```
DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=UseTorture2 AgeInYears Republican male racismIndex4to28
  /STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.
```

Descriptives

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
The use of torture is at least sometimes justified to get information from suspected terrorists	942	.00	1.00	.3832	.48643
Age in years	942	18	75	36.90	11.350
Republican	942	0	1	.27	.444
Male	942	0	1	.51	.500
Racism, 24ptRange, 4x7likert	942	4	28	13.55	5.811
Valid N (listwise)	942				

Run descriptives first so that it is clear what a "one unit increase" means for each variable.

```
LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES UseTorture2
  /METHOD=ENTER AgeInYears Republican male racismIndex4to28
  /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5).
```

Logistic Regression

Case Processing Summary

Unweighted Cases[a]		N	Percent
Selected Cases	Included in Analysis	942	100.0
	Missing Cases	0	.0
	Total	942	100.0
Unselected Cases		0	.0
Total		942	100.0

a. If weight is in effect, see classification table for the total number of cases.

Dependent Variable Encoding

Original Value	Internal Value
.00	0
1.00	1

Block 0: Beginning Block

Classification Table[a,b]

	Observed		Predicted		
			The use of torture is at least sometimes justified to get information from suspected terrorists		Percentage Correct
			.00	1.00	
Step 0	The use of torture is at least sometimes justified to get information from suspected terrorists	.00	581	0	100.0
		1.00	361	0	.0
	Overall Percentage				61.7

a. Constant is included in the model.

b. The cut value is .500

You will sometimes see the % correct reported in research articles using logistic regression, but most political science research instead uses the pseudo R-square stat to measure model fit.

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 0	Constant	-.476	.067	50.421	1	.000	.621

Variables not in the Equation

			Score	df	Sig.
Step 0	Variables	Age in years	.019	1	.890
		Republican	83.918	1	.000
		Male	.248	1	.618
		Racism, 24ptRange, 4x7likert	244.362	1	.000
	Overall Statistics		257.090	4	.000

Block 1: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	286.544	4	.000
	Block	286.544	4	.000
	Model	286.544	4	.000

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	967.488[a]	.262	.356

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 5 because pa...

This means that "the four independent variables in the model collectively account for about 36% of the explanation for whether or not a person supports the use of torture to obtain information from terrorism suspects." Put another way, about two-thirds of the factors that cause a person to think that torture is at least sometimes justified is not accounted for by the variables in this regression model. Scholars vary in which "pseudo r-square" version they use, but these two versions are the most common. The Nagelkerke version usually is higher and closer to what the R-square is if the same model is run with linear regression.

Classification Table[a]

		Predicted	
		The use of torture is at least sometimes justified to get information from suspected terrorists	
		1.00	
		4	97
		6	215

a. The cut value is .500

The disproportionately high Wald score is one way to tell that the racism score is the most important predictor in the model, although you can also see this by the fact that it is the only variable significant at <.000. Another way to show how powerful this variable is in accounting for support for torture is to rerun the model without the racism measure; doing so drops the pseudo R-square score from .356 to .117.

Age is NOT a statistically significant predictor (even though it was when this same model was run on support for torture on a 7-point scale).This p-value says that we would find no link or a finding in the opposite direction 10% of the time in repeated sampling. By convention, we need the p-value to be less .05 or less to say that the effect is statistically significant..

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.
Age in years	-.012	.007	2.867	1	.090
Republican	.611	.179	11.668	1	.001
Male	-.237	.160	2.203	1	.138
Racism, 24ptRange, 4x7likert	.214	.017	152.471	1	.000
Constant	-3.132				

Compared to non-Republicans, the typical Republican's was nearly twice as likely to say torture is at least sometimes justified.

Being a male is not a statistically sig. predictor; however, if the coefficient was significant, this "odds-ratio" would indicate that the likelihood of a male supporting torture was about 20 percent *less* likely than an otherwise similar woman. REMEMBER, odds ratios of less than one = a negative relationship (1-.789 = .21 less likely)

Variables in the Equation

	Exp(B)
Age in years	.988
Republican	1.842
Male	.789
Racism, 24ptRange, 4x7likert	1.238
Constant	.044

Every one-point increase in racism--as measured by a 24-point index--increases the likelihood of seeing torture as justified by about 23 percent. Thus, an increase in the racism score of four points doubles the likelihood of supporting torture. A person with the highest level of racial animus (28 points) is over 40 times as likely to support torture as an otherwise similar individual with the lowest level of racism (4 points on the index). To calculate this: 1.842 x (28-4).

The logistic model of regression's unstandardized coefficients are difficult to interpret without additional manipulation to calculate the predicted probability of the dependent variable (support for torture here) with the independent variables at certain values. In the absence of such manipulation, "odds" ratios--the values in Exp(B)--are typically reported.