

IN-STATE ADVANCED TRAINING  
(Delaware State Police)

A Project Evaluation

Submitted to the  
Enforcement Committee  
of the  
Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice

NCJRS

MAR 20 1978

ACQUISITIONS

45755

by  
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Monitoring/Evaluation Unit  
GCCJ  
January 1978

PROJECT INFORMATION

General:

Grant Numbers: 76-094, 77-049  
Grant Title: In-State Advanced Training  
Implementing Agency: Delaware State Police  
Project Director: Lt. Gerald Reynolds  
Project Period: 6-1-76 to 5-31-78

Budget:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Allocations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Consultants	\$23,600	\$ 9,109
Supplies	4,250	1,672
Operating Expenses	1,390	783
Equipment	8,200	6,727
Other	<u>3,670</u>	<u>977</u>
Total	\$41,110	\$19,268

Federal Allocation: \$37,000

Match: \$4,110

## I. Introduction

The past advanced training needs of the police officers in Delaware were primarily met by sending officers to out of state seminars and programs. This was an unsatisfactory situation both because such training was expensive, due to travel and subsistence costs, and because police departments, both large and small, did not have the manpower to permit them to send personnel away for even short periods of time. In response to this problem the Delaware State Police, at the urging of GCCJ, submitted an application to GCCJ for funds to provide advanced training within the state which would be available to members of any police department at no cost. The application was approved and an initial grant of \$18,888 was awarded to the State Police for that purpose. A continuation grant for \$22,222 was awarded in May 1977. It is unknown at this time if a third request will be submitted for FY 1978 funds. The purpose of this report was to examine what was accomplished with those funds awarded.

## II. Project Purposes and Accomplishments

Table I depicts the training which was proposed in the application, and the actual training which has been provided. The topics to be covered were selected by distributing a questionnaire to all police chiefs in the state. The questionnaire asked the recipients to rank a wide range of possible training topics according to their importance and timeliness. Forty

questionnaires were distributed and 15 were returned, with all the major police departments responding. As Table I indicates,

TABLE I  
Training Provided by  
In-State Advanced Training Project

<u>Training Proposed</u>		<u>Training Provided</u>	
<u>Topic</u>	<u>Number of Participants</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Number of Participants</u>
Crisis Intervention	60	Crisis Intervention	44
Criminalistics (twice)	30	Criminalistics	58
Felonies in Progress*		Felonies	35
Armed Robbery	30	Armed Robbery	56
Homicide Investigation		Homicide	35
Criminal Law (twice)	30	Criminal Law	49
Basic Criminal Investigation		Basic Criminal Investigation	26
Supervision		(proposed for May 1978)	
Crime Prevention		(proposed for January 1978)	
Homicide and Rape		Homicide and Rape	35
Disciplinary Procedures		None yet provided	
Contemporary Problems in Law Enforcement**		Contemporary Problems in Law Enforcement	66
Administrative Law**		Administrative Law	56
<p>In addition to these sessions proposed in the application, the following training is scheduled to be presented in 1978: Crimes Against Juveniles; Drug Investigation; Advanced Criminal Investigation; Top Management Seminar; Fundamentals of Administrative Law; Sex Crimes; On Scene Accident Investigation; Police Instructor Seminar.</p>			
<p>*This session was video taped. The film, accompanied by an instructor, would be distributed throughout all three counties for a series of one-day seminars. The sessions would be presented until such time as the demand for it was exhausted.</p>			
<p>**These sessions were not proposed in the original application.</p>			

the project has met almost all of its objectives of providing specified training as well as providing training not originally proposed.

In addition to providing funds for specific training courses, money was allocated for purchasing video tape equipment, training materials such as slide presentations and training films, and equipment necessary for their presentation. This equipment was to be used for continual presentation of training sessions, rather than limiting them to one time presentations, and was to be made available to any police department in the state.

### III. Project Impact

The actual impact of providing this training, i.e. were law enforcement activities of the various police departments improved as a result of the training, could not be determined.

Assuming that (1) advanced training was necessary, and (2) the quality of the training provided was comparable to that received out of state, the project had a number of benefits.

The first benefit of the project was related to cost. A total of 460 persons were provided with 41 days of training. Based on project expenditures divided by number of participants, the cost per person was \$41.89. This does not include the training presented as a result of project-purchased training materials being "loaned out" by the State Police to other police departments. For comparison, a GCCJ evaluation found in 1975 that a

two week seminar on homicide investigation at the University of Louisville cost \$750 per person.<sup>1</sup>

A second benefit was that through the project advanced training was provided to numerous members of small police departments, which otherwise would probably not have been received. Further, it was provided at no cost to those departments.

A substantial amount of money (\$8,200) in the project was used to purchase video tape and other equipment. If properly used and maintained, this equipment should continue to benefit the law enforcement agencies throughout the state long after the specific training sessions provided through the project have been completed.

The project used numerous instructors from within the state's criminal justice system. Usually, these services were provided free. Hence, the project demonstrated that there is sufficient expertise within the state to make some degree of advanced training available without the use of costly outside consultants.

A final intangible benefit of the project was that it resulted in members of various police departments sitting down and talking with one another. Although neither measurable nor quantifiable, this may be one of the most important aspects of the project in improving the quality of law enforcement within the state.

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<sup>1</sup>See Alan Alexander, Specialized Staff Training, A Project Evaluation, mimeographed paper, September 1975, p. 5. The report also indicated that through that grant, 36 persons were trained at a cost of approximately \$19,000, or \$530 per person.

#### IV. Recommendations

The following recommendations were made based on the findings in this report.

1. All training sessions should be evaluated by all participants on GCCJ evaluation forms, unless prior permission to use other forms or to not complete participant evaluations is requested and received from the project monitor.

2. GCCJ should encourage, through funding, in-state training programs which; (1) involve staff from various agencies within the criminal justice system, and (2) utilize expertise existing within the state to the fullest extent possible.

3. The Delaware State Police has provided initial training as well as training provided through this project and through a grant for desegregation training for numerous police departments throughout the state. This training is provided at no cost to those departments, yet the State Police receive minimal funds for the administration of the programs and no additional personnel. GCCJ should give consideration to assisting the State Police in obtaining an additional staff person, such as a civilian para-professional, to assist in the administration and management of these training programs.

76-094                    In-State Advanced Training  
77-049                    Delaware State Police  
6-1-76 to 5-31-78

\$37,000                    January 1978

A. Purposes:

1. To provide advanced training for police officers within the state.
2. To provide 11 training sessions in topics such as armed robbery and homicide investigation.

B. Findings:

1. The following ten training sessions were presented: crisis intervention; criminalistics; felonies in progress; armed robbery; homicide investigation; criminal law, basic criminal investigation, homicide and rape; contemporary problems in law enforcement; and administrative law.
2. A total of 460 persons from at least 13 different police departments were provided with training.
3. Based on project expenditures divided by number of participants, the cost per person trained was \$41.89.
4. Through the project, advanced training was provided to numerous members of small police departments which otherwise would probably not have been received. Further, it was provided at no cost to those departments.
5. An intangible benefit of the project was that it resulted in members of various police departments sitting down and talking with one another. Although neither measurable nor quantifiable, this may be one of the most important aspects of the project in improving the quality of law enforcement within the state.

C. Recommendations:

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**END**