

STATISTICAL PERSPECTIVES ON DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT IN NEW JERSEY 1987

New Jersey Department of Health
Alcohol, Narcotic and Drug Abuse
Office of Data Analysis and Epidemiology
CN 362
Trenton, NJ 08625-0362

CA - Sent
1-18-90 JMF

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

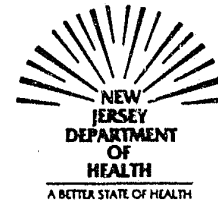
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PREFACE

The prevalence of drug abuse and its enervation of society are a common concern. Human tragedies bombard us daily in the press and on TV, and many of us have been touched personally.

Illegal drugs seem to be overwhelming our capacity to resist, especially among our youth. Despite our best efforts, the resulting problems that affect individuals, families, neighborhoods and communities remain endemic, and the resources available to combat them are sadly inadequate. It is impossible to remain unmoved or unchallenged.

In the absence of easy answers or panaceas, substance abuse treatment remains the rational answer of a caring society. Treatment and prevention are significant tools of the State's vigorous but humane policy to mitigate the effects of this scourge.

Richard J. Russo, M.S.P.H.
Assistant Commissioner
Alcohol, Narcotic and Drug Control

INTRODUCTION

The 1987 "Perspectives" describes the characteristics of over 15000 admissions for drug abuse treatment in the State of New Jersey during calendar year 1987. Data are presented in eight chapters.

The purpose of this report is to provide the reader with an idea of recent trends in treatment admissions, the principal demographic and social characteristics of the clientele, and their drug use characteristics at admission. The report also describes admissions by modality, their geographic distribution, sources of referrals to treatment, and discharge information; it concludes with profiles of users of the principal illicit drugs of abuse.

Most noteworthy of the trends indicated by the data are the increasing numbers of cocaine abusers admitted to treatment, confirming the increasing incidence and prevalence of cocaine as a drug of abuse. The growing number of heroin abusers reporting inhalation as the preferred route of administration undoubtedly reflects an effort to reduce the risk of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection by avoiding needle use. With increased treatment admissions since 1985, there has been a concomitant rise in the number of those admitted without insurance coverage. Finally, there appears to be a significant difference in how the criminal justice system treats cocaine and heroin offenders. This phenomenon merits further study.

A complete set of statistical tables, derived from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process, (CODAP) has been appended to assist the user in answering more complex questions about the data. There are slightly differing totals for the various tables as a result of missing responses on the original data forms. In the interest of clarity, an effort was made to restrict the amount of accompanying text.

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I. ADMISSIONS TO DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT

There were 15,644 admissions* to drug abuse treatment reported in 1987. Admissions to treatment increased 1,842 or 14% over 1986. Admissions reporting heroin as the primary drug problem accounted for 57% (8,955) of all admissions. Primary cocaine admissions now constitute 26% (4,072) of all admissions.

Table 1.1 shows the total number of admissions by primary drug of abuse for all reported drugs 1985-1987. Admissions for heroin, cocaine and marijuana have been increasing since 1985**. In 1985 they accounted for 83% of all admissions; in 1987 they accounted for 90% of all treatment admissions. Admissions for all other drugs have declined in the same period.

Table 1.1
Admissions by Drug: 1985-1987

	1985		1986		1987	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Heroin	8088	62	7962	58	8955	57
Other Opiates	561	4	496	4	372	2
Cocaine	1991	15	3081	22	4072	26
Amphetamines	879	7	664	5	492	3
Marijuana	616	5	725	5	953	6
PCP	132	1	127	1	121	1
Barbiturates	222	2	186	1	164	1
Tranquilizers	161	1	108	1	99	1
Hallucinogens	192	1	163	1	95	1
Unknown	248	2	250	2	321	2
Total	13090		13762		15644	

* The total number of "admissions" is greater than the actual number of persons served since, out of 15,644 "admissions" recorded for treatment, 14% (2248) were admitted more than once.

** Note a slight decrease for heroin admissions in 1986

II. DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

A. Race/Sex Differences

Males comprised 69% of all admissions (10837), females 31% (4799). Stratified racially and ethnically, white non-Hispanic males accounted for 35% of all treatment admissions (5475); black males 25% (3848); Hispanic males 9% (1478). Within racial groups the male-female ratio was highest for Hispanics and lowest for blacks.

Figure II A. 1 shows race/sex differences over time. The numbers of black males and females has increased relative to other groups since 1985. These increases reflect the impact of the treatment coupon programs implemented in December 1986, designed to encourage street addicts to seek detoxification. Blacks, however, continue to be underserved compared to 1980, which was the last year before implementation of fees for service.

Figure II A. 1

Race/Sex - All Admissions 1978-1987

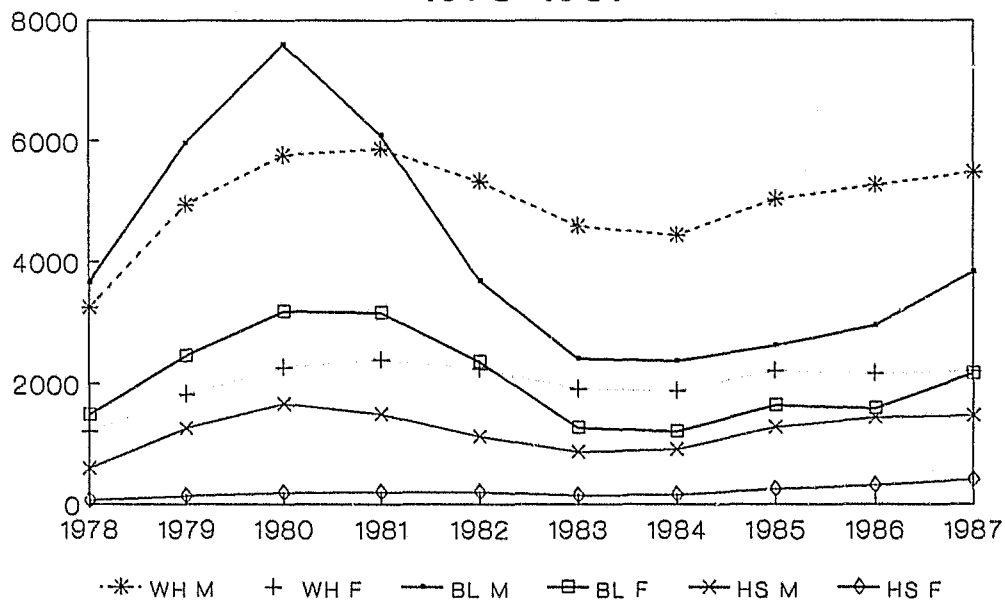


Table II A.1 shows the percentage of white males declined 3% against 1986; the percentage of black males increased 4% over 1986, 5% over 1985.

Table II A. 1
RACE/SEX DIFFERENCES

	1985		1986		1987	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
White Males	5035	39	5271	38	5479	35
White Females	2210	17	2188	16	2211	14
Black Males	2628	20	2931	21	3850	25
Black Females	1648	13	1583	12	2172	14
Hispanic Males	1282	10	1431	10	1478	9
Hispanic Females	248	2	317	2	411	3
Other Male	26	--	28	--	7	--
Other Female	13	--	14	--	4	--
Unknown	--	--	--	--	32	--
Total	13090		13762		15644	

B. Social Characteristics

Table II B. 1 shows marital, educational achievement and employment status of those admitted for treatment for drug abuse.

Table II B. 1

	n	%
Marital Status (N = 14213)		
Never married	9709	68
Married	2686	19
Widowed, divorced, or separated	1818	13
Educational Achievement (N = 14948)		
Completed less than high school	6523	43
Completed high school	6362	42
Beyond high school	2063	1
Employment Status (N = 15305)		
Unemployed not seeking work	6941	45
Unemployed seeking work	1570	10
Employed part-time	779	5
Employed full-time	6015	39

The highest unemployment rate (60%) was reported among heroin admissions, followed by cocaine admissions (51%) and marijuana admissions (47%). Marijuana admissions report the highest never married rate (86%), followed by cocaine (77%) and heroin (62%) users. Marijuana admissions reported 58% completing less than high school, followed by heroin (42%) and cocaine (39%) users. (See appendix p.3)

C. Health Insurance Coverage

Of those admitted for treatment, 61% reported no health insurance coverage. Of those with insurance, 56% reported having private coverage and 44% had public coverage. Table II C. 1 shows that compared with 1985, the number of those admitted with no insurance increased 26%. The number with either public or private insurance increased 10% since 1985.

Table II C. 1
Admissions with Health Insurance at Admission: 1985-1987

	1985		1986		1987	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
No Insurance	7490	55	8083	59	9474	61
Private Insurance	3292	24	3339	24	3480	22
Public Insurance	2293	17	2333	17	2686	17
Unknown	15	--	7	--	4	--
Total	13090		13762		15644	

Table II C. 2 shows that 84 percent (1031) of those admitted to drug-free residential care had no insurance.

Table II C. 2
Admissions with Health Insurance by Modality
(N = 15640)

	None		Private		Public		Total
	n	Row %	n	Row %	n	Row %	
Detoxification	3845	58	1257	19	1583	24	6685
Maintenance	1145	57	473	24	377	19	1995
Drug Free Outpatient	3394	60	1621	29	620	11	5635
Drug Free Residential	1031	84	100	8	96	8	1227
Other	59	60	29	30	10	10	98

Tables II C. 3 - 6 show that of those with no insurance, 76 percent were admitted to Detoxification or Drug Free Outpatient, 60 percent were heroin users, 70 percent were male, 48 percent were white, and 58 percent were unemployed.

Table II C. 3

**Admissions with Health Insurance by Drug
(N = 15640)**

	None		Private		Public		Total
	n	Row %	n	Row %	n	Row %	
Heroin	5670	63	1611	18	1672	19	8953
Cocaine	2362	58	1039	26	672	16	4073
All Others	1442	55	830	32	342	13	2614

Table II C. 4

**Admissions with Health Insurance by Sex
(N = 15634)**

	None		Private		Public		Total
	n	Row %	n	Row %	n	Row %	
Male	7245	67	2729	25	862	8	10836
Female	2225	46	749	16	1824	38	4798

Table II C. 5

**Admissions with Health Insurance by Race
(N = 15632)**

	None		Private		Public		Total
	n	Row %	n	Row %	n	Row %	
White	4572	59	2345	31	768	10	7685
Black	3475	58	928	15	1616	27	6019
Hispanic	1392	74	197	10	298	16	1887
Others	31	75	6	15	4	10	41

Table II C. 6

**Admissions with Health Insurance by Employment Status
(N = 15615)**

	None		Private		Public		Total
	n	Row %	n	Row %	n	Row %	
Unemployed	5462	63	846	10	2377	27	8635
Employed	4000	58	2627	38	303	4	6930

D. Age at Admission

Table II D. 1 shows age ranges at admission for 1985 - 1987. The ages of persons admitted for treatment have remained relatively stable. Over the years, most clients have entered treatment between the ages of 21 and 35. In 1987, 70 percent of those admitted were in this age range (10,858). Twenty percent were 36 and over (3081). Six percent were between 18 and 20 (995) and 5% were between 11 and 17 (699). The mean age for all admissions was 29.5 years.

Table II D. 1

Age at Admission: 1985 - 1987

Age Range:	1985		1986		1987	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
11-17	584	4	755	5	699	4
18-20	811	6	907	6	995	6
21-25	2583	28	2680	19	3014	19
26-30	3684	28	3632	26	4218	27
31-35	3133	24	3297	24	3626	23
36-45	1796	14	2008	15	2767	18
46-79	256	2	230	2	314	2
Unknown	243	2	253	2	11	--
Total	13090		13762		15644	

III. CLIENT DRUG USE CHARACTERISTICS AT ADMISSION

A. Routes of Administration

Table III A. 1 shows that treatment admissions for intravenous use of all drugs were up 5% against 1986, but down 1% compared to 1985. Inhalation (snorting) of all drugs among admissions was up 36% over 1986, 74% versus 1985. This increase is the result of increased admissions of both heroin and cocaine users who report snorting as their major mode of administration. Smoking of all drugs is up 34% over 1986, 77% since 1985, reflecting increased cocaine admissions. Heroin use via inhalation was up 79% over 1986 and 175% against 1985. (Table III A. 2)

Table III A. 1

Routes of Administration - All Drugs: 1985-1987

	1985		1986		1987	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Oral	1289	10	1032	7	843	5
Smoke	1415	11	1865	14	2498	16
Inhalation	1778	14	2721	20	3688	24
Intramuscular*	81	1	91	1	108	1
Intravenous	8269	63	7793	58	8162	52
Unknown	258	2	260	2	345	2
Total	13090		13762		15644	

* includes subcutaneous injection

Table III A. 2

**Comparisons of Route of Administration Among the
Most Frequently Abused Drugs: 1985-1987**

	1985		1986		1987	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Heroin						
Intravenous	7509	93	7127	90	7490	84
Intramuscular	69	1	83	1	93	1
Inhalation	475	6	727	9	1304	15
Smoke	10	-	6	-	17	-
Oral	14	-	11	-	33	-
Total	8077		7954		8937	
 Cocaine	 n	 %	 n	 %	 n	 %
Intravenous	425	21	385	13	458	11
Intramuscular	5	-	2	-	10	-
Inhalation	1279	64	1658	54	2131	52
Smoke	256	13	1016	33	1425	35
Oral	26	1	18	1	44	1
Total	1991		3079		4068	

B. Age at First Use

Table III B. 1 shows age at first use for all admissions for the last three years. Of all admissions, 84% began use before age 25, 38% before age 17.

Of 8932 heroin admissions, 63% began use before age 21 (5680); 85% before age 25 (7605). Of those using before age 21, 17% began use between the ages of 7 and 14 (963).

Of 945 Marijuana admissions, 91% began use before 21, 46% began use between the ages of 7 and 14 (436). Of 4062 cocaine admissions, however, 51% began using by age 21, 7% began between the ages of 7 and 14. (See appendix p.1)

Table III B. 1

Age at First Use: 1985 -1987

Age Range:	1985		1986		1987	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
7-14	1855	14	1791	13	1995	13
14-17	3467	26	3607	26	3910	25
18-20	3272	25	3309	24	3713	24
21-25	2679	20	2935	22	3419	22
26-30	1010	8	1206	9	1581	10
31 and over	545	4	686	5	966	6
Unknown	262	2	228	2	60	--
Total	13090		13762		15644	

C. Frequency of Use at Admission

Heroin admissions reporting at least two doses per day accounted for 84% of heroin admissions. Cocaine users administering at least two doses per day accounted for only 30% of cocaine admissions. Cocaine users reporting usage of several times per week accounted for 32 percent of cocaine admissions. (See appendix p.2)

Table III C. 1

Frequency of Use at Admission - All Admissions
(N = 15644)

	n	%
Less than once week	836	5
Once per week	705	5
Several per week	1932	12
Once daily	1327	8
Two to three per day	4766	30
More than three per day	3485	22
Unknown	2593	17

D. Prior Admissions

The data do not indicate whether prior admissions or readmissions were to the same or a different modality. Of those admitted to treatment, 54% had at least one prior admission; 46% had no prior admissions.

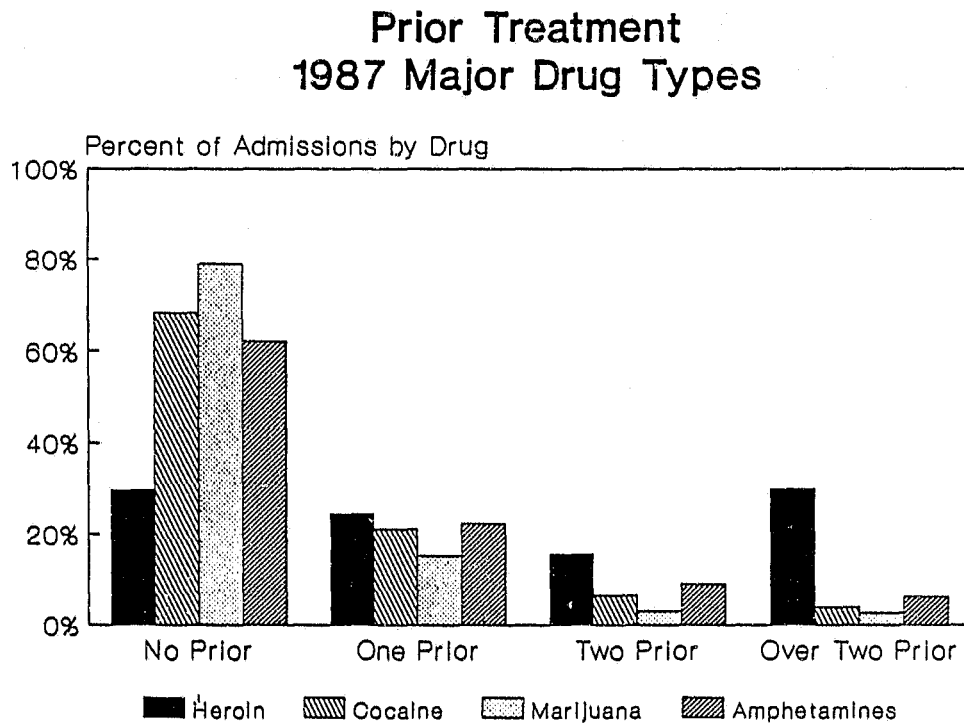
The number of persons admitted to drug abuse treatment for the first time increased 40% compared with 1985, and 23% compared with 1986. The most dramatic increases were among cocaine users entering one year or less from first use (a 61% increase over 1985), and all first time admissions.

Table III D. 1
Number of Prior Admissions
(N = 15643)

	n	%
No prior admissions	7156	46
1 prior admission	3504	23
2 prior admissions	1804	12
3-4 prior admissions	1758	11
5 or more prior admissions	1301	8

Figure III D. 1 contrasts prior treatment among heroin, cocaine, marijuana and amphetamine admissions.

Figure III D. 1



E. Poly Drug Use at Admission

There were 9484 reports of treatment admission for two drugs of abuse (poly-drug use); this represents an increase of 12% over 1985 (8466) and a 3% increase over 1986 (9211). Among 8954 heroin admissions, 5466 or 61% reported a secondary drug problem, primarily cocaine (4278). Among cocaine admissions, 4073 or 68% reported a secondary drug problem, primarily marijuana (1345), and alcohol (713). Secondary use of cocaine was up 15% compared to 1985. (See appendix p.3 for all reported drugs.)

F. Criminal Activity

Of all admissions, 59% (9046) reported no arrests within the past 24 months. Twenty seven percent (4061) reported one arrest in the past 24 months. Fifteen percent (2224) reported two or more arrests in the past 24 months. Among major drugs of abuse, cocaine admissions report a higher percentage of arrests within the past 24 months (51% - 2070) than heroin admissions (33% - 2873). See Chapter VI - "Sources of Referral", for further discussion.

G. Time Lapse Before Entry into Treatment

The number of first cocaine admissions within one year of initial use increased from 288 in 1985 to 744 in 1987, an increase of 158%. All first-time admissions for cocaine increased 104% versus 1985 (2779 versus 1362). The overall increase in cocaine admissions for the same period, and the increased prevalence of cocaine smoking may account for this phenomenon.

IV. TREATMENT MODALITIES

A. Detoxification

Decreasing doses of the problem drug or prescribed medication are used in the planned withdrawal of a client from drugs of abuse, typically on a outpatient basis. A small percentage of drug clients with severe addiction problems and/or complicating medical problems are placed in an inpatient service where they receive 24 hour nursing as well as daily evaluation and treatment for medical and psychiatric problems. The detoxification period does not exceed 21 days when methadone is prescribed for opiate addicts. Detoxification from sedative hypnotics or tranquilizers may take longer. Clients are often referred to other treatment modalities at the end of their prescribed detoxification plan. In 1987, there were 6688 admissions to detoxification programs.

B. Outpatient Drug Free

Outpatient drug free treatment consists of one or more per week individual, group, family and vocational counseling offered to drug users with mild to moderate addiction. Treatment normally continues from 4 months to 1 year. In 1987, there were 5634 admissions to outpatient, drug free programs.

C. Maintenance

This form of treatment is given to clients who have been dependent on opiates for at least two years and are at least 18 years of age. Outpatient clients receive daily doses of methadone and remain in treatment for at least six months before detoxification but may remain on methadone as long as a physician verifies their need for this form of treatment. Clients receive supportive services including individual, group, family and vocational counseling. In 1987, there were 1995 admissions to maintenance programs.

D. Residential Drug Free - Adult

Clients in residential care for adults are 18 years of age or older, usually have been unsuccessful at treatment for their drug use on an outpatient basis. Their stay

consists of a minimum 6 months up to 1 or 1½ years in which the treatment focus is in developing personal growth, social skills as well as education and vocational development. Clients are expected to follow up residential stay with outpatient care for six months, and encouraged to attend Narcotics Anonymous.

E. Residential Drug Free - Youth

Clients in residential care for youth are under 18 years of age and usually have failed to stop drug use through outpatient treatment. Their stay lasts 4-6 months and then is followed-up with day treatment, outpatient counseling and Narcotics Anonymous. Clients learn to live without drugs, improve personal feelings, improve family and social relations and often work on academic skills. In 1987, there were 1229 admissions to adult or youth drug-free programs.

Table IV. 1 shows the changing trends in admissions by modality since 1985. There has been a 9% reduction in Maintenance program admissions since 1985. Further discussion of modality of admission by drug of abuse will be found in Section VIII. pp.____.

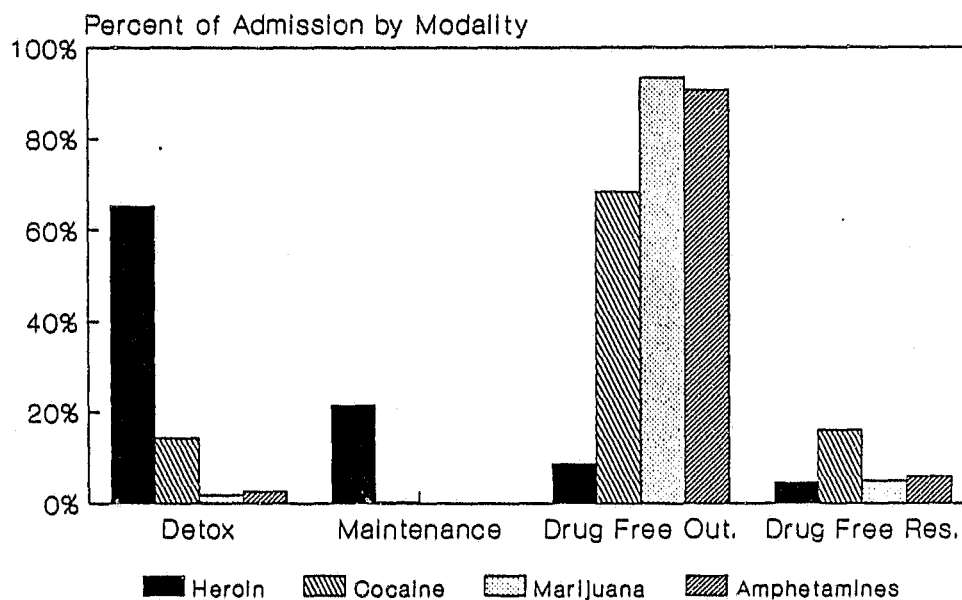
Table: IV. 1
Admissions by Modality: 1985-1987

Modality	Year					
	1985		1986		1987	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Detoxification	4974	38	5347	39	6688	43
Drug Free-Outpatient	4304	33	5085	37	5634	36
Maintenance	2202	17	1829	13	1995	13
Drug Free -Residential	1312	10	1199	9	1229	8
Other	55	-	99	1	98	1
Unknown	243	2	203	1	--	--
Total	13090		13762		15644	

Figure IV.1 contrasts modality at admission by major drug types.

Figure IV. 1

Modality at Admission 1987 Major Drug Types



Other modalities served 3%.

V. ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY

Essex County led all counties in providing treatment, with 3744 admissions to drug abuse treatment (24%), followed by Passaic, 1832 (12%), Hudson, 1742 (11%), and Mercer 1509 (10%); Monmouth, Middlesex, and Camden each accounted for 6% of admissions. When ranked by county of residence however, there is a difference in the order: Essex, 2957 (19%), Hudson 2138 (14%), Mercer 1554 (10%), Passaic 1464 (9%), Bergen 1050 (7%), followed by Monmouth, Middlesex and Camden. Table V. 1 ranks the counties by the number of persons admitted to treatment.

Persons resident in the county where they were admitted, accounted for 80% of all admissions(15635).

Table V. 1

Drug Abuse Treatment in New Jersey ranked by County Where Provided

<u>County</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Essex	3744	24
2. Passaic	1832	12
3. Hudson	1742	11
4. Mercer	1509	10
5. Monmouth	965	6
6. Middlesex	951	6
7. Camden	917	6
8. Atlantic	708	5
9. Bergen	631	4
10. Gloucester	436	3
11. Union	433	3
12. Morris	412	3
13. Somerset	369	2
14. Burlington	368	2
15. Hunterdon	211	1
16. Ocean	132	-
17. Cape May	79	-
18. Warren	76	-
19. Cumberland	67	-
20. Salem	53	-

Table V. 2 ranks the counties by admission's county of residence, and shows the rate of admissions per 1000 population. On this scale, Mercer County leads, followed by Hudson and Passaic.

Table V. 2

Number of Admissions Ranked
by County or State of Residence

	<u>County</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 of Population</u>
1.	Essex	2597	19	3.0
2.	Hudson	2138	14	3.9
3.	Mercer	1544	10	4.7
4.	Passaic	1464	9	3.2
5.	Bergen	1050	7	1.3
6.	Monmouth	932	6	1.7
7.	Middlesex	924	6	1.4
8.	Camden	838	5	1.6
9.	Atlantic	567	4	2.7
10.	Union	558	4	0.9
11.	Gloucester	388	3	1.8
12.	Somerset	382	2	1.7
13.	Morris	380	2	0.9
14.	Burlington	355	2	0.9
15.	Ocean	285	2	0.7
16.	Pennsylvania	210	1	—
17.	Hunterdon	193	1	1.9
18.	Warren	103	1	1.1
19.	Cape May	99	1	1.6
20.	NY State	87	1	—
21.	Cumberland	77	1	0.5
22.	Salem	51	—	0.7
23.	Sussex	<u>26</u>	—	<u>0.2</u>
	Total	15248		Statewide 1.9

VI. Sources of Referrals

Table VI. 1 ranks the sources of referrals to treatment for 1985 to 1987. Self referrals account for over 50%. Probation and parole, combined, referred 21% (3247). Community service agencies and hospitals registered the largest percentage increase over the last 2 years (32% and 97% respectively).

Table VI. 1

Sources of Referral: 1985 - 1987

Source	1985		1986		1987	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Self	6882	53	6900	50	7890	50
Probation	1753	13	2072	15	2324	15
Parole	709	5	773	6	923	6
Community Service						
Agencies	808	6	912	7	1595	10
Family/Friend	1193	9	1300	9	1370	8
Hospital	226	2	352	3	482	3
Other Voluntary	304	2	280	2	427	3
All Others	966	7	962	7	383	2
Unknown	249	2	211	2	250	2
Total	13090		13762		15644	

Table VI. 2 shows source of referral by drug type for 1987. Of 8,879 heroin admissions, self referrals and community services accounted for 80 percent. Of 3,983 cocaine admissions, these sources accounted for only 41%. Probation and parole accounted for only 7% of heroin admissions, but 38% of cocaine admissions. This difference may reflect differing views by the criminal justice system of cocaine and heroin abusers or different responses to the kinds of crimes they commit.

Table VI. 2

Source of Referral by Drug Type - 1987
(N = 15396)

	Heroin		Cocaine		Other Drugs	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Self	5958	67	1332	33	600	24
Probation	317	4	1140	29	807	34
Parole	340	4	350	8	233	9
Community Service	1052	12	305	8	238	9
Family/friend	743	8	344	9	283	11
Hospital	154	2	232	6	96	4
All Others	315	4	280	7	217	9
Total	8879		3983		2534	

VII. DISCHARGES FROM TREATMENT *

There were 14531 discharges from treatment in 1987. Twenty one percent of treatment discharges completed their programs (3089). Of these 97% (2855) reported not using drugs at time of discharge. 61% either left before completing or were reported non-compliant (8793). 422 (3%) were jailed, and 131 (.9%) died while in treatment.

There were 5202 clients discharged from detoxification; 57% left before completion (2982), 20% were referred to further treatment (1047), 18% completed and reported no drug use (937).

There were 2773 clients discharged from maintenance programs. Of these, 48% left (1343), 19% were non-compliant (530); 15% were referred to other treatment programs (432); 6% completed reporting no drug use; 5% were jailed (143); 4% died (106).

There were 5221 clients discharged from drug free, out patient settings. 55% left or were non-compliant (2802); 31% completed reporting no drug use; 7% were referred for further treatment (366); 3% completed reporting some drug use (179). 4% were jailed (192).

There were 1206 clients discharged from drug free residential programs. 79% of these left or were non-compliant (951); 6% completed reporting no drug use (74).

* (See Appendix, for all variables)

Table VII. 1 shows the number of admissions and discharges by modality.

Table VII. 1

Admissions and Discharges by Modality

	Detox	Maint.	D/F O/P	D/F Res.
Admissions	6688	1995	5634	1229
Discharges	5202	2773	5221	1206

Mean number of treatment days by modality:

	Detox	Maint.	D/F O/P	D/F Res.
	31.3	414.7	183.6	155.6

Mean number of days in treatment by drug:

	Heroin	Cocaine	All Others
	181.6	144	193

The mean number of days in treatment for all admissions: 174.7

VIII. PROFILES OF USERS OF SPECIFIC DRUGS*

A. Heroin

Heroin users continued to make up more than half of all those admitted for drug abuse treatment (8955). White males comprised the largest single group (31%) followed by black males (25%). Heroin users continued to be somewhat older than those in other groups, with a mean age of 31.9 years; over half were between the ages of 31 and 45. This age group has increased by 26% since 1985.

Heroin users continued to prefer intravenous drug administration (84%), but inhalation was reported by 15% as their preferred route. This practice may be the result of fear of AIDS infection. A large majority began use before age 25; over three fifths, before age twenty one and over 10% before age 14.

Detoxification and maintenance programs were the principal treatment modalities. Self-referral still accounted for the bulk of heroin admissions followed by community services agencies and family and friends. One third reported no prior treatment experience. Almost half had two or more prior admissions.

The three leading counties providing treatment to heroin abusers were Essex, Passaic, and Hudson. Ranked by county of residence, however, the order of leading counties shifts slightly: Essex, Hudson and Passaic.

Fifteen percent of heroin users discharged from treatment were reported as having completed their program drug free. There were 118 deaths during treatment reported among heroin users.

*Additional data will be found in appendix.

B. Cocaine

Cocaine users have been admitted for treatment in increasing numbers in recent years. They numbered 4072 in 1987, and they comprised 26% of all those admitted. The largest groups were white males, followed by black males.

Cocaine users seeking treatment were generally younger than heroin users, with most between ages 18 and 25. Mean age was 26.3 years.

Half reported first use between ages 18 and 25. Inhalation was the preferred route of administration for a little more than 50%. Smoking (35%) and intravenous administration (11%) were the other preferred routes. One third reported using the drug several times per week and 40% reported use of three times per day or more.

In contrast to heroin users, 68% of cocaine admissions reported no prior treatment admissions. The three leading counties for numbers of cocaine admissions were Essex; Mercer and Middlesex. When admissions are ranked by county of residence, the order of the top three counties remains the same.

Self referral was the source of one-third of cocaine admissions. Probation, however, provided almost 30%. Over two-thirds of cocaine admissions were to drug free out-patient programs. One-quarter of those discharged were reported as completed and drug free.

C. Marijuana

Marijuana admissions increased again in 1987 to 953. Seventy five percent were white males; 72% (682) of all admissions were under the age of 25. Mean age was 22.5 years. Most reported using marijuana before age 15. Almost 80% had no prior treatment, and most were admitted to a drug free out-patient modality. Probation was the largest source of referrals (40%). The two leading counties for treatment and residents were Essex and Mercer. Strangely, Hunterdon county ranked fifth by these measures. One third of all those discharged completed drug-free, out patient programs.

D. Amphetamines

There were 492 admissions for amphetamine abuse in 1987. This represents a 44% decrease compared to 1985. White males and females made up 94% of this group. Mean age was 26.9. Almost half had begun using amphetamines before age 18. Forty percent reported use of several times per week, but almost 40% reported use of once per week or less. Inhalation was the route of administration preferred by 45% (219), intravenous by 37% (179) and oral by 17% (85).

The three leading counties for amphetamine treatment admissions were Gloucester, Camden, and Burlington. The three leading counties ranked by residence, however, were Gloucester, Camden, and Middlesex.

Most were admitted to drug-free out-patient treatment and over two thirds had no prior drug treatment admissions. In contrast to the other major groups, probation and parole accounted for over half of amphetamine referrals and self-referral accounted for less than 20%. Over one third were discharged from treatment as completed, drug free.

APPENDIX

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS BY DRUG OF ABUSE

	Heroin	Other Opiates	Cocaine	Amphetamines	Marijuana	PCP	Barbiturates	Tranquilizers	Hallucinogens	Total Drugs
Race-sex										
White Male	2838 31.7%	168 45.2%	1334 32.8%	302 61.4%	477 50.1%	65 53.7%	49 29.9%	25 25.3%	64 67.4%	5322 34.7%
White Female	1265 14.1%	95 25.5%	389 9.6%	160 32.5%	114 12.0%	23 19.0%	27 16.5%	59 59.6%	11 11.6%	2143 14.0%
Black Male	2262 25.3%	43 11.6%	1155 28.4%	18 3.7%	242 25.4%	16 13.2%	56 34.1%	3 3.0%	10 10.5%	3805 24.8%
Black Female	1297 14.5%	51 13.7%	722 17.7%	4 0.8%	36 3.8%	3 2.5%	19 11.6%	7 7.1%	5 5.3%	2144 14.0%
Hispanic Male	946 10.6%	14 3.8%	391 9.6%	5 1.0%	75 7.9%	12 9.9%	10 6.1%	4 4.0%	4 4.2%	1461 9.5%
Hispanic Female	327 3.7%	1 0.3%	64 1.6%	2 0.4%	7 0.7%	1 0.8%	3 1.8%	1 1.0%	0 0.0%	406 2.6%
Other Male	17 0.2%	0 0.0%	15 0.4%	1 0.2%	1 0.1%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 1.1%	35 0.2%
Other Female	3 .0%	0 0.0%	2 .0%	0 0.0%	1 0.1%	1 0.8%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	7 .0%
	8955	372	4072	492	953	121	164	99	95	15323
Modality at Admission										
Detox	5851 65.3%	125 33.6%	571 14.0%	13 2.6%	16 1.7%	6 5.0%	8 4.9%	18 18.2%	2 2.1%	6610 43.1%
Maintenance	1924 21.5%	58 15.6%	8 0.2%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	3 3.2%	1993 13.0%
Drug-Free Outpatient	767 8.6%	169 45.4%	2782 68.3%	446 90.7%	890 93.4%	97 80.2%	128 78.0%	72 72.7%	75 78.9%	5426 35.4%
Drug-Free Residential	401 4.5%	17 4.6%	648 15.9%	29 5.9%	47 4.9%	15 12.4%	28 17.1%	9 9.1%	12 12.6%	1206 7.9%
Other	17 0.2%	3 0.8%	66 1.6%	4 0.8%	0 0.0%	3 2.5%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	3 3.2%	96 0.6%
	8960	372	4075	492	953	121	164	99	95	15331
Prior Admissions										
1 prior admission	2194 34.9%	83 38.6%	863 66.8%	110 59.1%	146 73.0%	28 56.0%	46 56.1%	20 60.6%	21 46.7%	3511 41.8%
2 prior admissions	1402 22.3%	54 25.1%	268 20.8%	45 24.2%	29 14.5%	10 20.0%	17 20.7%	6 18.2%	11 24.4%	1842 22.0%
3 - 5 prior admissions	1883 29.9%	61 28.4%	142 11.0%	30 16.1%	24 12.0%	10 20.0%	15 18.3%	5 15.2%	11 24.4%	2181 26.0%
6 - 20 prior admissions	795 12.6%	17 7.9%	16 1.2%	1 0.5%	1 0.5%	2 4.0%	4 4.9%	2 6.1%	2 4.4%	840 10.0%
+20 prior admissions	14 0.2%	0 0.0%	2 0.2%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	16 0.2%
	6288	215	1291	186	200	50	82	33	45	8390
Age at Admission										
11-17	21 0.2%	11 3.0%	232 5.7%	26 5.3%	286 30.1%	27 22.3%	5 3.0%	0 0.0%	28 29.5%	636 4.2%
18-20	199 2.2%	20 5.4%	498 12.2%	34 6.9%	156 16.4%	22 18.2%	7 4.3%	5 5.1%	25 26.3%	966 6.3%
21-25	1080 12.1%	70 18.8%	1298 31.9%	151 30.7%	240 25.2%	47 38.8%	52 31.7%	11 11.1%	19 20.0%	2968 19.4%
26-30	2462 27.5%	121 32.5%	1146 28.1%	157 31.9%	142 14.9%	22 18.2%	55 33.5%	24 24.2%	14 14.7%	4143 27.0%
31-35	2747 30.7%	80 21.5%	536 13.2%	86 17.5%	75 7.9%	2 1.7%	29 17.7%	20 20.2%	5 5.3%	3580 23.4%
36-45	2240 25.0%	57 15.3%	309 7.6%	32 6.5%	45 4.7%	1 0.8%	11 6.7%	30 30.3%	3 3.2%	2728 17.8%
46-79	205 2.3%	13 3.5%	53 1.3%	6 1.2%	7 0.7%	0 0.0%	5 3.0%	9 9.1%	1 1.1%	299 2.0%
	8954	372	4072	492	951	121	164	99	95	15320
Age at 1st Use										
7-14	963 10.8%	21 5.7%	301 7.4%	77 15.7%	436 46.1%	29 24.2%	18 11.0%	5 5.1%	34 35.8%	1884 12.3%
15-17	2301 25.8%	67 18.1%	854 21.0%	153 31.3%	326 34.5%	30 25.0%	44 26.8%	7 7.1%	39 41.1%	3821 25.0%
18-20	2386 26.7%	68 18.3%	919 22.6%	97 19.8%	99 10.5%	34 28.3%	43 26.2%	14 14.1%	17 17.9%	3677 24.1%
21-25	1955 21.9%	97 26.1%	1120 27.6%	96 19.6%	45 4.8%	20 16.7%	33 20.1%	20 20.2%	2 2.1%	3388 22.2%
26-30	885 9.9%	57 15.4%	521 12.8%	42 8.6%	20 2.1%	6 5.0%	18 11.0%	19 19.2%	1 1.1%	1569 10.3%
31-65	442 4.9%	61 16.4%	347 8.5%	24 4.9%	19 2.0%	1 0.8%	8 4.9%	34 34.3%	2 2.1%	938 6.1%
	8932	371	4062	489	945	120	164	99	95	15277

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS BY DRUG OF ABUSE

	Heroin		Other Opiates		Cocaine		Amphetamines		Marijuana		PCP		Barbiturates		Tranquilizers		Hallucinogens		Total Drugs	
Time Lapse between 1st Use and Admission																				
1 year or less	311	11.7%	19	12.1%	744	26.8%	33	10.8%	109	14.5%	15	21.1%	7	8.5%	17	25.8%	12	24.0%	1267	18.3%
2 years	240	9.0%	26	16.6%	515	18.5%	33	10.8%	107	14.2%	14	33.8%	14	17.1%	4	6.1%	8	16.0%	971	14.0%
3 to 4 years	298	11.2%	35	22.3%	537	19.3%	47	15.4%	145	19.3%	16	22.5%	15	18.3%	11	16.7%	9	18.0%	1113	16.1%
5 to 7 years	394	14.8%	35	22.3%	460	16.6%	68	22.2%	134	17.8%	10	14.1%	13	15.9%	15	22.7%	9	18.0%	1138	16.4%
8 to 10 years	301	11.3%	22	14.0%	260	9.4%	55	18.0%	83	11.0%	5	7.0%	15	18.3%	10	15.2%	3	6.0%	754	10.9%
over 10 years	1122	42.1%	20	12.7%	263	9.5%	70	22.9%	175	23.2%	1	1.4%	18	22.0%	9	13.6%	9	18.0%	1687	24.3%
	2666		157		2779		306		753		71		82		66		50		6930	
Route of Administration																				
Oral	33	0.4%	331	89.0%	44	1.1%	85	17.3%	25	2.6%	6	5.0%	157	96.3%	96	97.0%	66	69.5%	843	5.5%
Smoking	17	0.2%	5	1.3%	1425	35.0%	7	1.4%	911	95.6%	109	90.1%	1	0.6%	2	2.0%	21	22.1%	2498	16.3%
Inhalation	1304	14.6%	9	2.4%	2131	52.4%	219	44.6%	16	1.7%	5	4.1%	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	2	2.1%	3688	24.1%
Intramuscular	93	1.0%	3	0.8%	10	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	108	0.7%
Intravenous	7490	83.8%	24	6.5%	458	11.3%	179	36.5%	1	0.1%	1	0.8%	3	1.8%	0	0.0%	6	6.3%	8162	53.3%
	8937		372		4068		491		953		121		163		99		95		15299	
Frequency of Use																				
At Least Once a Week	113	1.4%	15	4.8%	458	15.2%	65	26.4%	114	16.5%	19	21.3%	13	10.9%	8	11.0%	15	30.0%	820	6.4%
Once a Week	85	1.0%	20	6.4%	383	12.7%	31	12.6%	111	16.1%	15	16.9%	14	11.8%	4	5.5%	9	18.0%	672	5.2%
Several per Week	331	4.0%	89	28.6%	983	32.7%	99	40.2%	224	32.5%	43	48.3%	47	39.5%	24	32.9%	16	32.0%	1856	14.5%
Once Daily	810	9.9%	99	31.8%	270	9.0%	14	5.7%	76	11.0%	2	2.2%	13	10.9%	11	15.1%	3	6.0%	1298	10.1%
2 to 3 per Week	4203	51.2%	54	17.4%	318	10.6%	18	7.3%	90	13.0%	6	6.7%	20	16.8%	12	16.4%	6	12.0%	4727	36.9%
Greater than 3 per Day	2675	32.6%	34	10.9%	594	19.8%	19	7.7%	75	10.9%	4	4.5%	12	10.1%	14	19.2%	1	2.0%	3428	26.8%
	8217		311		3006		246		690		89		119		73		50		12801	
Source of Referral																				
Self Referral	5958	67.1%	178	48.5%	1332	33.4%	82	17.3%	121	13.1%	20	17.4%	47	29.7%	25	26.3%	16	17.2%	7779	51.6%
Hospital	154	1.7%	11	3.0%	232	5.8%	22	4.7%	16	1.7%	4	3.5%	7	4.4%	12	12.6%	3	3.2%	461	3.1%
Community Mental Health	19	0.2%	2	0.5%	34	0.9%	9	1.9%	15	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	80	0.5%
Community Services	1052	11.8%	45	12.3%	305	7.7%	28	5.9%	83	9.0%	13	11.3%	16	10.1%	14	14.7%	8	8.6%	1564	10.4%
Family-Friend	743	8.4%	34	9.3%	344	8.6%	33	7.0%	132	14.3%	6	5.2%	14	8.9%	18	18.9%	14	15.1%	1338	8.9%
Employer	12	0.1%	1	0.3%	41	1.0%	1	0.2%	6	0.6%	0	0.0%	2	1.3%	2	2.1%	0	0.0%	65	0.4%
School	2	.0%	1	0.3%	19	0.5%	3	0.6%	38	4.1%	6	5.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.2%	71	0.5%
Other Voluntary	269	3.0%	13	3.5%	93	2.3%	22	4.7%	14	1.5%	1	0.9%	2	1.3%	7	7.4%	1	1.1%	422	2.8%
TASC	13	0.1%	6	1.6%	93	2.3%	8	1.7%	25	2.7%	7	6.1%	0	0.0%	2	2.1%	1	1.1%	155	1.0%
Probation	317	3.6%	56	15.3%	1140	28.6%	216	45.7%	369	39.8%	50	43.5%	45	28.5%	12	12.6%	40	43.0%	2245	14.9%
Parole	340	3.8%	20	5.4%	350	8.8%	49	10.4%	107	11.6%	8	7.0%	25	15.8%	3	3.2%	7	7.5%	909	6.0%
Other Non-Voluntary	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	8879		367		3983		473		926		115		158		95		93		15089	
Arrests (prior 24 months)																				
None	6087	67.9%	221	59.4%	1999	49.1%	184	37.4%	358	37.6%	26	21.5%	65	39.6%	70	70.7%	36	37.9%	9046	59.0%
One arrest	1810	20.2%	88	23.7%	1379	33.8%	225	45.7%	411	43.1%	48	39.7%	46	28.0%	22	22.2%	32	33.7%	4061	26.5%
2 to 4 arrests	871	9.7%	55	14.8%	569	14.0%	74	15.0%	154	16.2%	40	33.1%	42	25.6%	5	5.1%	25	26.3%	1835	12.0%
5 or more arrests	192	2.1%	8	2.2%	128	3.1%	9	1.8%	30	3.1%	7	5.8%	11	6.7%	2	2.0%	2	2.1%	389	2.5%
	8960		372		4075		492		953		121		164		99		95		15331	

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS BY DRUG OF ABUSE

	Heroin		Other Opiates		Cocaine		Amphetamines		Marijuana		PCP		Barbiturates		Tranquilizers		Hallucinogens		Total Drugs	
<u>Highest Grade Completed</u>																				
Less than High School	3741	41.8%	144	38.7%	1632	40.1%	209	42.5%	558	58.7%	79	65.3%	74	45.1%	26	26.3%	60	63.2%	6523	42.6%
High School	3684	41.1%	157	42.2%	1812	44.5%	229	46.5%	295	31.1%	37	30.6%	70	42.7%	50	50.5%	28	29.5%	6362	41.5%
Up to 3 yrs post H.S.	1259	14.1%	49	13.2%	504	12.4%	43	8.7%	84	8.8%	4	3.3%	14	8.5%	13	13.1%	6	6.3%	1976	12.9%
Completed 4 yrs. college	216	2.4%	20	5.4%	104	2.6%	7	1.4%	8	0.8%	0	0.0%	5	3.0%	10	10.1%	1	1.1%	371	2.4%
Post Graduate	57	0.6%	2	0.5%	17	0.4%	4	0.8%	5	0.5%	1	0.8%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	87	0.6%
	8957		372		4069		492		950		121		164		99		95		15319	
<u>Employment Status at Adm.</u>																				
Unemployed-Not Seeking	4385	49.0%	139	37.5%	1708	42.0%	136	27.6%	358	37.7%	59	48.8%	72	43.9%	44	44.9%	40	42.1%	6941	45.4%
Unemployed-Seeking	950	10.6%	41	11.1%	382	9.4%	54	11.0%	85	8.9%	5	4.1%	32	19.5%	11	11.2%	10	10.5%	1570	10.3%
Employed-Parttime	343	3.8%	27	7.3%	226	5.6%	42	8.5%	104	10.9%	9	7.4%	9	5.5%	9	9.2%	10	10.5%	779	5.1%
Employed-Fulltime	3268	36.5%	164	44.2%	1752	43.1%	260	52.8%	403	42.4%	48	39.7%	51	31.1%	34	34.7%	35	36.8%	6015	39.3%
	8946		371		4068		492		950		121		164		98		95		15305	
<u>Marital Status at Adm.</u>																				
Never married	4957	62.4%	189	54.9%	2926	77.2%	291	65.2%	793	85.9%	110	91.7%	114	73.1%	41	43.6%	84	91.3%	9505	68.3%
Married	1721	21.7%	98	28.5%	575	15.2%	78	17.5%	97	10.5%	9	7.5%	23	14.7%	36	38.3%	6	6.5%	2643	19.0%
Widowed	150	1.9%	6	1.7%	19	0.5%	2	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	180	1.3%
Divorced	1116	14.0%	51	14.8%	271	7.1%	75	16.8%	32	3.5%	1	0.8%	17	10.9%	17	18.1%	2	2.2%	1582	11.4%
Separated	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	7944		344		3791		446		923		120		156		94		92		13910	
<u>Secondary Drug at Admission</u>																				
None	3488	63.8%	116	45.3%	1288	46.4%	87	21.5%	221	30.3%	58	92.1%	34	26.4%	36	57.1%	8	9.2%	5336	53.5%
Heroin	0	0.0%	53	20.7%	287	10.3%	13	3.2%	17	2.3%	2	3.2%	9	7.0%	1	1.6%	1	1.1%	383	3.8%
Non-Rx Methadone	228	4.2%	5	2.0%	3	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.2%	0	0.0%	239	2.4%
Other Opiates	149	2.7%	4	1.6%	30	1.1%	4	1.0%	5	0.7%	1	1.6%	18	14.0%	4	6.3%	0	0.0%	215	2.2%
Alcohol	407	7.4%	18	7.0%	713	25.7%	68	16.8%	419	57.5%	12	19.0%	20	15.5%	33	52.4%	12	13.8%	1702	17.1%
Barbiturates	42	0.8%	26	10.2%	79	2.8%	7	1.7%	16	2.2%	2	3.2%	0	0.0%	2	3.2%	1	1.1%	175	1.8%
Other Sedatives	10	0.2%	32	12.5%	19	0.7%	4	1.0%	5	0.7%	0	0.0%	6	4.7%	2	3.2%	0	0.0%	78	0.8%
Amphetamines	50	0.9%	3	1.2%	156	5.6%	1	0.2%	30	4.1%	2	3.2%	6	4.7%	3	4.8%	8	9.2%	259	2.6%
Cocaine	4278	78.3%	63	24.6%	1	.0%	105	25.7%	191	26.2%	21	33.3%	28	21.7%	9	14.3%	23	26.4%	4719	47.3%
Marijuana	196	3.6%	32	12.5%	1345	48.4%	184	45.4%	0	0.0%	18	28.6%	35	27.1%	6	9.5%	38	43.7%	1854	18.6%
Hallucinogens	2	.0%	5	2.0%	59	2.1%	11	2.7%	26	3.6%	5	7.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	109	1.1%
Inhalant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	3	.0%
Over the Counter	4	0.1%	1	0.4%	7	0.3%	1	0.2%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	17	0.2%
Tranquilizers	96	1.8%	14	5.5%	44	1.6%	6	1.5%	9	1.2%	0	0.0%	6	4.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	175	1.8%
PCP	2	.0%	0	0.0%	34	1.2%	0	0.0%	8	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.3%	46	0.5%
Other	2	.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	0.1%
	5464		256		2778		405		729		63		129		63		87		9974	