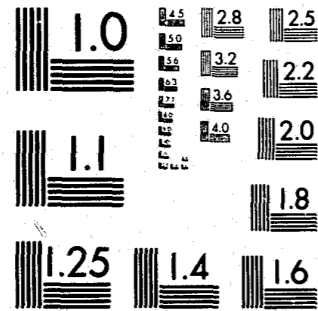


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4 THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM PROFESSIONAL SURVEY:
A DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS IN THE NATIONAL EVALUATION SITES

Barbara J. Seljan
Research Assistant

Institute of Policy Analysis
44 W. Broadway, Suite 401
Eugene, Oregon 97401

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INTRODUCTION

The intent of the Professional Survey was to assess the "attitudinal environment" of the restitution projects which, as part of the national evaluation of the Juvenile Restitution Initiative, had been selected for intensive experimental study. The survey examined the attitudes, preferences, and expectations of relevant criminal justice professionals with respect to restitution program goals, methods of program operation, and consequences.

This paper is one of a series of reports providing documentation and descriptive data from surveys administered in the intensive evaluation sites. The discussion of findings from the Professional Survey is organized by site, and is intended to be read in conjunction with the site-by-site descriptive findings of the Juvenile Offender, Victim, and Community Surveys.¹

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION AND RESPONSE

The Survey Instrument

The professional survey instrument was developed exclusively for this study, and was based on a review of the literature dealing with both juvenile and adult restitution conducted to identify an inclusive list of topics and questions relevant to program operation.

Three major types of response formats were used to solicit professionals' opinions regarding restitution program issues. These were: fixed response, Likert-type scales (e.g., very important, somewhat important, etc.) and magnitude rating scales. A 100-point rating system was used in lieu of a Likert-type scale because it provided the best method of quantifying subjective responses. In most contexts, the zero to 100 scale was used to solicit responses that represented the "amount" of agreement, support, or anticipated

benefit. Thus, a response of zero meant total disagreement or opposition, and a 100 indicated total agreement or support.

The instrument was pretested to check individual items for clarity, to make sure there was variance in the answers given, and to test the reliability of response formats. The pretest sample included 120 respondents to an earlier juvenile court survey who had indicated that their jurisdictions made use of restitution when dealing with youth.² These respondents were sent a letter thanking them for their earlier participation and asking them to fill out the new questionnaire. Approximately 50 percent of the pretest sample returned the mailed questionnaire. Most of the items elicited clear and appropriate responses, with only six items requiring some type of revision (change of format, deletion, or the addition of information).

The Sample

A stratified sample of criminal justice professionals was selected from each of the intensive sites. The samples included all juvenile court judges, the Superior Court Chief Judge, all juvenile court administrators and their assistants, all probation administrators and unit supervisors; a sample of probation officers which equaled the number of probation supervisors in a particular site; up to five county commissioners, and all non-secretarial restitution program staff. The sample also included all prosecutors and public defenders dealing with juveniles, city and county law enforcement specialists, and a sample of "on line" law enforcement officers proportional to the number of juveniles referred to the local police and sheriff's departments.

This sampling procedure was designed to maximize the representativeness of the professional response in each jurisdiction studied. Table 1 shows that this approach resulted in differences in the distribution of professionals

in each category in different sites. For example, in Clayton and Dane Counties, the size of the restitution program limited the number of restitution project staff available for participation, and although all staff responded to the survey, this group represents a smaller proportion of the site sample than was true in communities which had larger experimental projects. The primary purpose of the professional survey, however, was to examine the prevailing attitudes of criminal justice professionals whose opinions could influence restitution policies, rather than to compare the attitudes of various professional groups within or among communities. Differences in professional representation could contribute to differences observed among sites, but the sample for each site represents, in most cases, the total population, and therefore should accurately reflect the opinions of the local criminal justice system.

Administration

The survey, with a cover letter explaining its purpose, was mailed to each person in the sample. After approximately two weeks a post card reminder was mailed to those who had not responded. This was followed by two more attempts to reach non-respondents--a second mailing of the survey, and if that did not result in a response, a personal contact by the on-site data coordinator. Table 1 shows the overall sample size for each community and the final number of respondents in each site by professional category.

Response Rate

The overall response rate for the Professional Survey was 62 percent. The highest response, 82 percent, was obtained in Oklahoma County. Response rates of 60 percent or higher were obtained in every other jurisdiction, with the exception of Washington, D.C. where only 36 percent of the sample

TABLE 1. PROFESSIONAL SURVEY RESPONSE

	VENTURA	DC	CLAYTON	OKC	DANE	TOTAL
<u>Response rate:</u>	62%	36%	60%	82%	65%	62%
Number in sample:	64	67	57	67	65	320
Number completed:	44	24	34	55	42	199
<u>Professional Category:¹</u>						
Probation	23	7	15	12	22	79
Law Enforcement	6	1	7	13	6	33
Restitution	7	10	3	4	3	27
Youth Services	1	0	5	9	1	16
Prosecutor	2	2	2	3	1	10
Defense Counsel	2	1	0	4	3	10
Juvenile Court Administrator	0	2	1	2	2	7
Elected Official	2	0	1	2	3	8
Judge	1	1	0	2	1	5
Criminal Justice Planner	0	0	0	4	0	4

¹Number represents number of persons in each category who completed a Professional Survey questionnaire.

returned the questionnaire. The low response in Washington to the Professional Survey raises questions about the representativeness of the surveys completed, and therefore the generalizability of the findings for this jurisdiction. Table 1 shows that in comparison to other sites, two categories, probation and law enforcement, appear to be under-represented in Washington. The attitudes and preferences of those actually involved in the administration and operation of the restitution program, on the other hand, are adequately represented. The Washington results therefore can be expected to reflect the opinions of those dealing directly with juvenile restitution, but not necessarily those of the larger juvenile justice community.

Background Characteristics

As shown in Table 2, the average survey respondent had 17.1 years of education, was a white male, and was 36.3 years old. The majority had at least some post-graduate training, and nearly half (45 percent) reported eighteen or more years of education. The median level of educational attainment was identical to the average (17.1) while the most frequently reported number of years was sixteen (reported by 56 respondents, or 29 percent).

Table 2 shows that the average educational attainment was highest in Washington, D.C. and Oklahoma County. Clayton County respondents had the lowest average years of education, and were also significantly younger than other respondents (the average age was 31.9 compared to an overall average of 36.3). Ventura respondents also tended to have slightly fewer years of formal education, but on the average were older (39.3 years).

Males outnumbered females by at least three to one in Ventura, Washington, D.C., and Clayton County. The ratio of men to women was three to two in Oklahoma and Dane Counties.

TABLE 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF PROFESSIONAL SURVEY RESPONDENTS

	VENTURA	DC	CLAYTON	OKC	DANE	TOTAL
<u>Education</u>						
(# of cases)	(42)	(24)	(31)	(54)	(41)	(192)
12-15 years	9%	4%	25%	13%	15%	13%
16 years	36	33	26	24	29	29
17 years	17	0	23	15	7	13
18 years	21	33	19	20	24	23
19+ years	17	29	13	28	24	22
Mean	16.9	17.4	16.7	17.4	17.0	17.1
<u>Sex</u>						
(# of cases)	(33)	(19)	(27)	(39)	(37)	(155)
Male	67%	74%	67%	59%	60%	64%
Female	33	26	33	41	40	36
<u>Age</u>						
(# of cases)	(31)	(18)	(27)	(36)	(37)	(149)
23 - 30	7%	22%	52%	33%	24%	27%
31 - 35	36	44	30	25	35	33
36 - 45	39	22	11	31	11	23
Over 46	19	11	7	11	30	17
Average Age	39.3	35.8	31.9	35.2	38.5	36.3
<u>Race</u>						
(# of cases)	(32)	(17)	(26)	(38)	(37)	(150)
White	91%	59%	92%	82%	97%	87%
Black	6	41	8	8	0	9
Other	3	0	0	10	3	4

The vast majority of respondents were white (87 percent). Only in Washington, D.C. was a significant proportion black (41 percent). Oklahoma County's sample was the most racially mixed with 82 percent of the professional respondents white, 8 percent black, and 10 percent of Indian, Spanish, Asian, or other racial origin.

PROFESSIONAL SURVEY FINDINGS

The section which follows provides individual summaries of how juvenile justice professionals in each of the five evaluation sites responded to selected questions regarding restitution by juvenile offenders. The data presented is restricted to issues also addressed by the Victim and Community Surveys, and the summaries which follow are intended to be read in conjunction with the site-by-site descriptive findings from interviews with the victims of program youth and with a random sample of the community at large.³ Similarities and differences among sites have been noted in the summaries and tables which follow, and are intended as a preliminary step in assessing the attitudinal environment of the experimental sites. Descriptions of the experimental designs for each of the evaluation sites have already been presented in the JOI report and will not be covered here.⁴

Ventura County, California

The Professional Survey response rate in Ventura County was 62 percent (44 out of 64 persons responded), which was also the average rate for all sites. Over a third of Ventura's professional respondents were probation administrators, supervisors, or officers (N=23). Restitution project staff (N=7) and law enforcement professionals (N=6) were the second and third largest categories represented (see Table 1).

Criminal justice professionals in Ventura were consistently victim-oriented in their attitudes and preferences toward restitution program issues. In contrast to respondents from other jurisdictions, they tended to view victim compensation--rather than offender rehabilitation--as the most important objective of a restitution program. As in other sites, the majority (68%) considered punishment of offenders the least important, but 29 percent in Ventura (vs. 15 percent overall) saw offender rehabilitation as least important (see Table 3).

Table 3 shows that Ventura professionals perceived the victims of crime as the most likely beneficiaries of restitution. On a scale of zero to 100, with zero representing "absolutely no benefit" and 100 indicating "tremendous benefit", the benefit score for victims was 84, the highest obtained in any jurisdiction. Restitution was seen as an appropriate sanction for nearly all crimes, but especially for offenses which involve property loss (Table 4).

The support level for restitution as an alternative to "lecture and release" was particularly high in Ventura, where the average support score (on a scale of zero to 100) was 89. On the other hand, Ventura indicated the least support for restitution as an alternative to probation. When respondents were asked about their level of opposition to the use of restitution in conjunction with jail sentences or fines, there appeared to be little objection in Ventura to combining a restitution order with other sanctions (Table 5A).

Consistent with a victim orientation, Ventura respondents tended to view the amount of loss suffered by the victim as the most important criteria in determining the amount of restitution ordered by the court, and the preference for monetary restitution to the victim over unpaid community service was the most pronounced in this jurisdiction (Table 5B). Attitudes toward juveniles who fail to pay restitution were significantly more punitive than those of other respondents. The average level of support for imposing a jail sentence for restitution failure in Ventura was 84, compared to an overall support score of 64 (Table 5B).

Ventura professionals were generally in favor of permitting parents to assume some responsibility for their son or daughter's restitution. Eighty-nine percent (vs. 62 percent overall) felt parents should be allowed to pay the restitution ordered by the court, and 100 percent (vs. 75 percent overall)

thought the court should provide information to victims to aid them in recovering damages through civil court actions (Table 6).

There was relatively little support for restitution program services that would help juveniles meet their restitution requirements (Table 7). For example, 67 percent of all respondents thought the court should provide job development but only 46 percent of the Ventura sample concurred, and though only 31 percent of all respondents favored the provision of job subsidies, lack of support for subsidized employment was even more evident in Ventura. Not surprisingly, these professionals were the least likely to feel that a youth's participation in a restitution program would result in improved work skills, improved self concept, less stigmatization, greater respect for the rights of others, or a greater sense of the fairness of the juvenile justice system.

Washington, D.C.

The response rate for Washington, D.C. was the lowest of any of the five sites surveyed. Only 24 of the 67 persons contacted returned a questionnaire, for a response rate of 36 percent. As indicated in the earlier section on response rates, nearly half of those responding were restitution project staff, and it should be kept in mind that the Washington results reflect more than others the attitudes of persons who had direct experience with operating a restitution program.

The attitudes and preferences expressed by Washington professionals were predominantly offender-oriented, and thus provide an interesting contrast to the victim orientation observed in Ventura.

Seventy-one percent (compared to 58 percent overall) thought offender rehabilitation was the most important objective of a restitution program; 83 percent said punishment was least important. The offender was seen as

the primary beneficiary of restitution, followed by the juvenile justice system, the community at large, and last of all, the victim (Table 3).

Restitution was perceived as a viable disposition for property-related crimes and traffic offenses, but there was less agreement that restitution should be considered for personal crimes, such as assault and armed robbery (Table 4). Though respondents in all sites were opposed to allowing sex offenders to participate in restitution programs, Washington, D.C. respondents appeared to feel most strongly that the commission of a sex offense should disqualify a juvenile from consideration.

Washington professionals indicated strong support for the use of restitution as an alternative to both incarceration and probation, and somewhat less support for restitution as an alternative to lecture and release (Table 5). Over 90 percent thought that it was important to adjudicate juveniles before requiring restitution, and there was moderate opposition to the use of either jail or fines in conjunction with restitution.

Attitudes toward parental responsibility for victim loss were in the opposite direction of those observed in Ventura and Dane Counties. Seventy-five percent said parents should never be permitted to pay, and the remaining 25 percent unanimously agreed that the court should require the juvenile to repay his or her parents. Although 75 percent of all respondents favored the provision of information to the victim to aid in legal actions against the offender, only 52 percent of the Washington sample agreed with this policy (Table 6).

Consistent with an offender orientation, Washington respondents rated the offender's ability to pay as equally important as the amount of loss suffered by the victim in determining the amount of a restitution order (Table 5).

The provision of job assistance and job development services, and also community service, was favored by the majority, but Washington matched Ventura in rejecting the provision of job subsidies (Table 7).

Perceptions of potential benefits of restitution for juvenile offenders and their victims were generally positive, and 100 percent agreed that participation in a restitution program would increase offenders' accountability. Expectations regarding other positive impacts on restitution program youth, however, did not exceed those of the total survey population (Table 8).

Clayton County, Georgia

Of the 57 professionals in Clayton County who were asked to participate in the Professional Survey, 34 responded for a response rate of 60 percent. The groups with the largest representation were probation (N=15), law enforcement (N=7), and youth services (N=5). The relatively small representation by restitution program staff (N=3) reflects the size of the program rather than a lack of response (Table 1).

Professional perceptions of the most important objective of a restitution program were somewhat mixed in Clayton County. A slight majority (56%) viewed offender rehabilitation as most important, followed by victim compensation, which was named by 38 percent. Punishment of offenders was considered least important by 74 percent (Table 3).

Estimated levels of restitution program benefits for the victim, the offender, the community, and the juvenile justice system were quite similar and did not differ significantly from the averages for all sites. On a scale of zero to 100, where 100 meant tremendous benefit, the average scores for the victim and the offender were 79 and 74 respectively.

Restitution received strong support as an alternative to both incarceration and to "lecture and release", and Clayton professionals thought participation in a restitution program should definitely be considered for theft-related crimes, forgery, and property damage or trespass. The average level of support for considering traffic offenders was lower than the overall average (48 vs. 61 on the 100-point scale). As in other jurisdictions, sex offenders were not considered appropriate candidates for a restitution program (Table 4).

Clayton respondents were the most likely to feel that it is "very important" to adjudicate a youth before requiring restitution. Eighty-two percent (compared to 57 percent overall) viewed preadjudication as very important, and all but 6 percent saw preadjudication as at least "somewhat important" (Table 5A).

Average levels of support for different types of restitution were similar to overall support levels, with monetary restitution to the victim being the most preferred alternative, and monetary restitution to a substitute victim the least preferred (Table 5B). Clayton respondents, on the average, indicated the most preference that the determination of the restitution order be based on the amount of victim loss rather than the offender's ability to pay. Like other professionals surveyed they tended to favor the use of jail sentences or probation extension if a youth failed to complete restitution.

They indicated that the ultimate responsibility for restitution should be that of the juvenile, not his or her parents, though approximately a third thought the court should permit parents to pay on the condition that the youth repay his/her parents. Fifty-seven percent (vs. 75 percent of all respondents) said the court should give victims information to aid their legal attempts to recover losses from the offender and his/her family.

Clayton County favored the provision of a variety of program services to aid youths in meeting the requirements of restitution. Ninety-seven percent said restitution program staff should assist youth in locating job openings, and 66 percent said the program should "reserve" jobs for youth. Eighty-three percent favored community service in addition to monetary restitution; 70 percent approved of community service placements in lieu of monetary restitution to the victim. Few (7, or 23 percent) thought restitution jobs should be subsidized by the program.

Participation in a restitution program was not seen as reducing the stigma associated with juvenile justice dispositions, nor as being viewed by the juvenile offender as more fair than other sanctions. Most Clayton professionals did agree that youth who participated in a restitution program would be more likely to accept responsibility for their actions and would have a greater respect for the property of others.

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

The Professional Survey response for Oklahoma County was the highest of any jurisdiction studied. Eighty-two percent of the original sample completed and returned questionnaires. Respondents in the Oklahoma sample were also the most evenly distributed across the various professional groups (see Table 1), the sample included the highest percentage of female respondents, and it was the most racially varied (see Table 2).

Perceptions of the most important objective of a restitution were mixed. Sixty percent said offender rehabilitation was most important, but 42 percent thought victim compensation was more important. Ninety-one percent, on the other hand, agreed that punishment of offenders was least important.

The victims of crime received the highest rating in terms of estimated benefits accruing from the existence of a restitution program (the average score on the zero to 100 scale was 82). The amount of benefit to the offender, the community, and the juvenile justice system were estimated to be slightly less, with the scores averaging between 68 and 73 (Table 3).

As in other sites, theft-related crimes, property damage, and forgery were viewed as appropriate offenses for a restitution program. Oklahoma respondents agreed by a very narrow margin that crimes against persons should be considered for restitution. Their agreement score of 53 was the lowest obtained in any of the five experimental sites (Table 4).

Restitution as an alternative to incarceration was enthusiastically favored by Oklahoma professionals, who gave this option a support score of 92 on the zero to 100 scale. The average score for "lecture and release" was 84. Probation received a score of 67, which was comparable to the average level of support given this alternative by all persons surveyed.

The preadjudication of juveniles required to pay restitution was considered very important by 46 percent (compared to 57 percent overall). Another 24 percent considered preadjudication "somewhat important", but 38 percent thought it unimportant or had no opinion.

Support for the use of jail sentences or fines in conjunction with restitution or as sanctions for youth who fail to pay restitution was moderate (Table 5A).

Oklahoma respondents tended to prefer using the amount of victim loss--rather than the offender's ability to pay--as the criteria for determining the amount of a restitution order, and they favored monetary restitution to the victim over other types of restitution.

Opinions regarding parental responsibility for a son or daughter's restitution were divided. Fifty-five percent (N=25) thought parents should be permitted to pay the restitution ordered by the court. However, all but four of these persons indicated that the juvenile should be required to repay the parents. There was more agreement that the court should provide information to victims to assist them in recovering losses from the offender and his/her family. Seventy-one percent favored this policy.

Oklahoma's heterogeneous sample was in agreement that a restitution program should assist youth in locating job openings (93 percent favored job assistance). Most notably, they were more likely than other professionals to support job development, where restitution staff locate and reserve jobs for program youth in the private or public sector (Table 7). Though only a third favored subsidized employment, this proportion was second only to Dane County where 56 percent thought subsidies should be provided. Interestingly, support for community service options, though substantial, was similar to or less than that expressed elsewhere.

Criminal justice professionals in Oklahoma County were somewhat more positive than others in their expectations that participation in a restitution program would have a positive impact on juvenile offenders. They tended to agree, for example, that a youth's participation would result in improved work skills, improved self concept, greater empathy for victims and increased respect for the rights of others, as well as a greater sense of fairness. They joined all respondents in their consensus that restitution would increase offender accountability. The somewhat mixed offender/victim orientation observed in Oklahoma County, combined with the support for program services and positive expectations differentiate the attitudinal context of this site from prevailing sentiments observed in other communities.

Dane County, Wisconsin

The Professional Survey response rate in Dane County was 65 percent. Nearly every professional category was represented, but nearly half the respondents were probation administrators, supervisors, or officers. As in Clayton County, the size of the restitution program limited the number of restitution project staff available for participation. Thus, although all staff responded to the survey, this group comprised a smaller proportion of the Dane County sample than was true for communities which had larger experimental projects.

In Dane County the majority of respondents (69%) considered offender rehabilitation the most important objective of a restitution program, and 90 percent viewed punishment of the offender as least important. Although a minority (36%) saw victim compensation as most important, only 2 percent actually thought this objective was least important, and Table 3 shows that the average estimate of restitution program benefits (on a scale of zero to 100) was slightly higher for the victim (average score, 77) than for the offender (average score, 73).

Professional opinions in Dane regarding the types of youth/offenses that should be eligible for restitution were similar to those found in other sites. There was consensus that youths guilty of theft, forgery, vandalism, or burglary were appropriate candidates for a restitution program, but that sex offenders were not. Dane respondents also tended to support the use of restitution as a sanction for traffic offenders.

Dane County professionals lent fairly strong support to the use of restitution as an alternative to incarceration, and to "lecture and release", but like respondents in three of the four other sites, they indicated only

moderate agreement with the suggestion that restitution be ordered in lieu of probation. A moderate majority (69%) thought that it was at least "somewhat important" to adjudicate a youth before requiring restitution, but less than half (45%) felt that preadjudication was "very important" (compared to 57 percent of all respondents). The use of jail sentences or fines in conjunction with restitution received average ratings approximating the averages obtained for all sites, and the scores indicate support, rather than opposition, to this practice.

Monetary restitution to the victim was preferred over other types of restitution, but the strength of this preference was weaker than that indicated by average scores in other jurisdictions. Direct victim service was the second preference, followed by unpaid community service.

Dane respondents were almost equally likely to favor the "ability of the offender to pay" or "the amount of victim loss" as criterion for determining the amount of the restitution order. This response suggests that professionals in this community may favor considering both these factors in determining the restitution requirement.⁵

Probation extension was preferred over a jail sentence for youths who fail to meet the conditions of their restitution order. The use of jail sentences was actually viewed negatively. On the 100-point scale, where 100 represented total support, the average score in Dane County was 47, compared to an average of 64 for the entire sample.

Respondents in this jurisdiction were the most likely to agree that participation in a restitution program would improve a youth's work skills (73 percent agreed vs. 66 percent of all professionals surveyed). This sentiment is reflected in the level of support exhibited for restitution program services that would help juveniles meet their restitution obligations. Dane County

was the exception in that a majority (58%) favored the provision of subsidized employment. In addition, there was substantial support for other services intended to help juveniles obtain jobs.

Dane County professionals tended to agree that participation in a restitution program would have other positive impacts on youth as well. These included increased accountability (95% agreed), greater respect for the property of others (76%), an improved self-concept (73%), and a greater respect for the rights of others (68%). On the other hand, they did not think that youth required to pay restitution would have greater empathy for their victims (see Table 9).

TABLE 3. PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDES TOWARD RESTITUTION GOALS AND BENEFITS

	VENTURA	DC	CLAYTON	OKC	DANE	TOTAL
Most important objective of a restitution program:¹						
(# of cases)	(44)	(24)	(34)	(55)	(42)	(199)
Victim compensation	59%	29%	38%	42%	36%	42%
Offender rehabilitation*	39	71	56	60	69	58
Punishment of offenders	9	0	9	6	5	6
Least important objective of a restitution program:¹						
(# of cases)	(44)	(24)	(34)	(55)	(42)	(199)
Victim compensation	7%	4%	12%	2%	2%	5%
Offender rehabilitation*	29	13	15	7	14	15
Punishment of offenders*	68	83	74	91	90	82
Average estimate of restitution program benefits for:²						
(# of cases)	(44)	(24)	(33)	(55)	(42)	(198)
The victims of crime*	84	59	79	82	77	78
The offender	67	74	74	73	73	72
The community at large	61	65	68	69	63	65
The juvenile justice system	64	69	65	68	61	65

¹Percentages may exceed 100% because some respondents thought that two or more reasons were most or least important.

²100 = tremendous benefit; 0 = absolutely no benefit

*Differences among sites significant at .05 level or less.

TABLE 4. PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDES TOWARD THE APPROPRIATENESS OF RESTITUTION FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF CRIMES

	VENTURA	DC	CLAYTON	OKC	DANE	TOTAL
Average of level of agreement that restitution should be considered a possible sanction: ¹						
(# of cases)	(44)	(23)	(34)	(55)	(42)	(198)
Crimes against the person (e.g., assault, armed robbery)	66	59	56	53	57	58
Theft-related crimes (e.g., theft, receiving stolen property, unauthorized use of motor vehicle, shoplifting, theft by check)	97	99	96	94	98	96
Forgery (e.g., forged checks, welfare fraud, other forms of fraud)	92	94	89	92	95	92
Damage or trespass to property (e.g., arson, vandalism, burglary)	97	95	96	94	97	96
sex offenses (e.g., rape)*	30	6	18	17	29	21
Traffic offenses (e.g., careless driving, leaving scene of accident)*	58	82	48	61	64	61

¹100 = definitely should be considered; 0 = definitely should not be considered
 *Differences among sites significant at .05 level.

TABLE 5. PROFESSIONAL PREFERENCES REGARDING RESTITUTION PROGRAM POLICIES

	VENTURA	DC	CLAYTON	OKC	DANE	TOTAL
Average levels of support for restitution as as an alternative to traditional sanctions:¹						
(# of cases)	(44)	(24)	(34)	(55)	(42)	(199)
As an alternative to incarceration*	70	87	84	92	87	84
As an alternative to probation*	58	81	66	67	61	65
As an alternative to lecture and release	89	74	88	84	81	84
Importance of adjudication before requiring restitution:*						
(# of cases)	(44)	(24)	(34)	(55)	(42)	(199)
very important	50%	79%	82%	46%	45%	57%
somewhat important	27	13	12	16	24	19
very unimportant	7	4	6	22	19	13
no opinion	16	4	0	16	12	11
Level of opposition to use of other sanctions in conjunction with restitution:²						
(# of cases)	(44)	(24)	(34)	(55)	(42)	(199)
Jail sentences should never be ordered in conjunction with restitution*	15	56	45	41	38	37
Fines should never be ordered in conjunction with restitution*	24	61	39	41	35	38

¹100 = very strong support; 0 = no support

²100 = totally agree; 0 = totally disagree

*Differences among sites significant at .05 level or less.

TABLE 5B. (Continued)

	VENTURA	DC	CLAYTON	OKC	DANE	TOTAL
Average levels of support for different types of restitution:¹						
(# of cases)						
Monetary restitution to victim*	(44)	(23)	(34)	(55)	(42)	(198)
Monetary restitution to substitute victim	64	52	50	50	42	52
Direct victim service	15	12	11	15	16	14
Unpaid community service*	40	43	38	36	31	37
	26	39	24	24	27	27
Average levels of agreement with criteria for determining amount of restitution ordered:²						
(# of cases)						
Ability of offender to pay/ Amount of victim loss*	(44)	(24)	(34)	(51)	(40)	(193)
	7.9	6.3	8.0	7.0	6.8	7.3
Average levels of support for sanctions if juvenile fails to pay restitution:³						
(# of cases)						
Juveniles who fail restitution should be jailed*	(44)	(24)	(34)	(55)	(41)	(198)
Juveniles who fail restitution should have their probation extended*	83	59	67	61	47	64
	43	59	66	58	69	58

¹ Respondents were asked to give a score of 10 to the type of restitution least preferred, and then to indicate their preference for the remaining alternatives in comparison with the one scored 10. For instance, a score of 40 means the alternative is preferred 4 times as much as the one scored 10.
² 1 = ability of offender to pay; 11 = amount of loss suffered by victim.
³ 100 = very strong support; 0 = no support. *Differences among sites significant at .05 level or less.

TABLE 6. PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDES TOWARD PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESTITUTION

	VENTURA	DC	CLAYTON	ORC	DANE	TOTAL
Parents should be permitted to pay restitution ordered by the court.*						
(# of cases)	(44)	(24)	(33)	(51)	(42)	(194)
Yes	89%	25%	39%	55%	81%	62%
No	11	75	61	45	19	38
[IF YES] Court should require that juvenile repay parents.						
(# of cases)	(38)	(7)	(12)	(25)	(29)	(111)
Yes	87%	100%	92%	84%	86%	87%
The court should provide information to the victim to aid victim's legal actions against the offender and his/her family to recover losses as a result of the crime.*						
(# of cases)	(43)	(21)	(28)	(52)	(41)	(185)
Yes	100%	52%	57%	71%	78%	75%

*Differences among sites significant at .001 level.

TABLE 7. PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDES TOWARD RESTITUTION PROGRAM SERVICES

	Percentage of Respondents Favoring					TOTAL
	VENTURA	DC	CLAYTON	OKC	DANE	
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES						
(# of cases)	(42)	(24)	(30)	(53)	(41)	(190)
Job Assistance	86%	92%	97%	93%	85%	90%
(# of cases)	(41)	(24)	(29)	(50)	(40)	(184)
Job Development*	46%	79%	66%	78%	68%	67%
(# of cases)	(40)	(22)	(31)	(45)	(39)	(177)
Subsidized Employment*	18%	18%	23%	33%	56%	31%
COMMUNITY SERVICE						
(# of cases)	(42)	(24)	(30)	(49)	(37)	(182)
Community Service <u>in addition to</u> monetary restitution	88%	79%	83%	76%	84%	82%
(# of cases)	(43)	(22)	(30)	(52)	(39)	(186)
Community Service <u>instead of</u> monetary restitution	74%	86%	70%	73%	72%	74%

*Differences among sites significant at .05 level or less.

TABLE 8. PROFESSIONAL PERCEPTIONS OF RESTITUTION BENEFITS

	Average (Mean) Response					OVERALL
	VENTURA	DC	CLAYTON	OKC	DANE	
Level of agreement with potential benefits: ¹ (# of cases)	(44)	(24)	(34)	(55)	(42)	(199)
Increases offender's sense of being dealt with fairly by the juvenile justice system.	58	68	63	65	70	64
Strengthens juvenile's sense of responsibility for consequences of offense.	76	84	83	86	85	83
Offenders ordered restitution will view themselves as taking active step toward making amends for wrongdoing.	69	77	72	78	76	74
Increases victim satisfaction with juvenile justice system.	80	74	74	83	77	78
Payment of restitution will improve victim's opinion of the offender.	54	56	69	55	62	67

¹100 = totally agree; 0 = totally disagree

TABLE 9. EXPECTED IMPACT OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION ON YOUTH

	Percentage of Respondents Agreeing					OVERALL
	VENTURA	DC	CLAYTON	OKC	DANE	
Youth who participate in a restitution program will have: (# of cases)	(44)	(24)	(34)	(54)	(41)	(199)
Increased empathy for their victims.	46%	63%	47%	57%	39%	50%
Increased accountability and acceptance of responsibility for their actions.	98	100	97	98	95	98
A greater respect for the property of others.	68	67	82	83	76	76
A greater respect for the rights of others.*	52	79	85	82	68	73
Less stigmatization than would have been the case in other juvenile justice dispositions.*	21	45	24	50	42	37
An increased fear of the consequences of delinquent behavior.	41	25	52	50	54	46
An improvement in self concept.	55	58	62	74	73	66
An improvement in work skills.*	46	54	53	67	73	60
A greater sense of the fairness of the juvenile justice system.	43	54	47	65	63	55

*Differences among sites significant at the .05 level.

TABLE 10. PROFESSIONAL PERCEPTIONS OF SUPPORT FOR RESTITUTION

	Average Ratings					TOTAL
	VENTURA	DC	CLAYTON	OKC	DANE	
Average level of support or opposition to the introduction of a restitution program in your jurisdiction: ¹						
(# of cases)	(41)	(21)	(30)	(52)	(40)	(184)
Police*	74	57	71	80	82	75
(# of cases)	(44)	(23)	(32)	(50)	(39)	(188)
Juvenile Probation Officers	83	80	85	84	83	83
(# of cases)	(41)	(23)	(32)	(50)	(41)	(187)
Juvenile Court Judges	81	81	91	87	85	85
(# of cases)	(37)	(6)	(29)	(49)	(33)	(154)
County Commissioners	73	57	64	64	78	69
(# of cases)	(39)	(22)	(30)	(51)	(40)	(182)
County Attorneys*	66	56	63	80	77	71
(# of cases)	(35)	(16)	(28)	(51)	(41)	(171)
Juvenile Court Service Workers (other than probation officers)*	69	76	83	86	83	80
(# of cases)	(44)	(24)	(31)	(53)	(41)	(193)
Yourself	92	92	94	94	91	93
(# of cases)	(43)	(21)	(32)	(54)	(41)	(191)
The Community	81	69	72	87	87	81

¹100 = very favorable; 0 = very unfavorable
 *Differences among sites significant at .05 level or less.

TABLE 10. (Continued)

	Average Ratings					TOTAL
	VENTURA	DC	CLAYTON	OKC	DANE	
Average level of awareness in community that a restitution program exists:^{2*}						
(# of cases)	(41) 34	(21) 36	(32) 32	(52) 42	(39) 47	(185) 39
Average level of understanding of restitution program goals on the part of:³						
(# of cases) Juvenile Court Judges	(43) 78	(22) 68	(32) 86	(51) 78	(40) 81	(188) 79
(# of cases) Police	(42) 56	(21) 46	(32) 44	(51) 60	(40) 65	(186) 56

²100 = totally informed; 0 = totally unaware

³100 = perfect understanding; 0 = absolutely no understanding

*Differences among sites significant at the .05 level or less.

CONCLUSION

The Professional Survey was conducted to examine attitudes toward juvenile restitution among criminal justice professionals in each of the intensive sites in the national evaluation. Each of these sites had somewhat different policies and program components. Descriptive data from the Professional Survey indicate that professional attitudes toward restitution program goals, as well as policies related to those goals, also varied among the five experimental sites. Respondents in all jurisdictions, however, expressed very strong support for the introduction of a restitution program in their community, and exhibited a high level of agreement on some issues. Similarities and differences among sites can be summarized as follows:

Similarities

1. There was strong agreement that restitution should definitely be considered a possible sanction for theft related crimes, property damage, and forgery. Average agreement scores (on the zero to 100 scale) were 96, 96, and 92 respectively.
2. Professionals from all sites tended to prefer monetary restitution to the victim over other types of restitution, followed by direct victim service, unpaid community service, and finally monetary restitution to a substitute victim. Though the magnitude of preferences varied somewhat, the order of preference was the same in all sites.
3. Ninety percent of all respondents favored the provision of job assistance, and most thought the court should make community service an available option. Less than a third, however, favored the provision of program subsidized employment.
4. Professional respondents agreed that participation in a restitution program would (a) strengthen a juvenile's sense of responsibility for the consequences of his or her offense, and (b) increase the victim's sense of efficacy in the juvenile justice system.
5. Professionals rated their own support for the introduction of a restitution program very high (on the zero to 100 scale, scores averaged between 91 and 94).

Differences

When responses were compared across sites, significant differences were found with respect to: (1) professionals' perceptions of restitution program objectives (i.e., victim compensation vs. offender rehabilitation); (2) support for the provision of restitution program services; (3) attitudes toward the use of other sanctions in conjunction with restitution (or as penalties for restitution failure); (4) opinions regarding the necessity of adjudicating youth before requiring restitution; (5) the criteria preferred in determining the amount of the restitution order; and (6) support for restitution as an alternative to traditional sanctions. There were also substantial differences, both within and between groups, in perceptions of the likelihood that participation in a restitution program would have a positive impact on the youths involved.

The observed differences probably reflect both philosophical/political differences, and differences in the social/economic climates of the communities where these programs operate. Additional analysis is needed to determine the extent to which actual program policies, components, and outcomes conform to professional, community, and victim preferences and expectations in each of the experimental sites.

1. Some have argued that the benefits to be derived from a restitution program are many. Among the various beneficiaries of such a program, the following are frequently mentioned: the victims of a crime, the offender, the community at large, and the juvenile justice system.

If a score of zero indicates absolutely no benefit and a score of 100 means tremendous benefit, how would you score the benefits that each of the following should expect to receive from a restitution program?

Beneficiary	Score
a. the victims of a crime	_____
b. the offender	_____
c. the community at large	_____
d. the juvenile justice system	_____

2. Two criteria have been suggested for the determination of the amount of restitution that should be ordered for particular offenders: the ability of the offender to pay and the amount of loss suffered by the victim. With which of these polar positions do you most agree? Place a check on the line that most reflects your judgment.

ability of offender to pay	amount of loss suffered by victim
_____	_____
1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : 8 : 9 : 10 : 11	

3. Listed below are several sections of the juvenile justice system that could, theoretically, be charged with the development and implementation of restitution plans. If you feel that a particular unit should bear either partial or total responsibility for the development or implementation of a restitution plan, place a check in the appropriate column.

Juvenile Justice Unit	Development of Restitution Plan	Implementation of Restitution Order (Case Management)
a. intake unit	_____	_____
b. probation unit	_____	_____
c. law enforcement unit	_____	_____
d. prosecution unit	_____	_____
e. special restitution unit	_____	_____
f. community-based restitution unit	_____	_____
g. other (please specify)	_____	_____

4. The question above asked that you note the responsibility of each of the sections of the juvenile justice system for the development and implementation of restitution plans in terms of how you feel it ought to be. We would now like you to note this responsibility in terms of how you feel it actually is done in this jurisdiction.

Please place checks in the appropriate column.

Juvenile Justice Unit	Development of Restitution Plan	Implementation of Restitution Order (Case Management)
a. intake unit	_____	_____
b. probation unit	_____	_____
c. law enforcement unit	_____	_____
d. prosecution unit	_____	_____
e. special restitution unit	_____	_____
f. community-based restitution unit	_____	_____
g. other (please specify)	_____	_____

5. One question facing developers of a restitution program has to do with the definition of the victim's role in the restitution process. Listed below are a number of decisions that will be made about restitution that could conceivably involve the victim. Please assign a score of zero if you feel that the victim's preferences should have no role in the decision and a score of 100 if the victim's preferences should have an overriding role in the decision. If you feel that the victim's preferences should have only a partial role in the decision, note the extent of that role by assigning a score between zero and 100.

100=overriding role
0=no role

Decision	Victim Preference Score
a. the decision as to whether or not an offender is to participate in a restitution program.	_____
b. the decision as to the amount of restitution that is to be paid.	_____
c. the decision as to the type of restitution to be paid (i.e., whether it is to be paid in cash to the victim, by in-kind labor, by community service, etc.).	_____

6. Using the same scoring system outlined in Question 5, what role do you feel the offender's preferences should play in each of these decisions? What about the role of a community representative (e.g., a community accountability board comprised of lay persons)?

<u>Decision</u>	<u>Offender</u>	<u>Community Representative</u>
a. the decision as to whether or not the offender is to participate in a restitution program.	_____	_____
b. the decision as to the amount of restitution that is to be paid.	_____	_____
c. the decision as to the type of restitution to be paid (i.e., whether it is to be paid in cash to the victim, by in-kind labor, by community service, etc.).	_____	_____

7. Assume that a juvenile offender has been given probation and ordered to pay restitution. Further assume that the offender fails to meet his/her agreed upon restitution payments. Please note the order that you feel one should follow in making use of the following strategies. A score of one should be given to the first action; a score of two to the second; etc. Leave blank any strategy that one should never use.

- _____ a. call or write the offender and notify him/her of his/her tardiness.
- _____ b. threaten to incarcerate the probationer.
- _____ c. actually incarcerate the probationer.
- _____ d. threaten to lengthen the offender's probation period.
- _____ e. actually lengthen the offender's probation period.
- _____ f. tighten probation rules.
- _____ g. lengthen the probationer's payment schedule.
- _____ h. reduce the total amount of restitution required.
- _____ i. notify the court that the restitution payment is late.
- _____ j. advise victim to file civil suit.
- _____ k. absolutely nothing.
- _____ l. other (please specify) _____
- _____ m. other (please specify) _____

8. Discussion of restitution programs has generally centered on three different objectives for such programs: the compensation of victims of crime, the rehabilitation of offenders, and the punishment of offenders.

Which of these objectives do you feel is the most important for a restitution program?

- _____ a. the compensation of victims of crime.
- _____ b. the rehabilitation of offenders
- _____ c. the punishment of offenders

Which of these objectives do you feel to be the least important for a restitution program?

- _____ a. the compensation of victims of crime.
- _____ b. the rehabilitation of offenders.
- _____ c. the punishment of offenders.

9. A number of different types of restitution programs have been identified in terms of the relationship between the type of restitution to be made (monetary or in-kind) and to whom the restitution is to be made (the community or the actual victim). Listed below are four types of possible restitution programs defined in these terms.

Please examine these four types of restitution programs and give a score of 10 to the one you least prefer. After giving a score of 10 to the one you least prefer, evaluate the remaining three in terms of the one scored 10. In assigning these scores, indicate the degree to which you prefer the remaining alternatives in comparison with the one scored 10. For instance, if you preferred one type of restitution four times as much as the one scored 10, you would give it a score of 40. Obviously, the alternative given the highest score is the one that you most prefer.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Score</u>
a. <u>Monetary-Victim</u> restitution in which the offender makes a payment of money to the actual victim of the crime.	_____
b. <u>Victim-Service</u> restitution in which the offender performs a useful service (unpaid) for the actual victim.	_____
c. <u>Community-Service</u> restitution in which the offender performs some useful service (unpaid) for some substitute victim, usually a community service organization.	_____
d. <u>Monetary-Community</u> restitution in which the offender makes a payment of money to some substitute victim, usually a community service organization.	_____

10. Which, if any, of the following offender services should be provided by a restitution program?

a. Job Assistance in which one or more persons on a staff are responsible for locating job openings, generally in the private sector, and notifying offenders of these openings. Restitution program offenders would compete for the positions along with other potential applicants.

- 1. YES
- 2. NO
- 8. no opinion

b. Job Development in which jobs, generally in the private sector, are "reserved" for restitution program youths.

- 1. YES
- 2. NO
- 8. no opinion

c. Subsidized Employment in which jobs are created or reserved for restitution program offenders, but the juvenile is paid by the restitution program.

- 1. YES
- 2. NO
- 8. no opinion

d. Community Service in which a youth works a specified number of hours (unpaid) for a public or non-profit agency in lieu of providing monetary restitution to a victim.

- 1. YES
- 2. NO
- 8. no opinion

e. Community Service in which a youth works a specified number of hours (unpaid) for a public or non-profit agency in addition to providing monetary restitution to a victim.

- 1. YES
- 2. NO
- 8. no opinion

11. A number of techniques or treatments may be utilized with some or all offenders in a restitution program. Which of the following possible aspects of a restitution program do you feel is most important in achieving the goal of reducing client recidivism?

- community service
- counseling
- face-to-face meeting with victim
- provision for paid employment
- provision for direct victim service
- other (please specify) _____

12. If you were in a position to design a restitution program, how important would you feel it to be that a juvenile be adjudicated and found guilty of a charge before being required to pay restitution?

- 1. very important
- 2. somewhat important
- 3. somewhat unimportant
- 4. very unimportant
- 8. no opinion

13. Some have argued that there are some crimes which, by their very commission, should disqualify the offender from inclusion in a restitution program. Listed below are six different types of crimes. For which of these types of crimes do you feel restitution should be considered as a possible sanction for a juvenile offender?

If you feel that restitution should definitely be considered, score the crime 100. If you feel that restitution definitely should not be considered, score the crime zero. If there is some question in your mind about considering restitution for a crime, score it 50. Use the numbers between zero and 50 and between 50 and 100 to indicate the extent of your certainty in either direction (either for considering or not considering restitution).

100=definitely should be considered
0=definitely should not be considered

Crime	Score
a. Crimes against the person (e.g., assault, armed robbery).	_____
b. Theft-related crimes (e.g., theft, receiving stolen property, unauthorized use of motor vehicle, shoplifting, theft by check).	_____
c. Forgery (e.g., forged checks, welfare fraud, other forms of fraud).	_____
d. Damage or trespass to property (e.g., arson, vandalism, burglary).	_____
e. Sex offenses (e.g., rape).	_____
f. Traffic offenses (e.g., careless driving, leaving the scene of an accident).	_____

14. Listed below are a number of statements with which you might agree or disagree. We would like you to indicate the extent of your agreement or disagreement by assigning a score between zero and 100. If you disagree totally with the statement, assign a score of zero. If you totally agree with the statement, assign a score of 100. If you neither agree nor disagree with the statement, assign a score of 50. Those statements with which you most agree should be given the highest scores; those statements with which you most disagree should be given the lowest scores.

100=totally agree
0=totally disagree

Statement	Score
a. Personal contact between the victim & the offender ought to be an integral part of development of a restitution plan.	_____
b. Restitution ought to be actively encouraged as an alternative to incarceration of juvenile offenders.	_____
c. Jail sentences should never be ordered in conjunction with restitution.	_____
d. Fines should never be ordered in conjunction with restitution.	_____
e. Offenders who are ordered to make restitution will perceive themselves as taking an active step toward making amends for wrong doing.	_____
f. The ordering of restitution will strengthen the juvenile's sense of responsibility for the consequences of the offense.	_____
g. Restitution ought to be actively encouraged as an alternative to probation as a treatment of juvenile offenders.	_____
h. Participation in a restitution program will increase the <u>victim's</u> sense of efficacy in the juvenile justice system. That is, the victim will come to feel that the juvenile justice system is capable of responding to his/her needs.	_____
i. Victim service restitution should never be ordered for an offender.	_____
j. Participation in a restitution program will increase the <u>offender's</u> sense of fairness of the juvenile justice system.	_____
k. Restitution programs favor the child from a middle-class background and discriminate against the child from a lower-class background.	_____
l. Restitution ought to be actively encouraged as an alternative to the lecture and release of juvenile offenders.	_____
m. The payment of restitution will improve the victim's opinion of the offender.	_____
n. Jail sentences should be ordered for those who fail to meet their restitution obligations.	_____
o. Probation should be extended for those who fail to meet their restitution obligations.	_____

15. The following are often suggested as positive changes that will occur as a result of the implementation of a restitution program. If you agree that the statement constitutes a plausible and expected outcome of program participation by a youth, place a check in the appropriate blank.

Youths who participate in a restitution program will have:

- _____ 1. increased empathy for their victims.
- _____ 2. increased accountability and acceptance of responsibility for their actions.
- _____ 3. a greater respect for the property of others.
- _____ 4. a greater respect for the rights of others.
- _____ 5. less stigmatization than would have been the case in other juvenile justice dispositions.
- _____ 6. an increased fear of the consequences of delinquent behavior.
- _____ 7. an improvement in self-concept.
- _____ 8. an improvement in work skills.
- _____ 9. a greater sense of the fairness of the juvenile justice system.

16. If one's concern is with reducing the recidivism rate of juvenile offenders, which of the possible effects cited in Question 15 would be the most important goals of any criminal justice program?

Listed below are numbers associated with the various effects cited in Question 15 above. Please place a check beside up to three of the numbers.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ | 9. _____ |

17. Should the police encourage informal restitution agreements between victims and offenders as an alternative to referral to the juvenile court?

- _____ 1. YES
- _____ 2. NO
- _____ 3. no opinion

18. Should the district attorney's office be encouraged to suggest restitution as an alternative to formal adjudication of the offender?

- _____ 1. YES
- _____ 2. NO
- _____ 3. no opinion

19. Should the district attorney's office be encouraged to introduce restitution as part of a plea bargaining process?

- _____ 1. YES
- _____ 2. NO
- _____ 3. no opinion

20a. The experience of other jurisdictions leads one to believe that occasionally an offender will have his/her restitution order vacated (suspended) when all other conditions of probation have been met. First, should restitution orders ever be vacated prior to satisfaction of the restitution order?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO
- 8. no opinion

20b. Second, if you feel that there are some circumstances under which restitution orders should be vacated prior to satisfaction, who should have the responsibility for recommending such a disposition? (If you answered NO to the first part of Question 20, simply leave this part blank.) Please list in order of responsibility:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

21a. Should the parents of an offender ordered to pay restitution ever be permitted to pay the restitution ordered?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO
- 8. no opinion

21b. (IF YES) Should the court require that the juvenile pay his/her parents back? (If you answered NO to the first part of Question 21, leave this part blank.)

- 1. YES
- 2. NO
- 8. no opinion

22. Should a restitution program provide any information to the victim--such as revealing the name of the juvenile offender and his/her parents--which would aid the victim in pursuing civil action to recover losses incurred as a result of a crime?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO
- 8. no opinion

NOW WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR SPECIFIC JURISDICTION.

23. How supportive of a juvenile restitution program in your jurisdiction do you believe various relevant officials to be? Listed below are a variety of different officials (both within and outside the juvenile justice system). Please assign a score of zero if you feel the official (or group of officials) is opposed to the introduction of a juvenile restitution program in this jurisdiction. Assign a score of 100 if the official (or group of officials) is totally supportive of its introduction (i.e., enthusiastic). Assign a score of 50 if the official or group of officials is neither supportive of nor opposed to the introduction of restitution into this jurisdiction.

100=totally supportive
0=totally opposed

Official	Score
a. police	_____
b. probation officers (juvenile)	_____
c. juvenile court judges	_____
d. county commissioners	_____
e. county attorneys	_____
f. juvenile court service workers (i.e., other than probation officers)	_____
g. yourself	_____

24. Using the same scoring system outlined in Question 23, how supportive of the introduction of a restitution program do you feel your community is?

your community's support _____

25. If a score of zero means that the community is totally unaware of the existence of your restitution program and a score of 100 means that the community is totally informed of the existence of this program, what score would you assign to your community?

your community's awareness _____

26. How well do you believe juvenile court judges and police understand the goals of the juvenile restitution program? Give a score of zero if they have absolutely no understanding and a score of 100 if they have a perfect understanding of the goals of the program.

- a. juvenile court judges _____
- b. police _____

