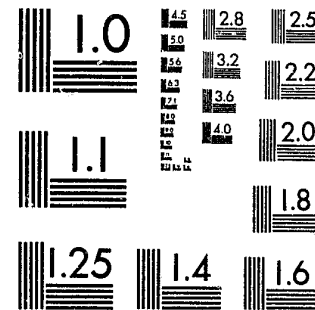


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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

10/26/83

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PROFILE OF ADULT MALE DWI COMMITMENTS
July 1976 - May 1982

Research and Planning Section
Department of Correctional Services
State of Nebraska
June, 1982

U.S. Department of Justice 85114
National Institute of Justice

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ACQUISITIONS

The data for this report were drawn from current and historical research record extracts of the Correctional Tracking System. Only regular admissions committed from Nebraska counties between July 1, 1976 and May 30, 1982, for DWI offenses alone were selected for inclusion. In the interests of comparability, evaluators and safekeepers were excluded from the study, as were offenders serving sentences for additional offenses other than DWI and offenders out on bond or out to court. Under these criteria, a population of 137 commitments were selected for study. For the convenience of the reader, relevant frequency distributions, graphic displays, and comparison tables of population variables assessing differences between DWI admissions and the general population of adult males housed at the Lincoln Correctional Center and the Nebraska State Penitentiary as of June 1, 1982 are included.

Of all DWI commitments during this six-fiscal-year span, the greatest number have been admitted during FY82 (Table 1, Figure 1). DWI commitments rose from an average of 16.5 for FY77 through FY80 to 27 during FY81 (an increase of 63.6% over the FY77-FY80 average) to 44 during FY82 (an increase of 63.0% from FY81).

Of the DWI commitments, 96.4% (N=132) were residents of Nebraska, with 3.6% (N=5) claiming permanent residence in some other state (Table 2, Figure 2). Other states represented among DWI commitments were Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, and New Mexico.

About two-thirds of DWI admissions have been committed from five Nebraska counties (Table 3A, Figure 3, Table 3B), those counties being Lancaster (27.0%, N=37), Hall (13.9%, N=19), Douglas (12.4%, N=17), Scotts Bluff (8.8%, N=12), and Dawson (5.1%, N=7). The remaining 88 Nebraska counties accounted for about one-third of DWI commitments (32.8%, N=45).

This differs from the typical distribution for commitments of all crimes in which Douglas County accounts for 48.1% of the commitments, Lancaster 14.9% with 37% coming from all other counties.

Nearly 60% (N=82) of DWI admissions were first-time incarcerations, with the remainder (N=55) being multiple offenders who have served prior terms of imprisonment (Table 4A, Figure 4, Table 4B). Comparison of DWI commitments with the adult male institutional population shows no statistically significant difference between the two groups. Of the multiple offenders, 43.6% (N=24) have previously served terms of imprisonment for DWI, with 22 of the 24 (87.3%) having served those terms in Nebraska. Some 18.2% of the multiple offenders have served terms of imprisonment for violent offenses such as assault, armed robbery, or sexual assault, while 81.8% have previously served sentences for non-violent offenses such as burglary, theft, forgery, bad checks, or drunken driving.

Examination of the record center assignment (Table 5, Figure 5) shows that 94.9% of DWI commitments (N=130) were assigned to NSP, rather than to LCC. Age is one of several criteria used in classification and institutional assignment, and older offenders tend to be assigned to NSP. A breakdown of DWI commitments by age at admission (Table 6A, Figure 6, Table 6B) shows that they tend to be considerably older at admission than the average offender in the adult male institutional population. Only 22.7% were under thirty, compared to 61.3% of the adult male institutional population. Similarly, 77.3% of DWI commitments were thirty or older, compared to 38.7% of the adult male institutional population.

An atypical distribution across ethnic groups (Table 7A, Figure 7, Table 7B) is observed in comparison to that of the adult male institutional population. Proportionally, there are about 1.4 times more whites, 1.3 times

more Native Americans, 2.3 times more Hispanics, and 11.4 times fewer blacks among DWI commitments than among the adult male institutional population. Numerous factors probably contribute to this phenomenon. For example, comparatively few DWI offenders have been committed from Douglas County, site of the largest concentration of blacks in the State. Thus, we might logically expect to find fewer blacks among DWI commitments.

The distribution of marital status among DWI offenders is likewise atypical (Table 8A, Figure 8A) in comparison to that of the adult male institutional population. Most notably, 43.1% (N=59) of DWI commitments are divorced, forming the largest single category, with another 8.8% (N=12) being separated from their spouses. For ease of interpretation, all those who were widowed, separated, or cohabiting were reclassified as "other" and comparisons drawn between DWI commitments and the adult male institutional population (Table 8B, Figure 8B). Proportionally, there are 2.5 times fewer single men and 3.0 times more divorced men among DWI commitments as among the adult male institutional population.

Educational level at admission among DWI commitments reflects certain variations which are more apparent than real (Table 9A, Figure 9, Table 9B). We observe that many of the DWI commitments for whom data were obtained have not enjoyed the benefits of extensive education, a characteristic common to most imprisoned persons. Comparison of DWI commitments with the adult male population (Table 9B) shows statistically significant differences in educational level, but interpretation is hindered by the large number of categories and the lack of any apparent practical difference between populations. If educational level is dichotomized at the high school or equivalent diploma level (Table 9C), we find that the proportions of DWI commitments and adult male population in each category are exactly equal.

Thus, no major differences in level of education at admission are found between groups.

Minimum sentences for five out of six DWI commitments (87.6%, N=120) were one year or less, with the remainder (12.4%, N=17) having been sentenced to terms of two years (Table 10, Figure 10). The mean minimum sentence for DWI commitments was 10.978 months, the median was 11.960 months, and terms ranged from zero to 24 months (See Table 12A). No statistically significant differences in minimum sentence were observed across counties of commitment.

Slightly fewer than half (45.3%, N=62) of DWI commitments received maximum sentences of one year or less, and two out of three (68.6%, N=94) received maximum sentences of two years or less (Table 11, Figure 11). The mean maximum sentence for DWI commitments was 22.175 months, the median 17.818 months, and terms ranged from twelve to sixty months (See Table 12B). Both statistically and practically significant differences in maximum sentence are observed across counties of commitment. The mean maximum sentence for commitments from Scotts Bluff County was 14.0 months, from Douglas County 16.9 months, from Lancaster County 21.7 months, from Hall County 29.0 months, and from all other counties 25.7 months (See Table 12B). Taking the sample size into account, the odds of such large differences occurring by chance alone is less than one in one thousand.

A comparison of average minimum and maximum sentences for DWI commitments across time proves interesting (See Table 12C, Figure 12). Minimum sentences remained relatively stable through FY80, commencing to decline annually thereafter. Maximum sentences, however, showed a decline through FY79 before exhibiting a pattern of annual increases thereafter. However, sentence difference across fiscal years fail to attain statistical signif-

ificance at a meaningful level for either minimum or maximum sentences.

Of the 137 DWI commitments selected for study, 98 or 71.5% have been released from institutions via discharge or parole. These latter releases were studied in order to assess length of stay and its relation to length of sentence. The mean length of stay within institutions for all DWI commitments was 12.0000 months, the median 8.833 months, and terms ranged from four to forty-four months (See Table 13A). When categorized by six-month intervals (See Table 13B, Figure 13A), we observe that over half of the releases (57.1%) were incarcerated from seven months to one year, and nearly three out of four (72.4%) were incarcerated for periods of one or less. When length of stay is compared to minimum and maximum sentences by fiscal year (See Figure 13B), it appears that length of stay first exceeded length of minimum sentence in FY80, and has continued to do so since. Length of stay does decline from FY80 through FY82 to approximately FY78 levels, although no statistically significant differences are observed in length of stay from FY78 through FY82. Length of stay, minimum, and maximum sentences began to increase during the FY79-FY80 period. Mean length of stay for DWI commitments increased from 10.5000 months in FY78 to 10.7097 months in FY82 (2.0%), while mean length of minimum sentence decline from 12.3529 months in FY78 to 8.8182 months in FY82 (28.6%), and mean length of maximum sentence increased from 22.5882 months in FY78 to 23.0909 months in FY82 (2.2%).

In summary, the "average" DWI commitment may be characterized as follows:

- 1) He is a Nebraska resident, committed from Lancaster or an outstate county.
- 2) He is likely to be serving his first term of imprisonment. If he

has ever been incarcerated before, he is likely to have served a sentence for DWI or some non-violent offense.

- 3) He tends to be considerably older at the time of his admission than the average offender in the adult male institutional population, about forty as opposed to mid-twenties.
- 4) He is most likely to be white, less likely to be Hispanic or Native American, and considerably less likely to be black.
- 5) He is likely to be divorced or separated, and unlikely to be married, at the time of his admission.
- 6) He is not highly educated, but does not differ significantly from the adult male institutional population in this respect.
- 7) He is likely to have been sentenced to a term of from one to two years and, upon his release, is likely to have served one year or less in a correctional institution.

FIGURE 1

DWI Admissions by Fiscal Year
State of Nebraska
FY77-FY82

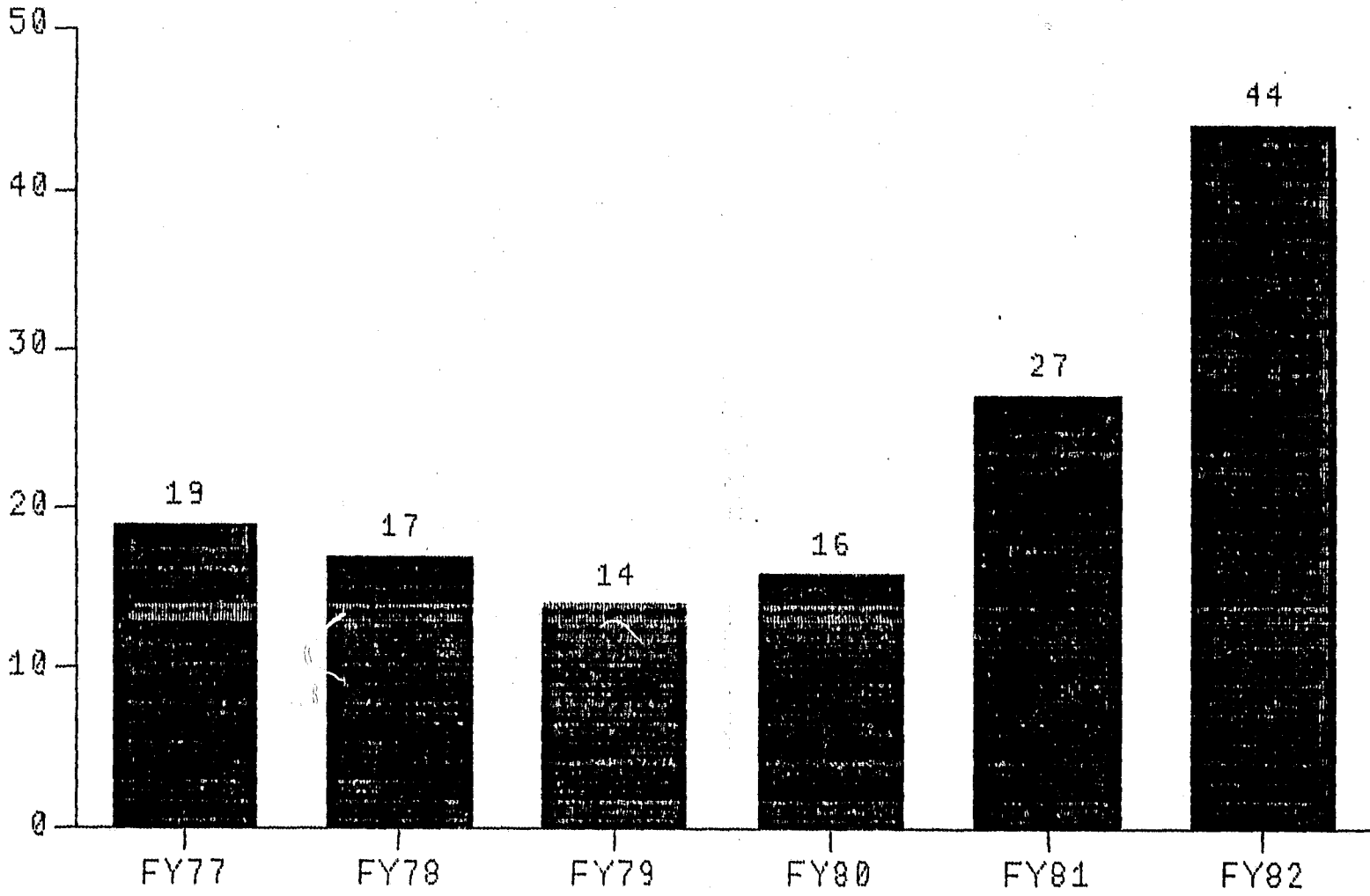


FIGURE 2

Profile of DWI Admissions
State of Nebraska
FY77-FY82

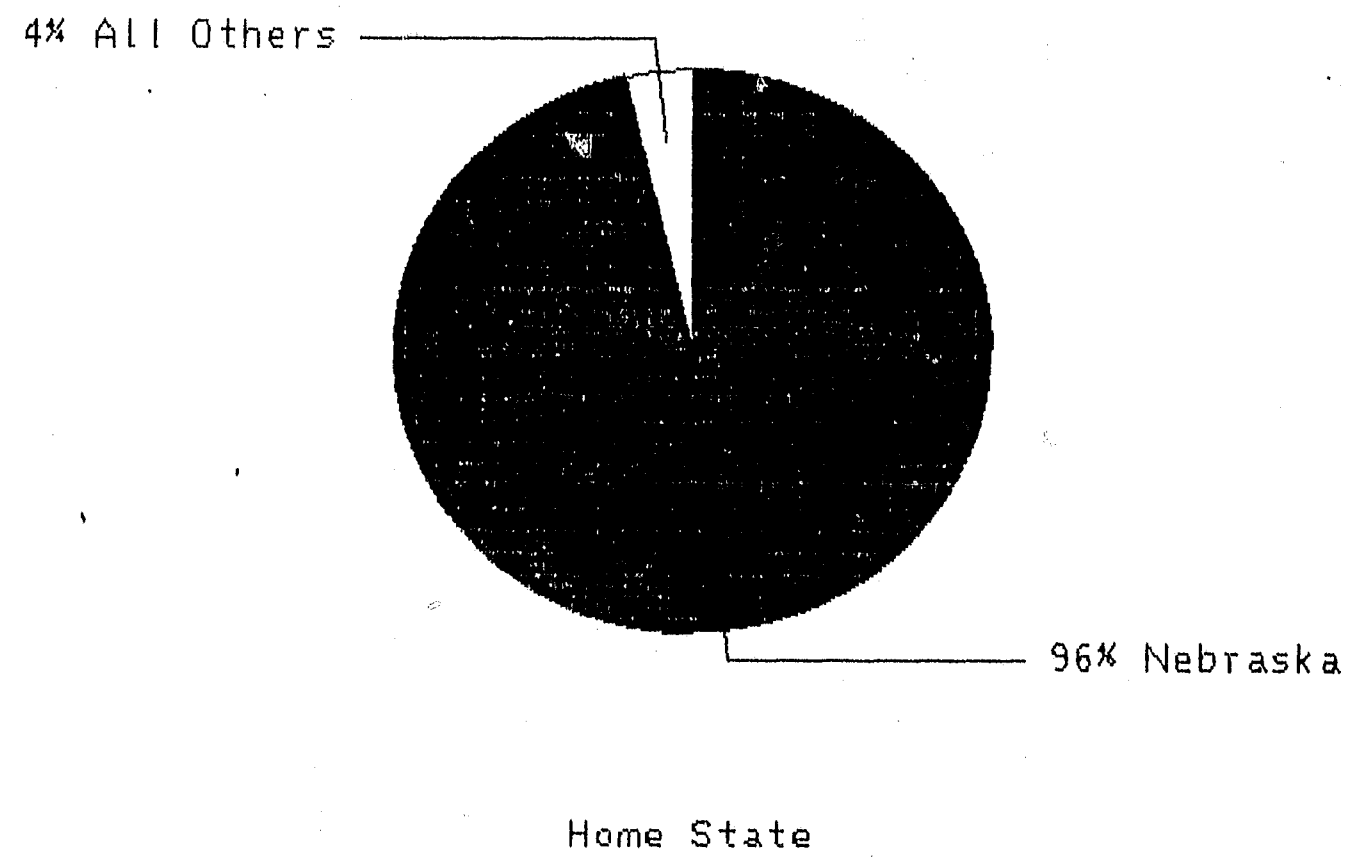
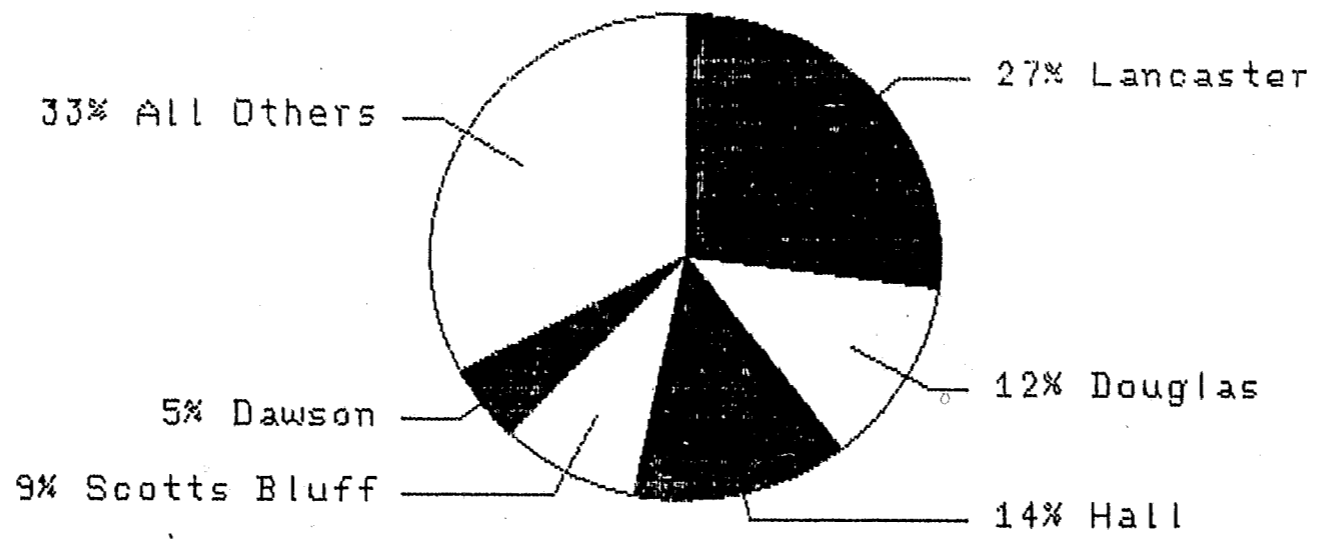


FIGURE 3

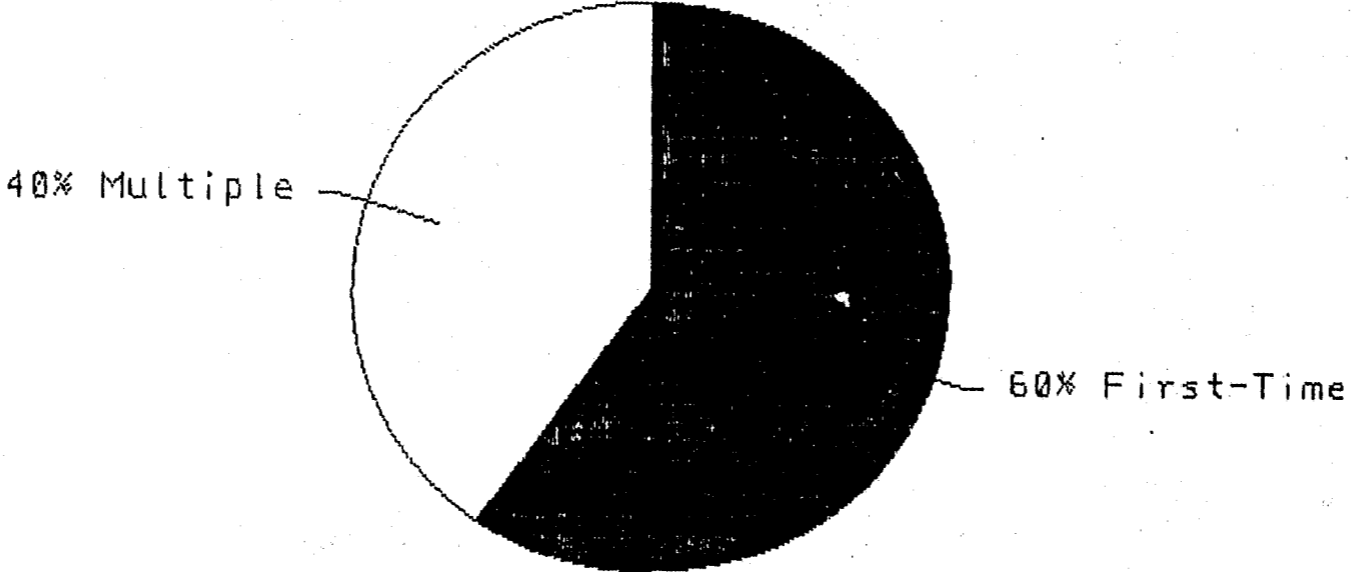
Profile of DWI Admissions
State of Nebraska
FY77-FY82



County of Commitment

FIGURE 4

Profile of DWI Admissions
State of Nebraska
FY77-FY82

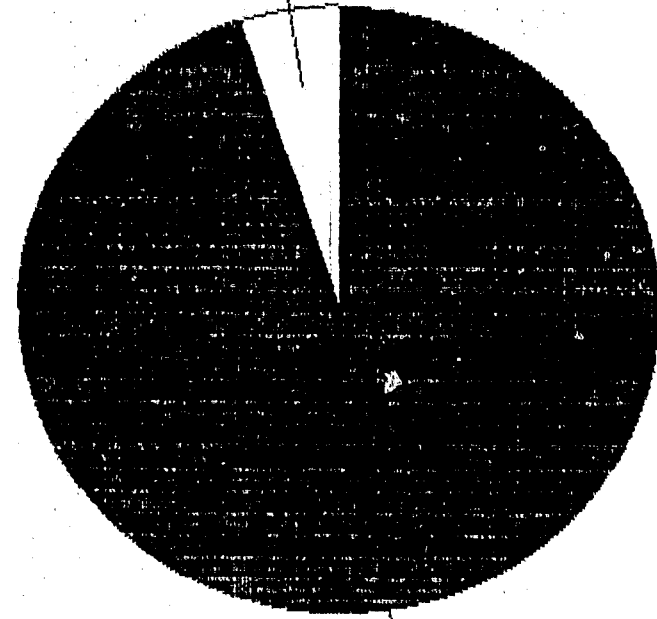


Admission Type

FIGURE 5

Profile of DWI Admissions
State of Nebraska
FY77-FY82

5% LCC - DEC

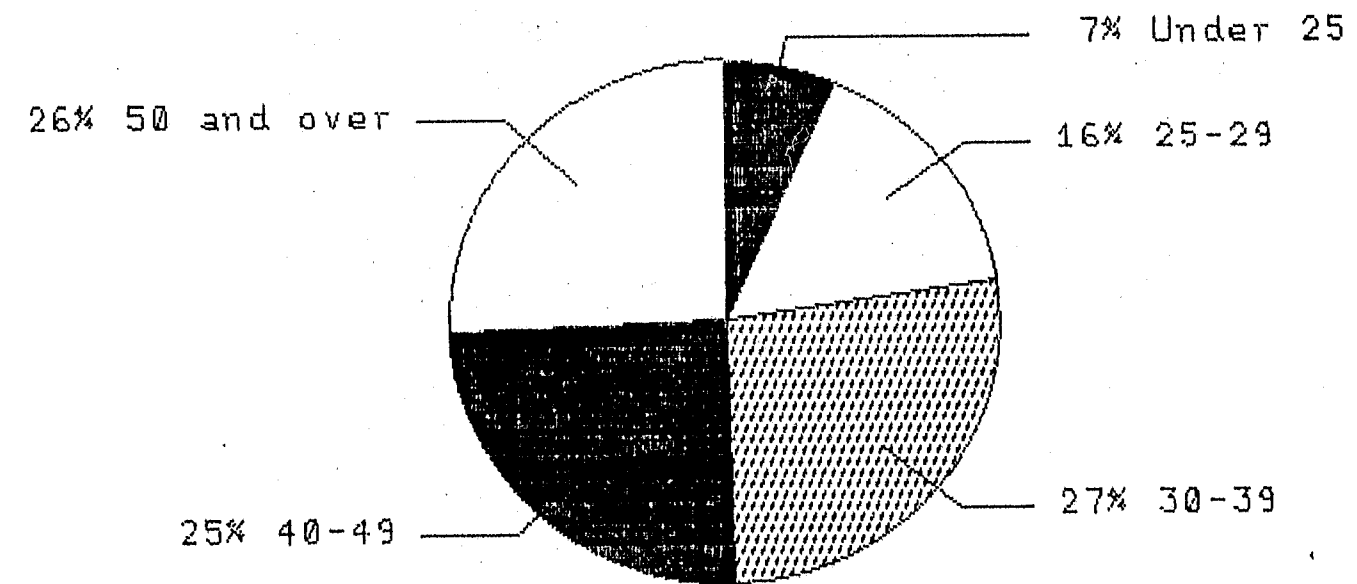


95% NSP

Record Center

FIGURE 6

Profile of DWI Admissions
State of Nebraska
FY77-FY82



Age at Admission

FIGURE 7

Profile of DWI Admissions
State of Nebraska
FY77-FY82

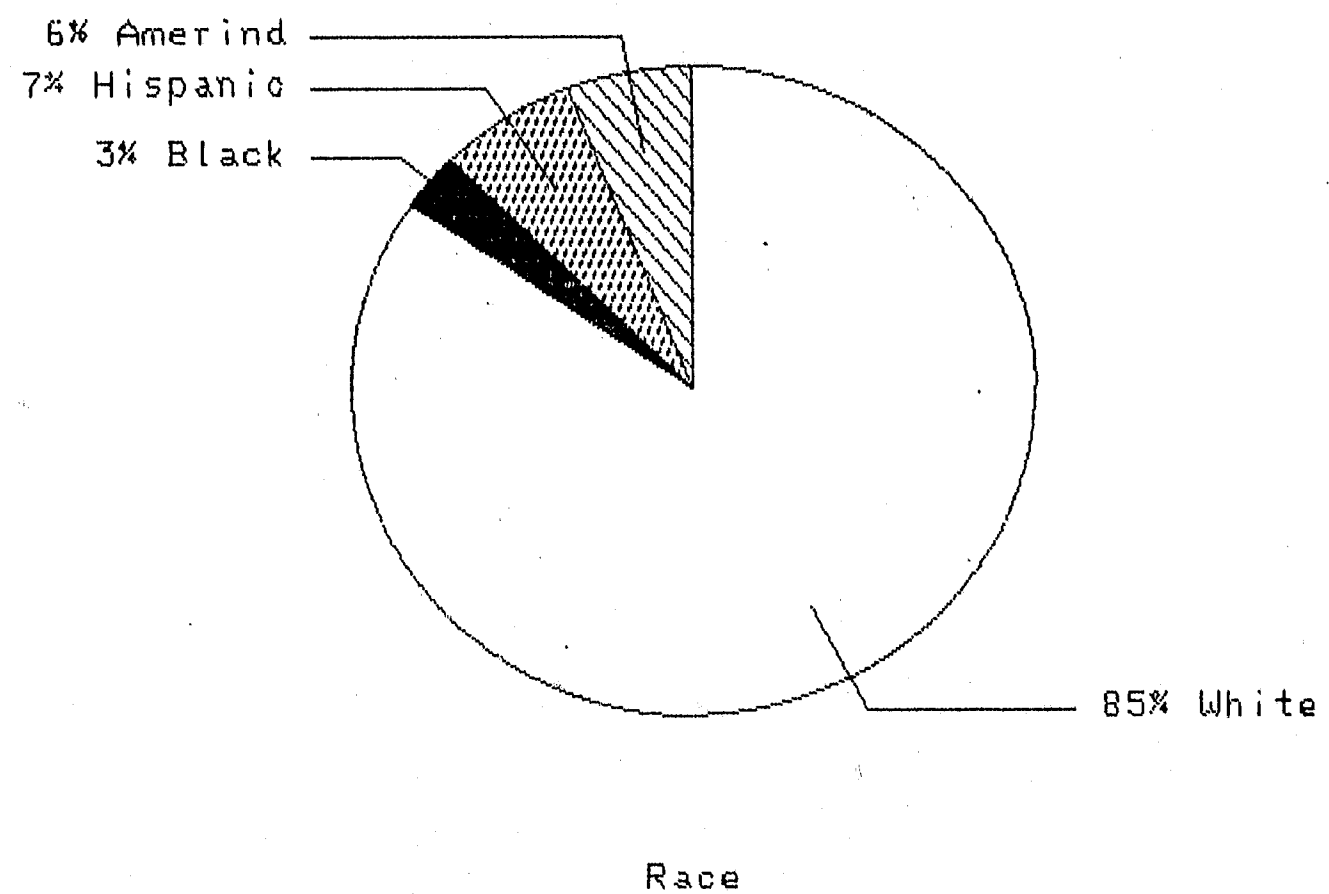
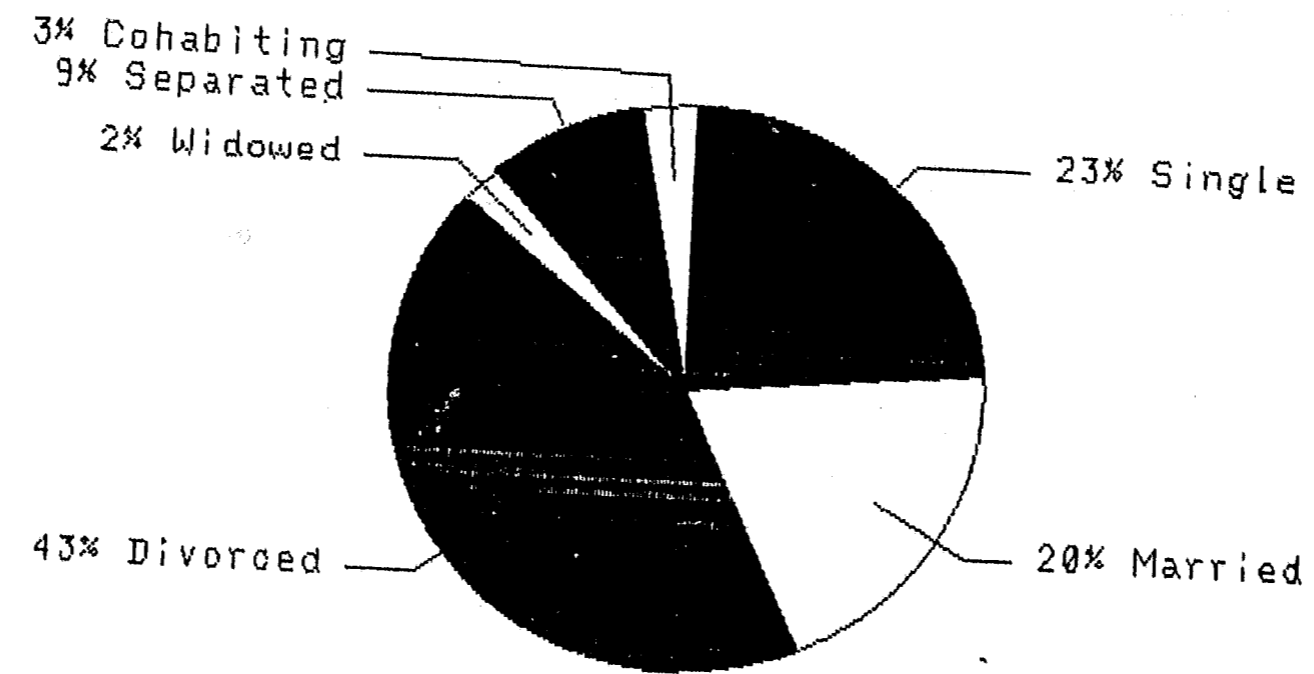


FIGURE 8A

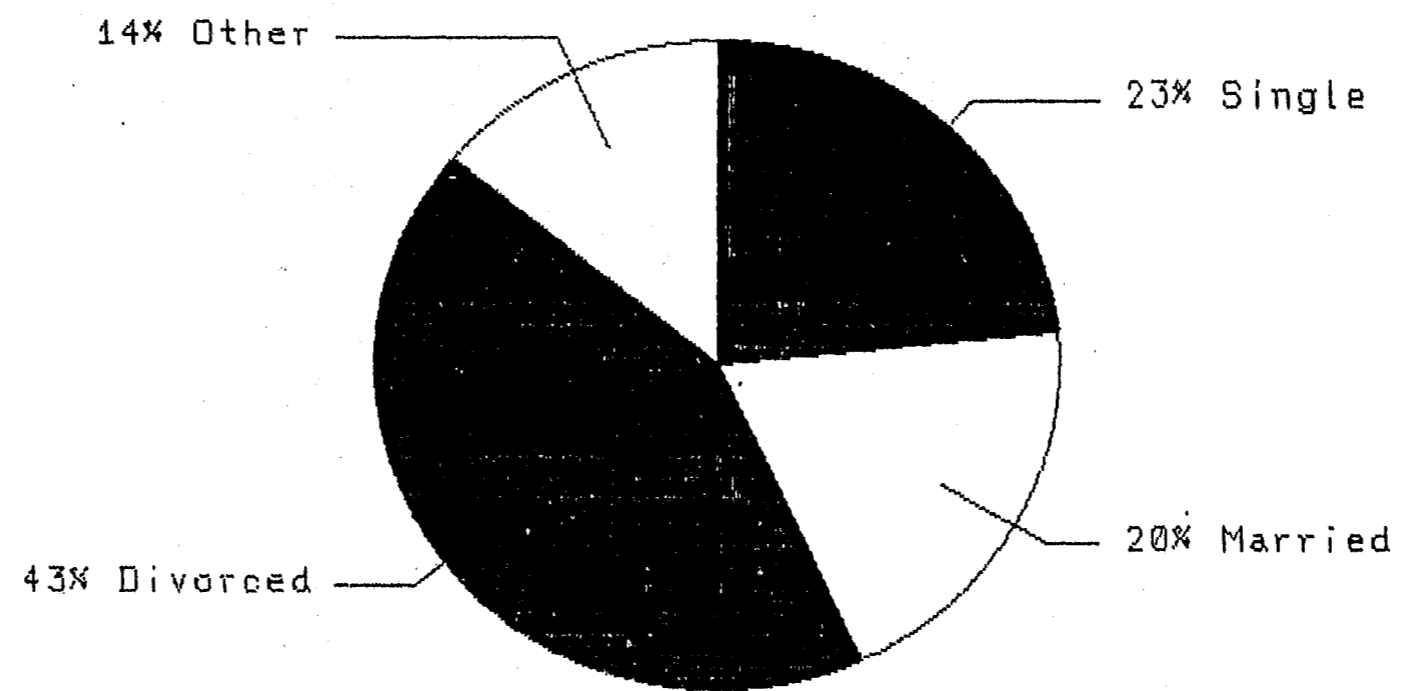
Profile of DWI Admissions
State of Nebraska
FY77-FY82



Marital Status

FIGURE 8B

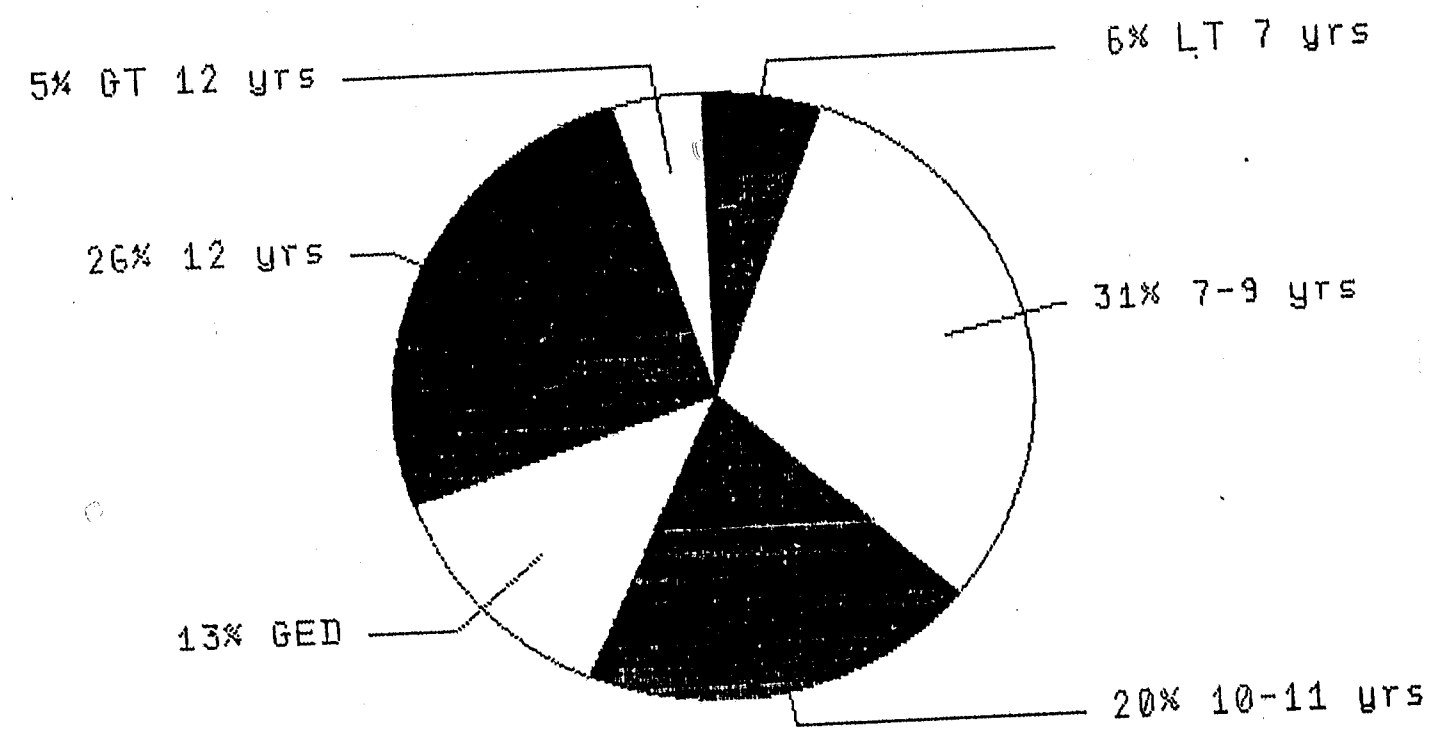
Profile of DWI Admissions
State of Nebraska
FY77-FY82



Marital Status

FIGURE 9

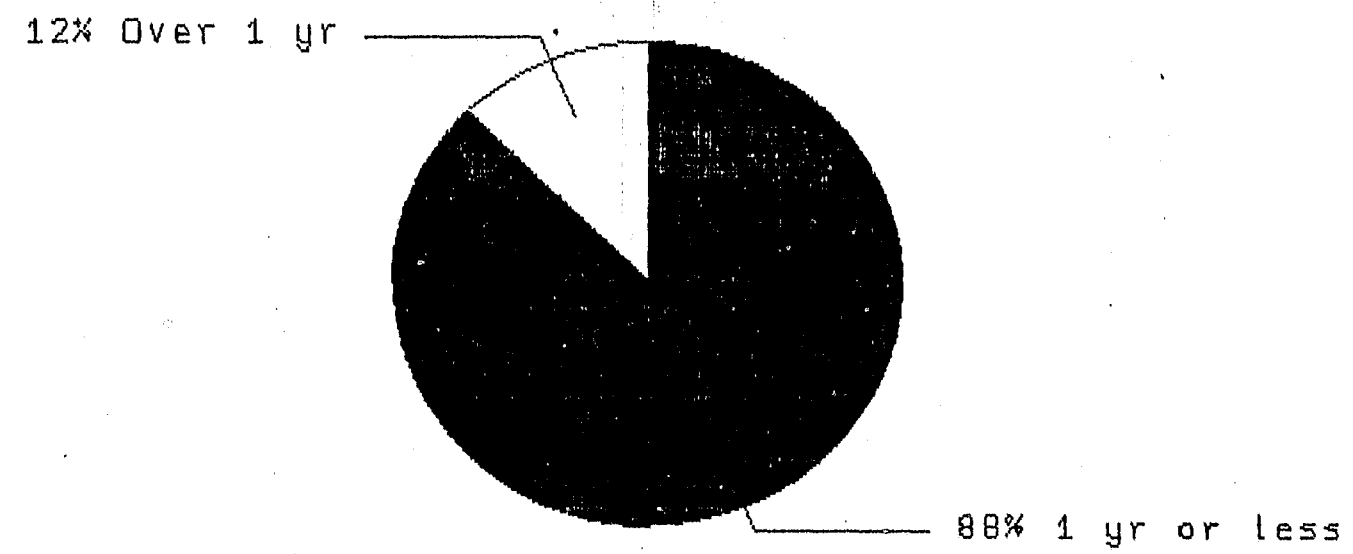
Profile of DWI Admissions
State of Nebraska
FY77-FY82



Education at Admission

FIGURE 10

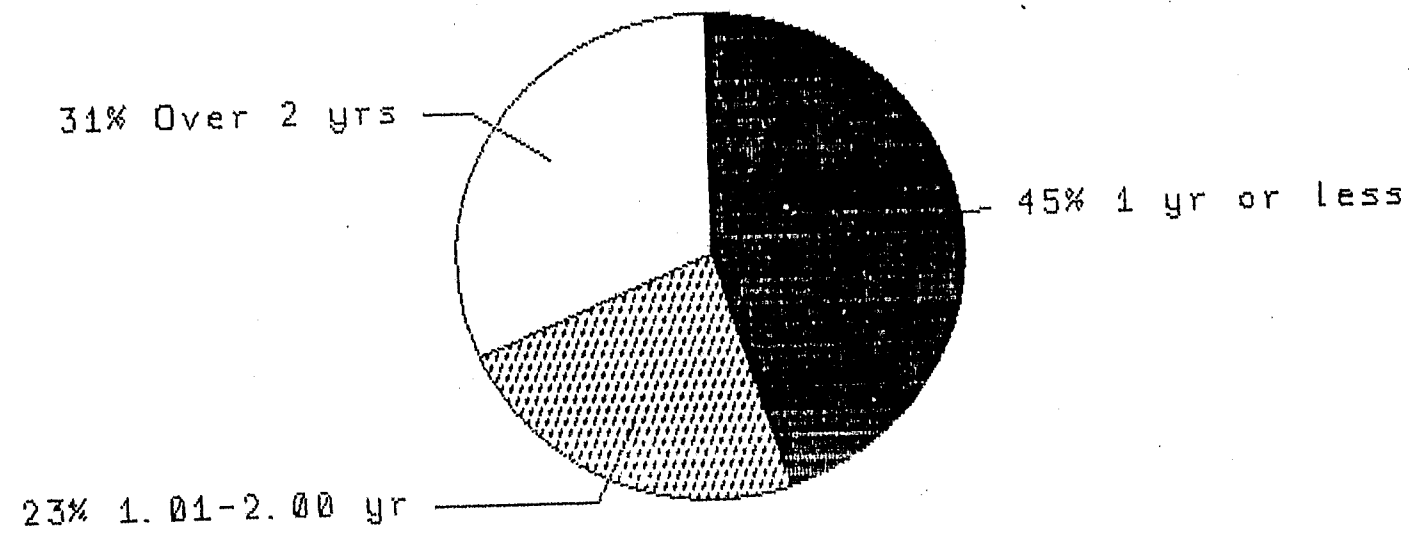
Profile of DWI Admissions
State of Nebraska
FY77-FY82



Length of Minimum Sentence

FIGURE 11

Profile of DWI Admissions
State of Nebraska
FY77-FY82



Length of Maximum Sentence

FIGURE 12

Mean Length of Sentence
Profile of DWI Admissions
FY77-FY82

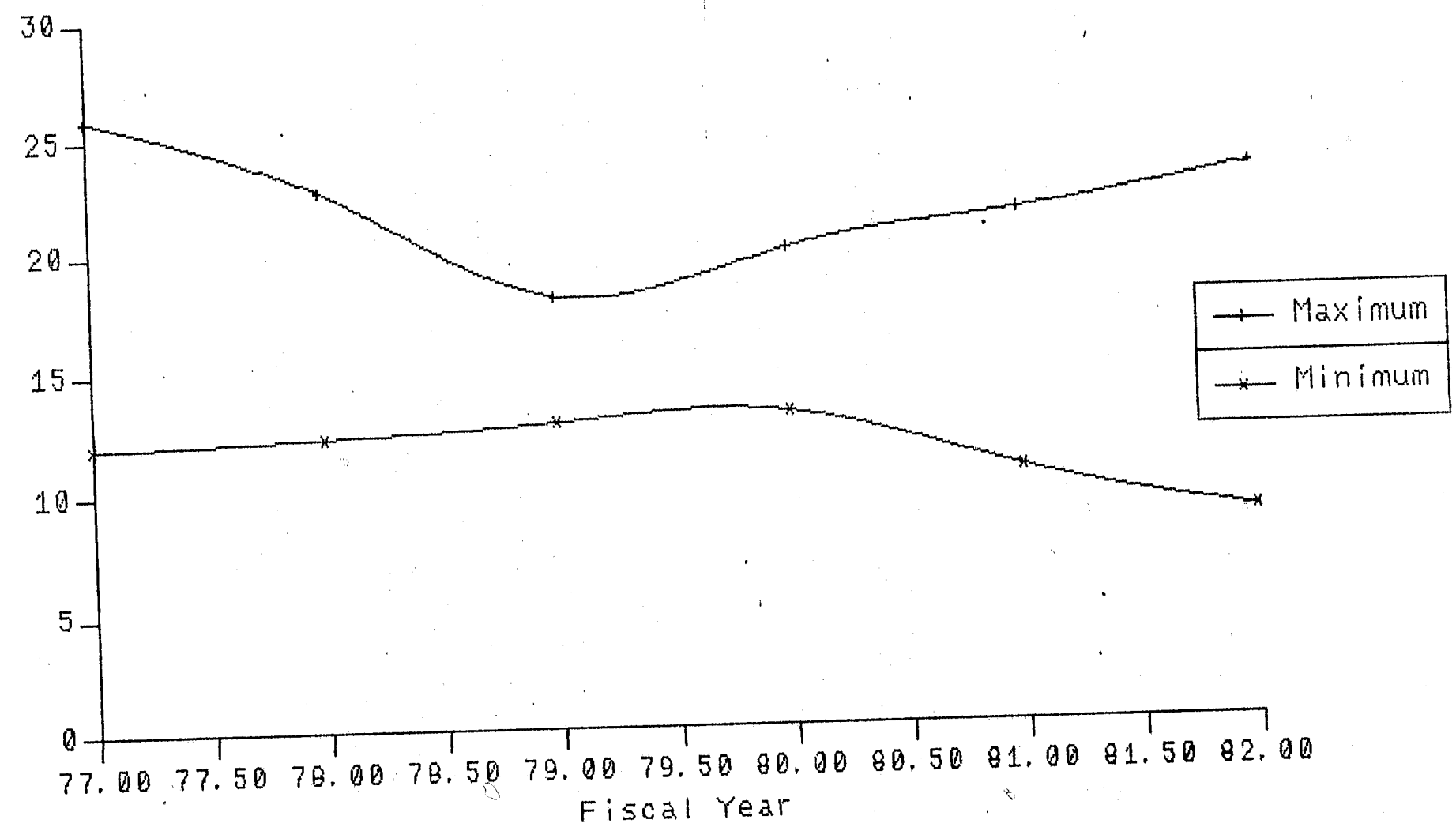
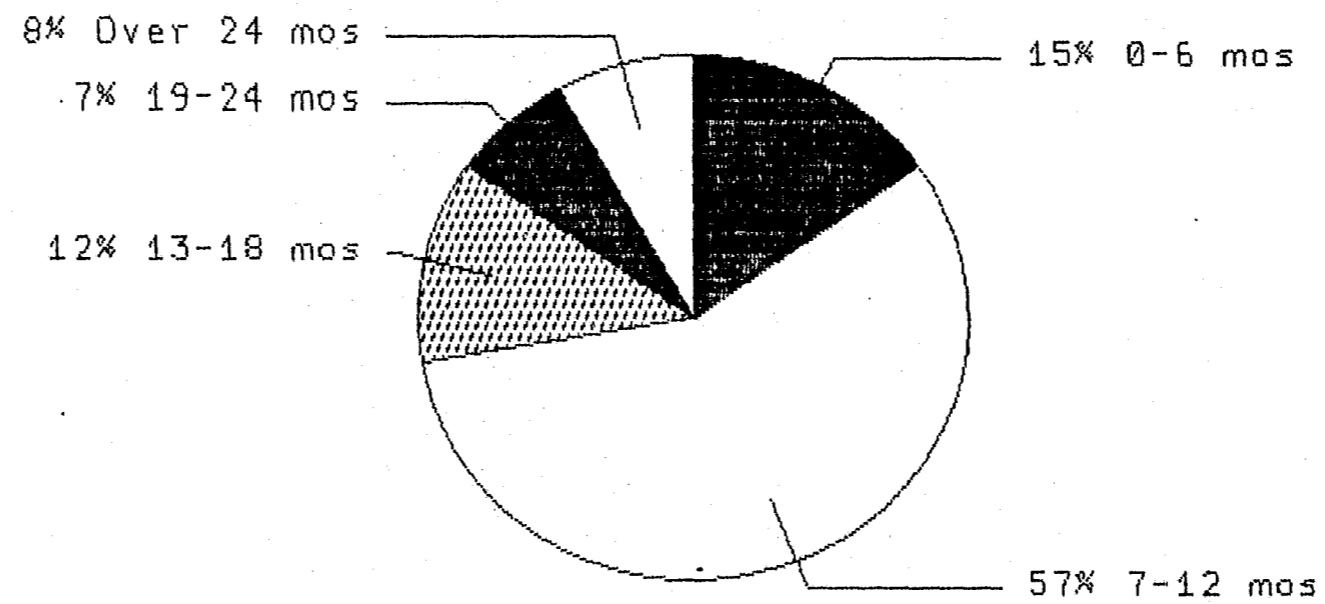


FIGURE 13A

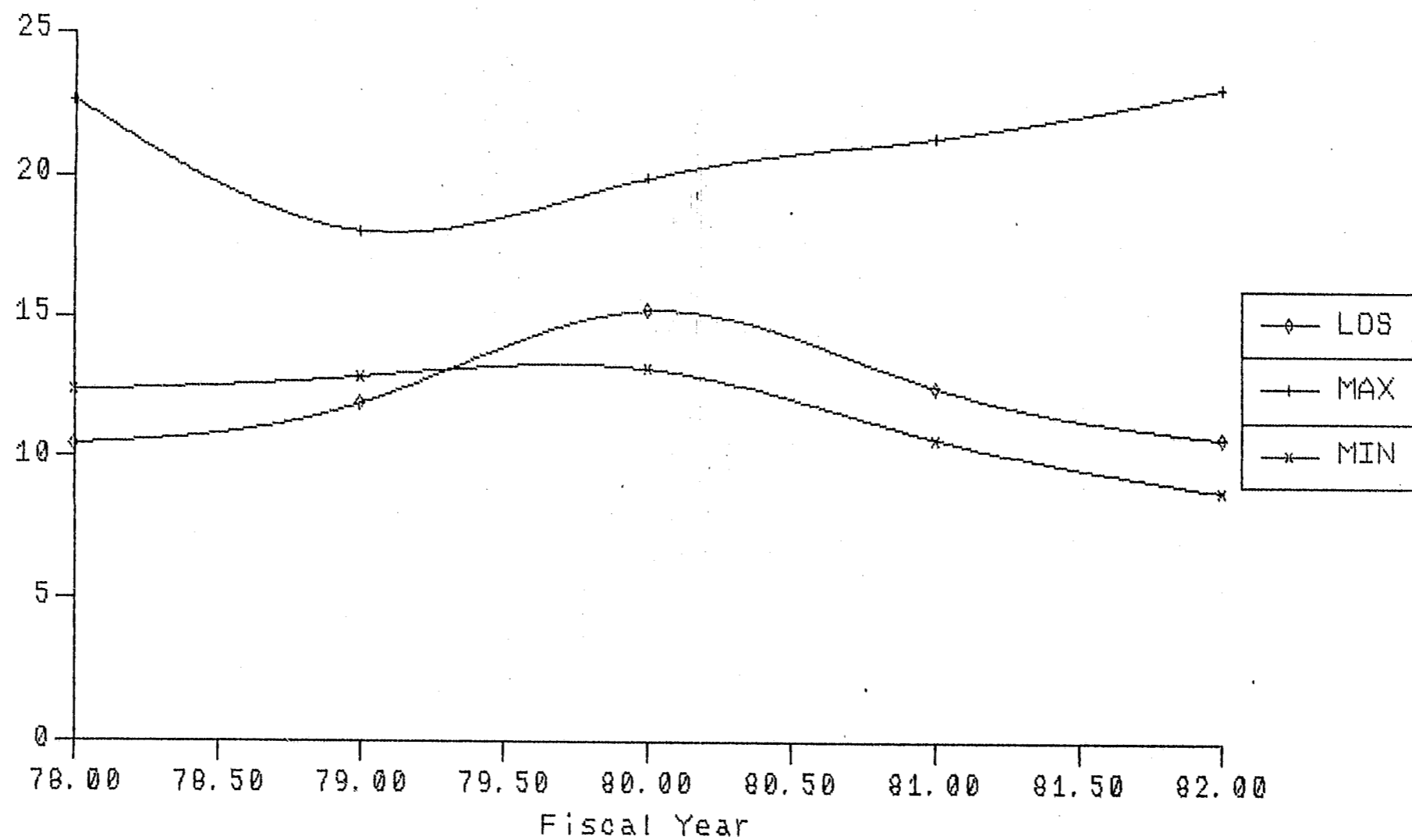
Profile of DWI Admissions
State of Nebraska
FY77-FY82



Length of Stay Prior to Release

FIGURE 13B

Lengths of Sentences and Stay
DWI Commitments Released FY78-FY82



DWI ADMISSIONS PROFILE FREQUENCIES

TABLE 1

07/20/82 FILE - NONAME - CREATED 07/20/82

FYADM FISCAL YR ADMITTED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	77.	19	13.9	13.9	13.9
	78.	17	12.4	12.4	26.3
	79.	14	10.2	10.2	36.5
	80.	16	11.7	11.7	48.2
	81.	27	19.7	19.7	67.9
	82.	44	32.1	32.1	100.0
	TOTAL	137	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 137 MISSING CASES 0

DWI ADMISSIONS PROFILE FREQUENCIES

TABLE 2

07/20/82 FILE - NONAME - CREATED 07/20/82

FGMST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
ARKANSAS	AK	1	0.7	0.7	0.7
IOWA	IA	1	0.7	0.7	1.5
KANSAS	KS	2	1.5	1.5	2.9
NEBRASKA	NE	132	96.4	96.4	99.3
NEW MEXICO	NM	1	0.7	0.7	100.0
	TOTAL	137	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 137 MISSING CASES 0

TABLE 3A

DWI ADMISSIONS PROFILE FREQUENCIES

07/20/82 FILE - NONAME - CREATED 07/20/82

COC COUNTY OF COMMITMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
LANCASTER	1.	37	27.0	27.0	27.0
DOUGLAS	2.	17	12.4	12.4	39.4
HALL	3.	19	13.9	13.9	53.3
SCOTTSBLUFF	4.	12	8.8	8.8	62.0
DAWSON	5.	7	5.1	5.1	67.2
ALL OTHERS	6.	45	32.8	32.8	100.0
TOTAL		137	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 137 MISSING CASES 0

COMPARISON OF POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS
DWI ADMISSIONS FY77-FY82
VS.
ADULT MALES CONFINED AS OF
JUNE 1, 1982

TABLE 3B
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT

	GENERAL POPULATION (N = 1246)	DWI ADMISSIONS (N = 137)
DOUGLAS	48.1 PERCENT	12.4 PERCENT
LANCASTER	14.9 PERCENT	27.0 PERCENT
ALL OTHERS	37.0 PERCENT	60.6 PERCENT

CHI SQUARE = 63.815 WITH 2 DF
STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT AT .001 LEVEL

END OF FILE REACHED
PROCESSING COMPLETED
11 44 58

DWI ADMISSIONS PROFILE FREQUENCIES

TABLE 4A

07/20/82 FILE - NONAME - CREATED 07/20/82

IDSTAT ADMISSION TYPE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
FIRST-TIME	1.	82	59.9	59.9	59.9
MULTIPLE	2.	55	40.1	40.1	100.0
	TOTAL	137	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 137 MISSING CASES 0

FILE TEST FILE A STATE OF NEBRASKA

COMPARISON OF POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS
DWI ADMISSIONS FY77-FY82
VS.
ADULT MALES CONFINED AS OF
JUNE 1, 1982

TABLE 4B
ADMISSION TYPE

	GENERAL POPULATION (N = 1246)	DWI ADMISSIONS (N = 137)
FIRST-TIME INCARCERATION	57.0 PERCENT	59.9 PERCENT
MULTIPLE OFFENDER	43.0 PERCENT	40.1 PERCENT

CHI SQUARE = 0.407 WITH 1 DF
NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

END OF FILE REACHED
PROCESSING COMPLETED
12 41 59

DWI ADMISSIONS PROFILE FREQUENCIES

TABLE 5

07/20/82 FILE - NONAME - CREATED 07/20/82

RECNR RECORD CENTER

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
DEC		1	0.7	0.7	0.7
LCC		6	4.4	4.4	5.1
NSP		130	94.9	94.9	100.0
TOTAL		137	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 137 MISSING CASES 0

DWI ADMISSIONS PROFILE FREQUENCIES

TABLE 6A

07/20/82 FILE - NONAME - CREATED 07/20/82

AGER AGE AT ADMISSION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UNDER 25	1.	9	6.6	6.6	6.6
25-29	2.	22	16.1	16.1	22.6
30-39	3.	37	27.0	27.0	49.6
40-49	4.	34	24.8	24.8	74.5
50 AND OVER	5.	35	25.5	25.5	100.0
TOTAL		137	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 137 MISSING CASES 0

COMPARISON OF POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS
 DWI ADMISSIONS FY77-FY82
 VS.
 ADULT MALES CONFINED AS OF
 JUNE 1, 1982

TABLE 6B
 AGE AT ADMISSION

	GENERAL POPULATION (N = 1246)	DWI ADMISSIONS (N = 137)
UNDER 25	36.0 PERCENT	6.6 PERCENT
25 - 29	25.3 PERCENT	16.1 PERCENT
30 - 39	23.8 PERCENT	27.0 PERCENT
40 - 49	9.9 PERCENT	24.8 PERCENT
50 AND OVER	5.0 PERCENT	25.5 PERCENT

CHI SQUARE = 134.593 WITH 4 DF
 STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT AT .001 LEVEL

END OF FILE REACHED
 PROCESSING COMPLETED
 12 55 41

DWI ADMISSIONS PROFILE FREQUENCIES

TABLE 7A

07/20/82 FILE - NONAME - CREATED 07/20/82

RACE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
BLACK	BK	4	2.9	2.9	2.9
HISPANIC	MA	9	6.6	6.6	9.5
AMERIND	NA	8	5.8	5.8	15.3
WHITE	WT	116	84.7	84.7	100.0
	TOTAL	137	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 137 MISSING CASES 0

COMPARISON OF POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS
 DWI ADMISSIONS FY77-FY82
 VS.
 ADULT MALES CONFINED AS OF
 JUNE 1, 1982

TABLE 7B
 RACE

	GENERAL POPULATION (N = 1246)	DWI ADMISSIONS (N = 137)
BLACK	33.1 PERCENT	2.9 PERCENT
HISPANIC	2.9 PERCENT	6.6 PERCENT
AMERIND	4.3 PERCENT	5.8 PERCENT
WHITE	59.1 PERCENT	84.7 PERCENT
OTHER	0.6 PERCENT	0.0 PERCENT

CHI SQUARE = 56.772 WITH 4 DF
 STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT AT .001 LEVEL

END OF FILE REACHED
 PROCESSING COMPLETED
 13 06 19

DWI ADMISSIONS PROFILE FREQUENCIES

TABLE 8A

07/20/82 FILE - NONAME - CREATED 07/20/82

MARSTAT MARITAL STATUS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
SINGLE	1.	32	23.4	23.4	23.4
MARRIED	2.	27	19.7	19.7	43.1
DIVORCED	3.	59	43.1	43.1	86.1
WIDOWED	4.	3	2.2	2.2	88.3
SEPARATED	5.	12	8.8	8.8	97.1
COHABITING	6.	4	2.9	2.9	100.0
TOTAL		137	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 137 MISSING CASES 0

COMPARISON OF POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS
 DWI ADMISSIONS FY77-FY82
 VS.
 ADULT MALES CONFINED AS OF
 JUNE 1, 1982

TABLE 8B
 MARITAL STATUS

	GENERAL POPULATION (N = 1246)	DWI ADMISSIONS (N = 137)
SINGLE	58.6 PERCENT	23.4 PERCENT
MARRIED	16.6 PERCENT	19.7 PERCENT
DIVORCED	14.5 PERCENT	43.1 PERCENT
OTHER	10.3 PERCENT	13.8 PERCENT

CHI SQUARE = 87.775 WITH 3 DF
 STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT AT .001 LEVEL

END OF FILE REACHED
 PROCESSING COMPLETED
 13 13 57

07/20/82 FILE - NONAME - CREATED 07/20/82

EDUC EDUCATION AT ADMISSION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
LT 7 YRS	1.	8	5.8	5.9	5.9
7-9 YRS	2.	42	30.7	30.9	36.8
10-11 YRS	3.	27	19.7	19.9	56.6
GED	4.	17	12.4	12.5	69.1
12 YRS	5.	36	26.3	26.5	95.6
GE 13 YRS	6.	6	4.4	4.4	100.0
	0.	1	0.7	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		137	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 136 MISSING CASES 1

COMPARISON OF POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS
DWI ADMISSIONS FY77-FY82
VS.
ADULT MALES CONFINED AS OF
JUNE 1, 1982

TABLE 9B
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AT ADMISSION

	GENERAL POPULATION (N = 1246)	DWI ADMISSIONS (N = 137)
6 YEARS OR LESS	3.1 PERCENT	6.0 PERCENT
7 - 9 YEARS	24.2 PERCENT	30.8 PERCENT
10 - 11 YEARS	29.8 PERCENT	20.3 PERCENT
GED	18.7 PERCENT	12.8 PERCENT
12 YEARS	17.7 PERCENT	25.6 PERCENT
MORE THAN 12 YEARS	6.5 PERCENT	4.5 PERCENT

CHI SQUARE = 15.300 WITH 5 DF
STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT AT .01 LEVEL

END OF FILE REACHED
PROCESSING COMPLETED
13 24 24

COMPARISON OF POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS
DWI ADMISSIONS FY77-FY82
VS.
ADULT MALES CONFINED AS OF
JUNE 1, 1982

TABLE 9C
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AT ADMISSION

	GENERAL POPULATION (N = 1246)	DWI ADMISSIONS (N = 137)
LESS THAN 12 YEARS - GED	57.1 PERCENT	57.1 PERCENT
12 YEARS OR GED OR MORE	42.9 PERCENT	42.9 PERCENT

CHI SQUARE = 0.000 WITH 1 DF
NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

END OF FILE REACHED
PROCESSING COMPLETED
13 34 07

TABLE 10

DWI ADMISSIONS PROFILE FREQUENCIES

07/20/82 FILE - NONAME - CREATED 07/20/82

MINR MINIMUM SENTENCE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
1.00 YR OR LESS	1.	120	87.6	87.6	87.6
1.01-2.00 YR	2.	17	12.4	12.4	100.0
	TOTAL	137	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	137	MISSING CASES	0		

TABLE 11

DWI ADMISSIONS PROFILE FREQUENCIES

07/20/82 FILE - NONAME - CREATED 07/20/82

MAXR MAXIMUM SENTENCE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
1.00 YR OR LESS	1.	62	45.3	45.3	45.3
1.01-2.00 YR	2.	32	23.4	23.4	68.6
2.01-3.00 YR	3.	39	28.5	28.5	97.1
3.01-4.00 YR	4.	2	1.5	1.5	98.5
4.01-5.00 YR	5.	2	1.5	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL	137	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	137	MISSING CASES	0		

DWI ADMISSIONS PROFILE FREQUENCIES

TABLE 12A

07/20/82 FILE - NONAME - CREATED 07/20/82

AGE					
MEAN	39.985	STD ERR	0.961	MEDIAN	39.667
MODE	27.000	STD DEV	11.245	VARIANCE	126.455
RANGE	45.000	MINIMUM	19.000	MAXIMUM	64.000

VALID CASES 137 MISSING CASES 0

MIN MINIMUM SENTENCE IN MONTHS

MEAN	10.978	STD ERR	0.446	MEDIAN	11.960
MODE	12.000	STD DEV	5.224	VARIANCE	27.286
RANGE	24.000	MINIMUM	0.0	MAXIMUM	24.000

VALID CASES 137 MISSING CASES 0

MAX MAXIMUM SENTENCE IN MONTHS

MEAN	22.175	STD ERR	0.996	MEDIAN	17.818
MODE	12.000	STD DEV	11.660	VARIANCE	135.954
RANGE	48.000	MINIMUM	12.000	MAXIMUM	60.000

VALID CASES 137 MISSING CASES 0

DWI RELEASES PROFILE FREQS & BRKDWNS

TABLE 13A

07/14/82 FILE - NONAME - CREATED 07/14/82

LOS	LENGTH OF STAY IN MONTHS				
MEAN	12.000	STD ERR	0.779	MEDIAN	8.833
MODE	8.000	STD DEV	7.711	VARIANCE	59.464
RANGE	40.000	MINIMUM	4.000	MAXIMUM	44.000

VALID CASES 98 MISSING CASES 0

DWI RELEASES PROFILE FREQS & BRKDNWS

TABLE 13B

07/14/82 FILE - NONAME - CREATED 07/14/82

LOS LENGTH OF STAY

CATEGORY LABEL	CCODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
LE 6 MOS	1.	15	15.3	15.3	15.3
7-12 MOS	2.	56	57.1	57.1	72.4
13-18 MOS	3.	12	12.2	12.2	84.7
19-24 MOS	4.	7	7.1	7.1	91.8
25-30 MOS	5.	3	3.1	3.1	94.9
31-36 MOS	6.	4	4.1	4.1	99.0
43-48 MOS	8.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
TOTAL		98	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 98 MISSING CASES 0

FILE TEST FILE A STATE OF NEBRASKA

DWI ADMISSICNS FY77-FY82

TABLE 12B
MEAN MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM SENTENCES
BY COUNTY OF COMMITMENT

	MEAN MINIMUM SENTENCE	MEAN MAXIMUM SENTENCE
LANCASTER	11.5135 MONTHS	21.7297 MONTHS
DOUGLAS	10.5882 MONTHS	16.9412 MONTHS
HALL	11.3684 MONTHS	29.0526 MONTHS
SCOTTSBLUFF	12.0000 MONTHS	14.0000 MONTHS
CAWSCN	10.2857 MONTHS	25.7143 MONTHS
ALL OTHERS	10.3556 MONTHS	23.2144 MONTHS
COUNTY AVERAGE	10.9781 MONTHS	22.1752 MONTHS

F - TESTS F(5,131) = 0.354 F(5,131) = 3.746

F-TEST FOR MINIMUM SENTENCE FAILS TO ATTAIN STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE AT .05 LEVEL.

F-TEST FOR MAXIMUM SENTENCE IS STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT AT .01 LEVEL.

END OF FILE REACHED
PROCESSING COMPLETED
15 07 44

DWI ADMISSIONS FY77-FY82

TABLE 12C
MEAN MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM SENTENCES
BY FISCAL YEAR

	MEAN MINIMUM SENTENCE -----	MEAN MAXIMUM SENTENCE -----
FY77	12.0000 MONTHS	25.8947 MONTHS
FY78	12.3529 MONTHS	22.5882 MONTHS
FY79	12.8571 MONTHS	18.0000 MONTHS
FY80	13.1250 MONTHS	19.8750 MONTHS
FY81	10.6667 MONTHS	21.3333 MONTHS
FY82	8.8182 MONTHS	23.0909 MONTHS
SIX-YEAR AVERAGE	10.9781 MONTHS	22.1752 MONTHS

F - TESTS F(5,131) = 3.016 F(5,131) = 0.955

NEITHER F-TEST ATTAINS STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE AT .05 LEVEL.

END OF FILE REACHED
PROCESSING COMPLETED
14 45 45

END