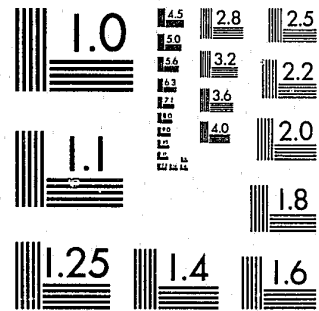


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NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF ADULT RESTITUTION PROGRAMS

Preliminary Report 1:
Overview of Restitution Programming
and Project Selection

Joe Hudson

Co-Project Directors

Burt Galaway

School of Social Development
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Duluth, Minnesota 55812
218/726-7245

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Identification of the sample of monetary restitution and community service projects to include in the National Assessment of Adult Restitution Programs is the first major milestone for this research. This Preliminary Report I describes the procedures used to identify the universe of projects considered for this study, the criteria used to recommend a sample for the study, specific recommendations regarding the sample, and provides summary information for all projects included in the universe.

BACKGROUND

The purpose of this study is to do a state of the art. summary and to develop operational models of criminal justice programs which place an explicit emphasis upon the use of monetary restitution or community service as sanctions for adult offenders. Monetary restitution refers to a sanction proposed by an authorized official within the criminal justice system in which an adult offender is required to make a payment of money to the victim of the crime to reimburse the victim for losses resulting from the offender's crime. Community service refers to a requirement imposed on an adult offender as a part of the sanction for their offense which requires the offender to provide a specified number of hours of unpaid service to a governmental agency, community organization, or charity.

The use of monetary restitution and community service within American criminal justice has occurred in two general ways. First, there are fairly widespread illustrations of the use of monetary restitution or community service as a condition of probation. These requirements have likely been used as probation conditions since probation was established in the United States. Unfortunately, however, there is no readily available source of data to indicate the extent to which restitution and community service are used as probation conditions either across or within jurisdictions. Further, the blatant lack of attention to these practices in the probation literature suggest that the use has not been widespread or, if widespread, that monetary restitution and community service have not been generally acceptable to correction staff as integral to probation work. When used as a condition of probation both restitution and community service appear to have been peripheral requirements; there is no evidence that they play a very central role in either probation ideology or practice. A second general way in which restitution and community service have been implemented in American criminal justice commenced in the late 1960's and early 1970's as a series of projects, frequently funded

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with LEAA money, which were established with the explicit purpose of demonstrating or utilizing restitution or community service as sanctions for adult offenders. The Minnesota Restitution Center, established in 1972, was the first of the special projects which placed an explicit emphasis on monetary restitution. In the late 1960's and early 1970's a series of projects were established, mainly in California, which required misdemeanor offenders to engage in community service as an alternative to fines or jail sentences. An additional development, affecting U. S. corrections, was community service orders program in Great Britain which was established in 1972 in an effort to reduce penal and jail populations by providing an alternative sentence option to courts. These monetary restitution and community service projects differ from the use of restitution or community service as a probation condition in as much as they frequently involve specialized staff, were implemented as special programs, and placed an explicit emphasis on the use of restitution and/or community service.

A state in the art review of monetary restitution and community service programs and the development of operational, testable models for these programs is most feasible and useful in relation to projects which explicitly stress these practices rather than those in which monetary restitution or community service might be a peripheral requirement. For this reason, an initial decision was made to limit the universe to projects which place an explicit emphasis upon the use of monetary restitution or community service and to drop from consideration probation programs and others in which restitution or community service might be attached as a peripheral condition. Generally, projects were not considered as part of the universe for this study unless at least 75 percent of their clients had either a monetary restitution or community service obligation.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNIVERSE

A communication was sent to all criminal justice state planning agencies (57), all criminal justice local planning units (538), and all state departments of corrections (50) asking them to identify monetary restitution or community service projects within their jurisdiction which meet the following criteria (if in doubt they were asked to be inclusive):

1. Places explicit emphasis upon the use of monetary restitution and/or community service as a primary focus of program intervention.
2. The program is for adult offenders, either misdemeanants and/or felons.

3. The program may be at any phase in the criminal justice system including pre-trial, probation, incarceration (including work release) or parole.
4. The program is likely to have procedures:
 - a. To investigate the appropriateness of restitution and/or community service.
 - b. To prepare reports about victims and offenders to assist decision makers regarding the use of restitution and/or community service.
 - c. To monitor compliance with restitution and/or community service plans.

As of December 15, 1978, returns have been received from 61 percent (35) of the state planning agencies, 66 percent (33) of the state departments of correction, and 43 percent (242) of the local planning units. The response rate, especially from the local planning units, was disappointing; follow-up is continuing with these planning units to be sure that important projects have not been missed. There are several reasons, however, for concluding that the presently identified universe is appropriate to this research. First, planning agencies and departments of corrections in jurisdictions where monetary restitution and community service projects are located will be more sensitive to restitution and community service programs and more likely to return communications which request assistance in identifying these projects; conversely, jurisdictions which have not returned the form identifying projects are more likely to be those in which no projects are located. Secondly, returns have been received from either a state planning agency or the department of corrections in all but two states; thus returns have been received from an organization with state-wide jurisdiction in nearly all states. Thirdly, the list of projects identified has been checked against lists of projects generated from previous research and from a computer generated list of LEAA funded projects. This checking revealed only a few omissions which were followed up. Finally, the process used has resulted in a list of 83 projects of sufficient diversity to be useful in this research. The size and diversity of the universe permits a sampling of projects which will insure a variety of characteristics in the study group.

The eleven projects funded with discretionary monies as part of recent restitution initiatives and which are participating in the national evaluation conducted by the Criminal Justice Research Center, Albany, New York were systematically excluded from this universe. This exclusion

was by agreement with the research staff at Albany to avoid unnecessary duplication of the two research efforts and to avoid subjecting these eleven projects to an additional data collection expectation.

Telephone interviews were conducted with the directors of identified projects to determine whether the projects to meet criteria for inclusion in the study and to collect data on the following variables to be used in making sampling decisions:

1. Sponsoring organization.
2. Current year budget.
3. Does project receive grant money?
4. Number of staff.
5. Admissions in most recent 12 months for adult male misdemeanants, adult male felons, adult female misdemeanants, adult female felons, juvenile males, and juvenile females.
6. Total number intakes since program began.
7. Percent of persons admitted who successfully complete program.
8. Type restitution used--monetary, community service, or both.
9. Does the program involve direct contacts between victim and offender?
10. Do program staff routinely have contact with victims?
11. Is program residential or non-residential?
12. Correctional status of clients--pretrial diversion, probation, incarcerated including work release, parole.
13. Services provided to offenders by program.
14. Procedures used to determine amount of restitution or community service.
15. Procedures used to monitor offender's compliance with restitution or community service plans.
16. Is any research underway, planned, or completed?
17. Willingness to continue participation in this research.

As of December 15, 1978, 197 telephone interviews have been completed. No project declined to participate in the interview but 58% (115) did not have an explicit focus on restitution; 42% (82) did appear to meet this criterion. Those that did not meet the criterion were largely probation offices, and secondarily, either pretrial diversion or work release programs in which restitution or community service did not have an explicit focus. Typically, these programs had less than 50 percent of the offenders involved in their restitution or community service programs and these practices were generally reviewed as incidental to the more primary correctional programs or providing probation supervision, pretrial diversion services, or work release.

An examination of the data from the 82 completed interviews indicated a variety of patterns regarding the mixture of monetary restitution and community service in the projects. Some projects involve all or nearly all the offenders in only monetary restitution, others stress community service, some require clients to both make monetary restitution and do community service, and some involve some clients in monetary restitution and some in community service. A typology was developed which enabled classification of each of the projects into one of the following four types based on the pattern of monetary restitution/community service:

1. Predominantly monetary restitution--75% or more of the project clients have only a monetary restitution obligation;
2. Predominantly community service--75% or more of the project clients have only community service obligations;
3. Both monetary and community service--75% or more of the project clients have both a monetary and a community service obligation. These are projects in which the predominant pattern is to impose both obligations on each client;
4. Mixed monetary and community service restitution--these projects that do not fit any of the above types. Generally, these are projects in which some offenders (but less than 75%) have just a monetary restitution obligation and some have just a community service restitution obligation but usually the same offender does not have both obligations. Most typically this includes projects in which community service is substituted for monetary restitution when monetary restitution is not considered appropriate.

This typology is based solely on the nature of the restitution obligation. Only monetary restitution, for example, means that

no other type of restitution obligation is imposed although projects do frequently impose other types of correctional obligations such as probation, counselling, and living in a residential center. Table 1 presents the frequency distribution of projects by each of these types. Slightly fewer predominantly monetary restitution projects than predominantly community service projects were identified; much smaller numbers of both or mixed types were discovered.

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY TYPE OF RESTITUTION

	Operating Projects Only		Total	
	#	%	#	%
Monetary Restitution (MR)	(22)	33	(28)	34
Community Service (CS)	(29)	43	(34)	41
Both (MR and CS)	(9)	13	(11)	13
Mixed (MR or CS)	(7)	10	(9)	11
	(67)	100%	(82)	100%

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The advisory board for this research project identified a number of variables to consider in making selection decisions for projects to be included in the sample. In addition to the type of restitution, these variables included residential or non residential nature of project, geographic region in which the project was located, phase of the criminal justice system, number of clients admitted to the project each year, administrative auspices of the project, and the seriousness of offenders which the project serves. Data on each of these variables was aggregated and is presented here by type of project for the operating projects. Of the 82 projects included in the data collection effort, 67 are currently operating, 12 are planned, and three were at one time operating but have terminated. Planned, in this sense, means that the project has a definite commitment to resources and an anticipated starting time. The data presented in this section relates to the 67 currently operating projects.

Table 2 shows distribution of the projects by residential status. None of the predominantly community service projects are residential compared to 36% of the predominantly monetary restitution projects. Fifty-six percent of the projects requiring both a monetary restitution and community service obligation are residential.

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS
RESIDENTIAL/NON RESIDENTIAL BY TYPE OF RESTITUTION

	MR		CS		Both		Mixed	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Residential	(8)	36	(0)	-	(5)	56	(3)	43
Non Residential	(14)	64	(28)	100	(4)	44	(4)	57
	(22)	100%	(28)	100%	(9)	100%	(7)	100%

Table 3 shows the distribution of the operating projects by the former LEAA geographical regions. Region 4 accounts for 32 percent of the monetary restitution and 44 percent of the projects which require offenders to engage in both monetary restitution and community service; to some extent this is because of the extensive, well developed restitution shelter program in the state of Georgia. Regions 3 and 9 both account for a few monetary restitution programs but each region has 29 percent of the community service projects.

TABLE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS
LEAA GEOGRAPHICAL REGION BY TYPE RESTITUTION

Region	MR		CS		Both		Mixed	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	(3)	14	(0)	-	(0)	-	(2)	29
2	(1)	4	(1)	4	(0)	-	(1)	14
3	(1)	4	(8)	29	(1)	11	(0)	-
4	(7)	32	(3)	11	(4)	44	(2)	29
5	(3)	14	(4)	11	(0)	-	(2)	29
6	(1)	4	(0)	-	(2)	22	(0)	-
7	(3)	14	(4)	14	(0)	-	(0)	-
8	(1)	4	(0)	-	(1)	11	(0)	-
9	(0)	-	(8)	29	(1)	11	(0)	-
10	(2)	9	(1)	4	(0)	-	(0)	-
	(22)	100%	(29)	100%	(9)	100%	(7)	100%

Table 4 shows the distribution of the operating projects by administrative auspices. There is some tendency for programs involving monetary restitution to be administered by state departments of corrections and the programs involving predominantly community service obligations to be administered by local correction agencies. State departments of corrections administer 45 percent of the predominantly monetary restitution programs, 56 percent of the programs that involve both monetary restitution and community service, and 43 percent of the mixed programs but only 17 percent predominantly community service projects. In contrast, local corrections departments administer 55 percent of the predominantly community service projects compared to only 18 percent of the predominantly restitution projects. Also, eight or 28 percent of the predominantly community service projects are operated by private, non governmental agencies compared to only one or 5 percent of the predominantly monetary restitution projects.

TABLE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATING PROJECTS:
ADMINISTRATIVE AUSPICES BY TYPE RESTITUTION

	# MR %	# CS %	# BOTH %	# MIXED %
State Department of Corrections	(10) 45	(5) 17	(5) 56	(3) 43
County or City Corrections Agency	(4) 18	(16) 55	(2) 22	(2) 29
County or City Prosecutor	(4) 18	(0) -	(2) 22	(2) 29
Law Enforcement	(2) 9	(0) -	(0) -	(0) -
Other Government	(1) 5	(0) -	(0) -	(0) -
Non Government Agency	(1) 5	(8) 28	(0) -	(0) -
	(22)100%	(29)100%	(9)100%	(7)100%

Table 5 shows the distribution of projects by phase in the criminal justice system. The projects are concentrated at the probation level with 52 percent of the predominantly monetary restitution and 71 percent of the predominantly community service projects dealing with offenders who are on probation. Approximately a fifth of the monetary restitution projects deal with offenders on pretrial diversion and nearly another fifth deal with offenders who are incarcerated or on work release.

TABLE 5: DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATING PROJECTS:
PHASE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM BY TYPE RESTITUTION

	# MR %	# CS %	# BOTH %	# MIXED %
Pretrial Diversion	(4) 19	(4) 14	(2) 22	(3) 43
Probation	(11) 52	(20) 71	(3) 56	(3) 43
Incarcerated or on Work Release	(4) 19	(1) 4	(1) 11	(1) 14
Parole	(1) 5	(0) -	(0) -	(0) -
Other	(1) 5	(3) 11	(1) 11	(0) -
	(21)100%	(28)100%	(9)100%	(7)100%

Table 6 indicates the percent of intakes who are felons. The predominantly community service projects tended to serve less serious offenders than the predominantly restitution projects. Ninety-two percent of the community service projects have less than 25 percent of their intakes who are felons compared to 10 percent of the monetary restitution projects. Conversely, 48 percent of the monetary restitution projects have over 75 percent of their intakes as felons compared to only four percent of the community service projects.

TABLE 6: DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATING PROJECTS:
PERCENT OF INTAKE WHO ARE FELONS BY TYPE RESTITUTION

	# MR %	# CS %	# BOTH %	# MIXED %
74 - 100%	(10) 48	(1) 4	(0) -	(5) 71
50 - 74%	(3) 14	(0) -	(7) 100	(0) -
25 - 49%	(6) 29	(1) 4	(0) -	(0) 0
0 - 24%	(2) 10	(24) 92	(0) -	(2) 29
	(21) 100%	(26) 100%	(7) 100%	(7) 100%

Table 7 shows the number of intakes for the most recent 12 month period of time. The community service projects tend to have a greater number of intakes than the monetary restitution projects. Sixty-three percent of community service projects had intakes exceeding 250 offenders during a recent twelve month time period compared to 24 percent of the monetary restitution projects.

TABLE 7: DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATING PROJECTS:
NUMBER OF INTAKES PER YEAR BY TYPE RESTITUTION

	MR		CS		BOTH		MIXED	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 25	(3)	14	(1)	4	(0)	-	(1)	14
25 - 49	(2)	10	(2)	7	(0)	-	(0)	-
50 - 99	(2)	10	(1)	4	(4)	57	(1)	14
100 - 250	(9)	43	(6)	22	(3)	43	(4)	57
> 250	(5)	24	(17)	63	(0)	-	(1)	14
	(21)	100%	(27)	100%	(7)	100%	(7)	100%

These preliminary findings suggest that monetary restitution projects tend to be more heavily concentrated in the south-eastern states whereas the community service projects tend to be a little more heavily concentrated in the mid-Atlantic states (Region 3) and in Region 9 (especially California). None of the community service projects were residential whereas over a third of the predominantly monetary restitution projects were residential. State departments of corrections are the most likely administrative auspices for monetary restitution programs with local corrections agencies most likely to administer community service programs. Private, non governmental agencies are involved in administration of over a fourth of the community service programs. The predominantly community service programs tend to be much larger in terms of numbers of intakes than the monetary restitution programs but also tend to serve fewer felons. To a large extent, the community service programs identified were used as alternatives to fines or jail sentences for misdemeanor offenders.

SELECTION CRITERIA

The primary selection criteria was that the project must place an explicit emphasis on the use of monetary restitution and/or community service with adult offenders; this was operationalized to mean that 75 percent or more of the project's clients must have a monetary restitution and/or community service obligation. Additionally, the projects were expected to have reasonably systematic procedures for implementing the restitution or community service requirements. Fifty-eight percent (115 of 197) of the projects identified were found, on the basis of screening telephone interviews, not to meet the criteria of placing an explicit emphasis upon the monetary restitution or community service obligation; these were generally probation agencies and, to a lesser extent, pretrial diversion or work release programs in which some offenders (sometimes as high as 40 - 50%) may have had a restitution or community service obligation but these practices did not constitute a major part of the agencies' services. In view of the large number of probation agencies which were identified by state planning and local planning units as being restitution projects, however, study of the implementation of restitution or community service programming within the context of a probation agency where the restitution or community service programming may not be a central component of the total service package would be useful. A recommendation to expand the focus of this research and include a few such programs will be made.

Sixty-seven currently operating programs were identified which met the primary criteria; six of these indicated an inability to be considered for further involvement in the research leaving a potential pool of 61 projects for the research. An additional eleven planned programs with a definite funding commitment and starting date were also identified. Excluded from these figures are the eleven projects funded with discretionary monies and involved in the national evaluation effort of the Criminal Justice Research Center, Albany, New York. Obviously this group must be narrowed to a workable sample size. A sample of from 20 - 34 had been originally proposed; the Advisory Board of this research recommended that the sample be at the lower end of this range and, further, suggested that state systems which may constitute projects operating at several sites but under a single administration be considered as one project. These suggestions of the Advisory Board are being followed; twenty projects are being recommended including three state systems.

Two principals should be applied to narrow the list to a sample of twenty projects. First, community service sentencing should be given somewhat greater emphasis than monetary restitution. While there is certainly need for a clearer understanding of how both of these programs are operationalized, at the present time there is a somewhat greater interest in community service sentencing. Therefore, an arbitrary decision was made to include projects with community service components for at least 60 percent of the sample. Secondly, a diverse sample is needed to gain an understanding of how monetary restitution and community service operate under various conditions and in various settings. The sampling

should be made to reflect diversity within the sample along with the following dimensions:

1. Administrative auspices. The sample should include projects administered by criminal justice agencies as well as projects which are administered by non-criminal justice agencies. Further, projects administered by criminal justice agencies should include those administered by a variety of different types of criminal justice agencies such as state departments of corrections, local corrections agencies, law enforcement, and prosecutors.
2. The projects selected should come from all parts of the country and avoid an undue concentration from any geographic area. Additionally, projects from both urban and rural areas should be included.
3. Residential/non residential. The sample should include projects which are residential in nature as well as those which are non residential.
4. Phase in criminal justice system. The sample should include projects serving clients in each phase of the criminal justice system including pretrial diversion, probation, incarceration/work release, and parole.

In addition to efforts to secure diversity and balance within the sample along the above four dimensions, other characteristics are also desired; efforts should be made to give preference to projects which manifest the following five desired conditions so long as sample diversity can also be maintained. The five desired conditions are:

1. A high percentage of felons in the population served; whenever possible, preference should be given to projects which deal with comparatively more serious offenders.
2. Large annual intakes; preference should be given to projects which served a higher number of offenders.
3. Victim-offender involvement. Because of the increasing interest in victim rights and increased victim involvement in the criminal justice system, whenever possible preference should be given to projects that in some way bring offenders and victims together.
4. Projects in which project staff performed both the functions of determining the amount of monetary restitution or community service and monitoring the offender's compliance with this requirement are preferred, whenever possible, over those that performed only one of these functions.

5. Relative importance of monetary restitution or community service. Many projects provided services in addition to the monetary restitution or community service; whenever possible, preference should be given to projects which either provide only these services or, if they provide multiple services, rated the monetary restitution/community service as either equal to or more important than the other services provided.

In summary, the sample selection process should involve the following steps:

1. Determination that identified projects met the criteria of placing an explicit emphasis upon monetary restitution and/or community service for adult offenders.
2. Preliminary determination of the willingness of the project to be further involved in the research.
3. From within this pool, selecting a recommended sample to accomplish the following goals (in order of priority):
 - 3.1 To secure a sample in which at least 60 percent of the projects are involved in community service sentencing.
 - 3.2 To insure a reasonably diverse sample on the following dimensions:
 - a. Administrative auspices
 - b. Geographic distribution
 - c. Residential/non residential
 - d. Place in the criminal justice system
 - 3.3 Whenever possible, to give preference to the following characteristics:
 - a. A high percentage of felons served by the project
 - b. Larger projects as indicated by higher intakes
 - c. Projects with victim/offender involvement
 - d. Projects which perform both the functions of determining the restitution/community service amount and monitoring the offender's compliance with these requirements
 - e. Projects which place a higher relative importance on monetary restitution and/or community service compared to the other services they provide.

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The primary selection criteria was that the project must place an explicit emphasis on the use of monetary restitution and/or community service with adult offenders; this was operationalized to mean that 75 percent or more of the project's clients must have a monetary restitution and/or community service obligation. Additionally, the projects were expected to have reasonably systematic procedures for implementing the restitution or community service requirements. Fifty-eight percent (115 of 197) of the projects identified were found, on the basis of screening telephone interviews, not to meet the criteria of placing an explicit emphasis upon the monetary restitution or community service obligation; these were generally probation agencies and, to a lesser extent, pretrial diversion or work release programs in which some offenders (sometimes as high as 40 - 50%) may have had a restitution or community service obligation but these practices did not constitute a major part of the agencies' services. In view of the large number of probation agencies which were identified by state planning and local planning units as being restitution projects, however, study of the implementation of restitution or community service programming within the context of a probation agency where the restitution or community service programming may not be a central component of the total service package would be useful. A recommendation to expand the focus of this research and include a few such programs will be made.

Sixty-seven currently operating programs were identified which met the primary criteria; six of these indicated an inability to be considered for further involvement in the research leaving a potential pool of 61 projects for the research. An additional eleven planned programs with a definite funding commitment and starting date were also identified. Excluded from these figures are the eleven projects funded with discretionary monies and involved in the national evaluation effort of the Criminal Justice Research Center, Albany, New York. Obviously this group must be narrowed to a workable sample size. A sample of from 20 - 34 had been originally proposed; the Advisory Board of this research recommended that the sample be at the lower end of this range and, further, suggested that state systems which may constitute projects operating at several sites but under a single administration be considered as one project. These suggestions of the Advisory Board are being followed; twenty projects are being recommended including three state systems.

Two principals were applied to narrow the list to a recommended sample of twenty projects. First, community service sentencing is to be given somewhat greater emphasis than monetary restitution. While there is certainly need for a clearer understanding of how both of these programs are operationalized, at the present time there is a somewhat greater interest in community service sentencing. Therefore, an arbitrary decision was made to include projects with community service components for at least 60 percent of the sample. Secondly, a diverse sample is needed to gain an understanding of how monetary restitution and community service operate under various conditions and in various settings. The sampling

recommendations are made to reflect diversity within the sample along with the following dimensions:

1. Administrative auspices. The sample should include projects administered by criminal justice agencies as well as projects which are administered by non-criminal justice agencies. Further, projects administered by criminal justice agencies should include those administered by a variety of different types of criminal justice agencies such as state departments of corrections, local corrections agencies, law enforcement, and prosecutors.
2. The projects selected should come from all parts of the country and avoid an undue concentration from any geographic area. Additionally, projects from both urban and rural areas should be included.
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1. A high percentage of felons in the population served; whenever possible, preference was given to projects that dealt with the comparatively more serious offenders.
2. Large annual intakes; preference was given to projects that served a higher number of offenders.
3. Victim-offender involvement. Because of the increasing interest in victim rights and increased victim involvement in the criminal justice system, whenever possible preference was given to projects that in some way reported bringing offenders and victims together.
4. Projects in which project staff performed both the functions of determining the amount of monetary restitution or community service and monitoring the offender's compliance with this requirement were preferred, whenever possible, over those that performed only one of these functions.

5. Relative importance of monetary restitution or community service. Many projects provided services in addition to the monetary restitution or community service; whenever possible, preference was given to projects which either provided only these services or, if they provided multiple services, rated the monetary restitution/community service as either equal to or more important than the other services provided.

In summary, the sample selection process involved the following steps:

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 - b. Larger projects as indicated by higher intakes
 - c. Projects with victim/offender involvement
 - d. Projects which perform both the functions of determining the restitutional/community service amount and monitoring the offender's compliance with these requirements
 - e. Projects which place a higher relative importance on monetary restitution and/or community service compared to the other services they provide.

Originally a typology of eight types of projects was anticipated derived from the variables of monetary restitution/community service, residential/non residential, under criminal justice system administration/other administrative auspices. Additionally, projects that involved both monetary restitution and community service, and mix monetary restitution or community service were discovered as well as those that are predominantly monetary restitution or predominantly community service. This results in a possible 16 types; table 8 shows the distribution of the 61 currently operating community service/monetary restitution projects which were willing to get further involved in this research among these 16 possible types. A list of projects by type is included in the appendix along with data regarding administrative auspices, phase in criminal justice system, and each of the five desired conditions.

TABLE 8: DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATING PROJECTS
ON RESTITUTION TYPE, RESIDENTIAL/NON RESIDENTIAL,
ADMINISTRATIVE AUSPICES TYPOLOGY

Restitution Type	Residential/Non Residential	Administrative Auspices	Number Projects of This Type
1= Predominantly monetary	Residential	CJS	(6) 10%
2= Predominantly monetary	Residential	Non CJS	(0) -
3= Predominantly monetary	Non Residential	CJS	(12) 20%
4= Predominantly monetary	Non Residential	Non CJS	(2) 3%
5= Predominantly community service	Residential	CJS	(0) -
6= Predominantly community service	Residential	Non CJS	(1) 2%
7= Predominantly community service	Non Residential	CJS	(17) 28%
8= Predominantly community service	Non Residential	Non CJS	(7) 11%
9= Both	Residential	CJS	(5) 8%
10= Both	Residential	Non CJS	(0) -
11= Both	Non Residential	CJS	(4) 7%
12= Both	Non Residential	Non CJS	(0) -
13= Mixed	Residential	CJS	(3) 5%
14= Mixed	Residential	Non CJS	(0) -
15= Mixed	Non Residential	CJS	(4) 7%
16= Mixed	Non Residential	Non CJS	(0) -
TOTAL			(61) 100%

APPENDIX

IDENTIFIED OPERATING PROJECTS

This list identifies 62 operating projects which were identified as of December 15, 1978 and which were either willing or undecided about further participation in this research. Data is listed for variables used in making recommendation for the sample for this study. Type MR/CS refers to the following typology of monetary restitution and community service:

	<u>Restitution Type</u>	<u>Residential/ Non Residential</u>	<u>Administrative Auspices</u>	<u>Number Projects of This Type</u>
1=	Predominantly monetary	Residential	CJS	(6) 10%
2=	Predominantly monetary	Residential	Non CJS	(0) -
3=	Predominantly monetary	Non Residential	CJS	(12) 20%
4=	Predominantly monetary	Non Residential	Non CJS	(2) 3%
5=	Predominantly community service	Residential	CJS	(0) -
6=	Predominantly community service	Residential	Non CJS	(1) 2%
7=	Predominantly community service	Non Residential	CJS	(17) 28%
8=	Predominantly community service	Non Residential	Non CJS	(7) 11%
9=	Both	Residential	CJS	(5) 8%
10=	Both	Residential	Non CJS	(0) -
11=	Both	Non Residential	CJS	(4) 7%
12=	Both	Non Residential	Non CJS	(0) -
13=	Mixed	Residential	CJS	(3) 5%
14=	Mixed	Residential	Non CJS	(0) -
15=	Mixed	Non Residential	CJS	(4) 7%
16=	Mixed	Non Residential	Non CJS	(0) -
			TOTAL	(61) 100%

Phase in criminal justice system refers to the correctional status (pretrial diversion, probation, incarceration/work release, or parole) of the majority of the project clients. Some projects had clients of more than one correctional status; in all projects, however, one correctional status accounted for the majority of all clients. Typically all project offenders were from one correctional status.

The relative importance of monetary restitution or community service compared to other services provided by the project was coded as follows:

- Only = The project does not provide other services.
- More = Staff perceive restitution/community service as more important than the other services.
- Equal = Staff perceive restitution/community service as if equal importance to the other services.
- Less = Staff perceive restitution/community service as less important than the other services.

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF ADULT RESTITUTION PROGRAMS

List of 61 Operating Projects Identified as of 12/15/78 and "Willing" or "Undecided" Regarding Further Involvement in the Research.

Type	State	Project Name	Proj #	Admin. Auspices	Phase in CJS	Vic-Off. Contacts	DESIRED CONDITIONS		Relative Importance MR/CS	Percent Felons	Annual Intake
							Determine Amount	Monitor Compliance			
1	FL	Pensacola Probation and Restitution Center	1011	State Dept. of Correct.	Probation	No	No	Yes	Equal	100%	49
1	FL	Tampa Probation and Restitution Center	1012	State Dept. of Correct.	Probation	No	No	Yes	Equal	100%	120
1	GA	Albany Diversion Center	1101	State Dept. of Correct.	Probation	No	No	Yes	More	72%	123
1	MS	Correctional Restitution	2601	State Dept. of Correct.	Temp. Hold/ Probation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equal	75%	75
1	NC	Restitution Counselors	3502	State Dept. of Correct.	Incar/WR	No	No	Yes	Equal	82%	562
1	TN	Tennessee State Prison Restitution Project	4501	State Dept. of Correct.	Incar/WR	No	Yes	Yes	Equal	100%	50
3	GA	Blue Ridge Pretrial Project	1105	County Corrections Agency	Diversion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equal	40%	239
3	IN	Elkhart Superior Court Probation Department	1603	County Probation Department	Probation	Yes	No	Yes	More	100%	10
3	KS	District Attorney's Diversion Program	1804	District Attorney	Pretrial Diversion	No	No	Yes	More	?	145
3	ME	Restitution Project	2101	County Prosecutor	Probation	No	Yes	Yes	More	43%	122

2.

Type	State	Project Name	Proj #	Admin. Auspices	Phase in CJS	Vic-Off. Contacts	DESIRED CONDITIONS		Relative Importance MR/CS	Percent Felons	Annual Intake
							Determine Amount	Monitor Compliance			
3	MN	Property Offenders Restitution Program	2504	State Dept. of Correct.	Parole	No	Yes	Yes	More	100%	100
3	NC	Restitution Officers	3501	State Dept. of Correct.	Probation	No	Yes	Yes	More	34%	4000
3	OK	Restitution Accounting Program	3801	State Dept. of Correct.	Probation	No	No	Yes	Only	100%	889
3	PA	Delaware County Victim Restitution	4009	County Prosecutor		No	Yes	Yes			
3	RI	Warwick Police Department	4202	Police Dept.	Probation	No	Yes	Yes	More	6%	134
3	RI	Central Registry	4303	Supreme Ct.	Probation	No	No	Yes	More	50%	1200
3	SD	Seventh Circuit Court Services	4402	Circuit Ct.	Diversion	No	Yes	Yes	Only	9%	218
3	WA	Victim Assistance Unit	5108	Co. Prosecutor	Probation	No	Yes	No	More	83%	2401
4	NY	Restitution Consortium	3405	City School Board	Diversion	No	No	Yes	Less	100%	24
4	WI	Financial Debt Counselling Service	5301	Private Non-Profit Agency	Probation	Yes	No	Yes	Equal	50%	125
7	CA	Court Referral Volunteer Bureau	0501	County Corrections Agency	Probation	No	No	Yes	Only	10%	4271
7	CA	Marin Co. Volunteer Work Program	0504	County Corrections Agency	Probation	No	No	Yes	Only		
7	CA	Volunteers in Probation Services	0509	County Corrections Agency	Probation	No	No	Yes	Only	20%	1500

Type	State	Project Name	Proj #	Admin. Auspices	Phase in CJS	DESIRED CONDITIONS					Annual Intake
						Vic-Off. Contacts	Functions: Determine Amount	Monitor Compliance	Relative Importance MR/CS	Percent Felons	
7	CA	Project 20	0512	City Corrections Agency	Probation	No	No	Yes	Only	5%	2186
7	CA	Alternative Sentencing Program	0515	Court	Probation	No	No	Yes	Only	8%	1200
7	DE	Bureau of Adult Corrections	0802	State Dept. of Correct.	Probation	Yes	No	Yes	Only	19%	1554
7	HI	Alternative Community Service Program	1301	State Judiciary	Probation	No	No	Yes	Only	4%	504
7	IN	Work Program	1601	City Correction Agency		No	No	Yes	Only	0	147
7	IA	Community Services Sentencing Program	1704	County Corrections Agency	Deferred Sentencing	No	No	Yes	More	0	600
7	MD	Baltimore Co. Volunteer Community Service Program	2202	LEAA Coordinating Council	Probation	No	No	Yes	Only	0	350
7	MD (A)	Prince George's Co. Parks Program	2203	State Dept. of Corrections	Probation	No	No	Yes	Only	0	2750
7	MD	Public Service Work Program	2503	State Dept. of Correct. & Co. Executives	Probation	No	No	Yes	Only	0	750
7	MD	Alternative Community Services	2209	County Corrections Agency	Diversion	No	Yes	Yes	Only	0	900
7	MN	Dodge-Filmore-Olmsted Community Corrections	2502	3 County Corrections Agencies	Probation	Yes	No	Yes	More	?	

Type	State	Project Name	Proj #	Admin. Auspices	Phase in CJS	DESIRED CONDITIONS:					
						Vic-Off. Contacts	Functions: Determine Amount	Monitor Compliance	Relative Importance MR/CS	Percent Felons	Annual Intake
7	MO	Alternative Community Services Program	2701	County Corrections Agency	Continuance	No	Yes	Yes	Only	0	600
7	OH	Alternatives Project	3702	City Corrections Agency	Probation	No	No	Yes	Equal	0	28
7	TN	Alternative Service	4504	City Corrections Agency	Probation	No	No	Yes	Equal	0	900
8	CA	Community Options	0502	Private Non-Profit Agency	Probation	No	No	Yes	More	17%	28
8	CA	Court Referral Program	0503	Non-Profit Agency	Probation	No	No	Yes	Only	3%	1436
8	CA	Court Referral Program	0516	Private Non-Profit Agency	Probation	No	No	Yes	Only	5%	173
8	FL	Court Referral Program	1001	Private Non-Profit Agency	Probation	No	No	Yes	Only	0	500
8	IN	Porter County Pact Project	1604	Private Non-Profit Agency	Probation	No	No	Yes	More	0	250
8	KY	Court Referral Program	1903	Non-Profit Corporation	Probation	No	No	Yes	More		
8	NV	Rockland County Youth Counsel Bureau	3404	County Gov't.	Diversion	No	Yes	Yes	More	0	450
9	FL	Ft. Lauderdale Probation and Restitution Center	1015	State Dept. of Correct.	Probation	Yes	No	Yes	More	100%	60
9	FL	St. Petersburg Probation and Restitution Center	1018	State Dept. of Correct.	Probation	No	No	Yes	Equal	100%	150

5.

Type	State	Project Name	Proj #	Admin. Auspices	Phase in CJS	Vic-Off. Contacts	DESIRED CONDITIONS		Relative Importance MR/CS	Percent Felons	Annual Intake
							Determine Amount	Monitor Compliance			
9	GA	Atlanta Restitution Shelter	1102	State Dept. of Correct.	Probation	No	Yes	Yes	Equal	100%	89
9	GA	Rome Restitution Center	1104	State Dept. of Correct.	Probation	Yes	No	Yes	Equal	100%	85
9	LA	Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Restitution Program	2001	City Corrections Agency	Incarceration	No	Yes	Yes	Equal		
11	AZ	Adult Diversion Project	0302	County Prosecutor	Diversion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equal	100%	180
11	CO	Larimer County Community Corrections Project	0602	Co. Corrections Agency	Probation	No	No	Yes	Equal	100%	100
11	DE	Collections/Restitution Unit	0801	State Dept. of Correct.	Probation	No	No	Yes	More		
11	NM	Pre-Prosecution Probation	3301	County Prosecutor	Diversion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equal	100%	64
13	CT	Connecticut Correctional Institution, Niantic	0701	State Dept. of Correct.	Incarceration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Less	75%	12
13	GA	Macon Probation Diversion Shelter	1103	State Dept. of Correct.	Probation	No	No	Yes	Equal	90%	150
13	GA	Gateway House	1110	State Dept. of Correct.	Probation	No	No	Yes	Less	100%	120
15	IL	Fazewell County Deferred Prosecution	1505	County Prosecutor	Diversion	Yes	Yes	Yes	More	23%	82

6.

Type	State	Project Name	Proj #	Admin. Auspices	Phase in CJS	DESIRED CONDITIONS					
						Vic-Off. Contacts	Functions: Determine Amount	Monitor Compliance	Relative Importance MR/CS	Percent Felons	Annual Intake
15	MN	Winona Program	2503	County Corrections Agency	Probation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equal	0	300
15	NJ	Pre-Trial Intervention Program	3202	Court Administrator	Diversion	No	Yes	Yes	Equal	100%	106
15	RI	Treatment Alternatives Coordinating Center (TAAC)	4204	State Prosecutor	Diversion	Yes	Yes	Yes		100%	99