INTOXICATED DRIVING PROGRAM
2005 STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT

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New Jersey Department of Human Services

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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BACKGROUND

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

From January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 the State of New Jersey's Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP) collected data on 20,036 DUI offenders who attended the 21 county and three regional facilities. The county (12-hour) IDRCs primarily detain, educate and screen offenders *sentenced* as first DUI offenders, although many of these may have more than one *lifetime* DUI offense although sentenced as a first offender. Those sentenced as multiple offenders (three or more) also attend the 12-hour IDRC. The Regional (48-hour) IDRCs primarily detain offenders sentenced as second offenders, although many of these may be multiple lifetime DUI offenders. The following statistical report presents characteristics of IDRC clients who completed the evaluation and education portions of the IDRC program.

In this report, substance use characteristics of IDP clients are compared to those of the New Jersey population as a whole. New Jersey relevant data were obtained from the 2000 US Census, US Census Bureau prepared by the New Jersey State Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor. Other demographic information unavailable from the Census is taken from the 2003 New Jersey Household Survey on Drug Use and Health submitted by the New Jersey Division of Addiction Services to the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, US Department of Health and Human Services. This report was based upon a telephone household survey of the adult population in New Jersey conducted from September 2002 to February 2003.

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS

- The majority of IDP clients were non-Hispanic white (72%), followed by Hispanic (16%) and non-Hispanic black (8%).
- Most were in their thirties, with an average age of 36 years. The ages ranged from 16 to 88, with peaks at 23 and 43 years of age.
- 41% have only a high school education and another 45% have completed some college or higher.
- 36% have an income of $50,000 or over, while 31% 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 (80% vs. 49% of NJ Population-2000 Census).
- IDP clients were single (50% vs. 28% of NJ Population-2000 Census).

	IDP Clients		NJ Population
	N	%	%
Gender			
Male	15969	79.9	49
Female	4028	20.1	51
Age			
<21 (16-20)	1682	8.4	6
21-24	2979	14.9	5
25-34	5292	26.5	14
35-49	7065	35.4	24
50 and Over	2950	14.8	29
Race/Ethnicity			
White (non-Hispanic)	14,105	72.0	66
Black (non-Hispanic)	1503	7.7	13
Hispanic	3056	15.6	13
Other	925	4.7	8
Education			
Less than High School	2675	14.0	17.9
High School Graduate	7895	41.2	29.4
Some College	4661	24.3	22.9
College Graduate or Higher	3918	20.5	29.8
Marital Status			
Single	9665	49.8	28.1
Married	5110	26.3	54.7
Divorced/Separated/Other	4623	23.8	7.3
Household Income			
Under $24,999	6198	30.9	21.1
$25,000-34,999	2550	12.7	10.0
$35,000-49,999	3286	16.4	14.3
Over $50,000	7112	35.5	54.7
Refused	890	4.4	
Employment Status			
Full-Time	13,477	69.2	60.5
Part-Time	1988	10.2	
Unemployed/Other	4007	20.6	39.5

*Population data from:

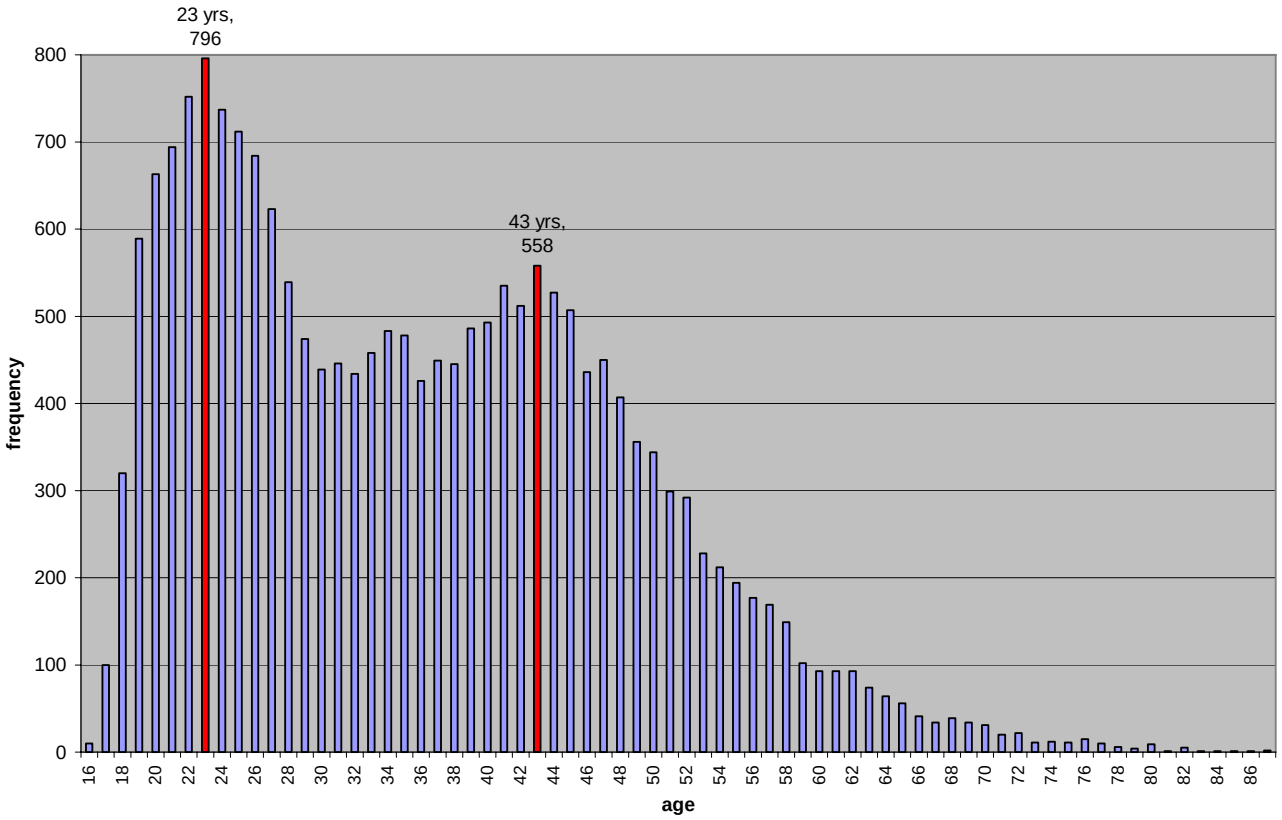
US Bureau of the Census (2001) Census 2000 Summary File 1, prepared by New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research (www.state.nj.us/labor/lra).

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

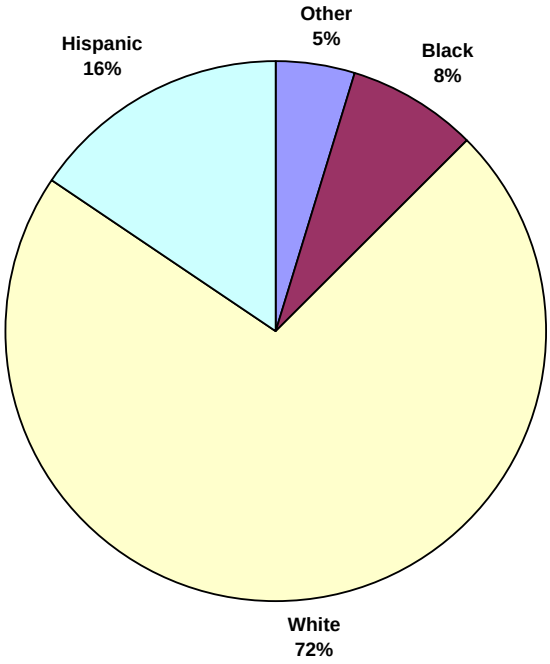
US Bureau of the Census: Census 2000 Summary File 3, DP-3 Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000 Geographic Area: New Jersey. (http:/factfinder.census.gov/).

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

Age Distribution of 2005 Clients

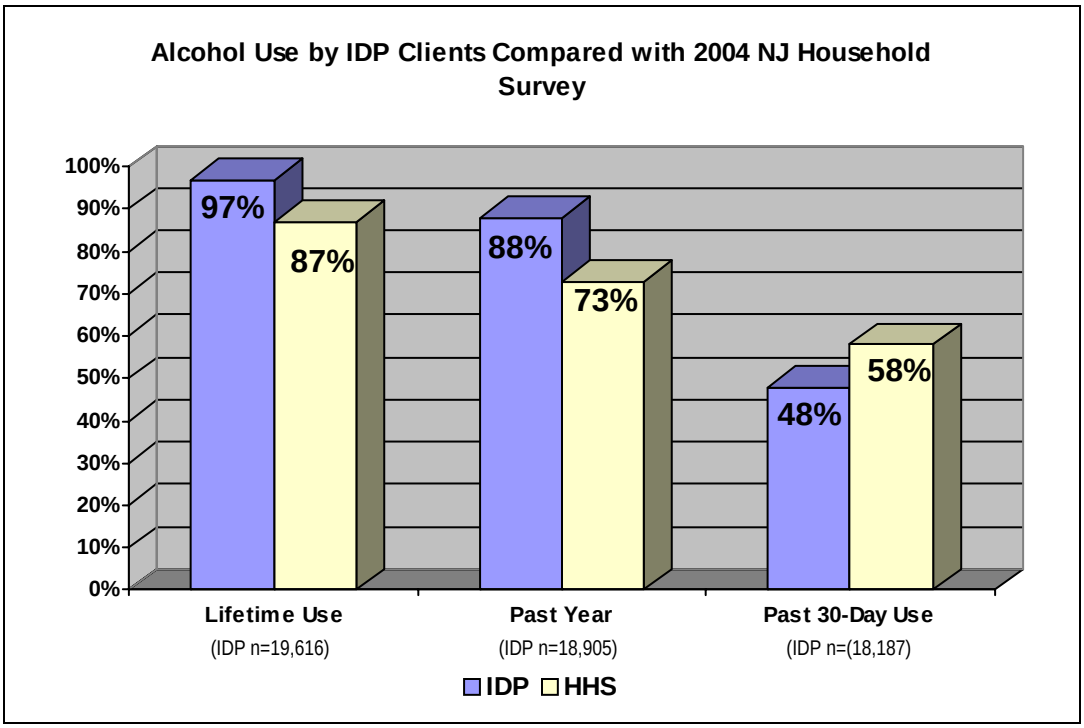


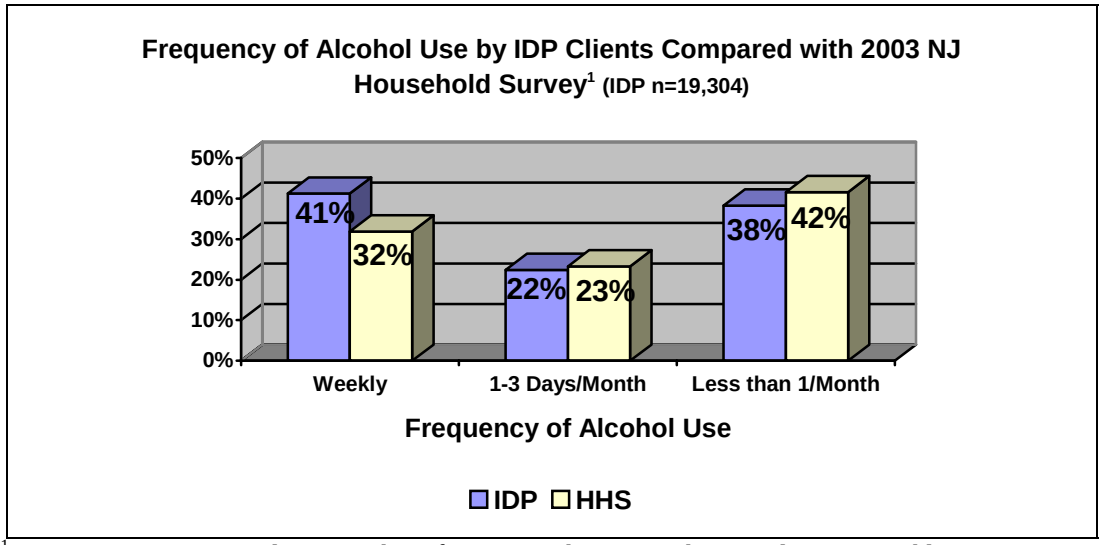
Race/Ethnicity of 2005 IDP Clients



ALCOHOL USE

- Compared to NJ Household Survey respondents, a higher proportion of IDP clients used alcohol in their lifetimes (97% vs. 87%) and in the past 12 months (88% vs. 73%).
- IDP clients were more likely than NJ householders to use alcohol once a week or more (41% vs. 32%).

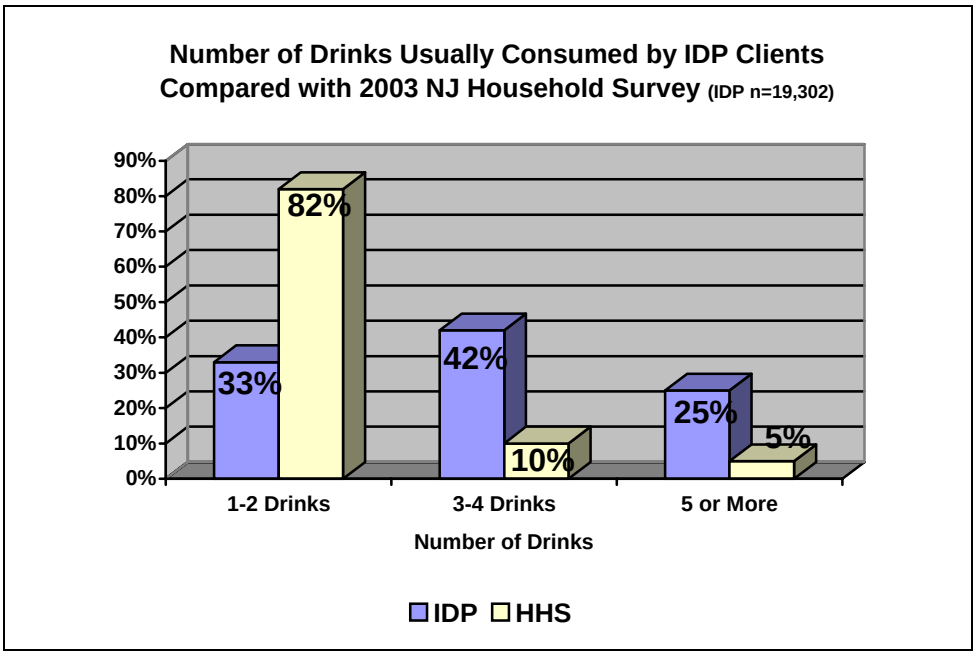




[1] From 2003 HH Survey data "Number of Days Drank Per Month" 4-30 days as "weekly consumption"

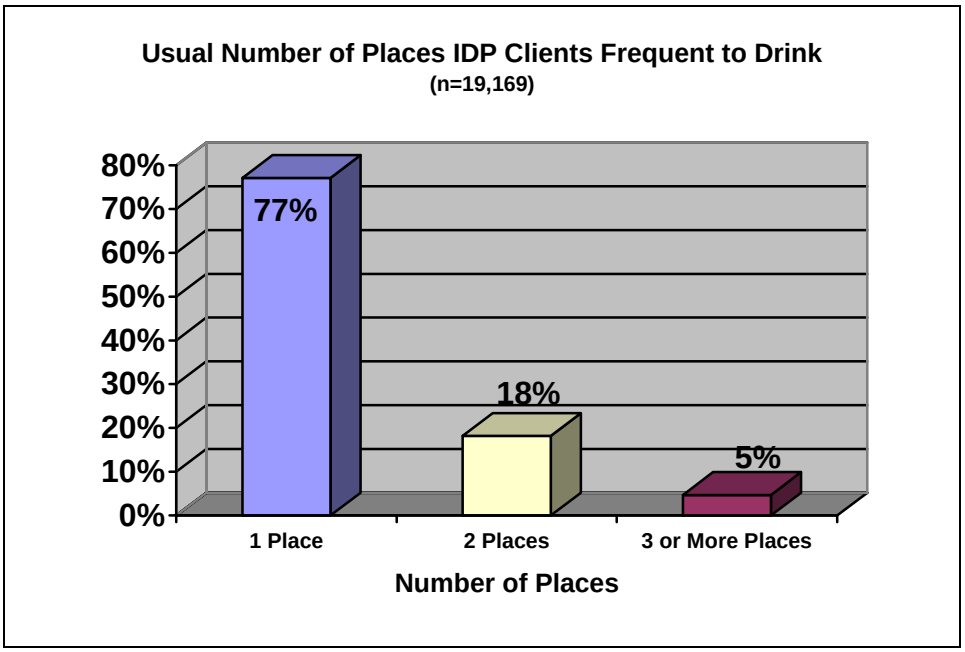
Quantity of Alcohol Consumption

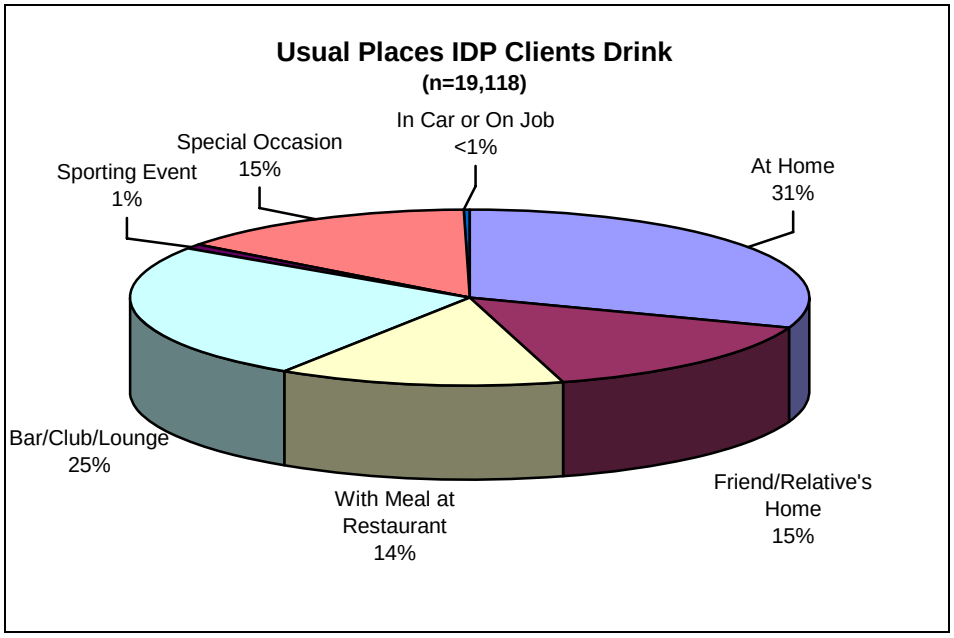
- IDP clients reported usually consuming more drinks in one sitting than NJ householders.
- 42% of IDP clients vs. 10% of NJ householders usually drank 3-4 drinks at one time.
- 25% of IDP clients vs. 5% of NJ Household Survey respondents stated they usually have 5 or more drinks when consuming alcohol.



Place of Alcohol Consumption

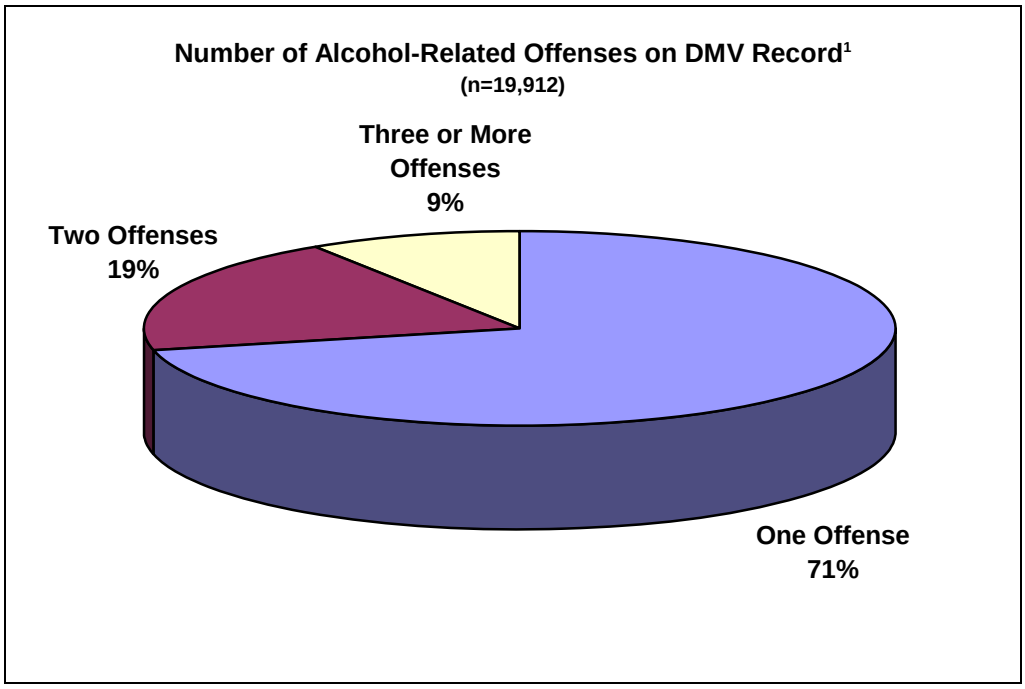
- 23% of IDP clients reported usually drinking alcohol at 2 or more places at times when they drink.
- With respect to the type of places where IDP clients drink, 31% reported usually drinking at home and 25% reported usually drinking at a bar, club or lounge.
- The remainder reported drinking at places that usually require driving, such as a restaurant, sporting event, friend/relative's home. This does not take into account drinking at weddings, holiday parties or other "Special Occasions" since there was a possibility of a party at one's own home.





Lifetime Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Offenses

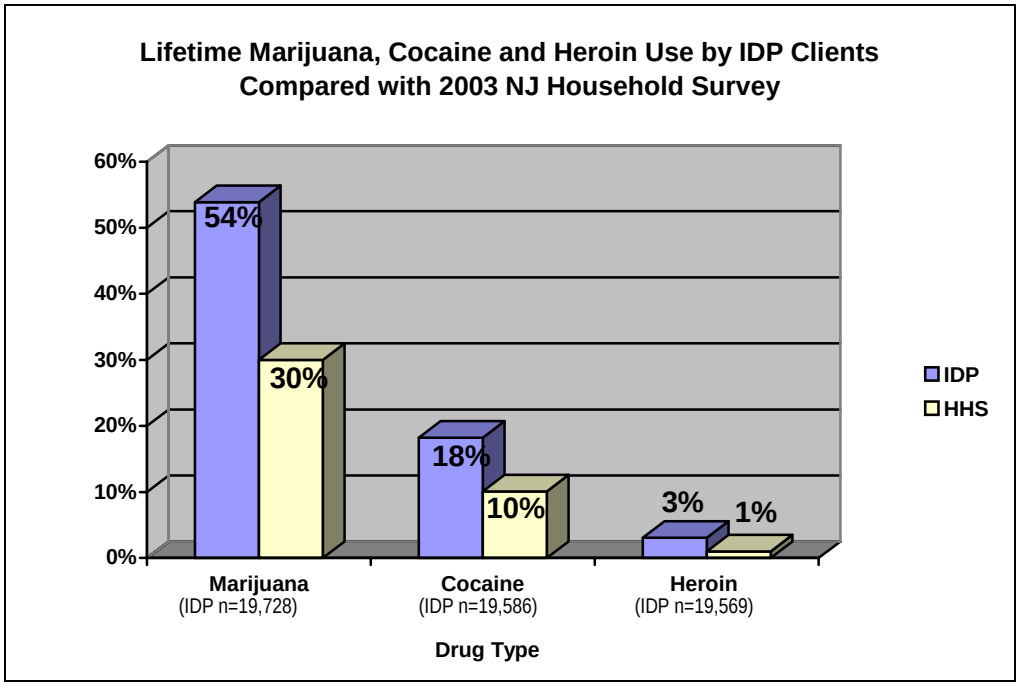
- Most of the IDP clients had only one lifetime alcohol-related offense on their motor vehicle records (71%), 19% had two offenses, and more 9% had three offenses.

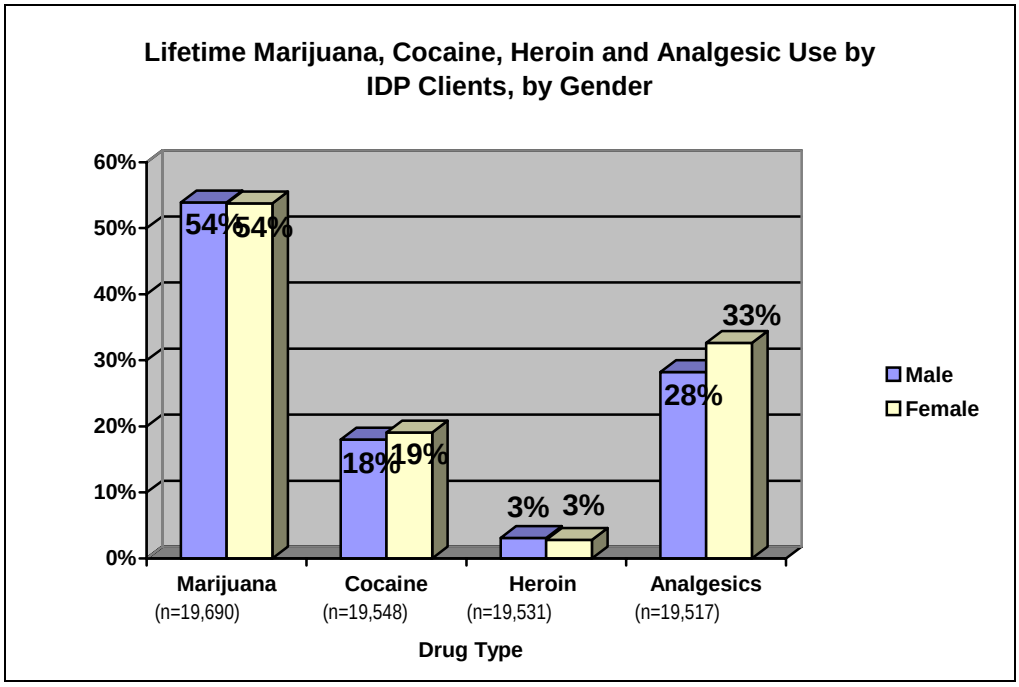


[1] Recorded by IDRC based upon driving abstract

ILLICIT DRUG USE

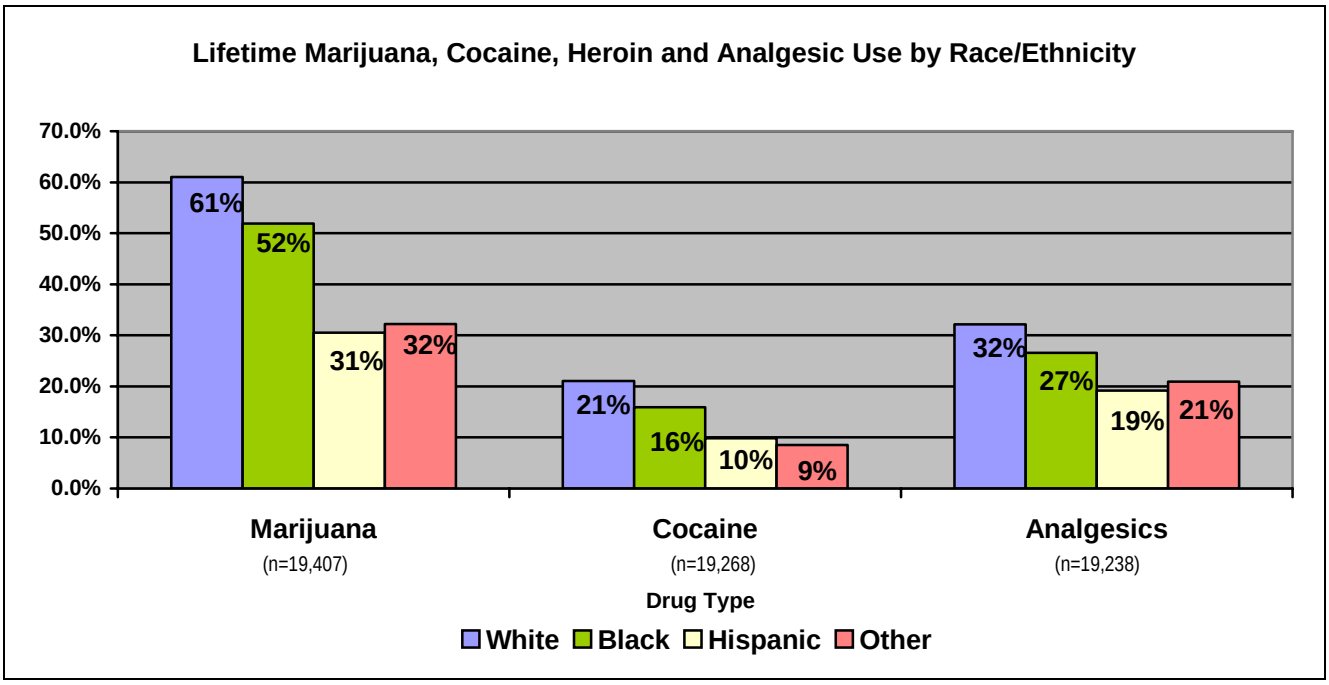
- Prevalence of lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and heroin by IDP clients was almost double the levels reported by NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 54% of IDP clients reported lifetime marijuana use compared with 30% for adult NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 18% of IDP clients reported lifetime cocaine use compared to 10% for NJ Household Survey respondents.
- Female clients reported consistently higher lifetime cocaine and analgesic use than their male counterparts.

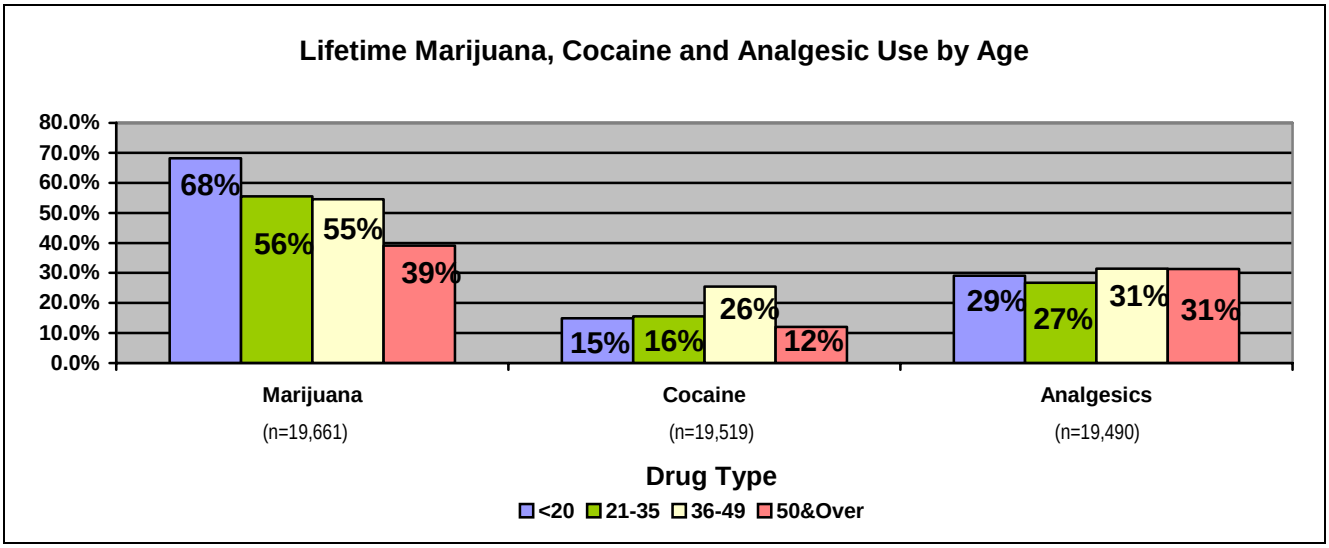


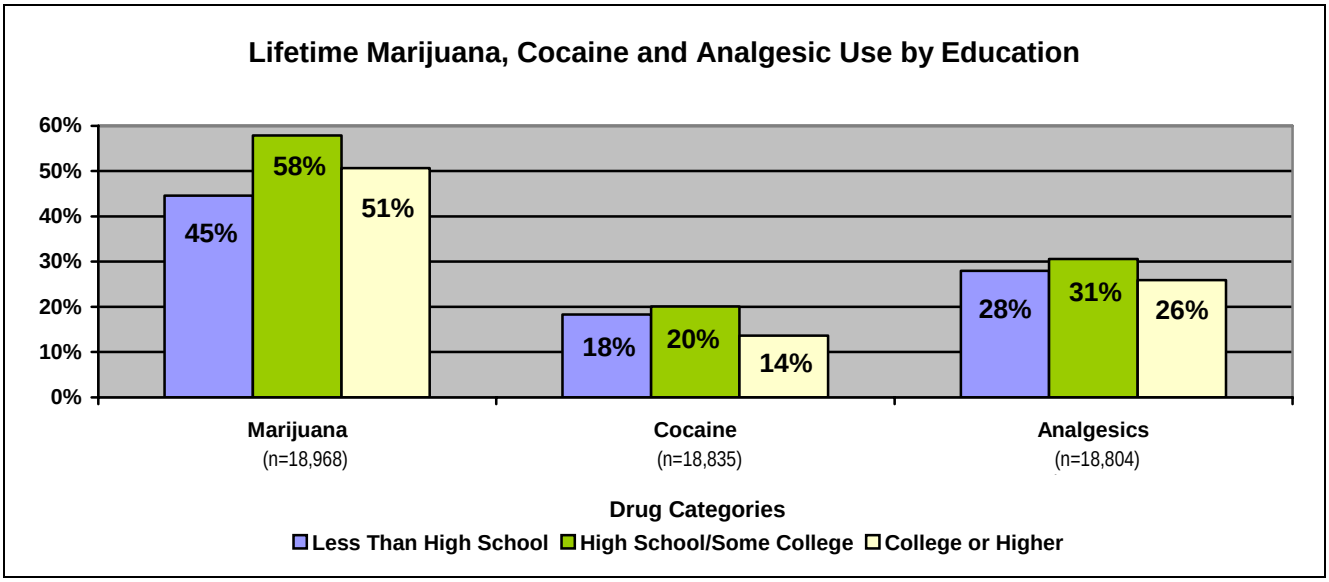


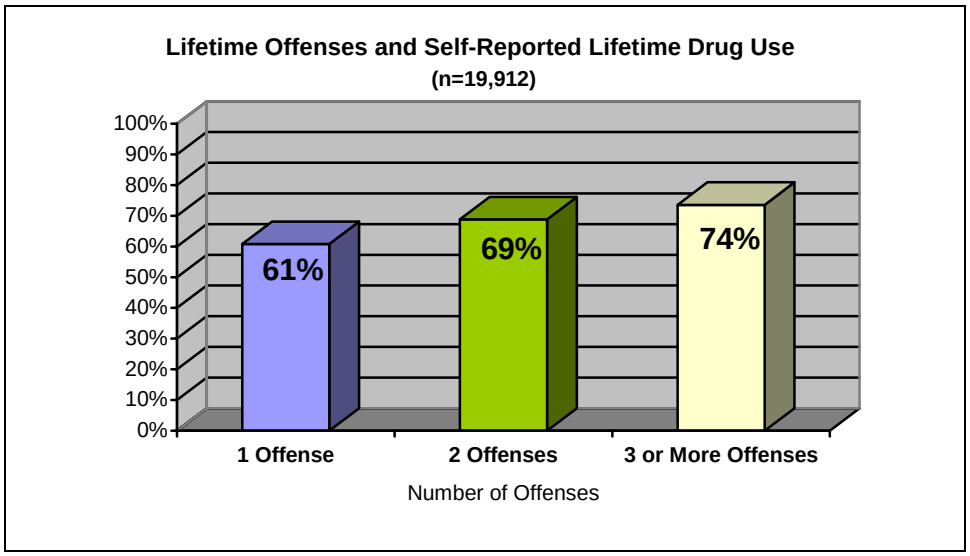
Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Illicit Drug Users

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



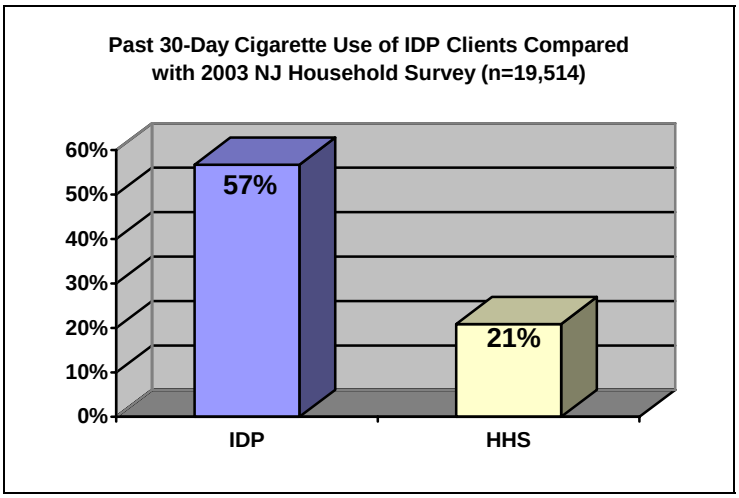


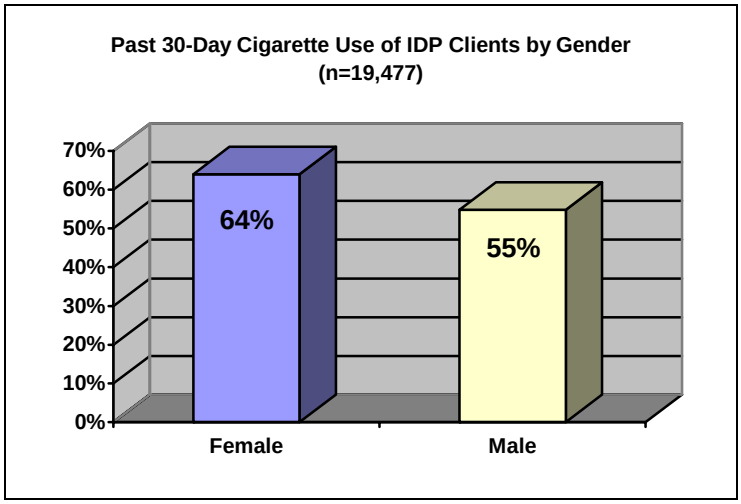

Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine and Analgesic Use by Education
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
45%
58%
51%
18%
20%
14%
28%
31%
26%
Marijuana
(n=18,968)
Cocaine
(n=18,835)
Analgesics
(n=18,804)
Drug Categories
Less Than High School
High School/Some College
College or Higher

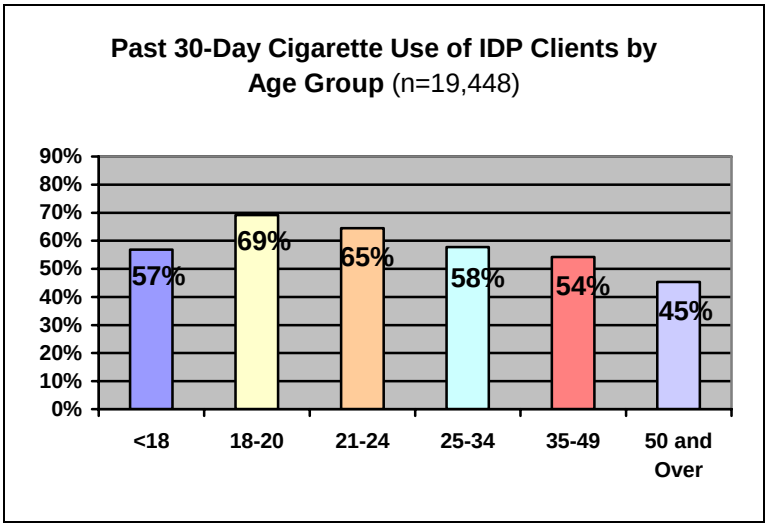

Lifetime Offenses and Self-Reported Lifetime Drug Use
(n=19,912)
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
61%
69%
74%
1 Offense
2 Offenses
3 or More Offenses
Number of Offenses

CIGARETTE USE

- Almost three times as many IDP clients smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days as did New Jersey Household Survey respondents (57% vs. 21%).
- More female than male IDP clients reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days (64% vs. 55%).
- The percentage of clients who smoked cigarettes in the past 30-days is highest among young adults (18-24 year-olds).



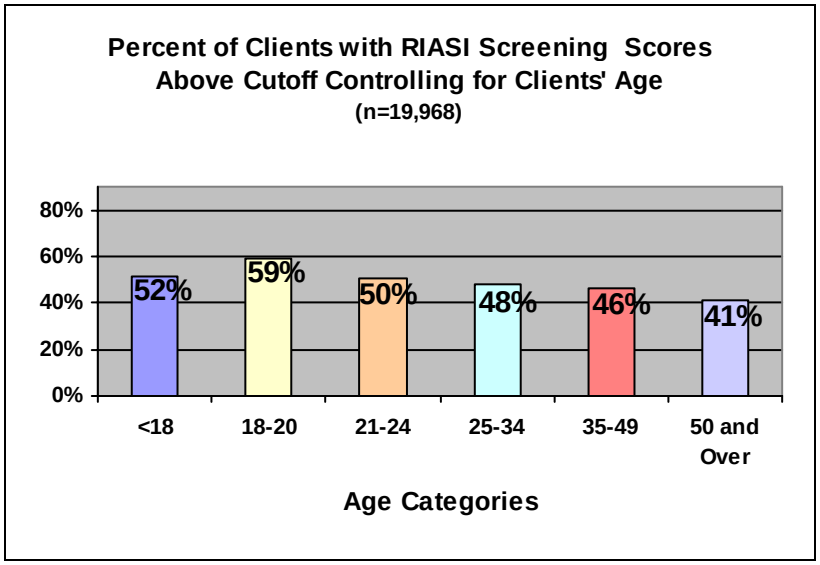


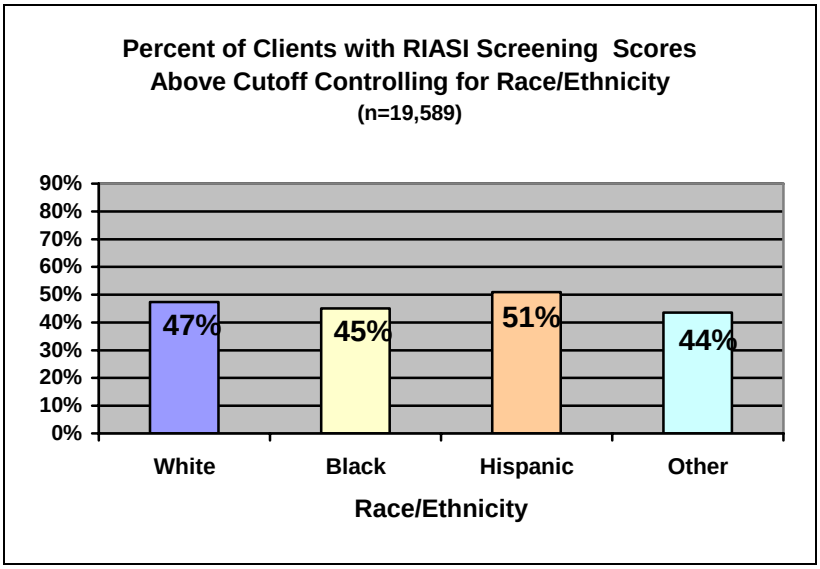


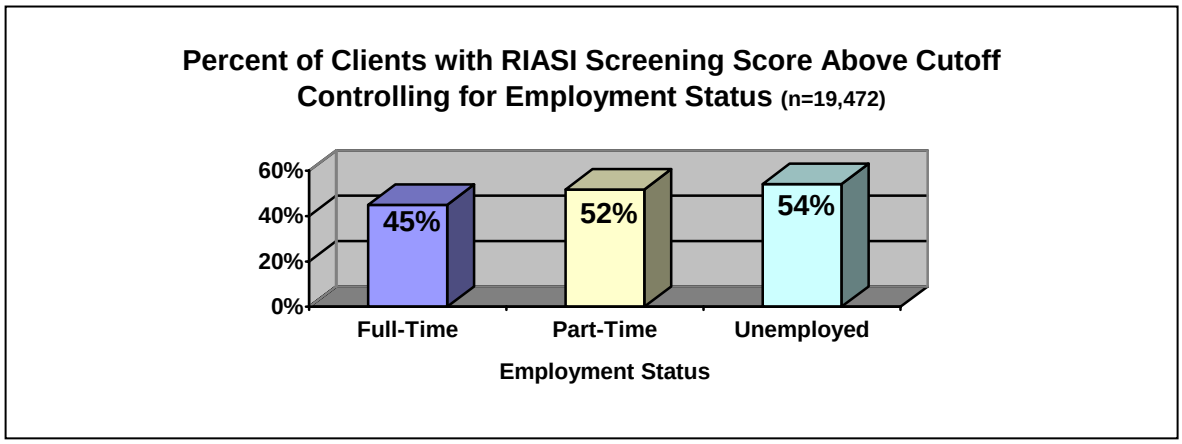
RIASI SCREENING SCORES

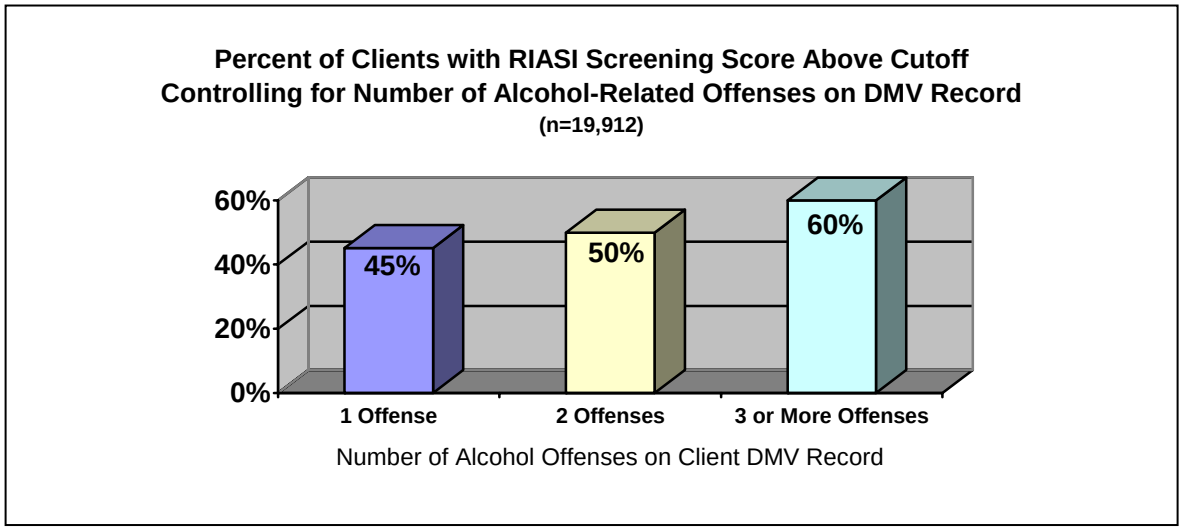
The RIASI section of the IDP Screening Questionnaire is from New York State's STOP DUI program. For an intoxicated driver population, New York uses a cutoff score of 9 or above to indicate that a client needs further evaluation by a treatment provider. Since New York residents are demographically similar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

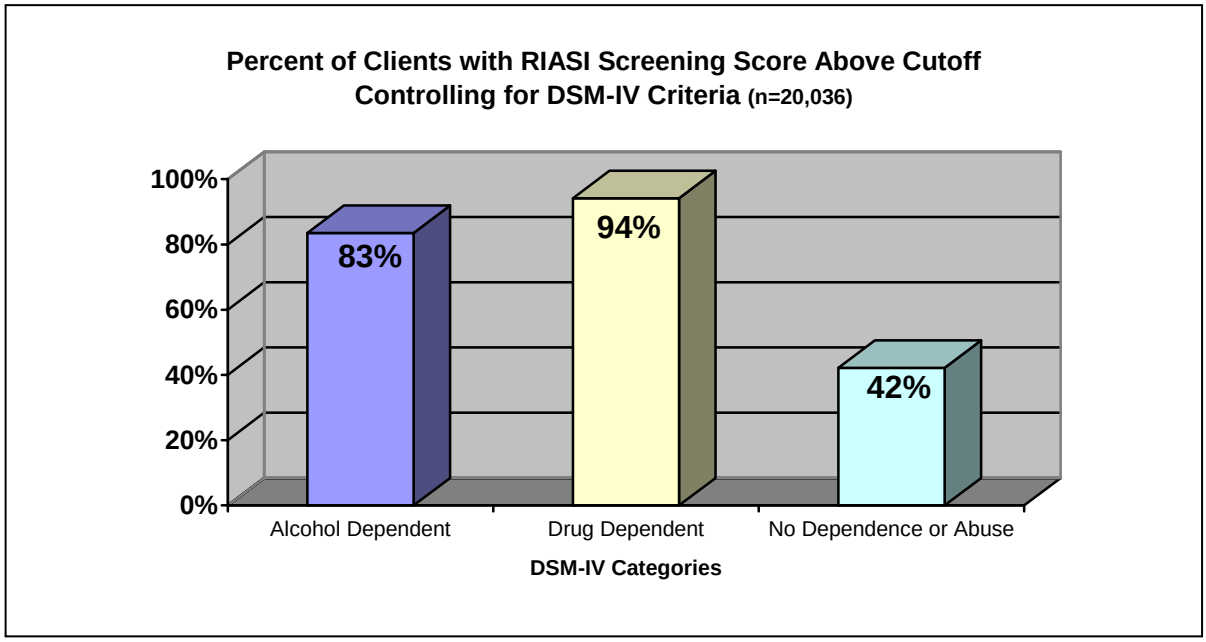
- The mean RIASI score was 9.3 and the scores ranged from 0-46. Almost half (47.5%) scored above the cutoff score of 9.
- Eighteen to twenty year-old clients had the highest percentage of those scoring above the cutoff (59%) while those fifty and over had the lowest proportion scoring over the cutoff (41%).
- Controlling for race/ethnicity, proportion of clients who scored over the cutoff was fairly consistent (44% for race/ethnicity other than White, Black or Hispanic to 51% for Hispanic Clients)
- A greater percentage of unemployed clients scored over the cutoff (54%) than those clients who were employed full-time (45%).
- There was a 15% 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 (60% vs. 45%, respectively).
- 83% of those clients who showed alcohol dependence according to DSM-IV criteria and 94% of those meeting DSM-IV criteria for drug dependence scored above the RIASI cutoff.




Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Scores
Above Cutoff Controlling for Race/Ethnicity
(n=19,589)
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
47%
45%
51%
44%
White
Black
Hispanic
Other
Race/Ethnicity

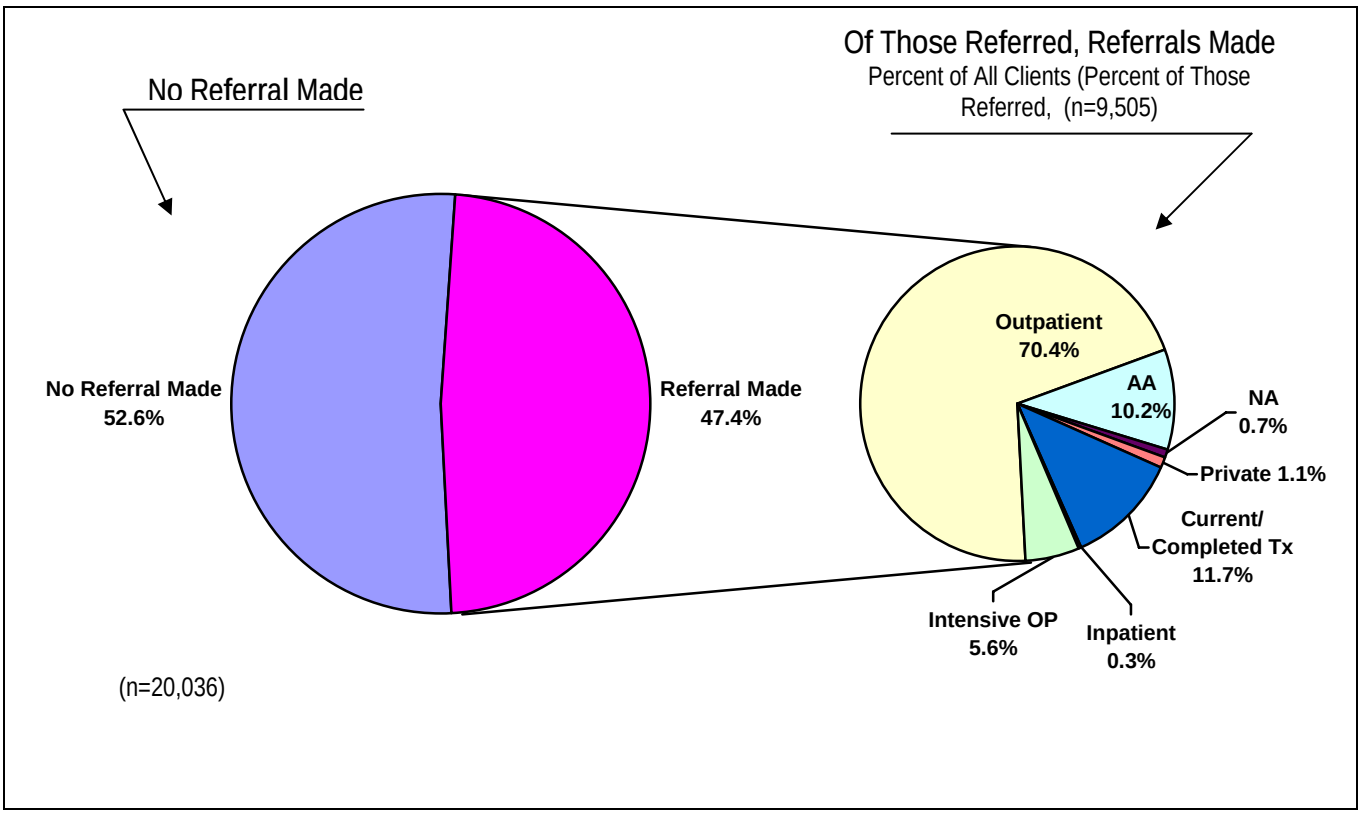

Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff
Controlling for Employment Status (n=19,472)
60%
40%
20%
0%
45%
52%
54%
Full-Time
Part-Time
Unemployed
Employment Status


Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff
Controlling for Number of Alcohol-Related Offenses on DMV Record
(n=19,912)
60%
40%
20%
0%
45%
50%
60%
1 Offense
2 Offenses
3 or More Offenses
Number of Alcohol Offenses on Client DMV Record


Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff
Controlling for DSM-IV Criteria (n=20,036)
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
83%
94%
42%
Alcohol Dependent
Drug Dependent
No Dependence or Abuse
DSM-IV Categories

REFERRALS

- 47.4% of IDP clients were referred to treatment or self-help groups after the IDRC class/evaluation.
- Out of those referred, 70% were referred to outpatient treatment, followed by Alcoholics Anonymous referrals (10%).
- Less than 1% were referred to inpatient treatment programs.
- Almost 12% of the clients were currently enrolled in treatment or had completed treatment prior to attending the IDRC which would satisfy IDRC treatment requirements.



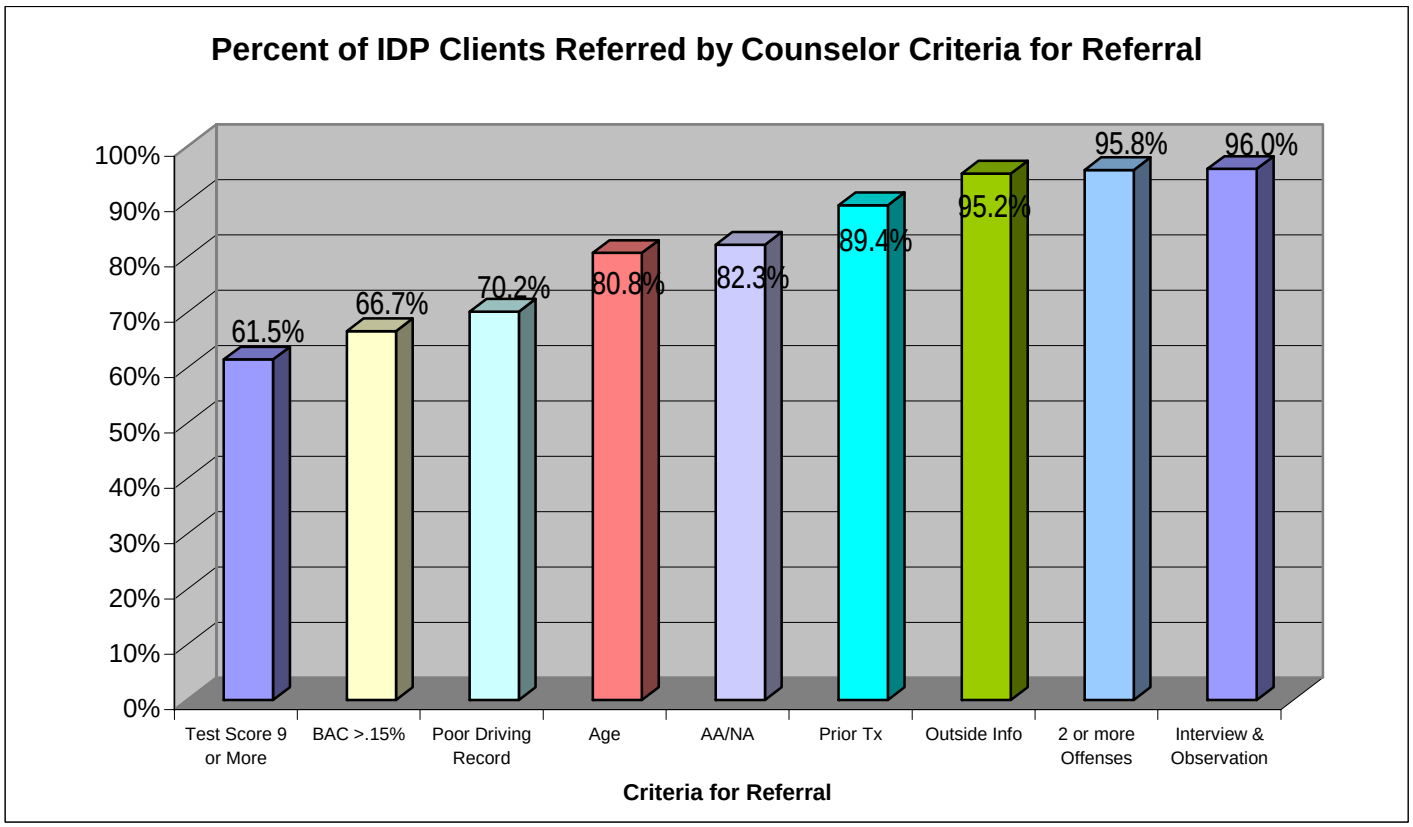
CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL

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

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

REFERRAL PATTERNS BY CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL

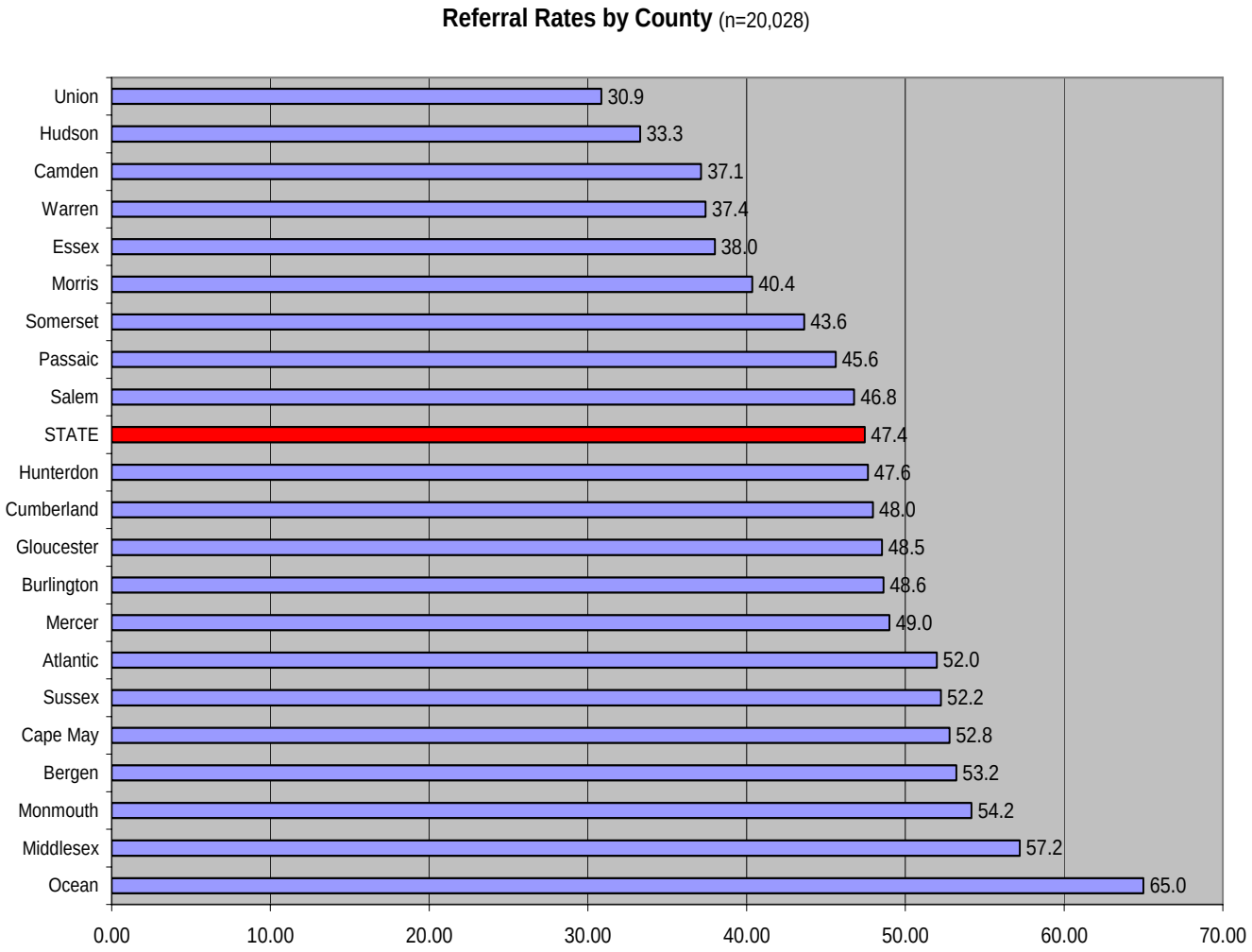
- RIASI was the least important factor in referrals to treatment (61.5% who had a screening score above the cutoff received a referral); counselor interview and observation during the clients' IDRC class attendance along with having two or more alcohol-related offenses were the most important factors in treatment referral (96.0% and 95.8%, respectively).



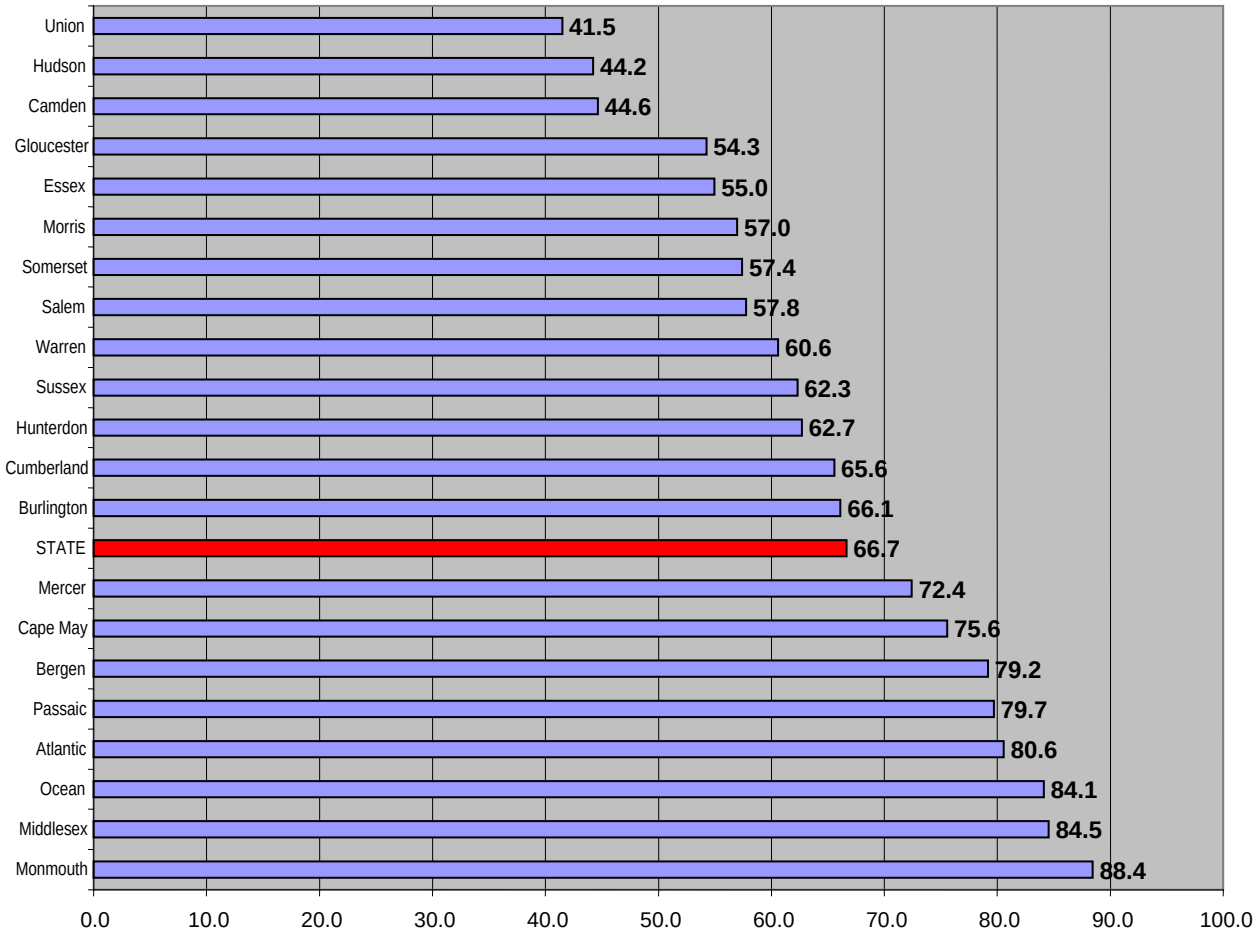
Criteria for Referral by County

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

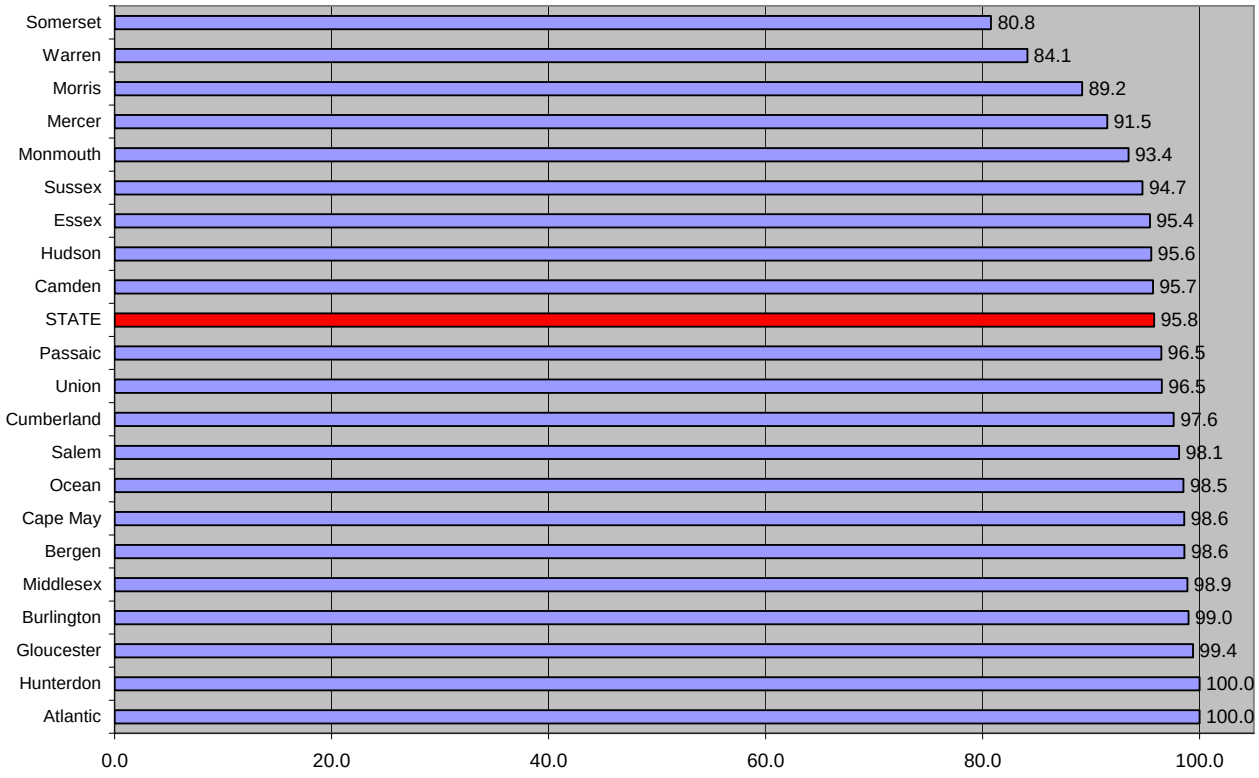
- Clients from Union, Hudson and Camden Counties had the lowest referral rates (31%, 33% and 37%, respectively).
- Clients from Monmouth, Middlesex and Ocean Counties had the highest referral rates (54%, 57% and 65%, respectively).
- Statewide, 67% of IDP clients with a Blood Alcohol Concentration of .15% or higher received a referral. The county-level proportions ranged from 42% to 88%. Those counties with the highest proportion were Ocean (84%), Middlesex (84%) and Monmouth (88%); those with the lowest proportion were Union (42%), Hudson (44%) and Camden (45%).
- The proportion of clients with 2 or more lifetime alcohol-related offenses who received a referral did not vary as greatly as the RIASI score criteria. These proportions ranged from 81% to 100% with a State percentage of 96%. The counties with the lowest proportions were Somerset (81%), Warren (84%) and Morris (89%); the highest proportions were in Gloucester (99%), Hunterdon (100%) and Atlantic (100%).
- The proportion of clients with a reported screening score above the cutoff who received a referral ranged from 30% to 84%. (the State percentage was 62%). The counties with the highest proportions were Monmouth (76%), Ocean (78%) and Middlesex (84%); the lowest proportions were from Union (30%), Hudson (45%) and Cumberland (49%).



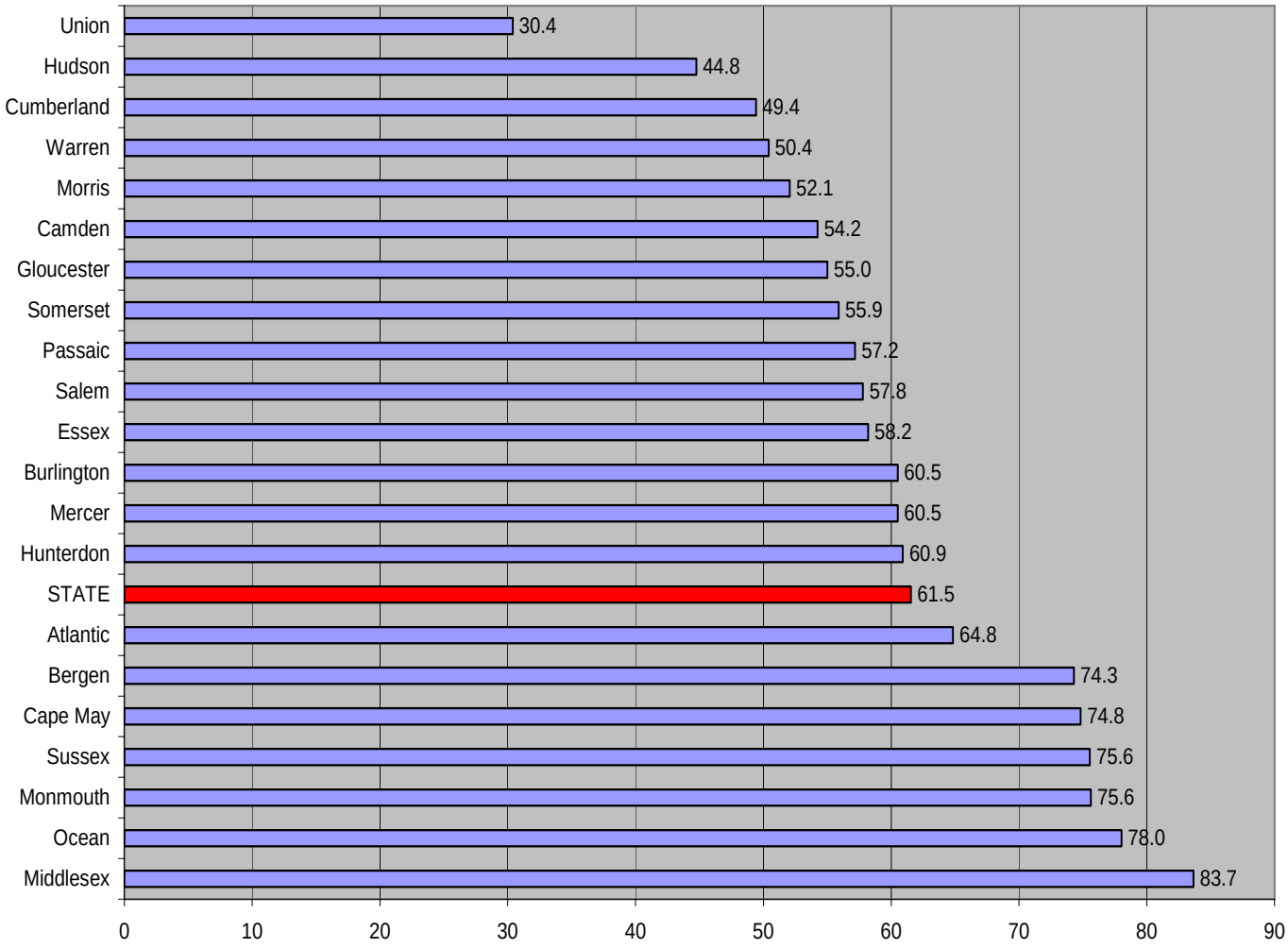
Percentage of IDP Clients with a BAC of .15% or Higher Who Received a Referral, by County



Percentage of IDP Clients with Two or More Alcohol-Related Offenses on thier DMV Record Who Received a Referral, by County

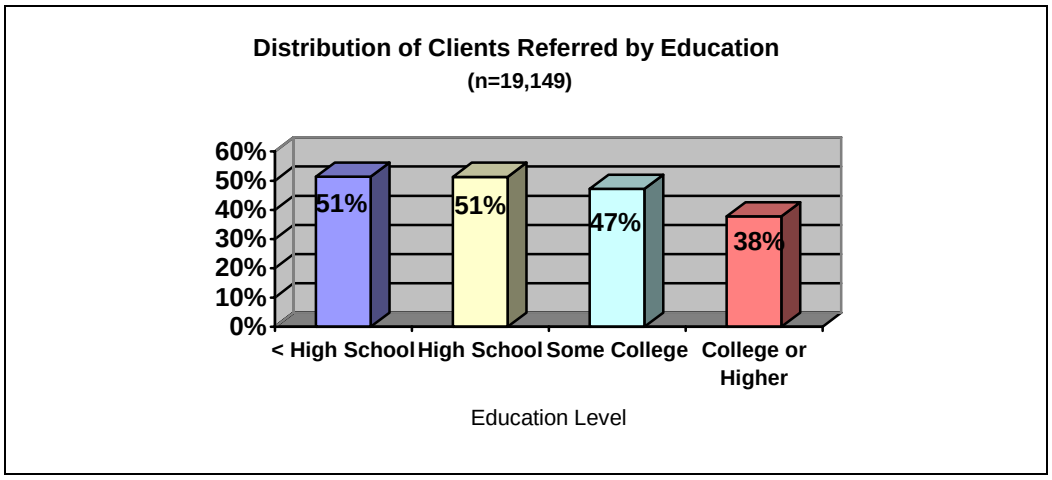


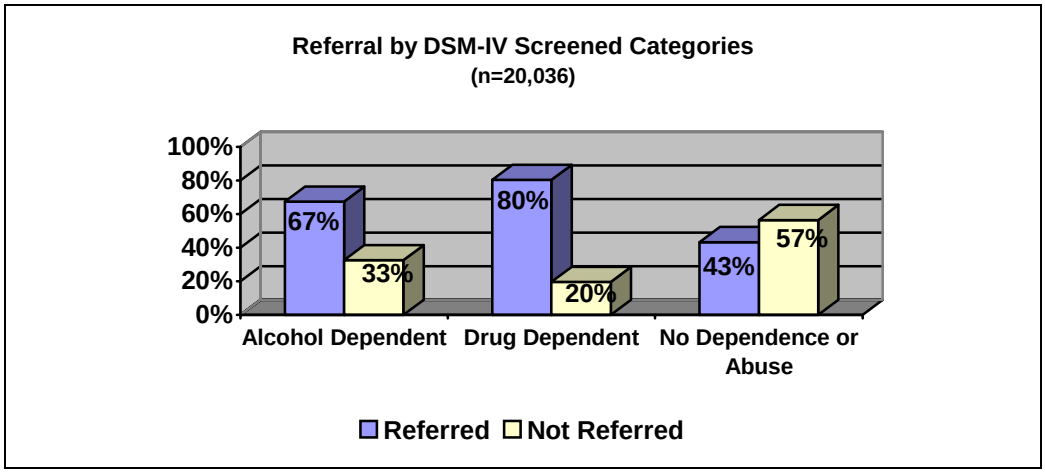
Percentage of IDP Clients with a Reported Test Score Above the Cutoff Who Received a Referral, by County

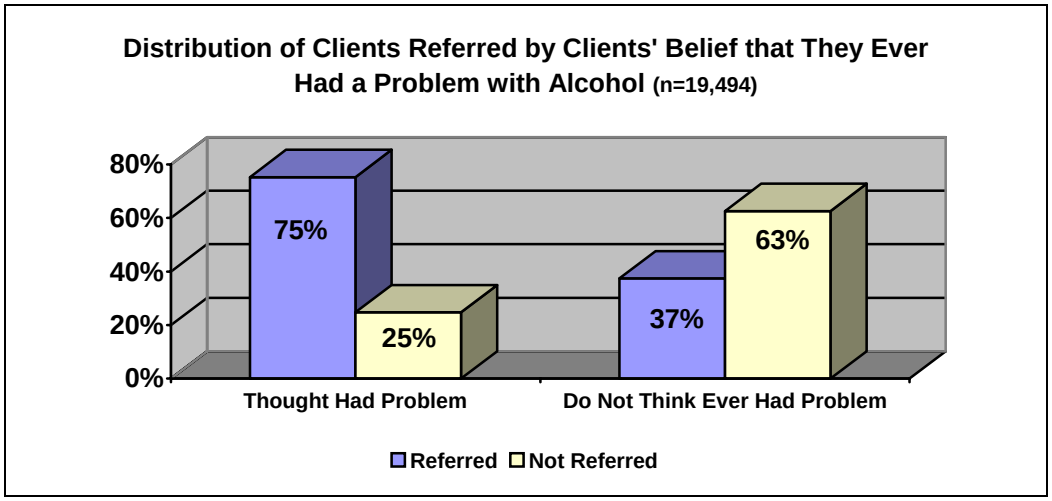


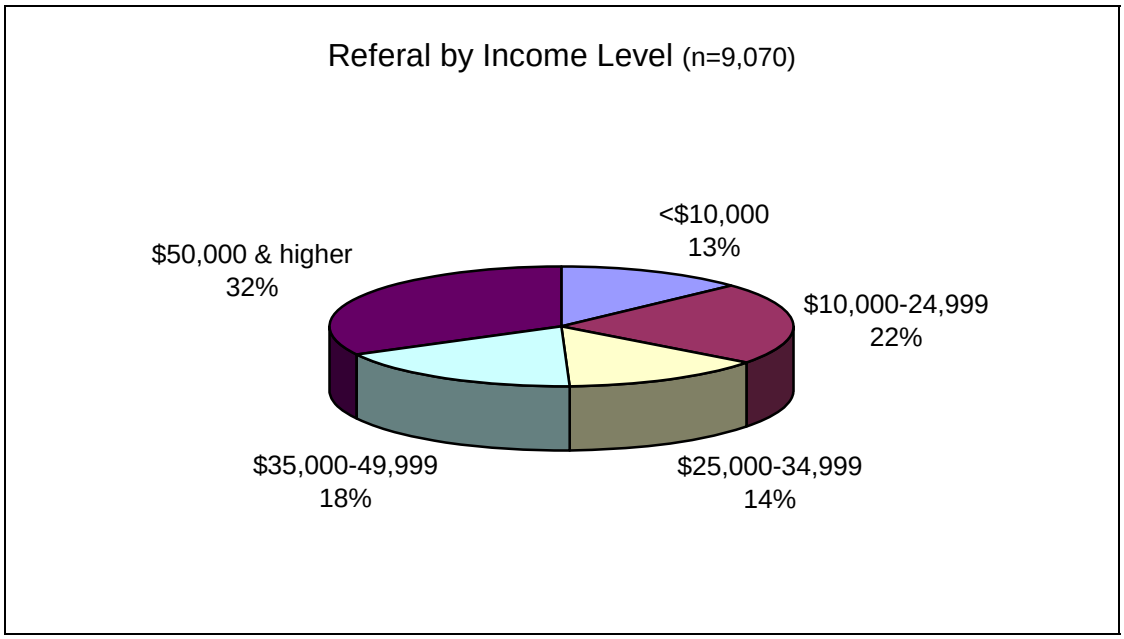
CHARACTERISTICS OF REFERRED CLIENTS

- Those with a high school education or less were 13% more likely to be referred to treatment than those with a college degree (38% for college or higher vs. 51% for high school educated).
- Clients identified as dependent using the DSM-IV type questions were referred to treatment at a higher rate than those diagnosable as substance abusers.
- There was a large difference in referral rate between clients who themselves thought they ever had a problem with alcohol use (75%) and those who thought they do not have a problem (37%).
- 35% of those with annual incomes under $25,000 had a referral and 32% of those with incomes over $50,000 received a referral.






Distribution of Clients Referred by Clients' Belief that They Ever Had a Problem with Alcohol (n=19,494)
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
75%
25%
37%
63%
Thought Had Problem
Do Not Think Ever Had Problem
Referred
Not Referred


Referal by Income Level (n=9,070)
<$10,000
13%
$10,000-24,999
22%
$25,000-34,999
14%
$35,000-49,999
18%
$50,000 & higher
32%

Appendix A

Table 1
2005 Percentage with Lifetime Drug Use by County of Residence

	Lifetime Drug Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use		Lifetime Cocaine Use[a]		Lifetime Heroin Use		Lifetime Analgesic Use	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	808	62.6	794	54.7	745	20.8	743	2.4	749	25.8
Bergen	1690	61.0	1667	50.3	1667	20.1	1664	2.9	1657	30.7
Burlington	1374	64.3	1363	56.0	1361	15.7	1356	2.7	1360	23.3
Camden	1745	62.0	1693	53.9	1673	14.1	1674	2.3	1673	23.2
Cape May	413	67.6	409	63.1	400	20.0	400	3.5	402	19.9
Cumberland	488	49.6	478	44.8	467	14.1	466	1.3	467	12.0
Essex	1008	66.2	1001	52.8	997	15.2	994	2.8	997	33.7
Gloucester	987	68.7	976	65.2	967	21.8	965	3.3	966	21.2
Hudson	703	43.5	691	32.7	692	11.3	691	1.2	691	18.8
Hunterdon	403	77.4	401	65.6	397	27.0	398	4.8	396	39.1
Mercer	592	60.0	584	51.0	580	17.9	581	4.8	580	29.3
Middlesex	1332	53.7	1315	43.4	1315	13.8	1315	2.8	1310	24.9
Monmouth	1695	65.7	1647	55.5	1635	18.3	1629	2.8	1632	33.8
Morris	1301	74.1	1291	63.0	1286	22.9	1288	3.3	1287	35.9
Ocean	1391	78.0	1376	65.0	1378	24.2	1375	4.3	1365	44.2
Passaic	1094	56.4	1085	43.6	1080	15.4	1082	3.5	1076	31.4
Salem	263	61.6	259	57.5	253	17.4	253	4.0	255	18.0
Somerset	784	57.9	763	48.5	767	13.8	768	2.9	765	24.4
Sussex	584	74.1	582	67.2	579	25.0	580	5.5	579	36.4
Union	901	52.7	876	40.5	870	15.9	870	2.0	871	25.6
Warren	465	78.9	462	68.6	462	26.4	462	4.1	462	45.5
Total State	20,028	63.6	19,720	53.9	19,578	18.2	19,561	3.1	19,547	29.1

NJ Household Survey		*31.2*		*30.0*		*8.5 Powder Cocaine 1.6 Crack*		*1.2*		*3.9*

[a]includes Powder Cocaine & Crack Cocaine

NJ Household Survey Sample number of 14,660

2005 Percentage with Lifetime Drug Use by County of Residence (continued)

	Lifetime Hallucinogen Use		Lifetime Club Drug Use[b]		Lifetime Tranquilizer Use		Lifetime Sedative Use		Lifetime Stimulant Use	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	744	7.9	801	6.7	768	6.0	757	10.6	745	5.9
Bergen	1660	8.8	1665	7.0	1663	6.9	1657	10.9	1657	5.0
Burlington	1359	9.6	1359	7.3	1356	6.6	1353	11.1	1353	5.5
Camden	1670	6.8	1696	4.9	1676	5.0	1686	11.5	1670	4.7
Cape May	399	9.8	411	5.4	400	5.5	402	10.2	399	6.5
Cumberland	464	3.7	477	3.1	469	1.3	470	4.9	468	3.0
Essex	994	6.6	997	5.1	996	6.7	995	13.6	994	3.5
Gloucester	964	10.1	979	8.8	968	7.3	968	12.3	962	7.0
Hudson	693	4.2	691	4.5	693	3.9	692	8.5	694	3.2
Hunterdon	397	16.1	396	10.4	395	11.7	395	16.7	397	11.8
Mercer	581	8.8	584	6.9	582	6.0	579	12.4	582	5.8
Middlesex	1311	6.3	1315	5.5	1316	4.9	1311	9.2	1313	4.1
Monmouth	1630	9.0	1634	6.6	1629	8.7	1630	15.0	1628	5.7
Morris	1283	11.5	1285	8.5	1287	10.5	1289	17.8	1281	8.0
Ocean	1377	12.1	1376	8.3	1373	11.2	1366	18.7	1369	8.2
Passaic	1081	8.0	1078	6.5	1081	6.7	1082	11.7	1081	4.6
Salem	254	11.0	260	5.4	255	3.5	255	8.2	255	4.7
Somerset	763	6.0	766	6.1	764	5.0	763	9.7	765	3.5
Sussex	579	13.5	580	9.5	579	9.5	578	15.1	577	7.1
Union	874	7.7	874	6.9	865	5.9	873	10.3	871	4.8
Warren	461	14.1	461	10.0	462	10.2	458	19.2	461	10.4
Total State	19,545	8.8	19,692	6.8	19,584	7.0	19,566	12.6	19,529	5.7
NJ Household Survey		*5.1*		*2.5 Ecstasy 0.9 Other Club Drug*		*3.3*		*2.9*		*3.8*

[b]includes Ecstacy, Ketemine, GHB, Rohyponol

2005 Percentage with Lifetime Drug Use by County of Residence (continued)

	Lifetime Inhalant Use		Lifetime Methamphetamine Use		Lifetime Anabolic Steroid Use		Lifetime Alcohol Use	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	799	2.9	738	5.8	801	1.8	748	98.9
Bergen	1664	2.7	1652	2.9	1664	1.2	1662	95.5
Burlington	1358	5.5	1351	7.2	1359	1.3	1355	97.6
Camden	1698	2.9	1664	5.4	1699	1.5	1676	97.4
Cape May	410	3.7	399	7.0	410	1.2	401	99.3
Cumberland	474	1.7	465	3.2	474	0.2	467	96.4
Essex	998	3.3	984	2.6	997	1.8	996	96.6
Gloucester	978	6.4	957	9.4	978	1.4	967	97.5
Hudson	690	2.2	688	1.6	691	1.0	687	94.6
Hunterdon	398	7.0	393	10.2	399	1.0	401	98.5
Mercer	582	3.6	578	5.7	582	0.9	585	94.0
Middlesex	1317	2.1	1299	3.2	1315	1.4	1314	96.3
Monmouth	1631	3.3	1617	4.3	1634	1.2	1643	96.2
Morris	1289	5.1	1281	4.1	1288	1.4	1290	97.5
Ocean	1373	4.2	1369	7.3	1378	1.7	1384	97.6
Passaic	1079	2.4	1074	3.3	1081	1.3	1082	97.0
Salem	258	4.3	254	8.3	260	0.4	254	98.0
Somerset	767	2.6	762	3.2	767	1.4	770	96.1
Sussex	579	5.7	576	5.4	579	1.9	582	97.9
Union	876	3.5	866	3.4	876	1.6	874	92.3
Warren	460	5.4	459	9.6	459	2.0	463	99.4
Total State	19,685	3.7	19,433	5.0	19,698	1.4	19,608	96.7
NJ Household Survey		*XX*		*2.6*		*XX*		*87.0*

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

Table 2
REFERRAL RATES BY COUNTY & LIFETIME DRUG USE

	Clients with Referral		Clients with Referral Who Admitted Lifetime Drug Use	
	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	808	52.0	506	58.3
Bergen	1690	53.2	1031	64.9
Burlington	1374	48.6	883	55.0
Camden	1745	37.1	1082	42.2
Cape May	413	52.8	279	61.3
Cumberland	488	48.0	242	57.4
Essex	1008	38.0	667	43.0
Gloucester	987	48.5	678	53.4
Hudson	703	33.3	306	36.0
Hunterdon	403	47.6	312	53.5
Mercer	592	49.0	355	55.8
Middlesex	1332	57.2	715	64.8
Monmouth	1695	54.2	1114	59.4
Morris	1301	40.4	964	42.4
Ocean	1391	65.0	1085	68.8
Passaic	1094	45.6	617	55.1
Salem	263	46.8	162	51.2
Somerset	784	43.6	454	52.0
Sussex	584	52.2	433	58.4
Union	901	30.9	475	38.1
Warren	465	37.4	367	38.7
Total State	20,028	47.4	12,732	53.9

Table 3
DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND SCREENING SCORE CUTOFF

	Screening Score Over 9	
	N	%
Gender		
Male	15,969	49.5
Female	4028	39.9
Age		
<18	110	51.8
18-20	1572	58.7
21-24	2979	50.5
25-34	5292	47.6
35-49	7065	46.3
50 and Over	2950	41.4
Education		
Less than high school	2675	59.6
High school graduate	7895	50.3
Some college	4661	45.9
College graduate or higher	3918	35.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White	14,105	47.4
Black	1503	45.0
Hispanic	3056	51.0
Other	925	43.6
Employment Status		
Employed Full-time	13,477	45.0
Employed part-time	1988	51.7
Unemployed/other	4007	54.1
Income		
Under $10,000	2164	57.5
$10,000-24,999	4034	52.7
$25,000-34,999	2550	49.4
$35,000-49,999	3286	46.4
$50,000 and over	7112	41.4
Region		
Northeast	5396	50.0
Northwest	2350	52.6
Central	4806	44.9
South	7469	45.7
Offenses		
1 Lifetime Alcohol Offense on DMV Record	14,230	45.2
2 Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	3840	50.0
3 or More Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	1842	59.9

Table 4

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND DSM-IV CRITERIA					
	N	% Alcohol Abuse	% Alcohol Dependence	% Drug Abuse	% Drug Dependence
Gender					
Male	15,969	64.3	16.8	10.4	3.1
Female	4028	66.0	20.1	8.4	3.3
Age					
<18	110	68.2	21.8	14.6	10.0
18-20	1572	71.8	18.6	20.9	7.8
21-24	2979	69.8	17.7	12.8	4.1
25-34	5292	64.8	16.3	9.4	2.9
35-49	7065	60.9	18.1	7.9	2.4
50 and Over	2950	64.1	16.9	7.1	1.8
Education					
Less than high school	2675	55.8	17.7	12.4	4.2
High school graduate	7895	65.4	16.3	10.9	3.3
Some college	4661	65.8	18.8	10.3	3.5
College graduate or higher	3918	69.8	18.2	5.6	1.8
Race/Ethnicity					
White	14,105	66.6	17.7	9.7	3.4
Black	1503	63.0	16.9	11.8	3.5
Hispanic	3056	60.0	16.8	10.3	2.3
Other	925	61.6	18.1	9.3	2.2
Employment Status					
Employed Full-time	13,477	66.6	16.0	9.1	2.2
Employed part-time	1988	65.2	19.8	12.3	4.8
Unemployed/other	4007	60.3	21.3	11.8	5.4
Income					
Under $10,000	2164	58.0	20.2	14.1	6.2
$10,000-24,999	4034	61.0	18.0	11.7	3.5
$25,000-34,999	2550	62.4	17.9	10.2	2.8
$35,000-49,999	3286	66.6	16.9	9.5	2.3
$50,000 and over	7112	70.3	16.7	7.7	2.4
Region [1]					
Northeast	5396	62.1	19.5	10.3	3.5
Northwest	2350	65.3	21.2	12.2	3.9
Central	4806	65.0	16.2	9.9	3.0
South	7469	66.0	15.5	9.2	2.8
Offenses					
1 Lifetime Alcohol Offense on DMV Record	14,230	69.2	16.3	10.4	3.2
2 Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	3840	57.0	18.3	9.0	2.8
3 or More Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	1842	45.7	23.9	8.6	3.6

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

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

Treatment/Self-Help History	N	% Clients with Treatment History who Scored 9 or more	% Clients with Treatment History who had Referral Made
AA in Lifetime	5138	68.7	82.8
Currently in AA	2354	73.4	89.0
NA Lifetime	2078	80.2	82.9
Currently in NA	655	81.8	86.0
Treatment in Lifetime	3746	71.7	87.1
Currently in Treatment	1375	73.8	82.3

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

Treatment/ Self-Help History	N	% Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Alcohol Abuse Criteria	% Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Alcohol Dependence Criteria	% Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Drug Abuse Criteria	% Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Drug Dependence Criteria
AA in Lifetime	5138	46.0	35.6	12.0	7.1
Currently in AA	2354	37.2	43.3	12.6	9.2
NA in Lifetime	2078	39.2	35.6	20.4	15.8
Currently in NA	655	32.2	37.6	23.4	27.0
Treatment in Lifetime	3746	41.4	34.4	14.2	10.0
Currently in Treatment	1375	40.0	39.6	14.9	13.1

APPENDIX B

TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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