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A Guide to Sources of Texas Criminal Justice Statistics

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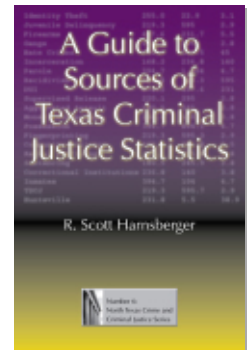
Published by University of North Texas Press

Harnsberger, R. Scott.

A Guide to Sources of Texas Criminal Justice Statistics.

University of North Texas Press, 2011.

Project MUSE.muse.jhu.edu/book/280.



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Chapter 3

Law Enforcement

Agricultural Crime

095 *Special Ranger Statistical Information*. Fort Worth, Tex.: Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association [annual].

<<http://www.texascattleraisers.org/theftProtectionstats.asp>>

The Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association (TSCRA) is a 130-year-old trade organization whose 14,500 members manage approximately 5.4 million cattle on 70.3 million acres of range and pasture land, primarily in Texas and Oklahoma. The TSCRA employs twenty-nine investigators, who are commissioned as Special Rangers by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation or the Texas Department of Public Safety (Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 2.125 (Vernon Supp. 2010)). This report provides statistics by calendar year on the number of cases investigated that involved cattle and livestock related theft. The dispositions of those cases brought to trial are also reported (sentences, court costs assessed, fines assessed, and restitution made). In addition, property recovered or accounted for by the Special Rangers is reported as follows: number and value of steers and bulls, cows and heifers, calves, yearlings, horses, trailers, saddles, and miscellaneous ranch property.

Research Note: These reports are unpublished, but available to researchers upon request. The association's website posts the annual press release announcing and summarizing the annual data.

Aircraft

096 Langton, Lynn. *Aviation Units in Large Law Enforcement Agencies, 2007*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2009. NCJ 226672

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS126122>>

Provides statistics on law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn personnel and aviation units, by state and unit characteristics, including type of agency, planes, helicopters, pilots, and flight hours (Appendix Table 1).

Research Note: Datasets are available through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

<<http://dx.doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR25482>>

Arrest Statistics

097 *Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [online only, 1994–date].

<<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezaucr/>>

Provides access to detailed adult and juvenile arrest statistics for Part I and Part II offense categories from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, whose datasets are maintained by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD). The NACJD, in consultation with the UCR project staff, developed a procedure to impute arrest counts using an imputation algorithm to adjust for incomplete reporting by individual law enforcement jurisdictions. Data is available at the state and county levels. Display options include counts, rates, percentage of total, and time period.

Research Note: This website is maintained by the National Center for Juvenile Justice, which is the research division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, and sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The county-level estimates are not official FBI releases and are provided for research purposes only. Datasets are available for index crimes (except arson) through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan (under Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest).

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/ucr.html#desc_al>

Assaults on Police

•**098** *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*. Washington, D.C.: Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 1982-date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS700>>

Provides state-level statistics reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program for assaults on law enforcement officers and federal officers, with additional data provided on the type of weapon involved.

Research Note: See also entry 149. Reports are available online back to 1996 and have been disseminated in electronic format only beginning with the 2004 edition. Printable data tables are available for downloading. Regional data for 1960–1981 is reported in *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States* (see entry 002). See also *Assaults on Federal Officers* (1976–1981). Datasets are available through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan (under Police Employee (LEOKA) Data). <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/ucr.html#desc_al>

Asset Forfeiture

099 Bowman, Lisa. "Asset Forfeitures." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 15, no. 6 (November/December 2008): 1–12.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Reports data from a survey of fifty-two Texas law enforcement agencies on their civil forfeiture policies, procedures, and statistics for FY2005 through FY2007.

Bicycle Police

100 Swindell, Sam. "Policing on Bicycles and Horses." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 14, no. 6 (November/December 2007): 1–12.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Reports data from a survey of fifty-two Texas law enforcement agencies on their bicycle patrol units including criteria for bicycle officer selection (Figure 1); initial and additional training required for bicycle officers (Figures 2 and 3); percentage of seasonal bicycle patrol deployment by month (Figure 4); most frequent type of all injuries reported in 1998 and 2006 (Figure 5); injuries reported as a percentage of primary bicycle officers in 1998 and 2006; a comparison of deployment areas for police cyclists and mounted officers (Figure 7); and a comparison of bicycle brands used in 1998 and 2006 (Table 1).

Border Control

101 *An Audit Report on Border Security Funds* [SAO Report]. Austin: State Auditor's Office, 2009.

<<http://www.sao.state.tx.us/reports/main/09-022.html>>

Reports the results of an audit of state and federal funds awarded or appropriated to the Governor's Division of Emergency Management for border security operations for FY2006 through FY2009, and funds appropriated by the 80th Texas Legislature to the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Campus Police

•102 Reaves, Brian A. *Campus Law Enforcement, 2004–05* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2008. NCJ 219374

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS121384>>

Provides data on total employees and sworn personnel (full-time, part-time, and per 1,000 students) for campus law enforcement agencies serving the 100 largest enrollments in the United States, 2004–2005 (Appendix Table 2).

Research Note: Appendix Tables are available in the online edition only. Earlier editions are available.

Citizen Patrols

103 Marks, John M., Jr. “Citizens on Patrol Programs.” *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 15, no. 3 (May/June 2008): 1–12.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Reports data from a survey of forty-nine Texas law enforcement agencies on their Citizens on Patrol (COP) programs, including the impetus for initiating such a program, membership requirements, office locations, age ranges of volunteers, training requirements, those with whom volunteers ride along, duties, types of insignia or uniforms worn, program funding sources, equipment used, and the degree to which volunteers “over-step” their role or authority.

Community Policing

104 Garcia, Hector. “Bilingual Police Officers: Policing in a Diverse America.” *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 13, no. 4 (July/August 2006): 1–12.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Reports data from a survey of forty-five Texas law enforcement agencies on their bilingual policies, training, and specialized services.

105 Mindel, Charles, Richard F. Dangel, Wayne Carson, and Maria L. Mays. *An Evaluation of the Dallas Police Department’s Interactive Community Policing Program 1995–1999: Final Report*. Arlington, Tex.: Center for Research, Evaluation, and Technology, University of Texas at Arlington, 2000. NCJ 193429

<<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/193429.pdf>>

Reports data from an evaluation of implementation and impact of the Interactive Community Policing (ICP) program of the Dallas Police Department from 1995 to 1999. Citizen survey results from both low and high ICP areas include changes in perceptions of social disorder; changes in fear of crime; use of security measures by citizens to make them feel safer; changes in citizen crime victimization; citizen familiarity with the ICP Program; changes in perceptions of police activity; changes in citizen assessment of how well police are doing in Dallas; and police availability for neighborhood problems.

Police survey results for ICP and non-ICP Program officers are also reported on a variety of community policing issues.

Complaints Against Police

106 Sarver, Mary. "Citizen Complaints." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 14, no. 5 (September/October 2007): 1–8.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data on citizen complaints from a survey of thirty-three Texas law enforcement agencies that reported all complaints received (data for an additional six agencies that only reported formal complaints received is summarized separately). Data presented includes citizen complaints by gender (Figure 1); internal complaints versus external complaints (Figure 2); ratio of citizen complaints to sworn officers in 2006 (Table 1); number of citizen complaints received for officers within each age range (Table 2) and rank (Table 3); number of citizen complaint ranges to total number of officers (Table 4); citizen complaints for specific behaviors (Table 5); citizen complaints reported in the context of specific activities (Table 6); outcomes of citizen complaints (Table 7); and processes utilized to handle citizen complaints (Table 8).

Computer Related Crime

107 Murff, Karon. "Digital Crime." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 12, no. 5 (September/October 2005): 1–12.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data from a survey of forty-nine Texas law enforcement agencies on the characteristics of their computer-related criminal investigations, focusing on the training and educational requirements of investigators.

•**108** *RCFL Annual Report for Fiscal Year [year]*. Quantico, Va.: Regional Computer Forensics Laboratory, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice [2003-date].

<<http://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo96>>

The Regional Computer Forensics Laboratory (RCFL) Program is a network of fourteen FBI-sponsored digital forensics laboratories and training centers that provide support and services to law enforcement agencies nationwide. This report provides statistics for the Greater Houston RCFL and the North Texas RCFL as follows: number of agencies in service area; num-

ber of agencies that requested assistance (federal, state, and local); number of service requests received; number of pieces of media examined; number of examinations completed; number of law enforcement officers trained in various digital forensics tools and techniques; and top five customer requests by crime classification.

Criminal Histories

109 *2008 Study of Criminal Records: Analysis of the Reliability of Texas Department of Public Safety's Computerized Criminal History Database*. [Fort Worth, Tex.]: Imperative Information Group, 2008.

<http://www.imperativeinfo.com/pdfs/DPS_Criminal.pdf>

This audit of the Texas Department of Public Safety's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) database showed that it was missing 36 percent of criminal history records as of October 2008. The report includes the percentage of missing records by case type (capital murder, felony, and misdemeanor); the percentage of missing records by county (top ten counties); and a list of death row inmates who were either missing from the database or whose offense that put them on death row was not listed.

110 *An Audit Report on State Agencies' Use of Criminal History Records* [SAO Report]. Austin: State Auditor's Office, 2006. 06-049

<<http://www.sao.state.tx.us/reports/main/06-049.html>>

The objectives of this audit were to determine (1) whether criminal history background check requests submitted by state agencies and processed by the Texas Department of Public Safety permit those agencies to correctly identify individuals who do not meet standards for activities such as licensing or employment, and (2) the extent to which state agencies with authorized access to state and national criminal history records for licensing or permitting rely on this data for these activities.

•**111** *Computerized Criminal History*. Austin: Crime Records Service, Texas Department of Public Safety [online only].

<https://records.txdps.state.tx.us/DPS_WEB/Cch/index.aspx>

The Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system serves as the official statewide repository of criminal history information as reported to the DPS by local criminal justice agencies in Texas. It is used extensively by state licensing agencies and private sector employers as their primary source for criminal history information on applicants for employment and occupational licensing.

Research Note: The CCH is one component of the Texas Criminal Justice Information System (Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 60.01–21 (Vernon 2006 & Supp. 2010)). The other is the

Corrections Tracking System (CTS), which is managed by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Public criminal histories are searchable (registration and account creation is required), but searches of secure criminal histories are restricted to legislatively authorized criminal justice agencies, governmental entities, and private entities.

112 *Report of the National Focus Group on the Retention of Civil Fingerprints by Criminal History Record Repositories*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [2007]. NCJ 225204.

<<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bjs/225204.pdf>>

Provisions of federal law allow non-criminal justice governmental agencies and private entities within states to obtain access to FBI-maintained criminal history record information when conducting fingerprint-based criminal record background checks to determine, for example, the fitness of an employee, volunteer, or a person with unsupervised access to children, the elderly, or individuals with disabilities (42 U.S.C. 5119a, 5119c (2003)). This publication reports the results of a survey of the civil fingerprint retention policies and practices of the forty-five responding states (including Texas).

•113 *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems [year]: A Criminal Justice Information Policy Report*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [biennial, 1989–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS26394>>

Reports data on state criminal history information systems as follows: overview of state criminal history record systems (Table 1); overview of state criminal history record system functions (Table 1a); number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file (Table 2); biometric and image data collection by state criminal history repository (Table 3); protection order information and records (Table 4); state registry of sex offenders (Table 5); community notification services and public access to records (Table 5a); number of final dispositions reported to state criminal history repository (Table 6); final disposition reporting (Table 6a); automation of disposition reporting to state criminal history repository (Table 7); arrest records submitted electronically (Table 8); criminal and noncriminal justice background checks submitted electronically (Table 9); noncriminal justice applicant information (Table 9a); certification and privatization of fingerprint capture services (Table 10); number of felony arrests and current status of backlog (Table 11); length of time to process disposition data submitted to state criminal history repository and current status of backlog (Table 12); length of time to process correctional admission data submitted to state criminal history repository and current status of backlog (Table 13); length of time to process correctional

admission data submitted to state criminal history repository and current status of backlog (Table 14); noncriminal justice name-based background checks (Table 14a); noncriminal justice name-based background check processing, (Table 14b); noncriminal justice name-based background check results (Table 14c); noncriminal justice name-based background check authorizations/fees (Table 15); noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks (Table 15a); noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background check requirements (Table 15b); Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) fee retention (Table 16); fingerprint record processing by state criminal history repository (Table 17); state criminal history repository operating hours, (Table 18); fees charged by state criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes (Table 19); fees charged for additional services by state criminal history repository (Table 20); fees charged for web-based services by state criminal history repository or other entity for noncriminal justice purposes (Table 21); and criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the state criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) (Table 22).

Custody Deaths

•114 Mumola, Christopher J. *Arrest-Related Deaths in the United States, 2003–2005* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2007. NCJ 219534 <<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=243>>

In order to implement the mandates of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297, 114 Stat. 1045), the Bureau of Justice Statistics implemented a nationwide data collection program that includes all arrest-related deaths reported by state authorities. Forty-seven states and the District of Columbia reported over 2,000 such deaths during the initial collection period (2003–2005). These reports contain data on both the cause of death and characteristics of the deceased. All manners of death during an arrest are reported, including homicides (both those by officers and other persons), suicides, alcohol or drug intoxication, accidental injuries, and fatal medical problems. The Appendix Tables contain data for the number of arrest-related deaths and data reporting sources, by state (Table 1); number of arrest-related deaths, by state and cause of death (Table 2); comparative counts of law enforcement homicides in Supplemental Homicide Reports (SHR) and Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) data collections, by state (Table 3); and law enforcement officers killed and assaulted, and arrestees killed in the process of arrest, by state (Table 11).

Research Note: Appendix Tables are available in the online edition only. Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

<<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00225>>

•**115** Mumola, Christopher J., and Margaret E. Noonan. *Deaths in Custody Statistical Tables: State and Local Law Enforcement Arrest-Related Deaths*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only, 2003–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/dcrp/dictabs.cfm>>

In order to implement the mandates of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297, 114 Stat. 1045), the Bureau of Justice Statistics implemented a nationwide data collection program that includes all arrest-related deaths reported by state authorities. The State and Local Law Enforcement Arrest-Related Deaths subsection reports the number of arrest-related deaths, by state (Table 7); number of arrest-related deaths by state and cause of death (Table 8); and number of arresting agencies with at least one reported arrest-related death, by state (Table 9).

Research Note: Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

<<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/ICPSR/series/00225>>

DNA Fingerprinting

•**116** *CODIS–NDIS Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice [online].

<<http://www.fbi.gov/hq/lab/codis/stats.htm>>

The DNA Identification Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322, Title XXI, Subtitle C, 108 Stat. 2065) formally authorized the FBI to establish the National DNA Index System (NDIS), which is a repository of DNA profile records submitted by criminal justice agencies (including state and local law enforcement agencies). The Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) is the automated DNA information processing and telecommunication system that supports NDIS. State-level statistics are provided for the number of offender profiles, forensic samples, CODIS labs, NDIS participating labs, and investigations aided.

117 Schnurbush, Kim. “DNA Evidence Collection and Analysis.” *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 15, no. 5 (September/October 2008): 1–8.

<<http://www.lemionline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents results from a survey of fifty Texas law enforcement agencies on their DNA evidence collection policies and procedures.

Domestic Assault

118 Johnson, Matthew. “Law Enforcement Response to Domestic Violence.” *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 14, no. 2 (March/April 2007): 1–8.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents results from a survey of forty-seven Texas law enforcement agencies on their domestic violence units including policies, functions, and officers (number, selection, experience, and training).

Drug Seizures

•**119** *Annual Report*. Austin: Texas Department of Public Safety [1980–date].

<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/director_staff/public_information/reports.htm>

The Criminal Law Enforcement section reports drug seizures and arrests made by DPS Narcotics Service officers.

Research Note: Reports are online back to 2000. Published as *Biennial Report* prior to 1980 (the 1980 *Annual Report* was included with 1978/1979 *Biennial Report*).

120 *Cocaine Smuggling in 2007*. Washington, D.C.: Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, 2008. NCJ 225372

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS111609>>

Provides a map showing Southwest Border Area port of entry cocaine seizure incidents for 2007 and percentage of cocaine seized by border region.

Research Note: Earlier editions are available.

121 *High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas*. Washington, D.C.: High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President [annual, 2005–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS102923>>

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program was authorized within the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4181) and became operational in 1990. It was designed to coordinate federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement efforts to curtail illegal drug production and distribution. The Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 reaffirmed the previously amended section 707 of the original act by stipulating that “The [ONDCP]

Director, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Homeland Security, heads of the National Drug Control Program agencies, and the Governor of each applicable State, may designate any specified area of the United States as a high intensity drug trafficking area” (P.L. 109-469, 120 Stat. 3502 § 301). This website provides access to annual reports from individual HIDTAs (including North Texas, Southwest Border Region—South Texas, Southwest Border Region—West Texas, and Houston), which were submitted in accordance with the ONDCP’s Performance Management Process (PMP). They contain data on efforts to disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking and money laundering organizations in each designated area, including statistics on drug and asset seizures.

122 *National Drug Control Strategy: Data Supplement*. Washington, D.C.: Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President [annual, 2004–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS6500>> [current edition]

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS94333>> [archived editions]

The State Data section provides statistics on eradicated domestic cannabis, total cultivated plants; eradicated plots of domestic outdoor cannabis; eradicated domestic outdoor cultivated cannabis plants; eradicated domestic indoor cannabis grow sites; eradicated domestic indoor cannabis plants; methamphetamine seizure incidents; seizure of methamphetamine small toxic labs; and methamphetamine seizures of super labs.

123 *Pushing Back Against Meth: A Progress Report on the Fight Against Methamphetamine in the United States*. [Washington, D.C.]: Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, 2006.

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS78406>>

Includes individual state profiles that provide comparisons of the standards mandated by the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-177, Title VII, 120 Stat. 256) with individual state precursor laws. Data is reported on methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures and amphetamine workplace drug testing.

•**124** *Stats & Facts—State Fact Sheets*. Washington, D.C.: Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only].

<<http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/statistics.html>>

These state fact sheets report data on federal drug seizures in kilograms (cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, marijuana, hashish, and MDMA); methamphetamine lab incidents (DEA, state, and local); and drug violation arrests.

Electronic Surveillance

•**125** *Wiretap Report*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts [annual, 1993–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS2679>>

Presents state-level data for number of orders authorized for jurisdictions with statutes authorizing the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications (Table 1). Also provides jurisdiction-level data for the following: intercept orders issued by judges—number, average length (in days), and location authorized in original application (Table 2); major offenses for which court-authorized intercepts were granted pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2519 (2007) (Table 3); summary of interceptions of wire, oral, or electronic communications—number authorized, orders for which intercepts were installed, and average number per order when installed (Table 4); average cost per order (Table 5); types of surveillance used, arrests, and convictions for intercepts installed (Table 6); summary of supplementary reports for intercepts terminated since 1991 (Table 8); and summary of intercept orders issued by federal judges (Table 10). The Appendix provides a report by judges (Table A-1), and a supplemental report by prosecutors (Table A-2), of court-authorized intercepts of wire, oral, or electronic communications pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2519 (2007) by U.S. District Court region (Table A-1); a report by judges of court-authorized intercepts of wire, oral, or electronic communications pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2519 (2007) by state courts (Table B-1); and a supplementary report of prosecutors for intercepts terminated by state courts (Table B-2).

Research Note: Reports are available online back to 1997.

Firearm Tracing

•**126** *Firearms Trace Data*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only, 2006–date].

<<http://www.atf.gov/statistics/>>

The ATF traces the sale and possession of specific firearms for federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies. Individual state reports provide the following data: total number of firearms recovered and traced, recovered firearm types, top categories reported on recovered firearm traces, top fifteen source states for recovered firearms, time-to-crime rates for recovered firearms, and top cities for recovered firearms.

Research Note: Data is reported by calendar year.

Gun Control

127 *Active License/Certified Instructor Counts as of December 31 [year]*. Austin: Concealed Handgun Licensing Bureau, Regulatory Licensing Service, Texas Department of Public Safety [annual, online only, 1996–date].

<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/administration/crime_records/chl/demographics.htm>

Provides the total number of active license holders (i.e., individuals who, as of the date listed at the top of each report, are licensed by the Concealed Handgun Licensing Bureau (CHLB) to carry a concealed handgun), and certified instructors (i.e., individuals, who, as of the date listed at the top of each report, are certified by CHLB as instructors).

Research Note: Published under slightly varying titles.

128 *Background Checks for Firearm Transfers—Statistical Tables*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 1999–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS26421>>

The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-159, 107 Stat. 1536) mandates that anyone applying to purchase firearms from a Federal Firearm Licensee (FFL) undergo a criminal history background check. The act, which established the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), requires a background check by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a state point of contact (POC), or a combination of the two. The Bureau of Justice Statistics' Firearm Inquiry Statistics Program (FIST) gathers information on background checks conducted by state and local agencies, and combines this information with the FBI's NICS transaction data. This report provides data on the number of firearm purchase applications received and denied by selected state agencies (Table 3a); appeals by type of checking agency (Table 6); and reported arrests of denied persons, by type of agency (Table 7). The Appendix provides lists of agencies conducting firearm background checks (Appendix Table 1); checking agencies—FBI or state point of contact—for firearm transfers under the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) (Appendix Table 2); and forums for appeals of denials (Appendix Table 3).

Research Note: Available online only in the form of data tables on the BJS website beginning with the 2006 edition ("Statistical Tables" was added to the title beginning with that edition). Texas is currently not included in Tables 3a, 6, or 7, although data is available on rejection rates for years prior to 2006. Statistics for the so-called Brady Interim period prior to the enactment of the permanent provisions can be found in *Presale Handgun Checks, the Brady Interim Period, 1994–98* (NCJ 175034). <<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS4565>>

129 *Demographic Reports for Calendar Year [year]*. Austin: Concealed Handgun Licensing Bureau, Regulatory Licensing Service, Texas Department of Public Safety [annual, online only, 1995–date].

<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/administration/crime_records/chl/demographics.htm>

Concealed handgun license and instructor applications (issued, denied, suspended, and revoked) are reported by race/sex, age, zip code, and county.

Research Note: Statistics are also available by fiscal year (2006–date).

•**130** *Survey of State Procedures Related to Firearm Sales*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 1995–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS2865>>

Reports state-level data on applications for firearm transfers and permits processed (received, rejected, and rejection rate). Information is also provided on state rules and procedures relating to prohibited persons (statutory basis for denial of firearm sale or possession); minors (restrictions based on age or juvenile offender status); regulation of dealer, private, and gun show sales; background check and permit procedures; fees, record retention, and appeals; prohibited and restricted firearms; notification procedures of state agencies regarding denied persons subject to arrest; data accessed for firearm background checks (domestic violence and other prohibitions); and revisions of sales regulations and other significant changes in state firearm laws.

Research Note: The surveys are conducted by the Regional Justice Information Service, St. Louis, Missouri, under the auspices of the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Firearm Inquiry Statistics (FIST) project. "Midyear" was added to the title from 1999 through 2004. See also Peter Brien, *Survey of State Records Included in Presale Firearm Background Checks: Mental Health Records, Domestic Violence Misdemeanor Records, and Restraining Orders, 2003* (NCJ 206042), which reports the findings from a special BJS survey of state repository directors on the quality and availability of state records pertaining to background checks on individuals prohibited by federal law from firearm transfers (18 U.S.C. § 922 (2007)).

Hypnotism in Investigation

131 Nix, Christine. "Investigative Hypnosis." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 16, no. 6 (November/December 2009): 1–8.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data on investigative hypnosis from a survey of forty-eight Texas law enforcement agencies as follows: agencies that have employed investigative hypnosis (Fig. 2); future use of investigative hypnosis by agencies not already employing it (Fig. 3); regular duty assignments of investigative hyp-

notists (Fig. 4); additional investigative specialties (Fig. 5); educational background (Fig. 6); additional hypnosis training (Fig. 7); types of investigative hypnosis interviews (Fig. 8); location of investigative hypnosis interviews (Fig. 9); recording method (Fig. 10); induction technique (Fig. 11); and information obtained (Fig. 12).

International Cooperation

132 Parker, J. Edward. "Utilization of International Police Cooperation for Criminal Investigations." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 7, no. 6 (February/March 2001): 1–8.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data on the nature and extent of international police cooperation in criminal investigations from a survey of thirty-two Texas law enforcement agencies.

Lawful Use of Force

133 Alford, Andy, and Erik Rodriguez. "Unequal Force." *Austin American-Statesman*, January 25–28, 2004.

<<http://www.statesman.com/specialreports/content/specialreports/useofforce/index.html>>

The *Austin American-Statesman* requested information under the Texas Public Information Act from the City of Austin in July 2003 regarding police use of force. This included police reports, statistical information, and an electronic database of every use of force report filed by the Austin Police Department from 31 October 1998 to 11 May 2003. The complete four-part series that presented and analyzed this data is linked from this website, as well as a follow-up explanation of the methodology the authors employed to reach their conclusions. Responses to the series from the Mayor of Austin, the Austin Police Chief, and others are also included.

Research Note: This series received a Silver Gavel Award Honorable Mention in the newspapers category from the American Bar Association in 2005.

134 Frasier, Margo L. "The Use of Conducted Energy Devices (Tasers)." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 12, no. 6 (November/December 2005): 1–12.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data on Tasers from a survey of fifty-nine Texas law enforcement agencies regarding usage (authorization, circumstances, and restrictions), reporting requirements, EMS responses, placement on use of force continuum, percentage of time malfunctioned or failed, lawsuits, and newspaper coverage.

135 Garner, Joel H., and Christopher D. Maxwell. *Understanding the Use of Force By and Against the Police in Six Jurisdictions: Final Report*. Williamston, Mich.: Joint Center for Justice, 2002. NCJ 196694

<<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/196694.pdf>>

Contains a site specific report for the Dallas Police Department, which was one of the six jurisdictions studied (Appendix C). Statistics are based on a systematic survey of 1,456 adult custody arrests made during two weeks in October 1996, which evaluated the extent to which fifty-five characteristics of offense situations, police officers, and arrested suspects are associated with increases and decreases in four measures of force.

Management and Administration

•136 *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS)*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [1987-date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=daa>>

This database provides access to LEMAS survey results gathered from law enforcement agencies at the state level (state police or highway patrols) and the local level (local police and sheriffs' agencies with 100 or more sworn officers and fifty or more uniformed officers assigned to respond to calls for service). The data can be accessed in the following categories utilizing the indicated variables (either for single agency overviews or for additional details on one or more agencies):

Budgets: annual operating budgets (total, per employee, per sworn officer, per resident; calls for service; and number and percentage of full-time sworn employees responding to calls for service).

Community policing: community policing activities and policies; formal, written community policing plan; full-time community policing units; number of community substations; number of full-time community policing officers; and full-time school resource officers.

Computers: types of in-field computers/terminals used by patrol officers, total vehicle-mounted, and other computers.

Demographics: percentage of full-time sworn employees by race/ethnicity and gender.

Digital imaging: digital imaging methods used by agencies (fingerprints, mug shots, and suspect composites).

Drug asset forfeitures: value of drug asset forfeiture receipts (total and per sworn officer).

Drug enforcement: number of full-time and part-time officers assigned to a drug enforcement unit or a multi-agency drug task force.

Full-time employees: sworn, civilian, and total.

Patrols: types of patrol other than automobiles (bicycle, foot, horse, marine, and motorcycle).

Personnel by function: percentage of full-time, sworn personnel assigned by function (patrol and investigations and jail and court duties—jail operations, court security, and process serving).

Salaries: base annual starting salaries for chief executive, sergeant or equivalent, and entry-level officer.

Special operations: Special and other types of operations—special operations (special weapons and tactics (SWAT), and search and rescue); and other operations (dispatching calls for service and training academy operations).

Special units: special units with full-time personnel (bias crime, child abuse, cybercrime, domestic violence, drug education in schools, drunk drivers, gangs, juvenile crime, missing children, youth outreach, victim assistance).

Training: education and training requirements (minimum educational level required; minimum recruit training hours—academy and field; and minimum annual in-service training hours required of field/patrol officers).

Vehicles: number of vehicles operated—cars (marked and unmarked) and off-land vehicles (airplanes, boats, and helicopters).

Video cameras: use of video cameras (patrol cars, fixed-site surveillance, mobile surveillance, and traffic enforcement).

Research Note: Survey is conducted triennially. Reports are available online back to 1993. <<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=248>> Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00092>>

137 Reaves, Brian A., and Matthew J. Hickman. *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 2000: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2004. NCJ 203350

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS4289>>

A compilation of statistics from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey (see entry 136).

Research Note: Earlier editions are available.

Mental Defectives

138 Peck, Leonard W., Jr. “Law Enforcement Interactions with Persons with Mental Illness.” *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 10, no. 1 (January/February 2003): 1–12.

<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>

Presents the results of a survey of forty-one Texas law enforcement agencies concerning their interactions with mentally ill persons (frequency, perceived victimization threat, problematic behaviors, referrals, and training).

Missing Children

139 Brown, Katherine M. “Missing Child Investigations.” *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 14, no. 3 (May/June 2007): 1–12.

<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>

Presents data on missing child units, policies, and investigations from a survey of forty-four Texas law enforcement agencies.

140 DeValve, Elizabeth Q. “Communication with Parents of Missing Children.” *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 7, no. 5 (December 2000/January 2001): 1–8.

<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>

Presents data on the interactions between police departments and the parents of missing children from a survey of thirty-two Texas law enforcement agencies.

Motorcycles

141 Day, George J. “Motorcycle Patrol.” *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 16, no. 2 (March/April 2009): 1–12.

<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>

Presents the results of a survey of fifty-nine Texas law enforcement agencies concerning the size of their motorcycle units, selection of motorcycle officers, training requirements, specific motorcycles and equipment used, patrol scheduling including consideration for inclement weather, and motorcycle safety issues.

Mounted Police Patrol

142 Swindell, Sam. "Policing on Bicycles and Horses." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 14, no. 6 (November/December 2007): 1–12.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Reports data from a survey of forty-nine Texas law enforcement agencies on their mounted patrol units including officer experience and training, deployment hours, and a comparison of deployment areas for police cyclists and mounted officers.

Municipal Police

•**143** Police department websites of the ten most populous Texas cities:

Houston Police Department

<<http://www.piersystem.com/go/doc/2133/289249/>>

San Antonio Police Department

<<http://www.ci.sat.tx.us/sapd/>>

Dallas Police Department

<<http://www.dallaspolice.net/>>

Austin Police Department

<<http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/police/>>

Fort Worth Police Department

<<http://www.fortworthpd.com/>>

El Paso Police Department

<<http://www.elpasotexas.gov/police/>>

Arlington Police Department

<<http://www.arlingtonpd.org/>>

Corpus Christi Police Department

<<http://www.cctexas.com/police/>>

Plano Police Department

<<http://www.plano.gov/departments/police/>>

Laredo Police Department

<<http://www.ci.laredo.tx.us/policenew/index/index.html>>

The websites of most Texas municipal police departments provide current and historical crime statistics for districts, neighborhoods, or police beats. Data on violent crime and property crime is usually presented for Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) offenses. Some departments also provide interactive

maps as well as additional data for driving under the influence arrests, narcotic laws violations, racial profiling, and so forth.

144 Reaves, Brian A., and Matthew J. Hickman. *Police Departments in Large Cities, 1990–2000* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2002. NCJ 175703

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS75615>>

Presents 1990 and 2000 data for police departments serving cities with populations of 250,000 or more, as follows: full-time employees (Appendix Table A); percentage of full-time sworn personnel who are women and minorities, and ratio of minority officers to minority residents (Appendix Table B); annual operating budget (Appendix Table C); UCR violent crime index offenses reported (Appendix Table D); and UCR property crime index offenses reported (Appendix Table E).

Neighborhood Watch Programs

145 San Miguel, Claudia. “Community Crime Prevention Programs: Neighborhood Watch.” *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 11, no. 2 (March/April 2004): 1–12.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents the following data on neighborhood watch programs from a survey of forty-six Texas law enforcement agencies: sponsor agency of watch program (Table 1); tasks performed by officers (Table 2); officers assigned to watch programs by time equivalent (Table 3); correlation between number of officers and larger department unit (Table 4); financial support (Table 5); number of citizens/percentage of total population who attend watch meetings (Tables 6 and 7); and purpose of watch meetings (Table 8).

Police Casework

146 Reyes, Napoleon C. “Cold Case Investigation Units.” *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 16, no. 1 (January/February 2009): 1–12.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data from a survey of fifty-eight Texas law enforcement agencies on their cold case investigation units as follows: police agencies with cold case units (Figure 1); percentage of homicides or suspected homicides turning cold (Figure 2); selection of homicide cases assigned to cold case investiga-

tion units (Figure 3); criteria used for selection of cold cases (Figure 4); years of investigative experience required to be a cold case investigator (Figure 5); selection of potential members (Figure 6); criteria used in selecting members of cold case investigation units (Figure 7); time spent by cold case investigators (Figure 8); and primary factor in clearing cold cases (Figure 9).

Police Compensation

147 *A Report on the State's Law Enforcement Salary Schedule (Salary Schedule C)*. [SAO Report]. Austin: State Auditor's Office, 2010. 10-707

<<http://www.sao.state.tx.us/reports/main/10-707.html>>

This report analyzes the State's direct compensation for law enforcement positions and compares that compensation with the direct compensation paid by local Texas law enforcement departments that employ more than 1,000 commissioned law enforcement officers. Direct compensation includes base pay and various forms of supplemental pay, such as hazardous duty pay, education pay, and certification pay.

Research Note: Earlier editions are available.

Police Crisis Intervention

148 Van Aelstyn, Michael A. "Crisis Negotiation Teams." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 14, no. 4 (July/August 2007): 1-8.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents the following data on crisis negotiation teams from a survey of forty-three Texas law enforcement agencies: status, unit/department where located, duties, ranks, financial bonuses, education levels, college majors, training frequency, incident types, and unsuccessful outcomes.

Police Deaths

•149 *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*. Washington, D.C.: Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 1982-date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS700>>

Presents state-level statistics reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program for the following categories: law enforcement officers feloniously killed, with additional jurisdiction-level data on the type of weapon involved; law enforcement officers accidentally killed, with additional juris-

diction-level data on circumstance at the scene of incident; and federal officers killed, with additional data on the type of weapon involved.

Research Note: See also entry 098. Reports are available online back to 1996 and have been disseminated in electronic format only beginning with the 2004 edition. Printable data tables are available for downloading. Regional data for 1937–1981 is reported in *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States* (see entry 002). See also *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, Summary* (1972–1976); *Law Enforcement Officers Killed* (1977–1981); and *Assaults on Federal Officers* (1976–1981). Datasets are available through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan (under Police Employee (LEOKA) Data). <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/ucr.html#desc_al>

Police Department Volunteers

150 Guglu, Timur. “Use of Volunteers in Policing.” *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 17, no. 1 (January/February 2010): 1–8.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data on the use of volunteers from a survey of seventy-four Texas law enforcement agencies as follows: percentage of increase or decrease in the use of volunteers, 2005–2009 (Fig. 1); use of citizen volunteers (Table 1); assessment of volunteers according to their roles (Table 2); problems related to use of volunteers (Fig. 2); incentives used to motivate volunteers (Fig. 3); required hours of volunteer training (Fig. 4); typical age of volunteers (Fig. 5); and reasons that agencies may refrain from the use of volunteers (Fig. 6).

Police Discipline

151 Arslan, Hasan. “Disciplinary Procedures.” *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 12, no. 1 (January/February 2005): 1–8.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents the following data on disciplinary procedures from a survey of thirty-nine Texas law enforcement agencies: disciplinary rate per one hundred officers (Figure 1); conduct usually generating written reprimand (Figure 2); polygraph use for disciplinary investigations (Figure 3); days required to adjudicate minor/major disciplinary cases (Figures 4 and 5); and days from agency adjudication to civil service/other appeal determination (Figure 6).

Police Dogs

152 Kawucha, S. Kris. "K-9 Units and Policing." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 16, no. 4 (July/August 2009): 1–8.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data on K-9 units from a survey of sixty-three Texas law enforcement agencies as follows: number of K-9s per agency (Fig. 1), age at acquisition (Fig. 2), training levels at acquisition (Fig. 3), breeds (Fig. 4), where acquired (Fig. 5), assignments (Fig. 6), average annual maintenance costs (Fig. 7), range of annual costs (Table 1), and K-9 vehicles (Fig. 8).

Police Patrol

153 DiMambro, Andy. "Patrol Shift Schedules." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 15, no. 2 (March/April 2008): 1–8.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data from a survey of fifty-three Texas law enforcement agencies on patrol shift schedules (focusing on twelve-hour shifts).

Police Performance Evaluation

154 Ekici, Ahmet. "Employee Performance Evaluations." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 15, no. 4 (July/August 2008): 1–8.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data on employee performance evaluations from a survey of fifty-one Texas law enforcement agencies, including their purpose, importance, methods, frequency, input from employees, and use in personnel decision making.

Police Personnel

•**155** *Census of Governments: Government Employment and Payroll*. Washington, D.C.: Governments Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce [quinquennial, 1957–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33151>>

The Census of Governments is conducted in years ending in “2” and “7” as mandated by 13 U.S.C. § 161 (2009). The Annual Survey of Government Employment is conducted in the intervening years under the provisions of 13 U.S.C. § 182 (2009). The latter includes a sample of state and local governments, with a new sample being selected every five years (years ending in “4” and “9”). The Census Bureau website provides a Build-a-Table function, which allows users to access data at the level of state government, local government (aggregated county, municipality, township, school district, and special district), or combined state and local government. Data is presented for the government functions police protection total, police officers only, and other police employees, as follows: full-time employees and pay, part-time employees and pay, total employees, total pay, and full-time equivalent.

Research Note: Editions are available online back to 1992. The government functions are defined as follows: “police protection total” encompasses “all activities concerned, with the enforcement of law and order, including coroner’s offices, police training academies, investigation bureaus, and local jails, ‘lockups,’ or other detention facilities not intended to serve as correctional facilities”; “police officers only” comprises persons with the power of arrest; and “other police employees” includes only persons who do not have the power of arrest. Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00012>>

•**156** *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [quadrennial, 1992–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS40398>>

The main tables provide statistics for primary state law enforcement agency full-time employees, total and sworn personnel (number and per 100,000 residents), by state; full-time sworn personnel of the nation’s ten largest transit system law enforcement agencies; full-time sworn personnel of the nation’s ten largest airport law enforcement agencies; and full-time sworn officers of the nation’s thirty largest state and local law enforcement agencies with special jurisdictions. The Appendix Tables provide statistics on state and local law enforcement agencies and employees, total and sworn personnel (number and per 100,000 residents), by state; the fifty largest state and local law enforcement agencies, by number of full-time sworn personnel; local police departments and employees, total and sworn personnel (number and per 100,000 residents), by state; the fifty largest local police departments, by number of full-time sworn personnel; sheriffs’ offices and employees, by state; and the fifty largest sheriffs’ offices, by number of full-time sworn personnel.

•**157** *Federal Law Enforcement Officers* [Bulletin]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [biennial, 1993–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS23994>>

Provides statistics from the Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers on the number of full-time federal officers with arrest and firearms authority and number per 100,000 residents, by state of employment.

•**158** *Justice Expenditure and Employment*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 1982–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=daa>>

Presents data extracted from the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of Government Finances and Annual Survey of Government Employment, which provide estimates of full-time only and full-time equivalent employment for the government function "police protection," including both sworn and non-sworn personnel. Data is reported at the level of states, large counties (with populations of 500,000 or more), and large cities (with populations of 300,000 or more). Annual March payrolls are also reported.

Research Note: Definitions are provided for the police protection categories covered in the report. Prior data is reported in various publications series of the U.S. Department of Justice's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Census Bureau's Governments Division. Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00087>>

•**159** *The Municipal Year Book*. Washington, D.C.: ICMA Press [annual, 1934–date].

Contains statistics on police department personnel, salaries, and expenditures for cities of 10,000 residents and over, based on responses to the annual *Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries, and Expenditures* survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association. Data includes full-time paid personnel, full-time uniformed personnel, duty hours per week, minimum base salary, maximum base salary, longevity pay, maximum salary with longevity, years of service for longevity, total expenditures, total personnel expenditures, total personnel expenditures as percentage of total expenditures, salaries and wages, city contribution to retirement and Social Security, city contribution to insurance, capital outlay, and all other.

Research Note: A total of 1,263 jurisdictions completed the 2009 survey, for an overall response rate of 39 percent (some jurisdictions respond to the survey in alternate years, which causes the response rate to fluctuate).

•**160** *Occupational Employment Statistics: Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor [annual, online only, 1999–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS68663>>

Provides employment and wage estimates for states, metropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan areas, and includes the following occupations (Standard Occupational Classification codes noted): first-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives (33-1012); fire inspectors and investigators (33-2021); detectives and criminal investigators (33-3021); fish and game wardens (33-3031); police and sheriff's patrol officers (33-3051); transit and railroad police (33-3052); private detectives and investigators (33-9021); gaming surveillance officers and gaming investigators (33-9031); security guards (33-9032); forensic science technicians (19-4092); and police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers (43-5031).

Police Recruits

161 Lee, Chang-Bae. "Psychological Testing for Recruit Screening." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 13, no. 2 (March/April 2006): 1–8.

<<http://www.lemionline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data on pre-employment psychological testing of recruits from a survey of forty-three Texas law enforcement agencies regarding their procedures and elements of psychological testing, objective tests, and psychological interviews.

Police Response

162 Lee, Won-Jae. "Patrol Workload." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 9, no. 2 (March/April 2002): 1–12.

<<http://www.lemionline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data from a survey of twenty Texas law enforcement agencies on their Differential Police Response programs (call classification and response; calls and immediate response time according to shifts and days of the week; and immediate and delayed response according to shifts and days of the week).

163 Munson, Michelle. "Response Times." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 13, no. 6 (November/December 2006): 1–8.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

The following data is presented from a survey of forty-seven Texas law enforcement agencies: average response time for calls for service by priority (Table 1); average response time from receipt of calls for services to arrival at scene for the busiest and for the slowest shifts (Table 2); and average response times from receipt of calls for services to arrival at scene grouped by three measures of size—number of sworn officers, population served, and crime rate per 100,000 population (Table 3).

164 Zhou, Ling. “Differential Police Response.” *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 8, no. 3 (August/September 2001): 1–8.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data from a survey of thirty-one Texas law enforcement agencies on their Differential Police Response programs (personnel, call evaluation, offenses handled, and strategies used).

Police School Relations

165 Gulen, Engin. “School Resource Officer Programs.” *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 17, no. 2 (March/April 2010): 1–8.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data on the use of school resource officers (SRO) from a survey of seventy-one Texas law enforcement agencies as follows: distribution of SRO programs (Fig. 1); distribution of SRO program at each school level (Fig. 2); duration of SRO program in years (Fig. 3); assignment of school resource officers (Fig. 4); weekly time distribution spent per week at each school level (Fig. 5); required years of police experience (Fig. 6); and funding distribution rounded to the nearest percent (Fig. 7).

Police Standards

•**166** *Active Police Licenses by County/Region*. Austin: Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education [online only].

<http://www.tcleose.state.tx.us/surveytest/Agency_pubs.htm>

The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (TCLEOSE) develops, maintains, and enforces minimum qualifications for the selection, training, and certification of law enforcement personnel and county correctional officers (Tex. Occ. Code Ann. §§ 1701.001–.603 (Vernon

2004 & Supp. 2010)). This report provides the current number of active police licenses by TCLEOSE region and county.

167 *The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education Self Assessment Report*. Austin: Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education, 2007.

<<http://www.sunset.state.tx.us/81streports/leose/ser.pdf>>

The Texas Sunset Act requires the automatic termination of designated State agencies twelve years after review unless the legislature extends the life of the agency by statute (Tex. Gov't Code Ann. §§ 325.001–.024 (Vernon 2005)). The Sunset Advisory commission assists the legislature in making these determinations by evaluating the operations of agencies scheduled for termination. As a part of the review process, each agency submits a Self-Evaluation Report (SER) to the Commission. This report provides statistics on the fiscal matters (appropriations, revenues, and expenditures); personnel; and key performance measures (e.g., number of new licenses issued, number of courses maintained, and number of academy evaluations, complaints resolved, and average license cost per individual).

Research Note: Earlier editions are available. See also the report of the commission's decisions regarding this review. <http://www.sunset.state.tx.us/81streports/leose/leose_dec.pdf>

168 Stewart, Daniel M. "Collegiate Educational Standards." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 13, no. 3 (May/June 2006): 1–12.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

The following data is presented on collegiate educational policies from a survey of forty-seven Texas law enforcement agencies: minimum entry-level requirements, exceptions/substitutions to the college education requirement and reasons for them, policies linking college education with promotion, college education required and bonus points awarded for promotion, recruitment practices and degree preferences, departmental educational programs, education pay incentive programs, and restrictions placed on officers enrolled in college courses.

Policewomen

169 Langton, Lynn. *Women in Law Enforcement, 1987–2008* [Crime Data Brief]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2010. NCJ 230521

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2274>>

Presents data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics surveys on the percentage and number of full-time sworn female officers among the largest police departments, including Dallas and Houston, 1997 and 2007 (Table 2).

Racial/ethnic Profiling

170 Hickman, Matthew J. *Traffic Stop Data Collection Policies for State Police, 2004* [Fact Sheet]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2005. NCJ 209156
<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=252>>

Table 2 shows circumstances during traffic stops in which state police agencies required troopers to collect race or ethnicity data about motorists, by state, 2004 (officer initiated stops, reactive traffic stops, stops resulting in citation, stops resulting in arrest, vehicle or occupant searches, officer use of force, and no stops).

Research Note: Earlier editions are available.

171 *Racial Profiling Report*. Austin: Texas Criminal Justice Coalition [annual, 2004-date].
<http://www.criminaljusticecoalition.org/public_safety_project/publications>

The Law Enforcement Policy on Racial Profiling (Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 2.132 (Vernon 2005 & Supp. 2010)), which became effective on September 1, 2001, requires the collection of information relating to traffic stops in which a citation is issued and to arrests resulting from those traffic stops, including information relating to (a) the race or ethnicity of the individual detained, and (b) whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether the person detained consented to the search. Furthermore, it requires the agency to submit to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency an annual report of this information collected if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state. The Texas Criminal Justice Coalition (TCJC) has served since 2001 as the sole statewide repository and analyst of these reports. For each Texas law enforcement agency that responded to the coalition's open records request and also issued 3,000 or more citations during traffic stops, this report provides data on the number of consent searches per one hundred stops (Appendix Table 1), and the racial disparity on consent stops (Appendix Table 2).

Research Note: Each edition has an individual title. Law enforcement agencies were required to adopt and implement a policy and begin collecting information no later than January 1, 2002.

•**172** *Traffic Stop Data Report*. Austin: Texas Department of Public Safety [annual, 2000–date].

<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/director_staff/public_information/reports.htm>

Provides DPS traffic stop data by race (number and percentage) for the following: traffic stops, citations, written warnings, consent vehicle searches, probable cause vehicle searches, all other vehicle searches, and criminal interdiction. In addition, data is also provided by race for DPS vehicle searches (citations, warnings, and combined totals), non-traffic criminal arrests resulting from vehicle searches, and vehicle searches by driver license state.

Sheriffs

•**173** Hickman, Matthew J., and Brian A. Reaves. *Sheriffs' Offices 2003* [Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2006. NCJ 211361

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS58821>>

Presents data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey on the twenty-five largest sheriffs' offices by number and function of full-time sworn personnel, i.e., percentage of officers by area of duty.

Research Note: Earlier editions are available. Published under the title *Sheriffs' Departments* prior to 1999.

•**174** Sheriffs' office websites of the ten most populous Texas counties:

Harris County Sheriff's Office

<<http://www.hcso.hctx.net/>>

Dallas County Sheriff's Office

<<http://www.dallassheriffsoffice.com/>>

Tarrant County Sheriff's Office

<<http://tcweb.tarrantcounty.com/eSheriff/site/default.asp>>

Bexar County Sheriff's Office

<<http://www.bexar.org/bcsheriff/>>

Travis County Sheriff's Office

<<http://www.tcsheriff.org/index.html>>

El Paso County Sheriff's Office

<<http://www.epcounty.com/sheriff/>>

Collin County Sheriff's Office

<<http://www.co.collin.tx.us/sheriff/index.jsp>>

Hidalgo County Sheriff's Office

<<http://www.hidalgoso.org/>>

Denton County Sheriff's Office

<<http://sheriff.dentoncounty.com/main.asp?Dept=54>>

Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office

<<http://www.co.fort-bend.tx.us/getsitepage.asp?sitepage=3219>>

The websites of many Texas sheriffs' offices provide current and historical crime statistics for their jurisdictions. Data on violent crime and property crime is usually presented for Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) offenses. Some offices also provide interactive maps as well as data for driving under the influence arrests, narcotic laws violations, racial profiling, and so forth.

Special Weapons and Tactics Units

175 Dulin, Adam. "Special Weapons and Tactics Teams." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 12, no. 3 (May/June 2005): 1–12.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data on SWAT teams from a survey of forty-eight Texas law enforcement agencies (team selection and training; activity; and weaponry and technology).

Stress Management

176 MacMillan, Scott. "Mental Health and Stress Management Programs in Policing." *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 16, no. 5 (September/October 2009): 1–8.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data on the use of mental health and stress management programs from a survey of fifty-seven Texas law enforcement agencies as follows: agency provisions for mental health, stress management and/or peer counseling (Fig. 1); internal and external services provided (Fig. 2); total mental health/stress management personnel (Fig. 3); external program services available to officers (Fig. 4); how officers are selected to be peer counselors (Fig. 5); techniques used by peer counselors (Fig. 6); and situations where peer counselors are used (Fig. 7).

Texas Department of Public Safety

177 *Agency Strategic Plan (Including Polygraph Examiners Boards), Fiscal Years [year–year]*. Austin: Office of Audit and Inspection, Texas Department of Public Safety [biennial, 1994–date].

<<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/oai/index.htm>>

The Strategic Outlook section provides statistical highlights for each major DPS division (in the corresponding Accomplishments subsections): Texas Highway Patrol Division, Driver License Division, Criminal Law Enforcement Division, Texas Ranger Division, Administration Division, and Emergency Management Division.

•**178** *Annual Report*. Austin: Texas Department of Public Safety [1980–date].

<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/director_staff/public_information/reports.htm>

Selected statistics are presented within the individual reports of each major DPS division: Texas Highway Patrol Division, Driver License Division, Criminal Law Enforcement Division, Texas Ranger Division, Administration Division, and Emergency Management Division.

Research Note: Reports are available online back to 2000. Published as *Biennial Report* prior to 1980 (the 1980 *Annual Report* was included with 1978/1979 *Biennial Report*). See also entry 119.

179 *Self-evaluation Report to the Sunset Advisory Commission*. Austin: Texas Department of Public Safety, 2007.

<<http://www.sunset.state.tx.us/81streports/dps/ser.pdf>>

The Texas Sunset Act requires the automatic termination of designated State agencies twelve years after review unless the legislature extends the life of the agency by statute (Tex. Gov't Code Ann. §§ 325.001–.024 (Vernon 2005)). The Sunset Advisory Commission assists the legislature in making these determinations by evaluating the operations of agencies scheduled for termination. As a part of the review process, each agency submits a Self-Evaluation Report (SER) to the commission. This report provides statistics on fiscal matters (appropriations, revenues, expenditures, and federal aid); personnel; complaints against the agency received, investigated, and resolved; activities and accomplishments; and key performance measures.

Research Note: Earlier editions are available. See also the report of the commission's decisions regarding this review. <http://www.sunset.state.tx.us/81streports/dps/dps_dec.pdf>

180 *Texas Department of Public Safety: Management and Organizational Structure Study*. 2 vol. Austin: Deloitte Consulting, 2008.

<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/director_staff/public_information/Deloitte102808.pdf>

<<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/deloittestudy/docs/DeloitteStudy.pdf>>

Although primarily a narrative report, this study contains selected statistics on the DPS's organizational structure, workforce, finances, and information systems.

Wildlife Law Enforcement

181 *Annual Report*. Austin: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department [1996-date].

<<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/publications/business/>>

The Accountability Measures, which appear in the Law Enforcement subsection, report the vehicle miles patrolled by game wardens; boat hours patrolled by game wardens; arrests (game and fish); arrests (water safety); and law enforcement contacts by game wardens.

Research Note: Data is reported by fiscal year. Published under slightly varying titles prior to 1996. Some editions also have individual titles.

182 *Annual Report*. [Washington, D.C.]: Office of Law Enforcement, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior [1994–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS66491>>

The Statistical Summary (Appendix A) contains fiscal year data on wildlife inspection activity (in terms of number of shipments) for designated ports of entry (including Dallas/Fort Worth and Houston), and non-designated ports of entry (including Brownsville, El Paso, Laredo, and McAllen). The federal statutes enforced by the Office of Law Enforcement are enumerated in Appendix B.

Research Note: Reports are available online back to 1999. The office was called the Division of Law Enforcement prior to 2002.