

**The Effect of a Peer-Run
Victims Impact Class:
Preliminary Program Evaluation**

Community Justice Center

“Offenders Motivational/Victims Impact Class”

Adult Probationary individuals assigned to Lincoln’s
Reporting Center (RC), Lincoln, NE.

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By

Dennis McChargue, PhD, Assoc. Professor & Assoc. DCT

Mario Scalora, PhD, Associate Professor

Calvin Garbin, PhD, Professor

Department of Psychology

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

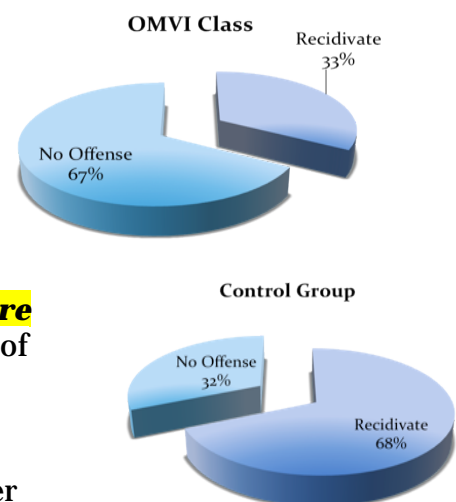
Executive Summary

Sample and Purpose: This program evaluation included an initial exploratory analysis of the differential recidivism rates of individuals on probation between two to four years following initial contact. Individuals (n=513) were grouped by whether they attended the Offender Motivational/Victim Impact (OMVI; n=383) Class or did not attend the class (n=130). Sixty-five percent of the samples were male, 81.6% self-identified as Euro-American with 14.3% African-American. The mean age was 32 years old (18-65). Probationers did not differ on case management/level of service inventory scores [OMVI (M=23.28) vs. Controls (M=28.18); $p=ns$]

It is important to note that individuals were not randomly assigned to class attendance. Rather, the analyses were conducted on convenience sample of individuals who happen to be assigned by probation officers to the class compared to those who were not assigned to the class. Therefore, there is the possibility that preexisting differences between these groups produced or contributed to the differences found in the analyses which follow. As such, **the principal purpose of the analyses** presented below was to estimate the differential recidivism rate of between OMVI Class attendees and non-attendees, while accounting for a number of potential confounding factors.

Data Collection Procedures: The data were derived from three sources. Nebraska state probation supplied data on two cohorts of individuals: a) individuals taking the OMVI between the years of 2006-2011; b) a cohort of individuals with state probation within the same timeframe. The state probation also sought approval from the FBI to access the NCIS and N-CJIS databases to assess recidivism rates within and outside the state two to four years after entry into probation. An approved person within state probation collected information from the federally run databases and all data were de-identified before given to the Community Justice Center for the present program evaluation. The analysis plan was to examine data pattern factors that may contribute to any differences found between groups and to examine the degree to which these factors were over-represented in one group or the other. This was followed by a recidivism rate comparison of the groups that statistically accounted for any over-representation of a confounding factor. Then a final analysis was presented that compares the recidivism rate of the groups while simultaneously accounting for all of the potential confounding factors.

Results: Initial comparisons of the groups, without adjusting for confounding factors, revealed substantial and statistically significant differences in the recidivism rates. The most liberal assessment shows that **OMVI class attendees were approximately 3 times LESS likely to recidivate between 2 to 4 years post entry into the system as compared to probationers that did not take the OMVI class (chi square = 49.62, $p=.0001$)**. Next, the analyses considered the influence of a number of important factors, which include gender (male or female), race, age, felonies, misdemeanors, LSCMI scores, procriminal attitude and antisocial patterns. A series of logistic regressions show a clear pattern of age (younger), felonies, number of misdemeanors, LSCMI scores, procriminal attitudes and antisocial patterns increasing recidivism rates on their own within



our sample. However, when we account for these factors, those attending OMVI class continued to have lower recidivism rates. Table 1 below shows the main effects of the series of regressions. Those attending the OMVI class were **2.60-4.55 time LESS likely to recidivate** than those who did not attend the class. When all factors were accounted for at the same time, OMVI class attendance maintained its lower recidivism rate advantage over those not taking the class. **Specifically, those attending the OMVI class were 2 times LESS likely to recidivate than those not attending the class.** In essence, most factors that are strong predictors of recidivism within our population **do not** dramatically influence the OMVI class' lowering effect on recidivism. The only factors that substantially diminished the OMVI class' recidivism lowering effect were those with very high procriminal attitudes and antisocial patterns. The OMVI class effect maintained only among those with low and marginally among those with medium procriminal attitudes and antisocial patterns, but there was not a difference between those who attended the OMVI class and those who did not attend among those with very high procriminal attitudes and very high antisocial patterns. Despite these factors, one may conclude that the OMVI class significantly impacts a number of individuals within the probation system and its effect is relatively independent of demographic and criminogenic factors [outside of high and very high antisocial patterns (12.5% of the sample)]

Table 1: Group Predicting Recidivism Rates after Controlling for the Following Variables

<i>Control Variables</i>	<i>Exp (β)</i>	<i>P value</i>	<i>Odds Ratio</i>
Gender	.232	.0001	4.3
Age	.242	.0001	4.1
Ethnicity	.251	.0001	3.9
Prior Misdemeanors	.250	.0001	3.9
Prior Felonies	.220	.0001	5.4
LS/CMI Total Scores	.385	.0001	2.6
-pro criminal attitude	.261	.021	3.8
All Controls	.497	.007	2.0

Post-hoc Misdemeanor and Felony Analyses. The strong effect of the OMVI class prompted post-hoc analyses that examined a) the degree to which the group delayed recidivism rates among those who re-offended and b) the degree to which those who recidivated offended at a lessors charge. Results shown in table 2 below show a distinct delayed recidivism rate with the greater percentage of re-offending happening in 2010 and a clear gradual increase in recidivism rates. **These data suggest that for those OMVI members most vulnerable to re-offending will not re-offend until years later. As such, questions arise about whether booster classes would further delay or eradicate recidivism rates.**

Table 2: Percentage of Recidivism by Follow-up Year

<i>Year</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No Offense	256	66.8%
2006	2	00.5%
2007	9	02.3%
2008	19	05.0%
2009	23	06.0%
2010	45	11.7%
2011	29	07.6%

We further examined the degree to which re-offending among group members was a lessor offense. We examined this question in a couple of ways. We first examined the percentage of those

who only had a new misdemeanor, those with a new felony and those who were charged with accelerating re-offenses (a misdemeanor then a felony later in the follow-up period). Data shows that 10.7% had a new misdemeanor, 19.6% had a new felony and only 3.1% accelerated in the re-offending with both a misdemeanor followed by a felony. We also examined the degree to which re-offending was of a lesser charge from the prior charges. Among those with prior felonies that re-offended during the follow-up period, 29.2% received another felony, 4% had two accelerating charges (misdemeanor and felony), 66.6% re-offended at a lesser charge (10.5% misdemeanor and 56.1% did not re-offend). This effect was significant (chi square = 12.17, df (3); p=.007).

Post-hoc Qualitative Analyses. Because of these promising preliminary analyses among individual that were not randomly assigned to the class or control, we conducted further qualitative analyses to assess the degree to which class participants spontaneously reported acquired learning after the class was adjourned. More specifically, we assessed from question like [“how was the class helpful?” and “What did you like most about the class?”] whether the class participants reported an increased knowledge of their effects on victims, financial cost to victims/community, an understanding of their obligation to their victim/community, definition of restorative justice, identify, process and express feelings, etc... **Among the OMVI class participants, over 60% showed some level of empathy and/or insight into the effect of their actions on the victim/community.** These qualitative results are particularly interesting, given that the questions that prompted the response were not designed to assess knowledge acquisition. In addition, over 60% also spontaneously reported that they believed the workshop was effective, regardless of their feelings about the presenter. These data may preliminarily suggest that this class may generalize to other presenters as long as the presented materials are consistent.

Future Research: At this point, our convenience sample. More pilot data is needed to derive strong evidence of the utility of the group. Within our preliminary data, we had unequal cells among individuals that were not randomized. Stronger evidence would be among randomized individuals with equal cells sizes. We also need to ascertain what other characteristics influence treatment effects (e.g., substance use, emotion regulations skills, etc.). Although our quantitative data show knowledge acquisition, more refined data collection is needed to ascertain skills acquisition and use. In addition, we need to also examine the degree to which the group is most effective among peer leaders or whether non-peers can be effective as well. Furthermore, questions relate to secondary benefits (e.g., better engagement in other groups) may moderate treatment effects. Once more refined data collection is accomplished; future questions should target generalizability across geographical.

As such, we would expect a short-term trial (2 year follow-up) would be essential to answers the following aims.

Aim 1: The degree to which skills acquisition and use is evident within the first six months post-treatment.

Aim 2: The degree to which group prompts engagement in other programmatic groups within the first six months post-treatment.

Aim 3: The degree to which peer and non-peer group facilitators are equally effective on the short-term.

Aim 4: What psychological and psychiatric characteristics influence treatment effects?

RESULTS

The tables below present all available data and assess the degree to which there is a relationship between OMVI class participation and recidivism. In all these analyses, the variable 0cx_1tx identifies whether each participant was in the control group (coded 0) or the Class (coded 1). The results show that 68.5% of those in the control group recidivated, while 33.2% of those in the OMVI class recidivated. This difference is statistically significant.

CROSSTABS

```

/TABLES=not0_recid1 BY cx0_tx1
/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
/STATISTICS=CHISQ
/CELLS=COUNT COLUMN
/COUNT ROUND CELL.
  
```

not0_recid1 * 0cx_1tx Crosstabulation

			0cx_1tx		Total
			control	program	
not0_recid1	not recid	Count	41	256	297
		% within 0cx_1tx	31.5%	66.8%	57.9%
	recid	Count	89	127	216
		% within 0cx_1tx	68.5%	33.2%	42.1%
Total		Count	130	383	513
		% within 0cx_1tx	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	49.620 ^a	1	.000
Continuity Correction ^b	48.182	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	513		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 54.74.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

The following analysis applied a binary logistic regression to the same analysis conducted above. Results show that OMVI class involvement is significantly related to recidivism. In addition, the Exp(B) shows that those in the OMVI class are 4.367 times (1/.229) less likely to recidivate compared with those not attending the class.

```
LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES not0_recid1
/METHOD=ENTER cx0_tx1
/CRITERIA=PIN(0.05) POUT(0.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(0.5)
```

Model Summary			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	648.709 ^a	.092	.124

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Classification Table^a

Observed		Predicted			
		not0_recid1		Percentage Correct	
		not recid	recid		
Step 1	not0_recid1	not recid	256	41	86.2
		recid	127	89	41.2
Overall Percentage					67.3

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a						
cx0_tx1	-1.476	.218	45.959	1	.000	.229
Constant	.775	.189	16.862	1	.000	2.171

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: cx0_tx1.

RESULTS: GENDER

Results show that females were more likely to be in the OMVI class while males were more likely to not attend the class.

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=Gender
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid male	350	68.2	68.2	68.2
female	163	31.8	31.8	100.0
Total	513	100.0	100.0	

Relationship between gender & Class participation

```
CROSSTABS
/TABLES=Gender BY cx0_tx1
/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
/STATISTICS=CHISQ
/CELLS=COUNT COLUMN
/COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

Gender * 0cx_1tx Crosstabulation

			0cx_1tx		Total
			control	program	
Gender	male	Count	98	252	350
		% within 0cx_1tx	75.4%	65.8%	68.2%
	female	Count	32	131	163
		% within 0cx_1tx	24.6%	34.2%	31.8%
Total		Count	130	383	513
		% within 0cx_1tx	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.116 ^a	1	.042
Continuity Correction ^b	3.686	1	.055
N of Valid Cases	513		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 41.31.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Results: Recidivism results for males & females separately

Results show that males have a 70.4% chance of recidivating if they did not take the OMVI class. Whereas, males attending the class have a 34.1% chance of recidivating. This difference is statistically significant. Similarly, female recidivated 62.5% of the time if they did not take the OMVI class, but only 31.3% of the time if they attended the class. This difference is also statistically significant.

`SORT CASES BY Gender.`
`SPLIT FILE SEPARATE BY Gender.`

`CROSSTABS`
 `/TABLES=not0_recid1 BY cx0_tx1`
 `/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES`
 `/STATISTICS=CHISQ`
 `/CELLS=COUNT COLUMN`
 `/COUNT ROUND CELL.`

not0_recid1 * 0cx_1tx Crosstabulation^a

		0cx_1tx		Total	
		control	program		
not0_recid1	not recid	Count	29	166	195
		% within 0cx_1tx	29.6%	65.9%	55.7%
	recid	Count	69	86	155
		% within 0cx_1tx	70.4%	34.1%	44.3%
Total		Count	98	252	350
		% within 0cx_1tx	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

a. Gender = male

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	37.644 ^a	1	.000
Continuity Correction ^b	36.188	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	350		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 43.40.
 b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

not0_recid1 * 0cx_1tx Crosstabulation^a

			0cx_1tx		Total
			control	program	
not0_recid1	not recid	Count	12	90	102
		% within 0cx_1tx	37.5%	68.7%	62.6%
	recid	Count	20	41	61
		% within 0cx_1tx	62.5%	31.3%	37.4%
Total		Count	32	131	163
		% within 0cx_1tx	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

a. Gender = female

Chi-Square Tests^c

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.692 ^a	1	.001
Continuity Correction ^b	9.401	1	.002
N of Valid Cases	163		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.98.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

c. Gender = female

Results: Difference between OMVI class attendances after accounting for gender.

The results show that gender does not influence OMVI class attendance's relationship with recidivism. Specifically, after accounting for gender, those participating in the OMVI class are 4.31(1/.232) times less likely to recidivate compared with those not attending the class.

```
LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES not0_recid1
/METHOD=ENTER cx0_tx1 Gender
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5).
```

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	647.930 ^a	.094	.126

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Classification Table^a

Observed		Predicted			
		not0_recid1		Percentage Correct	
		not recid	recid		
Step 1	not0_recid1	not recid	256	41	86.2
		recid	127	89	41.2
Overall Percentage					67.3

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a						
cx0_tx1	-1.461	.218	44.780	1	.000	.232
Gender	-.180	.204	.776	1	.378	.836
Constant	1.000	.319	9.855	1	.002	2.718

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: cx0_tx1, Gender.

RESULTS: RACE

There is a statistically significant relationship between race and Class participation.

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=Race
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

Race					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Caucasian	394	76.8	76.8	76.8
	African American	91	17.7	17.7	94.5
	Native American	10	1.9	1.9	96.5
	Asian	7	1.4	1.4	97.9
	other	11	2.1	2.1	100.0
	Total	513	100.0	100.0	

CROSSTABS

```
/TABLES=Race BY cx0_tx1
/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
/STATISTICS=CHISQ
/CELLS=COUNT COLUMN
/COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

Race * 0cx_1tx Crosstabulation

			0cx_1tx		Total
			control	program	
Race	Caucasian	Count	80	314	394
		% within Race	20.3%	79.7%	100.0%
	African American	Count	36	55	91
		% within Race	39.6%	60.4%	100.0%
	Native American	Count	6	4	10
		% within Race	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	Asian	Count	0	7	7
		% within Race	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	other	Count	8	3	11
		% within Race	72.7%	27.3%	100.0%
Total		Count	130	383	513
		% within Race	25.3%	74.7%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	36.788 ^a	4	.000
N of Valid Cases	513		

a. 3 cells (30.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.77.

**Results: Class results for Caucasians, African Americans, Native Americans, & “other” separately.
(please note: some of these groups have small “n” but are included for descriptive purposes)**

The results showed a rather similar pattern for each Race group, in terms of the distribution across the categories.

`SORT CASES BY Race.`
`SPLIT FILE SEPARATE BY Race.`

CROSSTABS

`/TABLES=not0_recid1 BY cx0_txl`
`/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES`
`/STATISTICS=CHISQ`
`/CELLS=COUNT COLUMN`
`/COUNT ROUND CELL.`

Caucasian

not0_recid1 * 0cx_1tx Crosstabulation^a

			0cx_1tx		Total
			control	program	
not0_recid1	not recid	Count	27	217	244
		% within 0cx_1tx	33.8%	69.1%	61.9%
	recid	Count	53	97	150
		% within 0cx_1tx	66.3%	30.9%	38.1%
Total		Count	80	314	394
		% within 0cx_1tx	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

a. Race = Caucasian

Chi-Square Tests^c

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	33.808 ^a	1	.000
Continuity Correction ^b	32.325	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	394		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.46.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table
c. Race = Caucasian

African American

not0_recid1 * 0cx_1tx Crosstabulation^a

			0cx_1tx		Total
			control	program	
not0_recid1	not recid	Count	11	30	41
		% within 0cx_1tx	30.6%	54.5%	45.1%
	recid	Count	25	25	50
		% within 0cx_1tx	69.4%	45.5%	54.9%
Total		Count	36	55	91
		% within 0cx_1tx	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

a. Race = African American

Chi-Square Tests^c

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.058 ^a	1	.025
Continuity Correction ^b	4.136	1	.042
N of Valid Cases	91		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 16.22.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table
c. Race = African American

Native American

not0_recid1 * 0cx_1tx Crosstabulation^a

			0cx_1tx		Total
			control	program	
not0_recid1	not recid	Count	0	3	3
		% within 0cx_1tx	.0%	75.0%	30.0%
	recid	Count	6	1	7
		% within 0cx_1tx	100.0%	25.0%	70.0%
Total		Count	6	4	10
		% within 0cx_1tx	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

a. Race = Native American

Chi-Square Tests^c

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.429 ^a	1	.011
Continuity Correction ^b	3.353	1	.067
N of Valid Cases	10		

a. 4 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.20.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table
c. Race = Native American

“other”

not0_recid1 * 0cx_1tx Crosstabulation^a

			0cx_1tx		Total
			control	program	
not0_recid1	not recid	Count	3	2	5
		% within 0cx_1tx	37.5%	66.7%	45.5%
	recid	Count	5	1	6
		% within 0cx_1tx	62.5%	33.3%	54.5%
Total		Count	8	3	11
		% within 0cx_1tx	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

a. Race = other

Chi-Square Tests^c

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.749 ^a	1	.387
Continuity Correction ^b	.034	1	.853
N of Valid Cases	11		

a. 4 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.36.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table
c. Race = other

Results: The examination of OMVI Class influence on recidivism while controlling for Race

Although recidivism rates differed somewhat ($p = .051$) between African Americans and Caucasians, when accounting for this difference in our model, those participating the OMVI class were 4.12 (1/.243) times less likely to recidivate than those not attending the class.

*dummy coding race with "Caucasian" as the comparison group.

```
compute caucasian0_AfricanAmerican1 = 0.
if (race = 2) caucasian0_AfricanAmerican1 = 1.
compute caucasian0_NativeAmerican1 = 0.
if (race = 3) caucasian0_NativeAmerican1 = 1.
compute caucasian0_Asian1 = 0.
if (race = 4) caucasian0_Asian1 = 1.
compute caucasian0_other1 = 0.
if (race = 5) caucasian0_other1 = 1.
exe.
```

```
LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES not0_recid1
/METHOD=ENTER cx0_tx1 caucasian0_AfricanAmerican1 caucasian0_NativeAmerican1
caucasian0_Asian1 caucasian0_other1
/CRITERIA=PIN(0.05) POUT(0.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(0.5).
```

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	643.648 ^a	.101	.136

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Classification Table^a

Observed		Predicted		Percentage Correct
		not0_recid1	recid	
Step 1	not0_recid1	253	44	85.2
	recid	126	90	41.7
Overall Percentage				66.9

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a						
cx0_tx1	-1.413	.225	39.485	1	.000	.243
caucasian0_African American1	.466	.249	3.503	1	.061	1.594
caucasian0_Native American1	.882	.738	1.430	1	.232	2.416
caucasian0_Asian1	.504	.773	.424	1	.515	1.655
caucasian0_other1	-.057	.655	.008	1	.930	.944
Constant	.622	.208	8.992	1	.003	1.863

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: cx0_tx1, caucasian0_AfricanAmerican1, caucasian0_NativeAmerican1, caucasian0_Asian1, caucasian0_other1.

RESULTS: AGE

Results showed that those attending the OMVI class tended to be older. This mean difference is statistically significant.

```
T-TEST GROUPS=cx0_tx1(0 1)
/MISSING=ANALYSIS
/VARIABLES=Age.
```

	0cx_1tx	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age when completed the Program	control	130	27.87	8.759
	program	383	32.24	10.604

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means		
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Age when completed the Program	Equal variances assumed	12.317	.000	-4.237	511	.000
	Equal variances not assumed			-4.652	266.967	.000

Results: Examining the OMVI Class effect on Recidivism while controlling for Age

Results show that age is significantly related to recidivism after controlling for OMVI class involvement. The likelihood of recidivism goes down as age increases. For each additional year of age, the likelihood of recidivating goes down by a factor of .974. Despite this age effect, after accounting for age, OMVI involvement continues to be related to recidivism. Specifically, those attending the OMVI class are 3.98 (1/.251) less likely to recidivate than their non-attending peers.

```
LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES not0_recid1
/METHOD=ENTER cx0_tx1 Age
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5).
```

Model Summary			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	640.734 ^a	.106	.143

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Classification Table^a

Observed		Predicted			
		not0_recid1		Percentage Correct	
		not recid	recid		
Step 1	not0_recid1	not recid	256	41	86.2
		recid	127	89	41.2
Overall Percentage					67.3

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a						
cx0_tx1	-1.382	.221	39.230	1	.000	.251
Age	-.027	.010	7.719	1	.005	.974
Constant	1.529	.334	21.004	1	.000	4.614

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: cx0_tx1, Age.

RESULTS: MISDEMEANORS AND FELONIES

There were nearly equivalent mixtures of individuals who had committed a misdemeanors and a felony in the OMVI Class as well as the non-attending peer group.

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=primecrime
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

crime committed that brought them into the program

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid misdemeanor	198	38.6	38.6	38.6
felony	315	61.4	61.4	100.0
Total	513	100.0	100.0	

CROSSTABS

```
/TABLES=primecrime BY cx0_tx1
/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
/STATISTICS=CHISQ
/CELLS=COUNT COLUMN
/COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

crime committed that brought them into the program * 0cx_1tx Crosstabulation

			0cx_1tx		Total
			control	program	
crime committed that brought them into the program	misdemeanor	Count	51	147	198
		% within 0cx_1tx	39.2%	38.4%	38.6%
	felony	Count	79	236	315
		% within 0cx_1tx	60.8%	61.6%	61.4%
Total	Count	130	383	513	
	% within 0cx_1tx	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.030 ^a	1	.863
Continuity Correction ^b	.005	1	.946
N of Valid Cases	513		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 50.18.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Results: Examination of the OMVI Class effect on Recidivism while controlling for Type of crime committed.

The results show that there was a statistically significant relationship between type of crime and recidivism after accounting for OMVI class involvement. Those who committed a felony were 1.497 times as likely to recidivate as those who committed a misdemeanor. Once again, despite this difference OMVI class involvement maintained its recidivism lowering effect after accounting for type of crime. Specifically, those who attended the OMVI class were 4.44 (1/.225) times less likely to commit another crime within 4 years than their non-attending peers.

LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES not0_recid1
 /METHOD=ENTER cx0_tx1 primecrime
 /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5).

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	644.432 ^a	.100	.134

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Classification Table^a

Observed		Predicted			
		not0_recid1		Percentage Correct	
		not recid	recid		
Step 1	not0_recid1	not recid	256	41	86.2
		recid	127	89	41.2
	Overall Percentage				67.3

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a						
cx0_tx1	-1.493	.219	46.413	1	.000	.225
primecrime	.403	.196	4.224	1	.040	1.497
Constant	.134	.362	.136	1	.712	1.143

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: cx0_tx1, primecrime.

Results: Examination of the Number of Previous Crimes (combining Nebraska and out-of-state crimes) influence on the OMVI class-recidivism relationship

As is common with “counts” data, these were zero-inflated and positively skewed. An inverse transformation helped considerably, but additional analytic strategies should be explored. Note: An inverse transformation “flips” the scale of the measure. Higher values of previous crimes corresponds with lower inversed values.

Using the inverse transformation method showed that misdemeanors (inverse transformed), but not felonies (inverse transformed), have a mean difference between those who attend the OMVI Class and those who do not attend.

```
COMPUTE totprevious_misdemeanor_inv=1 / (1+totprevious_misdemeanor).
COMPUTE totprevious_felony_inv=1 / (1+totprevious_felony).
```

```
DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=totprevious_misdemeanor totprevious_misdemeanor_inv
totprevious_felony totprevious_felony_inv
/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX SKEWNESS.
```

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error
totprevious_misdemeanor	1.0741	2.13380	3.219	.108
totprevious_misdemeanor_inv	.7572	.33237	-.773	.108
totprevious_felony	.7700	1.67522	3.788	.108
totprevious_felony_inv	.8016	.30605	-1.029	.108

```
T-TEST GROUPS=cx0_tx1(0 1)
/MISSING=ANALYSIS
/VARIABLES=totprevious_misdemeanor_inv totprevious_felony_inv.
```

Group Statistics

	0cx_1tx	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
totprevious_misdemeanor_inv	control	130	.6591	.35237
	program	383	.7906	.31897
totprevious_felony_inv	control	130	.8316	.28198
	program	383	.7915	.31350

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means		
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
totprevious_misdemeanor_inv	Equal variances assumed	13.618	.000	-3.952	511	.000
	Equal variances not assumed			-3.763	205.371	.000
totprevious_felony_inv	Equal variances assumed	8.271	.004	1.292	511	.197
	Equal variances not assumed			1.361	245.361	.175

Results: Examination of the OMVI Class effect on Recidivism while controlling for Number of Previous Misdemeanors (inverse transformed)

Results showed that there was a statistically significant relationship between number of previous misdemeanors (inverse transformed) and recidivism after controlling for Class involvement. The likelihood of recidivating increases as number of previous misdemeanors increases (i.e., as the inverse transformed number of previous misdemeanors decreases). For each 1 unit increase in the inverse transformed number of previous misdemeanors, the likelihood of recidivating goes down by a factor of .387. Once again, despite this difference, OMVI class involvement maintains its recidivism lowering effect when accounting for number of misdemeanors. Specifically, OMVI class participants were 4.00 (1/.250) less likely to recidivate than non-attending peers.

```
LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES not0_recid1
/METHOD=ENTER cx0_tx1 totprevious_misdemeanor_inv
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5).
```

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	637.657 ^a	.112	.150

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Classification Table^a

Observed			Predicted		
			not0_recid1		Percentage Correct
			not recid	recid	
Step 1	not0_recid1	not recid	256	41	86.2
		recid	127	89	41.2
		Overall Percentage			67.3

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a						
cx0_tx1	-1.386	.221	39.375	1	.000	.250
totprevious_misdemeanor_inv	-.948	.286	11.019	1	.001	.387
Constant	1.421	.277	26.277	1	.000	4.140

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: cx0_tx1, totprevious_misdemeanor_inv.

Results: Examination of the OMVI Class effect on Recidivism while controlling for Number of Previous Felonies (inverse transformed)

Results also showed that there was a statistically significant relationship between number of previous felonies (inverse transformed) and recidivism after controlling for Class involvement. The likelihood of recidivating increases as number of previous felonies increases (i.e., as the inverse transformed number of previous felonies decreases). For each 1 unit increase in the inverse transformed number of previous misdemeanors, the likelihood of recidivating goes down by a factor of .522. As with other analyses presented above, this difference did not significantly influence our results. After accounting for the number of previous felonies (inverse transformed), those attending the OMVI class were 4.55 (1/.220) times less likely to recidivate than those who did not attend.

```
LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES not0_recid1
/METHOD=ENTER cx0_tx1 totprevious_felony_inv
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5).
```

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	644.190 ^a	.100	.135

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Classification Table^a

Observed		Predicted			
		not0_recid1		Percentage Correct	
		not recid	recid		
Step 1	not0_recid1	not recid	256	41	86.2
		recid	127	89	41.2
Overall Percentage					67.3

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a						
cx0_tx1	-1.515	.220	47.479	1	.000	.220
totprevious_felony_inv	-.651	.306	4.522	1	.033	.522
Constant	1.323	.322	16.848	1	.000	3.754

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: cx0_tx1, totprevious_felony_inv.

RESULTS: LSCMI SCORES

LSCMI data were not available for 100 of the participants who had attended the OMVI Class. For all available data (n=413), the average LSCMI score was statistically significantly higher for non-attendees than those attending the OMVI Class.

```
T-TEST GROUPS=cx0_tx1(0 1)
/MISSING=ANALYSIS
/VARIABLES=TotalScore.
```

	Ocx_1tx	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Total LSCMI Score	control	130	28.18	6.343
	program	283	23.28	7.719

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means		
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Total LSCMI Score	Equal variances assumed	6.254	.013	6.325	411	.000
	Equal variances not assumed			6.798	300.587	.000

Results: Examination of the OMVI Class effect on Recidivism while controlling for Total LSCMI Scores

Results show that there was a statistically significant relationship between Total LSCMI score and recidivism after controlling for Class involvement. The likelihood of recidivating increases as the Total LSCMI score increases. For each 1 unit increase in the Total LSCMI score, the likelihood of recidivating goes up by 1.057. Consistently, OMVI participants remained advantageous after controlling for Total LSCMI scores. Specifically, OMVI attendees were 2.60 (1/.385) times less likely to recidivate than the non-attendee group.

```
LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES not0_recid1
/METHOD=ENTER cx0_tx1 TotalScore
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5).
```

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	528.075 ^a	.102	.136

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Classification Table^a

Observed		Predicted			
		not0_recid1		Percentage Correct	
		not recid	recid		
Step 1	not0_recid1	not recid	156	55	73.9
		recid	95	107	53.0
	Overall Percentage				63.7

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a						
cx0_tx1	-.954	.234	16.678	1	.000	.385
TotalScore	.055	.015	13.954	1	.000	1.057
Constant	-.761	.449	2.869	1	.090	.467

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: cx0_tx1, TotalScore.

RESULTS: COMPREHENSIVE ADJUSTMENTS

The following analysis accounted for all confounding factors (i.e., gender, race, age, crime, frequency of crimes, LSCMI scores) on the relationship between group and recidivism rates. Results show that gender, Race, Age, previous crime, number of previous felonies, and number of previous misdemeanors do not this model (although the contribution of previous misdemeanors is marginally significant). However, age is statistically significantly related to recidivism in this model. The likelihood of recidivating goes down as age increases. For each additional year of age, the likelihood of recidivating goes down by a factor of .950. There was also a statistically significant relationship between Total LSCMI score and recidivism in this model. The likelihood of recidivating increases as the Total LSCMI score increases; for each 1 unit increase in the Total LSCMI score, the likelihood of recidivating goes up by 1.051. Consistent with previous analyses, after account for all potential confounding factors, OMVI class participants were 2.012 (1/.497) times less likely to recidivate than non-attendees.

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	503.553 ^a	.153	.205

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Classification Table^a

Observed		Predicted			
		not0_recid1		Percentage Correct	
		not recid	recid		
Step 1	not0_recid1	not recid	151	60	71.6
		recid	79	123	60.9
Overall Percentage					66.3

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	cx0_bx1	-.699	.258	7.311	1	.007	.497
	Gender	-.275	.240	1.315	1	.251	.759
	caucasian0_AfricanAmerican1	.209	.278	.567	1	.452	1.233
	caucasian0_NativeAmerican1	.803	.894	.808	1	.369	2.233
	caucasian0_Asian1	-.008	.951	.000	1	.993	.992
	caucasian0_other1	-.217	.670	.105	1	.746	.805
	Age	-.051	.013	15.981	1	.000	.950
	primecrime	-.060	.251	.057	1	.812	.942
	totprevious_felony_inv	-.254	.413	.380	1	.538	.775
	totprevious_misdemeanor_inv	-.667	.352	3.598	1	.058	.513
	TotalLSCMIScore	.050	.017	9.089	1	.003	1.051
	Constant	1.852	.890	4.328	1	.037	6.372

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: cx0_bx1, Gender, caucasian0_AfricanAmerican1, caucasian0_NativeAmerican1, caucasian0_Asian1, caucasian0_other1, Age, primecrime, totprevious_felony_inv, totprevious_misdemeanor_inv, TotalLSCMIScore.

Results: Procriminal Attitude

The relationship between Class participation and recidivism is shown below for each of the 5 Procriminal Attitude categories. In addition, the X^2 test of the relationship between Class participation and recidivism is shown for each of the 5 Procriminal Attitude groups is shown below. Results show that neither Procriminal Attitude, nor the interaction of Procriminal Attitude and Class participation are statistically significant in this model. However, the Exp(B) for OMVI Class participation indicates that for the Very High Procriminal Attitude group, those taking the Class were 3.81 (1/.261) times as likely to recidivate as were the non-attendees.

CROSSTABS

```
/TABLES=not0_recid1 BY cx0_tx1 BY ProCriminalAttitude  
/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES  
/STATISTICS=CHISQ  
/CELLS=COUNT COLUMN  
/COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

not0_recid1 * 0cx_1tx * ProCriminalAttitude Crosstabulation

ProCriminalAttitude				0cx_1tx		Total	
				control	program		
1VeryLow	not0_recid1	not recid	Count	6	52	58	
			% within 0cx_1tx	46.2%	73.2%	69.0%	
	recid	Count	7	19	26		
		% within 0cx_1tx	53.8%	26.8%	31.0%		
	Total			Count	13	71	84
				% within 0cx_1tx			
2Low	not0_recid1	not recid	Count	5	27	32	
			% within 0cx_1tx	25.0%	61.4%	50.0%	
	recid	Count	15	17	32		
		% within 0cx_1tx	75.0%	38.6%	50.0%		
	Total			Count	20	44	64
				% within 0cx_1tx			
3Medium	not0_recid1	not recid	Count	17	50	67	
			% within 0cx_1tx	32.7%	50.5%	44.4%	
	recid	Count	35	49	84		
		% within 0cx_1tx	67.3%	49.5%	55.6%		
	Total			Count	52	99	151
				% within 0cx_1tx			
4High	not0_recid1	not recid	Count	5	24	29	
			% within 0cx_1tx	26.3%	57.1%	47.5%	
	recid	Count	14	18	32		
		% within 0cx_1tx	73.7%	42.9%	52.5%		
	Total			Count	19	42	61
				% within 0cx_1tx			
5VeryHigh	not0_recid1	not recid	Count	8	17	25	
			% within 0cx_1tx	30.8%	63.0%	47.2%	
	recid	Count	18	10	28		
		% within 0cx_1tx	69.2%	37.0%	52.8%		
	Total			Count	26	27	53
				% within 0cx_1tx			

Chi-Square Tests

ProCriminalAttitude		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
1VeryLow	Pearson Chi-Square	3.772 ^a	1	.052
	Continuity Correction ^b	2.611	1	.106
	N of Valid Cases	84		
2Low	Pearson Chi-Square	7.273 ^c	1	.007
	Continuity Correction ^b	5.891	1	.015
	N of Valid Cases	64		
3Medium	Pearson Chi-Square	4.383 ^d	1	.036
	Continuity Correction ^b	3.691	1	.055
	N of Valid Cases	151		
4High	Pearson Chi-Square	4.985 ^e	1	.026
	Continuity Correction ^b	3.825	1	.050
	N of Valid Cases	61		
5VeryHigh	Pearson Chi-Square	5.509 ^f	1	.019
	Continuity Correction ^b	4.293	1	.038
	N of Valid Cases	53		
Total	Pearson Chi-Square	29.021 ^g	1	.000
	Continuity Correction ^b			
	N of Valid Cases	413		

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.02.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

c. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.00.

d. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 23.07.

e. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.03.

f. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.26.

g. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 63.58.

```

LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES not0_recid1
/METHOD=ENTER cx0_tx1 ProCriminalAttitude ProCriminalAttitude*cx0_tx1
/CONTRAST (ProCriminalAttitude)=Indicator
/CONTRAST (ProCriminalAttitude)=Indicator
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5).

```

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	531.540 ^a	.094	.125

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Classification Table^a

Observed		Predicted		Percentage Correct
		not0_recid1		
		not recid	recid	
Step 1	not0_recid1	170	41	80.6
	recid	113	89	44.1
Overall Percentage				62.7

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a						
cx0_tx1	-1.342	.583	5.303	1	.021	.261
ProCriminalAttitude			1.914	4	.752	
ProCriminalAttitude(1)	-.657	.700	.880	1	.348	.519
ProCriminalAttitude(2)	.288	.669	.185	1	.667	1.333
ProCriminalAttitude(3)	-.089	.518	.029	1	.864	.915
ProCriminalAttitude(4)	.219	.672	.106	1	.745	1.244
ProCriminalAttitude * cx0_tx1			1.897	4	.755	
ProCriminalAttitude(1) by cx0_tx1	.181	.849	.045	1	.832	1.198
ProCriminalAttitude(2) by cx0_tx1	-.220	.838	.069	1	.793	.803
ProCriminalAttitude(3) by cx0_tx1	.599	.684	.769	1	.381	1.821
ProCriminalAttitude(4) by cx0_tx1	.024	.841	.001	1	.977	1.025
Constant	.811	.425	3.642	1	.056	2.250

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: cx0_tx1, ProCriminalAttitude, ProCriminalAttitude * cx0_tx1 .

Results: Antisocial Attitude

The relationship between Class participation and recidivism is shown below for each of the 5 Antisocial Pattern categories. In addition, the X^2 test of the relationship between Class participation and recidivism for each of the 5 Antisocial Pattern groups is shown below. Results show there are statistically significant relationships between Class participation and recidivism only in the Low and "Medium" Antisocial Pattern categories.

CROSSTABS

```
/TABLES=not0_recid1 BY cx0_tx1 BY AntisocialPattern  
/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES  
/STATISTICS=CHISQ  
/CELLS=COUNT COLUMN  
/COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

not0_recid1 * 0cx_1tx * AntisocialPattern Crosstabulation

AntisocialPattern				0cx_1tx		Total
				control	program	
1VeryLow	not0_recid1	not recid	Count	2	30	32
			% within 0cx_1tx	50.0%	75.0%	72.7%
	recid	Count	2	10	12	
		% within 0cx_1tx	50.0%	25.0%	27.3%	
	Total	Count	4	40	44	
		% within 0cx_1tx				
2Low	not0_recid1	not recid	Count	2	46	48
			% within 0cx_1tx	16.7%	68.7%	60.8%
	recid	Count	10	21	31	
		% within 0cx_1tx	83.3%	31.3%	39.2%	
	Total	Count	12	67	79	
		% within 0cx_1tx				
3Medium	not0_recid1	not recid	Count	8	50	58
			% within 0cx_1tx	23.5%	59.5%	49.2%
	recid	Count	26	34	60	
		% within 0cx_1tx	76.5%	40.5%	50.8%	
	Total	Count	34	84	118	
		% within 0cx_1tx				
4High	not0_recid1	not recid	Count	18	33	51
			% within 0cx_1tx	36.7%	50.0%	44.3%
	recid	Count	31	33	64	
		% within 0cx_1tx	63.3%	50.0%	55.7%	
	Total	Count	49	66	115	
		% within 0cx_1tx				
5VeryHigh	not0_recid1	not recid	Count	11	11	22
			% within 0cx_1tx	35.5%	42.3%	38.6%
	recid	Count	20	15	35	
		% within 0cx_1tx	64.5%	57.7%	61.4%	
	Total	Count	31	26	57	
		% within 0cx_1tx				

Chi-Square Tests

AntisocialPattern		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
1VeryLow	Pearson Chi-Square	1.146 ^a	1	.284
	Continuity Correction ^b	.232	1	.630
	N of Valid Cases	44		
2Low	Pearson Chi-Square	11.538 ^c	1	.001
	Continuity Correction ^b	9.460	1	.002
	N of Valid Cases	79		
3Medium	Pearson Chi-Square	12.547 ^d	1	.000
	Continuity Correction ^b	11.148	1	.001
	N of Valid Cases	118		
4High	Pearson Chi-Square	2.005 ^e	1	.157
	Continuity Correction ^b	1.504	1	.220
	N of Valid Cases	115		
5VeryHigh	Pearson Chi-Square	.278 ^f	1	.598
	Continuity Correction ^b	.064	1	.800
	N of Valid Cases	57		

a. 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.09.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

c. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.71.

d. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 16.71.

e. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21.73.

f. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.04.

Results: Examining the Class effect while controlling for Antisocial Pattern

The cx0_tx1 weight/test shows that there is no Class effect for the "Very High" Antisocial Pattern group. The set of Antisocial Pattern weights/tests also shows that there are no AntiSocial Pattern group recidivism differences. The interaction weights/test shows that [for Low and marginally for Medium Antisocial Pattern groups] there was a Class effect (the same result seen in the cross-tabs & chi-square shown just above). Taken together, the OMVI class reduces recidivism among those of Low Antisocial Pattern and shows a similar but marginal effect for those with Medium Antisocial Pattern.

```
LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES not0_recid1
/METHOD=ENTER cx0_tx1 AntisocialPattern AntisocialPattern*cx0_tx1
/CONTRAST (AntisocialPattern)=Indicator
/CONTRAST (AntisocialPattern)=Indicator
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5).
```

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	526.835 ^a	.104	.139

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Classification Table^a

Observed		Predicted			
		not0_recid1		Percentage Correct	
		not recid	recid		
Step 1	not0_recid1	not recid	126	85	59.7
		recid	65	137	67.8
Overall Percentage					63.7

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	cx0_tx1	-.288	.546	.277	1	.598	.750
	AntisocialPattern			3.566	4	.468	
	AntisocialPattern(1)	-.598	1.068	.313	1	.576	.550
	AntisocialPattern(2)	1.012	.861	1.381	1	.240	2.750
	AntisocialPattern(3)	.581	.552	1.108	1	.292	1.787
	AntisocialPattern(4)	-.054	.478	.013	1	.910	.947
	AntisocialPattern * cx0_tx1			7.485	4	.112	
	AntisocialPattern(1) by cx0_tx1	-.811	1.197	.459	1	.498	.444
	AntisocialPattern(2) by cx0_tx1	-2.106	.984	4.582	1	.032	.122
	AntisocialPattern(3) by cx0_tx1	-1.277	.715	3.187	1	.074	.279
	AntisocialPattern(4) by cx0_tx1	-.256	.669	.147	1	.702	.774
	Constant	.598	.375	2.536	1	.111	1.818

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: cx0_tx1, AntisocialPattern, AntisocialPattern * cx0_tx1 .