



# Campus Law Enforcement, 2011–12

Brian A. Reaves, Ph.D., *BJS Statistician*

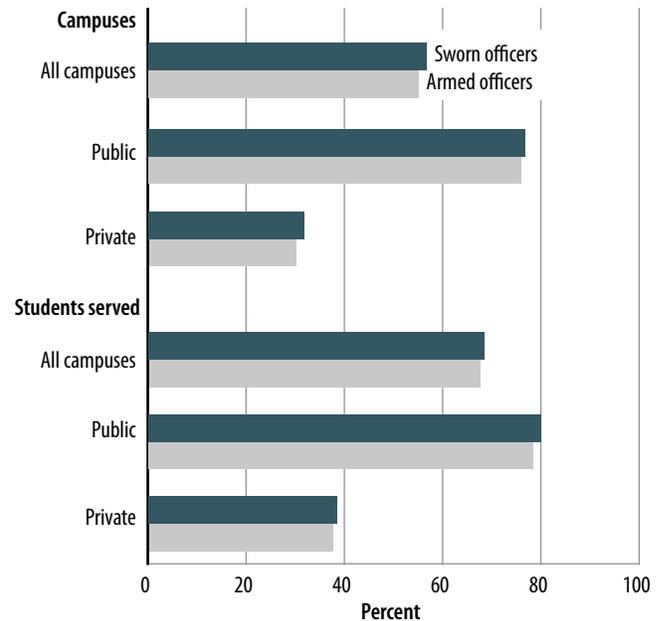
During the 2011–12 school year, about two-thirds (68%) of the more than 900 U.S. 4-year colleges and universities with 2,500 or more students used sworn police officers to provide law enforcement services on campus (figure 1). Sworn police officers have full arrest powers granted by a state or local authority.

The percentage of public institutions (92%) using sworn officers was more than twice that of private institutions (38%). Similar to sworn officers, about two-thirds of campuses were served by armed officers. The percentage of public campuses (91%) using armed officers was also more than double the percentage of private institutions (36%). Among public institutions, nearly all students were enrolled on campuses with sworn (96%) and armed (94%) officers. Among private institutions, nearly half of the students were enrolled on campuses with sworn (46%) and armed (45%) officers.

These findings come from the 2011–12 Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, the first conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) since the 2004–05 school year. Among the institutions contacted for both the 2004–05 and 2011–12 BJS surveys, the percentage using sworn officers increased from 75% to 77%, and the percentage using armed officers increased from 68% to 75% (not shown).

FIGURE 1

Use of sworn and armed law enforcement officers on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 2011–12



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

## HIGHLIGHTS

Among 4-year institutions enrolling 2,500 or more students, during the 2011–12 school year—

- About 75% of the campuses were using armed officers, compared to 68% during the 2004–05 school year.
- About 9 in 10 public campuses used sworn police officers (92%), compared to about 4 in 10 private campuses (38%).
- Most sworn campus police officers were authorized to use a sidearm (94%), chemical or pepper spray (94%), and a baton (93%).
- Most sworn campus police officers had arrest (86%) and patrol (81%) jurisdictions that extended beyond campus boundaries.
- About 7 in 10 campus law enforcement agencies had a memorandum of understanding or other formal written agreement with outside law enforcement agencies.
- Most campus law enforcement agencies serving 5,000 or more students had personnel designated to address general crime prevention (91%), rape prevention (86%), drug education (79%), alcohol education (78%), stalking (75%), victim assistance (72%), and intimate partner violence (69%).
- Compared to private campuses, a higher percentage of campus law enforcement agencies on public campuses met regularly with special interest groups, such as advocacy groups (64% public compared to 43% private), and groups seeking to prevent domestic violence (69% compared to 48%) or sexual violence (76% compared to 58%).
- Nearly all campuses had a mass notification system that used email, text messages, and other methods to alert and instruct students, faculty, and staff in emergency situations.

A majority of the campuses with sworn police officers also used nonsworn security officers. Overall, 41% of campuses were served by both types of officers (table 1). About a third of campuses (32%) were served by nonsworn officers exclusively. The percentage of campuses using sworn officers ranged from a high of 96% among public campuses with 10,000 or more students to a low of 30% among private campuses with 2,500 to 4,999 students.

The officers were armed at more than 9 in 10 campuses using sworn personnel (table 2). Among the campuses using only nonsworn officers, about 1 in 10 had armed officers. Overall, 66% of campuses had armed officers.

### About 95% of 4-year schools with 2,500 or more students operated their own campus law enforcement agency

The 905 4-year colleges and universities with 2,500 or more students contacted for the 2011–12 Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies (see *Methodology* for

exclusions) enrolled 82% of all students attending 4-year institutions (those primarily awarding 4-year degrees or higher) (appendix table 1). A total of 861 (95%) of these schools reported that they operated their own campus law enforcement agency using officers employed by the institution (appendix table 2). Among the institutions that did not operate their own campus law enforcement agency, 77% contracted with a private security firm to provide these services, and 18% used local law enforcement agencies.

All 861 campus law enforcement agencies serving 2,500 or more students received the BJS survey. Agencies serving campuses with 5,000 or more students received a longer questionnaire than those serving smaller campuses (see *Methodology*).

**TABLE 1**  
Officers providing law enforcement services, by type and size of 4-year campus, 2011–12

Type and size of 4-year campus	Number of campuses	Sworn officers				Nonsworn officers only
		Total	With nonsworn officers	Without nonsworn officers		
All campuses	905	68%	41%	27%	32%	
Public	501	92%	52%	40%	8%	
15,000 or more students	173	96	59	37	4	
10,000–14,999	83	96	49	47	4	
5,000–9,999	146	92	51	41	8	
2,500–4,999	99	84	44	39	16	
Private	404	38%	26%	11%	62%	
15,000 or more students	31	61	48	13	39	
10,000–14,999	37	49	35	14	51	
5,000–9,999	96	45	33	12	54	
2,500–4,999	240	30	20	10	70	

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**TABLE 2**  
Use of sworn and armed law enforcement officers, by type and size of 4-year campus, 2011–12

Type and size of 4-year campus	Number of campuses	Sworn officers			Nonsworn officers		
		Total	Armed	Unarmed	Total	Armed	Unarmed
All campuses	905	68%	63%	5%	32%	3%	29%
Public	501	92%	91%	2%	8%	0%	8%
15,000 or more	173	96	94	2	4	0	4
10,000–14,999	83	96	95	1	4	0	4
5,000–9,999	146	92	90	2	8	0	8
2,500–4,999	99	84	83	1	16	0	16
Private	404	38%	30%	8%	62%	6%	56%
15,000 or more	31	61	55	6	39	10	29
10,000–14,999	37	49	43	5	51	3	49
5,000–9,999	96	46	35	10	54	7	47
2,500–4,999	240	30	22	7	70	6	64

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

A majority (83%) of the schools that were within scope for the 2011–12 survey but not for the 2004–05 survey were in the smallest enrollment category (2,500 to 4,999 students). Since the inclusion of these schools could mask trends occurring on larger campuses, comparisons presented in the report are limited to the 724 institutions and 717 campus law enforcement agencies that were included in both surveys. The comparison agencies represent 96% of the agencies and 98% of the total enrollment covered by the 2004–05 survey. These agencies accounted for 94% of the total enrollment covered by the 2011–12 survey.

**Between the 2004–05 and 2011–12 school years, the increase in full-time campus law enforcement employees (16%) outpaced the increase in student enrollment (11%)**

The 861 campus law enforcement agencies serving campuses with 2,500 or more students employed about 32,000 persons on a full-time basis during the 2011–12 school year (appendix table 3). The full-time total included about 15,000 sworn police officers, 11,000 nonsworn security officers, 5,000 civilian support staff, and 1,000 student employees. These agencies also employed another 12,000 part-time staff, including about 1,000 sworn police officers, 3,000 nonsworn security officers, 1,000 civilian support staff, and 7,000 students.

The 717 campus law enforcement agencies included in both the 2004–05 and 2011–12 BJS surveys increased their number of full-time employees by 16% during the 7-year period. This included a 10% increase in the number of full-time sworn personnel. During the same period, the collective enrollment of students on these campuses increased by 11% (not shown).

**Agencies serving private campuses had an average of 4.8 full-time employees per 1,000 students compared to 3.6 per 1,000 on public campuses**

During the 2011–12 school year, agencies serving campuses with 2,500 or more students had an average of 37 full-time employees, the equivalent of 4.1 employees per 1,000 students (table 3). The average ratio was higher on private campuses (4.8 full-time employees per 1,000 students) than public campuses (3.6 full-time employees per 1,000 students).

On campuses with sworn personnel, an average of 24 full-time sworn officers were employed, the equivalent of 2.4 officers per 1,000 students. The average ratio was higher on private campuses (2.9 full-time sworn officers per 1,000 students) than public campuses (2.2 full-time sworn officers per 1,000 students).

**TABLE 3**  
**Average number of full-time campus law enforcement employees per 1,000 students, by type and size of 4-year campus, 2011–12**

Type and size of 4-year campus	All agencies		Agencies employing sworn personnel	
	Full-time employees	Per 1,000 students	Full-time officers	Per 1,000 students
All campuses	37	4.1	24	2.4
Public	41	3.6	25	2.2
15,000 or more	67	2.5	38	1.4
10,000–14,999	32	2.5	20	1.6
5,000–9,999	26	3.6	16	2.3
2,500–4,999	24	6.7	15	4.2
Private	32	4.8	22	2.9
15,000 or more	114	5.0	52	2.3
10,000–14,999	62	5.2	45	3.7
5,000–9,999	30	4.4	19	2.8
2,500–4,999	17	4.8	10	2.9

Note: See appendix table 4 for the 25 largest agencies ranked by number of full-time employees. See appendix table 5 for the 25 largest agencies ranked by number of full-time sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

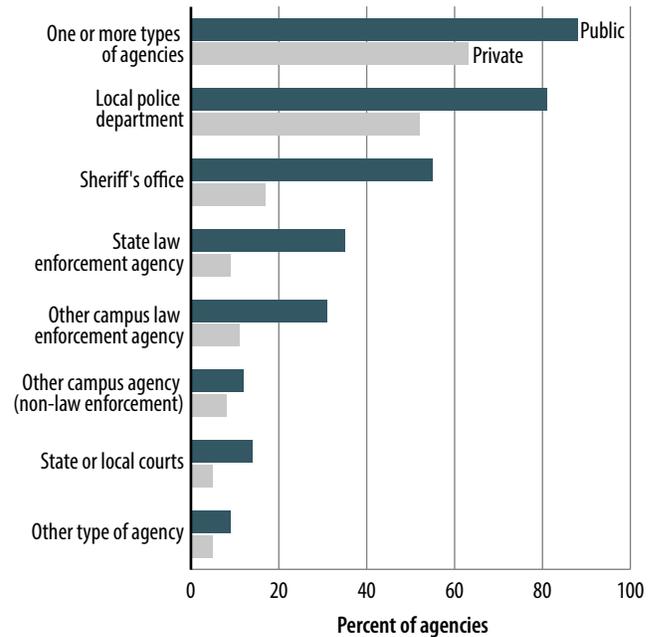
**About 9 in 10 sworn campus police officers had arrest jurisdiction beyond campus boundaries**

The arrest jurisdiction of nearly all sworn campus police officers extended beyond the campus (table 4). In 86% of agencies (employing 90% of officers) the arrest jurisdiction included properties adjacent to campus. In 71% of agencies (employing 76% of officers) the jurisdiction included areas outside the area surrounding the campus (not shown). In 70% of agencies (employing 71% of officers) the area of off-campus arrest jurisdiction was defined through a memorandum of understanding (MOU) or mutual aid agreement (MAA).

Overall, 88% of the agencies serving public campuses had MOUs or MAAs of some type, compared to 63% of the agencies serving private campuses (figure 2). Most of the agencies serving public campuses had agreements with local police departments (81%) and sheriffs' offices (55%). About a third of these agencies had agreements with state law enforcement (35%) or other campus law enforcement agencies (31%). About half of the agencies serving private campuses had written agreements with local police (52%) and about a sixth had agreements with sheriffs' offices (17%).

**FIGURE 2**

**Agencies included in the memorandums of understanding or mutual aid agreements with campus law enforcement agencies serving 2,500 or more students, by type of 4-year campus, 2011–12**



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**TABLE 4**

**Extended arrest jurisdiction of sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies, by type and size of 4-year campus, 2011–12**

Type and size of 4-year campus	Properties adjacent to campus	Properties outside the area surrounding the campus	Statewide	Defined by memorandum of understanding or mutual aid agreement
<b>All campuses</b>	86%	71%	35%	70%
<b>Public</b>	89%	75%	40%	75%
15,000 or more	94	86	45	79
10,000–14,999	94	83	38	72
5,000–9,999	83	61	38	70
2,500–4,999	86	65	36	78
<b>Private</b>	76%	57%	20%	52%
15,000 or more	94	75	25	62
10,000–14,999	86	79	14	36
5,000–9,999	82	68	18	65
2,500–4,999	66	41	20	46

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

As with their arrest jurisdiction, most sworn officers had patrol jurisdictions that went beyond the boundaries of the campus they served. On 81% of campuses, sworn officers had patrol jurisdictions that extended to properties adjacent to campus, compared to 44% for nonsworn officers (table 5). The patrol jurisdiction of sworn officers extended to properties outside the immediate campus in 57% of agencies, compared to 27% for nonsworn officers. Agencies using sworn officers were also more likely to use an MOU or MAA to define extended areas of patrol jurisdiction.

**Most campus law enforcement agencies serving campuses with 5,000 or more students conducted joint patrols with local law enforcement**

As in 2004–05, most of campus law enforcement agencies implemented various community-oriented policing practices during the 2011–12 school year. About 8 in 10 (79%) agencies serving campuses with 5,000 or more students

had incorporated community policing elements into their overall campus security policy (table 6). At least 6 in 10 agencies gave officers responsibility for specific geographic areas on campus (63%), conducted joint patrols with local law enforcement (62%), or conducted a ride-along program (60%).

During 2011–12, about half of agencies serving campuses with 5,000 or more students upgraded their technology to support the analysis of campus community problems (54%). They also actively encouraged officers to engage in problem-solving projects on campus (51%), partnered with citizen groups and used their feedback in developing community policing strategies (51%), conducted intelligence-led policing (49%), conducted environmental analysis to assess precursors to crime (48%), and included collaborative problem-solving projects in the evaluation of patrol officers (46%).

**TABLE 5**  
**Extended patrol jurisdiction of officers in campus law enforcement agencies, by type and size of 4-year campus, 2011–12**

Type and size of 4-year campus	Sworn officers			Nonsworn officers		
	Properties adjacent to campus	Properties outside the area surrounding the campus	Defined by memorandum of understanding or mutual aid agreement	Properties adjacent to campus	Properties outside the area surrounding the campus	Defined by memorandum of understanding or mutual aid agreement
<b>All campuses</b>	81%	57%	59%	44%	27%	11%
<b>Public</b>	84%	60%	64%	13%	13%	10%
15,000 or more	87	68	69	0	33	17
10,000–14,999	87	64	60	33	33	33
5,000–9,999	81	48	61	9	9	9
2,500–4,999	77	58	65	20	0	0
<b>Private</b>	72%	47%	43%	49%	29%	11%
15,000 or more	81	81	56	73	55	27
10,000–14,999	80	47	40	15	15	8
5,000–9,999	68	50	53	44	34	19
2,500–4,999	70	38	34	52	27	8

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**TABLE 6**  
**Community policing activities of campus law enforcement agencies serving 5,000 or more students, by type of 4-year campus, 2011–12**

	All 4-year campuses	Public	Private
Incorporated community elements into campus security policy	79%	82%	73%
Gave officers responsibility for geographic areas	63	62	69
Conducted joint patrols with local law enforcement	62	65	52
Conducted a ride-along program	60	68	36
Upgraded technology to support analysis of campus problems	54	53	55
Actively encouraged officers to engage in problem-solving projects	51	55	38
Partnered with citizen groups and used feedback to develop strategies	51	54	42
Conducted intelligence-led policing	49	51	42
Conducted environmental analysis to assess precursors to crime	48	48	48
Included collaborative problem-solving projects in officer evaluations	46	48	39
Had a formal, written community policing plan	33	34	28
Conducted an on-campus citizen police academy	9	10	5

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

### More campus law enforcement agencies were engaging in community policing activities during the 2011–12 school year compared to 2004–05

All but 3 of the 12 community-oriented policing activities included in the 2011–12 survey were implemented on a greater percentage of public campuses than private campuses. The largest differences were for offering ride-along programs (68% public versus 36% private), encouraging officers to engage in problem-solving projects (55% versus 38%), and conducting joint patrols with local law enforcement (65% versus 52%).

For the 501 agencies serving campuses with 5,000 or more students that responded to both the 2004–05 and 2011–12 surveys, the use of community policing techniques increased at least 8% for 5 of the 10 community policing activities (figure 3). The largest increases were for collaborative problem-solving in the evaluation of patrol officers (46% in 2011–12 compared to 21% in 2004–05), conducting a ride-along program (61% compared to 49%), and encouraging officers to engage in problem-solving projects (52% compared to 39%).

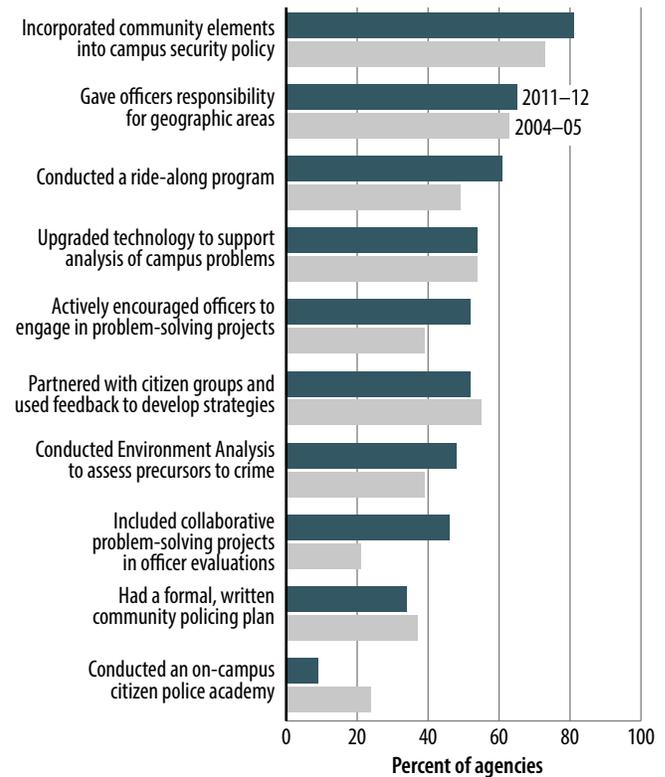
### Nearly all campus law enforcement agencies provided 24-hour patrol coverage at all times

Ninety-six percent of agencies provided 24-hour patrol coverage with uniformed officers at all times, including during weekends, breaks between academic terms, and summer terms. Most of the remaining agencies provided regular patrol coverage, but not on a 24-hour basis (not shown).

All agencies had uniformed officers on duty at all times (table 7). About 9 in 10 public campuses had sworn uniformed officers on duty at all times, while about 3 in 10 public campuses had both sworn and nonsworn uniformed officers on duty at all times. About 8 in 10 private campuses had nonsworn uniformed officers on duty at all times, and about 2 in 10 private campuses had both sworn and nonsworn uniformed officers on duty at all times.

Approximately 11% of agencies used officers from local law enforcement agencies at times to increase patrol coverage on campus or assist with special events during the 2011–12 school year. Four percent of agencies used officers from private security firms to supplement patrol coverage, and 24% used private security officers to assist with special events (not shown).

**FIGURE 3**  
Community policing activities of campus law enforcement agencies on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 2004–05 and 2011–12



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12 and 2004–05.

**TABLE 7**  
Use of sworn and nonsworn uniformed officers by campus law enforcement agencies on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 2011–12

Agencies using sworn officers	Total	Agencies using nonsworn officers		
		At all times	Some of the time	At no time
<b>Public campuses</b>	100%	36%	22%	42%
At all times	91%	29%	20%	42%
Some of the time	2	1	1	0
At no time	7	6	2	0
<b>Private campuses</b>	100%	78%	10%	13%
At all times	37%	18%	6%	12%
Some of the time	5	3	1	1
At no time	59	56	3	0

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

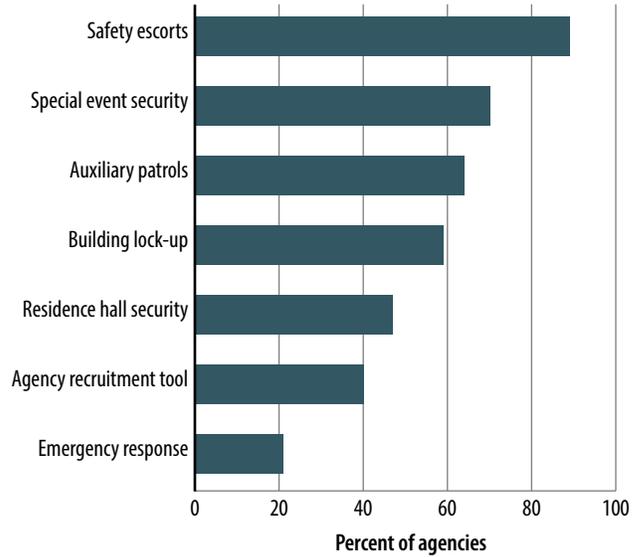
Overall, 45% of the agencies serving campuses with enrollments of 5,000 or more used student security patrols. Half of the agencies serving public campuses (50%) and about a third of those serving private campuses (32%) used student patrols (not shown). On most campuses with student patrols, they were used to provide safety escorts (89%), special event security (70%), auxiliary patrols during normal patrol hours (64%), and building lockup or unlock services (59%) (figure 4).

**Most agencies offered free on-demand walking and vehicle safety escort services**

About 9 in 10 campus law enforcement agencies serving 5,000 or more students provided a personal safety escort service during the 2011–12 school year (table 8). Typically, this is a free and confidential on-demand service that operates at night for students, faculty, staff, and others who request it. The percentage of agencies that provided a safety escort service was about the same on public (88%) and private (90%) campuses.

Most agencies that served public campuses operated a safety escort service staffed with nonsworn security officers (72%), sworn police officers (62%), and students (59%). About 5 in 6 private campuses had a safety escort service staffed by nonsworn security officers (83%). Just under half had a service staffed by sworn officers (48%) or students (45%). About 71% of public and private campuses provided both walking safety escorts and vehicle safety escorts.

**FIGURE 4**  
**Functions performed by student patrols in campus law enforcement agencies, on 4-year campuses with 5,000 or more students, 2011–12**



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**TABLE 8**  
**Operation of safety escort services by campus law enforcement agencies serving 5,000 or more students, by type of 4-year campus, 2011–12**

	All campuses	Public	Private
Total with safety escort service	88%	88%	90%
<b>Type of staff</b>			
Sworn officers	60%	62%	48%
Nonsworn officers	76	72	83
Students	56	59	45
<b>Type of escort</b>			
Walking	87%	89%	83%
Vehicle	82	81	85
Both	71	71	71

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**Nearly all agencies participated in a 9-1-1 system or had a similar on-campus emergency telephone system**

In an emergency, campus law enforcement agencies could be contacted by picking up a blue-light phone on campus (92%), calling a 3- or 4-digit on-campus emergency phone number (70%), or calling 9-1-1 (65%) (table 9). Almost all campuses (94%) either participated in a 9-1-1 system or provided another emergency number. A higher percentage of agencies serving public campuses (71%) participated in a 9-1-1 system than those serving private campuses (55%). More agencies on private campuses (80%) offered an on-campus emergency number than on public campuses (63%). Nearly two-thirds of public campuses (64%) and about half of private campuses (50%) had both systems (not shown).

About half of the agencies serving public campuses (52%) and about a third of those on private campuses (35%) participated in an enhanced 9-1-1 system, which could

display caller location and identification when available. About three-quarters (74%) of campus law enforcement agencies had an emergency telephone system that displayed the number of a wireless caller (table 10). Fewer agencies had a system that could display the general (13%) or specific (4%) location of a wireless caller.

Other advanced features of campus emergency telephone systems included recorded phone calls available for immediate playback (65%), “phone patch” call forwarding when dispatch was not available (39%), and reverse 9-1-1 call-back (30%). Nearly all sworn (94%) and nonsworn (92%) agencies were responsible for dispatching calls for service (not shown).

**TABLE 9**  
**Emergency telephone systems of campus law enforcement agencies, by type and size of 4-year campus, 2011–12**

Type and size of 4-year campus	Total using 9-1-1 or on-campus number	9-1-1 system		On-campus 3- or 4-digit system	Blue light phone system
		Any 9-1-1 system	Enhanced 9-1-1 system		
<b>All campuses</b>	94%	65%	45%	70%	92%
<b>Public</b>	94%	71%	52%	63%	93%
15,000 or more	97	83	65	52	96
10,000–14,999	93	68	53	63	97
5,000–9,999	93	69	46	72	93
2,500–4,999	92	55	34	69	80*
<b>Private</b>	94%	55%	35%	80%	91%
15,000 or more	88	52	36	76	100
10,000–14,999	88	60	28	64	92
5,000–9,999	97	54	42	81	93
2,500–4,999	95	55	34	83	85*

\*Data are from the 2004-05 BJS Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies. These agencies received the short survey questionnaire which did not include the blue-light phone question. The maximum increase from 2004-05 to 2011-12 in any of the larger enrollment categories was 3%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**TABLE 10**  
**Enhanced features of emergency phone systems used by campus law enforcement agencies, by type and size of 4-year campus, 2011–12**

Type and size of 4-year campus	Phone patch call forwarding when dispatch not available	Reverse 9-1-1 call-back available	Recorded calls available for immediate playback	Displays phone number of wireless caller	Displays general location of wireless caller	Displays exact location of wireless caller
<b>All campuses</b>	39%	30%	65%	74%	13%	4%
<b>Public</b>	35%	36%	76%	73%	18%	7%
15,000 or more	28	49	93	77	30	12
10,000–14,999	30	36	85	75	14	4
5,000–9,999	40	28	70	67	13	4
2,500–4,999	46	22	45	74	5	2
<b>Private</b>	44%	22%	50%	75%	5%	2%
15,000 or more	28	24	92	84	12	4
10,000–14,999	32	24	68	75	8	0
5,000–9,999	41	23	57	70	7	6
2,500–4,999	48	21	39	76	3	0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

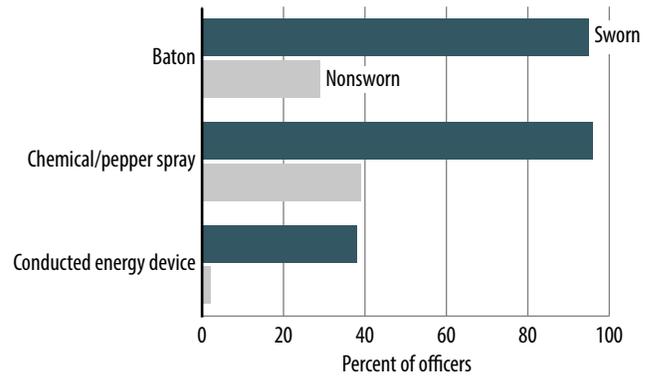
**Nearly all sworn officers were authorized to use a sidearm, chemical spray, and baton**

Nearly all of the agencies that employed sworn police officers authorized them to use a sidearm (94%), chemical or pepper spray (94%), and a baton (93%) (table 11). Fewer than half (40%) of these agencies authorized their sworn officers to use a conducted energy device (such as a Taser).

Among agencies that employed only nonsworn security officers, 11% authorized them to carry a sidearm. About half of agencies authorized nonsworn officers to use chemical or pepper spray (48%), and about a third authorized them to use a baton (32%). Few nonsworn agencies authorized their officers to use a conducted energy device (4%). In agencies employing both nonsworn and sworn officers, the nonsworn officers were somewhat less likely to be authorized to use a sidearm (4%), chemical or pepper spray (44%), or a baton (21%) than in agencies that employed only nonsworn officers (not shown).

Overall, 96% of sworn officers were employed by an agency that authorized them to use chemical or pepper spray, compared to 39% of nonsworn officers (figure 5). Two percent of nonsworn officers were employed by an agency that authorized them to use a conducted energy device, compared to 38% of sworn officers.

**FIGURE 5**  
Nonlethal weapons authorized for use by sworn and nonsworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 2011–12



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**TABLE 11**  
Weapons authorized for use by campus law enforcement agencies, by type and size of 4-year campus, 2011–12

Type and size of 4-year campus	Sworn officers				Nonsworn officers			
	Sidearms	Batons	Chemical/pepper spray	Conducted energy device	Sidearms	Batons	Chemical/pepper spray	Conducted energy device
<b>All campuses</b>	94%	93%	94%	40%	11%	32%	48%	4%
<b>Public</b>	98%	95%	95%	45%	0%	39%	58%	6%
15,000 or more	98	97	98	54	0	67	83	0
10,000–14,999	100	94	96	43	0	33	67	0
5,000–9,999	98	93	92	38	0	27	45	18
2,500–4,999	99	93	93	39	0	36	55	0
<b>Private</b>	82%	86%	89%	23%	13%	31%	46%	4%
15,000 or more	94	93	93	13	27	18	45	0
10,000–14,999	89	93	100	27	8	31	38	0
5,000–9,999	81	86	89	23	23	42	45	3
2,500–4,999	77	83	85	25	10	30	47	5

Note: See appendix table 7 for other types of weapons authorized for use.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**Patrol officers used in-field computers in about twice as many agencies during 2011–12, compared to 2004–05**

Patrol officers were using in-field computers in about half (52%) of campus law enforcement agencies serving 2,500 or more students during 2011–12, compared to about a quarter (27%) of agencies during 2004–05. Most agencies serving public campuses with 5,000 or more students and private campuses with 10,000 or more students used in-field computers during 2011–12 (table 12). During 2011–12, agencies employing sworn officers (64%) were about three times as likely to use in-field computers as agencies that employed only nonsworn officers (20%) (not shown).

**TABLE 12**  
**Use of electronic devices by patrol officers in campus law enforcement agencies, by type and size of 4-year campus, 2011–12**

Type and size of 4-year campus	Total using electronic devices	In-field computers/terminals			Other devices
		Total	Vehicle-mounted	Portable	
All campuses	71%	52%	42%	22%	50%
<b>Public</b>	79%	63%	55%	24%	54%
15,000 or more	84	76	66	32	59
10,000–14,999	77	64	59	18	54
5,000–9,999	78	61	52	22	49
2,500–4,999	70	43	33	19	54
<b>Private</b>	59%	35%	25%	18%	45%
15,000 or more	78	59	44	26	56
10,000–14,999	79	61	50	14	32
5,000–9,999	68	42	34	21	49
2,500–4,999	51	26	16	17	43

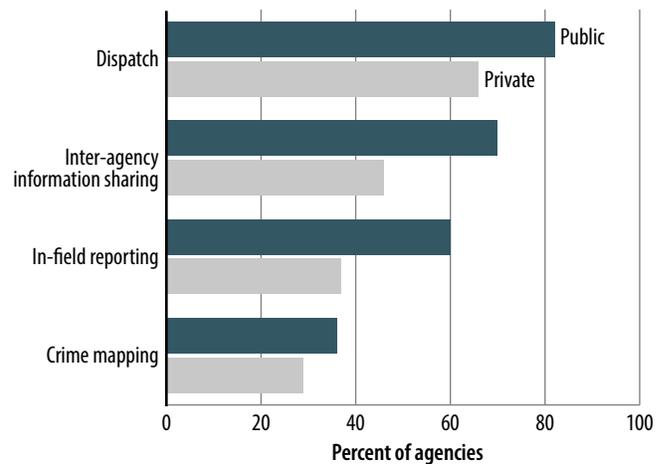
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

Half of campus law enforcement agencies provided patrol officers with handheld electronic devices (such as smart phones or personal digital assistants) during the 2011–12 school year. Overall, patrol officers in 71% of campus law enforcement agencies used either in-field computers or handheld devices during 2011–12.

A majority of agencies on both public (82%) and private (66%) campuses used computer-aided dispatch (figure 6). Most agencies serving public campuses also used computers for inter-agency information sharing (70%) and in-field reporting (60%). About a third of the agencies serving public (36%) and private (29%) campuses used computers for crime mapping.

Agencies that employed sworn officers were about twice as likely as those that employed only nonsworn officers to use computers for dispatch (83% sworn versus 47% nonsworn) information sharing (69% versus 32%), in-field reports (59% versus 29%), and crime mapping (37% versus 20%) (not shown).

**FIGURE 6**  
**Selected functions of computers in campus law enforcement agencies on 4-year campuses with 5,000 or more students, 2011–12**



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

## Agencies provided security for a wide range of campus facilities

In addition to the core law enforcement functions of patrol and response, campus law enforcement agencies performed numerous functions related to the security of campus buildings, facilities, and property. For more than 80% of sworn and nonsworn agencies, these responsibilities included general security functions, such as locking and unlocking buildings (92% sworn versus 100% nonsworn),

monitoring surveillance cameras (85% versus 93%), controlling access to facilities (83% versus 95%), and monitoring central alarm systems (85% versus 82%) (table 13).

The majority of sworn and nonsworn campus law enforcement agencies were also responsible for vehicle-related functions, such as directing and controlling traffic (99% sworn versus 93% nonsworn), enforcing parking restrictions (91% versus 95%), and investigating traffic accidents (97% versus 79%). Nearly all sworn agencies (94%) also enforced traffic laws, compared to about half of nonsworn agencies (47%). Nearly three-quarters (72%) of nonsworn agencies administered vehicle registration systems, compared to half (50%) of sworn agencies. Campus law enforcement agencies operated a wide range of vehicles to support many of the functions they performed (appendix table 8).

## Agencies serving public campuses were more likely to meet with groups working to prevent domestic and sexual violence

During the 2011–12 school year, most agencies met regularly with campus administrators and officials (97%), other law enforcement agencies (93%), faculty and staff organizations (87%), student housing groups (86%), student organizations (81%), and student government leaders (80%) to discuss crime-related problems (table 14). A majority also met regularly with sexual violence prevention groups (69%), domestic violence prevention groups (60%), and advocacy groups (55%).

**TABLE 13**  
Functions performed by sworn and nonsworn campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 2011–12

Type of function	Sworn	Nonsworn
<b>Security functions</b>		
Access control (including electronic access)	83%	95%
Building lockup/unlock	92	100
Central alarm monitoring	85	82
Key control	52	71
Monitoring surveillance cameras	85	93
Executive protection	93	68
Arena events	87	81
Auditorium events	98	97
Daycare facilities	35	25
Educational (K-12) facilities	15	13
Hazardous biological/chemical materials	47	43
Library or cultural facilities	85	74
Medical facilities	37	27
Nuclear/Radioactive materials	26	11
Stadium events	79	65
<b>Vehicle-related functions</b>		
Parking administration	63%	88%
Parking enforcement	91	95
Traffic accident investigation	97	79
Traffic direction and control	99	93
Traffic law enforcement	94	47
Transportation system management	31	43
Vehicle registration for on-campus use	50	72
<b>Special public safety functions</b>		
Animal control	51%	52%
Dispatching calls for service	94	93
Emergency fire services	36	55
Emergency management	89	94
Emergency medical services	56	67
Environmental health/safety	41	62
Fire inspection	28	62
Fire prevention education	40	74
Temporary lock-up facility (overnight)	3	4
Temporary holding cell (not for overnight)	23	2
<b>Specialized functions</b>		
Bomb/explosive disposal or detection	22%	4%
Search and rescue	32	18
Tactical operations (SWAT)	27	1
Task force participation	59	20
Underwater recovery	1	0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**TABLE 14**  
Groups that campus law enforcement agencies met with regularly to discuss crime-related problems on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 2011–12

Type of group	All 4-year campuses	Public	Private
Campus administrators/officials	97%	98%	97%
Other law enforcement agencies	93	94	91
Faculty/staff organizations	87	89	84
Student housing groups	86	86	86
Student organizations	81	82	79
Student government	80	81	78
Sexual violence prevention groups	69	76	58
Local public officials	64	63	67
Domestic violence prevention groups	60	69	48
Advocacy groups	55	64	43
Fraternity/sorority groups	53	63	39
Neighborhood associations	40	39	43
Business groups	33	35	30
Religious groups	25	23	27

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

## The Clery Act and reporting campus crime

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act was signed into law in 1990 as the Campus Security Act, and it has been amended several times. The act requires institutions of higher education that participate in federal financial aid programs to keep and disclose information about crime on and near their campus. The U.S. Department of Education monitors compliance. Violations can result in penalties of up to \$35,000 per infraction and suspension from federal student financial aid programs. The Clery Act requires institutions to fulfill the following obligations:

- Publish an annual campus security report by October 1 that documents three calendar years of specified campus crime statistics. This report must be made available to current and prospective students and employees. The crime statistics must include incidents occurring on campus, in public areas adjacent to or running through the campus, and at certain off-campus buildings, such as Greek housing and remote classrooms.
- Maintain a timely public log of all crimes reported or otherwise known to campus law enforcement officials. The log must be accessible to the public during normal business hours.
- Give timely warning of crimes that represent a threat to student or employee safety.

Institutions also must submit an annual report to the U.S. Department of Education. The report should include statistics on criminal homicide, sex offenses (forcible and nonforcible), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The report must identify any of these offenses, as well as any incidents of larceny or theft; simple assault; intimidation; and destruction, damage, or vandalism of property that are believed to be hate crimes. The report must also include arrests and disciplinary referrals for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession. Clery Act statistics are available at <http://ope.ed.gov/security/>.

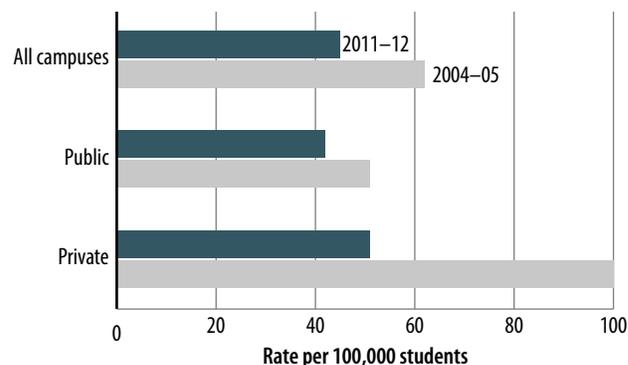
Campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year schools with 2,500 or more students handled an average of 5 violent crimes each in 2011, compared to 180 property crimes (table 15). During 2011, violent crimes accounted for 3% of the serious

crimes known to campus agencies, compared to 12% of the serious crimes known to state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide (not shown).

These campus agencies recorded 45 violent crimes per 100,000 students in 2011, a rate which was 27% lower than in 2004 (figure 7). Although the violent crime rate remained higher on private campuses (53) than public campuses (42) in 2011, the difference was much less than in 2004. The overall violent crime rate on campuses was much lower than the U.S. violent crime rate of 386 per 100,000 residents.

Campus law enforcement agencies serving schools with 2,500 or more students recorded 1,049 property crimes per 100,000 students during 2011. As with violent crimes, the overall property crime rate per 100,000 students was higher on private campuses (1,354) than public campuses (994). Campus property crime rates were 35% lower in 2011, compared to 2004. Nationwide, the rate for known serious property crimes was 2,909 per 100,000 residents in 2011, or about three times the campus rate (not shown).

**FIGURE 7**  
Serious violent crimes per 100,000 students known to campus law enforcement agencies on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 2004 and 2011



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011-12 and 2004-05; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2011 and 2004.

**TABLE 15**  
Average number of serious crimes known to campus law enforcement agencies, by type and size of 4-year campus, 2011

Type and size of 4-year campus	Violent crimes					Property crimes				
	Total violent	Murder	Forcible sex offense	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Total property	Burglary	Larceny/theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
All campuses	5	--	3	1	1	180	14	163	2	1
Public	6	--	3	1	2	190	17	169	3	1
15,000 or more	10	--	5	2	3	303	31	265	6	1
10,000-14,999	5	--	3	1	1	126	13	110	2	1
5,000-9,999	4	--	2	1	1	82	10	70	1	1
2,500-4,999	3	--	1	1	1	91	8	82	1	--
Private	3	--	2	--	1	154	9	144	1	--
15,000 or more	7	0	5	1	1	311	22	286	2	1
10,000-14,999	7	--	4	1	2	239	13	223	2	1
5,000-9,999	3	0	2	--	1	77	9	67	1	--
2,500-4,999	2	0	1	--	1	51	8	42	1	--

--Less than 0.5.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011-12; U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2011; and FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 2011.

Agencies on public campuses were more likely than those on private campuses to have met regularly with most of the types of interest groups included in the survey. The largest differences were observed for advocacy (64% public versus 43% private), domestic violence prevention (69% versus 48%), and sexual violence prevention groups (76% versus 58%).

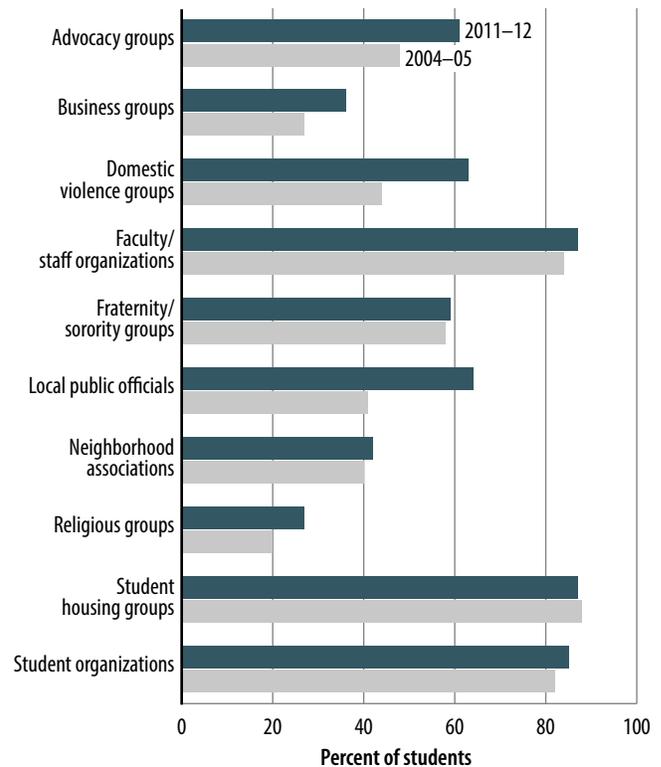
For all but one of the group types included in both 2004–05 and 2011–12 surveys, there was an increase in the percentage of the agencies meeting with them (figure 8). Increases of more than 10% were observed for local public officials (64% versus 41%), domestic violence groups (63% versus 45%), and advocacy groups (61% versus 48%) (figure 8).

### About 4 in 5 agencies had personnel designated to provide alcohol and drug education

Most agencies serving campuses of 5,000 or more students had personnel specially designated to provide prevention, education, and assistance programs and services to the campus community. More than two-thirds of the agencies had personnel designated to address general crime prevention (91%), general rape prevention (86%), date rape prevention (84%), self-defense training (76%), stalking (75%), victim assistance (72%), and intimate partner violence (69%) (table 16). In addition, about 4 in 5 agencies had personnel addressing drug (79%) and alcohol education (78%).

In some cases, the personnel who addressed these issues were assigned full time to a specialized unit. At least 1 in 10 agencies had specialized units for general crime prevention (28%), community policing (21%), general rape prevention (14%), date rape prevention (14%), victim assistance (12%), self-defense training (11%), alcohol education (10%), drug education (10%), and bicycle and pedestrian safety (10%).

**FIGURE 8**  
Groups that campus law enforcement agencies met with regularly to discuss crime-related problems on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 2004–05 and 2011–12



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12 and 2004–05.

**TABLE 16**  
Use of designated personnel by campus law enforcement agencies to address crime and safety issues on 4-year campuses with 5,000 or more students, 2011–12

	Total	Assigned full-time to special unit	Other designated personnel
General crime prevention	91%	28%	63%
General rape prevention	86	14	72
Date rape prevention	84	14	70
Drug education	79	10	69
Alcohol education	78	10	68
Self-defense training	76	11	65
Stalking	75	7	68
Community policing	74	21	53
Victim assistance	72	12	60
Bicycle/pedestrian safety	71	10	61
Social network abuse	70	8	62
Intimate partner violence	69	7	62
Identity theft	68	8	60
Cybercrime	62	8	54
Research and planning	61	8	53
Bias/hate crime	58	6	52
White collar crime	52	5	47
Suicide prevention	49	4	45

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12 and 2004–05.

**More agencies had personnel designated to address stalking, alcohol education, and victim assistance in 2011–12, compared to 2004–05**

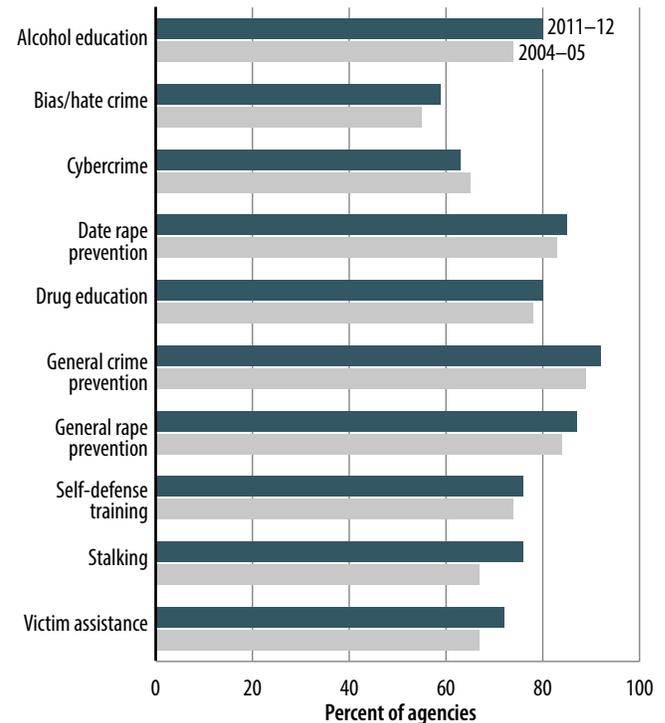
For all but one of the interest group types included in both 2004–05 and 2011–12 surveys, there was an increase in the percentage of agencies meeting with them (figure 9). Increases of 5% were observed for stalking (76% versus 67%), alcohol education (80% versus 74%), and victim assistance (72% versus 67%).

**A majority of the agencies on both public and private campuses engaged in a range of emergency preparedness activities**

The 2004–05 BJS Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies helped assess the impact of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, on the emergency preparedness policies and practices of campus law enforcement agencies. In the years following that survey, the mass shootings at Virginia Tech in 2007 and Northern Illinois University in 2008 occurred. The 2011–12 survey provides some measures of how campus law enforcement agencies have responded to these and similar incidents by further developing their emergency preparedness capabilities.

During 2011–12, more agencies serving public campuses, compared to private campuses, disseminated information to increase citizen preparedness (90% public compared to 81% private), had formal intelligence-sharing agreements with other law enforcement agencies (74% versus 62%), and designed or revised a preparedness plan for a school shooting (86% versus 81%) (table 17). A slightly higher percentage of the agencies on private campuses (85%) than on public campuses (81%) designed or revised a preparedness plan for an emergency evacuation. Nearly all agencies on both public (99%) and private (98%) campuses participated in campus meetings regarding emergency preparedness plans.

**FIGURE 9**  
Campus law enforcement agencies with designated personnel to address special problems or tasks on 4-year schools with 5,000 or more students, 2004–05 and 2011–12



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12 and 2004–05.

**TABLE 17**  
Emergency preparedness activities of campus law enforcement agencies on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 2011–12

	Total	Public	Private
Disseminated information to increase citizen preparedness	86%	90%	81%
Formal intelligence-sharing agreements with other law enforcement agencies	69	74	62
Participated in campus meetings regarding emergency preparedness plans	98	99	98
Designed/revised a preparedness plan for a school shooting	84	86	81
Designed/revised a preparedness plan for an emergency campus evacuation	83	81	85

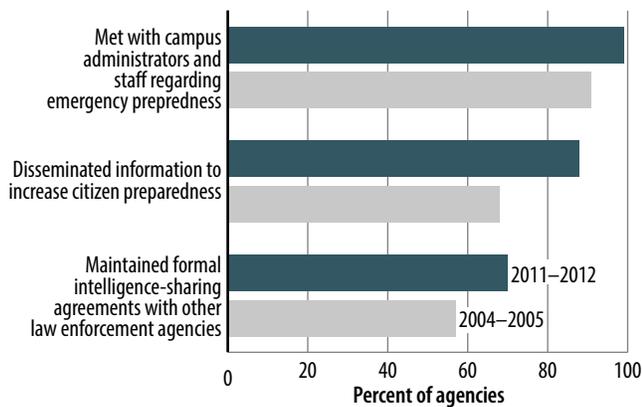
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**Between the 2004–05 and 2011–12 school years, the percentage of agencies participating in emergency preparedness activities increased**

The percentage of agencies that held meetings with campus administrators and staff regarding emergency preparedness increased from 91% in 2004–05 to 99% in 2011–12 (figure 10). Increases also occurred in the percentage of agencies that disseminated information to increase citizen preparedness and maintained formal intelligence-sharing agreements with other law enforcement agencies.

Almost all (97%) campus law enforcement agencies serving 5,000 or more students reported they were participants in active shooter training during 2011–12. This training was usually in the form of workshops, seminars, and lectures (95%) and typically involved the use of mock exercises and scenarios (90%). About a third of agencies participated in active shooter training that included the use of virtual reality systems (31%) (not shown).

**FIGURE 10**  
Emergency preparedness activities of campus law enforcement agencies on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 2004–05 and 2011–12



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12 and 2004–05.

**More agencies on public campuses than on private campuses had radio systems that were fully interoperable with other first responders' systems**

About half (48%) of campus law enforcement agencies serving campuses with 2,500 or more students used a radio system that was fully interoperable with the systems used by local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, and other first responders (table 18). Another 30% reported their system was partially interoperable with other first responder systems. Agencies serving public campuses (64%) were more than twice as likely as those on private campuses (26%) to have a system that was fully interoperable. Nearly all of the agencies on public campuses (93%) had systems that were either fully or partially interoperable, compared to just over half on private campuses (57%).

**TABLE 18**  
Interoperability of radio systems used by campus law enforcement agencies, by type and size of 4-year campus, 2011–12

Type and size of 4-year campus	Total	Full	Partial	None
All campuses	100%	48%	30%	22%
<b>Public</b>	100%	64%	29%	7%
15,000 or more	100%	70	25	5
10,000–14,999	100%	64	25	11
5,000–9,999	100%	58	33	9
2,500–4,999	100%	62	34	4
<b>Private</b>	100%	26%	31%	43%
15,000 or more	100%	28	44	28
10,000–14,999	100%	32	44	24
5,000–9,999	100%	29	34	37
2,500–4,999	100%	23	26	50

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**Most campuses had a mass notification system to alert and instruct students, faculty, and staff in an emergency situation**

The recognized potential for an emergency to occur on campus has resulted in the development of sophisticated mass notification systems that can alert students, faculty, and staff about a situation and provide critical information and instructions. Survey questions regarding mass notification systems were asked for the first time in the 2011–12 BJS survey and covered agencies serving campuses with 5,000 or more students. All but a few of these campuses reported they had a mass notification system available for students, faculty, and staff.

Nearly two-thirds (63%) of the campuses had opt-in systems that allowed first-year students to enroll voluntarily (table 19). Most of the remainder had opt-out mass notification systems that required students to enroll, but allowed them to discontinue their enrollment at some point if they preferred. For faculty, administrators, and staff, about 70% of campuses had voluntary opt-in mass notification systems, and 26% used a mandatory opt-out format.

Campus mass notification systems used a wide variety of methods for alerting the campus community and conveying emergency information and instructions. The most common methods used were e-mail (100% of students covered), text messages (99%), and websites (98%) (figure 11). About three-quarters of students were enrolled on campuses that used cell phone calls (77%) and voicemails (73%). About half of students were enrolled on campuses that used sirens (56%), outdoor speakers (54%), radio (52%), and television (46%).

**TABLE 19**  
Use of mass notification systems on 4-year campuses with 5,000 or more students, 2011–12

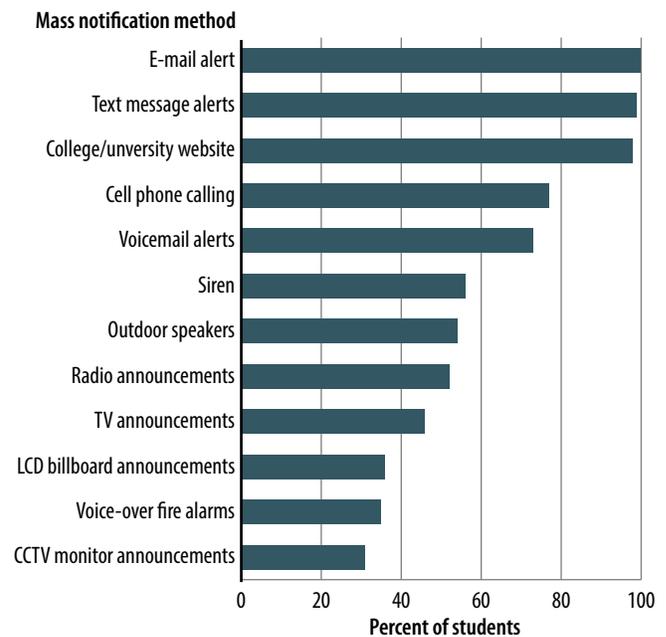
Type of system used	Total	Public	Private
<b>Students</b>	100%	100%	100%
Voluntary, opt-in	63%	66%	55%
Mandatory, opt-out	33	31	39
Other	3	3	6
Not available	--	--	1
<b>Faculty/staff</b>	100%	100%	100%
Voluntary, opt-in	70%	72%	64%
Mandatory, opt-out	26	24	29
Other	4	4	5
Not available	--	0	2

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

--Less than 0.5%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**FIGURE 11**  
Percent of students enrolled on campuses using mass notification methods on 4-year campuses with 5,000 or more students, 2011–12



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**The hiring process for sworn campus police officers typically involved more than twice as many screening methods as nonsworn officers**

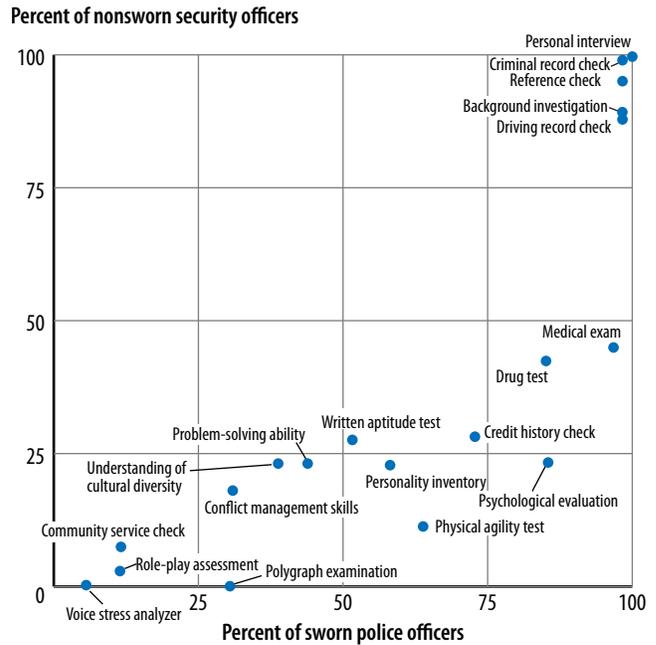
To employ the most qualified officers, campus law enforcement agencies use numerous screening methods. Typically, sworn officers must undergo a considerably more rigorous screening process prior to hiring than their nonsworn counterparts. Of the 20 screening methods included in the 2011–12 survey, a majority of sworn officers worked in agencies that used 12 methods for hiring sworn officers. Most nonsworn officers worked in agencies that used five of the screening methods for hiring nonsworn officers. The five screening methods generally used for both sworn and nonsworn officers included personal interviews, criminal record checks, reference checks, background investigations, and driving record checks (figure 12).

Screening methods used for more than three-quarters of sworn officers but less than half of nonsworn officers included medical exams, drug tests, and psychological evaluations. Screening methods used for more than half of sworn officers, but less than half of nonsworn officers, included credit history checks, physical agility tests, personality inventories, and written aptitude tests. Overall, none of the screening methods included in the survey was used for a larger percentage of nonsworn officers than sworn ones.

**On average, sworn campus police officers were required to complete about 4 times the training as nonsworn officers prior to employment**

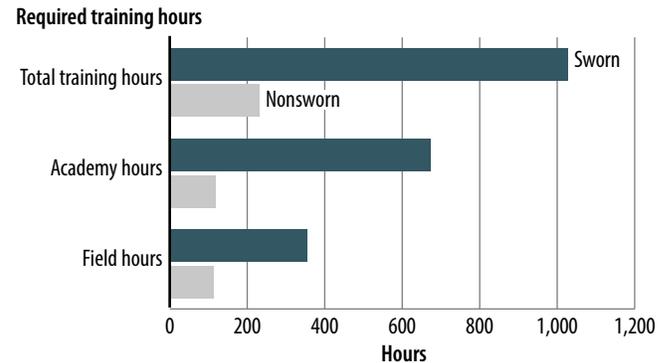
There was also a significant difference in the amount of training required of new sworn officers compared to nonsworn officers. The average training requirement for entry-level sworn officers during 2011–12 was 1,027 hours, with approximately two-thirds of it in the classroom and a third in the field (figure 13). Nonsworn officers were required to complete an average of about 230 hours of training, which were split almost evenly between classroom and field training.

**FIGURE 12**  
Methods used by campus law enforcement agencies to screen applicants for entry-level officer positions on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 2011–12



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**FIGURE 13**  
Average training requirements for entry-level officers in campus law enforcement agencies on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 2011–12



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**About 1 in 5 sworn officers and 1 in 7 nonsworn officers worked for an agency with a college education requirement**

Most sworn (74%) and nonsworn (76%) campus officers worked for an agency that required them to have at least a high school diploma, but did not specify any college-level education requirement (table 20). About 1 in 5 sworn officers worked for an agency that had some type of college requirement for new sworn officers, compared to about 1 in 7 nonsworn officers. About 3% of sworn officers were employed by an agency with a 4-year degree requirement for new sworn officers, and 9% by an agency with a 2-year degree requirement. Agencies with a 4-year degree requirement for nonsworn officers employed 3% of all nonsworn officers, while those with a 2-year degree requirement for nonsworn officers employed 5% of all nonsworn officers.

Although data availability was more limited than for other survey items, agencies provided information on the highest education attainment of about 9,000 sworn officers (60% of the total) and about 4,000 nonsworn officers (36% of the total). Based on these data, sworn officers (57%) were about twice as likely as nonsworn officers (30%) to have at least a 2-year degree. About 43% of sworn officers had a 4-year degree or higher, compared to 21% of nonsworn officers (not shown).

**The average starting salary for entry-level sworn officers was 34% higher than for nonsworn officers**

Consistent with the more rigorous selection process used for hiring sworn officers compared to nonsworn officers, significant differences were found in the salaries and benefits offered to the two types of officers. The average starting salary for entry-level sworn officers was \$36,700 in 2011–12, compared to \$27,500 for entry-level nonsworn officers (table 21). For those with 5 years of experience, sworn

officers earned an average base salary of \$42,700, compared to \$31,600 for nonsworn officers. Dispatch operators earned an average starting salary of \$28,000 in sworn agencies, compared to \$26,000 in nonsworn agencies (not shown in table).

On larger public campuses (15,000 or more students), the average starting salary for entry-level sworn officers was about \$40,000, compared to about \$33,000 on the smallest public campuses (2,500 to 4,999 students). On private campuses, average starting salaries for sworn officers ranged from \$32,000 on the smallest campuses to \$44,000 on the largest. For nonsworn officers, by enrollment category, average starting salaries ranged from about \$27,000 to \$33,000 on public campuses and from about \$26,000 to \$31,000 on private campuses.

**TABLE 20**  
**Minimum education levels required for entry-level officers in campus law enforcement agencies on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 2011–12**

Minimum educational level	Percent of officers employed by agencies with requirements			
	Sworn officers		Nonsworn officers	
	Required	Preferred	Required	Preferred
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
4-year degree	3%	31%	3%	16%
2-year degree	9	18	5	17
Some college*	8	19	6	34
High school diploma	74	16	76	18
Other requirement	2	2	3	1
None stated	3	14	7	13

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

\*Non-degree requirements only.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**TABLE 21**  
**Average base starting salary for selected positions in campus law enforcement agencies, 2011–12**

Type and size of 4-year campus	Sworn officers				Nonsworn officers			
	Chief/director	Shift supervisor	Sworn officer with 5 years experience	Entry-level sworn officer	Chief/director	Shift supervisor	Nonsworn officer with 5 years experience	Entry-level nonsworn officer
All campuses	\$85,200	\$48,900	\$42,700	\$36,700	\$65,600	\$37,400	\$31,600	\$27,500
Public	\$86,800	\$49,900	\$43,100	\$36,900	\$65,800	\$39,600	\$32,500	\$28,500
15,000 or more	\$103,400	\$55,100	\$47,300	\$40,400	\$92,700	\$47,800	\$35,800	\$33,300
10,000–14,999	\$84,600	\$49,500	\$42,000	\$36,400	\$64,300	\$39,200	\$32,200	\$28,200
5,000–9,999	\$78,200	\$46,900	\$41,100	\$35,100	\$63,700	\$36,600	\$31,500	\$29,500
2,500–4,999	\$69,000	\$42,500	\$37,400	\$32,800	\$50,200	\$32,100	\$31,000	\$26,600
Private	\$78,800	\$45,100	\$40,800	\$35,800	\$65,600	\$37,100	\$31,400	\$27,300
15,000 or more	\$121,000	\$61,900	\$52,800	\$44,000	\$94,500	\$44,300	\$36,600	\$28,800
10,000–14,999	\$108,000	\$50,400	\$48,800	\$39,400	\$74,900	\$40,100	\$33,800	\$29,400
5,000–9,999	\$80,000	\$46,800	\$44,300	\$37,200	\$73,700	\$43,000	\$36,300	\$31,300
2,500–4,999	\$65,400	\$38,100	\$34,300	\$31,700	\$60,900	\$34,600	\$29,500	\$26,000

Note: Salaries are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

Among campuses with 5,000 or more students, slightly more sworn (51%) than nonsworn (43%) officers worked for an agency that authorized collective bargaining for them (figure 14). Starting salaries for sworn officers averaged about \$43,000 in the agencies with collective bargaining, compared to about \$34,000 in those without it. Likewise, average starting salaries were higher for nonsworn officers in agencies with collective bargaining (\$35,000) than in those without it (\$28,000) (not shown).

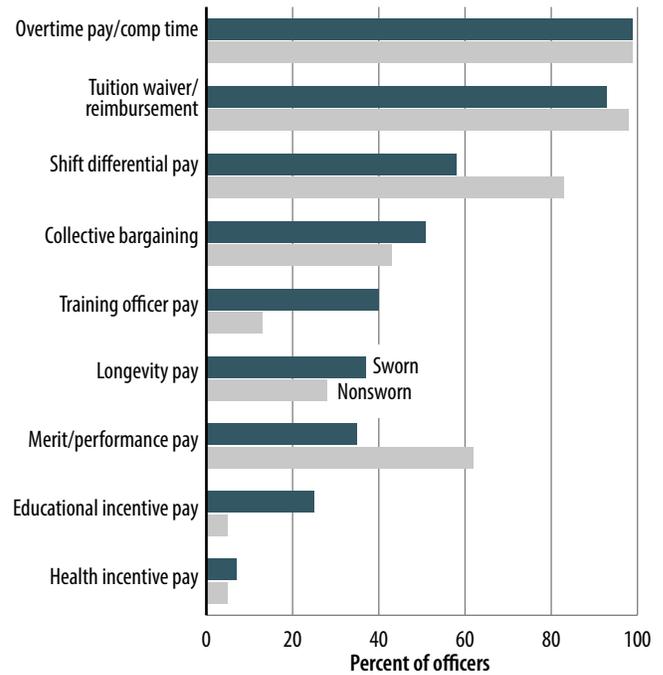
Nearly all sworn and nonsworn officers (99% each) worked for agencies that allowed them to earn overtime pay or comp time. Most sworn (93%) and nonsworn officers (98%) also had access to tuition assistance from their agency in the form of a waiver, reimbursement, or discount. Sworn officers (25%) were five times as likely as nonsworn officers (5%) to work for an agency that offered educational incentive pay. Nonsworn officers were more likely than sworn officers to work for an agency that offered shift differential pay and merit/performance pay.

A higher percentage of sworn officers (37%) than nonsworn officers (28%) worked for an agency that offered them longevity pay. For both types of officers, the most common service requirement for longevity pay was 10 years (33%) followed by 5 years (21%). About 13% of sworn officers worked for an agency that required a written service agreement that required them to serve a minimum term, usually 2 or 3 years. One percent of nonsworn officers worked for an agency that required a service agreement (not shown).

**The percentage of sworn campus police officers who were women or members of a racial/ethnic minority increased slightly**

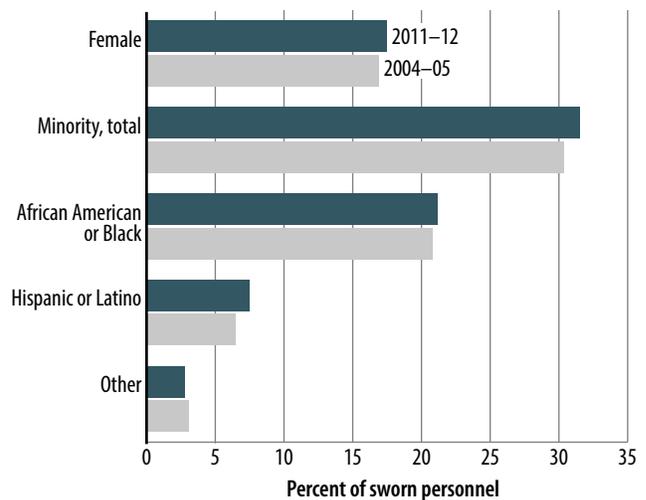
During the 2011–12 school year, about 1 in 6 sworn campus police officers were women. This was about the same proportion observed in the 2004–05 survey. When campuses that were included in both surveys are compared, the percentage of female officers increased slightly, from 16.9% in 2004–05 to 17.5% in 2011–12 (figure 15). Minority representation increased slightly as well, from 30.4% in 2004–05 to 31.5% in 2011–12. Hispanics recorded the largest increase during this period, from 6.5% to 7.5%. African Americans remained the largest minority, accounting for 21% of sworn officers in both surveys.

**FIGURE 14**  
Special pay and benefits for sworn and nonsworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies on 4-year campuses with 5,000 or more students, 2011–12



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**FIGURE 15**  
Female and minority representation among sworn campus law enforcement personnel on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 2011–12 and 2004–05



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12 and 2004–05.

## Methodology

This report presents data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) 2011-12 Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies. In preparation for the survey, a universe list of 4-year and 2-year campuses was compiled using the U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

The survey focused primarily on agencies serving 4-year universities and colleges with a fall headcount enrollment of 2,500 or more (appendix table 1). In addition, 2-year institutions with 2,500 or more students and a sample of 4-year institutions with 1,000 to 2,499 students were surveyed. These campuses are covered in a separate report. Schools were classified according to the level of the highest proportion of degrees awarded.

The survey excluded—

- U.S. military academies and schools
- for-profit institutions
- schools operating primarily online.

BJS also conducted surveys of campus law enforcement agencies covering the 1994–95 and 2004–05 school years. The reports produced from these surveys are available on the BJS website.

Of the 905 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students identified as being potentially eligible for the 2011–12 survey, 861 reported that they were operating their own campus law enforcement agency (appendix table 2). These 861 agencies were asked to provide data describing their personnel, functions, expenditures and pay, operations, equipment, computers and information systems, community policing activities, specialized units, and emergency preparedness activities. ICF International, with the assistance of BJS, served as the data collection agent.

The 2011–12 survey was initially conducted as a web-only data collection. Later follow-up efforts provided respondents with fax and mail-in response options. The final overall response rate was 90% for the core survey group of agencies serving 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, with 776 of 861 potential respondents completing either the long or short version of the survey questionnaire (appendix table 9).

While there were initially only two versions of the survey questionnaire—a 64-question long version and a 36-question

short version—a third 23-question critical items version was added during the nonresponse follow-up phase of the data collection. The fourth and final response option asked agencies to provide only some very basic information, the most important being the number of full-time and part-time employees in each personnel category. Appendix table 10 provides a list of the items included in each version of the survey questionnaire.

A total of 537 agencies on campuses with 5,000 or more students received the long version of the survey questionnaire. A total of 456 (85%) of these agencies completed the long version. Agencies that chose not to complete the long version of the survey form were subsequently given the option of completing the shorter 36-question version. A total of 31 (6%) of the original long-form agencies completed the short form. Agencies that did not respond to the short-form option received the critical items version. A total of 17 agencies (3% of the original long-form agencies) completed the critical items version. The remaining 33 agencies (6% of those who initially received the long form) did not respond to any of the three response options offered. These agencies were subsequently contacted for basic information including the number and type of employees in their agency.

A total of 324 agencies serving 4-year campuses with 2,500 to 4,999 students received the shorter 36-question form. A total of 289 (89%) of these agencies completed this version. Agencies that chose not to complete the short version were given the option of completing the critical items version. Five (2%) short-form agencies completed the critical items version. The remaining 30 (9%) short-form agencies provided the basic information requested on the type and number of personnel.

The final data set for agencies serving 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students includes 456 agencies that completed the long version of the survey questionnaire, 320 agencies that completed the short version, 22 agencies that completed the critical items version, and 63 agencies that provided only the basic personnel counts.

**APPENDIX TABLE 1****Enrollment at 4-year campuses in the United States, Fall 2011**

Type and size of campus	Number of campuses	Total students	Percent of students
All 4-year campuses	2,235	11,935,051	100%
<b>Public</b>	682	8,047,729	67.4%
15,000 or more	173	4,711,346	39.5
10,000–14,999	83	1,035,751	8.7
5,000–9,999	146	1,053,757	8.8
2,500–4,999	99	366,258	3.1
Under 2,500	181	880,617	7.4
<b>Private, nonprofit</b>	1,553	3,887,322	32.6%
15,000 or more	31	690,676	5.8
10,000–14,999	37	434,748	3.6
5,000–9,999	96	652,070	5.5
2,500–4,999	240	832,354	7.0
Under 2,500	1,149	1,277,424	10.7

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System.

**APPENDIX TABLE 2****Four-year campuses with 2,500 or more students that operated their own campus law enforcement agency, 2011–12**

Type and size of 4-year campus	Total number	Schools that operated their own campus law enforcement agency	
		Number	Percent
All campuses	905	861	95%
<b>Public</b>	501	493	98%
15,000 or more	173	172	99
10,000–14,999	83	82	99
5,000–9,999	146	144	99
2,500–4,999	99	95	96
<b>Private, nonprofit</b>	404	368	91%
15,000 or more	31	31	100
10,000–14,999	37	32	86
5,000–9,999	96	89	93
2,500–4,999	240	216	90

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**APPENDIX TABLE 3****Number of persons employed by campus law enforcement agencies at 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 2011–12**

Type and size of 4-year campus	Total	Number of full-time employees				Total	Number of part-time employees			
		Sworn officers	Nonsworn officers	Civilian support staff	Student employees		Sworn officers	Nonsworn officers	Civilian support staff	Student employees
All campuses	31,904	14,576	10,906	5,271	1,151	12,210	1,042	2,759	932	7,477
<b>Public</b>	20,076	11,248	4,197	3,802	829	6,214	684	959	608	3,963
15,000 or more	11,490	6,320	2,442	2,276	452	3,481	267	499	357	2,358
10,000–14,999	2,587	1,571	330	509	177	1,026	186	191	59	590
5,000–9,999	3,705	2,136	827	614	128	1,202	148	114	153	787
2,500–4,999	2,294	1,221	598	403	72	505	83	155	39	228
<b>Private</b>	11,828	3,328	6,709	1,469	322	5,996	358	1,800	324	3,514
15,000 or more	3,532	979	2,002	505	46	1,612	50	648	73	841
10,000–14,999	1,989	818	878	271	22	803	21	130	31	621
5,000–9,999	2,656	818	1,357	314	167	1,188	87	257	66	778
2,500–4,999	3,651	713	2,472	379	87	2,393	200	765	154	1,274

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**APPENDIX TABLE 4****25 largest campus law enforcement agencies, by number of full-time employees, 2011–12**

Campus served	Full-time employees
Temple University	481
University of Pennsylvania	478
New York University	359
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	347
University of Southern California	259
Pennsylvania State University - Main Campus	227
Drexel University	212
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	207
Fordham University	193
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	188
Columbia University in the City of New York	188
University of Chicago	181
Duke University	176
CUNY City College	173
George Washington University	171
University of Alabama at Birmingham	164
University of Maryland - Baltimore	158
Georgia State University	155
Arizona State University	150
Vanderbilt University	146
Johns Hopkins University	142
University of Texas at Austin	140
University of Maryland - College Park	139
Virginia Commonwealth University	138
University of Illinois at Chicago	137

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**APPENDIX TABLE 5****25 largest campus law enforcement agencies, by number of full-time sworn personnel, 2011–12**

Campus served	Full-time sworn personnel
Temple University	133
University of Pennsylvania	116
University of Southern California	102
University of Maryland - College Park	99
Howard University	94
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	92
George Washington University	90
Tulane University	90
Vanderbilt University	88
University of Chicago	86
University of Alabama at Birmingham	84
Yale University	84
Virginia Commonwealth University	82
University of Illinois at Chicago	81
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	80
CUNY Brooklyn College	80
Harvard University	80
University of Connecticut	76
Georgia Institute of Technology	76
University of Florida	74
University of Georgia	74
Arizona State University	73
Michigan State University	71
CUNY City College	70
University of Pittsburgh	70

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**APPENDIX TABLE 6**

**Campus law enforcement agencies serving the 100 largest 4-year campuses in the United States, 2011–12**

4-year campus	Location	Fall 2011 enrollment	Total employees			Sworn personnel		
			Full-time	Part-time	Per 10,000 students	Full-time	Part-time	Per 10,000 students
Arizona State University	Tempe (AZ)	72,254	150	7	21	73	1	10
University of Central Florida	Orlando (FL)	58,587	107	18	20	59	6	11
Ohio State University	Columbus (OH)	56,867	77	1	14	47	0	8
Auraria Higher Education Center*	Denver (CO)	54,678	38	0	7	28	0	5
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities	Minneapolis (MN)	52,557	61	127	24	48	0	9
University of Texas at Austin	Austin (TX)	51,112	140	0	27	63	0	12
Texas A & M University	College Station (TX)	49,861	120	2	24	64	0	13
University of Florida	Gainesville (FL)	49,589	115	39	27	74	3	15
Michigan State University	East Lansing (MI)	47,954	106	0	22	71	0	15
Penn State University	University Park (PA)	45,233	227	0	50	51	0	11
University of Illinois at Urbana - Champaign	Urbana-Champaign (IL)	44,407	83	46	24	61	0	14
New York University	New York (NY)	44,228	359	12	83	0	0	0
Florida International University	Miami (FL)	43,831	71	0	16	47	0	11
University of Washington	Seattle (WA)	43,301	92	9	22	46	0	11
Indiana University Bloomington	Bloomington (IN)	42,731	54	62	20	44	45	16
University of Michigan	Ann Arbor (MI)	42,265	91	60	29	53	0	13
University of Wisconsin - Madison	Madison (WI)	42,022	133	19	34	65	2	16
Florida State University	Tallahassee (FL)	41,087	107	0	26	62	0	15
Purdue University	West Lafayette (IN)	40,849	56	35	18	40	0	10
University of South Florida	Tampa (FL)	40,771	56	2	14	40	0	10
Rutgers University - New Brunswick	New Brunswick (NJ)	39,950	79	102	33	44	0	11
University of Houston	Houston (TX)	39,820	121	4	31	40	0	10
University of Arizona	Tucson (AZ)	39,236	94	10	25	56	0	14
University of California, Los Angeles	Los Angeles (CA)	39,100	94	102	37	55	0	14
University of Southern California	Los Angeles (CA)	38,010	259	30	72	102	0	27
University of Maryland, College Park	College Park (MD)	37,631	139	120	53	99	0	26
University of North Texas	Denton (TX)	37,271	86	28	27	39	1	11
Temple University	Philadelphia (PA)	36,922	481	0	130	133	0	36
California State University, Northridge	Northridge (CA)	36,911	89	0	24	26	0	7
California State University, Fullerton	Fullerton (CA)	36,156	35	32	14	26	0	7
University of California, Berkeley	Berkeley (CA)	35,852	108	53	38	64	0	18
California State University, Long Beach	Long Beach (CA)	34,857	45	22	16	25	0	7
University of Georgia	Athens (GA)	34,816	95	4	28	74	0	21
North Carolina State University	Raleigh (NC)	34,740	52	4	16	38	1	11
Texas State University	San Marcos (TX)	34,113	57	28	21	33	0	10
Brigham Young University	Provo (UT)	34,101	42	189	40	29	9	10
University of Missouri	Columbia (MO)	33,762	53	45	22	35	0	10
University of Texas at Arlington	Arlington (TX)	33,421	94	10	30	30	0	9
Utah Valley University	Orem (UT)	33,395	11	22	7	9	12	4
University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati (OH)	33,329	130	15	41	56	4	17
George Mason University	Fairfax (VA)	33,310	73	39	28	54	0	16
San Jose State University	San Jose (CA)	33,187	65	31	24	26	0	8
Boston University	Boston (MA)	32,805	71	0	22	55	0	17
Texas Tech University	Lubbock (TX)	32,327	87	0	27	48	0	15
University of Colorado Boulder	Boulder (CO)	32,252	67	61	30	43	11	15
Georgia State University	Atlanta (GA)	32,022	155	0	48	65	0	20
University of Utah	Salt Lake City (UT)	31,660	106	12	35	31	0	10
University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa (AL)	31,647	119	2	38	66	0	21
Virginia Commonwealth University	Richmond (VA)	31,627	138	152	68	82	0	26
University of California, Davis	Davis (CA)	31,485	74	0	24	47	0	15
Northeastern University	Boston (MA)	31,021	84	24	31	54	0	17
University of Texas at San Antonio	San Antonio (TX)	30,968	115	6	38	52	0	17
Virginia Tech University	Blacksburg (VA)	30,936	76	18	27	52	1	17
Wayne State University	Detroit (MI)	30,765	71	0	23	57	0	19
University of South Carolina	Columbia (SC)	30,671	76	16	27	60	2	20
West Virginia University	Morgantown (WV)	30,600	65	19	24	53	0	17

*Continued on next page*

**APPENDIX TABLE 6 (continued)**
**Campus law enforcement agencies serving the 100 largest 4-year campuses in the United States, 2011–12**

4-year campus	Location	Fall 2011 enrollment	Total employees			Sworn personnel		
			Full-time	Part-time	Per 10,000 students	Full-time	Part-time	Per 10,000 students
San Diego State University	San Diego (CA)	30,541	46	17	18	24	0	8
Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis	Indianapolis (IN)	30,530	59	13	21	43	7	15
University of Tennessee	Knoxville (TN)	30,220	97	0	32	51	0	17
University of California, San Diego	La Jolla (CA)	30,070	67	34	28	31	3	11
Iowa State University	Ames (IA)	29,887	39	25	17	32	0	11
Colorado State University	Fort Collins (CO)	29,854	68	0	23	36	0	12
University of Iowa	Iowa City (IA)	29,818	72	12	26	42	0	14
Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge (LA)	29,718	63	0	21	60	0	20
University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	Milwaukee (WI)	29,683	60	28	25	42	2	14
San Francisco State University	San Francisco (CA)	29,541	60	0	20	26	0	9
Florida Atlantic University	Boca Raton (FL)	29,290	89	16	33	45	0	15
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill (NC)	29,137	207	126	93	53	12	20
University of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh (PA)	28,766	123	0	43	70	0	24
University at Buffalo	Buffalo (NY)	28,601	68	52	33	61	0	21
Central Michigan University	Mount Pleasant (MI)	28,194	34	51	21	23	0	8
University of Massachusetts Amherst	Amherst (MA)	28,084	82	0	29	63	0	22
University of Illinois at Chicago	Chicago (IL)	28,065	137	19	52	81	0	29
California State University, Sacramento	Sacramento (CA)	27,988	38	26	18	23	0	8
University of Kansas	Lawrence (KS)	27,939	46	13	19	25	0	9
Kent State University	Kent (OH)	27,855	40	10	16	30	0	11
Portland State University	Portland (OR)	27,646	24	2	9	0	0	0
University of California, Irvine	Irvine (CA)	27,606	46	34	23	32	0	12
Harvard University	Cambridge (MA)	27,576	99	0	36	80	0	29
University of Akron	Akron (OH)	27,470	51	10	20	43	0	16
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Las Vegas (NV)	27,378	53	0	19	35	0	13
Washington State University	Pullman (WA)	27,329	22	0	8	17	0	6
University of New Mexico	Albuquerque (NM)	27,270	58	0	21	35	0	13
University of Kentucky	Lexington (KY)	27,238	126	0	46	49	0	18
University of Oklahoma	Norman (OK)	27,034	64	9	25	36	1	14
East Carolina University	Greenville (NC)	26,911	66	31	30	51	6	20
Utah State University	Logan (UT)	26,672	14	10	7	11	5	5
Troy University	Troy (AL)	26,572	15	7	7	11	2	5
Middle Tennessee State University	Murfreesboro (TN)	26,442	40	20	19	35	0	13
Columbia University	New York (NY)	25,922	188	39	80	0	0	0
University of Connecticut	Storrs (CT)	25,868	89	20	38	76	0	29
Auburn University	Auburn (AL)	25,469	41	30	22	4	0	2
Ohio University	Athens (OH)	25,461	29	12	14	23	1	9
DePaul University	Chicago (IL)	25,398	64	15	28	0	0	0
Northern Arizona University	Flagstaff (AZ)	25,364	42	0	17	17	0	7
Weber State University	Ogden (UT)	25,301	10	40	12	9	35	10
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	Charlotte (NC)	25,277	44	0	17	38	0	15
George Washington University	Washington (DC)	25,260	171	0	68	90	0	36
Western Michigan University	Kalamazoo (MI)	25,086	24	74	24	24	0	10
Oregon State University	Corvallis (OR)	25,080	33	0	13	10	0	4

Note: Per-student ratios were calculated using a weight of 0.5 for part-time employees.

\*Includes University of Colorado at Denver, Metropolitan State College, and the Community College of Denver.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

### APPENDIX TABLE 7

#### Additional types of weapons authorized for use by campus law enforcement agencies on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 2011–12

Type and size of 4-year campus	Sworn officers					Nonsworn officers				
	Rifle	Shotgun	Bean bag rifle	Rubber bullets	Flash/bang grenade	Rifle	Shotgun	Bean bag rifle	Rubber bullets	Flash/bang grenade
<b>All campuses</b>	70%	65%	18%	7%	9%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Public</b>	77%	71%	20%	8%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
15,000 or more	91	76	36	16	16	0	0	0	0	0
10,000–14,999	81	77	13	4	7	0	0	0	0	0
5,000–9,999	65	63	11	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
2,500–4,999	67	68	9	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Private</b>	46%	44%	11%	5%	7%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%
15,000 or more	60	40	27	7	7	9	9	0	0	0
10,000–14,999	71	67	14	7	13	8	0	0	0	0
5,000–9,999	40	46	3	0	3	0	6	0	0	0
2,500–4,999	39	37	10	7	8	1	0	0	0	0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

### APPENDIX TABLE 8

#### Vehicles used by campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year campuses with 5,000 or more students, 2011–12

Type of vehicle	Percent of agencies using	Average number operated*
Cars	90%	8
SUVs	80	3
Bicycles	80	7
Trucks	45	2
Golf carts	41	2
Vans	35	2
Transporter	25	2
Motorcycles	16	3
Boats	2	1

\*Excludes agencies not using that type of vehicle.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

### APPENDIX TABLE 9

#### Response rates for the 2011–12 BJS Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies

Type and size of campus	Surveyed	Responded	Rate
<b>All 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students</b>	861	776	90%
15,000 or more	203	186	92
10,000–14,999	114	104	91
5,000–9,999	233	210	90
2,500–4,999	311	276	89
<b>Public campuses</b>	493	455	92%
15,000 or more	172	160	93
10,000–14,999	82	77	94
5,000–9,999	144	133	92
2,500–4,999	95	85	89
<b>Private campuses</b>	368	321	87%
15,000 or more	31	26	84
10,000–14,999	32	27	84
5,000–9,999	89	77	87
2,500–4,999	216	191	88

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.

**APPENDIX TABLE 10**

**Questionnaire items included in the 2011-12 BJS Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students**

Item	Total surveys	Percent completed	Form type			
			Long (n=456)	Short (n=320)	Critical (n=22)	Minimum (n=63)
Types of agencies providing patrol and response services	861	100	x	x	x	x
Types of agencies providing special event security	861	100	x	x	x	x
Number and category of paid employees	861	100	x	x	x	x
Race/ethnicity of full-time sworn employees	798	94	x	x	x	
Gender of full-time sworn employees	798	94	x	x	x	
Number of full-time officers responding to service calls	798	96	x	x	x	
Types of functions performed	798	98	x	x	x	
Types of temporary detention facilities operated	798	98	x	x	x	
Type and frequency of uniformed officers on duty	798	98	x	x	x	
Type and frequency of sworn uniformed patrol coverage	798	98	x	x	x	
Type and frequency of nonsworn uniformed patrol coverage	798	98	x	x	x	
Salary range for selected full-time positions	776	81	x	x		
Special pay and benefits for full-time officers	456	99	x			
Service agreement for full-time officers	456	99	x			
Collective bargaining for full-time officers	456	99	x			
Blue-light emergency phone system	456	99	x			
Types of emergency telephone systems	776	95	x	x		
Wireless caller display of emergency telephone system	776	94	x	x		
Use of 800 MHz radios	776	94	x	x		
Interoperability of campus public safety radio system	776	94	x	x		
Communication methods used in mass notification system	456	99	x			
Enrollment methods used for mass notification system	456	99	x			
Education requirement for entry-level officers	776	92	x	x		
Highest educational degree attained by full-time officers	456	86	x			
Community policing training for recruits and officers	456	88	x			
Screening methods used for hiring entry-level officers	776	92	x	x		
Training requirements for entry-level officers	776	71	x	x		
Types of active shooter training participated in	456	99	x			
Types of weapons authorized for full-time officers	798	93	x	x	x	
Number and types of vehicles operated	456	99	x			
Types of information accessible to patrol officers in the field	456	99	x			
Types of in-field computers/devices used by patrol officers	798	94	x	x	x	
Functions of computers and electronic devices	456	99	x			
Regular meetings held to discuss crime-related problems	776	94	x	x		
Community policing activities and activities	456	99	x			
Emergency preparedness activities	776	94	x	x		
Use and functions of student patrols	456	99	x			
Use of specialized units and designated personnel	456	99	x			
Participation of officers in alcohol/drug education	456	99	x			
Use of campus safety escort service	456	99	x			
Areas of arrest jurisdiction for full-time sworn officers	798	92	x	x	x	
Areas of patrol jurisdiction for full-time officers	798	93	x	x	x	
Types of agencies included in written agreements	798	93	x	x	x	

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2011–12.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable and valid statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. William J. Sabol is acting director.

This report was written by Brian A. Reaves, Ph.D. Elizabeth Davis verified the report.

Lynne McConnell and Jill Thomas edited the report. Barbara Quinn and Tina Dorsey produced the report.

January 2015, NCJ 248028



**Office of Justice Programs**  
**Innovation • Partnerships • Safer Neighborhoods**  
**[www.ojp.usdoj.gov](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov)**