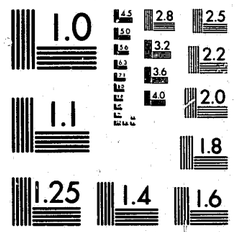

Self-Report Instrument

98587

institute of policy analysis
ipa
44 west broadway, suite 401
eugene, oregon 97401
485-2282

THE SELF-REPORT INSTRUMENT: A DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS IN THE NATIONAL EVALUATION SITES

William R. Griffith
Research Associate

INSTITUTE OF POLICY ANALYSIS
44 West Broadway, Suite 401
Eugene, Oregon 97401

June 1983

Funding for this report and research was provided by Grant Nos. 77-NI-99-0005, 79-JN-AX-0009, and 82-JS-AX-0025 from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, OJJDP/NIJJDP, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author, and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Department of Justice.

THE SELF-REPORT INSTRUMENT: A DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS IN THE NATIONAL EVALUATION SITES

Introduction

This paper is the third in a series of reports presenting descriptive data from the intensive evaluation sites in the national evaluation of the Juvenile Restitution Initiative. The first of these reports focused on the Juvenile Offender Instrument (JOI)[1], while the second presented the Victim Survey results[2]; this paper examines the Self-Report Survey.

Although the chapters in this report can and will most likely be read as separate papers, it is intended to be read either in conjunction with the JOI report or by those who already have some familiarity with the experimental designs in each of the national evaluation sites. An explication of each national evaluation site experimental design was contained in the JOI report and will not be repeated here.

This paper has two major purposes. First, it is intended to provide documentation of the administration of the self-report survey in those five intensive sites where the self-report was administered. This includes a description of the survey administration procedures and a presentation of the survey response rates. This survey administration documentation is presented in Chapter I. The second purpose is to provide site-by-site descriptive information, in a style similar to the other two reports, of

---

[1]Michael J. Wilson, The Juvenile Offender Instrument: Administration and a Description of Findings. Institute of Policy Analysis, January, 1983.

[2]William R. Griffith, The Victim Survey: An Overview and Description of Results in the Six National Evaluation Sites. Institute of Policy Analysis, March, 1983.

each of the five national evaluation sites where self-report data were collected. This information is presented in Chapters II through VI, with a summary of the results contained in Chapter VII.

Chapter I

Self-Report Survey Administration and Response Rates

Introduction

The self-report survey was designed to gather information on various types of activities of each youth in the national evaluation. (See Appendix for a copy of the self-report survey.) The primary focus of the self-report was to document youths' self-reported delinquent activities prior, during and subsequent to their participation in the restitution or control group. A secondary concern was to follow these youths' educational and employment histories in this time frame. This chapter briefly examines the methods of self-report survey administration and the rates of self-report survey response. The reader is again reminded to refer to the JOI report (see introduction) for complete descriptions of the experimental designs in the intensive sites.

Self-Report Survey Administration

The self-report survey was designed to be administered to a youth every six months from the date of referral up to 18 months after referral. There were four different self-report surveys administered: the intake self-report, the six-month, the 12-month, and the 18-month self-reports. Each individual survey asked the youth to recall his or her activities for the <u>past six months only</u> with the total possible amount of time covered for a youth being twenty-four months. Thus, the intake self-report asked the youth to recall activities in the six months prior to referral; the six month self-report, activities in the first six months after referral; the 12-month self-report, activities from six to 12 months after referral;

and the 18-month self-report, activities from 12 to 18 months after referral.

The overall plan of four survey administrations was subject, however, to alterations in some of the national evaluation sites. First of all, in Ventura, California, the self-report was discontinued. This was done approximately half-way through the Ventura self-report data collection effort because the survey response rates were unacceptably low and there were no signs that the situation was going to improve. In addition, federal budget cutbacks in the national evaluation forced a reassessment of the cost-effectiveness of all data collection efforts and the termination of those which appeared to produce poor results. Thus, the Ventura self-report data collection effort ceased.

In Washington, DC, the 12- and 18-month self-reports were the only self-reports administered. The intake and six-month self-reports were excluded because court personnel expressed concern that national evaluation youth might behave differently if they knew they were subjects in a national study. Although IPA argued that any differences due to this awareness would influence both the restitution and nonrestitution groups equally and would therefore not affect our ability to assess the impact of restitution, court personnel felt the findings for these youth would not be representative of the court's referrals if these subjects were aware of their participation in the national evaluation and would not be generalizable to future court referrals who were not subjects in a national study. Since the court personnel were most concerned about the utility of restitution as a permanent disposition and the research findings' generalizability to future court referrals, IPA deferred to their wishes and agreed only to administer those self-reports that would occur, in most instances, after the youth was no longer under the restitution project's or the control treatment's jurisdiction.

In Boise, Idaho, and Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, the 18-month self-report was not administered because random assignment began relatively late in these sites. If one were to wait for all eligible youth to complete the 18-month self-report survey (which was to be mailed out about a year and a half after referral) the analysis of the self-report data would have been unacceptably delayed in these sites. In addition, the intake self-report was not administered in Boise.

In Clayton County, Georgia and Dane County, Wisconsin all four self-report instruments were administered. In Dane, however, the self-report was administered six, 12, and 18 months after case closure, rather than after referral in order to equalize the conditions under which youth in the experimental and control groups were at risk. In particular, in Dane County (and in no other national evaluation site) both experimental and control groups were restitution groups, and the experimental group tended to finish its restitution much earlier than the control group. If the six month self-report were administered six months after referral, for example, then the self-report findings might be different because the youth in the two groups would be under different program conditions during the six month time frame that the survey covered. It was hoped that using the closure rather than the referral date as the anchor date for the self-report would eliminate most of this discrepancy.

At each of the national evaluation sites, on-site data coordinators collected the names and addresses of the juvenile offenders under study in the national evaluation. The first surveys were administered to youth in February, 1980, in Dane County (Table I.1); the last surveys were administered in February, 1983 in Boise, Oklahoma County, and Dane County. The average length of time of self-report survey administration across the five intensive sites was 27.2 months.

Initially, the six- through 18-month self-reports were mailed from the local sites by the on-site data coordinators. Intake self-report surveys were usually done in-person while the youth was at the court.

Beginning on July 15, 1981, local, on-site survey administration of the six-, 12-, and 18-month self-reports was discontinued and a centralized method was instituted where these self-report surveys would be mailed from IPA. This method--known as AUTOTRAK--was developed because federal funding reductions forced the phase-out of local, on-site data collection personnel. AUTOTRAK involved the computerization of records of all offenders for whom an address was available, at least one self-report survey still remained to be completed, and a refusal previously had not been received.

Self-report surveys were mailed out every two weeks by AUTOTRAK. The mailing of self-report surveys to offenders was scheduled by AUTOTRAK so that a survey would arrive at the offender's address on or no earlier than two weeks before the date it was scheduled to be filled out by the youth (i.e., usually six, 12 or 18 months after referral). In this way, each self-report would cover discrete time frames, and overlap and double

TABLE I.1. SELF-REPORT SURVEY ADMINISTRATION DATES

Site	First MIS Referral	First Survey Administered	Last Survey Administered	Total Months of Survey Administration	Months of AUTOTRAK Administration
Washington, DC	5/79	5/80	7/82	26	12
Clayton	6/79	3/80	12/82	30	17
Boise	11/80[1]	10/81	2/83	16	16
Oklahoma City	11/80[2]	11/80	2/83	28	19
Dane	12/78	2/80	2/83	36	17

[1]Boise began the evaluation as a nonintensive site and accepted its first nonrandom referral in April of 1979. Intensive site evaluation referral did not begin until the date noted.

[2]Referrals prior to this date are not included in the evaluation.

counting of offenses across as many as four administrations of the self-report would be minimized.

Along with the survey, youth received an introductory letter and a self-addressed, stamped envelope for return of the survey. In the letter, youth were assured that their responses would be held in confidence and that any dissemination of information would be only in aggregate form, not traceable to individual respondents. In addition, if consent had not yet been obtained from a parent or guardian, an informed consent form, to be signed by a legal guardian, was included. Youth were paid four dollars for a completed self-report survey. If a survey were not received by IPA within one month, a reminder letter would be mailed to the youth by AUTOTRAK.

Six-, 12-, and 18-month self-report surveys were administered by AUTOTRAK from July 15, 1981 in Clayton, Washington DC, and Oklahoma County and from September 9, 1981 in Boise and Dane County through the end of survey administration in each site. The period of AUTOTRAK survey administration ranged from 12 months in Washington, DC to 19 months in Oklahoma County (Table I.1); it averaged 16.2 months across the five sites.

Self-Report Survey Response Rates

Response rates for the self-reports are presented in Table I.2. Rates of survey response were calculated for each of the four types of self-reports. In addition, an overall rate of response was computed based on the number of youth who had completed at least one of the four self-reports.

TABLE I.2. SELF-REPORT SURVEY RESPONSE RATES BY SITE AND EVALUATION GROUP

Site	Referrals	Intake SR	6 Month SR	12 Month SR	18 Month SR	At Least One SR
Washington, DC						
AI	42	NA	NA	.55	.31	.60
AP	149			.38	.24	.45
AIR	32			.22	.09	.25
APR	140			.19	.14	.26
PROB	144			.33	.17	.40
INCAR	10			.40	.10	.40
	517			.32	.19	.38
Clayton						
R & C	74	.51	.51	.27	.20	.91
C	56	.32	.45	.54	.39	.89
R	73	.41	.52	.27	.22	.84
CONTROL	56	.21	.41	.30	.18	.77
	259	.38	.48	.34	.24	.85
Boise						
REST	86	NA	.33	.31	NA	.44
CONTROL	96		.25	.25		.33
	182		.29	.28		.39
Oklahoma City						
R	107	.60	.16	.15	NA	.67
R & P	116	.71	.25	.17		.78
CONTROL	83	.71	.16	.15		.74
	306	.67	.19	.16		.73
Dane						
REST	166	.37	.55	.47	.39	.76
CONTROL	87	.36	.46	.32	.32	.70
	253	.37	.52	.42	.36	.74
Overall Rates		.485	.367	.303	.244	.592

By site, the rate of self-report survey completion, based on the number of youth completing at least one self-report, ranged from 38 percent in Washington, DC to 85 percent in Clayton County. By evaluation group, the lowest rate was 25 percent for Washington, DC's alternative to incarceration refused (AIR) group; the highest was 91 percent for Clayton's restitution and counseling (R & C) group. Across the five sites, the average rate of self-report survey completion of at least one self-report survey instrument was 59.2 percent.

By survey instrument type, the highest rate of response was for the intake self-report--48.5 percent overall--although this instrument was only administered in three of five sites, and one site--Oklahoma County--had a considerably greater rate of response to this instrument than the other two sites. From the intake self-report, the overall rates of self-report survey response decreased monotonically through the six-, 12- and 18-month instruments, most likely due to greater difficulty in tracking respondents over ever longer time frames. The overall rate of survey completion for the six-month self report was 36.7 percent; for the 12-month self-report, 30.3 percent; and for the 18-month self-report, 24.4 percent.

Rates of self-report survey response were, on the whole, satisfactory, but in some instances disappointing. While nearly 59 percent of the referrals in these five national evaluation sites completed at least one self-report survey instrument, less than one-third of all referrals completed the 12-month self-report and even fewer completed the 18-month survey. These later instruments are of particular importance to an

assessment of the longer-term effects of restitution and other treatments, and thus it is particularly discouraging that the rates of survey coverage are not higher for these instruments.

Summary

This chapter briefly outlined the methods of self-report survey administration and the rates of response to the self-report. While the rates of survey coverage could have been greater, they are high enough in many instances to provide insights into the types and levels of self-reported subsequent activity of randomly assigned youth in these five national evaluation sites.

Chapters II through VI individually focus on each of the five intensive evaluation sites. Each chapter is designed as a self-contained report on the self-report survey for an individual evaluation site (along with Chapter I). Thus, the reader may choose to read one, some, or all of the five intensive evaluation site survey reports, and may read them in any order desired. Moreover, the organizational and tabular structure of each chapter are identical, allowing the reader to isolate a particular topic and examine it across as many projects as desired.

Chapter II

Washington, DC

This chapter presents descriptive results of the self-report survey data collected in Washington, DC. A description of the Washington, DC experimental design has already been presented in the JOI report (see esp., pp. 8-10, 22, and 66-71) and will not be covered here.

The self-report survey results for Washington, DC are presented in three sections. The first section discusses rates of self-report survey coverage and problems of nonresponse bias. The second section contains narrative of the findings of the self-report survey; and the third section displays the tabular materials, composed of five tables, each focusing on different self-report survey topics.

Washington, DC Self-Report Survey Coverage

In Washington, DC, 38 percent of all youth (196 referrals) in the national evaluation completed at least one self-report instrument (Table I.2); 32 percent completed the 12-month survey, and 19 percent completed the 18-month instrument. Of the five intensive sites where the self-report was administered, Washington, DC ranked the highest in the number of referrals, and had the lowest rate of self-report survey coverage.

By evaluation group, higher rates of survey response were obtained for restitution youth (AI and AP) in Washington than for nonrestitution youth; 48 percent of all restitution youth completed at least one survey, while 33 percent of all nonrestitution referrals did. Most likely, the difference in rates of response between these two general groups is due to the greater accessibility of the restitution referrals to IPA's on-site data

coordinator. Through approximately the first year of self-report data collection, the data coordinator was able to contact many of the restitution youth through the restitution project's community workers and was able to ease some of the fears the youths might have had in completing a self-report instrument. Since youth in the nonrestitution treatments were not as accessible as the restitution youth were, an initial personal contact was often not possible with the nonrestitution youth, which probably resulted in their lower rates of survey response. Of course, one also cannot dismiss the possibility that the restitution youths' higher response rates are indicative of a positive treatment effect of restitution.

The rate of self-report survey coverage in Washington was low but not surprising, given the fact that these referrals were from disadvantaged backgrounds. Many youth were difficult to locate because they either did not or could not receive any mail, or they had moved and left no forwarding addresses. Frequently, surveys were returned by the postal service indicating that the addressee had a "broken box." When this was indicated the postal carrier determined, consistent with postal service policy, that the mail box of the addressee was unsatisfactory (in some instances, no mail box was on the premises) and that no mail would be delivered to the subject until the situation was corrected. Washington, DC was the only evaluation site where this was a persistent problem.

The 38 percent self-report survey response rate in Washington, DC places limits in our confidence that these data are generalizable to all evaluation referrals in Washington. This is especially the case for youth

in the nonrestitution groups. Particularly, the AIR and APR groups have the highest rates of nonresponse. These two groups are composed of individuals who either refused to agree to be in the restitution program after they were randomly assigned or who were denied restitution by the judge at the time of disposition (see the JOI report referenced earlier for more discussion of these groups), and thus are most likely different from those youth who consented to restitution (AI and AP). We know, in the least, that they are different in the type of disposition they received and probably in their attitudes toward participating in alternative court dispositions.

With these caveats in mind, the following section presents the results of the self-report surveys for those youth who completed surveys in Washington, DC.

Washington, DC Self-Report Survey Results

The descriptive results of the Washington, DC self-report survey are presented in Tables II.1 through II.5. In this section, these data will be discussed and some background and explanations for the findings presented in these tables will be provided. Each table displays information on a particular self-report topic; this discussion will focus around these topics.

Table II.1 presents information on youths' living situations 12 months after referral. This information is taken from the 12-month self-report which was the first self-report administered in Washington, DC. About one-third of all referrals were living with both their mother and father

12 months after referral (step-parents are included here), and another one-third were living with only one parent (usually their mothers) at this time. Few referrals (1.2 percent overall) reported that they were living in an institutional setting.

Differences in the proportion of referrals reporting that they were in school approached statistical significance ($p = .06$) across the six evaluation groups. The largest proportion of youth in school was reported in the alternatives to probation (AP) restitution group (80 percent) while only 66 percent of the probation only group (PROB) reported that they were in school. (The PROB group is the comparison group for the AP and APR groups. Again see the JOI report for more discussion of these comparison groups.) Of those youth in school, 25 percent were enrolled in special schools such as night school, GED programs, and job corps. Of those youth who had dropped out of school, more than half had not completed the tenth grade. The self-reported grade point averages of these youth were surprisingly high, averaging between a C and C+.

The employment situation of the Washington, DC respondents was poor. Less than 30 percent of all respondents reported that they currently had a full or part-time job. Of those who had a job, exactly one-third had a job that was obtained with the assistance of their parents or through a friend. Seven out of the 48 respondents with employment were in jobs that were obtained for them through the restitution project. Interestingly, one youth who had refused to go into the restitution project was employed in a job he or she reported was found by the project. Not unexpectedly, most youth also reported that they had held no job in the last

six months; overall, the average number of jobs held in the last six months was 0.5.

Although these youth were all adjudicated delinquents, they were not without close friends according to these data. Across the six evaluation groups the average number of close friends ranged from two to 22. A particularly interesting finding in these data is that those youth in the three incarceration groups (AI, AIR, and INCAR) consistently reported fewer close friends than youth in the three probation groups. The average number of close friends of youth in the incarceration groups was 3.6; for youth in probation groups, 14.3 (if one excludes the AP group with its large outliers, this latter average is 7.8). This suggests that youth in the incarceration groups were probably more asocial than their nonincarceration counterparts, and perhaps had been stigmatized by their peers.

The number of close friends whom these youth reported were also delinquents did not produce a finding similar to the one above. AI youth reported more delinquent close friends than AP youth, while the other four evaluation groups showed larger average numbers of delinquent close friends in the probation groups.

Tables II.2 and II.3 summarize these respondents' accounts of their delinquent behaviors. Table II.2 contains self-report information from the 12-month self-report; Table II.3, the 18-month self-report. The format of the two tables is identical to allow direct comparisons between offenses reported in these two time frames. Eleven different major offense types are presented in each table; these are broken out by the six evaluation groups in Washington, DC. For each offense type, the propor-

tion of respondents who committed none, one or two, and more than two offenses is presented; in addition, the average number of offenses per respondent is displayed.

Reoffenses, when they were reported by these respondents, appeared in both property and personal offense categories. It is important to note that both actual offenses and attempted offenses are included in these data. In the property category (the overall mean scores are in parentheses for both the 12-month self-report and the 18-month self-report, respectively), larceny (6.4; 2.0), selling and receiving stolen goods (4.6; 2.1), burglary (1.8; 0.4), and forgery (1.1; 1.1) comprised the majority of the offenses. For personal offenses, robbery (3.1; 1.1) and assault (1.8; 0.5) were the most frequently reported offenses by these youth.

The largest single category of offenses reported was victimless offenses, with an average of 39 victimless offenses reported for the six-to-12 month time, and 27 reported for the 12-to-18 month period. This large amount, which was observed across all the national evaluation sites, is due primarily to the inclusion of alcohol intoxication and marijuana use and sale in the victimless offense category.

For the 12-month self-report, there were no statistically significant differences (at or less than the .05 level) across the six evaluation groups. Both an analysis of variance test (ANOVA), to test the differences of means, and a chi-square, to test the differences in the categorical distributions of each variable, were employed. In one instance, larceny, the ANOVA showed a statistically significant difference but the

chi-square did not. This discrepancy is due to the large number of larcenies reported in the AIR group (an average of 80 for the AIR contrasted with seven or less for the other five groups) which the ANOVA is sensitive to but which the chi-square -- given how the variables are categorized -- is not. We would not regard this as a true difference, however, since the AIR group is extremely small (N = 7), and the mean can be influenced by one or two youth with a large number of offenses (which most certainly is the case in this instance).

For the 18-month self-report, two major findings occurred. First, the average number of reported offenses was consistently lower for the 12-to-18 month time frame than for the six-to-12 month period. This decline was not restricted to any one evaluation group or experimental treatment, rather, it seemed to appear generally across all groups. There were, however, some specific exceptions to this pattern, particularly for the PROB group, which showed a much higher rate for burglary and larceny for the 18-month self-report than for the 12-month, but the general pattern was fairly consistent.

Second, statistically significant differences (where both ANOVA and chi-square revealed differences at or beyond the .05 level) across the six evaluation groups appear for only one of the eleven offense types examined, and this offense type -- fighting -- is a minor one. In other instances, only one of the two tests would suggest a statistically significant difference (ANOVA showed a difference in vandalism across evaluation groups, but chi-square did not. Chi-square showed a difference in assault and selling and receiving stolen goods, but ANOVA did not.).

Table II.4 shows these youths' self-reported accounts of the circumstances and consequences of their subsequent delinquent behavior. For respondents who completed more than one self-report, these responses are based on the latest self-report that a youth filled out; for example, if a youth had completed both the 12- and 18-month self-reports, only the youth's responses to the 18-month survey would be counted in Table II.4.

For those youth who committed subsequent offenses most offenders (52 percent) responded that they had usually committed their subsequent offenses with at least one other person, although 48 percent had usually committed subsequent offenses alone. Moreover, in most instances the offender either did not know the victim (40 percent) or the youth's offenses usually tended to be victimless (45 percent). In neither of these two instances were the differences across evaluation groups statistically significant.

These youths' reports of the consequences of their subsequent offenses were somewhat surprising. Forty-one percent of all respondents reported usually being taken to court when they broke the law, while 46 percent reported that nothing happened. On the average, these youth were taken to juvenile court 0.7 times in the last six month time period. These findings are surprising for two reasons. First of all, most respondents reported an "all or nothing" type of response; although the court has a range of options in dealing with offenders, few respondents (13 percent) reported that they were either punished but not arrested, or were arrested but not taken to court. This clearly suggests that for these youth, who have a history of prior offenses, subsequent offenses are dealt with

strongly when youth are arrested for them.

Secondly, these findings are somewhat unusual in that these youth usually have been apprehended for their subsequent offenses. Based on these data, approximately 54 percent of those youth who committed subsequent offenses were apprehended for at least one of their offenses. This high apprehension rate might be due to the apparently high rate of surveillance of these youth by police. The average youth had been stopped by police 1.4 times in the last six month time frame. (The differences across evaluation groups were not statistically significant.) Since many of these youth are known serious offenders, this level of police surveillance is not abnormal. Moreover, given the high apprehension rate, it appears to be an effective activity.

Table II.5 presents information on youths' perceptions of the future and their educational goals. These responses were taken 12 months after referral (i.e., from the 12-month self-report). On the average, 65 percent of these youth estimate their odds of obtaining a good job in the future as either good or excellent, while only six percent assign an estimate of below average or poor. Concerning their educational plans, 77 percent of the respondents want to go to college, but only one-third of all respondents are reasonably sure that they will attend college. Only 23 percent of all respondents do not want to go to college, and of those not planning to go to college, over 90 percent plan to go to either vocational or business school. (There were no statistically significant differences across evaluation groups for any of these variables.)

Summary

The findings of the self-report surveys administered in Washington, DC were interesting, but not particularly illuminating. Statistically significant differences across evaluation groups were few, and where they did occur they tended to be idiosyncratic rather than part of any pattern. These results suggest that restitution had no measureable effect on self-reported delinquency activity in Washington, DC.

TABLE II.1. WASHINGTON, D.C.: YOUTHS' LIVING SITUATION 12 MONTHS AFTER REFERRAL

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
Living Situation (# of cases)	(23)	(57)	(7)	(27)	(47)	(4)
Lives with mother & father (incl. steps)	35%	32%	29%	26%	34%	50%
Lives with mother only	39	35	14	37	28	25
Lives with father only	0	2	0	0	2	0
Institutionalized	4	0	0	0	2	0
Other	22	32	57	37	34	25
School Status (# of cases)	(23)	(56)	(7)	(26)	(44)	(4)
In school	52%	80%	57%	65%	66%	25%
Not in school	48	20	43	35	34	75
(If in School) Year in School (# of cases)	(12)	(45)	(3)	(18)	(32)	(2)
Eighth or lower	25%	16%	0%	17%	13%	0%
Ninth	17	24	0	17	9	0
Tenth	0	13	33	17	25	50
Eleventh	8	18	0	11	16	0
Twelfth	8	9	0	22	13	0
Special school	42	20	67	17	25	50
Grade Point Average (# of cases)	(20)	(54)	(6)	(26)	(43)	(3)
Mean score	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.2
(If Not in School) Last Year Completed (# of cases)	(11)	(12)	(3)	(9)	(13)	(3)
Eighth or lower	9%	33%	67%	33%	39%	0%
Ninth	55	33	0	44	23	33
Tenth	9	25	0	11	15	67
Eleventh	18	0	33	0	23	0
Twelfth	0	8	0	11	0	0
Special school	9	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE II.1. WASHINGTON, D.C.: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
Youth Currently Has a Job						
(# of cases)	(23)	(56)	(7)	(24)	(43)	(4)
Yes	17%	29%	29%	25%	35%	75%
No	83	71	71	75	65	25
How Youth Obtained Job						
(# of cases)	(4)	(16)	(2)	(7)	(16)	(3)
Youth found job	0%	19%	50%	43%	38%	0%
Parents or friends found it	50	25	50	43	31	33
Restitution project found it	50	25	0	14	0	0
Other	0	31	0	0	31	67
Average Number of Jobs Held In Last 6 Months						
(# of cases)	(21)	(56)	(7)	(25)	(45)	(4)
Mean score	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8
Average Number of Close Friends						
(# of cases)	(23)	(57)	(7)	(26)	(44)	(4)
Mean score	4.3	22.2	2.1	6.9	8.3	2.3
Average Number of Delinquent Friends						
(# of cases)	(23)	(55)	(7)	(25)	(43)	(4)
Mean score	2.8	1.4	0.7	4.8	3.9	1.5

TABLE II.2. WASHINGTON, D.C.: NUMBER OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED BETWEEN 6 AND 12 MONTHS AFTER REFERRAL

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
Burglary						
(# of cases)	(23)	(56)	(7)	(26)	(47)	(4)
None	78%	73%	71%	73%	83%	75%
1 - 2	13	16	0	15	9	25
More than 2	9	11	29	12	9	0
Mean	1.1	3.3	2.9	1.1	0.6	0.3
Larceny						
(# of cases)	(23)	(57)	(7)	(26)	(44)	(4)
None	61%	63%	43%	69%	68%	50%
1 - 2	13	19	14	12	16	0
More than 2	26	18	43	19	16	50
Mean	6.4	1.7	80.1	4.2	1.7	7.0
Vandalism						
(# of cases)	(22)	(57)	(7)	(25)	(47)	(4)
None	64%	83%	86%	80%	75%	75%
1 - 2	27	11	0	4	23	25
More than 2	9	7	14	16	2	0
Mean	0.8	0.9	1.3	3.2	0.5	0.3
Auto Theft						
(# of cases)	(22)	(57)	(7)	(26)	(47)	(4)
None	82%	90%	86%	89%	94%	75%
1 - 2	18	5	14	8	4	25
More than 2	0	5	0	4	2	0
Mean	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3

TABLE II.2. WASHINGTON, D.C.: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
Assault						
(# of cases)	(23)	(57)	(7)	(26)	(47)	(4)
None	70%	81%	86%	81%	77%	50%
1 - 2	26	12	0	12	15	50
More than 2	4	7	14	8	9	0
Mean	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	4.6	0.8
Robbery						
(# of cases)	(22)	(57)	(7)	(26)	(47)	(4)
None	68%	75%	71%	62%	75%	25%
1 - 2	18	11	0	15	17	75
More than 2	14	14	29	23	9	0
Mean	1.8	1.9	2.7	4.4	4.7	1.0
Rape						
(# of cases)	(23)	(56)	(7)	(26)	(47)	(4)
None	96%	96%	100%	92%	98%	75%
1 - 2	0	0	0	8	2	0
More than 2	4	4	0	0	0	25
Mean	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.02	1.8
Selling and Receiving Stolen Goods						
(# of cases)	(23)	(57)	(7)	(26)	(47)	(4)
None	52%	65%	29%	65%	60%	25%
1 - 2	26	12	0	12	21	25
More than 2	22	23	71	23	19	50
Mean	9.1	5.6	4.3	4.2	2.1	4.0
Forgery						
(# of cases)	(23)	(57)	(7)	(27)	(46)	(4)
None	87%	88%	100%	93%	87%	75%
1 - 2	13	7	0	7	7	25
More than 2	0	5	0	0	7	0
Mean	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	4.5	0.3

TABLE II.2. WASHINGTON, D.C.: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
Fighting (Incl. Gang Fights)						
(# of cases)	(23)	(57)	(7)	(25)	(47)	(4)
None	22%	37%	14%	40%	34%	25%
1 - 2	44	26	57	24	38	50
More than 2	35	37	29	36	28	25
Mean	4.4	3.9	2.0	6.0	3.6	1.3
Victimless Offenses (Incl. Marijuana Use & Sale)						
(# of cases)	(23)	(56)	(7)	(26)	(47)	(4)
None	17%	34%	14%	31%	28%	25%
1 - 2	17	9	29	15	19	0
More than 2	65	57	57	54	53	75
Mean	50.0	35.9	42.7	27.8	41.1	61.0

TABLE II.3. WASHINGTON, D.C.: NUMBER OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED BETWEEN 12 AND 18 MONTHS AFTER REFERRAL

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
Burglary						
(# of cases)	(12)	(34)	(3)	(20)	(24)	(1)
None	67%	85%	100%	75%	79%	100%
1 - 2	25	12	0	20	13	0
More than 2	8	3	0	5	8	0
Mean	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	2.5	0.0
Larceny						
(# of cases)	(12)	(36)	(3)	(20)	(24)	(1)
None	58%	67%	100%	60%	50%	100%
1 - 2	17	25	0	20	21	0
More than 2	25	8	0	20	29	0
Mean	1.8	1.1	0.0	1.3	4.5	0.0
Vandalism						
(# of cases)	(13)	(35)	(2)	(20)	(25)	(1)
None	62%	86%	100%	75%	68%	100%
1 - 2	15	11	0	15	20	0
More than 2	23	3	0	10	12	0
Mean	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0
Auto Theft						
(# of cases)	(13)	(35)	(3)	(20)	(25)	(1)
None	92%	97%	67%	90%	84%	100%
1 - 2	0	0	0	10	12	0
More than 2	8	3	33	0	4	0
Mean	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.2	0.5	0.0

TABLE II.3. WASHINGTON, D.C.: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
Assault						
(# of cases)	(13)	(36)	(3)	(20)	(25)	(1)
None	85%	94%	100%	95%	72%	0%
1 - 2	0	0	0	5	16	100
More than 2	15	6	0	0	12	0
Mean	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.0
Robbery						
(# of cases)	(13)	(36)	(3)	(20)	(24)	(1)
None	62%	78%	100%	75%	58%	100%
1 - 2	23	17	0	15	17	0
More than 2	15	6	0	10	25	0
Mean	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.0
Rape						
(# of cases)	(13)	(36)	(2)	(20)	(25)	(1)
None	92%	89%	100%	95%	100%	100%
1 - 2	8	11	0	5	0	0
More than 2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Selling and Receiving Stolen Goods						
(# of cases)	(13)	(35)	(2)	(20)	(25)	(1)
None	85%	77%	100%	75%	52%	0%
1 - 2	8	20	0	5	20	100
More than 2	8	3	0	20	28	0
Mean	0.5	2.0	0.0	1.2	3.9	1.0
Forgery						
(# of cases)	(13)	(36)	(3)	(19)	(25)	(1)
None	85%	94%	100%	95%	92%	100%
1 - 2	15	6	0	5	4	0
More than 2	0	0	0	0	4	0
Mean	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.0	0.0

TABLE II.3. WASHINGTON, D.C.: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
Fighting (Incl. Gang Fights)						
(# of cases)	(13)	(36)	(3)	(20)	(25)	(1)
None	23%	61%	67%	55%	44%	0%
1 - 2	46	28	33	30	12	100
More than 2	31	11	0	15	44	0
Mean	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.9	4.2	2.0
Victimless Offenses (Incl. Marijuana Use & Sale)						
(# of cases)	(13)	(35)	(3)	(18)	(24)	(1)
None	39%	34%	0%	33%	29%	0%
1 - 2	0	20	0	22	13	0
More than 2	62	46	100	44	58	100
Mean	8.2	17.3	61.7	33.7	42.0	5.0

TABLE II.4. WASHINGTON, D.C.: CIRCUMSTANCES AND CONSEQUENCES OF SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
(If a Youth Committed Any Offenses) The Youth Commited Most of the Offenses:						
(# of cases)	(23)	(44)	(7)	(25)	(41)	(3)
Alone	48%	46%	71%	48%	46%	67%
With others	52	54	29	52	54	33
The Youth Usually Knew The Victim						
(# of cases)	(22)	(45)	(7)	(24)	(40)	(3)
Yes	18%	16%	0%	29%	8%	0%
No	46	40	29	33	45	33
Usually no victim	36	44	71	38	48	67
What Usually Happened as a Result of The(se) Offense(s)						
(# of cases)	(23)	(50)	(7)	(25)	(44)	(3)
Nothing, didn't get caught	57%	46%	43%	32%	50%	33%
Punished, not arrested, apologized	4	4	0	4	2	0
Arrested, not taken to court	0	12	0	20	5	33
Taken to court	39	36	57	44	43	33
Restitution	0	2	0	0	0	0
Jail or detention	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incarceration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encounters With Juvenile Justice System						
(# of cases)	(25)	(67)	(8)	(36)	(57)	(4)
Avg. # of times stopped by police (excl. traffic tickets)	1.2	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.8
(# of cases)	(25)	(67)	(8)	(36)	(56)	(4)
Avg. # of times taken to juvenile court for breaking the law	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.8

TABLE II.5. WASHINGTON, D.C.: YOUTHS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE FUTURE AND EDUCATIONAL GOALS*

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
Youths' Subjective Estimates of Getting a Good Job in the Future (# of cases)	(23)	(55)	(7)	(24)	(45)	(4)
Excellent	26%	11%	43%	29%	27%	25%
Good	39	53	29	42	40	0
Average	35	33	0	21	29	50
Below average	0	0	29	4	2	0
Poor	0	4	0	4	2	25
Youths' Concerns About College (# of cases)	(18)	(43)	(5)	(17)	(30)	(2)
Wants to go and plans to go	22%	37%	40%	53%	23%	0%
Wants to go but doesn't know if he/she will	44	33	20	18	37	50
Wants to go but doesn't think he/she will	11	16	0	6	10	0
Doesn't want to go and probably won't	22	14	40	18	30	50
Doesn't want to go but probably will	0	0	0	6	0	0
(If Not Planning to Go to College) Youth Will Go to Vocational or Business School (# of cases)	(7)	(18)	(3)	(9)	(24)	(2)
Yes	71%	100%	67%	89%	92%	100%
No	29	0	33	11	8	0

*Responses taken twelve months after referral.

Chapter III

Clayton County, Georgia

This chapter presents descriptive results of the self-report survey data collected in Clayton County, Georgia. A description of the Clayton County experimental design has already been presented in the JOI report (see esp., pp. 10-11, 22, and 96-99) and will not be covered here.

The self-report survey results for Clayton County are presented in three sections. The first section discusses rates of self-report survey coverage and problems of nonresponse bias. The second section contains narrative of the findings of the self-report survey; and the third section displays the tabular materials, composed of seven tables, each focusing on different self-report survey topics.

Clayton County Self-Report Survey Coverage

In Clayton County, 85 percent of all youth (220 referrals) in the national evaluation completed at least one self-report instrument (Table I.2). Thirty-eight percent completed the intake self-report; 48 percent, the six-month self-report; 32 percent, the 12-month self-report; and 19 percent, the 18-month survey. Of the five intensive sites where the self-report was administered, Clayton County had the third highest number of referrals, and had the highest rate of self-report survey coverage (a rate 26 percentage points higher than the overall average for the five intensive sites).

By evaluation group, the highest rates of survey coverage were obtained in the restitution and counseling (R & C) group and the counseling only (C) group. Interestingly, the counseling group had the second

lowest rates for the intake and six-month surveys, and it had the highest rates for the 12- and 18-month instruments. The counseling group's rates for the 12- and 18-month surveys were nearly twice as high as any of the other three evaluation groups. Speculation that this finding might be due to differences in the length of treatment for the counseling youth proved to be unwarranted. The average length of time in treatment for the four evaluation groups was: R & C, 5.8 months; C, 5.6 months; R, 3.5 months; and CONTROL, 6.1 months. Another possible explanation for this difference is that it could be evidence of a positive treatment effect for the counseling group. The causal connection between receiving counseling and higher survey response rates would, of course, need to be specified for such an explanation to be reasonable.

While the proportion of youth who completed at least one self-report survey in Clayton County was the highest of the five national evaluation sites (85 percent), Clayton County did not have the highest rate of survey response on any of the four individual self-report surveys. On each of the four types of surveys, Clayton County had the second highest rate of survey response, while the highest rates of response alternated among the other evaluation sites.

The moderate rate of survey response for some of the individual self-report instruments in Clayton County places limits on our confidence that these data are generalizable to all evaluation referrals in Clayton. This is especially the case for the 18-month self-report where fewer than one-third of all referrals (24 percent) have completed the survey. Attrition is, of course, expected on surveys which cover these later time frames,

and this pattern of attrition has been a consistent one across all of the national evaluation sites. Nonetheless, the rate of attrition across these later surveys does limit their generalizability. On the other hand, instruments -- particularly the six-month self-report with its 48 percent response rate -- administered earlier have high enough rates of response to provide a moderate degree of confidence in the generalizability of these data.

With these caveats in mind, the following section presents the results of the self-report surveys for those youth who completed surveys in Clayton County.

Clayton County Self-Report Survey Results

The descriptive results of the Clayton County self-report survey are presented in Tables III.1 through III.7. In this section, these data will be discussed, and some background and explanations for the findings presented in these tables will be provided. Each table displays information on a particular self-report topic; this discussion will focus around these topics.

Table III.1 presents information on youths' living situations six months after referral. This information is taken from the six-month self-report, the first self-report administered in Clayton County after referral. Sixty percent of all referrals were living with both their mother and father six months after referral (step-parents are included here), and another 24 percent were living with only one parent (usually

their mothers) at this time. Only one referral was reported to be living in an institutional setting.

Differences in the proportion of referrals reporting that they were in school were not statistically significant (at or beyond the .05 level) across the four evaluation groups. The largest proportion of youth in school was reported in the counseling (C) group -- 79 percent -- while exactly 65 percent of youth in each restitution group (R and R & C), and 61 percent of CONTROL youth reported that they were in school. Of those youth in school, the average youth was enrolled in the tenth grade, and there were no statistically significant differences across the evaluation groups. Of those 38 youth who had dropped out of school, 47 percent had not completed the tenth grade. The self-reported grade point averages of these youth were surprisingly high, averaging between a C and a C+.

The employment situation of the Clayton County respondents was not particularly good, and did not differ significantly across evaluation groups. Thirty-six percent of all respondents reported that they currently had a full or part-time job. Of those who had a job, more respondents reported that their job was obtained with the assistance of their parents or through a friend -- 49 percent overall -- than reported that they themselves had found the job -- 41 percent. Only two youth -- both in the restitution only group (R) -- reported that they were in a job that was obtained for them through the restitution project. Not unexpectedly, most youth reported that they had held no job in the last six months; overall, the average number of jobs held in the last six months was 0.7.

Although these youth were all adjudicated delinquents, they were not without close friends according to these data. Across the four evaluation groups the average number of close friends ranged from 19 to 89; the overall average was 39. Compared with other national evaluation sites, Clayton County youth had significantly more close friends; youth in most other sites usually had fewer than 10.

The number of delinquent close friends -- i.e., friends of these youth who have committed offenses for which they have or could have been arrested -- averaged less than half the overall number of close friends reported; overall, these respondents averaged 14 delinquent close friends. There were no significant differences across evaluation groups in the average numbers of close friends or delinquent close friends.

Tables III.2 through III.5 summarize these respondents' accounts of their delinquent behaviors. Table III.2 contains self-report information from th ntake self-report; Table III.3, the six-month self-report; Table III.4, the 12-month self-report; and Table III.5, the 18-month self-report. The format of the four tables is identical to allow direct comparisons between offenses reported in these four time frames. Eleven different major offense types are presented in each table; these are broken out by the four evaluation groups in Clayton County. For each offense type, the proportion of respondents who committed none, one or two, and more than two offenses is presented; in addition, the average number of offenses per respondent is displayed.

The purposes of the intake self-report were to establish a baseline offense history for comparison with later time frames, and to monitor the

integrity of the random assignment in Clayton County. If random assignment is functioning properly, there should be no significant differences in the rates of self-reported offenses across the four evaluation groups.

The results of the intake self-report are displayed in Table III.2. Both an analysis of variance test (ANOVA), to test the differences of means, and a chi-square, to test the differences in the categorical distributions of each variable, were employed. The chi-square revealed a statistically significant difference across the four evaluation groups in the number of self-reported burglaries ($p = .03$) and the number of self-reported larcenies ($p = .03$), while the ANOVA only approached significance for burglaries ($p = .08$) and showed no difference for larcenies ($p = .66$). Given that a total of 22 statistical tests were conducted on these 11 offense types (i.e., two tests for each offense type), we would expect at least one significant difference based on chance alone when using a .05 criterion for statistical significance; thus, the finding of two statistically significant differences, while marginally outside the domain of chance, is not of particularly great concern. Nonetheless, one should note these differences -- especially since they relate to two of the most important offense types -- as the results of the later self-reports are presented.

Reoffenses, when they were reported by these respondents, appeared primarily in the property offense categories, with few personal offenses. It is important to note that both actual offenses and attempted offenses are included in these data. In the property category (the overall mean scores per offender are in parentheses for the six-, 12-, and 18-month

self-reports, respectively), larceny (1.0; 1.5; 1.1), selling and receiving stolen goods (1.1; 0.9; 0.4), and burglary (0.5; 0.8; 0.3) comprised the majority of offenses. Reports of personal offenses were confined primarily to simple and aggravated assault (0.2; 0.3; 0.2).

The largest single category of offenses reported was victimless offenses, with an average of 56 victimless offenses reported in the first six-month time frame, 40 in the six-to-12 month time frame, and 80 reported for the 12-to-18 month period. This large amount, which was observed across all the national evaluation sites, is due primarily to the inclusion of alcohol intoxication and marijuana use and sale in the victimless offense category.

Tests of significance conducted on the six-, 12-, and 18-month data revealed fewer significant differences than should occur due to chance alone. For the six-month self-report, one of the chi-square tests showed a significant difference; none of the ANOVA's did. In the six-month data, a larger proportion of youth in the two counseling groups (C and R & C) had committed one or more larcenies than youth in the other two groups, and the chi-square test suggested this was a statistically significant difference ($p = .04$).

In the 12-month self-report, chi-square tests again revealed one statistically significant difference, and the ANOVA revealed none. In the 12-month data, none of the counseling only (C) youth had committed robberies in this time frame, while from five to 12 percent of youth in the three other evaluation groups had committed at least one robbery; the chi-square for this difference was statistically significant ($p = .05$).

For the 18-month self-report, there were no statistically significant differences -- based on chi-square or ANOVA -- between the evaluation groups for any of the 11 offense types examined. An interesting pattern that emerged in Clayton County along with some of the other national evaluation sites was that an overall decline was observed in the average number of offenses reported in the 18-month self-report compared with the 12-month self-report. Further, this decline was not restricted to any one evaluation group or offense type, rather it appeared generally across all groups and offense types.

Some possible explanations for this finding are: 1) That through attrition, the chronic offenders, some of whom responded to the 12-month self-report, did not respond to the 18-month instrument; and that the types of respondents to the 18-month self-report were generally the less chronic offenders. 2) That through maturation, the respondents to the 18-month survey were naturally older than respondents to the 12-month survey, and were therefore committing fewer offenses. Of course, if this latter explanation were correct, a decline should have occurred from the six- to the 12-month surveys, and it did not. Most likely, elements of both explanations -- along with other, unspecified reasons -- are responsible for this decline.

Table III.6 shows these youths' self-reported accounts of the circumstances and consequences of their subsequent delinquent behavior. For respondents who completed more than one self-report, these responses are based on the latest self-report that a youth filled out; for example, if a

youth had completed both the six- and 18-month self-reports, only the youth's responses to the 18-month survey would be counted in Table III.6.

For those youth who committed subsequent offenses most offenders (72 percent) responded that they had usually committed their subsequent offenses with at least one other person, while 28 percent had usually committed subsequent offenses alone. Moreover, in most instances the offender either did not know the victim (37 percent) or the youth's offenses usually tended to be victimless (37 percent). In neither of these two instances were the differences across evaluation groups statistically significant.

These youths' reports of the consequences of their subsequent offenses were somewhat surprising. Fifty-eight percent of all respondents reported usually being taken to court when they broke the law, while 28 percent reported that nothing happened. On the average, these youth were taken to juvenile court 0.8 times in the last six month time period. These findings, which appeared in a number of national evaluation sites, are surprising for two reasons. First of all, most respondents reported an "all or nothing" type of response; although the court has a range of options in dealing with offenders, few respondents (14 percent) reported that they were either punished but not arrested, or were arrested but not taken to court. This clearly suggests that for these youth, who have a history of prior offenses, subsequent offenses are dealt with strongly when youth are arrested for them.

Secondly, these findings are somewhat unusual in that these youth usually have been apprehended for their subsequent offenses. Based on

these data, approximately 61 percent of those youth who committed subsequent offenses were apprehended for at least one of their offenses. Moreover, this high apprehension rate does not appear to be related to the level of police surveillance, since the average youth had been stopped less than once (0.7) in the last six months.

Table III.7 presents information on youths' perceptions of the future and their educational goals. These responses were taken six months after referral (i.e., from the six-month self-report). On the average, 62 percent of these youth estimate their odds of obtaining a good job in the future as either good or excellent, while only six percent assign an estimate of below average or poor. Concerning their educational plans, 58 percent of the respondents want to go to college, but only 24 percent are reasonably sure that they will attend college. Forty-two percent of all respondents do not want to go to college, and of those not planning to go to college, over 78 percent plan to go to either vocational or business school. Concerning this latter group of respondents not planning to go to college, there was a statistically significant difference ($p = .04$) across the four evaluation groups in their desire to attend vocational or business school. Youth in the two restitution groups (R and R & C) displayed a greater desire to go to vocational school than youth in the counseling (C) group or CONTROL.

Summary

The findings of the self-report surveys administered in Clayton County were interesting, and, in some instances, surprising. Statistically

significant differences across evaluation groups were few, and the total number of statistically significant differences generally did not exceed the number one would expect to attain under chance alone. These results suggest that restitution had no measureable effect on self-reported delinquency activity in Clayton County.

TABLE III.1. CLAYTON COUNTY: YOUTHS' LIVING SITUATION
6 MONTHS AFTER REFERRAL

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Living Situation				
(# of cases)	(38)	(38)	(25)	(23)
Lives with mother & father (inc. steps)	61%	55%	60%	65%
Lives with mother only	24	21	20	13
Lives with father only	3	5	4	4
Institutionalized	0	3	0	0
Other	13	16	16	17
School Status				
(# of cases)	(37)	(37)	(24)	(23)
In school	65%	65%	79%	61%
Not in school	35	35	21	39
(If in School) Year in School				
(# of cases)	(24)	(24)	(19)	(14)
Eighth or lower	13%	25%	11%	43%
Ninth	13	13	21	7
Tenth	29	33	26	29
Eleventh	29	25	37	14
Twelfth	17	4	5	7
Special school	0	0	0	0
Grade Point Average				
(# of cases)	(36)	(36)	(24)	(23)
Mean score	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1
(If Not in School) Last Year Completed				
(# of cases)	(12)	(12)	(5)	(9)
Eighth or lower	25%	25%	0%	11%
Ninth	17	17	60	44
Tenth	42	58	20	33
Eleventh	8	0	20	0
Twelfth	8	0	0	11
Special school	0	0	0	0

TABLE III.1. CLAYTON COUNTY: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Youth Currently Has a Job				
(# of cases)	(36)	(38)	(25)	(22)
Yes	31%	40%	32%	41%
No	69	61	68	59
How Youth Obtained Job				
(# of cases)	(11)	(15)	(8)	(9)
Youth found job	46%	33%	25%	67%
Parents or friends found it	36	53	75	33
Restitution project found it	18	0	0	0
Other	0	13	0	0
Average Number of Jobs Held In Last 6 Months				
(# of cases)	(32)	(34)	(21)	(20)
Mean score	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.9
Average Number of Close Friends				
(# of cases)	(38)	(38)	(24)	(23)
Mean score	18.6	38.8	89.2	22.3
Average Number of Delinquent Friends				
(# of cases)	(38)	(37)	(24)	(22)
Mean score	12.1	4.4	43.3	3.3

TABLE III.2. CLAYTON COUNTY: NUMBER OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO REFERRAL

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Burglary				
(# of cases)	(30)	(37)	(18)	(12)
None	67%	49%	78%	92%
1 - 2	30	32	22	8
More than 2	3	19	0	0
Mean	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.2
Larceny				
(# of cases)	(30)	(37)	(18)	(12)
None	40%	24%	67%	17%
1 - 2	50	54	22	75
More than 2	10	22	11	8
Mean	5.2	3.3	0.7	2.5
Vandalism				
(# of cases)	(30)	(37)	(18)	(12)
None	60%	62%	44%	75%
1 - 2	23	32	50	25
More than 2	17	5	6	0
Mean	2.6	1.6	1.0	0.3
Auto Theft				
(# of cases)	(30)	(37)	(18)	(12)
None	90%	81%	78%	92%
1 - 2	7	16	22	8
More than 2	3	3	0	0
Mean	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1

TABLE III.2. CLAYTON COUNTY: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Assault				
(# of cases)	(30)	(37)	(17)	(11)
None	80%	84%	94%	82%
1 - 2	13	16	6	18
More than 2	7	0	0	0
Mean	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Robbery				
(# of cases)	(30)	(37)	(18)	(12)
None	93%	95%	100%	100%
1 - 2	7	0	0	0
More than 2	0	5	0	0
Mean	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Rape				
(# of cases)	(30)	(38)	(17)	(10)
None	97%	100%	88%	100%
1 - 2	3	0	12	0
More than 2	0	0	0	0
Mean	0.03	0.0	0.2	0.0
Selling and Receiving Stolen Goods				
(# of cases)	(30)	(38)	(18)	(12)
None	77%	58%	83%	83%
1 - 2	20	26	17	17
More than 2	3	16	0	0
Mean	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.3

TABLE III.2. CLAYTON COUNTY: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Forgery				
(# of cases)	(30)	(38)	(18)	(12)
None	87%	87%	100%	67%
1 - 2	10	10	0	25
More than 2	3	3	0	8
Mean	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.2
Fighting (Incl. Gang Fights)				
(# of cases)	(30)	(38)	(18)	(12)
None	43%	40%	22%	58%
1 - 2	40	40	39	17
More than 2	17	21	39	25
Mean	2.6	3.7	16.2	2.7
Victimless Offenses (Incl. Marijuana Use & Sale)				
(# of cases)	(30)	(38)	(18)	(12)
None	33%	37%	50%	58%
1 - 2	13	5	6	8
More than 2	53	58	44	33
Mean	56.8	32.7	38.2	27.9

TABLE III.3. CLAYTON COUNTY: NUMBER OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED IN THE 6 MONTHS AFTER REFERRAL

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Burglary				
(# of cases)	(38)	(38)	(25)	(21)
None	79%	74%	88%	91%
1 - 2	18	21	8	9
More than 2	3	5	4	0
Mean	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.1
Larceny				
(# of cases)	(37)	(38)	(24)	(23)
None	73%	66%	63%	78%
1 - 2	14	21	33	9
More than 2	14	13	4	13
Mean	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.9
Vandalism				
(# of cases)	(37)	(38)	(25)	(23)
None	87%	92%	92%	70%
1 - 2	5	3	4	26
More than 2	8	5	4	4
Mean	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8
Auto Theft				
(# of cases)	(38)	(38)	(25)	(22)
None	90%	95%	96%	96%
1 - 2	11	5	4	4
More than 2	0	0	0	0
Mean	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.05

TABLE III.3. CLAYTON COUNTY: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Assault				
(# of cases)	(37)	(38)	(25)	(23)
None	84%	90%	88%	83%
1 - 2	14	10	8	17
More than 2	2	0	4	0
Mean	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Robbery				
(# of cases)	(38)	(38)	(25)	(23)
None	95%	92%	100%	96%
1 - 2	3	8	0	4
More than 2	3	0	0	0
Mean	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.04
Rape				
(# of cases)	(38)	(37)	(25)	(23)
None	95%	100%	96%	91%
1 - 2	3	0	4	9
More than 2	3	0	0	0
Mean	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Selling and Receiving Stolen Goods				
(# of cases)	(38)	(38)	(25)	(23)
None	71%	82%	80%	74%
1 - 2	11	11	20	22
More than 2	18	8	0	4
Mean	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.4

TABLE III.3. CLAYTON COUNTY: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Forgery				
(# of cases)	(37)	(38)	(25)	(23)
None	92%	84%	92%	87%
1 - 2	8	8	8	4
More than 2	0	8	0	9
Mean	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3
Fighting (Incl. Gang Fights)				
(# of cases)	(38)	(38)	(25)	(22)
None	55%	50%	44%	32%
1 - 2	34	26	44	59
More than 2	11	24	11	9
Mean	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.5
Victimless Offenses (Incl. Marijuana Use & Sale)				
(# of cases)	(36)	(38)	(24)	(22)
None	25%	42%	38%	36%
1 - 2	17	11	21	14
More than 2	58	47	42	50
Mean	72.3	54.8	30.3	57.1

TABLE III.4. CLAYTON COUNTY: NUMBER OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED BETWEEN 6 AND 12 MONTHS AFTER REFERRAL

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Burglary				
(# of cases)	(19)	(20)	(30)	(17)
None	79%	90%	80%	94%
1 - 2	11	10	10	0
More than 2	11	0	10	6
Mean	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.8
Larceny				
(# of cases)	(19)	(20)	(30)	(17)
None	79%	95%	73%	82%
1 - 2	11	5	13	12
More than 2	11	0	13	6
Mean	3.3	0.1	1.5	1.0
Vandalism				
(# of cases)	(19)	(20)	(30)	(17)
None	90%	90%	80%	94%
1 - 2	5	5	17	6
More than 2	5	5	3	0
Mean	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.1
Auto Theft				
(# of cases)	(20)	(20)	(30)	(17)
None	90%	95%	90%	94%
1 - 2	10	5	10	0
More than 2	0	0	0	6
Mean	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

TABLE III.4. CLAYTON COUNTY: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Assault				
(# of cases)	(20)	(19)	(30)	(17)
None	95%	84%	87%	82%
1 - 2	5	16	10	12
More than 2	0	0	3	6
Mean	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6
Robbery				
(# of cases)	(20)	(20)	(30)	(17)
None	95%	90%	100%	88%
1 - 2	5	10	0	0
More than 2	0	0	0	12
Mean	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6
Rape				
(# of cases)	(20)	(19)	(30)	(17)
None	95%	95%	100%	100%
1 - 2	5	5	0	0
More than 2	0	0	0	0
Mean	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Selling and Receiving Stolen Goods				
(# of cases)	(20)	(20)	(30)	(17)
None	90%	95%	83%	82%
1 - 2	0	5	10	12
More than 2	10	0	7	6
Mean	1.6	0.1	0.5	1.6

TABLE III.4. CLAYTON COUNTY: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Forgery				
(# of cases)	(20)	(20)	(30)	(17)
None	85%	90%	97%	94%
1 - 2	10	0	3	6
More than 2	5	10	0	0
Mean	0.3	0.4	0.03	0.1
Fighting (Incl. Gang Fights)				
(# of cases)	(20)	(19)	(30)	(17)
None	50%	47%	50%	24%
1 - 2	35	42	37	41
More than 2	15	11	13	35
Mean	1.4	1.0	1.6	3.4
Victimless Offenses (Incl. Marijuana Use & Sale)				
(# of cases)	(18)	(20)	(29)	(17)
None	39%	60%	31%	35%
1 - 2	17	5	10	6
More than 2	44	35	59	59
Mean	54.0	26.6	39.1	40.8

TABLE III.5. CLAYTON COUNTY: NUMBER OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED BETWEEN 12 AND 18 MONTHS AFTER REFERRAL

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Burglary				
(# of cases)	(16)	(15)	(22)	(8)
None	94%	100%	86%	100%
1 - 2	6	0	5	0
More than 2	0	0	9	0
Mean	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0
Larceny				
(# of cases)	(16)	(15)	(22)	(9)
None	81%	93%	59%	67%
1 - 2	0	7	32	22
More than 2	19	0	9	11
Mean	0.7	0.1	2.1	0.8
Vandalism				
(# of cases)	(16)	(15)	(22)	(10)
None	81%	100%	82%	70%
1 - 2	6	0	5	20
More than 2	13	0	14	10
Mean	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.8
Auto Theft				
(# of cases)	(16)	(15)	(22)	(10)
None	94%	100%	91%	90%
1 - 2	0	0	9	10
More than 2	6	0	0	0
Mean	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1

TABLE III.5. CLAYTON COUNTY: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Assault				
(# of cases)	(16)	(15)	(22)	(9)
None	100%	93%	77%	100%
1 - 2	0	0	18	0
More than 2	0	7	5	0
Mean	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0
Robbery				
(# of cases)	(16)	(15)	(22)	(9)
None	94%	93%	96%	89%
1 - 2	6	7	5	11
More than 2	0	0	0	0
Mean	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1
Rape				
(# of cases)	(16)	(15)	(22)	(9)
None	94%	100%	100%	100%
1 - 2	0	0	0	0
More than 2	6	0	0	0
Mean	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Selling and Receiving Stolen Goods				
(# of cases)	(16)	(15)	(21)	(8)
None	75%	87%	95%	75%
1 - 2	13	7	0	25
More than 2	13	7	5	0
Mean	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.4
Forgery				
(# of cases)	(16)	(15)	(22)	(10)
None	100%	100%	91%	90%
1 - 2	0	0	9	10
More than 2	0	0	0	0
Mean	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

TABLE III.5. CLAYTON COUNTY: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Fighting (Incl. Gang Fights)				
(# of cases)	(16)	(15)	(22)	(9)
None	31%	73%	41%	22%
1 - 2	50	20	36	44
More than 2	19	7	23	33
Mean	1.6	0.6	4.0	2.9
Victimless Offenses (Incl. Marijuana Use & Sale)				
(# of cases)	(15)	(15)	(21)	(9)
None	20%	40%	29%	11%
1 - 2	7	13	14	22
More than 2	73	47	57	67
Mean	80.8	26.9	96.0	129.2

TABLE III.6. CLAYTON COUNTY: CIRCUMSTANCES AND CONSEQUENCES OF SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
(If a Youth Committed Any Offenses) The Youth Committed Most of the Offenses: (# of cases)	(47)	(54)	(38)	(27)
Alone	25%	31%	26%	26%
With others	75	69	74	74
The Youth Usually Knew the Victim (# of cases)	(45)	(51)	(35)	(24)
Yes	16%	29%	31%	29%
No	51	31	31	33
Usually no victim	33	39	37	38
What Usually Happened as a Result of The(se) Offense(s) (# of cases)	(44)	(54)	(40)	(27)
Nothing, didn't get caught	27%	30%	30%	19%
Punished, not arrested, apologized	7	9	15	11
Arrested, not taken to court	5	4	3	4
Taken to court	59	57	53	63
Restitution	0	0	0	0
Jail or detention	0	0	0	0
Incarceration	2	0	0	4
Encounters With Juvenile Justice System (# of cases)	(61)	(66)	(50)	(42)
Average # of times stopped by police (excl. traffic tickets	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.6
(# of cases)	(61)	(67)	(50)	(42)
Average # of times taken to juvenile court for breaking the law	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6

TABLE III.7. CLAYTON COUNTY: YOUTHS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE FUTURE AND EDUCATIONAL GOALS*

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Youths' Subjective Estimates of Getting a Good Job in the Future (# of cases)	(37)	(35)	(24)	(21)
Excellent	16%	23%	21%	19%
Good	49	37	38	18
Average	32	31	42	24
Below average	3	6	0	10
Poor	0	3	0	5
Youths' Concerns About College (# of cases)	(25)	(29)	(20)	(19)
Wants to go and plans to go	28%	21%	10%	16%
Wants to go but doesn't know if he/she will	8	24	35	26
Wants to go but doesn't think he/she will	16	21	15	11
Doesn't want to go and probably won't	44	35	35	37
Doesn't want to go but probably will	4	0	5	11
(If Not Planning to Go to College) Youth Will Go to Vocational or Business School (# of cases)	(16)	(15)	(9)	(9)
Yes	81%	93%	78%	44%
No	19	7	22	56

*Responses taken six months after referral.

Chapter IV

Boise (Ada County), Idaho

This chapter presents descriptive results of the self-report survey data collected in Boise (Ada County), Idaho. A description of the Boise experimental design has already been presented in the JOI report (see esp., pp. 11, 23, and 123-125) and will not be covered here.

The self-report survey results for Boise are presented in three sections. The first section discusses rates of self-report survey coverage and problems of nonresponse bias. The second section contains narrative of the findings of the self-report survey; and the third section displays the tabular materials, composed of five tables, each focusing on different self-report survey topics.

Boise Self-Report Survey Coverage

In Boise, 39 percent of all youth (71 referrals) in the national evaluation completed at least one self-report instrument (Table I.2). Twenty-nine percent completed the six-month self-report; and 28 percent completed the 12-month self-report. Of the five intensive sites where the self-report was administered, Boise had the lowest number of referrals, and the second lowest rate of self-report survey coverage.

By evaluation group, the highest rate of survey coverage was obtained in the restitution (REST) group. Its rate was 11 percentage points higher than the control (CONTROL) group. Since both survey instruments were administered by AUTOTRAK (a computerized mailing procedure where surveys would be mailed from IPA in Eugene to respondents in both groups), we would not expect any difference in rates of completion due to the type of

survey administration. Most likely, the difference in the rates of completion between the two evaluation groups was due to the difference in treatment modalities. The REST group contained youth required to pay restitution who were monitored by the restitution project for a period of two months, on the average. The CONTROL group contained youth who were incarcerated (normally for a period of one week), and who were then placed on probation; their treatment (including the incarceration time) usually averaged 2.8 months. Probably the incarceration time disrupted the CONTROL youths' lifestyles to a greater degree than restitution altered the REST group's. This disruption then made the CONTROL youth more difficult for IPA to locate and more hesitant to complete the self-report instrument, and thus was reflected in CONTROL's rate of completion.

The 39 percent rate of self-report survey response in Boise places limits on our confidence in the generalizability of these data to all evaluation referrals in Boise. A 61 percent rate of noncompletion of at least one self-report is certainly discouraging. Interestingly, there was no significant difference between the rate of completion of the six-month self-report, which had a 29 percent rate, and the 12-month survey, with a 28 percent rate. Moreover, the rates of completion for the two evaluation groups did not differ between the six- and the 12-month instruments; thus, comparisons across survey instruments and across evaluation groups will be reasonable to make.

With these caveats in mind, the following section presents the results of the self-report surveys for those youth who completed surveys in Boise.

Boise Self-Report Survey Results

The descriptive results of the Boise self-report survey are presented in Tables IV.1 through IV.5. In this section, these data will be discussed, and some background and explanations for the findings presented in these tables will be provided. Each table displays information on a particular self-report topic; this discussion will focus around these topics.

Table IV.1 presents information on youths' living situations six months after referral. This information is taken from the six-month self-report, the first self-report administered in Boise after referral. Sixty percent of all referrals were living with both their mother and father six months after referral (step-parents are included here), and another 17 percent were living with only one parent (usually their mothers) at this time. No referrals reported they were living in an institutional setting.

Differences in the proportion of referrals reporting that they were in school were not statistically significant (at or beyond the .05 level) between the two evaluation groups. A slightly larger proportion of youth in REST reported they were in school full-time -- 86 percent -- than in CONTROL -- 79 percent. Of those youth in school, the average youth was enrolled in the tenth grade, and there were no statistically significant differences across the evaluation groups. Of those eight youth who had dropped out of school, half had not completed the tenth grade. The self-reported grade point averages of these youth averaged about a C.

The employment situation of the Boise respondents was not particularly good, and while it did not differ significantly across evaluation groups, more youth in CONTROL were employed. Eighteen percent of all REST youth

and 35 percent of all CONTROL youth reported that they currently had a full or part-time job. Of those who had a job, most respondents -- 62 percent overall -- reported that they themselves had found their jobs, while 31 percent reported that their job was obtained with the assistance of their parents or a friend. None of these youth reported that they were in a job that was obtained for them through the restitution project. Not unexpectedly, most youth reported that they had held no job in the last six months; overall, the average number of jobs held in the last six months was 0.9.

Although these youth were all adjudicated delinquents, they were not without close friends according to the data. Overall, the average number of close friends reported by these respondents was 9.4. More importantly, youth in CONTROL reported significantly more close friends -- averaging 14.4 -- than youth in RESTITUTION -- 5.3; this difference was statistically significant beyond the .05 level ($p = .02$). We would surmise that this difference is, in fact, a result of the CONTROL treatment where youth were, as discussed earlier, incarcerated for their offenses. While in the secure facility, many of the CONTROL youth probably made a number of new friends whom they are reporting here.

This speculation is borne out when the data showing the number of delinquent close friends -- i.e., friends of these youth who have committed offenses for which they have or could have been arrested -- are examined. CONTROL youth reported over three times as many delinquent close friends as REST youth (7.2 compared to 2.0); however, this difference only approached statistical significance ($p = .12$) according to the

analysis of variance. Nonetheless, it does not contradict the finding presented above, and is clearly of importance if one subscribes to the notion that the peer associations of youths have a major influence on their present and future deviant behavior, particularly when these peer associations can be affected by the actions of the juvenile court.

Tables IV.2 and IV.3 summarize these respondents' accounts of their delinquent behaviors. Table IV.2 contains self-report information from the six-month self-report; while Table IV.3 summarizes the 12-month self-report. The format of these two tables is identical to allow direct comparisons between offenses reported in these two time frames. Eleven different major offense types are presented in each table; these are broken out by the two evaluation groups in Boise. For each offense type, the proportion of respondents who committed none, one or two, and more than two offenses is presented; in addition, the average number of offenses per respondent is displayed.

Reoffenses, when they were reported by these respondents, appeared primarily in the property offense categories, with few personal offenses. It is important to note that both actual offenses and attempted offenses are included in these data. In the property category (the overall mean scores per offender are in parentheses for the six- and 12-month self-reports, respectively), selling and receiving stolen goods (5.4; 1.3), larceny (3.9; 1.5), forgery (3.1; 0.7); and burglary (1.9; 0.2) comprised the majority of offenses. Reports of personal offenses were confined primarily to robbery (2.1; 0.4).

The largest single category of offenses reported was victimless offenses, with an average of 59 victimless offenses reported in the first six-month time frame, and 61 reported for the six-to-12 month period. This large amount, which was observed across all the national evaluation sites, is due primarily to the inclusion of alcohol intoxication and marijuana use and sale in the victimless offense category.

Tests of significance conducted on the six- and 12-month data revealed fewer significant differences across evaluation groups than should occur due to chance alone. Two tests of significance were conducted for each variable: an analysis of variance (ANOVA), to test for significant differences in means; and a chi-square, to test for significant differences in the categorical data (i.e., percentage differences). Thus, 22 tests of significance were conducted on the eleven offense variables from each self-report, and by chance alone, we would expect one significant difference at the .05 level for each time frame.

For the six-month self-report, chi-square tests revealed no statistically significant differences, while the ANOVAs revealed one. In the six-month data, CONTROL youth reported committing a significantly greater number of victimless offenses (at the .04 level) than youth in REST. The chi-square test showed no statistically significant difference between the evaluation groups, largely due to the cut-points used in collapsing the victimless offense variable which were chosen to allow comparability across all eleven offense variables and across all five evaluation sites.

For the 12-month self-report, there were no statistically significant differences -- based on chi-square or ANOVA -- between the evaluation

ately high apprehension rate might be related to the level of police surveillance, since the average youth had been stopped 1.3 times in the last six months. There were no statistically significant differences across the evaluation groups for any of these variables.

Table IV.5 presents information on youths' perceptions of the future and their educational goals. These responses were taken six months after referral (i.e., from the six-month self-report). On the average, 57 percent of these youth estimate their odds of obtaining a good job in the future as either good or excellent, while only six percent assign an estimate of below average or poor. Concerning their educational plans, 76 percent of the respondents want to go to college, but only 41 percent are reasonably sure that they will attend college. Twenty-four percent of all respondents do not want to go to college, and of those not planning to go to college, 80 percent plan to go to either vocational or business school. There were no statistically significant differences across evaluation groups in any of the variables in Table IV.5.

Summary

The findings of the self-report surveys administered in Boise were quite interesting, and raise some important issues, particularly regarding the effects of incarceration on present and future deviant behavior. These data revealed that youth who had been incarcerated had a significantly greater number of friends overall, and over three times as many delinquent friends as youth who had been ordered restitution. In addition, youth who had been incarcerated had reported committing a signifi-

cantly greater number of victimless offenses than youth ordered restitution. While there were no statistically significant differences in the self-reported delinquency behavior of these youth for more serious offenses, we did find that of the 11 offense types reported in the six-month self-report, incarceration youth had committed a higher average number for 10 of them; but for the 12-month self-report, incarceration youth and restitution youth were fairly evenly split -- incarceration youth had committed a higher average number for five of the 11 offense types. Thus overall, incarceration youth had reported committing more offenses in 15 of 22 instances.

These results suggest two important patterns -- one short-term and one long-term. First, in the short-term, incarceration youth tended to have a higher rate of reoffending. Based on the six-month self-report data, the incarceration group tended to commit more offenses than the restitution group in the first few months after referral (Incarceration youth received 2.8 months of treatment, and restitution youth received 2.0 months of treatment on the average during this six-month time period.). The reasons for the incarceration youths' greater short-term offense behavior might be because of a higher rate of offense activity while in the secure facility, as compared with the restitution youth whose treatment required no time in an institution; it might be due to the incarceration group's greater number of delinquent friends with whom they might be affiliating after release from the institution; or it might be due to other, unspecified factors.

Secondly, in the long-term, based on the incarceration group's greater tendency to affiliate with other delinquents along with their higher rates of victimless offense activity, we might see these youth leading lives which are, in some important ways, different from their nonincarceration counterparts, and different because of the incarceration experience.

In summary, the results in Boise suggest that restitution did, in some instances, bring about lower rates of subsequent offense activity than incarceration, and in no instance did restitution appear to be significantly related to higher rates of reoffending than incarceration.

TABLE IV.1. BOISE: YOUTHS' LIVING SITUATION SIX MONTHS AFTER REFERRAL

	REST	CONTROL
Living Situation		
(# of cases)	(28)	(24)
Lives with mother & father (inc. steps)	57%	63%
Lives with mother only	18	13
Lives with father only	4	0
Institutionalized	0	0
Other	21	25
School Status		
(# of cases)	(28)	(24)
In school	86%	79%
Not in school	14	21
(If in School) Year in School		
(# of cases)	(24)	(19)
Eighth or lower	33%	21%
Ninth	21	11
Tenth	25	16
Eleventh	4	26
Twelfth	13	11
Special school	4	16
Grade Point Average		
(# of cases)	(27)	(23)
Mean score	2.3	2.3
(If Not in School) Last Year Completed		
(# of cases)	(4)	(4)
Eighth or lower	25%	0%
Ninth	25	50
Tenth	25	50
Eleventh	0	0
Twelfth	25	0
Special school	0	0

TABLE IV.1. BOISE: (Continued)

	REST	CONTROL
Youth Currently Has a Job		
(# of cases)	(27)	(23)
Yes	18%	35%
No	82	65
How Youth Obtained Job		
(# of cases)	(5)	(8)
Youth found job	60%	63%
Parents or friends found it	20	37
Restitution project found it	0	0
Other	20	0
Average Number of Jobs Held in Last 6 Months		
(# of cases)	(24)	(22)
Mean score	1.2	0.6
Average Number of Close Friends		
(# of cases)	(28)	(23)
Mean score	5.3	14.4
Average Number of Delinquent Friends		
(# of cases)	(28)	(23)
Mean score	2.0	7.2

TABLE IV.2. BOISE: NUMBER OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED IN THE 6 MONTHS AFTER REFERRAL

	REST	CONTROL
Burglary		
(# of cases)	(27)	(21)
None	70%	67%
1 - 2	19	14
More than 2	11	19
Mean	0.6	3.6
Larceny		
(# of cases)	(28)	(23)
None	46%	57%
1 - 2	29	13
More than 2	25	30
Mean	2.8	5.3
Vandalism		
(# of cases)	(28)	(24)
None	79%	75%
1 - 2	14	17
More than 2	7	8
Mean	0.4	1.6
Auto Theft		
(# of cases)	(27)	(24)
None	93%	96%
1 - 2	7	4
More than 2	0	0
Mean	0.1	0.04

TABLE IV.2. BOISE: (Continued)

	REST	CONTROL
Assault		
(# of cases)	(28)	(24)
None	89%	88%
1 - 2	4	8
More than 2	7	4
Mean	0.3	0.8
Robbery		
(# of cases)	(28)	(24)
None	96%	88%
1 - 2	0	8
More than 2	4	4
Mean	0.1	4.5
Rape		
(# of cases)	(27)	(23)
None	100%	91%
1 - 2	0	4
More than 2	0	4
Mean	0.0	1.0
Selling and Receiving Stolen Goods		
(# of cases)	(28)	(24)
None	61%	67%
1 - 2	25	21
More than 2	14	13
Mean	1.0	10.6

TABLE IV.2. BOISE: (Continued)

	REST	CONTROL
Forgery		
(# of cases)	(28)	(24)
None	89%	88%
1 - 2	4	4
More than 2	7	8
Mean	0.3	6.4
Fighting (Incl. Gang Fights)		
(# of cases)	(28)	(24)
None	43%	38%
1 - 2	46	29
More than 2	11	33
Mean	0.9	8.1
Victimless Offenses (Incl. Marijuana Use & Sale)		
(# of cases)	(28)	(23)
None	32%	30%
1 - 2	4	4
More than 2	64	65
Mean	31.4	93.1

TABLE IV.3. BOISE: NUMBER OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED BETWEEN 6 AND 12 MONTHS AFTER REFERRAL

	REST	CONTROL
Burglary		
(# of cases)	(27)	(24)
None	85%	92%
1 - 2	11	4
More than 2	4	4
Mean	0.3	0.2
Larceny		
(# of cases)	(27)	(23)
None	52%	61%
1 - 2	26	26
More than 2	22	13
Mean	2.0	0.8
Vandalism		
(# of cases)	(26)	(23)
None	85%	74%
1 - 2	12	13
More than 2	4	13
Mean	0.3	1.2
Auto Theft		
(# of cases)	(27)	(23)
None	85%	91%
1 - 2	7	0
More than 2	7	9
Mean	3.7	0.3

TABLE IV.3. BOISE: (Continued)

	REST	CONTROL
Assault		
(# of cases)	(27)	(23)
None	93%	96%
1 - 2	4	0
More than 2	4	4
Mean	0.1	0.1
Robbery		
(# of cases)	(26)	(23)
None	96%	96%
1 - 2	0	4
More than 2	4	0
Mean	0.8	0.1
Rape		
(# of cases)	(27)	(23)
None	93%	91%
1 - 2	4	4
More than 2	4	4
Mean	0.3	0.2
Selling and Receiving Stolen Goods		
(# of cases)	(27)	(24)
None	70%	71%
1 - 2	22	13
More than 2	7	17
Mean	1.2	1.3

TABLE IV.3. BOISE: (Continued)

	REST	CONTROL
Forgery		
(# of cases)	(27)	(24)
None	89%	83%
1 - 2	11	4
More than 2	0	13
Mean	0.1	1.4
Fighting (Incl. Gang Fights)		
(# of cases)	(27)	(23)
None	56%	35%
1 - 2	30	30
More than 2	15	35
Mean	1.2	2.8
Victimless Offenses (Incl. Marijuana Use & Sale)		
(# of cases)	(27)	(24)
None	15%	25%
1 - 2	7	8
More than 2	78	67
Mean	39.9	84.5

TABLE IV.4. BOISE: CIRCUMSTANCES AND CONSEQUENCES OF SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES

	REST	CONTROL
(If a Youth Committed Any Offenses) The Youth Committed Most of the Offenses: (# of cases)	(26)	(22)
Alone	27%	36%
With others	73	64
The Youth Usually Knew the Victim (# of cases)	(25)	(18)
Yes	27%	35%
No	32	33
Usually no victim	52	39
What Usually Happened as a Result of The(se) Offense(s) (# of cases)	(27)	(21)
Nothing, didn't get caught	44%	76%
Punished, not arrested, apologized	7	0
Arrested, not taken to court	0	0
Taken to court	48	24
Restitution	0	0
Jail or detention	0	0
Incarceration	0	0
Encounters With Juvenile Justice System (# of cases)	(38)	(32)
Average # of times stopped by police (excl. traffic tickets	1.2	1.5
(# of cases)	(38)	(32)
Average # of times taken to juvenile court for breaking the law	0.9	1.1

TABLE IV.5. BOISE: YOUTHS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE FUTURE AND EDUCATIONAL GOALS*

	REST	CONTROL
Youths' Subjective Estimates of Getting a Good Job in the Future (# of cases)	(27)	(22)
Excellent	22%	36%
Good	26	32
Average	48	23
Below average	4	5
Poor	0	5
Youths' Concerns About College (# of cases)	(24)	(13)
Wants to go and plans to go	46%	31%
Wants to go but doesn't know if he/she will	25	15
Wants to go but doesn't think he/she will	13	15
Doesn't want to go and probably won't	13	31
Doesn't want to go but probably will	4	8
(If Not Planning to Go to College) Youth Will Go to Vocational or Business School (# of cases)	(10)	(10)
Yes	70%	90%
No	30	10

*Responses taken six months after referral.

Chapter V

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

This chapter presents descriptive results of the self-report survey data collected in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. A description of the Oklahoma County experimental design has already been presented in the JOI report (see esp., pp. 11-12, 23, and 150-152) and will not be covered here.

The self-report survey results for Oklahoma County are presented in three sections. The first section discusses rates of self-report survey coverage and problems of nonresponse bias. The second section contains narrative of the findings of the self-report survey; and the third section displays the tabular materials, composed of six tables, each focusing on different self-report survey topics.

Oklahoma County Self-Report Survey Coverage

In Oklahoma County, 73 percent of all youth (223 referrals) in the national evaluation completed at least one self-report instrument (Table I.2). Sixty-seven percent completed the intake self-report; 19 percent, the six-month self-report; and 16 percent, the 12-month self-report. Of the five intensive sites where the self-report was administered, Oklahoma County had the second highest number of referrals, and had the third highest rate of self-report survey coverage.

By evaluation group, the highest rates of survey coverage were obtained in the restitution and probation (R & P) group, with an overall rate of 78 percent, and the control (CONTROL) group, with an overall rate of 74 percent.

Although the proportion of youth who completed at least one self-report survey in Oklahoma County was the fairly high (73 percent), and the rate of survey response on the intake self-report was the highest of the three national evaluation sites where the intake self-report was administered, the lowest rates of survey response in the national evaluation on both the six-month and the 12-month self-report were obtained from the referrals in Oklahoma County.

Most likely, the major reason for the depressed response rates on the six- and 12-month instruments was the off-site administration of these self-reports. While the intake self-report in Oklahoma County was administered by the on-site data coordinator at the time of referral to the experimental treatment, all followup surveys (viz., the six- and 12-month instruments) were administered by AUTOTRAK -- a computerized system where surveys were mailed from IPA in Eugene six and 12 months after each youth's date of referral. AUTOTRAK was developed because federal funding reductions in the national evaluation forced the termination of the local, on-site data collection personnel.

AUTOTRAK was viewed as a compromise that would probably not generate rates of survey response as high as on-site data coordinators could, but was better than no followup survey administration at all. Such assumptions turned out to be true. The two sites where all followup surveys were administered by AUTOTRAK -- Oklahoma County and Boise -- had the lowest rates of response of the five sites on their followup surveys.

The problems with AUTOTRAK were basically the results of the limited financial resources with which it was provided. Since IPA no longer had

an on-site person in Oklahoma County, no one was available to correct and remail surveys that were returned with incorrect addresses. In some instances, a staff person in Eugene could contact the site, obtain a new address when a survey was returned because of an out-of-date address, and remail the survey, but this was, because of resource limitations, a limited effort.

The moderate rate of survey response for the followup self-report instruments in Oklahoma County places limits on our confidence that these data are generalizable to all evaluation referrals in Oklahoma. Comparisons across evaluation groups can, however, be made, since the rates of response do not differ significantly across these groups; thus, there is no reason to assume that different types of individuals -- in terms of their proclivity to respond to a survey -- responded in each of the three evaluation groups in Oklahoma County.

With these caveats in mind, the following section presents the results of the self-report surveys for those youth who completed surveys in Oklahoma County.

Oklahoma County Self-Report Survey Results

The descriptive results of the Oklahoma County self-report survey are presented in Tables V.1 through V.6. In this section, these data will be discussed, and some background and explanations for the findings presented in these tables will be provided. Each table displays information on a particular self-report topic; this discussion will focus around these topics.

Table V.1 presents information on youths' living situations six months after referral. This information is taken from the six-month self-report, the first self-report administered in Oklahoma County after referral. Forty-two percent of all referrals were living with both their mother and father six months after referral (step-parents are included here), and another 25 percent were living with only one parent (usually their mothers) at this time. Only one referral was reported to be living in an institutional setting.

Differences in the proportions of referrals reporting that they were in school were not statistically significant (at or beyond the .05 level) across the three evaluation groups. About 70 percent of all referrals reported they were in school. Of those youth in school, the average youth was enrolled in the tenth grade, and there were no statistically significant differences across the evaluation groups. Of those 21 youth who had dropped out of school, 50 percent had not completed the tenth grade. The self-reported grade point averages of these youth were surprisingly high, averaging between a C and a C+.

The employment situation of the Oklahoma County respondents was not particularly good, although it was not atypical compared with other national evaluation sites, and it did not differ significantly across the three evaluation groups. Thirty-three percent of all respondents reported that they currently had a full or part-time job. Of those who had a job, 53 percent reported that they themselves had found the job, while 37 percent reported that their job was obtained with the assistance of their parents or through a friend. None of these respondents reported that they

were in a job that was obtained for them through the restitution project. Not unexpectedly, most youth reported that they had held no job in the last six months; overall, the average number of jobs held in the last six months was 0.7.

Although these youth were all adjudicated delinquents, they were not without close friends according to these data. Overall, these youth reported an average of six close friends. Differences across evaluation groups, while not statistically significant, suggested that restitution youth (R and R & P) had more close friends -- 6.6 on the average -- than nonrestitution youth (CONTROL) -- 4.2.

The number of delinquent close friends -- i.e., friends of these youth who have committed offenses for which they have or could have been arrested -- averaged about one-third the overall number of close friends reported; overall, these respondents averaged 2.2 delinquent close friends. There were no significant differences across evaluation groups in the average numbers of delinquent close friends, although, again, restitution youth reported slightly higher numbers than their nonrestitution counterparts.

Tables V.2 through V.4 summarize these respondents' accounts of their delinquent behaviors. Table V.2 contains self-report information from the intake self-report; Table V.3, the six-month self-report; and Table V.4, the 12-month self-report. The format of the three tables is identical to allow direct comparisons between offenses reported in these three time frames. Eleven different major offense types are presented in each table; these are broken out by the three evaluation groups in Oklahoma County.

For each offense type, the proportion of respondents who committed none, one or two, and more than two offenses is presented; in addition, the average number of offenses per respondent is displayed.

The purposes of the intake self-report were to establish a baseline offense history for comparison with later time frames, and to monitor the integrity of the random assignment in Oklahoma County. If random assignment is functioning properly, there should be no significant differences in the rates of self-reported offenses across the four evaluation groups.

The results of the intake self-report are displayed in Table V.2. Both an analysis of variance test (ANOVA), to test the differences of means, and a chi-square, to test the differences in the categorical distributions of each variable, were employed. These tests revealed no significant differences at or beyond the .05 level across the three evaluation groups on any of the 11 general offense variables in the intake self-report, and thus suggest that there were no significant differences across the evaluation groups in the self-reported delinquency patterns of these youth at the time of referral.

Reoffenses, when they were reported by these respondents, appeared primarily in the property offense categories, with few personal offenses. It is important to note that both actual offenses and attempted offenses are included in these data. In the property category (the overall mean scores per offender are in parentheses for the six- and 12-month self-reports, respectively), larceny (1.9; 2.3), burglary (1.5; 0.5), selling and receiving stolen goods (1.3; 0.9), and vandalism (1.1; 0.5) comprised

the majority of offenses. Reports of personal offenses were confined primarily to simple and aggravated assault (1.4; 0.4).

The largest single category of offenses reported was victimless offenses, with an average of 32 victimless offenses reported in the first six-month time frame, and 30 in the six-to-12 month time frame. This large amount, which was observed across all the national evaluation sites, is due primarily to the inclusion of alcohol intoxication and marijuana use and sale in the victimless offense category.

Tests of significance conducted on the six- and 12-month data revealed some significant differences. For the six-month self-report, both the chi-square tests and the ANOVAs showed statistically significant differences across evaluation groups for auto theft (chi-square p = .04; ANOVA p = .04) and forgery (chi-square p = .03; ANOVA p = .02). In the six-month data, seven of the 45 youth in the two restitution groups (R and R & C) had committed, or attempted to commit, auto theft, compared with no youth in the nonrestitution group (CONTROL), while two youth in CONTROL, compared with no youth in the restitution groups, had committed forgery. Although the differences across evaluation groups were statistically significant for these two offense variables, on the whole they are not substantively significant, since one difference favors the two restitution groups and one difference favors CONTROL.

In the 12-month self-report, chi-square tests revealed one statistically significant difference -- auto theft, and the ANOVAs revealed two -- burglary and victimless offenses. In the 12-month data, four of 12 CONTROL respondents, compared with only one of 36 respondents from the

restitution groups, reported they had committed or attempted to commit auto theft. Five of seven CONTROL respondents, four of 18 R & P respondents, and one of 16 R respondents had committed a burglary, and CONTROL youth reported a rate of victimless offenses about twice as high as the next closest group (R).

Contrasted with the six-month data, the 12-month data form a clearer pattern. Each of the three significant differences showed youth in restitution groups to have lower rates of self-reported delinquency than youth in CONTROL. A problem with these data is, of course, the low number of respondents in CONTROL (N = 12), which can produce unstable estimates of the self-reported delinquency activity of these youth. If two youth in CONTROL who responded they had committed a burglary or auto theft had responded that they had not, neither of these two offense types would have had statistically significant differences across evaluation groups. Thus, while the data do show differences favoring the restitution group, they must be interpreted with caution.

An interesting pattern that emerged in Oklahoma County along with the other national evaluation sites was that an overall decline was observed in the average number of offenses reported in the 12-month self-report compared with the six-month self-report. Further, this decline was not restricted to any one evaluation group or offense type, rather it appeared generally across all groups and offense types.

Some possible explanations for this finding are: 1) That through attrition, the chronic offenders, some of whom responded to the six-month self-report, did not respond to the 12-month instrument; and that the

types of respondents to the 12-month self-report were generally the less chronic offenders. 2) That through maturation, the respondents to the 12-month survey were naturally older than respondents to the six-month survey, and were therefore committing fewer offenses. Most likely, elements of both explanations -- along with other, unspecified reasons -- are responsible for this decline.

Table V.5 shows these youths' self-reported accounts of the circumstances and consequences of their subsequent delinquent behavior. For respondents who completed more than one self-report, these responses are based on the latest self-report that a youth filled out; for example, if a youth had completed both the intake and 12-month self-reports, only the youth's responses to the 12-month survey would be counted in Table V.5.

For those youth who committed subsequent offenses most offenders (71 percent) responded that they had usually committed their subsequent offenses with at least one other person, while 29 percent had usually committed subsequent offenses alone. Moreover, in most instances the offender either did not know the victim (52 percent) or the youth's offenses usually tended to be victimless (20 percent). In neither of these two instances were the differences across evaluation groups statistically significant.

These youths' reports of the consequences of their subsequent offenses were somewhat surprising. Seventy-eight percent of all respondents reported usually being taken to court when they broke the law, while only 16 percent reported that nothing happened. On the average, these youth were taken to juvenile court 1.5 times in the last six-month time period. The

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

rate of juveniles taken to court in Oklahoma County was the highest of any of the national evaluation sites, and suggests that offenders with a history of prior delinquency are dealt with strongly in the Oklahoma County juvenile justice system when new offenses are committed.

Moreover, these findings are surprising in that these youth usually have been apprehended for their subsequent offenses. Based on these data, approximately 84 percent of those youth who committed subsequent offenses were apprehended for at least one of their offenses. This high apprehension rate appears to be related to the level of police surveillance, since the average youth had been stopped more than once (1.2) in the last six months.

Table V.6 presents information on youths' perceptions of the future and their educational goals. These responses were taken six months after referral (i.e., from the six-month self-report). On the average, 54 percent of these youth estimate their odds of obtaining a good job in the future as either good or excellent, while only 16 percent assign an estimate of below average or poor. Concerning their educational plans, 56 percent of the respondents want to go to college, and 44 percent are reasonably sure that they will attend college. Thirty-one percent of all respondents do not want to go to college, and of those not planning to go to college, over 63 percent plan to go to either vocational or business school. There were no statistically significant differences across the three evaluation groups on any of the variables in Table V.6.

Summary

The findings of the self-report surveys administered in Oklahoma County were somewhat encouraging for advocates of restitution programs, but must be interpreted with caution. When statistically significant differences (at or beyond the .05 level) in reoffending appeared in the data, they tended to favor the restitution groups. The problem with the data, however, was that the response rates were low -- 19 percent for the six-month self-report and 16 percent for the 12-month self-report -- which resulted in small group sizes. The results of data analyzed from small groups can be unduly affected by a few aberrant cases; a problem which cannot be dismissed here. Moreover, these low response rates leave open the possibility that these data are not representative of their respective group populations. If the sample sizes were larger and the findings were the same, one would have greater confidence in these findings. Nonetheless, we are able to say that, at worst, the restitution youths' rates of self-reported delinquency activity are no worse than the control youths', and, at best, restitution youth appeared to have lower rates of self-reported delinquency activity than youth in nonrestitution treatments.

TABLE V.1. OKLAHOMA CITY: YOUTHS' LIVING SITUATION
6 MONTHS AFTER REFERRAL

	Restitution		Nonrest
	R	R&P	CONTROL
Living Situation			
(# of cases)	(17)	(29)	(13)
Lives with mother & father (inc. steps)	59%	35%	39%
Lives with mother only	12	24	39
Lives with father only	0	3	0
Institutionalized	0	3	0
Other	29	35	23
School Status			
(# of cases)	(16)	(28)	(13)
In school	75%	68%	69%
Not in school	25	32	31
(If in School) Year in School			
(# of cases)	(12)	(20)	(9)
Eighth or lower	25%	35%	22%
Ninth	25	25	0
Tenth	8	0	33
Eleventh	0	25	22
Twelfth	33	5	11
Special school	8	10	11
Grade Point Average			
(# of cases)	(17)	(27)	(13)
Mean score	2.3	2.3	2.4
(If Not in School) Last Year Completed			
(# of cases)	(5)	(10)	(3)
Eighth or lower	20%	40%	0%
Ninth	20	10	67
Tenth	0	30	33
Eleventh	0	10	0
Twelfth	60	10	0
Special school	0	0	0

TABLE V.1. OKLAHOMA CITY: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrest
	R	R&P	CONTROL
Youth Currently Has a Job			
(# of cases)	(17)	(28)	(13)
Yes	29%	32%	39%
No	71	68	62
How Youth Obtained Job			
(# of cases)	(5)	(9)	(5)
Youth found job	60%	56%	40%
Parents or friends found it	40	33	40
Restitution project found it	0	0	0
Other	0	11	20
Average Number of Jobs Held in Last 6 Months			
(# of cases)	(16)	(26)	(12)
Mean score	0.9	0.7	0.6
Average Number of Close Friends			
(# of cases)	(17)	(28)	(13)
Mean score	7.5	6.1	4.2
Average Number of Delinquent Friends			
(# of cases)	(17)	(29)	(13)
Mean score	2.6	2.4	1.4

TABLE V.2. OKLAHOMA CITY: NUMBER OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO REFERRAL

	Restitution R	Restitution R&P	Nonrest CONTROL
Burglary			
(# of cases)	(63)	(79)	(59)
None	46%	47%	58%
1 - 2	40	35	31
More than 2	14	18	12
Mean	1.0	1.9	1.0
Larceny			
(# of cases)	(56)	(74)	(52)
None	50%	51%	60%
1 - 2	32	32	27
More than 2	18	16	14
Mean	5.0	17.0	1.2
Vandalism			
(# of cases)	(56)	(73)	(54)
None	73%	64%	72%
1 - 2	18	16	19
More than 2	9	19	9
Mean	0.6	7.2	1.3
Auto Theft			
(# of cases)	(61)	(80)	(58)
None	89%	80%	71%
1 - 2	12	15	26
More than 2	0	5	3
Mean	0.2	0.6	0.4

TABLE V.2. OKLAHOMA CITY: (Continued)

	Restitution R	Restitution R&P	Nonrest CONTROL
Assault			
(# of cases)	(61)	(80)	(59)
None	85%	73%	78%
1 - 2	8	19	20
More than 2	7	9	2
Mean	0.3	1.8	1.1
Robbery			
(# of cases)	(62)	(80)	(57)
None	86%	84%	79%
1 - 2	13	8	18
More than 2	2	9	3
Mean	0.3	0.8	2.2
Rape			
(# of cases)	(60)	(79)	(58)
None	100%	98%	91%
1 - 2	0	2	7
More than 2	0	0	2
Mean	0.0	0.03	0.1
Selling and Receiving Stolen Goods			
(# of cases)	(64)	(80)	(58)
None	73%	65%	78%
1 - 2	19	18	14
More than 2	8	18	9
Mean	0.9	2.3	0.8

TABLE V.2. OKLAHOMA CITY: (Continued)

	Restitution R	Restitution R&P	Nonrest CONTROL
Forgery			
(# of cases)	(64)	(79)	(59)
None	84%	85%	92%
1 - 2	13	10	5
More than 2	3	5	3
Mean	0.4	0.4	0.2
Fighting (Incl. Gang Fights)			
(# of cases)	(61)	(81)	(59)
None	39%	46%	34%
1 - 2	36	27	31
More than 2	25	27	36
Mean	2.6	3.7	4.1
Victimless Offenses (Incl. Marijuana Use & Sale)			
(# of cases)	(60)	(72)	(57)
None	48%	50%	44%
1 - 2	23	8	25
More than 2	28	42	32
Mean	23.4	45.3	13.0

TABLE V.3. OKLAHOMA CITY: NUMBER OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED IN THE 6 MONTHS AFTER REFERRAL

	Restitution R	Restitution R&P	Nonrest CONTROL
Burglary			
(# of cases)	(17)	(28)	(13)
None	88%	75%	92%
1 - 2	0	18	8
More than 2	12	7	0
Mean	3.2	1.1	0.1
Larceny			
(# of cases)	(17)	(28)	(13)
None	71%	64%	77%
1 - 2	12	21	15
More than 2	18	14	8
Mean	3.7	1.4	0.5
Vandalism			
(# of cases)	(17)	(29)	(13)
None	82%	83%	85%
1 - 2	0	10	15
More than 2	18	7	0
Mean	1.8	1.1	0.2
Auto Theft			
(# of cases)	(16)	(29)	(13)
None	75%	90%	100%
1 - 2	6	10	0
More than 2	19	0	0
Mean	0.8	0.1	0.0

TABLE V.3. OKLAHOMA CITY: (Continued)

	Restitution R	Restitution R&P	Nonrest CONTROL
Assault			
(# of cases)	(17)	(29)	(13)
None	82%	79%	92%
1 - 2	12	14	8
More than 2	6	7	0
Mean	1.1	2.2	0.2
Robbery			
(# of cases)	(17)	(19)	(13)
None	94%	90%	92%
1 - 2	0	3	8
More than 2	6	7	0
Mean	0.2	0.8	0.1
Rape			
(# of cases)	(17)	(29)	(13)
None	94%	97%	100%
1 - 2	0	0	0
More than 2	6	3	0
Mean	0.0	0.03	0.1
Selling and Receiving Stolen Goods			
(# of cases)	(17)	(29)	(13)
None	82%	72%	85%
1 - 2	6	14	8
More than 2	12	14	8
Mean	1.1	1.6	0.8
Forgery			
(# of cases)	(17)	(29)	(13)
None	100%	100%	85%
1 - 2	0	0	0
More than 2	0	0	15
Mean	0.0	0.0	0.2

TABLE V.3. OKLAHOMA CITY: (Continued)

	Restitution R	Restitution R&P	Nonrest CONTROL
Fighting (Incl. Gang Fights)			
(# of cases)	(17)	(28)	(12)
None	53%	71%	58%
1 - 2	12	11	25
More than 2	35	18	17
Mean	3.4	4.0	0.9
Victimless Offenses (Incl. Marijuana Use & Sale)			
(# of cases)	(17)	(28)	(12)
None	53%	54%	50%
1 - 2	6	4	0
More than 2	41	43	50
Mean	44.8	27.3	23.4

TABLE V.4. OKLAHOMA CITY: NUMBER OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED BETWEEN 6 AND 12 MONTHS AFTER REFERRAL

	Restitution		Nonrest
	R	R&P	CONTROL
Burglary			
(# of cases)	(16)	(18)	(12)
None	94%	78%	58%
1 - 2	6	11	25
More than 2	0	11	17
Mean	0.1	0.4	1.2
Larceny			
(# of cases)	(16)	(20)	(12)
None	50%	75%	67%
1 - 2	31	10	8
More than 2	19	15	25
Mean	2.4	2.5	1.8
Vandalism			
(# of cases)	(16)	(20)	(12)
None	81%	90%	83%
1 - 2	13	10	0
More than 2	6	0	17
Mean	0.9	0.2	0.8
Auto Theft			
(# of cases)	(16)	(20)	(12)
None	94%	100%	67%
1 - 2	0	0	17
More than 2	6	0	17
Mean	0.3	0.0	0.8

TABLE V.4. OKLAHOMA CITY: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrest
	R	R&P	CONTROL
Assault			
(# of cases)	(16)	(20)	(12)
None	81%	95%	83%
1 - 2	6	5	8
More than 2	13	0	8
Mean	0.6	0.1	0.7
Robbery			
(# of cases)	(16)	(20)	(12)
None	100%	95%	91%
1 - 2	0	5	0
More than 2	0	0	8
Mean	0.0	0.1	0.5
Rape			
(# of cases)	(16)	(20)	(12)
None	94%	100%	100%
1 - 2	6	0	0
More than 2	0	0	0
Mean	0.1	0.0	0.0
Selling and Receiving Stolen Goods			
(# of cases)	(16)	(20)	(12)
None	75%	85%	58%
1 - 2	6	0	17
More than 2	19	15	25
Mean	0.8	0.6	1.8
Forgery			
(# of cases)	(16)	(20)	(12)
None	94%	95%	92%
1 - 2	0	5	0
More than 2	6	0	8
Mean	1.1	0.1	0.3

TABLE V.4. OKLAHOMA CITY: (Continued)

	Restitution R	Restitution R&P	Nonrest CONTROL
Fighting (Incl. Gang Fights)			
(# of cases)	(16)	(20)	(12)
None	50%	85%	67%
1 - 2	31	15	8
More than 2	19	0	25
Mean	2.0	0.2	1.2
Victimless Offenses (Incl. Marijuana Use & Sale)			
(# of cases)	(16)	(19)	(11)
None	31%	58%	27%
1 - 2	6	5	9
More than 2	63	37	64
Mean	31.7	7.4	64.8

TABLE V.4. OKLAHOMA CITY: CIRCUMSTANCES AND CONSEQUENCES OF SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES

	Restitution R	Restitution R&P	Nonrest CONTROL
(If a Youth Committed Any Offenses) The Youth Committed Most of the Offenses:			
(# of cases)	(62)	(78)	(56)
Alone	32%	27%	29%
With others	68	73	71
The Youth Usually Knew the Victim			
(# of cases)	(62)	(75)	(52)
Yes	16%	35%	35%
No	61	47	48
Usually no victim	23	19	17
What Usually Happened as a Result of The(se) Offense(s)			
(# of cases)	(64)	(76)	(56)
Nothing, didn't get caught	27%	15%	7%
Punished, not arrested, apologized	0	3	2
Arrested, not taken to court	2	4	7
Taken to court	72	79	84
Restitution	0	0	0
Jail or detention	0	0	0
Incarceration	0	0	0
Encounters With Juvenile Justice System			
(# of cases)	(72)	(91)	(60)
Average # of times stopped by police (excl. traffic tickets	0.8	1.7	1.0
(# of cases)	(71)	(90)	(60)
Average # of times taken to juvenile court for breaking the law	1.3	1.8	1.4

TABLE V.5. OKLAHOMA CITY: YOUTHS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE FUTURE AND EDUCATIONAL GOALS*

	Restitution R	Restitution R&P	Nonrest CONTROL
Youths' Subjective Estimates of Getting a Good Job in the Future (# of cases)	(16)	(23)	(11)
Excellent	31%	26%	18%
Good	31	17	46
Average	25	35	27
Below average	6	9	0
Poor	6	13	9
Youths' Concerns About College (# of cases)	(11)	(19)	(6)
Wants to go and plans to go	55%	42%	33%
Wants to go but doesn't know if he/she will	9	16	0
Wants to go but doesn't think he/she will	0	21	17
Doesn't want to go and probably won't	36	21	50
Doesn't want to go but probably will	0	0	0
(If Not Planning to Go to College) Youth Will Go to Vocational or Business School (# of cases)	(4)	(9)	(3)
Yes	50%	56%	100%
No	50	44	0

*Responses taken twelve months after referral.

Chapter VI

Dane County, Wisconsin

This chapter presents descriptive results of the self-report survey data collected in Dane County, Wisconsin. A description of the Dane County experimental design has already been presented in the JOI report (see esp., pp. 8-10, 23, and 178-180) and will not be covered here.

The self-report survey results for Dane County are presented in three sections. The first section discusses rates of self-report survey coverage and problems of nonresponse bias. The second section contains narrative of the findings of the self-report survey; and the third section displays the tabular materials, composed of seven tables, each focusing on different self-report survey topics.

Dane County Self-Report Survey Coverage

In Dane County, 74 percent of all youth (187 referrals) in the national evaluation completed at least one self-report instrument (Table I.2). Thirty-seven percent completed the intake self-report; 52 percent, the six-month self-report; 42 percent, the 12-month self-report; and 36 percent, the 18-month survey. Of the five intensive sites where the self-report was administered, Dane County had the second lowest number of referrals, and had the second highest rate of self-report survey coverage.

By evaluation group, the highest rate of survey coverage was obtained in the program restitution (REST) group with a 76 percent rate, overall, while the nonprogram restitution group (CONTROL) had an overall rate about six percent lower at 70 percent.

Across the four self-report instruments, the survey response rates were fairly uniform, ranging from a low of 36 percent for the 18-month self-report to a high of 52 percent for the six-month self-report. For both the 12- and 18-month self-reports, Dane County had the highest rates of self-report completion of any national evaluation site -- 42 and 36 percent, respectively.

These relatively higher rates of survey response for the later self-report instruments in Dane County give us somewhat greater confidence that these data are generalizable to all evaluation referrals in Dane, compared with other sites in the national evaluation. One still must exercise caution in generalizing from these data, however, since for no particular survey does the response rate exceed 52 percent.

With these caveats in mind, the following section presents the results of the self-report surveys for those youth who completed surveys in Dane County.

Dane County Self-Report Survey Results

The descriptive results of the Dane County self-report survey are presented in Tables VI.1 through VI.7. In this section, these data will be discussed, and some background and explanations for the findings presented in these tables will be provided. Each table displays information on a particular self-report topic; this discussion will focus around these topics.

Table VI.1 presents information on youths' living situations six months after closure. This information is taken from the six-month self-report, the first self-report administered in Dane County after

closure. Forty-nine percent of all referrals were living with both their mother and father six months after closure (step-parents are included here), and another 21 percent were living with only one parent (usually their mothers) at this time. Five referrals were reported to be living in institutional settings.

Differences in the proportion of referrals reporting that they were in school were not statistically significant (at or beyond the .05 level) across REST and CONTROL, although more youth in REST reported they were in school full-time (64 percent) than in CONTROL (51 percent). Of those youth in school, the average youth was enrolled in the eleventh grade six months after closure (tenth grade was the average six months after referral in other national evaluation sites), and there were no statistically significant differences across the evaluation groups. Of those 51 youth who had dropped out of school, 22 percent had not completed the tenth grade. The self-reported grade point averages of these youth were surprisingly high, averaging between a C and a C+.

The employment situation of the Dane County respondents was better than in any other national evaluation site. Fifty-two percent of all respondents reported that they currently had a full or part-time job. While there were no significant differences across evaluation groups, a higher proportion of REST youth (56 percent) had jobs than CONTROL (45 percent). Of those who had a job, 52 percent reported that they had found the job themselves, while 28 percent responded that a parent or friend helped them locate employment. Six youth in REST, and one youth in CONTROL responded that the restitution project helped them find their

Across the four self-report instruments, the survey response rates were fairly uniform, ranging from a low of 36 percent for the 18-month self-report to a high of 52 percent for the six-month self-report. For both the 12- and 18-month self-reports, Dane County had the highest rates of self-report completion of any national evaluation site -- 42 and 36 percent, respectively.

These relatively higher rates of survey response for the later self-report instruments in Dane County give us somewhat greater confidence that these data are generalizable to all evaluation referrals in Dane, compared with other sites in the national evaluation. One still must exercise caution in generalizing from these data, however, since for no particular survey does the response rate exceed 52 percent.

With these caveats in mind, the following section presents the results of the self-report surveys for those youth who completed surveys in Dane County.

Dane County Self-Report Survey Results

The descriptive results of the Dane County self-report survey are presented in Tables VI.1 through VI.7. In this section, these data will be discussed, and some background and explanations for the findings presented in these tables will be provided. Each table displays information on a particular self-report topic; this discussion will focus around these topics.

Table VI.1 presents information on youths' living situations six months after closure. This information is taken from the six-month self-report, the first self-report administered in Dane County after

closure. Forty-nine percent of all referrals were living with both their mother and father six months after closure (step-parents are included here), and another 21 percent were living with only one parent (usually their mothers) at this time. Five referrals were reported to be living in institutional settings.

Differences in the proportion of referrals reporting that they were in school were not statistically significant (at or beyond the .05 level) across REST and CONTROL, although more youth in REST reported they were in school full-time (64 percent) than in CONTROL (51 percent). Of those youth in school, the average youth was enrolled in the eleventh grade six months after closure (tenth grade was the average six months after referral in other national evaluation sites), and there were no statistically significant differences across the evaluation groups. Of those 51 youth who had dropped out of school, 22 percent had not completed the tenth grade. The self-reported grade point averages of these youth were surprisingly high, averaging between a C and a C+.

The employment situation of the Dane County respondents was better than in any other national evaluation site. Fifty-two percent of all respondents reported that they currently had a full or part-time job. While there were no significant differences across evaluation groups, a higher proportion of REST youth (56 percent) had jobs than CONTROL (45 percent). Of those who had a job, 52 percent reported that they had found the job themselves, while 28 percent responded that a parent or friend helped them locate employment. Six youth in REST, and one youth in CONTROL responded that the restitution project helped them find their

current job; overall, the average number of jobs held in the last six months was 0.8.

Although these youth were all adjudicated delinquents, they were not without close friends according to these data. The average number of close friends was 12. Compared with other national evaluation sites, Dane County youth had slightly more close friends; youth in most other sites usually had fewer than 10.

The number of delinquent close friends -- i.e., friends of these youth who have committed offenses for which they have or could have been arrested -- averaged about half the overall number of close friends reported; overall, these respondents averaged 7.7 delinquent close friends. There were no significant differences across evaluation groups in the average numbers of close friends or delinquent close friends.

Tables VI.2 through VI.5 summarize these respondents' accounts of their delinquent behaviors. Table VI.2 contains self-report information from the intake self-report; Table VI.3, the six-month self-report; Table VI.4, the 12-month self-report; and Table VI.5, the 18-month self-report. The format of the four tables is identical to allow direct comparisons between offenses reported in these four time frames. Eleven different major offense types are presented in each table; these are broken out by the two evaluation groups in Dane County. For each offense type, the proportion of respondents who committed none, one or two, and more than two offenses is presented; in addition, the average number of offenses per respondent is displayed.

The purposes of the intake self-report were to establish a baseline offense history for comparison with later time frames, and to monitor the integrity of the random assignment in Dane County. If random assignment is functioning properly, there should be no significant differences in the rates of self-reported offenses across the four evaluation groups.

The results of the intake self-report are displayed in Table VI.2. Both an analysis of variance test (ANOVA), to test the differences of means, and a chi-square, to test the differences in the categorical distributions of each variable, were employed. The results of the tests of statistical significance revealed no significant differences (at or beyond the .05 level) between REST and CONTROL for any of the 11 offenses examined. Thus, we can have confidence that the self-reported delinquency patterns of youth in the two evaluation groups, at the time of referral, were not different.

Reoffenses, when they were reported by these respondents, appeared primarily in the property offense categories, with few personal offenses. It is important to note that both actual offenses and attempted offenses are included in these data. In the property category (the overall mean scores per offender are in parentheses for the six-, 12-, and 18-month self-reports, respectively), larceny (8.9; 4.8; 4.0), selling and receiving stolen goods (7.0; 4.3; 6.1), forgery (1.9; 2.6; 0.8), burglary (1.7; 0.6; 0.5), and vandalism (0.9; 3.3; 4.9) comprised the majority of offenses. Reports of personal offenses included simple and aggravated assault (0.5; 0.7; 0.4) and robbery (0.5; 0.8; 0.6).

The largest single category of offenses reported was victimless offenses, with an average of 168 victimless offenses reported in the first six-month time frame, 153 in the six-to-12 month time frame, and 165 reported for the 12-to-18 month period. This large amount, which was observed across all the national evaluation sites, is due primarily to the inclusion of alcohol intoxication and marijuana use and sale in the victimless offense category.

Tests of significance conducted on the six-, 12-, and 18-month data revealed a number of statistically significant differences. For the six-month self-report (Table VI.3), robbery (chi-square, p = .04; ANOVA, p = .04), auto theft (chi-square, p = .03; ANOVA ns), and forgery (chi-square, p = .03; ANOVA, ns) showed statistically significant differences across REST and CONTROL for at least one of the two tests of significance. For robbery and auto theft, REST reported a lower rate of delinquency; for forgery, CONTROL reported a lower rate.

In the 12-month self-report, tests of significance again revealed statistically significant differences. Selling and receiving stolen goods (chi-square, p = .04; ANOVA, ns) and rape (chi-square, p = .01; ANOVA, p = .01) had statistically significant differences across the two evaluation groups; and in both instances REST had the lower rates of reoffense. Moreover, for other offense types, where the differences were statistically significant at or below the .10 level (burglary, assault, and forgery), the differences again showed REST to have lower rates of self-reported delinquent activity.

For the 18-month self-report, only assault obtained statistical significance (ANOVA, p = .05), with the REST group again showing a lower rate of reoffense. Burglary approached significance (ANOVA, p = .06) with differences also favoring REST.

Interestingly, a pattern that emerged in some of the other national evaluation sites did not emerge in Dane County. Respondents in Dane did not show an overall decline in the average number of offenses reported in the 18-month self-report compared with the 12-month self-report. In fact, these two survey instruments had similar offense rates (the mean average number of offenses in the 12-month survey was 1.98; for the 18-month, 2.09).

Table VI.6 shows these youths' self-reported accounts of the circumstances and consequences of their subsequent delinquent behavior. For respondents who completed more than one self-report, these responses are based on the latest self-report that a youth filled out; for example, if a youth had completed both the six- and 18-month self-reports, only the youth's responses to the 18-month survey would be counted in Table VI.6.

For those youth who committed subsequent offenses most offenders (77 percent) responded that they had usually committed their subsequent offenses with at least one other person, while 23 percent had usually committed subsequent offenses alone. Moreover, in most instances the offender either did not know the victim (32 percent) or the youth's offenses usually tended to be victimless (44 percent). In neither of these two instances were the differences across evaluation groups statistically significant.

These youths' reports of the consequences of their subsequent offenses were somewhat surprising. Forty-four percent of all respondents reported usually being taken to court when they broke the law, while 47 percent reported that nothing happened. On the average, these youth were taken to juvenile court 0.9 times in the last six-month time period. These findings, which appeared in a number of national evaluation sites, are surprising for two reasons. First of all, most respondents reported an "all or nothing" type of response; although the court has a range of options in dealing with offenders, few respondents (eight percent) reported that they were either punished but not arrested, or were arrested but not taken to court. This clearly suggests that for these youth, who have a history of prior offenses, subsequent offenses are dealt with strongly when youth are arrested for them.

Secondly, these findings are somewhat unusual in that these youth frequently have been apprehended for their subsequent offenses. Based on these data, approximately 50 percent of those youth who committed subsequent offenses were apprehended for at least one of their offenses. This moderately high apprehension rate appears, moreover, to be related to the level of police surveillance; the average youth had been stopped by the police more than once (1.6 times) in the last six months. None of the differences across evaluation groups for either of these variables were statistically significant at the .05 level.

Table VI.7 presents information on youths' perceptions of the future and their educational goals. These responses were taken six months after closure (i.e., from the six-month self-report). On the average, 57 percent of these youth estimate their odds of obtaining a good job in the future as either good or excellent, while only 11 percent assign an estimate of below average or poor. Concerning their educational plans, 59 percent of the respondents want to go to college, but only 33 percent are reasonably sure that they will attend college. There was a tendency, which approached statistical significance (chi-square, $p = .10$), for REST youth to display a greater interest in attending college than CONTROL.

Forty-one percent of all respondents do not want to go to college, and of those not planning to go to college, over 76 percent plan to go to either vocational or business school. Evaluation group differences suggested that of those youth who did not want to go to college, CONTROL youth were more interested in attending vocational or business school than REST youth, but these differences were not statistically significant at the .05 level.

Summary

The findings of the self-report surveys administered in Dane County were interesting and provided some cogent evidence concerning the effectiveness of the Youth Restitution Program's (REST) and the Dane County Department of Social Services restitution program's (CONTROL) attempts to reduce self-reported delinquency. In the followup self-reports (i.e, the six-, 12-, and 18-month instruments), a total of six statistically significant differences across evaluation groups for offenses of robbery, auto theft, forgery, rape, assault, and selling and receiving stolen goods were observed. Five of these six differences (all but forgery) favored the

REST group. In addition, all marginal differences (statistical significance at or below the .10 level), favored the REST referrals. These results strongly suggest that referrals from the Youth Restitution Program had lower rates of self-reported delinquency than youth from the DCDSS restitution program.

TABLE VI.1. DANE: YOUTHS' LIVING SITUATION SIX MONTHS AFTER CLOSURE

	REST	CONTROL
Living Situation (# of cases)	(126)	(61)
Lives with mother & father (inc. steps)	52%	40%
Lives with mother only	16	23
Lives with father only	3	0
Institutionalized	4	2
Other	24	35
School Status (# of cases)	(92)	(39)
In school	64%	51%
Not in school	36	49
(If in School) Year in School (# of cases)	(59)	(20)
Eighth or lower	2%	5%
Ninth	7	5
Tenth	12	15
Eleventh	39	40
Twelfth	31	25
Special school	10	10
Grade Point Average (# of cases)	(90)	(38)
Mean score	2.4	2.3
(If Not in School) Last Year Completed (# of cases)	(32)	(19)
Eighth or lower	0%	0%
Ninth	28	11
Tenth	31	47
Eleventh	13	5
Twelfth	25	26
Special school	3	11

TABLE VI.1. DANE: (Continued)

	REST	CONTROL
Youth Currently Has a Job		
(# of cases)	(90)	(40)
Yes	56%	45%
No	44	55
How Youth Obtained Job		
(# of cases)	(50)	(17)
Youth found job	52%	53%
Parents or friends found it	28	29
Restitution project found it	12	6
Other	8	12
Average Number of Jobs Held in Last 6 Months		
(# of cases)	(86)	(38)
Mean score	0.7	0.9
Average Number of Close Friends		
(# of cases)	(90)	(40)
Mean score	11.3	12.0
Average Number of Delinquent Friends		
(# of cases)	(87)	(40)
Mean score	8.0	6.0

TABLE VI.2. DANE: NUMBER OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO REFERRAL

	REST	CONTROL
Burglary		
(# of cases)	(61)	(31)
None	39%	55%
1 - 2	36	29
More than 2	25	16
Mean	2.0	3.4
Larceny		
(# of cases)	(60)	(31)
None	22%	39%
1 - 2	25	29
More than 2	53	32
Mean	18.6	5.0
Vandalism		
(# of cases)	(61)	(29)
None	54%	69%
1 - 2	20	17
More than 2	26	14
Mean	3.1	2.1
Auto Theft		
(# of cases)	(61)	(29)
None	66%	79%
1 - 2	28	10
More than 2	7	10
Mean	1.4	0.5
Assault		
(# of cases)	(62)	(31)
None	86%	87%
1 - 2	8	13
More than 2	7	0
Mean	1.1	0.2

TABLE VI.2. DANE: (Continued)

	REST	CONTROL
Robbery		
(# of cases)	(61)	(31)
None	82%	94%
1 - 2	10	3
More than 2	8	3
Mean	6.1	0.2
Rape		
(# of cases)	(62)	(31)
None	100%	97%
1 - 2	0	3
More than 2	0	0
Mean	0.0	0.03
Selling and Receiving Stolen Goods		
(# of cases)	(62)	(31)
None	48%	42%
1 - 2	16	23
More than 2	36	36
Mean	11.1	15.3
Forgery		
(# of cases)	(61)	(30)
None	72%	70%
1 - 2	15	23
More than 2	13	7
Mean	1.1	0.7
Fighting (Incl. Gang Fights)		
(# of cases)	(62)	(31)
None	44%	39%
1 - 2	23	36
More than 2	34	26
Mean	5.4	8.5

TABLE VI.2. DANE: (Continued)

	REST	CONTROL
Victimless Offenses (Incl. Marijuana Use & Sale)		
(# of cases)	(60)	(30)
None	5%	13%
1 - 2	5	7
More than 2	90	80
Mean	135.4	148.3

TABLE VI.3. DANE: NUMBER OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS AFTER CLOSURE

	REST	CONTROL
Burglary		
(# of cases)	(91)	(39)
None	69%	59%
1 - 2	21	28
More than 2	10	13
Mean	1.4	2.3
Larceny		
(# of cases)	(89)	(39)
None	46%	44%
1 - 2	18	15
More than 2	36	41
Mean	8.2	10.3
Vandalism		
(# of cases)	(90)	(40)
None	73%	78%
1 - 2	14	17
More than 2	12	5
Mean	1.1	0.5
Auto Theft		
(# of cases)	(91)	(39)
None	89%	77%
1 - 2	6	21
More than 2	6	3
Mean	0.4	0.4
Assault		
(# of cases)	(92)	(40)
None	85%	88%
1 - 2	12	5
More than 2	3	8
Mean	0.3	1.0

TABLE VI.3. DANE: (Continued)

	REST	CONTROL
Robbery		
(# of cases)	(89)	(39)
None	96%	82%
1 - 2	2	8
More than 2	2	10
Mean	0.2	1.1
Rape		
(# of cases)	(92)	(39)
None	100%	100%
1 - 2	0	0
More than 2	0	0
Mean	0.0	0.0
Selling and Receiving Stolen Goods		
(# of cases)	(92)	(40)
None	48%	38%
1 - 2	21	35
More than 2	32	28
Mean	4.7	12.6
Forgery		
(# of cases)	(92)	(40)
None	85%	85%
1 - 2	5	15
More than 2	10	0
Mean	2.6	0.2
Fighting (Incl. Gar. Fights)		
(# of cases)	(91)	(40)
None	37%	43%
1 - 2	32	23
More than 2	31	35
Mean	2.4	3.7

TABLE VI.3. DANE: (Continued)

	REST	CONTROL
Victimless Offenses (Incl. Marijuana Use & Sale)		
(# of cases)	(88)	(39)
None	5%	10%
1 - 2	2	5
More than 2	93	85
Mean	178.4	144.6

TABLE VI.4. DANE: NUMBER OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED BETWEEN 6 AND 12 MONTHS AFTER CLOSURE

	REST	CONTROL
Burglary		
(# of cases)	(76)	(27)
None	83%	74%
1 - 2	12	15
More than 2	5	11
Mean	0.3	1.2
Larceny		
(# of cases)	(77)	(28)
None	49%	43%
1 - 2	30	18
More than 2	21	39
Mean	3.6	8.1
Vandalism		
(# of cases)	(76)	(28)
None	69%	71%
1 - 2	24	14
More than 2	8	14
Mean	3.4	3.0
Auto Theft		
(# of cases)	(76)	(28)
None	93%	89%
1 - 2	4	7
More than 2	3	4
Mean	0.2	0.9
Assault		
(# of cases)	(77)	(28)
None	87%	71%
1 - 2	9	21
More than 2	4	7
Mean	0.3	1.8

TABLE VI.4. DANE: (Continued)

	REST	CONTROL
Robbery		
(# of cases)	(76)	(28)
None	98%	93%
1 - 2	1	0
More than 2	1	7
Mean	0.5	1.6
Rape		
(# of cases)	(77)	(28)
None	100%	89%
1 - 2	0	7
More than 2	0	4
Mean	0.0	0.2
Selling and Receiving Stolen Goods		
(# of cases)	(77)	(28)
None	66%	39%
1 - 2	13	29
More than 2	21	32
Mean	1.2	11.4
Forgery		
(# of cases)	(76)	(28)
None	86%	75%
1 - 2	7	21
More than 2	8	4
Mean	0.8	7.4
Fighting (Incl. Gang Fights)		
(# of cases)	(77)	(28)
None	46%	43%
1 - 2	35	29
More than 2	20	29
Mean	1.8	4.0

TABLE VI.4. DANE: (Continued)

	REST	CONTROL
Victimless Offenses (Incl. Marijuana Use & Sale)		
(# of cases)	(75)	(27)
None	3%	7%
1 - 2	4	0
More than 2	93	93
Mean	148.8	165.1

TABLE VI.5. DANE: NUMBER OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED BETWEEN 12 AND 18 MONTHS AFTER CLOSURE

	REST	CONTROL
Burglary		
(# of cases)	(63)	(28)
None	83%	75%
1 - 2	13	11
More than 2	5	14
Mean	0.3	0.8
Larceny		
(# of cases)	(64)	(28)
None	52%	61%
1 - 2	11	7
More than 2	38	32
Mean	3.6	4.7
Vandalism		
(# of cases)	(64)	(27)
None	77%	82%
1 - 2	9	4
More than 2	15	15
Mean	0.8	14.7
Auto Theft		
(# of cases)	(64)	(28)
None	92%	89%
1 - 2	8	7
More than 2	0	4
Mean	0.1	0.4
Assault		
(# of cases)	(64)	(28)
None	94%	82%
1 - 2	3	7
More than 2	3	11
Mean	0.1	1.1

TABLE VI.5. DANE: (Continued)

	REST	CONTROL
Robbery		
(# of cases)	(64)	(28)
None	92%	86%
1 - 2	5	7
More than 2	3	7
Mean	0.6	0.6
Rape		
(# of cases)	(63)	(26)
None	97%	96%
1 - 2	2	0
More than 2	2	4
Mean	0.1	6.9
Selling and Receiving Stolen Goods		
(# of cases)	(64)	(28)
None	48%	57%
1 - 2	22	18
More than 2	30	25
Mean	7.6	2.8
Forgery		
(# of cases)	(64)	(27)
None	88%	89%
1 - 2	9	4
More than 2	3	7
Mean	0.7	1.0
Fighting (Incl. Gang Fights)		
(# of cases)	(63)	(27)
None	49%	63%
1 - 2	33	22
More than 2	18	15
Mean	1.3	1.1

TABLE VI.5. DANE: (Continued)

	REST	CONTROL
Victimless Offenses (Incl. Marijuana Use & Sale)		
(# of cases)	(63)	(25)
None	6%	4%
1 - 2	6	0
More than 2	87	96
Mean	151.2	200.0

TABLE VI.6. DANE: CIRCUMSTANCES AND CONSEQUENCES OF SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES

	REST	CONTROL
(If a Youth Committed Any Offenses) The Youth Committed Most of the Offenses:		
(# of cases)	(111)	(52)
Alone	23%	23%
With others	77	77
The Youth Usually Knew the Victim		
(# of cases)	(106)	(49)
Yes	25%	25%
No	29	37
Usually no victim	46	39
What Usually Happened as a Result of The(se) Offense(s)		
(# of cases)	(110)	(52)
Nothing, didn't get caught	48%	44%
Punished, not arrested, apologized	2	4
Arrested, not taken to court	6	2
Taken to court	43	46
Restitution	0	0
Jail or detention	1	2
Incarceration	0	2
Encounters With Juvenile Justice System		
(# of cases)	(126)	(61)
Average # of times stopped by police (excl. traffic tickets	1.4	1.9
(# of cases)	(126)	(61)
Average # of times taken to juvenile court for breaking the law	0.9	1.1

TABLE VI.7. DANE: YOUTHS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE FUTURE AND EDUCATIONAL GOALS*

	REST	CONTROL
Youths' Subjective Estimates of Getting a Good Job in the Future		
(# of cases)	(90)	(39)
Excellent	22%	23%
Good	37	31
Average	31	33
Below average	9	13
Poor	2	0
Youths' Concerns About College		
(# of cases)	(59)	(22)
Wants to go and plans to go	27%	32%
Wants to go but doesn't know if he/she will	27	9
Wants to go but doesn't think he/she will	10	5
Doesn't want to go and probably won't	34	41
Doesn't want to go but probably will	2	14
(If Not Planning to Go to College) Youth Will Go to Vocational or Business School		
(# of cases)	(36)	(10)
Yes	72%	82%
No	28	18

*Responses taken six months after closure.

Chapter VII

Summary of the Self-Report Findings

Introduction

Each of the intensive sites in the national evaluation had a different type of restitution program with different program components. Moreover, in each of these sites different research designs were implemented to isolate and focus on these program components. As the sites varied, so too did the results from the self-report surveys administered in those sites. In some sites, youth from the restitution (experimental) treatments appeared to have lower self-reported reoffense rates than youth from the control treatments, while in other jurisdictions, no significant differences in self-reported reoffending appeared between youth from the two treatment modalities. In none of the sites did the control group demonstrate a pattern of significantly lower self-reported reoffending than the restitution group.

This chapter contains a summary of the findings from the descriptive presentation of the self-report contained in the previous five chapters. It is organized by site, rather than by topic.

Washington, DC

In Washington, DC, 196 referrals responded to at least one of the self-report instruments administered there, resulting in a response rate of 38 percent overall. Only the 12-month self-report and the 18-month self-report were administered. A larger proportion of youth in the restitution groups responded to the self-reports than youth in the control groups.

About two-thirds of all referrals in Washington, DC were living with one or both parents 12 months after referral to treatment. The school and employment statuses of these youth were poor, but were not atypical compared to other national evaluation sites. One year after program referral, a larger proportion of youth from the alternatives to probation restitution group reported they were in school (80 percent) than in the control probation group (66 percent). Differences in school status approached statistical significance ($p = .06$) across the six evaluation groups. Concerning their employment status, only 29 percent of these respondents had paid employment; the differences were not statistically significant across the evaluation groups.

Concerning the peer relationships of these youth, most respondents reported that they had some close friends. Interestingly, youth who had been recommended for incarceration, or had received an incarceration order, reported fewer close friends than youth who had been recommended for probation. These incarceration youth did not, however, report more delinquent close friends than the probation youth.

Self-reported reoffenses included both personal and property offenses and did not differ significantly across the six evaluation groups for either the 12-month self-report or the 18-month self-report. One pattern that emerged in the 18-month data, when contrasted with the 12-month data, was that the rates of reoffending tended to be lower in the 18-month data. Moreover, these rates tended to be lower across all evaluation groups and across all types of offenses. In most other national evaluation sites, a similar decline was observed for the later self-report surveys.

Overall, the Clayton County data contained some interesting findings, but this initial analysis did not demonstrate any consistent differences in the amounts of self-reported reoffenses between the restitution and non-restitution treatments.

Boise, Idaho

In Boise, Idaho, 71 referrals responded to at least one of the self-report instruments administered there, resulting in a response rate of 39 percent overall. Only the six-month self-report and the 12-month self-report were administered. The response rate for the restitution group was 11 percentage points higher than the nonrestitution (incarceration) group.

Slightly over three-quarters of all referrals in Boise were living with one or both parents six months after referral to treatment. Concerning their school and employment status, about four out of five youth reported they were in school full-time, and most youth -- 82 percent of restitution youth and 65 percent of incarceration youth -- reported they were not currently employed.

The peer relationships reported by these youth were the most interesting of any of the national evaluation sites. Youth from the incarceration group reported a statistically significantly greater number of close friends than youth from the restitution group. Moreover, they reported a greater number of delinquent close friends than the restitution youth. We expect that these differences are the result of the incarceration treatment and its social milieu, and would surmise that incarceration and the social connections made during incarceration could have an effect on these youths' future behaviors.

Self-reported reoffenses were contained primarily in the property offense category. For the six-month data, incarceration youth displayed a statistically significantly greater amount of victimless offense activity than restitution youth, while for the 12-month data, there were no statistically significant differences between the two groups. There was, however, a pattern in the six-month data that suggested more subsequent offense activity in the incarceration group. Of the 11 offense types examined in the six-month data, the incarceration group had committed a higher average number for 10 of them.

Consistent with most other national evaluation sites, the rates of reoffending tended to be lower in the 12-month data than in the six-month data. Moreover, these rates tended to be lower across both evaluation groups and across all types of offenses.

Also consistent with most other national evaluation sites was the finding that that when these youth had committed subsequent offenses, they reported usually being apprehended for at least one of these offenses and usually being taken to court.

In general, the findings in Boise were suggestive and thought-provoking. They suggested that incarceration youth might have developed a new network of friends as a result of their incarceration experience, and that the result of these new associations might be higher levels of delinquent and criminal activity for these youth than for the restitution youth.

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

In Oklahoma County, 223 referrals responded to at least one of the self-report instruments administered there, resulting in a response rate of

73 percent overall. The intake self-report, the six-month self-report and the 12-month self-report were administered in Oklahoma County. The lowest rates of survey response on the six-month and 12-month self-reports were obtained in Oklahoma.

About two-thirds of all referrals in Oklahoma County were living with one or both parents six months after referral to treatment. About 70 percent of all referrals reported they were in school. The employment status of these respondents was fairly typical compared with other national evaluation sites; 33 percent of all youth reported that they currently had a full- or part-time job. There were no statistically significant differences across evaluation groups for these variables.

Youth in Oklahoma County generally reported fewer close friends -- about six -- than youth in other jurisdictions, and they had even fewer delinquent close friends. Restitution youth tended to have more close friends than nonrestitution youth, but the differences were not statistically significant at the .05 level.

Self-reported reoffenses included both personal and property offenses, but property offenses accounted for the majority of offenses. There were two statistically significant differences across the three evaluation groups for offenses reported in the six-month self-report; one difference favored the restitution groups, one favored the control group. Three differences appeared in the 12-month data; all three differences favored the restitution groups. A problem with the 12-month data, however, was that only 12 youth from the control group responded to the survey; thus,

although some of the differences were statistically significant, these findings need to be regarded as suggestive.

In Oklahoma County, as in most other sites, rates of reoffending tended to be lower in the later data (12-month data) than in the earlier data.

When these referrals committed subsequent offenses, they were dealt with strongly by the juvenile justice system in Oklahoma. Seventy-eight percent of all respondents who reoffended were taken to court for at least one of their subsequent offenses; this was the highest rate of any of the national evaluation sites.

In summary, the Oklahoma County data contained some interesting findings and suggested that any differences in the self-reported reoffense rates of these youth favored the restitution treatment groups over the control group.

Dane County, Wisconsin

In Dane County, 187 referrals responded to at least one of the self-report instruments administered there, resulting in a survey response rate of 74 percent overall. All four self-report instruments were administered in Dane County. For both the 12- and 18-month self-reports, Dane County had the highest response rates of the national evaluation sites. The program restitution group had a response rate six percentage points higher than the nonprogram restitution group. (Both evaluation groups received restitution in Dane County.)

About sixty percent of all referrals in Dane County were living with one or both parents six months after closure from treatment. A slightly

greater proportion of program restitution referrals (64 percent) reported they were in school than nonprogram restitution youth (51 percent). Concerning employment status, 52 percent of these respondents had paid employment, which was the highest of the national evaluation sites. The differences were not statistically significant across the two evaluation groups.

Concerning the peer relationships of the Dane County respondents, a large number of close friends was reported by these youth (the average was 12), although evaluation group differences were not significantly different. Moreover, a large number of delinquent close friends were reported (eight on the average), with again, no statistically significant differences between the two evaluation groups.

Self-reported reoffenses were reported primarily for property offenses, but also included personal offenses. For the six-, 12- and 18-month self-reports, a total of six statistically significant differences appeared between the experimental and control groups; five of these differences favored the experimental group. Moreover, all marginally significant differences (i.e, greater than .05 level and less than .10 level of significance) favored the program restitution group.

In contrast to all other national evaluation sites, respondents in Dane County did not demonstrate a decline in subsequent offense rates in the later self-report instruments. The rates for the 12- and 18-month self-reports were about the same, with the 18-month instrument's rate being only slightly higher.

Consistent with the findings in the other national evaluation sites, Dane County youth indicated that when they had committed subsequent offen-

ses, they had been usually apprehended for at least one of these offenses; and when they were apprehended for the offense, they reported usually being taken to court.

Generally, the Dane County provided some fairly strong evidence to suggest that the youth in the program restitution group had lower rates of self-reported delinquency than the nonprogram restitution group.

Summary

The main purpose of this paper on the self-report surveys was to provide descriptive documentation of the administration and findings from the self-report. The data presented in this paper have suggested that the restitution groups (experimental groups) had lower rates of self-reported reoffending in Dane County, and, to some degree in Oklahoma County and Boise, than their respective control groups. Moreover, in the other national evaluation sites -- Washington, DC and Clayton County -- the data have suggested no difference in the levels of self-reported reoffense rates between experimental and control treatments.

Clearly, more analysis must be done. In particular, more intensive analysis of the self-report data from each site along with the other data elements in each site (the Juvenile Offender Instrument, the Official Records Check data, the Victim Survey) must be examined conjointly in order to obtain a clearer understanding of the effects and outcomes of restitution on the attitudes and behaviors of juvenile delinquents.

APPENDIX

JUVENILE OPINION SURVEY

Boise, Idaho

Twelve-Month

Institute of Policy Analysis

Eugene, Oregon

Please try to answer all the questions. Thank you very much.

Remember, your answers will be kept confidential.

PART I

(1) What is your birthdate? _____ (Month) _____ (Day) _____ (Year)

(2) Who do you live with? (Please circle the numbers next to the people you live with. Circle as many as apply.)

1. Mother
2. Father
3. Stepmother
4. Stepfather
5. Foster Mother
6. Foster Father
7. Grandmother
8. Grandfather
9. Brother(s) (18 or older)
10. Sister(s) (18 or older)
11. Other (Explain) _____

(3) Counting yourself, how many children or youths under 18 live in your house? _____

(4) Are you in school now or will you attend school when it starts again? (Circle the correct answer.)

1. YES

What Grade? _____

2. NO

How many months ago did you leave school? _____ months

What grade did you finish? _____

Why did you leave school? (Circle one)

1. Graduated
2. Suspended
3. Expelled
4. To get married
5. To find work
6. Dropped out
7. Other (Explain) _____

(5) What is (or was) your grade point average in school? (Circle one)

1. A to A- (3.6 to 4.0)
2. B to B+ (3.1 to 3.5)
3. B- (2.6 to 3.0)
4. C to C+ (2.1 to 2.5)
5. C- (1.6 to 2.0)
6. D to D+ (1.1 to 1.5)
7. D- (.6 to 1.0)
8. F (.5 and below)

PART II

Some of these questions ask whether you have broken any rules or laws. Recent surveys--like this one--find that most people break rules or laws sometimes during their lives. Please answer these questions as honestly as you can. Your answers will be kept secret.

PLEASE READ FIRST:

EXAMPLES:

(1) How many times a month (about 30 days) do you take something from a store without paying for it?

0 1 (2) 3 More?_____
# of times

(2) How many times in a month do you go to the movies?

0 1 2 3 More? 5
# of times

DIRECTIONS:

Circle the number of times you have done this.

If you have done it more than 3 times, write the number of times. When you don't know exactly how many times, you should write in your best estimate of about how many times.

Notice that you should write in the number of times. Do not use words such as "many" or "a few". Use numbers.

(1) How many times in a month (about 30 days) do you do your homework after school?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(2) How many times in a month do you smoke marijuana?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times

(3) How many times in a month do you help with chores around the house or yard?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(4) How many times in a month do you play or practice a sport such as football, basketball, soccer, etc.?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times

(5) How many times in a month do you participate in school activities such as clubs, musical groups, student government, yearbook, etc.?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times

(6) How many times in a month do you participate in community activities such as boys or girls clubs, scouts, 4-H, things sponsored by the Y or a neighborhood center, and so on?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times

(7) How many times in a month do you do things with your family just for fun such as going to movies or picnics or other similar things?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times

(16) How many times in the past six months have you sold marijuana?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(17) How many times in the past six months have you been given a traffic ticket?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(18) How many times in the past six months have you been stopped by the police, NOT COUNTING ANY TRAFFIC TICKETS?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(19) How many times in the past six months have you been taken to juvenile court for breaking the law?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(20) In the past six months, how many times have you skipped school without a proper excuse?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(21) How many times in the past six months have you broken a promise?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(22) How many times in the past six months have you knowingly bought or sold stolen goods?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(23) How many times in the past six months have you kept or hidden stolen goods for someone else?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(24) How many times in the past six months have you disobeyed your parents?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(25) How many times in the past six months have you said something that is not true?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

MORE DIRECTIONS:

For all the rest of the questions, please count each separate thing you have done only once.

For example, if you broke into a house and stole a TV you would answer "1" on question 26 but you would not count this offense on any other question.

(26) How many times in the past six months have you broken into a house or building and taken things that did not belong to you or damaged their property?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(27) In the past six months, how many times have you broken into a house or building where you had no right to be but didn't take anything or damage their property?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(28) How many times in the past six months have you tried to break into a house or building where you had no right to be, but did not actually get in?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

PLEASE READ FIRST:

Several of these questions ask you about things you might have done in the <u>past six months</u> (about 180 days or 25 weeks). The chart below will help you figure out what month was six months ago.

WHAT MONTH WAS SIX MONTHS AGO?

(WRITE IT IN THIS SPACE)

_____

This Month Is:	Six Months Ago Was:
January	July
February	August
March	September
April	October
May	November
June	December
July	January
August	February
September	March
October	April
November	May
December	June

(8) How many times in the past six months (about 180 days or 25 weeks) have you run away from home?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(9) How many times in the past six months have you driven a motor vehicle when you were drunk?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(10) How many times in the past six months have you gotten drunk (NOT COUNTING DRUNK DRIVING)?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(11) How many times in the past six months have you cheated in school?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(12) How many times in the past six months have you forged anything (such as a check, a driver's license, a birth certificate, etc.)?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(13) How many times in the past six months have you used hard drugs (such as heroin, cocaine, LSD, and so on)?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(14) How many times in the past six months have you sold hard drugs, such as heroin, cocaine, LSD, and so on?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(15) How many times in the past six months have you used marijuana?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(16) How many times in the past six months have you sold marijuana?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(17) How many times in the past six months have you been given a traffic ticket?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(18) How many times in the past six months have you been stopped by the police, NOT COUNTING ANY TRAFFIC TICKETS?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(19) How many times in the past six months have you been taken to juvenile court for breaking the law?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(20) In the past six months, how many times have you skipped school without a proper excuse?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(21) How many times in the past six months have you broken a promise?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(22) How many times in the past six months have you knowingly bought or sold stolen goods?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(23) How many times in the past six months have you kept or hidden stolen goods for someone else?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(24) How many times in the past six months have you disobeyed your parents?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(25) How many times in the past six months have you said something that is not true?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

<u>MORE DIRECTIONS:</u>

For all the rest of the questions, please count each separate thing you have done only <u>once</u>.

For example, if you broke into a house and stole a TV you would answer "<u>1</u>" on question 26 but you would not count this offense on any other question.

(26) How many times in the past six months have you <u>broken</u> into a house or building and taken things that did not belong to you or damaged their property?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(27) In the past six months, how many times have you <u>broken</u> into a house or building where you had no right to be but <u>didn't take anything</u> or damage their property?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(28) How many times in the past six months have you <u>tried</u> to break into a house or building where you had no right to be, but did not actually get in?

0 1 2 3 More?_____ # of times?

(29) How many times in the past six months have you stolen a car, truck, or other motor vehicle?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(30) In the past six months, how many times have you tried to steal a car or truck or other motor vehicle, but did not succeed?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(31) How many times in the past six months have you used a dangerous weapon--such as a gun or knife--to take money or other valuables from another person?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(32) How many times in the past six months have you used a dangerous weapon, such as a gun or knife, and tried to take money or other valuables from another person--but did not succeed?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(33) How many times in the past six months have you used force (but not a weapon) to take money or other valuables from another person?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(34) How many times in the past six months have you tried to take money or other valuables from someone by using force (but not a weapon)?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(35) How many times in the past six months have you taken things that did not belong to you, NOT COUNTING ANYTHING YOU ALREADY MENTIONED?

First, how many times in the past six months have you taken things worth more than $250 that did not belong to you?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

Second, how many times in the past six months have you taken (or tried to take) things worth $10 to $250 that did not belong to you?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

Third, how many times in the past six months have you taken (or tried to take) things worth less than $10 that did not belong to you?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(36) Have you intentionally damaged or destroyed property during the past six months that did not belong to you, NOT COUNTING THINGS YOU HAVE ALREADY MENTIONED?

First, in the past six months, how many times have you intentionally damaged or destroyed property worth more than $250 (or tried to)?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

Second, in the past six months how many times have you intentionally damaged or destroyed property worth $10 to $250 (or tried to)?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

Third, how many times in the past six month have you intentionally damaged or destroyed property worth less than $10 (or tried to)?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(37) How many times in the past six months have you used a dangerous weapon, such as a gun or knife, to attack someone?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(38) How many times in the past six months have you attacked someone without a weapon but with the idea of seriously injuring them or killing them?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(39) How many times in the past six months have you participated in gang fights, NOT COUNTING ANYTHING YOU HAVE ALREADY MENTIONED?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(40) NOT COUNTING ANYTHING YOU HAVE ALREADY MENTIONED, how many times during the past six months have you gotten into a fight or beaten someone up?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(41) How many times in the past six months have you used force (strong-armed methods) to get someone to have sex with you?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

42 How many times in the past six months have you tried to use force (strong-armed methods) to get someone to have sex with you, but did not succeed?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(43) How many times in the past six months have you carried a hidden weapon, other than a plain pocket knife?

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(44) How many times in the past six months have you done something we have not asked you about but which you could have been arrested for?

Please describe each offense in the spaces below.

1._____

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

2._____

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

3._____

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

4._____

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

5._____

0 1 2 3 More?_____
# of times?

(45) About how many close friends do you have--kids you hang around with often?

_____ number of close friends?

(46) How many of your close friends have done something for which they could have been arrested?

_____ number who have?

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE....

If you now have a job (or had a job in the past 6 months), the next question asks you about the things you do (did) in the job.

DIRECTIONS:

The group of words below are for you to explain how you feel about these things. For example, if you feel the job is (was) a lot of fun, circle a number close to the word FUN. If you don't feel the job is (was) much fun, circle a number close to the words NOT FUN, as in the example.

EXAMPLES:

NOT FUN	*7*	*(6)*	*5*	*4*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*FUN*
HAPPY	*1*	*2*	*3*	*(4)*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*SAD*

(3) If you now have a job (or had a job in the past 6 months), how do (did) you feel about the things you do (did) in the job?

TOUGH	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	EASY
FAIR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	UNFAIR
HELPFUL TO ME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	HARMFUL TO ME
HELPFUL TO OTHERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	HARMFUL TO OTHERS
WRONG	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	RIGHT
PLEASANT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PAINFUL
ILLEGAL	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	LEGAL
EXCITING	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	DULL
FRIGHTENING	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	NOT FRIGHTENING
INTERESTING	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	BORING
USEFUL TO ME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	WORTHLESS TO ME
USEFUL TO OTHERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	WORTHLESS TO OTHERS

(4) Are you looking for a job (or a different job than the one you have now)? (Circle your answer)

1. YES 2. NO

Why (or why not)? _____

(5) What do you think your chances are of getting a good job in the future? (Circle one)

1. Excellent
2. Good
3. Average
4. Below average
5. Poor

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

(6) Do you think that you will go to college? (Circle one)

1. I want to go and plan to go.
2. I want to go but don't know if I will.
3. I want to go but don't think that I will.
4. I don't want to go and am sure that I won't.
5. I don't want to go but will probably go anyway.
6. I don't know.
7. Other (FILL IN)_____

(7) If you are not planning to go to college, will you go for more training after high school (for example, vocational school, business school, etc.)? (Circle one)

1. YES 2. NO 3. Don't know

(8) Are you on supervision now? (Circle one) 1. YES 2. NO

The next question asks you about how you feel about being on supervision.

DIRECTIONS:

The group of words below are for you to explain how you feel about being on supervision. For example, if you feel it is a lot of fun, circle a number close to the word FUN. If you don't feel that it is much fun, circle a number close to the words NOT FUN, as in the example.

EXAMPLES:

NOT FUN	*7*	*6*	*5*	*4*	*3*	*2*	*(1)*	*FUN*
HAPPY	*1*	*(2)*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*SAD*

(9) How do you feel about being on supervision (now or before)?

TOUGH	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	EASY
FAIR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	UNFAIR
HELPFUL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	HARMFUL
WRONG	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	RIGHT
PLEASANT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PAINFUL
ILLEGAL	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	LEGAL
EXCITING	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	DULL
FRIGHTENING	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	NOT FRIGHTENING
INTERESTING	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	BORING
USEFUL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	WORTHLESS

Do you think you may be living somewhere else six months from now?

____ Yes ____ No

(IF YES) Where?_____

_____ (zip)

END