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Needs Assessment Survey of Illinois Criminal Justice Agencies

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Prepared for Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

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Introduction

Overview

This final report gives the results of an assessment of problems and needs of criminal justice agencies in Illinois as identified through a survey of police chiefs, state's attorneys, judges, jail administrators, public defenders, and probation directors. The Institute for Law and Justice, Inc. (ILJ) in Alexandria, Virginia, conducted the assessment under contract to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. Results from the 651 surveys show that agency directors are especially concerned about violence (domestic violence, juvenile violence, and child abuse), drugs, and firearms. In general, they believe that problems with violence have worsened over the last year. As one police chief commented, "Society is becoming more violent, better armed, and offenders are younger than in the past." With regard to solutions, most respondents favored a mixture of approaches including more youth prevention programs, better employment opportunities, and more severe punishments.

Illicit drugs are also of concern to agency directors with more than three-fourths of responding police chiefs, judges, state's attorneys, and public defenders stating that drug possession offenses were contributing to workload problems within their agencies. As one judge noted, "Crack cocaine has overwhelmed our criminal justice system. We are attempting to obtain early resolutions on drug-related cases through a specialized drug court." A police chief also commented on the relationship with juvenile violence, "Drug use among juveniles seems to be directly related to juvenile crime and violence." Chapter 2 provides more details on the problems of violence, drugs, and firearms in Illinois. The chapter also describes many efforts that are underway to combat these problems.

Another aim of the survey was to identify the problems and needs within criminal justice agencies in Illinois. Results are provided in Chapter 3 with an emphasis on operational programs, information systems, and training. Respondents marked several operational activities

that need moderate or major improvements. For example, police chiefs noted the need for improving their local strategies to reduce juvenile crime, drug problems, and domestic violence. Many also noted the need for improvements in community policing, problem solving, and reducing fear of crime.

Several common needs were marked by judges, state's attorneys, public defenders, and probation directors. More than two-thirds indicated a need to improve or develop the following diversion and sentencing alternatives: drug treatment programs, sex offender treatment programs, and community service programs. Other areas of interest from these groups are pretrial diversion programs, electronic monitoring, and home detention programs. With regard to pretrial practices, two-thirds of the responding judges, state's attorneys, and public defenders noted a need for police training related to search and seizure and for improved timeliness of drug and crime lab processing. One public defender noted, "Crime lab time, especially DNA, has increased pretrial incarceration."

Several information system needs were identified by respondents. Results from the state's attorneys are especially noteworthy because they identified a greater number of needs than the other groups. More than two-thirds indicated information system needs for prior criminal history of defendants, information on co-defendants, victim/witness names, speedy trial status, defendant tracking information, caseload report analysis, and bail/jail status of defendants. Interestingly, the majority of those in need indicated that the systems must be *developed*, rather than making improvements to existing systems. Chapter 3 gives more details for all respondent groups.

Methodology

This project for the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is based on a prior national survey conducted in 1994 by ILJ for the National Institute of Justice, the research arm of the United States Department of Justice. For the national effort, surveys were sent to police chiefs, jail administrators, prosecutors, judges, public defenders, and probation office directors across the country. Each survey instrument was tailored to the functions and responsibilities of

the respondent group. The aim of the national survey was to identify problems and needs at the local level in order for NIJ to establish priorities for research and technical assistance.

For the project in Illinois, the starting point was a revision of the national survey instruments so that they were applicable to the criminal justice system in Illinois. The review was conducted by ILJ and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority staff, and it resulted in several changes to the survey instruments to tailor them to the Illinois criminal justice system. Several questions were expanded and a few were added in order to obtain greater comparability across respondent groups.

Six different survey instruments were developed, to be sent to police chiefs, judges, state's attorneys, public defenders, jail administrators, and adult probation directors in Illinois. The survey instruments were divided into major sections on workload, staffing, and operations and procedures. The sections focused on the specific responsibilities of the agencies. Police chiefs, for example, were asked about their patrol programs, investigative approaches, and several special activities to combat crimes. Jail administrators were asked about crowding issues, jail alternatives, and classification issues. Topics in the survey for state's attorneys, judges, and public defenders included issues related to case timeliness, diversion and sentencing alternatives, pretrial practices, and courtroom procedures. Directors of adult probation agencies were asked about diagnostic tools, contracted services, and drug testing. In addition, all respondent groups were asked whether they believe certain measures, such as more severe punishments or better employment opportunities, will reduce illicit drug use and violence. They were also asked whether they thought certain violent crimes and drug use were getting worse, staying the same, or improving. Results from these questions appear in this report.

Throughout the survey instrument, open-ended sections were included for respondents to write comments about their problems and needs in particular areas as well as experiences with programs already established. These comments proved invaluable for interpreting the statistical results. Throughout this report, representative comments from surveys are included to highlight certain themes or issues.

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority provided ILJ with an initial database of 1,128 agencies. The breakdown by respondent group was as follows:

Respondent Group	<u>Number</u>
Police Chiefs	705
State's Attorneys	102
Judges	26
Jail Administrators (Sheriffs)	94
Public Defenders	97
Adult Probation Office Directors	<u>104</u>
Total	1,128

An announcement letter introducing the purpose of the survey and stressing its importance to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority was mailed to potential respondents under the signature of the Executive Director.

The surveys were mailed one week later. The package included the survey instrument, a self-addressed return envelope to mail the completed survey back to ILJ, and a letter that again stressed the importance of the survey and encouraged a timely response. After two months, a second survey was mailed to non-respondents. A letter urging participation accompanied this mailing.

After two months, ILJ had received a total of 651 usable surveys, establishing an overall response rate of 58 percent. The breakdown by respondent group is as follows:

Respondent Group	Number	Response Rate
Police Chiefs	434	62%
State's Attorneys	49	48%
Judges	14	54%
Jail Administrators (Sheriffs)	45	48%
Public Defenders	37	38%
Adult Probation Office Directors	<u>72</u>	69%
Total	651	58%

Two local data entry companies were contracted to enter the data into a database. Both used a double-entry system to ensure accuracy. The database was converted into SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) format for data analysis. Frequency tables were run for all survey items. Where applicable, means and medians were obtained. Comments from the open-ended sections of the surveys were entered into a word processing system at ILJ. Key word searches were conducted to analyze their content, and results were used to support numerical results and provide further insight into issues.

Violence, Drugs, and Firearms

This chapter contains sections on violence, drugs, and firearms. Within each section, the extent to which these issues create workload problems for criminal justice agencies is discussed. Trends in violent crimes and drugs over the past year, as perceived by respondents, are looked at, as well as what actions respondents believe will curb violence and drug use. Drug enforcement approaches, drug testing, and treatment programs are also discussed.

Concern about increasing incidents of domestic violence, child abuse, and juvenile violence are recurrent themes in this section. Respondents often link these crimes to drug and alcohol abuse, availability of firearms, and breakdown of family structure and societal values. The criminal justice system is often blamed for being lax and thus not providing adequate deterrent for offenders. Needs in the areas of increased resources, training, and better and more proactive programs to counter violence and drug use are identified.

Violent Crimes

Workload Problems

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which violent crimes—homicide, rape, aggravated assault, domestic violence, and child abuse—contributed to workload problems in their agencies. Problems, rather than just workload, were emphasized. The aim was to find out whether criminal justice agencies have been able to handle their workload adequately or whether they have experienced problems created by the incidence of violent crime. Problems in workload can occur due to various reasons such as increase in the number of reported offenses beyond available resources, increase in the time required to handle these cases, changes in laws requiring different responses to crimes, and implementation of new initiatives throughout a jurisdiction.

Exhibit 1 shows the results of questions about workload problems created by violent crimes, as answered by police chiefs, judges, state's attorneys, and public defenders. Domestic violence is the primary concern of all four groups; more than 90 percent of police chiefs, state's

attorneys, and public defenders, and 100 percent of judges indicated that it contributes to their workload problems. Child abuse is also rated highly as a contributor to workload problems by all four groups, second to domestic violence.

Homicide was rated lowest as a contributor to workload problems by all four groups; however at least 50 percent of public defenders, state's attorneys, and judges did cite it as a contributor to their workload problems. In contrast, only 15.4 percent of police chiefs marked it as a contributor to their workload problems.

At least 60 percent of public defenders, state's attorneys, and judges cite rape as a contributor to their workload. Again in contrast, only 30.6 percent of police chiefs indicate that rape contributes to their workload problems.

Exhibit 1: Violent Crimes Contributing to Workload Problems

Type of Violent Crime	Police Chiefs	Judges	State's Attorneys	Public Defenders
Homicide Rape Aggravated Assault Domestic Violence Child Abuse	15.4	58.3	53.1	50.0
	30.6	75.0	67.3	61.1
	58.4	58.3	61.7	64.9
	92.6	100.0	97.9	97.3
	70.1	91.7	93.7	88.9

Jail administrators were asked to indicate the degree to which arrests for violent crimes and domestic violence contribute to crowding in their jails. Both were indicated as factors in jail crowding by 77.5 percent of respondents.

Comments from respondents also indicate that domestic violence and child abuse are major contributors to workload problems. Gang and juvenile problems were also often cited as major contributors. Some representative comments are quoted below.

Domestic violence cases, with or without criminal charges, are becoming a burden. Sexual abuse toward children is continuing to grow. (judge)

Domestic violence and domestic cases usually consume the most time. If probable cause is present, officers make arrest.

We also devote time to ensure orders of protection are followed. Actual time is attributed to the time for booking prisoners and not for providing assistance to victims. We would like to see equal time devoted! (police chief)

Domestic violence misdemeanor courtroom has doubled the normal misdemeanor caseload. Floating misdemeanor attorney assigned there. (public defender)

The biggest problem has been the increase in gang activity. We had five shootings in one week; one was a homicide (our first homicide in two years). We have increased our patrol in the areas affected, foot beats, officers going door to door meeting the people. We have been assisted by the Illinois State Police (GEO-COM). The mayor and aldermen have also joined in this with zero-tolerance and have made a big difference. (police chief)

Have seen increase in juvenile contacts and criminal damage to property. Battery cases and other crimes associated with alcohol abuse and high unemployment rates have been on the rise. (police chief)

The filing of juvenile petitions represents the single most significant area of growth in caseloads. Consequently, we have gone from three attorneys to nine in the past ten years who are assigned to the juvenile courts. (state's attorney)

The above comments attribute increasing domestic abuse, gang, and juvenile crime to alcohol and unemployment. Other comments, quoted below, support these as factors in the increasing incidence of violent crime and also include conditions like growth in population, deterioration of family structure and values, availability of firearms, and inadequacy of the criminal justice system.

Decrease in family structure/more problems with child abuse, domestic violence, juveniles, and neighborhood problems. Drug possession/sales on increase. (police chief)

High level of juvenile offenses resulting from lack of parental supervision and revolving door juvenile justice system. Have hired second full-time officer to help with workload. (police chief) [Reasons for workload increase include] 1. Loss of school activities after hours 2. No parental supervision 3. Escalation of gangs, drugs, and alcohol use 4. High unemployment 5. Weak court system. (police chief)

There is correlation between gangs making money and drug use by juveniles. Add the presence of guns and we see the accompanying violence it fosters. (police chief)

Increased population. No respect of family, laws, fellow man. Courts and judges too easy. (police chief)

The current trend of violence in general has contributed to our workload increase, including of course alcohol and drug use which triggers the violence and firearms, which of course is a growing problem. Also, there has been a dramatic increase in child sexual abuse cases in our county recently. Judges do not take the war on drugs seriously. Sentences are always minimum. There is no serious legislation on sale and use and restrictions on firearms. (police chief)

Respondents cited several ways in which they dealt with increasing workloads. These include community policing, increasing staff¹, using liaison officers, and using social workers.

Due to the increase in domestic violence cases, we have utilized our court liaison officer to assist the victims in obtaining orders of protection. This frees up our street officers who would have been out of service for several hours if they would have handled it. (police chief)

We have developed a Neighborhood Watch program and also trained two DARE officers. In addition, we have employed one additional police officer through COPS FAST and installed mobile computers in all squads through a COPS MORE grant. Additionally, we are in the implementation stage of Computer Aided Dispatch. These programs will allow more time for prevention of crime. (police chief)

Increased reporting of abuse and domestic cases. Applied for and received a federal grant for a domestic violence officer. (police chief)

Many police chiefs, public defenders, state's attorneys, and probation directors indicated shortage of staff as a major factor in their workload problem. Lack of resources and funding prevented hiring enough people to handle the workload.

We have implemented a domestic violence unit incorporating sworn officer and social agencies. (police chief)

In summary, violent crimes were viewed as major contributors to workload problems in criminal justice agencies. Domestic violence, child abuse, and gang and youth violence were considered to be the major problems. The increase in these problems was attributed to the breakdown of family and social structure, availability of alcohol, drugs, and firearms, and inadequacy of the criminal justice system. Several agencies have been proactive in dealing with the increased caseload.

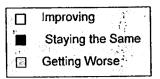
Trend in Violence Over the Past Year

In order to obtain an idea of the direction violent crime has been taking in the past year, all six respondent groups were asked whether they felt specific crime problems—illicit drug dealing, domestic violence, juvenile violence, and violence in general—were getting worse, staying the same, or improving. Exhibit 2 graphs the responses by key group.

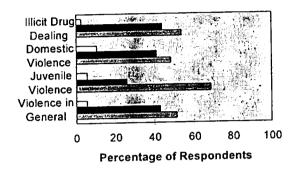
Respondents who felt that these were improving were in the extreme minority (ten percent or less). Most respondents (around 50 percent or more) felt that these problems were getting worse. Public defenders were exceptions with about half of them feeling that violence in general, domestic violence, and illicit drug dealing were staying the same. Around 50 percent of state's attorneys also felt that domestic violence was staying the same.

All respondent groups believe juvenile violence is getting worse to a greater degree than other kinds of crime. This is supported by comments from the respondents, which indicate that respondents not only believe that there is an escalation in juvenile violence, but that the degree of violence committed is increasing. The rise in juvenile and other violence is largely attributed to a breakdown of societal and family values and structure. Drug and alcohol abuse, and portrayal of violence in the media are also often cited as contributing factors.

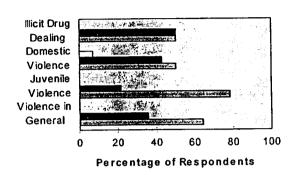
Exhibit 2: Perceived Trend in Violence Over The Past Year



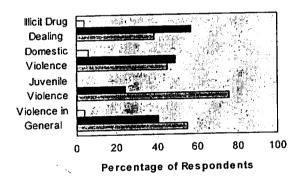
Police Chiefs



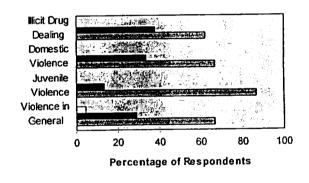
Judges



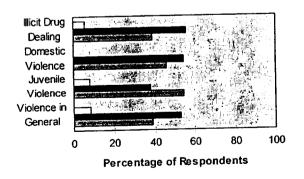
State's Attorneys



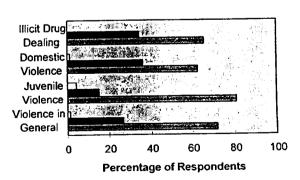
Jail Administrators



Public Defenders



Probation Directors



Representative comments are quoted below.

Juvenile crime has exploded over the past couple of years and penetrated the school system to a degree that all classes of youth are now affected. Fights have become more violent and drug and alcohol use has started younger and younger. Community depression has contributed as more and more parents ignore developing problems. Lack of future for youth in area weighs heavily on youth attitudes. (state's attorney)

The nature of juvenile crime continues to be more violent. (police chief)

Juvenile violence in our area, along with juvenile crime in general, is, in my opinion, "out of control." At least 50 percent of crime in my area is committed by juveniles with no sign of improvement. (jail administrator)

Although statistics being reported lately indicate a downward trend in violence across the nation, I believe the problems associated with these (violent) behaviors will worsen. I believe that values are lacking in our country. The family structure is breaking down. Violence in the entertainment media which is marketing itself as an exciting one mirroring real society is contributing to a lack of respect for life. (police chief)

Society is becoming more violent, better armed, and offenders are younger than in the past. A sense of hopelessness and doom prevails among the young. One only needs to listen to the lyrics of today's music to realize that. (police chief)

Drug use creates neglectful and abusing parents who simply cannot respond to efforts to improve their parenting skills due to their addiction. Addicted parents provide no affection, leading their children to become sociopaths. (public defender)

Increases in domestic violence and child abuse were also mentioned by many respondents. However, this was often attributed to increased reporting rather than an actual increase in incidents. Two representative comments:

I think the child abuse and domestic violence cases have always been there but because of the efforts to create safe havens for the women, these cases are now coming to light. I think that educating the women as to their rights and the services available have brought this serious problem into the spotlight. (police chief)

Abuse and neglect is being exposed more as a result of mandated reporters and easier access to reporting systems, i.e., hotlines, etc. Domestic violence continues to be fueled by abuses of alcohol and/or drugs. Violent juvenile crime continues on the increase, particularly when associated with gang involvement. (probation director)

Actions to Reduce Violence

Respondents were asked whether they believed violent crimes could be reduced by taking certain actions, which included providing more severe punishments, more drug treatment availability, more youth prevention programs, better employment opportunities, and better educational opportunities. Exhibit 3 shows that response patterns of all groups except probation directors were similar.

Around half or more of police chiefs, judges, state's attorneys, and jail administrators felt that all five actions would reduce violence. Only 25.8 percent of public defenders believe more severe punishments would reduce violence, but more than 70 percent of them believe in the effectiveness of the other types of actions in reducing violence. In contrast to the other groups, the percentage of probation directors that believed any of the five actions would reduce violence was low, ranging from 4.5 percent for more youth prevention programs to 36.8 percent for more severe punishments.

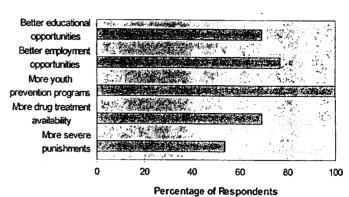
More youth prevention programs and better employment opportunities were believed to be the most effective in reducing violence by all groups but probation directors,. Police chiefs, judges, and public defenders gave the lowest rating to more severe punishments as a means of reducing violence, while state's attorneys and jail administrators gave more drug treatment availability the lowest rating.

xhibit 3: Actions to Reduce Violence



Better educational opportunities Better employment opportunities More youth revention programs Vore drug treatment availability More severe punishments 0 20 40 60

Judges

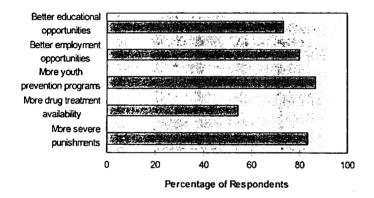


State's Attorney

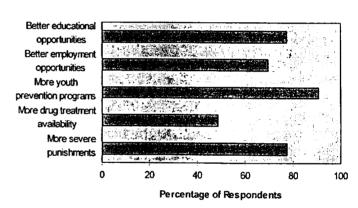
Percentage of Respondents

80

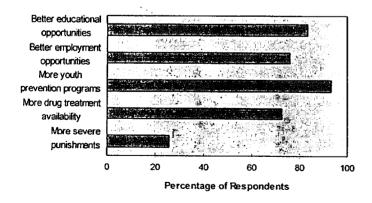
100



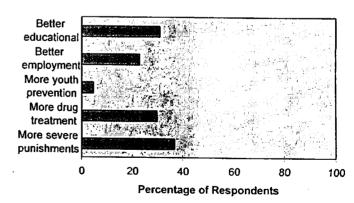
Jail Administrator



Public Defender



Probation Directors



Comments show that some respondents felt strongly that more severe punishments would be effective in reducing violence. An example:

I feel that more severe punishments should be put into place for illicit drug use/sale as well as violent offenders. It appears that sometimes our justice system protects the offender as much, if not more, than their victims. I would like to see a more severe punishment for the "first time offender." (police chief)

Many, however, do not think that more severe punishment is the solution. Of these, some are of the opinion that the punishment mandated by current law is severe enough, but it needs to be better enforced.

In reference to punishment, there are sufficiently severe penalties in the statutes. The problems are that judges do not impose the available penalties and, if they did, the penal system is not able or large enough to handle the increase in inmates. (police chief)

We don't need to increase the severity of punishment. We need to impose the currently available punishment in a swift and certain manner. (police chief)

Others believe that punishment does not provide much deterrence because the offender rarely thinks about the consequence before acting. Prevention oriented actions such as youth programs and education were thought be more effective in reducing violence than punishment by many respondents. Representative comments include:

Most crimes committed without regard to possible punishments. Most of our clients are so poorly educated and lacking in vocational skills that they are non-employable. If more intervention was done in the schools relating to ensuring marginal literacy skills and/or vocational training, there would be more chances for those who fail to complete high school to obtain meaningful employment. (public defender)

Punishment, or threat of it, does not deter. If it did, we would already see changes. An individual does not stop to think about the consequences of getting caught. They plan on not being caught. The offenders coming to our officer have a different mindset than the average law-abiding citizen. (probation director)

We must become more proactive as a society. We in criminal justice are reactionary! A child or adult must commit a crime for us to become involved; often it is too late. We need to reach them before they end up in court. (probation director)

Drugs

Workload Problems

Drug possession and drug sale offenses are also creating workload problems for criminal justice agencies. As can be seen in Exhibit 4, more than 80 percent of judges, state's attorneys, police chiefs, and public defenders indicate drug possession as contributing to their workload problems. Further, drug sale offenses are cited as contributing to workload problems by more than 90 percent of judges and more than 80 percent of public defenders. Many state's attorneys (75.5 percent) and police chiefs (59.6 percent) also indicate drug sales as contributing to their workload problems.

Exhibit 4: Drug Crimes Contributing to Workload Problems

Type of Drug Crime	Police Chiefs	<u>Judges</u>	State's Att	torneys	Public Defenders
Drug Possession	82.8	91.7		3.7	80.2
Drug Sales	59.6	91.6	7	75.5	83.3

A number of respondents gave comments on the major contribution drug crimes make to their workload. Examples of such comments include:

Drugs—use and sale—85 percent of all work comes from this. (police chief)

I think drug related crime is the most significant factor in adding to our workload. (police chief)

Crack cocaine has overwhelmed our criminal justice system. We are attempting to obtain early resolutions on drug-related cases through a specialized drug court. (judge)

As have all courts, use of drugs/alcohol for ages 13-25 is up greatly. The court system is clogged with such cases. Effective treatment is still very tenuous. (judge)

Of particular concern to respondents is the increased drug use among juveniles and its relation to violence. For example:

Drug use among juveniles seems to be directly related to juvenile crime and violence. (police chief)

Drugs are so available and the money to be made by dealing versus penalties has become a national blight. Our youth are becoming brain dead through use of drugs. (police chief)

We are seeing more violence now than ever before. Drugs are the major factor ruining our society as we know it. (police chief)

Drug use among juveniles seems to be directly related to juvenile crime and violence. (police chief)

Drug offenses also appear to contribute significantly to jail crowding. Around 90 percent of jail administrators indicate arrest for drug possession as a contributor to jail crowding and 87.5 percent believe arrests for drug sales contribute to jail crowding. One jail administrator made this comment:

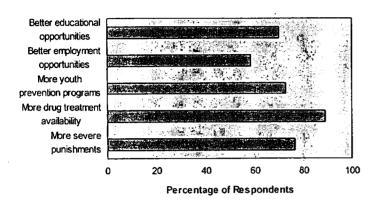
A significant amount of our jail population is always made up of those involved in transporting drugs. Most of these people are involved in what is obviously interstate shipments or federal offenses that are prosecuted locally. They crowd our facility and there is no assistance from state or federal authorities for the operating expense. This is a major problem that requires an objective evaluation.

Actions to Reduce Illicit Drug Use

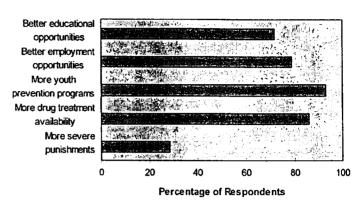
Respondents were also asked whether they believed drug use could be reduced by providing more severe punishments, more drug treatment availability, more youth prevention programs, better employment opportunities, and better educational opportunities. Exhibit 5 shows that at least half of all respondent groups believe that four of these actions—more drug treatment availability, more youth prevention programs, better employment opportunities, and better educational opportunities—would help reduce illicit drug use.

xhibit 5: Actions to Reduce Illicit Drug Use

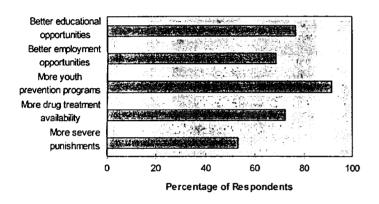
Police Chiefs



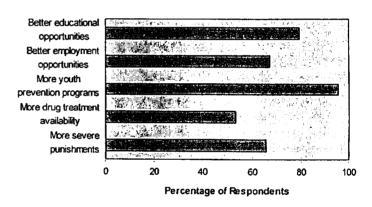
Judges



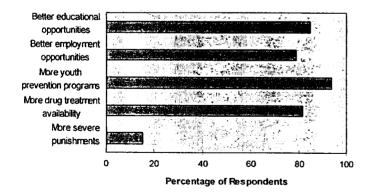
State's Attorneys



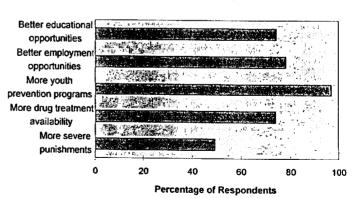
Jail Administrator



Public Defenders



Probation Directors



More youth prevention programs was rated highly (more than 90 percent) by all responding groups except police chiefs. However, it was rated relatively high even by police chiefs (72.4 percent). More severe punishments, while selected by 50 percent or more of police chiefs, state's attorneys, jail administrators, and probation directors, was selected by only 28.6 percent of judges and by 15.2 percent of public defenders.

Comments indicate that the respondents, as they were in the case of violent crimes, are divided as to whether or not punishment will reduce drug use. One police chief made the following case for punishment over education:

Unfortunately, some of the "best" educated are as drug dependent as the least educated. If users are not punished and treated, the demand will never decrease. (police chief)

Those who believe in punishment as a deterrence, again note the lack of adequate enforcement.

Drug cases take from 12-18 months to come to trial. Severe punishment means little to our drug dealers because of the time from arrest to prosecution. (police chief)

I feel the truth in sentencing law should be enforced in its entirety. A lot of drug possession cases are being treated as petty offenses by the court system. The educational opportunities are out there for those who are motivated. The people selling the drugs, or using them, aren't motivated toward education. (police chief)

Others respondents felt that punishment would not do much to deter drug use.

I don't believe that drug or violent offenders pay any attention to the possible penalties for their actions. I also feel that drug treatment only benefits a very small percentage who actually want help. The only way to reduce violence and illicit drug use is to start with educating the young people and providing them with good education and employment opportunities as they grow older. (state's attorney)

All good intentions aside, punishment does not deter drug use; look at the prison population. Employment and education tend to keep people from seeking the easy dollar or the dropout mentality. (public defender)

Severe punishment would affect "casual user" - would have little or no impact on highly addicted user. (police chief)

Many respondents suggested that a comprehensive approach to the drug problem, including punishment, education, and prevention oriented actions would be most helpful in curbing drug use.

A comprehensive approach is required which involves drug interdiction, active enforcement and treatment. A community consensus through continuing education must be actively pursued. (police chief)

The only change I see that can help prevent drug use is with a joint effort of the family and school, police, and local government. (police chief)

Drug Enforcement Activities by Police Departments

Dealing with the drug problem forms a major part of police operations. At least 70 percent or more of responding police agencies currently have the following drug enforcement activities.

- Programs in public schools to increase awareness of drug abuse (92 percent)
- Multi-jurisdictional drug units (MEGs/Task Force) (88 percent)
- Directed patrol activities for drug enforcement (82 percent)
- Asset forfeiture efforts (81 percent)
- Nuisance abatement efforts (81 percent)
- Neighborhood watch efforts focused on drugs (77 percent)
- Police/school liaison officers (75 percent)
- Civil enforcement (74 percent)
- Street-level "buy-bust" efforts (74 percent)
- Computer system for intelligence information (70 percent)

Exhibit 6 presents drug enforcement approaches for which at least half of the respondents indicated a need for improvement and/or need for development. For all approaches, the need for improvement is greater than the need for development.

The greatest need (a total of 77.8 percent) lies in the area of computer systems for intelligence information. Need for improvement in this area is identified by 54.7 percent of respondents, while 23.1 percent see a need for development. Around 70 percent of respondents expressed need in the areas of directed patrol activities for drug enforcement and for Neighborhood Watch efforts focused on drugs. In the case of directed patrol activities for drug enforcement, the need for improvement was expressed by 58.1 percent of respondents and need for development by 12.2 percent. For Neighborhood Watch efforts focused on drugs, 51.6 percent of respondents saw a need for improvement; 17.5 percent thought it needed to be developed.

Exhibit 6: Need for Improvement In Drug Enforcement

Total Need	Police Response		eeds to Develor (Perce	ed	Needs Improv (Perce	red .	···			
		20	10	0	0 10	20	30_	40_	50	<u>60</u>
77.8%	Computer system for intelligence						+_			
70.3%	information Directed patrol activities for drug enforcement		<u></u>					+		1
69.1%	Neighborhood Watch efforts focused on drugs							+	<u> </u>	
62.6%	Street-level "buy-bust" efforts						+			
58.9%	Nuisance abatement efforts		l				+		ᆛ	
56.6%	MEGs/Task Force			<u> </u>			+		_1	
53.1%	Civil enforcement	1	<u> </u>	_			. †	- 		
50.7%	Asset forfeiture		<u> </u>				+	_1		

NOTE: Respondents to the right of each "+" want major improvements while respondents to the left want moderate improvements.

Comments from police chiefs indicate that drug enforcement efforts are often hindered by lack of funding, manpower, and technical resources.

We have a problem of manpower. We need more people to enable us to participate in a task force.

Lack available manpower to have full-time attention given to drug problems in the community.

The major issue hindering our drug enforcement efforts is lack of funds. We need more equipment, something a department

this size has very little of. Then, add a very "old" City Council who doesn't believe that the police have anything to do but write tickets....They do not believe that there is a drug problem in our area.

Aggressive enforcement of possession and paraphernalia laws have helped address our drug problem. We are in need of a task force (county-wide need) and preliminary steps have been taken to begin that process. As always, funding seems to be a determining factor and may halt the development of this task force.

A number of respondents suggested that officer training in the area of drug enforcement would be beneficial.

Training needed on conducting basic narcotic enforcement operations and cultivating informants.

Need further development in drug enforcement and patrol activities; training in this area needs to be increased.

Officer education and awareness may be factor in holding drug problems in check. Lack of real experience prevents in making officers proficient in arrests.

Task forces were generally perceived to be effective drug enforcement approaches, but lack of information sharing was often cited as one of its drawbacks.

Task forces are good ideas, but they have a tendency to keep all the information to themselves, not sharing it with the local authorities of jurisdictions.

MEG units do not share adequate criminal activity information and intelligence with other agencies. The value placed on confidentiality causes intelligent information to be closely kept. At times it is understandable, but at other times it is regrettable.

Another problem expressed often was the ineffectiveness of various parts of the justice system in handling drug cases.

The court system is not effective. Repeat offenders are constantly released. More DPC time is needed. There is not deterrent. DOC is a joke. Prisoners have life better in DOC than on the street. Prisoners need to serve their entire sentences.

We are a part of a nine county drug task force. Task force does a pretty good job. However, we experience a lack of desire by our State's Attorneys to prosecute drug cases......

A common problem expressed by smaller jurisdictions was the difficulty in carrying out undercover operations due to lack of anonymity.

We need to develop approaches to information concerning drug sales in certain areas (homes, apartments, stores, bars). With our relatively small department, our officers become recognizable and the covert operation is all but useless.

Small town. Everybody knows everybody. We need a major undercover investigation in our city. Local sheriff will not participate in a task force. We have neighbors tell us of suspected activity. I am frustrated.

Another problem expressed by smaller, rural jurisdictions was that they were often bypassed by multi-jurisdictional task forces. One police chief said,

Could use more help from multi-jurisdictional units; they seem to work the more urban areas. Rural is last on list.

Several respondents reported the success they have had with their drug enforcement approaches. Examples include:

We have a multifaceted approach to the drug problem. We have successfully coordinated a tactical unit. Detective unit, patrol division, neighborhood watch, and DARE programs to combat this menace. While we occasionally have used MEG and DEA, our efforts are usually in-house oriented.

We do need to keep the MEG units staffed and financed. To date, our local community police programs have success in our efforts. Currently developing blueprint for community-wide COP program. Our school liaison officers work well in our system; our DARE/VEEA officers also in church based and private schools—highly rated program.

The positive impact of the DARE program was mentioned by several respondents. Representative comments include:

The DARE program is a wonderful tool to reach the young student. Also, I believe a similar program for parents should be

made available, so they know how to continue the teaching in the home.

DARE program provides opportunity for young children to interact on a positive note with police officers and learn about drug abuse and resisting techniques.

In summary, police agencies have several drug enforcement approaches to handle the growing drug problem. A need for improvement in enforcement approaches exists, especially in the areas of computer systems for intelligence information, directed patrol activities for drug enforcement, and Neighborhood Watch efforts focused on drugs. Training of personnel in enforcement tactics would also prove beneficial. Lack of resources, lack of information sharing, and ineffectiveness of the criminal justice system often prove to be obstacles in effective drug enforcement. The DARE program was given good reviews by several respondents.

Drug Treatment Programs

Whereas drug enforcement is the primary responsibility of police departments, other criminal justice agencies are more directly involved with treatment of drug offenders. Exhibit 7 shows responses from key groups who were asked to rate the adequacy of drug treatment programs in their jurisdictions.

Exhibit 7: Adequacy of Drug Treatment Programs

Respondent Group	Drug Treatment Program Needs Improvement
Judges State's Attorneys	71.5 (79.2
Probation Directors Public Defenders	62.9 82.9

Most respondents indicated that their jurisdictions had drug treatment programs as alternative sanctions, but many respondents (from 63 percent of probation directors up to 83 percent of public defenders) also indicated that improvements in treatment services were needed. Some respondents mentioned the need for improvement in drug treatment programs in the comments section. For example:

We need more intensive residential drug treatment programs not enough bed space. (judge)

We have recently seen a reduction in all drug treatment programming largely we are informed due to financial limitations—this in the face of ever increasing treatment need. (probation director)

Drug Testing Programs

Directors of adult probation agencies were asked about their drug testing programs. A total of 62 agencies (89.9 percent) indicated they had testing programs. Exhibit 7 indicates the frequency of tests by supervision levels. Where tests are performed, random testing appears to be the most popular.

Exhibit 8: Drug Testing by Supervision Level: Probation Agencies

	Percentag	ge of Respo	ndents	
Supervision Level	Weekly	<u>Monthly</u>	Randomly	Test Not Performed
Intensive Supervision	5.8	8.7	27.5	58.0
Maximum	5.8	10.1	75.4	8.7
Medium	0.0	8.7	82.6	8.7
Minimum	0.0	0.0	84.3	15.7
Administrative	0.0	0.0	33.8	66.2
Day Reporting Center	0.0	0.0	11.8	88.2
House Arrest	1.4	1.4	42.0	55.1
Pretrial	1.6	1.6	40.6	56.3

Based on responses from 62 agencies with testing programs.

Comments from respondents show mixed opinions on the value of drug testing. A common complaint was that it was too time consuming. A number of respondents also indicated that drug testing was not conducted in-house; it was contracted out to some other agency.

This [drug testing] has become a very effective tool in overall supervision. Our department also has a specialized drug unit. Probationers, via court order, can be moved to this unit from regular probation based on drug violations.

Our internal program run by officers has been well received by our courts—even by our public defenders.

A very effective tool—somewhat time-consuming. Testing randomly seems to have the best results in revealing positive tests.

Drug testing is somewhat limited by time constraints, although we attempt to test drug offenders and individuals with drug abuse histories as well as others whom we suspect of using.

Time consuming. No consequences from a positive reading....

This department does not have a specialized substance abuse program, and does not conduct drug testing. If a client is court ordered for drug testing, the client is referred to a hospital or other agency for testing.

We have to contract with other services for drug testing because officers do not have the time to test the large number of offenders due to other priorities.

Firearms

In their comments, respondents often stated that availability of firearms is a significant factor in violence. As one police chief succinctly put it, "Guns......Violence." Others were very concerned about the availability of firearms and its relation to juvenile violence. One chief said, "Access to firearms by youthful offenders contributes greatly to violence."

As can be seen in Exhibit 9, more than 91 percent of judges reported crimes committed with firearms contributed to their workload problems. One judge commented that "the combination of drugs and guns has had a major effect on caseloads in our jurisdiction; involving not only quantity of cases but the attendant motions accompanying these types of cases."

Exhibit 9: Firearm Crimes Co	ntributing to W	orkload Pr	oblems	
	Police Chiefs	Judges	State's Attorneys	Public Defenders
Crimes Committed with Firearms	34.7	91.7	64.6	61.1

Among state's attorneys and public defenders, more than 60 percent cited crimes committed with firearms as contributing to their workload problems. In contrast, only 34.7

percent of police chiefs said the same. Crimes committed with firearms was considered a factor in jail crowding by 55 percent of jail administrators.

Operational and Training Needs

Introduction

One of the primary objectives of the survey was to determine the primary problems and needs of the criminal justice agencies in Illinois. Toward that aim, the survey included lists of possible problems and needs under major categories; for example, the survey for police had operational categories of field operations, investigations, and special activities with itemized topics under each. Items under field operations included strategies to reduce juvenile crime, strategies to reduce drug problems, strategies to reduce domestic violence, community policing, and several others. The categories and itemized lists were developed according to the responsibilities for each respondent group (police, judges, state's attorneys, jail administrators, public defenders, and probation directors).

For each item in a list, respondents were asked to mark one of the following:

- Needs little or no improvement
- Needs moderate improvement
- Needs major improvement
- Needs to be developed
- Do not need

The first three bullets apply when the agency has the particular item; marking one of these choices reflects the degree of improvement that the respondent believed was needed. By marking "Needs to be Developed," a respondent would be indicating that the agency did not currently have the specific item and that it was needed. Finally, marking the last item means that the respondent did not think the item was necessary for the agency's operation.

To determine the needs of agencies in the state, the analysis of the surveys focused on the three middle items from the above choices: needs moderate improvement, needs major improvement, or needs to be developed. As an example, 84.0 percent of the police chiefs marked

"strategies to reduce juvenile crime" in this manner. Interestingly, 49.2 percent marked that they currently had strategies that needed moderate improvement, 28.4 marked a need for major improvement, and 6.4 percent stated that such strategies did not currently exist in their agencies and needed to be developed. By analyzing the survey items in this manner, it was possible to identify the needs of the state's criminal justice agencies and to prioritize them both in terms of overall needs and in terms of whether the problem was improvement of an existing activity or development of the activity.

In this chapter the results of this analysis are presented for the respondents groups. The chapter is divided into three sections with the first section on operational issues, the second on management information systems, and the last on training issues. With a few exceptions, the results show a need for improving current operational programs and training, while respondents noted a need for developing information systems in several key application areas. For the interested reader, Appendix A gives the complete survey results for each respondent group along with summaries of needs in chart form. As in the previous chapter, comments from respondents are provided to support the numeric results.

Operational Needs

Exhibit 10 shows the operational problems and needs of the agencies marked by at least two-thirds of respondents. For police, several broad areas emerge focusing on strategies to reduce juvenile crime, strategies to reduce drug problems in the community, and strategies to reduce domestic violence. Topics on community policing, problem solving, and programs to reduce fear of crime follow after these issues. Of particular interest in all these topics is that police respondents indicated that they had programs in place, but that these programs needed moderate or major improvements. The introduction to this chapter gave a primary example in this regard with strategies to reduce juvenile crime. As another example, 51.4 percent of police respondents indicated their community policing needed moderate improvements and another 9.4 percent marked a need for major improvements in their community policing. A total of 10.4 percent indicated a need to develop community policing. The same pattern on the need for improvements, rather than development, characterizes the other field operations programs.

Exhibit 10: Operational Needs of Illinois Criminal Justice Agencies

			Needs to be	Needs to be
Total	`		Developed	Improved
Need			(Percent)	(Percent)
	Police	40 30	20 10 0	0 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
	Field Operations			
84.0%	Strategies to reduce juvenile crime			+
78.3%	Strategies to reduce drug problems			+
	in the community			
%8.9/	Strategies to reduce domestic			+
	violence			
71.2%	Community policing			+
70.1%	Problem solving process			+
%5.79	Community programs to reduce			+
	fear of crime			
	Investigative Activities			
75.8%	Informant development			+
73.0%	Major case techniques strategies			+
72.5%	Interviewing techniques			+
%9.02	Preliminary follow-up investigations			+
	by patrol officers			
67.1%	Crime scene evidence collection			+
	Special Activities			
71.9%	Domestic violence			+
70.2%	At-risk youth programs			+

NOTE: The first column in the table gives the percentage of respondents who indicated that the activity either needed to be developed or improved. The lines on the right side of the column coincide with this percentage, but each line is divided according to the percent of respondents who felt the activity needed to be developed and the percent who felt that the activity was in place but needed to be improved. The "+" sign is a demarcation on moderate improvement (to the left of the sign) versus major improvement (to the right of the sign).

8 8 70 9 50 40 Exhibit 10 (Continued): Operational Needs of Illinois Criminal Justice Agencies 30 + Needs to be Improved (Percent) 9 0 Needs to be Developed (Percent) 9 2 30 6 Jictim and other witness preparation Police training related to search and Police preparation of crime reports Secure area for counsel-defendant Secure area for witnesses/victims Police training related to obtaining Courthouse prisoner movement Early information on defendant Quarters for jury deliberations Community service programs Comprehensive security plan limeliness of drug/crime lab Courtroom Design/Security Pretrial diversion programs Space for prisoner holding Home detention programs Diversion and Sentencing Drug treatment programs Number of courtrooms Sex offender treatment Judges Crime lab processing Electronic monitoring Deferred prosecution Day reporting center Pretrial Procedures confessions background consultation processing Procedure seizure 83.3% 78.5% 71.4% 78.6% 71.5% %9'8/ 100% 92.9% 92.8% 85.7% 85.7% 78.6% 71.5% 84.6% 78.6% 71.5% 71.5% 71.5% 69.3% 91.7% 85.7% 84.7% Need Total

8 8 8 20 6 Exhibit 10 (Continued): Operational Needs of Illinois Criminal Justice Agencies Needs to be mproved (Percent) 9 Needs to be Developed (Percent) 쉼 Restitution collection management Police training related to search ntensive supervised probation Community service programs **Probation Directors** Community service programs Alcohol treatment programs **Public Defenders** Sex offender assessments Fee collection management Pretrial diversion programs Home detention programs Fine collection procedures Diversion and Sentencing Drug treatment programs Fimeliness of drug/crime Drug treatment program Pretrial release agencies Sourt Management Area Sex offender treatment Criminal history records Sex offender treatment Deferred prosecution Crime lab processing Electronic monitoring Probation Programs Other Issues/Needs Pretrial Practices Diagnostic Tools lab processing and seizure aw libraries Procedures 71.4% 70.0% 70.0% 67.7% 72.2% 69.4% 69.4% 75.0% 80.5% 75.7% 69.5% 68.6% 94.4% 82.9% 68.5% 92.3% 85.7% 78.6% 92.9% 78.6% 78.6% Need Total

An interesting exception to this finding is with the need expressed by police agencies for at-risk youth programs. Thirty-seven percent marked that such programs needed to be developed while 33.2 percent indicated improvements needed for their current program.

Comments from police chiefs indicate strong support for community policing and problem solving efforts. Many believe that community policing and problem solving can help combat juvenile crime and drug problems, reduce fear of crime in the community, as well as decrease calls for service. However, implementation of community policing or expansion of community policing efforts are often hindered by lack of resources and manpower. Other problems are getting officers to accept the community policing philosophy and motivating the community to participate. Some representative comments regarding community policing follow.

We have opened two substations in our community policing effort. These are in our apartment complexes where a large volume of calls relating to drugs and gangs are reported. It has helped reduce the number of these types of calls.

Because of limited manpower, it is difficult to provide the investigative man hours needed to reduce our drug and juvenile problems.

We do not have the resources to put into place many community policing programs.

Community/problem solving policing is a major change in philosophy for the old traditional policing officers. This change is a long process. Training and information dissemination are essential. Training academies should hit hard on community/problem solving policing.

Still struggling with community outreach programs in university environment since community not always interested or enthusiastic about such efforts.

Our problem oriented approach has been good but we haven't completely broken the traditional mold. Long-term difficulty is trust in working with minority community. Lots of history to overcome.

With regard to criminal investigations by police departments, several basic activities were marked as needing improvements. These included informant development, major case strategies,

interviewing techniques, preliminary follow-up investigations by patrol officers, and crime scene evidence collection. Needs in these areas were marked by two-thirds to three-fourths of respondents.

Police chiefs mentioned these needs in their comments too.

More patrol officers need to learn to develop informants. Need for improved communications between officers and different divisions regarding informants.

Improvements are needed in the area of "first officer on the scene" crime scene protection and evidence collection by patrol officers. This should also include improvements in interviewing potential witnesses and report writing skills.

Several chiefs, in their comments, complained about delays in crime laboratories that hindered their investigations. Shortage of personnel and other resources were also mentioned as blocks to efficient investigations.

The delays in the state crime laboratory are terrible—six months for latent prints and AFIS. DNA is also very slow. The public expects rapid returns on latents and DNA. Because of lab backlog, we look inept.

Investigative activities are severely hampered by a shortage of personnel currently assigned to investigations. The caseload of each investigator is too high. A better system of case management might help to reduce caseload and increase both efficiency and effectiveness.

We don't have a computer system or an investigation division. We need to develop programs and train personnel in investigations.

It should be pointed out that police respondents indicated several areas that were less critical in terms of problems and needs. These included coordination with private security companies (general satisfaction by 75.7 percent of respondents), diverting minor calls for service from patrol response (53.7 percent satisfaction), and strategies to reduce firearms' availability (49.7 percent satisfaction).

A review of Exhibit 10 for other respondent groups—state's attorneys, judges, public defenders, and probation directors—shows several common problems and needs. For example, the general category of diversion and sentencing alternatives showed needs identified by more than one group:

- Drug treatment programs (81.3 percent of state's attorneys marked a need for development or improvement, 71.5 percent of judges, 82.9 percent of public defenders, 70.0 percent of probation directors)
- Sex offender treatment programs (76.6 percent of state's attorneys, 78.6 percent of judges, 94.4 percent of public defenders, 71.4 percent of probation directors)
- Community service programs (71.4 percent of state's attorneys, 71.5 percent of judges, 80.5 percent of public defenders, 70.0 percent of probation directors)
- Pretrial diversion programs (70.8 percent of state's attorneys, 71.5 percent of judges, 75.7 percent of public defenders)
- Electronic monitoring (70.2 percent of state's attorneys, 71.5 percent of judges, 69.4 percent of public defenders)
- Home detention programs (69.4 percent of state's attorneys, 78.6 percent of judges, 68.6 percent of public defenders)
- Alcohol treatment programs (73.4 percent of state's attorneys, 69.5 percent of public defenders)
- Intensive supervised probation (79.6 percent of state's attorneys, 69.4 percent of public defenders)
- Deferred prosecution (69.3 percent of judges, 66.7 percent of public defenders)

Comments from the various groups also support needs in the above areas of diversion and sentencing alternatives. Lack of funding for such programs was cited as a problem by many respondents.

Money for a community services coordinator is desperately needed. Program is successful and popular, but cannot be expanded for lack of money for a supervisor. (state's attorney)

We need more community service opportunities and persons willing to supervise community service workers. Funding for such a program is also needed. (state's attorney)

We need more intensive residential drug treatment programs—not enough bed space. Sex offender treatment? Forget it—we

simply incarcerate. The counseling programs are virtually worthless. Our state's attorney doesn't believe in deferred prosecution programs. (judge)

Funding is the heart of diversion and sentencing alternatives. Because of limited local jail space, it often becomes one of two extremes: outright probation or the penitentiary. Judges are reluctant to use local jail time (e.g., 60 days, 90 days) as a condition of probation, or probation revocation. (public defender)

Several problems and needs were identified by judges, state's attorneys, and public defenders in regard to pretrial practices.

- Police training related to search and seizure (91.7 percent of judges for development or improvement, 83.6 percent of state's attorneys, 75.0 percent of public defenders)
- Timeliness of drug/crime lab processing (85.7 percent of judges, 67.3 percent of state's attorneys, 72.2 percent of public defenders)
- Police training related to obtaining confessions (84.7 percent of judges, 83.6 of state's attorneys)
- Police preparation of crime reports (83.3 percent of judges, 89.6 percent of state's attorneys)
- Early information on defendant background (71.4 percent of judges, 85.7 percent of state's attorneys)

Two comments regarding the above problems in pretrial practices are

Police officers need to do a better job interviewing people and obtaining written statements. We have repeatedly held training sessions with officers to change their technique with little success in most cases. (state's attorney)

Crime lab time, especially DNA, has increased pretrial incarceration. (public defender)

Finally, other issues identified by individual respondent groups were as follows:

- Program space (66.0 percent of jail administrators)
- Treating mentally ill inmates (68.1 percent of jail administrators)

- Fine collection procedures (92.3 percent of judges), fee collection management (85.7 percent of judges), restitution collection management (78.6 percent of judges)
- Law libraries (78.6 percent of judges)
- Sex offender assessments (67.7 percent of probation directors) and sex offender treatment (71.4 percent of probation directors)

Representative comments include:

We are starting to see more and more mentally ill prisoners our county jail. It is too hard to access mental health facilities on the state level. It seems everything has to be court ordered. That leaves the counties holding the bag for cost, medication, etc. (jail administrator)

All defendants claiming indigence status should be required to (1) file an affidavit regarding financial situation; (2) be admonished as to the consequences of a false affidavit; (3) if on bond, be required to continue to look for work; and (4) immediately notify the court if employed or status changes. (public defender)

Due to lack of space, files/records on defendants are being destroyed. All the law books are antiques. For the cost of maintaining our law library, I would probably get all the laws of the world on a few discs. (judge)

Information Systems

Exhibit 11 shows information systems needs as expressed by police, jail administrators, state's attorneys, judges, and probation directors. A general feature of this exhibit is a significant need for *development* of information systems, rather than improvement of existing systems. Development is especially prevalent with the state's attorneys who indicated information system needs in several areas: prior criminal history of defendant, information on co-defendants, victim/witness names, speedy trial status, defendant tracking information, caseload report analysis, and bail/jail status of defendants. All these areas were indicated as needs by at least two-thirds of the responding state's attorneys. And with the single exception of prior criminal history, the majority of these respondents in need indicated that the systems needed to be developed rather than improved.

Exhibit 1	Exhibit 11: Information System Needs o	f Illinois Criminal Justice Ag
Improve-		Needs to be
ment	`	Developed Imployed
Needed		(reicent)
	Police	+
80.6%	Computer systems to support	
	investigations	+
71.5%	System to track final disposition	
	of court cases	+
69.4%	System to support problem solving	+
67.3%	Crime analysis system	+
66.1%	Case investigation system	
•	Jail Administrators	+
72.7%	Inmate disciplinary records	
•	_	-
88.7%		-
77.3%		
77.3%		
77.3%		+
76.8%		+
72.1%		
68.2%	Bail/jail status	
		+
84.7%		+
84.6%	_	+
80.0%		
	availability	+
77.0%		+
77.0%	Fines an	
		+
73.5%	Linkage With Other agencies	

Responses from police chiefs showed three primary information systems for development or improvement: system to track disposition of court cases, system to support problem solving, and crime analysis system. With each system, a significant portion of respondents indicated the need for development of the systems; somewhat surprisingly, 21.7 percent of respondents stated that a crime analysis system needed to be developed for their agencies.

Many police chiefs made comments about the need for a system to track final disposition of court cases. Two representative comments:

In this county we never get a final disposition on a case unless you read it in the paper!

Some sort of a system must be set up with the circuit clerk to get final case dispositions to us.

A number of chiefs also indicated a need for technical assistance with their systems. One chief said,

We need "in-house" computer assistance for installation, and hardware and software maintenance. We also need personnel capable of writing data queries for current CAD system.

Judges marked several of the same needs as state's attorneys. In addition, they noted a need for information about client-space availability at treatment agencies, attorney scheduling conflicts, and fines and other fee payments. With jail administrators, the only major system indicated was inmate disciplinary records (72.7 percent), and with probation directors, a need was indicated for linkages with other agencies (73.5 percent). Public defenders did not have any information systems in which more than two-third of respondents indicated a need for improvement or development.

While there were some respondents who said that their jurisdictions were too small to require automated information systems, most acknowledged the benefits of having one. Cost was cited by many respondents as the major hindrance in setting up information systems.

The biggest problem with automation is its cost. Our county is not wealthy and there is little industry; therefore, much of the automation we need cannot be purchased. (state's attorney)

Very little automation at this facility. Major problem is there is no money to buy the items. (jail administrator)

Another expensive issue for small agencies. (police chief)

Another commonly cited issue regarding information systems was the lack of integration and sharing among various criminal justice agencies.

Some information is on sheriff's computers; some on circuit clerk system; some on our computers—more integration needed. (state's attorney)

Need to have a uniform automated system within the state. (probation director)

Most police agencies have their own management information systems. We pay a lot to have these systems, yet most police department systems are autonomous which prevents the sharing of investigative information with surrounding departments. (police chief)

Training Needs

The extensive list of training needs provided by respondents is shown in Exhibit 12. Very little overlap exists among the different respondent groups as the lists of training needs reflect the specific responsibilities for each group. With police, the exhibit shows 15 different topics marked by at least two-thirds of police respondents. High in the list is training on problem solving process, report writing, conflict resolution, emerging legal issues, civil liability prevention, and juvenile issues. Training for bilingual capabilities is the only standout in this list as a developmental need; all other categories show needs for improvement in training. Interestingly, this list of issues reflects the concerns of other respondent groups on police training needs.

In their comments, many police chiefs noted that they were satisfied with their training programs. For example:

We have been fortunate in having a healthy training budget during the past 20 years. We place a high priority on training at all levels.

Exhibit 12: Training Needs of Illinois Criminal Justice Agencies

Needed Police P			Needs to be Needs to be	æ
Problem solving process Problem solving Pr	nent	` `		
Police So 40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70	eded			
Problem solving process Report writing Report writing Report writing Communications Community policing All Administrators Use of less than istrators Use of less than istratory Use of less than is than its than istratory Use of less than its than		Police	40 30 20 10 0 0 10	30 40 50 60 70
Report writing Conflict resolution Emerging legal issues Confliability prevention Juvenile issues Civil liability prevention Juvenile issues Cull liability preventions Search and selzure procedures Community policing Search and selzure procedures Community policing Community pol	%9'.	Problem solving process		+
Conflict resolution Emerging legal issues Civil izability prevention Juvenile issues Community policing Team building Tea	9.7%	Report writing		+
Emerging legal issues Civil liability prevention Juvanile issues Drug investigations Search and seizure procedures Community policing Communications Use of less than lethal weapons Billingual capabilities Gang issues Use of force Jail Administrators Use of force Jail Administrators Use of sorte Jail Administrators Use of sorte Use of s	6.5%	Conflict resolution		+
Community prevention Drug investigations Search and seizure procedures Community policing Community policin	6.5%	Emerging legal issues		+
Unwe nile is sues Drug investigations Search and seizure procedures Community policing Team building Communications Use of less than lethal weapons Billingual capabilities Gang issues Use of force Julability issues Stress management Handling special needs prisoners Control of gang-related activities State's Attorneys Training for newly hired assistant state's attorneys Training for access to legal resources Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public L Handling issues State's Attorneys Training for access to legal resources L Handling issues State's Attorneys Training for access to legal resources L Handling issues State's Attorneys L Handling issues Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public	2.7%	Civil liability prevention		+
Drug investigations Search and seizure procedures Community policing Team building Communications Communications Communications Use of less than lethal weapons Bilingual capabilities Gang issues Use of force Jail Administrators Liability issues Stress management Handling special needs prisoners Control of gang-related activities State's Attorneys Training for newly hired assistant state's attorneys Trial practice skills Dealing with child witnesses Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public Drug is the stress of the service skills Dealing with the public Drug is the service skills Dealing with the public Drug is the service skills Dealing with the public	5.7%	Juvenile issues		+
Search and seizure procedures Community policing Team building Community policing Team building Community policing Training for newly hired assistant state's attorneys Trial practice skills Dealing with child withesses Computer training for access to legal resources Community policing Trial practice skills Dealing with the public Community policing Trial practice skills Dealing with the public Community policing Trial practice skills Dealing with the public Community policing Trial practice skills Trial practice skills Dealing with the public	4.9%	Drug investigations		+
Community policing Team building Communications Use of less than lethal weapons Billingual capabilities Gang issues Use of force Jail Administrators Liability issues Stress management Handling special needs prisoners Control of gang-related activities State's Attorneys Training for newly hired assistant state's attorneys Training for newly with child witnesses Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public Team Dealing With the public	4.2%	Search and seizure procedures		+
Team building Communications Use of less than lethal weapons Billingual capabilities Gang issues Use of force Jail Administrators Training for newly hired assistant state's attorneys attorneys attorneys attorneys attorneys atto	3.8%	Community policing		+
Communications Use of less than lethal weapons Billingual capabilities Gang issues Use of force Jail Administrators Liability issues Stress management Handling special needs prisoners Control of gang-related activities State's Attorneys Training for newly hired assistant state's attorneys Training for access to legal resources Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public Liability issues Liability is	5.6%	Team building		#
Use of less than lethal weapons Billingual capabilities Gang issues Use of force Jail Administrators Use of force Jail Administrators Liability issues Stress management Handling special needs prisoners Control of gang-related activities State's Attorneys Training for newly hired assistant state's attorneys Trial practice skills Dealing with child witnesses Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public Billingual capabilities	2.4%	Communications		+
Bilingual capabilities Gang issues Use of force Jail Administrators Liability issues Stress management Handling special needs prisoners Control of gang-related activities State's Attorneys Training for newly hired assistant hired hire	1.0%	Use of less than lethal weapons		+
Gang issues Use of force Jail Administrators Liability issues Stress management Handling special needs prisoners Control of gang-related activities State's Attorneys Training for newly hired assistant state's attorneys Trial practice skills Dealing with child witnesses Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public L + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	3.4%	Bilingual capabilities		
Use of force Jail Administrators Liability issues Stress management Handling special needs prisoners Control of gang-related activities State's Attorneys Training for newly hired assistant state's attorneys Trial practice skills Dealing with child witnesses Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public L + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	3.8%	Gang issues		+
Liability issues Stress management Handling special needs prisoners Control of gang-related activities State's Attorneys Training for newly hired assistant state's attorneys Trial practice skills Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public Line practice skills Line practice skills Line practice skills Dealing with the public	3.3%	Use of force		+
Liability issues Stress management Handling special needs prisoners Control of gang-related activities Control of gang-related activities State's Attorneys Training for newly hired assistant state's attorneys Trial practice skills Dealing with child witnesses Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public		Jail Administrators		
Stress management Handling special needs prisoners Control of gang-related activities State's Attorneys Training for newly hired assistant state's attorneys Trial practice skills Dealing with child witnesses Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public L + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	.3%	Liability issues		+
Handling special needs prisoners Control of gang-related activities State's Attorneys Training for newly hired assistant state's attorneys Trial practice skills Dealing with child witnesses Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public L + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	.3%	Stress management		+
Control of gang-related activities State's Attorneys Training for newly hired assistant state's attorneys Trial practice skills Dealing with child witnesses Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public L + +	.3%	Handling special needs prisoners		+
State's Attorneys Training for newly hired assistant state's attorneys Trial practice skills Dealing with child witnesses Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public + +	.† <u>.</u>	Control of gang-related activities		+
Training for newly hired assistant state's attorneys Trial practice skills Dealing with child witnesses Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public + + + +		State's Attorneys		
state's attorneys Trial practice skills Dealing with child witnesses Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	.4%	Training for newly hired assistant		+
Trial practice skills Dealing with child witnesses Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +		state's attorneys		
Dealing with child witnesses Computer training for access to	.4%	Trial practice skills		+
Computer training for access to legal resources Dealing with the public	%6.	Dealing with child witnesses		+
legal resources Dealing with the public	.8%	Computer training for access to		+
Dealing with the public		legal resources		
	%0	Dealing with the public		+

Exhibit 12 (Continued): Training Needs of Illinois Criminal Justice Agencies

Improve-			Needs to be	Needs to be
ment	**.		Developed	Improved
Needed	`•.		(Percent)	
	Judges	50 40 3	30 20 10 0	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
	Staff Training			_
75.0%	Case records management			
	HIV infections and AIDS			+
	Judge Training			-
92.4%	Computer training for access to			+
	legal resources			4
84.6%	Individual case management			F
	techniques			-
69.2%	HIV infections and AIDS			+
69.2%	Writing opinions			+
	Probation Directors			-
82.4%	Supervision of special need offenders			+
79.9%	Supervision of sex offenders			+
79.9%	Supervision of special risk offenders			+
78.6%	Caseload management		_].	+
70.0%	Supervision of substance abusing			+
	offenders			-
70.0%	Supervision of HIV infected and			+
	other contagious disease clients			-
68.6%	Counseling techniques		_	+
68.3%	Cross training with treatment staff			+

We have a very strong in-service training program and work very hard in our community policing/problem solving programs and use of force/weapons training.

Two issues mentioned by many police chiefs regarding training were the lack of officer time to attend training and difficulty in training part-time officers.

It is always difficult to free officers from their duties to attend necessary training.

We are fortunate to have several excellent training facilities/programs in our areas, and also belong to a regional training consortium. However, manpower limitations often inhibit our flexibility in training assignments.

Shortage of personnel makes it difficult to carry out departmentwide training

It is difficult to train a staff that is 80 percent part-time. The full-time staff are all state certified, but the training for the part-time staff is poor at best. We need to eliminate all part-time officers simply because of the liability of the lack of training.

Recently passed part-time rules in Illinois have greatly put strain on hiring of part-timers. The Training Board still does nothing to offer training in the evenings when most part-time officers can attend.

For jail administrators, the primary training needs are with liability issues, stress management, handling special needs prisoners, and control of gang-related activities. State's attorneys indicated training needs in the areas of training for newly hired attorneys, trial practice skills, dealing with child witnesses, computer training for access to legal resources, and dealing with the public.

Judges were asked to indicate needs for staff training and for judge training. The only two major areas for staff training are for case records management and for HIV infections and AIDS. For judge training, the areas felt to be important were computer training for access to legal resources, individual case management techniques, HIV infections and AIDS, and writing opinions. Finally, probation directors listed nine topics of importance to them for training. They include several topics on supervision of special groups, such as special needs offenders, sex

offenders, special risk offenders, substance abusing offenders, and HIV infected and other contagious disease clients. Other topics were caseload management, counseling techniques, and cross training with treatment staff. To a greater extent than the other respondent groups, probation directors saw needs for development of training rather than improvement of existing training programs.

Comments from respondents again indicate a lack of funds as an obstacle in obtaining adequate training.

Training has always taken a back seat in the budget process. Training must become a priority. (probation director)

Lack of money has made the state discontinue most training with the exception of basic training. In response to addressing needs, we are using free courses offered to local police department, e.g., drugs, violence, officer safety. (probation director)

It goes back to the same issue—money. Need more for training. (state's attorney)

Illinois has eliminated the educational component of our annual judicial conference much to the consternation of all trial judges. Our supreme court is oblivious to the problem. In Illinois, the alternative is to attend two and a half day seminars held in one location (about 10 a year). Court schedules; travel times, etc., make these difficult to attend with any regularity. It appears to be simply a money issue. Our supreme court now thinks they are saving money by this system. (judge)



Executive Summary Needs Assessment Survey of Illinois Criminal Justice Agencies

October 17, 1997

Prepared for Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Prepared by Tom McEwen Rachana Pandey

Executive Summary Needs Assessment Survey of Illinois Criminal Justice Agencies

Introduction

This executive summary highlights the findings of a survey conducted to assess the problems and needs of criminal justice agencies in Illinois. The survey was conducted by the Institute for Law and Justice, Inc. (ILJ) in Alexandria, Virginia, under contract to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. The results are based on responses from 434 police chiefs, 49 state's attorneys, 14 judges, 45 jail administrators (sheriffs), 37 public defenders, and 72 adult probation office directors. Areas covered in the survey included opinions on violent crimes, drug offenses, firearms, and needs in the areas of operations, information systems, and training.

Violent Crimes

Impact on Workload

Police chiefs, judges, state's attorneys, and public defenders were asked to indicate the extent to which violent crimes (homicide, rape, aggravated assault, domestic violence, and child abuse) have impacted workload in their agencies. The aim was to find out whether these agencies have been able to handle their workload adequately or whether they have experienced problems created by the severity and frequency of violent crimes.

As seen in Exhibit 1, cases involving domestic violence and child abuse are the most significant contributors to workload problems for all four respondent groups. Domestic violence cases are of particular concern with more than 90 percent from each group indicating that these cases contribute to their workload problems. Moreover, 78 percent of jail administrators indicated that domestic violence arrests have contributed to jail overcrowding. Child abuse cases closely follow with around 90 percent of judges, state's attorneys, and public defenders and 70 percent of police chiefs citing these cases as contributors to workload problems.

Exhibit 1: Violent Crimes Contributing to Workload Problems

Type of Violent Crime	Police Chiefs	Judges	State's Attorneys	Public Defenders
Homicide	15.4	灣。58.3	53.1	s 50.0
Rape	30.6	75.0	67.3	61.1
-Aggravated Assault	58.4	.i 58:3	61.7. °\$	649
Domestic Violence	92.6	100.0	97.9	97.3
Child Abuse	70.1	91.7	/si. 93.7÷4	88.9

Comments provided by respondents in open-ended sections of the surveys highlighted the problems associated with domestic violence and child abuse cases:

Domestic violence cases, with or without criminal charges, are becoming a burden. Sexual abuse toward children is continuing to grow. (judge)

Domestic violence and domestic cases usually consume the most time. If probable cause is present, officers make arrest. (police chief)

Domestic violence misdemeanor courtroom has doubled the normal misdemeanor caseload. Floating misdemeanor attorney assigned there. (public defender)

In addition to these offenses, more than 60 percent of judges, state's attorneys, and public defenders cite rape cases as contributors to their workload problems (in contrast, only 30.6 percent of police chiefs do so), and around 60 percent of all four groups said aggravated assault was a contributor.

Actions to Reduce Violence

Respondents made several comments on ways in which they were dealing with the workload problems created by violent crime offenses. Police chiefs, for example, mentioned use of their court liaison officers to assist victims in obtaining orders of protection, assignment of a

domestic violence officer through federal grant funding, and establishment of a domestic violence unit incorporating sworn officers and social agencies.

In addition, respondents were asked their opinions on the effectiveness of broader actions to reduce violent crime: more severe punishments, more drug treatment availability, more youth prevention programs, better employment opportunities, and better educational opportunities. Results are presented in Exhibit 2 on the following page.

Probation directors were pessimistic about all the suggested actions with their highest rating (only 37 percent) going to more severe punishments. The other respondent groups were much more positive; for example, more than half from each group cited more youth prevention programs, better educational opportunities, and providing better employment opportunities as potentially effective actions to reduce violent crimes. By comparison, they were less optimistic about the effectiveness of more drug treatment on violent crimes. Further, public defenders tended to agree with probation directors about the lack of effectiveness of more severe punishments, but the majority of the other respondent groups thought that this approach would be effective.

Drugs

Impact on Workload

Police chiefs, judges, state's attorneys, and public defenders were also asked about workload problems created by the incidence of drug crimes. More than 80 percent of respondents from all four groups said that drug possession cases contribute to their workload problems. In addition, drug sales were cited as workload problems for more than 90 percent of judges; 80 percent of public defenders; 75 percent of state's attorneys, and 60 percent of police chiefs. About 90 percent of jail administrators indicate that arrests for drug possession and for drug sales contribute to jail overcrowding.

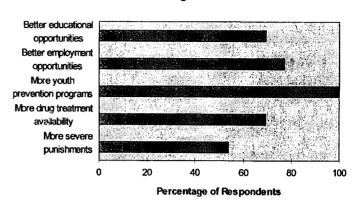
Exhibit 2: Actions to Reduce Violence

Police Chiefs

Better educational opportunities
Better employment opportunities
More youth prevention programs
More drug treatment availability
More severe punishments

0 20 40 60 80

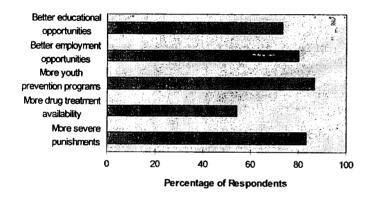
Judges



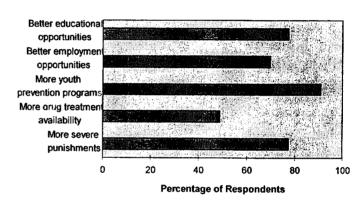
State's Attorney

Percentage of Respondents

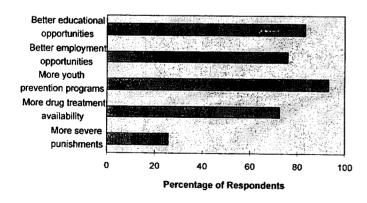
100



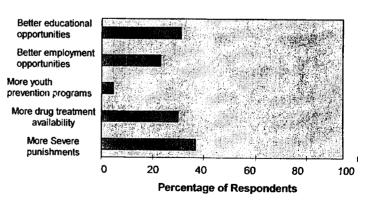
Jail Administrators



Public Defenders



Probation Directors



Comments from respondents reiterated the fact that drug crimes contribute greatly to workload problems. Of particular concern to respondents is the increasing use of drugs among juveniles and its relation to increased juvenile violence. Representative comments are as follows:

> I think drug-related crime is the most significant factor in adding to our workload. (police chief)

Crack cocaine has overwhelmed our criminal justice system. We are attempting to obtain early resolutions on drug-related cases through a specialized drug court. (judge)

Drug use among juveniles seems to be directly related to juvenile crime and violence. (police chief)

Actions to Reduce Illicit Drug Use

As with violent crimes, respondents were asked about the effectiveness of several general approaches to reduce drug use. More than half in each respondent group believe that four of the general approaches could be effective: better educational opportunities, better employment opportunities, more youth prevention programs, and more drug treatment availability. The approach of more severe punishments again showed mixed results with judges, public defenders, and probation directors pessimistic, while the majority of police chiefs, state's attorneys, and jail administrators thought more severe punishments could be effective.

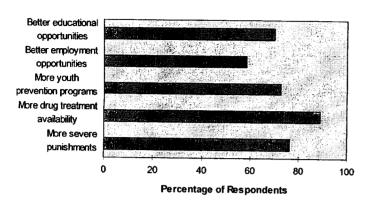
Many respondents suggested that a comprehensive approach to the drug problem, including punishment, education, and prevention-oriented actions would be most helpful in curbing drug use.

> A comprehensive approach is required which involves drug interdiction, active enforcement and treatment. A community consensus through continuing education must be actively pursued. (police chief)

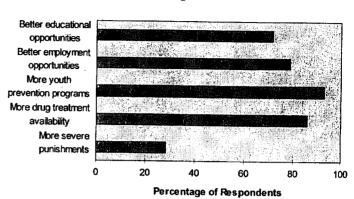
> The only change I see that can help prevent drug use is with a joint effort of the family and school, police, and local government. (police chief)

Exhibit 3: Actions to Reduce Illicit Drug Use

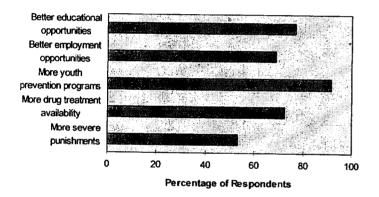
Police Chiefs



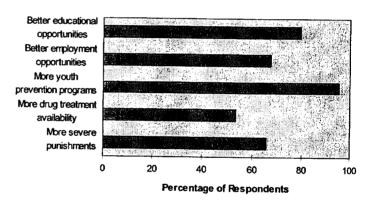
Judges



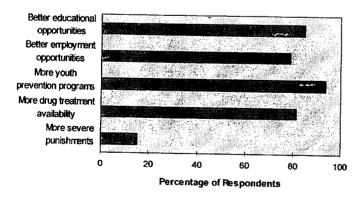
State's Attorneys



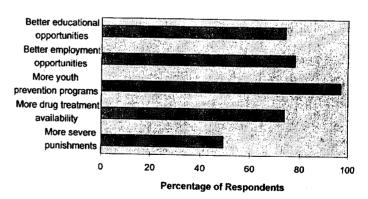
Jail Administrator



Public Defenders



Probation Directors



Drug Enforcement Activities by Police Departments

Because of the historical emphasis on drug enforcement, police chiefs were asked what types of enforcement were operational in their agencies. Among responding police agencies, 70 percent or more currently have the following drug enforcement activities.

- Programs in public schools to increase awareness of drug abuse (92 percent)
- Multi-jurisdictional drug units (MEGs/Task Force) (88 percent)
- Directed patrol activities for drug enforcement (82 percent)
- Asset forfeiture efforts (81 percent)
- Nuisance abatement efforts (81 percent)
- Neighborhood Watch efforts focused on drugs (77 percent)
- Police/school liaison officers (75 percent)
- Civil enforcement (74 percent)
- Street-level "buy-bust" efforts (74 percent)
- Computer system for intelligence information (70 percent)

Even though police chiefs apparently have a multifaceted approach to drug enforcement, they also expressed needs for improving their efforts. For example, more than half of the responding police chiefs expressed a need to improve (1) computer systems for intelligence information, (2) directed patrol activities for drug enforcement, (3) Neighborhood Watch efforts focused on drugs, and (4) street-level "buy-bust" efforts.

Comments from police chiefs revealed several other obstacles in effective drug enforcement:

> The major issue hindering our drug enforcement efforts is lack of funds. We need more equipment, something a department this size has very little of. Then, add a very "old" City Council who doesn't believe that the police have anything to do but write tickets.... They do not believe that there is a drug problem in our area.

Training needed on conducting basic narcotic enforcement operations and cultivating informants.

Task forces are good ideas, but they have a tendency to keep all the information to themselves, not sharing it with the local authorities of jurisdictions.

On a positive note, task forces and the DARE program were given good reviews by several respondents. For example:

The DARE program is a wonderful tool to reach the young student. Also, I believe a similar program for parents should be made available, so they know how to continue the teaching in the home.

Firearms

The extent to which firearm crimes created workload problems for police chiefs, judges, state's attorneys and public defenders varied. Most judges (more than 90 percent) said crimes committed with firearms were a factor in their workload problems. In contrast, only around 35 percent of police chiefs said the same. Among state's attorneys and public defenders, around 60 percent mentioned firearm crimes as a contributor to their workload problems. Around fifty percent of jail administrators said firearm crimes contributed to jail overcrowding. In their comments, respondents often stated that availability of firearms is a significant factor in violence. As one police chief succinctly put it, "Guns......Violence."

Operational, Information, and Training Needs

To determine needs and problems of Illinois criminal justice agencies in the areas of operations, information systems, and training, respondents were provided with a list of activities in these areas and asked to indicate their needs. The lists were developed according to the responsibilities of each respondent group. Respondents were asked to indicate whether

- Their agency has the item or needs it to be developed
- There is a need for improvement in the item and the degree of improvement needed (a little, moderate, or major)
- The agency does not require the particular item.

The analysis of the survey responses focused on the needs indicated for moderate or major improvement, and on whether there is a need for development of the activity in the first

place. The needs of the different agencies were then prioritized in terms of overall needs expressed by at least two-thirds of respondents.

Operational Needs

In order to assess operational needs in police departments, the survey instrument for police chiefs included the categories of field operations, investigative activities, and special activities. The areas in which at least two-thirds of police chiefs marked a need for improvement and development are listed below.

Field Operations

- Strategies to reduce juvenile crime (84.0%)
- Strategies to reduce drug problems in the community (78.3%)
- Strategies to reduce domestic violence (76.8%)
- Community policing (71.2%)
- Problem-solving process (70.1%)
- Community programs to reduce fear of crime (67.5%)

Investigative Activities

- Informant development (75.8%)
- Major case technique strategies (73.0%)
- Interviewing techniques (72.5%)
- Preliminary follow-up investigations by patrol officers (70.6%)
- Crime scene evidence collection (67.1%)

Special Activities

- Domestic violence (71.9%)
- At-risk youth programs (70.2%)

For each of these activities, more police chiefs indicated a need for improvement, rather than a need for development. For example, 60.8 percent of police chiefs said their community policing program needed moderate or major improvement, while only 10.4 percent said the program needed to be developed. An exception to this pattern occurs with the need expressed by police chiefs for at-risk youth programs. The number of those who stated a need for development of the program in their agency (37.1%) was about the same as the number who perceived a need for improvement of the program in their agencies (33.2%).

Other respondent groups—state's attorneys, judges, public defenders, and probation directors—pointed out needs for improvement or development in several common areas under the general category of diversion and sentencing alternatives. These include:

- Drug treatment programs (81.3% of state's attorneys marked a need for development or improvement, 71.5% of judges, 82.9% of public defenders, 70.0% of probation directors)
- Sex offender treatment programs (76.6% of state's attorneys, 78.6% of judges, 94.4% of public defenders, 71.4% of probation directors)
- Community service programs (71.4% of state's attorneys, 71.5% of judges, 80.5% of public defenders, 70.0% of probation directors)
- Pretrial diversion programs (70.8% of state's attorneys, 71.5% of judges, 75.7% of public defenders)
- Electronic monitoring (70.2% of state's attorneys, 71.5% of judges, 69.4% of public defenders)
- Home detention programs (69.4% of state's attorneys, 78.6% of judges, 68.6% of public defenders)
- Alcohol treatment programs (73.4% of state's attorneys, 69.5% of public defenders)
- Intensive supervised probation (79.6% of state's attorneys, 69.4% of public defenders)
- Deferred prosecution (69.3% of judges, 66.7% of public defenders)

The following areas of pretrial practices were selected as needing improvement by judges, state's attorneys, and public defenders:

- Police training related to search and seizure (91.7% of judges for development or improvement, 83.6% of state's attorneys, 75.0% of public defenders)
- Timeliness of drug/crime lab processing (85.7%t of judges, 67.3% of state's attorneys, 72.2% of public defenders)
- Police training related to obtaining confessions (84.7% of judges, 83.6% of state's attorneys)

- Police preparation of crime reports (83.3% of judges, 89.6% of state's attorneys)
- Early information on defendant background (71.4% of judges, 85.7% of state's attorneys)

Other needs identified by individual respondent groups were as follows:

- Program space (66.0% of jail administrators)
- Treating mentally ill inmates (68.1%t of jail administrators)
- Fine collection procedures (92.3% of judges), fee collection management (85.7% of judges), restitution collection management (78.6% of judges)
- Law libraries (78.6% of judges)
- Sex offender assessments (67.7% of probation directors) and sex offender treatment (71.4% of probation directors)

Again, for most of the needs mentioned, the need for improvement was greater than the need for development.

Information Systems

Responses from criminal justice agencies (police chiefs, judges, state's attorneys, probation directors, and jail administrators) with regard to information systems reveal a number of areas in need of improvement and development. In comparison with operational activities, considerably more respondents indicated a need for development of information resources rather than a just a need for their improvement.

This is particularly true in the case of state's attorneys. At least two-thirds of state's attorneys expressed needs in the following areas: prior criminal history of defendant, information on codefendants, victim/witness names, speedy trial status, defendant tracking information, case-load report analysis, and bail/jail status of defendants. In all these areas, with the exception of prior criminal history, a majority of respondents felt that the systems need to be developed rather than improved. For example, in the case of defendant tracking information, 46.5 percent of state's attorneys reported a need for development while 30.3 percent revealed a need for improvement.

Information system needs marked by police chiefs included computer systems to support investigations, to track final disposition of court cases, to support problem solving, and crime analysis and case investigation systems.

For judges, the following needs in the area of information systems emerged: prior criminal history of defendant, defendant tracking, treatment agency client-space availability, attorney schedule conflicts, and fines and other fee payments.

A significant information systems need for probation directors was linkage with other agencies. Jail administrators expressed a need in the area of inmate disciplinary records. With regard to public defenders, there was no area under information systems in which two-thirds or more of respondent indicated a need.

Comments from respondents noted the benefits of information systems, but cited cost as a major hindrance in setting them up. A common complaint concerning information systems was the lack of integration and sharing of information among various criminal justice agencies. For example, a state's attorney stated:

Some information is on sheriff's computers; some on circuit clerk system; some on our computers—more integration needed.

Training Needs

Police chiefs, judges, state's attorneys, probation directors, and jail administrators disclosed numerous training needs. For all training areas, most criminal justice agencies already had the training program in place, but improvements were needed.

There were fifteen areas in which more than two-thirds of police chiefs expressed a need for training. These included problem-solving process, report writing, conflict resolution, emerging legal issues, civil liability prevention, juvenile issues, drug investigations, search and seizure procedures, community policing, team building, communications, use of less than lethal weapons, bilingual capabilities, gang issues, and use of force. While most of these areas reflect a need for improvement, a number of respondents (17.7 percent) marked bilingual capabilities as a development need.

Judges were asked to indicate training needs for staff and for judges. For staff training, important areas of training need were case records management and HIV infections and AIDS. More that two-thirds of judges believed they needed training in computer access to legal resources, individual case management techniques, HIV infections and AIDS, and writing opinions.

State's attorneys have training needs in the areas of training for newly hired attorneys, trial practice skills, dealing with child witnesses, computer training for access to legal resources, and dealing with the public.

Probation directors expressed a need for training in the supervision of special need offenders, sex offenders, special risk offenders, substance abusing offenders, and of HIV infected and other contagious disease clients. They also revealed training needs in the areas of caseload management, counseling techniques, and cross training with treatment staff. To a greater extent than other groups, a number of probation directors indicated a need for development of training programs in their agencies.

For jail administrators, the areas of liability issues, stress management, handling special needs prisoners, and control of gang-related activities emerged as significant training needs.

In their comments, a number of police chiefs were concerned about the limited time their officers had to attend training. A related concern was the difficulty in training part-time officers. Respondents from all groups mentioned a lack of funds as an obstacle in obtaining adequate training.



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Needs Assessment Survey of Illinois Criminal Justice Agencies

Appendix A

June 6, 1997

Illinois Assessment Program Questionnaire for Police Chiefs

N = 434

Introduction

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is conducting a major survey of criminal justice practitioners in the state to identify areas and issues where agencies feel improvement or increased capacity is needed. This information will assist in identifying possible areas for funding with federal block grant funds administered by the Authority.

Through this survey, we are asking you to provide your opinions on several topics. Other criminal justice agencies throughout the state will also be completing questionnaires. Because a full picture of the needs in Illinois is needed, your completion of the questionnaire is very important.

Several questions ask for comments as an opportunity to expand on your responses. Please provide as many comments as possible. Past surveys have found the comments to be important in explaining overall results.

Your thoughtful and detailed responses are needed; however, we appreciate the value of your time. A few questions ask for numbers regarding staffing, workload, and budget. If exact figures are not readily available, please provide estimates.

We would appreciate your returning the completed questionnaire within the next 14 days in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope to the Institute for Law and Justice, Inc. (ILJ) in Alexandria, Virginia. ILJ is conducting this survey for the ICJIA and will prepare a full report on the results that will be made available to you.

(Optional)

Please provide the name, position, and phone number of the person who completed this questionnaire. This information may be used to call for clarification of responses to the questionnaire or for additional information on specific programs in your area.

Name:	Position:	
Agency:		
Phone Number:	 Fax Number:	

3. Responses to Drug Problems. Please indicate whether the following approaches to drug problems need improvement in your jurisdiction.

INSTRUCTIONS: If the drug enforcement approach is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting how much improvement is needed.

If the drug enforcement approach is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Current Dri	ug Enforcemen	it Approach		
		Needs	Needs	Needs	Needs	Do
		Little or No	Moderate	Major	to be	Not
	Drug Enforcement Approach	Improvement	Improvement	Improvement	Developed	Need
	Asset forfeiture efforts	42.7	26.9	11.8	12.0	6.6
b.	Civil enforcement	35.0	28.9	10.5	13.7	11.8
C,	Computer system for intelligence information	15.2	32.1	22.6	23.1	6.9
d.	Directed patrol activities for drug enforcement	23.9	45.2	12.9	12.2	5.9
e.	Federal task force involvement	33.2	19.3	12.6	11.0	23.9
f.	Multi-jurisdictional drug units	38.7	32.9	16.7	7.0	4.7
	(MEGs/Task Forces)			10.7	7.0	7./
g.	Neighborhood Watch efforts	25.0	39.0	12.6	17.5	5.8
	focused on drugs			12.0	17.5	5.0
h.	Nuisance abatement efforts	31.6	34.9	14.5	9.5	9.5
i.	Organized crime unit or major	33.6	14.0	5.2	11.6	35.5
	violation unit with responsibilities				11.0	33.3
	for drug investigations					}
j.	Police/school liaison officers	41.5	27.6	5.4	15.7	9.8
k.	Program for citizens on patrol to	22.4	11.9	6.2	18.8	40.7
	prevent drug trafficking			٠. ـ	10.0	40.7
1.	Programs in public schools to	52.9	30.7	8.2	4.0	4.2
	increase awareness of drug abuse				4.0	4.2
m.	Special enforcement efforts for	24.5	11.9	8.3	5.0	50.4
	public housing areas		1.7		5.0	30.4
n.	the state of the s	22.7	27.5	23.9	11.2	14.6
0.	Other:	29.4	14.7	20.6	14.7	20.6
٠.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>			17./	20.0

Please comment on any particular needs or problems in your department regarding responses to drug problems and on any programs or activities that you believe have successfully addressed drug problems.
or a series of nave successivity addressed drug problems.

Workload

1. Types of cases. Please indicate the degree to which the following types of incidents contribute toworkload problems in your department.

		Contribution to Workload Problems		
	Workload Demands	Not a Contributor	Moderate Contributor	Major Contributor
a.	Aggravated assault cases	41.6	53.2	5.2
b.	Asset forfeiture cases	79.2	19.8	.9
c.	Auto theft cases	52.7	41.4	5.9
d.	Carjackings cases	94.3	5.2	.5
e.	Child abuse cases	29.9	57.4	12.7
f.	Civil disturbance cases	44.3	36.3	19.4
g.	Crimes committed with firearms	65.3	29.0	5.7
h.	Domestic violence cases	7.4	41.0	51.6
i.	Driving while intoxicated cases	12.4	61.4	26.2
j.	Drug possession cases	17.2	64.0	18.8
k.	Drug sales cases	40.4	45.8	13.8
l.	False alarms	20.6	33.5	45.9
m.	Gang crime cases	53.1	37.0	9.9
n.	Homicide cases	84.6	12.8	2.6
0.	Juvenile cases	6.3	33.6	60.1
p.	Mentally ill person cases	54.1	42.8	3.1
q.	Neighborhood problems	12.1	56.3	31.5
r.	Rape cases	69.4	28.5	2.1
s.	Robbery cases	64.3	33.1	2.6
t.	Theft cases	6.5	38.2	55.2
u.	Other:	14.4	23.1	62.5

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NOTE: If you do not have a position, circle "N/A" in the last column.

		in the N	umber of Stal	I De la Carta de Cart	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		No 🛒 🗂	Some	Major	
	Staff Position	Increase Needed	Increase Needed	Increase Needed	Not Applicable
a.	Number of administrative personne	50.0	36.8	4.0	
b.	Number of asset forfeiture	46.4	17	1.4	9.2
	personnel				41.5
C.	Number of bi-lingual officers	15.9	42.5	15.7	25.9
d.	Number of clerical personnel	33.0	45.0	8.0	14.1
e.	Number of community	29.3	42.6	16.6	11.5
	police/service officers			1	11.5
f.	Number of crime lab personnel	19.7	12.2	4.7	63.5
g.	Number of data processing	28.8	28.5	4.7	38.0
	personnel		* ************************************		30.0
h.	Number of detectives	26.5	45.6	9.3	18.6
i.	Number of intelligence analysts	21.8	20.9	2.6	54.7
j.	Number of juvenile officers	39.1	47.7	8.4	4.9
k.	Number of patrol officers	15.2	57.8	25.8	1.2
1.	Number of sworn supervisors	48.9	39.5	5.6	5.9
m.	Other:	36.4	50.0	9.1	4.5

10. Staff Recruitment. Please indicate the degree to which the following factors contribute to problems recruiting staff in your department.

Recruitment Factors

- a. Applicants do not pass background check
- b. Applicants do not pass drug screening test
- c. Applicants do not pass educational requirements
- d. Applicants do not pass physical examination
- e. Applicants do not pass polygraph examination
- f. Applicants do not pass psychological examination
- g. Applicants do not pass written examination
- h. Budget limitations on hiring
- i. Career opportunities
- j. Lack of qualified applicants
- k. Lack of qualified minority applicants
- l. Personnel selection process
- m. Poor public perception of police work
- n. Safety issues
- o. Salaries
- p. Work schedule
- q. Other:

Contribut	tion to Recruitmen	t Problems
Not A	Moderate	Major
Contributor	Contributor	Contributor
48.1	41.6	10.3
82.0	14.9	3.1
72.2	22.7	5.0
51.4	39.9	8.7
66.4	25.8	7.7
53.9	32.9	13.3
47.4	39.4	13.2
20.3	27.9	51.8
39.2	38.5	22.2
45.8	34.3	19.9
44.5	29.8	25.7
69.6	21.2	9.2
73.6	19.7	6.7
83.9	13.9	2.2
39.6	28.4	32.0
20.3	65.4	14.3
53.5	14.0	32.6

b. c. d.

5. Please indicate whether you believe each of the following actions would reduce illicit drug use or violence.

	Would	Reduce	Would R	educe
	Illicit Di	rug Use 👚	Violen	ce
Action	Yes	No	Yes	No
			- Feb.	
More severe punishments	76.4	23.6	56.7	43.3
More drug treatment availability	88.7	11.3	66.1	33.9
More youth prevention programs	72.4	27.6	82.5	17.5
Better employment opportunities	58.4	41.6	83.5	16.5
Better educational opportunities	69.9	30.1	72.8	27.2

.	Please comment on your responses.				

7. Over the past year, do you feel that the following problems are getting worse, staying the same, or improving?

	Situation
a.	Child abuse and neglect
b.	Domestic violence
c.	Illegal use of firearms
d.	Illicit drug dealing
e.	Illicit drug use
f.	Juvenile crime
g.	Juvenile violence
ĥ.	Violence against children
i.	Violence against women
j.	Violence in general

Getting Worse	Staying the Same	Improving
36.4	59.0	4.7
48.5	41.0	10.5
31.9	56.8	11.3
53.6	43.8	2.6
62.1	35.3	2.6
71.8	23.5	4.7
68.6	26.0	5.4
36.2	58.4	5.4
39.3	49.8	11.0
51.4	43.0	5.6

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Staffing

9. Number of Staff. Please indicate whether increases are needed in the following positions.

13. Staff Training. Please indicate whether improvement is needed in *police officer training* in each of the following areas.

INSTRUCTIONS: If training is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting how much improvement is needed.

If training is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Cur	rent Training.	Area	· · · · · ·	-
		Needs	Needs	Needs	Needs	Do
	D.1: 000	No	Some	Major	to be	Not
	Police Officer Training Areas	Improvement	Improvement	Improvement	Developed	Need
	B 32		5.71		<u> </u>	11000
a.	Bilingual capabilities	14.2	30.2	21.5	17.7	16.5
b.	Civil liability prevention	21.8	59.5	10.7	5.5	2.6
c.	Communications	25.2	55.9	16.0	.5	2.4
d.	Community policing	24.8	52.6	17.0	4.2	1.4
e.	Conflict resolution	21.8	57.6	15.6	3.3	1.7
f.	Criminal law	36.8	57.3	5.0	.2	.7
g.	Cultural diversity	31.3	46.7	13.7	2.4	. <i>1</i> 5.9
h.	Drug investigations	24.4	59.2	14.0	1.7	
i.	Emerging legal issues	23.1	64.4	9.0	3.1	.7
j.	Gang issues	28.8	52.1	13.9	2.8	.5
k.	Infectious diseases	47.3	46.8	3.5	2.8 .5	2.4
1.	Juvenile issues	24.1	59.0	16.0		1.9
m.	Problem solving process	21.6	56.8	17.8	.7	.2
n.	Pursuit driving	32.6	50.4	14.7	3.0	.7
0.	Report writing	22.6	49.2	26.6	1.7	.7
p.	Search and seizure procedures	25.6	63.3	20.6 10.4	.9	.7
q.	Team building	25.1	46.0		.5	.2
r.	Testifying in court	33.3	55.2	21.1	5.5	2.4
s.	Traffic law	45.5	53.2 51.2	10.8	.5	.2
t.	Use of force	31.6		3.1	.2	0
u.	Use of less than lethal weapons	29.1	56.8	11.3	.2	0
v.	Other:		60.3	9.5	1.2	0
•		18.5	59.3	18.5	3.7	0

4.	Please comment on particular training needs in your department and on any activities that you believe have successfully addressed your training needs.				

11. Staff Retention. Please indicate the degree to which the following factors contribute to problems retaining staff in your department.

		Contribution to Retention Problems			
		Not A	Moderate	Major	
	Retention Factors	Contributor	Contributor	Contributor	
			a distribution	241	
a.	Burnout	58.3	34.8	6.9	
b.	Career incentives	29.1	46.1	24.8	
c.	Competition from other police	28.8	30.2	41.0	
	agencies			* *	
đ.	Current workload	70.1	24.2	5.7	
e.	Early retirements	91.4	7.0	1.7	
f.	Overall job satisfaction	53.6	42.1	4.3	
g.	Personal safety concerns	83.8	15.2	1.0	
h.	Political environment	59.6	25.4	15.1	
i.	Public perception of police work	73.9	21.5	4.5	
j.	Promotional opportunities	27.5	49.0	23.4	
k.	Salaries	32.1	28.3	39.7	
1.	Shift morale	56.5	35.6	7.9	
m.	Shift work requirements	56.7	37.0	6.3	
n.	Other:	59.5	7.1	33.3	

 Please comment on your experiences in recruitment and retention of staff in your department, including any						
efforts made to alleviate staffing problems. Also comment on the extent to which the Americans with						
Disabilities Act (ADA) has affected your recruitment.						
2.000						

17. Investigative Activities. Please indicate whether improvement is needed in the following investigative activities in your department.

INSTRUCTIONS: If an investigative activity is ongoing, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting how much improvement is needed.

If an investigative activity is not being conducted and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Curren	t Investigative	Activity	Τ	
	Investigative Activities	Needs Little or No Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be Developed	Do Not Need
	Automated Fingerprint Information System (AFIS)	24.8	19.6	9.7	26.2	19.6
	Computer systems to support investigations	12.2	33.7	23.7	23.2	7.3
d.	Crime scene evidence collection Criminal history records system	28.6 39.3	47.1 37.2	14.8 .12.2	5.2	4.4
	Informant development In-house case screening before	21.0 44.5	46.2	26.0	5.4 3.6	5.9 3.3
	filing with prosecutor		33.2	8.2	5.2	8.9
h.	Interviewing techniques Major case techniques strategies	26.6 22.7	57.2 48.6	13.2 16.1	2.1 8.3	.9
	Performance evaluation process for detectives	29.2	24.2	12.4	10.7	4.3 23.5
	Preliminary follow-up investigations by patrol officers	26.1	51.4	16.9	2.3	3.3
k.	Sex offender registration Support from state crime	57.8 60.7	30.4	4.9	1.4	5.4
	laboratories	00.7	27.3	7.3	.5	4.2
n. n.	Use of DNA techniques Other:	37.7 35.3	27.5 29.4	8.3	13.7	12.8
		33,3	27.4	23.5	5.9	5.9

have been made to impr	r experiences in any of the above areas in your department and on any changes to ove investigative activities.
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Operations and Procedures

15. Field Operations Activities. Please indicate whether improvement is needed in each of the following field operations activities in your department.

INSTRUCTIONS: If an activity is ongoing, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting how much improvement is needed.

If an activity is not being conducted and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Current F	ield Operation	s Activity		
	Field Operations Activities	Needs Little or No Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be Developed	Do Not <u>Need</u>
a.	Community policing	25.2	51.4	9.4	10.4	3.5
b.	Community programs to reduce fear of crime	28.0	45.4	9.9	12.2	4.5
c.	Coordination with private security companies	41.0	16.7	2.4	5.2	34.7
d.	Coordination with victim advocacy units	39.7	40.7	4.5	7.3	7.8
e.	Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response	29.9	24.9	9.4	12.0	23.8
	(e.g., telephone report unit)					
f.	Problem solving process	26.7	52.9	11.0	6.2	3.3
g.	Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly	37.2	39.1	4.0	10.6	9.2
h.	Strategies to improve substance abuse treatment	28.2	35.1	10.9	9.5	16.4
i.	Strategies to reduce domestic violence	18.4	50.8	20.6	5.4	4.7
j.		36.4	31.7	11.3	7.3	13.2
k.	Strategies to reduce gang crimes	30.0	41.0	13.2	6.6	9.2
l.	Strategies to work with diverse cultural groups in the community	27.9	37.2	10.0	7.4	17.4
m.	Strategies to reduce drug problems in the community	18.6	47.5	23.3	7.5	3.1
n.		13.2	49.2	284	6.4	2.8
0.	Other:	23.5	35.3	23.5	5.9	11.8

16.	Please comment on your experiences with any of these activities and on any changes that have been made to improve field operations.					

21. Management Information Systems. Please indicate whether the following automated information systems need improvement in your department.

INSTRUCTIONS: If an information system is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting how much improvement is needed.

If an information system is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Current Automated Information System		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Automated Information Systems	Needs Little or No Improvement	Needs Moderate	Needs Major	Needs to be Developed	Do Not Need
a.	Calls for service analysis system	31.0	22.2	11.7	21.2	13.8
b.	Case investigation system	23.6	28.9	14.8	22.4	10.3
C.	Citizen complaints/Internal investigation system	35.5	30.7	7.9	15.5	10.5
đ.	Crime analysis system	21.7	31.3	14.3	21.7	110
e.	Evidence management system	27.5	37.1	12.7	14.6	11.0 8.1
f.	Expert or artificial intelligence system	18.6	16.9	8.6	27.5	28.4
g.	Orders of protection	46.9	28.6	5.2	8.3	11.0
h.	Personnel inventory system	35.8	30.3	7.2	14.3	12.4
i.	Repeat call analysis system	23.0	27.5	12.2	23.4	13.9
j.	System to support problem solving	17.2	28.5	13.9	27.0	13.4
k.	System to track final disposition of court cases	21.3	31.1	22.0	18.4	7.2
1.	Other:	17.9	14.3	3.6	32.1	32.1

Please comment on any needs in your management information systems and on any information system changes that have been of particular value.					
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19. Special Activities. Please indicate whether the following *special activities* need improvement in your department.

INSTRUCTIONS: If a special activity is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting how much improvement is needed.

If a special activity is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Current Activity				
		Needs	Needs	Needs	Needs	Do
		Little or No	Moderate	Major	to be	Not
	Special Activities	Improvement	Improvement	Improvement	Developed	Need
				187 N. 14		
a.	At-risk youth programs	15.5	25.3	7.9	37.0	14.3
b.	D.A.R.E. Program	63 <i>.</i> 5	15.1	2.1	q7.3	12.0
c.	Domestic violence	24.5	49.3	12.5	10.1	3.5
d.	Drugs in the workplace	40.3	26.6	4.6	15.8	12.7
e.	G.R.E.A.T. Program	21.4	11.2	3.3	32.1	31.9
f.	Gun turn-in programs	19.3	8.1	2.1"	25.2	45.2
g.	Investigation of computer crime	14.5	17.1	11.8	27.2	29.4
h.	Preventing juveniles from obtaining	23.2	24.2	10.3	24.2	18.2
	guns					
i.	Prevention of auto theft	32.1	35.6	9.0	9.0	14.3
j.	Prevention of carjackings	45.7	15.8	2.3	9.0	25.8
k.	Prevention of crimes in schools	25.6	43.8	11.0	10.0	9.6
l.	Prevention of fraud against the	30.0	43.7	7.0	11.0	8.2
	elderly					1
m.	Prevention of gang crime	24.2	42.0	13.8	8.8	11.2
n.	Prevention of hate or bias crimes	39.9	29.6	5.3	9.6	15.6
0.	Other:	45.5	27.3	9.1	9.1	9.1

).	Please comment on your experiences with any of the above activities in your department and on any changes that have been made to improve special activities.					
	• •					

25. Please indicate the frequency with which you have worked with these various agencies.

		Very	Complete Services	and the second	
	Agency	Often	Often	Seldom	Never
	Federal Agencies				<u> </u>
a.	Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)	1.6	14.2	65.9	18.3
b.	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)	.9	10.0	43.2	45.8
C.	Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	5.1	15.1	52.4	27.4
d.	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	9.7	29.5	49.4	11.4
e.	Federal Probation	.2	4.4	44.5	50.8
f.	Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)	1.2	7.4	56.3	35.1
g.	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	.7	6.1	49.7	43.6
h.	National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	1.9	11.9	44.5	
i.	U.S. Attorney's Office	2.1	10.3		41.7
j.	Other:	7.0	4.7	53.2	34.4
,		/.0		46.5	41.9
	State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal				
	Justice Agencies				
k.	Appellate Defender	1.2	2.2	20.6	<i>(</i> 7.0
1.	Appellate Prosecutor		3.3	28.6	67.0
m.	Attorney General	3.7	5.6	33.5	57.1
n.	Department of Children and Family Services	3.0	15.2	58.7	23.1
0.		32.9	53.1	11.2	2.8
-	Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	11.5	35.1	43.1	10.3
p.	Illinois Department of Corrections	5.2	25.4	54.9	14.6
q.	Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board	29.3	50.9	17.9	1.9
r.	Illinois Secretary of State	21.9	49.8	24.9	3.5
S.	Illinois State Police	49.2	39.6	10.1	1.2
t.	Multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement unit (e.g.,	30.7	27.6	32.3	9.4
	Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Drug Task Force)				·

23. Please rate the level of cooperation between your agency and each of the specific agencies listed below.

		and the state of t				Not
	Agency	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Applicable
	Federal Agencies	1.5				1
a.	Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)	24.8	42.2	11.2	2.1	19.7
b.	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)	16.0	34.0	10.1	1.9	38.0
Ċ.	Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	24.3	35.0	13.6	4.9	22.2
d.	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	39.8	33.0	14.3	3.5	9.4
e.	Federal Probation	11.8	22.9	13.9	4.7	46.7
f.	Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)	11.3	20.7	16.9	18.1	32.9
g.	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	13.9	25.0	15.3	5.4	4.03
ĥ.	National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	17.1	33.7	12.8	1.9	34.4
i.	U.S. Attorney's Office	21.5	31.1	13.6	2.9	30.9
j.	Other:	29.6	22.2	9.3	3.7	35.2
•		ar in the second				İ
	State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal	l i				
	Justice Agencies	**************************************				
k.	Appellate Defender	6.5	18.7	10.1	2.6	62.1
1.	Appellate Prosecutor	9.3	24.3	10.7	2.6	53.1
m.	Attorney General	20.9	40.5	12.6	2.4	23.7
n.	Department of Children and Family Services	17.0	36.5	31.6	13.0	1.9
0.	Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	29.0	46	16.3	2.4	6.4
p.	Illinois Department of Corrections	17.5	45.5	19.0	2.8	15.2
q.	Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards	39.3	41.9	11.9	6.3	.7
•	Board	\$ 77				
r.	Illinois Secretary of State	39.2	49.4	7.2	.9	3.2
s.	Illinois State Police	59.9	33.9	3.5	1.6	1.2
t.	Multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement unit (e.g.,	36.9	30.3	14.6	11.3	7.0
	Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Drug Task Force)					
	• /					

Please commer	nt on your respons	ses.				
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Research and Evaluation

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e			
f			

29. Please list topics or programs you believe should be priorities for future research or evaluation.

Thank you for your cooperation. Please return the completed questionnaire in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope to

Institute for Law and Justice 1018 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314 703-684-5300

Background

26.	Does your department have a computerized mapping capability (e.g., MAPINFO, ARCINFO, or ATLA	S
	system)?	

15.7 Yes 84.3 No

27. What was your department's 1995 operating budget?

Mean 1,705,403 Median 789,500

28. a. Number of fill-time officers currently authorized.

Mean 30.8 Median 12.0

b. Actual number of full-time officers now employed.

Mean 28.43 Median 11.0

c. Jurisdiction population.

Mean 20,312.64 Median 6250.0

d. Number of officers hired under any of the federal COPS programs (total).

Mean 1.48 Median I

Hired in Year	Mean	Median
1993	.14	0
1994	.34	0
1995	1.43	1.0
1996	1.71	1.0

e. Please project how many officers will be retained after the federal funding lapse

Mean 9.31 Median 1.0

f. Please project police hiring number to maintain current employment levels of planned increases for year

•	Mean	Median
1997	2.82	1.0
1998	2.99	1.0
1999	2.82	1.0
2000	2.59	1.0
2001	2.81	1.0

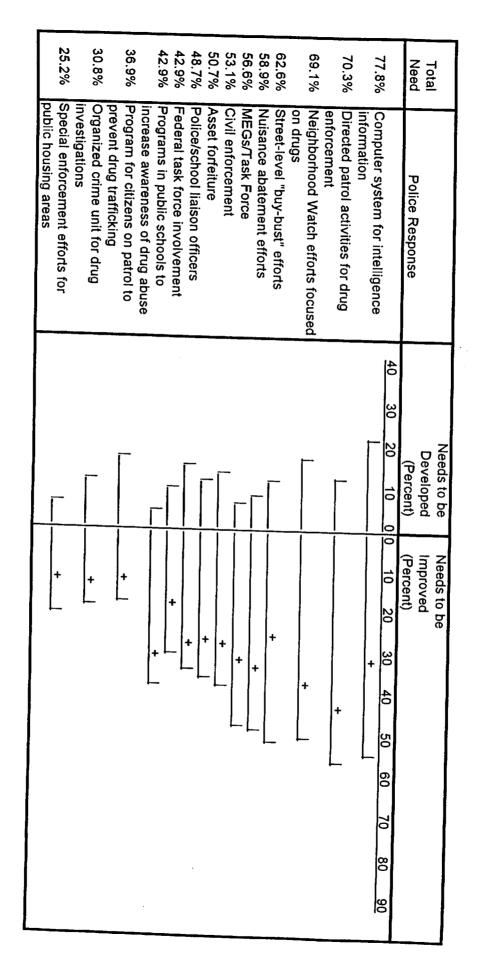
g. How many certified part-time officers do you employ?

Mean 2.86 Median 1.0

g1. Number that could quality for full-time employment.

Mean 2.46 Median 1.0

. Police Responses to Drug Problems



13. Police Officer Training Needs

		Needs to be Needs to be
Total		Developed Improved
Need	Training Area	(reiceil) (reiceil)
		2
77.6%	Problem solving process	
76.7%	Report writing	
76.5%	Conflict resolution	
76.5%	Emerging legal issues	
75.7%	Civil liability prevention	
75.7%	Juvenile issues	
74.9%	Drug investigations	
74.2%	Search and seizure procedures	
73.8%	Community policing	
72.6%	Team building	+
72.4%	Communications	+
71.0%	Use of less than lethal weapons	
69.4%	Bilingual capabilities	+
68.8%	Gang issues	+
68.3%	Use of force	+
89.99	Pursuit driving	+
66.5%		
62.8%		
62.5%	Criminal law	- +
56.3%	Traffic law	
50.8%	Infectious diseases	

17. Police Investigative Activities

		Needs to be Needs to be	
Total		Developed Improved	
Need	Investigative Activity	(Percent) (Percent)	
		40 30 20 10 0 0 10 20 30 40 50 60	70 80 90
80.6%	Computer systems to support	+	
	investigations		
75.8%	Informant development	+	
73.0%	Major case techniques strategies	+	
72.5%	Interviewing techniques	+	
%9'02	Preliminary follow-up investigations	+	
	by patrol officers		
67.1%	Crime scene evidence collection	+	
55.5%	Automated Fingerprint Information	+	
	System (AFIS)		
54.8%	Criminal history records system	+	
49.5%	Use of DNA techniques	+	
47.3%	Performance evaluation process	+	
	for detectives		
46.6%	In-house case screening before	+	
	filing with prosecutor		
36.7%	Sex offender registration	+	
35.1%	Support from state crime labs	+	

15. Police Field Operations Activities

Field Operations Activity Strategies to reduce juvenile crime Strategies to reduce drug problems in the community Strategies to reduce domestic violence Community policing Problem solving process Community programs to reduce fear of crime Strategies to reduce gang crimes Strategies to reduce gang crimes Strategies to reduce gang crimes Strategies to ombat crimes Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies	Toto			əq
Tried Operations Activity 40 30 20 10 0 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80	lotal	: :		
Strategies to reduce drug problems in the community Strategies to reduce drug problems in the community Strategies to reduce demestic Community policing Problem solving process Community programs to reduce freat of crime Strategies to improve substance abuse treatment Strategies to work with diverse abuse treatment Strategies to work with diverse against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies	Need	Field Operations Activity		
Strategies to reduce drug problems in the community Strategies to reduce demestic violence Community policing Problem solving process Community programs to reduce Community programs to reduce gang crimes Community programs to reduce gang crimes Strategies to reduce gang crimes Strategies to improve substance abuse treatment Strategies to work with diverse cultural groups in the community Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies			30 20 10 0 0 10	30 40 50 60 70 80
Strategies to reduce drug problems in the community Strategies to reduce domestic Violence Community policing Problem solving process Community process Community policing Problem solving process Community policing Problem solving process Community process Coordination with victim advocacy Units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security Companies	84.0%	Strategies to reduce juvenile crime		+
in the community Strategies to reduce domestic violence Community policing Problem solving process Community programs to reduce fear of crimes Strategies to reduce gang crimes Strategies to work with diverse cultural groups in the community Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies	78.3%	Strategies to reduce drug problems		+
Strategies to reduce domestic violence Community policing Problem solving process Community programs to reduce fear of crime Strategies to reduce gang crimes advise treatment Strategies to ownbat crimes against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' against the elderly Coordination with private security I + I + I		in the community		
violence Community policing Problem solving process Community programs to reduce from solving process Community programs to reduce gang crimes Strategies to reduce gang crimes Strategies to work with diverse cultural groups in the community Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies	76.8%	Strategies to reduce domestic		+
Community policing Problem solving process Community programs to reduce fear of crime Strategies to reduce gang crimes Strategies to improve substance abuse treatment Strategies to work with diverse cultural groups in the community Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies		violence		
Problem solving process Community programs to reduce fear of crime Strategies to reduce gang crimes Strategies to improve substance abuse treatment Strategies to work with diverse cultural groups in the community Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies	71.2%	Community policing		+
Community programs to reduce fear of crime Strategies to reduce gang crimes Strategies to improve substance abuse treatment Strategies to work with diverse cultural groups in the community Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security Companies	70.1%	Problem solving process		+
Strategies to reduce gang crimes Strategies to reduce gang crimes Strategies to improve substance abuse treatment Strategies to work with diverse cultural groups in the community Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies	67.5%	Community programs to reduce		+
Strategies to reduce gang crimes Strategies to improve substance abuse treatment Strategies to work with diverse cultural groups in the community Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies		fear of crime		
Strategies to improve substance abuse treatment Strategies to work with diverse cultural groups in the community Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies	80.8%	Strategies to reduce gang crimes		+
abuse treatment Strategies to work with diverse cultural groups in the community Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies	55.5%	Strategies to improve substance		+
Strategies to work with diverse cultural groups in the community Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies		abuse treatment		
cultural groups in the community Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies	54.6%	Strategies to work with diverse		+
Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies		cultural groups in the community		
against the elderly Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies	53.7%	Strategies to combat crimes		+
Coordination with victim advocacy units Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies		against the elderly		
Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies	52.5%	Coordination with victim advocacy		+
Strategies to reduce firearms' availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies		units		
availability Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies	80.3%	Strategies to reduce firearms'		+
Diverting minor calls for service from patrol response Coordination with private security companies		availability		
	46.3%	Diverting minor calls for service from		+
		patrol response		
companies	24.3%	Coordination with private security	+	
		companies		

21. Police Management Information Systems

Improve-		Nonde to be Nonde to be	
ment		Developed Improved	
Needed	Automated Information Systems		
		40 30 20 10 010 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80	06
71.5%	System to track final disposition	+	
	of court cases		
69.4%	System to support problem solving	+	
67.3%	Crime analysis system	+	
66.1%	Case investigation system	+	
64.4%	Evidence management system	+	
63.1%	Repeat call analysis system	+	
55.1%	Calls for service analysis system	+	
54.1%	Citizen complaints/Internal investigat	+	
	system		
53.0%	Expert or artificial intelligence	+	
	system		
51.8%	Personnel inventory system	+	
42.1%	Orders of protection	+	

19. Police Special Activities

			Needs	Needs to be	ž	Needs to be							
Total			Deve	Developed	Ε	Improved							
Need	Special Activity		(Pe	(Percent)	<u>ď</u>	(Percent)							
		40 30	20	10 0	0 0	10 20	30	40	50	09	70	80	8
71.9%	Domestic violence								+	7			
70.2%	At-risk youth programs	_					+						
64.8%	Prevention of crimes in schools							+	7				
64.6%	Prevention of gang crime							+					
61.7%	Prevention of fraud against the							+	7				
	elderly												
58.7%	Preventing juveniles from obtaining						+						
	sunb												
56.1%	Investigation of computer crime					+	7	•					
53.6%	Prevention of auto theft							+					
47.0%	Drugs in the workplace		_				+						
46.6%	G.R.E.A.T. Program					+							
44.5%	Prevention of hate or bias crimes						+						
35.4%	Gun turn-in programs					1 1							
27.1%	Prevention of carjackings					+							
24.5%	D.A.R.E. Program					+							

24. Judges-Court Management

				Needs	Needs to be	Ne	Needs to be	pe								Γ
Total		٠		Deve	Developed	<u>m</u>	Improved	_								
Need	Court Management Area			(Pe	(Percent)	(Ре	(Percent)									
		40	30	20	10 0	0 0 1	10 2	20	30	40	50	09	20	80	8	
92.3%	92.3% Fine collection procedures			_							+					
85.7%	Fee collection management			. —							+					
78.6%	78.6% Restitution collection management			,						+			٦			
57.1%	57.1% Records management								+							
49.9%	49.9% Management of victim/witness								+	7						
	appearances															
35.7%	35.7% Continuance police								Ŧ							
35.6%	35.6% Trial continuance policies							+	·							
8.6%	28.6% Probation monitoring procedures								Ŧ							
8.5%	28.5% Motions procedures					_		Ŧ								
1.4%	21.4% System of voir dire						+									
4.3%	14.3% Calendaring system						Ŧ									
7.0%	7.0% Assignment of counsel				-	+										
																_

22. Judges-Pretrial Procedures

		Needs to be	Needs to be
Total		Developed	Improved
Need	Pretrial Procedure	(Percent)	(Percent)
		40 30 20 10 0	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
91.7%	91.7% Police training related to search and		+
	seizure		
85.7%	Timeliness of drug/crime lab		+
	processing		
84.7%	Police training related to obtaining		+
	confessions		
83.3%	Police preparation of crime reports		+
78.5%	78.5% Victim and other witness preparation		+
71.4%	Early information on defendant		+
	background		
64.3%	64.3% Review with law enforcement on		+
-	search warrants		
57.1%	Formally accepted policies for		+
	plea negotiations		
50.0%	Pretrial release procedure		+
50.0%	Timeliness of arrest information for		+
	early screening	•	
45.9%	Motions procedure		+
12.8%	42.8% Continuance policy		+
35.7%	Accuracy of name and address		+
	information for witnesses		
35.7%	35.7% Pretrial conferences		+
14.3%	14.3% Assignment of defense counsel		+

30. Judges-Management Information Systems

				Needs to be	to be	Ne	Needs to be								Г
Total		٠.		Developed	oped	Ē	Improved								
Need	Information System			(Per	(Percent)	P.	(Percent)				į				
		40	30	20	10 0	00	10 20	30	40	50	90	20	80	06	
84.7%	84.7% Prior criminal history of defendant			-					+	ł		_			
84.6%	Defendant tracking system			! <u> </u>							+	1 —			
80.0%	80.0% Treatment agency client-space			! _			+				_	1			
	availability									!	ı				
77.0%	77.0% Attorney schedule conflicts			_					+						
77.0%	77.0% Fines and other fee payments]					+		 1				
61.6%	Outstanding warrants							:	+		_				
61.5%										+	1-				
46.2%	Speedy trial status			_			+	_			i				
41.6%	41.6% Orders of protection				_			+							
38.5%	38.5% Continuances			_			+								
38.5%	38.5% Subpoena generation			l	_			7							
36.4%	36.4% Original police charges							 -							
30.8%	30.8% Calendar generation					+		i							
30.8%	30.8% Court schedule						-								
30.8%	Dates of hearings						+								
30.8%	Motion status notifications			-		+	_								
27.3%	Victim/witness names				_		 								
15.4%	Assistant state's attorney assigned						+								

26. Judges-Jury Management Issues

28. Judges-Other Court Operations and Procedures

				Need	Needs to be	ž	Needs to be	pe (
Total				Dev	Developed	<u>E</u>	mproved	o							
Need	Other Operations			<u>Œ</u>	(Percent)	<u>G</u>	(Percent)	(
		40	30	20	10 (0 0	10	20	30	40	20	9	70	80	06
2.9%	92.9% Criminal history records											+			П
8.6%	78.6% Law libraries											+			,
8.6%	78.6% Pretrial release agencies									+					
2.8%	42.8% Management of victim/witness								+				•		
	appearances														
8.5%	38.5% Court reporting system	_							+	-1					
1.4%	21.4% Presentence investigation reports							7		İ					

Illinois Assessment Program Questionnaire for State's Attorneys

N = 49

Introduction

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) is conducting a major survey of criminal justice practitioners in the state to identify areas and issues where agencies feel improvement or increased capacity is needed. This information will assist in identifying possible areas for funding with federal block grant funds administered by the Authority.

Through this survey, we are asking you to provide your opinions on several topics. Other criminal justice agencies throughout the state will also be completing questionnaires. Because a full picture of the needs in Illinois is needed, your completion of the questionnaire is very important.

Several questions ask for comments as an opportunity to expand on your responses. Please provide as many comments as possible. Past surveys have found the comments to be important in explaining overall results.

Your thoughtful and detailed responses are needed; however, we appreciate the value of your time. A few questions ask for numbers regarding staffing, workload, and budget. If exact figures are not readily available, please provide estimates.

We would appreciate your returning the completed questionnaire within the next 14 days in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope to the Institute for Law and Justice, Inc. (ILJ) in Alexandria, Virginia. ILJ is conducting this survey for the ICJIA and will prepare a full report on the results that will be made available to you.

(Optional)

Please please please please please please pleased to call for	provide the name, position, and clarification on responses	and phone number of th	e person who complete	ed this questionпаire.	This information may
Name:		4-vostomane or	Position:	tion on specific progr	ams in your area.
Agency	:				
Phone N	Number:/		Fax Number:	/	

Workload

1. Types of Cases. Please indicate the degree to which the following types of cases contribute toworkload problems in your office.

oblems in your office.	Contributio	n to Workload	d Problems	
Types of Cases	Not a Contributor	Moderate Contributor	Major Contributor	Not Applicable
		57.4	4.3	2.1
Aggravated assault cases	36.2	39.6	6.3	2.1
Asset forfeiture cases	52.1	44.9	2.0	6.1
Auto theft cases	46.9	6.3	0	8.3
Carjacking cases	85.4	45.8	47.9	0
Child abuse cases	6.3	27.1	10.4	8.3
Civil disturbance cases	54.2	52.1	12.5	2.1
Crimes committed with firearms	33.3	27.1	10.4	6.3
Death penalty cases	56.3	22.4	75.5	0
Domestic violence cases	2.0	30.6	57.1	2.0
Driving while intoxicated cases	10.2	42.9	40.8	2.0
Orug possession cases	14.3	44.9	30.6	2.0
Drug sales cases	22.4	55.1	4.1	4.1
Economic crime cases	36.7	8.2	0	8.2
Environmental crime cases	83.7	20.4	12.2	6.1
Gang crime cases	61.2		18.4	4.1
Homicide cases	42.9	34.7 24.5	67.3	2.0
Juvenile cases	6.1	44.9	4.1	4.1
Mentally ill person cases	46.9	10.	18.4	2.0
Multiple defendant cases	24.5	55.1	2.0	12.2
Organized crime cases	79.6	6.1	20.4	4.1
Rape cases	28.6	46.9	4.1	8.2
Rape cases Robbery cases	36.7	51.0	45.8	2.1
Theft cases	8.3	43.8	33.3	0
. Other:	44.4	22.2	(C)	

2. Case Processing. Please indicate the degree to which the following case processing activities contribute to workload problems in your office.

	Contributio	n to Workloa	d Problems	
Case Processing Activity	Not a Contributor	Moderate Contributor	Major Contributor	Not Applicable
G. Litters	46.9	34.7	18.4	0
n i lob roculte	36.7	44.9	18.4	0
	40.8	49.0	10.2	0
. Drug case motions	46.9	44.9	8.2	0
. Drug case trials	53.1	36.7	10.2	0
. Plea bargaining	47.9	43.8	8.3	0
. Sentencing hearings	32.7	55.1	12.2	0
. Suppression motion hearings in	32.7			
drug cases	24.5	53.1	22.4	0
. Victim and witness participation	40.0	0	60.0	0
i. Other:	40.0			

3. Please comment on the factors you believe have contributed to the workload problems of your office and on any changes you have made to alleviate workload problems.

Case Timeliness. Please indicate whether any of the following need improvement to effect more lines and the following need improvement to effect more lines.

INSTRUCTIONS: If policy or procedure is currently in place, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed.

If policy or procedure is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if is not needed, circle 5.

		Curr	ent Policy/Proc	edure	·	
a.	Factors Affecting Case Timeliness	Needs Little or No Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be Developed	Do Not Need
1.	Compliance with discovery rules requirements	59.2	26.5	12.2	0	2.0
2.	Court assignment of defense counsel	77.6	16.3	4.1	0	2.0
3.	Court case scheduling	40.8	44,9	122		
4.	Court computer information systems	36.2	25.5	12.2 23.4	0 10.6	2.0 4.3
5.	The second secon	42.9	38.8	163		
6.	Crime lab processing	31.3	50.0	16.3	0	2.0
7.	Judicial docket management	46.9	36.7	16.7	0	2.1
8.	Procedures for witness notification	38.8	44.9	14.3 12.2	0 2.0	2.0 2.0
9.	Procedures for witness transportation	53.1	22.4	6.1	10.2	8.2
10.	Other:	0	33.3	33.3	o 4	33.3

b. Does your court currently have significant case delay problems?
 23.4 Yes 76.6 No

Please comment on any case processing factors that are particular problems in your office and on any change you have made to improve the timeliness of case processing.
you have made to improve the timeliness of case processing.

6. Plea Bargaining. Have excessive caseloads/workloads increased the number of plea bargains?

39.1 60.9 Yes No

IF YES, please indicate the degree to which the following activities have had an impact on plea bargains in your jurisdiction.

		In	npact on Plea	Bargaining	
	Activities	Not at All	Minor Degree	Moderate Degree	Major Degree
a.	Attorneys offer defendants plea bargains that would not otherwise have been offered	34.2	42.1	15.8	7.9
b.	Judges have placed increased pressure on the defense to settle cases	55.3	34.2	10.5	0
¢.	Judges have placed increased pressure on the state's attorney to settle cases	21.1	34.2	34.2	10.5
d.	Supervisory staff pressure attorneys to recommend that clients accept bargains that	78.9	15.8	5.3	0
e.	would not otherwise have been recommended Other:	20.0	0	20.0	60.0

7. Please indicate whether you believe each of the following actions would reduce illicit drug use or violence.

		Would Illicit D	Reduce rug Use	Would R Violen	
	Action	Yes	No	Yes	No
а.	More severe punishments	53.1	46.9	83.3	16.7
b.		72.3	27.7	54.3	45.7
c.	More youth prevention programs	91.7	8.3	86.7	13.3
d.	Better employment opportunities	68.8	31.3	80.0	20.0
e.	Better educational opportunities	76.6	23.4	73.3	26.7

·			
<u> </u>			

Operations and Procedures

17. Diversion and Sentencing Alternatives. Please indicate whether the following diversion or sentencing alternatives need improvement in your jurisdiction.

INSTRUCTIONS: If alternative is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed. If alternative is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

	Diversion/Sentencing Alternative	Needs Little or No	rsion/Sentenci Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major	Needs to be Developed	Do Not Need
a.	and a detinent programs	26.5	46.9	24.5	2.0	
b.	outline of vice programs	26.5	30.6	30.6	2.0	0
C.	Totalitonal dishilissal	36.2	14.9	6.4	10.2	2.0
	(e.g., suspended proceedings)		- 1.5	0.4	14.9	27.7
	Day reporting centers	15.2	13.0	6.5	4.7	
e.	- station prosecution	31.3	20.8	0.5 2.1	45.7	19.6
f.	Drug treatment programs	18.8	43.8	35.4	25.0	20.8
g.	Electronic monitoring	29.2	41.7		2.1	0
1.	Fines and other monetary sanctions	49.0	30.6	12.5	16.0	0
i.	Home detention programs	28.6	44.9	20.4	0	0
j.	Intensive supervised probation	16.3	38.8	14.3	10.2	2.0
ζ.	Pretrial diversion programs	18.8	29.2	14.3	26.5	4.1
İ.	Restitution programs	28.6	38.8	8.3	33.3	10.4
ì.	Sex offender treatment programs	17.0	27.7	28.6	4.1	0
١.	Shock incarceration (e.g., boot	46.8		38.3	10.6	6.4
	camps)	40.0	27.7	6.4	10.6	8.5
	probation)	31.3	29.2	10.4	22.9	6.3
١.	Short-term community incarceration	32.6	21.7	15.2	21.7	8.7
•	drug convictions	22.2	31.1	11.1	20.0	15.6
	Work release jail programs	40.8	32.7	10.4	_	
	Other:	0	0	18.4 100	8.2 0	0

18.	Please comment on any particular needs or problems with any diversion or sentencing options in your jurisdiction and on any programs or activities that you believe have successfully addressed sentencing issues.

19. Pretrial Practices. Please indicate whether the following pretrial practices need improvement.

INSTRUCTIONS: If pretrial practice is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed.

If pretrial practice is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

Current Pretrial Practice						
		Needs	Needs	Needs	Needs to	Do
		Little or No	Moderate	Major	be	Not
	Pretrial Practices	Improvement	Improvement	Improvement	Developed	Need
			- "2		-	
а.	Accuracy of name and address	38.8	38.8	18.4	4.1	0
	information for witnesses		. 4	* *		1
b.	Assignment of defense counsel	69.4	24.5	2.0	0	4.1
		57.1	22.4	18.4	2.0	0
d.	Early information on defendant	14.3	36.7	42.9	6.1	0
	background					
e.	Formally accepted policies for plea	53.1	30.6	2.0	8.2	6.1
	negotiations					1
f.	Motions procedures	52.1	39.6	2.1	4.2	2.0
g.	Police preparation of crime reports	10.4	41.7	45.8	2.1	0
ĥ.	Police training related to obtaining	16.3	36.7	44.9	2.0	0
	confessions	į.				i
i.	Police training related to search and	16.3	44.9	36.7	2.0	0
	seizure		·			
j.	Pretrial conferences	49.0	38.8	8.2	4.1	0
	Pretrial release procedures	50.0	39.6	6.3	4.2	0
1.	Review with law enforcement on	45.8	47.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
	search warrants					_
m.	Timeliness of arrest information for	34.7	44.9	14.3	6.1	0
	early screening	,				_
n.	Timeliness of drug/crime lab	32.7	26.5	38.8	2.0	0
	processing					_
o.	Victim and other witness	34.7	46.9	14.3	4.1	0
	preparation					
p.	Other:	33.3	33.3	0 .	33.3	0
-						

20.	Please comment on any pretrial and accusatory practices that create particular problems for your office and on any changes in these practices that have been of particular value.

21. Courtroom Operations and Procedures. Please indicate whether the following courtroom procedures need improvement.

INSTRUCTIONS: If courtroom procedure is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed.

If courtroom procedure is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Current	Courtroom P	rocedure		
	Courtroom Procedure	Needs Little or No Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be Developed	Do Not Need
b.	Management of victim/witness appearances	51.0 55.1 38.8	28.6 26.5 40.8	20.4 16.3 16.3	0 0 4.1	0 2.0 0
d. e.	Motion procedures Procedures for victim impact statements	67.3 51.0	28.6 38.8	4.1 6.1	0 12 to 4.1	0 0
	System of voir dire Trial continuance procedures Other:	63.3 51.0 0	26.5 32.7 100	10.2 14.3 0	0 1 0 0 0 400	0 2.0 0

22.	Please comment on any courtroom procedures that are particular problems and on any changes that have been made to improve courtroom procedures.

23. Management Information Systems

INSTRUCTIONS: If an automated information system is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed.

If an automated information system is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

Current Automated Information System						
		Needs Little or No	Needs Moderate	Needs Major	Needs to be	Do Not
	Automated Information Systems	Improvement	Improvement	Improvement	Automated	Need
			11.14			
a.	Arresting officer names	27.3	4.5	9.1	43.2	15.9
b.	Assistant state's attorneys assigned	20.9	7.0	7.0	2.9	44.2
c.	Attorney schedule conflicts	6.8	15.9	11.4	34.1	31.8
d.	Bail/jail status of defendants	20.5	18.2	11.4	38.6	11.4
e.	Caseload report analysis	14.0	9.3	16.3	46.5	14.0
f.	Continuances	27.3	13.6	11.4	34.1	13.6
g.	Court schedules	31.8	13.6	11.4	36.4	6.8
h.	Dates of hearings	31.2	18.2	9.1	36.4	4.5
i.	Defendant tracking information	18.6	14.0	16.3	46.5	4.7
j.	Defense counsels assigned to case	30.2	14.0	7.0	32.6	16.3
k.	Information on co-defendants	15.9	22.7	9.1	45.5	6.8
1.	Motions status	27.3	18.2	9.1	31.8	13.6
m.	Notifications	31.8	13.6	9.1	40.9	4.5
n.	Orders of protection	32.6	16.3	4.7	39.5	7.0
0.	Original police charges	16.3	18.6	2.3	39.5	23.3
p.	Plea negotiations	20.9	14.0	7.0	37.2	20.9
a.	Pretrial diversion evaluation	18.6	11.6	7.0	41.9	20.9
r.	Prior criminal history of defendant	11.4	20.5	31.8	36.4	0
s.	Speedy trial status	15.9	18.2	15.9	43.2	6.8
t.	Victim/witness names	18.2	20.5	6.8	50.0	4.5
u.	Other:	12.5	12.5	12.5	62.5	0

that have been of particular val	at have been of particular value.				
• 4					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
			- <u>-</u>		
					·

24. Please comment on any needs in your management information systems and on any information system changes

25. Please rate the level of cooperation between your agency and each of the specific agencies listed below.

	Agency Federal Agencies	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Not Applicable
a.	Transition, Tooleeo, and Filearins (ATF)	18.4	32.7	10.2	2.0	
b.	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)	2.0	14.3	10.2	2.0	36.7
c.	Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	10.2	30.6	12.2	6.1	67.3
d.	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	18.4	40.8		6.1	40.8
e.	Federal Probation	8.2		14.3	8.2	18.4
f.	Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)	4.1	28.6	16.3	6.1	40.8
g.	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	ŧ	14.3	10.2	14.3	57.1
h.	National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	2.1	16.7	14.6	12.5	54.2
i.	U.S. Attorney's Office	0	10.6	6.4	6.4	76.6
j.	Other:	18.4	36.7	20.4	8.2	16.3
•		.0	0	25.0	0	75.0
k.	State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal Justice Agencies Appellate Defender					
l.	Appellate Prosecutor	10.4	27.1	12.5	4.2	45.8
n.		87.8	10.2	2.0	0	0
	Attorney General	57.1	36.7	6.1	Ŏ.	0
1.	Department of Children and Family Services	18.4	46.9	22.4	12.2	0
0.	Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	27.7	42.6	14.9	10.6	-
).	Illinois Department of Corrections	26.5	36.7	28.6	6.1	4.3
q.	Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards	15.2	19.6	10.9	6.5	2.0
	Board			10.5	0.5	47.8
r. -	Illinois Secretary of State	38.8	44.9	14.3	2.0	•
S.	Illinois State Police	57.1	32.7	10.2	0	0
t.	Multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement unit (e.g., Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Drug Task Force)	42.9	28.6	10.2	2.0	0 16.3

. Flease comment on	your responses.

27. Please indicate the frequency with which you have worked with these various agencies.

		Very			
	Agency	Often	Often	Seldom	Never
	Federal Agencies	430.0		• • •	111
a.	Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)	6.3	8.3	60.4	25.0
b.	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)	2.1	0	33.3	64.6
c.	Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	4.2	18.8	52.1	25.0
d.	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	4.2	18.8	66.7	10.4
e.	Federal Probation	0	10.4	58.3	31.3
f.	Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)	0	6.3	50.0	43.8
g.	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	0	2.1	54.2	43.8
ĥ.	National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	0	2.1	25.0	72.9
i.	U.S. Attorney's Office	8.5	27.7	57.4	6.4
j.	Other:	0	50.0	50.0	0
_					
	State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal				Į
	Justice Agencies	1. 1			
k.	Appellate Defender	4.1	16.3	44.9	34.7
1.	Appellate Prosecutor	71.4	26.5	2.0	0
m.	Attorney General	34.7	53.1	12.2	0
n.	Department of Children and Family Services	77.6	22.4	0	0
о.	Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	10.6	29.8	48.9	10.6
p.	Illinois Department of Corrections	38.8	46.9	14.3	0
q.	Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board	6.4	6.4	38.3	48.9
r.	Illinois Secretary of State	46.9	36.7	16.3	0
s.	Illinois State Police	79.6	14.3	6.1	0
t.	Multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement unit (e.g.,	49.0	30.6	8.2	12.2
	Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Drug Task Force)				

Background

28. What was the office's 1995 operating budget?

Mean

2,149,967

Median

200,000

29. How many full-time equivalent attorneys are assigned to the office?

Mean

30.07

Median

3

30. Please indicate any specialized units in the state's attorney's office

	Specialized Unit	Yes	No
a.	Arson unit	4.4	95.6
b.	Asset forfeiture unit	31.1	68.9
C.	Auto theft	15.6	84.4
d.	Career criminal unit	4.4	95.6
e.	Child abuse unit	37.8	62.2
f.	Domestic violence unit	31.1	68.9
g.	Drug prosecution unit	35.6	64.4
h.	DUI unit	726.	73.3
		7	
i.	Economic crimes unit	4.4	95.6
j.	Elderly abuse unit	2.2	97.8
k.	Environmental crime unit	6.8	93.2
l.	Felony review/screening	29.5	70.5
m.	Gang prosecution unit	17.8	82.2
n.	Juvenile crime	40.0	60.0
0.	Nuisance abatement unit	4.4	95.6
p.	Organized crime unit	2.2	97.8
q.	Screening unit	6.7	93.3
r.	Sexual assault prosecution unit	20.0	80.0
S.	Special investigations unit	9.1	90.9
t.	Other:	100	0

31. Does your office currently have a victim/witness assistance program?

61.2

Yes

38.8

No

a. IF YES, how many staff are assigned to work in the victim/witness assistance program?

Mean

2.16

Median

1

Research and Evaluation

		•	
a.			
b.			
c	 		
d.	 		
e.	 -		
f	 		

32. Please list topics or programs that you believe should be priorities for future research or evaluation?

Thank you for your cooperation. Please return the completed questionnaire in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope to Institute for Law and Justice 1018 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314

703-684-5300

4. State's Attorneys-Case Policies/Procedures

1		Needs to be Needs to be	
Total Need	Policy/Procedure	Developed Improved (Percent)	
		0	9
%2'99	Crime lab processing	- +	90
29.5%	Court computer information systems	+	
59.1%	Procedures for witness notification	+	
57.1%	Court case scheduling	+	
55.1%	Court continuance policies	+	
51.0%	Judicial docket management	-	
38.7%	Compliance with discovery rules	+	
	requirements		
38.7%	Procedures for witness	+	
	transportation		
20.4%	Court assignment of defense	+	
	counsei		

15. State's Attorneys-Staff Training

		Needs to be Needs to be
ŀ		
Need N	Training Area	(Percent)
222	D	40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
74.4%	Training for newly hired assistant	+
	state's attorneys	
74.4%	Trial practice skills	+
73.9%	Dealing with child witnesses	+
69.8%	Computer training for access to	+
	legal resources	
%0.69	Dealing with the public	+
65.1%	Stress management	+
64.3%	Asset forfeiture	-
60.5%	Word processing	
60.5%	Caseload management for	+
	staff attorneys	-
58.2%	Criminal procedure	-
58.2%	Negotiating skills	
58.1%	Interviewing skills	
57.2%	Domestic violence	+
56.1%	Handling complex drug conspiracy	
	cases	-
25.9%	General management skills	
53.5%	Statutory updates	
52.4%	Handling economic crime cases	+
47.6%	Appellate decision updates in	+
	criminal law	
23.8%	Appellate practices and procedures	+

17. State's Attorneys-Diversion and Sentencing Alternatives

•

19. State's Attorneys-Pretrial Pactices

	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA		Needs to be	Needs to be						
Total	oritoral location		Developed (Percent)	Improved (Percent)						
naga	Tigiliai Flactico	40 30 2	C	0 10 20	30 40	50	60	70	080	6
%9 68	Police preparation of crime reports									
85.7%	Early information on defendant				+				-	
	background									
83.6%	Police training related to obtaining		i		+				٦	
	confessions									
83.6%	Police training related to search		i		+				7	
	and seizure									
67.3%	Timeliness of drug/crime lab		_i		+		1			
	processing									
65.3%	Timeliness of arrest information for				+		7			
	early screening									
65.3%	Victim and other witness preparation		j			+	٦	25		
%6.09	Accuracy of name and address		İ		+		- 1			
	information for witnesses									
52.1%	Review with law enforcement on	60	i			+			- (3)	
	search warrants									
51.1%	Pretrial conferences		j		+	_				
50.1%	Pretrial release procedures		i		+	_				
45.9%	Motions procedures		j		+					
42.8%	Continuance policy		<u> </u>	+						
40.8%	Formally accepted policies for				+					
	plea negotiations		Deduble							
26.5%	Assignment of defense counsel		Carried La mon	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T	Ţ					

4. If y	42.2 8.1 0 0	ou dealt with excessive caseloads in your program? (N a. Have not had excessive caseloads		if anniv)		
4. If y	0 0			PP-13-13		
4. Ify	0	b. Have filed motions to withdraw from cases				
4. If y		c. Have filed motions not to be appointed to new case	2			
4. If y	^	d. Have limited intake of new cases into program	C3		•	
4. If y	0	e. Have filed systemic suit challenging level of fundi	ng for prog	ram		
4. If y			p	,		
take	ou have e these ac	filed motions to withdraw or have limited intake, what tions?	standards (iid you use 1	to decide when	n to
-						
-						
						 -
	IF YES	48.6 Yes 51.4 No please indicate the degree to which the following active in your jurisdiction.				
			_		lea Bargainir	ıg
	<u>Ac</u>	tivities	Not at All	Minor Degree	Moderate Degree	Major Degree
	set	lges have placed increased pressure on the defense to tle cases	42.9	28.6	14.3	14.3
	h Inc	dges have placed increased pressure on the state's property to settle cases	28.6	28.6	33.3	
	atte				22.5	9.5
	atto c. Pro oth	osecutors offer defendants plea bargains that would not erwise have been offered	25.0	20.0	45.0	9.5 10.0
	atte c. Pro oth d. Su clie bee	osecutors offer defendants plea bargains that would not be derwise have been offered pervisory staff pressure attorneys to recommend that ents accept bargains that would not otherwise have an recommended per:	25.0 85.0	20.0 10.0		

a. Please indicate the degree to which the following policies and procedures need improvement in regard to *timeliness of case processing* in your criminal court.

INSTRUCTIONS: If policy or procedure is currently in place, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed.

If policy or procedure is not in place and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Curre	nt Policy/Proc	edure		
		Needs	Needs	Needs	Needs	Do
		Little or No	Moderate	Major	to be	Not
	Factors Affecting Case Timeliness	Improvement	Improvement	Improvement	Developed	Need
						
1.	Access to clients by attorneys	51.4	35.1	10.8	0	2.7
2.	Compliance with discovery rules or	51.4	29.7	18.9	0 -	0
	orders	15 (15 17) v 14 (15 17) v	6 1am -			
3.	Court assignment of defense	59.5	27.0	13.5	0	0
	counsel	i yedir A isala	1.11			
4.	Court case scheduling	48.6	29.7	21.6	0	0
5.	Court computer information	50.0	27.8	13.9	5.6	2.8
	systems		en en en en en en en en en en en en en e	8		
6.	Court continuance policies	75.7	21.6	2.7	. 0	0
7.	Crime lab processing	27.8	55.6	12.9	0 %	2.8
8.	Judicial docket management	43.2	48.6	8.1	0	0
9.	Procedures for witness notification	67.6	21.6	10.8	0	0
10.	Procedures for witness	64.9	18.9	5.4	5.4	5.4
	transportation					
11.	Other:	66.7	0	33.3	0	0

b.	Does your	court currently	/ have	significant	case o	delay	problems?
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21.6 Yes 78.4 No

Please com changes tha	Please comment on any case processing factors that are particular problems in your criminal court and on any changes that have been of particular value.						
<u> </u>							
*4							
<u> </u>	·						
•							
	 -						
				 			
					-		

9. Please indicate whether you believe each of the following actions would reduce illicit drug use or violence.

Action

- a. More severe punishments
- b. More drug treatment availability
- c. More youth prevention programs
- d. Better employment opportunities
- e. Better educational opportunities

	d Reduce Drug Use	Would R Violen	
Yes	No	Yes	<u>No</u>
15.2	84.8	25.8	74.2
81.3	18.8	72.4	27.6
93.8	6.3	93.1	6.9
78.8	21.2	75.9	24.1
84.8	15.2	83.3	16.7

10. Please comment on your responses.	

11. Over the past year, do you feel that the following problems are getting worse, staying the same, or improving?

Situation

- a. Child abuse and neglect
- b. Domestic violence
- c. Illegal use of firearms
- d. Illicit drug dealing
- e. Illicit drug use
- f. Juvenile crime
- g. Juvenile violence
- h. Violence against children
- i. Violence against women
- j. Violence in general

Getting Worse	Staying the Same	Improving
51.4	48.6	0
45.9	54.1	0
13.9	77.8	8.3
38.9	55.6	5.6
44.4	52.8	2.8
58.3	33.3	8.3
54.1	37.8	8.1
32.4	62.2	5.4
35.1	56.8	8.1
38.6	52.8	8.3

12.	Please comment on your responses.
-	
-	
_	
_	
-	
-	
-	
-	

Staffing

13. Number of Staff. Please indicate whether increases are needed in the following positions.

NOTE: If you do not have a position, such as translators, circle "N/A" in the last column.

		Number of Staff		
Staff Position	No Increase Needed	Some Increase Needed	Major Increase Needed	Not Applicable
a. Number of administrative personnel	50.0	16.7	5.6	27.8
b. Number of attorneys	38.9	38.9	13.9	8.3
c. Number of clerical personnel	44.4	25.0	11.1	19.4
d. Number of investigators	8.1	35.1	27.0	29.7
e. Number of paralegals	28.6	17.1	8.6	45.7
f. Number of social workers	36.1	11.1	8.3	44.4
g. Number of translators	27.8	13.9	5.6	52.8
h. Other:	20.0	0 "	20.0	60.0

14. Recruitment of Attorneys. Please indicate the degree to which the following factors contribute to problems in recruiting attorneys in your office.

	Attorney Recruitment Factors
a.	Amount of responsibility
	Budget limitations on hiring
	Career opportunities
d.	Civil service procedures
	Expected caseloads/workloads
f.	Expected hours of work
g.	Lack of qualified applicants
h.	Lack of qualified minority applicants
	Salaries
j.	Types of clients
_	Other:

Contribution to Recruitment Problems					
Not A Contributor	Moderate Contributor	Major Contributor			
70.8	25.0	4.2			
29.6	7.4	63.0			
58.3	37.5	4.2			
95.8	4.2	0			
54.2	37.5	8.3			
54.2	33.3	12.5			
82.6	13.0	4.3			
79.2	8.3	12.5			
28.0	28.0	44.0			
58.3	16.7	25.0			
100	0	0			

15. Retention of Attorneys. Please indicate the degree to which the following factors contribute to problems

Attorney Retention Factors a. Burnout	Not A Contributor	Moderate Contributor	Major Contributor
b. Career incentives	37.5	353	
c. Competition from other will an	41.7	25.0	37.5
d. Competition from private practice	70.8	41.7	16.7
Current caseloads	33.3	29.2	0
f. Investigative support	37.5	41.7 41.7	25.0
Overall job satisfaction	62.5		20.8
Promotional opportunities	41.7	20.8	16.7
Salaries Salaries	41.7	41.7 25.0	16.7
Staff morale	20.8		33.3
Variety of work	54.2	25.0 37.5	54.2
Other:	54.2	37.3 41.7	8.3
	13.5	0	4.2

16.	Please comment on your experiences in recruitment and retention of attorneys for your ofice, including any efforts made to alleviate staffing problems.
-	
-	
-	

17. Staff Training. Please indicate whether improvement is needed in training attorneys in each of the 1996 – Public Defenders

INSTRUCTIONS: If training is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed. If training is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

The Visited Burglisher of a	Cui	rre	nt Training A	rea		. 1	Maria	Do
Madena Contibute	Needs		Needs Moderate mprovement	N	leeds lajor ovement		Needs to be Developed	Not Need
Attorney Training Trees	44.4		18.5		. 0		29.6	7.4
Appellate decision updates in criminal law			210		^		18.5	25.9
and procedures l	48.1	200	7.4		0	1	22.2	29.6
C Coituma	40.7	, it	7.4		0	STICLE	18.5	22.2
	48.1	A.	7.4		3.7	174	10.5	LL.L
attorneys Computer training for access to	29.6		25.9		7.4		25.9	11.1
legal resources (e.g., Westlaw,			* 4				1 at 2 (0 1 a a)	
Lexis)	44.4		29.6		0		18.5	7.4
Criminal procedure	34.6	÷() =	38.5		0		19.2	7.7
Dealing with child witnesses		Sara til	18.5		3.7		14.8	14.8
Dealing with the public	48.1		14.8	11 .	0		14.8	44.4
. Death penalty appeals	25.9	1 kg	26.9		7.7		26.9	15.4
. Death penalty defense	23.1		The state of the s		0		14.8	11.1
. Domestic violence	40.7		33.3				18.5	14.8
. General management skills	51.9		14.8		0		14.8	37.0
 Handling complex drug conspiractions 	y 25.9		22.2		0		14.0	31.0
n. Handling economic crime cases	37.0		22.2		3.7		14.8	22.2
o. Interviewing skills	48.1	-5):	15.5		3.7		11.1	18.5
b. Negotiating skills	48.1		22.2		0		11.1	18.5
	38.5		26.9		3.8		23.1	7.7
q. Statutory updates r. Stress management	29.6		18.5		11.1		22.2	18.5
s. Training for newly hired attorney			22.2		0		22.2	29.6
	30.8		34.6		3.8		26.9	3.8
	38.5	7	26.9		3.8		19.2	11.5
u. Word processing v. Other:	16.7		16.7		0		16.70	0

a.	IF NO, why not?	3.3	Yes	96.7	No	
Ple sue	ease comment on particu	ılar trainin ır attorney	g needs in training r	ı your offic	ee andon any act	ivities that you believe have
-						

Operations and Procedures

20. Diversion and Sentencing Alternatives. Please indicate whether the following diversion/sentencing alternatives need improvement in your jurisdiction.

INSTRUCTIONS: If alternative is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed. If alternative is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Current Dive	rsion/Sentenci	ng Alternative		
		Needs	Needs	Needs	Needs	Do
	D: 1 10	Little or No	Moderate	Major	to be	Not
	Diversion/Sentencing Alternative	Improvement	Improvement	Improvement	Developed	Need
	A1 1 1 .					
	Alcohol treatment programs	30.6	33.3	30.6	5.6	0
b.	or vice programs	19.5	58.3	19.4	2.8	0
c.	c.g.,	36.1	16.7	30.6	16.7	0
_	suspended proceedings)				10.7	U
	Day reporting center	25.7	11.4	8.6	31.4	22.9
e.	- Probodation	27.3	18.2	18.2	30.3	6.1
f.	Drug treatment programs	17.1	42.9	40.0	0	
g.	Electronic monitoring	27.8	44.4	11.1	13.9	0
h.	Fines and other monetary sanctions	58.3	27.8	13.9	0	2.8
i.	Home detention programs	28.6	42.9	17.1	8.6	0
j.	Intensive supervised probation	27.8	36.1	11.1	22.2	2.9
k.	Pretrial diversion programs	21.2	24.2	18.2		2.8
l.	Restitution programs	54.3	28.6	5.7	33.3	3.0
m.	Sex offender treatment	5.6	22.2	50.0	11.1	0
n.	Shock incarceration (e.g., boot	40.0	42.9	5.7	22.2	0
	camps)		74.9	3.1	11.4	0
0.	Shock probation (e.g., jail plus	47.2	33.3	12.1		
	probation)	17.2	, 33.3	11.1	8.3	0
p.	Short-term community	47.1	20.6			
•	incarceration	77.1	20.6	5.9	20.6	5.9
q.	Suspension of drivers' licenses for	38.9	12.0			
•	drug convictions	30.9	13.9	13.9	16.7	16.7
r.	Work release jail programs	48.6	24.2			
	Other:	· - · -	34.3	11.1	5.7	0
		50.0	50.0	0	0	0
1				1		

jurisdiction and on any programs or activities that you believe have successfully addre	options in your essed sentencing issues.

22. Pretrial Procedures. Please indicate the extent to which the following pretrial procedures need improvement in your court system.

INSTRUCTIONS: If pretrial procedure is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed.

If pretrial procedure is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Current Pretrial Procedure				
		Needs	Needs	Needs	Needs	Do
		Little or No	Moderate	Major	to be	Not
	Pretrial Procedures	Improvement	Improvement	Improvement	Developed	Need
		a sa sandi				
a.	Accuracy of name and address	61.1	30.6	5.6	0	2.8
	information for witnesses		7	**		<u> </u>
b.	Assignment of defense counsel	72.2	16.7	2.8	0	8.3
c.	Continuance policy	77.1	17.1	2.9	0	2.9
d.	Early information on defendant	45.9	35.1	13.5	2.7	2.7
	background					1
e.	Formally accepted policies for plea	50.0	22.2	8.3	2.8	16.7
	negotiations					İ
f.	Motions procedure	66.7	22.2	8.3	0	2.8
g.	Police preparation of crime reports	38.9	44.4	13.9	2.8	0
ĥ.	Police training related to obtaining	37.1	31.4	28.6	2.9	0
	confessions			##		-
i.	Police training related to search and	25.0	47.2	25.0	2.8	0
	seizure			¥.,		1
i.	Pretrial conferences	66.7	27.8	2.8	, . 0	2.8
k.	Pretrial release procedure	47.2	33.3	11.1	5.6	2.8
l.	Review with law enforcement on	48.6	28.6	14.3	2.9	5.7
	search warrants					ĺ
m.	Timeliness of arrest information for	48.6	28.6	11.4	2.9	8.6
	early screening	Ą.				
n.	Timeliness of drug/crime lab	27.8	44.4	25.0	2.8	0
	processing			**************************************		
0.	Victim and other witness	48.6	40.0	5.7	0	5.7
	preparation			And the second		
p.	Other:	80.0	0	0	• 0	20.0
-		·			-	

23.	Please comment on any pretrial practices that create particular problems for your office and on any changes in these practices that have been of particular value.

24. Courtroom Procedures. Please indicate the extent to which the following courtroom procedures need improvement in your court system.

INSTRUCTIONS: If courtroom procedure is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed.

If courtroom procedure is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5

	Current				
Courtroom Procedures	Needs Little or No Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be Developed	Do Not Need
a. Calendaring system	45.9	20.7			
continuance policy	78.4	29.7	21.6	0	2.7
. Management of victim/witness	56.8	16.2	2.7	0	2.7
appearances	30.8	27.0	5.4	2.7	8.1
. Motion procedures	70.3	10.0		h.	
Procedures for victim impact	59.5	18.9	8.1	0	2.7
statement	39.3	24.3	5.1	2.7	5.4
System of voir dire	677				
Trial continuance procedures	67.7	18.9	10.8	0	2.7
Other:	80.6	13.9	2.8	0	2.8
	75.0	0	0	0	25.0

25.	Please comment on any courtroom procedures that are particular problems and on any changes that have been made to improve courtroom procedures.

26. Management Information System. Please indicate the degree to which your office needs automated information system improvements in the following areas.

INSTRUCTIONS: If an automated information system is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed.

If an automated information system is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

	Г	Current Auto	mated Inform	ation System		
		Needs	Needs	Needs	Needs to	Do
		Little or No	Moderate	Major	be	Not
	Automated Information Systems	Improvement	Improvement	Improvement	Automated	Need
						1
a.	Arresting officer names	30.3	6.1	0 .	39.4	24.2
b.	Assistant state's attorneys assigned	36.4	3.0	0	33.3	27.3
c.	Attorney schedule conflicts	24.2	18.2	0	39.4	18.2
d.	Bail/jail status of defendants	30.3	9.1	9.1	33.3	18.2
e.	Caseload report analysis	31.3	12.5	3.1	40.6	12.5
f.	Continuances	43.8	12.5	0	28.1	15.6
g.	Court schedules	33.3	24.2	3.0	30.3	9.1
ĥ.	Dates of hearings	33.3	24.2	3.0	30.3	9.1
i.	Defendant tracking information	27.3	24.2	3.0	30.3	15.2
j.	Information on co-defendants	21.9	25.0	3.1 📖	37.5	12.5
k.	Motions status	39.4	21.2	3.0	27.3	9.1
1.	Notifications	42.4	21.2	0	27.3	9.1
m.	Orders of protection	42.4	12.1	0	24.2	21.2
n.	Original police charges	36.4	15.2	3.0	24.2	21.2
0.	Other defense counsels assigned to	42.4	12.1	0	24.2	21.2
	case		12 m 1			
p.	Plea negotiations	36.4	18.2	3.0	27.3	15.2
q.	Pretrial diversion evaluation	27.3	6.1	9.1	36.4	21.2
r.	Prior criminal history of defendant	27.3		9.1	36.4	12.1
s.	Speedy trial status	40.6		0	28.1	12.5
t.	Victim/witness names	31.3	15.6	3.1	40.6	9.4
u.	Other:	30.0	0	0	60.0	10.0

27.	Please comment on any needs in your management information systems and on any information system changes that have been of particular value.

28. Please rate the level of cooperation between your agency and each of the specific agencies listed below.

	Agency	Excellent	Good	T7-:	mit M	Not
	Federal Agencies			Fair	Poor	Applicat
a. L	Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)	a	2.9			
b.	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BIA)	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	and the second	0	5.9	91.2
c.	Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	ň	0	0	2.9	97.1
ď.	rederal Bureau of Investigation (FRI)	o o	2.9	8.8	2.9	85.3
e.	rederal Probation	2.9	5.9	0	2.9	91.2
f.	Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)	0	0	2.9	0	94.1
g.	internal Revenue Service (IRS)	and the second second	2.9	0	5.9	91.2
h.	National Institute of Justice (NII)	0	5.9	0	0	94.1
i.	U.S. Attorney's Office	0	5.9	0	2.9	91.2
j.	Other:	0	11.8	. 0	2.9	85.3
		0	0	0	0	0
	State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal					•
	Justice Agencies		•			
k.	Appellate Defender			*:		
l.	Appellate Prosecutor	154.3	28.6	8.6	5.7	2.9
m.	Attorney General	5.9	5.9	11.8	8.8	67.6
n.	Department of Children and Family Sarvines	3.0	18.2	33.3	3.0	42.4
0.	Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	6.1	33.3	33.3	21.2	6.1
p.	Illinois Department of Corrections	3.0	27.3	21.2	0	48.5
q.	Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards	5.9	44.1	17.6	20.6	11.8
	Board Standards	0	5.9	8.8	2.9	82.4
r.	Illinois Secretary of State		4. 1		,	02.4
S.	Illinois State Police	8.8	26.5	29.4	14.7	20.6
t.	Multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement unit (e.g.,	20.6	35.3	23.5	2.9	20.6 17.6
	Metropolitan Enforcement Crown C.B.	5.9	26.5	17.6	14.7	
	Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Drug Task Force)	1			17.7	35.3

	·
 	
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30. Please indicate the frequency with which you have worked with these various agencies.

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h.	Agency Federal Agencies Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Federal Probation Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Internal Revenue Service (IRS) National Institute of Justice (NIJ) U.S. Attorney's Office	Very Often 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Often Seldom 2.8 19.4 0 8.3 5.6 22.2 8.3 27.8 2.8 19.4 0 16.7 5.6 5.6 2.8 11.1 5.6 30.6	77.8 91.7 72.2 63.9 77.8 83.3 88.9
i. j.	Other:	0	0 6.3	93.8
k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t.	State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal Justice Agencies Appellate Defender Appellate Prosecutor Attorney General Department of Children and Family Services Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Illinois Department of Corrections Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board Illinois Secretary of State Illinois State Police Multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement unit (e.g., Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Drug Task Force)	33.3 0 0 61.1 2.9 13.9 0 8.8 14.3 11.8	44.4 19.4 17.1 25.7 17.6 52.9 33.3 2.8 8.6 34.3 41.7 38.9 8.8 8.8 35.3 47.1 45.7 34.3 41.2 2223.	57.1 29.4 2.8 54.3 5.6 82.4 8.8 5.7

Background

31. What type of indigent defense system does your jurisdiction have for trials and appeals? (Check one for trials and one for appeals.)

	No.	Trial	Appeal
a.	Public defender only	24.3	37.5
b.	Court-appointed counsel only	0	4.2
о. С.	Contract defender only	8.1	8.3
d.	Public defender and court-appointed counsel	24.3	29.2
	Public defender and contract defender	13. 5	8.3
e.	Public defender and court-appointed counsel and contract defender	16.2	4.2
f.	Court-appointed counsel and contract defender	13.5	8.3
g.	Court-appointed counsel and contract defender		

- 32. If there is a court-appointed counsel system in your jurisdiction, who administers it? (Check one.)
 - 0 a. Full-time administrator
 - 0 b. Part-time administrator
 - 30.0 c. Defender
 - 70.0 d. Judge

33. a. In your jurisdiction, is there a test that defendants have to meet to be eligible for public defender and court-appointed counsel in criminal cases?

86.1	Yes	13.9	No
------	-----	------	----

IF YES, is it based on (check one)

- 1. 6.5 Annual income
- 2. 67.7 Income and assets
- 3. 25.8 Other: ____
- 34. What percentage of accused persons in each category listed qualify for indigent defense representation in your jurisdiction?

0-2-1-4	Mean	Median
Capital trials	42.54	0
Capital appeals	33.59	0
Homicides	48.49	50
Other felonies	63.19	75
Misdemeanor	52.65	50
Juvenile	73.24	90
Appeals	41.16	0
Mental health	40.59	0
Paternity/child support	15.03	0
Childs advocate	16.81	Ô
Guardian ad litem	39.57	5
Other:	3.11	0

35. What percentage of accused persons who qualify for representation are represented by

 a. Your office b. Appointed counsel c. Contract counsel d. Second public defender office 	Mean 72.54 3.16 10.16 2.65	Median 90 2 0
Lacito descrides office	2.65	0

36. How many full-time equivalent (FTE) employees does your office havein each of the following categories?

	Category	Number	of FTEs
a. b. c. d. e. f.	Attorneys Clerical Investigators Law clerks Paralegals Social workers Other:	Mean 15.84 4.03 2.51 .11 2.7 5.41	Median 1 1 0 0 0 0 0

37. a. What was your office's 1995 operating budget?

		Mean	1,	313,265		Median	53,00	00		
b. I	s the 1996 o	nerating bud	lget gr e at	ter than	the 199	5 budget?				
<i>U</i> . 1	3 the 1990 of	75.8	Yes	24.2	No					
c. '	What is the c	urrent opera	ating bud	get of the	overal	l indigent de	fense syste	m in your	r jurisdiction?	`
C.	Wilde is all	Mean		,327,704		Median	50,0			
38. Wha	t is the sourc	e of funding	g for you	office?	(Check	all that app	ly.)			
	5.4 a.	Federal go	overnmen	ıt						
	5.4 b.	State gov	ernment							
	94.6 c.	County go	overnmen	ıt						
	0 d.	City gove	rnment							
	0 e.	Foundation	on grants							
	0 f.	Donation	S							
39. a.	How does the the state's at Significan Greater T State's Atto	ttorney's bu htly han (defense syndget that Somewh Greater Thate's Atto	covers ir at nan	idigent Eq	defense cost ual to Attorney	Somev Less T State's A	vhat Than ttorney	Significantly Less Than State's Attorney	
	3.7		0			0	18.:	5	77.8	
b. off	How does y ice handles?	our budget	compare	to the po	ortion o	f the state's	attorney's l	oudget tha	at covers the cases you	ır
	Significa Greater 7 State's Att	han	Somewi Greater T tate's Att	Than		qual to s Attorney	Some Less T State's A	Than	Significantly Less Than State's Attorney	
	3.0		0			0	12	.1	84.8	
40. Ho	w do the atto	orney salario	es in your	office co	ompare	to those in t	he state's a	ttorney's	office?	
	Significa Greater State's At	antly than	Somew Greater T State's Att	hat Than	E	qual to s Attorney	Some Less ' State's A	what Than	Significantly Less Than State's Attorney	
	0		3.0			12.1	12	1	72.7	
	J		- •							

53,000

- 41. a. If there is a court-appointed counsel system in your jurisdiction, are counsel paid (check one)
 - 1. 77.1 By the hour
- 2. 11.4 Flat rate
- 3. 11.4 N/A
- b. If paid by the hour, what is the hourly rate for the following?

		In-C	Court	Out o	f Court
		Mean	Median	Mean	Median
1.	Criminal cases	35	40	31.37	40
2.	Civil cases	7.97	0	7.84	0

42. Please indicate whether each of the following activities is a responsibility of your program.

	Assignment	Responsibility	
a. b. c. d e. f. g. h. i. j. k.	Assignment Appeals Capital appeals Capital trials Child Advocate Domestic violence Guardian ad litem Juvenile Mental health Misdemeanors Non-capital homicides Paternity/child support	Yes 21.2 15.2 88.6 52.9 77.1 80.0 100 79.4 100 97.1	No 78.8 84.8 11.4 47.1 22.9 20.0 0 20.6 0 2.9
l. m.	Sex offender Other	68.6 100 100	31.4 0 0

- 43. How do you define a case?
 - 88.2 a. All charges involving one client for one incident
 - 5.9 b. Separate charges against same client for one incident
 - 5.9 c. Other:

44. How many cases did your office handle in 1995?

	*.	Mean	Median
a.	Appeals	219	0
b.	Capital appeals	1.14	0
C.	Capital trials	104.22	0
d.	Child advocate	2.3	0
e.	Guardian ad litem	19.92	50
f.	Juvenile	1,612.41	27
g.	Mental health	180.03	1
h.	Misdemeanors	6,296.65	100
i.	Non capital homicides	141.22	0
j.	Paternity/child support	201.35	1
k.	Other:	1,996.27	50
I.	TOTAL	10,512.19	0

1996 – Public Defenders

45. What was the caseload per attorney in 1995?

Mean

261.35

Median

100

Research and Evaluation

46. Please list topics or programs you believe should be priorities for future research or evaluation.

a.	
U.	
c.	
d.	
С.	
f.	

Thank you for your cooperation. Please return the completed questionnaire in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope to

Institute for Law and Justice 1018 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314 703/684-5300

7. Public Defenders-Case Processing

Needs to be Improved (Percent)	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
Needs to be Developed (Percent)	40 30 20 10 0
Policy/Procedure	Crime lab processing Judicial docket management Court case scheduling Compliance with discovery rules or orders Court computer information systems Access to clients by attorneys Court assignment of defense counsel Procedures for witness notification Court continuance policies
Total Need	68.5% 56.7% 51.3% 48.6% 47.3% 40.5% 32.4% 529.7% 624.3%

17. Public Defenders-Staff Training

Needs to be Needs to be	Improved (Percent)	40 30 20	-		access to	LCes -	1 child witnesses	odates		Sing the state of		+		iolence		conomic crime cases	h the public	omplex drug conspiracy	+		nent skills	g skills		nanagement for	eys	alty appeals	
	Training Area	מסור לוווווום ו	Trial practice skills	Death penalty defense	Computer training for access to	legal resources	Dealing with child witnesses	Statutory updates	Stress management	Word processing	Appellate decision updates in	criminal law	Criminal procedure	Domestic violence	Training for newly hired attorneys	Handling economic crime cases	Dealing with the public	Handling complex drug conspiracy	cases	Negotiating skills	General management skills	Interviewing skills	Asset forfeiture	Caseload management for	staff attorneys	Death penalty appeals	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Total	Need	65.3%				57.7%				48.1%	-	48.1%		44.4%	40.7%	37.0%	37.0%		33.3%	33.3%	30.3%	29.6%	29.6%		29.6%	

20. Public Defenders-Diversion and Sentencing Alternatives

	Needs to be	Apply to the
-	Developed	ואסקסקשן
Iternative	(Percent)	(Percent)
4	30 20 10 0	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
		1
		+
ms	-	+
	_	+
s		-
	_	+
tion		+
		+
		+
ds) (sb		
		+
	_	+
-		-+
		+
rceration		+
ses		
_		
anctions		+
	Diversion/Sentencing Alternative Sex offender treatment Drug treatment programs Community service programs Alcohol treatment programs Alcohol treatment programs Electronic monitoring Intensive supervised probation Home detention programs Deferred prosecution Conditional dismissal (e.g., suspended proceedings) Shock incarceration (e.g., boot camps) Shock probation (e.g., jail plus probation) Day reporting center Work release jail programs Short-term community incarceration Restitution programs Suspension of drivers' licenses for drug convictions	9 40 30 50 D

22. Public Defenders-Pretrial Procedures

			Needs to be	Needs to be			
Total	Draftial Procedure		Developed (Percent)	Improved (Percent)			
200		40 30	20 10 0	0 10 20 30 40 50 60	02 0	80	8
75.0%	Police training related to search			+			
	and seizure				-		
72.2%	Timeliness of drug/crime		_	+	1		
	lab processing		1	4			
62.9%	Police training related to obtaining		1	-			
	confessions			4		55	
61.1%	Police preparation of crime reports		1.				
51.3%	Early information on defendant		_	+			
	background			-			
50.0%	Pretrial release procedure].	+			
45.8%	Review with law enforcement on			+			
	search warrants						
45.7%	Victim and other witness preparation		•	-			
42.9%	Timeliness of arrest information for			+			
	early screening						
36.2%	Accuracy of name and address			+			
	information for witnesses		•	(c <u>-</u>			
33.3%	Formally accepted policies for			+			
	plea negotiations						
30.6%	Pretrial conferences			-			
30.5%	Motions procedure			+			
20.0%	Continuance policy			+			
19.5%	Assignment of defense counsel			+			

26. Public Defenders-Management Information Systems

| Management Information System Developed Improved |---|
| 10 |
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Illinois Assessment Program Questionnaire for Jail Administrators

N = 45

Introduction

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is conducting a major survey of criminal justice practitioners in the state to identify areas and issues where agencies feel improvement or increased capacity is needed. This information will assist in identifying possible areas for funding with federal block grant funds administered by the Authority.

Through this survey, we are asking you to provide your opinions on several topics. Other criminal justice agencies throughout the state will also be completing questionnaires. Because a full picture of the needs in Illinois is needed, your completion of the questionnaire is very important.

Several questions ask for comments as an opportunity to expand on your responses. Please provide as many comments as possible. Past surveys have found the comments to be important in explaining overall results.

Your thoughtful and detailed responses are needed; however, we appreciate the value of your time. A few questions ask for numbers regarding staffing, workload, and budget. If exact figures are not readily available, please provide estimates.

We would appreciate your returning the completed questionnaire within the next 14 days in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope to the Institute for Law and Justice, Inc. (ILJ) in Alexandria, Virginia. ILJ is conducting this survey for the ICJIA and will prepare a full report on the results that will be made available to you.

(Optional)

Please provide the name, position, and phone number of the person who completed this questionnaire. This information may be used to call for clarification of responses to the questionnaire or for additional information on specific programs in your area.

Name:	Position:
Jail Facility:	
Dhone Number:	Fax Number:/

Jail Use and Crowding

- 1. Background on Jail Crowding.
 - a. The inmate average daily population (ADP) of your jail currently is:

Less than 90%	90 to 100%	101 to 110%	More than
of Rated	of Rated	of Rated	110% of Rated
Capacity	Capacity	Capacity	Capacity
56.8	20.5	13.6	9.1

b. Is your facility currently under court order or consent decree with respect to conditions of confinement?

4.4 Yes 95.6 No

c. Is your facility currently under court order or consent decree with respect to any other class action suits?

2.2 Yes 97.8 No

d. If the jail is under court order, does the order limit the number of inmates who can be held in jail?

0 Yes 100 No

If yes, what is the number?

Mean 0 Median

2. a. Approximately what percentage of the ADP do you estimate are usually held in the following categories?

Mean	Median			
18.7	15	%	1.	Arrested, awaiting release decision (bail or ROR pending)
35.42	33	%	2.	Awaiting trial
6.69	5	%		Awaiting sentence (post-trial)
1.93	1	%	4.	Awaiting transfer to state corrections
8.49	5	%	5.	Serving felony sentences (not including those awaiting transfer or sentencing)
18.96	15	%	6.	Serving misdemeanor sentences
3.96	0	%	7	Federal prisoners
1.91	0	%	8.	Other:
		%		TOTAL

b. Please estimate the following percentages.

Mean	Median			
1.16	0	%	1.	Immigration detainees
19.69	10	%	2.	Appearing in court on new charges
40.58	35	%	3.	Unable to post bond
5.38	0	%	4.	Held for other jurisdictions without jails

c. Based on 1996 ADP, please estimate the percentage of inmates housed in each type of jail housing.

Mean	Median				• •	J
26.36	5	%	1.	Single cell		
27.87	1	%		Single cell with two beds		
14.07	0	%	3.	Double cell		
8.82	0	%		Three or more in a cell		
9.11	0	%		Dormitory housing		
7.67	1	%	6.	Work release area or dormitory		
2.11	0	%	7.	Other:		
		%		TOTAL		

3. Crowding Contributors. Please indicate the degree to which the following factors contribute to crowding in your jail.

NOTE: Not applicable indicates that the factor does not relate to your jail.

	Contribution to Crowding	
	Not a Moderate Major	Not
Crowding Contributors	and the state of t	Applicable
Clowding controlled		
Arrests for auto theft	57.5 35.0 0	7.5
Arrests for drug possession	2.5 50.0 40.0	7.5
	5.0 57.5 30.0	7.5
	10.0 52.5 30.0	7.5
Arrests for violent crimes	15.0 60.0 17.5	7.5
Changes in state laws	51.3 20.5 12.8	15.4
Domestic violence	15.0 55.0 22.5	7.5
Firearm offenses	37.5 50.0 5.0	7.5
Gang related offenses	42.5 27.5 17.5	12.5
	42.5 30.0 12.5	15.0
	47.5 30.0 7.5	15.5
	37.5 27.5 22.5	12.5
	12.5 55.0 25.0	7.5
felonies		1
Lack of community alternatives for	30.0 35.0 17.5	17.5
<u>-</u>		1
-	17.9 51.3 23.1	7.7
	32.5 47.5 12.5	7.5
while intoxicated		
Parole violations	42.5 40.0 7.5	10.0
	72.5	12.5
convicted felons		
	17.5 60.0 15.0	7.5
Sex offenders	25.6 46.2 20.5	7.7
Other:	28.6 42.9 14.3	14.3
	Changes in state laws Domestic violence Firearm offenses Gang related offenses Insufficient alternative sentence programs Insufficient drug treatment programs Insufficient pretrial release options Jail incarceration for persons convicted of felonies Lack of community alternatives for mentally ill Length of sentences to jail Mandatory jail sentences for driving while intoxicated Parole violations Prison system delay in accepting convicted felons Probation violations Sex offenders	Not a Moderate Contributor Contribut

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5. Jail Alternatives. Please indicate whether improvement is needed in the following jail alternatives.

INSTRUCTIONS: If a jail alternative is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is

If a jail alternative is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

	Cu	rrent Alterna	tive		
Jail Alternatives	Needs Little or No Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be Developed	Do Not Need
a. Boot camps b. Community treatment residential facility	25.6 9.5	11.6 19.0	2.3 23.8	27.9 28.6	32.6 19.0
c. Day reporting d. Electronic monitoring e. Halfway houses f. Intensive supervision g. Work release o. Other:	22.0 27.9 11.6 26.8 34.1 33.3	14.6 14.0 7.0 14.6 29.5 16.7	7.3 23.3 7.0 22.0 27.3 33.3	26.8 23.3 37.2 17.1 6.8	29.3 11.6 37.2 19.5 2.3 16.7

_	
6.	Please comment on any particular needs or problems regarding alternatives and on any alternatives that have been successful in your jurisdiction.
	successful in your jurisdiction.

7. Please indicate whether you believe each of the following actions would reduce illicit drug use or violence.

Action

- a. More severe punishments
- b. More drug treatment availability
- c. More youth prevention programs
- d. Better employment opportunities
- e. Better educational opportunities

Would Reduce Illicit Drug Use		Would R Violen	
Yes	No	Yes	No
65.9	34.1	77.3	22.7
53.5	46.5	48.8	51.2
95.5	4.5	90.5	9.5
67.4	32.6	69.8	
79.5	20.5	77.3	22.7

			·
			'
ver the past year, do you feel that the	e following problems	are getting worse, stay	ring the same, or impo
Situation	Getting Worse	Staying the Same	Improving
	53.3	42.2	4.4
Child abuse and neglect Domestic violence	66.7	33.3	0
Illegal use of firearms	35.6	62.2	2.2
	62.2	37.8	0
	63.6	36.4	,,,, O · \
Illicit drug use	93.3	6.7	0
Juvenile crime	86.7	13.3	0
Juvenile violence	44.4	55.6	0
Violence against children	57.8	37.8	4.4
Violence against women Violence in general	66.7	28.9	4.4
Please comment on your responses.			
	· .		
N. Committee of the com			

Staffing

11. Number of Staff. Please indicate whether increases are needed in the following positions.

NOTE: If you do not have a position, circle "N/A" in the last column.

		N	umber of Staff		
	Staff Positions	No Increase Needed	Some Increase Needed	Major Increase Needed	Not Applicable
a.	Number of clerical personnel	31.8	50.0		
b.	Number of correctional officers	18.2	38.6	11.4	6.8
C.	Number of facility maintenance	29.5		43.2	0
	personnel	27.3	47.7	13.6	9.1
d.	Number of medical personnel	31.1	35.6	10.0	
e.	Number of mental health	24.4	- -	13.3	20.0
	professionals	24.4	31.1	20.0	34.4
f.	Number of program personnel	22.2	27.0		
g.	Number of staff trainers	31.1	37.8	8.9	31.1
h.		1	42.2	13.3	13.3
	counselors	22.2	33.3	11.1	33.3
i.	Number of supervisory personnel	45.6	4		
i	Other:	47.6	40.5	4.8	7.1
J.		50.0	50.0	.0	0

12. Recruitment of Jail Staff. Please indicate the degree to which the following factors contribute to problems recruiting jail staff in your facility.

Jail Staff Recruitment Factors

- a. Applicants did not pass background check
- b. Applicants do not pass psychological test
- c. Budget limitations on hiring
- d. Career opportunities
- e. Lack of qualified applicants
- f. Lack of qualified minority applicants
- g. Salaries
- h. Other:

Contributio	n to Recruitmer	Contribution to Recruitment Problems								
Not A Contributor	Moderate Contributor	Major Contributor								
52.3	38.6	9.1								
72.1	23.3	4.7								
8.9	22.2	68.9								
27.3	47.7	25.0								
35.6	35.6	28.9								
57.8	26.7	15.6								
20.0	35.6	44.4								
33.3	0	66.7								

13. Retention of Jail Staff. Please indicate the degree to which the following factors contribute to problems retaining jail staff in your facility.

		Contribu	tion to Retention P	roblems
	Jail Staff Retention Factors	Not A Contributor	Moderate Contributor	Major Contributor
a.	Burnout	18.2	65.9	15.9
h.	Career incentives	13.6	50.0	36.4
•	Competition from other agencies	25.0	34.1	40.9
	- 19 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1	34.1	54.5	11.4
	Overtime work	59.1	29.5	11.4
E.	Personal safety concerns	52.3	31.8	15.9
۸.	Promotional opportunities	22.7	50.0	27.3
g.	Public perception of jail work	50.0	34.1	15.9
11.	Salaries	18.2	34.1	47.7
1. :	Shift work requirements	38.6	54.5	6.8
J. Ir	Staff morale	36.4	38.6	25.0
k. l.	Other:	33.3	0	66.7

14.	Please comment on your experiences in recruitment and retention of jail staff for the facility, including any efforts made to alleviate staffing problems.					

15. Staff Training. Please indicate whether improvement is needed in training correctional staff in each of the following areas.

INSTRUCTIONS: If training is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed. If training is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Cur	rent Training	Area	Γ	
	Correctional Staff Training Areas	Needs Little or No Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be Developed	Do Not Need
a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q.	Control of gang-related activities Emergency medical procedures Handling of drug overdose inmates Handling sex offenders Handling special needs prisoners HIV infections and AIDS	31.1 24.4 35.6 35.6 42.2 24.4 37.8 43.2 35.6 17.8 37.8 38.6 22.7 35.6 33.3 40.0	24.4 37.8 46.7 42.2 46.7 44.4 43.2 51.1 57.8 55.6 54.5 52.3 48.9 46.7 51.1 50.0	11.1 22.2 6.7 4.4 0 24.4 13.3 11.4 8.9 15.6 2.2 4.5 11.4 8.9 11.1	28.9 11.1 8.9 17.8 8.9 2.2 4.4 2.3 2.2 8.9 2.2 0 13.6 6.7 6.7 4.4	4.4 4.4 2.52 0 2.2 2.2 0 0 2.2 2.3 0 0 2.2 2.3

Please comme	nt on particular training needs in your jail and on any activities that you believe have
successfully ac	Idressed your staff training needs.
	3
9.	

Operations and Procedures

17. Jail Facility. Please indicate whether improvements are needed in the following jail facility design areas.

•	i i delitty. I reade marcare mercare	<u></u>	rrent Design A	Yeo :	T	
	Jail Facility Design Areas	Needs Little or No	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major	Needs to be Developed	Do Not Need
a.	Air ventilation system	40.0	35.6	24.4 31.1	0	0
b. с.	Housing separation for	37.8 36.4	31.1 18.2	45.5	0	0
d.	classification needs Meeting rooms for lawyers or	44.4	26.7	28.9	0	0
e.	family members Modifications required by the Americans with Disabilities Act	42.2	26.7	24.4	2.2	4.4
f	Program space	34.1	36.4	27.3	2.3	0
g.	Recreational/open areas	50.0	18.2	29.5	2.3	0
h.	Space for HIV-infected inmates	35.6	20.0	31.1	11.1	2.2
i.	Other:	66.7	0	. 33.3	0	0

18. Jail Security. Please indicate whether the following jail security factors need improvement.

INSTRUCTIONS: If a jail security factor has been addressed, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed.

If a jail security factor has not been addressed and needs to be addressed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Curr	ent Security F	actor		
	Jail Security Factors	Needs Little or No Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be Addressed	Do Not <u>Need</u>
a.	Audio or visual electronic surveillance equipment	33.3	37.8	17.8	8.9	2.2
Ъ	Control of inmate movement	48.9	37.8	11.1	0	2.2
C.	Inmate identification	55.6	37.8	4.4	2.2	0
d.	Internal surveillance	46.7	35.6	11.1	4.4	2.2
e.	Metal detection equipment	37.8	22.2	11.1	24.4	4.4
	Perimeter security	51.1	28.9	6.7	6.7	6.7
g.	Riot control	57.8	28.9	4.4	6.7	2.2
h.	Other:	100	. 0	. 0	0	0

19.	Please comment on your experiences with any facility or security issue in your jail and on any changes that have been made to improve your jail facility and security.

20. Classification. Please indicate whether the following inmate classification areas need improvement.

INSTRUCTIONS: If an inmate classification area has been addressed, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed.

If an inmate classification area has not been addressed and needs to be addressed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Current Ir	mate Classific	ation Area		
a. <u>In</u>	mate Classification Areas	Needs Little or No Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be Developed	Do Not Need
1.	Alcohol and drug addicts	46.7	40.0	8.9	4.4	0
2.	Escape risk	55.6	35.6	8.9	0	ő
3.	Gang affiliated inmates	44.4	33.3	15.6	4.4	2.2
4.	Mentally deficient inmates	48.9	26.7	22.2	2.2	0
5.	Mentally ill inmates	44.2	30.2	23.3	2.3	0
6.	Physically aggressive or potentially violent inmates	46.7	40.0	13.3	0	0
7.	Potentially vulnerable inmates	51.1	44.4	4.4		_
8.	Special medical problem inmates	44.4	35.6	17.8	2.2	0
9.	Suicide risks	57.8	31.1	111	_	
10.		100	0	0	0	0

b.	Does your jai	l separate juveniles	from	adults?
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73.3 Yes 8.9 No

c. Does your jail separate pretrial detainees from convicted persons?

72.7 Yes 27.3 No

d. Does your jail separate convicted felons from convicted misdemeanants?

63.6 Yes 36.4 No

		
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22. Medical.

a. Please indicate whether the following medical services need improvement in your jail.

INSTRUCTIONS: If a medical service is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed.

If a medical service is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Current Medical Service				
		S Needs	Needs	Needs	Needs to	Do
		Little of No	Moderate	Major 😽	be 🧎	Not
C	eneral Medical Services	Improvement	Improvement	Improvement	Developed	Need
_			14874	Sign of St.	- 100 m	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
1.	24-hour medical coverage	45.5	£31.8	6.8	.11.4	4.5
2.	Dental treatment services	59.1≫	₹25.0	6.8	6.8	2.3
3.	Drug detoxification	31.8	進34.1	15.9	, 13.6	4.5
4.	Health care for elderly inmates	54.5	‡18.2	9.1	№ 9.1	9.1
5.	Intake medical examination	52.3 🐍	29.5	6.8	<u>1</u> 11.4	0
6.	Medication distribution system	43.2	43.2	13.6	6 0	0
7.	Pregnancy	57.1	28.6	11.9	0	2.4
8.	Referrals to external medical	61.4%	.≱31.8	4.5	2.3 😩	0
	resources	**************************************				
9.	Routine medical services	63.6	<u>2</u> 31.8	2.3	. 2.3	0
10.	Treating female inmates	68.2	∄25.0	4.5	0	2.3
11.	Treating inmates with HIV	40.9.	328.6	15.9	4.5	0
	infection and AIDS					į
12.	Treating inmates with	34.1	38.6	15.9	*11.4	. 0
	tuberculosis					
13.	Treating mentally ill inmates	31.8	34.1	29.5	4.5	0
14.	Treating other special needs	39.5	34.9	20.9	4.7	0
	inmates	35				
15.	Other:	75.0	0	25.0	, 0	0

b. How many known HIV-positive inmates did you have in 1995?

Mean

5.13

Median

c. How many known cases of AIDS did you have in 1995?

Mean 2

2.33

Median

d. Do you test inmates for antibodies to HIV?

35.6 Yes 64.4

No

IF YES, do you test? (Check all that apply.)

- 0 1. All inmates at admission
- 26.7 2. Inmates convicted of sex or drug offenses
- 13.3 3. Upon request
- 28.9 4. When medically indicated
- e. Do you segregate HIV-positive inmates or inmates with AIDS? (Please choose only one response.)
 - 20.9 1. All HIV-positive inmates
 - 2.3 2. Just inmates with AIDS
 - 62.8 3. Case-by-case determination based on inmate's medical situation and security considerations
 - 14 4. Do not segregate

Median

When did you begin testing (month, year)? (only 1 response = 10/92)
 What percentage of inmates test positive at the time of admission?

0.98

Mean

IF YES.

_						
 In	mate Programs. Please indicate who	ether the follow	ing inmate proj	prams need impro	ovement in your i	iail
	ISTRUCTIONS: If an inmate progra					
	needed. If an inmate progra circle 5.	m is unavailab	e and needs to b	oe developed, circ	le 4; if it is not n	eede d
		Curr	ent Inmate Pro	ngram		
	•	Needs	Needs	Needs	Needs	D
		Little or No	Moderate	Major	to Be	N
	Inmate Programs	Improvement	Improvement		Developed	Ne
а.	Alcohol abuse treatment	42.2	40.0	4.4	6.7	6
	Basic education	50.0	25.0	9.1	2.3	13
c.	and the second s	34.1	40.9	4.5	13.6	6
d.	HIV infection/AIDS education for inmates	28.9	33.3	13.3	17.8	6
	Jail industries	25.6	14.0	2.3	9.3	48
e.		43.2	34.1	13.6	4.5	4
	Law library		42.2	20.0	2.2	(
f.	Mental health	35.6				
f. g. h.	Mental health Parenting	34.1	22.7	4.5	20.5	
f. g. h. i.	Mental health Parenting Recreation	34.1 48.9	22.7 31.1	15.6	2.2	2
f. g. h. i. j.	Mental health Parenting Recreation Sex offender treatment	34.1 48.9 32.6	22.7 31.1 18.6	15.6 14.0	2.2 25.6	2 9
f. g. h. i. j.	Mental health Parenting Recreation	34.1 48.9	22.7 31.1	15.6 14.0 11.4	2.2 25.6 13.6	2 9 15
f. g. h. i. j. k.	Mental health Parenting Recreation Sex offender treatment Special programs for female inmates Vocational education	34.1 48.9 32.6 34.1	22.7 31.1 18.6 25.0	15.6 14.0 11.4 9.1	2.2 25.6 13.6	18 2 9 15
f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m.	Mental health Parenting Recreation Sex offender treatment Special programs for female inmates	34.1 48.9 32.6 34.1	22.7 31.1 18.6 25.0	15.6 14.0 11.4	2.2 25.6 13.6	2 9 15

c. Do you test jail employees for drug use? (Check all that apply.)

28.9 1. At recruitment

28. Contracted Services.

INSTRUCTIONS: If a contracted service is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed.

If a contracted service is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Currei	nt Contracted	Service		
	Contracted Services	Needs Little or No Improvement	Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to Be Contracted	Does Not Need to Be Contracted
a.	Basic (academic) education	39.5	16.3			
b.	Food	50.0	22.7	4.7	9.3	30.2
C.	Jail industries	20.0		2.3	0	25.0
d.	Medical	40.9	15.0	0	2.5	62.5
e.	Mental health/specialized		34.1	9.1	6.8	9.1
	counseling	36.4	22.7	20.5	6.8	13.6
f.	Prerelease services (e.g., halfway houses)	24.4	12.2	2.4	14.6	46.3
g.	Transportation	31.7	17.1			
h.	Vocational education	20.0	17.1	2.4	2.4	46.3
i.	Other:	0	_	5.0	7.5	50.0
			<u> </u>	0	0	100

Please comment on your experiences in contracting services for your jail and on any changes that have been made to improve services that are contracted.					
and the solvices that are contracted.					

28. Contracted Services.

INSTRUCTIONS: If a contracted service is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed.

If a contracted service is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

•	Curren	t Contracted	Service		
Contracted Services	Needs Little or No Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to Be Contracted	Does Not Need to Be Contracted
a. Basic (academic) educationb. Food	39.5 50.0	16.3 22.7	4.7 2.3	9.3 0 2.5	30.2 25.0 62.5
c. Jail industriesd. Medicale. Mental health/specialized	20.0 40.9 36.4	15.0 34.1 22.7	0 9.1 20.5	6.8 6.8	9.1 13.6
counseling f. Prerelease services (e.g., halfway	24.4	12.2	2.4	14.6	46.3
houses) g. Transportation h. Vocational education i. Other:	31.7 20.0 0	17.1 17.5 0	2.4 5.0 0	2.4 7.5 0	46.3 50.0 100

29.	Please comment on your experiences in contracting services for your jail and on any changes that have been made to improve services that are contracted.

30. Management Information Systems.

INSTRUCTIONS: If an automated information system is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed.

If an automated information system is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

	Current Aut	omated Inform			
Automated Information Systems	Needs Little or No Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be Automated	Do Not Need
 a. Court information b. Inmate housing assignments c. Inmate movements d. Inmate classification files e. Inmate disciplinary records f. Inmate medical or mental health records 	29.5	34.1	9.1	18.2	9.1
	38.6	25.0	4.5	18.2	13.6
	36.4	29.5	4.5	18.2	11.4
	36.4	27.3	11.4	18.2	6.8
	15.9	45.5	4.5	22.7	11.4
	22.7	27.3	11.4	22.7	15.9
g. Inmate program records h. Intake/booking information i. Offender tracking system j. Sentence/release computation k. Other:	22.7	29.5	2.3	27.3	18.2
	38.6	29.5	6.8	20.5	4.5
	20.5	27.3	4.5	31.8	15.9
	29.5	31.8	9.1	18.2	11.4
	33.3	33.3	0	16.7	16.7

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32. Please rate the level of cooperation between your agency and each of the specific agencies listed below.

						Not
	Agency	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Applicable
	Federal Agencies					
a.	Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)	20.0	57.8	6.7	4.4	11.1
а. b.	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)	20.0	35.6	8.9	6.7	28.9
	Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	20.0	53.3	4.4	6.7	15.6
c. d.	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	31.1	44.4	17.8	4.4	2.2
u. e.	Federal Probation	22.2	37.8	11.1	4.4	24.4
f.	Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)	20.0	42.2	2.2	15.6	17.8
	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	18.6	34.9	4.7	4.7	37.2
g. h.	National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	20.0	44.4	13.3	4.4	17.8
ıı. i.	U.S. Attorney's Office	25.0	40.9	6.8	4.5	22.7
ı. j.	Other:	50.0	25.0	8.3	8.3	8.3
J.	Other.					
	State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal	en de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de La companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la co				
	Justice Agencies					
k.	Appellate Defender	15.9	·· 40.9	15.9	2.3	25.0
l.	Appellate Prosecutor	18.2	47. 7	6.8	6.8	20.5
m.	Attorney General	18.2	47.7	9.1	4.5	20.5
n.	Department of Children and Family Services	24.4	37.8	26.7	11.1	0
0.	Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	25.0	52.3	13.6	0	9.1
p.	Illinois Department of Corrections	33.3	48.9	13.3	4.4	0
q.	Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards	45.5	38.6	11.4	2.3	2.3
-1.	Board					•
r.	Illinois Secretary of State	31.1	46.7	13.3	4.4	4.4
s.	Illinois State Police	33.3	53.3	6.7	6.7	0
t.	Multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement unit (e.g.,	37.2	44.2	11.6	2.3	4.7
٠.	Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Drug Task Force)					
	,					

33.	Please comment on your responses.			

34. Please indicate the frequency with which you have worked with these various agencies.

Section Sect	8.9 33.3
b. Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) c. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) d. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) e. Federal Probation f. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) g. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) h. National Institute of Justice (NIJ) i. U.S. Attorney's Office j. Other: State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal Justice Agencies k. Appellate Defender l. Appellate Prosecutor m. Attorney General n. Department of Children and Family Services o. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority p. Illinois Department of Corrections q. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board Illinois Segretary of State.	
c. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) d. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) e. Federal Probation f. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) g. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) h. National Institute of Justice (NIJ) i. U.S. Attorney's Office j. Other: State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal Justice Agencies k. Appellate Prosecutor m. Attorney General n. Department of Children and Family Services o. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority p. Illinois Department of Corrections q. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board Illinois Secretary of State 4.4 24.4 55.6 6.8 18.2 50.0 4.4 17.8 60.0 0 2.2 68.9 4.5 15.9 65.9 2.2 2.2 75.6 4.5 15.9 65.9 2.2 2.2 75.6 2.2 24.4 53.3 2.2 15.6 73.3 2.2 15.6 73.3 3.1 44.4 3.3 31.1 44.4 4.4 17.8 60.0 0 2.2 68.9 4.5 15.9 65.9 2.7 2.2 24.4 53.3 3.3 31.1 44.4 3.3 31.1 44.4 4.3 33.3 31.1 44.4 4.4 33.3 31.1 44.4 4.5 35.6 8.9	33.3
d. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) e. Federal Probation f. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) g. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) h. National Institute of Justice (NIJ) i. U.S. Attorney's Office j. Other: State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal Justice Agencies k. Appellate Defender l. Appellate Prosecutor m. Attorney General n. Department of Children and Family Services o. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority p. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board r. Illinois Secretary of State	
d. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) e. Federal Probation f. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) g. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) h. National Institute of Justice (NIJ) i. U.S. Attorney's Office j. Other: State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal Justice Agencies k. Appellate Defender l. Appellate Prosecutor m. Attorney General n. Department of Children and Family Services o. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority p. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board r. Illinois Secretary of State	15.6
e. Federal Probation f. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) g. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) h. National Institute of Justice (NIJ) i. U.S. Attorney's Office j. Other:	0
f. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) g. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) h. National Institute of Justice (NIJ) i. U.S. Attorney's Office j. Other: State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal Justice Agencies k. Appellate Defender l. Appellate Prosecutor m. Attorney General n. Department of Children and Family Services o. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority p. Illinois Department of Corrections q. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board r. Illinois Secretary of State	25.0
g. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) h. National Institute of Justice (NIJ) i. U.S. Attorney's Office j. Other: State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal Justice Agencies k. Appellate Defender l. Appellate Prosecutor m. Attorney General n. Department of Children and Family Services o. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority p. Illinois Department of Corrections q. Illinois Secretary of State	17.8
h. National Institute of Justice (NIJ) i. U.S. Attorney's Office j. Other: State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal Justice Agencies k. Appellate Defender l. Appellate Prosecutor m. Attorney General n. Department of Children and Family Services o. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority p. Illinois Department of Corrections q. Illinois Secretary of State	28.9
i. U.S. Attorney's Office j. Other: State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal Justice Agencies k. Appellate Defender l. Appellate Prosecutor m. Attorney General n. Department of Children and Family Services o. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority p. Illinois Department of Corrections q. Illinois Secretary of State	20.0
j. Other:	13.6
State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal Justice Agencies k. Appellate Defender l. Appellate Prosecutor 2.2 24.4 53.3 m. Attorney General 2.2 15.6 73.3 n. Department of Children and Family Services 2.4 4 62.2 13.3 lllinois Criminal Justice Information Authority p. Illinois Department of Corrections q. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board Illinois Secretary of State	14.2
Justice Agencies k. Appellate Defender l. Appellate Prosecutor m. Attorney General n. Department of Children and Family Services o. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority p. Illinois Department of Corrections q. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board r. Illinois Secretary of State	17.2
k. Appellate Defender l. Appellate Prosecutor m. Attorney General n. Department of Children and Family Services o. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority p. Illinois Department of Corrections q. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board r. Illinois Secretary of State	
I. Appellate Prosecutor m. Attorney General n. Department of Children and Family Services o. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority p. Illinois Department of Corrections q. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board r. Illinois Secretary of State	
I. Appellate Prosecutor m. Attorney General n. Department of Children and Family Services o. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority p. Illinois Department of Corrections q. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board r. Illinois Secretary of State	22.2
m. Attorney General n. Department of Children and Family Services o. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority p. Illinois Department of Corrections q. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board r. Illinois Secretary of State	20.0
n. Department of Children and Family Services o. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority p. Illinois Department of Corrections q. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board r. Illinois Secretary of State	
o. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority p. Illinois Department of Corrections q. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board r. Illinois Secretary of State	8.9
p. Illinois Department of Corrections q. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board T. Illinois Secretary of State 37.8 53.3 8.9 33.3 55.6 8.9	0
q. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board 33.3 55.6 8.9	11.1
r Illinois Secretary of State	0
	2.2
o Illinois Chata Dalia	0
t Multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement unit () 33.3 42.2 4.4	
Enforcement Group of Drug Task Force) 31.8 31.8 54.5 11.1	0
Storp of Diug Task Tolog)	0 2.3

Background

35.	Jail Bud	lget. What w	as your jail	system's 1995	5 operating	budget?	
			Mean	4,132,282	Median	303,580	
36.	Jail Pop	ulation.					
	a.	How many ja	ail admissio	ns did you ha	ve in 1995?	(Please estim	aate.)
			Mean	4,423.58	Median	816	
	b.	What was yo	our average	daily populati	ion in 1995	?	
			Mean	346.24	Median	35	
	c.	The bed capa	acity of you	r facility is ra	ted at	beds.	
			Mean	303.76	Median	52	
37.	Jail Exp	oansion.					
	a. \	What has beer	your total	capital budge	t for jail co	astruction or re	enovations over the past 3 years?
			Mean	1,144,000	Median	0	
		How many jai renovation di			-	ave been adde	d to your system through construction or
			Mean	52.91	Median	0	
38.	Employ	ees.					
	a. <i>1</i>	Approximatel	y how many	y full-time eqi	uivalent (F7	TE) employees	worked in your jal in calendar year 1995?
					Mean	Media	n
			mber of Symber of Civ		78.31 17.0	10.0 0	
		_, _,					
	b. 1	Do officers in	your jail w	ork a 12-hour	shift?		
			20.9	Yes 7	9.1	No	
Resear	ch ar	nd Evalu	ation				
				u believe shou	ıld be prior	ities for future	research or evaluation.
33.	1 10000 1	осрана са р	,				
	а	**					
	u	1-1		<u></u> .			
	b					. = .	
	c					<u> </u>	
	đ.						

Thank you for your cooperation. Please return the completed questionnaire in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope to

Institute for Law and Justice 1018 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314 703-684-5300

15. Jail Administrators-Staff Training

		Needs to be	Needs to be
Total		Developed	Improved
Need	Staff Training	(Percent)	(Percent)
		40 30 20 10 0 0	10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
82.3%	Liability issues		+
77.3%	_		+
73.3%			+
71.1%		_	+
64.5%	Suicide prevention		+
64.5%	Supervisory training		+
64.4%	Handling of drug overdose inmates		+
62.3%	Emergency medical procedures		-+
62.2%	Inmate supervision		+
62.1%	HIV infections and AIDS	<u> </u>	+
61.4%	Americans with Disabilities Act	_	+
%0.09	Preventing inmate disturbances		+
29.9%	Use of force		+
29.0%	Security		+
26.9%	Other infectious diseases		+
25.6%	Handling sex offenders		+

17. Jail Administrators--Facility Design

Needs to be Developed Improved Facility Design (Percent)	space space separation for classification intake area ir HIV-infected inmates reduined by the ADA onal/open areas
Facility Design	Program space Housing separation for classification Booking/intake area Space for HIV-infected inmates Air ventilation system Meeting rooms for lawyers or family Modifications required by the ADA Recreational/open areas
Total Need	

18. Jail Administrators--Security Factors

						-	4000	1							
				Need	Needs to be	Se	veeds to be	De							
Total				Dev	Developed	Ē	Improved								
Need	Security Factor			Đ)	(Percent)	(P	Percent)								
		40	30	20	10	0 C	10	20	30	40	20	00	2	80	8
7 0%	ex 5% Audio or visual electronic				_				+		٦				
8	אומוס סו אומשן מוסמום אומי														
	surveillance equipment					_			-						
57 7%	Metal detection equipment							+	7						
? ?					_	_			+	_					
%L.F¢	internal sui veillance				1				-						
48.9%	Control of inmate movement								*						
, è	Lampto identification				_				+	_					
44.4%	ונונוומום ותפוווווסמרוסוו				•				-	ì					
42 3%	Perimeter security				_										
3 6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				_			•							
40.0%	אוסו כסווווסו								Ì						

20. Jail Administrators-Classification

Inmate Classification Mentally ill inmates Special medical problem inmates Alcohol and drug addicts Gang affiliated inmates Physically aggressive or potentially violent inmates Mentally deficient inmates Potentially vulnerable inmates Escape risk
--

22. Jail Administrators-Medical Services

		Nonde to be Needs to be
Total		
Need	Medical Service	(Percent)
200		40 30 20 10 010 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
	,	
68.1%	Treating mentally ill inmates	
65.9%	Treating inmates with tuberculosis	
63.6%	Drug detoxification	
60.5%	Treating special needs inmates	+
29.0%	Treating inmates with HIV infection	
	and AIDS	-
56.8%	Medication distribution system	
20.0%	24-hour medical coverage	
47.7%	Intake medical examination	
40.5%	Pregnancy	
38.6%	Dental treatment services	
38.6%	Referrals to external medical	
	resources	-
36.4%	Routine medical services	
36.4%	Health care for elderly inmates	
29.5%	Treating female inmates	

26. Jail Administrators-Inmate Programs

		Needs to be Needs to be	
Total		Developed Improved	
Need	Inmate Program		
		40 30 20 10 0 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80	06
64.4%	HIV infection/AIDS education		
	for inmates		
64.4%	Mental health	+	
29.0%	Drug abuse treatment	+	
58.2%	Sex offender treatment	+	
52.2%	Law library	+	
52.2%	Work release	+	-
51.1%	Alcohol abuse treatment	+	
20.0%	Special programs for female inmates	+	
48.9%	Recreation	+	
47.7%	Parenting	+	
36.4%	Vocational education	+	
36.3%	Basic education	+	
25.6%	Jail industries	+	

28. Jail Administrators-Contracted Services

					A 4.2	Ĺ	10000	94.0							
				Need	Needs to be	_	Needs to be	90.0							
Total				Dev	Developed	<u>-</u>	Improved	þ							
Need	Contracted Services			G)	(Percent)	_	(Percent)	ţ.							
		9	30	20	10	00	10	20	30	40	50	09	20	80	90
20.0%	Medical				_	<u> </u>			+	7					
20.0%					_	<u> </u>		+		7					
30.4%	Basic (academic) education					_	+	٦							
30.0%	Vocational education				_	<u> </u>		+							
29.2%				•		<u> </u>	+								
25.0%	Food							7							
21.9%	Transportation					<u> </u>		╗							
17.5%	Jail industries				- 	<u> </u>	+								

30. Jail Administrators-Management Information Systems

		Needs to be Needs to be	
Total		Developed improved	
Need	Information System	(Percent) (Percent)	
		40 30 20 10 0 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 8	80 90
72.7%	Inmate disciplinary records	+	
63.6%	Offender tracking system	+	
61.4%	Court information	+	
61.4%	Inmate medical/mental health record	+	
59.1%	Inmate program records	+	
59.1%	Sentence/release computation	+	
26.9%	Inmate classification files	+	
56.8%	Intake/booking information	+	
52.2%	Inmate movements	+	
47.7%	Inmate housing assignments	+	

Illinois Assessment Program Questionnaire for Adult Probation

N = 72

Introduction

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) is conducting a major survey of criminal justice practitioners in the state to identify areas and issues where agencies feel improvement or increased capacity is needed. This information will assist in identifying possible areas for funding with federal block grant funds administered by the Authority.

Through this survey, we are asking you to provide your opinions on several topics. Other criminal justice agencies throughout the state will also be completing questionnaires. Because a full picture of the needs in Illinois is needed, your completion of the questionnaire is very important.

Several questions ask for comments as an opportunity to expand on your responses. Please provide as many comments as possible. Past surveys have found the comments to be important in explaining overall results.

Your thoughtful and detailed responses are needed; however, we appreciate the value of your time. A few questions ask for numbers regarding staffing, workload, and budget. If exact figures are not readily available, please provide estimates.

We would appreciate your returning the completed questionnaire within the next 14 days in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope to the Institute for Law and Justice, Inc. (ILJ) in Alexandria, Virginia. ILJ is conducting this survey for the ICJIA and will prepare a full report on the results that will be made available to you.

(Optional)

Please provide the name, position, and phone number of the person who completed this questionnaire. This information may be used to call for clarification on responses to the questionnaire or for additional information on specific programs in your area.

Name:		Position:
Agency:		
Phone Number:	1	Fax Number: /

Workload

1. Please indicate the degree to which the following probation activities contribute to workload problems in your agency.

		<u>Contributio</u>	Contribution to Workload Problems				
	Probation Activities	Not a Contributor	Moderate Contributor	Major <u>Contributor</u>	Not <u>Applicable</u>		
a.	Day reporting	23.2	23.2	11.6	42.0		
b.	Drug treatment programs	32.9	38.6	11.4	17.1		
C.	DUI programs	35.7	32.9	11.4	20.0		
d.	Early release/termination	66.2	8.8	2.9	22.1		
e.	Electronic monitoring	28.6	45.7	7.1	18.6		
f.	Home detention with electronic monitoring	21.1	49.3	7.0	22.5		
g.	Home detention without electronic monitoring	43.3	40.3	14.9	1.5		
h.	House arrest	33.3	26.4	6.9	33.3		
i.	Intensive supervision	21.7	18.8	8.7	50.7		
j.	Pretrial supervision	28.6	22.9	5.7	30.7 42.9		
k.	Sex offender day reporting	24.6	13.0	7.2	55.1		
1.	Work release	28.4	20.9	11.9	38.8		
m.	Other:	33.3	25.0	41.7	0		

2. Please indicate the degree to which the following probation services contribute to workload problems in your agency.

		<u>Contributio</u>	Contribution to Workload Problems				
	Probation Services	Not a Contributor	Moderate Contributor	Major <u>Contributor</u>	Not <u>Applicable</u>		
a.	Administrative caseloads	29.0	52.2	18.8			
	Bond reviews	29.4	14.7	4.4	0		
c.	Criminal history checks	26.4	48.6	20.8	51.5		
d.	Early termination from probation	63.1	7.7	4.6	4.2 24.6		
e.	Intakes	13.8	43.1	43.1	0		
f.	Presentence investigations-felonies	12.5	33.3	54.2	0		
g.	Presentence investigations-	27.8	48.6	20.8	2.8		
	misdemeanors			20.0	2.0		
h.	Probation revocations	18.6	40.0	41.4	0		
i.	Probation supervision	20.0	27.1	52.9	0		
j.	Screening for diversion programs	28.6	27.1	5.7	38.6		
k.	Screening for treatment services	24.6	43.5	8.7	23.2		
l.	Warrant service	31.9	1.4	0	66.7		
m.	Other	0	20.0	80.0	00.7		

3. Please indicate the degree to which the following other probation activities contribute to workload problems in your agency.

		Contribution	on to Workloa	d Problems	
	Other Activities	Not a Contributor	Moderate Contributor	Major <u>Contributor</u>	Not <u>Applicable</u>
a.	Administrative sanctioning	30.4	18.8	7.2	43.5
b.	Collection of fees	16.9	36.6	16.9	29.6
c.	Collection of fines	18.3	32.4	14.1	35.2
đ.	Collection of restitution	15.5	26.8	26.8	31.0
e.	Community services	12.9	42.9	41.4	2.9
f.	Hearings for non-compliance	21.7	52.2	23.2	2.9
g.	Urine collection	25.4	40.8	21.1	12.7
h.	Urine testing	25.4	39.4	19.7	15.5
i.	Violation reports	21.4	44.3	32.9	1.4
j.	Other	50.0	0	50.0	0

 				
 	·			

5. Please indicate whether you believe each of the following actions would reduce illicit drug use or violence.

Would Reduce

25.7

Would Reduce

69.0

31.0

	<u> Illicit</u>	Drug Use	<u>Violen</u>	<u>:e</u>
<u>Action</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
·				
More severe punishments	49.3	50.7	63.2	36.8
More drug treatment availability	73.9	26.1	70.1	29.9
	97.0	3.0	95.5	4.5
Better employment opportunities	78.3	21.7	77.1	22.9
	More severe punishments More drug treatment availability More youth prevention programs	Action More severe punishments More drug treatment availability More youth prevention programs Yes 49.3 73.9 97.0	More severe punishments 49.3 50.7 More drug treatment availability 73.9 26.1 More youth prevention programs 97.0 3.0	Action Yes No Yes More severe punishments 49.3 50.7 63.2 More drug treatment availability 73.9 26.1 70.1 More youth prevention programs 97.0 3.0 95.5

74.3

Better educational opportunities

6.	Please comment on your responses.				

7. Over the past year, do you feel that the following problems are getting worse, staying the same, or improving?

a. Child abuse and neglect b. Domestic violence c. Illegal use of firearms d. Illicit drug dealing e. Illicit drug use f. Juvenile crime g. Juvenile violence h. Violence against children s. Child abuse and neglect 62.5 37.5 62.5 36.1 1 1 51.4 44.4 44.4 44.7 65.3 34.7 65.3 34.7 65.3 34.7 66.5 1 60.5 37.5 60.5 36.1 1 1 60.5 36.1 1 1 60.5 36.1 1 1 60.5 36.1 1 1 60.5 36.1 1 1 60.5 1 60.5 1 60.5 1 60.5 1 60.5 1 60.5 1 60.5 1 60.5 1 60.5 1 60.5 1 60.5 1 60.5 60.5 60.5 60.5 60.5 60.5 60.5 60.5	roving	me Improving	Staying the Same	etting Worse	Get	Situation	
e. Illicit drug use 75.0 25.0 f. Juvenile crime 81.9 18.1 g. Juvenile violence 80.6 15.3 4 h. Violence against children 52.1 46.5	0 1.4 4.2	0 1.4 4.2	36.1 44.4	62.5 62.5 51.4		omestic violence legal use of firearms	b. c.
j. Violence against women 54.2 43.1 2 j. Violence in general 71.8 26.8	0 0 0 1.2 1.4 2.8	0 0 4.2 1.4 2.8	25.0 18.1 15.3 46.5	75.0 81.9 80.6 52.1		icit drug use venile crime venile violence iolence against children iolence against women	f. g.

8.	Please comment on your responses.

Staffing

9. Number of Staff. Please indicate whether increases are needed in the following positions.

NOTE: If you do not have a position, circle "N/A" in the last column.

	N	Number of Staff			
	No	Some	Мајог		
	Increase	Increase	Increase	Not	
Staff Positions	<u>Needed</u>	<u>Needed</u>	<u>Needed</u>	<u>Applicable</u>	
a. Number of clerical personn	el 38.9	45.8	12.5	2.8	
b. Number of collection perso		11.6	5.8	63.8	
c. Number of data processing		18.3	14.1	49.3	
specialists			•]	
d. Number of field officers	11.1	29.2	56.9	2.8	
e. Number of front line super-	visors 38.9	25.0	16.7	19.4	
f. Number of investigators	18.6	17.1	21.4	42.9	
g. Number of planners/research	chers 21.4	11.4	5.7	61.4	
h. Number of senior managers		10.0	5.7	37.1	
i. Number of treatment staff	15.7	10.0	14.3	60.0	
j. Number of warrants staff	21.4	2.9	2.9	72.9	
k. Other:	16.7	50.0	33.3	0	

10. Recruitment. Please indicate the degree to which the following factors contribute to problems recruiting probation officers in your agency.

Recruitment Factors

- a. Amount of responsibility
- b. Budget limitations on hiring
- c. Career opportunities
- d. Civil service procedures
- e. Expected caseloads/workloads
- f. Expected hours of work
- g. Job perception
- h. Lack of qualified applicants
- i. Lack of qualified minority applicants
- j. Number of applicants without arrest histories
- k. Number of applicants without substance abuse histories
- 1. Safety issues
- m. Salaries
- n. Training
- o. Types of clients
- p. Other: _____

Contribution to Recruitment Problems					
Not A Moderate Maj					
Contributor	Contributor	Contributor			
71.9	21.9	6.3			
7.1	17.1	75.7			
28.6	49.2	22.2			
96.8	3.2	· 0			
54.0	34.9	11.1			
81.0	15.9	3.2			
68.3	28.6	3.2			
59.4	34.4	6.3			
62.9	25.8	11.3			
96.8	3.2	0			
96.8	3.2	0			
	1 142 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
66.7	28.6	4.8			
13.8	33.8	52.3			
56.3	32.8	10.9			
61.3	29.0	9.7			
66.7	16.7	16.7			

11. Retention. Please indicate the degree to which the following factors contribute to problems *retaining* probation officers in your agency.

		<u>Contribut</u>	Contribution to Retention Problems			
	Retention Factors	Not A Contributor	Moderate Major Contributor Contributor			
a.	Burnout	20.3	46.9 32.8			
b.	Career incentives	15.6	40.6 43.8			
c.	Competition from other public agencies	20.0	38.5 41.5			
d.	Current workload	27.0	42.9 30.2			
e.	Difficult clients	49.2	38.5 12.3			
f.	Overall job satisfaction	35.9	51.6 12.5			
g.	Promotional opportunities	14.1	45.3 40.6			
h.	Salaries	10.8	23.1 66.2			
i.	Staff morale	43.8	42.2 14.1			
j.	Training	57.8	32.8 9.4			
k.	Variety of work	73.4	21.9 4.7			
1.	Other	66.7	16.7 16.7			

12.	Please comment on your experiences in recruitment and retention of probation officers in your agency,
	including any efforts made to alleviate staffing problems.

13. Staff Training. Please indicate whether improvement is needed in *training staff* in each of the following areas.

INSTRUCTIONS: If training is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting how much improvement is needed. If training is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Current Training Area				
		Needs	Needs	Needs	Needs	Do
		Little or No	Moderate	Major	to be	Not
	Staff Training Areas	Improvement	Improvement	Improvement	Developed	Need
		. :				
a.	Bilingual capabilities	17.1	14.3	4.3	22.9	41.4
b.	Caseload management	14.3	58.6	14.3	5.7	7.1
c.	Cognitive reconditioning	29.9	37.3	6.0	11.9	14.9
	techniques				. •	
d.	Counseling techniques	28.6	54.3	5.7	8.6	2.9
e.	Cross training with treatment staff	19.7	45.5	6.1	16.7	12.1
f.	Electronic monitoring	51.4	21.4	0	12.9	14.3
g.	Graduated sanctions	19.1	33.8	4.4	27.9	14.7
ĥ.	Information systems	33.8	29.4	14.7	13.2	8.8
i.	Intake procedures	54.4	29.4	7.4	0	8.8
j.	Interagency agreements	57.1	24.3	5.7	4.3	8.6
k.	Investigation techniques	44.3	37.1	5.7 ·	7.1	5.7
l.	Liability	31.9	34.8	17.4	10.0	5.8
m.	Offender monitoring techniques	31.9	50.7	5.8	8.7	2.9
n.	Program evaluation issues	33.3	34.8	5.8	15.9	10.1
0.	Safety of officers	32.9	28.6	28.6	10.0	0
p.	Service brokering techniques	33.3	47.8	5.8	5.8	7.2
q.	Strategic planning	32.8	38.8	7.5	7.5	13.4
r.	Supervision of HIV infected and	25.7	35.7	12.9	21.4	4.3
	other contagious disease clients					
s.	Supervision of sex offenders	20.0	41.4	27.1	11.4	0
t.	Supervision of special need	13.2	45.6	20.6	16.2	4.4
	offenders					
u.	Supervision of special risk	17.1	35.7	27.1	17.1	2.9
	offenders				1	
V.	Supervision of substance abusing	27.1	51.4	12.9	5.7	2.9
• •.,	offenders		•			
w.	Other:	50.0	50.0	0	0	0

14.	Please comment on particular training needs in your agency and on any activities that you believe have successfully addressed your agency training needs.					

Operations and Procedures

15. Diagnostic Tools. Please indicate whether improvements are needed in the following diagnostic tools.

INSTRUCTIONS: If a diagnostic tool is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting how much improvement is needed.

If a diagnostic tool is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

	Current Diagnostic T			
Diagnostic Tools	Needs Needs Little or No Moderate Improvement Improvement I	Needs Major mprovement	Needs to be <u>Developed</u>	Do Not <u>Need</u>
 a. Addiction severity index (ASI) b. Michigan alcohol test (MATS) c. Officers judgment d. Risk/needs instrument e. Sex offender assessments f. Urinalysis results g. Other: 	10.3 5.9 10.3 5.9 34.3 42.9 65.7 21.4 22.1 23.5 50.7 24.6 25.0 25.0	0 0 2.9 7.1 11.8 5.8 25.0	38.2 33.8 14.3 1.4 32.4 5.8	45.6 50.0 5.7 4.3 10.3 13.0 25.0

16.	Please comment on any particular needs for or problems with any diagnostic tool in your agency and on any changes that have been of particular value.

17. Contracted Services. Please indicate whether the following contracted services need improvement in your agency.

INSTRUCTIONS: If service is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed.

If service is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

	Current Contracted Service					
		Needs	Needs	Needs	Needs	Does Not
		Little or No	Moderate	Major	to Be	Need to Be
	Contracted Services	Improvement	<u>Improvement</u>	<u>Improvement</u>	Contracted	Contracted
		24.0	21.7	7.0	0.7	27.6
a .	Basic (academic) education	34.8	21.7	7.2	8.7	27.5
b.	Boot camps	14.7	1.5	5.9	30.9	47.1
c.	Day reporting center	5.9	5.9	2.9	42.6	42.6
d.	Education (GED)	41.2	23.5	4.4	5.9	25.0
e.	Electronic monitoring	50.0	10.3	5.9	14.7	19.1
f.	Employment referral services	11.9	28.4	13.4	19.4	26.9
g.	Halfway houses	7.4	10.3	8.8	36.8	36.8
ĥ.	Housing referral services	12.5	12.5	12.5	26.6	35.9
i.	Information systems	21.5	21.5	12.3	16.9	27.7
į.	Job readiness training	10.6	19.7	16.7	27.3	25.8
k.		16.2	30.9	27.9	5.9	19.1
	counseling					ļ
l.	Outpatient alcohol treatment	23.2	33.3	14.5	2.9	26.1
m.	Outpatient drug treatment	22.1	30.9	17.6	2.9	26.5
n.	Presentence reports	33.8	11.8	2.9	4.4	47.1
0.	Residential alcohol treatment	16.2	25.0	16.2	10.3	32.4
p.	Residential drug treatment	15.2	21.2	19.7	10.6	33.3
q.		6.2	20.0	10.8	27.7	35.4
4.	contagious diseases	1				
r.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17.6	23.5	20.6	17.6	20.0
s.	Urinalysis	47.0	19.7	7.6	4.5	21.2
t.	Vocational education program	13.4	20.9	17.9	19.4	28.4
u.	Work release programs	17.2	10.9	9.4	14.1	48.4
٧.	. •	20.0	20.0	0	0	60.0

18.	Please comment on your experiences in contracting services for your agency and on any changes that have been made to improve services that are contracted.

19. **Probation Programs**. Please indicate whether the following *programs* need improvement in your jurisdiction.

INSTRUCTIONS: If program is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting how much improvement is needed. If program is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Currer	t Probation P	rogram		
		Needs	Needs	Needs	Needs to	Do
		Little or No	Moderate	Major	he	Not
	Programs	<u>Improvement</u>	Improvement	Improvement	<u>Developed</u>	Need
		7			<u>=</u>	<u>riced</u>
	Alcohol treatment program	32.4	38.0	22.5	4.2	2.8
b.	Community service programs	28.6	47.1	18.6	4.3	1.4
C.	Day reporting center	7.2	5.8	2.9	49.3	34.8
d.	Drug testing program	49.3	30.4	10.1	8.7	1.4
e.	Drug treatment program	25.7	38.6	24.3	7.1	4.3
f.	Early release program	23.9	6.0	0	17.9	52.2
g.	Electronic monitoring program	52.1	16.9	2.5	12.7	15.5
h.	Fee collection program	40.6	23.2	7.2	1.4	27.5
i.	Fine collection program	43.3	17.9	9.0	1.5	28.4
j.	Graduated sanctions program	22.1	16.2	4.4	41.2	16.2
k.	and a second program	36.8	22.1	7.4	19.1	.14.7
1.	Intensive supervised probation	27.9	14.7	4.4	29.4	23.5
m.	Needs classification program	70.6	11.8	2.9	2.9	11.8
n.	Orders of protection	44.3	18.6	4.3	7.1	25.7
0.	Pretrial jail diversion programs	11.4	11.4	4.3	37.1	
p.	Restitution program	38.2	23.5	4.4	14.7	35.7
q.	Sex offender treatment	25.7	30.0	21.4	20.0	19.1
r.	Shock incarceration (e.g., boot	13.4	9.0	3.0	43.3	2.9
	camp)		1.1	5.0	45.5	31.3
s.	Shock probation (e.g., jail plus	27.5	17.4	5.8	22.2	
	probation)	_,,,		J.6	33.3	15.9
t.	Short-term community	25.0	14.7	10.3	26.5	
	incarceration		17.7	10.5	26.5	23.5
u.	Supervision of drivers' licenses for	13.2	10.3	4.4	40.4	
	drug conviction	13,2	10.5	4.4	42.6	29.4
v. .	Work release jail program	42.0	23.2	10.0		
w.	Other:	0	0	10.0	4.3	20.3
			<u>U</u>	0	0	0

20.	Please comment on any particular program needs in your agency and on any programs that you believe have successfully addressed your program needs.

21. Policies and Procedures. Please indicate whether the following *policies and procedures* need improvement in your agency.

INSTRUCTIONS: If a policy or procedure is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting whether improvement is needed.

If a policy or procedure is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

	•	Curren	t Policy or Pro	ocedure		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
		Needs	Needs	Needs	Needs to	Do
		Little or No	Moderate	Major	be	Not
	Policies or Procedures	<u>Improvement</u>	<u>Improvement</u>	<u>Improvement</u>	<u>Developed</u>	<u>Need</u>
					*	1
a.	Development of policies for	57.7	26.8	8.5	2.8	4.2
	revocations or non-compliances	-4-1				
b.	Early termination of compliant	49.3	15.5	2.8	11.3	21.1
	clients from probation			W		1
	Risk classification system	77.5	15.5	5.6	0	1.4
d.	Termination of services to	52.9	8.6	2.9	11.4	24.3
	misdemeanor offenders			_		
e.	Use of a special unit to handle	12.7	5.6	0	26.8	54.9
	absconders	¥*				
f.	Use of call-in administrative	15.5	5.6	2.8	32.4	43.7
	services					
g.	Use of clerks or specialized	26.8	15.5	4.2	19.7	33.8
	services to collect fines, fees, etc.	1 1.1		e Ryafica de la		_
h.	Other:	50.0	50.0	. 0	0	0

Please comment on any recent changes that have been made to policies and procedures.					

23. Drug Testing. Please indicate whether you are currently conducting drug tests at the following supervision levels and, if so, how frequently the tests are performed.

Supe	rvision Level	Weel		Testing Fro	equency Randomly	Drug Test Is Not Performed
a. Adm	inistrative	0		0	33.8	66.2
b. Day	reporting center	0	- J.	0	11.8	88.2
c. Hou	se arrest	1.4		1.4	42.0	55.1
d. Inter	sive supervision	5.8	3 A	8.7	27.5	58.0
e. Max	imum	5.8		10.1	75.4	8.7
f. Med	ium	0		8.7	82.6	8.7
g. Mini	mum	0		0	84.3	15.7
h. Preti	ial	1.6		1.6	40.6	56.3
i. Othe	r:	27.3	3	18.2	54.5	0

25. Management Information Systems. Please comment on the management information systems in your agency.

INSTRUCTIONS: If an automated information system area is currently available, circle 1, 2, or 3 reflecting how much improvement is needed.

If an automated information system area is unavailable and needs to be developed, circle 4; if it is not needed, circle 5.

		Current Auto	omated Inform	nation System		
		Needs Little or No	Needs Moderate	Needs Major	Needs to be	Do Not
	Automated Information Systems	<u>Improvement</u>	<u>Improvement</u>	Improvement	<u>Automated</u>	<u>Need</u>
						1
a.	Case management	29.4	32.4	10.3	22.1	5.9
b.	Linkage with other agencies	13.2	20.6	19.1	33.8	13.2
	Management reports	27.9	27.9	13.2	23.5	7.4
	Personnel	20.9	28.4	7.5	22.4	20.9
	Other:	0	0	0	50.0	50.0

26.	Please comment on any needs in your management information systems and on any information system changes that have been of particular value.

27. Please rate the level of cooperation between your agency and each of the specific agencies listed below.

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m.	Agency Federal Agencies Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Federal Probation Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Internal Revenue Service (IRS) National Institute of Justice (NIJ) U.S. Attorney's Office Other: State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal Justice Agencies Appellate Defender Appellate Prosecutor Attorney General	5.7 4.3 4.3 10.3 38.6 5.8 2.9 7.5 7.2 0	Good 12.9 7.2 14.3 26.5 27.1 17.4 5.8 17.9 17.4 16.7	Fair 4.3 8.7 12.9 11.8 10.0 14.5 8.7 13.4 11.6 16.7	Not Poor Applicab 2.9 74.3 1.4 78.3 2.9 65.7 2.9 48.5 1.4 22.9 8.7 53.6 0 82.6 0 61.2 1.4 62.3 0 66.7 0 75.0 0 70.0
n.	Department of Children and Family Services	5.7	22.9	14.3	2.9 54.3
0.	Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	12.7	39.4	25.4	21.1 1.4
р.	Illinois Department of Corrections	14.3	40.0	22.9	1.4 21.4
q.	Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards	19.7	42.3	25.4	4.2 8.5
•	Board Emoleculent Training and Standards	7.0	14.1	12.7	1.4 64.8
r.	Illinois Secretary of State	1			,arri
S.	Illinois State Police	14.1	49.3	22.5	0 14.1
t.	Multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement unit (e.g.,	29.6	54.9	8.5	2.8 4.2
	Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Drug Task Force)	17.1	40.0	27.1	4.3

29. Please indicate the frequency with which you have worked with these various agencies.

		Very		
	A manay.	Often	Often Sel	dom <u>Never</u>
	Agency			
	Federal Agencies	0	1.4 4	0.8 57.7
a.	Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)	l 0	8.5	8.3 73.2
b.	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)	2.8	4.2 3	9.4 53.5
C.	Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	1.4		2.1 32.4
d.	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	8.5		7.9 11.3
e.	Federal Probation	= 0		4.3 54.3
f.	Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)	Ŏ		6.9 83.1
g.	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	1.4		9.4 49.3
h.	National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	0		2.9 55.7
i.	U.S. Attorney's Office	ì		0.0 80.0
j.	Other:	'	_	4.
	State/Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal			
	Justice Agencies	0	1.4	31.4 67.1
k.	Appellate Defender	0	4.3	38.6 57.1
l.	Appellate Prosecutor	0		55.7 38.6
m.	Attorney General	52.9		7.1 1.4
n.	Department of Children and Family Services	5.7		50.0 22.9
0.	Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	18.8		26.1 4.3
p.	Illinois Department of Corrections	7.1		24.3 62.9
q.	Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board	25.7		32.9 8.6
r.	Illinois Secretary of State	20.0		17.1 5.7
S.	Illinois State Police	11.6		34.8 14.5
t.	Multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement unit (e.g.,	11.0	٠٠٠	
	Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Drug Task Force)			

Background

30.	Budget.	What was you	ur agency's 1	995 operatin	g budget?
		Mean	425,897	Median	101,000
31.	During F	iscal Year 199	95, how man	y probationei	rs did you supervise?
		Mean	825.19	Median	325.0
32.	During F	iscal Year 199	95, how man	y pretrial cas	es did you supervise?
		Mean	57.61	Median	0
33.	Approxi	nately how ma	any probation	n officers did	your have in 1995?
		Mean	8.22	Median	3.0
		d Evalu		pelieve should	d be priorities for future research or evaluation.
	•				
	h				

Thank you for your cooperation. Please return the completed questionnaire in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope to

Institute for Law and Justice 1018 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314 703-684-5300

13. Probation-Staff Training

15. Probation-Diagnostic Tools

	1	-	_					
		8						
		2						
		9						
		20		_	,			
		40		+				
		9					_	-
Needs to be Improved	ent)	20	+				Ŧ	+
Needs to Improved	(Percent)	9			+	+		
	-	읭	<u> </u> 					<u> </u>
Needs to be Developed	(Percent)	9					_	
Need: Deve	g)	20						
		8	_					
		\$			_			
					<u>~</u>	€		
	Tool		nents		ex (AS	(MATS		
	Diagnostic Tool		ssessn	ent	rity ind	ol test	lts	rumen
	Dia(nder a	judgme	n sevel	ı alcoh	s resul	ds inst
		_	Sex offender assessments	Officers judgment	Addiction severity index (ASI)	Michigan alcohol test (MATS)	Urinalysis results	Risk/needs instrument
Total	Need		67.7%	60.1%	44.1%	39.7%	36.2%	29.9%

17. Probation-Contracted Services

Total Need 64.7% 61.7% 61.2% 58.5% 55.9% 51.5% 51.5%	Training Area Mental health/specialized counseling Job readiness training Sex offender treatment Employment referral services Services for HIV or other contagious diseases Vocational education program Halfway houses Residential alcohol treatment	Developed improved (Percent) (Percen
51.4% 50.7% 50.7% 38.3% 34.4% 31.8% 30.9%	Day reporting center Outpatient drug treatment Information systems Outpatient alcohol treatment Boot camps Basic (academic) education Work release programs Education (GED) Urinalysis Electronic monitoring Presentence reports	

19. Probation-Programs

Needs to be Improved (Percent)	10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
Needs to be Ne Developed Im (Percent) (P	
Probation Programs	Sex offender treatment Community service programs Drug treatment program Alcohol treatment program Alcohol treatment program Graduated sanctions program Day reporting center Supervision of drivers' licenses for drug convitions Shock probation (e.g., jail plus probation) Shock incarceration (e.g., boot camp) Pretrial jail diversion programs Short-term community incarceration Drug testing program Home detention program Intensive supervised probation Restitution program Work release jail program Fee collection program Fee collection program Orders of protection Fine collection program Early release program Needs classification program
Total Need	71.4% 70.0% 70.0% 64.7% 61.8% 58.0% 57.3% 56.5% 56.5% 49.2% 48.6% 48.6% 17.6% F

21. Probation-Policies and Procedures

		Needs to be Needs to be
F		
Need	Policy/Procedure	
200		40 30 20 10 00 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
40 8%	Use of a special unit to handle	+
	absconders	
40.8%	Use of call-in administrative services	+
39.4%	Use of clerks or specialized services	+
	to collect fines, fees, etc.	
38.1%	38.1% Development of policies for	
	revocations or non-compliances	-
29.6%	Early termination of compliant	+
	clients from probation	
22.9%	Termination of services to	+
	misdemeanor offenders	
21.1%	Risk classification system	+

25. Probation-Management Information Systems

		Needs to be	Needs to be
-0+0			
ומו		Developed	Improved
Need	Information System	(Percent)	(Percent)
		40 30 20 10 0	00 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
73.5%	Linkage with other agencies		+
64.8%	Case management		+
64.6%	Management reports		+
58.3%	Personnel		+