

Testing the Effectiveness of an Advance Data Worksheet and Initial Hard-Copy Survey on Response Rates and Data Quality

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23 October 2024 | FCSM Conference

Disclaimer

Opinions are my own and not necessarily the views of U.S. government.

Overview

- Background
 - BJS
 - LECS
 - LEMAS, LEMAS PATOW
- Experiment
- Preliminary Findings

Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS)

Data Collection Status: Active

Frequency: Periodic

Latest Data Available: 2020

Data Experts: Elizabeth J. Davis, BJS Statistician

Sean E. Goodison, PhD, BJS Statistician

Collection Period:

1987, 1990, 1993, 1997, 1999 (limited scope), 2000, 2003, 2007, 2013, 2016, 2020

Conducted periodically since 1987, the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) core collects data from over 3,000 general-purpose, county, and local law enforcement agencies, including all those that employ 100 or more full-time sworn officers and a nationally representative sample of smaller agencies. Data are obtained on agency responsibilities, operating expenditures, job functions of sworn and civilian employees, officer salaries and special pay, demographic characteristics of officers, weapons and armor policies, education and training requirements, computers and information systems, vehicles, special units, and community policing activities.

Beginning in 2016, the LEMAS survey adopted a core and supplement structure. Due to the breadth of the survey, detailed analysis of any specific law enforcement topic cannot be done with the LEMAS core. The LEMAS supplements are designed to fill this void by allowing for a more comprehensive examination on a key topic in law enforcement and are administered between core years. The 2016 LEMAS Body-Worn Camera Supplement is the first supplement administered under the new structure.

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Questionnaires



What is BJS?

- The United States' primary source for criminal justice statistics and the primary statistical agency of the Department of Justice (DOJ)
- Our mission is to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government

https://bjs.ojp.gov/



New Releases ℰ

- FY 2022 Current Solicitations
- Immigration, Citizenship, and the Federal Justice System, 2000-2020 - Supplemental Tables
- Incidence of Victimization at School and Aways
 From School
- HIV in Prisons, 2020 Statistical Tables
- <u>Federal Criminal Case Processing Statistics</u>
 Tool 2020 Update
- · Federal Justice Statistics, 2020
- Trends and Patterns in Firearm Violence, 1993– 2018
- <u>Corrections Statistical Analysis Tool (CSAT) Prisoners</u>

View more new releases



Immigration, Citizenship, and the Federal Justice System, 2000-2020 – Supplemental Tables

These tables supplement Immigration, Citizenship, and the Federal Justice System, 1998-2018 (NCJ 253116), which BJS published in August 2019. That was the first BJS report to comprehensively describe the

What is LECS?

- Stands for Law Enforcement Core Statistics (LECS)
- Program started in 2015
 - BJS administers establishment surveys to law enforcement agencies as a cohesive law enforcement data collection
 - Fielded 7 national surveys to date under LECS awards
 - Maintains national listing of law enforcement agencies
 - Series of cooperative agreements with RTI International

What is LEMAS?

- Stands for Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey
- LEMAS has a nationally representative sample of 3,000-3,500 agencies historically
 - Since 2003, LEMAS survey focuses on general-purpose law enforcement agencies
 - Stratified random sample, with largest agencies selected with certainty
- Provides a national snapshot of law enforcement staffing, policies, and practices
 - Estimates through complex sample weighting and linearization with known population
- Collected periodically, with 11 waves since 1987 (next wave in January 2025)

What is LEMAS PATOW?

- 2023 LEMAS supplemental survey
- PATOW: Post-Academy Training and Officer Wellness
 - Post-academy training is defined as law enforcement training provided to full-time sworn personnel with general arrest powers at any point in their law enforcement career following any academy or field training.
 - Intended to support FBI's Law Enforcement Suicide Data Collection by collecting agency-level information on **formal wellness programs**
- Publication anticipated during CY 2025



Justification

- Era of lower response rates
- Significant resources expended for data quality follow-up
 - Especially important for key questions
- Evidence in literature of pre-notification value
 - Prior LEMAS suggested limited applicability for law enforcement agencies
- Focus groups note how LEMAS surveys "passed around" an agency
- Previous challenges, high error rates for numeric questions
- Submission spikes with hard-copy survey waves, even if submission still web-based

Scope and Methodology

- Total sample of 3,500 law enforcement agencies
- Divided into 3 groups at initial mailing (invitation letter)
 - Control: standard LECS web-first focus, no additional paper resources
 - <u>Treatment 1</u>: letter + paper LEMAS PATOW survey
 - <u>Treatment 2</u>: letter + paper worksheet of key questions

Worksheet

- Focus on items with historically low data quality
 - Numeric questions only
 - Data quality issues include previous item nonresponse
- Three categories:
 - Budget: operational, training, and wellness
 - Personnel counts: total, trainers, wellness
 - Training hours: prior LEMAS question with new high-priority items

2023 LEMAS PATOW Pre-Survey Worksheet

INSTRUCTIONS: This worksheet is NOT the survey.

You may find it helpful to prepare responses to these select survey questions in advance. The question numbers on this worksheet match the question number in the survey. We appreciate your careful effort to provide accurate information on these important statistics.

Budget	
Question 2: Enter your agency's total oper	rating budget for the fiscal year that included December 31, 2022.
Include jail administration costs. Do NOT include building construction costs or major equipment purchases	\$
Question 3: Enter your agency's total budg	get for post-academy training for the fiscal year that included December 31, 2022.
Include staff salaries and overtime. Do NOT include building construction costs, major equipment purchases, and	\$
grants.	
Question 59: Enter your agency's total but 2022.	dget for formal wellness programs for the fiscal year that included December 31,
	\$

Personnel Counts

Question 1: Enter the number of full-time and part-time paid agency employees for the pay period that included December 31, 2022.

· Count employees who were regularly scheduled to work less than 35 hours per week as part-time.

	Full-time	Part-time
a. Sworn personnel with general arrest powers		
b. Sworn personnel with limited or no arrest powers (e.g., jail or correctional deputies)		
c. Non-sworn/civilian personnel		
d. TOTAL number of employees (sum of rows a, b, and c)		

Question 8: For post-academy training that occurred in 2022, how many of the total number of personnel serving as trainers or instructors worked full-time or part-time in each category shown below?

- Full-time trainers or instructors are those regularly scheduled for 35 hours or more per week for the purpose of preparing and/or delivering training content.
- · Please report each trainer or instructor only once.

	Full-time trainers or instructors	Part-time trainers or instructors
a. Sworn personnel employed by your agency		
b. Retired law enforcement personnel employed by your agency		
c. Non-sworn/civilian personnel employed by your agency		
d. Sworn personnel NOT employed by your agency		
e. Retired law enforcement personnel NOT employed by your agency		
f. Non-sworn/civilian personnel NOT employed by your agency		

2023 LEMAS PATOW Pre-Survey Worksheet

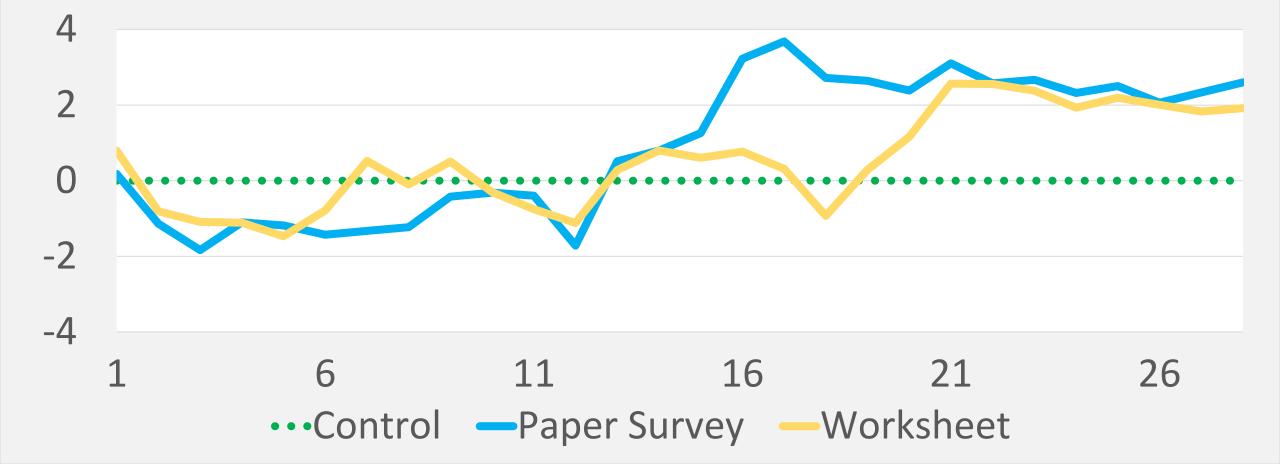
Pers	onnel Counts continued		
	ion 60: How many total full-time agency personnel work nber 31, 2022?	ed in wellness programs as their p	rimary responsibility as of
		Personnel whose primary re	sponsibility is wellness
Fu	III-time Sworn		
Fu	III-time Non-Sworn		
	See Here		<u> </u>
	ning Hours		16 16 11 2
	ion 5: Enter the minimum annual number of post-acaden personnel as of December 31, 2022.	ny training hours that were require	d for your agency's full-time
			Hours
a.	Hours mandated by State Peace Officer Standards and Training	(POST) or state law	
Ь.	Hours mandated by local (e.g., county, city) law		
C.	Additional training hours required, but not mandated by law		
d.	TOTAL hours of training (sum of rows a, b, and c)		
n 202	22, what was the minimum number of training hours requ	ired for full-time sworn personnel	with general arrest powers
/11			
_			Hours
_	uestion 14: Use of force continuum/situational use of force		Hours
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Quest equir	uestion 27: Peer intervention programs uestion 39: De-escalation tion 51: For each of the following training topics, if the tra- ed number of training hours for each repeated occurrence Civilian complaint process Criminal/constitutional law Firearms proficiency Martial arts training (e.g., ju-jitsu) Physical comply and control tactics Procedural justice Public order/protest management /mass demonstrations Substance use disorders (e.g., opioids, methamphetamines, hal	ee of training?	s, what is the minimum Minimum required number of training hours for each

INSTRUCTIONS: This worksheet is NOT the survey.

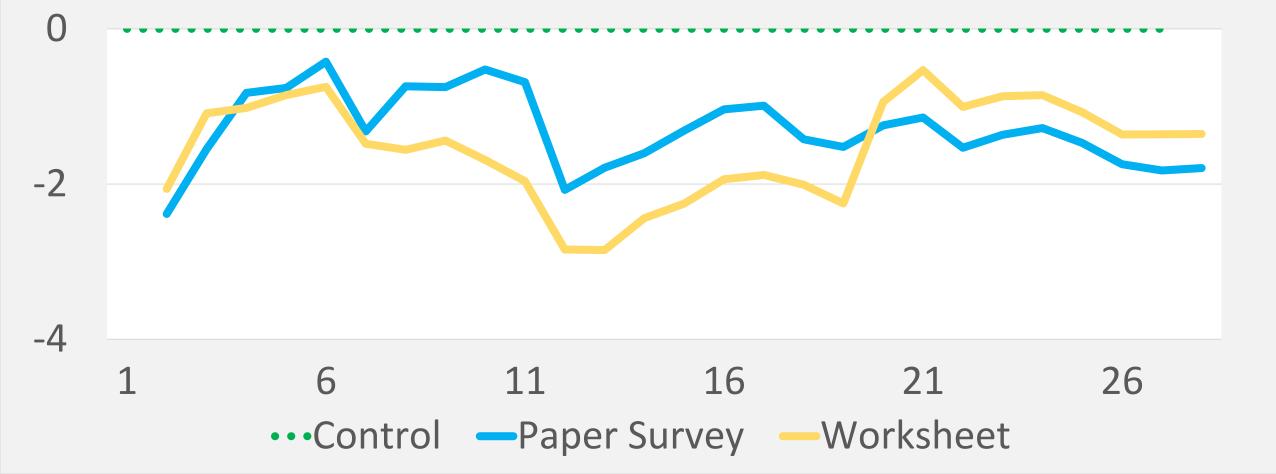
To complete your agency's survey, log in at https://bjslecs.org/LEMASPATOW. You can also download a paper version of the survey at this link, or request one be sent to you by contacting our Help Desk at 800-344-1394 or LEMASPATOW@rti.org.

Preliminary Findings

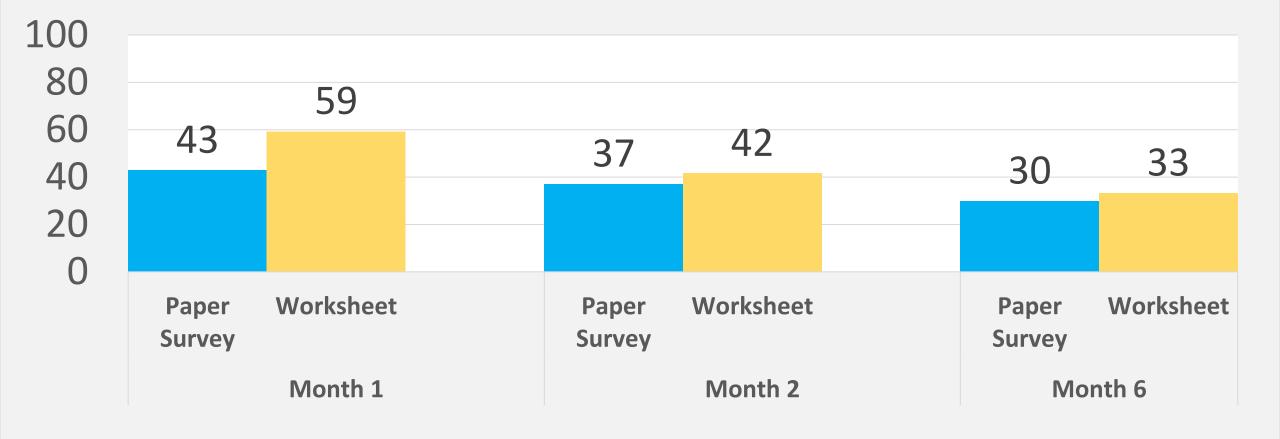
• Treatment groups with lower submission rates initially, but higher later in collection (difference in submission %, by week of response)



• Treatment groups with lower average data quality flags (difference in average edit check failures post-submission, by week of response)



 Use of paper materials throughout survey fielding (% of agencies reporting use before submitting online, by month of response)



Summary

- Experiment to test viability of additional paper items to a primarily web-based establishment survey of law enforcement agencies
- Preliminary results suggest potential modest improvements to response and data quality trends, though likely nothing "game changing"
- Final assessment in coming months to capture significant differences, lessons learned, incorporation into future surveys as warranted

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