

# Ignition Interlock Training for Criminal Justice Professionals

FINAL REPORT  
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## Introduction

Ignition interlock devices (IIDs), specifically designed to detect breath alcohol and prevent the use of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, are an effective tool in reducing recidivism among driving while intoxicated (DWI) offenders (NHTSA, 2013). Based upon the goal of reducing DWI driving on Texas roadways, legislative statutes have been passed that mandate DWI offenders install an IID as a condition of bond and/or probation if he or she meets certain criteria. Currently, Texas law requires an IID be ordered as a condition of bond for all second and subsequent offenders as well as offenders charged with Intoxication Assault or Intoxication Manslaughter (CCP 17.441). In addition, Texas law mandates an IID be installed as a condition of probation for: all second and subsequent offenders; first offenders with a Blood Alcohol Concentration of .15 or higher; and first offenders under the age of 21 (CCP 42A.408).

A recent Texas-specific IID penetration study completed by the National Injury Prevention Council (NIPC) found that even though the Texas statutes mandate IID as a condition of bond and as a condition of probation, a relatively low percentage of judges granting probation are complying with the law. Unfortunately, an even lower percentage of magistrates that set bond conditions are complying with the statutes (NIPC, 2015). The NIPC study also reported that in most cases, even if the judge ordered an interlock installation, very little was done to ensure that order was complied with (NIPC, 2015). Further complicating matters is that there is little communication among the criminal justice system regarding the application of the statutes and as such, much of the benefit that could be gained from the installation and monitoring of the IID device is lost. To ensure an offender is receiving the appropriate interventions and prevent future impaired driving, all levels of the criminal justice system must work together to increase compliance of IIDs.

NHTSA recommends in the Model Guideline for State Ignition Interlock Programs that all members of the criminal justice community should be provided with ongoing educational opportunities to increase knowledge and awareness about the requirements of the IID law and associated regulations (2013). This project sought to address NHTSA's recommendations and provide training opportunities about IIDs to law enforcement officers, prosecutors, members of the judiciary and probation officers across the state. This report details the efforts of the Texas A&M Transportation Institute (TTI) team to provide the Ignition Interlock Training for Criminal Justice Professionals (IITCJP) curriculum in person in three locations as well as pilot the training program in webinar format to three targeted counties across Texas.

## Curriculum

In FY 2017, TTI developed curriculum that was used to help guide instruction of the IITCJP for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, members of the judiciary and probation officers. The goal of this training program is to build a level of understanding among stakeholders on how

IIDs are used within each element of the criminal justice system and to better understand how the criminal justice system can streamline efforts to advance using the technology to improve traffic safety.

Previously, four distinct curriculums were developed to address the needs of each of the stakeholder groups, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, members of the judiciary, and probation officers. For each curriculum, specific sessions and lesson plans were tailored for each stakeholder group. Table 1 outlines the sessions included in the law enforcement officers training program. Table 2 outlines the sessions included in the prosecutors training program. Table 3 outlines the sessions included in the training program for judges. Table 4 outlines the sessions included in the probation officers training program.

*Table 1. Ignition Interlock Training Program for Law Enforcement Officers Training Sessions*

| <b>Ignition Interlock Training Program for Law Enforcement Officers</b> |
|---|
| <b>1. Introduction and Overview</b>                                     |
| <b>2. Texas IID Laws</b>  |
| <b>3. Implementation of IID Programs and Strategies</b>                 |
| <b>4. Technology and Violations</b>                                     |
| <b>5. IID Challenges and Concerns</b>                                   |
| <b>6. Traffic Stops and Other Practical Considerations of IIDs</b>      |
| <b>7. Wrap-Up, Evaluation, and Examination</b>                          |

*Table 2. Ignition Interlock Training Program for Prosecutors Training Sessions*

| <b>Ignition Interlock Training Program for Prosecutors</b> |
|--|
| <b>1. Introduction and Overview</b>                        |
| <b>2. Texas IID Laws</b>                                   |
| <b>3. Implementation of IID Programs and Strategies</b>    |
| <b>4. IID Technology</b>                                   |
| <b>5. Violations and Reporting</b>                         |
| <b>6. IID Challenges and Concerns</b>                      |
| <b>7. Wrap-Up, Evaluation, and Examination</b>             |

*Table 3. Ignition Interlock Training Program for Judges Training Sessions*

| <b>Ignition Interlock Training Program for Prosecutors</b> |
|--|
| <b>1. Introduction and Overview</b>                        |
| <b>2. Texas IID Laws</b>                                   |
| <b>3. Implementation of IID Programs and Strategies</b>    |
| <b>4. IID Technology</b>                                   |
| <b>5. Violations and Reporting</b>                         |
| <b>6. IID Challenges and Concerns</b>                      |

**7. Wrap-Up, Evaluation, and Examination**

*Table 4. Ignition Interlock Training Program for Probation Officers Training Sessions*

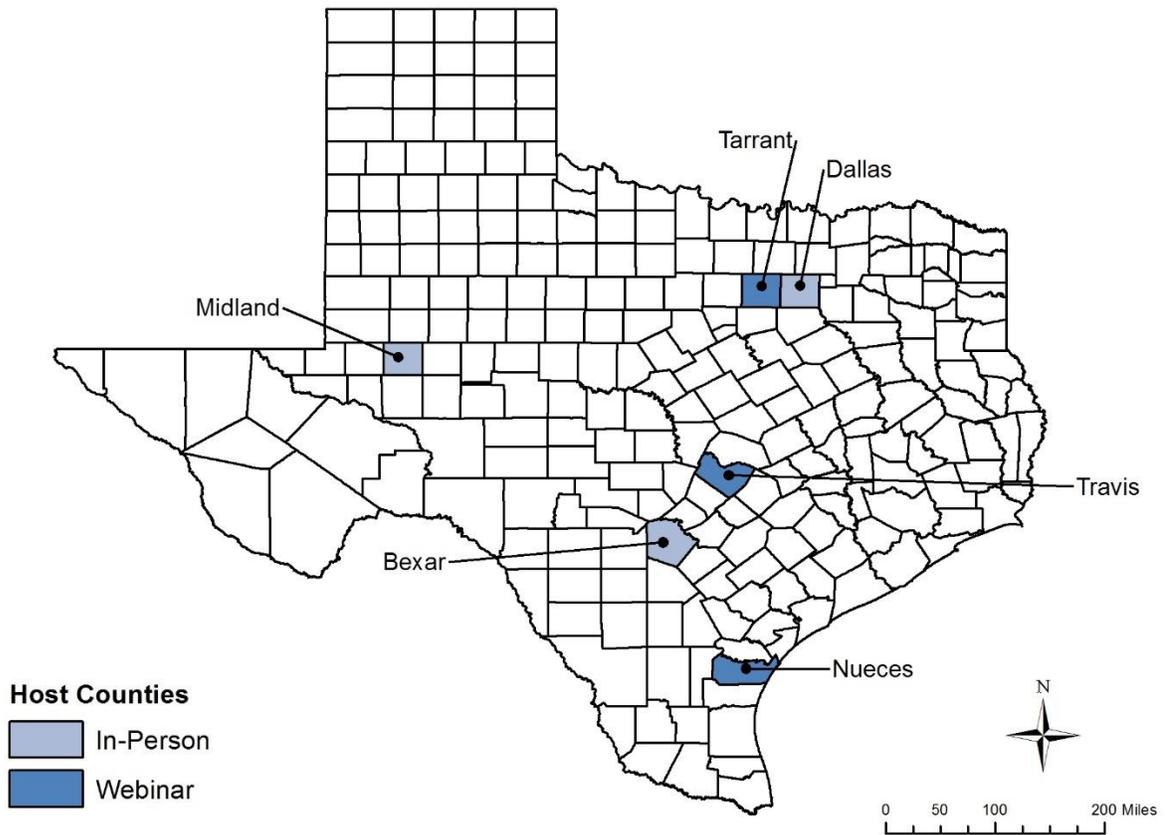
| <b>Ignition Interlock Training Program for Prosecutors</b> |
|--|
| <b>1. Introduction and Overview</b>                        |
| <b>2. Texas IID Laws</b>                                   |
| <b>3. Implementation of IID Programs and Strategies</b>    |
| <b>4. IID Technology</b>                                   |
| <b>5. Violations and Reporting</b>                         |
| <b>6. IID Challenges and Concerns</b>                      |
| <b>7. Wrap-Up, Evaluation, and Examination</b>             |

**Location Selection**

At the start of FY 2018, TTI began the process of location selection for the training sessions. TTI was charged with conducting three in person and three webinar trainings for each of the four stakeholder groups. TTI began the location selection process by consulting the Texas Department of Transportation’s (TxDOT) list of twenty-five counties with the highest per capita number of alcohol related fatal crashes in the state. After consulting this list, TTI met with ignition interlock industry partners to narrow the list of training locations to areas with underserved training opportunities. In addition, TTI in conjunction with industry partners selected training locations that were geographically diverse and representative of Texas.

In conjunction with those partners, TTI compiled a list of six proposed location sites from the original list of twenty-five. From the list, TTI staff worked with various locations law enforcement training centers, probation departments, prosecutors’ offices, and Council of Governments (COG) offices to secure training locations. A final list of six training locations were selected, facilities were secured, and instructional delivery methods were finalized. Figure 1 graphically displays the locations of the final selected ignition interlock training program host counties.

Figure 1. Ignition Interlock Training Program Host Counties, 2018



IITPCJ trainings were scheduled based on TTI and industry partner staff availability as well as availability of training facility locations. Table 5 displays the dates and locations for the six IITPCJ trainings held in 2018.

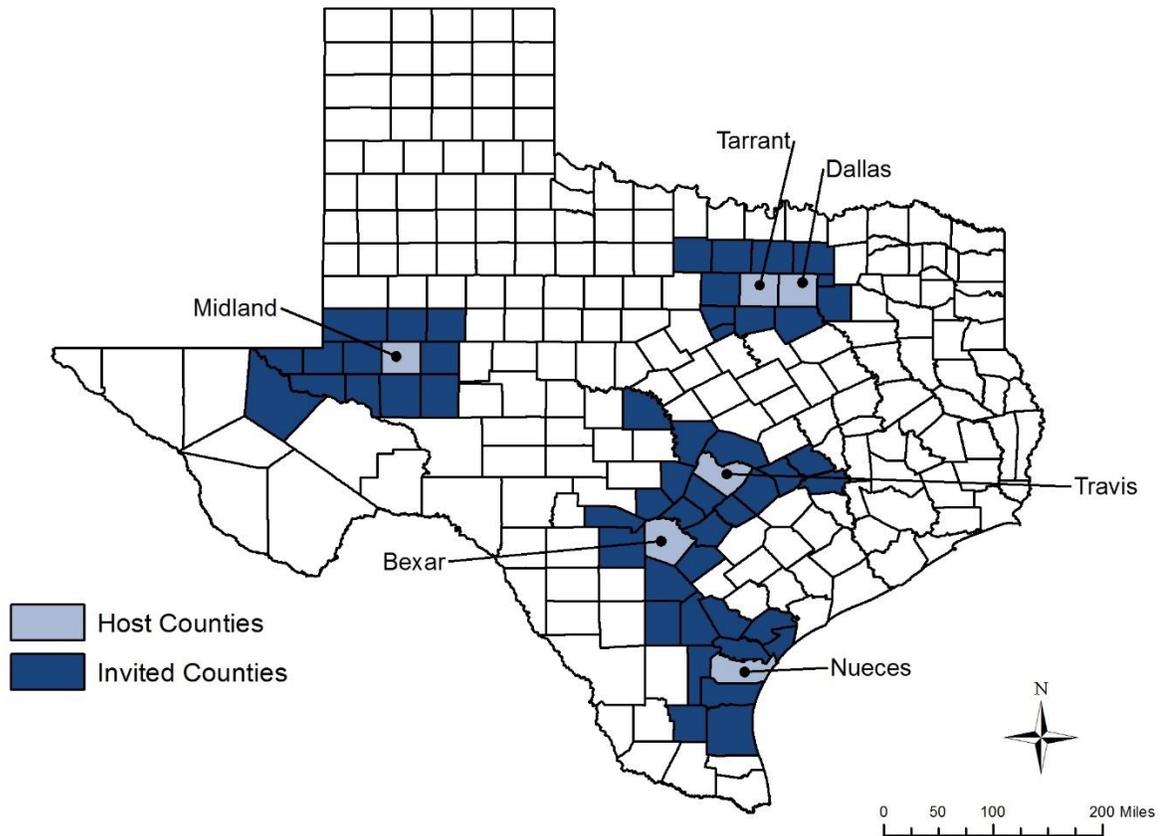
Table 5. Ignition Interlock Training Program Dates and Locations, 2018

| Training Dates                             | Training Locations              | In-person or Webinar |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| May 8 <sup>th</sup> – May 10 <sup>th</sup> | Bexar County – San Antonio, TX  | In-person            |
| June 13 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup>   | Dallas County                   | Webinar              |
| June 26 <sup>th</sup> – 28 <sup>th</sup>   | Travis County                   | Webinar              |
| August 1 <sup>st</sup> – 2 <sup>nd</sup>   | Nueces County                   | Webinar              |
| August 14 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> | Midland County – Midland, TX    | In-person            |
| August 28 <sup>th</sup> – 30 <sup>th</sup> | Tarrant County – Fort Worth, TX | In-person            |

## Participants

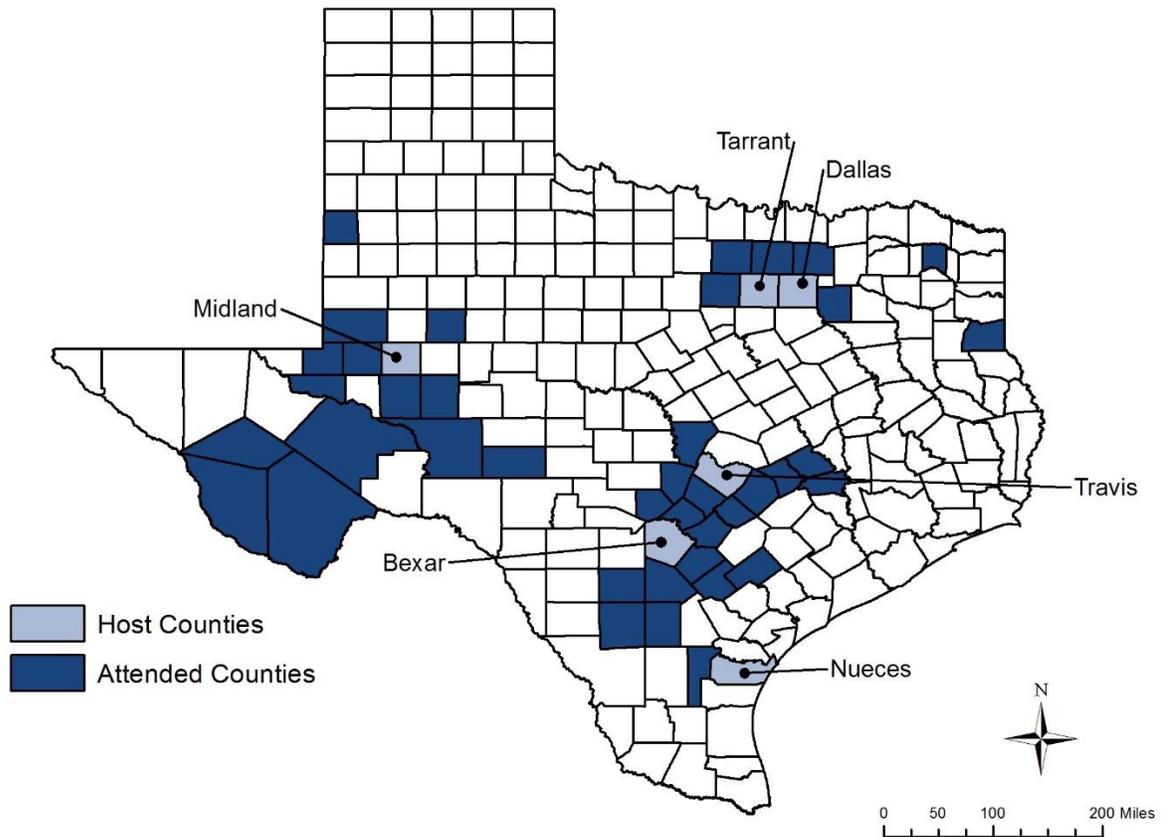
In total, 56 counties participated in the six IITPCJ trainings held this year. Counties were identified and selected based on their proximity to training sites and on the impact that impaired driving crashes had within the county. Figure 2 displays the counties that participated in IITPCJ trainings.

Figure 2. Ignition Interlock Training Program Invited Counties, 2018



Overall, across all training sessions, 313 student learners participated in the IITCJ training program. Figure 3 displays the counties that sent participants to one of the IITPCJ trainings this year.

Figure 3. Ignition Interlock Training Program Counties Attended, 2018



### Law Enforcement

Altogether, 273 law enforcement agencies were contacted across the six training site locations. Agencies were formally invited to send law enforcement officers (LEOs) to attend the IITPCJ training program. Ultimately, 60 LEOs representing 19 agencies signed up for the IITPCJ. Of the 60 LEOs registered to participate, 42 attended and completed the IITPCJ training.

Of interest was the differences in attendance and participation in the in-person trainings versus the webinar trainings. Overall, the in-person trainings were better attended by LEOs. Approximately two-thirds (30 officers) attended an in-person training compared to just one-third (12 officers) who attended a webinar training. In addition, TTI hosted two webinar trainings in which no law enforcement officers attended. These findings were important to note as they support how LEOs as student learners prefer to have training delivered. This helps inform training providers on how best to secure future LEOs as student learners.

A detailed summary of each location's agencies and attendance can be found in the appendices.

## Prosecutors

In total, 55 prosecutor's offices were contacted and invited to send attorneys to the IITPCJ in their area. A total of 86 attorneys signed up to attend the IITPCJ. Of those invited to participate, 71 attorneys representing 8 prosecuting attorney's offices attended and successfully completed the IITPCJ training.

When the TTI team compared the attendance of the in-person trainings versus the webinar trainings, there was an obvious preference for attorneys to attend in-person. Approximately 90 percent (64 attorneys) attended an in-person training compared to just 10 percent (7 attorneys) who attended a webinar training. These findings were important to note as they support how prosecutors as student learners prefer to have training delivered. This helps inform training providers on how best to secure future prosecutors as student learners. A detailed summary of each location's agencies and attendance can be found in the appendices.

## Judges

In all, 371 members of the judiciary were contacted and invited to participate in the IITPCJ in their area. A total of 33 members of the judiciary signed up to attend the IITPCJ. Of the 33 judges registered to attend, 27 judges representing 15 counties attended and completed the IITPCJ training.

When the TTI team compared the attendance of the in-person trainings versus the webinar trainings, there was a clear preference for judges to attend in-person. Approximately 74 percent (20 judges) attended an in-person training compared to 25 percent (7 judges) who attended a webinar training. These findings were important to note as they support how the judiciary as student learners prefer to have training delivered. This helps inform training providers on how best to secure future judges as student learners. A detailed summary of each location's agencies and attendance can be found in the appendices.

## Probation Officers

A total of 31 probation departments were contacted and invited to participate in the IITPCJ in their area. A total of 193 probation officers signed up to attend the IITPCJ. In all, 169 probation officers representing 23 probation departments attended and completed the IITPCJ training.

When the TTI team compared the attendance of the in-person trainings versus the webinar trainings, there was a slight preference for probation officers to attend in-person. Approximately 59 percent (100 probation officers) attended an in-person training compared to 41 percent (69 probation officers) who attended a webinar training. These findings suggest that probation officers may need multiple learning platform options to support their needs with regard to the delivery of training. Interestingly, probation officers were the only stakeholder group that expressed a preferred need/desire for web-based learning methodologies. A detailed summary of each location's agencies and attendance can be found in the appendices.

## Test Scores

To determine knowledge gained by student learners who attended and participated in this course, pre and post-test assessments were administered.

### Pre-Tests

The pre-test is designed to gauge participant’s knowledge related to ignition interlock prior to attending the course. The 10-question pre-test was administered online via Qualtrics, a software package that collects and analyzes pre and posttest evaluation data. Participants were asked to complete the pre-test at the conclusion of the registration process. Overall, participants who registered to attend the training had an average score of 72.28 on the pre-test. Table 6 displays the average pre-test scores across all training locations and stakeholder groups.

Table 6. Cumulative Pre-Test Averages Across Locations and Groups

| Location          | All          | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors  | Judges       | Probation Officers |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Bexar             | 75.58        | 71.12           | 77.89        | 80           | 73.33              |
| Dallas            | 73.58        | --              | 67.78        | 76.67        | 76.30              |
| Travis            | 72.83        | 53.33           | 82           | 80           | 76                 |
| Nueces            | 71.73        | 70.67           | 80           | 65           | 71.25              |
| Midland           | 70.69        | 70              | 70           | 67.50        | 75.29              |
| Tarrant           | 66.60        | 50.71           | 67.60        | 75           | 73.10              |
| <b>Across All</b> | <b>71.40</b> | <b>63.16</b>    | <b>74.21</b> | <b>74.03</b> | <b>74.21</b>       |

Table 7 outlines the most frequently missed questions on the pre-test.

Table 7. Cumulative Pre-Test Most Frequently Missed Questions

| Question  | Number of Registrants Who Attempted the Question | Number of Registrants Who Missed Question | Percent Who Missed Question |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------|
| <b>Q2. The ignition interlock device will shut the engine off if an offender provides a breath sample with alcohol present.</b> | 361  | 230                                       | 63.2%                       |
| <b>Q3. When must an ignition interlock device be ordered as a condition of bond?</b>  | 361  | 192                                       | 52.7%                       |
| <b>Q6. If an offender violates an Occupational Drivers License order, the violation is a...</b>                                 | 361  | 176                                       | 48.4%                       |

|   |     |     |       |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| <b>Q8. What is a goal of the ignition interlock device?</b> | 361 | 142 | 39.0% |
|---|-----|-----|-------|

### Post-Tests

Following the completion of the course material, a 20-question post-test was administered to determine participants' level of knowledge regarding ignition interlock devices (IIDs). For participants who completed the webinar training, the post-test was administered via Qualtrics. It is important to note, not all participants who completed the ignition interlock webinar submitted a post-test. The post-test scores are based only on the number of participants who submitted a post-test; not the total number of participants who attended the webinar.

Overall, participants who attended the training had an average score of 92.82. Table 8 displays the average post-test scores across all training locations and stakeholder groups.

*Table 8. Cumulative Post-Test Averages Across Locations and Groups*

| Location          | All          | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors  | Judges       | Probation Officers |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| <b>Bexar</b>      | 92.12        | 99.06           | 91.58        | 85.5         | 92.36              |
| <b>Dallas</b>     | 85.83        | --              | 75           | 92.5         | 90                 |
| <b>Travis</b>     | 93.06        | --              | 88.35        | 100          | 90.85              |
| <b>Nueces</b>     | 93.67        | 96.35           | 100          | 92.5         | 85.85              |
| <b>Midland</b>    | 93.85        | 98              | 94.29        | 87           | 96.11              |
| <b>Tarrant</b>    | 94.21        | 98              | 94.79        | 90           | 94.05              |
| <b>Across All</b> | <b>92.82</b> | <b>97.85</b>    | <b>90.67</b> | <b>91.25</b> | <b>91.54</b>       |

Table 9 lists the most frequently missed questions on the post-test. Because the pre-test contains 10 questions and the post-test contains 20 questions, a side-by-side comparison of test questions missed cannot be performed. However, the 10 pre-test questions are contained within the 20-question post-test. Understanding this condition, 2 of the top 5 most frequently missed post-test questions were also pre-test questions, which were questions 2 and 3.

*Table 9. Cumulative Post-Test Most Frequently Missed Questions*

| Question  | Number of Registrants Who Missed Question | Percent Who Missed Question |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| <b>Q10. What are the steps, in order, to start a vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device?</b>                        | 72  | 25.2%                       |
| <b>Q2. The ignition interlock device will shut the engine off if an offender provides a breath sample with alcohol present.</b> | 64  | 22.4%                       |
| <b>Q3. When should an ignition interlock device be ordered as a condition of bond?</b>  | 44  | 15.4%                       |

|   |    |       |
|---|----|-------|
| <b>Q19. What is the average elimination rate of alcohol of an adult male?</b>                     | 34 | 11.9% |
| <b>Q17. Which of the following is a type of report provided by the ignition interlock device?</b> | 32 | 11.2% |

### Change in Knowledge

Change in knowledge is calculated in order to determine if there was a change in participants' knowledge after completing the course. Change in knowledge is calculated by:

$$= (\text{Post-Test Score} - \text{Pre-Test Score} / \text{Pre-Test Score}) \times 100$$

A direct comparison of performance on the pre and posttests cannot be made as the posttest contained additional questions not asked in the pre-test. However, change in knowledge can still be calculated to determine if the participants gained additional knowledge at the completion of the course. For this evaluation, the additional ten questions were included in the calculation of change of knowledge to demonstrate the results are not biased by priming knowledge of the participants on the pre-test.

Participants of the IITPCJ training experienced an average 30 percent knowledge gain. Table 10 displays the percent of knowledge gained across all training locations and stakeholder groups.

*Table 10. Percent of Knowledge Gained Across Groups*

|                           | All        | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors  | Judges       | Probation    |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Average Pre-Test Score    | 71.40      | 63.16           | 74.21        | 74.03        | 74.21        |
| Average Post-Test Score   | 92.82      | 97.85           | 90.67        | 91.25        | 91.54        |
| <b>% Knowledge Gained</b> | <b>30%</b> | <b>54.9%</b>    | <b>22.2%</b> | <b>23.3%</b> | <b>23.4%</b> |

A detailed summary of each location's pre-test score, post-test score, and percent knowledge gain can be found in the appendices.

### Course Evaluations

To further evaluate the IITPCJ, end of course evaluations were administered. Each participant was asked to rate the program, on a five-point Likert scale with one being strongly disagree and five being strongly agree. Participants were asked to evaluate several criteria such as how likely they are to use the information provided in their job duties, if the workshop was a valuable use

of their time, the format of the training program as well as the topics covered. In addition, participants were asked to rate the performance of the instructors. Participants also had the ability to leave any additional comments or feedback they had. Overall, the course received very favorable reviews and comments from participants.

### Law Enforcement

Generally, the course appeared to be well received by law enforcement. Table 11 presents the average scores to the course evaluation questions. Table 12 presents the average scores for each of the three instructors of the course. All comments received from LEOs who attended the training are presented in the corresponding training locations appendix.

*Table 11. Law Enforcement Course Evaluations*

| Question  | Average Score |
|---|---------------|
| <b>The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.</b>                          | 4.62          |
| <b>I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.</b>  | 4.57          |
| <b>Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.</b>                                     | 4.67          |
| <b>I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented.</b> | 4.62          |
| <b>I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.</b>            | 4.67          |
| <b>This course would be better if it could be done online as a webinar.</b>   | 3.62          |

*Table 12. Law Enforcement Instructor Evaluations*

| Instructor  | Average Score |
|---|---------------|
| <b>Judge David Hodges</b>                           | 4.71          |
| <b>Cody Stewart</b>                                 | 4.71          |
| <b>Dottie McDonald (or industry representative)</b> | 4.68          |

### Prosecutors

Largely, the feedback received from prosecuting attorneys was positive. Table 13 presents the average scores to the course evaluation questions. Table 14 presents the average scores for each of the three instructors of the course. All comments received from prosecutors who attended the trainings are presented in the corresponding training locations appendix.

*Table 13. Prosecutor's Course Evaluations*

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| <b>The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.</b> | 4.58          |

|   |      |
|---|------|
| <b>I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.</b>  | 4.54 |
| <b>Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.</b>                                     | 4.56 |
| <b>I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented.</b> | 4.5  |
| <b>I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.</b>            | 4.58 |
| <b>This course would be better if it could be done online as a webinar.</b>   | 3.13 |

*Table 14. Prosecutor's Instructor Evaluations*

| <b>Instructor</b>                                   | <b>Average Score</b> |
|---|----------------------|
| <b>Judge David Hodges</b>                           | 4.69                 |
| <b>Cody Stewart</b>                                 | 4.73                 |
| <b>Dottie McDonald (or industry representative)</b> | 4.67                 |

## Judges

For the most part, the feedback received from members of the judiciary who attended this session was very positive. Table 15 presents the average scores to the course evaluation questions. Table 16 presents the average scores for each of the three instructors of the course. All comments received from members of the judiciary who attended the trainings are presented in the corresponding training locations appendix.

*Table 15. Judges' Course Evaluations*

| <b>Question</b>   | <b>Average Score</b> |
|---|----------------------|
| <b>The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.</b>                          | 4.88                 |
| <b>I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.</b>  | 4.84                 |
| <b>Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.</b>                                     | 4.72                 |
| <b>I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented.</b> | 4.72                 |
| <b>I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.</b>            | 4.76                 |
| <b>This course would be better if it could be done online as a webinar.</b>   | 3.04                 |

*Table 16. Judges' Instructor Evaluations*

| <b>Instructor</b> | <b>Average Score</b> |
|-------------------|----------------------|
|-------------------|----------------------|

|   |      |
|---|------|
| <b>Judge David Hodges</b>                             | 4.8  |
| <b>Cody Stewart</b>                                   | 4.8  |
| <b>Dottie McDonald (or SmartStart representative)</b> | 4.84 |

### Probation Officers

In general, the feedback received from probation officers was very positive. Table 17 presents the average scores to the course evaluation questions. Table 18 presents the average scores for each of the three instructors of the course. All comments received from probation officers who attended the trainings are presented in the corresponding training locations appendix.

*Table 17. Probation Officers' Course Evaluations*

| <b>Question</b>   | <b>Average Score</b> |
|---|----------------------|
| <b>The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.</b>                          | 4.86                 |
| <b>I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.</b>  | 4.83                 |
| <b>Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.</b>                                     | 4.89                 |
| <b>I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented.</b> | 4.79                 |
| <b>I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.</b>            | 4.84                 |
| <b>This course would be better if it could be done online as a webinar.</b>   | 3.19                 |

*Table 18. Probation Officers' Instructor Evaluations*

| <b>Instructor</b>                                   | <b>Average Score</b> |
|---|----------------------|
| <b>Judge David Hodges</b>                           | 4.82                 |
| <b>Cody Stewart</b>                                 | 4.82                 |
| <b>Dottie McDonald (or industry representative)</b> | 4.84                 |

### Future Activities

In Fiscal Year 2019, TTI will continue to train the previously identified branches of the criminal justice system with the curriculum developed during this project. Stakeholder completion of the curriculum package (Ignition Interlock Training Program for Criminal Justice Professionals) has demonstrated an increase of knowledge about IIDs and the related laws.

TTI planned to continue in-person and web-based trainings for all groups, however, after low attendance and ratings of the web-based trainings, TTI has determined it will be best to conduct all trainings in-person in the upcoming fiscal year. In FY 2019, TTI will conduct 10 in-

person trainings for each stakeholder group. TTI will continue to target locations for the trainings based on the number of alcohol related fatal crashes and needs for training in the area.

## References

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (2013, December). *Model Guideline for State Ignition Interlock Programs*. (Report No. DOT HS 811 859). Washington, DC: Author

National Injury Prevention Council. (2015). *Texas Specific Ignition Interlock Penetration Study*.

## Appendix A: Ignition Interlock Training for Criminal Justice Professionals – Bexar County Training Summary

### Location

The first series of six ignition interlock trainings was held in San Antonio, TX from May 8 – 10, 2018. The trainings were held at several locations throughout the city to accommodate participants. The trainings were held at the following locations, dates, and times:

- **Judges**  
May 8, 2018 from 1:00 – 5:00 PM  
Bexar County Courthouse
- **Law Enforcement**  
May 9, 2018 from 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM  
Alamo Area Regional Law Enforcement Academy
- **Probation**  
May 9, 2018 from 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM  
Alamo Area Regional Law Enforcement Academy
- **Prosecutors**  
May 10, 2018 from 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM  
Bexar County Prosecutor’s Office

### Participants

Agencies identified and invited to participate in the Ignition Interlock Training Program (IITP) were selected based on geographic proximity to Bexar County. Potential participants were recruited via email and phone from the following counties:

- Bexar
- Kendall
- Comal
- Guadalupe
- Wilson
- Atascosa
- Medina
- Bandera

A full listing of the invited agencies from each of the abovementioned counties can be found at the end of this section.

In advance of the trainings, there were 113 individuals registered for the trainings in Bexar County. There were 88 participants who attended and completed the IITP. The following sections provide further detail about recruitment for and participation at each of the trainings.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT

Texas A&M Transportation Institute (TTI) contacted and invited 50 law enforcement agencies to send officers to the IITP in Bexar County. In advance of the training, 27 law enforcement officers were registered to attend the training.

A total of 17 law enforcement officers attended and completed the 4-hour training on May 9, 2018. Participating officers came from 11 agencies, representing 3 counties in Texas:

- Arlington PD
- Bexar County Pct. 4 Constable
- China Grove PD
- Comal County SO
- Guadalupe County SO
- Live Oak County SO
- Our Lady of the Lake University PD
- San Antonio PD
- San Diego PD
- Shavano Park PD
- Trinity University PD

The three counties law enforcement agencies represented were:

- Bexar
- Comal
- Guadalupe

It should be noted that one officer completed the ignition interlock training with probation officers. This officer is accounted for in the above law enforcement section and completed associated Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) requirements to be eligible to receive TCOLE credit for completing the training.

#### PROSECUTORS

TTI contacted and invited attorneys from the Bexar County District Attorney's Office to attend the IITP. TTI coordinated with the prosecutor training supervisor in Bexar County, who further promoted the training in 7 surrounding counties. In advance of the training, 31 attorneys registered to attend.

A total of 26 attorneys attended and completed the 4-hour training on May 10, 2018. All participating attorneys represented the Bexar County District Attorney's Office; thus, the only county prosecutors represented was Bexar County.

## JUDGES

TTI contacted and invited 63 members of the judiciary to attend the IITP. In advance of the training, 14 judges registered to attend the training.

A total of 10 judges attended and completed the training on May 8, 2018. Participating judges came from 10 courts, representing 4 counties in Texas:

- Bexar County Court at Law 2
- Bexar County Court at Law 8
- Bexar County Court at Law 9
- Bexar County Court at Law 11
- Bexar County Court at Law 14
- Bexar County Felony Drug Court
- Dewitt County Justice of the Peace, Pct. 2
- Kendall County Justice of the Peace, Pct. 2
- Kendall County Justice of the Peace, Pct. 3
- McMullen County Court

The four counties judges represented were:

- Bexar County
- Dewitt County
- Kendall County
- McMullen County

## PROBATION

TTI contacted and invited probation officers from 6 community supervision and corrections departments (CSCDs) to attend the IITP. In advance of the training, there were 41 probation officers registered to attend the training. Because of the overwhelming response, attendance for this training was capped.

A total of 35 probation officers attended and completed the 4-hour training on May 9, 2018. Participating probation officers came from 3 CSCDs, representing 9 counties in Texas:

- Bexar
- Comal, Caldwell, and Hayes
- Wilson, Atascosa, Frio, Karnes, and LaSalle

## Test Scores

In order to determine the participants' change in knowledge after completing the course, pre- and post-tests were administered. The pre-test is designed to gauge participant's knowledge related to ignition interlock prior to attending the course while the post-test is designed to gauge participant's knowledge related to ignition interlock after attending the course.

## Pre-Tests

The 10 question pre-test is administered online via Qualtrics; registrants are asked to complete the pre-test at the conclusion of the registration process.

Overall, participants who registered to attend the training in Bexar County scored an average of 74.18 on the pre-test. Table A19 outlines the average pre-test score according to professional background. Law enforcement scored the lowest with an average of 71.12 while judges scored the highest with an average of 80 on the pre-test. It should be noted that not everyone who registered in advance completed the training in person.

*Table A19. Average Pre-Test Score by Background*

| Law Enforcement | Prosecutors | Judges | Probation |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| 71.12           | 77.89       | 80     | 73.33     |

Table A20 outlines the most frequently missed questions on the pre-test. Almost half of the registrants for trainings in Bexar County missed the question regarding when an ignition interlock device must be ordered as a condition of bond.

*Table A20. Most Frequently Missed Questions on Pre-Test*

| Question  | Number of Registrants Who Missed Question | Percent Who Missed Question |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| <b>Q2. The ignition interlock device will shut the engine off if an offender provides a breath sample with alcohol present.</b> | 55  | 60.4%                       |
| <b>Q3. When must an ignition interlock device be ordered as a condition of bond?</b>  | 44  | 48.4%                       |
| <b>Q6. If an offender violates an Occupational Drivers License order, the violation is a...</b>                                 | 42  | 46.2%                       |
| <b>Q8. What is a goal of ignition interlock?</b>  | 30  | 33.0%                       |
| <b>Q7. What causes an ignition interlock device violation?</b>  | 21  | 23.0%                       |

## Post-Tests

Following the completion of the course material, a 20-question post-test was administered to determine participants' level of knowledge regarding ignition interlock devices (IIDs) and calculate knowledge gained.

Participants who completed the training in Bexar County had an average score of 92.65. Table A21 outlines the average post-test score by participant background. Law enforcement had the highest average post-test score, 99.06.

*Table A21. Average Post-Test Score by Background*

|                         | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors | Judges | Probation |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| Average Post-Test Score | 99.06           | 91.58       | 85.5   | 92.36     |

Table A22 lists the most frequently missed questions on the post-test. Because the pre-test contains 10 questions and the post-test contains 20 questions, a side-by-side comparison of test questions missed cannot be performed. However, the 10 pre-test questions are contained within the 20-question post-test. Understanding this condition, two of the top five questions missed in the pre-test were also missed in the post-test albeit at a much lower percentage.

*Table A22. Post-Test Most Frequently Missed Questions*

| Question   | Number Missed | Percent Who Missed Question |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Q10. What are the steps, in order, to start a vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device?</b> | 25            | 30.9%                       |
| <b>Q3. When must an ignition interlock device be ordered as a condition of bond?</b>                     | 16            | 19.8%                       |
| <b>Q16. Which of the following is a cause of a violation?</b>  | 10            | 12.3%                       |
| <b>Q8. What is the goal of an ignition interlock program?</b>  | 8             | 9.9%                        |
| <b>Q9. What is the purpose of an ignition interlock device?</b>  | 6             | 7.4%                        |

### Change in Knowledge

Law enforcement officers who registered to attend the Bexar County training had the lowest average pre-test score as compared to the other registered criminal justice professionals. However, law enforcement also had the highest average post-test score, demonstrating a 39.3% gain in knowledge. Interestingly, judges who registered to attend the Bexar County training had the highest average pre-test score and also the lowest average post-test score, resulting in the smallest change in knowledge of 6.9%. Table A5 displays the change in knowledge by background.

Table A23. Change in Knowledge by Background

|                           | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors  | Judges      | Probation  |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| Average Pre-Test Score    | 71.12           | 77.89        | 80          | 73.33      |
| Average Post-Test Score   | 99.06           | 91.58        | 85.5        | 92.36      |
| <b>% Knowledge Gained</b> | <b>39.3%</b>    | <b>17.6%</b> | <b>6.9%</b> | <b>26%</b> |

### Course Evaluations

To further evaluate the IITP, end of course evaluations were administered. Each participant was asked to rate the program, on a five-point rating scale between “strongly disagree” and “strongly agree.” Participants were asked to evaluate several criteria such as how likely they are to use the provided information in their job duties, if the workshop was a valuable use of time, the format of the training program, as well as the topics covered in the course. In addition, participants were asked to rate the performance of the instructors. Participants also had the ability to leave any comments and additional feedback.

To analyze the course evaluations, each rating was assigned a point value with “strongly disagree” assigned the lowest point value of 1 and “strongly agree” assigned the highest point value of 5. The ratings were averaged to determine an average score for each question.

The following sections provide information about how the course evaluations were completed for each training class. The course evaluation form is the same form used in FY 2018 for the IITP, however, a question regarding the possibility of teaching the class online via a webinar was added this year.

Participants were unable to reach consensus regarding webinar classes. Some participants saw the value added in providing online classes which would allow a broader audience to be reached, reduce travel constraints, and enable participants to complete the course at their own pace. Other participants strongly disagreed, arguing that part of what made the class beneficial was being able to hear the stories and questions from other participants and physically handling the ignition interlock devices and equipment.

At the same time, some participants gave the same rating for the entire evaluation form (e.g., “strongly agreed” was marked for every question). Without additional comments or feedback provided, it is difficult to interpret the true intent of their response to the webinar question.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

Generally, the course appeared to be well received by law enforcement. Table A24 lists the average scores given on the course evaluation questions.

Table A25 presents the average scores for each of the three instructors of the course. Table A26 displays any written comments received from law enforcement in attendance.

Additionally, in order to receive training TCOLE credit, all officers had to complete a TCOLE evaluation form in addition to TTI's course evaluation form.

*Table A24. Course Evaluations Completed by Law Enforcement*

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.                          | 4.59          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.  | 4.59          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 4.76          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 4.71          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation, and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.           | 4.64          |
| This course would be better if it could be done online as a webinar.   | 3.18          |

*Table A25. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Law Enforcement*

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 4.82          |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 4.82          |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 4.82          |

*Table A26. Course Comments Completed by Law Enforcement*

| Comments   |
|--|
| It was helpful to see the hardware and equipment in person. It was helpful to be able to hear stories from other officers. |
| I like the ability to handle the machine.  |
| In-person courses allow interaction with experienced and knowledgeable instructors to ask questions and get answers.       |
| Online would not give you the full exposure.   |
| Glad to see actual units that will be seen in the field.   |
| It would be more convenient for people who live out of town.   |
| Great information and very informative.  |
| Both would be great.   |
| Great information. Thanks for your presentation.   |

| Comments   |
|--|
| Good powerpoint, good instructors, and good material.                |
| Very good class - thank you.   |
| Outstanding training.  |
| GREAT CLASS THANK YOU.   |
| The course was very knowledgeable and see the IID types was helpful. |
| Instructors are great presenters and knew the material really well.  |

## PROSECUTORS

Largely, the feedback received from prosecuting attorneys was positive. Table A27 presents the average scores given on the course evaluation questions. Table A28 presents the average scores for each of the three instructors. Table A29 presents any comments received from the attorneys in attendance.

Table A27. Course Evaluations Completed by Prosecutors

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.                          | 4.26          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.  | 4.21          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 4.26          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 4.26          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation, and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.           | 4.42          |
| This course would be better if it could be done online as a webinar.   | 3.32          |

Table A28. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Prosecutors

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 4.58          |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 4.63          |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 4.58          |

Table A29. Course Comments Completed by Prosecutors

| Comments   |
|--|
| Good information, but it doesn't need to be that long. This could be covered in 2 hours. |
| Self-paced might be more time efficient.   |
| Would allow us to move at our own pace.  |
| Informative and interesting!   |

## JUDGES

For the most part, the feedback received from members of the judiciary who attended this session was very positive. Table A30 presents the average scores to the course evaluation questions.

Table A31 presents the average scores for each of the three instructors of the course. Table A32 presents any comments received from the judges in attendance.

*Table A30. Course Evaluations Completed by Judges*

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.                          | 4.67          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.  | 4.78          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 4.56          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 4.67          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.            | 4.67          |
| This course would be better if it could be done online as a webinar.   | 3.67          |

*Table A31. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Judges*

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 4.67          |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 4.78          |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 4.78          |

*Table A32. Course Comments Completed by Judges*

| Comments   |
|--|
| There seems to be the opportunity to provide more information in person. |
| Great seminar. Lots of information.                                      |
| Great tool for DWI court.  |
| I needed all information presented. Thank you all. Great job!            |

## PROBATION

In general, the feedback received from probation officers was very positive. Table A33 presents the average scores to the course evaluation questions. Table A34 presents the average scores for each of the three instructors of the course.

Table A35 presents the course comments provided by probation.

Table A33. Course Evaluations Completed by Probation

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.                          | 4.83          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.  | 4.80          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 4.91          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 4.86          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.            | 4.89          |
| This course would be better if it could be done online as a webinar.   | 2.53          |

Table A34. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Probation

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 4.98          |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 4.94          |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 5.0           |

Table A35. Course Comments Completed by Probation

| Comments   |
|--|
| Like the instructors; information already updated with [sic] policies; wish could have been given map so I would have known where to go. |
| I feel online there would be no interaction.   |
| Very informative.  |
| This course is better in person. There were many questions asked that were not muted. I enjoyed the course.                              |
| I would prefer in-person class.  |
| It was easier to make myself pay attention and ask questions as needed.  |
| Instructors were able to provide a better overall view and information regarding ignition interlock.                                     |
| Examples from instructor and participants would not be available.  |
| Don't like online.   |
| Thanks for providing us with knowledgeable presenters.   |
| Great presentation.  |
| This was a great workshop with a lot of information I was not aware of.  |
| Great idea to have a judge in the presentation!  |
| Good information. Great job!   |
| I think all the probation reps in Texas should be required to attend.  |
| Good info, professional presentation by all!   |
| This was a very good workshop and delivered very professionally. This information is very relatable                                      |

|  |
|--|
| <b>to my professional duties and was very helpful.</b>   |
| <b>Thank you for being effective. I enjoyed the course and the info provided. This helped me have a better understanding of the interlock.</b> |
| <b>Could have used food/ refreshments.</b>   |
| <b>Coffee would be nice.</b>   |
| <b>Great presentation.</b>   |
| <b>Very informative information for my caseload (DWI).</b>   |

Agencies Contacted and Invited to Participate in Training

**LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

- Alamo Area Regional Law Enforcement Academy
- Atascosa County SO
- Balcones Heights PD
- Bandera County SO
- Bexar County Pct 1
- Bexar County Pct 2
- Bexar County Pct 3
- Bexar County Pct 4
- Bexar County SO
- Boerne PD
- Bulverde PD
- Castle Hills PD
- Castroville PD
- Cibolo PD
- Comal County SO
- Converse PD
- Converse PD
- County Task Force
- Devine PD
- Elmendorf PD
- Fair Oaks Ranch PD
- Floresville PD
- Garden Ridge PD
- Grey Forest PD
- Guadalupe County SO
- Hill Country PD
- Hollywood Park PD
- Hondo PD
- Jourdanton PD
- Kendall County SO
- Kirby PD
- La Coste PD
- Leon Valley PD
- Live Oak PD
- Lytle PD
- Marion PD
- Medina County SO
- Natalia PD
- New Braunfels PD
- Olmos Park PD
- Pleasanton PD
- Poteet PD
- San Antonio PD
- Schertz PD
- Seguin PD
- Selma PD
- Shavano PD
- Somerset PD
- Wilson County SO
- Windcrest PD

## PROSECUTORS' OFFICES

- Atascosa County Attorney's Office
- Bandera County Attorney's Office
- Bexar County District Attorney's Office
- Comal County Attorney's Office
- Guadalupe County Attorney's Office
- Kendall County Attorney's Office
- Medina County Attorney's Office
- Wilson County Attorney's Office

## JUDGES

- 144th Criminal District Court
- 175th Criminal District Court
- 186th Criminal District Court
- 187th Criminal District Court
- 226th Criminal District Court
- 227th Criminal District Court
- 290th Criminal District Court
- 379th Criminal District Court
- 399th Criminal District Court
- 437th Criminal District Court
- Atascosa County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Atascosa County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Atascosa County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Atascosa County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Bandera County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Bandera County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Bandera County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Bandera County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Bexar County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1, Place 1
- Bexar County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1, Place 2
- Bexar County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2, Place 1
- Bexar County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3, Place 1
- Bexar County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3, Place 2
- Bexar County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4, Place 1
- Bexar County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4, Place 2

- Bexar County Court at Law Number 1
- Bexar County Court at Law Number 2
- Bexar County Court at Law Number 3
- Bexar County Court at Law Number 4
- Bexar County Court at Law Number 5
- Bexar County Court at Law Number 6
- Bexar County Court at Law Number 7
- Bexar County Court at Law Number 8
- Bexar County Court at Law Number 9
- Bexar County Court at Law Number 10
- Bexar County Court at Law Number 11
- Bexar County Court at Law Number 12
- Bexar County Court at Law Number 13
- Bexar County Court at Law Number 14
- Bexar County Court at Law Number 15
- Bexar County Felony Drug Court
- Bexar County Magistrate Court
- Comal County, County Court at Law 1
- Comal County, County Court at Law 2
- Comal County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Comal County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Comal County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Comal County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Guadalupe County, County Court at Law 1
- Guadalupe County, County Court at Law 2
- Guadalupe County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Guadalupe County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Guadalupe County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Guadalupe County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Kendall County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Kendall County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Kendall County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Kendall County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Medina County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Medina County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Medina County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Medina County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Wilson County Justice of the Peace
-

## COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CORRECTION DEPARTMENTS

- Bandera, Gillespie, Kerr CSCD
- Bexar County CSCD
- Comal, Caldwell, Hayes CSCD
- Kendall County
- Medina, Real, Uvalde CSCD
- Wilson, Atascosa, Frio, Karnes, LaSalle

## Appendix B: Ignition Interlock Training for Criminal Justice Professionals – Dallas County Training Summary

### Location

The second series of six ignition interlock trainings was held for Dallas County from June 13-14, 2018. Each of the Dallas County trainings were held via webinar to accommodate participants. The separate trainings were held at the following dates and times:

- **Judges**  
June 14, 2018 from 1:00 – 5:00 PM
- **Law Enforcement**  
June 13, 2018 from 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM
- **Probation**  
June 13, 2018 from 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM
- **Prosecutors**  
June 14, 2018 from 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM

### Recruitment and Participation

Agencies identified and invited to participate in the Ignition Interlock Training Program (IITP) were selected based on geographic proximity to Dallas County. Potential participants were recruited via email and phone from the following counties:

- Dallas
- Collin
- Denton
- Ellis
- Kaufman
- Rockwall

A full listing of the invited agencies from each of the abovementioned counties can be found at the end of this section.

In advance of the trainings, there were 57 individuals registered (however, only 56 pre-tests were received) for the trainings in Dallas County.

There were 51 participants who attended and completed the IITP (note that one probation officer had to leave the webinar early). The following sections provide further detail about recruitment for and participation at each of the trainings.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

Texas A&M Transportation Institute (TTI) contacted and invited 86 law enforcement agencies to send officers to the IITP in Dallas County. There were no law enforcement officers who registered in advance of the training, and no officers attended the training on June 13, 2018.

## PROSECUTORS

TTI contacted and invited attorneys from five district and county attorney's offices. In advance of the training, 6 attorneys registered.

A total of 3 attorneys completed the 4-hour training on June 14, 2018. All participating attorneys represented the Dallas County District Attorney's Office; therefore, the only county prosecutors represented was Dallas County.

## JUDGES

TTI contacted and invited 79 members of the judiciary to attend the IITP. In advance of the training, 5 judges registered.

A total of 4 judges attended and completed the training on June 14, 2018. Participating judges came from 4 courts, representing 2 counties in Texas:

- Cochran County
- Dallas County

## PROBATION

TTI contacted and invited probation officers from 6 community supervision and corrections departments (CSCDs) to attend the IITP. In advance of the training, there were 46 probation officers registered.

A total of 44 probation officers attended and completed the 4-hour training on June 13, 2018. It should be noted that one probation officer left the training early. Participating probation officers came from 4 CSCDs, representing 4 counties in Texas:

- Collin
- Dallas
- Denton
- Kaufman

## Test Scores

Both a pre-test and a post-test are administered prior to attending the course and immediately after attending the course. The pre-test is designed to gauge participant's knowledge related to

ignition interlock prior to attending the course while the post-test is designed to gauge participant’s knowledge related to ignition interlock after attending the course.

### Pre-Tests

The 10 question pre-test is administered online via Qualtrics; registrants are asked to complete the pre-test at the conclusion of the registration process.

Overall, participants who registered to attend the training in Dallas County scored an average of 73.58 on the pre-test. Not everyone who registered in advance actually attended the training. The pre-test scores include all registrants -- regardless of whether they attended the training. All registrants are included in the average because the pre-test is submitted anonymously.

Table A19 outlines the average pre-test score by professional background. Prosecutors scored the lowest with an average of 67.78 while judges scored the highest with an average of 76.67 on the pre-test.

*Table B36. Average Pre-Test Score by Background*

| Law Enforcement | Prosecutors | Judges | Probation |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| -               | 67.78       | 76.67  | 76.3      |

Table A20 outlines the most frequently missed questions on the pre-test. Almost three-fourths of all registrants missed the question regarding when an ignition interlock device is ordered as a condition of bond.

*Table B37. Most Frequently Missed Questions on Pre-Test*

| Question  | Number of Registrants Who Missed Question | Percent Who Missed Question |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| <b>Q3. When must an ignition interlock device be ordered as a condition of bond?</b>  | 42  | 68.9%                       |
| <b>Q6. If an offender violates an Occupational Drivers License order, the violation is a...</b>                                 | 34  | 55.7%                       |
| <b>Q2. The ignition interlock device will shut the engine off if an offender provides a breath sample with alcohol present.</b> | 29  | 47.5%                       |
| <b>Q8. What is a goal of ignition interlock?</b>  | 25  | 41%                         |
| <b>Q4. When must an ignition interlock device be ordered as a condition of probation?</b>                                       | 9   | 14.8%                       |

### Post-Tests

Following the completion of the course material, a 20-question post-test was administered to determine participants’ level of knowledge regarding ignition interlock devices (IIDs) and calculate knowledge gained.

Participants who completed the training in Dallas County had an average score of 89. Table A21 outlines the average post-test score by participant background. Judges had the highest class average with 92.5.

Table B38. Average Post-Test Score by Background

|                         | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors | Judges | Probation |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| Average Post-Test Score | -               | 75          | 92.5   | 90        |

Not all participants who completed the ignition interlock webinar submitted a post-test. The post-test scores are based only on the number of participants who submitted a post-test; not the total number of participants who attended the webinar. Table B39 below displays the number of participants who completed the webinar and the number of participants who submitted a post-test.

Table B39. Number of Participants who Attended Webinar and Submitted Post-Test

|                                      | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors | Judges | Probation |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| Participants Who Attended Webinar    | -               | 3           | 4      | 44*       |
| Participants Who Submitted Post-Test | -               | 3           | 4      | 33        |

\*One participant departed the webinar early.

Table A22 lists the most frequently missed questions on the post-test. Because the pre-test contains 10 questions and the post-test contains 20 questions, a side-by-side comparison of test questions missed cannot be performed. However, the 10 pre-test questions are contained within the 20-question post-test. Understanding this condition, 3 of the top 5 most frequently missed post-test questions were also pre-test questions.

Table B40. Post-Test Most Frequently Missed Questions

| Question   | Number Missed | Percent Who Missed Question |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Q2. The ignition interlock device will shut the engine off if an offender provides a breath sample with alcohol present. | 14            | 35%                         |
| Q19. What is the average elimination rate of alcohol of an adult male?   | 12            | 30%                         |
| Q3. When must an ignition interlock device be ordered as a condition of bond?  | 9             | 22.5%                       |
| Q8. What is the goal of an ignition interlock program?   | 8             | 20%                         |
| Q17. Which of the following is a type of report provided by the ignition interlock device?                               | 7             | 17.5%                       |

## Change in Knowledge

Change in knowledge is calculated in order to determine if there was a change in participants' knowledge after completing the course. Change in knowledge is calculated by:

$$= \text{Post-Test Score} - \text{Pre-Test Score} / \text{Pre-Test Score}$$

Judges had on average the highest pre-test scores, highest post-test scores, and highest percent of knowledge gained. Prosecutors had on average the lowest pre-test scores, the lowest post-test scores, and the lowest percent of knowledge gained.

Table B41. Change in Knowledge by Background

|                           | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors  | Judges       | Probation    |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Average Pre-Test Score    | -               | 67.78        | 76.67        | 76.3         |
| Average Post-Test Score   | -               | 75           | 92.5         | 90           |
| <b>% Knowledge Gained</b> | -               | <b>10.7%</b> | <b>20.6%</b> | <b>15.2%</b> |

## Course Evaluations

To further evaluate the IITP, end of course evaluations were administered. The course evaluation includes a section to rate the course content, a section to rate the course instructors, and a section to provide feedback and comments.

Each participant was asked to rate the course content/program on a five-point rating scale between “strongly disagree” and “strongly agree.” Participants were asked to evaluate several criteria such as how likely they are to use the provided information in their job duties, if the workshop was a valuable use of time, the format of the training program, as well as the topics covered in the course. The same scale was used to rate the performance of course instructors.

To analyze the course evaluations, each rating was assigned a point value with “strongly disagree” assigned the lowest point value of 1 and “strongly agree” assigned the highest point value of 5. The ratings were averaged to determine an average score for each question.

The following sections provide information about how the course evaluations were completed for each training class. The course evaluation form is the same form used in FY 2018, however, a question regarding the benefit of teaching the course online or via webinar was added. The question posed depends upon the delivery of the training - e.g., if the course is taught in-person, the question posed is about teaching the course via webinar.

### LAW ENFORCEMENT

No law enforcement participated in the Dallas County IITP training.

## PROSECUTORS

There were 3 prosecutors who attended the webinar, and there were 3 evaluation forms returned. Table B42 presents the average scores given on the course evaluation questions. Table B43 presents the average scores for each of the three instructors. Table A29 presents any comments received from the attorneys in attendance.

*Table B42. Course Evaluations Completed by Prosecutors*

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.                          | 5.00          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.  | 4.50          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 4.33          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 3.33          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation, and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.           | 4.67          |
| This course would be better if it were conducted in person.  | 3.33          |

*Table B43. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Prosecutors*

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 4.67          |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 4.67          |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 4.67          |

*Table B44. Course Comments Completed by Prosecutors*

| Comments  |
|---|
| Morning session is not convenient due to morning docket. Afternoon would be better. |

## JUDGES

There were 4 judges who participated in the webinar, and there were 3 evaluation forms returned. Table A30 presents the average scores to the course evaluation questions.

Table A31 presents the average scores for each of the three instructors of the course. Table A32 presents any comments received from the judges in attendance.

Table B45. Course Evaluations Completed by Judges

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.                          | 5.00          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.  | 5.00          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 4.67          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 4.67          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.            | 5.00          |
| This course would be better if it were conducted in person.  | 3.00          |

Table B46. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Judges

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 5.0           |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 5.0           |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 5.0           |

Table B47. Course Comments Completed by Judges

| Comments   |
|--|
| Course information was very informative and useful.  |
| Video is fine because it's difficult to coordinate so many schedules for an in-person training; I would like to have a paper to go along with this material because I learn better from reading vs. listening. |
| Very good information.   |

## PROBATION

There were 44 probation officers who participated in the webinar, and there were 29 evaluation forms returned. Table A33 presents the average scores to the course evaluation questions. Table A34 presents the average scores for each of the three instructors of the course.

Table A35 presents the course comments provided by probation.

Table B48. Course Evaluations Completed by Probation

| Question  | Average Score |
|---|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties. | 4.87          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.               | 4.87          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.            | 4.87          |

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 4.65          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.            | 4.78          |
| This course would be better if it were conducted in person.  | 3.26          |

Table B49. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Probation

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 4.68          |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 4.65          |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 4.71          |

Table B50. Course Comments Completed by Probation

| Comments   |
|--|
| All presenters should make sure that they project or wear a microphone to project to the audience consistently.  |
| If it were done in person, there wouldn't be issues with audio. I feel like I may have missed a few thing, especially early on.  |
| I don't think it needs to be 4 hours. I always enjoy Erin's presentations especially when she goes through myths because we get a lot of stories from clients and excuses.                 |
| I felt that Judge Hodges could have spoken about ODL's in more detail.   |
| I enjoyed the WebEx format and I enjoyed the content of the course.  |
| Less problem with the audio and interruption   |
| All the information was very interesting and informative. I prefer the webinar form of presentation as I can view it in my office as opposed to going to another site.                     |
| This webinar was awesome!  |
| I personally enjoyed the training as I do better in a one on one setting then in a group. I was able to learn more this way.   |
| The only thing that would be better about the course being done in person is not having to deal with the technical difficulties. Overall, it was a great presentation.                     |
| I think the webinar was a much more effective way to communicate the information. I could stay in my office and not have to travel to a location to get the information. Appreciated that! |
| In person sessions are better for some that are not familiar with the webex format. People not muting their phones was very distracting.   |
| I thought the class provided excellent information on the IID and much needed information.   |
| There were a few bugs to work out, but overall, it was a solid workshop.   |
| Very informative.  |
| Great information shared.  |
| Very good training.  |
| Very informative and helpful to as a DWI officer.  |

## Agencies Contacted and Invited to Participate in Training

### LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

- Addison PD
- Allen PD
- Aubrey PD
- Balch Springs PD
- Bardwell PD
- Carrollton PD
- Cedar Hill PD
- Celina PD
- Cockrell Hill PD
- Collin County SO
- Combine PD
- Constable Pct. 1
- Constable Pct. 2
- Constable Pct. 3
- Constable Pct. 4
- Constable Pct. 5
- Coppell PD
- Corinth PD
- Corpus Christi PD
- Crandall PD
- Dallas PD
- Dallas County SO
- Dallas ISD PD
- Denton County SO
- Denton PD
- Desoto PD
- Double Oak PD
- Duncanville PD
- Ellis County SO
- Ennis PD
- Farmers Branch PD
- Farmersville PD
- Ferris PD
- Flower Mound PD
- Forney PD
- Frisco PD
- Garland PD
- Garrett PD
- Grand Prairie PD
- Hickory Creek PD
- Highland Village PD
- Hutchins PD
- Irving PD
- Italy PD
- Justin PD
- Kaufman County SO
- Kaufman PD
- Kemp PD
- Krugerville PD
- Krum PD
- Lake Dallas PD
- Lewisville PD
- Little Elm PD
- Mabank PD
- Marshall Creek PD
- Maypearl PD
- McKinney PD
- Mesquite PD
- Midlothian PD
- Murphy PD
- Northlake PD
- Oak Point PD
- Palmer PD
- Parker PD
- Pilot Point PD
- Plano PD
- Princeton PD
- Prosper PD
- Red Oak PD
- Rockwall County SO

- Rockwall PD
- Rowlett PD
- Royse City PD
- Sachse PD
- Sanger PD
- Seagoville PD
- Talty PD
- Terrell PD
- The Colony PD
- Trophy Club PD
- Waxahachie PD
- Wilmer PD
- Wylie PD

#### PROSECUTORS' OFFICES

- Collin County District Attorney's Office
- Dallas County District Attorney's Office
- Ellis County District Attorney's Office
- Kaufman County Attorney's Office
- Rockwall County District Attorney's Office

#### JUDGES

- Dallas County, County Criminal Court 1
- Dallas County, County Criminal Court 2
- Dallas County, County Criminal Court 3
- Dallas County, County Criminal Court 4
- Dallas County, County Criminal Court 5
- Dallas County, County Criminal Court 6
- Dallas County, County Criminal Court 7
- Dallas County, County Criminal Court 8
- Dallas County, County Criminal Court 9
- Dallas County, County Criminal Court 10
- Dallas County, County Criminal Court 11
- Criminal District Court 1
- Criminal District Court 2
- Criminal District Court 3
- Criminal District Court 4
- Criminal District Court 5
- Criminal District Court 6
- Criminal District Court 7
- 195<sup>th</sup> District Court
- 203<sup>rd</sup> District Court
- 204<sup>th</sup> District Court
- 265<sup>th</sup> District Court
- 282<sup>nd</sup> District Court
- 283<sup>rd</sup> District Court
- 291<sup>st</sup> District Court
- 292<sup>nd</sup> District Court
- 363<sup>rd</sup> District Court
- Dallas County Magistrates Courts 1 – 5
- Collin County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Collin County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2

- Collin County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3-1
- Collin County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3-2
- Collin County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Collin County, County Court at Law 1
- Collin County, County Court at Law 2
- Collin County, County Court at Law 3
- Collin County, County Court at Law 4
- Collin County, County Court at Law 5
- Collin County, County Court at Law 6
- Collin County, County Court at Law 7
- 199th District Court
- 219<sup>th</sup> District Court
- 296<sup>th</sup> District Court
- 366<sup>th</sup> District Court
- 380<sup>th</sup> District Court
- 401<sup>st</sup> District Court
- 416<sup>th</sup> District Court
- 417<sup>th</sup> District Court
- 469<sup>th</sup> District Court
- 429<sup>th</sup> District Court
- 470<sup>th</sup> District Court
- 382<sup>nd</sup> District Court
- 439<sup>th</sup> District Court
- Rockwall County, County Court at Law
- Rockwall County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Rockwall County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Rockwall County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Rockwall County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- 40<sup>th</sup> District Court
- 328 District Court
- 443<sup>rd</sup> District Court
- Ellis County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Ellis County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Ellis County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Ellis County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Ellis County, County Court at Law 1
- Ellis County, County Court at Law 2
- Kaufman County, County Court at Law
- Kaufman County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Kaufman County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Kaufman County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Kaufman County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- 86<sup>th</sup> District Court
- 422<sup>nd</sup> District Court

## COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CORRECTION DEPARTMENTS

- Collin County CSCD
- Dallas County CSCD
- Denton County CSCD
- Ellis County CSCD
- Kaufman County CSCD
- Rockwall County CSCD

## Appendix C: Ignition Interlock Training for Criminal Justice Professionals – Travis County Training Summary

### Location

The third series of six ignition interlock trainings was held for Travis County from June 26-27, 2018. Each of the Travis County trainings were held via webinar to accommodate participants. The separate trainings were held at the following dates and times:

- **Law Enforcement**  
June 26, 2018 from 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM
- **Judges**  
June 27, 2018 from 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM
- **Probation**  
June 27, 2018 from 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM
- **Prosecutors**  
June 28, 2018 from 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM

### Recruitment and Participation

Agencies identified and invited to participate in the Ignition Interlock Training Program (IITP) were selected based on geographic proximity to Travis County. Potential participants were recruited via email and phone from the following counties:

- Bastrop
- Blanco
- Burnett
- Burleson
- Caldwell
- Comal
- Hays
- Lee
- San Saba
- Travis
- Washington
- Williamson

A full listing of the invited agencies from each of the abovementioned counties can be found at the end of this section.

In advance of the trainings, there were 46 individuals registered for the trainings in Travis County; however, 44 pre-tests were submitted.

There were 29 participants who attended and completed the IITP (note that one probation officer had to leave the webinar early). The following sections provide further detail about recruitment for and participation at each of the trainings.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT

Texas A&M Transportation Institute (TTI) contacted and invited 50 law enforcement agencies to send officers to the IITP in Travis County. There were 3 law enforcement officers who registered in advance of the training, but 0 officers attended the training on June 26, 2018.

#### PROSECUTORS

TTI contacted and invited attorneys from 4 district and county attorney's offices. In advance of the training, 5 attorneys registered.

A total of 3 attorneys completed the 4-hour training on June 28, 2018. All participating attorneys represented the Travis County District Attorney's Office; therefore, the only county prosecutors represented was Travis County.

#### JUDGES

TTI contacted and invited 49 members of the judiciary to attend the IITP. In advance of the training, there was 1 judge registered.

A total of 1 judge attended and completed the training on June 27, 2018. The participating judge represented Blanco County, TX.

#### PROBATION

TTI contacted and invited probation officers from 5 community supervision and corrections departments (CSCDs) to attend the IITP. In advance of the training, there were 37 probation officers registered.

A total of 26 probation officers attended and completed the 4-hour training on June 27, 2018. It should be noted that one probation officer left the training early. Participating probation officers came from 6 CSCDs, representing 11 counties in Texas:

- Travis
- Panola
- Caldwell/Comal/Hays
- Burnet
- Washington
- Bastrop/Burleson/Lee/Washington

## Test Scores

Both a pre-test and a post-test are administered prior to attending the course and immediately after attending the course. The pre-test is designed to gauge participant's knowledge related to ignition interlock prior to attending the course while the post-test is designed to gauge participant's knowledge related to ignition interlock after attending the course.

### Pre-Tests

The 10 question pre-test is administered online via Qualtrics; registrants are asked to complete the pre-test at the conclusion of the registration process.

Overall, participants who registered to attend the training in Travis County scored an average of 75.23 on the pre-test. Not everyone who registered in advance actually attended the training. The pre-test scores include all registrants -- regardless of whether they attended the training. All registrants are included in the average because the pre-test is submitted anonymously. The pre-test scores are calculated based on the registrant's indication of which training session s/he intended to attend. There was evidence that registrants may have accidentally selected the wrong training session, as there were several probation officers who indicated they were attending the training session targeted for judges. Criminal justice professionals are technically allowed to register and attend any of the trainings, however, each training is specifically targeted to one group of criminal justice professionals and they are encouraged to only attend their respective, designated session.

Table A19 outlines the average pre-test score by professional background. Law enforcement scored the lowest with an average of 53.33 while prosecutors scored the highest with an average of 82.

*Table C51. Average Pre-Test Score by Background*

| Law Enforcement | Prosecutors | Judges | Probation |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| 53.33           | 82          | 80     | 76        |

Table A20 outlines the most frequently missed questions on the pre-test. More than half the registrants missed the question relating to whether an ignition interlock shuts off the engine if an offender provides a breath sample with alcohol present.

*Table C52. Most Frequently Missed Questions on Pre-Test*

| Question  | Number of Registrants Who Missed Question | Percent Who Missed Question |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| <b>Q6. If an offender violates an Occupational Drivers License order, the violation is a...</b>                                 | 21  | 47.7%                       |
| <b>Q2. The ignition interlock device will shut the engine off if an offender provides a breath sample with alcohol present.</b> | 19  | 43.2%                       |

| Question   | Number of Registrants Who Missed Question | Percent Who Missed Question |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| <b>Q3. When must an ignition interlock device be ordered as a condition of bond?</b> | 18  | 40.9%                       |
| <b>Q8. What is a goal of ignition interlock?</b>                                     | 18  | 40.9%                       |
| <b>Q7. What causes an ignition interlock device violation?</b>                       | 13  | 29.5%                       |

### Post-Tests

Following the completion of the course material, a 20-question post-test was administered to determine participants' level of knowledge regarding ignition interlock devices (IIDs) and calculate knowledge gained.

Participants who completed the training in Travis County had an average score of 90.9. Table A21 outlines the average post-test score by participant background. Judges had the highest post-test score of 100, however, there was only one judge in that class; probation had the next highest average post-test with 90.85.

*Table C53. Average Post-Test Score by Background*

|                         | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors | Judges | Probation |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| Average Post-Test Score | --              | 88.35       | 100*   | 90.85     |

*\* Only one judge participated in the judge's course.*

Not all participants who completed the ignition interlock webinar submitted a post-test. The post-test scores are based only on the number of participants who submitted a post-test; not the total number of participants who attended the webinar. Table B39 below displays the number of participants who completed the webinar and the number of participants who submitted a post-test.

*Table C54. Number of Participants who Attended Webinar and Submitted Post-Test*

|   | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors | Judges | Probation |
|---|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| <b>Participants Who Attended Webinar</b>    | --              | 5           | 1      | 37        |
| <b>Participants Who Submitted Post-Test</b> | --              | 3           | 1      | 25        |

*\*One participant departed the webinar early.*

Table A22 lists the most frequently missed questions on the post-test. Because the pre-test contains 10 questions and the post-test contains 20 questions, a side-by-side comparison of test questions missed cannot be performed. However, the 10 pre-test questions are contained within the 20-question post-test. Understanding this condition, 3 of the top 5 most frequently missed post-test questions were also pre-test questions, which were questions #2 and #16.

Table C55. Post-Test Most Frequently Missed Questions

| Question   | Number Missed | Percent Who Missed Question |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Q19. What is the average elimination rate of alcohol of an adult male?   | 8             | 28.6%                       |
| Q18. What are the steps, in order, of alcohol absorption in the body?  | 7             | 25%                         |
| Q10. What are the steps, in order, to start a vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device?                        | 6             | 21.4%                       |
| Q2. The ignition interlock device will shut the engine off if an offender provides a breath sample with alcohol present. | 6             | 21.4%                       |
| Q16. Which of the following is a cause of a violation?   | 5             | 17.9%                       |

### Change in Knowledge

Change in knowledge is calculated in order to determine if there was a change in participants' knowledge after completing the course. Change in knowledge is calculated by:

$$= \text{Post-Test Score} - \text{Pre-Test Score} / \text{Pre-Test Score}$$

Judges experienced the highest percent of knowledge gained, however, as previously noted, there was only one judge who participated in the Judges course. Probation officers experienced the second highest percent of knowledge gained, with 19.5%. Table C56 below highlights the percent of knowledge gained.

Table C56. Change in Knowledge by Background

|                           | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors | Judges     | Probation    |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Average Pre-Test Score    | 53.33           | 82          | 80         | 76           |
| Average Post-Test Score   | --              | 88.35       | 100*       | 90.85        |
| <b>% Knowledge Gained</b> | --              | <b>7.7%</b> | <b>25%</b> | <b>19.5%</b> |

### Course Evaluations

To further evaluate the IITP, end of course evaluations were administered. The course evaluation includes a section to rate the course content, a section to rate the course instructors, and a section to provide feedback and comments.

Each participant was asked to rate the course content/program on a five-point rating scale between "strongly disagree" and "strongly agree." Participants were asked to evaluate several criteria such as how likely they are to use the provided information in their job duties, if the workshop was a valuable use of time, the format of the training program, as well as the topics covered in the course. The same scale was used to rate the performance of course instructors.

To analyze the course evaluations, each rating was assigned a point value with “strongly disagree” assigned the lowest point value of 1 and “strongly agree” assigned the highest point value of 5. The ratings were averaged to determine an average score for each question.

The following sections provide information about how the course evaluations were completed for each training class. The course evaluation form is the same form used in FY 2018, however, a question regarding the benefit of teaching the course online or via webinar was added. The question posed depends upon the delivery of the training - e.g., if the course is taught in-person, the question posed is about teaching the course via webinar.

As has been in the case in the preceding two IG IN trainings, participants are unable to reach consensus about the delivery of the course, with almost equal number of participants requesting Webex and equal number preferring in-person training. Of all Travis County participants, the average score given was 3.3 (of 5.0) in favor of in-person training.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT

No law enforcement participated in the Travis County IITP training.

#### PROSECUTORS

There were 3 prosecutors who attended the webinar, and there were 3 evaluation forms returned. Table B42 presents the average scores given on the course evaluation questions. Table B43 presents the average scores for each of the three instructors. Table A29 presents any comments received from the attorneys in attendance.

*Table C57. Course Evaluations Completed by Prosecutors*

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.                          | 5.00          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.  | 5.00          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 5.00          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 4.67          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation, and videos enhanced the instructors’ presentation.           | 4.67          |
| This course would be better if it were conducted in person.  | 3.00          |

*Table C58. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Prosecutors*

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 5.00          |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 4.33          |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 4.67          |

Table C59. Course Comments Completed by Prosecutors

| Comments  |
|---|
| Via telephone was an easy and convenient way to learn the course information. |
| Very informative and helpful.   |

## JUDGES

There was one judge who attended and subsequently submitted an evaluation form. Table A30 presents the average scores to the course evaluation questions.

Table A31 presents the average scores for each of the three instructors of the course. Table A32 presents any comments received from the judges in attendance.

Table C60. Course Evaluations Completed by Judges

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.                          | 5.00          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.  | 5.00          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 5.00          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 5.00          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.            | 5.00          |
| This course would be better if it were conducted in person.  | 3.00          |

Table C61. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Judges

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 5.00          |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 5.00          |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 5.00          |

Table C62. Course Comments Completed by Judges

| Comments   |
|--|
| This is an informative course and a good use of time using the webinar format. |

## PROBATION

There were 37 probation officers who participated in the webinar, and there were 22 evaluation forms returned. Table A33 presents the average scores to the course evaluation

questions. Table A34 presents the average scores for each of the three instructors of the course.

Table A35 presents the course comments provided by probation.

*Table C63. Course Evaluations Completed by Probation*

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.                          | 4.95          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.  | 4.86          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 4.73          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 4.73          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.            | 4.82          |
| This course would be better if it were conducted in person.  | 3.91          |

*Table C64. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Probation*

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 4.64          |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 4.64          |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 4.59          |

*Table C65. Course Comments Completed by Probation*

| Comments  |
|---|
| I would have taken notes had I known there was going to be a test afterwards.                             |
| Attending the online course was fine.   |
| Thank you for doing this training in this manner. Webex is perfectly fine in my opinion. Good job by all. |
| I think it would have been helpful to interact in person to discuss the information more fully.           |
| Appreciate the time all presenters took to pass this information. Great class and will recommend.         |
| Crucial information – would prefer not to be so long.   |
| Please continue to do this for all CSOs/CSCDs out there.  |
| Cleared up some misconceptions that I had.  |
| Great information.  |
| Thanks!   |
| Thank you.  |
| Great instructors. I appreciate the information that was given in this training.                          |
| Very helpful instruction.   |

## Agencies Contacted and Invited to Participate in Training

### LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

- Austin PD
- Bartlett PD
- Bastrop County SO
- Bastrop PD
- Bertram PD
- Blanco County SO
- Blanco PD
- Buda PD
- Burnett County Constable Pct. 1
- Burnett County Constable Pct. 2
- Burnett County Constable Pct. 3
- Burnett County Constable Pct. 4
- Burnett County SO
- Burnett PD
- Caldwell County SO
- Cedar Park PD
- Elgin PD
- Florence PD
- Georgetown PD
- Granger PD
- Hays County Constable Pct. 1
- Hays County Constable Pct. 2
- Hays County Constable Pct. 3
- Hays County Constable Pct. 4
- Hays County Constable Pct. 5
- Hays County SO
- Hutto PD
- Jarrell PD
- Johnson City PD
- Kyle PD
- Lago Vista PD
- Lakeway PD
- Leander PD
- Liberty Hill PD
- Lockhart PD
- Luling PD
- Marble Falls PD
- Mustang Ridge PD
- Pflugerville PD
- Rollingwood PD
- Round Rock PD
- San Marcos PD
- Smithville PD
- Sunset Valley PD
- Taylor PD
- Thrall PD
- Travis County SO
- Waxahachie PD
- West Lake Hills PD
- Williamson County SO

### PROSECUTORS' OFFICES

- Bastrop County District Attorney
- Caldwell County District Attorney
- Lee County County Attorney
- Travis County District Attorney

### JUDGES

- Travis County, County Court at Law 3
- Travis County, County Court at Law 4
- Travis County, County Court at Law 5
- Travis County, County Court at Law 6
- Travis County, County Court at Law 7
- Travis County, County Court at Law 8
- Travis County, County Court at Law 9
- Travis County Municipal Courts
- 21st District Court Judge
- 335th District Court Judge
- 423rd District Court Judge
- 33rd District Court Judge
- 274th District Court Judge
- 22nd District Court Judge
- 207th District Court Judge
- 428th District Court Judge
- 147th District Court Judge
- 403rd District Court Judge
- 167th District Court Judge
- 299th District Court Judge
- 331st District Court Judge
- 390th District Court Judge
- 427th District Court Judge
- 450th District Court Judge
- Lee County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Lee County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Lee County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Williamson County, County Court at Law 1
- Williamson County, County Court at Law 2
- Williamson County, County Court at Law 3
- Williamson County, County Court at Law 4
- Williamson County, County Judge
- Williamson County Magistrates Court
- Bastrop County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Bastrop County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Bastrop County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Bastrop County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Caldwell County, County Court at Law
- Caldwell County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Caldwell County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Caldwell County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Caldwell County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Hays County, County Court at Law 1
- Hays County, County Court at Law 2
- Hays County, Justices of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Hays County, Justices of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Hays County, Justices of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Hays County, Justices of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Hays County, Justices of the Peace, Precinct 5

## COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CORRECTION DEPARTMENTS

- Bastrop/Burleson/Lee/Washington Counties
- Blanco/Burnett/Llano/San Saba Counties
- Caldwell/Comal/Hays
- Travis
- Williamson County CSCD

## Appendix D: Ignition Interlock Training for Criminal Justice Professionals – Nueces County Training Summary

### Location

The fourth series of six ignition interlock trainings was held from August 1 – 2, 2018 for Nueces County. Each of the Nueces County trainings were held via webinar at the following times and dates:

- **Judges**  
Aug. 2, 2018 | 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM
- **Probation**  
Aug. 1, 2018 | 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM
- **Law Enforcement**  
Aug. 1, 2018 | 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM
- **Prosecutors**  
Aug. 2, 2018 | 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM

### Course Recruitment, Enrollment, and Completion

Agencies identified and invited to participate in the Ignition Interlock Training Program (IITP) were selected based on geographic proximity to Nueces County. Potential participants were recruited via email and phone from the following counties:

- Aransas
- Bee
- Brooks
- Jim Wells
- Kenedy
- Kleberg
- Live Oak
- McMullen
- Nueces
- Refugio
- San Patricio

A full listing of the recruited agencies from the above counties can be found at the end of this section. There were 31 individuals who registered to attend the trainings, 24 individuals participated in the trainings, and 21 individuals successfully completed the trainings.

Table D66 below is a breakdown of course recruitment, enrollment, and completion for the program.

Especially with webinar trainings, not all participants return a post-test. When participants do not return post-tests, they are considered not to have completed the course and will not be mailed a course completion certificate. Course instructors make every effort to ensure participants complete the class by reminding participants both in class and via email that post-tests must be returned. (Email reminders are sent only if the course is conducted via webinar).

To that end, there were a couple instances where post-tests were not received:

- 7 probation officers participated, but 6 completed the course, and
- 13 law enforcement officers participated, but 12 completed the course.

Table D66. Breakdown of Course Recruitment, Enrollment, and Completion

|                        | Course Recruitment         | Course Enrollment           | Course Participation   | Course Completion                       |                                |                                |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                        | Number of Agencies Invited | Number of Pre-Registrations | Number of Participants | Number of Participants Completed Course | Number of Agencies Represented | Number of Counties Represented |
| <b>Law Enforcement</b> | 24                         | 16                          | 13                     | 12                                      | 1                              | 1                              |
| <b>Prosecutors</b>     | 13                         | 2                           | 1                      | 1                                       | 1                              | 1                              |
| <b>Judges</b>          | 65                         | 3                           | 2                      | 2                                       | 1                              | 1                              |
| <b>Probation</b>       | 4                          | 10                          | 7                      | 6                                       | 2                              | 2                              |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>106</b>                 | <b>31</b>                   | <b>24*</b>             | <b>21</b>                               | <b>5</b>                       | <b>--</b>                      |

*\*Total adds to 24 (instead of 23) because a post-test was received for a participant who is unidentifiable. The participant listed only their first name on the post-test, and there is no record of a person with that first name having registered for the course. It is possible that the name was misspelled, but we cannot be sure. Because this person is unidentifiable, there is no way to send a certificate of completion, and they are considered not to have completed the course.*

### Agencies/Counties Represented at the Trainings

#### Law Enforcement Agencies

In advance of the Nueces trainings, TTI contacted 24 law enforcement agencies and invited them to participate in the webinar trainings. There were 17 law enforcement officers registered to attend the training webinar.

There were 12 law enforcement officers who completed the Law Enforcement training session via webinar on August 1, 2018. Participating law enforcement officers represented 1 LEA and 1 county:

- Corpus Christi PD | Nueces County

#### Prosecutors

In advance of the Nueces trainings, TTI contacted 13 district and county attorney offices. There were 2 prosecutors registered to attend the webinar training.

There was 1 prosecutor who completed the Prosecutor training on August 2, 2018, representing 1 county:

- Jim Wells County

#### *Judges*

In advance of the Nueces trainings, TTI contacted 65 district courts, justices of the peace, county courts at law, county judges, and magistrate courts. There were 3 judges registered to attend the webinar training.

There were a total of 2 judges who completed the webinar: 1 completed the Judges training on August 2, 2018, and 1 judge completed the training with the Probation session on August 1, 2018. The 2 participating judges representing the same 1 county:

- Jim Wells County

#### *Probation*

In advance of the Nueces trainings, TTI contacted and recruited from 4 CSCDs. There were 10 probation officers registered to attend the webinar training.

There were a total of 6 probation officers who completed the webinar: 4 completed the Probation training on August 1, 2018; 2 completed the webinar during the Judges session on the same day. The 6 participating probation officers represented 2 CSCDs and the following 2 counties:

- Jim Wells County
- Washington County

#### *Test Scores*

Both a pre-test and a post-test are administered prior to attending the course and immediately after attending the course. The pre-test is designed to gauge participant's knowledge related to ignition interlock prior to attending the course while the post-test is designed to gauge participant's knowledge related to ignition interlock after attending the course.

#### *Pre-Tests*

The 10 question pre-test is administered online via Qualtrics; registrants are asked to complete the pre-test at the conclusion of the registration process.

Overall, participants who registered to attend the training in Nueces County scored an average of 71.14 on the pre-test. Not everyone who registered in advance actually attended the training. The pre-test scores include all registrants -- regardless of whether they attended the training. All registrants are included in the average because the pre-test is submitted anonymously.

Table D2 outlines the average pre-test score by professional background. Judges scored the lowest with an average pre-test score of 65.00 while prosecutors scored the highest with an average pre-test score of 80.00.

Table D67. Average Pre-Test Score by Background

|                                      | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors | Judges | Probation |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| <b>Average Pre-Test Score</b>        | 70.67           | 80.00       | 65.00  | 71.25     |
| <b>Nueces Average Pre-Test Score</b> | <b>71.14</b>    |             |        |           |

Table A20 outlines the most frequently missed questions on the pre-test. Almost 2/3 of registrants missed the question regarding whether the ignition interlock device will shut the engine off if an offender provides a breath sample with alcohol present.

Table D68. Most Frequently Missed Questions on Pre-Test

| Question Missed   | Number of Registrants Who Missed Question | Percent Who Missed Question |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| <b>Q2. The ignition interlock device will shut the engine off if an offender provides a breath sample with alcohol present.</b> | 23  | 65.7%                       |
| <b>Q3. When must an ignition interlock device be ordered as a condition of bond?</b>  | 20  | 57.14%                      |
| <b>Q6. If an offender violates an Occupational Drivers License order, the violation is a...</b>                                 | 19  | 54.29%                      |
| <b>Q7. What causes an ignition interlock device violation?</b>  | 10  | 28.6%                       |
| <b>Q8. What is a goal of ignition interlock?</b>  | 8   | 22.9%                       |

### Post-Tests

Following the completion of the course material, a 20-question post-test was administered to determine participants' level of knowledge regarding ignition interlock devices (IIDs) and calculate knowledge gained.

Participants who completed the training in Nueces County had an average post-test score of 93. Table D4 outlines the average post-test score by participant background. Prosecutors had the highest post-test class average with 100 – although it should be noted there was only 1 prosecutor who completed the post-test.

Table D69. Average Post-Test Score by Background

|                                       | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors | Judges | Probation |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| <b>Average Post-Test Score</b>        | 96.35           | 100         | 92.5   | 85.85     |
| <b>Nueces Average Post-Test Score</b> | <b>93*</b>      |             |        |           |

\* As was noted earlier, there is one course participant who is unidentifiable because they returned their post-test with only a first name that does not match any registration records. This person's post-test score has been included in the average post-test score for the Nueces training, however.

Table A22 lists the most frequently missed questions on the post-test. Because the pre-test contains 10 questions and the post-test contains 20 questions, a side-by-side comparison of test questions missed cannot be performed. However, the 10 pre-test questions are contained within the 20-question post-test. Understanding this condition, 1 of the top 3 most frequently missed post-test questions were also pre-test questions, which was question #12.

Table D70. Post-Test Most Frequently Missed Questions

| Question   | Number Missed | Percent Who Missed Question |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Q17. Which of the following is a type of report provided by the ignition interlock device?</b>                                | 6             | 33.3%                       |
| <b>Q18. What are the steps, in order, of alcohol absorption in the body?</b>   | 5             | 27.8%                       |
| <b>Q12. The ignition interlock device will shut the engine off if an offender provides a breath sample with alcohol present.</b> | 4             | 22.2%                       |

### Change in Knowledge

Change in knowledge is calculated in order to determine if there was a change in participants' knowledge after completing the course. Change in knowledge is calculated by:

$$= \text{Post-Test Score} - \text{Pre-Test Score} / \text{Pre-Test Score}$$

Judges demonstrated the highest percent of knowledge gained with a 42.3% change in knowledge.

Table D71. Change in Knowledge by Background

|                           | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors   | Judges       | Probation    |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Average Pre-Test Score    | 70.67           | 80.00         | 65           | 71.25        |
| Average Post-Test Score   | 96.35           | 100           | 92.50        | 85.85        |
| <b>% Knowledge Gained</b> | <b>36.3%</b>    | <b>25.00%</b> | <b>42.3%</b> | <b>20.5%</b> |

## Course Evaluations

To further evaluate the IITP, end of course evaluations were administered. The course evaluation includes a section to rate the course content, a section to rate the course instructors, and a section to provide feedback and comments.

Each participant was asked to rate the course content/program on a five-point rating scale between “strongly disagree” and “strongly agree.” Participants were asked to evaluate several criteria such as how likely they are to use the provided information in their job duties, if the workshop was a valuable use of time, the format of the training program, as well as the topics covered in the course. The same scale was used to rate the performance of course instructors.

To analyze the course evaluations, each rating was assigned a point value with “strongly disagree” assigned the lowest point value of 1 and “strongly agree” assigned the highest point value of 5. The ratings were averaged to determine an average score for each question.

The following sections provide information about how the course evaluations were completed for each training class. The course evaluation form is the same form used in FY 2018, however, a question regarding the benefit of teaching the course online or via webinar was added. The question posed depends upon the delivery of the training - e.g., if the course is taught in-person, the question posed is about teaching the course via webinar.

What follows below are the course and instructor evaluations, as well as comments completed by stakeholders in each session. Especially with courses conducted via webinar, it is unlikely that all participants will complete an evaluation form. Although 24 individuals participated in the webinar trainings, there were 18 evaluation forms returned.

### LAW ENFORCEMENT

Table D72. Course Evaluations Completed by Law Enforcement

| Question  | Average Score |
|---|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties. | 4.50          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.               | 4.40          |

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 4.30          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 4.50          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation, and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.           | 4.50          |
| This course would be better if it were conducted in person.  | 4.00          |

Table D73. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Law Enforcement

| Instructor                                     | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                             | 4.30          |
| Cody Stewart                                   | 4.30          |
| Dottie McDonald (or SmartStart representative) | 4.11          |

Table D74. Course Comments Completed by Law Enforcement

| Comments   |
|--|
| [If the course were taught online, there'd be] Better instruction. |

## PROSECUTORS

It's important to note that there was only 1 prosecutor who completed the IITP in Nueces County, and therefore, the following evaluation scores are based on responses from a single prosecutor participant.

Table D75. Course Evaluations Completed by Prosecutors

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.                          | 5.00          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.  | 5.00          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 5.00          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 5.00          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation, and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.           | 5.00          |
| This course would be better if it were conducted in person.  | 4.00          |

Table D76. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Prosecutors

| Instructor         | Average Score |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges | 5.00          |

| Instructor  | Average Score |
|---|---------------|
| <b>Cody Stewart</b>                                   | 5.00          |
| <b>Dottie McDonald (or SmartStart representative)</b> | 5.00          |

Table D77. Course Comments Completed by Prosecutors

| Comments   |
|--|
| Everyone was great. Thanks for answering my questions. |
| Great presentation. Thank you.                         |

## JUDGES

In addition to 1 judge, there were 2 probation officers who participated during the Judges training session. The evaluation forms are submitted anonymously, so it is impossible to separate their responses by professional background.

Table D78. Course Evaluations Completed by Judges

| Question  | Average Score |
|---|---------------|
| <b>The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.</b>                          | 5.00          |
| <b>I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.</b>  | 5.00          |
| <b>Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.</b>                                     | 5.00          |
| <b>I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented.</b> | 5.00          |
| <b>I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.</b>            | 5.00          |
| <b>This course would be better if it were conducted in person.</b>  | 3.33          |

Table D79. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Judges

| Instructor  | Average Score |
|---|---------------|
| <b>Judge David Hodges</b>                             | 5.0           |
| <b>Cody Stewart</b>                                   | 5.0           |
| <b>Dottie McDonald (or SmartStart representative)</b> | 5.0           |

Table D80. Course Comments Completed by Judges

| Comments   |
|--|
| Great job! Effective speakers!   |
| I do not feel that it would not be needed to attend in person as all material was explained in detail as well as examples. All content presented was relevant to job duties. |
| All instructors were knowledgeable in their field and in their presentations.  |
| IID is an excellent tool and should be cost effective for all offenders.   |

## PROBATION

In addition to 4 probation officers, there was 1 judge who participated during the Probation training session. The evaluation forms are submitted anonymously, so it is impossible to separate their responses by professional background.

Table D81. Course Evaluations Completed by Probation

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.                          | 4.75          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.  | 4.75          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 4.75          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 4.25          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.            | 4.75          |
| This course would be better if it were conducted in person.  | 3.25          |

Table D82. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Probation

| Instructor                                     | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                             | 4.25          |
| Cody Stewart                                   | 4.25          |
| Dottie McDonald (or SmartStart representative) | 4.25          |

Table D83. Course Comments Completed by Probation

| Comments                   |
|----------------------------|
| No comments were received. |

## Agencies Contacted and Invited to Participate in Training

### LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

- Alice PD
- Aransas County SO
- Aransas Pass PD
- Bishop PD
- Corpus Christi PD
- Driscoll PD
- Gregory PD
- Ingleside PD
- Jim Wells County SO
- Kleberg County SO
- Kingsville PD
- Mathis PD

- Nueces County SO
- Port Aransas PD
- Portland PD
- Premont PD
- Refugio County SO
- Refugio PD

- Robstown PD
- Rockport PD
- San Patricio County SO
- Sinton PD
- Taft PD
- Woodsboro PD

#### PROSECUTORS' OFFICES

- Bee County Attorney
- Kleberg County Attorney
- Kleberg County District Attorney
- Jim Wells County Attorney
- Jim Wells County District Attorney
- Live Oak County Attorney
- Live Oak County District Attorney

- Nueces County District Attorney
- Nueces County Attorney
- Refugio County Attorney
- Refugio County District Attorney
- San Patricio County Attorney
- San Patricio County District Attorney

#### JUDGES

- 105th District Court
- 117th District Court
- 135th District Court
- 148th District Court
- 156th District Court
- 214th District Court
- 24th District Court
- 267th District Court
- 28th District Court
- 319th District Court
- 343rd District Court
- 347th District Court
- 36th District Court
- 94th District Court
- Bee County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Bee County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Bee County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3

- Bee County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Bee County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 5
- Jim Wells County, County Court at Law
- Jim Wells County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Jim Wells County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Jim Wells County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Jim Wells County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Jim Wells County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 5
- Jim Wells County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 6
- Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1-1
- Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1-2

- Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1-3
- Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2-2
- Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Justice of the Peace, Precinct 5-1
- Justice of the Peace, Precinct 5-2
- Kleberg County, County Court at Law
- Kleberg County, Justice of the Peace Precinct 1
- Kleberg County, Justice of the Peace Precinct 2
- Kleberg County, Justice of the Peace Precinct 3
- Kleberg County, Justice of the Peace Precinct 4
- Live Oak County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Live Oak County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Live Oak County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Nueces County Court at Law 1
- Nueces County Court at Law 2
- Nueces County Court at Law 3
- Nueces County Court at Law 4
- Nueces County Court at Law 5
- Nueces County, Justice of the Peace 1-1
- Nueces County, Justice of the Peace 1-2
- Nueces County, Justice of the Peace 1-3
- Nueces County, Justice of the Peace 2-1
- Nueces County, Justice of the Peace 2-2
- Nueces County, Justice of the Peace 3
- Nueces County, Justice of the Peace 4
- Nueces County, Justice of the Peace 5-1
- Nueces County, Justice of the Peace 5-2
- Refugio County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Refugio County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- San Patricio County, County Court at Law
- San Patricio County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- San Patricio County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- San Patricio County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- San Patricio County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 5
- San Patricio County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 6
- San Patricio County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 8

## COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CORRECTION DEPARTMENTS

- Nueces County CSCD
- Kleberg & Kenedy Counties CSCD
- Jim Wells & Brooks Counties CSCD
- San Patricio & Live Oak & Aransas & Bee & McMullen Counties CSCD

## Appendix E: Ignition Interlock Training for Criminal Justice Professionals – Midland County Training Summary

### Location

The fifth series of six ignition interlock trainings was held from August 14 – 15, 2018 for Midland County. Each of the Midland County trainings were held at various locations conducive to participants’ work locations. The separate trainings were held at the following dates and times:

- **Judges**  
Aug. 15, 2018 | 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM  
Main Courthouse Jury Room  
500 North Loraine Street  
Midland, TX 79701
- **Probation**  
Aug. 14, 2018 | 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM  
Midland County CSCD  
215 W. Industrial  
Midland, TX 79701
- **Law Enforcement**  
Aug. 14, 2018 | 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM  
Permian Basin Law Enforcement  
Academy  
4214 FM 307  
Midland, TX 79706
- **Prosecutors**  
Aug. 15, 2018 | 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM  
Main Courthouse Central Jury Room  
500 North Loraine Street  
Midland, TX 79701

### Course Recruitment, Enrollment, and Completion

Agencies identified and invited to participate in the Ignition Interlock Training Program (IITP) were selected based on geographic proximity to Midland County. Potential participants were recruited via email and phone from the following counties:

- Andrews
- Crane
- Ector
- Howard
- Glasscock
- Loving
- Martin
- Midland
- Reeves
- Ward

A full listing of the recruited agencies from the above counties can be found in Appendix A. There were 61 individuals who registered to attend the trainings, there were 61 individuals who participated in the training (these are not the exact same 61 who registered), and there were 61 individuals completed the trainings.

*Table D66* below is a breakdown of course recruitment, enrollment, and completion for the program.

Table E84. Breakdown of Course Recruitment, Enrollment, and Completion

|                        | Course Recruitment         | Course Enrollment           | Course Participation   | Course Completion      |                                |                                |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                        | Number of Agencies Invited | Number of Pre-Registrations | Number of Participants | Number of Participants | Number of Agencies Represented | Number of Counties Represented |
| <b>Law Enforcement</b> | 13                         | 5                           | 5                      | 5                      | 2                              | 2                              |
| <b>Prosecutors</b>     | 16                         | 17                          | 14                     | 14                     | 4                              | 4                              |
| <b>Judges</b>          | 44                         | 6                           | 6                      | 6                      | 5                              | 4                              |
| <b>Probation</b>       | 6                          | 33                          | 36                     | 36                     | 5                              | 12                             |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>79</b>                  | <b>61</b>                   | <b>61</b>              | <b>61</b>              | <b>16</b>                      | <b>--</b>                      |

#### Agencies/Counties Represented at the Trainings

##### Law Enforcement Agencies

In advance of the Midland trainings, TTI contacted 12 law enforcement agencies and the Permian Basin Law Enforcement Academy (PMLEA). The PMLEA offered to distribute information about the training course to their trainees.

There were 5 law enforcement officers who participated in the training, and all 5 successfully completed the training. There were 2 law enforcement agencies that participated in the Law Enforcement session on August 14, 2018, which represented 1 county and 1 statewide law enforcement agency:

- UT Permian Basin PD | Ector County
- TxDPS

##### Prosecutors

In advance of the Midland trainings, TTI contacted 16 district and county attorney offices.

There were a total of 14 prosecutors and attorneys who completed the trainings – although they were split across multiple sessions. At the Prosecutors session on August 15, 2018, there were a total of 15 participants; however, 2 participants were Justices of the Peace (who have been accounted for in the Judges training session). Additionally, one attorney completed the program in the Judges session.

Accounting for prosecutors and attorneys who participated across all the Midland trainings, there were 3 counties represented:

- Ector
- Midland
- Travis
  - \*Represented by an attorney in the Judges session

### *Judges*

In advance of the Midland trainings, TTI contacted 44 district courts, justices of the peace, county courts at law, and county judges.

There were a total of 6 judges who completed the trainings – although they were split across multiple sessions. At the Judges session on August 15, 2018, there were a total of 5 participants; however one participant was a program attorney (who has been accounted for in the Prosecutors training session). Additionally, there were 2 Justices of the Peace that completed the training in the Prosecutors training session.

Accounting for judges who participated across all the Midland trainings, there were 5 counties represented:

- Andrews
- Brewster
  - \*Represented by a Justice of the Peace in the Prosecutors session
- Jeff Davis
  - \*Represented by a Justice of the Peace in the Prosecutors session
- Midland
- Ward

### *Probation*

In advance of the Midland trainings, TTI contacted and recruited from 6 CSCDs.

There were 36 probation officers who participated in the session on August 14, 2018, and all 36 completed the training. Personnel from 5 CSCDs participated in the training, representing 12 counties in Texas:

- Crockett, Brewster, Jeff Davis, **Pecos**, Presidio, Reagan, Sutton, Upton CSCD (Pecos is the contact office for these counties)
- Ector CSCD | Ector County
- Midland CSCD | Midland County
- Winkler CSCD | Winkler County
- Howard CSCD | Howard County

### *Test Scores*

Both a pre-test and a post-test are administered prior to attending the course and immediately after attending the course. The pre-test is designed to gauge participant's knowledge related to

ignition interlock prior to attending the course while the post-test is designed to gauge participant’s knowledge related to ignition interlock after attending the course.

Pre-Tests

The 10 question pre-test is administered online via Qualtrics; registrants are asked to complete the pre-test at the conclusion of the registration process.

Overall, participants who registered to attend the training in Midland County scored an average of 72.62 on the pre-test. Not everyone who registered in advance actually attended the training. The pre-test scores include all registrants -- regardless of whether they attended the training. All registrants are included in the average because the pre-test is submitted anonymously. Table A19 outlines the average pre-test score by professional background. Judges scored the lowest with an average of 67.5 while probation officers scored the highest with an average of 75.29 on the pre-test.

Table E85. Average Pre-Test Score by Background

|                                       | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors | Judges | Probation |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| <b>Average Pre-Test Score</b>         | 70.00           | 70          | 67.5*  | 75.29     |
| <b>Midland Average Pre-Test Score</b> | <b>72.62</b>    |             |        |           |

\* One judge who submitted a pre-test did not complete any of the pre-test questions other than to indicate their profession, the county they represented, and the session they intended to attend. Therefore, the Judges class pre-test score is significantly lower than the other class averages.

Table A20 outlines the most frequently missed questions on the pre-test. Almost half of all registrants missed the question regarding whether an ignition interlock will shut the engine off if an offender provides a breath sample with alcohol present.

Table E86. Most Frequently Missed Questions on Pre-Test

| Question  | Number of Registrants Who Missed Question | Percent Who Missed Question |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| <b>Q2. The ignition interlock device will shut the engine off if an offender provides a breath sample with alcohol present.</b> | 32  | 52.5%                       |
| <b>Q3. When must an ignition interlock device be ordered as a condition of bond?</b>  | 28  | 45.9%                       |
| <b>Q8. What is a goal of ignition interlock?</b>  | 25  | 41%                         |
| <b>Q9. The ignition interlock device will detect residual mouth alcohol.</b>  | 22  | 36.1%                       |
| <b>Q6. If an offender violates an Occupational Drivers License order, the violation is a...</b>                                 | 21  | 34.4%                       |

## Post-Tests

Following the completion of the course material, a 20-question post-test was administered to determine participants' level of knowledge regarding ignition interlock devices (IIDs) and calculate knowledge gained.

Participants who completed the training in Midland County had an average post-test score of 95.08. *Table A21* outlines the average post-test score by participant background. Law enforcement had the highest post-test class average with 98.

*Table E87. Average Post-Test Score by Background*

|  | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors | Judges | Probation |
|--|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| <b>Average Post-Test Score</b>         | 98.00           | 94.29       | 87.00* | 96.11     |
| <b>Midland Average Post-Test Score</b> | <b>95.08</b>    |             |        |           |

\* One judge accidentally did not complete an entire page of the post-test. This contributed to the lower class average.

*Table A22* lists the most frequently missed questions on the post-test. Because the pre-test contains 10 questions and the post-test contains 20 questions, a side-by-side comparison of test questions missed cannot be performed. However, the 10 pre-test questions are contained within the 20-question post-test. Understanding this condition, the question regarding when an ignition interlock device is ordered as a condition of bond was still the second most missed question – though this time only 7 participants missed the question (versus 28 who missed it during the pre-test).

*Table E88. Post-Test Most Frequently Missed Questions*

| Question   | Number Missed | Percent Who Missed Question |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Q10. What are the steps, in order, to start a vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device?</b> | 13            | 21.7%                       |
| <b>Q3. When must an ignition interlock device be ordered as a condition of bond?</b>                     | 7             | 11.7%                       |
| <b>Q17. Which of the following is a type of report provided by the ignition interlock device?</b>        | 7             | 11.7%                       |
| <b>Q12. Please choose which of the following could cause residual alcohol.</b>                           | 6             | 10%                         |

## Change in Knowledge

Change in knowledge is calculated in order to determine if there was a change in participants' knowledge after completing the course. Change in knowledge is calculated by:

$$= \text{Post-Test Score} - \text{Pre-Test Score} / \text{Pre-Test Score}$$

Law enforcement demonstrated the highest percent of knowledge gained with a 40% change in knowledge.

Table E89. Change in Knowledge by Background

|                           | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors  | Judges       | Probation    |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Average Pre-Test Score    | 70.00           | 70.00        | 67.5         | 75.29        |
| Average Post-Test Score   | 98.00           | 94.29        | 87.00        | 96.11        |
| <b>% Knowledge Gained</b> | <b>40.00%</b>   | <b>34.7%</b> | <b>29.9%</b> | <b>27.7%</b> |

## Course Evaluations

To further evaluate the IITP, end of course evaluations were administered. The course evaluation includes a section to rate the course content, a section to rate the course instructors, and a section to provide feedback and comments.

Each participant was asked to rate the course content/program on a five-point rating scale between “strongly disagree” and “strongly agree.” Participants were asked to evaluate several criteria such as how likely they are to use the provided information in their job duties, if the workshop was a valuable use of time, the format of the training program, as well as the topics covered in the course. The same scale was used to rate the performance of course instructors.

To analyze the course evaluations, each rating was assigned a point value with “strongly disagree” assigned the lowest point value of 1 and “strongly agree” assigned the highest point value of 5. The ratings were averaged to determine an average score for each question.

The following sections provide information about how the course evaluations were completed for each training class. The course evaluation form is the same form used in FY 2018, however, a question regarding the benefit of teaching the course online or via webinar was added. The question posed depends upon the delivery of the training - e.g., if the course is taught in-person, the question posed is about teaching the course via webinar.

What follows below are the course and instructor evaluations, as well as comments completed by stakeholders in each session.

### LAW ENFORCEMENT

Table E90. Course Evaluations Completed by Law Enforcement

| Question  | Average Score |
|---|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties. | 4.40          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.               | 4.40          |

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 4.60          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 4.40          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation, and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.           | 4.60          |
| This course would be better if it were conducted online.   | 3.6           |

Table E91. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Law Enforcement

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 4.80          |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 4.80          |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 4.80          |

Table E92. Course Comments Completed by Law Enforcement

| Comments   |
|--|
| [If the Course were to be offered online] The ability to ask questions would be more difficult when waiting for a reply. |
| Some class interaction would be preferred over online courses.   |
| The visuals are more understandable in person.   |
| Instructors are very knowledgeable.  |

## PROSECUTORS

There were 15 participants in the Prosecutors session, however, 2 of the participants were Justices of the Peace. Evaluation forms are submitted anonymously, so it is impossible to differentiate the evaluation forms of Prosecutors from those of the Justices of the Peace. In addition, although there were 15 participants, there were 14 evaluation forms received.

Table E93. Course Evaluations Completed by Prosecutors

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.                          | 4.79          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.  | 4.79          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 4.57          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 4.64          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation, and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.           | 4.57          |
| This course would be better if it were conducted online.   | 3.00          |

Table E94. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Prosecutors

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 4.57          |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 4.86          |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 4.64          |

Table E95. Course Comments Completed by Prosecutors

| Comments  |
|---|
| [The course] would be boring online.  |
| [The online course would be] less personal, more open to questions.                                       |
| I think it [the online course] would be boring; Getting to ask questions as they come up is very helpful. |
| [There was] a lot I didn't know; Also loved the laminated sheet. Thank you.                               |
| Online technical information is tranquilizing.  |
| Appreciate the opportunity for questions & answers.   |
| Thanks for the materials to take home.  |
| Very informative; Learned a lot about court compliance.   |
| Thank you!  |

## JUDGES

There were 5 participants in the Judges session, however, 1 participant was a program attorney. Evaluation forms are submitted anonymously, and therefore, it is impossible to separate the opinions of the attorney from those of the judges who participated in this session.

Table E96. Course Evaluations Completed by Judges

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.                          | 5.00          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.  | 4.60          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 4.60          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 4.40          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.            | 4.40          |
| This course would be better if it were conducted online.   | 2.20          |

Table E97. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Judges

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 4.60          |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 4.40          |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 4.60          |

Table E98. Course Comments Completed by Judges

| Comments                               |
|--|
| I always prefer in-person [to online]. |
| It was great.                          |
| Good show.                             |

## PROBATION

Table E99. Course Evaluations Completed by Probation

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.                          | 4.86          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.  | 4.83          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 4.94          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 4.89          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.            | 4.83          |
| This course would be better if it were conducted online.   | 3.26          |

Table E100. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Probation

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 4.92          |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 4.94          |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 4.94          |

Table E101. Course Comments Completed by Probation

| Comments  |
|---|
| Personal interaction in a classroom is better than webinar because during a webinar one is doing other things rather than listening to the webinar. |

| Comments  |
|---|
| In-person allows more participation, questions, and shared stories.   |
| Online would have been horrible and dry. It is much better in person with jokes that keeps us awake.  |
| Not as effective if it was done online.   |
| Very informative and useful information.  |
| I felt that in person, we are able to get better explanations of the laws, the rules, and what might cause devices to not work properly.  |
| In-person experience was better than online could provided.   |
| Not as engaging if done online.   |
| Not as interesting online.  |
| I think it would be fine it was offered online - being done in person allows for questions to be answered in real time.   |
| Snack; coffee would be great.   |
| Don't be so shy.  |
| Great information. I loved the examples.  |
| The class was well prepared and it was very informative   |
| Very informative. So much useful information.   |
| I am the devices officer for my unit and I am expected to be able to handle any issues with interlock if DWI officers are out. This training was great and provided me with way more knowledge than I had previously. |
| Everyone did a good job sharing information.  |

## Agencies Contacted and Invited to Participate in Training

### LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

- Midland County SO
- Midland PD
- Andrews County SO
- Andrews PD
- Ector County SO
- Odessa PD
- Martin County SO
- Stanton PD
- Howard County SO
- Big Spring PD
- Winkler County SO
- Kermit PD
- Permian Basin Law Enforcement Academy

### PROSECUTORS' OFFICES

- Andrews County Attorney
- Andrews County District Attorney
- Crane County Attorney
- Ector County Attorney
- Ector County District Attorney
- Glasscock County Attorney
- Glasscock County District Attorney
- Howard County Attorney
- Howard County District Attorney
- Martin County Attorney
- Midland County District Attorney
- Midland County Attorney

- Reagan County Attorney
- Reagan County District Attorney
- Upton County District Attorney
- Upton County Attorney

## JUDGES

- 70th District Court
- 109th District Court
- 112th District Court
- 118th District Court
- 143rd District Court
- 161st District Court
- 244th District Court
- 358th District Court
- 446th District Court
- Andrews County Judge
- Andrews County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Andrews County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Crane County Judge
- Crane County, Justice of the Peace
- Ector County, County Court at Law 1
- Ector County, County Court at Law 2
- Ector County Judge
- Ector County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Ector County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Ector County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Ector County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Glasscock County Judge
- Glasscock County, Justice of the Peace
- Howard County Judge
- Howard County Justice of the Peace
- Martin County Judge
- Midland County, County Court at Law 1
- Midland County, County Court at Law 2
- Midland County Judge
- Midland County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Midland County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Midland County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Midland County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Martin County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Martin County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Reagan County Judge
- Reagan County Justice of the Peace
- Upton County Judge

- Upton County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Upton County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Upton County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Upton County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Ward County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Ward County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2

#### COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CORRECTION DEPARTMENTS

- Andrews County
- Ector County
- Crane County
- Howard/Glasscock/Martin Counties
- Midland County
- Reeves/Loving/Ward Counties

## Appendix F: Ignition Interlock Training for Criminal Justice Professionals – Tarrant County Training Summary

### Location

The sixth series of six ignition interlock trainings was held from August 28 – 30, 2018 for Tarrant County. Each of the Tarrant County trainings were held at various locations conducive to participants' work locations. The separate trainings were held at the following dates and times:

- **Judges**  
Aug. 29, 2018 | 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM  
County Administration Building  
100 E. Weatherford  
Ft. Worth, TX 76102
- **Law Enforcement**  
Aug. 27, 2018 | 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM  
Tarrant County College - Criminal Justice Training Center/Police Academy  
4801 Marine Creek Parkway  
Fort Worth, TX 76179
- **Probation**  
Aug. 28, 2018 | 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM  
Tarrant County College - Criminal Justice Training Center/Police Academy  
4801 Marine Creek Parkway  
Fort Worth, TX 76179
- **Prosecutors**  
Aug. 30, 2018 | 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM  
Tim Curry Criminal Justice Center Prosecutor Training Facility  
401 W. Belknap  
Fort Worth, TX 76169

### Course Recruitment, Enrollment, and Completion

Agencies identified and invited to participate in the Ignition Interlock Training Program (IITP) were selected based on geographic proximity to Tarrant County. Potential participants were recruited via email and phone from the following counties:

- Ellis
- Jack
- Johnson
- Parker
- Somervell
- Tarrant
- Wise

A full listing of the recruited agencies from the above counties can be found in Appendix A. There were 72 individuals who registered to attend the trainings, 60 individuals participated in the trainings, and 58 successfully completed the program.

Table D66 below is a breakdown of course recruitment, enrollment, and completion for the program.

Table F102. Breakdown of Course Recruitment, Enrollment, and Completion

|                        | Course Recruitment         | Course Enrollment           | Course Participation   | Course Completion                       |                                |                                |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                        | Number of Agencies Invited | Number of Pre-Registrations | Number of Participants | Number of Participants Completed Course | Number of Agencies Represented | Number of Counties Represented |
| <b>Law Enforcement</b> | 51                         | 13                          | 8                      | 8                                       | 5                              | 2                              |
| <b>Prosecutors</b>     | 9                          | 28                          | 25                     | 24                                      | 1                              | 1                              |
| <b>Judges</b>          | 71                         | 5                           | 4                      | 4                                       | 4                              | 2                              |
| <b>Probation</b>       | 4                          | 30                          | 23                     | 22                                      | 3                              | 3                              |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>135</b>                 | <b>72</b>                   | <b>60</b>              | <b>58</b>                               | <b>13</b>                      | <b>--</b>                      |

#### Agencies/Counties Represented at the Trainings

##### *Law Enforcement Agencies*

In advance of the Tarrant trainings, TTI contacted 51 law enforcement agencies and invited them to participate in the trainings.

In addition to the 8 law enforcement officers who completed the Law Enforcement Session on August 28, 2018, there were 2 probation officers who also completed the session (The probation officers have been accounted for in the Probation training session). Law enforcement officers represented the following 5 LEAs and 2 counties:

- Arlington PD | Tarrant County
- Bridgeport PD | Wise County
- Tarrant County SO | Tarrant County
- Westworth Village PD | Tarrant County
- White Settlement ISD PD | Tarrant County

##### *Prosecutors*

In advance of the Tarrant trainings, TTI contacted 9 district and county attorney offices.

There were 25 participants in the Prosecutors session on August 30, 2018; however, 24 prosecutors completed the training. Prosecutors who completed the training represented the following 1 county:

- Tarrant

### Judges

In advance of the Tarrant trainings, TTI contacted 71 district courts, justices of the peace, county courts at law, county judges, and magistrate courts.

There were 4 participants in the Judges session on August 29, 2018, and all of them successfully completed the course. Participating judges represented the following 2 counties:

- Tarrant
- Titus

### Probation

In advance of the Tarrant trainings, TTI contacted and recruited from 4 CSCDs.

There were a total of 23 probation officers who participated across all Tarrant County training sessions: there were 21 probation officers who participated in the Probation training session, and there were 2 probation officers who participated in the LEO training session. However, only 22 probation officers completed the course. Probation officers who completed the training across all sessions represented the following 3 counties:

- Dallas
- Parker
- Tarrant

### Test Scores

Both a pre-test and a post-test are administered prior to attending the course and immediately after attending the course. The pre-test is designed to gauge participant's knowledge related to ignition interlock prior to attending the course while the post-test is designed to gauge participant's knowledge related to ignition interlock after attending the course.

### Pre-Tests

The 10 question pre-test is administered online via Qualtrics; registrants are asked to complete the pre-test at the conclusion of the registration process.

Overall, participants who registered to attend the training in Tarrant County scored an average of 66.94 on the pre-test. Not everyone who registered in advance actually attended the training. The pre-test scores include all registrants -- regardless of whether they attended the training. All registrants are included in the average because the pre-test is submitted anonymously.

Table A19 outlines the average pre-test score by professional background. Law enforcement scored the lowest with an average pre-test score of 50.71 while judges scored the highest with an average pre-test score of 75.

*Table F103. Average Pre-Test Score by Background*

| Law Enforcement | Prosecutors | Judges | Probation |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|

|                                       |              |       |       |       |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>Average Pre-Test Score</b>         | 50.71*       | 67.60 | 75.00 | 73.10 |
| <b>Tarrant Average Pre-Test Score</b> | <b>66.94</b> |       |       |       |

\* There were four law enforcement officers who answered all of the demographic questions but did not provide a response to any of the other pre-test questions. Therefore, the class pre-test average is significantly lower than other classes.

Table A20 outlines the most frequently missed questions on the pre-test. More than half of all registrants missed the question regarding when an ignition interlock device must be ordered as a condition of bond.

Table F104. Most Frequently Missed Questions on Pre-Test

| Question Missed   | Number of Registrants Who Missed Question | Percent Who Missed Question |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| <b>Q2. The ignition interlock device will shut the engine off if an offender provides a breath sample with alcohol present.</b> | 46  | 63.9%                       |
| <b>Q3. When must an ignition interlock device be ordered as a condition of bond?</b>  | 40  | 55.6%                       |
| <b>Q6. If an offender violates an Occupational Drivers License order, the violation is a...</b>                                 | 39  | 54.2%                       |
| <b>Q8. What is a goal of ignition interlock?</b>  | 36  | 50.0%                       |
| <b>Q4. When must an ignition interlock device be ordered as a condition of probation?</b>                                       | 19  | 26.4%                       |
| <b>Q9. The ignition interlock device will detect residual mouth alcohol.</b>  | 19  | 26.4%                       |

### Post-Tests

Following the completion of the course material, a 20-question post-test was administered to determine participants' level of knowledge regarding ignition interlock devices (IIDs) and calculate knowledge gained.

Participants who completed the training in Tarrant County had an average post-test score of 94.75. Table A21 outlines the average post-test score by participant background. Law enforcement had the highest post-test class average with 98.

Table F105. Average Post-Test Score by Background

|                | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors | Judges | Probation |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| <b>Average</b> | 98.00           | 94.79*      | 90.00  | 94.05*    |

|  |              |  |  |  |
|--|--------------|--|--|--|
| <b>Post-Test Score</b>                 |              |  |  |  |
| <b>Tarrant Average Post-Test Score</b> | <b>94.75</b> |  |  |  |

\* One probation officer and one prosecutor did not return their post-tests. Therefore, the total number of post-tests received is 58 (instead of 60).

Table A22 lists the most frequently missed questions on the post-test. Because the pre-test contains 10 questions and the post-test contains 20 questions, a side-by-side comparison of test questions missed cannot be performed. However, the 10 pre-test questions are contained within the 20-question post-test. Understanding this condition, the question regarding when an ignition interlock device is ordered as a condition of bond was the second missed question (it was the first most missed question on the pre-test).

Table F106. Post-Test Most Frequently Missed Questions

| Question   | Number Missed | Percent Who Missed Question |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Q10. What are the steps, in order, to start a vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device?</b> | 19            | 32.2%                       |
| <b>Q14. What is a Circumvention?</b>   | 9             | 15.3%                       |
| <b>Q3. When must an ignition interlock device be ordered as a condition of bond?</b>                     | 6             | 10.2%                       |

#### Change in Knowledge

Change in knowledge is calculated in order to determine if there was a change in participants' knowledge after completing the course. Change in knowledge is calculated by:

$$= \text{Post-Test Score} - \text{Pre-Test Score} / \text{Pre-Test Score}$$

Law enforcement demonstrated the highest percent of knowledge gained with a 48.3% change in knowledge.

Table F107. Change in Knowledge by Background

|                           | Law Enforcement | Prosecutors  | Judges     | Probation    |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Average Pre-Test Score    | 50.71           | 67.6         | 75.00      | 73.10        |
| Average Post-Test Score   | 98.00           | 94.79        | 90.00      | 94.05        |
| <b>% Knowledge Gained</b> | <b>48.3%</b>    | <b>40.2%</b> | <b>20%</b> | <b>28.7%</b> |

## Course Evaluations

To further evaluate the IITP, end of course evaluations were administered. The course evaluation includes a section to rate the course content, a section to rate the course instructors, and a section to provide feedback and comments.

Each participant was asked to rate the course content/program on a five-point rating scale between “strongly disagree” and “strongly agree.” Participants were asked to evaluate several criteria such as how likely they are to use the provided information in their job duties, if the workshop was a valuable use of time, the format of the training program, as well as the topics covered in the course. The same scale was used to rate the performance of course instructors.

To analyze the course evaluations, each rating was assigned a point value with “strongly disagree” assigned the lowest point value of 1 and “strongly agree” assigned the highest point value of 5. The ratings were averaged to determine an average score for each question.

The following sections provide information about how the course evaluations were completed for each training class. The course evaluation form is the same form used in FY 2018, however, a question regarding the benefit of teaching the course online or via webinar was added. The question posed depends upon the delivery of the training - e.g., if the course is taught in-person, the question posed is about teaching the course via webinar.

What follows below are the course and instructor evaluations, as well as comments completed by stakeholders in each session.

### LAW ENFORCEMENT

There were 8 law enforcement officers and 2 probation officers in the Law Enforcement session, and there were 10 evaluation forms returned. Because evaluation forms are submitted anonymously, it is impossible to separate the probation officers’ opinions from those of law enforcement.

*Table F108. Course Evaluations Completed by Law Enforcement*

| Question  | Average Score |
|---|---------------|
| <b>The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.</b>                          | 4.90          |
| <b>I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.</b>  | 4.80          |
| <b>Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.</b>                                     | 4.90          |
| <b>I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented.</b> | 4.80          |
| <b>I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation, and videos enhanced the instructors’ presentation.</b>           | 4.90          |
| <b>This course would be better if it were conducted online.</b>   | 4.00          |

Table F109. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Law Enforcement

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 4.90          |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 4.90          |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 4.89          |

Table F110. Course Comments Completed by Law Enforcement

| Comments  |
|---|
| Would be okay for most, however, some people don't learn as well as online.   |
| It could be done, but it is nice to have someone present to answer questions. |
| We were able to ask questions, and had examples demonstrated by the trainers. |
| Well done! Thank you!   |
| Excellent training.   |

## PROSECUTORS

There were 25 participants in the Prosecutors session, but there were 24 evaluation forms returned.

Table F111. Course Evaluations Completed by Prosecutors

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.                          | 4.59          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.  | 4.59          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 4.75          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 4.71          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation, and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.           | 4.67          |
| This course would be better if it were conducted online.   | 3.00          |

Table F112. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Prosecutors

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 4.79          |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 4.79          |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 4.75          |

Table F113. Course Comments Completed by Prosecutors

| Comments  |
|---|
| [Online course] wouldn't have the interaction and Q&A's - wouldn't be as good.                              |
| Online leads to less participation.   |
| I prefer in-person - just in case of questions.   |
| It is better in person because you're able to ask questions.  |
| Easier to skip over some slides and topics online.  |
| Presenters all made materials more interesting than it would be if I was simply reading it.                 |
| I like the in-person course because it allows you to ask questions and view the interlock device in person. |
| It would be boring if it was online; less interactive.  |
| Only advantage [of online course] would be for schedule; In-person is preferred though.                     |
| Thanks for the snacks!  |
| Loved the presentation; Great speakers.   |
| The workshop was wonderful.   |
| Great workshop; Very informative.   |
| Very informative.   |
| Cody, you are funny!  |

## JUDGES

There were 4 participants in the Judges session, and all 4 returned an evaluation form.

Table F114. Course Evaluations Completed by Judges

| Question  | Average Score |
|---|---------------|
| <b>The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.</b>                          | 5.00          |
| <b>I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.</b>  | 5.00          |
| <b>Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.</b>                                     | 5.00          |
| <b>I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented.</b> | 5.00          |
| <b>I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.</b>            | 5.00          |
| <b>This course would be better if it were conducted online.</b>   | 2.25          |

Table F115. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Judges

| Instructor  | Average Score |
|---|---------------|
| <b>Judge David Hodges</b>                           | 5.0           |
| <b>Cody Stewart</b>                                 | 5.0           |
| <b>Dottie McDonald (or industry representative)</b> | 5.0           |

Table F116. Course Comments Completed by Judges

| Comments  |
|---|
| Much less effective with lack of shared comments and our ability to interject and ask questions.<br>[Online format would be] not as well. |

## PROBATION

There were 23 participants in the Probation session, however, there were 19 evaluation forms returned.

Table F117. Course Evaluations Completed by Probation

| Question   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| The information provided on ignition interlock devices was applicable to my job duties.                          | 4.84          |
| I am likely to use the information provided today in my daily job duties.  | 4.79          |
| Attending the ignition interlock training program was a good use of my time.                                     | 5.00          |
| I felt the format of the workshop, pace of instruction and schedule were appropriate for the material presented. | 4.89          |
| I felt the topics covered, PowerPoint presentation and videos enhanced the instructors' presentation.            | 4.89          |
| This course would be better if it were conducted online.   | 3.32          |

Table F118. Instructor Evaluations Completed by Probation

| Instructor                                   | Average Score |
|--|---------------|
| Judge David Hodges                           | 4.95          |
| Cody Stewart                                 | 4.95          |
| Dottie McDonald (or industry representative) | 4.95          |

Table F119. Course Comments Completed by Probation

| Comments  |
|---|
| Appreciate Judge speaking about this.   |
| Classroom instruction and real life examples are more entertaining than webinars.                   |
| I am a classroom learner. I would get distracted in a webinar.                                      |
| [The class] would be fine either way.   |
| Do prefer in-person especially when Dottie demonstrated tests on device.                            |
| Audio/video noise from adjoining classroom was very distracting.                                    |
| Having it online to go back to would be nice.   |
| Thought it was great information. Should be mandatory for every officer that supervises interlocks. |
| The video noise from next door was a very distracting. The workshop was valuable.                   |
| Good insight for my daily job duties.   |

| Comments  |
|---|
| The room was terrible since the adjoining classroom had their video volume at deafening levels. |
| Thank you!  |
| Very useful information and good feedback to questions.   |
| Good information; helpful.  |

## Agencies Contacted and Invited to Participate in Training

### LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

- Alvarado PD
- Arlington PD
- Azle PD
- Bedford PD
- Benbrook PD
- Blue Mound PD
- Bridgeport PD
- Burleson PD
- Cleburne PD
- Colleyville PD
- Crowley PD
- Dallas Area Rapid Transit PD
- Dallas-Fort Worth Airport PD
- Dalworthington Gardens PD
- Decatur PD
- Euless PD
- Everman PD
- Forest Hills PD
- Fort Worth PD
- Godley PD
- Grand Prairie PD
- Grandview PD
- Grapevine PD
- Haltom City PD
- Hudson Oaks PD
- Hurst PD
- Johnson County SO
- Joshua PD
- Keene PD
- Keller PD
- Kennedale PD
- Lake Worth PD
- Mansfield PD
- North Richland Hills PD
- Parker County SO
- Reno PD
- Rhome PD
- River Oaks PD
- Saginaw PD
- Sansom Park PD
- Springtown PD
- Tarrant County College PD/Academy
- Tarrant County SO
- Venus PD
- Watauga PD
- Westover Hills PD
- Westworth Village PD
- White Settlement PD
- Wise County SO
- Weatherford PD
- Willow Park PD

## PROSECUTORS' OFFICES

- Denton County District Attorney
- Ellis County District and County Attorney
- Jack County Attorney
- Johnson County Attorney
- Johnson County District Attorney
- Parker County Attorney
- Tarrant County Criminal District Attorney's Office
- Wise County Attorney
- Wise County District Attorney

## JUDGES

- Tarrant County Magistrate Courts (5 Judges)
- Tarrant County, County Court at Law 1
- Tarrant County, County Court at Law 2
- Tarrant County, County Court at Law 3
- Tarrant County, County Court at Law 4
- Tarrant County, County Court at Law 5
- Tarrant County, County Court at Law 6
- Tarrant County, County Court at Law 7
- Tarrant County, County Court at Law 8
- Tarrant County, County Court at Law 9
- Tarrant County, County Court at Law 10
- Tarrant County Criminal District Court 1
- Tarrant County Criminal District Court 2
- Tarrant County Criminal District Court 3
- Tarrant County Criminal District Court 4
- 371st District Court
- 372nd District Court
- 396 District Court
- 432nd District Court
- 43rd District Court
- 415th District Court
- 40th District Court
- 378 District Court
- 443rd District Court
- 271st District Court

- 431st District Court
- 442nd District Court
- 362nd District Court
- 367th District Court
- 158 District Court
- 16th District Court
- 393rd District Court
- 18th District Court
- 249th District Court
- 413th District Court
- Jack County, Justice of the Peace
- Ellis County, County Court at Law 1
- Ellis County, County Court at Law 2
- Ellis County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Ellis County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Ellis County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Ellis County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Parker County, County Court at Law 1
- Parker County, County Court at Law 2
- Parker County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Parker County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Parker County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Parker County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Wise County, County Court at Law 1
- Wise County, County Court at Law 2
- Wise County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Wise County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Wise County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Wise County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Denton County, County Criminal Court 1
- Denton County, County Criminal Court 2
- Denton County, County Criminal Court 3
- Denton County, County Criminal Court 4
- Denton County, County Criminal Court 5
- Denton County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Denton County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Denton County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Denton County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4
- Denton County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 5

- Denton County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 6
- Johnson County, County Court at Law 1
- Johnson County, County Court at Law 2
- Johnson County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1
- Johnson County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2
- Johnson County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3
- Johnson County, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4

#### COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CORRECTION DEPARTMENTS

- Johnson & Somervell CSCD
- Parker CSCD
- Tarrant CSCD
- Wise & Jack CSCD