



UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice

South Carolina 2016 Law Enforcement Census

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Introduction

In the 1980s the South Carolina legislature requested that the (then) College of Criminal Justice conduct annual surveys assessing the state of law enforcement in South Carolina. The legislature earmarked funds directly to the College to administer the survey. With financial support provided by the legislature, the College has conducted a yearly law enforcement census since 1988. Following its merger into the College of Liberal Arts, the College of Criminal Justice was renamed the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice and has continued to survey law enforcement agencies in the State.

Early versions of the survey were conducted through phone interviews, but as the survey became longer and more complex it was converted to a mail survey. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Census (hereafter, “the Census”) traditionally compiled information on agency characteristics, such the number of personnel employed, demographics, salary schedules, budgets, equipment and technology, policies, and so forth. In certain years, the Census included addenda on special topics of interest to law enforcement, including homeland security funding, foot pursuit policies, dealing with persons with mental illness, and community policing implementation.

Following meetings with representatives of various law enforcement agencies to explore how the Census could best serve the law enforcement community and the citizens of South Carolina in the 2000s, it was decided to conduct a general census every three years and to conduct surveys on specific issues facing law enforcement during in-between years. Past topics included gangs, academy and post-academy training standards, less-lethal weapons and use-of-force policies, and local law enforcement use of the South Carolina Intelligence and Information Center, to name a few. Reports on these and additional topics are available electronically at https://sc.edu/study/colleges_schools/artsandsciences/criminology_and_criminal_justice/beyond_the_classroom/research/index.php).

The 2016 survey returned to the traditional format to provide an update to earlier versions of the Census on the characteristics of South Carolina law enforcement agencies. The primary purpose of the traditional version is to inform law enforcement administrators on how their agencies compare to peer agencies within the State on agency characteristics noted above. This information can subsequently be used by administrators to inform their city, county or state officials on resource and funding needs.

Method and Findings

The 2016 Census survey questions were largely drawn from the Bureau of Justice Statistics’ Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey (see <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=248>), but incorporated additional questions created by faculty in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice. The findings are divided into four major sections: Agency Characteristics, Personnel Selection & Training, Operating Budgets & Salaries, and Equipment & Policies.

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 extracted from the 2012 National Directory of Law Enforcement Administrators[®]. According to the Directory, there were 282 agencies in the state that consisted of municipal, sheriff, county, special district, and state law enforcement agencies.

A cover letter, survey, and prepaid return envelope was mailed to each agency in mid-February 2016. The cover letter also provided a web address where the survey could be completed online if the agency preferred. Reminder letters were mailed to all agencies two weeks later, and in mid-March a second full survey packet was sent to remaining non-respondents. Agencies that did not respond to this second mailing were subsequently

mailed another survey packet approximately two weeks later. Responses were accepted until the end of August 2016.

Agency Characteristics

The section presents information regarding the number of sworn and non-sworn personnel by agency 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 1 presents the distribution of the types of law enforcement agencies surveyed and the number and percentage that returned a survey.¹ Of the 281 agencies contacted, 117 completed the survey for an overall response rate of 41.6%. The highest response rates were among municipal police departments (44.9%), special jurisdiction agencies (38.9%) and sheriffs' offices (28.3%).

Table 1. Number of agencies surveyed and number and percentage responding

Agency Type	Total Number of Agencies	Number of Responding Agencies	Percentage of Responding Agencies
Municipal	185	83	65.8
Sheriff	46	13	16.4
Departments of Public Safety	8	6	2.8
Special Jurisdiction	36	14	12.8
State	6	1	2.1
Total	281	117	100.0

Notes: The Horry County Police Department is included among municipal agencies. Special jurisdiction agencies consist primarily of college, university, and airport police.

Table 2 provides the distribution of full-time sworn personnel by agency type. Overall (all agencies), the number of full-time sworn personnel ranged from 2 to 578 and averaged 65 officers. The numbers for responding municipal police departments ranged from 2 to 437 officers and averaged 54 officers. The minimum and maximum number of sworn deputies for responding sheriff's agencies ranged from 34 to 578, respectively, and averaged 159. The figures for departments of public safety and special jurisdiction agencies are substantially lower in terms of the average and maximum number sworn.

Table 2. Average, minimum and maximum number of full-time sworn personnel by agency type

Agency Type	Number of Reporting Agencies	Average Number of Full-Time Sworn	Minimum and Maximum Number of Full-Time Sworn
Municipal	72	54	2 – 437
Sheriff	13	159	34 – 578
Departments of Public Safety	5	31	9 – 62
Special Jurisdiction	13	20	4 – 62
State	1	----	----
All Agencies	104	65	2 – 578

Note: The lone reporting state agency reported 399 sworn full-time officers.

Table 3. Table 3. Full-time sworn personnel per 1,000 residents by agency type

Agency Type	Number of Reporting Agencies	Average Number of Sworn per 1,000 residents	Minimum and Maximum Number of Sworn per 1,000 Residents
Municipal	70	3.6	0.8 – 17.0
Sheriff	13	1.2	0.7 – 2.1
Departments of Public Safety	3	2.9	2.8 – 3.0
All Agencies	86	3.2	0.7 – 3.2

Note: State and special district agencies are excluded due to non-comparable populations.

Table 3 presents the average, minimum, and maximum number of sworn personnel per 1,000 residents by agency type. 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 personnel that is comparable across agencies serving jurisdictions with widely varying populations.² As can be seen, municipal agencies tend to have more officers per 1,000 residents on average than do other agency types, while sheriff’s departments tend to have the lowest average rate. We point out that the municipal agency with the very high maximum rate of 17 officers per 1,000 residents is due to that jurisdiction having a small base population. Specifically, this agency reported a population of 411 residents and 7 sworn officers. When this department is excluded from the data, the minimum and maximum rates are 0.8 and 7.4, respectively, and the average rate is 3.4.

Table 4. Number of employed sworn personnel relative to number authorized

Municipal Departments			Sheriffs’ Agencies		
Difference	Frequency	Percent	Difference	Frequency	Percent
-64	1	1.4	-45	1	7.7
-19	1	1.4	-31	1	7.7
-12	2	2.8	-16	1	7.7
-9	1	1.4	-9	1	7.7
-8	1	1.4	-6	1	7.7
-7	2	2.8	-5	1	7.7
-6	3	4.2	-4	2	15.4
-4	2	2.8	-2	1	7.7
-3	5	7.0	-1	2	15.4
-2	9	12.7	0	1	7.7
-1	8	11.3	6	1	7.7
0	32	45.1	Total	13	100.0
1	2	2.8			
11	1	1.4			
25	1	1.4			
Total	71	100.0			

Notes: Statistics for other agency types are not presented due to low response rates.

Table 4 shows the difference in the reported number of full-time sworn personnel employed relative to the number authorized for municipal and sheriffs’ agencies. Most municipal agencies (32 or 45.1%) indicated they were at their authorized capacity. Nearly half of the reporting municipal agencies (35 or 49.3%) were below their authorized capacity (a few substantially so), while only four reported they exceeded their authorized capacity. Of the 13 reporting Sheriffs’ agencies, the majority (11 or 85.0%) indicated they were below their authorized capacity, one agency indicated it was at

²² It is important to note that the population-served figures used to calculate the rates were self-reported by the responding agencies. Rates for sheriffs’ agencies should be interpreted with caution as it is unknown how specific agencies calculated the size of the county resident populations they serve.

capacity, and one reported exceeding their authorized capacity. On average, the difference between the number employed and the number authorized for municipal and sheriffs’ agencies are -2.4 and -9.1, respectively.

Table 5. Percent civilian employees by agency type

Agency Type	Number of Reporting Agencies	Average Percentage of Civilian Employees	Minimum and Maximum Percentage of Civilian Employees
Municipal	73	15.0	0.0 – 54.3
Sheriff	13	22.8	7.8 – 67.5
Departments of Public Safety	5	29.0	0.0 – 48.5
Special Jurisdiction	12	30.7	0.0 – 79.1
State	1	30.5	----
All Agencies	104	18.6	0.0 – 79.1

Table 5 presents data on the degree of ‘civilianization’ of law enforcement agencies by type. On average, municipal agencies’ workforce consisted of 15% civilians, but ranged from a minimum of 0% to a maximum of 54.3%. Civilianization was higher among sheriffs’ agencies (22.8%, on average), with a minimum and maximum of 7.8 and 67.5%, respectively. Departments of public safety employees were 29.0% civilian on average, with a minimum and maximum of 0% of 48.5%, respectively. Special jurisdiction agencies reported employing the highest average rate of civilians (30.7%), which ranged from a minimum of 0% to a maximum of 79.1%. The lone state agency reported that 30.5% of its workforce consisted of civilian employees.

Personnel Demographics

This section presents demographic data on full-time sworn personnel employed (N = 6,634). Examining race/ethnicity, we see that statewide the vast majority (77.6%) of sworn officers/deputies were non-Hispanic White, 17.4% were non-Hispanic Black, 2.1% were Hispanic, 0.3% were Asian, 0.2% were Native American, 0.1% were Pacific Islanders, and 2.3% were ‘other.’

Figure 1. Racial/ethnic composition of full-time sworn officers

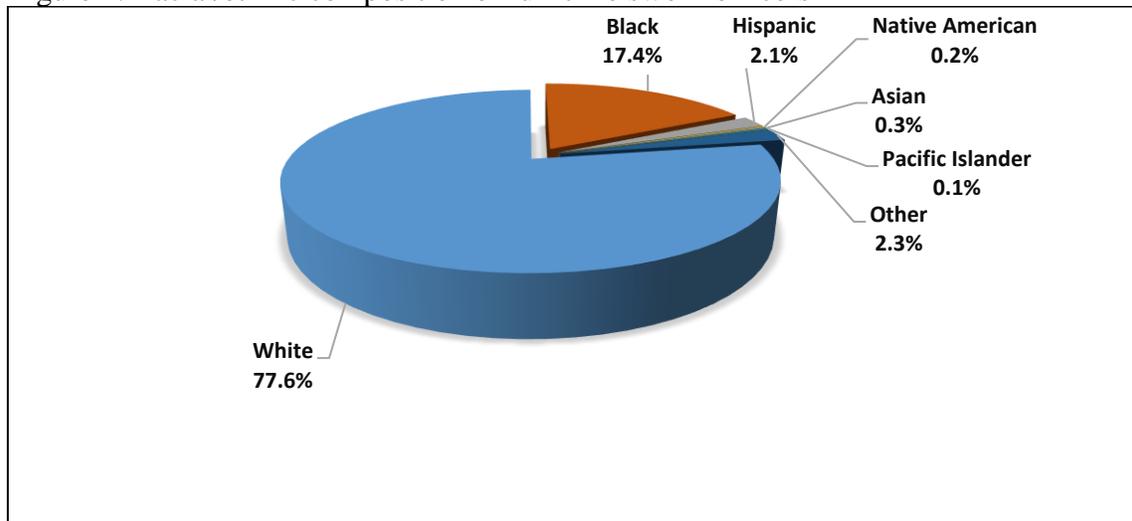


Table 6. Race and ethnicity of full-time sworn personnel by agency type

Agency Type	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Municipal	2,961	79.4	657	17.6	81	2.2	20	0.5	3,727	100
Sheriff	1,546	78.5	359	18.2	44	2.2	20	1.0	1,969	100
Dept. Public Safety	140	90.3	13	8.4	1	0.6	1	0.6	155	100
Special Jurisdiction	167	70.2	65	27.3	4	1.7	2	0.8	239	100
State	327	82.0	59	14.8	8	2.0	5	1.3	399	100

Notes: Native Americans, Asians, Pacific Islanders and ‘other’ are combined.

Table 6 shows a breakdown of the race/ethnicity of full-time sworn personnel by agency type. The results show distributions similar to those presented in Figure 1. There are, however, some notable exceptions. For example, Departments of Public Safety employed a substantially higher percentage of White officers (90.3%) and substantially lower percentages of Black (8.4%) and Hispanic (0.6%) officers than did other agencies, whereas Special Jurisdiction agencies employed a substantially lower percentage of White officers ((70.2%) and a substantially higher percentage of Black officers (27.3%).

Table 7 presents the percentages and minimum and maximum values for full-time sworn female officers/deputies for all responding agencies by agency type. Among all reporting agencies 14.5% of full-time sworn personnel were female, though the minimum and maximum values show wide variability, ranging from no sworn female officers to a maximum to 50%. The figures for municipal agencies are nearly identical. The lone state agency employed the greatest percentage of sworn female officers (29.8%), followed by special jurisdiction, sheriff, and departments of public safety.

Table 7. Gender composition of full-time sworn personnel by agency type

Agency Type	Number of Reporting Agencies	Number of Sworn Personnel	Percentage of Female Sworn	Minimum and Maximum Percentage of Female Sworn
Municipal	72	3,853	14.2	0.0 – 50.0
Sheriff	13	2,061	13.4	5.6 – 20.8
Departments of Public Safety	5	154	11.0	3.2 – 15.0
Special Jurisdiction	13	260	17.4	0.0 – 36.4
State	1	399	29.8	----
All Agencies	104	6,727	14.5	0.0 – 50.0

Note: The agency that reported half of their officers were female employed only four sworn personnel.

Operations

Survey questions on agency operations focused on law enforcement functions, allocation of personnel, services provided by agencies, use of patrol resources, calls for service load, specialized response areas, and department policies. Table 8 provides a comparison of the municipal and sheriffs’ departments that reported having primary responsibility for specific law enforcement functions. Large percentages of both types of law enforcement agencies indicated they respond to calls for service, engage in patrol, respond to criminal incidents, and engage in illegal drug enforcement. Most reported they are involved in criminal investigations of various types, though sheriffs’ agencies are more likely than municipal departments to engage in arson investigations (92.3% vs. 74.7%, respectively) and to investigate cybercrimes (76.9% vs. 57.8%, respectively). Sheriff’s agencies are more likely to be involved in detention-related functions, while the majority of both types of agencies engage in

traffic enforcement, traffic control, and accident investigations. Sheriffs' agencies, however, are less likely than municipal agencies to be involved in parking enforcement and commercial vehicle enforcement. Regarding special operations, few agencies reported engaging in bomb/explosive disposal or underwater recovery, while a greater percentage indicated they are involved in search and rescue and special weapons and tactics (SWAT) activities. In terms of court-related functions, most sheriffs' and municipal agencies execute arrest warrants, provide court security and enforce orders of protection. A majority of Sheriffs' agencies serve eviction notices (only one municipal agency answered this question) and they are more likely than municipal agencies to enforce child support orders.

Table 8. Functions agencies reported having primary responsibility for or perform on a regular basis

Law Enforcement Function	Municipal			Sheriff		
	N Agencies	N Missing	% Answering	N Agencies	N Missing	% Answering
Responds to calls for service	82	1	98.8	13	0	100.0
Patrol services	81	2	97.6	13	0	100.0
First response to criminal incidents	80	3	96.4	12	1	92.3
Drug enforcement	72	11	86.7	13	0	100.0
Criminal Investigations						
Death	77	6	92.8	13	0	100.0
Other violent	80	3	96.4	13	0	100.0
Arson	62	21	74.7	12	1	92.3
Other property	79	4	95.2	13	0	100.0
Cybercrimes	48	35	57.8	10	3	76.9
Detention-Related						
Jail operations	16	67	19.3	6	7	46.2
Facility separate from jail	6	77	7.2	1	12	7.7
Inmate transport	35	48	42.2	8	5	61.5
Temporary holding cell	6	77	7.2	3	10	23.1
Traffic Functions						
Traffic enforcement	80	3	96.4	12	1	92.3
Traffic direction/control	79	4	95.2	9	4	69.2
Accident investigations	80	3	96.4	7	6	53.8
Parking enforcement	66	17	79.5	5	8	38.5
Commercial vehicle enforcement	28	55	33.7	2	11	15.4
Special Operations						
Bomb/explosive disposal	6	77	7.2	5	8	38.5
Search & rescue	20	63	24.1	9	4	69.2
SWAT	26	57	31.3	12	1	92.3
Underwater recovery	2	81	2.4	6	7	46.2
Court-Related						
Execution of arrest warrants	73	10	88.0	13	0	100.0
Court security	56	27	67.5	13	0	100.0
Serving eviction notices	1	82	1.2	11	2	84.6
Enforcing protection orders	55	28	66.3	13	0	100.0
Enforcing child support orders	16	67	19.3	13	0	100.0

Note: We advise caution regarding certain comparisons due to high levels of missing values.

Agencies were asked how they managed their patrol resources in relation to shift length and shift rotation. Table 9 shows that all 13 reporting sheriffs' agencies and most (78.4%) of the responding municipal agencies have moved away from the traditional eight hour a day, five-day work schedules to 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 substantial variability in shift rotation schedules, especially among municipal departments, as shown in Table 10. Nearly one-third of municipal agencies reported having permanent shifts, 25% reported monthly rotations, and 21.7% reported utilizing some other shift rotation besides those listed in the table. Relatively few municipal agencies reported using quarterly, semi-annual or annual shift rotations. Of the 12 responding sheriffs' offices, most (46.2) reported using some other rotation schedule other than those listed in the table. Only 15.4% reported permanent rotations, while 30.8% reported monthly rotations.

Table 9. Patrol shift lengths

Shift Length	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
8 hours	9	10.2	0	0.0
10 hours	8	9.1	0	0.0
12 hours	69	78.4	13	100.0
12 hours	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	2	2.3	0	0.0
Total	88	100.0	13	100.0

Table 10. Patrol shift rotations

Rotation	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
Weekly	6	7.2	0	0.0
Monthly	21	25.3	4	30.8
Quarterly	5	6.0	0	0.0
Semi-Annually	1	1.2	0	0.0
Annually	1	1.2	0	0.0
Permanent – no rotation	27	32.5	2	15.4
Other	18	21.7	6	46.2
Total	79	100.0	12	100.0

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. Overall, 89.2% of all responding agencies reported participating in a 911 system. Figure 2 shows that of the 12 reporting sheriffs' agencies, all indicated they participate in a 911 system, followed by 94.5% of municipal departments, 80% of public safety departments, and 57.1% of special district departments. The lone state agency indicated it did not participate in a 911 system.

Figure 2. Percentage of agencies reporting they participate in an emergency 911 system

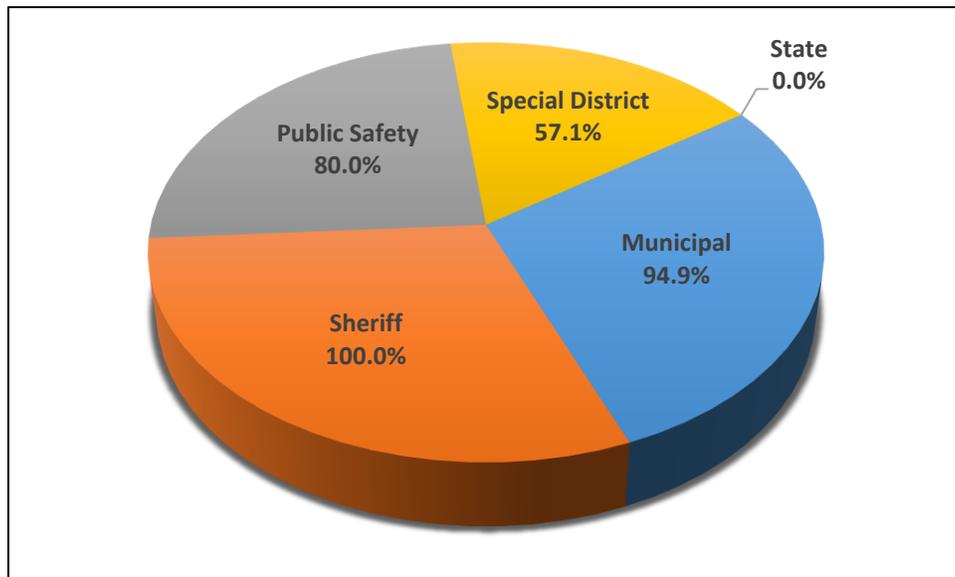


Table 11. Type of center operating 911 emergency system

Type of Center	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
Own agency	8	11.1	4	33.3
City/county communication center	34	47.2	8	66.7
County sheriffs' office	25	34.7	0	0.0
Other	5	6.9	0	0.0
Total	72	100.0	12	100.0

Agencies also were asked about who operates their 911 system. Table 11 presents the responses to this question for municipal and sheriffs' agencies. The majority of municipal police departments and sheriffs' departments participate in joint city/county communications centers (47.2% and 66.7%, respectively). One-third (33.3%) of sheriffs' departments operate their own communication centers, whereas only 11.1% of participating municipal agencies operate their own center. A little over one-third (34.7%) of municipal agencies work with communications centers that are solely operated by county sheriffs' departments.

One indicator of agency workload is 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 ending December 31, 2015. Table 12 below presents data on calls for municipal and sheriffs' agencies. The 71 responding municipal departments reported receiving a total 1,860,351 calls for service, while the 11 responding sheriffs' agencies reported a total of 1,170,115 calls. The minimum number of calls reported by municipal departments was 62 and the maximum was 372,000. The minimum reported by sheriffs' agencies was 15,000 and the maximum was 395,046. On average, municipal and sheriffs' agencies received 26,202 and 106,374 calls for service, respectively. The average number of calls managed by municipal and sheriffs' agencies was 26,202.1 and 106,374.1, respectively.

Table 12. Calls for service for municipal and sheriffs' agencies, Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2015

Agency Type	Number of Agencies Reporting	Total Calls for Service	Range of Total Calls for Service		Average Number of Calls for Service
			Minimum	Maximum	
Municipal	71	1,860,351	62	372,000	26,202.1
Sheriff	11	1,170,115	15,000	395,046	106,374.1

In addition to questions about general operations, agencies were asked about the incorporation of specialized units in their organizations. As indicated in Table 13, Sheriffs' offices were more likely than municipal departments to report having a full-time dedicated traffic unit (61.5% vs. 30.4%, respectively).

Table 13. Agency has a full-time dedicated traffic unit

Response	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	24	30.4	8	61.5
No	55	69.6	5	38.5
Total	79	100.0	13	100.0

Table 14. Agency has special weapons and tactical unit (SWAT)

	Municipal			Sheriff		
	N Reporting	N SWAT	%	N Reporting	N SWAT	%
Any SWAT	80	29	36.3	13	13	100.0
Full-time Unit	76	2	2.6	10	0	0.0
Part-time Unit	76	23	30.3	10	10	100.0
Multi-jurisdiction	80	7	8.8	13	3	23.1

Table 14 presents information on whether agencies had a Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team or unit. Agencies could indicate they had a full- or part-time unit and whether one or more of their officers/deputies participated in a multi-jurisdictional SWAT team or unit. A full-time team is composed of officers/deputies whose primary assignment is devoted to the unit. Part-time teams are composed of officers/deputies who have other primary assignments in the agency, such as patrol or investigations, but who also are assigned to SWAT responsibilities. Multi-jurisdiction units are composed of officers/deputies from multiple agencies within a proximate geographical area. The participation of these officers is similar to those in part-time units in that they have other primary assignments and participate in the unit on an as needed basis.³ Keeping in mind the caveats noted in footnote 3, Table 14 shows that of 80 responding municipal departments, 36.3% had either a full- or part-time SWAT unit (“Any SWAT”); of 76 departments, 2.6% had full-time units and 30.3% had part-time units. As shown in the last row, 8.8% of 80 municipal departments participated in jurisdictional task forces. All

³ Before discussing the statistics in Table 14, we note some caveats regarding the data. Some agencies indicated they had both full-time and part-time SWAT units. When this occurred, we considered the information as missing since we were unable to determine which was correct. For example, there were two sheriff's offices that indicated they had both full-time and part-time SWAT units, so for these agencies, the values were set to missing. Further, one of the Sheriffs' agencies indicated one or more of their deputies participated in a multi-jurisdiction SWAT task force but did not indicate whether they had a full- or part-time SWAT unit. We assume, however, that these three agencies had either a full- or part-time unit and that one of them participated in a multi-jurisdictional task force. Thus, we know that all 13 sheriffs' agencies had some type of SWAT unit (see the row Any SWAT in Table 14), that 10 had part-time units, and that 3 participated in multi-jurisdictional task forces.

13 sheriffs' agencies had a full- or part-time SWAT unit, 10 out of 10 agencies (100%) had part-time units and that three (23.1%) participated in multi-jurisdictional task forces.

Table 15. School resource officer placement by school type

Type of School	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
Elementary Schools	19	---	6	46.2
Middle Schools	32	---	12	92.3
High Schools	28	---	13	100.0
Alternative Schools / Academies	11	---	7	53.8
Total	90	---	38	---

Notes: Percentages are not reported for SRO-related questions for municipal agencies (see footnote 4). Categories are not mutually exclusive, thus percentages for Sheriffs' agencies are not summed.

Given school safety concerns due to several mass school shooting incidents in recent years, law enforcement agencies have increasingly placed school resource officers/deputies (SROs) in schools. The survey asked agencies whether they employed SROs, the number employed, and the types of schools to which SROs were assigned. Note, however, due to a data error, we are unable to accurately calculate percentages for municipal agencies.⁴ The data show that 41 municipal agencies reported employing between 1 and 4 SROs; 8 agencies employed 1, 19 employed 2, 12 employed 3 and 2 employed 4 SROs for a total of 90 (mean = 2.2). Thirteen responding sheriffs' agencies also reported employing between 1 and 4 SROs; 1 sheriff's agency employed 1 SRO, 4 employed 2, 3 employed 3, and 5 agencies employed 4 SROs for a total of 38 (mean = 2.9).

As indicated in Table 15, the 41 municipal agencies assigned 19 SROs to elementary schools, 32 to middle schools, 28 to high schools and 11 to alternative schools/academies. The 13 sheriffs' agencies assigned 6 SROs to elementary schools, 12 to middle schools, 13 to high schools, and 7 SROs to alternative schools/academies.

Table 16. Crime lab information

Analyses Conducted	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
DNA analysis	0	0.0	2	33.3
Latent fingerprint analysis/comparisons	11	78.6	5	83.3
Ballistics analysis	0	0.0	2	33.3
Drug analysis	11	78.6	6	100.0
Computer forensics	3	21.4	3	50.0
Other	1	7.1	1	16.7

Note: Categories are not mutually exclusive, thus percentages are not summed.

Of 77 responding municipal departments, 14 or 18.2% reported operating their own crime lab, while 6 (46.2%) of 13 responding sheriffs' agencies reported doing so. Table 15 presents the types of analyses conducted by municipal departments and sheriffs' agencies that have crime labs. As shown, none of the 14 municipal agencies with crime labs conduct DNA analysis, whereas two of six (33.3%) of the sheriffs' agencies do so. A majority of municipal and sheriffs' agencies with crime labs, however, reported conducting latent fingerprint analyses/comparisons (78.6% and 83.3%, respectively). None of the municipal departments reported conducting ballistics analysis, though two (33.3%) sheriffs' agencies reported doing so. A majority of municipal

⁴ Specifically, we were unable to determine whether a "no" response (coded 0) to these questions represented a "true zero" or a missing value (i.e., respondents skipped over one or more questions). We therefore only report information from municipal agencies that provided answers to the questions regarding SROs. This was not an issue for sheriffs' offices as all 13 answered the questions.

departments (78.6%) indicated conducting drug analyses and all six sheriffs' agencies indicated doing so. Three municipal departments (21.4%) reported conducting computer forensics analysis, while three (50%) sheriffs' agencies did so. Lastly, one municipal department reported having cellphone forensics capability and one sheriffs' agency reported having arson debris forensics capability.

Table 17. Agency has an in-house attorney

Response	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	19	24.4	8	61.5
No	59	75.6	5	38.5
Total	78	100.0	13	100.0

Table 18. Agency employs or contracts with a psychologist or counselor

Response	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	40	54.1	7	63.6
No	34	45.9	4	36.4
Total	74	100.0	11	100.0

Table 19. Agency has officers/staff who provide translation services

Response	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	50	64.1	9	69.2
No	28	35.9	4	30.8
Total	78	100.0	13	100.0

Tables 17 through 19 provide information on whether municipal and sheriffs' agencies retain in-house attorneys, employ or contract with a psychologist or counselor, and have civilian or sworn personnel who provide translation services, respectively. Twenty-four percent of municipal departments and 61.5% of sheriffs' agencies reported employing an in-house attorney, 54.1% of municipal departments and 63.6% of sheriffs' agencies indicated they employ or contract with a psychologist or counselor to provide services to their personnel, and 64.1% of municipal departments and 69.2% of sheriffs' agencies indicated they have sworn or nonsworn personnel who provide translation services (primarily Spanish).⁵

Table 20. Number of agencies reporting national and/or state accreditation

Accreditation	Municipal	Sheriff
	N	N
National	11	4
State	14	4
National & State	6	4

Note: Percentages not reported; see footnote 5 for an explanation.

⁵ Fifteen mostly larger law enforcement agencies listed multiple languages or a language other than Spanish, including Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, French, German, Gujarati, Haitian, Hindi, Italian, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Tagalog (Filipino), Vietnamese, West African dialects and sign language.

Another consideration that can impact the operations of agencies is their voluntary participation in a national and/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 20 indicates that of 83 municipal departments that returned a survey, 11 (13.3%) reported they were nationally accredited, 14 (16.9%) reported they were state accredited, and 6 (7.2%) reported they were both nationally and state accredited. Among the 13 Sheriffs' agencies, 4 (30.8%) reported they were nationally accredited, 4 (30.8%) reported they were state accredited, and 3 (23.1%) reported they were both nationally and state accredited. The primary reason for not seeking accreditation given by agencies was that it was too expensive, followed by they saw little value in being accredited.

Table 21. Minimum Education Requirements

Degree Requirement	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
Four-year college degree	0	0.0	2	15.4
Two-year college degree	2	2.5	0	0.0
Some college but no degree	0	0.0	0	0.0
High school diploma or equivalent	75	94.9	11	84.6
No education requirement	2	2.5	0	0.0
Total	79	100.0	13	100.0

Minimum education requirements among municipal and sheriffs' are represented in Table 21. The vast majority of municipal and sheriffs' agencies require a high school diploma or equivalent (94.5% and 84.6%, respectively). Two municipal departments (2.5%), but no sheriffs' agencies, indicated they do not have a minimum educational requirement, while two sheriffs' agencies (15.4%), but no municipal departments, reported they required a four-year college degree. Lastly, two municipal departments (2.5%), but no sheriffs' agencies, reported requiring a two-year college degree.

Personnel Selection and Training

Table 22 below presents information on the types of screening methods used by municipal and sheriffs' agencies. As can be seen, the majority of both kinds of agencies require personal interviews, background checks, credit history checks, criminal history checks, drug tests, and medical exams. Analytical/problem solving assessments, physical agility tests, polygraph examinations, psychological evaluations, and written aptitude tests were relatively common, while assessments of understanding of diverse cultural populations, voice stress analysis, mediation/conflict management skills, and volunteer/community service history checks were uncommon. In terms of "other" screening methods, one municipal department indicated it checks with the South Carolina Criminal Justice for prior law enforcement experience and one sheriff's agency reported it requires a writing sample.

Table 22. Agencies using different screening techniques

Screening Technique	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
Analytical/problem solving assessment	30	36.1	4	30.8
Personal interview	79	95.2	13	100.0
Understanding diverse cultural populations	13	15.7	1	16.7
Personality inventory	24	28.9	4	30.8
Background investigation	79	91.6	5	83.3
Physical agility test	36	43.4	7	53.8
Credit history check	57	68.7	12	92.3
Polygraph examination	21	25.3	6	46.2
Criminal history check	79	95.2	13	100.0
Psychological evaluation	38	45.8	7	53.8
Driving history check	79	95.2	5	83.3
Second language check	2	2.4	0	0.0
Drug test	72	86.7	13	100.0
Voice stress analyzer	2	2.4	0	0.0
Mediation/conflict management skills	4	4.8	0	0.0
Volunteer/community service history check	7	8.4	0	0.0
Medical examination	66	79.5	10	76.9
Written aptitude test	34	41.0	6	46.2
Other	1	1.2	1	7.7

Table 23. Additional training provided by agency type

Type of Training	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
Classroom or field training	51	64.6	12	92.3
Classroom training	30	36.1	9	69.2
Field training	46	55.4	11	84.6

Agencies were asked if they provided any training (classroom or field) beyond that given by the South Carolina Training Academy. Of 79 responding municipal departments and 12 responding sheriffs' agencies, 51 (64.6%) and (92.3%), respectively, reported doing so (Table 23). Of the 51 responding municipal departments, 30 (36.1%) indicated they provided classroom-based training and 46 (55.4%) indicated they provided field training. Among the 12 responding sheriffs' agencies, 9 (69.2%) reported providing classroom-based training and 11 (84.6%) reported providing field training.

Agencies were also asked how often they administer physical fitness tests for officers. Table 24 shows that among 76 municipal departments, 16 (21.1%) reported they conduct annual physical fitness tests, four (5.3%) reported they do so semiannually, and another four reported they conducted tests based on some other schedule. Most departments, however, reported no they do not conduct fitness tests (52 or 67.5%). Among the 13 sheriffs' agencies, five reported they require an annual physical fitness test, while the majority (8 or 61.5%) reported no testing requirement.

Table 24. Frequency of physical fitness tests by agency type

Frequency of Testing	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
Annually	16	28.8	5	38.5
Semiannually	4	5.2	8	61.5
Other schedule	4	5.2	0	0.0
No testing requirement	52	67.5	0	0.0
Total	76	100.0	13	100.0

Figure 3. Average percentage of sworn personnel assigned to different functions

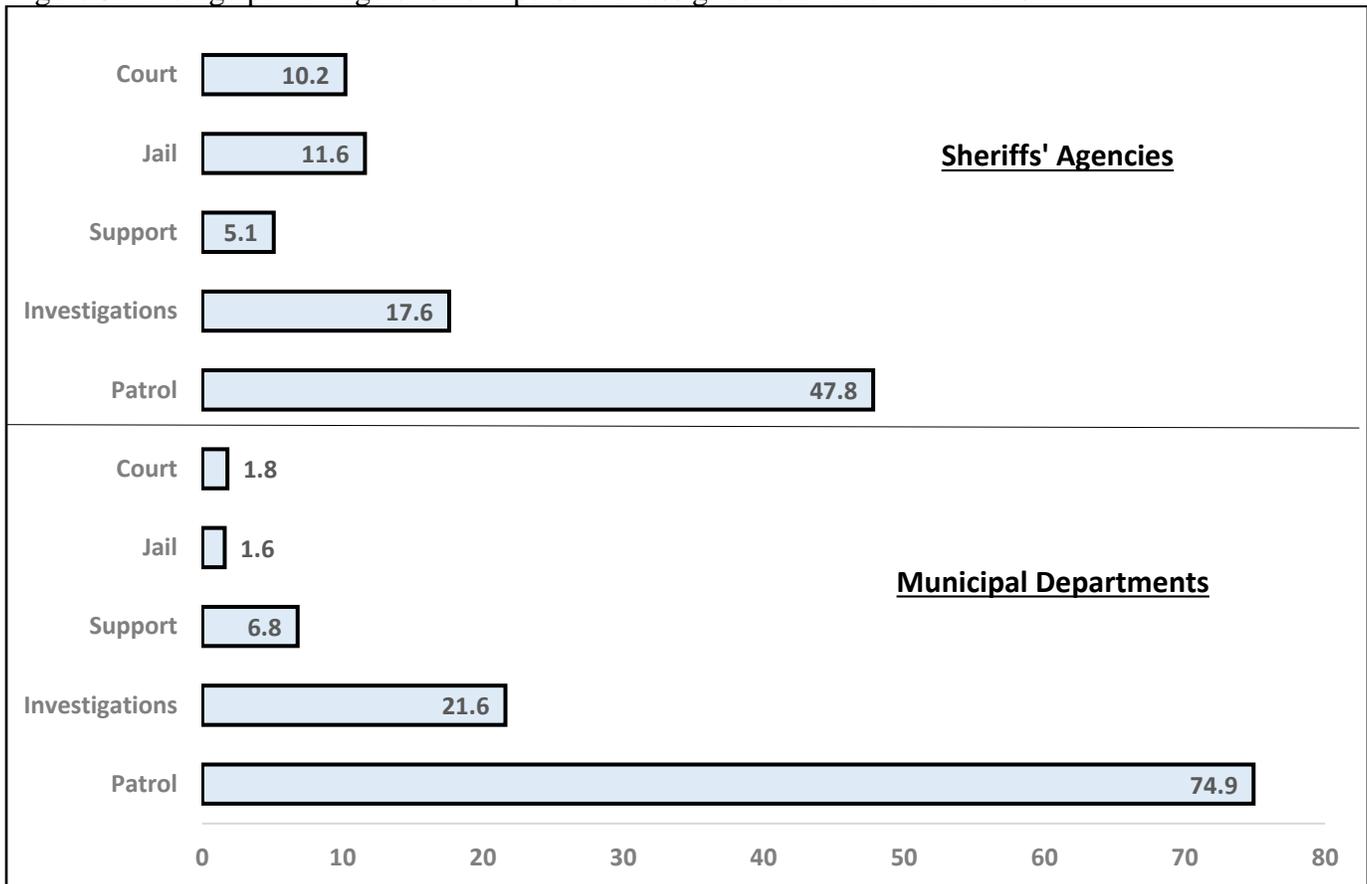


Figure 3 presents the average percentage of sworn personnel assigned to different law enforcement functions for sheriffs' agencies (top panel) and municipal departments (bottom panel). Sheriffs' agencies on average assigned 10.2% of their sworn deputies to court-related duties, 11.5% to jail operations, 5.1% to support services (record clerks, data processors, crime analysts, etc.), 17.6% to investigations, and 47.8% were assigned to uniformed

patrol. Municipal departments assigned 1.8% of their officers to court-related duties, 1.6% to jail operations, 6.8% to support services, 21.6% to investigations, and 74.9% were assigned to uniformed patrol.

Table 25. Agencies that provide special pay benefits

Special Benefit Type	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
Education incentive	17	20.5	4	30.8
Tuition reimbursement	24	28.9	1	7.7
Field training officer	13	15.7	2	15.4
Bilingual ability	6	7.2	3	23.1
Hazardous Pay	0	0.0	0	0.0
Special skill proficiency	2	2.4	1	7.7
Shift differential	4	4.8	1	7.7
Military service	6	7.2	1	7.7

Table 25 presents the number and percentage of municipal and sheriffs' agencies that provide special pay benefits. Municipal agencies more frequently provide educational benefits, serving as a field training officer, provide pay benefits for tuition reimbursement (28.2%), educational incentives (20.5%), and being a field training officer (15.7%). Educational incentives (30.8%), bilingual ability (23.1%), and being a field training officer (15.4%) are the most utilized special pay benefits offered by sheriffs' departments.

Table 26. Minimum, maximum, and mean number of youth cadets and reserve officers employed

	Municipal				Sheriff			
	N Agencies	Min	Max	Mean	N Agencies	Min	Max	Mean
Youth cadets	7	12	30	20.7	6	6	16	11.5
Reserve officers	44	0	27	1.4	11	1	76	12.5

Notes: Eight municipal departments indicated they had reserve officer programs but reported employing zero (0) officers. It is not clear if the zeros are a result of data entry errors on part of agencies or whether they, in fact, did not employ any reserve officers at the time of the survey. Thus, we caution readers regarding the accuracy of the associated statistics.

Agencies also were asked about information pertaining to having youth cadet programs and the employment of reserve officers. Table 26 indicates that of 77 responding municipal agencies, only 7 (9.1%) reported having a youth cadet program, while 44 (57.1%) reported employing reserve officers. Among 13 responding sheriffs' agencies, 6 (46.2%) indicated having a youth cadet program and 11 (84.6%) indicated they employed reserve officers. Further, 6 municipal agencies reported having 12 to 30 cadets (mean = 20.7) and sheriffs' agencies reported having 6 to 16 cadets (mean = 11.5). In terms of reserve officers, municipal departments reported employing 0 to 27 (mean = 1.4) at the time of the survey; sheriffs' offices reported employing 1 to 76 (mean = 12.5%) reserve officers.

Operating Budgets and Salaries

Table 27. Minimum, maximum, and average budgets for municipal and sheriffs' agencies

	N	Min (\$)	Max (\$)	Average (\$)
Municipal Agencies				
Agency's total operating budget for most recent fiscal year	67	6,000	35,586,553	3,872,698
Agency's total training budget for most recent fiscal year	65	0	255,430	22,086
Amount paid for overtime in most recent fiscal year	63	0	1,846,802	129,776
Total estimated value of seizures from asset forfeiture programs during most recent fiscal year	63	0	750,000	40,918
Sheriffs' Agencies				
Agency's total operating budget for most recent fiscal year	11	3,076,600	66,000,000	18,860,772
Agency's total training budget for most recent fiscal year	10	4,800	162,000	58,017
Amount paid for overtime in most recent fiscal year	9	70,069	1,193,000	483,907
Total estimated value of seizures from asset forfeiture programs during most recent fiscal year	9	0	533,797	166,014

Note: Two municipal agencies that reported zero training budgets employed two sworn officers each and served populations of 600 or fewer residents.

Table 27 presents minimum, maximum, and average operating and training budgets for municipal and sheriffs' agencies. Also included in this table are the amounts paid for overtime and the estimated value of seizures from asset forfeiture programs. Among 67 reporting municipal agencies, the average total operating budget during the most recent fiscal year was \$3,872, 698 (minimum = \$6,000; maximum = \$35,586,553). Training budgets averaged \$22,086 (minimum = zero, maximum = \$255,430).

The agency with the lowest total operating budget had an operating budget of 15,575 while the agency with the largest operating budget had a budget of 96,789,476. The agency with the largest total training budget for the most recent fiscal year had 623,000 and the average total training budget was 36,859.40. The agency with the largest amount of overtime paid, paid 1,846,802 during the most recent fiscal year while the average amount of overtime paid by agencies was 173,354.73. The largest amount of total estimated value of seizures was 1,203,719 and the average amount of value seized by agencies was 177,848.35.

Table 28 below presents salary schedules for different ranks for municipal and sheriffs' agencies. Specifically, we present reported minimum salaries, maximum salaries, minimum average salaries, and maximum average salaries. Examining salaries for municipal agency heads as an example, the minimum or lowest reported salary among 59 responding agencies was \$30,000; among these agencies that reported minimum salaries, the average was \$59,580 (*minimum average reported salary*). The maximum or highest reported salary among 61 responding agencies was \$154,181; among these agencies that reported maximum salaries, the average was \$79,863 (*maximum average reported salary*).

Table 28. Salary schedules for municipal and sheriffs' agencies

Position Type	Number of Agencies Reporting	Municipal (\$)	Number of Agencies Reporting	Sheriff (\$)
Agency Head				
Minimum Reported Salary	59	30,000	7	68,675
Maximum Reported Salary	61	154,181	7	157,000
Minimum Average Reported Salary	59	59,580	7	81,915
Maximum Average Reported Salary	61	79,863	7	121,318
Assistant Agency Head				
Minimum Reported Salary	21	27,000	10	43,281
Maximum Reported Salary	18	13,4667	9	124,000
Minimum Average Reported Salary	21	54,422	10	64,220
Maximum Average Reported Salary	18	77,201	9	90,471
Major				
Minimum Reported Salary	11	37,000	7	46,477
Maximum Reported Salary	11	117,624	6	106,302
Minimum Average Reported Salary	11	58,126	7	59,150
Maximum Average Reported Salary	11	81,316	6	85,823
Captain				
Minimum Reported Salary	34	38,421	10	34,941
Maximum Reported Salary	33	103,272	9	101,240
Minimum Average Reported Salary	34	51,376	10	52,367
Maximum Average Reported Salary	33	70,164	9	74,750
Lieutenant				
Minimum Reported Salary	45	27,000	10	30,769
Maximum Reported Salary	49	87,155	9	96,419
Minimum Average Reported Salary	45	43,337	10	45,156
Maximum Average Reported Salary	49	57,237	9	65,675
Sergeant				
Minimum Reported Salary	53	25,000	10	26,599
Maximum Reported Salary	52	75,515	9	58,789
Minimum Average Reported Salary	53	38,744	10	39,501
Maximum Average Reported Salary	52	50,439	9	115,340
Senior Officer / Deputy				
Minimum Reported Salary	24	28,000	9	28,946
Maximum Reported Salary	26	69,368	8	60,000
Minimum Average Reported Salary	24	35,557	9	36,065
Maximum Average Reported Salary	26	45,920	8	49,815
Patrol Officer / Deputy				
Minimum Reported Salary	58	20,000	9	27,568
Maximum Reported Salary	58	65,642	8	56,885
Minimum Average Reported Salary	58	32,238	9	32,730
Maximum Average Reported Salary	58	41,736	8	45,421
Entry Level Officer / Deputy				
Minimum Reported Salary	52	20,000	9	26,589
Maximum Reported Salary	47	60,823	9	56,003
Minimum Average Reported Salary	52	30,358	9	31,666
Maximum Average Reported Salary	47	36,294	9	40,828

Table 29. Education or experience affects entry-level sworn personnel starting salaries

		Municipal		Sheriff	
		N	%	N	%
Education	Yes	34	49.5	7	58.3
	No	40	54.1	5	41.7
	Total	74	100.0	12	100.0
Experience	Yes	57	74.0	11	91.7
	No	20	26.0	1	41.7
	Total	77	100.0	12	100.0

Table 29 indicates whether municipal and sheriffs' agencies provide a salary differential for entry-level sworn personnel who have higher levels of education and prior experience as a law enforcement officer. Among responding municipal agencies, nearly half (49.5%) do so for higher levels of education and 74% do so for prior experience, respectively. Among sheriffs' agencies, 58.3% and 91.7%, respectively, reported having salary differentials. Clearly, previous experience is more valued among both types of agencies.

Table 30. The number of agencies that supply or provide a cash allowance for

Agency Type	Supplies	Cash Allowance
Municipal		
Primary sidearm	71	0
Backup sidearm	17	0
Body armor	72	0
CED	70	0
Body camera	55	0
Uniform	72	1
Sheriff		
Primary sidearm	12	0
Backup sidearm	3	0
Body armor	12	0
CED	12	0
Body camera	8	0
Uniform	12	0

Table 30 displays the number of agencies that either supply or provide a cash allowance for different kinds of equipment to their sworn personnel. A majority of both types of agencies supply their sworn personnel with primary sidearms, body armor, CEDs body cameras and uniforms. They are much less likely to supply a back-up sidearm. Only one municipal agency reportedly provided a cash allowance (uniform).

Equipment and Policies

Table 31 below displays the type of primary sidearm agencies authorized. (Because respondents were able to choose more than one caliber, percentages are not presented.) As shown, the most commonly authorized primary sidearms are the .40 caliber, the .45 caliber and the 9mm. None of the agencies listed the .357 caliber.

Table 31. Primary sidearm used by all agencies

	N
9mm	13
.45 Caliber	26
.40 Caliber	79
.357 Caliber	0
.380 Caliber	1
Other	9

Table 32 presents the number and percentage of agencies that require officers to wear body armor. The vast majority of agencies require their officers to wear body armor at all times (93.6%). A few agencies require body armor to be worn in special circumstances (2.8%) and 43.7% of agencies do not require body armor to be worn.

Table 32. Total number of agencies requiring body armor

	N	%
Requires body armor at all times	100	93.6
Requires body armor in special circumstances	3	2.8
Does not require body armor	4	3.7
Total	107	100.0

Table 33. Total number of agencies that authorize different types of weapons/force

	N Municipal	N Sheriff
Impact devices: Traditional baton	6	1
Impact devices: Collapsible baton	49	10
Impact devices: PR-24	4	0
Impact devices: Blackjack/slapjack	0	0
Impact munitions: Soft projectile	14	5
Impact munitions: Rubber bullet	4	2
Impact: Other	2	13
Chemical agents: Personal-issue OC	59	11
Chemical agents: Personal-issue CN/CS gas	0	0
Chemical agents: Other	2	1
Other weapons: Hand-held electrical device – standoff	70	11
Other weapons: Hand-held electrical stun device - direct contact	2	1
Other weapons: Flashbang grenade	10	6
Other weapons: High intensity light device	0	0
Other weapons: Neck restraint	0	1

Table 33 presents the different types of less-lethal weapons or physical force authorized by agencies. Among the types of hand-held impact devices, collapsible batons were most commonly authorized by municipal (49) and sheriffs' agencies (11). Soft projectiles were more commonly authorized than were rubber bullets for both types of agencies. In terms of "other" impact weapons, two municipal agencies specified authorizing bean-bag

rounds. Thirteen sheriffs’ agencies indicated authorizing some “other” impact weapon, though none specified the type(s). Seventy municipal and 11 sheriffs’ agencies reported they authorized the use of stand-off electrical devices (e.g., TASER), while 59 municipal and 11 sheriffs’ agencies authorized OC (pepper spray). Few agencies reporting authorization of other types of less-lethal weapons or physical force (neck restraint).

Table 34. Agencies that allow officers/deputies to use marked vehicles for personal use when

		Municipal		Sheriff	
		N	%	N	%
Off duty	Yes	18	24.3	7	58.3
	No	56	75.7	5	41.7
	Total	74	100.0	12	100.0
Take home	Yes	66	89.2	12	100.0
	No	8	10.8	0	0.0
	Total	77	100.0	12	100.0

Table 34 shows that nearly 25% of responding municipal agencies allow their officers to use marked patrol vehicles for personal use during off-duty hours, while a much larger percentage allow officers to take them home (66%). Among responding sheriffs’ agencies, all allow deputies to take marked patrol vehicles home, while 58.3% allow deputies to use them for personal use when off duty.

Table 35. Number of agencies using type of digital technology in the field

Type of Digital Technology	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
Laptop	42	50.6	9	69.2
Tablet or other hand-held devices	11	13.3	3	23.1
Mobile digital/data computer	5	6.0	3	23.1
GPS device (hand-held or in car)	28	33.7	6	46.2
Mobile digital/data terminal	21	25.3	2	15.4
Cellphone	59	71.1	11	84.6

Table 35 demonstrates the number and percentage of agencies that use various types of technology in the field. Municipal agencies most popular use of technology in the field are cellphones (71.08%). Laptops are the second most utilized type of technology among municipal agencies (50.60%). GPS devices (33.73%) and mobile digital/data terminals (25.30%) are also utilized by municipal agencies. Among Sheriffs’ agencies, cellphones also are the most commonly used technology in the field (84.62%). Laptops (69.23%), GPS devices (46.15%), mobile digital/data computer (23.08%), and tablets (23.08%) are also used by Sheriff’s departments.

Table 36. Functions that agencies use computers for

Functions	N	N
	Municipal	Sheriff
Analysis of community problems	33	6
In-field report writing	56	11
Automated booking	15	2
Inter-agency information sharing	38	8
Crime investigations	47	10
Internet access	61	11
Dispatch	23	9
Personnel records	30	4
Fleet management	24	7
Records management	48	9
In-field communication	20	6
Resource allocation	20	4
Traffic stop data collection	50	5
Crime analysis	37	7

Agencies were asked to report what functions computers are used for. As can be seen in Table 36, larger numbers municipal agencies reported using computers (in descending order) for internet access (61), in-field report writing (56), traffic stop data collection (50), records management (48), crime investigations (47), inter-agency information sharing (38), and crime analysis (37). Somewhat fewer numbers of agencies reported using computers for analysis of community problems (33), personnel records (30), fleet management (24), dispatch (23), in-field communication (20), resource allocation (20), and automated booking (15). Aside from a few exceptions, we observe a similar pattern among sheriffs’ agencies. Regarding “other” uses, a couple of agencies indicated they use computers for issuing electronic tickets and audio/video recording.

Table 37. Agencies with a canine unit and associated policies

Municipal	N	%	Sherriff	N	%
Has K-9 Unit	27	37.0	Has K-9 Unit	11	91.7
Bark & Hold	10	38.5	Bark & Hold	2	18.2
Find & Bite	6	23.1	Find & Bite	5	45.5
Other	10	38.5	Other	4	36.4

Agencies also were asked whether they had a canine unit for finding and apprehending suspects (Table 37). Of 73 municipal agencies that answered this question, 27 (37.0%) indicated they did. Among these agencies, 26 reported their policy regarding the use of canines to apprehend suspects; 10 (38.5%) indicated they utilized a “bark and hold” policy while 6 (23.1%) indicated they utilized a “find and bite” policy (one agency did not specify a policy). Another 10 agencies reported they utilized some “other” policy (responses were “both, both and drug detection, does not apprehend, drugs, find and hold, narcotics and tracking, tracking (Bloodhounds), and tracking only”).

Among 12 responding sheriffs’ agencies, 11 (91.7%) reported having a canine unit. Of these agencies, 2 (18.2%) reported having a bark and hold policy, 5 (45.5%) reported having a find and bite policy, and 4 (36.4%) indicated they utilized some “other” policy. Responses among this latter group were “bite and hold,

Bloodhound only, and both.” The fourth respondent wrote “the terms supplied above do not reflect current training and certifications.” Thus, the survey question may have caused some confusion among respondents and will be refined in future surveys.

Table 38. The number of agencies that have a written policy on various topics

Written Policy	N	N
	Municipal	Sherriff
Use of deadly force/firearm discharge	74	12
Code of conduct and appearance	74	11
Motor vehicle pursuits	74	12
Use of less-lethal force	72	12
Off-duty employment of officers	72	12
Off-duty conduct	69	12
Citizen complaints	65	12
Dealing with domestic violence	65	12
Dealing with juveniles	63	12
Interacting with the media	58	12
Racial profiling	57	12
Strip searches	56	11
Foot pursuits	52	8
Employee counseling assistance	50	12
Maximum work hours allowed for officers	36	10
Dealing with the homeless	12	2
Dealing with the LGBT population	7	4

Agencies were asked if they had written policies regarding various topics. As indicated in Table 38, 50 or more municipal agencies have written policies on a majority of the topics listed and 10 or more sheriffs’ agencies do so. Fewer municipal agencies had written policies on limiting the number of hours officers may work, dealing with the homeless, and dealing with the LGBT population. Similarly, few sheriffs’ agencies had written policies on dealing with the homeless and members of the LGBT community. Eight sheriffs’ agencies reported having a written policy governing foot pursuits.

Appendix

RETURN TO:	Scott Wolfe Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice 1305 Greene St. University of South Carolina Columbia, SC 29208	2016 South Carolina Law Enforcement Census University of South Carolina Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice
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INSTRUCTIONS

- Please mail back the completed survey within two weeks of receiving it.
- Please answer all questions. If answers are not readily available, provide reasonable estimates.
- If you have any questions regarding the survey, please call or e-mail Scott Wolfe at (803) 777-1238, swolfe@mailbox.sc.edu.

SECTION A	AGENCY INFORMATION
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1. Which category below best describes your type of agency?
- Municipal or County Police Department
 - Sheriff's Department/Office
 - Department of Public Safety
 - Other (Specify): _____

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

Race	Male	Female
White, Non-Hispanic	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □
Black, Non-Hispanic	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □
Hispanic/Latino	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □
American Indian/Alaskan Native	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □
Asian	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □
Other	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □
Total	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □

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

□	□	□	□
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2.3 Enter the total number of AUTHORIZED SWORN positions in your agency.

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3. What is the total population under your jurisdiction?

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SECTION B

OPERATIONS

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

Law Enforcement Functions

- Responding to citizen call/requests for service
- Patrol Services

- First response to criminal incidents
- Drug law enforcement
- Vice law enforcement

Traffic Functions

- Traffic law enforcement
- Traffic direction/control
- Accident investigation
- Parking enforcement
- Commercial vehicle enforcement

Criminal Investigation

- Death investigations (homicide, suicide, unknown)
- Other violent crime (robbery, rape, assault)
- Arson

Other property crimes

- Cybercrime

Special Operations

- Bomb/explosive disposal
- Search and Rescue
- Special weapons and tactics (SWAT)
- Underwater recovery

Detention-Related Functions

- Jail operations (Lockup or temporary holding)
- Facility separate from jail (for overnight detention)
- Temporary holding cell (for more than overnight detention)

- Inmate transport

Court-Related Functions

- Execution of arrest warrants
- Court security
- Serving eviction notices
- Enforcing protection orders
- Enforcing child support orders

5. What is the length of your patrol shifts (not including overtime and unusual circumstances)? Check all that apply.

- 8 hour
- 10 hour
- 12 hour
- Other (Specify): _____

6. 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): _____

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

- Yes
- No

8. Does your agency have a SWAT or critical incident response team? Check all that apply.
- Yes – Full time
 - Yes – Part time (officers assigned to other/additional duties)
 - Yes – Multijurisdictional (i.e., contribute at least one member of your agency to the team)
 - No

9. Does your jurisdiction participate in a 911 system? Yes No – Skip to Question 9

9.1 If you answered “yes” to question 9 above, who operates the system?

- Your agency
- County sheriff’s office
- City/County communication center
- Other (Specify): _____

10. For the 12-month period ending December 31, 2015 enter the total *approximate number* of calls for service received by your agency:

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11. Does your agency provide school resource officers (SRO’s) for any of the following? Check all that apply.

- Yes – Elementary Schools
- Yes – Middle Schools
- Yes – High Schools
- Yes – Alternative Schools/Academies
- No – SROs not provided

11.1 Indicate the total number of SROs employed: _____

- 12 Does your agency operate its own crime lab? Yes No

12.1 If “yes” to question 12, indicate which analyses your lab conducts. Check all that apply.

- DNA analysis
- Latent fingerprint analysis/comparison
- Ballistics analysis
- Drug analysis
- Computer forensics
- Other (Specify): _____

- 13 Does your agency have an in-house attorney? Yes No

- 14 Does your agency employ or contract with a psychologist or counselor for your personnel?
 Yes No

- 15 Indicate which of the following types of counseling your agency provides for your personnel? Check all that apply.

- Critical incident counseling
- Family/marital counseling
- Substance abuse counseling
- Other (Specify): _____

16 Does your agency have any officers or staff who can provide translation services? Yes No
If yes, what languages?

17 Does your department provide any basic second language training (e.g. commonly used words/phrases in Spanish or some other language)? Yes No

17.1 If yes, which languages? _____

18 Is your agency accredited by a national or state accrediting body? Check all that apply.

- National
- State
- Neither

18.1 If you answered “neither” to national or state accreditation, what are the reason(s) for your agency not pursuing these efforts? Check all that apply.

National

- Too expensive to pursue (e.g., fees and devoting personnel to the process)
- Does not add much value to our department.
- Other (Specify): _____

State

- Too expensive to pursue (e.g., fees and devoting personnel to the process)
- Does not add much value to our department
- Other (Specify): _____

SECTION C	PERSONNEL
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19. Indicate your agency’s minimum education requirement for new officer recruits. Check only one.

- Four-year college degree required
- Two-year college degree required
- Some college but no degree required
- High school diploma or equivalent required
- No education requirement specified in policy
- Other: _____

20. Indicate which of the following screening techniques your agency uses to select new officer recruits. Check all that apply.

- Analytical/problem solving ability assessment
- Assessment of understanding diverse cultural populations
- Background investigation
- Credit history check
- Criminal history check
- Driving history check
- Drug test
- Mediation/conflict management skills
- Medical exam
- Other (Specify): _____
- 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 of new officer recruits other than the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy basic certified training?
 Yes No – skip to question 21

a. If yes, how many additional hours are required of new officer recruits in the classroom and in the field?

a. Additional classroom training hours required:

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b. Additional field training hours required:

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22. Indicate how often your agency conducts physical fitness tests for officers. Check only one.

- Annually
- Semi-annually
- Other (Specify): _____
- N/A – Agency does not require physical fitness tests

23. 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. <u>Uniform Patrol Operations:</u> Uniform officer on patrol	<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>					<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>				
b. <u>Investigative Services:</u> Detectives, investigators, etc.	<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>					<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>				
c. <u>Support Services:</u> Record clerks, data processors, crime analysts, etc.	<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>					<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>				
d. <u>Jail Operations:</u> Correctional officers, guards, cooks, janitors, others working in the jail	<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>					<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>				
e. <u>Court Operations:</u> Bailiffs, security guards, process servers, etc.	<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>					<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>				

24. Indicate the special pay/benefits your agency provides. Check all that apply.

- Education incentive Bilingual ability
- Hazardous duty Special skill proficiency (Specify): _____
- F.T.O. Tuition Reimbursement
- Shift differential Military service
- Other (Specify): _____

25. Does your agency have a reserve officer/deputy program? Yes No

a. If yes, how many reserve officers/deputies are in your agency?

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26. Does your agency have a youth cadet program? Yes No

a. If yes, about how many cadets participate on an annual basis?

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SECTION D

EXPENDITURES

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

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

30. Enter the total estimated value of money, goods, and property received by your agency from any asset forfeiture programs during the most recently completed fiscal year.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Position	Minimum	Maximum	Agency does not have this rank																								
a. Chief, Sheriff, or Director	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Assistant/Deputy Chief/Sheriff	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Major	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Captain	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Lieutenant	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Sergeant	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Senior Patrol Officer (e.g., Master Patrol Officer or Master Deputy)	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Patrol Officer	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Entry-level Officer (Starting Pay)	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>													<input type="checkbox"/>

32. Does education and experience affect entry-level officer starting salaries?

a. Education: Yes No

b. Experience: Yes No

SECTION D

EQUIPMENT

33. Indicate if your agency supplies and/or gives a cash allowance to its regular field/patrol officers for the following. Check all that apply.

	Supplies	Cash Allowance	Neither
Primary sidearm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Backup sidearm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Body armor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Uniform	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Body camera	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CED (e.g., TASER)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

34. Indicate the types of sidearms that are authorized for use by your agency's field/patrol officers? Check all that apply.

	On-duty weapon /		Off-duty sidearm
	Primary sidearm	Backup sidearm	
Semiautomatic			
10 mm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 mm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
.45	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
.40	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
.357	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
.380	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other caliber (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Revolver (any caliber)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

35. Indicate whether your agency's uniformed field/patrol officers are required to wear protective body armor while in the field. Check all that apply.

- Required all the time
- Required only for some circumstances (e.g., serving warrants)
- Not required

36. Which of the following less-than-lethal weapons/actions are authorized for use by your agency's officers? Check all that apply.

Impact devices

- Traditional baton
- PR-24 baton
- Collapsible baton
- Soft projectile (e.g., bean bag)
- Blackjack/slapjack
- Rubber bullet
- Other impact devices (Specify): _____

Chemical agents

- Personal-issue OC (pepper spray)
- Personal-issue CN/CS gas
- Other chemical agent

Other weapons/actions

- Hand-held electrical stun device – *direct contact* (e.g., stun gun)
- Hand-held electrical device – *standoff* (e.g., TASER)
- High intensity light source (e.g., laser dazzler)
- Flashbang grenade
- Neck restraint (e.g., LVNR)

37. Does your agency allow patrol officers/deputies 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/patrol officers use any of the following types of computers or terminals **WHILE IN THE FIELD**. Check all that apply.

- Laptop computer
- Mobile digital/data computer (MDC)
- Mobile digital/data terminal (MDT)
- Cell phone
- Tablet or other hand-held devices
- GPS device (hand-held or in car)
- Other (Specify): _____

40. Indicate the functions for which your agency uses computers. Mark all that apply.

- Analysis of community problems
- Automated booking
- Crime investigators
- Dispatch
- Fleet management
- In-field communication
- Traffic stop data collection
- In-field report writing
- Inter-agency information sharing
- Internet access
- Personnel records
- Records management
- Resource allocation
- Crime analysis

SECTION F

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

41. Does your agency have a canine unit for finding and apprehending suspects? Yes No

42. If yes, what is your agency's policy regarding the use of canines to apprehend suspects?

- Bark and hold
- Find and bite
- Other (Specify): _____

43. Does your agency have written policy directives on the following? Check all that apply.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use of deadly force/firearm discharge | <input type="checkbox"/> Dealing with juveniles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use of less-lethal force | <input type="checkbox"/> Strip searches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Code of conduct and appearance | <input type="checkbox"/> Racial profiling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Off-duty employment of officers | <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen complaints |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Maximum work hours allowed for officers | <input type="checkbox"/> Off-duty conduct |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dealing with the homeless | <input type="checkbox"/> Interacting with the media |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dealing with domestic violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Employee counseling assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dealing with the LGBT population | |

Our goal every year is to cover issues and topics of concern to law enforcement agencies in South Carolina. Our previous census efforts have largely been shaped by comments from law enforcement leaders across the state and we would like to continue this practice. If there are issues or topics you think should be covered in future census efforts, please describe them below.

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.

Please return the survey in the self-addressed stamped envelope, fax, or email to:

Scott Wolfe
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice
1305 Greene Street
University of South Carolina
Columbia, SC 29208
FAX: 803-777-9600
EMAIL: swolfe@mailbox.sc.edu