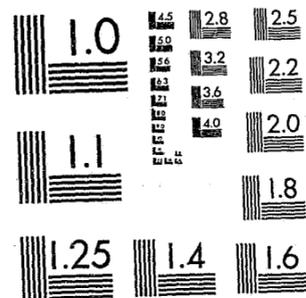


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

11/06/86

STRENGTHENING KENTUCKY'S CAPACITY TO PRODUCE CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICAL INFORMATION: A NEEDS-USE ASSESSMENT

RESEARCH REPORT SERIES
NUMBER 6

118001

KENTUCKY
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE



STATISTICAL
ANALYSIS
CENTER

DAVID L. ARMSTRONG
ATTORNEY GENERAL

URBAN STUDIES CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

KENTUCKY CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

THE MISSION

The Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) was established in 1984 as a centralized clearinghouse for criminal justice statistics. A major objective of SAC is to gather concrete data about the criminal justice system in Kentucky and to disseminate that data statewide. With this information, policymakers will be better able to make criminal justice decisions.

THE STAFF

Co-Directors: C. Bruce Traughber
Office of the Attorney General
Commonwealth of Kentucky

Knowlton W. Johnson, Ph.D.
Urban Studies Center
College of Urban & Public Affairs
University of Louisville

Manager: Jack B. Ellis

University Faculty: Gordon S. Bonham, Ph.D.
Gary W. Sykes, Ph.D.
Gennaro F. Vito, Ph.D.
Deborah G. Wilson, Ph.D.

Research Analyst: Linda Burgess

THE RESEARCH REPORT SERIES

- Persistent Felony Offenders in Kentucky: A Profile of the Institutional Population (1985)
- Child Abuse and Neglect in Kentucky: 1978-1984 (1985)
- The Aftermath of Criminal Victimization: A Statewide Survey (1985)
- An Offender-Based Tracking System Study of Three Judicial Districts in the Commonwealth of Kentucky (1985)
- A Data Inventory of Kentucky's Criminal Justice Agencies (1985)
- Strengthening Kentucky's Capacity to Produce Criminal Justice Statistical Information: A Needs-Use Assessment (1985)

THE CENTER

The Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center is housed in the Office of the Attorney General, Commonwealth of Kentucky, and operated by the Urban Studies Center--the policy research component of the College of Urban & Public Affairs--in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

SAC is available to assist you in meeting your data and information needs. For more information contact:

Mr. Jack B. Ellis
Urban Studies Center
College of Urban & Public Affairs
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky 40292
(502) 588-6626

STRENGTHENING KENTUCKY'S CAPACITY TO PRODUCE CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICAL INFORMATION: A NEEDS-USE ASSESSMENT

Research Report Series: Number 6

Conducted by
Urban Studies Center
College of Urban and Public Affairs
University of Louisville

Knowlton W. Johnson, Ph.D.
Linda Burgess, M.A.
Sherry Hutcherson, B.A.

for
Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center

David L. Armstrong
Attorney General

December 1985

AUTHORS' NOTE

The research team for this study consisted of Dr. Knowlton Johnson, principal investigator; Ms. Linda Burgess, project manager; and Ms. Sherry Hutcherson, field service coordinator. Dr. Johnson was responsible for directing all aspects of the study including the development of the research design, research measures, and analysis strategy; the presentation of the results at a statewide conference; and the drafting of the final report. Ms. Burgess was responsible for the management of day-to-day research activities, drafting the mail questionnaires and telephone interviews, and conducting the analysis. Ms. Hutcherson supervised the pretest, data collection, coding, and editing. All members of the research team assisted in critiquing and revising the final report.

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Public Domain/Bureau of Justice
Statistics/US Dept. of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

This report is a product of the Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center.

Co-Directors

Knowlton W. Johnson
Urban Studies Center

C. Bruce Traugher
Office of the Kentucky Attorney General

The SAC is funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, Grant No. 84-BJ-CX-0013. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Bureau of Justice Statistics or the University of Louisville as a whole, its trustees, chief administrative officers, or any division of the University.



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DAVID L. ARMSTRONG
ATTORNEY GENERAL

CAPITOL BUILDING
FRANKFORT 40601

November 21, 1985

Dear Friend:

The Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center is now one year old. This report is one of six work products developed by SAC in its first year of operation. Each of these reports validates, I believe, the hard work and effort that went into getting the SAC started.

I am firmly convinced that the lack of good data and analyses has contributed to the problems we face in the criminal justice system. The SAC staff and I are committed to overcoming this deficiency in our criminal justice system.

The entire SAC Team deserves to be acknowledged for their efforts. The SAC has also had strong support and encouragement from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice--especially from our grant coordinator, Mr. Don Manson.

Please take the time to study this research. We can all learn from it. If you have questions, please feel free to contact me or the SAC staff. Together, we can make a difference for criminal justice in Kentucky.

Sincerely,

DAVID L. ARMSTRONG
Attorney General

DLA/mb

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 1985 a statewide survey was conducted which focused on the need for and use of criminal justice statistical information, the capacity of agencies to produce and diffuse such information, and the extent to which agencies welcomed a Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center. Questionnaires were mailed to 1,419 decision makers in administrative, management, management support, and elected positions across Kentucky whose jobs in some way dealt with criminal justice issues. The 435 respondents included police chiefs and other command-level law enforcement personnel, courts' staff and judges, prosecutors and public advocates, adult corrections managers, jailors and juvenile services providers, social support supervisors concerned with domestic violence and other human services, officials of the Governor's Office, and legislators. The highlights of this study are presented below.

Summary of the Survey Results

Importance of and Need for Criminal Justice Statistics

- A large majority of decision makers reported that statistical information was very or fairly important to their agency and to themselves.
- In general, respondents indicated that they viewed statistical information more important for their personal use than for their agency's use.
- A higher percentage of decision makers in adult corrections/jails and juvenile services, public advocates and law enforcement viewed statistical information as more important than did respondents in other types of agencies.
- Most respondents in all types of agencies indicated a strong need for statistical information on at least one criminal justice issue.
- A higher percentage of respondents reported a strong need for statistical information on crime, defendants, offenders, citizen and victim issues than on other types of issues. The lowest need for statistical information concerned personnel and management issues.
- The greatest need reported by respondents was policy and program evaluations and projection studies, followed by the development of storage and access to computer data bases and survey research.

Awareness and Use of Criminal Justice Statistics

- Most decision makers reported using some type of criminal justice statistics during the past year. Statistical information on crime, defendants and offenders was the most frequently mentioned type of statistic, followed by statistics concerning legislative affairs, citizens and victims, personnel and management, and management information systems.
- A higher percentage of juvenile justice decision makers reported being aware of more types of statistical information than did respondents in other positions. Decision makers in public advocate positions were the second most informed respondents.
- Decision makers in social support, juvenile services, public advocates and Governor's Office/legislators reported using criminal justice statistical information most frequently; respondents from prosecution, courts and judgeships indicated the least use of statistics.
- One out of eight decision makers reported being aware of misuse of criminal justice statistical information; respondents in all types of agencies reported misuse.

Research Production Capacity and External Linkages

- Few agencies have internal research units or perceived having access to a research unit; the Governor's Office and legislators and juvenile justice decision makers reported having the most research capabilities; prosecution reported the least.
- A small percentage of respondents have one or more full-time research persons; a slightly higher percentage reported having one or more part-time research persons.
- Approximately half of the respondents indicated that the available research support does not meet their needs.
- A third of the decision makers reported having a particular person who serves as a research information broker, i.e., screens and keeps them abreast of the important facts and figures. The highest percentage of respondents who reported having information brokers were in public advocate positions; prosecution decision makers had the least special assistance.
- Thirty-five percent of all decision makers reported using university research services. Those in juvenile service positions use university research services more than other respondents; prosecution used universities the least.
- Approximately 70 percent of the respondents indicated that their experiences with universities had been good, 12 percent gave illustrations of bad experiences, and the remaining 18 percent reported mediocre experiences.

- Forty-five percent of all decision makers reported using federal informational sources. Most used were the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, SEARCH, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, National Institute of Justice, National Institute of Corrections, and the FBI.

Interest in Research Capacity Building

- A large majority of decision makers expressed interest in working with the Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center (SAC); over 80 percent of law enforcement, corrections, and juvenile justice respondents reported being interested.
- Fewer, but still a majority, of the respondents reported being interested in working with SAC in the future to obtain outside research funds.
- Few agency decision makers indicated that their agency had matching funds for SAC to conduct research for them on a cost basis.

Utilization and Application of Results

It is important that the findings reported above be useful to decision makers in Kentucky. To this end, several usages are presented below.

- Kentucky SAC should continue to focus attention during the second year of the grant on producing statistical information on defendants, offenders, citizens, and victims. Less attention should be given to personnel and management issues at this time.
- SAC should devote some time to projection studies and program evaluations during its second year of operation.
- SAC should use this needs-use assessment as baseline data in evaluating SAC's impact on criminal justice operations in Kentucky.
- The needs-use findings can inform decision makers of the availability of statistical information and of the utility of in-state research services and federal informational services.
- The findings can inform decision makers of various ways in which statistical information is being used in Kentucky.
- The needs-use results strongly suggest that a large number of Kentucky's criminal justice decision makers desire and would support the Governor and legislators in setting a funding agenda for producing and disseminating criminal justice statistics.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter from the Attorney General	iii
Executive Summary	iv
List of Tables	viii
List of Illustrations	ix
Acknowledgements	x
Background and Purpose	1
Methods and Procedures	4
Research Setting	4
Data Collection and Agency Participation	5
Results of the Survey	9
Importance of and Need for Criminal Justice Statistics	9
Awareness and Use of Criminal Justice Statistics	12
Criminal Justice Research Production Capacity in Kentucky	17
Interest in Research Capacity Building	21
Utilization and Application of the Needs-Use Results	24
Usefulness to the Kentucky Statistical Analysis Center	24
Usefulness to Criminal Justice Decision Makers in Kentucky	25
Legislative Use of Results	25
References	26
Appendices	

NCJRS
 JAN 20 1986
 ACQUISITIONS

LIST OF TABLES

1. Profile of Decision Makers Participating in the Needs-Use Assessment	7
2. Respondents Indicating a Strong Need for Statistical Information by Number of Issues and Type of Agency	11
3. Number and Percent of Decision Makers by Type of Research Need . . .	13
4. Percent of Decision Makers Exposed to Criminal Justice Statistics, January 1984 - March 1985, by Type of Agency	14

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Number of Respondents by Area Development District	8
2. Importance of Statistical Information by Type of Agency	10
3. Use of Criminal Justice Statistics by Type of Agency	16
4. Research Capacity by Type of Agency	18
5. Use of University Research Services and Federal Information Sources by Type of Agency	20
6. Interest in Working with the Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center by Type of Agency	22

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study of the statistical informational needs and uses in Kentucky is one of six studies completed by the Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) during its first year in operation. Foremost, the needs-use survey would not have been possible without the funding from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Department of Justice. Mr. Don Manson, who served as BJS's grant manager for the SAC grant, provided particularly valuable comments and support at several critical points in the needs-use survey. This assistance is appreciated.

It is also important to acknowledge Attorney General David L. Armstrong for his vision in seeing a need for such a study. His support and review throughout the survey is appreciated. Mr. C. Bruce Traugher, executive assistant to the attorney general in Kentucky and co-director of SAC, provided week-to-week direction to the survey. Mr. Traugher participated in numerous meetings and provided valuable input to the development, analysis and presentation of the survey results. Ms. Lisa Wright and Ms. Iris Lewis, staff members for Attorney General Armstrong and Mr. Traugher, are also acknowledged for their responsiveness to the project.

No statewide study can be completed without the technical assistance of a number of people. Of utmost importance to the study was Mr. Jack Ellis, Kentucky SAC manager. On short notice he would respond to questions about the sample and to problems in data collection. His knowledge of the agencies and key decision makers in Kentucky proved to be extremely valuable to the study. Ms. Paige Gottlieb's assistance in data coding is also appreciated. Special thanks go to the interviewers who had to conduct complex interviews. The production team, led by Ms. Barbara Farris, orchestrated a variety of services including word processing, editing and printing. Ms. Betsy Jones coordinated the printing and graphics and should be particularly commended for her excellent graphic displays.

The research team is especially grateful to the decision makers in Kentucky who took the time to complete the mail questionnaire and/or telephone interviews. These survey results are for your use.

THE STUDY

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

In recent years there have been frequent reports of policymakers' lack of responsiveness to criminal justice research and statistical information (National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, 1976). A common complaint has been that decision makers do not read, discuss or use research products, nor do they view research statistical information as important (Salasin and Davis, 1977). This may be the case, but perhaps the policymakers' negative responses to research are only symptoms of a more serious problem--the lack of attention and resources that have been allocated to the production of research having direct policy and program application (Johnson, 1983).

The 1976 National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, for example, reported gross inequities of federal research and development funds allocated to criminal justice, as compared to the natural and hard sciences. These funding discrepancies still exist in 1985.

State and local allocations to criminal justice research and statistical information development is even more dismal than federal allocations. In most states the state police, the state department of corrections and a few local agencies have meager appropriations, sufficient only to produce a modest amount of quantitative facts concerning daily operations. Unfortunately, only limited funds are available to collect and analyze research information for making future decisions. If statistics are used in planning for change, agencies often rely on facts produced on a regional or federal level (Johnson, 1983).

While it is true that criminal justice agencies receive limited research and development funding at the federal, state and local levels of government, there is one successful federal initiative which has focused on strengthening criminal justice statistical analysis capacity at the state and local levels. In 1971, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) began awarding grant funds to states to establish Statistical Analysis Centers. The primary goals of these centers are: 1) to produce useful research and statistical information for criminal justice policy making; 2) to stimulate information systems development which spans the entire criminal justice system; and 3) to serve as a clearinghouse for statistical information from various sources. States could receive federal funding for several years to operate the centers

and, if proven to be successful, state funds would then have to be appropriated. Today, 45 states have SAC operations which are state supported.

Kentucky presently receives federal funding from the Bureau of Justice Statistics to operate a Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center. In July 1984 the Governor of Kentucky issued an executive order which gave the Office of the Attorney General authority to seek federal funding from the Bureau of Justice Statistics in order to strengthen the criminal justice statistical analysis capacity in Kentucky. To this end, a grant was awarded in September 1984 to establish the state's first Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center. SAC is housed in the attorney general's office but it is operated by the Urban Studies Center, the policy research component of the College of Urban and Public Affairs at the University of Louisville. It was assumed that this state government-university partnership would be more efficient and effective than developing the necessary research expertise and capabilities in the Office of the Attorney General.

While the initial assumption was that SAC could strengthen the criminal justice research capacity in Kentucky, the attorney general perceived the need for a statewide effort to provide statistical information to criminal justice decision makers and the importance of quantifying this need for more statistical information. In this regard, one of the research projects completed by SAC during its first year of operation was an examination of the need to strengthen Kentucky's capacity to produce and diffuse criminal justice statistical information. The scope of this study focused on the need for and use of criminal justice statistical information, the capacity of agencies to produce and diffuse such information, and the extent to which agencies welcomed a Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center.

Seven policy questions provided the framework for the study. These questions were:

- How important are criminal justice statistics to decision makers?
- To what extent is there a need for criminal justice statistics and research information?
- What are the awareness levels of decision makers as to the extent and types of available criminal justice statistics?
- How extensive are the uses and misuses of criminal justice statistical information in Kentucky?

- What are the levels of capabilities of agencies to produce and diffuse criminal justice statistical information?
- To what extent do agencies use the research and information services of universities and the Federal government?
- What are the levels of agency interest in having a Kentucky Statistical Analysis Center?

Before each of these questions is addressed, there is a discussion of the research methods, the sample, and the results. Uses and applications of the findings are also highlighted.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Research Setting

The criminal justice system in Kentucky is comprised of numerous agencies in state and local governments located throughout the state. In regard to law enforcement at the state level, the Justice Cabinet (whose secretary reports directly to the governor) is responsible for the state police and several law enforcement training programs, in addition to victim assistance and juvenile justice federal projects. Other police officials at the federal and local levels are located at regional and county levels. Sheriffs' departments are located in each of the 120 counties of Kentucky and municipal police departments are distributed throughout the state.

The attorney general is the state prosecutor of Kentucky which is an elected, four-year position. Commonwealth attorneys are elected, six-year officials. There are 56 commonwealth attorneys' offices, with varying staff sizes, located in each of the judicial districts across the state; these offices handle felony cases. The county attorney, also an elected official in each of the 120 counties, responds to the initial screening for felony cases and processes misdemeanor cases to their completion. Defendants are represented either by private attorneys, the state's public advocates or appointed public defenders. In larger urban areas there is a full-time public defender's office; in most counties of Kentucky, the public advocate function is subcontracted to a local private attorney.

The Kentucky court system is directed by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), with a central office in Frankfort and 56 judicial district offices across the state. Pretrial Services is also under the authority of AOC. In each of these judicial districts, there is an elected circuit court clerk and an appointed staff responsible for administering the affairs of both circuit and district courts.

Kentucky has a supreme court comprised of seven members and a court of appeals comprised of 14 judges in the state. Within each judicial district there are circuit court judges handling felony cases and district court judges responsible for misdemeanor cases and the screening of felony cases.

Kentucky has a Corrections Cabinet whose head reports to the secretary of the governor's Executive Cabinet. Corrections is made up of an administrative division, a division of institutional care which includes personnel of the

eight state prisons, and the Department of Community Services and Facilities Management which includes probation and parole. Each of Kentucky's 120 counties has a jailor who is elected every four years and who is primarily responsible for booking, pretrial detention and contract institutional services.

Juvenile justice is handled on both county and state levels. Determining whether or not a juvenile is involved in a crime is a function of county officials. The Cabinet for Human Resources has one division located in the Department for Social Services that is responsible for the treatment of adjudicated youths. There is also Kentucky Youth Advocates, a private youth assistance organization.

Additionally, numerous governmental and private social support agencies provide services to clients (defendants, offenders, or victims) of the justice system. The state's Cabinet for Human Resources provides social services for domestic violence victims and abusers. There are also private agencies in many counties that provide these services. The State Commission on Women and the Crime Victims Compensation Board offer services for households touched by crime.

Finally, the Governor's Office and the legislative branch of state government are responsible for key criminal justice decisions in Kentucky. In particular, the state legislature has both House and Senate committees on criminal justice issues that are staffed by members of the Legislative Research Commission.

Data Collection and Agency Participation

As described above, there are many human service agencies that deal with criminal justice issues. In addition to state agencies, that have offices both in Frankfort and throughout the 120 counties in Kentucky, there are numerous county and municipal offices. This study involved 1,419 of these decision makers who were in administrative or management positions of a federal, state, county, or local agency which handled, at least in part, criminal justice matters. In March 1985 a questionnaire was mailed which focused on statistical needs, the capacity to produce and diffuse research in the agency, and linkages with various informational sources outside the state. One week later, a "reminder" postcard was mailed. Approximately one month following the mailing, respondents to the mail questionnaire were contacted by

telephone and asked to participate in an interview focusing on exposure to and use of criminal justice statistical information. Five trained interviewers collected this information.

Table 1 on page 7 presents the number and percent of decision makers, by type of agency, who responded to the mail surveys and telephone interviews. Overall, 435 (31%) of those who were mailed a questionnaire responded, with juvenile justice officials most responsive (73%) and jailors least responsive (20%). Eighty-nine percent (387) of the mail survey respondents participated in the telephone interview.

Figure 1 on page 8 shows how the respondents were distributed by area of the state. The highest concentration of respondents was near Frankfort. Criminal justice decision makers from eastern Kentucky were the least represented in the study.

Table 1 also profiles decision makers who participated in this needs-use assessment. Law enforcement officials were the highest represented group of mail survey respondents (32%) and defense/public advocates the lowest represented group (3%). As expected, small agencies were overrepresented and large organizational units were underrepresented. Eight out of every ten survey respondents were male, 53 percent had less than four years of experience in their present position, and 59 percent held appointed positions.

Table 1

Profile of Decision Makers
Participating in the Needs-Use Assessment

Type of Agency	No.	%	Size of Department/Unit	No.	%
Law Enforcement	138	31.7	Under 9	184	43.4
Prosecution	56	12.9	9 to 23	96	22.5
Defense	12	2.8	24 to 97	105	24.3
Courts	54	12.4	98 or More	42	9.8
Judges	57	13.1	No Data	8	
Corrections	40	9.2		<u>435</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Juvenile Justice	22	5.1			
Social Service	38	8.7			
Governor's Office & Legislators	18	4.1			
	<u>435</u>	<u>100.0</u>			
			Gender	No.	%
			Male	338	80.3
			Female	83	19.7
			No Data	14	
				<u>435</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Number of Years in Present Position	No.	%	Number Elected and Appointed	No.	%
1-2	114	28.3	Elected Officials	178	41.0
3-4	99	24.6	Appointed	257	59.0
5-10	128	31.7		<u>435</u>	<u>100.0</u>
11-20	49	12.2			
21-35	13	3.2			
No Data	32				
	<u>435</u>	<u>100.0</u>			

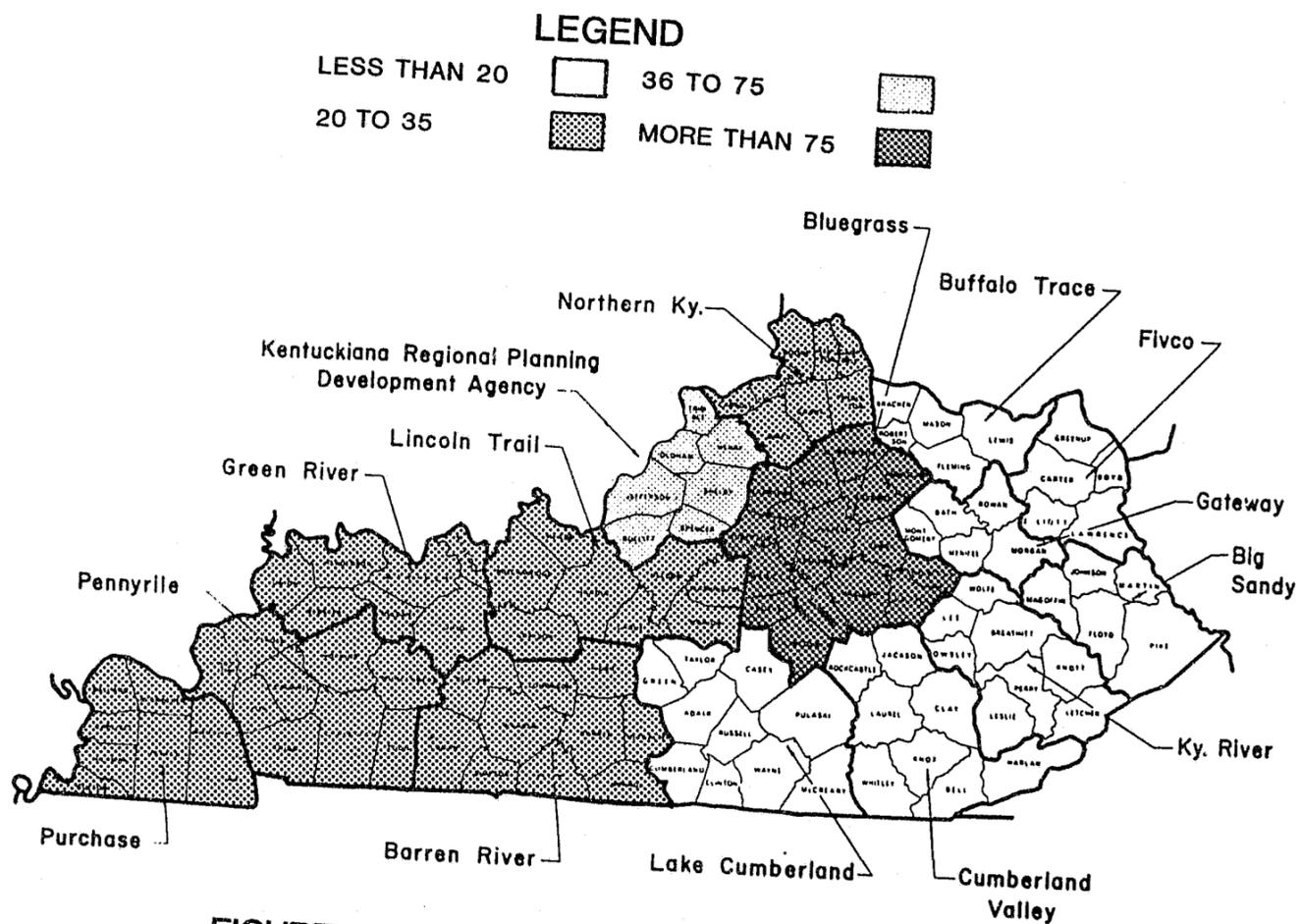


FIGURE 1: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

While research diffusion has been the subject of an extensive body of research, little attention has been given to the administrator's need for and use of criminal justice research. The seven policy questions presented earlier provide the framework for generating information on research needs of Kentucky's criminal justice decision makers, their use of statistical information, and the need to strengthen the state's capacity to produce criminal justice statistical information. Each of these policy questions is addressed below.

Importance of and Need for Criminal Justice Statistics

Positive attitudes toward criminal justice statistics are a requisite to utilization. In this study a policy question of importance was: **How important are criminal justice statistics to decision makers?** Respondents were asked the relative importance of statistical information to their agency and to themselves. Figure 2 on page 10 presents these findings. First, a large majority of respondents reported statistical information as being very or fairly important to their agencies and to themselves. More adult correctional personnel and jailors stressed the importance to the agency and individual decision makers than did any other group; prosecutors and judges reported the least. Second, respondents felt their agency viewed statistics as less important than they did personally; this was the case in every type of agency surveyed. The largest discrepancy between perceived agency importance and personal importance was in defense or public advocate and juvenile justice agencies.

A second policy question addressed in this needs-use survey was: **To what extent is there a strong need for criminal justice statistics?** Decision makers were asked a series of questions about the relative need for statistical information relating to five types of issues: crime, defenders, and offenders issues; legislative affairs issues; management issues; personnel issues; and citizen and victim issues. See appendix for the various issues within these five types that were asked to stimulate recall. An opportunity to report other statistical needs was also given. Table 2 on page 11 shows that most decision makers in all types of agencies indicated a strong need for statistical information on at least one criminal justice issue. Respondents

FIGURE 2: IMPORTANCE OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION BY TYPE OF AGENCY

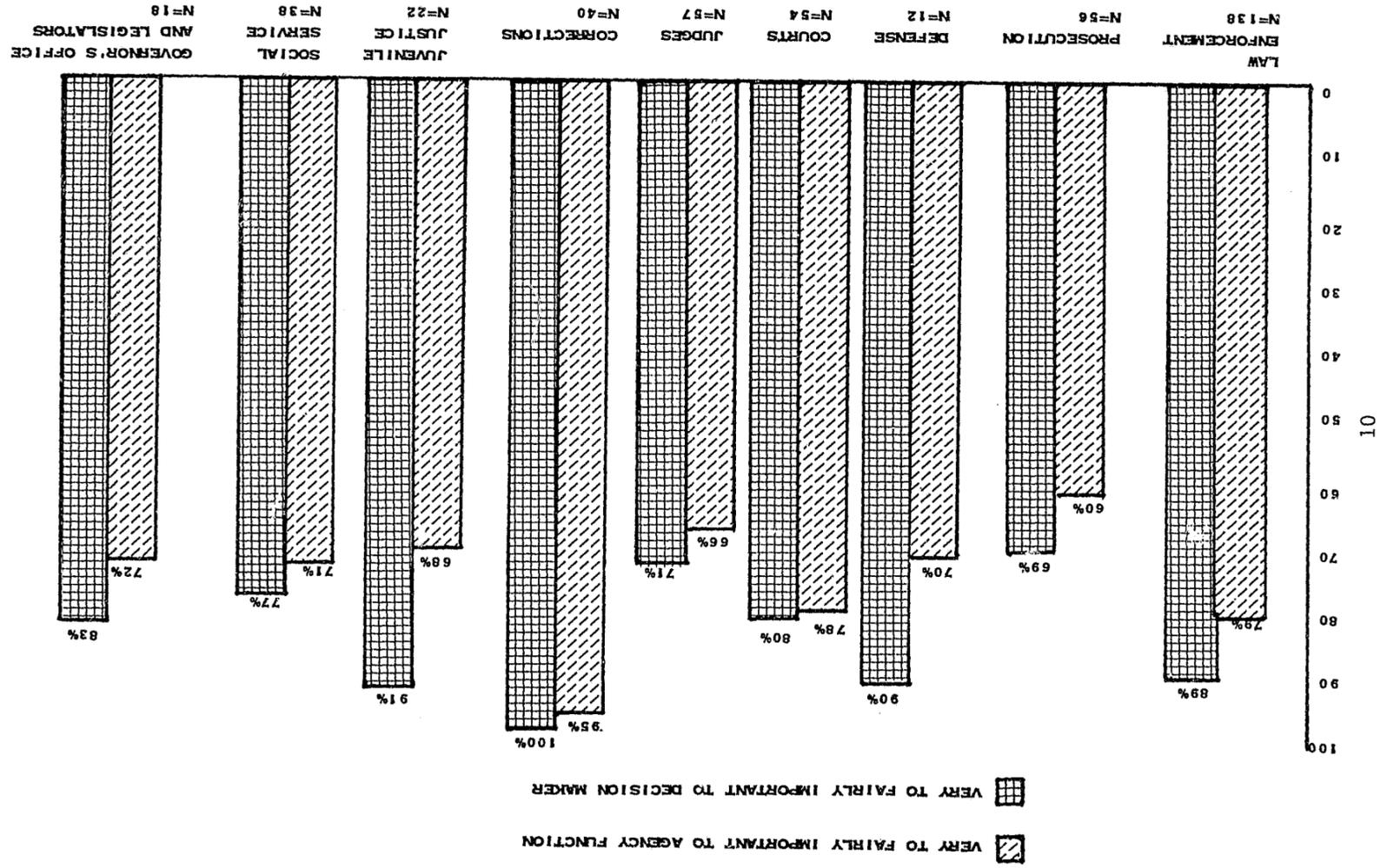


Table 2

Respondents Indicating a Strong Need for Statistical Information
by Number of Issues and Type of Agency

Type of Agency	Type of Statistical Information Need									
	Crime, Defenders, Offenders Issues		Legislative Affairs Issues		Management Issues		Personnel Issues		Citizen/Victim Issues	
	1-2	3 or more	1-2	3 or more	1-2	3 or more	1-2	3 or more	1-2	3 or more
Law Enforcement	14%	79%	9%	78%	32%	56%	25%	38%	18%	73%
Prosecution	16	66	13	70	29	43	18	16	18	61
Defense	17	75	25	42	25	50	17	17	33	17
Courts	9	67	15	57	30	46	19	24	24	46
Judges	11	77	21	60	44	26	12	7	32	44
Corrections	5	88	20	63	53	38	30	38	18	58
Juvenile Justice	5	91	32	41	41	32	23	36	14	68
Social Service	13	82	45	53	32	29	11	21	24	71
Governor's Office and Legislators	6	78	22	61	39	28	44	11	28	56

indicated more need for statistical information concerning crime, defenders, and offenders than other types of information; there was also a great need for statistical information about citizens, victims, and legislative affairs. The lowest perceived need was for personnel and management statistics. It is possible that regional office and division decision makers of large agencies do not perceive a strong need for information relating to personnel management, since many of these matters are handled by central administration.

Table 3 on page 13 presents additional evidence of the need for criminal justice statistical information in Kentucky. Respondents were asked about: 1) the types of research they produced in their agency during fiscal year 1985; 2) the types of research that were essential but not presently being produced; and 3) the types of research not needed at all. While all types of research were being produced in some agencies, the greatest unmet need was for projection studies and policy and program evaluations--53 percent and 52 percent, respectively, reported this need.

Respondents also indicated a need for research concerning the development of storage and access to computer data bases (42%) and survey research (42%). There was slightly less need for the analysis of computerized and record data (38%) and literature searches (37%).

Awareness and Use of Criminal Justice Statistics

Awareness of information has to precede use of that information. Therefore, one policy question of interest is: **What is the decision maker's level of awareness of criminal justice statistics?** In telephone interviews, respondents were asked a series of questions about exposure to various criminal justice statistics since January 1984. Respondents were also probed as to what they remembered about the statistical information of which they were aware, the media by which the information was disseminated, and who produced the information. Table 4 on page 14 shows the percent of respondents exposed to some type of criminal justice statistical information over the 15-month period beginning January 1984. It is evident from these results that most decision makers reported being aware of some type of criminal justice statistical information; crime, defendant, offender information was the most frequently mentioned type of statistic (69%), followed by statistics concerning legislative affairs (62%), and citizens and victims (58%). Less than half of the respondents reported being aware of statistical information

Table 3
Number and Percent of Decision Makers by Type of Research Need

Research Needs	No Need		Needed But Not Produced		Produced In FY85	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Literature or Legal Document Searches	120	28	138	37	152	35
Analysis of Computerized and Record Data	149	37	156	38	102	25
Survey Data	158	38	173	42	80	20
Development of Storage and Access to Computer Data Bases	137	34	170	42	101	25
Policy and Program Evaluation Data	79	20	208	52	111	28
Projection and Forecasting Studies	101	26	209	53	85	22



Table 4

Percent of Decision Makers Exposed to Criminal Justice Statistics
January 1984 - March 1985
by Type of Agency

Type of Statistical Information	Type of Agency (Respondents Answering Yes)									TOTAL
	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Defense	Courts	Judges	Adult Corrections	Juvenile Services	Social Support	Gov. Off. & Legislators	
Crime, Defendant, Offender	74%	71%	91%	56%	65%	61%	90%	62%	89%	69%
Legislative Affairs	63	52	82	54	48	76	85	62	67	62
Management	39	14	46	21	13	47	74	47	44	34
Personnel	61	18	73	27	25	55	100	62	55	48
Citizens/Victims	73	55	64	38	48	37	95	91	56	58

14

about personnel matters (48%) and management issues including management information systems (34%). When total awareness was computed across the five types of statistical information (not in table form), 86 percent of the respondents reported being aware of some type of criminal justice statistics. This high awareness level of statistical information is similar to the Alaskan study which found that 87 percent of the 268 Alaskan administrators surveyed had been exposed to statistics concerning violence (Johnson, 1983). On an average, a higher percentage of juvenile justice decision makers indicated being aware of statistics than did decision makers in other positions. Decision makers in defense or public advocate agencies were the second most informed type of respondents.

The sources of statistical information varied among respondents, i.e., research reports, conference, other staff persons (not reported in table form). The statistical information of which they reported being aware was produced by a variety of sources including their own agencies, other agencies in Kentucky and agencies outside Kentucky (not reported in table form).

How extensive is the use and misuse of criminal justice statistics? The question of research use has been the subject of extensive discussion during the past decade. In this study, statistical information use was measured by asking respondents a series of questions, beginning with decisions about various types of actions in which statistics could be utilized. The first decision concerned planning for change through the development of new practices, programs, services or the modification of existing ones, or through changing personnel recruitment, training, and performance evaluation policies or practices. The second decision focused on the use of criminal justice statistics to justify more efficient use of agency funding or to increase or maintain the current levels of funding and to justify changing or keeping the same goals in one's area of responsibility. Third, personal use of statistical information was examined, e.g., use in oral or written presentations. If a decision maker proposed one of the above actions but was not in a position to make the final decision, the proposed action was counted as an action.

For each decision recorded, the respondent was asked whether any statistical information mentioned earlier was used. If yes, the respondent was then asked what was remembered about the research and how it was used. Figure 3 on page 16 presents use of criminal statistics by type of agency.

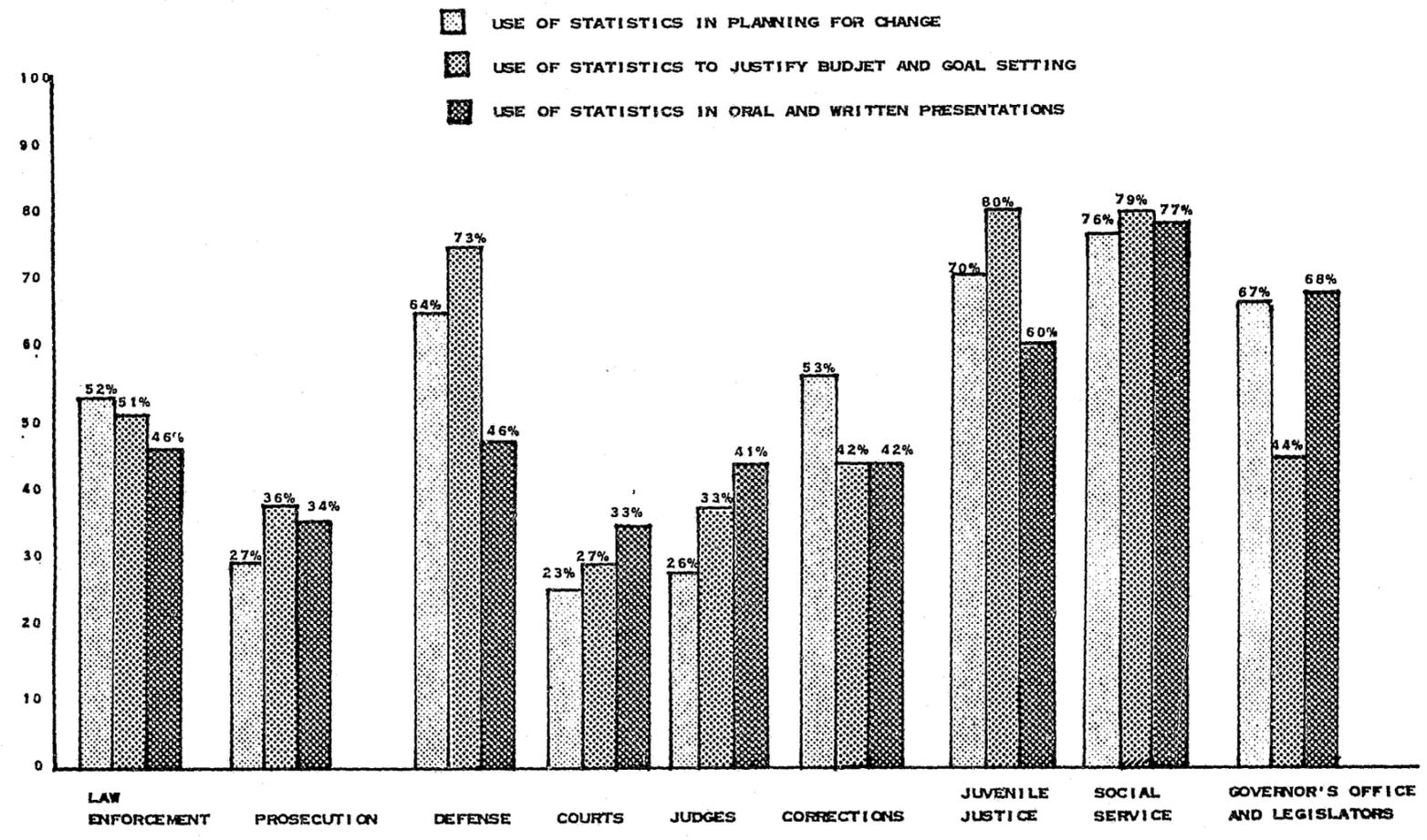


FIGURE 3: USE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS BY TYPE OF AGENCY

These results reveal that criminal justice statistics are being used by a substantial number of agency decision makers in Kentucky. Those in social support agencies, juvenile services, public advocates, and the Governor's Office and legislative branch of government reported using statistical information most frequently; respondents from prosecution, courts and judgeships indicated the least use of statistics. With regard to the three types of action for which statistical information was used, in general, the extent of use was similar.

Misuse of statistical information was also reported in the survey. One out of five respondents indicated being aware of the misuse of criminal justice statistical information (not in table form); respondents in all types of agencies reported misuse. Examples of misuse included reporting of facts without being able to back them up with numbers, distorting data, and not reporting all of the facts.

Criminal Justice Research Production Capacity in Kentucky

Decision makers in the Commonwealth view statistical information as important; they also report a strong need for such information. The awareness of statistics is high and, depending on the agency, the use is moderate to high. The next policy question addressed in the study is: **What are the capabilities of agencies to produce and diffuse criminal justice statistical information?**

In regard to this question, respondents were first asked to indicate whether their agency or organizational unit had a research division or whether they had access to an external research division. Second, respondents were asked about the number of full-time and part-time employees in the research area. Overall, approximately 15 percent of the agencies involved in the survey had a research unit in their agency or division and approximately 15 percent reported having access to a research unit (not reported in figure form). Figure 4 on page 18 shows that fewer decision makers in prosecution, defense, and courts reported either having a research unit or having access to one than did respondents from other types of agencies. It should be noted that collapsing jailors and adult corrections respondent categories for figure presentations distorted the research capacity of adult corrections; most of the survey respondents from the adult corrections system perceived having access to the research unit located in central headquarters. Notably, a large

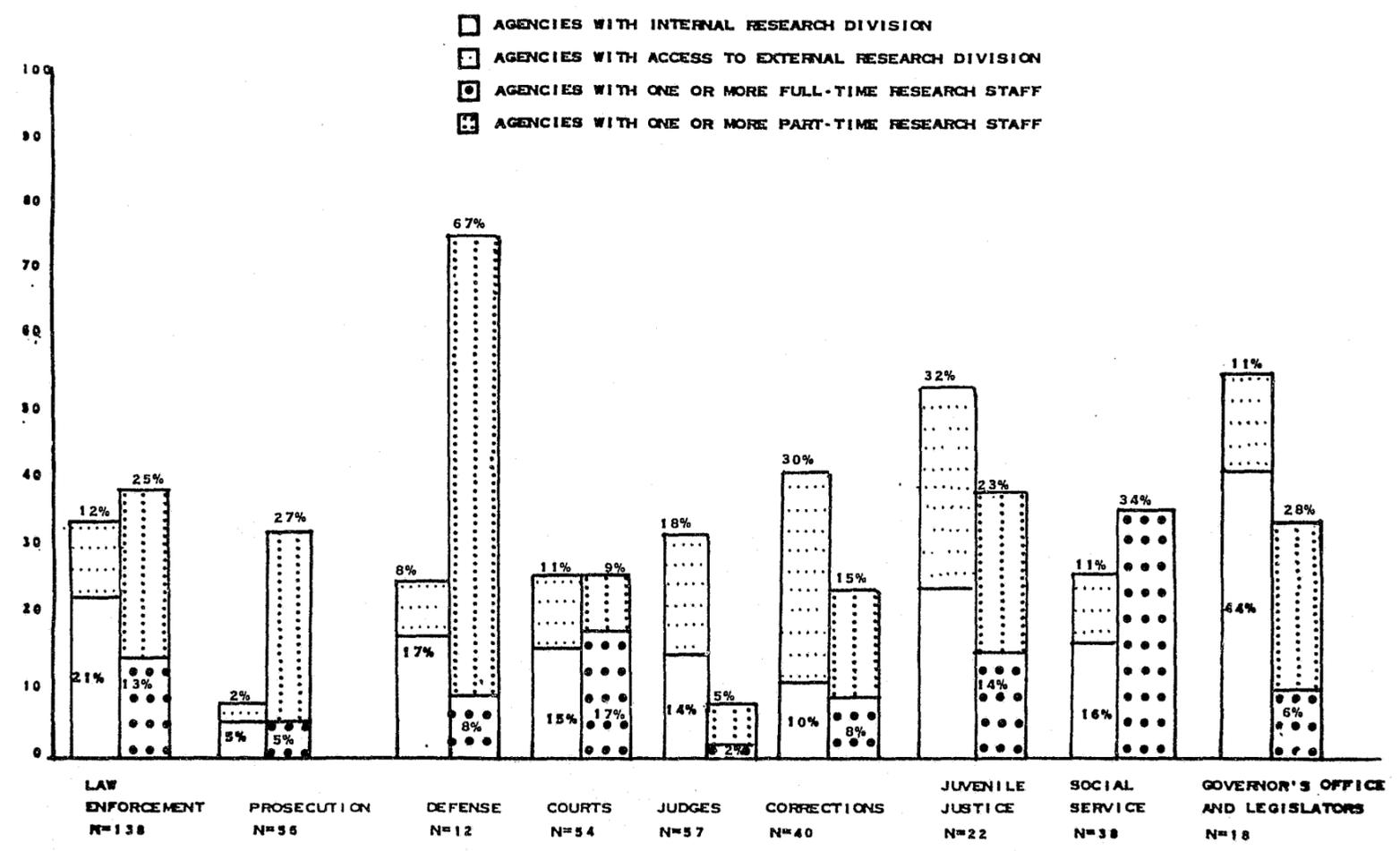


FIGURE 4: RESEARCH CAPACITY BY TYPE OF AGENCY

agency can have a research unit and one or more of the departmental administrators may feel they do not really have access to that research capability.

An examination of the number of full-time and part-time research staff further demonstrates the limited capacity to produce criminal justice statistical information. Across all agencies, less than ten percent of the respondents indicated having at least one staff person devoted to research in their agency or agency division; some of these agencies have two to six researchers (not displayed here). A slightly higher percentage of agency representatives reported having no full-time researchers but some part-time research assistants. Figure 4 also presents these results by type of agency. It should be noted that the percent of part-time staff for legal-related agencies, such as public advocate offices, is distorted because of part-time legal research staff being included in the count. When respondents were asked whether or not the available research support met their needs, approximately 50 percent indicated that it did not (not displayed here).

Another important aspect of research capacity is whether or not a decision maker has someone to assist in selecting the most relevant statistical information which should be reviewed. These so-called "information brokers" have been found to facilitate the use of research. A third of the survey respondents indicated having a particular person who served as a research information broker responsible for screening and keeping them abreast of the important facts and figures (not in table form).

Limited criminal justice research production capacity in Kentucky raises another policy question: **To what extent do agencies use the research and information services of universities and the federal government?** Across all agencies, 35 percent of the respondents reported using university research services. Nearly all of the reported experiences had been with Kentucky universities; only 14 respondents indicated using university research services outside the Commonwealth. Figure 5 on page 20 breaks these percentages down by type of agency. These results show that respondents in juvenile service positions use university research services more than other respondents; those from prosecution use these services the least. Another question to users of university research services asked about those experiences. Results (not displayed here) revealed that approximately 70 percent of the users had good

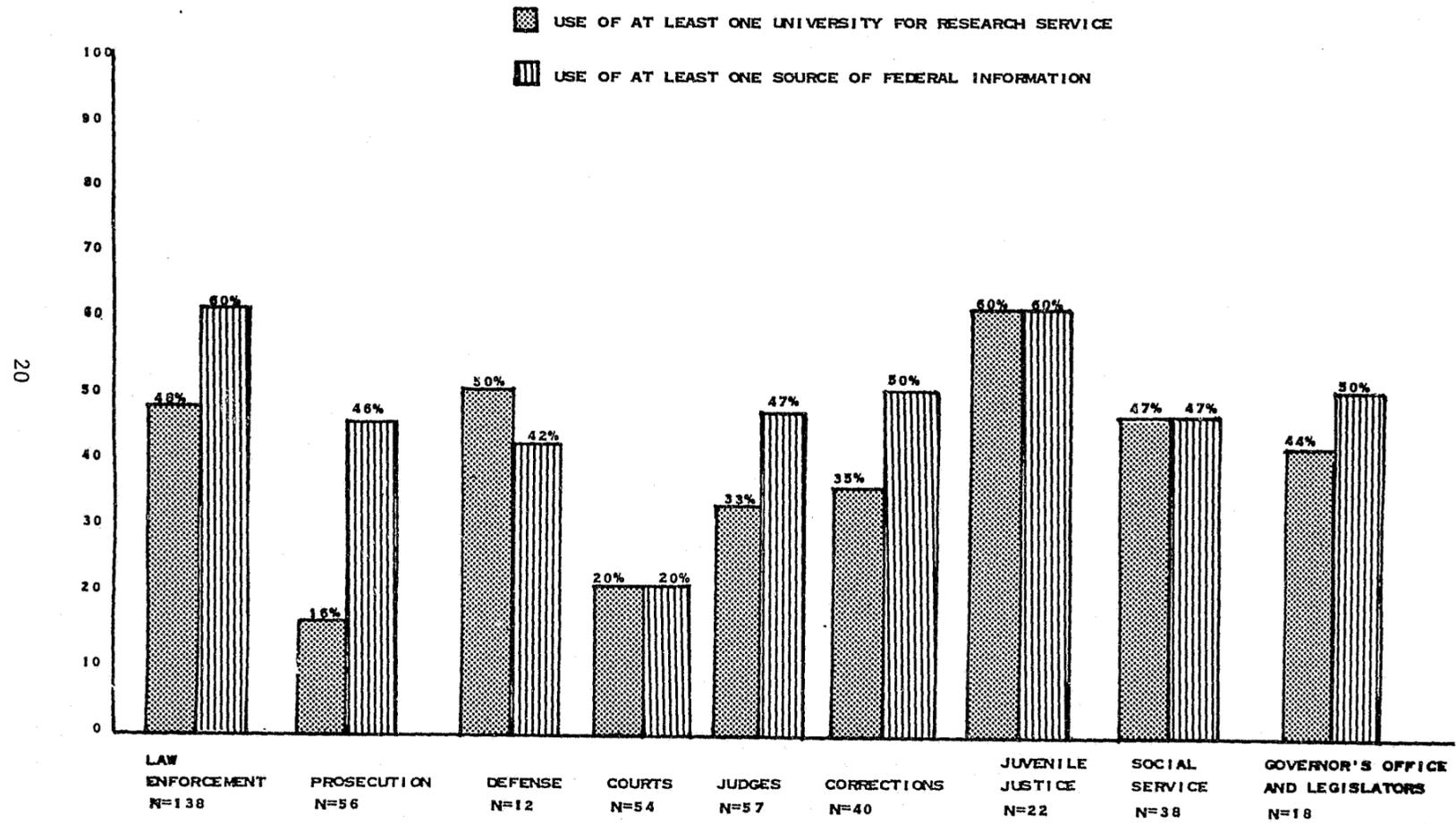


FIGURE 5: USE OF UNIVERSITY RESEARCH SERVICES AND FEDERAL INFORMATION SOURCES BY TYPE OF AGENCY

experiences with universities; 12 percent gave illustrations of bad experiences (e.g., faculty member arrogant, poor methodology, findings useless); and the remaining 18 percent reported mediocre experiences, with little elaboration.

The use of federal information services was slightly higher than the use of university services: approximately 45 percent reported use of federal services. The services most frequently utilized included the Federal Bureau of Investigation (28% reported use), Bureau of Justice Statistics (17%), National Criminal Justice Reference Service (17%), National Institute of Justice (12%), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (10%), National Institute of Corrections (6%), and SEARCH (4%). An inspection of Figure 5 again reveals that law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies report the most use of federal information services (60% respectively) and courts the least (20%).

Interest in Research Capacity Building

The survey results being presented strongly suggest that decision makers would be interested in strengthening Kentucky's research production capabilities relating to criminal justice issues. The attorney general's recent efforts to establish a statewide, systemwide Statistical Analysis Center for criminal justice was established for that purpose. If this was the intention for creating SAC, then it is important to determine the interest level of potential users of such a service. To this end, a final policy question was addressed in the needs-use survey. **What is the level of agency interest in having a Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center?**

Interest was measured in three ways. First, a general question asked respondents to indicate whether they were very interested, fairly interested or not interested. Second, respondents were asked whether they were interested in working with the SAC staff to obtain outside funds to conduct research for their agencies. A third question tapped whether or not they were willing to collaborate with SAC in conducting research on a cost-shared basis. Figure 6 on page 22 presents these results.

A large majority of the respondents indicated being very or fairly interested in working with SAC; over 80 percent of law enforcement, adult corrections and jailors, and juvenile justice respondents reported being interested. Fewer (but still a majority of other respondent groups) reported

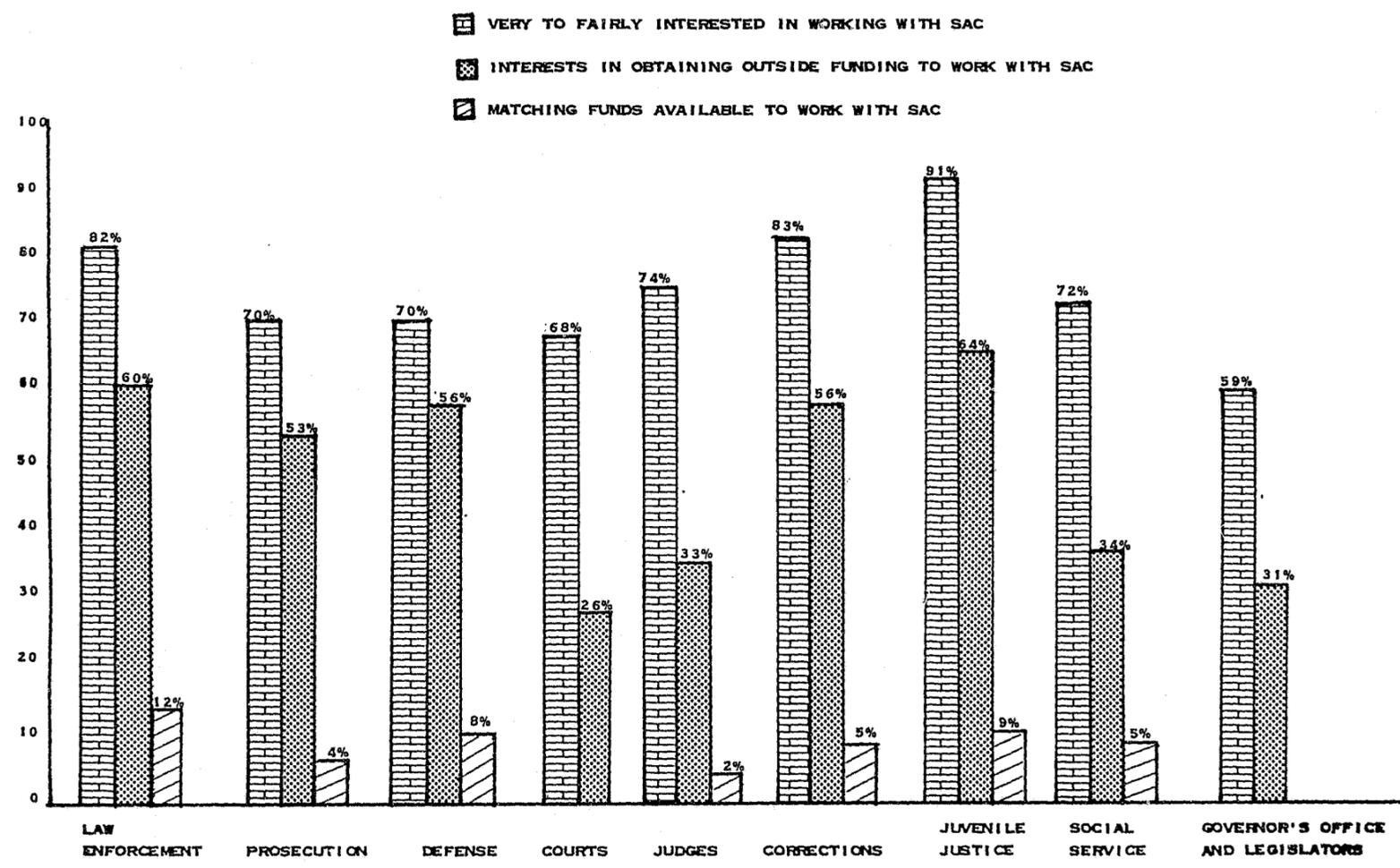


FIGURE 6: INTEREST IN WORKING WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER BY TYPE OF AGENCY

being interested in working with SAC in the future to obtain outside research funds. When asked about matched resources for research, only a few agencies reported being interested in the cost-sharing idea.

UTILIZATION AND APPLICATION OF THE NEEDS-USE RESULTS

This needs-use survey has been conducted to answer policy questions regarding the importance of criminal justice statistical information, whether decision makers see a need for such information, and whether they are aware of and use this type of information. The survey also addressed issues relating to Kentucky's capacity to produce criminal justice research and agency linkages with universities as an outside research service and with federal information services. Notably, decision makers' interests in SAC as a potential statewide, systemwide research-capacity-building activity was assessed. Answers to these questions can be useful to several audiences.

Usefulness to the Kentucky Statistical Analysis Center

Foremost, the results of this needs-use survey can be useful to SAC in planning for fiscal year 1986. For example, respondents clearly expressed the need for statistical information concerning crime, defendants and offenders, as well as data from citizens and victims. SAC can continue to analyze the OBTS, PFO and citizen survey data with the intention of disseminating the results as special bulletins as they are produced. Along these lines, there was a need expressed, at SAC's first statewide conference, to compare PFO's with a control group of non-PFO classified inmates who are sentenced to correctional institutions. These comparative data will be collected, analyzed, and made available for statewide distribution. In regard to the first statewide survey of Kentucky crime victims, there will be a follow-up survey during SAC's second year of operation.

The needs-use results also showed that projection and program evaluation data are needed by more than half of the agencies surveyed. It is possible that SAC can sponsor one or more special workshops focusing on these topics. Some technical assistance can also be made available to agencies that prefer to conduct internal projection or evaluation studies.

It is also important to evaluate the Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center. These needs-use survey data can serve as baseline data in a before-after evaluation. The design of this evaluation is in the planning stages.

Usefulness to Criminal Justice Decision Makers in Kentucky

Decision makers interested in using criminal justice statistics can benefit from this needs-use assessment. For example, the survey results can make them aware of the various types of statistical information that is or can be made available. Further, the results show that university research services are available in Kentucky and are being used by many decision makers; three out of four of those using these services reported good experiences. Also, some may not have been aware of all the federal informational services available. A final benefit concerns the usefulness of statistical information. It can guide decisions relating to developing new programs and modifying existing ones, as well as providing direction to policy and legislative actions. Further, some decisions are made with the intention of using statistical information after the fact. Statistics can also be of use in justifying specific goals and objectives of an agency. Additionally, statistical information is very helpful in proposal, speech, and report preparation. In Kentucky, criminal justice statistical information was reported being used in all of these ways.

Finally, this needs-use assessment uncovered the problem of the misuse of statistical information and the fact that it is being noticed by a substantial number of agency personnel.

Legislative Use of Results

A third audience which can benefit from these needs-use results is legislators. The findings of this statewide survey involving key decision makers in many agencies and major agency divisions has uncovered overwhelming support for the idea of strengthening Kentucky's capacity to produce criminal justice statistical information. Further, the survey results revealed that a large majority of decision makers endorse the Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center, at least in concept, as one way of strengthening Kentucky's research capacity. The participation of more than one hundred agency personnel in the First Kentucky Conference on Criminal Justice Research and Statistics further demonstrated interest in the potential of SAC for producing relevant research and statistical information. Kentucky legislators should be aware of these findings as they address the question of whether or not to continue state funding of the SAC operation after federal support ceases.

REFERENCES

- Johnson, K.W. (1983) The Use of Research in Confronting Violence in Alaska: Final Report. Anchorage: University of Alaska, School of Justice.
- _____. (1980) "Stimulating Evaluation Use by Integrating Academia and Practice." Knowledge: Creation, Diffusion, Utilization 2,2:237-62.
- National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (1976) Criminal Justice Research and Development. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.
- Salasin, S.E. and Davis, H.R. (1977) "Facilitating the Utilization of Evaluation ... A Rocky Road," in I. Davidoff et al. (eds.) Evaluation Community Mental Health Services. Washington, D.C.: Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Mail Questionnaire



OFFICE
OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL



UNIVERSITY
OF
LOUISVILLE

Making SAC Work For You

A Survey of Criminal Justice Statistical
Data Needs in the Commonwealth
February, 1985

The purpose of this survey is to give those persons on the front lines of criminal justice and domestic violence an opportunity to have a say in what types of data will be collected and analyzed by the Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center (SAC).

By answering the questions in this survey, you can help insure that the information SAC produces will be beneficial.

URBAN STUDIES CENTER
College of Urban and Public Affairs
University of Louisville
1020 Alta Vista Road
Louisville, KY 40205
(502) 588-6626

ID# _____ [1-4]
CARD I _____ [5]

PLEASE CIRCLE THE CORRECT CODE NUMBER FOR EACH QUESTION

The first set of questions concern your need for statistical information.

1. Generally speaking, how would you rate the importance of criminal justice statistical information for the operations and functions of your immediate departmental unit (the individual part of the organization with which you are associated).

Very Important	1	
Fairly Important	2	[6]
Somewhat Important	3	
Not Important	4	

2. Now, for you personally. As a decision maker, how would you rate the importance of criminal justice statistical information?

Very Important	1	
Fairly Important	2	[7]
Somewhat Important	3	
Not Important	4	

The following is a list of crime and delinquency issues and problem areas for which statistical information may be needed. As a Statistical Analysis Center designed to collect and disseminate various criminal justice data, it is important for us to know your level of need for different types of information.

Please indicate the level of need you personally have for statistical information for each issue or problem area.

	<u>STRONG NEED</u>	<u>SOME NEED</u>	<u>NO NEED</u>	
3. <u>Issues or problems relating to crime, defendants/offenders</u>				
A. Profiles of criminal events	1	2	3	[8]
B. Profiles of defendants/offenders	1	2	3	[9]
C. Tracking offenders through the criminal justice system	1	2	3	[10]
D. Serious and violent juvenile offender handling	1	2	3	[11]
E. Recidivism occurrence and patterns	1	2	3	[12]
F. Overcrowding in prisons and/or jails	1	2	3	[13]
G. Alternatives to institution- alization	1	2	3	[14]
H. Diversion programs; design, implementation, evaluation	1	2	3	[15]

	STRONG NEED	SOME NEED	NO NEED	
I. Treatment programs for offenders				
a) Adult	1	2	3	[16]
b) Juvenile	1	2	3	[17]
J. Prediction of violent offenders	1	2	3	[18]
K. Forecasting crime	1	2	3	[19]
L. Risk assessment for parole	1	2	3	[20]
M. Risk assessment for pretrial release	1	2	3	[21]
N. Other crime, defendant/offender issues or problem areas? (Specify and indicate level of need)				
_____	1	2	3	[22]
_____	1	2	3	[23]
_____	1	2	3	[24]
4. <u>Problems relating to citizens/victims</u>				
A. Crimes against children				
a) child abuse	1	2	3	[25]
b) missing & exploited children	1	2	3	[26]
B. Violence in the schools	1	2	3	[27]
C. Public opinion about criminal justice agencies	1	2	3	[28]
D. Citizens' expectations from/for criminal justice agencies	1	2	3	[29]
E. Psychological effects of victimization	1	2	3	[30]
F. Citizen involvement in crime prevention	1	2	3	[31]
G. Victim assessment of treatment	1	2	3	[32]
H. Victim assessment of services	1	2	3	[33]
I. Citizen self-reports of being victimized	1	2	3	[34]
J. Citizen/victim self-reports of their levels of fear	1	2	3	[35]
K. Crime related to special populations				
a) Older persons	1	2	3	[36]
b) Women	1	2	3	[37]
c) Minorities	1	2	3	[38]

	STRONG NEED	SOME NEED	NO NEED	
L. Treatment programs for victims of crime	1	2	3	[39]
M. Other citizen/victim issues or problems? (Specify and indicate level of need)				
_____	1	2	3	[40]
_____	1	2	3	[41]
_____	1	2	3	[42]
5. <u>Legislative Issues</u>				
A. Mandatory, determinate sentencing	1	2	3	[43]
B. Persistent felony offenders statute	1	2	3	[44]
C. Exclusionary rule	1	2	3	[45]
D. Criminally insane legislation	1	2	3	[46]
E. Child abuse legislation	1	2	3	[47]
F. Effect of reclassification of dollar levels for felony thefts	1	2	3	[48]
G. Drug legislation	1	2	3	[49]
H. Domestic violence legislation	1	2	3	[50]
I. Other legislative issues or problems? (Specify and indicate level of need)				
_____	1	2	3	[51]
_____	1	2	3	[52]
_____	1	2	3	[53]
6. <u>Management/Decision Information</u>				
A. Criminal Justice Clearing House, (libraries, directories)	1	2	3	[54]
B. Integrated crime, arrest, prosecution and court data	1	2	3	[55]
C. Computerized criminal investigative support	1	2	3	[56]
D. Probation and/or parole classification system	1	2	3	[57]
E. Compilation and graphic displays of data	1	2	3	[58]
F. Automated recordkeeping	1	2	3	[59]

	<u>STRONG NEED</u>	<u>SOME NEED</u>	<u>NO NEED</u>	
G. Criminal justice directory of chiefs, sheriffs, county attorneys, judges, etc.	1	2	3	[60]
H. Other management and decision issues or problem areas? (Specify and indicate need)	1	2	3	[61]
_____	1	2	3	[62]
_____	1	2	3	[63]
7. Personnel Information				
A. Manpower and budget planning	1	2	3	[64]
B. Employment and expenditure data for state and local agencies	1	2	3	[65]
C. Administrative surveys to collect information on personnel	1	2	3	[66]
D. Manpower training, education, workload performance and policy assessment	1	2	3	[67]
E. Job Task analysis	1	2	3	[68]
F. Other personnel issues or problem areas? (Specify and indicate need)	1	2	3	[69]
_____	1	2	3	[70]
_____	1	2	3	[71]
8. The term statistical information includes many different forms of research. Have you or your immediate departmental unit conducted(ing) or felt the need to conduct research using the following methods: <u>CIRCLE ONE</u>				
	<u>CONDUCTED(ING) DURING FISCAL YEAR '85</u>	<u>FELT THE NEED BUT HAVE NOT CONDUCTED</u>	<u>NO NEED</u>	
A. Background searches into the literature or legal documents about an issue or problem?	1	2	3	[72]
B. Analysis of administrative data, program data, or other information already available in the computer or records?	1	2	3	[73]
C. Surveys to collect information not already available?	1	2	3	[74]
D. Computer information systems to develop or provide access to data bases?	1	2	3	[75]

	<u>CONDUCTED(ING) DURING FISCAL YEAR '85</u>	<u>FELT THE NEED BUT HAVE NOT CONDUCTED</u>	<u>NO NEED</u>	
E. Evaluation of existing policies, laws, or programs to determine if they are addressing the needs or issues for which they were designed?	1	2	3	[76]
F. Projection studies to determine future needs?	1	2	3	[77]
		ID# _____		[1-4]
		CARD <u>2</u> _____		[5]
9. Please circle status of any research projects completed, being conducted, or planned during the current fiscal year? <u>CIRCLE ALL CODES THAT APPLY IF MORE THAN ONE PROJECT ARE AT DIFFERENT STAGES.</u>				
No Projects	1 (GO TO QUESTION 10)			[6]
Projects Planned	2			[7]
Projects conducted	3			[8]
Projects completed	4			[9]
9A. Briefly describe the type and topic of these projects:				
_____				[10-11]
_____				[12-13]
_____				[14-15]
9B. Are these research projects conducted within your departmental unit, conducted by some other unit of your agency or organization, conducted under contract with an outside person or organization or some combination?				
CIRCLE ALL ANSWERS THAT APPLY				
Within Unit	1			[16]
Other unit in agency	2			[17]
Contract	3			[18]
10. Do you have specific plans for research projects or studies during the next fiscal year?				
No Plans	1 (GO TO QUESTION 11)			[19]
Yes, Projects Planned	2			
10A. Briefly describe the type and topics of these projects:				
_____				[20-21]
_____				[22-23]
_____				[24-25]

10B. Where will these research projects be conducted?

CIRCLE ALL ANSWERS THAT APPLY

Within Unit	1	[26]
Other unit in agency	2	[27]
Contract	3	[28]

Questions 11 thru 14 concern the capabilities of your agency or organization to collect statistical information or perform research activities. This information will be important for determining the types of data collection and analytical needs of agencies or organizations for which the Statistical Analysis Center could provide assistance.

11. Is there a specific department or division within your agency/organization designated to carry out research?

No	1 (GO TO QUESTION 12)	[29]
Yes - outside unit	2	[30]
Yes - within unit	3	[31]

11A. What is the name of the unit? _____ [32-33]

11B. Does this specific department or division adequately meet your research needs?

Yes	1	[34]
No	2	

12. How many unit staff members do you currently have doing research full-time? _____ [34-35]

13. How many unit staff members do you currently have doing research part-time? _____ [36-37]

14. Do you anticipate any changes in the number of staff available for research purposes for the next fiscal year?

CIRCLE ONE

No	1	
Yes, increase	2	
Yes, decrease	3	[38]
Yes, varies	4	
Unknown	5	

Universities are often used by agencies as sources of producing or disseminating statistical information. The following questions refer to past, present and/or future involvement of your organization with any university or academic institution for research purposes.

15. Have you or your departmental unit had any involvement, in any capacity, with universities or other academic institutions for research purposes?

CIRCLE CODES FOR ANY UNIVERSITIES OR COLLEGES THAT APPLY

None	0	[39]
University of Kentucky	1	[40]
University of Louisville:		
Urban Studies Center	2	[41]
State Data Center	3	[42]
School of Justice Administration	4	[43]
Kent School of Social Work	5	[44]
Other (Specify) _____	6	[45]
Eastern Ky. College of Law Enforcement	7	[46]
Other Kentucky Universities or Colleges	8	[47]
Universities or Colleges outside Kentucky	9	[48]

16. Briefly explain what good and bad experiences you have had with these individuals or organizations.

1. _____ [49]
2. _____ [50]
3. _____ [51]

17. Do you or your departmental unit regularly use any of the following Federal sources of criminal justice information?

CIRCLE CODES FOR ANY SOURCE USED

None used	0	[52]
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	1	[53]
SEARCH	2	[54]
Bureau of Justice Statistics	3	[55]
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	4	[56]
National Institute of Justice	5	[57]
National Institute of Corrections	6	[58]
Federal Bureau of Investigation	7	[59]
Other (Specify) _____	8	[60]

18. How interested are you in working with the Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center to develop research projects or apply statistical information to your specific organizational needs?

CIRCLE ONE

Very Interested	1	
Fairly Interested	2	[61]
Not Interested	3	(GO TO QUESTION 19)
Other _____		

18A. Do you have funds available which could be matched with the Statistical Analysis Center funds to conduct cooperative research projects for your agency?

CIRCLE ANY CODES THAT APPLY

Yes, funds available for matching in FY 1985	1	[62]
Yes, funds may be available in FY 1986	2	[63]
No funds available	3	[64]
Other _____		

APPENDIX B

Telephone Interview Instrument

19. Are you interested in working with Kentucky's Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center to obtain outside funds to conduct research for your departmental unit?

CIRCLE ONE

- Yes 1
- No 2 [65]
- Other _____

Finally, we need some general information about your agency or organization. This information will be kept strictly confidential and will be used only for classification purposes.

20. How many years has your departmental unit existed, regardless of title, to carry out your primary function or organization? _____ years [66-67]

21. How many people are in your departmental unit, including yourself? _____ [68-69]

22. How long have you been in your present position? _____ years [70-71]

23. In what month does your fiscal year start?

- January 1
- July 2 [72]
- Other _____ 3

24. Are you? Male 1 [73]
Female 2

25. What is your current position or title? _____ [74]

26. Other comments? _____

SO THAT OUR MAILING LISTS ARE ACCURATE, PLEASE CHECK THE INFORMATION BELOW AND MAKE ANY NECESSARY CORRECTIONS. ALSO, PLEASE WRITE IN YOUR BUSINESS TELEPHONE NUMBER AND AREA CODE IN THE SPACES PROVIDED SHOULD WE NEED TO CALL YOU FOR ANY REASON.

TELEPHONE () _____

LABEL GOES HERE

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR TAKING THE TIME TO COMPLETE THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. PLEASE RETURN IT IN THE ENCLOSED SELF-ADDRESSED POSTAGE-PAID ENVELOPE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.



1. Since January, 1984, have you been exposed to statistical information concerning issues or problems relating to crime, defendants or offenders?

Respondent
ID# _____ [1-4]
Card 1 _____ [5]

YES 1
NO 2 [6]

1A. Were any of the statistics or research data regarding tracking offenders through the criminal justice system?

1B. What about statistics or research data regarding tracking offenders through the the criminal justice system?

YES NO D.K. SKIP
1 2 3 9 [7]

YES NO D.K. SKIP
1 2 3 9 [8]

IF YES TO Q.1, 1A, OR 1B, CONTINUE TO Q.1C. OTHERWISE, GO TO NEXT PAGE.

1C. What were some of the statistics, research results or conclusions concerning crime, defendants or offenders that you can recall? For example, do you remember anything such as percentages, rates or relationships?

_____ [9]

1D. Did any of the information concerning crime, defendants or offenders come directly from:

READ EACH RESPONSE CHOICE

	YES	NO	D.K.	SKIP	
	1	2	3	9	
a research report or journal article	1	2	3	9	[10]
a conference or workshop	1	2	3	9	[11]
another staff person	1	2	3	9	[12]
any other source _____	1	2	3	9	[13]

1E. Were you exposed to any of this information since the beginning of 1985?

YES NO D.K. SKIP
1 2 3 9 [14]

1F. Was any of this information produced by:

READ EACH RESPONSE CHOICE AND CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

	YES	NO	D.K.	SKIP	
	1	2	3	9	
Your agency	1	2	3	9	[15]
Another agency in Kentucky	1	2	3	9	[16]
Agency outside Kentucky	1	2	3	9	[17]



2. Since January, 1984, have you been exposed to statistical information concerning issues or problems relating to citizens or victims?

YES 1 NO 2 [18]

2A. Were any of the statistics or research data related to crimes against children?

YES 1 NO 2 D.K. 3 SKIP 9 [19]

2B. What about statistics or research data relating to crimes against children?

YES 1 NO 2 D.K. 3 SKIP 9 [20]

2C. Were any of the statistics or research data related to citizen/victim self-reports of victimization and fear of crime?

YES 1 NO 2 D.K. 3 SKIP 9 [21]

2D. What about statistics or research data relating to citizen/victim self-reports of victimization and fear of crime?

YES 1 NO 2 D.K. 3 SKIP 9 [22]

IF YES TO ANY OF THE ABOVE QUESTIONS, CONTINUE TO Q.2E. OTHERWISE, GO TO NEXT PAGE.

2E. What were some of the statistics, research results or conclusions concerning citizens or victims that you can recall? For example, do you remember anything such as percentages, rates or relationships?

[23]

2F. Did any of the information concerning citizens or victims come directly from:

READ EACH RESPONSE CHOICE

- a research report or journal article
- a conference or workshop
- another staff person
- any other source _____

YES	NO	D.K.	SKIP	
1	2	3	9	[24]
1	2	3	9	[25]
1	2	3	9	[26]
1	2	3	9	[27]

2G. Were you exposed to any of this information since the beginning of 1985?

YES 1 NO 2 D.K. 3 SKIP 9 [28]

2H. Was any of this information produced by:

READ EACH RESPONSE CHOICE AND CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|----|------|------|------|
| Your agency | YES | NO | D.K. | SKIP | |
| Another agency in Kentucky | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | [29] |
| Agency outside Kentucky | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | [30] |
| | | | | | [31] |

B-2



3. Since January, 1984, have you been exposed to statistical information concerning legislative affairs in criminal justice?

YES 1 NO 2 [32]

3A. Were any of these statistics or research data related to persistent felony offenders or career criminal statutes?

YES 1 NO 2 D.K. 3 SKIP 9 [33]

3B. What about statistics or research data regarding persistent felony offenders or career criminal statutes?

YES 1 NO 2 D.K. 3 SKIP 9 [34]

IF YES TO ANY OF THE ABOVE QUESTIONS, CONTINUE TO Q.3C. OTHERWISE, GO TO NEXT PAGE.

3C. What were some of the statistics, research results or conclusions concerning legislative affairs in criminal justice that you can recall? For example, do you remember anything such as percentages, rates or relationships?

3D. Did any of the information concerning legislative affairs in criminal justice come directly from:

READ EACH RESPONSE CHOICE

- a research report or journal article
- a conference or workshop
- another staff person
- any other source _____

YES	NO	D.K.	SKIP	
1	2	3	9	[36]
1	2	3	9	[37]
1	2	3	9	[38]
1	2	3	9	[39]

3E. Were you exposed to any of this information since the beginning of 1985?

YES 1 NO 2 D.K. 3 SKIP 9 [40]

3F. Was any of this information produced by:

READ EACH RESPONSE CHOICE AND CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

Your agency	YES	NO	D.K.	SKIP	
Another agency in Kentucky	1	2	3	9	[41]
Agency outside Kentucky	1	2	3	9	[42]
					[43]

4. Since January, 1984, have you been exposed to statistical or research information concerning personnel, manpower or other administrative issues? This would include things such as training and performance evaluations, employee surveys and cost analyses.

YES NO
1 2 [44]

IF YES, CONTINUE TO Q.4A.
IF NO, SKIP TO Q.5, NEXT PAGE.

4A. What were some of the statistics, research results or conclusions concerning personnel or administrative issues that you can recall? For example, do you remember anything such as percentages, rates or relationships?

[45]

4B. Did any of the information concerning personnel or administrative issues come directly from:

READ EACH RESPONSE CHOICE

a research report or journal article
a conference or workshop
another staff person
any other source

YES	NO	D.K.	SKIP	
1	2	3	9	[46]
1	2	3	9	[47]
1	2	3	9	[48]
1	2	3	9	[49]

4C. Were you exposed to any of this information since the beginning of 1985?

YES NO D.K. SKIP
1 2 3 9 [50]

4D. Was any of this information produced by:

READ EACH RESPONSE CHOICE AND
CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

	YES	NO	D.K.	SKIP	
Your agency	1	2	3	9	[51]
Another agency in Kentucky	1	2	3	9	[52]
Agency outside Kentucky	1	2	3	9	[53]



4. Since January, 1984, have you been exposed to statistical or research information concerning personnel, manpower or other administrative issues? This would include things such as training and performance evaluations, employee surveys and cost analyses.

YES NO
1 2 [44]

IF YES, CONTINUE TO Q.4A.
IF NO, SKIP TO Q.5, NEXT PAGE.

4A. What were some of the statistics, research results or conclusions concerning personnel or administrative issues that you can recall? For example, do you remember anything such as percentages, rates or relationships?

[45]

B-4

4B. Did any of the information concerning personnel or administrative issues come directly from:

READ EACH RESPONSE CHOICE

	YES	NO	D.K.	SKIP	
a research report or journal article	1	2	3	9	[46]
a conference or workshop	1	2	3	9	[47]
another staff person	1	2	3	9	[48]
any other source _____	1	2	3	9	[49]

4C. Were you exposed to any of this information since the beginning of 1985?

YES NO D.K. SKIP
1 2 3 9 [50]

4D. Was any of this information produced by:

READ EACH RESPONSE CHOICE AND
CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

	YES	NO	D.K.	SKIP	
Your agency	1	2	3	9	[51]
Another agency in Kentucky	1	2	3	9	[52]
Agency outside Kentucky	1	2	3	9	[53]



5. Since January, 1984, have you been exposed to statistical information concerning management information systems?

YES NO
1 2 [54]

IF YES, CONTINUE TO Q.5A
IF NO, SKIP TO Q.6, NEXT PAGE

5A. What was some of the information concerning management information systems that you can recall? For example, do you remember anything such as percentages, rates or relationships?

[55]

B-5

5B. Did any of the information concerning management information systems come directly from:

READ EACH RESPONSE CHOICE

a research report or journal article
a conference or workshop
another staff person
any other source _____

YES	NO	D.K.	SKIP	
1	2	3	9	
				[56]
				[57]
				[58]
				[59]

5C. Were you exposed to any of this information since the beginning of 1985?

YES NO D.K. SKIP
1 2 3 9 [60]

5D. Was any of this information produced by:

READ EACH RESPONSE CHOICE AND CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

	YES	NO	D.K.	SKIP	
	1	2	3	9	
Your agency					[61]
Another agency in Kentucky					[62]
Agency outside Kentucky					[63]

Now we would like to ask you a few questions about actions or proposals you may have made during the last year for which statistical information may have been needed. There are six different areas and, as before, we are speaking of those actions or proposals occurring since January, 1984 only.

ID2 _____ [1-4]
Card 2 2 [5]

6. Let's begin with programs and policies. Do you recall proposing or taking action to develop new practices, programs, services or to modify existing ones?

YES NO D.K. [6] IF YES, GO TO Q.6A. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q.7.
1 2 3

6A. What was this action? [7] _____

SKIP 9

6B. Did you use any of the statistical information you mentioned earlier in taking this action? [8]
YES NO D.K. SKIP
1 2 3 9
SKIP TO Q.6D.

6C. Do you remember anything about the research and how you used it? [9]

NO RECALL SKIP
8 9

6D. Did anything else, for example a theory you read or heard about, a description of some technique, an administrative requirement or opinions on some similar type action, influence you on this?

YES NO D.K. SKIP [10] 6E. What was that? _____
1 2 3 9 [11]

7. Now about personnel policies. Since January, 1984, do you recall proposing or taking action to change personnel recruitment, training and performance evaluation policies or practices?

YES NO D.K. [12] IF YES, GO TO Q.7A. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q.8.
1 2 3

7A. What was this action? [13] _____

SKIP 9

7B. Did you use any of the statistical information you mentioned earlier in taking this action? [14]
YES NO D.K. SKIP
1 2 3 9
SKIP TO Q.7D.

7C. Do you remember anything about the research and how you used it? [15]

NO RECALL SKIP
8 9

7D. Did anything else, for example a theory you read or heard about, a description of some technique, an administrative requirement or opinions on some similar type action, influence you on this personnel action?

YES NO D.K. SKIP [16] 7E. What was that? _____
1 2 3 9 [17]

B-6

8. Now, I'm going to ask you about agency funding. Do you recall proposing or taking action to justify more efficient use of agency funding or to increase or maintain current levels of funding?

YES NO D.K.
1 2 3 [18] IF YES, GO TO Q.8A. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q.9.

8A. What was this action? [19] _____

_____ SKIP 9

8B. Did you use any of the statistical information you mentioned earlier in taking this action? [20]
YES NO D.K. SKIP
1 2 3 9
SKIP TO Q.8D.

8C. Do you remember anything about the research and how you used it? [21]

_____ NO RECALL SKIP
8 9

8D. Did anything else, for example a theory you read or heard about, a description of some technique, an administrative requirement or opinions on some similar type action, influence you on this funding action?

YES NO D.K. SKIP [22] → 8E. What was that? _____ [23]
1 2 3 9

9. In the area of goals and objectives, since January, 1984, do you recall proposing or taking action to justify changing or keeping the same goals in your area of responsibility?

YES NO D.K.
1 2 3 [24] IF YES, GO TO Q.9A. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q.10.

9A. What was this action? [25] _____

_____ SKIP 9

9B. Did you use any of the statistical information you mentioned earlier in taking this action? [26]
YES NO D.K. SKIP
1 2 3 9
SKIP TO Q.9D.

9C. Do you remember anything about the research and how you used it? [27]

_____ NO RECALL SKIP
8 9

9D. Did anything else, for example a theory you read or heard about, a description of some technique, an administrative requirement or opinions on some similar type action, influence you on this?

YES NO D.K. SKIP [28] → 9E. What was that? _____ [29]
1 2 3 9

B-7



10. Now, about research projects. Do you recall proposing or taking action to plan or initiate specific research projects or evaluation studies?

YES NO D.K. [30] IF YES, GO TO Q.10A. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q.11.
1 2 3

10A. What was this action? [31] _____

SKIP 9

10B. Did you use any of the statistical information you mentioned earlier in taking this action? [32]
YES NO D.K. SKIP
1 2 3 9
SKIP TO Q.10D.

10C. Do you remember anything about the research and how you used it? [33] _____

NO RECALL SKIP
8 9

10D. Did anything else, for example a theory you read or heard about, a description of some technique, an administrative requirement or opinions on some similar type action, influence you on this?

YES NO D.K. SKIP [34] 10E. What was that? _____ [35]
1 2 3 9

11. The last area is oral or written presentations. Since January, 1984, do you recall proposing or taking action to prepare oral and/or written presentations such as proposals, briefings, speeches or workshops?

YES NO D.K. [36] IF YES, GO TO Q.11A. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q.12.
1 2 3

11A. What was this action? [37] _____

SKIP 9

11B. Did you use any of the statistical information you mentioned earlier in taking this action? [38]
YES NO D.K. SKIP
1 2 3 9
SKIP TO Q.11D.

11C. Do you remember anything about the research and how you used it? [39] _____

NO RECALL SKIP
8 9

11D. Did anything else, for example a theory you read or heard about, a description of some technique, an administrative requirement or opinions on some similar type action, influence you on this?

YES NO D.K. SKIP [40] 11E. What was that? _____ [41]
1 2 3 9

B-8



12. Do you recall any uses of statistical information you may have made during the last year other than those I mentioned?

YES NO D.K. [42] IF YES, GO TO Q.12A. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q.13.
1 2 3

12A. What was this action? [43]

SKIP 9

12B. Did you use any of the statistical information you mentioned earlier in taking this action? [44]
YES NO D.K. SKIP
1 2 3 9
SKIP TO Q.12D.

12C. Do you remember anything about the research and how you used it? [45]

NO RECALL SKIP
8 9

13. During the last year, do you recall anyone in your agency or in another agency using statistical information in the wrong way when developing or modifying a practice, program or service or for any other reason?

INTERVIEWER: EXPECT RESPONSES TO Q.13A AND Q.13B TO OVERLAP, AND TRY TO SEPARATE ANSWERS ACCORDINGLY.

YES NO D.K. [46] IF YES, GO TO Q.13A. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q.14.
1 2 3

13A. What kind of statistical information was misused? [47]

NO RECALL SKIP
8 9

13B. How was it misused? [48]

SKIP
9

B-9



14. In general, what determines whether or not you look to statistical information for help when formulating a proposal or taking some of the actions mentioned earlier? [49]

14A. Are there any other reasons? _____

15. Do you have one particular staff member whom you rely on to keep you abreast of new research and statistical information?

$\frac{YES}{1}$ $\frac{NO}{2}$ $\frac{D.K.}{3}$ [50] IF YES, GO TO Q.15A. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO END.

B-10

15A. How does that person (how do you) decide what information you (others) see or hear about? [51]

15B. In what form is the information passed along? For example, original documents or summarized materials, etc? [52]

15C. What is the official title of this person? _____

END: That completes the interview. Would you like to be on our mailing list to receive the Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis newsletter and listing of available information? IF YES, VERIFY NAME AND ADDRESS WHERE INFORMATION SHOULD BE MAILED.

$\frac{YES}{1}$ $\frac{NO}{2}$

Interviewer
ID#: _____ [53-54]
Time: _____ [55-56]

**KENTUCKY CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER
STEERING COMMITTEE**

Ernie Allen
Director
Public Health & Safety Cabinet
City of Louisville

E. Austin, Jr.
Secretary
Cabinet for Human Resources
Commonwealth of Kentucky

David H. Bland
DHB Consulting
Versailles, Kentucky

Robin Crigler
Director
Kentucky Commission on Women

William "Bill" Dillard
Sheriff
Christian County, Kentucky

Morgan T. Elkins
Commissioner
Kentucky State Police

J. Price Foster
Dean
College of Urban & Public Affairs
University of Louisville

Larry Hayes
Secretary of the Cabinet
Governor's Office
Commonwealth of Kentucky

Vic Hellard, Jr.
Director
Legislative Research Commission
Commonwealth of Kentucky

Paul F. Isaacs
Public Advocate
Department for Public Advocacy
Commonwealth of Kentucky

John Kearns
Circuit Court Clerk
Harrison County, Kentucky

Robert M. Kirtley
County Attorney
Daviness County, Kentucky

James Knauf
Jailor
Kenton County, Kentucky

Ronald W. McBride
Chief
Ashland Police Department
Ashland, Kentucky

Gentry McCauley, Jr.
Commonwealth Attorney
Fourteenth Judicial District
Commonwealth of Kentucky

George W. Wilson
Secretary
Corrections Cabinet
Commonwealth of Kentucky

END