

FIRST INTERIM ANALYSIS OF MULTIPLE OFFENDER TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS

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Comprehensive Driving Under the Influence
of Alcohol Offender Treatment Demonstration Project
County of Sacramento Health Department
Sacramento, California 95814

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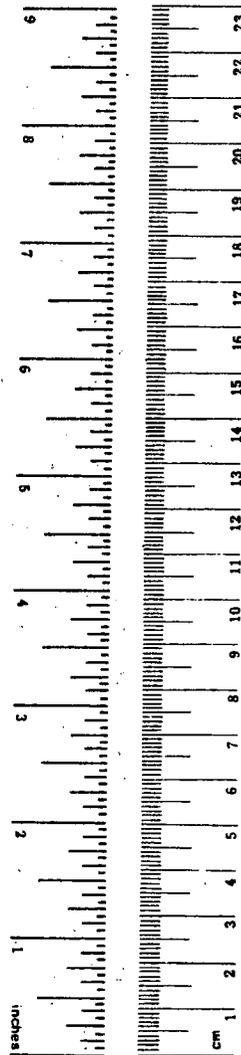
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16. Abstract <p>This report is the first interim analysis concerning the effectiveness of the CDUI Project's educational counseling programs for multiple offender DUI's. The State Senate Bill 38 (SB 38) research design had four treatment groups, two forms of group counseling (Skills Workshop and Educational Eclectic Therapy) provided with or without chemotherapy (Disulfiram). The post-conviction presentence (PCPS) research design, used for clients with only one prior DUI conviction, had a no-treatment Control group and a minimum exposure, Biweekly Contacts Only group in addition to the four Counseling/Chemotherapy groups provided in the SB 38 design. Treatment effectiveness was assessed in terms of recorded accidents, DUI offenses, and total moving violations occurring subsequent to random assignment. Survival analysis was used to compare these traffic safety criteria between treatment groups.</p> <p>The results of the SB 38 design analyses suggested that chemotherapy used in conjunction with group counseling reduces the likelihood of rearrest for DUI relative to group counseling provided without chemotherapy. While this effect was pronounced for Educational Eclectic Therapy clients, there was no statistically significant difference in the DUI survival experience of Skills Workshop clients with or without chemotherapy. Analysis of the PCPS research design showed no statistically significant differences in driving behavior between clients assigned to counseling programs and clients assigned to Control or Biweekly Contacts Only conditions. The preliminary nature of these results was stressed.</p>			
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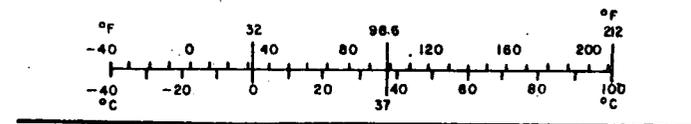
Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
LENGTH				
in	inches	2.5	centimeters	cm
ft	feet	30	centimeters	cm
yd	yards	0.9	meters	m
mi	miles	1.6	kilometers	km
AREA				
in ²	square inches	6.5	square centimeters	cm ²
ft ²	square feet	0.09	square meters	m ²
yd ²	square yards	0.8	square meters	m ²
mi 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

*1 in = 2.54 (exactly). For other exact conversions and more detailed tables, see NBS Mon. Publ. 286, Units of Weights and Measures, Price \$2.25; SD Catalog No. C13.10.286.



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
TEMPERATURE (exact)				
°C	Celsius temperature	9/5 (then add 32)	Fahrenheit temperature	°F



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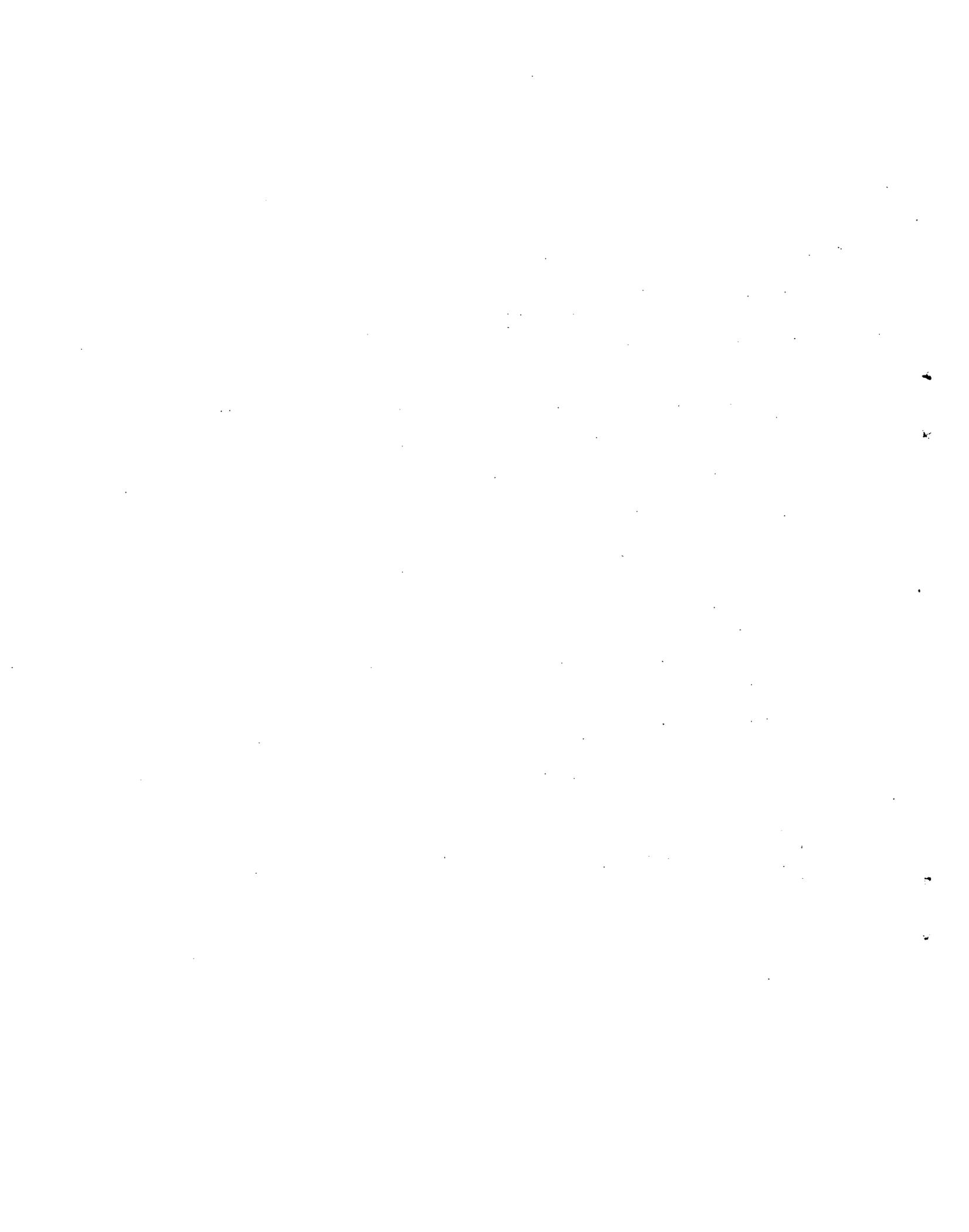


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Documentation Page.....	i
Metric Conversion Factors.....	ii
Acknowledgement.....	iii
Table of Contents.....	iv
List of Figures.....	v
List of Tables.....	vi
List of Abbreviations and Definitions.....	x
INTRODUCTION.....	1
Demonstration Project Objectives.....	1
Background.....	1
Purpose and Scope of Report.....	7
Multiple Offender Research Designs	7
Driving Record Data Collection.....	14
Outcome Criteria.....	15
Statistical Analysis and Related Topics.....	16
Group Comparisons.....	21
SUMMARY OF RESULTS.....	24
Comparisons Between the Four SB 38 Treatment Groups... ..	24
Comparisons Between SB 38 Counseling with Chemotherapy vs. SB 38 Counseling without Chemotherapy.....	32
Comparisons Between PCPS Treatment Groups.....	37
CONCLUSION.....	44
APPENDICIES	
APPENDIX A - Survival Data and Test Statistic Summary Tables for SB 38 Treatment Group Comparisons.....	49
APPENDIX B - Survival Data and Test Statistic Summary Tables for SB 38 Chemotherapy and No Chemotherapy Group Comparisons....	69
APPENDIX C - Survival Data and Test Statistic Summary Tables for PCPS Treatment Group Comparisons.....	80

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1 Diagram of Multiple Offender SB 38 Research Design.....	10
Figure 2 Diagram of Multiple Offender PCPS Research Design	13
Figure 3 Plot of Cumulative Survival Rates for Multiple Offender SB 38 Treatment Groups: First Accident.....	27
Figure 4 Plot of Cumulative Survival Rates for Multiple Offender SB 38 Treatment Groups: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense.....	28
Figure 5 Plot of Cumulative Survival Rates for Multiple Offender SB 38 Treatment Groups: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	29
Figure 6 Plot of Cumulative Survival Rates for SB 38 Counseling With and Without Chemotherapy: First Accident.....	34
Figure 7 Plot of Cumulative Survival Rates for SB 38 Counseling With and Without Chemotherapy: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense.....	35
Figure 8 Plot of Cumulative Survival Rates for SB 38 Counseling With and Without Chemotherapy: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	36
Figure 9 Plot of Cumulative Survival Rates for Multiple Offender PCPS Treatment Groups: First Accident.....	40
Figure 10 Plot of Cumulative Survival Rates for Multiple Offender PCPS Treatment Groups: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense.....	41
Figure 11 Plot of Cumulative Survival Rates for Multiple Offender PCPS Treatment Groups: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	42

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TEXT</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table 1 Example Survival Data Table.....	19
Table 2.a Summary of Cumulative Survival Rates at Selected Time Intervals: Multiple Offender SB 38 Treatment Groups.....	26
Table 2.b Summary of Accident and Violation Rates at Selected Time Intervals: Multiple Offender SB 38 Treatment Groups.....	26
Table 3.a Summary of Cumulative Survival Rates at Selected Time Intervals: SB 38 Counseling With and Without Chemotherapy.....	33
Table 3.b Summary of Accident and Violation Rates at Selected Time Intervals: SB 38 Counseling With and Without Chemotherapy.....	33
Table 4.a Summary of Cumulative Survival Rates at Selected Time Intervals: Multiple Offender PCPS Treatment Groups.....	39
Table 4.b Summary of Accident and Violation Rates at Selected Time Intervals: Multiple Offender PCPS Treatment Groups.....	39
 <u>APPENDIX A</u>	
Table A1.a SB 38 Skills Workshop Group Survival Data: First Accident.....	51
Table A1.b SB 38 Skills Workshop + Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First Accident.....	52
Table A1.c SB 38 Educational Eclectic Therapy Group Survival Data: First Accident.....	53
Table A1.d SB 38 Educational Eclectic Therapy + Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First Accident.....	54
Table A1.e Comparison of Multiple Offender SB 38 Treatment Groups Using the Lee-Desu Statistic: First Accident.....	55

LIST OF TABLES
(Cont'd)

		<u>Page</u>
Table A2.a	SB 38 Skills Workshop Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless Driving.....	57
Table A2.b	SB 38 Skills Workshop + Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense.....	58
Table A2.c	SB 38 Educational Eclectic Therapy Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense.....	59
Table A2.d	SB 38 Educational Eclectic Therapy + Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense.....	60
Table A2.e	Comparison of Multiple Offender SB 38 Treatment Groups Using the Lee-Desu Statistic: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense.....	61
Table A3.a	SB 38 Skills Workshop Group Survival Data: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	63
Table A3.b	SB 38 Skills Workshop + Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	64
Table A3.c	SB 38 Education Eclectic Therapy Group Survival Data: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	65
Table A3.d	SB 38 Educational Eclectic Therapy + Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	66
Table A3.e	Comparison of Multiple Offender SB 38 Treatment Groups Using the Lee-Desu Statistic: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	67

APPENDIX B

Table B1.a	SB 38 Counseling Without Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First Accident.....	71
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LIST OF TABLES
(Cont'd)

	<u>Page</u>
Table B1.b SB 38 Counseling With Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First Accident.....	72
Table B1.c Comparison of Multiple Offender SB 38 Chemotherapy and No Chemotherapy Groups Using the Lee-Desu Statistic: First Accident.....	73
Table B2.a SB 38 Counseling Without Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense.....	74
Table B2.b SB 38 Counseling With Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense.....	75
Table B2.c Comparison of Multiple Offender SB 38 Chemotherapy and No Chemotherapy Groups Using the Lee-Desu Statistic: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense.....	76
Table B3.a SB 38 Counseling Without Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	77
Table B3.b SB 38 Counseling With Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	78
Table B3.c Comparison of Multiple Offender SB 38 Chemotherapy and No Chemotherapy Groups Using the Lee-Desu Statistic: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	79
 <u>APPENDIX C</u>	
Table C1.a PCPS Control Group Survival Data: First Accident.....	82
Table C1.b PCPS Biweekly Contacts Group Survival Data: First Accident.....	83
Table C1.c PCPS Composite Therapy Group Survival Data: First Accident.....	84

LIST OF TABLES
(Cont'd)

	<u>Page</u>
Table C1.d Comparison of Multiple Offender PCPS Treatment Groups Using the Lee-Desu Statistic: First Accident.....	85
Table C2.a PCPC Control Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense.....	86
Table C2.b PCPS Biweekly Contacts Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense.....	87
Table C2.c PCPS Composite Therapy Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense.....	88
Table C2.d Comparison of Multiple Offender PCPS Treatment Groups Using the Lee-Desu Statistic: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense.....	89
Table C3.a PCPS Control Group Survival Data: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	90
Table C3.b PCPS Biweekly Contacts Group Survival Data: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	91
Table C3.c PCPS Composite Therapy Group Survival Data: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	92
Table C3.d Comparison of Multiple Offender PCPS Treatment Groups Using the Lee-Desu Statistic: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	93

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

<u>Abbreviation or Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
DUI	Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Alcohol and Drugs
CDUI Project or CDUI	Comprehensive Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol Offender Treatment Demonstration Project
BAC	Blood Alcohol Content
ASAP	Alcohol Safety Action Project
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
A/R	Alcohol Related
DMV	California Department of Motor Vehicles
Follow-up Interviews	A series of three in-depth personal interviews administered prior to entering treatment and again at 10 months and 20 months from the initial interview, used to assess life changes resulting from the treatment interventions.
LAI	Life Activities Inventory, the follow-up interview protocol and questionnaires
Letter Monitoring	An experimental procedure in which clients were mailed letters on quarterly basis to periodically remind them that they were on informal probation for two years.
Exposure Time	The length of time between the date of random assignment to one of the treatment conditions and the date of the latest DMV records search. This is the period of time during which clients were exposed to the risk of rearrest or accident involvement and during which such outcome measures could be officially recorded.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS
(Cont'd.)

<u>Abbreviation or Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
Survival Rate	The proportion of clients for whom outcome events (violations, accidents, etc.) were <u>not</u> detected during a specific exposure time period. The converse of rearrest and accident rates.
Statistically Significant Difference	A difference between treatment groups on an outcome measure (e.g., DUI survival rate) that was unlikely to have resulted from pure chance. In the present study any difference that could be obtained by chance only ten or fewer times out of 100 was considered statistically significant.
First Offender DUI	A person with only one officially recorded conviction for Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol.
Multiple Offender DUI	A person with two or more officially recorded convictions for Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol.
Reckless Driving Offense	The most common charge reduction from DUI. It was standard practice for Sacramento Municipal Court to reduce low BAC cases (.12 or less) to reckless driving.
SB 38	California State Senate Bill No. 38, the legislation which permitted multiple DUI offenders to participate in alcohol treatment programs in lieu of license suspension.
PCPS	Post-Conviction Presentence, a special court referral procedure used by Sacramento Municipal Court for multiple DUI offenders with only one prior DUI conviction. The procedure involved accepting a guilty plea to DUI but postponing sentencing for 13 months. If the client successfully completed treatment during this period the charge was reduced to reckless driving. Inadequate participation resulted in sentencing on the original charge of DUI.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS
(Cont'd.)

<u>Abbreviation or Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
Control Group	DUI offender clients randomly assigned to a no-treatment condition, i.e., they were not required to attend education or counseling programs.
Biweekly Contacts Only Group	A minimum exposure treatment condition in which clients were required to attend twenty-six 15-minute interviews every other week for one year.
Skills Workshop	An educational counseling program developed for the CDUI Project. The curriculum was designed to organize group counseling activities such that the nature and temporal sequence of material was presented in a uniform manner between counselors, to the greatest degree practical.
Educational Eclectic Group Therapy	An educational counseling program which represented the typical approach to group alcohol counseling for DUI offenders. Counselors conducting eclectic groups had complete freedom to organize each group therapy session as they thought appropriate.
Chemotherapy	Persons assigned to this treatment condition and who passed a medical examination were required to take a daily administration of Disulfiram (Antabuse). These administrations were supervised by Licensed Vocational Nurses three times per week. Chemotherapy was used to enforce sobriety during the first six months of the educational counseling programs.
Composite Therapy Group	The combination of all clients randomly assigned to educational counseling programs (Skills Workshop or Eclectic Therapy, with or without chemotherapy) for the purpose of statistical analysis.



INTRODUCTION

Demonstration Project Objectives

The Comprehensive Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol Offender Treatment Demonstration Project, abbreviated CDUI Project, was implemented to determine the effectiveness of alcohol education and educational counseling programs as traffic safety countermeasures. Comparatively short-term alcohol traffic safety education programs were provided to persons having only one recorded conviction for driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI), while more comprehensive, longer-term educational counseling programs were provided, with or without chemotherapy treatment, to persons having two or more convictions for driving under the influence.

Through the assignment of a proportion of DUI offenders to a no treatment control condition, each program's potential for reducing accidents and driving violations, as well as inducing positive life changes could be assessed relative to those offenders who were not provided treatment.

Background

The Highway Safety Act of 1967 required the Secretary of Transportation to conduct an investigation into the role of alcohol in highway traffic safety. The resulting report presented to the Congress in 1968* detailed the extent of death and property damage due to drunk driving, and highlighted the overrepresentation of problem drinkers in fatal alcohol related accidents.

An assessment of existing procedures to control drunk driving indicated that in most communities there was little awareness of the magnitude of the drunk driving problem among the general public, and even among professional groups, such as police, judges, educators and therapists concerned with the traditional treatment of alcoholics. Consequently, few communities provided police officers with specialized training in

*U.S. Department of Transportation: Alcohol and Highway Safety, a Report to the Congress from the Secretary of Transportation, August 1968.

the detection and apprehension of drunk drivers, there were few systematic court referral mechanisms to refer potential problem drinkers to appropriate treatment programs, and there were few education and counseling programs appropriate for non-problem (social) drinkers or persons with only moderate drinking problems.

In response to these findings the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) initiated a major alcohol traffic safety program in 1970. The NHTSA program involved the establishment (between January 1971 and September 1972) of 35 Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP's) throughout the Country. The underlying concept of all the ASAP's was to develop a drinking driver control system, an integrated set of countermeasures which would identify problem drinkers on the road, make judicial decisions regarding the most appropriate sanctions and rehabilitative procedures in a timely and efficient manner, and put the rehabilitative procedures into effect.

The primary ASAP objectives were to:

- Demonstrate the feasibility of a systems approach for dealing with the drinking-driving problem, and to demonstrate the approach can save lives.
- Urge each state to improve its safety programs in alcohol traffic safety.
- Evaluate individual countermeasures as adequately as possible given the simultaneous application of an entire system of countermeasures at each site.

In general, the ASAP's were successful in attaining their most immediate objectives. There was a substantial increase in awareness of the alcohol traffic safety problem, new alcohol safety laws were enacted, and countermeasure procedures were refined. The ASAP's demonstrated that a coordinated multiagency approach to the drinking-driver problem was not only feasible but could save lives. Of the 35 ASAP sites, 12 showed statistically significant reductions in nighttime fatal crashes. For the 12 ASAP sites showing significant reductions, none of the corresponding comparison communities showed significant reductions in nighttime fatal crashes.

It was found, however, that the ASAP's original three-year operational periods did not provide sufficient time to adequately assess the relative effectiveness of the individual countermeasures. The ASAP sites were allowed to compete for a two-year extension of their operations. Ten of the ASAP sites were awarded the operational extension contracts for FY 75/76 through FY 76/77. At these extended sites the evaluation of the rehabilitation component was strengthened by requiring random assignment of DUI offenders to treatment and control (or minimum exposure) conditions and by requiring follow-up interviews to collect life change outcome criteria to supplement driving violation and accident data.

The information gathered from the evaluation of the ASAP rehabilitation efforts indicated the following:

- Non-problem (social) drinkers who were referred to education programs had a significantly lower rearrest rate than social drinkers who were not referred to education programs.

One ASAP site found that a home study course was as effective as their in-class program in reducing rearrest rates.

There was, however, no evidence to indicate the ASAP education efforts reduced crash involvement among social drinkers.

- For persons with moderate to severe drinking problems, there was little evidence that referral to education or other forms of rehabilitation resulted in lower rearrest or accident rates when compared with problem drinkers not referred to such programs.

There was some evidence, although inconclusive, to suggest that chemotherapy (Disulfiram) treatment may reduce subsequent rearrest and accident rates.

- There was evidence that persons with certain characteristics (particularly those characteristics related to drinking problem severity and socio-economic status) benefit more from some types of education and rehabilitation approaches than others.

The ASAP rehabilitation efforts provided much additional information about the design, implementation, and evaluation of alcohol safety schools and other forms of rehabilitation for drinking drivers. The information obtained from the ASAP experience, however, generated as many questions as it did answers. Consequently, as the last of the original ASAP sites were concluding operations the NHTSA was detailing the requirements of a new demonstration project that would provide definitive answers to a number of specific alcohol treatment questions.

The resulting contract for the Comprehensive DUI Offender Treatment Demonstration Project was awarded to the Sacramento County, California, Health Department in October of 1976. The project was implemented in the following time frame:

- Development Period - October 1976 through August 1977, detailed contract negotiations, recruitment of key personnel, identification of data sources and design of data collection forms and procedures.
- Pilot Period - September 1977 through December 1977, start random assignment into first offender DUI research design and conduct education programs, refinement of data collection forms and procedures, refinement of the education and counseling programs, start of major computer data base analysis and programming effort.
- Operational Period - January 1978 through December 1979, start random assignment of multiple DUI offenders and conduct counseling and chemotherapy programs, continue assignment of first offender DUI's, monitor participation, and collect data.
- Follow-up and Analysis Period - January 1980 through December 1981, finish treatment of clients assigned during operational period, continue to collect evaluation data, analyze data and write interim reports.
- Project Closeout Period - January 1982 through June 1982, produce final reports and recommendations.

The CDUI Project's research designs were developed to provide answers to the questions prompted by the earlier ASAP findings. For example, one ASAP found that a home study education program was as effective as an in-class education program for DUI offenders who did not evidence problem drinking symptoms. A new self-paced, programmed learning home study curriculum was developed for the CDUI Project in order to verify this finding and define in more detail the characteristics of the DUI offenders who may benefit most from a less costly approach to alcohol education.

The ASAP findings also suggested that referral to an in-class alcohol safety school resulted in lower rearrest rates among non-problem drinkers. The CDUI Project's research design for first offender DUI's has sufficient sample size to clarify and extend these earlier findings. Answers will be sought to questions such as: What are the characteristics of clients who benefit most from an in-class alcohol safety school? Can certain persons with moderate drinking problems benefit from an education program? Can education programs reduce the level of crash involvement as well as rearrest rates?

For persons with moderate to severe drinking problems, the ASAP findings suggested that the rehabilitation programs provided at the ASAP sites had little or no effect on subsequent driving behavior. The CDUI Project's year-long educational counseling programs for multiple DUI offenders, who have moderate to severe drinking problems, provided approximately double the in-group contact time of even the longest of the ASAP rehabilitation programs. Thus, the Project's multiple DUI offender research design will enable the NHTSA to determine whether longer duration rehabilitation programs are necessary in order to produce a measurable change in the behavior of problem drinkers. The multiple offender design will also allow an assessment of which client subgroups benefit most from a group educational counseling approach.

The CDUI Project's educational counseling programs were provided with and without chemotherapy (Disulfiram) treatments to determine

whether such support enhances the behavior modifying potential of group counseling, a possibility suggested from the ASAP research. In the few ASAP sites which utilized chemotherapy, such treatment was generally reserved for those clients with the most severe drinking problems. In the CDUI Project all multiple DUI offender clients, with moderate as well as severe levels of problem drinking, were assigned on a random basis to chemotherapy and non-chemotherapy conditions. This procedure produced a broader base of client characteristics from which to determine what client subgroups benefit most from chemotherapy support during group counseling.

Finally, it should be noted that as with some of the later ASAP treatment evaluations, the CDUI Project utilized in-depth follow-up interviews administered prior to treatment entry and again at subsequent intervals for the purpose of assessing changes in life activities which may have been induced by the treatment interventions. The follow-up interview protocols used by the CDUI Project were modified versions of the ASAP protocols. The modifications were based on the experience of both the interviewers who administered the ASAP protocols and the researchers who analyzed the resulting life activities data. The maximum follow-up period was extended slightly from 18 months for the ASAP's to 20 months for the CDUI Project. Moreover, the CDUI Project utilized follow-up interviews on a proportion of all clients, first and multiple DUI offenders, who were randomly assigned to treatment and control conditions, thus allowing life change measures to be used in the evaluation of both education and counseling programs for clients with a range of drinking problem severities. Most of the ASAP sites which utilized follow-up interviews, restricted such interviews to moderate problem drinkers assigned to counseling programs.

It is apparent from the research topics discussed thus far, that wherever sample size and sensitivity of outcome criteria permit, analyses will be conducted to determine the relationship between DUI offender characteristics and outcome in the various treatment programs of the research designs. This is a practical approach to treatment evaluation considering the broad spectrum of personal characteristics (demographic

socio-economic, alcohol problems, driving and criminal histories, etc.) among the DUI offenders assigned to the CDUI Project's education and counseling programs. However, when one begins to examine the treatment outcome for relatively small subgroups of clients using direct traffic safety criteria such as violations and accidents the results can be insensitive to subtle behavior changes and generally unreliable. The magnitude of this problem will progressively decrease as additional outcome data are collected throughout the two-year follow-up and analysis phase of the CDUI Project. Therefore, the first interim studies of treatment outcome will be restricted to all clients randomly assigned to the treatment groups (intact groups) and some of the larger subgroups. In later interim studies, smaller more homogeneous subgroups of clients can be used in the evaluation of treatment outcome but many of the most specific and detailed analyses cannot be conducted until all of the outcome data have been collected for the final reports scheduled for the Spring of 1982.

Purpose and Scope of Report

The present report concerns the effect of the CDUI Project's educational counseling programs on the driving behavior of multiple DUI offenders. Because of the preliminary nature of the treatment outcome data for the multiple DUI offenders the analyses in this first interim impact study were based on all clients randomly assigned to the various treatment groups. The relative effectiveness of educational counseling for different client subgroups was not addressed. Subsequent reports will present subgroup analyses and will utilize life change criteria obtained from the follow-up interview to supplement driving violation and accident data.

Multiple Offender Research Designs

There are two research designs from multiple DUI offenders. The first one is called the SB 38 design after the California State Senate

Bill which provides the incentive for participation. Senate Bill 38 took effect on January 1, 1978, allowing drivers convicted of multiple DUI offenses to retain their driving privilege on the condition that they participate in and successfully complete a year-long State-approved alcohol counseling program. Prior to SB 38 all multiple DUI offenders received the mandatory license suspension or revocation.

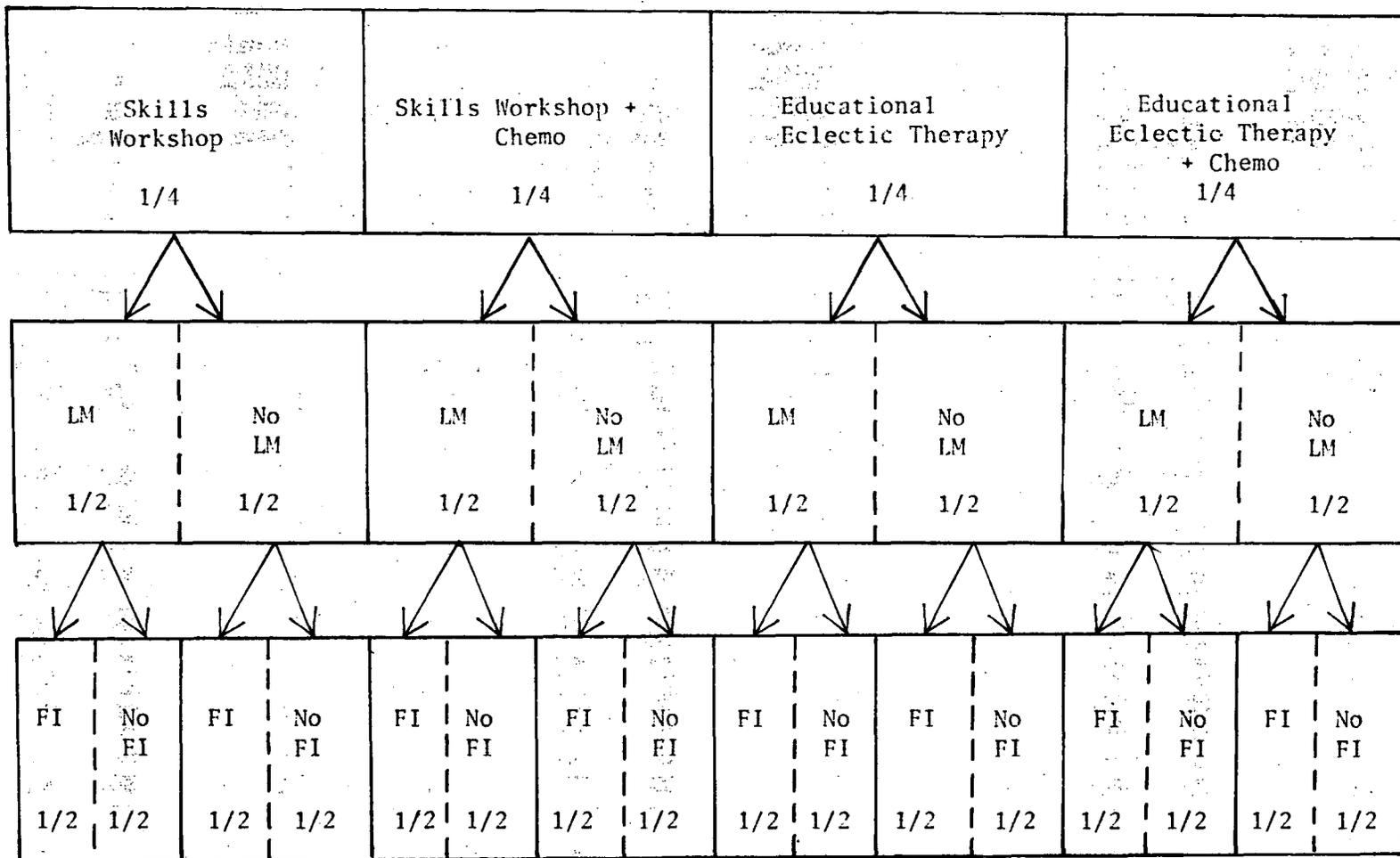
Although SB 38 provided the incentive for participation, it did not allow for the use of no treatment control groups for evaluation purposes. Consequently, SB 38 clients could only be assigned to one of the Project's educational counseling programs. Figure 1 illustrates the SB 38 research design in which multiple offender SB 38 clients were randomly assigned to one level of each of the three factors: Treatment, quarterly letter monitoring, and follow-up interviews. Clients were distributed in equal proportion among the levels within each factor. The treatment factor has four levels:

- 1) Skills Workshop - The Skills Workshop program is an educational counseling approach developed for the CDUI Offender Treatment Project. The Skills Workshop Curriculum is designed to organize the group counseling activities such that the nature and temporal sequence of the material is presented in a uniform manner between counselors, to the greatest degree practical. The program consists of 34, two-hour sessions. The first 16 sessions meet weekly and the remaining 18 sessions meet every other week for the remainder of the year. In addition to the educational counseling group sessions, clients must attend an individual 15 minute interview every other week throughout the year. These biweekly contacts are a requirement of Senate Bill 38.
- 2) Skills Workshop + Chemotherapy - In addition to the Skills Workshop program described above, clients assigned to this treatment condition and who pass a medical examination are required to take a daily administration

of Antabuse (Disulfiram). Three administrations per week are supervised by Licensed Vocational Nurses. An incentive procedure was developed to encourage good attendance at the supervised administrations during the first six months of the year-long counseling programs. If a client has one or more unexcused absences during a one month period, the client is required to take an additional month of Antabuse administrations beyond the minimum requirement of six months. Thus, a client who has no unexcused absences for six consecutive months can terminate from the Antabuse portion of the treatment assignment at the end of the sixth month. A client who has an unexcused absence in one month must take Antabuse for seven months, an unexcused absence in each of two months results in an eight-month chemotherapy schedule, and so forth.

- 3) Educational Eclectic Therapy - The educational eclectic therapy program represents the typical approach to group alcohol counseling for DUI offenders. Counselors conducting eclectic groups have complete freedom to organize each group therapy session as they think appropriate. The first four sessions of the eclectic program are 2-1/2 hour alcohol education classes. (These sessions are identical to the first offender in-class program and are conducted by the first offender program instructors.) The education classes are followed by 28, two-hour group therapy sessions, the first 12 sessions meet weekly and the last 16 sessions meet every other week for the remainder of the year.

As with the Skills Workshop Program, educational eclectic therapy clients must also attend individual interviews every other week throughout the year.



LM = Letter Monitoring
 FI = Follow-Up Interviews

Figure 1

Diagram of Multiple Offender SB 38
 Research Design

- 4) Educational Eclectic Therapy + Chemotherapy - In addition to the educational eclectic therapy program described above, clients assigned to this treatment condition receive three supervised administrations of Antabuse per week during the first six months of the program, according to the incentive procedure previously discussed.

The second factor of the SB 38 research design has two levels. Clients were either assigned to receive quarterly monitoring letters or they were not, one-half of the clients to each condition on a random basis. A total of four letters are mailed to each person in the monitoring letter condition beginning one year from the date of random assignment. The function of these letters is to periodically remind the clients that they are on informal summary probation for two years, and to encourage them to drive safely and soberly at all times. Thus, these letters serve as an adjunct to the summary probation process.

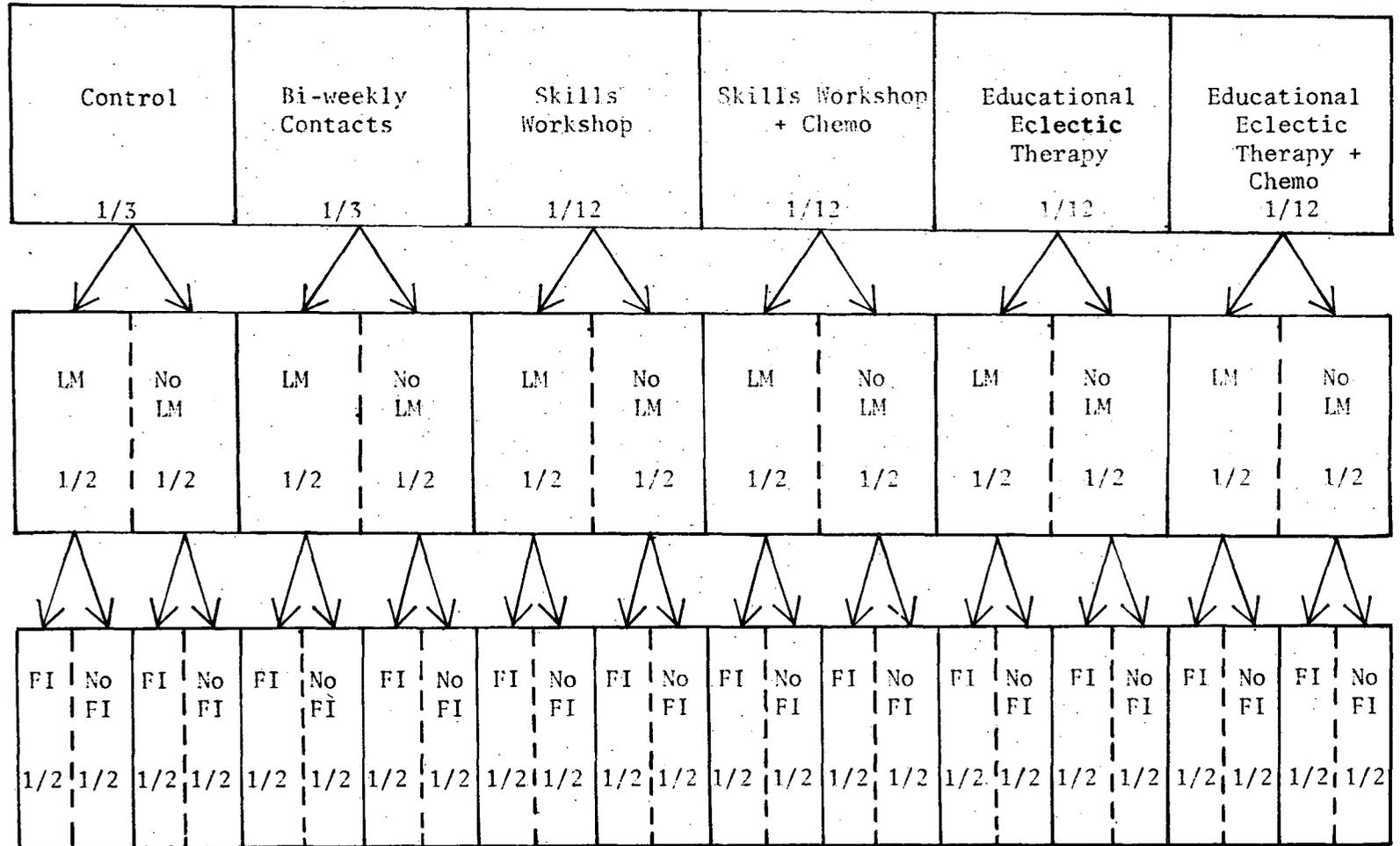
The third factor of the SB 38 research design also has two levels. One-half of the multiple offender SB 38 clients were assigned to receive follow-up interviews, and one-half were not. The follow-up interview process involves three in-depth interviews: The first shortly after assignment (and prior to beginning treatment) and then again at 10 and 20 months from the initial interview. While the primary purpose of these interviews is to collect life activities data for treatment outcome analyses, their effect on driving behavior will be examined.

The SB 38 research design was implemented on schedule and the first random assignments were made in February, 1978. However, because this design lacks a control group in the treatment factor, there is no baseline or reference point from which to gauge the magnitude and direction of treatment effects. In order to obtain a complete multiple offender research design with control and minimum exposure treatment groups, it was necessary to develop a court referral procedure separate from the procedure specified by Senate Bill 38. The new post-conviction presentence, or PCPS, procedure that was developed involves accepting a guilty plea of DUI but postponing sentencing for 13 months. If the

client successfully completes the assigned treatment, the charge is reduced to reckless driving, thus avoiding a second DUI conviction and loss of the driving privilege. If the client does not successfully complete, sentencing proceeds on the original charge of driving under the influence.

The Sacramento Municipal Court began to offer the PCPS option in October, 1978, and the first random assignments occurred in November. Only offenders with one prior DUI conviction were allowed to participate, those with two or more prior DUI convictions continued to be assigned into the SB 38 research design. The complete multiple offender PCPS research design, illustrated in Figure 2, has six levels in the treatment factor. The assignment proportions were one-third to control, one-third to biweekly contacts only, and one-twelfth to each of the four educational counseling programs.

- 1) Control - No treatment.
- 2) Biweekly Contacts Only - Twenty-six 15-minute individual interviews every other week for one year.
- 3) Skills Workshop - This is the same program as described for the SB 38 research design. Both PCPS and SB 38 clients participate together in the same therapy groups. PCPS clients, however, do not have to attend the biweekly 15-minute interviews in addition to their educational counseling sessions, as do the SB 38 clients.
- 4) Skills Workshop + Chemotherapy - The Skills Workshop program plus three supervised administrations of Antabuse per week during the first six months of the program according to the incentive procedure previously described for SB 38 clients.
- 5) Educational Eclectic Therapy - This is the same Educational Eclectic program attended by SB 38 clients but the PCPS clients do not have to attend the biweekly 15-minute interviews in addition to their educational counseling sessions.



LM = Letter Monitoring
 FI = Follow-Up Interviews

Figure 2

Diagram of Multiple Offender PCPS
 Research Design

- 6) Educational Eclectic Therapy + Chemotherapy - The Educational Eclectic Therapy program plus three supervised administrations of Antabuse per week during the first six months of the program according to the incentive procedure previously described.

The quarterly letter monitoring and follow-up interview factors of the PCPS design are identical with the SB 38 design. PCPS clients were distributed equally to letter monitoring or no letter monitoring and to follow-up interview or no follow-up interview conditions on a random basis.

The Project's court referral and treatment assignment phase for multiple DUI offenders began on January 3, 1978 and was completed on January 11, 1980. Approximately 90 percent of the multiple offenders convicted during this period in Sacramento Municipal Court volunteered for some form of treatment. Of the multiple offenders assigned to treatment programs during the intake process, 54 percent were eligible for the SB 38 research design and 31 percent were eligible for the PCPS design. The remaining 15 percent were ineligible for either of the Project's license retention programs and were referred to a variety of alcohol treatment services in the community.

Driving Record Data Collection

The collection of driving record data from the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) is largely an automated process. Approximately every six months driving record requests are sent to the DMV, via magnetic computer tape, for every person represented in the CDUI Master Data Base. Upon receipt of the requested records, the specific information needed for project evaluation is removed and the new accident, driving violation, and licensing action data are added to the CDUI DMV Data Base. The entire process takes from four to six weeks from request to completion.

The latest driving record information used in this study was extracted from the California DMV files on October 29, 1979.

Outcome Criteria

Three treatment outcome (impact) measures were used in this interim report:

- 1) The first DUI or reckless driving offense occurring subsequent to the date of random assignment. Reckless driving offenses were included in this measure because they were almost always reductions from DUI.
- 2) The first reported accident of any kind occurring subsequent to the date of random assignment. While the first alcohol related accident would provide a more sensitive measure of treatment outcome, A/R accidents were simply too infrequent to be used in such a preliminary analysis. Consequently, any accident recorded through police or financial responsibility reports must suffice for the present. It is important to note, however, that the identification of an accident as alcohol related was often based on the investigating police officer's observations of the appearance and behavior of the driver. Unless the driver was cited for DUI, chemical tests were not usually administered. Thus, some of the police reported accidents indicated as non-alcohol related may actually have involved alcohol. Further, some of the property damage accidents identified through financial responsibility reports may have been alcohol related, such alcohol involvement would not generally be self-reported by the driver.
- 3) The first moving violation or any alcohol related offense occurring subsequent to the date of random assignment. This outcome measure includes any violation of the California Vehicle Code which carries one or more negligent operator points (including DUI and reckless driving), and any alcohol-related zero

point violation (e.g., open container). From the standpoint of sensitivity to treatment effects, this measure represents something of a tradeoff. It comprises many offenses which are not alcohol related, and thus, are not the direct targets of our treatment efforts. However, the measure does provide a much higher percentage of observed events in the research sample, than either DUI's or accidents. A higher event probability tends to increase the power of the test statistics, other factors remaining constant. This relatively broad outcome measure was used in the present report primarily to describe general driving behavior of the multiple offender DUI's in the research designs. Future analyses will utilize more sensitive outcome measures such as all alcohol related driving violations or a combination of all A/R violations and A/R accidents.

Statistical Analysis and Related Topics

The analysis of effectiveness involves the comparison of each outcome measure between the randomly assigned treatment groups. Such comparisons are most meaningful, however, when the outcome measures are related to standard periods of time, e.g., the percentage of control group clients rearrested for DUI, versus the percentage of Skills Workshop clients rearrested for DUI, during the first year following their random assignment.

Conceptually, the first step in the analysis of effectiveness was to organize the multiple offender SB 38 and PCPS research samples (i.e., clients assigned through early October, 1979) by exposure time. By computing the exact number of days between the date of random assignment and the date of the last California DMV records search (October 29, 1979), for each client in the samples, cases could be organized in 30-day exposure time intervals, 0-30 days, 30-60 days, etc. All

clients in the multiple offender research samples were represented in the 0-30 day interval. On the other hand, clients assigned in October, 1979, had less than 30 days between their random assignment and the last DMV search, and thus were not represented in the 30-60 day interval. As the exposure time increases, the effective sample size progressively decreases. Only the first few SB 38 clients randomly assigned in February, 1978, had more than 600 days exposure during which an outcome event could be detected. The first PCPS assignment did not occur until November, 1978, consequently no one in the PCPS research sample had more than one year of exposure for this study.

Survival analysis, a procedure originally developed for biomedical research, is highly applicable to data in the above form. In the present application a survivor is a client who has not committed the target event during his period of exposure (i.e., a DUI offense, or accident, or a moving violation of any kind). Committing the target (or terminal) event removes the client from the analysis at subsequent time intervals, thus the outcome measures are defined as the first occurrence of each event type. In other words, an individual can be counted as a DUI recidivist only once, regardless of the number of times he was convicted of DUI subsequent to random assignment. With this restriction, it is apparent that the effective sample size decreases not only when survivors run out of exposure time but also when terminal events occur.

Table 1 provides an example of a survival data table. This table contains actual data for the SB 38 Skills Workshop Group using the first moving violation or any A/R offense as the outcome measure. The first, leftmost, column shows the start of each 30-day interval. The second column shows the number of cases entering each interval. Inspection of the first row of data reveals that there was a total of 302 SB 38 Skills Workshop cases available for analysis. Out of these 302 cases, there were three clients for whom a target event was not detected but whose follow-up period ended somewhere in the first 30-day interval. Such cases are referred to as "withdrawn surviving" and are indicated for each successive 30-day interval in the third column.

TABLE 1

EXAMPLE SURVIVAL DATA TABLE

(1) Intvl Start Time (Days)	(2) Number Entrng This Intvl	(3) Number Wdrawn During Intvl	(4) Number Exposd to Risk	(5) Number of Termnl Events	(6) Propn Termi- nating	(7) Propn Survi- ving	(8) Cumul Propn Surv At End	(9) SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	302.0	3.0	300.5	6.0	0.0200	0.9800	0.9800	0.008
30.0	293.0	3.0	291.5	8.0	0.0274	0.9726	0.9531	0.012
60.0	282.0	5.0	279.5	8.0	0.0286	0.9714	0.9259	0.015
90.0	269.0	9.0	264.5	2.0	0.0076	0.9924	0.9189	0.016
120.0	258.0	15.0	250.5	6.0	0.0240	0.9760	0.8968	0.018
150.0	237.0	13.0	230.5	6.0	0.0260	0.9740	0.8735	0.020
180.0	218.0	20.0	208.0	2.0	0.0096	0.9904	0.8651	0.020
210.0	196.0	17.0	187.5	3.0	0.0160	0.9840	0.8513	0.022
240.0	176.0	21.0	165.5	2.0	0.0121	0.9879	0.8410	0.023
270.0	153.0	19.0	143.5	1.0	0.0070	0.9930	0.8351	0.023
300.0	133.0	5.0	130.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8351	0.023
330.0	128.0	5.0	125.5	2.0	0.0159	0.9841	0.8218	0.025
360.0	121.0	11.0	115.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025
390.0	110.0	16.0	102.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025
420.0	94.0	12.0	88.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025
450.0	82.0	19.0	72.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025
480.0	63.0	18.0	54.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025
510.0	45.0	19.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025
540.0	26.0	12.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025
570.0	14.0	5.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025
600.0+	9.0	9.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025

Assuming that those cases withdrawn surviving at each interval are evenly distributed throughout the interval, then the number of clients exposed to risk may be estimated by the number entering each interval (Column 2), minus 1/2 of those withdrawn during that interval (Column 3). The number of clients exposed to the risk of detection for a target event at each interval is shown in Column 4 of Table 1. The fifth column shows the number of terminal or target events which occurred during each interval. The first row of the example table shows that six clients committed a moving violation or some kind of A/R offense within the first 30 days after receiving their random assignment. This is six clients out of 300.5 exposed to risk during the first 30-day interval, representing a proportion of .0200. The second row shows that eight more clients committed offenses sometime between 30 and 60 days after their random assignment, out of 291.5 exposed to risk, resulting in an offense rate of .0274 for this interval. The proportion of clients terminating at each interval is shown in Column 6.

It is instructive to note at this point that in each row of Table 1 the number of clients withdrawn surviving (Column 3) plus the number terminating (Column 5) was subtracted from the number entering the interval (Column 2), to obtain the number entering the next interval.

In Column 7, the proportion terminating was subtracted from 1.0, to give the proportion surviving at each 30-day interval. An estimate of the cumulative survival rate up to the end of a specific interval was computed by multiplying the proportions surviving (in Column 7) up through that interval. For example, the cumulative proportion of clients surviving up to 120 days after random assignment was $.9800 \times .9726 \times .9714 \times .9924 = .9189$. The cumulative proportion of clients surviving at the end of each interval is shown in the eighth column. The last column in Table 1 shows the standard error of the cumulative survival rate at each 30-day interval.

In addition to computing the cumulative survival rate for each treatment group in the research designs, tests were conducted to determine whether the survival rate differed significantly between treatment

groups. The significance test used was the Lee-Desu Statistic. This test is based on a score U computed for each client by comparing his survival time with that of all other clients in the total research sample. A client's score begins as zero and is incremented by one for every case that is known to have a survival time less than the client's and decremented by one for every case with a survival time greater than the client's. There are also specific rules for breaking ties. The Lee-Desu statistic calculated from the U scores is distributed as chi-square with $g-1$ degrees of freedom (where g is the number of treatment groups). This statistic uses all available information to test the null hypothesis that the treatment groups are samples from the same survival distribution. The alpha level was set at .10. Readers interested in a more detailed explanation of survival rate analysis and the Lee-Desu statistic should refer to the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, SPSS Update for Releases 7 and 8.*

The ability to detect treatment effects when they exist, that is to reject the null hypothesis and show that the treatment groups have significantly different survival rates, depends on several factors. Two of these factors, sample size, and the probability of observing the target events, will increase with time and thereby enhance the sensitivity of the analytic procedures, such as the Lee-Desu Statistic.

The total SB 38 research sample obtained during the random assignment period ending January 11, 1980, was 1,585 clients. In October, 1979, there were 1,332 client cases in the Project's data base and available for the DMV records search. Of the 1,332 requests made 77 cases could not be identified in the DMV automated driving record system and must be considered temporarily missing. Thus, the SB 38 client sample for this study was 1,255 or 79 percent of the total SB 38 research sample.

The total PCPS research sample obtained during the random assignment period was 1,106 clients. There were only 882 cases available for the DMV records search in October, 1979, and 41 of these cases

*Hull, C.H. & Nie, N.H. (Eds.) SPSS UPDATE: New Procedures and Facilities for Releases 7 and 8. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1979.

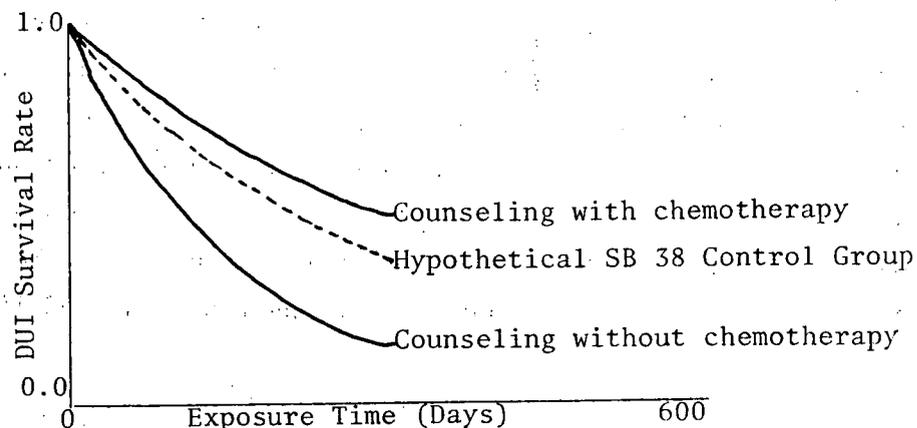
could not be identified in the DMV automated driving record system. Thus, out of the total PCPS sample of 1,106, only 841 cases or 76 percent, were used in this interim study.

While utilizing all SB 38 and PCPS client cases obtained during the Project's random assignment period will improve our ability to detect treatment effects in subsequent analyses, an increase in the length of time the clients are exposed to the risk of arrest or accident involvement is even more important. One can see in Table 1 that less than one-half of the SB 38 Skills Workshop clients had more than one year of exposure, and only nine clients had more than 600 days (approximately 20 months) exposure subsequent to their assignment to the Skills Workshop treatment group.

Exposure time for the PCPS research sample was even more limited. None of the PCPS clients in the present analyses were exposed to the risk of arrest or accident involvement for more than one year. As the follow-up period increases, so will the probability of detecting the target events (or our sample estimate of the event probability), and therefore the sensitivity of the outcome analyses.

Group Comparisons

It must be emphasized that only the complete PCPS research design, with its no treatment control group, can provide a definitive assessment of absolute treatment effectiveness. Survival rates for the SB 38 treatment groups should be considered descriptive. The SB 38 research design is particularly useful for comparing the relative effectiveness of group counseling with and without chemotherapy. Even the results of this comparison, however, cannot be considered truly definitive, as illustrated below.



In this example, SB 38 clients assigned to receive chemotherapy in conjunction with their group counseling showed a much higher survival rate than those SB 38 clients assigned to counseling without chemotherapy. No one would deny this superficial observation. One's interpretation of these results would be quite different, however, if the survival rate for a hypothetical SB 38 control group was very close to the survival rate for the counseling plus chemotherapy group. If this were the case, one would have to conclude that the counseling with chemotherapy treatment had little or no effect on client survival rate, while counseling without chemotherapy was actually counterproductive, i.e., it resulted in a survival rate lower than that for untreated control clients.

In this study, survival rate comparisons were made between the four SB 38 treatment groups. Separate comparisons were made using each of the three outcome measures, e.g., DUI/reckless driving, accidents, and moving violation/any AR offense.

Skills Workshop and Educational Eclectic Therapy groups were then combined to form two groups, counseling with chemotherapy and counseling without chemotherapy. These two groups were compared on the three outcome measures. Without a no treatment SB 38 control group, statistically significant between group differences must be interpreted as suggesting treatment effects. Additional treatment outcome information provided by the PCPS research design and from the analysis of life activities data will be used in later reports to support any treatment effects suggested by the analysis of driving record outcome measures in the SB 38 research design. An attempt will also be made to identify SB 38 clients who have only one prior DUI offense. Most of these clients will have been assigned to treatment prior to the implementation of the PCPS research design. It may be possible to utilize these SB 38 clients in the analysis of the complete PCPS research design without introducing significant differences in client characteristics between the counseling and control groups.

Multiple offender PCPS clients were randomly assigned such that one-third of them received the control group condition, one-third received the biweekly contacts only condition, and one-third were evenly distributed among the four counseling treatment modalities

(with and without chemotherapy). For the present analyses, there was neither sufficient sample size nor sufficient exposure time to make comparisons between the specific treatment modalities. Consequently, all four treatment modalities were combined into one composite therapy group. All PCPS research design comparisons were made between this composite therapy group, the biweekly contacts only group, and the control group.

In both the PCPS and SB 38 research designs, there was insufficient sample size and exposure time to examine treatment effects for client subgroups, such as different age groups and diagnostic classifications. Moreover, the secondary treatment factors of letter monitoring and follow-up interviews were not examined. Such analyses will be conducted in subsequent reports.

The various group comparisons are listed below in order of presentation:

SB 38 Research Design:

- Skills Workshop vs. Skills Workshop + Chemotherapy vs. Educational Eclectic Therapy vs. Educational Eclectic Therapy + Chemotherapy.
- Counseling with Chemotherapy vs. Counseling without Chemotherapy.

PCPS Research Design:

- Control Group vs. Biweekly Contacts Only Group vs. Composite Therapy Group.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The survival analyses reported below were based on those multiple offender clients randomly assigned through early October, 1979, for whom driving record information could be obtained from the California Department of Motor Vehicles. The total number of clients available for analysis in each of the research design treatment groups was as follows:

SB 38 Skills Workshop	302
SB 38 Skills Workshop + Chemotherapy	307
SB 38 Educational Eclectic Therapy	331
SB 38 Educational Eclectic Therapy + Chemotherapy	315
SB 38 Counseling with Chemotherapy	622
SB 38 Counseling without Chemotherapy	633
PCPS Control Group	253
PCPS Biweekly Contacts Only Group	243
PCPS Composite Therapy Group	345*

The clients in each of these treatment groups had exposure times ranging from a few days to more than 600 days, in the case of SB 38 clients, and from a few days to one year, in the case of PCPS clients.

Comparisons Between the Four SB 38 Treatment Groups

Table 2.a presents the cumulative survival rates at three exposure time intervals for the SB 38 research design treatment groups: 240 days, 360 days, and 480 days, or approximately 8, 12 and 16 months from the

*During the first two months of assignment into the PCPS research design, clients were assigned to all six treatment groups in equal proportion. In January, 1979, the assignment proportions were changed to 1/3 control, 1/3 biweekly contacts only, and 1/12 to each of the four counseling groups. This accounts for the disproportionately high number of clients in the composite therapy group.

date of random assignment. Plots of the total cumulative survival rates (i.e., from zero to over 600 days from assignment) are illustrated in Figure 3 for total accidents, in Figure 4 for DUI or reckless driving offenses, and in Figure 5 for moving violations or any alcohol related (A/R) offenses.

For each of the three outcome measures an overall significance test was conducted to determine whether the survival experience of all four groups was significantly different, that is, the differences in survival rate observed between the treatment groups were not simply chance fluctuations in the data. Technically, the overall Lee-Desu test statistic tests the null hypothesis that all four treatment groups are actually samples from the same survival distribution.

Following the overall significance test all possible pairwise group comparisons were made, Skills Workshop vs. Skills Workshop + Chemotherapy, Skills Workshop vs. Educational Eclectic Therapy, etc. The purpose of these pairwise comparisons was to determine which specific groups differed the most and thus made the greatest contribution in the overall test of significance. As a rule, however, the results of the pairwise comparisons are not particularly meaningful unless the results of the overall test reaches the level of statistical significance. Detailed tables of survival data and summaries of all significance tests conducted for the SB 38 treatment group comparisons are presented in Appendix A.

The results of the overall significance test for accident data indicated that the probability of observing the difference in group survival rates graphed in Figure 3, was .2342. In other words, such differences could have occurred by chance alone approximately 23 times out of 100. The criterion for rejecting the null hypothesis was 10 times out of 100, thus, the between group differences in survival rates were not of sufficient magnitude to be considered statistically significant.

Table 2.a

Summary of Cumulative Survival Rates
at Selected Time Intervals: Multiple
Offender SB 38 Treatment Groups

# Days From Assignment →	Outcome Measures								
	<u>Accidents</u>			<u>DUI-Reckless</u>			<u>Moving Viol.-A/R Off.</u>		
	240	360	480	240	360	480	240	360	480
Skills Workshop	.9208	.9151	.9077	.9091	.8911	.8911	.8513	.8218	.8218
Skills + Chemo	.9608	.9437	.9437	.9402	.9008	.8920	.8790	.8388	.8105
Eclectic Therapy	.9510	.9298	.9211	.8959	.8591	.8454	.8324	.7890	.7679
Eclectic + Chemo	.9349	.9189	.9119	.9494	.9286	.9217	.8844	.8407	.8337
	(Fig. 3)			(Fig. 4)			(Fig. 5)		

Table 2.b

Summary of Accident and Violation Rates
at Selected Time Intervals: Multiple
Offender SB 38 Treatment Groups

# Days From Assignment →	Outcome Measures								
	<u>Accidents</u>			<u>DUI-Reckless</u>			<u>Moving Viol.-A/R Off.</u>		
	240	360	480	240	360	480	240	360	480
Skills Workshop	.0792	.0849	.0923	.0909	.1089	.1089	.1487	.1782	.1782
Skills + Chemo	.0392	.0563	.0563	.0598	.0992	.1080	.1210	.1612	.1895
Eclectic Therapy	.0490	.0702	.0789	.1041	.1409	.1546	.1676	.2110	.2321
Eclectic + Chemo	.0651	.0811	.0881	.0506	.0714	.0783	.1156	.1593	.1663

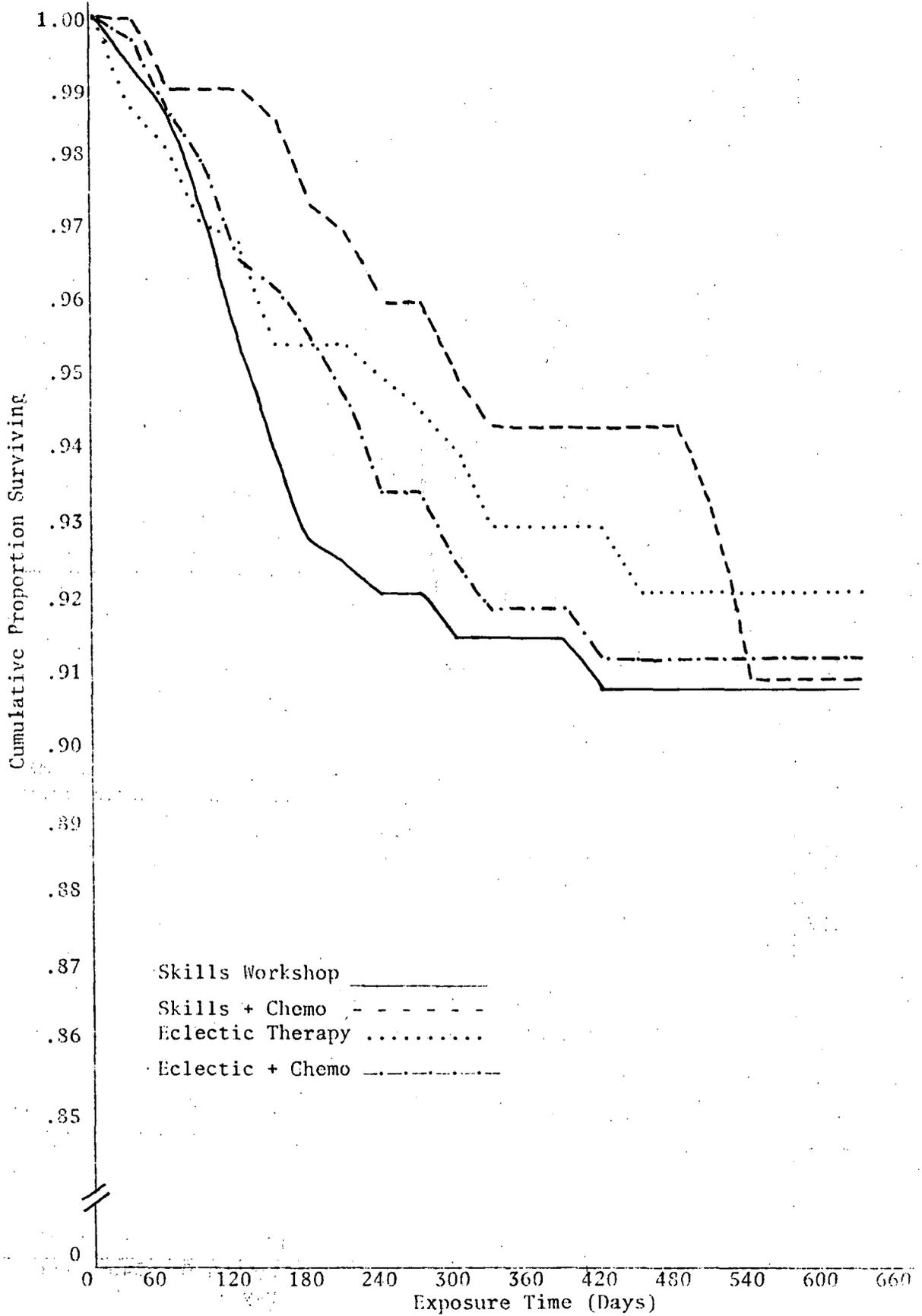


Figure 3
 Plot of cumulative survival rates for multiple offender
 SB 38 treatment groups: First Accident

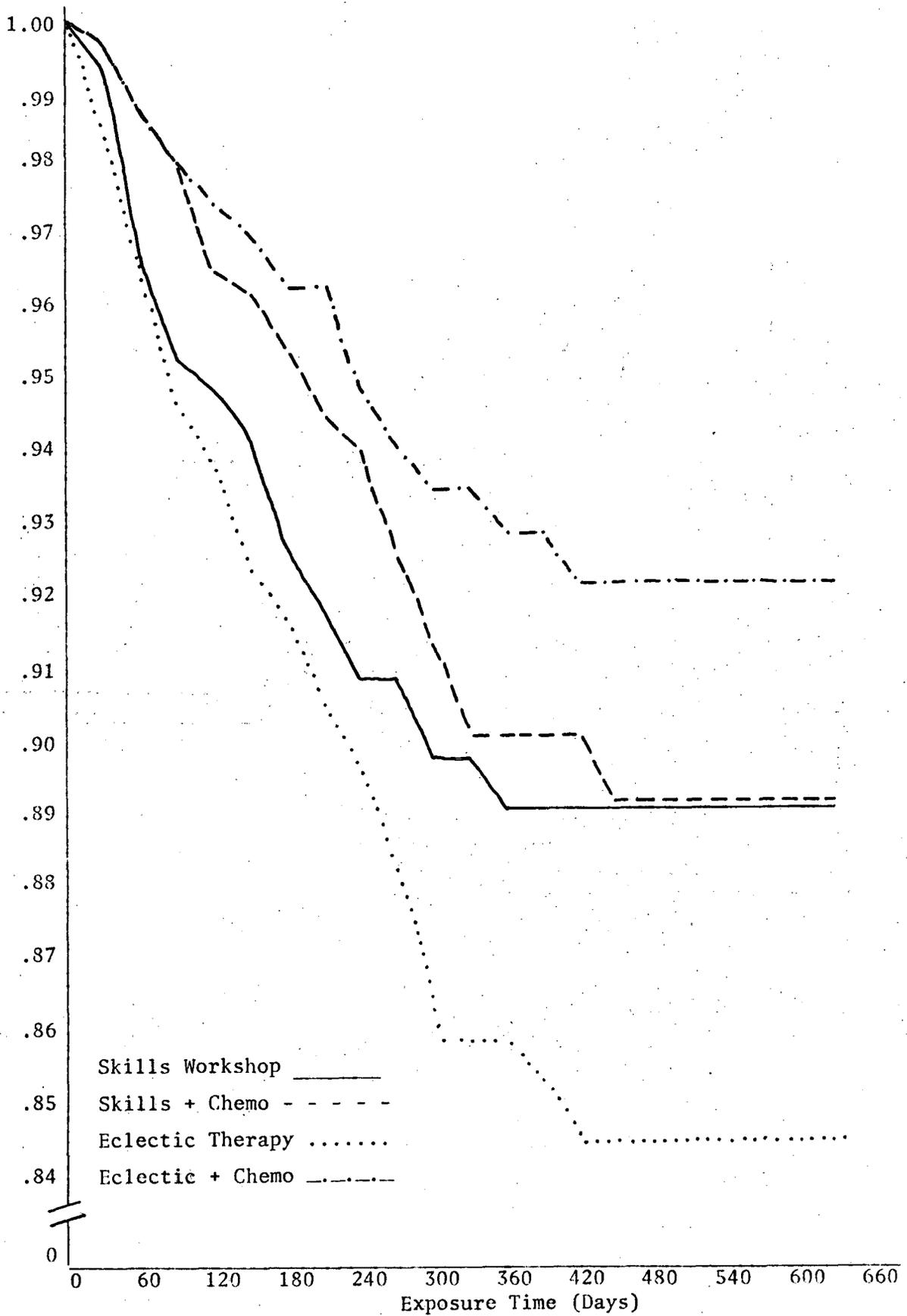


Figure 4

Plot of cumulative survival rates for multiple offender SB 38 treatment groups: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense

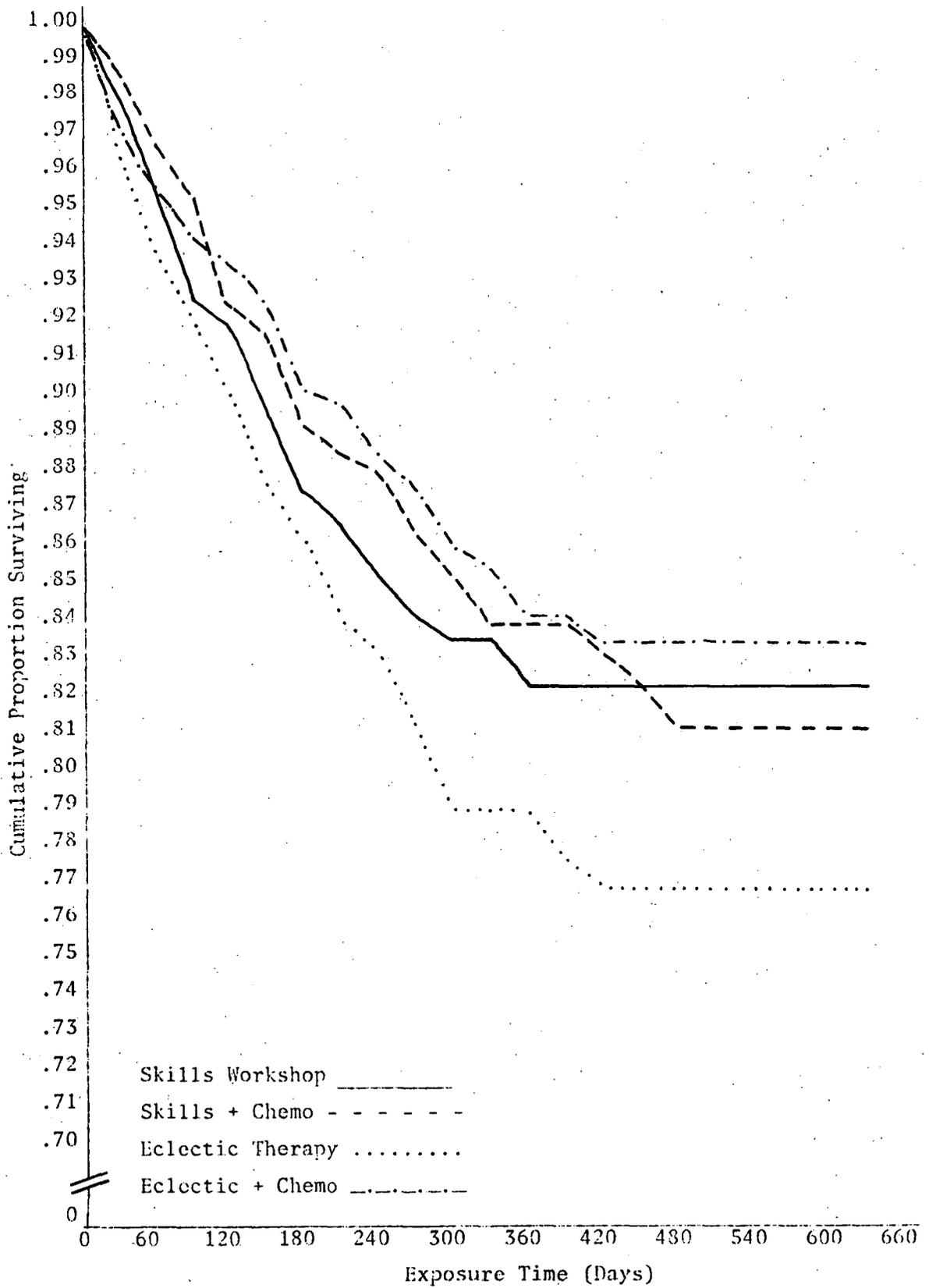


Figure 5

Plot of cumulative survival rates for multiple offender SB 38 treatment groups: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense

The 12 month accident survival rates shown in Table 2.a. ranged from .9437 for the Skills Workshop Plus Chemotherapy group to .9151 for the Skills Workshop group without chemotherapy. By subtracting the survival rates from 1.0, one obtained the accident rates shown in Table 2.b. From this frame of reference, approximately 5.6 percent of the clients in the Skills Workshop Plus Chemotherapy group were involved in some type of reported accident during the first year subsequent to their random assignment to treatment. In comparison, approximately 8.5 percent of the clients in the Skills Workshop group without chemotherapy were involved in an accident during their first year of exposure. The Educational Eclectic Therapy groups, with and without chemotherapy, had 12-month accident rates falling within this range.

When the SB 38 treatment groups were compared in terms of subsequent DUI or reckless driving offenses, the group survival rates were found to be significantly different ($p = .0250$). The results of the specific pairwise comparisons were as follows:

Skills Workshop vs. Skills + Chemo.	$p = .3472$
Skills Workshop vs. Eclectic Therapy	$p = .3073$
Skills + Chemo. vs. Eclectic Therapy	$p = .0426^*$
Skills Workshop vs. Eclectic + Chemo.	$p = .0764^*$
Skills + Chemo. vs. Eclectic + Chemo.	$p = .3733$
Eclectic Therapy vs. Eclectic + Chemo.	$p = .0042^*$

By far, the greatest difference in survival rate was between the two Educational Eclectic Therapy groups, with and without chemotherapy. The relative difference in survival experience can be seen in Figure 4. Only 7.1 percent of the clients in the Eclectic Therapy Plus Chemotherapy group committed a DUI/reckless driving offense during the first year following their assignment to treatment. This group had the lowest DUI violation rate and conversely the highest survival rate of the four SB 38 treatment groups. Clients assigned to Educational Eclectic Therapy without chemotherapy had the lowest survival rate of the four treatment groups, 14.1 percent committed

*Statistically Significant

a DUI/reckless driving offense during the first year following their random assignment.

The next greatest significant difference in group survival rates was between clients in the Skills Workshop Plus Chemotherapy group and those in the Eclectic Therapy Without Chemotherapy group. The 12 month DUI violation rates were 9.9 percent versus 14.1 percent, Skills Workshop Plus Chemotherapy and Eclectic Therapy Without Chemotherapy respectively. Thus, it appears that the two largest between group differences in survival rate were related to the relatively high percentage of DUI violations for the Educational Eclectic Therapy group without chemotherapy.

Figure 4 also shows that the DUI survival distributions for both chemotherapy groups were higher than the survival distributions for the counseling groups without chemotherapy. The survival rate for the Eclectic Plus Chemotherapy group was significantly higher than both non-chemotherapy groups. While the Skills Workshop Plus Chemotherapy group had a significantly higher DUI survival rate than the Eclectic Therapy group, there was actually no statistically significant difference between the two Skills Workshop groups with and without chemotherapy.

The last outcome measure examined was the first moving violation or any alcohol related offense occurring subsequent to random assignment to one of the SB 38 treatment groups. The cumulative survival rates for this measure are plotted in Figure 5. Inspection of Figure 5 shows that the moving violation survival distributions have essentially the same relative order as they did for the DUI/reckless driving outcome measure. The results of the overall comparison, however, indicated that the group survival rates for moving violations were not significantly different ($p = .1893$). Table 2.b shows the moving violation rates for each group. After one year of exposure 21.1 percent of the Eclectic Therapy group had committed a moving violation or alcohol related offense. Comparatively, 17.8 percent of the Skills Workshop group, 16.1 percent of Skills

Workshop Plus Chemotherapy group, and 15.9 of the Eclectic Therapy Plus Chemotherapy group committed a moving violation during the first year following their assignment to treatment.

Comparisons Between SB 38 Counseling with Chemotherapy vs. SB 38 Counseling without Chemotherapy

Separate Educational Eclectic Therapy and Skills Workshop Counseling groups were conducted for clients assigned to the chemotherapy condition. Thus, only in cases of scheduling conflicts were chemotherapy and non-chemotherapy clients allowed to participate in the same group sessions. This arrangement was designed to facilitate group discussion of life changes and problems resulting from the chemotherapy treatment.

In order to gauge the effect of chemotherapy as an adjunct to group counseling, all clients assigned to chemotherapy treatment, independent of the group counseling modality, were combined for analysis. Correspondingly, all those SB 38 clients who were not assigned to chemotherapy were combined for analysis.

Tables 3.a and 3.b summarize the survival rates and accident/violation rates respectively for the chemotherapy and no chemotherapy groups, at 240, 360 and 480 days from receipt of the treatment assignment. The cumulative survival rates are plotted in Figure 6 for total accidents, in Figure 7 for DUI or reckless driving offenses, and in Figure 8 for moving violations or any alcohol related offenses. Complete survival data tables and summaries of the test statistics are presented in Appendix B.

Analysis of the accident data indicated no statistically significant difference in accident involvement between the chemotherapy and no chemotherapy groups ($p = .2290$). During the first year following random assignment, 6.9 percent of the clients assigned to counseling with chemotherapy were involved in a reported accident. In comparison, 7.7 percent of the clients assigned to group counseling without chemotherapy were involved in a reported accident during their first year of exposure.

Table 3.a

Summary of Cumulative Survival Rates
at Selected Time Intervals: SB 38
Counseling With and Without Chemotherapy

		Outcome Measures								
		<u>Accidents</u>			<u>DUI-Reckless</u>			<u>Moving Viol.-A/R Off.</u>		
# Days From Assignment →		240	360	480	240	360	480	240	360	480
No Chemotherapy		.9364	.9227	.9147	.9023	.8748	.8677	.8415	.8051	.7943
Chemotherapy		.9475	.9310	.9274	.9450	.9153	.9075	.8818	.8398	.8228
		(Fig. 6)			(Fig. 7)			(Fig. 8)		

Table 3.b

Summary of Accident and Violation Rates
at Selected Time Intervals: SB 38
Counseling With and Without Chemotherapy

		Outcome Measures								
		<u>Accidents</u>			<u>DUI-Reckless</u>			<u>Moving Viol.-A/R Off.</u>		
# Days From Assignment →		240	360	480	240	360	480	240	360	480
No Chemotherapy		.0636	.0773	.0853	.0977	.1252	.1323	.1585	.1949	.2057
Chemotherapy		.0525	.0690	.0726	.0550	.0847	.0925	.1182	.1602	.1772

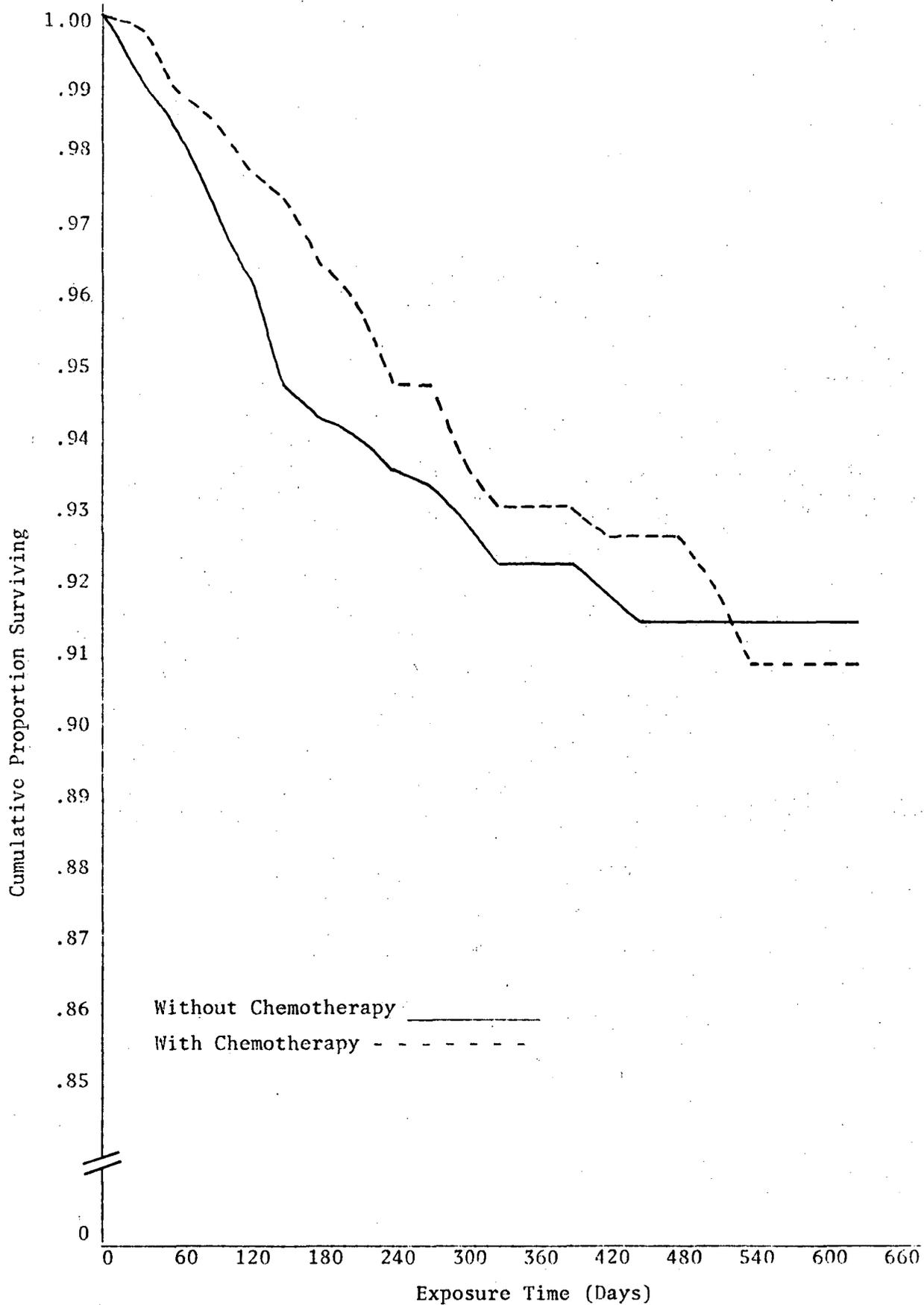


Figure 6

Plot of cumulative survival rates for SB 38 counseling with and without chemotherapy: First Accident

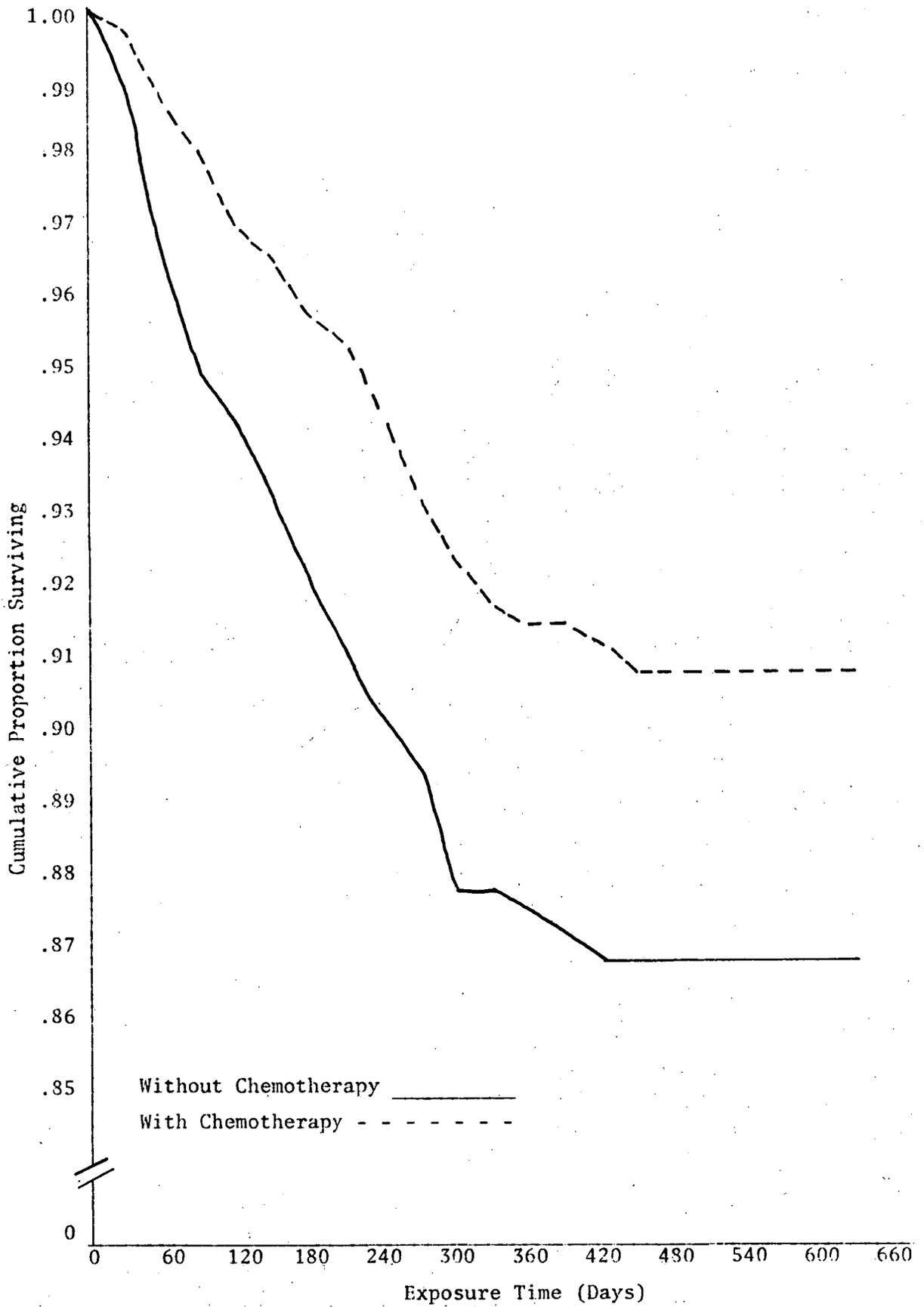


Figure 7

Plot of cumulative survival rates for SB 38 counseling with and without chemotherapy: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense

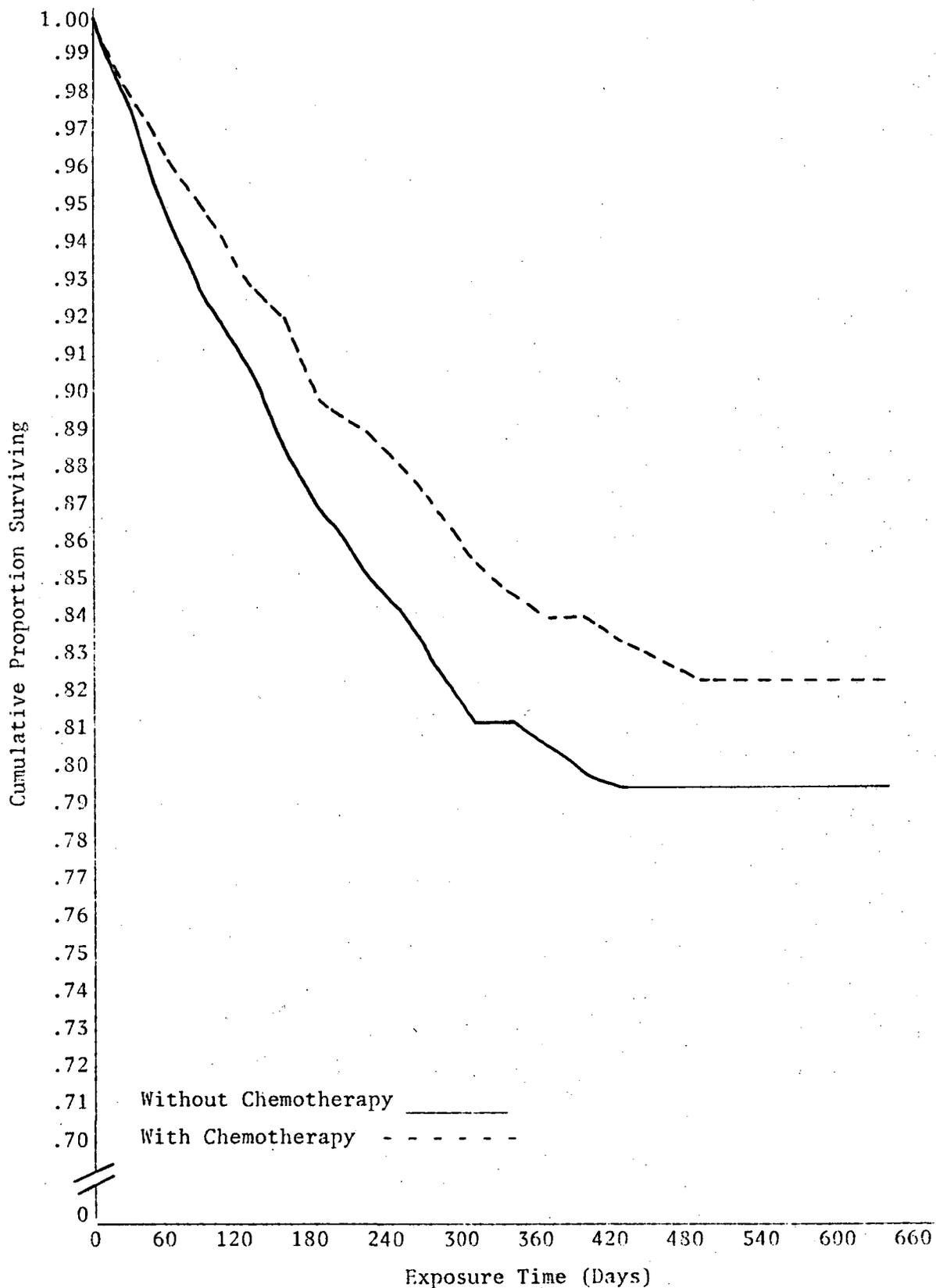


Figure 8

Plot of cumulative survival rates for SB 38 counseling with and without chemotherapy: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense

When the chemotherapy and no chemotherapy groups were compared in terms of subsequent DUI or reckless driving offenses they were found to have significantly different survival rates ($p = .0064$). Figure 7, shows that the chemotherapy group maintained a consistently higher survival rate throughout the entire follow-up period for this study. For those clients assigned to chemotherapy the 12 month DUI violation rate was 8.5 percent versus 12.5 percent for the non-chemotherapy clients.

The results of the analysis of moving violation data also indicated a significantly higher survival rate for clients who were assigned to chemotherapy compared to those who were not ($p = .0595$). In terms of violation rates, 16.0 percent of the chemotherapy clients and 19.5 percent of the non-chemotherapy clients committed a moving violation or some type of alcohol related offense during the first 12 months following their random assignment to treatment.

Comparisons Between PCPS Treatment Groups

As previously discussed, the post-conviction presentence (PCPS) research design, with its no treatment control group, will provide the basis for a definitive assessment of treatment effectiveness for multiple DUI offenders. Unfortunately, this research design became operational nine months later than the SB 38 design. Consequently, the amount of time during which PCPS clients were exposed to the risk of arrest or accident involvement was minimal for this interim study, none of the PCPS clients had more than one year follow-up subsequent to random assignment. With such limited exposure time the PCPS treatment modalities would have to produce a substantial change in driving behavior in order for between group differences in survival rate to reach the level of statistical significance. None-the-less, the available data were analyzed and the relative order of group survival rates was examined.

In January, 1979, the assignment proportions for the PCPS research design were changed such that only one-twelfth of the clients were assigned, on a random basis, to each of the four year-long counseling/chemotherapy modalities, one-third were assigned to Biweekly Contacts Only, and one-third to the Control group. As a result of this assignment strategy the number of PCPS clients available for this interim analysis was too small to allow a reliable comparison between each of four counseling/chemotherapy modalities. All four counseling/chemotherapy modalities, therefore, were combined for analytic purposes into one Composite Therapy group. Survival rate comparisons were then made between this Composite Therapy group, the Biweekly Contacts Only group, and the Control group.

Survival rates and accident/violation rates are presented respectively in Tables 4.a and 4.b. It should be noted that the exposure time intervals selected for presentation were shortened to 150 days, 210 days, and 270 days, or approximately 5, 7, and 9 months following the date of the treatment assignment. The cumulative survival rates are presented for the accident outcome measure in Figure 9, for DUI/reckless driving offenses in Figure 10, and for moving violations or any alcohol related offense in Figure 11. Survival data tables and summaries of the test statistics for the PCPS group comparisons are presented in Appendix C.

The Analysis of the accident data indicated that there was no statistically significant difference between the survival rates for the Control, Biweekly Contacts Only, and Therapy groups ($p = .5327$). Figure 9 shows that the Control group maintained a slightly higher survival rate throughout most of the 360 day follow-up period relative to the other research groups. The Biweekly Contacts Only group had the lowest survival rate while the Therapy group survival rate fell in between the rates for Control and Biweekly Contacts Only. Approximately 1.7 percent of the Control group clients were involved in an accident during the first five months following random assignment, compared with 3.1 percent of the clients assigned to counseling/therapy programs, and 4.6 percent of the clients assigned to the Biweekly Contacts Only condition.

Table 4.a

Summary of Cumulative Survival Rates
at Selected Time Intervals: Multiple
Offender PCPS Treatment Groups

Outcome Measures

# Days From Assignment →	<u>Accidents</u>			<u>DUI-Reckless</u>			<u>Moving Viol.-A/R Off.</u>		
	150	210	270	150	210	270	150	210	270
Control	.9828	.9614	.9462	.9644	.9644	.9644	.9269	.9269	.9269
Biweekly Contacts	.9538	.9538	.9309	.9649	.9649	.9649	.9150	.9072	.9072
Therapy	.9694	.9616	.9444	.9751	.9751	.9751	.9402	.9312	.9261
	(Fig. 9)			(Fig. 10)			(Fig. 11)		

Table 4.b

Summary of Accident and Violation Rates
at Selected Time Intervals: Multiple
Offender PCPS Treatment Groups

Outcome Measures

# Days From Assignment →	<u>Accidents</u>			<u>DUI-Reckless</u>			<u>Moving Viol.-A/R Off.</u>		
	150	210	270	150	210	270	150	210	270
Control	.0172	.0386	.0538	.0356	.0356	.0356	.0731	.0731	.0731
Biweekly Contacts	.0462	.0462	.0691	.0351	.0351	.0351	.0850	.0928	.0928
Therapy	.0306	.0384	.0556	.0249	.0249	.0249	.0598	.0688	.0739

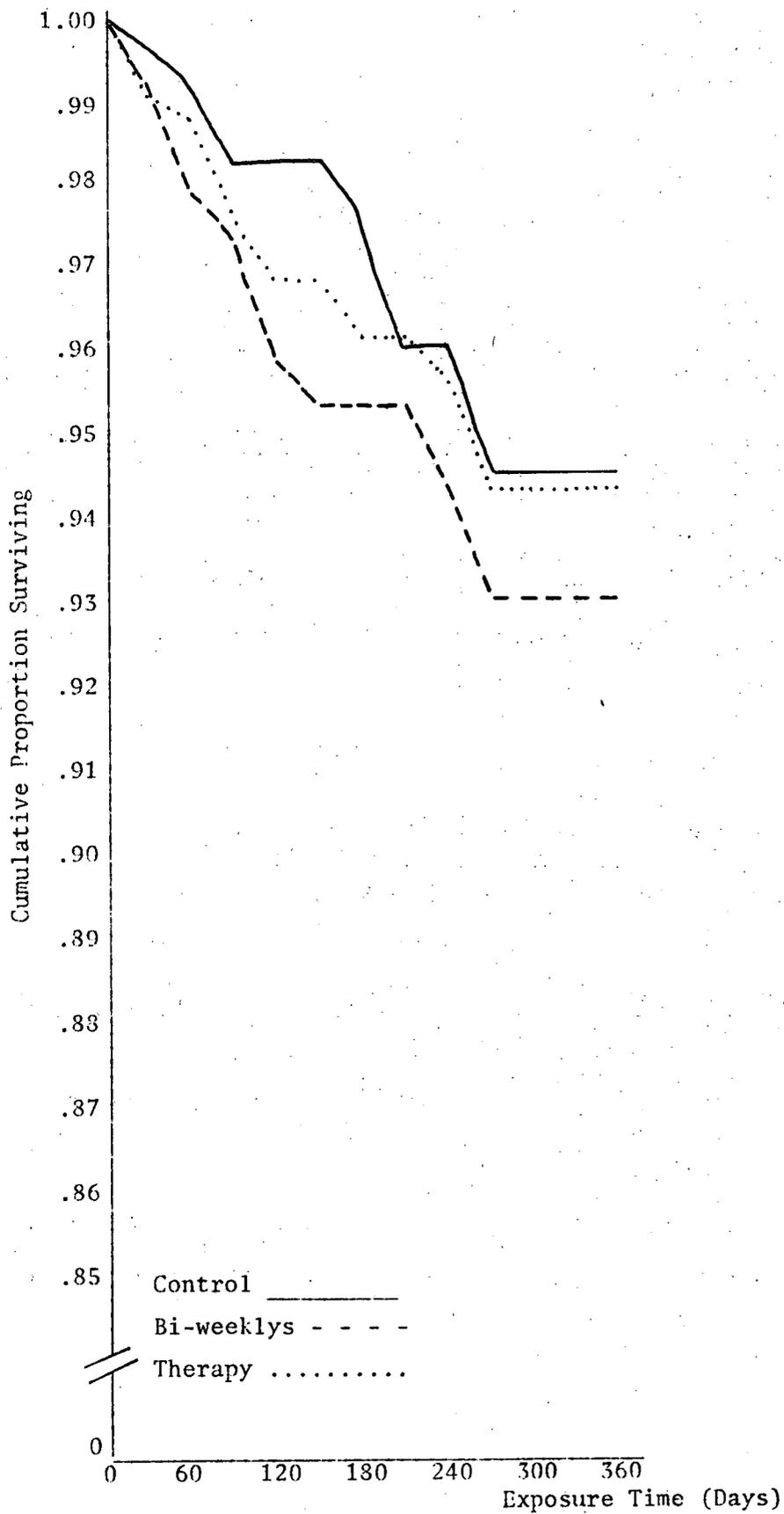


Figure 9

Plot of cumulative survival rates for multiple offender PCPS treatment groups: First Accident

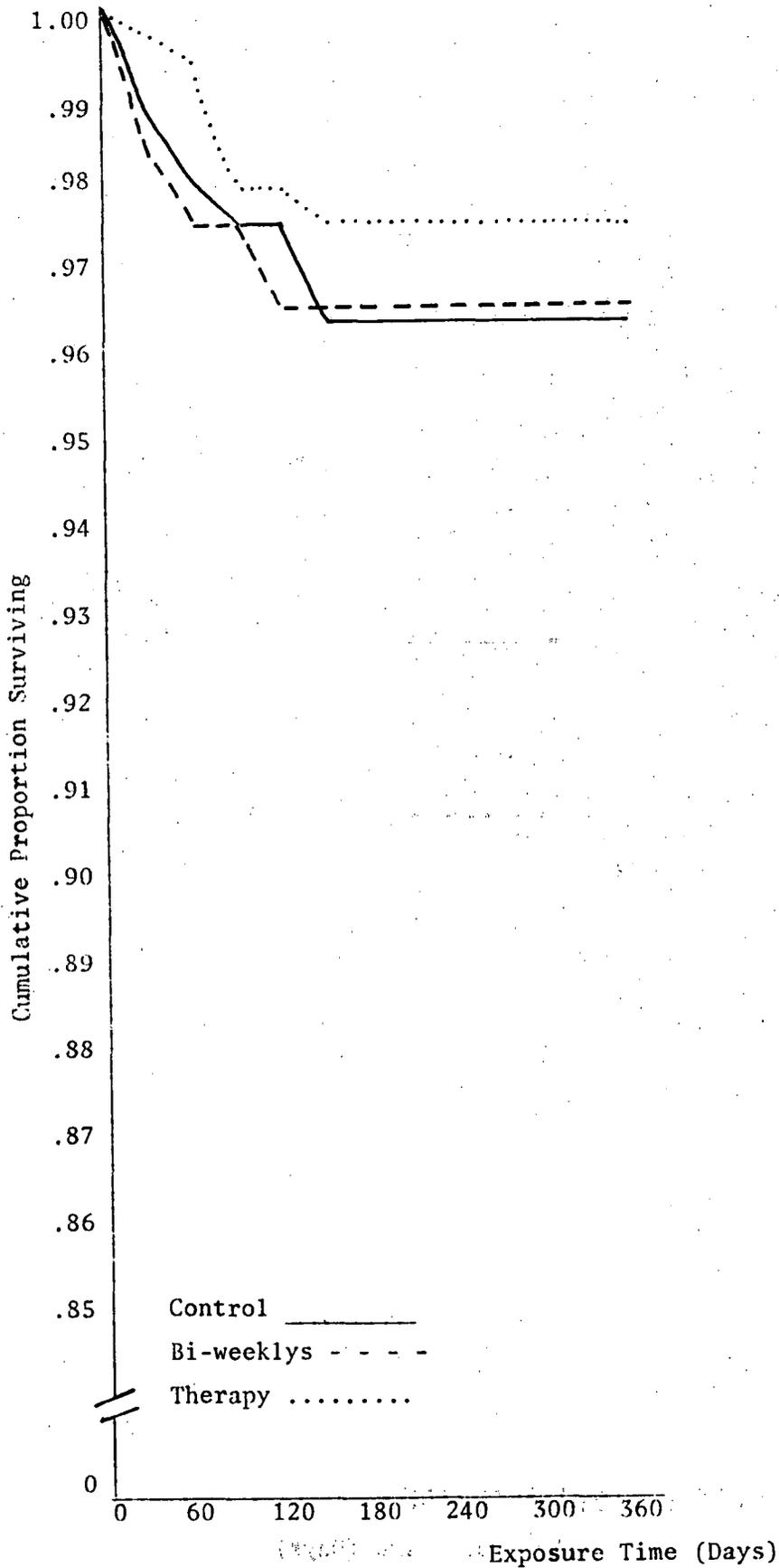


Figure 10

Plot of cumulative survival rates for multiple offender PCPS treatment groups: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense

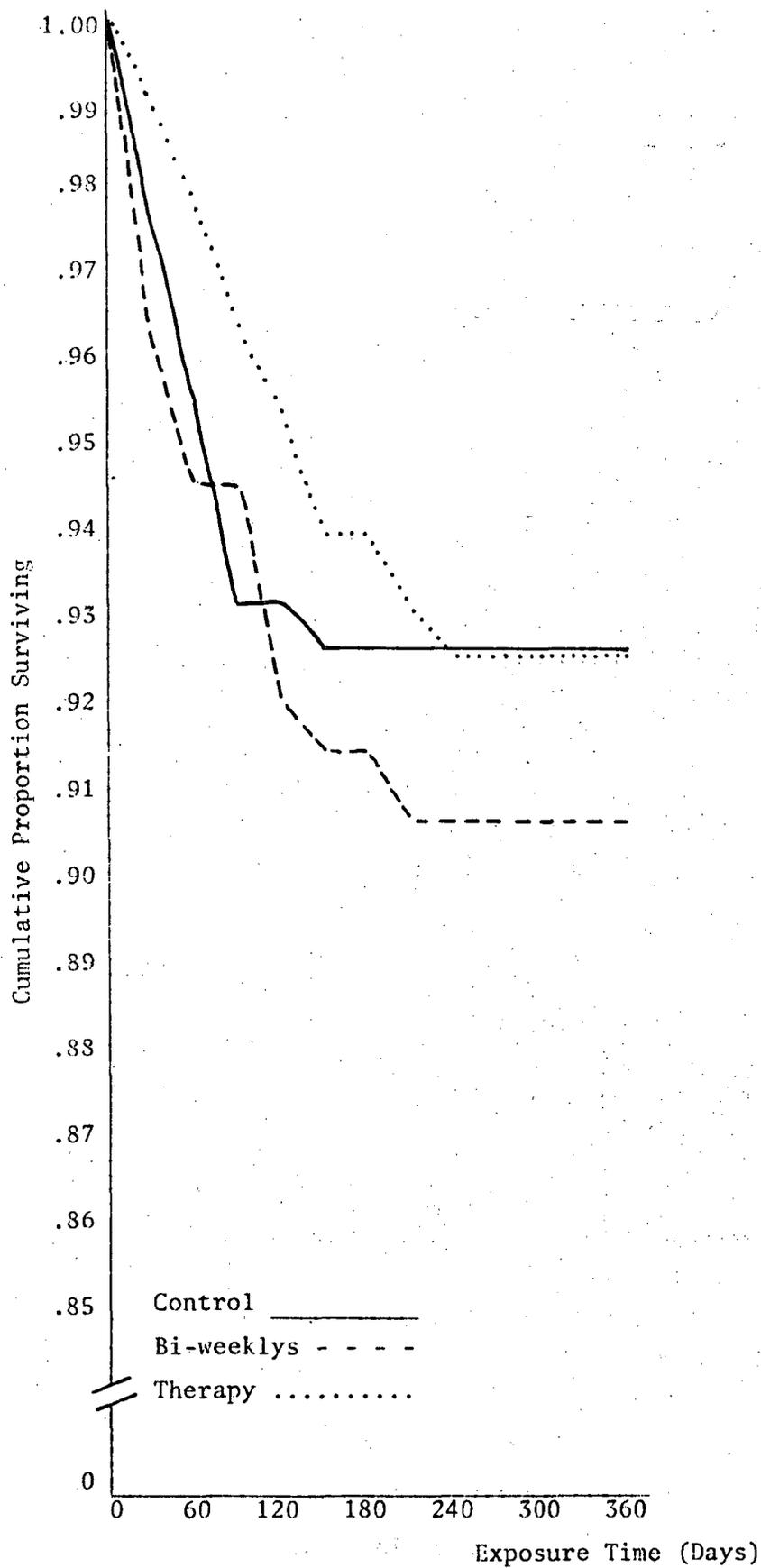


Figure 11

Plot of cumulative survival rates for multiple offender PCPS treatment groups: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense

When the PCPS research groups were compared in terms of subsequent DUI/reckless driving offenses there was no statistically significant difference in survival rates ($p = .6265$). Inspection of the cumulative survival rates in Figure 10 shows that the therapy group maintained a consistently higher survival rate throughout the 360 day follow-up period relative to the other groups. Further, there appeared to be little difference between the DUI survival rates for the Control and Biweekly Contacts Only groups. Converting the five-month survival rates to violation rates, 3.6 percent of the Control group clients and 3.5 percent of the Biweekly Contacts Only clients committed a DUI/reckless driving offense during the first five months following the date of assignment. In comparison, 2.5 percent of the clients assigned to the counseling/chemotherapy treatments committed a DUI/reckless driving offense during this time period.

The last outcome measure examined for the PCPS research design was moving violations or any A/R offense. As with the previous outcome measures, there was no statistically significant difference between group survival rates ($p = .4033$). The cumulative survival rates for moving violations, illustrated in Figure 11, have a pattern similar to the DUI survival rates during the first 120 days following random assignment. The Therapy group had the highest survival rate and there was relative little difference between the survival rates for the Control and Biweekly Contacts Only groups. Beyond 120 days after assignment the survival rates for the Therapy and Biweekly Contacts Only groups continued to drop while the survival rate for the Control group showed little change. By the time all group survival rates leveled out around 240 days from assignment there was virtually no difference between the Control and Therapy groups (survival rates of .9269 and .9261 respectively), while the survival rate for the Biweekly Contacts Only group decreased to .9072.

CONCLUSION

The CDUI Project utilized two research designs for multiple DUI offenders. The SB 38 design, named after California State Senate Bill 38 which initiated the license retention incentive for program participation, provided for the random assignment of clients with one or more prior DUI offenses to one of four year-long counseling/chemotherapy treatment modalities. The Post Conviction Presentence (PCPS) research design, which became operational nine months after the SB 38 design, provided for the random assignment of clients with only one prior DUI offense to a no treatment Control group or a minimum exposure Biweekly Contacts Only group or one of the four counseling/chemotherapy modalities available to SB 38 clients. When the PCPS research design became operational, offenders with more than one prior DUI continued to be assigned into the SB 38 design.

The first set of analyses conducted involved comparisons between the four SB 38 design treatment groups using survival rates based on three outcome measures: The first accident subsequent to random assignment, the first DUI or reckless driving offense, and the first moving violation or any alcohol related offense. No statistically significant difference was found between the four SB 38 treatment groups, Educational Eclectic group therapy and Skills Workshop with and without chemotherapy, using accidents and moving violations as the outcome measures.

When the SB 38 treatment groups were compared in terms of subsequent DUI or reckless driving offenses, however, the group survival rates were found to be significantly different in the overall analysis. The group survival rates at 360 days following random assignment and the corresponding DUI violation rates were as follows:

	<u>Survival</u>	<u>Violation</u>
Educational Eclectic Therapy + Chemotherapy	.9286	.0714 (7.1%)
Skills Workshop + Chemotherapy	.9008	.0992 (9.9%)
Skills Workshop	.8911	.1089 (10.9%)
Educational Eclectic Therapy	.8591	.1409 (14.1%)

The 360-day survival rates reflect the trends observed in the cumulative survival rates for the SB 38 treatment groups over the entire follow-up period. As exposure time increased the observed difference in survival rate between Skills Workshop with and without chemotherapy tended to decrease. Throughout the entire follow-up period there was no statistically significant difference in the survival experience of the two Skills Workshop groups. There was, on the other hand, a significant difference between the survival rates for Educational Eclectic Therapy with and without chemotherapy. As exposure time increased the survival rate decreased far more rapidly for Educational Eclectic Therapy without chemotherapy than for Educational Eclectic Therapy with chemotherapy. By 360 days after receipt of the treatment assignment the Eclectic Therapy clients assigned to the chemotherapy condition showed a substantially higher survival rate than those Eclectic Therapy clients who were not required to participate in chemotherapy.

In general, these findings suggest the existence of an interaction effect. In the present context this means that the chemotherapy treatment may have had a greater effect on subsequent DUI activity when combined with Educational Eclectic Therapy than when combined with Skills Workshop. There is, in fact, a historical basis for such a hypothesis. The Skills Workshop curriculum emphasized self-awareness and self-control of moods and behavior through the use of experiential learning techniques. The counselors responsible for conducting the Skills Workshop groups found it difficult to utilize the original Skills Workshop curriculum with clients whose normal drinking behavior had been drastically altered by chemotherapy. Changes to the Skills Workshop curriculum were suggested by the counselors and some of the proposed changes were incorporated into a revised curriculum early in the CDUI Project's operational period. There is a possibility, however, that these problems fostered a somewhat negative attitude, or perhaps indifference, toward chemotherapy as an adjunct to group counseling among Skills Workshop counselors.

Any further interpretation of the present data would be extremely speculative. Subsequent reports must supplement survival rate analyses with analytic procedures more appropriate for detecting interaction effects. Moreover, the actual level of participation in chemotherapy must be compared between Skills Workshop and Educational Eclectic Therapy groups.

Another obstacle to interpreting the results of SB 38 treatment group survival rates is the lack of a baseline or standard from which to gauge the true magnitude of treatment effects. For example, the Educational Eclectic Therapy group without chemotherapy had the lowest survival rate of the four SB 38 treatment groups. However, these clients may have been performing significantly better than an equivalent group of clients who had no treatment intervention. Conversely, the Educational Eclectic Therapy clients may have been performing worse than clients receiving no treatment intervention. As the follow-up period increases for all multiple offender clients, the PCPS research design will provide information that will help clarify the nature of treatment effects for the SB 38 counseling and chemotherapy modalities.

After examining the differences in survival rate between the four SB 38 treatment modalities, clients in the two counseling groups assigned to receive chemotherapy were combined, as were the two counseling groups not assigned to receive chemotherapy. The comparison of the combined groups provided an assessment of the summed total effect of chemotherapy on the driving behavior of SB 38 clients.

When the chemotherapy and no chemotherapy groups were compared on the three outcome criteria significant differences in survival rate were found for DUI or reckless driving, and for moving violations or any A/R offense but not for accidents. The 360-day DUI survival rates were .9153 for the chemotherapy group and .8748 for the no chemotherapy group while the corresponding violation rates were .0847 and .1252, chemotherapy and no chemotherapy respectively. The 360-day survival rates based on first moving violation or any A/R offense were .8398 for the Chemotherapy group and .8051 for the

no chemotherapy group. The corresponding violation rates were .1602 and .1949, chemotherapy and no chemotherapy respectively.

In addition to alcohol related offenses, the moving violations outcome measure includes speeding violations and many other offenses which were not the direct targets of the treatment interventions. This measure was used in the present report primarily to describe the general driving behavior of the multiple DUI offenders in the research samples. It was encouraging, however, to observe that the chemotherapy clients maintained a consistently higher survival rate than the no chemotherapy clients on this broad composite measure throughout the entire follow-up period.

Thus, overall, the information presently available suggests that chemotherapy used in conjunction with group counseling reduces the likelihood of rearrest for DUI relative to group counseling provided without chemotherapy support.

The final set of analyses presented in this report concerned treatment effectiveness for the PCPS research clients who, as a rule, had only one prior conviction for DUI. Because no one in the PCPS research sample had more than one year exposure to the risk of rearrest or accident involvement the results of the statistical analyses must be considered very preliminary. Comparisons were made between the Control group, the Biweekly Contacts Only group, and a Composite Therapy group consisting of all the PCPS clients assigned to Skills Workshop or Educational Eclectic Therapy, with or without chemotherapy. There was no statistically significant difference in survival rate between these groups on any of the three outcome measures.

While the group survival data for accidents and moving violations showed little in terms of consistent patterns or trends, the Composite Therapy group maintained a slightly higher DUI survival rate than either the Control or Biweekly Contacts Only groups throughout the entire 360-day follow-up period. There was relatively little difference in DUI survival rate between the latter two groups. Although these

results were not statistically significant, they were encouraging. Of the three outcome measures used in the present study the DUI/reckless driving measure was the most sensitive to treatment intervention effects because it contained the highest proportion of alcohol related events.

As the follow-up period increases, future analyses will be able to utilize other sensitive outcome measures, such as alcohol-related accidents or a combination of DUI offenses and alcohol-related accidents. At the present time, however, there is yet no real evidence of a treatment effect for PCPS clients.

APPENDIX A

Survival Data and Test Statistic
Summary Tables
for
SB 38 Treatment Group Comparisons

APPENDIX A DIRECTORY

	<u>Page</u>
Accidents.....	51
DUI/Reckless Driving.....	57
First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	63

APPENDIX A

Survival Skills and First Aid
Summary Tables
for
EE 38 Learning Objectives Comparisons

Table A1.a

SB 38 Skills Workshop Group Survival Data: First Accident

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termini- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	302.0	3.0	300.5	2.0	0.0067	0.9933	0.9933	0.005
30.0	297.0	3.0	295.5	2.0	0.0068	0.9932	0.9866	0.007
60.0	292.0	5.0	289.5	4.0	0.0138	0.9862	0.9730	0.009
90.0	283.0	9.0	278.5	5.0	0.0180	0.9820	0.9555	0.012
120.0	269.0	15.0	261.5	4.0	0.0153	0.9847	0.9409	0.014
150.0	250.0	12.0	244.0	3.0	0.0123	0.9877	0.9293	0.015
180.0	235.0	17.0	226.5	1.0	0.0044	0.9956	0.9252	0.016
210.0	217.0	19.0	207.5	1.0	0.0048	0.9952	0.9208	0.016
240.0	197.0	23.0	185.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9208	0.016
270.0	174.0	21.0	163.5	1.0	0.0061	0.9939	0.9151	0.017
300.0	152.0	5.0	149.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9151	0.017
330.0	147.0	5.0	144.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9151	0.017
360.0	142.0	11.0	136.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9151	0.017
390.0	131.0	17.0	122.5	1.0	0.0082	0.9918	0.9077	0.019
420.0	113.0	13.0	106.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9077	0.019
450.0	100.0	21.0	89.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9077	0.019
480.0	79.0	22.0	68.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9077	0.019
510.0	57.0	22.0	46.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9077	0.019
540.0	35.0	13.0	28.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9077	0.019
570.0	22.0	7.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9077	0.019
600.0+	15.0	15.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9077	0.019

Table A1.b

SB 38 Skills Workshop + Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First Accident

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termini- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	307.0	1.0	306.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	1.0000	0.0
30.0	306.0	12.0	300.0	3.0	0.0100	0.9900	0.9900	0.006
60.0	291.0	12.0	285.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9900	0.006
90.0	279.0	11.0	273.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9900	0.006
120.0	268.0	10.0	263.0	1.0	0.0038	0.9962	0.9862	0.007
150.0	257.0	17.0	248.5	3.0	0.0121	0.9879	0.9743	0.010
180.0	237.0	17.0	228.5	1.0	0.0044	0.9956	0.9701	0.010
210.0	219.0	19.0	209.5	2.0	0.0095	0.9905	0.9608	0.012
240.0	198.0	19.0	188.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9608	0.012
270.0	179.0	13.0	172.5	2.0	0.0116	0.9884	0.9497	0.014
300.0	164.0	10.0	159.0	1.0	0.0063	0.9937	0.9437	0.016
330.0	153.0	1.0	152.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9437	0.016
360.0	152.0	13.0	145.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9437	0.016
390.0	139.0	17.0	130.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9437	0.016
420.0	122.0	21.0	111.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9437	0.016
450.0	101.0	16.0	93.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9437	0.016
480.0	85.0	29.0	70.5	1.0	0.0142	0.9858	0.9303	0.020
510.0	55.0	21.0	44.5	1.0	0.0225	0.9775	0.9094	0.029
540.0	33.0	14.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9094	0.029
570.0	19.0	12.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9094	0.029
600.0+	7.0	7.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9094	0.029

Table A1.c

SB 38 Educational Eclectic Therapy Group Survival Data: First Accident

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	331.0	4.0	329.0	4.0	0.0122	0.9878	0.9878	0.006
30.0	323.0	6.0	320.0	2.0	0.0062	0.9938	0.9817	0.007
60.0	315.0	7.0	311.5	3.0	0.0096	0.9904	0.9722	0.009
90.0	305.0	12.0	299.0	1.0	0.0033	0.9967	0.9690	0.010
120.0	292.0	15.0	284.5	4.0	0.0141	0.9859	0.9553	0.012
150.0	273.0	18.0	264.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9553	0.012
180.0	255.0	24.0	243.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9553	0.012
210.0	231.0	22.0	220.0	1.0	0.0045	0.9955	0.9510	0.012
240.0	208.0	20.0	198.0	1.0	0.0051	0.9949	0.9462	0.013
270.0	187.0	13.0	180.5	1.0	0.0055	0.9945	0.9410	0.014
300.0	173.0	8.0	169.0	2.0	0.0118	0.9882	0.9298	0.016
330.0	163.0	2.0	162.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9298	0.016
360.0	161.0	20.0	151.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9298	0.016
390.0	141.0	22.0	130.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9298	0.016
420.0	119.0	24.0	107.0	1.0	0.0093	0.9907	0.9211	0.018
450.0	94.0	21.0	83.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9211	0.018
480.0	73.0	28.0	59.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9211	0.018
510.0	45.0	18.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9211	0.018
540.0	27.0	10.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9211	0.018
570.0	17.0	10.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9211	0.018
600.0+	7.0	7.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9211	0.018

Table A1.d

SB 38 Educational Eclectic Therapy + Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First Accident

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	315.0	4.0	313.0	1.0	0.0032	0.9968	0.9968	0.003
30.0	310.0	8.0	306.0	3.0	0.0098	0.9902	0.9870	0.006
60.0	299.0	6.0	296.0	2.0	0.0068	0.9932	0.9804	0.008
90.0	291.0	8.0	287.0	4.0	0.0139	0.9861	0.9667	0.010
120.0	279.0	10.0	274.0	1.0	0.0036	0.9964	0.9632	0.011
150.0	268.0	13.0	261.5	2.0	0.0076	0.9924	0.9558	0.012
180.0	253.0	20.0	243.0	2.0	0.0082	0.9918	0.9479	0.013
210.0	231.0	26.0	218.0	3.0	0.0138	0.9862	0.9349	0.015
240.0	202.0	14.0	195.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9349	0.015
270.0	188.0	17.0	179.5	2.0	0.0111	0.9889	0.9245	0.017
300.0	169.0	9.0	164.5	1.0	0.0061	0.9939	0.9189	0.017
330.0	159.0	3.0	157.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9189	0.017
360.0	156.0	15.0	148.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9189	0.017
390.0	141.0	18.0	132.0	1.0	0.0076	0.9924	0.9119	0.019
420.0	122.0	21.0	111.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9119	0.019
450.0	101.0	22.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9119	0.019
480.0	79.0	34.0	62.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9119	0.019
510.0	45.0	16.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9119	0.019
540.0	29.0	12.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9119	0.019
570.0	17.0	10.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9119	0.019
600.0+	7.0	7.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9119	0.019

Table A1.e

Comparison of Multiple Offender SB 38 Treatment Groups Using The Lee-Desu
Statistic: First Accident

Overall Comparison	Statistic	4.266	D.F.	3	Prob.	0.2342, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills Workshop	302	24	278	92.05		-20.483
Skills + Chemo	307	15	292	95.11		22.642
Eclectic Therapy	331	20	311	93.96		1.8671
Eclectic + Chemo	315	22	293	93.02		-4.3905
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	4.179	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.0409, Sig.
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills Workshop	302	24	278	92.05		-10.493
Skills + Chemo	307	15	292	95.11		10.322
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	0.989	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.3199, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills Workshop	302	24	278	92.05		-5.8907
Eclectic Therapy	331	20	311	93.96		5.3746
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	1.309	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.2526, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills + Chemo	307	15	292	95.11		5.5537
Eclectic Therapy	331	20	311	93.96		-5.1511

Table A1.e (cont'd)

Comparison of Multiple Offender SB 38 Treatment Groups Using the Lee-Desu
Statistic: First Accident (Continued)

Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	0.492	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.4830, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills Workshop	302	24	278	92.05		-4.0993
Eclectic + Chemo	315	22	293	93.02		3.9302
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	1.979	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.1595, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills + Chemo	307	15	292	95.11		6.7655
Eclectic + Chemo	315	22	293	93.02		-6.5936
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	0.100	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.7521, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Eclectic Therapy	331	20	311	93.96		1.6435
Eclectic + Chemo	315	22	293	93.02		-1.7270

Table A2.a

SB 38 Skills Workshop Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless Driving

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termini-nating	Propn Survi-ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi-ving
0.0	302.0	3.0	300.5	2.0	0.0067	0.9933	0.9933	0.005
30.0	297.0	3.0	295.5	8.0	0.0271	0.9729	0.9665	0.010
60.0	286.0	5.0	283.5	4.0	0.0141	0.9859	0.9528	0.012
90.0	277.0	9.0	272.5	1.0	0.0037	0.9963	0.9493	0.013
120.0	267.0	15.0	259.5	2.0	0.0077	0.9923	0.9420	0.014
150.0	250.0	13.0	243.5	4.0	0.0164	0.9836	0.9265	0.015
180.0	233.0	20.0	223.0	2.0	0.0090	0.9910	0.9182	0.016
210.0	211.0	19.0	201.5	2.0	0.0099	0.9901	0.9091	0.017
240.0	190.0	21.0	179.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9091	0.017
270.0	169.0	22.0	158.0	2.0	0.0127	0.9873	0.8976	0.019
300.0	145.0	5.0	142.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8976	0.019
330.0	140.0	5.0	137.5	1.0	0.0073	0.9927	0.8911	0.020
360.0	134.0	12.0	128.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8911	0.020
390.0	122.0	16.0	114.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8911	0.020
420.0	106.0	13.0	99.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8911	0.020
450.0	93.0	21.0	82.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8911	0.020
480.0	72.0	19.0	62.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8911	0.020
510.0	53.0	22.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8911	0.020
540.0	31.0	14.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8911	0.020
570.0	17.0	6.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8911	0.020
600.0+	11.0	11.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8911	0.020

Table A2.b

SB 38 Skills Workshop + Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termini- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	307.0	1.0	306.5	1.0	0.0033	0.9967	0.9967	0.003
30.0	305.0	12.0	299.0	3.0	0.0100	0.9900	0.9867	0.007
60.0	290.0	12.0	284.0	2.0	0.0070	0.9930	0.9798	0.008
90.0	276.0	11.0	270.5	4.0	0.0148	0.9852	0.9653	0.011
120.0	261.0	10.0	256.0	1.0	0.0039	0.9961	0.9615	0.011
150.0	250.0	18.0	241.0	2.0	0.0083	0.9917	0.9535	0.013
180.0	230.0	18.0	221.0	2.0	0.0090	0.9910	0.9449	0.014
210.0	210.0	19.0	200.5	1.0	0.0050	0.9950	0.9402	0.015
240.0	190.0	19.0	180.5	3.0	0.0166	0.9834	0.9246	0.017
270.0	168.0	13.0	161.5	2.0	0.0124	0.9876	0.9131	0.019
300.0	153.0	10.0	148.0	2.0	0.0135	0.9865	0.9008	0.020
330.0	141.0	1.0	140.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9008	0.020
360.0	140.0	11.0	134.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9008	0.020
390.0	129.0	16.0	121.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9008	0.020
420.0	113.0	21.0	102.5	1.0	0.0098	0.9902	0.8920	0.022
450.0	91.0	16.0	83.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8920	0.022
480.0	75.0	26.0	62.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8920	0.022
510.0	49.0	19.0	39.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8920	0.022
540.0	30.0	12.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8920	0.022
570.0	18.0	11.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8920	0.022
600.0+	7.0	7.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8920	0.022

Table A2.c

SB 38 Educational Eclectic Therapy Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	331.0	4.0	329.0	5.0	0.0152	0.9848	0.9848	0.007
30.0	322.0	6.0	319.0	6.0	0.0188	0.9812	0.9663	0.010
60.0	310.0	7.0	306.5	6.0	0.0196	0.9804	0.9474	0.012
90.0	297.0	12.0	291.0	3.0	0.0103	0.9897	0.9376	0.014
120.0	282.0	16.0	274.0	4.0	0.0146	0.9854	0.9239	0.015
150.0	262.0	17.0	253.5	2.0	0.0079	0.9921	0.9166	0.016
180.0	243.0	23.0	231.5	3.0	0.0130	0.9870	0.9047	0.017
210.0	217.0	24.0	205.0	2.0	0.0098	0.9902	0.8959	0.018
240.0	191.0	22.0	180.0	3.0	0.0167	0.9833	0.8810	0.020
270.0	166.0	10.0	161.0	4.0	0.0248	0.9752	0.8591	0.022
300.0	152.0	7.0	148.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8591	0.022
330.0	145.0	1.0	144.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8591	0.022
360.0	144.0	16.0	136.0	1.0	0.0074	0.9926	0.8528	0.023
390.0	127.0	22.0	116.0	1.0	0.0086	0.9914	0.8454	0.024
420.0	104.0	19.0	94.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8454	0.024
450.0	85.0	20.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8454	0.024
480.0	65.0	25.0	52.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8454	0.024
510.0	40.0	15.0	32.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8454	0.024
540.0	25.0	11.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8454	0.024
570.0	14.0	8.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8454	0.024
600.0+	6.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8454	0.024

Table A2.d

SB 38 Educational Eclectic Therapy + Chemotherapy Group Survival Data:
First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	315.0	4.0	313.0	1.0	0.0032	0.9968	0.9968	0.003
30.0	310.0	8.0	306.0	3.0	0.0098	0.9902	0.9870	0.006
60.0	299.0	6.0	296.0	2.0	0.0068	0.9932	0.9804	0.008
90.0	291.0	9.0	286.5	2.0	0.0070	0.9930	0.9735	0.009
120.0	280.0	11.0	274.5	1.0	0.0036	0.9964	0.9700	0.010
150.0	268.0	13.0	261.5	2.0	0.0076	0.9924	0.9626	0.011
180.0	253.0	20.0	243.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9626	0.011
210.0	233.0	26.0	220.0	3.0	0.0136	0.9864	0.9494	0.013
240.0	204.0	14.0	197.0	2.0	0.0102	0.9898	0.9398	0.015
270.0	188.0	18.0	179.0	1.0	0.0056	0.9944	0.9345	0.016
300.0	169.0	9.0	164.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9345	0.016
330.0	160.0	3.0	158.5	1.0	0.0063	0.9937	0.9286	0.017
360.0	156.0	15.0	148.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9286	0.017
390.0	141.0	15.0	133.5	1.0	0.0075	0.9925	0.9217	0.018
420.0	125.0	21.0	114.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9217	0.018
450.0	104.0	24.0	92.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9217	0.018
480.0	80.0	32.0	64.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9217	0.018
510.0	48.0	17.0	39.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9217	0.018
540.0	31.0	14.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9217	0.018
570.0	17.0	11.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9217	0.018
600.0+	6.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9217	0.018

Table A2.e

Comparison of Multiple Offender SB 38 Treatment Groups Using the Lee-Desu Statistic:
First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense

Overall Comparison	Statistic	9.351	D.F.	3	Prob.	0.0250, Sig.
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills Workshop	302	28	274	90.73		-8.6689
Skills + Chemo	307	24	283	92.18		14.205
Eclectic Therapy	331	40	291	87.92		-36.480
Eclectic + Chemo	315	19	296	93.97		32.800
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	0.884	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.3472, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills Workshop	302	28	274	90.73		-5.5861
Skills + Chemo	307	24	283	92.18		5.4951
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	1.042	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.3073, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills Workshop	302	28	274	90.73		7.3113
Eclectic Therapy	331	40	291	87.92		-6.6707
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	4.112	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.0426, Sig.
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills + Chemo	307	24	283	92.18		13.371
Eclectic Therapy	331	40	291	87.92		-12.402

Table A2.e (cont'd.)

Comparison of Multiple Offender SB 38 Treatment Groups Using the Lee-Desu Statistic:
First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense (Continued)

Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	3.139	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.0764, Sig.
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills Workshop	302	28	274	90.73		-10.394
Eclectic + Chemo	315	19	296	93.97		9.9651
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	0.793	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.3733, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills + Chemo	307	24	283	92.18		-4.6612
Eclectic + Chemo	315	19	296	93.97		4.5429
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	8.182	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.0042, Sig.
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Eclectic Therapy	331	40	291	87.92		-17.408
Eclectic + Chemo	315	19	296	93.97		18.292

Table A3.a

SB 38 Skills Workshop Group Survival Data: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	302.0	3.0	300.5	6.0	0.0200	0.9800	0.9800	0.008
30.0	293.0	3.0	291.5	8.0	0.0274	0.9726	0.9531	0.012
60.0	282.0	5.0	279.5	8.0	0.0286	0.9714	0.9259	0.015
90.0	269.0	9.0	264.5	2.0	0.0076	0.9924	0.9189	0.016
120.0	258.0	15.0	250.5	6.0	0.0240	0.9760	0.8968	0.018
150.0	237.0	13.0	230.5	6.0	0.0260	0.9740	0.8735	0.020
180.0	218.0	20.0	208.0	2.0	0.0096	0.9904	0.8651	0.020
210.0	196.0	17.0	187.5	3.0	0.0160	0.9840	0.8513	0.022
240.0	176.0	21.0	165.5	2.0	0.0121	0.9879	0.8410	0.023
270.0	153.0	19.0	143.5	1.0	0.0070	0.9930	0.8351	0.023
300.0	133.0	5.0	130.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8351	0.023
330.0	128.0	5.0	125.5	2.0	0.0159	0.9841	0.8218	0.025
360.0	121.0	11.0	115.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025
390.0	110.0	16.0	102.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025
420.0	94.0	12.0	88.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025
450.0	82.0	19.0	72.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025
480.0	63.0	18.0	54.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025
510.0	45.0	19.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025
540.0	26.0	12.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025
570.0	14.0	5.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025
600.0+	9.0	9.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8218	0.025

Table A3.b

SB 38 Skills Workshop + Chemotherapy Group Survival Data:
First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Terml Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	307.0	1.0	306.5	4.0	0.0131	0.9869	0.9869	0.006
30.0	302.0	12.0	296.0	6.0	0.0203	0.9797	0.9669	0.010
60.0	284.0	12.0	278.0	4.0	0.0144	0.9856	0.9530	0.012
90.0	268.0	11.0	262.5	8.0	0.0305	0.9695	0.9240	0.016
120.0	249.0	10.0	244.0	2.0	0.0082	0.9918	0.9164	0.016
150.0	237.0	16.0	229.0	6.0	0.0262	0.9738	0.8924	0.019
180.0	215.0	18.0	206.0	2.0	0.0097	0.9903	0.8837	0.019
210.0	195.0	19.0	185.5	1.0	0.0054	0.9946	0.8790	0.020
240.0	175.0	18.0	166.0	3.0	0.0181	0.9819	0.8631	0.022
270.0	154.0	12.0	148.0	2.0	0.0135	0.9865	0.8514	0.023
300.0	140.0	10.0	135.0	2.0	0.0148	0.9852	0.8388	0.024
330.0	128.0	1.0	127.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8388	0.024
360.0	127.0	11.0	121.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8388	0.024
390.0	116.0	15.0	108.5	1.0	0.0092	0.9908	0.8311	0.025
420.0	100.0	20.0	90.0	1.0	0.0111	0.9889	0.8218	0.026
450.0	79.0	13.0	72.5	1.0	0.0138	0.9862	0.8105	0.028
480.0	65.0	22.0	54.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8105	0.028
510.0	43.0	18.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8105	0.028
540.0	25.0	10.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8105	0.028
570.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8105	0.028
600.0+	5.0	5.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8105	0.028

Table A3.c

SB 38 Educational Eclectic Therapy Group Survival Data:
First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	331.0	4.0	329.0	11.0	0.0334	0.9666	0.9666	0.010
30.0	316.0	6.0	313.0	9.0	0.0288	0.9712	0.9388	0.013
60.0	301.0	7.0	297.5	6.0	0.0202	0.9798	0.9198	0.015
90.0	288.0	12.0	282.0	6.0	0.0213	0.9787	0.9003	0.017
120.0	270.0	16.0	262.0	7.0	0.0267	0.9733	0.8762	0.019
150.0	247.0	17.0	238.5	4.0	0.0168	0.9832	0.8615	0.020
180.0	226.0	23.0	214.5	5.0	0.0233	0.9767	0.8414	0.021
210.0	198.0	23.0	186.5	2.0	0.0107	0.9893	0.8324	0.022
240.0	173.0	22.0	162.0	4.0	0.0247	0.9753	0.8119	0.024
270.0	147.0	10.0	142.0	4.0	0.0282	0.9718	0.7890	0.026
300.0	133.0	7.0	129.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.7890	0.026
330.0	126.0	1.0	125.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.7890	0.026
360.0	125.0	13.0	118.5	2.0	0.0169	0.9831	0.7757	0.027
390.0	110.0	20.0	100.0	1.0	0.0100	0.9900	0.7679	0.028
420.0	89.0	15.0	81.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.7679	0.028
450.0	74.0	18.0	65.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.7679	0.028
480.0	56.0	21.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.7679	0.028
510.0	35.0	14.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.7679	0.028
540.0	21.0	10.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.7679	0.028
570.0	11.0	8.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.7679	0.028
600.0+	3.0	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.7679	0.028

Table A3.d

SB 38 Educational Eclectic Therapy + Chemotherapy Group Survival Data:
First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	315.0	4.0	313.0	9.0	0.0288	0.9712	0.9712	0.009
30.0	302.0	8.0	298.0	5.0	0.0168	0.9832	0.9549	0.012
60.0	289.0	6.0	286.0	4.0	0.0140	0.9860	0.9416	0.013
90.0	279.0	9.0	274.5	2.0	0.0073	0.9927	0.9347	0.014
120.0	268.0	11.0	262.5	3.0	0.0114	0.9886	0.9241	0.015
150.0	254.0	13.0	247.5	6.0	0.0242	0.9758	0.9016	0.017
180.0	235.0	19.0	225.5	1.0	0.0044	0.9956	0.8977	0.018
210.0	215.0	25.0	202.5	3.0	0.0148	0.9852	0.8844	0.019
240.0	187.0	13.0	180.5	2.0	0.0111	0.9889	0.8746	0.020
270.0	172.0	16.0	164.0	3.0	0.0183	0.9817	0.8586	0.022
300.0	153.0	9.0	148.5	1.0	0.0067	0.9933	0.8528	0.022
330.0	143.0	3.0	141.5	2.0	0.0141	0.9859	0.8407	0.024
360.0	138.0	11.0	132.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8407	0.024
390.0	127.0	14.0	120.0	1.0	0.0083	0.9917	0.8337	0.024
420.0	112.0	19.0	102.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8337	0.024
450.0	93.0	23.0	81.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8337	0.024
480.0	70.0	28.0	56.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8337	0.024
510.0	42.0	14.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8337	0.024
540.0	28.0	12.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8337	0.024
570.0	16.0	10.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8337	0.024
600.0+	6.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8337	0.024

Table A3.e

Comparison of Multiple Offender SB 38 Treatment Groups Using The Lee-Desu Statistic:
First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense

Overall Comparison	Statistic	4.771	D.F.	3	Prob.	0.1893, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills Workshop	302	46	256	84.77		-3.0199
Skills + Chemo	307	43	264	85.99		17.798
Eclectic Therapy	331	61	270	81.57		-37.139
Eclectic + Chemo	315	42	273	86.67		24.575
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	0.432	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.5110, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills Workshop	302	46	256	84.77		-5.0596
Skills + Chemo	307	43	264	85.99		4.9772
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	1.035	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.3090, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills Workshop	302	46	256	84.77		8.9735
Eclectic Therapy	331	61	270	81.57		-8.1873
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	2.998	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.0834, Sig.
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills + Chemo	307	43	264	85.99		14.492
Eclectic Therapy	331	61	270	81.57		-13.441

Table A3.e (cont'd)

Comparison of Multiple Offender SB 38 Treatment Groups Using The Lee-Desu Statistic:
First Moving Violation of Any A/R Offense (Continued)

Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	0.774	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.3790, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills Workshop	302	46	256	84.77		-6.9338
Eclectic + Chemo	315	42	273	86.67		6.6476
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	0.051	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.8220, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Skills + Chemo	307	43	264	85.99		-1.6710
Eclectic + Chemo	315	42	273	86.67		1.6286
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	3.805	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.0511, Sig.
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Eclectic Therapy	331	61	270	81.57		-15.511
Eclectic + Chemo	315	42	273	86.67		16.298

APPENDIX B

Survival Data and Test Statistic
Summary Tables
for
SB 38 Chemotherapy and No
Chemotherapy Group Comparisons

APPENDIX B DIRECTORY

	<u>Page</u>
Accidents.....	71
DUI/Reckless Driving.....	74
First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	77

Table B1.a

SB 38 Counseling Without Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First Accident

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	633.0	7.0	629.5	6.0	0.0095	0.9905	0.9905	0.004
30.0	620.0	9.0	615.5	4.0	0.0065	0.9935	0.9840	0.005
60.0	607.0	12.0	601.0	7.0	0.0116	0.9884	0.9726	0.007
90.0	588.0	21.0	577.5	6.0	0.0104	0.9896	0.9625	0.008
120.0	561.0	30.0	546.0	8.0	0.0147	0.9853	0.9484	0.009
150.0	523.0	30.0	508.0	3.0	0.0059	0.9941	0.9428	0.010
180.0	490.0	41.0	469.5	1.0	0.0021	0.9979	0.9408	0.010
210.0	448.0	41.0	427.5	2.0	0.0047	0.9953	0.9364	0.010
240.0	405.0	43.0	383.5	1.0	0.0026	0.9974	0.9339	0.010
270.0	361.0	34.0	344.0	2.0	0.0058	0.9942	0.9285	0.011
300.0	325.0	13.0	318.5	2.0	0.0063	0.9937	0.9227	0.012
330.0	310.0	7.0	306.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9227	0.012
360.0	303.0	31.0	287.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9227	0.012
390.0	272.0	39.0	252.5	1.0	0.0040	0.9960	0.9190	0.012
420.0	232.0	37.0	213.5	1.0	0.0047	0.9953	0.9147	0.013
450.0	194.0	42.0	173.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9147	0.013
480.0	152.0	50.0	127.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9147	0.013
510.0	102.0	40.0	82.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9147	0.013
540.0	62.0	23.0	50.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9147	0.013
570.0	39.0	17.0	30.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9147	0.013
600.0+	22.0	22.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9147	0.013

Table B1.b

SB 38 Counseling With Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First Accident

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	622.0	5.0	619.5	1.0	0.0016	0.9984	0.9984	0.002
30.0	616.0	20.0	606.0	6.0	0.0099	0.9901	0.9885	0.004
60.0	590.0	18.0	581.0	2.0	0.0034	0.9966	0.9851	0.005
90.0	570.0	19.0	560.5	4.0	0.0071	0.9929	0.9781	0.006
120.0	547.0	20.0	537.0	2.0	0.0037	0.9963	0.9744	0.007
150.0	525.0	30.0	510.0	5.0	0.0098	0.9902	0.9649	0.008
180.0	490.0	37.0	471.5	3.0	0.0064	0.9936	0.9587	0.008
210.0	450.0	45.0	427.5	5.0	0.0117	0.9883	0.9475	0.010
240.0	400.0	33.0	383.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9475	0.010
270.0	367.0	30.0	352.0	4.0	0.0114	0.9886	0.9368	0.011
300.0	333.0	19.0	323.5	2.0	0.0062	0.9938	0.9310	0.012
330.0	312.0	4.0	310.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9310	0.012
360.0	308.0	28.0	294.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9310	0.012
390.0	280.0	35.0	262.5	1.0	0.0038	0.9962	0.9274	0.012
420.0	244.0	42.0	223.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9274	0.012
450.0	202.0	38.0	183.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9274	0.012
480.0	164.0	63.0	132.5	1.0	0.0075	0.9925	0.9204	0.014
510.0	100.0	37.0	81.5	1.0	0.0123	0.9877	0.9091	0.018
540.0	62.0	26.0	49.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9091	0.018
570.0	36.0	22.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9091	0.018
600.0+	14.0	14.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9091	0.018

Table B1.c

Comparison of Multiple Offender SB 38 Chemotherapy and No Chemotherapy
Groups Using the Lee-Desu Statistic: First Accident

Overall Comparison	Statistic	1.447	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.2290, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
No Chemotherapy	633	44	589	93.05		-8.7962
Chemotherapy	622	37	585	94.05		8.9518

Table B2.a

SB 38 Counseling Without Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposed to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termini-nating	Propn Survi-ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi-ving
0.0	633.0	7.0	629.5	7.0	0.0111	0.9889	0.9889	0.004
30.0	619.0	9.0	614.5	14.0	0.0228	0.9772	0.9664	0.007
60.0	596.0	12.0	590.0	10.0	0.0169	0.9831	0.9500	0.009
90.0	574.0	21.0	563.5	4.0	0.0071	0.9929	0.9432	0.009
120.0	549.0	31.0	533.5	6.0	0.0112	0.9888	0.9326	0.010
150.0	512.0	30.0	497.0	6.0	0.0121	0.9879	0.9214	0.011
180.0	476.0	43.0	454.5	5.0	0.0110	0.9890	0.9112	0.012
210.0	428.0	43.0	406.5	4.0	0.0098	0.9902	0.9023	0.013
240.0	381.0	43.0	359.5	3.0	0.0083	0.9917	0.8947	0.013
270.0	335.0	32.0	319.0	6.0	0.0188	0.9812	0.8779	0.015
300.0	297.0	12.0	291.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8779	0.015
330.0	285.0	6.0	282.0	1.0	0.0035	0.9965	0.8748	0.015
360.0	278.0	28.0	264.0	1.0	0.0038	0.9962	0.8715	0.015
390.0	249.0	38.0	230.0	1.0	0.0043	0.9957	0.8677	0.015
420.0	210.0	32.0	194.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8677	0.016
450.0	178.0	41.0	157.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8677	0.016
480.0	137.0	44.0	115.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8677	0.016
510.0	93.0	37.0	74.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8677	0.016
540.0	56.0	25.0	43.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8677	0.016
570.0	31.0	14.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8677	0.016
600.0+	17.0	17.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8677	0.016

Table B2.b

SB 38 Counseling With Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposed to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi-nating	Propn Survi-ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi-ving
0.0	622.0	5.0	619.5	2.0	0.0032	0.9968	0.9968	0.002
30.0	615.0	20.0	605.0	6.0	0.0099	0.9901	0.9869	0.005
60.0	589.0	18.0	580.0	4.0	0.0069	0.9931	0.9801	0.006
90.0	567.0	20.0	557.0	6.0	0.0108	0.9892	0.9695	0.007
120.0	541.0	21.0	530.5	2.0	0.0038	0.9962	0.9659	0.008
150.0	518.0	31.0	502.5	4.0	0.0080	0.9920	0.9582	0.008
180.0	483.0	38.0	464.0	2.0	0.0043	0.9957	0.9540	0.009
210.0	443.0	45.0	420.5	4.0	0.0095	0.9905	0.9450	0.010
240.0	394.0	33.0	377.5	5.0	0.0132	0.9868	0.9325	0.011
270.0	356.0	31.0	340.5	3.0	0.0088	0.9912	0.9242	0.012
300.0	322.0	19.0	312.5	2.0	0.0064	0.9936	0.9183	0.013
330.0	301.0	4.0	299.0	1.0	0.0033	0.9967	0.9153	0.013
360.0	296.0	26.0	283.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9153	0.013
390.0	270.0	31.0	254.5	1.0	0.0039	0.9961	0.9117	0.013
420.0	238.0	42.0	217.0	1.0	0.0046	0.9954	0.9075	0.014
450.0	195.0	40.0	175.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9075	0.014
480.0	155.0	58.0	126.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9075	0.014
510.0	97.0	36.0	79.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9075	0.014
540.0	61.0	26.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9075	0.014
570.0	35.0	22.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9075	0.014
600.0+	13.0	13.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9075	0.014

Table B2.c

Comparison of Multiple Offender SB 38 Chemotherapy and No Chemotherapy Groups
 Using The Lee-Desu Statistic: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense

Overall Comparison	Statistic	7.447	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.0064, Sig.
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
No Chemotherapy	633	68	565	89.26		-23.212
Chemotherapy	622	43	579	93.09		23.622

Table B3.a

SB 38 Counseling Without Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposed to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termini- nating	Propn Survi- ing	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	633.0	7.0	629.5	17.0	0.0270	0.9730	0.9730	0.006
30.0	609.0	9.0	604.5	17.0	0.0281	0.9719	0.9456	0.009
60.0	583.0	12.0	577.0	14.0	0.0243	0.9757	0.9227	0.011
90.0	557.0	21.0	546.5	8.0	0.0146	0.9854	0.9092	0.012
120.0	528.0	31.0	512.5	13.0	0.0254	0.9746	0.8861	0.013
150.0	484.0	30.0	469.0	10.0	0.0213	0.9787	0.8672	0.014
180.0	444.0	43.0	422.5	7.0	0.0166	0.9834	0.8529	0.015
210.0	394.0	40.0	374.0	5.0	0.0134	0.9866	0.8415	0.015
240.0	349.0	43.0	327.5	6.0	0.0183	0.9817	0.8260	0.016
270.0	300.0	29.0	285.5	5.0	0.0175	0.9825	0.8116	0.017
300.0	266.0	12.0	260.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8116	0.017
330.0	254.0	6.0	251.0	2.0	0.0080	0.9920	0.8051	0.018
360.0	246.0	24.0	234.0	2.0	0.0085	0.9915	0.7982	0.018
390.0	220.0	36.0	202.0	1.0	0.0050	0.9950	0.7943	0.019
420.0	183.0	27.0	169.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.7943	0.019
450.0	156.0	37.0	137.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.7943	0.019
480.0	119.0	39.0	99.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.7943	0.019
510.0	80.0	33.0	63.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.7943	0.019
540.0	47.0	22.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.7943	0.019
570.0	25.0	13.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.7943	0.019
600.0+	12.0	12.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.7943	0.019

Table B3.b

SB 38 Counseling With Chemotherapy Group Survival Data: First Moving Violation
or Any A/R Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	622.0	5.0	619.5	13.0	0.0210	0.9790	0.9790	0.006
30.0	604.0	20.0	594.0	11.0	0.0185	0.9815	0.9609	0.008
60.0	573.0	18.0	564.0	8.0	0.0142	0.9858	0.9473	0.009
90.0	547.0	20.0	537.0	10.0	0.0186	0.9814	0.9296	0.010
120.0	517.0	21.0	506.5	5.0	0.0099	0.9901	0.9204	0.011
150.0	491.0	29.0	476.5	12.0	0.0252	0.9748	0.8973	0.013
180.0	450.0	37.0	431.5	3.0	0.0070	0.9930	0.8910	0.013
210.0	410.0	44.0	388.0	4.0	0.0103	0.9897	0.8818	0.014
240.0	362.0	31.0	346.5	5.0	0.0144	0.9856	0.8691	0.015
270.0	326.0	28.0	312.0	5.0	0.0160	0.9840	0.8552	0.016
300.0	293.0	19.0	283.5	3.0	0.0106	0.9894	0.8461	0.016
330.0	271.0	4.0	269.0	2.0	0.0074	0.9926	0.8398	0.017
360.0	265.0	22.0	254.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8398	0.017
390.0	243.0	29.0	228.5	2.0	0.0088	0.9912	0.8325	0.018
420.0	212.0	39.0	192.5	1.0	0.0052	0.9948	0.8282	0.018
450.0	172.0	36.0	154.0	1.0	0.0065	0.9935	0.8228	0.019
480.0	135.0	50.0	110.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8228	0.019
510.0	85.0	32.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8228	0.019
540.0	53.0	22.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8228	0.019
570.0	31.0	20.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8228	0.019
600.0+	11.0	11.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.8228	0.019

Table B3.c

Comparison of Multiple Offender SB 38 Chemotherapy and No Chemotherapy Groups
Using The Lee-Desu Statistic: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense

Overall Comparison	Statistic	3.551	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.0595, Sig.
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
No Chemotherapy	633	107	526	83.10		-20.861
Chemotherapy	622	85	537	86.33		21.230

APPENDIX C

Survival Data and Test Statistic
Summary Tables
for
PCPS Treatment Group Comparisons

APPENDIX C DIRECTORY

	<u>Page</u>
Accidents.....	82
DUI/Reckless Driving.....	86
First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense.....	90

Table C1.a

PCPS Control Group Survival Data: First Accident

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	253.0	5.0	250.5	1.0	0.0040	0.9960	0.9960	0.004
30.0	247.0	19.0	237.5	1.0	0.0042	0.9958	0.9918	0.006
60.0	227.0	14.0	220.0	2.0	0.0091	0.9909	0.9828	0.009
90.0	211.0	12.0	205.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9828	0.009
120.0	199.0	29.0	184.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9828	0.009
150.0	170.0	28.0	156.0	1.0	0.0064	0.9936	0.9765	0.011
180.0	141.0	24.0	129.0	2.0	0.0155	0.9845	0.9614	0.015
210.0	115.0	31.0	99.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9614	0.015
240.0	84.0	41.0	63.5	1.0	0.0157	0.9843	0.9462	0.021
270.0	42.0	22.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9462	0.021
300.0	20.0	10.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9462	0.021
330.0+	10.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9462	0.021

Table C1.b

PCPS Biweekly Contacts Group Survival Data: First Accident

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	243.0	3.0	241.5	2.0	0.0083	0.9917	0.9917	0.006
30.0	238.0	15.0	230.5	3.0	0.0130	0.9870	0.9788	0.009
60.0	220.0	13.0	213.5	1.0	0.0047	0.9953	0.9742	0.010
90.0	206.0	19.0	196.5	3.0	0.0153	0.9847	0.9594	0.013
120.0	184.0	20.0	174.0	1.0	0.0057	0.9943	0.9538	0.014
150.0	163.0	24.0	151.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9538	0.014
180.0	139.0	22.0	128.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9538	0.014
210.0	117.0	35.0	99.5	1.0	0.0101	0.9899	0.9443	0.017
240.0	81.0	21.0	70.5	1.0	0.0142	0.9858	0.9309	0.021
270.0	59.0	25.0	46.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9309	0.021
300.0	34.0	23.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9309	0.021
330.0+	11.0	11.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9309	0.021

Table C1.c

PCPS Composite Therapy Group Survival Data: First Accident

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	345.0	4.0	343.0	3.0	0.0087	0.9913	0.9913	0.005
30.0	338.0	17.0	329.5	1.0	0.0030	0.9970	0.9882	0.006
60.0	320.0	6.0	317.0	4.0	0.0126	0.9874	0.9758	0.008
90.0	310.0	12.0	304.0	2.0	0.0066	0.9934	0.9694	0.010
120.0	296.0	28.0	282.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9694	0.010
150.0	268.0	33.0	251.5	2.0	0.0080	0.9920	0.9616	0.011
180.0	233.0	27.0	219.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9616	0.011
210.0	206.0	24.0	194.0	1.0	0.0052	0.9948	0.9567	0.012
240.0	181.0	51.0	155.5	2.0	0.0129	0.9871	0.9444	0.015
270.0	128.0	30.0	113.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9444	0.015
300.0	98.0	59.0	68.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9444	0.015
330.0+	39.0	39.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9444	0.015

Table C1.d

Comparison of Multiple Offender PCPS Treatment Groups Using the Lee-Desu
Statistic: First Accident

Overall Comparison	Statistic	1.259	D.F.	2	Prob.	0.5327, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Control	253	8	245	96.84		6.6285
Biweekly Contacts	243	12	231	95.06		-7.3992
Therapy	345	15	330	95.65		0.35072
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	1.338	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.2473, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Control	253	8	245	96.84		4.0277
Biweekly Contacts	243	12	231	95.06		-4.1934
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	0.334	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.5630, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Control	253	8	245	96.84		2.6008
Therapy	345	15	330	95.65		-1.9072
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	0.384	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.5353, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Biweekly Contacts	243	12	231	95.06		-3.2058
Therapy	345	15	330	95.65		2.2580

Table C2.a

PCPC Control Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposed to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Terminating	Propn Surviving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Surviving
0.0	253.0	5.0	250.5	3.0	0.0120	0.9880	0.9880	0.007
30.0	245.0	19.0	235.5	2.0	0.0085	0.9915	0.9796	0.009
60.0	224.0	15.0	216.5	1.0	0.0046	0.9954	0.9751	0.010
90.0	208.0	12.0	202.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9751	0.010
120.0	196.0	29.0	181.5	2.0	0.0110	0.9890	0.9644	0.012
150.0	165.0	29.0	150.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9644	0.012
180.0	136.0	24.0	124.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9644	0.012
210.0	112.0	30.0	97.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9644	0.012
240.0	82.0	38.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9644	0.012
270.0	44.0	23.0	32.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9644	0.012
300.0	21.0	11.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9644	0.012
330.0+	10.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9644	0.012

Table C2.b

PCPS Biweekly Contacts Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless
Driving Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	243.0	3.0	241.5	4.0	0.0166	0.9834	0.9834	0.008
30.0	236.0	15.0	228.5	2.0	0.0088	0.9912	0.9748	0.010
60.0	219.0	13.0	212.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9748	0.010
90.0	206.0	19.0	196.5	2.0	0.0102	0.9898	0.9649	0.012
120.0	185.0	20.0	175.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9649	0.012
150.0	165.0	25.0	152.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9649	0.012
180.0	140.0	23.0	128.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9649	0.012
210.0	117.0	36.0	99.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9649	0.012
240.0	81.0	20.0	71.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9649	0.012
270.0	61.0	26.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9649	0.012
300.0	35.0	25.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9649	0.012
330.0+	10.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9649	0.012

Table C2.c

PCPS Composite Therapy Group Survival Data: First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd To Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	345.0	4.0	343.0	1.0	0.0029	0.9971	0.9971	0.003
30.0	340.0	17.0	331.5	1.0	0.0030	0.9970	0.9941	0.004
60.0	322.0	6.0	319.0	5.0	0.0157	0.9843	0.9785	0.008
90.0	311.0	12.0	305.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9785	0.008
120.0	299.0	29.0	284.5	1.0	0.0035	0.9965	0.9751	0.009
150.0	269.0	34.0	252.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9751	0.009
180.0	235.0	28.0	221.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9751	0.009
210.0	207.0	24.0	195.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9751	0.009
240.0	183.0	52.0	157.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9751	0.009
270.0	131.0	32.0	115.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9751	0.009
300.0	99.0	60.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9751	0.009
330.0+	39.0	39.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9751	0.009

Table C2.d

Comparison of Multiple Offender PCPS Treatment Groups Using the Lee-Desu Statistic:
First DUI or Reckless Driving Offense

Overall Comparison	Statistic	0.935	D.F.	2	Prob.	0.6265, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Control	253	8	245	96.84		-2.7431
Biweekly Contacts	243	8	235	96.71		-4.4650
Therapy	345	8	337	97.68		5.1565
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	0.025	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.8747, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Control	253	8	245	96.84		0.56522
Biweekly Contacts	243	8	235	96.71		-0.58848
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	0.604	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.4371, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Control	253	8	245	96.84		-3.3083
Therapy	345	8	337	97.68		2.4261
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	0.764	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.3819, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Biweekly Contacts	243	8	235	96.71		-3.8765
Therapy	345	8	337	97.68		2.7304

Table C3.a

PCPS Control Group Survival Data: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	253.0	5.0	250.5	6.0	0.0240	0.9760	0.9760	0.010
30.0	242.0	19.0	232.5	5.0	0.0215	0.9785	0.9551	0.013
60.0	218.0	15.0	210.5	5.0	0.0238	0.9762	0.9324	0.016
90.0	198.0	12.0	192.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9324	0.016
120.0	186.0	29.0	171.5	1.0	0.0058	0.9942	0.9269	0.017
150.0	156.0	28.0	142.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9269	0.017
180.0	128.0	22.0	117.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9269	0.017
210.0	106.0	29.0	91.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9269	0.017
240.0	77.0	34.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9269	0.017
270.0	43.0	23.0	31.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9269	0.017
300.0	20.0	10.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9269	0.017
330.0+	10.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9269	0.017

Table C3.b

PCPS Biweekly Contacts Group Survival Data: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	243.0	3.0	241.5	9.0	0.0373	0.9627	0.9627	0.012
30.0	231.0	15.0	223.5	4.0	0.0179	0.9821	0.9455	0.015
60.0	212.0	13.0	205.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9455	0.015
90.0	199.0	19.0	189.5	5.0	0.0264	0.9736	0.9206	0.018
120.0	175.0	20.0	165.0	1.0	0.0061	0.9939	0.9150	0.019
150.0	154.0	25.0	141.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9150	0.019
180.0	129.0	23.0	117.5	1.0	0.0085	0.9915	0.9072	0.020
210.0	105.0	34.0	88.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9072	0.020
240.0	71.0	18.0	62.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9072	0.020
270.0	53.0	21.0	42.5	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9072	0.020
300.0	32.0	24.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9072	0.020
330.0+	8.0	8.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9072	0.020

Table C3.c

PCPS Composite Therapy Group Survival Data: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense

Intvl Start Time (Days)	Number Entrng This Intvl	Number Wdrawn During Intvl	Number Exposd to Risk	Number of Termnl Events	Propn Termi- nating	Propn Survi- ving	Cumul Propn Surv At End	SE of Cumul Survi- ving
0.0	345.0	4.0	343.0	3.0	0.0087	0.9913	0.9913	0.005
30.0	338.0	17.0	329.5	4.0	0.0121	0.9879	0.9792	0.008
60.0	317.0	6.0	314.0	5.0	0.0159	0.9841	0.9636	0.010
90.0	306.0	12.0	300.0	3.0	0.0100	0.9900	0.9540	0.012
120.0	291.0	29.0	276.5	4.0	0.0145	0.9855	0.9402	0.013
150.0	258.0	34.0	241.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9402	0.013
180.0	224.0	28.0	210.0	2.0	0.0095	0.9905	0.9312	0.015
210.0	194.0	23.0	182.5	1.0	0.0055	0.9945	0.9261	0.015
240.0	170.0	48.0	146.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9261	0.015
270.0	122.0	30.0	107.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9261	0.015
300.0	92.0	56.0	64.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9261	0.015
330.0+	36.0	36.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000	0.9261	0.015

Table C3.d

Comparison of Multiple Offender PCPS Treatment Groups Using the Lee-Desu
Statistic: First Moving Violation or Any A/R Offense

Overall Comparison	Statistic	1.816	D.F.	2	Prob.	0.4033, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Control	253	17	236	93.28		-2.0553
Biweekly Contacts	243	20	223	91.77		-11.988
Therapy	345	22	323	93.62		9.9507
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	0.273	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.6011, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Control	253	17	236	93.28		2.7905
Biweekly Contacts	243	20	223	91.77		-2.9053
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	0.573	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.4492, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Control	253	17	236	93.28		-4.8458
Therapy	345	22	323	93.62		3.5536
Pairwise Comparison	Statistic	1.794	D.F.	1	Prob.	0.1805, NS
Group Name	Total N	Uncen	Cen	Pct	Cen	Mean Score
Biweekly Contacts	243	20	223	91.77		-9.0823
Therapy	345	22	323	93.62		6.3971

