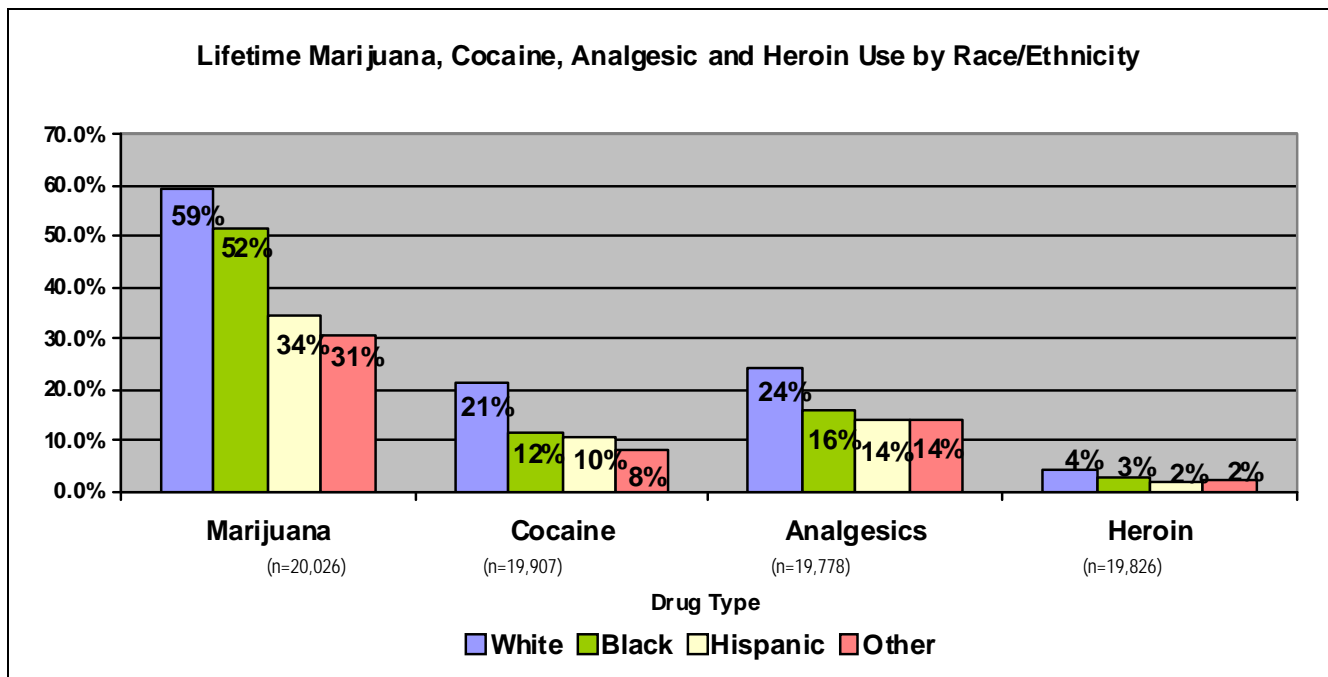
## ILLCIT DRUG USE

- 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 cocaine, heroin and analgesic use than their male counterparts.
- Male clients reported slightly higher lifetime marijuana use than female clients.

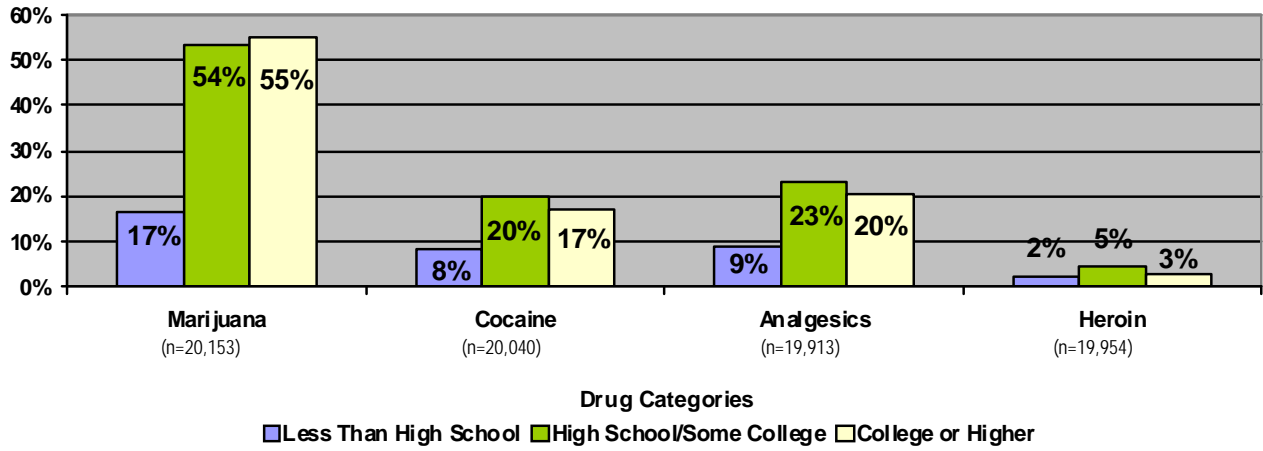


## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLICIT DRUG USERS

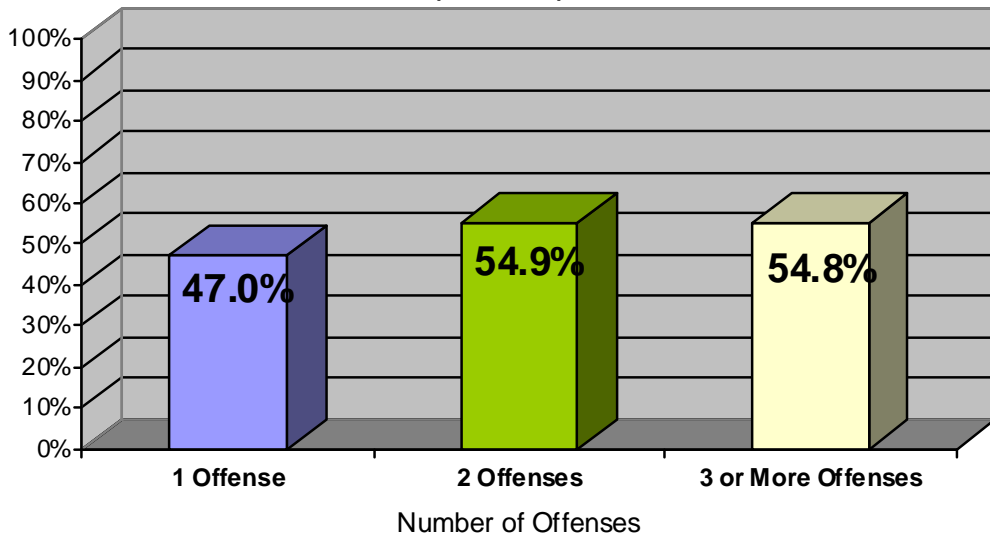
- The proportion of white IDP clients with reported lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and analgesics was greater than that of any other race/ethnicity category whereas Hispanic clients reported the lowest proportion of lifetime drug use.
- Younger clients (20 year-olds and younger) have higher lifetime 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 two or more alcohol-related offenses had higher rates for lifetime drug use than those with one lifetime offense.



### Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine, Analgesic and Heroin Use by Education



### Lifetime Offenses and Self-Reported Lifetime Drug Use (n=21,820)

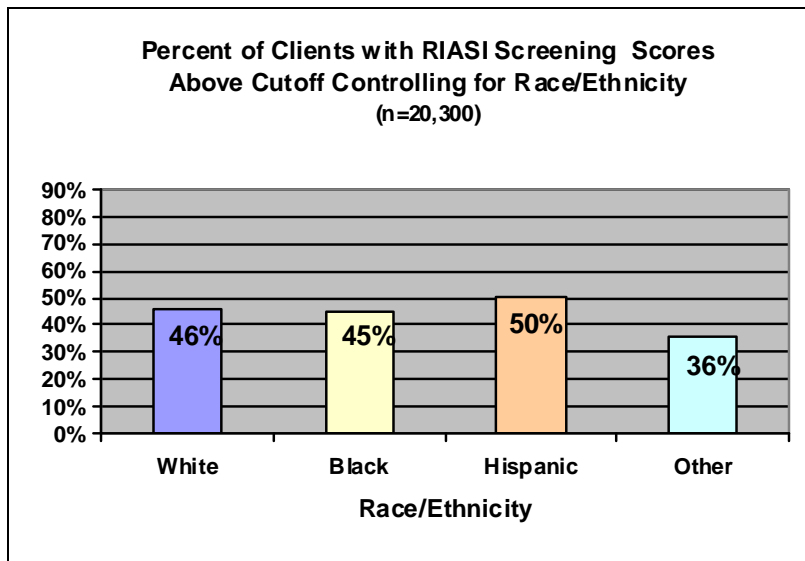
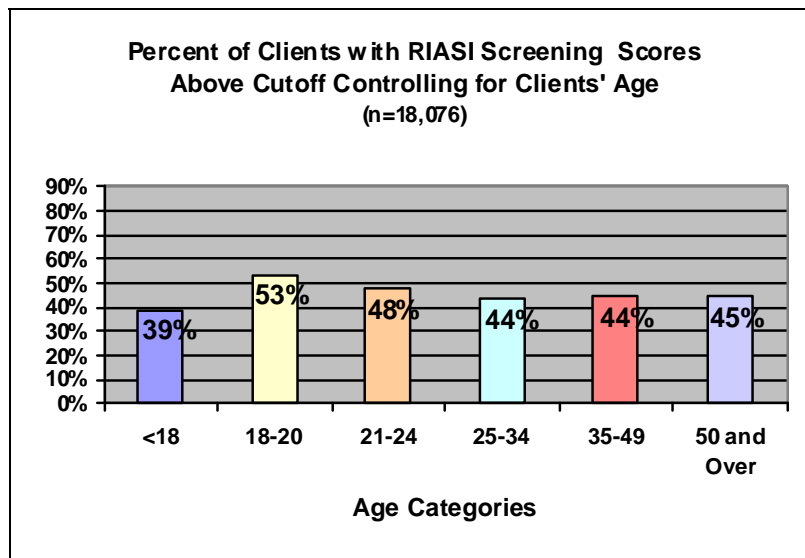




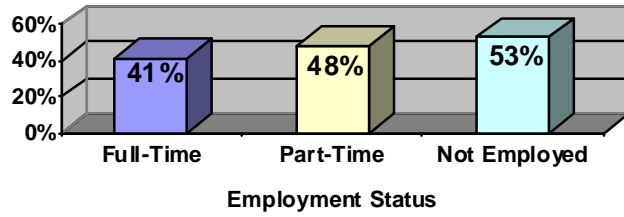
## RIASI SCREENING SCORES

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.

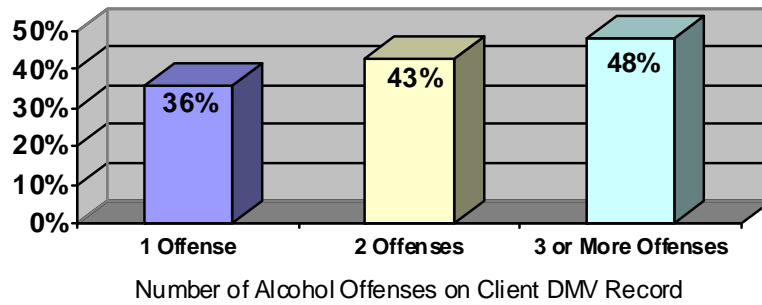
- The mean RIASI score was 9.1 and the scores ranged from 0-41. Thirty-eight percent scored above the cutoff score of 9.
- Those 18 – 20 years of age had the highest percentage of those scoring above the cutoff (53%) while those under 18 had the lowest proportion scoring over the cutoff (39%).
- Controlling for race/ethnicity, Hispanic clients had the highest percent of clients who scored over the cutoff (50% and those indicating "Other Race" had the lowest (36%).
- A greater percentage of unemployed clients scored over the cutoff (53%) than those clients who were employed full-time (41%).
- There was a 12% 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 (48% vs. 36%, respectively).



**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff  
Controlling for Employment Status**  
(n=20,336)

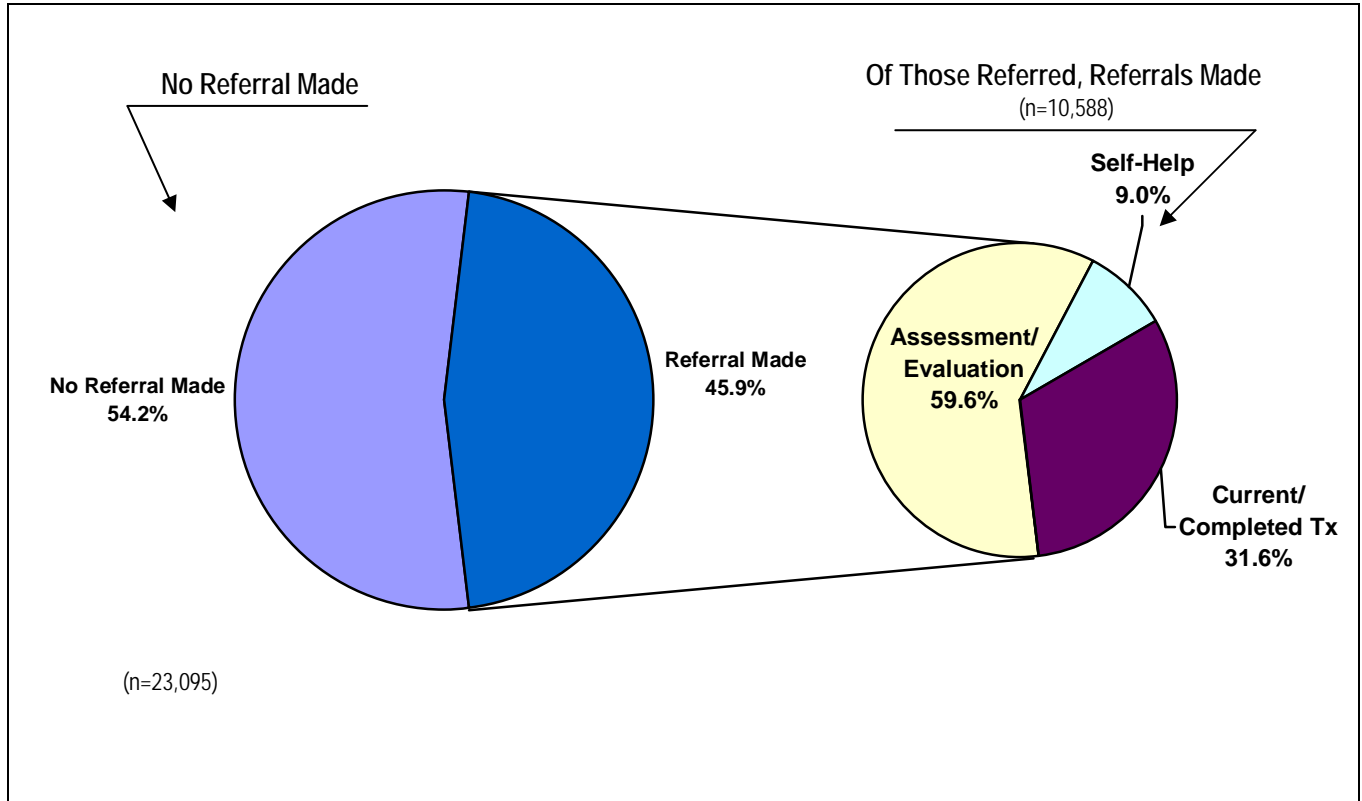


**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff  
Controlling for Number of Alcohol-Related Offenses on DMV Record**  
(n=21,820)



## REFERRALS

- 46% of IDP clients had a referral for assessment/evaluation or self-help group after the IDRC class.
- Out of those referred, 60% were referred for an ASAM PPC-2-R Assessment and 9% had self-help referrals.
- Almost 32% of the clients were currently enrolled in treatment or had completed treatment prior to attending the IDRC which would satisfy IDRC treatment requirements.



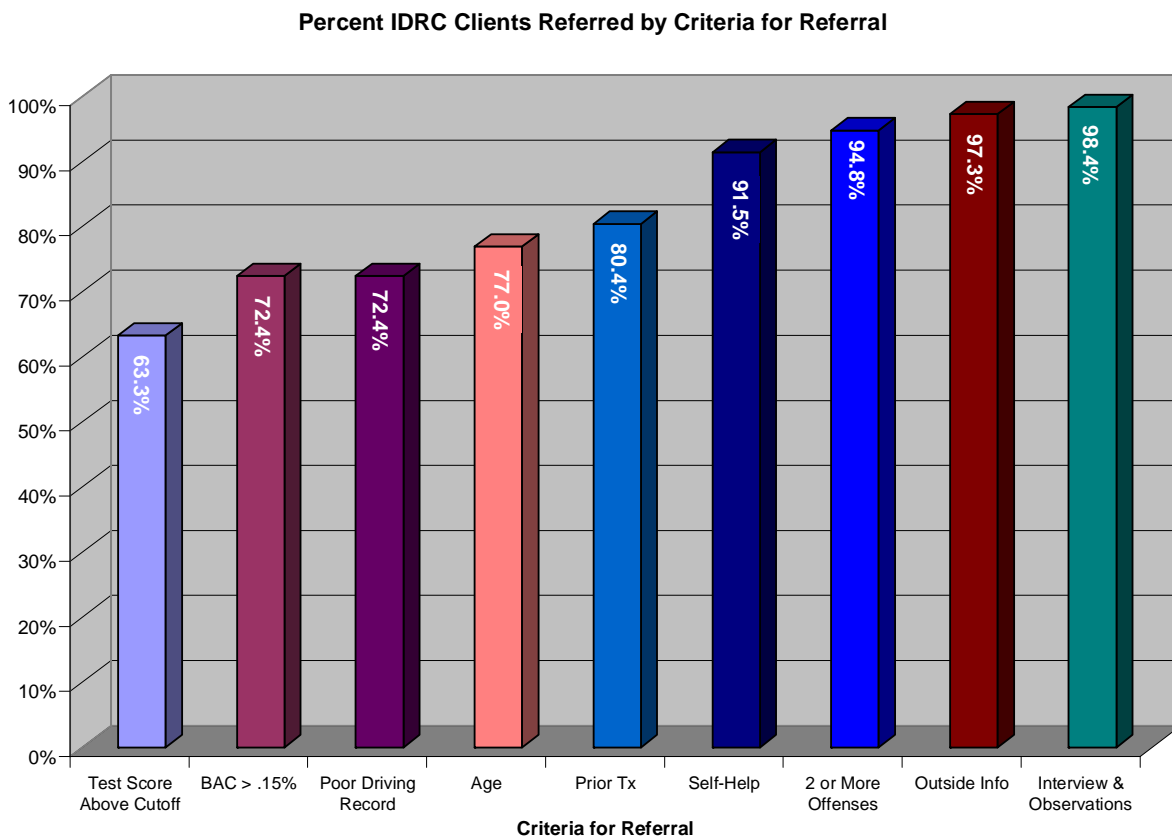
## CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL

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 (63.3%); counselor interview and observation during the clients' IDRC class attendance along with Outside Information were the most important factors in treatment referral (97.3% and 98.4%, respectively).

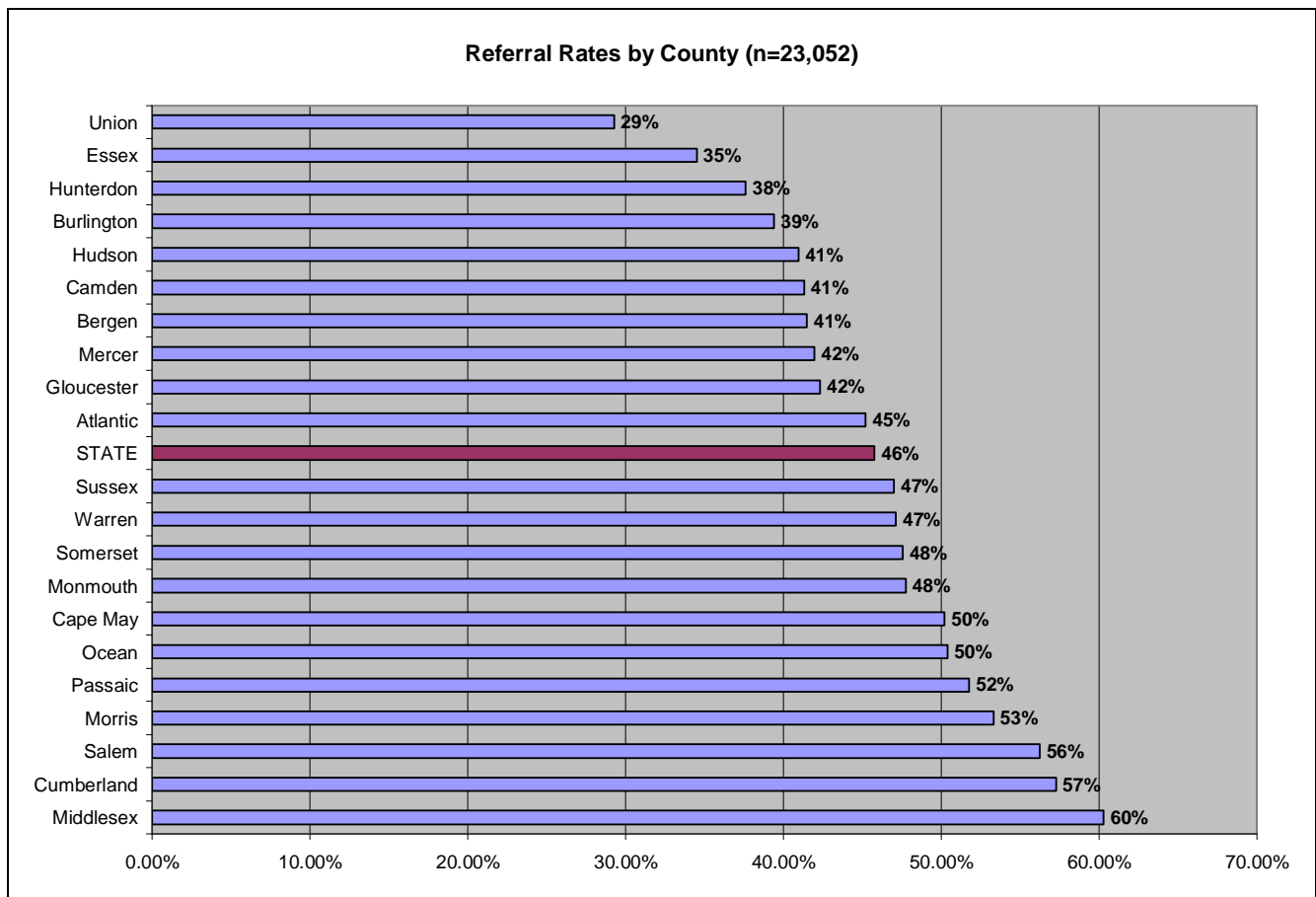


<sup>1</sup> There is no specific age indicated in the "Age" criteria in the Regulation; however, the "age" used is generally under 21

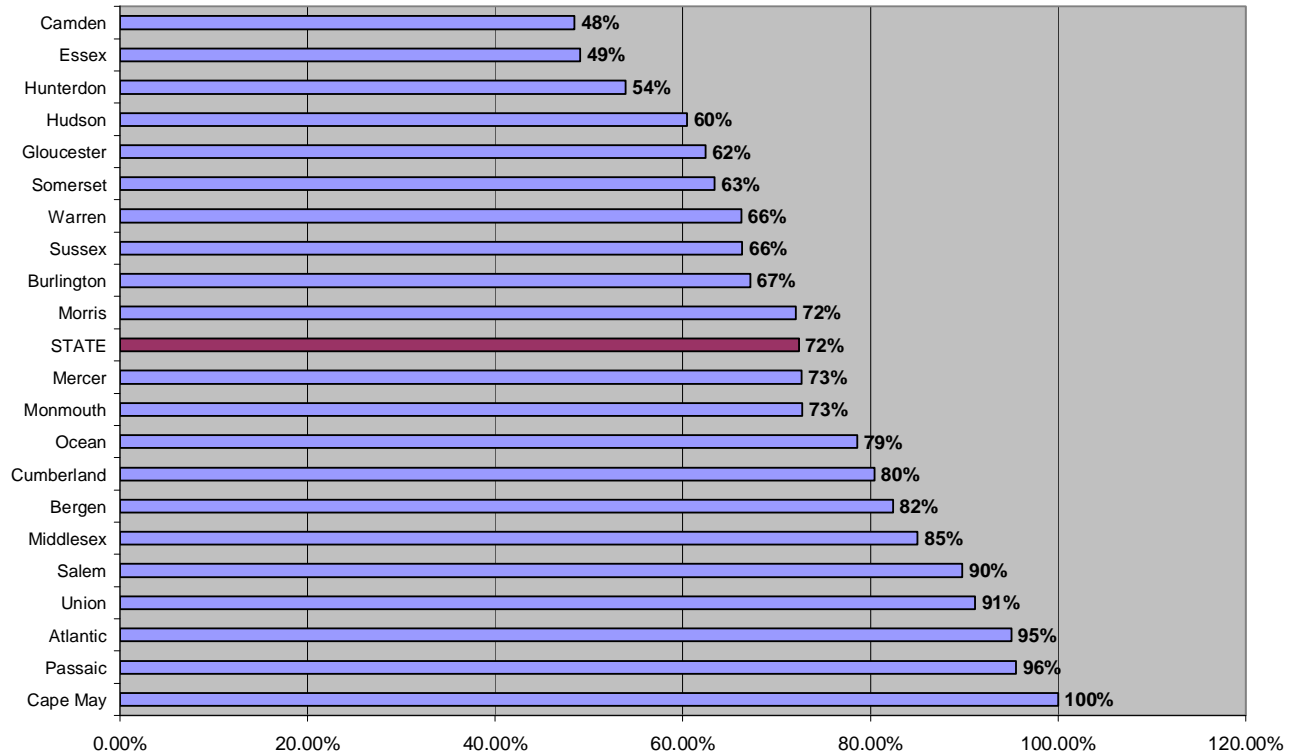
## CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL BY COUNTY

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 counties utilize these three criteria when determining treatment referrals for clients.

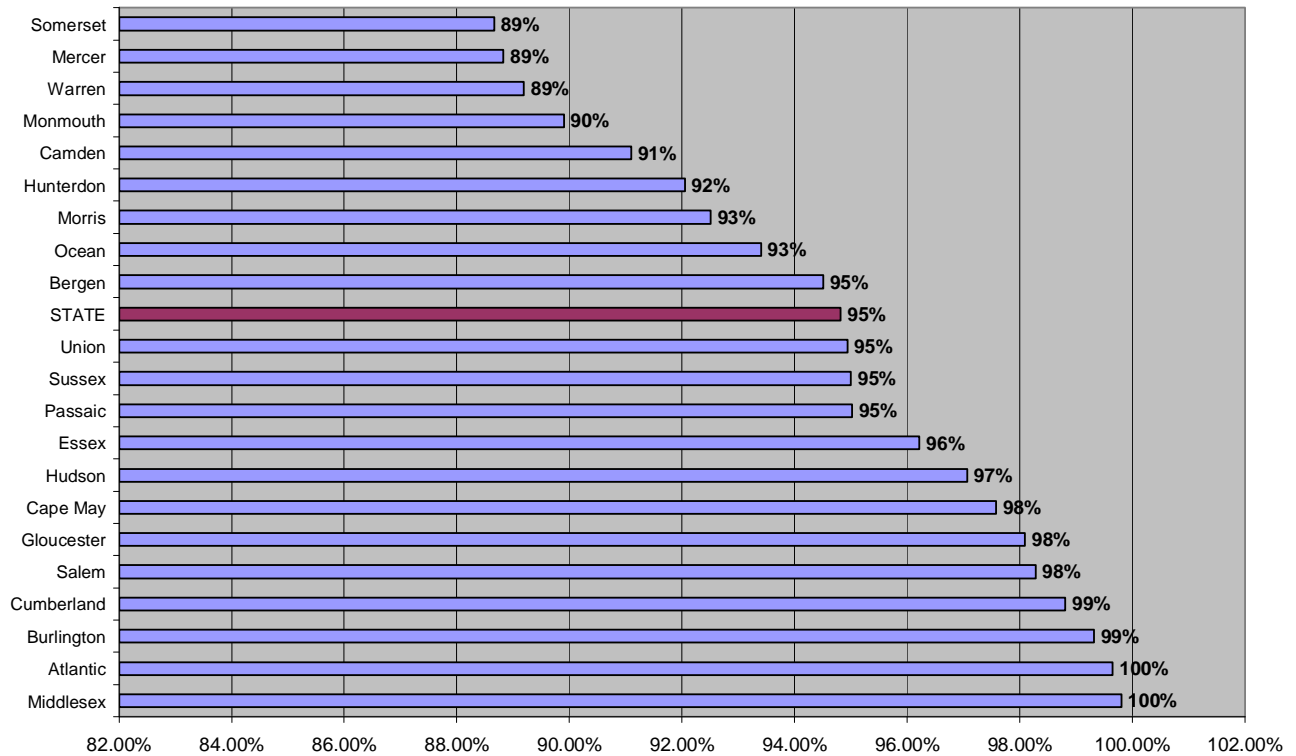
- Clients from Union, Essex and Hunterdon Counties had the lowest referral rates (29%, 35% and 38%, respectively).
- Clients from Salem, Cumberland and Middlesex Counties had the highest referral rates (56%, 57% and 60%, respectively).
- Statewide, 72% of IDP clients with a Blood Alcohol Concentration of .15% or higher received a referral. The county-level proportions ranged from 49% to 100%. Those counties with the highest proportion were Atlantic (95%), Passaic (96%) and Cape May (100%); those with the lowest proportion were Camden (48%), Essex (49%) and Hunterdon (54%).
- 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 89% to 100% with a State percentage of 95%. The counties with the lowest proportions were Somerset (89%), Mercer (89%) and Warren (89%); the highest proportions, were in Burlington (99%), Atlantic (100%) and Middlesex (100%).
- The proportion of clients with a reported screening score above the cutoff who received a referral ranged from 36% to 86% (the State percentage was 61%). The counties with the highest proportions were Atlantic (72%), Passaic (74%) and Middlesex (86%); the lowest proportions were from Union (36%), Gloucester (50%) and Burlington (50%).



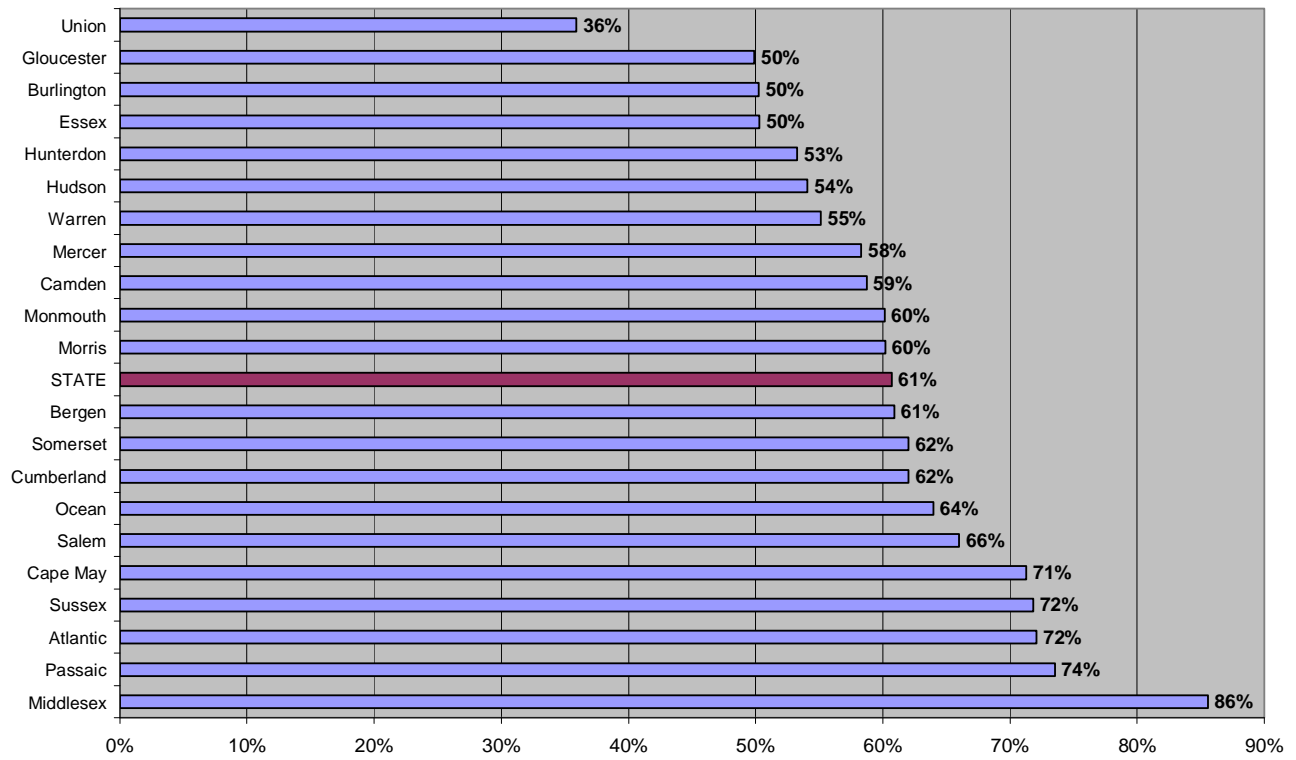
**Percentage of IDRC Clients with a BAC of .15% or Higher Who Received a Referral, by County  
(n=3,568)**



**Percentage of IDRC Clients with Two or More Alcohol-Related Offenses on DMV Record Who Received a Referral, by County (n=5,892)**



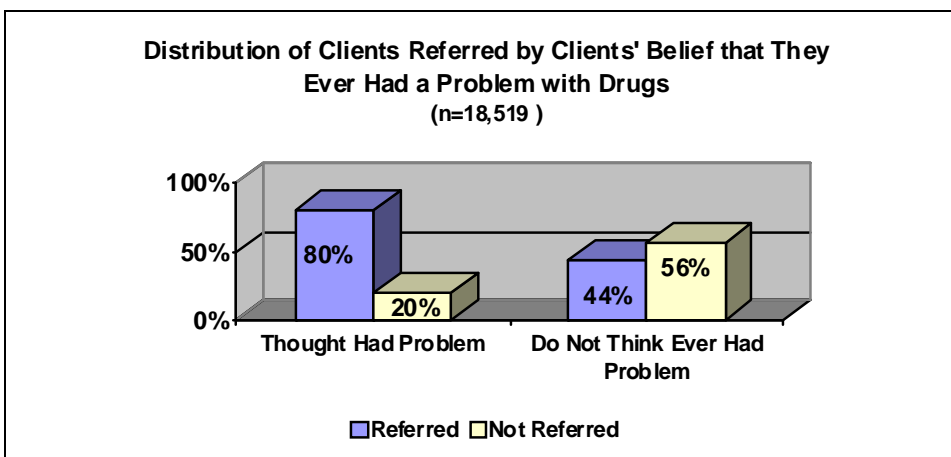
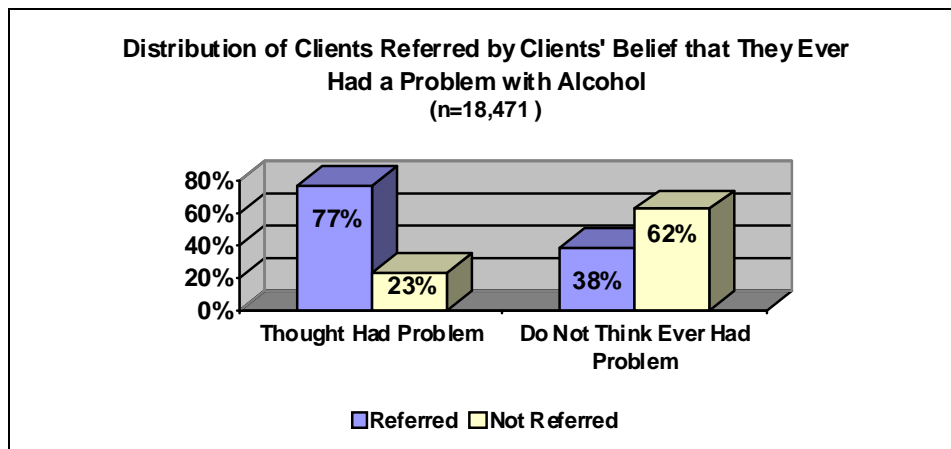
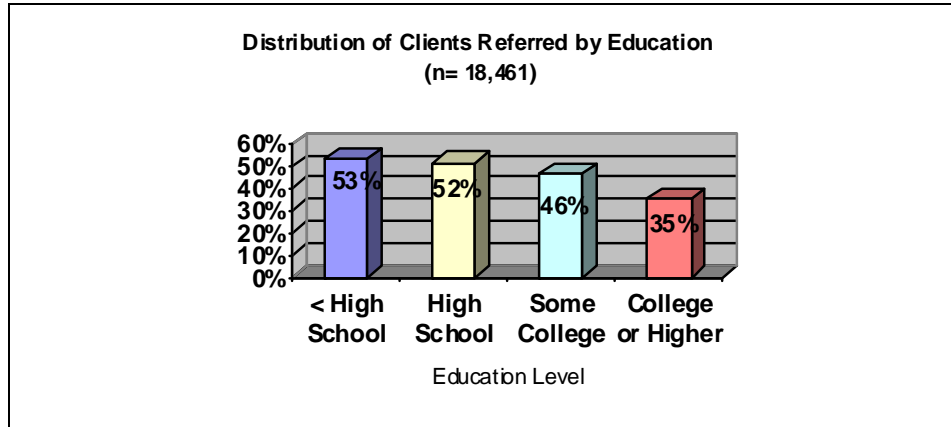
**Percentage of IDRC Clients with Screening Score Above Cutoff Who Received a Referral, by County (n=8,571)**

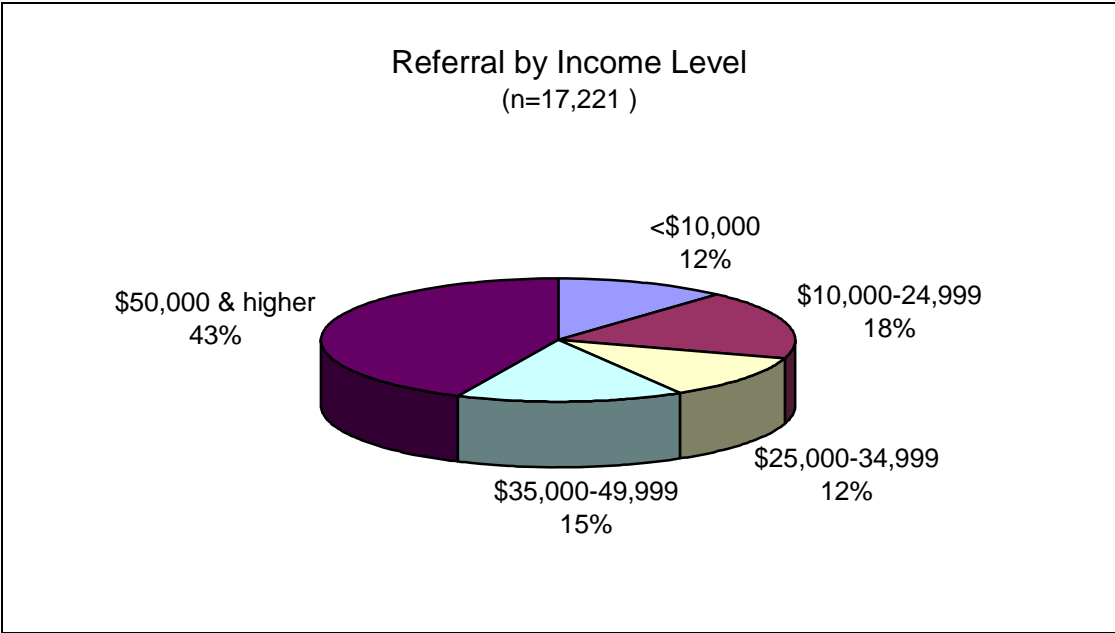




## CHARACTERISTICS OF REFERRED CLIENTS

- Those with less than a high school education were 18% more likely to be referred to treatment than those with a college degree (35% for college or higher vs. 53% 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 (77%) and those who thought they do not have a problem (38%).
- For those clients who received a referral, 29% reported annual incomes under \$25,000 and 43% reported having an annual income over \$50,000.
- Those clients reporting current Narcotics Anonymous attendance have the highest percentage of those with a screening score above the cutoff (79%). Eighty-eight percent of 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	5042	66.3	82.6
Currently in AA	2246	70.5	88.6
NA Lifetime	2059	77.4	83.3
Currently in NA	657	78.8	90.4
Treatment in Lifetime	3635	67.8	84.9
Currently in Treatment	949	70.0	84.4

Appendix A  
County Level Data

**Table 1**  
**2009 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	396	65.7	395	59.5	391	24.3	390	5.4	387	25.3
Bergen	1482	59.2	1473	50.6	1459	19.4	1453	3.4	1451	23.9
Burlington	1536	64.1	1522	59.7	1504	16.6	1483	1.9	1505	18.1
Camden	1920	64.6	1911	58.4	1903	14.9	1893	3.0	1894	16.8
Cape May	426	67.6	424	62.0	421	21.4	419	4.8	418	25.6
Cumberland	552	55.6	550	48.4	545	16.3	543	3.0	547	18.5
Essex	684	65.9	670	54.6	679	15.6	671	4.5	670	26.4
Gloucester	1054	69.3	1049	65.2	1036	21.5	1027	3.1	1038	20.8
Hudson	360	49.4	359	41.2	355	16.3	353	1.7	351	15.7
Hunterdon	358	64.8	353	55.0	352	20.2	350	5.4	349	23.8
Mercer	908	58.0	892	49.7	888	14.6	886	3.7	883	19.3
Middlesex	1946	46.6	1897	37.6	1890	10.9	1887	2.9	1863	16.4
Monmouth	1494	61.4	1467	52.2	1459	18.2	1453	4.8	1445	23.5
Morris	780	70.1	778	60.5	771	26.2	769	5.1	764	31.7
Ocean	1812	65.5	1799	58.0	1789	21.9	1793	3.9	1784	22.9
Passaic	861	57.7	853	49.5	848	18.4	846	3.8	839	23.5
Salem	264	64.4	264	61.4	261	21.1	260	1.9	261	26.4
Somerset	760	55.1	753	49.0	755	14.8	752	3.6	743	17.4
Sussex	371	63.9	364	55.5	362	18.5	361	4.4	363	22.6
Union	873	53.0	851	44.4	852	15.5	849	3.9	841	20.7
Warren	237	68.8	232	59.9	235	20.4	233	4.3	233	23.2
<b>Total State*</b>	<b>19,107</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>18,889</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>18,786</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>18,704</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>18,661</b>	<b>21.2</b>

<i>NJ Household Survey (2003)</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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\*includes those subsequently transferred to Out-of-State Unit after taking IDP Questionnaire

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

NJ Household Survey sample size = 14,660

2009 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 Tranquilizer Use		Lifetime Sedative Use		Lifetime Stimulant Use	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	395	12.9	388	8.5	391	11.3	390	18.5	396	5.8
Bergen	1459	10.8	1434	8.4	1460	9.9	1446	17.7	1464	3.8
Burlington	1513	8.6	1500	5.6	1512	5.4	1507	11.2	1524	4.7
Camden	1908	9.3	1892	7.0	1908	7.0	1896	12.6	1909	3.6
Cape May	424	14.6	414	8.5	423	12.3	423	19.9	425	5.9
Cumberland	548	8.9	536	7.3	544	4.4	545	14.7	546	3.9
Essex	677	8.9	662	8.9	675	9.5	671	16.5	676	4.6
Gloucester	1038	12.2	1019	7.6	1043	9.2	1037	14.8	1046	7.4
Hudson	356	8.2	349	6.6	357	5.9	352	13.6	357	3.4
Hunterdon	351	12.5	348	10.1	351	7.4	345	13.9	355	5.6
Mercer	885	7.7	868	5.3	888	8.0	877	12.2	889	4.1
Middlesex	1904	5.9	1872	5.8	1898	4.9	1877	10.9	1908	2.3
Monmouth	1463	9.2	1438	7.0	1463	8.5	1451	18.1	1471	4.4
Morris	773	15.1	759	14.1	771	10.3	762	22.1	771	6.6
Ocean	1797	11.7	1741	8.3	1800	10.1	1773	15.5	1803	4.4
Passaic	854	9.5	834	9.6	846	7.0	848	15.8	854	3.5
Salem	263	15.2	259	7.0	262	4.6	260	15.4	263	6.8
Somerset	755	8.2	741	4.9	753	4.7	742	11.2	753	3.6
Sussex	363	8.8	356	5.9	364	8.2	360	17.2	363	3.6
Union	851	8.2	827	7.5	855	7.0	844	15.2	850	3.7
Warren	236	11.9	236	8.9	236	6.4	230	19.1	236	5.9
<b>Total State</b>	<b>18,846</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>18,505</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>18,833</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>18,668</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>18,891</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<hr/>										
<i>NJ Household Survey (2003)</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

2009 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	386	6.7	392	7.1	393	2.3	392	98.0
Bergen	1417	4.5	1456	2.8	1463	1.4	1462	95.1
Burlington	1501	3.7	1499	6.4	1520	0.9	1485	93.6
Camden	1886	3.6	1904	4.8	1909	2.0	1909	99.5
Cape May	414	4.8	419	8.4	423	1.4	421	99.5
Cumberland	537	3.9	545	4.8	548	0.6	546	96.9
Essex	651	3.5	669	2.4	676	3.3	681	95.2
Gloucester	1024	5.9	1039	8.8	1046	1.7	1041	96.7
Hudson	346	2.3	354	1.4	358	2.2	355	95.8
Hunterdon	338	7.4	349	5.2	351	1.7	355	96.6
Mercer	875	3.4	872	3.6	891	1.6	897	93.0
Middlesex	1858	2.0	1891	2.5	1898	1.4	1860	91.2
Monmouth	1429	2.7	1454	3.6	1477	1.2	1455	94.5
Morris	760	7.1	758	4.6	772	3.0	769	96.9
Ocean	1737	3.2	1780	4.6	1796	1.6	1790	96.2
Passaic	827	4.0	843	2.5	851	1.4	843	94.2
Salem	262	6.1	263	8.0	261	0.8	259	97.3
Somerset	746	2.7	749	2.5	755	0.5	751	94.5
Sussex	358	3.1	359	4.2	363	0.6	369	96.5
Union	822	2.3	853	2.8	857	0.9	858	92.7
Warren	229	2.6	236	4.7	237	0.8	233	96.6
<b>Total State</b>	<b>18,436</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>18,716</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>18,878</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>18,763</b>	<b>95.3</b>
<i>NJ Household Survey (2003)</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 AND CLIENT LIFETIME DRUG USE**

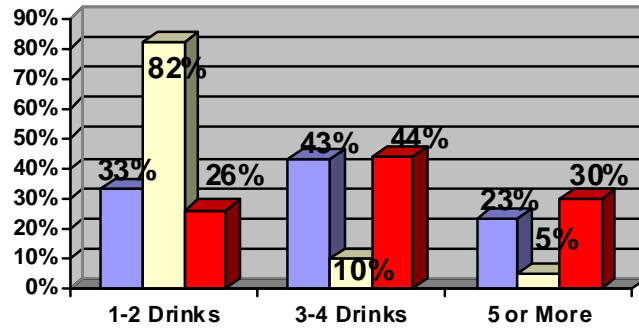
	Clients with Referral		Clients with Referral Who Admitted Lifetime Drug Use	
	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	927	45.2	251	60.2
Bergen	1910	41.5	859	51.7
Burlington	1688	39.4	961	44.3
Camden	2177	41.3	1207	48.4
Cape May	510	50.2	278	58.6
Cumberland	655	57.3	307	66.1
Essex	913	34.5	445	40.2
Gloucester	1302	42.3	691	44.7
Hudson	459	41.0	357	47.7
Hunterdon	399	37.6	226	47.4
Mercer	1068	42.0	518	50.4
Middlesex	2215	60.3	905	68.4
Monmouth	1770	47.7	905	55.6
Morris	867	53.3	526	55.1
Ocean	2028	50.4	1169	57.9
Passaic	972	51.8	484	59.1
Salem	313	56.2	169	63.9
Somerset	856	47.6	417	54.7
Sussex	500	47.0	226	54.0
Union	1104	29.3	456	33.3
Warren	278	47.1	161	47.8
Total State	23,052	45.8	11,388	52.9

## 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**

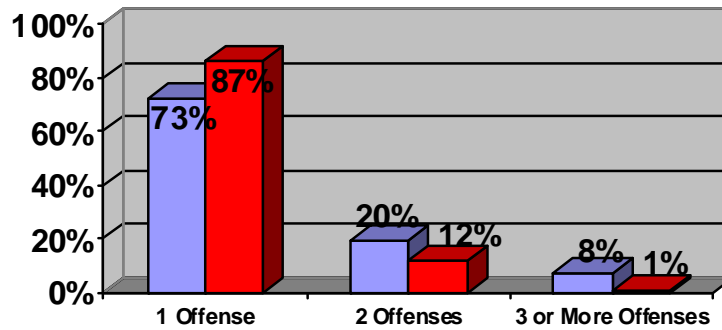
(IDP n=20,378)

(18-25 yr old n=4846)

■ 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.**

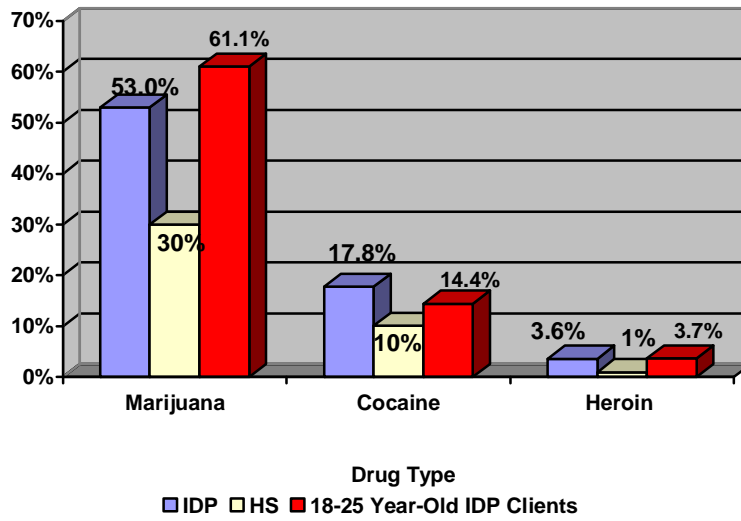
(IDP n=21,820; 18-25 n = 4647)



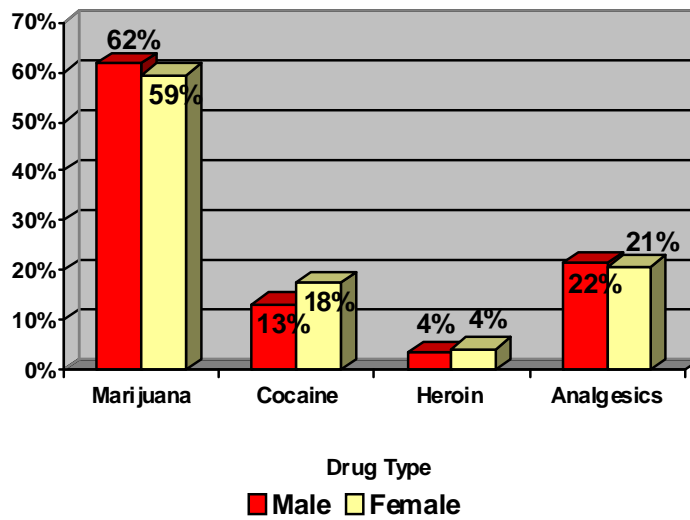
**Number of Offenses**

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

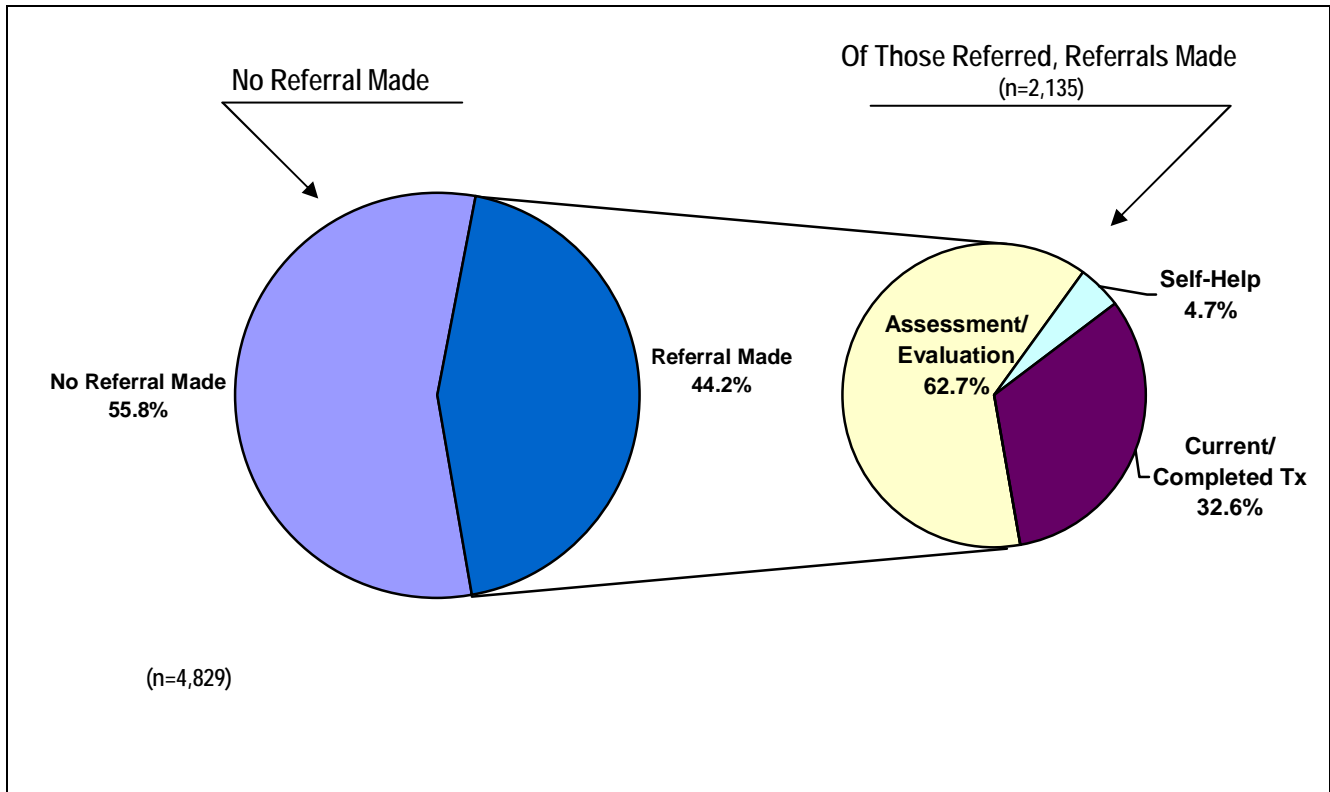
**Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine and Heroin Use by IDP Clients, 18-25 Year-Old IDP Clients and 2003 NJ Household Survey**



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



# Referrals of 2009 18-25 Year-Old IDP Clients



<b>Number of 2009 IDP Clients Attended IDRC by County of Residence, with 18-25 Age Group Percentage</b>			
County	Total Number of IDRC Clients	Number of 18-25	Percentage of 18- 25 year-old clients attended IDRC
Atlantic	939	90	9.6%
Bergen	1941	401	20.7%
Burlington	1722	357	20.7%
Camden	2228	499	22.4%
Cape May	522	124	23.8%
Cumberland	658	113	17.2%
Essex	925	139	15.0%
Gloucester	1355	285	21.0%
Hudson	462	66	14.3%
Hunterdon	411	86	20.9%
Mercer	1085	260	24.0%
Middlesex	2219	526	23.7%
Monmouth	1783	427	24.0%
Morris	891	232	26.0%
Ocean	2058	448	21.8%
Passaic	992	235	23.7%
Salem	314	68	21.7%
Somerset	863	187	21.7%
Sussex	525	105	20.0%
Union	1119	211	18.9%
Warren	282	59	20.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,294</b>	<b>4,918</b>	<b>21.1%</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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