



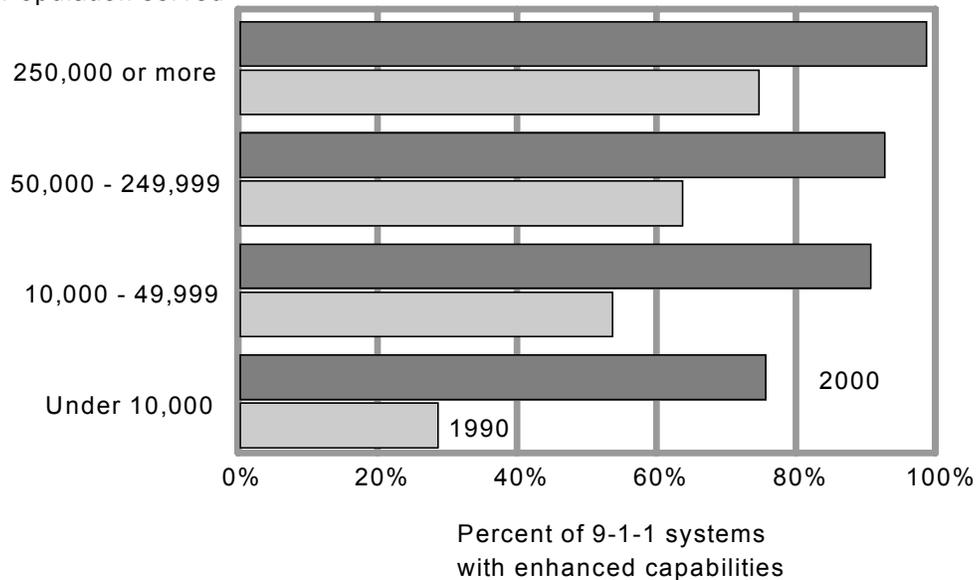
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics

Local Police Departments 2000

In 2000 nearly all local police departments in jurisdictions with 10,000 or more residents had enhanced 9-1-1 systems that could display information such as callers' phone numbers, addresses, and special needs

Population served





Local Police Departments 2000

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Data presented in this report may be obtained from the National Archive of the Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0960. The report and data are available on the Internet at: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs.

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Highlights

Personnel

- As of June 2000, local police departments had 565,915 full-time employees, including about 441,000 sworn personnel. Local police employment was up an average of about 2% per year since 1990.

- Racial and ethnic minorities comprised 22.7% of full-time sworn personnel in 2000, up from 17.0% in 1990. Females comprised 10.6% of officers in 2000, up from 8.1% in 1990.

- From 1990 to 2000, the number of African American local police officers increased by 13,300, or 35%; Hispanic officers by 17,600, or 93%; and female officers by 17,300, or 59%.

- Nearly all officers worked for a department using criminal record checks (99%), background investigations (98%), driving record checks (98%), personal interviews (97%) and medical exams (96%) to screen applicants. Drug tests (88%) and psychological evaluations (88%) were also widely used.

- In 2000, 15% of departments, employing 32% of all officers, required new recruits to have completed at least some college, up from 6% of departments, employing 10% of officers, in 1990.

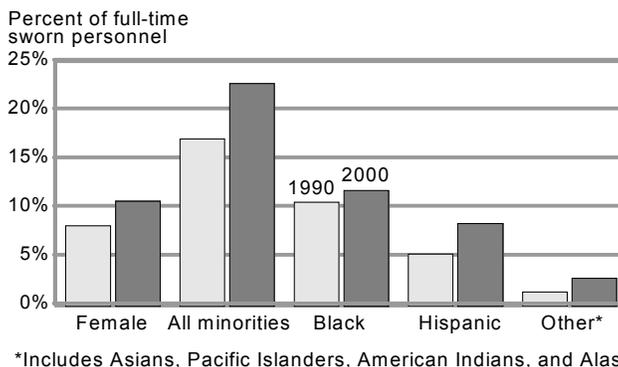
- State-mandated field and academy training requirements for new officers averaged about 750 hours combined. Additional training beyond state requirements averaged about 300 hours.

Budget and pay

- Departments had total operating budgets of \$36.7 billion during fiscal 2000, 33% more than in 1990 after adjusting for inflation. Operating expenditures in 2000 averaged \$80,600 per sworn officer, and \$179 per resident.

- In 2000 starting salaries for local police officers ranged from an average of about \$21,000 in the smallest jurisdictions to about \$34,000 in the largest. About 3 in 4 officers worked for a department that authorized collective bargaining.

Female and minority local police officers, 1990 and 2000



Operations

- All departments used automobiles for routine patrol. In addition, 62% of departments, including 86% of those serving 250,000 or more residents, used foot patrol routinely. An estimated 43%, including 94% of those serving 100,000 or more residents, used bicycle patrol on a regular basis.

- In 2000, 89% of local police departments, employing 98% of all officers, participated in a 9-1-1 emergency system compared to 48% and 78% in 1990. In 2000, 71% of departments, employing 89% of all officers, had enhanced 9-1-1, compared to 18% and 49% in 1990.

- Fifteen percent of departments had officers assigned full time to a special unit for drug enforcement, with 13,600 officers so assigned nationwide. About a fifth of departments had officers assigned to a multi-agency drug task force, with a total of 5,800 officers assigned full time nationwide.

- Thirty-seven percent of departments, employing 79% of all officers, had drug asset forfeiture receipts during 1999. Collectively, departments received an estimated \$320 million in receipts, or \$872 per sworn officer employed.

- Thirty percent of local police departments were responsible for providing court security, 21% for serving civil process, and 14% for operating a jail.

Community policing

- Sixty-eight percent of local police departments, employing 90% of all officers, had a community policing plan of some type. Eighteen percent of departments, employing 50% of officers, had a formal, written plan.

- Two-thirds of all departments, employing 86% of all officers, used full-time community policing officers in 2000. Collectively, there were about 103,000 local police officers so designated.

- More than two-thirds of the departments serving a population of 25,000 or more, and more than four-fifths of those serving a population of 250,000 or more, trained all new officer recruits in community policing.

- More than 9 in 10 departments serving a population of 10,000 or more regularly met with community groups during 2000. Nearly 7 in 10 departments serving 50,000 or more residents conducted a citizen police academy.

- About a third of all departments, including about two-thirds of those serving 50,000 or more residents, upgraded technology in 2000 to support community policing efforts.

- Forty-four percent of departments, employing 74% of all officers, used full-time school resource officers in 2000. Collectively, these agencies employed about 14,000 such officers.

Equipment

- Ninety-eight percent of local police departments, employing 99% of all officers, authorized the use of semiautomatic sidearms in 2000. These were increases from 73% and 91% in 1990.

- An estimated 91% of departments, employing 93% of all officers, authorized use of chemical agents such as pepper spray during 2000, up from 51% and 72% in 1990.

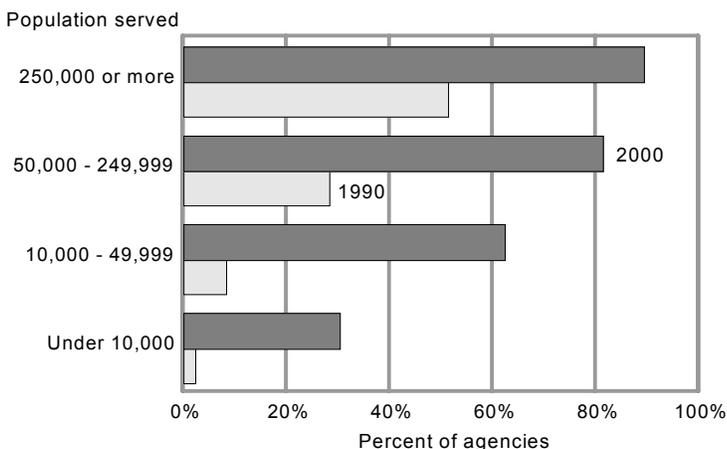
- In 2000, 56% of departments, employing 57% of all officers, required all field officers to wear protective body armor, compared to 24% and 25% in 1990.

- Nationwide, local police departments in 2000 operated an estimated 231,000 cars, or about 1 car for every 2 officers employed. About a third of these cars were unmarked.

- About 1 in 4 departments used dogs for law enforcement work, including more than 90% of those serving a population of 100,000 or more. Just 2% of departments used horses; however, a majority of those serving 250,000 or more residents did so.

- Forty-five percent of all local police departments regularly used video cameras in 2000. Thirty-seven percent used them in patrol cars. Seven percent of departments used video cameras for traffic enforcement.

Local police departments using in-field computers or terminals, 1990 and 2000



Computers and information systems

- From 1990 to 2000, the percentage of local police departments using in-field computers increased from 5% to 40%. Departments using in-field computers employed 75% of all officers in 2000, up from 30% in 1990.

- The percentage of local police departments using computers for Internet access rose from 24% in 1997 to 56% in 2000. During 2000, about 9 in 10 departments serving 50,000 or more residents had this capability.

- From 1997 to 2000, the percentage of officers employed by a department with in-field computer access to vehicle records increased from 56% to 69%, driving records from 51% to 58%, calls for service histories from 23% to 37%, and criminal histories from 25% to 29%.

- In 2000, 75% of departments used paper reports as the primary means to transmit criminal incident field data to a central information system, down from 86% in 1997. During the same time period, use of computer and data devices increased from 9% to 19%.

Written policy directives

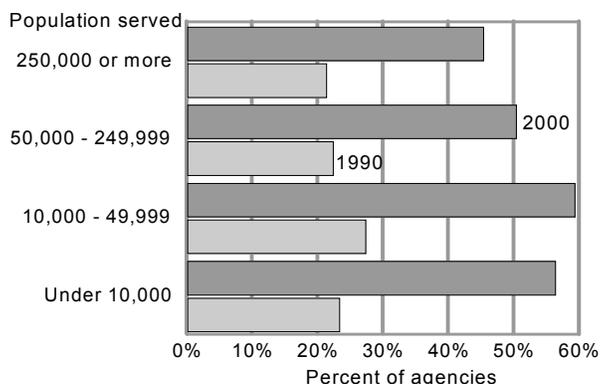
- Nearly all departments (93%) had a written policy on pursuit driving. Three-fifths restricted vehicle pursuits according to specific criteria such as speed or offense. About a fourth had a policy that left the decision to the officer's discretion. Seven percent discouraged all vehicle pursuits.

- Ninety-three percent of local police departments, employing 99% of all officers, had a written policy on the use of deadly force. Eighty-seven percent, employing 95% of all officers, had a policy on the use of nonlethal force.

- About 9 in 10 departments, employing 97% of officers, had a special policy regarding arrest for domestic assaults. Seventy-two percent had a mandatory arrest policy, and 17% had a pro-arrest policy.

- About 8 in 10 departments, employing 93% of officers, had a special policy regarding arrest for violations of protection orders. Sixty-three percent had a mandatory arrest policy, and 18% had a pro-arrest policy.

Local police departments requiring all regular field officers to wear protective armor, 1990 and 2000



The LEMAS survey

During 2000, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), as a part of its Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program, surveyed a nationally representative sample of State and local law enforcement agencies operating nationwide. Previous LEMAS surveys were conducted in 1987, 1990, 1993, 1997, and 1999.

This report presents data from the 2000 survey describing the nearly 13,000 local police departments operating in the United States in terms of their personnel, expenditures and pay, operations, community policing initiatives, equipment, computers and information systems, and written policies. Comparisons are made with prior years where appropriate.

Nearly all local police departments are operated by municipal (85%) or township (13%) governments. As of 2000, a total of 171 local police departments were operated by tribal governments, and 52 by county governments.

The 2000 LEMAS survey questionnaire was mailed to 3,132 State and local law enforcement agencies, including all 881 agencies with 100 or more sworn officers (see Methodology for a description of the sample). The overall response rate was 97.4%. Among local police departments, 1,975 of 2,019 surveys were returned for a 97.8% response rate.

This report and its companion report (*Sheriffs' Offices 2000*, NCJ-196534), summarize data collected from agencies of all sizes. Trend data on the police departments serving the 62 largest U.S. cities were previously published in the BJS Special Report (*Police Departments in Large Cities: 1990-2000*, NCJ-175703).

Table 1. Employment by State and local law enforcement agencies in the United States, 2000

Type of agency	Number of agencies	Number of employees					
		Full-time			Part-time		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
Total	17,784	1,019,496	708,022	311,474	99,731	42,803	56,928
Local police	12,666	565,915	440,920	124,995	62,110	27,323	34,787
Sheriff	3,070	293,823	164,711	129,112	22,737	10,300	12,437
Primary State	49	87,028	56,348	30,680	817	95	722
Special jurisdiction*	1,376	69,650	43,413	26,237	13,583	4,667	8,916
Texas constable	623	3,080	2,630	450	484	418	66

Note: Data are for the pay period that included June 30, 2000.

Sworn employees are those with general arrest powers.

*State and local law enforcement agencies that serve special jurisdictional areas or have special enforcement responsibilities.

Personnel

As of June 30, 2000, local police departments had 565,915 full-time employees (table 1). They also employed about 62,000 persons on a part-time basis. Approximately 441,000, or 78%, of full-time local police employees were sworn personnel (those with general arrest powers).

Local police departments employed 62% of all State and local sworn officers nationwide. Their 124,995 full-time civilian employees comprised 40% of all nonsworn State and local law enforcement employees.

There were about 106,000, or 23%, more full-time local police employees in 2000 than in 1990 (figure 1). When only sworn personnel are considered, employment by local police departments increased by about 78,000, or 21.5%, from 1990 to 2000.

Overall, the number of part-time local police employees increased by about 8,400, or 16%, from 1990 to 2000. When only sworn personnel are considered, part-time employment by local police departments was up by about 2,800, or 11.4%, from 1990 to 2000.

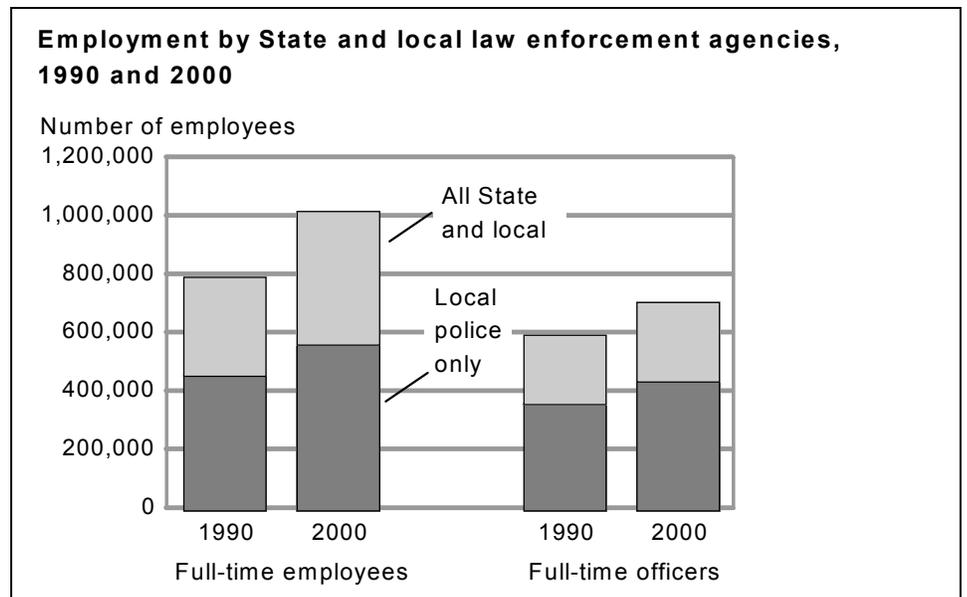


Figure 1

According to a census of law enforcement agencies conducted by BJS during 2000, 582 local police departments employed at least 100 sworn personnel (4.6%), including 47 with 1,000 or more officers (0.4%) (table 2). A total of 5,894 departments employed fewer than 10 sworn personnel (46.5%), including nearly 700 with just one officer (5.3%). (See *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2000*, NCJ-194066).

Thirty-four percent of all full-time local police officers were employed by a department with 1,000 or more sworn personnel, and 61% were employed by a department with at least 100 sworn personnel. Departments that employed fewer than 10 officers accounted for about 5% of officers nationwide.

Although 74% of all local police departments served fewer than 10,000 residents, these agencies employed

just 15% of all officers (table 3). About half of all officers served a jurisdiction with 100,000 or more residents.

Table 2. Local police departments and full-time personnel, by number of sworn personnel, 2000

Number of sworn personnel*	Agencies		Full-time sworn personnel		Full-time civilian personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,666	100%	440,920	100%	124,995	100%
1,000 or more	47	0.4%	150,958	34.2%	44,092	35.3%
500-999	37	0.3	25,733	5.8	8,661	6.9
250-499	103	0.8	35,896	8.1	11,593	9.3
100-249	395	3.1	56,574	12.8	17,503	14.0
50-99	807	6.4	53,236	12.1	15,466	12.4
25-49	1,683	13.3	53,469	12.1	14,170	11.3
10-24	3,700	29.2	44,667	10.1	10,515	8.4
5-9	3,085	24.4	15,058	3.4	2,515	2.0
2-4	2,133	16.8	4,672	1.1	415	0.3
1	676	5.3	657	0.1	65	0.1

*Includes both full-time and part-time employees.

Excludes agencies employing less than the equivalent of one full-time officer.

The 50 largest local police departments by total number of full-time sworn personnel, number of full-time sworn personnel per 10,000 residents, and percent of full-time sworn personnel regularly assigned to respond to calls for service, 2000

Jurisdiction	Full-time sworn personnel			Jurisdiction	Full-time sworn personnel		
	Total number	Number per 10,000 residents ^a	Percent responding to calls ^b		Total number	Number per 10,000 residents ^a	Percent responding to calls ^b
New York (NY)	40,435	50	65%	Jacksonville-Duval Co. (FL)	1,530	21	56%
Chicago (IL)	13,466	47	76	Denver (CO)	1,489	27	42
Los Angeles (CA)	9,341	25	63	St. Louis (MO)	1,489	43	61
Philadelphia (PA)	7,024	46	59	Atlanta (GA)	1,474	35	76
Houston (TX)	5,343	27	67	Newark (NJ)	1,466	54	61
Detroit (MI)	4,154	44	53%	Charlotte-Mecklenberg Co. (NC)	1,442	27	64%
Washington (DC)	3,612	63	51	Prince George's Co. (MD)	1,431	18	42
Nassau Co. (NY)	3,038	23	54	San Jose (CA)	1,408	16	74
Baltimore (MD)	3,034	47	60	Seattle (WA)	1,261	22	63
Miami-Dade Co. (FL)	3,008	13	52	Kansas City (MO)	1,253	28	54
Dallas (TX)	2,862	24	40%	Nashville (TN)	1,249	22	36%
Phoenix (AZ)	2,626	20	36	Fort Worth (TX)	1,196	22	40
Suffolk Co. (NY)	2,564	18	63	Fairfax Co. (VA)	1,163	12	85
San Francisco (CA)	2,227	29	70	Austin (TX)	1,144	17	47
Las Vegas-Clark Co (NV)	2,168	16	45	Miami (FL)	1,110	31	62
Boston (MA)	2,164	37	69%	El Paso (TX)	1,057	19	55%
San Diego (CA)	2,022	17	44	Indianapolis (IN)	1,045	13	54
Milwaukee (WI)	1,998	33	70	Pittsburgh (PA)	1,036	31	65
Memphis (TN)	1,904	29	74	Cincinnati (OH)	1,030	31	44
San Antonio (TX)	1,882	16	67	Montgomery Co. (MD)	1,019	12	53
Cleveland (OH)	1,822	38	44%	Oklahoma City (OK)	1,011	20	57%
Honolulu (HI)	1,792	20	91	Portland (OR)	1,007	19	48
Baltimore Co. (MD)	1,754	23	69	Tampa (FL)	939	31	72
Columbus (OH)	1,744	25	88	Tucson (AZ)	928	19	55
New Orleans (LA)	1,664	34	63	Buffalo (NY)	928	32	64

Note: Sworn employees are those with general arrest powers. Officers not assigned to respond to calls for service typically were assigned to other areas of duty related to administration, investigations, technical support jail operations or court operations.

^aIn some cases populations were adjusted to more accurately reflect the population for which an agency provided law enforcement services.

^bIncludes all full-time sworn personnel with general arrest powers who were uniformed officers with regularly assigned duties that included responding to calls for service.

Departments serving 1 million or more residents had an average of 8,334 full-time employees, including 6,445 sworn personnel (table 4). In contrast, departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents had an average of 4 full-time employees, including 3 sworn officers.

The vast majority of part-time local police employees were nonsworn, with an average of more than 500 such employees in the largest jurisdictions. The average number of sworn part-time employees was no higher than 3 in any population category.

Among municipal police departments serving a population of 1,000 or more, the average ratio of full-time officers per 1,000 residents was 2.6. Those serving 25,000 to 249,999 residents had the lowest average ratio (1.8).

Population served	Average ratio of full-time officers per 1,000 residents
All sizes	2.6
250,000 or more	2.5
100,000 - 249,999	1.8
50,000 - 99,999	1.8
25,000 - 49,999	1.8
10,000 - 24,999	2.0
2,500 - 9,999	2.2
1,000 - 2,499	2.5

Overall, 68% of full-time local police officers had regularly assigned duties that included responding to calls for service (table 5). The proportion of officers responding to calls ranged from slightly more than 6 in 10 in departments serving 50,000 or more residents, to about 9 in 10 in those serving fewer than 10,000 residents.

As of June 30, 2000, local police departments collectively employed 97% of the maximum number of full-time sworn personnel authorized by their budgets (table 6). The lowest actual-to-authorized ratio for full-time sworn personnel was among departments serving 250,000 to 499,999 residents (93%).

Table 3. Local police departments and full-time personnel, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Agencies		Full-time sworn personnel		Full-time civilian personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	12,666	100%	440,920	100%	124,995	100%
1,000,000 or more	15	0.1%	96,675	21.9%	28,330	22.7%
500,000-999,999	38	0.3	46,017	10.4	13,093	10.5
250,000-499,999	41	0.3	31,845	7.2	11,443	9.2
100,000-249,999	182	1.4	49,906	11.3	16,626	13.3
50,000-99,999	388	3.1	47,314	10.7	14,093	11.3
25,000-49,999	771	6.1	48,224	10.9	13,311	10.6
10,000-24,999	1,826	14.4	56,237	12.8	14,712	11.8
2,500-9,999	4,108	32.4	46,695	10.6	11,014	8.8
Under 2,500	5,297	41.8	18,007	4.1	2,373	1.9

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

Table 4. Average number of employees in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Average number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	45	35	10	5	2	3
1,000,000 or more	8,334	6,445	1,889	507	0	507
500,000-999,999	1,556	1,211	345	51	2	48
250,000-499,999	1,056	777	279	28	2	26
100,000-249,999	366	274	91	19	2	18
50,000-99,999	158	122	36	11	2	10
25,000-49,999	80	63	17	7	2	5
10,000-24,999	39	31	8	5	2	3
2,500-9,999	14	11	3	4	3	1
Under 2,500	4	3	--	2	2	--

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
--Less than 0.5.

Table 5. Officers assigned to respond to citizen calls for service in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Full-time sworn personnel assigned to respond to citizen calls for service*	
	Number	Percent
All sizes	300,431	68%
1,000,000 or more	60,802	63
500,000-999,999	28,334	62
250,000-499,999	18,505	58
100,000-249,999	30,586	61
50,000-99,999	29,412	62
25,000-49,999	33,115	69
10,000-24,999	42,546	76
2,500-9,999	40,041	86
Under 2,500	17,090	95

*Includes all uniformed officers whose regularly assigned duties included responding to citizens calls/requests for service.

Table 6. Authorized full-time strength of local police departments and percent of authorized strength employed, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Full-time sworn employees	
	Authorized	Percent employed
All sizes	453,658	97%
1,000,000 or more	98,808	98
500,000-999,999	47,895	96
250,000-499,999	34,205	93
100,000-249,999	51,419	97
50,000-99,999	48,427	98
25,000-49,999	49,458	98
10,000-24,999	57,446	98
2,500-9,999	47,795	98
Under 2,500	18,205	99

Note: Sworn employees are those with general arrest powers.

Table 7. Gender and race of full-time sworn personnel in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of full-time sworn employees who were —														
	Total			White			Black/African American			Hispanic/Latino			Other*		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	89.4%	10.6%	77.4%	70.9%	6.5%	11.7%	9.0%	2.7%	8.3%	7.2%	1.1%	2.7%	2.4%	0.3%
1,000,000 or more	100%	83.5%	16.5%	63.5%	55.7%	7.8%	16.1%	11.0%	5.1%	17.3%	14.2%	3.1%	3.1%	2.6%	0.4%
500,000-999,999	100	84.5	15.5	62.4	54.7	7.7	25.2	18.6	6.5	6.8	6.0	0.8	5.6	5.1	0.5
250,000-499,999	100	85.8	14.2	67.9	59.1	8.8	19.0	15.0	4.0	10.7	9.5	1.1	2.4	2.2	0.3
100,000-249,999	100	89.3	10.7	76.2	68.7	7.5	12.2	10.1	2.1	8.0	7.2	0.7	3.7	3.3	0.4
50,000-99,999	100	91.8	8.2	85.2	78.8	6.4	7.3	6.1	1.1	5.7	5.2	0.5	1.8	1.7	0.1
25,000-49,999	100	93.0	7.0	87.8	82.1	5.7	6.1	5.2	0.8	4.6	4.2	0.4	1.5	1.4	0.1
10,000-24,999	100	94.3	5.7	90.6	85.8	4.8	4.6	4.1	0.5	3.4	3.2	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.2
2,500-9,999	100	94.5	5.5	90.1	85.5	4.6	4.5	4.1	0.4	3.9	3.5	0.4	1.5	1.4	0.1
Under 2,500	100	96.1	3.9	87.9	84.7	3.2	5.8	5.5	0.3	3.1	3.0	0.1	3.2	2.9	0.3

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

*Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and any other race.

Gender and race of officers

Of the 440,920 full-time sworn personnel in local police departments as of June 2000, an estimated 10.6% were women (table 7). The percentage of female officers ranged from 16.5% in departments serving a population of 500,000 or more to about 4% of the officers in jurisdictions with fewer than 2,500 residents.

In 2000, an estimated 22.6% of full-time local police officers were members of a racial or ethnic minority. Minority officers comprised more than a third of the total in jurisdictions with 500,000 or more residents.

Blacks or African Americans accounted for 11.7% of all local police officers in 2000. Black employment was highest among departments serving a population of 500,000 to 999,999 (25.2%).

An estimated 8.3% of local police officers nationwide were Hispanic or Latino, with the highest representation among departments serving a population of 1 million or more (17.3%).

In 2000 the estimated 46,659 female officers represented an increase of about 17,300, or 59%, from 1990. During this time female representation among local police officers increased from 8.1% to 10.6% (figure 2).

The number of local police officers who were members of a racial or ethnic minority in 2000 (99,591) represented an increase of about 38,000, or 61%, over 1990 levels. From 1990 to 2000, minority representation in local police departments increased from 17.0% to 22.7%.

The estimated 51,363 full-time black or African American local police officers employed in 2000 represented an increase of about 13,300, or 35%, compared to 1990. This resulted in an increase in the percentage of officers who were black from 10.5% to 11.7%.

An estimated 36,442 Hispanic or Latino officers were employed by local police departments in 2000. This was about 17,600, or 93%, more than in 1990. From 1990 to 2000, the percentage of local police officers who were Hispanic or Latino rose from 5.2% to 8.3%.

From 1990 to 2000 representation by other minority groups such as Asians, Pacific Islanders, and American Indians increased by 150% to about 11,800 officers. These groups comprised 2.7% of local police officers in 2000 compared to 1.3% in 1990.

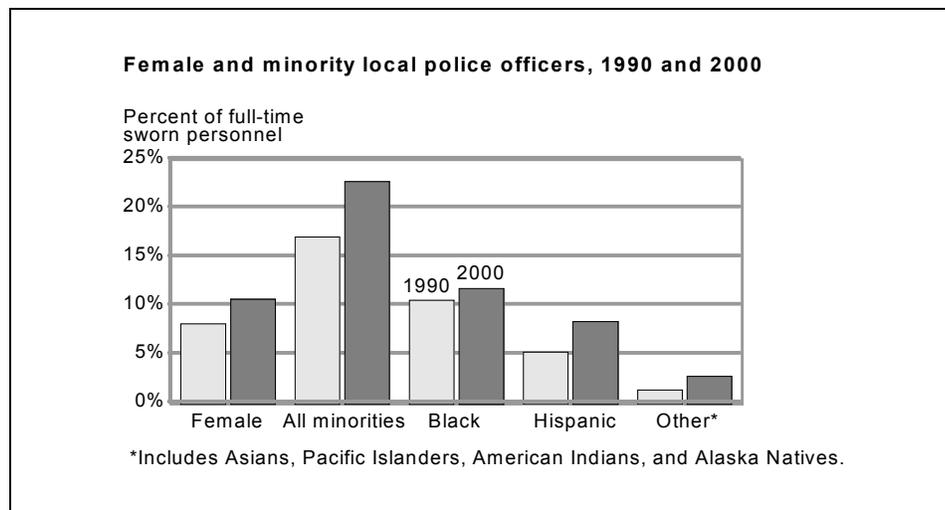


Figure 2

Table 8. Interviews, tests and examinations used in selection of new officer recruits in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Interviews, tests, and examinations used to select new officer recruits									
	Personal interview	Medical exam	Drug test	Psychological evaluation	Physical agility test	Written aptitude test	Personality inventory	Polygraph exam	Voice stress analyzer	Second language ability test
All sizes	96%	81%	67%	61%	44%	43%	31%	21%	2%	1%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	100%	93%	87%	73%	47%	73%	0%	7%
500,000-999,999	94	94	85	94	88	91	71	61	12	9
250,000-499,999	95	100	90	93	90	80	60	80	5	5
100,000-249,999	95	96	89	94	83	84	62	72	8	4
50,000-99,999	99	98	87	97	81	78	60	53	8	4
25,000-49,999	98	99	87	95	81	79	54	50	8	1
10,000-24,999	98	98	78	86	69	68	45	32	4	--
2,500-9,999	96	87	74	65	48	48	29	23	1	1
Under 2,500	94	65	52	41	24	21	20	7	--	--

Note: List of selection methods is not intended to be exhaustive.
 --Less than 0.5%

Screening of officer applicants

Local police departments employed a variety of screening methods when hiring new officers. Nearly all used personal interviews (96%), and a majority used medical exams (81%), drug tests (67%), and psychological evaluations (61%) (table 8).

Among departments serving 25,000 or more residents, about 8 in 10 used physical agility tests and written aptitude tests. More than half the departments in these population categories used personality inventories and polygraph exams.

In addition to interviews, tests, and examinations, nearly all departments screened recruits through background investigations (96%), criminal record checks (96%), and driving record checks (93%) (table 9). About half conducted credit record checks (48%).

Nearly all local police officers were employed by departments that screened recruits with criminal record checks (99%), background investigations (98%), driving record checks (98%), personal interviews (97%), and medical exams (96%) (figure 3). About 7 in 8 were employed by departments that used psychological evaluations (88%) and drug tests (88%). About 3 in 4 worked for departments that used physical agility tests (77%), aptitude tests (76%), and credit checks (75%).

Table 9. Background checks used in selection of new officer recruits in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Background checks used to select new officer recruits				
	Background investigation	Criminal record check	Driving record check	Credit history check	Volunteer service check
All sizes	96%	96%	93%	48%	6%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	100%	87%	20%
500,000-999,999	94	97	94	85	12
250,000-499,999	98	100	100	93	13
100,000-249,999	99	99	98	79	7
50,000-99,999	99	100	100	80	9
25,000-49,999	99	99	99	76	7
10,000-24,999	98	99	96	73	10
2,500-9,999	97	98	96	52	5
Under 2,500	95	93	89	28	5

Note: List of selection methods is not intended to be exhaustive.

Local police officers employed by departments using various recruit screening methods, 2000

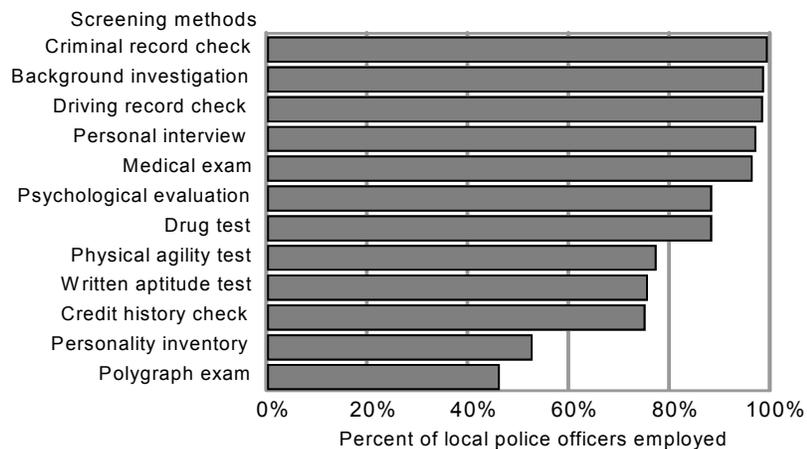


Figure 3

Table 10. Minimum educational requirement for new officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

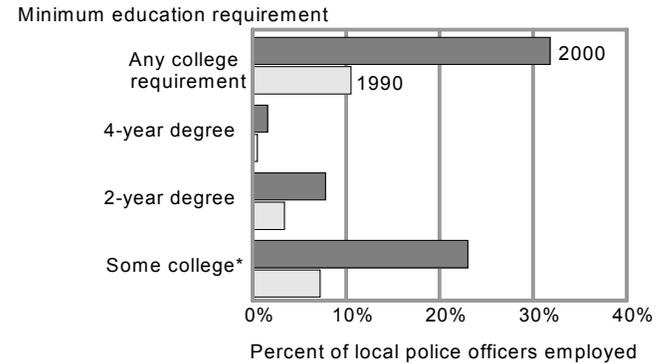
Population served	Total with re-requirement	Percent of agencies requiring a minimum of:			
		High school diploma	Some college*	2-year college degree	4-year college degree
All sizes	98%	83%	6%	8%	1%
1,000,000 or more	100%	67%	33%	0%	0%
500,000-999,999	100	71	18	6	6
250,000-499,999	98	65	18	10	5
100,000-249,999	99	71	18	9	2
50,000-99,999	99	65	17	16	1
25,000-49,999	99	73	11	13	2
10,000-24,999	99	78	8	12	1
2,500-9,999	99	85	4	9	1
Under 2,500	97	86	4	6	--

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

*Non-degree requirements.

--Less than 0.5%

Local police officers in departments with a college education requirement for new recruits, 1990 and 2000



*Nondegree requirements only.

Figure 4

Education and training requirements

Nearly all (98%) local police departments had an education requirement for new officer recruits (table 10). The typical minimum requirement was a high school diploma (83%). Fifteen percent of departments had some type of college requirement, usually a 2-year degree (8%). Just 1% required new recruits to have a 4-year college degree.

The percentage of officers employed by a department with some type of college requirement for new officers in 2000 (32%) was about 3 times that of 1990 (10%) (figure 4). From 1990 to 2000, the percentage of officers employed by a department with a degree requirement increased from 3% to 9%.

Table 12. Annual in-service training requirements for non-probationary officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Average number of hours required annually	
	State-mandated	Other
All sizes	26	47
1,000,000 or more	24	16
500,000-999,999	28	15
250,000-499,999	21	24
100,000-249,999	23	30
50,000-99,999	28	34
25,000-49,999	27	34
10,000-24,999	27	28
2,500-9,999	27	77
Under 2,500	25	20

Table 11. Training requirements for new officer recruits in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Average number of hours required					
	Academy			Field		
	Total	State-mandated	Other required	Total	State-mandated	Other required
All sizes	637	514	123	417	228	189
1,000,000 or more	1,051	564	487	534	189	345
500,000-999,999	950	586	364	784	425	359
250,000-499,999	991	577	414	659	336	323
100,000-249,999	853	601	252	757	425	322
50,000-99,999	790	604	186	689	414	275
25,000-49,999	763	586	177	680	334	346
10,000-24,999	751	574	177	537	297	240
2,500-9,999	611	514	97	389	235	154
Under 2,500	532	469	63	244	153	91

Note: Average number of training hours excludes departments not requiring training.

In 2000 new local police recruits were required to complete an average of about 1,600 hours of academy and field training in departments serving 100,000 or more residents, compared to about 800 hours in those serving a population of less than 2,500 (table 11). On average, about 70% of these training hours were State mandated, with the remainder a departmental requirement.

The average annual in-service training requirement for non-probationary officers was 73 hours, including 26 State-mandated hours (table 12).

Overall, just 4% of departments operated a training academy; however, nearly all of those serving a population of 250,000 or more did so. Nationwide, 47% of all officers were employed by a department that operated an academy.

Population served	Percent with training academy
All sizes	4%
1,000,000 or more	100%
500,000-999,999	91
250,000-499,999	88
100,000-249,999	46
50,000-99,999	18
25,000-49,999	6
10,000-24,999	5
2,500-9,999	3
Under 2,500	1

Budget and pay

Operating budgets

The total operating budget of local police departments during fiscal 2000 was about \$36.7 billion, 78% more than in 1990 (table 13). Controlling for inflation, the net increase in total budget was 33%. (These figures do not include budgets for capital expenditures such as equipment purchases or construction projects.) Local police departments accounted for 56% of the \$65.7 billion in total operating budgets for State and local law enforcement agencies during fiscal 2000.

	Agency operating expenditures (in billions)	
	2000	1990
Total	\$65.7	\$47.8
Local police	\$36.7	\$27.6
Sheriff	17.7	12.2
State police	6.7	5.0
Other	4.6	3.1

Nationwide, operating budgets were about \$2.9 million per department for fiscal 2000, ranging from about \$553 million for departments serving a population of 1 million or more, to \$195,000 among those serving fewer than 2,500 residents.

The overall operating cost per resident was \$179, with departments in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more costing the most to operate, \$262 per resident. Departments serving a population of 2,500 to 9,999 had the lowest per resident cost — \$142.

Nationwide, local police departments cost an estimated \$80,600 per sworn officer to operate for fiscal 2000, ranging from \$96,100 per officer in jurisdictions with a population of 250,000 to 499,999, to \$42,300 per officer in jurisdictions with a population under 2,500.

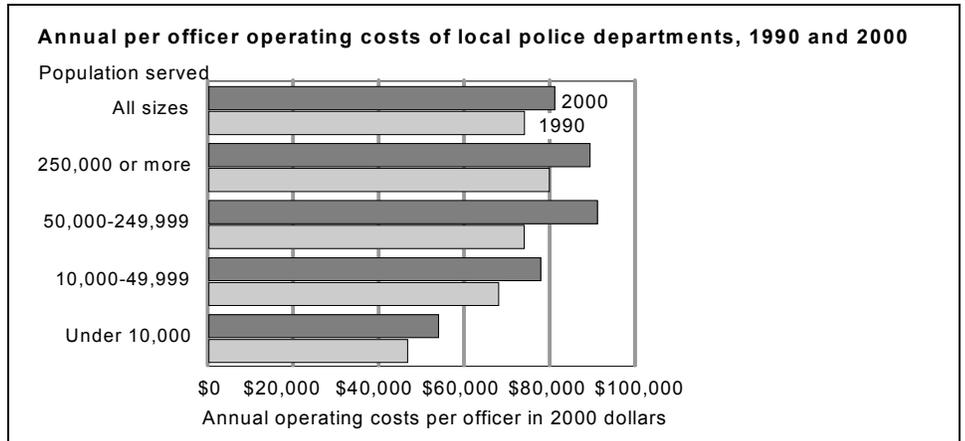


Figure 5

When both sworn and nonsworn employees are included, the average operating budget for local police departments was about \$61,400 per employee for the year. Operating costs ranged from more than \$69,000 per employee in jurisdictions with 250,000 to 999,999 residents to about \$35,800 per employee in those with fewer than 2,500 residents.

After controlling for inflation, per officer operating costs for 2000 were \$7,100, or 9.7%, higher than in 1990 (figure 5). The largest increase, from \$73,400 to \$90,500, was recorded in jurisdictions with 50,000 to 249,999 residents. The smallest increase, from \$46,200 to \$53,400, was in jurisdictions with under 10,000 residents.

Table 13. Operating budget of local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Operating budget, 2000				
	Total	Per agency	Per sworn officer	Per employee	Per resident
All sizes	\$36,692,534,000	\$2,896,000	\$80,600	\$61,400	\$179
1,000,000 or more	\$8,287,504,000	\$552,500,000	\$85,700	\$64,300	\$262
500,000-999,999	4,167,422,000	122,571,000	90,500	69,400	180
250,000-499,999	3,065,187,000	76,630,000	96,100	69,800	216
100,000-249,999	4,562,209,000	26,525,000	92,300	67,500	175
50,000-99,999	4,194,379,000	11,009,000	88,700	66,700	159
25,000-49,999	4,106,538,000	5,278,000	83,500	63,800	152
10,000-24,999	4,258,348,000	2,297,000	72,100	55,300	146
2,500-9,999	3,005,089,000	744,000	58,800	47,100	142
Under 2,500	1,045,859,000	195,000	42,300	35,800	156

Note: Figures are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2000, or the most recent fiscal year completed prior to that date. Figures do not include capital expenditures such as equipment purchases or construction costs. Computation of per officer and per employee averages include both full-time and part-time employees, with a weight of .5 assigned to part-time employees. Total and per agency figures are rounded to the nearest \$1,000; per officer and per employee figures, to the nearest \$100.

Salaries

The overall average base starting salary for local police chiefs was \$43,700 in 2000 (table 14). Average starting salaries for chiefs ranged from \$104,400 in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents to \$30,200 in those with a population under 2,500.

Salaries for first-line supervisors (sergeant or equivalent) increased with jurisdiction size in a pattern similar to that for entry-level officers. Overall, the average starting salary for sergeants was \$35,100, ranging from \$53,700 in the largest jurisdictions to \$26,000 in the smallest. When size of department is considered, the average minimum salary earned by local police sergeants was an estimated \$46,900.

By department, the average base starting salary offered to entry-level patrol officers in 2000 was \$25,500. Starting salaries ranged from \$20,900 in jurisdictions with fewer than 2,500 residents to more than \$34,000 in those with a population of 50,000 to 499,999. When size of department is factored in, it is estimated that new entry-level local police officers started at an average salary of about \$31,700 during 2000.

From 1990 to 2000 average starting salaries increased 35% for entry-level officers from \$18,900 to \$25,500. However, after controlling for inflation, the increase was 0.8%. By population category, the largest increase was in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents, where salaries rose an average of 30.7% after adjusting for inflation, from \$17,791 to \$23,254 (figure 6).

Smaller increases occurred in jurisdictions with 50,000 to 249,999 residents, from \$31,841 to \$34,276 (7.6%); and jurisdictions with 10,000 to 49,999 residents, from \$29,568 to \$30,624 (3.4%). In jurisdictions with 250,000 or more residents, starting salaries for officers declined 0.8%, from \$34,124 to \$33,867.

Table 14. Average base annual salary for selected positions in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Average base annual salary, 2000					
	Entry-level officer		Sergeant or equivalent		Chief	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
All sizes	\$25,500	\$30,300	\$35,100	\$39,600	\$43,700	\$49,200
1,000,000 or more	\$33,900	\$51,300	\$53,700	\$65,300	\$104,400	\$136,400
500,000-999,999	33,400	47,500	50,000	59,000	99,600	116,000
250,000-499,999	34,200	48,400	49,000	59,400	85,000	111,600
100,000-249,999	34,700	46,800	49,100	58,900	84,400	104,300
50,000-99,999	34,100	44,300	49,800	57,300	78,300	92,700
25,000-49,999	32,800	42,500	46,700	54,000	70,100	82,200
10,000-24,999	29,700	36,600	41,800	46,700	58,000	65,800
2,500-9,999	25,900	30,900	34,200	38,200	43,300	48,700
Under 2,500	20,900	22,900	26,000	29,200	30,200	32,600

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

Average base starting salary for entry-level officers in local police departments, 1990 and 2000

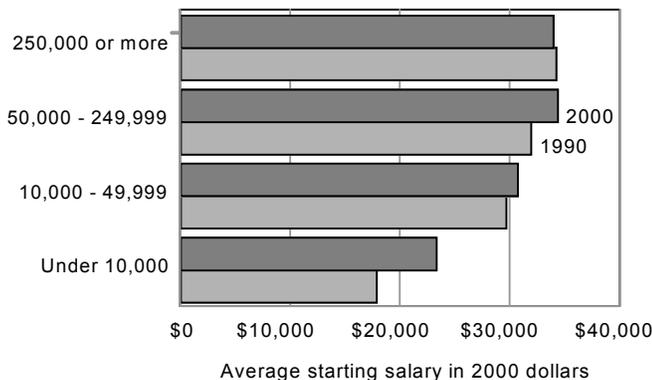


Figure 6

Special pay

Nationwide, 38% of local police departments, employing 58% of all officers, offered tuition reimbursement to officers (table 15). This included a majority of departments serving 10,000 or more residents.

An estimated 30% of departments offered education incentive pay to qualifying officers, including a majority of those serving a population of 10,000 or more. About half (49%) of all local police officers worked for a department that offered this type of incentive pay.

Twenty-one percent of local police departments, employing 30% of all

local police officers, offered merit pay to qualifying sworn personnel.

Nineteen percent of departments offered shift differential pay to full-time officers. This included a majority of the departments serving a population of 250,000 or more. Nationwide, 49% of local police officers were employed by a department with shift differential pay.

Twelve percent of departments offered special skills pay, including two-thirds of departments serving a population of 1 million or more and about two-fifths of departments serving a population of 50,000 to 999,999. Overall, 31% of local police officers worked in a department that offered special skills pay.

Table 15. Local police departments authorizing special pay for full-time sworn personnel by size of population served 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing pay for —					
	Tuition reimbursement	Education incentive	Merit	Shift differential	Special skills	Hazardous duty
All sizes	38%	30%	21%	19%	12%	4%
1,000,000 or more	73%	60%	40%	73%	67%	53%
500,000-999,999	66	39	30	60	40	48
250,000-499,999	83	63	43	72	43	40
100,000-249,999	78	70	37	45	40	32
50,000-99,999	75	67	32	42	37	16
25,000-49,999	67	65	37	36	33	8
10,000-24,999	58	58	24	36	24	8
2,500-9,999	40	33	23	20	11	2
Under 2,500	19	8	13	5	2	0

Hazardous duty pay was available in 4% of all local police departments, employing 22% of all officers. About half of the departments serving a population of 500,000 or more offered this type of pay.

Work-related policies

Forty-eight percent of local police departments, employing 69% of all officers, had a written policy on the maximum number of hours that officers can work (table 16). About three-fourths of departments serving a population of 500,000 or more residents maintained such a policy, compared to about a third of those serving a population of less than 2,500.

Seventy-eight percent of departments, employing 94% of all officers, had a written policy pertaining to off-duty employment by officers. More than 90% of departments serving 10,000 or more residents or more had such a policy.

Unions and collective bargaining

Nationwide, 40% of all local police departments, employing 72% of all officers, authorized collective bargaining for sworn personnel (table 17). At least 65% of the departments in each population category of 10,000 or more authorized collective bargaining for officers.

Nonsworn personnel in local police departments were less likely to have collective bargaining rights than sworn employees. Overall, 20% of local police departments, employing 57% of all nonsworn local police personnel, authorized collective bargaining for civilian employees.

The average starting salary for entry-level officers was about \$8,000 higher in departments that authorized collective bargaining than in those that did not authorize it. Departments with collective bargaining for officers had higher average entry-level salaries in all population categories (figure 7). In jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents the difference was about \$6,200, 10,000 to 49,999 residents, \$6,400; 50,000 to 249,999 residents, \$6,300; and 250,000 or more residents, \$1,500.

Table 16. Work-related policy directives maintained by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies with written policy directive pertaining to —	
	Maximum work hours	Off-duty employment
All sizes	48%	78%
1,000,000 or more	73	100
500,000-999,999	78	97
250,000-499,999	68	100
100,000-249,999	68	99
50,000-99,999	65	98
25,000-49,999	66	94
10,000-24,999	62	93
2,500-9,999	53	85
Under 2,500	34	61

Table 17. Collective bargaining authorized by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing collective bargaining for —	
	Sworn employees	Civilian employees
All sizes	40%	20%
1,000,000 or more	87	67
500,000-999,999	74	61
250,000-499,999	65	52
100,000-249,999	66	58
50,000-99,999	77	63
25,000-49,999	71	54
10,000-24,999	72	46
2,500-9,999	47	17
Under 2,500	15	3

Base starting salaries for entry-level officers in local police departments authorizing and not authorizing bargaining for sworn personnel, 2000

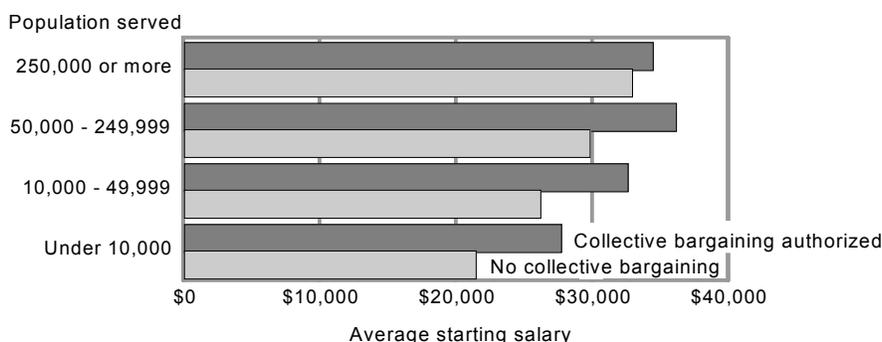


Figure 7

Table 18. Types of patrol used on a routine basis by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies using each type of patrol on a routine basis					
	Auto-mobile	Foot	Bicycle	Motor-cycle	Marine	Horse
All sizes	100%	62%	43%	12%	3%	2%
1,000,000 or more	100%	87%	93%	87%	53%	67%
500,000-999,999	100	78	97	91	56	53
250,000-499,999	100	93	98	88	30	63
100,000-249,999	100	65	91	88	13	26
50,000-99,999	100	65	84	65	11	9
25,000-49,999	100	58	79	48	6	3
10,000-24,999	100	59	71	18	5	1
2,500-9,999	100	64	51	6	2	1
Under 2,500	100	61	17	1	2	--

--Less than 0.5%.

Local police departments using foot and bicycle patrols, 1997 and 2000

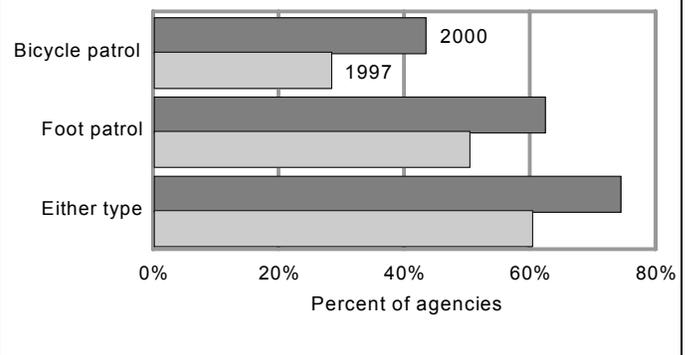


Figure 8

Patrol and response

In 2000 all local police departments used automobiles to provide routine patrol services in their jurisdiction (table 18). In addition, 62% of all departments used foot patrol units on a routine basis. This included 86% of those serving a population of 250,000 or more. Departments with routine foot patrol employed 75% of all officers.

More than 9 in 10 departments serving 100,000 or more residents had routine bike patrols, as did about three-fourths of the departments serving 10,000 to 99,999 residents. Overall, 43% of departments, employing 83% of all officers, used bicycle patrol units on a routine basis.

The percentage of departments using foot and bicycle patrols has increased since 1997, when 50% of local departments reported using foot patrols, and 28% reported using bicycle patrols (figure 8). From 1997 to 2000, the percentage of departments using one or both of these patrol types increased from 60% to 74%.

Overall, just 12% of departments used motorcycle patrol on a routine basis during 2000. However, 88% of those serving 100,000 or more residents did so. Departments using motorcycle patrols employed 58% of all officers.

Few departments routinely scheduled marine (3%) or horse (2%) patrol units. However, more than half of the departments serving 500,000 or more residents used these types of patrol.

All but a few small local police departments regularly responded to citizen calls for service (table 19). Nearly half of all departments dispatched calls as well. This included all departments

serving a population of 1 million or more, about 9 in 10 departments serving a population of 250,000 to 999,999, and about 8 in 10 departments serving a population of 10,000 to 249,999.

9-1-1 emergency telephone system

In 2000, 89% of local police departments participated in an emergency telephone system whereby one of their units could be dispatched as a result of a call to 9-1-1 or its equivalent (table 20). At least 9 in 10 departments in each population category of 2,500 or more were 9-1-1 participants, including all of those serving 250,000 or more residents.

Table 19. Calls for service functions of local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies	
	Responding to calls for service	Dispatching calls for service
All sizes	100% ^a	48%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%
500,000-999,999	100	88
250,000-499,999	100	90
100,000-249,999	100	82
50,000-99,999	100	78
25,000-49,999	100	79
10,000-24,999	100	77
2,500-9999	100 ^b	54
Under 2,500	100 ^c	25

^aRounded from 99.8%.

^bRounded from 99.9%.

^cRounded from 99.7%.

Table 20. Participation in a 9-1-1 emergency telephone system by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies participating in 9-1-1 system		
	Total	Enhanced	Basic
All sizes	89%	71%	18%
1,000,000 or more	100%	93%	7%
500,000-999,999	100	100	0
250,000-499,999	100	98	3
100,000-249,999	97	92	8
50,000-99,999	99	91	9
25,000-49,999	98	90	8
10,000-24,999	98	88	10
2,500-9,999	90	73	17
Under 2,500	83	59	24

Note: Participating agencies are those whose units can be dispatched as result of a call to 9-1-1. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Local police departments participating in a 9-1-1 emergency telephone system, 1990 and 2000

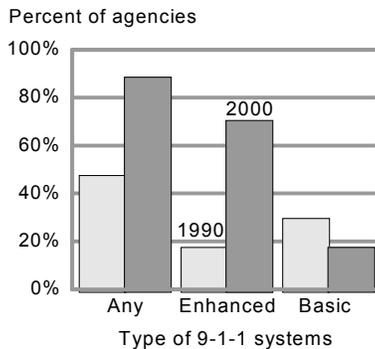


Figure 9

About 7 in 10 local police departments had enhanced 9-1-1 systems, capable of automatically displaying information such as a caller's phone number, address, and special needs. This included approximately 9 in 10 departments serving a population of 10,000 or more. About three-fifths of departments in jurisdictions with fewer than 2,500 residents had enhanced 9-1-1.

The 89% participation rate in 9-1-1 during 2000 was a substantial increase from 1990 when 48% of departments were 9-1-1 participants (figure 9). In 2000, 98% of all local police officers worked for departments with 9-1-1.

The 71% of departments participating in an enhanced 9-1-1 system in 2000

Table 21. Homicide and arson investigation in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies investigating	
	Homicide	Arson
All sizes	58%	61%
1,000,000 or more	100%	67%
500,000-999,999	100	65
250,000-499,999	100	68
100,000-249,999	99	74
50,000-99,999	97	86
25,000-49,999	92	90
10,000-24,999	77	82
2,500-9,999	60	66
Under 2,500	39	43

Table 22. Drug enforcement in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies regularly providing drug enforcement
All sizes	91%
1,000,000 or more	100%
500,000-999,999	100
250,000-499,999	100
100,000-249,999	100
50,000-99,999	99
25,000-49,999	99
10,000-24,999	97
2,500-9,999	94
Under 2,500	84

also represented a large increase over 1990 when 18% were participants. In 2000, 90% of local police officers were employed by a department with enhanced 9-1-1.

Among existing local police 9-1-1 systems, there were about twice as many with enhanced capabilities in 2000 (80%) as in 1990 (38%). The percent of systems that were enhanced was up significantly in all population categories (see cover graph). In jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents, the percent of systems with enhanced capabilities went from 28% in 1990 to 75% in 2000; 10,000 to 49,999 residents, from 53% to 90%; 50,000 to 249,999 residents, from 63% to 92%; 250,000 or more residents, from 74% to 98%.

Crime investigation

Overall, 93% of local police departments regularly investigated at least some types of crimes during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000. Fifty-eight percent handled homicide investigations (table 21). This included all departments serving 250,000 or more residents and more than 9 in 10 departments serving a population of 25,000 to 249,999.

Sixty-one percent of all departments conducted arson investigations. This included more than four-fifths of the

departments serving 10,000 to 99,999 residents and more than two-thirds of those serving 100,000 or more residents.

Drug enforcement activities

About 9 in 10 local police departments regularly performed drug enforcement functions (table 22). More than 90% of the departments in each population category of 2,500 or more had drug enforcement responsibilities, including all of those serving 100,000 or more residents. Departments with drug enforcement responsibilities employed 98% of all local police officers.

Fifteen percent of local police departments operated a special unit for drug enforcement with one or more officers assigned full-time (table 23). All departments serving 1 million or more residents had a full-time drug enforcement unit, as did the majority of those serving a population of 50,000 to 999,999, and nearly half of those serving 25,000 to 49,999 residents.

There were an estimated 13,644 local police officers assigned full time to drug enforcement units nationwide. The average number of officers assigned ranged from 335 in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents to 1 in those with fewer than 10,000 residents.

Table 23. Special units for drug enforcement in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies	Full-time unit for drug enforcement	
		Total	Average*
All sizes	15%	13,644	7
1,000,000 or more	100%	5,044	335
500,000-999,999	82	1,494	53
250,000-499,999	93	1,008	27
100,000-249,999	79	1,678	12
50,000-99,999	67	1,615	6
25,000-49,999	44	1,091	3
10,000-24,999	24	902	2
2,500-9,999	10	552	1
Under 2,500	4	263	1

*Excludes agencies not having a unit with full-time officers.

Table 24. Participation by local police departments in multi-agency drug enforcement task forces, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Multi-agency drug enforcement task force		
	Percent of agencies participating	Number of officers assigned full time	
		Total	Average*
All sizes	21%	5,778	2
1,000,000 or more	87%	455	35
500,000-999,999	88	281	9
250,000-499,999	90	265	7
100,000-249,999	84	614	4
50,000-99,999	78	673	2
25,000-49,999	65	892	2
10,000-24,999	36	1,155	2
2,500-9,999	16	984	1
Under 2,500	6	457	2

*Excludes agencies not having officers assigned full time.

Table 25. Drug asset forfeiture program receipts of local police departments, by size of population served, 1999

Population served	Percent of agencies with receipts*	Value of money, goods, and property received	
		Total	Median
All sizes	37%	\$320,039,300	\$5,000
1,000,000 or more	100%	\$79,172,800	\$1,882,500
500,000-999,999	97	29,003,400	607,500
250,000-499,999	100	39,105,300	453,100
100,000-249,999	95	36,189,300	136,200
50,000-99,999	86	38,275,700	49,800
25,000-49,999	82	52,290,200	20,000
10,000-24,999	60	31,473,700	7,900
2,500-9,999	36	11,298,400	3,500
Under 2,500	17	3,230,500	2,000

Note: Computation of median and per officer receipts exclude agencies that did not have drug asset forfeiture receipts.

*During calendar year 1999.

Drug task force participation

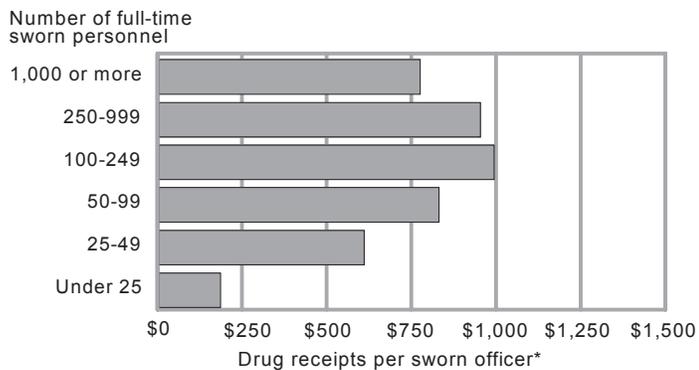
In 2000 an estimated 21% of local police departments had one or more officers assigned full time to a multi-agency drug enforcement task force (table 24). About two-thirds of all local police officers worked for a department that assigned officers to a task force.

Nationwide, about 5,800 local police officers were assigned full time to a drug task force. The average number assigned full time ranged from 35 in departments serving a population of 1 million or more to about 2 in those serving fewer than 100,000 residents.

Drug asset forfeiture receipts

Thirty-seven percent of all local police departments received money, property, or goods from a drug asset forfeiture program during 1999 (table 25). These departments employed 79% of all local police officers. At least 82% of the departments in each population category of 25,000 or more had drug asset forfeiture receipts.

Drug asset forfeiture receipts of local police departments, by size of agency, 1999



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

Figure 10

The overall median amount received from drug asset forfeiture programs by local police departments during 1999 was \$5,000. By population category, the median amount received ranged from about \$1.9 million among departments serving a population of 1 million or more to \$2,000 among those serving fewer than 2,500 residents.

Local police departments received an estimated \$320 million in money goods, and property during 1999. Including both departments with receipts and those without, this was the equivalent of \$703 per sworn officer employed. Departments with at least 100 but fewer than 1,000 full-time officers received the most — more than \$900 per officer (figure 10). Next highest were departments with 50 to 99 officers or 1,000 or more officers with about \$800 per officer. Departments with fewer than 25 officers received the least -- \$178 per officer.

Court-related functions

Although 90% of local police departments executed arrest warrants, just 30% provided court security and 21% served civil process (table 26). Departments handling court security employed 29% of all officers and those serving civil process, 24%.

Detention-related functions

Fourteen percent of local police departments operated at least one jail during 2000 (table 27). No more than 35% of the departments in any population category were operating a jail, and just 6% of the departments in jurisdictions with fewer than 2,500 residents operated one. Twenty-seven percent of all local police officers worked for a department with a jail.

Twenty-six percent of departments operated at least one temporary holding (lockup) facility for adults that was separate from a jail (table 28). The median maximum holding time for these facilities was 12 hours.

The median total capacity of adult lockups ranged from 100 in jurisdictions with 250,000 to 499,999 residents to 3 in those with fewer than 10,000 residents. The total adult capacity of

Table 26. Court-related functions of local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies —		
	Executing arrest warrants	Providing court security	Serving civil process
All sizes	90%	30%	21%
1,000,000 or more	93%	33%	27%
500,000-999,999	94	18	18
250,000-499,999	93	15	13
100,000-249,999	94	20	18
50,000-99,999	95	26	13
25,000-49,999	97	30	17
10,000-24,999	96	34	15
2,500-9,999	89	32	15
Under 2,500	87	30	29

local police lockups nationwide was about 25,500.

Thirteen percent of departments had a lockup facility for juveniles. The median capacity of juvenile lockups ranged from 15 in jurisdictions with 500,000 to 999,999 residents to 2 in those with fewer than 50,000 residents. Nationwide local police lockups for juveniles had a total capacity of about 4,600 with a median maximum holding time of 6 hours.

Special operations functions

An estimated 30% of local police departments, employing 53% of all officers, performed search and rescue

Table 27. Jail facilities operated by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies operating 1 or more jails
All sizes	14%
1,000,000 or more	27%
500,000-999,999	9
250,000-499,999	32
100,000-249,999	35
50,000-99,999	35
25,000-49,999	32
10,000-24,999	23
2,500-9,999	13
Under 2,500	6

operations on a regular basis during 2000 (table 29). A majority of departments serving a population of 250,000 or more performed this function, compared to about a third of those serving fewer than 100,000 residents.

Twenty-two percent of departments performed tactical operations, utilizing what are commonly known as SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics) teams. These departments employed 72% of all local police officers. All departments serving a population of 250,000 or more performed tactical operations, and a large majority of those serving a population of 50,000 to 249,999 did so as well.

Table 28. Temporary holding (lockup) facilities operated by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Agencies operating temporary holding (lockup) facilities			
	Adult		Juvenile	
	Percent with lockup	Median total capacity	Percent with lockup	Median total capacity
All sizes	26%	4	13%	2
1,000,000 or more	53%	77	33%	12
500,000-999,999	44	37	33	15
250,000-499,999	43	100	25	10
100,000-249,999	45	24	32	4
50,000-99,999	57	12	32	3
25,000-49,999	61	6	40	2
10,000-24,999	53	4	30	2
2,500-9,999	26	3	13	2
Under 2,500	9	3	2	2

Note: Median capacity is based on total for all lockups, and excludes departments not operating a facility.

Table 29. Special operations functions of local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies routinely performing —	
	Search and rescue	Tactical operations (SWAT)
All sizes	30%	22%
1,000,000 or more	73%	100%
500,000-999,999	80	100
250,000-499,999	63	100
100,000-249,999	45	95
50,000-99,999	34	84
25,000-49,999	38	59
10,000-24,999	36	44
2,500-9,999	28	16
Under 2,500	28	5

Table 30. Local police departments with a community policing plan, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies with community policing plan	
	Formal, written	Informal, unwritten
All sizes	18%	50%
1,000,000 or more	60%	40%
500,000-999,999	68	22
250,000-499,999	70	30
100,000-249,999	61	32
50,000-99,999	49	44
25,000-49,999	41	50
10,000-24,999	26	55
2,500-9,999	16	56
Under 2,500	9	46

Community policing plans of local police departments, 2000

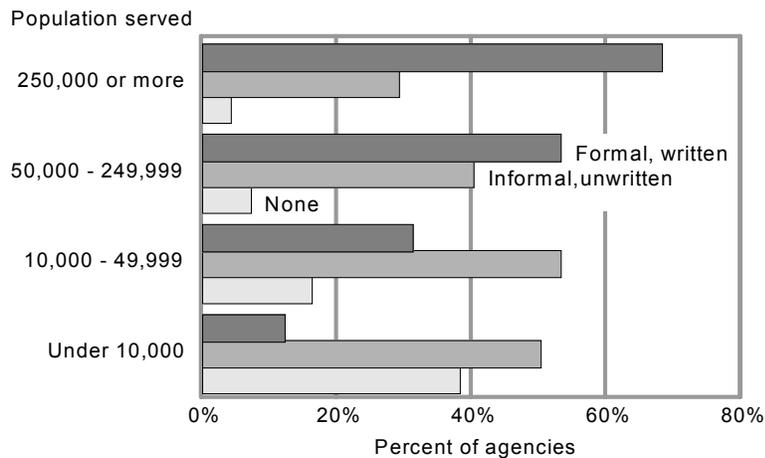


Figure 11

Community policing

Community policing promotes organizational strategies to address the causes and reduce the fear of crime and social disorder through problem-solving tactics and community partnerships. A fundamental shift from traditional reactive policing, community policing stresses the prevention of crime before it occurs. The implementation of a community policing plan supports and empowers front-line officers, decentralizes command, and encourages innovative problem solving.

In 2000, 18% of local police departments, employing 52% of all local police officers, had a formally written community policing plan (table 30). More than three-fifths of departments serving 100,000 or more residents had a formal plan, as did about half of those serving a population of 50,000 to 99,999.

In all population categories, a majority of departments had either a formal, written community policing plan or an informal, unwritten plan (figure 11). Departments serving a population of less than 50,000 were more likely to have an informal, unwritten plan than a formal, written one. Overall, 90% of local police officers worked for a department with some type of community policing plan.

Community policing training

During the year ending June 30, 2000, 51% of local police departments, employing 84% of all officers, trained at least some new recruits in community policing skills such as problem-solving; Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment (SARA); and developing community partnerships (table 31).

Thirty-eight percent of departments, employing 75% of all officers, trained all new recruits in community policing. The proportion of departments that trained all recruits ranged from nearly 8 in 10 among those serving 50,000 or more residents to 2 in 10 among those serving fewer than 2,500 residents.

Fifty-nine percent of departments, employing 59% of officers, trained at least some in-service officers during the 1-year period. Twenty-one percent of departments, employing 25% of all officers, trained all in-service officers in community policing.

Fifteen percent of departments, employing 32% of nonsworn local police employees, trained at least some civilian employees in community policing during the 1-year period. This included about half of the departments serving a population of 50,000 to 249,999.

Table 31. Community policing training in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies that trained personnel for 8 or more hours in community policing		
	Total	All	Some
New officer recruits			
All sizes	51%	38%	13%
1,000,000 or more	87%	80%	7%
500,000-999,999	90	90	0
250,000-499,999	95	85	10
100,000-249,999	86	77	9
50,000-99,999	87	75	12
25,000-49,999	81	67	14
10,000-24,999	70	53	17
2,500-9,999	54	40	14
Under 2,500	32	21	11
In-service sworn personnel			
All sizes	59%	21%	38%
1,000,000 or more	87%	27%	60%
500,000-999,999	71	34	37
250,000-499,999	83	28	55
100,000-249,999	84	28	56
50,000-99,999	87	33	54
25,000-49,999	83	27	56
10,000-24,999	78	17	61
2,500-9,999	62	20	42
Under 2,500	42	21	21
Civilian personnel			
All sizes	15%	4%	11%
1,000,000 or more	34%	7%	27%
500,000-999,999	31	9	22
250,000-499,999	38	3	35
100,000-249,999	50	10	40
50,000-99,999	45	11	34
25,000-49,999	36	9	27
10,000-24,999	24	6	18
2,500-9,999	15	5	10
Under 2,500	7	2	5

*During 1-year period ending June 30, 2000.

Table 32. Full-time community policing officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Community policing officers		
	Percent of agencies using	Total number of officers	Average number of full-time sworn*
All sizes	66%	102,598	12
1,000,000 or more	100%	33,214	2,208
500,000-999,999	85	8,617	297
250,000-499,999	95	6,866	180
100,000-249,999	94	8,580	53
50,000-99,999	93	7,167	20
25,000-49,999	83	7,854	12
10,000-24,999	72	9,184	7
2,500-9,999	63	12,745	5
Under 2,500	60	8,370	3

*Excludes agencies that did not employ any full-time community policing officers.

Table 33. Full-time school resource officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	School resource officers		
	Percent of agencies using	Total number of officers	Average number of full-time sworn*
All sizes	44%	13,760	2
1,000,000 or more	73%	942	85
500,000-999,999	67	603	26
250,000-499,999	85	497	15
100,000-249,999	85	1,193	8
50,000-99,999	86	1,380	4
25,000-49,999	82	1,757	3
10,000-24,999	66	2,127	2
2,500-9,999	45	3,095	2
Under 2,500	25	2,167	2

*Excludes agencies that did not employ any full-time school resource officers.

Community policing personnel

Overall, 66% of departments, employing 86% of all officers, had full-time sworn personnel serving as community policing officers (table 32). In some jurisdictions, these officers may be known as community relations officers, community resource officers, or some other name indicative of the community policing approach they employed. Nationwide, local police departments employed about 103,000 community policing officers or their equivalent.

A majority of departments in all population categories had full-time community policing officers. Those serving a population of 1 million or more employed 2,208 such officers on average. Departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents had 3 on average.

In all population categories, the percentage of local police departments using community policing officers was greater in 2000 than in 1997 (figure 12). In jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents, the percentage rose from 26% to 62%; in those with 10,000 to 49,999 residents, from 57% to 75%; in those with 50,000 to 249,999 residents, from 76% to 93%; and in those with 250,000 or more residents, from 75% to 92%.

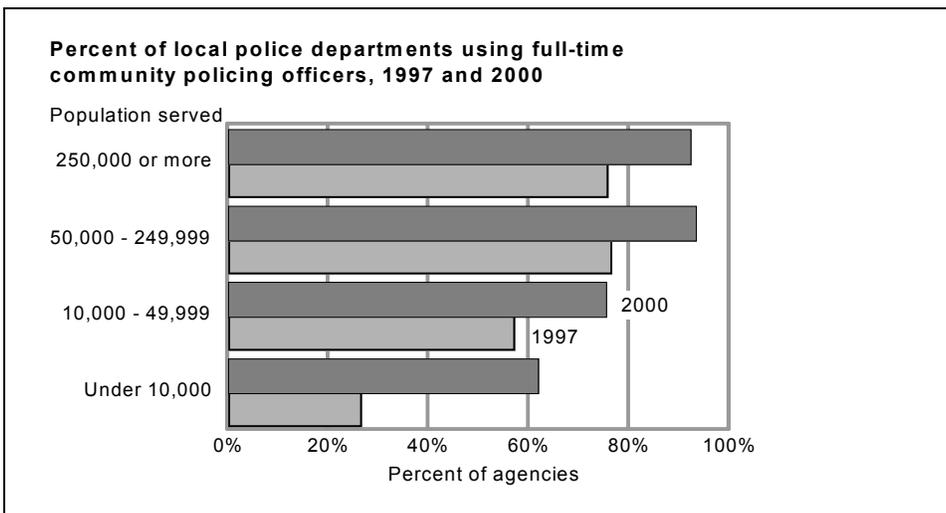


Figure 12

An estimated 44% of local police departments, employing 74% of all local police officers, had full-time sworn personnel assigned as school resource officers during 2000 (table 33). A majority of departments serving a population of 10,000 or more used school resource officers, including more than 80% of those in jurisdictions with 25,000 to 499,999 residents.

School resource officers use a community policing approach to provide a safe environment for students and staff. In addition to handling calls for service within the school, they work closely with school administrators and staff to

prevent crime and disorder by monitoring crime trends, problem areas, cultural conflicts, and other areas of concern.

Overall, local police departments had nearly 14,000 full-time sworn personnel assigned as school resource officers as of June 2000. The average number of school resource officers ranged from 85 in departments serving 1 million or more residents, to 2 in those serving fewer than 25,000 residents.

Community-oriented policies and programs

Forty percent of local police departments, employing 78% of local police officers, gave patrol officers responsibility for specific geographic areas or beats during 2000 (table 34). This included a majority of the departments serving a population of 10,000 or more.

Just 9% of departments, employing 46% of all officers, assigned cases to investigators by geographic area, although a majority of the departments serving a population of 100,000 or more did so.

Thirty-two percent of departments, employing 56% of all officers, actively encouraged patrol officers to become involved in problem-solving projects. More than half of the departments serving 50,000 or more residents had such a policy, as did half of those serving 25,000 to 49,999 residents.

Fourteen percent of departments included problem-solving projects in the performance evaluation criteria for patrol officers. This included at least 30% of those in each population category of 25,000 or more. Departments including problem-solving projects in performance evaluation criteria employed 35% of all officers.

Thirty-two percent of departments, employing 63% of all officers, upgraded technology during 2000 to support their community policing efforts (table 35). This included a majority of departments serving 25,000 or more residents, and half of departments serving 10,000 to 24,999 residents.

An estimated 18% of departments enhanced their proactive role in solving community problems by forming problem-solving partnerships with community groups, local agencies, or others through written agreements. This included about half of the

Table 34. Community-oriented policies for sworn personnel in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Geographic assignments		Patrol officer involvement in problem-solving projects	
	Patrol officers	Investigators	Actively encouraged	Included in evaluation
All sizes	40%	9%	32%	14%
1,000,000 or more	93%	80%	73%	47%
500,000-999,999	85	70	53	32
250,000-499,999	95	75	80	40
100,000-249,999	87	51	70	42
50,000-99,999	87	27	59	34
25,000-49,999	77	15	50	30
10,000-24,999	63	11	34	19
2,500-9,999	39	9	35	14
Under 2,500	23	3	22	8

Table 35. Community policing activities of local police departments by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Activities in year ending June 30, 2000				
	Community group meetings	Upgraded technology to support community policing	Formed problem-solving partnerships	Trained citizens in community policing	Conducted citizen police academy
All sizes	74%	32%	18%	17%	15%
1,000,000 or more	100%	73%	47%	80%	86%
500,000-999,999	91	61	56	70	70
250,000-499,999	100	68	53	70	80
100,000-249,999	99	70	54	60	82
50,000-99,999	98	66	47	52	69
25,000-49,999	96	57	40	38	49
10,000-24,999	90	50	31	29	28
2,500-9,999	80	33	16	15	9
Under 2,500	59	16	8	8	2

departments serving a population of 50,000 or more. Departments forming partnerships through written agreements employed 39% of all officers.

Seventeen percent of departments, employing 51% of all officers, offered training to citizens on community policing topics such as community mobilization and problem-solving during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000. A majority of departments serving 50,000 or more residents offered such training.

Fifteen percent of all departments, employing 57% of all officers,

conducted a citizen police academy during the year ending June 30, 2000. A majority of departments serving a population of 50,000 or more conducted citizen academies during this period, while fewer than 1 in 10 departments serving a population of under 10,000 did so.

About three-quarters of departments, including more than 90% of those serving 10,000 or more residents, met regularly with community groups during the year ending June 30, 2000. Departments holding regular community group meetings employed 94% of all officers.

Most departments met with a wide variety of community groups. Those that regularly met with neighborhood associations (77%) and school groups (76%) employed about three-fourths of all local police officers (figure 13).

The corresponding percentages for other types of groups that departments met with were as follows: business groups (68%), senior citizen groups (59%), domestic violence groups (57%), local public agencies (57%), advocacy groups (53%), youth service organizations (52%), religious groups (48%), and tenants' associations (47%).

Twenty-six percent of local police departments, employing 50% of all officers, surveyed citizens in their jurisdiction during the year ending June 30, 2000 (table 36). Eighteen percent of departments, employing 44% of all officers, surveyed citizens' regarding their satisfaction with police services. A majority of the departments serving 100,000 to 999,999 conducted this type of survey.

Twelve percent of departments, employing 37% of all officers, surveyed citizens regarding their perception of crime problems; 11%, employing 26% of all officers, surveyed citizens regarding crime reporting; and 7%, employing 27% of all officers, surveyed citizens regarding their personal crime experiences.

A majority of the departments conducting surveys used the data to provide information to officers (65%), or to evaluate program effectiveness (54%) (figure 14). Other common uses included prioritizing crime and disorder problems (47%), formulating agency policy and procedures (42%), training development (39%), and allocation of resources to neighborhoods (35%).

Groups that local police departments regularly met with to address crime-related problems, 2000

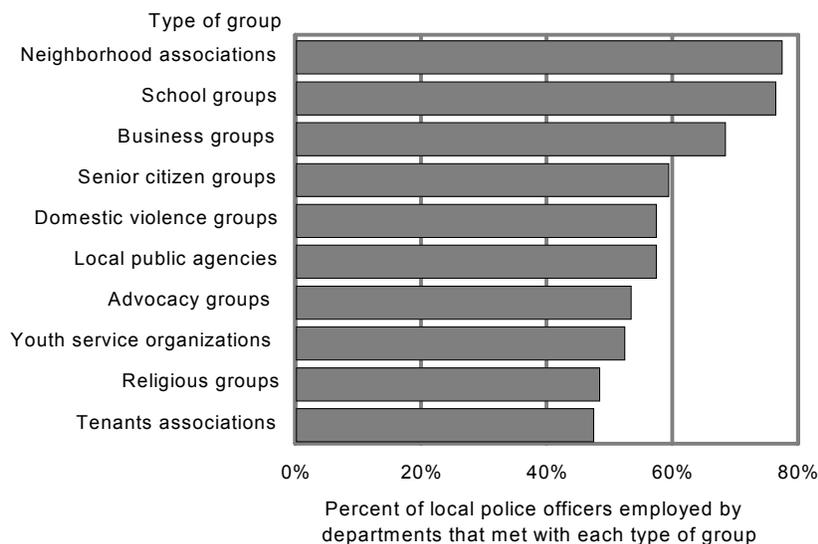


Figure 13

Table 36. Surveying of citizens by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies that surveyed citizens during 12-month period ending June 30, 2000 regarding —				
	Any topic	Satisfaction with services	Perceptions of crime problems	Reporting of crimes to law enforcement	Personal crime experiences
All sizes	26%	18%	12%	11%	7%
1,000,000 or more	47%	40%	27%	20%	20%
500,000-999,999	70	59	47	32	38
250,000-499,999	63	55	48	15	30
100,000-249,999	62	56	48	26	28
50,000-99,999	50	42	33	18	19
25,000-49,999	43	36	26	17	14
10,000-24,999	31	23	20	13	9
2,500-9,999	25	17	10	11	6
Under 2,500	20	11	7	8	3

Uses of citizen survey information by local police departments, 2000

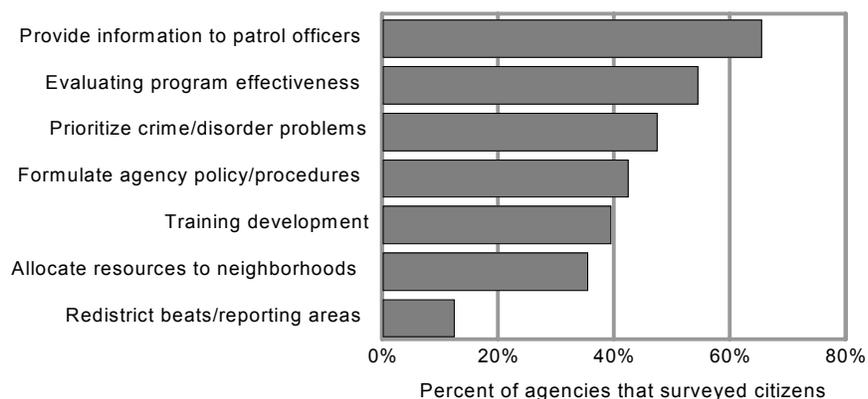


Figure 14

Table 37. Semiautomatic sidearms authorized for use by sworn personnel in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing semiautomatic sidearms					
	Any type	.40	9mm	.45	.380	10mm
All sizes	98%	75%	67%	54%	38%	30%
1,000,000 or more	100%	54%	73%	40%	27%	13%
500,000-999,999	94	68	83	50	50	21
250,000-499,999	100	60	80	53	43	20
100,000-249,999	99	68	81	61	57	32
50,000-99,999	100	72	74	54	53	31
25,000-49,999	100	76	69	53	46	30
10,000-24,999	100	74	61	46	38	26
2,500-9,999	98	78	64	54	36	31
Under 2,500	96	75	71	57	36	30

Note: Some departments authorized more than 1 type of sidearm.

Table 38. Body armor requirements for field officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies requiring field officers to wear armor while on duty		
	Total	All officers	Some officers
All sizes	64%	56%	8%
1,000,000 or more	67%	53%	14%
500,000-999,999	75	44	31
250,000-499,999	57	42	15
100,000-249,999	56	50	6
50,000-99,999	66	50	16
25,000-49,999	66	54	12
10,000-24,999	71	61	10
2,500-9,999	68	60	8
Under 2,500	59	52	7

Equipment

Sidearms

In 2000, 98% of local police departments, employing 99% of all local police officers, authorized the use of some type of semiautomatic sidearm (table 37). This represents a significant increase from 1990 when 73% of departments, employing 91% of all officers, authorized semiautomatics.

In 2000, 75% of departments authorized the .40-caliber semiautomatic. This represents an increase from 57% in 1997, the first year for which comparable data are available. Departments authorizing the .40-caliber in 2000 employed 60% of all officers

Sixty-seven percent of departments, employing 75% of all officers, authorized the 9mm. Other semiautomatic sidearms authorized included the .45-caliber (54%), the .380-caliber (38%), and the 10mm (30%). Forty-four percent of departments authorized the use of revolvers by officers.

Sixty percent local police departments, employing 71% of all officers, supplied regular field officers with their primary sidearm. Four percent of departments employing 3% of all officers, provided a cash allowance.

Local police departments requiring all regular field officers to wear protective armor, 1990 and 2000

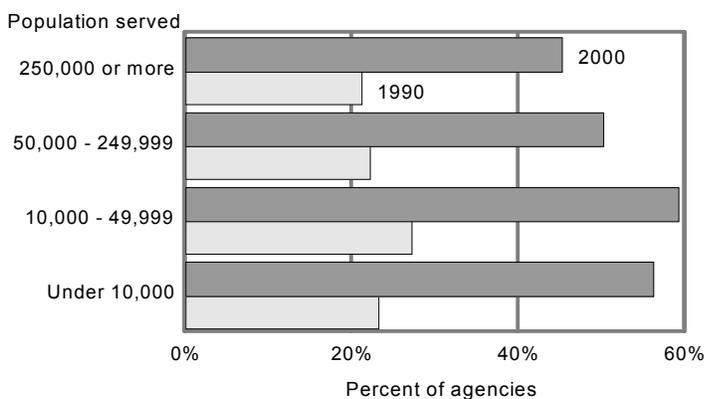


Figure 15

Body armor

In 2000, 64% of departments, employing 69% of all officers, required at least some field officers to wear protective body armor while on duty (table 38). Seventy-seven percent of departments, employing 88% of all officers, supplied armor to officers and 6% provided a cash allowance.

The percentage of departments requiring all regular field officers to wear body armor increased from 24% in 1990 to 56% in 2000. Such an increase was seen in all population categories (figure 15): Under 10,000 residents, 23% to 56%; 10,000 to 49,999, 27% to 59%; 50,000 to 249,999, 22% to 50%; 250,000 or more from 21% to 45%.

Nonlethal weapons

In 2000 nearly all local police departments authorized officers to use one or more types of nonlethal weapons. Chemical agents, such as pepper spray, were the most commonly authorized (table 39). Ninety-one percent of departments, employing 92% of officers, authorized the use of pepper spray.

Batons were also commonly authorized, with 88% of all departments allowing their use. Departments authorizing one or more types of batons employed 96% of all officers. Collapsible batons (73%) were authorized by nearly twice as many departments as PR-24 (40%) or traditional (38%) batons.

Table 39. Types of nonlethal weapons authorized for personal use by sworn personnel in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing														
	Chemical agents — personal use				Batons				Other weapons/actions						
	Any type listed in survey	Pepper spray	CS	Tear gas	Any type listed in survey	Collapsible	PR-24	Traditional	Flash/bang grenade	Soft projectile	Electrical devices ^a	Choke/carotid hold ^b	Rubber bullet	Black-jack	Capture net
All sizes	91%	91%	4%	3%	88%	73%	40%	38%	13%	9%	7%	7%	3%	3%	1%
1,000,000 or more	87%	87%	0%	0%	100%	80%	53%	67%	40%	33%	40%	40%	7%	0%	0%
500,000-999,999	88	88	9	0	91	77	41	59	41	23	15	18	6	0	3
250,000-499,999	88	85	5	0	100	78	45	55	58	25	28	33	13	5	3
100,000-249,999	96	95	2	1	98	84	42	53	63	41	21	28	12	2	3
50,000-99,999	97	96	4	3	97	83	42	50	58	33	17	19	10	1	2
25,000-49,999	95	94	4	3	99	82	51	39	41	23	12	13	9	1	3
10,000-24,999	98	97	3	2	95	76	42	33	23	14	8	5	4	2	--
2,500-9,999	92	92	3	2	91	79	41	41	8	5	5	7	3	2	0
Under 2,500	87	86	5	5	82	65	36	36	3	4	6	4	2	3	1

-- Less than 0.5%.

^aIncludes hand-held direct contact devices (such as stun gun) and hand-held stand-off devices (such as taser).

^bIncludes neck restraints.

About four-fifths of local police officers nationwide worked for a department authorizing collapsible batons (78%) and about half for one authorizing traditional (55%) or PR-24 (47%) batons.

Thirteen percent of departments, employing 44% of all officers, authorized flash/bang grenades. Seven percent of departments, employing 24% of all officers, authorized electrical devices such as stun guns and tasers. This included 40% of departments serving a population of 1 million or more.

Seven percent of departments, employing 16% of all officers, authorized the use of carotid holds, choke holds, or neck restraints. Departments serving 1 million or more (40%) were the most likely to authorize these types of actions.

From 1990 to 2000, in population categories of less than 250,000, there were large increases in the percentage of departments authorizing chemical agents (figure 16). These increases were as follows: 50,000 to 249,999, 65% to 97%; 10,000 to 49,999 residents, 59% to 97%; under 10,000, 48% to 89%. In departments serving 250,000 or more residents, the increase was from 86% to 88%. In 2000, 93% of officers were employed by a department that authorized chemical agents, compared to 72% in 1990.

Local police departments authorizing officers to use chemical agents, 1990 and 2000

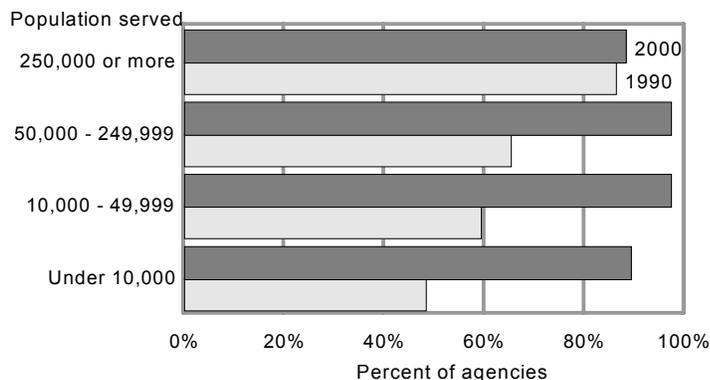


Figure 16

Use of force policies

Ninety-three percent of departments, employing 99% of all officers, had a written policy pertaining to the use of deadly force (table 40). All departments serving 25,000 or more residents, and nearly all of those serving 2,500 to 9,999 residents, had such a policy.

Eighty-seven percent of departments, employing 95% of all officers, had a written policy pertaining to the use of nonlethal force. All departments serving a population of 1 million or more had this type of policy, as did more than 9 in 10 departments serving a population of 2,500 to 999,999.

Table 40. Written policy directives pertaining to officer use of force in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies with a policy directive pertaining to use of:	
	Deadly force	Nonlethal force
All sizes	93%	87%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%
500,000-999,999	100	94
250,000-499,999	100	98
100,000-249,999	100	98
50,000-99,999	100	98
25,000-49,999	100	97
10,000-24,999	98	96
2,500-9,999	98	92
Under 2,500	85	77

Vehicles

Nationwide, local police departments operated an estimated 231,363 cars, or about 51 cars per 100 sworn personnel (table 41). By population category, the ratio of cars to officers was lowest in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents — 26 cars per 100 officers. It ranged from 51 to 64 cars per 100 officers in other population categories.

About a third of the cars operated by local police departments were unmarked (35%). The percentage of cars that were unmarked ranged from 47% in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more to 14% in jurisdictions with fewer than 2,500 residents.

In addition to cars, 44% of departments used other 4-wheel motorized vehicles such as sport utility vehicles, trucks or vans (table 42). This included a large majority of departments in jurisdictions serving 10,000 or more residents. Overall, there were about 24,000 such vehicles operated, or about 5 per 100 sworn personnel employed.

About 1 in 8 departments used motorcycles during 2000, including about 9 in 10 departments serving a population of 100,000 or more. Nationwide, local police operated about 9,800 motorcycles, or about 2 for every 100 officers employed.

Nearly half of all departments were using bicycles as of June 2000, with a total of nearly 29,000 nationwide (table 43). The ratio of bicycles to officers was highest in jurisdictions with a population of 2,500 to 9,999 (11 per 100), with an overall ratio for all population categories of 6 bicycles per 100 sworn personnel.

Table 41. Number of cars operated by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Number of cars		Percent of cars that were unmarked
	Total	Per 100 officers*	
All sizes	231,363	51	35%
1,000,000 or more	25,018	26	47%
500,000-999,999	23,486	51	39
250,000-499,999	18,421	58	40
100,000-249,999	31,425	64	42
50,000-99,999	27,131	57	39
25,000-49,999	27,372	56	36
10,000-24,999	33,490	57	32
2,500-9,999	29,618	58	24
Under 2,500	15,400	62	14

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

Table 42. Number of motorcycles and 4-wheel motorized vehicles other than cars operated by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	4-wheel motorized vehicles other than cars			Motorcycles		
	Percent of agencies using	Number operated		Percent of agencies using	Number operated	
		Total	Per 100 officers*		Total	Per 100 officers*
All sizes	44%	24,132	5	13%	9,804	2
1,000,000 or more	100%	5,615	6	93%	2,046	2
500,000-999,999	97	1,985	4	94	1,265	2
250,000-499,999	100	1,691	5	95	1,046	3
100,000-249,999	93	2,367	5	89	1,567	3
50,000-99,999	89	2,177	5	69	1,357	3
25,000-49,999	84	2,399	5	52	1,129	2
10,000-24,999	73	3,324	6	20	805	1
2,500-9,999	46	2,819	6	6	491	1
Under 2,500	21	1,754	7	1	99	--

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

--Less than 0.5.

Table 43. Number of bicycles operated by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies using bicycles	Number of bicycles	
		Total	Per 100 officers*
All sizes	45%	28,739	6
1,000,000 or more	93%	3,742	4
500,000-999,999	97	1,940	4
250,000-499,999	98	1,367	4
100,000-249,999	95	2,552	5
50,000-99,999	89	3,107	7
25,000-49,999	86	3,979	8
10,000-24,999	74	4,993	8
2,500-9,999	53	5,415	11
Under 2,500	18	1,643	7

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

Table 44. Vehicle use policies in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies allowing officers to take marked vehicles home		
	Total	Personal use	
		Allowed	Not allowed
All sizes	49%	10%	39%
1,000,000 or more	27%	13%	14%
500,000-999,999	64	23	41
250,000-499,999	65	25	40
100,000-249,999	54	22	32
50,000-99,999	45	16	29
25,000-49,999	33	9	24
10,000-24,999	32	8	24
2,500-9,999	42	9	33
Under 2,500	63	11	52

Table 45. Pursuit driving policies of local departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Agency's written policy towards pursuit driving				
	Total with policy	Restrictive	Judgmental	Discouragement	Other
All sizes	93%	57%	27%	7%	3%
1,000,000 or more	100%	73%	27%	0%	0%
500,000-999,999	100	72	16	6	6
250,000-499,999	100	70	23	5	3
100,000-249,999	100	75	19	4	2
50,000-99,999	100	73	17	4	6
25,000-49,999	99	76	14	5	4
10,000-24,999	99	69	19	7	4
2,500-9,999	98	63	24	7	4
Under 2,500	86	43	34	9	1

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

Vehicle-related policies

Forty-nine percent of local police departments, employing 39% of local police officers, allowed officers to take marked vehicles home (table 44). The percentage of departments allowing officers to take vehicles home exceeded 60% in jurisdictions with 250,000 to 999,999 residents, and in those with a population of less than 2,500.

In a large majority of the departments that allowed marked vehicles to be taken home, officers were allowed only to drive the vehicle to and from work. Just 10% of departments allowed officers to operate a marked vehicle for personal errands, with those serving 100,000 to 999,999 residents the most likely to have such a policy.

Fifty-seven percent of departments, employing 74% of all officers, had a restrictive pursuit driving policy (table 45). This type of policy restricts vehicle pursuits according to specific criteria such as type of offense or maximum speed.

Twenty-seven percent of departments, employing 17% of all officers, had a judgmental pursuit policy, one that leaves pursuit decisions to the officer's discretion. Seven percent of departments, employing 5% of all officers, discouraged all vehicle pursuits.

Off-land vehicles

Five percent of local police departments, employing 38% of all officers, operated at least one boat during 2000 (table 46). This included about two-thirds of those serving 500,000 or more residents. Nationwide, local police operated nearly 1,100 boats.

One percent of departments, employing 29% of all officers, used helicopters. A majority of departments serving 250,000 or more residents did so. There were an estimated 241 local police helicopters in use nationwide during 2000.

Less than 1% of local police departments operated any fixed-wing aircraft, with a total of about 50 in use nationwide. Nearly half of departments serving

1 million or more residents operated at least 1 airplane. Departments using airplanes employed 9% of all officers.

Animals

Twenty-six percent of local police departments, employing 72% of all officers, used dogs for law enforcement activities (table 47). This included more than 90% of those serving 100,000 or more residents. Overall, about 6,900 dogs were maintained by local police departments in 2000.

About 2% of departments, employing 36% of all officers, used horses for law enforcement purposes, including a majority of those serving 250,000 or more residents. Local police departments collectively maintained approximately 1,400 horses.

Table 46. Off-land vehicles operated by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies with —		
	Boats	Heli-copters	Air-planes
All sizes	5%	1%	--
1,000,000 or more	67%	86%	47%
500,000-999,999	71	62	15
250,000-499,999	40	52	25
100,000-249,999	22	9	2
50,000-99,999	17	3	2
25,000-49,999	10	1	1
10,000-24,999	7	1	0
2,500-9,999	3	0	0
Under 2,500	3	0	0

--Less than 0.5%.

Table 47. Animals maintained by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies with —	
	Dogs	Horses
All sizes	26%	2%
1,000,000 or more	93%	80%
500,000-999,999	91	59
250,000-499,999	98	60
100,000-249,999	90	24
50,000-99,999	80	9
25,000-49,999	63	2
10,000-24,999	44	2
2,500-9,999	25	1
Under 2,500	9	0

Table 48. Use of video cameras by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies regularly using video cameras	Percent of agencies using video cameras and the average number used for—							
		In patrol cars		Fixed-site surveillance		Mobile surveillance		Traffic enforcement	
		Percent using	Average number*	Percent using	Average number*	Percent using	Average number*	Percent using	Average number*
All sizes	45%	37%	5	13%	5	9%	2	7%	3
1,000,000 or more	73%	13%	62	53%	162	67%	6	13%	8
500,000-999,999	68	41	53	36	53	53	6	47	12
250,000-499,999	58	33	32	20	7	43	6	23	4
100,000-249,999	64	37	33	24	12	31	3	27	5
50,000-99,999	66	44	14	24	6	30	2	16	5
25,000-49,999	63	47	9	21	4	24	2	14	3
10,000-24,999	57	46	6	19	4	12	1	6	3
2,500-9,999	47	41	3	14	3	8	1	6	2
Under 2,500	34	29	2	7	2	4	1	6	2

*Excludes agencies that did not use video cameras in particular application.

Video cameras

Forty-five percent of all local police departments used video cameras on a regular basis during the year ending June 30, 2000 (table 48). Agencies regularly using video cameras employed 61% of all local police officers. The most common use of video cameras was in patrol cars (37%). Departments using video cameras in cars employed 40% of all officers.

Thirteen percent of departments, employing 30% of all officers, used video cameras for fixed-site surveillance. Nine percent of departments, employing 25% of all officers, used video cameras for mobile surveillance.

Seven percent of departments, employing 16% of all officers, used video cameras for traffic enforcement.

Special technologies

Eleven percent of local police departments, employing 38% of all officers, use infrared (thermal) imagers on a regular basis (table 49). Six percent of departments, employing 26% of all officers, used image intensifiers. Laser range finders were used regularly by 6% of all departments, employing 15% of all officers.

Electrical/engine disruption technology was used regularly by less than 0.5% of all local police departments, and such departments employed just 3% of

all officers. Five percent of departments, employing 36% of all officers, used stolen vehicle tracking technology on a regular basis. Tire deflation spikes were used regularly by 26% of all departments, employing 36% of all officers.

Twenty-nine percent of departments, employing 65% of all officers, regularly used digital imaging technology for mugshots. Sixteen percent of departments, employing 47% of all officers, used digital imaging technology for suspect composites. Eleven percent of departments, employing 49% of all officers, regularly used digital imaging technology for fingerprints.

Table 49. Special technologies used by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies using —								
	Night vision/electro-optic			Vehicle stopping/tracking			Digital imaging		
	Infrared (thermal) imagers	Image intensifiers	Laser range finders	Tire deflation spikes	Stolen vehicle tracking	Electrical/engine disruption	Mug shots	Suspect composites	Fingerprints
All sizes	11%	6%	6%	26%	5%	--%	29%	16%	11%
1,000,000 or more	73%	53%	40%	47%	73%	20%	87%	60%	80%
500,000-999,999	47	36	26	38	62	9	83	53	79
250,000-499,999	58	33	23	60	35	5	63	45	68
100,000-249,999	40	17	19	56	37	2	70	55	66
50,000-99,999	27	17	19	52	25	1	71	41	52
25,000-49,999	28	14	15	45	22	0	58	43	29
10,000-24,999	16	10	9	40	10	--	50	27	13
2,500-9,999	11	4	5	27	3	0	28	13	5
Under 2,500	4	3	2	15	1	--	13	7	6

-- Less than 0.5%.

Table 50. Functions of computers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies using computers for —										
	Records management	Internet access	Crime investigations	Personnel records	Dispatch	Crime analysis	Inter-agency information sharing	Automated booking	Fleet management	Crime mapping	Resource allocation
All sizes	60%	56%	44%	40%	32%	30%	28%	18%	16%	15%	10%
1,000,000 or more	93%	100%	93%	93%	100%	86%	53%	47%	87%	86%	67%
500,000-999,999	88	94	88	85	85	91	83	56	85	82	65
250,000-499,999	98	98	88	90	100	98	78	48	60	90	58
100,000-249,999	89	89	80	69	90	92	61	51	50	80	41
50,000-99,999	89	88	75	67	85	76	51	50	38	53	35
25,000-49,999	86	80	72	60	79	58	51	40	33	34	22
10,000-24,999	81	72	65	54	63	48	36	32	30	22	16
2,500-9,999	66	57	50	43	32	29	29	16	17	12	10
Under 2,500	40	42	25	27	8	13	17	7	5	6	3

Computers and information systems

Computer functions

Local police departments utilized computers for a wide variety of functions in 2000. For example, 60% of all departments, employing 85% of all officers, used computers for records management (table 50).

During 2000, 56% of all departments used computers for Internet access, including more than 80% of those serving a population of 25,000 or more. Departments using computers for Internet access employed 83% of all officers in 2000.

More than twice as many local police departments used computers for Internet access in 2000 (56%) as in 1997 (24%). Among departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents, nearly 3 times as many were using computers for this purpose in 2000 (48%) as in 1997 (17%) (figure 17). The increases in other population categories were as follows: 10,000 to 49,999 residents, from 45% to 74%; 50,000 to 249,999 residents, from 68% to 89%; 250,000 or more residents, from 79% to 97%.

In 2000, 44% of departments used computers for crime investigations. Those using computers for crime investigations employed 76% of all officers.

Forty percent of departments, employing 70% of all officers, used computers to maintain personnel records.

About a third of local police departments used computers for dispatching calls for service (32%). A majority of departments serving a population of 10,000 or more had computer-aided dispatch, and 78% of all local police officers worked for such departments.

Thirty percent of departments, employing 72% of all officers, used computers for crime analysis. Related to crime analysis efforts in local police departments is the use of crime mapping. In

2000, 15% of departments, including a large majority of those serving 100,000 or more residents used computers in conjunction with crime mapping. Departments using computers for crime mapping purposes employed 59% of all officers in 2000.

Twenty-eight percent of local departments, employing 46% of all officers, used computers for interagency information sharing.

Less than a fifth of local police departments used computers for automated booking (18%), fleet management (16%), or resource allocation (10%).

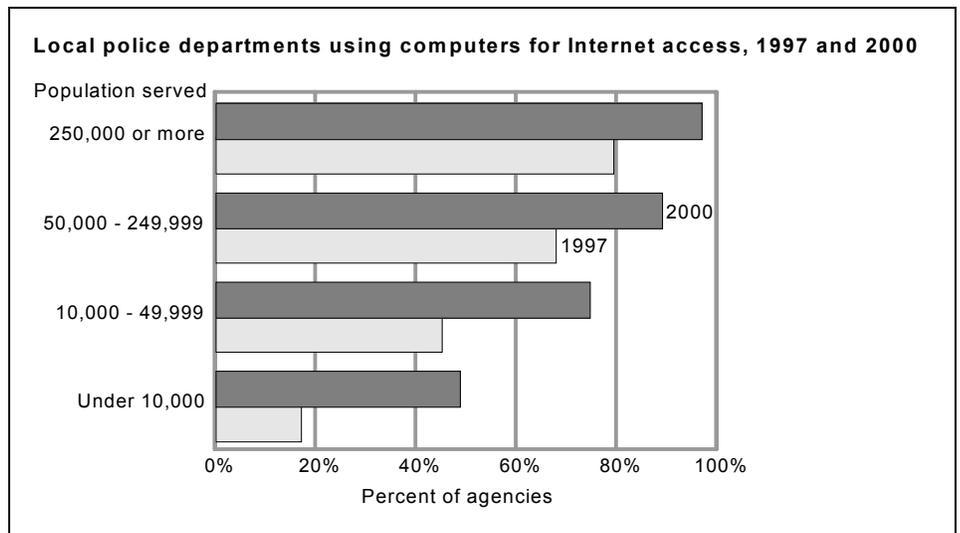


Figure 17

Computerized files

In 2000 a majority of local police departments were maintaining computerized files on incident reports (71%), arrests (71%), traffic citations (61%), calls for service (60%), traffic accidents (58%), and stolen property (57%) (table 51). All of these types of information were maintained in a computerized format by a majority of the departments in each population category of 2,500 or more.

Less than half of all departments maintained computerized files on warrants (43%), alarms (42%), traffic stops (36%), criminal histories (33%), summonses (25%), use of force incidents (21%), linked files for crime analysis (14%), and fingerprints (7%) (table 52). However, a majority of the departments in each population category of 10,000 or more had computerized files on warrants, alarms, traffic stops, and criminal histories.

Except for use of force incidents (49%), fingerprints (44%), traffic stops (41%), and summonses (30%), a majority of local police officers worked for a department that had computer files on each type of information included in the 2000 LEMAS survey

Five percent of all local police departments had exclusive or shared ownership of an Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) that included a file of digitized prints (table 53). These departments employed 41% of all officers. A majority of the departments serving a population of 250,000 or more had exclusive or shared ownership of an AFIS. Just 2% of those departments serving fewer than 10,000 resident had exclusive or shared ownership of an AFIS.

Fifteen percent of local police departments used an AFIS terminal with access to a remote system. These departments employed 22% of all officers.

Table 51. Types of computerized information files maintained by more than half of local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies maintaining computerized information files on —					
	Incident reports	Arrests	Traffic citations	Calls for service	Traffic accidents	Stolen property
All sizes	71%	71%	61%	60%	58%	57%
1,000,000 or more	93%	100%	73%	93%	67%	73%
500,000-999,999	91	85	62	91	77	83
250,000-499,999	90	90	60	95	83	80
100,000-249,999	89	91	72	92	78	79
50,000-99,999	86	92	74	90	82	76
25,000-49,999	91	95	86	90	84	77
10,000-24,999	89	92	80	88	81	80
2,500-9,999	81	78	70	67	70	65
Under 2,500	54	51	44	38	35	39

Table 52. Types of computerized information files maintained by less than half of local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies maintaining computerized information files on —							
	Warrants	Alarms	Traffic stops	Criminal histories	Summonses	Use of force incidents	Linked files for crime analysis	Fingerprints
All sizes	43%	42%	36%	33%	25%	21%	14%	7%
1,000,000 or more	80%	80%	40%	80%	27%	60%	86%	86%
500,000-999,999	65	77	38	68	44	65	59	62
250,000-499,999	60	83	48	75	43	63	75	68
100,000-249,999	61	76	53	59	33	47	65	43
50,000-99,999	61	79	52	63	35	41	42	31
25,000-49,999	65	77	54	59	40	29	30	19
10,000-24,999	60	70	54	52	39	32	22	10
2,500-9,999	47	47	38	39	28	23	14	6
Under 2,500	28	18	23	14	13	12	4	2

Table 53. Use of Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS) in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies with AFIS ownership or remote access		
	Total with access	Exclusive or shared ownership	Remote access terminal only
All sizes	20%	5%	15%
1,000,000 or more	100%	93%	7%
500,000-999,999	85	59	26
250,000-499,999	95	60	35
100,000-249,999	85	41	44
50,000-99,999	58	25	33
25,000-49,999	39	13	26
10,000-24,999	26	8	18
2,500-9,999	17	2	15
Under 2,500	13	2	11

Table 54. Types of in-field computers or terminals used by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Any in-field computer or terminal	Percent of agencies using in-field computers or terminals							
		Vehicle-mounted				Portable (not vehicle-mounted)			
		Any type	Laptop	Digital/data terminal	Digital/data computer	Any type	Laptop	Digital/data terminal	Digital/data computer
All sizes	40%	27%	13%	12%	8%	23%	21%	2%	1%
1,000,000 or more	86%	80%	7%	73%	20%	47%	27%	27%	0%
500,000-999,999	97	91	32	65	23	59	53	6	3
250,000-499,999	83	68	13	33	33	48	48	5	3
100,000-249,999	82	70	28	35	28	54	43	12	5
50,000-99,999	81	70	30	32	21	47	42	5	7
25,000-49,999	70	59	23	26	19	44	41	4	3
10,000-24,999	59	45	20	18	15	33	30	2	3
2,500-9,999	39	27	14	14	6	21	18	1	1
Under 2,500	24	12	6	4	3	16	14	1	0

Use of computers in the field

A majority of local police departments serving 10,000 or more residents used mobile computers or terminals in the field during 2000, including more than 80% of those serving 50,000 or more residents (table 54). Overall 40% of departments, employing 75% of all officers, were using in-field computers or terminals.

Twenty-seven percent of departments, employing 63% of all officers, used vehicle-mounted computers in 2000. This included a majority of those serving 25,000 or more residents.

Roughly two-thirds of departments serving a population of 500,000 or more were using vehicle-mounted digital/data terminals. Overall, about 1 in 8 departments, employing 40% of all officers, used them.

Thirteen percent of departments, employing 18% of all officers, used vehicle-mounted laptops during 2000. Eight percent used vehicle-mounted digital/data computers.

Twenty-three percent of departments employing 39% of all officers, used portable (not vehicle-mounted) computers in 2000. This included

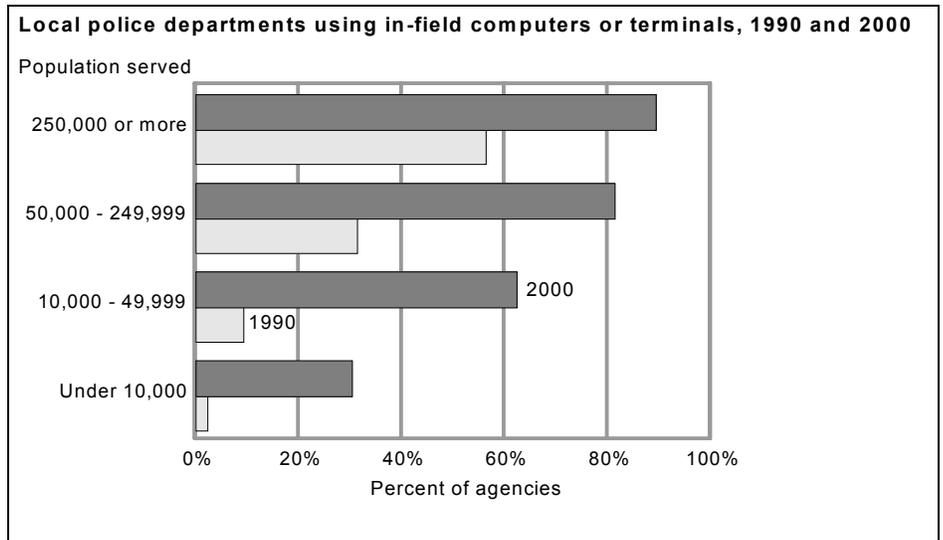


Figure 18

nearly half of all departments serving 25,000 or more residents.

Portable laptops were the most common type of in-field computer, used by 21% of all departments. These departments employed a third of all officers. Less common were portable digital/data terminals (2%) and portable digital/data computers (1%).

The 40% of local police departments using in-field computers or terminals in 2000 was 8 times the percentage in 1990 (5%). Likewise, the 75% of local police officers working for a department

with in-field computers or terminals in 2000 was considerably more than that in 1990 (30%).

From 1990 to 2000, increases in local police use of in-field computers and terminals occurred in jurisdictions of all sizes (figure 18). During this period, in-field computer use among departments serving 250,000 or more residents increased from 56% to 89%; among departments serving 50,000 to 249,999 residents, from 31% to 81%; among departments serving 10,000 to 49,999 residents, from 9% to 62%; and among departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents, from 2% to 30%.

Table 55. Use of in-field computers for reports and communications by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies using in-field computers for:	
	Field reports	Communications
All sizes	23%	19%
1,000,000 or more	34%	53%
500,000-999,999	32	62
250,000-499,999	38	60
100,000-249,999	37	63
50,000-99,999	34	53
25,000-49,999	36	43
10,000-24,999	26	32
2,500-9,999	25	17
Under 2,500	16	7

Twenty-three percent of local police departments used in-field computers or terminals for writing field reports (table 55). These departments employed 27% of all officers. Nineteen percent of departments used them for at least some in-field communications. These departments employed 42% of all officers.

In about a quarter of local police departments, at least some officers in the field could use computers to access vehicle or driving records during 2000 (table 56). This included a majority of the departments serving a population of 25,000 or more residents. Departments using in-field computers for these purposes employed more than half of all officers.

In 16% of local police departments, employing 29% of all officers, in-field computers or terminals could be used to access criminal history information. This included about half of the departments serving a population of 1 million or more, and about a third of those serving a population of 50,000 to 99,999.

Table 56. Computerized information accessible to in-field officers of local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Types of information accessible in the field:				
	Calls for service	Crime analysis files (linked)	Criminal histories	Driving records	Vehicle records
All sizes	18%	6%	16%	25%	27%
1,000,000 or more	67%	7%	53%	86%	93%
500,000-999,999	59	16	31	85	97
250,000-499,999	50	8	25	60	72
100,000-249,999	54	11	42	67	74
50,000-99,999	45	10	36	66	72
25,000-49,999	34	10	27	52	56
10,000-24,999	26	7	23	38	42
2,500-9,999	18	7	15	23	25
Under 2,500	9	4	11	13	14

Percent of local police officers employed by a department providing officers with in-field computer access to information, 1997 and 2000

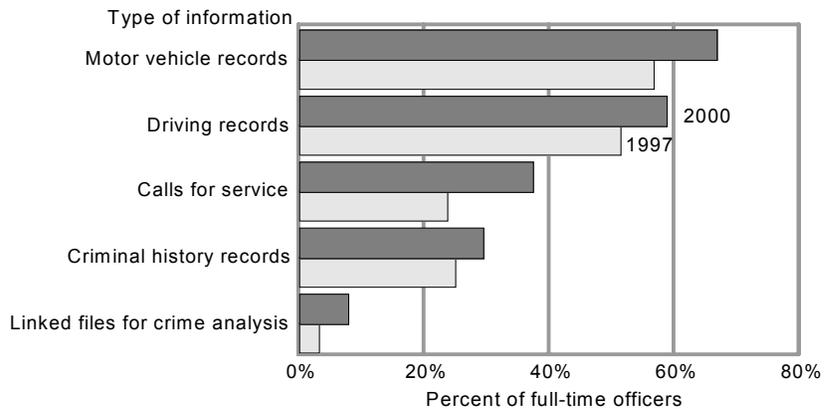


Figure 19

In 18% of departments, employing 37% of all officers, in-field computers or terminals could be used to access calls for service information. This included more than half of departments serving a population of 100,000 or more, and about two-fifths of those serving a population of 25,000 to 99,999.

In 6% of all departments, employing 8% of all officers, in-field officers had access to linked files for crime analysis. This included about 1 in 6 departments serving 500,000 to 999,999 residents, and about 1 in 10 departments serving 25,000 to 249,999 residents.

From 1997 to 2000, the percentage of local police officers employed by a department providing at least some officers with access to information via in-field computers increased for each type of information included in the LEMAS survey (figure 19). For motor vehicle records, the increase was from 56% to 67%; driving records, 51% to 58%; calls for service, 23% to 37%; criminal history records, 25% to 29%; linked files for crime analysis, 3% to 8%.

In 2000, 75% of local police departments used paper reports as the primary method to transmit criminal incident reports from the field to the agency's central information system (table 57). Other methods included computers and data devices (19%), as well as telephones and wireless systems (6%).

From 1997 to 2000, use of paper reports to transmit criminal incident reports declined from 86% to 75%. During the same period, use of computer and data devices increased from 9% to 19%, and use of telephone and wireless methods increased from 4% to 6%.

By jurisdiction size, the use of paper reports declined in all population categories (figure 20): 250,000 or more residents, 88% to 77%; 50,000 to 249,999, 85% to 79%; 10,000 to 49,999, 80% to 68%; under 10,000, 88% to 77%.

Special arrest policies

Local police departments often have special policies to guide officers' decision-making in specific situations. Two examples of this covered in the 2000 LEMAS survey are the handling of domestic assaults and the enforcement of protection orders.

Ninety-one percent of departments, employing 97% of all officers, reported they had a special policy regarding arrest for domestic assault (table 58). Seventy-two percent of departments, employing 80% of all officers, had a mandatory arrest policy for domestic assault. Seventeen percent of departments, employing 16% of officers, had a pro-arrest policy for domestic assault. Seventeen percent of departments, employing 16% of officers, had a pro-arrest policy for domestic assault.

Eighty-two percent of departments had a special policy regarding arrest for violations of protective orders. These agencies employed 93% of all local police officers. Sixty-three percent of departments, employing 75% of all officers, had a mandatory arrest policy and 18%, employing 15% of officers, had a pro-arrest policy.

Table 57. Methods for transmitting criminal incident reports to the central information system in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Primary transmission method			
	Total	Paper report	Computer/data device	Telephone/wireless
All sizes	100%	75%	19%	6%
1,000,000 or more	100%	54%	13%	33%
500,000-999,999	100	85	9	6
250,000-499,999	100	80	8	13
100,000-249,999	100	76	11	13
50,000-99,999	100	80	14	6
25,000-49,999	100	73	19	8
10,000-24,999	100	65	29	6
2,500-9,999	100	72	21	7
Under 2,500	100	81	14	5

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

Percent of local police departments transmitting criminal incident reports to their central information system primarily on paper, 1997 and 2000

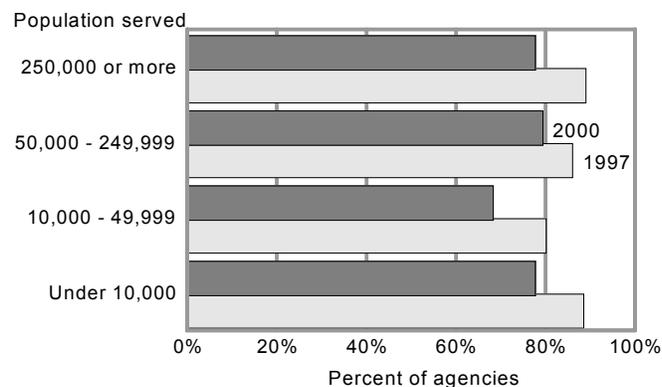


Figure 20

Table 58. Special policies regarding arrest for domestic assault and protection orders in local police departments, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies with special policies regarding arrest for —					
	Domestic assault			Violation of protection order		
	Any special policy	Mandatory arrest	Pro-arrest	Any special policy	Mandatory arrest	Pro-arrest
All sizes	91%	72%	17%	82%	63%	18%
1,000,000 or more	100%	87%	13%	93%	80%	0%
500,000-999,999	97	78	16	90	72	16
250,000-499,999	97	88	10	97	75	18
100,000-249,999	98	73	23	93	70	22
50,000-99,999	98	73	23	90	65	24
25,000-49,999	98	72	24	94	69	23
10,000-24,999	97	74	21	92	70	19
2,500-9,999	94	75	16	85	66	18
Under 2,500	86	69	15	74	56	16

Methodology

The Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey collects data from a nationally representative sample of publicly funded State and local law enforcement agencies in the United States.

This report presents data from the 2000 survey describing local police departments in terms of their personnel, expenditures and pay, operations, community policing initiatives, equipment, computers and information systems, and written policies.

The 2000 LEMAS survey questionnaire was mailed to 3,132 State and local law enforcement agencies. Sixty-seven agencies were determined to be out-of-scope for the survey because they had closed, outsourced their operations, or were operating on a part-time basis. The initial mailing of the questionnaire was conducted in July 2000. The pay period containing June 30, 2000, was used as the reference date for all questions, unless otherwise noted.

Allowing for the exclusion of special jurisdiction agencies and Texas constables, 881 law enforcement agencies in the U.S. with 100 or more sworn officers as of June 30, 1996 were included in the sample as self-representing (SR) agencies. This included 528 local police departments, 304 sheriffs' offices, and the 49 primary State law enforcement agencies.

The self-representing (SR) agencies were supplemented by a nationally representative sample of agencies with fewer than 100 sworn personnel. These nonself-representing (NSR) agencies were chosen using a stratified random sample with cells based on the type of agency (local police or sheriff), size of population served, and number of sworn personnel. The 2,184 NSR agencies selected included 1,491 local police departments and 693 sheriffs' offices.

A total of 2,985 agencies responded to the LEMAS questionnaire for a response rate of 97.4%. This included 866 SR agencies and 2,119 NSR agencies. The final database includes responses from 1,975 local police departments, 961 sheriffs' offices, and the 49 primary State police departments. Among local police departments, 1,975 of 2,019 surveys were returned for a 97.8% response rate.

The base weight for all SR agencies is 1. For NSR sheriffs' offices, it is 4. For NSR local police departments, the base weights are determined by number of sworn personnel employed as reported in the 1996 BJS Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies. For agencies with 0 to 6 sworn officers, the base weight is 15.55; for 7 to 13 officers, it is 9.65; for 14 to 23 officers, it is 7.09; for 24 to 39 officers, it is 4.95; for 40 to 62 officers, it is 3.38; and for 63 to 99 officers, the base weight is 2.14.

The final weight associated with every agency, both SR and NSR, is the product of the base weight, a factor that adjusted for changes in the universe since 1996, and a factor that adjusted for any nonresponding agencies in each cell.

Some responding agencies did not fully complete the LEMAS questionnaire. When an agency did not supply a response to an item, hot deck imputation, median value imputation or ratio imputation was used. Hot deck imputation uses the value reported by a randomly selected agency from the same sample cell. Median value imputation uses the median value of an item reported by agencies in the same sample cell. Ratio imputation uses the median value of a ratio reported by agencies in the same sample cell.

Because the data from agencies with fewer than 100 sworn personnel were collected from a sample, the results are subject to sampling error. Statements of comparison in this report reflect observed differences between values that are significant at 2 standard errors (the 95-percent confidence level) or higher. The survey data are also subject to response and processing errors.