INTOXICATED DRIVING PROGRAM
2010 STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT

November 2011

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New Jersey Department of Human Services

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2010 Intoxicated Driving Program Statistical Summary Report

From January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010 the State of New Jersey's Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP) collected data from 24,391 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 the 2009 NJ Household Survey respondents, a higher proportion of IDP clients used alcohol in their lifetimes (95% vs. 87%) and in the past 12 months (87% vs. 73%).
- Most (71%) 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 (52% vs. 30%, 17% vs. 10%, 4% vs. 1%, respectively).
- Female clients reported consistently higher lifetime cocaine 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 (63%); however, lifetime cocaine use was the highest for the 36-49 year-olds (22%).
- 34% of IDP clients had a referral for assessment at an affiliated treatment agency after the IDRC class/evaluation.
- Of those with any referral, 70% were referred for an assessment, and 23% were either currently enrolled or had completed treatment to satisfy IDRC requirements.
- Clients from Union, Essex and Camden Counties had the lowest referral rates (33%, 33% and 39%, respectively) while those from Middlesex, Sussex and Morris Counties had the highest referral rates (62%, 64% and 71%, respectively).
- Sussex County had the highest percentage of 18-25 year-olds attending IDRC (28%) and Atlantic County had the lowest percentage of this age group attending IDRC (9%).
- 58% of 18-25 year-old IDRC clients self-reported lifetime marijuana use, higher than the general IDP clients (52%); however, this cohort reported a lower lifetime cocaine use than all IDP clients (13% vs. 17%).

BACKGROUND

As 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, 2010 through December 31, 2010 the State of New Jersey's Intoxicated Driving Program (IDP) collected data from 24,391 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 24,321 convictions of Intoxicated Driving and Related Offenses from the New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts in 2010. 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 2009 New Jersey Household Survey on Drug Use and Health conducted by the New Jersey Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services. The latest available household survey was a telephone survey of the adult population in New Jersey conducted from October 2008 to May 2009.

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS

- The majority of IDP clients were male (76%).
- The majority of IDP clients were non-Hispanic white (66%), followed by Hispanic (19%) and non-Hispanic black (11%).
- Most were in their thirties, with an average age of 36 years. The ages ranged from 16 to 100, with peaks at 24 and 47 years of age (see Figure 1).
- 31% have a high school education only and another 58% have completed some college or higher.
- 45% have an income of $50,000 or over, while 29% have an income under $25,000.

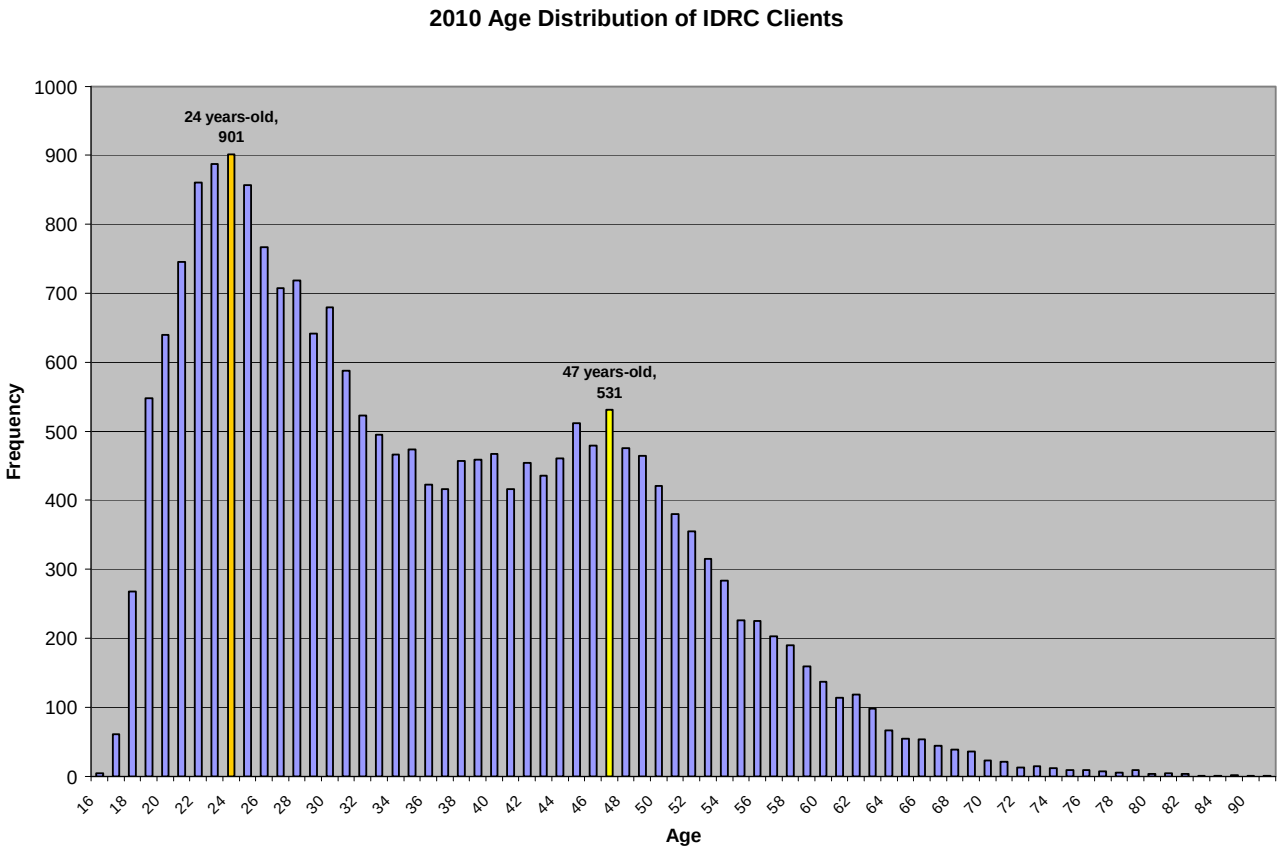
The most significant differences between IDP clients and the general population of New Jersey were:

- IDP clients were overwhelmingly male (76% vs. 48% of NJ Population-2010 Census).
- IDP clients were mostly single (56% vs. 31% of NJ Population-2010 Census).
- Over half of IDP clients were employed full-time (53% vs. 38% NJ Population-2010 Census).

			NJ Population
	N	%	%
Gender			
Male	15,808	75.7	47.8
Female	5070	24.3	52.1
Age			
<21 (16-20)	1561	7.1	8.7
21-24	3393	15.4	6.8
25-34	6444	29.3	16.3
35-49	6924	31.5	27.7
50 and Over	3647	16.6	40.5
18-25	*5746*	*26.2*	*12..7*
Race/Ethnicity			
White (non-Hispanic)	14,041	65.5	61.9
Black (non-Hispanic)	2394	11.2	12.5
Hispanic	3983	18.6	16.0
Other	1017	4.7	9.6
Education			
Less than High School	2286	10.7	15.8
High School Graduate	6634	31.0	30.8
Some College	7271	33.9	20.7
College Graduate or Higher	5245	24.5	32.7
Marital Status			
Single	12,253	56.3	31.8
Married	2961	13.6	52.3
Divorced/Separated/Other	6538	30.1	15.8
Household Income			
Under $25,000	5924	28.8	14.5
$25,000-34,999	2358	11.5	6.8
$35,000-49,999	3091	15.0	12.0
Over $50,000	9180	44.7	66.7
Employment Status			
Full-Time	11,120	52.6	38.3
Part-Time	2317	11.0	8.2
Unemployed/Other	7713	36.5	53.5

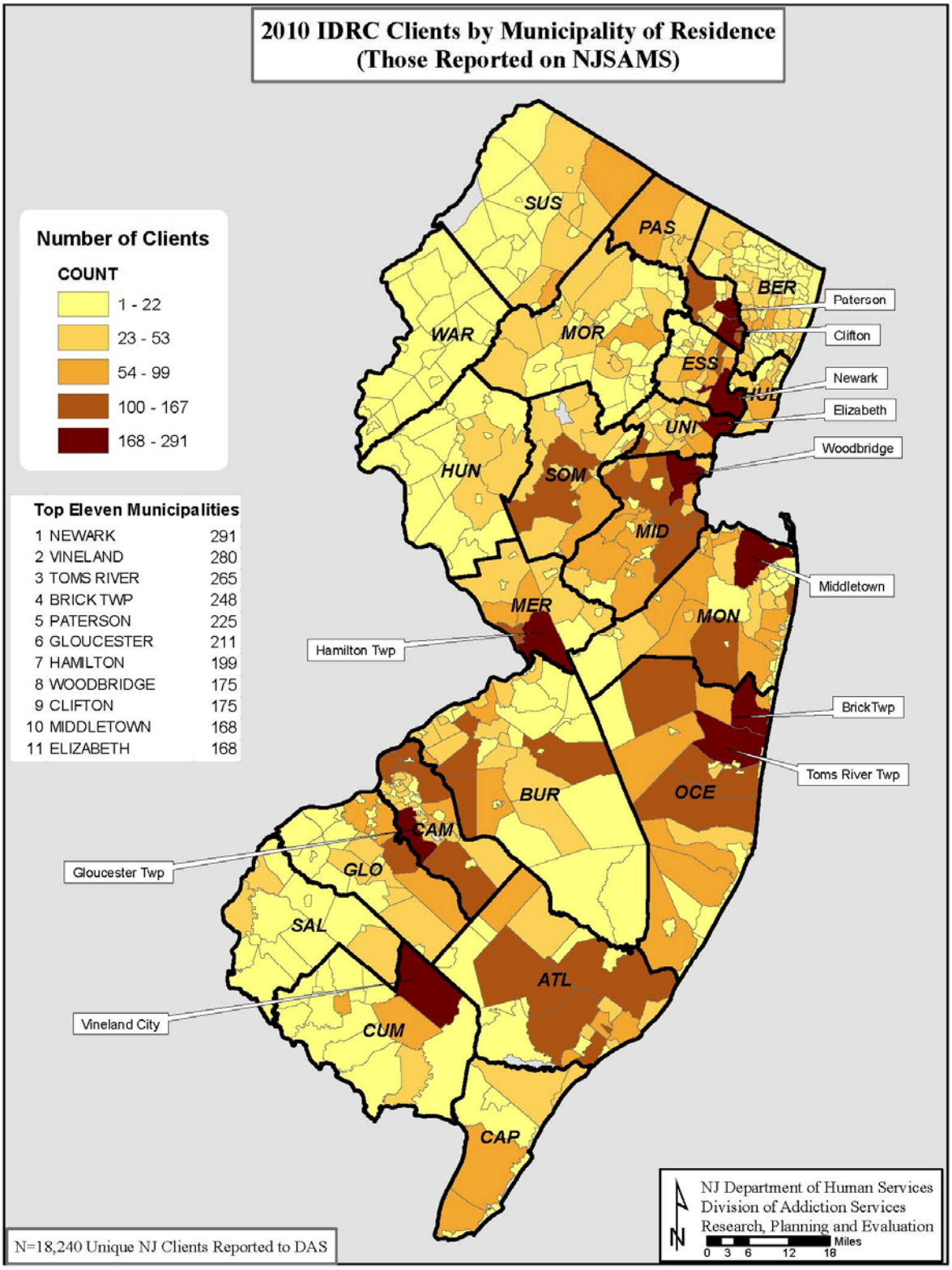
*Population data from:
US Bureau of the Census (2010), Current Population Survey (CPS) Table Creator For the Annual Social and Economic Supplement denominator taken from census age 16 and above. http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/cps_table_creator.html

Figure 1


2010 Age Distribution of IDRC Clients
24 years-old, 901
47 years-old, 531
Frequency
Age
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 90

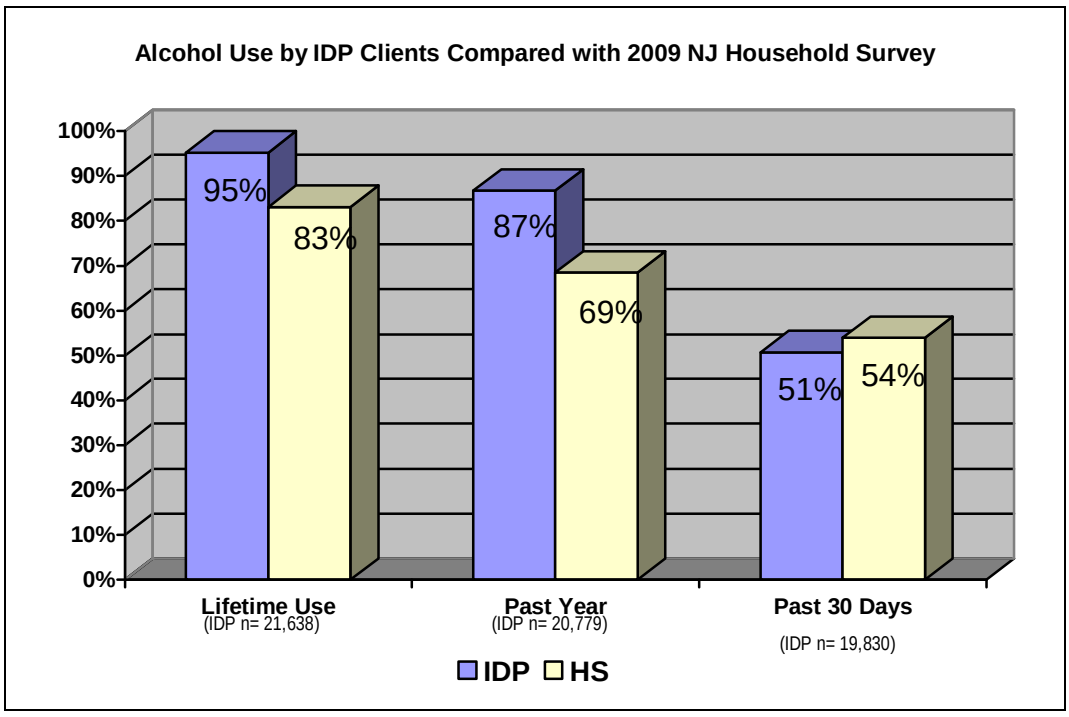
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

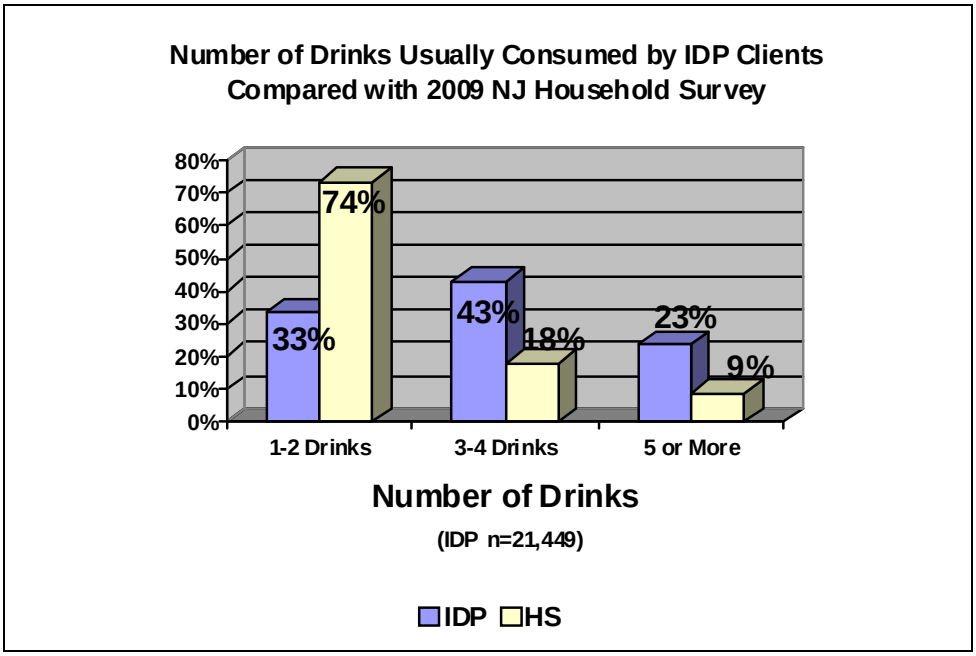
The following map presents the number of unique IDRC New Jersey clients by municipality of residence. Out-of-State clients are not included. The three municipalities with the greatest number of IDP clients were: Newark (291), Vineland (280) and Toms River (265).



ALCOHOL USE

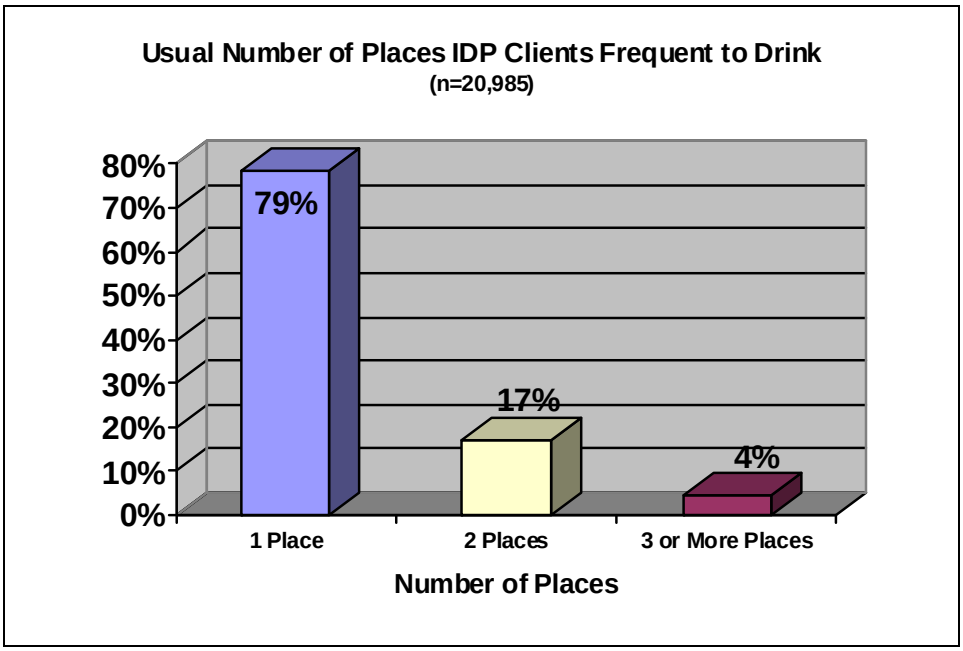
- Compared to NJ Household Survey (HS) respondents, a higher proportion of IDP clients used alcohol in their lifetimes (95% vs. 83%) and in the past 12 months (87% vs. 69).
- IDP clients reported usually consuming more drinks in one sitting than NJ householders.
- 43% of IDP clients vs. 18% of NJ householders usually drank 3-4 drinks at one time.
- 23% of IDP clients vs. 9% of NJ Household Survey respondents stated they usually have 5 or more drinks when consuming alcohol.





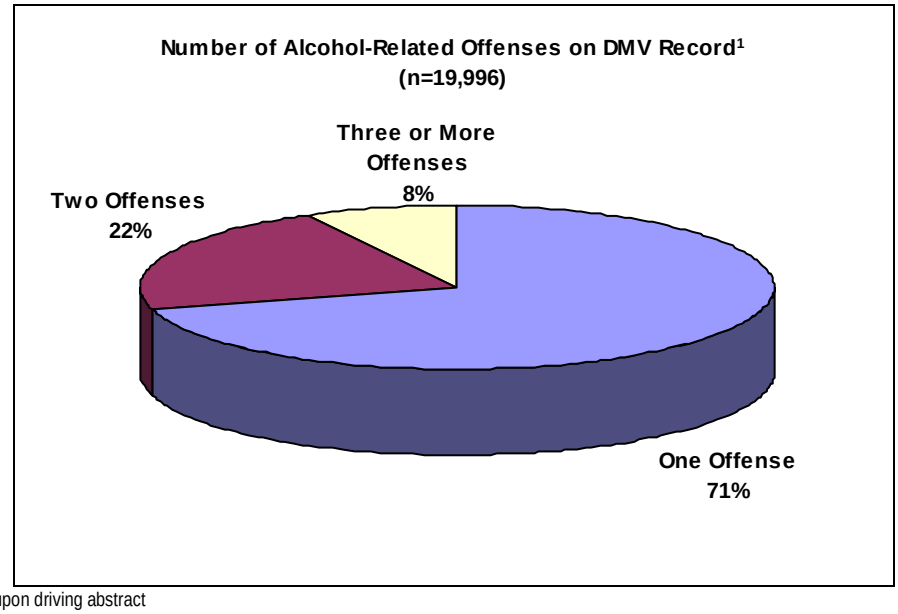
PLACE OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

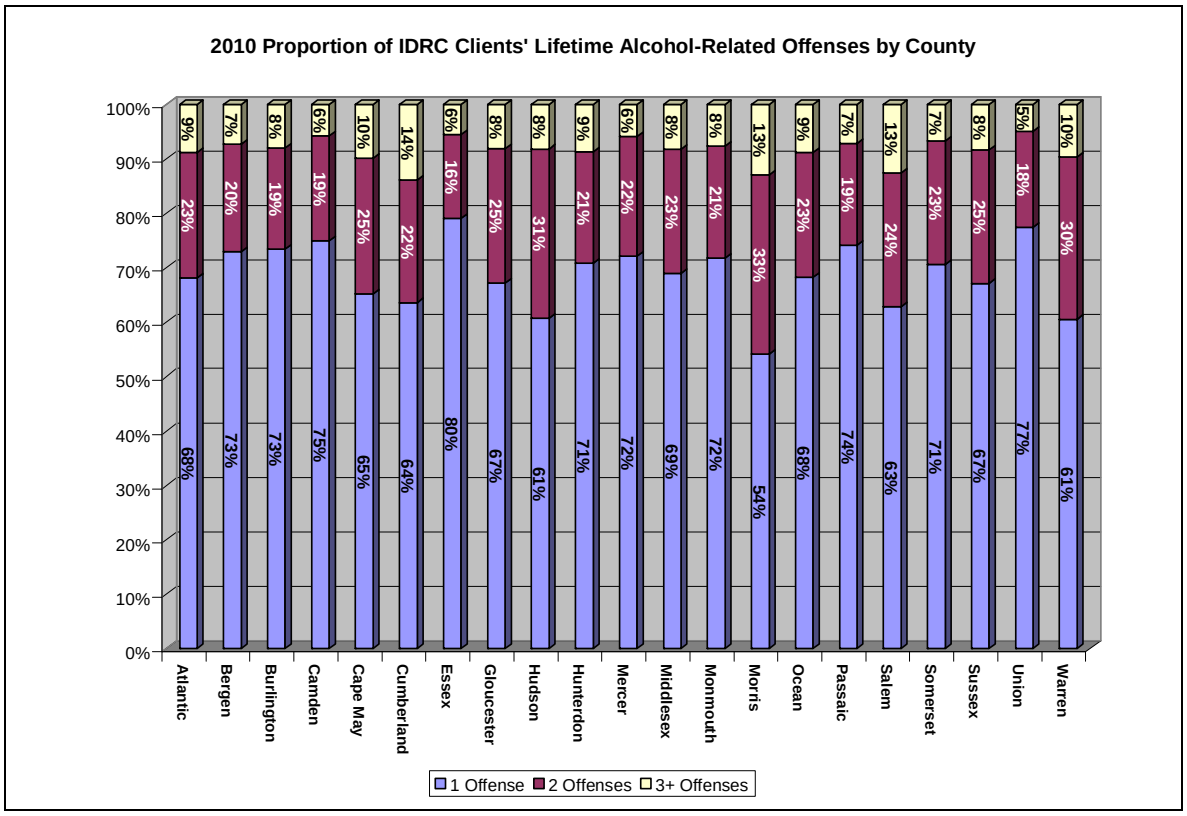


MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES/ARRESTS

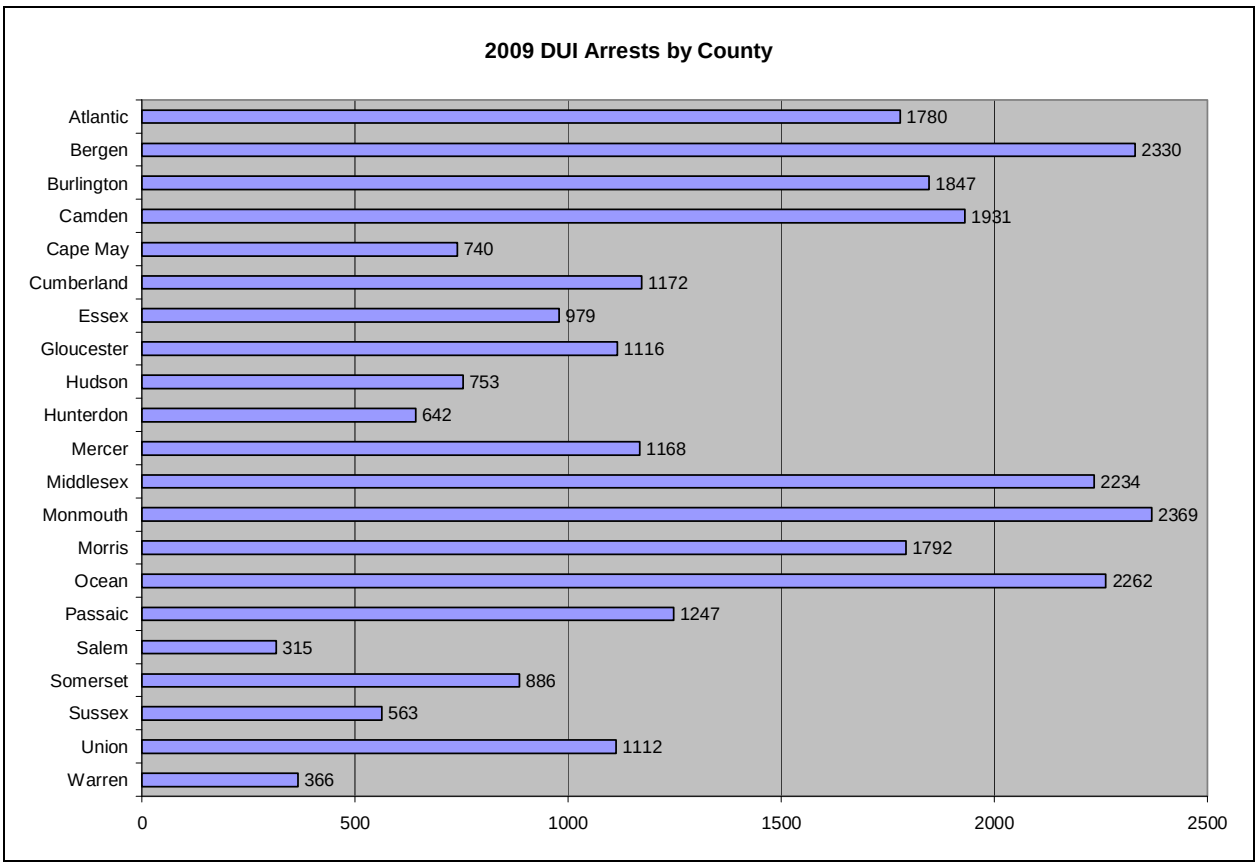
- Most (71%) of the IDP clients had only one lifetime alcohol-related offense on their motor vehicle records, 22% had two offenses, and 8% had three or more offenses.
- 14% of the Cumberland County offenders who attended IDRC in 2010 were Multiple Offenders (3 or more offenses) vs. only 5% of those who 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).

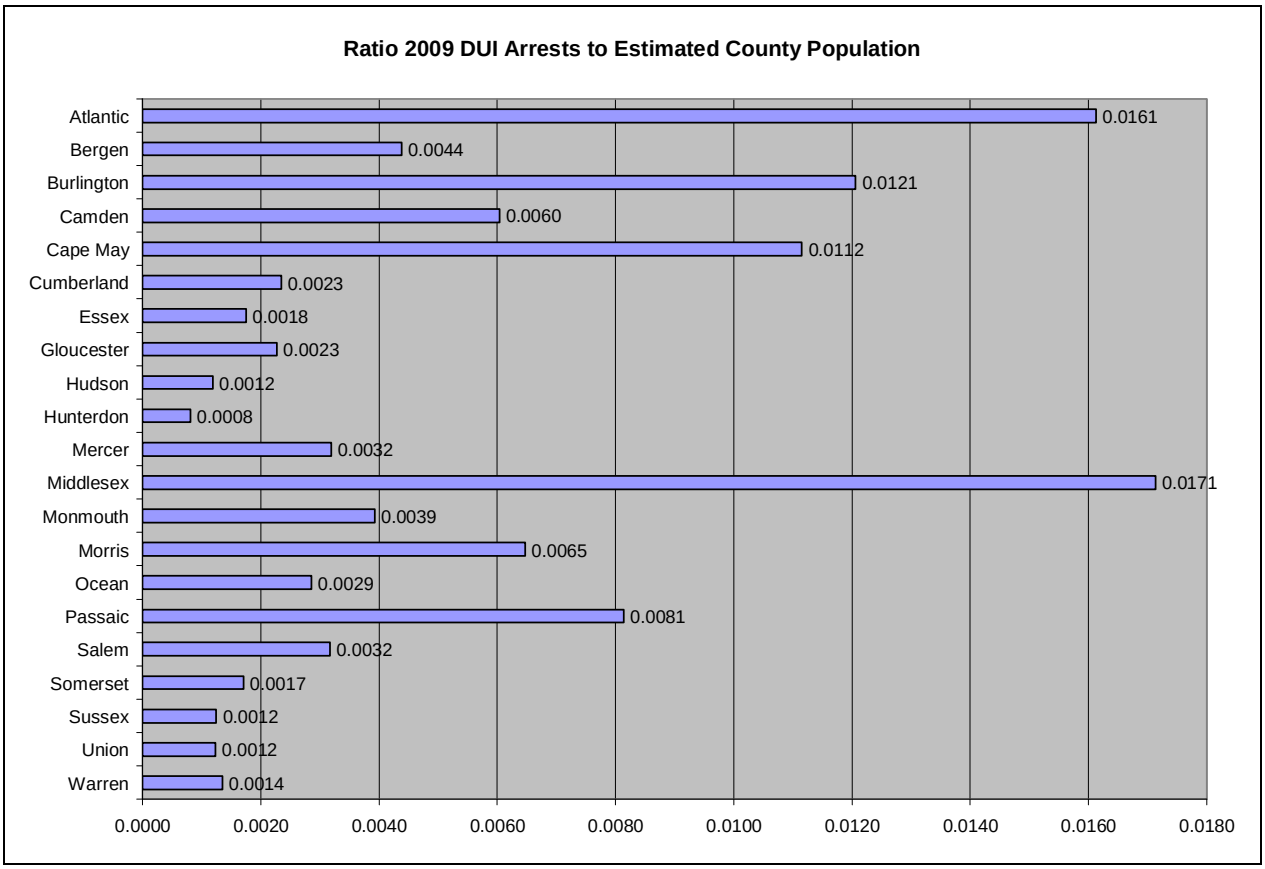


[1] Recorded by IDRC based upon driving abstract



DUI ARRESTS 2009*

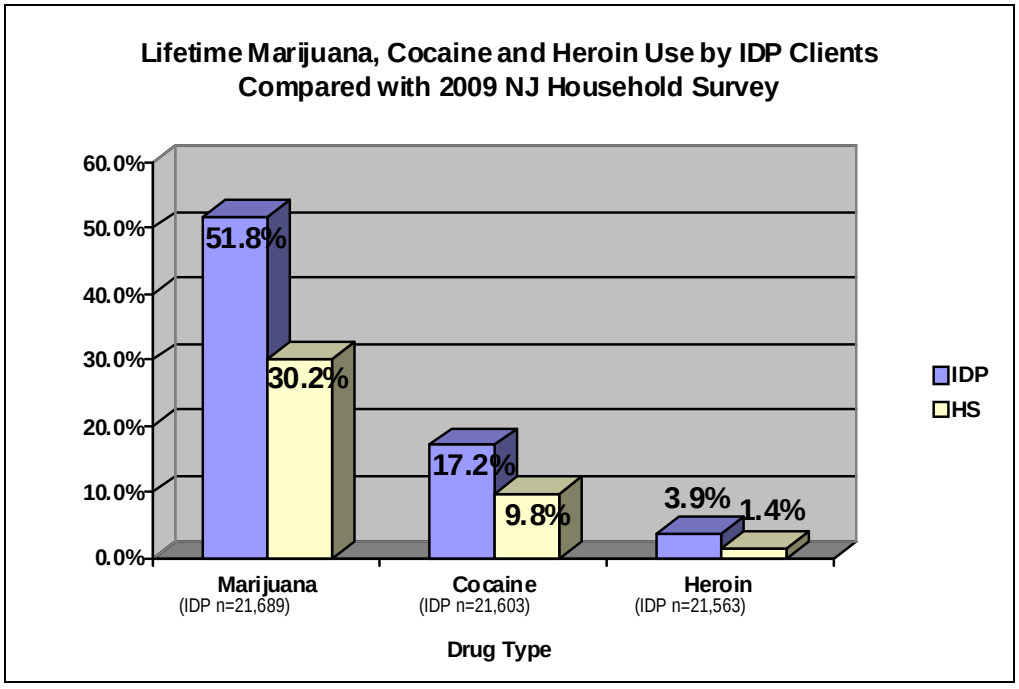


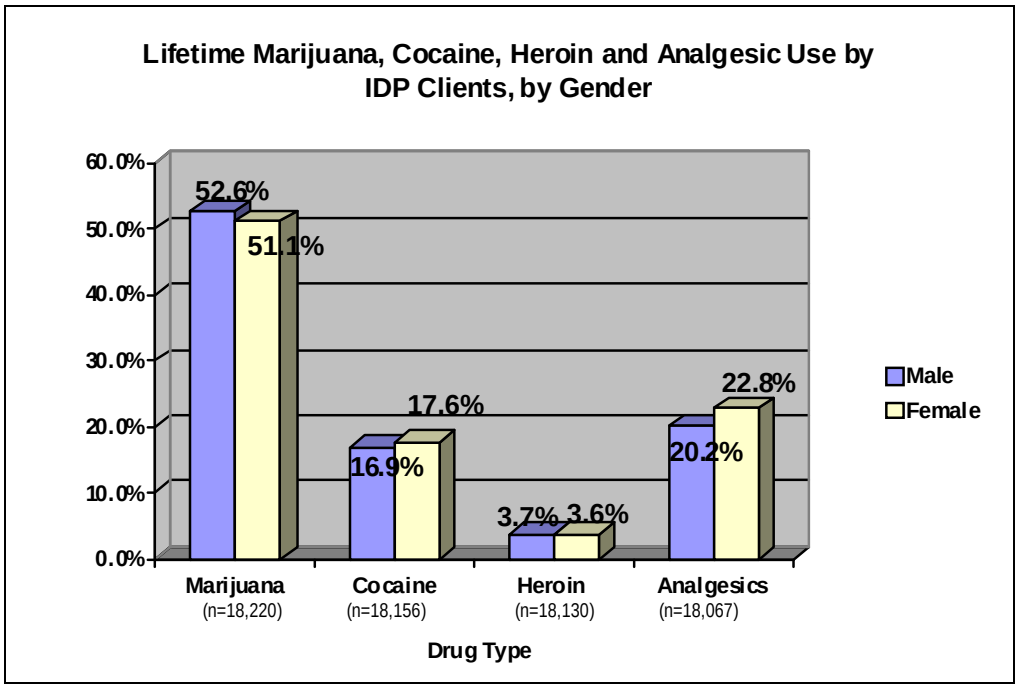


*2010 UCR report not published by the time this report was being compiled

ILLICIT DRUG USE

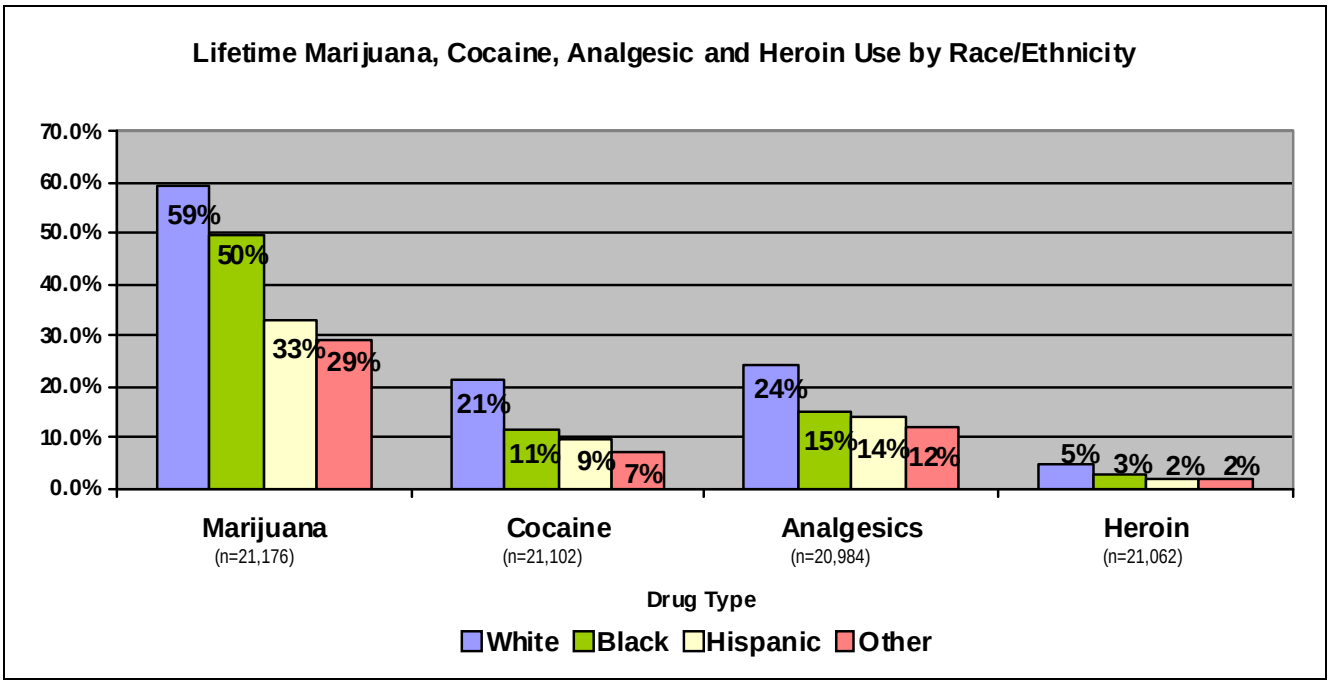
- Prevalence of lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and heroin by IDP clients was almost double the levels reported by NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 52% of IDP clients reported lifetime marijuana use compared with 30% for adult NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 17% of IDP clients reported lifetime cocaine use compared to 10% for NJ Household Survey respondents.
- Male clients reported slightly higher lifetime marijuana and heroin use than female clients.
- Female clients reported slightly higher lifetime cocaine and analgesic use than male clients.

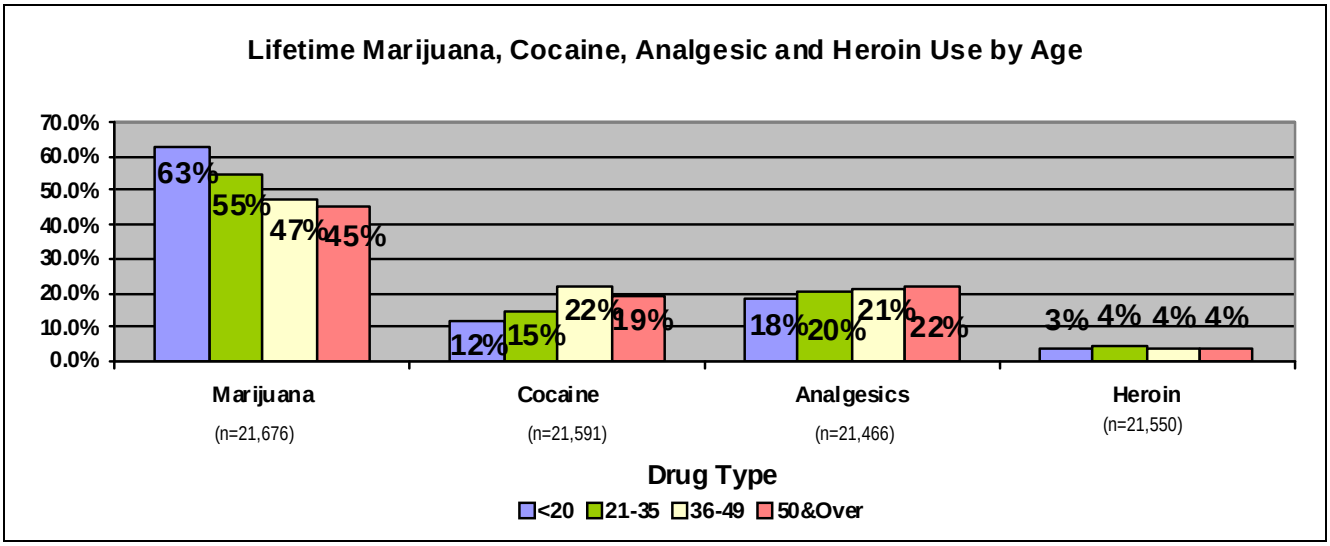


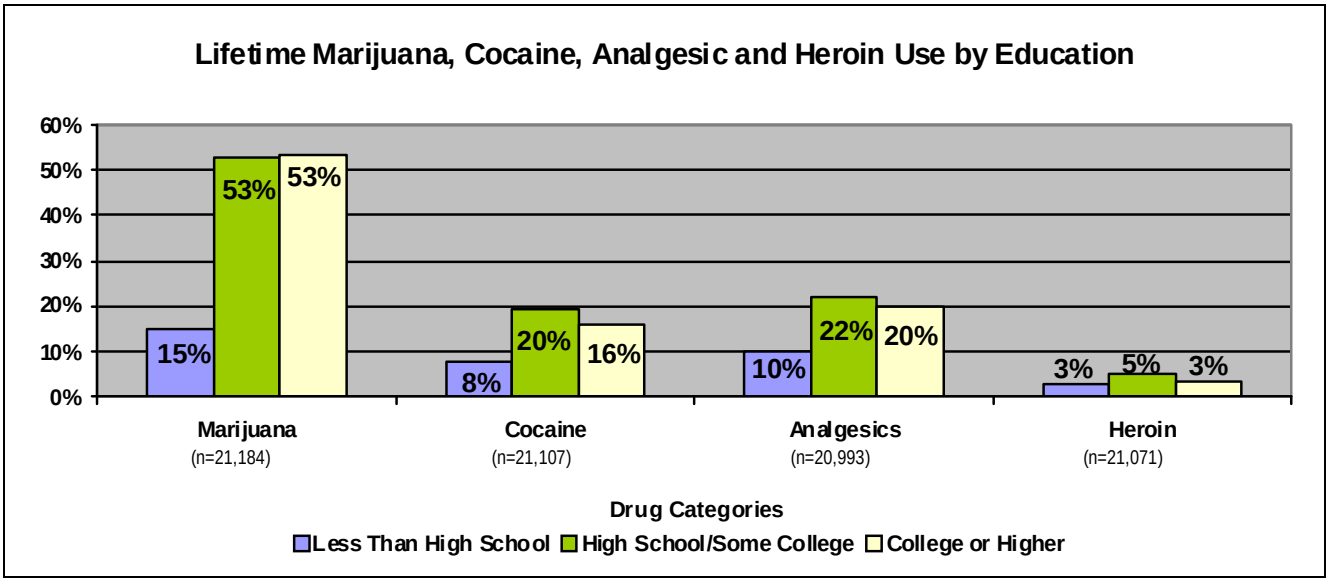


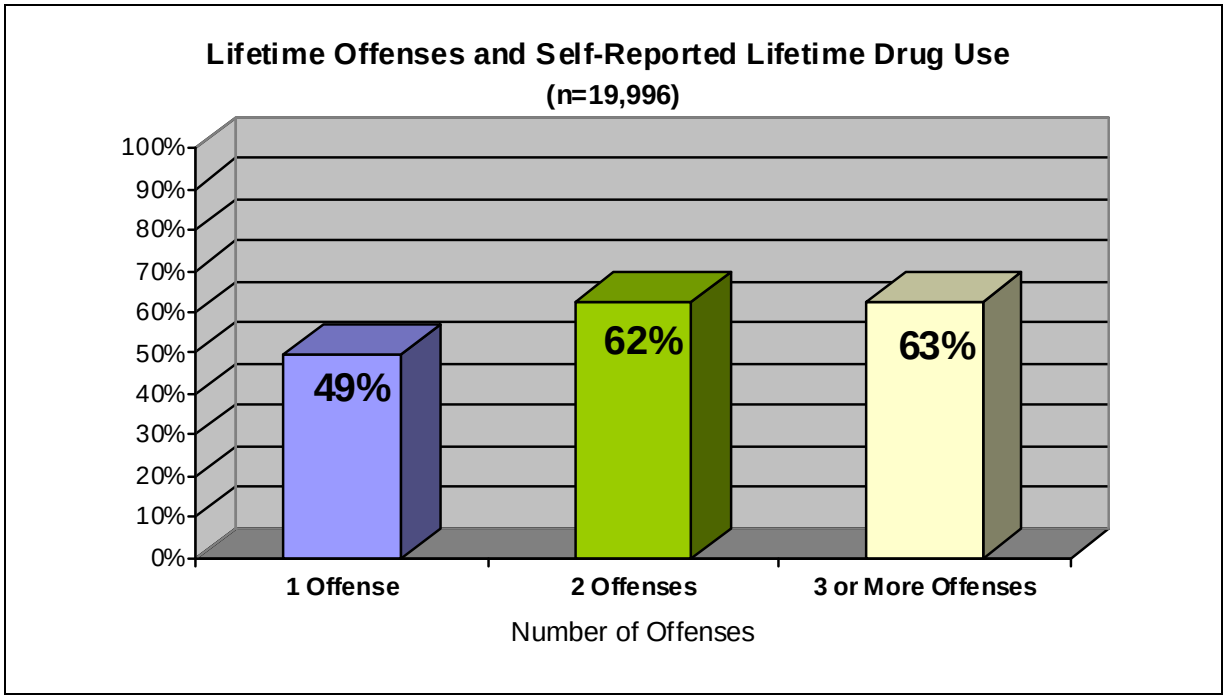
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLICIT DRUG USERS

- 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.





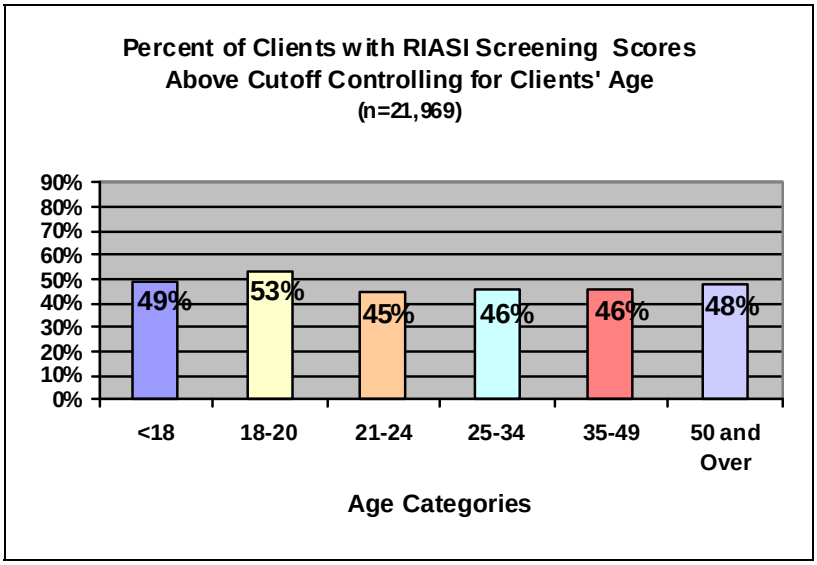

Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine, Analgesic and Heroin Use by Education
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
15%
53%
53%
8%
20%
16%
10%
22%
20%
3%
5%
3%
Marijuana
(n=21,184)
Cocaine
(n=21,107)
Analgesics
(n=20,993)
Heroin
(n=21,071)
Drug Categories
Less Than High School
High School/Some College
College or Higher

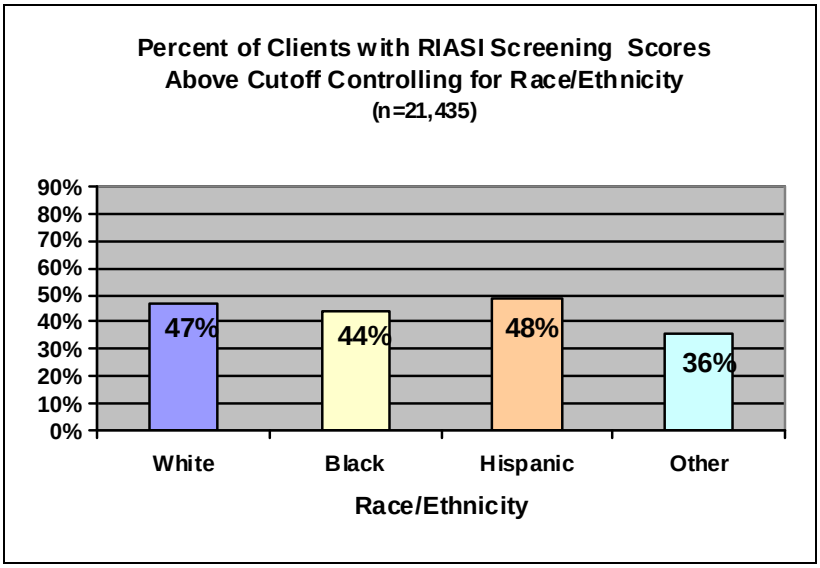

Lifetime Offenses and Self-Reported Lifetime Drug Use
(n=19,996)
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
49%
62%
63%
1 Offense
2 Offenses
3 or More Offenses
Number of Offenses

RIASI SCREENING SCORES

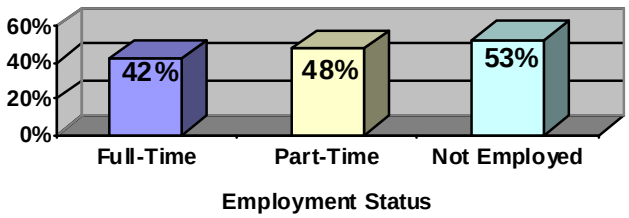
The RIASI section of the IDP Screening Questionnaire is from New York State's STOP DUI program. For an intoxicated driver population, New York uses a cutoff score of 9 or above to indicate that a client needs further evaluation by a treatment provider. Since New York residents are demographically similar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

- The mean RIASI score was 9.3 and the scores ranged from 0-46. 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 21-24 had the lowest proportion scoring over the cutoff (45%).
- Controlling for race/ethnicity, Hispanic clients had the highest percent of clients who scored over the cutoff (48% 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 (42%).
- There was a 14% difference between clients with three or more alcohol-related offenses on their motor vehicle record and those with one offense who scored over the cutoff (53% vs. 39%, respectively).



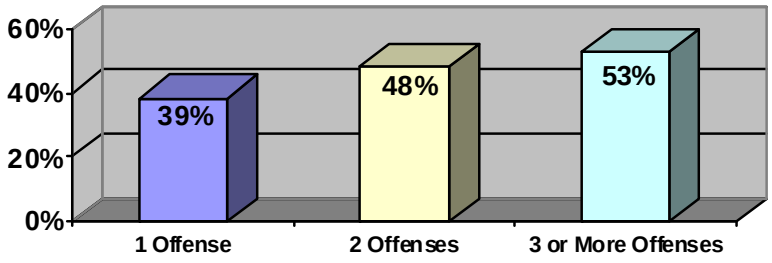


Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff Controlling for Employment Status
(n=21,150)



Employment Status

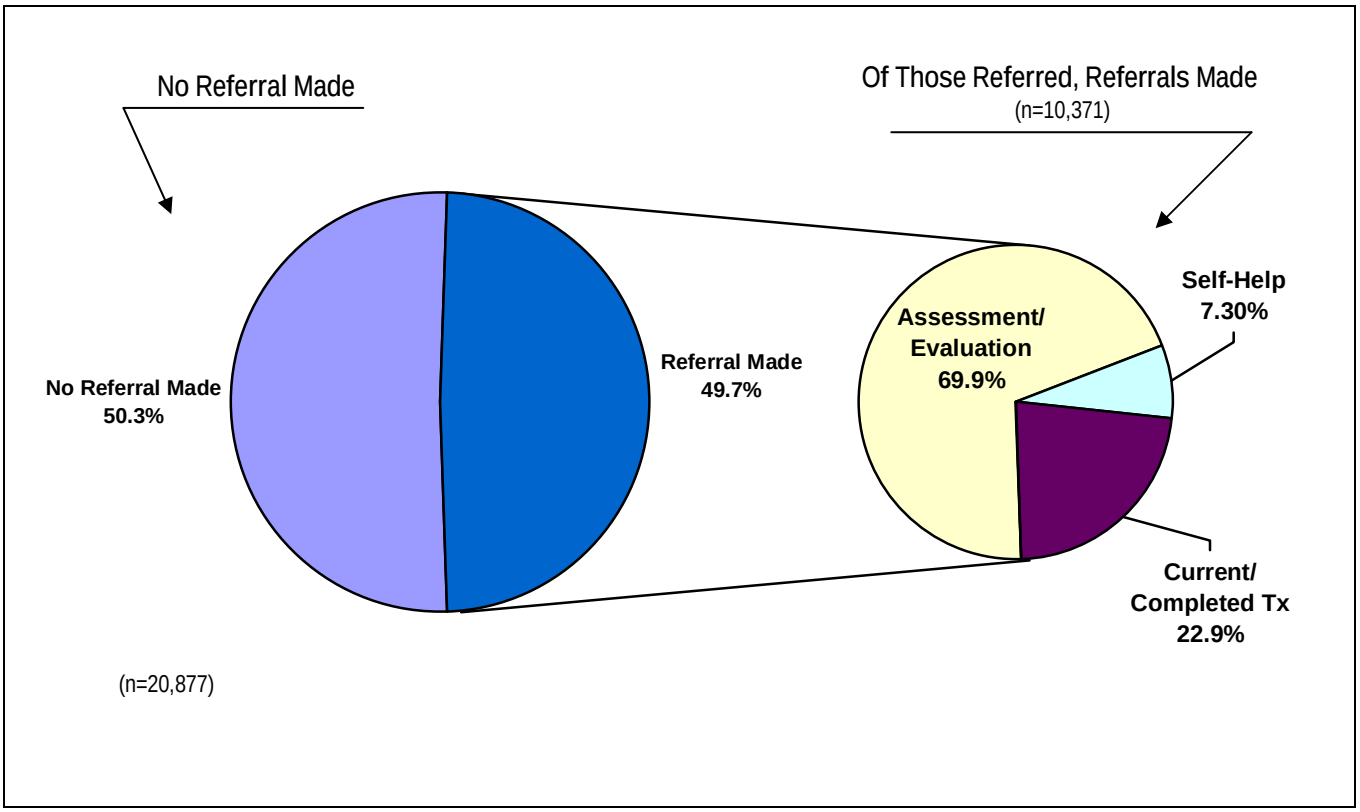
Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff Controlling for Number of Alcohol-Related Offenses on DMV Record
(n=19,996)



Number of Alcohol Offenses on Client DMV Record

REFERRALS

- 50% of IDP clients had a referral for assessment/evaluation or self-help group after the IDRC class.
- Out of those referred, 70% were referred for an ASAM PPC-2-R Assessment and 7% had self-help referrals.
- 23% of the clients were currently enrolled in treatment or had completed treatment prior to attending the IDRC which would satisfy IDRC treatment requirements.



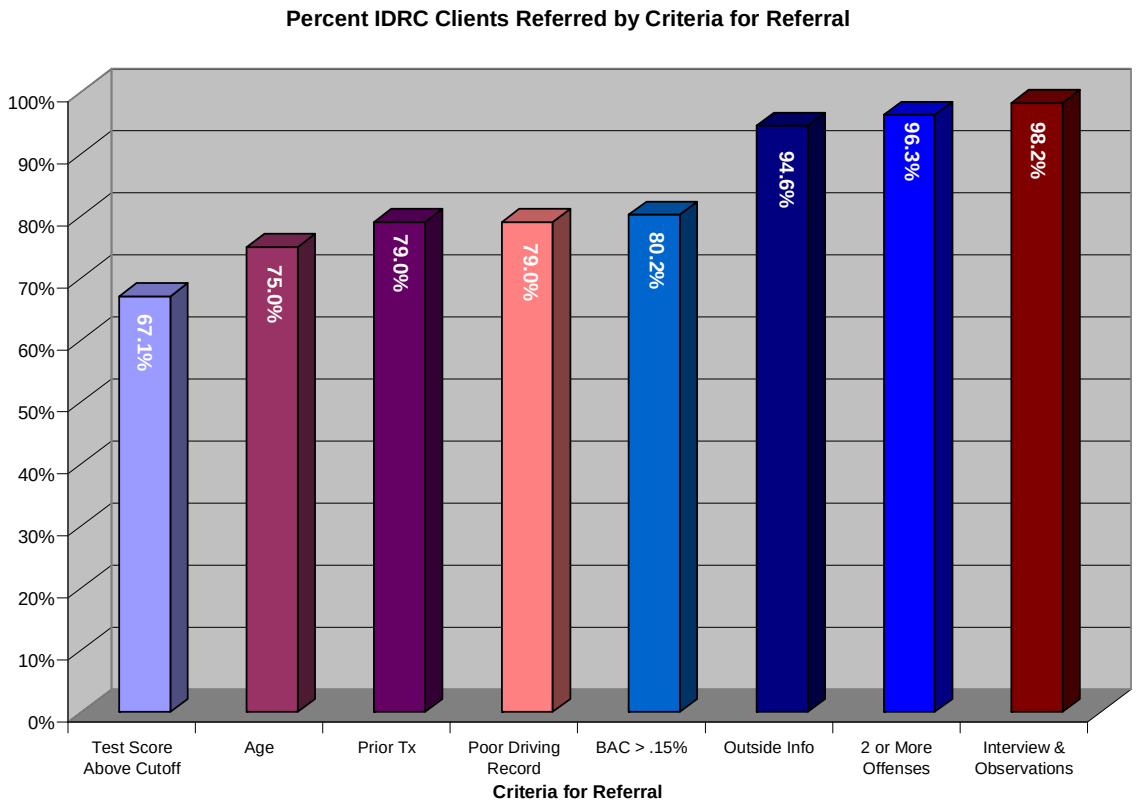
CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL

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[1]

Referral Patterns by Criteria for Referral

Cut-off screening score (RIASI) was the least important factor in referrals to treatment (67.1%); counselor interview and observation during the clients' IDRC class attendance along with clients having two or more alcohol-related motor vehicle offenses were the most important factors in referral for assessment at a treatment agency (98.2% and 96.3%, respectively).



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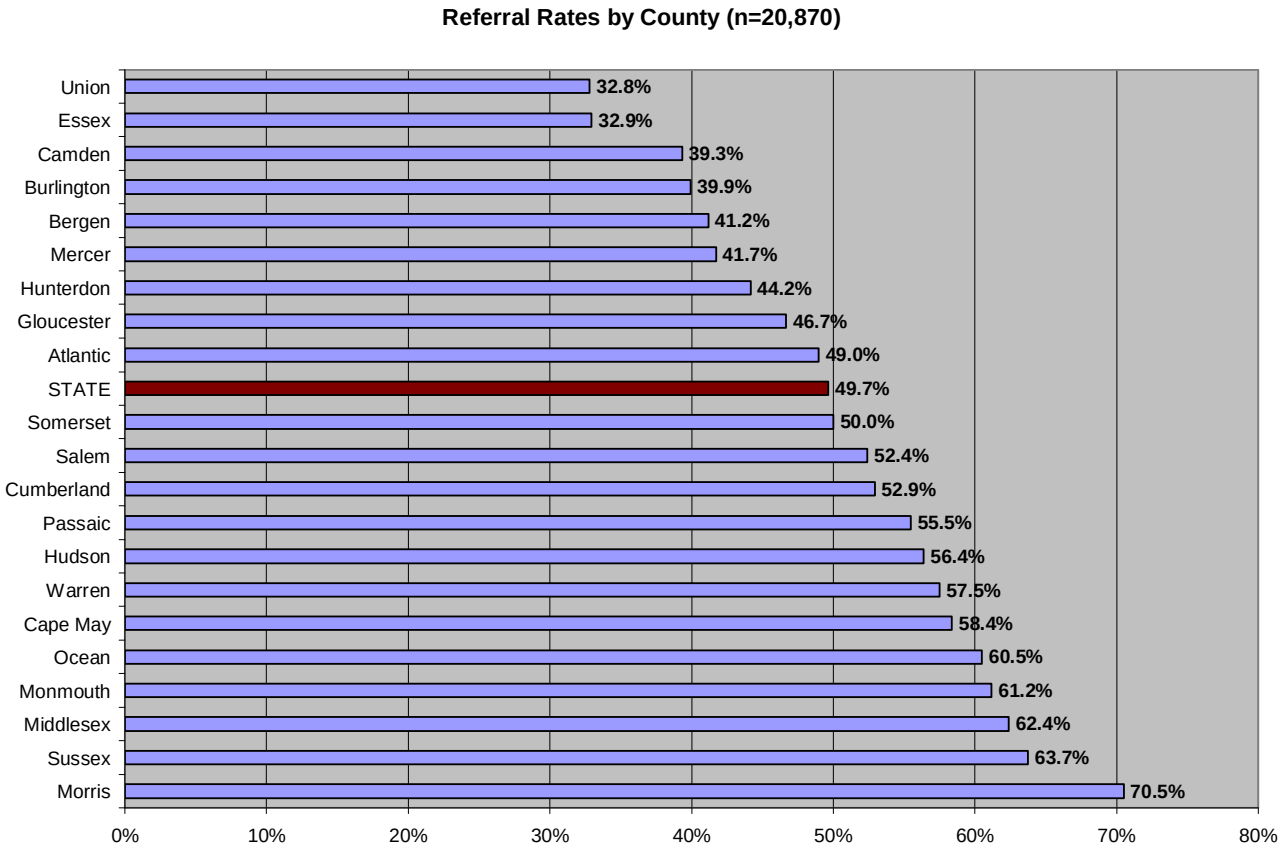
[1] There is no specific age indicated in the "Age" criteria in the Regulation; however, the "age" used is generally under 21

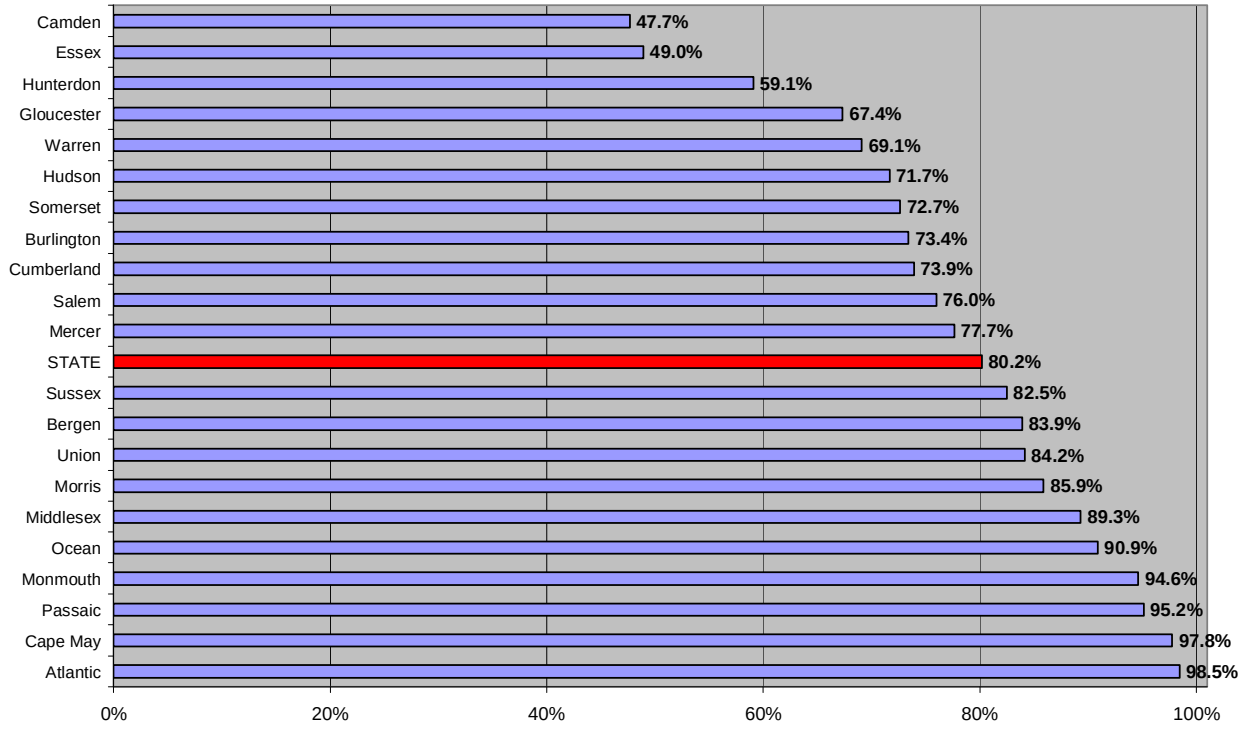
CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL BY COUNTY

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.

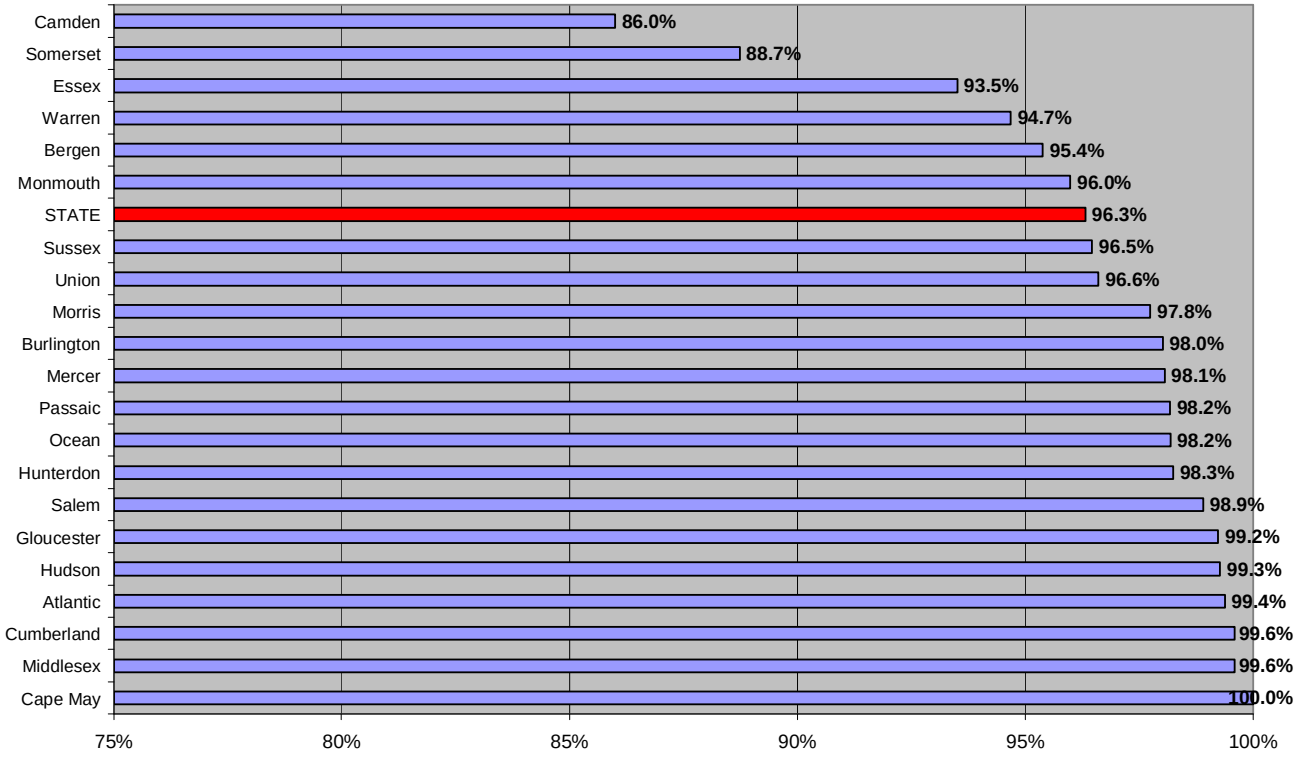
- Clients from Union, Essex and Hunterdon Counties had the lowest referral rates (33%, 33% and 39%, respectively).
- Clients from Middlesex, Sussex and Morris Counties had the highest referral rates (62%, 64% and 71%, respectively).
- Statewide, 80% of IDP clients with a Blood Alcohol Concentration of .15% or higher received a referral. The county-level proportions ranged from 48% to 98%. Those counties with the highest proportion were Passaic (95%), Cape May (98%) and Atlantic (98%); those with the lowest proportion were Camden (48%), Essex (49%) and Hunterdon (59%).
- The proportion of clients with 2 or more lifetime alcohol-related offenses who received a referral did not vary as greatly as the Screening score criteria. These proportions ranged from 86% to 100% with a State percentage of 98%. The counties with the lowest proportions were Camden (86%), Somerset (89%) and Essex (94%); the highest proportions, were in Cumberland, Middlesex and Cape May Counties, all with 100%.
- The proportion of clients with a reported screening score above the cutoff who received a referral ranged from 40% to 89% (the State percentage was 65%). The counties with the highest proportions were Monmouth (83%), Middlesex (87%) and Atlantic (89%); the lowest proportions were from Union (40%), Essex (48%) and Gloucester (52%).



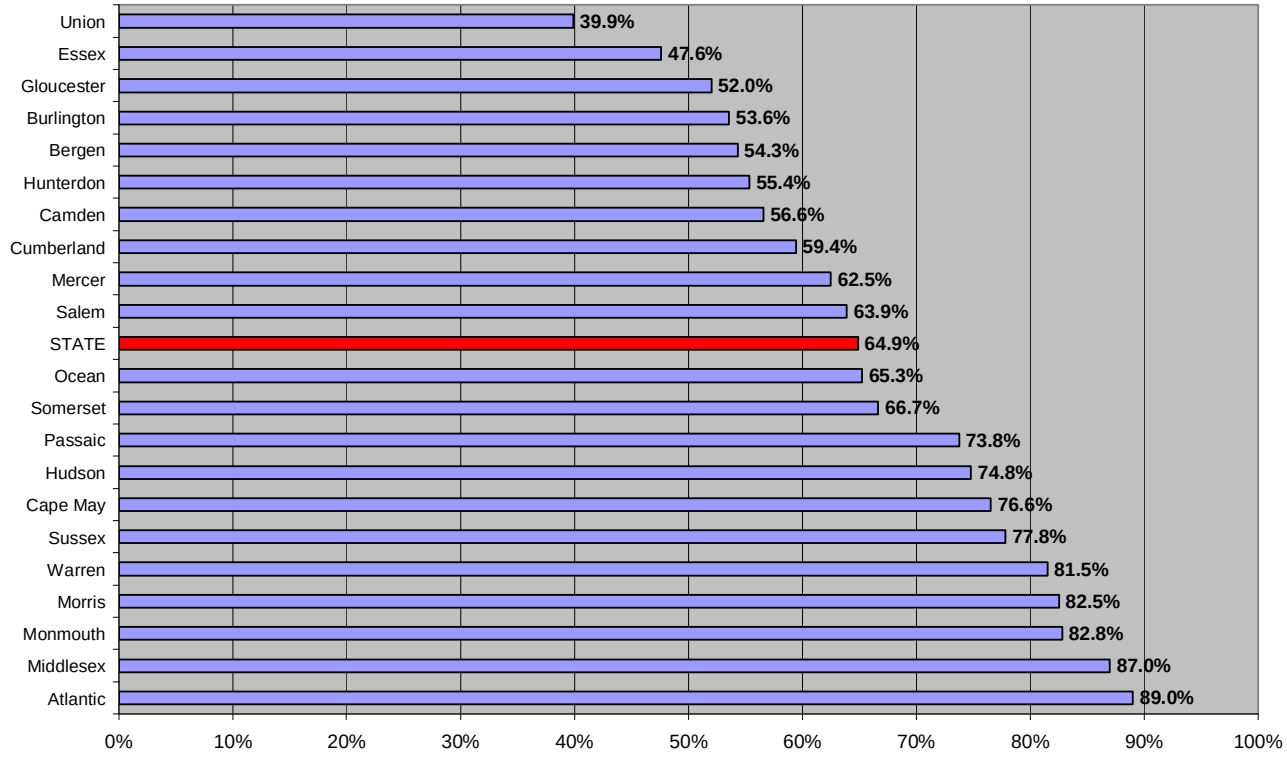
Percentage of IDRC Clients with a BAC of .15% or Higher Who Received a Referral, by County (n=3,119)



Percentage of IDRC Clients with Two or More Alcohol-Related Offenses on DMV Record Who Received a Referral, by County (n=5,893)

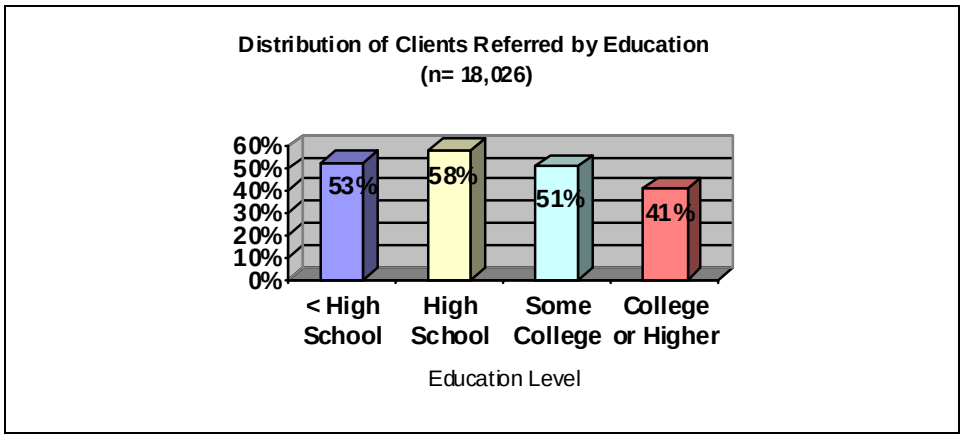


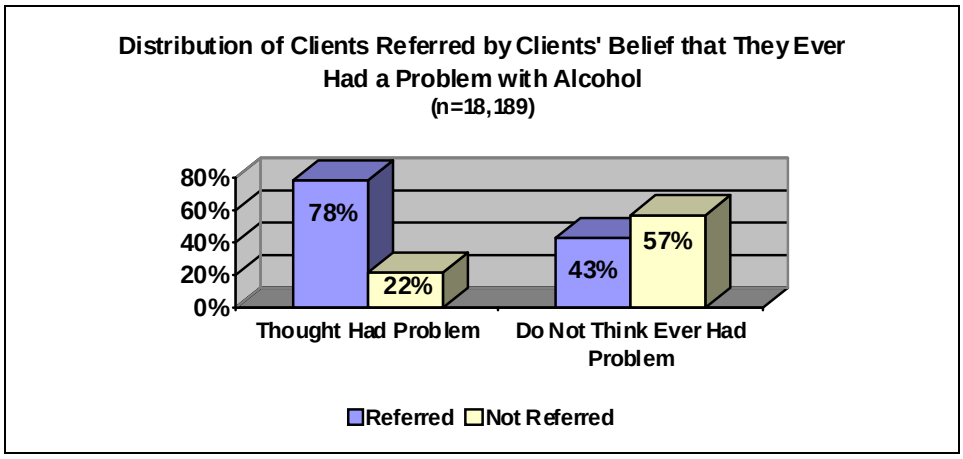
Percentage of IDRC Clients with Screening Score Above Cutoff Who Received a Referral, by County (n=8,598)

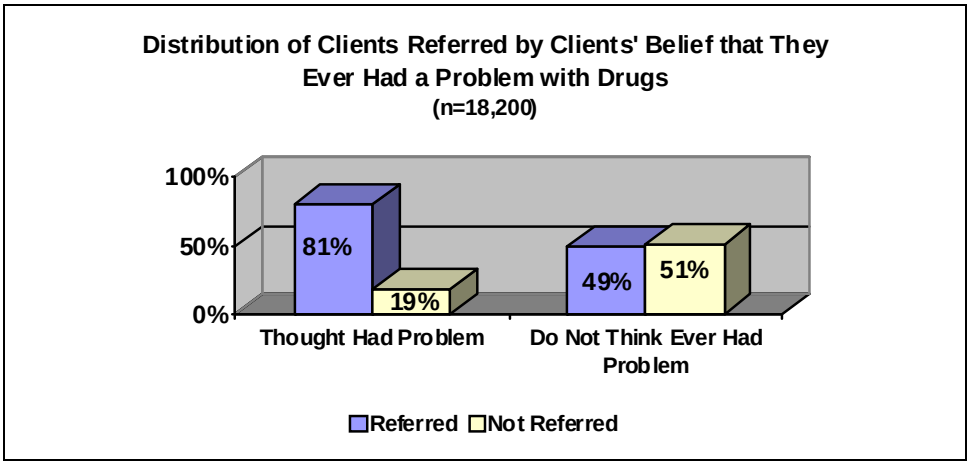


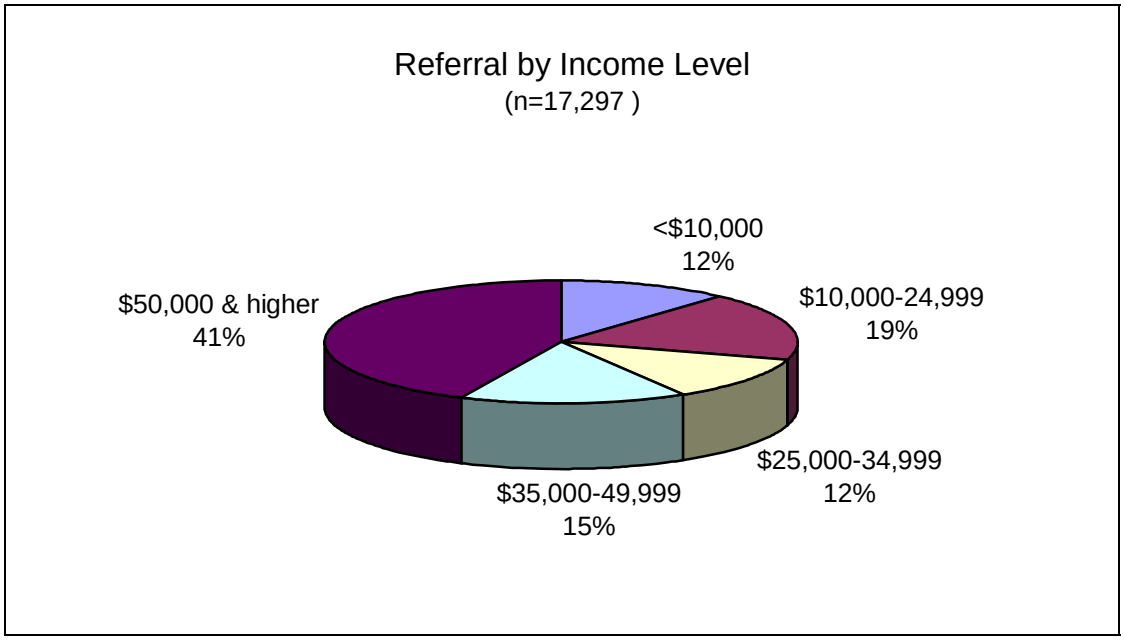
CHARACTERISTICS OF REFERRED CLIENTS

- 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 (78%) and those who thought they do not have a problem (43%).
- For those clients who received a referral, 31% reported annual incomes under $25,000 and 41% 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 (78%). 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	5687	66.2	83.2
Currently in AA	2504	68.7	88.4
NA Lifetime	2375	76.6	82.5
Currently in NA	761	77.8	88.4
Treatment in Lifetime	4048	67.8	85.9
Currently in Treatment	1028	69.3	85.7

Appendix A

County Level Data

Table 1
2010 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	1023	32.8	509	57.8	505	20.0	505	5.5	501	25.2
Bergen	1712	55.3	1576	50.8	1566	19.0	1569	3.4	1561	22.7
Burlington	1541	57.0	1426	58.1	1417	15.2	1421	2.2	1419	14.8
Camden	1816	58.4	1728	55.3	1730	16.6	1726	3.4	1728	16.5
Cape May	370	68.4	347	67.2	345	20.6	345	5.2	347	28.0
Cumberland	682	48.1	601	48.4	597	15.1	599	2.8	599	16.5
Essex	1172	52.8	1020	49.9	1017	13.0	1014	2.3	1015	23.5
Gloucester	840	65.6	742	69.3	736	22.8	736	5.4	734	29.8
Hudson	360	36.4	306	37.3	304	10.2	304	1.6	304	10.5
Hunterdon	394	57.4	354	57.6	354	19.8	350	3.4	350	23.7
Mercer	791	42.7	656	43.1	652	12.0	653	2.6	650	18.0
Middlesex	1638	48.4	1525	42.6	1528	12.3	1520	2.9	1506	19.5
Monmouth	1882	53.2	1736	47.0	1735	15.0	1731	3.6	1726	21.3
Morris	695	53.1	543	60.6	540	24.1	537	6.7	534	24.5
Ocean	1638	64.7	1485	65.0	1475	26.4	1473	6.0	1469	26.3
Passaic	1069	53.4	999	47.0	994	16.5	990	3.3	996	21.5
Salem	248	56.1	227	53.7	227	20.3	224	3.6	225	20.0
Somerset	802	50.5	748	44.4	748	13.4	750	2.9	741	15.9
Sussex	535	56.3	474	56.1	471	19.5	471	4.9	469	24.3
Union	1079	43.9	964	40.8	967	11.9	962	3.2	954	17.9
Warren	241	52.7	192	58.9	187	23.5	190	8.4	180	19.4
Total State*	20,871	52.5	18,213	52.3	18,150	17.0	18,124	3.7	18,061	20.8
NJ Household Survey (2009)	*14,678*	*32.1*		*30.2*		*9.8 Powder Cocaine 1.7 Crack*		*1.4*		*4.8*

*includes those subsequently transferred to Out-of-State Unit after taking IDP Questionnaire
[a]includes Powder Cocaine and Crack Cocaine

NJ Household Survey sample size = 14,678

2010 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	505	9.7	508	6.5	504	9.3	502	18.5	507	6.7
Bergen	1571	10.3	1570	8.3	1561	8.1	1558	17.4	1561	4.2
Burlington	1421	9.6	1418	5.4	1413	5.9	1400	9.6	1425	4.0
Camden	1730	9.9	1728	7.5	1727	6.2	1719	12.6	1730	4.2
Cape May	346	13.3	346	8.4	343	10.8	344	20.6	345	6.7
Cumberland	602	8.3	589	5.9	600	5.2	596	14.1	603	4.2
Essex	1014	5.9	1013	6.6	1010	5.5	995	13.3	1012	2.1
Gloucester	737	13.2	737	11.0	737	10.5	719	21.6	737	8.3
Hudson	306	6.5	301	7.0	306	4.3	301	8.6	307	2.3
Hunterdon	351	11.1	349	8.9	352	8.2	342	16.7	354	5.7
Mercer	653	5.4	651	3.1	646	5.1	638	12.2	653	4.8
Middlesex	1525	7.0	1513	6.2	1503	6.5	1491	14.2	1521	2.8
Monmouth	1737	7.6	1727	5.9	1735	7.2	1696	16.6	1737	3.3
Morris	538	17.3	533	12.8	535	11.4	534	21.7	538	7.3
Ocean	1477	16.6	1464	11.0	1467	10.4	1452	19.8	1483	7.1
Passaic	993	8.9	985	7.5	989	6.1	975	15.8	995	2.8
Salem	227	11.5	222	4.5	225	5.8	226	12.8	225	6.2
Somerset	752	7.3	742	5.1	747	4.8	737	12.8	754	3.9
Sussex	472	11.7	470	7.5	464	8.0	460	14.6	470	3.0
Union	961	6.8	964	7.9	963	5.5	942	12.6	962	3.5
Warren	189	9.0	190	3.7	188	4.8	187	13.9	190	4.7
Total State	18,161	9.7	18,075	7.3	18,070	7.1	17,867	15.2	18,164	4.4
NJ Household Survey (2009)		*5.2*		*2.5 Ecstasy 0.6 Other Club Drug*		*2.9*		*3.1*		*XX**

[b]includes Ecstasy, Ketemine, GHB, Rohyponol

*XX Denotes data not available from 2009 New Jersey Household Survey

2010 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	508	3.7	503	7.6	492	1.2	505	98.6
Bergen	1571	3.3	1561	2.3	1513	1.7	1576	95.6
Burlington	1416	3.7	1414	4.9	1378	0.7	1419	93.8
Camden	1727	3.0	1727	5.4	1707	1.7	1732	99.3
Cape May	345	4.9	346	8.4	334	0.9	347	100.0
Cumberland	594	4.6	600	5.5	591	1.7	600	98.5
Essex	1011	1.7	1010	1.9	973	1.0	1019	95.0
Gloucester	741	5.8	734	9.4	707	2.4	740	97.7
Hudson	300	1.7	302	1.3	296	1.0	303	96.7
Hunterdon	349	6.3	349	4.9	347	2.0	354	96.6
Mercer	647	2.6	649	2.9	624	1.1	665	91.9
Middlesex	1510	1.9	1514	2.8	1460	0.8	1527	92.1
Monmouth	1727	2.0	1725	2.8	1666	1.0	1734	92.9
Morris	536	7.7	537	4.3	520	1.7	540	96.5
Ocean	1473	5.6	1474	6.6	1422	2.3	1480	96.9
Passaic	996	3.1	990	2.9	964	1.7	995	93.7
Salem	222	3.6	225	7.1	227	0.0	225	97.3
Somerset	743	2.6	751	4.5	744	1.1	746	93.3
Sussex	474	3.0	468	3.0	449	0.9	475	96.2
Union	967	2.8	959	2.2	923	0.8	969	90.9
Warren	185	4.3	190	2.6	185	1.1	190	97.4
Total State	18,095	3.4	18,083	4.2	17,575	1.4	18,196	95.2
NJ Household Survey (2009)		*XX**		*2.4*		*0.3*		*87.0*

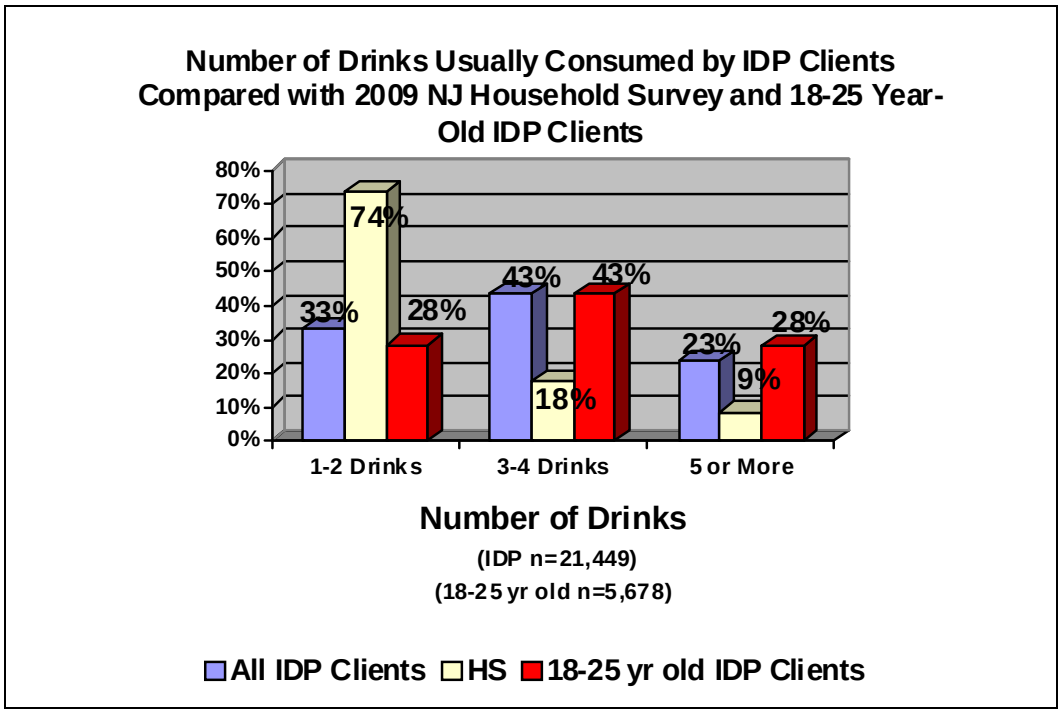
*XX Denotes data not available from 2009 New Jersey Household Survey

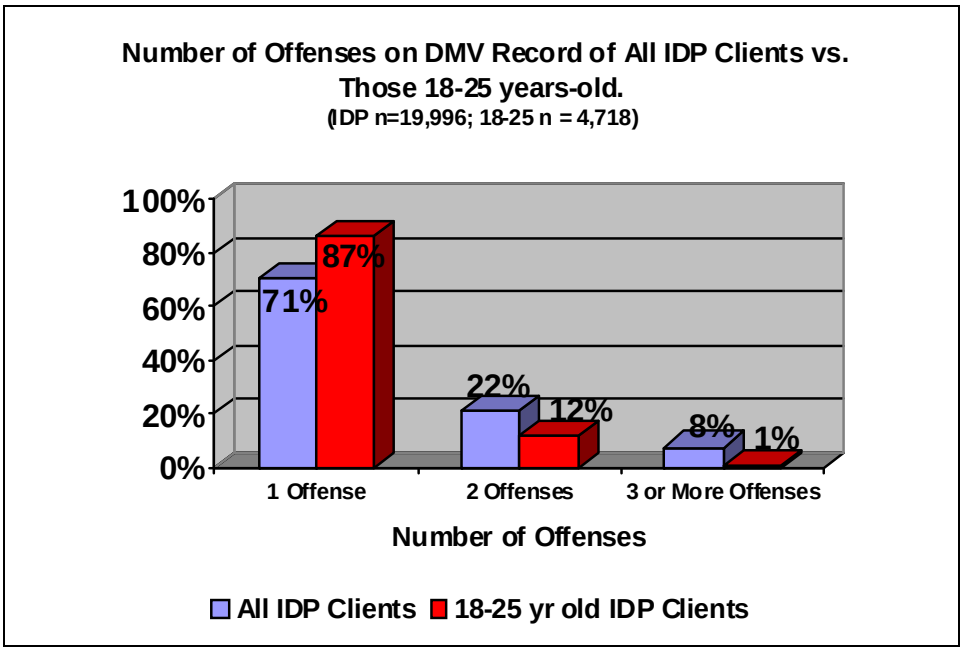
Table 2
IDP REFERRAL RATES BY COUNTY AND CLIENT LIFETIME DRUG USE

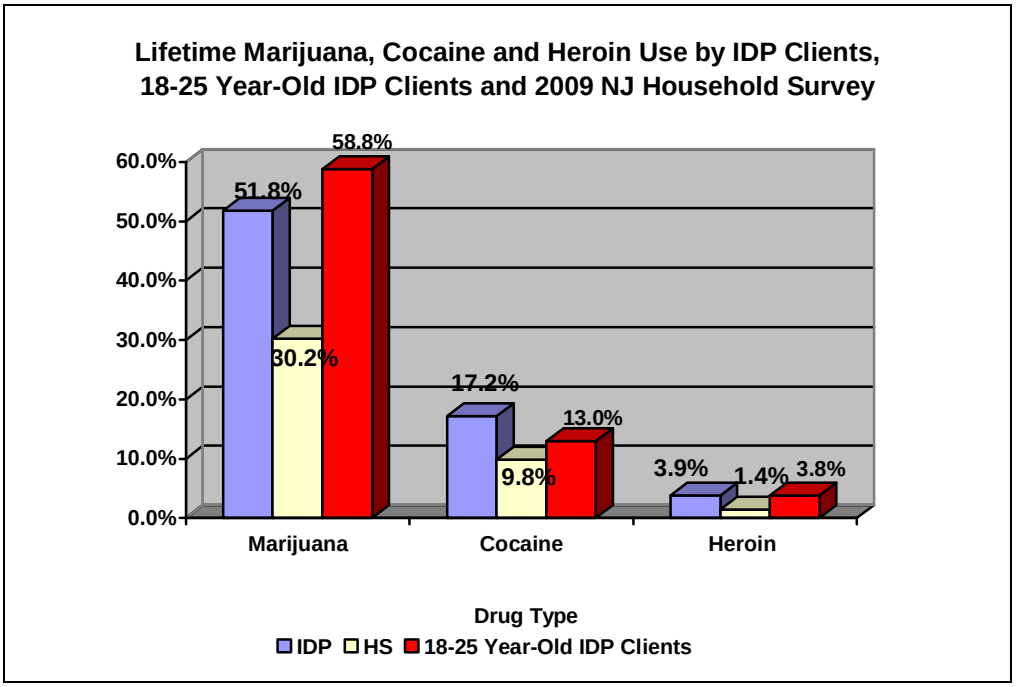
	Clients with Referral		Clients with Referral Who Admitted Lifetime Drug Use	
	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	1023	49.0	501	58.7
Bergen	1712	41.2	705	62.0
Burlington	1541	39.9	615	68.0
Camden	1816	39.3	714	71.9
Cape May	370	58.4	216	72.7
Cumberland	682	52.9	361	59.6
Essex	1172	32.9	386	66.6
Gloucester	840	46.7	392	74.0
Hudson	360	56.4	203	48.3
Hunterdon	394	44.2	174	65.5
Mercer	791	41.7	330	54.6
Middlesex	1638	62.4	1022	56.7
Monmouth	1882	61.2	1151	61.9
Morris	695	70.5	490	60.2
Ocean	1638	60.5	991	68.6
Passaic	1069	55.5	593	64.6
Salem	248	52.4	130	62.3
Somerset	802	50.0	401	61.9
Sussex	535	63.7	341	61.6
Union	1079	32.8	354	52.3
Warren	240	57.5	138	63.8
Total State	20,877	49.7	10,371	62.5

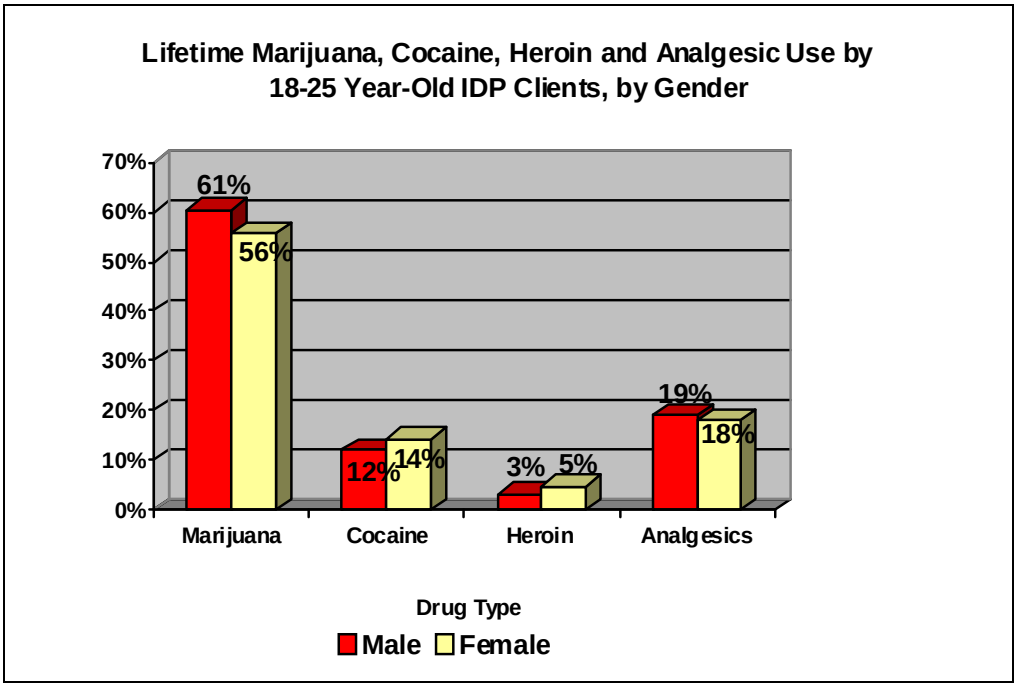
APPENDIX B

18-25 Year Old Population Tables

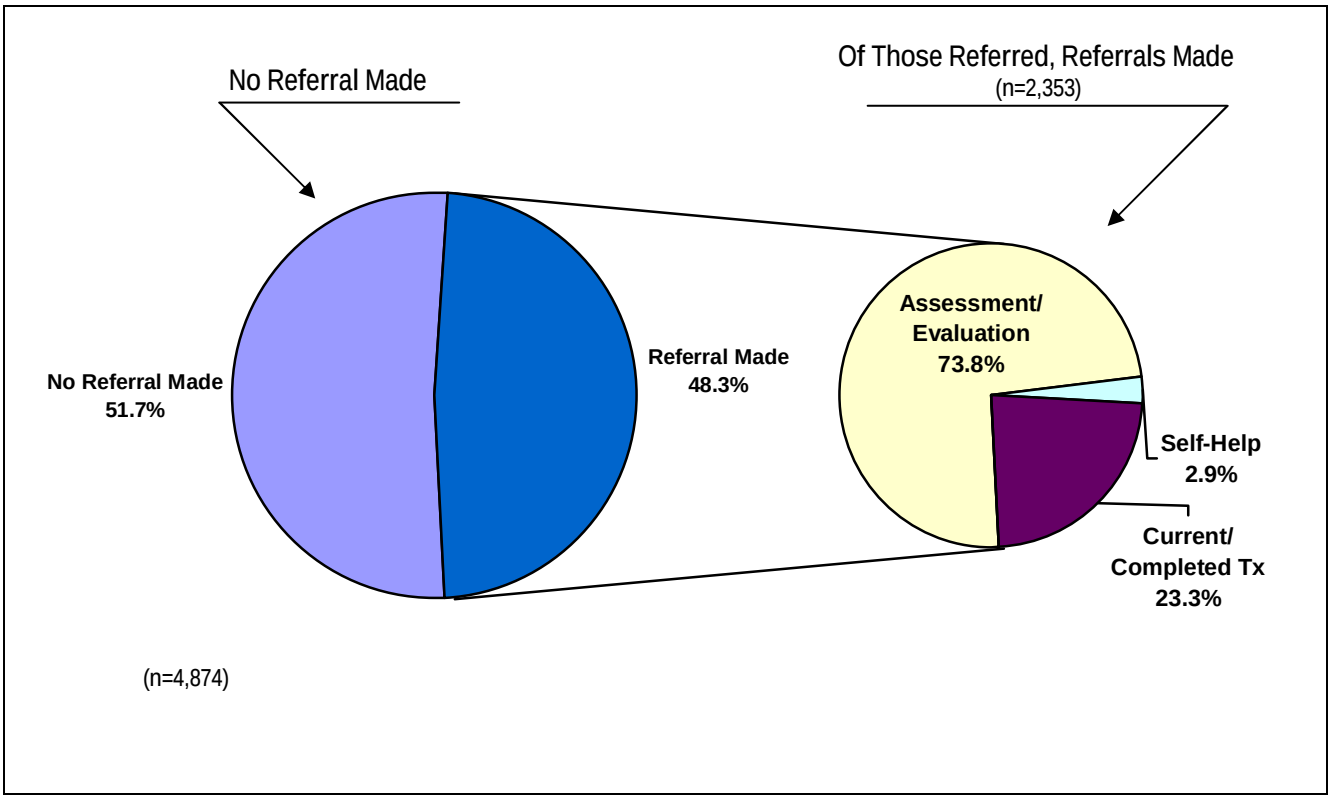

Number of Drinks Usually Consumed by IDP Clients Compared with 2009 NJ Household Survey and 18-25 Year-Old IDP Clients
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
33%
74%
28%
43%
18%
43%
23%
9%
28%
1-2 Drinks
3-4 Drinks
5 or More
Number of Drinks
(IDP n=21,449)
(18-25 yr old n=5,678)
All IDP Clients
HS
18-25 yr old IDP Clients


Number of Offenses on DMV Record of All IDP Clients vs. Those 18-25 years-old.
(IDP n=19,996; 18-25 n = 4,718)
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
71%
87%
22%
12%
8%
1%
1 Offense
2 Offenses
3 or More Offenses
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 2009 NJ Household Survey
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
51.8%
30.2%
58.8%
17.2%
9.8%
13.0%
3.9%
1.4%
3.8%
Marijuana
Cocaine
Heroin
Drug Type
IDP
HS
18-25 Year-Old IDP Clients


Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine, Heroin and Analgesic Use by
18-25 Year-Old IDP Clients, by Gender
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
61%
56%
12%
14%
3%
5%
19%
18%
Marijuana
Cocaine
Heroin
Analgesics
Drug Type
Male
Female

Referrals of 2010 18-25 Year-Old IDP Clients



Number of 2010 IDP Clients Attended IDRC by County of Residence with 18-25 Age Group Percentage			
County	Total Number of IDRC Clients	Number of 18-25	Percentage of 18-25 year-old clients attended IDRC
Atlantic	1023	90	8.8
Bergen	1712	417	24.4
Burlington	1541	406	26.3
Camden	1816	460	29.9
Cape May	370	96	25.9
Cumberland	682	125	18.3
Essex	1172	249	21.2
Gloucester	840	215	25.6
Hudson	360	53	14.7
Hunterdon	394	102	25.9
Mercer	791	174	22.0
Middlesex	1638	449	27.4
Monmouth	1882	526	27.9
Morris	695	146	21.0
Ocean	1638	424	25.9
Passaic	1069	241	22.5
Salem	248	61	24.6
Somerset	802	200	24.9
Sussex	535	148	27.7
Union	1079	232	21.5
Warren	241	54	22.4
TOTAL	**20,529**	**4,869**	23.7

APPENDIX C

TERMS

Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP): The state agency under the New Jersey Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health and 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 survey conducted by the New Jersey Department Human Services, Division of Mental Health & Addiction Services entitled "The 2009 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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