Recidivism studies of indicated prevention programs are rare. The replacement in Cohort 2 was the PRIME For Life (PFL) program, a widely-used, group-delivered psychosocial indicated prevention intervention.

### Results

**Primary Finding:**
- Cohort X Intervention status was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 8.70, df = 2, p = .013$)
- This interaction reflected that recidivism for noncompleters remained similar between the two cohorts, but was lower for PFL and PFL+treatment completers than completers of the earlier program.

**Analysis Strategy:**
- Logistic regression with cohort, intervention status, and cohort X intervention as predictors.
- Controlled for age, gender, prior OUI, and completion of a prior prevention program.

**Sample Characteristics (N = 9,796)**

- **Gender:** 79% Male, 21% Female
- **Age:**
  - 18-29: 20%
  - 30-39: 26%
  - 40-49: 34%
  - 50+: 10%
- **Previous OUI Arrests:** None: 73%, 1 or more: 27%
- **Previous DEEP Program Completions:** None: 70%, 1 or more: 30%

**Summary**

- Recidivism studies of indicated prevention programs are rare.
- This study indicates lower recidivism for PFL in contrast to previously used approaches.
- These lower recidivism rates are likely to represent large savings in financial and emotional costs.

**Limitations**

- Those categorized as noncompleters represent a heterogeneous group. Some would have been assigned to the basic program and others to the basic program + treatment.
- We did not control or otherwise account for the influence of a number of relevant variables (e.g., race/ethnicity, previous substance abuse treatment history, substance dependence) due to these data being unavailable or incomplete. While we were able to control for the overall recidivism differences between the two cohort timeframes, we could not control for any other historical trends.

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