

**INTOXICATED DRIVING PROGRAM
2012 STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT**

May 2013

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and
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Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services
New Jersey Department of Human Services

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2012 Intoxicated Driving Program Statistical Summary Report

From January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012 the State of New Jersey's Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP) collected data from 19,226 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. 83%) and in the past 12 months (87% vs. 69%).
- Most (76%) of the IDP clients had only one lifetime alcohol-related offense on their motor vehicle records, 18% had two offenses, and 6% had three offenses.
- Prevalence of lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and heroin by IDP clients was much higher than the levels reported by NJ Household Survey respondents (51% vs. 30%, 15% vs. 10%, 4% vs. 1%, respectively).
- Female clients reported consistently higher lifetime cocaine, heroin and analgesic use than their male counterparts.
- The proportion of White IDP clients with reported lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine, heroin and analgesics were greater than that of any other race/ethnicity category.
- Younger clients (20 year-olds and younger) have higher lifetime prevalence of use for marijuana (65%); however, lifetime cocaine use was the highest for those age 50 and older (18%).
- 49% of IDP clients had a referral for assessment at an affiliated treatment agency after the IDRC class.
- Of those with any referral, 88% were referred for an assessment, and 7% were either currently enrolled or had completed treatment to satisfy IDRC requirements.
- 60% of IDRC clients referred for an assessment met American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria for treatment admission.
- 84% of IDRC clients who reported working full-time completed treatment vs. 75% of those unemployed completed treatment.
- Clients from Hudson, Union and Gloucester counties had the lowest referral rates (26%, 34% and 36%, respectively) while those from Sussex, Passaic and Monmouth counties had the highest referral rates (64%, 65% and 71%, respectively).
- Middlesex County had the highest proportion of 18-25 year-olds attending IDRC (32%) and Hudson County had the lowest percentage of this age group attending IDRC (20%).
- 59% of 18-25 year-old IDRC clients self-reported lifetime marijuana use, higher than the general IDP clients (56%).

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, 2012 through December 31, 2012 the State of New Jersey's Intoxicated Driving Program (IDP) collected data from 19,226 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 26,496 DUI arrests in 2011 (UCR, 2013); however, not all drivers arrested for a DUI are convicted. Although all convicted are required to attend the IDRC, not all follow through and attend the mandatory classes. If a convicted driver does not attend IDRC, they are not in compliance and will not get their driving privileges reinstated. The IDP received information on 25,701 convictions of Intoxicated Driving and Related Offenses from the New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts in 2012. All clients attend classes at an IDRC. The IDP does not conduct classes.

This report now includes information on treatment status. For those clients who were referred for an assessment and attended treatment and since discharged (n=3452), 80% had completed treatment.

This report also includes data specifically regarding the 18-25 year-old and 16-20 year-old populations. DMHAS 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. DMHAS is pursuing prevention strategies in the under 21 year-old population as well. Data related to those population 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 2012 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 (77%).
- The majority of IDP clients were non-Hispanic white (62%), followed by Hispanic (21%) and non-Hispanic black (12%).
- Most were in their thirties, with an average age of 36 years. The ages ranged from 16 to 84, with peaks at 23 and 48 years of age (see Figure 1).
- 29% have a high school education only and another 60% have completed some college or higher.
- 44% have an income of \$50,000 or over, while 30% have an income under \$25,000.

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

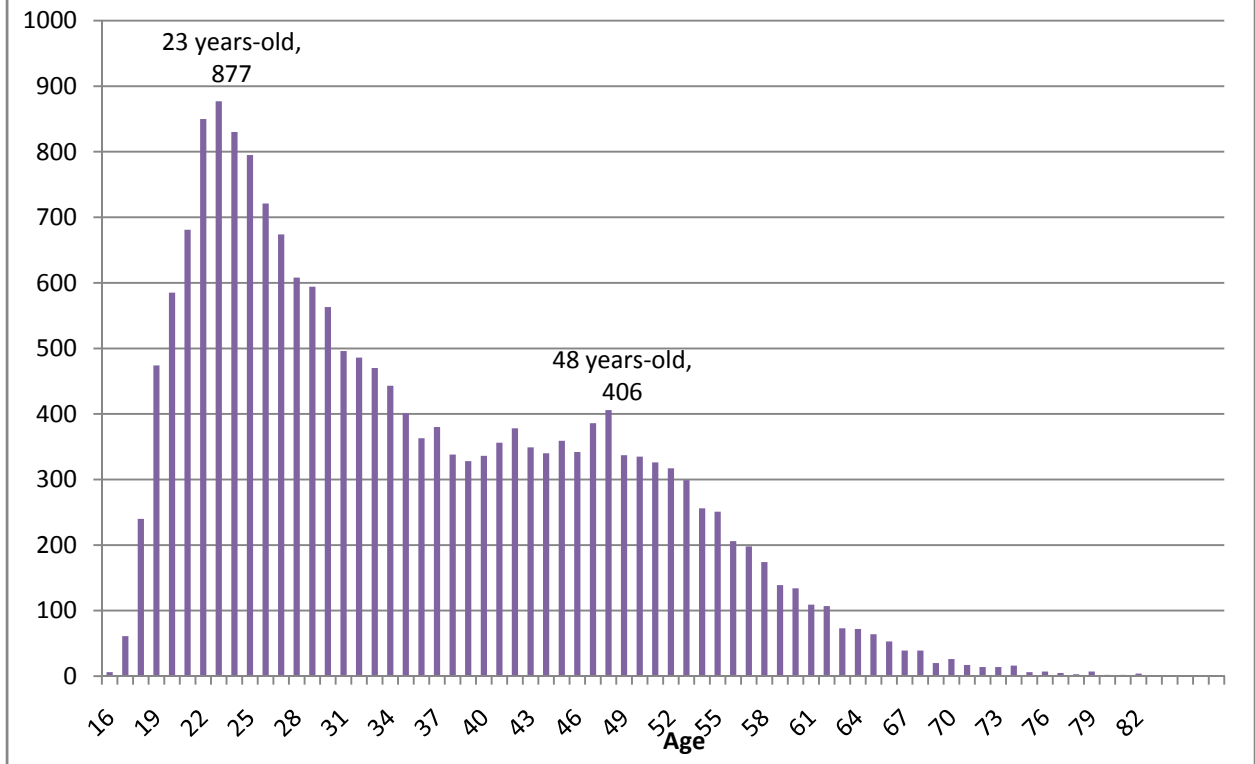
- IDP clients were overwhelmingly male (76% vs. 48% of NJ Population-2012 Census).
- IDP clients were mostly single (59% vs. 32% of NJ Population-2012 Census).
- Over half of IDP clients were employed full-time (55% vs. 38% NJ Population-2012 Census).

	N	%	NJ Population %
Gender			
Male	14,081	76.74	47.8
Female	4268	23.26	52.1
Age			
<21 (16-20)	1366	7.12	8.7
21-24	4033	21.02	6.8
25-34	5055	26.34	16.3
35-49	5399	28.14	27.7
50 and Over	3336	17.38	40.5
18-25	5332	27.78	12.7
16-20	1366		
Race/Ethnicity			
White (non-Hispanic)	11,785	62.17	61.9
Black (non-Hispanic)	2214	11.68	12.5
Hispanic	4032	21.27	16.0
Other	926	4.88	9.6
Education			
Less than High School	1991	10.52	15.8
High School Graduate	5582	29.49	30.8
Some College	6465	34.16	20.7
College Graduate or Higher	4888	25.83	32.7
Marital Status			
Single	11,272	58.99	31.8
Married	2461	12.88	52.3
Divorced/Separated/Other	5374	28.13	15.8
Household Income			
Under \$25,000	5577	30.18	14.5
\$25,000-34,999	2209	11.95	6.8
\$35,000-49,999	2647	14.33	12.0
Over \$50,000	8045	43.54	66.7
Employment Status			
Full-Time	10,347	55.47	38.3
Part-Time	2228	11.95	8.2
Unemployed/Other	6077	32.58	53.5

*Population data from:

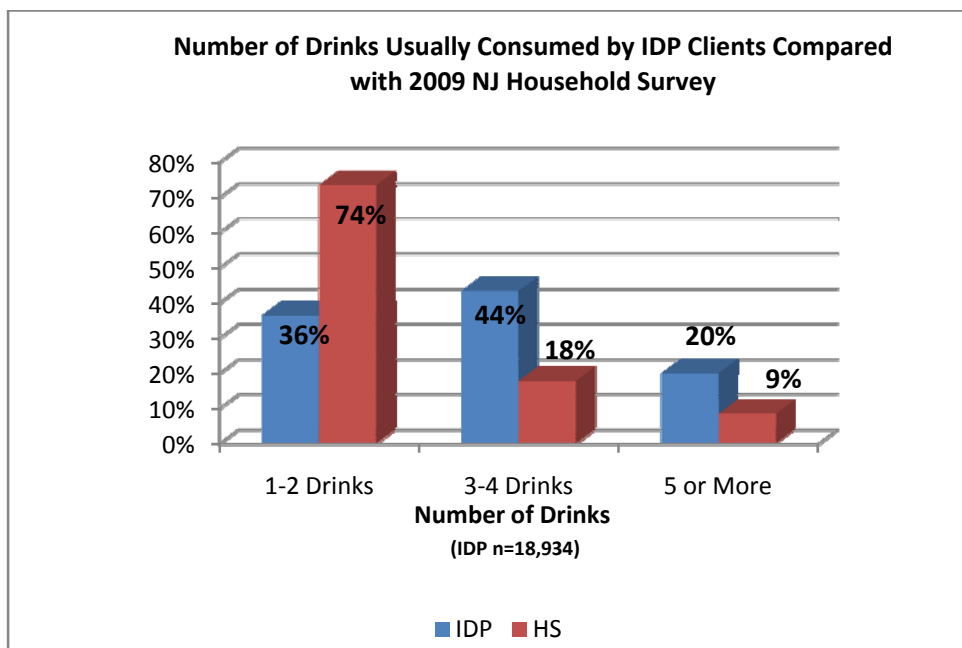
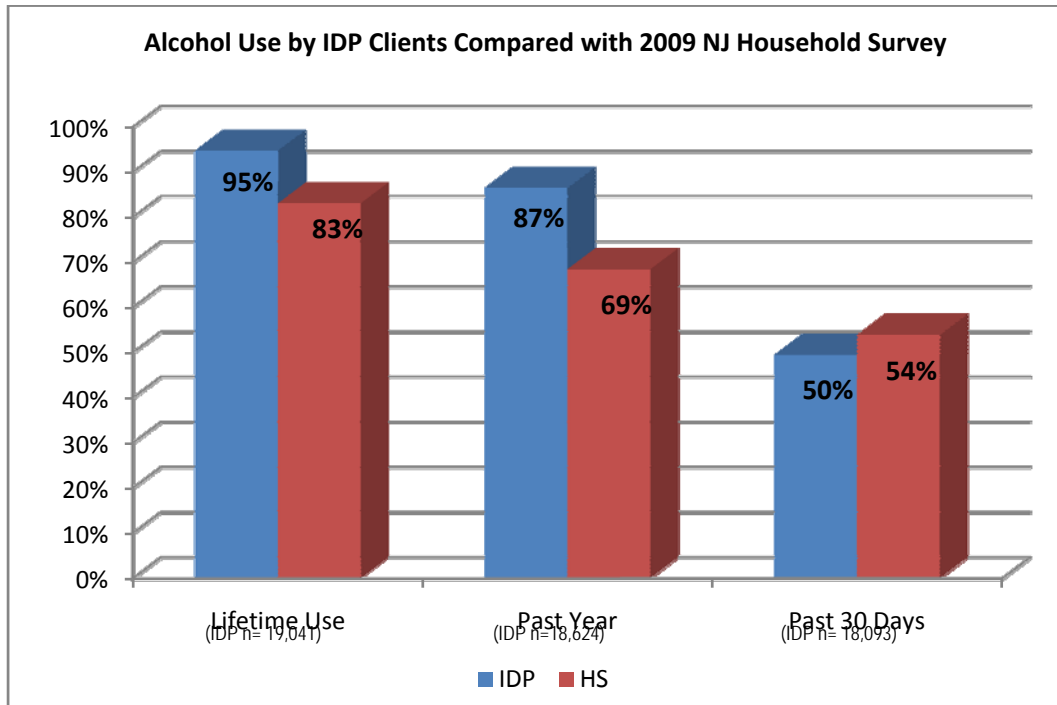
US Bureau of the Census (2012), Current Population Survey (CPS) Table Creator For the Annual Social and Economic Supplement denominator taken from census age 16 and above. http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cps/cps_table_creator.html

2012 Age Distribution of IDP Clients



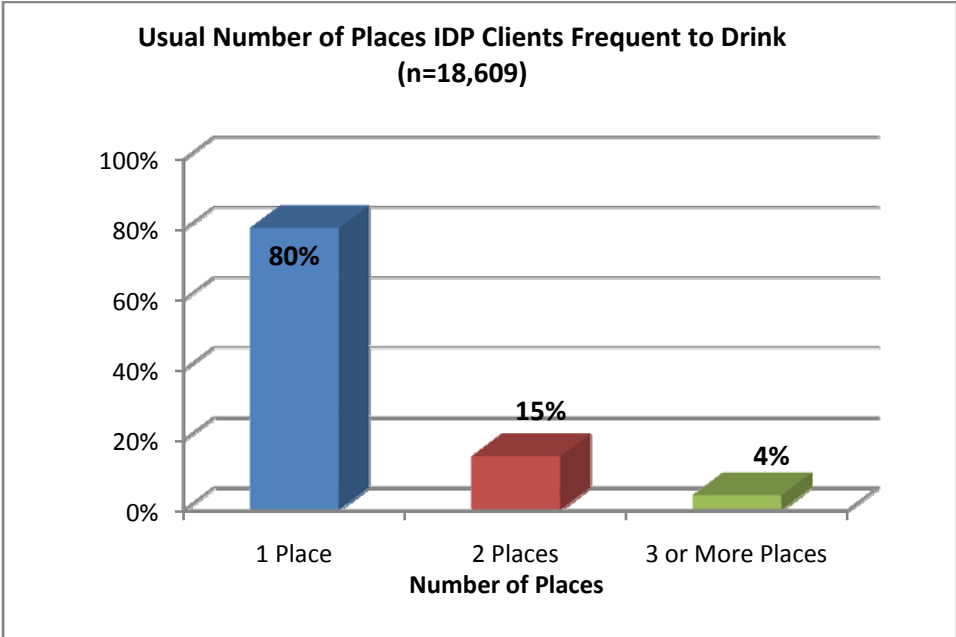
ALCOHOL USE

- 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.
- 44% of IDP clients vs. 18% of NJ householders usually drank 3-4 drinks at one time.
- 20% of IDP clients vs. 9% of NJ Household Survey respondents stated they usually have 5 or more drinks when consuming alcohol.



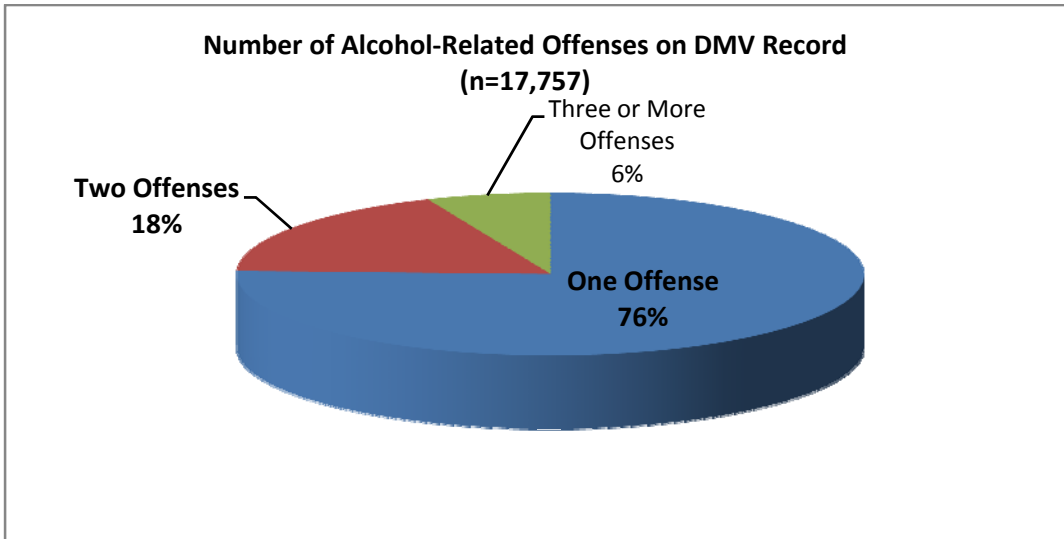
PLACE OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

- 19% of IDP clients reported usually drinking alcohol at 2 or more places at times when they drink.

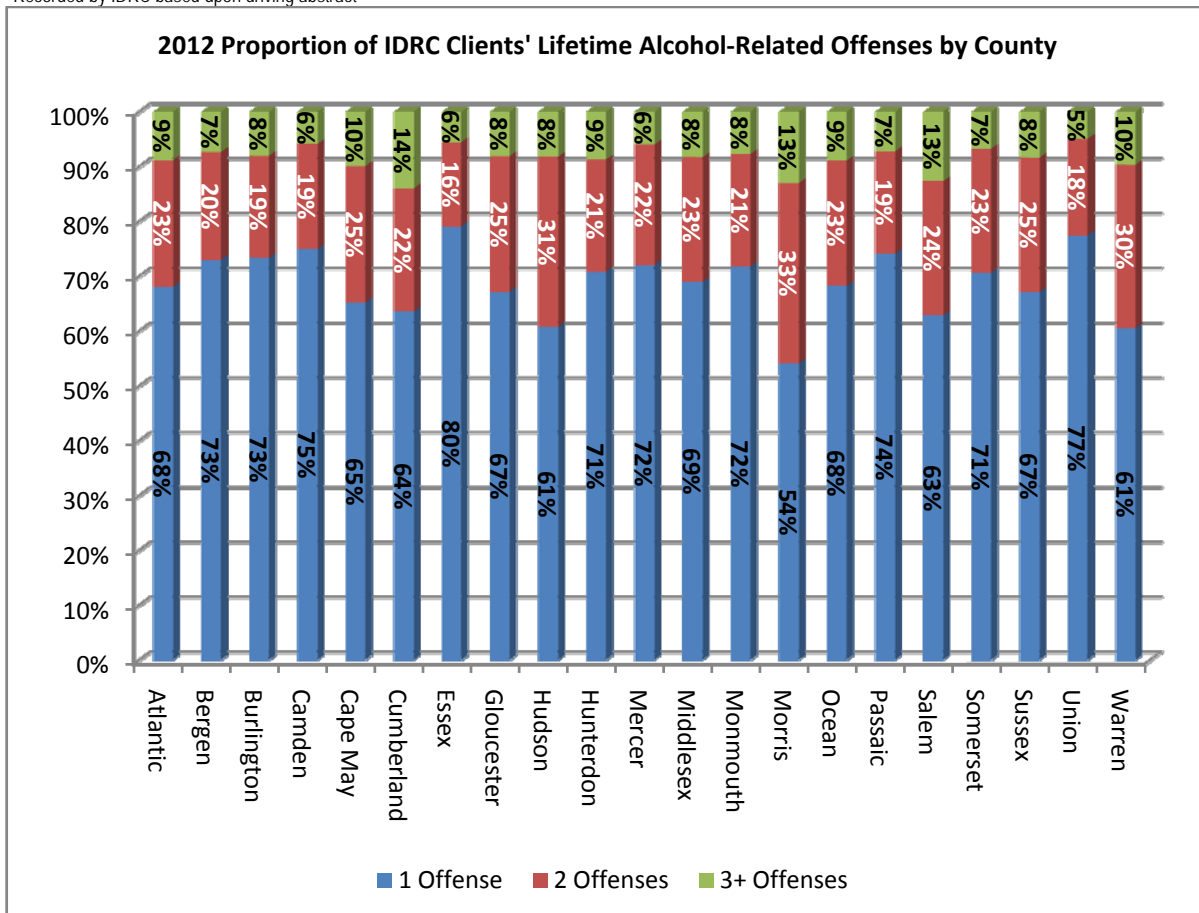


MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES/ARRESTS

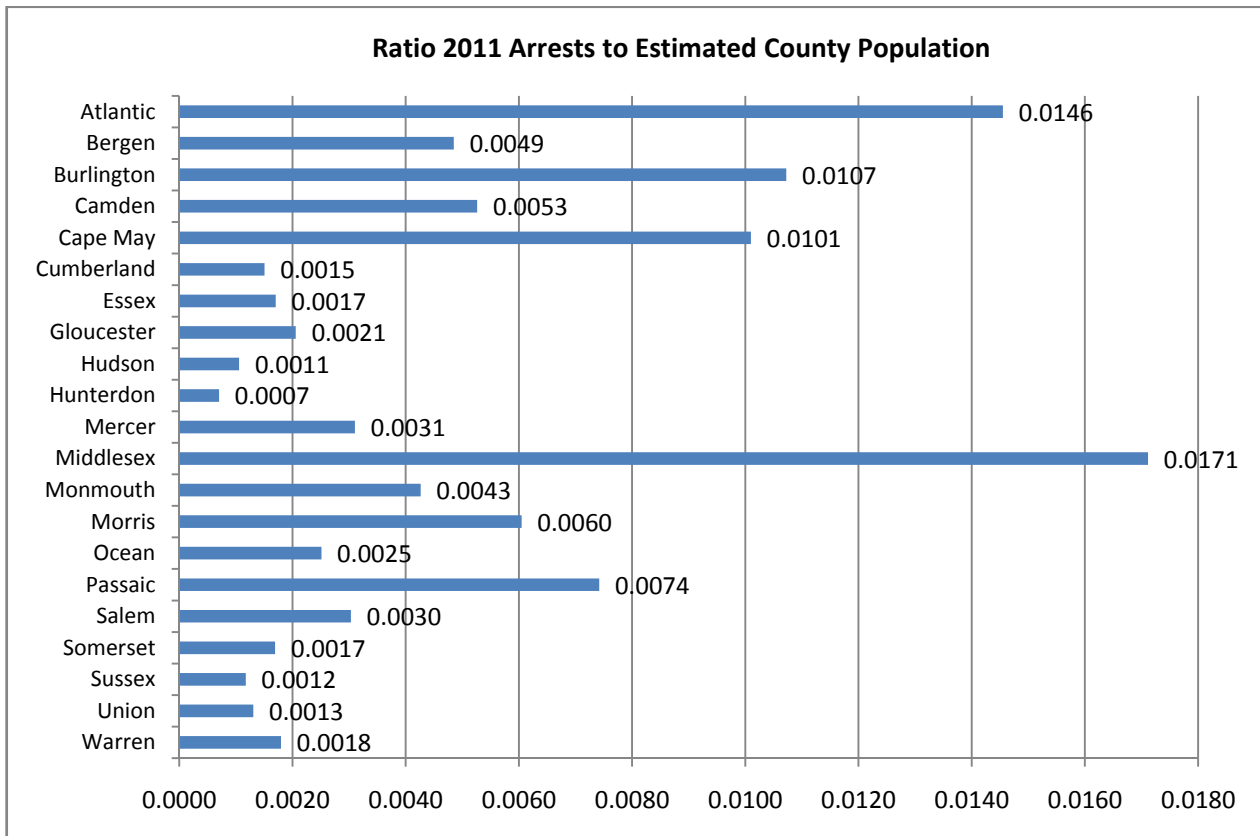
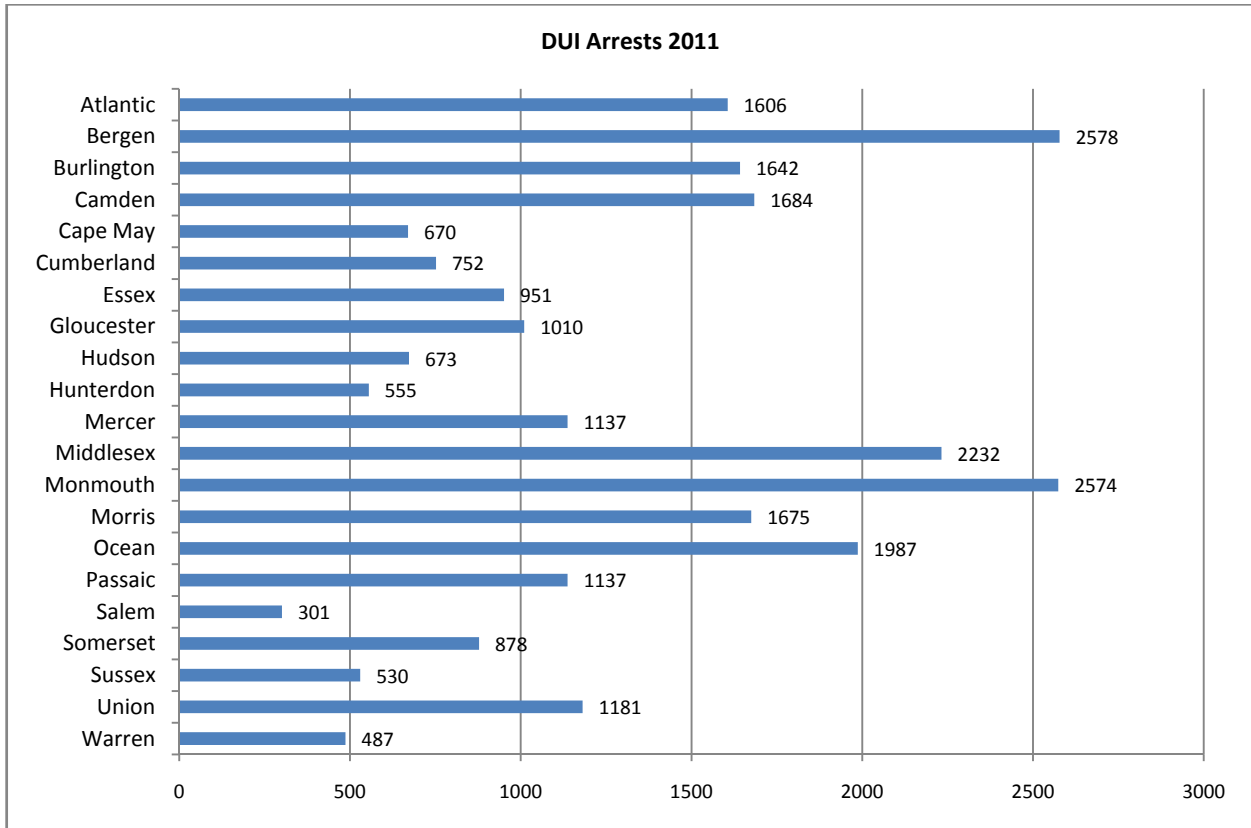
- Most (76%) of the IDP clients had only one lifetime alcohol-related offense on their motor vehicle records, 19% had two offenses, and 7% had three or more offenses.
- 14% of the Cumberland County offenders who attended IDRC in 2012 were multiple offenders (3 or more offenses) vs. only 5% of those who attended in Union County with multiple offenses.
- The greatest numbers of DUI arrests in 2011 were in Bergen County (2,578).
- Middlesex County had the highest rate of DUI arrests in 2011 (0.0171), Hunterdon County had the lowest rate 0.0007.



¹ Recorded by IDRC based upon driving abstract

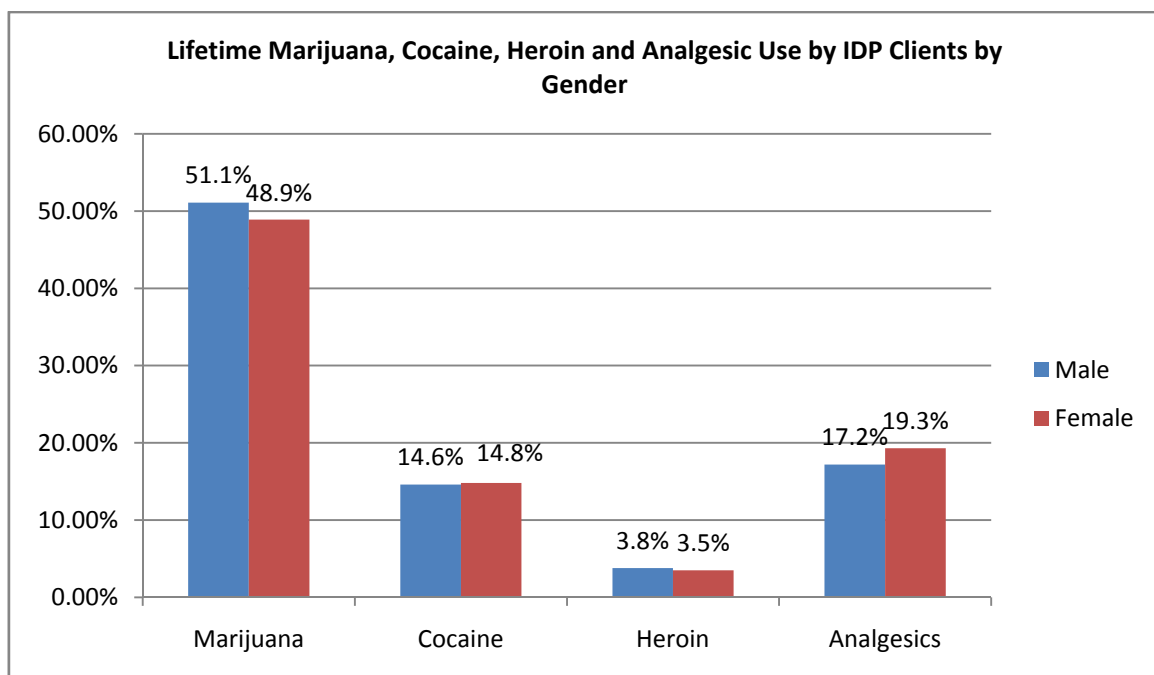
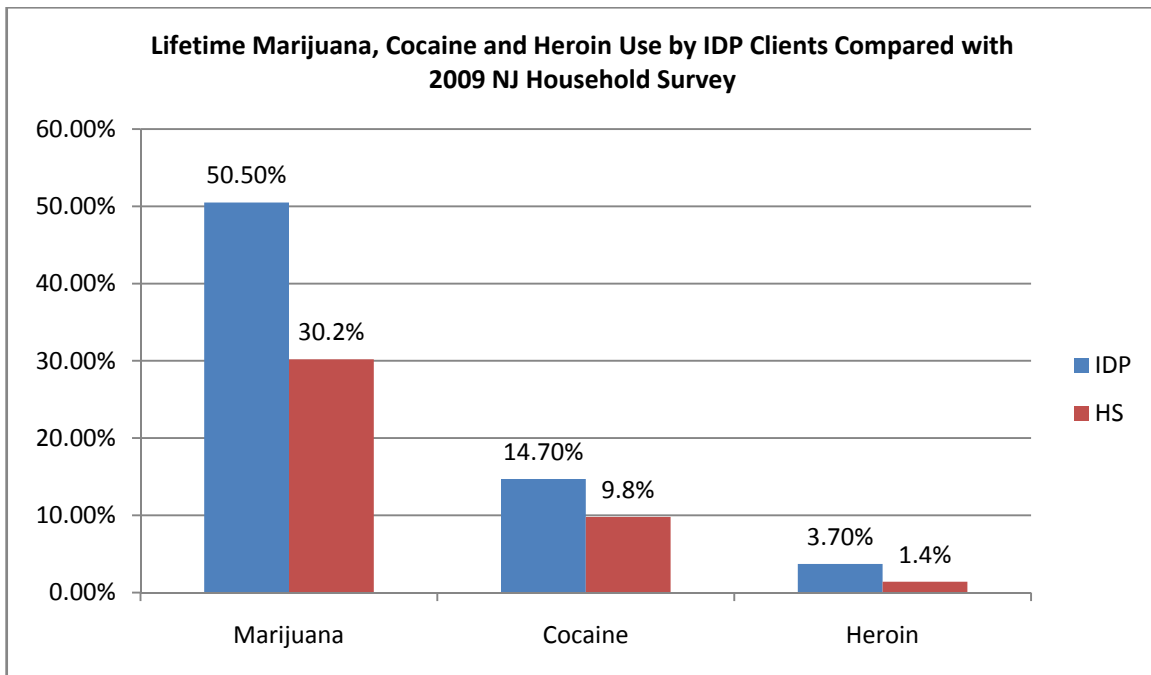


DUI ARRESTS 2011



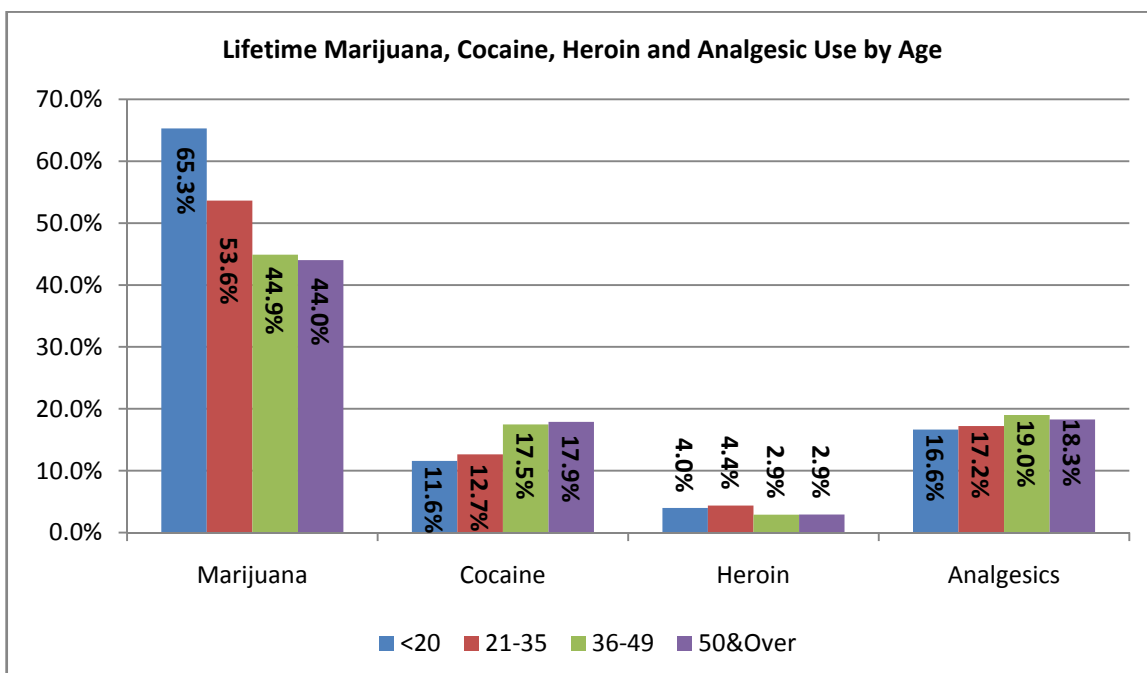
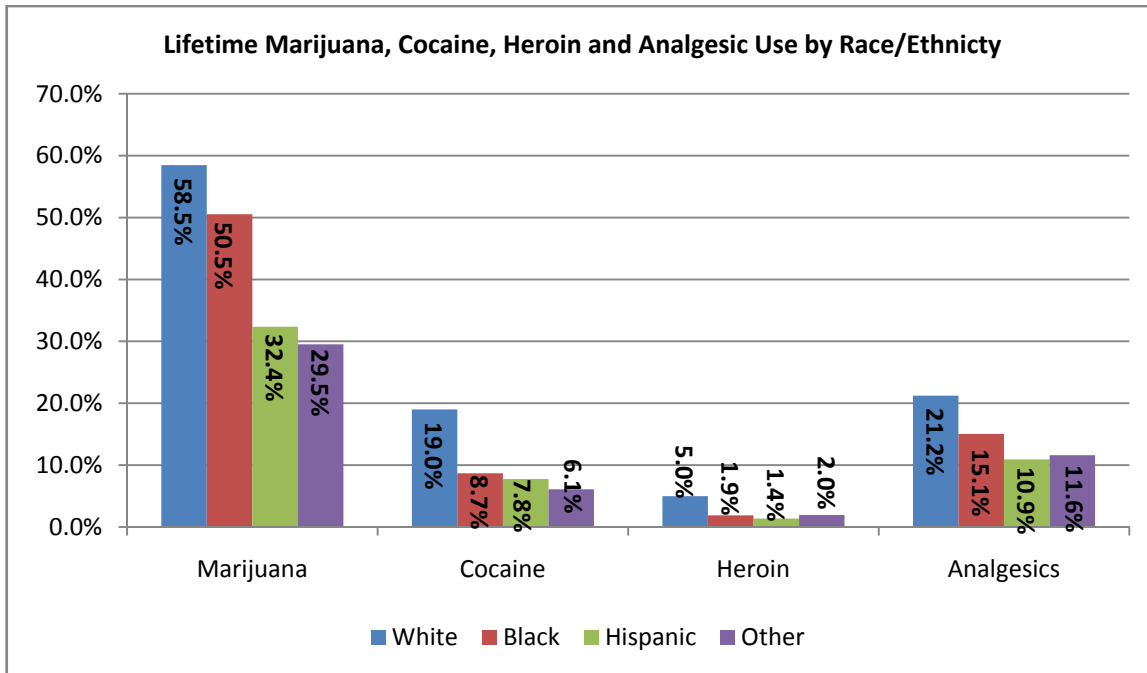
ILLCIT DRUG USE

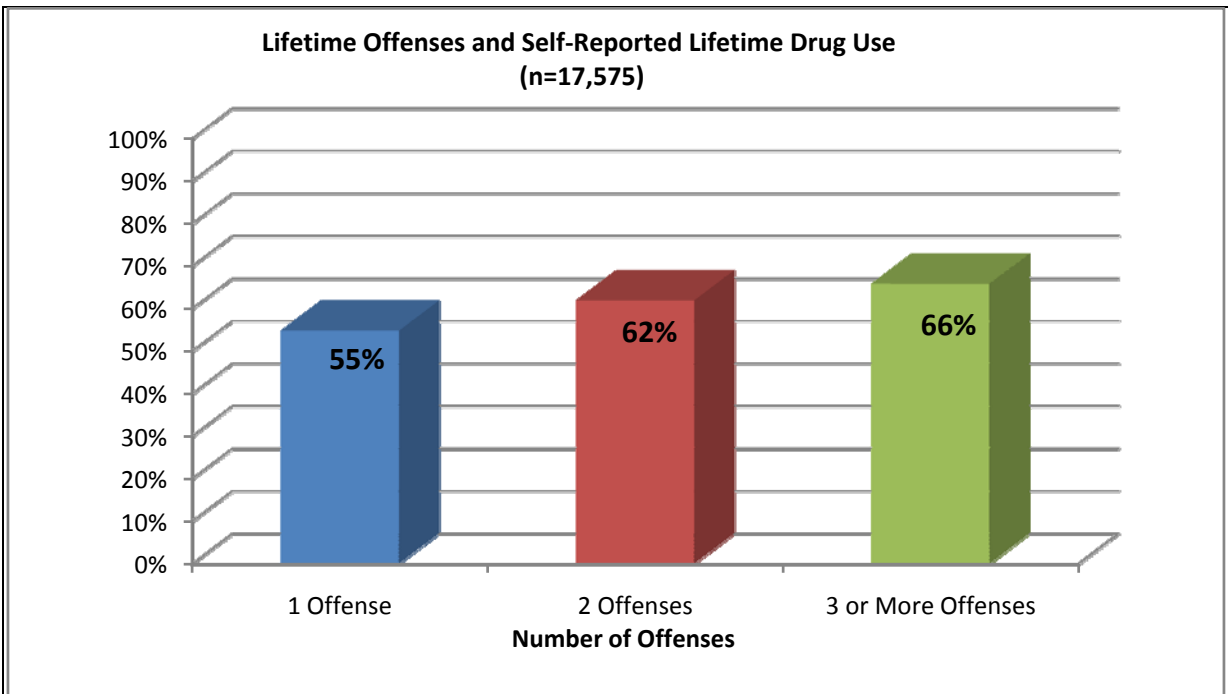
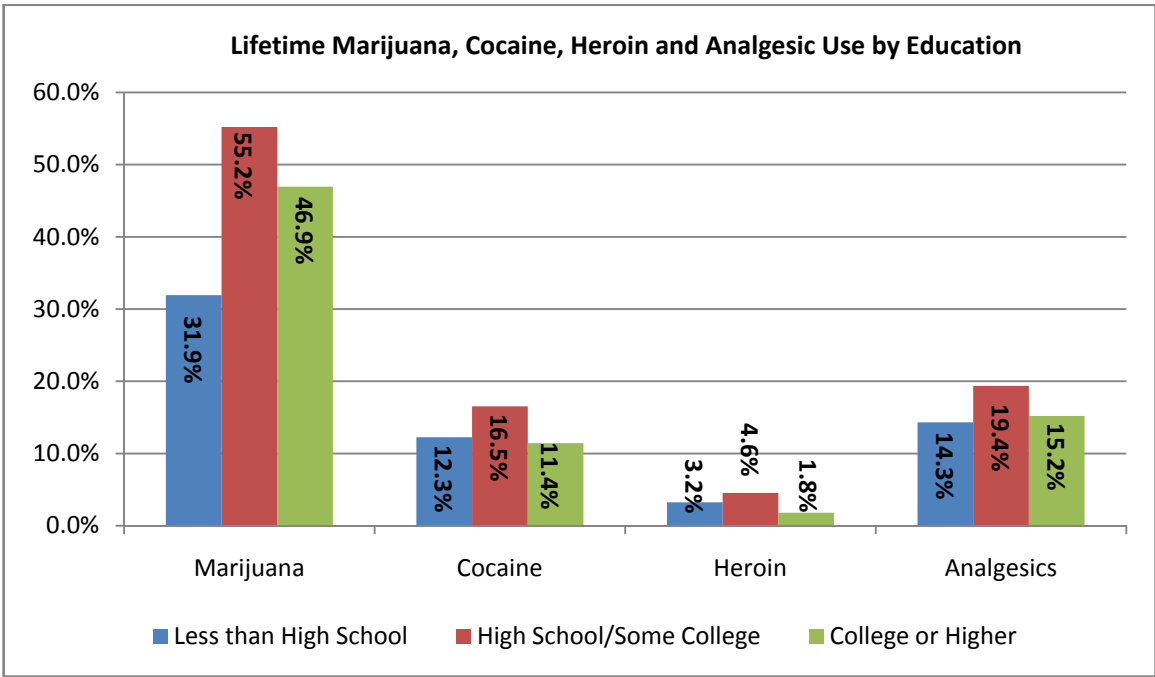
- Prevalence of lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and heroin by IDP clients was almost double the levels reported by NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 51% of IDP clients reported lifetime marijuana use compared with 30% for adult NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 15% of IDP clients reported lifetime cocaine use compared to 10% for NJ Household Survey respondents.
- Male clients reported slightly higher lifetime marijuana use than female clients.
- Female clients reported slightly higher lifetime cocaine and analgesic use than male clients.



SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLICIT DRUG USERS

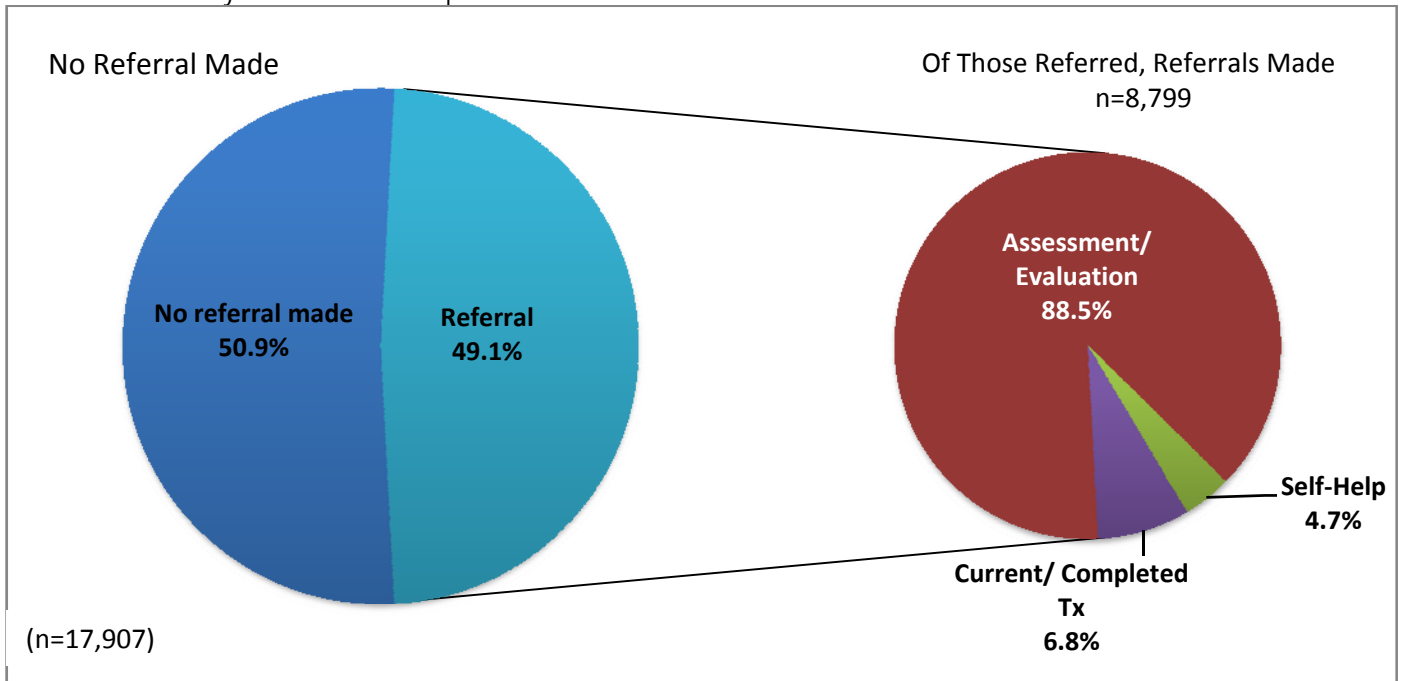
- The proportion of white IDP clients with reported lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and analgesics was greater than that of any other race/ethnicity category whereas Hispanic clients reported the lowest proportion of lifetime drug use.
- Younger clients (20 year-olds and younger) have higher lifetime prevalence of use for marijuana; however, lifetime cocaine use was the highest for those age 50 and older.
- The prevalence of lifetime marijuana, heroin, cocaine and analgesic use is highest for the population who completed high school and/or have some college-level education;
- Clients with two or more alcohol-related offenses had higher rates for lifetime drug use than those with one lifetime offense.





REFERRALS

- 43% of all IDP clients had a referral for assessment/evaluation or self-help group after the IDRC class.
- Out of those referred, 89% were referred for an ASAM PPC-2-R Assessment and 5% had self-help referrals.
- 7% of the clients were currently enrolled in treatment or had completed treatment prior to attending the IDRC which would satisfy IDRC treatment requirements.

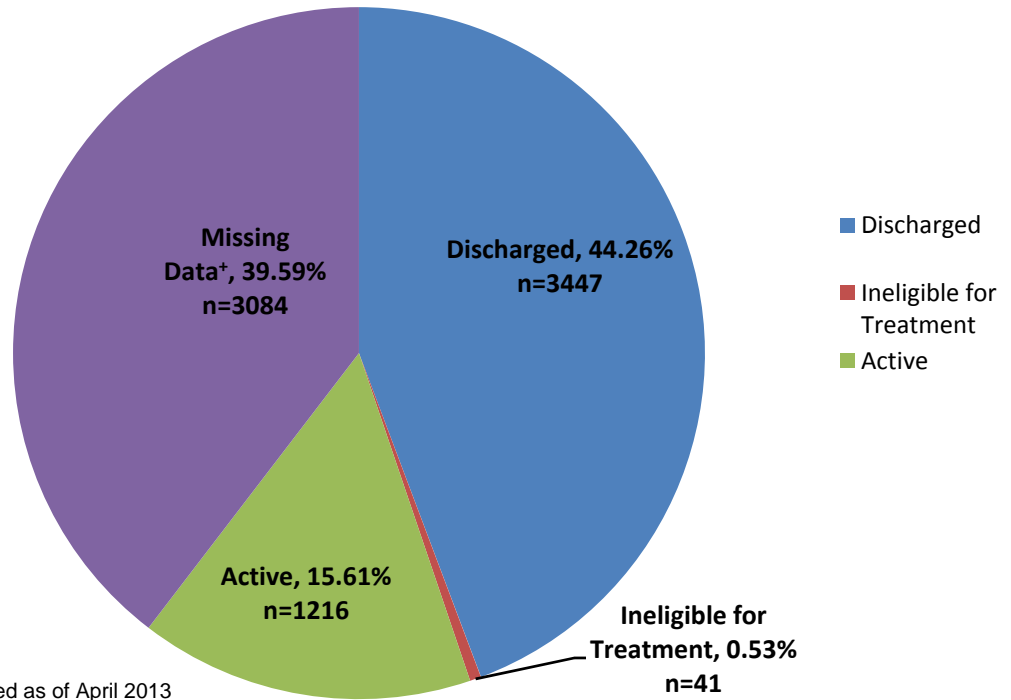


CLIENT STATUS AFTER REFERRAL

Analysis was done for those 2012 IDRC clients who were referred to a treatment agency for assessment/evaluation.

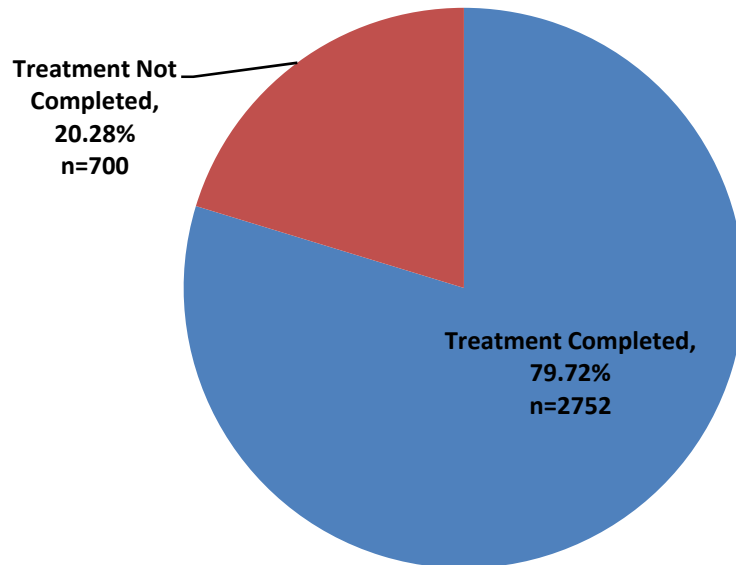
- 43% of clients who attended IDRC in 2012 were referred for an assessment at an affiliated treatment agency (89% of the 49% with any type of referral).
- Only 0.5% of those referred for an assessment were found to be ineligible for treatment
- Of those clients referred to a treatment agency, 1,216 were active in treatment and 3,447 had been discharged from treatment.
- Of those clients discharged from treatment, 80% had a discharge indicating treatment completed.
- 668 were discharged without completing treatment.
- The proportion of clients who did not complete treatment was highest among those with one alcohol-related offense, 23% compared to 18% with 2 offenses, and 20% with 3 or more.
- Comparing discharge reasons by age, those 50 years-old and over have the greatest proportion of clients discharged with treatment completed (85%); Clients under 18 years of age had the highest proportion of those discharged without completing treatment of all, 33%.
- Clients employed full-time and with a discharge from a treatment agency reported on New Jersey Substance Abuse Monitoring System (NJSAMS) were more likely to have a completed treatment (84%) than those unemployed (75%) or working part-time (78%).

Disposition of 2012 IDRC Clients Reported in NJSAMS* Referred to a Treatment Agency for an Assessment (n=7,788)

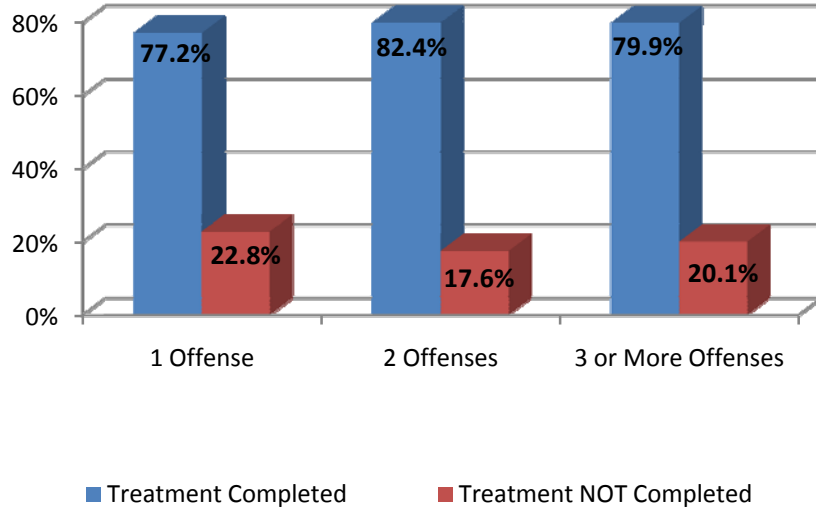


* Admission/Discharges reported as of April 2013
 +Clients referred to a Treatment Agency that cannot be matched in NJSAMS

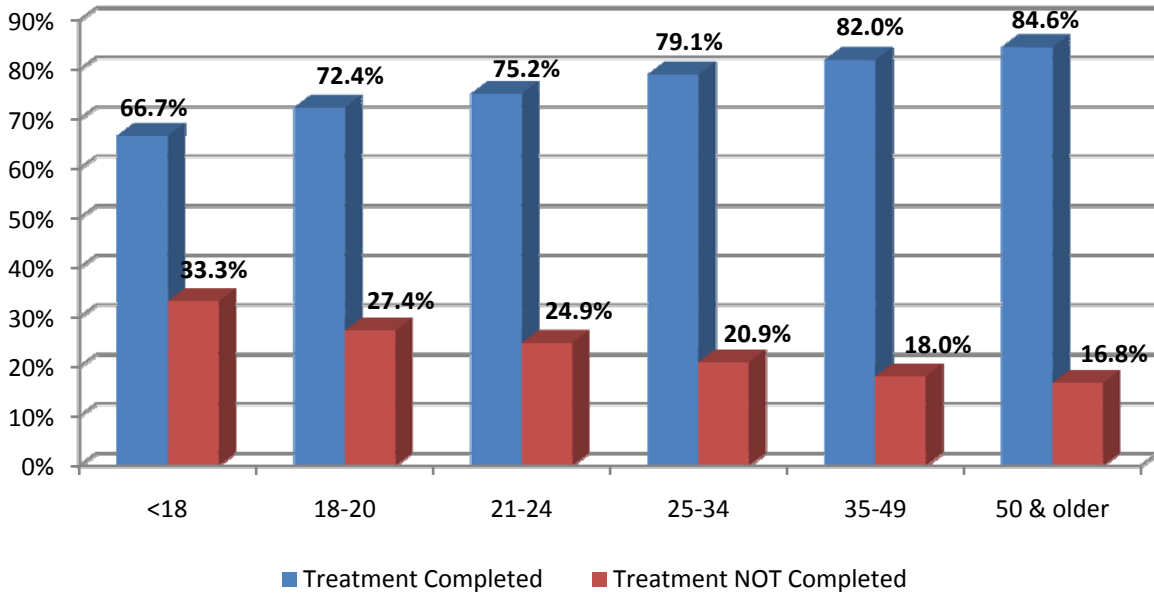
Reason for Discharge of those IDRC Clients with a Treatment Status "Discharged" (n=3,452)

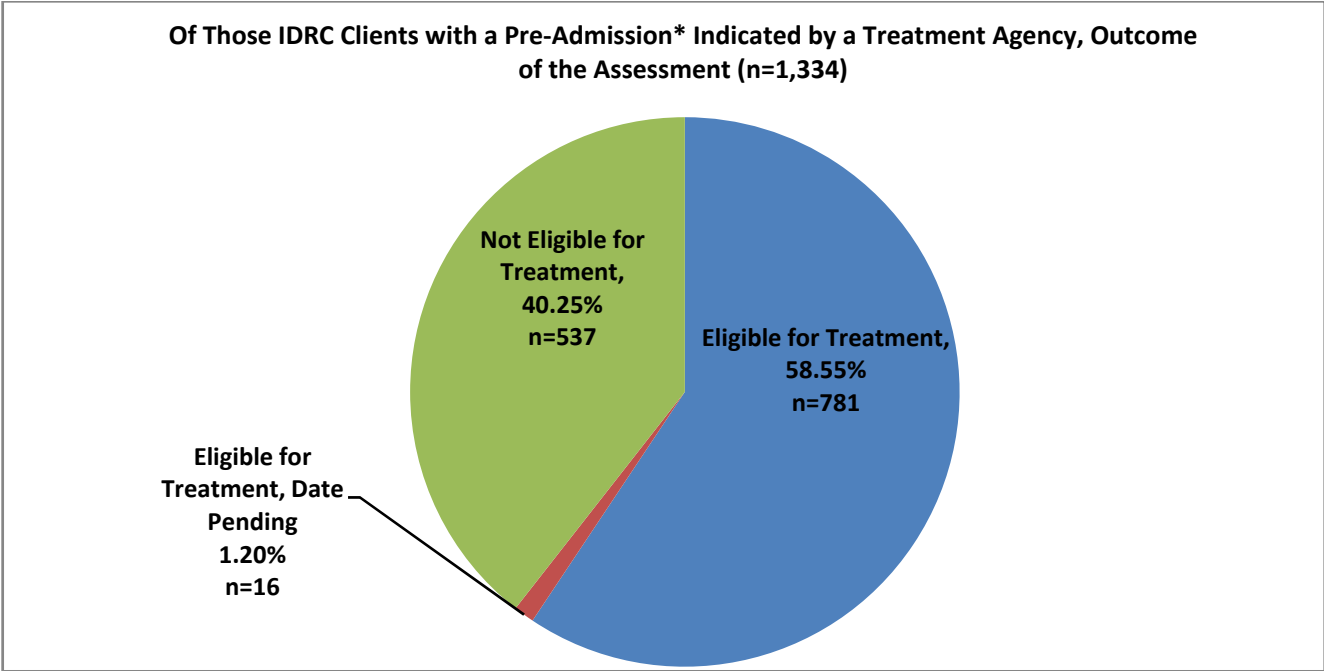
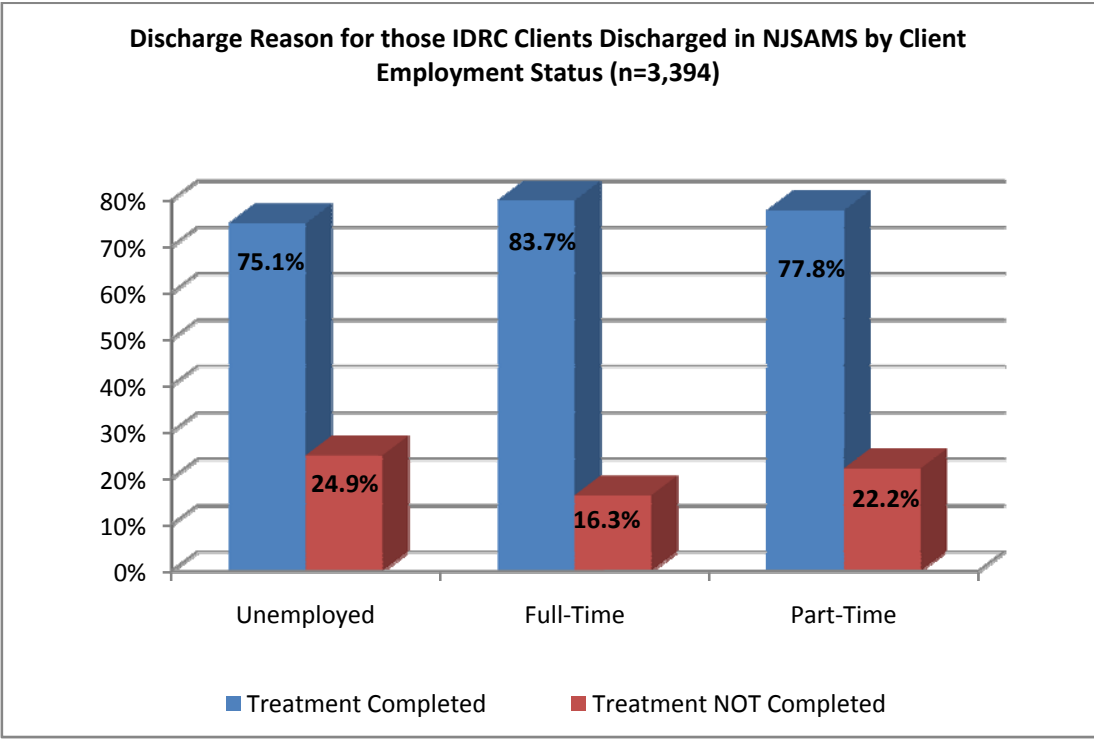


Discharge Reason for those IDRC Clients Discharged in NJSAMS by Number of Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Offenses (n=3,422)



Discharge Reason for those IDRC Clients Discharged in NJSAMS by Age of Clients (n=3,486)





*Some Treatment agencies complete a "Pre-Admission" module in NJSAMS to determine if the client is eligible for treatment before entering the client into the Admission module in NJSAMS. For 2012 clients, NJSAMS had records for 1,275 clients whose data were entered into the Pre-Admission module.

CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL

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

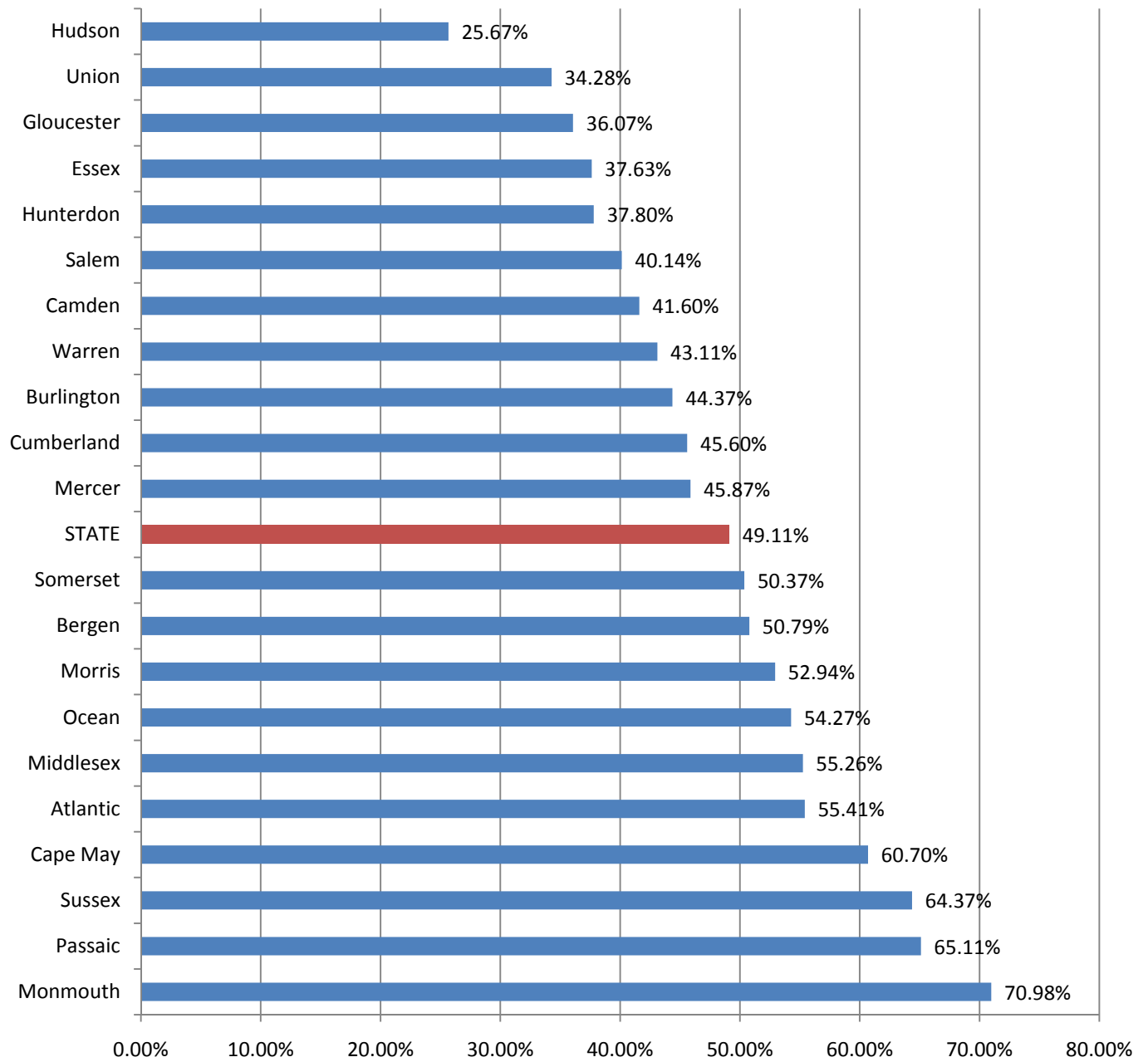
1. A screening score of 9 or more on the self-administered questionnaire
2. A blood alcohol level (BAC) of .15% or more with other supporting data
3. Two or more alcohol or drug-related offenses on the client's motor vehicle record
4. Prior treatment for an alcohol or drug problem
5. Prior self-help 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 interviews 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. Age¹

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 Hudson, Union, and Gloucester counties had the lowest referral rates (26%, 34% and 36%, respectively).
- Clients from Sussex, Passaic and Monmouth counties had the highest referral rates (64%, 65% and 71%, respectively).
- Statewide, 79% of IDP clients with a Blood Alcohol Concentration of .15% or higher received a referral. The county-level proportions ranged from 49% to 100%. Those counties with the highest proportion were Bergen (99.5%), Monmouth (99.6%) and Salem (100%); those with the lowest proportion were Camden (49%), Hudson (50%) and Essex (52%).
- 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 78% to 100% with a state percentage of 96%. The counties with the lowest proportions were Warren (78%), Essex (85%) and Somerset (89%); the highest proportions were in Atlantic (99.6%) and Salem and Burlington counties, with 100%.
- The proportion of clients with a reported screening score above the cutoff who received a referral ranged from 37% to 96% (the State percentage was 63%). The counties with the highest proportions were Cape May (78%), Middlesex (84%) and Monmouth (96%); the lowest proportions were from Hudson (37%), Essex (39%) and Union (43%).

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

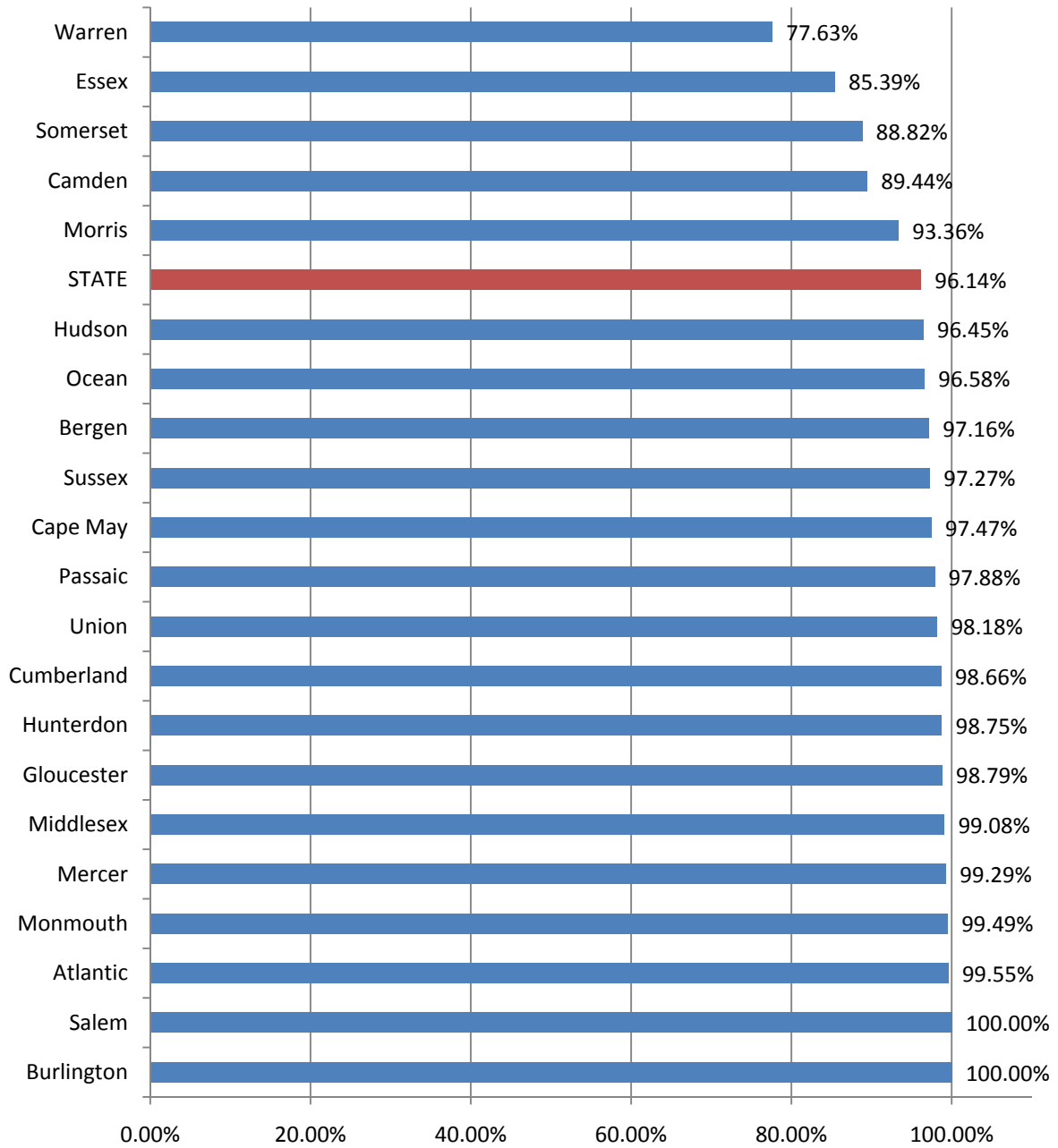
**2012 IDRC Referral Rates by County
(n=17,897)**



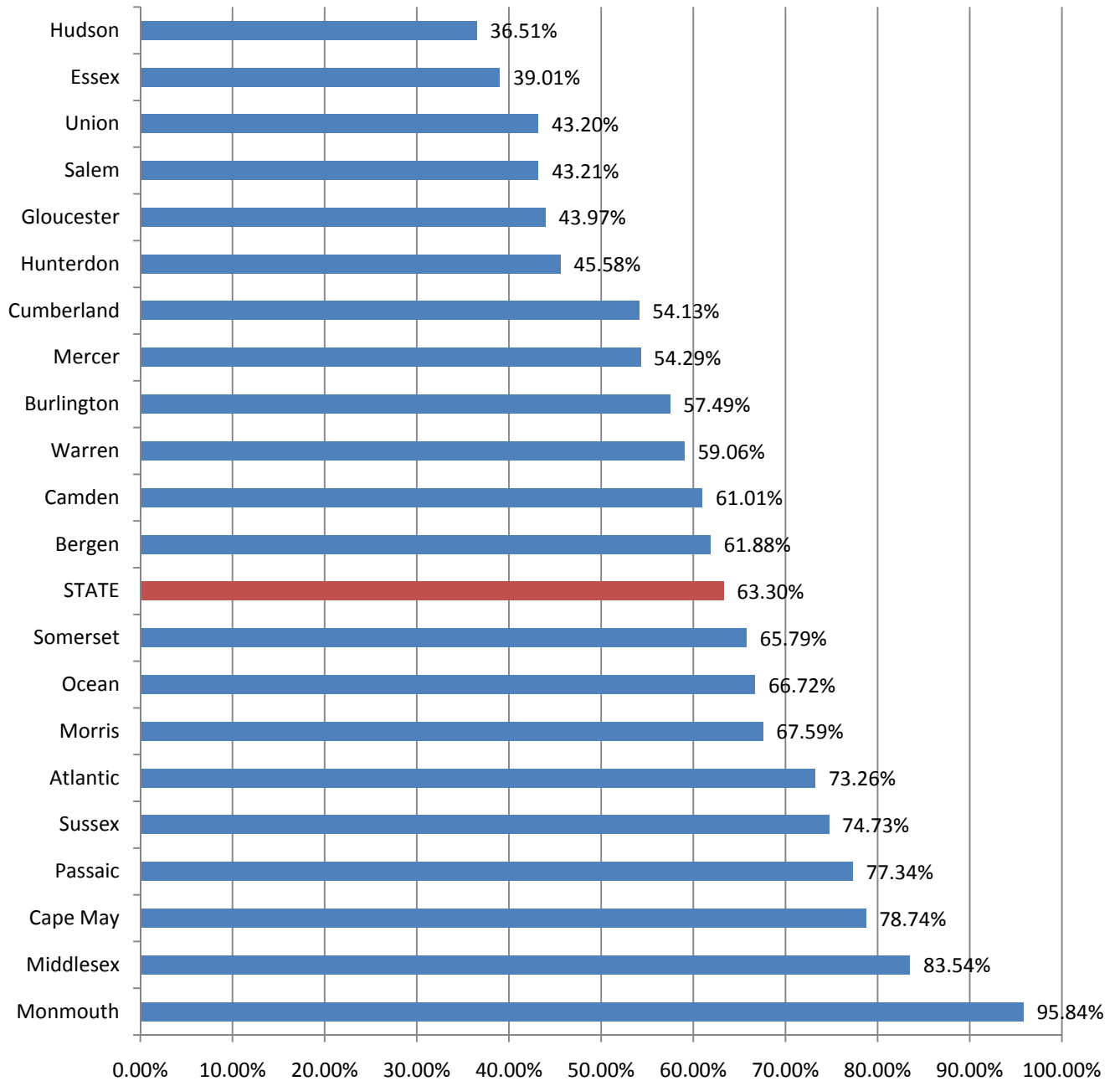
Percentage of 2012 IDRC Clients with a Blood Alcohol Level of .15% or Higher who Received a Referral, by County (n=3,078)



Percentage of 2012 IDRC Clients with Two or More Alcohol-Related Offenses on Their Motor Vehicle Record who Received a Referral, by County (n=4,253)

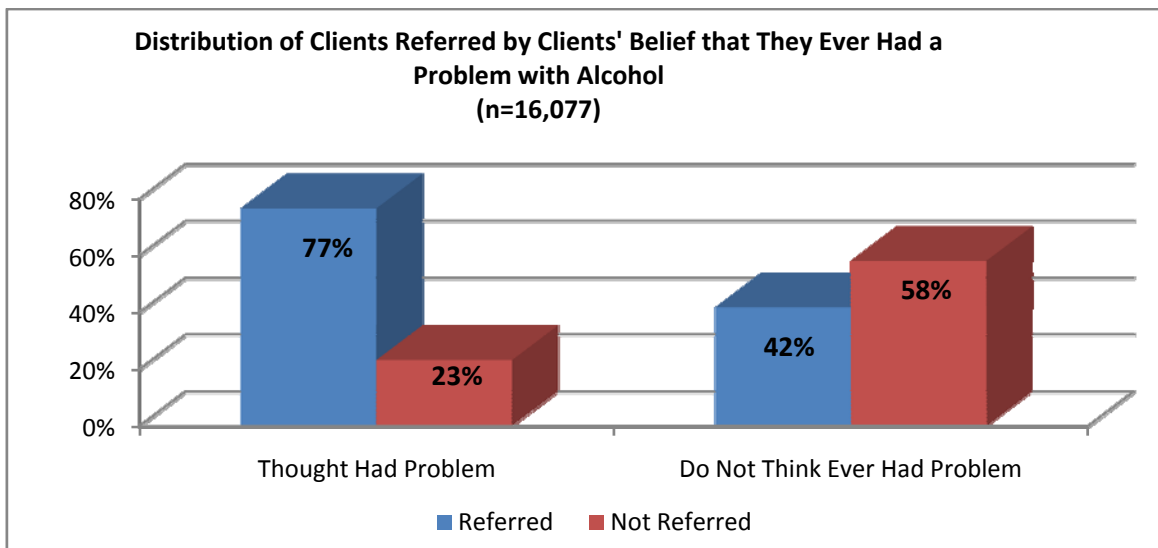
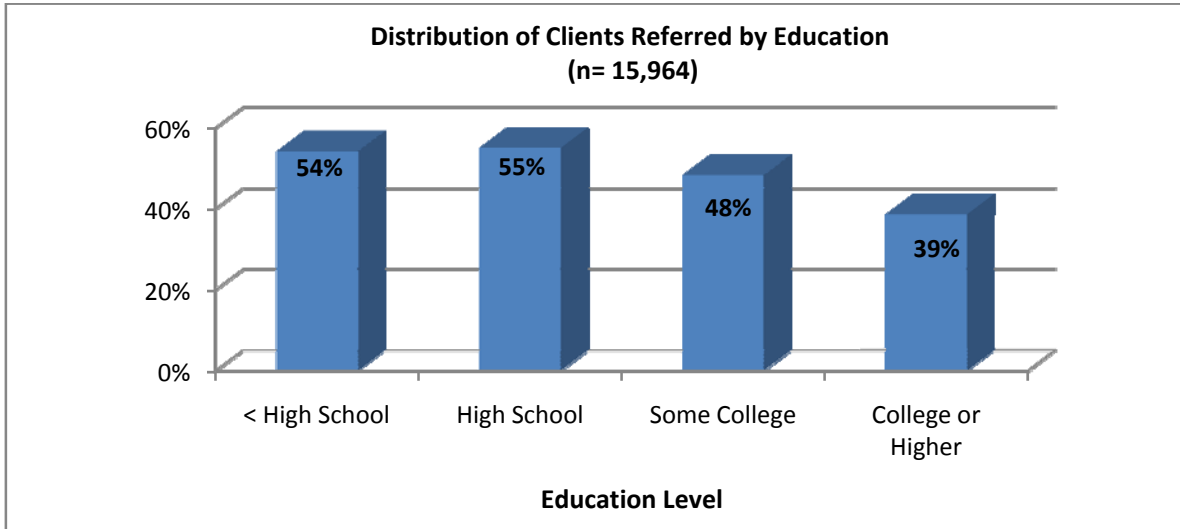


Percentage of 2012 IDRC Clients with a Screening Score Above the Cuoff Who Received a Referral, by County (n=7,616)

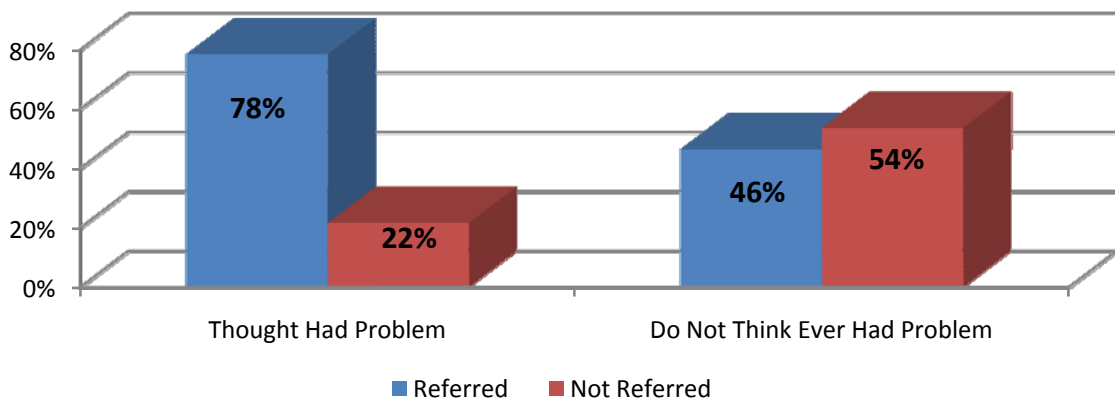


CHARACTERISTICS OF REFERRED CLIENTS

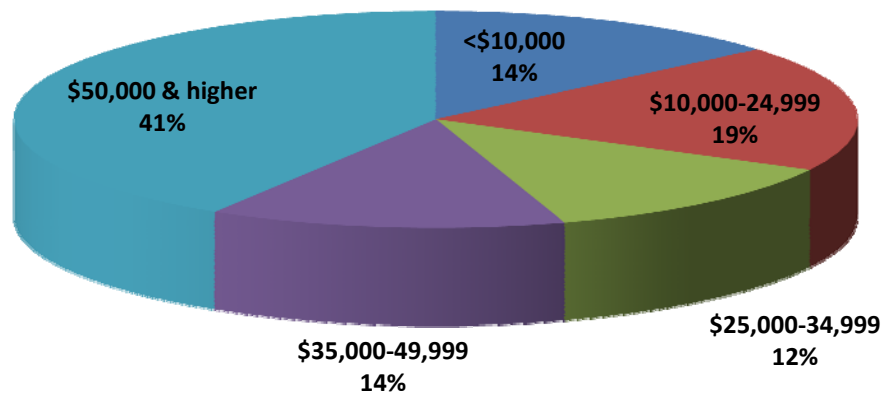
- Those with less than a high school education were 15% more likely to be referred to treatment than those with a college degree (39% for college or higher vs. 54% for those with less than a high school diploma).
- There was a large difference in referral rate between clients who themselves thought they ever had a problem with alcohol use (77%) and those who thought they do not have a problem (42%).
- For those clients who received a referral, 33% reported annual incomes under \$25,000 and 41% reported having an annual income over \$50,000.
- Those clients reporting any Alcoholics Anonymous attendance have the highest percentage of those with a screening score above the cutoff (76%). Ninety percent of those currently attending Alcoholics Anonymous received a referral beyond the IDRC class.



Distribution of Clients Referred by Clients' Belief that They Ever Had a Problem with Drugs (n=16,097)



Referral by Income Level (n=17,204)



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	N	% Clients with Treatment or Self-Help History who received a Referral
AA in Lifetime	4349	62.91	4077	83.65
Currently in AA	1944	64.92	1788	90.16
NA Lifetime	2021	72.84	1862	84.00
Currently in NA	677	75.78	628	90.29
Treatment in Lifetime	3154	64.27	2922	85.73
Currently in Treatment	797	64.62	734	87.74

Appendix A

County Level Data

Table 1
2012 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	694	64.84	694	57.35	688	23.69	690	6.81	693	24.82
Bergen	1557	55.68	1544	49.42	1537	16.72	1538	4.10	1532	16.84
Burlington	1103	62.47	1098	59.56	1095	15.16	1096	3.74	1097	17.23
Camden	1535	67.43	1535	63.00	1533	15.13	1531	3.33	1534	16.43
Cape May	317	67.82	317	63.09	317	21.14	315	5.08	315	22.22
Cumberland	505	46.53	505	40.20	504	11.31	503	3.18	503	13.32
Essex	1024	62.70	1006	55.37	1005	12.44	1008	2.88	1001	20.68
Gloucester	753	65.74	753	61.62	751	17.71	753	2.92	753	19.65
Hudson	827	37.00	826	31.60	824	7.16	825	1.58	821	9.14
Hunterdon	339	56.34	330	50.91	327	18.65	326	4.29	326	20.55
Mercer	726	53.17	703	47.80	699	13.16	699	2.43	699	19.46
Middlesex	1434	47.35	1407	40.16	1410	9.57	1414	3.18	1405	15.80
Monmouth	1689	54.47	1649	48.03	1658	13.75	1656	3.68	1638	17.58
Morris	1070	61.68	1065	54.08	1062	18.83	1062	5.37	1061	23.56
Ocean	1333	63.84	1330	57.44	1328	19.65	1329	4.51	1326	20.59
Passaic	911	51.04	909	43.67	909	11.33	911	3.18	909	15.62
Salem	151	49.01	151	43.71	149	8.72	149	2.01	150	14.67
Somerset	692	51.88	681	44.35	677	10.04	683	2.49	675	13.93
Sussex	418	59.57	414	53.38	415	19.52	415	7.23	415	22.17
Union	873	47.08	859	40.98	854	11.24	860	2.91	861	14.05
Warren	341	50.15	340	45.88	339	14.16	340	3.82	336	13.99
Total State*	18,340	56.60	18,164	50.59	18,129	14.64	18,151	3.70	18,098	17.70
<i>NJ Household Survey (2009)</i>	<i>14,678</i>	<i>32.1</i>		<i>30.2</i>		<i>9.8 Powder Cocaine 1.7 Crack</i>		<i>1.4</i>		<i>4.8</i>

*includes those subsequently transferred to Out-of-State Unit after taking IDP Questionnaire

^aincludes Powder Cocaine and Crack Cocaine

NJ Household Survey sample size = 14,678

2012 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	693	13.13	693	9.24	690	9.71	689	18.72	691	5.35
Bergen	1546	8.47	1536	9.57	1520	5.39	1521	13.81	1538	3.12
Burlington	1100	9.45	1096	8.03	1093	5.95	1087	12.33	1097	4.10
Camden	1532	9.66	1534	7.50	1532	5.22	1530	12.61	1532	3.46
Cape May	316	11.39	316	8.86	315	8.89	312	16.03	317	5.99
Cumberland	503	5.57	505	5.15	505	4.36	501	9.58	503	2.19
Essex	1006	5.96	1004	8.67	1004	4.78	998	13.23	1010	2.77
Gloucester	752	11.57	753	9.56	752	6.65	749	15.49	750	4.53
Hudson	825	4.36	821	3.78	823	2.67	816	7.11	826	1.82
Hunterdon	329	12.16	332	9.94	326	5.83	325	15.38	325	6.46
Mercer	701	7.85	696	5.89	692	5.20	683	13.62	698	4.30
Middlesex	1414	5.73	1414	5.59	1407	4.69	1397	11.10	1416	2.90
Monmouth	1661	6.44	1649	6.79	1635	5.44	1632	13.97	1651	3.57
Morris	1063	11.95	1063	12.32	1059	8.40	1053	19.75	1063	6.87
Ocean	1331	10.59	1329	8.73	1325	5.58	1316	14.59	1331	4.13
Passaic	909	5.28	911	5.82	906	3.75	904	9.85	909	1.87
Salem	151	5.96	151	2.65	150	2.67	151	8.61	151	1.99
Somerset	684	5.56	677	4.87	676	4.73	673	12.18	680	1.91
Sussex	416	12.74	416	10.82	414	5.80	412	16.50	414	3.62
Union	859	5.12	858	6.88	859	3.84	851	10.46	858	2.10
Warren	340	12.65	341	7.04	337	5.93	337	12.76	341	5.28
Total State	18,179	8.31	18,143	7.68	18,068	5.47	17,984	13.31	18,149	3.61
<i>NJ Household Survey (2009)</i>		5.2		<i>2.5 Ecstasy 0.6 Other Club Drug</i>		2.9		3.1		XX*

^bincludes Ecstasy, Examine, GHB, Rohypnol

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

2012 Percentage IDP Clients with Self-Reported Lifetime Drug Use by County of Residence (continued)

	Lifetime Inhalant Use		Lifetime Methamphetamine Use		Lifetime Anabolic Steroid or Human Growth Hormone Use		Lifetime Alcohol Use	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	693	5.34	688	5.96	670	2.99	694	98.85
Bergen	1542	3.18	1539	1.36	1472	1.22	1540	94.29
Burlington	1100	4.27	1095	5.57	1048	1.05	1099	93.81
Camden	1534	3.32	1534	3.98	1514	1.06	1535	99.80
Cape May	317	5.36	317	5.05	313	2.24	317	95.90
Cumberland	505	3.17	502	2.99	485	0.62	504	96.03
Essex	1012	2.47	998	1.00	954	1.15	1008	95.04
Gloucester	752	3.86	751	5.73	729	0.82	752	97.47
Hudson	826	0.85	821	1.10	783	0.38	826	94.55
Hunterdon	334	5.39	326	5.21	312	0.32	332	94.88
Mercer	699	3.00	698	3.87	642	1.25	710	92.96
Middlesex	1415	1.06	1406	1.71	1355	0.59	1339	91.35
Monmouth	1656	1.99	1651	1.82	1568	0.89	1652	94.01
Morris	1064	4.89	1061	2.45	1021	1.57	1059	95.18
Ocean	1331	2.33	1327	3.39	1287	1.01	1330	97.52
Passaic	910	1.32	907	0.88	886	1.24	911	99.56
Salem	150	1.33	150	2.67	145	1.38	150	99.33
Somerset	681	2.35	680	1.32	645	0.47	679	93.52
Sussex	416	5.29	411	2.68	389	1.03	415	96.39
Union	861	2.21	852	1.29	806	0.87	861	93.84
Warren	341	3.23	338	5.92	320	0.63	341	92.38
Total State	18,187	2.93	18,100	2.82	17,390	1.06	18,162	95.44

<i>NJ Household Survey (2009)</i>		<i>XX*</i>		<i>2.4</i>		<i>0.3</i>		<i>87.0</i>
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*XX Denotes data not available from 2009 New Jersey Household Survey

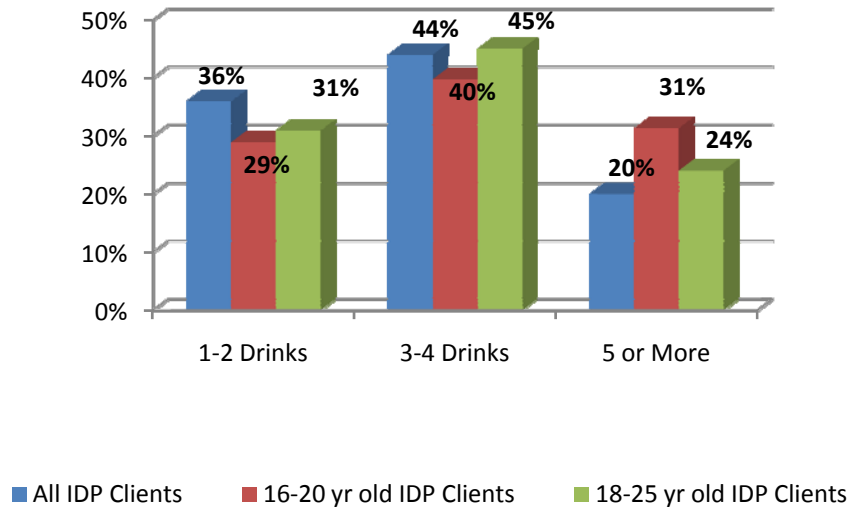
Table 2
IDP REFERRAL RATES BY COUNTY AND CLIENT LIFETIME DRUG USE

	Clients with Referral		Clients with Referral Who Admitted Lifetime Drug Use	
	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	666	55.41	369	69.65
Bergen	1520	50.79	772	61.92
Burlington	1084	44.37	481	73.18
Camden	1517	41.60	631	77.18
Cape May	313	60.70	190	76.84
Cumberland	500	45.60	228	61.40
Essex	999	27.63	276	70.29
Gloucester	707	36.07	255	74.51
Hudson	787	25.67	202	45.05
Hunterdon	336	37.80	127	69.29
Mercer	702	45.87	322	67.08
Middlesex	1408	55.26	778	58.74
Monmouth	1668	70.98	1184	61.99
Morris	1037	52.94	549	73.59
Ocean	1312	54.27	712	69.80
Passaic	897	65.11	584	55.99
Salem	147	40.14	59	61.02
Somerset	675	50.37	340	61.47
Sussex	407	64.37	262	65.65
Union	843	34.28	289	55.36
Warren	334	43.11	144	68.75
Total State	17,897	49.11	8799	65.48

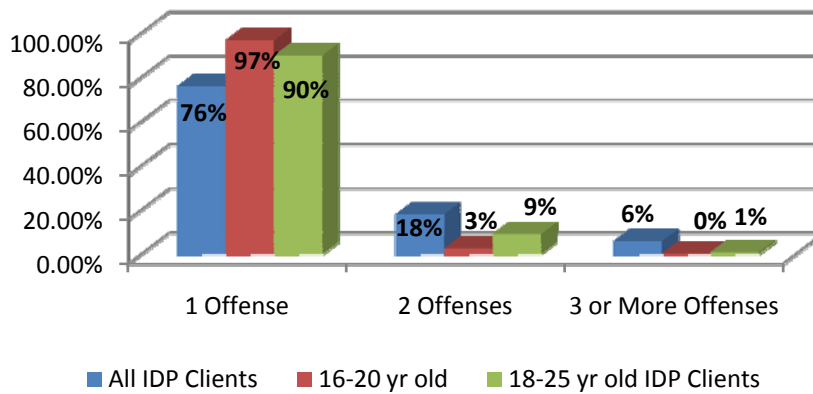
APPENDIX B

18-25 and 16-20 Year-Old Population Tables

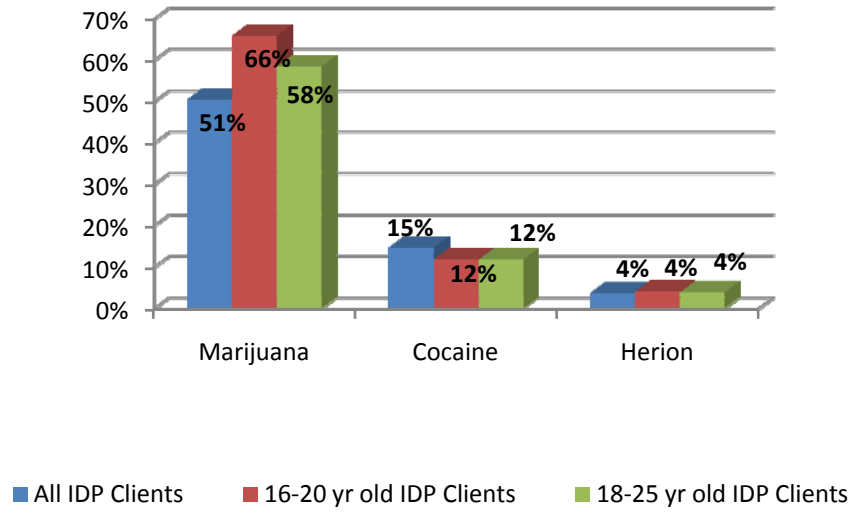
Number of Drinks Usually Consumed by all IDP Clients Compared with 16-20 Year-Old IDP Clients and 18-25 Year-Old IDP Clients



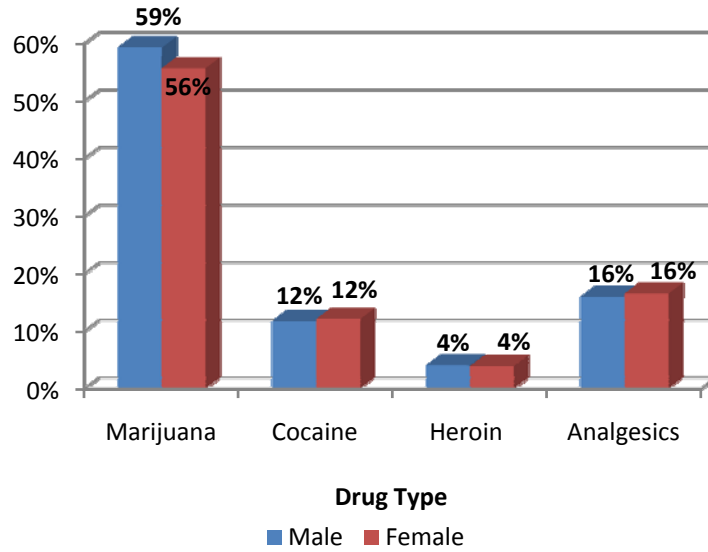
Number of Offenses on DMV Record of all IDP Clients vs. Those 16-20 Years-Old and 18-25 Years-Old



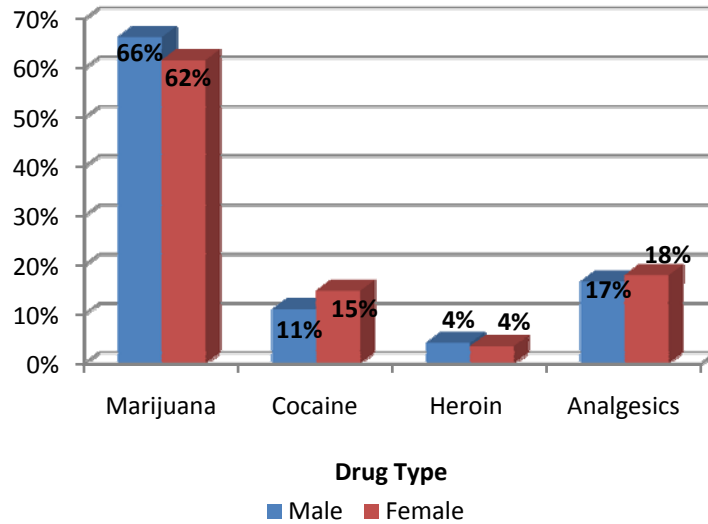
Number of Drinks Usually Consumed by all IDP Clients Compared with 18-20 Year-Old IDP Clients and 18-25 Year-Old IDP Clients



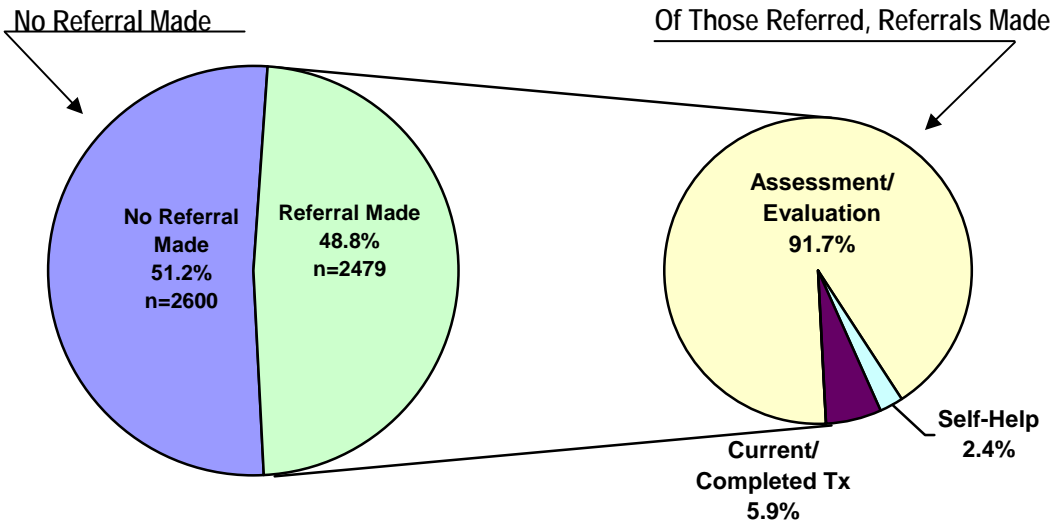
Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine, Heroin and Analgesic Use by 18-25 Year-Old IDP Clients, by Gender



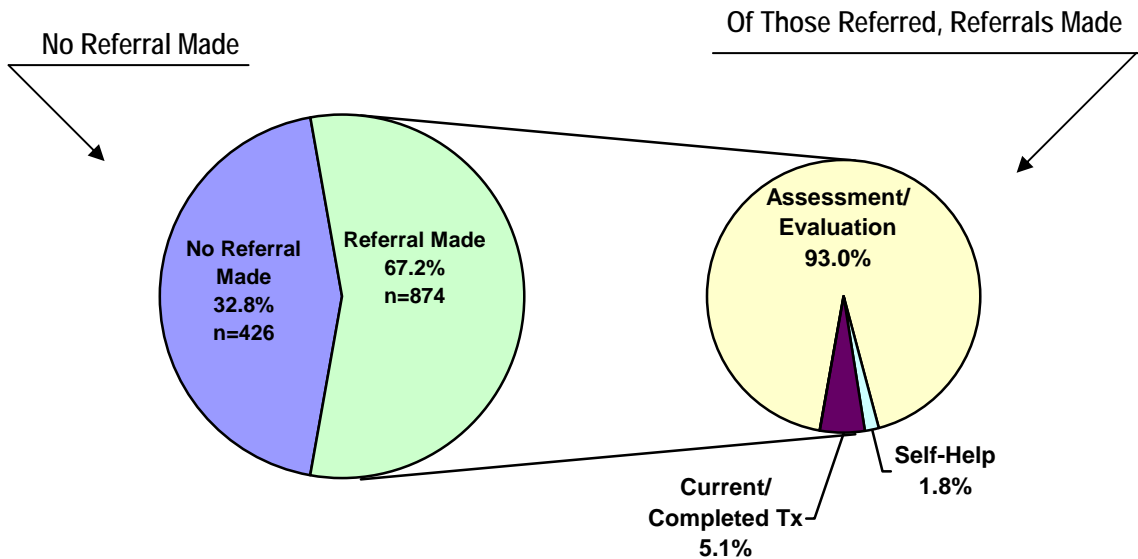
Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine, Heroin and Analgesic Use by 16-20 Year-Old IDP Clients, by Gender



Referrals of the 2012 18-25 Year-Old IDP Clients



Referrals of the 2012 16-20 Year-Old IDP Clients



Number of 2012 IDP Clients Attending IDRC by County of Residence with 16-20 Age Group Percentage			
County	Total Number of IDP Clients	Number of 16-20 Year-Old Clients	Percentage of 16-20 Year-Old clients
Atlantic	694	41	5.9%
Bergen	1557	125	8.0%
Burlington	1103	77	7.0%
Camden	1535	90	5.9%
Cape May	317	30	9.5%
Cumberland	505	30	5.9%
Essex	1024	55	5.4%
Gloucester	753	47	6.2%
Hudson	827	25	3.0%
Hunterdon	339	29	8.6%
Mercer	726	58	8.0%
Middlesex	1434	133	9.3%
Monmouth	1689	144	8.5%
Morris	1070	96	9.0%
Ocean	1333	110	8.3%
Passaic	911	64	7.0%
Salem	151	6	4.0%
Somerset	692	50	7.2%
Sussex	418	28	6.7%
Union	873	49	5.6%
Warren	341	36	10.6%
TOTAL	18,292	1,323	7.2%

Number of 2012 IDP Clients Attending IDRC by County of Residence with 18-25 Age Group Percentage			
County	Total Number of IDP Clients	Number of 18-25 Year-Old Clients	Percentage of 18-25 Year-Old Clients
Atlantic	694	161	23.2%
Bergen	1557	429	27.6%
Burlington	1103	323	29.3%
Camden	1535	411	26.8%
Cape May	317	99	31.2%
Cumberland	505	119	23.6%
Essex	1024	265	25.9%
Gloucester	753	218	29.0%
Hudson	827	168	20.3%
Hunterdon	339	97	28.6%
Mercer	726	203	28.0%
Middlesex	1434	462	32.2%
Monmouth	1689	535	31.7%
Morris	1070	322	30.1%
Ocean	1333	383	28.7%
Passaic	911	278	30.5%
Salem	151	39	25.8%
Somerset	692	199	28.8%
Sussex	418	128	30.6%
Union	873	229	26.2%
Warren	341	109	32.0%
TOTAL	18,292	5,177	28.3%

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 drivers convicted of driving under the influence (DUI) in New Jersey. IDP schedules clients for the 12-or 48-Hour IDRC programs and notifies the Motor Vehicle Commission (MVC) when clients have completed or failed to comply.

Intoxicated Driver Resource Centers (IDRCs): There 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. 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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