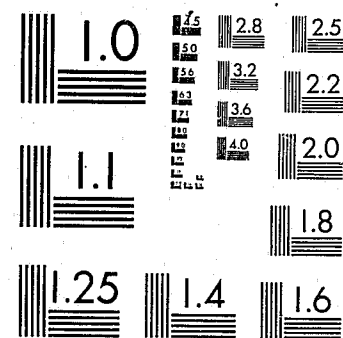


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RESEARCH AND
EVALUATION UNIT
REPORT

A Summary Report
Produced by the
RESEARCH AND EVALUATION UNIT
of the
Crime Control Planning Board
444 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February, 1980

by
Nancy Beck-Zierdt

80429

U.S. Department of Justice
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TRI COUNTY
JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM

NCJRS

SEP 29 1981

ACQUISITIONS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a description of the Tri County Juvenile Restitution Program and includes an analysis of its clients, activities, costs and a comparison between the Tri County Program and the Steele County Community Work Service Program. Data in this report covers the period of January 1, 1978, through July 31, 1979.

The major findings of this report include:

1. Clients ranged in age from 9 to 18 years, with the average age being 16. Of these offenders, 85.6 percent were male and 14.4 percent were female. Almost all the offenders (99.5 percent) were white.
2. From January 1, 1978, through July 31, 1979, the Tri County Program had served 382 clients. Sixty-six percent of the clients completed their restitution satisfactorily, 15 percent of the clients received an extension to the time limit set and then completed their restitution satisfactorily, and 0.52 percent of the clients failed to receive an authorized extension. The completion of restitution in 18 percent of the cases is unknown.
3. Due to insufficient data few conclusions can be drawn from the goals and the suggestion has been made to either find an alternative means for measuring the goals or changing to goals which can be measured.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Tri County Juvenile Restitution Program (which includes Benton, Sherburne, and Stearns counties) was designed to augment support for the existing juvenile correctional system. Funding for the program began January 1, 1978, and data include clients through July 31, 1979, unless otherwise noted. Restitution is generally defined as payments (either monetary or service) by the offender to the victim or to the community. By using restitution, increased emphasis is placed on the needs of the victim. The Tri County Program deals only with juvenile offenders and it is hoped that these offenders will gain an understanding of the importance of the victim, in relation to the offense, in the justice process.

The first section of this report will deal with several areas. These areas are population, activities, a brief comparison between the Tri County Juvenile Restitution Program and the Steele County Community Work Service Program and finally an analysis of the cost measures.

The second section of this report examines the goals set up by the Tri County Juvenile Restitution Program. Finally, in the third section of the report, some conclusions are drawn concerning the Tri County Program.

II. EXPLANATION OF THE TRI COUNTY JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM

A. TARGET POPULATION

The target population for the Tri County Program is juveniles admitting guilt or found guilty of any offense except murder, manslaughter, and rape. No minimum age unit for the target population was set, but there have been no offenders under 9 years who have participated in the program. Tri County has separated offenses into three categories. These categories include: crimes against persons, crimes against property, and juvenile (status) offenses. For evaluation purposes four additional categories have been added. They are drug-related offenses, traffic offenses, public nuisance offenses, and other criminal type offenses. A list of the offenses which fit into these areas is given in Appendix A.

All offenders participating in the Tri County Program have been drawn from the target population. From January 1, 1978, through July 31, 1979, the Tri County Program had served 382 clients. The majority of offenders, 72 percent (275), had committed crimes against property. Drug-related offenses made up 14.6 percent (56) of the charges, and 10.5 percent (40) were in the other criminal offenses category. The remainder of offenses (2.9 percent) fell into crimes against persons and status offenses.

Client Profile

The youngest offender participating in the Tri County Restitution Program was 9 years old. The oldest offender was 18, with the average age being 16. Of these offenders, 85.6 percent (327) were male and 14.4 percent (55) were female. Almost all of the offenders were white (99.5 percent, 380 offenders); the only other ethnic background was American Indian (0.5 percent, 2 offenders).. Table 1 gives a breakdown in relation to age, sex, and type of offense.

Results from the data collected show that in 44.9 percent (237) of the cases the victim was an individual. This was the largest number of any victim type. Also in the majority of cases the offender and victim were unacquainted (78.5 percent, 347 cases). The average distance between the offender's home and the location of the offense was 2 miles. The range was 0 to 200 miles.

TABLE 1
COMPARISONS OF AGE, SEX, AND TYPE OF OFFENSE OF CLIENTS
INVOLVED IN TRI COUNTY JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM^a

AGE	TYPE OF OFFENSE													
	STATUS OFFENSES		PERSON CRIMES		PROPERTY CRIMES		TRAFFIC OFFENSES		ALCOHOL AND DRUGS		PUBLIC NUISANCE		OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENSES	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	12	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	35	7	0	1	3	3	1	0	1	0
15	0	0	0	0	49	4	1	0	11	3	0	1	0	0
16	0	0	5	0	58	15	4	1	12	2	8	1	3	0
17	1	0	3	0	63	7	5	1	15	5	7	0	1	0
18	0	0	2	0	14	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0

^aData covers the period of January 1, 1978, through July 31, 1979.

B. ACTIVITIES

The Tri County Restitution process involves the following people: the judge, the probation officer, the restitution officer, the offender, and the victim (if there is a victim). There are five judges presiding in the Tri County juvenile court system. When restitution is ordered, the probation officer refers the offender to the restitution officer. Throughout the restitution process, any reports or recommendations are passed through the probation officer en route from the restitution officer to the judge or vice versa. The restitution officer coordinates the restitution operations.

Once the offender admits guilt or is found guilty, the judge sets the dispositions. Restitution may be used alone or in conjunction with other dispositions. Tri County attempts to use restitution in 90 percent of the cases. Again, restitution may be used for any crime except murder, manslaughter, and rape. Once it has been decided to use restitution, a variety of activities may begin. Either the judge will order the type of restitution, which may be monetary or work service, or he may have the restitution officer determine the type. As with the type of restitution, the amount of restitution may be ordered by the judge or it may be decided at a restitution conference.

It is at this time that the restitution officer attempts to set up a conference between the offender and the victim. If the victim is unwilling or unable to be present at the conference, the restitution officer will act as a substitute. The victim may give information about desired outcome to the restitution officer over the phone and the restitution officer would then relay these wishes to the offender at the conference.

In the cases involving a victim, 25.3 percent (112) of the victims were present at the conference. One victim or restitution officer might choose not to involve the victim in the conference due to hostility presented by the victim prior to the conference.

The conference serves many purposes. If the amount of monetary restitution has not been set, it is done at this time. During this phase of the program, if both the offender and the victim are present, the restitution officer acts only as a mediator. If an amount thought to be fair by both the victim and the offender cannot be reached, each has alternatives. The victim may choose to make an insurance claim or take a tax deduction for the loss. The offender may choose to return to court and the judge will determine a new disposition.

By the use of restitution, the Tri County Program places much emphasis on the victim of the offense. The conference is set up at a time most convenient to the victim and the victim's cooperation is earnestly sought. For purposes of this evaluation, a "victim" has been defined as an individual, owner-operated business, corporate business, government agency, or nonprofit agency.

When work service is ordered, the hours are determined by a matrix which was designed by the judges (see Table 2). The matrix was designed to help assure similarity of work service hours ordered between the judges. At the conference, the amount of work service to be completed (using guidelines set by the matrix) by the offender is discussed with the offender and victim (if present). The decision to use work service is based on two main variables. The first is the ability of the offender to pay monetary restitution, and the second is whether the crime involved a victim. The

offender may do work service for the victim if possible, or the Tri County Restitution Program has approximately 150 resources which may be used for work service. These include parks, nursing homes, day care centers, and private businesses.

TABLE 2 DELINQUENCY MATRIX FOR THE TRI COUNTY JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM		
TYPE OF OFFENSE	HOURS	
	Minimum	Maximum
<u>Offenses against Person:</u>		
Assault	20	75
Robbery	30	75
Drug laws	5	50
<u>Offenses against Property:</u>		
Game laws	5	30
Burglary	20	50
Theft and larceny	10	40
Shoplifting	5	25
Auto theft	10	50
Criminal damage to property	5	40
<u>Juvenile Offenses:</u>		
Liquor laws	5	15
Truancy ^a	5	15
Incorrigibility	5	15
<u>Other Offenses:</u>		
Disorderly Conduct	5	15
Maximum of 10 hours per week during the school year.		
Maximum of 20 hours per week during the summer.		
One in-service hour worth minimum wage.		
Maximum of 75 hours per offense.		
^a One hour work per one hour school missed.		

In most cases, the initial contact made between the restitution officer and the victim was by phone (49.2 percent, 222 cases). A personal visit was the second largest type of contact occurring 32.8 percent (148) of the time. In some cases there were several types of contact made. For

instance, there may have been a phone call followed by a letter and personal visit. The contact resulted in 79.0 percent (313) of the victims being willing and able to participate. Participation does not depend solely on the victim's participation at the conference. Participation in the program is defined as a victim having contact with the program staff by supplying information concerning feelings and expectations about restitution outcome. This may be done through telephone conversations, mail correspondence, or the conference.

The definition for satisfactory completion of the program is any offender who meets the amount of restitution within the time limit set or any offender who completes the program within the time limit of an extension added to the original time limit. Extensions are given if the judge and/or restitution officer feel there is a legitimate reason why the time limit or amount ordered is not being reached. This may be due to illness, an inability to work at the decided location for work service or various other reasons. Sixty-six percent of the offenders completed their restitution satisfactorily, 15 percent of the offenders received an extension to the time limit set and then completed their restitution satisfactorily, and 0.52 percent of the offenders failed to receive an authorized extension but met the amount before serious action was taken. The completion of restitution in 18 percent of the cases is unknown. Generally what happens in a case where the offender is not meeting the time limit without a reason is the offender is brought before the judge and spoken to. This is all that has been needed to ensure compliance with meeting the amount set.

If the offender fails to complete restitution in the time limit set and if the judge cannot persuade the offender to complete the restitution,

the result could be detention although this has never happened.

C. THE TRI COUNTY JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM AND THE STEELE COUNTY COMMUNITY WORK SERVICE PROGRAM--SOME COMPARISONS

The Tri County Restitution Program and the Steele County Community Work Service Program are the two restitution programs currently funded by the Crime Control Planning Board for which data are available. A review of some of the aspects of the Tri County Program will be given and finally a brief description of the Steele County Program.

The Tri County Program deals only with juveniles who have committed offenses. Restitution may be ordered for any juvenile over nine years of age who committed any offense except murder, manslaughter, and rape. The Tri County Program may set up either monetary restitution or work service which may be done either for the community or for the victim. A restitution conference is set up, and the offender and victim (if there is a victim) meet to decide upon an acceptable amount of restitution if this has not been done in court. If possible, work service in the Tri County program is done for the victim.

The Steele County Program, like the Tri County Program, deals only with juveniles who have committed offenses. The Steele County Program will not order restitution for any juvenile found guilty of possession or distribution of major drugs, motor vehicle theft, rape, manslaughter, murder, or aggravated assault. The Steele County Program deals only with community work service. The program originally tried to get victim involvement but did not receive any and has dropped that aspect from their program.

D. COST MEASURES

Table 3 summarizes information regarding the size, duration, and costs of the Tri County Restitution Program and the Steele County Community Work Service Program. The total expenditures by the Tri County Restitution Program as of June 30, 1979, were \$27,695. This figure was obtained from the grant file and includes monies from LEAA, state, and local funds.

TABLE 3 COST MEASURE INFORMATION SUMMARY FOR THE TRI COUNTY JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM AND STEELE COUNTY COMMUNITY WORK SERVICE PROGRAM		
	TRI COUNTY	STEELE COUNTY
Average monthly budget	\$1,538.61	\$785.64
CCPB funding start date	January 1, 1978	September 1, 1978
Number of clients to June 30, 1979	353	45
Average number of clients per month	19.6	4.5
Average number of days spent in program	58	80
Average cost per client	\$78.46	\$174.58
Average cost per client-day spent in program	\$ 1.35	\$2.18

The average monthly budget (line 1) is the total funding amount received by the program divided by the number of months for which the program money was granted. This figure along with the other figures in the table includes starting costs as well as daily program costs.

Line 4 indicates the average number of clients (offenders) handled each month by the program. This number is simply the number of clients (line 3) divided by the number of operations1 months.

The average cost per client (line 6) is calculated by dividing the total budget to June 30, 1979, by the total number of clients to that

same date.

Line 7 is the average cost per client days spent in the program. This cost measure represents the average amount of money the program spends on one client for one day. This figure may be misleading because usually the program does not see the client after the restitution conference unless the client has difficulty completing the restitution as planned.

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF GOALS

To receive funding from the Crime Control Planning Board, each program must determine a set of measurable goals. These goals are not only used by the Crime Control Planning Board (CCPB) for evaluation purposes but are often used by the programs themselves to help check on progress.

To measure the attainment of their goals, the Tri County Program designed a set of four survey forms. Two surveys are given to the offender, one before beginning restitution and one upon completion of restitution. Two are given to the victim at the same points of time as the offender surveys (see Appendix B).

The Tri County Program may only require the offender to respond to the preprogram survey and has no power over response from the victim. Of the 382 offenders who had been involved in the program as of July 31, 1979, there are 227 offender preprogram surveys and 112 victim preprogram surveys. One reason for the low number of responses may be that Tri County is involved in a separate evaluation of the program at this time and surveys are being used for that evaluation also. It is important to note that of the 382 cases only 202 involved victims, yet due to multiple offenses, there were a total of 533 victims.

Of the 304 clients who had completed the program by July 31, 1979, there were 97 offenders who responded to the postprogram survey and 99 victims who responded.

A. GOAL A

Goal A for the Tri County Restitution Program reads: "To promote a better understanding on the part of the offender of the consequences of his act through face-to-face confrontation with the victim."

The face-to-face conference is one of the first steps in the Tri County Restitution Program. As was stated earlier, it is the meeting of the offender and the victim designed to discuss the offense and come to an agreement on a fair amount for restitution.

Because the preprogram survey is given to the offender prior to the face-to-face conference and the postprogram survey is given 6 months following the completion of restitution, it is impossible to determine what effect, if any, the face-to-face conference has on the offender. Therefore, it is possible that the conference plays a part in the offender gaining an understanding of the consequences of his act, yet other possibilities must also be taken into account. Other possibilities include the restitution itself, parents' reaction to the offense, and any other disposition the offender may have received.

Despite these difficulties it is most useful to evaluate this goal in terms of the postprogram survey question, "Who suffered a loss due to the offense?"

Because the surveys do not state whether there was a victim involved with the offense, it was necessary to eliminate those offenders who did not have victim surveys. This means that there are probably offenders not counted who had victims, but the victims did not respond to the surveys. Thus the population for assessing this goal is the

total number of clients completing the postprogram surveys excluding those offenders who have no victim surveys.

Data show that of the 42 offenders responding to the postprogram survey question, "Who suffered a loss due to the offense?" 93.3 percent of the offenders felt that the victim suffered a loss and 6.7 percent felt the taxpayers had suffered a loss. Not enough offenders answered this question on both the preprogram and postprogram surveys to make any comparisons between the two.

Because the data represents less than 12 percent of the offender population, it cannot be said that the general offender population felt the victim had suffered a loss due to the offense. All that can be said about the data is that 93.3 percent of the offenders responding to the survey felt the victim had suffered a loss due to the offense.

B. GOAL B

Goal B reads: "To increase victim participation in the juvenile justice system from 0 to 85 percent by the end of the program year."

Initially this goal appears clearly defined. However, upon further examination it becomes questionable whether the base population would be all juveniles petitioned to juvenile court or whether it was only juveniles having victims who entered the restitution program. Since the program was designed to involve victims, it was decided to examine juveniles with victims entering the restitution program. It is also necessary to clarify what is meant by "the end of the program year." This entails the period from January 1, 1978, through December 31, 1978. The program also stated that they wish to maintain the 85 percent level (or

greater) during the remainder of the program's existence, although the original definition was never changed when the program applied for second- or third-year funding.¹

With the goal redefined, it is possible to look more clearly at the data. The data for the first-year funding show that of the 210 offenders involved in restitution, the offenses involved 320 victims. As was mentioned earlier, involvement in the restitution program is not solely based on the victims' presence at a face-to-face conference but may mean that the victim supplied information to the program staff as to desired outcomes of the process.

During the first-year funding, 225 of the 320 victims were willing to participate in the restitution program. This means that 70 percent of the victims may have had some input. However, there is no documentation on how many of the victims who said they were willing to participate actually did. It is assumed that all who responded saying they were willing did provide input into the program.

The projected statistics for the second funding year (January 1, 1979, through December 31, 1979) show that 62.8 percent of the victims indicated that they would be willing to participate. The reason for the projected drop in victim participation for the second funding year is unknown.

C. GOAL C

Goal C reads: "To increase victim compensation through the use of cash or service to where 90 percent of all victims are satisfied with the

¹Information provided by the restitution officer, October, 1979.

results of restitution as opposed to 10 percent as previously existed."

Measurement of this goal is based on responses given by the victims on the postprogram survey. The data show that Tri County had served through July 31, 1979, 533 victims. Of these victims, 25 responded to the postprogram survey questions. "Was the type of restitution ordered fair?" and "Was the amount of restitution ordered fair?" Of the victims who responded, 64 percent felt that the *type* of restitution ordered was fair and 65 percent felt that the *amount* of restitution ordered was fair. Thus, 64.5 percent of the victims who responded were satisfied with the type and amount of restitution outcome.

Because less than 5 percent of the victims responded to this question, no general conclusions can be drawn from the data. All that may be stated from this data is that 64.5 percent of the victims who responded to this survey felt that the amount and type of restitution ordered was fair.

D. GOAL D

Goal D reads: "To impact upon the juvenile offenders the importance of the victim in the justice process."

This goal is closely related to goal A as both are involving the significance of the victim. As was shown in the section dealing with goal A, 93.3 percent of the offenders who responded, felt that the victim suffered a loss due to the offense. The postprogram survey also questions the offender about whether or not he/she should compensate the victim and why. A majority of the offenders (92.5 percent) felt that they should compensate the victim(s). Various reasons why were

given, the major reason being it was their responsibility (75 percent). Others stated that the victim had the right to have the stolen/damaged articles returned/replaced (6.3 percent). There were also small numbers of varied answers which were similar to the first 2 reasons but not enough to fall under either category. These responses totaled 18.7 percent. The statistics show that the majority of the offenders felt that they were responsible to the victim(s) of their offense(s).

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The Tri County Restitution Program was designed to augment support for the existing juvenile correctional system. Through July 31, 1979, the program had served 382 offenders and 533 victims.¹ The majority of clients had committed crimes against property. The smallest group of offenders entering the program were those who committed either crimes against persons or status offenses.

The Tri County Restitution Program attempts to include the victims of offenses in the program through telephone conversations, mail, personal visits, and face-to-face conferences between the offender and the victim. Most of the victims (70 percent) were willing to become involved in restitution during the first year funding, which is 15 percent lower than what the program had hoped for. Estimates for second year funding indicate that 62.8 percent of the victims were willing to participate in the program.

The lower percentage may be explained by the estimating procedure. To provide an estimate for the entire year, information on victim participation from the first six months of the year was used to estimate yearly participation.

The Tri County Restitution Program has depended upon surveys which

¹ Although statistics for 1979 are not in yet, statistics from 1978 show that the Tri County Restitution Program involved 84 percent of all offenders sentenced in juvenile court.

are administered to both the victim and the offender to measure achievement of goals. Response to these surveys has been poor, however, and few conclusions can be drawn from the data. For example, less than 5 percent of the victims responded to the victim postprogram survey. It appears necessary for the program to come up with an alternative for measuring goals or changing to goals which can be measured.

Analysis of the goals set up by the Tri County Restitution Program is dependent upon the surveys given to the offender and victim. If the surveys are discontinued, it would become necessary to rewrite several of the goals so that they could be more effectively evaluated.

Six-month follow-up data received from the project show that of the 203 offenders who had been terminated by July 31, 1979, 10.3 percent had reinvolvement with the criminal justice system. Table 4 gives a breakdown of the types of involvement which occurred. Involvement, for evaluation purposes, is defined by whether the offender has been formally charged by police since termination from the program, whether there was a new petition hearing, whether there was a disposition hearing, or whether the offender was institutionalized since termination from the program. Supervision-probation is not included because many of the offenders were placed on supervision-probation at the time of entry into the program and maintained that status through the follow-up period.

TABLE 4 TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AT 6-MONTH FOLLOW-UP ^a		
	NUMBER	PERCENT
Formally charged by police	21	10.34%
Petitioned, tried since termination	15	7.39%
Disposed, sentenced since termination	15	7.39%
Institutionalized since termination	13	6.39%

^aCategories listed are not mutually exclusive.

A P P E N D I X A

LISTING OF OFFENSE BASED UPON THE TYPE OF VICTIMIZATION

LISTING OF OFFENSES BASED UPON THE TYPE OF VICTIMIZATION¹

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON

Aggravated Robbery
Aggravated Assault
Robbery
Simple Assault

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Aggravated Forgery
Receiving Stolen Property (value
over \$100)
Arson
Burglary
Aggravated Criminal Damage to
Property (damage over \$100)
Theft (value over \$100)
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle
Forgery
Criminal Damage to Property (dam-
age under \$100)
Receiving Stolen Property (value
under \$100)
Riding in Stolen Vehicle
Tampering with Auto
Theft (value under \$100)
Trespassing
Other Major Property Offenses
Other Minor Property Offenses

DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES

Distribution of Major Drugs (sale
of nonnarcotics, over 1.5 ounces
of marijuana, LSD, hashish,
stimulants, and depressants)
Possession of Major Drugs (pos-
session of nonnarcotics, over
1.5 ounces of marijuana, LSD,
hashish, stimulants, and de-
pressants)
Distribution of Marijuana (sale
of less than 1.5 ounces)
Possession of Marijuana (posses-
sion of less than 1.5 ounces)

STATUS OFFENSES

Absenting
Incorrigibility
Truancy
Curfew Violation
Possession or Consumption of
Alcohol
Use of Tobacco
Other Status Offenses

¹Condensed from Appendix F, Listing of Offenses Based upon the Type
of Victimization compiled by Linda Sommerer and Barbara Davis in *A Profile
of the Minnesota Juvenile Court Population* (St. Paul, Minnesota: State of
Minnesota, Crime Control Planning Board, 1979 , p. 65.

OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Disorderly Conduct
Aiding and Abetting
Driving after Suspension of
License
Driving while under the Influ-
ence of Intoxicants
Other Criminal Traffic
False Fire Alarm
Violation of Game Laws
Use of False Identification
Other

A P P E N D I X B

SURVEYS USED IN TRI COUNTY
JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM

1. Offender Survey: Pre-Program
2. Offender Survey: Six-Month Follow-Up
3. Victim Survey: Pre-Program
4. Victim Survey: Post-Program

OFFENDER SURVEY: PRE-PROGRAM

(Administer questions to offenders when referred to program, prior to participation in the program.)

ID #: _____ (Use same ID # as one used for CCPB minimum data forms.)

Date questions asked: _____

1. Do you feel that anyone has suffered a loss because of your offense?

____ Yes
____ Don't know
____ No
____ No, claims innocence

Record full response:

If yes, who suffered the loss: _____

2. Do you think it is fair for you to have to pay for the consequences of your offense?

____ Yes
____ Don't know
____ No
____ No, claims innocence

Record full response:

Why? _____

3. Do you think it would be fairer for you to have some other punishment than restitution?

____ Yes
____ Don't know
____ No
____ No, claims innocence

Record full response:

If yes, what: _____

4. Other comments?

OFFENDER SURVEY: SIX-MONTH FOLLOW-UP

(Administer with six-month follow-up CCPB "minimum data" form.)

ID #: _____ (Use same ID # as used for CCPB "minimum data" forms.)

Date questions asked: _____

Check if appropriate:

- ☐ Offender could not be located
☐ Offender refused to respond
☐ Explain other reasons for no response: _____

1. Do you feel that anyone has suffered a loss because of the offense for which restitution was ordered?

- ☐ Yes
☐ Don't know
☐ No
☐ No, claims innocence
- Record full response: _____

If yes, who suffered the loss? _____

2. Do you think it was fair for you to have to pay restitution?

- ☐ Yes
☐ Don't know
☐ No
☐ No, claims innocence
- Record full response: _____

Why? _____

Offender Survey
Six-Month Follow-up
Page 2

3. Do you think that the actual restitution agreed upon was fair?

a. Type of restitution?

- ☐ Yes
☐ Don't know
☐ No
☐ No, claims innocence

Record full response:

b. Amount of restitution?

- ☐ Yes
☐ Don't know
☐ No
☐ No, claims innocence

Record full response:

Why? _____

4. Do you think it would have been more fair for you to have had some form of punishment other than restitution?

- ☐ Yes
☐ Don't know
☐ No
☐ No, claims innocence

Record full response:

If yes, what? _____

5. Other comments on program?

VICTIM SURVEY: POST-PROGRAM

(Administer after date by which restitution was agreed upon to be completed.)

Offender ID #: _____ (Use same ID # as used on CCPB "minimum data" forms.)

Date questions asked: _____

Check if appropriate:

- ☐ Victim unable or unwilling to participate in program
☐ Victim could not be located for this survey
☐ Victim refused to respond
☐ Explain other reasons for no responses: _____

Respondent is: (Check one):

- ☐ Victimized individual
☐ Representative of victimized establishment
☐ Representative of victimized individual
☐ Other: _____

1. Do you think the victim should be involved in determining the amount and form of restitution?

- ☐ Yes
☐ Don't know
☐ No

Record full response:

Why? _____

2. Do you feel that you were able to participate sufficiently in the determination of the restitution?

- ☐ Yes
☐ Don't know
☐ No

Record full response:

3. Should it be the offender who compensates victims of crimes?

☐ Yes
☐ Don't know
☐ No

Record full response:

Why? _____

4. Was the restitution agreed upon fair?

a. Type of restitution?

☐ Yes
☐ Don't know
☐ No

Record full response:

b. Amount of restitution?

☐ Yes
☐ Don't know
☐ No

Record full response:

Why? _____

5. Have you been satisfied with the way in which restitution was completed?

☐ Yes
☐ Don't know
☐ No

Record full response:

Why? _____

6. Is some punishment for the offender other than restitution preferable?

☐ Yes
☐ Don't know
☐ No

Record full response:

If yes, what? _____

7. Other comments on Program?

3. Is some punishment for the offender other than restitution preferable?

☐ Yes
☐ Don't know
☐ No

Record full response:

If yes, what? _____

4. Other comments?

END