2007 South Carolina Law Enforcement Census

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Highlights

The South Carolina Law Enforcement Census, conducted periodically since the early 1980s, solicits information from agencies regarding their personnel, budgets, salaries, equipment, and a variety of other key issues ranging from drug enforcement to terrorism. This section presents highlights from the full report, available at http://www.cas.sc.edu/crju/sclec.html.

Personnel

In 2007, 149 (52%) of the 289 law enforcement agencies contacted in South Carolina returned a completed survey. Most were municipal police departments (68%), followed by sheriffs' agencies (18%), special district agencies (13%), and state law enforcement agencies (1%). Of the responding agencies only one was a county police department.[1]

At the time of the survey 147 agencies reported employing 8,392 sworn officers. With 3,726 or

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[1] Municipal agencies include city, town, and village police and local departments of public safety; special district police include campus/university police, airport, and railroad police.

Number and Percentage of Responding Agencies

Agency Type	Total number of Agencies	Number of Agencies Reporting	Percent of Total Agencies
Municipal	187	101	54.0
Sheriff	46	27	58.7
Special District	54	19	35.2
State	3	2	66.7
Total	289	149	51.5

Note: The Horry County Police Department is included among the municipal agencies.

44% of the total, the largest employers were municipal departments, followed by sheriffs' (39%), state (13%) and special district agencies (3%).

The majority of sworn officers were white (80%), 18 percent were black, two percent were Hispanic and the remaining were of another race (0.7%). Regarding officer gender, 13 percent were female and 87 percent were male.

One-hundred forty five agencies reported hiring

1,130 new officers during the previous year. Municipal agencies hired more than half (52%), sheriffs' offices hired 32 percent, special jurisdiction police hired five percent, and state agencies hired 10 percent.

Overall, 81 percent of agencies reported using drug tests to screen new recruits. Nearly equal percentages of municipal and sheriffs' agencies reported doing so (87% and 85%, respectively). Special district agencies were least likely to do so

Racial and Ethnic Composition of Full-Time Sworn Personnel
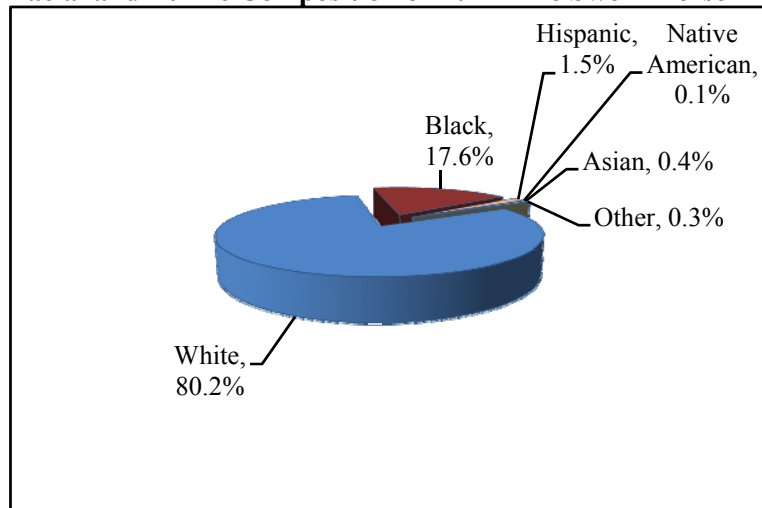
Note: For graphing purposes, Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders are combined with the Asian category

(39%), while both responding state agencies screened new recruits using drug tests.

Physical agility tests were used to screen new recruits by 35 percent of responding agencies. Sheriffs' agencies were slightly more likely than municipal agencies to do so (41% vs. 37%, respectively), while six percent of special district agencies reported using the tests. Both state agencies screened new recruits using physical agility tests.

The vast majority of agencies (94%) required new recruits to have a high school diploma or GED. Seven agencies required a two- or four-year college degree, one required some college, and one agency had no formal education requirement.

About half (53%) of the agencies required new recruit training beyond that provided by the state training academy. On average, new recruits completed 31 hours of additional classroom training beyond the academy and 161 hours of field training. Sheriffs' departments provided on average 46 and 179 hours of classroom and field training, respectively.

Salary Ranges for Agency Heads and Sworn Entry-Level Positions

Agency Type	Position & Salary Type	Number of Agencies Reporting	Salary Range ($)		Average Salary ($)
			Lowest	Highest	
Municipal	*Agency Head* Minimum Salary Maximum Salary	82 79	23,000 29,000	84,167 130,000	47,960 66,664
	Entry Level Minimum Salary Maximum Salary	85 78	18,000 17,000	38,308 54,537	26,146 33,735
Sheriff	*Agency Head* Minimum Salary Maximum Salary	15 19	50,150 53,856	127,065 162,905	77,424 84,790
	Entry Level Minimum Salary Maximum Salary	21 20	23,000 25,633	33,160 47,528	28,035 37,421
Special District	*Agency Head* Minimum Salary Maximum Salary	11 11	36,000 37,000	66,000 99,000	49,226 70,739
	Entry Level Minimum Salary Maximum Salary	12 12	23,000 18,000	33,466 47,664	27,827 35,837
State	*Agency Head* Minimum Salary Maximum Salary	1 0	67,530 ---	84,167 ---	72,233 ---
	Entry Level Minimum Salary Maximum Salary	2 1	30,076 37,724	30,845 37,724	30,461 37,724

*Some agencies reported only maximum salaries, which is why, e.g., the municipal maximum lowest salary for entry level positions is *lower* than the minimum lowest salary. In other words, there was one agency that reported a maximum lowest salary of $17,000 without a corresponding minimum lowest salary, which is likely lower. Among municipal agencies that did report minimum entry-level salaries, the lowest value reported was $18,000.

Municipal departments provided on average 26 and 166 hours of classroom and field training, respectively, while special jurisdiction police provided averages of nine and 102 hours, respectively.

In 2007, 17 percent of agencies reported requiring annual or semiannual fitness testing of officers. Thirty-one percent (31%) and 15% of sheriffs' and municipal departments, respectively, required testing. Only two special district agencies (11%) and

neither state agency required fitness testing.

Budget and Pay

In fiscal year 2007, 129 responding agencies reported total operating budgets, ranging from a low of $20,000 to a high of $47.6 million. The average statewide operating budget was $4.6 million, while the median was $1.7 million. The average operating budget for municipal agencies was $3.5 million (median = $1.4 million), for sheriffs' agencies it was $8.3 million (median = $4.9 million); for special

district agencies it was $1.1 million (median = $604,483); and for state agencies it was $33.8 million.[2]

In 2007, minimum base annual salaries for entry-level law enforcement officers ranged from a low of $18,000 to a high of $38,308, with an average of $26,716. State agencies reported the highest average minimum salary ($30,461), followed by sheriffs' offices ($28,035), special district agencies ($27,827), and municipal agencies ($26,146).

Maximum base annual salaries for entry-level positions ranged from a low of $17,000 to a high of $54,537, with an average of $34,662. The highest average maximum annual salary for entry-level officers was reported by state agencies ($37,724), followed by sheriffs' offices ($37,421), special district agencies ($35,837), and municipal agencies ($33,735).

For all agencies, the minimum base annual salaries for police chiefs, sheriffs, and directors ranged from a low of

Percent of Agencies with Written Policy on Responding to the Mentally Ill — 51.7%

Percent of Agencies that Provide Training to Officers on the Mentally Ill — 59.7%

Percent of Agencies with a Jail Diversion Program for the Mentally Ill — 7.4%

(0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%)

$23,000 to a high of $127,065, with an average minimum salary of $52,322. Maximum base annual salaries ranged from a low of $29,000 to a high of $162,905, with an average of $70,235.

Sheriffs' offices had the highest average minimum base salary ($77,424), followed by state agencies ($72,233), special district agencies ($49,226), and municipal agencies ($47,960). Sheriffs' offices also had the highest average maximum base salary ($84,790) followed by special district agencies ($70,739), and municipal agencies ($66,664). (State agencies did not report maximum salaries for agency heads.)

Mentally Ill Suspects

Just over half (52%) of all agencies had a written policy regarding the

handling of mentally ill suspects and 60% provided in-service training on this topic (annually or less frequently). Sheriffs' offices were most likely to provide such training (78%), followed by municipal agencies (60%) and special district agencies (50%). Neither of the two responding state agencies reported they provided training on handling mentally ill persons.

The number of hours of training ranged from 1 to 50 and averaged 6. Special district agencies provided an average of seven hours, followed by municipal agencies (6 hours), and sheriffs' offices (5 hours).

Eleven agencies (7%) reported that they operated jail diversion programs for mentally ill suspects.

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[2] Because there were only two responding state agencies, the median and average values are the same.

Operations

Virtually all (97%) law enforcement agencies engaged in patrol activities and 92 percent listed traffic enforcement as a primary function or an activity they engaged in regularly. Over half (59%) provided court security, 28% served civil process/papers, and 22% engaged in jail operations. Thirty-two percent (32%) engaged in tactical or SWAT operations and 28 percent had responsibility for search and rescue.

Sheriffs' agencies were more likely than municipal agencies to report having responsibility for search and rescue (48% vs. 25%), jail operations (63% vs. 16%), court security (100% vs. 60%) serving civil process/papers (100% vs. 12%) and tactical operations/SWAT (63% vs. 31%).

Municipal agencies were more likely than sheriffs' agencies to report having responsibility for traffic enforcement (98% vs. 70%), parking enforcement (82% vs. 11%), and accident investigation (96% vs. 33%).

Equipment

In 2007, 40 percent of responding agencies reported they supplied

Percentage of Agencies with Written Policies for Terrorism and Disaster Response

Agency and Response Type	Number Reporting	Percentage (%)
All Agencies		
Terrorism Response	44	29.5
Other Disaster Response	100	67.1
Municipal		
Terrorism Response	26	25.7
Other Disaster Response	63	62.4
Sheriff		
Terrorism Response	11	40.7
Other Disaster Response	19	70.4
Special District		
Terrorism Response	6	31.6
Other Disaster Response	16	84.2
State		
Terrorism Response	1	50.0
Other Disaster Response	2	100.0

officers with laptop computers for use in the field. Sheriffs' agencies (56%) were more likely to do so than municipal agencies (41%) or special district agencies (11%), while one of the two responding state agencies indicated they supplied laptops for use in the field. Few agencies reported the use of either mobile digital/data computers (8%) or mobile digital/data terminals (13%). Overall, 48% of the agencies reported that their field/patrol officers did not have any type of computer systems in the field.

The most widely authorized less-lethal weapons were personal use oleoresin capsicum or pepper spray canisters

(92%), collapsible batons (75%) and standoff conducted energy devices (CEDs) (64%). Sheriffs' offices and municipal departments were about equally likely to authorize CEDs (74% vs. 71%, respectively), while special district agencies were less likely to do so (17%).

More than two-thirds (70%) of agencies allowed officers to drive marked vehicles home. All 27 responding sheriffs' agencies indicated they did so, while 72 percent of municipal agencies did so. Only one of the 18 (11%) responding special district agencies allowed officers to take marked vehicles home, and both state agencies did so.

Less than one-third (28%) of agencies allowed off-duty patrol officers to use marked vehicles for personal use during off-duty hours. Sheriffs' agencies were most likely to do so (52%), followed by municipal (37%) and special district agencies (11%). One of the two responding state agencies allowed the practice.

Percentage of Agencies Engaging in Scenario Based Training for Terrorist Attacks or Disasters within the Past 12 Months
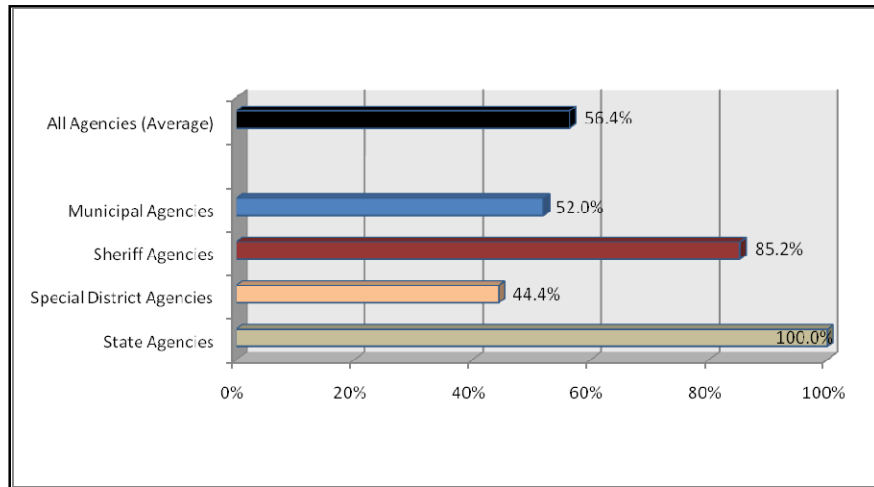
Terrorism and Disaster Preparedness

In 2007, 31 percent of responding agencies had written policies for responding to terrorism, while 67 percent had written policies for responding to other disasters. Compared to other agency types, a greater percentage of Sheriffs' agencies had a written policy for terrorism (41%), while a greater percentage of special district agencies had a written policy for other disasters (84%).

More than half of all agencies (56.4%) reported participating in scenario-based training for responding to terrorist attacks or disasters during the previous 12 months. Both state agencies reported having done so, followed by Sheriffs'

agencies (85%), municipal agencies (52%) and special district agencies (44%).

Thirty-eight percent (38%) of responding agencies indicated they requested anti-terrorism or disaster response funding from federal sources, 20 percent requested such funding from state sources, and 10% requested funding from city or county sources.

Twenty-six percent (26%) indicated they received funding for equipment and 17 percent received funding for training.

Crime and Intelligence Analysis

Overall, 14 percent of agencies employed full-time crime analysts and

Percentage of Agencies Employing Full-time Crime and Intelligence Analysts and Percentage Using PCs to Perform Crime Analysis
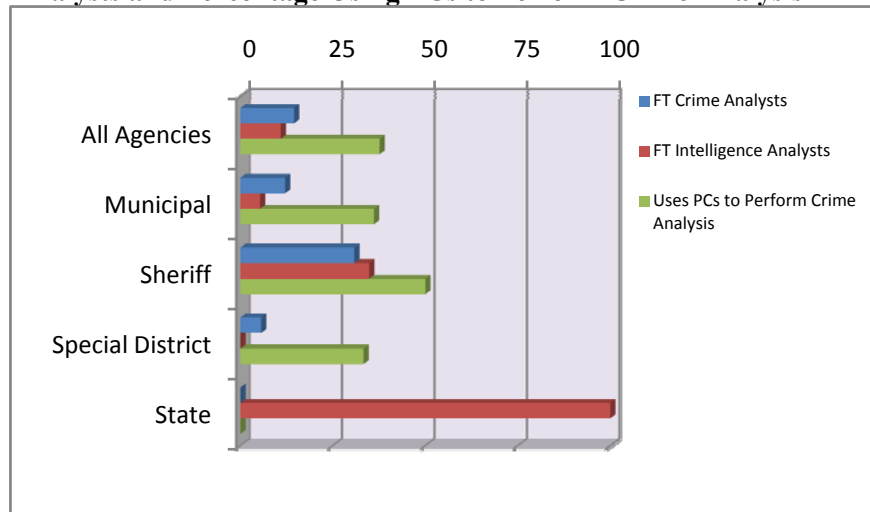
10 percent employed full-time intelligence analysts. Sheriffs' offices were most likely to employ crime and intelligence analysts (31% and 35%, respectively). Twelve percent (12%) of municipal agencies employed crime analysts while five percent employed intelligence analysts. Six percent (6%) of special district agencies employed crime analysts but no intelligence analysts, whereas both state agencies employed intelligence analysts but no crime analysts.

Although relatively few agencies employed full-time crime or intelligence analysts, nearly two-fifths of agencies (38%) used computers to conduct crime analyses. Sheriffs' offices were most likely to do so (50%), followed by municipal agencies (36%) and special district agencies (33%). Neither state agency reported using computers for crime analysis.

Motor Vehicle Pursuit Policies

Nearly all agencies (97%) had a written directive governing the pursuit of motor vehicles. Most (61%) reported having a restrictive policy that restricts officers' decisions

Percentage of Agencies with Various Motor Vehicle Pursuit Policies
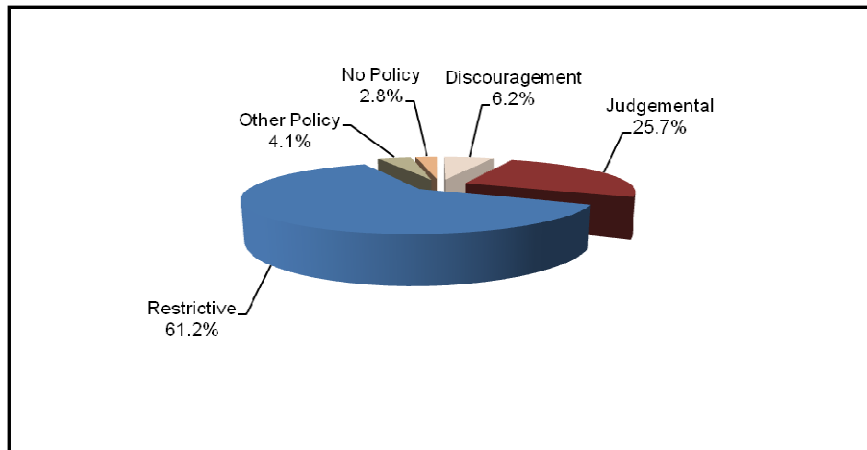
whether or not to pursue. Municipal agencies (65%) were more likely than sheriffs' agencies (46%) and special district agencies (56%) to have a restrictive policy, and both responding state agencies had restrictive policies.

Twenty-six percent (26%) of all agencies had a judgmental policy that leaves the decision to pursue to the discretion of officers. Sheriffs' agencies were the most likely to have such a policy (46%), followed by municipal agencies (25%) and special district agencies (6%).

Over one-fourth (28%) of special district agencies had a discouragement policy that discourages motor vehicle pursuits. Only four percent of municipal agencies and none of the sheriffs'

offices had a discouragement policy.

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INTRODUCTION

Every two to three years the Bureau of Justice Statistics in the United States Department of Justice conducts a comprehensive survey of law enforcement agencies titled Law Enforcement Management and Statistics (LEMAS). The survey covers a variety of issues on agency capacity, operations, equipment and various special topics. The survey is administered to all law enforcement agencies in the United States with 100 or more sworn personnel and a sample of agencies with less than 100 officers. While this survey is informative for general knowledge on law enforcement agencies across the United States, it has limitations in providing information on South Carolina law enforcement agencies. The most important of these limitations is that only a portion of South Carolina agencies are captured by this sampling approach. For example, the 2003 version of the LEMAS survey only included 42 South Carolina agencies. Given there are nearly 300 law enforcement agencies at the municipal, county and state levels in South Carolina, this small sample provides only glimpse of the diverse characteristics of law enforcement agencies in the state.

Over the past two decades the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of South Carolina has attempted to address this gap by periodically conducting a census of all law enforcement agencies in the state. Early versions of the survey were conducted through phone interviews, but the survey has become longer and more complex over the years resulting in it becoming a mail survey. The South Carolina survey traditionally focused on issues found in the LEMAS survey, which examines the characteristics of law enforcement agencies such as number of personnel, budgets, and resources. The survey has also included questions on special topics related to recent trends in law enforcement, including homeland security funding, policies regarding the mentally ill, and community policing implementation. Recent iterations of the South Carolina law enforcement census have also been solely dedicated to special issues facing law enforcement. The 2005 survey examined law enforcement observations of gang activity in the state, along with agencies responses to this problem. The 2006 version of the survey explored academy training standards nationwide, along with post-academy training among South Carolina agencies. (These and earlier reports are available electronically at: http://www.cas.sc.edu/crju/sclec.html).

The 2007 survey returned to the traditional LEMAS format to provide an update to earlier versions of the census on the characteristics of South Carolina law enforcement agencies. In addition to the questions on agency personnel, operations, budgets, and equipment, the 2007 census survey explores the issues of terrorism and disaster response, law enforcement responses to the mentally ill, crime and intelligence analysis, and drug enforcement. The primary purpose of the census results covered in this report is to inform law enforcement administrators how their agencies compare to peer agencies within the state on such issues as personnel allocation, budgets, salaries, policies, and equipment. This information can subsequently be used by these administrators to inform their city, county or state officials on resource and funding needs.

METHODOLOGY

The 2007 South Carolina Law Enforcement Census survey was 17 pages in length and composed of 61 questions. As noted above, the questions incorporated into the survey were drawn from earlier versions of the LEMAS survey, as well as questions created by Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice faculty. The survey was divided into 11 sections: Agency Information, Operations, Personnel, Expenditures, Specialized Units, Policies and Procedures, Terrorism and Disaster Prevention/Response, Mentally Ill Persons, Crime/Intelligence Analysis, and Drugs. Appendix A provides a complete copy of the survey administered by mail to law enforcement agencies in the state.

The study is intended to be a complete census of South Carolina law enforcement agencies. To accomplish this goal, a list of all law enforcement agencies in the state was obtained from the 2007 National Directory of Law Enforcement Administrators for Region 3. The list included a total of 289 agencies in the state consisting of all municipal police departments, sheriffs' departments, county police departments, special district law enforcement agencies, and state law enforcement agencies.

The survey was mailed to all agencies in early December 2007. For agencies that did not respond to this first mailing, a second mailing was conducted two months later with a letter asking agencies to complete and return the survey. All agencies that did not respond to this second mailing were subsequently contacted a month later by phone, and another copy of the survey was sent via fax, e-mail, or mail to those agencies agreeing to respond.

A total of 149 agencies (51.58%) provided usable surveys. Table 1 displays the distribution of response rates for the different types of agencies included in the census. The responding agencies range from small single-officer agencies to the largest agency in the state with 902 full-time sworn personnel (South Carolina Highway Patrol). Although the response rate does not encompass every agency in the state, it represents information on almost four times as many South Carolina agencies as found in the LEMAS surveys. As a result, this report provides a more complete overview of South Carolina law enforcement agencies. Appendix B provides a list of all agencies that responded to the survey.

Table 1. Number and percent of responding agencies

Agency Type	Total number of Agencies	Number of Agencies Reporting	Percent of Total Agencies
Municipal	187	101	54.0
Sheriff	46	27	58.7
Special District	54	19	35.2
State	3	2	66.7
Total	289	149	51.5

Note: The Horry County Police Department is included among the municipal agencies.

The results of the survey are presented in two locations in this report. The *findings* section below presents selected results. It is divided into six subsections: (I) agency characteristics, (II) personnel and training, (III) budgets and salaries, (IV) operations, (V) equipment, and (VI) special topics.

Each subsection provides a portion of the results in tables and graphs. Some of the analyses examine results by agency characteristics, such as type of agency or size. Other analyses focus on only specific types of agencies, such as municipal police departments and county sheriff's departments. Note that *Municipal Agencies* include city, town, and village police and local departments of public safety and *Special District Police* includes campus/university police, airport, and railroad police. The Horry County Police Department – the lone responding county police agency – is included among the municipal agencies. The presentations are intended to highlight specific results and provide a comparative analysis where relevant. A second presentation of the results is provided in Appendix C, where the responses to each survey question are provided.

FINDINGS

(I) *Agency Characteristics*

This section presents information regarding the number of sworn and non-sworn personnel by agency size and type. Additional analysis is provided on the service coverage provided by agencies as defined by the number of officers per 1,000 residents for given jurisdictions. Table 2 provides the distribution of full-time sworn personnel across agency type. Overall, the number of full-time sworn personnel ranged from 1 to 902 with an average of 58. The number for responding municipal police departments ranged from 1 officer to 397 officers with an average of 37 officers. The responding sheriff's departments ranged from 12 deputies to 488 deputies with an average of 120 deputies.

As noted above, the largest agency statewide is the South Carolina Highway Patrol with 902 full-time sworn personnel. The largest municipal agency is the Charleston Police Department with 379 officers. The largest sheriff's department is the Richland County Sheriff's Department with 488 deputies. Table 3 presents the number of full-time sworn personnel by agency size. Twenty-two of the responding agencies (15.2%) had 100 or more sworn personnel. More than one third of the responding agencies (35.2%) had less than 10 sworn personnel.

Table 2. Full-time sworn personnel by agency type

Agency Type	Number of Agencies Reporting	Average Number of Personnel	Range in Number of Full-Time Sworn	
			Minimum	Maximum
Municipal	100	37.3	1	379
Sheriff	27	120.2	12	488
Special District	16	15.9	1	54
State	2	583.0	264	902
All Agencies	145	57.9	1	902

Note: Two responding agencies did not provide information on the number of sworn personnel, and two of the university departments did not employ sworn personnel.

Table 3. Full-time sworn personnel by agency size

Agency Size	Number of Agencies Reporting	Percent of Responding Agencies	Average Number of Personnel	Range in Number of Full-Time Sworn	
				Minimum	Maximum
Small Agencies (1-9 Sworn Personnel)	51	35.2	5.2	1	9
Moderately Small Agencies (10-49 Sworn Personnel)	56	38.6	26.5	10	49
Medium Agencies (50-99 Sworn Personnel)	16	11.0	67.3	50	97
Large Agencies (100 + Sworn Personnel)	22	15.2	253.1	110	902
All Agencies	145	--	57.9	1	902

Note: Two responding agencies did not provide information on the number of sworn personnel, and two of the university departments did not employ sworn personnel.

Tables 4 and 5 present the distribution of agencies by number of sworn personnel for municipal police departments and county sheriff's departments, respectively. Agencies with 10 or fewer sworn personnel are the largest group of responding municipal (43%) agencies. There were seven responding agencies that employed only one or two officers. Moreover, only 9 municipal agencies (9.0%) employed 100 or more sworn officers. Comparatively, the smallest sheriff's department employed 12 deputies, and more than 40% of sheriffs' departments employed more than 100 sworn personnel (N=11).

Table 4. Full-time sworn personnel for municipal agencies by agency size

Agency Size	Number of Agencies Reporting	Percent of Responding Agencies	Average Number of Personnel	Range in Number of Full-Time Sworn	
				Minimum	Maximum
Small Agencies (1-9 Sworn Personnel)	43	43.0	5.3	1	9
Moderately Small Agencies (10-49 Sworn Personnel)	40	40.0	26.6	10	49
Medium Agencies (50-99 Sworn Personnel)	8	8.0	64.8	50	97
Large Agencies (100 + Sworn Personnel)	9	9.0	213.2	110	379
All Agencies	100	--	37.3	1	379

Note: Two responding agencies did not provide information on the number of sworn personnel, and two of the university departments did not employ sworn personnel.

Table 5. Full-time sworn personnel for sheriffs' agencies by agency size

Agency Size	Number of Agencies Reporting	Percent of Responding Agencies	Average Number of Personnel	Range in Number of Full-Time Sworn	
				Minimum	Maximum
Small Agencies (1-9 Sworn Personnel)	0	0.0	--	--	--
Moderately Small Agencies (10-49 Sworn Personnel)	10	37.0	31.0	12	45
Medium Agencies (50-99 Sworn Personnel)	6	22.2	75.7	57	97
Large Agencies (100 + Sworn Personnel)	11	40.7	225.6	118	488
All Agencies	27	--	120.2	1	488

Note: Two responding agencies did not provide information on the number of sworn personnel, and two of the university departments did not employ sworn personnel.

Tables 6 and 7 provide the distribution of non-sworn department personnel by agency type and size, respectively. Both tables present figures on the number of non-sworn personnel and their percentage of the total of all personnel (sworn + non-sworn) as a measure of civilianization. Table 6 reveals that the average percentage of non-sworn personnel for municipal, sheriff and state agencies is between 16% and 22%. The range in the percentage of non-sworn personnel within municipal and sheriffs' agencies is greater than the two state agencies, with some of the former employing up to 50% non-sworn. Special district agencies, however, employ much greater percentages of non-sworn personnel. The average of non-sworn personnel across these agencies was 52%, and some agencies reported rates of non-sworn personnel of 100%. This pattern is largely a product of the special district agencies being university and college departments that employ a number of non-sworn personnel to handle security and other functions.

Table 6. Non-sworn personnel by agency type

Agency Type	Number of Agencies Reporting	Average Number of Civilian Personnel	Range in Number of Civilian Personnel		Average Civilian Personnel	Range in % of Civilian Personnel	
			Minimum	Maximum	(%)	Minimum	Maximum
Municipal	97	9.6	0	141	16.3	0	50
Sheriff	27	33.9	3	153	22.4	6.7	50
Special District	18	16.1	0	80	52.0	1.0	100
State	2	119.0	35	203	16.0	11.7	18

Note: There were five agencies that did not provide information on the number of civilian personnel.

Given the high rate of non-sworn personnel among special district agencies, Table 7 presents the distribution of civilian personnel by agency size excluding special district agencies. This exclusion is intended to avoid any skewing of the relationship between agency size and civilianization, particularly among small agencies.

Table 7 illustrates that while there are some small and moderately small agencies with up to 50% non-sworn personnel, the average percentage of non-sworn personnel is highest among large agencies.

Table 7. Non-sworn personnel by agency size

Agency Size	Number of Agencies Reporting	Average Number of Civilian Personnel	Range in Number of Civilian Personnel		Average Civilian Personnel	Range in % of Civilian Personnel	
			Minimum	Maximum	(%)	Minimum	Maximum
Small Agencies	41	0.8	0	3	14.3	0	50
Moderately Small Agencies	49	7.0	0	43	18.2	0	50
Medium Agencies	14	17.2	6	47	19.7	6.7	33.1
Large Agencies	22	66.7	12	203	21.1	8.9	36.2

Notes: There were five agencies that did not provide information on the number of civilian personnel. In addition, the table excludes Special District Agencies since many of these agencies are university or college departments that disproportionately employee non-sworn security personnel as opposed to sworn personnel.

Tables 8 and 9 present the rate or number of sworn personnel per 1,000 residents for municipal and sheriffs' departments[3] (see Appendix D for a complete list of agencies, their population served and their respective rates). The rate is calculated by dividing the number of sworn personnel by the number of residents in a jurisdiction, and then multiplying the result by 1,000. This calculation provides a standardized measure of manpower that is comparable across agencies serving jurisdictions with widely varying populations. It is important to note that the population figures we used to calculate the rates were provided by the responding agencies themselves and we cannot guarantee their accuracy. In addition, there are complicating factors to consider. For example, some county agencies may first subtract major city population figures before providing estimates of the size of populations they serve, whereas other county agencies may not.

Table 8 reveals considerable variation among municipal agencies in the rate of officers per 1,000 residents, particularly among small agencies (range = .1 to 31 officers per 1,000). The average rate across the four agency sizes ranges from 3.0 to 4.6 officers per 1,000 residents. Table 9 illustrates that the rates among sheriffs' departments are considerably lower than found in their municipal counterparts. The average number of deputies per 1,000 residents ranged from 1.0 to

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[3] Tables 8 and 9 present rates for municipal and sheriffs' departments only, since manpower strength is a critical concern for these agencies given their role and primary law enforcement functions in their respective jurisdictions.

1.1. Moreover, the range across sheriffs' agencies of different size is much narrower than found among the municipal agencies.

Table 8. Sworn personnel per 1,000 residents for municipal agencies by agency size

Agency Size	Number of Agencies Reporting	Average Number of Officers per 1,000 Residents	Range in Number of Officers per 1,000 Residents	
			Minimum	Maximum
Small Agencies (1-9 Sworn Personnel)	43	4.6	.1	30.9
Moderately Small Agencies (10-49 Sworn Personnel)	40	3.3	1.9	6.9
Medium Agencies (50-99 Sworn Personnel)	8	3.9	1.6	8.8
Large Agencies (100 + Sworn Personnel)	9	3.0	1.3	7.2
All Municipal Agencies	100	3.9	.3	30.9

Table 9. Sworn personnel per 1,000 residents for sheriffs' agencies by agency size

Agency Size	Number of Agencies Reporting	Average Number of Officers per 1,000 Residents	Range in Number of Officers per 1,000 Residents	
			Minimum	Maximum
Small Agencies (1-9 Sworn Personnel)	0	--	--	--
Moderately Small Agencies (10-49 Sworn Personnel)	10	1.1	.7	1.9
Medium Agencies (50-99 Sworn Personnel)	6	1.1	.8	1.4
Large Agencies (100 + Sworn Personnel)	11	1.0	.8	1.5
All Municipal Agencies	27	1.1	.7	1.9

(II) Personnel and Training

The survey asked agencies to provide detailed information on the race and gender of sworn department personnel. Subsequent questions asked about the minimum standards these sworn personnel must meet for entry-level positions and the training they were provided by the agency post academy.

The number of officers in each racial group was summed across all responding agencies in order to create an overall distribution of race among South Carolina sworn law enforcement personnel, which is illustrated in Figure 1. The large majority of sworn personnel in the state are white (80.2%). Black officers are the second largest group (17.6%), followed by Hispanic, Asian, Other, and Native American personnel. Table 10 shows similar distributions across agency type. The only notable exception is the higher percentage of black officers (28.3%) and lower percentage of white officers (68.5%) among special district agencies.

Figure 1. Racial and ethnic composition of full-time sworn personnel
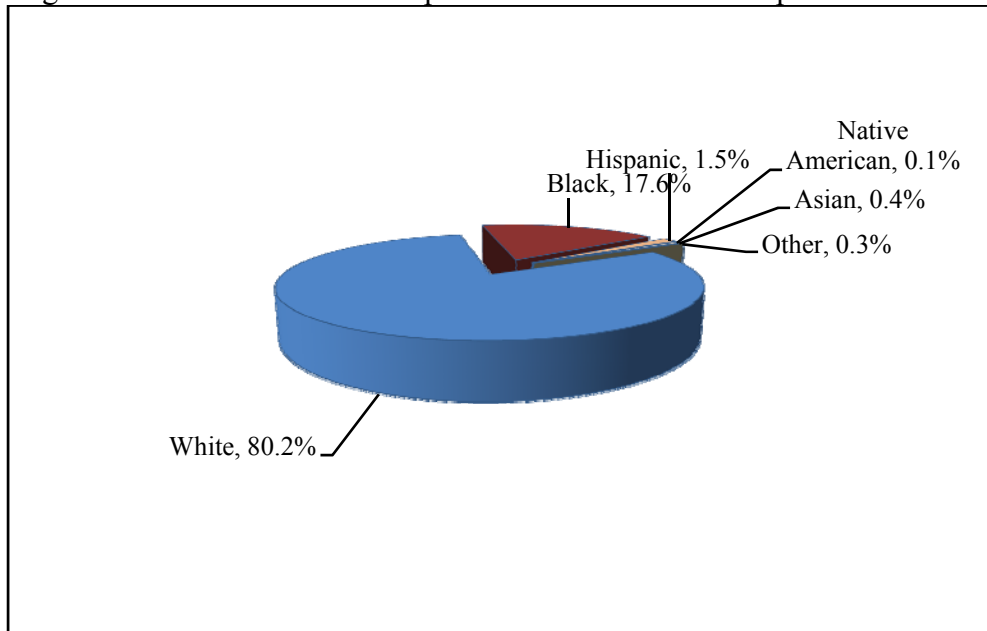
Note: The agencies were asked to separately list Asian and Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders. For presentation purposes these categories were combined under the Asian category.

Table 10. Racial and ethnic composition of full-time sworn personnel by agency type

Race / Ethnicity	Municipal		Sheriff		Special District		State		All Agencies	
	No. of Officers	%	No. of Officers	%	No. of Officers	%	No. of Officers	%	No. of Officers	%
White	2925	78.6	2610	80.4	174	68.5	1015	87.0	6724	80.2
Black	697	18.7	575	17.7	72	28.3	132	11.3	1476	17.6
Hispanic	67	1.8	45	1.4	3	1.2	8	0.7	123	1.5
American Indian Alaskan Native	6	0.2	3	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	10	0.1
Asian	13	0.4	13	0.4	5	2.0	4	0.3	35	.4
Other	15	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.5	21	.3
Total	3723	100	3246	100	254	100	1166	100	8330	100

Notes: Percents may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Agencies were asked to separately list Asian and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. For analysis purposes these categories were combined under the Asian category.

Figure 2 shows the overall percentage of male and female officers employed by law enforcement agencies in South Carolina. Male officers are the majority at 87.3%, with females representing 12.7%. Table 11 separates the distribution of officer gender by agency type. The percentage of female officers is relatively constant across agency types, with the exception of state agencies. This divergence is illustrated by the highway patrol, where only 30 of the 902 sworn personnel are women (3.3%).

Figure 2. Gender composition of full-time sworn personnel
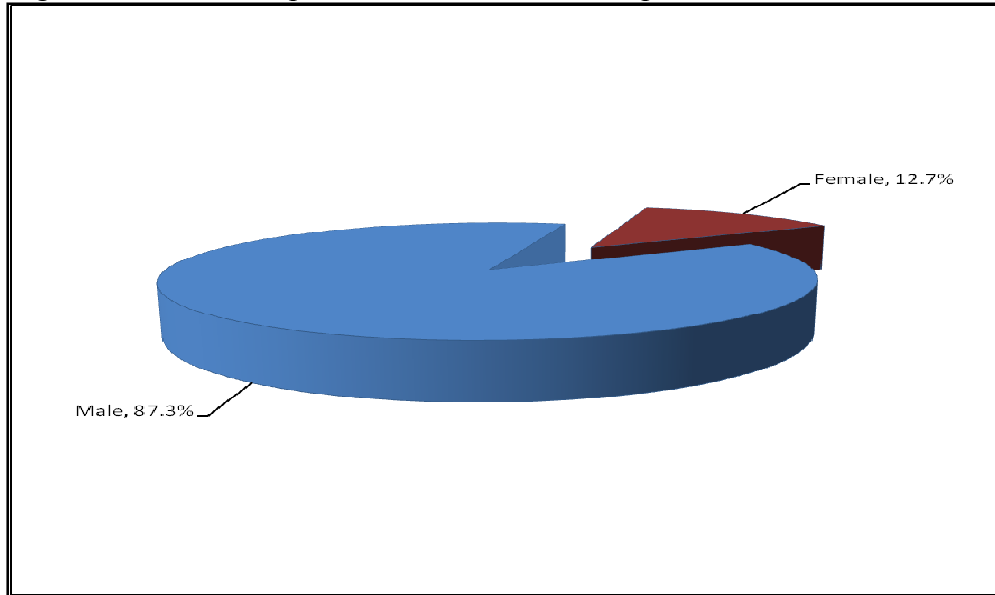
Table 11. Gender composition of full-time sworn personnel by agency type

Gender	Municipal		Sheriff		Special District		State		All Agencies	
	No. of Officers	%	No. of Officers	%	No. of Officers	%	No. of Officers	%	No. of Officers	%
Female	516	13.8	464	14.3	35	13.8	47	4.0	1062	12.7
Male	3210	86.2	2782	85.7	219	86.2	1119	96.0	7330	87.3

Figure 3 reveals that the minimum education requirement for new full-time sworn personnel for the majority of South Carolina agencies is a high school degree or equivalent (93.9%). Only 2.7% of agencies (N=4) in the state have established a four-year university/college degree as the minimum educational requirement.

Figure 3. Percentage of agencies reporting different minimum education requirement for new full-time sworn personnel
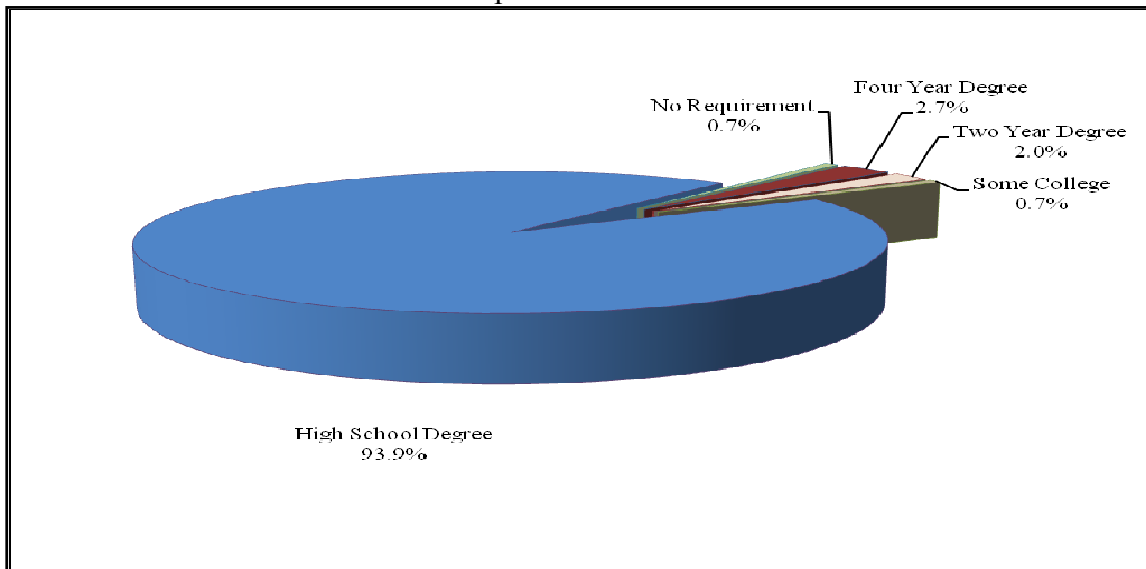
The survey also asked agencies about other methods used to screen new full-time sworn personnel. The most common methods are background investigations, criminal history check, review of driving record, and personal interviews, with over 90% of the agencies reporting the use of these methods. It is interesting to note that less than half of the agencies reported the use of written aptitude tests, physical ability tests, polygraphs, and psychological evaluations, which are methods commonly used by agencies across the county. The least used methods were efforts to measure analytical/problem solving skills and conflict management skills.

Table 12. Number and percentage of agencies using specific screening methods for new full-time sworn personnel

Screening Method	Number of Agencies Reporting	Percentage
Analytical/Problem Solving Ability	21	14.2
Understanding of Diverse Cultural Populations	6	4.1
Background Investigations	146	98.6
Credit History	104	70.3
Criminal History	147	99.3
Driving Record	143	96.6
Drug Test	120	81.1
Mediation/Conflict Management Skills	4	2.7
Medical Exam	129	87.2
Personal Interviews	147	99.3
Personality Test	24	16.2
Physical Ability Test	51	34.5
Polygraph Test	34	23.0
Psychological Evaluation	54	36.5
Second Language Test	2	1.4
Voice Stress Test	1	0.7
Volunteer/Community Service History	6	4.1
Written Aptitude Test	52	35.1

Except for the South Carolina Highway Patrol, new recruits for South Carolina law enforcement agencies receive their basic training from the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy. The academy, however, only provides 9 weeks of training. As a result, the survey respondents were asked if they provided supplemental post-academy training, whether it is classroom or field based, and the number of hours of training. Figure 4 illustrates that about half of the responding agencies provide post-academy training. Field based is the most common type of post-academy training, which is provided by 51% of agencies. Alternatively, only 25% of agencies provide classroom-based training to supplement the academy.

Figure 4. Percent of agencies reporting post academy entry-level training
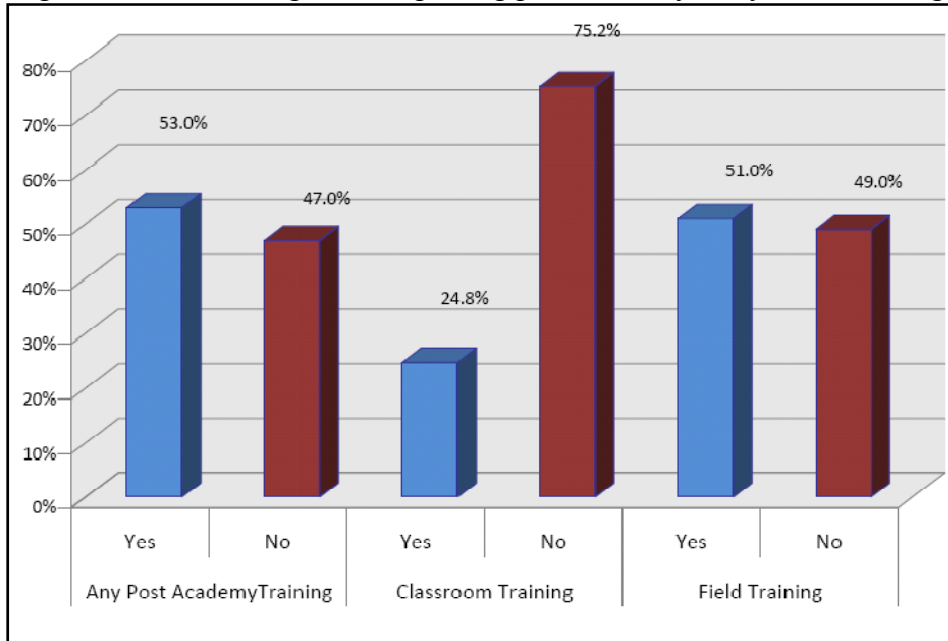
Table 13 examines responses to the post-academy questions by agency type. Both state agencies provide classroom and field training, which range from an additional 160 to 435 hours. Approximately 50% of municipal, sheriff and special district agencies provide field training, with some agencies providing as little as 8 hours (1 day) and some as much as 720 hours (90 days). Approximately 25% of municipal and sheriffs' agencies provide additional classroom training, with some providing as little as 8 hours (1 day) and others provide up to 320 hours (40 days).

Table 13. Post academy classroom and field training hours by agency type

Agency Type	Type of Training	Agencies Reporting Additional Hours				
		Number	Percentage (%)	Average Number of Hours	Minimum Hours	Maximum Hours
Municipal	Classroom	52	24.8	97.1	8	320
	Field	52	51.5	321.9	8	720
Sheriff	Classroom	7	25.9	150.0	10	320
	Field	13	48.1	344.5	60	640
Special District	Classroom	3	15.8	51.0	13	100
	Field	9	47.4	204.0	40	360
State	Classroom	2	100.0	297.5	160	435
	Field	2	100.0	240.0	160	320

Table 14 examines responses to the post-academy questions by agency size. Small agencies with less than 10 officers provide the least amount of training overall, with only 11.8% providing post-academy classroom training and 25.5% providing field training. The lowest level of classroom training, however, is among the medium size agencies, where only 1 of the 16 agencies in this size category providing post-academy classroom training. Alternatively, the majority of large agencies provide classroom (63.6%) and field training (86.4%). Table 14 also illustrates that the average number of classroom and field training hours provided increases with agency size. However, given the range in reported hours, there are some small agencies that provide as much classroom or field training hours as some large agencies. The more interesting finding revealed by these questions, though, is that there are a number of agencies small and large where officers receive no additional formal training beyond the 9 weeks at the Academy before being deployed.

Table 14. Post academy classroom and field training hours by agency size

Agency Size	Type of Training	Agencies Reporting Additional Hours				
		Number	Percentage (%)	Average Number of Hours	Minimum Hours	Maximum Hours
Small Agencies (1-9 Sworn Personnel)	Classroom	6	11.8	37.8	20	66
	Field	13	25.5	119.1	8	460
Moderately Small Agencies (10-49 Sworn Personnel)	Classroom	15	26.8	47.5	8	200
	Field	32	57.1	283.4	8	672
Medium Agencies (50-99 Sworn Personnel)	Classroom	1	6.3	40.0	--	--
	Field	11	68.8	342.5	240	560
Large Agencies (100 Plus Sworn Personnel)	Classroom	14	63.6	208.9	10	435
	Field	19	86.4	447.8	80	720

The survey asked agencies whether they required their sworn personnel to take an annual or semiannual physical fitness tests. Table 15 reveals that this is not a common practice in South Carolina, with only 16.8% reporting such testing. Agencies were also asked whether or not they provide their personnel with additional benefits or pay incentive for special skills, experience, or education. Support for levels of education was the most common across the agencies, with 31% of agencies providing a pay incentive for higher levels of education (presumably undergraduate and graduate college/university degrees) and almost 28% provide reimbursement for tuition. Less than 10% of agencies provided enhanced pay or benefits for any of the remaining skills or experience categories.

Table 15. Percentage of agencies requiring annual or semiannual physical fitness tests

Agency Type	Number of Agencies With Requirement	Percent of Agencies
Municipal	15	15.0
Sheriff	8	30.8
Special District	2	11.1
State	0	0.0
All Agencies	25	16.8

Table 16. Percentage of agencies providing enhanced pay or benefits for additional education, experience, skills or duties

	Number of Agencies with Enhanced Pay or Benefits	Percent of Agencies
Educational Incentive	45	30.6
Hazardous Duty	3	2.0
Field Training Officers	13	8.8
Shift Differential	7	4.8
Special Skills Proficiency	9	6.1
Bilingual Ability	5	3.4
Tuition Reimbursement	41	27.9
Military Service	8	5.4

While Table 16 reveals that few agencies provide pay incentives for bilingual skills (3.4%), there are nonetheless a number of agencies stating they have bilingual speakers. Table 17 illustrates that there were 79 agencies (53.0%) that reported having at least one individual with the ability to speak a foreign language. Almost half of the responding agencies reported having at least one Spanish speaker. To a much lesser extent, other agencies reported employing individuals who could speak German, Chinese, Russian, and Korean. There are an additional 8 languages (Hungarian, Thai, Greek, Polish, Laotian, Vietnamese, Tagalog (Filipino), and Portuguese) reported by one agency.

Table 17. Percentage of agencies that have personnel with foreign language skills

	Number of Agencies Reporting Officers with Foreign Language Skills	Percentage
Yes	79	53.0
No	70	47.0
Language	Number of Agencies Reporting Officers with Specific Foreign Language Skill	Percentage of Agencies with Specific Language
Spanish	71	47.7
German	6	4.0
Chinese	3	2.0
Russian	3	2.0
Korean	2	1.4
Other	8	5.6

Note: Other includes Hungarian, Thai, Greek, Polish, Laotian, Vietnamese, Tagalog (Filipino), and Portuguese.

(III)   *Budgets and Salaries*

The responding agencies were asked to provide information on their overall operating budgets and their training budgets. Table 18 provides the minimum and maximum reported operating and training budgets by agency type, along with the average budgets. The budget figures range considerably within agency type categories, which are influenced by the various agency sizes within these categories. It is interesting to note that the minimum budget figures for training reveal that there are some municipal and special district agencies that reportedly have no budget for training, and both responding state agencies reported having no training budgets. Tables 19 and 20 provide additional budget analysis by examining the differences by agency size for municipal and sheriff agencies alone. As would be expected, the average reported operating and training budgets increase with increases in agency size. However, a review of the minimum and maximum reported budgets shows that there are some agencies that are better funded than their peers in the next size category above them.

Table 18. Operating budgets for most recent fiscal year by agency type

Budget Type	Agency Type	Number of Agencies Reporting	Range of Reported Budgets ($)		Average Budget ($)
			Minimum	Maximum	
Operating Budget	Municipal	87	63,000	32,174,835	3,259,332
	Sheriff	24	879,561	27,785,748	8,273,670
	Special District	15	20,000	4,500,000	1,119,577
	State	2	20,000,000	47,598,935	33,799,468
Training Budget	Municipal	87	0	654,036	26,510
	Sheriff	23	1,600	171,000	37,977
	Special District	14	0	77,983	17,327
	State	2	0	0	0

Table 19. Operating budgets for most recent fiscal year for municipal agencies by agency size

Budget Type	Agency Size	Number of Agencies Reporting	Range of Reported Budgets ($)		Average Budget ($)
			Minimum	Maximum	
Operating Budget	Small Agencies	32	63,000	889,500	349,455
	Moderately Small Agencies	37	223,000	3,900,947	1,870,077
	Medium Agencies	8	2,696,100	10,661,209	5,269,237
	Large Agencies	9	6,500,000	32,174,835	16,781,394
Training Budget	Small Agencies	33	0	124,000	7,103
	Moderately Small Agencies	37	1,500	654,036	29,340
	Medium Agencies	8	10,000	240,992	50,000
	Large Agencies	9	20,000	150,866	65,156

Table 20. Operating budgets for most recent fiscal year for sheriffs' agencies by agency size

Budget Type	Agency Size	Number of Agencies Reporting	Range of Reported Budgets ($)		Average Budget ($)
			Minimum	Maximum	
Operating Budget	Small Agencies	--	--	--	--
	Moderately Small Agencies	9	879,561	2,572,975	1,873,923
	Medium Agencies	5	2,000,000	8,500,000	5,170,122
	Large Agencies	10	5,226,031	27,785,748	15,585,215
Training Budget	Small Agencies	--	--	--	--
	Moderately Small Agencies	8	1,600	16,000	8,062
	Medium Agencies	5	2,500	32,000	14,386
	Large Agencies	10	10,000	171,000	73,703

Table 21 provides the reported overtime paid by agency size. As would be expected, average reported overtime increases with the agency size category. The Charleston Police Department reported the highest total amount of overtime paid to its officers at $1,581,356. There are number of agencies (29%, N=43) that reported to have paid no overtime.

Table 21. Overtime paid for most recent fiscal year by agency size

Agency Size	Number of Agencies Reporting	Range of Total Paid Overtime ($)		Average Budget ($)
		Minimum	Maximum	
Small Agencies	38	0	37,916	6,984
Moderately Small Agencies	50	0	261,319	47,431
Medium Agencies	13	5,000	379,928	102,909
Large Agencies	21	0	1,581,356	465,638

In addition to annual operating budgets, law enforcements agencies often find supplemental funding support through drug asset forfeiture proceeds. As shown in Figure 5, 53% of agencies reported they received asset forfeiture proceeds in their most recent fiscal years. Table 22 indicates that the largest agencies in South Carolina had on average a higher value of seized assets. As shown below, larger agencies are more likely to have specialized drug units and participate in multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, thereby increasing their involvement in drug investigations with forfeiture potential. The Richland County Sheriff's Department, which is the largest county sheriff's department, had the highest reported value of seized assets at $600,000.

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Figure 5. Percent of agencies reporting seizure of money and/or goods through drug asset forfeiture
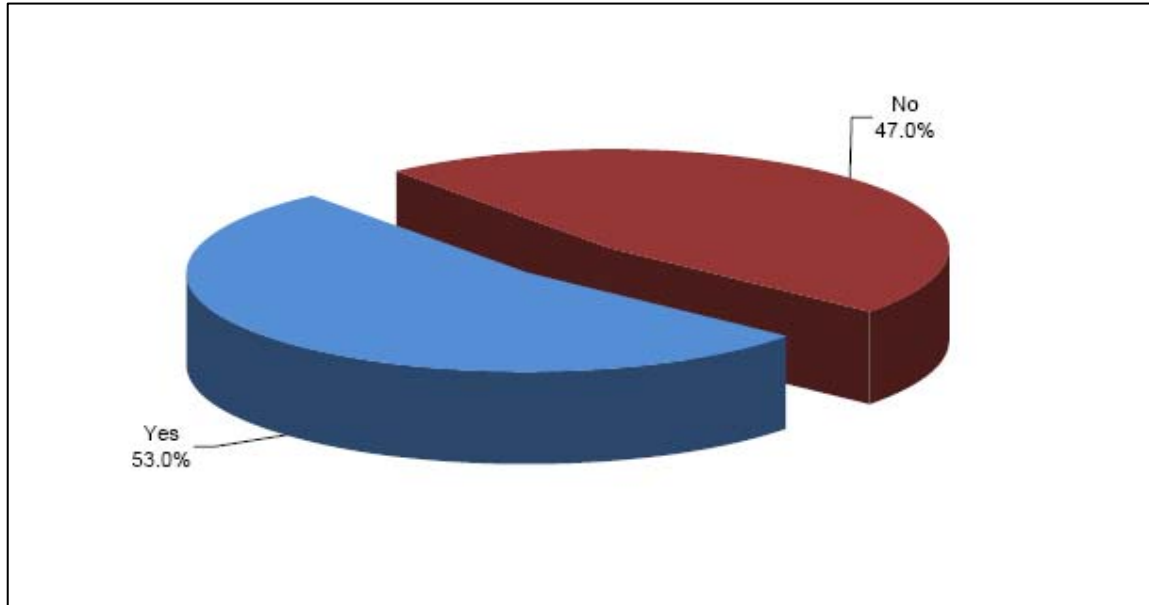
Table 22. Estimated value of money, goods, and property seized through drug asset forfeiture by agency size

Agency Size	Number of Agencies Reporting Seized Assets	Range in Value of Seized Assets ($)		Average ($)
		Minimum	Maximum	
Small Agencies	15	200	25,000	2,692
Moderately Small Agencies	34	534	160,000	20,636
Medium Agencies	13	10,000	208,322	57,884
Large Agencies	17	8,000	600,000	217,803

Agencies were also asked to report the salary ranges for different ranked positions, from entry level to agency head (chief, sheriff, and director). Tables 23-28 provide this data for different subgroups. Table 23 provides the salary ranges for all agencies responding to the survey. Given agencies across the state do not have the same rank structure, the number of agencies providing information for each rank is provided. Each agency was asked to provide the minimum salary and maximum salary for each of the eight positions, and the range across these low and high salaries is provided in the table. Tables 24 and 25 follow the same format, but they only provide information for municipal or sheriff departments, respectively. Table 26 and 27 provide the salary data for municipal and sheriff agencies by agency size. Given the number of position categories this analysis only examines the agency head and entry level salaries. Lastly, Table 28 provides salaries for special district agencies only. The salaries for the state agencies are not

presented separately since there are only two agencies, which does not allow for much comparison.

The purpose for dividing the salaries into these 6 different tables is provide agency administrators, other government officials, and citizens the ability to view what peer organizations pay relative to their own jurisdiction salary scales. In general, Tables 23-28 reveal that there is considerable variation in salaries across the responding agencies. For example, one small municipal agency reported that their maximum salary for a chief was $29,000 and another large municipal agency reported a maximum chief salary of $130,000. In addition, one agency reported an entry level salary of $17,000 and other agencies reported starting salaries over $30,000. Tables 26 and 27 reveal that, as expected, the average salary tends to increase with agency size. A comparison of Table 28 to Tables 24 and 25 illustrates that the average salaries of special district agencies tends to be similar to municipal and sheriffs' departments and in some cases are higher.

Table 23. Statewide salary ranges

Position Type	Number of Agencies Reporting	Salary Range ($)		Average Salary ($)
		Lowest	Highest	
Agency Head				
Minimum Reported Salary	109	23,000	127,065	52,322
Maximum Reported Salary	109	29,000	162,905	70,235
Assistant Agency Head				
Minimum Reported Salary	48	26,000	98,800	48,138
Maximum Reported Salary	47	35,000	149,427	67,531
Major				
Minimum Reported Salary	37	27,000	76,336	49,990
Maximum Reported Salary	35	35,000	115,481	68,954
Captain				
Minimum Reported Salary	67	28,000	69,992	43,587
Maximum Reported Salary	70	29,000	105,892	59,965
Lieutenant				
Minimum Reported Salary	88	24,000	60,000	37,130
Maximum Reported Salary	86	25,750	80,000	50,736
Sergeant				
Minimum Reported Salary	101	22,000	50,000	32,779
Maximum Reported Salary	99	24,400	67,107	44,258
Senior Officer				
Minimum Reported Salary	120	23,500	43,459	34,662
Maximum Reported Salary	111	25,714	60,033	30,589
Entry Level Officer				
Minimum Reported Salary	60	18,000	38,308	26,716
Maximum Reported Salary	61	17,000	54,537	34,662

Note: Some agencies reported only one salary for a position instead of range, which was placed in either the minimum or maximum category. These salaries are presented in the category in which the agency placed them (minimum or maximum).

Table 24. Salary ranges for municipal agencies

Position Type	Number of Agencies Reporting	Salary Range ($)		Average Salary ($)
		Lowest	Highest	
Agency Head				
Minimum Reported Salary	82	23,000	84,167	47,960
Maximum Reported Salary	79	29,000	130,000	66,664
Assistant Agency Head				
Minimum Reported Salary	23	28,000	73,683	44,436
Maximum Reported Salary	23	35,000	117,892	62,372
Major				
Minimum Reported Salary	19	27,000	69,943	47,588
Maximum Reported Salary	17	35,000	105,804	65,834
Captain				
Minimum Reported Salary	42	28,000	63,618	45,502
Maximum Reported Salary	44	32,000	87,998	58,603
Lieutenant				
Minimum Reported Salary	60	24,000	60,000	36,393
Maximum Reported Salary	57	25,750	80,000	49,894
Sergeant				
Minimum Reported Salary	101	22,000	50,000	32,255
Maximum Reported Salary	99	24,400	66,465	43,062
Senior Officer				
Minimum Reported Salary	42	23,500	43,459	29,837
Maximum Reported Salary	41	25,714	60,033	39,507
Entry Level Officer				
Minimum Reported Salary	85	18,000	38,308	26,146
Maximum Reported Salary	78	17,000	54,537	33,735

Note: Some agencies reported only one salary for a position instead of range, which was placed in either the minimum or maximum category. These salaries are present in the category in which the agency placed them (minimum or maximum).

Table 25. Salary ranges for sheriffs' agencies

Position Type	Number of Agencies Reporting	Salary Range ($)		Average Salary ($)
		Lowest	Highest	
Agency Head				
Minimum Reported Salary	15	50,150	127,065	77,424
Maximum Reported Salary	19	53,856	162,905	84,790
Assistant Agency Head				
Minimum Reported Salary	19	33,912	98,800	44,436
Maximum Reported Salary	20	42,000	149,427	73,001
Major				
Minimum Reported Salary	19	30,717	76,336	48,511
Maximum Reported Salary	17	35,000	115,481	66,841
Captain				
Minimum Reported Salary	16	33,656	69,992	45,053
Maximum Reported Salary	18	29,000	105,892	62,364
Lieutenant				
Minimum Reported Salary	19	29,000	45,489	36,949
Maximum Reported Salary	20	33,000	71,394	50,834
Sergeant				
Minimum Reported Salary	19	25,965	63,086	33,206
Maximum Reported Salary	21	31,174	63,086	46,528
Senior Officer				
Minimum Reported Salary	10	23,000	33,160	28,035
Maximum Reported Salary	13	25,633	47,528	37,421
Entry Level Officer				
Minimum Reported Salary	21	24,941	35,705	30,513
Maximum Reported Salary	20	28,374	54,056	40,830

Note: Some agencies reported only one salary for a position instead of range, which was placed in either the minimum or maximum category. These salaries are present in the category in which the agency placed them (minimum or maximum).

Table 26. Salary ranges for agency head and entry-level personnel for municipal agencies by agency size

Agency Size	Position Type	Number of Agencies Reporting	Salary Range ($)		Average Salary ($)
			Lowest	Highest	
Small Agencies (1-9 Sworn Personnel)	Agency Head				
	Minimum Reported Salary	33	23,000	67,175	35,373
	Maximum Reported Salary	29	29,000	94,761	44,359
	Entry Level Officer				
	Minimum Reported Salary	33	18,000	31,006	23,672
	Maximum Reported Salary	29	17,000	48,172	27,520
Moderately Small Agencies (10-49 Sworn Personnel)	Agency Head				
	Minimum Reported Salary	32	33,981	75,000	50,409
	Maximum Reported Salary	33	34,650	130,000	49,966
	Entry Level Officer				
	Minimum Reported Salary	34	19,000	34,000	26,093
	Maximum Reported Salary	32	22,000	47,125	34,095
Medium Agencies (50-100 Sworn Personnel)	Agency Head				
	Minimum Reported Salary	8	56,639	79,000	65,704
	Maximum Reported Salary	8	85,957	126,000	98,766
	Entry Level Officer				
	Minimum Reported Salary	8	26,984	38,308	30,817
	Maximum Reported Salary	8	28,500	48,087	48,087
Large Agencies (100 + Sworn Personnel)	Agency Head				
	Minimum Reported Salary	8	54,355	84,167	72,233
	Maximum Reported Salary	8	78,000	129,981	107,506
	Entry Level Officer				
	Minimum Reported Salary	9	26,600	37,627	30,557
	Maximum Reported Salary	8	34,174	37,627	43,569

Note: Some agencies reported only one salary for a position instead of range, which was placed in either the minimum or maximum category. These salaries are present in the category in which the agency placed them (minimum or maximum).

Table 27. Salary ranges for agency head and entry-level personnel for sheriffs' agencies by agency size

Agency Size	Position Type	Number of Agencies Reporting	Salary Range ($)		Average Salary ($)
			Lowest	Highest	
Small Agencies (1-9 Sworn Personnel)	Agency Head				
	Minimum Reported Salary	0	--	--	-- -
	Maximum Reported Salary	0	--	--	-
	Entry Level Officer				
	Minimum Reported Salary	0	--	--	-- -
	Maximum Reported Salary	0	--	--	-
Moderately Small Agencies (10-49 Sworn Personnel)	Agency Head				
	Minimum Reported Salary	5	50,150	75,000	56,861
	Maximum Reported Salary	9	53,856	100,000	68,014
	Entry Level Officer				
	Minimum Reported Salary	6	24,941	27,000	26,050
	Maximum Reported Salary	7	25,633	47,125	31,419
Medium Agencies (50-100 Sworn Personnel)	Agency Head				
	Minimum Reported Salary	2	67,646	68,000	67,823
	Maximum Reported Salary	2	60,000	69,630	64,815
	Entry Level Officer				
	Minimum Reported Salary	5	23,000	28,000	26,158
	Maximum Reported Salary	3	27,000	40,823	34,607
Large Agencies (100 + Sworn Personnel)	Agency Head				
	Minimum Reported Salary	8	78,000	127,065	92,676
	Maximum Reported Salary	8	81,411	162,905	108,656
	Entry Level Officer				
	Minimum Reported Salary	10	28,283	33,160	30,163
	Maximum Reported Salary	10	26,750	47,528	42,464

Note: Some agencies reported only one salary for a position instead of range, which was placed in either the minimum or maximum category. These salaries are present in the category in which the agency placed them (minimum or maximum).

Table 28. Salary ranges for special district agencies

Position Type	Number of Agencies Reporting	Salary Range ($)		Average Salary ($)
		Lowest	Highest	
Agency Head				
Minimum Reported Salary	11	36,000	66,000	49,226
Maximum Reported Salary	11	37,000	99,000	70,738
Assistant Agency Head				
Minimum Reported Salary	4	26,000	52,000	38,619
Maximum Reported Salary	3	52,000	67,486	59,828
Major				
Minimum Reported Salary	3	36,476	67,486	56,861
Maximum Reported Salary	3	67,486	82,109	76,437
Captain				
Minimum Reported Salary	7	29,975	62,309	42,816
Maximum Reported Salary	7	38,000	71,271	58,243
Lieutenant				
Minimum Reported Salary	7	29,975	53,915	40,143
Maximum Reported Salary	7	35,000	64,792	53,515
Sergeant				
Minimum Reported Salary	9	23,222	46,652	33,452
Maximum Reported Salary	9	30,000	58,902	45,462
Senior Officer				
Minimum Reported Salary	6	26,000	40,367	33,776
Maximum Reported Salary	6	30,000	52,431	41,922
Entry Level Officer				
Minimum Reported Salary	12	23,000	33,466	27,827
Maximum Reported Salary	12	18,000	47,664	35,836

Note: Some agencies reported only one salary for a position instead of range, which was placed in either the minimum or maximum category. These salaries are present in the category in which the agency placed them (minimum or maximum).

(IV) *Operations*

Survey questions on agency operations focused on the allocation of personnel, services provided by agencies, use of patrol resources, calls for service load, specialized response areas, and department policies. Table 29 examines the allocations of agency personnel in different agency types to five general law enforcement agency functions. The allocation is reported as percent of personnel assigned to a function, with the range and average reported. On average, municipal agencies reported personnel primarily working in patrol (77.6%), and to a much lesser degree investigations (15.6%). The average allocation of personnel to support services, jails and courts was less than 10% combined for municipal agencies. Sheriffs' departments reported a more diverse allocation of resources. Although on average sheriffs' department allocated a similar amount of resources to investigations (16.9) as did municipal departments, the average allocation of patrol services is almost 25 percentage points lower. Sheriffs' departments are more often responsible for court security, bailiff duties, and staffing of jails than are other agency types, which is reflected in their allocation of personnel to these functions. Lastly, Table 29 illustrates that the responding special district and state agencies are almost exclusively patrol agencies.

Table 29. Allocation of full-time non-sworn personnel to agency functions by agency type

Function	Municipal Agencies		Sheriffs' Agencies		Special District Agencies		State Agencies	
	Range (%)	Average (%)	Range (%)	Average (%)	Range (%)	Average (%)	Range (%)	Average (%)
Patrol	20-100	77.6	5-77	52.8	68-100	96	98-100	99
Investigations	0-60	15.6	0-34	16.9	0-15	3	0-2	1
Support Services	0-33	4.5	0-24	3.2	0-15	2	0-0	0
Jail	0-38	1.2	0-83	18.6	0-0	0	0-0	0
Court	0-42	1.2	0-21	8.5	0-0	0	0-0	0

Agencies were asked if they provided different specific functions that fall within the general categories examined above in Table 29. Table 30 presents the number and percentage of agencies indicating that they do have responsibility for these services in their jurisdictions. The common specific functions that agencies provided were patrol services, traffic enforcement, accident investigation, drug/vice enforcement, and execution of arrest warrants. The least likely functions agencies reported having responsibility for were bomb disposal, ballistics testing, emergency medical services, and crime lab services.

Table 31 provides a comparison of municipal and sheriffs' departments in reporting the primary responsibility for specific law enforcement functions. Municipal agencies are more likely to have responsibility for traffic-based efforts: traffic enforcement, accident investigations, and parking enforcement. Sheriffs' departments were more likely than municipal agencies to report responsibility for search and rescue, bomb disposal, fingerprint and drug analysis, call dispatch, court security, jail operations, serving civil process papers, and tactical/SWAT operations.

Table 30. Functions agencies reported having primary responsibility
for or perform on a regular basis

Law Enforcement Functions	Number of Agencies Reporting	Percentage (%)
Search & rescue	41	27.7
Traffic enforcement	136	91.9
Parking enforcement	103	69.6
Bomb disposal	8	5.4
Accident investigation	120	81.1
Patrol operations	144	97.3
Drug/vice enforcement	123	83.1
Emergency medical services	5	3.4
Fingerprint analysis	35	23.6
Ballistics testing	3	2.0
Drug analysis	51	34.5
Dispatching calls for service	59	39.9
Court security	87	58.8
Jail operations	33	22.3
Serving civil process/papers	41	27.7
Execution of arrest warrants	132	89.2
Tactical operations/SWAT	48	32.4
Other crime lab services	18	12.2

Table 31. Functions that municipal and sheriffs' agencies reported having primary
responsibility for or perform on a regular basis

Law Enforcement Functions	Municipal Agencies		Sheriffs' Agencies	
	Number of Agencies Reporting	Percentage (%)	Number of Agencies Reporting	Percentage (%)
Search & rescue	25	25.0	13	48.1
Traffic enforcement	98	98.0	19	70.4
Parking enforcement	82	82.0	3	11.1
Bomb disposal	4	4.0	4	14.8
Accident investigation	96	96.0	9	33.3
Patrol operations	100	100.0	25	92.6
Drug/vice enforcement	89	89.0	25	92.6
Emergency medical services	2	2.0	0	.0
Fingerprint analysis	21	21.0	13	48.1
Ballistics testing	1	1.0	2	7.4
Drug analysis	35	35.0	14	51.9
Dispatching calls for service	36	36.0	13	48.1
Court security	60	60.0	27	100.0
Jail operations	16	16.0	17	63.0
Serving civil process/papers	12	12.0	27	100.0
Execution of arrest warrants	96	96.0	27	100.0
Tactical operations/SWAT	31	31.0	17	63.0
Other crime lab services	12	12.0	5	18.5

Table 32 presents the number and percent of agencies that stated they performed specific types of criminal investigations. The analysis only examined municipal and sheriffs' department since Table 29 revealed that special district and state agencies devoted few if any resources to investigations. In general, Table 32 illustrates that virtually all municipal and sheriffs' departments conduct death, violent crime, and property crime investigations. Sheriffs' departments are more likely to conduct arson and cybercrime investigations.

Table 32. Number and percentage of agencies performing specific type of investigations

Law Enforcement Functions	Municipal Agencies		Sheriffs' Agencies	
	Number of Agencies Reporting	Percentage (%)	Number of Agencies Reporting	Percentage (%)
Death investigations	95	95.5	25	92.6
Other violent crime investigations	99	99.0	25	92.6
Arson investigations	75	75.0	24	89.9
Property crime investigations	96	96.0	26	96.3
Cybercrime investigations	55	55.0	21	77.8

Agencies were asked how they managed their patrol resources in relation to shift length and shift rotations. Figure 6 illustrated that most of the responding agencies have moved away from the traditional eight hour, five day work week. The majority of agencies, specifically the sheriffs' departments, have opted for 12 hour patrol shifts that usually require an officer or deputy to work 3 days one week and 4 days the next week. There was more diversity in the rotation schedules reported in Table 33. The most common response was from agencies reporting no rotation (41.1%), followed by monthly rotations (31.3%) and to a much lesser extent weekly rotations (12.2%). The remaining agencies reported a diverse set of rotation plans, such as quarterly, semi-annually, bi-weekly, every 28 days, and every two months.

Figure 6. Percentage of agencies reporting various patrol shift lengths
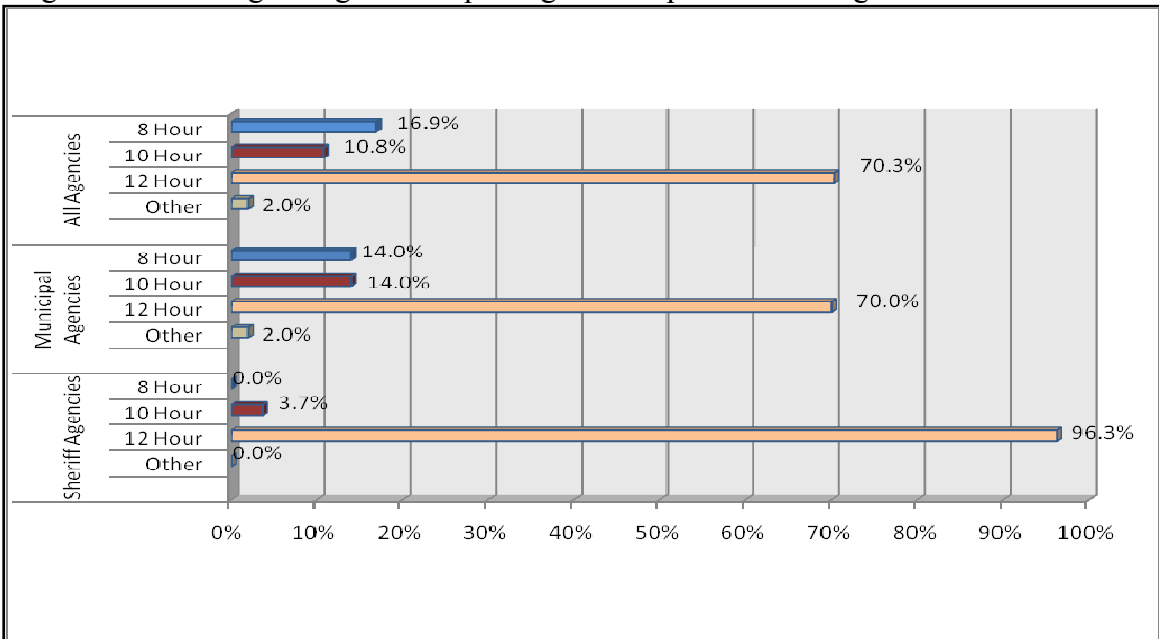
Table 33. Number and percentage of agencies with various patrol shift rotation schedules

Schedule Type	Number of Agencies Reporting	Percent of Total Agencies (%)
Weekly	18	12.2
Monthly	46	31.3
Quarterly	2	1.4
Semi-Annually	1	.7
Do Not Rotate	59	40.1
Other	21	14.3

The communications systems of law enforcement agencies represent the primary mechanism for connecting agency resources with the needs of the citizens they serve. The most common mechanism for this connection is a 911 emergency system. Figure 7 illustrates that 87.9% of the responding agencies reported they participate in a 911 systems. Moreover, a similar percentage of agencies (85.9%) reported that their communication system is a 911 enhanced-system that provides such information as caller ID and address for the reporting individual.

Agencies were also asked about who operates their 911 system. Figure 8 presents the responses to this question for municipal and sheriff agencies, given these agencies provide primary routine policing services in the state. The majority of municipal police departments and sheriffs' departments participate in joint city/county communications centers (53.7% and 57.7%, respectively). Approximately 35% of county sheriff departments operated their own communication centers, but only 12.6% municipal agencies operated their own centers. However, 26.3% of municipal agencies worked with communications centers that were solely operated by a county sheriff's department.

Figure 7. Percentage of agencies participating in 911 and enhanced 911 systems
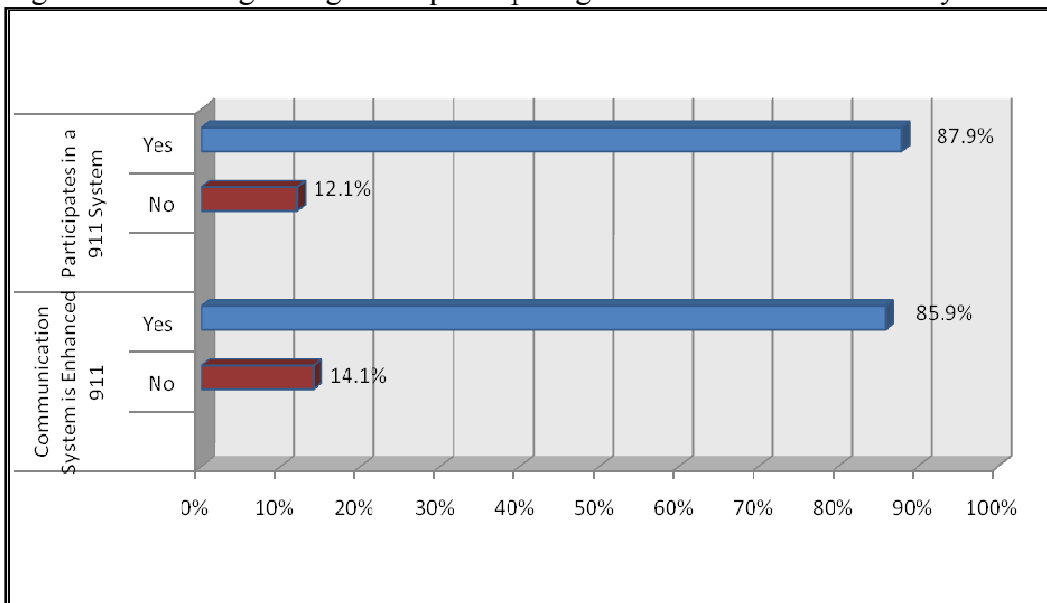
Figure 8. Percentage of municipal and sheriffs' agencies operating with various types of communications center management
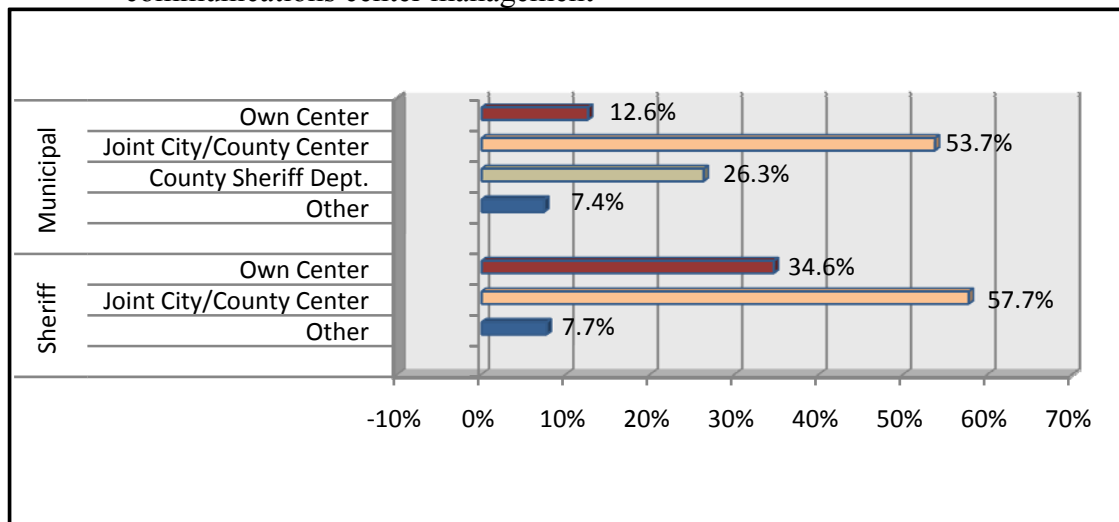
One approach for measuring the workload of agencies is to examine the number of calls for service they manage. Thus, the surveyed agencies were asked to report the number of calls for service they handled for the 12 month period that ended on October 1, 2007. Table 34 presents the range and average number of calls handled by municipal, sheriff, and special district agencies. Given that municipal and sheriff agencies are the entities within the state that primarily handle citizen calls for service, Table 38 additionally categorizes the range and average number of calls by agency size for these types of agencies. The call levels for the two state agencies were not provided since the highway patrol did not provide this information and the Department of Natural Resources does not handle citizens' calls in a first responder capacity like municipal, sheriff, and special district agencies.

Table 34 illustrates that calls for service vary considerably across agencies, which is primarily explained by agency size and size of population served. The municipal agency that reported the most calls for service was the Charleston Police Department, and the Beaufort County Sheriff's Department had the highest number among Sheriffs' Departments. The special district agency reporting the most calls for service was the Charleston County Aviation Authority, which was even higher than many large municipal and sheriff agencies.

Table 34. Calls for service for municipal and sheriffs' agencies by agency size

Agency Size	Number of Agencies Reporting	Range of Total Calls for Service		Average Number of Calls for Service
		Minimum	Maximum	
Municipal Agencies				
Small Agencies	37	25	16,803	1,884
Moderately Small Agencies	38	600	35,000	12,043
Medium Agencies	7	16,275	80,000	42,722
Large Agencies	8	16,800	213,721	105,059
All Municipal Agencies	91	25	213,721	18,776
Sheriff Agencies				
Small Agencies	--	--	--	--
Moderately Small Agencies	8	2,239	19,758	10,001
Medium Agencies	6	17,663	83,000	39,096
Large Agencies	9	8,871	237,665	125,915
All Sheriffs' Agencies	23	2,239	237,665	62,949
All Special District Agencies	17	0	103,290	11,182

In addition to questions about general operations, agencies were asked about the incorporation of specialized units in their organizations. Figure 9 illustrates the number of agencies that stated they have a full-time traffic unit, with 45 agencies or 30% of agencies stating that they had a unit.

Traffic units were most common among large agencies, with 68% of these agencies reporting that they had a traffic unit. However, there were 8 agencies (16%) with fewer than 10 officers that reported having a traffic unit.

Figure 9. Percentage of agencies with full-time traffic units
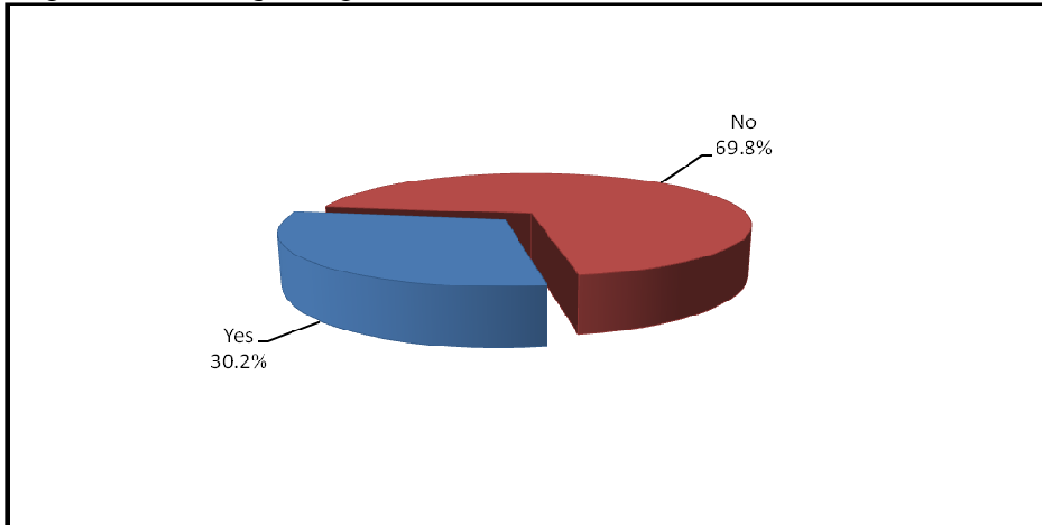
Figure 10 presents information on whether agencies had a Special Weapons and Tactic (SWAT) team or tactical unit. Agencies could indicate that they had a full-time or part-time tactical unit, or that they participated in a multi-jurisdictional team. A full-time team is composed of officers/deputies whose primary assignment in this agency is as a member of this unit. Part-time teams are composed of officers who have other primary assignments in the agency, such as patrol or investigations, but perform as members of the unit when incidents requiring its use emerge. Multi-jurisdiction units are composed of officers from multiple agencies in a similar geographical area. The participation of these officers is similar to the above part-time units in that they have other primary assignments and participate in the unit on an as needed basis. There are no agencies in the state that have a full-time unit, but 57 agencies (38%) reported having a part-time unit. Moreover, nine agencies (6%) reported that they participated in a multi-jurisdictional tactical unit.

Figure 10. Percentage of agencies with special weapons and tactics units
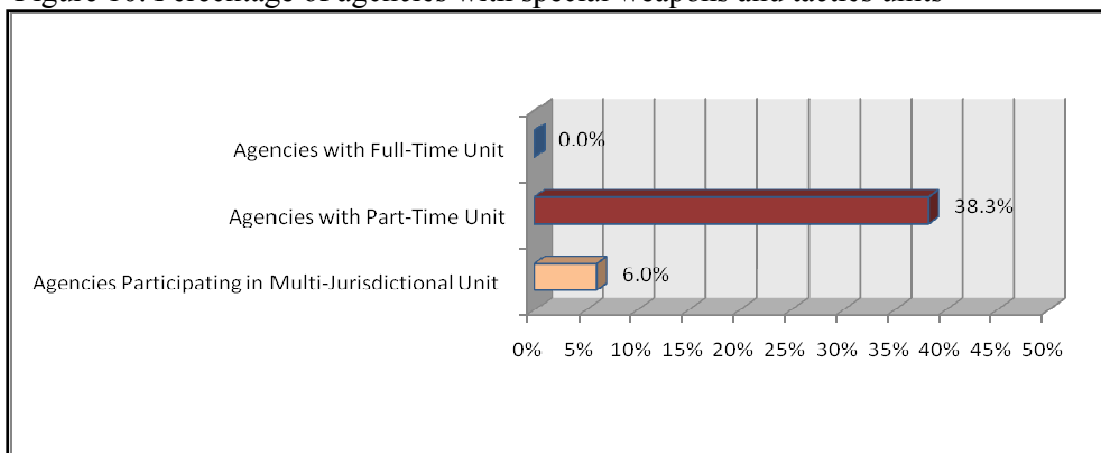
Over the past 10 years law enforcement agencies have increasingly placed officers in schools under school resource officer (SRO) programs. A total of 69 of responding agencies (46.3%) stated that they placed SROs in schools within their jurisdiction. Agencies were additionally asked what school level they placed SROs, which is reported in Table 35 for municipal and sheriff agencies separately. As the table illustrates, Municipal and sheriff agencies primarily placed SROs in middle and high schools.

Table 35. Percentage of municipal and sheriffs' agencies placing school resources officers in different school levels

School Resource Officer Placement	Number of Agencies Reporting	Percentage (%)
Municipal Agencies		
Elementary	7	6.9
Middle Schools	41	40.6
High Schools	39	38.6
Alternative Schools/Academies	11	10.9
Sheriffs' Agencies		
Elementary	7	25.9
Middle School	18	66.7
High Schools	20	74.1
Alternative Schools/Academies	6	22.2

The agencies were asked if they provided any type of dedicated response to a variety of issues that agencies confront across the country. A dedicated response could be a specialized unit, assignment of personal to specifically address an issue, or they might address an issue but without special designation of personnel. Table 36 presents the distribution of municipal agency responses to these special issues, and Table 37 provides the same information for sheriffs' agencies. In general, most municipal agencies do not use full-time specialized units to address various issues of interest. This is likely related to the fact that almost half of the municipal agencies responding to the survey have less than 10 sworn personnel, and thereby do not have the resources to create specialized units and may not even confront a number of the issues. Sheriffs' agencies are more likely than municipal agencies to have a specialized unit or at least dedicated full-time personnel for addressing specific issues.

Table 36. Type of agency response to special issues for municipal agencies

Response	Address with Full-Time Specialized Unit		Address with Dedicated Personnel		Address Without Dedicated Personnel	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
Bias/Hate Crime	2	2.0	7	6.9	84	83.2
Bomb/Explosive Disposal	0	0.0	3	3.0	35	34.7
Child Abuse/Endangerment	9	8.9	21	20.8	68	67.3
Community Crime Prevention	22	21.8	15	14.9	60	59.4
Community Policing	17	16.8	14	13.9	61	60.4
Crime Analysis	12	11.9	15	14.9	54	53.5
Cybercrime	1	1.0	13	12.9	51	50.5
Domestic Violence	10	9.9	17	16.8	71	70.3
Drug Education in Schools	8	7.9	20	20.8	42	41.6
Gangs	15	14.9	12	11.9	64	63.4
Impaired Drivers	11	10.9	15	14.9	69	68.3
Internal Affairs	15	14.9	25	24.9	54	53.5
Juvenile Crime	14	13.9	19	18.8	64	63.4
Meth Labs	9	8.9	17	16.8	46	45.5
Missing Children	6	5.9	16	15.8	73	72.3
Prosecutor Relations	4	4.0	15	14.9	56	55.4
Repeat Offenders	2	2.0	7	6.9	56	55.4
Research and Planning	10	9.9	15	14.9	53	52.5
School Safety	20	19.8	18	17.9	44	43.6
Terrorism/Homeland Security	6	5.9	13	12.9	59	58.4
Victim Assistance	35	34.7	27	26.8	34	33.7
Youth Outreach	5	5.0	12	11.9	58	57.4
Mentally Ill	2	2.0	4	4.0	73	72.3

Table 37. Type of agency response to special issues for sheriffs' agencies

Response	Address with Full-Time Specialized Unit		Address with Dedicated Personnel		Address Without Dedicated Personnel	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
Bias/Hate Crime	0	0.0	4	14.8	18	66.7
Bomb/Explosive Disposal	1	3.7	5	18.5	8	29.6
Child Abuse/Endangerment	9	33.3	6	22.2	8	29.6
Community Crime Prevention	11	40.7	5	18.5	9	33.3
Community Policing	7	25.9	1	3.7	13	48.1
Crime Analysis	8	29.6	3	11.1	11	40.7
Cybercrime	3	11.1	6	22.2	12	44.4
Domestic Violence	13	48.1	4	14.8	8	29.6
Drug Education in Schools	8	29.6	6	22.2	9	33.3
Gangs	5	18.5	5	18.5	14	51.8
Impaired Drivers	4	14.8	3	11.1	15	55.6
Internal Affairs	8	29.6	8	29.6	7	25.9
Juvenile Crime	12	44.4	1	3.7	13	48.1
Meth Labs	7	25.9	9	33.3	8	29.6
Missing Children	4	14.8	6	22.2	15	55.6
Prosecutor Relations	4	14.8	8	29.6	9	33.3
Repeat Offenders	1	3.7	2	7.4	15	55.6
Research and Planning	2	7.4	4	14.8	15	55.6
School Safety	9	33.3	4	14.8	10	37.0
Terrorism/Homeland Security	6	22.2	7	25.9	10	37.0
Victim Assistance	18	66.7	6	22.2	2	7.4
Youth Outreach	3	11.1	5	18.5	13	48.1
Mentally Ill	2	7.4	1	3.7	18	66.7

Table 38 presents information about whether agencies employ an attorney and whether they employ or contract with a psychologist or counselor. A total of 31% of agencies (N=46) reported having an in-house attorney, and 39% (N=57) reported they employed or contracted with a psychologist or counselor. In addition, agencies were asked if they provided counseling services for officers for critical incidents, family/marital issues, and substance abuse. More than half of the agencies reported they provided these services for critical incidents (64.4%), and just under half provided them for family/marital issues (44.3%) and substance abuse (49.0%)

Table 38. Agencies with in-house attorneys and psychologist/counselors

	Number of Agencies that have Component	Percentage (%)
In-house Attorney	46	30.9
Employ or Contract Psychologist or Counselor	57	38.8
Specific Counseling Services Provided for Officers		
Critical Incident	96	64.4
Family/Marital	66	44.3
Substance Abuse	73	49.0

Many agencies across the country supplement their full-time sworn personnel with reserve officer programs composed of volunteer personnel with limited or full sworn authority. Table 39 shows that 85 of the responding agencies (57.4%) have reserve officer programs. In addition, 26 agencies (17.6%) reported that they have youth cadet programs.

Table 39. Agencies with reserve officer and youth cadet programs

	Reserve Officer Program	Youth Cadet Program
Number of Agencies Reporting Programs	85	26
Percent	57.4%	17.6%
Range in Number of Participants	0 – 255	0 - 25
Average Number of Participants	11.37	12.32

In addition to the assignment of personnel to different tasks and specialized units, operations of organizations are shaped by formalized written policies. The number and percent of South Carolina agencies acknowledging they have written policies for various issues are presented in Table 40. The majority of the South Carolina agencies, 90% or more, have written policies regarding deadly force/firearm discharges, less-lethal force, conduct and appearance of personnel, and off-duty employment. A majority or near majority of agencies reported having written policies for the a variety of other issues of interest, except for how to deal with homeless individuals (only 16%).

35

Table 40. Number and percentage of agencies with written policies for specified issues

Issue	Number of Agencies Reporting	Percentage (%)
Deadly Force/Firearm Discharge	144	96.6
Less-Lethal Force	140	94.0
Foot pursuits	68	45.6
Strip Searches	95	63.8
Racial Profiling	85	57.0
Citizen Complaints	108	72.5
Conduct and Appearance	145	97.3
Off-Duty Conduct	131	87.9
Maximum Number of Work Hours	74	49.7
Off-Duty Employment	137	91.9
Interacting with the Media	110	73.8
Dealing with Homeless	24	16.1
Dealing with Domestic Disputes	107	71.8
Dealing with Juveniles	101	67.8
Employee counseling assistance	77	51.7

Agencies were also asked about their vehicle pursuit policies. A discouragement policy discourages all pursuits, which only 6% (N=9) of responding agencies reported having. A judgmental policy that leaves the decision to pursue to the discretion of the officer is used by 26% (N=37) of agencies. The majority of agencies (61%, N=88) reported having a restrictive policy, which restricts officers decisions to pursue to specific criteria. The agencies reporting other policies were primarily oriented toward giving supervisors the decision to allow and terminate pursuits. One agency reported a policy that does not allow pursuits, and 4 agencies (3%) stated that they had no policy.

Figure 11. Percentage of agencies with various motor vehicle pursuit policies
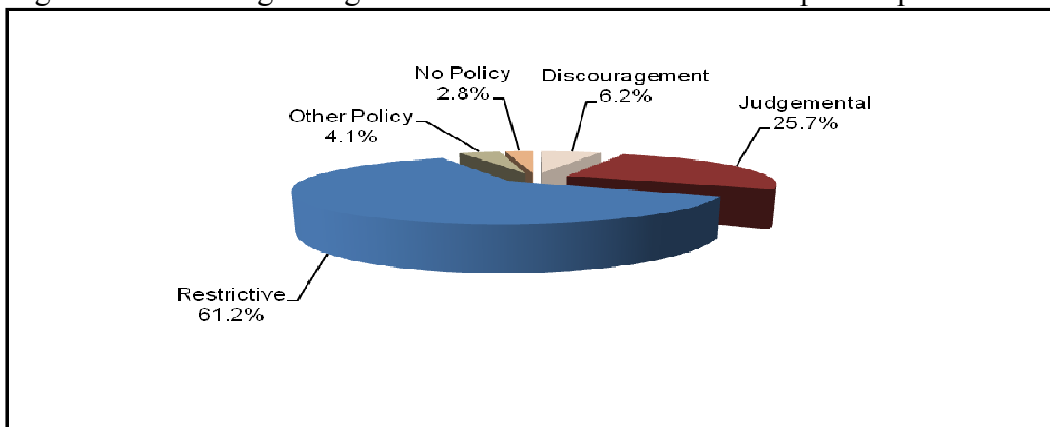
Another consideration that can impact the operations of agencies is their voluntary participation in a national or state accreditation process. This accreditation process generally requires an agency to institute model policies and practices, which in turn shape how the agency operates. Table 41 reveals overall that 15% (N=23) of South Carolina agencies reported they were nationally accredited, and 16.8% (N=25) of agencies reported they were state accredited. Table 41 further provides the number and percentage of agencies that are nationally and state accredited by agency type.

Table 41. Agencies with national and state accreditation

Agency Type	Number of Agencies Reporting	Number of Agencies Nationally Accredited	Percent of Agencies Nationally Accredited	Number of Agencies State Accredited	Percent of Agencies State Accredited
Municipal	101	14	13.9	19	18.8
Sheriff	27	4	14.8	4	14.8
Special District	19	4	21.1	2	10.5
State	2	2	50.0	0	0.0
All Agencies	149	23	15.4	25	16.8

(V) Equipment

Equipment questions in the survey focused on less-lethal weapons, use of agency vehicles, and use of computers. Table 42 presents the number and percent of agencies in the state that authorize the use the different less-lethal weapons. OC (oleoresin capsicum or pepper spray) emerged in the 1990s as a new less-lethal technology that was deemed highly effective but was not without controversy. Table 42 shows that OC is now the most commonly authorized less-lethal technology used by South Carolina law enforcement agencies. Other responses reveal that agencies have largely moved away from traditional batons to more compact collapsible batons. The majority of agencies (64%, N=96) have also authorized stand-off electrical devices, such as Tasers or Stingers.

Table 42. Percentage of agencies utilizing specific less-than-lethal weapons

Less-Than-Lethal Weapons	Number of Agencies Reporting Use	Percentage (%)
Traditional Baton	16	10.7
PR-24 Baton	19	12.8
Collapsible Baton	111	74.5
Soft Projectiles	29	19.5
Blackjack/Slapjack	1	0.7
Rubber Bullets	10	6.7
OC Spray	137	91.9
CN	12	8.1
CS	8	5.4
Direct Contact Electrical Device	8	5.4
Stand Off Electrical Device	96	64.4
High Intensity Light	1	0.7
Neck Restraints	9	6.0

Figure 12 presents findings regarding the use of marked vehicles during off duty hours. The majority of agencies (69.8%, N=104) allow officers/deputies to take their patrol vehicles home. Less than one third of agencies (27.5%, N=41), however, allow officers/deputies to use marked vehicles during off duty hours for personal use.

Figure 13 presents the responses to a question asking agencies what types of computer systems field/patrol personnel use when they are in the field. The responses reveal that most agencies have moved away from the MDC and MDT systems to laptop computers, which almost 40% of agencies reported using now. There were also 6 agencies (4%) that incorporated the use of personal digital assistants (PDA). It is interesting to note that 71 agencies (48%) reported that their field/patrol personnel did not have any type of computer systems in the field.

Figure 12. Percentage of agencies provide take-home marked vehicles and allowing duty personal use of marker vehicles
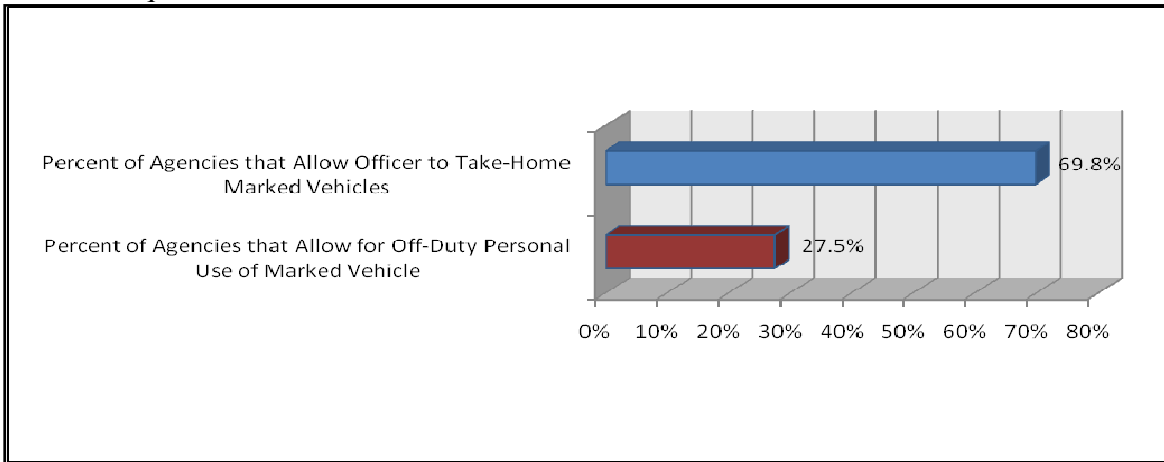
Figure 13. Percentage of agencies with various types of computers used by patrol/field personnel
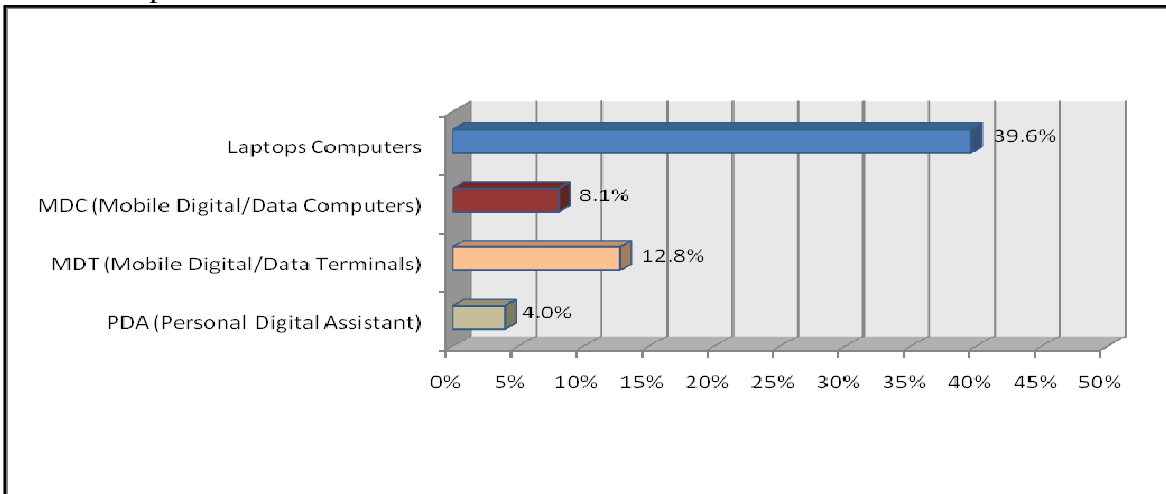
Agencies were also asked about their broader use of computers across agencies functions, whether in patrol services, investigations, administration, or records. Table 43 represents the number and percent of agencies who stated that they use computers across 13 different domains. Beyond the logical use of computers for internet access, the second most common use for computers was in records management (82% of agencies).

Table 43. Percentage of agencies using computers for various functions

Type of Computer Use	Number of Agencies Reporting	Percent Reporting (%)
Community Problems	44	29.5
Automated Booking	53	35.6
Crime Investigations	105	70.5
Dispatch	59	39.6
Fleet Management	50	33.6
In-Field Communication	24	16.1
Traffic Stop Data Collection	83	55.7
In-Field Report Writing	88	59.1
Inter-Agency Information Sharing	82	55.0
Internet Access	131	87.9
Personnel Records	88	59.1
Records Management	122	81.9
Resource Allocation	32	21.5

(VI)   *Special Topics*

a. *Terrorism and Disaster Prevention/Response*

The September 11th terrorist attack and Hurricane Katrina have help pushed terrorism and disaster prevention/response to the forefront of law enforcement issues. Given the importance of these issues, the surveyed agencies were asked a number for questions in an effort to access terrorism and disaster preparedness across South Carolina Law Enforcement agencies. One method of engaging in preparedness efforts is to institute formal written policies on terrorism and disaster response. Table 44 presents the number and percentage of agencies that stated they had written policies for the response to terrorism incidents and other disasters. Overall, agencies were more likely to report having a policy for disaster response than terrorism, with 67% of agencies (N=100) having a disaster response policy and 30% (N=44) having a terrorism response policy. Overall, the majority of municipal, sheriff, special district and state agencies reported having a written disaster response policy. Sheriff agencies were more likely to report having a terrorism response policy than municipal agencies.

Table 44. Percentage of agencies with written policies for terrorism and
disaster response

Agencies	Number of Agencies Reporting	Percentage (%)
All Agencies		
Terrorism Response	44	29.5
Other Disaster Response	100	67.1
Municipal Agencies		
Terrorism Response	26	25.7
Other Disaster Response	63	62.4
Sheriff Agencies		
Terrorism Response	11	40.7
Other Disaster Response	19	70.4
Special District Agencies		
Terrorism Response	6	31.6
Other Disaster Response	16	84.2
State Agencies		
Terrorism Response	1	50.0
Other Disaster Response	2	100.0

Since 2001, the federal government has attempted to bolster terrorism and disaster preparedness among law enforcement agencies with funding funneled through the Department of Homeland Security and other entities. State and local governments to a lesser degree have also attempted to support this effort through their own funding streams or monies they obtained from the federal government. Figure 14 illustrates that 38% of South Carolina law enforcement agencies (N=56) reported they requested funding from the federal government for anti-terrorism and disaster response efforts. To a lesser extent, agencies also requested funding from state (20%) and local (10%) sources.

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Figure 14. Percentage of agencies requesting funding for anti-terrorism or disaster response
from federal, state, and local sources
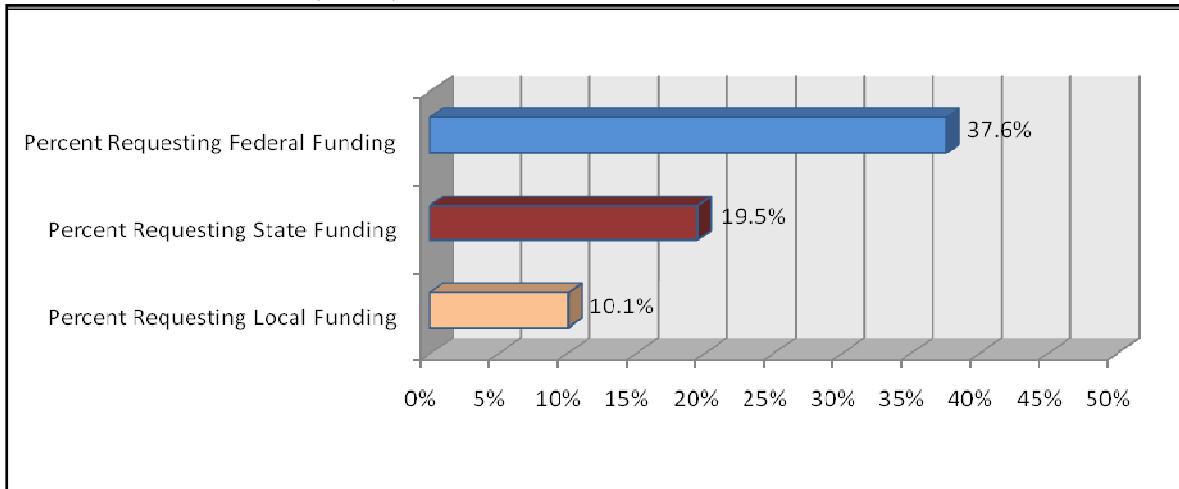
Agencies were additionally asked if they actually received funding, the amount received, and whether or not the funding was allocated for equipment or training. Table 45 provides the number and percentage of agencies that reported receiving funding, and the range and average amount of funding. Both state agencies reported they received approximately $500,000 for equipment and no funding for training. A higher percentage of sheriffs' agencies than municipal agencies reported receiving funding for equipment and training. The range and average funding amounts also reveal that equipment was funded at higher levels than training for terrorism or disaster response.

Table 45. Percentage of agencies receiving anti-terrorism or disaster response funding and
funding amounts

	Agency Type	Number of Agencies Reporting Funding	Percentage (%)	Range in Funding Amount ($)		Average Amount ($)
				Minimum	Maximum	
Equipment	*All Agencies*	38	25.5	500	558,729	129,258
	Municipal	20	19.8	1,600	450,000	71,880
	Sheriff	12	44.4	15,000	350,000	179,548
	Special District	4	21.1	500	180,000	65,227
	State	2	100.0	500,000	558,729	529,364
Training	*All Agencies*	17	11.4	1,000	125,000	29,852
	Municipal	11	10.9	1,000	240,992	12,318
	Sheriff	5	18.5	1,500	50,000	74,198
	Special District	1	5.3	--	125,000	1,000
	State Agencies	0	--	--	--	-

Disaster response efforts often require the involvement of multiple organizations, including law enforcement, fire and emergency medical, hazardous materials, emergency management services, and others, not to mention multiple agencies from different jurisdictions within these agency types. As a result, the management of disaster response requires a single coordinator that can work across these organizations and jurisdictions. In some jurisdiction the coordinator is the head of a law enforcement agencies, in others it the head of another first responder or government organization. Each of the surveyed agencies was asked who the primary jurisdiction coordinator for disaster response in their jurisdiction, which is reported in Table 46. The majority of agencies (59%, N=85) reported that they are the primary coordinator.

Table 46. Primary jurisdictional coordinator of response to disaster events

Primary Coordinator	Number	Percentage (%)
Police chief or sheriff	85	59.4
Fire chief or EMS	5	3.5
Emergency management director	40	28.0
City administrator	3	2.1
Other	7	4.9
Undetermined	3	2.1

Figure 15 presents the percent of agencies that reported participating in scenario based training for a terrorist attack or disaster within the past 12 months. More than half of all agencies (56%) reported that they had participated in such scenario based training. Both state agencies reported that they had participated in scenario training. A higher proportion of sheriff agencies (85%) reported they participated in terrorist or disaster scenario training, compared to municipal (52%) or special district (44%) agencies

Figure 15. Percentage of agencies engaging in scenario based training for terrorist attacks or disasters within the past 12 months

43
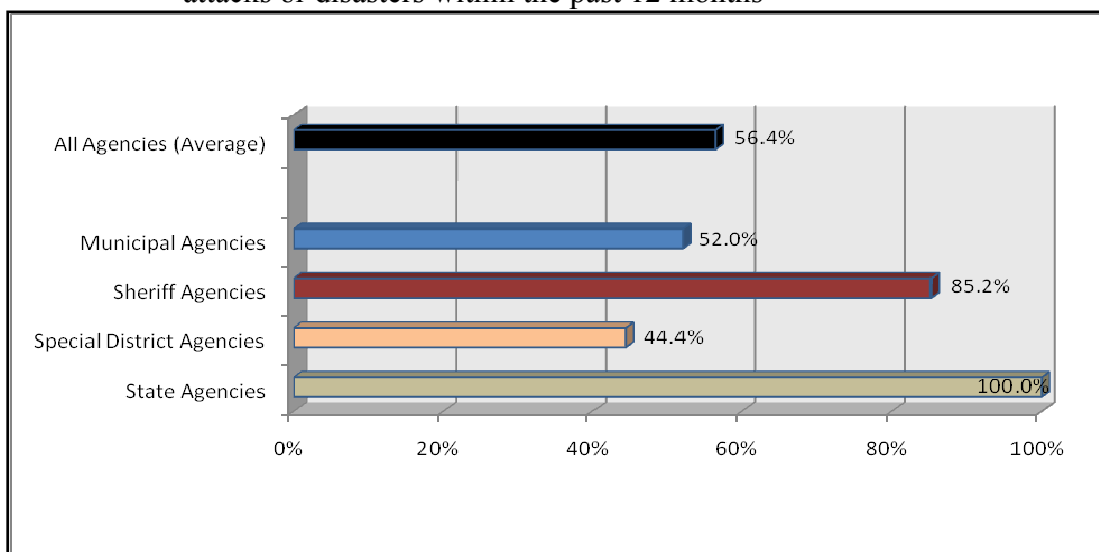
Given the multi-jurisdictional nature of disaster response, agencies were also asked whether their scenario training events included other organizations: fire, EMS, hospitals, other law enforcement agencies, and emergency management agencies. Table 47 illustrates that sheriff agencies were more like to include these various organizations in their scenario exercises. Fire departments, EMS, and other law enforcement agencies were relatively more common participants with the agencies in question. Interestingly, federal agencies were the least common participants.

Table 47. Number and percentage of agencies that conducted scenario-based training with other organizations

Organization	Municipal Agencies		Sheriffs' Agencies		Special District Agencies		State Agencies	
	Number of Agencies	Percent (%)	Number of Agencies	Percent (%)	Number of Agencies	Percent (%)	Number of Agencies	Percent (%)
Fire department	44	45.4	22	81.5	3	16.7	1	100.0
Emergency medical services	39	40.2	22	81.5	2	11.1	0	.0
Hospitals	28	28.9	20	74.1	3	16.7	0	.0
SLED	13	13.4	15	55.6	5	27.8	1	100.0
State or local law enforcement agencies	36	37.1	16	59.3	5	27.8	1	100.0
Federal agencies	7	7.2	7	25.9	5	27.8	1	100.0
State/ local emergency management agencies	37	37.8	21	77.8	3	16.7	1	100.0

b. *Handling the Mentally Ill*

Contacts with mentally ill individuals can often be challenging events for law enforcement personnel. As a result, agencies across the country have increasingly instituted special polices, training, and programs to aid in the management of the mentally ill. More than half of the responding agencies (52%, N=77) reported that they had policies directing officers on how to deal with mentally ill individuals they come into contact with. In-service training on how to deal with the mentally ill is provided by 60% of agencies (N=89). The number of hours of training provided in these in-service programs ranged from 1 to 50 hours. A few agencies (7.4%, N=11) also reported that they had jail diversion programs for the mentally ill.

Figure 16. Percentage of agencies having various organizational responses to the mentally ill
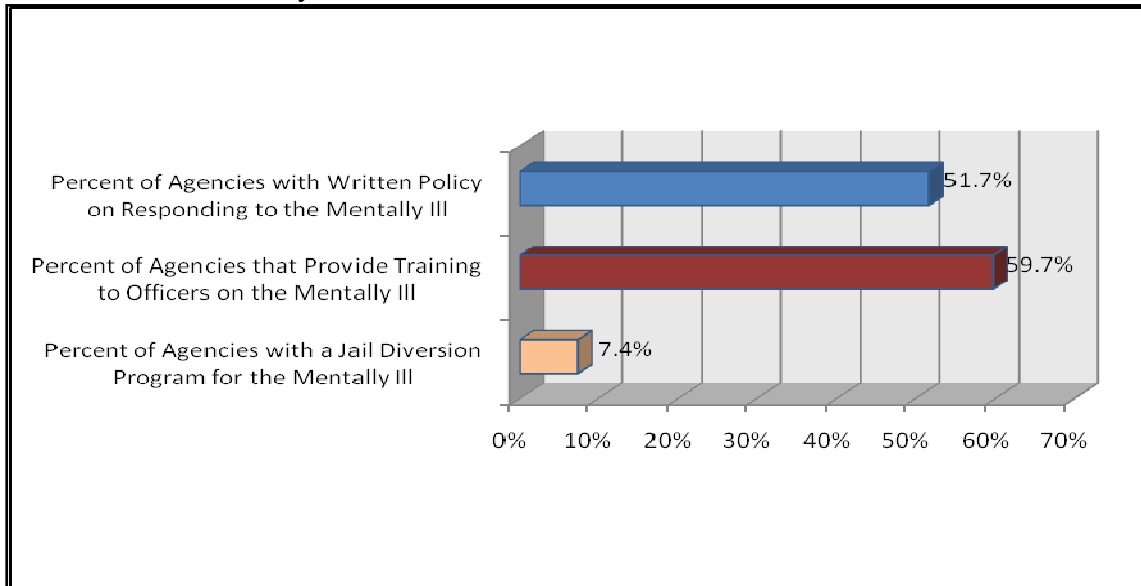
c. Crime/Intelligence Analysis

With the adoption of Compstat and intelligence-led policing practices, crime and intelligence analysts have increasingly been hired by law enforcement agencies across the country. The survey included a number of questions regarding these analysts to determine how pervasive this trend is within South Carolina agencies. Figure 17 illustrates that only 14% of agencies (N=21) reported employing full-time crime analysts; even fewer agencies (10%, N=15) reported employing full-time intelligence analysts. The majority of agencies reporting they had crime or intelligence analysts were agencies with 100 or more officers. In fact, 68% of large agencies (N=15) reported they employed crime analysts, and 55% (N=12) stated they employed intelligence analysts. Agencies overall reported employing between 1 and 4 crime analysts, and the range was similar for intelligence analysts. The median number was one full-time analyst for either type. Moreover, agencies reported variations in the use of sworn and non-sworn personnel in these positions, whether all sworn, all non-sworn, or a mix of both. It is important to acknowledge that some agencies may still engage in crime and intelligence analyses without having a full-time individual dedicate to the task. Instead, it is an ancillary task to other responsibilities agency personnel may have. Although the survey did not capture information on whether or not agencies engaged in crime intelligence analysis without the use of dedicated full-time personnel, it did ask whether or not agencies used computers for crime analysis. The results showed that nearly two-fifths of agencies (38%) used computers to conduct crime analyses. Sheriffs' offices were most likely to do so (50%), followed by municipal agencies (36%) and special district agencies (33%). Neither state agency reported using computers for crime analysis.

Table 48 lists the different software packages that agencies report using for crime and intelligence analysis efforts. The most common software package reported by agencies was

45

ESRI's ArcView). Lastly, Figure 18 shows that 44% (N=66) of agencies use crime analysis software to determine resources deployment.

Figure 17. Percentage of agencies with crime and intelligence analysts
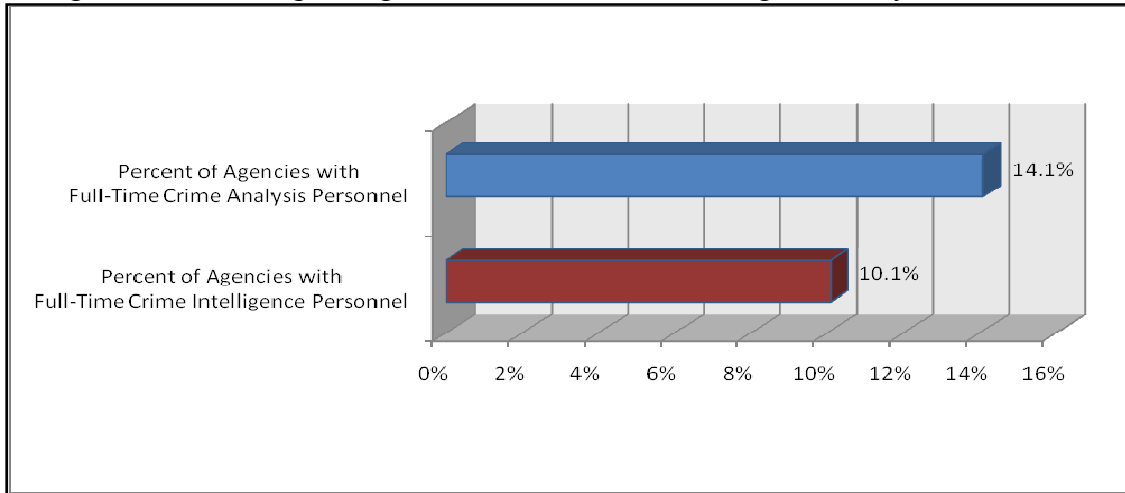
Table 48. Software used for crime and intelligence analysis

Analysis Software	
ESRI's ArcView	I2 Analyst Notebook
CAT (Crime Analysis Tools)	Excel
ATAC – Next Generation	Data Juggler
Law Track	CESI
Incode	Infocop
Lotus Notes	NetRMS
VisionAir	ACISS
SPSS	Police Central
Police Pac	Southern Software

Figure 18. Percentage of agencies using crime analysis to determine resource
deployment.
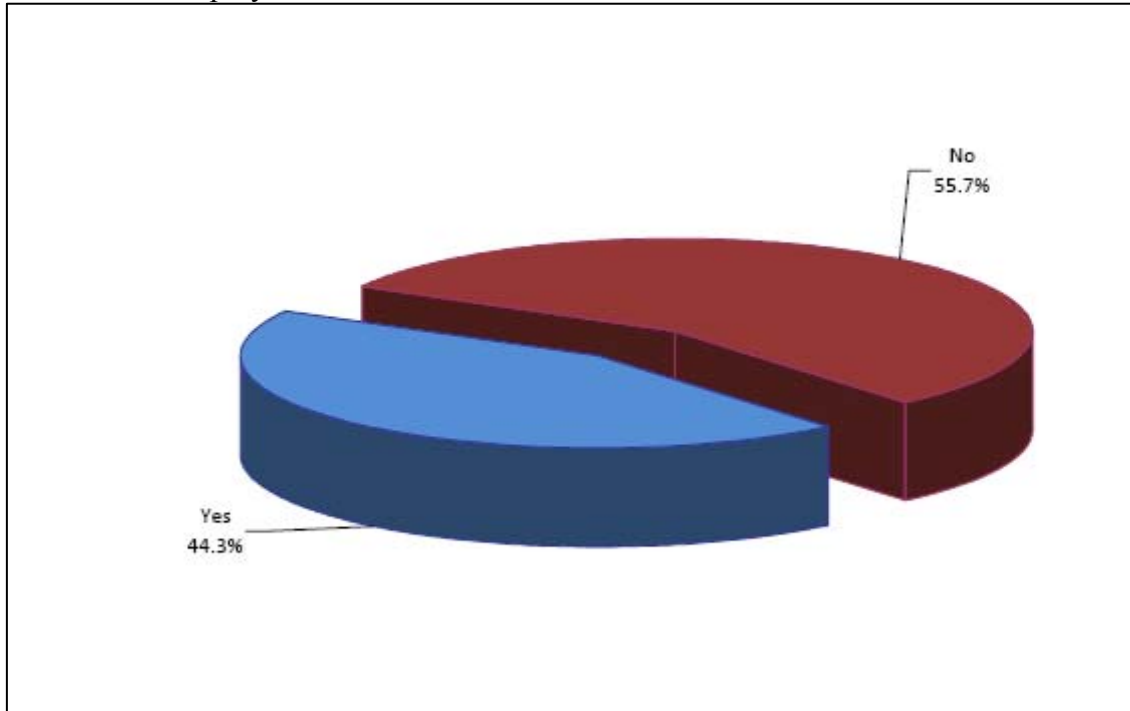
d. Drug Enforcement

The last special topic examined in the survey was drug-related issues. Agencies were asked about their observations of drug activity in their jurisdictions and some of the organizational responses they have put in place to address this activity. Figure 19 shows that 52% of agencies (N=78) have a specialized drug unit with officers dedicated to drug enforcement on a full-time basis. Table 49 further divides the reporting of agencies with drug units by agency size. This table reveals that drug units are more common among agencies with 100 or more sworn personnel, although there are 9 agencies (18%) with fewer than 10 sworn personnel that reported having a specialized drug unit that were composed of either one officer and/or one or two part-time officers. The use of part-time officers is less common among large agencies, with only a handful reporting that they had one part-time officer. The Greenville County Sheriff's Office reported the largest unit with 26 deputies.

Figure 19. Percentage of agencies with specialized drug units
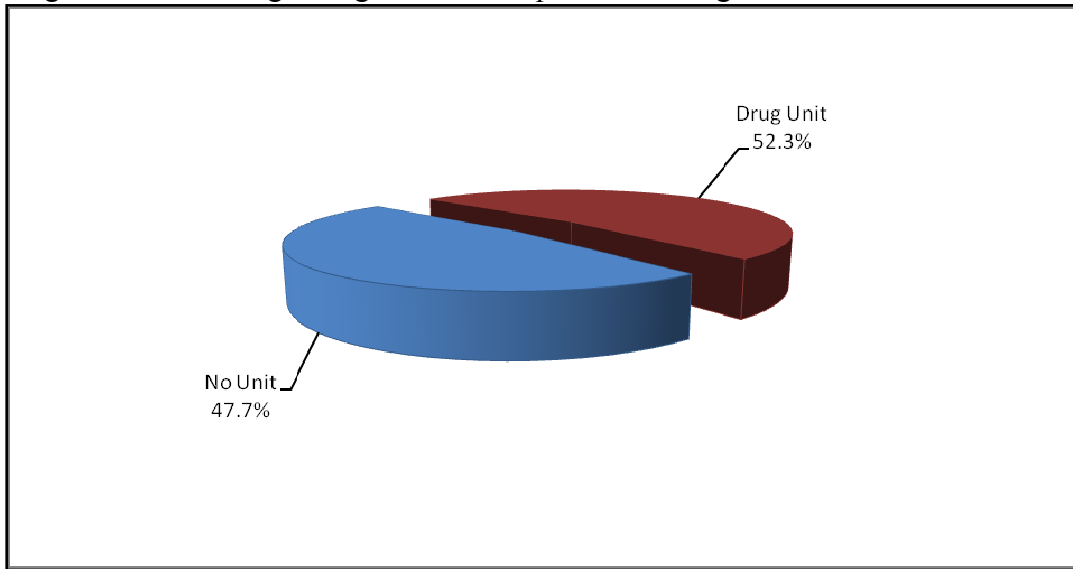
Table 49. Percentage of agencies with specialized drug units by agency size

Agency Size	Number of Agencies Report Having a Unit	Percentage (%)	Range in Number of Personnel Assigned to Unit Full-Time	Range in Number of Personnel Assigned to Unit Part-Time
Small Agencies (1-9 Sworn Personnel)	9	17.6	0 -1	0 – 2
Moderately Small Agencies (10-49 Sworn Personnel)	35	62.5	0 - 5	0 – 4
Medium Agencies (50-99 Sworn Personnel)	13	81.3	2 - 6	0 – 3
Large Agencies (100 + Sworn Personnel)	20	90.9	3 - 26	0 – 1

The agencies were also asked if they participated in a multi-jurisdiction drug task force. These task forces are similar to the multi-agency tactical units discussed above where agencies contribute a few sworn personnel to units composed of personnel from multiple jurisdictions. The personnel may be a part of the unit on a full- or part-time basis. In addition, the participating agencies can reflect a mix of local, state and federal agencies. Figure 20 presents the number of agencies reporting they participated in a multi-jurisdictional drug task force, with 58% reporting they participated in such a unit. Table 50 shows that, the likelihood of participation in a multi-jurisdictional drug unit increases with the size of the agency.

Figure 20. Percentage of agencies participating in a multi-jurisdiction drug task force
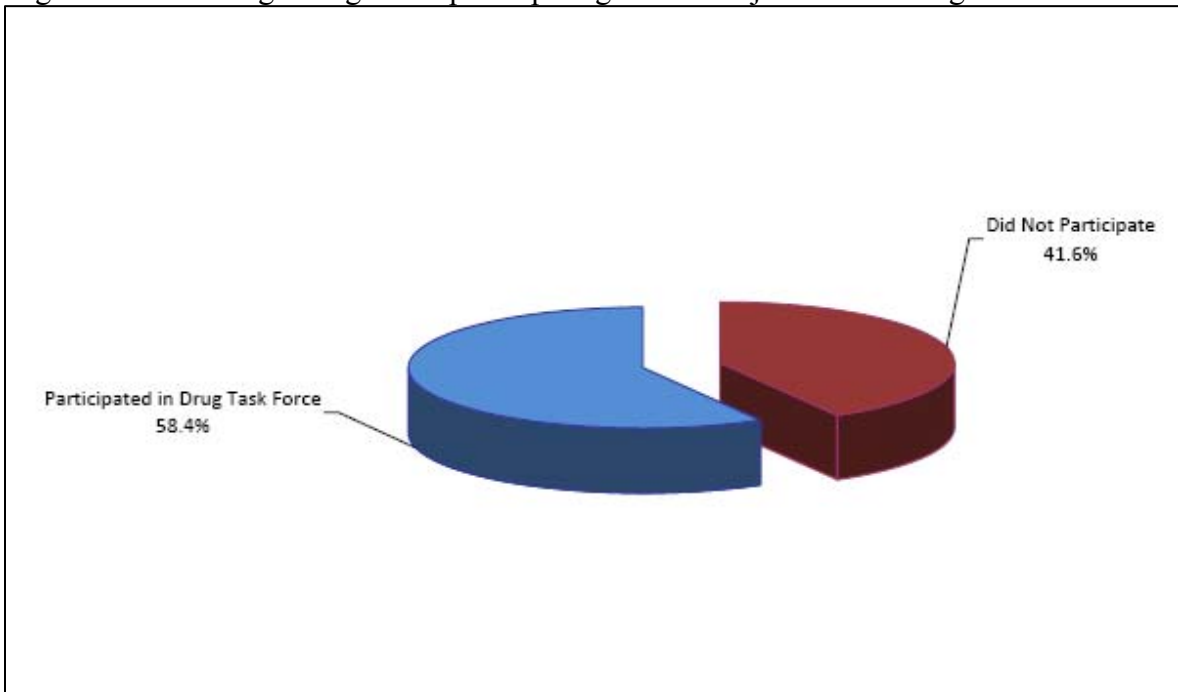
Table 50. Percentage of agencies participating in a multi-jurisdiction drug unit by
agency size

Agency Type	Number of Agencies Participating in Task Force	Percentage (%)
Small Agencies (1-9 Sworn Personnel)	17	33.3
Moderately Small Agencies (10-49 Sworn Personnel)	39	69.6
Medium Agencies (50-99 Sworn Personnel)	9	56.3
Large Agencies (100 + Sworn Personnel)	21	95.5

Each agency was also asked about their observations on the use, sale, manufacturing, and interstate trafficking of nine different drug types in their jurisdiction. Tables 51-54 present the responses for each of these four forms of drug activity, broken down by the four regions of South Carolina. The tables only contain the data provided by municipal and sheriff agencies. In general, the use and sale of powder cocaine, crack cocaine and marijuana is reported by most agencies across each of the four regions. Fewer agencies in each region reported the

manufacturing and interstate trafficking of all nine drugs relative to use and sales. A higher percentage of Oxycontin use and sales were reported in the Upstate and Pee Dee regions. In addition, a higher percentage of agencies in the Upstate reported observing the use, sale, and manufacturing of methamphetamines than found in other regions in the state.

Table 51. Municipal and sheriffs' agency observations of drug use in their jurisdiction by drug type

Drug Use	Percent of Upstate Agencies Reporting (%)	Percent of Pee Dee Agencies Reporting (%)	Percent of Midland Agencies Reporting (%)	Percent of Low Country Agencies Reporting (%)
Powder cocaine	94.9	97.0	97.1	100.0
Crack cocaine	94.9	97.0	100.0	95.2
Marijuana	100.0	97.0	100.0	100.0
Methamphetamines	94.9	66.7	82.4	76.2
Heroin	43.6	51.5	47.1	61.9
MDMA	51.3	51.5	64.7	76.2
Hallucinogens	35.9	42.4	41.2	52.4
Oxycontin	79.5	78.8	61.8	66.7
Other pharmaceuticals	84.6	72.7	64.7	52.4

Table 52. Municipal and sheriffs' agency observations of drug sales in their jurisdiction by drug type

Drug Sales	Percent of Upstate Agencies Reporting (%)	Percent of Pee Dee Agencies Reporting (%)	Percent of Midland Agencies Reporting (%)	Percent of Low Country Agencies Reporting (%)
Powder cocaine	87.2	97.0	79.4	81.0
Crack cocaine	92.3	97.0	88.2	81.0
Marijuana	94.9	97.0	91.2	81.0
Methamphetamines	82.1	60.6	61.8	52.4
Heroin	38.5	45.5	29.4	28.6
MDMA	48.7	42.4	50.0	57.1
Hallucinogens	28.2	33.3	26.5	19.0
Oxycontin	71.8	78.8	50.0	52.4
Other pharmaceuticals	79.5	69.7	52.9	42.9

Table 53. Municipal and sheriffs' agency observations of drug manufacturing in their jurisdiction by drug type

Drug Manufacturing	Percent of Upstate Agencies Reporting (%)	Percent of Pee Dee Agencies Reporting (%)	Percent of Midland Agencies Reporting (%)	Percent of Low Country Agencies Reporting (%)
Powder cocaine	12.8	12.1	11.8	14.3
Crack cocaine	51.3	54.5	52.9	57.1
Marijuana	53.8	54.5	55.9	57.1
Methamphetamines	61.5	42.2	29.4	38.1
Heroin	2.6	3.0	0.0	9.5
MDMA	7.7	9.1	2.9	4.8
Hallucinogens	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0
Oxycontin	2.6	6.1	0.0	0.0
Other pharmaceuticals	2.6	9.1	0.0	0.0

Table 54. Municipal and sheriffs' agency observations of interstate drug trafficking in their jurisdiction by drug type

Interstate Trafficking	Percent of Upstate Agencies Reporting (%)	Percent of Pee Dee Agencies Reporting (%)	Percent of Midland Agencies Reporting (%)	Percent of Low Country Agencies Reporting (%)
Powder cocaine	33.3	33.3	23.5	19.0
Crack cocaine	30.8	30.3	29.4	23.8
Marijuana	38.5	33.3	26.5	23.8
Methamphetamines	20.5	24.2	14.7	14.3
Heroin	10.3	24.2	2.9	9.5
MDMA	10.3	21.2	5.9	14.3
Hallucinogens	5.1	9.1	2.9	9.5
Oxycontin	5.1	18.2	8.8	14.3
Other pharmaceuticals	10.3	12.1	2.9	9.5

The final set of survey questions asked agencies about trends in their drug enforcement efforts over the past two years, as well as about general trends in drug activity their jurisdiction over the past two years. Figure 21 shows that the majority of agencies (58%) increased their drug enforcement efforts over the past two years, and the remaining agencies (41%) predominately stated that their efforts remained the same. Only 1% of agencies (N=2) reported their efforts decreased over the past two years. Table 55 presents the responses of agencies by region. A

higher percentage of agencies in the Upstate and Low Country indicated that their drug enforcement efforts increased relative to the Midlands and Pee Dee.

The largest percentage of agencies (48%) reported that drug activity in their jurisdiction remained the same over the past two years, followed by agencies (42%) who reported this activity increased. Similar to drug enforcement efforts, only a small percent of agencies (10%) reported that drug activity decreased in their jurisdiction. Table 56 provides the collective responses of agencies on drug activity trends by region. The Low Country region has the highest percentage of agencies (57%) reporting that drug activity increased within their jurisdiction.

Figure 21. Percentage of agencies reporting an increase, decrease or no change in drug enforcement efforts in the past two years
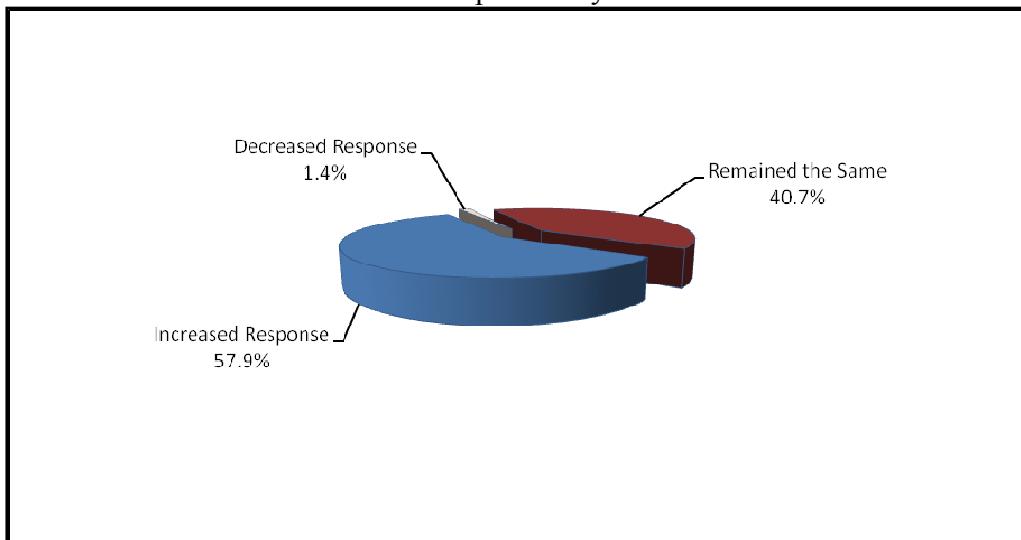
Table 55. Percentage of agencies reporting an increase, decrease or no change in drug enforcement efforts in the past two years by region

	Percent of Agencies Reporting an Increase (%)	Percent of Agencies Reporting a Decrease (%)	Percent of Agencies Reporting the Same Level (%)
All Agencies	57.9	1.4	40.7
Upstate	64.1	2.6	33.3
Pee Dee	54.5	0.0	45.5
Midlands	55.9	0.0	44.1
Low Country	66.7	4.8	28.6

Figure 22. Percentage of agencies reporting an increase, decrease or no change in drug
activity in the past two years
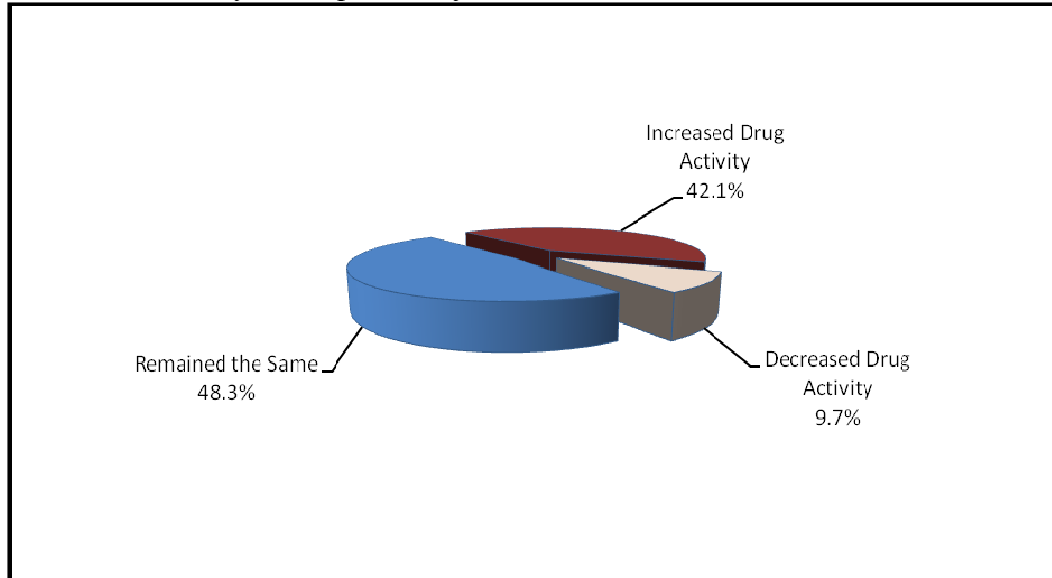
Table 56. Percentage of agencies reporting an increase, decrease or no change in drug
activity in the past two years by region

	Percent of Agencies Reporting an Increase (%)	Percent of Agencies Reporting a Decrease (%)	Percent of Agencies Reporting the Same Level (%)
All Agencies	42.1	9.7	48.3
Upstate	43.6	10.3	46.2
Pee Dee	39.4	12.1	48.5
Midlands	35.3	8.8	55.9
Low Country	57.1	14.3	28.6

SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT CENSUS
University of South Carolina
2007

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY:

AGENCY: _____

HEAD OF AGENCY: _____ RANK: _____

HEAD OF AGENCY'S EMAIL: _____

ORIGINATING REPORTING AGENCY IDENTIFIER (ORI): [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

JURISDICTION SERVED (CITY, TOWN, COUNTY OR STATE): _____

STREET ADDRESS OF AGENCY HEADQUARTERS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

MAIN TELEPHONE: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] FAX: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

NAME OF PERSON COMPLETING SURVEY : _____

TITLE/RANK: _____ UNIT/SECTION: _____

CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] EXT: [ ][ ][ ][ ]

CONTACT EMAIL: _____

AGENCY INTERNET HOME PAGE: _____

COUNTY CODE: [ ][ ]
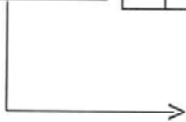
01. Abbeville	11. Cherokee	21. Florence	31. Lee	41. Saluda
02. Aiken	12. Chester	22. Georgetown	32. Lexington	42. Spartanburg
03. Allendale	13. Chesterfield	23. Greenville	33. McCormick	43. Sumter
04. Anderson	14. Clarendon	24. Greenwood	34. Marion	44. Union
05. Bamberg	15. Colleton	25. Hampton	35. Marlboro	45. Williamsburg
06. Barnwell	16. Darlington	26. Horry	36. Newberry	46. York
07. Beaufort	17. Dillon	27. Jasper	37. Oconee	
08. Berkeley	18. Dorchester	28. Kershaw	38. Orangeburg	
09. Calhoun	19. Edgefield	29. Lancaster	39. Pickens	
10. Charleston	20. Fairfield	30. Laurens	40. Richland	

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:

Please complete this survey by December 15, 2007, and return it in the enclosed envelope so that the data collection can be completed and the results published in a timely manner. If the answers are not readily available, please provide reasonable estimates and mark them with an asterisk (*) outside of the box that you fill in. Although this survey is voluntary, we need and appreciate your cooperation to make the results comprehensive, accurate, and timely. You may use pen or pencil for this survey.

Section I - Agency Information
---

1. Which category below best describes your type of agency?

☐ Municipal or County Police Department   ☐ Other (Specify) _____

☐ Sheriff's Office

☐ Department of Public Safety

☐ Special District Police Department (e.g. campus police, park police, etc.)

☐ State Highway Patrol

2. Enter the number of FULL-TIME SWORN personnel in your agency by race and gender.

Race	Male (Sworn)	Female
a. White, Non-Hispanic		
b. Black, Non-Hispanic		
c. Hispanic/Latino		
d. American Indian/Alaskan Native		
e. Asian		
f. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander		
g. Other		
h. Total		

2a. Enter the number of NON-SWORN personnel employed by your agency.

2b. Enter the total number of AUTHORIZED SWORN positions in your agency.

3. What is the total population under your jurisdiction?

55

Section II - Operations

4. Which of the following functions does your agency have the PRIMARY responsibility for or perform on a regular basis in your jurisdiction? Mark all that apply.

☐ Search and rescue
☐ Traffic enforcement, direction and control
☐ Parking enforcement
☐ Bomb/explosives disposal
☐ Accident investigation
☐ Patrol
☐ Drug/vice law enforcement
☐ Emergency medical services
☐ Latent fingerprint analysis/comparison

☐ Ballistics testing
☐ In-house drug analysis
☐ Dispatching calls for service
☐ Court security
☐ Jail operations
☐ Serving civil process/papers
☐ Execution of arrest warrants
☐ Tactical operations (SWAT)
☐ Other crime lab services

5. Does your agency perform criminal investigations for any of the following? Mark all that apply.

☐ Death investigations (homicide, suicide, unknown)
☐ Other violent crimes (robbery, rape, assault)
☐ Arson
☐ Other property crimes
☐ Cybercrime

6. How many hours in a shift do your patrol personnel typically work? Please mark only one.

☐ 8 hour   ☐ 12 hour

☐ 10 hour   ☐ Other (specify) [   ]

7. How often do your agency's patrol shifts rotate?

☐ Weekly
☐ Monthly
☐ Quarterly
☐ Semi-annually (every 6 months)
☐ Annually
☐ Shifts are permanent and do not rotate
☐ Other (Specify) [   ]

8. Does your agency have a full-time dedicated traffic unit?

☐ Yes

☐ No

9. Does your agency have a SWAT or critical incident response team? Mark all that apply.

☐ Yes - Full time

☐ Yes - Part time (officers assigned to other/additional duties)

☐ Yes - Multi jurisdictional

☐ No

10. Does your jurisdiction participate in a 911 system?

☐ Yes

☐ No - skip to question #12

11. If you answered "yes" to number 10, who operates the system?

☐ Your agency   ☐ County sheriff's office

☐ City/County communication center   ☐ Other (specify) [   ]

11a. Is the 911 system enhanced (provides caller ID, address information, etc.)?

☐ Yes

☐ No

12. For the 12-month period ending October 1, 2007, enter the approximate number of calls/requests for service received by your agency.

13. Does your agency provide school resource officers (SRO's) for any of the following?
Mark all that apply.

☐ Elementary Schools

☐ Middle Schools

☐ High Schools

☐ Alternative Schools/Academies

If yes, how many TOTAL officers does your agency provide?

Section II - Operations (continued)

14. Does your agency have an in-house attorney?

   ☐ Yes

   ☐ No

15. Does your agency employ or contract with a psychologist or counselor?

   ☐ Yes

   ☐ No

16. Does your agency provide any of the following types of counseling for officers?
   Mark all that apply.

   ☐ Critical incident counseling   ☐ Family/marital counseling

   ☐ Substance abuse counseling   ☐ Other (Specify) _____

17. Does your agency have any officers who can speak a language other than English?

   ☐ Yes
   ☐ No   If yes, what languages?

18. Does your agency have a youth cadet program?

   ☐ Yes
   ☐ No   If yes, how many cadets participate?

Section III - Personnel

19. Indicate your agency's **minimum** education requirement for new officer recruits.
   Please mark only one.

   ☐ Four-year college degree required   ☐ High school diploma or equivalent required

   ☐ Two-year college degree required   ☐ No formal education required

   ☐ Some college but no degree required

20. Which of the following screening techniques are used by your agency in selecting new officer recruits? <u>Mark all that apply.</u>

☐ Analytical/problem solving ability assessment

☐ Assessment of understanding of diverse
   cultural populations

☐ Background investigation

☐ Credit history check

☐ Criminal history check

☐ Driving record check

☐ Drug test

☐ Mediation/conflict management skills

☐ Medical exam

☐ Personal interview

☐ Personality inventory

☐ Physical agility test

☐ Polygraph examination

☐ Psychological evaluation

☐ Second language test

☐ Voice stress analyzer

☐ Volunteer/community service history check

☐ Written aptitude test

21. Does your agency require any additional training for new officer recruits other than the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy basic certified training?

☐ Yes

☐ No - skip to question #22

21a. If yes to #21, how many additional training hours are required in the classroom and in the field?

a. Additional classroom training hours required   ☐☐☐

b. Additional field training hours required   ☐☐☐

22. Does your agency regularly (annually or semi-annually) conduct physical fitness tests for officers?

☐ Yes

☐ No

23. Does your agency have a reserve officer program?

☐ Yes

☐ No   If yes, how many reserve officers are in your agency?   ☐☐☐☐

59

24. Enter the total number of FULL-TIME SWORN and FULL-TIME NON-SWORN personnel employed by your agency in each of the following areas.

Position	Sworn	Non-Sworn
a. Uniformed Patrol Operations: Uniformed officers on patrol.		N/A
b. Investigative Services: Detectives, investigators, etc.		
c. Support Services: Record clerks, data processors, crime analysts, etc.		
d. Jail Operations: Correctional officers, guards, cooks, janitors, others working in the jail		
e. Court Operations: Bailiffs, security guards, process servers, etc.		

25. How many new officers were hired by your agency in the past year?

a. Entry level (non-lateral) hires

b. Lateral transfer hires

26. How many officers have left your agency in the past year for any reason (e.g., resignation, dismissal retirement, etc.)?

27. Does your agency provide continued health insurance benefits when an officer retires?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, are insurance benefits dependent on the number of years worked in law enforcement?

☐ Yes

☐ No

60

28. Does your agency provide special pay/benefits for any of the following? <u>Mark all that apply.</u>

☐ Education incentive ☐ Special skills proficiency

☐ Hazardous duty ☐ Bilingual ability

☐ F.T.O. ☐ Tuition reimbursement

☐ Shift differential ☐ Military service

29. Is your agency accredited by a national or state accrediting agency? <u>Mark all that apply.</u>

☐ National

☐ State   If not, is it seeking accreditation?   ☐ Yes

☐ Neither   ☐ No

Section IV - Expenditures

30. Enter your agency's current salary schedule for the following full-time sworn positions.

Position	Base Annual Salary	
	Minimum	Maximum
a. Chief, Sheriff, or Director	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Assistant Chief or Chief Deputy	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Major	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Captain	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Lieutenant	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Sergeant	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
g. Entry Level Law Enforcement Officer	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
h. Senior Patrol Officer (e.g., Master Patrol Officer or Master Deputy)	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐

Section IV - Expenditures (continued)

31. Does experience and education affect entry level officer salaries?

Education: ☐ Yes ☐ No   Experience: ☐ Yes ☐ No

32. Enter your agency's total operating budget for the most recently completed fiscal year.

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

33. Enter your agency's total training budget for the most recently completed fiscal year.

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

34. How much did your agency pay for overtime during the most recently completed fiscal year?

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

35. Enter the total estimated value of money, goods, and property received by your agency from a drug asset forfeiture program during the most recently completed fiscal year.

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Section V - Equipment

36. Which of the following types of less-than-lethal weapons or actions are authorized for use by your agency's field or patrol officers? Mark all that apply.

Impact devices		Chemical agents		Other weapons/actions	
Traditional baton	☐	OC (pepper spray)	☐	Hand held electrical device - direct contact (e.g., stun gun)	☐
PR-24 baton	☐	CN (tear gas)	☐		
Collapsible baton	☐	CS	☐	Hand held electrical device - stand off (e.g., taser)	☐
Soft projectile (e.g., bean bag)	☐	Other chemical agent	☐		
Blackjack/slapjack	☐			Hold or neck restraint (e.g., carotid hold)	☐
Rubber Bullet	☐			High intensity light source (e.g., laser dazzler)	☐
Other impact device	☐				

37. Does your agency allow patrol officers to take marked vehicles home?

☐ Yes

☐ No

38. Does your agency allow patrol officers to drive marked vehicles for personal use during off-duty hours?

☐ Yes

☐ No

39. Indicate whether your agency's field or patrol officers use any of the following types of computers or terminals WHILE IN THE FIELD. Mark all that apply.

☐ Laptop computer   ☐ PDA or other hand-held devices

☐ Mobile digital/data computer (MDC)   ☐ Other (Specify) _____

☐ Mobile digital/data terminal (MDT)

40. Does your agency use computers for any of the following functions?
Mark all that apply.

☐ Analysis of community problems   ☐ In-field report writing

☐ Automated booking   ☐ Inter-agency information sharing

☐ Crime investigations   ☐ Internet access

☐ Dispatch   ☐ Personnel records

☐ Fleet management   ☐ Records management

☐ In-field communication   ☐ Resource allocation

☐ Traffic stop data collection

41. How does your agency address the following problems/tasks? Mark the appropriate box for each problem/task listed below. **Mark only one box per line.**

Type of problem/task	(1) Agency HAS specialized unit with FULL-TIME personnel to address this problem/task	Agency DOES NOT HAVE a specialized unit with full-time personnel		
		(2) Agency has dedicated personnel to address this problem/task	(3) Agency addresses this problem/task, but does not have dedicated personnel	(4) Agency does not address this problem/task
a. Bias/hate crime	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Bomb/explosive disposal	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Child abuse/ endangerment	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Community crime prevention	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Community policing	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Crime analysis	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Cybercrime	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. Domestic violence	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. Drug education in schools	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. Gangs	☐	☐	☐	☐
k. Impaired drivers	☐	☐	☐	☐
l. Internal affairs	☐	☐	☐	☐
m. Juvenile crime	☐	☐	☐	☐
n. Methamphetamine labs	☐	☐	☐	☐
o. Missing children	☐	☐	☐	☐
p. Prosecutor relations	☐	☐	☐	☐
q. Repeat offenders	☐	☐	☐	☐
r. Research and planning	☐	☐	☐	☐
s. School safety	☐	☐	☐	☐
t. Terrorism/homeland security	☐	☐	☐	☐
u. Victim assistance	☐	☐	☐	☐
v. Youth outreach	☐	☐	☐	☐
w. Mentally ill	☐	☐	☐	☐

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Section VII - Policies and procedures

42. Does your agency have written policy directives on the following? Mark all that apply.

☐ Use of deadly force/firearm discharge ☐ Dealing with juveniles

☐ Use of less-than-lethal force   ☐ Strip searches

☐ Code of conduct and appearance   ☐ Racial profiling

☐ Off-duty employment of officers   ☐ Citizen complaints

☐ Maximum work hours allowed for officers ☐ Off-duty conduct

☐ Dealing with the homeless   ☐ Interacting with the media

☐ Dealing with domestic disputes   ☐ Employee counseling assistance

☐ Foot pursuits

43. Which of the following best describes your agency's written policy for pursuit driving?
Mark only one.

☐ Discouragement (discourages all pursuits)

☐ Judgmental (leaves decision to officer discretion)

☐ Restrictive (restricts officer decisions to specific criteria)

☐ Other (specify) [   ]

☐ Agency does not have a written policy on pursuit driving

Section VIII - Terrorism and disaster prevention/response

44. Has your agency developed a written policy on the following?

Terrorism: ☐ Yes ☐ No Other disaster response: ☐ Yes ☐ No

45. Has your agency requested funding to assist in anti-terrorism or disaster response efforts from any
of the following sources? Mark all that apply.

☐ Federal funding ☐ State funding ☐ City/county funding

46. Approximately how much funding has your agency received for the following?

a. Terrorism/disaster response equipment [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

b. Terrorism/disaster response training   [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

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Section VIII - Terrorism and disaster prevention/response (continued)

47. If a terrorism or disaster event occurs in your jurisdiction, who is the <u>PRIMARY</u> coordinator of the immediate response? <u>Mark only one.</u>

☐ Police Chief/Sheriff   ☐ City Administrator (e.g., Mayor, etc.)

☐ Fire Chief of EMS   ☐ Undetermined

☐ Emergency   ☐ Other (specify)
    Management Director

48. Has your agency conducted or participated in scenario-based training dealing with a hypothetical terrorist attack or disaster event within the last 12 months?

☐ Yes   ☐ No - skip to question #50

49. Has your agency conducted training scenarios dealing with terrorism or disaster response with any of the following agencies? <u>Mark all that apply.</u>

☐ Fire department   ☐ SLED

☐ EMS   ☐ Other state or local law enforcement agencies

☐ Hospitals   ☐ Federal agencies

                ☐ State or local emergency management agency

Section IX - Mentally ill persons

50. Does your agency have a written policy directive dealing with the mentally ill?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

51. Does your agency provide in-service training to its officers on the handling of the mentally ill?

☐ Yes, annual in-service training

☐ Yes, but less than annual in-service training

☐ No

    51a. If yes to #51, how many hours of in-service training does your agency provide?

Section IX - Mentally ill persons (continued)

52. Does your jurisdiction have a jail diversion program for mentally ill suspects who commit misdemeanors?

☐ Yes   ☐ No   ☐ Not sure

Section X - Crime/intelligence analysis

	Crime analysis (e.g., mapping, GIS)	Intelligence analysis
53. Does your agency employ full-time dedicated crime analysts or intelligence analysts?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
53a. If yes to #53, how many of each does your agency employ?	Sworn ☐☐☐ Non-sworn ☐☐☐	Sworn ☐☐☐ Non-sworn ☐☐☐
54. Does your agency use computer-based software to perform crime analysis or intelligence analysis?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
54a. If yes to #54, when did your agency begin using this software?	☐ Before 1990 ☐ 1991-1995 ☐ 1996-2000 ☐ 2001-2005 ☐ 2006-present	☐ Before 1990 ☐ 1991-1995 ☐ 1996-2000 ☐ 2001-2005 ☐ 2006-present
54b. If yes to #54, what software program(s) are used by your agency for crime and/or intelligence analysis?	a. _____ b. _____ c. _____	

55. Does your agency use the information provided by crime analysis to determine resource deployment (e.g., patrol concentration, special unit deployment, etc.)?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

Section XI - Drugs

56. Which of the following drug activity is present in your jurisdiction? Mark all that apply.

Drug	Use	Sales	Manufacturing	Interstate Trafficking
Powder cocaine	☐	☐	☐	☐
Crack cocaine	☐	☐	☐	☐
Marijuana	☐	☐	☐	☐
Methamphetamines	☐	☐	☐	☐
Heroin	☐	☐	☐	☐
MDMA (ecstasy)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hallucinogens	☐	☐	☐	☐
Oxycontin	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other Pharmaceuticals	☐	☐	☐	☐

57. Does your agency operate a specialized unit(s) for the enforcement of drug laws?

☐ Yes
☐ No
If yes, how many officers are assigned to the unit(s)?

Full-time

Part-time

58. In the last 12 months, has your agency participated in a multi-agency drug task force?

☐ Yes
☐ No
If yes: a. how many officers participated?

b. what agencies did you work with?

59. In the past two years, policing activities by your agency related to drugs have:

☐ Increased   ☐ Decreased   ☐ Remained the same

60. In the past two years, drug activity in your jurisdiction has:

☐ Increased   ☐ Decreased   ☐ Remained the same

61. Please describe any emerging drug trends or problems in your jurisdiction.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(If more lines are needed, proceed to the next page)

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This completes the survey.

Thank you very much for your cooperation. We have provided an additional
page for any comments you might have. Please let us know if there are
issues not covered in this survey that you feel are important and would like to
see included in future efforts.

APPENDIX B – List of Responding Law Enforcement Agencies

Abbeville County Sheriff's Office
Abbeville PD
Aiken County Sheriff's Office
Aiken Department of Public Safety
Allendale PD
Aynor PD
Bamberg County Sheriff's Office
Bamberg PD
Barnwell County Sheriff's Office
Barnwell PD
Beaufort County S.O.
Benedict College DPS
Bennettsville PD
Berkeley County Sheriff's Office
Bishopville PD
Bluffton PD
Bob Jones University Public Safety
Bonneau PD
Bowman PD
Camden PD
Cameron PD
Cayce DPS
Central PD
Charleston County Aviation Authority PD
Charleston County Sheriff's Office
Charleston PD
Charleston Southern University Campus Safety
Cheraw PD
Chesnee PD
Chester County Sheriff's Office
Chesterfield County Sheriff's Office
Chesterfield PD
Clemson PD
Clinton Public Safety
Clio PD
Clover PD
Coastal Carolina University Dept. of Public Safety
Columbia College PD
Columbia International University DPS
Columbia Metropolitan Airport Police
Columbia PD
Conway PD
Cottageville PD
Coward PD
Cowpens PD
Darlington PD
Denmark PD
Dillon County Sheriff's Office

Dillon PD
Dorchester County Sheriff's Office
Due West PD
Easley PD
Edisto Beach PD
Ehrhardt PD
Elgin PD
Elloree PD
Estill PD
Fairfax PD
Fairfield County S.O.
Florence PD
Fort Mill PD
Gaffney PD
Georgetown County Sheriff's Office
Georgetown PD
Goose Creek PD
Greenville County S.O.
Greenville Technical College PD
Greenwood PD
Greer PD
Hanahan PD
Hartsville PD
Holly Hill PD
Honea Path PD
Horry County PD
Horry County Sheriff's Office
Inman PD
Irmo Police Dept.
Isle of Palms PD
Jackson PD
Jamestown PD
Jasper County S.O.
Johnston PD
Kershaw County S.O.
Kingstree PD
Lancaster County Sheriff's Office
Lancaster PD
Lander University PD
Landrum PD
Lane PD
Laurens County Sheriff's Office
Laurens PD
Lexington PD
Liberty PD
Lyman PD
Marion PD
Marlboro County SO

Mauldin PD
McBee PD
Medical University of SC Public Safety
Midlands Technical College Security
Mt. Pleasant PD
Myrtle Beach PD
N. Myrtle Beach Dept. Public Safety
Newberry City PD
Newberry County Sheriff's Office
Ninety Six PD
Norfolk Southern Railroad PD
North Augusta DPS
North Charleston PD
North PD
Olanta PD
Orangeburg Dept. of Public Safety
Pageland PD
Pamplico PD
Pelion PD
Pickens County Sheriff's Office
Pine Ridge PD
Richland County Sheriff's Department
Ridgeville PD
Rock Hill PD
Salem PD
Saluda PD
SC Dept. of Natural Resources

SC Highway Patrol
Simpsonville PD
Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office
Spartanburg Methodist College Campus Safety
St. Matthews PD
Sullivan's Island PD
Summerton PD
Summerville PD
Sumter County S.O.
Sumter PD
Timmonsville PD
Tri County Technical College
Union County S.O.
Union Public Safety
USC Aiken Police
USC Beaufort PD
USC Division of Law Enforcement and Safety
USC Sumter
Walhalla PD
Wellford PD
West Columbia PD
Williamston PD
Winnsboro Dept. of Public Safety
Yemassee PD
York County Sheriff's Office
York PD

APPENDIX C – Data Responses

Question 1. Indicate the category that best describes your agency

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Municipal or City Police	94	63.1	63.1	63.1
	Sheriff's Office	27	18.1	18.1	81.2
	Department of Public Safety	10	6.7	6.7	87.9
	Special District Police	15	10.1	10.1	98.0
	State Highway Patrol	1	.7	.7	98.7
	Other	2	1.3	1.3	100.0
	Total	149	100.0	100.0	

Question 2. Full-Time Sworn Personnel by Race and Gender

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
White Male	147	40.92	0	749
White Female	147	4.82	0	49
Black Male	147	7.82	0	122
Black Female	147	2.22	0	33
Hispanic Male	147	.71	0	12
Hispanic Female	147	.13	0	2
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	147	.06	0	2
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	147	.01	0	1
Asian Male	147	.15	0	5
Asian Female	147	.03	0	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Male	147	.05	0	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Female	147	.01	0	1
Other Male	147	.14	0	14
Other Female	147	.00	0	0
Total Make	147	49.86	0	872
Total Female	147	7.22	0	82

Question 2a. Total number of sworn and non-sworn personnel

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Sworn	144	16.49	0	203
Non-sworn	142	53.11	0	488

Question 3. Total number in Jurisdiction

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Population	148	121218.70	97	4300000

Question 4. Search & rescue

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	107	71.8	72.3	72.3
	Yes	41	27.5	27.7	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Traffic enforcement

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	12	8.1	8.1	8.1
	Yes	136	91.3	91.9	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Parking enforcement

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	45	30.2	30.4	30.4
	Yes	103	69.1	69.6	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Bomb disposal

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	140	94.0	94.6	94.6
	Yes	8	5.4	5.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Accident investigation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	28	18.8	18.9	18.9
	Yes	120	80.5	81.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Patrol operations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	4	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Yes	144	96.6	97.3	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Drug/vice enforcement

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	25	16.8	16.9	16.9
	Yes	123	82.6	83.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Emergency medical services

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	143	96.0	96.6	96.6
	Yes	5	3.4	3.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Latent Fingerprint analysis

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	113	75.8	76.4	76.4
	Yes	35	23.5	23.6	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Ballistics testing

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	145	97.3	98.0	98.0
	Yes	3	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Drug analysis

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	97	65.1	65.5	65.5
	Yes	51	34.2	34.5	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Dispatching calls for service

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	89	59.7	60.1	60.1
	Yes	59	39.6	39.9	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Court security

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	61	40.9	41.2	41.2
	Yes	87	58.4	58.8	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Jail operations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	115	77.2	77.7	77.7
	Yes	33	22.1	22.3	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Serving civil process/papers

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	107	71.8	72.3	72.3
	Yes	41	27.5	27.7	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Execution of arrest warrants

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	16	10.7	10.8	10.8
	Yes	132	88.6	89.2	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Tactical operations/SWAT

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	100	67.1	67.6	67.6
	Yes	48	32.2	32.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 4. Other crime lab services

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	130	87.2	87.8	87.8
	Yes	18	12.1	12.2	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 5. Death investigations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	19	12.8	12.8	12.8
	Yes	129	86.6	87.2	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 5. Other violent crime investigations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	12	8.1	8.1	8.1
	Yes	136	91.3	91.9	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 5. Arson investigations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	43	28.9	29.1	29.1
	Yes	105	70.5	70.9	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 5. Property crime investigations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	15	10.1	10.1	10.1
	Yes	133	89.3	89.9	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 5. Cybercrime investigations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	67	45.0	45.3	45.3
	Yes	81	54.4	54.7	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 6. How many hours in a shift do your patrol personnel typically work?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	8	25	16.8	16.9	16.9
	10	16	10.7	10.8	27.7
	12	104	69.8	70.3	98.0
	Other	3	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 7. How often do your patrol shifts rotate?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Weekly	18	12.1	12.2	12.2
	Monthly	46	30.9	31.3	43.5
	Quarterly	2	1.3	1.4	44.9
	Semi-annually	1	.7	.7	45.6
	do not rotate	59	39.6	40.1	85.7
	Other	21	14.1	14.3	100.0
	Total	147	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 8. Does your agency have a full-time traffic unit?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	104	69.8	69.8	69.8
	Yes	45	30.2	30.2	100.0
	Total	149	100.0	100.0	

Question 9. SWAT Unit (full-time)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	149	100.0	100.0	100.0

Question 9. SWAT Unit (part-time)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	92	61.7	61.7	61.7
	Yes	57	38.3	38.3	100.0
	Total	149	100.0	100.0	

Question 9. SWAT UNIT (multijurisdictional)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	140	94.0	94.0	94.0
	Yes	9	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	149	100.0	100.0	

Question 9. Mark if your agency does not have a SWAT team

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agency does not have a SWAT team	89	59.7	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	60	40.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 10. Does your jurisdiction participate in a 911 system?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	18	12.1	12.1	12.1
	Yes	131	87.9	87.9	100.0
	Total	149	100.0	100.0	

Question 11. Who operates the system?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Your agency	23	15.4	17.8	17.8
	City/county communication center	68	45.6	52.7	70.5
	County sheriff's office	29	19.5	22.5	93.0
	Other	9	6.0	7.0	100.0
	Total	129	86.6	100.0	
Missing	System	20	13.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 11a. Is the 911 system enhanced?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	1	.7	.8	.8
	Yes	128	85.9	99.2	100.0
	Total	129	86.6	100.0	
Missing	System	20	13.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 12. Total calls for service

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Calls for Service	133	25227.51	0	237665

Question 13. Does your agency provide SRO's for elementary schools?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	135	90.6	90.6	90.6
	Yes	14	9.4	9.4	100.0
	Total	149	100.0	100.0	

Question 13. Does your agency provide SRO's for middle schools?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	90	60.4	60.4	60.4
	Yes	59	39.6	39.6	100.0
	Total	149	100.0	100.0	

Question 13. Does your agency provide SRO's for high schools?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	90	60.4	60.4	60.4
	Yes	59	39.6	39.6	100.0
	Total	149	100.0	100.0	

Question 13. Does your agency provide SRO's for alternative schools/academies?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	132	88.6	88.6	88.6
	Yes	17	11.4	11.4	100.0
	Total	149	100.0	100.0	

Question 13. Total number of school resource officers

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
School resource officers	149	2.43	0	54

Question 14. Does your agency have an in-house attorney?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	103	69.1	69.1	69.1
	Yes	46	30.9	30.9	100.0
	Total	149	100.0	100.0	

Question 15. Does your agency employ or contract with a psychologist or counselor?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	89	59.7	61.0	61.0
	Yes	57	38.3	39.0	100.0
	Total	146	98.0	100.0	
Missing	System	3	2.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 16. Does your agency provide critical incident counseling for officers?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	52	34.9	35.1	35.1
	Yes	96	64.4	64.9	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 16. Does your agency provide substance abuse counseling for officers?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	75	50.3	50.7	50.7
	Yes	73	49.0	49.3	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 16. Does your agency provide family/marital counseling for officers?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	82	55.0	55.4	55.4
	Yes	66	44.3	44.6	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 16. Does your agency provide other counseling?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	124	83.2	84.9	84.9
	Yes	22	14.8	15.1	100.0
	Total	146	98.0	100.0	
Missing	System	3	2.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 17. Does your agency have any officers who can speak a language other than English?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	69	46.3	46.3	46.3
	Yes	79	53.0	53.0	99.3
	Missing	1	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	149	100.0	100.0	

Question 18. Does your agency have a youth cadet program?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	122	81.9	82.4	82.4
	Yes	26	17.4	17.6	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 18. Total number of cadets participating

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Cadets	147	2.10	0	25

Question 19. Indicate your agency's minimum education requirement for new officer recruits.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Four-year college degree	4	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Two-year college degree	3	2.0	2.0	4.8
	Some college but no degree required	1	.7	.7	5.4
	High school diploma	138	92.6	93.9	99.3
	No formal education required	1	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	147	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Analytical/problem solving ability

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	127	85.2	85.8	85.8
	Yes	21	14.1	14.2	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Understanding of diverse cultural populations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	142	95.3	95.9	95.9
	Yes	6	4.0	4.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Background investigation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	2	1.3	1.4	1.4
	Yes	146	98.0	98.6	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Credit history

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	44	29.5	29.7	29.7
	Yes	104	69.8	70.3	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Criminal history

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	1	.7	.7	.7
	Yes	147	98.7	99.3	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Driving record

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	5	3.4	3.4	3.4
	Yes	143	96.0	96.6	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Drug test

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	28	18.8	18.9	18.9
	Yes	120	80.5	81.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Mediation/conflict management skills

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	144	96.6	97.3	97.3
	Yes	4	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Medical exam

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	19	12.8	12.8	12.8
	Yes	129	86.6	87.2	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Personal interviews

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	1	.7	.7	.7
	Yes	147	98.7	99.3	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Personality test

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	124	83.2	83.8	83.8
	Yes	24	16.1	16.2	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Physical agility test

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	97	65.1	65.5	65.5
	Yes	51	34.2	34.5	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Polygraphs test

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	114	76.5	77.0	77.0
	Yes	34	22.8	23.0	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Psychological evaluation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	94	63.1	63.5	63.5
	Yes	54	36.2	36.5	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Second language test

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	146	98.0	98.6	98.6
	Yes	2	1.3	1.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Voice stress test

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	147	98.7	99.3	99.3
	Yes	1	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Volunteer/community service history

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	142	95.3	95.9	95.9
	Yes	6	4.0	4.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 20. Written aptitude test

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	96	64.4	64.9	64.9
	Yes	52	34.9	35.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 21. Does your agency require additional training hours
other than the SC CJ Academy's basic training?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	69	46.3	46.6	46.6
	Yes	79	53.0	53.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 21a. Total number of additional classroom and field training hours required

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Classroom Training	135	31.30	0	435
Field Training	146	161.19	0	720

Question 22. Does your agency regularly (annually or
semi-annually) conduct physical fitness tests for officers?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	121	81.2	82.9	82.9
	Yes	25	16.8	17.1	100.0
	Total	146	98.0	100.0	
Missing	System	3	2.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 23. Does your agency have a reserve officer program?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	63	42.3	42.6	42.6
	Yes	85	57.0	57.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 23. Total number of reserve officers

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Reserve officers	144	6.47	0	255

Question 24. Allocation of full-time sworn and non-sworn personnel

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Uniformed patrol operations	144	37.52	0	872
Investigative services – sworn	145	8.05	0	124
Investigative services – non-sworn	142	.29	0	7
Support services – sworn	144	2.71	0	100
Support services – non-sworn	145	6.61	0	132
Jail operations – sworn	145	5.88	0	315
Jail operations – non-sworn	145	2.45	0	75
Court operations – sworn	145	2.54	0	60
Court operations – non-sworn	145	.50	0	13

Question 25. How many new officers were hired by your agency in the past year?

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Entry level (non-lateral) hires	145	7.79	0	78
Lateral transfer hires	142	1.96	0	55

Question 26. How many officers left the agency in the past year (e.g., resignation, dismissal, retirement)?

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Officer that left	145	7.39	0	79

Question 27. Does your agency provide continued health insurance benefits when an officer retires?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	66	44.3	45.2	45.2
	Yes	80	53.7	54.8	100.0
	Total	146	98.0	100.0	
Missing	System	3	2.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 27. If "yes" is it dependent on the number of years in law enforcement?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	27	18.1	33.8	33.8
	Yes	53	35.6	66.3	100.0
	Total	80	53.7	100.0	
Missing	System	69	46.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 28. Educational Incentive

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	102	68.5	69.4	69.4
	Yes	45	30.2	30.6	100.0
	Total	147	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 28. Hazardous Duty

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	144	96.6	98.0	98.0
	Yes	3	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	147	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 28. Field Training Officer

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	134	89.9	91.2	91.2
	Yes	13	8.7	8.8	100.0
	Total	147	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 28. Shift Differential

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	140	94.0	95.2	95.2
	Yes	7	4.7	4.8	100.0
	Total	147	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 28. Special Skills Proficiency

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	138	92.6	93.9	93.9
	Yes	9	6.0	6.1	100.0
	Total	147	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 28. Bilingual Ability

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	142	95.3	96.6	96.6
	Yes	5	3.4	3.4	100.0
	Total	147	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 28. Tuition Reimbursement

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	106	71.1	72.1	72.1
	Yes	41	27.5	27.9	100.0
	Total	147	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 28. Military Service

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	139	93.3	94.6	94.6
	Yes	8	5.4	5.4	100.0
	Total	147	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 29. Accredited by National Accrediting Agency

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	124	83.2	84.4	84.4
	Yes	23	15.4	15.6	100.0
	Total	147	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 29. Accredited by State Accrediting Agency

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	122	81.9	83.0	83.0
	Yes	25	16.8	17.0	100.0
	Total	147	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 29. Mark if your agency is not accredited.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	agency is not accredited	107	71.8	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	42	28.2		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 29. Seeking accreditation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	82	55.0	75.9	75.9
	Yes	26	17.4	24.1	100.0
	Total	108	72.5	100.0	
Missing	System	41	27.5		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 30. Salary schedule for full-time sworn personnel

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Chief, sheriff, or director minimum	109	52322.25	23000	127065
Chief, sheriff, or director maximum	109	70234.58	29000	162905
Assistant chief or chief deputy minimum	48	48137.94	26000	98800
Assistant chief or chief deputy maximum	47	67531.43	35000	149427
Major minimum	37	49090.43	27000	76336
Major maximum	35	68053.86	35000	115481
Captain minimum	67	43586.75	28000	69992
Captain maximum	70	59964.66	29000	105892
Lieutenant minimum	88	37130.23	24000	60000
Lieutenant maximum	86	50735.69	25750	80000
Sergeant minimum	101	32779.34	22000	50000
Sergeant maximum	99	44258.21	24400	67107
Entry level officer minimum	120	26716.18	18000	38308
Entry level officer maximum	111	34661.88	17000	54537
Senior patrol officer minimum	60	30589.30	23500	43459
Senior patrol officer maximum	61	40288.13	25714	60033

Question 31. Does education affect entry level officer salaries?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	67	45.0	46.9	46.9
	Yes	76	51.0	53.1	100.0
	Total	143	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	6	4.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 31. Does experience affect entry level officer salaries?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	25	16.8	17.6	17.6
	Yes	117	78.5	82.4	100.0
	Total	142	95.3	100.0	
Missing	System	7	4.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 32. Total operating budget

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Operating budget	128	4425957.56	20000	47598935

Question 33. Total training budget

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Training budget	126	27162.56	0	654036

Question 34. Total overtime paid in most recent complete fiscal year

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Overtime paid	124	119450.12	0	1581356

Question 35. Total estimated value of money, goods, and property received in most recent complete fiscal year from drug asset forfeiture

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Asset forfeiture value	120	49302.64	0	657200

Question 36. Traditional Baton

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	132	88.6	89.2	89.2
	Yes	16	10.7	10.8	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 36. PR-24 Baton

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	129	86.6	87.2	87.2
	Yes	19	12.8	12.8	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 36. Collapsible Baton

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	37	24.8	25.0	25.0
	Yes	111	74.5	75.0	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 36. Soft Projectiles

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	119	79.9	80.4	80.4
	Yes	29	19.5	19.6	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 36. Blackjack/Slapjack

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	147	98.7	99.3	99.3
	Yes	1	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 36. Rubber Bullets

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	138	92.6	93.2	93.2
	Yes	10	6.7	6.8	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 36. OC Spray

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	11	7.4	7.4	7.4
	Yes	137	91.9	92.6	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 36. CN

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	136	91.3	91.9	91.9
	Yes	12	8.1	8.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 36. CS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	140	94.0	94.6	94.6
	Yes	8	5.4	5.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 36. Direct Contact Electical Device

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	140	94.0	94.6	94.6
	Yes	8	5.4	5.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 36. Stand Off Electrical Device

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	52	34.9	35.1	35.1
	Yes	96	64.4	64.9	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 36. High Intensity Light

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	147	98.7	99.3	99.3
	Yes	1	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 36. Neck Restraints

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	139	93.3	93.9	93.9
	Yes	9	6.0	6.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 37. Does your agency allow patrol officers to take marked vehicles home?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	44	29.5	29.7	29.7
	Yes	104	69.8	70.3	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 38. Does your agency allow patrol officers to drive marked vehicles for personal use during off-duty hours?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	105	70.5	71.9	71.9
	Yes	41	27.5	28.1	100.0
	Total	146	98.0	100.0	
Missing	System	3	2.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 39. Laptop computers

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	89	59.7	60.1	60.1
	Yes	59	39.6	39.9	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 39. Mobile digital/data computers (MDC)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	136	91.3	91.9	91.9
	Yes	12	8.1	8.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 39. Mobile digital/data terminals (MDT)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	129	86.6	87.2	87.2
	Yes	19	12.8	12.8	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 39. Personal digital assistants (PDA)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	142	95.3	95.9	95.9
	Yes	6	4.0	4.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 40. Community problems

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	104	69.8	70.3	70.3
	Yes	44	29.5	29.7	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 40. Automated booking

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	95	63.8	64.2	64.2
	Yes	53	35.6	35.8	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 40. Crime investigations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	43	28.9	29.1	29.1
	Yes	105	70.5	70.9	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 40. Dispatch

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	89	59.7	60.1	60.1
	Yes	59	39.6	39.9	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 40. Fleet management

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	98	65.8	66.2	66.2
	Yes	50	33.6	33.8	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 40. In-field communication

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	124	83.2	83.8	83.8
	Yes	24	16.1	16.2	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 40. Traffic stop data collection

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	65	43.6	43.9	43.9
	Yes	83	55.7	56.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 40. In-field report writing

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	60	40.3	40.5	40.5
	Yes	88	59.1	59.5	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 40. Inter-agency information sharing

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	66	44.3	44.6	44.6
	Yes	82	55.0	55.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 40. Internet access

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	17	11.4	11.5	11.5
	Yes	131	87.9	88.5	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 40. Personnel records

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	60	40.3	40.5	40.5
	Yes	88	59.1	59.5	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 40. Records management

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	26	17.4	17.6	17.6
	Yes	122	81.9	82.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 40. Resource allocation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	116	77.9	78.4	78.4
	Yes	32	21.5	21.6	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41a. Bias/hate crime

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	2	1.3	1.4	1.4
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	11	7.4	7.9	9.4
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	116	77.9	83.5	92.8
	Agency does not address this problem	10	6.7	7.2	100.0
	Total	139	93.3	100.0	
Missing	System	10	6.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41b. Bomb/explosive disposal

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	1	.7	.7	.7
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	8	5.4	5.9	6.7
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	48	32.2	35.6	42.2
	Agency does not address this problem	78	52.3	57.8	100.0
	Total	135	90.6	100.0	
Missing	System	14	9.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41c. Child abuse/endangerment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	18	12.1	13.0	13.0
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	27	18.1	19.6	32.6
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	86	57.7	62.3	94.9
	Agency does not address this problem	7	4.7	5.1	100.0
	Total	138	92.6	100.0	
Missing	System	11	7.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41d. Community crime prevention

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	35	23.5	24.5	24.5
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	20	13.4	14.0	38.5
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	84	56.4	58.7	97.2
	Agency does not address this problem	4	2.7	2.8	100.0
	Total	143	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	6	4.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41e. Community policing

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	24	16.1	17.3	17.3
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	17	11.4	12.2	29.5
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	87	58.4	62.6	92.1
	Agency does not address this problem	11	7.4	7.9	100.0
	Total	139	93.3	100.0	
Missing	System	10	6.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41f. Crime analysis

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	20	13.4	14.5	14.5
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	20	13.4	14.5	29.0
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	77	51.7	55.8	84.8
	Agency does not address this problem	21	14.1	15.2	100.0
	Total	138	92.6	100.0	
Missing	System	11	7.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41g. Cybercrime

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	4	2.7	3.1	3.1
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	19	12.8	14.6	17.7
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	69	46.3	53.1	70.8
	Agency does not address this problem	38	25.5	29.2	100.0
	Total	130	87.2	100.0	
Missing	System	19	12.8		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41h. Domestic violence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	23	15.4	16.2	16.2
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	22	14.8	15.5	31.7
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	93	62.4	65.5	97.2
	Agency does not address this problem	4	2.7	2.8	100.0
	Total	142	95.3	100.0	
Missing	System	7	4.7		
Total		149	100.0		

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Question 41i. Drug education in schools

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	17	11.4	12.4	12.4
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	27	18.1	19.7	32.1
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	62	41.6	45.3	77.4
	Agency does not address this problem	31	20.8	22.6	100.0
	Total	137	91.9	100.0	
Missing	System	12	8.1		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41j. Gangs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	20	13.4	14.3	14.3
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	17	11.4	12.1	26.4
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	87	58.4	62.1	88.6
	Agency does not address this problem	16	10.7	11.4	100.0
	Total	140	94.0	100.0	
Missing	System	9	6.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41k Impaired drivers

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	16	10.7	11.7	11.7
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	18	12.1	13.1	24.8
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	95	63.8	69.3	94.2
	Agency does not address this problem	8	5.4	5.8	100.0
	Total	137	91.9	100.0	
Missing	System	12	8.1		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41l. Internal affairs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	23	15.4	16.7	16.7
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	37	24.8	26.8	43.5
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	70	47.0	50.7	94.2
	Agency does not address this problem	8	5.4	5.8	100.0
	Total	138	92.6	100.0	
Missing	System	11	7.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41m. Juvenile crime

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	26	17.4	18.3	18.3
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	20	13.4	14.1	32.4
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	86	57.7	60.6	93.0
	Agency does not address this problem	10	6.7	7.0	100.0
	Total	142	95.3	100.0	
Missing	System	7	4.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41n. Meth labs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	16	10.7	11.8	11.8
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	26	17.4	19.1	30.9
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	57	38.3	41.9	72.8
	Agency does not address this problem	37	24.8	27.2	100.0
	Total	136	91.3	100.0	
Missing	System	13	8.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41o. Missing children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	10	6.7	7.1	7.1
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	22	14.8	15.6	22.7
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	97	65.1	68.8	91.5
	Agency does not address this problem	12	8.1	8.5	100.0
	Total	141	94.6	100.0	
Missing	System	8	5.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41p. Prosecutor relations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	8	5.4	5.9	5.9
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	24	16.1	17.8	23.7
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	73	49.0	54.1	77.8
	Agency does not address this problem	30	20.1	22.2	100.0
	Total	135	90.6	100.0	
Missing	System	14	9.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41q. Repeat offenders

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	3	2.0	2.2	2.2
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	9	6.0	6.7	9.0
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	79	53.0	59.0	67.9
	Agency does not address this problem	43	28.9	32.1	100.0
	Total	134	89.9	100.0	
Missing	System	15	10.1		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41r. Research and planning

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	13	8.7	9.6	9.6
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	21	14.1	15.6	25.2
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	79	53.0	58.5	83.7
	Agency does not address this problem	22	14.8	16.3	100.0
	Total	135	90.6	100.0	
Missing	System	14	9.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41s. School safety

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	29	19.5	21.2	21.2
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	24	16.1	17.5	38.7
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	67	45.0	48.9	87.6
	Agency does not address this problem	17	11.4	12.4	100.0
	Total	137	91.9	100.0	
Missing	System	12	8.1		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41t. Terrorism/homeland security

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	13	8.7	9.4	9.4
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	22	14.8	15.8	25.2
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	83	55.7	59.7	84.9
	Agency does not address this problem	21	14.1	15.1	100.0
	Total	139	93.3	100.0	
Missing	System	10	6.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41u. Victim assistance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	55	36.9	38.7	38.7
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	36	24.2	25.4	64.1
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	46	30.9	32.4	96.5
	Agency does not address this problem	5	3.4	3.5	100.0
	Total	142	95.3	100.0	
Missing	System	7	4.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41v. Youth outreach

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	9	6.0	6.7	6.7
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	17	11.4	12.6	19.3
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	77	51.7	57.0	76.3
	Agency does not address this problem	32	21.5	23.7	100.0
	Total	135	90.6	100.0	
Missing	System	14	9.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 41w. Mentally ill

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Addresses with full-time specialized unit	4	2.7	2.9	2.9
	Addresses with dedicated personnel	5	3.4	3.7	6.6
	Addresses, but without dedicated personnel	102	68.5	75.0	81.6
	Agency does not address this problem	25	16.8	18.4	100.0
	Total	136	91.3	100.0	
Missing	System	13	8.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 42. Deadly force/firearm discharge

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	4	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Yes	144	96.6	97.3	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 42. Less-lethal force

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	8	5.4	5.4	5.4
	Yes	140	94.0	94.6	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 42. Foot pursuits

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	80	53.7	54.1	54.1
	Yes	68	45.6	45.9	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 42. Strip searches

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	53	35.6	35.8	35.8
	Yes	95	63.8	64.2	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 42. Racial profiling

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	63	42.3	42.6	42.6
	Yes	85	57.0	57.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 42. Citizen complaints

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	40	26.8	27.0	27.0
	Yes	108	72.5	73.0	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 42. Conduct and appearance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	3	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Yes	145	97.3	98.0	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 42. Off-duty conduct

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	17	11.4	11.5	11.5
	Yes	131	87.9	88.5	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 42. Maximum Number of work hours

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	74	49.7	50.0	50.0
	Yes	74	49.7	50.0	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 42. Off-duty employment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	11	7.4	7.4	7.4
	Yes	137	91.9	92.6	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 42. Interacting with the media

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	38	25.5	25.7	25.7
	Yes	110	73.8	74.3	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 42. Mentally ill

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	66	44.3	46.2	46.2
	Yes	77	51.7	53.8	100.0
	Total	143	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	6	4.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 42. Dealing with homeless

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	124	83.2	83.8	83.8
	Yes	24	16.1	16.2	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 42. Dealing with domestic disputes

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	41	27.5	27.7	27.7
	Yes	107	71.8	72.3	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 42. Dealing with juveniles

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	47	31.5	31.8	31.8
	Yes	101	67.8	68.2	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 42. Employee counseling assistance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	71	47.7	48.0	48.0
	Yes	77	51.7	52.0	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 43. Which of the following best describes your agency's written policy for pursuit driving?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Discouragement	9	6.0	6.3	6.3
	Judgmental	37	24.8	25.7	31.9
	Restrictive	88	59.1	61.1	93.1
	Other Policy	6	4.0	4.2	97.2
	None	4	2.7	2.8	100.0
	Total	144	96.6	100.0	
Missing	System	5	3.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 44. Terrorism

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	97	65.1	68.8	68.8
	Yes	44	29.5	31.2	100.0
	Total	141	94.6	100.0	
Missing	System	8	5.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 44. Disaster response (excluding terrorism)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	41	27.5	29.1	29.1
	Yes	100	67.1	70.9	100.0
	Total	141	94.6	100.0	
Missing	System	8	5.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 45. Federal funding

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	91	61.1	61.9	61.9
	Yes	56	37.6	38.1	100.0
	Total	147	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 45. State funding

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	118	79.2	80.3	80.3
	Yes	29	19.5	19.7	100.0
	Total	147	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 45. Local funding

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	132	88.6	89.8	89.8
	Yes	15	10.1	10.2	100.0
	Total	147	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.3		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 46. Approximate funding agency received for the following

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Terrorism/disaster response equipment	39	322403.89	500	7661930
Terrorism/disaster response training	17	29852.41	1000	125000

Question 47. Primary coordinator

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Police chief or sheriff	85	57.0	59.4	59.4
	Fire chief or EMS	5	3.4	3.5	62.9
	Emergency management director	40	26.8	28.0	90.9
	City administrator	3	2.0	2.1	93.0
	Undetermined	3	2.0	2.1	95.1
	Other	7	4.7	4.9	100.0
	Total	143	96.0	100.0	
Missing	99	5	3.4		
	System	1	.7		
	Total	6	4.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 48. Has your agency conducted or participated in scenario-based trianing dealing with terrorist attack or disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	61	40.9	42.1	42.1
	Yes	84	56.4	57.9	100.0
	Total	145	97.3	100.0	
Missing	System	4	2.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 49. Fire department

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	72	48.3	50.3	50.3
	Yes	71	47.7	49.7	100.0
	Total	143	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	6	4.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 49. Emergency medical services

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	79	53.0	55.2	55.2
	Yes	64	43.0	44.8	100.0
	Total	143	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	6	4.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 49. Hospitals

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	93	62.4	65.0	65.0
	Yes	50	33.6	35.0	100.0
	Total	143	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	6	4.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 49. SLED

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	111	74.5	77.6	77.6
	Yes	32	21.5	22.4	100.0
	Total	143	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	6	4.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 49. State or local law enforcement agencies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	85	57.0	59.4	59.4
	Yes	58	38.9	40.6	100.0
	Total	143	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	6	4.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 49. Federal agencies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	123	82.6	86.0	86.0
	Yes	20	13.4	14.0	100.0
	Total	143	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	6	4.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 49. State or local emergency management agencies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	80	53.7	55.6	55.6
	Yes	64	43.0	44.4	100.0
	Total	144	96.6	100.0	
Missing	System	5	3.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 50. Does your agency have a written policy on dealing with the mentally ill?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	66	44.3	46.2	46.2
	Yes	77	51.7	53.8	100.0
	Total	143	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	6	4.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 51. Does your agency provide In-service training on the mentally ill?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Annual	37	24.8	25.3	25.3
	Less than annual	52	34.9	35.6	61.0
	None	57	38.3	39.0	100.0
	Total	146	98.0	100.0	
Missing	System	3	2.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 51a. Hours of in-service training on mentally ill provided to officers.

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Number of hours	139	3.55	0	50

Question 52. Jail diversion program

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	11	7.4	7.7	7.7
	no	97	65.1	67.8	75.5
	Not sure	35	23.5	24.5	100.0
	Total	143	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	6	4.0		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 53. Employs FT dedicated crime analysts

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	124	83.2	85.5	85.5
	Yes	21	14.1	14.5	100.0
	Total	145	97.3	100.0	
Missing	System	4	2.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 53. Employs FT dedicated intelligence analysts

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	122	81.9	89.1	89.1
	Yes	15	10.1	10.9	100.0
	Total	137	91.9	100.0	
Missing	System	12	8.1		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 53. Number of full-time sworn crime analysts

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Sworn crime analysts	141	.07	0	1

Question 53. Number of full-time non-sworn crime analysts

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Non-sworn crime analysts	136	.09	0	2

Question 53. Number of full-time sworn intelligence analysts

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Sworn intelligence analysts	143	.15	0	4

Question 53. Number of full-time non- sworn intelligence analysts

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Non-sworn intelligence analysts	136	.10	0	3

Quesiton 54. Uses computer software to perform crime analysis

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	88	59.1	62.4	62.4
	Yes	53	35.6	37.6	100.0
	Total	141	94.6	100.0	
Missing	System	8	5.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 54. Does your agency use computer software to perform intelligence analysis?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	96	64.4	72.7	72.7
	Yes	36	24.2	27.3	100.0
	Total	132	88.6	100.0	
Missing	System	17	11.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Q54a. When did your agency begin using crime analysis software?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Before 1990	1	.7	2.0	2.0
	1991-1995	3	2.0	6.0	8.0
	1996-2000	7	4.7	14.0	22.0
	2001-2005	26	17.4	52.0	74.0
	2006-present	13	8.7	26.0	100.0
	Total	50	33.6	100.0	
Missing	System	99	66.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Q54a. When did your agency begin using intelligence analysis software?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1991-1995	3	2.0	8.3	8.3
	1996-2000	5	3.4	13.9	22.2
	2001-2005	20	13.4	55.6	77.8
	2006-present	8	5.4	22.2	100.0
	Total	36	24.2	100.0	
Missing	System	113	75.8		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 55. Does your agency use the information provided by crime analysis to determine resource deployment?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	66	44.3	50.0	50.0
	Yes	66	44.3	50.0	100.0
	Total	132	88.6	100.0	
Missing	System	17	11.4		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Use - Powder cocaine

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	16	10.7	10.8	10.8
	Yes	132	88.6	89.2	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Use - Crack cocaine

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	17	11.4	11.5	11.5
	Yes	131	87.9	88.5	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Use - Marijuana

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	7	4.7	4.7	4.7
	Yes	141	94.6	95.3	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Use - Methamphetamines

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	41	27.5	27.7	27.7
	Yes	107	71.8	72.3	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Use - Heroin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	80	53.7	54.1	54.1
	Yes	68	45.6	45.9	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Use - MDMA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	68	45.6	45.9	45.9
	Yes	80	53.7	54.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Use - Hallucinogens

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	91	61.1	61.5	61.5
	Yes	57	38.3	38.5	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Use - Oxycontin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	51	34.2	34.5	34.5
	Yes	97	65.1	65.5	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Use - Other pharmaceuticals

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	51	34.2	34.5	34.5
	Yes	97	65.1	65.5	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Sale - Powder cocaine

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	33	22.1	22.3	22.3
	Yes	115	77.2	77.7	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

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Question 56 - Sale - Crack cocaine

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	26	17.4	17.6	17.6
	Yes	122	81.9	82.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Sale - Marijuana

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	20	13.4	13.5	13.5
	Yes	128	85.9	86.5	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Sale - Methamphetamines

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	62	41.6	41.9	41.9
	Yes	86	57.7	58.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Sale - Heroin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	99	66.4	66.9	66.9
	Yes	49	32.9	33.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Sale - MDMA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	83	55.7	56.1	56.1
	Yes	65	43.6	43.9	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Sale - Hallucinogens

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	112	75.2	75.7	75.7
	Yes	36	24.2	24.3	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Sale - Oxycontin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	63	42.3	42.6	42.6
	Yes	85	57.0	57.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Sale - Other pharmaceuticals

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	63	42.3	42.6	42.6
	Yes	85	57.0	57.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Manufacturing - Powder cocaine

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	131	87.9	88.5	88.5
	Yes	17	11.4	11.5	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Manufacturing - Crack cocaine

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	79	53.0	53.4	53.4
	Yes	69	46.3	46.6	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Manufacturing - Marijuana

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	77	51.7	52.0	52.0
	Yes	71	47.7	48.0	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Manufacturing - Methamphetamines

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	91	61.1	61.5	61.5
	Yes	57	38.3	38.5	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Manufacturing - Heroin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	143	96.0	96.6	96.6
	Yes	5	3.4	3.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Manufacturing - MDMA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	139	93.3	93.9	93.9
	Yes	9	6.0	6.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Manufacturing - Hallucinogens

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	145	97.3	98.0	98.0
	Yes	3	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Manufacturing - Oxycontin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	144	96.6	97.3	97.3
	Yes	4	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Manufacturing - Other pharmaceuticals

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	143	96.0	96.6	96.6
	Yes	5	3.4	3.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Trafficking - Powder cocaine

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	109	73.2	73.6	73.6
	Yes	39	26.2	26.4	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Trafficking - Crack cocaine

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	108	72.5	73.0	73.0
	Yes	40	26.8	27.0	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Trafficking - Marijuana

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	105	70.5	70.9	70.9
	Yes	43	28.9	29.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Trafficking - Methamphetamines

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	122	81.9	82.4	82.4
	Yes	26	17.4	17.6	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Quesiton 56 - Trafficking - Heroin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	130	87.2	87.8	87.8
	Yes	18	12.1	12.2	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Trafficking - MDMA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	129	86.6	87.2	87.2
	Yes	19	12.8	12.8	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Trafficking - Hallucinogens

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	139	93.3	93.9	93.9
	Yes	9	6.0	6.1	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Trafficking - Oxycontin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	132	88.6	89.2	89.2
	Yes	16	10.7	10.8	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Trafficking - Other pharmaceuticals

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	135	90.6	91.2	91.2
	Yes	13	8.7	8.8	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 56 - Does your agency have a specialized drug unit?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	70	47.0	47.3	47.3
	Yes	78	52.3	52.7	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 57. Number of full-time officers assigned to drug unit

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Full-time officers	147	2.05	0	26

Question 57. Number of part-time officers assigned to drug unit

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Part-time officers	132	.20	0	4

Question 58. In the last 12 months, has your agency participated in a multi-agency drug task force?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	61	40.9	41.2	41.2
	Yes	87	58.4	58.8	100.0
	Total	148	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 58a. Number of officers that participated in multi-agency drug task force

	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Officer participating	144	3.41	0	50

Question 59. In the past two years, policing activities by your agency related to drugs have done what?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Increased	84	56.4	57.9	57.9
	Decreased	2	1.3	1.4	59.3
	Remained the same	59	39.6	40.7	100.0
	Total	145	97.3	100.0	
Missing	System	4	2.7		
Total		149	100.0		

Question 60. In the past two years, drug activity in your jurisdiction has done what?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Increased	61	40.9	42.1	42.1
	Decreased	14	9.4	9.7	51.7
	Remained the same	70	47.0	48.3	100.0
	Total	145	97.3	100.0	
Missing	System	4	2.7		
Total		149	100.0		

APPENDIX D – Number of Officers per 1,000 Residents

<u>MUNICIPAL AGENCIES</u>

Name	Sworn	Population	# per 1,000
Abbeville PD	19	5900	3.2
Aiken DPS	NR	30000	---
Allendale PD	8	4500	1.8
Aynor PD	6	687	8.7
Bamberg PD	10	3888	2.6
Barnwell PD	16	5700	2.8
Bennettsville PD	34	10000	3.4
Bishopville PD	14	3800	3.7
Bluffton PD	31	12902	2.4
Bonneau PD	3	400	7.5
Bowman PD	3	2000	1.5
Camden PD	25	7000	3.6
Cameron PD	1	550	1.8
Cayce DPS	48	12500	3.8
Central PD	9	4200	2.1
Charleston PD	379	118492	3.2
Cheraw PD	21	6600	3.2
Chesnee PD	6	1100	5.5
Chesterfield PD	5	1400	3.6
Clemson PD	26	12000	2.2
Clinton DPS	37	8700	4.3
Clio PD	4	2500	1.6
Clover PD	15	4100	3.7
Columbia PD	325	115575	2.8
Conway PD	50	13293	3.8
Cottageville PD	4	600	6.7
Coward PD	1	655	1.5
Cowpens PD	9	2276	4.0
Darlington PD	25	7857	3.2
Denmark PD	9	3150	2.9
Dillon PD	24	6500	3.7
Due West PD	5	2000	2.5
Easley PD	43	20000	2.2
Edisto Beach PD	6	642	9.3

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Notes: NR = not reported; NA = not applicable; population figures self reported.

MUNICIPAL AGENCIES (continued)

Name	Sworn	Population	# per 1,000
Ehrhardt PD	8	619	12.9
Elgin PD	4	1500	2.7
Elloree PD	4	742	5.4
Estill PD	8	2500	3.2
Fairfax PD	7	3000	2.3
Florence PD	111	33000	3.4
Fort Mill PD	32	10000	3.2
Gaffney PD	39	13000	3.0
Georgetown PD	33	8900	3.7
Goose Creek PD	53	34000	1.6
Greenwood PD	49	22071	2.2
Greer PD	54	22000	2.5
Hanahan PD	31	15000	2.1
Hartsville PD	29	8000	3.6
Holly Hill PD	8	1200	6.7
Honea Path PD	14	3841	3.6
Horry County PD	278	212000	1.3
Inman PD	8	2000	4.0
Irmo Police Dept.	22	11309	1.9
Isle of Palms PD	19	4717	4.0
Jackson PD	5	2000	2.5
Jamestown PD	3	97	30.9
Johnston PD	7	2600	2.7
Kingstree PD	19	3496	5.4
Lancaster PD	34	8300	4.1
Landrum PD	9	3000	3.0
Lane PD	1	583	1.7
Laurens PD	28	10000	2.8
Lexington PD	39	16800	2.3
Liberty PD	16	3000	5.3
Lyman PD	7	3000	2.3
Marion PD	21	7800	2.7
Mauldin PD	39	19000	2.1
McBee PD	1	700	1.4
Mt. Pleasant PD	135	64000	2.1
Myrtle Beach PD	179	25000	7.2
N. Myrtle Beach DPS	97	10974	8.8
Newberry City PD	31	10800	2.9

(Continued on next page)

Notes: NR = not reported; NA = not applicable; population figures self reported.

MUNICIPAL AGENCIES (continued)

Name	Sworn	Population	# per 1,000
Ninety Six PD	4	1936	2.1
North Augusta DPS	52	19500	2.7
North Charleston PD	282	90000	3.1
North PD	3	800	3.8
Olanta PD	3	663	4.5
Orangeburg DPS	82	12765	6.4
Pageland PD	10	2521	4.0
Pamplico PD	4	1100	3.6
Pelion PD	3	800	3.8
Pine Ridge PD	2	1739	1.2
Ridgeville PD	2	1300	1.5
Rock Hill PD	120	61000	2.0
Salem PD	2	160	12.5
Saluda PD	10	3500	2.9
Simpsonville PD	46	17000	2.7
St. Matthews PD	6	2500	2.4
Sullivan's Island PD	8	2000	4.0
Summerton PD	9	1061	8.5
Summerville PD	78	42000	1.9
Sumter PD	110	48000	2.3
Timmonsville PD	7	25000	0.3
Union Public Safety	35	8700	4.0
Walhalla PD	14	3801	3.7
Wellford PD	8	4000	2.0
West Columbia PD	52	13064	4.0
Williamston PD	16	4000	4.0
Winnsboro DPS	24	3500	6.9
Yemassee PD	7	1200	5.8
York PD	24	8000	3.0

Notes: NR = not reported; NA = not applicable; population figures self reported.

SHERIFFS' AGENCIES

Name	Sworn	Population	# per 1,000
Abbeville County SO	25	26000	1.0
Aiken County SO	119	150000	0.8
Bamberg County SO	12	16658	0.7
Barnwell County SO	25	23500	1.1
Beaufort County SO	203	140000	1.5
Berkeley County SO	127	160000	0.8
Charleston County SO	259	309969	0.8
Chester County SO	43	35000	1.2
Chesterfield County SO	57	43000	1.3
Dillon County SO	33	30984	1.1
Dorchester County SO	153	108000	1.4
Fairfield County SO	45	23454	1.9
Georgetown County SO	71	62000	1.1
Greenville County SO	368	417166	0.9
Horry County SO	198	238493	0.8
Jasper County SO	30	21000	1.4
Kershaw County SO	61	57000	1.1
Lancaster County SO	73	72000	1.0
Laurens County SO	97	70293	1.4
Marlboro County SO	25	30000	0.8
Newberry County SO	44	37000	1.2
Pickens County SO	95	117000	0.8
Richland County SD	488	350000	1.4
Spartanburg County SO	296	271078	1.1
Sumter County SO	118	110000	1.1
Union County SO	28	30000	0.9
York County SO	153	199035	0.8

Notes: NR = not reported; NA = not applicable; population figures self reported.

SPECIAL DISTRICT AGENCIES

Name	Sworn	Population	# per 1,000
Benedict College DPS	20	2600	7.7
Bob Jones University Public Safety	4	7000	0.6
Charleston County Aviation Authority PD	30	336232	0.1
Charleston Southern University Campus Safety	0	3286	0.0
Coastal Carolina University DPS	22	9000	2.4
Columbia College PD	11	1800	6.1
Columbia International University DPS	0	1500	0.0
Columbia Metropolitan Airport Police	20	NA	---
Greenville Technical College PD	10	15000	0.7
Lander University PD	8	3000	2.7
Medical University of SC Public Safety	51	36000	1.4
Midlands Technical College Security	5	10000	0.5
Norfolk Southern Railroad PD	3	4300000	0.0
Spartanburg Methodist College Campus Safety	4	994	4.0
Tri County Technical College	2	5200	0.4
USC Aiken Police	9	3200	2.8
USC Beaufort PD	1	2000	0.5
USC Division of Law Enforcement and Safety	54	40000	1.4
USC Sumter	NR	1300	---

Notes: NR = not reported; NA = not applicable; population figures self reported.

STATE AGENCIES

Name	Sworn	Population	# per 1,000
SC Dept. of Natural Resources	264	4300000	0.1
SC Highway Patrol	902	4300000	0.2

Notes: NR = not reported; NA = not applicable; population figures self reported.

Exceptions were the Columbia Metropolitan Airport Police, the Ninety Six PD, the Kingstree PD, Charleston Southern University Campus Safety the Columbia PD, which didn't report population values, and the Pine Ridge PD reported a value clearly out of range. Values for Kingstree and Ninety Six are based on 2000 census population figures; the estimate for Columbia is based on the 2006 American Community Survey (http://factfinder.census.gov). Values for Charleston Southern University (2007) and Pine Ridge (2006) were retrieved from http://www.charlestonsouthern.edu and http://www.city-data.com/city/Pine-Ridge-South-Carolina.html, respectively.