



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 2000: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers

Personnel

Expenditures and pay

Operations

Community policing

Policies and programs

Equipment

Computers and information systems



Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 2000: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers

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April 2004, NCJ 203350

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

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this report. Thomas Hester edited it.

The Office of Community Oriented
Policing Services (COPS), U.S. Depart-
ment of Justice, provided partial
funding for the 2000 LEMAS survey.
Debra Cohen, Ph.D. and Matthew
Scheider, Ph.D. of COPS, assisted with
questionnaire development. More infor-
mation on COPS can be obtained at
their web site <www.usdoj.gov/cops>.

The data were collected and processed
by the U.S. Census Bureau, with assis-
tance from BJS. Census Bureau staff,
under the supervision of Latrice
Brogsdale-Davis and Charlene Sebold
included Theresa Reitz, Martha
Greene, Patricia Torreyson, Bill Bryner,
and Paula Kinard.

Contents

Tables with data for individual agencies	iv
Highlights	v
Foreword	ix
Introduction	x
Table A. Number of agencies, by State and type	xi
Table B. Agencies with 1,000 or more full-time sworn personnel including 500 or more officers responding to calls for service	xii
Table C. Summary data, by type of agency	xiii
Data for individual agencies	
I Personnel	1
II Expenditures and pay	49
III Operations	73
IV Community policing	109
V Policies and programs	133
VI Equipment	157
VII Computers and information systems	205
VIII State agencies	241
Appendix	
Questionnaire	261

Tables with data for individual agencies

SECTION I. PERSONNEL

Number of full-time employees, sworn personnel, officers responding to calls, and percent change since 1996 in number of full-time employees, 2000

- 1a. Local agencies, 1
- 1b. State agencies, 241

Number of full-time and part-time sworn employees, percent of authorized full-time sworn personnel employed, and primary job function of full-time sworn personnel, 2000

- 2a. Local agencies, 13
- 2b. State agencies, 242

Gender, race, and ethnicity of full-time sworn personnel, 2000

- 3a. Local agencies, 25
- 3b. State agencies, 243

Training requirements for new officer recruits and in-service officers, minimum education requirement for new officer recruits, and education-related incentives for officers, 2000

- 4a. Local agencies, 37
- 4b. State agencies, 244

SECTION II. EXPENDITURES AND PAY

Operating budgets and asset forfeiture receipts, 2000

- 5a. Local agencies, 49
- 5b. State agencies, 245

Starting salaries, collective bargaining, and special pay, 2000

- 6a. Local agencies, 61
- 6b. State agencies, 246

SECTION III. OPERATIONS

Number of district/precinct stations, types of routine patrol used, and types of emergency 9-1-1 and dispatch systems used, 2000

- 7a. Local agencies, 73
- 7b. State agencies, 24

Training academy operation, special operations functions, and drug enforcement activities, 2000

- 8a. Local agencies, 85
- 8b. State agencies, 248

Court-related functions and detention facilities, 2000

- 9a. Local agencies, 97
- 9b. State agencies, 249

SECTION IV. COMMUNITY POLICING

Community policing plans, training, personnel, and facilities, 2000

- 10a. Local agencies, 109
- 10b. State agencies, 250

Community policing activities and policies, 2000

- 11a. Local agencies, 121
- 11b. State agencies, 251

SECTION V. POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Special units, specially designated personnel, or special policies and procedures to address youth and family problems, 2000

- 12a. Local agencies, 133
- 12b. State agencies, 252

Additional tasks or problems addressed by special units, specially designated personnel, or special policies and procedures, 2000

- 13a. Local agencies, 145
- 13b. State agencies, 253

SECTION VI. EQUIPMENT

Number of vehicles operated, marked vehicle use policies, and number of animals maintained, 2000

- 14a. Local agencies, 157
- 14b. State agencies, 254

Type and caliber of sidearms authorized, body armor requirements for patrol officers, and supply or cash allowance for equipment, 2000

- 15a. Local agencies, 169
- 15b. State agencies, 255

Types of nonlethal weapons authorized for use by officers, 2000

- 16a. Local agencies, 181
- 16b. State agencies, 256

Use of video cameras, night vision/electro-optic equipment, and vehicle stopping/tracking devices, 2000

- 17a. Local agencies, 193
- 17b. State agencies, 257

SECTION VII. COMPUTERS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Use of in-field computers, automated fingerprint identification systems (AFIS), and digital imaging, 2000

- 18a. Local agencies, 205
- 18b. State agencies, 258

Functions of computers, 2000

- 19a. Local agencies, 217
- 19b. State agencies, 259

Computerized information files, 2000

- 20a. Local agencies, 229
- 20b. State agencies, 260

Highlights

Based on the 2000 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, this volume describes more than 800 State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more full-time sworn personnel. Topics covered include personnel, expenditures and pay, operations, community policing, policies and programs, equipment, and computerization.

Included among these larger law enforcement agencies are 501 municipal police departments, 222 sheriffs' offices, 32 county police departments, and the 49 primary State law enforcement agencies. Collectively, these agencies employed approximately 402,000 full-time sworn personnel, including 241,000 uniformed officers assigned to respond to calls for service.

Personnel

On average, larger municipal police departments employed 22 full-time sworn personnel per 10,000 residents. County police departments and sheriffs' offices employed an average of 11 and 10 officers per 10,000 residents, respectively. State law enforcement agencies employed an average of 2 officers per 10,000 residents.

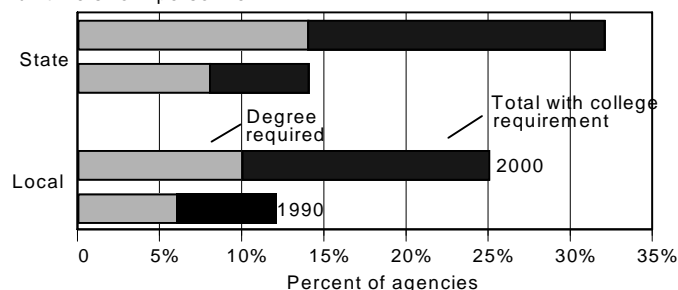
From 1996 to 2000 the median percentage increase in number of full-time sworn personnel was higher in county police departments (11%) and sheriffs' offices (10%) than in municipal police (5%) or State agencies (5%). Sheriffs' offices had an 18% median increase in civilian personnel, compared to 7% for municipal and county police, and 10% for State law enforcement agencies.

Seventy-two percent of the sworn personnel in State law enforcement agencies were uniformed officers assigned to respond to calls for service, compared to 61% in county and municipal police departments, and 47% in sheriffs' offices. The latter had more officers handling duties related to jail operations (19%), court security (8%), and process serving (4%) duties.

Fourteen percent of the officers in larger municipal police departments

State and local law enforcement agencies with a college requirement for new officers, 1990 and 2000

Agencies with 100 or more full-time sworn personnel



and sheriffs' offices were women, as were 12% of county police officers. Women accounted for 6% of the officers in State agencies. From 1990 to 2000, the average percentage of female officers increased for each type of agency except sheriffs' offices.

In 2000, 32% of the officers in larger municipal police departments were members of a racial or ethnic minority, compared to 23% in county police departments, 22% in sheriffs' offices, and 16% in State agencies. For each agency type, the average minority percentage was higher in 2000 than 1990.

Nearly all larger law enforcement agencies used background investigations, criminal record checks, driving record checks, medical exams, and personal interviews to screen officer recruits. State agencies (94%) and county police departments (90%) were more likely to use credit history checks than municipal police (79%) or sheriffs' offices (73%). County police (97%) were the most likely to use drug tests and State agencies (76%) the least likely. State agencies were the most likely to use written aptitude (92%) and physical agility (90%) tests and sheriffs' offices (65% and 59%) the least likely.

About 1 in 3 State agencies had a college requirement for new officers, with 12% requiring a 2-year degree and 2%, a 4-year degree. About 1 in 4 municipal and county police departments had a college requirement, with about 1 in 10 requiring a degree. In 6% of county police departments and 2% of

municipal police departments, a 4-year degree was required. About 1 in 7 sheriffs' offices had a college requirement, including 6% that required a 2-year degree. Overall, larger law enforcement agencies were about twice as likely to have a college requirement in 2000 as in 1990.

The median number of academy training hours required for new officers was higher in State law enforcement agencies (960) and county police departments (896), than in municipal police departments (720) or sheriffs' offices (640). The median number of field training hours required was slightly higher in municipal police departments (520) than for other agency types (480).

Budget and pay

Sheriff's offices and State agencies had annual operating budgets of about \$108,000 per officer, compared to \$90,237 for county police and \$83,638 for municipal police. From 1990 to 2000, inflation-adjusted operating costs per officer rose 38% for State agencies, 30% for sheriffs' offices, 27% for county police, and 21% for municipal police.

In 2000 median annual per resident operating costs were \$173 for municipal police, \$112 for county police, \$85 for sheriffs' offices, and \$25 for State agencies. Compared to 1990, inflation-adjusted operating costs per resident were up 25% for municipal police, 120% for county police, 30% for sheriffs' offices, and 25% for State agencies.

In 2000 average starting salaries for entry-level officers ranged from \$33,233 in municipal police departments to \$29,280 in sheriffs' offices. Compared to 1990, inflation-adjusted starting salaries were up 5% in State agencies, municipal police departments, and sheriffs' offices, but unchanged in county police departments.

In 2000 nearly three-fourths of municipal police departments (72%) authorized collective bargaining for officers compared to about half of county police departments (52%) and State agencies (51%). Sheriffs' offices (42%) were less likely to allow collective bargaining for officers.

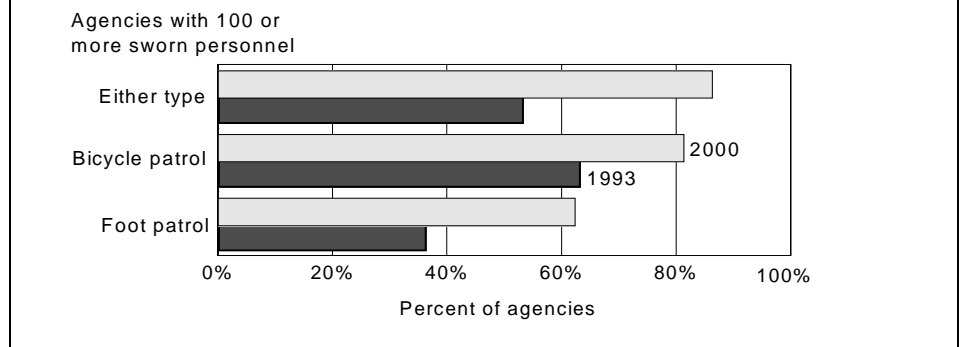
About two-thirds of municipal police departments (68%) and about half of sheriffs' offices (51%) offered education incentive pay to officers. State agencies (27%) and county police departments (20%) were less likely to offer it. A majority of each type of agency had a tuition reimbursement program for officers: municipal police (73%), county police (70%), State agencies (65%), and sheriffs' offices (59%).

Operations

In 2000, 35% of larger sheriffs' offices were using foot patrol on a routine basis compared to 5% in 1993, and 57% were using bicycle patrols, up from 9% in 1993. Similar increases were observed for county police (31% to 58% for foot patrol, 38% to 84% for bicycle patrol), and municipal police (47% to 74% for foot patrol, 40% to 92% for bicycle patrol). Among State law enforcement agencies, 29% were using bike patrol and 18% were using foot patrol in 2000, compared to 0% for both in 1993.

In 2000 nearly all larger local law enforcement agencies (93%) participated in an enhanced 9-1-1 emergency telephone system where the location of callers could be identified automatically. In 1990, 57% of these agencies were part of such a system. Among State agencies, about half participated in an enhanced 9-1-1 system in 2000 compared to about a third in 1990.

Local law enforcement agencies regularly scheduling bicycle or foot patrol, 1993 and 2000



Ninety-one percent of sheriffs' offices performed search and rescue operations during 2000, as did 77% of county police departments and 71% of State agencies. Municipal police (43%) were less likely to handle this function.

County police (97%) were the most likely to perform special weapons and tactics (SWAT) operations; however most municipal police departments (89%), sheriffs' offices (88%), and state agencies (84%) did so as well.

State law enforcement agencies (91%) and county police departments (82%) were more likely to operate a training academy than sheriffs' offices (52%) or municipal police departments (41%).

A majority of county police (89%), municipal police (79%), and sheriffs' offices (69%) had a full-time drug enforcement unit. Thirty-seven percent of State agencies had one. About 4 in 5 local agencies had officers assigned full-time to a multi-agency drug task force, compared to about 1 in 5 State agencies.

Nearly all larger sheriffs' offices handled court-related functions such as court security (98%) and process serving (98%). Less than a third of other agency types performed these functions.

Ninety-one percent of sheriffs' offices operated a jail, compared to 34% of municipal police departments and 13% of county police departments. No State agencies were responsible for this function.

Community policing

In 2000 a majority of larger county (69%) and municipal (59%) police departments had a written community policing plan. Less than half of sheriffs' offices (43%) and State agencies (35%) had one. For each agency type, the percentage with a written plan was about the same as in 1997.

About two-thirds of larger municipal (68%) and county (66%) police departments had a full-time community policing unit. A majority of sheriffs' offices (57%) also had such a unit, but just a fourth of State agencies did. These percentages were also similar to 1997.

In 2000 nearly all municipal (95%) and county (94%) police departments had sworn personnel designated as full-time community policing officers compared to about 4 in 5 agencies in 1997. Eighty-eight percent of sheriffs' offices had community policing officers in 2000 compared to 66% in 1997. About twice as many State agencies had full-time community policing officers in 2000 (53%) as in 1997 (27%).

More than three-fourths of municipal (79%) and county (76%) police departments trained all new officer recruits in community policing methods during 2000, about the same proportion as in 1997. From 1997 to 2000, the percentage of sheriffs' offices providing such training increased from 49% to 61%, and State law enforcement agencies, from 41% to 47%.

From 1997 to 2000 the percentage of larger local law enforcement agencies that encouraged patrol officers to engage in problem-solving projects increased slightly, from 55% to 58%. Among State agencies the increase was from 22% to 31%. In both survey years, about 1 in 3 local agencies and 1 in 5 State agencies included problem-solving projects in the criteria used for evaluating the performance of patrol officers.

In the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000, 72% of municipal police departments conducted a citizen police academy, as did 52% of county police departments, 47% of sheriffs' offices, and 18% of State agencies.

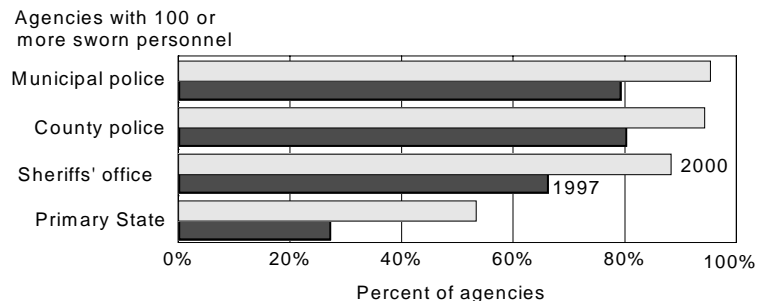
Nearly 2 in 3 local agencies upgraded technology to support their community policing efforts during this period, including 71% of municipal police departments. About 2 in 5 State agencies upgraded technology for this purpose.

During the year ending June 30, 2000, most larger local law enforcement agencies met regularly with neighborhood associations (89%), school groups (79%), business groups (69%), domestic violence groups (64%), other local public agencies (62%), senior citizen groups (59%), advocacy groups (54%), and youth service organizations (54%). A majority of State agencies met regularly with school groups (65%) and local public agencies (57%).

About half of larger local agencies surveyed citizens on their satisfaction with services, and two-fifths conducted a survey of citizen perceptions of crime-related problems. About a fourth conducted surveys of personal crime experiences or crime reporting. About a third of State agencies surveyed citizens about their satisfaction with agency services. Less than a fifth conducted surveys on the other topics.

Evaluating program effectiveness was the most common use of survey data for both local (44%) and State (31%) agencies. Thirty-seven percent of local agencies used survey data as a source of information for patrol officers.

State and local law enforcement agencies with full-time community policing officers, 1997 and 2000



Policies and programs

Larger local law enforcement agencies operated a variety of full-time special units to address youth and family problems. For example about 3 in 4 county police departments (79%), sheriffs' offices (76%), and municipal police departments (71%) had a special unit for drug education in schools.

A majority of county police departments had full-time units for child abuse (62%), juvenile crime (62%), and gangs (55%). About half had units for youth outreach (50%), domestic violence (48%), and missing children (48%).

Nearly half of municipal police departments had full-time units for domestic violence (48%), gangs (48%), and child abuse (46%). More than two-fifths of sheriffs' offices had units for child abuse (48%), juvenile crime (46%), domestic violence (42%), and gangs (41%). Among State agencies, the most common types of units were those for drug education in schools (39%) and missing children (31%).

A majority of larger local agencies also had units for internal affairs (79%), community crime prevention (70%), crime analysis (61%), and research and planning (54%). Most State agencies had internal affairs (84%), and research and planning (76%) units. About half had crime analysis units (47%).

Nearly all larger law enforcement agencies had written policies pertaining to deadly force, conduct and appearance, nonlethal force, and off-duty

employment. About 7 in 10 had a policy on the maximum number of work hours allowed for officers.

Local agencies were about 4 times as likely to have a restrictive type (73%) of pursuit driving policy (one based on specific criteria such as offense type or maximum speed) as a judgmental type (19%) (one that leaves pursuits up to the officer's discretion). State agencies were nearly as likely to have a judgmental pursuit policy (45%) as a restrictive one (51%).

Equipment

As of June 2000, State law enforcement agencies operated 103 cars per 100 officers, compared to 98 cars per 100 officers in 1990. Local agencies also increased their car-to-officer ratio during this period: County police went from 71 to 79 cars per 100 officers, municipal police from 47 to 59, and sheriffs' offices from 55 to 68.

In 2000, 98% of larger local law enforcement agencies and all 49 primary State law enforcement agencies authorized semiautomatic sidearms for officers. In 1990, 85% of local agencies and 80% of State agencies authorized semiautomatics.

From 1990 to 2000 the percentage of larger local law enforcement agencies requiring all regular field/patrol officers to wear body armor increased from 21% to 50%. The percentage of State law enforcement agencies requiring that armor be worn increased from 12% in 1990 to 37% in 2000.

Nearly all larger local law enforcement agencies authorized the use of batons (97%) and pepper spray (91%) in 2000. In 1990, 77% of local agencies authorized the use of impact devices and 71% the use of chemical agents. Among State agencies, nearly all authorized batons (98%) and pepper spray (96%) in 2000. In 1990, 65% allowed impact devices and 61%, chemical agents.

Nearly all (94%) State agencies used video cameras in at least some patrol cars in 2000. Among local agencies more than half of sheriffs' offices (54%) and about two-fifths of county (42%) and municipal (39%) police departments used in-car video cameras.

A majority of State law enforcement agencies (58%) and county police departments (55%) used infrared (thermal) imaging equipment in 2000. Forty-seven percent of sheriffs' offices and 38% of municipal police departments used this type of equipment.

Nearly all (94%) State law enforcement agencies used tire deflation spikes in 2000, as did about two-thirds of sheriffs' offices (66%). About half of county (52%) and municipal (47%) police departments used such devices.

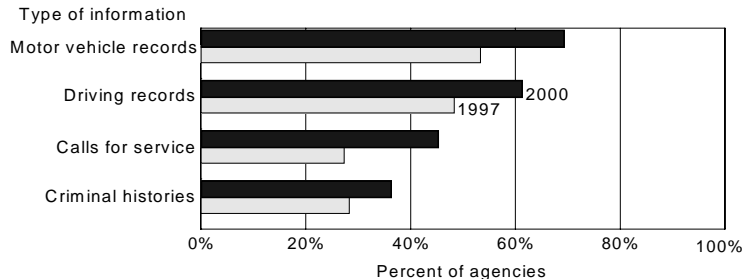
Computers and information systems

In about four-fifths of larger State and local law enforcement agencies, patrol officers were using in-field computers or terminals during 2000. From 1990 to 2000, the percentage of State agencies using car-mounted computers or terminals rose from 14% to 59%, and among local agencies, from 19% to 68%.

Officers had direct access via in-field computer to vehicle and driving records in more than three-fifths of local agencies in 2000, compared to about half in 1997. Access to this information was available in 53% of State agencies in 2000, compared to 37% in 1997.

About 3 in 8 State and local agencies provided at least some officers with in-field access to criminal history information during 2000, compared to about 3 in 10 agencies in 1997. In 2000, 45%

Local law enforcement agencies providing patrol officers with access to information via in-field computer or terminal, 1997 and 2000



of local agencies provided officers with in-field access to calls for service information compared to 27% in 1997. In State agencies, the percentage rose only slightly - from 12% to 14%.

In 2000, 78% of State and local agencies used paper forms to submit criminal incident reports to the agency's central information system, compared to 86% of local agencies and 90% of State agencies in 1997. The decline in the use of paper reports was accompanied by increases in the use of computer media, data downloads, telephone lines, and wireless transmissions.

From 1990 to 2000 the percentage of larger local law enforcement agencies with exclusive or shared ownership of an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) increased from 29% to 42%. For State agencies the increase was from 27% to 61%.

Seventy-four percent of local agencies were using digital imaging for mug shots in 2000 compared to 51% in 1997. Similar increases were seen in the use of digital imaging for fingerprints (44% to 65%) and suspect composites (34% to 52%). Among State agencies, 35% were using digital imaging for fingerprints in both 2000 and 1997. During this period, their use of digital imaging for mug shots rose from 14% to 29% of agencies, and for suspect composites, from 14% to 20%.

During 2000 most larger law enforcement agencies used computers for Internet access (87%), records management (86%), dispatch (85%), crime

analysis (80%), crime investigations (75%), personnel records (71%), crime mapping (63%), automated booking (56%), interagency information sharing (55%), and fleet management (52%).

A majority of State agencies used computers for Internet access (96%), personnel records (92%), records management (86%), fleet management (74%), in-field report writing (71%), interagency information sharing (71%), crime analysis (63%), crime investigations (59%), dispatch (59%), and resource allocation (57%).

In 2000 about 9 in 10 local agencies had computerized files on arrests (91%), calls for service (90%), and incident reports (88%). More than 7 in 10 had computer files on stolen property (77%), traffic accidents (75%), alarms (74%), traffic citations (71%), and warrants (71%). More than half had computer files on criminal histories (63%) and traffic stops (51%).

Among State agencies, about 3 in 4 had computerized files on traffic accidents (76%) and traffic citations (74%). A majority had files on arrests (63%), incident reports (63%), calls for service (59%), fingerprints (55%), and criminal histories (51%).

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program in 1987 with a nationwide survey of State and local law enforcement agencies. Updated versions of the LEMAS survey were completed in 1990, 1993, 1997 and 1999. The current volume presents 2000 data provided by 755 local and 49 State law enforcement agencies employing 100 or more full-time sworn personnel. Sections on personnel, expenditures and pay, operations, community policing, policies and programs, equipment, and computers and information systems are included.

As in 1997 and 1999, the community policing section is based on survey questions developed by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). An outgrowth of the ongoing partnership between BJS and COPS, the 2000 LEMAS survey is expected to be instrumental in assessing the state of law enforcement in the United States. COPS and BJS jointly funded the administration of the survey.

The inclusion of community policing questions in the 1997, 1999 and 2000 LEMAS surveys is but one step in assessing the potential impact community policing programs have had on law enforcement agencies across the country. The data also enable us to observe how law enforcement agencies are changing in other areas such as officer characteristics, training and education requirements, and technological capabilities.

We are pleased to present the results of the 2000 LEMAS survey and are confident that the information gleaned from these data will help further our knowledge of law enforcement as it exists today. We believe the results of the survey will provide law enforcement agencies an opportunity to assess their progress relative to that of comparable jurisdictions. In closing, we gratefully acknowledge the participating agencies that have given us a glimpse into their law enforcement practices and hope that this information will be of use not just to them, but to the communities they serve as well.

Introduction

The 2000 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey included all State and local agencies employing 100 or more full-time sworn personnel as reported in a BJS census of State and local law enforcement agencies conducted in 1996. The survey also included a nationally representative sample of agencies that employed fewer than 100 officers. These smaller agencies are covered in separate BJS reports.

The 2000 LEMAS questionnaire was mailed to the same agencies that received the 1997 version. The initial mailing of the 2000 form was conducted in July 2000. The reference date for all personnel-related questions was the pay period that included June 30, 2000. For other questions it was June 30, 2000, unless otherwise indicated. The data were collected by the U.S. Census Bureau for BJS.

A total of 3,065 State and local law enforcement agencies received the 2000 LEMAS questionnaire, and 2,985 (97.8%) responded. Of the 881 agencies with 100 or more officers that received the survey, 866 (98.3%) responded. This was the fifth regular survey in the LEMAS program with previous data collections occurring in 1987, 1990, 1993, and 1997. A special administration that focused on community policing and related topics was conducted in 1999.

Overview of this volume

This volume presents individual agency data for 804 larger State and local law enforcement agencies. Agencies with special geographic jurisdictions such as university campuses, public school districts, transportation systems, parks and recreation facilities, airports, waterways, public housing, or State government buildings are excluded. Agencies with special enforcement responsibilities such as natural resource and conservation laws, alcohol control laws, or agricultural laws are also excluded.

The volume includes the 49 primary State law enforcement agencies operating in each State except Hawaii. (The Hawaii Department of Public Safety primarily performs court-related duties.)

General purpose local law enforcement agencies that responded to the LEMAS survey are included as long as they met the following criteria:

1. Employment of 100 or more full-time sworn officers as of June 2000.
2. Employment of 35 or more full-time uniformed sworn officers with regular assigned duties that included responding to calls for service as of June 2000.

A total of 755 local law enforcement agencies are included. This includes 32 county police departments, 501 municipal police departments, and 222 sheriffs' offices. Local agencies from every State except North Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming are included. These States had no local agencies that met the above requirements for inclusion.

Because they did not complete the 2000 LEMAS survey form, the following agencies do not have data presented in many of the tables: (AZ) Sheriff, Costa Mesa (CA) Police, Clayton County (GA) Police, Cook County (IL) Sheriff, Medford (MA) Police, Revere (MA) Police, St. Charles (MO) Police, Edison (NJ) Police, and Paterson (NJ) Police.

Organization of data tables

A summary of the number and type of agencies from each State is in table A.

Table B lists the local law enforcement agencies employing 1,000 or more full-time sworn personnel that included 500 or more uniformed officers whose regular assigned duties included responding to calls for service. These are the agencies with the largest number of sworn personnel providing direct law enforcement services.

Table C presents summary data, by type of agency, for the variables that are included in the individual agency tables that follow. The reader should refer to the notes in the corresponding individual data agency tables when using data from table C.

Following the 3 summary data tables are tables containing individual data for State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers. The 19 tables for local agencies are presented first as tables 1a through 19a. Following the local agency tables are tables 1b through 19b covering the State agencies.

Local agencies are listed alphabetically by State and county. Within each county, the county sheriffs' department or county police department is listed first, if applicable. These are followed, in alphabetical order, by the municipal police agencies operating within that county.

The reader should refer to the note following each table for the explanation of symbols and codes as well as other important information. A triple dash ("---") is used in all tables to indicate that a particular data item was not provided by an agency.

Table A. Number of general purpose State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more full-time sworn personnel including 35 or more officers responding to calls for service, by State and type of agency, 2000

State	Total	Type of agency			Primary State
		County police	Municipal police	Sheriff	
Alabama	14	0	10	3	1
Alaska	2	0	1	0	1
Arizona	12	0	8	3	1
Arkansas	7	0	5	1	1
California	92	0	65	26	1
Colorado	20	0	11	8	1
Connecticut	21	0	20	0	1
Delaware	3	1	1	0	1
District of Columbia	1	0	1	0	0
Florida	76	1	40	34	1
Georgia	26	7	9	9	1
Hawaii	4	3	1	0	0
Idaho	3	0	1	1	1
Illinois	24	0	18	5	1
Indiana	18	0	12	5	1
Iowa	8	0	6	1	1
Kansas	9	0	6	2	1
Kentucky	5	1	3	0	1
Louisiana	30	0	9	20	1
Maine	2	0	1	0	1
Maryland	10	5	2	2	1
Massachusetts	23	0	22	0	1
Michigan	28	0	20	7	1
Minnesota	8	0	5	2	1
Mississippi	10	0	8	1	1
Missouri	11	1	7	2	1
Montana	2	0	1	0	1
Nebraska	5	0	2	2	1
Nevada	6	1	3	1	1
New Hampshire	3	0	2	0	1
New Jersey	41	0	37	3	1
New Mexico	5	0	3	1	1
New York	34	3	22	8	1
North Carolina	28	1	15	11	1
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	1
Ohio	22	0	13	8	1
Oklahoma	7	0	4	2	1
Oregon	11	0	5	5	1
Pennsylvania	15	1	12	1	1
Rhode Island	5	0	4	0	1
South Carolina	16	1	6	8	1
South Dakota	2	0	1	0	1
Tennessee	14	0	8	5	1
Texas	56	0	37	18	1
Utah	6	0	3	2	1
Vermont	1	0	0	0	1
Virginia	21	6	12	2	1
Washington	17	0	9	7	1
West Virginia	3	0	2	0	1
Wisconsin	15	0	8	6	1
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1
Total	804	32	501	222	49

Note: Table based on full-time personnel only. Table excludes special police agencies. Responding officers are defined as any uniformed officer whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service.

Table B. General purpose State and local law enforcement agencies with 1,000 or more full-time sworn personnel including 600 or more uniformed officers assigned to respond to calls for service, 2000

State	Name of agency	Full-time sworn personnel	
		Total	Responding to calls for service
New York	New York City Police	40,435	26,365
Illinois	Chicago Police	13,466	10,230
California	Los Angeles Police	9,341	5,853
California	Los Angeles County Sheriff	8,438	2,239
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Police	7,024	4,136
California	California Highway Patrol	6,678	6,460
Texas	Houston Police	5,343	3,572
Michigan	Detroit Police	4,154	2,409
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Police	4,152	2,854
New York	New York State Police	4,112	2,400
District of Columbia	Washington Metropolitan Police	3,612	1,851
Texas	Texas Department of Public Safety	3,119	2,130
New York	Nassau County Police	3,038	1,485
Maryland	Baltimore Police	3,034	1,834
Florida	Miami-Dade Police	3,008	1,060
Texas	Dallas Police	2,862	1,825
Arizona	Phoenix Police	2,626	933
Texas	Harris County Sheriff	2,584	676
New Jersey	New Jersey State Police	2,569	1,238
New York	Suffolk County Police	2,564	1,703
California	San Francisco Police	2,227	1,548
Massachusetts	Massachusetts State Police	2,221	1,543
Nevada	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police	2,168	997
Massachusetts	Boston Police	2,164	1,501
Michigan	Michigan State Police	2,102	1,310
Illinois	Illinois State Police	2,089	915
California	San Diego Police	2,022	890
Wisconsin	Milwaukee Police	1,998	1,405
Tennessee	Memphis Police	1,904	1,071
Virginia	Virginia State Police	1,883	1,226
Texas	San Antonio Police	1,882	1,260
Ohio	Cleveland Police	1,822	800
Hawaii	Honolulu Police	1,792	1,167
California	Orange County Sheriff	1,770	708
Maryland	Baltimore County Police	1,754	1,280
Ohio	Columbus Police	1,744	1,070
Louisiana	New Orleans Police	1,664	1,056
Florida	Florida Highway Patrol	1,658	1,539
Maryland	Maryland State Police	1,575	893
California	San Diego County Sheriff	1,553	762
Florida	Jacksonville Sheriff	1,530	981
Missouri	St. Louis Police	1,489	727
Colorado	Denver Police	1,489	717
Georgia	Atlanta Police	1,474	1,116
New Jersey	Newark Police	1,466	1,200
North Carolina	Charlotte-Mecklenberg Police	1,442	920
North Carolina	North Carolina State Highway Patrol	1,416	1,133
California	San Jose Police	1,408	667
Ohio	Ohio State Highway Patrol	1,382	1,151
Florida	Broward County Sheriff	1,310	962
California	Riverside County Sheriff	1,286	740
Washington	Seattle Police	1,261	686
Missouri	Kansas City Police	1,253	870
Tennessee	Nashville-Davidson Police	1,249	825
Virginia	Fairfax County Police	1,163	990
Florida	Miami Police	1,110	930
Missouri	Missouri State Highway Patrol	1,080	650
Florida	Palm Beach County Sheriff	1,074	685
Arizona	Arizona Department of Public Safety	1,050	735
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh Sheriff	1,036	672
Florida	Hillsborough County Sheriff	1,030	670
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City Police	1,011	664

Table C. Summary data for State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers, by type of agency, 2000

Item description	Local law enforcement agencies				Primary State law enforcement agencies (N=49)
	Total (N=755)	County police (N=32)	Municipal police (N=501)	Sheriff (N=222)	
PERSONNEL					
Number of agencies by number of full-time sworn personnel					
1,000 or more	59	8	39	12	17
500-999	61	4	33	24	17
250-499	159	11	88	60	9
100-249	476	9	341	126	6
Total number of:					
Full-time employees	498,530	31,945	312,201	154,384	87,028
Full-time sworn personnel	346,937	24,345	239,683	82,909	56,348
Uniformed officers assigned to respond to calls for service	200,782	14,419	150,465	35,898	40,387
Average number of full-time employees per 10,000 residents					
Total	25	17	29	17	4
Sworn	18	11	22	10	2
Average percent of:					
Full-time employees who are sworn officers	72 %	78 %	77 %	60 %	66 %
Sworn officers regularly assigned to respond to calls for service	57	61	61	47	72
Median percent change (1996-2000) in number of full-time personnel:					
Total	8 %	8 %	6 %	13 %	6 %
Sworn	6	11	5	10	5
Civilian	10	7	7	18	10
Average percent of sworn employees by job function category					
Patrol	53 %	59 %	59 %	41 %	69 %
Investigations	15	18	16	13	11
Jail operations	6	1	1	19	0
Court security	3	--	--	8	1
Process serving	1	--	--	4	1
Overall percent of sworn personnel who were:					
Female	14 %	12 %	14 %	14 %	6 %
Any racial/ethnic minority	29	23	32	22	16
Black, non-Hispanic	15	11	17	10	8
Hispanic, any race	11	8	12	9	6
Other minority	3	4	3	2	2
Average percent of sworn personnel who were:					
Female	11 %	11 %	10 %	13 %	6 %
Racial/ethnic minority	19	23	20	16	12
Percent of agencies using screening methods for selection of new officer recruits					
Background investigation	97 %	97 %	98 %	95 %	98 %
Credit history check	78	90	79	73	94
Criminal record check	98	99	97	95	100
Driving record check	97	94	99	94	100
Drug test	89	97	90	87	76
Medical exam	94 %	97 %	96 %	92 %	98 %
Personal interview	96	94	97	95	100
Personality inventory	53	55	58	42	49
Physical agility test	77	77	85	59	90
Polygraph exam	61	77	62	55	67
Psychological evaluation	91 %	87 %	95 %	80 %	92 %
Second language ability test	4	3	5	1	2
Voice stress analyzer	10	13	7	16	2
Volunteer/community service check	7	7	7	7	10
Written aptitude test	76	87	80	65	92
Percent of agencies with college requirement for new officers					
4-year college degree	2 %	6 %	2 %	0 %	2 %
2-year college degree	8	3	9	6	12
Nondegree college requirement	15	16	17	8	18
Median number of training hours required for officers					
Academy training hours for new officers	680	896	720	640	960
Field training hours for new officers	480	480	520	476	480
Annual in-service training hours for field/patrol officers	40	40	40	37	24

Table C. - continued

Item description	Local law enforcement agencies				Primary State law enforcement agencies (N=49)
	Total (N=755)	County police (N=32)	Municipal police (N=501)	Sheriff (N=222)	
BUDGET AND PAY					
Median fiscal 2000 operating budget					
Per employee	\$62,542	\$66,079	\$64,144	\$90,237	\$73,284
Per sworn officer	\$87,917	\$90,237	\$83,638	\$108,184	\$107,968
Per resident	\$155	\$112	\$173	\$85	\$25
Average base starting salary					
Chief executive	\$83,549	\$83,398	\$81,984	\$87,078	\$82,662
Sergeant or equivalent	\$45,683	\$44,968	\$48,518	\$39,445	\$42,679
Entry-level officer	\$31,973	\$31,090	\$33,233	\$29,280	\$30,670
Percent of agencies authorizing collective bargaining					
Sworn employees	63 %	52 %	72 %	42 %	51 %
Civilian employees	52	47	60	36	47
Percent of agencies authorizing special pay for officers					
Educational incentive pay	61 %	20 %	68 %	51 %	27 %
Hazardous duty pay	27	40	26	28	41
Merit pay	37	57	32	47	43
Shift differential pay	44	57	49	32	53
Special skills proficiency pay	36	33	37	35	33
Tuition reimbursement	69	70	73	59	65
OPERATIONS					
Percent of agencies that deploy each type of patrol unit on a routine basis					
Bicycle patrol units	81 %	84 %	92 %	57 %	29 %
Foot patrol units	62	58	74	35	18
Horse patrol units	23	16	24	21	4
Marine patrol units	30	39	19	56	18
Motorcycle patrol units	69	68	77	51	51
Percent of agencies participating in a 9-1-1 emergency system					
Expanded/enhanced 9-1-1 system	93 %	97 %	94 %	91 %	49 %
Basic 9-1-1 system	6	3	6	6	20
Percent of agencies regularly performing the following functions:					
Dispatching calls for service	83 %	81 %	83 %	82 %	92 %
Search and rescue	59	77	43	91	71
Special weapons and tactics (SWAT)	89	97	89	88	84
Training academy operation	45	81	40	52	92
Percent of agencies with sworn personnel assigned full-time to:					
Special unit for drug enforcement	77 %	87 %	79 %	69 %	71 %
Multi-agency drug enforcement task force	81	77	81	83	65
Average number of officers assigned full-time to:					
Multi-agency drug enforcement task force	5	8	5	6	52
Special unit for drug enforcement	22	27	25	11	28
Agencies with receipts from a drug asset forfeiture program					
Percent of agencies with receipts during fiscal year	93 %	100 %	93 %	91 %	94 %
Median total value of money, goods, and property received	\$92,510	\$315,154	\$87,025	\$80,000	\$553,710
Total value of receipts per sworn officer employed	\$898	\$1,417	\$802	\$1,025	\$536
Percent of agencies regularly performing court-related functions					
Execute arrest warrants	97 %	100 %	95 %	100 %	76 %
Provide court security	49	10	30	98	12
Serve civil process	41	23	17	98	8
Percent of agencies operating detention facilities					
Jail operation	50 %	13 %	34 %	91 %	0 %
Lockup operation	45	55	52	27	8
Median capacity of lockup facilities					
Adult capacity	19	24	16	44	15
Juvenile capacity	4	7	4	8	0

Table C - continued

Item description	Local law enforcement agencies				Primary State law enforcement agencies (N=49)
	Total (N=755)	County police (N=32)	Municipal police (N=501)	Sheriff (N=222)	
COMMUNITY POLICING					
Percent of agencies with:					
Community policing plan that is formally written	55 %	69 %	59 %	43 %	35 %
Community policing unit with personnel assigned full-time	65	66	68	57	25
Community sub-stations (fixed or mobile)	72	81	76	63	33
Percent of agencies with full-time:					
Community policing officers	93 %	94 %	95 %	88 %	53 %
School resource officers	83	55	84	86	22
Average percent of sworn personnel assigned full-time as:					
Community policing officers	16 %	24 %	17 %	12 %	9 %
School resource officers	3	3	3	4	1
Percent of agencies in which all of the following received community policing training during the 3 years ending June 30, 2000:					
New officer recruits	74 %	76 %	79 %	61 %	47 %
In-service officers	27	31	30	21	10
Civilian personnel	8	3	9	5	6
Percent of agencies in which at least some of the following received community policing training during the 3 years ending June 30, 2000:					
New officer recruits	86 %	83 %	90 %	77 %	57 %
In-service officers	85	76	87	80	53
Civilian personnel	40	31	43	34	20
Percent of agencies engaging in the following during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000					
Actively encouraged patrol officers to engage in problem-solving	58 %	48 %	65 %	45 %	31 %
Assigned detectives to cases based on geographic areas/beats	48	71	43	54	53
Formed problem-solving partnerships through written agreements	50	48	52	46	33
Gave patrol officers responsibility for specific geographic areas	88	84	90	83	53
Included problem-solving projects in criteria for evaluating officers	34 %	48 %	35 %	28 %	22 %
Trained citizens in community policing	54	58	57	45	29
Conducted a citizen police academy	64	52	72	47	18
Upgraded technology to support community policing	65	55	71	52	41
Percent of agencies meeting with the following types of groups during 12-month period ending June 30, 2000					
Advocacy groups	54 %	55 %	55 %	52 %	33 %
Business groups	69	77	73	60	43
Domestic violence groups	64	65	62	67	37
Local public agencies	62	58	62	64	57
Neighborhood associations	89	87	92	84	43
Religious groups	46 %	39 %	48 %	42 %	20 %
School groups	79	74	79	81	65
Senior citizen groups	59	74	56	63	37
Tenants' associations	45	61	50	30	14
Youth service organizations	54	45	56	50	33
Percent of agencies conducting citizen surveys during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000, on the following topics					
Perceptions of crime/disorder problems	39 %	42 %	41 %	31 %	18 %
Personal crime experiences	25	29	26	24	14
Satisfaction with police services	47	52	49	42	35
Reporting of crimes to law enforcement	23	29	23	22	10
Percent of agencies using survey data for the following purposes:					
Allocating resource to targeted neighborhoods	30 %	23 %	31 %	28 %	14 %
Evaluating program effectiveness	44	61	45	40	31
Formulating agency policy and procedures	28	42	29	25	22
Prioritizing crime/disorder problems	31	42	31	29	20
Providing information to patrol officers	37	48	35	38	20
Redistricting beat/reporting areas	12	19	12	10	2
Training development	28	42	29	26	20

Table C - continued

Item description	Local law enforcement agencies				Primary State law enforcement agencies (N=49)
	Total (N=755)	County police (N=32)	Municipal police (N=501)	Sheriff (N=222)	
POLICIES AND PROGRAMS					
Percent of agencies operating a special unit with full-time personnel for youth and family problems					
Child abuse	47 %	62 %	46 %	48 %	8 %
Domestic violence	46	48	48	42	10
Drug education in schools	73	79	71	76	39
Gangs	46	55	48	41	18
Juvenile crime	64	62	72	46	10
Missing children	35	48	37	27	31
Youth outreach	34	50	34	33	6
Percent of agencies operating a special unit with full-time personnel for:					
Bias-related crime	7 %	17 %	7 %	5 %	2 %
Community crime prevention	70	76	72	64	20
Crime analysis	61	79	66	49	47
Cybercrime	15	28	13	19	35
Drunk drivers	28	38	27	32	35
Environmental crime	8 %	17 %	4 %	15 %	14 %
Internal affairs	79	93	82	71	84
Prosecutor relations	21	24	24	14	14
Repeat offenders	14	28	15	12	4
Research and planning	54	86	58	41	76
Victim assistance	37	40	31	36	18
Percent of agencies with a written policy pertaining to:					
Code of conduct and appearance	99 %	100 %	99 %	100 %	100 %
Maximum work hours allowed for officers	70	72	69	74	67
Off-duty employment of officers	98	100	98	100	100
Use of nonlethal force	98	100	98	97	98
Use of deadly force/firearm discharge	100	100	100	100	100
Percent of agencies with a pursuit driving policy best described as:					
Discouragement (all pursuits are discouraged)	4 %	3 %	5 %	3 %	0 %
Judgmental (officer's discretion)	19	17	17	24	45
Restrictive (based on criteria such as type of offense or speed)	73	76	75	69	51
Other type of policy	4	3	4	4	4
Percent of agencies with:					
Civilian complaint review board in jurisdiction	15 %	21 %	19 %	6 %	2 %
Civilian complaint review board with subpoena powers in jurisdiction	6	10	7	2	2
EQUIPMENT					
Average number of cars operated per 100 sworn personnel					
Total cars	63	79	59	68	103
Marked cars	38	47	36	43	72
Unmarked cars	25	33	24	26	31
Percent of agencies operating land vehicles other than cars					
4-wheel vehicles (SUV, truck, van)	94 %	97 %	93 %	96 %	94 %
Motorcycles	73	77	82	54	61
Bicycles	86	90	95	65	31
Percent of agencies operating off-land vehicles					
Airplanes	11 %	16 %	5 %	22 %	86 %
Boats	42	42	28	73	31
Helicopters	20	48	13	33	69
Percent of agencies allowing officers to drive marked vehicles for:					
Commuting purposes only	37 %	32 %	32 %	50 %	76 %
Off-duty personal use	24	45	19	31	16
Percent of agencies maintaining animals for law enforcement use					
Dogs	87 %	90 %	86 %	89 %	94 %
Horses	21	19	23	17	6

Table C - continued

Item description	Local law enforcement agencies				Primary State law enforcement agencies (N=49)
	Total (N=755)	County police (N=32)	Municipal police (N=501)	Sheriff (N=222)	
EQUIPMENT (CONT.)					
Percent of agencies authorizing the following sidearms:					
Semiautomatics					
10mm	28 %	16 %	29 %	29 %	29 %
9mm	75	58	77	74	47
.45	57	39	54	67	49
.40	66	55	66	67	78
.380	50	32	50	53	43
Revolver, any caliber	53	42	52	57	39
Percent of agencies supplying or giving cash allowance to officers for:					
Primary sidearm	83 %	87 %	86 %	76 %	98 %
Backup sidearm	9	10	9	11	18
Body armor	95	94	95	94	98
Uniform	96	94	97	95	98
Percent of agencies requiring that body armor be worn by:					
All regular field officers	50 %	41 %	46 %	59 %	37 %
Some regular field officers	14	14	14	16	16
Percent of agencies authorizing the use of impact devices as nonlethal weapons					
Baton, any type	97 %	91 %	98 %	92 %	98 %
Baton, collapsible	82	74	82	81	37
Baton, PR-24	42	23	44	39	31
Baton, traditional	48	32	50	45	82
Rubber bullet	11	3	10	14	10
Soft projectile	30	16	31	29	14
Percent of agencies authorizing the personal issue of chemical agents for use as nonlethal weapons					
Pepper spray (OC)	91 %	87 %	93 %	87 %	96 %
Tear gas (CN)	2	7	1	2	0
CS	5	0	4	7	4
Percent of agencies authorizing the use of chemical agents as nonlethal weapons for tactical operations					
Pepper spray (OC)	39 %	52 %	41 %	35 %	43 %
Tear gas (CN)	61	68	62	57	61
CS	57	55	59	54	65
Percent of agencies authorizing the use of other nonlethal weapons/actions					
Capture net	2 %	0 %	3 %	1 %	0 %
Electrical device - hand-held, direct contact	8	0	5	14	2
Electrical device - hand-held, stand off	15	13	16	15	4
Flash/bang grenade	56	55	57	54	43
Hold or neck restraint	17	23	18	14	12
Percent of agencies using video cameras					
In patrol cars	44 %	42 %	39 %	54 %	94 %
Fixed-site surveillance	26	23	26	27	22
Mobile surveillance	35	48	33	36	27
Traffic enforcement	24	39	24	23	14
Average number of in-car video cameras in use					
Total	23	27	25	19	183
Per 100 officers	9	12	10	7	24
Percent of agencies using night vision/electro-optic equipment					
Image intensifier	20 %	36 %	19 %	22 %	27 %
Infrared (thermal) imagers	41	58	38	47	55
Laser range finders	19	29	18	21	39
Percent of agencies using vehicle stopping/tracking devices					
Electrical/engine disruption	3 %	7 %	3 %	2 %	4 %
Stolen vehicle tracking	31	48	34	20	29
Tire deflation spikes	53	52	47	66	94

Table C - continued

Item description	Local law enforcement agencies				Primary State law enforcement agencies (N=49)
	Total (N=755)	County police (N=32)	Municipal police (N=501)	Sheriff (N=222)	
COMPUTERS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS					
Percent of agencies using in-field computers or terminals					
Any type	79 %	74 %	83 %	71 %	80 %
Car-mounted	68	58	72	59	59
Other	49	55	51	43	59
Average number of in-field computers/terminals per 100 sworn personnel					
Car-mounted	28	26	31	23	34
Other	20	17	22	17	28
Percent of agencies in which at least some in-field officers have direct access via computer to information on:					
Calls for service	45 %	31 %	48 %	41 %	14 %
Criminal history records	36	24	38	37	37
Driving records	61	58	65	53	53
Linked files for crime analysis	10	7	10	12	12
Motor vehicle records	69	62	74	53	53
Percent of agencies in which primary method of transmitting criminal incident reports to central information system is:					
Computer medium (e.g., disk transfer)	7 %	7 %	7 %	8 %	11 %
Data device (e.g., laptop download)	5	3	4	7	9
Paper report	78	79	80	73	78
Telephone line (voice)	6	10	5	7	2
Wireless transmission (cellular, UHF)	4	0	3	4	0
Percent of agencies using digital imaging for:					
Fingerprints	65 %	68 %	60 %	75 %	35 %
Mug shots	74	68	72	80	29
Suspect composites	52	55	50	56	20
Percent of agencies with Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) facilities					
Exclusive or shared ownership of an AFIS system	42 %	61 %	38 %	49 %	61 %
Remote terminal access only	33	26	33	36	10
Percent of agencies using computers for:					
Automated booking	56 %	45 %	48 %	78 %	4 %
Crime analysis	80	81	86	66	63
Crime investigations	75	81	77	71	59
Crime mapping	63	71	71	45	37
Dispatch	85	81	90	76	59
Fleet management	52	71	50	54	74
In-field communications	50 %	39 %	57 %	38 %	61 %
In-field report writing	34	19	34	36	71
Interagency information sharing	55	74	54	55	71
Internet access	87	94	87	87	96
Personnel records	71	84	70	72	92
Records management	86	90	87	81	86
Resource allocation	38	58	38	36	57
Percent of agencies maintaining computerized files on:					
Alarms	74 %	61 %	80 %	60 %	12 %
Arrests	91	87	92	89	63
Calls for service	90	81	93	85	59
Crime analysis (linked files)	50	65	55	37	35
Criminal histories	63	61	62	64	51
Fingerprints	46	68	42	52	55
Incident reports	88	90	90	85	63
Stolen property	77 %	71 %	78 %	77 %	39 %
Summonses	42	55	36	54	31
Traffic accidents	75	74	82	59	76
Traffic citations	71	77	72	67	74
Traffic stops	51	52	51	51	41
Use-of-force incidents	47	58	48	42	49
Warrants	71	61	64	86	37