



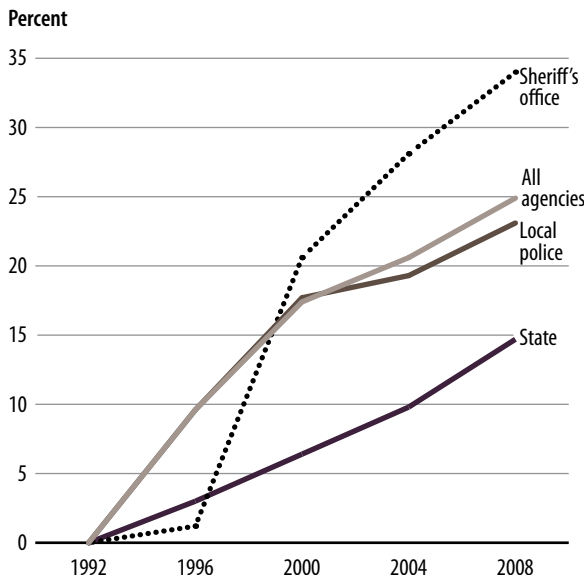
Hiring and Retention of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers, 2008 – Statistical Tables

By Brian A. Reaves, Ph.D., *BJS Statistician*

In 2008, the United States had roughly 16,000 general purpose state and local law enforcement agencies, including local police departments, sheriffs' offices, and the 50 primary state agencies. These agencies employed about 705,000 full-time sworn personnel (table 1).

From 1992 to 2008, the number of sworn personnel employed by general purpose agencies increased by about 141,000, or 25% (figure 1). The 1.6% average annual growth rate for the number of officers exceeded that of the U.S. population (1.2%). Sheriffs' offices (34% overall, 2.1% annually) had a higher growth rate over the 16-year period than local police departments (23%, 1.4%) or state agencies (15%, 0.9%).

FIGURE 1
Cumulative percent growth in number of full-time sworn personnel employed by general purpose state and local law enforcement agencies, 1992–2008

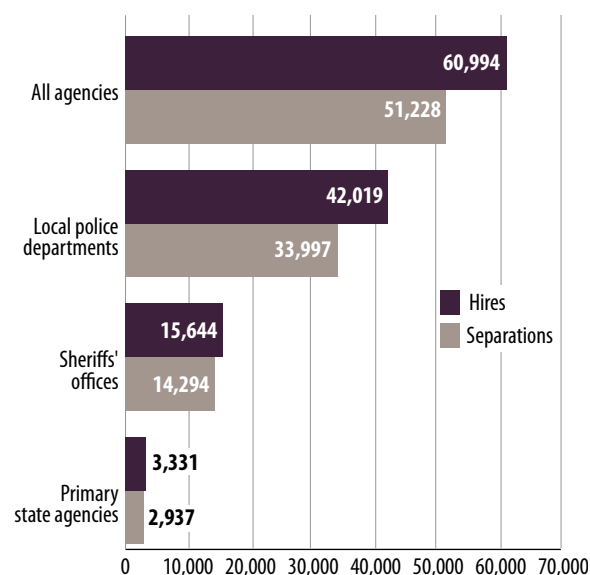


Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

The agencies hired about 61,000 officers in 2008, but lost about 51,000 through resignations, retirements, and other types of separation for a net gain of about 10,000 officers (figure 2) or 1.4% (table 2).

Most agencies used specific strategies and policies designed to help them meet the challenges of recruiting, hiring, and retaining qualified sworn personnel. To better understand these efforts, a special survey was administered to a nationally representative sample of approximately 3,000 general purpose agencies as part of the 2008 BJS Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (CSLLEA). (See *Methodology* for details.)

FIGURE 2
Number of full-time sworn personnel in state and local law enforcement agencies who separated or were hired, by type of agency, 2008



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

TABLE 1

Number and percent of full-time sworn personnel employed by general purpose state and local law enforcement agencies, by type and size of agency, 2008

Size of agency	All agencies		Local police		Sheriff's office		Primary State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	704,814	100%	461,063	65%	182,979	26%	60,772	9%
500 or more officers	286,674	41%	180,429	26%	50,081	7%	56,164	8%
100–499	176,396	25	100,960	14	70,828	10	4,608	1
25–99	152,646	22	109,525	16	43,121	6	~	~
10–24	58,716	8	44,520	6	14,196	2	~	~
Fewer than 10	30,382	4	25,629	4	4,753	1	~	~

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

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

TABLE 2

Percent growth in number of full-time sworn personnel employed by state and local law enforcement agencies, by size and type of agency, 2008

Size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
All sizes	1.4%	1.7%	0.8%	0.6%
500 or more officers	1.3%	1.9%	--	0.7%
100–499	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.4
25–99	1.6	1.8	1.2	~
10–24	1.5	1.6	1.0	~
Fewer than 10	3.0	3.8	1.1	~

--Less than 0.5%.

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

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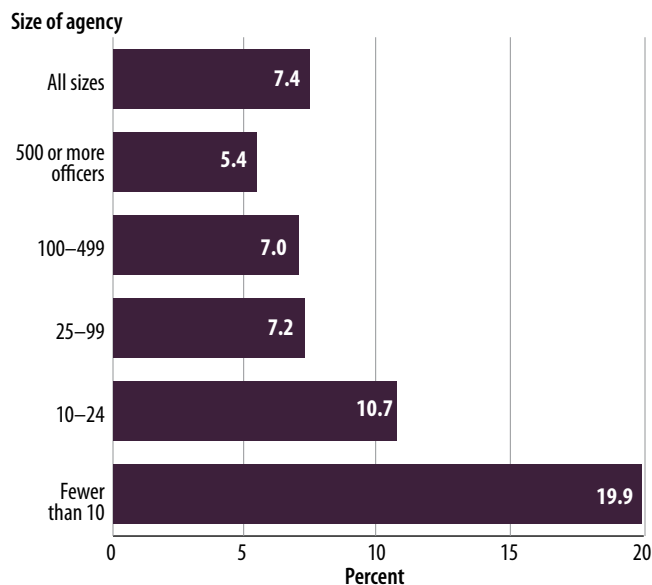
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Officer separations

Types of separation

- Overall, about 7% of state and local officers separated from agencies during 2008. The separation rate from agencies with fewer than 10 officers (20%) was 4 times the rate of agencies with 500 or more officers (5%) (figure 3).
- About two-thirds (65%) of all agencies had at least one officer separate in 2008. Nearly all agencies with 100 or more sworn personnel lost officers (table 3).
- Officer separations in 2008 included resignations (54%), nonmedical retirements (23%), dismissals (10%), probationary rejections (5%), and medical or disability retirements (5%) (table 4).
- Resignations accounted for more than half of the separations from sheriffs' offices (56%) and local police departments (55%), compared to less than a third from state agencies (30%).

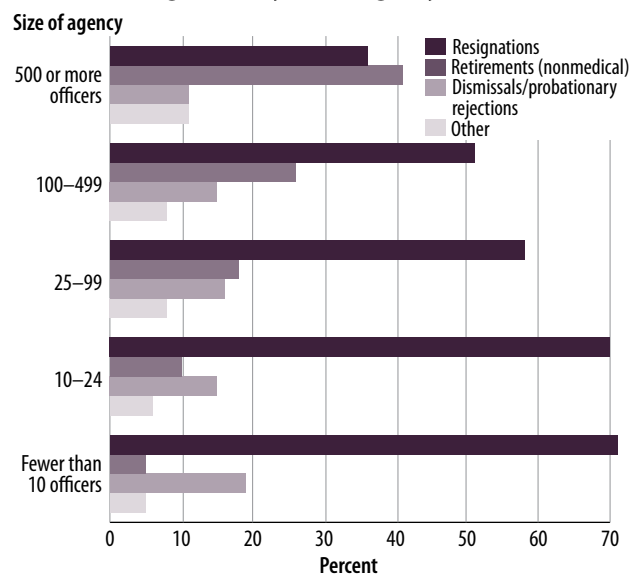
FIGURE 3
Percent of full-time sworn personnel who separated from state and local law enforcement agencies, by size of agency, 2008



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

- About half (52%) of the separations from state agencies in 2008 were attributable to nonmedical retirements, compared to less than a quarter from local police departments (23%) and sheriffs' offices (19%).
- Among agencies with 500 or more officers, the percentage of separations in 2008 resulting from nonmedical retirements was higher in state law enforcement agencies (54%) than local police departments (41%) or sheriffs' offices (32%).
- Resignations accounted for nearly twice the percentage of separations in agencies with fewer than 10 officers (71%) as agencies with 500 or more officers (37%) (figure 4).
- Nonmedical retirements accounted for 41% of officer departures in agencies with 500 or more officers in 2008, compared with 5% of the separations from agencies employing fewer than 10 officers.

FIGURE 4
Reason for officer separations from state and local law enforcement agencies, by size of agency, 2008



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

TABLE 3

Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies that had separations of full-time sworn personnel, by size and type of agency, 2008

Size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
All sizes	65%	63%	73%	100%
500 or more officers	100%	100%	100%	100%
100-499	98	98	97	100
25-99	88	88	88	~
10-24	73	75	68	~
Fewer than 10	47	46	53	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

TABLE 4

Officer separations from state and local law enforcement agencies, by type of separation, and by size and type of agency, 2008

Type of separation and size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
Resignation				
All sizes	54%	55%	56%	30%
500 or more officers	36	38	40	28
100-499	51	48	54	47
25-99	58	55	65	~
10-24	70	71	66	~
Fewer than 10	71	70	81	~
Non-medical retirement				
All sizes	23%	23%	19%	52%
500 or more officers	41	41	32	54
100-499	26	29	22	32
25-99	18	20	13	~
10-24	10	10	9	~
Fewer than 10	5	5	3	~
Dismissal				
All sizes	10%	9%	12%	4%
500 or more officers	7	6	11	4
100-499	9	7	12	5
25-99	11	10	12	~
10-24	11	9	15	~
Fewer than 10	16	16	10	~
Probationary rejection				
All sizes	5%	6%	3%	3%
500 or more officers	4	6	2	2
100-499	6	7	4	12
25-99	5	7	3	~
10-24	4	4	4	~
Fewer than 10	3	4	2	~
Medical/disability retirement				
All sizes	5%	5%	3%	10%
500 or more officers	6	6	4	11
100-499	5	6	3	3
25-99	5	6	3	~
10-24	3	3	4	~
Fewer than 10	3	3	2	~
Other				
All sizes	4%	3%	6%	2%
500 or more officers	5	3	11	2
100-499	4	3	4	1
25-99	3	2	5	~
10-24	2	2	3	~
Fewer than 10	3	3	2	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

Mandatory retirement policies

- In 2008, 10% of all agencies, employing 21% of officers, had a mandatory retirement age for officers. About 1 in 4 agencies with 500 or more officers had a mandatory retirement age, compared to 1 in 20 agencies with fewer than 10 officers (table 5).
- Among agencies with 500 or more officers, state law enforcement agencies (52%) were more likely than local police departments (24%) or sheriffs' offices (3%) to have a mandatory retirement age.
- The most common mandatory retirement age used by state and local law enforcement agencies in 2008 was age 65 (42%). Other jurisdictions reported mandatory retirement ages of 60 (21%), 70 (13%), 63 (10%), 62 (8%), and 55 (4%) (not in a table).
- In agencies with a mandatory retirement age, nonmedical retirements accounted for 44% of separations, compared to 20% among agencies without a retirement age (not in a table).

TABLE 5

Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies with a mandatory retirement age for officers, 2008

Size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
All sizes	10%	11%	7%	45%
500 or more officers	25%	24%	3%	52%
100–499	19	25	8	29
25–99	16	19	6	~
10–24	12	14	7	~
Fewer than 10	5	5	7	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

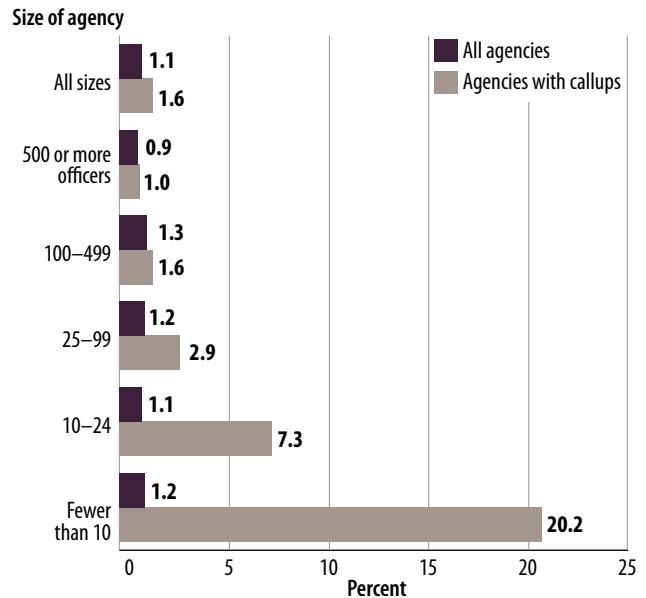
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

Military reservists called to active duty

- In 2008, 19% of agencies had about 7,500 full-time sworn personnel who were called to active military duty (table 6). This was a decrease from 2003 when 23% of agencies had 11,400 officers called to active duty (not in a table).
- Nearly all agencies employing 500 or more sworn personnel had officers called to active duty in both 2003 (99%) and 2008 (99%) (2003 data not in a table).
- As in 2003, agencies with fewer than 10 officers (5%) were the least likely to have officers called to active duty in 2008.
- Of all full-time sworn personnel, 1.1% got called to active military duty in 2008, compared to 1.7% in 2003. In agencies that had officers called, 1.5% of all officers got called to active duty in 2008, compared to 2.2% in 2003 (2003 data not in a table) (figure 5).
- Among agencies employing fewer than 10 sworn personnel that had officers called to active duty in 2008, call-ups affected about 20% of their total number of full-time sworn personnel, compared to about 1% in the largest agencies. A similar effect was observed in 2003 (23% and 1.5%) (not in a table).

FIGURE 5

Percent of state and local law enforcement officers that were military reservists called to active duty, by size of agency, 2008



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

TABLE 6

Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies with officers called to active military duty and number of full-time sworn personnel called to active military duty, 2008

Size of agency	Percent of agencies				Full-time sworn officers called to active military duty			
	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
All sizes	19%	16%	27%	96%	7,474	4,959	1,900	615
500 or more officers	99%	99%	100%	100%	2,462	1,596	358	508
100-499	79	79	79	93	2,229	1,304	818	107
25-99	36	36	36	~	1,784	1,279	504	~
10-24	14	14	15	~	633	483	150	~
Fewer than 10	5	4	8	~	366	297	70	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

Recruitment of officers

Recruitment methods

- About 9 in 10 agencies actively recruited applicants for sworn positions during 2008 (not in a table).
- Most agencies with 100 or more officers had a dedicated recruiting budget in 2008. Among agencies with 25 to 99 officers, about half of local police departments had a recruiting budget, compared to about a quarter of sheriffs' offices (table 7).
- Among agencies with a recruiting budget, the overall mean was \$13,700 (not in a table) and the median was \$2,000 (table 8).
- Among agencies with 500 or more officers, the median recruiting budget was \$50,000, compared to \$1,000 in agencies with fewer than 10 officers.
- About 8 in 10 agencies with 500 or more sworn personnel and about 5 in 10 agencies with 100 to 499 officers had a full-time recruitment manager (table 9).
- Among agencies with recruitment managers, nearly all employed either one (79%) or two (14%). About 85% of agencies employed only sworn personnel in the position, 8% employed only civilians, and 7% used both sworn and civilian personnel (not in a table).

TABLE 7
Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies with a dedicated recruiting budget, by size and type of agency, 2008

Size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
All sizes	32%	34%	24%	61%
500 or more officers	76%	85%	71%	56%
100-499	63	69	52	71
25-99	44	51	26	~
10-24	30	34	16	~
Fewer than 10	23	24	16	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

- About 7 in 10 agencies used newspaper advertisements (69%) for recruitment purposes, with little variation by size category (table 10). A majority of agencies (59%) also used personal contacts, including about 3 in 4 agencies employing 100 or more officers.
- A majority of agencies in each size category of 10 officers or more used the internet in 2008 to recruit applicants. Agencies with 500 or more officers (96%) were nearly 3 times as likely to use internet advertising as those with fewer than 10 officers (36%).
- Most agencies employing 100 or more officers used job fairs and special events in 2008 to recruit applicants (table 11).
- In 2008 a majority of officers were employed by an agency that used agency websites (78%), personal contacts (74%), newspapers (71%), job fairs (70%), employment websites (62%), or special events (56%) to recruit applicants for sworn positions (figure 6).

TABLE 8
Median recruiting budget of state and local law enforcement agencies, by size and type of agency, 2008

Size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
All sizes	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$39,800
500 or more officers	\$50,000	\$45,000	\$46,800	\$57,500
100-499	8,000	10,000	5,000	29,800
25-99	2,500	2,500	2,000	~
10-24	1,500	1,500	2,000	~
Fewer than 10	1,000	1,000	1,000	~

Note: Excludes agencies not having a separate recruiting budget.

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

TABLE 9
Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies with a full-time recruitment manager, by size and type of agency, 2008

Size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
All sizes	12%	12%	11%	76%
500 or more officers	80%	82%	74%	81%
100-499	49	53	41	64
25-99	18	21	11	~
10-24	8	9	4	~
Fewer than 10	7	7	6	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

TABLE 10

Officer recruitment methods used by more than half of state and local law enforcement agencies, by size and type of agency, 2008

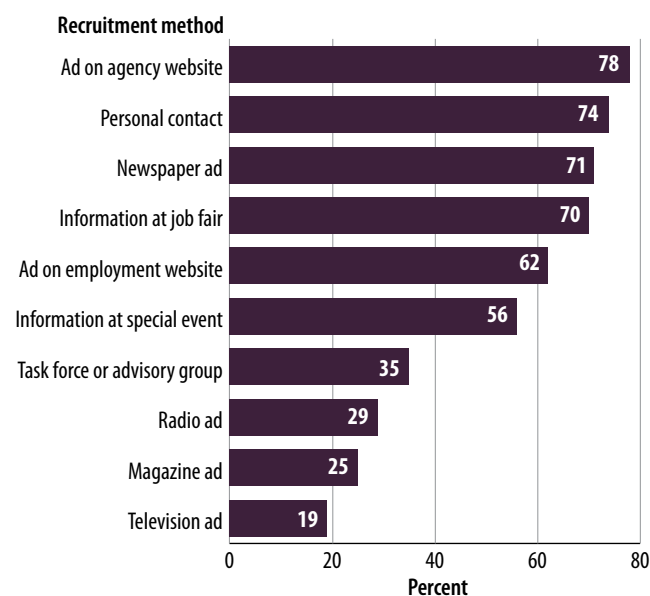
Method and size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
Newspaper advertisement				
All sizes	69%	70%	63%	66%
500 or more officers	75	76	77	70
100-499	64	68	58	57
25-99	71	74	62	~
10-24	71	73	63	~
Fewer than 10	67	68	65	~
Personal contact				
All sizes	59%	57%	65%	91%
500 or more officers	84	83	77	91
100-499	75	78	68	93
25-99	69	68	71	~
10-24	63	63	61	~
Fewer than 10	50	48	62	~
Internet advertisement				
All sizes	51%	52%	47%	91%
500 or more officers	96	98	97	91
100-499	85	86	83	93
25-99	70	78	50	~
10-24	57	64	37	~
Fewer than 10	36	36	38	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

FIGURE 6

Percent of state and local law enforcement officers employed by agencies using selected methods to recruit applicants for sworn positions, 2008



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

TABLE 11

Officer recruitment methods used by fewer than half of state and local law enforcement agencies, by size and type of agency, 2008

Method and size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
Job fair				
All sizes	21%	20%	24%	96%
500 or more officers	97	98	97	94
100-499	79	82	72	100
25-99	48	54	33	~
10-24	17	18	15	~
Fewer than 10	3	3	4	~
Special event				
All sizes	15%	15%	15%	68%
500 or more officers	81	87	71	73
100-499	60	68	47	57
25-99	33	37	21	~
10-24	12	14	6	~
Fewer than 10	3	3	3	~
Task force/advisory group				
All sizes	6%	6%	5%	55%
500 or more officers	54	54	54	55
100-499	29	34	19	57
25-99	12	14	5	~
10-24	2	2	2	~
Fewer than 10	1	1	1	~
Radio advertisement				
All sizes	5%	5%	5%	45%
500 or more officers	49	57	31	46
100-499	19	25	8	43
25-99	7	7	5	~
10-24	4	3	5	~
Fewer than 10	2	2	4	~
Magazine advertisement				
All sizes	4%	4%	3%	36%
500 or more officers	43	47	31	45
100-499	17	20	12	14
25-99	6	7	2	~
10-24	3	4	--	~
Fewer than 10	2	2	2	~
Television advertisement				
All sizes	3%	3%	2%	30%
500 or more officers	37	48	11	33
100-499	13	17	7	21
25-99	5	6	2	~
10-24	1	1	1	~
Fewer than 10	1	1	0	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

--Less than 0.5%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

Recruitment incentives

- To attract applicants for sworn positions, many agencies offered financial support to defray or eliminate the costs of recruit training. A majority (57%) of agencies offered these types of incentives including nearly all (99%) agencies with 500 or more officers (table 12).
- About 1 in 2 state law enforcement agencies offered college tuition reimbursement to new recruits in 2008, compared to about 1 in 4 local police departments and 1 in 8 sheriffs' offices. A majority of local police departments with 25 or more officers used this incentive.

TABLE 12
Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies offering financial support for training or education as recruitment incentive, by size and type of agency, 2008

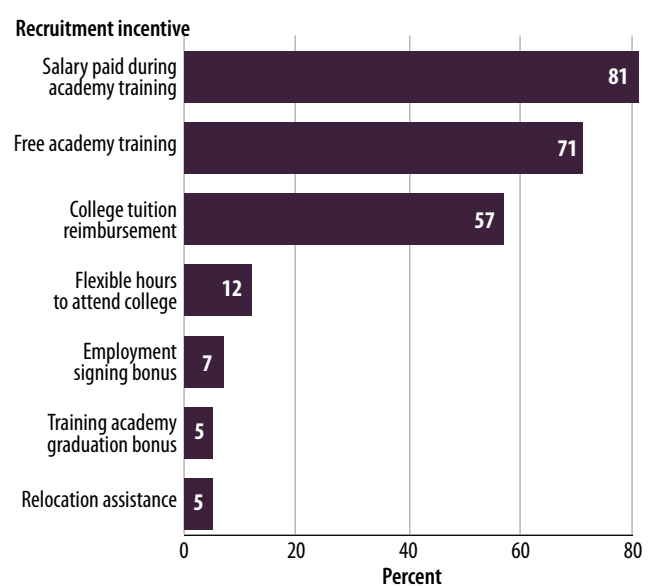
Size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
Financial support for training				
All sizes	57%	53%	70%	96%
500 or more officers	99	100	97	100
100-499	90	94	84	86
25-99	78	79	76	~
10-24	57	54	69	~
Fewer than 10	42	40	58	~
College tuition reimbursement				
All sizes	25%	28%	13%	51%
500 or more officers	68	77	66	48
100-499	61	71	45	57
25-99	50	62	16	~
10-24	31	38	7	~
Fewer than 10	6	7	1	~

*No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

- In 2008 most officers were employed by an agency that paid their salary during academy training (81%), offered free academy training (71%), or reimbursed them for college tuition (57%) (figure 7).
- Small percentages of officers worked for agencies that offered incentives such as flexible hours to allow college attendance (12%), a signing bonus (7%), an academy graduation bonus (7%), or relocation assistance (5%) to recruit applicants.

FIGURE 7
Percent of state and local law enforcement officers employed by agencies offering selected incentives to recruit applicants for sworn positions, 2008



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

Targeted recruitment efforts

- About half of agencies employing 100 or more officers and a third of agencies employing fewer than 100 targeted applicants who possessed prior law enforcement experience for sworn positions (table 13).
- About 4 in 5 agencies with 100 or more officers targeted women and minorities with special recruitment efforts in 2008 (table 14). Among larger agencies, state agencies were the most likely to target women and minorities, and sheriffs' offices were the least likely.
- Women represented 12.1% of the officers in agencies that targeted female applicants in 2008, compared to 10.6% of officers in agencies that did not. Likewise, the percentage of minority officers was larger in agencies that targeted such applicants (24.3%) than in agencies that did not (18.9%) (not in a table).

TABLE 13
Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies using special recruitment efforts to target selected groups for sworn positions, by size and type of agency, 2008

Targeted group and size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
Persons with prior law enforcement experience				
All sizes	36%	37%	34%	51%
500 or more officers	54	54	54	55
100-499	46	50	40	43
25-99	36	38	31	~
10-24	36	36	33	~
Fewer than 10	35	35	34	~
Military veterans				
All sizes	17%	17%	16%	72%
500 or more officers	76	75	74	82
100-499	46	49	39	50
25-99	22	25	14	~
10-24	16	17	14	~
Fewer than 10	11	11	10	~
Multi-lingual persons				
All sizes	16%	16%	13%	34%
500 or more officers	58	69	51	36
100-499	41	46	34	29
25-99	24	28	14	~
10-24	16	18	10	~
Fewer than 10	8	9	6	~
4-year college graduates				
All sizes	14%	14%	11%	45%
500 or more officers	53	60	46	42
100-499	36	41	27	50
25-99	22	26	12	~
10-24	12	13	8	~
Fewer than 10	7	7	6	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

- In 2008 most officers worked for an agency that targeted minorities (59%) and women (56%) for employment. About half worked for an agency that targeted military veterans (51%), applicants with prior law enforcement experience (45%), and multi-lingual persons (42%) (figure 8).

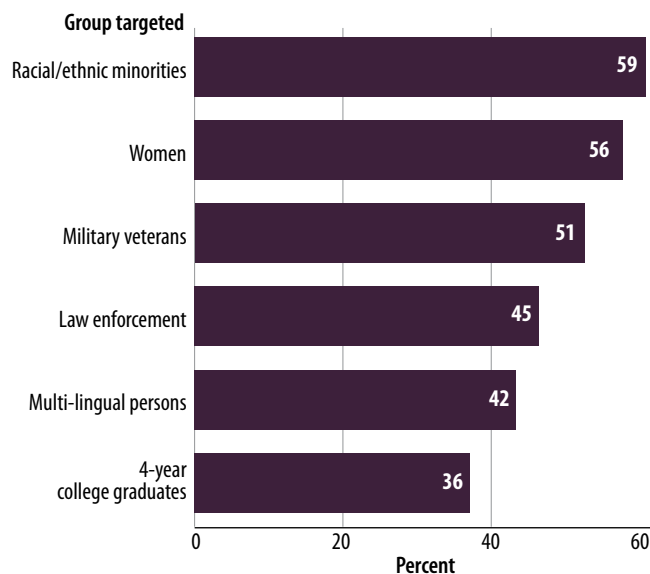
TABLE 14
Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies with special officer recruitment efforts targeting women and racial/ethnic minorities, by size and type of agency, 2008

Size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
Women				
All sizes	21%	21%	19%	83%
500 or more officers	79	79	71	88
100-499	57	63	45	71
25-99	33	38	19	~
10-24	21	22	16	~
Fewer than 10	10	10	9	~
Racial /ethnic minorities				
All sizes	21%	22%	19%	85%
500 or more officers	84	83	77	91
100-499	61	68	48	71
25-99	36	42	19	~
10-24	21	24	14	~
Fewer than 10	9	9	10	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

FIGURE 8
Percent of state and local law enforcement officers employed by agencies targeting specific applicant groups with special recruitment efforts, 2008

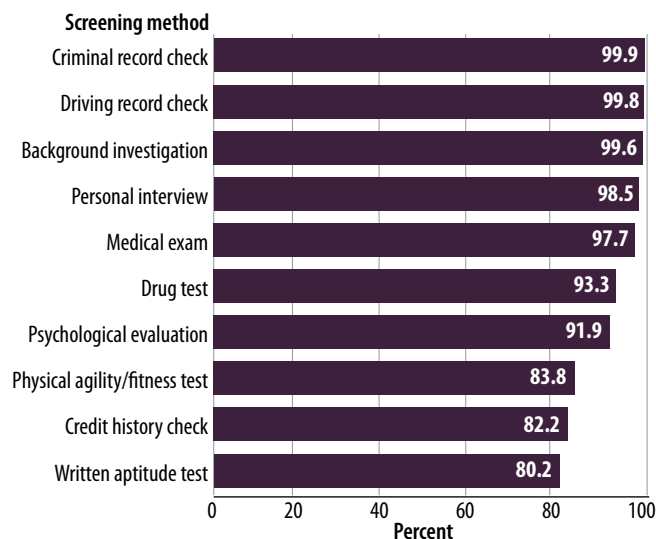


Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

Selection of officers

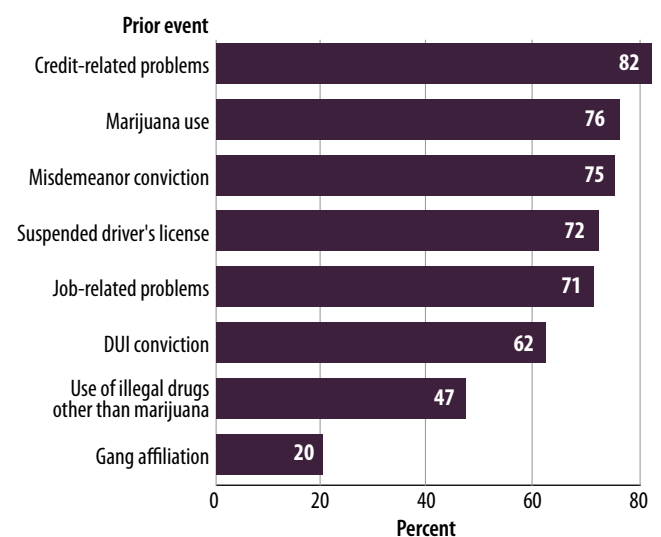
- As of 2007, more than 9 in 10 state and local officers were employed by an agency that screened recruits with criminal and driver records checks, background investigations, and medical and psychological exams (figure 9). More than 8 in 10 officers worked for an agency that used physical agility or fitness tests, credit history checks, and written aptitude tests.
- As of 2006, basic recruit training programs included more than 1,200 classroom and field hours on average. Of those recruits who started a training program in 2005, 14% failed to complete it (not in a table) (see *State and Local Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2006*).
- In 2008, 5% of post-academy recruits did not successfully complete the probationary period with their hiring agency (not in a table). Because of probationary rejections and academy failures, it is estimated that for every 122 officer recruits, agencies obtained 100 non-probationary post-academy officers.
- In order to increase the pool of applicants for sworn positions, an estimated 84% of agencies had a policy in 2008 that allowed for some applicant screening criteria to be relaxed at times within agency-specified parameters (such as severity, frequency, or time elapsed) (not in a table).
- A majority of agencies in all size categories were willing to consider applicants with prior credit-related problems, including about 90% of those employing 100 or more officers (table 15).
- A majority of agencies in all size categories were willing to consider applicants with a misdemeanor conviction, including more than 80% of agencies employing 100 or more officers.
- Nearly half (47%) of agencies allowed the hiring of applicants with prior marijuana use, including more than 80% of agencies with 100 or more officers. Overall, a sixth of agencies considered hiring applicants that used illegal drugs other than marijuana, including more than half of agencies with 100 or more officers.
- About 4 in 10 agencies were willing to consider applicants with prior driving-related problems such as a suspended license or a conviction for driving under the influence. Nearly 9 in 10 agencies with 100 or more officers had such a policy.
- In 2008, more than two-thirds of officers worked for agencies that allowed the consideration of highly qualified applicants whose personal history included prior credit-related problems (82%), marijuana use (76%), a misdemeanor conviction (75%), a suspended driver's license (72%), or job-related problems (71%) (figure 10).
- In 2008, nearly all state agencies (98%) had a residency requirement, compared to 65% of sheriffs' offices and 38% of local police departments (table 16).
- About half of state agencies (51%) and sheriffs' offices (49%) required officers to live within a specified service area, compared to 8% of local police departments.

FIGURE 9
Percent of state and local law enforcement officers employed by agencies using selected screening methods in the hiring process for sworn positions, 2007



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Survey, 2007.

FIGURE 10
Percent of state and local law enforcement officers employed by agencies allowing the hiring of applicants with selected negative prior events, 2008



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

TABLE 15

Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies considering applicants with selected negative prior events, by size and type of agency, 2008

Prior event and size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
Credit-related problems				
All sizes	66%	66%	66%	87%
500 or more officers	94	91	100	94
100-499	86	86	87	71
25-99	72	73	68	~
10-24	66	68	60	~
Fewer than 10	61	61	61	~
Misdemeanor conviction				
All sizes	60%	59%	66%	85%
500 or more officers	86	84	94	85
100-499	81	80	82	86
25-99	66	65	68	~
10-24	59	58	63	~
Fewer than 10	56	55	60	~
Job-related problems				
All sizes	50%	49%	51%	79%
500 or more officers	85	83	94	82
100-499	72	73	70	71
25-99	58	60	54	~
10-24	48	49	45	~
Fewer than 10	44	44	45	~
Marijuana use				
All sizes	47%	48%	46%	91%
500 or more officers	87	86	88	91
100-499	84	87	80	93
25-99	71	76	59	~
10-24	50	54	39	~
Fewer than 10	30	31	25	~
Suspended driver's license				
All sizes	44%	43%	44%	87%
500 or more officers	89	85	97	91
100-499	77	78	76	79
25-99	59	61	52	~
10-24	43	45	38	~
Fewer than 10	33	33	28	~
DUI conviction				
All sizes	34%	32%	42%	81%
500 or more officers	78	70	89	85
100-499	65	63	68	71
25-99	48	50	45	~
10-24	35	33	39	~
Fewer than 10	24	23	32	~
Use illegal drugs other than marijuana				
All sizes	17%	17%	17%	68%
500 or more officers	70	65	77	73
100-499	53	53	51	57
25-99	29	32	21	~
10-24	15	17	10	~
Fewer than 10	7	7	6	~

TABLE 15 (continued)

Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies considering applicants with selected negative prior events, by size and type of agency, 2008

Prior event and size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
Gang affiliation				
All sizes	7%	7%	7%	21%
500 or more officers	27	31	23	21
100-499	19	20	19	21
25-99	10	11	8	~
10-24	6	7	5	~
Fewer than 10	4	4	4	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

TABLE 16

Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies with a residency requirement for sworn personnel, by size and type of agency, 2008

Size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
Any type of requirement				
All sizes	43%	38%	65%	98%
500 or more officers	44	34	20	97
100-499	41	38	43	100
25-99	49	45	60	~
10-24	49	44	65	~
Fewer than 10	38	33	81	~
Requirement to live within agency service area				
All sizes	16%	8%	49%	51%
500 or more officers	20	12	17	45
100-499	14	7	23	64
25-99	14	4	38	~
10-24	15	5	49	~
Fewer than 10	17	10	73	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

Hiring of officers

- About two-thirds (68%) of all agencies hired at least one full-time officer during 2008. Nearly all (95%) agencies with 100 or more officers had at least one new hire, compared to about half (53%) of agencies with fewer than 10 officers (table 17).
- More than half (57%) of all agencies hired at least one officer at the entry level (no prior law enforcement experience) during 2008. This included about 9 in 10 agencies employing 100 or more officers and about 4 in 10 agencies employing fewer than 10 officers.
- In 2008, 81% of all new officer hires were at the entry level. The proportion of new hires that were entry level ranged from about 9 in 10 among agencies with 500 or more officers to about 7 in 10 among agencies with fewer than 25 officers (table 18).
- An estimated 14% of hires by state and local law enforcement agencies in 2008 were lateral hires (those with experience as a sworn officer for a minimum time, such as 5 years, who were already employed by a law enforcement agency (or had only a brief break in service).
- Officers newly hired during the year accounted for about 9% of all full-time sworn personnel working in state and local law enforcement agencies in 2008 (figure 11). This percentage ranged from 7% in the largest agencies to 23% in the smallest.
- New entry-level hires accounted for about 7% of all state and local officers in 2008, ranging from 6% in the largest agencies to 17% in the smallest agencies.

TABLE 17
Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies that hired full-time sworn personnel, by size and type of agency, 2008

Size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
Any type of new hire				
All sizes	68%	67%	75%	89%
500 or more officers	94	97	89	91
100-499	95	95	96	86
25-99	89	89	86	~
10-24	75	76	73	~
Fewer than 10	52	52	56	~
Entry-level hires				
All sizes	54%	52%	61%	85%
500 or more officers	92	96	82	91
100-499	90	92	88	71
25-99	80	81	76	~
10-24	61	62	56	~
Fewer than 10	34	33	41	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

TABLE 18
Percent of newly hired officers in state and local law enforcement agencies, by type of hire and size and type of agency, 2008

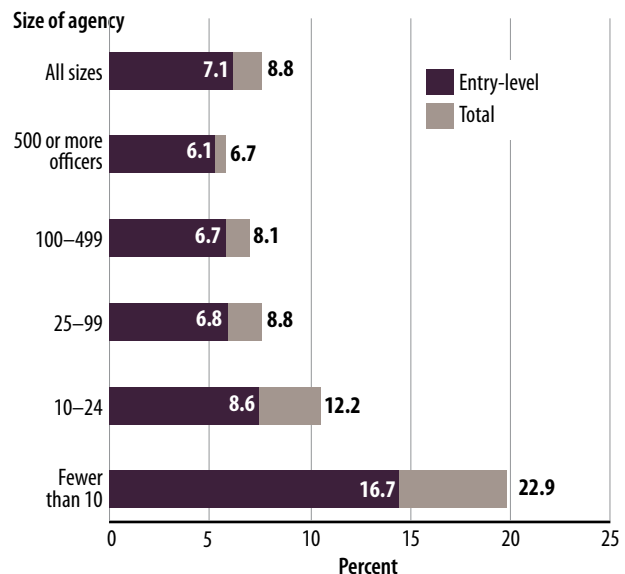
Type of hire and size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
Entry-level hire				
All sizes	81%	82%	77%	94%
500 or more officers	92	92	89	95
100-499	82	85	79	82
25-99	78	80	72	~
10-24	71	72	67	~
Fewer than 10	73	73	72	~
Lateral hire				
All sizes	14%	14%	16%	3%
500 or more officers	5	5	8	2
100-499	13	12	14	12
25-99	17	16	20	~
10-24	24	25	22	~
Fewer than 10	16	16	16	~
Other hire				
All sizes	5%	4%	7%	3%
500 or more officers	3	3	3	3
100-499	5	3	7	5
25-99	5	4	8	~
10-24	5	4	10	~
Fewer than 10	11	11	12	~

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

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

FIGURE 11
Percent of full-time sworn personnel in state and local law enforcement agencies who were hired during the year, by size of agency, 2008



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

Retention of officers

Retention strategies

- In 2008, 19% of agencies required new officers to sign a minimum time-of-service agreement. Among agencies with service agreements, most required either a 2-year (43%) or 3-year (32%) service term (not in a table).
- About 9% of officers were employed by a state or local law enforcement agency with a 2-year time-of-service agreement, and 5% by one with a 3-year time-of-service agreement (not in a table).
- Many agencies used financial incentives to increase officer retention rates in 2008. About two-thirds (65%) of agencies offered free uniforms or a financial allowance for uniform-related expenses (table 19).

- About half of agencies offered increased pay at specific service milestones (55%) or take-home vehicles (46%) to officers. Local police departments (37%) were less likely to offer take-home vehicles to officers than state agencies (83%) or sheriffs' offices (80%).
- In 2008, about 8 in 10 officers worked for an agency that offered free or subsidized uniforms. More than 7 in 10 worked for an agency with pay raises at service milestones (figure 12).
- More than 4 in 10 officers worked for an agency that offered take-home vehicles or a pay raise for a college degree.

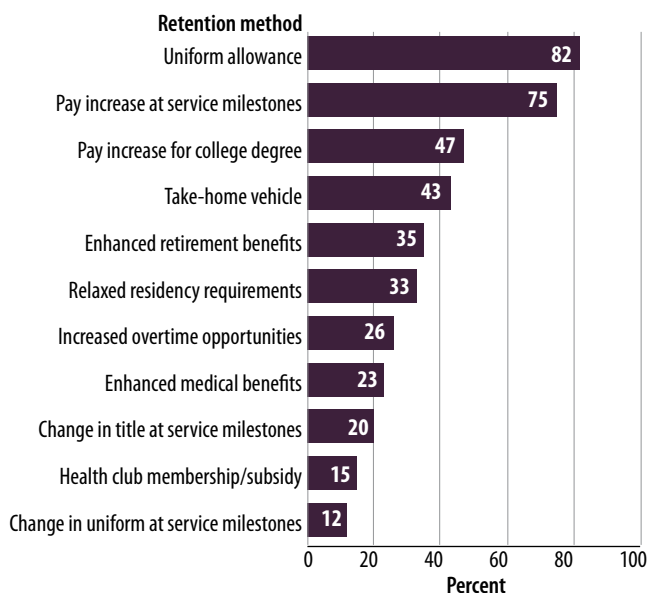
TABLE 19
Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies using selected methods to increase retention of sworn personnel, by size and type of agency, 2008

Retention method and size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
Free uniforms or uniform allowance				
All sizes	65%	65%	64%	91%
500 or more officers	86	87	77	94
100-499	80	82	78	86
25-99	78	82	70	~
10-24	74	77	63	~
Fewer than 10	52	52	52	~
Increased pay at service milestones				
All sizes	55%	55%	52%	74%
500 or more officers	77	80	71	76
100-499	72	76	65	71
25-99	73	78	62	~
10-24	66	71	52	~
Fewer than 10	39	39	36	~
Take-home vehicle				
All sizes	46%	37%	80%	83%
500 or more officers	48	36	49	79
100-499	51	39	72	93
25-99	47	34	81	~
10-24	46	33	86	~
Fewer than 10	45	41	77	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

FIGURE 12
Percent of state and local law enforcement officers employed by agencies using selected methods to increase retention of sworn personnel, 2008



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

Overtime and outside employment policies

- Nearly all (95%) agencies allowed officers to work overtime in 2008. About 4 in 5 agencies (78%) did not limit the amount of overtime that could be worked (table 20).
- Nearly all (93%) agencies allowed officers to earn extra income by working at a second job; however, most agencies limited the number of hours worked outside of the agency and the types of establishments where officers could work (table 21).
- About two-fifths of agencies with fewer than 10 officers allowed outside employment without restrictions.
- Nearly all officers were employed by an agency that allowed them to earn additional income through overtime (99%) or outside employment (98%) during 2008. An estimated 70% of officers worked for an agency that allowed them to earn unlimited overtime, compared to 7% who worked for an agency that allowed unrestricted outside employment (figure 13).

TABLE 20
Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies allowing officers to work overtime, by size and type of agency, 2008

Size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
Overtime allowed				
All sizes	95%	96%	94%	98%
500 or more officers	96	100	86	97
100-499	97	97	97	100
25-99	98	99	96	~
10-24	98	99	93	~
Fewer than 10	93	93	93	~
Overtime allowed without limits				
All sizes	78%	78	80%	60%
500 or more officers	61	66	54	55
100-499	68	64	76	71
25-99	74	71	81	~
10-24	80	81	80	~
Fewer than 10	81	81	80	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

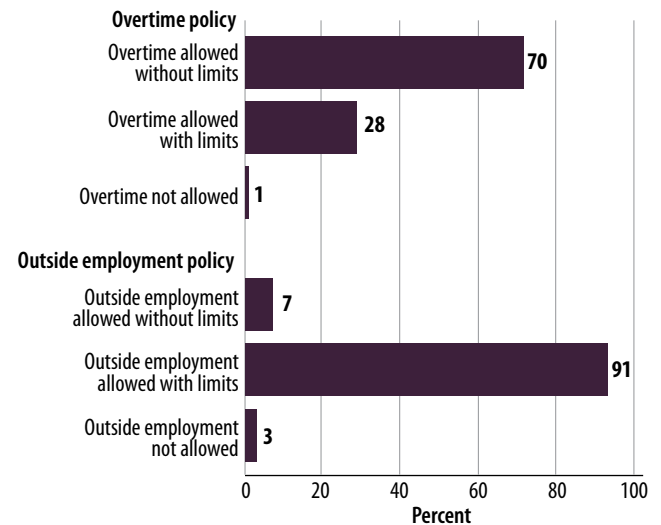
TABLE 21
Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies allowing officers to have outside employment, by size and type of agency, 2008

Size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
Outside employment allowed				
All sizes	93%	93%	93%	100%
500 or more officers	99	100	94	100
100-499	99	99	98	100
25-99	96	96	96	~
10-24	95	96	93	~
Fewer than 10	89	90	89	~
Outside employment allowed without limits				
All sizes	25%	27%	21%	2%
500 or more officers	1	0	3	3
100-499	5	5	7	0
25-99	7	6	9	~
10-24	16	13	26	~
Fewer than 10	41	42	34	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

FIGURE 13
Percent of state and local law enforcement officers employed by agencies with selected overtime and outside employment policies, 2008



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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

Pension and exit interview policies

- About 9 in 10 agencies offered full-service retirement pensions to officers during 2008. At least 96% of the agencies in each size category employing 10 officers or more had a pension plan, compared to 85% of agencies with fewer than 10 officers.
- Retirement plans varied, but the minimum service requirement was most commonly 20 or 25 years, and the minimum qualifying age was most commonly age 50 or 55 (table 22).
- Agencies with 500 or more officers (81%) were nearly 3 times as likely to conduct exit interviews as agencies with fewer than 10 officers (30%). State agencies were more likely than local police departments or sheriffs' offices to conduct exit interviews (table 23).

TABLE 22

Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies offering a full-service retirement pension to sworn personnel, by size and type of agency, 2008

Size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
All sizes	91%	90%	92%	98%
500 or more officers	98%	100%	94%	97%
100–499	97	97	96	100
25–99	96	97	94	~
10–24	96	96	94	~
Fewer than 10	85	85	88	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

TABLE 23

Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies conducting exit interviews of departing officers, by size and type of agency, 2008

Size of agency	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state
All sizes	43%	44%	38%	89%
500 or more officers	81%	79%	77%	91%
100–499	70	72	65	86
25–99	58	63	45	~
10–24	47	50	35	~
Fewer than 10	31	32	20	~

~No primary state agency had fewer than 100 sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

Methodology

Sample design

The data analyzed for this report are from a supplement to the 2008 BJS Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (CSLLEA). The sample, based on the 2007 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Survey (LEMAS), included 3,095 state and local law enforcement agencies. The sample was designed to be representative of all general purpose state and local law enforcement agencies in the United States, with separate samples for local police departments and sheriffs' offices.

Agencies serving special jurisdictions (such as schools, airports, or parks) or with special enforcement responsibilities (such as conservation or alcohol laws) were out of scope for the survey. Sheriffs' offices without primary law enforcement jurisdiction were also out of scope.

The survey included all agencies employing 100 or more full-time sworn personnel and a systematic random sample of smaller agencies. Because sampling was used for smaller agencies, some of the statistics presented in the report are subject to sampling error. Statements of comparison have been tested at the 95%-confidence level.

The final sample includes 942 self-representing (SR) agencies with 100 or more sworn personnel, and 2,153 non self-representing (NSR) agencies employing fewer than 100 sworn personnel. The SR agencies include 589 local police departments, 303 sheriffs' offices, and 50 state law enforcement agencies.

The NSR local police agencies were selected using a stratified random sample with cells based on the number of sworn personnel. The NSR sheriffs' offices were selected using a simple random sample. Overall, the NSR sample included 1,504 local police departments and 615 sheriffs' offices. All SR and NSR agencies received the two-page CSLLEA supplement containing questions on retention and recruitment in addition to the standard two-page CSLLEA questionnaire

Agency response rate

A total of 3,006 agencies completed the two-page CSLLEA supplement for a response rate of 97%. This included 918 SR agencies (97%) and 2,088 NSR agencies (97%). The response rate for local police departments was 98%; for sheriffs' offices, 95%; and for state law enforcement agencies, 94%. The final database includes 2,053 local police departments, 906 sheriffs' offices, and 47 state agencies.

Weighting

The base weight for all SR agencies is 1.00. For NSR sheriffs' offices, the base weight is 4.19. For NSR local police

departments with 63 to 99 officers, the base weight is 2.15; with 40 to 62 officers, 3.37; with 24 to 39 officers, 4.97; with 14 to 23 officers, 7.09; with 7 to 13 officers, 9.86; and with fewer than 7 officers, 18.70.

The final weight associated with every agency, both SR and NSR, is the product of the base weight and a factor that adjusted for the number of agencies in each sample cell that did not respond. For all state law enforcement agencies, the final weight is 1.06. For SR sheriffs' offices, the final weight is 1.04, and for NSR sheriffs' offices, the final weight is 4.40. The final weight for all SR local police departments is 1.02. For NSR local police departments with 63 to 99 officers, the final weight is 2.20; with 40 to 62 officers, 3.40; with 24 to 39 officers, 5.13; with 14 to 23 officers, 7.09; with 7 to 13 officers, 10.17; and with fewer than 7 officers, 19.38.

To compute officer-based percentages, the final weight for an agency was multiplied by the proportion of all full-time equivalent sworn officers employed by that agency. The number of full-time equivalent sworn officers was defined as the sum of the number of full-time sworn officers and half the number of part-time sworn officers.

Item nonresponse

For the 3,006 agencies completing the supplemental questionnaire, item nonresponse rates due to omission or invalid data were quite low. For most categorical items, the nonresponse rate was under 1% (appendix table 1).

Imputations

When an agency did not supply a response to a numeric item related to number of hires and separations, a ratio imputation was used. The imputations used the mean value of the ratio of the missing value relative to the number of full-time sworn personnel as reported by other agencies in the same sample cell. Imputations were not used for categorical items.

Accuracy of the estimates

The accuracy of the estimates presented in this report depends on two types of error: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling error is the variation that may occur by chance because a sample rather than a complete enumeration of the population was conducted. Nonsampling error can be attributed to many sources such as the inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, inability to obtain complete and correct information from the administrative records, and processing errors. The full extent of the non-sampling error is never known in a sample. The sampling error, as measured by an estimated standard error, varies by the size of the estimate and the size of the base population.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Item nonresponse for 2008 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies supplement on hiring and retention**

Item description	Percent of cases missing
Number of sworn personnel	0.0%
Number of officers hired	0.9
Number of officer separations	1.2
Mandatory retirement age	0.1
Number of reserve call-ups	0.3
Agency recruiting budget	4.6
Agency recruitment manager	0.4
Agency recruitment methods	0.1
Agency recruitment incentives	0.1
Groups targeted for recruitment	0.3
Policy on applicants with negative history	0.8
Residency requirement	0.1
Types of hires	1.1
Reasons for separations	1.2
Retention methods	0.1
Overtime policy	0.2
Outside employment policy	0.1
Retirement pension	0.1
Exit interview policy	0.2

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Standard errors of the number of officers hired by and separated from state and local law enforcement agencies, 2008**

Size of agency*	Number of officers hired			Number of officers separated		
	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office
All sizes	971	854	444	680	568	358
25–99 officers	468	295	363	377	237	293
10–24	338	310	135	306	279	127
Fewer than 10	390	382	81	361	351	84

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Standard errors for table 3: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies that had separations of full-time sworn personnel, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office
All sizes	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
25–99 officers	0.4%	0.2%	1.2%
10–24	0.6	0.5	1.5
Fewer than 10	1.2	1.3	1.6

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Standard errors for table 4: Percent of officer separations resulting from resignations from state and local law enforcement agencies, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office
All sizes	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%
25–99 officers	1.3%	1.5%	2.3%
10–24	2.0	2.3	3.0
Fewer than 10	2.5	2.8	2.9

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 5**Standard errors for table 5: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies with a mandatory retirement age for officers, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office
All sizes	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%
25–99 officers	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%
10–24	1.4	1.7	1.5
Fewer than 10	0.9	1.0	1.6

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Standard errors for table 6: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies with officers called to active military duty and number of full-time sworn personnel called to active military duty, 2008**

Size of agency*	Percent of agencies with call-ups			Number of full-time sworn personnel called up		
	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office	All agencies	Local police	Sheriff's office
All sizes	0.6%	0.7%	1.3%	159	128	92
25–99	1.5%	1.7%	2.9%	90	68	60
10–24	1.4	1.7	2.2	70	66	24
Fewer than 10	0.8	0.9	1.7	74	72	16

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 7**Standard errors for table 7: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies with a dedicated recruiting budget, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
25–99 officers	1.6%	1.8%	2.7%
10–24	1.9	2.4	2.3
Fewer than 10	1.9	2.1	2.4

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 8**Standard errors for table 8: Median recruiting budget of state and local law enforcement agencies, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	\$190	\$227	\$232
25–99 officers	\$213	\$271	\$296
10–24	210	237	452
Fewer than 10	320	357	338

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 9**Standard errors for table 9: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies with a full-time recruitment manager, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%
25–99 officers	1.1%	1.4%	1.9%
10–24	1.1	1.5	1.3
Fewer than 10	1.1	1.2	1.5

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 10**Standard errors for table 10: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies using internet advertising for officer recruitment, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%
25–99 officers	1.4%	1.5%	3.1%
10–24	2.0	2.4	3.0
Fewer than 10	2.1	2.3	3.1

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 11**Standard errors for table 11: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies, using job fairs for officer recruitment, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	0.6%	0.7%	1.2%
25–99 officers	1.5%	1.8%	2.9%
10–24	1.5	1.9	2.2
Fewer than 10	0.7	0.7	1.3

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 12**Standard errors for table 12: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies offering financial support training as a recruitment incentive, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%
25–99 officers	1.3%	1.5%	2.6%
10–24	2.0	2.5	2.8
Fewer than 10	2.1	2.4	3.1

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 13**Standard errors for table 13: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies using special recruitment efforts to target applicants with prior law enforcement experience, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%
25–99	1.5%	1.8%	2.8%
10–24	2.0	2.4	2.9
Fewer than 10	2.1	2.3	3.0

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 14**Standard errors for table 14: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies with special officer recruitment efforts targeting women, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%
25–99 officers	1.4%	1.7%	2.4%
10–24	1.7	2.1	2.3
Fewer than 10	1.3	1.4	1.8

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 15**Standard errors for table 15: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies considering applicants with a prior misdemeanor conviction, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%
25–99 officers	1.5%	1.8%	2.9%
10–24	2.0	2.5	3.0
Fewer than 10	2.2	2.4	3.1

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 16**Standard errors for table 16: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies with a residency requirement for sworn personnel, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%
25–99 officers	1.6%	1.8%	3.0%
10–24	2.0	2.5	2.9
Fewer than 10	2.0	2.2	2.5

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 17**Standard errors for table 17: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies that hired full-time sworn personnel at the entry level, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	1.1%	1.4%	1.6%
25–99 officers	1.3%	1.5%	2.6%
10–24	2.0	2.4	3.1
Fewer than 10	2.0	2.3	3.1

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 18**Standard errors for table 18: Percent of newly hired officers in state and local law enforcement agencies, by type of hire and size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%
25–99 officers	1.1%	1.3%	2.4%
10–24	1.9	2.3	3.0
Fewer than 10	2.8	3.2	3.8

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 19**Standard errors for table 19: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies providing take-home vehicles to increase retention of sworn personnel, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%
25–99 officers	1.5%	1.7%	2.4%
10–24	1.9	2.4	2.2
Fewer than 10	2.1	2.4	2.6

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 20**Standard errors for table 20: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies allowing officers to work overtime without limits, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%
25–99	1.3%	1.6%	2.4%
10–24	1.6	2.0	2.4
Fewer than 10	1.7	1.9	2.5

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 21**Standard errors for table 21: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies allowing officers to have outside employment without limits, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%
25–99 officers	0.8%	1.0%	1.7%
10–24	1.4	1.7	2.7
Fewer than 10	2.1	2.4	3.0

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 22**Standard errors for table 22: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies offering a full-service retirement pension to sworn personnel, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%
25–99 officers	0.6%	0.7%	1.5%
10–24	0.8	1.0	1.5
Fewer than 10	1.6	1.8	2.0

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 23**Standard errors for table 23: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies conducting exit interviews of departing officers, by size and type of agency, 2008**

Size of agency*	All agencies	Local police	Sheriffs' office
All sizes	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%
25–99 officers	1.5%	1.8%	3.0%
10–24	2.0	2.5	3.0
Fewer than 10	2.0	2.2	2.5

Note: Standard errors are not presented for primary state agencies because all state agencies were selected for the survey.

*Standard errors are not presented for agencies employing more than 100 officers because all agencies of that size were selected for the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. James P. Lynch is director.

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