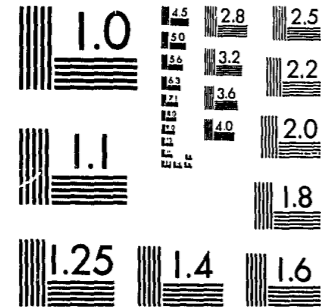


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OMB APPROVAL NO. 43-R0525

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		CATEGORICAL GRANT PROGRESS REPORT	
GRANTEE Idaho Fourth Judicial District Ada County District Ct., Boise		LEAA GRANT NO. 79-JS-AX-0012	DATE OF REPORT 11-23-81
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE None		REPORT NO. 11	
		TYPE OF REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT	
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT <i>Juvenile Restitution</i> None <i>Project in the Fourth Judicial District</i>		GRANT AMOUNT	
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD <i>July 1, 1981</i>		THROUGH <i>September 30, 1981</i>	
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR <i>W. Gilmore</i>		TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR Judge Warren H. Gilmore Trial Court Administrator	
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)			
1. The Restitution Program The Juvenile Restitution Program was designed in the Fourth Judicial District during a decade-long increasing crime rate in Idaho. Juvenile crime had contributed to the significant increase in crimes against both persons and property. Increasing population, increased reporting, increased detection and apprehension and a probable higher rate of criminality have all contributed to the increasing crime rate. The fourth district has consistently contributed a disproportionate share of the total juvenile crime in Idaho. Although the court had used restitution alternatives prior to implementation of the program, the design of restitution plans and job placements were difficult because of high case loads. The Juvenile Restitution Program was viewed as an excellent way to divert many offenders out of the system, provide viable sentencing alternatives to the court, increase citizen confidence in the court, and reduce recidivism.			
<small>Other monies or other benefits may be paid out under this program unless this report is completed and filed as required by existing provisions (FMC 74-7; Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1976).</small>			
GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)			DATE

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A significant objective of the program was to find non-subsidized employment in the private business sector for youths referred to the program. This would allow them to continue in the work force after completing restitution sanctions and become, in theory, productive members of society.

2. Intensive Site Evaluation

The fourth districts restitution program in Ada County was chosen as one of six sites nationwide to participate in an Intensive Site Evaluation.

A control group of 200 juveniles is being used by the Institute of Policy Analysis for an in-depth analysis of restitution sanctions. A full-time data coordinator housed in the Ada County Juvenile Center has been hired by IPA to collect data on the control group. The analysis will address the major goals of the initiative: (1) a reduction in the number of youths incarcerated; (2) a reduction in recidivism of those youths involved in restitution programs; (3) provision for some redress or satisfaction with regard to the reasonable value of the damage or loss suffered by victims of juvenile crime; (4) increased knowledge about the feasibility of restitution for juveniles in terms of cost effectiveness, impact of differing categories of youthful offenders, and the juvenile justice process; (5) an increased sense of responsibility and accountability on the part of youthful offenders for their behavior; and (6) greater community confidence in the juvenile justice process.

Peter R. Schneider, PhD, principal investigator for the restitution initiative, said the Fourth Judicial District will be the only site nationwide where a true test of the above goals will be possible. He attributed this to the cooperation of juvenile judges within the county and to Judge Warren H. Gilmore, court administrator, for his help in developing the research design and implementing the analysis.

Presently the court has 191 juveniles in the control group. The final nine juveniles are expected to be assigned by the end of November. The analysis by IPA will be completed in 1982.

3. Caseflow/Program Statistics

Complete data compiled by the local staff and IPA is included in Attachments A and B.

A total of 1,077 juveniles were referred to the program during its 31-month duration. Restitution plans were developed for 855 youths. The court ordered 633 youths to make restitution of some type; 486 monetary, 191 community service, and 49 direct victim service. Of this number, 501 (79 percent) were closed with full compliance of original restitution requirements; 26 (4.1 percent) were closed with full compliance of adjusted restitution requirements.

In the original grant application, it was projected that 1,550 youths would be served by the program. The restitution staff actually developed plans for 855 youths (55 percent). The court ordered 633 youths to make restitution (40.8 percent).

The shortfall of clients can be explained by two factors. First, the original estimate was overly optimistic, given program guidelines. It should be pointed out that 1,278 youths (82.5 percent) were referred to the program and the staff investigated virtually every case to determine if monetary loss occurred; those cases in which a plan was not developed did not have monetary loss or other acceptance criteria was not met. Also, juveniles judges did not require that restitution be paid/worked in 222 cases.

The second explanation is a change in policy guidelines from Washington which stipulated that no incarcerated youth was eligible for the restitution program. This dramatically reduced the caseflow.

4. Cost Analysis

A complete cost analysis of the program was completed by the program's local evaluator earlier this year. It is reasonable to assume that his analysis, based on the first 24 months of the program's operation, held true for the duration of the program. The Analysis:

"As of March 31, 1981, the court had ordered \$99,514.12 to be paid in restitution; 4,538 unpaid community service hours and 756 victim service hours. Youths had paid \$54,846.23 (55 percent) at case closure. The mean amount of monetary restitution ordered to be paid by youths in the program was \$223.13. The mean amount of unpaid community service hours ordered by the court was 35.5 hours. The mean amount of victim service hours ordered by the court was 19.9 hours.

"The costs of community/victim service hours were calculated at \$3.35/hour x 5,294 hours = \$17,734.90. The total projected income in terms of monetary restitution ordered by the court (\$99,514.12) and community/victim service hours (\$17,734.90) is \$117,249.02. The cost of the program in federal funds over 2-year period was \$278,000. The cost per youth ordered to make restitution of any type (554) was \$290.16.

"These figures do not represent actual cost savings to the county government, but instead to citizens, businesses and insurance companies. This program does contribute to the general economic health of the country in terms of more jobs, tax contributions and reduced delinquency.

"It should be pointed out that the initial "start-up" costs of the program are naturally higher than the costs of continuation. The costs of program continuation includes personnel costs for two counselors at \$1,295/mo. and one secretary at \$920/mo., plus 22 percent fringe benefits. The total for one year would be \$51,386.40. Assuming that the amount of monetary restitution community service and victim service ordered by the court remains the same, the total yearly cost benefit will be approximately \$58,624.51.

This results in a positive cash/service benefit of \$7,238.11."

5. Program Goals

a. Reduction in Detention

The objective of the restitution program was to reduce by 25 percent the number of adjudicated juveniles being detained in jail or detention facilities.

It is difficult to collect this type of data. First, the assumption is that the restitution program will function as a viable sentencing alternative to incarceration for the judges. Plausibly, it may serve as an additional sanction against the juvenile.

The average number of detention/jail days decreed for all juveniles (restitution youths included) during the project period was 5.7 days. The average number of days served was 5.5 days. Detention days for youths in the restitution program varied because of a policy statement on March 27, 1980, that eliminated certain offenders from the program (such as informal adjustment cases and previously incarcerated youth). The average number of days ordered for the "post-policy statement" group was 18.01, with 1.6 days served.

The difference in the time served (1.6 days compared to 5.25 days) was dramatically different after the elimination of certain categories of offenders. The figure of 1.6 days was also significantly lower contacting the juvenile court.

It is difficult to determine whether an actual reduction in detention days has occurred as result of the restitution program because of data collection procedures of Ada County. Decree days for all cases was up 18.3 percent from 1979 to 1980 for the detention center. Total days served was up by 9.6 percent.

The projections for 1981 are down significantly. Decree days for all offenders are projected as being down by 54 percent and days served down by 35 percent. The restitution program is certainly responsible for part of the decline.

In order to accurately determine the impact of the restitution program, data will have to be analyzed from the Intensive Site Study being conducted by the Institute of Policy Analysis in Eugene, Ore.

b. Reduction in Recidivism

The objective of the restitution program was to reduce recidivism of the target population on 50 percent. The figures are not available because of difficulties in the data collection procedures of Ada County. Further analysis under the Intensive Site Evaluation.

c. Reduce Arrests

The objective of the restitution program was to reduce arrests for criminal offenses by 10 percent in the Fourth Judicial District. The program did not impact the arrest rates within the district. The total number of petitions filed were up by 9.2 percent from 1979 to 1980. It is projected that arrests will be up again in 1981 by approximately 11.3 percent.

d. Feasibility of Restitution

All data collected to date indicates restitution as a court sanction is highly feasible in this jurisdiction. The citizens, court staff, and judges are presently supportive of the restitution program. The citizenry, in particular, as indicated in the returned Exit Questionnaires, accept the program as a fair attempt to make restoration for the damage of the crime. Most realized the difficulty of "operationalizing" justice. Most were highly supportive of both the juvenile job program as well as community/victim service hours. A real strength of the program was the use of non-subsidized

employment in the private business sector. This approach allowed the program to work with the juveniles in the actual economic environment of the Fourth Judicial District, rather than a contrived environment of subsidized work.

Although this type of employment was one of the strengths of the overall program, it was also one of the weaknesses. It demanded much more of the restitution staff in terms of job development and much more of the employed youths in terms of meeting the actual requirements of holding a non-subsidized job.

The program has received acclaim in a number of articles published in the local media.

e. Increased Citizen Confidence/Role of Victim

Throughout the duration of the program 1,278 victims were contacted by program staff to determine if monetary damage was suffered. These contacts resulted in 855 restitution plans being developed. Restitution was ordered by the court for 633 cases.

Attachments C and D include information from Exit Questionnaires used in the program and a compilation of data from the returned questionnaires. The responses were overwhelmingly in favor of the program. The respondents indicated a high level of satisfaction with the work of the restitution staff. Some 85 percent indicated the staff did the best possible job given the circumstances of the cases.

6. Future of Restitution Program

In view of program's successes documented locally and successes expected to be documented through IPA's Intensive Site Evaluation, two full-time restitution officers and a restitution secretary were hired by Ada County when federal funding expired on September 30, 1981. The restitution program is continuing, with minor adjustments, in the country.

Attachment A
FORM M (MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT)

PROJECT Boise Ada Idaho
City or County & State

For the Time Period $\frac{9}{\text{mo}}$ $\frac{1}{\text{day}}$ $\frac{81}{\text{yr}}$ through $\frac{9}{\text{mo}}$ $\frac{30}{\text{day}}$ $\frac{81}{\text{yr}}$

INSTRUCTIONS: The time period covered should be from the first day of the month through the last day of that month. Send one copy of the form before the tenth of the subsequent month to the INSTITUTE OF POLICY ANALYSIS, 777 High Street, Suite 222, Eugene, Oregon 97401, and send one copy to your project monitor at OJJDP.

PROGRAM ACTIONS/ACTIVITIES	During This Reporting Period	Cumulative Total Thru End of This Reporting Period
1. Number of youths referred to program.	29	1,077
2. Number of victims whose case was referred to program.	77	1,278
3. Number of youths for whom restitution plan developed.	31	855
4. Number of plans recommending monetary restitution.	10	516
5. Number of plans recommending unpaid community service.	8	509
6. Number of plans recommending victim service.	3	54
7. Number of plans recommending other activities: *		
(a) _____		
(b) _____		
(c) _____		
8. Amount of monetary restitution recommended in plans.	\$592.20	\$113,083.50
9. Number of unpaid community service hours recommended in plans.	291	7,050
10. Number of hours of victim service recommended in plans.	80	1,238
11. Number of face-to-face negotiations (victim and offender).	0	0
12. Number of: *		
(a) _____		
(b) _____		
(c) _____		

COURT ACTIONS/ACTIVITIES	During This Reporting Period	Cumulative Total Thru End of This Reporting Period
13. Number of youths ordered to make restitution of any type.	15	633
14. Number of youths ordered to pay monetary restitution.	9	486
15. Number of youths ordered to do unpaid community service.	8	191
16. Number of youths ordered to do victim service.	1	49
17. Amount of monetary restitution ordered by court.	\$453.25	106,283.63
18. Number of unpaid community service hours ordered by court.	331	6,800
19. Number of victim service hours ordered by court.	60	1,030

GUIDE TO THE DATA REPORT¹

 * PROJECT DATA REPORT *
 * *
 * This is the seventh in a series of data reports to be prepared for each *
 * project participating in the OJJDP National Restitution Initiative. The *
 * reports are prepared by the National Juvenile Restitution Evaluation Pro- *
 * ject at the Institute of Policy Analysis. They are based on data con- *
 * tained in the Management Information System (MIS) forms which are filled *
 * out for each offender entering the restitution program. These programs *
 * are sent by project personnel to IPA for reporting and analysis. *
 * *
 * In addition to the Project Data Reports, the national restitution eval- *
 * uation also produces the Monthly Evaluation Report. Moreover, other *
 * findings from the national evaluation will be reported, as will findings *
 * from local evaluations as they become available. *
 * *
 * :*****

CONTENTS OF THE PROJECT DATA REPORT

Guide to the Tables

TABLE 1 TYPES AND AMOUNTS OF RESTITUTION ORDERED AND COMPLETED

TABLE 2 SOURCE OF MONETARY RESTITUTION FOR CLOSED RESTITUTION CASES

TABLE 3 COMPLETION OF ORIGINAL RESTITUTION REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSED CASES

TABLE 4 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS FOR OPEN AND CLOSED CASES

TABLE 5 CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMS

TABLE 6 STATUS OF YOUTHS AT CASE CLOSURE

TABLE 7 CROSSTABULATION OF SERIOUSNESS LEVEL AND OFFENSE HISTORY

TABLE 8 FIVE UNOFFICIAL STANDARDS FOR ASSESSING THE APPROPRIATENESS OF REFERRALS

All information presented in the Project Data Report is based on Management Information System (MIS) forms for referrals and/or closures through February 28, 1981, which coincides with the end of the first two years of project funding by OJJDP. Forms received at the Institute of Policy Analysis by approximately July 28, 1981 were processed for this report. The subsequent paragraphs are intended to be as a guide to the interpretation of data in the tables.

Table 1. Types and Amounts of Restitution Ordered and Completed

Table 1 contains information on the number of referrals and closures, the types of restitution plans developed and completed, and the amounts of restitution ordered by the court and completed by the youths.

In most sites, the total number of restitution plans is slightly less than the total number of intakes. Some cases were closed immediately so no plan was actually developed.

Plans requiring additional payment of court costs, fines, or attorney's fees are listed within the type of restitution ordered (monetary, community service, or victim service). But if the plan required only court costs, fines, or attorneys' fees, it is listed separately as "court costs, fines (only)."

In the lower portion of Table 1 is the amount of restitution ordered by the court and completed by the youth (dollars, community service hours, and victim service hours). These amounts do not include any court costs, fines, or attorneys' fees.

Table 2. Source of Monetary Restitution for Closed Restitution Cases

The information in Table 2 shows the percentage of monetary restitution paid by the youth, parents, and from other sources. If the youth paid the restitution, the sources of that money (e.g., from employment, savings, or other sources) are also shown. The total reported earnings by project cases and the total amount of subsidy paid (for closed cases only) are shown in the lower portion of Table 2.

The total reported earnings shown in the lower part of the table may be an underestimate of true earnings in some sites, since the total earnings of youths in private jobs may not be known to project personnel.

¹This guide contains information needed to interpret the data from all of the local projects. Thus, some aspects of it may not be applicable to a particular site.

Table 3. Completion of Original Restitution Requirements

In the upper portion of Table 3 are the detailed reasons for case closures, including the proportion fully completing the original orders, the proportion completing an adjusted restitution amount, the percentage of project-identified ineligibles closed, and the proportion closed for each of several other reasons.

Also of interest is the proportion of the original restitution amounts (for all youths whose cases were closed) completed at the time of case closure. These percentages are shown in the lower part of Table 3.

Table 4. Background Characteristics of Offenders for Open and Closed Cases

Table 4 contains information on both open (current referrals) and closed cases.

Closed cases are divided into three categories: successful completions, unsuccessful completions and project-identified ineligibles.

Successful completions are those cases which were closed in full compliance with the original restitution order or in full compliance with an adjusted restitution order. Unsuccessful completions are all closed cases which were not successful (as defined above) and which were not project-identified ineligibles. Project-identified ineligibles are those cases which were closed prior to the development and implementation of a restitution plan. They are typically cases referred to a restitution program which were later found to be inappropriate for project services because, for example, there was no victim loss and thus no restitution was ordered, or where for some other reason a restitution plan could not be developed.

Each of these categories is broken down by offense type, race, school status, sex, age, income and prior delinquent offenses. This allows one to examine the rates of completion for different types of referrals. For example, one can compare the proportion of cases in school full-time who successfully completed their restitution requirements with the proportion of cases not in school who successfully completed.

Table 5. Characteristics of Victims

The number of victims, type of victim, reported amount of victim loss, and amounts recovered by victims independently of the project are shown in Table 5. When co-offenders are present, victim loss and the number of victims is counted only once. The total number of victims can exceed the total number of referrals since some offenses had more than one victim.

The number of cases reported for total victim loss can be fewer than the total number of referrals. If the victim loss information is missing on the MIS intake form, the case is not counted here.

The total amount recovered includes restitution paid by the youth prior to project intake, direct recovery of property, insurance payments, and restitution paid by co-offenders.

Two items, the proportion of loss ordered and the proportion of loss paid, are calculated only for cases where monetary restitution was ordered.

Table 6. Status of Youths at Case Closure

Table 6 shows the status of the youth at the time of his or her exit from the project. Differences in the number of cases for the various portions of Table 6 reflect missing data on some youths. Entries in the "Court Status" section and the "Recontact" section may sum to more than 100 percent because some youths fit into more than one category and, therefore, are coded into each. For example, a youth could be on probation and have a court review scheduled.

In the "Court Status" section, the category "other" includes entries such as referred to adult court, awaiting trial, on parole and moved away. The entries in the "other" category of living situation include youths who live independently and youths who have run away. Most of the entries in the "other" category of employment are youths who are not in the labor force because they are too young or institutionalized.

Table 7. Crosstabulation of Seriousness Level and Offense History

The offenses have been grouped into different levels of seriousness, based on the type of offense and the amount of loss. The number of cases in this table may be slightly below that in Table 1 (intakes) because of missing data on the amount of loss. Moreover, cases closed as project-identified ineligibles are excluded from this table.

The youth's offense history is a combination of the number of prior delinquent offenses known to the court along with the number of concurrent offenses (if any) committed in addition to the referral offense.

Table 7 presents the proportion of referrals for each combination of offense history and seriousness level of the referral offense. For example, the data in the first cell of the table (i.e., the upper left-hand corner) show the percentage of all juveniles referred to the project who were adjudicated for victimless crimes and had no prior or concurrent offenses.

If the information on the number of priors is unknown, the referral is not included in this table.

Table 8. Five Unofficial Standards for Assessing the Appropriateness of Referrals

Based on the seriousness matrix presented in Table 7, Table 8 shows the proportions of referrals which meet five different standards of appropriateness. These are presented for informational purposes only, and are not being proposed for adoption or for official use.

As in the previous table, referrals with missing dollar loss amounts or with missing data on prior offenses are excluded from the table, and cases closed as project-identified ineligibles are also excluded.

TABLE 1. TYPES AND AMOUNTS OF RESTITUTION ORDERED AND COMPLETED IN 4th Judicial Dist, ID THRU February 29, 1981.

	Intakes	Closures
Total number of cases	849	752
<u>TYPE OF RESTITUTION</u>		
Total number of plans	560	516
# monetary restitution plans	408	388
# community service plans	71	60
# victim service plans	25	20
# with court costs, fines (only)	0	0
# monetary and community service	46	37
# monetary and victim service	9	8
# community and victim service	1	2
# other plans	0	1
# no plans or missing data	289	236
<u>AMOUNT OF RESTITUTION</u>		
	Ordered	Completed
Monetary restitution	\$104,563	\$47,362
Community service hours	4,720	3,039
Victim service hours	857	564

Entries in the table represent MIS intake and closure forms on project referrals through February 29, 1981 that were received at IPA by July 10, 1981. Plans involving court costs, fines, and/or attorney's fees are listed separately under type of restitution only if no other type of monetary or non-monetary restitution was involved. When court costs (fines, etc.) were ordered along with another type of restitution, then the plan was listed under the latter category. The amounts of restitution ordered do not include any court costs, fines, or attorney's fees.

TABLE 2. SOURCE OF MONETARY RESTITUTION FOR CLOSED RESTITUTION CASES IN 4th Judicial Dist, ID.

<u>SOURCE OF MONETARY RESTITUTION</u>	
% from youths	83%
% from parents	17%
% from other	0
TOTALS	100%
<u>SOURCE OF YOUTHS' MONETARY RESTITUTION</u>	
% from employment found by youths	62%
% from employment found by project	26%
% from savings or other sources	12%
TOTALS	100%
<u>EARNINGS AND SUBSIDY¹</u>	
Total reported earnings	\$16,824
Total subsidy from project funds	\$160
% of earnings kept by youths	42%

¹The reported earnings shown include project subsidies and any dollars earned in addition to the subsidized amounts that were known to the project.

TABLE 3. COMPLETION OF ORIGINAL RESTITUTION REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSED CASES IN 4th Judicial Dist, ID.

<u>REASON FOR CLOSURE (# of cases)</u>	(678)
% closed with full compliance	49.9%
% closed with adjustments	4.3%
% project identified ineligible	32.0%
% never placed	.9%
% lost positions	-
% unsuccessful in meeting restitution requirements	4.0%
% closed due to subsequent offense	.9%
% closed because youths committed to secure facility	3.5%
% other	4.6%
TOTALS	100.0%

PROPORTION OF ORIGINAL ORDERS COMPLETED¹

% of dollars paid	57%
% of community service hours worked	92%
% of victim service hours worked	93%

¹The percentages in these cells represent the proportion of the original restitution amounts (for all the youths whose cases were closed) that were paid at the time of case closure.

TABLE 4. BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS FOR OPEN AND CLOSED CASES IN 4th Judicial Dist, ID.

CHARACTERISTICS	SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS	UNSUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS	PROJECT-IDENTIFIED INELIGIBLES	OPEN CASES	TOTAL	NO. OF CASES
TYPE OF OFFENSE¹ (# of cases)	(393)	(109)	(230)	(117)	(849)	
Burglary	45.8%	15.9%	21.1%	17.2%	100%	227
Larceny	43.9%	9.1%	31.4%	15.5%	100%	264
Vandalism	52.9%	9.4%	29.7%	8.0%	100%	138
Motor Vehicle Theft	46.2%	24.4%	19.2%	10.3%	100%	78
Assault	37.9%	3.4%	48.3%	10.3%	100%	29
Robbery	90.0%	10.0%	0	0	100%	10
Rape						0
Other Personal Offenses	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0	100%	4
Other Property Offenses	41.3%	15.2%	28.3%	15.2%	100%	92
Other Minor Offenses	66.7%	0	33.3%	0	100%	6
Victimless Offenses	0	0	0	100%	100%	1
TOTALS	46.3%	12.8%	27.1%	13.8%	100%	849
RACE (# of cases)	(390)	(106)	(230)	(116)	(842)	
White	46.1%	12.5%	27.7%	13.7%	100%	823
Black	28.6%	14.3%	14.3%	42.9%	100%	7
Mexican	85.7%	0	14.3%	0	100%	7
Native American	50.0%	50.0%	0	0	100%	2
Puerto Rican						0
Other	66.7%	33.3%	0	0	100%	3
TOTALS	46.3%	12.6%	27.3%	13.8%	100%	842
SCHOOL STATUS (# of cases)	(369)	(85)	(217)	(113)	(784)	
Full-time	51.1%	5.8%	28.3%	14.8%	100%	519
Not in School	40.1%	18.6%	26.6%	14.8%	100%	237
Other	32.1%	39.3%	25.0%	3.6%	100%	28
TOTAL	47.1%	10.8%	27.7%	14.4%	100%	784
SEX (# of cases)	(392)	(108)	(230)	(117)	(847)	
Male	47.1%	12.7%	25.7%	14.5%	100%	743
Female	40.4%	13.5%	37.5%	8.7%	100%	104
TOTAL	46.3%	12.8%	27.2%	13.8%	100%	847
AGE (# of cases)	(380)	(109)	(219)	(113)	(821)	
Average Age	15.2	15.2	14.7	15.0	15.0	821
INCOME (# of cases)	(104)	(12)	(33)	(22)	(171)	
Median Income	\$14,877	\$11,833	\$15,000	\$14,500	\$14,000	171
PRIORS (# of cases)	(376)	(99)	(193)	(78)	(746)	
Average number of priors	1.0	2.4	1.0	2.0	1.3	746

¹Offenses are coded by IPA personnel from the narrative description of the offense contained on the MIS form. Coding categories and rules are those used in the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). Offense classifications shown in this table reflect the actual event, as described on the MIS form, and not necessarily the offense charged.

TABLE 5. CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMS IN 4th Judicial Dist, ID.

VICTIM INFORMATION	
Total number of victims ¹	828
Total reported victim loss (based on data from 654 intake forms)	\$172,649
Total reported amount recovered by victim from insurance and other sources ² (based on data from 585 intakes)	\$44,612
Proportion of referrals involving personal or household victims	66.9%
Proportion of referrals involving schools or other public property as victim	8.2%
Proportion of referrals involving institutional victims (stores or businesses)	32.4%
Proportion of dollar loss ordered as monetary restitution	83.1%
Proportion of dollar loss paid as monetary restitution	59.1%

¹The number of victims reported may exceed the total number of intakes shown on previous tables because some incidents have multiple victims. The percentages shown in the lower portion of the table may exceed 100 percent because some incidents involve more than one type of victim and both are coded.

²A small proportion of this may include restitution from co-offenders.

TABLE 6. STATUS OF YOUTHS AT CASE CLOSURE IN 4th Judicial Dist, ID

<u>COURT STATUS</u> (# of cases)	(743)
No longer under jurisdiction (%)	20.5%
On probation or supervision (%)	60.0%
Court review scheduled (%)	1.5%
Other (%)	24.5%
<hr/>	
<u>LIVING SITUATION</u> (# of cases)	(710)
Living with family, guardian, relative (%)	82.7%
Non-secure, out-of-home placement (%)	3.1%
Secure facility (%)	9.7%
Other (%)	4.5%
TOTAL	100.0%
<hr/>	
<u>EMPLOYMENT SITUATION</u> (# of cases)	(579)
Not employed (does not want to work) (%)	35.6%
Unemployed (wants to work but has no job) (%)	10.9%
Employed (%)	41.8%
Other (%)	11.7%
TOTAL	100.0%
<hr/>	
<u>RECONTACT</u> (# of cases)	(637)
Recontact for noncompliance (%)	2.2%
Recontact on subsequent offense (%)	9.1%
No subsequent contacts (%)	89.3%

Entries in the "Court Status" category may exceed 100 percent because some youths were on probation and had a court review scheduled. These youths were coded into both categories. Similarly, the entries under "Recontact with Court" can exceed 100 percent since some youths had a recontact both for noncompliance with the restitution orders and for a subsequent offense. These youths were coded into both of the recontact categories.

TABLE 7. CROSSTABULATION OF SERIOUSNESS LEVEL AND OFFENSE HISTORY IN 4th Judicial Dist, ID.¹

SERIOUSNESS OF REFERRAL OFFENSE	PRIOR AND CONCURRENT DELINQUENT OFFENSES KNOWN TO COURT OFFICIALS ²							TOTAL, PERCENT
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Number of Cases	232	93	45	32	23	10	44	479
Victimless: Includes traffic accidents or tickets, status offenses, drugs, alcohol, gambling, prostitution, and probation violations.								0
Minor Offenses: Minor offenses not easily classified as property or personal, such as disorderly conduct.	0.4							0.4
Minor Property: Any property offense with loss/damage of \$10 or less except burglary and arson.	8.1	3.8	1.7	0.6	0.6		1.0	15.9
Minor Personal: Resisting or obstructing an officer, coercion, hazing, other similar UCR PART II offenses.	0.4							0.4
Moderate Property: Burglaries and arsons with loss/damage of \$10 or less and any other type of property offense with loss/damage of \$11 to \$250.	19.2	8.6	3.8	3.5%	1.9%	0.6%	2.5	40.1
Serious Property: Burglaries and arsons with loss/damage of \$11 to \$250 and any other property offense with loss/damage greater than \$250.	13.8	3.5	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	2.7	27.8
Very Serious Property: Burglaries and arsons with loss/damage of \$250 or more.	4.4	3.5	0.6	0.4	0.6		2.9	12.5
Serious Personal: Unarmed robberies and non-aggravated assaults with loss of \$250 or less.	0.8				0.4			1.3
Very Serious Personal: Unarmed robberies and non-aggravated assaults with losses exceeding \$250 and all UCR Part I personal crimes including rape, armed robbery, aggravated assault.	1.3		0.2			0.2		1.7
TOTAL PERCENT	48.4	19.4	9.4	6.7	4.8	2.1	9.2	100.0

¹Offenses are coded by IPA personnel from the narrative description of the offense contained on the HIS forms. Coding categories and rules are those used in the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). Transfer cases are not included.

²These figures include prior offenses resulting in a court contact and concurrent offenses. No incident is counted both as a prior offense and as a concurrent offense.

TABLE 8. FIVE UNOFFICIAL STANDARDS FOR ASSESSING THE APPROPRIATENESS OF REFERRALS IN 4th Judicial Dist, ID.

I. SERIOUS OR REPEAT OFFENDERS

Seriousness Category	# of Priors/Concurrents						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Victimless	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded
Minor Offenses	Shaded						
Minor Prop. Prop.	Shaded						
Minor Person.	Shaded						
Moderate Prop.							
Serious Prop.							
Very Ser. Prop.							
Serious Person.							
Very Ser. Pers.							

91.0% of the referrals meet this standard

II. SERIOUS OFFENDERS

Seriousness Category	# of Priors/Concurrents						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Victimless	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded
Minor Offenses	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded
Minor Prop. Prop.	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded
Minor Person.	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded
Moderate Prop.							
Serious Prop.							
Very Ser. Prop.							
Serious Person.							
Very Ser. Pers.							

83.3% of the referrals meet this standard

III. SERIOUS AND/OR REPEAT OFFENDERS

Seriousness Category	# of Priors/Concurrents						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Victimless	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded
Minor Offenses	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded				
Minor Prop. Prop.	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded				
Minor Person.	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded				
Moderate Prop.	Shaded						
Serious Prop.							
Very Ser. Prop.							
Serious Person.							
Very Ser. Pers.							

66.4% of the referrals meet this standard

In each diagram, the shaded area indicates referrals that would not be appropriate, given the criteria used in that unofficial standard. Unshaded areas represent combinations of seriousness of referral offenses and prior/concurrent offenses that would be appropriate under the criteria specified by that particular standard.

These standards are not being proposed for adoption or for official use.

IV. REPEAT OFFENDERS

Seriousness Category	# of Priors/Concurrents						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Victimless	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded
Minor Offenses	Shaded						
Minor Prop. Prop.	Shaded						
Minor Person.	Shaded						
Moderate Prop.	Shaded						
Serious Prop.	Shaded						
Very Ser. Prop.	Shaded						
Serious Person.	Shaded						
Very Ser. Pers.	Shaded						

51.6% of the referrals meet this standard

V. CHRONIC AND VERY SERIOUS OFFENDERS

Seriousness Category	# of Priors/Concurrents						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Victimless	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded
Minor Offenses	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded
Minor Prop. Prop.	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded
Minor Person.	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded
Moderate Prop.	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded				
Serious Prop.	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded				
Very Ser. Prop.	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded				
Serious Person.	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded				
Very Ser. Pers.	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded				

29.0% of the referrals meet this standard

Attachment C

Juvenile Restitution Program

Ada County Juvenile Center

5300 Denton Street

(208) 384-8712

Boise Idaho 83704

HON. WARREN H. GILMORE
Deputy Attorney General

CARL A. MILLER
Restitution Coordinator

EXIT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR VICTIMS

As a victim of a juvenile crime and a principal in the Juvenile Restitution Program, your responses to the following questions are essential in evaluating the effectiveness of the program and in improving victim services.

1. I feel that the Restitution Plan ordered by the Juvenile Court was fair.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree

If you disagree, please explain. _____

2. I feel that the Juvenile Restitution Program Personnel handled my case in a professional manner.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree

If you disagree, please explain. _____

3. The Juvenile Restitution Program Personnel did a good job in informing me about the program.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree

If you disagree, please explain. _____

4. The Juvenile Restitution Program Personnel did a good job in informing me of the progress of the juvenile.

Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree

If you disagree, please explain. _____

5. I feel that the Juvenile Court and the Juvenile Restitution Program did the best possible job with the given circumstances of the case

Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree

If you disagree, please explain. _____

Please answer the additional questions concerning the case.

6. The crime committed was _____

7. The reported dollar amount loss was _____

8. The dollar amount of the restitution ordered was _____

9. The amount I received was _____

PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE WITHIN TWO WEEKS IN THE ENCLOSED SELF-ADDRESSED STAMPED ENVELOPE

EXIT QUESTIONNAIRE

Ques.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Response
Ques. I	14.4%	41.7%	2.9%	1.5%	1.5%	4.4%
Ques. II	49.2%	41.7%	2.9%	0%	1.5%	4.4%
Ques. III	26.8	50.7%	7.5%	7.5%	2.9%	4.4%
Ques. IV	14.9%	37.3%	14.9%	16.4%	4.4%	5.9%
Ques. V	28.3%	56.7%	7.5%	1.5%	1.5%	4.4%

Attachment D

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END