



# Campus Law Enforcement Agencies Serving 4-year Institutions, 2021–2022 – Statistical Tables

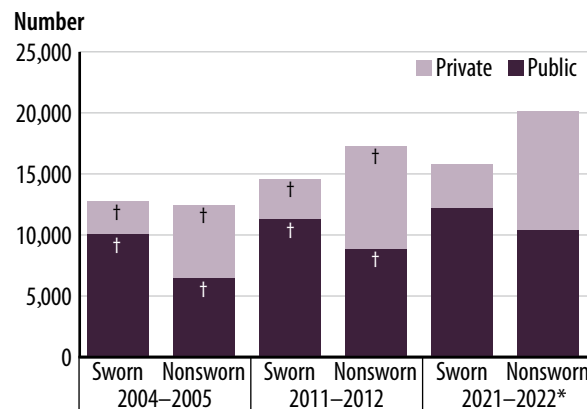
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Nearly 36,000 full-time personnel were employed by campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions offering in-person instruction with a full-time enrollment of 2,500 or more students on the first day of the 2021–2022 academic year (**figure 1**). This was a 13% increase from 31,900 full-time personnel in the 2011–2012 academic year and a 43% increase from 25,200 full-time personnel in the 2004–2005 academic year.

Findings in this report are based on the 2021 Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies (SCLEA) conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The SCLEA has been conducted four times beginning with the 1994–1995 academic year and collects data on agency staffing, operations, budget, policies, responsibilities, training, and equipment. The SCLEA includes campus law enforcement agencies serving both institutions funded publicly and privately.

This report focuses on the characteristics of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with a full-time student enrollment of 1,000 or more students.

**FIGURE 1**  
Full-time personnel in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with 2,500 or more students, 2004–2005, 2011–2012, and 2021–2022



Note: Personnel data for 2004 and 2011 are for September 30. Personnel data for 2021 are for the first day of the academic year. Comparisons to previous years are limited to 4-year institutions with 2,500 or more students due to limitations of previous years' data. See appendix table 1 for estimates and standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2004–2005, 2011–2012, and 2021–2022.

## Highlights

- Nearly 1,300 campus law enforcement agencies employed about 17,600 full-time sworn officers and 25,000 full-time civilians at 4-year institutions serving 1,000 or more full-time students on the first day of the 2021–2022 academic year.
- In campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with 1,000 or more students in 2021, about 82% of full-time sworn officers were male and 18% were female.
- At 4-year institutions serving 2,500 or more full-time students, the percentage of full-time sworn officers who were white or black decreased from 2004 (69% white, 21% black) to 2021 (61% white, 19% black), while the percentage who were Hispanic increased from 6% to 11%.

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## Highlights (continued)

- In 2021, campus law enforcement agencies employed an average of 2.1 officers per 1,000 students, with agencies serving public institutions employing an average of 2.2 officers per 1,000 students, compared to an average of 1.8 per 1,000 in agencies serving private institutions.
- A lower percentage of campus law enforcement agencies serving public institutions (65%) than of those serving private institutions (84%) had 24-hour patrol coverage by uniformed sworn or nonsworn operations personnel at all times during the year.
- About 95% of agencies serving 4-year institutions with 1,000 or more full-time students authorized the use of handguns for full-time sworn officers, with a higher percentage of agencies serving public institutions (98%) than private institutions (89%) authorizing their use.
- Campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with 1,000 or more students required an average of 929 total training hours for new full-time sworn officers: about 593 academy training hours and 337 field training hours.
- Most campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with 1,000 or more students that required in-service training covered the topics of diversity (90%), de-escalation (89%), mental health (87%), bias or hate crimes (87%), crisis intervention (84%), and implicit bias (81%).
- Around 8 in 10 (81%) campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with 1,000 or more students had a formal written agreement or informal problem-solving partnership with other law enforcement agencies.

**TABLE 1**

### Personnel in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022

Institution funding type and enrollment size	Number of agencies	Full-time personnel			Part-time personnel		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian <sup>a</sup>	Total	Sworn	Civilian <sup>a</sup>
All agencies	1,293	42,645	17,636	25,009	14,236	2,531	11,705
Public	592	24,126	13,025	11,101	7,615	1,788	5,827
10,000 or more students	184	14,790	7,798	6,992	3,855	1,144	2,711
5,000–9,999	160	5,145	2,955	2,190	1,975	361	1,614
2,500–4,999	132	2,651	1,421	1,229	1,218	130	1,089
1,000–2,499	116	1,541	851	690	567	153	413
Private	701	18,519	4,611	13,907	6,621	743	5,878
10,000 or more students	49	6,041	1,913	4,128	647	29!	618
5,000–9,999	69	3,284	785	2,499	956	106	850
2,500–4,999	185	4,056	966	3,090	1,716	209	1,507
1,000–2,499	398	5,138	948	4,191	3,302	399	2,903

Note: Personnel data are for the first day of the academic year. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nonsworn officers, civilian personnel, and student employees.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

Comparisons to previous years are limited to 4-year institutions with 2,500 or more students due to limitations of previous years' data. (See *Methodology*.) This report also includes selected findings on campus law enforcement agencies serving 2-year public institutions.

On the first day of the 2021–2022 academic year, there were an estimated 1,293 campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with a full-time student enrollment of 1,000 or more students (**table 1**). Nearly 46% (592) of these agencies served

public institutions, and about 54% (701) served private institutions.

These 1,293 agencies employed about 17,600 full-time officers and 25,000 full-time civilians.<sup>1</sup> Agencies serving public institutions employed about 74% of these officers and 44% of the full-time civilian personnel. Agencies serving private institutions employed 26% of full-time sworn officers and 56% of full-time civilian personnel.

<sup>1</sup>“Officers” refers to full-time sworn officers.

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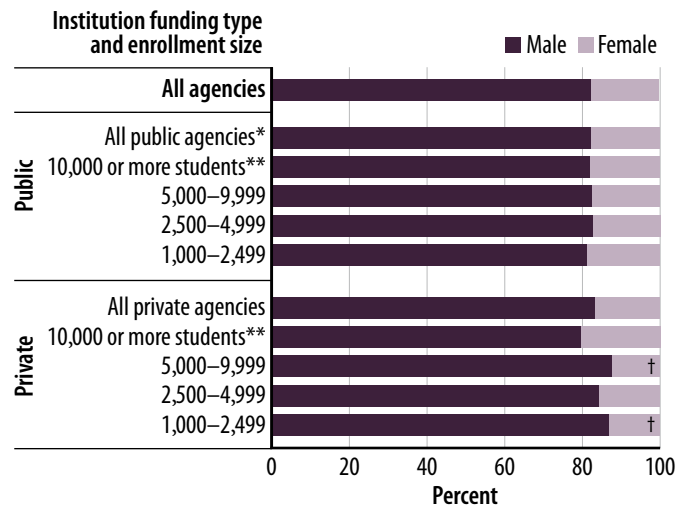
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## Personnel in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions

- In 2021, about 82% of officers were male in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with 1,000 or more students and 18% were female (figure 2). Campus law enforcement agencies serving public and private institutions employed similar percentages of male and female officers.
- In agencies serving public institutions, the percentage of full-time sworn officers who were female did not vary significantly by the institution's enrollment size. Among agencies serving private institutions, those serving institutions with 10,000 or more students (20%) had a higher percentage of female officers than those serving institutions with 5,000 to 9,999 (12%) and 1,000 to 2,499 students (13%).

**FIGURE 2**  
Sex of full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022



Note: Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. About 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). Personnel data are for the first day of the academic year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 3 for estimates and standard errors.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

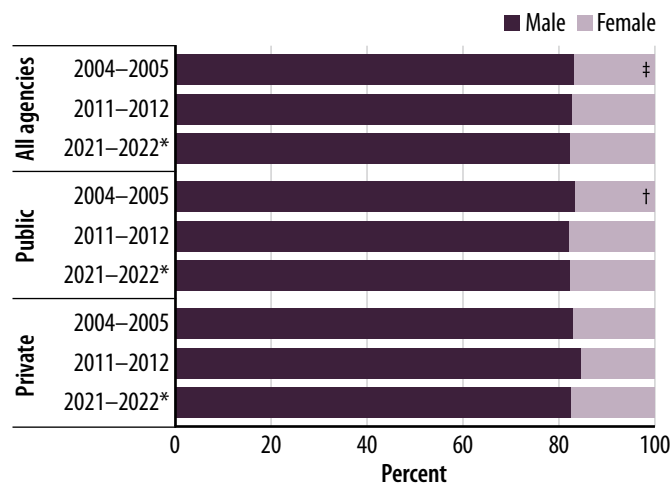
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.



- From 2004 to 2021, the percentages of officers who were male and female in agencies serving private institutions with 2,500 or more students did not vary significantly (figure 3). During that time, the percentage of officers who were female in agencies serving public institutions increased from 17% to 18%.
- In 2021, 61% of officers in agencies serving 4-year institutions with 1,000 or more students were white, 19% were black, and 10% were Hispanic (table 2).
- Black officers (16%) made up a smaller percentage of the officers in agencies serving public institutions with 10,000 or more students than in those serving smaller enrollment size groups.

**FIGURE 3**  
Sex of full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with 2,500 or more students, by institution funding type, 2004–2005, 2011–2012, and 2021–2022



Note: Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. In 2021, about 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). In 2011, about 29% of agencies reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (7% of agencies serving public institutions and 58% of agencies serving private institutions). In 2004, about 26% of agencies reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (7% of agencies serving public institutions and 58% of agencies serving private institutions). Personnel data for 2004 and 2011 are for September 30. Personnel data for 2021 are for the first day of the academic year. Comparisons to previous years are limited to 4-year institutions with 2,500 or more students due to limitations of previous years' data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 4 for estimates and standard errors.

\*Comparison year for sex of officers within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2004–2005, 2011–2012, and 2021–2022.

**TABLE 2**

**Race or Hispanic origin of full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Institution funding type and enrollment size	White <sup>a</sup>	Black <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic	Other <sup>a,b</sup>
All agencies	61.0%	19.1%	10.2%	3.1%
Public*	60.3%	18.3%	10.6%	3.1%
10,000 or more students**	58.7	16.1	12.0	3.7
5,000–9,999	65.5 †	19.6 ‡	10.0	2.6 †
2,500–4,999	59.3	22.7 †	5.7 †	2.1 †
1,000–2,499	58.0	26.7 †	8.7 ‡	2.1 †
Private	63.2%	21.3% ‡	9.1%	3.1%
10,000 or more students**	54.6	27.2	11.1	3.6
5,000–9,999	73.6 ‡	13.3 †	7.2 ‡	4.2 †
2,500–4,999	63.8	18.9	10.0	1.9 †
1,000–2,499	71.9 †	18.5 †	5.6 †	2.7

Note: Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. About 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). About 6.5% of full-time sworn officers are not included in this table because respondents did not know their race. Personnel data are for the first day of the academic year. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

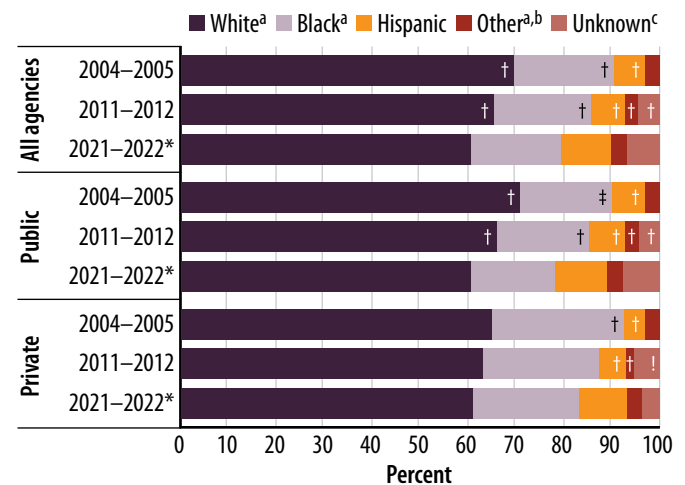
<sup>b</sup>Includes Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native persons, and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.



- The percentage of officers who were white decreased from 71% in 2004 to 60% in 2021 in campus law enforcement agencies serving public 4-year institutions with 2,500 or more students (figure 4).
- In 2021, black males made up a smaller percentage of the officers in agencies serving 4-year public institutions with 10,000 or more students (12%) than in those serving smaller enrollment size groups (table 3). At the same time, Hispanic males made up a larger percentage of the officers in agencies serving public institutions with 10,000 or more students (10%) than in those serving smaller enrollment size groups.
- In agencies serving public institutions, black females made up a smaller percentage of the officers in agencies serving institutions with 10,000 or more students (4%) than in those serving institutions with 1,000 to 2,499 students (7%). Agencies serving private institutions with 10,000 or more students had a higher percentage of black female officers (7%) than those with 1,000 to 2,499 students (3%).

**FIGURE 4**  
Race or Hispanic origin of full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with 2,500 or more students, by institution funding type, 2004–2005, 2011–2012, and 2021–2022



Note: Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. In 2021, about 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). In 2011, about 29% of agencies reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (7% of agencies serving public institutions and 58% of agencies serving private institutions). In 2004, about 26% of agencies reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (7% of agencies serving public institutions and 58% of agencies serving private institutions). Personnel data for 2004 and 2011 are for September 30. Personnel data for 2021 are for the first day of the academic year. Comparisons to previous years are limited to 4-year institutions with 2,500 or more students due to limitations of previous years' data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 6 for estimates and standard errors.

\*Comparison year for race or Hispanic origin of officers within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native persons, and persons of two or more races.

<sup>c</sup>The 2004–2005 Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies instrument used the category “some other race” and did not provide an unknown race category. Therefore, this category is not included for that year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2004–2005, 2011–2012, and 2021–2022.

**TABLE 3****Sex and race or Hispanic origin of full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Institution funding type and enrollment size	Male				Female			
	White <sup>a</sup>	Black <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic	Other <sup>a,b</sup>	White <sup>a</sup>	Black <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic	Other <sup>a,b</sup>
<b>All agencies</b>	51.7%	14.7%	8.1%	2.6%	9.3%	4.4%	2.1%	0.5%
<b>Public*</b>	50.7%	14.1%	8.4%	2.6%	9.6%	4.2%	2.2%	0.5%
10,000 or more students**	49.1	12.4	9.6	3.1	9.6	3.7	2.3	0.5
5,000–9,999	55.4 †	15.5 †	7.5 †	2.0 †	10.1	4.1	2.6	0.6
2,500–4,999	50.7	17.1 †	4.7 †	1.7 †	8.6 ‡	5.6 †	1.0!	0.4!
1,000–2,499	49.3	19.7 †	6.3 †	1.6!	8.7	7.0 †	2.4!	0.6!
<b>Private</b>	54.6%	16.3%	7.2%	2.7%	8.6%	5.0%	1.9%	0.4%
10,000 or more students**	45.8	19.8	8.7	2.8	8.8	7.4	2.3	0.8!
5,000–9,999	66.1 †	10.7 †	5.3 ‡	3.7!	7.5	2.6 †	1.9!	0.5!
2,500–4,999	55.3 ‡	14.6	8.0	1.6!	8.5	4.4!	2.0!	0.2!
1,000–2,499	62.7 †	15.4	4.9 †	2.7	9.2	3.1 †	0.8!	0.0

Note: Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. About 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). About 6.5% of full-time sworn officers were of an unknown race and are not shown in this table. About 5.3% of male full-time sworn officers and 1.2% of female full-time sworn officers were of an unknown race. Personnel data are for the first day of the academic year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

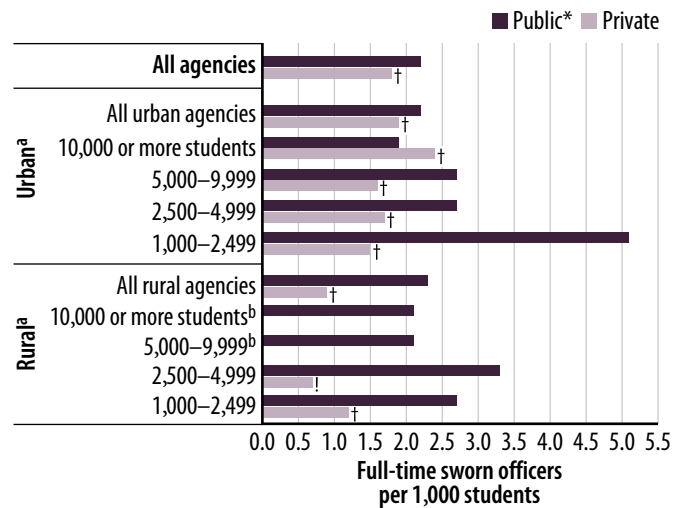
<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native persons, and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

- Overall, campus law enforcement agencies employed an average of 2.1 officers per 1,000 students. Agencies serving public institutions employed an average of 2.2 officers per 1,000 students, compared to an average of 1.8 per 1,000 in agencies serving private institutions.
- Campus law enforcement agencies serving urban public institutions employed an average of 2.2 officers per 1,000 students, while agencies serving urban private institutions employed an average of 1.9 per 1,000 (figure 5). Among agencies serving urban institutions with 1,000 to 2,499 students, those serving public institutions employed an average of 5.1 officers per 1,000 students, compared to an average of 1.5 per 1,000 in agencies serving private institutions.
- Agencies serving rural public institutions employed an average of 2.3 officers per 1,000 students, while agencies serving rural private institutions employed an average of 0.9 per 1,000.
- Campus law enforcement agencies serving smaller institutions (1,000 to 2,499 students) reported higher percentages of their personnel having a primary job responsibility in administration than agencies serving larger institutions (2,500 or more), regardless of institution funding type and sworn status of personnel (table 4).

**FIGURE 5**  
Average number of full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions per 1,000 students, by institution funding type, urban-rural designation, and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022



Note: Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. About 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). Personnel data are for the first day of the academic year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 8 for estimates and standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Urban and rural designations were determined using Rural-Urban Commuting Area codes from the U.S. Census Bureau. Urban includes any metropolitan area. Rural includes micropolitan, small towns, and rural areas.

<sup>b</sup>No agencies serving rural private institutions with 10,000 or more students or 5,000–9,999 students reported employing full-time sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**TABLE 4****Primary job responsibility of full-time personnel in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by sworn status, institution funding type, and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Primary responsibility	Full-time sworn officers in departments serving—				Full-time civilian personnel in departments serving—			
	Public		Private		Public		Private	
	2,500 or more students*	1,000–2,499	2,500 or more students*	1,000–2,499	2,500 or more students*	1,000–2,499	2,500 or more students*	1,000–2,499
Administration	10.7%	15.5% †	9.9%	20.3% †	9.1%	21.2% †	9.4%	18.6% †
Operations	81.6%	80.5%	87.4%	76.5% ‡	42.9%	54.6%	74.2%	67.6%
Officers	65.5	70.9	68.8	65.8	19.0	30.8 †	35.7	47.8 †
Detectives	6.2	2.0 †	5.7	3.4 †	0.1!	0.4!	0.6	0.6
Contract <sup>a</sup>	1.4!	0.1!	1.3!	2.7!	14.8	19.8	30.1	13.0 †
Other operations	8.6	7.5	11.5	4.6 †	9.0	3.7!	7.8	6.3
Support and other responsibility <sup>b</sup>	7.7%	4.0%!	2.7%	3.3%!	47.9%	24.2% †	16.4%	13.8% †

Note: Personnel data are for the first day of the academic year. Details may not sum to 100% due to rounding. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Includes contract security and seasonal contract personnel.

<sup>b</sup>Support includes dispatchers and other support personnel (records clerks, crime analysts, crime lab technicians, and other personnel providing support services other than administrative. Also includes communications, crime lab, fleet management, and training). Other responsibility includes any other personnel not included in other categories (e.g., crossing guards and parking enforcement).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

## Agency functions and budget

- In 2021, higher percentages of campus law enforcement agencies serving private institutions reported that they had primary responsibility for most types of security and public safety functions compared to public institutions serving 1,000 or more students (**table 5**).
- Lower percentages of agencies serving private institutions than public institutions reported that they had primary responsibility for specialized functions, such as bomb or explosive disposal or detection (5% for private and 22% for public) or tactical operations (SWAT) (3% for private and 13% for public).
- About 59% of agencies serving 4-year public institutions had primary responsibility for access control compared to more than 82% of those serving private institutions. Agencies serving institutions with 1,000 to 2,499 students (65% for public, 87% for private) were more likely to be responsible for access control than those serving institutions with 2,500 or more students (57% for public, 76% for private).
- In campus law enforcement agencies serving public and private institutions, a higher percentage of those serving institutions with 2,500 or more students (88% for public, 91% for private) had primary responsibility for dispatching calls for service compared to those serving 1,000 to 2,499 students (67% for public, 79% for private).
- A lower percentage of campus law enforcement agencies serving public institutions (65%) compared to those serving private institutions (84%) had 24-hour patrol coverage by uniformed sworn or nonsworn operations personnel at all times (**figure 6**).
- Among agencies serving private institutions, those serving 10,000 or more students (70%) were less likely than those serving any smaller enrollment size groups to have 24-hour patrol coverage by uniformed personnel.
- Campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with 1,000 or more students had a total budget of about \$2.7 billion, with agencies serving public institutions accounting for about \$1.6 billion and agencies serving private institutions for about \$1.1 billion (**table 6**).
- On average, agencies serving public institutions had larger budgets (\$2.8 million) than those serving private institutions (\$1.6 million).
- Agencies serving public institutions had a smaller budget per officer (\$117,600), but larger budget per full-time employee (\$67,600), than those serving private institutions (\$138,600 per officer, \$59,500 per employee).
- Agencies serving public institutions had smaller budgets per student (\$275) than those serving private institutions (\$429).
- For both agencies serving public and private institutions, those serving 10,000 or more students, on average, had larger operating budgets than those serving smaller enrollment size groups.

**TABLE 5****Functions for which campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions had primary responsibility, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Primary responsibility	All agencies	Public			Private		
		All agencies*	2,500 or more students**	1,000–2,499	All agencies	2,500 or more students**	1,000–2,499
<b>Security functions</b>							
Access control (including electronic access)	71.4%	58.8%	57.3%	64.6% †	82.2% †	75.8%	87.0% †
Building lockup/unlock	87.6	78.1	74.8	91.7 †	95.5 †	91.3	98.8 †
Central alarm monitoring	76.9	75.1	77.4	65.6 †	78.4 †	81.0	76.5 †
Key control	55.3	42.9	39.9	55.2 †	65.8 †	61.5	69.0 †
Monitoring surveillance cameras	89.3	85.8	84.1	92.7 †	92.2 †	93.3	91.3 †
<b>Specialized functions</b>							
Bomb/explosive disposal or detection	12.8%	22.1%	24.9%	10.4%!	5.0% †	8.3%	2.5%!
Executive/dignitary protection	45.3	57.1	60.8	41.7 †	35.4 †	44.8	28.2 †
Search and rescue	16.4	21.3	21.7	19.8	12.2 †	11.5	12.7
Tactical operations (SWAT)	7.7	13.0	14.9	5.2!	3.3 †	4.0!	2.8!
Task force participation	21.3	33.1	37.1	16.7 †	11.3 †	14.3	9.0 †
Underwater recovery	1.1	1.7!	1.6!	2.1!	0.5!	0.4!	0.6!
<b>Vehicle-related functions</b>							
Parking administration/registration	69.2%	55.2%	50.6%	74.0% †	81.0% †	71.0%	88.5% †
Parking enforcement	81.1	70.4	65.7	89.6 †	90.2 †	80.6	97.5 †
Traffic accident investigation	74.1	86.1	88.3	77.1 †	64.0 †	65.5	62.8
Traffic direction and control	86.8	89.8	90.9	85.4 †	84.2 †	81.3	86.4 †
Traffic law enforcement	60.0	81.7	85.1	67.7 †	41.7 †	44.0	39.9 †
<b>Public safety functions</b>							
Animal control	27.2%	26.7%	26.8%	26.0%	27.7%	20.2%	33.4% †
Dispatching calls for service	83.9	83.7	87.9	66.7 †	84.1	91.3	78.6 †
Emergency fire services	26.2	18.5	17.9	20.8	32.8 †	26.6	37.5 †
Emergency management	75.7	74.0	73.0	78.1 †	77.2 †	75.0	78.9 †
Emergency medical services	34.1	23.0	23.5	20.8	43.5 †	38.5	47.4 †
Environmental health/safety	32.9	26.6	25.4	31.3 †	38.3 †	32.1	43.0 †
Fire inspection and prevention	39.2	24.9	23.1	32.3 †	51.4 †	44.4	56.7 †
Safety escort services	94.3	93.4	92.8	95.8 †	95.2 †	92.9	96.9 †

Note: See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

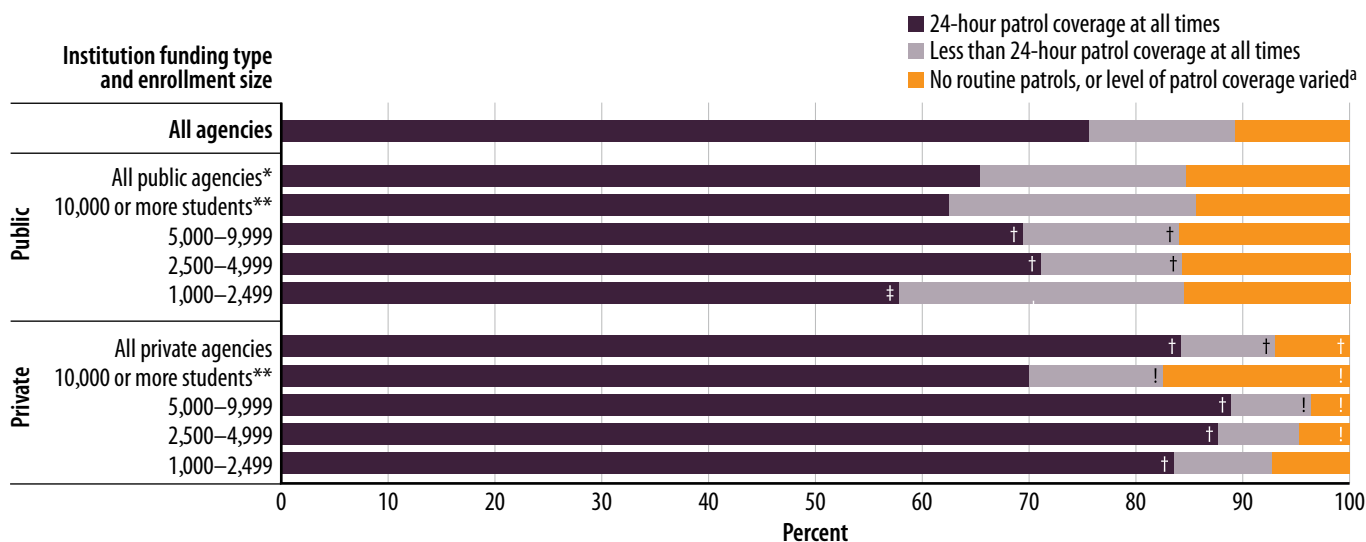
! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.



**FIGURE 6**

**Level of routine patrol coverage by uniformed sworn officers or uniformed nonsworn operations personnel in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**



Note: Excludes campus law enforcement agencies that did not have uniformed sworn police officers or uniformed nonsworn operations personnel (about 3% of agencies). The survey asked about the level of patrol during specified periods (i.e., weekdays during academic terms, weekends during academic terms, breaks between academic terms, and summer term). These periods were combined to determine the level of patrol at all times (i.e., an agency had to respond affirmatively to the same level of patrol coverage for each specified period). See appendix table 11 for estimates and standard errors.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Includes agencies that reported they did not have routine patrols during each of the specified periods and those that reported differing levels of patrol coverage during the specified periods.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**TABLE 6**

**Annual operating budgets of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Institution funding type and enrollment size	Total	Per agency	Per full-time sworn officer <sup>a</sup>	Per full-time employee <sup>b</sup>	Per student
All agencies	\$2,732,392,937	\$2,122,953	\$123,067	\$64,073	\$321
Public*	\$1,630,835,471	\$2,759,892	\$117,566	\$67,595	\$275
10,000 or more students**	\$1,015,665,451	\$5,547,538	\$126,562	\$68,673	\$249
5,000–9,999	\$327,964,502	\$2,052,570 †	\$101,667 †	\$63,742 †	\$283 †
2,500–4,999	\$181,927,307	\$1,377,795 †	\$105,719 †	\$68,630	\$369 †
1,000–2,499	\$105,278,211	\$907,596 †	\$110,112	\$68,337	\$515 †
Private	\$1,101,557,466	\$1,582,320 †	\$138,606 ‡	\$59,484 †	\$429 †
10,000 or more students**	\$423,641,775	\$9,034,106	\$193,291	\$70,129	\$520
5,000–9,999	\$205,079,572	\$2,992,255 †	\$135,350 ‡	\$62,453	\$424 ‡
2,500–4,999	\$214,878,724	\$1,168,027 †	\$73,799 †	\$52,982 †	\$351 †
1,000–2,499	\$257,957,396	\$650,146 †	\$96,938 †	\$50,203 †	\$393 †

Note: See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Includes only agencies that reported employing full-time sworn officers.

<sup>b</sup>Includes full-time sworn officers and full-time nonsworn personnel (the latter includes student employees).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

## Campus law enforcement agencies serving public 2-year institutions

Two-year institutions include schools like community colleges, vocational-technical colleges, and career colleges. These institutions tend to be smaller than four-year institutions and typically have little to no campus housing. Characteristics of campus law enforcement agencies serving public 2-year institutions are described below.

- There were 484 campus law enforcement agencies serving public 2-year institutions in 2021. These agencies employed nearly 7,300 full-time personnel, with nearly 3,600 full-time sworn personnel, and about 3,700 full-time civilian personnel (**table 7**).
- A smaller percentage of full-time sworn personnel in agencies at public 2-year institutions with 2,500 or more students (14%) than in those with 1,000 to 2,499 students (19%) worked in administration (**table 8**).
- Two in 10 (20%) full-time civilian personnel in agencies serving public 2-year institutions with 2,500 or more students were contract security employees, compared to about 3 in 10 (31%) in agencies serving public 2-year institutions with 1,000 to 2,499 students.
- A higher percentage of full-time civilian personnel in agencies serving 2,500 or more students (20%) than those serving 1,000 to 2,499 students (11%) worked primarily in a support role, such as dispatch, records, or analysis, or had some other primary responsibility, like parking enforcement.
- About 36% of agencies serving public 2-year institutions had consistent 24-hour patrol coverage, another 36% had less than 24-hour patrol coverage at all times, and 27% did not have routine patrols or had varying levels of coverage at different times during the year (**figure 7**).
- Nearly half (48%) of agencies serving public 2-year institutions with 5,000 or more students had 24-hour patrol coverage throughout the year, compared to 43% of those serving institutions with 2,500 to 4,999 students, and 28% of those serving institutions with 1,000 to 2,499 students.

**TABLE 7**  
**Personnel in campus law enforcement agencies serving public 2-year institutions, by full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Enrollment size	Number of agencies	Full-time personnel			Part-time personnel		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian <sup>a</sup>	Total	Sworn	Civilian <sup>a</sup>
All agencies	484	7,293	3,565	3,728	4,577	1,523	3,055
5,000 or more students	81	2,808	1,390	1,418	1,210	372	838
2,500–4,999	146	2,331	1,087	1,244	1,411	429	982
1,000–2,499	257	2,153	1,088	1,066	1,956	721	1,235

Note: This table includes public 2-year institutions only. Private 2-year institutions are excluded from this report. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nonsworn officers, civilian personnel, and student employees.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

*continued on next page*

## Campus law enforcement agencies serving public 2-year institutions (continued)

**TABLE 8**

**Primary job responsibility of full-time personnel in campus law enforcement agencies serving public 2-year institutions, by sworn status and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Primary responsibility	Full-time sworn officers in departments serving public 2-year institutions—		Full-time civilian personnel in departments serving public 2-year institutions—	
	2,500 or more students*	1,000–2,499	2,500 or more students*	1,000–2,499
Administration	13.6%	18.8% †	15.6%	16.8%
Operations	84.1%	77.9%	64.4%	72.5%
Officers	74.4	69.2	37.9	39.5
Detectives	1.9	0.8 †	0.3 †	0.1 †
Contract security <sup>a</sup>	1.8 †	3.9 †	20.3	31.1 †
Other operations	6.0	4.0 †	5.9	1.8 †
Support and other responsibility <sup>b</sup>	2.4%	3.2%	20.0%	10.7% †

Note: This table includes public 2-year institutions only. Private 2-year institutions are excluded due to ineligibility and nonresponse. See *Methodology*. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

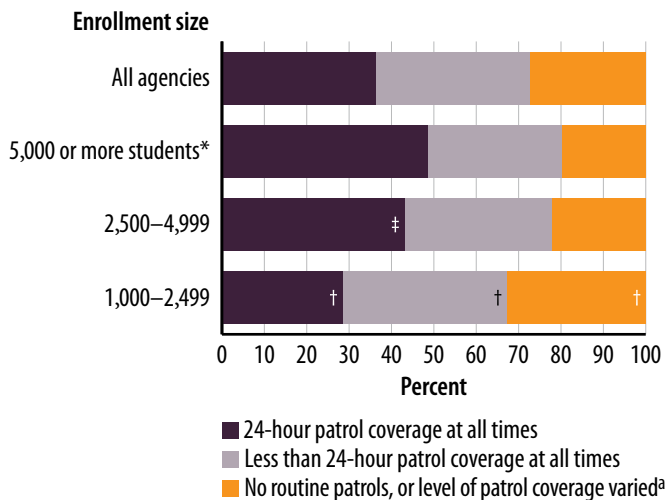
<sup>a</sup>Includes contract security and seasonal contract personnel.

<sup>b</sup>Support includes dispatchers and other support personnel (records clerks, crime analysts, crime lab technicians, and other personnel providing support services other than administrative. Also includes communications, crime lab, fleet management, and training). Other responsibility includes any other personnel not included in other categories (e.g., crossing guards and parking enforcement).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**FIGURE 7**

**Level of routine patrol coverage by uniformed sworn officers or uniformed nonsworn operations personnel in campus law enforcement agencies serving public 2-year institutions, by full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**



Note: This figure includes public 2-year institutions only. Private 2-year institutions are excluded due to ineligibility and nonresponse. See *Methodology*. Figure excludes campus law enforcement agencies that did not have uniformed sworn police officers or uniformed nonsworn operations personnel (about 4% of agencies). The survey asked about the level of patrol during specified periods (weekdays during academic terms, weekends during academic terms, breaks between academic terms, and summer term). These periods were combined to determine the level of patrol at all times (i.e., an agency had to respond affirmatively to the same level of patrol coverage for each specified period). See appendix table 15 for estimates and standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Includes agencies that reported they did not have routine patrols during each of the specified periods and those that reported differing levels of patrol coverage during the specified periods.

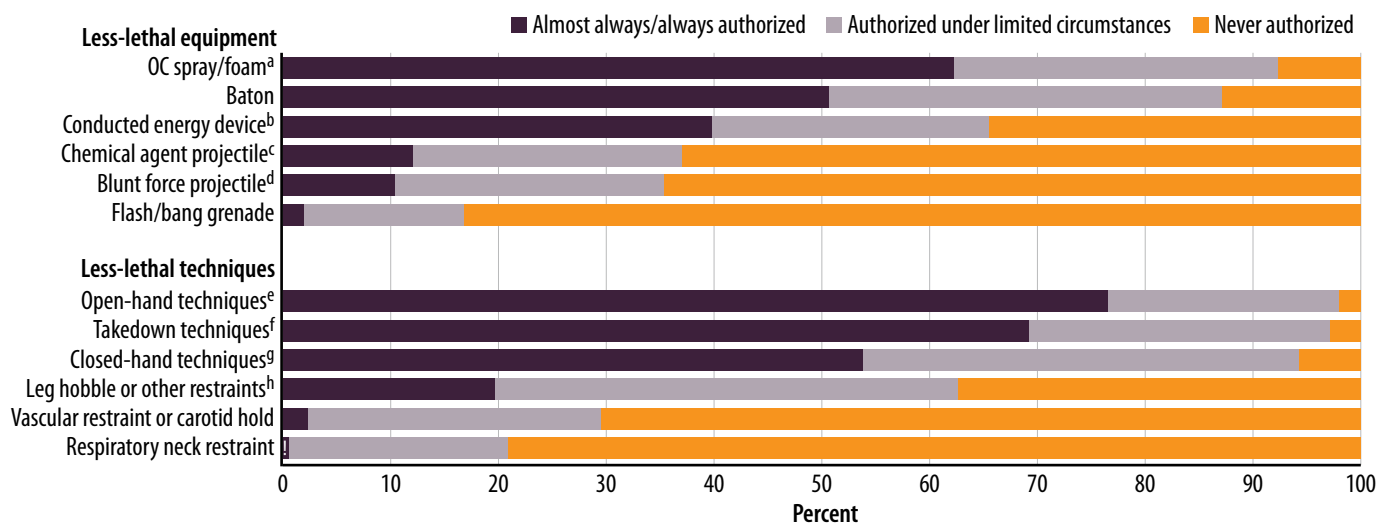
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

## Equipment and techniques

- In 2021, more than 6 in 10 (62%) campus law enforcement agencies serving institutions with 1,000 or more students almost always or always authorized the use of oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray or foam, and another 3 in 10 (30%) authorized it under limited circumstances (figure 8).
- About 76% of agencies almost always or always authorized open-hand techniques, and another 21% authorized them in limited circumstances.
- About 79% of agencies never authorized respiratory neck restraints, and 20% authorized them in limited circumstances. About 71% never authorized vascular restraint or carotid holds, and 27% authorized them under limited circumstances.
- Overall, most agencies authorized the use of OC spray or foam (92%) and batons (87%) by their officers (table 9). A higher percentage of agencies serving public institutions authorized OC spray or foam (95%) and batons (90%) than of those serving private institutions (88% for OC spray or foam and 81% for batons).
- A higher percentage of agencies serving public institutions than private institutions authorized the use of conducted energy devices (75% public, 48% private), chemical agent projectiles (44% public, 24% private), blunt force projectiles (44% public, 19% private), and flash/bang grenades (19% public, 12% private) by their officers.
- Most agencies authorized their officers to use open-hand techniques (98%), takedown techniques (97%), and closed-hand techniques (94%) (table 10).
- One-third (34%) of agencies serving public institutions authorized the use of vascular restraints or carotid holds by officers, compared to about one-fifth (22%) of agencies serving private institutions. About 3 in 10 (31%) agencies serving public institutions authorized these techniques under limited circumstances, while 2 in 10 (21%) serving private institutions did so.

**FIGURE 8**

**Percent of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions that authorized selected less-lethal equipment and techniques for use by full-time sworn officers, by authorization level, 2021–2022**



Note: Less-lethal equipment and techniques denote weapons and tactics that are not intended to cause death or serious injury. Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. About 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). See tables 9 and 10 for estimates and appendix tables 16 and 17 for standard errors.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>For example, pepper spray. OC denotes oleoresin capsicum.

<sup>b</sup>For example, Tasers, stun guns, or Stingers.

<sup>c</sup>For example, CS (o-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile) gas/tear gas or OC pellets.

<sup>d</sup>For example, bean bags or rubber bullets.

<sup>e</sup>For example, grabs, holds, and joint locks.

<sup>f</sup>For example, straight arm bar.

<sup>g</sup>For example, punches, elbow strikes, and kicks.

<sup>h</sup>Excludes handcuffs.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**TABLE 9****Percent of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions that authorized less-lethal equipment, by institution funding type, full-time enrollment size, type of equipment, and authorization level, 2021–2022**

Equipment and authorization level	All agencies	Public			Private		
		All agencies*	2,500 or more students**	1,000–2,499	All agencies	2,500 or more students**	1,000–2,499
<b>OC spray/foam<sup>a</sup></b>							
Authorized	92.4%	94.8%	94.7%	95.5%	87.7% †	88.5%	86.9%
Almost always/always authorized	62.2	64.6	65.9	58.2 ‡	57.7 †	59.3	56.1
Authorized under limited circumstances	30.1	30.2	28.8	37.3 †	30.0	29.2	30.8
<b>Baton</b>							
Authorized	87.1%	90.4%	92.1%	82.1% †	80.8% †	85.8%	75.7% †
Almost always/always authorized	50.6	55.0	56.3	47.8 †	42.6 †	56.6	28.0 †
Authorized under limited circumstances	36.5	35.5	35.7	34.3	38.3	29.2	47.7 †
<b>Conducted energy device<sup>b</sup></b>							
Authorized	65.4%	74.9%	76.7%	65.7% †	47.7% †	47.8%	47.7%
Almost always/always authorized	39.8	46.0	47.4	38.8 †	28.2 †	29.2	27.1
Authorized under limited circumstances	25.7	29.0	29.4	26.9	19.6 †	18.6	20.6
<b>Chemical agent projectile<sup>c</sup></b>							
Authorized	37.0%	43.7%	45.5%	34.3% †	24.5% †	28.3%	20.6% ‡
Almost always/always authorized	12.0	15.3	15.6	13.4!	5.9 †	8.8!	2.8!
Authorized under limited circumstances	25.0	28.4	29.9	20.9 †	18.6 †	19.5	17.8
<b>Blunt force projectile<sup>d</sup></b>							
Authorized	35.4%	44.1%	46.6%	31.3% †	19.1% †	22.1%	15.9%
Almost always/always authorized	10.4	13.6	15.3	4.5!	4.5!	7.1!	1.9!
Authorized under limited circumstances	24.9	30.5	31.2	26.9	14.5 †	15.0	14.0
<b>Flash/bang grenade</b>							
Authorized	16.8%	19.3%	20.1%	14.9%!	12.3% †	11.5%	13.1%
Almost always/always authorized	1.9	2.4	2.9	0.0	0.9!	1.8!	0.0
Authorized under limited circumstances	14.9	16.8	17.2	14.9!	11.4 †	9.7	13.1

Note: Less-lethal equipment denote equipment and weapons that are not intended to cause death or serious injury. Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. About 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>For example, pepper spray. OC denotes oleoresin capsicum.

<sup>b</sup>For example, Tasers, stun guns, or Stingers.

<sup>c</sup>For example, CS (o-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile) gas/tear gas or OC pellets.

<sup>d</sup>For example, bean bags or rubber bullets.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**TABLE 10**

**Percent of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions that authorized less-lethal techniques, by institution funding type, full-time enrollment size, type of technique, and authorization level, 2021–2022**

Technique and authorization level	All agencies	Public			Private		
		All agencies*	2,500 or more students**	1,000–2,499	All agencies	2,500 or more students**	1,000–2,499
<b>Open-hand techniques<sup>a</sup></b>							
Authorized	98.0%	98.6%	98.9%	97.0%	96.8% ‡	98.2%	95.3%
Almost always/always authorized	76.5	77.6	80.2	64.2 †	74.5	79.6	69.2 †
Authorized under limited circumstances	21.5	21.1	18.8	32.8 †	22.3	18.6	26.2
<b>Takedown techniques<sup>b</sup></b>							
Authorized	97.1%	98.0%	98.1%	97.0%	95.4% †	98.2%	92.5% †
Almost always/always authorized	69.2	72.2	74.1	62.7 †	63.6 †	69.0	57.9 †
Authorized under limited circumstances	27.9	25.7	24.1	34.3 †	31.9 †	29.2	34.6
<b>Closed-hand techniques<sup>c</sup></b>							
Authorized	94.2%	96.2%	96.3%	95.5%	90.4% †	91.2%	89.7%
Almost always/always authorized	53.8	55.6	57.4	46.3 †	50.4 ‡	51.3	49.5
Authorized under limited circumstances	40.4	40.6	38.9	49.3 †	40.0	39.8	40.2
<b>Leg hobble or other restraints<sup>d</sup></b>							
Authorized	62.6%	67.8%	68.5%	64.2%	52.7% †	53.1%	52.3%
Almost always/always authorized	19.6	22.2	22.5	20.9	14.6 †	14.2	15.0
Authorized under limited circumstances	43.0	45.6	46.0	43.3	38.2 †	38.9	37.4
<b>Vascular restraint or carotid hold</b>							
Authorized	29.4%	33.5%	32.8%	37.3%	21.8% †	23.0%	20.6%
Almost always/always authorized	2.3	3.0	2.1 !	7.5!	0.9!	0.0	1.9!
Authorized under limited circumstances	27.2	30.6	30.7	29.9	20.9 †	23.0	18.7
<b>Respiratory neck restraint</b>							
Authorized	20.9%	24.5%	24.6%	23.9%	14.1% †	15.9%	12.1%
Almost always/always authorized	0.5 !	0.2 !	0.3 !	0.0	0.9!	0.0	1.9!
Authorized under limited circumstances	20.4	24.3	24.3	23.9	13.1 †	15.9	10.3

Note: Less-lethal techniques denote techniques and tactics that are not intended to cause death or serious injury. Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. About 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). See appendix table 17 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>For example, grabs, holds, and joint locks.

<sup>b</sup>For example, straight arm bar.

<sup>c</sup>For example, punches, elbow strikes, and kicks.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes handcuffs.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.



- About 95% of agencies authorized the use of handguns by officers, with a higher percentage of agencies serving public institutions (98%) than private institutions (89%) authorizing use (table 11).
- A higher percentage of agencies serving public institutions with 10,000 or more students authorized their officers to use semi-automatic rifles (91%) and shotguns or manual rifles (71%) than agencies serving public institutions with 2,500 to 4,999 students (83% semi-automatic rifles, 61% shotguns or manual rifles) or those serving public institutions with 1,000 to 2,499 students (76% semi-automatic rifles, 60% shotguns or manual rifles).

**TABLE 11**  
**Percent of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions that authorized selected firearms for use by full-time sworn officers, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Institution funding type and enrollment size	Handgun	Shotgun or manual rifle	Semi-automatic rifle	Fully automatic rifle
All agencies	95.1%	58.9%	77.9%	3.2%
Public*	98.4%	67.5%	86.8%	4.0%
10,000 or more students**	100	71.2	91.0	5.8!
5,000–9,999	98.5 †	72.3	90.8	3.1!
2,500–4,999	97.8 †	60.9 †	82.6 †	5.4!
1,000–2,499	95.5 †	59.7 †	76.1 †	0.0
Private	89.1% †	42.7% †	61.3% †	1.8%!
10,000 or more students**	84.8	54.5	75.8	0.0
5,000–9,999	92.0	28.0!	60.0 ‡	0.0
2,500–4,999	90.9	41.8 ‡	63.6 ‡	1.8!
1,000–2,499	88.8	43.0 ‡	56.1 †	2.8!

Note: Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. About 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). See appendix table 18 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

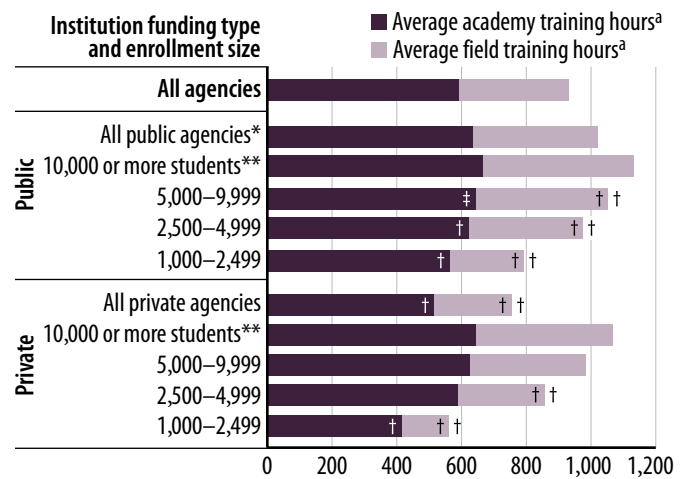
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

## Training requirements

- In 2021, campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with 1,000 or more students required an average of 929 total training hours for new officers: 593 were academy training and 337 were field training hours (figure 9).
- On average, agencies serving public institutions required more academy training hours (634) and field training hours (388) for officers than those serving private institutions (515 academy training hours and 240 field training hours).
- Agencies serving public institutions with 10,000 or more students required more training hours on average (1,131) than those serving public institutions with smaller enrollment size groups.
- Campus law enforcement agencies required an average of 33 annual in-service training hours for officers (figure 10). The average in-service requirement was similar between agencies serving public institutions (34 hours) and agencies serving private institutions (33 hours).
- Among campus law enforcement agencies that required annual in-service training hours, about 9 in 10 had training that included diversity (90%), de-escalation (89%), mental health (87%), and bias or hate crimes (87%). More than 8 in 10 had in-service training in crisis intervention (84%) and implicit bias (81%) (table 12).
- Nearly 6 in 10 (57%) campus law enforcement agencies had in-service training on threat assessment. Half (50%) of all agencies had in-service training on peer intervention, and 4 in 10 (42%) had in-service training on protest response.
- Among agencies serving public institutions with 2,500 or more students, more than 9 in 10 had in-service training addressing de-escalation (96%), diversity (95%), mental health (93%), and bias or hate crimes (92%). Among agencies serving public institutions with 1,000 to 2,499 students, more than 8 in 10 had in-service training addressing de-escalation (87%), diversity (82%), mental health (86%), and bias or hate crimes (87%).

**FIGURE 9**

**Average number of training hours required of new full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**



Note: Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. About 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 19 for estimates and standard errors.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

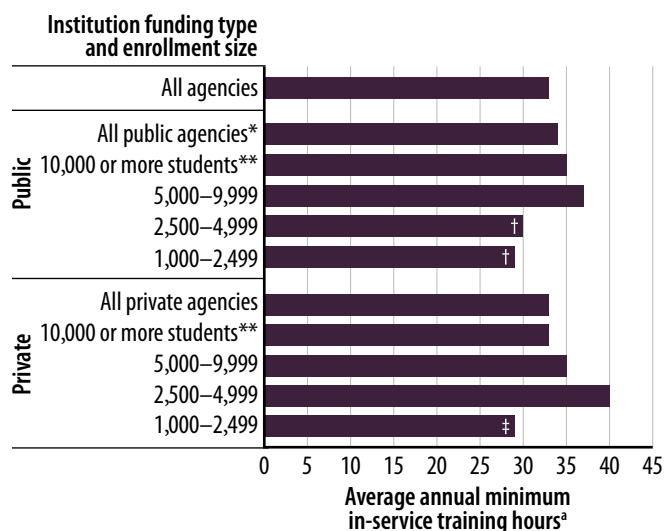
\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Includes state-mandated and additional hours. Average number of hours includes agencies that reported zero hours.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**FIGURE 10****Average annual minimum of in-service training hours required of full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021-2022**

Note: Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. About 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 20 for estimates and standard errors.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Includes agencies that reported zero hours.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**TABLE 12****Percent of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with in-service training on selected topics, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Training topic	All agencies	Public			Private		
		All agencies*	2,500 or more students**	1,000–2,499	All agencies	2,500 or more students**	1,000–2,499
Bias/hate crimes	86.6%	91.2%	92.1%	87.0% †	82.1% †	86.6%	78.0% †
Crisis intervention	84.5	88.5	89.6	83.1 †	80.6 †	84.8	76.7 †
Crowd control	43.0	47.2	49.2	37.7 †	38.9 †	41.5	36.6 ‡
De-escalation/ non-escalation	88.5	94.2	95.7	87.0 †	83.0 †	88.0	78.4 †
Diversity	90.4	92.4	94.7	81.8 †	88.4 †	90.8	86.2 †
Gender-based violence	70.8	71.1	71.3	70.1	70.6	73.7	67.7 †
Implicit bias	81.2	87.3	90.1	74.0 †	75.2 †	78.3	72.4 †
Mental health	87.2	92.1	93.4	85.7 †	82.6 †	85.7	79.7 †
Peer intervention	49.6	58.8	61.7	45.5 †	40.7 †	43.3	38.4 ‡
Protest response	41.7	45.9	48.7	32.5 †	37.6 †	42.4	33.2 †
Threat assessment	56.7	58.4	58.6	57.1	55.0 ‡	54.8	55.2

Note: Excludes 180 (16.7%) campus law enforcement agencies that reported they did not have in-service training. See appendix table 21 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

## Problem management

- About 62% of agencies serving institutions with 2,500 or more students had either specialized units or other personnel designated to address behavioral assessment (table 13). Around half had personnel designated to address self-defense training (51%), general crime prevention (48%), and crisis intervention (48%).
- More than 4 in 10 agencies serving institutions with 1,000 to 2,499 students had personnel designated to address behavioral assessment (46%) and crisis intervention (41%). More than 1 in 3 agencies had personnel designated to address general crime prevention (38%), stalking (36%), general rape prevention (35%), intimate partner violence (35%), and bias or hate crime (35%).

**TABLE 13**

**Campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with personnel designated to address specific crime-related or safety issues, by full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Specific crime-related or safety issue	Campus law enforcement agencies serving—					
	2,500 or more students			1,000–2,499		
	Any designated personnel	Specialized unit with full-time personnel	Other designated personnel	Any designated personnel	Specialized unit with full-time personnel	Other designated personnel
Behavioral assessment	62.1%	12.2%	49.9%	45.8%	9.3%	36.5%
Self-defense training	51.2	10.4	40.8	28.4	6.4	21.9
General crime prevention	48.3	14.0	34.3	38.0	9.6	28.4
Crisis intervention	48.1	8.0	40.1	41.3	10.3	31.0
General rape prevention	45.0	10.8	34.2	35.1	9.8	25.3
Community policing	44.9	14.8	30.1	28.6	8.1	20.5
Intimate partner violence <sup>a</sup>	41.8	10.1	31.6	35.1	8.6	26.5
Bias/hate crime	41.3	7.8	33.5	35.4	7.2	28.2
Active shooter response	40.4	6.8	33.7	32.0	6.7	25.3
Victim assistance	37.5	9.3	28.2	31.8	8.1	23.6
Stalking	36.6	8.8	27.7	35.6	8.4	27.2
Research and planning	36.4	5.9	30.5	30.1	3.8	26.3
Alcohol education	34.6	5.8	28.8	31.5	5.0	26.5
Drug education	31.1	6.1	25.0	29.1	5.3	23.9
Bicycle/pedestrian safety	30.0	5.2	24.8	21.0	5.0	16.0
Suicide prevention	28.6	7.5	21.1	29.8	8.6	21.2
Cybercrime	26.6	6.6	20.0	17.9	4.5	13.4
Student security patrol	26.2	6.4	19.7	16.7	4.3	12.4
Identity theft	25.9	3.5	22.4	17.2	3.1	14.1
Social media/network abuse	24.3	4.7	19.6	16.7	2.6	14.1
White collar crime	18.5	3.2	15.3	9.8	2.6	7.2

Note: Includes agencies serving public and private institutions. See appendix table 22 for standard errors.

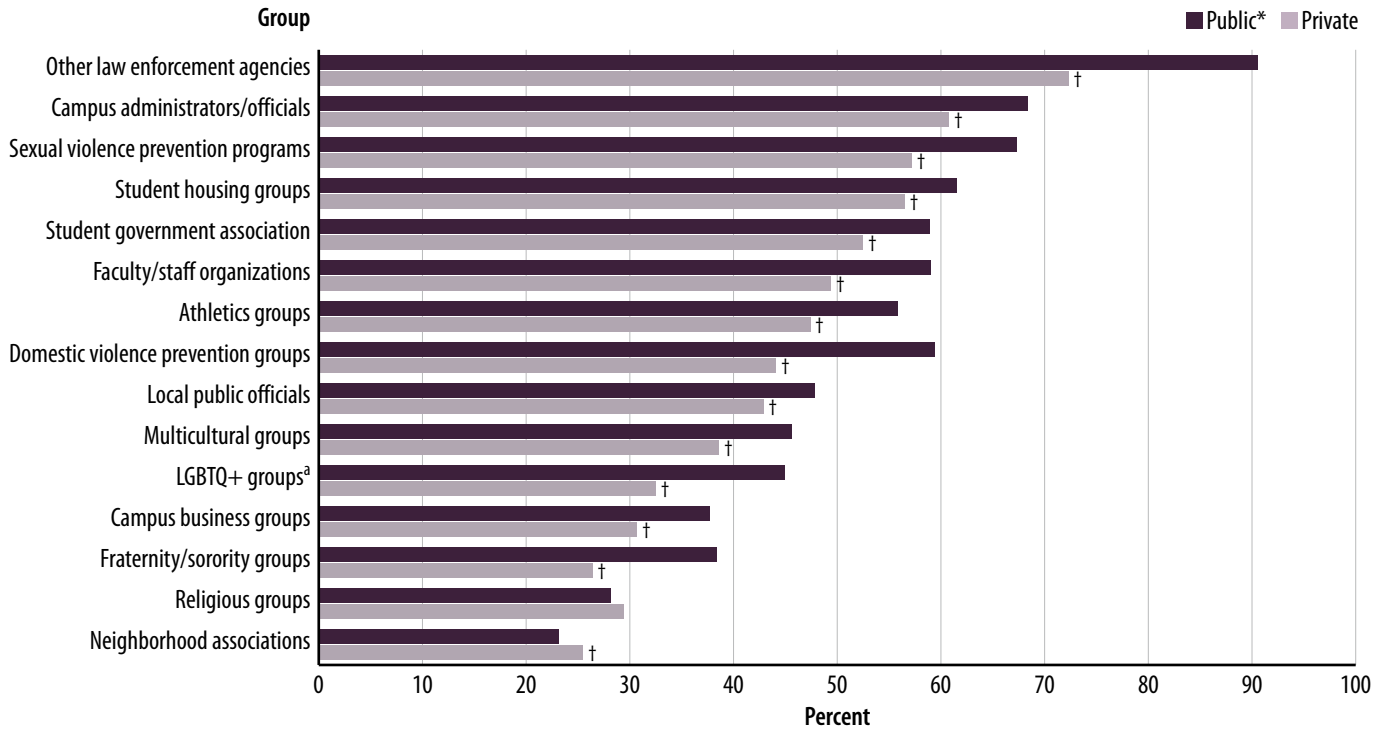
<sup>a</sup>Includes date rape.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

- Generally, agencies serving public institutions were more likely than those serving private institutions to partner with other campus or community groups

(figure 11). Agencies serving public institutions (23%) were less likely than those serving private institutions (25%) to partner with neighborhood associations.

**FIGURE 11**  
**Percent of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with a formal written agreement or informal problem-solving partnership with selected groups, by institution funding type, 2021–2022**



Note: See table 14 for estimates and appendix table 23 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>LGBTQ+ denotes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

- About 81% of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with 1,000 or more students had a formal written agreement or informal problem-solving partnership with other law enforcement agencies (**table 14**). Partnerships with other law enforcement agencies were more common among agencies serving public institutions (91%) than private institutions (72%).
  - More than 6 in 10 agencies had an agreement or partnership with campus administrators (64%) and sexual violence prevention programs (62%).
- More than half of all agencies had an agreement or partnership with student housing groups (59%), the student government association (55%), faculty or staff organizations (54%), athletics groups (51%), and domestic violence prevention groups (51%).
- For both agencies serving public institutions and those serving private institutions, those serving institutions with 2,500 or more students were generally more likely than those serving institutions with 1,000 to 2,499 to have an agreement or partnership with campus or community groups.

**TABLE 14**  
**Percent of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with a formal written agreement or informal problem-solving partnership with selected groups, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Group	All agencies	Public			Private		
		All agencies*	2,500 or more students**	1,000–2,499	All agencies	2,500 or more students**	1,000–2,499
Other law enforcement agencies	80.7%	90.6%	91.6%	86.5% †	72.3% †	75.4%	70.0% †
Campus administrators/officials	64.3	68.4	70.4	60.4 †	60.8 †	65.5	57.3 †
Sexual violence prevention programs	61.8	67.3	72.0	47.9 †	57.2 †	63.5	52.3 †
Student housing groups	58.8	61.5	61.5	61.5	56.5 †	60.3	53.6 †
Student government association	55.4	58.9	61.3	49.0 †	52.5 †	56.7	49.2 †
Faculty/staff organizations	53.8	59.0	59.4	57.3	49.4 †	52.8	46.7 †
Athletics groups	51.2	55.8	59.4	40.6 †	47.4 †	51.2	44.6 †
Domestic violence prevention groups	51.1	59.4	63.2	43.8 †	44.1 †	50.0	39.6 †
Local public officials	45.2	47.8	47.8	47.9	42.9 †	44.8	41.5 ‡
Multicultural groups	41.8	45.6	49.7	29.2 †	38.6 †	42.9	35.3 †
LGBTQ+ groups <sup>a</sup>	38.2	44.9	48.3	31.3 †	32.5 †	37.3	28.8 †
Campus business groups	33.9	37.7	41.3	22.9 †	30.7 †	34.9	27.6 †
Fraternity/sorority groups	31.9	38.4	42.7	20.8 †	26.4 †	31.3	22.6 †
Religious groups	28.8	28.2	31.0	16.7 †	29.4	29.4	29.4
Neighborhood associations	24.4	23.1	24.9	15.6 †	25.5 †	32.5	20.1 †

Note: See appendix table 23 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>LGBTQ+ denotes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.



- About 9 in 10 agencies (89%) were on a campus that had a campus safety escort service (table 15). Nearly 3 in 4 of agencies that employed sworn officers (74%) or nonsworn operations personnel (74%) reported that the campus safety escort service was staffed by these types of personnel.
- Among both agencies serving public institutions and those serving private institutions, agencies serving institutions with 10,000 or more students (60% for public, 48% for private) were less likely than those serving smaller enrollment size groups to staff their campus safety escort service with sworn officers.
- About 28% of campus safety escort services had students on staff. A higher percentage of agencies serving public institutions (34%) than private institutions (23%) that had a campus safety escort service staffed it with students. A higher percentage of agencies serving public institutions with 10,000 or more students (49%) than of those serving smaller enrollment size groups had students as part of the campus safety escort service.

**TABLE 15**  
**Percent of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions on campuses with a campus safety escort service, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Institution funding type and enrollment size	Percent of agencies on a campus with a campus safety escort service	Campus safety escort service staffed by—		
		Sworn officers <sup>a</sup>	Nonsworn operations personnel <sup>a</sup>	Students
<b>All agencies</b>	88.5%	73.9%	73.7%	27.8%
<b>Public*</b>	87.7%	75.3%	57.3%	34.0%
10,000 or more students**	84.3	60.1	56.3	49.0
5,000–9,999	90.3 †	78.1 †	50.6	41.3 †
2,500–4,999	86.6 ‡	86.7 †	57.6	18.3 †
1,000–2,499	90.6 †	86.4 †	67.3 ‡	19.1 †
<b>Private</b>	89.2% †	71.5%	83.6% †	22.8% †
10,000 or more students**	87.8	48.4	60.6	23.1 !
5,000–9,999	87.7	70.4 †	84.4 †	21.8
2,500–4,999	88.3	75.4 †	88.0 †	29.1
1,000–2,499	90.1	76.1 †	84.4 †	19.9

Note: Staffing percentages exclude agencies serving campuses that did not have a campus safety escort service. See appendix table 24 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes agencies that did not employ this type of personnel.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

## Methodology

The Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies (SCLEA) has been conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) periodically since 1994. It collects data on agency personnel, functions, technology and communication, training, and equipment and techniques. To ensure reliability of national estimates, the 2021 SCLEA was conducted as a census of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year and 2-year institutions offering in-person instruction with more than 1,000 full-time students.

Comparisons of the 2021 SCLEA data from previous years are limited to 4-year institutions with 2,500 or more students because this is the only group that has been consistently included across all SCLEA iterations. The 2011-2012 SCLEA included a sample of smaller 4-year and 2-year institutions, but the ability to produce reasonably precise estimates for these groups was limited. The 2004-2005 SCLEA included 2-year institutions with 10,000 or more students. More information on the methodology for previous SCLEA surveys can be found in prior reports on the BJS website.<sup>2</sup>

Results from SCLEA surveys may be reproduced using the most current versions of the datasets available through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. Results may differ from previously published tables due to minor revisions after publication.

### Survey overview

The frame for the 2021 SCLEA survey was compiled using the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). From this system, BJS identified all 4-year and 2-year institutions offering in-person instruction with more than 1,000 full-time students. Law enforcement agency contact information was derived from the BJS Law Enforcement Agency Roster (LEAR) database, a list of all publicly funded law enforcement agencies operating in the United States. The LEAR

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<sup>2</sup>See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/survey-campus-law-enforcement-agencies-sclea>.

is compiled from a variety of sources, including the 2008, 2014, and 2018 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies. The LEAR undergoes periodic updates to capture newly created agencies and to remove closed agencies and agencies that are no longer in scope.

The initial 2021 SCLEA frame included 1,954 campus law enforcement agencies. SCLEA agencies were further categorized into groups, or strata, based on full-time student enrollment (1,000 to 2,499 students or 2,500 or more students), institution funding type (public or private), and institution type (4-year or 2-year).

After completing the 2021 SCLEA survey, 171 agencies were determined to be ineligible based on their responses, which indicated that they did not operate a campus law enforcement agency, they operated under the central administrative structure of another agency, or they did not employ at least one full-time equivalent sworn officer or nonsworn operations personnel. After removing these agencies, the final count of eligible campus law enforcement agencies was 1,783.

### Agency response rate

The SCLEA survey was sent to campus law enforcement agency chief executives, such as the police chief or campus safety director. For the 2021 SCLEA, data were collected using two self-administered modes: web and paper surveys. Agencies chose the mode to use. Nearly all (96.7%) agencies responded via web survey, and 3.3% submitted paper surveys. A total of 1,506 campus law enforcement agencies submitted their SCLEA questionnaires, for an overall response rate of 84.5%. Submitted surveys were considered complete if at least 66% of the questionnaire was filled out. A total of 1,429 campus law enforcement agencies completed SCLEA questionnaires, for an overall completion rate of 80.1% (**table 16**). An adjustment factor unique to each stratum was used to account for nonresponse (**table 17**). The nonresponse adjustments were multiplied by the respective base weight to create the final analytical weight for each stratum. Because the 2021 SCLEA was a census, the base weight was 1.00 for all strata.

**TABLE 16****Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies survey response rates, by institution funding type, institution type, and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Institution funding type	Institution type	Size (full-time enrollment)	Response rate (%)	Completion rate (%)
Overall			84.5%	80.1%
Private	4-year	2,500 or more students	83.2	76.6
		1,000–2,499	81.2	78.1
	2-year	2,500 or more students <sup>a</sup>	---	---
		1,000–2,499 <sup>b</sup>	16.7%	16.7%
Public	4-year	2,500 or more students	90.1	85.5
		1,000–2,499	82.8	78.4
	2-year	2,500 or more students	85.5%	81.9%
		1,000–2,499	82.1	78.2

<sup>a</sup>There were four agencies serving private 2-year institutions with 2,500 or more students in the frame. All four of these agencies were marked ineligible during data collection.

<sup>b</sup>There were 15 agencies serving private 2-year institutions with 1,000–2,499 students in the frame. Of these 15 agencies, 9 were marked ineligible during data collection, 1 responded, and 5 did not respond.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**TABLE 17****Base weights, nonresponse adjustments, and final weights for campus law enforcement agencies, by stratum, 2021–2022**

Institution funding type	Institution type	Size (full-time enrollment)	Base weight	Nonresponse adjustment	Final weight
Private	4-year	2,500 or more students	1.00	1.20	1.20
		1,000–2,499	1.00	1.23	1.23
	2-year	2,500 or more students	1.00	~	~
		1,000–2,499	1.00	6.00	6.00
Public	4-year	2,500 or more students	1.00	1.11	1.11
		1,000–2,499	1.00	1.21	1.21
	2-year	2,500 or more students	1.00	1.17	1.17
		1,000–2,499	1.00	1.22	1.22

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

## Adjusting for item nonresponse

Due to the large number of variables in the 2021 SCLEA, a comprehensive list of key survey variables was identified. Key variables are variables for which having no response would have a detrimental impact on the analyses of the survey data. For SCLEA, this included 291 critical variables that were selected for imputation.

Specific agency characteristic type variables were used in weighting adjustments for coverage to ensure estimates were nationally representative. These variables were imputed because they were required for nonresponse adjustment. For imputation, information from IPEDS provided the control totals for the SCLEA coverage adjustment, based on institution type (2-year or 4-year), full-time student enrollment (1,000 to 2,499 students or 2,500 or more students), and institution funding type (public or private). With the exception of campus safety escort service, the remainder of the variables in this report were imputed. Item missingness for these variables ranged from 0.1% to 7.5%.

Categorical variables used for weighting were imputed using single imputation because the weighting process could not incorporate multiple imputed data. Hot deck imputation was used for categorical outcome variables, and mean and median imputation was used for continuous variables.

## Accuracy of the estimates

The accuracy of the estimates presented in this report depends on nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can be attributed to many sources, such as the inability to obtain information about all cases in the universe, the inability to obtain complete and correct information from the administrative records, and processing errors. The full extent of the nonsampling error is difficult to measure in any survey.

Because the estimates were weighted to account for agency nonresponse, variance and standard error estimates for values were generated using the IBM SPSS Complex Samples statistical software package. The Taylor Series Linearization method for a stratified without replacement design was used for these calculations. The variance represents the ratio of the standard error to the estimate and provides another measure of reliability and a means for comparing the precision of estimates across measures with differing levels or metrics. (See the appendix tables for estimates of standard errors.)

Standard error estimates may be used to construct confidence intervals around the percentages in this report. For example, the 95% confidence interval around the percentage of campus law enforcement agencies that had an agreement or partnership with other law enforcement agencies was  $80.7\% \pm 1.96 \times 0.48\%$  (or approximately 79.8% to 81.6%).

Standard error estimates may also be used to construct confidence intervals around numerical variables such as personnel counts. For example, the 95% confidence interval around the number of full-time sworn officers in agencies serving 4-year institutions with 1,000 or more students was approximately  $17,636 \pm 1.96 \times 339$  (or 16,973 to 18,300).

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers and percentages in this report were statistically significant once nonresponse error was taken into account. All comparisons in the text were tested for significance. The primary test procedure was the Student's t-statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates. Findings described in this report as higher, lower, or different passed a test at either the 0.05 level (95% confidence level) or 0.10 level (90% confidence level) of significance. Figures and tables in this report should be referenced for testing on specific findings.

## APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Full-time personnel in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with 2,500 or more students, 2004–2005, 2011–2012, and 2021–2022

Year	Estimate							Standard error						
	Total personnel	All agencies		Public		Private		Total personnel	All agencies		Public		Private	
		Sworn	Nonsworn	Sworn	Nonsworn	Sworn	Nonsworn		Sworn	Nonsworn	Sworn	Nonsworn	Sworn	Nonsworn
2004–2005	25,196 †	12,730 †	12,466 †	10,054 †	6,407 †	2,676 †	6,059 †	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
2011–2012	31,880 †	14,576 †	17,304 †	11,248 †	8,828 †	3,328 †	8,476 †	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
2021–2022*	35,966	15,838	20,128	12,175	10,411	3,664	9,717	765	331	635	292	460	156	438

Note: Personnel data for 2004 and 2011 are for September 30. Personnel data for 2021 are for the first day of the academic year. Comparisons to previous years are limited to 4-year institutions with 2,500 or more students due to limitations of previous years' data.

\*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

~Not applicable. In 2004–2005 and 2011–2012, the Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies was a complete enumeration and therefore not subject to sampling or nonresponse error. All agencies provided personnel counts, so there was no weighting adjustment.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2004–2005, 2011–2012, and 2021–2022.

## APPENDIX TABLE 2

Standard errors for table 1: Personnel in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022

Institution funding type and enrollment size	Full-time personnel			Part-time personnel		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
<b>All agencies</b>	784	339	662	389	147	389
<b>Public</b>	645	297	464	330	125	324
10,000 or more students	629	276	446	272	116	249
5,000–9,999	100	69	86	94	35	95
2,500–4,999	75	67	71	156	17	180
1,000–2,499	75	49	60	40	25	37
<b>Private</b>	446	163	472	206	77	216
10,000 or more students	381	100	406	89	9	98
5,000–9,999	137	99	116	106	33	106
2,500–4,999	103	67	114	85	40	83
1,000–2,499	154	49	176	127	56	138

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

## APPENDIX TABLE 3

Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Sex of full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022

Institution funding type and enrollment size	Estimate		Standard error	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>All agencies</b>	82.4%	17.6%	1.58%	0.46%
<b>Public*</b>	82.1%	17.9%	1.87%	0.47%
10,000 or more students**	82.0	18.0	2.90	0.70
5,000–9,999	82.3	17.7	1.99	0.57
2,500–4,999	82.7	17.3	3.92	1.04
1,000–2,499	81.0	19.0	4.54	1.92
<b>Private</b>	83.3%	16.7%	2.91%	1.14%
10,000 or more students**	79.6	20.4	4.44	2.25
5,000–9,999	87.5	12.5 †	10.58	2.74
2,500–4,999	84.1	15.9	5.13	1.82
1,000–2,499	86.7	13.3 †	4.49	1.23

Note: Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. About 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). Personnel data are for the first day of the academic year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

## APPENDIX TABLE 4

Estimates and standard errors for figure 3: Sex of full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with 2,500 or more students, by institution funding type, 2004–2005, 2011–2012, and 2021–2022

	Estimate						Standard error					
	All agencies		Public		Private		All agencies		Public		Private	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2004–2005	83.1%	16.9% ‡	83.2%	16.8% †	82.9%	17.1%	~	~	~	~	~	~
2011–2012	82.6	17.4	82.0	18.0	84.5	15.5	~	~	~	~	~	~
2021–2022*	82.2	17.8	82.2	17.8	82.4	17.6	1.72%	0.49%	1.98%	0.48%	3.48%	1.40%

Note: Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. In 2021, about 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). In 2011, about 29% of agencies reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (7% of agencies serving public institutions and 58% of agencies serving private institutions). In 2004, about 26% of agencies reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (7% of agencies serving public institutions and 58% of agencies serving private institutions). Personnel data for 2004 and 2011 are for September 30. Personnel data for 2021 are for the first day of the academic year. Comparisons to previous years are limited to 4-year institutions with 2,500 or more students due to limitations of previous years' data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

\*Comparison year for sex of officers within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

~Not applicable. In 2004–2005 and 2011–2012, the Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies was a complete enumeration and therefore not subject to sampling or nonresponse error. All agencies provided personnel counts and therefore there was no weighting adjustment.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2004–2005, 2011–2012, and 2021–2022.

## APPENDIX TABLE 5

Standard errors for table 2: Race or Hispanic origin of full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022

Institution funding type and enrollment size	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
All agencies	1.17%	0.69%	0.55%	0.13%
<b>Public</b>	1.27%	0.74%	0.68%	0.14%
10,000 or more students	1.90	0.92	1.07	0.20
5,000–9,999	1.85	1.67	0.79	0.25
2,500–4,999	2.30	2.00	0.66	0.22
1,000–2,499	4.30	3.32	1.50	0.41
<b>Private</b>	2.66%	1.63%	0.89%	0.29%
10,000 or more students	3.34	2.82	1.60	0.34
5,000–9,999	11.05	2.12	1.69	1.20
2,500–4,999	4.61	4.23	2.19	0.43
1,000–2,499	4.63	2.85	1.09	0.65

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 6**

**Estimates and standard errors for figure 4: Race or Hispanic origin of full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with 2,500 or more students, by institution funding type, 2004–2005, 2011–2012, and 2021–2022**

	Estimate														
	All agencies					Public					Private				
	White <sup>a</sup>	Black <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic	Other <sup>a,b</sup>	Unknown <sup>c</sup>	White <sup>a</sup>	Black <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic	Other <sup>a,b</sup>	Unknown <sup>c</sup>	White <sup>a</sup>	Black <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic	Other <sup>a,b</sup>	Unknown <sup>c</sup>
2004–2005	69.4% †	20.9% †	6.5% †	3.2%	/	70.7% †	19.1% ‡	7.0% †	3.2%	/	64.8%	27.6% †	4.4% †	3.1%	/
2011–2012	65.2 †	20.4 †	7.1 †	2.6 †	4.7% †	65.8 †	19.4 †	7.5 †	2.8 †	4.5% †	63.0	24.1	5.7 †	1.7 †	5.5% !
2021–2022*	60.5	18.7	10.6	3.2	7.0	60.4	17.7	10.8	3.2	7.9	60.9	22.1	10.0	3.2	3.7

	Standard error														
	All agencies					Public					Private				
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
2004–2005	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
2011–2012	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
2021–2022*	1.25%	0.73%	0.60%	0.13%	0.95%	1.33%	0.75%	0.71%	0.15%	1.17%	3.13%	1.91%	1.08%	0.33%	1.31%

Note: Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. In 2021, about 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). In 2011, about 29% of agencies reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (7% of agencies serving public institutions and 58% of agencies serving private institutions). In 2004, about 26% of agencies reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (7% of agencies serving public institutions and 58% of agencies serving private institutions). Personnel data for 2004 and 2011 are for September 30. Personnel data for 2021 are for the first day of the academic year. Comparisons to previous years are limited to 4-year institutions with 2,500 or more students due to limitations of previous years' data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

\*Comparison year for race or Hispanic origin of officers within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

~Not applicable. In 2004–2005 and 2011–2012, SCLEA was a complete enumeration and therefore not subject to sampling or nonresponse error. All agencies provided personnel counts and therefore there was no weighting adjustment.

/Not applicable. See footnote c.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native persons, and persons of two or more races.

<sup>c</sup>The 2004–2005 Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies instrument used the category “some other race” and did not provide an unknown race category. Therefore, this category is not included for that year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2004–2005, 2011–2012, 2021–2022.



## APPENDIX TABLE 7

### Standard errors for table 3: Sex and race or Hispanic origin of full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022

Institution funding type and enrollment size	Male				Female			
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
All agencies	1.00%	0.53%	0.45%	0.11%	0.25%	0.21%	0.13%	0.03%
Public	1.09%	0.57%	0.54%	0.13%	0.23%	0.20%	0.15%	0.03%
10,000 or more students	1.63	0.69	0.86	0.19	0.31	0.26	0.23	0.04
5,000–9,999	1.59	1.40	0.58	0.21	0.40	0.32	0.24	0.07
2,500–4,999	2.01	1.50	0.63	0.21	0.55	0.65	0.19	0.09
1,000–2,499	3.48	2.53	0.97	0.36	1.07	1.20	0.65	0.18
Private	2.26%	1.25%	0.75%	0.26%	0.71%	0.54%	0.20%	0.10%
10,000 or more students	2.94	2.15	1.42	0.29	1.27	1.04	0.25	0.19
5,000–9,999	8.98	1.96	1.30	0.99	2.22	0.48	0.53	0.28
2,500–4,999	3.98	3.12	1.69	0.42	1.01	1.35	0.64	0.15
1,000–2,499	4.18	2.33	0.99	0.65	1.08	0.67	0.30	0.00

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

## APPENDIX TABLE 8

### Estimates and standard errors for figure 5: Average number of full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions per 1,000 students, by institution funding type, urban-rural designation, and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022

	Estimate			Standard error		
	Full-time sworn officers per 1,000 students			Full-time sworn officers per 1,000 students		
	All agencies	Public*	Private	All agencies	Public	Private
All agencies	2.1	2.2	1.8 †	0.04	0.05	0.06
Urban <sup>a</sup>						
All urban agencies	2.1	2.2	1.9 †	0.05	0.07	0.07
10,000 or more students	2.0	1.9	2.4 †	0.08	0.09	0.13
5,000–9,999	2.4	2.7	1.6 †	0.11	0.12	0.22
2,500–4,999	2.1	2.7	1.7 †	0.09	0.14	0.12
1,000–2,499	2.3	5.1	1.5 †	0.12	0.44	0.10
Rural <sup>a</sup>						
All rural agencies	2.0	2.3	0.9 †	0.18	0.24	0.08
10,000 or more students <sup>b</sup>	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.53	0.57	0.00
5,000–9,999 <sup>b</sup>	1.9	2.1	0.0	0.11	0.11	0.00
2,500–4,999	2.4	3.3	0.7 †	0.45	0.67	0.19
1,000–2,499	1.6	2.7	1.2 †	0.11	0.26	0.11

Note: Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. About 41% of campus law enforcement agencies reported that they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). Personnel data are for the first day of the academic year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Urban and rural designations were determined using Rural-Urban Commuting Area codes from the U.S. Census Bureau. Urban includes any metropolitan area. Rural includes micropolitans, small towns, and rural areas.

<sup>b</sup>No agencies serving rural private institutions with 10,000 or more students or 5,000–9,999 students reported employing full-time sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 9**

**Standard errors for table 4: Primary job responsibility of full-time personnel in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by sworn status, institution funding type, and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Primary responsibility	Full-time sworn officers in departments serving—				Full-time civilian personnel in departments serving—			
	Public		Private		Public		Private	
	2,500 or more students	1,000–2,499	2,500 or more students	1,000–2,499	2,500 or more students	1,000–2,499	2,500 or more students	1,000–2,499
Administration	0.17%	0.77%	0.51%	1.10%	0.26%	1.83%	0.42%	1.53%
Operations	1.37%	5.08%	3.96%	4.22%	2.35%	6.72%	4.17%	2.83%
Officers	1.16	4.86	2.87	3.69	1.26	3.36	1.83	1.90
Detectives	0.14	0.34	0.38	1.07	0.02	0.18	0.06	0.07
Contract	0.46	0.09	0.77	1.65	1.69	5.68	2.99	1.17
Other operations	0.33	1.04	1.31	1.08	0.79	1.36	0.80	1.48
Support and other responsibility	1.94%	0.98%	0.51%	1.17%	3.56%	2.08%	0.66%	0.99%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 10**

**Standard errors for table 5: Functions for which campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions had primary responsibility, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Primary responsibility	All agencies	Public			Private		
		All agencies	2,500 or more students	1,000–2,499	All agencies	2,500 or more students	1,000–2,499
<b>Security functions</b>							
Access control (including electronic access)	0.49%	0.71%	0.74%	2.04%	0.66%	1.10%	0.81%
Building lockup/unlock	0.31	0.56	0.64	1.18	0.33	0.68	0.27
Central alarm monitoring	0.49	0.65	0.63	2.02	0.73	1.01	1.03
Key control	0.56	0.72	0.74	2.12	0.83	1.25	1.12
Monitoring surveillance cameras	0.34	0.49	0.55	1.11	0.47	0.63	0.68
<b>Specialized functions</b>							
Bomb/explosive disposal or detection	0.32%	0.55%	0.61%	1.30%	0.36%	0.68%	0.38%
Executive/dignitary protection	0.55	0.71	0.72	2.10	0.82	1.25	1.09
Search and rescue	0.42	0.60	0.63	1.70	0.58	0.83	0.81
Tactical operations (SWAT)	0.27	0.47	0.54	0.95	0.31	0.50	0.40
Task force participation	0.42	0.65	0.71	1.59	0.55	0.90	0.69
Underwater recovery	0.11	0.20	0.19	0.61	0.13	0.16	0.19
<b>Vehicle-related functions</b>							
Parking administration/registration	0.45%	0.66%	0.69%	1.87%	0.62%	1.02%	0.77%
Parking enforcement	0.35	0.57	0.63	1.30	0.44	0.89	0.38
Traffic accident investigation	0.52	0.52	0.48	1.79	0.85	1.23	1.17
Traffic direction and control	0.41	0.46	0.43	1.50	0.64	1.01	0.83
Traffic law enforcement	0.54	0.58	0.54	1.99	0.86	1.25	1.18
<b>Public safety functions</b>							
Animal control	0.52%	0.65%	0.67%	1.87%	0.79%	1.04%	1.14%
Dispatching calls for service	0.43	0.56	0.50	2.01	0.65	0.73	0.99
Emergency fire services	0.52	0.58	0.58	1.73	0.83	1.14	1.17
Emergency management	0.50	0.64	0.67	1.76	0.74	1.11	0.99
Emergency medical services	0.55	0.62	0.64	1.73	0.87	1.24	1.21
Environmental health/safety	0.55	0.64	0.64	1.97	0.86	1.21	1.20
Fire inspection and prevention	0.56	0.64	0.63	1.99	0.88	1.29	1.20
Safety escort services	0.25	0.35	0.39	0.85	0.36	0.64	0.42

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 11**

**Estimates and standard errors for figure 6: Level of routine patrol coverage by uniformed sworn officers or uniformed nonsworn operations personnel in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Institution funding type and enrollment size	Estimate			Standard error		
	24-hour patrol coverage at all times	Less than 24-hour patrol coverage at all times	No routine patrols, or level of patrol coverage varied <sup>a</sup>	24-hour patrol coverage at all times	Less than 24-hour patrol coverage at all times	No routine patrols, or level of patrol coverage varied
All agencies	75.6%	13.6%	10.8%	0.53%	0.43%	0.38%
All public agencies*	65.4%	19.2%	15.4%	0.80%	0.67%	0.61%
10,000 or more students**	62.5	23.1	14.4	1.39	1.21	1.00
5,000–9,999	69.4 †	14.6 †	16.0	1.22	0.93	0.97
2,500–4,999	71.1 †	13.2 †	15.8	1.58	1.17	1.27
1,000–2,499	57.8 ‡	26.7	15.6	2.48	2.22	1.82
All private agencies	84.2% †	8.8% †	7.0% †	0.70%	0.55%	0.49%
10,000 or more students**	70.0	12.5!	17.5!	3.14	2.27	2.61
5,000–9,999	88.9 †	7.4!	3.7!	2.01	1.68	1.21
2,500–4,999	87.7 †	7.5	4.8!	1.25	1.01	0.81
1,000–2,499	83.5 †	9.2	7.3	0.95	0.74	0.66

Note: Excludes campus law enforcement agencies that did not have uniformed sworn police officers or uniformed nonsworn operations personnel (about 3% of agencies). The survey asked about the level of patrol during specified periods (i.e., weekdays during academic terms, weekends during academic terms, breaks between academic terms, and summer term). These periods were combined to determine the level of patrol at all times (i.e., an agency had to respond affirmatively to the same level of patrol coverage for each specified period).

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Includes agencies that reported they did not have routine patrols during each of the specified periods and those that reported differing levels of patrol coverage during the specified periods.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 12****Standard errors for table 6: Annual operating budgets of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Institution funding type and enrollment size	Total	Per agency	Per full-time sworn officer	Per full-time employee	Per Student
All agencies	\$45,343,837	\$35,230	\$3,351	\$1,063	\$5
<b>Public</b>	\$21,941,407	\$37,132	\$2,158	\$909	\$4
10,000 or more students	\$18,817,853	\$102,783	\$2,921	\$1,272	\$5
5,000–9,999	\$7,310,711	\$45,754	\$3,346	\$1,421	\$6
2,500–4,999	\$3,926,688	\$29,738	\$4,445	\$1,481	\$8
1,000–2,499	\$7,645,155	\$65,908	\$13,602	\$4,963	\$37
<b>Private</b>	\$39,681,712	\$57,000	\$11,274	\$2,143	\$15
10,000 or more students	\$36,700,797	\$782,640	\$24,985	\$6,075	\$45
5,000–9,999	\$10,571,982	\$154,253	\$21,867	\$3,219	\$22
2,500–4,999	\$7,389,595	\$40,168	\$6,905	\$1,822	\$12
1,000–2,499	\$7,830,505	\$19,736	\$9,380	\$1,524	\$12

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 13****Standard errors for table 7: Personnel in campus law enforcement agencies serving public 2-year institutions, by full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Enrollment size	Full-time personnel			Part-time personnel		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All agencies	138	130	123	179	132	161
5,000 or more students	96	89	79	134	98	98
2,500–4,999	65	51	73	64	56	63
1,000–2,499	75	79	59	99	69	111

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 14****Standard errors for table 8: Primary job responsibility of full-time personnel in campus law enforcement agencies serving public 2-year institutions, by sworn status and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Primary responsibility	Full-time sworn officers in departments serving public 2-year institutions—		Full-time civilian personnel in departments serving public 2-year institutions—	
	2,500 or more students	1,000–2,499	2,500 or more students	1,000–2,499
Administration	0.44%	0.68%	1.47%	0.86%
Operations	3.84%	6.23%	3.18%	5.17%
Officers	3.71	5.95	2.34	3.49
Detectives	0.21	0.22	0.06	0.06
Contract security	0.90	1.73	2.08	3.68
Other operations	0.73	0.64	0.56	0.31
Support and other responsibility	0.58%	1.06%	0.74%	0.86%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 15**

**Estimates and standard errors for figure 7: Level of routine patrol coverage by uniformed sworn officers or uniformed nonsworn operations personnel in campus law enforcement agencies serving public 2-year institutions, by full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Enrollment size	Estimate			Standard error		
	24-hour patrol coverage at all times	Less than 24-hour patrol coverage at all times	No routine patrols, or level of patrol coverage varied <sup>a</sup>	24-hour patrol coverage at all times	Less than 24-hour patrol coverage at all times	No routine patrols, or level of patrol coverage varied
All agencies	36.2%	36.4%	27.4%	1.07%	1.09%	1.01%
5,000 or more students*	48.5	31.8	19.7	2.67	2.50	2.12
2,500–4,999	43.0 ‡	34.7	22.3	1.87	1.80	1.57
1,000–2,499	28.4 †	38.8 †	32.8 †	1.49	1.61	1.55

Note: This figure includes public 2-year institutions only. Private 2-year institutions are excluded due to ineligibility and nonresponse. See *Methodology*. Figure excludes campus law enforcement agencies that did not have uniformed sworn police officers or uniformed nonsworn operations personnel (about 4% of agencies). The survey asked about the level of patrol during specified periods (i.e., weekdays during academic terms, weekends during academic terms, breaks between academic terms, and summer term). These periods were combined to determine the level of patrol at all times (i.e., an agency had to respond affirmatively to the same level of patrol coverage for each specified period).

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Includes agencies that reported they did not have routine patrols during each of the specified periods and those that reported differing levels of patrol coverage during the specified periods.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 16**

**Standard errors for table 9: Percent of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions that authorized less-lethal equipment, by institution funding type, full-time enrollment size, type of equipment, and authorization level, 2021–2022**

Equipment and authorization level	All agencies	Public			Private		
		All agencies	2,500 or more students	1,000–2,499	All agencies	2,500 or more students	1,000–2,499
<b>OC spray/foam</b>							
Authorized	0.72%	0.52%	0.53%	1.65%	1.82%	2.34%	2.80%
Almost always/always authorized	1.19	1.12	1.10	3.95	2.72	3.56	4.12
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.13	1.08	1.05	3.87	2.53	3.32	3.84
<b>Baton</b>							
Authorized	0.90%	0.73%	0.65%	3.07%	2.17%	2.52%	3.56%
Almost always/always authorized	1.18	1.16	1.14	4.00	2.59	3.59	3.73
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.17	1.11	1.11	3.80	2.64	3.29	4.15
<b>Conducted energy device</b>							
Authorized	1.17%	1.03%	0.99%	3.80%	2.74%	3.61%	4.15%
Almost always/always authorized	1.14	1.15	1.15	3.90	2.47	3.31	3.69
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.02	1.05	1.05	3.55	2.16	2.75	3.36
<b>Chemical agent projectile</b>							
Authorized	1.09%	1.12%	1.12%	3.80%	2.34%	3.27%	3.36%
Almost always/always authorized	0.69	0.82	0.82	2.73	1.27	2.11	1.37
Authorized under limited circumstances	0.99	1.01	1.03	3.25	2.12	2.84	3.17
<b>Blunt force projectile</b>							
Authorized	1.02%	1.10%	1.10%	3.71%	2.09%	2.87%	3.04%
Almost always/always authorized	0.61	0.73	0.81	1.65	1.10	1.88	1.12
Authorized under limited circumstances	0.93	1.03	1.02	3.55	1.86	2.38	2.88
<b>Flash/bang grenade</b>							
Authorized	0.84%	0.89%	0.91%	2.85%	1.75%	2.12%	2.80%
Almost always/always authorized	0.27	0.33	0.39	0.00	0.46	0.90	0.00
Authorized under limited circumstances	0.81	0.85	0.85	2.85	1.70	1.97	2.80

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.



**APPENDIX TABLE 17**

**Standard errors for table 10: Percent of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions that authorized less-lethal techniques, by institution funding type, full-time enrollment size, type of technique, and authorization level, 2021–2022**

Technique and authorization level	All agencies	Public			Private		
		All agencies	2,500 or more students	1,000–2,499	All agencies	2,500 or more students	1,000–2,499
<b>Open-hand techniques</b>							
Authorized	0.40%	0.32%	0.27%	1.36%	0.97%	0.87%	1.75%
Almost always/always authorized	1.06	0.99	0.92	3.84	2.42	2.98	3.84
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.03	0.97	0.90	3.76	2.32	2.89	3.65
<b>Takedown techniques</b>							
Authorized	0.47%	0.35%	0.32%	1.36%	1.17%	0.90%	2.18%
Almost always/always authorized	1.15	1.06	1.02	3.87	2.64	3.35	4.10
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.12	1.04	1.00	3.80	2.56	3.29	3.95
<b>Closed-hand techniques</b>							
Authorized	0.64%	0.46%	0.45%	1.65%	1.63%	2.08%	2.52%
Almost always/always authorized	1.22	1.16	1.14	3.99	2.74	3.59	4.15
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.20	1.15	1.13	4.00	2.70	3.55	4.07
<b>Leg hobble or other restraints</b>							
Authorized	1.19%	1.10%	1.08%	3.84%	2.73%	3.57%	4.15%
Almost always/always authorized	0.91	0.96	0.96	3.25	1.88	2.35	2.96
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.19	1.15	1.14	3.96	2.64	3.46	4.02
<b>Vascular restraint or carotid hold</b>							
Authorized	1.07%	1.11%	1.09%	3.87%	2.25%	3.01%	3.36%
Almost always/always authorized	0.34	0.43	0.32	2.10	0.55	0.00	1.12
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.04	1.08	1.07	3.66	2.21	3.01	3.24
<b>Respiratory neck restraint</b>							
Authorized	0.93%	1.01%	1.01%	3.41%	1.89%	2.62%	2.71%
Almost always/always authorized	0.20	0.09	0.10	0.00	0.55	0.00	1.12
Authorized under limited circumstances	0.91	1.01	1.00	3.41	1.82	2.62	2.52

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 18**

**Standard errors for table 11: Percent of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions that authorized selected firearms for use by full-time sworn officers, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Institution funding type and enrollment size	Handgun	Shotgun or manual rifle	Semi-automatic rifle	Fully automatic rifle
All agencies	0.63%	1.18%	1.08%	0.38%
<b>Public</b>	0.35%	1.10%	0.84%	0.41%
10,000 or more students	0.00	1.42	0.90	0.73
5,000–9,999	0.47	1.71	1.10	0.66
2,500–4,999	0.84	2.82	2.19	1.31
1,000–2,499	1.65	3.92	3.41	0.00
<b>Private</b>	1.69%	2.70%	2.68%	0.77%
10,000 or more students	3.62	5.03	4.33	0.00
5,000–9,999	4.42	7.32	7.99	0.00
2,500–4,999	3.28	5.63	5.49	1.52
1,000–2,499	2.62	4.11	4.12	1.37

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 19**

**Estimates and standard errors for figure 9: Average number of training hours required of new full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Institution funding type and enrollment size	Estimates			Standard errors		
	Average total training hours	Average academy training hours <sup>a</sup>	Average field training hours <sup>a</sup>	Average total training hours	Average academy training hours	Average field training hours
All agencies	929	593	337	11	7	8
<b>Public*</b>	1,022	634	388	13	6	10
10,000 or more students**	1,131	667	464	11	8	7
5,000–9,999	1,054 †	644 ‡	410 †	18	9	15
2,500–4,999	977 †	623 †	354 †	49	15	42
1,000–2,499	793 †	563 †	230 †	35	23	18
<b>Private</b>	755 †	515 †	240 †	21	16	11
10,000 or more students**	1,066	645	421	50	31	30
5,000–9,999	986	627	358	81	51	40
2,500–4,999	856 †	589	267 †	36	29	22
1,000–2,499	559 †	414 †	146 †	31	26	14

Note: Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. About 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Includes state-mandated and additional hours. Average number of hours includes agencies that reported zero hours.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

## APPENDIX TABLE 20

### Estimates and standard errors for figure 10: Average annual minimum of in-service training hours required of full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021-2022

Institution funding type and enrollment size	Average annual minimum in-service training hours <sup>a</sup>	
	Estimate	Standard error
All agencies	33	1
<b>Public*</b>	34	1
10,000 or more students**	35	1
5,000–9,999	37	2
2,500–4,999	30 †	1
1,000–2,499	29 †	1
<b>Private</b>	33	1
10,000 or more students**	33	1
5,000–9,999	35	3
2,500–4,999	40	4
1,000–2,499	29 ‡	2

Note: Includes only campus law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that had full-time sworn officers. About 41% of campus LEAs reported they did not employ full-time sworn officers (15% of campus LEAs serving public institutions and 62% of campus LEAs serving private institutions). Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

\*Comparison group for institution funding type.

\*\*Comparison group for enrollment size within institution funding type.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Includes agencies that reported zero hours.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 21**

**Standard errors for table 12: Percent of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with in-service training on selected topics, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Training topic	All agencies	Public			Private		
		All agencies	2,500 or more students	1,000–2,499	All agencies	2,500 or more students	1,000–2,499
Bias/hate crimes	0.63%	0.61%	0.56%	2.24%	1.09%	1.23%	1.76%
Crisis intervention	0.67	0.69	0.65	2.49	1.13	1.31	1.80
Crowd control	0.85	1.02	1.03	3.22	1.36	1.76	2.05
De-escalation/ non-escalation	0.60	0.53	0.43	2.24	1.07	1.18	1.75
Diversity	0.55	0.59	0.47	2.57	0.92	1.06	1.47
Gender-based violence	0.80	0.94	0.94	3.04	1.28	1.57	1.99
Implicit bias	0.72	0.73	0.63	2.92	1.22	1.50	1.90
Mental health	0.62	0.59	0.52	2.33	1.08	1.29	1.71
Peer intervention	0.86	1.02	1.01	3.31	1.37	1.76	2.07
Protest response	0.84	0.99	1.01	3.11	1.34	1.76	2.00
Threat assessment	0.87	1.03	1.03	3.29	1.40	1.79	2.11

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 22**

**Standard errors for table 13: Campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with personnel designated to address specific crime-related or safety issues, by full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Specific crime-related or safety issue	Campus law enforcement agencies serving—			
	2,500 or more students		1,000–2,499	
	Specialized unit with full-time personnel	Other designated personnel	Specialized unit with full-time personnel	Other designated personnel
Behavioral assessment	0.43%	0.68%	0.61%	1.01%
Self-defense training	0.41	0.66	0.52	0.87
General crime prevention	0.47	0.65	0.62	0.95
Crisis intervention	0.38	0.69	0.66	1.00
General rape prevention	0.42	0.65	0.63	0.92
Community policing	0.47	0.63	0.58	0.85
Intimate partner violence	0.41	0.63	0.59	0.93
Bias/hate crime	0.37	0.64	0.54	0.95
Active shooter response	0.35	0.65	0.52	0.92
Victim assistance	0.40	0.61	0.58	0.89
Stalking	0.39	0.61	0.58	0.94
Research and planning	0.32	0.63	0.40	0.93
Alcohol education	0.31	0.61	0.46	0.93
Drug education	0.31	0.59	0.47	0.90
Bicycle/pedestrian safety	0.29	0.58	0.45	0.77
Suicide prevention	0.36	0.56	0.59	0.86
Cybercrime	0.33	0.54	0.44	0.71
Student security patrol	0.33	0.53	0.43	0.69
Identity theft	0.24	0.56	0.37	0.73
Social media/network abuse	0.28	0.53	0.34	0.73
White collar crime	0.23	0.48	0.34	0.54

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 23**

**Standard errors for table 14: Percent of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions with a formal written agreement or informal problem-solving partnership with selected groups, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Group	All agencies	Public			Private		
		All agencies	2,500 or more students	1,000–2,499	All agencies	2,500 or more students	1,000–2,499
Other law enforcement agencies	0.48%	0.44%	0.42%	1.46%	0.79%	1.12%	1.11%
Campus administrators/officials	0.56	0.69	0.69	2.08	0.86	1.23	1.20
Sexual violence prevention programs	0.57	0.69	0.68	2.13	0.87	1.25	1.21
Student housing groups	0.58	0.71	0.73	2.07	0.88	1.26	1.21
Student government association	0.58	0.72	0.73	2.13	0.88	1.29	1.21
Faculty/staff organizations	0.58	0.73	0.75	2.11	0.89	1.30	1.21
Athletics groups	0.58	0.72	0.74	2.09	0.88	1.30	1.20
Domestic violence prevention groups	0.58	0.72	0.73	2.11	0.87	1.29	1.18
Local public officials	0.58	0.74	0.76	2.13	0.87	1.27	1.19
Multicultural groups	0.57	0.71	0.75	1.94	0.85	1.27	1.16
LGBTQ+ groups	0.55	0.71	0.75	1.97	0.82	1.24	1.10
Campus business groups	0.54	0.69	0.74	1.79	0.81	1.23	1.08
Fraternity/sorority groups	0.52	0.68	0.73	1.73	0.77	1.19	1.01
Religious groups	0.52	0.64	0.70	1.59	0.80	1.16	1.10
Neighborhood associations	0.49	0.61	0.65	1.55	0.75	1.19	0.97

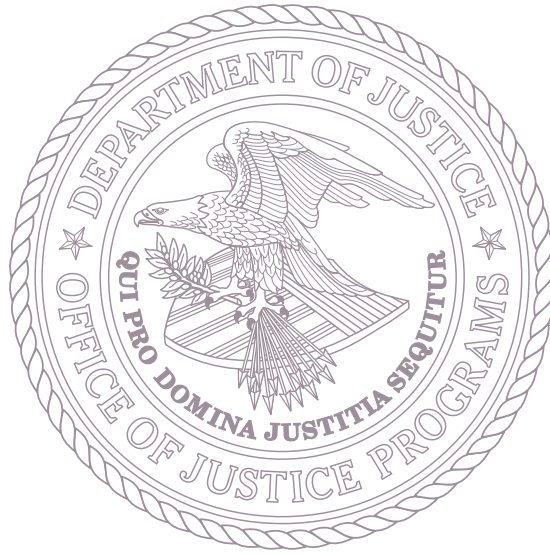
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 24**

**Standard errors for table 15: Percent of campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year institutions on campuses with a campus safety escort service, by institution funding type and full-time enrollment size, 2021–2022**

Institution funding type and enrollment size	Percent of agencies on a campus with a campus safety escort service	Campus safety escort service staffed by—		
		Sworn officers	Nonsworn operations personnel	Students
All agencies	0.37%	1.08%	1.00%	0.57%
<b>Public</b>	0.48%	1.02%	2.03%	0.80%
10,000 or more students	0.88	1.94	3.26	1.66
5,000–9,999	0.78	1.64	4.03	1.56
2,500–4,999	0.99	2.03	4.83	1.30
1,000–2,499	1.24	2.79	4.63	1.78
<b>Private</b>	0.55%	2.38%	1.03%	0.80%
10,000 or more students	2.09	5.53	4.94	3.09
5,000–9,999	1.83	6.99	3.22	2.53
2,500–4,999	1.06	4.78	1.83	1.59
1,000–2,499	0.72	3.49	1.36	1.05

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 2021–2022.

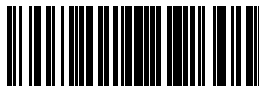


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This report was written by Elizabeth J. Davis. Matthew R. Durose and Stephanie Mueller verified the report.

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