

**INTOXICATED DRIVING PROGRAM  
2004 STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT**

October 2005

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## **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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## **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 RIASI, a 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, 2004 through December 31, 2004 the State of New Jersey's Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP) collected data on 19,106 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, and some may be lifetime multiple DUI offenders. 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, we compare substance use characteristics of IDP clients 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 was 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 (77%), followed by Hispanic (16%) and non-Hispanic black (7%).
- Most were in their thirties, with the average age of 36 years. The ages ranged from 16 to 89, with a peak at 19-24 years of age.
- 42% have only a high school education and another 44% have completed some college or higher.
- 34% have an income of \$50,000 or over, while 33% 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 (81% vs. 49% of NJ Population-2000 Census).
- IDP clients were single (50% vs. 25% of NJ Household Survey respondents).
- IDP clients worked full-time (68% vs. 56% of NJ Household Survey respondents).

	IDP Clients		NJ Population
	N	%	%
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	15,495	81.3	49
Female	3558	18.7	51
<b>Age</b>			
<21 (16-20)	1646	8.7	28
21-24	2833	14.9	5
25-34	4910	25.8	14
35-49	6977	36.7	24
50 and Over	2661	14.0	29
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White (non-Hispanic)	13,362	71.3	66
Black (non-Hispanic)	1354	7.2	13
Hispanic	3068	16.4	13
Other	956	5.1	8
<b>Education</b>			
Less than High School	2685	14.7	17.9
High School Graduate	7670	41.9	29.4
Some College	4368	23.8	22.9
College Graduate or Higher	3606	19.7	29.8
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Single	9194	49.6	28.1
Married	4895	26.4	54.7
Divorced/Separated/Other	4448	24.0	7.3
<b>Household Income</b>			
Under \$24,999	6278	32.9	21.1
\$25,000-34,999	2640	13.8	10.0
\$35,000-49,999	3037	15.9	14.3
Over \$50,000	6427	33.6	54.7
Refused	724	3.8	
<b>Employment Status</b>			
Full-Time	12,918	69.2	60.5
Part-Time	1757	9.4	
Unemployed/Other	3994	21.4	39.5

### \*Population data from:

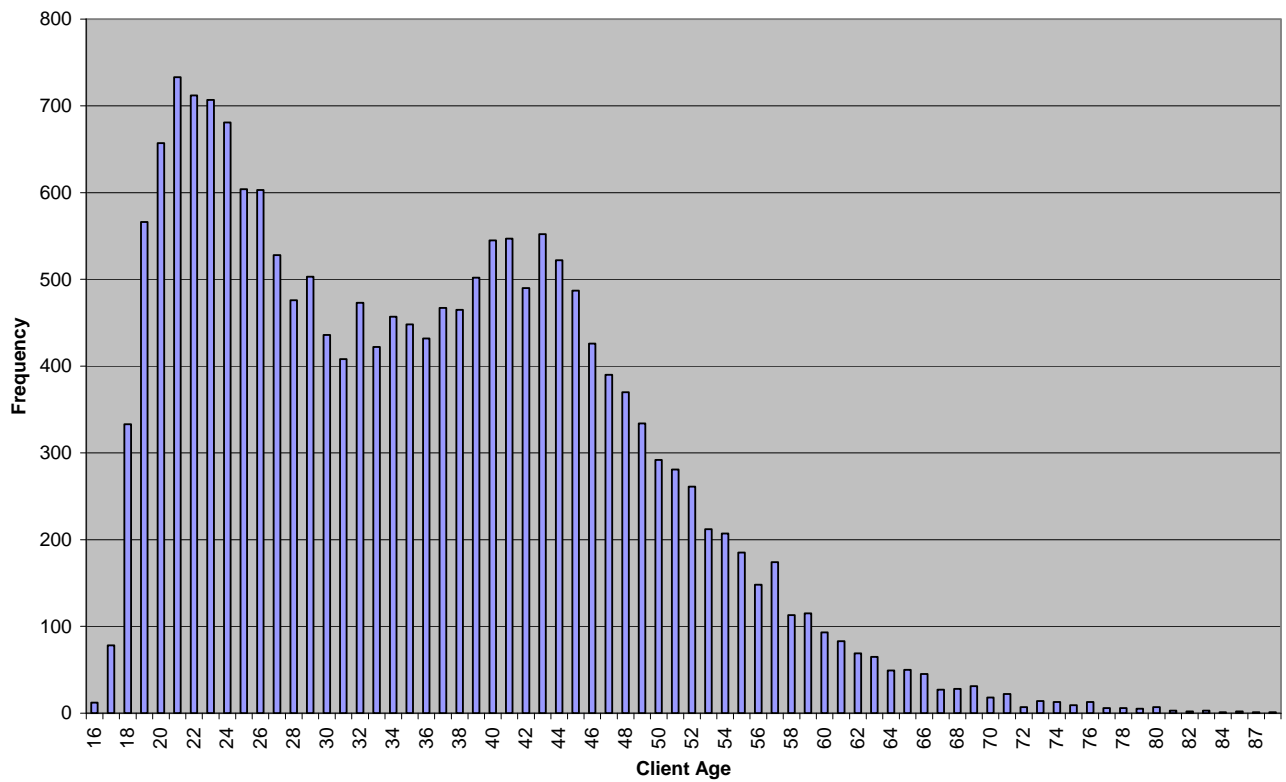
US Bureau of the Census (2001) Census 2000 Summary File 1, prepared by New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research ([www.state.nj.us/labor/lra](http://www.state.nj.us/labor/lra)).

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>).

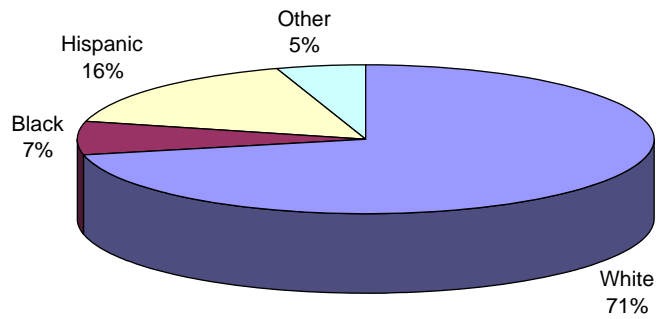
US Bureau of the Census: Census 2000 Summary File 3, DP-3 Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000 Geographic Area: New Jersey. (<http://factfinder.census.gov>).

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

**Age Distribution of 2004 IDRC Clients**

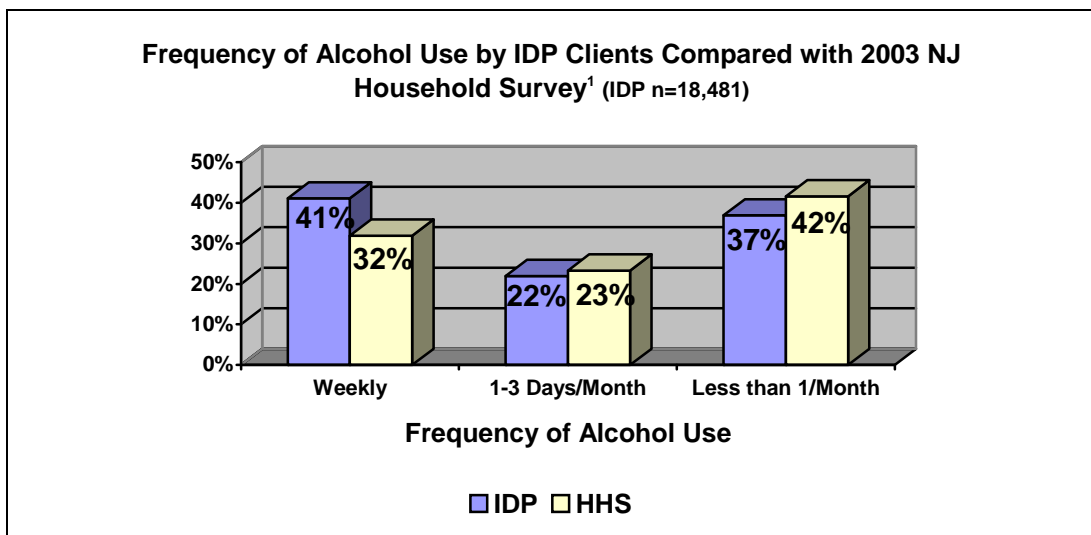
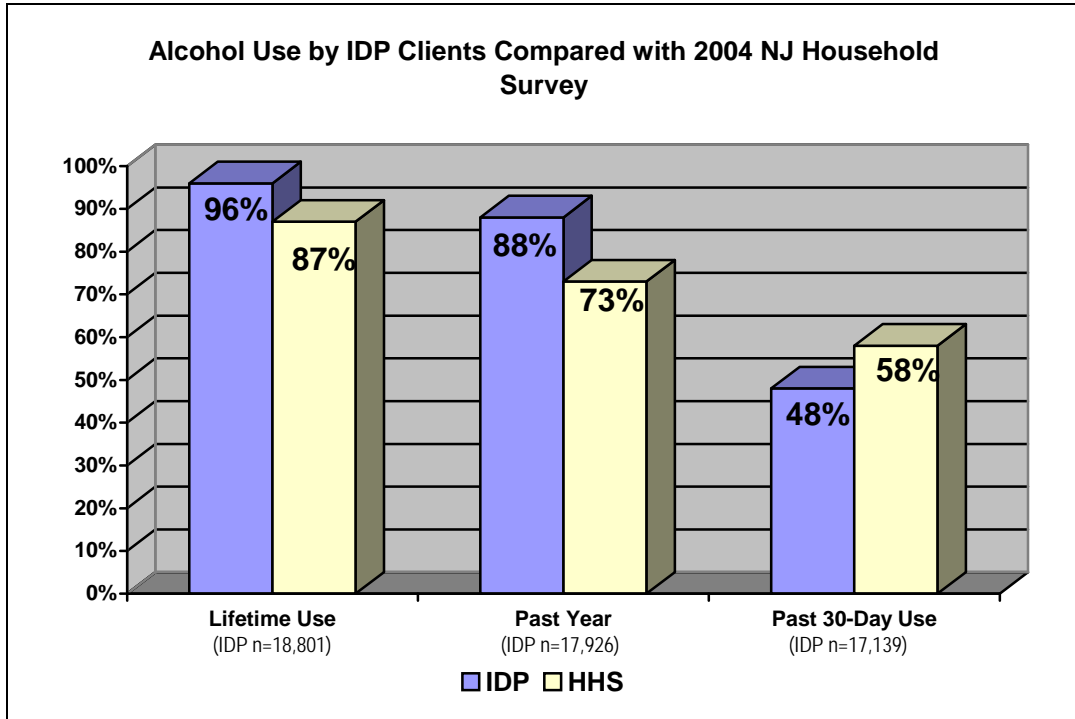


**Race/Ethnicity of 2004 IDRC Clients**



## ALCOHOL USE

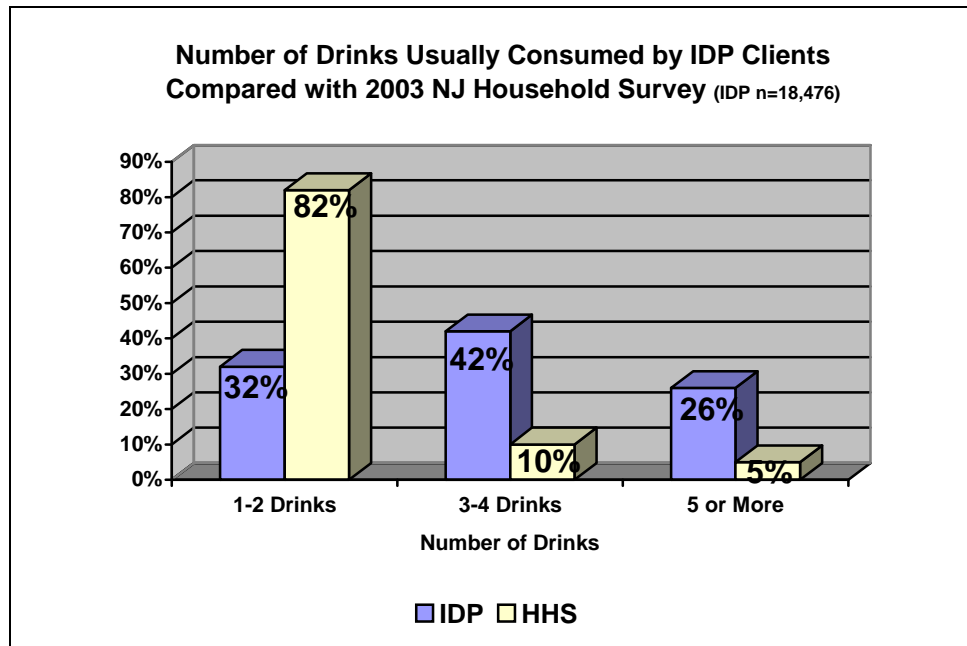
- Compared to NJ Household Survey respondents, a higher proportion of IDP clients used alcohol in their lifetimes (96% vs. 87%) and in the past 12 months (88% vs. 73%).
- IDP clients were more likely than NJ householders to use alcohol once a week or more (40% vs. 33%).



<sup>1</sup> from 2003 HH Survey data "Number of Days Drank Per Month" 4-30 days as "weekly consumption"

## Quantity of Alcohol Consumption

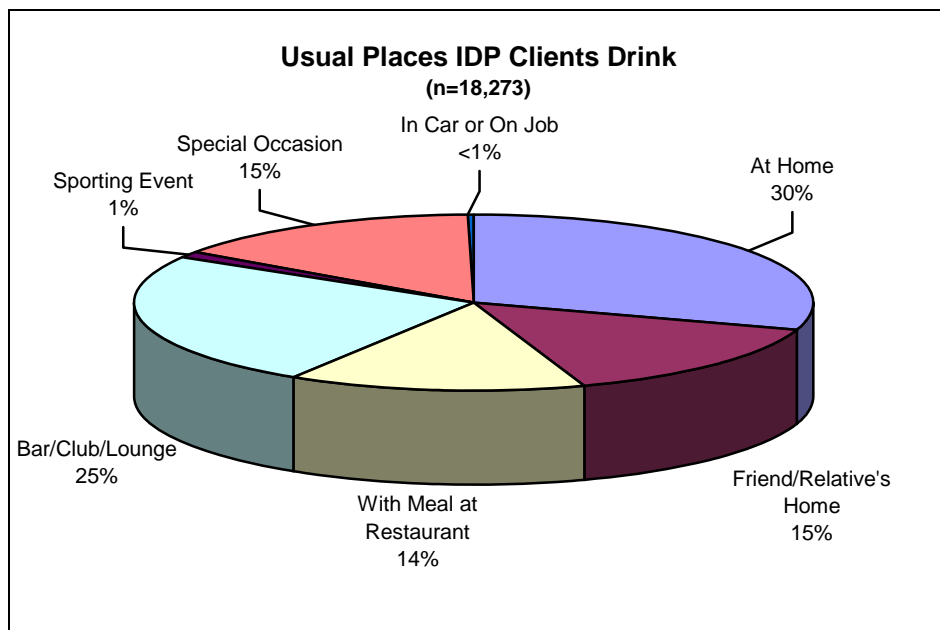
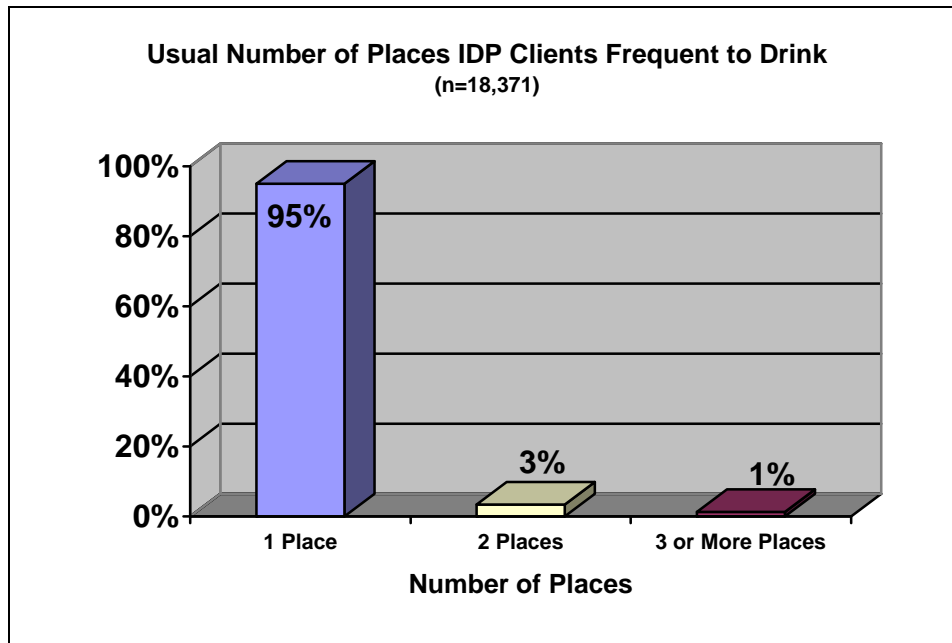
- IDP clients reported usually consuming more drinks in one sitting than NJ householders.
- 42% of IDP clients vs. 10% of NJ householders usually drank 3-4 drinks at one time.
- 26% of IDP clients vs. 5% of NJ Household Survey respondents stated they usually have 5 or more drinks when consuming alcohol.





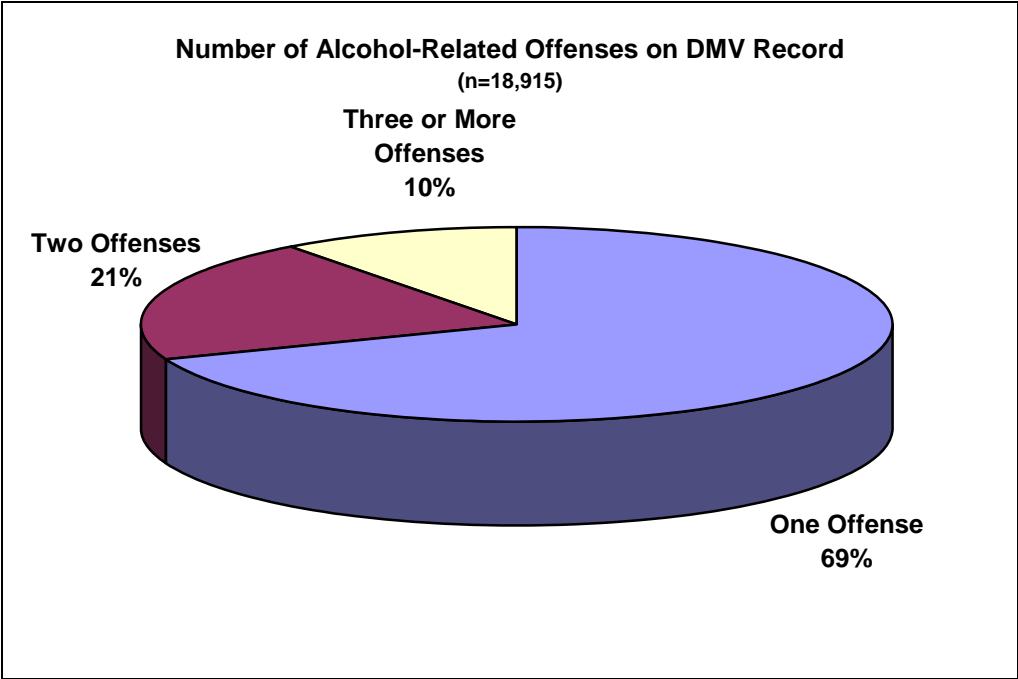
## Place of Alcohol Consumption

- 4% 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, 30% 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, bar/club/lounge, or 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.



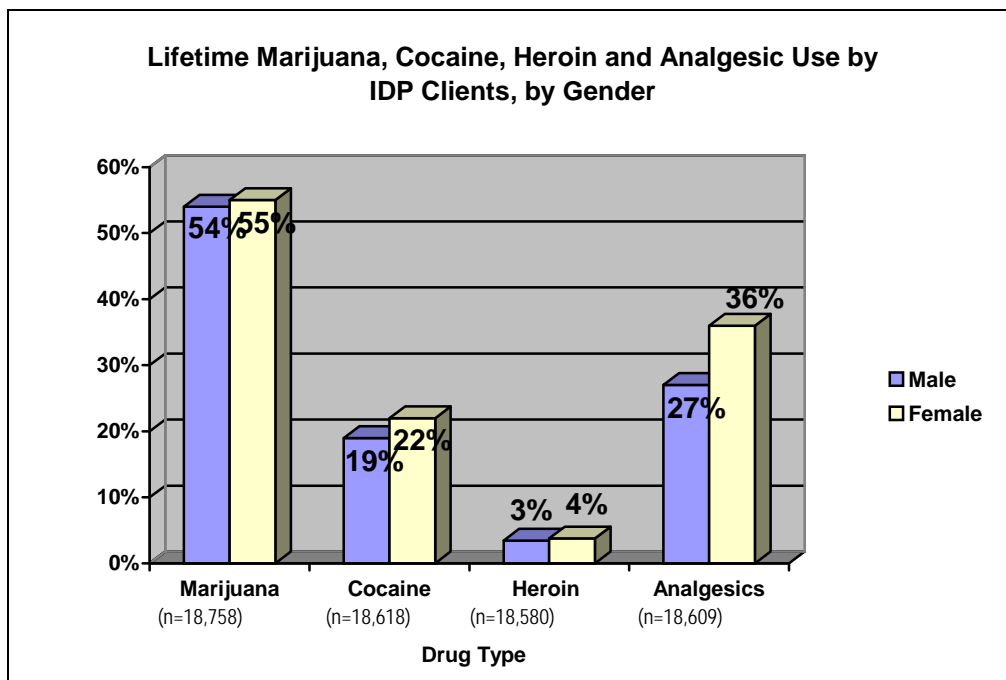
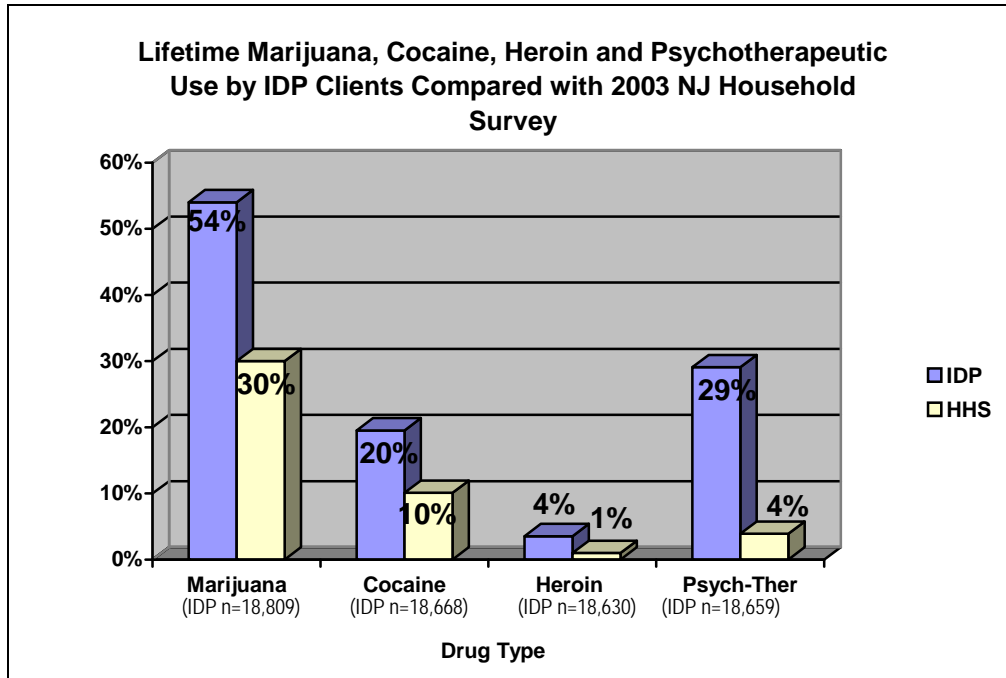
**Lifetime Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Offenses**

- Most of the IDP clients had only one lifetime alcohol-related offense on their motor vehicle records (69%), 21% had two offenses, and more than 1 in 10 had three offenses.



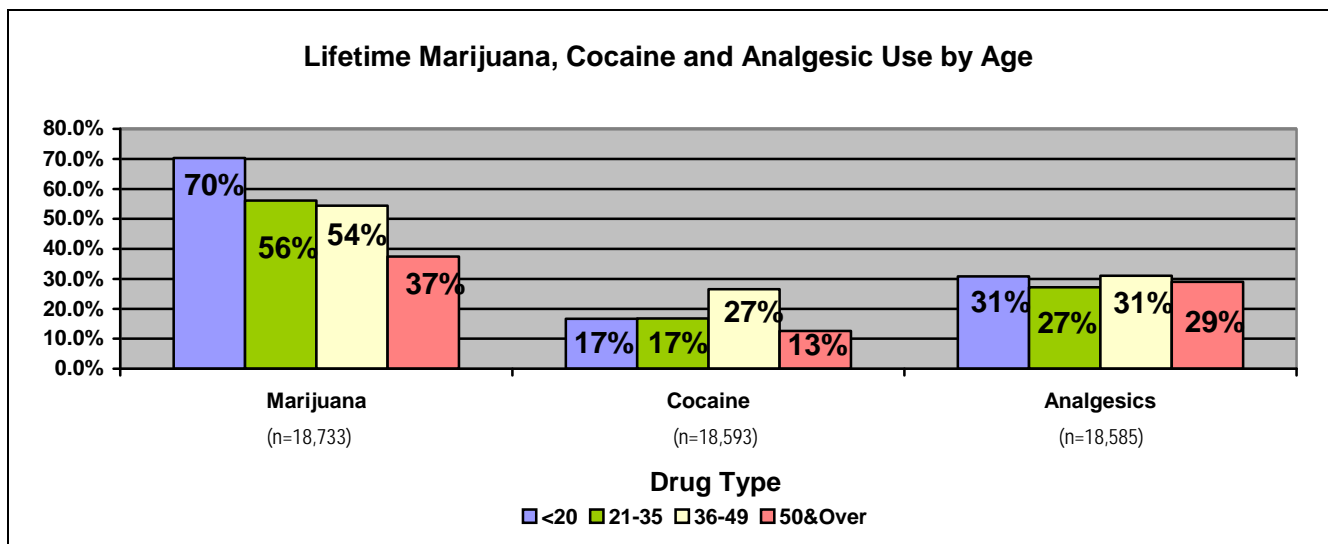
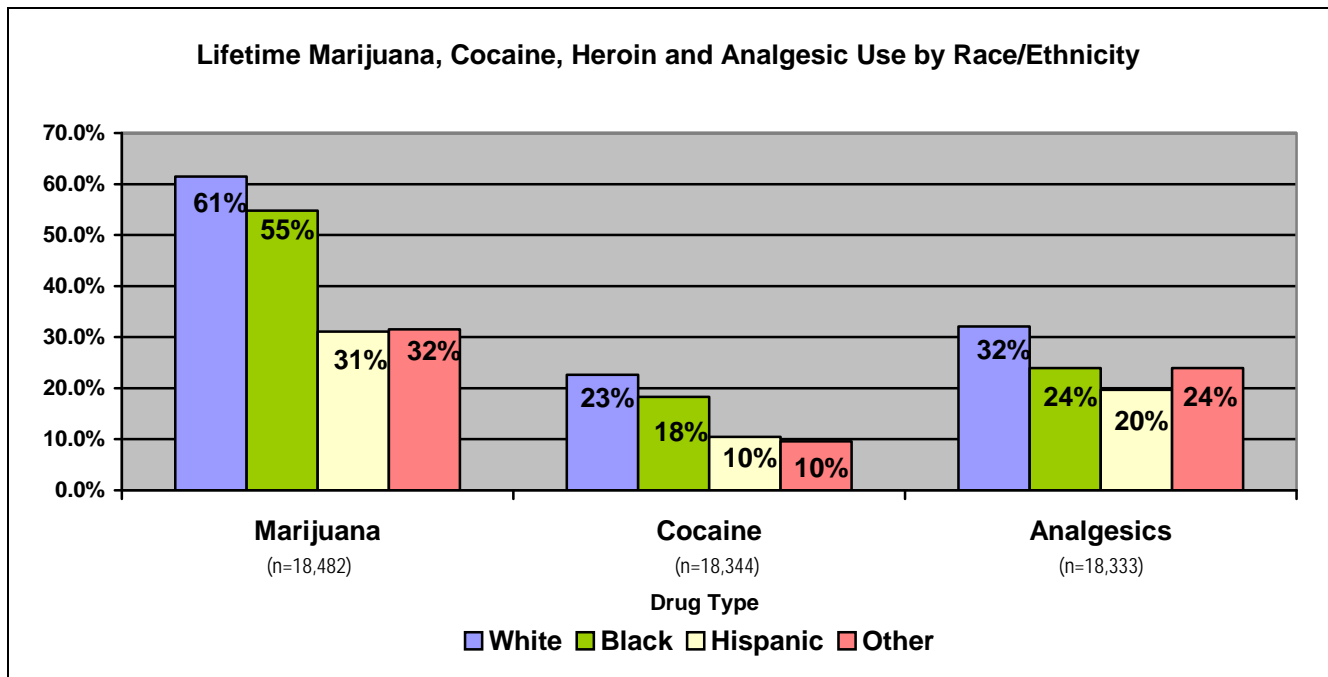
## ILLICIT DRUG USE

- 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.
- 20% of IDP clients reported lifetime cocaine use compared to 10% for NJ Household Survey respondents.
- Female clients had consistently higher reported lifetime marijuana, cocaine, heroin and analgesic use than their male counterparts.

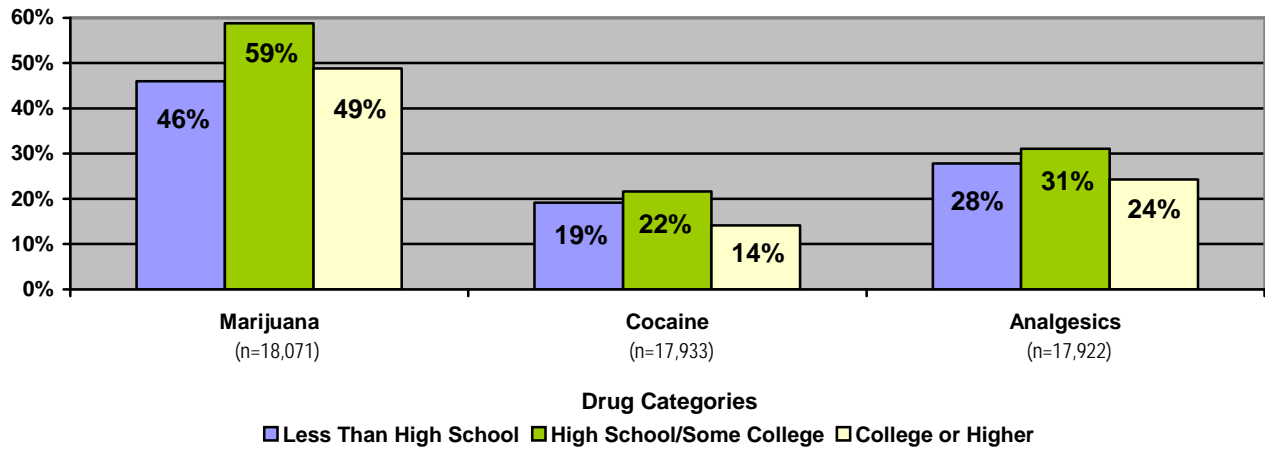


### Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Illicit Drug Users

- The proportion of white IDP clients with reported lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and analgesics was greater than that of any other race/ethnicity category whereas Hispanic clients reported the lowest proportion of lifetime drug use.
- Younger clients (20 year-olds and younger) seem to 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 between high school and some college-level education.
- Clients with more alcohol-related offenses had higher rates for lifetime drug use.

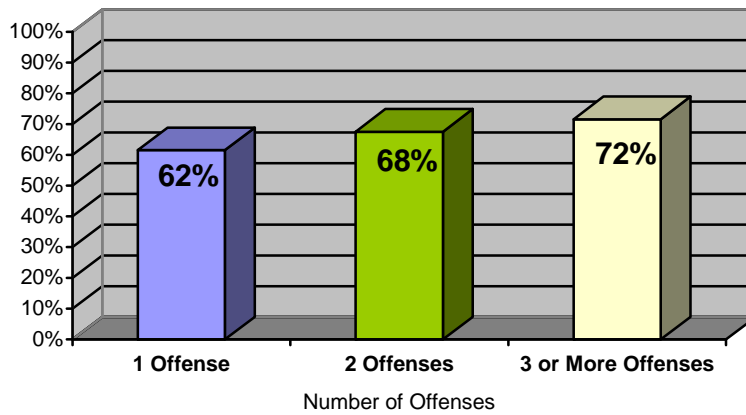


### Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine and Analgesic Use by Education



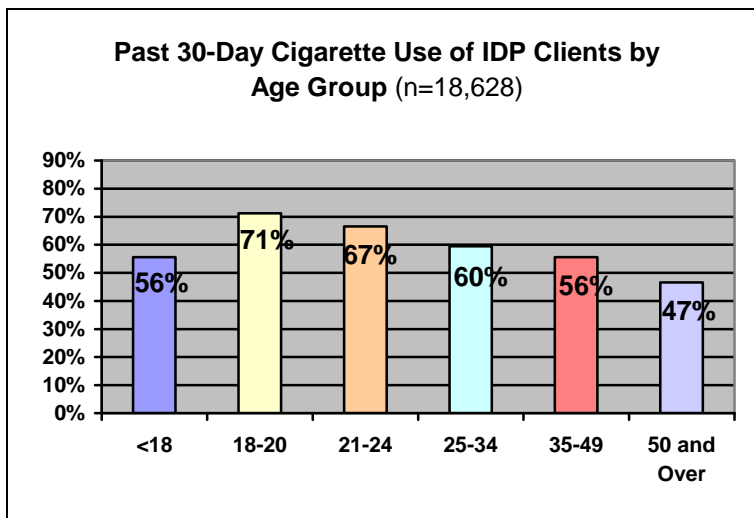
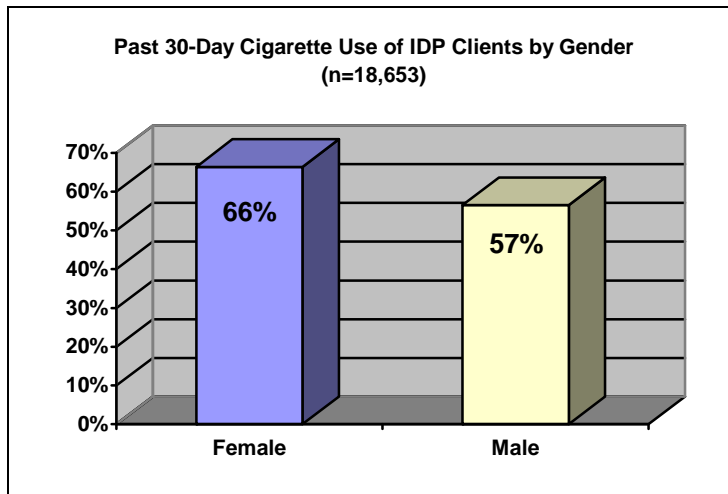
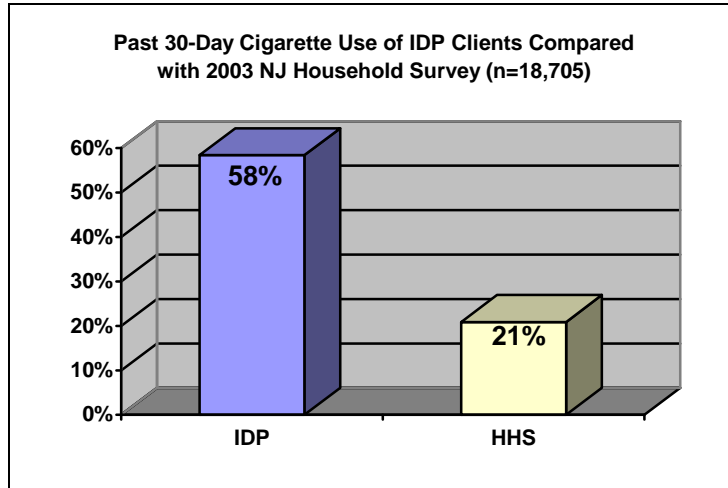
### Lifetime Offenses and Self-Reported Lifetime Drug Use

(n=18,915)



## CIGARETTE USE

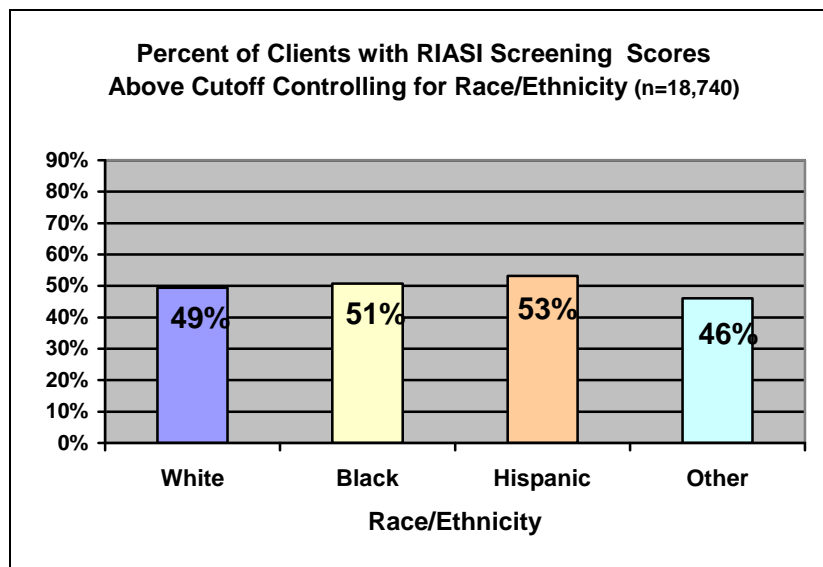
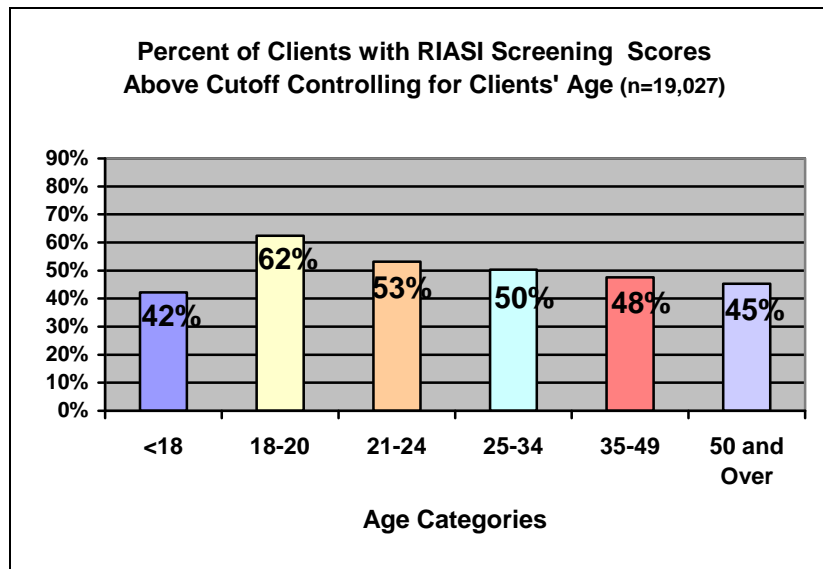
- Almost three times as many IDP clients smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days as did New Jersey Household Survey respondents (58% vs. 21%).
- More female than male IDP clients reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days (66% vs. 57%).
- The percentage of clients who smoked cigarettes in the past 30-days is highest among young adults 18-24 years-old.



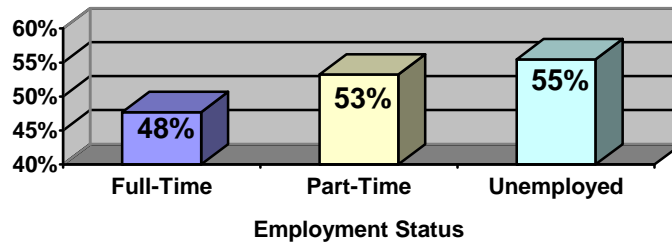
## RIASI SCREENING SCORES

The RIASI<sup>1</sup> section of the IDP Screening Questionnaire was borrowed 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.

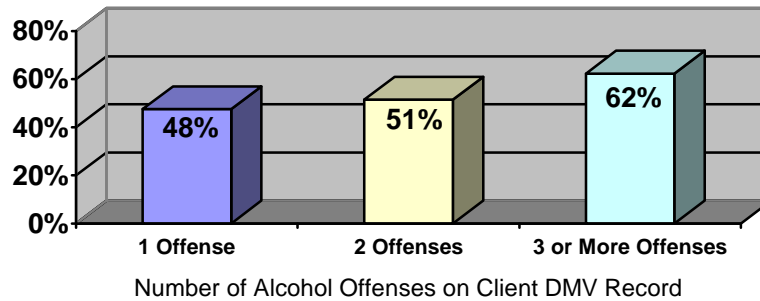
- The mean RIASI score was 9.6 and the scores ranged from 0-41. Half (49.99%) scored above the cutoff score of 9.
- A greater percentage of unemployed clients scored over the cutoff (55%) than those clients who were employed full-time (48%).
- There was a 14% difference between clients with three or more alcohol-related offenses on their motor vehicle record and those with one offense who scored over the cutoff (62% vs. 48%, 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.



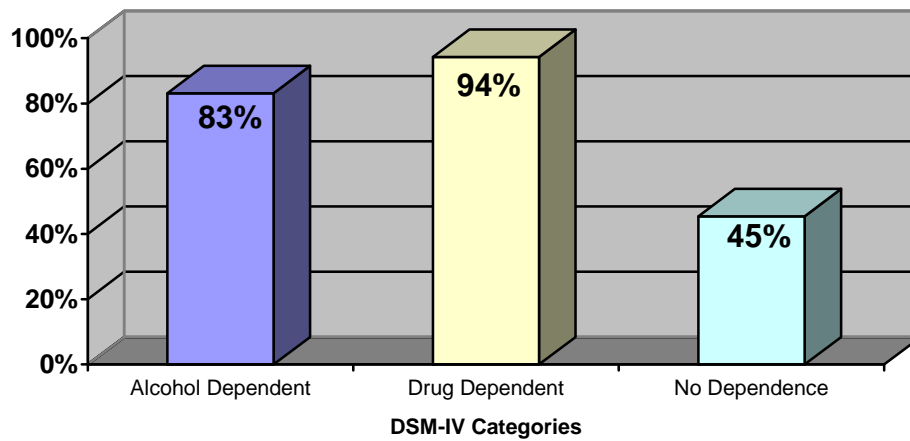
**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff  
Controlling for Employment Status (n=18,669)**



**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff  
Controlling for Number of Alcohol-Related Offenses on DMV Record  
(n=18,915)**



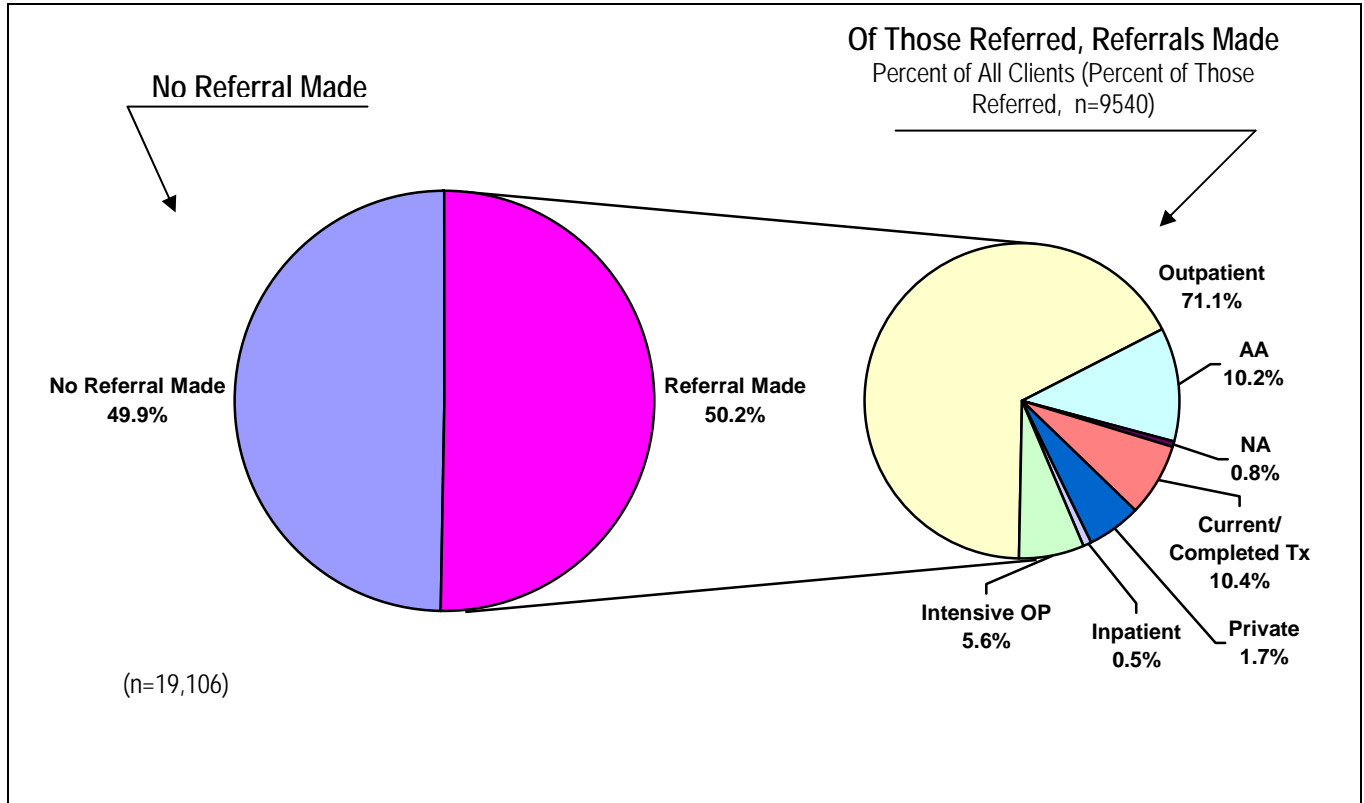
**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff  
Controlling for DSM-IV Criteria (n=19,1067)**





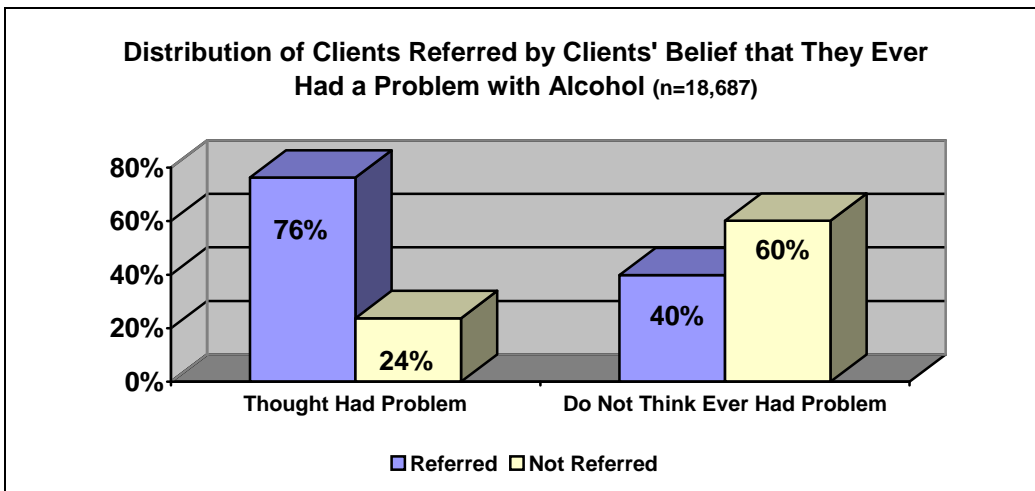
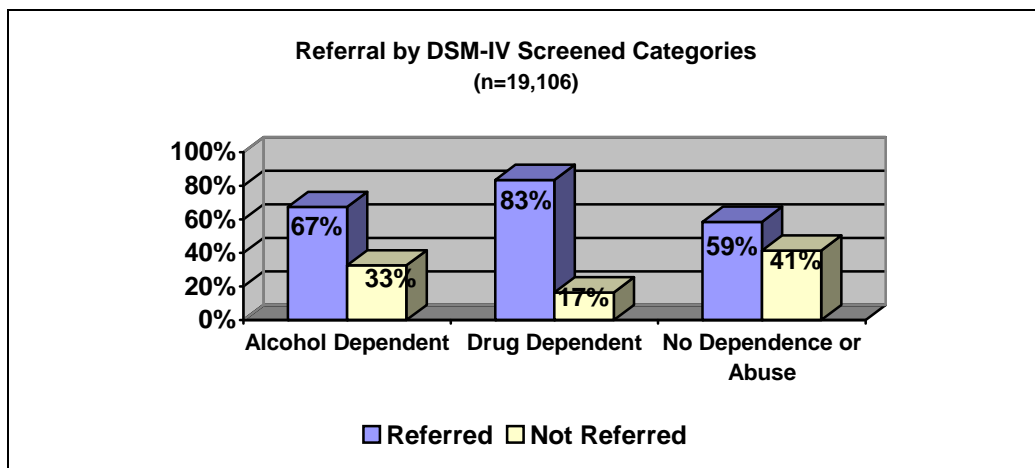
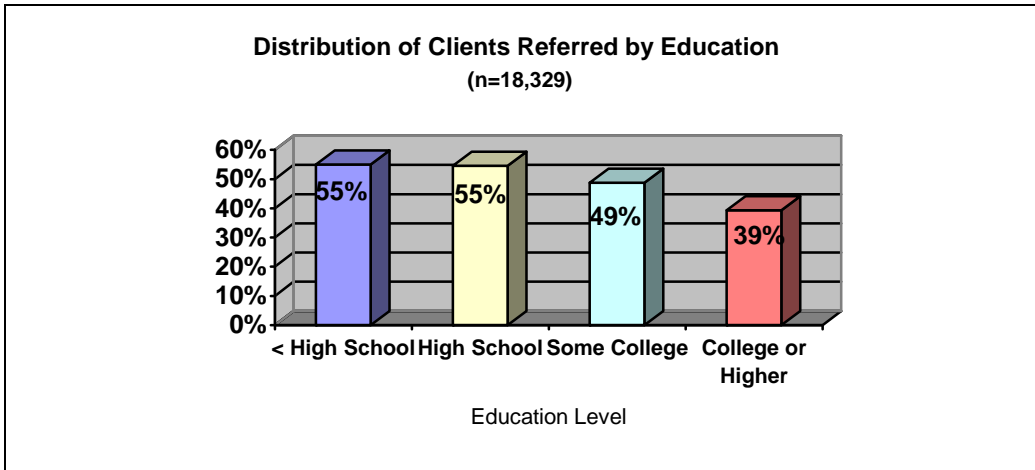
## REFERRALS

- 48.5% of IDP clients were referred to treatment or self-help groups after the IDRC class/evaluation.
- Out of those referred, 74% were referred to outpatient treatment, followed by Alcoholics Anonymous referrals (11%).
- Less than 1% were referred to inpatient treatment programs.

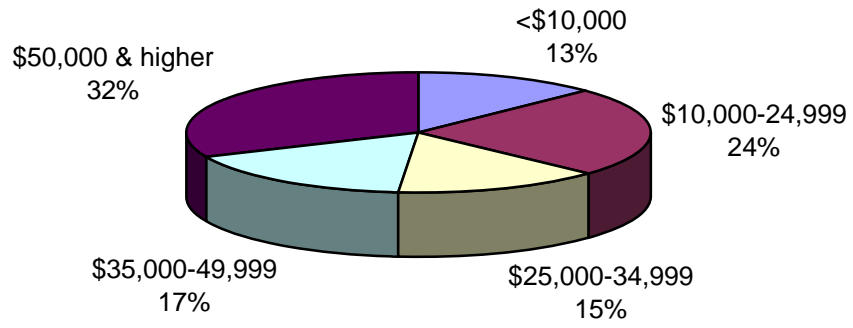


## CHARACTERISTICS OF REFERRED CLIENTS

- Those with a high school education or less were 16% more likely to be referred to treatment than those with a college degree (39% for college or higher vs. 55% 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 (76%) and those who thought they do not have a problem (48%).



Referral by Income Level (n=9,211)



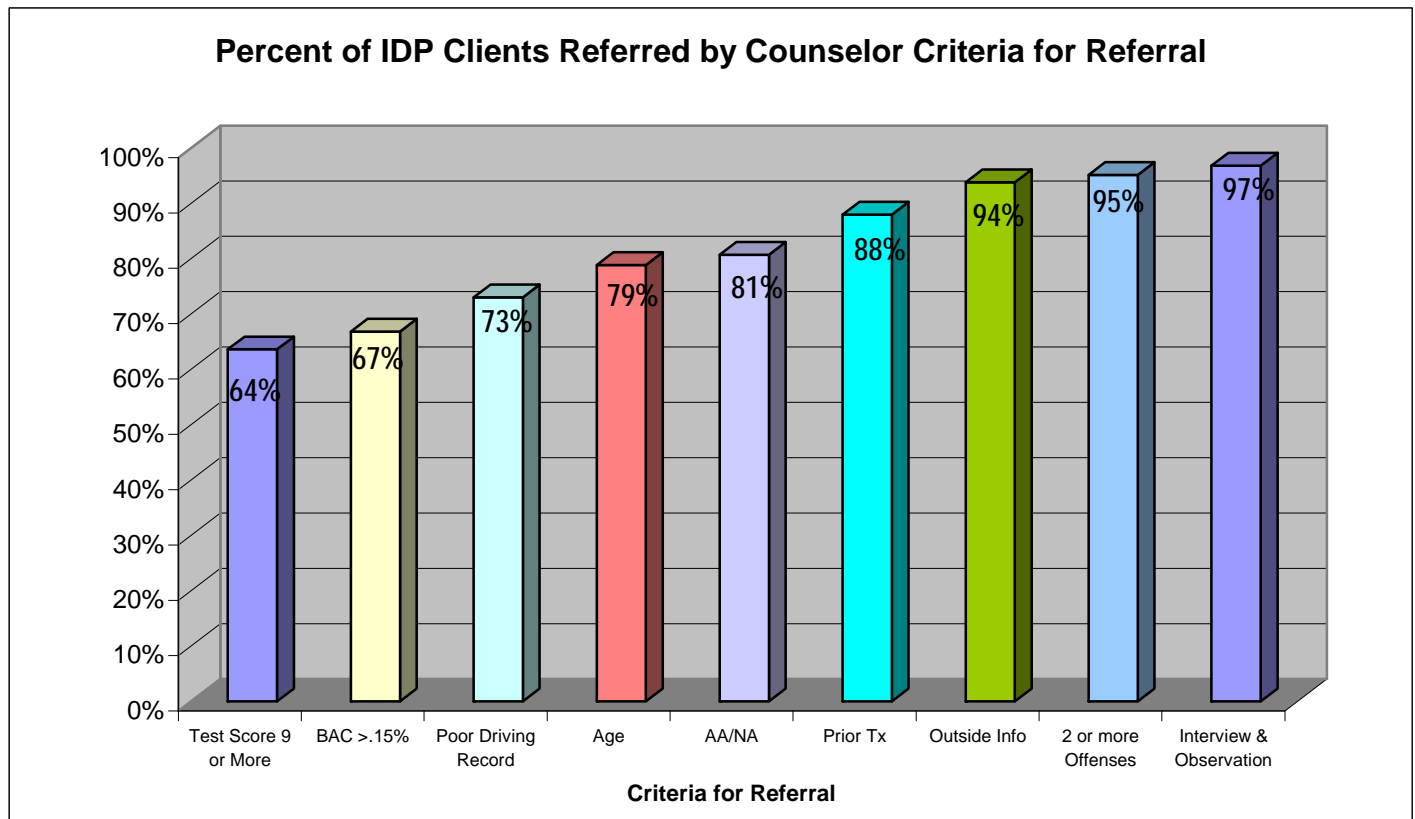
## CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL

New Jersey regulations specify 9 criteria for referral.

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

- RIASI was the least important factor in referrals to treatment (64% who had a screening score above the cutoff received a referral); interview and observation along with having two or more alcohol-related offenses were the most important factors in treatment referral (97% and 95%, respectively).

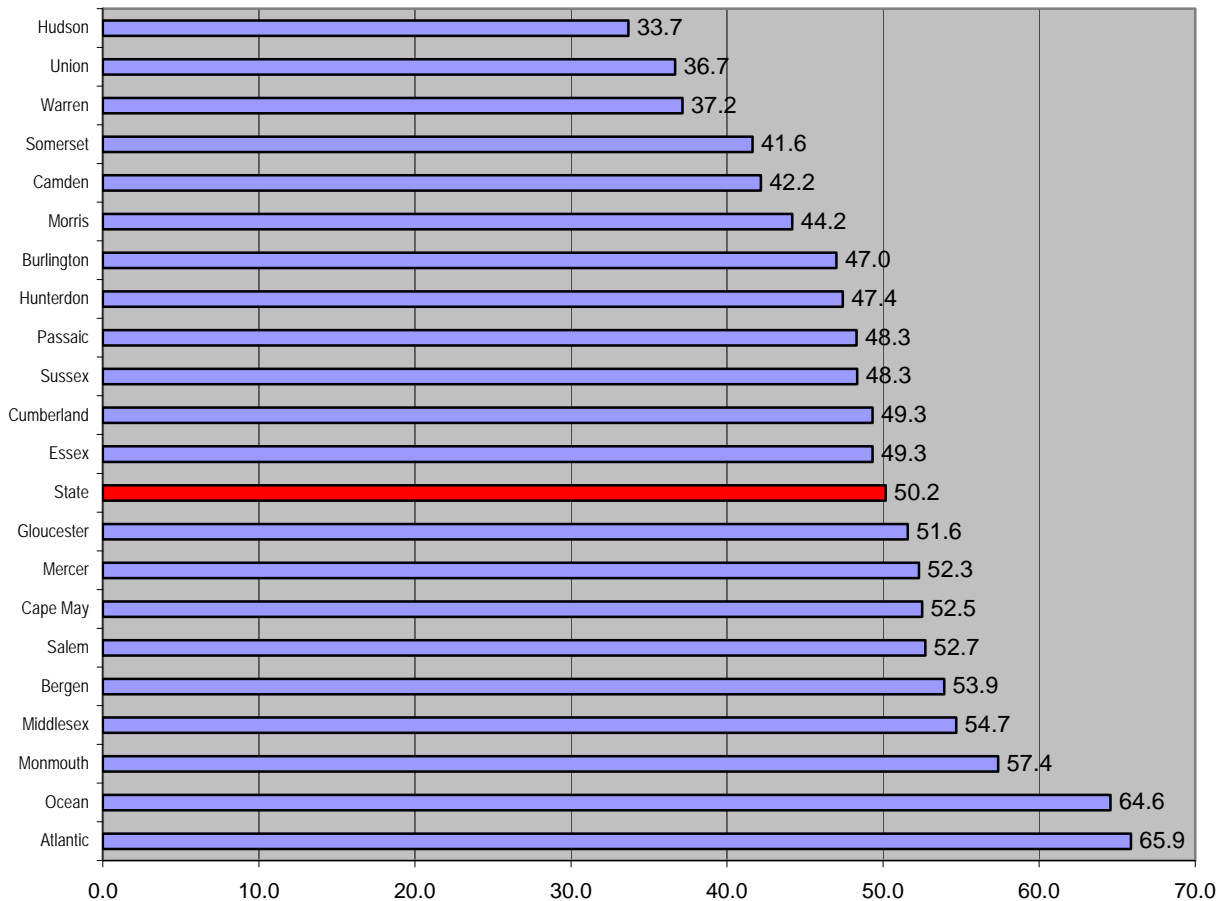


### Criteria for Referral by County

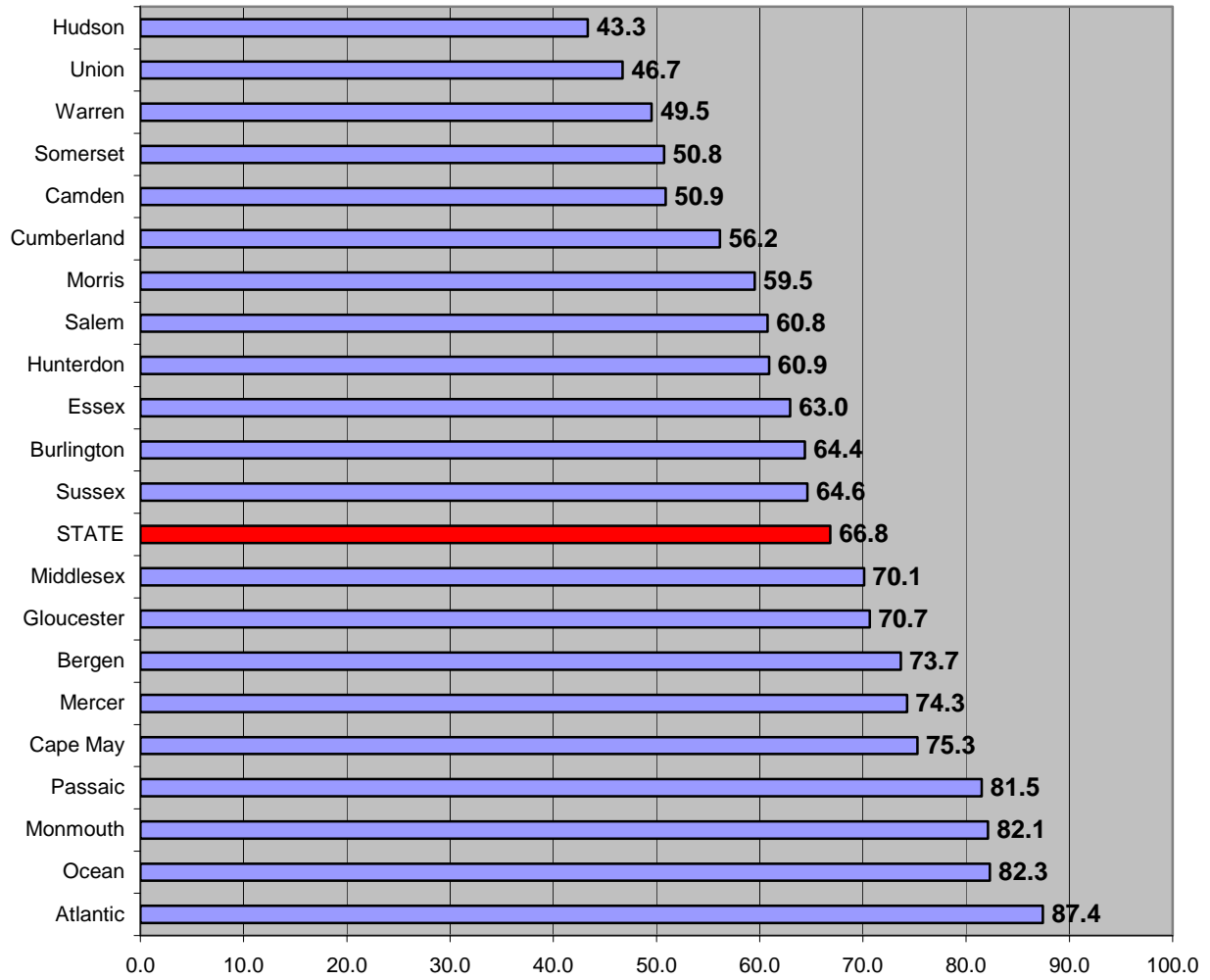
Overall referral rates by county were examined. The screening score, BAC level at or above .15%, and two or more lifetime alcohol-related offense criteria were studied to see how much weight counties put on these three when determining treatment referrals for clients.

- Clients from Hudson, Union and Warren Counties had the lowest referral rates (34%, 37% and 37%, respectively).
- Clients from Monmouth, Ocean and Atlantic Counties had the highest referral rates (57%, 65% and 66%, respectively).
- The proportion of clients with a reported screening score above the cutoff who received a referral ranged from 35% to 85%. (the State percentage was 61%). The counties with the highest proportions were Monmouth (72%), Bergen (73%) and Middlesex (85%); the lowest proportions were from Union (351%), Warren (45%) and Hudson (49%).
- Statewide, 67% of IDP clients with a Blood Alcohol Concentration of .15% or higher received a referral. The county-level proportions ranged from 43% to 87%. Those counties with the highest proportion were Monmouth (82%), Ocean (82%) and Atlantic (87%); those with the lowest proportion were Hudson (43%), Union (47%) and Warren (50%).
- 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 77% to 100% with a State percentage of 95%. The counties with the lowest proportions were Somerset (77%), Warren (83%) and Morris (88%); the highest proportions were in Atlantic (99%), Cape May (100%) and Salem (100%).

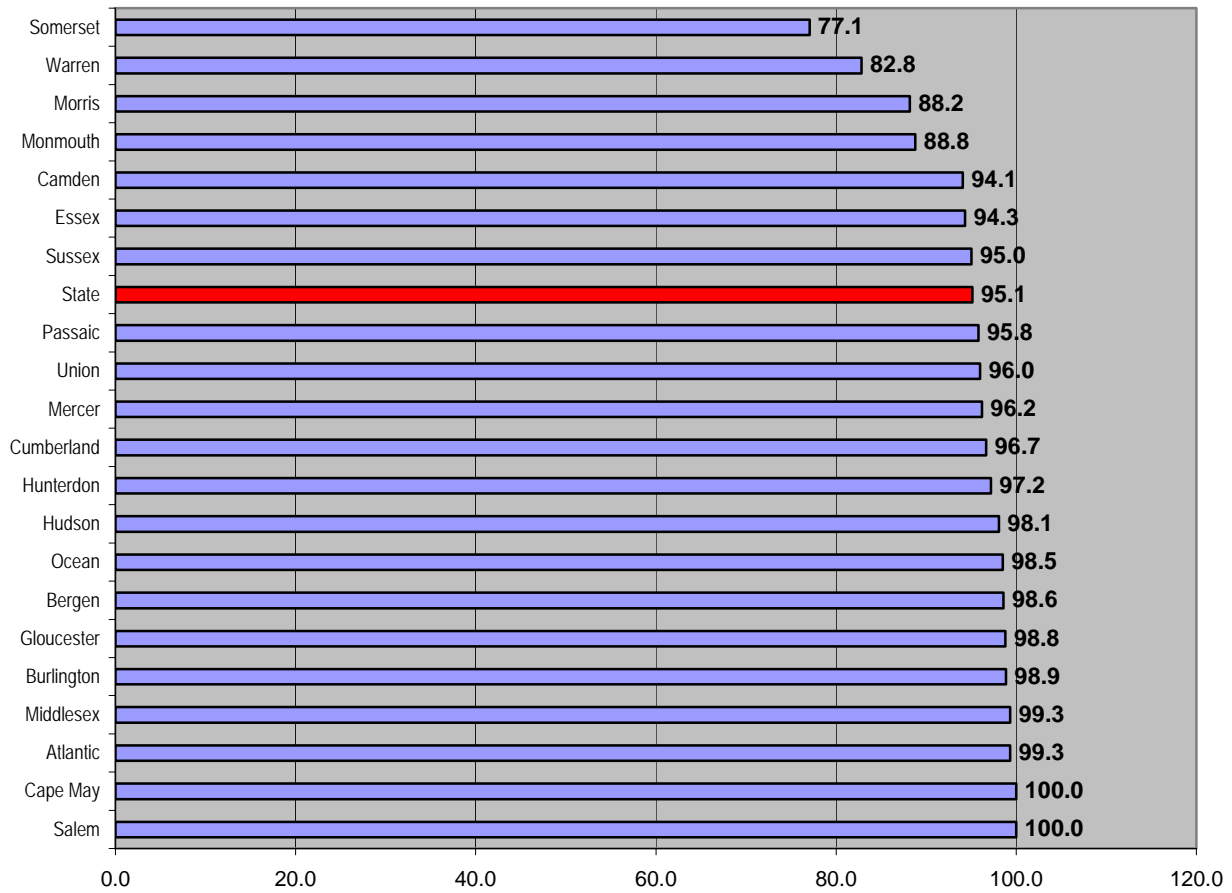
**Referral Rates by County (n=19,078)**



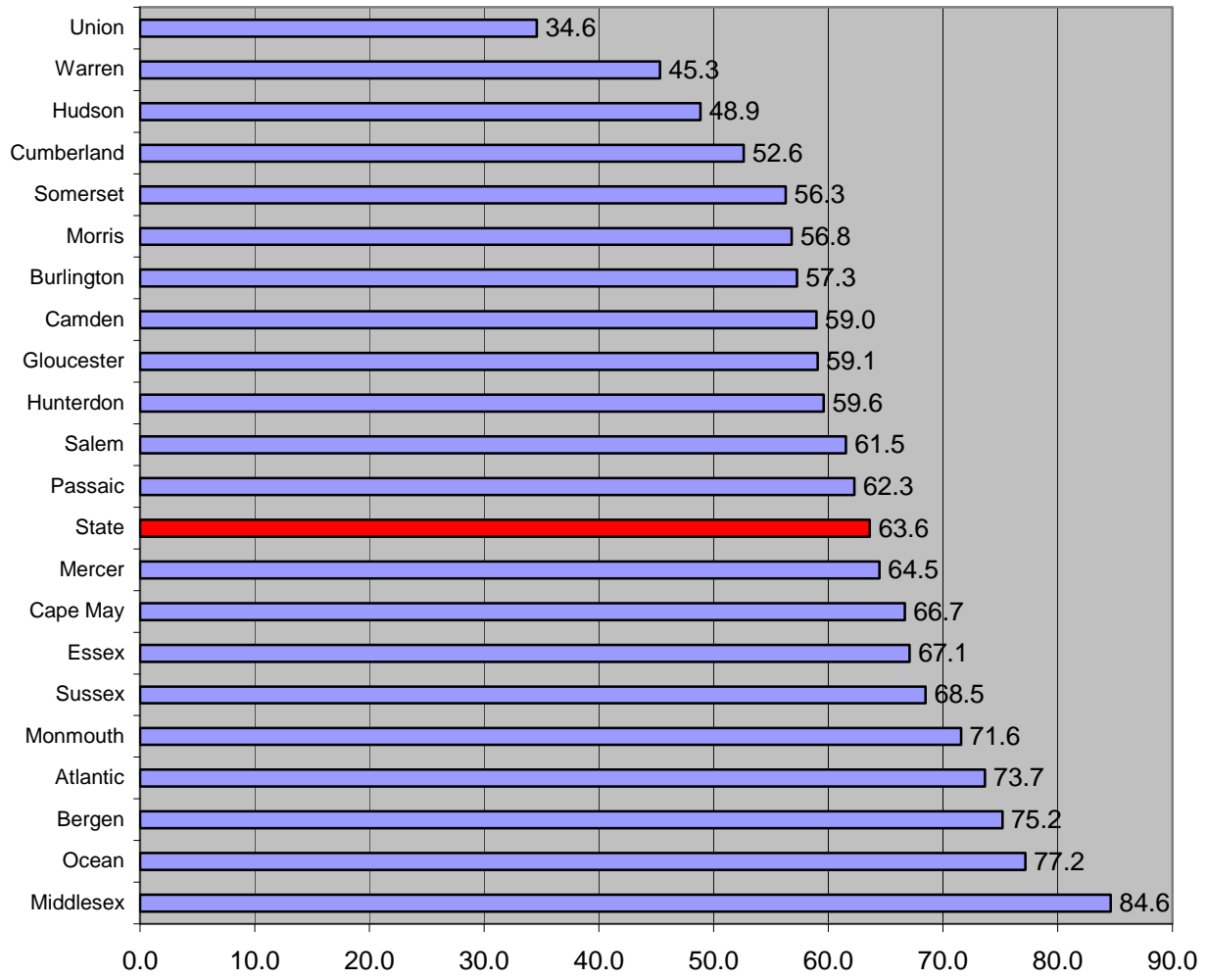
**Percentage of IDP Clients with a BAC of .15% or Higher Who Received a Referral, by County (n=17,997)**



**Percentage of IDP Clients with Two or More Alcohol-Related Offenses on Their DMV Record Who Receive a Referral, by County (n=18,778)**



**Percentage of IDP Clients with a Reported Test Score Above the Cutoff Who Received a Referral, by County (n=18,565)**





# Appendix A

**Table 1**  
2004 Percentage with 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	674	61.1	667	55.0	639	23.32	638	4.2	641	21.2
Bergen	2013	60.6	1986	50.4	1983	18.6	1977	3.0	1980	28.4
Burlington	1172	64.9	1157	56.6	1147	21.4	1148	4.4	1147	27.3
Camden	1705	67.2	1659	61.1	1640	19.0	1638	2.4	1642	24.5
Cape May	421	68.7	408	63.5	381	22.6	374	4.8	383	21.9
Cumberland	436	53.4	425	51.1	419	16.2	418	2.6	417	13.0
Essex	734	66.6	721	55.8	722	23.0	720	4.2	724	32.7
Gloucester	915	68.2	911	65.1	893	22.7	892	4.4	893	20.6
Hudson	778	44.9	769	34.1	771	9.1	769	1.7	768	18.2
Hunterdon	348	73.6	343	62.7	342	24.3	342	7.0	339	39.5
Mercer	614	66.5	606	57.7	606	19.8	604	3.8	605	32.1
Middlesex	1454	52.8	1431	40.3	1438	14.4	1439	3.5	1437	26.9
Monmouth	1666	64.0	1630	51.4	1622	17.9	1625	2.6	1625	32.1
Morris	1193	74.4	1183	62.6	1173	23.6	1174	4.3	1174	39.2
Ocean	1383	76.3	1368	62.9	1364	24.8	1362	4.5	1365	42.6
Passaic	1056	58.6	1049	46.2	1048	15.6	1042	2.0	1044	30.2
Salem	279	61.7	275	57.8	271	21.0	271	3.0	271	15.1
Somerset	627	60.0	617	48.8	615	16.3	614	3.1	610	27.4
Sussex	569	74.2	567	66.3	562	24.4	557	5.0	561	34.4
Union	709	52.9	683	42.0	679	15.5	674	3.1	679	26.7
Warren	323	77.7	317	69.7	317	29.3	316	5.7	319	41.7
<b>Total State</b>	<b>19,078</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>18,781</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>18,641</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>18,603</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>18,633</b>	<b>29.1</b>

<i>NJ Household Survey</i>		<i>31.2</i>		<i>30.0</i>		<i>8.5 Powder Cocaine 1.6 Crack</i>		<i>1.2</i>		<i>3.9</i>
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<sup>a</sup>includes Powder Cocaine & Crack Cocaine

2004 Percentage with 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	636	9.4	667	5.9	649	6.5	643	10.1	639	6.0
Bergen	1978	8.7	1981	7.2	1973	7.2	1971	10.7	1971	4.9
Burlington	1151	9.6	1156	7.9	1151	8.0	1141	13.7	1145	7.3
Camden	1637	7.8	1663	4.5	1650	6.1	1644	10.5	1638	5.1
Cape May	379	12.1	385	7.0	380	9.7	380	12.4	377	6.9
Cumberland	418	5.3	429	4.0	422	4.3	420	6.4	418	5.0
Essex	720	8.6	725	7.0	721	8.3	721	14.2	720	5.4
Gloucester	889	11.4	906	9.2	896	8.0	890	11.1	891	6.7
Hudson	768	4.7	769	5.1	771	4.3	771	9.5	770	2.1
Hunterdon	341	14.4	341	8.2	338	11.2	335	17.3	339	10.6
Mercer	602	11.3	607	8.2	604	7.1	603	11.8	604	7.8
Middlesex	1439	7.0	1441	5.8	1441	7.5	1441	10.2	1435	4.7
Monmouth	1625	8.6	1629	7.1	1622	8.0	1616	13.7	1619	4.9
Morris	1172	12.4	1175	9.7	1175	10.8	1176	17.0	1168	8.5
Ocean	1363	12.9	1360	7.7	1360	12.8	1353	18.5	1358	9.3
Passaic	1045	7.4	1044	7.6	1044	7.8	1041	11.6	1041	3.0
Salem	272	8.5	276	3.3	273	3.3	274	6.6	270	6.3
Somerset	613	7.0	610	5.4	610	8.4	612	12.6	613	4.7
Sussex	558	15.8	561	8.7	559	8.9	557	14.7	557	8.1
Union	675	8.2	677	7.4	675	7.0	675	11.0	676	4.0
Warren	316	14.9	319	10.3	318	12.0	317	19.6	314	12.1
<b>Total State</b>	<b>18,606</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>18,730</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>18,641</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>18,590</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>18,572</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<i>NJ Household Survey</i>		<i>5.1</i>		<i>2.5 Ecstasy 0.9 Other Club Drug</i>		<i>3.3</i>		<i>2.9</i>		<i>3.8</i>

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

	Lifetime Inhalant Use		Lifetime Methamphetamine Use		Lifetime Anabolic Steroid Use		Lifetime Alcohol Use	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	667	3.2	638	8.2	668	0.8	642	98.4
Bergen	1978	3.0	1969	3.0	1976	1.5	1987	93.8
Burlington	1151	6.3	1139	8.9	1153	2.3	1163	97.3
Camden	1658	3.1	1636	7.3	1664	0.7	1642	98.1
Cape May	385	3.4	376	10.9	385	1.6	413	99.3
Cumberland	428	3.5	416	6.3	428	1.6	419	94.8
Essex	723	4.2	714	4.1	720	2.2	729	96.6
Gloucester	905	6.6	887	9.4	906	1.2	898	96.6
Hudson	768	2.0	763	1.7	770	1.0	769	95.2
Hunterdon	338	6.2	339	10.3	341	0.3	348	98.3
Mercer	606	4.8	602	6.8	607	0.7	604	95.4
Middlesex	1438	2.5	1427	4.1	1444	1.0	1436	94.3
Monmouth	1624	3.1	1611	4.1	1622	1.7	1636	95.4
Morris	1174	5.4	1162	6.1	1175	1.4	1183	97.8
Ocean	1360	5.3	1355	8.3	1367	3.0	1372	97.7
Passaic	1041	3.4	1039	3.2	1045	1.2	1050	98.3
Salem	274	4.7	271	11.1	275	0.7	274	96.7
Somerset	612	3.3	611	4.3	614	1.1	618	95.2
Sussex	557	5.2	554	5.6	561	1.6	567	98.1
Union	678	3.8	668	3.4	676	1.9	694	92.4
Warren	316	7.6	315	8.9	315	1.6	321	98.8
<b>Total State</b>	<b>18,690</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>18,501</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>18,721</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>18,774</b>	<b>96.3</b>

<i>NJ Household Survey</i>		<i>XX</i>		<i>2.6</i>		<i>XX</i>		<i>87.0</i>
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NJ Household Survey Sample number of 14,660

\*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	674	65.9	412	72.8
Bergen	2013	53.9	1220	62.6
Burlington	1172	47.0	760	55.5
Camden	1705	42.2	1145	45.0
Cape May	421	52.5	289	53.6
Cumberland	436	49.3	233	62.2
Essex	734	49.3	489	55.4
Gloucester	915	51.6	624	57.4
Hudson	778	33.7	349	36.7
Hunterdon	348	47.4	256	52.0
Mercer	614	52.3	408	57.4
Middlesex	1454	54.7	767	62.8
Monmouth	1666	57.4	1066	61.4
Morris	1193	44.2	887	46.9
Ocean	1383	64.6	1055	68.1
Passaic	1056	48.3	619	54.0
Salem	279	52.7	172	57.6
Somerset	627	41.6	376	50.0
Sussex	569	48.3	422	54.3
Union	709	36.7	375	40.0
Warren	323	37.2	251	38.7
Total State	19,078	50.2	12,182	55.8

**Table 3  
DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND SCREENING SCORE CUTOFF**

	Screening Score Over 9	
	N	%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	15,495	51.8
Female	3558	42.3
<b>Age</b>		
<18	90	42.2
18-20	1556	62.4
21-24	2833	53.1
25-34	4910	50.3
35-49	6977	47.5
50 and Over	2661	45.3
<b>Education</b>		
Less than high school	2685	62.9
High school graduate	7670	52.4
Some college	4368	47.6
College graduate or higher	3606	37.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	13,362	49.4
Black	1354	50.7
Hispanic	3068	53.2
Other	956	46.0
<b>Employment Status</b>		
Employed Full-time	12,918	47.7
Employed part-time	1757	53.2
Unemployed/other	3994	55.5
<b>Income</b>		
Under \$10,000	2126	58.2
\$10,000-24,999	4152	54.6
\$25,000-34,999	2640	50.0
\$35,000-49,999	3037	49.2
\$50,000 and over	6427	44.2
<b>Region</b>		
Northeast	5290	52.6
Northwest	2085	54.7
Central	4709	44.4
South	6985	50.4
<b>Offenses</b>		
1 Lifetime Alcohol Offense on DMV Record	13,069	47.5
2 Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	3906	51.5
3 or More Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	1940	62.3

Table 4

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND DSM-IV CRITERIA					
	N	% Alcohol Abuse	% Alcohol Dependence	% Drug Abuse	% Drug Dependence
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	15,495	61.4	18.4	10.6	3.3
Female	3558	64.3	21.0	8.9	3.3
<b>Age</b>					
<18	90	85.6	8.9	20.0	7.8
18-20	1556	68.3	21.7	21.0	9.5
21-24	2833	66.5	19.9	19.0	4.5
25-34	4910	62.5	18.3	10.1	3.0
35-49	6977	59.2	18.0	7.9	2.4
50 and Over	2661	59.1	20.0	7.3	4.9
<b>Education</b>					
Less than high school	2685	53.6	18.6	13.6	4.3
High school graduate	7670	61.2	18.9	11.6	3.7
Some college	4368	64.1	19.4	10.1	3.1
College graduate or higher	3606	68.6	18.1	5.6	2.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	13,362	64.0	18.5	10.5	3.5
Black	1354	57.4	19.2	11.2	3.6
Hispanic	3068	56.8	20.0	10.3	2.3
Other	956	60.2	18.9	6.6	2.9
<b>Employment Status</b>					
Employed Full-time	12,918	64.2	17.2	9.3	2.4
Employed part-time	1757	61.5	22.0	13.6	5.6
Unemployed/other	3994	56.5	22.9	11.9	5.1
<b>Income</b>					
Under \$10,000	2126	54.9	22.0	14.8	5.9
\$10,000-24,999	4152	56.2	19.6	11.9	3.6
\$25,000-34,999	2640	62.8	17.7	9.9	2.7
\$35,000-49,999	3037	63.5	18.5	9.5	3.0
\$50,000 and over	6427	68.1	18.0	8.3	2.6
<b>Region <sup>1</sup></b>					
Northeast	5290	58.7	20.8	9.7	3.8
Northwest	2085	62.9	22.3	12.2	4.6
Central	4709	64.8	16.6	9.9	2.7
South	6985	62.3	17.9	10.5	2.9
<b>Offenses</b>					
1 Lifetime Alcohol Offense on DMV Record	13,069	66.3	18.3	10.9	3.4
2 Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	3906	56.1	18.0	9.4	3.0
3 or More Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	1940	45.1	23.9	8.4	2.9

<sup>1</sup> **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	5083	70.1	82.9
Currently in AA	2366	73.6	87.5
NA Lifetime	2070	80.8	82.2
Currently in NA	652	83.4	85.0
Treatment in Lifetime	3683	73.4	86.1
Currently in Treatment	1397	71.8	83.5

**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	5083	44.4	32.8	13.1	7.4
Currently in AA	2366	38.4	41.4	12.0	8.7
NA in Lifetime	2070	38.2	35.1	20.2	16.1
Currently in NA	652	32.4	36.7	21.5	26.8
Treatment in Lifetime	3683	40.7	34.1	15.0	10.0
Currently in Treatment	1397	43.9	38.2	16.2	11.1

# 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 2000 by the New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services, Division of Addiction Services entitled "The 1998 Substance Dependence Treatment Needs Assessment Survey of Households in New Jersey." 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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