



Sheriffs' Offices, Procedures, Policies, and Technology, 2020 – Statistical Tables

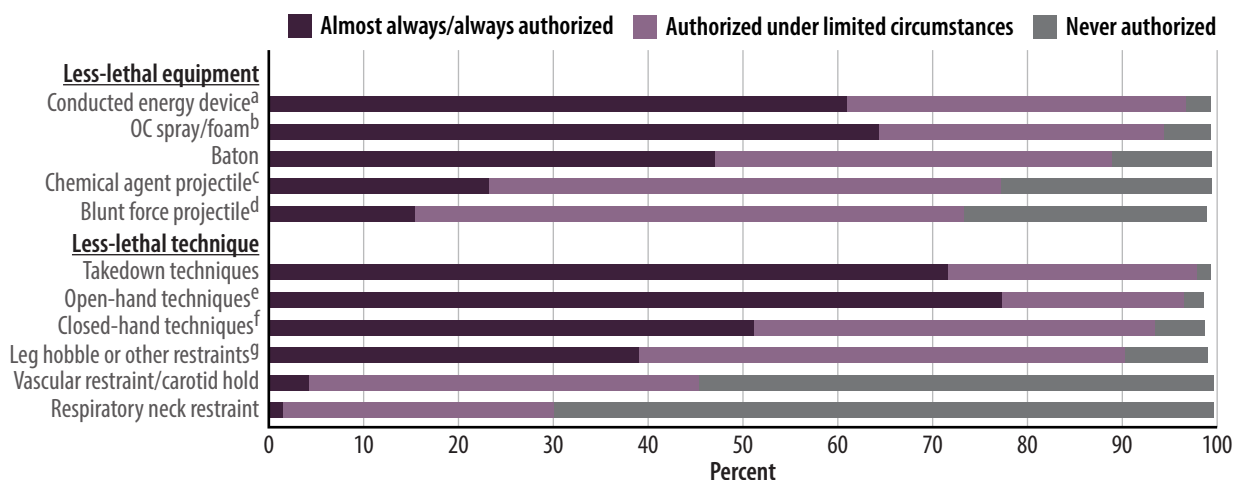
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Seventy percent of sheriffs' offices never authorized respiratory neck restraints in 2020, while 29% did so only in limited circumstances and 1% almost always or always authorized them (figure 1). Figure 1 displays the authorization of less-lethal equipment and techniques in 2020. Less-lethal equipment and techniques are weapons and tactics that are not intended to cause death or serious injury. More than half (54%) of sheriffs' offices never authorized vascular restraints or carotid holds. About 77% of sheriffs' offices almost always or always authorized open-hand techniques, and another 19% authorized them in limited circumstances. Similarly, 72% almost always or

always authorized takedown techniques, and another 26% authorized them under limited circumstances. Among less-lethal equipment, sheriffs' offices were more likely to almost always or always authorize oleoresin capscicum (OC) spray or foam (64%) and conducted energy devices such as Tasers and stun guns (61%) than other less-lethal equipment.

This report uses selected variables from the 2020 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) data collection, conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), to describe equipment, policies, and procedures in sheriffs' offices. Additionally,

FIGURE 1
Percent of sheriffs' offices that authorized selected less-lethal equipment and techniques, by authorization level, 2020



Note: Less-lethal equipment and techniques denote weapons and tactics that are not intended to cause death or serious injury. See tables 1 and 2 for estimates and appendix tables 1 and 2 for standard errors.

^aFor example, Tasers or stun guns.

^bFor example, pepper spray. OC stands for oleoresin capscium.

^cFor example, CS (o-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile) gas/tear gas or OC pellets.

^dFor example, bean bags or rubber bullets.

^eFor example, grabs, holds, and joint locks.

^fFor example, punches, elbow strikes, and kicks.

^gExcludes handcuffs.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.



this report describes the percentage of deputies who work in sheriffs' offices with said equipment, policies, and procedures. LEMAS excludes sheriffs' offices that did not have primary law enforcement duties in their jurisdiction (for example, sheriffs' offices that had jail or court duties only). For information on personnel in sheriffs' offices, see *Sheriffs' Offices Personnel, 2020* (NCJ 305200, BJS, November 2022).

Findings in this report are primarily based on the 2020 LEMAS survey. Conducted periodically since 1987, the LEMAS survey collects data on a range of topics from a nationally representative sample of general-purpose state and local law enforcement agencies. (See *Methodology in Sheriffs' Offices Personnel, 2020* (NCJ 305200, BJS, November 2022).)

Highlights

- In 2020, about 29% of sheriffs' offices authorized respiratory neck restraints only under limited circumstances, and 26% of deputies worked in these offices.
- About 68% of sheriffs' offices deployed body-worn cameras in 2020.
- Most (91%) sheriffs' offices required annual in-service training hours for full-time sworn deputies in 2020, with an average requirement of 38 hours.
- In 2020, about 10% of sheriffs' offices had deputies check immigration status during a traffic stop.
- About 29% of sheriffs' offices maintained a written community policing plan in 2020, compared to 38% in 2016.
- In 2020, about 10% of all sheriffs' offices had a civilian complaint review board or agency.
- About 30% of sheriffs' offices required investigations by an external agency for use of force resulting in death, and 37% of all deputies worked in such offices.
- While 28% of sheriffs' offices used data for hot spot analysis, about 62% of deputies were employed by an office using data for hot spot analysis in 2020.
- In 2020, about 91% of all sheriffs' offices used social media, an increase from 85% in 2016.

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Equipment and operations

- In 2020, about 97% of sheriffs' offices authorized conducted energy devices, either under limited circumstances (36%) or almost always (61%) (**table 1**). There were no statistically significant differences in the pattern of the devices' authorization by office size.
- Sheriffs' offices with 24 or fewer full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies in 2020 were less likely to almost always or always authorize the use of batons (43%) than offices with 500 or more FTE sworn deputies.

About 58% of deputies worked in offices that almost always or always authorized batons.¹

- More than half (54%) of all sheriffs' offices in 2020 authorized the use of chemical agent projectiles under limited circumstances, while less than a quarter (23%) almost always or always authorized their use. About 58% of deputies worked in offices that authorized chemical agent projectiles in limited circumstances.

¹“Deputies” refers to FTE sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

TABLE 1**Percent of sheriffs' offices that authorized less-lethal equipment, by size of office, type of equipment, and authorization level, 2020**

Equipment and authorization level	Size of office ^a							All deputies ^b
	All sizes	500 or more FTE sworn deputies*	250–499	100–249	50–99	25–49	24 or fewer	
Conducted energy device^c								
Authorized	96.7%	96.6%	98.3%	96.8%	96.9%	95.9%	96.9%	97.4%
Almost always/always authorized	61.0	55.2	60.0	57.8	58.5	63.6	61.3	61.6
Authorized under limited circumstances	35.7	41.4	38.3	38.9	38.4	32.3	35.6	35.8
OC spray/foam^d								
Authorized	94.4%	100%	95.0% †	97.8% †	94.3%	91.9% †	94.7% †	96.9%
Almost always/always authorized	64.4	62.1	70.0	64.9	62.2	69.6	62.5	66.9
Authorized under limited circumstances	30.0	37.9	25.0 †	33.0	32.1	22.4 †	32.2	30.0
Baton								
Authorized	88.9%	96.6%	96.7%	91.7%	94.3%	90.3% ‡	86.0% †	94.6%
Almost always/always authorized	47.1	55.2	66.7 †	54.4	52.9	48.3	43.0 †	57.8
Authorized under limited circumstances	41.8	41.4	30.0 †	37.3	41.4	42.0	43.0	36.8
Chemical agent projectile^e								
Authorized	77.1%	96.6%	91.7% †	97.8%	96.9%	79.2% †	67.5% †	90.6%
Almost always/always authorized	23.3	31.0 !	30.0	26.1	31.5	22.2	20.9	32.3
Authorized under limited circumstances	53.9	65.5	61.7	71.7	65.4	57.0	46.6 †	58.3
Blunt force projectile^f								
Authorized	73.4%	100%	95.0% †	94.1% †	96.0% ‡	77.9% †	61.4% †	91.4%
Almost always/always authorized	15.5	34.5 !	30.0	17.3	20.4 !	19.5	11.4	30.5
Authorized under limited circumstances	57.8	65.5	65.0	76.8 †	75.5	58.5	50.1 †	61.0

Note: Less-lethal equipment denotes weapons that are not intended to cause death or serious injury. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 1 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

^bReflects the percentage of FTE sworn deputies whose offices authorized the equipment. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

^cFor example, Tasers or stun guns.

^dFor example, pepper spray. OC stands for oleoresin capscium.

^eFor example, CS (o-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile) gas/tear gas or OC pellets.

^fFor example, bean bags or rubber bullets.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

- In 2020, about 26% of deputies worked in sheriffs' offices that authorized respiratory neck restraints in limited circumstances, and 39% worked in offices that authorized vascular restraints or carotid holds in limited circumstances (**table 2**).
- Sheriffs' offices with 100 or more FTE sworn deputies were more likely to almost always or always authorize closed-hand techniques (65%) than offices with fewer than 100 FTE sworn deputies (49%) in 2020 (not shown in tables).

TABLE 2
Percent of sheriffs' offices that authorized less-lethal techniques, by size of office, type of technique, and authorization level, 2020

Technique and authorization level	Size of office ^a							All deputies ^b
	All sizes	500 or more FTE sworn deputies*	250–499	100–249	50–99	25–49	24 or fewer	
Takedown techniques								
Authorized	97.9%	96.6%	96.7%	97.8%	97.5%	97.4%	98.4%	96.8%
Almost always/always authorized	71.6	65.5	76.7 †	74.1 ‡	73.8	69.4	71.6	73.1
Authorized under limited circumstances	26.3	31.0!	20.0	23.8	23.7	28.1	26.8	23.8
Open-hand techniques^c								
Authorized	96.6%	100%	98.3% †	98.9% †	97.5%	95.9% ‡	96.1% †	98.7%
Almost always/always authorized	77.4	69.0	81.7 †	82.7 †	82.4 ‡	76.6	75.8	81.1
Authorized under limited circumstances	19.1	31.0!	16.7!	16.2	15.1!	19.3	20.3	17.5
Closed-hand techniques^d								
Authorized	93.5%	96.6%	96.7%	98.9%	92.0%	93.2%	93.0%	96.3%
Almost always/always authorized	51.2	58.6	70.0 †	64.9	50.4	48.4	49.3 ‡	60.9
Authorized under limited circumstances	42.3	37.9	26.7 †	34.0	41.5	44.8	43.7	35.3
Leg hobble^e								
Authorized	90.3%	93.1%	91.7%	94.1%	90.5%	90.7%	89.4%	92.1%
Almost always/always authorized	39.1	44.8	38.3	37.7	46.8	33.6	39.7	45.4
Authorized under limited circumstances	51.2	48.3	53.3	56.4	43.7	57.1	49.6	46.7
Vascular restraint/carotid hold								
Authorized	45.4%	37.9%	43.3%	42.9%	43.8%	49.2%	44.9%	40.8%
Almost always/always authorized	4.2	0	1.7!	1.1!	3.1!	4.1!	5.2!	1.9
Authorized under limited circumstances	41.2	37.9	41.7	41.8	40.6	45.1	39.7	38.9
Respiratory neck restraint								
Authorized	30.1%	27.6%!	28.3%	34.8%	14.9%!	31.0%	32.5%	26.6%
Almost always/always authorized	1.5!	0	0	0	0	2.8!	1.6!	0.5!
Authorized under limited circumstances	28.6	27.6!	28.3	34.8	14.9!	28.3	30.9	26.0

Note: Less-lethal techniques denotes tactics that are not intended to cause death or serious injury. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

^bReflects the percentage of FTE sworn deputies whose offices authorized the technique. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

^cFor example, grabs, holds, and joint locks.

^dFor example, punches, elbow strikes, and kicks.

^eExcludes handcuffs.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

- Almost all sheriffs' offices in 2020 authorized semiautomatic rifles (98%) and shotguns or manual rifles (94%) for on-duty sworn deputies, while a third authorized fully automatic rifles (33%) on duty (table 3).
- In 2020, about half of sheriffs' offices authorized semiautomatic rifles (51%) and shotguns or manual rifles (49%) for off-duty deputies, while about 10% authorized fully automatic rifles off duty.
- All sheriffs' offices authorized handguns for sworn deputies on duty in 2020, while 92% authorized them for deputies off duty.

TABLE 3
Percent of sheriffs' offices that authorized selected firearms, by duty status of officers and size of office, 2020

Size of office ^a	On-duty status				Off-duty status			
	Handgun	Shotgun or manual rifle	Semiautomatic rifle	Fully automatic rifle	Handgun	Shotgun or manual rifle	Semiautomatic rifle	Fully automatic rifle
All sizes	100%	93.8%	97.8%	33.4%	92.4%	48.5%	50.6%	10.1%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies*	100	100	100	37.9	93.1	48.3	44.8	3.4!
250–499	100	91.7 †	98.3 †	26.7 †	98.3 †	43.3	45.0	15.0!
100–249	100	90.6 †	97.8 †	38.2	95.7	47.7	50.4	8.6
50–99	100	96.5	99.6 †	34.4	96.9	39.5	36.8	5.9!
25–49	100	91.7 †	100	34.8	88.7	48.6	52.5	9.8!
24 or fewer	100	94.5 †	96.5 †	32.1	92.1	50.9	53.4	11.3
All deputies ^b	100%	95.2%	99.1%	39.1%	89.1%	43.6%	43.2%	7.8%

Note: See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

^bReflects the percentage of FTE sworn deputies whose offices authorized the selected firearm. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

- In 2020, more than two-thirds (68%) of deputies worked in sheriffs' offices that used body-worn cameras (**table 4**).
- About two-thirds of all sheriffs' offices deployed video cameras in patrol cars (68%) or on deputies (65%) in 2020, compared to a third that used fixed site surveillance in public areas (36%) or on aerial drones (29%).
- About two-thirds (66%) of sheriffs' offices with 500 or more FTE sworn deputies used video cameras as part of mobile surveillance, on aerial drones, in patrol cars, and on deputies in 2020.
- In 2020, about 65% of all sheriffs' offices used body-worn cameras, a 65% increase from the 39% of offices in 2016 (**figure 2**). Across sheriffs' offices of different sizes, the percentage that used body-worn cameras in 2020 increased by at least 50% from 2016.
- The percentage of sheriffs' offices employing 250 to 499 FTE sworn deputies that used body-worn cameras more than doubled, from 30% in 2016 to 72% in 2020.

TABLE 4
Percent of sheriffs' offices that used selected types of video cameras, by size of office, 2020

Size of office ^a	Fixed site surveillance in public	In patrol cars	Mobile surveillance	On aerial drones	On deputies (body-worn cameras)	On weapons
All sizes	36.1%	67.6%	19.8%	29.1%	64.6%	1.6%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies*	55.2	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	6.9!
250–499	50.0	71.7	41.7 †	60.0	71.7	1.7!
100–249	55.5	72.8	41.8 †	64.1	60.9	2.7!
50–99	43.9	70.6	18.6 †	45.2 †	61.0	3.1!
25–49	34.3 †	63.6	20.8 †	28.9 †	65.0	1.4!
24 or fewer	30.9 †	67.5	13.9 †	17.6 †	65.4	1.0!
All deputies ^b	43.9%	64.9%	41.6%	55.4%	67.7%	2.5%

Note: See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

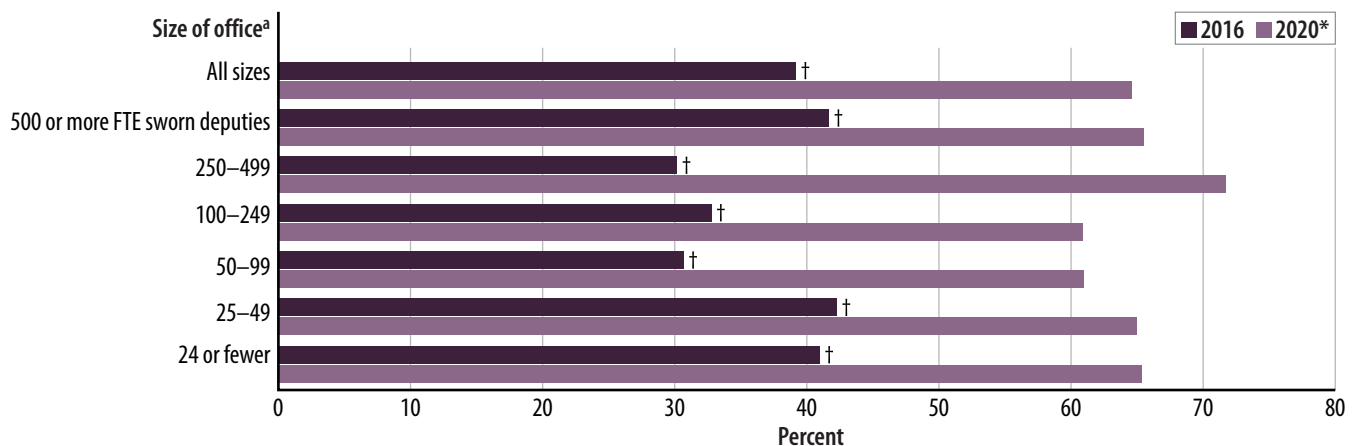
! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

^bReflects the percentage of FTE sworn deputies whose offices authorized the video camera. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

FIGURE 2
Percent of sheriffs' offices that used body-worn cameras, by size of office, 2016 and 2020



Note: See appendix table 5 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison year.

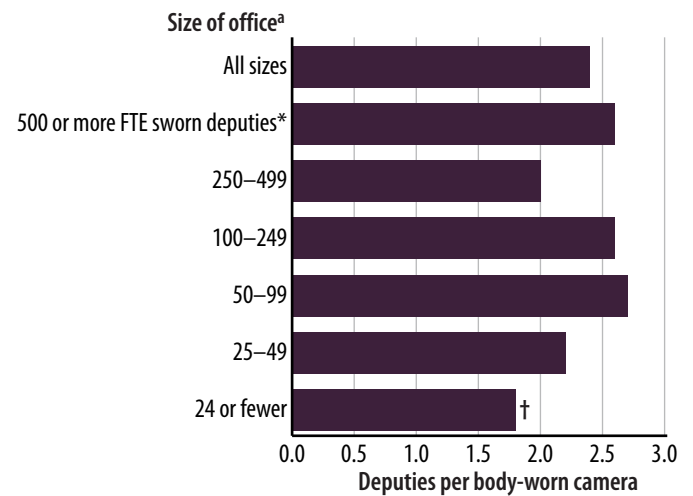
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

- Overall, sheriffs' offices had one body-worn camera for every 2.4 deputies in 2020 (figure 3).
- In 2020, sheriffs' offices with 24 or fewer FTE sworn deputies had a smaller deputy-to-camera ratio (1.8 deputies per body-worn camera) than most larger offices.
- Almost all (97%) sheriffs' offices had K-9 units in 2020, and these offices employed almost 5,400 handlers and more than 5,500 dogs (table 5).
- More than 89% of deputies worked in sheriffs' offices that had K-9 units.
- In 2020, K-9 units were most frequently deployed for drug detection (98%), followed by person trailing (80%) and general enforcement (72%).
- Sheriffs' offices employing 500 or more FTE sworn deputies were more likely to have K-9 units for bomb or explosive detection (83%) than offices employing 50 to 499 (37%, not shown in tables).

FIGURE 3
Ratio of deputies to body-worn cameras in sheriffs' offices, by size of office, 2020



Note: Ratio is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies) in the given stratum and the total number of body-worn cameras reported by offices in that stratum. See appendix table 6 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of FTE sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

TABLE 5**Percent of sheriffs' offices that used K-9 units and number of handlers and K-9s, by selected functions and size of office, 2020**

Size of office ^b	Percent of offices with K-9 units	Total number of K-9 handlers	Total number of K-9s	Percent of sheriffs' offices using K-9 units for selected functions ^a				
				Bomb/explosive detection	Cadaver detection	Drug detection	Person trailing	General enforcement
All sizes	96.6%	5,391	5,548	16.6%	3.8%	98.1%	80.1%	72.1%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies*	100	699	753	82.8	41.4	96.6	82.8	93.1
250–499	96.8 †	633	672	65.0 †	6.7 †	96.7	88.3	86.7 †
100–249	90.8 †	1,156 †	1,202 †	38.5 †	6.7 †	98.3	90.0 †	73.3 †
50–99	76.3 †	1,005 †	1,021 ‡	28.7 †	3.2 †	96.1	74.7	71.4 †
25–49	43.0 †	948 ‡	949	7.4 †	1.8 †	100 †	85.9	78.5 †
24 or fewer	62.8 †	950 †	951	1.1 †	2.2 †	97.7	73.8	64.6 †
All deputies ^c	89.5%	~	~	53.5%	22.2%	98.1%	86.1%	82.9%

Note: See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

~Not applicable.

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

^aReflects the percentage of use for selected functions among offices reporting an active K-9 program.

^bSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

^cReflects the percentage of FTE sworn deputies whose offices had K-9 units or used K-9 units for the selected functions. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

Policies

- Most (91%) sheriffs' offices required annual in-service training in 2020, including 86% of offices that had state-mandated training hours and 36% that had additional training hours (**table 6**).²
- In 2020, sheriffs' offices required an average of 38 annual in-service training hours, with 29 of these hours being state mandated.
- Sheriffs' offices with 500 or more FTE sworn deputies were more likely to require additional training hours (72%) on top of state-mandated training hours than offices with fewer than 250 deputies.
- More than 95% of all sheriffs' offices had written policies or procedural directives for the use of deadly force (98%), code of conduct or appearance (98%), use of less-lethal force (98%), vehicle pursuits (97%), reporting use of force (97%), firearm discharge (96%), off-duty conduct (96%), and prisoner transport (96%) in 2020 (**table 7**).
- In 2020, most sheriffs' offices had written policies or procedures to address motor vehicle stops (92%), juvenile populations (91%), domestic disputes (91%), civilian complaints (91%), strip searches (87%), social media use (87%), persons with mental illness (87%), racial profiling or unbiased policing (87%), active shooters (86%), and in-custody deaths (85%).
- Less than half of sheriffs' offices had written policies or procedural directives in 2020 for checking on immigration status by road deputies (28%), maximum work hours per day (41%), persons experiencing homelessness (42%), detaining immigration violators (43%), and mass demonstrations (48%).

²Additional training hours can include training required by local law, by court order, or by the department itself without a legal mandate.

TABLE 6**Percent of sheriffs' offices that required annual in-service training of nonprobationary deputies, by size of office, 2020**

Size of office ^b	Total training hours		State-mandated hours		Additional training hours ^a	
	Percent of offices ^c	Average number of hours ^d	Percent of offices ^c	Average number of hours ^d	Percent of offices ^c	Average number of hours ^d
All sizes	91.2%	38	86.4%	29	35.9%	10
500 or more FTE sworn deputies*	96.6	36	89.7	18	72.4	18
250–499	98.3	40 †	93.3	22 †	66.7	18
100–249	97.8	38	82.5	21 †	61.4 †	17
50–99	97.5	49	91.2	36	39.8 †	13
25–49	95.9	37	91.7	28 †	36.2 †	8 †
24 or fewer	86.4 †	37	83.3 ‡	30 †	28.4 †	7 †
All deputies ^e	96.8%	38	89.5%	24	52.6%	14

Note: See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

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

^aFor example, training required by local law, by court order, or by the office itself without a legal mandate.

^bSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

^cReflects the percentage of offices that required at least 1 training hour.

^dAverage number of hours includes offices that reported zero annual hours total, state, or additional in-service training.

^eReflects the percentage of FTE sworn deputies whose offices required the annual in-service training, or reflects the average number of hours of training required by the average deputy. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

TABLE 7**Percent of sheriffs' offices with written policies or procedural directives, by selected topic and size of office, 2020**

Topic of written policy or procedural directive	Size of office ^a							All deputies ^b
	All sizes	500 or more FTE sworn deputies*	250–499	100–249	50–99	25–49	24 or fewer	
Officer conduct								
Code of conduct and appearance	98.0%	100%	100%	99.5% †	100%	97.2%	97.6% †	99.5%
Firearm discharge	96.2	100	100	99.5 †	100	97.2	94.2 †	99.4
Maximum work hours per day	41.3	69.0	71.7	67.2	46.8 †	44.6 †	32.4 †	61.7
Off-duty conduct	96.0	100	98.3 †	98.4 †	100	95.9 ‡	94.5 †	98.4
Use of deadly force	98.2	100	100	99.5 †	100	97.2	97.8 †	99.5
Use of less-lethal force	97.8	100	100	99.5 †	100	97.2	97.2 †	99.5
Dealing with special populations/situations								
Domestic disputes	90.6%	100%	98.3% †	97.3% †	91.6% †	86.2% †	90.4% †	95.7%
Homeless persons	42.2	69.0	50.0 †	40.2 †	49.3 †	41.5 †	40.2 †	55.1
Juveniles	90.8	100	96.7 †	98.4 †	91.6 †	91.5 †	88.7 †	96.0
Persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities	77.0	96.6	86.7 †	79.3 †	93.6	76.3 †	72.3 †	86.4
Persons with mental illness	86.9	96.6	98.3	90.6	93.8	84.6 †	84.9 †	93.4
Procedural								
Active shooter	85.9%	93.1%	93.3%	91.7%	86.1%	82.0% †	85.9% †	91.1%
Body-worn cameras	65.4	72.4	75.0	69.2	55.7 ‡	63.4	67.2	71.0
Checking on immigration status by road deputies	28.2	55.2	30.0 †	38.0 †	27.1 †	26.2 †	27.1 †	42.1
Civilian complaints	90.5	100	100	93.9 ‡	97.2	91.5 †	87.4 †	96.5
Coronavirus	74.2	86.2	91.7	83.6	85.3	77.1	68.0 †	85.6
Detaining federal immigration violators	42.8	62.1	55.0	58.0	52.9	38.9 †	38.7 †	57.2
In-custody deaths	84.7	100	96.7 †	94.6 †	91.6 †	83.6 †	81.1 †	93.8
Mass demonstrations	47.7	89.7	91.7	76.9 †	62.0 †	47.1 †	37.0 †	75.5
Motor vehicle stops	92.1	100	98.3 †	97.3 †	97.1	87.6 †	91.6 †	96.5
Prisoner transport	95.8	100	100	98.9 †	99.6 †	95.9 ‡	94.1 †	98.7
Racial profiling or unbiased policing	86.5	100	98.3 †	95.7 †	85.7 †	83.6 †	85.5 †	93.5
Reporting use of force	96.7	100	100	98.9 †	100	95.9 ‡	95.7 †	99.0
Social media use	86.9	100	98.3 †	97.3 †	96.5	90.5 †	80.8 †	96.1
Stop and frisk	80.6	82.8	95.0 †	84.1	79.0	79.0	80.4	85.0
Strip searches	87.4	100	98.3 †	96.2 †	94.3	90.3 †	82.4 †	95.8
Vehicle pursuits	97.0	100	100	99.5 †	97.5	95.9 ‡	96.7 †	98.9

Note: Less-lethal force denotes use of weapons or tactics that are not intended to cause death or serious injury. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

^bReflects the percentage of FTE sworn deputies whose offices had the selected written policy or procedural directive. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

Immigration check policies and practices in sheriffs' offices

- Sixty percent of sheriffs' offices had deputies regularly check immigration status during selected circumstances, such as traffic stops or arrests, in 2020 (table 8).
- Among sheriffs' offices that had deputies check immigration status in at least one selected circumstance in 2020, about 63% had deputies verify immigration status with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- About half (52%) of sheriffs' offices in 2020 had deputies check immigration status when a person they detained was suspected of a federal immigration violation, while 38% of deputies worked in offices with this policy.
- Ten percent of sheriffs' offices instructed deputies to regularly check immigration status during a traffic stop in 2020 and 7% during a street or pedestrian stop.
- Of the sheriffs' offices that did not check immigration status under the selected circumstances in 2020, the most common reason for not checking was that deputies were unable to verify immigration status while in the field (33%) (figure 4).
- In about a fifth of sheriffs' offices where deputies did not regularly check immigration status, offices were concerned about victims not reporting crimes to police (20%) or about being perceived as using racial profiling (19%).

TABLE 8

Percent of sheriffs' offices that regularly checked immigration status in selected circumstances, 2020

Circumstance when deputies checked immigration status	Percent of all offices	Percent of all deputies ^a
In any of the following circumstances ^b	60.3%	44.8%
During a street/pedestrian stop	7.1	3.3
During a traffic stop	10.0	4.7
After an arrest for a misdemeanor offense	27.6	17.6
After an arrest for a felony offense	40.5	29.2
When suspected of a federal immigration violation	51.7	38.1
Deputies verified immigration status with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ^c	62.9%	66.7%

Note: See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

^aReflects the percentage of full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies) whose offices had them check immigration status under selected circumstances. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

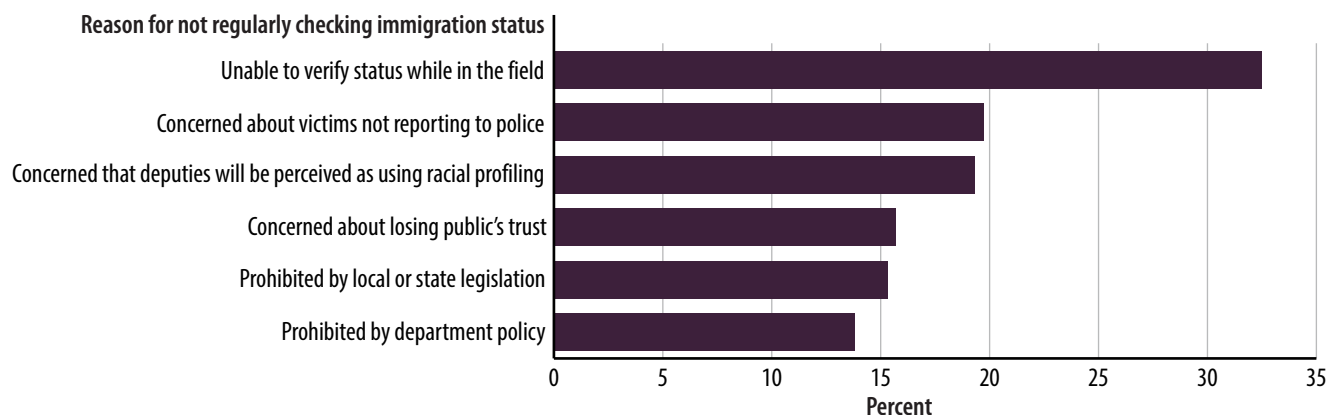
^bRespondents could indicate more than one circumstance in which their deputies checked immigration status.

^cIncludes only offices that had deputies check immigration status in at least one of the selected circumstances.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

FIGURE 4

Selected reasons sheriffs' offices did not regularly check immigration status, 2020

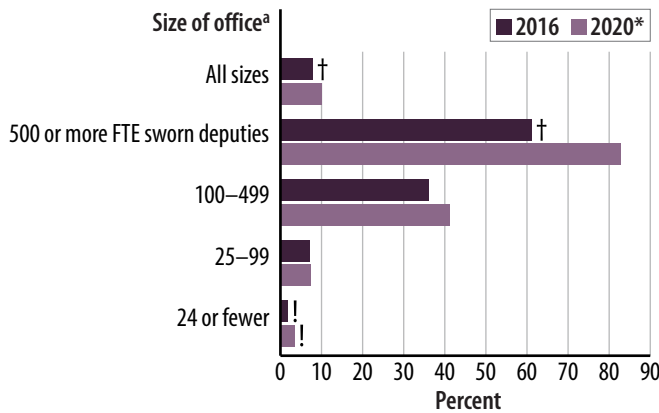


Note: Estimates are based on the 39% of sheriffs' offices that reported they did not regularly check immigration status under any of the selected circumstances. Respondents could indicate more than one reason they did not regularly check immigration status. See appendix table 11 for estimates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

- About 10% of all sheriffs' offices had a computerized early warning or early intervention system for monitoring problematic deputy behavior in 2020, compared to about 8% in 2016 (figure 5).
- In both 2016 and 2020, sheriffs' offices with 500 or more FTE sworn deputies were more likely than smaller offices to have early warning or early interventions systems.

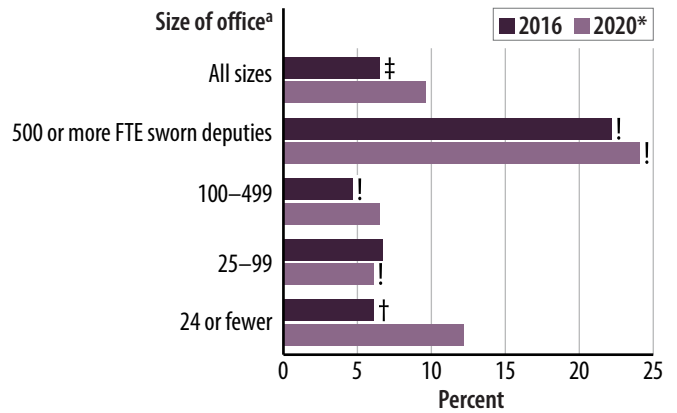
FIGURE 5
Percent of sheriffs' offices with a computerized early warning or early intervention system for monitoring problematic deputy behavior, by size of office, 2016 and 2020



Note: See appendix table 12 for estimates and standard errors.
 *Comparison year.
 †Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
 ! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.
^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

- In 2020, about 10% of all sheriffs' offices had a civilian complaint review board or agency, compared to 6% in 2016 (figure 6).
- Among sheriffs' offices with 24 or fewer FTE sworn deputies, the percentage that had a civilian complaint review board doubled from 6% of offices in 2016 to 12% in 2020.

FIGURE 6
Percent of sheriffs' offices with a civilian complaint review board or agency, by size of office, 2016 and 2020



Note: See appendix table 13 for estimates and standard errors.
 *Comparison year.
 †Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
 ‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
 ! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.
^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

- In 2020, about 30% of all sheriffs' offices required investigations conducted by an external agency for use of force resulting in death, 28% for in-custody deaths not due to use of force, 25% for discharge of a firearm at or in the direction of a person, and 22% for use of force resulting in serious bodily injury (table 9).
- About a third of deputies worked in sheriffs' offices that required external investigations of uses of force that resulted in death (37%) and the discharge of a firearm in the direction of a person (30%), while about a quarter of deputies worked in sheriffs' offices that required external investigations of in-custody deaths not due to use of force (27%) and use of force resulting in serious bodily injury (25%).

TABLE 9
Percent of sheriffs' offices that required external investigations for selected situations, by size of office, 2020

Size of office ^a	Discharge of firearm at or in direction of a person	Use of force resulting in serious bodily injury	Use of force resulting in death	In-custody death not due to use of force
All sizes	25.4%	21.8%	29.7%	28.2%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies*	31.0 †	27.6 †	48.3	17.2 †
250–499	36.7	26.7	40.0	26.7
100–249	40.9	31.5	44.1	37.1
50–99	29.7	25.9	28.8 †	35.1
25–49	28.5	28.7	35.3 ‡	32.6
24 or fewer	20.1	16.2	24.4 †	23.8
All deputies ^b	29.6%	25.2%	37.4%	27.3%

Note: See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

^bReflects the percentage of FTE sworn deputies whose offices required an external investigation for the selected situation. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

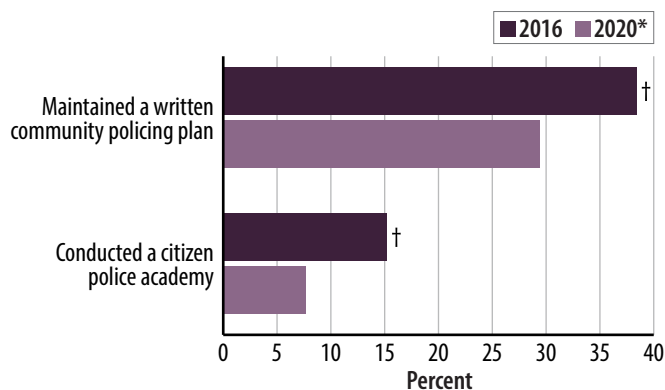
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

Community policing

- In 2020, about 29% of all sheriffs' offices maintained written community policing plans (table 10). Sheriffs' offices employing 500 or more FTE sworn deputies were more likely to have a written community policing plan (59%) than offices employing fewer than 250.
- Sheriffs' offices with 500 or more FTE sworn deputies were more likely to work with a community advisory committee in 2020 (79%) than smaller offices.
- About 55% of sheriffs' offices employing 500 or more FTE sworn deputies conducted citizen police academies in 2020, compared to 40% of offices employing 250 to 499 deputies and 28% of offices employing 100 to 249 deputies.
- A smaller percentage of sheriffs' offices maintained a written community policing plan in 2020 (29%) than in 2016 (38%) (figure 7).
- Eight percent of sheriffs' offices conducted a citizen police academy in 2020, about half the percentage in 2016 (15%).

FIGURE 7

Percent of sheriffs' offices that maintained a written community policing plan or conducted a citizen police academy, 2016 and 2020



Note: See appendix table 16 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

TABLE 10

Percent of sheriffs' offices that engaged in selected community policing activities, by size of office, 2020

Size of office ^a	Maintained a written community policing plan	Worked with a community advisory committee	Conducted citizen range days	Conducted a citizen police academy
All sizes	29.4%	24.8%	9.6%	7.7%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies*	58.6	79.3	27.6!	55.2
250–499	56.7	68.3 †	21.7	40.0 †
100–249	45.6 †	44.0 †	18.4	28.1 †
50–99	38.0 †	45.0 †	20.6	17.1 !
25–49	31.7 †	19.3 †	5.3 !	5.5 !
24 or fewer	22.0 †	16.0 †	6.4	0.5 !
All deputies ^b	42.4%	56.4%	18.0%	29.0%

Note: See appendix table 15 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

^bReflects the percentage of FTE sworn deputies whose offices engaged in the selected community policing activity. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

- More than a third of all sheriffs' offices solicited community feedback on prioritizing crime or disorder problems (41%), evaluating deputy or agency performance (39%), assessing community trust (38%), informing agency policies and procedures (35%), and allocating resources to neighborhoods (34%) in 2020 (table 11).
- Sheriffs' offices with 500 or more FTE sworn deputies were more likely to solicit community feedback on all the selected topics than offices with fewer than 250 deputies.
- About 60% of deputies worked in offices that solicited community feedback to inform agency policies and procedures in 2020, and 62% worked in offices that solicited community feedback to evaluate deputy or agency performance.
- More than three-quarters (76%) of all sheriffs' offices had informal problem-solving partnerships or formal written agreements with state or local law enforcement agencies in 2020 (table 12). About two-thirds (65%) had such arrangements with victim service providers.
- In 2020, about 32% of sheriffs' offices had informal problem-solving partnerships or formal written agreements with neighborhood associations, 29% with business groups, and 28% with academic or university staff.
- Sheriffs' offices employing 500 or more FTE sworn deputies were more likely to have informal problem-solving partnerships or formal written agreements with advocacy groups (90%), neighborhood associations (86%), and business groups (83%) than smaller offices in 2020.

TABLE 11
Percent of sheriffs' offices that solicited feedback from the community for selected topics, by size of office, 2020

Size of office ^a	Allocating resources to neighborhoods	Assessing community trust	Evaluating deputy or agency performance	Informing agency policies and procedures	Prioritizing crime or disorder problems	Training development
All sizes	34.2%	37.8%	38.8%	34.9%	41.3%	29.6%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies*	79.3	79.3	69.0	69.0	82.8	62.1
250–499	81.7	83.3	75.0	75.0	80.0	71.7 ‡
100–249	59.1 †	64.0 †	53.0 †	56.9 †	59.6 †	45.6 †
50–99	63.0 †	53.1 †	52.6 ‡	46.7 †	57.1 †	38.3 †
25–49	31.6 †	34.8 †	39.0 †	32.3 †	34.7 †	32.3 †
24 or fewer	21.4 †	28.3 †	30.8 †	27.1 †	34.6 †	21.1 †
All deputies ^b	64.9%	65.5%	61.8%	60.5%	66.1%	47.2%

Note: See appendix table 17 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

^bReflects the percentage of FTE sworn deputies whose offices solicited feedback from the community for the selected topic. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

TABLE 12**Percent of sheriffs' offices with informal problem-solving partnerships or formal written agreements with selected groups, by size of office, 2020**

Size of office ^a	Academic/ university staff	Advocacy groups	Business groups	Federal law enforcement agencies	Law enforcement organizations	Neighborhood associations	Non-law-enforcement government agencies	State or local law enforcement agencies	Victim service providers
All sizes	28.1%	47.9%	28.6%	59.3%	44.8%	32.3%	49.0%	75.8%	64.7%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies*	72.4	89.7	82.8	79.3	79.3	86.2	82.8	86.2	82.8
250–499	71.7	78.3 †	66.7 †	93.3 †	81.7	78.3 ‡	83.3	93.3 †	91.7 †
100–249	56.0 †	77.3 †	51.7 †	88.7 †	73.5	72.4 †	74.4 ‡	89.7	83.2
50–99	48.9 †	68.1 †	53.9 †	84.3	60.0 †	62.3 †	76.1	88.6	82.6
25–49	36.6 †	50.2 †	33.3 †	66.8 †	53.4 †	35.0 †	52.8 †	78.0	66.7 †
24 or fewer	12.4 †	35.2 †	14.1 †	43.8 †	30.6 †	14.5 †	34.9 †	68.7 †	55.2 †
All deputies ^b	58.8%	73.7%	59.2%	75.5%	64.4%	66.0%	74.6%	87.5%	81.8%

Note: See appendix table 18 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

^bReflects the percentage of FTE sworn deputies whose offices had an informal problem-solving partnership or formal written agreement with the selected group. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

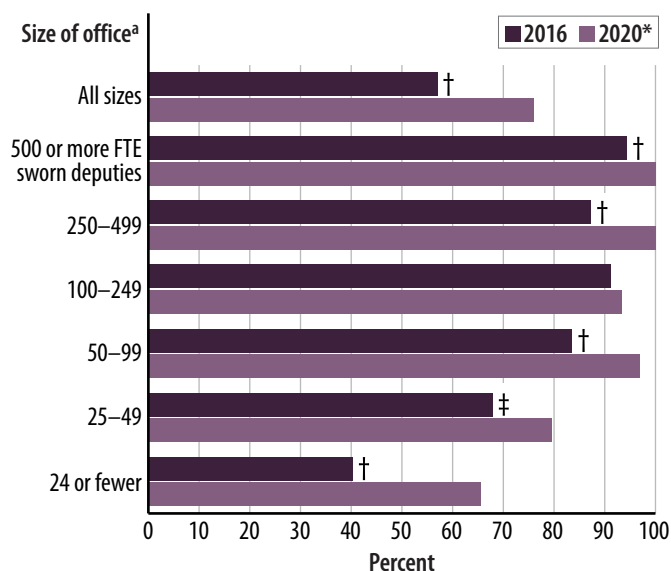
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

Technology

- About 47% of all sheriffs' offices used data for targeted enforcement, 45% for patrol allocation, 28% for hot spot analysis, and 12% for predictive policing (table 13).³
- Sheriffs' offices with 500 or more FTE sworn deputies were more likely to use data for targeted enforcement (93%) and predictive policing (79%) than smaller offices.
- The percentage of sheriffs' offices with a website increased from 2016 (57% of all offices) to 2020 (76%) (figure 8).
- All sheriffs' offices with 250 or more FTE sworn deputies had websites in 2020.
- In 2020, about 65% of sheriffs' offices with 24 or fewer deputies had a website, up from 40% of such offices in 2016.

³Hot spot analysis is the identification of a higher than average number of crimes or victimizations within a predefined geographic area. See <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/209393.pdf>.

FIGURE 8
Percent of sheriffs' offices with a website, by size of office, 2016 and 2020



Note: See appendix table 20 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

TABLE 13
Percent of sheriffs' offices that used data for selected activities, by size of office, 2020

Size of office ^a	Budget allocation	Hot spot analysis	Intelligence analysis	Patrol allocation	Predictive policing	Social network analysis	Targeted enforcement
All sizes	56.1%	27.6%	36.6%	45.3%	11.8%	23.2%	46.9%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies*	96.6	89.7	96.6	89.7	79.3	79.3	93.1
250-499	95.0	85.0	93.3	86.7	65.0 †	75.0	86.7 †
100-249	79.3 †	59.3 †	75.5 †	76.6 †	29.9 †	47.6 †	75.8 †
50-99	65.9 †	37.8 †	39.8 †	55.8 †	9.8 †	26.0 †	53.7 †
25-49	60.0 †	27.9 †	41.6 †	50.6 †	9.5 †	22.2 †	55.2 †
24 or fewer	45.7 †	15.8 †	23.4 †	32.8 †	6.1 †	15.2 †	34.4 †
All deputies ^b	80.8%	61.8%	71.4%	72.9%	37.8%	55.2%	68.0%

Note: See appendix table 19 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

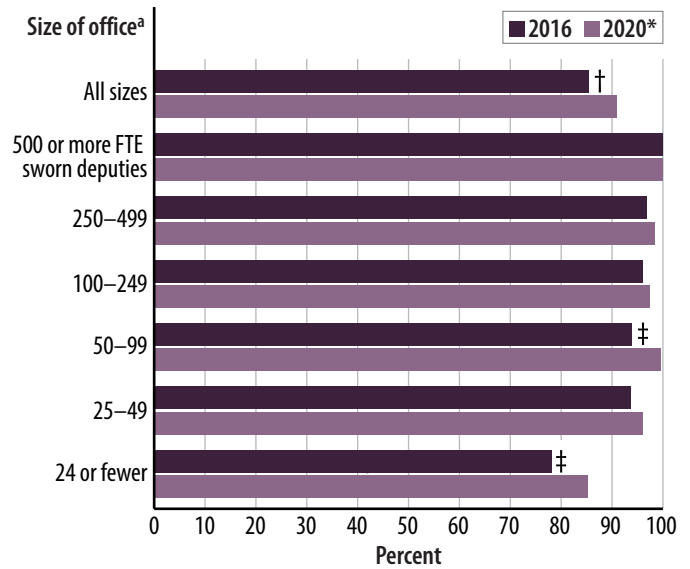
^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

^bReflects the percentage of FTE sworn deputies whose offices used data for the selected activity. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

- In 2020, about 91% of all sheriffs' offices used social media, an increase from 85% in 2016 (figure 9).
- Among sheriffs' offices with 24 or fewer FTE sworn deputies, the percentage that used social media increased from 78% of offices in 2016 to 85% in 2020.
- Most sheriffs' offices in 2020 regularly used a record management system (90%), computer-aided dispatch (84%), or an Automated Fingerprint Identification System or Next Generation Identification system (75%) (table 14).
- Sheriffs' offices with 500 or more FTE sworn deputies were more likely than smaller offices to use a geographic information system, firearm tracing, or infrared (thermal) imagers.

FIGURE 9
Percent of sheriffs' offices that used social media, by size of office, 2016 and 2020



Note: See appendix table 21 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

TABLE 14
Percent of sheriffs' offices that regularly used selected technologies, by size of office, 2020

Size of office ^a	AFIS or NGI	Ballistic imaging	Computer-aided dispatch	Facial recognition	Firearm tracing	Geographic information system	Gunshot detection	Infrared (thermal) imagers	License plate readers	Record management system	Tire deflation devices
All sizes	74.9%	15.8%	84.4%	3.9%	35.0%	66.4%	4.0%	30.6%	20.1%	90.5%	65.5%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies*	100	75.9	100	31.0!	79.3	96.6	24.1!	72.4	89.7	100	58.6
250–499	96.7 †	61.7 †	100	28.3	63.3 †	91.7 †	11.7!	56.7 †	78.3 †	98.3 †	76.7 †
100–249	90.1 †	44.9 †	100	8.1	53.5 †	90.1 ‡	5.4!	51.2 †	60.9 †	99.5 †	78.7 †
50–99	94.3	11.7!	97.2	2.8!	40.0 †	79.0 †	5.9!	27.0 †	34.5 †	91.0 †	82.8 †
25–49	85.9 †	19.8 †	87.4 †	1.5!	52.9 †	75.1 †	2.8!	34.2 †	25.4 †	97.4	72.2 †
24 or fewer	61.9 †	6.7 †	76.7 †	2.6!	21.2 †	54.3 †	3.0!	24.4 †	3.7!	85.5 †	56.5
All deputies ^b	92.1%	50.1%	96.5%	22.2%	61.4%	87.1%	11.9%	54.6%	60.7%	97.3%	74.3%

Note: AFIS denotes Automated Fingerprint Identification System. NGI denotes Next Generation Identification. See appendix table 22 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

^bReflects the percentage of FTE sworn deputies whose offices used the selected technology. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

Methodology

For complete details on the research methodology used in this report, see *Sheriffs' Offices Personnel, 2020* (NCJ 305200, BJS, November 2022) at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/sheriffs-offices-personnel-2020>.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Standard errors for table 1: Percent of sheriffs' offices that authorized less-lethal equipment, by size of office, type of equipment, and authorization level, 2020**

Equipment and authorization level	Size of office							All deputies
	All sizes	500 or more FTE sworn deputies	250–499	100–249	50–99	25–49	24 or fewer	
Conducted energy device								
Authorized	0.86%	1.64%	0.80%	0.66%	2.61%	2.22%	1.18%	0.54%
Almost always/always authorized	2.31	4.46	3.06	3.15	7.51	5.29	3.29	2.29
Authorized under limited circumstances	2.27	4.42	3.03	2.97	7.41	5.14	3.24	2.22
OC spray/foam								
Authorized	1.14%	0.00%	1.36%	0.53%	3.45%	3.00%	1.55%	0.62%
Almost always/always authorized	2.28	4.35	2.86	2.76	7.36	5.08	3.29	2.15
Authorized under limited circumstances	2.17	4.35	2.70	2.64	7.12	4.59	3.17	2.06
Baton								
Authorized	1.54%	1.64%	1.12%	3.56%	3.45%	3.23%	2.36%	0.90%
Almost always/always authorized	2.38	4.46	2.94	3.61	7.63	5.52	3.35	2.39
Authorized under limited circumstances	2.36	4.42	2.86	2.88	7.52	5.46	3.35	2.26
Chemical agent projectile								
Authorized	2.00%	1.64%	1.72%	0.53%	2.61%	4.44%	3.14%	1.12%
Almost always/always authorized	2.00	4.15	2.86	3.46	7.15	4.57	2.75	2.94
Authorized under limited circumstances	2.36	4.27	3.03	3.46	7.30	5.45	3.34	2.76
Blunt force projectile								
Authorized	2.04%	0.00%	1.36%	0.92%	2.33%	4.55%	3.23%	0.89%
Almost always/always authorized	1.66	4.27	2.86	1.72	6.21	4.35	2.07	2.96
Authorized under limited circumstances	2.31	4.27	2.98	2.08	6.48	5.40	3.36	2.78

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Standard errors for table 2: Percent of sheriffs' offices that authorized less-lethal techniques, by size of office, type of technique, and authorization level, 2020

Technique and authorization level	Size of office							All deputies
	All sizes	500 or more FTE sworn deputies	250–499	100–249	50–99	25–49	24 or fewer	
Takedown techniques								
Authorized	0.67%	1.64%	1.12%	0.53%	2.33%	1.69%	0.90%	0.89%
Almost always/always authorized	2.15	4.27	2.64	2.24	6.68	5.08	3.06	1.97
Authorized under limited circumstances	2.10	4.15	2.50	2.11	6.48	4.95	3.00	1.81
Open-hand techniques								
Authorized	0.91%	0.00%	0.80%	0.37%	2.33%	2.18%	1.34%	0.39%
Almost always/always authorized	1.99	4.15	2.41	1.72	5.70	4.64	2.90	1.57
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.87	4.15	2.33	1.65	5.37	4.31	2.74	1.52
Closed-hand techniques								
Authorized	1.22%	1.64%	1.12%	0.37%	4.24%	2.70%	1.75%	0.78%
Almost always/always authorized	2.37	4.42	2.86	2.76	7.62	5.49	3.37	2.31
Authorized under limited circumstances	2.33	4.35	2.76	2.70	7.51	5.41	3.32	2.20
Leg hobble								
Authorized	1.40%	2.27%	1.72%	0.92%	4.25%	3.16%	2.05%	1.14%
Almost always/always authorized	2.32	4.46	3.03	3.94	7.57	5.23	3.31	2.69
Authorized under limited circumstances	2.39	4.48	3.11	3.81	7.55	5.47	3.39	2.50
Vascular restraint/carotid hold								
Authorized	2.38%	4.35%	3.09%	3.57%	7.58%	5.50%	3.35%	2.36%
Almost always/always authorized	1.00	0.00	0.80	0.37	2.61	2.22	1.51	0.50
Authorized under limited circumstances	2.35	4.35	3.08	3.56	7.52	5.49	3.28	2.32
Respiratory neck restraint								
Authorized	2.17%	4.01%	2.81%	3.49%	5.45%	5.12%	3.15%	1.90%
Almost always/always authorized	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.82	0.87	0.27
Authorized under limited circumstances	2.13	4.01	2.81	3.49	5.45	4.99	3.10	1.88

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Standard errors for table 3: Percent of sheriffs' offices that authorized selected firearms, by duty status of officers and size of office, 2020

Size of office	On-duty status				Off-duty status			
	Handgun	Shotgun or manual rifle	Semiautomatic rifle	Fully automatic rifle	Handgun	Shotgun or manual rifle	Semiautomatic rifle	Fully automatic rifle
All sizes	0.00%	1.14%	0.66%	2.25%	1.31%	2.36%	2.35%	1.43%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35	2.27	4.48	4.46	1.64
250–499	0.00	1.72	0.80	2.76	0.80	3.09	3.10	2.23
100–249	0.00	3.55	0.53	3.93	0.77	3.64	3.69	1.13
50–99	0.00	2.62	0.18	7.31	2.61	7.41	7.28	3.63
25–49	0.00	3.00	0.00	5.27	3.55	5.52	5.52	3.27
24 or fewer	0.00	1.52	1.22	3.13	1.83	3.34	3.34	2.14
All deputies	<0.5%	0.82%	0.18%	2.83%	3.20%	2.43%	2.40%	0.95%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Standard errors for table 4: Percent of sheriffs' offices that used selected types of video cameras, by size of office, 2020

Size of office	Fixed site surveillance in public	In patrol cars	Mobile surveillance	On aerial drones	On deputies (body-worn cameras)	On weapons
All sizes	2.25%	2.25%	1.77%	1.99%	2.29%	0.55%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies	4.46	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.27	2.27
250–499	3.12	2.81	3.08	3.06	2.81	0.80
100–249	3.60	3.46	3.56	3.50	3.53	0.60
50–99	7.58	6.92	5.81	7.54	7.43	2.61
25–49	5.20	5.31	4.47	4.96	5.28	1.30
24 or fewer	3.11	3.16	2.36	2.49	3.21	0.64
All deputies	2.44%	2.87%	2.66%	2.41%	2.12%	0.58%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Percent of sheriffs' offices that used body-worn cameras, by size of office, 2016 and 2020

Size of office ^a	2016		2020*	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
All sizes	39.2% †	2.24%	64.6%	2.29%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies	41.7 †	4.06	65.5	4.27
250–499	30.2 †	2.86	71.7	2.81
100–249	32.8 †	2.20	60.9	3.53
50–99	30.7 †	5.96	61.0	7.43
25–49	42.3 †	5.06	65.0	5.28
24 or fewer	41.0 †	3.25	65.4	3.21

*Comparison year.

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Estimates and standard errors for figure 3: Ratio of deputies to body-worn cameras in sheriffs' offices, by size of office, 2020**

Size of office ^a	Estimate	Standard error
All sizes	2.4	0.09
500 or more FTE sworn deputies*	2.6	0.37
250–499	2.0	0.12
100–249	2.6	0.14
50–99	2.7	0.23
25–49	2.2	0.15
24 or fewer	1.8 †	0.06

Note: Ratio is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies) in the given stratum and the total number of body-worn cameras reported by offices in that stratum.

*Comparison group.

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of FTE sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 7**Standard errors for table 5: Percent of sheriffs' offices that used K-9 units and number of handlers and K-9s, by selected functions and size of office, 2020**

Size of office	Percent of offices with K-9 units	Total number of K-9 handlers	Total number of K-9s	Percent of offices using K-9 units for selected functions				
				Bomb/explosive detection	Cadaver detection	Drug detection	Person trailing	General enforcement
All sizes	1.64%	181	191	1.74%	0.84%	0.75%	2.35%	2.68%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies	0.00	78	83	3.39	4.42	1.64	3.39	2.27
250–499	0.66	40	43	2.98	1.56	1.12	2.00	2.12
100–249	4.24	81	99	3.61	0.99	0.47	1.25	4.94
50–99	4.69	125	131	7.30	2.56	2.88	7.03	7.32
25–49	3.26	106	106	3.24	1.67	0.00	4.31	5.19
24 or fewer	2.08	92	91	1.02	1.43	1.50	4.39	4.83
All deputies	1.04%	~	~	2.57%	3.40%	0.48%	1.54%	1.82%

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 8**Standard errors for table 6: Percent of sheriffs' offices that required annual in-service training of nonprobationary deputies, by size of office, 2020**

Size of office	Total training hours		State-mandated hours		Additional training hours	
	Percent of offices	Average number of hours	Percent of offices	Average number of hours	Percent of offices	Average number of hours
All sizes	1.35%	2.8	1.61%	2.5	2.22%	0.9
500 or more FTE sworn deputies	1.64	1.6	2.73	1.0	4.01	1.4
250–499	0.80	1.3	1.56	0.7	2.94	1.3
100–249	0.53	1.4	3.48	1.0	3.53	1.0
50–99	2.33	12.1	4.24	12.0	7.44	3.8
25–49	2.22	2.5	3.06	1.9	5.31	1.7
24 or fewer	2.29	4.3	2.49	3.6	3.03	1.4
All deputies	0.53%	2.1	1.29%	2.0	2.61%	0.9

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Standard errors for table 7: Percent of sheriffs' offices with written policies or procedural directives, by selected topic and size of office, 2020

Topic of written policy or procedural directive	Size of office							All deputies
	All sizes	500 or more FTE sworn deputies	250–499	100–249	50–99	25–49	24 or fewer	
Officer conduct								
Code of conduct and appearance	0.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	1.82%	1.09%	0.23%
Firearm discharge	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	1.82	1.58	0.24
Maximum work hours per day	2.23	4.15	2.81	4.07	7.60	5.49	3.00	2.29
Off-duty conduct	0.98	0.00	0.80	0.46	0.00	2.22	1.57	0.39
Use of deadly force	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	1.82	1.03	0.23
Use of less-lethal force	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	1.82	1.17	0.23
Dealing with special populations/situations								
Domestic disputes	1.45%	0.00%	0.80%	0.60%	4.24%	3.78%	2.01%	0.81%
Homeless persons	2.33	4.15	3.12	3.54	7.62	5.44	3.26	2.43
Juveniles	1.41	0.00	1.12	0.46	4.24	3.00	2.12	0.77
Persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities	1.96	1.64	2.12	3.47	3.46	4.64	2.99	1.33
Persons with mental illness	1.63	1.64	0.80	3.55	3.19	3.94	2.43	0.95
Procedural								
Active shooter	1.72%	2.27%	1.56%	3.56%	5.37%	4.22%	2.34%	1.25%
Body-worn cameras	2.28	4.01	2.70	2.52	7.58	5.32	3.17	1.99
Checking on immigration status by road deputies	2.12	4.46	2.86	3.52	6.77	4.85	3.00	2.74
Civilian complaints	1.41	0.00	0.00	3.59	2.60	3.06	2.16	0.89
Coronavirus	2.09	3.09	1.72	3.49	5.37	4.61	3.13	1.44
Detaining federal immigration violators	2.34	4.35	3.10	3.84	7.63	5.39	3.29	2.40
In-custody deaths	1.74	0.00	1.12	0.87	4.24	4.05	2.63	0.85
Mass demonstrations	2.32	2.73	1.72	4.35	7.41	5.52	3.22	1.80
Motor vehicle stops	1.32	0.00	0.80	0.60	2.33	3.61	1.90	0.60
Prisoner transport	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.18	2.22	1.61	0.34
Racial profiling or unbiased policing	1.70	0.00	0.80	0.77	5.37	4.08	2.40	1.04
Reporting use of force	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	2.22	1.41	0.32
Social media use	1.60	0.00	0.80	0.60	2.62	3.22	2.62	0.67
Stop and frisk	1.89	3.39	1.36	3.49	6.17	4.50	2.61	1.61
Strip searches	1.51	0.00	0.80	0.72	3.45	3.23	2.38	0.68
Vehicle pursuits	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.26	2.33	2.22	1.25	0.39

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 10**Standard errors for table 8: Percent of sheriffs' offices that regularly checked immigration status in selected circumstances, 2020**

Circumstance when deputies checked immigration status	Percent of all offices	Percent of all deputies
Checked in any selected circumstance	2.30%	2.44%
During a street/pedestrian stop	1.23	0.54
During a traffic stop	1.43	0.63
After an arrest for a misdemeanor offense	2.13	1.42
After an arrest for a felony offense	2.34	1.99
When suspected of a federal immigration violation	2.37	2.26
Verified immigration status with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security	2.99%	2.67%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 11**Estimates and standard errors for figure 4: Selected reasons sheriffs' offices did not regularly check immigration status, 2020**

Reason for not checking immigration status	Estimate	Standard error
Unable to verify status while in the field	32.5%	3.44%
Concerned about victims not reporting to police	19.7	2.80
Concerned that deputies will be perceived as using racial profiling	19.3	2.89
Concerned about losing public's trust	15.7	2.48
Prohibited by local or state legislation	15.3	2.61
Prohibited by department policy	13.8	2.34

Note: Respondents could indicate more than one reason their deputies did not check immigration status.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 12**Estimates and standard errors for figure 5: Percent of sheriffs' offices with a computerized early warning or early intervention system for monitoring problematic deputy behavior, by size of office, 2016 and 2020**

Size of office ^a	2016		2020*	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
All sizes	7.8% †	0.83%	10.0%	1.03%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies	61.1 †	4.01	82.8	3.39
100–499	36.2	1.84	41.2	2.46
25–99	7.1	1.95	7.4	2.28
24 or fewer	1.9!	0.88	3.5!	1.22

*Comparison year.

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

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 13**Estimates and standard errors for figure 6: Percent of sheriffs' offices with a civilian complaint review board or agency, by size of office, 2016 and 2020**

Size of office ^a	2016		2020*	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
All sizes	6.4% ‡	1.13%	9.6%	1.39%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies	22.2 !	3.42	24.1 !	3.84
100–499	4.7 !	0.73	6.5	0.82
25–99	6.7	2.01	6.1 !	2.09
24 or fewer	6.1 †	1.62	12.2	2.21

*Comparison year.

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

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

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 14**Standard errors for table 9: Percent of sheriffs' offices that required external investigations for selected situations, by size of office, 2020**

Size of office	Discharge of firearm at or in direction of a person	Use of force resulting in serious bodily injury	Use of force resulting in death	In-custody death not due to use of force
All sizes	2.03%	1.92%	2.12%	2.13%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies	4.15	4.01	4.48	3.39
250–499	3.01	2.76	3.06	2.76
100–249	3.87	3.47	3.79	3.95
50–99	6.92	6.68	6.84	7.31
25–49	4.99	4.99	5.25	5.17
24 or fewer	2.72	2.51	2.91	2.88
All deputies	2.04%	1.88%	2.29%	2.02%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 15**Standard errors for table 10: Percent of sheriffs' offices that engaged in selected community policing activities, by size of office, 2020**

Size of office	Maintained a written community policing plan	Worked with a community advisory committee	Conducted citizen range days	Conducted a citizen police academy
All sizes	2.11%	1.88%	1.28%	0.96%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies	4.42	3.64	4.01	4.46
250–499	3.09	2.90	2.57	3.06
100–249	3.61	3.59	1.79	2.36
50–99	7.41	7.58	6.17	5.80
25–49	5.14	4.35	2.45	2.54
24 or fewer	2.80	2.40	1.60	0.45
All deputies	2.40%	2.32%	1.63%	2.05%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 16**Estimates and standard errors for figure 7: Percent of sheriffs' offices that maintained a written community policing plan or conducted a citizen police academy, 2016 and 2020**

	2016		2020*	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Maintained a written community policing plan	38.4% †	2.22%	29.4%	2.11%
Conducted a citizen police academy	15.2 †	1.27	7.7	0.96

*Comparison year.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 17**Standard errors for table 11: Percent of sheriffs' offices that solicited feedback from the community for selected topics, by size of office, 2020**

Size of office	Allocating resources to neighborhoods	Assessing community trust	Evaluating deputy or agency performance	Informing agency policies and procedures	Prioritizing crime or disorder problems	Training development
All sizes	2.08%	2.21%	2.26%	2.16%	2.29%	2.05%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies	3.64	3.64	4.15	4.15	3.39	4.35
250–499	2.41	2.33	2.70	2.70	2.50	2.81
100–249	3.87	3.98	3.73	3.82	3.88	3.61
50–99	7.32	7.62	7.63	7.63	7.53	7.43
25–49	5.14	5.24	5.39	5.15	5.26	5.15
24 or fewer	2.67	3.02	3.13	2.92	3.20	2.69
All deputies	2.10%	2.10%	2.23%	2.25%	2.09%	2.51%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 18**Standard errors for table 12: Percent of sheriffs' offices with informal problem-solving partnerships or formal written agreements with selected groups, by size of office, 2020**

Size of office	Academic/ university staff	Advocacy groups	Business groups	Federal law enforcement agencies	Law enforcement organizations	Neighborhood associations	Non-law-enforcement government agencies	State or local law enforcement agencies	Victim service providers
All sizes	1.90%	2.20%	1.96%	2.15%	2.18%	1.93%	2.19%	2.03%	2.21%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies	4.01	2.73	3.39	3.64	3.64	3.09	3.39	3.09	3.39
250–499	2.81	2.57	2.94	1.56	2.41	2.57	2.33	1.56	1.72
100–249	3.59	2.05	3.65	1.33	2.27	2.33	3.46	1.25	1.69
50–99	7.62	7.05	7.61	5.46	7.51	7.41	6.40	4.96	5.55
25–49	5.33	5.52	5.18	5.20	5.51	5.27	5.51	4.54	5.19
24 or fewer	2.15	3.03	2.31	3.11	2.87	2.29	3.04	3.06	3.32
All deputies	2.29%	1.79%	2.27%	2.99%	2.82%	2.07%	1.80%	1.30%	1.47%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 19**Standard errors for table 13: Percent of sheriffs' offices that used data for selected activities, by size of office, 2020**

Size of office	Budget allocation	Hot spot analysis	Intelligence analysis	Patrol allocation	Predictive policing	Social network analysis	Targeted enforcement
All sizes	2.26%	1.92%	2.11%	2.23%	1.28%	1.80%	2.24%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies	1.64	2.73	1.64	2.73	3.64	3.64	2.27
250–499	1.36	2.23	1.56	2.12	2.98	2.70	2.12
100–249	3.47	3.55	3.46	3.46	3.47	3.44	4.31
50–99	7.28	7.36	7.44	7.58	4.38	6.49	7.63
25–49	5.39	4.97	5.46	5.50	3.22	4.60	5.49
24 or fewer	3.17	2.34	2.73	3.05	1.61	2.36	3.02
All deputies	1.59%	2.16%	1.86%	1.92%	2.19%	2.26%	2.91%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 20**Estimates and standard errors for figure 8: Percent of sheriffs' offices with a website, by size of office, 2016 and 2020**

Size of office ^a	2016		2020*	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
All sizes	57.0% †	2.16%	76.0%	1.98%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies	94.4 †	1.89	100	0
250–499	87.3 †	2.07	100	0
100–249	91.3	1.18	93.3	3.59
50–99	83.6 †	4.65	96.9	2.61
25–49	67.9 ‡	4.73	79.5	4.40
24 or fewer	40.3 †	3.22	65.5	3.13

*Comparison year.

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

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

^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 21**Estimates and standard errors for figure 9: Percent of sheriffs' offices that used social media, by size of office, 2016 and 2020**

Size of office ^a	2016		2020*	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
All sizes	85.4% †	1.67%	90.9%	1.36%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies	100	0	100	0
250–499	96.8	1.09	98.3	0.80
100–249	96.0	0.80	97.3	0.60
50–99	93.9 ‡	3.08	99.6	0.18
25–49	93.7	2.50	96.1	2.11
24 or fewer	78.2 ‡	2.75	85.2	2.40

*Comparison year.

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

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

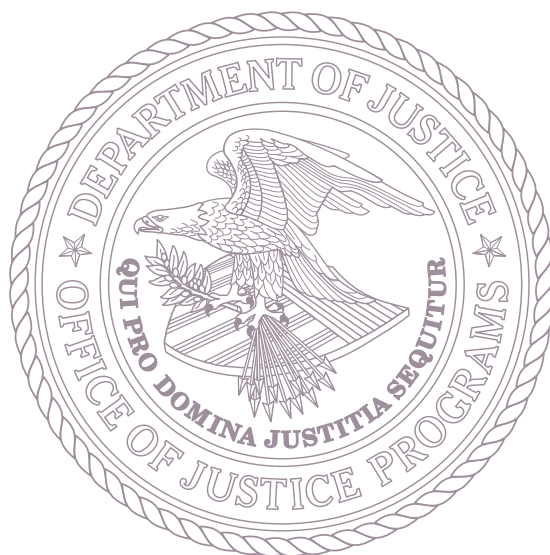
^aSize of office is based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies (i.e., the number of full-time sworn deputies plus half the number of part-time sworn deputies).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 22**Standard errors for table 14: Percent of sheriffs' offices that regularly used selected technologies, by size of office, 2020**

Size of office	AFIS or NGI	Ballistic imaging	Computer-aided dispatch	Facial recognition	Firearm tracing	Geographic information system	Gunshot detection	Infrared (thermal) imagers	License plate readers	Record management system	Tire deflation devices
All sizes	1.93%	1.46%	1.72%	0.75%	2.13%	2.17%	0.85%	2.12%	1.56%	1.43%	2.22%
500 or more FTE sworn deputies	0.00	3.84	0.00	4.15	3.64	1.64	3.84	4.01	2.73	0.00	4.42
250–499	1.12	3.03	0.00	2.81	3.01	1.72	2.00	3.09	2.57	0.80	2.64
100–249	3.55	3.30	0.00	1.09	3.76	3.55	0.87	3.66	3.53	0.26	3.46
50–99	3.45	4.71	2.60	2.60	7.51	6.17	3.63	6.68	7.18	4.37	5.48
25–49	3.79	4.40	3.66	1.41	5.50	4.73	1.82	5.23	4.82	1.69	4.91
24 or fewer	3.10	1.70	2.77	1.09	2.73	3.22	1.11	2.89	1.29	2.37	3.34
All deputies	0.99%	2.34%	0.61%	3.08%	2.20%	1.33%	1.56%	2.39%	2.14%	0.56%	1.90%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.



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

This report was written by Connor Brooks. Sean E. Goodison verified the report.

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