

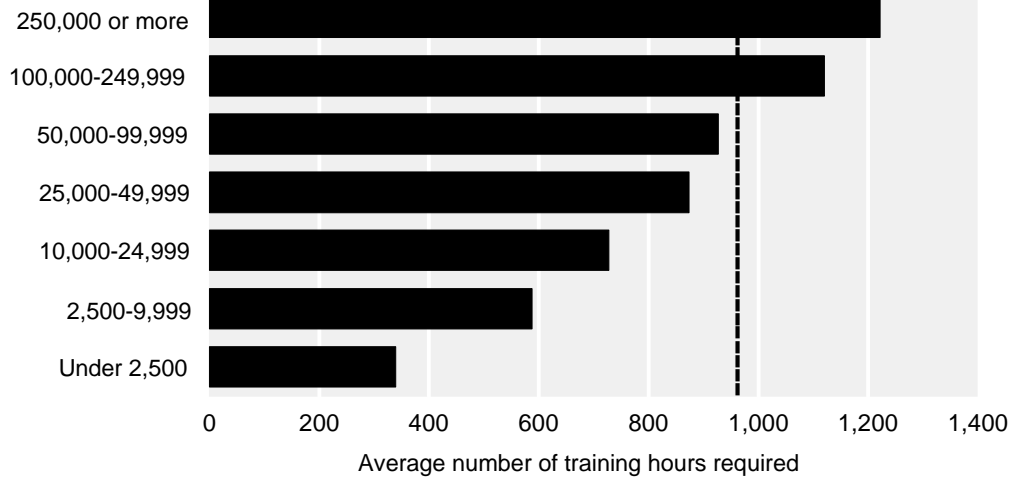


Bureau of Justice Statistics

Local Police Departments, 1993

**The typical new local police officer recruit undergoes
nearly 1,000 hours of training**

Population served





Local Police Departments 1993

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Contents

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Data utilized in this report are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106; 1-800-999-0960. The dataset is archived as Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1993, (ICPSR 9749).

An electronic version of this report and the data analyzed in the report may be found on the Internet at —
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

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Highlights

- As of June 30, 1993, local police departments in the United States had an estimated 474,072 full-time employees, 3% more than in 1990. Among this total were 373,554 sworn personnel, including approximately 230,000 uniformed officers whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service.

- About 80% of U.S. residents were served by a local police department at either the municipal or county level, and there were approximately 21 full-time local police officers employed for every 10,000 residents served.

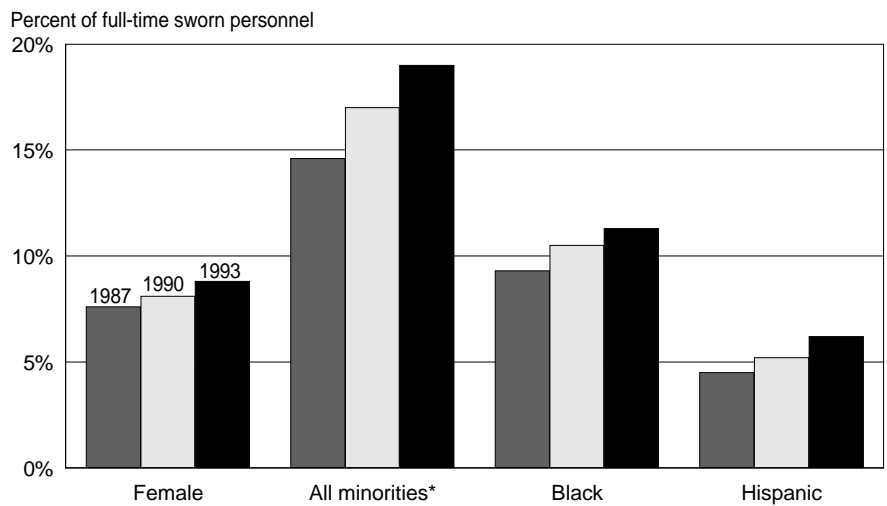
- For fiscal year 1993, local police departments had total *operating expenditures* of \$24.3 billion, compared to \$20.6 billion in 1990, a 6% increase after controlling for inflation. Operating expenditures averaged \$62,600 per sworn officer, \$48,200 per employee, and \$131 per resident for 1993.

- Women comprised 8.8% of all full-time local police officers in 1993, compared to 8.1% in 1990 and 7.6% in 1987. Black officers accounted for 11.3% of the total in 1993, compared to 10.5% in 1990 and 9.3% in 1987. The percentage of Hispanic officers was 6.2% in 1993, up from 5.2% in 1990 and 4.5% in 1987.

- Twelve percent of local police departments required new officer recruits to have at least some *college education* in 1993, compared to about 6% in 1990. Eight percent of departments had some type of degree requirement, with 1% requiring a 4-year degree.

- The average number of training hours required of new local police officer recruits in 1993 ranged from over 1,100 hours in departments serving a population of 100,000 or more to under 500 in those serving fewer than 2,500 residents.

Women and minority local police officers, 1987, 1990, and 1993



*Includes blacks, Hispanics, Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

- Eighty-four percent of local police departments authorized their regular field officers to use *semiautomatic sidearms* in 1993, up from 73% in 1990. Departments authorizing semiautomatic sidearms employed 96% of all local police officers in 1993, compared to 91% in 1990.

- In 1993, a third of all local police departments, including nearly half of those serving a population of 1 million or more, required all regular field officers to wear *protective body armor* while on duty. Departments with such a requirement employed 41% of all local police officers in 1993, compared to 32% in 1990.

- Nearly all local police departments authorized the use of one or more types of impact devices as a *nonlethal weapon*, most commonly in the form of a PR-24 baton (59%) or traditional baton (58%). Three-fourths of departments authorized the use of chemical agents, with pepper spray (59%) the type most commonly authorized.

- Sixty-eight percent of local police departments participated in a *911 emergency telephone system* during 1993, and 41% had an enhanced 911 system. Departments with a 911 system employed 89% of all local police officers in 1993, compared to 65% in 1990.

- In addition to traditional law enforcement duties, some local police departments were responsible for court-related functions such as providing court security (19%) or serving civil process (11%), and 5% operated a jail. Among the numerous other special functions performed by local police departments were animal control (49%), and emergency medical services (20%).

- Two-thirds of local police departments were using *computers* in 1993, compared to half in 1990. Department using computers employed 95% of all local police officers in 1993. Departments that used laptop computers or mobile terminals employed twice as many officers in 1993 (60%) as in 1990 (30%).

During 1993, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) as a part of its Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program, surveyed a nationally representative sample of the more than 17,000 State and local law enforcement agencies operating nationwide. This report presents data describing the more than 12,000 general purpose local police departments operated by municipal or county governments in terms of their personnel, expenditures and pay, operations, equipment, computers and information systems, and policies. This report excludes sheriffs' departments (covered in a companion report), State police, and special police agencies (those with limited jurisdictions such as parks, transit systems, airports, or schools).

The LEMAS survey

The 1993 LEMAS survey questionnaire was mailed to all 854 State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers and to a representative sample of 2,416 agencies employing fewer than 100 officers (see *Methodology* for a description of the sample). Of the 3,270 agencies receiving the LEMAS questionnaire, 3,028 (92.6%) responded.

Detailed agency-by-agency tabulations from the 1993 LEMAS survey were previously published for State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers (see *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1993* NCJ-148825). This report and the companion report *Sheriffs' Departments, 1993* summarize the data collected from agencies of all sizes.

This is the third LEMAS survey. Data from the previous surveys in 1987 and 1990 are used for comparison purposes in this report. Law enforcement manpower data collected by BJS in 1992 are less comprehensive in content (they include only personnel

counts) and therefore are not used for comparisons.

Personnel

During 1993 an estimated 17,120 publicly funded State and local law enforcement agencies were operating in the United States (table 1). The estimated 12,361 general purpose local police departments accounted for 72% of this total. Municipal governments operated over 99% of these local police departments. Although county police departments comprised less than 1% of all local police departments, they employed about 7% of all local police officers.

Local police departments employed an estimated 474,072 persons full time and another 58,146 on a part-time basis as of June 30, 1993. An estimated 373,554 (79%) of full-time local police employees were sworn officers, representing 60% of all full-time State and local sworn personnel nationwide. Local police departments had an estimated 100,518 full-time civilian employees in 1993, about half of all full-time State and local civilian law enforcement employees nationwide.

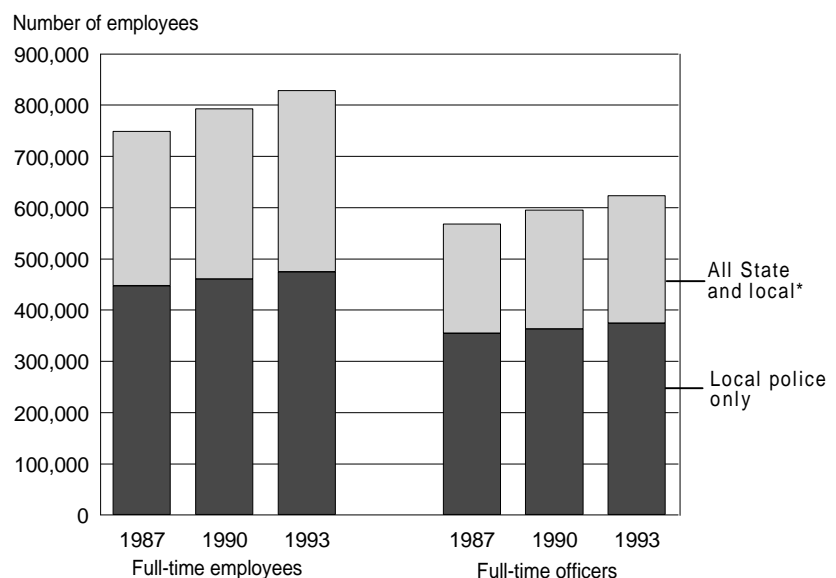
The number of local police employees in 1993 was up by about 14,000, or 3.1%, from 1990 and by about 27,000, or 6.1%, compared to 1987 (figure 1).

Table 1. Employment by State and local law enforcement agencies in the United States, 1993

Type of agency	Number of agencies	Number of employees					
		Full-time			Part-time		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
Total	17,120	828,435	622,913	205,522	87,875	42,890	44,985
Local police	12,361	474,072	373,554	100,518	58,146	28,186	29,960
Sheriff	3,084	224,236	155,815	68,421	19,660	11,048	8,612
State police	49	76,972	51,874	25,098	845	228	617
Special police	1,626	53,156	41,670	11,485	9,224	3,428	5,796

Note: Consolidated police-sheriff agencies are included under the local police category. The special police category includes both State-level and local-level agencies. Data are for the pay period that included June 30, 1993.

Employment by State and local law enforcement agencies, 1987, 1990 and 1993



*Includes local police, sheriffs' departments, special police, and State police.

Figure 1

For all State and local law enforcement agencies, there was an increase of about 35,000, or 4.5%, over 1990 levels and 69,000, or 9.2%, compared to 1987.

When only sworn personnel are considered, employment increased by about 11,000 (2.9%) for local police departments, and by 27,000 (4.5%) for all State and local law enforcement agencies from 1990 to 1993. Compared to 1987, there were about 19,000, or 5.4%, more local police officers in 1993, and 55,000, or 9.7%, more State and local sworn officers overall.

The New York City Police Department, the largest police department in the United States, reported 35,480 full-time employees as of June 30, 1993, including 28,019 full-time sworn officers. Other municipal police departments with at least 2,500 full-time officers included those in Chicago (12,368 officers), Los Angeles (7,662), Philadelphia (6,076), Houston (4,627), Washington, D.C. (4,271), Detroit (3,861), Baltimore (2,945), and Dallas (2,810). County police departments with more than 2,500 officers were operating in Nassau County, New York (2,633), and Dade County, Florida (2,614).

Table 3. Local police departments and full-time sworn personnel, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Agencies		Full-time sworn personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	12,361	100%	373,554	100%
1,000,000 or more	12	0.1%	75,496	20.2%
500,000-999,999	27	0.2	37,856	10.1
250,000-499,999	45	0.4	33,261	8.9
100,000-249,999	147	1.2	39,057	10.5
50,000-99,999	340	2.7	40,493	10.8
25,000-49,999	703	5.7	42,864	11.5
10,000-24,999	1,662	13.4	47,405	12.7
2,500-9,999	4,099	33.2	42,879	11.5
Under 2,500	5,327	43.1	14,243	3.8

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

While 38 local police departments employed 1,000 or more sworn officers, nearly 6,400 (52% of all departments) employed fewer than 10 officers (table 2). Nearly twice as many departments employed only 1 full-time or part-time officer as employed 100 or more officers (7% versus 4%).

Despite the large number of small police departments, they accounted for a small proportion of local police officers. Just 1 in 19 full-time local police officers were employed by a department with fewer than 10 sworn employees. In contrast, about 3 in 5 worked for a department with 100 or more officers,

and nearly 1 in 3 worked for a department with 1,000 or more officers.

About half of all full-time local police officers worked for a department serving a population of 100,000 or more, and a fifth were employed by the 12 departments that served a population of 1 million or more (table 3). About 1 in 7 officers were employed by the more than 9,000 departments serving a population under 10,000.

On average, departments serving a population of 1 million or more had about 8,000 full-time employees, including about 6,300 full-time sworn officers (table 4). These departments

Table 2. Local police departments, by number of sworn personnel, 1993

Number of sworn personnel*	Agencies		Full-time sworn personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,361	100%	373,554	100%
1,000 or more	38	0.3%	118,460	31.7%
500-999	38	0.3	27,351	7.3
250-499	86	0.7	29,344	7.9
100-249	326	2.6	46,983	12.6
50-99	692	5.6	45,779	12.3
25-49	1,443	11.7	45,160	12.1
10-24	3,361	27.2	40,913	11.0
5-9	2,940	23.8	13,906	3.7
2-4	2,587	20.9	5,065	1.4
1	851	6.9	594	0.2

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
*Includes both full-time and part-time employees.

Table 4. Average number of employees in local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Average number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn
All sizes	38	30	8	5	2	2
1,000,000 or more	8,012	6,291	1,720	338	0	338
500,000-999,999	1,793	1,392	401	84	3	81
250,000-499,999	977	740	237	52	4	49
100,000-249,999	351	266	85	22	2	20
50,000-99,999	154	119	35	17	2	15
25,000-49,999	76	61	15	8	2	6
10,000-24,999	36	29	7	4	2	2
2,500-9,999	13	10	2	4	3	1
Under 2,500	3	3	--	2	2	--

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
--Less than .5.

did not employ any part-time officers. Departments in the smallest towns (under 2,500 in population) employed an average of 3 full-time sworn officers, and 2 part-time officers.

On average, local police departments employed about 2.1 full-time officers for every 1,000 residents. By population category, this ratio ranged from 1.7 for departments serving 50,000 to 99,999 residents to 2.6 among departments serving a population of 1 million or more. When county police are excluded, the average officer-to-citizen ratio rose to 3.2 in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents, 2.7 in those with 500,000 to 999,999 residents, and 2.3 in those with 250,000 to 499,999 residents.

Population served	Average number of full-time local police officers per 1,000 residents
All sizes	2.1
1,000,000 or more	2.6
500,000-999,999	2.1
250,000-499,999	2.1
100,000-249,999	1.8
50,000-99,999	1.7
25,000-49,999	1.8
10,000-24,999	1.8
2,500-9,999	2.0
Under 2,500	2.4

Table 5. Sex of full-time sworn personnel in local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	All sworn employees		
	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	91.2%	8.8%
1,000,000 or more	100%	85.4%	14.6%
500,000-999,999	100	87.6	12.4
250,000-499,999	100	88.1	11.9
100,000-249,999	100	91.0	9.0
50,000-99,999	100	93.0	7.0
25,000-49,999	100	94.8	5.2
10,000-24,999	100	95.0	5.0
2,500-9,999	100	95.6	4.4
Under 2,500	100	97.2	2.8

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Race and sex of officers

Women comprised 8.8% of all local police officers nationwide in 1993 (table 5). The percentage of women officers

was highest in large jurisdictions, including 15% of officers in jurisdictions of 1 million or more in population, and 12% in jurisdictions with at least

Duties of sworn personnel in local police departments

Departments with 100 or more officers

About 10% of the officers in departments with 100 or more sworn personnel primarily performed duties outside the area of field operations. About half of these officers worked in administrative areas (5%), including finance, personnel, and internal affairs.

Another 4% of the officers in these larger departments provided technical support services. These sworn personnel primarily performed duties related to dispatch, recordkeeping, data processing, communications, fleet management, and training.

Depending on a particular department's responsibilities, some local police officers may have been assigned to jail or court operations. Departments with 100 or more officers reported about 1% of their officers worked primarily in these areas.

Departments with 100 or more officers

Primary area of responsibility	Percent of full-time officers
Field operations	90%
Administration	5%
Technical support	4%
Other*	1%

*Includes jail and court operations

Among the 90% of officers classified as working in field operations, an estimated 3 in 4 were uniformed officers whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service. The other fourth included supervisors and those whose primary duties were investigative in nature, such as detectives. Other examples of field operation officers whose primary duties did

not include responding to calls for service included those assigned to special operations or traffic-related duties.

All departments

Overall, an estimated 252,000 local police officers, 67% of all such officers nationwide, were uniformed personnel whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service.

The percentage of full-time sworn personnel in local police departments who were uniformed officers assigned to respond to calls for service was highest in jurisdictions with fewer than 25,000 residents. For example, an estimated 75% of sworn personnel in departments serving a population of 10,000 to 24,999 were assigned to respond to calls for service. The percentage was even higher in departments serving a population of 2,500 to 9,999 (85%) or under 2,500 (95%).

Possible explanations for this pattern include the fact that smaller departments have less need for administrative personnel such as those handling budgetary and personnel matters. Smaller departments also tend to be less technologically advanced and may need fewer employees for technical support duties related to computerized functions. Smaller departments also often rely on larger departments for their training needs rather than employ personnel to handle such duties.

In some small departments it may also be more common for sworn personnel to handle multiple areas of responsibility, including but not limited to responding to calls for service.

250,000 residents but fewer than 1 million. About 3% of officers in departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents were women, as were about 5% of those serving a population of at least 2,500 but less than 50,000.

The estimated 32,849 female local police officers employed in 1993 represented an increase of about 3,500 over the number in 1990 and about 5,800 over 1987. Women also comprised a higher percentage of the total local

police force in 1993 (8.8%) than in 1990 (8.1%) or 1987 (7.6%) (figure 2).

About 302,000, or 81%, of full-time local police officers were non-Hispanic whites in 1993 (table 6). This represented a decrease from 1990 (83%) and 1987 (85%). The number of white male local police officers in 1993 was estimated to be 281,057, a decrease of about 20,000 from 1990 and about 22,000 from 1987. In contrast, the estimated 71,244 minority

officers in 1993 was larger than the 61,710 in 1990 and the 51,872 in 1987.

The estimated 42,212 black local police officers in 1993 represented an increase of about 4,000 over 1990 and about 9,000 over 1987. The percentage of local police officers who were black was 11.3% in 1993, compared to 10.5% in 1990 and 9.3% in 1987.

Hispanics also comprised a larger percentage of local police officers in 1993 (6.2%) than in earlier years (5.2% in 1990, 4.5% in 1987). The number of Hispanic officers in 1993 (23,309) was 23% greater than in 1990 (18,876) and 46% greater than in 1987 (15,988).

Education and training requirements for new officers

Nearly all (97%) local police departments had a formal education requirement for new officer recruits (table 7). The typical minimum educational requirement for new local police officers was completion of high school (86%). In 1993, 12% of local police departments, twice as many as in 1990, required at least some college coursework. About 1% required new officers to have a 4-year college degree, and 7% required a 2-year degree.

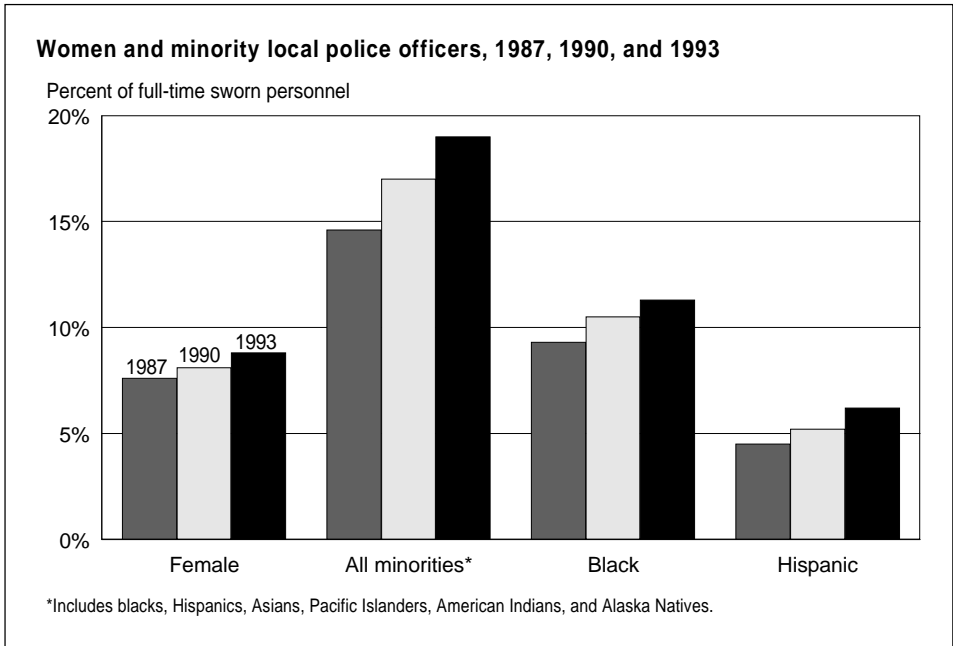


Figure 2

Table 6. Race and ethnicity of full-time sworn personnel in local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Total	Percent of full-time sworn employees who are:											
		White			Black			Hispanic			Other		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	80.9%	75.2%	5.7%	11.3%	9.1%	2.2%	6.2%	5.5%	.7%	1.5%	1.4%	.1%
1,000,000 or more	100%	69.2%	61.7%	7.5%	17.7%	12.8%	4.9%	12.0%	10.0%	2.0%	1.2%	1.0%	.2%
500,000-999,999	100	66.2	60.1	6.1	21.0	16.1	5.0	7.0	6.1	.9	5.8	5.4	.4
250,000-499,999	100	71.9	64.5	7.4	17.7	14.3	3.4	9.0	8.2	.9	1.4	1.2	.2
100,000-249,999	100	80.6	74.2	6.3	12.4	10.4	2.1	5.4	4.9	.4	1.6	1.5	.1
50,000-99,999	100	86.3	80.7	5.5	7.2	6.3	.9	5.1	4.7	.5	1.4	1.3	.1
25,000-49,999	100	89.8	85.1	4.6	5.4	5.0	.5	4.3	4.1	.2	.6	.6	--
10,000-24,999	100	91.6	87.1	4.5	5.1	4.8	.3	2.6	2.5	.1	.6	.6	--
2,500-9,999	100	92.8	88.9	3.9	4.1	3.8	.3	2.6	2.4	.1	.5	.5	--
Under 2,500	100	91.7	89.3	2.3	5.3	5.0	.3	1.9	1.8	.1	1.2	1.1	.1

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

-- Less than .05%.

*Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

Table 7. Minimum educational requirement for new officer recruits in local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Total with requirement	Percent of agencies requiring a minimum of:			
		High school diploma	Some college*	2-year college degree	4-year college degree
All sizes	97%	86%	4%	7%	1%
1,000,000 or more	100%	75%	25%	0%	0%
500,000-999,999	100	85	11	4	0
250,000-499,999	98	73	13	9	2
100,000-249,999	100	81	9	3	7
50,000-99,999	100	72	11	17	1
25,000-49,999	100	78	9	9	4
10,000-24,999	98	84	5	7	3
2,500-9,999	100	90	2	7	1
Under 2,500	94	85	4	5	0

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
*Nondegree requirements

Ninety-nine percent of all local police officers were employed by a department that required at least a high school diploma of new recruits, and 15% worked for a department that required at least some college.

In 90% of local police departments, employing 99% of all local police officers, new officer recruits were required to complete formal training (table 8). Nearly all (95%) of the departments serving a population of 2,500 or more required training, while 83%

of the departments in towns of under 2,500 had a training requirement.

On average, local police departments required 640 training hours of their new officer recruits, including 425 classroom training hours and 215 field training hours. Training requirements were more stringent in larger jurisdictions than smaller ones — ranging from over 1,100 total hours in departments serving a population of 100,000 or more to under 500 hours in jurisdictions with fewer than 2,500 residents.

Table 8. Training requirements for new officer recruits in local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies requiring training	Average number of hours required	
		Class-room	Field
All sizes	90%	425	215
1,000,000 or more	100%	865	311
500,000-999,999	100	757	396
250,000-499,999	100	727	551
100,000-249,999	99	630	498
50,000-99,999	100	494	435
25,000-49,999	100	492	393
10,000-24,999	98	468	305
2,500-9,999	93	455	204
Under 2,500	83	352	105

Note: Computation of average number of training hours required excludes departments not requiring training.

The average number of required classroom training hours was highest in departments serving 1 million or more residents (865 hours), while the most field training was required by departments serving a population of 250,000 to 499,999 (551 hours). When departments are weighted according to number of officers employed, it is estimated that the average new local police recruit in 1993 was required to undergo nearly 1,000 hours of training, with two-thirds of it in the classroom.

Applicant and employee drug testing

Twenty-eight percent of local police departments, employing 64% of all local police officers, required that all applicants for sworn positions be tested for illegal drug use (table 9). A majority of the departments serving a population of 50,000 or more required a drug test of all officer applicants, as did about half of those in jurisdictions with at least 10,000 but fewer than 50,000 residents. Departments in small jurisdictions were the least likely to test all officer applicants for drugs: 28% of departments serving a population of 2,500 to 9,999 and 15% of those serving fewer than 2,500 residents had such a requirement.

Overall, about a fourth of local police departments had a drug testing program for their regular field officers, and a majority (58%) of local police officers were employed by a department that had some type of drug testing program for regular field officers.

Unlike applicant testing programs, testing requirements for regular field officers were rarely mandatory. Just 3% of local police departments, employing 4% of all officers, had a mandatory requirement that all regular field officers be tested for drugs. Most common was a drug testing program that required testing of officers suspected of using illegal drugs — 16% of local police departments employing 43% of all officers had such a drug testing program. Half this many departments had a random selection drug testing program (8%). Departments with random selection drug testing for regular field officers employed 28% of all local police officers.

Civilian employees in local police departments were somewhat less likely than sworn personnel to be subjected to a drug testing program — 19% of all departments, employing 42% of all nonsworn local police employees, tested such employees for drug use. As with sworn personnel, the most common type of drug testing

program for civilian police employees was one based on suspicion of use. About 13% of departments, employing 36% of all nonsworn local police personnel, tested nonsworn employees suspected of using illegal drugs. Small percentages of local police departments had random selection (5%) or mandatory (4%) drug testing programs for civilian personnel.

Table 9. Drug testing of applicants for sworn positions, regular field officers, and civilian employees in local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Personnel category and population served	Percent of agencies with a drug testing program			
	Any type of testing program	Mandatory (all are tested)	Random selection process	Use of drugs is suspected
Applicants for sworn positions				
All sizes	33%	28%	3%	5%
1,000,000 or more	92%	83%	8	7
500,000-999,999	70	66	7	7
250,000-499,999	89	87	2	7
100,000-249,999	68	64	1	6
50,000-99,999	60	56	2	11
25,000-49,999	53	50	--	5
10,000-24,999	52	49	2	6
2,500-9,999	32	28	3	5
Under 2,500	22	15	5	5
Regular field/patrol officers				
All sizes	24%	3%	8%	16%
1,000,000 or more	92%	0%	58%	75%
500,000-999,999	59	4	26	51
250,000-499,999	84	4	35	73
100,000-249,999	62	3	29	48
50,000-99,999	46	2	13	39
25,000-49,999	42	2	6	36
10,000-24,999	34	2	6	29
2,500-9,999	27	4	10	17
Under 2,500	14	3	6	6
Civilian employees				
All sizes	19%	4%	5%	13%
1,000,000 or more	67%	0%	8%	67%
500,000-999,999	44	4	4	40
250,000-499,999	80	9	22	69
100,000-249,999	54	6	8	49
50,000-99,999	42	9	5	31
25,000-49,999	33	4	3	28
10,000-24,999	32	6	5	23
2,500-9,999	21	5	6	14
Under 2,500	9	2	4	5

-- Less than .5%.
Note: Some agencies had more than 1 type of testing program.

Expenditures and pay

Operating expenditures

The total annual operating expenditure by local police departments during fiscal year 1993 was \$24.3 billion, an increase of 18% over 1990. After controlling for inflation, the increase was about 6%. These figures do not include capital expenditures such as those for equipment purchases or construction projects. Local police accounted for 58% of the \$41.9 billion in total operating expenditures for all State and local law enforcement agencies during fiscal year 1993.

	Billions
Total operating expenditures	\$41.9
Local police	24.3
Sheriff	10.7
State police	4.2
Special police	2.8

Local police operating expenditures averaged about \$2 million per department, ranging from an average of about \$427,000,000 for departments serving a population of 1 million or more, to \$107,000 in those serving fewer than 2,500 residents (table 10).

Overall, the operation of local police departments for the year cost \$131 per resident served. Departments serving a population of 1 million or more cost the most to operate, about \$194 per resident, and those in the smallest jurisdictions (under 2,500 residents) cost the least, \$88 per resident.

Nationwide, local police departments cost about \$63,000 per sworn officer to operate for the year, with departments serving a population of 50,000 or more costing more than this, and departments serving fewer than 25,000 residents costing less. Departments serving a population of 500,000 to 999,999 had the highest per-officer operating expenditure, about \$77,000. This was more than twice the per officer expenditure for departments

serving fewer than 2,500 residents (\$29,400).

After controlling for inflation, per officer operating costs were up from about \$67,000 in 1990 to about \$70,000 in 1993 for departments serving a population of 250,000 or more (figure 3). A similar increase was seen among

departments serving 10,000 to 49,999 residents (from \$57,000 to \$59,000) and departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents (from \$39,000 to \$41,000). Departments serving a population of 50,000 to 249,999 experienced the largest increase, from \$62,000 per officer in 1990 to \$70,000 per officer in 1993.

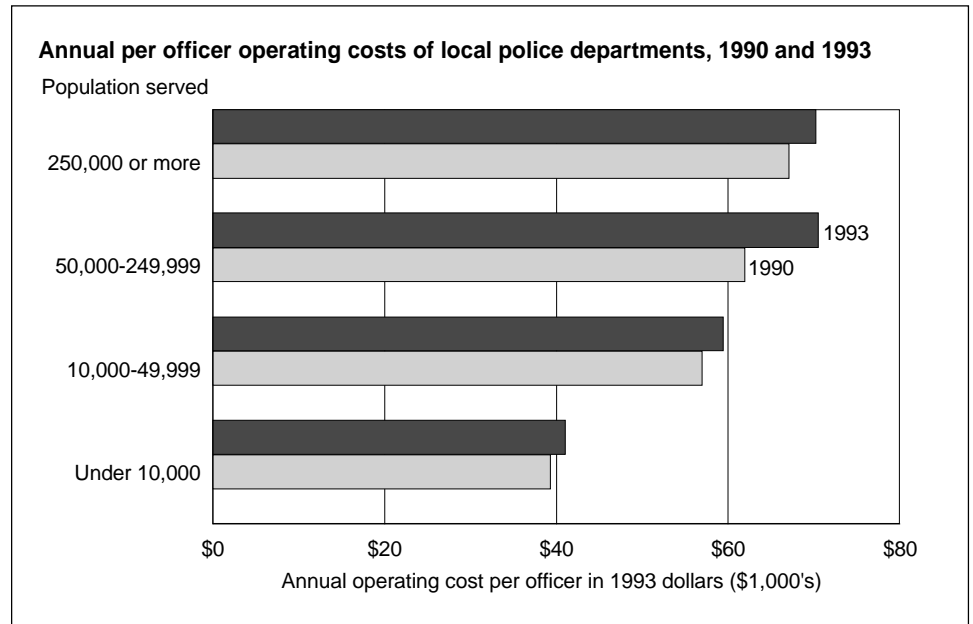


Figure 3

Table 10. Operating expenditures of local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Operating expenditures, fiscal year 1993				
	Total	Per agency	Per sworn officer	Per employee	Per resident
All sizes	\$24,263,852,000	\$1,963,000	\$62,600	\$48,200	\$131
1,000,000 or more	\$5,121,639,000	\$426,803,000	\$67,800	\$52,200	\$194
500,000-999,999	2,923,851,000	108,291,000	77,200	58,600	148
250,000-499,999	2,258,447,000	50,188,000	67,700	50,100	141
100,000-249,999	2,768,374,000	18,832,000	70,600	52,000	129
50,000-99,999	2,870,655,000	8,443,000	70,400	52,100	124
25,000-49,999	2,823,516,000	4,028,000	64,600	50,400	116
10,000-24,999	2,709,979,000	1,631,000	54,900	43,400	104
2,500-9,999	2,215,401,000	540,000	45,800	36,600	101
Under 2,500	571,991,000	107,000	29,400	25,300	88

Note: Figures are for fiscal year ending June 30, 1993, or the most recent fiscal year completed prior to that date. Figures do not include capital expenditures such as equipment purchases or construction costs. Computation of per officer and per employee averages include both full-time and part-time employees, with a weight of 0.5 assigned to part-time employees. Total and per agency figures are rounded to the nearest \$1,000, per officer and per employee figures to the nearest \$100, and per resident figures to the nearest \$1.

When local police operating expenditures are considered on a per employee basis rather than per officer, the national average for fiscal year 1993 was \$48,200, ranging from a high of \$58,600 per employee in jurisdictions with 500,000 to 999,999 residents to a low of \$25,300 in the smallest jurisdictions. Overall, employee salaries and benefits accounted for about \$6 of every \$7 in local police operating expenditures.

Salaries

The average base starting salary offered by local police departments to entry-level officers was \$21,300 in 1993 (table 11). This was an increase of 12.6% compared with 1990, or 1.9% after controlling for inflation. Departments in jurisdictions with 10,000 or more residents had an average starting salary that was higher than the overall average, ranging from \$24,600 (population served of 10,000 to 24,999) to \$28,200 (population served of 1 million or more). The average for departments serving a population of 2,500 to 9,999 was about the same as the overall average, and departments

serving a population under 2,500 paid entry-level officers an average starting salary of \$17,400 per year, about \$4,000 below the overall average. When departments are weighted according to number of officers employed, the average entry-level salary for local police officers in 1993 was about \$26,000.

Across population categories, salaries for the positions of sergeant and chief of police followed a pattern similar to that for entry-level officers. By department, the average starting salary for sergeants was \$28,500, with sergeants in the largest jurisdictions starting at \$44,600 on average, about twice as much as in departments in the smallest jurisdictions (\$20,800). When departments are weighted according to size, the average base starting salary for local police sergeants was \$37,400 in 1993.

The overall average base starting salary for chiefs of local police departments was \$34,600; however, the chiefs of departments in jurisdictions with 10,000 or more residents had an average starting salary that was con-

siderably higher. The average starting salary for local police chiefs was highest in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents (\$91,700) and lowest in departments serving a population of under 2,500 (\$22,900).

Special pay

Some local police departments offered certain types of special pay to officers (table 12). For example, 28% of local police departments, employing 51% of all officers, offered education incentive pay to qualifying officers. A majority of departments serving a population of 10,000 or more had education incentive pay; however, just 8% of departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents offered this type of pay to officers.

Roughly equal percentages of departments offered shift differential pay (16%) or merit pay (15%) to officers. About three-fourths of departments in jurisdictions with 500,000 to 999,999 residents had shift differential pay, and about two-fifths of those serving 250,000 to 999,999 residents had merit pay. Nearly half of all local police officers were employed by an agency that offered shift differential pay, and a fourth were employed by a department that had merit pay.

Of the types of special pay included in the LEMAS survey, the one least likely to be available to officers was hazardous duty pay. This type of special pay was offered by just 3% of all departments; however, about half of departments serving a population of 250,000 or more offered hazardous duty pay. Nationwide, 22% of all local police officers were employed by a department that offered hazardous duty pay.

Table 11. Average base starting salary for selected positions in local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Average base starting salary, 1993		
	Entry-level officer	Sergeant	Chief of police
All sizes	\$21,300	\$28,500	\$34,600
1,000,000 or more	\$28,200	\$44,600	\$91,700
500,000-999,999	28,000	39,100	78,400
250,000-499,999	27,000	37,600	68,900
100,000-249,999	27,800	37,800	64,900
50,000-99,999	28,000	39,500	62,300
25,000-49,999	26,900	37,300	54,900
10,000-24,999	24,600	33,400	47,100
2,500-9,999	21,200	27,500	34,700
Under 2,500	17,400	20,800	22,900

Note: Salary figures have been rounded to the nearest \$100. Computation of average salary excludes agencies with no full-time employee in that position.

Table 12. Local police departments authorizing special pay for full-time sworn personnel, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing pay for —			
	Edu-cation incen-tive	Shift differ-ential	Merit	Haz-ardous duty
All sizes	28%	16%	15%	3%
1,000,000 or more	50%	58%	25%	50%
500,000-999,999	63	77	40	60
250,000-499,999	65	49	44	42
100,000-249,999	64	36	32	26
50,000-99,999	71	50	28	16
25,000-49,999	59	40	17	10
10,000-24,999	59	36	24	5
2,500-9,999	31	16	19	1
Under 2,500	8	4	8	1

Table 13. Local police departments authorizing collective bargaining, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing collective bargaining for:	
	Sworn employees	Nonsworn employees
All sizes	38%	20%
1,000,000 or more	83%	83%
500,000-999,999	85	74
250,000-499,999	60	47
100,000-249,999	61	54
50,000-99,999	82	62
25,000-49,999	81	55
10,000-24,999	72	46
2,500-9,999	47	21
Under 2,500	10	2

Collective bargaining and union membership

Nationwide, 38% of all local police departments, employing 71% of all officers, authorized collective bargaining for sworn personnel (table 13). A majority of the departments serving a population of 10,000 or more authorized collective bargaining for sworn employees, including over 80% of the departments in jurisdictions with a population of 500,000 or more. Just 10% of the departments serving a population of under 2,500 authorized

collective bargaining for sworn personnel.

Civilian personnel in local police departments were less likely to have collective bargaining rights than were sworn employees. Overall, 20% of local police departments, employing 60% of all nonsworn local police personnel, authorized collective bargaining for civilians. While a large majority of departments serving a population of 500,000 or more authorized collective bargaining for civilian employees, just 2% of departments serving a population under 2,500 did so.

About a third of local police departments allowed police union membership, including a majority of those in jurisdictions with 10,000 or more residents (table 14). About two-thirds of local police officers were employed by a department that authorized them to belong to a police union. Officer membership in a nonpolice union was authorized by about 7% of local police departments, employing 9% of all officers.

A fourth of all local police departments authorized officer membership in a local, State, or regional police asso-

ciation. Thirty-seven percent of local police officers worked for a department authorizing police association membership.

Operations

Crime investigation

Nearly all local police departments had primary responsibility for investigating at least some types of crimes occurring in their jurisdiction (table 15). All departments in jurisdictions with a population of 250,000 or more had primary responsibility for investigating homicides and other violent crimes such as rape, robbery, or assault. Nearly all departments serving a population of 10,000 or more had primary responsibility for homicide investigation, but 11% of those serving a population of 2,500 to 9,999 and 30% of those serving fewer than 2,500 residents reported they did not have primary responsibility for such investigations. In jurisdictions under 2,500 in population, about 1 in 7 local police departments did not have primary responsibility for the investigation of any violent crimes.

About three-fourths of all local police departments had the primary role in

Table 14. Local police departments authorizing police membership organizations, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing membership in:		
	Non police union	Police union	Police association
All sizes	7%	32%	25%
1,000,000 or more	17%	92%	33%
500,000-999,999	7	66	40
250,000-499,999	11	62	51
100,000-249,999	14	53	54
50,000-99,999	6	61	57
25,000-49,999	6	73	38
10,000-24,999	11	59	35
2,500-9,999	9	35	30
Under 2,500	3	13	14

Table 15. Crime investigation responsibilities of local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for investigation of:				
	Violent crimes		Property crimes		Environmental crimes
	Homicide	Other ^a	Arson	Other ^b	
All sizes	83%	93%	76%	97%	14%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	75%	100%	8%
500,000-999,999	100	100	70	100	15
250,000-499,999	100	100	62	100	13
100,000-249,999	99	99	79	99	12
50,000-99,999	97	97	78	97	13
25,000-49,999	96	98	93	99	13
10,000-24,999	95	98	88	100	21
2,500-9,999	89	98	83	98	13
Under 2,500	70	86	66	94	13

^aRape, robbery or assault

^bBurglary, larceny/theft, or motor vehicle theft

arson investigations. Nearly all departments had primary responsibility for the investigation of other property crimes such as burglary, motor vehicle theft, or larceny. By population category, departments in jurisdictions with fewer than 2,500 residents were the least likely to have primary investigative responsibility for arson (66%) or other property crimes (94%).

Investigative support functions

Some local police departments performed functions that supported their own and other agencies' crime investigations. For example, about 2 in 5 departments were responsible for fingerprint processing (41%) (table 16). A majority of the departments serving a population of 10,000 or more were responsible for fingerprint processing, including over three-fourths of those serving a population of 50,000 or more. About three-fourths of local police officers nationwide were employed by a department that was responsible for fingerprint processing.

Overall, few local police departments were responsible for laboratory testing of substances (2%) or ballistics testing (1%); however, 75% of departments serving a population of 1 million or

more were responsible for these functions, as were over 40% of the departments in jurisdictions with 250,000 to 999,999 residents.

Drug and vice enforcement

Eighty percent of all local police departments, including over 90% of those serving 25,000 or more residents, had primary drug enforcement responsibility in their jurisdiction (table 17). These departments employed 93% of all local police officers. Departments in jurisdictions of less than 2,500 in population (72%) were the least likely to have primary drug enforcement responsibility. In some cases, departments without primary drug enforcement responsibility reported they shared that responsibility with other law enforcement agencies. Often this was through participation in a multi-agency drug enforcement task force.

About half of all local police departments were responsible for vice enforcement, including over 90% of the departments serving a population of 50,000 or more. Departments in jurisdictions with fewer than 2,500 residents (33%) were the least likely to have vice enforcement responsibilities. Overall, local police departments responsible for vice enforcement

employed 86% of all local police officers.

Patrol and response

Ninety-seven percent of local police departments, including all those serving a population of 50,000 or more, provided routine patrol services for their jurisdiction (table 18). At least 95% of the departments in all population categories provided patrol services, and 99.6% of all local police officers worked for a department with routine patrol responsibilities.

Nearly all (93%) local police departments reported they had primary responsibility for receiving calls for service from citizens. The percentage of departments that handled service calls directly was at least 90% in all population categories, and 97% of all officers were employed by these departments.

About half of local police departments had responsibility for dispatching calls for service to officers in the field. Police departments in larger jurisdictions were the most likely to perform dispatch services: Over 90% of those serving a population of 250,000 or more were responsible for dispatching calls for service, as were over 80% of

Table 16. Investigative support functions of local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for:		
	Fingerprint processing	Laboratory testing of substances	Ballistics testing
All sizes	41%	2%	1%
1,000,000 or more	92%	75%	75%
500,000-999,999	80	40	48
250,000-499,999	83	42	42
100,000-249,999	95	16	9
50,000-99,999	78	5	2
25,000-49,999	60	9	3
10,000-24,999	56	3	1
2,500-9,999	46	1	--
Under 2,500	26	1	--

--Less than .5%.

Table 17. Drug and vice enforcement responsibilities of local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for:	
	Drug enforcement	Vice enforcement
All sizes	80%	51%
1,000,000 or more	92%	100%
500,000-999,999	96	96
250,000-499,999	93	93
100,000-249,999	97	99
50,000-99,999	95	92
25,000-49,999	92	82
10,000-24,999	86	75
2,500-9,999	83	53
Under 2,500	72	33

Table 18. Patrol and response functions of local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for:		
	Routine patrol	Receiving	Dispatching
All sizes	97%	93%	52%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	100%
500,000-999,999	100	96	93
250,000-499,999	100	93	91
100,000-249,999	100	92	84
50,000-99,999	100	99	87
25,000-49,999	99	96	84
10,000-24,999	99	98	85
2,500-9,999	98	95	63
Under 2,500	95	90	25

Local police departments participating in a 911 emergency telephone system, 1990 and 1993

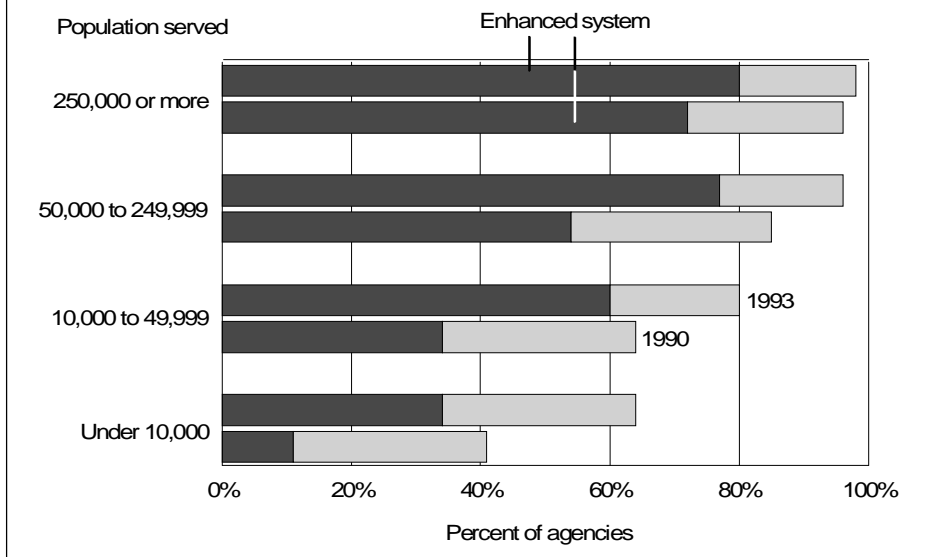


Figure 4

those serving at least 10,000 but fewer than 250,000 residents. Nearly two-thirds of the departments serving 2,500 to 9,999 residents (63%) had dispatch responsibilities, while a fourth of the departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents had primary responsibility for dispatching calls for service.

911 emergency telephone system

In 1993 about two-thirds of all local police departments participated in an emergency telephone system whereby one of their units could be dispatched in response to a citizen call to 911 or its equivalent (table 19). This was a significant increase from 1990 when about half of all departments had a 911 system, and twice the proportion of agencies reporting 911 participation in 1987. Local police departments with a 911 system employed 89% of all officers in 1993, compared to 65% in 1990.

A majority of the local police departments in each population category were participating in a 911 system in 1993, ranging from 100% of those serving 250,000 to 499,999 residents to 59% of those serving a population of under 2,500.

In contrast to 1990, a majority of the departments with a 911 system in 1993 reported their system was an enhanced system, capable of pinpointing the location of a caller automatically. In 1993, enhanced 911 systems were operating in 41% of all local police

departments, while 27% reported they had a basic 911 system. In 1990, 18% had an enhanced system and 30% a basic system.

Increases in the use of enhanced 911 were seen in all population categories from 1990 to 1993, and a majority of the departments serving a population of 10,000 or more had an enhanced system in 1993 (figure 4). This included 80% of those serving a population of 250,000 or more (compared to 72% in 1990), 77% of those serving a population of 50,000 to 249,999 (54% in 1990), and 60% of those serving a population of 10,000 to 49,999 (34% in 1990). Among departments serving a population under 10,000, the percentage with enhanced 911 tripled, from 11% in 1990 to 34% in 1993.

Traffic-related functions

Nearly all local police departments were responsible for traffic-related functions such as enforcement of traffic laws (99%), accident investigation (98%), or traffic direction and control (90%) (table 20). In all population categories, at least 97% of the departments were responsible for enforcing traffic laws and investigating accidents. At least 93% of the departments in

Table 19. Local police department participation in a 911 emergency telephone system, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies participating in a 911 system		
	Total	Enhanced	Basic
All sizes	68%	41%	27%
1,000,000 or more	92%	75%	17%
500,000-999,999	96	74	22
250,000-499,999	100	84	16
100,000-249,999	99	85	14
50,000-99,999	95	74	21
25,000-49,999	85	62	22
10,000-24,999	78	59	19
2,500-9,999	70	42	28
Under 2,500	59	28	31

Note: Participation is defined as the capability to dispatch a unit as the result of a call to 911. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 20. Traffic-related functions of local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for:		
	Enforcement of traffic laws	Accident investigation	Traffic direction and control
All sizes	99%	98%	90%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	83%
500,000-999,999	100	100	85
250,000-499,999	100	100	89
100,000-249,999	100	99	93
50,000-99,999	100	100	98
25,000-49,999	99	99	96
10,000-24,999	100	99	93
2,500-9,999	99	99	93
Under 2,500	99	97	86

each population category from 2,500 to 249,999 were responsible for traffic direction and control.

Jail- and court-related functions

In addition to various law enforcement functions, local police departments in some jurisdictions were also responsible for functions related to jail or court operations (table 21). Nationwide, 5% of local police departments, employing 11% of all local police officers, operated a jail in 1993. Nearly a fourth of departments serving a jurisdiction with 100,000 to 499,999 residents operated a jail.

Nearly 1 in 5 local police departments provided court security, and about 1 in 9 served civil process papers such as summonses. About 20% of local police officers worked for a department that was responsible for court security, and 7% worked for a department responsible for serving civil process.

Table 21. Jail- and court-related functions of local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for:		
	Court security	Serving civil process	Jail operation
All sizes	19%	11%	5%
1,000,000 or more	17%	15%	8%
500,000-999,999	18	13	11
250,000-499,999	9	2	20
100,000-249,999	16	5	23
50,000-99,999	24	5	15
25,000-49,999	22	11	8
10,000-24,999	27	4	9
2,500-9,999	23	8	5
Under 2,500	14	16	3

Lockup facilities

About 1 in 4 local police departments were operating at least one lockup facility in 1993 (table 22). Lockup facilities are temporary holding facilities operated separately from a jail with a limited holding time. An average maximum holding time of 22 hours was reported by the local police departments that operated a lockup facility.

A majority of the departments serving a population of 500,000 or more and those serving a population of 10,000 to 49,999 were operating at least 1 lockup facility. Departments serving a population of under 2,500 (6%) were the least likely to be operating a lockup. Overall, 41% of local police officers were employed by a department that operated at least one lockup. The average total lockup capacity for all departments was 10 persons, ranging from 810 in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents to 4 in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents.

Special public safety functions

Another important area of responsibility for many local police departments

Table 22. Lockup operation by local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies operating a lockup	Average total lockup capacity
All sizes	26%	10
1,000,000 or more	83%	810
500,000-999,999	63	70
250,000-499,999	38	54
100,000-249,999	36	27
50,000-99,999	46	14
25,000-49,999	70	9
10,000-24,999	57	7
2,500-9,999	30	4
Under 2,500	6	4

Note: Computation of average lockup capacity excludes departments not operating such a facility.

involves the performance of special functions related to public safety. Examples of such functions include animal control, search-and-rescue operations, emergency medical services, civil defense, and fire services.

Of these functions, the one performed by the most local police departments in 1993 was animal control (table 23). Slightly more than half of the departments in jurisdictions with 10,000 to 99,999 residents were responsible for animal control, compared to about 1 in 10 departments serving 500,000 or more residents. Overall, 49% of local police departments, employing 32% of all local police officers, were responsible for animal control in their jurisdiction.

A third of all local police departments, employing two-fifths of all officers, were responsible for performing search-and-rescue operations. Local police in jurisdictions of 1 million or more in population (67%), were the most likely to be responsible for search and rescue.

Twenty percent of local police departments were the primary provider of emergency medical services in their jurisdiction; however, no departments serving a population of 250,000 to 499,999 had this responsibility. Nationwide, departments responsible for emergency medical services employed 14% of all local police officers.

About 16% of local police departments were responsible for civil defense functions in their jurisdiction. Departments serving 500,000 or more residents were the most likely to be responsible for civil defense, and those in jurisdictions with 100,000 to 499,999 residents were the least likely.

In about 9% of local police departments, fire services were a part of the agency's overall responsibility; however, no departments serving a population of 250,000 or more provided fire

Table 23. Special public safety functions of local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for:				
	Animal control	Search and rescue	Emergency medical services	Civil defense	Fire services
All sizes	49%	33%	20%	16%	9%
1,000,000 or more	8%	67%	8%	25%	0%
500,000-999,999	11	33	15	26	0
250,000-499,999	22	38	0	7	0
100,000-249,999	30	29	10	8	1
50,000-99,999	52	26	20	17	5
25,000-49,999	52	32	20	14	5
10,000-24,999	57	31	23	19	6
2,500-9,999	48	31	21	17	7
Under 2,500	47	37	20	16	13

services. Departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents were the most likely to be responsible for fire services (13%). Nationwide, 4% of local police officers were employed by a department that provided fire services.

Training academy operation

An important area of responsibility for about 600 local police departments nationwide was the operation of a training academy. Although just 5% of all local police departments operated a training academy, these departments employed 46% of all local police officers (table 24). A large majority of departments serving a population of 250,000 or more operated a training academy, as did about half of those in jurisdic-

Table 24. Training academy operation by local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies operating an academy
All sizes	5%
1,000,000 or more	92%
500,000-999,999	88
250,000-499,999	80
100,000-249,999	48
50,000-99,999	17
25,000-49,999	9
10,000-24,999	6
2,500-9,999	4
Under 2,500	2

tions with 100,000 to 249,999 residents. Less than 10% of local police departments serving a population of under 50,000 operated a training academy.

Equipment

Sidearms

In 1993, 84% of local police departments, employing 96% of all local

police officers, authorized the use of some type of semiautomatic weapon as an officer sidearm (table 25).

Well over 90% of departments serving a population of 25,000 or more authorized semiautomatic weapons in 1993, as did 90% of those serving a population of 2,500 to 24,999. Departments serving a population of under 2,500 (73%) were the least likely to authorize the use of semiautomatic sidearms by officers.

As in 1990, the 9mm semiautomatic was the most popular type of local police sidearm, with 69% of departments authorizing its use by officers. Thirty-one percent of departments authorized .45-caliber semiautomatic sidearms. Smaller percentages authorized 10mm and .380-caliber semiautomatics. Just over half (55%) of local police departments authorized the use of revolvers by officers, with .357-caliber (45%) and .38-caliber (30%) revolvers being the types most commonly authorized.

Table 25. Selected types of sidearms authorized for use by sworn officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing:							
	Any type	Semi-automatic				Revolver		
		9mm	.45	10mm	.380	Any type	.357	.38
All sizes	84%	69%	31%	14%	10%	55%	45%	30%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	25%	17%	25%	100%	42%	92%
500,000-999,999	96	93	30	11	18	78	45	59
250,000-499,999	98	87	42	7	18	67	42	56
100,000-249,999	96	68	46	17	10	56	36	45
50,000-99,999	99	81	35	9	12	54	43	37
25,000-49,999	97	80	30	4	5	37	26	27
10,000-24,999	90	72	30	16	8	42	34	24
2,500-9,999	90	75	32	13	10	51	41	27
Under 2,500	73	61	30	16	11	65	55	33

Note: Specific calibers of sidearms listed in table are limited to those which at least 10% of all agencies authorized.

An estimated 62% of local police departments supplied sidearms to their regular field officers, and another 4% provided a cash allowance to officers for the purchase of sidearms (table 26). At least 81% of the departments in each population category from 10,000 to 999,999 supplied sidearms, compared to just under half of those serving a population under 2,500. About two-thirds of the departments serving a population of 1 million or more or a population of 2,500 to 9,999 supplied sidearms to their officers.

Departments serving a population of 1 million or more (17%) were more likely than other departments to provide a cash allowance for sidearms. Overall, nearly all local police officers were employed by a department that either supplied sidearms (79%) or provided

a cash allowance for their purchase (15%).

Body armor

Sixty-five percent of local police departments, employing 73% of all officers, supplied protective body armor to their regular field officers (table 27). An additional 5%, employing 9% of all officers, provided a cash allowance for armor. At least 80% of the departments in each population category from 2,500 up either supplied body armor or provided a cash allowance for it. Departments serving a population of under 2,500 were the least likely to supply armor (51%) or to provide a cash allowance for its purchase (2%).

A third of local police departments, employing about two-fifths of all officers, required all regular field officers to wear body armor while on duty and an additional 4% of departments (employing 8% of all officers) required some of their officers to do so (table 28). About half of local police officers were employed by a department that required either some or all regular field officers to wear protective armor while on duty.

Departments serving a population of 1 million or more were the most likely to require the wearing of protective armor: Forty-two percent required all regular field officers to wear armor and 17% required some officers to do so.

Table 26. Supply of or cash allowance for sidearms in local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies supplying or providing cash allowance for sidearms	
	Supplied	Cash allowance
All sizes	62%	4%
1,000,000 or more	67%	17%
500,000-999,999	93	4
250,000-499,999	89	7
100,000-249,999	90	6
50,000-99,999	87	7
25,000-49,999	86	7
10,000-24,999	81	4
2,500-9,999	69	5
Under 2,500	45	3

Table 27. Supply of or cash allowance for protective body armor in local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies supplying or providing cash allowance for armor	
	Supplied	Cash allowance
All sizes	65%	5%
1,000,000 or more	67%	17%
500,000-999,999	93	4
250,000-499,999	82	11
100,000-249,999	85	8
50,000-99,999	77	10
25,000-49,999	80	7
10,000-24,999	78	12
2,500-9,999	73	7
Under 2,500	51	2

Table 28. Body armor requirements for officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies requiring regular field officers to wear protective armor while on duty:		
	Total	All officers	Some officers
All sizes	37%	33%	4%
1,000,000 or more	58%	42%	17%
500,000-999,999	49	34	15
250,000-499,999	31	24	7
100,000-249,999	35	27	8
50,000-99,999	36	33	4
25,000-49,999	39	36	3
10,000-24,999	43	38	6
2,500-9,999	44	39	5
Under 2,500	30	28	2

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Overall, the percentage of local police departments requiring all or some regular field officers to wear body armor increased from 27% in 1990 to 37% in 1993. The percentage of local police departments requiring all regular field officers to wear body armor increased from 24% in 1990 to 33% in 1993.

Such an increase was evident among all population sizes (figure 5). Among departments serving a population of

250,000 or more, 30% required all field officers to wear armor in 1993 compared to 21% in 1990, and 31% of those serving 50,000 to 249,999 residents had such a requirement in 1993, up from 22% in 1990. For departments serving 10,000 to 49,999 residents, the increase was from 27% to 37%, and among departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents, 33% required all field officers to wear armor in 1993 compared to 23% in 1990.

Nonlethal weapons

Nearly all (99%) local police departments, authorized their field officers to use one or more types of nonlethal weapons (table 29). Impact devices were the type most commonly authorized: 93% of all departments, employing 98% of all officers, authorized this type of weapon. The second most popular category of nonlethal weapon, chemical agents, was authorized by 76% of all departments. These departments employed 89% of all officers. Over 90% of the departments serving a population of 100,000 or more authorized the use of chemical agents.

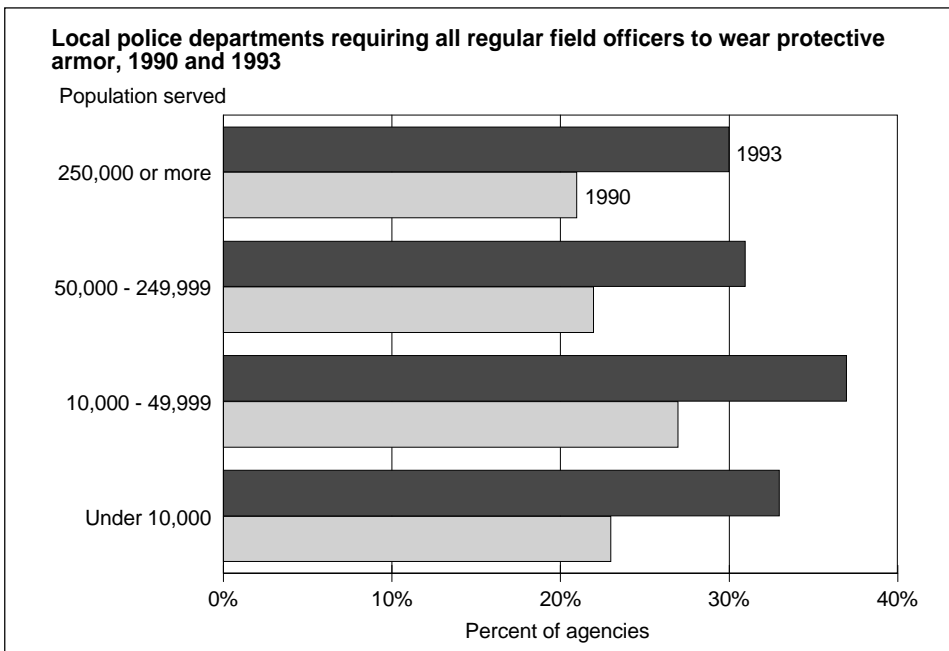


Figure 5

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing nonlethal weapons				
	Any type	Impact devices	Chemical agents	Electrical devices	Other types
All sizes	99%	93%	76%	18%	22%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	92%	42%	50%
500,000-999,999	100	100	96	22	78
250,000-499,999	100	100	96	24	82
100,000-249,999	100	99	97	23	77
50,000-99,999	100	100	90	20	57
25,000-49,999	100	99	85	11	44
10,000-24,999	100	97	78	14	24
2,500-9,999	99	92	72	15	14
Under 2,500	98	91	75	24	20

Table 30. Selected nonlethal weapons authorized for use by sworn officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing:									
	Pepper spray	PR-24 baton	Traditional baton	Collapsible baton	Tear gas-personal	Stun gun	Tear gas-large volume	Flash/bang grenade	Carotid hold	Choke hold
All sizes	59%	59%	58%	39%	23%	16%	9%	8%	8%	8%
1,000,000 or more	58%	42%	75%	25%	25%	8%	67%	42%	25%	8%
500,000-999,999	78	41	85	45	45	15	56	63	37	7
250,000-499,999	76	53	71	56	33	20	51	76	20	0
100,000-249,999	79	55	70	43	35	14	47	68	29	3
50,000-99,999	61	68	61	49	29	12	35	48	15	2
25,000-49,999	60	67	55	46	21	8	21	33	10	6
10,000-24,999	59	62	55	47	22	11	14	14	8	4
2,500-9,999	58	63	56	38	20	13	6	3	7	4
Under 2,500	58	55	60	36	25	22	6	1	9	13

The types of impact devices most frequently authorized were PR-24 batons (59%) and traditional batons (58%), followed by collapsible batons (39%) (table 30). Departments serving a population of 100,000 or more showed a preference for the traditional baton, while departments serving a population of 2,500 to 99,999 showed a slight preference for the PR-24 baton. Local police officers were most likely to be working for a department that authorized them to use a traditional baton (67%) followed by the PR-24 baton (57%).

Pepper spray (59%) was the most popular chemical nonlethal weapon, and was the only nonlethal weapon other than PR-24 and traditional batons to be authorized by a majority of local police departments. More than three-fourths of the departments serving a population of 100,000 to 999,999 authorized pepper spray, and 69% of all local police officers were employed by a department that authorized it.

About 28% of local police departments authorized the use of tear gas by officers. Departments were more likely to authorize tear gas in the personal issue size (23%) than in the bulk size (9%). About half of all local police

officers were employed by a department that authorized the use of tear gas in some form.

A sixth of local police departments authorized the use of stun guns. About 1 in 12 authorized the use of flash/bang grenades, including the majority of those serving a population of 100,000 to 999,999.

Table 31. Number of cars per officer and percent of cars that were unmarked in local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Number of cars per 100 officers*	Percent of cars that were unmarked
All sizes	47	38%
1,000,000 or more	24	50%
500,000-999,999	47	39
250,000-499,999	54	43
100,000-249,999	61	43
50,000-99,999	52	42
25,000-49,999	48	40
10,000-24,999	50	36
2,500-9,999	54	28
Under 2,500	64	17

*Part-time officers are included with a weight of .5 assigned.

Vehicles

Nationwide, local police departments operated about 47 cars per 100 sworn personnel (table 31). The ratio of cars to officers was lowest in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more, with about 24 per 100 officers. An estimated 38% of the cars operated by local police departments were unmarked. The proportion of cars that were unmarked ranged from half in departments serving a population of 1 million or more, to a sixth in departments serving a population of under 2,500.

Forty-two percent of local police departments allowed sworn personnel to take marked vehicles home (table 32). In most of these departments, officers were allowed only to drive the vehicle to and from work (32%). Nine percent of departments allowed officers to operate a marked vehicle for private errands. Departments in jurisdictions with 1,000,000 or more residents (25%) were the most likely to have a policy allowing personal use.

Table 32. Vehicle use policies in local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies allowing officers to take marked vehicles home		
	Total	Personal use allowed	Personal use not allowed
All sizes	42%	9%	32%
1,000,000 or more	50%	25%	25%
500,000-999,999	41	22	19
250,000-499,999	51	20	31
100,000-249,999	44	17	28
50,000-99,999	26	11	15
25,000-49,999	16	4	12
10,000-24,999	18	6	12
2,500-9,999	33	7	26
Under 2,500	60	12	47

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Overall, only small percentages of local police departments operated off-land vehicles such as boats (4%), helicopters (1%), or planes (less than 1%); however, many departments serving larger jurisdictions operated such vehicles (table 33).

For example, over 70% of departments serving a population of 500,000 or more operated at least 1 helicopter. A majority of these departments also operated boats, including 92% of those serving a population of 1 million or more. A third of the departments serving a population of 1 million or more, about a fourth those serving a population of 500,000 to 999,999, and nearly

a fifth of those serving 250,000 to 499,999 residents, operated at least 1 fixed-wing aircraft.

Animals

About 1 in 6 local police departments maintained one or more dogs for use in activities related to law enforcement (table 34). In general, the percentage of departments using dogs declined with size of population served. About 90% of departments serving a population of 100,000 or more maintained dogs, as did 64% of those serving a population of 50,000 to 99,999. Just 17% of those in jurisdictions with 2,500 to 9,999 residents, and 5% of those

serving fewer than 2,500 residents maintained dogs. Nationwide, it is estimated that there were nearly 5,200 dogs maintained by local police departments in 1993, and about two-thirds of all local police officers were employed by a department that had at least one dog.

About 1% of local police departments maintained horses for law enforcement purposes. Five in six departments serving a population of 1 million or more used horses, as did nearly half of those serving a population of 250,000 to 999,999. Nationwide, local police departments were estimated to be maintaining nearly 1,200 horses for law enforcement purposes during 1993. These departments employed about a third of all local police officers.

Table 33. Off-land vehicles operated by local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies operating		
	Boats	Heli-copters	Fixed-wing aircraft
All sizes	4%	1%	--
1,000,000 or more	92%	75%	33%
500,000-999,999	63	71	26
250,000-499,999	36	42	18
100,000-249,999	22	10	8
50,000-99,999	10	2	1
25,000-49,999	10	1	1
10,000-24,999	6	0	0
2,500-9,999	2	0	--
Under 2,500	1	0	--

--Less than .5%.

Table 34. Animals maintained by local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies maintaining animals for law enforcement work	
	Dogs	Horses
All sizes	17%	1%
1,000,000 or more	92%	83%
500,000-999,999	96	40
250,000-499,999	89	49
100,000-249,999	90	19
50,000-99,999	64	8
25,000-49,999	45	4
10,000-24,999	26	0
2,500-9,999	17	--
Under 2,500	5	--

--Less than .5%.

Computers and information systems

Types of computers used

All local police departments serving a population of 50,000 or more, and nearly all those in jurisdictions with 10,000 to 49,999 residents were using 1 or more types of computers in 1993 (table 35). About 4 in 5 departments serving a population of 2,500 to 9,999 were using computers, as were about 2 in 5 departments serving a population under 2,500.

Overall, two-thirds of local police departments were using computers in 1993, compared to about half in 1990. The percentage of all local police officers employed by a department that used computers of some type was 95% in 1993, compared to 90% in 1990.

Personal computers were used by 54% of local police departments in 1993. This represented an increase over 1990 when 40% of departments were using personal computers. All departments serving a population of 500,000 or more were using personal computers in 1993, as were 98% of those serving a population of 100,000 to 499,999. At least two-thirds of the departments in each population cate-

gory were using personal computers with the exception of those serving fewer than 2,500 residents (28%). Overall, local police departments using personal computers employed 89% of all local police officers in 1993.

About a third of local police departments were using a mainframe computer during 1993, compared to a fifth in 1990. A majority of the departments serving a population of 10,000 or more were using a mainframe in 1993, including all departments serving a population of 1 million or more. Departments using mainframes employed about three-fourths of all officers in 1993.

A majority of departments serving a population of 250,000 or more were using mini-computers in 1993, as were about half of the departments serving a population of 50,000 to 249,999. Overall, 12% of local police departments, employing 52% of all local police officers, were using mini-computers.

Although just 10% of all local police departments were using laptop computers in 1993, these departments employed about half of all local police officers. A majority of the departments serving a population of 100,000 or more were using laptop computers in

1993, and about three times as many departments were using laptops in 1993 as in 1990.

About 7% of local police departments were using mobile digital terminals in 1993, twice the percentage that were using them in 1990. Most departments using mobile terminals were using the car-mounted type with about 1 in 7 using hand-held terminals. In 1993 departments using either type of mobile terminal employed 40% of all local police officers.

Overall, 14% of local police departments were using either laptop computers or mobile digital terminals in 1993, compared to 5% in 1990. During the same period, the percentage of officers working in a department that utilized laptops or mobile digital terminals doubled — from 30% in 1990 to 60% in 1993.

Although departments in larger jurisdictions continued to be more likely than those in smaller jurisdictions to use laptops and mobile terminals, significant increases in their use were seen in all population categories from 1990 to 1993 (figure 6). In jurisdictions with 250,000 or more residents, 90% of the local police departments were using these types of computers in 1993 compared to 63% in 1990. Among departments serving 50,000 to 249,999 residents, the increase was from 31% to 63%. In jurisdictions with 10,000 to 49,999 residents, 32% of the departments were using laptops or mobile terminals in 1993, up from 9% in 1990, and in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents, the increase was from 2% to 7%.

Table 35. Types of computers used by local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies using each type of computer:						
	Any type	Personal	Mainframe	Mini	Laptop	Mobile digital terminal	
						Car-mounted	Hand-held
All sizes	67%	54%	31%	12%	10%	6%	1%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	100%	92%	83%	83%	33%
500,000-999,999	100	100	89	74	78	55	11
250,000-499,999	100	98	91	62	73	64	24
100,000-249,999	100	98	83	49	57	40	10
50,000-99,999	100	89	78	51	39	29	10
25,000-49,999	99	90	61	35	35	17	5
10,000-24,999	97	81	58	23	16	11	2
2,500-9,999	79	67	31	11	8	6	--
Under 2,500	39	28	14	2	2	--	0

--Less than .5%.

Computer functions

An estimated 53% of all local police departments, employing 88% of all officers, were using computers for record

keeping in 1993 (table 36). This included over 90% of the departments serving a population of 50,000 or more. More than a fourth of all local police departments, including a

majority of those serving a population of 25,000 or more, also used computers for criminal investigations (41%), budgeting (31%), crime analysis (29%), or dispatch (29%). A majority of departments serving a population 100,000 or more also used computers for fleet management, manpower allocation, and research purposes during 1993.

About three-fourths of all local police officers worked for a department that used computers for criminal investigations, crime analysis, and dispatch, and just over half were employed by a department that used computers for budgeting, fleet management, manpower allocation, and research. For each of the management functions included in the LEMAS survey, the percentage of local police departments that were utilizing computers to perform that function was greater in 1993 than in 1990.

Computerized files

Local police were also more likely to be maintaining computerized information files in 1993 than they were in 1990. For example, 55% of all local police departments were maintaining computerized files on arrests compared to 39% in 1990, and nearly half of all departments were maintaining files on traffic citations (46%) and calls for

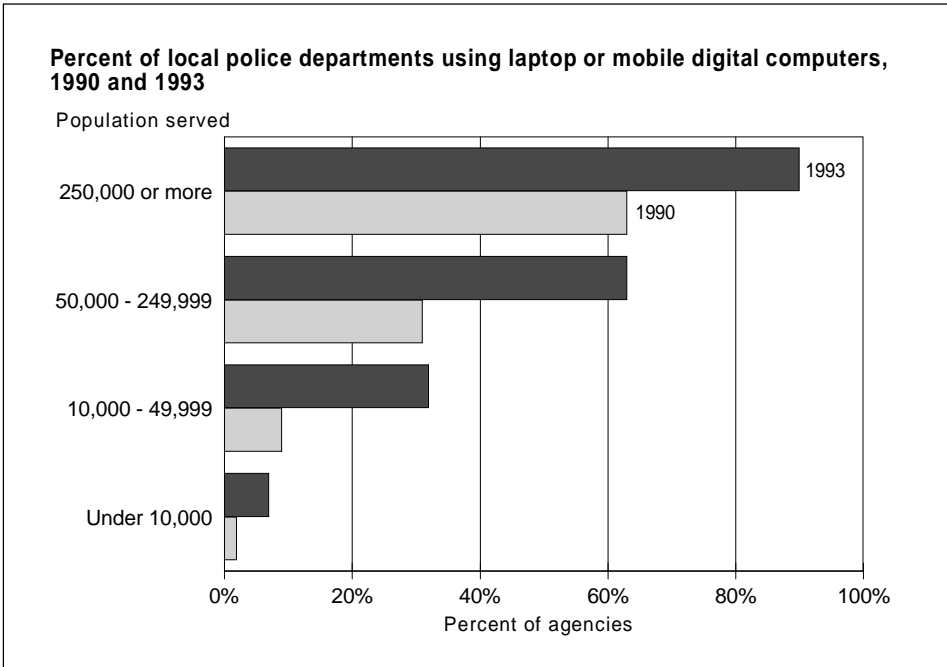


Figure 6

Table 36. Selected functions of computers in local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies using computers for:								
	Record-keeping	Criminal investigations	Budgeting	Crime analysis	Dispatch	Fleet management	Manpower allocation	Research/statistics	Jail management
All sizes	53%	41%	31%	29%	29%	17%	16%	14%	4%
1,000,000 or more	100%	83%	92%	100%	83%	100%	75%	83%	42%
500,000-999,999	100	85	85	89	93	82	81	89	22
250,000-499,999	96	89	87	96	88	80	80	80	11
100,000-249,999	94	92	81	92	90	52	64	65	25
50,000-99,999	92	82	78	81	82	42	51	45	20
25,000-49,999	88	74	64	66	77	30	52	34	12
10,000-24,999	82	73	49	58	58	36	25	25	7
2,500-9,999	64	47	35	30	30	19	17	12	3
Under 2,500	27	16	12	8	7	5	3	4	1

Table 37. Types of computerized information files maintained by at least a third of local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies maintaining computerized information files on:									
	Ar-rests	Traffic cita-tions	Calls for service	Traffic acci-dents	Stolen prop-erty	War-rants	UCR sum-mary	Criminal histories	Per-sonnel	Stolen vehi-cles
All sizes	55%	46%	45%	42%	39%	36%	35%	34%	34%	34%
1,000,000 or more	92%	58%	92%	67%	67%	92%	83%	75%	100%	83%
500,000-999,999	89	63	89	74	78	85	82	82	96	74
250,000-499,999	91	71	96	82	91	69	76	76	93	87
100,000-249,999	94	75	94	78	84	75	83	70	77	81
50,000-99,999	92	70	92	74	73	71	85	84	79	70
25,000-49,999	88	77	88	81	70	64	72	67	65	66
10,000-24,999	84	72	79	73	65	57	64	54	61	57
2,500-9,999	67	57	53	49	47	43	40	41	39	38
Under 2,500	28	22	18	19	16	17	12	14	12	14

service (45%) compared to about a third for each in 1990 (table 37). In 1993, about 90% of the departments serving a population of 25,000 or more maintained computerized files on arrests and calls for service.

At least a third of all local police departments were also maintaining the following types of computerized information files during 1993: traffic accidents (42%), stolen property (39%), warrants (36%), summary Uniform Crime Reports (35%), criminal histories (34%), agency personnel (34%), and stolen vehicles (34%). A majority of the departments serving a population of 10,000 or more maintained these types of files.

Table 38. Types of computerized information files maintained by fewer than a third of local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies maintaining computerized information files on:							
	Inventory	Evidence	Payroll	Driver's li-cense information	Sum-moneses	Vehicle regis-tration	UCR incident-based	Finger-prints
All sizes	27%	26%	20%	19%	18%	18%	18%	6%
1,000,000 or more	83%	75%	100%	67%	33%	67%	33%	83%
500,000-999,999	74	89	89	48	51	55	40	82
250,000-499,999	71	73	89	53	27	53	33	51
100,000-249,999	66	74	76	49	32	53	40	49
50,000-99,999	59	76	63	41	35	41	39	30
25,000-49,999	51	53	53	31	36	30	37	10
10,000-24,999	37	47	33	26	33	30	31	7
2,500-9,999	31	28	19	20	23	21	21	5
Under 2,500	13	8	7	11	6	9	8	1

Less than a third of local police departments reported that they maintained computer files containing the following types of information: inventory (27%), evidence (26%), payroll (20%), driver's license information (19%), summonses (18%), vehicle registration (18%), incident-based Uniform Crime Reports (18%) and fingerprints (6%) (table 38). A majority of the departments serving a population of 25,000 or more were maintaining files on inventory, evidence, and payroll.

Table 39. Selected subject areas of written policy directives maintained by local police departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies maintaining a written policy directive pertaining to:												
	Deadly force	Pursuit driving	Employee conduct and appearance	Domestic disputes	Juveniles	Citizen complaints	Off-duty employ-ment	Mentally ill persons	Strip searches	Confidential funds	Em-ployee coun-seling	Home-less persons	Private security firms
All sizes	89%	87%	87%	81%	78%	76%	68%	53%	50%	43%	33%	21%	20%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	58%	42%
500,000-999,999	100	100	100	96	100	96	100	96	82	82	93	33	55
250,000-499,999	100	100	100	98	100	100	98	93	73	93	93	31	40
100,000-249,999	100	100	99	95	97	97	99	85	71	86	90	23	25
50,000-99,999	99	99	99	96	93	97	94	81	82	83	84	29	18
25,000-49,999	100	100	100	92	93	91	95	67	65	70	73	27	29
10,000-24,999	99	98	97	93	90	88	91	76	76	60	51	27	22
2,500-9,999	96	95	94	87	84	82	77	54	54	49	32	19	22
Under 2,500	78	75	75	70	66	64	47	41	35	25	16	19	15

Policy directives

Nearly all local police departments serving a population of 2,500 or more maintained written policy directives on the use of deadly force, pursuit driving, and employee conduct and appearance (table 39). About three-fourths of the departments serving a population under 2,500 had policy directives covering these subjects as well.

Overall, departments with a policy directive on deadly force employed 99% of all officers, and those with directives on pursuit driving, and employee conduct and appearance employed 98% of all officers.

At least two-thirds of all local police departments also had policy directives that addressed the handling of domestic disputes, juveniles, citizen complaints, and off-duty employment by officers. At least 88% of the departments in each population category of 10,000 or more had a directive on these matters.

Departments with a policy directive pertaining to off-duty employment employed 93% of all local police officers nationwide and more than 80% of officers were employed by a department with a policy directive on the handling of juveniles, citizen complaints, and domestic disputes.

About half of local police departments had a written policy directive pertaining to the handling of mentally ill persons and to the conducting of strip searches. Nearly half had a directive on the use of confidential funds, and a third maintained a directive pertaining to employee counseling assistance.

Four-fifths of all local police officers were employed by a department with a directive on the handling of mentally ill persons, and three-fourths were employed by a department with a directive on strip searches, use of confidential funds, and employee counseling assistance.

Methodology

The Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey collects data from a nationally representative sample of the more than 17,000 publicly funded State and local law enforcement agencies in the United States. This report focuses on general purpose local police departments operated by a municipal or county government. Police departments with special jurisdictions such as parks, transit systems, airports, or school systems have been defined as special police and are not included.

The population served categories used in this report are based on official 1990 Census Bureau counts for cities and counties. For some county police departments, the population served was derived by subtracting the population of cities within the county that were served by municipal police from the overall county population.

All 854 State and local law enforcement agencies in the United States with 100 or more sworn officers (as reported in the 1992 BJS Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies) received the full-length LEMAS questionnaire. The 854 self-representing (SR) agencies were supplemented by a nationally representative sample of agencies with fewer than 100 sworn officers. These nonself-representing (NSR) agencies were chosen using a stratified random sample with cells based on the type of agency (local police, sheriff, or special police), size of population served, and number of sworn officers. The 2,416 NSR agencies received a slightly abbreviated version of the LEMAS questionnaire that was mailed to the SR agencies.

The initial mailing of the survey questionnaire was conducted in August 1993. The pay period containing June 15, 1993, was used as the reference date for personnel-related questions and June 30, 1993, for other

questions. The data were collected by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

After two followup mailings and additional telephone calls as needed, a final total of 3,028 agencies responded to the LEMAS questionnaire, including 831 SR agencies and 2,197 NSR agencies. The overall response rate was 92.6%. The final database includes responses from 1,827 local police departments, 918 sheriffs' departments, 234 special police departments, and the 49 primary State police departments.

The base weight for all SR agencies is 1. For NSR local and special police departments, the base weight is 8, and for NSR sheriffs' departments it is 4. The final weight associated with every agency, both SR and NSR, is the product of the base weight and a factor that adjusted for any nonresponding agencies in each cell. This agency nonresponse factor was based on number of sworn officers for SR agencies and on number of agencies for NSR agencies.

Some responding agencies did not fully complete the LEMAS questionnaire. When an agency did not supply a response to an item, a donor agency was randomly selected from responding agencies in the same sample cell. The donor agency's value for the item was placed into the nonresponding agency's response field with an indicator that the value had been imputed. Complete documentation regarding sampling procedures and nonresponse adjustments is available upon request.

Data on the number of employees and on the amount of agency expenditures in this report are not comparable with figures based on the BJS Survey of Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment series. In the latter, these data are presented by governmental function, whereas in the LEMAS survey expenditures are classified by type of agency. For example, what might

be attributed to sheriffs' departments in the LEMAS survey would be apportioned among various functions, such as police protection and corrections, in the expenditure and employment series. Also, the LEMAS figures for operating expenditures include employee benefits, but the expenditure and employment figures do not.

Because the data from agencies with fewer than 100 sworn personnel were collected from a sample, the results are subject to sampling error. All statements of comparison in this report have been tested to ensure that observed differences between values are significant at 2 standard errors (the 95-percent confidence level) or higher.