

## AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

### Overview:

To empirically study the effects of attending an after school program, Gottfredson, Cross, Wilson, Rorie & Connell (2009) randomly assigned middle-school students to either a treatment group (i.e., invited to participate in an after school program) or control group ('treatment as usual' except that members of the control group were invited to attend one after-school activity per month). Data on several outcome measures were collected on the study participants. These data are available in *After-School.csv*. The researchers are interested in determining whether there is a difference in the effect of delinquency between students who participated in the after school program and students that did not.

### Source:

The data come from Gottfredson, D. C., Cross, A., Wilson, D., Rorie, M., & Connell, N. (2010). An experimental evaluation of the All Stars Prevention curriculum in a community after school setting. *Prevention Science*, 11(2), 351–379.

### Sample Size/Contents

The data consist of 356 study participants.

- **ID:** ID Number
- **Treatment:** The treatment to which study participants were randomly assigned (0 = Treatment as usual; 1 = All Stars Prevention curriculum)
- **Aggress:** Measure of the student's aggression. The measure is based on six survey items and has been T-scaled ( $M = 50$ ,  $SD = 10$ ). Higher values indicate higher levels of aggression.
- **Delinq:** Measure of the student's delinquent behavior. The measure is based on seven survey items and has been T-scaled ( $M = 50$ ,  $SD = 10$ ). Higher values indicate higher levels of delinquency.
- **Victim:** Measure of the student's level of victimization. Evidence suggests that offenders and victims are often the same people. The measure is based on seven survey items and has been T-scaled ( $M = 50$ ,  $SD = 10$ ). Higher values indicate higher levels of victimization.