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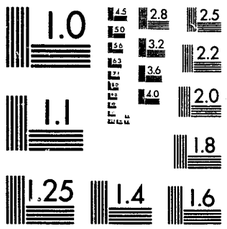

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AN ANALYSIS OF RECIDIVISM RATES IN SIX FEDERALLY-FUNDED RESTITUTION PROJECTS IN JUVENILE COURTS
--- A STATISTICAL SUMMARY ---

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Table 1. Profile of Referrals to the Six Evaluation Groups in Washington, DC

	"Incarceration" Groups			"Probation" groups		
	AI	AIR	INCAR	AP	APR	PROB
School Status						
(# of cases)	(35)	(29)	(10)	(143)	(131)	(137)
Full time student	69%	45%	60%	75%	72%	72%
Part time/alternative school	6	14	0	11	8	15
Not in school	26	41	40	15	21	13
Race						
(# of cases)	(36)	(29)	(10)	(144)	(133)	(142)
Black	100%	100%	100%	99%	98%	99%
White	0	0	0	1	2	1
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0
Age at the time of referral						
(# of cases)	(37)	(29)	(10)	(144)	(133)	(142)
13 or younger	11%	7%	0%	10%	7%	7%
14	14	14	20	17	14	9
15	22	17	20	17	24	26
16	24	21	30	30	30	30
17	24	31	20	22	20	21
18 or older	5	10	10	4	5	7
Mean age	15.5	15.8	15.9	15.4	15.5	15.6
Prior Offenses (two years prior to referral date)						
(# of cases)	(37)	(29)	(10)	(144)	(133)	(142)
No prior court contacts	14%	21%	20%	37%	35%	39%
One prior court contact	30	24	40	33	30	31
Two to four prior contacts	41	45	40	26	32	28
Five or more prior contacts	16	10	0	4	3	3
Sex						
(# of cases)	(36)	(29)	(10)	(144)	(133)	(142)
Male	92%	86%	100%	97%	87%	91%
Female	8	14	0	3	13	9

Table 2. Types of Referral Offenses in Washington, DC

	"Incarceration" Groups			"Probation" groups		
	AI	AIR	INCAR	AP	APR	PROB
Violent						
Rape	0	0	0	0	1	3
Armed Robbery	0	2	0	1	3	5
Unarmed Robbery	7	7	2	35	23	25
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	4	7	12
Subtotal	8	9	2	40	34	45
% of group total	22%	31%	20%	28%	26%	32%
Serious Property Offenses						
Burglary	12	11	4	40	32	25
Attempted Burglary	0	0	0	1	1	1
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	12	11	4	41	33	27
% of group total	32%	38%	40%	28%	25%	19%
Other Felony Property						
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	5	1	11	6	12
Forgery, Fraud, Embezzlement	0	0	0	2	2	0
Subtotal	3	5	1	13	8	12
% of group total	8%	17%	10%	9%	6%	8%
Minor Personal Offenses						
Simple Assault	0	0	0	9	8	9
Resisting police officer	0	0	0	0	1	2
Other minor personal	0	0	0	1	4	1
Subtotal	0	0	0	10	13	12
% of group total	0%	0%	0%	7%	10%	9%
Minor Property Offenses						
Stolen Property (receiving or possessing)	1	0	0	3	0	1
Vandalism	0	0	0	1	1	3
Disorderly conduct	0	2	0	1	0	0
Pursesnatch and pickpocket	1	1	1	9	10	6
Shoplifting	4	1	1	5	12	20
Other theft	6	0	1	17	18	15
Other minor property	0	0	0	1	0	0
Subtotal	12	4	3	37	41	45
% of group total	32%	14%	30%	26%	31%	32%
Trivial Offenses						
Drugs	1	0	0	2	1	0
Trespass	1	0	0	1	3	1
Subtotal	2	0	0	3	4	1
% of group total	5%	0%	0%	2%	3%	1%

Table 3. Reoffense Patterns by Evaluation Group and Offense Type

	"Incarceration" Groups			"Probation" groups		
	AI	AIR	INCAR	AP	APR	PROB
Overall Distribution of Reoffending						
(# of cases)	(37)	(29)	(10)	(144)	(133)	(142)
No reoffenses	27%	38%	80%	47%	45%	37%
One reoffense	14	24	0	19	23	23
Two reoffenses	16	7	0	15	14	13
Three reoffenses	16	7	0	6	6	9
Four to six reoffenses	14	17	20	10	8	14
Seven or more reoffenses	14	7	0	3	3	4
Reoffense Patterns by Type of Offense						
SUBSEQUENT VIOLENT OFFENSES						
None	78%	83%	90%	81%	81%	78%
One or more	22	17	10	19	19	22
SUBSEQUENT BURGLARY AND ARSON						
None	84%	83%	90%	81%	90%	79%
One or more	16	17	10	19	10	21
SUBSEQUENT OTHER FELONY PROPERTY						
None	73%	79%	100%	91%	87%	82%
One or more	27	21	0	9	13	18
SUBSEQUENT MINOR PERSONAL						
None	87%	93%	100%	93%	96%	96%
One or more	13	7	0	7	4	4
SUBSEQUENT MINOR PROPERTY						
None	57%	66%	80%	75%	72%	68%
One or more	43	34	20	25	28	32
SUBSEQUENT TRIVIAL						
None	76%	79%	90%	88%	92%	86%
One or more	24	21	10	12	8	14

Table 4. Reoffense Rates by Evaluation Group and Offense Type

	"Incarceration" Groups			"Probation" groups		
Group Reoffense Rates	AI	AIR	INCAR	AP	APR	PROB
(# of cases)	(37)	(29)	(10)	(144)	(133)	(142)
# of subsequent offenses for group	101	62	10	207	180	246
Months of risk time for group	1,351	966	414	4,635	4,166	4,569
Average risk time per youth (in months)	36	33	41	32	31	32
Average # of offenses per youth	2.73	2.14	1.00	1.44	1.35	1.73
Overall reoffense rate, per 100 youths, per year	91	78	29*	54	52	65
Reoffense Rates for major offense types (per 100 youths, per year)						
Violent	22	14	3*	13	15	12
Burglary and Arson	6	28	6*	10	7	12
Other Felony Property	20	10	0*	4	9	9
Minor personal	7	3	0*	3	2	2
Minor property	22	16	18*	19	15	22
Trivial	14	8	3*	5	4	8

*These rates are highly unstable due to the small number of cases (N = 10) on which they are based. They are included only for descriptive purposes.

Table 5. Pre/Post Comparisons of Offense Rates for Youths in Each of the Six Evaluation Groups

	"Incarceration" Groups						"Probation" groups					
	AI		AIR		INCAR		AP		APR		PROB	
	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Total Offense Rate, per year, per 100	119	91	105	78	85	29*	61	54	62	52	61	65
Violent rate	22	22	22	14	15	3*	12	13	14	15	11	12
Burglary/arson rate	26	6	33	28	35	6*	17	10	12	7	13	12
Other property rate	22	20	12	10	0	0*	4	4	7	9	6	9
Minor personal rate	5	7	0	3	10	0*	3	3	4	2	6	2
Minor property rate	38	22	33	16	20	18*	21	19	23	15	23	22
Trivial rate	7	14	5	8	5	3*	3	5	3	4	2	8
Number of cases	(37)		(29)		(10)		(144)		(133)		(142)	

Figures in the cells for the "before" period (B) show the rate of offenses per year committed by each 100 youths during the pre-intervention time period. This "before" period examined two years of data for these youth. For the "after" period (A), similarly computed yearly rates are displayed based on three years of post-intervention data.

*The before and after rates for the incarceration group (INCAR) are highly unstable due to the small number of cases (N = 10) on which they are based. They are included only for descriptive purposes.

Table 6. Multiple Regression Analysis of Recidivism Rates of Youth Randomly Assigned Restitution or Probation

Recidivism Measure	RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TREATMENT AND RECIDIVISM: Zero-Order r	Zero-Order Sig.	Partial b	SE b	Beta Weight	Multiple R Squared
OVERALL RECIDIVISM						
Frequency	.08	.06	.43*	.21	.10	.10
Rate	.07	.07	.16*	.08	.10	.09
VIOLENT OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.02	.37	.02	.11	.01	.06
Rate	-.02	.38	.01	.04	.01	.05
SERIOUS PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	.08	.06	.13*	.07	.10	.05
Rate	.06	.11	.04	.03	.08	.05
OTHER FELONY PROPERTY						
Frequency	.05	.17	.06	.06	.04	.03
Rate	.04	.21	.02	.02	.04	.03
MINOR PERSONAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.04	.21	-.02	.03	-.03	.01
Rate	-.04	.20	-.01	.01	-.03	.01
MINOR PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	.07	.06	.17	.10	.08	.06
Rate	.08	.05	.07*	.04	.09	.04
TRIVIAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	.07	.07	.07	.05	.07	.01
Rate	.06	.10	.02	.02	.06	.02
SERIOUSNESS INDICES						
Most serious reoffense	.07	.08	.53*	.25	.10	.10
Seriousness score	.03	.27	.79	.65	.06	.09
Seriousness rate	.02	.33	.27	.25	.05	.08

The zero-order correlations (r) are the simple relationships between the randomly assigned treatment (1 = restitution; 2 = probation) and the recidivism measure. The partial b is the partial unstandardized regression coefficient showing the independent effect of the treatment on recidivism after controlling for prior offenses, age, race, school status, and sex; partial b's that are statistically significant at the .05 level are marked with an asterisk (*). The beta weight is the partial standardized regression coefficient and is useful for assessing the relative independent effect of treatment across different recidivism measures. For the frequency variables (including most serious reoffense and seriousness score), the amount of time at risk was also controlled in the multiple regression analyses. For the simple correlations and the regression coefficients, positive values indicate the restitution group tended to recidivate less; negative values, the probation group.

Table 1. Profile of Referrals to the Restitution and Incarceration Groups in Boise, Idaho

	Restitution	Incarceration
School Status		
(# of cases)	(83)	(95)
Full time student	81%	85%
Not in school	19	15
Race		
(# of cases)	(85)	(94)
White	95%	99%
Black	5	1
Age at the time of referral		
(# of cases)	(84)	(95)
13 or younger	18%	15%
14	23	12
15	17	24
16	23	26
17	17	20
18 or older	4	3
Mean age	15.0	15.3
Prior Offenses (two years prior to referral date)		
(# of cases)	(86)	(95)
No prior court contacts	34%	20%
One prior court contact	14	24
Two to four prior contacts	42	39
Five or more prior contacts	10	17
Sex		
(# of cases)	(86)	(95)
Male	86%	84%
Female	14	16

Table 2. Types of Referral Offenses in Boise

	Restitution	Incarceration
Violent		
Aggravated Assault	1	0
Subtotal	1	0
% of group total	1%	0%
Serious Property Offenses		
Burglary	29	26
Subtotal	29	26
% of group total	34%	27%
Other Felony Property		
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	2
Forgery, Fraud, Embezzlement	5	3
Subtotal	5	5
% of group total	6%	5%
Minor Personal Offenses		
Simple Assault (incl. within-family)	2	1
Assault and Battery	3	1
Other minor personal	1	0
Subtotal	6	2
% of group total	7%	2%
Minor Property Offenses		
Shoplifting	11	8
Vandalism	4	11
Theft from Motor Vehicle	5	7
Stolen Property (receiving or possessing)	4	8
Bicycle Theft	3	2
Disorderly conduct	1	1
Pursesnatch and pickpocket	1	1
Other theft	16	20
Other minor property	0	1
Subtotal	45	59
% of group total	52%	62%
Trivial Offenses		
Drugs	0	1
Trespass	0	1
Fighting	0	1
Subtotal	0	3
% of group total	0%	3%

Table 3. Reoffense Patterns by Evaluation Group and Offense Type

	Restitution	Incarceration
Overall Distribution of Reoffending		
(# of cases)	(86)	(95)
No reoffenses	47%	41%
One reoffense	17	25
Two reoffenses	12	5
Three reoffenses	13	12
Four to six reoffenses	8	11
Seven or more reoffenses	3	6
Reoffense Patterns by Type of Offense		
SUBSEQUENT VIOLENT OFFENSES		
None	100%	95%
One or more	0	5
SUBSEQUENT BURGLARY AND ARSON		
None	90%	84%
One or more	10	16
SUBSEQUENT OTHER FELONY PROPERTY		
None	94%	91%
One or more	6	9
SUBSEQUENT MINOR PERSONAL		
None	98%	90%
One or more	2	10
SUBSEQUENT MINOR PROPERTY		
None	71%	70%
One or more	29	30
SUBSEQUENT TRIVIAL		
None	67%	65%
One or more	33	35

Table 4. Reoffense Rates by Evaluation Group and Offense Type

	Restitution	Incarceration
Group Reoffense Rates (# of cases)	(86)	(95)
# of subsequent offenses for group	136	174
Months of risk time for group	1897	2134
Average risk time per youth (in months)	22	22
Average # of offenses per youth	1.58	1.83
Overall reoffense rate, per 100 youths, per year	86	100
Reoffense Rates for major offense types (per 100 youths, per year)		
Violent	0	3
Burglary and Arson	7	12
Other Felony Property	15	9
Minor personal	1	9
Minor property	32	33
Trivial	31	33

Table 5. Pre/Post Comparisons of Offense Rates for Youths in the Restitution and Incarceration Groups

	Restitution			Incarceration		
	B	A	% Change	B	A	% Change
Total Offense Rate, per year, per 100	103	86	- 17%	137	100	- 27%
Violent rate	1	0	- 100%	2	3	+ 50%
Burglary/arson rate	11	7	- 36%	51	12	- 76%
Other property rate	10	15	+ 50%	12	9	- 25%
Minor personal rate	3	1	- 67%	6	9	+ 50%
Minor property rate	51	32	- 37%	46	33	- 28%
Trivial rate	26	31	+ 19%	21	33	+ 57%
Number of cases		(86)			(95)	

Figures in the cells for the "before" period (B) show the rate of offenses per year committed by each 100 youths during the pre-intervention time period. This "before" period examined two years of data for these youth. For the "after" period (A), similarly computed yearly rates are displayed based on approximately two years (22 months average subsequent risk time) of post-intervention data.

Table 6. Multiple Regression Analysis of Recidivism Rates of Youth Randomly Assigned Restitution or Incarceration

Recidivism Measure	RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TREATMENT AND RECIDIVISM					
	Zero-Order r	Sig.	Partial b	SE b	Beta Weight	Multiple R Squared
OVERALL RECIDIVISM						
Frequency	.05	.27	.33	.44	.06	.04
Rate	.02	.39	.07	.26	.02	.04
VIOLENT OFFENSES						
Frequency	Too few cases for analysis.					
Rate						
SERIOUS PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	.09	.12	.09	.09	.08	.03
Rate	.09	.12	.05	.04	.09	.02
OTHER FELONY PROPERTY						
Frequency	-.04	.30	-.07	.25	-.02	.08
Rate	-.05	.25	-.11	.18	-.05	.06
MINOR PERSONAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	.18	.01	.15*	.07	.17	.04
Rate	.18	.01	.08*	.04	.17	.04
MINOR PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	.01	.46	.04	.20	.01	.03
Rate	-.01	.46	-.01	.11	-.004	.02
TRIVIAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	.02	.39	.05	.15	.03	.04
Rate	.02	.39	.02	.08	.02	.04
SERIOUSNESS INDICES						
Most serious reoffense	.12	.06	.34	.29	.09	.04
Seriousness score	.07	.16	1.06	.97	.09	.06
Seriousness rate	.04	.29	.35	.63	.04	.05

The zero-order correlations (r) are the simple relationships between the randomly assigned treatment (1 = restitution; 2 = incarceration) and the recidivism measure. The partial b is the partial unstandardized regression coefficient showing the independent effect of the treatment on recidivism after controlling for prior offenses, age, race, school status, and sex; partial b's that are statistically significant at the .05 level are marked with an asterisk (*).

The beta weight is the partial standardized regression coefficient and is useful for assessing the relative independent effect of treatment across different recidivism measures. For the frequency variables (including most serious reoffense and seriousness score), the amount of time at risk was also controlled in the multiple regression analyses. For the simple correlations and the regression coefficients, positive values indicate the restitution group tended to recidivate less; negative values, the incarceration group.

Table 1. Profile of Referrals to the Four Evaluation Groups in Clayton County, Georgia

	Restitution		Nonrestitution	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
School Status				
(# of cases)	(71)	(74)	(55)	(55)
Full time student	76%	82%	75%	86%
Not in school	24	18	25	14
Race				
(# of cases)	(72)	(72)	(55)	(54)
White	94%	96%	96%	100%
Black	6	4	4	0
Age at the time of referral				
(# of cases)	(73)	(74)	(55)	(55)
13 or younger	12%	11%	18%	18%
14	16	11	13	13
15	26	28	29	38
16	34	46	35	15
17	11	4	6	15
18 or older	0	0	0	2
Mean age	14.9	15.1	14.9	14.9
Prior Offenses (two years prior to referral date)				
(# of cases)	(73)	(74)	(55)	(56)
No prior court contacts	40%	57%	44%	46%
One prior court contact	19	19	33	25
Two to four prior contacts	26	18	18	20
Five or more prior contacts	15	7	5	9
Sex				
(# of cases)	(73)	(74)	(55)	(56)
Male	86%	80%	78%	80%
Female	14	20	22	20

Table 2. Types of Referral Offenses in Clayton County, Georgia

	Restitution		Nonrestitution	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Violent				
Armed Robbery	0	1	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	1	1	0
Subtotal	0	2	1	0
% of group total	0%	3%	2%	0%
Serious Property Offenses				
Burglary	9	22	22	14
Subtotal	9	22	22	14
% of group total	12%	30%	40%	25%
Other Felony Property				
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	4	3	3
Forgery, Fraud, Embezzlement	1	1	1	0
Subtotal	9	5	4	3
% of group total	12%	7%	7%	5%
Minor Personal Offenses				
Simple Assault (incl. within-family)	4	0	2	3
Assault and Battery	1	1	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	5	1	2	4
% of group total	7%	1%	4%	7%
Minor Property Offenses				
Shoplifting	10	12	8	8
Vandalism	10	9	6	12
Theft from Motor Vehicle	6	4	1	9
Stolen Property (receiving or possessing)	4	1	1	1
Bicycle Theft	1	3	1	4
Pursesnatch and pickpocket	0	0	3	0
Criminal Mischief	0	1	0	0
Other theft	13	12	6	1
Subtotal	44	42	26	35
% of group total	60%	57%	47%	63%
Trivial Offenses				
Driving under the Influence	1	1	0	0
Trespass	5	0	0	0
Fighting	0	1	0	0
Subtotal	6	2	0	0
% of group total	8%	3%	0%	0%

Table 3. Reoffense Patterns by Evaluation Group and Offense Type

	Restitution		Nonrestitution	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Overall Distribution of Reoffending				
(# of cases)	(73)	(74)	(55)	(56)
No reoffenses	51%	54%	40%	48%
One reoffense	10	11	26	20
Two reoffenses	8	14	7	7
Three reoffenses	11	8	6	7
Four to six reoffenses	12	11	15	7
Seven or more reoffenses	8	3	7	11
Reoffense Patterns by Type of Offense				
SUBSEQUENT VIOLENT OFFENSES				
None	97%	97%	96%	98%
One or more	3	3	4	2
SUBSEQUENT BURGLARY AND ARSON				
None	88%	88%	82%	86%
One or more	12	12	18	14
SUBSEQUENT OTHER FELONY PROPERTY				
None	99%	100%	86%	91%
One or more	1	0	14	9
SUBSEQUENT MINOR PERSONAL				
None	92%	89%	80%	93%
One or more	8	11	20	7
SUBSEQUENT MINOR PROPERTY				
None	69%	77%	71%	66%
One or more	31	23	29	34
SUBSEQUENT TRIVIAL				
None	58%	72%	62%	68%
One or more	42	28	38	32

Table 4. Reoffense Rates by Evaluation Group and Offense Type

	Restitution		Nonrestitution	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Group Reoffense Rates (# of cases)	(73)	(74)	(55)	(56)
# of subsequent offenses for group	136	101	139	129
Months of risk time for group	2584	2626	1976	2066
Average risk time per youth (in months)	35	35	36	37
Average # of offenses per youth	1.86	1.36	2.53	2.30
Overall reoffense rate, per 100 youths, per year	64	47	84	75
Reoffense Rates for major offense types (per 100 youths, per year)				
Violent	1	1	1	1
Burglary and Arson	6	8	16	8
Other Felony Property	0	0	5	3
Minor personal	6	6	7	3
Minor property	21	14	27	36
Trivial	30	17	27	24

Table 5. Pre/Post Comparisons of Offense Rates for Youths in the Restitution and Nonrestitution Groups

	Restitution				Nonrestitution			
	R		R&C		C		CONTROL	
	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Total Offense Rate, per year, per 100	101	74	55	47	64	84	75	75
Violent rate	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1
Burglary/arson rate	14	6	13	8	11	16	7	8
Other property rate	1	0	3	0	11	5	11	3
Minor personal rate	7	6	5	6	6	7	3	3
Minor property rate	51	21	21	14	21	27	44	36
Trivial rate	26	30	11	17	13	27	10	24
Number of cases	(73)		(74)		(55)		(56)	

Figures in the cells for the "before" period (B) show the rate of offenses per year committed by each 100 youths during the pre-intervention time period. This "before" period examined two years of data for these youth. For the "after" period (A), similarly computed yearly rates are displayed based on approximately three years (36 months average subsequent risk time) of post-intervention data.

Table 6. Multiple Regression Analysis of Recidivism Rates of Youth Randomly Assigned Restitution or Nonrestitution

Recidivism Measure	RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TREATMENT AND RECIDIVISM: Zero-Order r	Zero-Order Sig.	Partial b	SE b	Beta Weight	Multiple R Squared
OVERALL RECIDIVISM						
Frequency	.11	.05	.83	.45	.11	.14
Rate	.11	.04	.29*	.14	.13	.11
VIOLENT OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.03	.31	-.01	.03	-.02	.05
Rate	-.03	.31	-.00	.01	-.02	.05
SERIOUS PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	.07	.13	.14	.14	.06	.04
Rate	.06	.15	.05	.05	.06	.03
OTHER FELONY PROPERTY						
Frequency	.23	.01	.13*	.03	.24	.12
Rate	.23	.01	.04*	.01	.24	.12
MINOR PERSONAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.01	.44	-.02	.07	-.02	.04
Rate	-.01	.47	-.01	.02	-.01	.03
MINOR PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	.10	.05	.47	.26	.11	.12
Rate	.11	.04	.16*	.08	.13	.12
TRIVIAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	.03	.32	.11	.18	.04	.09
Rate	.03	.34	.04	.06	.04	.05
SERIOUSNESS INDICES						
Most serious reoffense	.09	.08	.29	.24	.07	.12
Seriousness score	.09	.08	.93	.71	.08	.09
Seriousness rate	.08	.09	.32	.23	.09	.07

The zero-order correlations (r) are the simple relationships between the randomly assigned treatment (1 = restitution; 2 = nonrestitution) and the recidivism measure. The partial b is the partial unstandardized regression coefficient showing the independent effect of the treatment on recidivism after controlling for prior offenses, age, race, school status, and sex; partial b's that are statistically significant at the .05 level are marked with an asterisk (*). The beta weight is the partial standardized regression coefficient and is useful for assessing the relative independent effect of treatment across different recidivism measures. For the frequency variables (including most serious reoffense and seriousness score), the amount of time at risk was also controlled in the multiple regression analyses. For the simple correlations and the regression coefficients, positive values indicate the restitution group tended to recidivate less; negative values, the nonrestitution group.

Table 7. Multiple Regression Analysis of Recidivism Rates of Youth Randomly Assigned Counseling or Noncounseling

Recidivism Measure	RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TREATMENT AND RECIDIVISM: Zero-Order r	Zero-Order Sig.	Partial b	SE b	Beta Weight	Multiple R Squared
OVERALL RECIDIVISM						
Frequency	.03	.34	-.13	.45	-.02	.13
Rate	.02	.39	-.06	.14	-.03	.10
VIOLENT OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.02	.39	-.00	.03	-.00	.05
Rate	-.03	.29	-.00	.01	-.02	.05
SERIOUS PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.07	.13	-.19	.14	-.09	.04
Rate	-.08	.10	-.07	.05	-.09	.04
OTHER FELONY PROPERTY						
Frequency	-.03	.32	-.03	.03	-.06	.07
Rate	-.02	.37	-.01	.01	-.05	.07
MINOR PERSONAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.05	.20	-.08	.07	-.08	.04
Rate	-.08	.10	-.04	.02	-.10	.05
MINOR PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	.06	.18	.07	.26	.02	.11
Rate	.16	.16	.03	.08	.02	.11
TRIVIAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	.07	.14	.11	.18	.04	.09
Rate	.06	.19	.03	.06	.03	.05
SERIOUSNESS INDICES						
Most serious reoffense	-.02	.37	-.25	.24	-.07	.12
Seriousness score	-.07	.15	-1.08	.70	-.10	.09
Seriousness rate	-.09	.08	-.42	.23	-.12	.08

The zero-order correlations (r) are the simple relationships between the randomly assigned treatment (1 = counseling; 2 = noncounseling) and the recidivism measure. The partial b is the partial unstandardized regression coefficient showing the independent effect of the treatment on recidivism after controlling for prior offenses, age, race, school status, and sex; partial b's that are statistically significant at the .05 level are marked with an asterisk (*). The beta weight is the partial standardized regression coefficient and is useful for assessing the relative independent effect of treatment across different recidivism measures. For the frequency variables (including most serious reoffense and seriousness score), the amount of time at risk was also controlled in the multiple regression analyses. For the simple correlations and the regression coefficients, positive values indicate the counseling group tended to recidivate less; negative values, the noncounseling group.

Table 8. Multiple Regression Analysis of Recidivism Rates of Youth Randomly Assigned Restitution, or Restitution and Counseling

Recidivism Measure	RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TREATMENT AND RECIDIVISM					
	Zero-Order r	Zero-Order Sig.	Partial b	SE b	Beta Weight	Multiple R Squared
OVERALL RECIDIVISM						
Frequency	-.10	.11	-.36	.40	-.07	.14
Rate	-.09	.14	-.07	.13	-.05	.18
VIOLENT OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.00	.50	.00	.05	.00	.07
Rate	.01	.43	.00	.02	.02	.07
SERIOUS PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	.06	.24	.14	.12	.10	.06
Rate	.07	.19	.05	.04	.12	.06
OTHER FELONY PROPERTY						
Frequency	-.08	.16	-.01	.01	.04	.05
Rate	-.08	.16	-.00	.01	.04	.05
MINOR PERSONAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.00	.49	.02	.11	.01	.04
Rate	.02	.42	.02	.03	.04	.03
MINOR PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.09	.15	-.18	.18	-.08	.13
Rate	-.10	.11	-.06	.06	-.09	.09
TRIVIAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.16	.03	-.33	.20	-.14	.12
Rate	-.14	.05	-.08	.07	-.11	.07
SERIOUSNESS INDICES						
Most serious reoffense	-.02	.41	.14	.31	.04	.14
Seriousness score	-.01	.44	.28	.76	.03	.09
Seriousness rate	.01	.43	.20	.25	.07	.07

The zero-order correlations (r) are the simple relationships between the randomly assigned treatment (1 = restitution; 2 = restitution and counseling) and the recidivism measure. The partial b is the partial unstandardized regression coefficient showing the independent effect of the treatment on recidivism after controlling for prior offenses, age, race, school status, and sex; partial b's that are statistically significant at the .05 level are marked with an asterisk (*). The beta weight is the partial standardized regression coefficient and is useful for assessing the relative independent effect of treatment across different recidivism measures. For the frequency variables (including most serious reoffense and seriousness score), the amount of time at risk was also controlled in the multiple regression analyses. For the simple correlations and the regression coefficients, positive values indicate the restitution group tended to recidivate less; negative values, the restitution and counseling group.

TABLE 1. PROFILE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

	Programmatic Restitution	"Ad Hoc" Restitution
No. of Cases	165	86
GENDER		
% Male	84 %	87 %
% Female	16	18
SCHOOL		
% Fulltime Students	71 %	73 %
% Parttime/Alternative school	8	3
$ Not in School	21	23
RACE		
% Minority	4 %	10 %
% White	96	90
AGE		
14	5 %	7 %
15	21	23
16	28	22
17	29	33
18	17	15
PRIOR OFFENSES		
% With No Prior Court Contacts	32 %	29 %
% With One Prior Court Contact	19	15
% With Two to Four Priors	27	34
% With Five or More Priors	22	22

None of the differences between the two groups was statistically significant at or beyond the .05 level.

TABLE 2. TYPES OF OFFENSES (IMMEDIATE INCIDENT)

	Programmatic Restitution	"Ad Hoc" Restitution
	N	N
VIOLENT		
Rape	1	0
Armed Robbery	1	1
Aggravated Assault	1	0
Subtotal	3 (2%)	1 (1%)
SERIOUS PROPERTY OFFENSES		
Burglary	62	30
Attempted Burglary	1	0
Arson	0	1
Subtotal	63 (38%)	31 (36%)
OTHER FELONY PROPERTY		
Motor Vehicle Theft	19	9
Forgery, Fraud, Embezzlement	7	4
Subtotal	26 (16%)	14 (15%)
MINOR OFFENSES		
Assault and Battery	4	3
Stolen Property (receiving or possessing)	3	1
Vandalism	31	13
Pursesnatch & Pickpocket	3	2
Shoplifting	3	1
Theft	20	19
Subtotal		
TRIVIAL OFFENSES		
Drugs	3	0
Criminal Mischief	1	0
Property Damage	1	0
Traffic/Property damage	1	2
Driving Without License	1	0
Subtotal	9 (5%)	2 (2%)

TABLE 3. COMPARISON OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION RATES FOR Programmatic and "Ad Hoc" Approaches to Restitution

	Programmatic Restitution	"Ad Hoc" Restitution
No. of Cases	165	86
SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION		
% Completing Successfully (Program/Court Determination)	91 %	45 %
% Paying All of the Restitution Ordered	88 %	40 %
% of Cases in Which Full Victim Loss was Repaid in Restitution	27 %	7 %
% of Cases Paying No Restitution	2 %	37 %
% of Cases in Which Judge Ordered Full Restitution (100 % of Loss)	35 %	23 %
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CASES		
Median Amount of Victim Loss	$192	$157
Median Amount Ordered in Restn.	$125	$ 67
Median Amount Paid in Restitution	$100	$ 20
Average Amount of Victim Loss	$1,119	$1,350
Average Amount Ordered in Restn.	$215	$225
Average Amount Paid in Restn.	$197	$152

All of the differences shown, with the exception of the amount of vic loss (median or average) and the average amount of the restitution or are highly significant, at or beyond the .05 level.

The average amount of victim loss is seriously distorted due to the p of three youths involved in a case with a loss of $30,000 (two were i the programmatic group and one was in the ad hoc group). The average order is also distorted by one very large order $5,667) in the ad hoc group

TABLE 4. REOFFENSE PATTERNS FOR YOUTHS WHO WERE SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL IN COMPLETING RESTITUTION

		Unsuccessful	Successful
No. of Juveniles		61	190
PROPORTION REOFFENDING			
% With No Subsequent Offenses		20%	40%
% With One Subsequent Offense		25	17
% With Two Subsequent Offenses		13	13
% With Three Subsequent Offenses		8	8
% With Four to Six Subsequents		20	12
% With Seven or More Subsequents		14	10
PROPORTION REOFFENDING BY TYPE OF CRIME			
VIOLENT:	No Violent Reoffenses	98%	94%
	One or More Violent	2	6
BURGLARY:	No Subsequent Burglaries	77%	85%
	One or More Burglaries	23	15
OTHER FELONY PROPERTY OFFENSES			
	No Subsequent Felonies	82%	92%
	One or More	18	8
MINOR (PERSONAL)			
	No Subsequent Minor (pers)	87%	90%
	One or More	13	10
MINOR (PROPERTY)			
	No Subsequent Minor (Prop)	51%	59%
	One Minor Property Subsq.	26	18
	Two or More Minor (Prop)	23	23
TRIVIAL:	% With No Subsequents	48%	64%
	% With One	26	18
	% With Two	26	18

(TABLE CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 4. CONTINUED

	Unsuccessful	Successful
GROUP REOFFENSE RATES		
# of Subsequent Contacts for Group	191	428
Months of Risk Time for Group	2,196	7,080
Average Risk Time, per Youth	36 mo.	37 mo.
Average No. of Contacts, per youth	3.1	2.25
Reoffense Rate, per 100 youths, per year (all reoffenses)	104	72
CRIME SPECIFIC REOFFENSE RATES (Per 100 youths, per Year)		
VIOLENT	.5	2
BURGLARY	15	9
OTHER PROPERTY OFFENSES	51	39
TRIVIAL OFFENSES	37	23

TABLE 5. PRE/POST COMPARISONS OF OFFENSE RATES FOR YOUTHS WHO WERE SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL IN COMPLETING RESTITUTION

Offense Rates Per Year, for 100	Unsuccessful		Successful	
	Before	After	Before	After
Total Offense Rate, Per Year, per 100	140	104	122	72
Violent Rate	1.6	.5	3.4	2.2
Burglary Rate	34	15	40	9
Other Property	81	51	65	39
Trivial Rate	23	37	24	23

Figures in the cells for the "before" period show the number of offe per year, committed by each 100 youths during the pre-intervention t period which covered two years. Similar yearly rates are shown for post intervention time period.

TABLE 6. MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMPLET SUCCESS AND RECIDIVISM

Measures of Recidivism	CORRELATION BETWEEN SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION AND RECIDI				
	Zero-Order r	(p)t	With Controls r	(pt)	R (squar
OVERALL					
TSUBS (Total Subsequents)	-.11	.04	-.08	.08	.19
SDRATE (Subsequent Rate)	-.17	.01	-.10	.05	.16
S1DRATE (Adjusted Rate)	-.17	.01	-.10	.05	.16
SERIOUSNESS INDICES					
SSERR (Seriousness Score)	-.14	.03	-.11	.03	.13
S1SERR (Adjusted Rate)	-.17	.03	-.11	.03	.13
MOST (Most Serious)	-.15	.01	-.12	.03	.16
VIOLENT OFFENSES					
SVIOLENT (Frequency)	.08	.10	.08	.10	.00
SVRATE (Rate)	.06	.16	.06	.16	.00
S1VRATE (Adjusted Rate)	.06	.16	.06	.16	.00
BURGLARIES					
SSERPROP (Frequency)	-.09	.08	-.07	.12	.04
SSERPR (Rate)	-.12	.03	-.10	.06	.03
S1SERPR (Adjusted Rate)	-.12	.03	-.10	.06	.04
OTHER FELONY PROPERTY					
SPROPFEL (Frequency)	-.14	.02	-.17	.01	.03
SFELPR (Rate)	-.18	.01	-.17	.01	.03
S1FELPR (Adjusted Rate)	-.18	.01	-.18	.01	.03
MINOR OFFENSES					
SMINOR (Frequency)	-.07	.15	-.04	.24	.12
SMINR (Rate)	-.12	.03	-.09	.07	.08
S1MINR (Adjusted Rate)	-.12	.03	-.09	.07	.08
TRIVIAL OFFENSES					
STRIV (Frequency)	-.13	.02	-.10	.06	.09
STRIVR (Rate)	-.19	.01	-.16	.01	.11
S1TRIV (Adjusted Rate)	-.19	.01	-.16	.01	?.11

The significance levels are based on one-tailed t tests. Variables controlled in the equation were the total number of prior offenses, the number of prior violent offenses, and the age of the youth. In addition, the amount of time at risk was controlled for the frequency variables (TSUBS,SVIOLENT,SSERPROP,SPROPFEL,SMINOR,STRIV).

TABLE† 7. MULTIPLE REGRESSION MODELS FOR SELECTED MEASURES OF RECIDIV:

	Total Subsequents		MEASURE OF RECIDIVISM Subsequent Rate		Adjusted Seriousness Rate		Most Serious Reoffense	
	b	(p)t	b	(p)t	b	(p)t	b	(p)t
Successful Completion	-.08	.08	-.10	.05	-.11	.03	-.12	.02
Number of Priors	.23	.00	.22	.00	.16	.01	.28	.00
Age	-.30	.00	-.27	.00	-.25	.00	-.20	.00
Sex (1=male 2=female)	-.05	.34	-.05	.34	-.02	.74	-.12	.02
Number of Violent Priors	.13	.03	.10	.08	.12	.02	.11	.03
Multiple R^2	.19		.16		.16		.16	

The probability of t is based on a one-tailed test. Variables which had a (p)t below .05 were not in the equation for the calculation of the multiple R square nor for the calculation of the other partial regression coefficients. Risk time was controlled for the TSUBS varia but it did not enter the equation (b=.08; (p)t = .19).

Table 1. Profile of Referrals in Ventura County, California

	Restitution		Nonrestitution	
	RNP	RP	CNP	CP
School Status				
(# of cases)	(283)	(75)	(127)	(38)
Full time student	73%	61%	78%	61%
Not in school	27	39	22	39
Ethnicity				
(# of cases)	(290)	(81)	(130)	(39)
Anglo	78%	68%	68%	59%
Mexican	18	28	30	36
Black	4	4	2	3
Other	0	0	0	2
Age at the time of referral				
(# of cases)	(290)	(82)	(130)	(39)
13 or younger	7%	0%	8%	3%
14	12	11	13	5
15	21	23	24	28
16	29	39	30	28
17	29	26	23	33
18 or older	2	1	2	3
Mean age	15.7	15.8	15.5	15.9
Prior Offenses (two years prior to referral date)				
(# of cases)	(291)	(82)	(131)	(39)
No prior court contacts	38%	7%	46%	13%
One prior court contact	27	15	23	28
Two to four prior contacts	28	54	24	51
Five or more prior contacts	7	24	7	8
Sex				
(# of cases)	(291)	(82)	(131)	(39)
Male	91%	95%	95%	97%
Female	9	5	5	3

Table 2. Types of Referral Offenses in Ventura County, California

	Restitution		Nonrestitution	
	RNP	RP	CNP	CP
Violent				
Armed Robbery	0	1	0	0
Unarmed Robbery	0	1	1	0
Aggravated Assault	2	0	0	0
Subtotal	2	2	1	0
% of group total	1%	2%	1%	0%
Serious Property Offenses				
Arson	1	0	2	0
Burglary	141	45	57	21
Subtotal	142	45	59	21
% of group total	49%	55%	46%	54%
Other Felony Property				
Motor Vehicle Theft	35	13	22	4
Forgery, Fraud, Embezzlement	5	2	1	1
Subtotal	40	15	23	5
% of group total	14%	18%	18%	13%
Minor Personal Offenses				
Simple Assault (incl. within-family)	5	3	4	0
Assault and Battery	4	0	1	1
Resisting a Police Officer	1	0	0	0
Subtotal	10	3	5	1
% of group total	3%	4%	4%	3%
Minor Property Offenses				
Shoplifting	2	0	0	0
Vandalism	26	4	9	2
Theft from Motor Vehicle	17	6	1	1
Stolen Property (receiving or possessing)	8	1	5	3
Bicycle Theft	3	0	0	2
Pursesnatch	0	0	1	1
Criminal Mischief	8	0	8	0
Weapons	0	0	2	0
Hit and Run with property damage	3	0	0	0
Other theft	26	5	13	3
Subtotal	93	16	39	12
% of group total	32%	20%	30%	31%
Trivial Offenses				
Driving under the Influence	1	0	1	0
Trespass	0	0	1	0
Fighting, Disorderly Conduct	2	1	0	0
Subtotal	3	1	2	0
% of group total	1%	1%	2%	0%

Table 3. Reoffense Patterns by Evaluation Group and Offense Type

	Restitution		Nonrestitution	
	RNP	RP	CNP	CP
Overall Distribution of Reoffending				
(# of cases)	(291)	(82)	(131)	(39)
No reoffenses	30%	26%	37%	23%
One reoffense	26	24	21	18
Two reoffenses	16	16	17	26
Three reoffenses	9	10	7	10
Four to six reoffenses	13	22	15	18
Seven or more reoffenses	6	2	4	5
Reoffense Patterns by Type of Offense				
SUBSEQUENT VIOLENT OFFENSES				
None	93%	93%	92%	82%
One or more	7	7	8	18
SUBSEQUENT BURGLARY AND ARSON				
None	75%	78%	74%	72%
One or more	25	22	26	28
SUBSEQUENT OTHER FELONY PROPERTY				
None	88%	83%	86%	87%
One or more	12	17	14	13
SUBSEQUENT MINOR PERSONAL				
None	92%	90%	94%	97%
One or more	8	10	6	3
SUBSEQUENT MINOR PROPERTY				
None	61%	61%	66%	51%
One or more	39	40	34	49
SUBSEQUENT TRIVIAL				
None	60%	50%	64%	59%
One or more	40	50	36	41

Table 4. Reoffense Rates by Evaluation Group and Offense Type

	Restitution		Nonrestitution	
	RNP	RP	CNP	CP
Group Reoffense Rates (# of cases)	(291)	(82)	(131)	(39)
# of subsequent offenses for group	584	167	245	93
Months of risk time for group	10,718	2587	4882	1226
Average risk time per youth (in months)	37	32	37	31
Average # of offenses per youth	2.01	2.04	1.87	2.38
Overall reoffense rate, per 100 youths, per year	65	76	61	92
Reoffense Rates for major offense types (per 100 youths, per year)				
Violent	2	3	3	8
Burglary and Arson	12	11	11	14
Other Felony Property	4	7	5	6
Minor personal	3	5	3	1
Minor property	22	25	17	41
Trivial	21	26	22	23

Table 5. Pre/Post Comparisons of Offense Rates for Youths in the Restitution and Nonrestitution Groups

	Restitution				Nonrestitution			
	RNP		RP		CNP		CP	
	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Total Offense Rate, per year, per 100	75	65	159	76	63	61	109	92
Violent rate	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	8
Burglary/arson rate	14	12	32	11	15	11	18	14
Other property rate	7	4	19	7	5	5	15	6
Minor personal rate	3	3	10	5	5	3	9	1
Minor property rate	31	22	68	25	24	17	38	41
Trivial rate	18	21	28	26	11	22	24	23
Number of cases	(291)		(82)		(131)		(39)	

Figures in the cells for the "before" period (B) show the rate of offenses per year committed by each 100 youths during the pre-intervention time period. This "before" period examined two years of data for these youth. For the "after" period (A), similarly computed yearly rates are displayed based on approximately three years (36 months average subsequent risk time) of post-intervention data.

Table 6. Multiple Regression Analysis of Recidivism Rates of Youth Randomly Assigned Restitution or Nonrestitution

Recidivism Measure	RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TREATMENT AND RECIDIVISM					
	Zero-Order r	Sig.	Partial b	SE b	Beta Weight	Multiple R Squared
OVERALL RECIDIVISM						
Frequency	-.01	.45	.03	.20	.01	.22
Rate	-.01	.40	.01	.07	.004	.21
VIOLENT OFFENSES						
Frequency	.06	.09	.03	.03	.05	.10
Rate	.06	.10	.01	.01	.05	.10
SERIOUS PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.01	.46	.01	.06	.01	.08
Rate	-.01	.45	.003	.02	.01	.07
OTHER PELONY PROPERTY						
Frequency	.02	.35	.03	.04	.03	.03
Rate	.00	.50	.004	.01	.02	.03
MINOR PERSONAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.04	.20	-.02	.03	-.03	.06
Rate	-.05	.11	-.01	.01	-.05	.05
MINOR PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.02	.36	-.03	.11	-.01	.12
Rate	-.01	.45	.001	.04	.001	.11
TRIVIAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	.00	.49	.03	.10	.01	.09
Rate	-.01	.39	.002	.03	.003	.09
SERIOUSNESS INDICES						
Most serious reoffense	.01	.41	.09	.19	.02	.16
Seriousness score	.01	.40	.22	.38	.02	.19
Seriousness rate	-.00	.49	.04	.13	.01	.18

The zero-order correlations (r) are the simple relationships between the randomly assigned treatment (1 = restitution; 2 = nonrestitution) and the recidivism measure. The partial b is the partial unstandardized regression coefficient showing the independent effect of the treatment on recidivism after controlling for prior offenses, age, race, school status, and sex; none of the partial b's are statistically significant at the .05 level. The beta weight is the partial standardized regression coefficient and is useful for assessing the relative independent effect of treatment across different recidivism measures. For the frequency variables (including most serious reoffense and seriousness score), the amount of time at risk was also controlled in the multiple regression analyses. For the simple correlations and the regression coefficients, positive values indicate the restitution group tended to recidivate less; negative values, the nonrestitution group.

Table 7. Multiple Regression Analysis of Recidivism Rates of Youth Randomly Assigned Placement or Nonplacement

Recidivism Measure	RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TREATMENT AND RECIDIVISM					
	Zero-Order r	Sig.	Partial b	SE b	Beta Weight	Multiple R Squared
OVERALL RECIDIVISM						
Frequency	-.03	.22	.06	.25	.01	.22
Rate	-.11	.01	-.05	.08	-.02	.21
VIOLENT OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.06	.09	-.02	.04	-.02	.10
Rate	-.10	.01	-.01	.01	-.03	.10
SERIOUS PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	.02	.29	.04	.08	.03	.08
Rate	-.01	.39	.01	.03	.02	.07
OTHER PELONY PROPERTY						
Frequency	-.04	.17	-.03	.04	-.03	.03
Rate	-.08	.03	-.01	.01	-.04	.03
MINOR PERSONAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.00	.46	.02	.04	.03	.06
Rate	-.04	.20	.001	.01	.01	.05
MINOR PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.06	.09	-.13	.13	-.05	.12
Rate	-.11	.01	-.06	.04	-.06	.11
TRIVIAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	.01	.45	.17	.12	.07	.09
Rate	-.05	.11	.02	.04	.03	.09
SERIOUSNESS INDICES						
Most serious reoffense	-.05	.11	-.11	.24	-.02	.16
Seriousness score	-.02	.36	.25	.47	.02	.19
Seriousness rate	-.08	.02	-.01	.15	-.004	.18

The zero-order correlations (r) are the simple relationships between the randomly assigned treatment (1 = placement; 2 = nonplacement) and the recidivism measure. The partial b is the partial unstandardized regression coefficient showing the independent effect of the treatment on recidivism after controlling for prior offenses, age, race, school status, and sex; none of the partial b's are statistically significant at the .05 level. The beta weight is the partial standardized regression coefficient and is useful for assessing the relative independent effect of treatment across different recidivism measures. For the frequency variables (including most serious reoffense and seriousness score), the amount of time at risk was also controlled in the multiple regression analyses. For the simple correlations and the regression coefficients, positive values indicate the placement group tended to recidivate less; negative values, the nonplacement group.

Table 8. Multiple Regression Analysis of Recidivism Rates of Youth Randomly Assigned Restitution Nonplacement or Probation Nonplacement

Recidivism Measure	RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TREATMENT AND RECIDIVISM					
	Zero-Order r	Zero-Order Sig.	Partial b	SE b	Beta Weight	Multiple R Squared
OVERALL RECIDIVISM						
Frequency	-.03	.30	-.18	.22	-.03	.27
Rate	-.04	.22	-.07	.07	-.04	.25
VIOLENT OFFENSES						
Frequency	.02	.31	.004	.03	.01	.10
Rate	.02	.33	.0004	.01	.002	.09
SERIOUS PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.02	.36	-.03	.07	-.02	.10
Rate	-.02	.34	-.01	.02	-.02	.09
OTHER FELONY PROPERTY						
Frequency	.03	.26	.03	.04	.03	.04
Rate	.01	.42	.003	.01	.01	.03
MINOR PERSONAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.01	.44	-.01	.03	-.01	.07
Rate	-.02	.34	-.01	.01	-.03	.07
MINOR PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.07	.09	-.19	.12	-.08	.14
Rate	-.06	.10	-.05	.04	-.07	.12
TRIVIAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	.01	.39	.03	.11	.01	.12
Rate	.00	.48	.0004	.04	.001	.11
SERIOUSNESS INDICES						
Most serious reoffense	-.01	.41	-.08	.22	-.02	.20
Seriousness score	.01	.46	-.01	.44	-.001	.23
Seriousness rate	-.01	.41	-.05	.14	-.02	.22

The zero-order correlations (r) are the simple relationships between the randomly assigned treatment (1 = restitution nonplacement; 2 = probation nonplacement) and the recidivism measure. The partial b is the partial unstandardized regression coefficient showing the independent effect of the treatment on recidivism after controlling for prior offenses, age, race, school status, and sex; none of the partial b's are statistically significant at the .05 level. The beta weight is the partial standardized regression coefficient and is useful for assessing the relative independent effect of treatment across different recidivism measures. For the frequency variables (including most serious reoffense and seriousness score), the amount of time at risk was also controlled in the multiple regression analyses. For the simple correlations and the regression coefficients, positive values indicate the restitution nonplacement group tended to recidivate less; negative values, the probation nonplacement group.

Table 9. Multiple Regression Analysis of Recidivism Rates of Youth Randomly Assigned Restitution Placement or Control Placement

Recidivism Measure	RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TREATMENT AND RECIDIVISM					
	Zero-Order r	Zero-Order Sig.	Partial b	SE b	Beta Weight	Multiple R Squared
OVERALL RECIDIVISM						
Frequency	.08	.21	.54	.43	.12	.11
Rate	.06	.25	.20	.17	.11	.13
VIOLENT OFFENSES						
Frequency	.15	.05	.12	.07	.14	.19
Rate	.13	.07	.04	.03	.13	.20
SERIOUS PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	.05	.29	.12	.13	.09	.03
Rate	.05	.30	.04	.05	.08	.03
OTHER FELONY PROPERTY						
Frequency	-.03	.36	.002	.08	.002	.10
Rate	-.03	.39	.004	.03	.01	.12
MINOR PERSONAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.13	.07	-.07	.07	-.10	.06
Rate	-.14	.06	-.03	.03	-.11	.07
MINOR PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Frequency	.15	.05	.41	.24	.16	.13
Rate	.14	.06	.15	.09	.15	.13
TRIVIAL OFFENSES						
Frequency	-.05	.29	-.04	.18	-.02	.06
Rate	-.05	.30	-.01	.07	-.01	.08
SERIOUSNESS INDICES						
Most serious reoffense	.08	.19	.53	.44	.12	.09
Seriousness score	.03	.36	.74	.79	.09	.09
Seriousness rate	.02	.40	.27	.32	.08	.11

The zero-order correlations (r) are the simple relationships between the randomly assigned treatment (1 = restitution placement; 2 = control placement) and the recidivism measure. The partial b is the partial unstandardized regression coefficient showing the independent effect of the treatment on recidivism after controlling for prior offenses, age, race, school status, and sex; none of the partial b's are statistically significant at the .05 level. The beta weight is the partial standardized regression coefficient and is useful for assessing the relative independent effect of treatment across different recidivism measures. For the frequency variables (including most serious reoffense and seriousness score), the amount of time at risk was also controlled in the multiple regression analyses. For the simple correlations and the regression coefficients, positive values indicate the restitution placement group tended to recidivate less; negative values, the control placement group.

TABLE 1. PROFILE OF REFERRALS TO THE EVALUATION GROUPS IN OKLAHOMA COUNTY

	Sole Sanction Restitution	Restitution And Probation	Control Group
SCHOOL STATUS			
(# of Cases)	(104)	(116)	(78)
Full Time Student	65 %	69 %	72 %
Not in School Full Time	35	31	28
RACE			
(# of Cases)	(106)	(116)	(79)
White	66 %	54 %	68 %
Black	30	35	28
Indian	4	8	4
Mexican	0	3	0
AGE			
(# of Cases)	(106)	(115)	(83)
13 and Under	14 %	10 %	11 %
14	6	14	13
15	22	17	14
16	24	29	29
17	25	23	25
18 and Over	9	7	7
PRIOR OFFENSES			
(# of Cases)	(107)	(116)	(83)
None	41 %	41 %	32 %
One	24	29	28
Two to Four	30	27	35
Five or More	5	3	5
SEX			
(# of Cases)	(107)	(116)	(79)
Male	91 %	87 %	85 %
Female	9	13	15

TABLE 2. TYPES OF REFERRAL OFFENSES IN OKLAHOMA COUNTY

	Sole Sanction Restitution		Restitution And Probation		Control Group	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
VIOLENT						
Robbery	9		7		8	
Aggravated Assault	4		2		1	
% of Group Total		12%		8%		11%
SERIOUS PROPERTY						
Burglary	24		30		25	
Attempted Burglary	3		2		0	
Arson	0		0		1	
% of Group Total		25%		27%		26%
OTHER FELONY PROPERTY						
Motor Vehicle Theft	12		13		8	
Forgery, Fraud, Embzl.	2		2		3	
% of Group Total		13%		13%		13%
MINOR PERSONAL						
Simple Assault	2		1		1	
Resisting Arrest	1		0		0	
% of Group Total		3%		1%		0%
MINOR PROPERTY						
Shoplifting	13		18		9	
Larceny	2		1		1	
Purse Snatch	1		0		1	
Theft from Motor Vehc.	8		8		4	
Bicycle Theft	0		1		3	
Other Thefts	14		14		12	
Stolen Property (Buying, Receiving, Selling)	1		2		2	
Vandalism	11		10		3	
Criminal Mischief	0		2		1	
% of Group Total		47%		48%		43%
TRIVIAL OFFENSES						
Fight	0		1		0	
Trespass	0		2		0	
% of Group Total		0%		3%		0%

TABLE 3. SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF RESTITUTION ORDERS IN OKLAHOMA COUNTY

	Sole Sanction Restitution	Restitution as a Condition of Probation
(# of Cases)	(82)	(94)
Successful Completion (as Defined by Programs)	82 %	88 %
MONETARY RESTITUTION (# of Cases)	(45)	(64)
Restitution Payments as Proportion of Restitution Order (Average, per youth	92 %	92 %
Percentage of Youths Paying 100% of Restitution Ordered	84 %	91 %
Percentage of Youths Paying all of the Outstanding Victim Loss (1)	58 %	36 %
COMMUNITY SERVICE (# of cases)	(38)	(31)
Percentage of Youths Working all the Hours Ordered	74 %	77 %

(1) Some incidents involved co-offenders and the full payment may have been made to the victim when the amounts from all offenders are combined.

TABLE 4. REOFFENSE PATTERNS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN OKLAHOMA COUNTY

	Sole Sanction Restitution	Restitution and Probation	Control Group
# of Cases	(107)	(116)	(83)
OVERALL RECIDIVISM			
% with 0 Reoffenses	51	50	48
% with 1 Reoffense	20	21	16
% with 2 Reoffenses	10	11	16
% with 3 Reoffenses	6	5	5
% with 4-6 Reoffenses	8	10	12
% with 7+ Reoffenses	5	3	3
VIOLENT SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES			
% With 0	92	92	89
% with 1 or more	8	8	11
SERIOUS PROPERTY (BURGLARIES)			
% with 0	83	81	78
% with 1 or more	17	19	22
OTHER FELONY PROPERTY			
% with 0	83	87	81
% with 1 or more	17	17	19
MINOR PERSONAL			
% with 0	95	97	99
% with 1 or more	5	3	1
MINOR PROPERTY			
% with 0	68	72	69
% with 1	18	16	18
% with 2 or more	14	12	13
TRIVIAL			
% with 0	85	88	83
% with 1 or more	15	12	17

TABLE 5. COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM RATES OF YOUTHS IN SOLE SANCTION RESTITUTION WITH YOUTHS IN RESTITUTION/PROBATION

Type of Offense N=218	B	SE B	Beta	OSL (t)	R SQ
OVERALL RECIDIVISM					
Frequency	-.08	.27	0.02	.77	.10
Rate	-.03	.14	0.01	.84	.12
VIOLENT OFFENSES					
Frequency	.00	.05	.00	.99	.08
Rate	.00	.03	-.01	.82	.04
SERIOUS PROPERTY					
Frequency	.06	.10	.04	.58	.11
Rate	.02	.06	.03	.68	.09
OTHER FELONY PROPERTY					
Frequency	.00	.08	.00	.94	.03
Rate	.00	.04	.00	.92	.02
MINOR PROPERTY					
Frequency	-.01	.03	-.02	.67	.06
Rate	.00	.02	-.01	.84	.07
MINOR PERSONAL					
Frequency	-.07	.15	-.03	.60	.09
Rate	-.03	.07	-.02	.73	.08
TRIVIAL OFFENSES					
Frequency	-.05	.08	-.05	.50	.03
Rate	-.02	.04	-.04	.58	.03
SERIOUSNESS INDICES					
Most Serious Reoffense	.25	.28	.06	.38	.15
Seriousness Score	.00	.75	.00	.99	.14
Seriousness Rate	.00	.40	.00	.99	.16

TABLE 6 COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM RATES OF YOUTHS IN RESTITUTION PROGRAMS WITH YOUTHS ON PROBATION

Type of Offense N = 293	B	SE B	Beta	OSL (t)	R SQ
OVERALL RECIDIVISM					
Frequency	.00	.27	.00	.97	.11
Rate	-.00	.15	0.00	.99	.12
VIOLENT OFFENSES					
Frequency	.04	.05	.05	.40	.09
Rate	.03	.03	-.05	.35	.08
SERIOUS PROPERTY					
Frequency	.06	.10	.03	.58	.07
Rate	.02	.06	.02	.72	.08
OTHER FELONY PROPERTY					
Frequency	-.07	.07	0.05	.37	.03
Rate	-.03	.04	0.05	.36	.04
MINOR PROPERTY					
Frequency	-.05	.03	-.10	.09	.05
Rate	-.03	.02	-.10	.10	.05
MINOR PERSONAL					
Frequency	-.02	.14	0.01	.85	.07
Rate	-.00	.07	0.00	.90	.07
TRIVIAL OFFENSES					
Frequency	.05	.08	.04	.52	.04
Rate	.02	.04	-.03	.61	.02
SERIOUSNESS INDICES					
Most Serious Reoffense	.08	.28	.02	.75	.13
Seriousness Score	.15	.77	.01	.85	.12
Seriousness Rate	.07	.43	.00	.87	.13

Variables controlled in the equation were age, sex, priors, school status, and (for the frequency variables) time at risk. OLS refers to the observed significance level of t.

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