

WORKSHOP IN POLITICAL THEORY  
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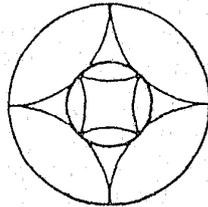
**Police Services Study  
Technical Report**

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COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY POLICE AGENCIES

by

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34998

August, 1976

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NCJRS

OCT 5 1976

ACQUISITIONS

The author wishes to thank Jnana Hodson and Gordon P. Whitaker for their editorial comments and criticisms on earlier versions of this report. This report is based on research conducted as part of the Police Services Study and is funded by the RANN Division of the National Science Foundation through Grant GI 43949. The findings and opinions are, however, the author's own and do not necessarily reflect those of the funding agency.

## COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY POLICE AGENCIES

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While most local law enforcement agencies have been "studied" by innumerable commissions and subjected to a spate of recommendations for change, college and university police agencies have been largely overlooked. Although student protests in the mid-1960s spawned considerable interest in the role of the campus policeman,<sup>1</sup> most research has focused on the relationship of campus security to the educational function of the institution rather than on the provision of traditional police services. It has concentrated on campus "security officers" rather than on campus "police departments," on campus policemen as officers of the college rather than as officers of the law. But, as Seymour Gelber points out:

The importance of responding to campus demonstrations has not lessened the significance of the duties involving parking and traffic control, grounds and building patrol, criminal investigation, and the numerous other assignments of the campus (police department.)<sup>2</sup>

This report, based on data gathered in a study of police agencies in 80 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), focuses on the role of campus police departments in producing three basic services: general area patrol, traffic control, and criminal investigation. It also examines patterns of college and university police agency training, personnel practices, and compensation. Agencies are characterized according to institutional type, size of resident population served, and number of officers per agency.

An agency was examined only if its officers possessed extraordinary powers of arrest in the conduct of their duties. The powers of arrest criterion has been overlooked in nearly all previous studies of campus police. Use of this criterion eliminates departments employing only security guards or night watchmen -- departments that have formed the basis for many conclusions about campus police forces. Also, this report includes only those agencies producing one or more of three direct services: general area patrol, traffic control, or criminal investigation. General area patrol refers to the surveillance of public places for purposes of preventing crime or apprehending criminals. Traffic control means either traffic patrolling (monitoring vehicular traffic) or investigation of serious personal injury auto accidents. Criminal investigation refers only to investigation of residential burglaries and homicides. Although some campus agencies produce their own auxiliary services -- such as dispatching or entry-level training -- agencies are included only if they also produce at least one direct service. Thus, community colleges and vocational schools producing only entry-level training are excluded, as are schools whose police services are provided solely by neighboring municipal, county, or state agencies.

Police agencies on 108 campuses -- representing 28 states and 60 SMSAs -- met the criteria for inclusion. Appendix A contains a complete list. The SMSAs represented range in size from San Angelo/Texas (71,047 inhabitants in 1970) to San Jose/California (1,066,421 inhabitants in 1970). Included among them are SMSAs containing a single small private college, such as Hampton Institute (approximately

2,700 campus residents) in Newport News/Virginia, and SMSAs with a single large private university, such as Brigham Young University (approximately 27,000 campus residents) in Provo/Utah. Other SMSAs include a single small public college, such as Albany State College (approximately 1,800 campus residents) in Albany/Georgia, or a single large public university, such as Purdue University (approximately 27,000 campus residents) in Lafayette/Indiana. Some areas include both public and private campuses; Worcester/Massachusetts contains four private and two public colleges; San Jose/California contains one private and four public colleges. In some SMSAs, like Gary/Indiana, only universities with a non-resident population are found, while others, such as Terre-Haute/Indiana, include only schools with resident populations. Some SMSAs, like Tuscaloosa/Alabama, are dominated by major universities, while others, such as Orlando/Florida, are hardly affected. The 60 SMSAs thus contain a cross section of various types of colleges and universities supporting various types of police agencies producing various police services.

#### 1. Characteristics of Campus Police Agencies

This section describes the selected college and university police agencies. Table 1.1 arrays the total number of agencies by region,<sup>3</sup> institutional type, and presence of campus residential population. The greatest portion (45 percent) of campus police agencies providing direct services is located in the South. California and Texas contain the largest number of agencies, 15 and 13, respectively; Alabama and Massachusetts are next, with eight each, and then North

Carolina, with seven.

Nearly three-fourths (74 percent) of the agencies serve public colleges and universities.<sup>4</sup> Eighty-nine percent of campus police departments in the West are public, compared to only 57 percent in the Northeast, 79 percent in the Midwest, and 73 percent in the South. More than three-fourths (76 percent) are located in colleges and universities containing at least 100 residents. Only 37 percent of Western agencies serve resident populations, compared to 86 percent in the Northeast, 74 percent in the Midwest, and 88 percent in the South.

Table 1.2 shows the distribution of agencies by region and size of SMSA. Midwestern agencies are more likely than agencies in other areas to be found in the smallest SMSAs; agencies in the South are slightly more likely than agencies in other areas to be located in the largest SMSAs. Sixty-five percent of SMSAs containing at least one campus police agency are clustered in the two middle-sized categories.

Earlier studies have considered college and university enrollment a crucial independent variable. Most have concentrated on gross enrollment rather than on the resident population of the campus, but resident population is a more accurate indicator of the size of the population served. Table 1.3 arrays college and university police agencies by region and size of resident population.<sup>5</sup> Sixty-two percent of all campus agencies serving resident populations serve less than 5,000 residents; regional variation across size categories is slight. The West contains the highest percentage of agencies serving non-residential campuses (63 percent). However, it also

Table 1.1 Number and Type of Campus Police Agencies, by Region

Location	Number of Agencies	Institutional Control:		Population Served:	
		Public	Private	Resident	Non-Resident
All Agencies	108	80	28	82	26
Northeast	21	12	9	18	3
Midwest	19	15	4	14	5
South	49	36	13	43	6
West	19	17	2	7	12

Table 1.2 Distribution of Campus Agencies and Number of SMSAs by Metropolitan Area Size

Location	Number of Agencies	1970 SMSA Population			
		50,000 to 124,999	125,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 and Larger
All Agencies	108	10	30	36	32
Northeast	21	0	7	12	2
Midwest	19	5	7	1	6
South	49	4	12	15	18
West	19	1	4	8	6
Location	Number of SMSAs				
All SMSAs	60	10	20	19	11
Northeast	11	0	5	5	1
Midwest	14	5	5	1	3
South	25	4	7	9	5
West	10	1	3	4	2

contains a higher percentage of agencies serving campuses of 15,000 or more residents (21 percent) than does any other region. Table 1.4 reflects this, showing that the median resident population of Western campuses is five times greater than that of campuses in any other region.

### 1.1 Size of Campus Police Agencies

Of the 108 campus police departments studied, the median agency employs 12 full-time personnel, nine of whom are sworn officers (Table 1.1.1). There are some interesting regional variations in agency size. Campus agencies in the South tend to be larger than those in other regions: those in the West are generally smaller. Midwestern agencies employ more civilians. Departments in private schools are slightly smaller than those in public schools. Agencies policing colleges and universities having no resident population are less than half as large as those policing schools with permanent residents. Agency size increases in proportion to resident population; the median number of full-time sworn officers employed by police agencies serving colleges and universities having no resident population is five, compared to a median of 36 employed by agencies serving campuses of 15,000 or more.

Table 1.1.2 presents the number of full-time sworn officers per agency, arrayed by region, institutional control, and presence and size of resident population. Agencies employing no full-time officers hire part-time personnel only. Forty-three percent of all campus agencies employ more than 10 full-time officers -- but the modal

Table 1.3 Number of Campus Police Agencies, by Size of Residential Population Served

Location	N	Size of Resident Population Served				
		None	200- 2,000	2,001- 5,000	5,001- 15,000	Above 15,000
All Agencies	108	26	24	27	21	10
Northeast	21	3	5	8	5	0
Midwest	19	5	3	4	4	3
South	49	6	16	14	10	3
West	19	12	0	1	2	4

Table 1.4 Median Size of Residential Population Served, by Region

Location	N	Median Population
All Agencies	82	3,508
Northeast	18	2,923
Midwest	14	3,064
South	43	3,014
West	7	15,602

Table 1.1.1 Median Size of Campus Police Agencies, by Region, Institutional Control, and Presence and Size of Residential Population

	N	Median Full-Time Personnel	Median Full-Time Sworn Officers
All Agencies	101	12	9
Location			
Northeast	20	10	9
Midwest	15	12	8
South	48	14	12
West	18	6	5
Institutional Control			
Public	77	12	10
Private	24	11	9
Resident Population?			
Yes	76	15	12
No	25	6	5
Size of Population			
None	25	6	5
200-2,000	19	9	8
2,001-5,000	27	11	10
5,001-15,000	20	24	19
Above 15,000	10	40	36

category is five to 10 officers. Although regional variation is slight, the highest percentage of agencies having more than 10 full-time officers is found in the South (50 percent). However, Western colleges and universities have the highest median resident population.

The private colleges and universities studied have generally smaller resident populations than do public schools. Consequently, agencies policing private colleges and universities are generally smaller than those policing public ones; 63 percent of private school agencies employ 10 or fewer officers, compared to 56 percent of public schools. Not surprisingly, while only 46 percent of campuses with resident populations are served by police departments employing 10 or fewer full-time officers, 92 percent of non-resident campuses are; no non-resident campus studied has a police department of more than 20 officers. Again, police agency size increases in proportion to resident population; 32 percent of departments serving residential campuses of 2,000 or fewer employ more than 10 officers, compared to 100 percent of departments serving campuses of 15,000 or more.

While only three agencies studied employ part-time officers exclusively, 30 of the 108 agencies hire at least some officers on a part-time basis -- nationwide, the median number of part-time officers in these departments is three. Only four departments maintain a voluntary auxiliary force, with a median size of 13 persons. Seventy-three (68 percent) employ full-time civilians, with a nationwide median of three.

Table 1.1.2 Number of Full-Time Sworn Officers in Campus Police Agencies

	N	Numbers of Agencies Containing:					
		0 FTSO*	1-4 FTSO	5-10 FTSO	11-20 FTSO	21-50 FTSO	Over 50 FTSO
All Agencies	101	3	15	40	18	22	3
Location							
Northeast	20	1	5	6	4	3	1
Midwest	15	0	1	8	0	5	1
South	48	1	2	21	12	11	1
West	18	1	7	5	2	3	0
Institutional Control							
Public	77	1	11	31	14	18	2
Private	24	2	4	9	4	4	1
Resident Population?							
Yes	76	2	5	28	16	22	3
No	25	1	10	12	2	0	0
Size of Population							
None	25	1	10	12	2	0	0
200-2,000	19	1	4	8	3	3	0
2,001-5,000	27	0	1	18	4	4	0
5,001-15,000	20	1	0	2	7	7	3
Above 15,000	10	0	0	0	2	8	0

\* FTSO - denotes Full-Time Sworn Officers

## 2. Training and Recruitment of Campus Police Officers

### 2.1 Entry-Level Training

Few aspects of police work have received as much attention in the past decade as entry-level training. Nationwide, the number of departments requiring their recruits to undergo a formal training period during their first year of service has increased dramatically, in many instances because of the passage of state legislation mandating such training for all local police officers. Nevertheless, as recently as 1972, Seymour Gelber stated that "the national effort to upgrade law enforcement by requiring police recruits to undergo a basic training program has had minimal effect on the campus security officer."<sup>6</sup> In a nationwide sample of 210 campus security departments, Gelber found that only 56 percent required recruit training; publicly-supported colleges and universities were 1 1/2 times more likely than private schools to require it. He also found that as enrollment increased, so did the percentage of departments requiring training; 33 percent of campus security departments serving campuses of fewer than 5,000 residents required training, compared to 82 percent serving campuses of 15,000 or more residents.<sup>7</sup>

The results of the Police Services Study, shown in Table 2.1.1, indicate that 82 percent of all agencies responding require at least some entry-level training. This 46 percent increase since Gelber's survey is probably attributable to two factors: passage of state mandatory training laws covering college and university police officers, and the Police Services Study's exclusive focus on agencies employing personnel with extraordinary arrest powers.

Table 2.1.1 Percentage of Campus Police Agencies Requiring Entry-Level Training, and Median Number of Training Hours Required

	N	Percentage of Agencies Requiring Some Entry-Level Training	Median Number Training Hours Required
All Agencies	94	82	241
Location			
Northeast	18	56	287
Midwest	12	83	250
South	47	85	250
West	17	100	350
Institutional Control			
Public	70	91	242
Private	24	54	238
Resident Population?			
Yes	71	77	241
No	23	96	243
Size of Population			
None	23	96	243
200-2,000	19	74	162
2,001-5,000	24	71	240
5,001-15,000	18	78	316
Above 15,000	10	100	390
Number of Full-Time Sworn Officers			
0	2	50	28
1-4	15	73	43
5-10	37	81	240
11-20	17	82	318
21-50	20	90	242
Over 50	3	100	400

The more full-time sworn officers per department, the more likely the department to require some training. Although the percentage of college and university police agencies requiring trained recruits has apparently increased from 1972 to 1975, it is still less than that for municipal (91 percent) and county (92 percent) departments.<sup>8</sup> The proportion of departments requiring training is smallest in the Northeast, which contains numerous small colleges, and largest in the West. Only 54 percent of agencies located in private colleges and universities require at least some entry-level training, compared to 91 percent in public schools. The percentage of agencies serving residential campuses and requiring training is lower than that of agencies serving non-residential campuses; population size makes little difference in whether or not training is mandated by the department, except for agencies serving the largest campuses.

While 82 percent of campus police agencies now require their officers to undergo some entry-level training, there is considerable variation among agencies in the number of hours required of each recruit. Slightly less than half mandate at least 240 hours (six weeks) per officer. The median number of required hours is 241 (Table 2.1.1). Agencies in the South require the fewest hours, 240; agencies in the West require the most, 350. Neither type of institutional control nor presence of residential population has any significant effect on the number of hours required, although departments serving campuses of more than 5,000 residents require more hours than do other agencies. Larger departments also require more training. While the median for departments of four or fewer full-time officers is

less than 43 hours, the median for departments employing more than 50 officers is 400 hours. Most departments require training to be completed within the first year of employment; the median number of months allowed for completion after hiring is 12. The only significant variation occurs in the South, where one-third of the agencies allow their officers up to 77 months to finish.

Do college and university police departments attempt to "pirate" officers away from other local departments to avoid the cost of subsidizing a recruit's training, or perhaps to obtain veteran officers? Nearly half of the departments responding indicated they had hired some officers who had been trained prior to employment with them. But in only 10 percent did all recruits have prior training. Agencies in the West (69 percent) and the South (52 percent) hired previously-trained officers more often than did agencies in the Northeast (36 percent) and Midwest (20 percent).

About half the agencies serving residential campuses hired previously trained officers, compared to only 33 percent serving non-residential campuses. Though neither number of residents nor agency size was related to tendency to hire trained officers, institutional control type had considerable impact. While only 40 percent of agencies located in public colleges and universities hired some previously trained personnel, 77 percent located in private schools did. Many private schools prefer not to pay for expensive training. Although some "pirating" by campus police agencies does occur, several university police directors mentioned the reverse situation. Noting the greater salaries and fringe benefits offered by neighboring

municipal departments, they complained of constant turnover in their agencies as officers they had trained left to join other local departments.

Only eight percent of campus police agencies conduct their own training academies. Most send recruits to state or regional academies. Only one agency has its own formal training division, and only four assign full-time manpower to training duties. In only one of these does the percentage of manpower devoted to training exceed 10 percent.

## 2.2 Personnel Practices

Entry-level training requirements are one potential constraint on agency selection of campus police officers. Personnel practices imposed by either local or state law are another. Before hiring a new officer, laws and/or regulations may require that the recruit be selected through special procedures, and meet certain basic educational standards.

### 2.2.1 Extent of Civil Service Control

In some states, hiring of all full-time sworn officers is governed by state civil service systems; in others, colleges and universities may institute their own local merit system; in still others, no civil service regulations apply. Table 2.2.1 presents the extent of civil service regulation of campus police agencies.

Nationwide, civil service or merit systems govern recruit selection in 41 percent of all campus departments. State civil service commissions

Table 2.2.1 Amount and Type of Civil Service Regulation of Hiring Practices of Campus Police Agencies, in Percentages

	N	Percentage of Campus Police Agencies Governed by:			
		Civil Service System	State System	Local System	Other System
All Agencies	87	41	74	20	6
Location					
Northeast	19	37	100	0	0
Midwest	11	64	75	13	13
South	44	30	83	8	8
West	13	69	38	63	0
Institutional Control					
Public	65	54	74	21	6
Private	22	5	100	0	0
Resident Population?					
Yes	69	38	80	12	8
No	18	56	60	40	0
Size of Population					
None	17	59	60	40	0
200-2,000	17	18	67	33	0
2,001-5,000	26	35	89	11	0
5,001-15,000	17	59	80	0	20
Over 15,000	10	50	67	33	0
Number of Full-Time Sworn Officers					
0	2	0	0	0	0
1-4	12	33	0	100	0
5-10	36	42	93	7	0
11-20	16	31	100	0	0
21-50	18	61	70	20	10
Over 50	3	33	0	0	100

\* Percentages may not sum to 100% due to round-off error.

establish regulations for 74 percent of the agencies governed by merit systems. Local or departmental regulations cover another 20 percent. Other systems govern the final six percent. Higher percentages of departments in the Midwest and West are regulated by civil service rules. Even though state-wide regulations apply to most agencies, 63 percent of Western agencies are governed locally, reflecting the influence of the home-rule movement which established considerable local government autonomy.

Hiring practices of police agencies in public colleges and universities are much more likely than those of agencies in private schools to be governed by civil service. In all schools, state civil service regulations dominate. Police agencies serving colleges and universities having no residential population are more likely than agencies serving residential campuses to follow civil service procedures. Neither size of residential population nor agency size have any discernable association with presence of civil service rules, although state commissions control neither the largest nor smallest campus departments.

### 2.2.2 Entry-Level Educational Requirements

This section assesses the current minimum educational standards required of college and university police officers. Table 2.2.2 shows that 87 percent of all campus agencies require their officers to hold at least a high school diploma or its equivalent before being hired, and that 18 percent require some college work or an Associate of Arts degree.

Table 2.2.2 Entry-Level Educational Requirements for Campus Police Agency Recruits, in Percentages\*

	N	Entry-Level Educational Requirements:			
		None Required	Some High School	High School Diploma or G.E.D.	Some College
All Agencies	90	11	2	69	18
Location					
Northeast	17	6	6	82	6
Midwest	12	8	0	75	17
South	45	16	2	67	14
West	16	6	0	56	38
Institutional Control					
Public	67	9	1	69	20
Private	23	17	4	70	9
Resident Population?					
Yes	68	12	1	72	14
No	22	9	5	59	27
Size of Population					
None	22	9	5	59	27
200-2,000	17	6	6	76	12
2,001-5,000	24	21	0	67	12
5,001-15,000	17	12	0	65	24
Over 15,000	10	0	0	90	10
Number of Full-Time Sworn Officers					
0	2	50	0	50	0
1-4	14	7	7	50	36
5-10	36	17	0	72	11
11-20	16	6	6	69	19
21-50	19	5	0	79	16
Over 50	3	0	0	67	33

\* Percentages may not sum to 100% due to round-off error.

Agencies in the South are twice as likely as those in other regions to institute no minimum educational requirements; agencies in the West are more than twice as likely to require at least some college education. Police agencies serving public colleges and universities are more likely than those in private schools to impose educational requirements. Neither presence nor size of residential population significantly affects entry-level educational requirements. But agencies located in public or non-residential campuses are twice as likely to require some college education as are agencies located in private or residential schools, respectively. Finally, departmental size has no clear-cut effect on institution of educational requirements. Surprisingly, though, 36 percent of departments employing from one to four full-time officers require at least some college education, a percentage higher than that for departments any other size. However, these departments may hire only officers who have been previously trained by other agencies.

Thirty-one percent of the college and university departments studied provide educational incentive plans for their officers, offering salary differentials for credit hours or degrees completed, paid tuition or books, or pay for time off. Departments in the Northeast are the most likely, and those in the West the least likely, to provide incentives. Private schools are more likely than are public ones to support such plans; residential schools provide more incentives than do non-residential schools. The smaller the population served by an agency, the more likely that agency is able to provide educational incentives. Departmental size has no effect, however.

### 2.2.3 Unionization and Length of Workweek

Officers are unionized in only 19 percent of the departments studied. There are only minor regional variations in this finding; the exception is the South, where only four percent employ at least some unionized officers. While 23 percent of police agencies in public campuses employ unionized officers, only eight percent of private campus agencies do.

More than nine-tenths of all campus police agencies employing full-time officers require them to work a 40-hour week; no department requires its personnel to work less than 35 hours, or more than 48 hours, a week. Ninety-seven percent compensate officers for over-time work; most pay time-and-a-half for anything beyond 40 hours per week, although some give compensating time off.

### 2.3 Compensation of Campus Police Officers

This section completes the review of agency recruitment by examining the salary structure of college and university police departments. Table 2.3.1 presents the median salaries of beginning patrolmen, top patrolmen, and top departmental officers. Nationwide, the median entry-level salary for fiscal 1974-1975 is \$8,029 yearly, the median top patrolman's salary is \$9,200 yearly, and the median top departmental salary is \$13,500 yearly. Regional salary variations are considerable, with agencies in the South paying the lowest, and agencies in the West the highest. The median entry-level salary in Western states is 45 percent higher than in the South. Nearly as dramatic is the salary differential between public and private colleges

Table 2.3.1 Median Salaries of Campus Police Agencies, Fiscal 1974-75, in Dollars per Year

	Entry Level		Top Patrolman		Top Department	
	N	Salary	N	Salary	N	Salary
All Agencies	88	8,029	76	9,200	67	13,500
Location						
Northeast	17	8,100	17	9,148	12	12,500
Midwest	12	8,675	9	10,192	7	12,000
South	45	6,936	40	8,805	39	12,996
West	14	10,080	10	14,136	9	14,500
Institutional Control						
Public	69	8,200	60	9,520	53	14,040
Private	19	6,427	16	8,320	14	9,600
Resident Population?						
Yes	68	7,400	59	9,200	49	13,500
No	20	8,436	17	9,256	18	13,500
Size of Population						
None	20	8,436	17	9,256	18	13,500
200-2,000	17	6,843	17	8,500	17	11,850
2,001-5,000	23	7,092	19	9,000	18	12,000
5,001-15,000	18	8,160	16	11,300	10	13,657
Over 15,000	10	9,100	7	11,193	4	16,036
F-T. Sworn Officers						
1-4	9	8,029	9	8,029	12	12,000
5-10	36	7,444	29	9,000	26	11,775
11-20	18	8,100	16	9,276	15	14,000
21-50	22	7,092	20	9,684	12	15,189
Over 50	3	8,964	2	11,344	1	22,500

and universities. For public schools, the median entry-level salary is 28 percent higher than that of private schools; the median top departmental salary, 46 percent higher.

Although differences are less pronounced, a more surprising result concerns agencies located in non-residential schools; they pay higher entry-level salaries than do agencies in residential schools. This result is largely attributable to the high percentage of non-residential schools located in the West, where salaries are comparatively high. Among agencies serving residential campuses, though, the larger the population served, the higher the salary offered. The median entry-level salary in agencies serving campuses of more than 15,000 residents is 33 percent greater than in agencies serving less than 2,000 residents; the median top departmental salary is 35 percent higher.

Salary levels generally increase with departmental size. Entry-level salaries are the exception; the median salary for a beginning patrolman in departments containing 21 to 50 officers is 13 percent lower than for departments of one to four officers. But the median top patrolman's salary in agencies of 21 to 50 officers is 21 percent higher, and the median top departmental salary 27 percent higher, than in the smallest agencies.

Table 2.3.2 compares regional differences in median entry-level salaries of campus police agencies with those of municipal departments for fiscal 1974-1975. Municipal departments were selected for comparison since they closely resemble college and university departments in structure and function. Nationwide, the median entry-level

Table 2.3.2 Comparison of Median Entry-Level and Top Department Salaries of Campus and Municipal Police Agencies for Fiscal 1974-75, by Region, in Dollars per Year

Location	Entry-Level Salary				
	Campus Agencies		Municipal Agencies		%
	N	Median Salary	N	Median Salary	Diff.
All Agencies	88	8,029	676	8,800	10
Northeast	17	8,100	219	9,183	13
Midwest	12	8,675	135	9,100	5
South	45	6,936	221	7,696	11
West	14	10,080	101	9,228	-9
Location	Top Departmental Salary				
	Campus Agencies		Municipal Agencies		%
	N	Median Salary	N	Median Salary	Diff.
All Agencies	67	13,500	696	13,000	-4
Northeast	12	12,500	239	14,400	15
Midwest	7	12,000	154	12,006	0
South	39	12,996	211	11,400	-12
West	9	14,500	92	16,416	13

salary for campus departments is 10 percent below that of municipal departments. Only in the West do salaries of campus agencies exceed those of municipalities; in all other regions, campus policemen's starting salaries are from five to 13 percent lower than those of recruits in municipal agencies. The greatest divergence is in the Northeast, the smallest in the Midwest.

Results are slightly different for top departmental salaries, however. Nationwide, the median top salary for college and university police agencies is four percent greater than that of municipal departments. This is largely a function of the location of nearly 60 percent of the campus agencies reporting -- the South. Directors of college and university police agencies in this region receive higher salaries than do municipal police chiefs; in all other regions, results are in the opposite direction. It should be noted that both campus and municipal agencies in the South generally pay lower salaries in comparison to agencies in other regions. There is very little salary variance in the Midwest, but in both the Northeast and West, municipal chiefs' salaries are 15 and 13 percent greater, respectively, than those of college police directors.

Table 2.3.3 presents a regional comparison over time of average (mean) yearly entry-level salaries for campus police officers. Data for the two most recent years were collected by the Police Services Study. Earlier data were gathered by Bartram and Smith in their 1969 survey of 352 campus security departments; they reported mean figures, as does Table 2.3.3 to ensure comparability. Bartram and Smith did not report the number of departments responding, and although their

Table 2.3.3 Comparison of Average Yearly Entry-Level Salaries of Campus Police Agencies, by Fiscal Year and Region, in Dollars Per Year

Location	1969		1973		% Diff. 69-73	1975		% Diff. 73-75
	N	Average Salary	N	Average Salary		N	Average Salary	
All Agencies	--	6,252	73	7,280	16	88	8,029	10
Northeast	--	5,856	13	7,290	24	17	8,100	11
Midwest	--	6,408	8	8,000	25	12	8,675	8
South	--	5,424	40	6,330	17	45	6,936	10
West	--	6,404	12	9,200	44	14	10,080	10

regions did not conform precisely to those used in this report, they were similar.<sup>9</sup>

Salaries in Western campus agencies were not quite as high as those in Midwestern agencies in 1969, but increased by the greatest percentage of any region between 1969 and 1975. Salaries in this region have increased 57 percent in the last six years, compared to the national increase of 28 percent. Salaries in the South have remained the lowest nationwide since 1969, and have increased by the smallest percentage of any region; rather than approaching the national average, the divergence for salaries in this region has increased slightly during the last six years. Despite the overall increases in average salaries of campus police officers, as Table 2.3.2 shows, they continue to lag behind those offered by most municipal departments.

### 3. Scope of Services Provided by Campus Police Agencies

Just as all campus police agencies studied do not produce all direct services, many do offer a wide range of services beyond those examined here. Most agencies that patrol also respond to a variety of calls for services that are unrelated to criminal activity. These services may have considerable effect on manpower deployment. Many officers may thus be assigned duties beyond those selected for study. This section discusses the extent to which college and university police departments produce both direct and auxiliary services.

Table 3.1 shows that a higher percentage of campus police agencies produce general area patrol (98 percent) than any other service;

homicide investigation is produced by the fewest departments, 44 percent. Among departments providing criminal investigation, 30 percent fewer investigate homicides than burglaries. Of agencies that also produce auxiliary services, eight percent supply their own entry-level training and 84 percent their own dispatching and radio communications. No campus department studied has its own detention or criminal laboratory facilities.

Few regional differences exist in the scope of services produced. In the West, however, lower percentages control traffic or investigate crimes than in any other region, and a higher percentage conducts entry-level training. Institutional control has no significant effect on scope of services, but presence of residential campus population does; for all services except training, lower percentages of residential than non-residential campus departments are producers. Differences are especially marked for both traffic and criminal investigation. In general, the larger the resident population of the campus, the more services produced by the agency serving that campus. For example, only 29 percent of departments serving campuses with fewer than 2,000 residents handle homicide investigations, compared to 90 percent serving campuses of more than 15,000 residents.

Table 3.1 also reveals that, in general, as the number of sworn officers per agency increases, the more services that agency produces; larger departments are more likely than smaller ones to investigate crimes. Although larger departments may produce services more effectively than smaller ones, they need not necessarily provide higher service levels; questions of effectiveness and efficiency are

Table 3.1 Percentage of Campus Police Agencies Providing Each of Seven Services

	N	Direct Services					Auxiliary Services	
		General Patrol	Traffic Patrol	Traffic Invest.	Criminal Invest.- Burglary	Criminal Invest.- Homicide	Entry Level Training	Dispatch
All Agencies	108	98	91	75	74	44	8	84
Location								
Northeast	21	100	86	81	86	38	0	95
Midwest	19	95	95	84	84	68	5	95
South	49	98	98	84	80	43	6	80
West	19	100	74	37	37	32	26	74
Institutional Control								
Public	80	99	91	76	71	47	8	86
Private	28	97	90	72	83	38	10	79
Resident Population?								
Yes	82	99	95	85	89	52	6	88
No	26	96	77	42	27	19	15	73
Size of Population								
None	26	96	77	42	27	19	15	73
200-2,000	24	96	96	79	79	29	4	79
2,001-5,000	27	100	89	85	93	52	4	85
5,001-15,000	21	100	100	86	90	62	5	95
Above 15,000	10	100	100	100	100	90	20	100
No. of Full-Time Sworn Officers*								
0	3	100	100	67	33	33	67	100
1-4	15	100	60	20	27	7	13	73
5-10	40	97	95	85	75	45	0	77
11-20	18	94	100	89	94	50	11	100
21-50	22	100	95	91	95	64	5	95
Over 50	3	100	100	100	100	100	0	100

\* Does not sum to 108 because of missing data.

not addressed in this report, but will be part of the Police Services Study's on-going research.

### 3.1 General Area Patrol and Dispatching

This section describes the variety of arrangements for producing area patrol, the most visible service of campus police agencies. Table 3.1 indicates that 98 percent of all college and university police agencies produce general area patrol, and that 84 percent dispatch their officers. Although nearly all produce patrol service, only one-fourth have established a formal patrol division. These are found only in the larger departments. Nearly nine-tenths provide patrol 24 hours-a-day, seven days-a-week. Most agencies that do not patrol are located in non-residential colleges and universities. But 64 percent of agencies patrolling less than full-time have made arrangements for their campuses to be patrolled by outside agencies during off-duty periods. Only four campus police departments examined did not produce full-time patrol service.

#### 3.1.1 Extent of Manpower Devoted to Patrol

Many recent studies of the police industry have focused on how police departments can increase the percentage of their officers who are "on the street." Before turning to the actual production strategies of campus police departments, it is useful to examine the extent to which agencies nominally devote personnel to patrol duties. This section looks at both sworn officers and civilians who patrol. As sections 3.2 and 3.3 demonstrate, however, assignment to patrol

Table 3.1.1 Median Percentage of Total Manpower and Total Full-Time Sworn Officers Assigned to General Patrol Functions

	Total Manpower		Total Full-Time Sworn	
	N	Median Percentage	N	Median Percentage
All Agencies	101	75	97	88
Location				
Northeast	20	79	19	90
Midwest	15	69	15	86
South	48	76	48	92
West	18	56	15	83
Institutional Control				
Public	77	74	75	86
Private	24	83	22	95
Resident Population?				
Yes	76	75	74	85
No	25	87	23	99
Size of Population				
None	25	87	23	99
200-2,000	19	83	18	96
2,001-5,000	27	83	27	95
5,001-15,000	20	64	20	75
Over 15,000	10	56	9	71
F-T, Sworn Officers*				
1-4	15	97	14	98
5-10	40	83	40	99
11-20	18	64	17	91
21-50	22	63	22	75
Over 50	3	61	3	66

\* Numbers do not sum to total because of exclusion of departments with no full-time officers.

duties need not preclude officers from handling calls for service unrelated to area patrol.

Table 3.1.1 presents the median percentage of both total manpower and of full-time sworn officers assigned to general area patrol. Most campus agencies consider patrol their primary function. Nationwide, 75 percent of total manpower (both sworn and civilian) and 88 percent of sworn officers are assigned primarily to patrol duties.

Agencies in the South and the Northeast devote higher proportions of manpower to patrol than do agencies in the Midwest and West. Private college and university police departments assign higher percentages of total personnel to patrol than do agencies located in public schools, perhaps because most private schools contain fewer than 5,000 residents. Schools with small residential populations employ higher percentages of both sworn and civilian personnel in patrol than do schools with larger populations. Presence of a resident population may increase specialization of function and result in officers being assigned to duties other than patrol. Clearly, the larger the number of officers in the department, the lower the percentage in patrol; nearly all officers in departments of 10 or fewer are patrol personnel, compared to only three-fourths in agencies of 21 to 50 officers and two-thirds in agencies having more than 50 officers.

The nature of general area patrolling on college campuses is quite different than that for municipalities. The numerous buildings and campuses comprising colleges and universities require a large portion of patrolling to be handled by officers walking a beat.

One-third of the day shift patrol force of all campus police agencies walks a beat, as does one-half of the evening shift force. These are startling figures when compared to municipal departments, which employ hardly any of their patrol force on foot (less than one-tenth of one percent in those municipalities studied). Neither size of department nor presence of residential population, however, has any appreciable effect on the percentage of the campus patrol force on foot.

### 3.1.2 Success in "Getting Men Out on the Street"

Of course, percentages of personnel nominally on patrol do not tell the whole story. More important in assessing patrolling is the degree to which campus agencies are able to get men on the street.<sup>10</sup> Size of the street patrol force and median patrol "density," the number of officers per 1,000 residents actually on the street, thus become important measures.

Table 3.1.2 reveals that the median-sized patrol force deployed for street duty by campus police agencies is two sworn officers on the day shift and three on the evening shift. These figures represent the total number of officers actually patrolling, either in automobiles or on foot. Median patrol density is .67 officer per 1,000 residents on the day shift, or approximately one officer for every 1,493 inhabitants. On the evening shift, median density increases to .79 officer per 1,000, or one for every 1,266 residents.

Although variation in size of day shift patrol force is minimal across regions, there is considerable variation in patrol density.

Table 3.1.2 Patrol Deployment in Campus Police Agencies

	N	Size of Patrol Force on Street			
		Day Shift		Evening Shift	
		Median Number of Officers	Officers Per 1,000 Residents <sup>1</sup>	Median Number of Officers	Officers Per 1,000 Residents <sup>2</sup>
All Agencies	97	2	.67	3	.79
Location					
Northeast	19	3	.68	2	.68
Midwest	14	2	.47	3	.38
South	47	2	.86	4	1.16
West	17	2	.26	3	.43
Institutional Control					
Public	74	2	.50	3	.67
Private	23	2	.79	3	1.14
Resident Population?					
Yes	72	3	.67	4	.79
No	25	1	---	2	---
F-T. Sworn Officers*					
1-4	14	1	.76	1	.76
5-10	38	2	.68	2	.75
11-20	18	3	.58	4	.58
21-50	21	4	.48	6	.86
Over 50	3	7	.93	8	.93

\* Does not sum to 97 because of exclusion of departments having no full-time officers.

1 Based on 72 departments.

2 Based on 73 departments.

Campus police agencies in the Northeast and South provide a much higher density of patrol service than do agencies in other sections; whether this results in better overall police service cannot be presently deduced.

Police agencies serving private colleges and universities provide a much higher patrol density than those serving public schools -- again most likely a function of the size of the resident population served. There is a general tendency for medium-sized campus agencies to provide a lower patrol density. For day shift patrol force, though, excluding the three largest departments, the larger the department, the lower the patrol density. Campus agencies of all sizes, however, deploy considerably more officers per 1,000 population than do municipal agencies.<sup>11</sup> By establishing their own police agencies, many colleges and universities have ensured themselves a higher density of patrol service than that available from neighboring municipal departments. At the same time, campus agencies are usually able to call on outside departments for needed assistance.

### 3.1.3 Radio Communications in Campus Police Agencies

Radio communications is the relaying of requests for police assistance to officers in the field, and the receipt of radioed requests for information from officers in the field. Table 3.1 shows that 84 percent of all campus agencies dispatch their officers. Departments in the Midwest and Northeast are more likely than those in other regions to produce radio communications. Departments located in residential campuses are also more likely than others to dispatch;

although 73 percent of agencies in non-residential colleges and universities produce radio communications, 91 percent serving schools having more than 2,000 residents dispatch. Larger departments are generally more likely than smaller ones to produce radio communications.

Because of their unique position -- responsibility for producing police services in what are often enclaves of a municipality -- campus police departments that do not produce radio communications might be expected to rely heavily on outside agencies for assistance. This is not the case, however; only a third of the agencies that do not dispatch rely on neighboring agencies for communication control, and only 20 percent of the agencies studied share their regular radio frequency with others. About half monitor radio calls of other departments. The others have no radio communications systems.

### 3.2 Campus Agencies and Criminal Investigation

Criminal investigation refers to the collection of information and evidence for identifying, apprehending, and convicting suspected offenders. This section describes the characteristics of college and university police departments that investigate both residential burglary and homicide, and their ability to assign personnel solely to investigative functions.

#### 3.2.1 Characteristics of Agencies Providing Criminal Investigation

Campus police agencies are not organized primarily to investigate criminal offenses. Only 14 percent of those studied have formally

Table 3.2.1 Types of Personnel Assigned to Criminal Investigation by Campus Police Agencies, in Percentages\*

	Percentages of Agencies Assigning Officers to:							
	Burglary Investigation				Homicide Investigation			
	N	Patrol Officers	Detectives	Supervisory Officers	N	Patrol Officers	Detectives	Supervisory Officers
All Agencies	80	54	34	10	48	44	44	12
No. Sworn Officers <sup>1</sup>								
1-4	3	33	0	67	0	0	0	0
5-10	32	72	19	9	17	71	18	12
11-20	17	59	29	11	9	22	67	11
21-50	22	36	64	0	15	33	60	7
Over 50	3	0	100	0	3	0	100	0
Institutional Control								
Public	56	57	39	4	38	45	50	5
Private	24	50	25	25	10	50	20	30
Resident Population								
Yes	69	52	36	12	41	39	49	10
No	11	82	18	0	7	86	14	0

\* Percentages may not sum to 100% due to round-off error.

<sup>1</sup> N does not sum to total because of exclusion of agencies having no full-time sworn officers.

organized criminal investigation divisions, most of them in departments of 20 or more sworn officers. This does not mean, however, that most campus agencies do not investigate crimes. Table 3.1 shows that 74 percent investigate residential burglaries and 44 percent, homicides. Departments in the West are much less likely than others to investigate criminal offenses, perhaps because so many of them are located in non-residential colleges. Nationwide, 89 percent of agencies serving residential campuses investigate burglaries or thefts, compared to only 27 percent serving non-residential campuses. Although not nearly as many agencies investigate homicides, the pattern is similar: presence of residential population increases the likelihood that the departments will produce investigative services.

Midwestern campus departments are more likely than others to investigate both crimes. Many serve large residential institutions, and as size of population increases, so does the percentage of departments investigating major crimes. Agencies in both the Northeast and South are nearly twice as likely to investigate burglaries as homicides. Although most of these agencies serve resident colleges and universities, their median populations are quite small compared to those in the other two regions.

### 3.2.2 Specialization in Criminal Investigation

This section discusses the use of specialized investigators by campus police departments. Table 3.2.1 reveals that more than half of the agencies conducting burglary investigations assign patrolmen

to these cases. About 10 percent rely on supervisory personnel, while the remainder turn investigations over to detectives. Patrol officers and detectives are equally as likely to direct homicide investigations (44 percent each). Campus police departments thus use a higher proportion of police generalists as investigators than do municipal departments; and a correspondingly lower proportion of trained specialists.<sup>12</sup>

Not surprisingly, smaller agencies are more likely than larger agencies to assign generalists and supervisory officers to investigations. Detectives are most often used by departments employing more than 20 officers. But 57 percent of departments employing 50 or fewer officers use patrolmen as burglary investigators, while 46 percent use patrolmen as homicide investigators. Although there is little difference between publicly-supported and privately-supported agencies in their use of patrolmen as investigators, private schools generally use more supervisory personnel and fewer detectives; public college and university police agencies employ more specialized investigators. Similarly, agencies serving residential campuses employ more specialists than do those serving non-residential campuses.

No agency with fewer than 11 sworn officers assigns any personnel full-time to criminal investigation (Table 3.2.2). The median percentage of total sworn officers assigned is five; this percentage is highest for departments of 21 to 50 officers. Agencies in public and residential schools assign higher percentages of officers to criminal investigation than do agencies in private and non-residential schools, but differences are small.

Table 3.2.2 Median Percentage of Sworn Officers Assigned Full-Time to Criminal Investigation

	N	Median Percentage
All Agencies	50	5
No. Full-Time Sworn Officers		
1-4	4	0
5-10	16	0
11-20	11	6
21-50	16	10
Over 50	3	7
Institutional Control		
Public	39	6
Private	11	1
Resident Population?		
Yes	44	6
No	6	1

### 3.3 Campus Agencies and the Provision of Traffic Control

Traffic control refers to the monitoring of vehicular traffic (traffic patrol) and the investigation of traffic accidents. This section describes the characteristics of college and university police departments that provide traffic control, and their capability to assign personnel solely to traffic functions.

#### 3.3.1 Characteristics of Agencies Providing Traffic Control

Not all agencies providing traffic patrol also investigate personal injury auto accidents. Table 3.1 shows that 91 percent monitor traffic, but only 75 percent investigate accidents. There are only minor regional variations among producers of traffic patrol. Fewer agencies in the West than in any other region control traffic; this is especially true for traffic investigation -- only 40 percent investigate accidents. Agency institutional control type also has negligible impact. Presence of campus residential population makes a considerable difference, however, especially in the provision of accident investigation -- agencies in non-residential campuses are much less likely to provide traffic control. Similarly, percentages of agencies providing traffic control vary directly with size of population served -- the smaller the population, the proportionately fewer the producers. Departmental size also has a direct effect -- the smaller the department, the proportionately fewer the producers.

Only five campus police agencies have formally organized traffic divisions, and all are located within large departments. Only three provide a specialized traffic patrol. Almost all traffic control

is carried out by patrolmen as part of their regular duty shifts; only eight agencies assign sworn officers full-time to specific traffic functions. Ten others designate some functions -- parking meter collection and traffic booth duty, for example -- to civilian personnel.

#### 4. Summary and Conclusions

College and university police departments should not be ignored in any examination of policing in metropolitan America. Many provide a range of services often equal to, and sometimes surpassing, that of municipal agencies. Their functions go far beyond simply serving as a first line of defense against student demonstrators. This report has focused on campus police departments as important local producers of police services. It has highlighted the differences in service provision among departments according to their geographic location, size, form of institutional control, and relationship to resident population. Campus and municipal agencies were compared, and changes over time in entry-level training requirements and salary structures noted. The report demonstrates that college and university policemen must function not only as officers of the college, but as officers of the law.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup>See the extensive bibliography in Seymour Gelber, The Role of Campus Security in the College Setting (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1972).

<sup>2</sup>Gelber, p.2.

<sup>3</sup>The 10 regions designated by the U.S. Department of Justice and other federal agencies for administrative purposes were clustered to develop the four summary regions presented in Table 1.1. Figure 1 presents these regions, and Figure 2 the four summary regions used in this report.

<sup>4</sup>"Public" as used in this report refers to any college, university, junior college, or community college which is supported by either state, county, municipal, or special district tax monies. A "residential" college or university is one with at least 100 residents; 100 is an arbitrarily-selected proxy for presence of residential population. None of the "non-residential" schools included in this report have any residents -- they might also be termed commuter schools.

<sup>5</sup>The Police Services Study found that, of college and university police departments serving campuses with some permanent residents, 62 percent were located in campuses with less than 5,000 residents, 12 percent in campuses with more than 15,000 residents. These results are very similar to those reported in John L. Bartram and Larry E. Smith, "A Survey of Campus Police Forces," Journal of the College and University Personnel Association (November, 1969), pp. 35-42, where the percentages were 58 and 16 respectively.

<sup>6</sup>Gelber, p. 42.

<sup>7</sup>Gelber, p. 70.

<sup>8</sup>Elinor Ostrom, Roger B. Parks, and Gordon P. Whitaker, Patterns of Metropolitan Policing, Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, Indiana University, 1976, Chapter 10.

<sup>9</sup>Bartram and Smith, p. 41. They used six regions instead of four. However, their Northeast and Midwest regions were identical to those of the Police Services Study except for one state -- Virginia. The combination of their Southeast and Southwest regions was identical to the Southern regions as used here except for their inclusion of Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada. The combination of their Great Plains and West Coast regions was similar to the West as used in this report.

<sup>10</sup>In this context, "on the street" refers not only to campus streets and roads, but to residence halls and other campus buildings which may require indoor, as well as outdoor, patrolling.

<sup>11</sup>Ostrom, Parks, and Whitaker, Chapter 4.

<sup>12</sup>Ostrom, Parks, and Whitaker, Chapter 9.

Figure 1. The 10 Federal Regions

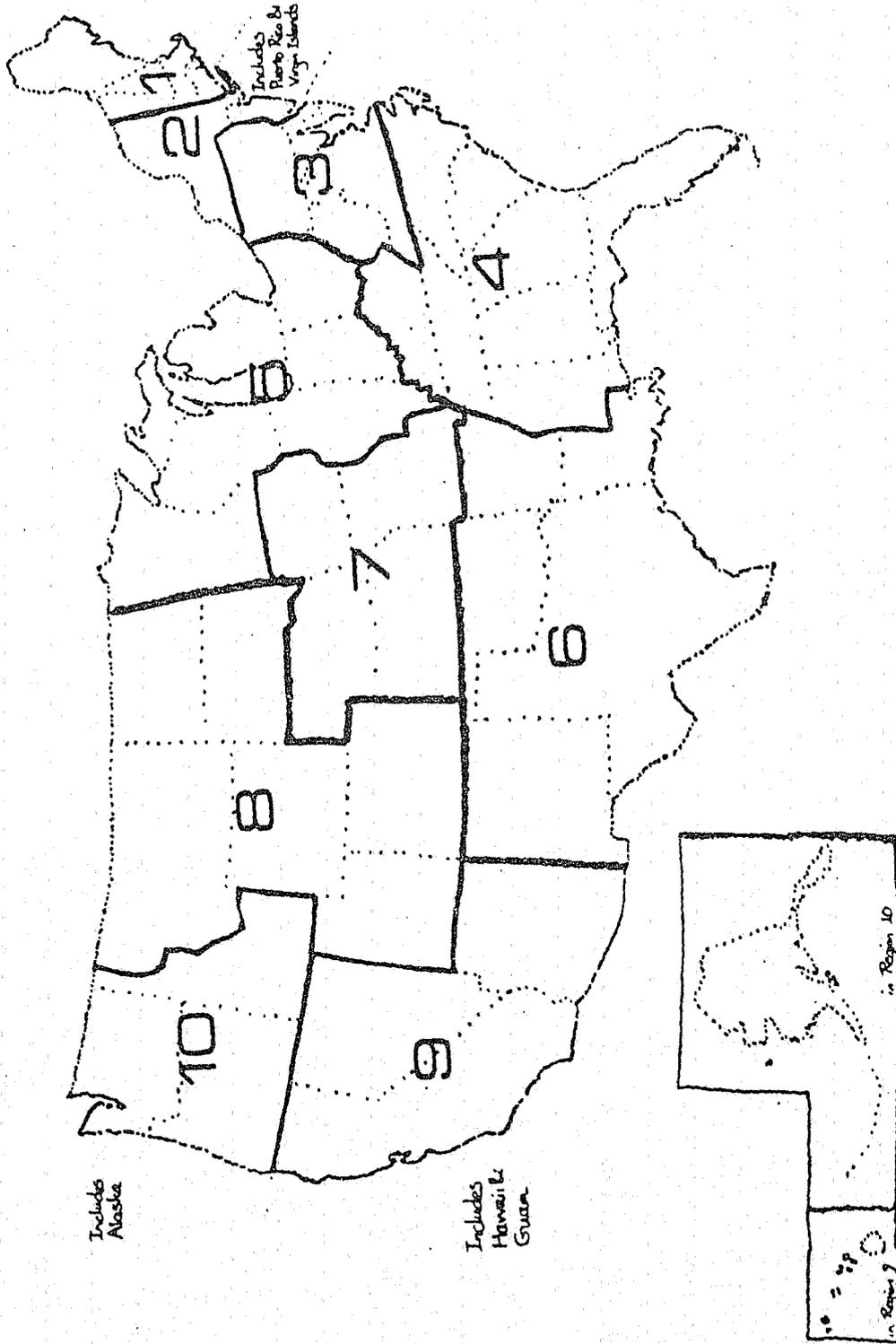
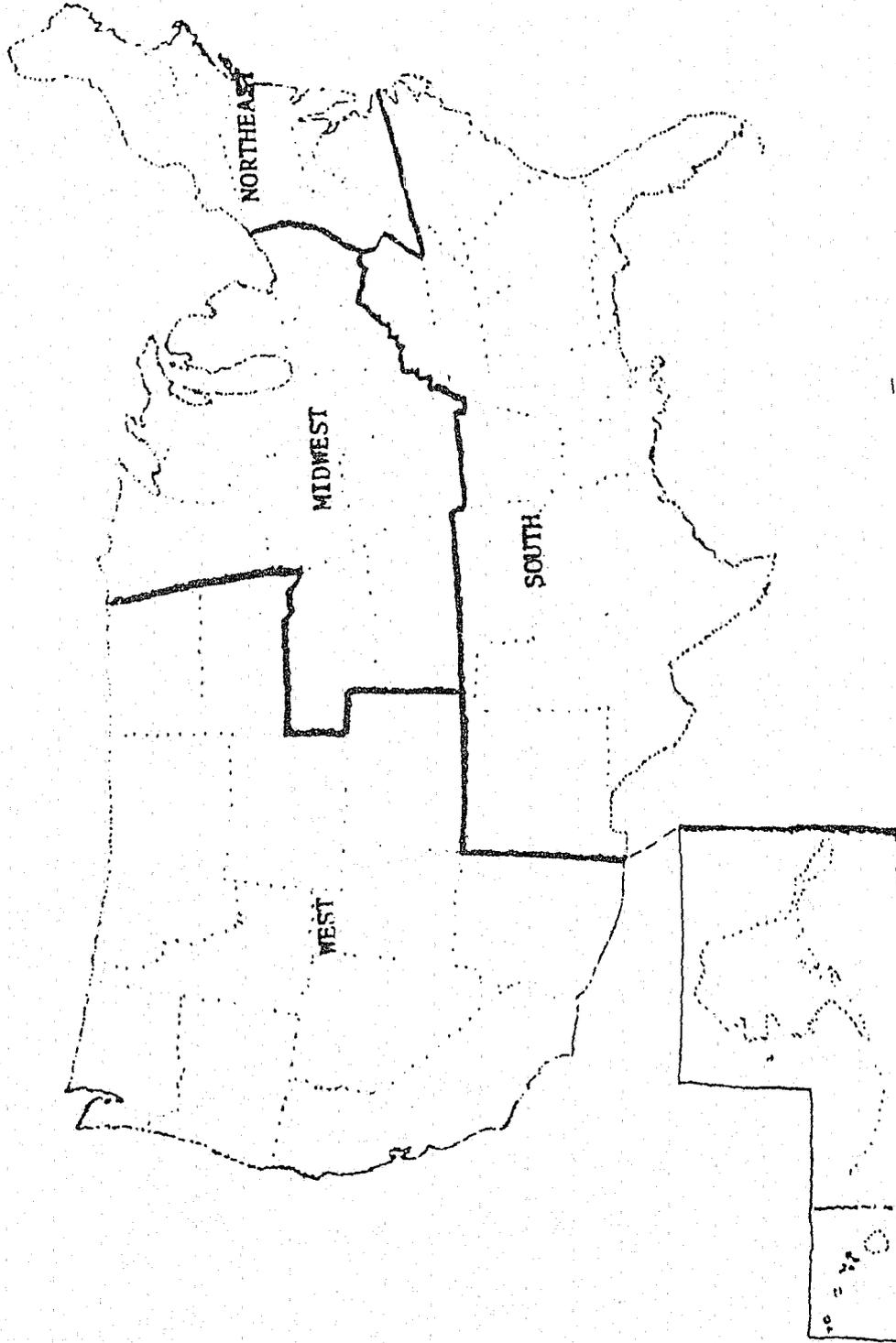


Figure 2. The Four Summary Regions



## APPENDIX A

## Campus Police Agencies Included in the Report

SMSA NAME	UNIVERSITY POLICE AGENCY NAME	INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL TYPE	RESIDENT POPULATION
1. Akron, OH	University of Akron P.D.	Public	Yes
2. Akron, OH	Kent State University P.D.	Public	Yes
3. Albany, GA	Albany State College Security	Public	Yes
4. Albuquerque, NM	University of New Mexico P.D.	Public	Yes
5. Altoona, PA	Penn State University-Altoona P.D.	Public	Yes
6. Asheville, NC	Univ. North Carolina-Asheville P.D.	Public	Yes
7. Austin, TX	Univ. Texas-Austin P.D.	Public	Yes
8. Bakersfield, CA	Cal. State University-Bakersfield P.D.	Public	Yes
9. Bakersfield, CA	Kern County Community College Dist. P.D.	Public	No
10. Baton Rouge, LA	Louisiana State University P.D.	Public	Yes
11. Baton Rouge, LA	Southern University P.D.	Public	Yes
12. Bay City, MI	Delta College Dept. of Public Safety	Public	Yes
13. Birmingham, AL	Samford University P.D.	Private	Yes
14. Birmingham, AL	Univ. Alabama-Birmingham P.D.	Public	Yes
15. Birmingham, AL	Jefferson State Jr. College P.D.	Public	No
16. Birmingham, AL	Montevallo University P.D.	Public	Yes
17. Bloomington, IL	Illinois State University P.D.	Public	Yes
18. Brockton, MA	Bridgewater State College P.D.	Public	Yes
19. Brockton, MA	Stonehill College Security	Private	Yes
20. Cedar Rapids, IA	Cornell College Security	Private	Yes
21. Champaign, IL	University of Illinois P.D.	Public	Yes
22. Charleston, SC	College of Charleston Security	Public	Yes
23. Charleston, SC	Medical University of SC Security	Public	Yes
24. Charleston, SC	The Citadel Provost Marshal	Public	Yes
25. Co. Springs, CO	Univ. Colorado-Colorado Springs P.D.	Public	No
26. El Paso, TX	University of Texas at El Paso P.D.	Public	Yes
27. Erie, PA	Edinboro State College P.D.	Public	Yes
28. Fayetteville, NC	Fayetteville State University P.D.	Public	Yes
29. Galveston, TX	Univ. Texas Medical Branch-Galveston P.D.	Public	Yes
30. Galveston, TX	Texas A&M-Moody College P.D.	Public	No
31. Gary, IN	Indiana University-Northwest P.D.	Public	No
32. Gary, IN	Purdue University-Calumet Campus P.D.	Public	No
33. Grand Rapids, MI	Hope College Dept. of Public Safety	Private	Yes
34. Grand Rapids, MI	Grand Valley State College P.D.	Public	Yes
35. Greensboro, NC	North Carolina A&T University P.D.	Public	Yes
36. Greensboro, NC	Univ. North Carolina-Greensboro P.D.	Public	Yes
37. Greensboro, NC	Wake Forest University P.D.	Private	Yes
38. Greensboro, NC	Winston-Salem State University P.D.	Public	Yes
39. Greensboro, NC	N.C. School of the Arts Security	Public	Yes
40. Greenville, SC	Bob Jones University Security	Private	Yes
41. Greenville, SC	Furman University Security	Private	Yes
42. Greenville, SC	Clemson University Security	Public	Yes
43. Hamilton, OH	Miami of Ohio-Hamilton Campus P.D.	Public	Yes
44. Huntsville, AL	Alabama A&M University P.D.	Public	Yes
45. Huntsville, AL	University of Alabama-Huntsville P.D.	Public	Yes
46. Huntsville, AL	Oakwood College P.C.	Private	Yes
47. Kenosha, WI	University of Wisconsin-Parkside P.D.	Public	No
48. Lafayette, IN	Purdue University P.D.	Public	Yes

SMSA NAME	UNIVERSITY POLICE AGENCY NAME	INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL TYPE	RESIDENT POPULATION
49. Lexington, KY	University of Kentucky P.D.	Public	Yes
50. Lexington, KY	Police, Incorporated-Transylvania Univ.	Private	Yes
51. Nashville, TN	Vanderbilt University P.D.	Private	Yes
52. Nashville, TN	Tennessee State University P.D.	Public	Yes
53. Nashville, TN	George Peabody College for Teachers P.D.	Private	Yes
54. Nashville, TN	Fisk University Security	Private	Yes
55. New Britain, CO	Central Connecticut State Univ. P.D.	Public	Yes
56. Newport News, VA	Hampton Institute P.D.	Private	Yes
57. Odessa, TX	Univ. Texas-Permian Basin P.D.	Public	Yes
58. Orlando, FL	Florida Tech University P.D.	Public	Yes
59. Oxnard, CA	Ventura Community College P.D.	Public	No
60. Oxnard, CA	Moorpark College P.D.	Public	No
61. Phoenix, AR	Arizona State University P.D.	Public	Yes
62. Provo, UT	Brigham Young University P.D.	Private	Yes
63. Pueblo, CO	Southern Colorado State College P.D.	Public	Yes
64. Reading, PA	Penn State University-Reading P.D.	Public	No
65. Reading, PA	Kutztown State College Campus Security	Public	Yes
66. Roanoke, VA	Roanoke College Security	Private	Yes
67. Rochester, NY	Brockport State Univ. Campus Security	Public	Yes
68. Rochester, NY	Geneseo State Univ. Security Division	Public	Yes
69. Rockford, IL	Rock Valley Community College	Public	No
70. St. Joseph, MO	Missouri Western State Univ. Sec. Div.	Public	Yes
71. Salinas, CA	Monterey Peninsula College P.D.	Public	No
72. Salinas, CA	Hartnell Community College P.D.	Public	No
73. San Angelo, TX	Angelo State University P.D.	Public	Yes
74. San Antonio, TX	Univ. Texas-San Antonio Med. School P.D.	Public	No
75. San Antonio, TX	Univ. Texas Health Science Center P.D.	Public	No
76. San Antonio, TX	St. Mary's University Security Police	Private	Yes
77. San Antonio, TX	San Antonio Dist. Jr. College P.D.	Public	No
78. San Jose, CA	Foothill De Anza Cmty. Col. Dist. P.D.	Public	No
79. San Jose, CA	Stanford University P.D.	Private	Yes
80. San Jose, CA	San Jose State University P.D.	Public	Yes
81. San Jose, CA	San Jose Community College Dist. P.D.	Public	No
82. San Jose, CA	West Valley Cmty. College Campus P.D.	Public	No
83. Santa Barbara, CA	Univ. California-Santa Barbara P.D.	Public	Yes
84. Santa Barbara, CA	Allan Hancock College P.D.	Public	No
85. Scranton, PA	PSU-Worthington-Scranton Campus Security	Public	No
86. Scranton, PA	Baptist Bible College Campus P.D.	Private	Yes
87. Springfield, IL	Sangamon State University P.D.	Public	No
88. Tampa, FL	University of South Florida P.D.	Public	Yes
89. Terre Haute, IN	Indiana State University P.D.	Public	Yes
90. Terre Haute, IN	Rose-Hulman Institute P.D.	Private	Yes
91. Terre Haute, IN	St. Mary-of-the-Woods P.D.	Private	Yes
92. Trenton, NJ	Princeton University Security P.D.	Private	Yes
93. Trenton, NJ	Trenton State College Security	Public	Yes
94. Tulsa, OK	University of Tulsa Security	Private	Yes
95. Tulsa, OK	Oral Roberts University P.D.	Private	Yes
96. Tuscaloosa, AL	University of Alabama P.D.	Public	Yes
97. Vallejo, CA	Solano Community College	Public	No
98. Vallejo, CA	Napa Valley College Campus P.D.	Public	No
99. Waco, TX	Baylor University P.D.	Private	Yes

SMSA NAME	UNIVERSITY POLICE AGENCY NAME	INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL TYPE	RESIDENT POPULATION
100. Waco, TX	McLennan Community College P.D.	Public	No
101. W, Palm Beach, FL	Florida Atlantic University P.D.	Public	Yes
102. Wichita Falls, TX	Midwestern University P.D.	Public	Yes
103. Worcester, MA	Clark University P.D.	Private	Yes
104. Worcester, MA	Assumption College P.D.	Private	Yes
105. Worcester, MA	Worcester Polytechnic Institute P.D.	Private	Yes
106. Worcester, MA	College of the Holy Cross P.D.	Private	Yes
107. Worcester, MA	Quinsigamond Community College P.D.	Public	No
108. Worcester, MA	Worcester State College P.D.	Public	Yes

**END**

7 10/10/1944