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ANALYTICAL STUDY NO. 6
AN ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL REHABILITATION EFFORTS

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16. Abstract

The Idaho ASAP began in June of 1972 and was in full operation by September of 1972. All other countermeasures were successfully implemented and functioned throughout the operational project period.

In June of 1975, after three years of operation, the full federal funding of the program expired. However, a modified version of the program was continued under state funding. The regional ASAP coordinators were discontinued and only the central project director in Boise was continued. The Public Information and Education countermeasure was discontinued. The ASAP Enforcement Patrol of twenty-six specially trained state policemen, the presentence investigation team, and the ASAP project management continued, using state funding drawn from a two percent state liquor tax surcharge. The Alcohol Data Bank and the Evaluation Information System were continued under a special ASAP evaluation extension in order to report on the effectiveness of the ASAP in its modified version.

Although the Idaho ASAP and its integrated countermeasure approach has expired, many of the functions will continue.

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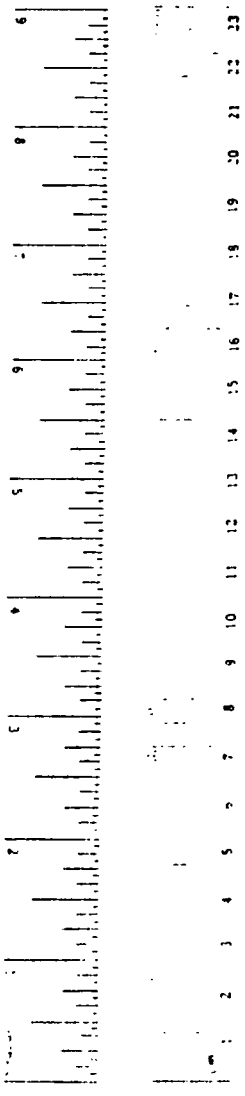
METRIC CONVERSION FACTORS

Approximate Conversions to Metric Measures

Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
		LENGTH		
in	inches	*2.5	centimeters	cm
ft	feet	30	centimeters	cm
yd	yards	0.9	meters	m
mi	miles	1.6	kilometers	km
		AREA		
in^2	square inches	6.5	square centimeters	cm^2
ft^2	square feet	0.09	square meters	m^2
yd^2	square yards	0.8	square meters	m^2
mi^2	square miles	2.6	square kilometers	km^2
	acres	0.4	hectares	ha
		MASS (weight)		
oz	ounces	28	grams	g
lb	pounds	0.45	kilograms	kg
	short tons (2000 lb)	0.9	tonnes	t
		VOLUME		
tsp	teaspoons	5	milliliters	ml
Tbsp	tablespoons	15	milliliters	ml
fl oz	fluid ounces	30	milliliters	ml
c	cups	0.24	liters	l
pt	pints	0.47	liters	l
qt	quarts	0.95	liters	l
gal	gallons	3.8	liters	l
ft^3	cubic feet	0.03	cubic meters	m^3
yd^3	cubic yards	0.76	cubic meters	m^3
		TEMPERATURE (exact)		
°F	Fahrenheit temperature	5/9 (after subtracting 32)	Celsius temperature	°C

*This factor conforms to the requirement of Public Law 94-168.



Approximate Conversions from Metric Measures

Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
		LENGTH		
mm	millimeters	0.04	inches	in
cm	centimeters	0.4	inches	in
m	meters	3.3	feet	ft
m	meters	1.1	yards	yd
km	kilometers	0.6	miles	mi
		AREA		
cm^2	square centimeters	0.16	square inches	in^2
m^2	square meters	1.2	square yards	yd^2
km^2	square kilometers	0.4	square miles	mi^2
ha	hectares (10,000 m^2)	2.5	acres	
		MASS (weight)		
g	grams	0.035	ounces	oz
kg	kilograms	2.2	pounds	lb
t	tonnes (1000 kg)	1.1	short tons	
		VOLUME		
ml	milliliters	0.03	fluid ounces	fl oz
l	liters	2.1	pints	pt
l	liters	1.06	quarts	qt
l	liters	0.26	gallons	gal
m^3	cubic meters	35	cubic feet	ft^3
m^3	cubic meters	1.3	cubic yards	yd^3
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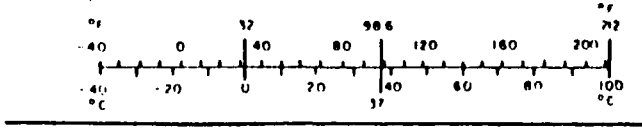

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ABSTRACT

Analytic Study Number 6 is directed toward the evaluation of Alcohol Rehabilitation efforts in the ASAP community. Since there are no National Highway Traffic Safety Administration monies and no centralized rehabilitation referral center, data for evaluation is collected from court referral records, Court Alcohol School attendance forms and Driver Improvement Counseling actions.

Section 1 presents a brief introduction and description of the ASAP community.

Section 2 of this study deals with the characteristics of the Idaho Rehabilitation system. Included is a description of the individual treatment modalities and a flowchart of the judicial/rehabilitation system.

Section 3 addresses the effectiveness of various treatment modalities in terms of recidivism rates.

We found no significant differences in the no treatment modality when measured against any treatment modality. We also found no significant differences in the composite treatment modality when measured against any treatment modality. We expected to find that some treatment would reduce recidivism rates and suspected that a distribution of drinker classifications might provide a reason why we found none.

We found that Court Alcohol School was the only modality that had a significantly lower ($P < .01$) number of problem drinkers. That was disturbing because by the definition of a problem drinker, we expected the recidivism rates for Court Alcohol School to be significantly lower also.

We found that the Driver Improvement Counseling Program had a significantly higher ($P < .01$) number of problem drinkers than the no treatment, composite treatment or Court Alcohol School modalities. This was encouraging because the significant overrepresentation of problem drinkers in the DICP modality did not produce a significant difference in the recidivism rate.

We performed the same comparison on Court Alcohol School with DICP and the composite of Court Alcohol School and DICP. We found both DICP and the composite of CAS and DICP to be significantly overrepresented with problem drinkers, whether classified as such by a presentence investigation or estimated by the Evaluation Information System.

Section 4 presents profile comparisons of various treatment and no treatment groups.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report is an analysis of the full three operational years of the Idaho Alcohol Safety Action Project (ASAP). This is the fourth in a series of annual analytic studies which are written in an effort to determine the effects of the project in Idaho. The first series of studies dealt with only six months of operational data collected during the start-up period. The present series of studies will primarily analyze the data collected during 1973, 1974 and 1975. Data previous to 1973 is mainly indicative of the drinker-driver situation before the ASAP began impacting the community towards the close of 1972.

The Idaho ASAP began in June of 1972 and was in full operation by September of 1972. Twelve countermeasures, as listed below, were utilized in the design of the project:

- Project Management
- Enforcement
- Judicial and Prosecution Assistance
- Expert Witness/Chemical Laboratory
- Education/Re-education
- Rehabilitation
- Driver Testing, Licensing and Regulation
- Public Information and Education
- Legislative and Regulatory
- Medical Advisory Board
- Alcohol Data Bank
- Information Services

The Prosecution Assistance function was intended to aid monetarily in the prosecution of DWI cases, but was discontinued due to resistance from the prosecution office. A team of twelve presentence investigators was created and functional throughout the project period. These investigators reviewed the background of convicted DWI's and presented recommendations on sentencing and rehabilitation.

The medical advisory board, intended to develop criteria for withholding licenses for medical reasons, was not implemented and was also discontinued. This function is carried out by the Idaho Licensing sub-division of the Department of Law Enforcement.

All other countermeasures were successfully implemented and functioned throughout the operational project period.

In June of 1975, after three and one-half years of operation, the full federal funding of the program expired and the program was continued, although in a somewhat modified version. The Public Information and Education countermeasure was discontinued. The ASAP enforcement patrol of twenty six specially trained state policemen and the presentence investigation team and the ASAP project management continued, using state funding drawn from a three percent state liquor tax surcharge. The Alcohol Data Bank and the Evaluation Information System were continued under a special ASAP evaluation extension in order to report on the effectiveness of the ASAP in its modified version. The remainder of the countermeasure functions were continued in the state agencies in which they originally evolved.

In June of 1976, the ASAP project management will be discontinued. However, two countermeasures which are perhaps the most effective will be continued. The team of presentence investigators will be continued under the Probation and Parole Department and under this agency their function will be extended to criminal as well as DWI offenses. The ASAP Alcohol Emphasis Patrol will be continued as long as their funding is renewed each year by the legislature.

The final post-ASAP analytic studies will be completed in June of 1977.

This study is Analytic Study Number 6 of the series, An Analysis of Alcohol Rehabilitation Efforts. This report will describe the flow of arrested DWI's through the court, presentence investigation and rehabilitation systems and will analyze those pertinent aspects of each system that are related to ASAP goals and operations. Referral mechanisms utilized by the Idaho ASAP will also be discussed.

The report is organized so as to be of optimum value to the reader at whatever level of detail he is interested in. An abstract at the beginning provides a nutshell summary of results and conclusions elaborated on in the text. The results and conclusions are separated, so that the casual reader may absorb the direction of the report without having to scan through the detailed narrative. A brief description of the ASAP community and of the information system used to develop the data is included in each study, so that each report may be used separately, if desired, without referencing other documents. Data is presented in visual displays wherever possible to impart the greatest amount of meaning with the least amount of effort on the part of the reader. For the benefit of the reader who is approaching with a view toward critical analysis of the evaluation system, the data which was used to prepare the charts and graphs is reproduced in the data tables included as appendices at the end of each report. In-depth discussions of methodology and rationale behind the methodology chosen are labeled so that they may be skipped over by all but the audiences for which they were intended.

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE ASAP COMMUNITY

In order to understand the nature of the drinking driving problem with which the Idaho ASAP must deal, an understanding of the characteristics of the community is desirable. Exhibit 1.1-1 presents a summary of community descriptor data relating to the Idaho ASAP. Other less tangible aspects of the Idaho ASAP community are also described in this section.

Idaho is a largely rural state of approximately five hundred miles in length and three hundred miles in width. Most of the inhabitants live in population centers under 50,000. There are approximately 56,000 miles of roads in the state with only 142 state patrolmen in addition to local enforcement to provide traffic law enforcement. Many of the state's roads are through winding mountainous areas which are slick with ice and snow in the winter. There is a migrant farm labor population during the summer, along with Indian reservations and military bases which account for a disproportionate number of DWI offenders. During the recreational season, normal traffic is swelled with a large tourist population. All these factors combine to make Idaho's fatality rate the fourth highest in the nation.

Against these factors, the Idaho ASAP is attempting to reduce alcohol-related fatality and injury accidents, but there are many obstacles. The extent of the drinking problem is severe with the average positive BAC (before ASAP) being 15 percent. It is illegal in Idaho to publicly identify the BAC of a fatally injured driver, so that this must be done indirectly with many BAC samples going unmatched, unidentified, not submitted, taken after four hours from the time of the accident, or contaminated with embalming fluid. Less than 50 percent of the fatal blood samples are received. Most recordkeeping is done manually and the few automated systems that do exist keep only that data required for internal use, and much of this is entered with no data verification. The drinking age was lowered to 19 in July of 1972. There is no lesser violation to which a DWI can be plea bargained down to and still retain its indication as an alcohol-involved arrest. A DWI is routinely treated as a misdemeanor. Subsequent DWI violations may be treated as a felony, but this requires special action on the part of the prosecutor. Withheld judgements are not considered to be convictions by the court, and they are not always included in the driver's record.

According to current statutes, it is legal to have an open container of beer in the driver's compartment, because the amount of alcohol in beer does not meet the definition of an alcoholic beverage. These factors combine to make alcohol involvement a large factor in accidents.

In order to operate the ASAP project on a statewide basis, Idaho has been divided into three administrative regions with a functional coordinator reporting to Project Management in each region. These regional coordinators act as a localized management in each region and provide aid to the separate countermeasures in carrying out their operations. In addition, these coordinators oversee the roadside surveys and address civic groups and various community organizations, thereby aiding in the dissemination of information regarding ASAP goals and activities and soliciting public support.

EXHIBIT 1.1-1
ASAP COMMUNITY DESCRIPTOR

Annual Alcohol Consumption Rate	1973	1974	1975	1973-1974 Variance	1974-1975 Variance
Beer (Million Gallons)	17.5	18.9	17.5	8.0%	- 7.4%
Wine (Thousand Gallons)	935	975	1114	4.4%	14.3%
Liquor (Thousand Gallons)	977	1032	1131	5.6%	9.6%
Equivalent Drinks (Millions)*	300	321	319	7.0%	- .6%
Per Capita Drink Consumption**	386.6	412.1	386.6	6.4%	- 6.2%
Licensed Drivers (Thousands)	540	551	567	2.0%	2.9%
Fuel Consumption (Million Gallons)	469	443	486	-5.5%	9.7%
Miles Driven (Billion Miles)	5.455	5.387	5.828	-1.2%	8.2%
Accidents					
Fatal Accidents	277	281	237	1.4%	-15.7%
A/R Fatal Accidents	92	93	89	1.1%	- 4.3%
Fatalities	349	327	281	-6.3%	-14.1%
Injury Accidents	7533	7234	7362	-4.0%	- 1.8%
A/R Injury Accidents	910	977	766	7.4%	-21.6%
ASAP Data - H Tables					
DWI Arrests	6892	7719	6504	12.0%	-15.7%
DWI Convictions	5995 (87.2%)	7118 (92.2%)	5644 (86.8%)	18.7%	-20.7%
BAC's Taken	2965 (43.2%)	3652 (51.3%)	3235 (49.7%)	23.2%	-11.4%
Presentence Investigations	2749 (45.8%)	2991 (42.0%)	2545 (39.1%)	8.8%	-14.9%

* Equivalent Drinks: 12 oz. beer = 4 oz. wine - 1.5 oz. liquor
** Based on population respectively for 1973, 1974 and 1975 of 776,000, 779,000, and 825,000.

ASAP project personnel consists of a project director, an assistant project director, and three regional coordinators. A functional coordinator for each countermeasure represents the agency which is directly involved in the countermeasure activities. Active countermeasures are Evaluation, Public Information, Project Management, Court Alcohol School (Alcohol Safety School), Driver Testing and Licensing, Driver Regulation, Magistrate Training, Alcohol Emphasis Patrol, Social Rehabilitation, Chemical Laboratory and Expert Witness, and the Alcohol Data Bank. Inactive countermeasures are the Medical Advisory Board and Prosecution Assistance.

The Chemical Laboratory is operated by the Idaho State Department of Health and Welfare. Public Information and Education has been subcontracted to an advertising agency. The Court Alcohol School is operated by the State Department of Education on a self-paying basis. Driver Testing, Licensing, and Regulation, along with Legal Advisory, are fulfilled by the State Department of Law Enforcement. The 26 man Alcohol Emphasis Patrol is managed by the Idaho State Police. Eleven presentence investigators and a supervisor are directed by a functional coordinator from the Supreme Court. Rehabilitation is provided by the Court Alcohol School established as an ASAP countermeasure, the Driver Improvement Counseling Program operated by the driver licensing division of the State Department of Law Enforcement, Defensive Driving Course and other rehabilitation agencies, such as Halfway House, AA, private hospitals, Mental Health facilities, and other available rehabilitation in each region.

Because of the lack of centralized administration of the State's rehabilitation facilities, and the independent operating characteristics of the local judiciaries, no attempt has been made to initiate control groups for the purpose of evaluating rehabilitation treatment modalities.

1.2 EVALUATION INFORMATION SYSTEM

The evaluation of the Idaho ASAP was contracted to a private systems development corporation. In order to accomplish the objectives of evaluation, an Evaluation Information System was developed. This system is composed of an Alcohol Data Bank, the computer programs which create and maintain it; and the evaluation computer programs which create Appendix H quarterly and annual tables and data analyses included in the analytic studies. In addition, the project evaluators prepare the data collected from various agencies for data entry to the Alcohol Data Bank and aid Project Management in decision-making activities by providing information and special reports on an on-request basis.

When the ASAP program was in the planning stage, alcohol-related data was gathered by many different agencies for internal use in a multitude of data organization techniques. In order to facilitate the integration of data concerning each individual who came in contact with the ASAP system, the Alcohol Data Bank was established. This file acts as a central repository of data concerning each individual and is organized so that pertinent data can be easily retrieved by authorized personnel to form a case history of an individual. Data from participating agencies is collected on an on-going basis as subjects have initial or repeat contacts with an agency.

Exhibit 1.2-1 summarizes the data elements collected from various agencies within the ASAP system. All elements taken together constitute a very complete picture of the history and present status of any individual in the system. In practice, defendant data is complete only to the extent that it is collected by each agency. For instance, demographic data is available only for valid, licensed drivers. Out-of-state drivers and unlicensed drivers do, in fact, account for a significant number of drivers arrested for DWI. Other demographic data such as family income, education, employment status, occupation, religious preference, etc., is collected by the presentence investigator in approximately ninety percent of the investigations. Since presentence investigations are requested in 42% of the convictions, then this data is present approximately 37.8% of the time. If a driver has recently moved to Idaho, then his driver history folder will not contain his past violations. A driver arrested for DWI who forfeits bond will not have a record of the arrest in the driver file unless the arrest was made by the Idaho State Police. Courts are only required to record convictions, and because withheld judgments are not considered to be convictions by the court, they go unreported unless the disposition was recorded by the Idaho State Police or a presentence investigator and reported to the Alcohol Data Bank.

As with all computer systems, the data that comes out is only as good as the data that goes in, and the Evaluation Information System is no exception. The pre-ASAP baseline data that was collected going back to the year 1969 reflects to a large extent the recent upgrades made to Idaho's traffic records data. The Department of Law Enforcement began recording DWI convictions statewide in 1969. Some records of withheld judgments were submitted by the courts, but none were entered on the driver records file. In 1969, only accidents that occurred on State and Federal highways were recorded centrally. In 1970, all accidents

were recorded by the locations in which they occurred, but the license numbers of the participants were not recorded. In 1972, the Department of Highways constructed a manual index from police and citizen's accident reports to connect driver license numbers with accident report numbers. The index was built to gain statistical data from the accident files, and it was created using no controls. The accident report number changed format several times, further complicating the matching process. In April 1972, the Department of Law Enforcement began its own accident index and the Department of Highways abandoned its accident index, except for the copy retained by ASAP. Using the combined accident index files of the two departments, the accident history file is passed against the Alcohol Data Bank and accident segments are added whenever there is a match on drivers license numbers. Using this technique, 40% of the accidents requested from the baseline history tape were added to the Alcohol Data Bank.

The extent of alcohol involvement is understated for the Pre-ASAP period due to the small number of blood alcohol tests taken and the low sample rate of autopsy BACs. The Had Been Drinking indicators on traffic tickets are seldom used by officers because they may become personally liable if they cannot furnish proof of the implication of drinking. Referrals to rehabilitation agencies are recorded when they are made by an ASAP presentence investigator. The actual attendance of the rehab is currently only known in the case of Court Alcohol School. In other cases, there are no records of no-shows, drops, or satisfactory completion.

EXHIBIT 1.2-1

ALCOHOL DATA BANK DATA ELEMENTS

Information	Source
Subject Demographic Data	DLE Driver Licensing Data
License Suspension Data	DLE Driver History File
Driver Improvement Counseling Program Data	DLE Driver History File
Blood Alcohol Test Data	DH&W Chem Lab
Court Alcohol Attendance Data	Department of Education
Autopsy BAC Data	DH&W Chem Lab
BAC Test Refusal Data	DLE Driver Records
Accident Data	DLE Accident History
Driving Violation History	DLE Driver History File
DWI Conviction Data	DLE Driver History File
DWI Trial Data	Presentence Investigator
DWI Arrest Data	Idaho State Police
Probation Follow-Up Data	Presentence Investigator
Records Check History	Presentence Investigator
Defendant Interview Data	Presentence Investigator
Family Interview Data	Presentence Investigator
Rehab Agency Contact Data	Presentence Investigator
Criminal Investigation Division Data	Presentence Investigator
Employer Interview	Presentence Investigator
Drinker Classification	Presentence Investigator

2.0 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE IDAHO REHABILITATION SYSTEM

The Idaho Rehabilitation System consists of the public and private mental health facilities, and education and counseling programs that existed before the ASAP program was established, and the Court Alcohol School initiated as an ASAP countermeasure. The mental health facilities are mainly used for individuals with alcoholic dependencies and the few facilities that do exist are used heavily to maximize capacity. For social and non-problem drinkers, Court Alcohol School, Driver Improvement Counseling Program, and the Defensive Driving Course are the major referrals. Treatment for problem drinkers usually involves referral to one agency or perhaps one agency for physical rehabilitation and one for psychiatric counseling, but there are no operational comprehensive treatment facilities except CARES for ASAP referrals which include tracking of clientele within the treatment facility.

The CARES Center (Combined Alcohol Referral and Education Services) was recently organized in Eastern Idaho. This center combines the services of eight agencies (Exhibit 2.0-2) into a single location with centralized administration oriented to refer clientele to appropriate participating agencies, and to track the individual through the steps of rehabilitation, noting violation and completion status. When fully implemented, a computerized monitoring system will provide the ability to do more detailed analysis of the relative success of treatment modalities on various groups of individuals.

A new statewide comprehensive substance abuse rehabilitation program was funded by NIAAA in October 1974. Data for analysis will not be available from this program until after the wrap-up of the Idaho Alcohol Safety Action Project.

2.0-1 DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT MODALITIES

The most frequent referrals involve combinations of Court Alcohol School, the Driver Improvement Counseling Program (DICP) and the Defensive Driving Course (DDC). A breakdown of referrals since project start-up is given below in Exhibit 2.0-1.

EXHIBIT 2.0-1
ASAP REHABILITATION REFERRALS

Modality	1972	1973	1974	1975*	Total
No Treatment	2147	4123	4409	3259	13939
Composite Treatment	403	1997	2125	1612	6137
Court Alcohol School	108	767	846	620	2341
Driver Improvement Counseling Program	15	190	305	165	675
CAS & DICP	2	49	61	12	122

* Includes data for January - June 1975

EXHIBIT 2.0-2

COMBINED ALCOHOL REFERRAL AND EDUCATION SERVICES (CARES)
PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Agency	Function
1. Alcohol Rehabilitation Association, Inc.	Paraprofessional consulting services Men's residence Introduction to AA
2. Eastern Idaho Community Health Center	Comprehensive Alcohol Treatment Program Alcohol Information Center Industrial Alcohol Program Women's Residence
3. Idaho Adult Probation and Parole	DWI probation
4. ASAP	Presentence investigations Coordination of rehabilitation programs
5. Court Alcohol School	Alcohol Safety School for drinking drivers
6. Idaho Department of Health & Welfare Laboratory Division	Statewide alcohol program BAC testing
7. Driver Improvement Counseling Program	Driver counseling
8. Idaho Volunteers in Corrections	Counseling

Exhibit 2.0-3 lists the rehabilitation facilities available within each ASAP region. There is no catalog of treatment programs other than the information specified in the exhibit. The presentence investigators within each region have a more detailed knowledge of the existing programs but this data has not been compiled and published. These treatment facilities do not use 403 funds as a source of revenue.

EXHIBIT 2.0-3

SURVEY OF IDAHO ALCOHOL REHABILITATION FACILITIES

Rehabilitation Treatment Facility	Comments
ASAP Region 1	
1 Mental Health Center I	A. Individual therapy B. Limited group therapy
2 Spokane, Washington	A. Referrals for comprehensive treatment
3 State Hospital North, Orofino	A. 2 week/6 week program B. Therapeutic community testing C. Individual and group therapy D. Education, medical back-up, and after-care E. Alcoholism counselors
4 Mental Health Center II	
5 Halfway House, Lewiston	
6 Nez Perce Tribe Alcohol Abuse Center	
ASAP Region 2	
1 Mental Health Center III	
2 Nampa Mercy Hospital	A. Detoxification
3 Alcohol Rehabilitation Center (Halfway House)	A. Group and individual therapy B. Outpatient groups C. Educational meetings D. Alcoholics Anonymous
4 Mental Health Center IV	A. Group therapy B. Individual therapy C. Testing and evaluation D. Group diagnostic E. Evaluation prior to sentencing for DWIs as a supplement to ASAP presentence investigations F. Medical and psychiatric (Antabuse treatment) G. Partial care H. Family counseling

EXHIBIT 2.0-3 (Continued)

SURVEY OF IDAHO ALCOHOL REHABILITATION FACILITIES (Continued)

Rehabilitation Treatment Facility	Comments
ASAP Region 2 (Continued)	
5 Veterans Administration Hospital, Boise	A. Referral to inpatient programs--Roseburg, American Lake, Sheridan B. Emergency detoxification C. After care for inpatient treatment
6 St. Alphonsus Hospital Mental Health Unit	A. Detoxification B. Recreational and occupational therapy C. Psychiatric counseling D. Pre-release planning E. After care through RSAC
7 Department of Health and Welfare satellite offices (Mountain Home and McCall)	A. Intakes and referrals B. Psychologists providing therapy and IAP community coordination
8 Mountain Home Air Force Base	A. Social Actions Center for counseling B. Hospital with psychiatric social worker for counseling
ASAP Region 3	
1 Magic Valley Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center, Twin Falls	A. Halfway House B. Counseling
2 Gateway Mental Health Center	A. Individual therapy
3 St. Anthony Hospital	A. Short-term detoxification
4 Halfway House, Pocatello	
5 State Hospital South, Blackfoot	A. Inpatient care B. Liaison with other mental health centers
6 Idaho Falls Community Mental Health Center	A. Detoxification B. Testing and evaluation C. Psychiatric and medical services D. Outpatient counseling 1. Individual and group 2. Family E. Antabuse supervision F. Two residential facilities 1. Male 2. Female--the only facility in Idaho for women G. 30-60 days--residential program includes: 1. Vocational counseling 2. Psychiatric care 3. Mandatory group and/or individual therapy

Based on frequency of referral, these modality combinations were chosen for analysis. A description of each individual treatment modalities follows and summary data for each is included in Exhibit 2.0-4.

2.0.1.1 DESCRIPTION OF COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL

The Court Alcohol School is the drinker-driver education class established by ASAP and has been the single most frequently referred treatment facility. The goal of the Court Alcohol School is to increase the awareness of the convicted DWI of the hazards of drinking and driving. Ten percent of class time is spent on improving driving techniques and ninety percent on drinking behavior as it relates to driving. The classes are geared to first-time DWI offenders who are not judged to have severe drinking problems. In practice, because of the lack of rehabilitation programs, a large number of problem drinkers (21.9%) are referred to the program.

The Court Alcohol School course of instruction involves four sessions of two and one-half hours each. Courses are conducted on a monthly cycle. While drawing heavily upon materials developed by other ASAP's, the Idaho Court Alcohol School is basically patterned after the current Drug Education Program of the State Department of Education and incorporates several elements of the current SDE Defensive Driving Course.

The general content of each of the four class sessions are as follows:

- Session 1: Illustrates the underlying situations leading to arrest and discusses the reasons people use alcohol.
- Session 2: Concentrates on discussions regarding the problems of drinking and driving. Myths regarding drinking and alcohol are explored. Elements of defensive driving are incorporated.
- Session 3: Continuation of the subject matter presented in Class 2.
- Session 4: The final class session serves as a wrap-up, again using a "soft-sell" approach on drinking, such that the individuals involved will hopefully make their own decisions as to why they drink and what they might do instead--considering the perils of drinking-driving.

The minimum qualifications for Court Alcohol School instructors are:

- Strong background in dealing with social-related problems
- Teaching experience
- Must attend annual workshops

2.0.1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE DRIVER IMPROVEMENT COUNSELING PROGRAM

The Driver Improvement Counseling Program (DICP) was created in 1971 by the Department of Law Enforcement to provide counseling and driver rehabilitation to persons having driving problems. In those areas which relate to the Idaho Alcohol Safety Action Project, the objective of Driver Improvement Counseling Program is to help the "hard-core" drinking driver.

.EXHIBIT 2.0-4

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Length of Program	Court Alcohol School		Defensive Driving		Driver Improvement Counseling Program	
Number of sessions	4		4		1-12	
Hours per session	2.5 hours		2.5 hours		.25 - .50	
Size of sessions						
Students per session	9 average, 12 maximum		N/A		Usually individual	
Programs per year	150		N/A		Continued operation	
Cost of Program						
Cost per program	$300					
Instructor's fees	$100 per course					
Cost of student	$35		$5		$25	
Program Sponsor	ASAP through Dept. of Eduction		Department of Education		Department of Law Enforcement	
Annual Referrals by ASAP						
Number referred per year	1,184		132		513	
Average number referred per month	99		11		43	
Distribution of clients by age (from sample)	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
15-19	47	11.1	16	12.1	41	9.3
20-24	77	18.2	22	16.6	100	22.7
25-29	60	14.2	27	20.4	57	12.9
30-34	38	9.0	11	8.3	59	11.3
35-39	38	9.0	15	11.3	39	8.8
40-44	46	10.9	13	9.8	21	4.7
45-49	42	9.9	9	6.8	38	8.6
50-59	53	12.5	8	6.0	64	14.5
60+	20	4.7	11	8.3	29	6.6
Distribution of ASAP referrals by Drinker Classification(from sample)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Problem Drinkers	82	21.8	35	29.1	144	42.4
Non-Problem	265	70.6	81	67.5	145	42.7
Undefined	93	7.4	4	3.3	50	14.7
Distribution by sex (from sample)						
Male	354	85.3	113	86.2	390	90.9
Female	61	14.6	18	13.7	39	9.0

2.0.1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE DRIVER IMPROVEMENT COUNSELING PROGRAM (Continued)

A driver may attend DICP for one of three reasons. He may be referred by the courts as a term of probation or withheld judgment, in lieu of having his license suspended after being convicted of an offense which carries an automatic license suspension or in lieu of having his license suspended for point accumulation due to traffic violations.

Once the subject agrees to attend the program, an initial interview is conducted by the DICP counselor to ascertain the subject's problem, the underlying causes and what can be done, if anything, to alleviate them. The counselor may use any of a number of community resources to help the subject improve his driving habits. Exhibit 2.0-5 lists the community resources which are used.

The counselor and the subject will establish a list of rules which the subject must agree to follow for 3, 6, 9 or 12 months. For example, the subject may agree to comply with the terms of his restricted license, not to drink and drive, to obey all traffic laws, to attend the Defensive Driving class, and to attend all subsequent DICP scheduled interviews (recall meetings). The counselor will then develop a schedule of monthly recall meetings to evaluate the subject's compliance and progress.

At the beginning of each recall meeting, the counselor reviews the subject's driver license file for recent violations and discusses the subject's driving behavior. If the counselor judges the participant to have corrected his driving deficiency, he may, at any time, restore full driving privileges. If the subject continues to accrue driving violations, does not comply with the rules as agreed, or will not cooperate, he is dropped from the program, his restricted permit is revoked and, if applicable, the referring judge is notified of his non-compliance with the program. Every attempt is made to keep the subject in the program, including family telephone interviews to find out why the subject may be violating.

In addition to the interview at each recall session, group sessions may be scheduled in which a number of persons with similar driving problems attend a sound-on-slide presentation on various facets of driving behavior, such as Drinking Driving, Defense Driving, Rules of the Road, Driving Attitudes, etc.

Records of DICP interviews, DICP completion and completion of Defensive Driving Course are filed in the driver license folder.

Not all DICP cases involve DWI offenders. Approximately 75.0 percent of the DICP cases handled in 1975 were DWI cases.

All counselors completed the "Basic Training Program for Driver Improvement Counselors" sponsored by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The course was taught by Chief Counselor, Paul Hale, who not only helped write the course but completed the training course for instructor of the basic course. This course was conducted under the direction of the Central Washington State College in Ellensburg, Washington, in December 1973. This will certify all counselors as having completed the latest comprehensive training course available.

EXHIBIT 2.0-5
POSSIBLE AGENCIES FOR REFERRAL BY DICP COUNSELOR

Agency	Rehabilitation Program or Activity
1. Department of Eduction	A. Defensive Driving Course (Driver Rehabilitation Course)
	B. Court Alcohol School (ASAP)
	C. School Counselors
2. Department of Health and Welfare	A. Social Workers (Counseling)
	B. WIN Program (Female Training)
3. Department of Employment	A. Vocational Rehabilitation (Physically Handicapped)
4. Medical Profession	A. Personal Physician
	B. Individual Evaluation of Drivers
5. Mental Health Units	A. Individual Evaluation
	B. Group Therapy
6. Alcoholics Anonymous	A. Alcholic Counseling
7. Community Action Centers	A. Social and Neighborhood Programs
8. Clergymen	A. Regular Church Services
	B. Individual Counseling

2.0.1.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE CARES CENTER

The Combined Alcohol Referral and Education Services Center (CARES) opened in early March at 255 "B" Street in Idaho Falls, culminating many months of hard work and much patience to bring together, under one roof, all the services available to persons with alcohol-related problems.

This Center provides a coordinated multi-agency rehabilitation program for problem drinkers. Under the one roof are representatives from the Alcohol Rehabilitation Association, Alcohol Safety Action Project, Eastern Idaho Community Mental Health Center, Driver Improvement and Counseling Program, State Parole and Probation, Volunteers in Probation, and the Department of Health and Welfare. Plans have been made to include Vocational Rehabilitation in the Center in the near future.

The courts of the 7th Judicial District now have "one door" to refer subjects for a comprehensive education and/or rehabilitation program. This helps eliminate confusion for the client and also eliminates duplication of agency effort. It provides the ASAP Presentence Investigator professional resources to help make a proper determination of subject's drinking problems and provides the rehabilitative resources and probation control to follow through on those persons in need of help.

The Center is funded with a grant from the Law Enforcement Planning Commission, supplemented with funding from the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

2.0.1.4 DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

The Department of Health and Welfare expanded its service to alcoholics and problem drinkers through a federally-funded Services for Drinking-Drivers program. Out-patient programs for alcoholics are being implemented in all regions of the state and an in-patient alcohol treatment unit is functioning at Orofino, and another is planned for operation in Southern Idaho. These programs, when coordinated with health services provided by private hospitals for detoxification and available Halfway Houses, will help provide a contimuum of treatment care for the alcoholics.

It is also planned that regional out-patient treatment units will provide education and training programs in their respective areas of the state.

2.0.1.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE DEFENSIVE DRIVING COURSE

This course is administered by the Department of Education. It consists of an eight-hour defensive driving course developed by the National Safety Council plus one hour of alcohol and drug education and one hour of Idaho traffic laws.

2.0.1.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE DEFENSIVE DRIVING COURSE (Continued)

The course is presented in four 2½-hour sessions and is administered in 26 areas of the state. Some 6,000 people attended the Defensive Driving Course in 1975.

The objective of the course is to rehabilitate the errant driver.

Instructors must hold a current Idaho Teacher's Certificate, be a certified Driver Education Teacher and attend a two-day workshop conducted by the Department of Education.

2.0.1.6 DESCRIPTION OF OTHER TREATMENT GROUPS

The category Other Treatment Groups referred to in the two modality combinations, Court Alcohol School and Other Rehab, and Other Rehab, may be one of the following:

1. Department of Health and Welfare, Comprehensive Treatment Plan
2. Department of Health and Welfare, Community Mental Health Centers
3. Department of Health and Welfare, Mental Hospitals
4. Other Public Health Facilities
5. Private Hospitals/Physicians
6. Alcoholism Clinic
7. Employer Program
8. Halfway House
9. AA
10. Other Rehab

2.1 FLOW THROUGH THE IDAHO JUDICIAL AND REHABILITATION SYSTEMS

The overall flow of ASAP case processing is shown in the operational flow diagram, Exhibit 2.1-1. This diagram presents estimated and actual volumes for each step in the procedure.

2.1.1 APPREHENDED DWI's

The most frequent mode of DWI identification is observation by enforcement officers. After observation, the suspect is stopped, interviewed and given the field dexterity test. If the test indicates the suspect has a higher BAC than .08, he is arrested and a breath sample for BAC analysis is obtained. The suspect is then taken to the station and booked.

2.1.2 DWI ARRAIGNMENT

When the arrested DWI offender is capable of conducting his affairs, he is taken before the local magistrate and arraignment on a charge of driving while intoxicated. The majority of arrested DWI's plead guilty at arraignment. Any plea bargaining initiated by the defence attorney usually follows arraignment. Cases not disposed of by a guilty plea or plea bargained to a lesser charge go to trial.

2.1.3 BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION ANALYSIS

The State Department of Health and Welfare conducts a Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) analysis of the specimen submitted by enforcement personnel. The chemist conducting the analysis documents his findings in preparation for possible court appearance. This includes a discussion of methodology of BAC determination, the pharmacology of alcohol and findings of his specific analysis of the defendant's BAC.

2.1.4 TRIAL

When a defendant pleads not guilty, a trial date is set and the prosecuting attorney is notified to prepare his case. The prosecution prepares the "people's" case from facts contained in the arresting officer's report, the chemist's BAC report, and testimony from other witnesses.

The arresting officer reviews his notes and reports regarding the DWI incident prior to his court appearance.

The trial is conducted before a judge or jury. The prosecution uses testimony described in the preceding paragraphs. In most cases, a guilty verdict is obtained.

2.1.5 PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION

A convicted DWI will, in approximately 42-percent of the cases, be given a presentence investigation under the concept of mitigating background circumstances.

EXHIBIT 2.1-1

Idaho Judicial/Rehabilitation
Flow Chart

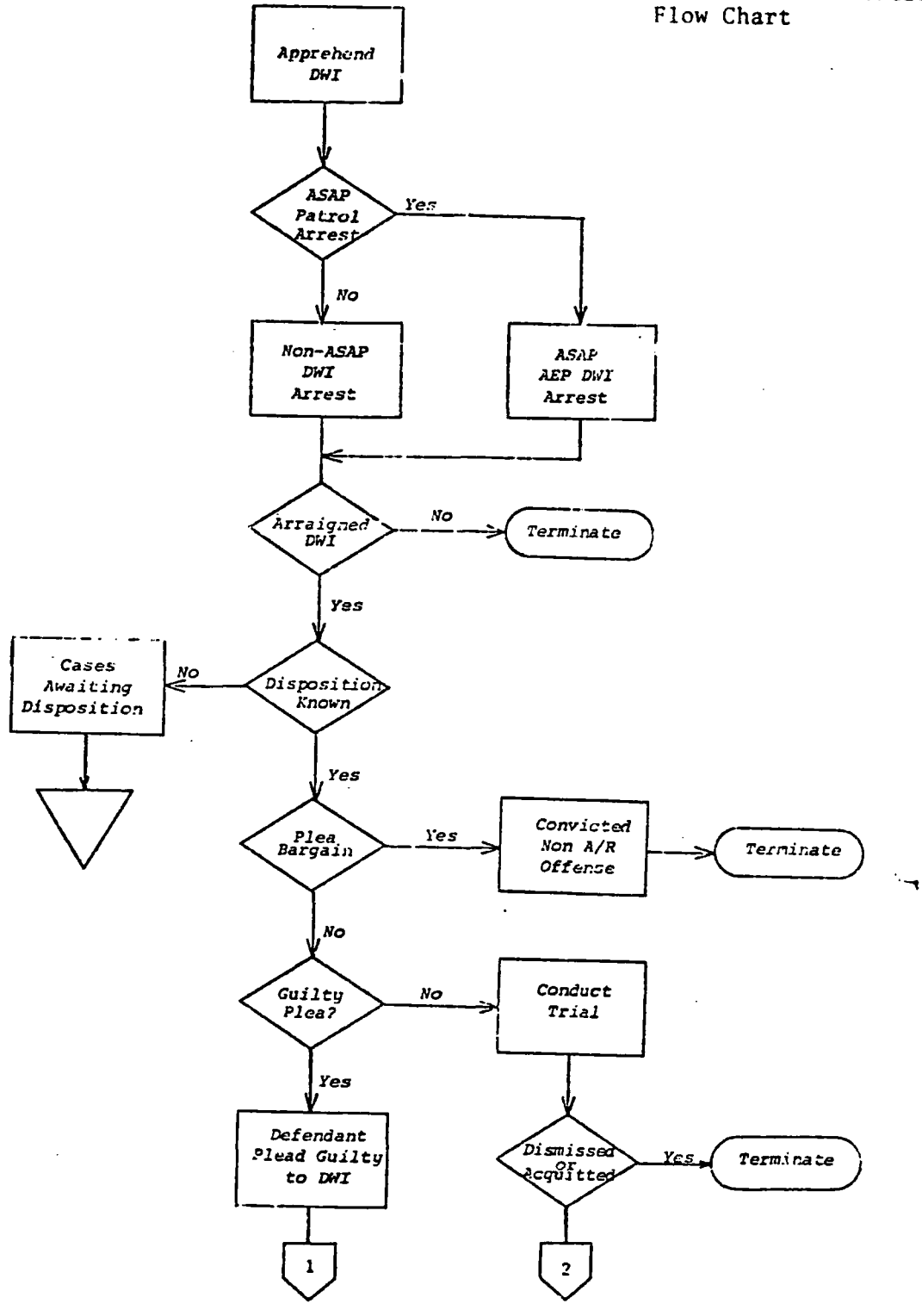


EXHIBIT 2.1-1 (Continued)

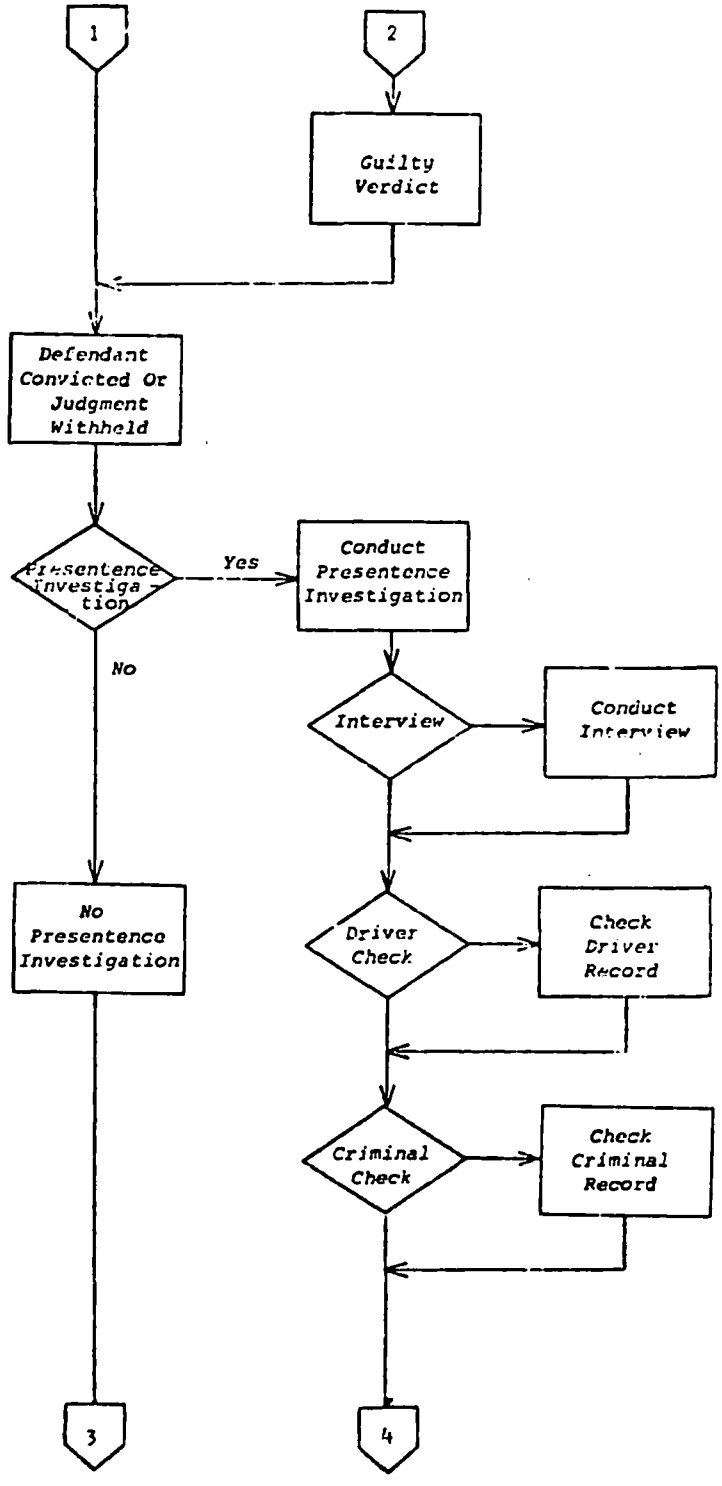


EXHIBIT 2.1-1 (Continued)

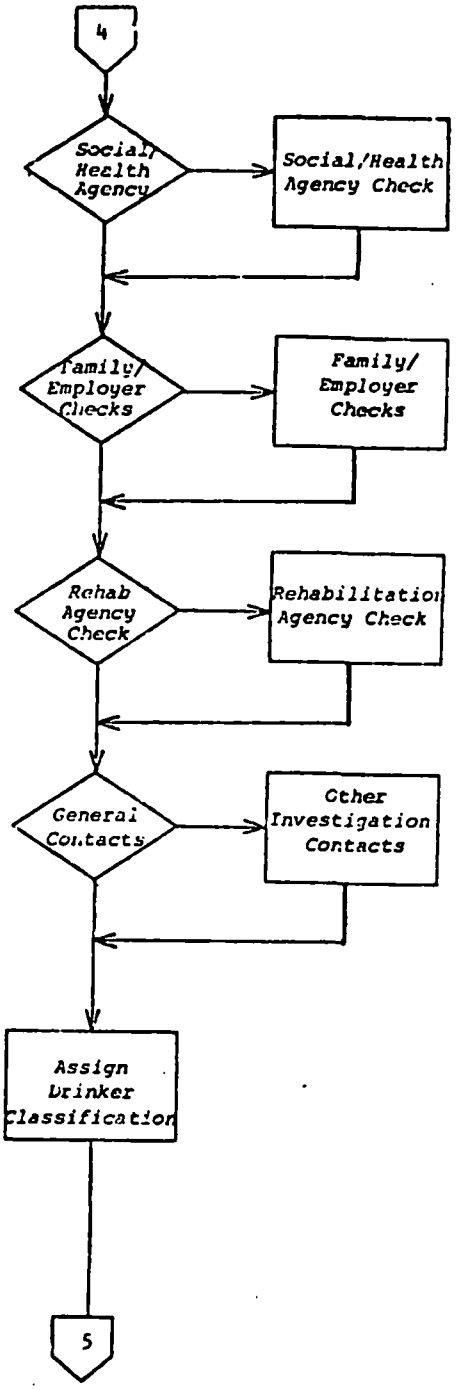


EXHIBIT 2.1-1 (Continued)

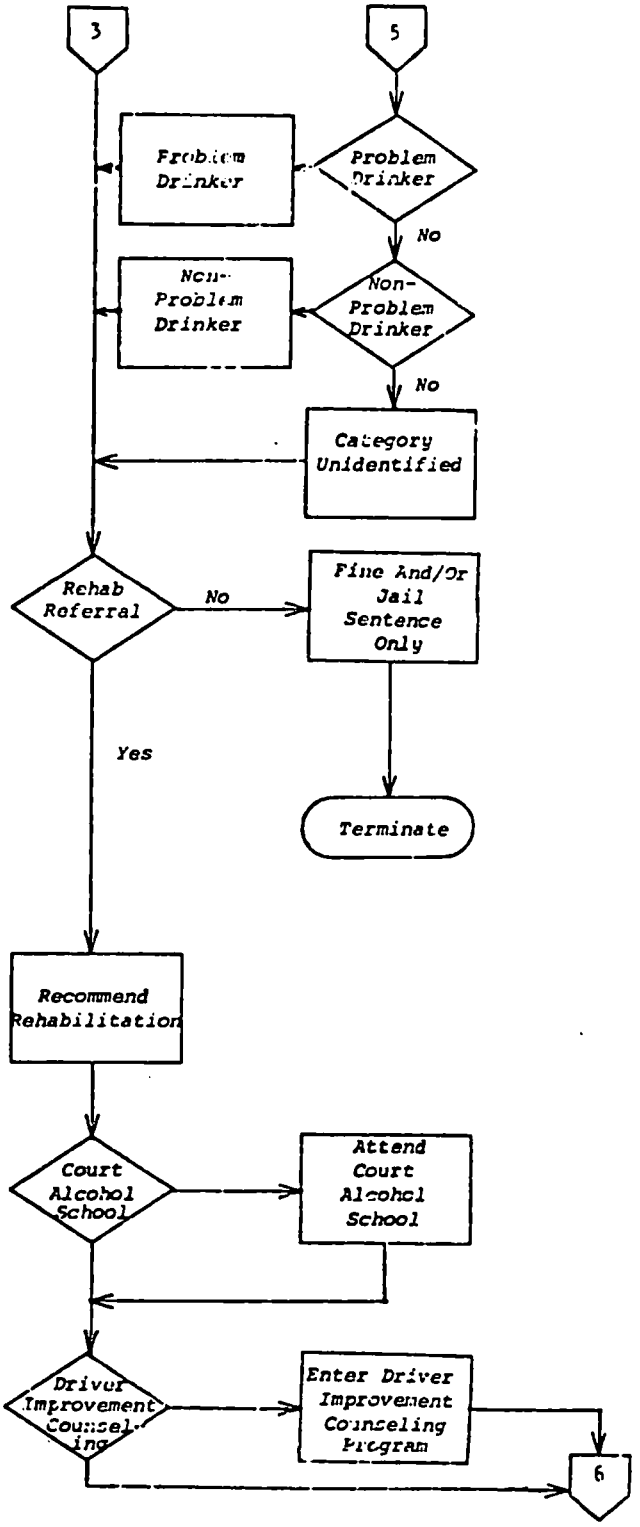
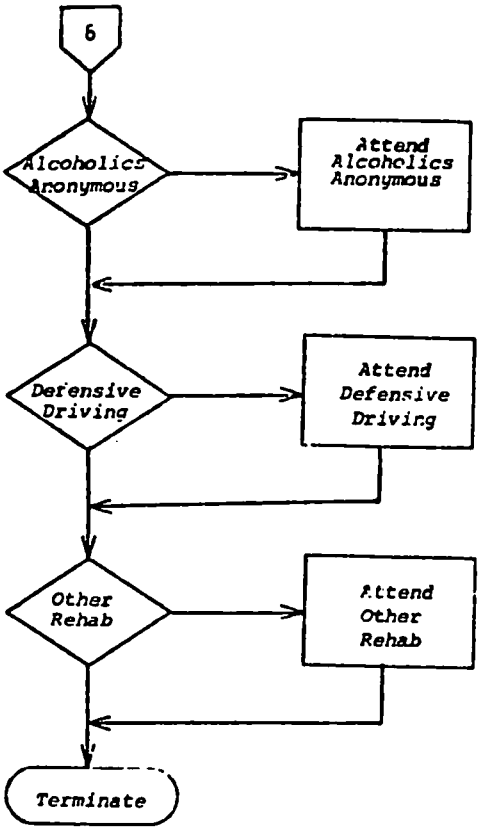


EXHIBIT 2.1-1 (Continued)



2.1.5 PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION (Continued)

The presentence investigation will include some combination of the following actions:

- Defendant interview
- Driver records check
- Criminal records check
- Social/health agency checks
- Family/employment check
- Rehabilitation agency checks
- Other general contact reports

During the defendant interview, an alcohol-propensity test may be given to assist in determining the probability that the defendant has a drinking problem. Based on this test, the defendant's interview, the defendant's prior driving record, and BAC, the presentence investigator may interview the defendant's family and employer, and law enforcement personnel in order to more accurately access the defendant's problem.

Having completed these tasks, the presentence investigator will classify the defendant as either a problem drinker, a non-problem drinker, or undefined. He may also make recommendations to the court for rehabilitative and reeducative measures. The following are possible presentence investigation classifications and recommendations:

- PROBLEM DRINKER--reveals a definite problem drinking pattern, but is still capable of conducting the majority of social transactions. The presentence investigator normally formulates a referral to an agency with a rehabilitative program and Court Alcohol School.

- NON-PROBLEM DRINKER--reveals an immoderate use of alcohol by the defendant, but not of a habitual nature. The presentence investigator formulates referral to a Court Alcohol School.

- UNDEFINED DRINKER--adequate data to determine the extent of the defendant's problem was not available. Based on whatever information was available, the presentence investigator formulates a referral recommendation, usually to Court Alcohol School.

2.1.6 SENTENCE

The Court reviews the findings and recommendations of the presentence investigator, the pleas of the defense attorney, and other information presented by the defendant in mitigation of his penalty. The court then pronounces sentence, which sentence may be withheld if the defendant accepts probationary referral to a court-prescribed program. The following are some of the most common referrals:

- COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL--the majority of the defendants are assigned to Court Alcohol School for reeducation in the problems and considerations involved in drinking and driving.

2.1.6 SENTENCE (Continued)

- DRIVER IMPROVEMENT COUNSELING PROGRAM - the DICP receives "hard core" drinker-drivers. The program utilizes face-to-face counseling and other rehabilitation and reeducation resources and agencies available, e.g., Alcoholics Anonymous and Defensive Driving. The DICP Counselor monitors the defendant's probation while in DICP and may recommend suspension of driving privileges if the defendant fails to complete his probationary program.

- FULL PENALTY - Under Idaho Code 49-1102, the court may impose up to a six-month jail sentence and a fine of not more than three hundred dollars ($300). In addition, the Department of Law Enforcement may suspend the subject's driving privileges for ninety (90) days.

2.1.7 PROBATION FOLLOW UP

When a convicted DWI is placed on probation and is rearrested during that period, a notification is automatically generated by the ASAP computer system. This notification is forwarded to the violator's Pre-Sentence Investigator (PSI). The PSI in turn notifies the court of the probation violation.

2.1.8 JUDICIAL/REHABILITATION FLOW DATA

A summary of judicial/rehabilitation flow data for 1974 and 1975 is presented in Exhibit 2.1-2.

EXHIBIT 2.1-2
JUDICIAL/REHABILITATION FLOW VOLUMES

	1974	1975
Arrested Activity		
ASAP Patrol Arrests	1977	1511
Regular Patrol Arrests	5742	4993
Total Arrests	7719	6504
Court Activity		
Not Arrested DWI	86	45
Awaiting Disposition	274	619
Plea Bargained Lesser Offense	111	80
Acquitted Dismissed	129	116
Guilty	7119	5644
Presentence Investigation Activity		
Received PSI	2991	2548
Defendent Interviews	3075	1630
Driver Records Check	3529	1959
Criminal Records Check	1414	758
Social/Health Agency Check	16	12
Family/Employer Interview	1339	612
Rehabilitation Agency Check	37	6
Other Contacts	797	341
Classification Agency		
Drinker Classifications	2991	1696
Problem	998	845
Non-Problem	1340	715
Undefined	653	136
Rehabilitation Activity		
Referred to Rehabilitation	2890	1879
Court Alcohol School	1722	1268
DICP	968	553
Defensive Driving	40	30
Referred to Alcoholics Anonymous	39	28

Note: Rehabilitation flow volumes are given in two figures, those referred and those who attended. The attendance figures are present only for Court Alcohol School, DICP and Defensive Driving. These are the only agencies that report data back to the ASAP project. Volumes of referrals are based on data from the presentence investigators. Data for treatment no-shows or drop-outs is not collected.

The conviction rate for the ASAP operational period 1974-1975 was 89.7 percent. Of those convicted, 43.4 percent received presentence investigations. This represents an average caseload of 231 investigations for presentence investigator per year or an average of 19 per month.

Of those convicted DWI's who received presentence investigations, 37.4 percent were referred to some rehabilitation modality. Exhibit 2.1-3 presents a distribution of those referred to rehabilitation.

EXHIBIT 2.1-3
DISTRIBUTION OF REFERRALS

	1974	1975
Court Alcohol School	.596	.675
DICP	.335	.294
Defensive Driving	.014	.016
Alcoholics Anonymous	.013	.015

Exhibit 2.1-4 presents a distribution of referrals for problem, non-problem and undefined drinker classes for the ASAP operational period 1974 - 1975.

EXHIBIT 2.1-4
REHABILITATION REFERRALS BY DRINKER CLASS

	Problem		Non-Problem		Undefined	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Court Alcohol School	998	.334	1044	.349	948	.317
DICP	532	.350	504	.331	485	.319
Defensive Driving	0	----	46	.657	24	.343
Alcoholics Anonymous	65	1.000	0	----	0	----

2.2 REHABILITATION MODALITY ASSIGNMENT CRITERIA

In formulating a rehabilitation treatment modality or combination of modalities, the presentence investigation must consider a number of variables. The flexibility of the investigator's decision depends to a great extent on the availability of resources which are at his disposal. For non-problem drinkers, the presentence investigator may make referrals of Court Alcohol School and the Driver Improvement Counseling Program. For problem drinkers, these programs may not be as effective but, in lieu of other alternatives, the presentence investigator may make the referral, hoping that an open analysis of drinking driver behavior and attitudes may have an impact on the individual. For severe alcoholics, the presentence investigator may recommend detoxification and some form of mental or psychiatric counseling. The patient in this case may need vocational rehabilitation or extended family counseling to help him readjust. In making these decisions, the presentence investigator must consider the subject's attitude to being rehabilitated, the success or failure of past efforts, and the likelihood that the subject would benefit sufficiently given the restricted availability of community resources.

2.3 REHABILITATION PARTICIPATION INCENTIVES IN IDAHO

Probation and withheld judgment are widely used by the magistrates to keep a convicted DWI under the jurisdiction of the court. The normal probation term is six months, but the law has been revised to provide for periods of up to two year probations.

Issuing a withheld judgment gives the magistrate the ability to wait for a period of up to six months while the defendant attends required rehabilitation treatment before judgment is passed. Upon successful completion of the required rehabilitation, the case is usually dismissed.

2.4 REHABILITATION FOLLOW UP AND MONITORING

There is no formal probation agency in Idaho that tracks misdemeanor DWI probations. If a DWI case is prosecuted as a felony, the case may then be assigned to a probation agency, but the DWI conviction is usually a misdemeanor. Presentence investigators assist court clerks in obtaining record checks on individuals to determine compliance with terms of probation or withheld judgment. The presentence investigator monitors probation in some cases. A records check will be conducted after six months to determine compliance. Presentence investigators also utilize a service provided by the Evaluation Information System which automatically notifies the appropriate PSI if a subsequent DWI arrest occurs within six months of the original investigation. The Evaluation Information System will also provide a notification to the original presentence investigator when any presentence investigator requests information on the same person. This allows the presentence investigators to exchange previously-gathered information.

2.5 INTERACTION OF ASAP WITH COMMUNITY TREATMENT RESOURCES AND THE COURTS

The focal point of all ASAP activities with the courts and treatment resources is with the presentence investigator. The extent of their involvement depends totally on the rapport built during the performance of their duties. As the investigators work with magistrates and court personnel, the courts slowly change their habits and begin to gain confidence in the abilities and judgment of the investigator. Referral to a presentence investigator is entirely voluntary on the part of the magistrates, and after two and a half years of operation, the percentage of presentence investigations is increasing. The interaction of the presentence investigators with treatment resources also depends on the individual personalities of the presentence investigators. Two of the presentence investigators in the ASAP Eastern Idaho region helped set up a Halfway House because of the lack of treatment agencies in that region. They also spend their own time aiding their clients in entering treatment, detoxification, and other rehabilitation measures.

Other interaction consists of the information flow between ASAP and the courts. Court information is gathered by the presentence investigator whenever he is involved and, in other cases, notification of convictions are sent to the Department of Law Enforcement. The ASAP Evaluation Information System has been used to report presentence investigations by each magistrate to provide Project Management with information which can be used to improve the volume of investigations.

Information flow between ASAP and treatment modalities is provided for Court Alcohol School, Driver Improvement Counseling Program (DICP), and Defensive Driving when it has been referred by a DICP Counselor. Other agencies do not report attendance, and knowledge is based on referrals by the presentence investigator. If a client is referred and does not attend, the project will not be informed except when the presentence investigator sends a notification of probation violation.

3.0 EFFECTIVENESS OF REHABILITATION

In the following sections, constraints of rehabilitation evaluation and the effectiveness of Court Alcohol School, Driver Improvement Counseling Program and the Defensive Driving Course are discussed.

3.0.1 CONSTRAINTS OF REHABILITATION EVALUATION

In order to determine if rehabilitation has had any effect on reducing alcohol related crashes or DWI arrest recidivism, it is necessary to determine that for a number of individuals who have attended a treatment modality, a significant number of them have changed their driving behavior to the extent that this could not be attributed to random fluctuations of data measuring behavior changes. Measuring a change in driving behavior implies that there is a standard of behavior which can be compared to their behavior after having attended rehabilitation. This standard cannot be a comparison of before and after measures, such as arrests or crashes per time period, because the risk of arrest has more than doubled since ASAP began operation and the crash reporting system has been improved to report a much higher percentage of crashes than were reported during baseline years. Therefore, even if a group of individuals experience no change in driving behavior, a higher crash and arrest recidivism rate would be expected.

The theoretical approach to circumvent the problem would be to set up a control group which would compare like groups, one sent to a rehabilitation modality and one not sent, during equal time periods with pertinent variables controlled or with large enough random samples to take care of differences. However, to implement control groups on a statewide basis would be an impossibility. Magistrates in urban localities are independent and their participation would be purely voluntary.

Further problems complicating an evaluation of rehabilitation are the quality of data received. For example, arrest data is gathered from the PSI, the Idaho State Police, and the Department of Law Enforcement. An individual may be arrested by an Idaho State Policeman and later issued a withheld judgment. This will not be reported to the Department of Law Enforcement by the courts, so only an arrest record will be received. If the individual is arrested by a local agency, issued a withheld judgment, and given a presentence investigation, then a record of arrest and conviction will be received from the PSI. If an individual is arrested by a local agency, convicted, but receives no presentence investigation, then a record of the arrest date and conviction will be received from the court. Thus, the ASAP Project must rely on three sources of data. If one of these sources reports the arrest or conviction data incorrectly, then multiple arrests and convictions may be received when in fact there was only one arrest and one conviction. There is no way to verify whether or not a person was re-arrested the same day as his case was disposed of for a previous arrest or whether the arrest data was erroneously reported as the conviction date by one of the originating agencies. Given the large volume of arrests that the ASAP project deals with yearly, there are not enough resources to begin to identify incorrect data and make corrections. The only consolation is that these data problems exist relatively constant by time, location and treatment modality so that if intra-modality comparisons are made, the data problems should affect comparison data in the same way.

3.0.1 CONSTRAINTS OF REHABILITATION EVALUATION

The recidivism data in Table 15 of the Appendix H data gives number of recidivists for different time periods by the most frequently used combinations of treatment modalities. This may be used to calculate percentages of recidivists for each modality. The Evaluation Information System has been used to create profiles of the people who were referred to the various modalities presented in Table 15. This information was then analyzed to determine if significant differences exist.

3.0.2 PROFILES OF GROUPS REFERRED TO REHABILITATION MODALITIES

Detailed profiles of groups of individuals arrested during the ASAP operation and referred to a specific modality and presented in Section 8 of this study. These exhibits are:

Exhibit 8.0-1	Individuals Not Referred to Rehabilitation
Exhibit 8.0-2	Individuals Referred to Rehabilitation
Exhibit 8.0-3	Individuals Referred to Court Alcohol School
Exhibit 8.0-4	Individuals Referred to Driver Improvement Counseling Program
Exhibit 8.0-5	Individuals Referred to Defensive Driving Course
Exhibit 8.0-6	Individuals Referred to CAS and DICP
Exhibit 8.0-7	Individuals Referred to CAS and DDC
Exhibit 8.0-8	Individuals Referred to CAS and Other Rehabilitation
Exhibit 8.0-9	Individuals Referred to Other Rehabilitation

Summary data from these exhibits are presented in the following subsections.

3.0.3 RECIDIVISM ANALYSIS

Exhibit 3.0-1 presents recidivism rates for non-treatment groups, treatment groups, DICP treatment groups, and DICP and CAS treatment groups, the number of persons entering and the number of persons who subsequently were rearrested prior to January 1, 1976. These rates are presented based on the year in which the offenders entered in order to reduce the effects of exposure time during which the subjects could become recidivists.

Exhibit 3.0-2 presents a distribution of drinker classification for each treatment modality.

We compared and tested the recidivism rates for the total project for significant differences utilizing the Kolmogorov-Smirnov technique described in Section 7.3. We found no significant differences in the no treatment modality when measured against any treatment modality. We also found no significant differences in the composite treatment modality when measured against any treatment modality. We expected to find that some treatment would reduce recidivism rates and suspected that a distribution of drinker classifications might provide a reason why we found none.

EXHIBIT 3.0-1
RECIDIVISM RATES FOR TREATMENT MODALITIES

Year Entered	No Treatment			All Treatments			CAS			DICP			CAS & DICP		
	Total	Recid	%	Total	Recid	%	Total	Recid	%	Total	Recid	%	Total	Recid	%
1972 (1)	2147	763	35.5	403	130	32.3	108	38	35.2	15	6	4.0	2	0	---
1973	4123	744	18.8	1997	485	24.3	767	173	22.6	190	54	28.4	229	49	21.4
1974	4409	459	10.4	2125	277	13.0	846	90	10.6	305	42	13.8	430	61	14.2
1975 (2)	3259	162	5.0	1612	98	6.1	620	24	3.9	165	15	9.1	204	12	5.9
Total	13939	2158	.155	6137	990	16.1	2341	325	13.9	675	117	17.3	865	122	14.

(1) July - December only data available.

(2) January - June only data available.

KS Values	P < .05	P < .01
No Treatment vs All Treatments	.021	
No Treatment vs CAS	.030	
No Treatment vs DICP	.054	
No Treatment vs CAS & DICP	.048	
All Treatments vs CAS	.033	
All Treatments vs DICP	.055	
All Treatments vs CAS & DICP	.049	
CAS vs DICP	.059	

We compared and tested the distribution of problem drinkers classified by a Presentence Investigation using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov technique described in Section 7.3. We found that Court Alcohol School was the only modality that had a significantly lower ($P < .01$) number of problem drinkers. That was disturbing because by the definition of a problem drinker, we expected the recidivism rates for Court Alcohol School to significantly lower also.

However, we also compared and tested the distribution of problem drinkers as estimated by the Evaluation Information System based upon NHTSA guidelines using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov technique described in Section 7.3. We found that the Driver Improvement Counseling Program had a singificantly higher ($P < .01$) number of problem drinkers than the no treatment, composite treatment or Court Alcohol School modalities. This was encouraging because the significant overrepresentation of problem drinkers in the DICP modality did not produce a significant difference in the recidivism rate.

We performed the same comparison on Court Alcohol School with DICP and the composite of Court Alcohol School and DICP. We found both DICP and the composite of CAS and DICP to be significantly overrepresented with problem drinkers, whether classified as such by a presentence investigation or estimated by the Evaluation Information System.

3.0.4 EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS

Efficiency analyses are not possible because in most cases, hours expended, costs incurred, and the numbers of persons treated are not reported to the Idaho ASAP. Without the use of either 403 funding, NIAAA funding or funding from ASAP, there is little benefit to the rehabilitation agency to provide this information. Without complete data, meaningful cost and efficiency analyses are impossible.

Until the NIAAA Services for Drinking Drivers grant monies were received in late 1974, few, if any, alcohol rehabilitation resources existed. Resources such as the Driver Improvement Counseling Program, and Court Alcohol School received the majority of persons seeking treatment. These programs, however, are primarily reeducative with limited counseling. In a few instances, notably the CARES Center in Idaho Falls, attempts to mobilize community resources have been made. Two presentence investigators in Southern Idaho helped set up a half-way house in Pocatello.

EXHIBIT 3.0-2
DISTRIBUTION OF DRINKER CLASSIFICATIONS BY TREATMENT MODALITY

	No Treatment		All Treatments		CAS		DICP		CAS & DICP	
N	120	%	384	%	375	%	339	%	391	%
Problem	54	.450	165	.430	82	.219	144	.425	153	.391
Non-Problem	56	.467	183	.477	265	.707	145	.428	194	.496
Undefined	10	.083	36	.093	29	.073	50	.147	44	.113
Est. Problem	107	.214	167	.334	93	.186	181	.362	164	.328

KS Values	P .05	P .01
No Treatment vs All Treatments	.142	
No Treatment vs CAS	.143	
No Treatment vs DICP	.144	
No Treatment vs CAS & DICP	.142	
All Treatments vs CAS	.099	.119
All Treatments vs DICP	.101	.121
All Treatments vs CAS & DICP	.098	.117
CAS vs DICP	.102	.122
CAS vs DICP & CAS	.098	.119

4.0 ANALYSIS OF REHABILITATION MODALITY PROFILES

In order to make statements about the profile groups, those group characteristics which are most indicative of alcohol-involvement were used in a ranking system to order the modality types by most to least alcohol-involved. The following characteristics were chosen:

- Average positive BAC
- Average ALCADD
- Percent problem drinker (determined by PSI)
- Percent problem drinker (estimated by the Evaluation Information System)
- Average number of DWI's
- Average number of accidents

The modalities were then compared on each point with the highest alcohol-involvement receiving 1 point and the lowest 8 points. The number of points was doubled for the number of DWI arrests, because this was judged to be the single most indicative indicator of alcohol-involvement.

Ties split the number of points. The resulting point scores are shown in Exhibit 4.0-1. The percentage of estimated problem drinkers was ranked with Other Treatment receiving 1 point (highest alcohol-involvement) and CAS receiving 8 points (lowest alcohol-involvement). The resulting SCORE column was then ordered on the basis of lowest to highest score resulting in a final ordering of the rehabilitation modalities. A comparison of the ordering of the component indicators used (example: average positive BAC, average ALCADD) resulted in a determination of the indicator that most highly correlated with the final scoring order. That indicator is the number of estimated problem drinkers developed by the Evaluation Information System. The individual modalities may now be ranked according to their alcohol-involvement and profile comparisons made relative to them.

EXHIBIT 4.0-1

MODALITY ORDER BY ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT

Modality Description	Score	Order	EPD	EPD Order
Not Referred	40	7	19.0	7
CAS*	54	8	18.2	8
CAS and DICP	38	6	29.4	6
CAS and DDC	23	3	33.1	3
DICP**	34	5	30.6	5
DDC***	33	4	33.7	2
CAS and Other Rehab	20	2	32.1	4
Other Treatment	10	1	52.5	1

* Court Alcohol School
** Driver Improvement Counseling Program
***Defensive Driver Course

4.0.1 ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL-RELATED PROFILE INDICATORS

Exhibit 4.0-2 summarizes characteristics from the profiles which may be used to imply the extent of the drinking driving problem of individuals in the group.

Note that the days to recidivism is taken from the column Average Days to Type I (Arrest) Recidivism in the profiles. This does not necessarily mean recidivism from the program as explained in Section 5.0, Profile Methodology. This indicates the number of persons in the modality who were arrested twice during the five-year driver history. The days are averages of the time between arrests and this indicator is intended to tell something about the group itself and not the relative success or failure of the modality in reducing recidivism.

If the ordering of the modalities is truly largest percent drinker-drivers to smallest percent drinker-drivers, the alcohol indicators should follow relatively the same order. If they do not, then the ordering may not be completely correct or the size of the group that had ALCADD test scores, for example, may have been so small that random fluctuations caused the average ALCADD score to deviate.

An examination of Exhibit 4.0-2 shows that Other Treatment has the highest average ALCADD score, largest percent problem drinkers, and highest percentage problem drinkers. The percent of drinker-drivers in other groups is closer together to the extent that conclusions about the group populations cannot be made. The group referred to Court Alcohol School had the lowest average number of DWI's and the smallest percent of problem drinkers.

The most useful indicator appears to average number of DWI's because it corrects automatically for the sample size and roughly follows the same order as the average positive BAC.

4.0.2 AN ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS

The treatment modalities were again ordered by the extent of alcohol-involvement and relevant demographic data summarized in Exhibit 4.0-3. For some of these characteristics, no apparent relationship with the ordering of the treatment modalities was found. The percent male seemed to be stable at about 90%. Other characteristics such as average age and average years in Idaho also do not appear related.

The percentage of unemployed seems to relate highly with large percentages of drinker-drivers. The percentage of the group that is married appears to be smaller for high drinker-driver groups and larger for those groups with fewer drinker-drivers.

EXHIBIT 4.0-2

ALCOHOL-RELATED PROFILE INDICATORS

	Modality	Avg Pos BAC	Avg ALCADD	Per-Cent Prob Drnkr	Avg No. DWIs	Avg No. Accdnts	Avg Drvng Viols	Days to Recid	No. Recids (1 time)	Est. Prob Drnkrs	Sample Size
1.	Other Treatmnt	.163	17.1	71.5	1.79	.60	1.41	297	138	49.0	500
2.	CAS and Other Rehab	.167	12.3	48	1.63	.56	1.88	407	29	34.7	115
3.	CAS and DDC	.153	14.4	37	1.67	.67	1.72	426	60	35.6	230
4.	DDC	.166	10.5	29.1	1.62	.47	1.34	367	38	34.1	167
5.	DICP	.166	11.4	43	1.66	.48	1.39	270	124	36.2	500
6.	CAS and DICP	.160	13.4	39	1.52	.44	1.24	309	135	32.8	500
7.	Not Referred	.157	13.0	45	1.51	.31	1.13	324	110	21.4	500
8.	CAS	.154	9.4	22	1.35	.46	1.21	313	89	18.6	500

EXHIBIT 4.0-3

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PROFILES

Modality	Per-cent Unem-ployed	Per-Cent White	Income $6000	Avg Age	Per-Cent Male	Avg Years in Idaho	Per-cent Married	Sample Size
1. Other Treatment	21.0	81.6	51.8	35.1	87.9	22.0	47.5	500
2. CAS & Other Rehab	14.0	88.5	59.7	35.8	91.7	18.7	47.6	115
3. CAS and DDC	9.9	85.7	50.1	34.6	92.0	22.7	47.7	230
4. DDC	10.9	88.9	56.8	34.0	86.2	19.5	49.3	167
5. DICP	18,6	90.2	45.9	35.4	90.9	23.2	45.5	500
6. CAS and DICP	10.7	87.4	41.8	35.1	89.8	22.2	52.4	500
7. Not Referred	16.6	85.6	46.7	36.0	92.7	19.7	47.6	500
8. CAS	10.3	90.5	48.8	35.0	85.3	21.4	43.8	500

5.0 PROFILE DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY

In order to develop a profile of a specific group, the Alcohol Data Bank was utilized as an input source because of its data content and organization. As previously discussed in Section 1.2 (Evaluation Information System), the Alcohol Data Bank is organized so that all available information from participating agencies relevant to an individual's case history is stored as a case, so that the data can later be analyzed to provide a more complete picture in terms of alcohol-related data than can be obtained anywhere else in the State.

Exhibit 5.0-1 depicts all possible data that is available for compilation. If this data were present in all cases, the resulting profile would be very complete. In actuality, however, data is available from an agency only if that agency has had contact with the individual. For instance, PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS are gathered from the Driver Licensing Bureau and available to ASAP through the Department of Law Enforcement. In a random sample of one hundred individuals arrested for DWI, this information was present in only 71 percent of the cases, because the arrest population is drawn not only from licensed Idaho drivers but also from out-of-state drivers touring in Idaho, migrant farm laborers, unlicensed rural inhabitants and Indian populations, and out-of-state military servicemen temporarily stationed in Idaho. PERSONAL DATA is collected by the presentence investigator in the process of gathering subject information but, in 1973, only 46 percent of the convicted DWIs received a presentence investigation and, of those, only approximately 90 percent required an in-depth investigation. Therefore, presentence investigation data that is presented cannot be represented as a percentage of the sample group, but as a percentage of the number in the sample group which had presentence investigations done on them. For example, the RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS for the profile of drivers arrested and referred to the combined treatment modalities of Court Alcohol School and the Driver Improvement Counseling Program are presented below.

Race		Percent
White	160	88.3
Black	1	.5
American Indian	10	5.5
Mexican	9	4.9
Oriental	0	0.0
Latin	1	.5
Other races	0	0.0
Race data total	181	99.7

In this example, the sample size was 228, and racial characteristics were available for 181 or 79.4 percent of the sample. Of the total reported racial characteristics, 160 were white. This represents 88.397 percent of the total racial sample. The reported percentages do not total up to one hundred percent because of the truncation of the least significant digits.

REHABILITATION DATA is included in the profile and is collected from the Court Alcohol School and the Driver Improvement Counseling Program (DICP). Anyone in the sample who attends the program may be reported

EXHIBIT 5.0-1

PROFILE DATA

Alcohol Data Bank Data	Data Source
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS Age Sex Height Weight	Department of Law Enforcement
DRIVER EDUCATION Defensive Driving	Driver Improvement Counseling Program Data
REHABILITATION ATTENDANCE Court Alcohol School Driver Improvement Counseling Program	Court Alcohol School Instructor Data Driver Improvement Counseling Program Data
BAC TEST DATA BAC Test Results Refusals to Take BAC Test	Department of Health and Welfare Department of Law Enforcement
DRIVING VIOLATION HISTORY Non-Alcohol-Related Violations Alcohol-Related Violations DWIs Accidents	Department of Law Enforcement/Idaho State Police/Court Conviction Data
PERSONAL DATA Employment Status Occupation Marital Status Years Married Years in Idaho Years Education Income Number Dependents Ethnic Group Religion	Presentence Investigator
ALCOHOL-RELATED PERSONAL DATA ALCADD Test Score Drinker Classification	Presentence Investigator
CRIMINAL HISTORY Misdemeanors Felonies Alcohol-Related Misdemeanors Alcohol-Related Felonies	Idaho Criminal Investigation Division/ FBI. Reported by presentence investigators.
DRINKER/DRIVER SUMMARIZATION DATA DWI Arrest Recidivism Rate DWI Arrest and Crash Recidivism Rate Estimated Drinker Classification	ASAP Evaluation Information System

by that agency as having attended; therefore, the percentages as given below represent the percentage of the total sample that were reported as having attended the treatment.

Rehabilitation Data		Percent
Attended Defensive Driving	31	13.5
Attended DICP	88	38.5
Attended Court Alcohol School	144	63.1

Using the sample sample as above, 31 out of 228 completed the Defensive Driving Course or 13.5, where 228 was the total sample size.

The DICP attendance figure is based on a record of completion. This does not include subjects who are currently enrolled in the program or subjects who attended one or more sessions and then dropped out or were dropped from the program. The number of subjects who attended Defensive Driving represent subjects who attended the Driver Improvement Counseling Program and were referred by one of the DICP Counselors to Defensive Driving.

Court Alcohol School pre- and post-test score data is presented to indicate the improvement of knowledge level of the student. It should be noted that a zero improvement may be a student who had a perfect score on both the pre- and post-test. A negative improvement means that the student scored higher on the pre-test than on the post-test. The percentages given are based on the total number of scores available for those persons attending Court Alcohol School.

BAC data is analyzed to determine the average BAC and the average positive BAC. In addition, the number of subjects having only one BAC record, the number of subjects having two BAC records, three BAC records, etc., are tabulated, along with the percentage each group represents in relation to the total number of persons who had at least one BAC. The average BAC is calculated for each group. For example:

	Percent
Average if 1 BAC	.077
Average if 2 BACs	.156
Average if 3 BACs	.173
Average if 4 BACs	.165

For that group who had three BACs, the average of their BACs was .17 percent. For DWIs that refused to take a BAC test, the percentage of the total sample that refused, once, twice, or three or more times is calculated.

ALCADD tests are administered by the presentence investigators during the defendant contact interview. Although every presentence investigation is supposed to include the test, use varies widely according to the habits of the individual presentence investigators. In a sample of 300 presentence investigations, an ALCADD score greater than 00 was reported in 118 (39 percent) cases. ALCADD scores of 00 were not considered in the analysis, because it was not known whether this field was left blank or filled with zeroes when the test was not administered.

Another consideration is that there is a high probability that even an occasional drinker will answer yes to at least one question, so that a score of 00 is questionable for all but total abstainers.

Drinker classes are presented whenever presentence investigation (PSI) data classifying problem drinkers was present. The percentages represent the category divided by the sum of the occurrences of each category.

Estimated Problem Drinkers classification is a computer-assigned classification based on information contained in the Alcohol Data Bank. The percentage is calculated from the total sample, because each member of the sample goes through the estimation process, not just those that have had presentence drinker classifications conducted on them. The Estimated Problem Drinkers Classification was developed for the profile analysis to validate the PSI drinker classification techniques. Because of the fact that PSI drinker classifications are not always made, a classification of Non-Problem Drinker may be made by the PSI on an initial arrest and on a subsequent arrest may not be updated or perhaps a presentence investigation was not requested by the judge. The Estimated Problem Drinker classification, however, is based on the latest data and may be conducted at any time. The only limitation is that Non-Problem Drinkers cannot be isolated from Undefined without defendant contact data, so that only problem drinkers are identified.

The Evaluation Information System uses the following criteria in identifying problem drinkers.

1. PSI reported subject was diagnosed as an alcoholic by a competent medical or treatment facility
2. PSI reported subject admits being alcoholic or problem drinker
3. Subject has more than two DWI arrests
4. Subject has two DWIs and a BAC of .15 or greater
5. Subject has two DWIs and an ALCADD score of 12 or greater as reported by a PSI
6. Subject has one DWI, a prior plea bargained arrest (inattentive or reckless driving) and an ALCADD score of 12 or greater

For each profile, the number of violations stored on the Alcohol Data Bank are tallied and reported. Those subjects having only one DWI are tallied, the number having two DWI arrests are tallied, and so forth. The size of each group is expressed as a percentage of the total group of subjects having one or more DWIs.

Violations on Alcohol Data Bank		Percent
1 DWI	165	72.3
2 DWIs	49	21.4
3 DWIs	12	5.2
4 DWIs	1	0.4
5+DWIs	1	0.4
Average Number DWIs	1.35	

For example, one-time recidivists (those with two DWIs) represented 21.4 percent of the sample who had one or more DWIs 49 = 214 (165+49+12+1+1).

The average number of DWIs is calculated by adding the total of all DWIs divided by the total sample size. The average number of non-alcohol-related violations is calculated by dividing violation groups by the number of cases that contained moving violation history obtained from the Department of Law Enforcement. The reason for this is because the Department of Law Enforcement is the sole source for non-alcohol-related violations, whereas DWI violations may be obtained from many sources. Accident average is calculated by dividing by the total sample size.

Criminal investigation data		Percent
1-2 Misdemeanors	41	48.8
3-4 Misdemeanors	19	22.6
5+ Misdemeanors	24	28.5
Average number misdemeanors	3.47	

For those subjects who had misdemeanors reported by a PSI, 48.8 percent had one or two misdemeanors (41 of 41+19+24). The average number of misdemeanors for those people who had misdemeanors was 3.47.

For each profile group, three types of recidivism are calculated.

Type 1	DWI arrest
Type 2	DWI arrest or crash
Type 3	DWI arrest, crash, or A/R violation

A/R violation means a traffic violation with a BAC test or affidavit or refusal taken on the same day.

Average days to recidivism are calculated for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 time recidivists for each of the three classes of recidivists.

6.0 PROFILE ANALYSIS OF TREATMENT GROUPS

In order to determine if there is a significant difference in socio-economic factors of persons that are referred to rehabilitation, profiles were created using the methodology described in Section 5.0 for the following groups.

- Not Referred to Treatment
- CAS
- DICP
- CAS and DICP

These profiles were compared using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov technique described in Section 7.3 for the following categories.

- BAC Distributions
- Employment Status
- Marital Status
- Income
- Age Distribution
- Education

We noted no significant variations in the soci-economic factors of those not referred to some treatment modality. This was surprising because the treatment groups had a significantly higher representation of problem drinkers as reported in Section 3.03 of this study.

EXHIBIT 6.0-1
BAC DISTRIBUTIONS

	No Treatment			CAS			DICP			CAS & DICP		
	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %
N	270			382			431			424		
Negative	5	.018	.018	11	.028	.028	7	.016	.016	6	.014	.014
.01 - .04	3	.011	.029	1	.002	.030	3	.006	.022	5	.011	.025
.05 - .09	31	.114	.143	38	.099	.129	31	.071	.093	34	.080	.105
.10 - .14	85	.314	.457	127	.332	.461	125	.290	.383	150	.353	.458
.15 - .19	85	.314	.771	135	.353	.814	153	.354	.737	123	.290	.748
.20 - .24	41	.151	.921	56	.146	.960	72	.167	.904	66	.155	.903
.25 +	20	.074	.995	14	.036	.999	40	.092	.996	40	.094	.997

KS Values	P < .05
No Treatment vs CAS	.108
No Treatment vs DICP	.106
No Treatment vs CAS & DICP	.106
CAS vs DICP	.106
CAS vs CAS & DICP	.096
DICP vs CAS & DICP	.093

EXHIBIT 6.0-2
EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	No Treatment			CAS			DICP			CAS & DICP		
	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %
N	126			426			343			392		
Full Time	88	.698		318	.746		229	.667		304	.775	
Part Time	8	.063		26	.061		18	.052		16	.040	
Not Employed	21	.166		44	.103		64	.186		42	.107	
Housewife	3	.023		10	.023		4	.011		7	.017	
Students	3	.023		18	.042		13	.037		10	.025	
Retired	3	.023		10	.023		15	.043		13	.033	

KS Values	P < .05
No Treatment vs CAS	.138
No Treatment vs DICP	.142
No Treatment vs CAS & DICP	.140
CAS vs DICP	.099
CAS vs CAS & DICP	.095
DICP vs CAS & DICP	.100

EXHIBIT 6.0-3
MARITAL STATUS

	No Treatment			CAS			DICP			CAS & DICP		
	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %
N	126			422			340			395		
Married	60	.476		185	.438		155	.455		207	.524	
Single	39	.309		110	.260		97	.285		91	.230	
Divorced	15	.119		85	.201		60	.176		64	.162	
Separated	5	.039		24	.056		19	.055		18	.045	
Widowed	7	.055		16	.037		7	.020		15	.037	
Other	0	----		2	.004		2	.005		0	----	

KS Values	P < .05
No Treatment vs CAS	.138
No Treatment vs DICP	.142
No Treatment vs CAS & DICP	.139
CAS vs DICP	.099
CAS vs CAS & DICP	.095
DICP vs CAS & DICP	.101

EXHIBIT 6.0-4
INCOME

	No Treatment			CAS			DICP			CAS & DICP		
	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %
N	124			413			324			362		
Less Than 4000	38	.306	.306	112	.271	.217	101	.311	.311	76	.209	.209
4000 - 7999	41	.330	.636	168	.405	.676	123	.379	.690	171	.471	.680
8000 - 11999	28	.225	.861	86	.207	.883	69	.212	.902	79	.217	.897
12000 +	17	.236	.997	47	.111	.994	31	.094	.996	36	.098	.995

KS Values	P <.05
No Treatment vs CAS	.139
No Treatment vs DICP	.145
No Treatment vs CAS & DICP	.141
CAS vs DICP	.101
CAS vs CAS & DICP	.098
DICP vs CAS & DICP	.104

EXHIBIT 6.0-5
AGE DISTRIBUTION

	No Treatment			CAS			DICP			CAS & DICP		
	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %
N	442			421			439			434		
Less Than 19	47	.106	.106	47	.111	.111	41	.093	.093	45	.103	.103
20 - 24	73	.165	.271	77	.182	.293	100	.227	.320	75	.172	.273
25 - 29	73	.165	.436	60	.142	.435	57	.129	.449	66	.152	.425
30 - 34	39	.088	.524	38	.090	.525	50	.113	.562	51	.117	.542
35 - 39	29	.065	.589	38	.090	.615	39	.088	.650	43	.099	.641
40 - 44	43	.097	.686	46	.109	.724	21	.047	.697	44	.101	.742
45 - 49	47	.106	.792	42	.099	.823	38	.086	.783	40	.092	.834
50 - 59	60	.135	.927	53	.125	.948	64	.145	.928	42	.096	.930
60 +	31	.070	.997	20	.047	.995	29	.066	.998	28	.064	.994

KS Values	P < .05
No Treatment vs CAS	.093
No Treatment vs DICP	.092
No Treatment vs CAS & DICP	.092
CAS vs DICP	.093
CAS vs CAS & DICP	.093
DICP & CAS & DICP	.092

EXHIBIT 6.0-6
EDUCATION

	No Treatment			CAS			DICP			CAS & DICP		
	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %	Total	%	Cum %
N	124			425			339			380		
Less Than 7	8	.070	.070	9	.047	.047	14	.066	.066	17	.064	.064
Less Than 10	20	.161	.231	75	.176	.223	76	.224	.290	67	.176	.240
Less Than 12	32	.257	.488	81	.189	.412	76	.223	.513	96	.251	.491
12	43	.346	.834	167	.392	.804	124	.365	.878	136	.357	.848
Less Than 16	13	.104	.938	70	.164	.968	41	.120	.998	50	.130	.978
16 and Up	8	.064	1.002	23	.053	1.021	8	.022	1.020	14	.035	1.013

KS Values	P < .05
No Treatment vs CAS	.139
No Treatment vs DICP	.143
No Treatment vs CAS & DICP	.141
CAS vs DICP	.099
CAS vs CAS & DICP	.096
DICP vs CAS & DICP	.102

7.0 METHODOLOGY

Descriptions of the various statistical methodologies used in this study are presented in this section. Also included is a description of the methodology used to develop group profiles for analysis.

7.1 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PERCENTAGES

In much experimental work, we are able to get the percent occurrence of a given behavior in two or more independent samples. We then want to know whether the incidence of this behavior is reliably different in the two groups. The following problem will provide an illustration.

> Example: In a study of cheating among elementary-school children, 144 or 41.4% of 348 children from homes of good socio-economic status were found to have cheated on various tests. In the same study, 133 or 50.2% of 265 children from homes of poor socio-economic status also cheated on the same tests. Is there a true difference in the incidence of cheating in these two groups?

Let us set up the hypothesis that no true difference exists as between the percentages cheating in the two groups and that, with respect to cheating, both samples have been randomly drawn from the same pouplation. A useful procedure in testing this null hypothesis is to consider P_1 (41.4%) and P_2 (50.2%) as being independent determinations of the common population parameter, P; and to estimate P by pooling P_1 and P_2. A pooled estimate of P is obtained from the equation:

$$P = \frac{N_1P_1 + N_2P_2}{N_1 + N_2}$$

Q being, of course, (1 — P).

The estimated percentages, P and Q, may now be put in formula to give the SE of the difference between P_1 and P_2.

$$\sigma_{D_{\%}} = \sigma_{P_1 - P_2} = \sqrt{\sigma^2_{P_1} + \sigma^2_{P_2}}$$

or

$$= \sqrt{PQ\left[\frac{1}{N_1} + \frac{1}{N_2}\right]}$$

(SE of the difference between two uncorrelated percentages)

In the present example, $P = \frac{348 \times 41.4 + 265 \times 50.2}{348 + 265}$ or 45.2% and Q = (1 — P) or 54.8%. Substituting these two values, we get

$$\sigma_{P_1 - P_2} = \sqrt{45.2 \times 54.8\left[\frac{1}{348} + \frac{1}{265}\right]} = 4.06\%$$

The difference between the two percents P and P is 8.8% (50.2 — 41.4); and dividing by 4.06 (CR= $\frac{(P_1 - P_2) - 0}{\sigma P_1 - P_2}$ we get a CR of 2.17. Entering the table of CR values presented in Exhibit 7.1-1, we find that our CR exceeds 1.96 (.05 level) but does not reach 2.58 (.01 level).

EXHIBIT 7.1-1

Table of CR Values, for use in determining the significance of statistics

Example: When the *df* are 35 and *cr* = 2.03, the .05 in column 3 means that 5 times in 100 trials a divergence as large as that obtained may be expected in the positive and negative directions under the null hypothesis.

Degrees of Freedom	Probability (*P*) 0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01
1	CR = 6.34	CR = 12.71	CR = 31.82	CR = 63.66
2	2.92	4.30	6.96	9.92
3	2.35	3.18	4.54	5.84
4	2.13	2.78	3.75	4.60
5	2.02	2.57	3.36	4.03
6	1.94	2.45	3.14	3.71
7	1.90	2.36	3.00	3.50
8	1.86	2.31	2.90	3.36
9	1.83	2.26	2.82	3.25
10	1.81	2.23	2.76	3.17
11	1.80	2.20	2.72	3.11
12	1.78	2.18	2.68	3.06
13	1.77	2.16	2.65	3.01
14	1.76	2.14	2.62	2.98
15	1.75	2.13	2.60	2.95
16	1.75	2.12	2.58	2.92
17	1.74	2.11	2.57	2.90
18	1.73	2.10	2.55	2.88
19	1.73	2.09	2.54	2.86
20	1.72	2.09	2.53	2.84
21	1.72	2.08	2.52	2.83
22	1.72	2.07	2.51	2.82
23	1.71	2.07	2.50	2.81
24	1.71	2.06	2.49	2.80
25	1.71	2.06	2.48	2.79
26	1.71	2.06	2.48	2.78
27	1.70	2.05	2.47	2.77
28	1.70	2.05	2.47	2.76
29	1.70	2.04	2.46	2.76
30	1.70	2.04	2.46	2.75
35	1.69	2.03	2.44	2.72
40	1.68	2.02	2.42	2.71
45	1.68	2.02	2.41	2.69
50	1.68	2.01	2.40	2.68
60	1.67	2.00	2.39	2.66
70	1.67	2.00	2.38	2.65
80	1.66	1.99	2.38	2.64
90	1.66	1.99	2.37	2.63
100	1.66	1.98	2.36	2.63
125	1.66	1.98	2.36	2.62
150	1.66	1.98	2.35	2.61
200	1.65	1.97	2.35	2.60
300	1.65	1.97	2.34	2.59
400	1.65	1.97	2.34	2.59
500	1.65	1.96	2.33	2.59
1000	1.65	1.96	2.33	2.58
∞	1.65	1.96	2.33	2.58

7.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEANS

To discover whether two groups differ sufficiently in mean performance to enable us to say with confidence that there is a difference between the means of the populations from which the samples were drawn, we need to know the standard error of the difference between the two sample means. Two situations arise with respect to differences between means: those in which the means are *uncorrelated* and those in which the means are *correlated*. Means are uncorrelated or independent when computed from different samples or from uncorrelated tests administered to the same sample.

THE SE OF THE DIFFERENCE (σ_D) WHEN MEANS ARE UNCORRELATED AND SAMPLES ARE LARGE.

The formula for the SE of the difference between uncorrelated or independent means is

$$\sigma_D = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}}$$

(standard error of the difference between uncorrelated means)

in which:

σ_{M1} = the *SE* of the mean of the first sample
σ_{M2} = the *SE* of the mean of the second sample
σ_D = the *SE* of the difference between the two sample means
N_1 and N_2 = sizes of the two samples

Application of this formula to a problem is shown in the following example:

Example: In a study of abstract reasoning, a sample of 83 twelfth-grade boys and a sample of 95 twelfth-grade girls scored as shown below on a test of abstract reasoning:

Sex	N	Mean	σ
Girls	95	29.21	11.56
Boys	83	30.92	7.81

Assuming that our samples are random, would further testing of similar groups of boys and grils give virtually the same result: or would the difference in means be reduced to zero or even reversed in favor of the girls?

To answer these questions, we must compute the SE of the difference between the two means.

$$\sigma_D = \sqrt{\frac{(7.81)^2}{83} + \frac{(11.56)^2}{95}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2.1415}$$

$$= 1.46 \text{ (to two decimals)}$$

7.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEANS (Continued)

The obtained difference between the means of the boys and girls is 1.71 (i.e., 30.92 - 29.21); and the SE of this difference (σ_D) is 1.46. As a first step in determining whether twelfth-grade boys and girls actually differ in mean ability, we shall set up a null hypothesis. This hypothesis asserts that the difference between the population means of boys and girls is zero and that--except for sampling accidents--mean differences from sample to sample will all be zero. Is the obtained mean difference of 1.71--in view of its SE--large enough to cast serious doubt on this null hypothesis?

To answer this question, we must compute a critical ratio or CR found by dividing the difference between the sample means by its standard error ($CR = D/\sigma_D$). This operation reduced the obtained difference to a σ score, and enables us to measure it off along the base line of the sampling distribution of differences. In the present problem, CR = 1.71/1.46 or 1.17. When the N's of the samples are large (30 or more is "large"), the distribution of CR's is known to be normal around the true difference between the population means. In testing the null hypothesis, we set up a normal sampling distribution. The mean difference is set at zero (true difference) and the SD of this distribution of differences is $1.46(\sigma_D)$. Our CR falls at 1.17 on the base line to the right of the mean of 0, and also at -1.17 to the left of this mean. We need to measure in both directions, since under the null hypothesis (true difference of zero) differences between sample means are as likely to be plus as minus--to fall above as below the mean difference of zero.

From a Table of Areas under the Normal Curve, Exhibit 7.2-1, we can determine that 38% X 2 or 76% of the cases in a normal distribution fall between the mean and $\pm 1.17\sigma_D$; and 24% of the cases fall outside these limits. This means that under the null hypothesis we can expect CR's as large as or larger than $\pm$ 1.17 to occur "by chance" 24 times in 100 comparisons of the means of samples of twelfth-grade boys and girls on this test. A mean difference of $\pm$ 1.71 (i.e., a CR of $\pm$ 1.17), therefore, might easily arise as a sampling fluctuation from zero, and is clearly not significant. Accordingly, we retain the null hypothesis since--as far as our tests to--there is no reason to believe twelfth-grade boys and girls actually differ in mean performance on abstract reasoning tests. With respect to reasoning as represented by our test, the two groups could well have been random samples from the same population.

EXHIBIT 7.2-1

TABLE OF AREAS OF THE NORMAL CURVE

$\frac{x}{\sigma}$	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.0000	.0040	.0080	.0120	.0159	.0199	.0239	.0279	.0319	.0359
0.1	.0398	.0438	.0478	.0517	.0557	.0596	.0636	.0675	.0714	.0753
0.2	.0793	.0832	.0871	.0910	.0948	.0987	.1026	.1064	.1103	.1141
0.3	.1179	.1217	.1255	.1293	.1331	.1368	.1406	.1443	.1480	.1517
0.4	.1554	.1591	.1628	.1664	.1700	.1736	.1772	.1808	.1846	.1879
0.5	.1915	.1950	.1985	.2019	.2054	.2088	.2123	.2157	.2190	.2224
0.6	.2257	.2291	.2324	.2357	.2389	.2422	.2454	.2486	.2518	.2549
0.7	.2580	.2612	.2642	.2673	.2704	.2734	.2764	.2794	.2823	.2852
0.8	.2881	.2910	.2939	.2967	.2995	.3023	.3051	.3078	.3106	.3133
0.9	.3159	.3186	.3212	.3238	.3264	.3289	.3315	.3340	.3365	.3389
1.0	.3413	.3438	.3461	.3485	.3508	.3531	.3554	.3577	.3599	.3621
1.1	.3643	.3665	.3686	.3708	.3729	.3749	.3770	.3790	.3810	.3830
1.2	.3849	.3869	.3888	.3907	.3925	.3944	.3962	.3980	.3997	.4015
1.3	.4032	.4049	.4066	.4082	.4099	.4115	.4131	.4147	.4162	.4177
1.4	.4192	.4207	.4222	.4236	.4251	.4265	.4279	.4292	.4306	.4319
1.5	.4332	.4345	.4357	.4370	.4382	.4394	.4406	.4418	.4430	.4441
1.6	.4452	.4463	.4474	.4485	.4495	.4505	.4515	.4525	.4535	.4545
1.7	.4554	.4564	.4573	.4582	.4591	.4599	.4608	.4616	.4625	.4633
1.8	.4641	.4649	.4656	.4664	.4671	.4678	.4686	.4693	.4699	.4706
1.9	.4713	.4719	.4726	.4732	.4738	.4744	.4750	.4756	.4762	.4767
2.0	.4773	.4778	.4783	.4788	.4793	.4798	.4803	.4808	.4812	.4817
2.1	.4821	.4826	.4830	.4834	.4838	.4842	.4846	.4850	.4854	.4857
2.2	.4861	.4865	.4868	.4871	.4875	.4878	.4881	.4884	.4887	.4890
2.3	.4893	.4896	.4898	.4901	.4904	.4906	.4909	.4911	.4913	.4916
2.4	.4918	.4920	.4922	.4925	.4927	.4929	.4931	.4932	.4934	.4936
2.5	.4938	.4940	.4941	.4943	.4945	.4946	.4948	.4949	.4951	.4952
2.6	.4953	.4955	.4956	.4957	.4959	.4960	.4961	.4962	.4963	.4964
2.7	.4965	.4966	.4967	.4968	.4969	.4970	.4971	.4972	.4973	.4974
2.8	.4974	.4975	.4976	.4977	.4977	.4978	.4979	.4980	.4980	.4981
2.9	.4981	.4982	.4983	.4983	.4984	.4984	.4985	.4985	.4986	.4986
3.0	.49865	.4987	.4987	.4988	.4988	.4989	.4989	.4989	.4990	.4990
3.1	.49903	.4991	.4991	.4991	.4992	.4992	.4992	.4992	.4993	.4993
3.2	.49931									
3.3	.49952									
3.4	.49966									
3.5	.49977									
3.6	.49984									
3.7	.49989									
3.8	.49993									
3.9	.49995									
4.0	.49997									

7.3 KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV TEST FOR GOODNESS OF FIT

In the analysis of the changes in distribution, classical tests may not be appropriate, since the distributions may be skewed significantly from normal. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for Goodness of Fit makes no assumptions of normality and is thus appropriate for measuring shifts in distributions.

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is based on the sample distribution function $F_n(X)$, defined in the preceding section; the statistic used is the maximum absolute deviation of $F_n(X)$ from $F_o(X)$:

$$D_n = \max_{-\infty < x < \infty} |F_n(x) - F_0(x)|.$$

(To be mathematically accurate, the word "sup"--for supremum or least upper bound--should be used in place of "max," but it is not assumed that the reader is aware of this fine point.) The distribution of the random variable D_n, which is indeed a statistic and varies from sample to sample, has been computed under the assumption that the null hypothesis holds. The results are given in Exhibit .3-1 for sample sizes up to n = 20, for various preselected values of α, called *significance levels*. It happens that the distribution does not depend on what $F_o(X)$ is, so the same table can be used in all such problems. For large values of n there are given asymptotic formulas.

This technique is extremely powerful; however, to obtain this power, some sensitivity is lost. The following example will illustrate both the technique and the sensitivity lost.

In an analysis of income levels of persons convicted of DWI and persons receiving withheld judgments during 1974, the following data was obtained:

EVALUATION MEASURE	Convicted DWI Number	Cum %	Withheld Number	Cum %	Diff	P
INCOME						
Less than $4000	26	27.7	14	26.9	0.8	N.S.
4000-5999	26	55.4	7	40.4	15.0	N.S.
6000-7999	22	78.8	11	61.6	17.2	N.S.
8000-9999	10	89.4	9	78.9	10.5	N.S.
10000-11999	3	92.6	4	86.6	6.0	N.S.
12000-13999	2	94.7	3	92.4	2.3	N.S.
14000-15999	2	96.8	3	98.2	1.4	N.S.
16000-17999	1	97.9	1	100.0	1.1	N.S.
18000-19999	0	97.9	0	100.0	1.1	N.S.
20000-UP	2	100.0	0	100.0	0.0	N.S.

The KS value for P=.05 is computed as

$$1.36 \sqrt{\frac{m + n}{mn}}$$

where:

m = number in sample 1
n = number in sample 2

In this case we have

$$1.36 \quad \frac{146}{4888} = .235,$$

thus a difference of 23.5 percent or more will have to be measured to be significant at $P \leq .05$.

Analysis of the percentage of persons with incomes less than $8000 using a test for the significance of the difference between percentages (described in Section 7.1) shows a significant difference between these samples. Using the formula:

$$\sigma_D\% = \sqrt{PQ \left(\frac{1}{N_1} + \frac{1}{N_2} \right)}$$

where:

$$P = \frac{P_1N_1 + P_2N_2}{N_1 + N_2}$$

$$Q = 1 - P$$

We have

$$P = \frac{74 + 32}{146} = .726$$

$$Q = .274$$

$$\sigma_D\% = \sqrt{(.726)(.274)(.019 + .011)} = .077$$

$$CR = \frac{P_1 - P_2 - 0}{\sigma\%}$$

$$CR = \frac{.788 - .616}{.077} = 2.23$$

giving P = .0258

Some sensitivity is regained as sample sizes increase. At a sample size of 400, the KS technique will measure a change of 9.6 percent at P=.05, while the test for differences in percentages will measure (assuming P=.5) 6.9 percent at P=.05. Thus, the use of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov technique is best made with large sample sizes; however, its ease of use makes it desirable as a preliminary screening method when significant differences are expected. If no significance is found using the KS technique, the researcher can always use other techniques when appropriate.

EXHIBIT 7.3-1

ACCEPTANCE LIMITS FOR THE KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV TEST OF GOODNESS OF FIT

Sample size (n)	Significance level				
	.20	.15	.10	.05	.01
1	.900	.925	.950	.975	.995
2	.684	.726	.776	.842	.929
3	.565	.597	.642	.708	.829
4	.494	.525	.564	.624	.734
5	.446	.474	.510	.563	.669
6	.410	.436	.470	.521	.618
7	.381	.405	.438	.486	.577
8	.358	.381	.411	.457	.543
9	.339	.360	.388	.432	.514
10	.322	.342	.368	.409	.486
11	.307	.326	.352	.391	.468
12	.295	.313	.338	.375	.450
13	.284	.302	.325	.361	.433
14	.274	.292	.314	.349	.418
15	.266	.283	.304	.338	.404
16	.258	.274	.295	.328	.391
17	.250	.266	.286	.318	.380
18	.244	.259	.278	.309	.270
19	.237	.252	.272	.301	.361
20	.231	.246	.264	.294	.352
25	.21	.22	.24	.264	.32
30	.19	.20	.22	.242	.29
35	.18	.19	.21	.23	.27
40				.21	.25
50				.19	.23
60				.17	.21
70				.16	.19
80				.15	.18
90				.14	
100				.14	
Asymptotic formula:	$\frac{1.07}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\frac{1.14}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\frac{1.22}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\frac{1.36}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\frac{1.63}{\sqrt{n}}$

Reject the hypothetical distribution $F(x)$ if $D_n = \max |F_n(x) - F(x)|$ exceeds the tabulated value.

(For $\alpha = .01$ and .05, asymptotic formulas give values which are too high—by 1.5 percent for $\alpha = 80$.)

7.4 "t" TEST OF SIGNIFICANCE BETWEEN TWO SAMPLE MEANS (PAIRED VARIATES)

For purposes of analysis of pre- and post-test scores, the "t" test for significance between two sample means is appropriate. In this case, a paired variant formula is used where t is calculated as follows:

$$t = \frac{\bar{d}}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(d_i - \bar{d})^2}{N(N-1)}}} \text{ with } N - 1 \text{ degrees of freedom}$$

where $\bar{d} = \bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$

$d_1 = x_{11} - x_{21}$

$d_2 = x_{12} - x_{22}$ etc.

N = sample size

The calculated "t" value is then compared to values obtained from a "t" Table similar to the table presented in Exhibit 7.4-1.

EXHIBIT 7.4-1

TABLE FOR 't' TEST OF SIGNIFICANCE BETWEEN TWO SAMPLE MEANS

Degrees of Freedom	*P=0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.05	0.02	0.01
1	0.158	0.325	0.510	0.727	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657
2	0.142	0.289	0.445	0.617	0.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925
3	0.137	0.277	0.424	0.584	0.765	0.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841
4	0.134	0.271	0.414	0.569	0.741	0.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604
5	0.132	0.267	0.408	0.559	0.727	0.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032
6	0.131	0.265	0.404	0.553	0.718	0.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707
7	0.130	0.263	0.402	0.549	0.711	0.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499
8	0.130	0.262	0.399	0.546	0.706	0.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355
9	0.129	0.261	0.398	0.543	0.703	0.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250
10	0.129	0.260	0.397	0.542	0.700	0.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169
11	0.129	0.260	0.396	0.540	0.697	0.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106
12	0.128	0.259	0.395	0.539	0.695	0.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055
13	0.128	0.259	0.394	0.538	0.694	0.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012
14	0.128	0.258	0.393	0.537	0.692	0.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977
15	0.128	0.258	0.393	0.536	0.691	0.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947
16	0.128	0.258	0.392	0.535	0.690	0.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921
17	0.128	0.257	0.392	0.534	0.689	0.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898
18	0.127	0.257	0.392	0.534	0.688	0.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878
19	0.127	0.257	0.391	0.533	0.688	0.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861
20	0.127	0.257	0.391	0.533	0.687	0.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845
21	0.127	0.257	0.391	0.532	0.686	0.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831
22	0.127	0.256	0.390	0.532	0.686	0.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819
23	0.127	0.256	0.390	0.532	0.685	0.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807
24	0.127	0.256	0.390	0.531	0.685	0.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797
25	0.127	0.256	0.390	0.531	0.684	0.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787
26	0.127	0.256	0.390	0.531	0.684	0.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779
27	0.127	0.256	0.389	0.531	0.684	0.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771
28	0.127	0.256	0.389	0.530	0.683	0.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763
29	0.127	0.256	0.389	0.530	0.683	0.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756
30	0.127	0.256	0.389	0.530	0.683	0.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750
∞	0.12566	0.25335	0.38532	0.52440	0.67449	0.84162	1.03643	1.28155	1.64485	1.95996	2.32634	2.57582

* P is the probability of having t this large or larger in size by chance.

8.0 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Detailed profiles of various treatment and no treatment groups, as well as recidivists and non-recidivists are presented in this section for those readers desiring more detailed information.

EXHIBIT 8.0-1

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 NOT REFERRED

SAMPLE SIZE :		500	
SEX		N=(359)	
	MALES	333	92.7%
	FEMALES	26	7.2%
HEIGHT		N=(342)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	68.9	
WEIGHT		N=(342)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	162.7	
AGE		N=(442)	
	AVERAGE AGE	36.0	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	47	10.6%
	AGE 20 - 24	73	16.5%
	AGE 25 - 29	73	16.5%
	AGE 30 - 34	39	8.8%
	AGE 35 - 39	29	6.5%
	AGE 40 - 44	43	9.7%
	AGE 45 - 49	47	10.6%
	AGE 50 - 59	60	13.5%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	31	7.0%
RACE		N=(125)	
	WHITE	107	85.6%
	BLACK	0	0.0%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	13	10.4%
	MEXICAN	5	4.0%
	ORIENTAL	0	0.0%
	LATIN	0	0.0%
	OTHER RACES	0	0.0%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(126)	
	FULL-TIME	88	69.8%
	PART-TIME	8	6.3%
	NOT EMPLOYED	21	16.6%
	HOUSEWIFE	3	2.3%
	STUDENTS	3	2.3%
	RETIRED	3	2.3%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(124)	
	UNEMPLOYED	18	14.5%
	PROF / TECH	12	9.6%
	CLERICAL / SALES	7	5.6%
	SERVICES	12	9.6%
	AGRICULTURE	12	9.6%
	PROCESSING	13	10.4%
	MACHINE TRADES	2	1.6%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	12	9.6%
	STRUCTURAL	6	4.8%
	OTHER	30	24.1%

EXHIBIT 8.0-1 (Continued)

YEARS IN IDAHO	N=(	86)	
AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA		19.7	
1		8	9.3%
2		6	6.9%
3		2	2.3%
4		6	6.9%
5		1	1.1%
6-10		7	8.1%
11-15		6	6.9%
16-20		18	20.9%
21 AND OVER		32	37.2%
REHABILITATION DATA	N=(	500)	
ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING		51	10.2%
ATTENDED DICP		81	16.2%
ATTENDED COURT-SCHOCL		78	15.6%
COURT ALCOHCL SCHOOL DATA	N=(	78)	
NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT		2	2.5%
ZERO IMPROVEMENT		0	0.0%
IMPROVEMENT 1-4		27	34.6%
5-9		27	34.6%
10-14		16	20.5%
15-19		3	3.8%
20-UP		3	3.8%
MARITAL STATUS	N=(	126)	
MARRIED		60	47.6%
SINGLE		39	30.9%
DIVORCED		15	11.9%
WIDOWED		7	5.5%
SEPERATED		5	3.9%
CTHER		0	0.0%
DEPENDENTS	N=(	93)	
0		30	32.2%
1		24	25.8%
2		10	10.7%
3		8	8.6%
4		15	16.1%
5		1	1.0%
6		1	1.0%
7		2	2.1%
8		1	1.0%
9		0	0.0%
10		0	0.0%
11+		1	1.0%
RELIGICN	N=(	87)	
PRCTESTANT		34	39.0%
CATHOLIC		17	19.5%
JEWISH		0	0.0%
MORMON		14	16.0%
CTHER		22	25.2%

EXHIBIT 8.0-1 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(46)	
	AVERAGE	12.1	
	1	8	17.3%
	2	5	10.8%
	3	3	6.5%
	4	3	6.5%
	5-10	9	19.5%
	11-15	2	4.3%
	16-20	4	8.6%
	20+	12	26.0%
EDUCATION		N=(124)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	11.0	
	1-6	8	7.0%
	7-9	20	16.1%
	10	12	9.6%
	11	20	16.1%
	12	43	34.6%
	13	6	4.8%
	14	5	4.0%
	15	2	1.6%
	16	6	4.8%
	17 AND UP	2	1.6%
INCOME		N=(124)	
	LESS THAN $4000	38	30.6%
	4000-5999	20	16.1%
	6000-7999	21	16.9%
	8000-9999	18	14.5%
	10000-11999	10	8.0%
	12000-13999	7	5.6%
	14000-15999	3	2.4%
	16000-17999	2	1.6%
	18000-19999	1	0.8%
	20000-UP	4	3.2%
BAC DATA		N=(270)	
AVERAGE BAC		.154%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.157%	
	NEGATIVE	5	1.8%
	.01 - .04	3	1.1%
	.05 - .09	31	11.4%
	.10 - .14	85	31.4%
	.15 - .19	85	31.4%
	.20 - .24	41	15.1%
	.25 +	20	7.4%
REFUSED TEST		N=(500)	
	ONCE	17	3.4%
	TWICE	0	0.0%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-1 (Continued)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST SCORES	N=(76)		
	AVERAGE ALCAGO	13.0	
	1-11	42	55.2%
	12-19	19	25.0%
	20-29	12	15.7%
	30-39	2	2.6%
	40-49	1	1.3%
	50-UP	0	0.0%
DRINKER CLASS DATA	N=(120)		
	PROBLEM	54	45.0%
	NON-PROBLEM	56	46.6%
	UNDEFINED	10	8.3%
	EST. PROB. DRINKERS	107	21.4%
VIOLATIONS ON ADB	N=(500)		
	1 DWI	332	66.4%
	2 DWI	110	22.0%
	3 DWI	38	7.6%
	4 DWI	10	2.0%
	5+ DWI	9	1.8%
	AVERAGE NO DWIS	1.51	
	1-2 NON A/R VIOLATIONS	151	30.2%
	3-4	43	8.6%
	5-6	21	4.2%
	7-8	10	2.0%
	9 UP	3	0.6%
	AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL	1.13	
	1 ACCIDENT	82	16.4%
	2 ACCIDENTS	25	5.0%
	3 ACCIDENTS	9	1.8%
	4 OR MORE	0	0.0%
	AVER NO ACCIDENTS	.31	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA	N=(33)		
	1-2 MISDEMEANORS	14	42.4%
	3-4 MISDEMEANORS	12	36.3%
	5+ MISDEMEANORS	7	21.2%
	AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS	3.33	
	1-2 FELONIES	1	3.0%
	3-4 FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO FELONIES	.03	
	1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS	7	21.2%
	3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS	7	21.2%
	5+ A/R MISDEMEANORS	1	3.0%
	AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS	1.18	
	1-2 A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	3-4 A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO A/R FELONIES	.00	

EXHIBIT 8.0-1 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TC TYPE 1 RECID		
1	110	213 DAYS
2	76	225 DAYS
3	30	141 DAYS
4	28	101 DAYS
5	12	33 DAYS
AVG DAYS TC TYPE 2 RECID		
1	98	221 DAYS
2	84	219 DAYS
3	42	133 DAYS
4	44	81 DAYS
5	12	33 DAYS
AVG DAYS TC TYPE 3 RECID		
1	98	221 DAYS
2	84	219 DAYS
3	42	133 DAYS
4	44	81 DAYS
5	12	33 DAYS
ASAP RECIDIVISM	88	324 DAYS

EXHIBIT 8.0-2

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 REFERREC

	SAMPLE SIZE :	500	
SEX		N=(421)	
	MALES	374	88.8%
	FEMALES	47	11.1%
HEIGHT		N=(416)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	68.9	
WEIGHT		N=(416)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	163.5	
AGE		N=(428)	
	AVERAGE AGE	35.8	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	41	9.5%
	AGE 20 - 24	68	15.8%
	AGE 25 - 29	72	16.8%
	AGE 30 - 34	47	10.9%
	AGE 35 - 39	36	8.4%
	AGE 40 - 44	38	8.8%
	AGE 45 - 49	43	10.0%
	AGE 50 - 59	56	13.0%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	27	6.3%
RACE		N=(419)	
	WHITE	366	87.3%
	BLACK	0	0.0%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	27	6.4%
	MEXICAN	23	5.4%
	ORIENTAL	1	0.2%
	LATIN	0	0.0%
	OTHER RACES	2	0.4%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(420)	
	FULL-TIME	305	72.6%
	PART-TIME	24	5.7%
	NOT EMPLOYED	52	12.3%
	HOUSEWIFE	6	1.4%
	STUDENTS	15	3.5%
	RETIRED	18	4.2%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(414)	
	UNEMPLOYED	49	11.8%
	PROF / TECH	34	8.2%
	CLERICAL / SALES	19	4.5%
	SERVICES	47	11.3%
	AGRICULTURE	31	7.4%
	PROCESSING	43	10.3%
	MACHINE TRADES	25	6.0%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	32	7.7%
	STRUCTURAL	18	4.3%
	OTHER	116	28.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-2 (Continued)

YEARS IN IDAHO	N=(292)		
	AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA	21.4	
	1	22	7.5%
	2	10	3.4%
	3	7	2.3%
	4	6	2.0%
	5	8	2.7%
	6-10	37	12.6%
	11-15	21	7.1%
	16-20	34	11.6%
	21 AND OVER	147	50.3%
REHABILITATION DATA	N=(500)		
	ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING	68	13.6%
	ATTENDED DICP	120	24.0%
	ATTENDED COURT-SCHOCL	212	42.4%
COURT ALCOHOL SCHOCL DATA	N=(212)		
	NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT	5	2.3%
	ZERO IMPROVEMENT	0	0.0%
	IMPROVEMENT 1-4	60	28.3%
	5-9	95	44.8%
	10-14	41	19.3%
	15-19	3	1.4%
	20-UP	8	3.7%
MARITAL STATUS	N=(420)		
	MARRIED	189	45.0%
	SINGLE	98	23.3%
	DIVORCED	86	20.4%
	WIDOWED	14	3.3%
	SEPERATED	30	7.1%
	CTHER	3	0.7%
DEPENDENTS	N=(314)		
	0	99	31.5%
	1	67	21.3%
	2	46	14.6%
	3	39	12.4%
	4	27	8.5%
	5	18	5.7%
	6	6	1.9%
	7	5	1.5%
	8	6	1.9%
	9	1	0.3%
	10	0	0.0%
	11+	0	0.0%
RELIGICN	N=(297)		
	PROTESTANT	100	33.6%
	CATHOLIC	60	20.2%
	JEWISH	0	0.0%
	MORMCN	51	17.1%
	OTHER	86	28.9%

EXHIBIT 8.0-2 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(164)	
	AVERAGE	12.0	
	1	23	14.0%
	2	14	8.5%
	3	9	5.4%
	4	10	6.0%
	5-10	36	21.9%
	11-15	19	11.5%
	16-20	14	8.5%
	20+	39	23.7%
EDUCATION		N=(418)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	11.2	
	1-6	14	6.3%
	7-9	81	19.3%
	10	46	11.0%
	11	33	7.8%
	12	157	37.5%
	13	27	6.4%
	14	24	5.7%
	15	14	3.3%
	16	15	3.5%
	17 AND UP	7	1.6%
INCOME		N=(410)	
	LESS THAN $4000	131	31.9%
	4000-5999	80	19.5%
	6000-7999	81	19.7%
	8000-9999	46	11.2%
	10000-11999	36	8.7%
	12000-13999	14	3.4%
	14000-15999	10	2.4%
	16000-17999	3	0.7%
	18000-19999	2	0.4%
	20000-UP	7	1.7%
BAC DATA		N=(399)	
AVERAGE BAC		.153%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.157%	
	NEGATIVE	11	2.7%
	.01 - .04	4	1.0%
	.05 - .09	35	8.7%
	.10 - .14	131	32.8%
	.15 - .19	134	33.5%
	.20 - .24	60	15.0%
	.25 +	24	6.0%
REFUSED TEST		N=(500)	
	ONCE	30	6.0%
	TWICE	2	0.4%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-2 (Continued)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST SCORES	N=(227)		
	AVERAGE ALCADD	11.3	
	1-11	134	59.0%
	12-19	67	29.5%
	20-29	20	8.8%
	30-39	4	1.7%
	40-49	2	0.8%
	50-UP	0	0.0%
DRINKER CLASS DATA	N=(384)		
	PROBLEM	165	42.9%
	NON-PROBLEM	183	47.6%
	UNDEFINED	36	9.3%
	EST. PROB. DRINKERS	167	33.4%
VIOLATIONS ON ADB	N=(500)		
	1 DWI	312	62.4%
	2 DWI	116	23.2%
	3 DWI	43	8.6%
	4 DWI	12	2.4%
	5+ DWI	12	2.4%
	AVERAGE NO DWIS	1.56	
	1-2 NON A/R VIOLATIONS	175	35.0%
	3-4	57	11.4%
	5-6	26	5.2%
	7-8	11	2.2%
	9 UP	4	0.8%
	AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL	1.42	
	1 ACCIDENT	118	23.6%
	2 ACCIDENTS	40	8.0%
	3 ACCIDENTS	18	3.6%
	4 OR MORE	1	0.2%
	AVER NO ACCIDENTS	.51	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA	N=(133)		
	1-2 MISDEMEANORS	67	50.3%
	3-4 MISDEMEANORS	33	24.8%
	5+ MISDEMEANORS	33	24.8%
	AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS	4.00	
	1-2 FELONIES	4	3.0%
	3-4 FELONIES	1	0.7%
	5+ FELONIES	2	1.5%
	AVG NO FELONIES	.12	
	1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS	59	44.3%
	3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS	9	6.7%
	5+ A/R MISDEMEANORS	6	4.5%
	AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS	1.36	
	1-2 A/R FELONIES	1	0.7%
	3-4 A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO A/R FELONIES	.00	

EXHIBIT 8.0-2 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TO TYPE 1 RECID		
1	116	281 DAYS
2	86	213 DAYS
3	36	123 DAYS
4	40	117 DAYS
5	10	93 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 2 RECID		
1	102	320 DAYS
2	82	192 DAYS
3	69	113 DAYS
4	52	107 DAYS
5	20	79 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 3 RECID		
1	102	320 DAYS
2	82	192 DAYS
3	69	113 DAYS
4	52	107 DAYS
5	20	79 DAYS
ASAP RECIDIVISM	86	298 DAYS

EXHIBIT 8.0-3

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 CAS

SAMPLE SIZE :		500	
SEX		N=(415)	
	MALES	354	85.3%
	FEMALES	61	14.6%
HEIGHT		N=(415)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	68.9	
WEIGHT		N=(415)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	163.5	
AGE		N=(421)	
	AVERAGE AGE	35.0	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	47	11.1%
	AGE 20 - 24	77	18.2%
	AGE 25 - 29	60	14.2%
	AGE 30 - 34	38	9.0%
	AGE 35 - 39	38	9.0%
	AGE 40 - 44	46	10.9%
	AGE 45 - 49	42	9.9%
	AGE 50 - 59	53	12.5%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	20	4.7%
RACE		N=(424)	
	WHITE	384	90.5%
	BLACK	1	0.2%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	16	3.7%
	MEXICAN	21	4.9%
	ORIENTAL	1	0.2%
	LATIN	0	0.0%
	OTHER RACES	1	0.2%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(426)	
	FULL-TIME	318	74.6%
	PART-TIME	26	6.1%
	NOT EMPLOYED	44	10.3%
	HOUSEWIFE	10	2.3%
	STUDENTS	18	4.2%
	RETIRED	10	2.3%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(421)	
	UNEMPLOYED	47	11.1%
	PROF / TECH	38	9.0%
	CLERICAL / SALES	42	9.9%
	SERVICES	45	10.6%
	AGRICULTURE	27	6.4%
	PROCESSING	41	9.7%
	MACHINE TRADES	17	4.0%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	21	4.9%
	STRUCTURAL	21	4.9%
	OTHER	122	28.9%

EXHIBIT 8.0-3 (Continued)

YEARS IN IDAHO		N=(306)	
	AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA	21.4	
	1	16	5.2%
	2	12	3.9%
	3	8	2.6%
	4	10	3.2%
	5	12	3.9%
	6-10	34	11.1%
	11-15	20	6.5%
	16-20	45	14.7%
	21 AND OVER	149	48.6%
REHABILITATION DATA		N=(500)	
	ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING	37	7.4%
	ATTENDED DICP	43	8.6%
	ATTENDED COURT-SCHOOL	286	57.2%
COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL DATA		N=(286)	
	NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT	4	1.3%
	ZERO IMPROVEMENT	0	0.0%
	IMPROVEMENT 1-4	70	24.4%
	5-9	142	49.6%
	10-14	56	19.5%
	15-19	8	2.7%
	20-UP	6	2.0%
MARITAL STATUS		N=(422)	
	MARRIED	185	43.8%
	SINGLE	110	26.0%
	DIVORCED	85	20.1%
	WIDOWED	16	3.7%
	SEPERATED	24	5.6%
	OTHER	2	0.4%
DEPENDENTS		N=(330)	
	0	120	36.3%
	1	67	20.3%
	2	55	16.6%
	3	30	9.0%
	4	28	8.4%
	5	16	4.8%
	6	8	2.4%
	7	3	0.9%
	8	1	0.3%
	9	1	0.3%
	10	1	0.3%
	11+	0	0.0%
RELIGION		N=(308)	
	PROTESTANT	121	39.2%
	CATHOLIC	69	22.4%
	JEWISH	0	0.0%
	MORMON	42	13.6%
	OTHER	76	24.6%

EXHIBIT 8.0-3 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(173)	
	AVERAGE	12.8	
	1	14	8.0%
	2	11	6.3%
	3	6	3.4%
	4	13	7.5%
	5-10	46	26.5%
	11-15	22	12.7%
	16-20	19	10.9%
	20+	42	24.2%
EDUCATION		N=(425)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	11.4	
	1-6	9	4.7%
	7-9	75	17.6%
	10	36	8.4%
	11	45	10.5%
	12	167	39.2%
	13	26	6.1%
	14	32	7.5%
	15	12	2.8%
	16	18	4.2%
	17 AND UP	5	1.1%
INCOME		N=(413)	
	LESS THAN $4000	112	27.1%
	4000-5999	90	21.7%
	6000-7999	78	18.8%
	8000-9999	46	11.1%
	10000-11999	40	9.6%
	12000-13999	20	4.8%
	14000-15999	11	2.6%
	16000-17999	4	0.9%
	18000-19999	4	0.9%
	20000-UP	8	1.9%
BAC DATA		N=(382)	
AVERAGE BAC		.149%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.154%	
	NEGATIVE	11	2.8%
	.01 - .04	1	0.2%
	.05 - .09	38	9.9%
	.10 - .14	127	33.2%
	.15 - .19	135	35.3%
	.20 - .24	56	14.6%
	.25 +	14	3.6%
REFUSED TEST		N=(500)	
	ONCE	27	5.4%
	TWICE	1	0.2%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-3 (Continued)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST SCORES	N=(	244)	
AVERAGE ALCADD		9.4	
1-11		177	72.5%
12-19		53	21.7%
20-29		12	4.9%
30-39		2	0.8%
40-49		0	0.0%
50-UP		0	0.0%
DRINKER CLASS DATA	N=(	375)	
PROBLEM		82	21.8%
NON-PROBLEM		265	70.6%
UNDEFINED		28	7.4%
EST. PROB. DRINKERS		93	18.6%
VIOLATIONS ON ADB	N=(	500)	
1 DWI		368	73.6%
2 DWI		89	17.8%
3 DWI		28	5.6%
4 DWI		6	1.2%
5+ DWI		4	0.8%
AVERAGE NO DWIS		1.35	
1-2 NON A/R VIOLATIONS		159	31.8%
3-4		50	10.0%
5-6		22	4.4%
7-8		4	0.8%
9 UP		6	1.2%
AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL		1.21	
1 ACCIDENT		124	24.8%
2 ACCIDENTS		26	5.2%
3 ACCIDENTS		15	3.0%
4 OR MORE		3	0.6%
AVER NO ACCIDENTS		.46	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA	N=(	130)	
1-2 MISDEMEANORS		76	58.4%
3-4 MISDEMEANORS		32	24.6%
5+ MISDEMEANORS		22	16.9%
AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS		2.78	
1-2 FELONIES		6	4.6%
3-4 FELONIES		1	0.7%
5+ FELONIES		1	0.7%
AVG NO FELONIES		.10	
1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS		38	29.2%
3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS		4	3.0%
5+ A/R MISDEMEANORS		2	1.5%
AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS		.56	
1-2 A/R FELONIES		1	0.7%
3-4 A/R FELONIES		0	0.0%
5+ A/R FELONIES		0	0.0%
AVG NO A/R FELONIES		.01	

EXHIBIT 8.0-3 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TO TYPE 1 RECID		
1	89	324 DAYS
2	56	176 DAYS
3	18	116 DAYS
4	8	197 DAYS
5	10	87 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 2 RECID		
1	74	274 DAYS
2	68	180 DAYS
3	39	85 DAYS
4	16	142 DAYS
5	10	87 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 3 RECID		
1	74	274 DAYS
2	68	180 DAYS
3	39	85 DAYS
4	16	142 DAYS
5	10	87 DAYS
ASAP RECIDIVISM	67	313 DAYS

EXHIBIT 8.0-4

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 DICP

	SAMPLE SIZE :	500	
SEX		N=(429)	
	MALES	390	90.9%
	FEMALES	39	9.0%
HEIGHT		N=(406)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	69.1	
WEIGHT		N=(406)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	161.6	
AGE		N=(439)	
	AVERAGE AGE	35.4	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	41	9.3%
	AGE 20 - 24	100	22.7%
	AGE 25 - 29	57	12.9%
	AGE 30 - 34	50	11.3%
	AGE 35 - 39	39	8.8%
	AGE 40 - 44	21	4.7%
	AGE 45 - 49	38	8.6%
	AGE 50 - 59	64	14.5%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	29	6.6%
RACE		N=(340)	
	WHITE	307	90.2%
	BLACK	7	2.0%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	10	2.9%
	MEXICAN	15	4.4%
	ORIENTAL	1	0.2%
	LATIN	0	0.0%
	OTHER RACES	0	0.0%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(343)	
	FULL-TIME	229	66.7%
	PART-TIME	18	5.2%
	NOT EMPLOYED	64	18.6%
	HOUSEWIFE	4	1.1%
	STUDENTS	13	3.7%
	RETIRED	15	4.3%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(339)	
	UNEMPLOYED	32	9.4%
	PROF / TECH	23	6.7%
	CLERICAL / SALES	15	4.4%
	SERVICES	48	14.1%
	AGRICULTURE	26	7.6%
	PROCESSING	33	9.7%
	MACHINE TRADES	7	2.0%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	10	2.9%
	STRUCTURAL	35	10.3%
	OTHER	110	32.4%

EXHIBIT 8.0-4 (Continued

YEARS IN IDAHO		N=(290)	
	AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA	23.3	
	1	13	4.4%
	2	4	1.3%
	3	15	5.1%
	4	9	3.1%
	5	6	2.0%
	6-10	23	7.9%
	11-15	18	6.2%
	16-20	43	14.8%
	21 AND OVER	159	54.8%
REHABILITATION DATA		N=(500)	
	ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING	102	20.4%
	ATTENDED DICP	220	44.0%
	ATTENDED COURT-SCHOCL	107	21.4%
COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL DATA		N=(107)	
	NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT	2	1.8%
	ZERO IMPROVEMENT	0	0.0%
	IMPROVEMENT 1-4	41	38.3%
	5-9	47	43.9%
	10-14	11	10.2%
	15-19	2	1.8%
	20-UP	4	3.7%
MARITAL STATUS		N=(340)	
	MARRIED	155	45.5%
	SINGLE	97	28.5%
	DIVORCED	60	17.6%
	WIDOWED	7	2.0%
	SEPERATED	19	5.5%
	CTHER	2	0.5%
DEPENDENTS		N=(319)	
	0	116	36.3%
	1	71	22.2%
	2	41	12.8%
	3	38	11.9%
	4	32	10.0%
	5	11	3.4%
	6	5	1.5%
	7	3	0.9%
	8	2	0.6%
	9	0	0.0%
	10	0	0.0%
	11+	0	0.0%
RELIGICN		N=(306)	
	PRCTESTANT	140	45.7%
	CATHOLIC	52	16.9%
	JEWISH	0	0.0%
	MORMON	46	15.0%
	OTHER	68	22.2%

EXHIBIT 8.0-4 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(166)	
	AVERAGE	12.8	
	1	21	12.6%
	2	20	12.0%
	3	6	3.6%
	4	7	4.2%
	5-10	33	19.8%
	11-15	25	15.0%
	16-20	17	10.2%
	20+	37	22.2%
EDUCATION		N=(339)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	10.8	
	1-6	14	6.6%
	7-9	76	22.4%
	10	43	12.6%
	11	33	9.7%
	12	124	36.5%
	13	17	5.0%
	14	15	4.4%
	15	9	2.6%
	16	5	1.4%
	17 AND UP	3	0.8%
INCOME		N=(324)	
	LESS THAN $4000	101	31.1%
	4000-5999	48	14.8%
	6000-7999	75	23.1%
	8000-9999	43	13.2%
	10000-11999	26	8.0%
	12000-13999	16	4.9%
	14000-15999	5	1.5%
	16000-17999	2	0.6%
	18000-19999	0	0.0%
	20000-UP	8	2.4%
BAC DATA		N=(431)	
AVERAGE BAC		.163%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.166%	
	NEGATIVE	7	1.6%
	.01 - .04	3	0.6%
	.05 - .09	31	7.1%
	.10 - .14	125	29.0%
	.15 - .19	153	35.4%
	.20 - .24	72	16.7%
	.25 +	40	9.2%
REFUSED TEST		N=(500)	
	ONCE	33	6.6%
	TWICE	3	0.6%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-4 (Continued)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST SCORES	N=(208)		
	AVERAGE ALCADD	11.4	
	1-11	123	59.1%
	12-19	58	27.8%
	20-29	20	9.6%
	30-39	6	2.8%
	40-49	1	0.4%
	50-UP	0	0.0%
DRINKER CLASS DATA	N=(339)		
	PROBLEM	144	42.4%
	NON-PROBLEM	145	42.7%
	UNDEFINED	50	14.7%
	EST. PROB. DRINKERS	181	36.2%
VIOLATIONS ON ADB	N=(500)		
	1 DWI	288	57.6%
	2 DWI	124	24.8%
	3 DWI	64	12.8%
	4 DWI	14	2.8%
	5+ DWI	9	1.8%
	AVERAGE NO DWIS	1.66	
	1-2 NON A/R VIOLATIONS	161	32.2%
	3-4	61	12.2%
	5-6	24	4.8%
	7-8	11	2.2%
	9 UP	5	1.0%
	AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL	1.39	
	1 ACCIDENT	112	22.4%
	2 ACCIDENTS	45	9.0%
	3 ACCIDENTS	11	2.2%
	4 OR MORE	2	0.4%
	AVER NO ACCIDENTS	.48	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA	N=(103)		
	1-2 MISDEMEANORS	52	50.4%
	3-4 MISDEMEANORS	21	20.3%
	5+ MISDEMEANORS	30	29.1%
	AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS	3.57	
	1-2 FELONIES	4	3.8%
	3-4 FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO FELONIES	.04	
	1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS	40	38.8%
	3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS	9	8.7%
	5+ A/R MISDEMEANORS	5	4.8%
	AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS	1.06	
	1-2 A/R FELONIES	1	0.9%
	3-4 A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO A/R FELONIES	.00	

EXHIBIT 8.0-4 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TO TYPE 1 RECID		
1	124	255 DAYS
2	128	225 DAYS
3	42	134 DAYS
4	28	70 DAYS
5	10	63 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 2 RECID		
1	109	285 DAYS
2	136	211 DAYS
3	57	129 DAYS
4	44	65 DAYS
5	20	52 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 3 RECID		
1	109	285 DAYS
2	136	211 DAYS
3	57	129 DAYS
4	44	65 DAYS
5	20	52 DAYS
ASAP RECIDIVISM	88	270 DAYS

EXHIBIT 8.0-5

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 DOC

	SAMPLE SIZE :	167	
SEX		N=(131)	
	MALES	113	86.2%
	FEMALES	18	13.7%
HEIGHT		N=(132)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	68.5	
WEIGHT		N=(132)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	159.1	
AGE		N=(132)	
	AVERAGE AGE	34.0	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	16	12.1%
	AGE 20 - 24	22	16.6%
	AGE 25 - 29	27	20.4%
	AGE 30 - 34	11	8.3%
	AGE 35 - 39	15	11.3%
	AGE 40 - 44	13	9.8%
	AGE 45 - 49	9	6.8%
	AGE 50 - 59	8	6.0%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	11	8.3%
RACE		N=(145)	
	WHITE	129	88.9%
	BLACK	0	0.0%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	2	1.3%
	MEXICAN	12	8.2%
	ORIENTAL	1	0.6%
	LATIN	0	0.0%
	OTHER RACES	1	0.6%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(146)	
	FULL-TIME	100	68.4%
	PART-TIME	9	6.1%
	NOT EMPLOYED	16	10.9%
	HOUSEWIFE	3	2.0%
	STUDENTS	13	8.9%
	RETIRED	5	3.4%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(145)	
	UNEMPLOYED	9	6.2%
	PROF / TECH	17	11.7%
	CLERICAL / SALES	10	6.8%
	SERVICES	14	9.6%
	AGRICULTURE	7	4.8%
	PROCESSING	5	3.4%
	MACHINE TRADES	6	4.1%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	15	10.3%
	STRUCTURAL	5	3.4%
	OTHER	57	39.3%

EXHIBIT 8.0-5 (Continued)

YEARS IN IDAHO	N=(	51)	
AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA		19.5	
1		6	11.7%
2		2	3.9%
3		1	1.9%
4		3	5.8%
5		1	1.9%
6-10		5	9.8%
11-15		1	1.9%
16-20		10	19.6%
21 AND OVER		22	43.1%
REHABILITATION DATA	N=(	167)	
ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING		50	29.9%
ATTENDED DICP		51	30.5%
ATTENDED COURT-SCHOCL		14	8.3%
COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL DATA	N=(	14)	
NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT		0	0.0%
ZERO IMPROVEMENT		0	0.0%
IMPROVEMENT 1-4		2	14.2%
5-9		11	78.5%
10-14		1	7.1%
15-19		0	0.0%
20-UP		0	0.0%
MARITAL STATUS	N=(	146)	
MARRIED		72	49.3%
SINGLE		45	30.8%
DIVORCED		20	13.6%
WIDOWED		2	1.3%
SEPERATED		7	4.7%
OTHER		0	0.0%
DEPENDENTS	N=(	53)	
0		24	45.2%
1		13	24.5%
2		5	9.4%
3		4	7.5%
4		1	1.8%
5		3	5.6%
6		0	0.0%
7		1	1.8%
8		1	1.8%
9		0	0.0%
10		0	0.0%
11+		1	1.8%
RELIGION	N=(	48)	
PROTESTANT		24	50.0%
CATHOLIC		11	22.9%
JEWISH		0	0.0%
MORMON		4	8.3%
OTHER		9	18.7%

EXHIBIT 8.0-5 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(23)	
	AVERAGE	9.8	
	1	2	8.6%
	2	3	13.0%
	3	1	4.3%
	4	0	0.0%
	5-10	9	39.1%
	11-15	2	8.6%
	16-20	4	17.3%
	20+	2	8.6%
EDUCATION		N=(147)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	11.5	
	1-6	6	8.3%
	7-9	22	14.9%
	10	13	8.8%
	11	18	12.2%
	12	54	36.7%
	13	9	6.1%
	14	10	6.8%
	15	4	2.7%
	16	9	6.1%
	17 AND UP	2	1.3%
INCOME		N=(144)	
	LESS THAN $4000	45	31.2%
	4000-5999	37	25.6%
	6000-7999	25	17.3%
	8000-9999	20	13.8%
	10000-11999	10	6.9%
	12000-13999	2	1.3%
	14000-15999	1	0.6%
	16000-17999	0	0.0%
	18000-19999	2	1.3%
	20000-UP	2	1.3%
BAC DATA		N=(138)	
AVERAGE BAC		.161%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.166%	
	NEGATIVE	4	2.8%
	.01 - .04	1	0.7%
	.05 - .09	15	10.8%
	.10 - .14	29	21.0%
	.15 - .19	53	38.4%
	.20 - .24	28	20.2%
	.25 +	8	5.7%
REFUSED TEST		N=(167)	
	ONCE	12	7.1%
	TWICE	2	1.1%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-5 (Continued)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST SCORES	N=(68)		
	AVERAGE ALCADD	10.5	
	1-11	50	73.5%
	12-19	11	16.1%
	20-29	3	4.4%
	30-39	1	1.4%
	40-49	2	2.9%
	50-UP	1	1.4%
DRINKER CLASS DATA	N=(120)		
	PROBLEM	35	29.1%
	NON-PROBLEM	81	67.5%
	UNDEFINED	4	3.3%
	EST. PROB. DRINKERS	57	34.1%
VIOLATIONS ON ADB	N=(167)		
	1 DWI	101	60.4%
	2 DWI	38	22.7%
	3 DWI	18	10.7%
	4 DWI	7	4.1%
	5+ DWI	2	1.1%
	AVERAGE NO DWIS	1.62	
	1-2 NON A/R VIOLATIONS	53	31.7%
	3-4	20	11.9%
	5-6	12	7.1%
	7-8	2	1.1%
	9 UP	1	0.5%
	AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL	1.34	
	1 ACCIDENT	49	29.3%
	2 ACCIDENTS	10	5.9%
	3 ACCIDENTS	1	0.5%
	4 OR MORE	2	1.1%
	AVER NO ACCIDENTS	.47	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA	N=(57)		
	1-2 MISDEMEANORS	32	56.1%
	3-4 MISDEMEANORS	15	26.3%
	5+ MISDEMEANORS	10	17.5%
	AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS	2.98	
	1-2 FELONIES	3	5.2%
	3-4 FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ FELONIES	2	3.5%
	AVG NO FELONIES	.35	
	1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS	25	43.8%
	3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS	2	3.5%
	5+ A/R MISDEMEANORS	1	1.7%
	AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS	1.00	
	1-2 A/R FELONIES	2	3.5%
	3-4 A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO A/R FELONIES	.03	

EXHIBIT 8.0-5 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TO TYPE 1 RECID			
	1	38	322 DAYS
	2	36	168 DAYS
	3	21	68 DAYS
	4	4	36 DAYS
	5	6	34 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 2 RECID			
	1	33	308 DAYS
	2	34	140 DAYS
	3	36	86 DAYS
	4	8	36 DAYS
	5	6	34 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 3 RECID			
	1	33	308 DAYS
	2	34	140 DAYS
	3	36	86 DAYS
	4	8	36 DAYS
	5	6	34 DAYS
	ASAP RECIDIVISM	42	367 DAYS

EXHIBIT 8.0-6

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 CAS & DICP

	SAMPLE SIZE :	500	
SEX		N=(415)	
	MALES	373	89.8%
	FEMALES	42	10.1%
HEIGHT		N=(416)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	69.3	
WEIGHT		N=(416)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	166.3	
AGE		N=(434)	
	AVERAGE AGE	35.1	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	45	10.3%
	AGE 20 - 24	75	17.2%
	AGE 25 - 29	66	15.2%
	AGE 30 - 34	51	11.7%
	AGE 35 - 39	43	9.9%
	AGE 40 - 44	44	10.1%
	AGE 45 - 49	40	9.2%
	AGE 50 - 59	42	9.6%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	28	6.4%
RACE		N=(382)	
	WHITE	334	87.4%
	BLACK	3	0.7%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	14	3.6%
	MEXICAN	28	7.3%
	ORIENTAL	0	0.0%
	LATIN	1	0.2%
	OTHER RACES	2	0.5%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(392)	
	FULL-TIME	304	77.5%
	PART-TIME	16	4.0%
	NOT EMPLOYED	42	10.7%
	HOUSEWIFE	7	1.7%
	STUDENTS	10	2.5%
	RETIRED	13	3.3%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(380)	
	UNEMPLOYED	27	7.1%
	PROF / TECH	30	7.8%
	CLERICAL / SALES	20	5.2%
	SERVICES	40	10.5%
	AGRICULTURE	37	9.7%
	PROCESSING	29	7.6%
	MACHINE TRADES	14	3.6%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	12	3.1%
	STRUCTURAL	34	8.9%
	OTHER	137	36.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-6 (Continued)

YEARS IN IDAHO		N=(349)	
	AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA	22.2	
	1	23	6.5%
	2	19	5.4%
	3	8	2.2%
	4	11	3.1%
	5	7	2.0%
	6-10	35	10.0%
	11-15	23	6.5%
	16-20	43	12.3%
	21 AND OVER	180	51.5%
REHABILITATION DATA		N=(500)	
	ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING	72	14.4%
	ATTENDED DICP	230	46.0%
	ATTENDED COURT-SCHOOL	301	60.2%
COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL DATA		N=(301)	
	NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT	5	1.6%
	ZERO IMPROVEMENT	0	0.0%
	IMPROVEMENT 1-4	104	34.5%
	5-9	136	45.1%
	10-14	44	14.6%
	15-19	2	0.6%
	20-UP	10	3.3%
MARITAL STATUS		N=(395)	
	MARRIED	207	52.4%
	SINGLE	91	23.0%
	DIVORCED	64	16.2%
	WIDOWED	15	3.7%
	SEPERATED	18	4.5%
	OTHER	0	0.0%
DEPENDENTS		N=(378)	
	0	85	22.4%
	1	90	23.8%
	2	66	17.4%
	3	52	13.7%
	4	42	11.1%
	5	19	5.0%
	6	6	1.5%
	7	9	2.3%
	8	5	1.3%
	9	0	0.0%
	10	2	0.5%
	11+	2	0.5%
RELIGION		N=(363)	
	PROTESTANT	166	45.7%
	CATHOLIC	71	19.5%
	JEWISH	0	0.0%
	MORMON	53	14.6%
	OTHER	73	20.1%

EXHIBIT 8.0-6 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(213)	
	AVERAGE	11.5	
	1	32	15.0%
	2	16	7.5%
	3	12	5.6%
	4	9	4.2%
	5-10	56	26.2%
	11-15	27	12.6%
	16-20	21	9.8%
	20+	40	18.7%
EDUCATION		N=(380)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	11.0	
	1-6	17	6.4%
	7-9	67	17.6%
	10	44	11.5%
	11	52	13.6%
	12	136	35.7%
	13	23	6.0%
	14	20	5.2%
	15	7	1.8%
	16	11	2.8%
	17 AND UP	3	0.7%
INCOME		N=(362)	
	LESS THAN $4000	76	20.9%
	4000-5999	76	20.9%
	6000-7999	95	26.2%
	8000-9999	53	14.6%
	10000-11999	26	7.1%
	12000-13999	14	3.8%
	14000-15999	11	3.0%
	16000-17999	0	0.0%
	18000-19999	4	1.1%
	20000-UP	7	1.9%
BAC DATA		N=(424)	
AVERAGE BAC		.158%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.160%	
	NEGATIVE	6	1.4%
	.01 - .04	5	1.1%
	.05 - .09	34	8.0%
	.10 - .14	150	35.3%
	.15 - .19	123	29.0%
	.20 - .24	66	15.5%
	.25 +	40	9.4%
REFUSED TEST		N=(500)	
	ONCE	23	4.6%
	TWICE	2	0.4%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-6 (Continued)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST SCORES		N=(281)	
	AVERAGE ALCADD	13.4	
	1-11	144	51.2%
	12-19	83	29.5%
	20-29	40	14.2%
	30-39	10	3.5%
	40-49	2	0.7%
	50-UP	2	0.7%
DRINKER CLASS DATA		N=(391)	
	PROBLEM	153	39.1%
	NON-PROBLEM	194	49.6%
	UNDEFINED	44	11.2%
	EST. PROB. DRINKERS	164	32.8%
VIOLATIONS ON ADB		N=(500)	
	1 DWI	305	61.0%
	2 DWI	135	27.0%
	3 DWI	46	9.2%
	4 DWI	9	1.8%
	5+ DWI	2	0.4%
	AVERAGE NO DWIS	1.52	
	1-2 NON A/R VIOLATIONS	168	33.6%
	3-4	60	12.0%
	5-6	24	4.8%
	7-8	9	1.8%
	9 UP	0	0.0%
	AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL	1.24	
	1 ACCIDENT	113	22.6%
	2 ACCIDENTS	39	7.8%
	3 ACCIDENTS	9	1.8%
	4 OR MORE	1	0.2%
	AVER NO ACCIDENTS	.44	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA		N=(102)	
	1-2 MISDEMEANORS	57	55.8%
	3-4 MISDEMEANORS	21	20.5%
	5+ MISDEMEANORS	24	23.5%
	AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS	3.18	
	1-2 FELONIES	2	1.9%
	3-4 FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO FELONIES	.02	
	1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS	59	57.8%
	3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS	6	5.8%
	5+ A/R MISDEMEANORS	3	2.9%
	AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS	1.16	
	1-2 A/R FELONIES	2	1.9%
	3-4 A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO A/R FELONIES	.02	

EXHIBIT 8.0-6 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TO TYPE 1 RECID			
	1	135	223 DAYS
	2	92	192 DAYS
	3	27	134 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 2 RECID			
	1	117	261 DAYS
	2	110	183 DAYS
	3	48	118 DAYS
	4	4	120 DAYS
	5	17	62 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 3 RECID			
	1	117	261 DAYS
	2	110	183 DAYS
	3	48	118 DAYS
	4	4	120 DAYS
	5	17	62 DAYS
	ASAP RECIDIVISM	71	309 DAYS

EXHIBIT 8.0-7

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 CAS & DCC

	SAMPLE SIZE :	230	
SEX		N=(200)	
	MALES	184	92.0%
	FEMALES	16	8.0%
HEIGHT		N=(200)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	68.8	
WEIGHT		N=(200)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	161.3	
AGE		N=(200)	
	AVERAGE AGE	34.6	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	16	8.0%
	AGE 20 - 24	42	21.0%
	AGE 25 - 29	32	16.0%
	AGE 30 - 34	25	12.5%
	AGE 35 - 39	19	9.5%
	AGE 40 - 44	16	8.0%
	AGE 45 - 49	17	8.5%
	AGE 50 - 59	19	9.5%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	14	7.0%
RACE		N=(203)	
	WHITE	174	85.7%
	BLACK	2	0.9%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	9	4.4%
	MEXICAN	18	8.8%
	ORIENTAL	0	0.0%
	LATIN	0	0.0%
	OTHER RACES	0	0.0%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(202)	
	FULL-TIME	158	78.2%
	PART-TIME	10	4.9%
	NOT EMPLOYED	20	9.9%
	HOUSEWIFE	1	0.4%
	STUDENTS	8	3.9%
	RETIRED	5	2.4%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(202)	
	UNEMPLOYED	16	7.9%
	PROF / TECH	23	11.3%
	CLERICAL / SALES	13	6.4%
	SERVICES	18	8.9%
	AGRICULTURE	15	7.4%
	PROCESSING	22	10.8%
	MACHINE TRADES	13	6.4%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	16	7.9%
	STRUCTURAL	13	6.4%
	OTHER	53	26.2%

EXHIBIT 8.0-7 (Continued)

YEARS IN IDAHO		N=(58)	
	AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA	22.7	
	1	2	3.4%
	2	1	1.7%
	3	0	0.0%
	4	2	3.4%
	5	1	1.7%
	6-10	3	5.1%
	11-15	2	3.4%
	16-20	16	27.5%
	21 AND OVER	31	53.4%
REHABILITATION DATA		N=(230)	
	ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING	71	30.8%
	ATTENDED DICP	92	40.0%
	ATTENDED COURT-SCHOCL	148	64.3%
COURT ALCOHCL SCHOCL DATA		N=(148)	
	NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT	5	3.3%
	ZERO IMPROVEMENT	0	0.0%
	IMPROVEMENT 1-4	39	26.3%
	5-9	70	47.2%
	10-14	17	11.4%
	15-19	3	2.0%
	20-UP	14	9.4%
MARITAL STATUS		N=(199)	
	MARRIED	95	47.7%
	SINGLE	65	32.6%
	DIVORCED	27	13.5%
	WIDOWED	4	2.0%
	SEPERATED	6	3.0%
	OTHER	2	1.0%
DEPENDENTS		N=(66)	
	0	26	39.3%
	1	12	18.1%
	2	7	10.6%
	3	5	7.5%
	4	6	9.0%
	5	5	7.5%
	6	2	3.0%
	7	1	1.5%
	8	2	3.0%
	9	0	0.0%
	10	0	0.0%
	11+	0	0.0%
RELIGICN		N=(59)	
	PROTESTANT	13	22.0%
	CATHOLIC	11	18.6%
	JEWISH	0	0.0%
	MORMON	18	30.5%
	OTHER	17	28.8%

EXHIBIT 8.0-7 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(31)	
	AVERAGE	8.9	
	1	5	16.1%
	2	6	19.3%
	3	2	6.4%
	4	2	6.4%
	5-10	5	16.1%
	11-15	5	16.1%
	16-20	4	12.9%
	20+	2	6.4%
EDUCATION		N=(201)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	11.1	
	1-6	8	7.0%
	7-9	35	17.4%
	10	19	9.4%
	11	18	8.9%
	12	80	39.8%
	13	14	6.9%
	14	13	6.4%
	15	8	3.9%
	16	5	2.4%
	17 AND UP	1	0.4%
INCOME		N=(201)	
	LESS THAN $4000	55	27.3%
	4000-5999	46	22.8%
	6000-7999	41	20.3%
	8000-9999	26	12.9%
	10000-11999	20	9.9%
	12000-13999	7	3.4%
	14000-15999	2	0.9%
	16000-17999	1	0.4%
	18000-19999	1	0.4%
	20000-UP	2	0.9%
BAC DATA		N=(216)	
AVERAGE BAC		.150%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.153%	
	NEGATIVE	5	2.3%
	.01 - .04	2	0.9%
	.05 - .09	16	7.4%
	.10 - .14	71	32.8%
	.15 - .19	83	38.4%
	.20 - .24	35	16.2%
	.25 +	4	1.8%
REFUSED TEST		N=(230)	
	ONCE	7	3.0%
	TWICE	0	0.0%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-7 (Continued)

DIAGNCSTIC TEST SCORES	N=(112)		
AVERAGE ALCACD	14.4		
1-11	51	45.5%	
12-19	34	30.3%	
20-29	19	16.9%	
30-39	5	4.4%	
40-49	2	1.7%	
50-UP	1	0.8%	
DRINKER CLASS DATA	N=(191)		
PROBLEM	70	36.6%	
NON-PROBLEM	109	57.0%	
UNDEFINED	12	6.2%	
EST. PROB. DRINKERS	82	35.6%	
VIOLATICNS CN ADB	N=(230)		
1 DWI	127	55.2%	
2 DWI	60	26.0%	
3 DWI	32	13.9%	
4 DWI	7	3.0%	
5+ DWI	3	1.3%	
AVERAGE NO CWIS	1.67		
1-2 NON A/R VIOLATICNS	64	27.8%	
3-4	37	16.0%	
5-6	15	6.5%	
7-8	7	3.0%	
9 UP	5	2.1%	
AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL	1.72		
1 ACCIDENT	62	26.9%	
2 ACCIDENTS	21	9.1%	
3 ACCIDENTS	9	3.9%	
4 CR MORE	5	2.1%	
AVER NO ACCIDENTS	.67		
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA	N=(105)		
1-2 MISDEMEANORS	38	36.1%	
3-4 MISDEMEANORS	25	23.8%	
5+ MISDEMEANCRS	42	40.0%	
AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS	4.63		
1-2 FELONIES	9	8.5%	
3-4 FELONIES	0	0.0%	
5+ FELONIES	1	0.9%	
AVG NO FELCNIES	.25		
1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS	50	47.6%	
3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS	8	7.6%	
5+ A/R MISCEMEANCRS	6	5.7%	
AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS	1.29		
1-2 A/R FELONIES	2	1.9%	
3-4 A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%	
5+ A/R FELCNIES	0	0.0%	
AVG NO A/R FELONIES	.01		

EXHIBIT 8.0-7 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TC TYPE 1 RECID			
	1	60	394 DAYS
	2	64	179 DAYS
	3	21	94 DAYS
	4	12	71 DAYS
AVG DAYS TC TYPE 2 RECID			
	1	51	365 DAYS
	2	62	166 DAYS
	3	24	118 DAYS
	4	40	60 DAYS
	5	10	45 DAYS
AVG DAYS TC TYPE 3 RECID			
	1	51	365 DAYS
	2	62	166 DAYS
	3	24	118 DAYS
	4	40	60 DAYS
	5	10	45 DAYS
	ASAP RECIDIVISM	55	426 DAYS

EXHIBIT 8.0-8

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 CAS & OTHER

	SAMPLE SIZE :	115	
SEX		N=(97)	
	MALES	89	91.7%
	FEMALES	8	8.2%
HEIGHT		N=(97)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	69.6	
WEIGHT		N=(97)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	166.2	
AGE		N=(97)	
	AVERAGE AGE	35.8	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	3	3.0%
	AGE 20 - 24	20	20.6%
	AGE 25 - 29	17	17.5%
	AGE 30 - 34	13	13.4%
	AGE 35 - 39	10	10.3%
	AGE 40 - 44	8	8.2%
	AGE 45 - 49	9	9.2%
	AGE 50 - 59	12	12.3%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	5	5.1%
RACE		N=(105)	
	WHITE	93	88.5%
	BLACK	0	0.0%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	5	4.7%
	MEXICAN	4	3.8%
	ORIENTAL	1	0.9%
	LATIN	0	0.0%
	OTHER RACES	2	1.9%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(107)	
	FULL-TIME	82	76.6%
	PART-TIME	8	7.4%
	NOT EMPLOYED	15	14.0%
	HOUSEWIFE	1	0.9%
	STUDENTS	0	0.0%
	RETIRED	1	0.9%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(107)	
	UNEMPLOYED	11	10.2%
	PROF / TECH	5	4.6%
	CLERICAL / SALES	3	2.8%
	SERVICES	14	13.0%
	AGRICULTURE	17	15.8%
	PROCESSING	8	7.4%
	MACHINE TRADES	7	6.5%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	11	10.2%
	STRUCTURAL	6	5.6%
	OTHER	25	23.3%

EXHIBIT 8.0-8 (Continued)

YEARS IN IDAHO		N=(17)	
	AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA	18.7	
	1	1	5.8%
	2	1	5.8%
	3	0	0.0%
	4	0	0.0%
	5	1	5.8%
	6-10	2	11.7%
	11-15	1	5.8%
	16-20	2	11.7%
	21 AND OVER	9	52.9%
REHABILITATION DATA		N=(115)	
	ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING	21	18.2%
	ATTENDED DICP	52	45.2%
	ATTENDED COURT-SCHOOL	67	58.2%
COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL DATA		N=(67)	
	NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT	1	1.4%
	ZERO IMPROVEMENT	0	0.0%
	IMPROVEMENT 1-4	24	35.8%
	5-9	29	43.2%
	10-14	7	10.4%
	15-19	1	1.4%
	20-UP	5	7.4%
MARITAL STATUS		N=(107)	
	MARRIED	51	47.6%
	SINGLE	29	27.1%
	DIVORCED	20	18.6%
	WIDOWED	2	1.8%
	SEPERATED	5	4.6%
	OTHER	0	0.0%
DEPENDENTS		N=(21)	
	0	6	28.5%
	1	7	33.3%
	2	3	14.2%
	3	1	4.7%
	4	4	19.0%
	5	0	0.0%
	6	0	0.0%
	7	0	0.0%
	8	0	0.0%
	9	0	0.0%
	10	0	0.0%
	11+	0	0.0%
RELIGION		N=(20)	
	PROTESTANT	8	40.0%
	CATHOLIC	2	10.0%
	JEWISH	0	0.0%
	MORMON	2	10.0%
	OTHER	8	40.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-8 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(10)	
	AVERAGE	14.2	
	1	0	0.0%
	2	1	10.0%
	3	0	0.0%
	4	0	0.0%
	5-10	5	50.0%
	11-15	1	10.0%
	16-20	0	0.0%
	20+	3	30.0%
EDUCATION		N=(107)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	10.9	
	1-6	5	5.1%
	7-9	24	22.4%
	10	13	12.1%
	11	10	9.3%
	12	34	31.7%
	13	6	5.6%
	14	7	6.5%
	15	5	4.6%
	16	2	1.8%
	17 AND UP	1	0.9%
INCOME		N=(107)	
	LESS THAN $4000	39	36.4%
	4000-5999	25	23.3%
	6000-7999	22	20.5%
	8000-9999	10	9.3%
	10000-11999	6	5.6%
	12000-13999	1	0.9%
	14000-15999	2	1.8%
	16000-17999	2	1.8%
	18000-19999	0	0.0%
	20000-UP	0	0.0%
BAC DATA		N=(83)	
AVERAGE BAC		.167%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.167%	
	NEGATIVE	0	0.0%
	.01 - .04	0	0.0%
	.05 - .09	3	3.6%
	.10 - .14	25	30.1%
	.15 - .19	32	38.5%
	.20 - .24	18	21.6%
	.25 +	5	6.0%
REFUSED TEST		N=(115)	
	ONCE	7	6.0%
	TWICE	0	0.0%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-8 (Continued)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST SCORES	N=(36)		
	AVERAGE ALCADD	12.3	
	1-11	21	58.3%
	12-19	11	30.5%
	20-29	2	5.5%
	30-39	2	5.5%
	40-49	0	0.0%
	50-UP	0	0.0%
DRINKER CLASS DATA	N=(60)		
	PROBLEM	29	48.3%
	NON-PROBLEM	26	43.3%
	UNDEFINED	5	8.3%
	EST. PROB. DRINKERS	40	34.7%
VIOLATIONS ON ADB	N=(115)		
	1 DWI	66	57.3%
	2 DWI	29	25.2%
	3 DWI	8	6.9%
	4 DWI	7	6.0%
	5+ DWI	2	1.7%
	AVERAGE NO DWIS	1.63	
	1-2 NON A/R VIOLATIONS	46	40.0%
	3-4	19	16.5%
	5-6	5	4.3%
	7-8	2	1.7%
	9 UP	4	3.4%
	AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL	1.88	
	1 ACCIDENT	32	27.8%
	2 ACCIDENTS	10	8.6%
	3 ACCIDENTS	3	2.6%
	4 OR MORE	1	0.8%
	AVER NO ACCIDENTS	.56	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA	N=(52)		
	1-2 MISDEMEANORS	17	32.6%
	3-4 MISDEMEANORS	16	30.7%
	5+ MISDEMEANORS	19	36.5%
	AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS	4.57	
	1-2 FELONIES	1	1.9%
	3-4 FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ FELONIES	2	3.8%
	AVG NO FELONIES	.21	
	1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS	28	53.8%
	3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS	7	13.4%
	5+ A/R MISDEMEANORS	3	5.7%
	AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS	1.61	
	1-2 A/R FELONIES	1	1.9%
	3-4 A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO A/R FELONIES	.01	

EXHIBIT 8.0-8 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TO TYPE 1 RECID		
1	29	473 DAYS
2	16	248 DAYS
3	21	103 DAYS
4	4	101 DAYS
5	6	36 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 2 RECID		
1	24	446 DAYS
2	20	228 DAYS
3	27	120 DAYS
4	8	77 DAYS
5	6	36 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 3 RECID		
1	24	446 DAYS
2	20	228 DAYS
3	27	120 DAYS
4	8	77 DAYS
5	6	36 DAYS
ASAP RECIDIVISM	18	407 DAYS

EXHIBIT 8.0-9

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 OTHER REHAB

	SAMPLE SIZE :	500	
SEX		N=(406)	
	MALES	357	87.9%
	FEMALES	49	12.0%
HEIGHT		N=(406)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	68.8	
WEIGHT		N=(406)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	161.3	
AGE		N=(418)	
	AVERAGE AGE	35.1	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	39	9.3%
	AGE 20 - 24	79	18.8%
	AGE 25 - 29	68	16.2%
	AGE 30 - 34	50	11.9%
	AGE 35 - 39	25	5.9%
	AGE 40 - 44	42	10.0%
	AGE 45 - 49	41	9.8%
	AGE 50 - 59	52	12.4%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	22	5.2%
RACE		N=(409)	
	WHITE	334	81.6%
	BLACK	3	0.7%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	56	13.6%
	MEXICAN	15	3.6%
	ORIENTAL	0	0.0%
	LATIN	0	0.0%
	OTHER RACES	1	0.2%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(409)	
	FULL-TIME	268	65.5%
	PART-TIME	25	6.1%
	NOT EMPLOYED	86	21.0%
	HOUSEWIFE	11	2.6%
	STUDENTS	8	1.9%
	RETIRED	11	2.6%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(404)	
	UNEMPLOYED	79	19.5%
	PROF / TECH	30	7.4%
	CLERICAL / SALES	20	4.9%
	SERVICES	38	9.4%
	AGRICULTURE	32	7.9%
	PROCESSING	43	10.6%
	MACHINE TRADES	25	6.1%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	33	8.1%
	STRUCTURAL	20	4.9%
	OTHER	84	20.7%

EXHIBIT 8.0-9 (Continued)

YEARS IN IDAHO		N=(280)	
	AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA	22.0	
	1	21	7.5%
	2	13	4.6%
	3	7	2.5%
	4	10	3.5%
	5	4	1.4%
	6-10	25	8.9%
	11-15	21	7.5%
	16-20	32	11.4%
	21 AND OVER	147	52.5%
REHABILITATION DATA		N=(500)	
	ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING	64	12.8%
	ATTENDED DICP	115	23.0%
	ATTENDED COURT-SCHOOL	144	28.8%
COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL DATA		N=(144)	
	NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT	5	3.4%
	ZERO IMPROVEMENT	0	0.0%
	IMPROVEMENT 1-4	48	33.3%
	5-9	61	42.3%
	10-14	20	13.8%
	15-19	6	4.1%
	20-UP	4	2.7%
MARITAL STATUS		N=(412)	
	MARRIED	196	47.5%
	SINGLE	91	22.0%
	DIVORCED	83	20.1%
	WIDOWED	12	2.9%
	SEPERATED	29	7.0%
	OTHER	1	0.2%
DEPENDENTS		N=(300)	
	0	91	30.3%
	1	69	23.0%
	2	36	12.0%
	3	35	11.6%
	4	31	10.3%
	5	14	4.6%
	6	12	4.0%
	7	6	2.0%
	8	4	1.3%
	9	2	0.6%
	10	0	0.0%
	11+	0	0.0%
RELIGION		N=(277)	
	PROTESTANT	79	28.5%
	CATHOLIC	46	16.6%
	JEWISH	0	0.0%
	MORMON	71	25.6%
	OTHER	81	29.2%

EXHIBIT 8.0-9 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(155)	
	AVERAGE	10.3	
	1	20	12.9%
	2	19	12.2%
	3	9	5.8%
	4	13	8.3%
	5-10	36	23.2%
	11-15	20	12.9%
	16-20	13	8.3%
	20+	25	16.1%
EDUCATION		N=(409)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	10.9	
	1-6	18	5.2%
	7-9	101	24.6%
	10	36	8.8%
	11	41	10.0%
	12	136	33.2%
	13	30	7.3%
	14	27	6.6%
	15	8	1.9%
	16	6	1.4%
	17 AND UP	6	1.4%
INCOME		N=(395)	
	LESS THAN $4000	139	35.1%
	4000-5999	66	16.7%
	6000-7999	66	16.7%
	8000-9999	50	12.6%
	10000-11999	39	9.8%
	12000-13999	15	3.7%
	14000-15999	9	2.2%
	16000-17999	3	0.7%
	18000-19999	0	0.0%
	20000-UP	8	2.0%
BAC DATA		N=(441)	
AVERAGE BAC		.159%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.163%	
	NEGATIVE	11	2.4%
	.01 - .04	6	1.3%
	.05 - .09	24	5.4%
	.10 - .14	142	32.1%
	.15 - .19	146	33.1%
	.20 - .24	78	17.6%
	.25 +	34	7.7%
REFUSED TEST		N=(500)	
	ONCE	27	5.4%
	TWICE	4	0.8%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-9 (Continued)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST SCORES	N=(234)		
	AVERAGE ALCADD	17.7	
	1-11	84	35.8%
	12-19	86	36.7%
	20-29	42	17.9%
	30-39	17	7.2%
	40-49	1	0.4%
	50-UP	4	1.7%
DRINKER CLASS DATA	N=(386)		
	PROBLEM	276	71.5%
	NON-PROBLEM	79	20.4%
	UNDEFINED	31	8.0%
	EST. PROB. DRINKERS	245	49.0%
VIOLATIONS ON ADB	N=(500)		
	1 DWI	263	52.6%
	2 DWI	138	27.6%
	3 DWI	52	10.4%
	4 DWI	29	5.8%
	5+ DWI	16	3.2%
	AVERAGE NO DWIS	1.79	
	1-2 NON A/R VIOLATIONS	164	32.8%
	3-4	60	12.0%
	5-6	25	5.0%
	7-8	11	2.2%
	9 UP	5	1.0%
	AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL	1.41	
	1 ACCIDENT	115	23.0%
	2 ACCIDENTS	53	10.6%
	3 ACCIDENTS	19	3.8%
	4 OR MORE	6	1.2%
	AVER NO ACCIDENTS	.60	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA	N=(138)		
	1-2 MISDEMEANORS	48	34.7%
	3-4 MISDEMEANORS	40	28.9%
	5+ MISDEMEANORS	50	36.2%
	AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS	4.71	
	1-2 FELONIES	4	2.8%
	3-4 FELONIES	3	2.1%
	5+ FELONIES	3	2.1%
	AVG NO FELONIES	.22	
	1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS	65	47.1%
	3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS	19	13.7%
	5+ A/R MISDEMEANORS	12	8.6%
	AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS	2.05	
	1-2 A/R FELONIES	3	2.1%
	3-4 A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO A/R FELONIES	.02	

EXHIBIT 8.0-9 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TO TYPE 1 RECID		
1	138	229 DAYS
2	104	225 DAYS
3	87	129 DAYS
4	48	78 DAYS
5	20	77 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 2 RECID		
1	119	268 DAYS
2	110	241 DAYS
3	105	131 DAYS
4	76	85 DAYS
5	38	58 DAYS
AVG DAYS TC TYPE 3 RECID		
1	119	268 DAYS
2	110	241 DAYS
3	105	131 DAYS
4	76	85 DAYS
5	38	58 DAYS
ASAP RECIDIVISM	85	297 DAYS

EXHIBIT 8.0-10

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 NO TREATMENT NON-RECID

SAMPLE SIZE :		500	
SEX		N=(341)	
	MALES	314	92.0%
	FEMALES	27	7.9%
HEIGHT		N=(321)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	68.9	
WEIGHT		N=(321)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	167.6	
AGE		N=(436)	
	AVERAGE AGE	35.5	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	51	11.6%
	AGE 20 - 24	69	15.8%
	AGE 25 - 29	73	16.7%
	AGE 30 - 34	37	8.4%
	AGE 35 - 39	34	7.7%
	AGE 40 - 44	46	10.5%
	AGE 45 - 49	46	10.5%
	AGE 50 - 59	54	12.3%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	26	5.9%
RACE		N=(103)	
	WHITE	92	89.3%
	BLACK	0	0.0%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	8	7.7%
	MEXICAN	3	2.9%
	ORIENTAL	0	0.0%
	LATIN	0	0.0%
	OTHER RACES	0	0.0%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(104)	
	FULL-TIME	71	68.2%
	PART-TIME	6	5.7%
	NOT EMPLOYED	16	15.3%
	HOUSEWIFE	3	2.8%
	STUDENTS	4	3.8%
	RETIRED	4	3.8%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(102)	
	UNEMPLOYED	14	13.7%
	PROF / TECH	9	8.8%
	CLERICAL / SALES	5	4.9%
	SERVICES	10	9.8%
	AGRICULTURE	9	8.8%
	PROCESSING	10	9.8%
	MACHINE TRADES	1	0.9%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	9	8.8%
	STRUCTURAL	6	5.8%
	OTHER	29	28.4%

EXHIBIT 8.0-10 (Continued)

YEARS IN IDAHO		N=(70)	
	AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA	19.9	
	1	4	5.7%
	2	5	7.1%
	3	3	4.2%
	4	5	7.1%
	5	0	0.0%
	6-10	5	7.1%
	11-15	7	10.0%
	16-20	14	20.0%
	21 AND OVER	27	38.5%
REHABILITATION DATA		N=(500)	
	ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING	46	9.2%
	ATTENDED DICP	70	14.0%
	ATTENDED COURT-SCHOOL	68	13.6%
COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL DATA		N=(68)	
	NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT	2	2.9%
	ZERO IMPROVEMENT	0	0.0%
	IMPROVEMENT 1-4	21	30.8%
	5-9	24	35.2%
	10-14	16	23.5%
	15-19	3	4.4%
	20-UP	2	2.9%
MARITAL STATUS		N=(104)	
	MARRIED	46	44.2%
	SINGLE	35	33.6%
	DIVORCED	13	12.5%
	WIDOWED	6	5.7%
	SEPERATED	4	3.8%
	OTHER	0	0.0%
DEPENDENTS		N=(77)	
	0	29	37.6%
	1	17	22.0%
	2	9	11.6%
	3	7	9.0%
	4	11	14.2%
	5	1	1.2%
	6	0	0.0%
	7	1	1.2%
	8	1	1.2%
	9	0	0.0%
	10	0	0.0%
	11+	1	1.2%
RELIGION		N=(71)	
	PROTESTANT	26	36.6%
	CATHOLIC	13	18.3%
	JEWISH	0	0.0%
	MORMON	11	15.4%
	OTHER	21	29.5%

EXHIBIT 8.0-10 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(34)	
	AVERAGE	13.4	
	1	3	8.8%
	2	5	14.7%
	3	3	8.8%
	4	2	5.8%
	5-10	6	17.6%
	11-15	2	5.8%
	16-20	2	5.8%
	20+	11	32.3%
EDUCATION		N=(102)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	11.0	
	1-6	7	5.9%
	7-9	16	15.6%
	10	11	10.7%
	11	17	16.6%
	12	35	34.3%
	13	4	3.9%
	14	2	1.9%
	15	3	2.9%
	16	5	4.9%
	17 AND UP	2	1.9%
INCOME		N=(101)	
	LESS THAN $4000	35	34.6%
	4000-5999	16	15.8%
	6000-7999	15	14.8%
	8000-9999	15	14.8%
	10000-11999	8	7.9%
	12000-13999	5	4.9%
	14000-15999	2	1.9%
	16000-17999	2	1.9%
	18000-19999	1	0.9%
	20000-UP	2	1.9%
BAC DATA		N=(210)	
AVERAGE BAC		.155%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.158%	
	NEGATIVE	4	1.9%
	.01 - .04	3	1.4%
	.05 - .09	27	12.8%
	.10 - .14	63	30.0%
	.15 - .19	63	30.0%
	.20 - .24	34	16.1%
	.25 +	16	7.6%
REFUSED TEST		N=(500)	
	ONCE	17	3.4%
	TWICE	0	0.0%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-10 (Continued)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST SCORES		N=(63)	
	AVERAGE ALCADD	12.5	
	1-11	36	57.1%
	12-19	14	22.2%
	20-29	11	17.4%
	30-39	2	3.1%
	40-49	0	0.0%
	50-UP	0	0.0%
DRINKER CLASS DATA		N=(98)	
	PROBLEM	37	37.7%
	NON-PROBLEM	51	52.0%
	UNDEFINED	10	10.2%
	EST. PROB. DRINKERS	62	12.4%
VIOLATIONS ON ADR		N=(500)	
	1 DWI	396	79.2%
	2 DWI	77	15.4%
	3 DWI	18	3.6%
	4 DWI	6	1.2%
	5+ DWI	2	0.4%
	AVERAGE NO DWIS	1.27	
	1-2 NON A/R VIOLATIONS	132	26.4%
	3-4	40	8.0%
	5-6	20	4.0%
	7-8	7	1.4%
	9 UP	1	0.2%
	AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL	.96	
	1 ACCIDENT	80	16.0%
	2 ACCIDENTS	21	4.2%
	3 ACCIDENTS	4	0.8%
	4 OR MORE	0	0.0%
	AVER NO ACCIDENTS	.26	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA		N=(26)	
	1-2 MISDEMEANORS	14	53.8%
	3-4 MISDEMEANORS	8	30.7%
	5+ MISDEMEANORS	4	15.3%
	AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS	2.50	
	1-2 FELONIES	0	0.0%
	3-4 FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO FELONIES	.00	
	1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS	6	23.0%
	3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS	2	7.6%
	5+ A/R MISDEMEANORS	0	0.0%
	AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS	.61	
	1-2 A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	3-4 A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO A/R FELONIES	.00	

EXHIBIT 8.0-10 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TC TYPE 1 RECID		
1	77	418 DAYS
2	36	273 DAYS
3	18	124 DAYS
4	4	122 DAYS
5	5	25 DAYS
AVG DAYS TC TYPE 2 RECID		
1	71	457 DAYS
2	40	267 DAYS
3	24	126 DAYS
4	12	69 DAYS
5	5	25 DAYS
AVG DAYS TC TYPE 3 RECID		
1	71	457 DAYS
2	40	267 DAYS
3	24	126 DAYS
4	12	69 DAYS
5	5	25 DAYS

EXHIBIT 8.0-11

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 NO TREATMENT RECID

	SAMPLE SIZE :	500	
SEX		N=(403)	
	MALES	370	91.8%
	FEMALES	33	8.1%
HEIGHT		N=(381)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	69.0	
WEIGHT		N=(380)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	166.2	
AGE		N=(487)	
	AVERAGE AGE	36.7	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	28	5.7%
	AGE 20 - 24	99	20.3%
	AGE 25 - 29	57	11.7%
	AGE 30 - 34	54	11.0%
	AGE 35 - 39	53	10.8%
	AGE 40 - 44	49	10.0%
	AGE 45 - 49	49	10.0%
	AGE 50 - 59	65	13.3%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	33	6.7%
RACE		N=(199)	
	WHITE	155	77.8%
	BLACK	2	1.0%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	25	12.5%
	MEXICAN	15	7.5%
	ORIENTAL	0	0.0%
	LATIN	1	0.5%
	OTHER RACES	1	0.5%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(199)	
	FULL-TIME	125	62.8%
	PART-TIME	17	8.5%
	NOT EMPLOYED	47	23.6%
	HOUSEWIFE	1	0.5%
	STUDENTS	2	1.0%
	RETIRED	7	3.5%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(195)	
	UNEMPLOYED	29	14.8%
	PROF / TECH	12	6.1%
	CLERICAL / SALES	12	6.1%
	SERVICES	24	12.3%
	AGRICULTURE	23	11.7%
	PROCESSING	13	6.6%
	MACHINE TRADES	8	4.1%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	14	7.1%
	STRUCTURAL	9	4.6%
	OTHER	51	26.1%

EXHIBIT 8.0-11 (Continued)

YEARS IN IDAHO		N=(146)	
	AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA	23.3	
	1	7	4.7%
	2	8	5.4%
	3	3	2.0%
	4	4	2.7%
	5	5	3.4%
	6-10	14	9.5%
	11-15	4	2.7%
	16-20	25	17.1%
	21 AND OVER	76	52.0%
REHABILITATION DATA		N=(500)	
	ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING	54	10.8%
	ATTENDED DICP	109	21.8%
	ATTENDED COURT-SCHOOL	104	20.8%
COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL DATA		N=(104)	
	NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT	3	2.8%
	ZERO IMPROVEMENT	0	0.0%
	IMPROVEMENT 1-4	36	34.6%
	5-9	42	40.3%
	10-14	15	14.4%
	15-19	2	1.9%
	20-UP	6	5.7%
MARITAL STATUS		N=(200)	
	MARRIED	87	43.5%
	SINGLE	44	22.0%
	DIVORCED	43	21.5%
	WIDOWED	8	4.0%
	SEPERATED	18	9.0%
	OTHER	0	0.0%
DEPENDENTS		N=(150)	
	0	51	34.0%
	1	36	24.0%
	2	18	12.0%
	3	13	8.6%
	4	20	13.3%
	5	3	2.0%
	6	3	2.0%
	7	2	1.3%
	8	2	1.3%
	9	0	0.0%
	10	2	1.3%
	11+	0	0.0%
RELIGION		N=(143)	
	PROTESTANT	53	37.0%
	CATHOLIC	29	20.2%
	JEWISH	0	0.0%
	MORMON	25	17.4%
	OTHER	36	25.1%

EXHIBIT 8.0-11 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(71)	
	AVERAGE	11.9	
	1	10	14.0%
	2	9	12.6%
	3	4	5.6%
	4	5	7.0%
	5-10	10	14.0%
	11-15	14	19.7%
	16-20	8	11.2%
	20+	11	15.4%
EDUCATION		N=(195)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	10.8	
	1-6	9	6.7%
	7-9	43	22.0%
	10	22	11.2%
	11	18	9.2%
	12	72	36.9%
	13	11	5.6%
	14	13	6.6%
	15	0	0.0%
	16	7	3.5%
	17 AND UP	0	0.0%
INCOME		N=(196)	
	LESS THAN $4000	72	36.7%
	4000-5999	41	20.9%
	6000-7999	31	15.8%
	8000-9999	24	12.2%
	10000-11999	15	7.6%
	12000-13999	6	3.0%
	14000-15999	3	1.5%
	16000-17999	0	0.0%
	18000-19999	0	0.0%
	20000-UP	4	2.0%
BAC DATA		N=(505)	
AVERAGE BAC		.161%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.164%	
	NEGATIVE	9	1.7%
	.01 - .04	3	0.5%
	.05 - .09	34	6.7%
	.10 - .14	166	32.8%
	.15 - .19	167	33.0%
	.20 - .24	85	16.8%
	.25 +	41	8.1%
REFUSED TEST		N=(500)	
	ONCE	42	8.4%
	TWICE	5	1.0%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-11 (Continued)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST SCORES	N=(121)		
	AVERAGE ALCAID	16.7	
	1-11	53	43.8%
	12-19	30	24.7%
	20-29	25	20.6%
	30-39	10	8.2%
	40-49	1	0.8%
	50-UP	2	1.6%
DRINKER CLASS DATA	N=(189)		
	PROBLEM	119	62.9%
	NON-PROBLEM	51	26.9%
	UNDEFINED	19	10.0%
	EST. PROP. DRINKERS	327	65.5%
VIOLATIONS ON ADR	N=(500)		
	1 DWI	20	4.0%
	2 DWI	262	52.4%
	3 DWI	124	24.8%
	4 DWI	56	11.2%
	5+ DWI	37	7.4%
	AVERAGE NO DWIS	2.67	
	1-2 NON A/R VIOLATIONS	169	33.8%
	3-4	65	13.0%
	5-6	27	5.4%
	7-8	14	2.8%
	9 UP	6	1.2%
	AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL	1.52	
	1 ACCIDENT	86	17.2%
	2 ACCIDENTS	41	8.2%
	3 ACCIDENTS	15	3.0%
	4 OR MORE	3	0.6%
	AVER NO ACCIDENTS	.45	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA	N=(79)		
	1-2 MISDEMEANORS	30	37.9%
	3-4 MISDEMEANORS	21	26.5%
	5+ MISDEMEANORS	28	35.4%
	AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS	4.63	
	1-2 FELONIES	4	5.0%
	3-4 FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ FELONIES	3	3.7%
	AVG NO FELONIES	.56	
	1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS	37	46.8%
	3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS	17	21.5%
	5+ A/R MISDEMEANORS	6	7.5%
	AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS	1.98	
	1-2 A/R FELONIES	2	2.5%
	3-4 A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO A/R FELONIES	.03	

EXHIBIT 8.0-11 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TO TYPE 1 RECID		
1	262	122 DAYS
2	248	131 DAYS
3	168	126 DAYS
4	100	81 DAYS
5	62	78 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 2 RECID		
1	232	136 DAYS
2	258	126 DAYS
3	201	113 DAYS
4	132	80 DAYS
5	95	63 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 3 RECID		
1	232	136 DAYS
2	258	126 DAYS
3	201	113 DAYS
4	132	80 DAYS
5	95	63 DAYS
ASAP RECIDIVISM	499	294 DAYS

EXHIBIT 8.0-12

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 CAS RECIC

	SAMPLE SIZE :	325	
SEX		N=(306)	
	MALES	273	89.2%
	FEMALES	33	10.7%
HEIGHT		N=(305)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	69.1	
WEIGHT		N=(305)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	163.8	
AGE		N=(309)	
	AVERAGE AGE	36.7	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	13	4.2%
	AGE 20 - 24	53	17.1%
	AGE 25 - 29	45	14.5%
	AGE 30 - 34	45	14.5%
	AGE 35 - 39	36	11.6%
	AGE 40 - 44	34	11.0%
	AGE 45 - 49	21	6.7%
	AGE 50 - 59	39	12.6%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	23	7.4%
RACE		N=(290)	
	WHITE	253	87.2%
	BLACK	1	0.3%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	25	8.6%
	MEXICAN	10	3.4%
	ORIENTAL	0	0.0%
	LATIN	1	0.3%
	OTHER RACES	0	0.0%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(296)	
	FULL-TIME	215	72.6%
	PART-TIME	22	7.4%
	NOT EMPLOYED	44	14.8%
	HOUSEWIFE	4	1.3%
	STUDENTS	5	1.6%
	RETIRED	6	2.0%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(290)	
	UNEMPLOYED	37	12.7%
	PROF / TECH	22	7.5%
	CLERICAL / SALES	20	6.8%
	SERVICES	37	12.7%
	AGRICULTURE	24	8.2%
	PROCESSING	33	11.3%
	MACHINE TRADES	14	4.8%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	16	5.5%
	STRUCTURAL	19	6.5%
	OTHER	68	23.4%

EXHIBIT 8.0-12 (Continued)

YEARS IN IDAHO		N=(200)	
	AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA	22.3	
	1	10	5.0%
	2	7	3.5%
	3	8	4.0%
	4	7	3.5%
	5	5	2.5%
	6-10	18	9.0%
	11-15	10	5.0%
	16-20	23	11.5%
	21 AND OVER	112	56.0%
REHABILITATION DATA		N=(325)	
	ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING	47	14.4%
	ATTENDED DICP	78	24.0%
	ATTENDED COURT-SCHOOL	185	56.9%
COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL DATA		N=(185)	
	NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT	8	4.3%
	ZERO IMPROVEMENT	0	0.0%
	IMPROVEMENT 1-4	43	23.2%
	5-9	93	50.2%
	10-14	30	16.2%
	15-19	4	2.1%
	20-UP	7	3.7%
MARITAL STATUS		N=(294)	
	MARRIED	145	49.3%
	SINGLE	63	21.4%
	DIVORCED	61	20.7%
	WIDOWED	7	2.3%
	SEPERATED	16	5.4%
	OTHER	2	0.6%
DEPENDENTS		N=(212)	
	0	67	31.6%
	1	49	23.1%
	2	35	16.5%
	3	24	11.3%
	4	23	10.8%
	5	8	3.7%
	6	4	1.8%
	7	0	0.0%
	8	1	0.4%
	9	0	0.0%
	10	0	0.0%
	11+	1	0.4%
RELIGION		N=(197)	
	PROTESTANT	74	37.5%
	CATHOLIC	44	22.3%
	JEWISH	0	0.0%
	MORMON	28	14.2%
	OTHER	51	25.8%

EXHIBIT 8.0-12 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(106)	
	AVERAGE	12.8	
	1	12	11.3%
	2	6	5.6%
	3	6	5.6%
	4	4	3.7%
	5-10	26	24.5%
	11-15	19	17.9%
	16-20	12	11.3%
	20+	21	19.8%
EDUCATION		N=(294)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	11.1	
	1-6	10	7.4%
	7-9	62	21.0%
	10	34	11.5%
	11	26	8.8%
	12	101	34.3%
	13	21	7.1%
	14	19	6.4%
	15	5	1.7%
	16	11	3.7%
	17 AND UP	5	1.7%
INCOME		N=(285)	
	LESS THAN $4000	81	28.4%
	4000-5999	51	17.8%
	6000-7999	58	20.3%
	8000-9999	33	11.5%
	10000-11999	28	9.8%
	12000-13999	18	6.3%
	14000-15999	12	4.2%
	16000-17999	2	0.7%
	18000-19999	0	0.0%
	20000-UP	2	0.7%
BAC DATA		N=(432)	
AVERAGE BAC		.163%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.165%	
	NEGATIVE	5	1.1%
	.01 - .04	7	1.6%
	.05 - .09	32	7.4%
	.10 - .14	114	26.3%
	.15 - .19	146	33.7%
	.20 - .24	98	22.6%
	.25 +	30	6.9%
REFUSED TEST		N=(325)	
	ONCE	26	8.0%
	TWICE	1	0.3%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-12 (Continued)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST SCORES	N=(166)		
	AVERAGE ALCACD	10.4	
	1-11	110	66.2%
	12-19	37	22.2%
	20-29	16	9.6%
	30-39	3	1.8%
	40-49	0	0.0%
	50-UP	0	0.0%
DRINKER CLASS DATA	N=(264)		
	PROBLEM	106	40.1%
	NON-PROBLEM	133	50.3%
	UNDEFINED	25	9.4%
	EST. PROB. DRINKERS	244	75.0%
VIOLATIONS ON ADR	N=(325)		
	1 DWI	21	6.4%
	2 DWI	194	59.6%
	3 DWI	77	23.6%
	4 DWI	21	6.4%
	5+ DWI	12	3.6%
	AVERAGE NO DWIS	2.42	
	1-2 NON A/R VIOLATIONS	127	39.0%
	3-4	40	12.3%
	5-6	21	6.4%
	7-8	2	0.6%
	9 UP	1	0.3%
	AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL	1.38	
	1 ACCIDENT	99	30.4%
	2 ACCIDENTS	28	8.6%
	3 ACCIDENTS	15	4.6%
	4 OR MORE	4	1.2%
	AVER NO ACCIDENTS	.67	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA	N=(122)		
	1-2 MISDEMEANORS	64	52.4%
	3-4 MISDEMEANORS	30	24.5%
	5+ MISDEMEANORS	28	22.9%
	AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS	3.25	
	1-2 FELONIES	5	4.0%
	3-4 FELONIES	2	1.6%
	5+ FELONIES	2	1.6%
	AVG NO FELONIES	.22	
	1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS	53	43.4%
	3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS	11	9.0%
	5+ A/R MISDEMEANORS	5	4.0%
	AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS	1.13	
	1-2 A/R FELONIES	1	0.8%
	3-4 A/R FELONIES	1	0.8%
	5+ A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO A/R FELONIES	.04	

EXHIBIT 8.0-12 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TO TYPE 1 RECID		
1	194	164 DAYS
2	154	187 DAYS
3	63	134 DAYS
4	40	112 DAYS
5	12	55 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 2 RECID		
1	164	194 DAYS
2	176	138 DAYS
3	93	147 DAYS
4	60	95 DAYS
5	32	65 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 3 RECID		
1	164	194 DAYS
2	176	138 DAYS
3	93	147 DAYS
4	60	95 DAYS
5	32	65 DAYS
ASAP RECIDIVISM	325	300 DAYS

EXHIBIT 8.0-13

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 CAS NON-RECID

	SAMPLE SIZE :	500	
SEX		N=(406)	
	MALES	349	85.9%
	FEMALES	57	14.0%
HEIGHT		N=(406)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	68.9	
WEIGHT		N=(406)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	163.4	
AGE		N=(412)	
	AVERAGE AGE	34.8	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	53	12.8%
	AGE 20 - 24	78	18.9%
	AGE 25 - 29	59	14.3%
	AGE 30 - 34	28	6.7%
	AGE 35 - 39	37	8.9%
	AGE 40 - 44	44	10.6%
	AGE 45 - 49	42	10.1%
	AGE 50 - 59	52	12.6%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	19	4.6%
RACE		N=(420)	
	WHITE	382	90.9%
	BLACK	3	0.7%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	12	2.8%
	MEXICAN	21	5.0%
	ORIENTAL	1	0.2%
	LATIN	0	0.0%
	OTHER RACES	1	0.2%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(422)	
	FULL-TIME	316	74.8%
	PART-TIME	25	5.9%
	NOT EMPLOYED	46	10.9%
	HOUSEWIFE	8	1.8%
	STUDENTS	17	4.0%
	RETIRED	10	2.3%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(418)	
	UNEMPLOYED	46	11.0%
	PROF / TECH	41	9.8%
	CLERICAL / SALES	42	10.0%
	SERVICES	42	10.0%
	AGRICULTURE	27	6.4%
	PROCESSING	43	10.2%
	MACHINE TRADES	17	4.0%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	19	4.5%
	STRUCTURAL	18	4.3%
	OTHER	123	29.4%

EXHIBIT 8.0-13 (Continued)

YEARS IN IDAHO		N=(307)	
	AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA	20.9	
	1	18	5.8%
	2	13	4.2%
	3	9	2.9%
	4	11	3.5%
	5	11	3.5%
	6-10	36	11.7%
	11-15	21	6.8%
	16-20	46	14.9%
	21 AND OVER	142	46.2%
REHABILITATION DATA		N=(500)	
	ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING	39	7.8%
	ATTENDED DICP	38	7.6%
	ATTENDED COURT-SCHOOL	281	56.2%
COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL DATA		N=(281)	
	NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT	3	1.0%
	ZERO IMPROVEMENT	0	0.0%
	IMPROVEMENT 1-4	72	25.6%
	5-9	137	48.7%
	10-14	55	19.5%
	15-19	9	3.2%
	20-UP	5	1.7%
MARITAL STATUS		N=(419)	
	MARRIED	186	44.3%
	SINGLE	117	27.9%
	DIVORCED	82	19.5%
	WIDOWED	15	3.5%
	SEPERATED	17	4.0%
	OTHER	2	0.4%
DEPENDENTS		N=(333)	
	0	120	36.0%
	1	67	20.1%
	2	58	17.4%
	3	31	9.3%
	4	24	7.2%
	5	18	5.4%
	6	8	2.4%
	7	3	0.9%
	8	1	0.3%
	9	2	0.6%
	10	1	0.3%
	11+	0	0.0%
RELIGION		N=(314)	
	PROTESTANT	125	39.8%
	CATHOLIC	62	19.7%
	JEWISH	0	0.0%
	MORMON	47	14.9%
	OTHER	80	25.4%

EXHIBIT 8.0-13 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(168)	
	AVERAGE	13.3	
	1	11	6.5%
	2	10	5.9%
	3	7	4.1%
	4	13	7.7%
	5-10	41	24.4%
	11-15	24	14.2%
	16-20	18	10.7%
	20+	44	26.1%
EDUCATION		N=(421)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	11.4	
	1-6	8	4.6%
	7-9	77	18.2%
	10	34	8.0%
	11	40	9.5%
	12	168	39.9%
	13	26	6.1%
	14	32	7.6%
	15	13	3.0%
	16	20	4.7%
	17 AND UP	3	0.7%
INCOME		N=(410)	
	LESS THAN $4000	105	25.6%
	4000-5999	88	21.4%
	6000-7999	83	20.2%
	8000-9999	47	11.4%
	10000-11999	43	10.4%
	12000-13999	19	4.6%
	14000-15999	7	1.7%
	16000-17999	4	0.9%
	18000-19999	5	1.2%
	20000-UP	9	2.1%
BAC DATA		N=(337)	
AVERAGE BAC		.145%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.150%	
	NEGATIVE	10	2.9%
	.01 - .04	1	0.2%
	.05 - .09	35	10.3%
	.10 - .14	117	34.7%
	.15 - .19	124	36.7%
	.20 - .24	38	11.2%
	.25 +	12	3.5%
REFUSED TEST		N=(500)	
	ONCE	25	5.0%
	TWICE	1	0.2%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-13 (Continued)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST SCORES	N=(	245)	
AVERAGE ALCAID		9.5	
1-11		176	71.8%
12-19		56	22.8%
20-29		11	4.4%
30-39		2	0.8%
40-49		0	0.0%
50-UP		0	0.0%
DRINKER CLASS DATA	N=(	371)	
PROBLEM		72	19.4%
NON-PROBLEM		271	73.0%
UNDEFINED		28	7.5%
EST. PROB. DRINKERS		59	11.8%
VIOLATIONS ON ADR	N=(	500)	
1 DWI		416	83.2%
2 DWI		60	12.0%
3 DWI		18	3.6%
4 DWI		0	0.0%
5+ DWI		1	0.2%
AVERAGE NO DWIS		1.19	
1-2 NON A/R VIOLATIONS		161	32.2%
3-4		49	9.8%
5-6		22	4.4%
7-8		5	1.0%
9 UP		6	1.2%
AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL		1.22	
1 ACCIDENT		117	23.4%
2 ACCIDENTS		25	5.0%
3 ACCIDENTS		15	3.0%
4 OR MORE		3	0.6%
AVER NO ACCIDENTS		.45	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA	N=(	121)	
1-2 MISDEMEANORS		75	61.9%
3-4 MISDEMEANORS		23	19.0%
5+ MISDEMEANORS		23	19.0%
AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS		2.85	
1-2 FELONIES		4	3.3%
3-4 FELONIES		0	0.0%
5+ FELONIES		0	0.0%
AVG NO FELONIES		.03	
1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS		32	26.4%
3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS		3	2.4%
5+ A/R MISDEMEANORS		3	2.4%
AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS		.60	
1-2 A/R FELONIES		0	0.0%
3-4 A/R FELONIES		0	0.0%
5+ A/R FELONIES		0	0.0%
AVG NO A/R FELONIES		.00	

EXHIBIT 8.0-13 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TC TYPE 1 RECID		
1	60	345 DAYS
2	36	186 DAYS
AVG DAYS TC TYPE 2 RECID		
1	53	277 DAYS
2	38	228 DAYS
3	18	71 DAYS
AVG DAYS TC TYPE 3 RECID		
1	53	277 DAYS
2	38	228 DAYS
3	18	71 DAYS

EXHIBIT 8.0-14

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 DICP NON-RECID

SAMPLE SIZE :		500	
SEX		N=(421)	
	MALES	384	91.2%
	FEMALES	37	8.7%
HEIGHT		N=(395)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	69.2	
WEIGHT		N=(395)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	161.7	
AGE		N=(427)	
	AVERAGE AGE	35.2	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	40	9.3%
	AGE 20 - 24	95	22.2%
	AGE 25 - 29	62	14.5%
	AGE 30 - 34	50	11.7%
	AGE 35 - 39	33	7.7%
	AGE 40 - 44	24	5.6%
	AGE 45 - 49	35	8.1%
	AGE 50 - 59	59	13.8%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	29	6.7%
RACE		N=(331)	
	WHITE	300	90.6%
	BLACK	6	1.8%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	7	2.1%
	MEXICAN	17	5.1%
	ORIENTAL	1	0.3%
	LATIN	0	0.0%
	OTHER RACES	0	0.0%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(335)	
	FULL-TIME	234	69.8%
	PART-TIME	16	4.7%
	NOT EMPLOYED	52	15.5%
	HOUSEWIFE	3	0.8%
	STUDENT	13	3.8%
	RETIRED	17	5.0%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(330)	
	UNEMPLOYED	33	10.0%
	PROF / TECH	22	6.6%
	CLERICAL / SALES	17	5.1%
	SERVICES	47	14.2%
	AGRICULTURE	26	7.8%
	PROCESSING	30	9.0%
	MACHINE TRADES	7	2.1%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	9	2.7%
	STRUCTURAL	35	10.6%
	OTHER	104	31.5%

EXHIBIT 8.0-14 (Continued)

YEARS IN IDAHO	N=(	277)	
AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA		22.2	
1		15	5.4%
2		5	1.8%
3		18	6.4%
4		10	3.6%
5		9	3.2%
6-10		23	8.3%
11-15		17	6.1%
16-20		39	14.0%
21 AND OVER		141	50.9%
REHABILITATION DATA	N=(	500)	
ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING		90	18.0%
ATTENDED DICP		211	42.2%
ATTENDED COURT-SCHOOL		97	19.4%
COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL DATA	N=(	97)	
NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT		1	1.0%
ZERO IMPROVEMENT		0	0.0%
IMPROVEMENT 1-4		37	38.1%
5-9		46	47.4%
10-14		10	10.3%
15-19		3	3.0%
20-UP		0	0.0%
MARITAL STATUS	N=(	333)	
MARRIED		157	47.1%
SINGLE		92	27.6%
DIVORCED		60	18.0%
WIDOWED		7	2.1%
SEPERATED		15	4.5%
OTHER		2	0.6%
DEPENDENTS	N=(	309)	
0		110	35.5%
1		65	21.0%
2		46	14.8%
3		37	11.9%
4		25	8.0%
5		15	4.8%
6		6	1.9%
7		3	0.9%
8		2	0.6%
9		0	0.0%
10		0	0.0%
11+		0	0.0%
RELIGION	N=(	291)	
PROTESTANT		138	47.4%
CATHOLIC		52	17.8%
JEWISH		0	0.0%
MORMON		44	15.1%
OTHER		57	19.5%

EXHIBIT 8.0-14 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(162)	
	AVERAGE	12.6	
	1	19	11.7%
	2	21	12.9%
	3	6	3.7%
	4	7	4.3%
	5-10	34	20.9%
	11-15	22	13.5%
	16-20	17	10.4%
	20+	36	22.2%
EDUCATION		N=(332)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	10.9	
	1-6	13	6.7%
	7-9	67	20.1%
	10	41	12.3%
	11	36	10.8%
	12	120	36.1%
	13	17	5.1%
	14	16	4.8%
	15	12	3.6%
	16	7	2.1%
	17 AND UP	3	0.9%
INCOME		N=(317)	
	LESS THAN $4000	85	26.8%
	4000-5999	53	16.7%
	6000-7999	82	25.8%
	8000-9999	40	12.6%
	10000-11999	26	8.2%
	12000-13999	18	5.6%
	14000-15999	5	1.5%
	16000-17999	2	0.6%
	18000-19999	0	0.0%
	20000-UP	6	1.8%
BAC DATA		N=(354)	
AVERAGE BAC		.160%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.162%	
	NEGATIVE	4	1.1%
	.01 - .04	2	0.5%
	.05 - .09	27	7.6%
	.10 - .14	112	31.6%
	.15 - .19	125	35.3%
	.20 - .24	57	16.1%
	.25 +	27	7.6%
REFUSED TEST		N=(500)	
	ONCE	26	5.2%
	TWICE	3	0.6%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-14 (Continued)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST SCORES	N=(202)		
	AVERAGE ALCAID	11.3	
	1-11	121	59.9%
	12-19	57	28.2%
	20-29	18	8.9%
	30-39	4	1.9%
	40-49	2	0.9%
	50-UP	0	0.0%
DRINKER CLASS DATA	N=(330)		
	PROBLEM	121	36.6%
	NON-PROBLEM	161	48.7%
	UNDEFINED	48	14.5%
	EST. PRIR. DRINKERS	122	24.4%
VIOLATIONS ON ADR	N=(500)		
	1 DWI	346	69.2%
	2 DWI	107	21.4%
	3 DWI	37	7.4%
	4 DWI	7	1.4%
	5+ DWI	2	0.4%
	AVERAGE NO DWIS	1.41	
	1-2 NON A/R VIOLATIONS	152	30.4%
	3-4	59	11.8%
	5-6	24	4.8%
	7-8	9	1.8%
	9 UP	6	1.2%
	AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL	1.36	
	1 ACCIDENT	110	22.0%
	2 ACCIDENTS	42	8.4%
	3 ACCIDENTS	8	1.6%
	4 OR MORE	1	0.2%
	AVER NO ACCIDENTS	.44	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA	N=(95)		
	1-2 MISDEMEANORS	49	51.5%
	3-4 MISDEMEANORS	20	21.0%
	5+ MISDEMEANORS	26	27.3%
	AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS	3.55	
	1-2 FELONIES	4	4.2%
	3-4 FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO FELONIES	.05	
	1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS	37	38.9%
	3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS	8	8.4%
	5+ A/R MISDEMEANORS	3	3.1%
	AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS	.96	
	1-2 A/R FELONIES	1	1.0%
	3-4 A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO A/R FELONIES	.01	

EXHIBIT 8.0-14 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TO TYPE 1 RECID		
1	107	302 DAYS
2	74	248 DAYS
3	21	160 DAYS
4	8	70 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 2 RECID		
1	92	351 DAYS
2	90	241 DAYS
3	39	143 DAYS
4	12	57 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 3 RECID		
1	92	351 DAYS
2	90	241 DAYS
3	39	143 DAYS
4	12	57 DAYS

EXHIBIT 8.0-15

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 DICP RECID

	SAMPLE SIZE :	117	
SEX		N=(110)	
	MALES	101	91.8%
	FEMALES	9	8.1%
HEIGHT		N=(109)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	68.8	
WEIGHT		N=(109)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	159.1	
AGE		N=(114)	
	AVERAGE AGE	36.0	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	7	6.1%
	AGE 20 - 24	25	21.9%
	AGE 25 - 29	11	9.6%
	AGE 30 - 34	14	12.2%
	AGE 35 - 39	16	14.0%
	AGE 40 - 44	8	7.0%
	AGE 45 - 49	11	9.6%
	AGE 50 - 59	18	15.7%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	4	3.5%
RACE		N=(96)	
	WHITE	85	88.5%
	BLACK	2	2.0%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	4	4.1%
	MEXICAN	5	5.2%
	ORIENTAL	0	0.0%
	LATIN	0	0.0%
	OTHER RACES	0	0.0%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(96)	
	FULL-TIME	65	67.7%
	PART-TIME	5	5.2%
	NOT EMPLOYED	23	23.9%
	HOUSEWIFE	1	1.0%
	STUDENTS	2	2.0%
	RETIRED	0	0.0%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(95)	
	UNEMPLOYED	4	4.2%
	PROF / TECH	9	9.4%
	CLERICAL / SALES	2	2.1%
	SERVICES	17	17.8%
	AGRICULTURE	10	10.5%
	PROCESSING	11	11.5%
	MACHINE TRADES	2	2.1%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	4	4.2%
	STRUCTURAL	10	10.5%
	OTHER	26	27.3%

EXHIBIT 8.0-15 (Continued)

YEARS IN IDAHO	N=(87)		
	AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA	23.0	
	1	4	4.5%
	2	3	3.4%
	3	3	3.4%
	4	1	1.1%
	5	0	0.0%
	6-10	5	5.7%
	11-15	6	6.8%
	16-20	15	17.2%
	21 AND OVER	50	57.4%
REHABILITATION DATA	N=(117)		
	ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING	31	26.4%
	ATTENDED DICP	58	49.5%
	ATTENDED COURT-SCHOOL	31	26.4%
OCCPT ALCOHOL SCHOOL DATA	N=(31)		
	NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT	1	3.2%
	ZERO IMPROVEMENT	0	0.0%
	IMPROVEMENT 1-4	10	32.2%
	5-9	12	38.7%
	10-14	3	9.6%
	15-19	0	0.0%
	20-UP	5	16.1%
MARITAL STATUS	N=(96)		
	MARRIED	39	40.6%
	SINGLE	28	29.1%
	DIVORCED	16	16.6%
	WIDOWED	4	4.1%
	SEPERATED	9	9.3%
	OTHER	0	0.0%
DEPENDENTS	N=(91)		
	0	31	34.0%
	1	26	28.5%
	2	6	6.5%
	3	12	13.1%
	4	13	14.2%
	5	0	0.0%
	6	2	2.1%
	7	1	1.0%
	8	0	0.0%
	9	0	0.0%
	10	0	0.0%
	11+	0	0.0%
RELIGION	N=(87)		
	PROTESTANT	35	40.2%
	CATHOLIC	18	20.6%
	JEWISH	0	0.0%
	MORMON	12	13.7%
	OTHER	22	25.2%

EXHIBIT 8.0-15 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(44)	
	AVERAGE	11.0	
	1	7	15.9%
	2	6	13.6%
	3	1	2.2%
	4	1	2.2%
	5-10	8	18.1%
	11-15	13	29.5%
	16-20	1	2.2%
	20+	7	15.9%
EDUCATION		N=(95)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	10.5	
	1-6	6	3.5%
	7-9	26	27.3%
	10	9	9.4%
	11	8	8.4%
	12	33	34.7%
	13	5	5.2%
	14	4	4.2%
	15	1	1.0%
	16	1	1.0%
	17 AND UP	2	2.1%
INCOME		N=(93)	
	LESS THAN $4000	34	36.5%
	4000-5999	12	12.9%
	6000-7999	19	20.4%
	8000-9999	17	18.2%
	10000-11999	4	4.3%
	12000-13999	2	2.1%
	14000-15999	1	1.0%
	16000-17999	1	1.0%
	18000-19999	0	0.0%
	20000-UP	3	3.2%
BAC DATA		N=(181)	
AVERAGE BAC		.172%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.175%	
	NEGATIVE	3	1.6%
	.01 - .04	1	0.5%
	.05 - .09	9	4.9%
	.10 - .14	46	25.4%
	.15 - .19	66	36.4%
	.20 - .24	30	16.5%
	.25 +	26	14.3%
REFUSED TEST		N=(117)	
	ONCE	12	10.2%
	TWICE	1	0.8%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-15 (Continued)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST SCORES	N=(	60)	
AVERAGE ALCACD		12.7	
1-11		31	51.6%
12-19		17	28.3%
20-29		8	13.3%
30-39		4	6.6%
40-49		0	0.0%
50-UP		0	0.0%
DRINKER CLASS DATA	N=(	94)	
PROBLEM		55	58.5%
NON-PROBLEM		24	25.5%
UNDEFINED		15	15.9%
EST. PROB. DRINKERS		102	97.1%
VIOLATIONS ON ADR	N=(	117)	
1 DWI		3	2.5%
2 DWI		53	45.2%
3 DWI		39	33.3%
4 DWI		10	8.5%
5+ DWI		12	10.2%
AVERAGE NO DWIS		2.82	
1-2 NON A/R VIOLATIONS		46	39.3%
3-4		16	13.6%
5-6		5	4.2%
7-8		5	4.2%
9 UP		2	1.7%
AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL		1.69	
1 ACCIDENT		30	25.6%
2 ACCIDENTS		15	12.8%
3 ACCIDENTS		4	3.4%
4 OR MORE		2	1.7%
AVER NO ACCIDENTS		.69	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA	N=(	34)	
1-2 MISDEMEANORS		12	35.2%
3-4 MISDEMEANORS		7	20.5%
5+ MISDEMEANORS		15	44.1%
AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS		4.17	
1-2 FELONIES		0	0.0%
3-4 FELONIES		0	0.0%
5+ FELONIES		0	0.0%
AVG NO FELONIES		.00	
1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS		15	44.1%
3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS		3	8.8%
5+ A/R MISDEMEANORS		3	8.8%
AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS		1.47	
1-2 A/R FELONIES		0	0.0%
3-4 A/R FELONIES		0	0.0%
5+ A/R FELONIES		0	0.0%
AVG NO A/R FELONIES		.00	

EXHIBIT 8.0-15 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TO TYPE 1 RECID			
	1	53	321 DAYS
	2	78	204 DAYS
	3	30	132 DAYS
	4	36	84 DAYS
	5	17	44 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 2 RECID			
	1	44	300 DAYS
	2	84	188 DAYS
	3	33	113 DAYS
	4	44	84 DAYS
	5	32	40 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 3 RECID			
	1	44	300 DAYS
	2	84	188 DAYS
	3	33	113 DAYS
	4	44	84 DAYS
	5	32	40 DAYS
	ASAP RECIDIVISM	117	275 DAYS

EXHIBIT 8.0-16

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 CAS & DICP RECID

	SAMPLE SIZE :	122	
SEX		N=(114)	
	MALES	110	96.4%
	FEMALES	4	3.5%
HEIGHT		N=(114)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	69.4	
WEIGHT		N=(113)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	172.7	
AGE		N=(117)	
	AVERAGE AGE	36.8	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	7	5.9%
	AGE 20 - 24	17	14.5%
	AGE 25 - 29	22	18.8%
	AGE 30 - 34	14	11.9%
	AGE 35 - 39	7	5.9%
	AGE 40 - 44	10	8.5%
	AGE 45 - 49	19	16.2%
	AGE 50 - 59	15	12.8%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	6	5.1%
RACE		N=(103)	
	WHITE	86	83.4%
	BLACK	0	0.0%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	8	7.7%
	MEXICAN	8	7.7%
	ORIENTAL	0	0.0%
	LATIN	0	0.0%
	OTHER RACES	1	0.9%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(109)	
	FULL-TIME	81	74.3%
	PART-TIME	4	3.6%
	NOT EMPLOYED	16	14.6%
	HOUSEWIFE	1	0.9%
	STUDENTS	2	1.8%
	RETIRED	5	4.5%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(106)	
	UNEMPLOYED	10	9.4%
	PROF / TECH	5	4.7%
	CLERICAL / SALES	2	1.8%
	SERVICES	16	15.0%
	AGRICULTURE	13	12.2%
	PROCESSING	7	6.6%
	MACHINE TRADES	4	3.7%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	3	2.8%
	STRUCTURAL	8	7.5%
	OTHER	38	35.8%

EXHIBIT 8.0-16 (Continued)

YEARS IN IDAHO		N=(103)	
	AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA	26.1	
	1	5	4.8%
	2	1	0.9%
	3	3	2.9%
	4	2	1.9%
	5	0	0.0%
	6-10	11	10.6%
	11-15	9	8.7%
	16-20	11	10.6%
	21 AND OVER	61	59.2%
REHABILITATION DATA		N=(122)	
	ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING	24	19.6%
	ATTENDED DICP	70	57.3%
	ATTENDED COURT-SCHOOL	79	64.7%
COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL DATA		N=(79)	
	NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT	1	1.2%
	ZERO IMPROVEMENT	0	0.0%
	IMPROVEMENT 1-4	25	31.6%
	5-9	38	48.1%
	10-14	13	16.4%
	15-19	2	2.5%
	20-UP	0	0.0%
MARITAL STATUS		N=(110)	
	MARRIED	50	45.4%
	SINGLE	30	27.2%
	DIVORCED	18	16.3%
	WIDOWED	5	4.5%
	SEPERATED	7	6.3%
	OTHER	0	0.0%
DEPENDENTS		N=(108)	
	0	14	12.9%
	1	38	35.1%
	2	17	15.7%
	3	10	9.2%
	4	15	13.8%
	5	9	8.3%
	6	2	1.8%
	7	1	0.9%
	8	0	0.0%
	9	0	0.0%
	10	1	0.9%
	11+	1	0.9%
RELIGION		N=(107)	
	PROTESTANT	55	51.4%
	CATHOLIC	15	14.0%
	JEWISH	0	0.0%
	MORMON	15	14.0%
	OTHER	22	20.5%

EXHIBIT 8.0-16 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(52)	
	AVERAGE	12.0	
	1	7	13.4%
	2	3	5.7%
	3	4	7.6%
	4	1	1.9%
	5-10	13	25.0%
	11-15	7	13.4%
	16-20	5	9.6%
	20+	12	23.0%
EDUCATION		N=(106)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	10.4	
	1-6	5	5.1%
	7-9	30	28.3%
	10	13	12.2%
	11	8	7.5%
	12	39	36.7%
	13	1	0.9%
	14	6	5.6%
	15	0	0.0%
	16	2	1.8%
	17 AND UP	2	1.8%
INCOME		N=(100)	
	LESS THAN $4000	19	19.0%
	4000-5999	21	21.0%
	6000-7999	28	28.0%
	8000-9999	13	13.0%
	10000-11999	10	10.0%
	12000-13999	4	4.0%
	14000-15999	1	1.0%
	16000-17999	1	1.0%
	18000-19999	1	1.0%
	20000-UP	2	2.0%
BAC DATA		N=(174)	
AVERAGE BAC		.173%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.174%	
	NEGATIVE	1	0.5%
	.01 - .04	1	0.5%
	.05 - .09	10	5.7%
	.10 - .14	47	27.0%
	.15 - .19	64	36.7%
	.20 - .24	28	16.0%
	.25 +	23	13.2%
REFUSED TEST		N=(122)	
	ONCE	15	12.2%
	TWICE	1	0.8%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-16 (Continued)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST SCORES		N=(31)	
	AVERAGE ALCAID	15.6	
	1-11	34	41.9%
	12-19	29	35.8%
	20-29	12	14.8%
	30-39	4	4.9%
	40-49	0	0.0%
	50-UP	2	2.4%
DRINKER CLASS DATA		N=(109)	
	PROBLEM	60	55.0%
	NON-PROBLEM	36	33.0%
	UNDEFINED	13	11.9%
	EST. PROB. DRINKERS	108	88.5%
VIOLATIONS ON ADR		N=(122)	
	1 DWI	2	1.6%
	2 DWI	64	52.4%
	3 DWI	40	32.7%
	4 DWI	11	9.0%
	5+ DWI	5	4.0%
	AVERAGE NO DWIS	2.63	
	1-2 NON A/R VIOLATIONS	43	35.2%
	3-4	19	15.5%
	5-6	11	9.0%
	7-8	3	2.4%
	9 UP	0	0.0%
	AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL	1.66	
	1 ACCIDENT	34	27.8%
	2 ACCIDENTS	14	11.4%
	3 ACCIDENTS	1	0.8%
	4 OR MORE	1	0.8%
	AVER NO ACCIDENTS	.56	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA		N=(31)	
	1-2 MISDEMEANORS	15	48.3%
	3-4 MISDEMEANORS	6	19.3%
	5+ MISDEMEANORS	10	32.2%
	AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS	3.51	
	1-2 FELONIES	0	0.0%
	3-4 FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO FELONIES	.00	
	1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS	21	67.7%
	3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS	4	12.9%
	5+ A/R MISDEMEANORS	2	6.4%
	AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS	1.80	
	1-2 A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	3-4 A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO A/R FELONIES	.00	

EXHIBIT 8.0-16 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TO TYPE 1 RECID			
	1	64	416 DAYS
	2	80	188 DAYS
	3	33	153 DAYS
	4	12	63 DAYS
	5	11	62 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 2 RECID			
	1	55	402 DAYS
	2	76	147 DAYS
	3	60	147 DAYS
	4	16	60 DAYS
	5	17	46 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 3 RECID			
	1	55	402 DAYS
	2	76	147 DAYS
	3	60	147 DAYS
	4	16	60 DAYS
	5	17	46 DAYS
	ASAP RECIDIVISM	122	306 DAYS

EXHIBIT 8.0-17

IDAHO ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROFILE ANALYSIS

1975 CAS & DICP NON-RECID

	SAMPLE SIZE :	500	
SEX		N=(412)	
	MALES	366	88.8%
	FEMALES	46	11.1%
HEIGHT		N=(413)	
	AVERAGE HEIGHT	69.3	
WEIGHT		N=(413)	
	AVERAGE WEIGHT	162.7	
AGE		N=(429)	
	AVERAGE AGE	34.0	
	AGE 19 OR LESS	55	12.8%
	AGE 20 - 24	78	18.1%
	AGE 25 - 29	64	14.9%
	AGE 30 - 34	51	11.8%
	AGE 35 - 39	44	10.2%
	AGE 40 - 44	44	10.2%
	AGE 45 - 49	28	6.5%
	AGE 50 - 59	39	9.0%
	AGE 60 AND OVER	26	6.0%
RACE		N=(378)	
	WHITE	336	89.4%
	BLACK	3	0.7%
	AMERICAN INDIAN	9	2.3%
	MEXICAN	26	6.8%
	ORIENTAL	0	0.0%
	LATIN	1	0.2%
	OTHER RACES	1	0.2%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		N=(387)	
	FULL-TIME	288	74.4%
	PART-TIME	18	4.6%
	NOT EMPLOYED	45	11.6%
	HOUSEWIFE	9	2.3%
	STUDENTS	14	3.6%
	RETIRED	13	3.3%
OCCUPATION TYPE		N=(374)	
	UNEMPLOYED	30	8.0%
	PROF / TECH	32	8.5%
	CLERICAL / SALES	18	4.8%
	SERVICES	38	10.1%
	AGRICULTURE	32	8.5%
	PROCESSING	28	7.4%
	MACHINE TRADES	13	3.4%
	FABRICATION / REPAIR	14	3.7%
	STRUCTURAL	35	9.3%
	OTHER	134	35.8%

EXHIBIT 8.0-17 (Continued)

YEARS IN IDAHO		N=(344)	
	AVERAGE YEARS IN IDA	21.0	
	1	25	7.2%
	2	19	5.5%
	3	12	3.4%
	4	9	2.6%
	5	11	3.1%
	6-10	32	9.3%
	11-15	22	6.3%
	16-20	48	13.9%
	21 AND OVER	166	48.2%
REHABILITATION DATA		N=(500)	
	ATTENDED DEF. DRIVING	70	14.0%
	ATTENDED DICP	221	44.2%
	ATTENDED COURT-SCHOOL	308	61.6%
COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL DATA		N=(308)	
	NEGATIVE IMPROVEMENT	5	1.6%
	ZERO IMPROVEMENT	0	0.0%
	IMPROVEMENT 1-4	100	32.4%
	5-9	144	46.7%
	10-14	46	14.9%
	15-19	3	0.9%
	20-UP	10	3.2%
MARITAL STATUS		N=(389)	
	MARRIED	204	52.4%
	SINGLE	99	25.4%
	DIVORCED	58	14.9%
	WIDOWED	12	3.0%
	SEPERATED	16	4.1%
	OTHER	0	0.0%
DEPENDENTS		N=(371)	
	0	98	26.4%
	1	81	21.8%
	2	62	16.7%
	3	53	14.2%
	4	40	10.7%
	5	14	3.7%
	6	5	1.3%
	7	10	2.6%
	8	6	1.6%
	9	0	0.0%
	10	1	0.2%
	11+	1	0.2%
RELIGION		N=(353)	
	PROTESTANT	156	44.1%
	CATHOLIC	70	19.8%
	JEWISH	0	0.0%
	MORMON	52	14.7%
	OTHER	75	21.2%

EXHIBIT 8.0-17 (Continued)

YEARS MARRIED		N=(213)	
	AVERAGE	10.8	
	1	36	16.9%
	2	16	7.5%
	3	15	7.0%
	4	9	4.2%
	5-10	54	25.3%
	11-15	27	12.6%
	16-20	20	9.3%
	20+	36	16.9%
EDUCATION		N=(376)	
	AVERAGE YEARS	11.1	
	1-6	14	6.0%
	7-9	59	15.6%
	10	39	10.3%
	11	55	14.6%
	12	143	38.0%
	13	25	6.6%
	14	18	4.7%
	15	8	2.1%
	16	12	3.1%
	17 AND UP	3	0.7%
INCOME		N=(360)	
	LESS THAN $4000	85	23.6%
	4000-5999	73	20.2%
	6000-7999	99	27.5%
	8000-9999	49	13.6%
	10000-11999	22	6.1%
	12000-13999	11	3.0%
	14000-15999	11	3.0%
	16000-17999	1	0.2%
	18000-19999	4	1.1%
	20000-UP	5	1.3%
BAC DATA		N=(374)	
AVERAGE BAC		.154%	
AVERAGE POSITIVE BAC		.157%	
	NEGATIVE	8	2.1%
	.01 - .04	5	1.3%
	.05 - .09	32	8.5%
	.10 - .14	138	36.8%
	.15 - .19	104	27.8%
	.20 - .24	55	14.7%
	.25 +	32	8.5%
REFUSED TEST		N=(500)	
	ONCE	18	3.6%
	TWICE	2	0.4%
	3 OR MORE	0	0.0%

EXHIBIT 8.0-17 (Continued)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST SCORES	N=(279)		
	AVERAGE ALCAID	13.3	
	1-11	135	48.5%
	12-19	88	31.6%
	20-29	40	14.3%
	30-39	11	3.9%
	40-49	3	1.0%
	50-UP	1	0.3%
DRINKER CLASS DATA	N=(387)		
	PROBLEM	137	35.4%
	NON-PROBLEM	205	52.9%
	UNDEFINED	45	11.6%
	EST. PRIB. DRINKERS	126	25.2%
VIOLATIONS ON ADB	N=(500)		
	1 DWI	348	69.6%
	2 DWI	118	23.6%
	3 DWI	25	5.0%
	4 DWI	5	1.0%
	5+ DWI	1	0.2%
	AVERAGE NO DWIS	1.36	
	1-2 NON A/R VIOLATIONS	166	33.2%
	3-4	60	12.0%
	5-6	22	4.4%
	7-8	7	1.4%
	9 UP	2	0.4%
	AVERAGE NON A/R VIOL	1.24	
	1 ACCIDENT	112	22.4%
	2 ACCIDENTS	39	7.8%
	3 ACCIDENTS	9	1.8%
	4 OR MORE	2	0.4%
	AVER NO ACCIDENTS	.45	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DATA	N=(103)		
	1-2 MISDEMEANORS	58	56.3%
	3-4 MISDEMEANORS	20	19.4%
	5+ MISDEMEANORS	25	24.2%
	AVG NO. MISDEMEANORS	3.18	
	1-2 FELONIES	3	2.9%
	3-4 FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO FELONIES	.03	
	1-2 A/R MISDEMEANORS	54	52.4%
	3-4 A/R MISDEMEANORS	5	4.8%
	5+ A/R MISDEMEANORS	4	3.8%
	AVG NO A/R MISDEMEANORS	1.08	
	1-2 A/R FELONIES	2	1.9%
	3-4 A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	5+ A/R FELONIES	0	0.0%
	AVG NO A/R FELONIES	.02	

EXHIBIT 8.0-17 (Continued)

AVG DAYS TO TYPE 1 RECID		
1	118	272 DAYS
2	50	218 DAYS
3	15	158 DAYS
4	4	142 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 2 RECID		
1	102	320 DAYS
2	72	220 DAYS
3	19	94 DAYS
4	12	98 DAYS
5	12	60 DAYS
AVG DAYS TO TYPE 3 RECID		
1	102	320 DAYS
2	72	220 DAYS
3	18	94 DAYS
4	12	98 DAYS
5	12	60 DAYS