



U N I V E R S I T Y O F  
**SOUTH CAROLINA**

*Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice*

# **South Carolina Law Enforcement Census, 2019**

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## **Introduction<sup>1</sup>**

In the 1980s, the South Carolina legislature requested that the College of Criminal Justice (now the Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice) conduct yearly surveys on the state of law enforcement in South Carolina. With funding provided by the legislature to the College, all law enforcement agencies in the State (i.e., a “census”) have been contacted annually since 1988 and asked to provide information on various agency characteristics, such as the number of civilian and sworn personnel employed, personnel demographics (e.g., sex, race), shift and salary schedules, training and operation budgets, equipment and technology, written policies, and so forth. Therefore, this general census allows law enforcement administrators to compare their agencies to peer agencies on such factors.

Following discussions with the South Carolina Department of Public Safety and representatives from various law enforcement agencies in the early 2000s, it was decided to conduct the traditional or “general” census on agency characteristics every three years and to conduct “special topic” surveys on contemporary issues facing law enforcement during in-between years to better serve the law enforcement community and citizens of South Carolina. In the past, special topics examined include topics such as gangs, less-lethal weapons and use of force, terrorism, immigration, officer-involved traffic collisions, body-worn cameras, and school resource officers. Reports on these and other topics are available on the Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice website here: [Census Reports](#).

The 2019 survey returned to the traditional format to provide the law enforcement community with updated information regarding agency characteristics. In addition, in collaboration with the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy SCCJA, the census survey was administered exclusively online for the first time (though agencies did have the option to submit responses via mail or fax). For additional information on the methodology, see Appendix A. A copy of the survey instrument is provided in Appendix B.

## **Results**

The results have been divided into four main sections: Agency Characteristics, Personnel Selection & Training, Operating Budgets & Salaries, and Equipment & Policies. Note also that the Table of Contents is hyperlinked so that readers can easily jump to results that are of most interest.

### **Survey Response Rates**

Table 1 indicates that of the 278 agencies that were contacted via the email listserv, a total of 95 agencies responded to the survey resulting in an overall response rate of 34.2%. A total of 61 of the 196 municipal agencies, 22 of 46 sheriffs’ departments, and 12 of 36 campus police agencies responded to the survey, resulting in response rates of 31.1%, 47.8%, and 33.3%, respectively. We note that the overall response rate is substantially lower than previous response rates,

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<sup>1</sup>We thank SCCJA Director Lewis "Jackie" Swindler for his generous support and Major Lauren Fennell for her assistance with all aspects of the project. We also thank the executives of the SC Sheriffs’, Chiefs’, and Training Officers’ Associations for their help and the law enforcement agencies that took the time to complete the survey during a time when all were significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

perhaps due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, we caution readers that the data presented below may not be representative of law enforcement in the State overall.

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

Agency Type	Total Number of Agencies	Total Responding Agencies	Response Rate (%)
Municipal Departments	196	61	31.1%
Sheriff's Departments	46	22	47.8%
Campus Police Departments	36	12	33.3%
Total	278	95	34.2%

Notes: The focus of the census is on general-purpose law enforcement agencies (municipal, county, sheriffs' offices, and state) and certain special jurisdiction police (e.g., campus police departments); 20 special-purpose agencies were considered out of scope and thus excluded from analysis. In addition, there were 8 state-level responding agencies that also were excluded due to their small number and the eclectic functions of the agencies. The Horry County Police Department is included among municipal agencies.

### Agency Characteristics

This section presents information on, among other things, the number of full-time sworn and non-sworn personnel, the number of full-time sworn positions authorized, demographic characteristics of sworn personnel, agency primary functions, and operations.

Table 2 below presents information regarding the distribution (average, minimum, and maximum) of full-time, sworn personnel by agency type. Overall, law enforcement agencies in the state of South Carolina employed an average of 64.3 full-time, sworn personnel. Results indicate that municipal departments in the state of South Carolina employed, on average, 45.7 full-time sworn personnel, while sheriffs' agencies employed an average of 138.4 full-time sworn personnel. Campus police employed an average of 12.5 full-time personnel per department. Municipal agencies reported a range of 1 to 389 full-time sworn personnel while sheriffs' departments reported a range of 24 to 588 full-time sworn personnel. Campus police departments were far smaller in terms of their full-time sworn employees with a range of 5 to 32.

Table 2. Average, minimum, and maximum number of full-time, sworn officers

Agency Type	Number of Reporting Agencies	Average Number of Full-time Sworn	Minimum and Maximum Number of Full-time Sworn
Municipal	61	45.7	1 – 389
Sheriff	22	138.4	24 – 588
Campus Police	12	12.5	5 – 32
All Agencies	95	64.3	1 – 588

Table 3 below presents the average, average minimum, and average maximum full-time sworn personnel per 1,000 population served 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 wide-ranging populations. Overall, the range of all agencies combined spanned from 0.1 personnel per 1,000 persons served to 7.8 personnel per 1,000 persons served. Municipal agencies ranged from 0.7 to 7.8 personnel per 1,000 population, sheriffs' departments from 0.1 to 2.8 personnel per 1,000 population, and campus police from 0.7 to 6.7 personnel per 1,000 population. On average, municipal agencies in South Carolina employ the most full-time sworn personnel per 1,000 persons served (3.3 officers), followed by campus police at 3.2 officers per 1,000 persons served, and lastly by sheriffs' agencies with 1.5 full-time, sworn personnel per 1,000 persons served.

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

Agency Type	Number of Reporting Agencies	Average Number of Full-time Sworn	Average Minimum and Maximum Number of Full-time Sworn
Municipal	61	3.3	0.7 – 7.8
Sheriff	22	1.5	0.1 – 2.8
Campus Police	12	3.2	0.7 – 6.7
All Agencies	95	2.8	0.1 – 7.8

Note: The Department of Public Safety is excluded due to non-comparable populations. We report the average number of full-time sworn personnel per 1,000 population.

Table 4 below presents the number of agencies reporting differences between the reported number of full-time sworn personnel employed relative to the number of full-time sworn personnel authorized. Results indicate that 23.6% of municipal agencies, 42.9% of sheriffs' agencies and 45.5% of campus police departments were staffed at their authorized capacity (difference = 0). Of the 55 municipal agencies, 69.2% reported being understaffed and 7.2% reported being overstaffed relative to their authorized personnel allotment. Of the 21 sheriffs' agencies, 47.6% reported being understaffed and 9.6% reported being overstaffed. Of the 11 campus police departments, 45.5% reported being understaffed and 9.1% reported being overstaffed.

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

Municipal			Sheriff			Campus		
Difference	Number of Agencies	Percent of Agencies (%)	Difference	Number of Agencies	Percent of Agencies (%)	Difference	Number of Agencies	Percent of Agencies (%)
-70	1	1.8	-94	1	4.8	-8	1	9.1
-60	1	1.8	-73	1	4.8	-2	2	18.2
-11	1	1.8	-37	1	4.8	-1	2	18.2
-8	2	3.6	-15	1	4.8	0	5	45.5
-7	3	5.5	-7	1	4.8	2	1	9.1
-6	3	5.5	-5	1	4.8	Total	11	100.0%
-5	3	5.5	-4	1	4.8			
-4	6	10.9	-3	1	4.8			
-3	5	9.1	-2	1	4.8			
-2	3	5.5	-1	1	4.8			
-1	10	18.2	0	9	42.9			
0	13	23.6	2	1	4.8			
1	2	3.6	31	1	4.8			
3	1	1.8	Total	21	100.0%			
8	1	1.8						
Total	55	100.0%						

Table 5 below presents data on the degree of ‘civilianization’ of law enforcement agencies by type. On average, municipal agencies’ workforce consisted of 17.9% civilians and ranged from a minimum of 0.0% to a maximum of 60.0%. Civilianization was higher among sheriffs’ agencies (19.4 on average), with a minimum and maximum of 1.3% and 50.0%, respectively. Campus police departments reported the highest percentage of civilian employees (23.5%) with a minimum of 0.0% and a maximum of 54.6%.

Table 5. Percent civilian employees by agency type

Agency Type	Number of Reporting Agencies	Average Percentage of Civilians Employed (%)	Minimum – Maximum Percentage of Civilians Employed (%)
Municipal	56	17.9	0.0 – 60.0
Sheriff	22	19.4	1.3 – 50.0
Campus Police	11	23.5	0.0 – 54.6
Total	89	20.3	0.0 – 60.0

## Personnel Demographics

This section presents demographic information on full-time, sworn personnel employed by responding law enforcement agencies (total number of full-time sworn personnel in the data = 5,894). Table 6 provides a breakdown of the race/ethnicity of full-time, sworn employees by agency type. Of the 4,534 White officers employed by responding agencies, 46.8% were employed by municipal departments, 51.2% were employed by sheriffs' departments, and 2.0% were employed by campus police departments. Of the 1,152 Black officers employed, 40.0% were employed by municipal agencies, 55.8% were employed by sheriffs' departments, and 4.2% were employed by campus police departments. Responding agencies reported employing 156 Hispanic officers, 55.8% of whom were employed by municipal agencies, 42.9% were employed by sheriffs' departments, and 1.3% were employed by campus police departments. Of the 52 officers classified as being of an "other" race, 63.5% were employed by municipal agencies, while 36.5% of officers were employed at sheriffs' agencies. No campus police departments reported employing officers of an "other" race.

Figure 1 below further examines the racial/ethnic composition of full-time, sworn employees by agency type. It shows that of officers employed by municipal agencies, 78.5% were White, 17.1% were Black, 3.2% were Hispanic, and 1.2% were of an "Other" race. Of deputies employed by Sheriffs' agencies, 76.1% were White, 21.1% were Black, 2.2% were Hispanic, and 0.6% were of an 'Other' race. Campus police departments showed somewhat greater diversity regarding the employments of Black officers. As can be seen, 64.8% were White officers, 33.8% were Black, 1.4% were Hispanic. Overall, among the responding agencies 76.9% of the officers in the state of South Carolina are White, 19.5% are Black, 2.6% are Hispanic, and 0.9% are of another race or ethnicity.

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

Agency Type	White		Black		Hispanic		Other*		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Municipal	2,121	46.8	461	40.0	87	55.8	33	63.5	2,702	45.8
Sheriff	2,321	51.2	643	55.8	67	42.9	19	36.5	3,050	51.7
Campus	92	2.0	48	4.2	2	1.3	0	0.0	142	2.4
Total	4,534	100.0	1,152	100.0	156	100.0	52	100.0	5,894	100.0

\*Note: "Other" consists of Native Americans, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and those of some other race.

Figure 1. Racial/ethnic composition of full-time, sworn officers by agency type

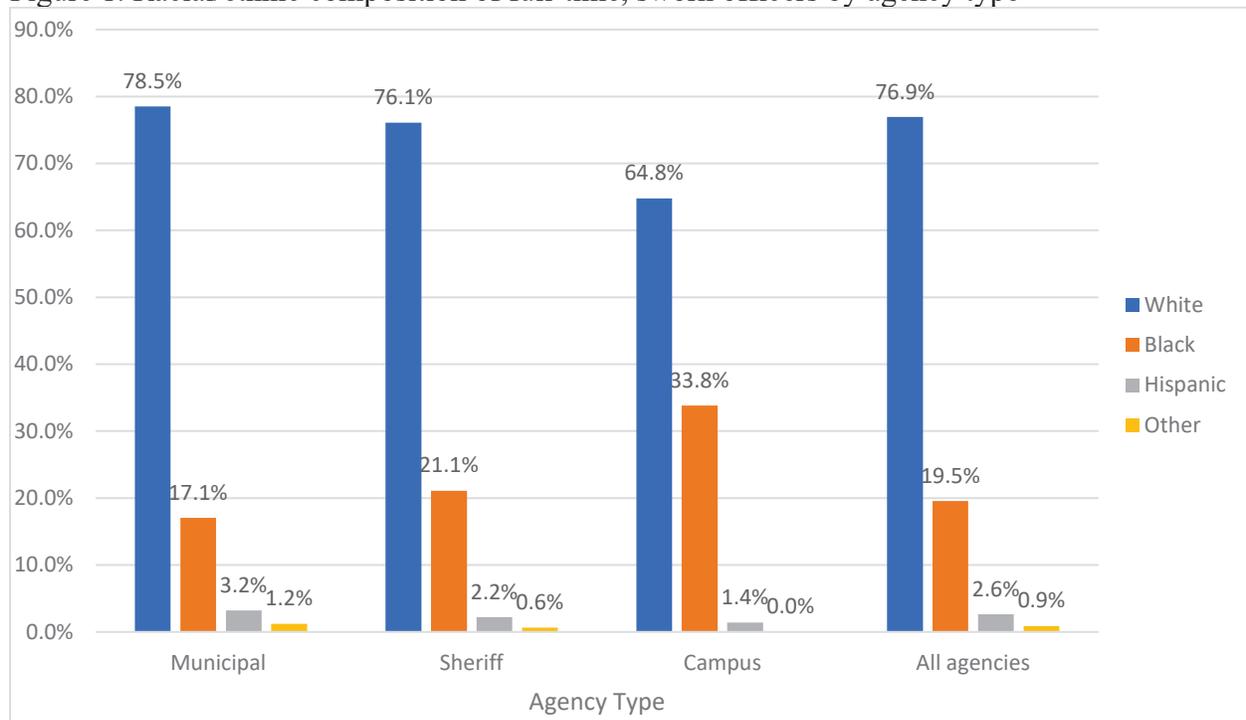
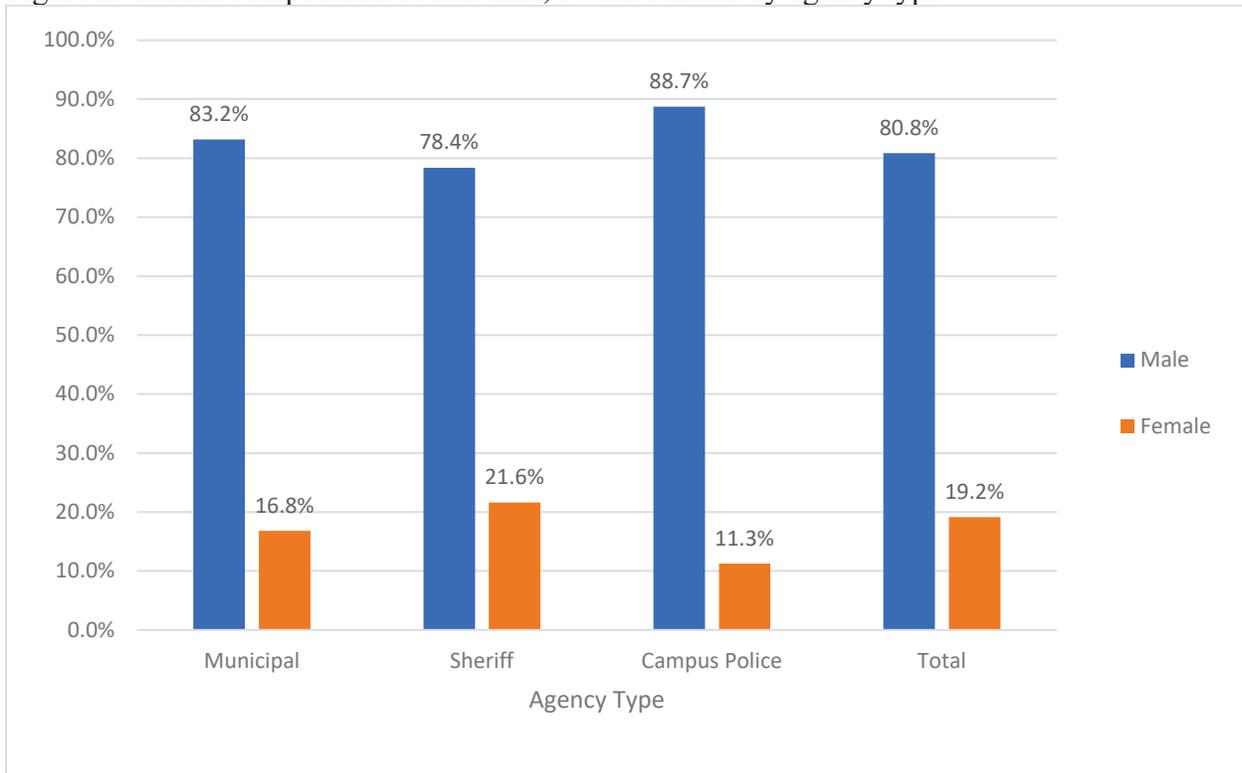


Table 7 presents the gender of full-time sworn personnel by agency type. Overall, there were a total of 4,765 male officers and 1,129 female officers employed by responding agencies, representing 80.8% and 19.2% of officers, respectively. Of the 3,050 officers in Sheriffs' agencies, 78.4% were male and 21.6% were female. Of the 2,702 officers in municipal agencies, 83.2% were male and 16.8% were female. Of the 142 officers in campus police departments, 88.7% were male and 11.3% were female officers. Figure 2 below presents the percentages graphically.

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

Agency Type	Male		Female		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Municipal	2,248	83.2	454	16.8	2,702
Sheriff	2,391	78.4	659	21.6	3,050
Campus Police	126	88.7	16	11.3	142
Total	4,765	80.8	1,129	19.2	5,894

Figure 2. Gender composition of full-time, sworn officers by agency type



## Operations

This section presents agency responses to questions regarding various operations, such as law enforcement functions, shift patterns, allocation of personnel, specialized response areas, and departmental policies. Table 8 provides a comparison of the municipal, sheriff, and campus agencies that reported having primary responsibility for and/or regularly engaging in specific law enforcement functions (see the table for details). Large percentages of all three types of law enforcement agencies indicated they responded to calls for service, engaged in patrol, responded to criminal incidents, engaged in drug enforcement, and engaged in vice enforcement. Large majorities of all three agency types also reported they conducted criminal investigations of various types, though sheriffs' agencies were more likely than municipal and campus departments to engage in all types of investigations. Sheriffs' agencies were also more likely to be involved in detention-related functions. Municipal departments, however, were more likely to engage in traffic enforcement, traffic control, accident investigations, and commercial vehicle enforcement. Campus departments were more likely than both municipal and sheriffs' agencies to engage in parking enforcement (100.0% vs. 82.0% and 22.7%, respectively). Regarding special operations, few agencies reported engaging in bomb/explosive disposal or underwater recovery, however, of these, sheriffs' agencies reported greater engagement than did municipal agencies (18.2% vs. 4.9%, 40.9% vs. 3.1%, respectively). A greater percentage of both municipal and sheriffs' agencies indicated they are involved in search and rescue and special weapons and tactics (SWAT) activities, with sheriffs' agencies once again reporting higher involvement than municipal agencies. As expected, campus police departments reported no engagement in any special operations activities. In terms of court-related functions, most sheriffs' and municipal agencies executed arrest warrants (100.0% and 90.2%). Most Sheriffs' agencies serve eviction

notices (95.5%) and were more likely than municipal agencies to provide court security (100.0% vs. 63.9%) and enforce child support orders (95.5% vs. 8.2%), while municipal agencies were more likely than Sheriffs' agencies to enforce orders of child protection (44.3% vs. 4.5%).

Table 8. Functions agencies reported being primarily responsible for and/or perform on a regular basis

Categories	Municipal (N=64)		Sheriff (N=23)		Campus (N=12)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Law Enforcement Function</b>						
Responding to calls for service	61	100.0	22	100.0	12	100.0
Patrol Services	59	96.7	22	100.0	11	91.7
First Response to Criminal Incident	58	95.1	22	100.0	12	100.0
Drug Law Enforcement	56	91.8	22	100.0	10	83.3
Vice Law Enforcement	37	60.7	17	77.3	6	50.0
<b>Criminal Investigations</b>						
Death/Homicide Investigations	57	93.4	22	100.0	1	8.3
Other Violent Crime	61	100.0	22	100.0	10	83.3
Arson	41	67.2	20	90.9	4	33.3
Other Property Crime	60	98.4	22	100.0	11	91.7
Cyber Crime	40	65.6	20	90.9	6	50.0
Drug/Narcotics Investigations	56	91.8	21	95.5	9	75.0
<b>Detention-Related</b>						
Jail Operations	12	19.7	17	77.3	0	0.0
Facility Separate from Jail	3	4.9	4	18.2	0	0.0
Temporary Holding Cell	3	4.9	11	50.0	0	0.0
Inmate Transport	29	47.5	17	77.3	2	16.7
<b>Traffic Function</b>						
Traffic Law Enforcement	61	100.0	20	90.9	9	75.0
Traffic Direction/Control	60	98.4	18	81.8	11	91.7
Accident Investigation	60	98.4	12	54.5	8	66.7
Parking Enforcement	50	82.0	5	22.7	12	100.0
Commercial Vehicle Enforcement	20	32.8	1	4.5	2	16.7
<b>Special Operations</b>						
Bomb/Explosive Removal	3	4.9	4	18.2	0	0.0
Search & Rescue	13	21.3	17	77.3	0	0.0
SWAT	17	27.9	19	86.4	0	0.0
Underwater Recovery	2	3.3	9	40.9	0	0.0
<b>Court-Related</b>						
Execution of Arrest Warrants	55	90.2	22	100.0	8	66.7
Court Security	39	63.9	22	100.0	0	0.0
Serving Eviction Notices	0	0.0	21	95.5	0	0.0
Enforcing Child Protection Orders	27	44.3	1	4.5	8	66.7
Enforcing Child Support Orders	5	8.2	21	95.5	0	0.0

Table 9 below presents results indicating the length of patrol shifts by agency type. Overall, the largest percentages of all three agency types reported using 12-hour patrol shifts. Among municipal departments, 88.5% used 12-hour shifts, with 9.8% using 8-hour shifts and 8.2% using 10-hour shifts. All sheriffs' agencies (100.0%) reported using 12-hour shifts, while none reported using a 10-hour or 8-hour shift. Most campus police departments also reported using 12-hour shifts (58.3%), while 50.0% reported using 8-hour shifts and 8.3% reported using 10-hour shifts.

Table 9. Patrol shift lengths by agency type

Shift Length	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus Police		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
8-hour	6	9.8	0	0.0	6	50.0	12	12.6
10-hour	5	8.2	0	0.0	1	8.3	6	6.3
12-hour	54	88.5	22	100.0	7	58.3	83	87.4
Other	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1

Note: Respondents were allowed to select multiple shift lengths (e.g., "select all that apply").

Table 10 below presents the patrol shift rotation schedules reported by agencies. Overall, large percentages of all three agency types reported using permanent shifts (between 36% and 46%), followed by a monthly shift rotation schedule (between 18% and 32%). None of the agencies reported using shift rotations on an annual or semi-annual basis.

Table 10. Patrol shift rotation by agency type

Rotation	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus Police	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Weekly	4	6.7	1	4.5	0	0.0
Bi-weekly	3	5.0	3	13.6	0	0.0
Monthly	19	31.7	5	22.7	2	18.2
Every 6 weeks	2	3.3	2	9.1	1	9.1
Bi-monthly	2	3.3	2	9.1	0	0.0
Quarterly	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Semi-Annually	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Annually	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Permanent - No Rotation	25	41.7	8	36.4	5	45.5
Other	4	6.7	1	4.5	3	27.3
Total	60	100.0	24	100.0	11	100.0

Agencies were asked if they have or participate in a 911 communication system, with 88.4% of all responding agencies indicating they did; 86.9% of all municipal agencies indicated they participated in a 911 system, followed by 100.0% of sheriffs' departments, and 75.0% of campus police departments.

Table 11 below presents the types of centers operating a 911 system and the agencies that participated in them. Among municipal departments, 45.3% participated in a city/county communication center, 35.8% participated in a county sheriffs' office communication center, 15.1% reported using their own 911 system and 3.8% indicated they participated in some other type of 911 system. Among sheriffs' departments, 36.4% used their own 911 system, followed by 31.8% participating in a city/county communication center, 18.2% in a county sheriffs' office emergency alert system, and 13.6% reported using some other emergency alert system. Eight (88.9%) of campus police departments reported participating in a city/county communication center emergency alert system and 11.1% reported having their own emergency alert system.

Table 11. Type of center operating 911 emergency alert system

Type of Center	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus Police	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Own Agency	8	15.1	8	36.4	1	11.1
City/county communication center	24	45.3	7	31.8	8	88.9
County sheriff's office	19	35.8	4	18.2	0	0.0
Other	2	3.8	3	13.6	0	0.0
Total	53	100.0	22	100.0	9	100.0

Table 12 presents data on the number of calls for service received by agencies during the 2019 calendar year. Overall, agencies reported receiving a total of 2,645,806 calls. Municipal agencies reported a total of 1,384,766 calls for service and an average of 23,875 calls for service with a minimum of 31 and a maximum of 344,547 calls. Sheriffs' agencies reported a total of 1,186,565 calls for service and an average of 53,935 calls for service with a minimum of 6,834 and a maximum of 222,263 calls. Campus police departments reported a total of 74,475 calls for service and an average of 6,206 calls for service with a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 33,713 calls.

Table 12. Calls for service by agency type, January 1 to December 31, 2019

Type of Agency	N Agencies Reporting	Total Calls for Service	Range of Total Calls for Service		Average
			Minimum	Maximum	
Municipal	58	1,384,766	31	344,547	23,875
Sheriff	22	1,186,565	6,834	222,263	53,935
Campus Police	12	74,475	6	33,713	6,206
Total	92	2,645,806	6	344,547	28,759

Table 13 below shows the percentages of agencies by type that have a full-time dedicated traffic unit. As indicated, 24.6% of municipal agencies and 50% of sheriffs' departments reported having a full-time dedicated traffic unit, while no campus police departments reported having a full-time dedicated traffic unit (not shown).

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

Response	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	15	24.6	11	50.0
No	46	75.4	11	50.0
Total	61	100.0	22	100.0

Note: No campus police departments indicated having a full-time dedicated traffic unit.

Table 14 below repeats the information from Table 8 regarding SWAT operations. As shown, a total of 17 municipal agencies (27.9%) and 18 sheriffs' departments (81.8%) reported they have primary responsibility for, or regularly engage in, such operations. Agencies also were asked whether these were part- or full-time units and whether one or more officers were assigned to a multijurisdictional task force. In terms of types of SWAT teams, one sheriffs' agency reported having a full-time team. A majority of municipal and sheriffs' agencies reported having part-time SWAT teams (23.0% and 77.3%, respectively). Four (6.6%) municipal departments indicated they assigned one or more of their officers to a multijurisdictional SWAT unit, while three (13.6%) of sheriffs' agencies did so. Also, no campus police departments indicated having a SWAT Unit.

Table 14. Agency has a primary responsibility for Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT)

Response	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	17	27.9	18	81.8
No	44	72.1	4	18.2
Total	61	100.0	22	100.0

Note: No campus police departments indicated having a SWAT Unit.

Table 16 below presents data on School Resource Officers (SROs) and their school assignments. Twenty-four (39.3%) municipal departments and 18 (81.8%) sheriffs' agencies reported assignment of SROs to elementary schools, while 23 (37.7%) municipal agencies and 22 (100.0%) of sheriffs' departments reported assigning SROs to middle schools. Twenty-two (36.1%) municipal agencies and 21 (95.5%) sheriffs' agencies reported assigning SROs to high schools, while 9 (14.8%) municipal agencies and 12 (54.5%) sheriffs' agencies reported assigning SROs to alternative schools.

Table 16. School Resource Officers (SROs) assigned to school by agency type

School Assignment	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus Police*	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Elementary Schools	24	39.3	18	81.8	0	0.0
Middle Schools	23	37.7	22	100.0	0	0.0
High Schools	22	36.1	21	95.5	1	8.3
Alternative Schools	9	14.8	12	54.5	1	8.3
Total	78	---	73	---	2	---

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

\*Note: One campus police department reported assigning SROs to high schools and alternative schools.

Table 17 below presents information on crime lab functions. DNA analysis was conducted by 1 municipal agency and 1 sheriffs' agency. Five municipal agencies and five sheriffs' departments reported utilizing their crime lab for latent fingerprint analysis/comparison. Ballistics analysis was conducted by 1 municipal department and 2 sheriffs' agencies. Four municipal crime labs and 3 sheriffs' crime labs conducted drug analysis, while 3 municipal agencies and 3 sheriffs' agencies reported conducting computer forensics. No responding campus police departments reported having a crime lab.

Table 17. Crime lab functions by agency type

Crime Lab Function	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
DNA Analysis	1	1.6	1	4.5
Latent Fingerprint Analysis/Comparison	5	8.2	5	22.7
Ballistics Analysis	1	1.6	2	9.1
Drug Analysis	4	6.6	3	13.6
Computer Forensics	3	4.9	3	13.6
Other	1	1.6	0	0.0

Note: Functions are not mutually exclusive, thus percentages are not summed. No campus police department reported having a crime lab.

Table 18 below indicates that 36.1% (22) of municipal departments, 27.3% (6) of sheriffs' agencies, and 25.0% (3) of campus police departments retained in-house attorneys. Table 19 shows that 82.0% of municipal departments, 86.4% of sheriffs' agencies, and 83.3% of campus police departments offered counseling services to their officers. Further, Table 20 shows that 50.8% (30) of municipal departments, 68.2% (15) of sheriffs' agencies, and 33.3% (4) of campus police departments had officers/staff that provided translation services if necessary (primarily Spanish).

Table 18. Agency has an in-house attorney

Response	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	22	36.1	6	27.3	3	25.0
No	39	63.9	16	72.7	9	75.0
Total	61	100.0	22	100.0	12	100.0

Table 19. Counseling services offered by agency type

Response	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	50	82.0	19	86.4	10	83.3
No	11	18.0	3	13.6	2	16.7
Total	61	100.0	22	100.0	12	100.0

Table 20. Agency has officers/staff to provide translation services

Response	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	30	50.8	15	68.2	4	33.3
No	29	49.2	7	31.8	8	66.7
Total	59	100.0	22	100.0	12	100.0

Table 21 presents responses regarding national and state accreditation by agency type. Overall, 4 municipal and 2 campus departments were nationally accredited, while 3 municipal agencies and 3 sheriffs' departments were state accredited. Finally, 5 municipal agencies and 6 sheriffs' departments had both national and state accreditation.

Table 21. Number of agencies reporting national and/or state accreditation by agency type

Accreditation	Municipal	Sheriff	Campus
National	4	0	2
State	3	3	0
National & State	5	6	0

## Personnel Selection and Training

The section details South Carolina law enforcement agencies' screening techniques, extra training hours, special pay incentives, frequency of mandatory physical fitness tests, and youth cadet and reserve deputy/officer programs. Table 22 shows that nearly all agencies across all agency types reported requiring a high school diploma (or equivalent) to become an officer in their department. This is also the minimum education requirement of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy, as stated in *23-23-60 B(2) of the South Carolina Code of Laws* (<https://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t23c023.php>). Of the remaining departments requiring more than a high school diploma, 1 municipal department requires some college, but no terminal degree, while 3 municipal departments and 1 sheriff's agency requires a minimum of a 2-year college degree. No law enforcement agency reported requiring more than a two-year degree.

Table 22. Minimum education requirements of agencies by agency type

Educational Requirement	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
4-year degree	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-year degree	3	5.0	1	4.5	0	0.0
Some college, no degree required	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
High School Diploma or equivalent	56	93.3	21	95.5	12	100.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	60	100.0	22	100.0	12	100.0

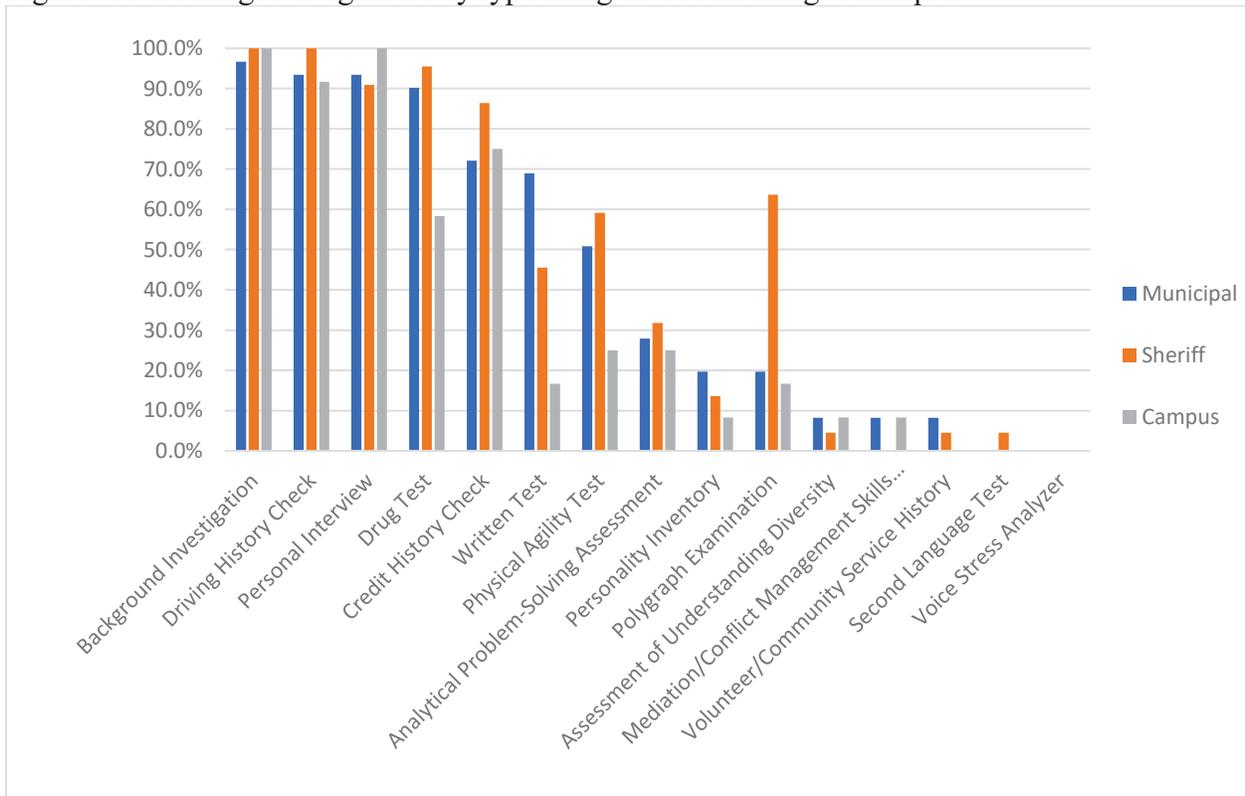
Table 23 below provides information on the number and percentage of agencies that utilize a variety of screening methods and Figure 3 below presents the percentages graphically as a visual aid. As shown in Table 23, nearly all agencies reported conducting background investigations (96.7% - 100.0%), driving history checks (91.7% - 100.0%), and personal interviews (90.9% - 100.0%) during their selection process. Additionally, nearly all three agencies required credit history checks (72.1% - 86.4%). Nearly all municipal and sheriff's agencies required drug tests (90.2% and 95.5%, respectively), while 58.3% of campus police departments did so. Physical agility testing was required by 50.8% of municipal agencies, 59.1% of sheriff's departments, and 25.0% of campus police departments, while written tests were used as a screening technique in 68.9% of municipal agencies, 45.5% of sheriff's departments, and 16.7% of campus police departments. Additionally, polygraph tests were utilized by 63.6% of sheriff's department, 19.7% of municipal agencies, and 16.7% of campus police departments. Among the screening techniques that were least likely to be utilized by agencies in their selection process were analytic/problem-solving assessment (municipal, 27.9%; sheriff, 31.8%; campus, 25.0%), personality inventories (municipal, 19.7%; sheriff, 13.6%; campus, 8.3%), assessments of understanding diversity (municipal, 8.2%; sheriff, 4.5%; campus, 8.3%), mediation/conflict management skills (municipal 8.2%; sheriff, 0.0%, campus, 8.3%), volunteer/community service history check (municipal, 8.2%; sheriff, 4.5%; campus, 0.0%), second language tests (municipal, 0.0%; sheriff, 4.5%; campus, 0.0%), and voice stress analyzers (0.0% overall).

Table 23. Types of screening methods used by agency type

Screening Technique	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Analytical Problem-Solving Assessment	17	27.9	7	31.8	3	25.0
Assessment of Understanding Diversity	5	8.2	1	4.5	1	8.3
Background Investigation	59	96.7	22	100.0	12	100.0
Credit History Check	44	72.1	19	86.4	9	75.0
Driving History Check	57	93.4	22	100.0	11	91.7
Drug Test	55	90.2	21	95.5	7	58.3
Mediation/Conflict Management Skills Analysis	5	8.2	0	0.0	1	8.3
Personal Interview	57	93.4	20	90.9	12	100.0
Personality Inventory	12	19.7	3	13.6	1	8.3
Physical Agility Test	31	50.8	13	59.1	3	25.0
Polygraph Examination	12	19.7	14	63.6	2	16.7
Second Language Test	0	0.0	1	4.5	0	0.0
Voice Stress Analyzer	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Volunteer/Community Service History	5	8.2	1	4.5	0	0.0
Written Test	42	68.9	10	45.5	2	16.7

Note: Responses are not mutually exclusive, thus percentages are not cumulated.

Figure 3. Percentages of agencies by type using listed screening techniques



Agencies were asked whether they require any additional training of new officer recruits other than that provided by the SCCJA. Overall, 26.6% of 94 responding agencies indicated they did so. Based upon agency type, 11 (18.3%) of municipal agencies, 9 (40.9%) sheriffs' departments, and 5 (41.7%) campus police departments indicated that they required some form of extra training hours other than those mandated by the Academy.

Agencies that provided post-academy training were also asked about the nature of that training. Responses by agency type are presented in Table 24. Eight (13.1%) of municipal departments reported additional mandated classroom hours, 10 (16.4%) reported extra field training hours, and another 4 (6.6%) reported extra online training hours. Eight (36.4%) sheriffs' departments reported mandating extra classroom training hours while 6 (27.3%) reported mandating both extra field and online training hours, respectively. Three (25.0%) of campus police departments reported additional classroom hours while 5 (41.7%) and 2 (16.7%) reported additional field and online training hours, respectively.

Table 24. Extra training hours by format by agency type

Type of Training	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Classroom	8	13.1	8	36.4	3	25.0
Field	10	16.4	6	27.3	5	41.7
Online	4	6.6	6	27.3	2	16.7

The frequency of mandatory physical fitness tests required by South Carolina law enforcement agencies is reported in Table 25. A large percentage of all types of agencies reported having no physical fitness test requirements (municipal, 67.8%; sheriff, 81.8%; campus, 91.7%). Additionally, 15 (25.4%) municipal departments reported requiring annual physical fitness tests, while 4 municipal departments (6.7%) required physical fitness tests semiannually or on some other schedule. Two (9.1%) sheriffs' agencies reported annual testing, while 2 (9.0%) indicated requiring semi-annual testing or training based on some other schedule. Only one campus police department (8.3%) reported mandating annual physical fitness testing.

Table 25. Mandatory physical fitness test frequency by agency type

Test Frequency	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Tests	40	67.8	18	81.8	11	91.7
Annually	15	25.4	2	9.1	1	8.3
Semiannually	1	1.7	1	4.5	0	0.0
Other	3	5.1	1	4.5	0	0.0
Total	59	100.0	22	100.0	12	100.0

Table 26 below reports findings regarding special pay incentives that responding agencies provide to their officers. The most frequent incentives offered by agencies of all types are education incentives (36.1% - 50.0%), field training officer incentives (16.7% - 19.7%), and

tuition reimbursement incentives (4.5% - 25.0%). No agencies of any type indicated providing hazardous duty pay incentives. Only 1 (1.6%) municipal agencies and 2 (9.1%) sheriffs' offices reported pay incentives for special skill proficiency. For visual aid, Figure 4 further exemplifies the special pay incentives by agency type, including incentives for bilingual ability, shift differentials, and prior military service.

Table 26. Special pay incentive by agency type (multiple choice)

Special Pay Incentive	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Education Incentive	22	36.1	8	36.4	6	50.0
Bilingual Ability	4	6.6	5	22.7	0	0.0
Hazardous Duty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Special Skill Proficiency	1	1.6	2	9.1	0	0.0
Field Training Officer (FTO)	12	19.7	4	18.2	2	16.7
Tuition Reimbursement	15	24.6	1	4.5	3	25.0
Shift Differential	2	3.3	1	4.5	2	16.7
Military Service	4	6.6	2	9.1	1	8.3
Other	3	4.9	2	9.1	2	16.7

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

Figure 4. Percentage of agencies by type offering special pay incentives

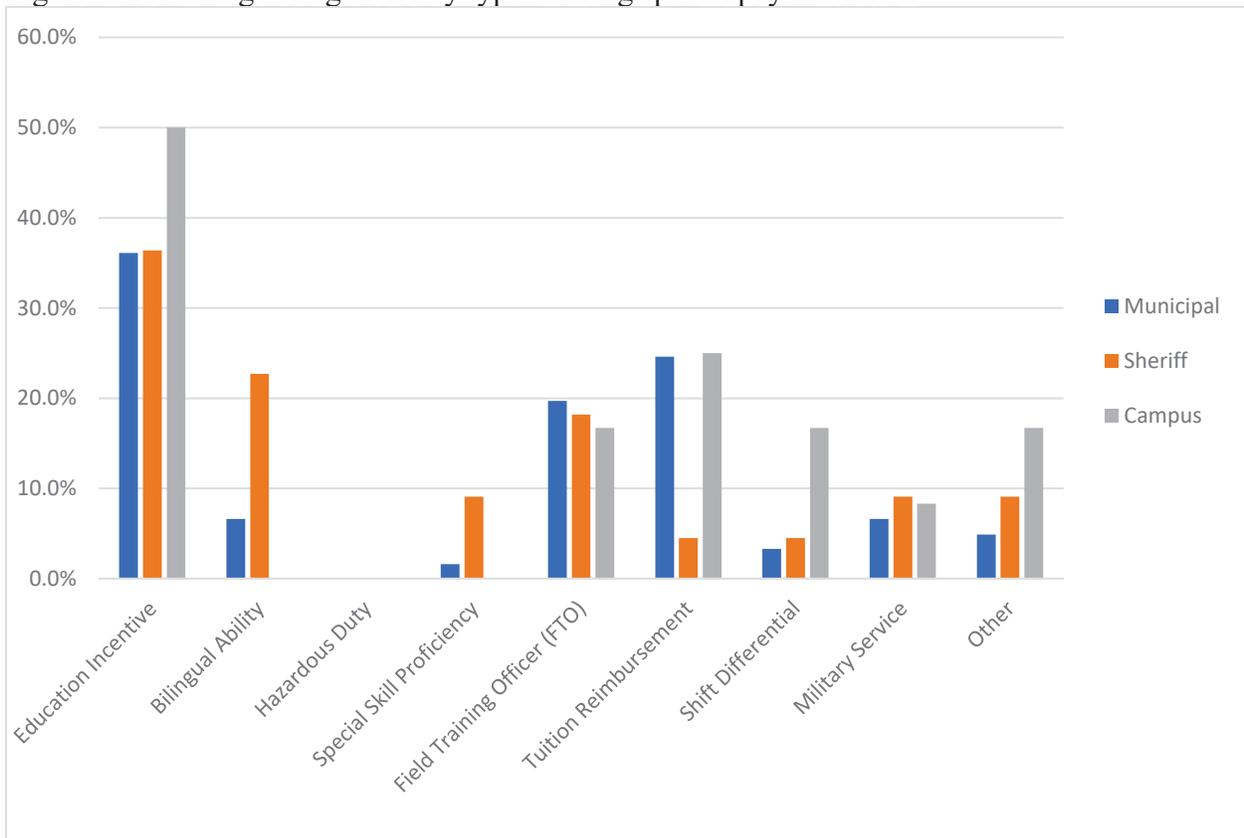


Table 27 below reports the minimum, maximum, and average number of reserve officers and youth cadets that agencies employ. A total of 37 municipal agencies and 17 sheriffs' departments reported offering a reserve officer/deputy program. Of these programs, municipal agencies employed an average of 1.84 reserve officers/deputies with a minimum of 0 reservists and a maximum of 9 reservists. Sheriffs' departments reported employing an average of 5.06 reserve officers/deputies with a minimum of 0 reservists and a maximum of 22 reservists. Youth cadet programs were present in 8 municipal agencies and 7 sheriffs' departments. Municipal departments reported employing an average of 5.50 youth cadets with a minimum of 3 cadets and a maximum of 12 cadets. Sheriffs' departments reported employing an average of 9.14 youth cadets with a minimum of 4 cadets and a maximum of 17 cadets.

Table 27. Minimum, maximum, and average number of reserve officers and youth cadets employed by agency type

Type of Agency	Reserve Officers/Deputies				Youth Cadets			
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Average	N	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Municipal	37	0	9	1.84	8	3	12	5.50
Sheriff	17	0	22	5.06	7	4	17	9.14

Note: No Campus Police Departments reported participating in either program.

### Operating Budgets and Salaries

This section covers topics on financial statistics of law enforcement agencies in the state. Table 28 presents the minimum, maximum and average operating and training budgets, paid overtime, and asset forfeiture amounts. On average, sheriffs' departments reported the highest operating budget (\$12,938,150), training budget (\$52,343), amount paid in overtime (\$695,974), and asset forfeiture (\$53,239) for the 2019 fiscal year. Municipal agencies were second to sheriffs' departments in all four of these categories, followed by campus police departments.

Table 28. Minimum, maximum, and average budgets by agency type

<b>Municipal Departments</b>				
	N Agencies	Min	Max	Average
Agency's total operating budget for most recent fiscal year	55	\$10,000	\$33,027,759	\$2,796,593
Agency's total training budget for the most recent fiscal year	57	\$0	\$260,000	\$25,006
Amount paid for overtime in most recent fiscal year	53	\$0	\$2,255,658	\$157,713
Total estimated value of seizures from asset forfeiture programs during most recent fiscal year	48	\$0	\$1,165,886	\$34,158
<b>Sheriff's Departments</b>				
	N Agencies	Min	Max	Average
Agency's total operating budget for most recent fiscal year	21	\$1,285,000	\$74,110,655	\$12,938,150
Agency's total training budget for the most recent fiscal year	21	\$3,000	\$245,590	\$52,343
Amount paid for overtime in most recent fiscal year	21	\$7,000	\$7,035,629	\$695,974
Total estimated value of seizures from asset forfeiture programs during most recent fiscal year	19	\$0	\$250,000	\$53,239
<b>Campus Police</b>				
	N Agencies	Min	Max	Average
Agency's total operating budget for most recent fiscal year	10	\$250,000	\$2,809,854	\$930,217
Agency's total training budget for the most recent fiscal year	10	\$0	\$80,000	\$13,734
Amount paid for overtime in most recent fiscal year	10	\$0	\$165,454	\$38,141
Total estimated value of seizures from asset forfeiture programs during most recent fiscal year	12	\$0	\$1,024	\$85

Table 29 below outlines the salary schedule for different ranks for all three agency types. Specifically, we present the minimum, maximum, average minimum, and average maximum salaries for each of the listed positions by agency type. For example, the minimum or lowest reported salary for municipal department executives was \$30,000 while the maximum or highest was \$178,500; the average minimum salary across all municipal departments was \$62,608 and the maximum average was \$112,481.

Table 29. Salary schedule by position by agency type

Rank & Agency Type	N Agencies (Min)	N Agencies (Max)	Minimum	Maximum	Average Min	Average Max
<b>Agency Executive</b>						
Municipal	52	49	\$ 30,000	\$ 178,500	\$ 62,608	\$ 112,481
Sheriff	19	16	\$ 47,294	\$ 200,000	\$ 87,778	\$ 114,641
Campus	10	10	\$ 45,000	\$ 130,000	\$ 63,794	\$ 82,486
<b>Assistant Agency Executive</b>						
Municipal	12	14	\$ 45,000	\$ 136,014	\$ 66,816	\$ 88,858
Sheriff	17	17	\$ 40,850	\$ 183,830	\$ 68,299	\$ 91,360
Campus	4	4	\$ 40,759	\$ 91,755	\$ 52,870	\$ 77,830
<b>Major</b>						
Municipal	8	8	\$ 30,000	\$ 118,800	\$ 54,529	\$ 74,592
Sheriff	12	13	\$ 42,372	\$ 151,777	\$ 67,808	\$ 87,413
Campus	1	1	\$ 64,436	\$ 64,436	\$ 64,436	\$ 64,436
<b>Captain</b>						
Municipal	37	33	\$ 35,000	\$ 125,383	\$ 53,781	\$ 72,356
Sheriff	19	19	\$ 40,000	\$ 135,948	\$ 56,278	\$ 74,246
Campus	3	3	\$ 40,759	\$ 75,415	\$ 47,896	\$ 69,607
<b>Lieutenant</b>						
Municipal	43	40	\$ 32,000	\$ 113,726	\$ 46,927	\$ 60,778
Sheriff	17	17	\$ 35,640	\$ 90,908	\$ 49,790	\$ 63,784
Campus	6	6	\$ 33,494	\$ 75,415	\$ 37,115	\$ 53,398
<b>Sergeant</b>						
Municipal	53	50	\$ 26,500	\$ 95,009	\$ 40,985	\$ 52,160
Sheriff	19	19	\$ 34,406	\$ 80,995	\$ 43,302	\$ 55,224
Campus	6	6	\$ 33,494	\$ 75,415	\$ 41,016	\$ 55,875
<b>Senior Patrol Officer</b>						
Municipal	21	21	\$ 24,500	\$ 84,829	\$ 39,989	\$ 53,350
Sheriff	16	16	\$ 30,848	\$ 69,425	\$ 39,657	\$ 51,851
Campus	2	2	\$ 35,134	\$ 61,975	\$ 38,168	\$ 52,779
<b>Patrol Officer</b>						
Municipal	55	51	\$ 23,500	\$ 70,955	\$ 34,960	\$ 42,611
Sheriff	21	20	\$ 27,800	\$ 59,774	\$ 35,460	\$ 44,632
Campus	11	10	\$ 25,000	\$ 51,000	\$ 32,108	\$ 42,688
<b>Entry Level Officer</b>						
Municipal	56	50	\$ 24,000	\$ 63,000	\$ 34,101	\$ 39,095
Sheriff	21	19	\$ 26,000	\$ 59,744	\$ 34,312	\$ 42,147
Campus	10	10	\$ 25,000	\$ 51,000	\$ 30,791	\$ 38,194

Table 30 below provides information on certain factors that impact the starting salary of entry-level officers. As indicated below, 36.1% (22) of municipal agencies, 31.8% (7) of sheriffs' departments, and 50.0% (6) of campus police departments reported that higher education impacted starting salaries of entry-level officers. Prior law enforcement experience influences the starting salaries of entry-level officers in 88.5% (54) of municipal agencies, 63.6% (14) of

sheriffs' departments, and 66.7% (8) of campus police departments. Regarding prior military experience, 15 (24.6%) municipal agencies, 3 (13.6%) sheriffs' departments, and 5 (41.7%) campus police departments reported that prior experience influences the starting salaries of entry-level officers.

Table 30. Factors affecting starting salaries of entry-level officers

Factor	Response	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Higher Education	Yes	22	36.1	7	31.8	6	50.0
	No	39	63.9	15	68.2	6	50.0
	Total	61	100.0	22	100.0	12	100.0
Previous Law Enforcement Experience	Yes	54	88.5	14	63.6	8	66.7
	No	7	11.5	8	36.4	4	33.3
	Total	61	100.0	22	100.0	12	100.0
Previous Military Experience	Yes	15	24.6	3	13.6	5	41.7
	No	46	75.4	19	86.4	7	58.3
	Total	61	100.0	22	100.0	12	100.0

## Equipment

Table 31 below indicates the number of agencies that supplied certain types of equipment utilized by law enforcement officers on a regular basis. Nearly all municipal agencies supply officers with primary sidearms (59), body armor (60), uniforms (60), body cameras (58), and conducted electronic devices (CEDs) (58), while only 17 provided backup sidearms for their officers. Results indicate that all (22) sheriffs' departments provided primary sidearms, body armor, uniforms, body cameras, and CEDs to their deputies, while only 6 provided backup sidearms. Eleven campus police departments indicated they provided primary sidearms, body armor, uniforms, and body cameras, while only two provided backup sidearms and only five provided CEDs to their officers. Figure 5 provides the percentages of agencies that supply or do not supply equipment to their officers.

Table 31. Number of agencies that supplied equipment by agency type

Agency Type & Equipment	Supplies	Does not supply
<b>Municipal (N=61)</b>		
Primary Sidearm	59	2
Backup Sidearm	17	40
Body Armor	60	1
Uniform	60	1
Body Camera	58	1
CED	58	3
<b>Sheriff (N=22)</b>		
Primary Sidearm	22	0
Backup Sidearm	6	13
Body Armor	22	0
Uniform	22	0
Body Camera	22	0
CED	22	0
<b>Campus (N=12)</b>		
Primary Sidearm	11	1
Backup Sidearm	2	8
Body Armor	11	1
Uniform	11	1
Body Camera	11	1
CED	5	5

Figure 5. Percentage of agencies supplying equipment by agency type

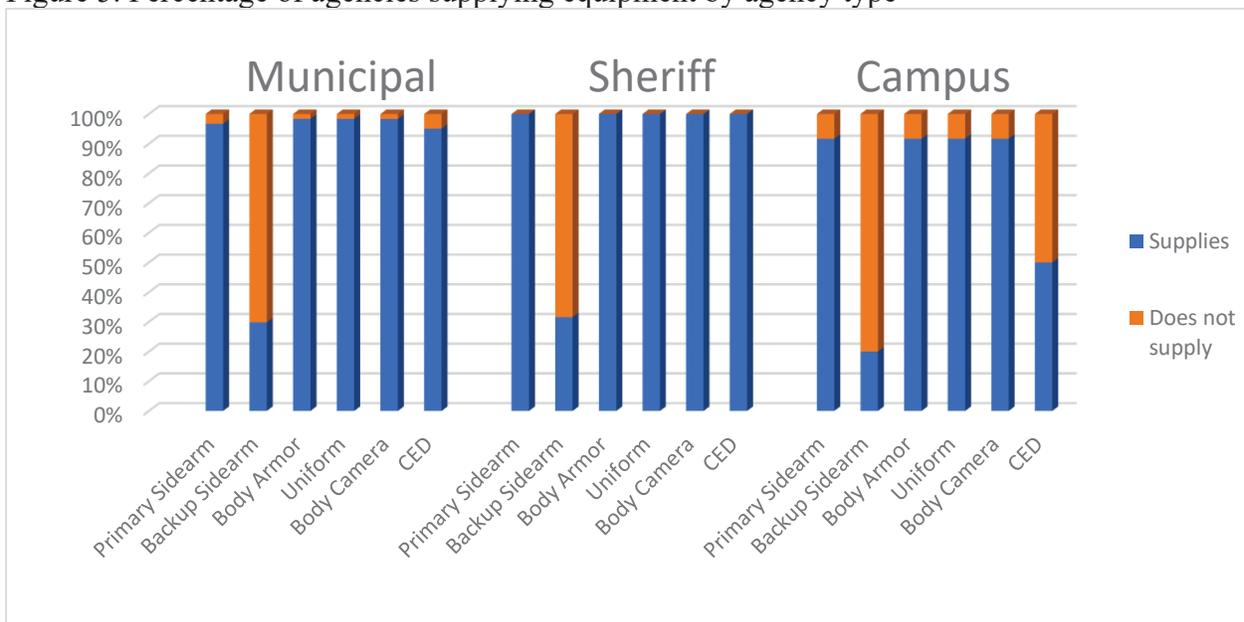


Table 32 below provides a breakdown of the types of primary sidearms authorized by responding agencies. The most commonly authorized sidearm across all agencies was the .40 caliber, the 9mm, and the .45 caliber. Two agencies indicated they authorized a .357 caliber or a .380 caliber sidearm.

Table 32. Primary sidearms authorized by responding agencies

Caliber		Number
Semiautomatic	10mm	0
	9mm	43
	.45	14
	.40	53
	.357	1
	.380	1
	Other	0

Table 33 below displays the schedule of firearm recertification among agencies. The majority of agencies conducted firearm recertifications annually (45.5% - 58.3%), followed by semi-annually (32.8% - 45.5%). Relatively few agencies required recertification quarterly or on some other schedule.

Table 33. Firearm re-certification frequency by agency type

Re-certification Frequency	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Annually	31	50.8	10	45.5	7	58.3
Semi-annually	20	32.8	10	45.5	4	33.3
Quarterly	7	11.5	2	9.1	1	8.3
Other	3	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	61	100.0	22	100.0	12	100.0

Table 34 below presents the total number and percentages of agencies with certain body armor policies by agency type. A large majority of municipal agencies (96.7%) and sheriffs' departments (90.9%) reported requiring their officers to wear body armor at all times, while half (50.0%) campus police departments reported requiring their officers to do so. One municipal agency (1.6%), 1 sheriffs' department (4.5%), and 2 campus police departments (16.7%) reported requiring their officers to wear body armor during special circumstances, while 1 municipal agency (1.6%), 1 sheriffs' department (4.5%) and 4 campus police departments (33.3%) reported their officers were not required to wear body armor.

Table 34. Total number of agencies requiring body armor

Policy	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
At All Times	59	96.7	20	90.9	6	50.0
Special Circumstances	1	1.6	1	4.5	2	16.7
Not Required	1	1.6	1	4.5	4	33.3
Total	61	100.0	23	100.0	12	100.0

Information on types of weapons and use-of-force tactics authorized by responding agencies is presented in Table 35. Among impact devices or munitions, collapsible batons were the most frequently authorized impact weapon across all three agency types (municipal, 70.5%; sheriff, 72.7%; and campus police, 66.7%). Soft projectile munitions (e.g., beanbag rounds) were the second most frequently authorized impact weapon among municipal departments and sheriffs' agencies (26.2% and 50.0%, respectively), while only 1 campus police department reported authorizing soft projectiles. Six municipal departments (9.8%) and 9 sheriffs' agencies (40.9%) authorized the use of rubber bullets while no campus police departments did so. One municipal department authorized the use of blackjacks/slapjacks/saps, while no sheriffs' agency and campus police department did so. Regarding chemical agents, personal-issue oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray was the most frequently authorized by agencies; 78.7% of municipal agencies authorized OC, while 90.9% of sheriffs' agencies and 91.7% of campus police departments authorized the use of OC. Personal issue CN/CS gas was authorized by 4.9% of municipal agencies, 22.7% of sheriffs' departments, and 16.7% of campus police departments. Among "other devices" listed, most municipal departments (95.1%) and all responding sheriffs' agencies authorized the use of a conducted energy weapon (e.g., Taser), whereas only 5 (41.7%) campus police departments authorized their use. Flashbang grenades were authorized only by municipal departments (14.8%) and sheriffs' agencies (54.5%). Three municipal departments (4.9%) reported authorizing the use of neck holds (e.g., lateral vascular neck restraint), while 4 (18.2%) sheriffs' agencies did so. Only one municipal agency reported authorizing the use of a high intensity light source (e.g., laser dazzler). A few agencies reported authorizing other types of less-lethal weapons, such as pepper-ball guns, 40mm sponge projectiles, 17.3mm FN 303 projectiles, and "other various munitions."

Table 35. Authorized less-lethal weapons/actions

Weapon Type/Action	Municipal (N=61)		Sheriff (N=22)		Campus (N=12)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Impact Devices/Munitions</b>						
Collapsible Baton	43	70.5	16	72.7	8	66.7
Blackjack/Slapjack	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Soft projectiles (e.g., bean bag)	16	26.2	11	50.0	1	8.3
Rubber Bullet	6	9.8	9	40.9	0	0.0
Other	2	3.3	1	4.5	1	8.3
<b>Chemical Agents</b>						
Personal Issue OC Spray	48	78.7	20	90.9	11	91.7
Personal Issue CN/CS Gas	3	4.9	5	22.7	2	16.7
Other	1	1.6	2	9.1	0	0.0
<b>Other Devices</b>						
Taser	58	95.1	22	100.0	5	41.7
High Intensity Light Source	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Flashbang Grenade	9	14.8	12	54.5	0	0.0
Neck Restraint (i.e., LVNR)	3	4.9	4	18.2	0	0.0

Policies regarding the take home and off-duty use of patrol vehicles are shown in Table 36. A total of 57 (93.4%) of municipal departments and all 22 of sheriffs' agencies allowed their officers/deputies to take vehicles home, while only 15 (24.6%) municipal agencies and 15 (68.2%) sheriffs' departments allowed their sworn personnel to use their vehicles while off-duty. No campus police departments indicated allowing their officers to take patrol vehicles home nor use their vehicles while off-duty.

Table 36. Marked patrol vehicles take-home and off-duty use policies by agency type

Vehicle Policy	Response	Municipal		Sheriff	
		N	%	N	%
Take Home	Yes	57	93.4	22	100.0
	No	4	6.6	0	0.0
	Total	61	100.0	22	100.0
Off-Duty Use	Yes	15	24.6	15	68.2
	No	45	73.8	7	31.8
	Total	60	100.0	22	100.0

Note: No Campus Police Departments indicated either allowing agencies to take vehicles home nor allowing off-duty use of patrol vehicles.

Table 37 below shows the number and percentage of agencies using certain types of data and communication technology in the field. Cell phones were the most frequently used technology across all three agencies (municipal (72.1%; sheriff, 81.8%; campus police, 91.7%), while 70.5% of municipal agencies, 63.6% of sheriffs' departments, and 16.7% of campus police departments

utilized Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs) while in the field. About a quarter of municipal and sheriffs' agencies reported utilizing tablets or other handheld devices in the field, while only 1 campus police department reported doing so. GPS devices were reportedly used in 34.4% of municipal departments, 50.0% of sheriffs' offices, and only 8.3% of campus police departments. Only 4 agencies of any type reported the use of some "other" technology in the field.

Table 37. Number of agencies using certain types of technology in the field

Type of Digital Technology	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mobile Data Terminal (MDT)	43	70.5	14	63.6	2	16.7
Cell Phone	44	72.1	18	81.8	11	91.7
Tablet / Other Handheld Devices	16	26.2	6	27.3	1	8.3
GPS Device (Handheld or Car)	21	34.4	11	50.0	1	8.3
Other	3	4.9	1	4.5	0	0.0

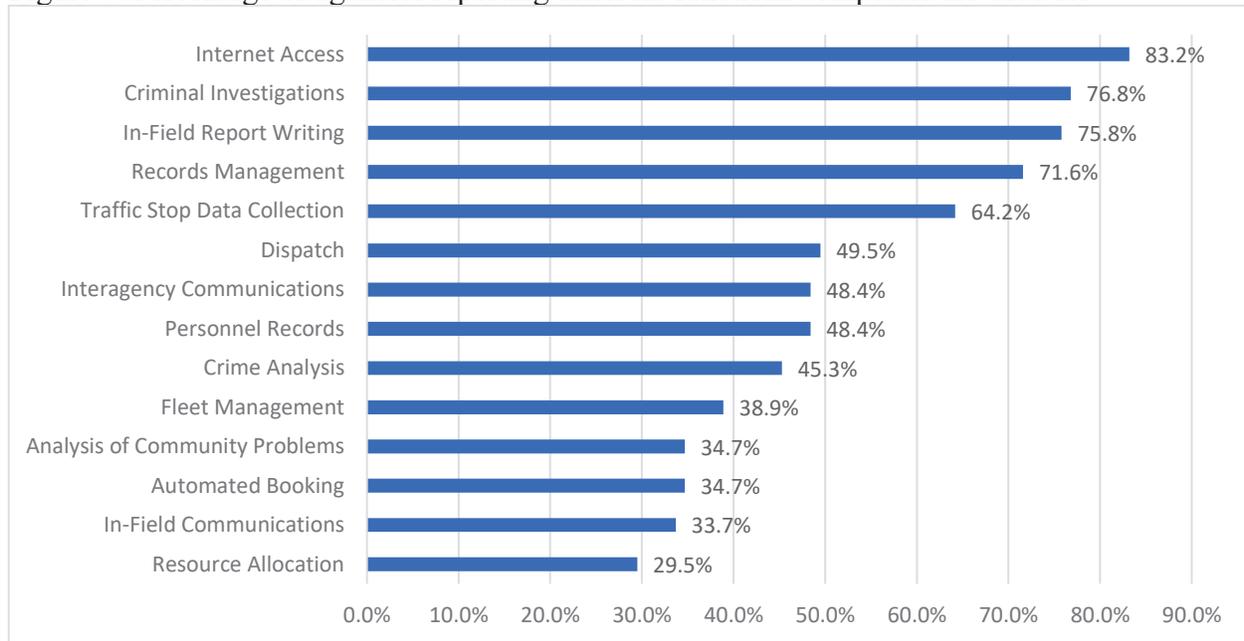
Table 38 below presents the percentage of all three types of agencies that reported utilizing computers for different functions. (We do not disaggregate by agency type as interpretation is difficult due to the different and varied uses of computers across agencies.) Between 50% and 85% of agencies indicated they used computers for internet access, criminal investigations, in-field report writing, records management and traffic stop data collection. Between about one-third and just under half of agencies indicated they used computers for dispatch, personnel record keeping, interagency communication, crime analysis, fleet management, automated booking, analysis of community problems, and in-field communications. Less than one-third reported using computers for resource allocations (Two agencies indicated computers are used for statistical analysis and report writing, respectively). Figure 6 below presents the tabular results graphically.

Table 38. Percentage of all agencies using computers for various functions (multiple choice)

Functions	Percent (%)
Internet Access	83.2
Criminal Investigations	76.8
In-Field Report Writing	75.8
Records Management	71.6
Traffic Stop Data Collection	64.2
Dispatch	49.5
Personnel Records	48.4
Interagency Communications	48.4
Crime Analysis	45.3
Fleet Management	38.9
Automated Booking	34.7
Analysis of Community Problems	34.7
In-Field Communications	33.7
Resource Allocation	29.5

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

Figure 6. Percentage of agencies reporting different functions computers are used for



## Policies and Procedures

Table 39 presents findings regarding ‘K9’ units and associated policies. Respondents were first asked to indicate if their agency had a K9 unit, and, if so, what policies their unit had regarding apprehending suspects. A total of 14 (23.3%) of municipal agencies and 16 (72.7%) of sheriffs’ departments reported having K9 units. Of the municipal agencies with K9 units, 6 reported a ‘Bark and Hold’ policy while 8 had a ‘Find and Bite’ policy. Of the 16 sheriffs’ departments with K9 units, 7 had a ‘Bark and Hold’ policy while 12 had a ‘Find and Bite’ policy.

Note, however, this policy dichotomy is oversimplified. For example, there were 4 sheriffs’ offices and 3 municipal police departments that reported having both policies. This is almost certainly due to some agencies having canines that are used for different purposes. For example, some canines may be used for contraband detection, search and rescue, and locating and subduing suspects through bark or bite. Furthermore, agencies may employ “single purpose” or “dual-purpose” dogs, with the latter trained in tracking, officer protection, suspect apprehension, contraband detection, building searches, and so forth. Future iterations of the general census will address these complexities.

Table 39. Agencies that have K9 units and associated policies

K9 Units	Municipal		Sheriff	
	N	%	N	%
Has K9 Patrol Unit	14	23.3	16	72.7
<b>Associated Policies*</b>				
Bark & Hold	6	-	7	-
Find & Bite	8	-	12	-
Other	2	-	1	-

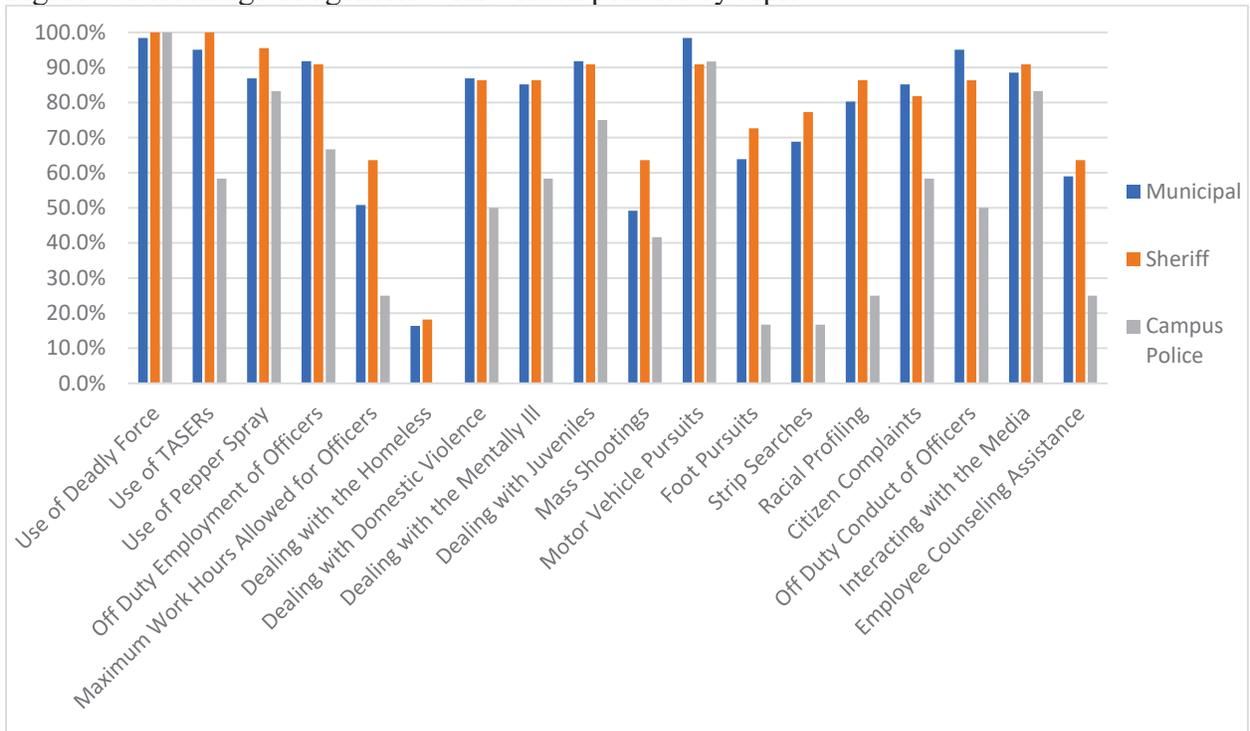
\*Note: No Campus Police Departments reported having a K9 unit. Policies are not mutually exclusive, as a single department could have multiple units and/or multiple policies.

Respondents were asked to indicate if their department had written policies on a variety of topics. Results are presented in Table 40 and Figure 7 below. A large percentage of municipal agencies reported having written policies on the use of deadly force (98.4%), motor vehicle pursuits (98.4%), the use of Tasers (95.1%), off-duty conduct of officers (95.1%), off-duty employment of officers (91.8%) and dealing with juveniles (91.8%). All 22 responding sheriffs' departments indicated that they had written policies on the use of deadly force and the use of Tasers, while 21 (95.5%) had written policies regarding the use of pepper spray and 20 (90.9%) had written policies regarding the off-duty employment of officers, dealing with juveniles, motor vehicle pursuits, and interacting with the media. All 12 responding campus police departments indicated that they had a written policy regarding the use of deadly force, while 11 (91.7%) indicated having written policies regarding motor vehicle pursuits and 10 (83.3%) indicated having written policies regarding the use of pepper spray and interacting with the media.

Table 40. Number of agencies with written policies on various topics

Written Policy	Municipal		Sheriff		Campus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Use of Deadly Force	60	98.4	22	100.0	12	100.0
Use of TASERs	58	95.1	22	100.0	7	58.3
Use of Pepper Spray	53	86.9	21	95.5	10	83.3
Off Duty Employment of Officers	56	91.8	20	90.9	8	66.7
Maximum Work Hours Allowed for Officers	31	50.8	14	63.6	3	25.0
Dealing with the Homeless	10	16.4	4	18.2	0	0.0
Dealing with Domestic Violence	53	86.9	19	86.4	6	50.0
Dealing with the Mentally Ill	52	85.2	19	86.4	7	58.3
Dealing with Juveniles	56	91.8	20	90.9	9	75.0
Mass Shootings	30	49.2	14	63.6	5	41.7
Motor Vehicle Pursuits	60	98.4	20	90.9	11	91.7
Foot Pursuits	39	63.9	16	72.7	2	16.7
Strip Searches	42	68.9	17	77.3	2	16.7
Racial Profiling	49	80.3	19	86.4	3	25.0
Citizen Complaints	52	85.2	18	81.8	7	58.3
Off Duty Conduct of Officers	58	95.1	19	86.4	6	50.0
Interacting with the Media	54	88.5	20	90.9	10	83.3
Employee Counseling Assistance	36	59.0	14	63.6	3	25.0

Figure 7. Percentage of agencies with written policies by topic



## Appendix A

### Methods

The South Carolina Law Enforcement Census is intended to survey primarily general-purpose law enforcement agencies (municipal, county, sheriffs' offices, and state) and some special jurisdiction police (e.g., campus police departments) in South Carolina. To accomplish this goal, researchers from the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice partnered with the SCCJA to compile an up-to-date list of South Carolina law enforcement agencies and their accompanying contact information. Seeing as the team at the SCCJA communicates regularly with law enforcement agencies in South Carolina, they were also the source utilized to disseminate a link to the survey once the online format was completed by researchers at USC. According to the SCCJA, 278 agencies were contacted.

A draft survey was developed by the USC research team and with feedback from the SCCJA was finalized in February 2020. In early February, a copy of the survey along with a letter of support from SCCJA Director Lewis J. "Jackie" Swindler was sent to agencies in the State. This communication served two major purposes; 1) to encourage agency participation, and 2) to allow agency administrators time to compile information needed to complete the online survey that would be made available in a week's time. Executives of the South Carolina Sheriffs', Chiefs', and Training Officers' Associations were also contacted to garner their support and to encourage their members to participate in the study.

The initial timeframe of a month for returning surveys was set at the time of the distribution of the survey materials and online links; however, response rates were low due to the COVID-19 pandemic interrupting the plans and schedules of many Americans. This deadline was extended for approximately two and a half weeks, making the full timeline for submission of the survey approximately a month and a half. The first round of reminder emails was sent to agencies approximately three weeks after initial dissemination of the survey, with a second reminder email sent out approximately a week before the final [adjusted] deadline of the survey.

# Appendix B

## Survey Instrument



**Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice  
and the  
South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy**



# South Carolina Law Enforcement Census, 2020

Thank you for participating in the 2020 South Carolina Law Enforcement Census. This year's survey is a collaborative effort between the University of South Carolina Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice and the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy. This survey focuses on general agency characteristics. Its purpose is to inform our law enforcement community about personnel, salaries, equipment, policies, and practices of peer agencies across the state. We ask that you provide as much complete and accurate information as possible. All information provided will be kept confidential. No individual or department will be linked to the responses provided.

### INSTRUCTIONS

- Please answer all questions (there are 42 main questions).
- If answers are not readily available, provide your best estimates.
- Please mail back the completed survey within two weeks of receiving it.
- If you have any questions regarding the survey, please call or e-mail Philip Berry (USC) at (302) 242-7552, [ptberry@email.sc.edu](mailto:ptberry@email.sc.edu) or Major Lauren Fennell (SCCJA) at (803) 896-7746, [LWFennell@sccja.sc.gov](mailto:LWFennell@sccja.sc.gov).

<b>SECTION A</b>	<b>AGENCY INFORMATION</b>
------------------	---------------------------

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/ethnicity and gender.

Race	Male	Female
White, Non-Hispanic	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Black, Non-Hispanic	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Hispanic/Latino	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Total	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

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

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

3. What is the total population under your agency's 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? (Select all that apply)

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p><b>Law Enforcement Functions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Responding to citizen calls for service</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Patrol Services</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> First response to criminal incidents</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Drug law enforcement</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Vice law enforcement</li></ul> <p><b>Traffic Functions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Traffic law enforcement</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Traffic direction/control</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Accident investigation</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Parking enforcement</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Commercial vehicle enforcement</li></ul> | <p><b>Criminal Investigation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Death investigations (homicide, suicide, unknown)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Other violent crime (robbery, rape, assault)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Arson</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Other property crimes</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Cybercrime</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Drug/Narcotics Investigations</li></ul> <p><b>Special Operations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Bomb/explosive disposal</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Search and Rescue</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Special weapons and tactics (SWAT)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Underwater recovery</li></ul> | <p><b>Detention-Related Functions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Jail operations (Lockup or temporary holding)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Facility separate from jail (for overnight detention)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Temporary holding cell (for more than overnight detention)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Inmate transport</li></ul> <p><b>Court-Related Functions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Execution of arrest warrants</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Court security</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Serving eviction notices</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Enforcing protection orders</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Enforcing child support orders</li></ul> |
|--|--|--|

5. If your agency has a SWAT or critical incident response team, is it: (Select all that apply)

- N/A – Agency does not have a SWAT team
- 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)

6. What is the length of your patrol shifts (excluding overtime and unusual circumstances)? (Select all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> 8 hour	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 hour
<input type="checkbox"/> 10 hour	<input type="checkbox"/> 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 jurisdiction participate in a 911 system?       Yes       No

9.1 If you answered "Yes" to question 9 above, who operates the system?

<input type="checkbox"/> Your agency	<input type="checkbox"/> County sheriff's office
<input type="checkbox"/> City/County communication center	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____

10. For the 12-month period ending December 31, 2019 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 (SROs)?  Yes  No

11.1. If yes, indicate the schools to which SROs are provided:

- Elementary Schools
- Middle Schools
- High Schools
- Alternative Schools/Academies

11.2. Indicate the total number of SROs employed: \_\_\_\_\_

11.3. Do SROs receive any specialized training for their duties as an SRO?  Yes  No

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

12.1. If Yes, indicate which analyses your lab conducts. (Select 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. Are counseling services available for your personnel?  Yes  No

14.1. If Yes, are these services offered in-house or contracted out to a private agency?

- In house
- Contracted out to a private agency
- Both?

14.2. If Yes, indicate which of the following types of counseling are available for your personnel. (Select all that apply)

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

15. Does your agency have any officers or staff who can provide translation services?  Yes  No

15.1. If yes, what languages? (Select all that apply)

- Spanish
- Vietnamese
- German
- Arabic
- French
- Russian
- Cajun
- Gujarati
- Chinese (Mandarin or Cantonese)
- Korean
- Tagalog (including Filipino)
- Other (Specify): \_\_\_\_\_

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

16.1. If yes, which languages? (Select all that apply)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> German                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Arabic                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> French                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Russian                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cajun                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Gujarati               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese (Mandarin or Cantonese) | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tagalog (including Filipino)    | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____ |

17. Indicate whether or not your agency is accredited by a national or state accrediting body:

- National
- State
- Both
- Neither

17.1. If you answered "neither" to national or state accreditation, what are the reason(s) for your agency not pursuing these efforts? (Select 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**

18. Does your agency require MORE THAN a high school diploma or equivalent?  Yes  No

18.1. If Yes, please specify:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Four-year college degree required   | <input type="checkbox"/> Two-year college degree required |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some college but no degree required | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____           |

19. Indicate which of the following screening techniques your agency uses to select new officer recruits, other than those mandated by the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy. (Select all that apply)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Analytical/Problem Solving Assessment | <input type="checkbox"/> Assessment of understanding diverse cultural practices |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Background Investigation              | <input type="checkbox"/> Credit history check                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Driving history check                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Drug test  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mediation/conflict management skills  | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal interview                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personality inventory                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical agility test                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Polygraph examination                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Second language test                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Voice stress analyzer                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer/community service history check              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Written test                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____                                 |

20. Does your agency require any additional training of new officer recruits other than the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy basic certified training? (Exclude time with FTO)

Yes  No

20.1. If yes, indicate how many additional hours are required for the types of training listed below and whether any hours are “Pre-Academy” training hours.

a. Additional **classroom** training hours required → Any hours Pre-Academy?  Yes  No

--	--	--	--	--

b. Additional **field training** hours required → Any hours Pre-Academy?  Yes  No

--	--	--	--	--

c. Additional **online training** hours required → Any hours Pre-Academy?  Yes  No

--	--	--	--	--

21. Indicate how often your agency conducts physical fitness tests for officers. (Select only ONE)

- N/A – No tests required
- Annually
- Semi-annually
- Other (Specify): \_\_\_\_\_

22. Enter the total number of **fulltime** SWORN and NON-SWORN personnel employed by your agency in each of the following areas.

Position	Sworn	Non-Sworn										
a. <u>Uniformed Patrol Operations</u> : Uniformed officers on patrol	<table border="1"><tr><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></tr></table>					
b. <u>Investigative Services</u> : Detectives, investigators, etc.	<table border="1"><tr><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></tr></table>					
c. <u>Support Services</u> : Record clerks, data processors, crime analysts, etc.	<table border="1"><tr><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></tr></table>					
d. <u>Jail Operations</u> : Correctional officers, guards, cooks, janitors, others working in the jail	<table border="1"><tr><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></tr></table>					
e. <u>Court Operations</u> : Bailiffs, security guards, process servers, etc.	<table border="1"><tr><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></tr></table>					

23. Indicate the special pay/benefits your agency provides. (Select all that apply)

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

24. Does higher education, previous law enforcement experience, or previous military experience affect entry-level officer starting salaries?

- a. Higher education:  Yes  No
- b. Law enforcement experience:  Yes  No
- c. Military experience:  Yes  No

25. Does your agency have a reserve officer/deputy program?

Yes  No

25.1. 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

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

--	--	--

**SECTION D**

**EXPENDITURES**

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

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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 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></tr></table>									<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Assistant/Deputy Chief/Sheriff	<table border="1"><tr><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></tr></table>									<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Major	<table border="1"><tr><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></tr></table>									<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Captain	<table border="1"><tr><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></tr></table>									<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Lieutenant	<table border="1"><tr><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></tr></table>									<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Sergeant	<table border="1"><tr><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></tr></table>									<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Senior Patrol Officer (e.g., Master Patrol Officer or Master Deputy)	<table border="1"><tr><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></tr></table>									<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Patrol Officer	<table border="1"><tr><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></tr></table>									<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Entry-level Officer (Starting Pay)	<table border="1"><tr><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></tr></table>									<input type="checkbox"/>



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. (Select all that apply)
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile digital/data terminal (MDT) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cell phone                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tablet or other hand-held devices  | <input type="checkbox"/> GPS device (hand-held or in car) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____             |   |
40. Indicate the functions for which your agency uses computers. (Select all that apply)
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Analysis of community problems | <input type="checkbox"/> In-field report writing          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Automated booking              | <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-agency information sharing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crime investigators            | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet access                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel records                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fleet management               | <input type="checkbox"/> Records management               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In-field communication         | <input type="checkbox"/> Resource allocation              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic stop data collection   | <input type="checkbox"/> Crime analysis                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____         |   |

**SECTION F**

**POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

41. Does your agency have a canine (K-9) **patrol unit** for apprehending suspects?  Yes  No
- 41.1. If yes, what is your agency's general policy regarding the use of patrol unit canines to apprehend suspects?
- |   |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bark and hold (locate but do not bite) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Find and bite (locate AND bite)        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____                 |
42. Does your agency have **written** policy directives on the following? (Select all that apply)
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use of deadly force/firearm discharge   | <input type="checkbox"/> Mass shootings                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use of TASERS                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Motor vehicle pursuits         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use of pepper spray                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Foot pursuits                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Off-duty employment of officers         | <input type="checkbox"/> Strip searches                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Maximum work hours allowed for officers | <input type="checkbox"/> Racial profiling               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dealing with the homeless               | <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen complaints             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dealing with domestic violence          | <input type="checkbox"/> Off-duty conduct               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dealing with the mentally ill           | <input type="checkbox"/> Interacting with the media     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dealing with juveniles                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Employee counseling assistance |

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 or email the issues/topics you would like to see covered to Philip Berry at [ptberry@email.sc.edu](mailto:ptberry@email.sc.edu).

*Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.*