



The Fairfax County Community Survey on Youth Justice

Devon Johnson, Ph.D.

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**George Mason University
Department of Criminology, Law and Society**



Questions regarding this report can be addressed to:

Dr. Devon Johnson, Principal Investigator
Department of Criminology, Law and Society
George Mason University
4400 University Drive, MS 4F4
Fairfax, VA 22030
Email: djohns22@gmu.edu
Phone: 703-993-8424

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Executive Summary

Between February and May 2020, George Mason University (Mason), in partnership with the Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court (JDRDC), conducted a survey of 7,500 Fairfax County households selected at random. The Fairfax County Community Survey on Youth Justice solicited residents' general opinions about youth justice, perceptions of the youth justice system in Fairfax County, and attitudes toward proposed reforms to the juvenile justice system. It also examined residents' perceptions of crime in their communities, contact with the justice system, and demographic information. The response rate for the survey was 13.5%, which is similar to other community surveys conducted by mail.

The survey results show that Fairfax County residents believe young offenders should be treated differently than adult offenders due to their level of developmental maturity. Most respondents agreed that youth who commit non-violent offenses are capable of positive change, while fewer feel the same about youth who commit violent offenses.

Fairfax County residents think the main goal of the youth justice system should be teaching young people how to become productive, law-abiding citizens. Generally, residents expressed greater support for rehabilitative approaches that focused on treatment and counseling and were less supportive of approaches that emphasized punishment, especially for youth who commit lower-level offenses.

Many residents perceive disparities in the treatment of youth offenders in Fairfax County based on income and race/ethnicity. Residents preferred the Fairfax County youth justice system place more emphasis on prevention and the rehabilitation of youth, and less emphasis on punishment and the use of secure detention.

Fairfax County residents express broad support for proposals aimed at reforming the youth justice system. Respondents favored certification and licensing standards for secure detention facilities, investment in alternatives to youth incarceration, the use of assessment tools for decision-making, providing appropriate resources for public defenders, and diversion programs for youth who have committed less-serious offenses.

Overall, this pattern of opinion mirrors recent research and public opinion polling on attitudes toward youth justice. The results of the Fairfax County Community Survey on Youth Justice can help inform the JDRDC's approach to juvenile justice.

Project Background

In 2020, George Mason University, in partnership with the Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court (JDRDC), conducted a random-sample survey of Fairfax County households to measure community attitudes toward youth justice. The survey solicited residents' opinions about youth justice, their perceptions of the youth justice system in Fairfax County, and their views of proposed reforms to the juvenile justice system. It also examined residents' perceptions of crime and disorder in their communities, contact with the justice system, and demographic information.

The goal of the Fairfax County Community Survey on Youth Justice was to provide JDRDC leadership with a scientifically sound assessment of community views that would help inform the agency's efforts to transform its approach to juvenile justice.

The survey project was directed by Dr. Devon Johnson, Associate Professor in the Department of Criminology, Law and Society at George Mason University, in partnership with Dr. Courtney Porter, Director of Research and Development at the JDRDC. Ms. Katelyn Mackey of the JDRDC provided research assistance.

Survey Methodology

Survey Instrument Development

The questionnaire for the Fairfax County Community Survey on Youth Justice was developed collaboratively and includes items that have been asked and validated in previous surveys as well as items developed specifically for this study. Survey items tap respondents' general attitudes toward youth justice, their perceptions of the youth justice system in Fairfax County, and their views about proposed reforms to the juvenile justice system. The questionnaire was developed using best practices based on the science of survey methodology. This includes asking questions that are neutral and unbiased, considering the ordering of questions, providing an appropriate range of responses from which respondents can choose, and including an open-ended question should respondents wish to add additional information (Blair, Czaja, & Blair, 2014). The questionnaire was prepared in both English and Spanish. A copy of the survey instrument is provided in the Appendix.

In total, 70 questions were included on the survey, including eight questions about the demographic background of the individual answering the survey. Prior research shows that opinions on youth justice vary based on the demographic and life experiences of respondents. Knowing the characteristics of survey respondents allows us to examine whether perceptions of youth justice vary across different groups within Fairfax County.

Protection of Respondent Privacy

The Principal Investigator (PI) obtained human subjects approval for the survey project from the Office of Research Integrity and Assurance at the George Mason University, which is the internal university accountability system designed to ensure respondent privacy and protection from harm when participating in research.

No identifying information was collected as part of the survey. A cover letter explaining the protection of respondent confidentiality, voluntary nature of the survey, and contact information for the PI and Fairfax County's Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court was attached to each survey. The cover letter was prepared in both English and Spanish. A copy of the cover letter is provided in the Appendix.

The Survey Sample

Fairfax County contains approximately 415,000 residential households, including rented apartments and units within larger complexes that share the same address. To ensure that all possible households had an equal chance of receiving the survey, we selected recipients from the population of Fairfax County households, including rental units (Groves, Fowler, Couper, Lepkowski, Singer, & Tourangeau, 2009).

The Fairfax County JDRDC Court Services Unit contracted with a marketing company to obtain a random sample of 7,500 household addresses. The company selected the random sample from the current postal mailing addresses of all resident households in Fairfax County.

The selection of 7,500 households was intentional. According to previous research, response rates for mail-out surveys range from approximately 15-25% (see Van Bennekom, 2002). A recent community survey conducted for the Fairfax County Police Department using a similar methodology had a response rate of 15% (Lum, Johnson, Nichols, Grieco, and Wu, 2016). For a population of 400,000 households, we needed approximately 1,065 survey responses to reach a 95 percent level of confidence (+/- 3%) that the results reflect the population. If we expect 15 percent of the sampled households respond, the survey must be sent to at least 7,100 households to reach our target.

Survey Administration

A packet containing an informational cover letter in both English and Spanish, a paper survey (with a unique ID number) in English and Spanish, and a pre-paid business reply envelope was mailed to each of the 7,500 randomly-selected Fairfax households on February 21, 2020. Due to disruptions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, a planned reminder post-card was not sent (Dillman, 2000). A second mailing of packets was sent to 3,500 randomly selected non-respondents on April 15, 2020. No survey packets were returned as undeliverable during the first or second mailing. All survey responses were received before June 1, 2020.

While the survey was in the field, Dr. Johnson and the JDRDC Court Services Unit responded to several personal letters, phone calls, and emails from community members regarding the survey. Most requests involved clarification questions about the survey items or respondent selection methods.

Response Rate

In total, 990 completed surveys were returned from the 7,500 households initially sampled, for an overall response rate of 13.2%.¹ This response rate is average for mail-out surveys. Twelve surveys were deemed invalid (less than 25% of the survey items were filled out) and were removed from the analysis. The final dataset included 978 survey responses.

Respondent Demographic and Background Characteristics

Although households were randomly selected to receive the survey, the demographic characteristics of those who chose to respond were not representative of Fairfax County as a whole. Research shows that people who are older, female, and more educated are more likely to complete surveys than their respective counterparts. This pattern was evident in Fairfax County.

Figure 1 compares the demographic characteristics of the Fairfax County population to the demographic background of residents who answered the survey. White non-Hispanic residents were overrepresented as respondents compared to their population in the county, while Black, Asian, and Hispanic residents were underrepresented compared to their population in Fairfax County. In addition, respondents tended to be older, were more likely to have a Bachelor's degree, and were less likely to be foreign-born than the average county resident. To the extent that opinion on youth justice varies based on characteristics such as age, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment, the results of this survey may not provide a full account of Fairfax County residents' views.

Figure 2 provides additional background information about the survey respondents, including their victimization history, previous contact with the criminal justice system, and political views. Overall, about one third of respondents (35.8%) reported that they or a close family member had been the victim of crime. One in ten (10.2%) reported a personal or vicarious violent crime victimization, and one in four (25.6%) reported a personal or vicarious serious property crime victimization. About twenty percent of respondents (18.9%) believed they had been victimized by a juvenile offender. We also asked respondents about their previous contact with the juvenile or adult justice systems (either personally, or via a close friend or family member). Just under fifteen

¹ The response rate for the first mailing was 9.8% (732 out of 7,500). The response rate for the second mailing (to a random sample of non-responders) was 7.4% (258 out of 3,500).

percent of the sample (14.5%) reported contact with the juvenile justice system (probation or secure detention), while approximately twenty percent (21.0%) reported contact with the adult justice system (probation, jail, or prison). Finally, respondents to the survey held a mix of political perspectives, with a plurality indicating they were politically moderate.

Figure 1. Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents

	Fairfax County ^a	Survey Respondents
White, non-Hispanic	50.1%	79.9%
Black, non-Hispanic	9.4%	5.4%
Asian, non-Hispanic	19.2%	10.8%
Amer Indian/Alaska Native/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	0.2%	0.3%
Other/Mixed, non-Hispanic	4.9%	3.5%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	16.4%	7.0%
Have Bachelor's Degree or higher ^b	61.9%	83.3%
Female ^c	50.9%	55.3%
Foreign Born	31.1%	21.0%
Total Household Income > \$50k	82.4%	88.2%
Total Household Income > \$100k	59.8%	62.5%
20 to 24 years ^d	6.1%	1.4%
25 to 34 years	13.3%	8.5%
35 to 44 years	14.5%	15.5%
45 to 54 years	14.3%	18.9%
55 to 64 years	12.7%	21.2%
65 to 74 years	8.2%	22.6%
75 years or older	5.3%	11.9%

(a) All estimates for Fairfax County are based on the U.S. Census, 2018 American Community Survey, 1-year Estimates

(b) Fairfax County estimate based on population 25 years and older

(c) Fairfax County estimate based on population 18 years and older

(d) Survey respondents 18-24 years old

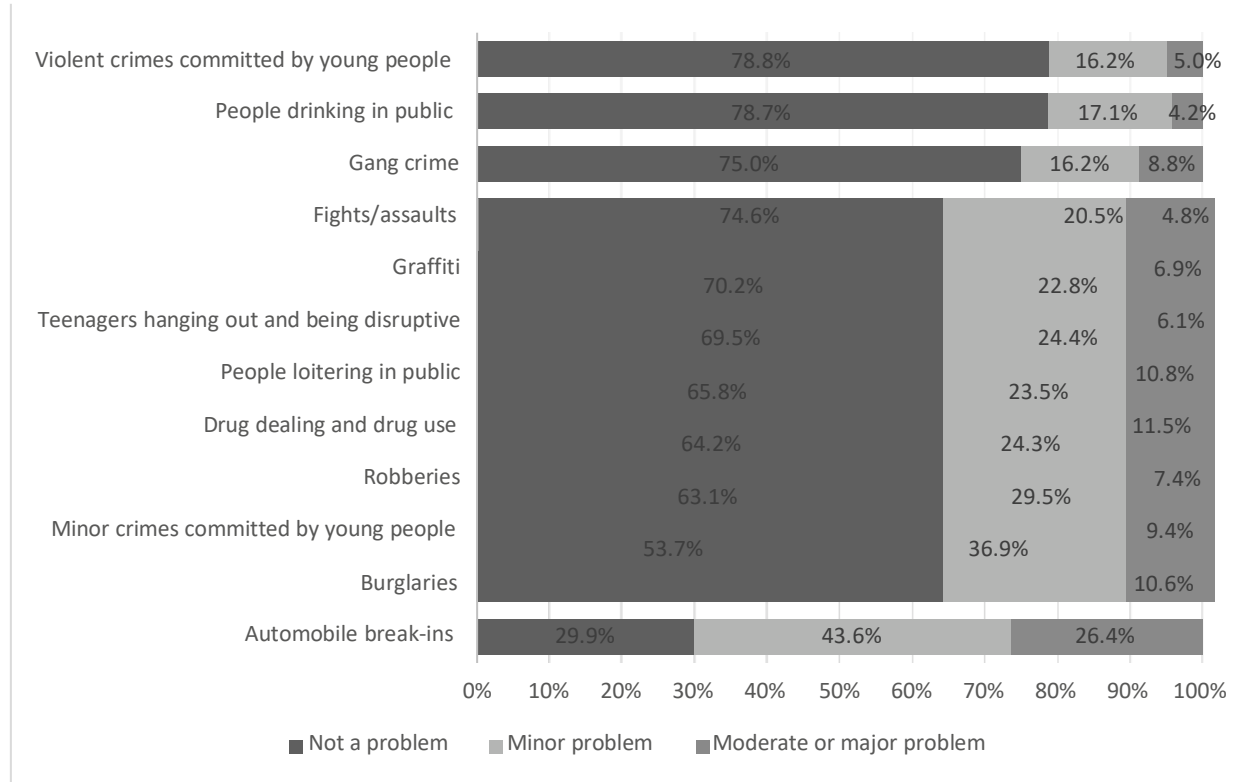
Research shows that attitudes toward youth justice vary depending on respondents' demographic characteristics and life experiences. To explore this possibility, we examined whether opinions on key survey items varied by race, gender, previous victimization, contact with the criminal justice system, and other demographic or experiential variables. When noteworthy and statistically significant differences were found, we report them along with the main results in the sections that follow.

Figure 2. Background Characteristics of Survey Respondents

	Survey Respondents
Have you or someone in your immediate family been the victim of a...	
Violent crime	10.2%
Serious property crime (e.g. home burglary or car theft)	25.6%
Crime committed by a juvenile	18.9%
Any Crime Victimization Overall	35.8%
Have you, a close friend, or family member...	
Been on probation as an adult	14.7%
Ever spent time in jail or prison as an adult	18.8%
Ever been on probation as a juvenile	13.1%
Ever spent time in a secure detention facility as a juvenile	9.0%
Any Involvement with adult system	21.0%
Any Involvement with juvenile system	14.5%
Political Views	
Liberal	32.1%
Moderate	43.8%
Conservative	21.6%

The survey also assessed Fairfax County residents’ perceptions of crime and disorder in their community. Respondents were asked to consider how much of a problem twelve different crimes and behaviors were in their own neighborhood. As shown in Figure 3, about one-quarter of respondents (21.2%) felt that violent crimes committed by young people were a problem, about one-third (30.4%) felt that disruptive teenage behavior was a problem, and about half (46.3%) felt that minor crimes committed by young people were a problem.

Figure 3. Perceptions of Neighborhood Crime and Disorder



Results

A. Views on Youth Justice

Fairfax County residents were asked their general opinions toward youth justice, including their views about youth offenders and their attitudes toward different approaches to youth offending. As shown in Figure 4, a large majority of respondents (84.2%) agreed that young offenders should be treated differently than adult offenders due to differences in their developmental maturity. Respondents were also asked if they believe young offenders have the potential to grow and change for the better. Opinions differed depending on the type of crime involved. Almost all respondents (89.7%) believed that youth who commit non-violent offenses are capable of growth and positive change. In contrast, only half of respondents (48.1%) felt the same about youth who commit violent offenses. Women were significantly more likely than men to agree with all three of the statements in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Views about Youth Offenders

	Agree/ Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree
Youth offenders should be treated differently than adult offenders because of well-documented differences in their level of developmental maturity.	84.2%	8.1%	7.7%
Almost all youth who commit non-violent offenses are capable of positive growth and have the potential to change for the better.	89.7%	7.7%	2.7%
Almost all youth who commit violent offenses are capable of positive growth and have the potential to change for the better.	48.1%	29.0%	22.9%

Respondents were also asked about various approaches to youth offending. As shown in the first panel of Figure 5, almost all Fairfax County residents (89.6%) agreed that the main goal of the youth justice system should be teaching young people how to become productive, law-abiding citizens. Generally, residents expressed greater support for rehabilitative approaches that focused on treatment and counseling and were less supportive of punitive approaches that focused on punishment. For example, only 31.1% of respondents believed young offenders should receive a serious punishment (including being sent to a secure detention facility), while 77.2% agreed that youth do not need to serve time in secure detention if they receive the treatment, counseling,

and supervision they need to avoid future offenses. Moreover, two out of three respondents (68.0%) disagreed with the claim that rehabilitation programs do little to prevent future offending (see second panel of Figure 5). Overall, women in Fairfax County expressed significantly more support for rehabilitative approaches to youth offending than did men.

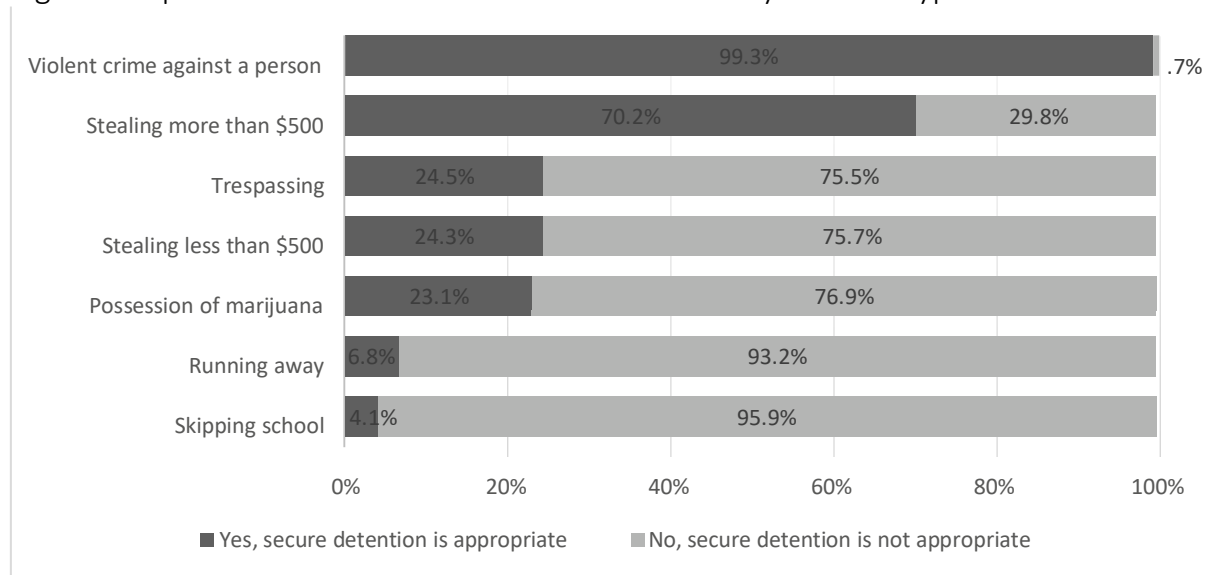
Figure 5. Approaches to Youth Offending

	Agree/ Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree
The main goal of our youth justice system should be to teach young people to become productive, law-abiding citizens.	89.6%	6.9%	3.5%
It does not matter whether a youth offender receives counseling, probation, or secure detention; what really matters is that the system does a better job of making sure that they are less likely to commit another offense.	61.3%	12.4%	26.2%
Youth offenders should receive a serious punishment and not just get a slap on the wrist, even if that means they are sent to a secure detention facility.	31.1%	28.6%	40.3%
Teaching youth offenders to take responsibility for their actions does not always require that they be placed in a secure detention facility.	81.6%	11.2%	7.2%
Youth offenders should receive treatment, counseling, and the supervision they need to make it less likely that they will commit another offense, even if that means they spend no time in a secure detention facility.	77.2%	12.0%	10.9%
Rehabilitation programs like counseling and education do little to prevent youth offenders from committing future offenses.	10.3%	21.7%	68.0%
Parents and social service agencies need to take more responsibility for less-serious behaviors like using drugs or running away, rather than turning juveniles over to the youth justice system.	82.6%	10.3%	7.1%
Schools should be expected to address behaviors that occur at school, such as bullying or fighting, and only involve the youth justice system in extreme cases.	71.6%	10.3%	18.1%

To examine attitudes toward secure detention in more detail, respondents were given a list of common juvenile offenses and asked if a young person who commits each offense

should be sent to a secure detention facility. As shown in Figure 6, virtually all respondents (99.3%) reported that secure detention was appropriate for a young person who commits a violent crime against a person (such as rape, assault or robbery). Three quarters of Fairfax County residents (70.2%) also believed that secure detention may be appropriate for youth who steal more than \$500 worth of goods. In contrast, only one quarter of respondents reported that youth who trespass (24.5%), steal less than \$500 (24.3%), or possess marijuana (23.1%) should be sent to a secure detention facility, and very few agreed that young people who run away or skip school should be placed in secure detention (6.8% and 4.1%, respectively). For these five less serious behaviors, non-Hispanic whites were significantly less likely than their counterparts to believe that secure detention was an appropriate response.

Figure 6. Opinion about the Use of Secure Detention by Offense Type

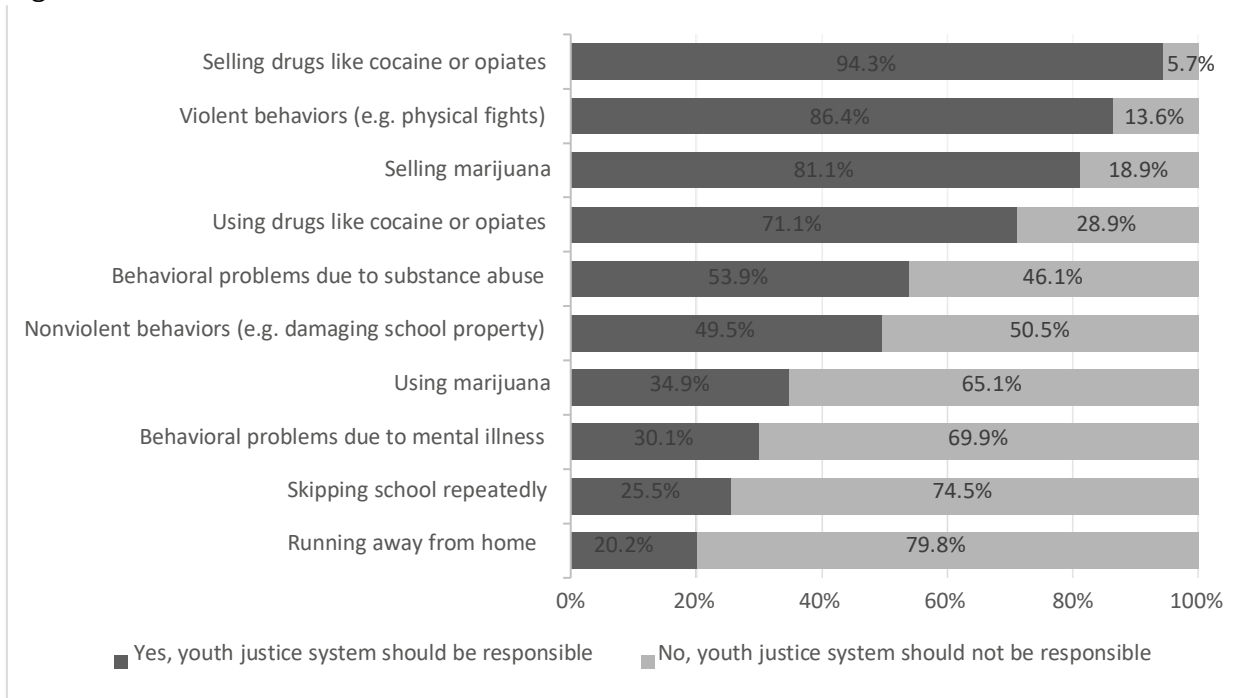


Additionally, Fairfax County residents were asked to share their views about the type of behaviors that should fall under the purview of the youth justice system. As shown in third panel of Figure 5, a large majority of respondents (82.6%) agreed that parents and social service agencies (not the youth justice system) should be responsible for less-serious behaviors like using drugs or running away. Similarly, three out of four respondents (71.6%) thought that schools should address bullying or fighting that occurs at school, and only involve the youth justice system in extreme cases.

To explore this issue further, survey respondents were provided with a list of behaviors and asked if the youth justice system should be responsible for addressing them. As shown in Figure 7, nearly all Fairfax County residents believed that the youth justice

system should handle youth who sell drugs like cocaine or opiates (94.3%) and those who are involved in violent behaviors like physical fights (86.4%). A majority also believed the youth justice system should have jurisdiction over youth who sell marijuana (81.1%) or use drugs like cocaine or opiates (71.1%). Fairfax County residents were evenly divided when asked if the youth justice system should be responsible for addressing youth behavioral problems linked to substance abuse or youth who engage in nonviolent behaviors like property destruction. Finally, fewer than one third of respondents (ranging from 20.2%-34.9%) believed the youth justice system should have jurisdiction over youth who use marijuana, have behavioral problems due to mental illness, skip school, or run away from home. For most the behaviors listed, non-Hispanic whites were significantly less likely than their counterparts to believe the youth justice system should have jurisdiction.

Figure 7. Views on Youth Justice Jurisdiction

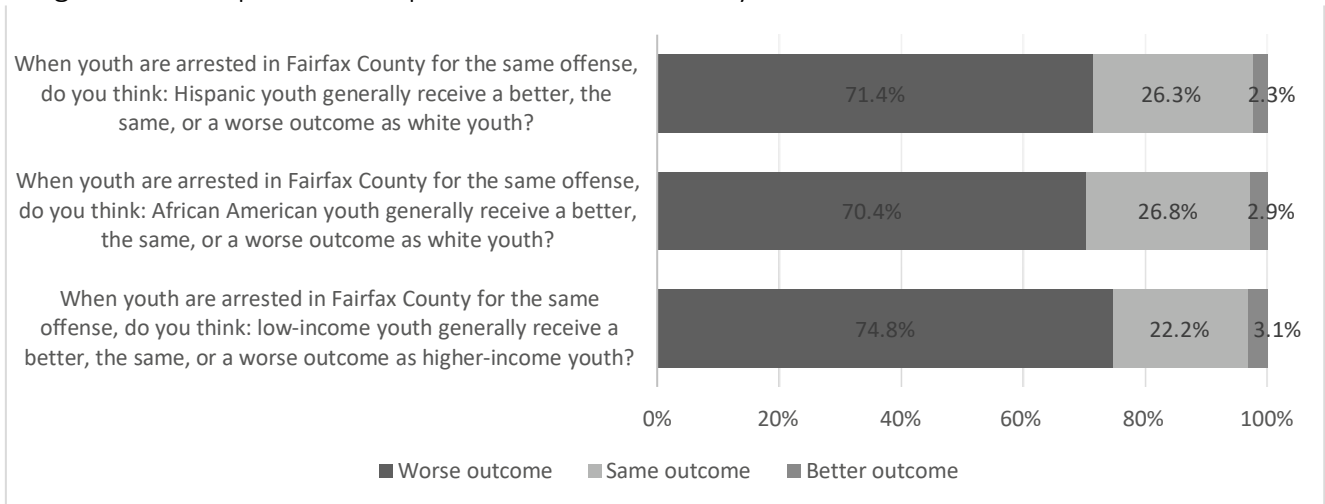


B. Youth Justice in Fairfax County

The results presented above focus on the general views of Fairfax County residents toward youth justice. Residents were also surveyed about their perceptions of the youth justice system in Fairfax County specifically.

The survey explored whether residents believe young offenders are treated equally in the Fairfax County youth justice system regardless of race/ethnicity or socioeconomic status. To measure perceived disparities, respondents were asked if they thought youth arrested for the same offense but of varying income, racial, and ethnic backgrounds generally receive the same, worse, or better outcomes. Respondents were asked to consider the outcomes Hispanic youth receive compared to white youth, African American youth receive compared to white youth, and low-income youth receive compared to higher-income youth. As shown in Figure 8, about three-fourths of Fairfax County residents thought that Hispanic and African American youth receive worse outcomes than their white peers for the same offense (71.4% and 70.4%, respectively). A similar proportion of residents (74.8%) believed that low-income youth receive worse outcomes compared to their higher-income counterparts.

Figure 8. Perceptions of Disparities in Fairfax County Youth Justice



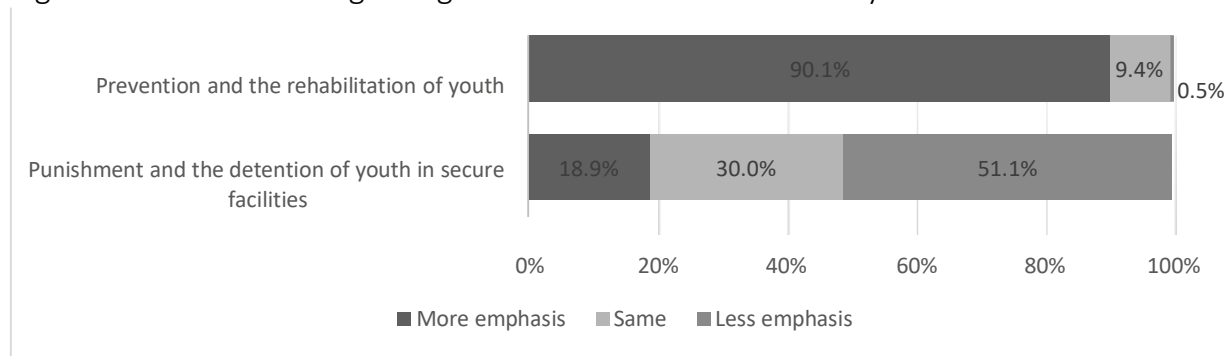
Regardless of their own racial and ethnic background, Fairfax County residents expressed similar views about the existence of racial and ethnic disparities in youth justice outcomes. In contrast, non-Hispanic white respondents were significantly more likely than their counterparts to perceive disparate treatment based on income. In addition, women were significantly more likely than men to believe that African American, Hispanic, and low-income youth receive worse outcomes in the Fairfax County youth justice system.

The survey also assessed whether Fairfax County residents preferred the youth justice system to have a more rehabilitative or more punishment-oriented approach. Overall, residents preferred that the Fairfax County youth justice system place a greater emphasis on a rehabilitative approach to youth justice. As illustrated in Figure 9, almost

all respondents (90.1%) indicated that there should be more emphasis on prevention and the rehabilitation of youth in Fairfax County. Moreover, about half (51.1%) indicated there should be less emphasis on punishment and the detention of youth in secure facilities. Only a minority of residents (18.9%) preferred a greater emphasis on punishment and secure detention in Fairfax County.

Women were significantly more likely than men to prefer more emphasis on prevention/rehabilitation and to prefer less emphasis on punishment/secure detention. White non-Hispanic respondents were significantly more likely than their counterparts to prefer less emphasis on punishment.

Figure 9. Preferences Regarding Youth Justice in Fairfax County



C. Youth Justice Reform Proposals

The Fairfax County Community Survey on Youth Justice asked respondents to indicate whether they favored or opposed proposals that reflect recent efforts to reform the youth justice system in many jurisdictions. Overall, Fairfax County residents reported strong support for each of the nine reform proposals (approval ratings ranged from 72.4% to 97.1%). The proposals are listed in Figure 10, in order of their level of community support.

Residents favored several reforms related to secure detention. For example, respondents supported proposals that would require secure detention facilities to meet certification and licensing standards (97.1%) and allow youth who were detained to have regular contact with their families (90.7%). Respondents also supported reform efforts aimed at reducing the use of detention and increasing the use of diversion programs. Specifically, most Fairfax County residents supported greater investment in alternatives to youth incarceration (91.5%) and favored a proposal to eliminate the use of secure detention for low-risk youth and reinvest the cost savings into community-

based services and interventions (77.5%). In addition, most respondents (86.9%) favored the use of diversion programs for youth who commit less-serious offenses.

Fairfax County residents also supported reforms that would require the use of assessment tools for decision-making (90.7%), require local governments to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the youth justice system (72.4%), and ensure appropriate resources for public defenders who represent children in court (88.3%).

Figure 10. Support for Youth Justice Reform Proposals

	Favor/ Strongly Favor	Neutral	Oppose/ Strongly Oppose
Require that secure detention facilities for youth meet certification and licensing standards.	97.1%	2.2%	0.7%
Design treatment and rehabilitation plans that include a youth’s family in the planning and services.	94.1%	4.9%	1.0%
Greater investment in alternatives to youth incarceration such as family support services, mental health & substance abuse services, education/job training, and restorative justice programs that provide youth the opportunity to repair harm to victims and communities.	91.4%	6.1%	2.5%
Allow youth in secure detention facilities to have ongoing contact with their families during detention stays.	90.7%	7.1%	2.2%
Ensure appropriate resources for public defenders who represent children in court.	88.3%	9.7%	2.1%
Require that youth who have committed less-serious offenses participate in diversion programs that focus on accountability and community impact rather than requiring them to go before a judge and face more serious punishment.	86.9%	7.9%	5.2%
Require the use of proven assessment tools when making decisions about youth involved in the youth justice system.	86.4%	12.2%	1.3%
Eliminate the use of secure detention facilities for low-risk youth offenders and reinvest the cost savings in community-based services and interventions.	77.5%	14.1%	8.4%
Require local governments to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the youth justice system.	72.4%	16.7%	10.8%

Notably, Fairfax County residents with previous involvement in the adult or youth justice system were significantly more likely than their counterparts to support several of the proposed reforms. These reforms included: providing greater investment into alternatives to youth incarceration; ensuring appropriate resources for public defenders; requiring diversion programs for youth who commit less-serious offenses; and eliminating the use of secure detention for low-risk offenders. In addition, women were significantly more likely to favor all nine reform proposals than were men.

Conclusion

Opinion about young offenders and the orientation of the juvenile justice system have both evolved in recent decades in the U.S. (Feld, 2017). In 2020, the Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court sought to assess public attitudes toward youth justice in its jurisdiction. The Fairfax County Community Survey on Youth Justice measured residents' general views toward youth justice, perceptions of the youth justice system in Fairfax County, and support for a variety of justice reform proposals.

The survey results indicate that Fairfax County residents believe young offenders should be treated differently than adult offenders and that they are capable of growth and positive change. Residents think the main goal of the youth justice system should be teaching young people how to become productive, law-abiding citizens. Respondents generally expressed greater support for rehabilitative approaches that focus on treatment and counseling and less support for approaches that emphasize punishment, especially for youth who commit lower-level offenses.

Concerns about racial inequality in the adult and juvenile justice systems have been prevalent across the country in recent years. Residents perceived disparities in the treatment of young offenders in Fairfax County based on income and race/ethnicity. Residents preferred the Fairfax County youth justice system place more emphasis on prevention and the rehabilitation of youth, and less emphasis on punishment and the use of secure detention.

Fairfax County residents expressed broad support for proposals aimed at reforming the youth justice system. For example, respondents favored certification and licensing standards for secure detention facilities, investment in alternatives to youth incarceration, the use of assessment tools for decision-making, providing appropriate resources for public defenders, and diversion programs for youth who have committed less-serious offenses.

Overall, this pattern of opinion mirrors recent research and polling on attitudes toward youth justice conducted nationally and within other jurisdictions (e.g. Bolin, et al., 2019; GBA Strategies, 2017; National Juvenile Justice Network, 2016; Pew Charitable Trusts, 2014; Public Opinion Strategies and The Mellman Group, 2016).

In sum, the results of the Fairfax County Community Survey on Youth Justice provide a scientific assessment of community views that can be used to inform the JDRDC's approach to juvenile justice.

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Appendix: Cover Letter and Survey Questionnaire



FAIRFAX COUNTY YOUTH JUSTICE COMMUNITY SURVEY

190001
Current Resident
XXXX XXXX Ct
Centreville, VA 20120

Dear Fairfax County Resident:

We would very much appreciate your participation in a short anonymous survey about youth justice in your community, conducted by George Mason University on behalf of the Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. Your household has been randomly selected from a sample of all households in Fairfax County to complete this survey, and we ask that only one member of your household completes this survey. Your participation is completely voluntary, and you must be at least 18 years of age to participate.

In recent years, there have been efforts at the federal, state, and local level to reform the justice system in order to make communities healthier, families stronger, and neighborhoods safer. This survey asks for your opinions about juvenile justice generally, and about efforts to transform the youth justice system in Fairfax County. Understanding community views on this topic is important for developing appropriate law enforcement and social service responses to problems in Fairfax County, and for improving county services. Your answers are anonymous and no individual responses will be identified in any reports produced from the survey. Do not write your name or other personal information on this survey.

If you agree to participate, please answer the following questions in your own opinion and to the best of your knowledge. The survey should take less than 15 minutes to complete and there are no foreseeable risks or benefits to you for participating in this research. Once you have completed the questionnaire, please return it in the pre-paid business reply envelope provided.

We thank you in advance for completing this important survey!

CONTACT

This research study is being conducted by Professor Devon Johnson at George Mason University, in partnership with the Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. Dr. Johnson may be reached at 703-993-8424 or djohns22@gmu.edu for questions or to report a research-related problem.

Devon Johnson, PhD
Department of Criminology, Law and Society
George Mason University
4400 University Drive, MS 4F4
Fairfax, VA 22030

Courtney Porter, PhD
Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court
Fairfax County
4110 Chain Bridge Road, Suite 201
Fairfax, VA 22030



ENCUESTA SOBRE LA JUSTICIA DE MENORES EN LA COMUNIDAD DEL CONDADO DE FAIRFAX

Estimado residente del Condado de Fairfax:

Agradeceríamos mucho su participación en una breve encuesta anónima sobre la justicia de menores en su comunidad, como parte de un estudio realizado por George Mason University en nombre de Tribunal de Menores y Relaciones Domésticas del Condado de Fairfax (*Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court*). Su hogar ha sido seleccionado al azar para realizar esta encuesta como grupo representativo de todos los hogares del Condado de Fairfax, le solicitamos que sólo un miembro de su hogar llene esta encuesta. Su participación es completamente voluntaria y usted deberá de tener al menos 18 años.

En los últimos años, ha habido distintas iniciativas a nivel federal, estatal y local para implementar reformas en el sistema de justicia que fomenten la convivencia de comunidades más saludables, familias más fuertes y vecindarios más seguros. A través de esta encuesta nos gustaría conocer sus opiniones sobre la justicia de menores en general y sobre las iniciativas para transformar el sistema de justicia de menores en el Condado de Fairfax. Para mejorar los servicios que ofrece el condado es importante conocer las opiniones de la comunidad sobre este tema, para así desarrollar respuestas adecuadas a los problemas de seguridad pública y servicios sociales que afectan al Condado de Fairfax. Sus respuestas son anónimas, ninguna respuesta individual será identificada en ninguno de los reportes generados a partir de esta encuesta. Al contestar esta encuesta no escriba su nombre ni proporcione otros datos personales al responderla.

Si usted acepta participar, por favor conteste las siguientes preguntas dando su propia opinión y según su mejor entendimiento. La encuesta no debería llevarle más de 15 minutos para completarla, y no hay riesgos ni beneficios previstos para quienes participen en este estudio. Una vez que haya usted completado la encuesta, por favor devuélvala en el sobre prepagado que se le ha enviado.

De antemano, le agradecemos su colaboración en esta importante encuesta.

CONTACTO

Este estudio se realiza bajo la dirección del profesor Devon Johnson de George Mason University, en colaboración con el Tribunal de Menores y Relaciones Domésticas del Condado de Fairfax (*Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court*). Si tiene alguna pregunta o desea informar algún problema relacionado con el estudio, puede comunicarse con el Dr. Johnson al 703-993-8424 o a djohns22@gmu.edu.

Devon Johnson, PhD
Department of Criminology, Law and Society
George Mason University
4400 University Drive, MS 4F4
Fairfax, VA 22030

Courtney Porter, PhD
Tribunal de Menores y Relaciones Domésticas del
Condado de Fairfax
4110 Chain Bridge Road, Suite 201
Fairfax, VA 22030

Fairfax County Community Survey on Youth Justice

The first set of questions asks for your general views about youth justice. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.




		
Strongly Agree	Neutral	Strongly Disagree
5	3	1
	Disagree	
	4	2

Q1 Youth offenders should be treated differently than adult offenders because of well-documented differences in their level of developmental maturity.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q2 Almost all youth who commit <i>non-violent</i> offenses are capable of positive growth and have the potential to change for the better.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q3 Almost all youth who commit <i>violent</i> offenses are capable of positive growth and have the potential to change for the better.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q4 The main goal of our youth justice system should be to teach young people to become productive, law-abiding citizens.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q5 It does not matter whether a youth offender receives counseling, probation, or secure detention; what really matters is that the system does a better job of making sure that they are less likely to commit another offense.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q6 Youth offenders should receive a serious punishment and not just get a slap on the wrist, even if that means they are sent to a secure detention facility.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q7 Youth offenders should receive treatment, counseling, and the supervision they need to make it less likely that they will commit another offense, even if that means they spend no time in a secure detention facility.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q8 Rehabilitation programs like counseling and education do little to prevent youth offenders from committing future offenses.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q9 Teaching youth offenders to take responsibility for their actions does not always require that they be placed in a secure detention facility.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q10 Schools should be expected to address behaviors that occur at school, such as bullying or fighting, and only involve the youth justice system in extreme cases.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q11 Parents and social service agencies need to take more responsibility for less-serious behaviors like using drugs or running away, rather than turning juveniles over to the youth justice system.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q12 In your opinion, should the Youth Justice System be responsible for addressing the following juvenile behaviors?	Yes, the Youth Justice System should be responsible	No, the Youth Justice System should <i>not</i> be responsible
a. Running away from home	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Skipping school repeatedly	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Behavioral problems due to mental illness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Behavioral problems due to substance abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Nonviolent behaviors, like damaging school property or acting out	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Violent behaviors, like physical fights	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q12 In your opinion, should the Youth Justice System be responsible for addressing the following juvenile behaviors?	Yes, the Youth Justice System should be responsible	No, the Youth Justice System should <i>not</i> be responsible
g. Using marijuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Selling marijuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Using drugs like cocaine or opiates	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. Selling drugs like cocaine or opiates	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q13 In your opinion, should a youth be sent to a secure detention facility for committing the following offenses?	Yes, secure detention is appropriate	No, secure detention is not appropriate
a. Stealing less than \$500	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Stealing more than \$500	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Skipping school	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Running away	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Possession of marijuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Trespassing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Violent crime against a person (i.e. rape/assault/robbery)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Below are some proposals that have been made to reform the youth justice system. Please indicate the extent to which you favor or oppose each proposal.					
	Strongly Favor 5	Favor 4	Neutral 3	Oppose 2	Strongly Oppose 1
Q14 Greater investment in alternatives to youth incarceration such as family support services, mental health & substance abuse services, education/job training, and restorative justice programs that provide youth the opportunity to repair harm to victims and communities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q15 Ensure appropriate resources for public defenders who represent children in court.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q16 Require local governments to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the youth justice system.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q17 Design treatment and rehabilitation plans that include a youth's family in the planning and services.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q18 Require the use of proven assessment tools when making decisions about youth involved in the youth justice system.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q19 Require that youth who have committed less-serious offenses participate in diversion programs that focus on accountability and community impact rather than requiring them to go before a judge and face more serious punishment.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q20 Allow youth in secure detention facilities to have ongoing contact with their families during detention stays.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q21 Require that secure detention facilities for youth meet certification and licensing standards.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q22 Eliminate the use of secure detention facilities for low-risk youth offenders and reinvest the cost savings in community-based services and interventions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer the following questions specifically about the Fairfax County youth justice system. Please answer with your own opinion and to the best of your knowledge.

Do you think there should be more or less emphasis on:		More Emphasis 5	4	Same Emphasis 3	2	Less Emphasis 1
Q23	prevention and the rehabilitation of youth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q24	punishment and the detention of youth in secure facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

When youth are arrested in Fairfax County for the same offense, do you think:		Better Outcome 5	4	Same Outcome 3	2	Worse Outcome 1
Q25	low-income youth generally receive a better, the same, or a worse outcome as higher-income youth?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q26	African American youth generally receive a better, the same, or a worse outcome as white youth?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q27	Hispanic youth generally receive a better, the same, or a worse outcome as white youth?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

The final questions are about your background and experiences. This information helps to ensure that we have a representative sample for our study.

Q28 Thinking about your own neighborhood, how much of a problem are:		Major Problem 4	Moderate Problem 3	Minor Problem 2	Not a Problem 1
a.	Burglaries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b.	Robberies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c.	People loitering in public	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d.	Fights/assaults	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e.	Graffiti	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f.	Automobile break-ins	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g.	Teenagers hanging out and being disruptive	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h.	People drinking in public	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i.	Drug dealing and drug use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j.	Minor crimes committed by young people	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k.	Violent crimes committed by young people	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
l.	Gang crime	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
m.	Other - please describe_ _	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q29 Have you or someone in your immediately family been the victim of a:		Yes	No
a.	Violent crime	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b.	Serious property crime (such as home burglary or car theft)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c.	Crime committed by a juvenile	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q30 Have you, a close friend, or family member ever:		Yes	No
a.	Been on probation as an adult	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b.	Spent time in jail or prison as an adult	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c.	Been on probation as a juvenile	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d.	Spent time in a secure detention facility as a juvenile	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Q31 **What is your gender?** Male Female Transgender Other _____

Q32 **In what year were you born?** 19_____

Q33 **Were you born in the U.S.?** Yes No

Q34 **What is the highest level of education you completed?**

- Less than high school
- Some high school, no diploma/GED
- High school diploma/GED
- Some college, no degree
- Associate's degree
- Bachelor's degree (BA/BS)
- Master's degree or higher

Q35 **With which racial group do you most closely identify?**

- White
- Black/African American
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- Native American/Alaska Native
- Asian (Asian Indian, Chinese, Korean, etc.)
- Other _____

Q36 **Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?** Yes No

Q37 **Thinking about political views, would you say you are:**

- Very liberal
- Liberal
- Moderate
- Conservative
- Very conservative

Q38 **What is your total annual income?**

- Less than \$20,000
- \$20,000 to \$29,999
- \$30,000 to \$39,999
- \$40,000 to \$49,999
- \$50,000 to \$74,999
- \$75,000 to \$99,999
- \$100,000 or more

If you have any comments about the Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court or suggestions for how youth justice services in Fairfax County could be improved, please write them below.

Encuesta sobre la justicia de menores en la comunidad del Condado de Fairfax

El primer grupo de preguntas son acerca de sus opiniones en general sobre la justicia de menores. Indique en qué medida está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con los siguientes párrafos.



Totalmente
de acuerdo
5

De
acuerdo
4

Neutral
3

En
desacuerdo
2

Totalmente
en
desacuerdo
1

P1	Los delincuentes juveniles deberían de ser tratados de forma diferente, que los delincuentes adultos, debido a las diferencias bien documentadas sobre su nivel de madurez y desarrollo.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P2	Casi todos los jóvenes que cometen delitos <i>no violentos</i> son capaces de tener un crecimiento positivo y tienen el potencial de mejorar.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P3	Casi todos los jóvenes que cometen delitos <i>violentos</i> son capaces de tener un crecimiento positivo y tienen el potencial de mejorar.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P4	El objetivo principal de nuestro sistema de justicia de menores debería ser el de enseñar a los jóvenes a convertirse en ciudadanos productivos y respetuosos de la ley.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P5	No importa si un delincuente juvenil recibe consejería, libertad condicional o detención temporal; lo que realmente importa es que el sistema haga un mejor trabajo en asegurarse que este delincuente juvenil sea menos propenso a cometer otro delito.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P6	Los delincuentes juveniles deben recibir un castigo grave, y no solamente un tirón de orejas, aunque eso signifique enviarlos a un centro de detención temporal.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P7	Los delincuentes juveniles deben recibir el tratamiento, la consejería y la supervisión que necesitan para evitar que cometan otro delito; aunque para ello se determine que no deben pasar por un centro de detención temporal.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P8	Los programas de rehabilitación, como la consejería y la educación, no son efectivos para evitar que los delincuentes juveniles cometan nuevos delitos.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P9	No siempre es necesario enviar a un delincuente juvenil a un centro de detención temporal para que aprendan a asumir la responsabilidad de sus acciones.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P10	Se debería esperar que las escuelas se ocupen de problemas de comportamiento que ocurren en el ámbito escolar, como el acoso o las peleas, y sólo deberían acudir al sistema de justicia de menores en casos extremos.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P11	Los padres y las agencias de servicios sociales necesitan asumir mayor responsabilidad, ante los problemas de comportamiento menos graves como el consumo de drogas o el escaparse de la casa, en lugar de entregar a los jóvenes al sistema de justicia de menores.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P12	En su opinión, ¿el Sistema de Justicia de Menores debería de ser responsable de involucrarse ante los siguientes comportamientos juveniles?	Sí, el Sistema de Justicia de Menores debe intervenir		No, el Sistema de Justicia de Menores no debe intervenir		
a.	Escaparse de la casa	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
b.	Inasistencias escolares repetitivas	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
c.	Problemas de comportamiento por enfermedad mental	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
d.	Problemas de comportamiento por abuso de sustancias	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		

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P12 En su opinión, ¿el Sistema de Justicia de Menores debería de ser responsable de involucrarse ante los siguientes comportamientos juveniles?	Sí, el Sistema de Justicia de Menores debe intervenir	No, el Sistema de Justicia de Menores no debe intervenir
e. Comportamiento no violento, como dañar la propiedad de la escuela o comportarse mal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Comportamiento violento, como peleas físicas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Uso de marihuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Venta de marihuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Usar drogas como cocaína u opios	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. Venta de drogas como cocaína u opios	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

P13 En su opinión, ¿debería enviarse a un joven a un centro de detención temporal si ha cometido los siguientes delitos?	Sí, debería indicarse prisión preventiva	No, no debería indicarse prisión preventiva
a. Robo por menos de \$500	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Robo por más de \$500	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Inasistencia escolar	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Escaparse de la casa	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Posesión de marihuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Invasión de la propiedad privada	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Delitos violentos contra una persona (violación/asalto/robo)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

A continuación, se presentan algunas propuestas para reformar el sistema de justicia de menores. Indique en qué medida está a favor o en contra de cada propuesta.



	Totalmente a favor 5	A favor 4	Neutral 3	En contra 2	Totalmente en contra 1
P14 Realizar una mayor inversión en alternativas sobre la reclusión de menores: como servicios de apoyo familiar, servicios de salud mental y de abuso de sustancias, educación o capacitación laboral y programas de justicia restaurativa que ofrecen a los jóvenes la oportunidad de reparar el daño que han hecho a las víctimas y a las comunidades.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P15 Asegurar los recursos apropiados para los defensores públicos quienes representan menores en los tribunales.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P16 Exigir a los gobiernos locales que reduzcan las desigualdades raciales y étnicas en el sistema de justicia de menores.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P17 Diseñar planes de tratamiento y rehabilitación en los que incluyan a la familia del joven en la planificación y los servicios.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P18 Exigir el uso de herramientas de evaluación de probada eficacia cuando se hagan decisiones sobre los jóvenes involucrados en el sistema de justicia de menores.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P19 Exigir que los jóvenes que han cometido delitos menos graves participen en programas alternativos, que se enfocan en la rendición de cuentas y en el impacto a la comunidad, en lugar de exigirles que comparezcan ante un juez y enfrenten castigos más graves.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P20 Permitir que los jóvenes que se encuentran en centros de detención temporal tengan contacto continuo con sus familias durante el período de detención.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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P21	Exigir que los centros de detención temporal para menores cumplan con las normas de certificación y licencias.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P22	Eliminar el uso de centros de detención temporal para delincuentes juveniles de bajo riesgo, y reinvertir los fondos ahorrados en servicios e intervenciones comunitarias.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Responda las siguientes preguntas específicas al sistema de justicia de menores del Condado de Fairfax. Por favor responda con sinceridad y a su mejor criterio.

¿Considera que se debería poner más o menos énfasis en los siguientes temas?		Más énfasis 5	4	Mismo énfasis 3	2	Menos énfasis 1
P23	Prevención y rehabilitación de jóvenes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P24	Castigo y detención de jóvenes en centros de seguridad temporal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cuando se producen arrestos de jóvenes en el Condado de Fairfax por un mismo delito, usted cree que:		Mejor resultado 5	4	Mismo resultado 3	2	Peor resultado 1
P25	¿Los jóvenes de bajos recursos generalmente reciben un mejor, igual o peor resultado que los jóvenes de ingresos más altos?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P26	¿Los jóvenes afroamericanos generalmente reciben un mejor, igual o peor resultado que los jóvenes blancos?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P27	¿Los jóvenes hispanos generalmente reciben un mejor, igual o peor resultado que los jóvenes blancos?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Las últimas preguntas son acerca de su historial personal y experiencias. Esta información nos permite asegurarnos de tener una muestra representativa para nuestro estudio.

P28 Piense acerca de su propio vecindario, cuan grave son los siguientes problemas:		Problema grave 4	Problema moderado 3	Problema menor 2	No es un problema 1
a.	Robo domiciliario	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b.	Asaltos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c.	Perder el tiempo en lugares públicos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d.	Peleas/agresiones físicas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e.	Grafiti	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f.	Entrada ilegal a un automóvil	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g.	Adolescentes alterando el orden público	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h.	Beber alcohol en público	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i.	Tráfico y uso de drogas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j.	Delitos menores cometidos por jóvenes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k.	Crímenes cometidos por jóvenes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
l.	Crímenes cometidos por pandillas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
m.	Otros; por favor describa	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

P29 Usted o algún familiar ha sido víctima del siguiente:		Sí	No
a.	Crimen	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b.	Delito grave contra la propiedad (por ejemplo, robo domiciliario o robo de automóvil)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c.	Crimen cometido por un menor	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

«ID»

P30 **Alguna vez usted, un amigo cercano o un familiar estuvieron en la siguiente situación:**

Sí

No

- | | Sí | No |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Bajo libertad condicional (adulto) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| b. Estuvo en una prisión o en una cárcel (adulto) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| c. Bajo libertad condicional (menor de edad) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| d. Estuvo en un centro de detención temporal (menor de edad) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

P31 **¿Cuál es su género?** Masculino Femenino Transgénero Otro _____

P32 **¿En qué año nació?** 19 _____

P33 **¿Nació en EE. UU.?** Sí No

P34 **¿Cuál es el nivel de estudios más alto que alcanzó?**

- Menos de estudios en la secundaria
- No termino la secundaria, no diploma/programa de educación general (GED)
- Secundaria/GED graduado
- Algunos estudios universitarios sin graduarse
- Certificación
- Licenciatura (BA/BS)
- Maestría o nivel superior

P35 **¿Con cuál grupo racial se identifica usted más?**

- Blanco
- Negro/afroamericano
- Hawaiano nativo/isleño del Pacífico
- Nativo de EE. UU./Nativo de Alaska
- Asiático (indoasiático, chino, coreano, etc.)
- Otro _____

P36 **¿Usted es de origen hispano, latino o español?** Sí No

P37 **Cómo usted se identificaría, según su ideología política:**

- Muy liberal Liberal Moderado Conservador Muy conservador

P38 **¿Cuál es su ingreso anual?**

- Menos de \$20,000
- De \$20,000 a \$29,999
- De \$30,000 a \$39,999
- De \$40,000 a \$49,999
- De \$50,000 a \$74,999
- De \$75,000 a \$99,999
- \$100,000 o más

Si tiene algún comentario sobre el Tribunal de Menores y Relaciones Domésticas del Condado de Fairfax (*Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court*) o sugerencias de cómo mejorar los servicios de justicia de menores en el Condado de Fairfax, por favor escríbalos a continuación.