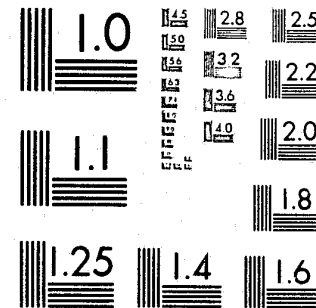


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Victim Survey

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THE VICTIM SURVEY: AN OVERVIEW AND DESCRIPTION OF
RESULTS IN THE SIX NATIONAL EVALUATION SITES

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Introduction

This paper is the second in a series of reports presenting descriptive data from the intensive evaluation sites in the national evaluation of the Juvenile Restitution Initiative. The first of these reports focused on the Juvenile Offender Instrument (JOI)¹; this paper examines the victim survey.

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

The purpose of this paper is two-fold. First, it is intended to provide documentation of the administration of the victim survey in the six intensive sites. This includes a description of the survey administration procedures and a presentation of the survey response rates. This survey administration documentation is presented in Chapter I. The second purpose is to provide site-by-site descriptive information, in a style similar to the JOI report, of each of the six national evaluation sites. This information is presented in Chapters II through VII, with a summary of the results contained in Chapter VIII.

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

Chapter I

Victim Survey Administration and Response Rates

Introduction

The victim survey was designed to probe victims' recollections, attitudes, and perceptions in five major areas: 1) The victim's recollections of the offense for which a youth was adjudicated and randomly assigned into the restitution program or the control group in each of the six intensive sites. 2) When a youth was ordered restitution, if the victim could recall receiving the restitution and the victim's satisfaction with the restitution order. 3) The victim's attitudes toward restitution in general. 4) The victim's attitudes toward the juvenile justice system in general. 5) The victim's fear of crime and perceptions of the causes of juvenile delinquency. (See Appendix for a copy of the victim survey.) This chapter briefly examines the methods of victim survey administration and the rates of victim survey response. The reader is again reminded to refer to the JOI report (see introduction) for complete descriptions of the experimental designs in the six intensive sites.

Victim Survey Administration

At each of the six intensive sites, on-site data coordinators collected the names of those victims of the juvenile offenders under study in the national evaluation. ~~Victim information was collected only for the offenders' referral offenses; victim information for prior offenses was not obtained.~~ For some offenders more than one victim was reported for

the referral offense. When this occurred, data coordinators were instructed to collect information on all victims indicated and to interview as many as possible. As a matter of fact, the maximum number of victims interviewed for any particular offender's referral offense exceeded three in only seven cases across all six intensive sites.

~~Surveys were administered to victims in June, 1979, in some counties. (Table I.1), the first surveys were administered in September, 1981, in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma.~~ The average length of time of victim survey administration across the six intensive sites was 27.7 months.

Initially, victim surveys were conducted locally by on-site personnel--either data coordinators or hourly personnel. Surveys administered on-site were usually done over the telephone. In-person interviews were conducted when victims had no telephone or requested an in-person administration.

Beginning on July 15, 1981, local, on-site survey administration was discontinued and a centralized method was instituted where all victim surveys would be mailed from IPA. This method--known as AUTOTRAK--was developed because federal funding reductions forced the termination of the local, on-site data collection personnel. AUTOTRAK involved the computerization of victim records of all individuals for whom a victim survey had not been completed, for whom victim address information was available, and for whom a refusal previously had not been received. The victim survey was modified so that it could be filled out by the victim;

the original survey was designed to be administered by a trained interviewer.

Victim surveys were mailed out every two weeks by AUTOTRAK. Upon a juvenile offender's termination from the restitution project or control group, AUTOTRAK scheduled the mailing of a victim survey to that offender's corresponding victim for the next semi-weekly mailing. Along with the victim survey, victims received an introductory letter and a stamped, self-addressed envelope for return of the survey. If a survey was not received by IPA within one month, a reminder letter would be mailed to the victim by AUTOTRAK.

In each of the six intensive sites, victim surveys were administered by AUTOTRAK from July 15, 1981, through the end of survey administration in that site. The period of AUTOTRAK victim survey administration ranged from 6.5 months in Clayton County, Georgia to 14 months in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma (Table I.1), and it averaged 11.1 months across the six sites.

Victim Survey Response Rates

Response rates for the victim survey were calculated in two ways: one based on the number of referrals in each site and evaluation group; the other, the number of victims (Table I.2). The victim survey response rate per offender reports the number of offenders for which at least one victim survey was completed. It provides us with a measure of the degree of victim survey coverage for offenders in each evaluation group. For this measure, some victim surveys were counted more than once; for example, if

TABLE I.1. VICTIM SURVEY ADMINISTRATION DATES

Site	First MIS Referral	First Survey Administered	Last Survey Administered	Total Months of Survey Administration	Months of AUTOFRAX Administration
Ventura	1/79	11/79	6/14/82	32	11.0
Washington, D.C.	5/79	11/79	6/14/82	32	11.0
Clayton	6/79	10/79	1/29/82	28	6.5
Boise	11/80 ¹	3/81	8/16/82	17	13.0
Oklahoma City	11/80 ²	1/81	9/08/82	21	14.0
Dane	12/78	6/79	6/14/82	36	11.0

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

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

TABLE I.2. VICTIM SURVEY RESPONSE RATE BY SITE AND EVALUATION GROUP

Site	Referrals	No. Referrals With at Least One Completed Survey ¹	Victim Survey Rate/Referral	No. of Victims ²	No. Completed Victim Surveys	Victim Survey Rate/Victim
<u>Ventura</u>						
PNP	296	32	.11	285	24	.08
PP	83	8	.10	102	11	.11
CNP	134	18	.13	156	17	.11
CP	40	3	.08	46	3	.07
	<u>553</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>.11</u>	<u>589</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>.09</u>
<u>Washington, DC</u>						
AI	42	16	.38	47	17	.36
AP	149	60	.40	145	56	.39
AIR	32	6	.19	37	5	.14
APR	140	40	.29	132	33	.25
PROB	144	35	.24	158	34	.22
INCAR	10	5	.50	10	5	.50
	<u>517</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>.31</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>.28</u>
<u>Clayton</u>						
R&C	74	53	.72	60	48	.80
C	56	36	.64	50	32	.64
R	73	52	.71	67	49	.73
CONTROL	56	36	.64	46	30	.65
	<u>259</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>.68</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>.71</u>
<u>Boise</u>						
REST	86	20	.23	87	17	.20
CONTROL	96	32	.33	90	24	.27
	<u>182</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>.29</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>.23</u>
<u>Oklahoma City</u>						
R	107	19	.18	95	15	.16
R&P	116	16	.14	109	13	.12
CONTROL	83	9	.11	73	7	.10
	<u>306</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>.14</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>.13</u>
<u>Dane</u>						
REST	166	103	.62	175	144	.65
CONTROL	87	39	.45	94	39	.41
	<u>253</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>.56</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>.57</u>

¹This counts some victim surveys more than once. If, for example, two cooffenders victimized one individual, the completed victim survey will be counted twice, once for each offender.

²Up to three victims per youth were counted. An individual victimized by cooffenders is counted only once for that incident.

two co-offenders victimized one individual, the completed victim survey would be counted twice--once for each co-offender.

By site, the rate of victim survey coverage per referral ranged from 11 percent in Ventura to 68 percent in Clayton County. By evaluation group, the lowest rate was eight percent for Ventura's control placement (CP) group; the highest was 72 percent for Clayton's restitution and counseling (R & C) group. Across the six sites, the average rate of victim survey response per referral was 30.8 percent.

The second measure of victim survey response was computed with victims--rather than offenders--as the units of analysis. For this measure up to three victims per youth could be included in the number of victims eligible for a victim survey, while victims of cooffenders were counted only once.

In contrast to the rates reported above, the victim survey response rate per victim was generally slightly lower, since no multiple counting of surveys occurred and the number of victims was greater than the number of offenders. Across the six intensive evaluation sites, the highest rate of victim survey response was 71 percent in Clayton, the lowest was nine percent in Ventura, and the average rate was 28.7 percent.

Except for Clayton and Dane counties, rates of victim survey coverage were clearly disappointing. While there can be many explanations for the low response rates, three factors appear to have had the greatest effect. First, victim information was frequently missing, incomplete or incorrect. This resulted in much greater time being spent on victim

contact activities than was initially expected, or budgeted. Second, even when the information was available, certain types of victims--particularly institutional victims--would not consent to an interview, usually because no one could be located in their organization who knew or remembered anything about the particular offense for which the interview was being requested. Third, the funding cutbacks and the resulting implementation of AUTOTRAK yielded even lower response rates. Since IPA no longer had an on-site person, victim surveys returned because of out-of-date addresses could not be corrected and remailed, and some victims tended to be suspicious receiving a questionnaire mailed to them from an out-of-state locale. The rate of victim survey response (per victim) excluding the AUTOTRAK surveys was 31.4 percent, the AUTOTRAK response rate was 21.7 percent.

With four of the six sites failing to achieve a 50 percent rate of response (based on either measure), the question of the generalizability, i.e., the external validity, of these data needs to be raised. ~~In particular, in Ventura and Oklahoma County where only about one in ten victims was interviewed, the findings can be viewed as merely suggestive.~~ Since the rates are low and the evaluation group sizes are small, differences that might arise across the evaluation groups cannot provide any definitive answer to the question of the effect of restitution on victim attitudes and victim satisfaction in these sites. Except for extremely large differences (about 30 percent or greater) differences across evaluation groups in Ventura or Oklahoma County cannot be

statistically significant at the .05 level. Additionally, because of the low response rates, such findings are not generalizable. Moreover, in Boise and Washington, DC, while the response rates are slightly higher, large differences (in most cases, 15 to 20 percent) are still needed to attain statistical significance, and the generalizability of the findings is still questionable.

Summary

The victim survey response rates presented above, while not high in most cases, are still instructive. They point out the problems in conducting interviews of the victims of crime, and they give some idea of the effects of different types of survey administration (with different levels of commitment of financial resources) on survey response rates.

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

Chapter II

Ventura County, California

This chapter presents descriptive results of the victim survey data collected in Ventura County. A description of the Ventura experimental design has already been presented in the JOI report (see esp., pp. 8-10, 22, and 38-42) and will not be covered here.

The victim survey results for Ventura are presented in three sections. The first section discusses rates of victim survey coverage and problems of nonresponse bias. The second section contains narrative of the findings of the victim survey; and the third section displays the tabular materials, composed of nine tables, each focusing on a general victim survey topic.

Ventura Victim Survey Coverage

In Ventura County, 55 out of 589 victims were interviewed (Table I.2), resulting in a victim survey response rate of 9 percent. Eleven percent of all randomly assigned referrals to the experimental and control treatments had at least one of their victims interviewed.

~~Intensive site victim survey reports are presented in Chapters III through VII. The non-referrals, and the low response rate, are discussed in the next section.~~

This extremely low rate of response was, in part, due to the large number of cases in Ventura, but other factors also affected it. In particular, about mid-way in the evaluation, the on-site data coordinator and hourly personnel in Ventura presented information to IPA revealing that not all of the JOI and all of the victim surveys could be completed

under the current budget allocation for Ventura; in fact, both survey instruments would fall far short of 100 percent completion rates. Given the offender-oriented focus of the initiative, a decision was made to emphasize the completion of the JOI instrument over the completion of the victim survey, in order to obtain a more acceptable JOI response rate than was currently being obtained. This decision, while it resulted in a lower victim survey response rate, also should have resulted in a higher JOI response rate than might otherwise have occurred. Other factors, such as size of the geographic jurisdiction and problems in obtaining accurate victim information, also influenced the rate of victim survey coverage in Ventura county.

It is clear that the nine percent victim survey response rate in Ventura County is unacceptable. It is also clear that the findings for Ventura are not generalizable to the larger population of victims of adjudicated delinquents in Ventura county. The 91 percent rate of nonresponse is so high that the amount of respondent bias is not possible to estimate without much additional, and unavailable, information. Moreover, comparisons and contrasts across evaluation groups are not reasonable to make. In one of the four evaluation groups--the nonrestitution placement group (CP)--only three victim surveys were completed, while in another, the restitution group in the Work Release Center (PP), only 11 surveys were completed for eight offenders.

With these caveats in mind, the following section presents the results of the victim survey interviews for the 55 completed surveys in Ventura.

Ventura Victim Survey Results

The results of the Ventura victim survey are presented in Tables II.1 through II.9. In this section, these data will be discussed and some background and explanations for the findings presented in these tables will be provided. Each table displays information for a particular victim topic; this discussion will focus around these nine topics.

Table II.1 presents information concerning the characteristics of the referral offense, as recalled by the victim. The modal offense type for these victims was burglary, with the balance of offenses being either larceny or vandalism. Most respondents recalled having been victimized by more than one offender, with between 15 and 20 percent recalling a victimization by four or more offenders. The amounts of loss these victims reported averaged between \$800 and \$2400, larger than the \$685 average loss amount for Ventura contained in the Management Information System data.

Offender types and characteristics are displayed in Table II.2. Interestingly, ~~in two thirds of all cases these victims knew their offenders~~. ~~As the above finding suggests, most respondents were victimized by youth who lived in the victims' neighborhoods; moreover, most victims had subsequent contacts with the offenders. According to these victims, their offenders were usually ordered monetary restitution. Surprisingly, victims of offenders in nonrestitution groups usually claimed that monetary restitution was ordered by the court for their~~

offenders, although the restitution disposition was supposed to have been limited to the PNP and PP groups. However, for unpaid community service orders, only two victims of youth assigned to nonrestitution treatments reported the offenders were ordered unpaid community service.

The characteristics of the respondents to the victim survey in Ventura are presented in Table II.3. These respondents were, on the average, white (only three respondents were nonwhite) males, about 40 years old, with some college, and with income levels of about \$30,000 annually. While victim characteristics varied across evaluation groups, there were not enough cases in these groups to produce statistically significant (at the .05 level) differences.

Restitution plan characteristics (Table II.4) show that offenders were ordered to pay these victims, on the average, between \$100 and \$190. The surprising number of victims of youth in nonrestitution groups reporting that offenders were ordered monetary restitution is probably a result of violations of random assignment in Ventura (See JOI report, pp. 6-8, 24, 25, and 40-43.), where youth randomly assigned to nonrestitution treatments were instead ordered restitution. In addition, some victims most likely made errors in recalling the details of the court orders. In about 80 percent of all cases, victims recall that the offender paid them all the restitution the court ordered. Of those who did not receive all the restitution ordered, more than half did not expect eventually to receive the balance owed.

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Levels of victim satisfaction in Ventura varied in some unusual ways among these respondents (Table II.5). Victims tended not to be satisfied with the way the juvenile justice system or the supervising agency treated the offender, nor were they very satisfied with the amount of restitution ordered. Victims were, however, generally satisfied with the way the juvenile justice system treated them; two-thirds responded they were satisfied with the treatment they received from the juvenile justice system. Moreover, victims were nearly evenly divided over whether they felt the time and effort in reporting the incident was worth it, yet all but three of the respondents would report a similar incident to the police again, if it occurred. These victims were doubtful, however, that if they did report such an incident in the future that the police would apprehend the offender and an appropriate sentence would be given the youth.

Although these respondents had recently been victims of crime, they were not particularly concerned or fearful that such an incident would occur again in the next year (Table II.6), and they were even less concerned they would be the victim of the same offender again within the next year. On a scale of zero to 100, where 100 is absolute certainty of being victimized, victims estimated their own subjective chances of being victimized again at about 60 and their chances of being victimized by the

same offender again at about 25. They rated their fear of being victims again at about 25, and their fear of being a victim of the same offender again at 16. For some victims in Ventura, concerns of repeat victimizations were realities. ~~Exactly one-third of the victims reported~~
~~have been victims of another offense since the initial offense.~~

Victims' preferences and attitudes toward restitution were, in some instances, clear and unambiguous (Table II.7). None of the respondents felt that the amount of restitution ordered an offender should be based solely on the ability of the youth to pay restitution. One-third of the respondents felt that the amount of restitution should be based upon the victim's loss, while the rest felt that a combination of victim loss and ability to pay should determine the size of the restitution order. Victims' preferences for the most important reason for ordering restitution were as follows: the most important reason for ordering restitution was the victim's loss, followed by the offender's ability to pay, and then the offender's financial resources. Rehabilitation did not appear significant as a most important or least important reason for ordering restitution.

Victims, understandably, lent greatest support to monetary restitution as a type of restitution. Using the zero to 100 scale again where 100 was total support and zero was total lack of support, monetary restitution received an average support score of 90; unpaid community service, 39; direct victim service, 32; and monetary restitution to a substitute victim, 24. Victims tended to display moderate support for restitution as an alternative to traditional treatments, and did not differentiate between restitution as an alternative to incarceration and

restitution as an alternative to other treatments. The average support score for restitution as an alternative to trade was 59. for restitution as an alternative to trade was 61.

They were also strongly in favor of having the court provide information to the victim to aid the victim in legal action against the offender and his or her family.

The perceptions by victims of the causes of delinquency, their attitudes toward officials who deal with juveniles, and their attitudes toward juvenile delinquents in general are presented in Tables II.8 and II.9. All but three or four of the victims surveyed in Ventura agreed that a cause of delinquency was the juvenile's perception that, if he or she committed an offense, the odds of getting caught and the odds of the juvenile justice system doing anything to the youth are very low. Victim perceptions of those officials who deal with juveniles varied; their highest ratings were reserved for police and prosecuting attorneys, and their lowest ratings were assigned to welfare caseworkers and defense attorneys. ~~Surveys of victims' ratings of juvenile offenders were slightly higher than their overall ratings for welfare caseworkers.~~

This overview of victim data in Ventura, because of the small numbers of cases in the different evaluation groups and the small number of surveys completed overall, concentrated mainly on aggregate findings and

made few comparisons across evaluation groups. Although the rate of victim survey coverage in Ventura was far below expectations, the results of this analysis, while only suggestive, shed some light on victims' feelings, perceptions, and responses to juvenile delinquency and the juvenile justice system in Ventura County.

TABLE II.1. VENTURA: TYPES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF OFFENSES

	Restitution		Nonrestitution	
	PNP	PP	CNP	CP
<u>Type of Offense</u> (# of cases)	(24)	(11)	(17)	(3)
Burglary	58%	55%	65%	100%
Larceny	13	27	12	0
Vandalism	4	9	18	0
Motor vehicle theft	8	0	6	0
Assault	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0
Other personal offenses	0	0	0	0
Other property offenses	13	0	0	0
Other minor offenses	4	0	0	0
Victimless offenses	0	0	0	0
<u>Number of Offenders</u> (# of cases)	(21)	(11)	(15)	(3)
One	24%	18%	40%	67%
Two	38	36	33	33
Three	24	18	7	0
Four or more	14	27	20	0
<u>Amount of Loss</u> (# of cases)	(22)	(10)	(13)	(3)
Average dollar loss	\$838	\$2,375	\$1,078	\$792
s.d.	(1707)	(2572)	(1275)	(1136)

TABLE II.2. VENTURA: OFFENDER TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	PNP	PP	CNP	CP
<u>Victim Knew Offender(s)</u> (# of cases)	(23)	(11)	(17)	(3)
Yes	74%	64%	71%	100%
Think so, not sure	13	0	0	0
No	13	36	29	0
<u>How Well Victim Knew Offender</u> (# of cases)	(20)	(7)	(11)	(3)
Very well	35%	29%	27%	67%
Only a little	40	29	36	0
Not at all	25	43	36	33
Only a little, but family member(s) knew offender	0	0	0	0
<u>Offender(s) Lived in Victim's Neighborhood</u> (# of cases)	(22)	(9)	(14)	(3)
Yes	64%	56%	64%	67%
Yes, some (when more than 1 offender)	5	0	21	33
No	32	44	14	0
<u>Subsequent Offender/Victim Contact</u> (# of cases)	(22)	(9)	(16)	(3)
Yes	55%	33%	44%	67%
No	45	67	56	33
<u>What Offender did to Make Amends</u>				
offenders ordered monetary restitution	87%	91%	73%	67%
offenders ordered unpaid community service	40	33	14	0
offenders ordered direct victim service	8	0	5	0
offenders ordered probation	36	33	26	0
unknown to victim or forgotten	16	8	37	25

TABLE II.3. VENTURA: VICTIM TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

	Restitution		Nonrestitution	
	PNP	PP	CNP	CP
<u>Age</u> (# of cases)	(22)	(10)	(17)	(3)
Under 18	5%	0%	6%	0%
18 - 25	9	10	0	67
26 - 35	18	40	6	0
36 - 45	32	30	35	0
46 - 55	23	10	29	0
56 - 65	14	10	18	33
Over 65	0	0	6	0
Average Age	40	36	46	34
<u>Education</u> (# of cases)	(22)	(10)	(17)	(3)
Grade school	0%	0%	0%	0%
Some high school	9	0	0	0
High school graduate	18	30	53	0
Some college	32	10	6	100
College graduate	9	20	24	0
Graduate school	32	40	18	0
Average # years education	15	16	14	14
<u>Income</u> (# of cases)	(20)	(9)	(17)	(3)
Less than 5,000	5%	0%	0%	0%
5,000 - 10,000	0	11	0	33
10,000 - 20,000	20	11	41	0
20,000 - 30,000	30	44	29	33
30,000 - 40,000	30	11	6	33
40,000 - 50,000	10	11	18	0
More than 50,000	5	11	6	0
Average income	\$29,878	\$30,667	\$29,329	\$24,667
<u>Sex</u> (# of cases)	(22)	(10)	(17)	(3)
Male	55%	70%	53%	33%
Female	45	30	47	67
<u>Race</u> (# of cases)	(22)	(10)	(17)	(3)
White	96%	100%	100%	33%
Black	0	0	0	0
Asian American	0	0	0	0
Native American	0	0	0	0
Mexican American	0	0	0	33
Puerto Rican	0	0	0	0
Other	4	0	0	33

TABLE II.4. VENTURA: RESTITUTION PLAN CHARACTERISTICS

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	PNP	PP	CNP	CP
<u>Amount of Monetary Restitution Ordered Offender</u>				
(# of cases)	(22)	(6)	(14)	(2)
Average amount ordered	\$188	\$98	\$100	\$53
<u>Offender Paid Victim All Restitution That Was Ordered</u>				
(# of cases)	(20)	(6)	(15)	(2)
Yes	80%	67%	80%	50%
No	20	33	20	50
Still paying	0	0	0	0
<u>(If No) Victim Expects to Receive All of the Restitution Eventually</u>				
(# of cases)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(1)
Yes	25%	0%	50%	0%
No	75	100	50	100
<u>Insurance Covered Any or All of Victim's Loss</u>				
(# of cases)	(24)	(9)	(16)	(3)
Yes	50%	56%	69%	67%
No	50	44	31	33
<u>Role of Victim in Decision: (mean scores) *</u>				
(# of cases)	(20)	(11)	(15)	(3)
of offender to participate in restitution program	18	18	10	0
to determine size of restitution order	41	41	21	0
to determine type of restitution order	14	12	17	0

*100 = very large role; 0 = no role

TABLE II.5. VENTURA: JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE AND VICTIM SATISFACTION

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	PNP	PP	CNP	CP
<u>Victim Satisfaction</u>				
The victim was satisfied with:				
the way the juvenile justice system treated the offender				
(# of cases)	(18)	(9)	(12)	(3)
Yes	17%	33%	33%	33%
No	78	44	42	67
No information	6	22	25	0
the amount of restitution ordered				
(# of cases)	(19)	(10)	(11)	(2)
Yes	42%	40%	36%	50%
No	58	60	64	50
No information	0	0	0	0
what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender				
(# of cases)	(13)	(9)	(11)	(2)
Yes	31%	44%	36%	50%
No	62	44	36	50
No information	8	11	27	0
the way the juvenile justice system treated the victim				
(# of cases)	(12)	(8)	(11)	(2)
Yes	67%	88%	57%	50%
No	33	12	43	50
<u>Victim Time and Effort</u>				
The time and effort in reporting the crime was worth it.				
(# of cases)	(18)	(11)	(14)	(3)
Yes	56%	36%	50%	33%
No	44	64	50	67
If such an incident occurred again, the victim would report it to the police.				
(# of cases)	(22)	(11)	(16)	(3)
Yes	100%	91%	94%	67%
No	0	9	6	33

TABLE II.5. VENTURA: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	PNP	PP	CNP	CP
<u>Justice System Response</u>				
Victim's estimate of the likelihood that if such an incident occurred again, and the victim reported it to the police, that the police would apprehend the offender				
(# of cases)	(23)	(11)	(17)	(3)
Mean score*	46	53	40	3
Victim's estimate that if the youth were apprehended that an appropriate sentence would be given.				
(# of cases)	(23)	(10)	(17)	(3)
Mean score*	33	25	39	0

*100 = very likely; 0 = very unlikely

TABLE II.6. VENTURA: VICTIMS' SUBJECTIVE PROBABILITIES OF BEING VICTIMIZED AGAIN

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	PNP	PP	CNP	CP
Subjective chances that the respondent will be a victim of a crime within the next year.				
(# of cases)	(15)	(11)	(6)	(3)
Average score*	56	59	61	70
s.d.	(38)	(36)	(28)	(52)
Subjective chances that the respondent will be a victim of the same offender within the next year.				
(# of cases)	(15)	(10)	(6)	(3)
Average score*	21	29	29	27
s.d.	(28)	(31)	(46)	(24)
How afraid the respondent is of being victimized within the next year.				
(# of cases)	(15)	(11)	(6)	(3)
Average score*	43	51	28	67
s.d.	(42)	(41)	(40)	(58)
How afraid the respondent is of being victimized by the same offender within the next year.				
(# of cases)	(15)	(11)	(6)	(3)
Average score*	13	18	17	20
s.d.	(25)	(30)	(41)	(26)
The respondent has been victimized since the referral incident.				
(# of cases)	(23)	(11)	(17)	(3)
Yes	35%	18%	41%	33%
No	65	82	59	67

*100 = very high or very afraid; 0 = very low or not afraid at all

TABLE II.7. VENTURA: VICTIM PREFERENCES AND ATTITUDES TOWARD RESTITUTION

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	PNP	PP	CNP	CP
Amount of restitution ordered should be based on:				
(# of cases)	(22)	(10)	(15)	(3)
Amount of victim loss	73%	70%	53%	67%
The ability of the offender to pay	0	0	0	0
Some combination of both	27	30	47	33
Most important reason to order restitution:				
(# of cases)	(18)	(6)	(9)	(2)
The compensation of victims of crime	44%	50%	67%	0%
The rehabilitation of offenders	28	33	22	50
The punishment of offenders	28	17	11	50
Least important reason to order restitution:				
(# of cases)	(17)	(5)	(14)	(2)
The compensation of victims of crime	18%	20%	14%	50%
The rehabilitation of offenders	24	20	21	0
The punishment of offenders	59	60	64	50
Levels of support for types of restitution (average scores):				
(# of cases)	(21)	(11)	(16)	(3)
Monetary restitution to victim*	90	82	94	100
Monetary restitution to substitute victim*	18	27	31	17
Direct victim service*	30	23	40	37
Unpaid community service*	31	36	48	50
Parents should be permitted to pay the restitution ordered by the court:				
(# of cases)	(22)	(11)	(17)	(3)
Yes	82%	73%	53%	33%
No	18	27	47	67
The court should provide information to the victim to aid the victim's legal actions against the offender and his/her family:				
(# of cases)	(19)	(10)	(15)	(3)
Yes	95%	90%	87%	100%
No	5	10	13	0

TABLE II.7. VENTURA: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrest	
	PNP	PP	CNP	CP
Average levels of support for restitution as:				
(# of cases)	(22)	(11)	(17)	(3)
An alternative to traditional treatments*	62	51	61	47
An alternative to incarceration*	65	40	63	100
Average levels of support for sanctions used against juveniles for failing to pay restitution:				
(# of cases)	(22)	(11)	(17)	(3)
Juveniles who fail restitution should be jailed*	84	89	85	93
Juveniles who fail restitution should have their probation extended*	72	100	78	67

*100 = very strong support; 0 = no support

TABLE II.8. VENTURA: VICTIM PERCEPTIONS OF THE CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY

	<u>Restitution</u>		<u>Nonrest</u>	
	<u>PNP</u>	<u>PP</u>	<u>CNP</u>	<u>CP</u>
Percentages of victims agreeing that the following are causes of crime in their area:				
(# of cases)	(21)	(10)	(16)	(3)
School teachers not having enough control over students.	37%	56%	69%	67%
Young people having nothing to do with their spare time.	57	60	63	67
Young people being less religious than they once were.	45	57	62	50
Young people wanting things they cannot afford.	73	80	93	67
Parents not having enough authority over their children.	95	100	82	67
Young people feeling that they do not have to work for the things they get.	91	100	81	100
There are so many people getting away with breaking the law that young people feel that it is not so bad to break it.	95	100	88	100
Young people thinking that if they commit a crime there is very little chance they will be caught.	94	100	93	100
Young people thinking that if they are caught committing a crime that the courts won't do anything to them.	95	100	88	100

TABLE II.9. VENTURA: VICTIM PERCEPTIONS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND OFFICIALS WHO DEAL WITH JUVENILES*

	<u>Restitution</u>		<u>Nonrest</u>	
	<u>PNP</u>	<u>PP</u>	<u>CNP</u>	<u>CP</u>
Average ratings for:				
(# of cases)	(22)	(10)	(16)	(3)
Police officers (in general)	79	75	79	80
Juvenile court judges	41	57	48	30
High school teachers	56	47	58	70
Juvenile probation officers	60	57	47	34
Welfare caseworkers	30	33	31	29
Prosecuting attorneys (DA's office)	60	53	67	52
Defense attorneys	37	32	42	50
Average ratings for juvenile offenders	37	24	30	33

*100 = very favorable; 0 = very unfavorable.

Chapter III

Washington, DC

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

The victim survey results for Washington, DC are presented in three sections. The first section discusses rates of victim survey coverage and problems of nonresponse bias. The second section contains narrative of the findings of the victim survey; and the third section displays the tabular materials, composed of nine tables, each focusing on a general victim survey topic.

Washington, DC Victim Survey Coverage

In Washington, DC, 150 out of 529 victims were interviewed (Table I.2), resulting in a victim survey response rate of 28 percent. Thirty-one percent of all randomly assigned referrals to the experimental and control treatments had at least one of their victims interviewed. Of the six intensive sites in the national evaluation, Washington, DC ranked the second highest in the number of victims and the number of referrals, and had the third highest rate of victim survey coverage. In fact, the total number of victim surveys completed in Washington, DC (150) was very similar to the total number of victim surveys completed in the two other intensive sites with higher victim survey response rates--159 surveys were completed in Clayton County and 152 were completed in Dane County.

The rate of victim survey coverage in Washington was disappointing. Many victims were difficult to contact because they either did not have telephones or had moved and left no forwarding addresses. Moreover, according to the on-site data coordinator in Washington, DC, a large proportion of the victims who would not consent to an interview were juveniles. Many of these youth, who were peers of those youth who victimized them, also had prior offense histories and were suspicious of IPA's efforts to interview them.

The approximately 30 percent victim survey response rate in Washington, DC limits one's ability to generalize from these data to the larger population of victims of adjudicated delinquents in Washington. The 70 percent rate of nonresponse is high enough to suggest significant response bias exists in these data. Moreover, we are unable to estimate the amount of respondent bias without much additional, and unavailable, information. Nonetheless, while generalizations to a larger population will not be made, comparisons across some evaluation groups will be undertaken. In particular, comparisons across the alternatives to probation restitution group, the alternatives to probation restitution refused group, and the control probation group will be made. Each of these groups has sufficient cases to warrant such comparisons, and the low rate of response does not suggest that the attitudes and opinions of those individuals who responded to the survey will vary across evaluation groups. Rather, the low response rate only suggests that those individuals who responded might differ in unknown ways from those persons who did not respond to the survey.

With these caveats in mind, the following section presents the results of the victim survey interviews for the 150 completed surveys in Washington, DC.

Washington, DC Victim Survey Results

The results of the Washington, DC victim survey are presented in Tables III.1 through III.9. In this section, these data will be discussed and some background and explanations for the findings presented in these tables will be provided. Each table displays information for a particular victim topic; this discussion will focus around these nine topics.

Table III.1 presents information concerning the characteristics of the referral offense, as recalled by the victim. The modal offense type for these victims was burglary, with robbery, larceny, and assault comprising significant portions of the balance of victimizations. Most respondents recalled having been victimized by more than one offender, with a small proportion (between 3 and 20 percent) recalling a victimization by four or more offenders. The amounts of loss these victims reported averaged between \$250 and \$1760, larger than the \$183 average loss amount for Washington, DC contained in the Management Information System data.

Offender types and characteristics are displayed in Table III.2. Interestingly, in slightly over two-thirds of all cases these victims knew their offenders, although less than one-third of all victims knew their offenders very well. As the above finding suggests, most respondents were victimized by youth who lived in the victims' neighborhoods. Moreover, many victims, about 40 percent, had subsequent contacts with their offenders.

According to the victims of restitution youth (AI and AP), about 90 percent of their offenders were ordered unpaid community service, and about one-third were ordered monetary restitution. Only two victims of nonrestitution youth indicated unpaid community service had been ordered their offenders. It appears that victims of restitution youth were better informed of the disposition of the case than victims of probation youth (PROB). While over 90 percent of those victims of restitution youth knew the court disposition for their offenders, only about 35 percent of the victims of youth assigned probation professed any knowledge of the disposition of the case.

The characteristics of the respondents to the victim survey in Washington, DC are presented in Table III.3. The majority of these respondents were black, male, about 35 years old, with some college education and an average annual income of \$26,500. While victim characteristics varied across evaluation groups, none of the differences were statistically significant at the .05 level.

Restitution plan characteristics (Table III.4) show that offenders were ordered to pay these victims, on the average, between \$60 and \$267. In about 65 percent of all cases, victims of youth assigned to the restitution project recall that the offender paid them all the restitution the court ordered. Of those who did not receive all the restitution ordered, all but one did not expect eventually to receive the balance owed.

The Washington, DC restitution project utilized a victim advocate to represent victims' interests during the development of restitution plans.

While victims were encouraged to participate personally in the determination of their restitution plans, they did not appear to play a large role in restitution plan development in Washington, DC. Victims appeared to play minor roles in the decision that the offender participate in the restitution program, the decision of the type of restitution the youth was ordered to complete, and the determination of the size of the restitution order.

Victim satisfaction in Washington, DC had a tendency, in some instances, to vary across evaluation groups (Table III.5). In particular, while there were no differences among evaluation groups in victim satisfaction with the way the juvenile justice system treated the offender, victims of youth assigned restitution tended to be more satisfied with what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender and with the way victims were treated by the juvenile justice system. Eighty percent of victims of restitution youth, compared to 65 percent of victims of nonrestitution youth, were satisfied with what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender. Moreover, 78 percent of victims of restitution offenders, contrasted with 68 percent of victims of nonrestitution offenders, were satisfied with the way the juvenile justice system treated victims. While only the former finding approaches but still does not attain statistical significance (at or beyond the .05 level), the findings do suggest slightly greater levels of victim satisfaction for victims of youth ordered restitution in Washington, DC.

Concerning the time and effort involved in reporting crimes to the police, overall about 64 percent of victims felt reporting the referral offense was worth the effort. Moreover, 96 percent of them said they would report such an offense again if it occurred. These victims had some doubts, however, that if they reported such an incident in the future that the police would apprehend the offender, and they were less confident that an appropriate sentence would be given the youth. None of these measures appeared to vary systematically across evaluation groups.

Although these respondents had recently been victims of crime, they were not particularly concerned or fearful that such an incident would occur again in the next year (Table III.6), and they were even less concerned they would be the victim of the same offender again within the next year. On a scale of zero to 100, where 100 is absolute certainty of being victimized, victims estimated their own subjective chances of being victimized again at about 51 and their chances of being victimized by the same offender again at about 13. They rated their fear of being victims again at about 38, and their fear of being a victim of the same offender again at 17. For some victims in Washington, DC, concerns of repeat victimizations were realities. About 20 percent of these respondents have been victims of another offense since the referral offense.

Victims' preferences and attitudes toward restitution were, in some instances, clear and unambiguous (Table III.7). Less than five percent of all victims thought that the amount of restitution ordered should be based solely on the ability of the offender to pay. Most felt that a

combination of ability to pay and the amount of victim loss was the most important set of criteria for determining the size of a restitution order. Victims in Washington, DC felt the most important reason for ordering restitution was the rehabilitation of offenders, while the least important reason was the punishment of offenders.

Victims lent greatest support to monetary restitution as a type of restitution. Using the zero to 100 scale again where 100 was total support and zero was total lack of support, monetary restitution received an average support score of 78; unpaid community service, 62; monetary restitution to a substitute victim, 53; and direct victim service, 50. Victims tended to display moderately strong support for restitution as an alternative to traditional treatments, and did not differentiate between restitution as an alternative to incarceration and restitution as an alternative to other treatments. The average support score for restitution as an alternative to traditional treatments was 69; for restitution as an alternative to incarceration, 67.

While victims moderately favored the use of restitution as an alternative to incarceration, they also displayed support for incarceration as a sanction for youth who fail to pay their restitution. Similarly, the lengthening of probation for youth who fail to complete their restitution was lent moderate support.

Victims were split over the question of allowing parents to pay the restitution ordered youth, with about 52 percent favoring this option and 48 percent opposing it. Only 44 percent of victims of restitution youth,

however, favored this option. Victims were strongly in favor of having the court provide information to the victim to aid the victim in legal action against the offender and his or her family, with victims of nonrestitution youth tending toward stronger support for this item.

The perceptions by victims of the causes of delinquency, their attitudes toward officials who deal with juveniles, and their attitudes toward juvenile delinquents in general are presented in Tables III.8 and III.9. Well over 90 percent of all victims surveyed in Washington, DC agreed that a cause of delinquency was the juvenile's perception that, if he or she committed an offense, the odds of getting caught and the odds of the juvenile justice system doing anything to the youth are very low. Victim perceptions of those officials who deal with juveniles varied somewhat; their highest ratings were reserved for police, probation officers, and judges, and their lowest ratings were assigned to welfare caseworkers and defense attorneys. Juvenile offenders were rated about twenty points lower, on the average, than the officials rated lowest by victims.

This overview of victim data in Washington, DC, while concentrating mainly on aggregate findings, made some comparisons across evaluation groups. Although the rate of victim survey coverage in Washington, DC was less than desired, the results of this analysis suggest some of the ways victims are affected by, perceive, and respond to juvenile delinquency and the juvenile justice system in Washington, DC.

TABLE III.1. WASHINGTON, D.C.: TYPES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF OFFENSES

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
<u>Type of Offense</u> (# of cases)	(17)	(56)	(5)	(33)	(34)	(5)
Burglary	29%	32%	80%	27%	15%	40%
Larceny	29	20	0	30	24	0
Vandalism	0	4	0	0	3	0
Motor vehicle theft	12	9	0	0	15	20
Assault	12	14	0	15	12	0
Robbery	18	18	20	27	27	40
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other personal offenses	0	0	0	0	6	0
Other property offenses	0	4	0	0	0	0
Other minor offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victimless offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Number of Offenders</u> (# of cases)	(17)	(57)	(5)	(33)	(32)	(5)
One	35%	40%	60%	30%	50%	20%
Two	35	23	20	30	25	40
Three	29	26	0	24	22	40
Four or more	0	11	20	15	3	0
<u>Amount of Loss</u> (# of cases)	(14)	(48)	(3)	(28)	(30)	(5)
Average dollar loss	\$525	\$259	\$601	\$603	\$490	\$1,761
s.d.	(757)	(361)	(793)	(937)	(861)	(2,775)

TABLE III.2. WASHINGTON, D.C.: OFFENDER TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
<u>Victim Knew Offender(s)</u> (# of cases)	(17)	(55)	(5)	(32)	(33)	(5)
Yes	77%	71%	40%	69%	64%	60%
Think so, not sure	0	2	0	3	0	0
No	24	27	60	28	36	40
<u>How Well Victim Knew Offender</u> (# of cases)	(13)	(43)	(2)	(23)	(22)	(3)
Very well	39%	26%	0%	17%	14%	33%
Only a little	8	19	50	30	32	0
Not at all	54	56	50	52	55	67
Only a little, but family member(s) knew offender	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Offender(s) Lived in Victim's Neighborhood</u> (# of cases)	(15)	(49)	(4)	(27)	(30)	(3)
Yes	53%	45%	25%	37%	30%	67%
Yes, some (when more than 1 offender)	13	12	0	19	23	0
No	33	43	75	44	47	33
<u>Subsequent Offender/Victim Contact</u> (# of cases)	(17)	(56)	(4)	(33)	(34)	(5)
Yes	18%	43%	0%	52%	32%	40%
No	82	57	100	49	68	60
<u>What Offender did to Make Amends</u>						
offenders ordered monetary restitution	44%	36%	0%	11%	8%	0%
offenders ordered unpaid community service	89	90	0	0	7	0
offenders ordered direct victim service	19	23	0	0	2	0
offenders ordered probation	15	17	0	20	18	17
unknown to victim or forgotten	26	31	27	37	25	33

TABLE III.3. WASHINGTON, D.C.: VICTIM TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
<u>Age</u> (# of cases)	(17)	(55)	(6)	(32)	(35)	(4)
Under 18	18%	13%	17%	13%	23%	25%
18 - 25	12	15	0	16	14	25
26 - 35	35	27	50	19	17	25
36 - 45	12	16	17	22	34	25
46 - 55	18	7	17	16	3	0
56 - 65	0	16	0	13	6	0
Over 65	6	6	0	3	3	0
Average Age	35	37	34	37	33	30
<u>Education</u> (# of cases)	(17)	(55)	(6)	(30)	(36)	(4)
Grade school	6%	9%	0%	3%	8%	0%
Some high school	18	18	17	17	22	50
High school grad.	29	29	17	13	8	0
Some college	12	11	33	23	14	0
College graduate	18	13	0	20	19	25
Graduate school	18	20	33	23	28	25
Avg. # years ed.	13	13	15	14	14	14
<u>Income</u> (# of cases)	(9)	(36)	(3)	(22)	(26)	(2)
Less than 5,000	0%	8%	0%	5%	8%	0%
5,000 - 10,000	22	8	0	5	4	0
10,000 - 20,000	11	25	0	18	42	50
20,000 - 30,000	33	33	67	32	19	0
30,000 - 40,000	22	14	33	9	8	50
40,000 - 50,000	11	8	0	14	19	0
More than 50,000	0	3	0	18	0	0
Average income	\$26,389	\$23,596	\$30,000	\$33,818	\$23,876	\$30,000
<u>Sex</u> (# of cases)	(17)	(57)	(6)	(32)	(37)	(5)
Male	82%	54%	33%	63%	57%	60%
Female	18	46	67	37	43	40
<u>Race</u> (# of cases)	(16)	(56)	(6)	(32)	(36)	(4)
White	25%	27%	33%	50%	39%	75%
Black	69	70	67	47	58	25
Asian American	0	2	0	3	3	0
Native American	0	2	0	0	0	0
Mexican American	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rican	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE III.4. WASHINGTON, D.C.: RESTITUTION PLAN CHARACTERISTICS

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
<u>Amount of Monetary Restitution Ordered Offender</u>						
(# of cases)	(4)	(17)	(0)	(2)	(3)	(0)
Average amount ordered	\$267	\$87	-	\$60	\$76	-
<u>Offender Paid Victim All Restitution That Was Ordered</u>						
(# of cases)	(6)	(17)	(0)	(1)	(3)	(0)
Yes	50%	71%	-	0%	67%	-
No	50	47	-	100	33	-
Still paying	0	0	-	0	0	-
<u>(If No) Victim Expects to Receive All of the Restitution Eventually</u>						
(# of cases)	(1)	(7)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(0)
Yes	0%	14%	-	0%	0%	-
No	100	86	-	100	100	-
<u>Insurance Covered Any or All of Victim's Loss</u>						
(# of cases)	(17)	(49)	(5)	(31)	(32)	(4)
Yes	35%	41%	40%	35%	41%	25%
No	65	59	60	65	59	75
<u>Role of Victim in Decision: (mean scores)*</u>						
(# of cases)	(14)	(42)	(11)	(1)	(3)	(1)
of offender to participate in restitution program	24	27	30	10	0	0
to determine size of restitution order	19	33	30	3	0	0
to determine type of restitution order	26	35	0	7	0	0

*100 = very large role; 0 = no role

TABLE III.5. WASHINGTON, D.C.: JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE AND VICTIM SATISFACTION

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
<u>Victim Satisfaction</u>						
The victim was satisfied with:						
the way the juvenile justice system treated the offender						
(# of cases)	(13)	(49)	(4)	(24)	(22)	(2)
Yes	54%	55%	50%	42%	55%	50%
No	46	37	25	54	36	50
No information	0	8	25	4	9	0
the amount of restitution ordered						
(# of cases)	(6)	(17)	(0)	(2)	(3)	(0)
Yes	67%	41%	-	100%	67%	-
No	33	59	-	0	33	-
No information	0	0	-	0	0	-
what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender						
(# of cases)	(7)	(28)	(3)	(17)	(14)	(0)
Yes	86%	79%	67%	65%	64%	-
No	14	7	0	29	29	-
No information	0	14	33	6	7	-
the way the juvenile justice system treated the victim						
(# of cases)	(14)	(46)	(4)	(26)	(29)	(4)
Yes	86%	76%	50%	69%	72%	50%
No	14	24	50	31	28	50
<u>Victim Time and Effort</u>						
The time and effort in reporting the crime was worth it.						
(# of cases)	(13)	(53)	(4)	(30)	(33)	(4)
Yes	62%	66%	75%	63%	64%	50%
No	39	34	25	37	36	50
If such an incident occurred again, the victim would report it to the police.						
(# of cases)	(15)	(51)	(5)	(31)	(31)	(4)
Yes	87%	98%	100%	97%	97%	75%
No	13	2	0	3	3	25

TABLE III.5. WASHINGTON, D.C.: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
<u>Justice System Response</u>						
Victim's estimate of the likelihood that if such an incident occurred again, and the victim reported it to the police, that the police would apprehend the offender						
(# of cases)	(15)	(50)	(5)	(32)	(31)	(4)
Mean score*	69	60	44	62	68	56
Victim's estimate that if the youth were apprehended that an appropriate sentence would be given.						
(# of cases)	(13)	(48)	(3)	(32)	(31)	(3)
Mean score*	44	41	37	37	47	20

*100 = very likely; 0 = very unlikely

TABLE III.6. WASHINGTON, D.C.: VICTIMS' SUBJECTIVE PROBABILITIES OF BEING VICTIMIZED AGAIN

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
Subjective chances that the respondent will be a victim of a crime within the next year.						
(# of cases)	(13)	(46)	(4)	(31)	(31)	(4)
Average score*	52	51	88	53	48	12
s.d.	(36)	(32)	(10)	(30)	(30)	(14)
Subjective chances that the respondent will be a victim of the same offender within the next year.						
(# of cases)	(14)	(46)	(3)	(32)	(32)	(4)
Average score*	10	17	27	10	11	0
s.d.	(23)	(26)	(21)	(21)	(23)	(0)
How afraid the respondent is of being victimized within the next year.						
(# of cases)	(14)	(43)	(4)	(32)	(31)	(4)
Average score*	25	41	48	44	36	26
s.d.	(36)	(34)	(55)	(37)	(38)	(49)
How afraid the respondent is of being victimized by the same offender within the next year.						
(# of cases)	(14)	(42)	(4)	(32)	(31)	(3)
Average score*	17	21	29	17	11	0
s.d.	(31)	(30)	(25)	(34)	(27)	(0)
The respondent has been victimized since the referral incident.						
(# of cases)	(16)	(55)	(5)	(33)	(33)	(4)
Yes	19%	20%	40%	26%	15%	0%
No	81	80	60	76	85	100

*100 = very high or very afraid; 0 = very low or not afraid at all

TABLE III.7. WASHINGTON, D.C.: VICTIM PREFERENCES AND ATTITUDES TOWARD RESTITUTION

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
Amount of restitution ordered should be based on:						
(# of cases)	(14)	(55)	(6)	(32)	(34)	(4)
Amount of victim loss	36%	40%	33%	22%	44%	25%
The ability of the offender to pay	0	4	0	13	0	25
Some combination of both	64	56	67	66	56	50
Most important reason to order restitution:						
(# of cases)	(15)	(50)	(6)	(27)	(32)	(4)
The compensation of victims of crime	7%	36%	33%	30%	28%	25%
The rehabilitation of offenders	60	50	50	41	44	75
The punishment of offenders	33	14	17	30	28	0
Least important reason to order restitution:						
(# of cases)	(13)	(49)	(5)	(29)	(33)	(4)
The compensation of victims of crime	31%	31%	20%	31%	27%	25%
The rehabilitation of offenders	15	25	0	24	27	0
The punishment of offenders	54	45	80	45	46	75
Levels of support for types of restitution (average scores):						
(# of cases)	(16)	(56)	(5)	(31)	(36)	(4)
Monetary restitution to victim*	78	78	99	76	80	53
Monetary restitution to substitute victim*	53	54	35	60	51	21
Direct victim service*	43	50	55	46	54	52
Unpaid community service*	56	66	62	64	59	59
Parents should be permitted to pay the restitution ordered by the court:						
(# of cases)	(16)	(55)	(6)	(28)	(36)	(4)
Yes	44%	44%	50%	64%	58%	50%
No	56	56	50	36	42	50
The court should provide information to the victim to aid the victim's legal actions against the offender and his/her family:						
(# of cases)	(14)	(48)	(6)	(28)	(33)	(4)
Yes	79%	79%	100%	86%	91%	50%
No	21	21	0	14	9	50

TABLE III.7. WASHINGTON, D.C.: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
Average levels of support for restitution as:						
(# of cases)	(16)	(56)	(5)	(31)	(36)	(4)
An alternative to traditional treatments*	70	70	77	67	72	60
An alternative to incarceration*	54	71	81	64	70	54
Average levels of support for sanctions used against juveniles for failing to pay restitution:						
(# of cases)	(15)	(55)	(5)	(31)	(36)	(4)
Juveniles who fail restitution should be jailed*	76	68	55	68	71	46
Juveniles who fail restitution should have their probation extended*	61	76	40	69	75	80

*100 = very strong support; 0 = no support

TABLE III.8. WASHINGTON, D.C.: VICTIM PERCEPTIONS OF THE CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
Percentages of victims agreeing that the following are causes of crime in their area:						
(# of cases)	(15)	(55)	(6)	(30)	(33)	(4)
School teachers not having enough control over students.	53%	64%	83%	63%	61%	25%
Young people having nothing to do with their spare time.	75	78	100	90	75	50
Young people being less religious than they once were.	39	69	50	71	63	25
Young people wanting things they cannot afford.	88	86	100	90	88	100
Parents not having enough authority over their children.	67	94	100	90	79	75
Young people feeling that they do not have to work for the things they get.	80	77	100	73	81	75
There are so many people getting away with breaking the law that young people feel that it is not so bad to break it.	93	87	100	90	82	75
Young people thinking that if they commit a crime there is very little chance they they will be caught.	100	90	100	93	85	100
Young people thinking that if they are caught committing a crime that the courts won't do anything to them.	100	87	100	97	77	75

TABLE III.9. WASHINGTON, D.C.: VICTIM PERCEPTIONS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND OFFICIALS WHO DEAL WITH JUVENILES*

	Restitution		Nonrestitution			
	AI	AP	AIR	APR	PROB	INCAR
Average ratings for:						
(# of cases)	(14)	(53)	(5)	(31)	(35)	(4)
Police officers (in general)	66	72	54	83	78	63
Juvenile court judges	68	61	43	72	67	26
High school teachers	66	56	52	65	65	63
Juvenile probation officers	70	66	60	67	63	47
Welfare caseworkers	61	51	42	50	57	70
Prosecuting attorneys (DA's office)	56	57	53	70	71	34
Defense attorneys	59	56	63	59	62	53
Average ratings for juvenile offenders	31	43	15	24	32	17

*100 = very favorable; 0 = very unfavorable.

Chapter IV

Clayton County, Georgia

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

The victim survey results for Clayton County are presented in three sections. The first section discusses rates of victim survey coverage and problems of nonresponse bias. The second section contains narrative of the findings of the victim survey; and the third section displays the tabular materials, composed of nine tables, each focusing on a general victim survey topic.

Clayton County Victim Survey Coverage

In Clayton County, 159 out of 223 victims were interviewed (Table I.2), resulting in a victim survey response rate of 71 percent. Sixty-eight percent of all randomly assigned referrals to the experimental and control treatments had at least one of their victims interviewed. Of the six intensive sites in the national evaluation, Clayton County ranked the second lowest in the number of victims, the third lowest in the number of referrals, and had the highest rate of victim survey coverage. In fact, although Clayton County did not have the most victims or the most referrals of any of the intensive sites, more victims were interviewed and more referrals had at least one of their victims interviewed than in any of the six other intensive evaluation sites.

The rate of victim survey coverage in Clayton County was excellent. It was clearly the result of much hard work by the on-site data coordinator, the hourly personnel in Clayton County, and IPA's evaluation coordinator in Eugene. It was also, most likely, the result of the community's demographic characteristics: homogeneous and middle income.

The approximately 70 percent victim survey response rate in Clayton County gives one reasonable confidence in generalizing from these data to the larger population of victims in Clayton. The 30 percent rate of nonresponse is low enough that any response bias in these data should be relatively minor. Thus, generalizations to a larger population can be made, and comparisons across evaluation groups will be undertaken.

With these findings in mind, the following section presents the results of the victim survey interviews for the 159 completed surveys in Clayton County.

Clayton County Victim Survey Results

The results of the Clayton County victim survey are presented in Tables IV.1 through IV.9. In this section, these data will be discussed and some background and explanations for the findings presented in these tables will be provided. Each table displays information for a particular victim topic; this discussion will focus around these nine topics.

Table IV.1 presents information concerning the characteristics of the referral offense, as recalled by the victim. The modal offense type for these victims was larceny, with burglary, vandalism, and auto theft comprising significant portions of the balance of victimizations. Most

respondents recalled having been victimized by more than one offender, with a small proportion (between 2 and 15 percent) recalling a victimization by four or more offenders. The amounts of loss these victims reported averaged between \$629 and \$1073, larger than the \$519 average loss amount for Clayton County contained in the Management Information System data.

Offender types and characteristics are displayed in Table IV.2. Interestingly, in slightly over one-half of all cases these victims knew their offenders, although less than one-third of all victims knew their offenders very well. As the above finding suggests, most respondents were victimized by youth who lived in the victims' neighborhoods. Moreover, many victims, about 34 percent, had subsequent contacts with their offenders.

According to the victims of restitution youth (R and R&C), about 61 percent of their offenders were ordered unpaid community service, and about 39 percent were ordered monetary restitution. Only three victims of nonrestitution youth indicated unpaid community service had been ordered their offenders. It appears that victims of restitution youth were better informed of the disposition of the case than victims of nonrestitution youth (C and CONTROL). While between 32 and 38 percent of those victims of restitution youth did not know the court disposition for any or all of their offenders, between 49 and 54 percent of the victims of youth assigned probation had no knowledge of the disposition of the case for any or all of their offenders.

The characteristics of the respondents to the victim survey in Clayton County are presented in Table IV.3. The majority of these respondents were white (only seven respondents were nonwhite), male, about 38 years old, with some college education and an average annual income of \$24,900. While victim characteristics varied across evaluation groups, none of the differences were statistically significant at the .05 level.

Restitution plan characteristics (Table IV.4) show that offenders in the restitution groups were ordered to pay these victims, on the average, between \$188 and \$267. In about 65 percent of all cases (74 percent for randomly assigned restitution cases), victims of youth assigned restitution recall that the offender paid them all the restitution the court ordered. Of those who did not receive all the restitution ordered, slightly over one-half did not expect eventually to receive the balance owed.

Victims in Clayton County responded that they played fairly minor roles in the decision that the offender participate in the restitution program, the decision of the type of restitution the youth was ordered to complete, and the determination of the size of the restitution order. In most instances, their scores on these items, using a scale of zero (no role) to 100 (a large role), averaged in the teens and twenties.

Victim satisfaction in Clayton County had a tendency, in some instances, to vary significantly across evaluation groups (Table IV.5). In particular, while there were no differences among evaluation groups in victim satisfaction with the amount of restitution ordered (although only a few of the nonrestitution group had restitution orders), victims of

youth assigned restitution tended to be more satisfied with the way the juvenile justice system treated the offender and with what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender. Fifty-five percent of victims of restitution youth, compared to 28 percent of victims of nonrestitution youth, were satisfied with the way the juvenile justice system treated the offender. Moreover, 71 percent of victims of restitution offenders, contrasted with 21 percent of victims of nonrestitution offenders, were satisfied with what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender. Victims of youth ordered restitution did not, however, appear to be significantly more satisfied with the way they were treated by the juvenile justice system than were the victims of control group youth; 65 percent of restitution victims were satisfied with the way they were treated by the juvenile justice system, and 56 percent of the control group victims were satisfied. These findings clearly suggest (especially the first two discussed above which are statistically significant at or beyond the .05 level) greater levels of victim satisfaction for victims of youth ordered restitution in Clayton County.

Concerning the time and effort involved in reporting crimes to the police, overall about 51 percent of victims felt reporting the referral offense was worth the effort. Moreover, 90 percent of them said they would report such an offense again if it occurred. These victims had some doubts, however, that if they reported such an incident in the future that the police would apprehend the offender, and they were less confident that an appropriate sentence would be given the youth. None of these measures appeared to vary systematically across evaluation groups.

Although these respondents had recently been victims of crime, they were not particularly concerned or fearful that such an incident would occur again in the next year (Table IV.6), and they were even less concerned they would be the victim of the same offender again within the next year. On a scale of zero to 100, where 100 is absolute certainty of being victimized, victims estimated their own subjective chances of being victimized again at about 54 and their chances of being victimized by the same offender again at about 20. They rated their fear of being victims again at about 33, and their fear of being a victim of the same offender again at 15. For some victims in Clayton County, concerns of repeat victimizations were realities. About 28 percent of these respondents have been victims of another offense since the referral offense.

Victims' preferences and attitudes toward restitution were, in some instances, clear and unambiguous (Table IV.7). Less than two percent of all victims thought that the amount of restitution ordered should be based solely on the ability of the offender to pay. Most felt that a combination of ability to pay and the amount of victim loss was the most important set of criteria for determining the size of a restitution order. Victims in Clayton County felt the most important reason for ordering restitution was the rehabilitation of offenders, while the least important reason was the punishment of offenders.

Victims lent greatest support to monetary restitution as a type of restitution. Using the zero to 100 scale again where 100 was total support and zero was total lack of support, monetary restitution received

an average support score of 77; unpaid community service, 55; direct victim service, 50; and monetary restitution to a substitute victim, 37. Victims tended to display moderately strong support for restitution as an alternative to traditional treatments, and were slightly more favorable toward restitution as an alternative to incarceration than as an alternative to probation. The average support score for restitution as an alternative to incarceration was 77; for restitution as an alternative to traditional treatments, 71.

While victims moderately favored the use of restitution as an alternative to incarceration, they also displayed support for incarceration as a sanction for youth who fail to pay their restitution. Similarly, the lengthening of probation for youth who fail to complete their restitution was lent moderate support.

Victims tended to favor allowing parents to pay the restitution ordered youth, with about 54 percent favoring this option and 46 percent opposing it. Victims were strongly in favor of having the court provide information to the victim to aid the victim in legal action against the offender and his or her family, with victims of restitution youth tending toward stronger support for this item.

The perceptions by victims of the causes of delinquency, their attitudes toward officials who deal with juveniles, and their attitudes toward juvenile delinquents in general are presented in Tables IV.8 and IV.9. Over 90 percent of the victims surveyed in Clayton County agreed that a cause of delinquency was the juvenile's perception that, if he or

she committed an offense, the odds of getting caught and the odds of the juvenile justice system doing anything to the youth are very low. Victim perceptions of those officials who deal with juveniles varied somewhat; their highest ratings were reserved for police and probation officers, and their lowest ratings were assigned to welfare caseworkers and teachers. Juvenile offenders were rated about ten points lower, on the average, than the officials rated lowest by victims.

This overview of victim data in Clayton County revealed some interesting patterns of victim attitudes and preferences. Moreover, the high rate of victim survey coverage gives us reasonable confidence that these findings are generalizable to the larger population of victims of adjudicated delinquents in Clayton County.

TABLE IV.1. CLAYTON: TYPES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF OFFENSES

	Restitution		Nonrestitution	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
<u>Type of Offense</u> (# of cases)	(49)	(48)	(32)	(30)
Burglary	25%	38%	34%	13%
Larceny	29	27	38	40
Vandalism	14	10	3	20
Motor vehicle theft	10	10	12	7
Assault	6	4	3	3
Robbery	2	0	3	0
Rape	2	2	0	0
Other personal offenses	0	2	3	7
Other property offenses	6	4	3	10
Other minor offenses	2	2	0	0
Victimless offenses	4	0	0	0
<u>Number of Offenders</u> (# of cases)	(44)	(48)	(33)	(29)
One	39%	44%	27%	28%
Two	50	29	39	45
Three	9	12	24	17
Four or more	2	15	9	10
<u>Amount of Loss</u> (# of cases)	(41)	(43)	(28)	(29)
Average dollar loss	\$1,073	\$629	\$987	\$890
s.d.	(2131)	(828)	(1684)	(1733)

TABLE IV.2. CLAYTON: OFFENDER TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

	Restitution		Nonrestitution	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
<u>Victim Knew Offender(s)</u> (# of cases)	(47)	(46)	(33)	(28)
Yes	60%	59%	45%	43%
Think so, not sure	0	2	0	54
No	40	41	55	4
<u>How Well Victim Knew Offender</u> (# of cases)	(30)	(29)	(14)	(14)
Very well	33%	21%	29%	36%
Only a little	20	28	50	21
Not at all	47	45	21	43
Only a little, but family member(s) knew offender	0	7	0	0
<u>Offender(s) Lived in Victim's Neighborhood</u> (# of cases)	(38)	(45)	(32)	(25)
Yes	58%	60%	63%	68%
Yes, some (when more than 1 offender)	8	11	12	8
No	34	29	25	24
<u>Subsequent Offender/Victim Contact</u> (# of cases)	(49)	(46)	(33)	(29)
Yes	26%	32%	45%	38%
No	74	68	55	62
<u>What Offender did to Make Amends</u>				
offenders ordered monetary restitution	39%	39%	12%	18%
offenders ordered unpaid community service	53	71	11	13
offenders ordered direct victim service	19	17	3	0
offenders ordered probation	41	49	31	20
unknown to victim or forgotten	38	32	49	54

TABLE IV.3. CLAYTON: VICTIM TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

	Restitution		Nonrestitution	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
<u>Age</u> (# of cases)	(49)	(48)	(32)	(30)
Under 18	2%	2%	0%	7%
18 - 25	8	8	9	10
26 - 35	35	35	22	37
36 - 45	29	33	44	37
46 - 55	20	17	19	0
56 - 65	4	4	6	10
Over 65	2	0	0	0
Average Age	39	38	40	36
<u>Education</u> (# of cases)	(49)	(48)	(33)	(30)
Grade school	4%	6%	3%	3%
Some high school	16	21	12	17
High school graduate	41	42	33	40
Some college	6	21	21	17
College graduate	8	6	27	17
Graduate school	25	4	3	7
Average # years education	13	12	13	13
<u>Income</u> (# of cases)	(34)	(34)	(22)	(22)
Less than 5,000	6%	6%	0%	5%
5,000 - 10,000	3	6	9	9
10,000 - 20,000	32	29	27	45
20,000 - 30,000	27	41	36	27
30,000 - 40,000	18	6	18	9
40,000 - 50,000	15	12	9	4
More than 50,000	0	0	0	0
Average income	\$26,917	\$24,660	\$25,182	\$21,991
<u>Sex</u> (# of cases)	(49)	(48)	(33)	(30)
Male	59%	63%	52%	77%
Female	41	37	48	23
<u>Race</u> (# of cases)	(48)	(47)	(33)	(30)
White	94%	98%	91%	100%
Black	4	2	6	0
Asian American	0	0	0	0
Native American	0	0	0	0
Mexican American	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rican	0	0	3	0
Other	2	0	0	0

TABLE IV.4. CLAYTON: RESTITUTION PLAN CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Restitution</u>		<u>Nonrestitution</u>	
	<u>R</u>	<u>R&C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
<u>Amount of Monetary Restitution Ordered Offender</u>				
(# of cases)	(18)	(14)	(2)	(1)
Average amount ordered	\$267	\$188	\$100	\$40
<u>Offender Paid Victim All Restitution That Was Ordered</u>				
(# of cases)	(16)	(12)	(2)	(1)
Yes	63%	58%	0%	0%
No	37	42	100	100
Still paying	0	0	0	0
<u>(If No) Victim Expects to Receive All of the Restitution Eventually</u>				
(# of cases)	(5)	(4)	(1)	(1)
Yes	20%	50%	100%	100%
No	80	50	0	0
<u>Insurance Covered Any or All of Victim's Loss</u>				
(# of cases)	(47)	(44)	(29)	(26)
Yes	49%	36%	35%	46%
No	51	64	65	54
<u>Role of Victim in Decision: (mean scores) *</u>				
(# of cases)	(31)	(24)	(11)	(8)
of offender to participate in restitution program	28	25	0	25
to determine size of restitution order	27	21	0	14
to determine type of restitution order	25	19	8	14

*100 = very large role; 0 = no role

TABLE IV.5. CLAYTON: JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE AND VICTIM SATISFACTION

	<u>Restitution</u>		<u>Nonrestitution</u>	
	<u>R</u>	<u>R&C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
<u>Victim Satisfaction</u>				
The victim was satisfied with:				
the way the juvenile justice system treated the offender				
(# of cases)	(42)	(38)	(22)	(17)
Yes	57%	53%	27%	29%
No	38	47	64	47
No information	5	0	9	24
the amount of restitution ordered				
(# of cases)	(17)	(16)	(4)	(5)
Yes	53%	38%	50%	80%
No	47	62	50	20
No information	0	0	0	0
what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender				
(# of cases)	(37)	(28)	(14)	(14)
Yes	70%	71%	14%	29%
No	27	25	71	43
No information	3	4	14	29
the way the juvenile justice system treated the victim				
(# of cases)	(41)	(44)	(26)	(22)
Yes	59%	71%	50%	64%
No	41	29	50	36
<u>Victim Time and Effort</u>				
The time and effort in reporting the crime was worth it.				
(# of cases)	(45)	(44)	(27)	(23)
Yes	56%	52%	33%	61%
No	44	48	67	39
If such an incident occurred again, the victim would report it to the police.				
(# of cases)	(48)	(46)	(31)	(30)
Yes	88%	94%	87%	93%
No	12	6	13	7

TABLE IV.5. CLAYTON: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrestitution	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
<u>Justice System Response</u>				
Victim's estimate of the likelihood that if such an incident occurred again, and the victim reported it to the police, that the police would apprehend the offender				
(# of cases)	(49)	(47)	(33)	(30)
Mean score*	57	37	55	43
Victim's estimate that if the youth were apprehended that an appropriate sentence would be given.				
(# of cases)	(48)	(46)	(33)	(30)
Mean score*	49	44	46	42

*100 = very likely; 0 = very unlikely

TABLE IV.6. CLAYTON: VICTIMS' SUBJECTIVE PROBABILITIES OF BEING VICTIMIZED AGAIN

	Restitution		Nonrestitution	
	R	R&C	C	CONTROL
Subjective chances that the respondent will be a victim of a crime within the next year.				
(# of cases)	(44)	(47)	(30)	(28)
Average score*	54	61	42	55
s.d.	(39)	(39)	(37)	(39)
Subjective chances that the respondent will be a victim of the same offender within the next year.				
(# of cases)	(45)	(46)	(30)	(29)
Average score*	16	26	21	17
s.d.	(28)	(41)	(36)	(29)
How afraid the respondent is of being victimized within the next year.				
(# of cases)	(46)	(47)	(30)	(29)
Average score*	29	40	32	28
s.d.	(43)	(46)	(43)	(37)
How afraid the respondent is of being victimized by the same offender within the next year.				
(# of cases)	(45)	(47)	(30)	(28)
Average score*	11	19	18	12
s.d.	(29)	(38)	(37)	(30)
The respondent has been victimized since the referral incident.				
(# of cases)	(46)	(47)	(33)	(29)
Yes	30%	30%	18%	31%
No	70	70	82	69

*100 = very high or very afraid; 0 = very low or not afraid at all

TABLE IV.7. CLAYTON: VICTIM PREFERENCES AND ATTITUDES
TOWARD RESTITUTION

	<u>Restitution</u>		<u>Nonrestitution</u>	
	<u>R</u>	<u>R&C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Amount of restitution ordered should be based on:				
(# of cases)	(49)	(45)	(33)	(28)
Amount of victim loss	45%	38%	48%	32%
The ability of the offender to pay	2	0	0	7
Some combination of both	53	62	52	61
Most important reason to order restitution:				
(# of cases)	(31)	(27)	(19)	(20)
The compensation of victims of crime	16%	19%	21%	25%
The rehabilitation of offenders	71	70	63	60
The punishment of offenders	13	11	16	15
Least important reason to order restitution:				
(# of cases)	(31)	(26)	(21)	(22)
The compensation of victims of crime	13%	42%	24%	36%
The rehabilitation of offenders	13	12	9	27
The punishment of offenders	74	46	67	36
Levels of support for types of restitution (average scores):				
(# of cases)	(49)	(47)	(33)	(30)
Monetary restitution to victim*	80	75	76	78
Monetary restitution to substitute victim*	37	33	38	41
Direct victim service*	55	48	52	43
Unpaid community service*	49	49	69	58
Parents should be permitted to pay the restitution ordered by the court:				
(# of cases)	(49)	(45)	(32)	(26)
Yes	53%	53%	53%	58%
No	47	47	47	42
The court should provide information to the victim to aid the victim's legal actions against the offender and his/her family:				
(# of cases)	(45)	(43)	(30)	(28)
Yes	80%	81%	60%	71%
No	20	19	40	29

TABLE IV.7. CLAYTON: (Continued)

	<u>Restitution</u>		<u>Nonrestitution</u>	
	<u>R</u>	<u>R&C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Average levels of support for restitution as:				
(# of cases)	(48)	(47)	(33)	(30)
An alternative to traditional treatments*	75	69	60	81
An alternative to incarceration*	75	76	86	72
Average levels of support for sanctions used against juveniles for failing to pay restitution:				
(# of cases)	(48)	(46)	(33)	(30)
Juveniles who fail restitution should be jailed*	64	71	56	66
Juveniles who fail restitution should have their probation extended*	66	65	67	69

*100 = very strong support; 0 = no support

TABLE IV.8. CLAYTON: VICTIM PERCEPTIONS OF THE CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY

	<u>Restitution</u>		<u>Nonrestitution</u>	
	<u>R</u>	<u>R&C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Percentages of victims agreeing that the following are causes of crime in their area:				
(# of cases)	(49)	(45)	(33)	(30)
School teachers not having enough control over students.	80%	72%	61%	62%
Young people having nothing to do with their spare time.	87	86	82	83
Young people being less religious than they once were.	68	81	70	63
Young people wanting things they cannot afford.	78	71	73	77
Parents not having enough authority over their children.	88	81	85	86
Young people feeling that they do not have to work for the things they get.	91	86	77	93
There are so many people getting away with breaking the law that young people feel that it is not so bad to break it.	87	89	82	79
Young people thinking that if they commit a crime there is very little chance they they will be caught.	92	93	78	86
Young people thinking that if they are caught committing a crime that the courts won't do anything to them.	91	82	91	97

TABLE IV.9. CLAYTON: VICTIM PERCEPTIONS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND OFFICIALS WHO DEAL WITH JUVENILES*

	<u>Restitution</u>		<u>Nonrestitution</u>	
	<u>R</u>	<u>R&C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Average ratings for:				
(# of cases)	(49)	(47)	(33)	(30)
Police officers (in general)	84	83	81	86
Juvenile court judges	58	60	64	74
High school teachers	64	62	48	60
Juvenile probation officers	83	69	76	72
Welfare caseworkers	56	59	52	68
Prosecuting attorneys (DA's office)	65	65	74	78
Defense attorneys	60	65	68	65
Average ratings for juvenile offenders	44	50	53	44

*100 = very favorable; 0 = very unfavorable.

Chapter V

Boise (Ada County), Idaho

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

The victim survey results for Boise are presented in three sections. The first section discusses rates of victim survey coverage and problems of nonresponse bias. The second section contains narrative of the findings of the victim survey; and the third section displays the tabular materials, composed of nine tables, each focusing on a general victim survey topic.

Boise Victim Survey Coverage

In Boise, 41 out of 177 victims were interviewed (Table I.2), resulting in a victim survey response rate of 23 percent. Twenty-nine percent of all randomly assigned referrals to the experimental and control treatments had at least one of their victims interviewed. Of the six intensive sites in the national evaluation, Boise ranked the lowest in the number of victims and in the number of referrals, and had the third lowest rate of victim survey coverage.

The low rate of victim survey coverage in Boise was due, in part, to the fact that Boise was a late arrival to the national evaluation. This meant that Boise was starting up as an intensive site just at the time when funding for the national evaluation was being cut and the administration of victim surveys was being changed from in-person, on-site

administration to AUTOTRAK (see Chapter I). Thus, the resources needed to attain high response rates were not available, and survey response rates correspondingly suffered.

The 23 percent victim survey response rate in Boise limits our ability to generalize from these data to the larger population of victims of adjudicated delinquents in Boise. The 77 percent rate of nonresponse is high enough to suggest significant response bias exists in these data. Moreover, we are unable to estimate the amount of respondent bias without much additional, and unavailable, information. Thus, generalizations to the larger population will not be made. Additionally, comparisons across the two evaluation groups (REST and CONTROL) will be few because of the small numbers of completed surveys (17 and 24, respectively) in these two groups.

With these caveats in mind, the following section presents the results of the victim survey interviews for the 41 completed surveys in Boise.

Boise Victim Survey Results

The results of the Boise victim survey are presented in Tables V.1 through V.9. In this section, these data will be discussed and some background and explanations for the findings presented in these tables will be provided. Each table displays information for a particular victim topic; this discussion will focus around these nine topics.

Table V.1 presents information concerning the characteristics of the referral offense, as recalled by the victim. The modal offense type for these victims was larceny, with burglary and vandalism comprising

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Table V.1 presents information concerning the characteristics of the referral offense, as recalled by the victim. The modal offense type for these victims was larceny, with burglary and vandalism comprising

significant portions of the balance of victimizations. Many respondents recalled having been victimized by more than one offender, with a small proportion (about 11 percent) recalling a victimization by four or more offenders. The amounts of loss these victims reported averaged between \$272 and \$426, not significantly larger than the \$264 average loss amount for Boise contained in the Management Information System data.

Offender types and characteristics are displayed in Table V.2. Interestingly, in over 85 percent of all cases these victims knew their offenders, although less than one-third of all victims knew their offenders very well. As the above finding suggests, most respondents were victimized by youth who lived in the victims' neighborhoods. Moreover, many victims, about 67 percent, had subsequent contacts with their offenders.

According to the victims of restitution youth (REST), about 64 percent of their offenders were ordered monetary restitution, and about 63 percent were ordered unpaid community service. Only two victims of nonrestitution youth indicated unpaid community service had been ordered their offenders. It appears that victims of nonrestitution youth (CONTROL) were better informed of the disposition of the case than victims of restitution youth. While 19 percent of those victims of nonrestitution youth did not know the court disposition for any or all of their offenders, 35 percent of the victims of youth assigned restitution had no knowledge of the disposition of the case for any or all of their offenders.

The characteristics of the respondents to the victim survey in Boise are presented in Table V.3. The majority of these respondents were white (only two respondents were nonwhite), male (although greater than half of all CONTROL respondents were female), about 35 years old, with some college education and an average annual income of \$23,860. While victim characteristics varied between the restitution and control group, only the sex difference was statistically significant at or beyond the .05 level.

Restitution plan characteristics (Table V.4) show that offenders in the restitution group were ordered to pay these victims, on the average, \$380. In addition, they reveal that some restitution was ordered offenders in the control group, according to these victims. In about 86 percent of all cases (82 percent for randomly assigned restitution cases), victims of youth ordered restitution recall that the offender paid them all the restitution the court ordered.

Victims in Boise responded that they played very minor roles in the decision that the offender participate in the restitution program, the decision of the type of restitution the youth was ordered to complete, and the determination of the size of the restitution order. In fact, victims of youth not randomly assigned to the restitution project played larger roles in these decisions than victims of youth who were assigned to the restitution project.

Victim satisfaction in Boise displayed a tendency, in some instances, to vary significantly across evaluation groups (Table V.5). In particular, while there were no differences among evaluation groups in

victim satisfaction with the amount of restitution ordered (although only two of the nonrestitution group had restitution orders), victims of youth assigned to incarceration (CONTROL) tended to be more satisfied with the way juvenile justice system treated the offender and with what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender. Sixty-eight percent of victims of incarceration youth, compared to 39 percent of victims of restitution youth, were satisfied with the way the juvenile justice system treated the offender. Moreover, 71 percent of victims of incarceration offenders, contrasted with 30 percent of victims of restitution offenders, were satisfied with what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender (This difference is statistically significant at or beyond the .05 level.). There were no differences between victims of youth ordered restitution and victims of youth ordered incarceration in their satisfaction with the way they were treated by the juvenile justice system. These findings clearly suggest greater levels of victim satisfaction for victims of youth ordered incarceration who were surveyed in Boise.

Concerning the time and effort involved in reporting crimes to the police, overall about 77 percent of victims felt reporting the referral offense was worth the effort. Moreover, 98 percent of them said they would report such an offense again if it occurred. These victims had some doubts, however, that if they reported such an incident in the future that the police would apprehend the offender, and they were less confident that an appropriate sentence would be given the youth. Victims of incarceration youth gave somewhat higher estimates on these measures:

their scores were 14 points higher than the police would apprehend the offender and they were nine points higher than an appropriate sentence would be given than the victims of the restitution youth.

Although these respondents had recently been victims of crime, they were not particularly concerned or fearful that such an incident would occur again in the next year (Table V.6), and they were even less concerned they would be the victim of the same offender again within the next year. On a scale of zero to 100, where 100 is absolute certainty of being victimized, victims estimated their own subjective chances of being victimized again at about 51 and their chances of being victimized by the same offender again at about 15. They rated their fear of being victims again at about 35, and their fear of being a victim of the same offender again at 11. For some victims in Boise, concerns of repeat victimizations were realities. About 15 percent of these respondents have been victims of another offense since the referral offense--four respondents in the restitution group and two in the control group.

Victims' preferences and attitudes toward restitution were mixed (Table V.7). No victims thought that the amount of restitution ordered should be based solely on the ability of the offender to pay. Most felt that the amount of victim loss was the most important criterion for determining the size of a restitution order, with a significant proportion--28 percent--suggesting that a combination of victim loss and the ability of the offender to pay should be the most important set of criteria used in determining the size of the restitution order.

Victims in Boise felt the most important reason for ordering restitution was the rehabilitation of offenders (46 percent); most who favored this were victims of incarceration youth. An almost equally large proportion (43 percent) felt the compensation of victims of crime was the most important reason to order restitution; most who favored this were victims of youth assigned restitution. The least important reason for ordering restitution was the punishment of offenders according to these victims, although 50 percent of the victims of restitution youth felt rehabilitation was the least important reason for ordering restitution.

Victims lent greatest support to monetary restitution as a type of restitution. Using the zero to 100 scale again where 100 was total support and zero was total lack of support, monetary restitution received an average support score of 93; unpaid community service, 47; direct victim service, 45; and monetary restitution to a substitute victim, 37. Victims tended to display moderately strong support for restitution as an alternative to traditional treatments, and there were no differences in their support for restitution as an alternative to incarceration or their support for restitution as an alternative to probation. The average support score for restitution as an alternative to incarceration was 66; for restitution as an alternative to traditional treatments, 67.

While victims moderately favored the use of restitution as an alternative to incarceration, they also displayed support for incarceration as a sanction for youth who fail to pay their restitution. Moreover, victims expressed fairly strong support for the lengthening of

probation for youth who fail to complete their restitution. Neither of these items, however, varied significantly between the restitution and control groups.

Victims tended to favor allowing parents to pay the restitution ordered youth, with about 80 percent favoring this option and 20 percent opposing it. Victims were strongly in favor of having the court provide information to the victim to aid the victim in legal action against the offender and his or her family; all but one respondent supported this alternative.

The perceptions by victims of the causes of delinquency, their attitudes toward officials who deal with juveniles, and their attitudes toward juvenile delinquents in general are presented in Tables V.8 and V.9. Well over 90 percent of the victims surveyed in Boise agreed that a cause of delinquency was the juvenile's perception that, if he or she committed an offense, the odds of getting caught and the odds of the juvenile justice system doing anything to the youth are very low. Victim perceptions of those officials who deal with juveniles varied somewhat; their highest ratings were reserved for police officers, and their lowest ratings were assigned to welfare caseworkers and defense attorneys. Juvenile offenders were rated only one point lower by victims in Boise, on the average, than welfare caseworkers. The average rating for juvenile offenders was 41; for welfare caseworkers, 42. Interestingly, victims of offenders in the control group rated juvenile offenders higher by an average of 23 points than victims of restitution youth.

This overview of victim data in Boise tended to concentrate on aggregate data while making some comparisons across evaluation groups. While the low rate of victim survey coverage in Boise limits the generalizability of the findings, the results of this analysis suggest some of the ways victims are affected by, perceive, and respond to juvenile delinquency and the juvenile justice system in Boise, Idaho.

TABLE V.1. BOISE: TYPES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF OFFENSES

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
<u>Type of Offense</u> (# of cases)	(17)	(24)
Burglary	41%	21%
Larceny	35	33
Vandalism	6	17
Motor vehicle theft	0	4
Assault	12	8
Robbery	0	0
Rape	0	0
Other personal offenses	0	0
Other property offenses	6	17
Other minor offenses	0	0
Victimless offenses	0	0
<u>Number of Offenders</u> (# of cases)	(15)	(23)
One	40%	61%
Two	40	22
Three	7	9
Four or more	13	9
<u>Amount of Loss</u> (# of cases)	(16)	(21)
Average dollar loss	\$426	\$272
s.d.	(757)	(443)

TABLE V.2. BOISE: OFFENDER TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
<u>Victim Knew Offender(s)</u> (# of cases)	(17)	(24)
Yes	71%	96%
Think so, not sure	12	0
No	18	4
<u>How Well Victim Knew Offender</u> (# of cases)	(14)	(21)
Very well	14%	43%
Only a little	57	33
Not at all	29	24
Only a little, but family member(s) knew offender	0	0
<u>Offender(s) Lived in Victim's Neighborhood</u> (# of cases)	(11)	(22)
Yes	64%	41%
Yes, some (when more than 1 offender)	18	18
No	18	41
<u>Subsequent Offender/Victim Contact</u> (# of cases)	(16)	(23)
Yes	63%	70%
No	37	30
<u>What Offender Did to Make Amends</u>		
offenders ordered monetary restitution	64%	10%
offenders ordered unpaid community service	63	0
offenders ordered direct victim service	17	0
offenders ordered probation	13	34
offenders ordered incarceration	9	41
unknown to victim or forgotten	35	19

TABLE V.3. BOISE: VICTIM TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

	REST	CONTROL
<u>Age</u>		
(# of cases)	(17)	(24)
Under 18	18%	25%
18 - 25	18	4
26 - 35	12	17
36 - 45	24	38
46 - 55	12	12
56 - 65	12	4
Over 65	6	0
Average Age	37	34
<u>Education</u>		
(# of cases)	(17)	(24)
Grade school	12%	8%
Some high school	12	17
High school graduate	35	33
Some college	12	13
College graduate	12	25
Graduate school	18	4
Average # years education	13	13
<u>Income</u>		
(# of cases)	(13)	(19)
Less than 5,000	0%	0%
5,000 - 10,000	15	10
10,000 - 20,000	39	37
20,000 - 30,000	31	32
30,000 - 40,000	0	16
40,000 - 50,000	8	5
More than 50,000	8	0
Average income	\$24,307	\$23,553
<u>Sex</u>		
(# of cases)	(17)	(23)
Male	77%	43%
Female	23	57
<u>Race</u>		
(# of cases)	(17)	(24)
White	94%	96%
Black	0	0
Asian American	0	4
Native American	0	0
Mexican American	0	0
Puerto Rican	0	0
Other	6	0

TABLE V.4. BOISE: RESTITUTION PLAN CHARACTERISTICS

	REST	CONTROL
<u>Amount of Monetary Restitution Ordered Offender</u>		
(# of cases)	(11)	(4)
Average amount ordered	\$380	\$28
<u>Offender Paid Victim all Restitution That Was Ordered</u>		
(# of cases)	(11)	(3)
Yes	82%	100%
No	18	0
Still paying	0	0
<u>(If No) Victim Expects to Receive All of the Restitution Eventually</u>		
(# of cases)	(0)	(2)
Yes	-	0%
No	-	100
<u>Insurance Covered Any or All of Victim's Loss</u>		
(# of cases)	(16)	(21)
Yes	50%	62%
No	50	38
<u>Role of Victim in Decision:</u> (mean scores)*		
(# of cases)	(14)	(11)
of offender to participate in restitution program	6	13
to determine size of restitution order	9	22
to determine type of restitution ordered	0	17

*100 = very large role; 0 = no role

TABLE V.5. BOISE: JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE AND VICTIM SATISFACTION

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
<u>Victim Satisfaction</u>		
The victim was satisfied with:		
the way the juvenile justice system treated the offender		
(# of cases)	(13)	(19)
Yes	39%	68%
No	46	32
No information	15	0
the amount of restitution ordered		
(# of cases)	(8)	(2)
Yes	50%	100%
No	50	0
No information	0	0
what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender		
(# of cases)	(10)	(14)
Yes	30%	71%
No	60	29
No information	10	0
the way the juvenile justice system treated the victim		
(# of cases)	(16)	(23)
Yes	75%	78%
No	25	22
<u>Victim Time and Effort</u>		
The time and effort in reporting the crime was worth it.		
(# of cases)	(14)	(20)
Yes	71%	80%
No	29	20
If such an incident occurred again, the victim would report it to the police.		
(# of cases)	(16)	(24)
Yes	94%	100%
No	6	0

TABLE V.5. BOISE: (Continued)

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
<u>Justice System Response</u>		
Victim's estimate of the likelihood that if such an incident occurred again, and the victim reported it to the police, that the police would apprehend the offender.		
(# of cases)	(17)	(24)
mean score*	48	62
Victim's estimate that if the youth were apprehended that an appropriate sentence would be given.		
(# of cases)	(17)	(24)
mean score*	46	57

*100 = very likely; 0 = very unlikely

TABLE V.6. BOISE: VICTIMS' SUBJECTIVE PROBABILITIES
OF BEING VICTIMIZED AGAIN

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Subjective chances that the respondent will be a victim of a crime within the next year.		
(# of cases)	(17)	(23)
Average score*	46	54
s.d.	(31)	(27)
Subjective chances that the respondent will be a victim of the same offender within the next year.		
(# of cases)	(17)	(23)
Average score*	19	11
s.d.	(31)	(22)
How afraid the respondent is of being victimized within the next year.		
(# of cases)	(17)	(24)
Average score*	33	36
s.d.	(37)	(35)
How afraid the respondent is of being victimized by the same offender within the next year.		
(# of cases)	(17)	(23)
Average score*	10	11
s.d.	(17)	(22)
The respondent has been victimized since the referral incident.		
(# of cases)	(16)	(24)
Yes	25%	8%
No	75	92

*100 = very high or very afraid; 0 = very low or not afraid at all

TABLE V.7. BOISE: VICTIM PREFERENCES AND
ATTITUDES TOWARD RESTITUTION

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Amount of restitution ordered should be based on:		
(# of cases)	(16)	(23)
Amount of victim loss	69%	74%
The ability of the offender to pay	0	0
Some combination of both	31	26
Most important reason to order restitution:		
(# of cases)	(15)	(22)
The compensation of victims of crime	60%	32%
The rehabilitation of offenders	20	64
The punishment of offenders	20	4
Least important reason to order restitution:		
(# of cases)	(14)	(20)
The compensation of victims of crime	7%	5%
The rehabilitation of offenders	50	15
The punishment of offenders	43	80
Levels of support for types of restitution (average scores):		
(# of cases)	(16)	(24)
Monetary restitution to victim*	93	92
Monetary restitution to substitute victim*	34	39
Direct victim service*	35	52
Unpaid community service*	52	44
Parents should be permitted to pay the restitution ordered by the court:		
(# of cases)	(17)	(23)
Yes	82%	78%
No	18	22
The court should provide information to the victim to aid the victim's legal actions against the offender and his/her family:		
(# of cases)	(14)	(19)
Yes	100%	95%
No	0	5

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

TABLE V.7. BOISE: (Continued)

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Average levels of support for restitution as:		
(# of cases)	(16)	(24)
An alternative to traditional treatments*	75	61
An alternative to incarceration*	73	61
Average levels of support for sanctions used against juveniles for failing to pay restitution:		
(# of cases)	(15)	(24)
Juveniles who fail restitution should be jailed*	78	68
Juveniles who fail restitution should have their probation extended*	85	83

*100 = very strong support; 0 = no support

TABLE V.8. BOISE: VICTIM PERCEPTIONS OF THE CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Percentages of victims agreeing that the following are causes of crime in their area:		
(# of cases)	(17)	(23)
School teachers not having enough control over students.	53%	53%
Young people having nothing to do with their spare time.	82	78
Young people being less religious than they once were.	75	58
Young people wanting things they cannot afford.	94	89
Parents not having enough authority over their children.	100	87
Young people feeling that they do not have to work for the things they get.	100	85
There are so many people getting away with breaking the law that young people feel that it is not so bad to break it.	100	82
Young people thinking that if they commit a crime there is very little chance they they will be caught.	93	100
Young people thinking that if they are caught committing a crime that the courts won't do anything to them.	92	94

TABLE V.9. BOISE: VICTIM PERCEPTIONS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
AND OFFICIALS WHO DEAL WITH JUVENILES*

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Average ratings for:		
(# of cases)	(17)	(23)
Police officers (in general)	83	73
Juvenile court judges	57	70
High school teachers	65	62
Juvenile probation officers	56	65
Welfare caseworkers	40	43
Prosecuting attorneys (DA's office)	65	56
Defense attorneys	51	53
Average ratings for juvenile offenders	27	50

*100 = very favorable; 0 = very unfavorable.

Chapter VI

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

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

The victim survey results for Oklahoma County are presented in three sections. The first section discusses rates of victim survey coverage and problems of nonresponse bias. The second section contains narrative of the findings of the victim survey; and the third section displays the tabular materials, composed of nine tables, each focusing on a general victim survey topic.

Oklahoma County Victim Survey Coverage

In Oklahoma County, 35 out of 277 victims were interviewed (Table I.2), resulting in a victim survey response rate of 13 percent. Fourteen percent of all randomly assigned referrals to the experimental and control treatments had at least one of their victims interviewed. Of the six intensive sites in the national evaluation, Oklahoma County ranked the third highest in the number of victims and in the number of referrals, and had the second lowest rate of victim survey coverage.

The low rate of victim survey coverage in Oklahoma County was due, in large part, to two circumstances. First, Oklahoma County went through a number of programmatic and administrative upheavals which resulted in,

from the national evaluator's perspective, a number of changes in the evaluation design. As each of these changes were implemented, randomization of referrals would be restructured and a new pool of eligible victims would be targeted for interviews. The victim surveys administered to victims of youth randomly assigned when earlier regimes were in place in Oklahoma County were discarded since they were no longer linked with the adjudicated offenders currently under study in the national evaluation. The 277 victims eligible for interviews were generated after the last, or final, modifications were made to the randomization design.

The second reason for the low response rate is closely related to the first. As this last pool of victims was generated, funding for the national evaluation had been cut and the administration of victim surveys was changed from in-person, on-site administration to AUTOTRAK (see Chapter I). Thus, the resources needed to attain high response rates were not available, and survey response rates correspondingly suffered.

The 13 percent victim survey response rate in Oklahoma County limits our ability to generalize from these data to the larger population of victims of adjudicated delinquents in Oklahoma County. The 87 percent rate of nonresponse is so high that it is clear that significant response bias exists in these data. Moreover, we are unable to estimate the amount of respondent bias without much additional, and unavailable, information. Thus, generalizations to the larger population will not be made. Additionally, comparisons across the three evaluation groups (R, R&P, and

CONTROL) will be few because of the small numbers of completed surveys (15, 13, and 7, respectively) in these three groups. It is particularly disappointing that a greater number of surveys was not completed in the CONTROL group, so that more comparisons could be made between restitution and nonrestitution treatments. Of course, the small number of completed surveys from victims of CONTROL youth might in itself be revealing of these victims' satisfaction with the court's disposition and the juvenile justice system in general. The suggestion of this kind of response bias, which, of course, we are not able to ascertain, cannot be overlooked as one examines these data.

With these caveats in mind, the following section presents the results of the victim survey interviews for the 35 completed surveys in Oklahoma County.

Oklahoma County Victim Survey Results

The results of the Oklahoma County victim survey are presented in Tables VI.1 through VI.9. In this section, these data will be discussed and some background and explanations for the findings presented in these tables will be provided. Each table displays information for a particular victim topic; this discussion will focus around these nine topics.

Table VI.1 presents information concerning the characteristics of the referral offense, as recalled by the victim. The modal offense type for these victims was burglary, with larceny comprising a significant portion of the balance of victimizations. Many respondents recalled having been victimized by more than one offender, with a fair proportion (about 21

percent) recalling a victimization by four or more offenders. The amounts of loss these victims reported averaged between \$531 and \$3696, significantly larger than the \$354 average loss amount for Oklahoma County contained in the Management Information System data. The average loss amount for CONTROL was affected by a number of large outliers, as reflected in a standard deviation of \$3271 for this group.

Offender types and characteristics are displayed in Table VI.2. Interestingly, in over 56 percent of all cases these victims knew their offenders, although only about 11 percent of all victims knew their offenders very well. As the above finding suggests, many respondents were victimized by youth who lived in the victims' neighborhoods. Moreover, about one-third of all victims had subsequent contacts with their offenders.

According to the victims of restitution youth (R and R&P), about 65 percent of their offenders were ordered monetary restitution, and about 31 percent were ordered unpaid community service. None of the victims of nonrestitution youth (CONTROL) indicated that any restitution had been ordered their offenders. There were no differences between victims of restitution and nonrestitution youth in the victims' knowledge of the disposition of the case; 50 percent from each group responded that they were unaware of the outcome for some or all of the offenders who victimized them.

The characteristics of the respondents to the victim survey in Oklahoma County are presented in Table VI.3. The majority of these

respondents were white (only one respondent was nonwhite), male, about 41 years old, with a fair amount of college education and an average annual income of \$29,200. While victim characteristics varied between evaluation groups, none of the differences was statistically significant at or beyond the .05 level.

Restitution plan characteristics (Table VI.4) show that offenders in the two restitution evaluation groups were ordered to pay these victims, on the average, \$186. In addition, one victim of a CONTROL youth claims that some restitution was ordered although this was not indicated earlier in Table VI.3. In about 88 percent of all cases, victims of youth ordered restitution recall that the offender paid them all the restitution the court ordered.

Victims in Oklahoma County responded that they played very minor roles in the decision that the offender participate in the restitution program, the decision of the type of restitution the youth was ordered to complete, and the determination of the size of the restitution order. Variations across evaluation groups were not statistically significant at the .05 level.

Victim satisfaction in Oklahoma County varied, in some instances, although not significantly, across evaluation groups (Table VI.5). Overall, victims were dissatisfied with the way the juvenile justice system treated the offender (only 31 percent responded that they were satisfied), and with the amount of restitution ordered (43 percent were satisfied). Victims were somewhat satisfied with what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender (55 percent were satisfied) and

with the way the juvenile justice system treated them (56 percent were satisfied).

Concerning the time and effort involved in reporting crimes to the police, overall about 59 percent of victims felt reporting the referral offense was worth the effort. Moreover, 97 percent of them said they would report such an offense again if it occurred. These victims expressed some doubts, however, that if they reported such an incident in the future that the police would apprehend the offender. Moreover, they had little confidence that an appropriate sentence would be given the youth.

Although these respondents had recently been victims of crime, they were not particularly concerned or fearful that such an incident would occur again in the next year (Table VI.6), and they were even less concerned they would be the victim of the same offender again within the next year. On a scale of zero to 100, where 100 is absolute certainty of being victimized, victims estimated their own subjective chances of being victimized again at about 58 and their chances of being victimized by the same offender again at about 18. They rated their fear of being victims again moderately high--53--compared to victims in other national evaluation sites, but their fear of being a victim of the same offender again was very low at 16. For some victims in Oklahoma County, concerns of repeat victimizations were realities. About 27 percent of these respondents have been victims of another offense since the referral offense--seven respondents in the restitution group and two in the control group.

Victims' preferences and attitudes toward restitution were mixed (Table VI.7). Only one victim thought that the amount of restitution ordered should be based solely on the ability of the offender to pay. Most felt that the amount of victim loss was the most important criterion for determining the size of a restitution order, with a significant proportion--32 percent--suggesting that a combination of victim loss and the ability of the offender to pay should be the most important set of criteria used in determining the size of the restitution order.

Victims in Oklahoma County split over what they felt was the most important reason for ordering restitution. Forty-one percent felt that compensation of victims of crime was the most important reason, and 41 percent felt that the rehabilitation of offenders was most important. Consensus was achieved over what was the least important reason for ordering restitution; 50 percent felt that the punishment of offenders was least important.

Victims lent greatest support to monetary restitution as a type of restitution. Using the zero to 100 scale again where 100 was total support and zero was total lack of support, monetary restitution received an average support score of 97; direct victim service, 52; unpaid community service, 42; and monetary restitution to a substitute victim, 31. Victims tended to display moderately strong support for restitution as an alternative to other, more conventional treatments, with victims displaying stronger support scores, overall, for restitution as an alternative to incarceration than as an alternative to probation. The

average support score for restitution as an alternative to incarceration was 71; for restitution as an alternative to traditional treatments, 61.

While victims moderately favored the use of restitution as an alternative to incarceration, they also displayed support for incarceration as a sanction for youth who fail to pay their restitution. Moreover, victims expressed fairly strong support for the lengthening of probation for youth who fail to complete their restitution. The average support score for jailing youth who fail to pay their restitution was 78; for lengthening youth's probation, 81.

Victims tended to favor allowing parents to pay the restitution ordered youth, with about 69 percent favoring this option and 31 percent opposing it. Victims were strongly in favor of having the court provide information to the victim to aid the victim in legal action against the offender and his or her family; all but one respondent supported this alternative.

The perceptions by victims of the causes of delinquency, their attitudes toward officials who deal with juveniles, and their attitudes toward juvenile delinquents in general are presented in Tables VI.8 and VI.9. All of the victims surveyed in Oklahoma County agreed that some of the causes of delinquency were the juvenile's perception that there are so many people getting away with breaking the law that it is not so bad to break it, and the perception that, if he or she committed an offense, the odds of getting caught and the odds of the juvenile justice system doing anything to the youth (one respondent disagreed with this item) are very low.

Victim perceptions of those officials who deal with juveniles varied somewhat; their highest ratings were reserved for police officers and prosecuting attorneys, and their lowest ratings were assigned to welfare caseworkers and defense attorneys. Juvenile offenders were rated higher by victims in Oklahoma County, on the average, than welfare caseworkers. The average rating for juvenile offenders was 42; for welfare caseworkers, 39. Curiously, victims of offenders assigned restitution as a sole sanction rated juvenile offenders higher by an average of 27 points than victims of youth assigned restitution along with probation.

This overview of victim data in Oklahoma County tended to concentrate on aggregate data while making few comparisons across evaluation groups. While more comparisons would have been desirable, the low rate of victim survey coverage in Oklahoma County precluded them. Although the low rate of victim survey coverage in Oklahoma County limits the generalizability of the findings, the results of this analysis suggest some of the ways victims are affected by, perceive, and respond to juvenile delinquency and the juvenile justice system in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma.

TABLE VI.1. OKLAHOMA CITY: TYPES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF OFFENSES

Type of Offense (# of cases)	Restitution		Nonrest CONTROL
	R	R&P	
Burglary	40%	46%	57%
Larceny	33	15	29
Vandalism	0	8	14
Motor vehicle theft	7	8	0
Assault	7	0	0
Robbery	0	8	0
Rape	0	0	0
Other personal offenses	0	0	0
Other property offenses	13	8	0
Other minor offenses	0	8	0
Victimless offenses	0	0	0
<u>Number of Offenders</u> (# of cases)	(15)	(13)	(6)
One	40%	15%	0%
Two	33	31	50
Three	27	15	17
Four or more	0	39	33
<u>Amount of Loss</u> (# of cases)	(15)	(12)	(6)
Average dollar loss	\$531	\$1,090	\$3,696
s.d.	(553)	(1404)	(3271)

TABLE VI.2. OKLAHOMA CITY: OFFENDER TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

Victim Knew Offender(s) (# of cases)	Restitution		Nonrest CONTROL
	R	R&P	
Yes	67%	46%	50%
Think so, not sure	0	0	0
No	33	54	50
<u>How Well Victim Knew Offender</u> (# of cases)	(10)	(5)	(3)
Very well	0%	20%	33%
Only a little	20	20	33
Not at all	80	60	33
Only a little, but family member(s) knew offender	0	0	0
<u>Offender(s) Lived in Victim's Neighborhood</u> (# of cases)	(14)	(10)	(4)
Yes	21%	40%	50%
Yes, some (when more than 1 offender)	0	20	0
No	79	40	50
<u>Subsequent Offender/Victim Contact</u> (# of cases)	(15)	(12)	(6)
Yes	27%	42%	50%
No	73	58	50
<u>What Offender did to Make Amends</u>			
offenders ordered monetary restitution	54%	80%	0%
offenders ordered unpaid community service	33	25	0
offenders ordered direct victim service	6	0	0
offenders ordered probation	29	27	12
unknown to victim or forgotten	59	40	50

TABLE VI.3. OKLAHOMA CITY: VICTIM TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

	Restitution		Nonrest
	R	R&P	CONTROL
<u>Age</u>			
(# of cases)	(12)	(13)	(6)
Under 18	8%	8%	0%
18 - 25	0	31	0
26 - 35	33	23	0
36 - 45	17	15	33
46 - 55	25	15	50
56 - 65	8	8	0
Over 65			
Average Age	43	34	51
<u>Education</u>			
(# of cases)	(11)	(13)	(4)
Grade school	0%	0%	0%
Some high school	9	15	0
High school graduate	9	15	0
Some college	36	23	25
College graduate	18	46	50
Graduate school	27	0	25
Average # years education	15	14	17
<u>Income</u>			
(# of cases)	(7)	(11)	(4)
Less than 5,000	0%	9%	0%
5,000 - 10,000	0	0	0
10,000 - 20,000	43	46	0
20,000 - 30,000	14	9	25
30,000 - 40,000	29	36	25
40,000 - 50,000	0	0	25
More than 50,000	14	0	25
Average income	\$30,429	\$23,505	\$42,750
<u>Sex</u>			
(# of cases)	(16)	(13)	(6)
Male	63%	69%	67%
Female	37	31	33
<u>Race</u>			
(# of cases)	(16)	(13)	(6)
White	100%	100%	83%
Black	0	0	0
Asian American	0	0	0
Native American	0	0	0
Mexican American	0	0	0
Puerto Rican	0	0	0
Other	0	0	17

TABLE VI.4. OKLAHOMA CITY: RESTITUTION PLAN CHARACTERISTICS

	Restitution		Nonrest
	R	R&P	CONTROL
<u>Amount of Monetary Restitution Ordered Offender</u>			
(# of cases)	(5)	(11)	(1)
Average amount ordered	\$135	\$209	\$1,800
<u>Offender Paid Victim All Restitution That Was Ordered</u>			
(# of cases)	(5)	(10)	(1)
Yes	80%	90%	100%
No	20	10	0
Still paying	0	0	0
<u>(If No) Victim Expects to Receive All of the Restitution Eventually</u>			
(# of cases)	(0)	(1)	(0)
Yes		0%	
No		100	
<u>Insurance Covered Any or All of Victim's Loss</u>			
(# of cases)	(12)	(13)	(6)
Yes	58	62	33
No	42	38	67
<u>Role of Victim in Decision:</u> (mean scores) *			
(# of cases)	(11)	(12)	(2)
of offender to participate in restitution program	8	18	50
to determine size of restitution order	16	20	60
to determine type of restitution order	9	9	0

*100 = very large role; 0 = no role

TABLE VI.5. OKLAHOMA CITY: JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE
AND VICTIM SATISFACTION

	Restitution		Nonrest
	R	R&P	CONTROL
<u>Victim Satisfaction</u>			
The victim was satisfied with:			
the way the juvenile justice system treated the offender			
(# of cases)	(10)	(8)	(4)
Yes	40%	12%	50%
No	50	88	25
No information	10	0	25
the amount of restitution ordered			
(# of cases)	(5)	(8)	(1)
Yes	40%	37%	100%
No	60	63	0
No information	0	0	0
what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender			
(# of cases)	(7)	(8)	(5)
Yes	57%	50%	60%
No	43	50	40
No information	0	0	0
the way the juvenile justice system treated the victim			
(# of cases)	(12)	(10)	(3)
Yes	58%	50%	67%
No	42	50	33
<u>Victim Time and Effort</u>			
The time and effort in reporting the crime was worth it.			
(# of cases)	(9)	(9)	(4)
Yes	67%	56%	50%
No	33	44	50
If such an incident occurred again, the victim would report it to the police.			
(# of cases)	(15)	(12)	(6)
Yes	93%	100%	100%
No	7	0	0

TABLE VI.5. OKLAHOMA CITY: (Continued)

	Restitution		Nonrest
	R	R&P	CONTROL
<u>Justice System Response</u>			
Victim's estimate of the likelihood that if such an incident occurred again, and the victim reported it to the police, that the police would apprehend the offender			
(# of cases)	(13)	(11)	(6)
Mean score*	72	60	78
Victim's estimate that if the youth were apprehended that an appropriate sentence would be given.			
(# of cases)	(14)	(12)	(4)
Mean score*	33	47	45

*100 = very likely; 0 = very unlikely

TABLE VI.6. OKLAHOMA CITY: VICTIMS' SUBJECTIVE PROBABILITIES OF BEING VICTIMIZED AGAIN

	Restitution		Nonrest
	R	R&P	CONTROL
Subjective chances that the respondent will be a victim of a crime within the next year.			
(# of cases)	(15)	(10)	(5)
Average score*	67	48	51
s.d.	(32)	(31)	(41)
Subjective chances that the respondent will be a victim of the same offender within the next year.			
(# of cases)	(15)	(11)	(6)
Average score*	18	10	33
s.d.	(34)	(15)	(41)
How afraid the respondent is of being victimized within the next year.			
(# of cases)	(15)	(11)	(5)
Average score*	52	58	42
s.d.	(46)	(37)	(39)
How afraid the respondent is of being victimized by the same offender within the next year.			
(# of cases)	(14)	(11)	(5)
Average score*	12	10	40
s.d.	(26)	(15)	(42)
The respondent has been victimized since the referral incident.			
(# of cases)	(15)	(13)	(6)
Yes	20%	31%	33%
No	80	69	67

*100 = very high or very afraid; 0 = very low or not afraid at all

TABLE VI.7. OKLAHOMA CITY: VICTIM PREFERENCES AND ATTITUDES TOWARD RESTITUTION

	Restitution		Nonrest
	R	R&P	CONTROL
Amount of restitution ordered should be based on:			
(# of cases)	(15)	(13)	(6)
Amount of victim loss	60%	62%	83%
The ability of the offender to pay	0	8	0
Some combination of both	40	31	17
Most important reason to order restitution:			
(# of cases)	(12)	(11)	(6)
The compensation of victims of crime	17%	55%	67%
The rehabilitation of offenders	58	27	33
The punishment of offenders	25	18	0
Least important reason to order restitution:			
(# of cases)	(13)	(11)	(4)
The compensation of victims of crime	46%	9%	0%
The rehabilitation of offenders	15	46	0
The punishment of offenders	39	46	100
Levels of support for types of restitution (average scores):			
(# of cases)	(14)	(12)	(5)
Monetary restitution to victim*	94	99	100
Monetary restitution to substitute victim*	40	14	50
Direct victim service*	64	50	22
Unpaid community service*	47	35	44
Parents should be permitted to pay the restitution ordered by the court:			
(# of cases)	(14)	(13)	(5)
Yes	64%	69%	80%
No	36	31	20
The court should provide information to the victim to aid the victim's legal actions against the offender and his/her family:			
(# of cases)	(14)	(12)	(6)
Yes	100%	92%	100%
No	0	8	0

TABLE VI.7. OKLAHOMA CITY: (Continued)

	<u>Restitution</u>		<u>Nonrest</u>
	<u>R</u>	<u>R&P</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Average levels of support for restitution as:			
(# of cases)	(13)	(13)	(6)
An alternative to traditional treatments*	49	64	86
An alternative to incarceration*	58	78	83
Average levels of support for sanctions used against juveniles for failing to pay restitution:			
(# of cases)	(13)	(12)	(5)
Juveniles who fail restitution should be jailed*	83	68	90
Juveniles who fail restitution should have their probation extended*	77	93	64

*100 = very strong support; 0 = no support

TABLE VI.8. OKLAHOMA CITY: VICTIM PERCEPTIONS OF THE CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY

	<u>Restitution</u>		<u>Nonrest</u>
	<u>R</u>	<u>R&P</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Percentages of victims agreeing that the following are causes of crime in their area:			
(# of cases)	(14)	(13)	(6)
School teachers not having enough control over students.	75%	92%	80%
Young people having nothing to do with their spare time.	79	83	100
Young people being less religious than they once were.	60	64	100
Young people wanting things they cannot afford.	73	82	75
Parents not having enough authority over their children.	93	92	100
Young people feeling that they do not have to work for the things they get.	100	90	100
There are so many people getting away with breaking the law that young people feel that it is not so bad to break it.	100	100	100
Young people thinking that if they commit a crime there is very little chance they they will be caught.	100	100	100
Young people thinking that if they are caught committing a crime that the courts won't do anything to them.	100	92	100

TABLE VI.9. OKLAHOMA CITY: VICTIM PERCEPTIONS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND OFFICIALS WHO DEAL WITH JUVENILES*

	<u>Restitution</u>		<u>Nonrest CONTROL</u>
	<u>R</u>	<u>R&P</u>	
Average ratings for:			
(# of cases)	(14)	(13)	(6)
Police officers (in general)	80	68	93
Juvenile court judges	63	66	34
High school teachers	70	56	58
Juvenile probation officers	67	67	48
Welfare caseworkers	36	46	38
Prosecuting attorneys (DA's office)	76	74	66
Defense attorneys	50	51	25
Average ratings for juvenile offenders	55	28	40

*100 = very favorable; 0 = very unfavorable.

Chapter VII

Dane County, Wisconsin

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

The victim survey results for Dane County are presented in three sections. The first section discusses rates of victim survey coverage and problems of nonresponse bias. The second section contains narrative of the findings of the victim survey; and the third section displays the tabular materials, composed of nine tables, each focusing on a general victim survey topic.

Dane County Victim Survey Coverage

In Dane County, 153 out of 269 victims were interviewed (Table I.2), resulting in a victim survey response rate of 57 percent. Fifty-six percent of all randomly assigned referrals to the experimental and control treatments had at least one of their victims interviewed. Of the six intensive sites in the national evaluation, Dane County ranked the third lowest in the number of victims, the second lowest in the number of referrals, and had the second highest rate of victim survey coverage.

The rate of victim survey coverage in Dane County was satisfactory. It was clearly the result of much hard work by the on-site data coordinators, the hourly personnel in Dane County, and IPA's evaluation coordinator in Eugene. It was also, most likely, the result of the

community's demographic characteristics: homogeneous and middle income. Not surprisingly, the two homogeneous, middle-class national evaluation sites -- Clayton County and Dane County -- had the highest rates of victim survey coverage.

The 57 percent victim survey response rate in Dane County gives one moderate confidence in generalizing from these data to the larger population of victims of adjudicated delinquents in Dane. The 43 percent rate of nonresponse in conjunction with the large number of surveys obtained (153 overall) gives one some confidence in making such generalizations. It should be noted, however, that the rate of victim survey coverage tended to vary significantly between the experimental and control groups; the REST group contains 114 surveys for a survey response rate of 65 percent while the CONTROL group contains 39 surveys or a rate of only 41 percent. Thus, while generalizations to a larger population will be made and comparisons across evaluation groups will be undertaken, the reader should keep in mind these deficiencies in the data when reviewing the findings.

With these caveats in mind, the following section presents the results of the victim survey interviews for the 153 completed surveys in Dane County.

Dane County Victim Survey Results

The results of the Dane County victim survey are presented in Tables VII.1 through VII.9. In this section, these data will be discussed and some background and explanations for the findings presented in these

tables will be provided. Each table displays information for a particular victim topic; this discussion will focus around these nine topics.

Table VII.1 presents information concerning the characteristics of the referral offense, as recalled by the victim. The modal offense type for these victims was burglary, with larceny, vandalism, and auto theft comprising significant portions of the balance of victimizations. Most respondents recalled having been victimized by more than one offender, with a small proportion (between 3 and 10 percent) recalling a victimization by four or more offenders. The amounts of loss these victims reported averaged between \$755 and \$899, larger than the \$452 average loss amount for Dane County contained in the Management Information System data.

Offender types and characteristics are displayed in Table VII.2. Interestingly, in about two-thirds of all cases these victims knew their offenders, although less than one-third of all victims knew their offenders very well. As this suggests, most respondents were victimized by youth who lived in the victims' neighborhoods. Moreover, many victims, about 32 percent, had subsequent contacts with their offenders.

According to these victims, about 98 percent of their offenders were ordered monetary restitution, while only about 8 percent overall were ordered unpaid community service (all of these coming from the REST group). There appears to be no difference between REST and CONTROL victims in their awareness of the outcome of the case. Thirty-one percent

from each group claimed no information on the outcome of some or all of the offenders who victimized them. (These percentages exceed unity in this instance because of respondents who, when victimized by co-offenders, knew the outcome of only some of the offenders who victimized them.)

The characteristics of the respondents to the victim survey in Dane County are presented in Table VII.3. The majority of these respondents were white (only one respondent was nonwhite), male, about 38 years old, with some college education and an average annual income of \$25,600. None of the differences across the two evaluation groups were statistically significant at the .05 level.

Restitution plan characteristics (Table VII.4) show that offenders in the restitution groups were ordered to pay these victims, on the average, between \$125 and \$149. In about 73 percent of all cases, these victims recall that the offender paid them all the restitution the court ordered. Of most interest, a much larger proportion of victims of the youth in the OJJDP-funded restitution project (REST) received all the restitution owed them than did victims in the court administered restitution project; 83 percent of the REST group received all their restitution, 38 percent of CONTROL did (This difference is statistically significant beyond the .001 level.). Of those who did not receive all the restitution ordered, only 24 percent expect eventually to receive the balance owed (The differences here between REST and CONTROL were not statistically significant at the .05 level.).

Victims in Dane County responded that they played fairly minor roles in the decision that the offender participate in the restitution program, the decision of the type of restitution the youth was ordered to complete, and the determination of the size of the restitution order. In most instances, their scores on these items, using a scale of zero (no role) to 100 (a large role), averaged in the teens and twenties, and there were no systematic differences between REST and CONTROL.

Victim satisfaction in Dane County showed significant differences across evaluation groups (Table VII.5). In particular, there were statistically significant differences (at or beyond .05) between victims of youth in REST and CONTROL in their satisfaction with the way the juvenile justice system treated the offender (65 percent of REST were satisfied, 33 percent of CONTROL), the amount of restitution ordered (62 percent of REST were satisfied, 34 percent of CONTROL), and what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender (81 percent of REST were satisfied, 48 percent of CONTROL). Victims of youth in REST were not, however, significantly (at or beyond .05) more satisfied with the way they were treated by the juvenile justice system than were the victims of CONTROL youth, although the pattern revealed above persisted; 70 percent of REST victims were satisfied with the way they were treated by the juvenile justice system, and 56 percent of CONTROL victims were satisfied. Overall, these findings strongly suggest greater levels of victim satisfaction for victims of youth in the REST group in Dane County, although one must keep in mind the significantly lower survey response rate discussed earlier for victims of CONTROL youth.

Concerning the time and effort involved in reporting crimes to the police, overall about 70 percent of victims felt reporting the referral offense was worth the effort. Moreover, 97 percent of them said they would report such an offense again if it occurred. These victims had some doubts, however, that if they reported such an incident in the future that the police would apprehend the offender, and they were less confident that an appropriate sentence would be given the youth. None of these measures appeared to vary systematically across evaluation groups.

Although these respondents had recently been victims of crime, they were not particularly concerned or fearful that such an incident would occur again in the next year (Table VII.6), and they were even less concerned they would be the victim of the same offender again within the next year. On a scale of zero to 100, where 100 is absolute certainty of being victimized, victims estimated their own subjective chances of being victimized again at about 45 and their chances of being victimized by the same offender again at about 15. They rated their fear of being victims again at about 26, and their fear of being a victim of the same offender again at 11. For some victims in Dane County, concerns of repeat victimizations were realities. About 20 percent of these respondents have been victims of another offense since the referral offense.

Victims' preferences and attitudes toward restitution were, in some instances, clear and unambiguous (Table VII.7). Less than two percent of all victims thought that the amount of restitution ordered should be based solely on the ability of the offender to pay. Most felt that a

combination of ability to pay and the amount of victim loss was the most important set of criteria for determining the size of a restitution order. Victims in Dane County felt the most important reason for ordering restitution was the rehabilitation of offenders, while the least important reason was the punishment of offenders.

Victims lent greatest support to monetary restitution as a type of restitution. Using the zero to 100 scale again where 100 was total support and zero was total lack of support, monetary restitution received an average support score of 83; direct victim service, 52; unpaid community service, 44; and monetary restitution to a substitute victim, 31. Victims tended to display moderately strong support for restitution as an alternative to traditional treatments, and were no more favorable toward restitution as an alternative to incarceration than as an alternative to probation. The average support score for restitution as an alternative to incarceration was 73; for restitution as an alternative to traditional treatments, 72.

While victims moderately favored the use of restitution as an alternative to incarceration, they displayed only weak to moderate support for incarceration as a sanction for youth who fail to pay their restitution. They tended to favor, instead, the lengthening of probation for youth who fail to complete their restitution.

Victims tended to favor allowing parents to pay the restitution ordered youth, with about 56 percent favoring this option and 44 percent opposing it. Victims were strongly in favor of having the court provide

information to the victim to aid the victim in legal action against the offender and his or her family; 77 percent of all respondents supported this service.

The perceptions by victims of the causes of delinquency, their attitudes toward officials who deal with juveniles, and their attitudes toward juvenile delinquents in general are presented in Tables VII.8 and VII.9. Over 80 percent of the victims surveyed in Dane County agreed that a cause of delinquency was the juvenile's perception that, if he or she committed an offense, the odds of getting caught and the odds of the juvenile justice system doing anything to the youth are very low. Victim perceptions of those officials who deal with juveniles varied somewhat; their highest ratings were reserved for police officers, and their lowest ratings were assigned to defense attorneys and welfare caseworkers. Juvenile offenders were rated about nine points lower, on the average, than the officials rated lowest by victims.

This overview of victim data in Dane County revealed some interesting patterns of victim attitudes and preferences. Of particular interest is the fairly strong indication that victims of REST youth were more satisfied with the juvenile justice system's handling of the youth than were the victims of CONTROL youth. Moreover, the moderate rate of victim survey coverage gives us some confidence that these findings are generalizable to the larger population of victims of adjudicated delinquents in Dane County.

TABLE VII.1. DANE: TYPES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF OFFENSES

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
<u>Type of Offense</u>		
(# of cases)	(114)	(39)
Burglary	43%	46%
Larceny	18	28
Vandalism	15	3
Motor vehicle theft	11	10
Assault	3	3
Robbery	0	3
Rape	0	0
Other personal offenses	0	0
Other property offenses	7	8
Other minor offenses	0	0
Victimless offenses	4	0
<u>Number of Offenders</u>		
(# of cases)	(104)	(38)
One	25%	26%
Two	45	47
Three	20	24
Four or more	10	3
<u>Amount of Loss</u>		
(# of cases)	(112)	(38)
Average dollar loss	\$899	\$755
s.d.	(1579)	(1164)

TABLE VII.2. DANE: OFFENDER TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
<u>Victim Knew Offender(s)</u> (# of cases)	(110)	(39)
Yes	61%	64%
Think so, not sure	1	3
No	38	33
<u>How Well Victim Knew Offender</u> (# of cases)	(64)	(26)
Very well	25%	31%
Only a little	25	33
Not at all	48	42
Only a little, but family member(s) knew offender	2	4
<u>Offender(s) Lived in Victim's Neighborhood</u> (# of cases)	(79)	(34)
Yes	48%	47%
Yes, some (when more than 1 offender)	17	24
No	28	10
<u>Subsequent Offender/Victim Contact</u> (# of cases)	(111)	(38)
Yes	32%	34%
No	68	66
<u>What Offender did to Make Amends</u>		
offenders ordered monetary restitution	98%	97%
offenders ordered unpaid community service	11	0
offenders ordered direct victim service	2	0
offenders ordered probation	8	11
unknown to victim or forgotten	31	31

TABLE VII.3. DANE: VICTIM TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
<u>Age</u> (# of cases)	(114)	(41)
Under 18	4%	7%
18 - 25	13	10
26 - 35	29	19
36 - 45	19	27
46 - 55	25	34
56 - 65	8	2
Over 65	2	0
Average Age	39	38
<u>Education</u> (# of cases)	(115)	(40)
Grade school	3%	0%
Some high school	8	7
High school graduate	35	30
Some college	24	22
College graduate	11	18
Graduate school	19	23
Average # years education	14	14
<u>Income</u> (# of cases)	(92)	(37)
Less than 5,000	3%	3%
5,000 - 10,000	7	5
10,000 - 20,000	39	19
20,000 - 30,000	28	41
30,000 - 40,000	13	16
40,000 - 50,000	4	13
More than 50,000	5	3
Average income	\$24,598	\$28,797
<u>Sex</u> (# of cases)	(117)	(41)
Male	61%	76%
Female	39	24
<u>Race</u> (# of cases)	(84)	(33)
White	99%	100%
Black	0	0
Asian American	1	0
Native American	0	0
Mexican American	0	0
Puerto Rican	0	0
Other	0	0

TABLE VII.4. DANE: RESTITUTION PLAN CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
<u>Amount of Monetary Restitution Ordered Offender</u>		
(# of cases)	(129)	(33)
Average amount ordered	\$125	\$149
<u>Offender Paid Victim All Restitution That Was Ordered</u>		
(# of cases)	(121)	(32)
Yes	83%	38%
No	17	53
Still paying	1	9
<u>(If No) Victim Expects to Receive All of the Restitution Eventually</u>		
(# of cases)	(14)	(15)
Yes	14%	33%
No	86	67
<u>Insurance Covered Any or All of Victim's Loss</u>		
(# of cases)	(108)	(38)
Yes	63%	76%
No	37	24
<u>Role of Victim in Decision:</u> (mean scores) *		
(# of cases)	(115)	(40)
of offender to participate in restitution program	7	10
to determine size of restitution order	20	29
to determine type of restitution order	23	14

*100 = very large role; 0 = no role

TABLE VII.5. DANE: JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE AND VICTIM SATISFACTION

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
<u>Victim Satisfaction</u>		
The victim was satisfied with:		
the way the juvenile justice system treated the offender		
(# of cases)	(74)	(27)
Yes	65%	33%
No	26	67
No information	10	0
the amount of restitution ordered		
(# of cases)	(103)	(29)
Yes	62%	34%
No	38	66
No information	0	0
what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender		
(# of cases)	(59)	(21)
Yes	81%	48%
No	12	38
No information	7	14
the way the juvenile justice system treated the victim		
(# of cases)	(67)	(25)
Yes	70%	56%
No	30	44
<u>Victim Time and Effort</u>		
The time and effort in reporting the crime was worth it.		
(# of cases)	(99)	(28)
Yes	72%	61%
No	28	39
If such an incident occurred again, the victim would report it to the police.		
(# of cases)	(112)	(36)
Yes	97%	94%
No	3	6

TABLE VII.5. DANE: (Continued)

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
<u>Justice System Response</u>		
Victim's estimate of the likelihood that if such an incident occurred again, and the victim reported it to the police, that the police would apprehend the offender		
(# of cases)	(106)	(37)
Mean score*	54	55
Victim's estimate that if the youth were apprehended that an appropriate sentence would be given.		
(# of cases)	(98)	(35)
Mean score*	48	38

*100 = very likely; 0 = very unlikely

TABLE VII.6. DANE: VICTIMS' SUBJECTIVE PROBABILITIES OF BEING VICTIMIZED AGAIN

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Subjective chances that the respondent will be a victim of a crime within the next year.		
(# of cases)	(69)	(26)
Average score*	41	54
s.d.	(34)	(34)
Subjective chances that the respondent will be a victim of the same offender within the next year.		
(# of cases)	(67)	(25)
Average score*	13	21
s.d.	(24)	(33)
How afraid the respondent is of being victimized within the next year.		
(# of cases)	(71)	(26)
Average score*	26	23
s.d.	(30)	(25)
How afraid the respondent is of being victimized by the same offender within the next year.		
(# of cases)	(68)	(26)
Average score*	11	12
s.d.	(22)	(24)
The respondent has been victimized since the referral incident.		
(# of cases)	(113)	(38)
Yes	20%	18%
No	80	82

*100 = very high or very afraid; 0 = very low or not afraid at all

TABLE VII.7. DANE: VICTIM PREFERENCES AND
ATTITUDES TOWARD RESTITUTION

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Amount of restitution ordered should be based on:		
(# of cases)	(114)	(41)
Amount of victim loss	40%	42%
The ability of the offender to pay	2	0
Some combination of both	59	58
Most important reason to order restitution:		
(# of cases)	(92)	(32)
The compensation of victims of crime	17%	22%
The rehabilitation of offenders	73	56
The punishment of offenders	12	22
Least important reason to order restitution:		
(# of cases)	(108)	(34)
The compensation of victims of crime	30%	41%
The rehabilitation of offenders	8	12
The punishment of offenders	62	47
Levels of support for types of restitution (average scores):		
(# of cases)	(117)	(40)
Monetary restitution to victim*	83	85
Monetary restitution to substitute victim*	33	27
Direct victim service*	52	51
Unpaid community service*	45	42
Parents should be permitted to pay the restitution ordered by the court:		
(# of cases)	(114)	(42)
Yes	54%	60%
No	46	40
The court should provide information to the victim to aid the victim's legal actions against the offender and his/her family:		
(# of cases)	(104)	(39)
Yes	74%	85%
No	26	15

TABLE VII.7. DANE: (Continued)

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Average levels of support for restitution as:		
(# of cases)	(115)	(40)
An alternative to traditional treatments*	72	69
An alternative to incarceration*	77	62
Average levels of support for sanctions used against juveniles for failing to pay restitution:		
(# of cases)	(115)	(39)
Juveniles who fail restitution should be jailed*	44	58
Juveniles who fail restitution should have their probation extended*	77	72

*100 = very strong support; 0 = no support

TABLE VII.8. DANE: VICTIM PERCEPTIONS OF THE CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Percentages of victims agreeing that the following are causes of crime in their area:		
(# of cases)	(114)	(41)
School teachers not having enough control over students.	56%	62%
Young people having nothing to do with their spare time.	78	78
Young people being less religious than they once were.	57	80
Young people wanting things they cannot afford.	66	71
Parents not having enough authority over their children.	90	93
Young people feeling that they do not have to work for the things they get.	90	95
There are so many people getting away with breaking the law that young people feel that it is not so bad to break it.	82	93
Young people thinking that if they commit a crime there is very little chance that they will be caught.	88	90
Young people thinking that if they are caught committing a crime that the courts won't do anything to them.	92	98

TABLE VII.9. DANE: VICTIM PERCEPTIONS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND OFFICIALS WHO DEAL WITH JUVENILES*

	<u>REST</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Average ratings for:		
(# of cases)	(116)	(41)
Police officers (in general)	77	76
Juvenile court judges	59	48
High school teachers	68	58
Juvenile probation officers	65	47
Welfare caseworkers	57	41
Prosecuting attorneys (DA's office)	59	59
Defense attorneys	53	45
Average ratings for juvenile offenders	44	36

*100 = very favorable; 0 = very unfavorable.

Chapter VIII

Summary of Victim Survey Findings

Introduction

The results of the victim survey varied widely across the six national evaluation sites. Some of this variation was most likely due to the widely differing levels of victim survey coverage in the six intensive sites (rates of victim survey response ranged from nine percent in Ventura County to 71 percent in Clayton County), and some of the differences were probably due to true differences between victims in the six communities surveyed. The effect of restitution on victims' attitudes, where survey coverage and evaluation group sizes were sufficient to test it, also appeared to vary.

This chapter summarizes the findings of the victim survey in each of the six intensive sites. It is organized by site, rather than by topic, because the rates of survey response in most of the sites (viz., Ventura, Oklahoma County, Boise, and Washington, D.C.) were not large enough to ensure external validity -- generalizability -- of the findings. Thus, comparisons between these sites will not be attempted.

Ventura County, California

In Ventura County, 55 out of 589 victims were interviewed resulting in a victim survey response rate of nine percent. Respondents to the survey were predominantly white, middle-income males with some college education who had been victims of burglary.

There were no statistically significant differences across evaluation

groups in Ventura. Since the response rates were so low, only large differences between evaluation groups could attain statistical significance, and there were no large systematic differences between the four evaluation groups.

Concerning victim satisfaction, respondents in Ventura tended not to be satisfied with the way the juvenile justice system or the supervising agency treated the offender, or with the amounts of restitution ordered. They were satisfied with the way the juvenile justice system treated them. Ventura respondents tended not to be particularly concerned or fearful that they would be victims of crime in the next year.

Victims surveyed in Ventura lent overwhelming support to monetary restitution, moderate support for restitution as an alternative to probation and incarceration, and moderate-to-weak support to community service and victim service restitution. They expressed strong support that the amount of a restitution order should be based solely on the amount of victim loss (over two-thirds of all respondents were in favor of this). Ventura victims felt the most important reason for ordering restitution was the compensation of victims and that the least important reason was the punishment of offenders.

In general, the most striking finding in Ventura was the poor level of victim survey response. This factor alone overshadowed the results and most likely rendered undetectable any true experimental effects in Ventura.

Washington, DC

In Washington, DC, 150 out of 529 victims were interviewed resulting in a victim survey response rate of 28 percent. Respondents to the survey

were predominantly black, middle-income males with some college education who had been victims of burglary, robbery, or larceny.

While there were some strong patterns in the Washington, DC victim data, there were no statistically significant differences across evaluation groups.

Victim satisfaction revealed one of the strongest patterns of differences between restitution and nonrestitution evaluation groups in Washington, DC, although these differences did not attain statistical significance (at or beyond the .05 level). In particular, victims of restitution youth tended to be more satisfied with what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender, and these victims were slightly more satisfied with the way the juvenile justice system treated victims. Washington, DC respondents, similar to most respondents in other national evaluation sites, tended not to be particularly concerned or fearful that they would be victims of crime in the next year.

Victims surveyed in Washington, DC lent strong-to-moderate support for most types of restitution. They expressed strongest support for monetary restitution, and lesser, but moderate support for community service, victim service, and restitution as an alternative to traditional treatments. In addition, most respondents felt that the amount of a restitution order should be based on a combination of the amount of victim loss and the ability of the offender to pay restitution. Washington, DC victims favored the rehabilitation of offenders as the most important reason for ordering restitution and punishment of offenders as the least important reason.

Overall, the results of the Washington, DC victim survey were, at the same time, encouraging and frustrating. They were encouraging in that victims of restitution youth appeared to display slightly more positive attitudes toward the juvenile justice system than victims of nonrestitution youth. They were frustrating in that these differences failed to attain statistical significance, and that if only 12 and 13 more victim surveys were completed in the restitution and nonrestitution group, respectively, such percentage differences between the evaluation groups would have been statistically significant at the .05 level.

Clayton County, Georgia

In Clayton County, Georgia, 159 out of 223 victims were interviewed resulting in a victim survey response rate of 71 percent, the highest response rate of any of the six national evaluation sites. Respondents to the survey were, similar to most of the other intensive sites, predominantly white, middle-income males with some college education who had been victims of larceny, burglary, or vandalism.

There were some strong differences among the Clayton County evaluation groups many of which were statistically significant at the .05 level. These differences favored the restitution evaluation groups; there were no statistically significant differences favoring the control group.

Levels of victim satisfaction were significantly different between the evaluation groups. Victims of restitution youth were more satisfied with the way the juvenile justice system treated the offender, and they were more satisfied with what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender (both findings were significant at or beyond the .05 level).

In addition, it appeared that the Clayton restitution project was more communicative with victims. A larger proportion of victims of restitution youth knew the disposition of the case than did victims of control youth.

Perhaps as a result of the effect of restitution, victims surveyed in Clayton County lent strong-to-moderate support for most types of restitution. They expressed strongest support for monetary restitution, and lesser support for community service and victim service. Their support for restitution as an alternative to traditional treatments was second highest of the six sites surveyed (Oklahoma County was higher, but it did not have enough cases for generalizability.). The Clayton County victims also tended not to be particularly concerned or fearful that they would be victims of crime in the next year.

Most respondents in Clayton County felt that the amount of a restitution order should be based on a combination of the amount of victim loss and the ability of the offender to pay restitution. They felt the most important reason for ordering restitution was the rehabilitation of offenders and the least important reason was the punishment of offenders.

In summary, the results of the Clayton County victim survey were quite positive. The response rates were high, and the findings overall revealed some positive effects of restitution on victims and no apparent negative effects.

Ada County (Boise), Idaho

In Boise, Idaho, 41 out of 177 victims were interviewed resulting in a victim survey response rate of 23 percent. Respondents to the survey were

predominantly white, middle-income males (with a majority of females in the control group) with some college education who had been victims of larceny, burglary or vandalism.

There were some statistically significant differences between the restitution and nonrestitution evaluation groups in Boise. These differences tended to favor the nonrestitution (incarceration) group.

Victim satisfaction tended to be higher for victims of incarceration youth than victims of restitution youth. Specifically, victims of incarceration youth tended to be more satisfied with what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender (significant beyond the .05 level), and these victims were slightly more satisfied with the way the juvenile justice system treated the offender. Boise respondents, again similar to most respondents in other national evaluation sites, tended not to be particularly concerned or fearful that they would be victims of crime in the next year.

Victim survey respondents in Boise lent very strong support for monetary restitution, and lesser support for community service, victim service, and restitution as an alternative to traditional treatments. Most victims felt that the amount of a restitution order should be based solely on the amount of victim loss. Boise victims favored the rehabilitation of offenders as the most important reason for ordering restitution and punishment of offenders as the least important reason, although half of the victims of restitution youth felt that rehabilitation was the least important reason for ordering restitution.

Overall, the results of the Boise victim survey were discouraging for two reasons. First, the rate of survey coverage was not high enough to allow generalizability. Secondly, the findings which were obtained suggested that victims of incarceration youth in Boise were more satisfied with how the juvenile justice system handled their offenders than were victims of youth in the restitution program.

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

In Oklahoma County, 35 out of 277 victims were interviewed resulting in a victim survey response rate of 13 percent. Respondents to the survey were predominantly white, middle-income males with some college education who had been victims of burglary and larceny.

Due to the small numbers of cases in the three evaluation groups, there were no statistically significant differences across evaluation groups in Oklahoma. Similar to Ventura County, since the response rates were so low in Oklahoma County, only large differences between evaluation groups could attain statistical significance, and there were no large systematic differences between the three evaluation groups.

Concerning victim satisfaction, respondents in Oklahoma tended not to be satisfied with the way the juvenile justice system treated the offender or with the amounts of restitution ordered. They were somewhat satisfied, however, with what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender and with the way the juvenile justice system treated them. Oklahoma County respondents tended not to be overly concerned or fearful that they would be victims of crime in the next year, but they expressed higher levels of fear of crime than respondents in the other sites.

Victims surveyed in Oklahoma lent overwhelming support to monetary restitution, moderate support for direct victim service and restitution as an alternative to probation and incarceration, and moderate-to-weak support for community service. They expressed strong support that the amount of a restitution order should be based solely on the amount of victim loss. Respondents in Oklahoma County were split over what was the most important reason for ordering restitution. Forty-one percent felt that victim compensation was the most important reason, and 41 percent felt that rehabilitation was most important. Most agreed that the least important reason was the punishment of offenders.

The results of the Oklahoma County victim survey efforts were disappointing. The small number of completed interviews severely limited what one can say about the impact of restitution on victims of adjudicated delinquents in Oklahoma County.

Dane County, Wisconsin

In Dane County, Wisconsin, 153 out of 269 victims were interviewed resulting in a victim survey response rate of 57 percent, the second highest response rate of any of the six national evaluation sites. Respondents to the survey were, similar to most of the other intensive sites (particularly Clayton County), predominantly white, middle-income males with some college education who had been victims of burglary, larceny, vandalism or auto theft.

There were some strong differences among the Dane County evaluation groups many of which were statistically significant at the .05 level.

These differences favored the program evaluation group; there were no statistically significant differences favoring the control group.

The largest difference appeared in the proportion of victims receiving all of the restitution ordered. A much larger proportion of victims of youth in the experimental group received all of the restitution ordered than did victims in the control group (In Dane County both evaluation groups received restitution.). This was significant beyond the .001 level.

Levels of victim satisfaction were also significantly different between the evaluation groups. Victims of restitution youth were more satisfied with the way the juvenile justice system treated the offender, the amount of restitution ordered the youth, and with what the agency supervising the youth did to the offender (all three differences were significant at or beyond the .05 level).

Victims surveyed in Dane County lent strong-to-moderate support for most types of restitution. They expressed strongest support for monetary restitution, and lesser, but still moderate, support for victim service and community service. Victims displayed moderately strong support for restitution as an alternative to traditional treatments, and they also tended not to be particularly concerned or fearful that they would be victims of crime in the next year.

Most respondents in Dane County (identical to Clayton County in this regard) felt that the amount of a restitution order should be based on a combination of the amount of victim loss and the ability of the offender

to pay restitution. They felt the most important reason for ordering restitution was the rehabilitation of offenders and the least important reason was the punishment of offenders.

In summary, the results of the Dane County victim survey were quite satisfying. The response rates were fairly strong, and the findings tended to display some positive effects of a federally-funded restitution project on victims' attitudes and perceptions, and no apparent negative effects.

Conclusion

This descriptive presentation of the victim survey was intended to provide the reader with background of the administration and preliminary findings of the victim survey. Clearly, much additional analysis of these data is needed. We are especially interested in analyzing these data along with the juvenile offender data in order to examine attitudinal and perceptual congruities between victims and their offenders. Such evaluation products should be forthcoming. In the meantime, the findings presented here provide grist for our attempts to understand the effects of juvenile delinquency and juvenile court sanctions on the victims of crime.

APPENDIX

RESPONDENT # _____

SECTION I

VICTIM SURVEY

As explained in the letter, we are interested in obtaining some information about your experience with the

The experiences we are interested in resulted from the offense which took place on

This survey should take between 25 and 35 minutes to complete. Before starting, however, there are a few general instructions we would like to mention.

1. For some questions, blank lines are provided for you to write in your answer. Please write clearly. For other questions, answers are numbered. Please circle the number of the answer you choose.
2. Many questions ask for judgments or estimates. Please give your best estimate.

1. The first questions we would like to ask you deal with the offense indicated on the cover page that you reported to the police and for which a juvenile offender was caught.

2. Would you briefly describe the crime that was committed against you by the juvenile?

How many offenders were involved? _____

3. How much was the value of the things that were taken or damages that were caused, including anything that was returned to you?

\$ _____

SINGLE OFFENDERS ONLY * * * * *

IF ONLY ONE OFFENDER WAS INVOLVED, ANSWER QUESTIONS 4 THRU 10.
IF MORE THAN ONE OFFENDER WAS INVOLVED, SKIP TO QUESTION 10. (Page 4)

4. Have you had any contact with either the offender or his or her parents since the crime was committed?

1. YES
2. NO
9. don't know, don't think so

[IF YES] What was the nature of this contact? [DESCRIBE, ESPECIALLY HOW OFTEN AND WHAT KIND OF CONTACT, IN COURT, ETC.]

(VICTIMS OF SINGLE OFFENDERS ONLY)

5. Do you know who the offender was? That is, do you know his/her name, where s/he lives, or who the parents are?

1. YES
2. NO
3. think so, suspect someone, not sure
4. forgotten

[IF YES OR THINK SO] How did you discover the offender's identity?

1. caught him/her committing the crime.
2. told by the police
3. told by juvenile court
4. told by neighbor, other witness
5. own suspicion
6. other _____

[IF YES OR THINK SO] How well did you know this juvenile prior to the time the offense occurred?

1. very well
2. only a little
3. not at all
4. don't know

(VICTIMS OF SINGLE OFFENDERS ONLY)

6. Do you [think that/know if] the juvenile who committed this offense lives or did live in your neighborhood?

1. YES
2. NO
3. don't know
4. forgotten

(VICTIMS OF SINGLE OFFENDERS ONLY)

7. What happened to the juvenile after being sent to juvenile court? Was the juvenile placed on probation, sent to a counseling program, or ordered to do something else?

1. released without penalty
2. given probation
3. incarcerated
4. ordered monetary restitution (direct monetary payment by juvenile to victim)
5. ordered to do victim service (worked without pay for victim for period of time)
6. ordered to perform community service (juvenile ordered to work without pay for some government agency)
7. forgotten
8. other _____
9. don't know

(VICTIMS OF SINGLE OFFENDERS ONLY)

8. Was the juvenile ordered by the court to pay you restitution for the crime that was committed?

1. YES
2. NO
3. don't know
4. forgotten
5. refused

[GO TO QUESTION 18]

[IF YES] How much restitution was the youth ordered to pay?

\$ _____

(VICTIMS OF SINGLE OFFENDERS WHEN OFFENDER ORDERED RESTITUTION ONLY)

9. Did the offender actually pay you all of the restitution he or she was ordered by the court to pay?

1. YES
2. NO
3. still paying
4. don't know

[IF STILL PAYING] How much restitution is left to be paid?

\$ _____

[IF STILL PAYING] Do you expect to receive all of it eventually?

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

[IF NO] How much restitution did the offender pay? \$ _____

[IF STILL PAYING OR NO] Do you know why the offender has not paid all of the restitution that the court ordered?

1. YES (Reason) _____
2. NO
3. forgotten

(GO TO QUESTION 17, PAGE 7)

MULTIPLE OFFENDERS ONLY *****

(VICTIMS OF MULTIPLE OFFENDERS ONLY)

10. Were all of the offenders arrested by the police?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO
- 3. don't know
- 4. forgotten

[IF NO] How many were arrested by the police? _____

(VICTIMS OF MULTIPLE OFFENDERS ONLY)

11. Have you had any contact with any of the offenders or their parents since the crime was committed?

- 1. YES [WITH HOW MANY?] _____
- 2. NO
- 3. don't know, don't think so

[IF YES] What was the nature of this contact? [DESCRIBE, ESPECIALLY HOW OFTEN AND WHAT KIND OF CONTACT; IN COURT, ETC.]

(VICTIMS OF MULTIPLE OFFENDERS ONLY)

12. Do you know who the offenders were? That is, do you know the names of any of the offenders, where they live, or who their parents are?

- 1. YES [HOW MANY?] _____
- 2. NO
- 3. Think so, suspect someone, not sure
- 4. forgotten

[IF YES OR THINK SO] How did you discover the identity of the offenders?

- 1. caught [him/her/them] committing the offense
- 2. told by the police
- 3. told by the juvenile court
- 4. told by neighbor, other witness
- 5. own suspicion
- 6. other _____

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE]

[IF YES OR THINK SO] How well did you know this juvenile prior to the time the offense occurred?

- 1. very well
- 2. only a little
- 3. not at all
- 4. don't know

13. Do you [think that/know if] any of the juveniles who committed this offense live or did live in your neighborhood?

- 1. YES, all
- 2. YES, some
- 3. NO
- 4. don't know
- 5. forgotten

14. What happened to the juveniles after being sent to juvenile court? Were the juveniles placed on probation, sent to a counseling program, or ordered to do something else?

	All Offenders	First	Second	Third	Fourth
1. released without penalty	—	—	—	—	—
2. given probation	—	—	—	—	—
3. incarcerated	—	—	—	—	—
4. ordered monetary restitution	—	—	—	—	—
5. do victim service	—	—	—	—	—
6. perform community service	—	—	—	—	—
7. forgotten	—	—	—	—	—
8. other (what) _____	—	—	—	—	—
9. don't know	—	—	—	—	—

(VICTIMS OF MULTIPLE OFFENDERS ONLY)

15. Were any of the juveniles ordered by the court to pay you restitution for the crime that was committed?

- 1. YES [HOW MANY?] _____
 - 2. NO
 - 3. don't know
 - 4. forgotten
 - 5. refused
- [GO TO QUESTION 18]

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

15. [CONTINUED]

[IF YES] How much restitution was each juvenile ordered to pay?

All \$ _____
 First \$ _____
 Second \$ _____
 Third \$ _____
 Fourth \$ _____

(VICTIMS OF MULTIPLE OFFENDERS ONLY).

16. Did the offenders actually pay you all of the restitution that they were ordered by the court to pay?

	<u>All</u>	<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Fourth</u>
1. YES	—	—	—	—	—
2. NO	—	—	—	—	—
3. still paying	—	—	—	—	—
4. don't know	—	—	—	—	—

[IF STILL PAYING] How much restitution is left to be paid?

All \$ _____
 First \$ _____
 Second \$ _____
 Third \$ _____
 Fourth \$ _____

[IF STILL PAYING] Do you expect to receive all of it eventually?

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

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE]

16. [CONTINUED]

[IF NO] How much restitution did each of the offenders actually pay?

All \$ _____
 First \$ _____
 Second \$ _____
 Third \$ _____
 Fourth \$ _____

[IF STILL PAYING OR NO] Do you know why the offenders have not paid all of the restitution that the court ordered?

1. YES (Why) _____

2. NO _____
3. forgotten

* * *

17. Are you satisfied that the amount of restitution ordered by the court covered your actual loss from the crime?

1. YES
2. NO
3. don't know
4. forgotten

[IF NO] How much more money would have been required in order to cover your loss from the crime?

1. \$ _____
2. don't know
3. forgotten
4. refused

18. Did you have an insurance policy which covered any or all of your loss?

1. YES
2. NO
3. don't know
4. forgotten

Was a claim filed?

1. YES
2. NO
3. don't know
4. forgotten

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

18. [CONTINUED]

[IF YES] How much of your loss was not covered by insurance?

1. \$ _____
2. don't know
3. forgotten

19. Was [were] the juvenile(s) ordered by the court to perform some kind of community service?

1. YES
2. NO
3. don't know
4. forgotten

[IF YES] Do you know what kind of community service was required?

20. Were you satisfied with the way the juvenile system treated the person(s) who committed the offense against you?

1. YES
2. NO
3. don't know
4. forgotten
5. refused

[IF NO] What do you think should have been done with the juvenile(s)?

21. Were you satisfied with what the agency supervising (e.g., probation, restitution project, juvenile detention) did to the person(s)?

1. YES
2. NO
3. don't know
4. forgotten

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE]

21a. [CONTINUED]

[IF NO] What do you think should have been done with the juvenile(s)?

21b. Were you satisfied with the way the juvenile justice system treated you?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Forgotten

22. Do you feel that the time and effort required of you in reporting this crime, such as documenting your loss and appearing in court, was worth the satisfaction that you received in the prosecution of the juvenile offender(s)?

1. YES
2. NO
3. don't know
4. forgotten

What, exactly, did you do?

23. If an incident such as this one occurred again, would you report it to the police?

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

[IF NO] Why not?

24. If such an incident occurred again and you reported it to the police, how likely is it that the police would apprehend the offender(s)? If you feel it is very likely or absolutely certain that they would apprehend the offender(s), give a score of 100. If you feel it is very likely or absolutely certain that they would not apprehend the offender(s), give a score of zero. You may select any number on a scale from 0 to 100.

SCORE _____

25. If a suspected juvenile were caught and found guilty of the offense, how likely is it that the juvenile would be given a sentence that you felt was appropriate for the crime that was committed? If you feel that it is very likely that an appropriate sentence would be given, from your point of view, give a score of 100. If you feel that it is very unlikely that an appropriate sentence would be given, give a score of zero.

SCORE _____

We are interested in knowing how likely it is that you will be a victim of a crime in the future. If you are sure that you will be a victim of a crime, give a score of 100; if you are sure that you won't be a victim, give a score of zero. Remember that you can select any score between 0 and 100.

- 25a. What are the chances that you will be a victim of a crime within the next year?

SCORE _____

- 25b. What are the chances that you will be the victim of the same offender(s) within the next year?

SCORE _____

The next two questions deal with how afraid you are of being the victim of a crime in the future. If you totally agree with the statement, give a score of 100; if you totally disagree, give a score of zero. Remember that you can select any score between 0 and 100.

- 25c. How afraid are you of being victimized within the next year?

SCORE _____

- 25d. How afraid are you of being victimized by the same offender(s) within the next year?

SCORE _____

26. Have you been the victim of a juvenile crime since this incident took place?

1. YES
2. NO

[IF YES] How many times? _____

THE LAST QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE ABOUT CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST YOU SINCE THE OFFENSE INDICATED ON THE COVER PAGE. IF YOU HAVE BEEN A VICTIM AGAIN SINCE THEN, PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS 27a, b and c ABOUT THE NEXT MOST RECENT OFFENSE. IF YOU HAVE NOT BEEN A VICTIM AGAIN, SKIP TO SECTION II, Page 14.

[MOST RECENT OFFENSE]

- 27a. Would you briefly describe what happened in this most recent offense?

- 27b. Could you estimate your dollar loss from this offense?

1. Yes \$ _____
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Forgotten

- 27c. Was this offense reported to the police?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Forgotten
5. Refused

[IF YES] Did the police make out a formal report of the crime?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Forgotten

[IF YES] Was anyone arrested for this offense?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Forgotten

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE]

27c. [CONTINUED]

[IF YES] What happened to those who were arrested? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

1. Released without penalty
2. Probation
3. Incarcerated
4. Restitution
5. Don't know
6. Forgotten
7. Other _____

Were you satisfied with what happened to the offender?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Forgotten

[IF NO] Why were you dissatisfied with the outcome? _____

[NEXT MOST RECENT OFFENSE]

28a. Now could you briefly describe what happened in the offense prior to this last offense?

28b. Could you estimate your dollar loss from this last offense?

1. Yes \$ _____
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Forgotten

28c. Was this offense reported to the police?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Forgotten

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE]

28c. [CONTINUED]

[IF YES] Did the police make out a formal report of the crime?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Forgotten

[IF YES] Was anyone arrested for this offense?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Forgotten

[IF YES]

What happened to those who were arrested? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Released without penalty | 5. Don't know |
| 2. Probation | 6. Forgotten |
| 3. Incarcerated | 7. Other _____ |
| 4. Restitution | |

Were you satisfied with what happened to the offender(s)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Forgotten

[IF NO] Why were you dissatisfied with the outcome? _____

SECTION II

Now we would like to ask your opinions about some relatively new developments in the area of juvenile justice.

As you may be aware, juvenile offenders may pay some form of restitution as a penalty for having committed a crime. Restitution can take various forms: It can be a direct payment of money by the juvenile offender to the victim of a crime; it can be an agreement by which the juvenile offender works a specified period of time for the victim of a crime; or it can be some form of community service in which the juvenile offender works for some government or non-profit agency (such as a church).

1. The first question we would like to ask is about how you feel the amount of restitution to be paid for a particular crime should be decided. Do you feel that the amount of restitution to be paid should be based upon the amount of loss suffered by the victim, the ability of the offender to pay restitution, or some combination of both? (CIRCLE YOUR CHOICE)

1. amount of victim loss
2. ability of the offender to pay
3. some combination of both

2. Now we would like to ask what you think is the most important reason for a court to order a juvenile to pay restitution to a victim of a crime. Do you think the most important reason for a court to order restitution is to compensate victims of crime, to rehabilitate juvenile offenders, or to punish juvenile offenders? (MARK YOUR CHOICE BELOW)

What do you think is the least important reason for a court to order a juvenile to pay restitution? (MARK YOUR CHOICE BELOW)

<u>REASON</u>	<u>MOST IMPORTANT</u>	<u>LEAST IMPORTANT</u>
a. the compensation of victims of crime	___	___
b. the rehabilitation of offenders	___	___
c. the punishment of offenders	___	___

IF NO RESTITUTION WAS ORDERED FOR OFFENSE, GO TO QUESTION 5.

3. We are interested in knowing how large a role you played in the decisions which were made about the offender paying you restitution. Once again using a scale of zero to one hundred, give a score of zero if you felt you had no role in the decision and one hundred if you had a very large role in the decision.

100 = very large role
0 = no role

SCORE

- a. the decision as to whether or not the offender was to participate in the restitution program. _____
- b. the decision as to the amount of restitution that was to be paid _____
- c. the decision as to the type of restitution that was to be paid (that is, whether the offender was to pay you in cash, pay you by performing some service for you, or was to work for some community agency). _____

4. Would you have liked to have participated more or less in these decisions than you did?

- a. the decision as to whether or not the offender was to participate in the restitution program (Please circle your choice)
 1. more participation
 2. less participation
 3. the same amount
- b. the decision as to the amount of restitution that was to be paid
 1. more participation
 2. less participation
 3. the same amount
- c. the decision as to the type of restitution that was to be paid
 1. more participation
 2. less participation
 3. the same amount

5. A number of different types of restitution programs are possible. We have written descriptions of four different types of restitution programs which could be adopted by a juvenile court. We would like you to indicate the extent to which you would support any of these four.

If you would strongly support the adoption of a particular type of restitution program, give a score of 100. If you would strongly oppose the adoption of a particular type of program, give a score of zero. If you neither support nor oppose the adoption of a program, give a score of 50. Use any number between zero and 100 to indicate the strength of support or opposition to a program.

Type of Restitution	Score
a. restitution in which the offender makes a payment of money to the actual victim of the crime	_____
b. restitution in which the offender makes a payment of money to some substitute victim (rather than the actual victim), usually a community service organization.	_____
c. restitution in which the offender performs a useful service for the actual victim (rather than paying the victim money).	_____
d. restitution in which the offender performs some useful service for some substitute victim, usually a community service organization.	_____

6. Juvenile courts can offer a range of services to juvenile offenders. Some of these services could be offered in order to aid the juvenile offender in meeting his/her restitution obligation. Which of the following services do you feel should be offered by your juvenile court?

- a. Job Assistance A service where one or more persons on the staff of the juvenile court are responsible for locating job openings, generally in local businesses, and notifying offenders of these openings. Offenders ordered to pay restitution would compete for the positions along with the other potential applicants. Should this service be offered by the juvenile court?
1. YES
 2. NO
 3. no opinion

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE]

6. [CONTINUED]

- b. Job Development The situation where jobs, generally in local businesses, are "reserved" for youths ordered to pay restitution. No other young people would be permitted to compete for these positions. Should this service be offered by the juvenile court?

1. YES
2. NO
3. no opinion

- c. Subsidized Employment A program where jobs are created for youthful offenders ordered to pay restitution, but the youth is paid for his/her work by the juvenile court. Should this service be offered by the juvenile court?

1. YES
2. NO
3. no opinion

- d. Substitute Community Service A program where the offender performs some specified amount of community service--but is not paid for it--instead of paying monetary restitution to the actual victim of his/her crime. Should this service be offered by the juvenile court?

1. YES
2. NO
3. no opinion

- e. Community Service A service where the offender works a specified number of hours--but is not paid--for a government agency (such as a school) in addition to paying monetary restitution to the victim of the crime. Should this service be offered by the juvenile court?

1. YES
2. NO
3. no opinion

- 7a. Should the parents of a juvenile offender ever be permitted to pay the restitution that is ordered by a court?

1. YES
2. NO
3. no opinion

- 7b. [IF YES] Should the court require that the juvenile pay his/her parents back?

1. YES
2. NO
3. no opinion

8. Should the juvenile court provide information to the victim--such as the name of the juvenile offender and his/her parents--which would aid the victim in pursuing legal action (such as filing a law suit against the parents of the offender) to recover losses suffered as a result of a crime?

1. YES
2. NO
3. no opinion

9. Now we want you to react to a number of statements with which you might agree or disagree. Using the zero to one hundred scale again, we would like you to give a score of zero to those statements with which you absolutely disagree and a score of one hundred to those statements with which you absolutely agree. Of course, you may use any scores between zero and one hundred, as you have done with earlier questions.

100 = totally agree
0 = totally disagree

Statement	Score
a. Personal contact between the victim and the offender should be an important part of the development of a plan for the amount of restitution to be paid and the manner in which it is to be paid.	_____
b. Restitution should be used as an alternative to more traditional treatments of juvenile offenders (such as probation).	_____
c. Restitution should be used as an alternative to incarceration for juvenile offenders. (jail)	_____
d. Juvenile offenders who are ordered to pay restitution to the victims of their crimes will view themselves as taking an active step toward making amends for wrong doing.	_____
e. Being ordered to pay restitution will strengthen the juvenile's sense of responsibility for the consequences of the crime s/he committed.	_____
f. Being forced to pay restitution to the victims of his/her crime will increase the juvenile's sense that the juvenile justice system is a fair one.	_____

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE]

9. [CONTINUED]

100 = totally agree
0 = totally disagree

Statement	Score
g. If a juvenile fails to pay the restitution to the victim that the court orders, he/she should be given a jail sentence.	_____
h. If a juvenile fails to pay the restitution to the victim that the court orders, his/her probation should be lengthened.	_____

10. We would now like to ask you about what you perceive to be the causes of juvenile crime in this area. We have written some possible explanations of why juveniles commit crimes. Please tell us if you agree or disagree that these are causes of juvenile crime in this area.

a. School teachers not having enough control over students.	1. agree	3. don't know
	2. disagree	4. refused
b. Young people having nothing to do with their spare time.	1. agree	3. don't know
	2. disagree	4. refused
c. Young people being less religious than they once were.	1. agree	3. don't know
	2. disagree	4. refused
d. Young people wanting things they have neither the money nor the credit to buy.	1. agree	3. don't know
	2. disagree	4. refused
e. Parents not having enough authority over their children.	1. agree	3. don't know
	2. disagree	4. refused

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE]

10. [CONTINUED]

- f. Young people feeling that they do not have to work for the things they get.

1. agree 3. don't know
2. disagree 4. refused

- g. That there are so many people getting away with breaking the law that young people feel that it is not so bad to break it.

1. agree 3. don't know
2. disagree 4. refused

- h. Young people thinking that if they commit a crime there is very little chance that they will be caught.

1. agree 3. don't know
2. disagree 4. refused

- i. Young people thinking that if they are caught committing a crime that the courts won't do anything to them.

1. agree 3. don't know
2. disagree 4. refused

11. Now we would like to get your opinion about different officials who deal with juveniles. If a score of 100 means that you have a very favorable opinion of someone and a score of zero means that you have a very unfavorable opinion of someone, how would you characterize your opinion of:

OfficialScore

1. police officers (in general)
2. juvenile court judges
3. high school teachers
4. juvenile probation officers
5. welfare case workers
6. prosecuting attorneys (DA's office)
7. defense attorneys

On the same scale of zero to 100, how would you characterize your attitude toward the juvenile who committed the offense against you?

8. juvenile offender

SECTION III

We have one final set of questions we would like to ask you about yourself.

1. First, what is your age? _____

2. How many years of formal education have you completed?

_____ [FOR EXAMPLE: 12=HS, 16=BA, 19=LLB, etc.]

3. What is your approximate gross family income?

4. Are you the actual victim?

1. Yes
2. No (If no, what is your relationship to victim (for example, parent, guardian, etc.), or position at place where offense took place (security guard, manager, school official, etc.).

5. Sex

1. Male
2. Female

6. What racial group are you in?

____ White
____ Black
____ Asian American
____ Native American Indian
____ Mexican American; Chicano; Chicana
____ Mixed
____ Other [EXPLAIN] _____

WE WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR TAKING THE TIME TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS SURVEY.

END