



# SFY 2010 – SFY 2017

## Iowa Restitution Paid

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## I. BACKGROUND

This report seeks to review the timeliness and order of restitution payments imposed by Iowa's court system. Section 915.100 of the Iowa Code<sup>1</sup> provides for the rights of victims to request restitution for criminal cases resulting in a conviction. Victims can request compensation for expenses such as; medical bills, lost wages, stolen property, transportation, and counseling.

The rights of victims, pertaining to restitution, include the following:

- For all criminal cases in which a guilty verdict is rendered, the court shall order restitution for all victims of the criminal activity,
- If the criminal activity results in death of a victim, the offender is also ordered to pay at least \$150,000 to the victim's estate and/or heirs,
- Judgments for restitution are handled in the same way as a civil judgment,
- Victims may file liens against the offender(s) in cases of non-payment,
- Victims receiving restitution resulting from a criminal case are still able to file a civil action against offender(s).

### Collection of Restitution

In Iowa, clerks of court are responsible for the collection of restitution payments. Defendants ordered to pay restitution have 30 days from the date of assessment to pay the debt in full, unless a payment plan is established with the courts. The judicial branch is required to assign cases to the county attorney, if that county attorney has a collections program, 30 days after the debt is assessed if unpaid. If the debt is in a county that does not have a county attorney collections program, the judicial branch assigns the debt to a private collection agency 30 days after the court debt has been assessed if unpaid.<sup>2</sup>

Section 602.8107 of the Iowa code<sup>3</sup> establishes the following hierarchy for application of restitution payments in Iowa. According to code, payments received under this section shall be applied in the following priority order:

- (1) Pecuniary damages as defined in section 910.1, subsection 3<sup>4</sup>
- (2) Fines or penalties and criminal penalty and law enforcement initiative surcharges
- (3) Crime victim compensation program reimbursement
- (4) Court costs, including correctional fees assessed pursuant to sections 356.7 and 904.108, court-appointed attorney fees, or public defender expenses

Pecuniary damages are defined as, "all damages to the extent not paid by an insurer, which a victim could recover against the offender in a civil action arising out of the same facts or event, except punitive damages and damages for pain, suffering, mental anguish, and loss of consortium. Without limitation, "pecuniary damages" includes damages for wrongful death and expenses incurred for psychiatric or psychological services or counseling or other counseling for the victim which became necessary as a direct result of the criminal activity."<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/915.100.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/IR/916685.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/602.8107.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/910.1.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

## II. METHODOLOGY

All data for analysis were extracted from the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse (JDW). The JDW, managed by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP), is “a central repository of key criminal and juvenile justice information from the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS) and information from the Iowa Correctional Offender Network (ICON) system. The JDW is located on a platform with the Information Technology Department as one part of the Enterprise Data Warehouse. The overall mission of the JDW is to provide the judicial, legislative and executive branches of state government and other entities, with improved statistical and decision support information pertaining to justice system activities.”<sup>6</sup>

ICIS, the Judicial Branch case management system, maintains all financial records pertaining to restitution; including the status of fines, court costs, surcharges, and financial settlements statewide.

Restitution data were compiled for fiscal years 2010 through 2017 as of December 31, 2017.

Restitution is not included in a time frame if the time elapsed from the date of obligation is less than the time period being reported. For example, the elapsed time for restitution imposed at the beginning of SFY 2017 was 18 months; therefore, it would not be included in any analysis beyond 18 months.

The following are the major components reviewed for the analysis conducted:

1. Victim restitution payments
2. Collection rates
3. Payment plans
4. Comparison of restitution to other payment types
5. Restitution paid based on correctional supervision status

### Victim Restitution Payments

Data regarding the amount of restitution imposed was extracted for cases where victim restitution was imposed during state fiscal years 2010 through 2017. All payments for victim restitution paid through December, 31 2017 were included in the analysis.

The state fiscal year was determined based on the aging date. The aging date represents the date the restitution was established. Restitution obligations were denoted by a case ID and a record ID. Each case ID and record ID combination represents one person who was owed restitution. The data contained multiple records, for both restitution imposed and for payments, that may contain positive or negative dollar amounts for the amount imposed and the amount paid. The data on imposed amounts was totaled and records with positive amounts imposed were selected for further analysis.

A total of 82,632 case ID and record ID pairs were found during the eight-year time period. Of these, 6,897 of these pairs summed to a zero amount imposed and were deleted. The remaining 75,735 cases were used in the analysis of restitution payments.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://humanrights.iowa.gov/cjpp/justice-data-warehouse>

Before linking payments, any entries in the data that were identified as one of the transaction types listed below were excluded:

- 'ATT' 'COUNTY ATTORNEY COLLECTION'
- 'JRN' 'JOURNAL'
- 'ABP' 'AUTO BACKGROUND PROCESS'
- 'CMS' 'COMMUNITY SERVICE'
- 'DIS' 'DISMISSED AT STATES COST'

These transaction types were excluded as they indicate adjustments to restitution, as opposed to actual funds exchanged. These adjustments are made to reverse bad payments, move money between obligations (both restitution and other costs), account for multiple obligors and various other reasons. While a comments field within the data system exists, a description may or may not be documented. Analysis would need to take place on a case-by-case basis, and extracting text fields does not generate data that can be readily analyzed.

The payment data that remain reflect actual dollars that were exchanged and excludes any adjustments or offsets that may have occurred. As a result, the totals and actions presented may not represent the full status of any individual case.

Payments were then linked to imposed amounts and totaled into five cumulative groups representing the amount paid within 90 days, 180 days, one year, two years, and five years from the aging date. For example, if \$10 was paid in the first 90 days and an additional \$20 was paid in the next 90 days, the amount paid within 90 days is \$10 and the amount paid within 180 days is \$30.

In cases where enough time had not elapsed between the aging date and the payment time period, the amount paid was coded as missing, so the case would not be included in the analysis for that time frame.

The percentage of restitution imposed (by obligation) and paid within each time frame was then calculated. The median percentage is reported instead of an average percentage due to skewed averages as a result of large amounts owed.

As an example, consider two groups of 100 people owing restitution:

N	Amount Imposed	Group 1		Group 2	
		Amount Paid	% Paid	Amount Paid	% Paid
51	\$1,000	\$1,000	100%	\$800	80%
44	\$5,000	\$2,500	50%	\$3,500	70%
5	\$10,000	\$100	1%	\$5,000	50%

Group 1 – Median Paid = 100%, Average Paid = 73%

Group 2 – Median Paid = 80%, Average Paid = 74%

The median is the “middle” person in the group ranked from lowest to highest. So the median person and payment in both groups would be roughly person number 50 with 49 people below him paying as much, or less than, number 50 and 50 people above him paying more, or as much as, number 50. In

Group 1, the median indicates that at least half of the persons paid 100% of their restitution, as opposed to the average which says on par a person pays 73% of their obligation. In Group 2, while the average restitution paid parallels that of Group 1, the median amount paid is considerably less, at 80%. Therefore, there are more obligors in Group 2 that are not paying their full restitution, however the *average* paid would not indicate that.

Case type, case sub type, race, and sex were linked based on case ID only. Both case type and case sub type were unique to the case ID. Because there may have been more than one person who was assigned restitution on a case, the extraction of race and sex data resulted in multiple entries per case at times.

If the race or sex was the same on the records associated with each case ID then race and sex were used for each case ID/record ID pair in the data set. If either were different, the race or sex was coded to indicate that there were multiple defendants on the case. Race and sex were considered independently, thus, if two Hispanic individuals of a different sex were associated with the same case ID, race would have been coded as Hispanic and sex as multiple defendants.

In approximately 15% of the cases, sex was unknown or missing and in approximately 23% of the cases, race was unknown or missing. Due to this level of missing values, interpretation of the impact of race or gender is limited.

## **Payment Plans**

Data on the presence and type of payment plan were extracted for all cases with positive imposed amounts during state fiscal years 2016 and 2017 (N=16,164). Linking the payment plan data to the imposed amounts and payments was executed based on case ID. In cases with multiple record ID's (indicating there was more than one restitution obligation), only one payment plan was reflected per case.

## **Comparison of Restitution to Other Payment Types**

Cases with imposed amounts greater than \$1,000, during state fiscal years 2015 through 2017, were selected for additional analysis to determine if payments received were applied to victim restitution imposed before other case obligations such as fines and court costs (N=4,802).

Certain transaction types were determined to be allowable payments, prior to the application of payments for restitution owed, per policy and state code. These included the following:

- Bonds - Escrow
- Trusts - Escrow
- Appearance Bond Refund
- Refundable
- Department of Revenue Collections Fee
- Third Party Debt Collection Fee
- Service Charges

Imposed amounts were grouped into restitution and non-restitution. Amounts were then summed to create a total amount of restitution and non-restitution imposed and the earliest aging date for restitution was retained for further analysis. These data were joined to the payment data after it was filtered to remove the same transaction types removed in the first review (victim restitution payments, page 6).

This analysis was further complicated due to the fact that both aging date and record IDs varied by payment type. Thus, a single case ID may be associated with multiple aging dates based on payment type and multiple record IDs both within and between payment types.

Cases were classified into one of the four following groups:

Group 1 – No payments had been received.

Group 2 – Restitution payments were received and no non-restitution payments had been received or credited to the account until all restitution had been paid.

Group 3 – At least one non-restitution payment was received before the date restitution was established based on the aging date.

Group 4 – At least one non-restitution payment was received after restitution was established and before all restitution was paid.

### **Restitution Paid Based on Correctional Supervision Status**

Cases with imposed amounts greater than \$1,000, during state fiscal years 2015 through 2017, were selected to match with the Department of Corrections (DOC) data on supervision status to identify defendants who were under supervision at the time restitution was established.

Defendants were matched based on first name, last name, birth date, and social security number. Any records that matched on three or more criteria were selected as a match. Of the 4,802 cases, 4,261(89%) were matched in both datasets. The remaining 541 cases were not found or did not match on at least three of the fields used for matching and were deleted.

DOC status was grouped into 4 categories: Prison, Probation, Other Supervision, and Status Unknown. *Other Supervision* statuses included: Prison Safekeeper, Prison Compact, OWI Prison, Work Release, OWI Continuum, Special Sentence, Community Supervision 902.3A, Parole, Interstate Compact Parole, Federal Interstate Compact Probation Pretrial Release With Supervision, Pretrial Release Without Supervision, and Jail (Designated Site). *Status Unknown* included matched cases with no correctional status at the time restitution was established and unmatched cases.

Supervision at the time the first restitution obligation was established was determined by comparing the aging date associated with the first restitution obligation to a date either 90 days before the start of the supervision status or 90 days after the end of the supervision status. In cases where one or more supervision statuses fell into this range, the highest supervision status was selected. The 90-day window was used to allow for processing time between court events and entry into the corrections system.



## Limitations and Challenges

The structure and distribution of the data created a number of challenges for analyzing and interpreting the results. The focus of the analysis was to reduce the impact and work to ameliorate distorted results.

The data distribution for restitution amounts imposed and paid did not align well with the normal distribution that is typically assumed when reporting averages, or other measures of statistical significance. Table I illustrates the departure from normality that was present in the data. *Skewness* is a measure of the direction and magnitude of skew in a data distribution. A skewness of zero would indicate that the data is distributed symmetrically around its mean as is found in a normal distribution. Therefore, the skewness values calculated for both restitution imposed and restitution paid indicate non-normal distributions.

Table I. Summary Statistics Restitution Imposed and Paid, SFY 2010-2017

	Total Amount Imposed	Total Amount Paid
N	75,735	75,735
Mean	\$2,543	\$442
Median	\$228	\$82
Minimum	\$0.01	\$(264.30)
Maximum	\$4,383,057.70	\$149,483.91
Skewness	106.446	26.344

Table I also highlights another issue present in the data. As shown, the minimum value for amount paid was a negative \$264.30. Because of the way the data is entered into the system, and the need to track and account for all transactions, any necessary corrections result in a new transaction being recorded and reported in the data file. For example, if an amount of \$100 imposed was entered mistakenly on the first of the month and discovered and corrected on the 10<sup>th</sup> of the month there would be two records in the data stream with different dates of entry; one with an amount of \$100 and one with an amount of -\$100.

This could introduce errors in the analysis when comparing imposed amounts and payments based on dates. One area where this may have a significant impact was the comparison of timing of payments for restitution relative to other costs associated with a case. For example, one or more non-restitution payments may have been recorded before restitution had been established or before restitution was paid, however, a correction was entered which zeroed out the non-restitution payments sometime after the restitution was established or paid.

Accounting for these types of errors was not attempted due to the difficulty and magnitude of the effort that would be required. Accounting for these situations would require a manual review of each record in each case, and even then, assumptions would have to be made to tie a negative entry to prior entries.

Restitution imposition and payments through the court system are complex and there are limitations and challenges that present when analyzing this information. While the data are not normally distributed, analysts made every attempt throughout this report to account for skewed data and outliers.

The analysis within this report was conducted to identify potential trends and areas for additional review in spite of these limitations.

### III. DATA ANALYSIS

All data utilized in the analysis for this report was extracted from the JDW. While the JDW is regularly monitored for quality and reliability of data, data uploaded from the court's systems will be reliant upon consistent data entry practices and procedures established statewide.

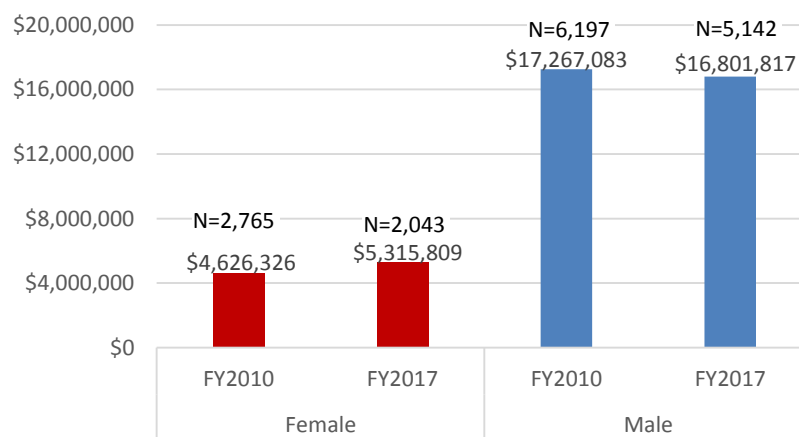
#### A. Restitution Imposed by Demography and Crime Type

Table 1. Total Restitution Imposed, SFY2010-2017

	Total Amount Imposed		
	Obligations (N)	Median	Total
SFY 2017	8,093	\$295	\$25,422,064
SFY 2016	8,071	\$264	\$26,447,311
SFY 2015	8,632	\$246	\$21,826,923
SFY 2014	9,675	\$225	\$23,270,957
SFY 2013	9,803	\$215	\$21,373,559
SFY 2012	9,933	\$224	\$28,265,314
SFY 2011	10,617	\$200	\$20,859,591
SFY 2010	10,911	\$202	\$25,161,322
Total	75,735	\$228	\$192,627,042

- The number of restitution obligations declined by nearly 26% over the eight-year span.
- Comparing SFY10 to SFY17, total amount imposed was stable, yet the median amount imposed increased by 46%.

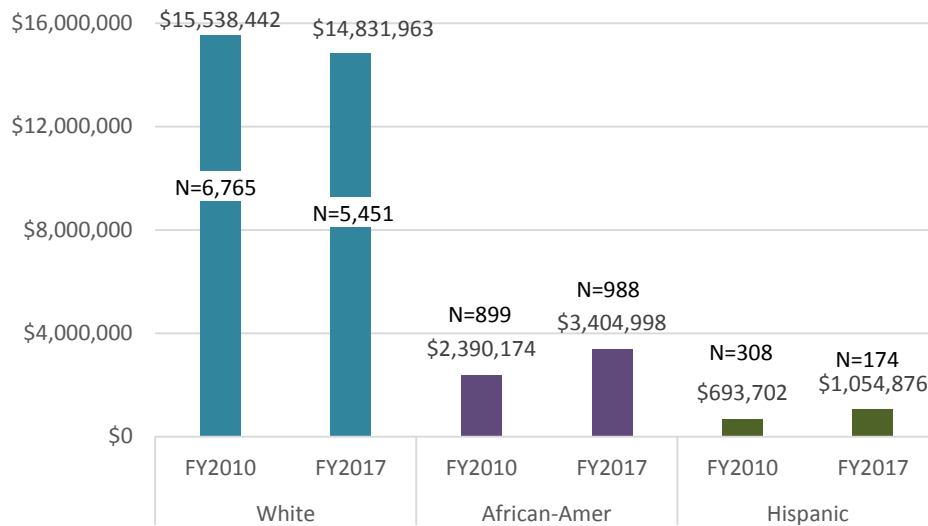
Figure 1. Restitution Imposed by Gender, SFY10 and SFY17



*Note that totals presented in this table will not equal previous counts as defendants of unknown gender are not included.*

- While the number of obligations involving females declined 26%, their total amount imposed increased 15%; the median amount owed by females increased 69%, from \$151 to \$255.
- The median restitution amount imposed for males increased 17% from \$278 to \$325; however, total amount imposed for males declined 3% across the eight-year span.

Figure 2. Restitution Imposed by Race, SFY10 and SFY17



Note that totals presented in this table will not equal previous counts as defendants of unknown race are not included.

- The total amount imposed for African-American and Hispanic defendants increased 42% and 52%, respectively.
- The median amount imposed for Hispanic defendants increased 78%, from \$252 to \$448, yet the total number of defendants decreased by 44%.
- The total amount imposed and the total number of obligors identified as White both decreased (-5% and -19% respectively).

Table 2. Total Restitution by Crime Type, SFY10-17

	N	Total Amount Imposed	Amount Paid within 1 Year	Total Amount Paid
Felony	29,798	\$166,861,948	\$11,347,698	\$23,639,930
Misdemeanor	38,138	\$18,166,329	\$5,012,104	\$7,148,393
Other	7,799	\$7,598,764	\$1,826,312	\$2,659,725
Total	75,735	\$192,627,042	\$18,186,114	\$33,448,049

- After eight years, approximately 17% of obligations were paid; within one year, less than 10% of the total imposed was paid.
- While misdemeanants paid nearly 40% of their obligations between SFY10 and SFY17, felons paid only 14% of the total imposed.

Table 3. Total Restitution by Crime Subtype, SFY10-17

	N	Total Amount Imposed	Amount Paid within 1 Year	Total Amount Paid
Violent	7,563	\$82,529,236	\$2,053,138	\$4,131,218
Property	39,004	\$94,875,872	\$12,565,629	\$24,175,721
Drugs	8,703	\$9,279,145	\$1,496,640	\$2,464,575
Traffic	1,249	\$1,502,524	\$618,980	\$835,290
Other	19,216	\$4,440,265	\$1,451,726	\$1,841,244
Total	75,735	\$192,627,042	\$18,186,114	\$33,448,049

- Defendants with traffic fines had the highest percentage paid after one year (41%) and across all fiscal years (56%).
- Only 5% of restitution imposed for violent crimes was paid over the eight-year period.

### Findings - Restitution by Demography and Crime Type

- ✓ While the number of obligations decreased 26% over the eight-year period reviewed, the amount of restitution imposed remained stable.
- ✓ The number of obligations for females declined by 26%; however, the total imposed for females increased 15% between SFY10-17.
- ✓ The median amount imposed nearly doubled for Hispanic defendants between SFY10-17.
- ✓ Defendants accused of violent and/or felony level crimes paid very little toward their restitution obligations within eight years.

## B. Restitution Paid Over Time

Table 4. Restitution, Median Percentage Amount Imposed/Paid Within Two Years, SFY10-17

SFY	N	Total Amount Imposed	Median % Paid	Amount Paid within 90 days	Median % Paid	Amount Paid within 180 days	Median % Paid	Amount Paid within 1 year	Median % Paid	Amount Paid within 2 years	Median % Paid
2010	10,911	\$25,161,322	100%	\$1,443,773	0%	\$1,945,473	2%	\$2,566,663	32%	\$3,451,834	100%
2011	10,617	\$20,859,591	100%	\$1,362,295	0%	\$1,722,335	3%	\$2,412,158	30%	\$3,328,152	100%
2012	9,933	\$28,265,314	100%	\$1,249,365	0%	\$1,651,989	2%	\$2,381,243	26%	\$3,307,558	91%
2013	9,803	\$21,373,559	100%	\$1,392,223	0%	\$1,854,097	4%	\$2,522,366	34%	\$3,492,711	100%
2014	9,675	\$23,270,957	100%	\$1,654,710	0%	\$2,071,632	0%	\$2,703,264	17%	\$3,591,750	69%
2015	8,632	\$21,826,923	100%	\$1,303,490	0%	\$1,744,424	1%	\$2,420,148	23%	\$3,266,861	88%
2016	8,071	\$26,447,311	38%	\$1,336,415	0%	\$1,718,557	0%	\$2,185,430	8%	\$1,399,224	35%
2017	8,093	\$25,422,064	5%	\$1,245,519	0%	\$1,561,629	0%	\$994,843	13%	--	--

- The median amount paid varied considerably based on the time elapsed.
- The total amount paid within two years was fairly consistent, with approximately 15% of obligations paid across all eight years reviewed.

Table 5. Restitution, Median Percentage of Imposed/Paid by Amount, SFY10-17

Amount Imposed	Total Amount Imposed	Amount Paid within 1 year	Percent of Total Amount Paid within 1 year		Total Amount Paid	Percent of Total Amount Paid	
			N	Median % Paid		N	Median % Paid
\$1,000 or less	\$15,088,008	\$6,061,726	57,698	61%	\$8,857,027	60,755	100%
Over \$1,000	\$177,539,034	\$12,124,388	14,020	2%	\$24,591,022	14,980	16%
Total	\$192,627,042	\$18,186,114	71,718	23%	\$33,448,049	75,735	100%

- Approximately 40% of the total restitution imposed under the amount of \$1,000 was paid within one year – in total nearly 60% was collected.
- When the total amount of restitution imposed was greater than \$1,000, the total collected over the eight-year period dropped to 14% (median paid = 16%).
- When the amount imposed was \$1,000 or less, half of all obligors were able to pay 61% or more within one year.
- When the amount imposed was greater than \$1,000, half of all obligors paid 16% or less across all eight fiscal years.

Table 6a. Restitution, Median Percentage of Imposed/Paid by Range, SFY10-17

Amount Imposed	Total Amount Imposed	Amount Paid within 1 year	Percent of Total Amount Paid within 1 year		Total Amount Paid	Percent of Total Amount Paid	
			N	Median % Paid		N	Median % Paid
\$10 or less	\$19,170	\$10,171	2,568	100%	\$13,877	2,887	100%
\$11 to \$50	\$311,584	\$177,077	9,305	100%	\$226,852	9,714	100%
\$51 to \$150	\$1,743,497	\$1,024,018	17,814	100%	\$1,287,114	18,508	100%
\$151 to \$300	\$2,607,438	\$1,202,972	11,237	38%	\$1,660,681	11,803	100%
\$301 to \$500	\$3,635,987	\$1,413,719	8,256	13%	\$2,109,838	8,742	92%
\$501 to \$1,000	\$6,770,331	\$2,233,770	8,518	8%	\$3,558,664	9,101	54%
\$1,001 to \$10,000	\$37,373,246	\$7,867,293	11,980	4%	\$15,139,024	12,785	25%
Over \$10,000	\$140,165,788	\$4,257,095	2,040	<1%	\$9,451,998	2,195	2%
Total	\$192,627,042	\$18,186,114	71,718	23%	\$33,448,049	75,735	100%

Table 6b. Restitution, Median Amount Imposed/Paid by Range, SFY10-17

Amount Imposed	N	Median Amount Imposed	Total Amount Imposed	% of Total Amount Imposed	Median Total Amount Paid
\$10 or less	2,887	\$6	\$19,170	<1%	\$6
\$11 to \$50	9,714	\$32	\$311,584	<1%	\$24
\$51 to \$150	18,508	\$92	\$1,743,497	1%	\$74
\$151 to \$300	11,803	\$215	\$2,607,438	1%	\$171
\$301 to \$500	8,742	\$412	\$3,635,987	2%	\$310
\$501 to \$1,000	9,101	\$725	\$6,770,331	4%	\$400
\$1,001 to \$10,000	12,785	\$2,137	\$37,373,246	19%	\$625
Over \$10,000	2,195	\$30,000	\$140,165,788	73%	\$884
Total	75,735	\$228	\$192,627,042	100%	\$82

- Smaller amounts imposed resulted in a higher percentage of payments.
- Collection rates decreased to less than 10% when the range imposed was \$501 to \$1,000.
- When total restitution imposed was greater than \$10,000, the total amount collected was less than 7%.

Table 7a. Restitution, Median Percentage of Imposed/Paid by Case Type and Amount, SFY10-17

Case Type / Amount Imposed		Total Amount Imposed	Amount Paid within 1 year	Percent of Total Amount Paid within 1 year		Total Amount Paid	Percent of Total Amount Paid	
				N	Median % Paid		N	Median % Paid
Felony	≤ \$1000	\$6,194,111	\$1,679,273	16,831	5%	\$3,082,749	17,946	82%
	> \$1000	\$160,667,837	\$9,668,425	11,069	2%	\$20,557,181	11,852	13%
	Total	\$166,861,948	\$11,347,698	27,900	3%	\$23,639,930	29,798	37%
Misdemeanor	≤ \$1000	\$7,643,136	\$3,621,794	34,355	100%	\$4,815,709	36,120	100%
	> \$1000	\$10,523,193	\$1,390,310	1,913	8%	\$2,332,684	2,018	43%
	Total	\$18,166,329	\$5,012,104	36,268	100%	\$7,148,393	38,138	100%
Other	≤ \$1000	\$1,250,760	\$760,660	6,512	100%	\$958,568	6,689	100%
	> \$1000	\$6,348,005	\$1,065,652	1,038	11%	\$1,701,157	1,110	41%
	Total	\$7,598,764	\$1,826,312	7,550	100%	\$2,659,725	7,799	100%
Total	≤ \$1000	\$15,088,008	\$6,061,726	57,698	61%	\$8,857,027	60,755	100%
	> \$1000	\$177,539,034	\$12,124,388	14,020	2%	\$24,591,022	14,980	16%
	Total	\$192,627,042	\$18,186,114	71,718	23%	\$33,448,049	75,735	100%

Table 7b. Restitution, Median Amount of Imposed/Paid by Case Type, SFY10-17

Case Type	N	Median Amount Imposed	Total Amount Imposed	% of Total Imposed	Median Total Amount Paid	Total Amount Paid	Median % of Total Paid	% of Total Amount Collected
Felony	29,798	\$654	\$166,861,948	87%	\$120	\$23,639,930	37%	14.2%
Misdemeanor	38,138	\$135	\$18,166,329	9%	\$63	\$7,148,393	100%	39.3%
Other	7,799	\$126	\$7,598,764	4%	\$97	\$2,659,725	100%	35.0%
Total	75,735	\$228	\$192,627,042	100%	\$82	\$33,448,049	100%	17.4%

- Restitution collected for misdemeanor crimes, especially when restitution imposed is less than \$1,000, is considerably higher than restitution collected for felony level crimes.
- While the number of imposed obligations is 21% higher for cases involving misdemeanor crimes, felons comprise 87% of the total restitution imposed.

Table 8a. Restitution, Median Percentage of Imposed/Paid by Case Subtype and Amount, SFY10-17

Case Type		Total Amount Imposed	Amount Paid within 1 year	Percent of Total Amount Paid within 1 year		Total Amount Paid	Percent of Total Amount Paid	
				N	Median % Paid		N	Median % Paid
Violent	≤ \$1000	\$1,374,246	\$570,921	4,871	92%	\$862,115	5,258	100%
	> \$1000	\$81,154,990	\$1,482,217	2,180	0%	\$3,269,103	2,305	5%
	Total	\$82,529,236	\$2,053,138	7,051	14%	\$4,131,218	7,563	100%
Property	≤ \$1000	\$9,894,642	\$3,324,587	26,475	7%	\$5,215,292	28,039	86%
	> \$1000	\$84,981,230	\$9,241,043	10,240	3%	\$18,960,429	10,965	18%
	Total	\$94,875,872	\$12,565,629	36,715	5%	\$24,175,721	39,004	50%
Drugs/ Alcohol	≤ \$1000	\$1,530,629	\$825,483	7,334	100%	\$1,125,483	7,602	100%
	> \$1000	\$7,748,516	\$671,157	1,018	5%	\$1,339,092	1,101	23%
	Total	\$9,279,145	\$1,496,640	8,352	100%	\$2,464,575	8,703	100%
Traffic	≤ \$1000	\$227,505	\$114,195	849	100%	\$150,440	872	100%
	> \$1000	\$1,275,019	\$504,784	362	31%	\$684,850	377	100%
	Total	\$1,502,524	\$618,980	1,211	68%	\$835,290	1,249	100%
Other	≤ \$1000	\$2,060,986	\$1,226,540	18,169	100%	\$1,503,697	18,984	100%
	> \$1000	\$2,379,279	\$225,186	220	23%	\$337,547	232	70%
	Total	\$4,440,265	\$1,451,726	18,389	100%	\$1,841,244	19,216	100%
Total	≤ \$1000	\$15,088,008	\$6,061,726	57,698	61%	\$8,857,027	60,755	100%
	> \$1000	\$177,539,034	\$12,124,388	14,020	2%	\$24,591,022	14,980	16%
	Total	\$192,627,042	\$18,186,114	71,718	23%	\$33,448,049	75,735	100%

Table 8b. Restitution, Median Amount Imposed/Paid by Case Subtype, SFY10-17

Crime Subtype	N	Median Amount Imposed	Total Amount Imposed	% of Total Imposed	Median Total Amount Paid	Total Amount Paid	Median % of Total Paid	% of Total Amount Collected
Violent	7,563	\$390	\$82,529,236	43%	\$101	\$4,131,218	100%	5%
Property	39,004	\$490	\$94,875,872	49%	\$117	\$24,175,721	50%	25%
Drugs	8,703	\$133	\$9,279,145	5%	\$99	\$2,464,575	100%	27%
Traffic	1,249	\$350	\$1,502,524	1%	\$100	\$835,290	100%	56%
Other	19,216	\$76	\$4,440,265	2%	\$52	\$1,841,244	100%	41%
Total	75,735	\$228	\$192,627,042	100%	\$82	\$33,448,049	100%	17%

- The median percentage paid for restitution associated with traffic fines and “other” charges was considerably higher than for other case types.
- Property related crimes had the lowest payment rates regardless of amount imposed.



Table 9: Restitution, Median Amount Imposed/Paid by Gender, SFY10-17

Gender	N	Median Amount Imposed	Total Amount Imposed	Median Total Amount Paid	Median % Paid	Total Amount Paid	% of Total Amount Collected
Female	19,263	\$192	\$40,759,719	\$86	45%	\$9,297,166	22.8%
Male	45,356	\$270	\$121,906,615	\$81	30%	\$19,303,347	15.8%
Other	11,116	\$160	\$29,960,707	\$80	50%	\$4,847,536	16.2%
Total	75,735	\$228	\$192,627,042	\$82	36%	\$33,448,049	17.4%

- Imposed amounts for females were one-third less than amounts imposed for males, and females had a higher collection rate.

Table 10. Restitution, Median Amount Imposed/Paid by Race, SFY10-17

Race	N	Median Amount Imposed	Total Amount Imposed	Median Total Amount Paid	Total Amount Paid	Median % of Total Paid	% of Total Collected
White	47,980	\$247	\$117,944,928	\$89	\$22,113,822	100%	18.7%
African-American	7,904	\$320	\$19,876,337	\$48	\$2,236,157	16%	11.3%
Hispanic	2,341	\$161	\$6,326,634	\$65	\$756,686	100%	12.0%
Other	17,510	\$175	\$48,479,142	\$82	\$8,341,383	100%	17.2%
Total	75,735	\$228	\$192,627,042	\$82	\$33,448,049	100%	17.4%

- African-Americans had higher amounts of restitution imposed and had the lowest collection rate.
- The total amount paid based on race and gender indicate that a higher percentage of restitution was collected from females and Whites.

### Findings - Restitution Paid Over Time

- ✓ Of the total amount owed between SFY10-17, 20% of obligors accounted for more than 90% of the total amount imposed.
- ✓ Restitution paid over time was fairly consistent across the eight years reviewed; regardless of the time period that elapses.
- ✓ When the total amount imposed was less than \$1,000, the collection rate between SFY10-17 was 60%. However, when the amount imposed was greater than \$1,000, this rate drops to 14%.
- ✓ Only 7% of total restitution imposed was collected when the amount was greater than \$10,000.

### C. Percentage of Restitution Paid

While most of this report identifies specific populations and payments based on the median percentage paid, this section provides a more simplistic view of the total amount imposed and percentage paid for restitution established between SFY10-17.

Table 11. Restitution Obligations by Amount Imposed/Paid, SFY10-17

Amount Imposed	N	Total Amount Imposed	Total Amount Paid	% of Total Paid
\$10 or less	2,887	\$19,170	\$13,877	72.4%
\$11 to \$50	9,714	\$311,584	\$226,852	72.8%
\$51 to \$150	18,508	\$1,743,497	\$1,287,114	73.8%
\$151 to \$300	11,803	\$2,607,438	\$1,660,681	63.7%
\$301 to \$500	8,742	\$3,635,987	\$2,109,838	58.0%
\$501 to \$1,000	9,101	\$6,770,331	\$3,558,664	52.6%
\$1,001 to \$10,000	12,785	\$37,373,246	\$15,139,024	40.5%
Over \$10,000	2,195	\$140,165,788	\$9,451,998	6.7%
Total	75,735	\$192,627,042	\$33,448,049	17.4%

Table 12. Restitution Obligations Imposed/Paid by Crime Type, SFY10-17

Crime Type	Total Amount Imposed	Total Amount Paid	% of Total Paid
Felony	\$166,861,948	\$23,639,930	14.2%
Misdemeanor	\$18,166,329	\$7,148,393	39.3%
Other	\$7,598,764	\$2,659,725	35.0%
Total	\$192,627,042	\$33,448,049	17.4%

Table 13. Restitution Obligations Imposed/Paid by Crime Subtype, SFY10-17

Crime Subtype	Total Amount Imposed	Total Amount Paid	% of Total Paid
Violent	\$82,529,236	\$4,131,218	5.0%
Property	\$94,875,872	\$24,175,721	25.5%
Drugs	\$9,279,145	\$2,464,575	26.6%
Traffic	\$1,502,524	\$835,290	55.6%
Other	\$4,440,265	\$1,841,244	41.5%
Total	\$192,627,042	\$33,448,049	17.4%

- The total amount paid was highest for misdemeanor offenders with less than \$150 imposed in total restitution and for traffic fines.
- Payment rates decline considerably for persons who owe more than \$500.

Table 14. Restitution Obligations Imposed/Paid by Gender, SFY10-17

Gender	Total Amount Imposed	Total Amount Paid	% of Total Paid
Female	\$40,759,719	\$9,297,166	22.8%
Male	\$121,906,615	\$19,303,347	15.8%
Other	\$29,960,707	\$4,847,536	16.2%
Total	\$192,627,042	\$33,448,049	17.4%

Table 15. Restitution Obligations Imposed/Paid by Race, SFY10-17

Race	Total Amount Owed	Total Amount Paid	% of Total Paid
White	\$117,944,928	\$22,113,822	18.7%
African-American	\$19,876,337	\$2,236,157	11.3%
Hispanic	\$6,326,634	\$756,686	12.0%
Other	\$48,479,142	\$8,341,383	17.2%
Total	\$192,627,042	\$33,448,049	17.4%

### Findings – Percentage of Restitution Paid

- ✓ Payment rates diminish as the amount imposed increases.
- ✓ Felony and violent level offenders have lower rates of payment than defendants with lower level offenses.
- ✓ Females and White obligors had higher payment rates compared to their counterparts.

#### D. Payment Plans

Given the complexity, only payment plans established during SFY2017 are reported in this section. As a means of comparison, payment plans for SFY2016 were reviewed, but no significant differences were discovered; therefore, the most current data are reported.

Figure 3. Cases with Payment Plans, SFY2017

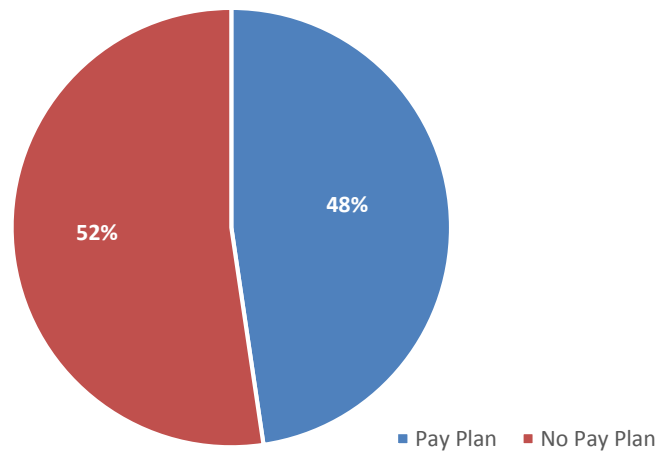
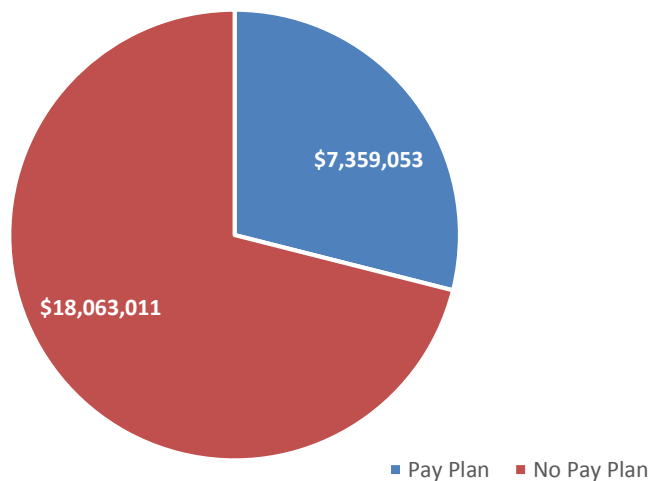
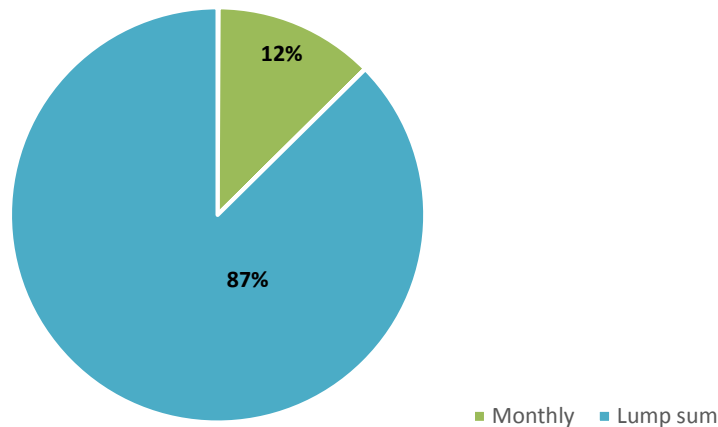


Figure 4. Payment Plans by Total Amount Imposed, SFY2017



- Less than half of the cases with imposed restitution during SFY2017 had an established payment plan.
- The greater amount that was imposed, the less likely a payment plan was established.

Figure 5. Payment Frequency for Payment Plans Established, SFY2017



- Of the payment plans established during SFY2017, 12% were granted a monthly payment schedule and 87% were required to pay restitution as a lump sum. No other payment schedule frequency was established.

Table 16. Payment Plans Established by Crime Type, SFY2017

Imposed/Plan	TOTAL				FELONY				MISDEMEANOR			
	N	%	Imposed	Paid	N	%	Imposed	Paid	N	%	Imposed	Paid
≤ \$1000												
Plan	3,061	49.1%	\$797,119	\$272,074	1,120	51.6%	\$299,156	\$89,726	1,663	46.6%	\$430,501	\$148,917
No Plan	3,176	50.9%	\$878,723	\$310,399	1,052	48.4%	\$422,787	\$95,835	1,905	53.4%	\$411,138	\$188,184
Subtotal	6,237	77.1%	\$1,675,842	\$582,472	2,172	58.9%	\$721,943	\$185,561	3,568	94.3%	\$841,639	\$337,101
> \$1000												
Plan	796	42.9%	\$6,561,934	\$536,728	609	40.2%	\$5,983,021	\$421,991	120	55.3%	\$321,140	\$72,493
No Plan	1,060	57.1%	\$17,184,288	\$974,799	906	59.8%	\$16,714,740	\$892,879	97	44.7%	\$206,449	\$52,885
Subtotal	1,856	22.9%	\$23,746,222	\$1,511,527	1,515	41.1%	\$22,697,761	\$1,314,870	217	5.7%	\$527,590	\$125,379
Total	8,093	100.0%	\$25,422,064	\$2,093,999	3,687	100.0%	\$23,419,703	\$1,500,431	3,785	100.0%	\$1,369,229	\$462,479

Note-Felony and Misdemeanor columns will not equal the total column, as the offense level of "Other" is not included in the table.

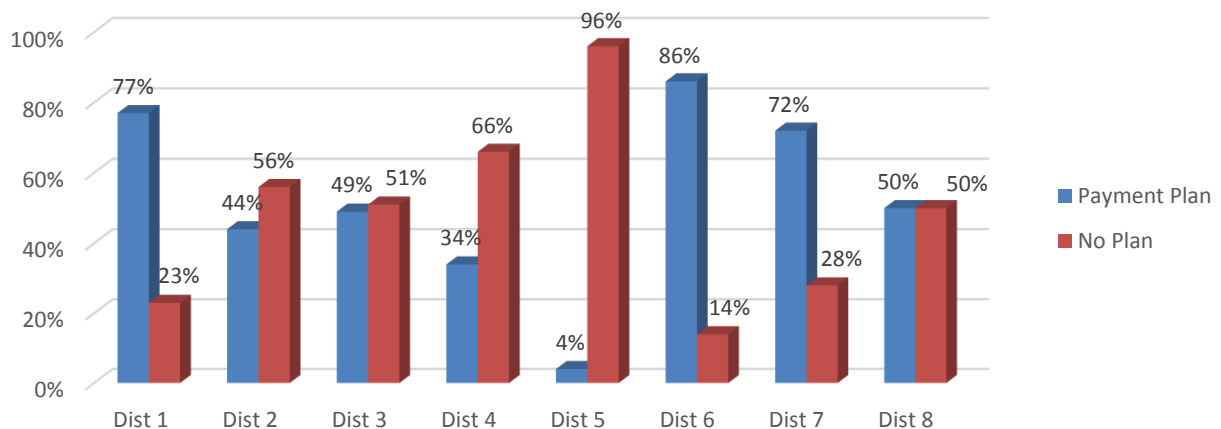
- A higher percentage of defendants with restitution amounts less than \$1,000 (49%) received a payment plan, compared to those owing more than \$1,000 who received payment plans 43% of the time.
- Felons with more than \$1,000 in imposed restitution were less likely to receive a payment plan than defendants who committed misdemeanor offenses.
- The group with the highest percentage paid, based on total imposed, was misdemeanor offenders with imposed amounts less than \$1,000 without a payment plan.

Table 17. Payment Plans Established by Crime Subtype, SFY2017

	≤ \$1,000 Imposed Payment Plan			≤ \$1,000 Imposed No Payment Plan			>\$1,000 Imposed Payment Plan			> \$1,000 Imposed No Payment Plan		
	N	Imposed	Paid	N	Imposed	Paid	N	Imposed	Paid	N	Imposed	Paid
Violent	580	\$62,500	\$25,341	242	\$90,501	\$35,401	77	\$1,665,511	\$43,993	190	\$10,287,705	\$57,354
Property	1,481	\$567,895	\$171,506	1,562	\$598,881	\$179,017	617	\$4,463,616	\$436,357	780	\$6,347,021	\$875,421
Drug	360	\$85,336	\$41,543	319	\$72,568	\$34,076	78	\$295,045	\$43,170	66	\$423,385	\$26,384
Traffic	28	\$11,045	\$2,912	38	\$11,317	\$3,859	13	\$38,284	\$5,038	14	\$35,411	\$8,197
Other	612	\$70,343	\$30,772	1,015	\$105,456	\$58,046	11	\$99,478	\$8,170	10	\$90,766	\$7,444
Total	3,061	797,119	\$272,074	3,176	878,723	\$310,399	796	6,561,934	\$536,728	1,060	17,184,288	\$974,800

- The crime subtype categorized as “Other” had the highest percentage of restitution paid, at 55%; 49% of total restitution imposed by drug offenders with a payment plan was collected.
- The lowest percentage collected was less than 1% paid by violent offenders with no payment plan owing more than \$1,000 in restitution.

Figure 6. Payment Plans by District, SFY2017



- District 6 had the highest percentage (86%) of restitution cases with an established payment plan, while District 5 had the lowest percentage (4%) of cases with payment plans.
- It is important to note, that even though districts varied considerably concerning the number of payment plans established, during FY2017 more than 80% of the plans called for a lump sum payment.

### Findings – Payment Plans

- ✓ Overall, payment plans were established for approximately half of restitution obligations.
- ✓ The greater the amount imposed, the less likely a payment plan was established; 45% of defendants with more than \$1,000 imposed established a payment plan, while 49% of defendants owing less than \$1,000 had a payment plan.
- ✓ While half of those owing restitution were granted a payment plan, 87% of these plans required that restitution be paid as a lump sum.
- ✓ Judicial districts varied widely in the establishment of payment plans.

## E. Order of Restitution Payments

As noted in the Background section of this report, the order in regard to how payments are applied toward restitution amounts imposed has been established in Section 602.8107 of the Iowa code.<sup>7</sup>

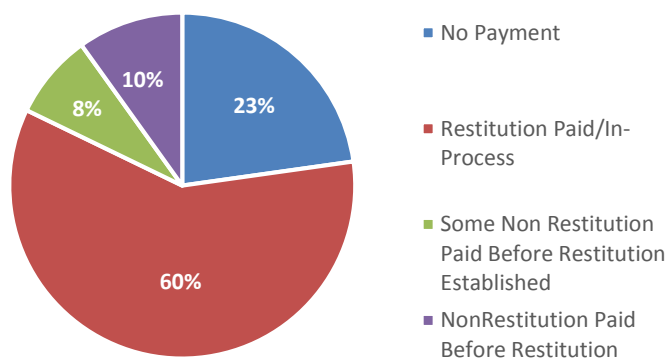
Payments are to be applied as summarized here:

- Pecuniary damages
- Fines or penalties, criminal surcharges
- Crime victim compensation program reimbursement
- Court costs, including correctional fees

There are other allowable fees that can be paid before restitution is applied, including collection fees and bond payments.<sup>8</sup> For a comprehensive list, please see page 7.

The following analysis reviews the order in which restitution payments were applied between SFY2015 and SFY2017. *Analysis was conducted only for cases where the amount of restitution imposed was greater than \$1,000.*

Figure 7. Status of Restitution Payments, SFY2015-2017



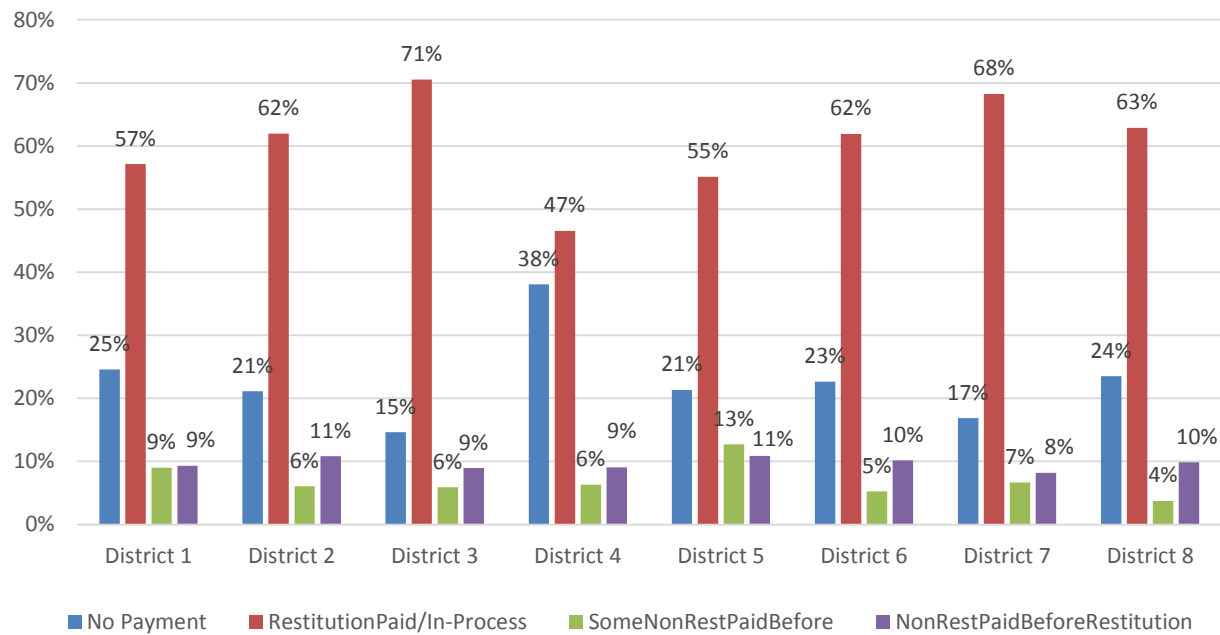
Note - For those cases in which at least one non-restitution payment was received before restitution was established, there may be other non-restitution payments applied before all restitution was paid. Cases labeled "Non Restitution Paid Before Restitution" had at least one non-restitution payment applied after restitution was established. These are the cases that would likely indicate further review of application of payments.

- Of the payments applied, 10% are questionable as to whether the codified hierarchy of payment application was followed.
- Other payments (8%) were also questionable, as non-restitution was paid first. However, restitution had not yet been established.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/602.8107.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

Figure 8. Status of Restitution Payments, By District SFY15-17



- Instances of non-restitution payments being applied prior to restitution payments does not appear to differ much by district.

### Findings – Order of Restitution Payments

- ✓ While there appear to be other court payments being applied before restitution is paid, reviewing the order of payments in the court's database is complex.
- ✓ Further analysis and direct contact with court staff would be necessary to adequately identify any misappropriation of restitution payments.



## F. Restitution Paid Based on Correctional Supervision Status

The following provides the status of restitution payments for offenders who are under supervision with the Iowa Department of Corrections. Supervision status was determined at the time that restitution was first established. *Analysis was conducted only for cases where the amount of restitution imposed was greater than \$1,000.*

Table 18. DOC Supervision Status by Percent of Restitution Paid, Restitution Established SFY15-17

Percent Paid	Department of Corrections Supervision Status When Restitution was Established							
	Prison		Probation		Other Dept of Correction Supervision		Status Unknown*	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
None	315	30%	555	22%	88	39%	262	27%
20% or less	601	57%	792	31%	58	26%	175	18%
21 to 50%	66	6%	338	13%	20	9%	87	9%
51 to 99%	31	3%	243	9%	17	8%	75	8%
Paid in Full	34	3%	626	24%	41	18%	342	36%
Overpayment	0	0%	19	1%	1	0%	12	1%
Total	1,047	100%	2,573	100%	225	100%	953	100%

\*Status Unknown indicates a record that did not match between data systems or no supervision status was reported by DOC.

- Of offenders in prison who owed restitution between SFY15-17, 87% had paid less than 20% of the total imposed.
- Conversely, 34% of offenders on probation had paid more than half of their total restitution imposed, with one-fourth having fully satisfied their obligation.

## Findings – Correctional Supervision Status

- ✓ Since a universal identification system for offenders and persons owing restitution does not exist, linking obligors across systems can only be accomplished by matching name and date of birth; this resulted in approximately 20% of the population reviewed with no match or no status.
- ✓ Expectedly, offenders in prison likely have little to no ability to pay until they are placed on probation.

## IV. CONCLUSION

The following provides a synopsis of the findings from this research; including factors that were routinely identified as impacting restitution payments. All findings below represent analysis conducted over the eight-year period between SFY2010 and SFY2017, unless otherwise noted.

1. While the number of obligations declined from nearly 11,000 to approximately 8,100, the amount imposed per year remained stable at \$25 million.
2. The total amount of restitution imposed for females increased 15%, and the median amount for females went from \$151 to \$255. The total amount imposed for male defendants decreased 3%.
3. The total amount of restitution imposed for African-American and Hispanic defendants increased considerably, while the amount for White offenders declined slightly. The median amount imposed for Hispanic defendants climbed from \$252 to \$448.
4. While restitution is generally due within 30 to 60 days, less than 10% of obligations were paid within one year.
5. Timeliness of payment is reliant upon the amount of the obligation imposed. For imposed amounts less than \$1,000, 40% was collected within one year and 60% was collected across eight years. When the total amount imposed was greater than \$1,000 payment rates drop to 14%, and when restitution was greater than \$10,000 less than 7% was collected.
6. Restitution payments based on violent and felony level crimes were considerably lower than those for lower level offenses.
7. Females paid nearly 23% of their obligations, while males paid nearly 16% of their imposed total. As for race, White obligors paid 19% of their total restitution, while all other minority populations combined paid 15% of their obligations.
8. During SFY2017, while approximately half of the cases with imposed restitution established payment plans with the courts, 87% of these were required to pay a lump sum as opposed to installments.
9. Felons and offenders with more than \$1,000 in imposed restitution were less likely to be placed on a payment schedule than misdemeanor offenders and persons with obligations less than \$1,000.
10. The establishment of payment plans by district varied widely. Although, it is important to note that even though some districts very frequently offered a payment schedule, a lump sum payment was most often required.
11. Of payments applied between SFY2015-2017, 10% of cases reflect non-restitution amounts being applied prior to restitution. While another 8% appear to be questionable as to the appropriate application of payments, restitution was not yet established for these cases. Further analysis and better information from court staff would be warranted to determine any incorrect application of restitution payments.
12. In a review of restitution paid by offenders under the purview of the Department of Corrections (from SFY2015-2017), 34% of probationers had paid more than half of their total restitution imposed, while only 6% of total restitution imposed associated with incarcerated offenders had been collected.

## APPENDIX A - Crosstabulations

The data that follow provide an additional level of detail concerning restitution imposed and paid during the SFY2010-2017 timeframe.

### A. Percentage of Obligation Ever Paid, By Amount Imposed, SFY10-17

		\$1000 or less	Over \$1000	Total
None	Count	13,988	2,674	16,662
	% within Percentage of Obligation Ever Paid	84.0%	16.0%	100.0%
	% within Amount Owed Group	23.0%	17.9%	22.0%
1 to 30%	Count	5,204	5,837	11,041
	% within Percentage of Obligation Ever Paid	47.1%	52.9%	100.0%
	% within Amount Owed Group	8.6%	39.0%	14.6%
31 to 60%	Count	2,382	1,190	3,572
	% within Percentage of Obligation Ever Paid	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	% within Amount Owed Group	3.9%	7.9%	4.7%
61 to 99%	Count	2,484	1,225	3,709
	% within Percentage of Obligation Ever Paid	67.0%	33.0%	100.0%
	% within Amount Owed Group	4.1%	8.2%	4.9%
Paid in Full	Count	36,697	4,053	40,750
	% within Percentage of Obligation Ever Paid	90.1%	9.9%	100.0%
	% within Amount Owed Group	60.4%	27.1%	53.8%
Total	Count	60,755	14,979	75,734
	% within Percentage of Obligation Ever Paid	80.2%	19.8%	100.0%
	% within Amount Owed Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### B. Percentage of Obligation Ever Paid, By Case Type, SFY10-17

		FELONY	MISDEMEANOR	OTHER	TOTAL
None	Count	5,664	10,005	993	16,662
	% within Percentage of Obligation Ever Paid	34.0%	60.0%	6.0%	100.0%
	% within Case Type	19.0%	26.2%	12.7%	22.0%
1 to 30%	Count	8,552	2,054	435	11,041
	% within Percentage of Obligation Ever Paid	77.5%	18.6%	3.9%	100.0%
	% within Case Type	28.7%	5.4%	5.6%	14.6%
31 to 60%	Count	2,230	1,101	241	3,572

	% within Percentage of Obligation Ever Paid	62.4%	30.8%	6.7%	100.0%
	% within Case Type	7.5%	2.9%	3.1%	4.7%
61 to 99%	Count	2,170	1,273	266	3,709
	% within Percentage of Obligation Ever Paid	58.5%	34.3%	7.2%	100.0%
	% within Case Type	7.3%	3.3%	3.4%	4.9%
Paid in Full	Count	11,182	23,704	5,864	40,750
	% within Percentage of Obligation Ever Paid	27.4%	58.2%	14.4%	100.0%
	% within Case Type	37.5%	62.2%	75.2%	53.8%
Total	Count	29,798	38,137	7,799	75,734
	% within Percentage of Obligation Ever Paid	39.3%	50.4%	10.3%	100.0%
	% within Case Type	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### C. Number of Restitution Obligations, By Case Type and Gender, SFY10-17

Gender	FELONY		MISDEMEANOR		OTHER		Total	
	N	% within Gender	N	% within Gender	N	% within Gender	N	% within Gender
Female	6,638	34%	10,958	57%	1,667	9%	19,263	100%
Male	19,799	44%	20,065	44%	5,492	12%	45,356	100%
Other	3,361	30%	7,115	64%	640	6%	11,116	100%
Total	29,798	39%	38,138	50%	7,799	10%	75,735	100%

### D. Number of Restitution Obligations, By Case Type and Race, SFY10-17

Race	FELONY		MISDEMEANOR		OTHER		Total	
	N	% within Race	N	% within Race	N	% within Race	N	% within Race
White	19,792	41%	22,783	47%	5,405	11%	47,980	100%
African-American	3,646	46%	3,733	47%	525	7%	7,904	100%
Hispanic	713	30%	1,150	49%	478	20%	2,341	100%
All Other*	5,647	32%	10,472	60%	1,391	8%	17,510	100%
Total	29,798	39%	38,138	50%	7,799	10%	75,735	100%

\*Includes unknown race and/or multiple defendants

### E. Number of Restitution Obligations, By Case Type and Subtype, SFY10-17

Case Subtype	FELONY		MISDEMEANOR		OTHER		Total	
	N	% within Type	N	% within Type	N	% within Type	N	% within Type
Violent	4,264	14%	3,291	9%	8	0%	7,563	10%
Property	23,871	80%	15,118	40%	15	0%	39,004	52%
Drugs and Alcohol	1,598	5%	310	1%	6,795	87%	8,703	11%
Traffic	0	0%	380	1%	869	11%	1,249	2%
Other	65	0%	19,039	50%	112	1%	19,216	25%
Total	29,798	100%	38,138	100%	7,799	100%	75,735	100%

### F. Number of Restitution Obligations, By Case Subtype and Gender, SFY10-17

Case Subtype	Female		Male		Other		Total	
	N	% within Gender	N	% within Gender	N	% within Gender	N	% within Gender
Violent	848	4%	6,221	14%	494	4%	7,563	10%
Property	10,317	54%	23,757	52%	4,930	44%	39,004	52%
Drugs and Alcohol	1,949	10%	6,069	13%	685	6%	8,703	11%
Traffic	194	1%	961	2%	94	1%	1,249	2%
Other	5,955	31%	8,348	18%	4,913	44%	19,216	25%
Total	19,263	100%	45,356	100%	11,116	100%	75,735	100%

### G. Number of Restitution Obligations, By Case Subtype and Race, SFY10-17

Case Subtype	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other*		Total	
	N	% within Race	N	% within Race	N	% within Race	N	% within Race	N	% within Race
Violent	5,243	11%	1,013	13%	295	13%	1,012	6%	7,563	10%
Property	24,986	52%	4,900	62%	1,170	50%	7,948	45%	39,004	52%
Drugs and Alcohol	6,010	13%	790	10%	564	24%	1,339	8%	8,703	11%
Traffic	777	2%	89	1%	37	2%	346	2%	1,249	2%
Other	10,964	23%	1,112	14%	275	12%	6,865	39%	19,216	25%
Total	47,980	100%	7,904	100%	2,341	100%	17,510	100%	75,735	100%

\*Includes unknown race and/or multiple defendants

## APPENDIX B - Payor Type and Transaction Code Descriptions

When receipting, the clerks select the appropriate Payor type and the transaction code is automatically assigned (based on the payor type they select). Following is a list of the valid payor types and the transaction code that will be assigned to them (those marked as "system use only" are not valid options for the clerk to select -- those marked with an asterisk\* are payor types that will be disbursed by the clerk):

<u>Payor</u>	<u>Deposit Type</u>	<u>Transaction Code</u>
ABP	AUTO BACKGROUND PROCESS	SAT system use only
ACC	AUTO CLEARING HOUSE - CHILD SUPPORT	EWR
ACH	AUTO CLEARING HOUSE	STD
ATT	COUNTY ATTORNEY COLLECTION	SAT
CCU	CENTRAL COLLECTION UNIT TRANS	CCU system use only*
CHK	CHECK	STD
CMS	COMMUNITY SERVICE	SAT
COC	CLERK OFFSET CREDIT	SAT
CON	CONTRIBUTION	SAT
CRC	CREDIT CARD	STD
CSH	CASH	STD
CPP	CO ATTY PAY PLAN TRANSACTION	CPP
CPP	CO ATTY PAY PLAN TRANSACTION	SAT system use only
DAC	DEBT AMNESTY CREDIT	SAT SCA use only
DAR	DEBT AMNESTY RECEIVED	SAT SCA use only
DEC	DECEASED OBLIGOR	SAT
DIS	DISMISSED AT STATES COST	SAT
DRC	DEBIT CARD	STD
EDM	CREDIT CARD PAYOR THRU EFLEX	EDM system use only*
EFT	ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER	STD
EPY	ELECTRONIC PUBLIC PAYMENT	EPY system use only*
ETR	ELECTRONIC TREASURERS RECEIPT	ETR system use only*
EWR	ENDORSEMENT W/O RECOURSE	EWR
GAR	GARNISHMENT	STD
JRN	JOURNAL	SAT
JWF	JURY AND WITNESS CONVERSION	SAT system use only
MOR	MONEY ORDER	STD
OSS	STATE TAX OFFSET	STD
OTH	OTHER (NON-MONEY)	STD
PEN	PENITENTIARY OFFSET	STD
SDU	STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT	SDU system use only

## Transaction Code Descriptions

Following is a listing of the valid transaction codes that appear on receipts along with their description and how they are used by the ICIS programs. Several transaction codes are no longer used, but will appear on old receipts entered prior to 2005.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>USED FOR</u>
ADJ	ADJUSTMENT	ICIS1 Reversal (negative portion)
CCU	CCU TRANSACTION	CCU Receipts (both ICIS1 and ICIS2) -- clerks cannot pay down or reverse receipts with CCU payor type (receipts are applied via CCU Post screen)
CPP	CO ATTY PAY PLAN TRANSACTION	CPP receipts -- automatically created by CAPP Receipting screen -- clerks cannot pay down or reverse receipts with CPP payor type
EDM	CREDIT CARD PAYOR THRU EFLEX	EDM Receipts -- clerks cannot pay down or reverse receipts with EDM payor type (receipts are applied via EDMS)
EPY	ELECTRONIC PUBLIC PAYMENT	EPY Receipts (both ICIS1 and ICIS2) -- clerks cannot pay down or reverse receipts with EPY payor type (receipts are applied via EPA)
ETR	ELECTRONIC TREASURERS RECEIPT	ETR Receipts -- clerks cannot pay down or reverse receipts with ETR payor type (receipts are applied via the Treasurer's Office)
EWR	ENDORSEMENT WITHOUT RECOURSE	EWR means the clerk gives the check from the obligor directly to the payee (the clerk does not deposit the money and then write the payee a check out of the clerk's bank account)
JUR	JURY TRANSACTION	Receipts created by the Jury upload program -- clerks cannot pay down or reverse receipts with JUR payor type
NSF	NON-SUFFICIENT FUNDS	ICIS1 Reversal (negative portion)
SAD	STANDARD ADJUSTED	ICIS1 Receipt (positive portion) -- not used in ICIS2
SAT	SATISFACTION (NO MONEY HANDLED)	Used to "pay" a receipt/lower amount due -- no money taken in or paid out
SDU	STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT	Receipts created by the SDU upload program -- clerks cannot pay down or reverse receipts with SDU payor type
STD	STANDARD	ICIS1 or ICIS2 Receipts (money handled)
STS	STANDARD ADJUSTMENT STANDARD	ICIS1 Reversal (positive portion)