

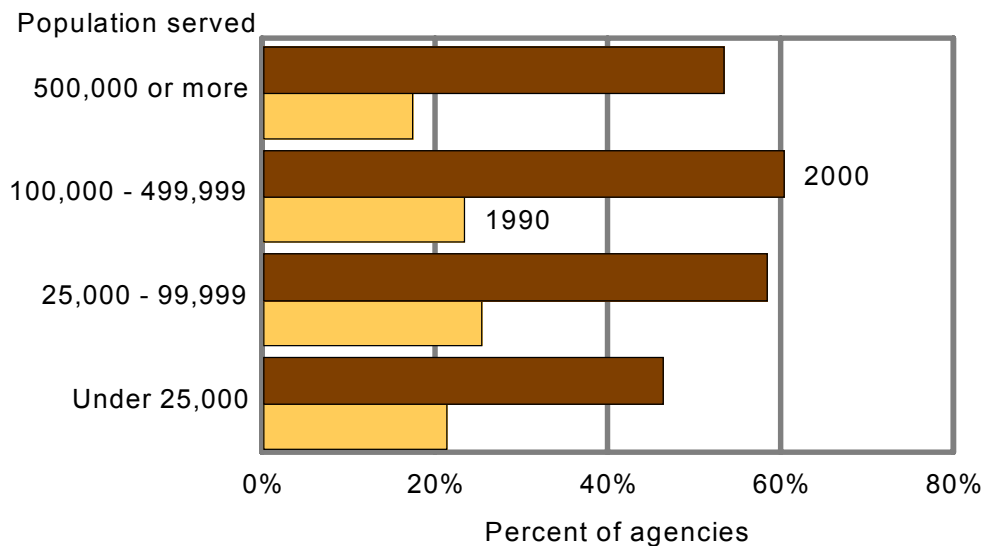


Bureau of Justice Statistics

Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics

Sheriffs' Offices 2000

From 1990 to 2000 the percentage of sheriffs' offices requiring all field officers to wear protective body armor more than doubled in all population categories





Sheriffs' Offices 2000

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Highlights	iii
The LEMAS survey	1
Personnel	1
Budget and pay	7
Operations	10
Community policing	14
Equipment	18
Computers and information systems	23
Special arrest policies	27
Methodology	28

Highlights

Personnel

- As of June 2000, sheriffs' offices had 293,823 full-time employees, including about 165,000 sworn personnel. Employment was up an average of about 4% per year since 1990.

- Racial and ethnic minorities comprised 17.1% of full-time sworn personnel in 2000, up from 15.5% in 1990. Females comprised 12.5% of officers in 2000, down from 15.4% in 1990.

- From 1990 to 2000, the number of African American officers increased by 1,600, or 12% and Hispanic officers by 3,400, or 51%. During this period, the number of female officers decreased by 1,200, or 5.5%.

- Nearly all officers worked for an agency using criminal record checks (97%), background investigations (97%), personal interviews (96%), driving record checks (94%), and medical exams (90%) to screen applicants. Drug tests (81%) were also common.

- In 2000, 11% of sheriffs' offices, employing 13% of sworn personnel, required new deputy recruits to have completed at least some college, up from 4% in 1990.

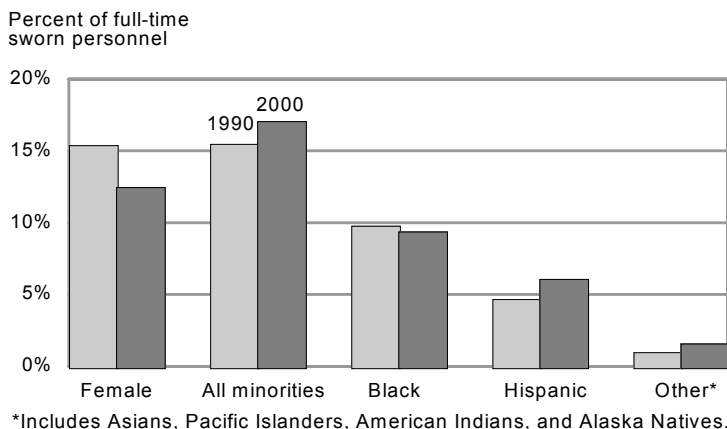
- State-mandated field and academy training requirements for new deputies averaged about 670 hours combined. Additional training beyond state requirements averaged about 380 hours.

Budget and pay

- Sheriffs' offices had total operating budgets of \$17.7 billion during fiscal 2000, 45% more than in 1990 after adjusting for inflation. Operating budgets in 2000 averaged \$107,900 per sworn officer, and \$65 per resident.

- In 2000, starting salaries for sheriffs' deputies ranged from an average of about \$21,700 in the smallest jurisdictions to about \$32,900 in the largest. Almost half (45%) of all sheriffs' officers worked for an agency that authorized collective bargaining.

Female and minority officers in sheriffs' offices, 1990 and 2000



Operations

- Nearly all sheriffs' offices used automobiles for routine patrol. In addition, 23% used foot patrol routinely. An estimated 13%, including half of those serving 1 million or more residents, used bicycle patrol on a regular basis.

- In 2000, 87% of sheriffs' offices, employing 90% of sworn personnel, participated in a 9-1-1 emergency system compared to 42% and 68% in 1990. In 2000, 66% of offices, employing 82% of sworn personnel, had enhanced 9-1-1, compared to 11% and 36% in 1990.

- About 3 in 10 sheriffs' offices had officers assigned full time to a special unit for drug enforcement, with 3,300 officers so assigned nationwide. Two-fifths of sheriffs' offices had officers assigned to a multi-agency drug task force, with a total of 2,900 officers assigned full time nationwide.

- Fifty-three percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 78% of sworn personnel, had drug asset forfeiture receipts during 1999. Collectively, offices had about \$137 million in receipts, or \$834 per sworn officer employed.

- Almost all sheriffs' offices had responsibility for executing arrest warrants (99.7%), providing court security (97%), and serving civil process (99%). About 8 in 10 had responsibility for operating a jail.

Community policing

- Fifty-five percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 74% of sworn personnel, had a community policing plan of some type. An estimated 13% of offices, employing 36% of sworn personnel, had a formal, written plan.

- Sixty-two percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 76% of sworn personnel, used full-time community policing officers in 2000. Collectively, there were about 16,500 such officers.

- Thirty-one percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 51% of sworn personnel, trained all new recruits in community policing. Fifty-two percent of offices, employing 69% of sworn personnel, trained at least some in-service personnel in community policing.

- About 8 in 10 sheriffs' offices regularly met with community groups during 2000. About a third of those serving 100,000 or more residents conducted a citizen academy.

- About a fifth of all sheriffs' offices, including more than a third of those serving 100,000 or more residents, upgraded technology in 2000 to support community policing efforts.

- Forty-eight percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 71% of all sworn personnel, used full-time school resource officers in 2000. Collectively, these agencies employed about 5,300 such officers.

Equipment

- Ninety-seven percent of sheriffs' offices authorized the use of semiautomatic sidearms in 2000. This increased from 74% in 1990.

- An estimated 89% of sheriffs' offices, employing 89% of all sworn personnel, authorized use of chemical agents such as pepper spray during 2000, up from 52% and 63% in 1990.

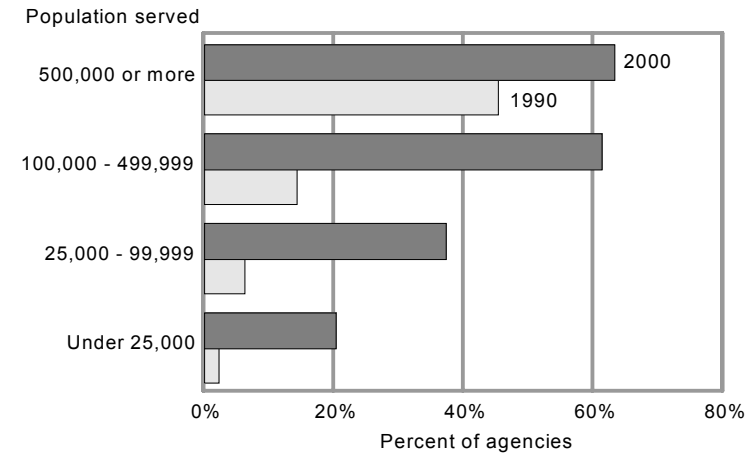
- In 2000, 52% of sheriffs' offices, employing 53% of all sworn personnel, required all field officers to wear protective body armor, compared to 21% and 23% in 1990.

- Nationwide, sheriffs' offices in 2000 operated an estimated 106,000 cars, or about 6 cars for every 10 officers employed. About a third of these cars were unmarked.

- About half of all sheriffs' offices used dogs for law enforcement work, including more than two-thirds of those serving a population of 50,000 or more. Four percent of sheriffs' offices used horses, including 25% of those serving 1 million or more residents.

- Fifty-three percent of all sheriffs' offices regularly used video cameras in 2000. Forty percent used them in patrol cars. Seven percent of sheriffs' offices used video cameras for traffic enforcement.

Sheriffs' offices using in-field computers or terminals, 1990 and 2000



Computers and information systems

- From 1990 to 2000, the percentage of sheriffs' offices using in-field computers increased from 6% to 32%. Offices using in-field computers employed 61% of all sworn personnel in 2000, up from 28% in 1990.

- The percentage of sheriffs' offices using computers for Internet access rose from 31% in 1997 to 67% in 2000. During 2000, about 8 in 10 offices serving 50,000 or more residents had this capability.

- From 1997 to 2000, the percentage of sheriffs' officers employed by an agency with in-field computer access to vehicle records increased from 40% to 45%; driving records; 38% to 42%; calls for service histories, 24% to 33%; and criminal histories, 29% to 33%.

- In 2000, 80% of sheriffs' offices used paper reports as the primary means to transmit criminal incident field data to a central information system, down from 87% in 1997. During the same period, use of computer and data devices increased from 7% to 14%.

Written policy directives

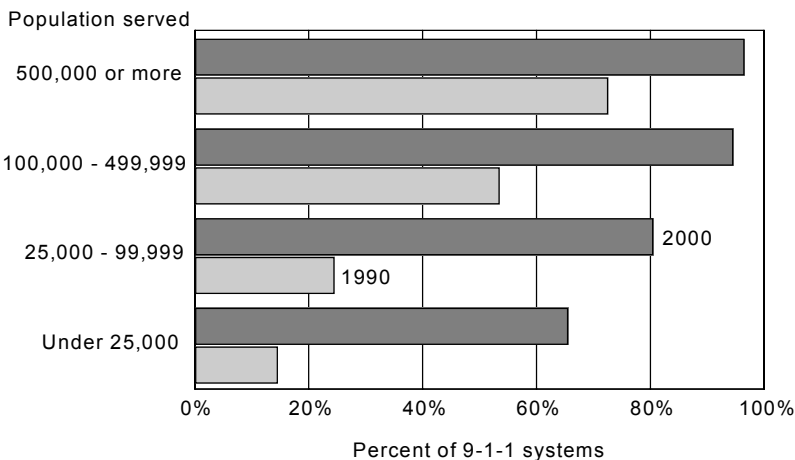
- Nearly all sheriffs' offices (92%) had a written policy on pursuit driving. Almost half restricted vehicle pursuits according to specific criteria such as speed or offense. About a third had a policy that left the decision to the officer's discretion. Five percent discouraged all vehicle pursuits.

- Ninety-two percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 98% of all sworn personnel, had a written policy on the use of deadly force. Eighty-five percent, employing 94% of sworn personnel, had a policy on nonlethal force.

- Eighty-nine percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 91% of sworn personnel, had a special policy regarding arrest for domestic assaults. Sixty-eight percent had a mandatory arrest policy, and 17% had a pro-arrest policy.

- Eighty-four percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 85% of sworn personnel, had a special policy regarding arrest for violations of protection orders. Sixty-two percent had a mandatory arrest policy, and 18% had a pro-arrest policy.

Percent of 9-1-1 systems in sheriffs' offices with enhanced capability, 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 more than 3,000 sheriffs' offices 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.

Sheriffs' offices typically serve counties and independent cities. Although sheriffs' offices may have countywide jail and court-related responsibilities, their law enforcement jurisdiction may exclude county areas served by a local police department. In certain counties, some municipalities contract with the sheriff's office for law enforcement services. In counties and independent cities with a separate police department, the sheriffs' office may not have any primary law enforcement jurisdiction.

The 2000 LEMAS survey questionnaire was mailed to 3,132 State and local law enforcement agencies. The overall response rate was 97.4% (see Methodology for a description of the sample).

This report, and its companion report (*Local Police Departments 2000*, NCJ-196002), 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*	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. Excludes agencies employing less than the equivalent of one full-time sworn officer.
*State and local law enforcement agencies that serve special jurisdictional areas or have special enforcement responsibilities.

Personnel

As of June 30, 2000, sheriffs' offices had 293,823 full-time employees (table 1). They also employed about 23,000 persons on a part-time basis. Approximately 165,000, or 56%, of full-time local police employees were sworn personnel (those with general arrest powers).

Sheriffs' offices employed 23% of all State and local sworn officers nationwide. Their 129,112 full-time civilian employees comprised 41% of all nonsworn State and local law enforcement employees.

There were about 90,000, or 44%, more full-time sheriffs' office employees in 2000 than in 1990 (figure 1). When only sworn personnel are considered, employment by sheriffs' offices increased by about 23,300, or 16.5%, from 1990 to 2000.

Overall, the number of part-time sheriffs' office employees increased by about 6,300, or 39%, from 1990 to 2000. When only sworn personnel are considered, part-time employment by sheriffs' offices was up by about 1,100, or 12.1%, from 1990 to 2000.

Employment by State and local law enforcement agencies, 1990 and 2000

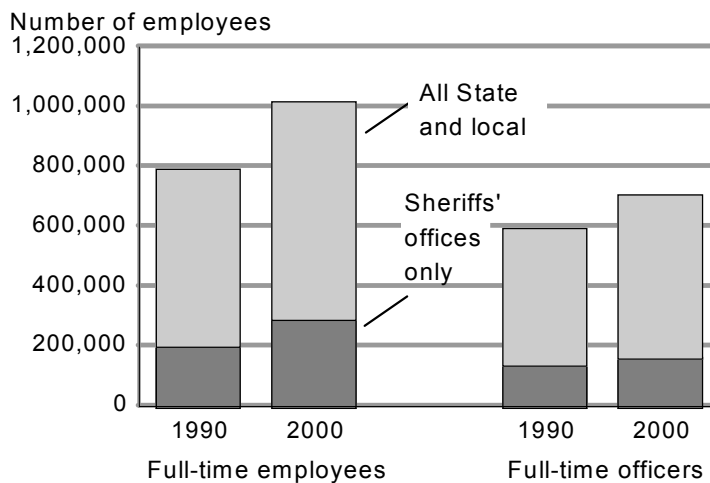


Figure 1

Nationwide 351 sheriffs' offices employed at least 100 sworn personnel (11.4%), including 12 with 1,000 or more full-time officers (0.4%) (table 2). A total of 844 offices employed fewer than 10 full-time sworn personnel (27.5%).

Nearly a fifth of all full-time sheriffs' deputies were employed by an agency with 1,000 or more sworn personnel, and nearly two-thirds were employed by one with at least 100 sworn personnel. Agencies that employed fewer than 10 full-time sworn personnel accounted for about 3% of all sheriffs' deputies nationwide.

Table 2. Sheriffs' offices 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	3,070	100%	164,711	100%	129,112	100%
1,000 or more	12	0.4%	28,817	17.5%	20,993	16.3%
500-999	28	0.9	18,617	11.3	12,885	10.0
250-499	81	2.6	27,618	16.8	19,096	14.8
100-249	230	7.5	32,549	19.8	26,248	20.3
50-99	355	11.6	22,000	13.4	19,027	14.7
25-49	569	18.5	17,507	10.6	15,037	11.6
10-24	951	31.0	13,136	8.0	11,790	9.1
5-9	585	19.1	3,697	2.2	3,404	2.6
2-4	248	8.1	759	0.5	632	0.5
1	11	0.4	11	--	0	0.0

*Includes both full-time and part-time employees. Excludes agencies employing less than the equivalent of 1 full-time officer.

--Less than 0.05%

Twenty-five largest sheriffs' offices, by number and function of full-time sworn personnel, 2000

County or equivalent	Full-time sworn personnel	Officers responding to calls for service ^a		Percent of officers by area of duty				
		Number	Percent	Patrol	Investigative	Jail operations	Court security	Process serving
Los Angeles Co. (CA)	8,438	2,239	27%	27%	8%	27%	18%	0%
Cook Co. (IL) ^b	5,768	523	9	9	1	58	30	2
Harris Co. (TX)	2,584	676	26	26	12	60	0	1
Clark Co. (NV) ^c	2,168	997	46	46	10	22	0	0
Orange Co. (CA)	1,770	708	40	40	8	42	0	0
San Diego Co. (CA)	1,553	762	49%	49%	13%	7%	16%	3%
Jacksonville - Duval Co. (FL) ^c	1,530	981	64	64	13	0	--	1
San Bernardino Co. (CA)	1,421	468	33	33	15	29	10	1
Sacramento Co. (CA)	1,372	570	42	42	11	32	9	1
Broward Co. (FL)	1,310	962	73	73	27	0	0	0
Riverside Co. (CA)	1,286	740	58%	58%	16%	16%	8%	2%
Orange Co. (FL)	1,211	576	48	48	10	0	8	5
Palm Beach Co. (FL)	1,074	685	64	64	23	0	9	5
Hillsborough Co. (CA)	1,030	670	65	65	18	0	0	2
Alameda Co. (CA)	909	138	15	15	2	48	16	1
Nassau Co. (NY)	899	0	0%	0%	0%	95%	0%	3%
Pinellas Co. (FL)	860	446	52	52	25	0	20	3
Wayne Co. (MI)	821	113	14	14	5	58	14	1
Oakland Co. (MI)	800	330	41	41	8	48	3	1
Ventura Co. (CA)	796	261	33	33	16	25	11	1
Monroe Co. (NY)	777	242	31%	31%	3%	52%	13%	1%
San Francisco Co. (CA)	777	0	0	0	2	64	9	1
Fulton Co. (GA) ^b	774	0	0	0	0	62	35	3
Calcasieu Parish (LA)	730	140	19	19	7	33	3	4
East Baton Rouge Parish (LA)	712	126	18	18	10	41	4	3

Note: Sworn employees are those with general arrest powers.

--Less than 0.5%.

^aIncludes all uniformed officers with general arrest powers whose regularly assigned duties included responding to citizen calls for service.

^bDuty area percentages are estimates based on the 1999 LEMAS survey.

^cThe Jacksonville Sheriff's Office serves as the local police department for the City of Jacksonville which is consolidated with Duval County. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, the result of a merger of the Clark County Sheriff's Office and the Las Vegas Police Department in 1973, serves as the local police department for the City of Las Vegas. These two agencies, although headed by sheriffs, are classified as local police departments in LEMAS for data analysis purposes.

Although only a sixth of sheriffs' offices served a jurisdiction with 100,000 or more residents, such agencies employed about two-thirds of all sworn personnel (table 3). About a fifth of sworn personnel were employed in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents.

Sheriffs' offices in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more had an average of 1,646 full-time employees, including 905 sworn personnel (table 4). In contrast, offices in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents had an average of 6 full-time sworn personnel and 5 nonsworn employees.

Part-time employees were more common among sheriffs' offices serving larger jurisdictions, ranging from an average of 2 in the smallest jurisdictions to 38 in the largest. The highest average number of sworn part-time employees was 11, among sheriffs' offices serving 500,000 to 999,999 residents.

Overall, 40% of full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' offices had regularly assigned duties that included responding to calls for service (table 5). By population category, the proportion of sworn personnel responding to calls ranged from 3 in 10 among offices serving 500,000 or more residents, to about 3 in 4 among those serving fewer than 10,000 residents.

As of June 30, 2000, sheriffs' offices collectively employed 88% 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 offices serving 1 million or more residents (84%).

Table 3. Sheriffs' offices 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	3,070	100%	164,711	100%	129,112	100%
1,000,000 or more	39	1.3%	35,287	21.4%	28,900	22.4%
500,000-999,999	66	2.1	22,604	13.7	20,823	16.1
250,000-499,999	113	3.7	22,838	13.9	20,195	15.6
100,000-249,999	285	9.3	30,561	18.6	21,740	16.8
50,000-99,999	383	12.5	19,618	11.9	13,406	10.4
25,000-49,999	640	20.8	17,404	10.6	11,893	9.2
10,000-24,999	876	28.5	12,306	7.5	9,056	7.0
Under 10,000	668	21.8	4,093	2.5	3,099	2.4

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

Table 4. Average number of employees in sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Average number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	96	54	42	7	3	4
1,000,000 or more	1,646	905	741	38	8	30
500,000-999,999	658	342	316	31	11	20
250,000-499,999	381	202	179	27	10	17
100,000-249,999	184	107	76	12	5	7
50,000-99,999	86	51	35	9	5	4
25,000-49,999	46	27	19	7	4	3
10,000-24,999	24	14	10	4	2	2
Under 10,000	11	6	5	2	1	1

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

Table 5. Sworn personnel assigned to respond to citizen calls for service in sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Full-time sworn personnel assigned to respond to citizen calls for service*	
	Number	Percent
All sizes	66,075	40%
1,000,000 or more	10,490	30
500,000-999,999	6,683	30
250,000-499,999	8,331	36
100,000-249,999	11,655	38
50,000-99,999	9,252	47
25,000-49,999	9,138	56
10,000-24,999	7,462	61
Under 10,000	3,064	75

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

Table 6. Authorized full-time strength of sheriffs' offices and percent of authorized strength employed, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Full-time sworn employees	
	Authorized	Percent employed
All sizes	187,793	88%
1,000,000 or more	42,008	84
500,000-999,999	25,651	88
250,000-499,999	26,507	86
100,000-249,999	34,073	90
50,000-99,999	22,137	89
25,000-49,999	19,171	91
10,000-24,999	13,631	90
Under 10,000	4,615	89

Note: Sworn employees are those with general arrest powers.

Table 7. Gender and race of full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' offices, 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%	87.5%	12.5%	82.9%	73.7%	9.1%	9.4%	7.0%	2.3%	6.1%	5.3%	0.8%	1.6%	1.4%	0.2%
1,000,000 or more	100%	86.3%	13.7%	69.5%	61.2%	8.3%	11.9%	9.0%	2.9%	15.4%	13.2%	2.2%	3.2%	2.9%	0.4%
500,000-999,999	100	86.2	13.8	78.0	68.4	9.6	11.2	8.3	2.9	8.4	7.4	1.1	2.3	2.1	0.3
250,000-499,999	100	86.7	13.3	83.4	73.7	9.7	9.9	7.2	2.7	5.4	4.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.2
100,000-249,999	100	86.4	13.6	85.9	75.7	10.2	10.2	7.3	2.9	3.1	2.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.1
50,000-99,999	100	88.4	11.6	92.5	82.3	10.2	5.2	4.0	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.1
25,000-49,999	100	89.5	10.5	88.2	80.0	8.3	8.1	6.4	1.7	2.9	2.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.1
10,000-24,999	100	91.6	8.4	89.1	82.5	6.6	7.7	6.3	1.4	2.4	2.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.1
Under 10,000	100	92.9	7.1	94.0	87.2	6.9	1.3	1.3	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	1.7	1.4	0.2

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 164,711 full-time sworn personnel employed by sheriffs' offices in 2000, an estimated 12.5% were women (table 7). The percentage of female officers ranged from more than 13% in jurisdictions with a population of 100,000 or more to about 7% in those with fewer than 10,000 residents.

In 2000, 17.1% of the full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' offices were members of a racial or ethnic minority. Minority officers comprised almost a third of the total in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents.

Blacks or African Americans accounted for 9.4% of all sworn personnel in 2000. This included more than 11% of the sworn personnel in jurisdictions with a population of 500,000 or more.

An estimated 6.1% of sworn personnel were Hispanic or Latino, with the highest representation among offices serving a population of 1 million or more (15.4%).

In 2000 the estimated 20,589 female officers represented a decrease of about 1,200, or 5.5%, from 1990. During this time female representation among sworn personnel decreased from 15.4% to 12.5% (figure 2).

The 28,166 sworn personnel who were members of a racial or ethnic minority in 2000 represented an increase of about 6,250, or 28%, since 1990. From 1990 to 2000, minority representation among sworn personnel in sheriffs' offices increased from 15.5% to 17.1%.

The estimated 15,483 full-time black or African American officers employed in 2000 represented an increase of about 1,600, or 12%, compared to 1990. However, there was a slight decrease during this period in the percentage of all sworn personnel who were black -- from 9.8% to 9.4%.

There were an estimated 10,047 Hispanic or Latino sworn personnel in sheriffs' offices as of June 2000. This was about 3,400, or 51%, more than in 1990. From 1990 to 2000, the percentage of sworn personnel who were Hispanic or Latino rose from 4.7% to 6.1%.

From 1990 to 2000 the number of other minority groups such as Asians, Pacific Islanders, and American Indians increased by 86% to about 2,600 officers. These groups comprised 1.6% of sworn personnel in 2000 compared to 1.0% in 1990.

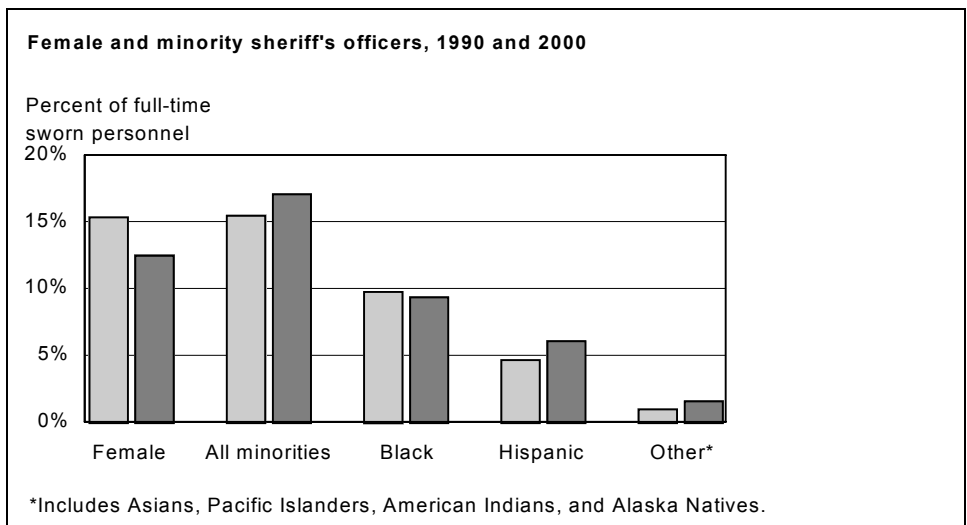


Figure 2

Table 8. Interviews, tests and examinations used in selection of new deputy recruits in sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Interviews, tests, and examinations used to select new deputy 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	94%	75%	61%	47%	35%	34%	21%	18%	4%	--%
1,000,000 or more	94%	84%	80%	75%	68%	75%	40%	38%	10%	0%
500,000-999,999	94	96	88	85	54	64	43	50	10	5
250,000-499,999	96	83	73	79	50	57	39	51	11	1
100,000-249,999	97	88	79	63	50	55	31	42	8	--
50,000-99,999	93	83	73	51	39	44	25	19	8	0
25,000-49,999	97	78	65	46	33	38	21	13	4	0
10,000-24,999	92	72	62	44	33	26	15	15	1	0
Under 10,000	92	64	37	34	24	19	15	8	1	1

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

Screening of officer applicants

Sheriffs' offices employed a variety of screening methods when hiring new deputies. Nearly all used personal interviews (94%), and a majority used medical exams (75%) and drug tests (61%) (table 8). About half used psychological evaluations (47%), including about four-fifths of those serving 250,000 or more residents.

About a third of sheriffs' offices used physical agility tests and written aptitude tests. Less common was the use of personality inventories (21%), polygraph exams (18%), or voice stress analyzers (4%).

In addition to interviews, tests, and examinations, nearly all sheriffs' offices screened recruits through criminal record checks (97%), background investigations (95%), and driving record checks (91%) (table 9).

Nearly all sheriffs' deputies were employed by agencies that screened recruits with criminal record checks (97%), background investigations (97%), personal interviews (96%), driving record checks (94%), and medical exams (90%) (figure 3). About 8 in 10 were employed by agencies that used drug tests (81%), and about 2 in 3 by those that used psychological evaluations (68%).

Table 9. Background checks used in selection of new deputy recruits in sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Background checks used to select new deputy recruits				
	Criminal record check	Background investigation	Driving record check	Credit history check	Volunteer service check
All sizes	97%	95%	91%	37%	6%
1,000,000 or more	94%	100%	74%	59%	6%
500,000-999,999	94	96	94	69	13
250,000-499,999	97	94	95	64	5
100,000-249,999	99	97	94	57	7
50,000-99,999	96	96	92	50	4
25,000-49,999	98	96	93	35	6
10,000-24,999	96	94	89	28	5
Under 10,000	96	92	87	23	5

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

Sheriffs' deputies employed by departments using various recruit screening methods, 2000

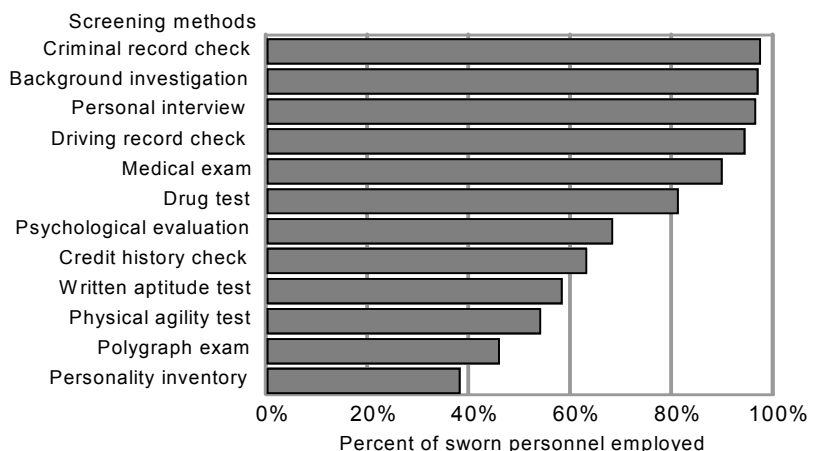


Figure 3

Table 10. Minimum educational requirement for new deputies in sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Total with re-quirement	Percent of agencies requiring a minimum of:			
		High school diploma	Some college*	2-year college degree	4-year college degree
All sizes	97%	86%	5%	6%	--%
1,000,000 or more	87%	71%	12%	3%	0%
500,000-999,999	100	87	9	3	2
250,000-499,999	98	86	4	9	0
100,000-249,999	96	79	7	10	0
50,000-99,999	98	77	12	9	0
25,000-49,999	98	86	4	7	1
10,000-24,999	97	89	3	5	0
Under 10,000	95	91	1	3	0

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

*Non-degree requirements.

--Less than 0.5%

Sworn personnel in sheriffs' offices with a college requirement for new deputy recruits, 1990 and 2000

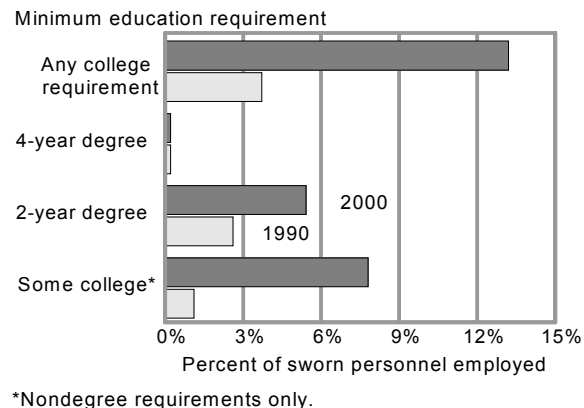


Figure 4

Education and training requirements

Nearly all (97%) sheriffs' offices had an education requirement for new deputy recruits (table 10). The typical minimum requirement was a high school diploma (86%). Eleven percent of offices required some college education, including 6% with a 2-year degree requirement.

The percentage of sworn personnel employed by an agency with a college requirement for new deputies in 2000 (13%) was about 3 times that of 1990 (4%) (figure 4). From 1990 to 2000, the percentage of sworn personnel employed by an agency with a degree requirement increased from 3% to 5%.

Table 11. Training requirements for new deputy recruits in sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Average number of hours required					
	Total	Academy		Field		
		State-mandated	Other required	Total	State-mandated	Other required
All sizes	603	493	110	449	178	271
1,000,000 or more	712	490	222	651	305	346
500,000-999,999	828	578	250	622	237	385
250,000-499,999	644	515	129	751	336	415
100,000-249,999	797	557	240	634	208	426
50,000-99,999	643	494	149	501	161	340
25,000-49,999	552	488	64	482	243	239
10,000-24,999	526	477	49	346	138	208
Under 10,000	537	477	60	247	110	137

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

In 2000, new deputy recruits in sheriffs' offices serving a population of 100,000 or more were required to complete an average of about 1,400 hours of academy and field training (table 11). In contrast, those in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents were required to complete an average of about 780 hours. Overall, an average of 64% of training hours were State mandated, with the remainder an agency requirement.

The average annual in-service training requirement for non-probationary officers was 62 hours, including 26 State-mandated hours (table 12).

Overall, 13% of sheriffs' offices operated a training academy, including about two-thirds of those serving a population of 500,000 or more. Nationwide, 44% of all sworn personnel were employed by an agency that operated an academy.

Population served	Percent with training academy
All sizes	13%
1,000,000 or more	65%
500,000-999,999	66
250,000-499,999	40
100,000-249,999	30
50,000-99,999	15
25,000-49,999	11
10,000-24,999	7
Under 10,000	3

Table 12. In-service training requirements for non-probationary deputies in sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Average number of —	
	State-mandated hours	Other required hours
All sizes	26	36
1,000,000 or more	21	48
500,000-999,999	25	29
250,000-499,999	26	39
100,000-249,999	22	37
50,000-99,999	25	49
25,000-49,999	24	35
10,000-24,999	28	27
Under 10,000	28	34

Budget and pay

Operating budgets

The total operating budget of sheriffs' offices during fiscal 2000 was about \$17.7 billion (table 13). This was 95% more than in 1990. Controlling for inflation, the net increase in the total operating budget was 45%. (These figures do not include budgets for capital expenditures such as equipment purchases or construction projects.) Sheriffs' offices accounted for 27% 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 \$5.8 million per sheriffs' office for fiscal 2000, ranging from about \$123 million for those serving a population of 1 million or more, to \$412,000 among those serving fewer than 10,000 residents.

The overall operating cost per resident was \$65, with offices serving a population of less than 10,000 costing the most to operate, \$74 per resident. Offices serving 25,000 to 99,999 residents had the lowest per resident cost — about \$58.

Nationwide, sheriffs' offices cost an estimated \$107,900 per sworn officer to operate for fiscal 2000, ranging from \$160,100 per officer in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more, to \$66,900 per officer in jurisdictions with a population under 10,000.

Annual per officer operating costs of sheriffs' offices, 1990 and 2000

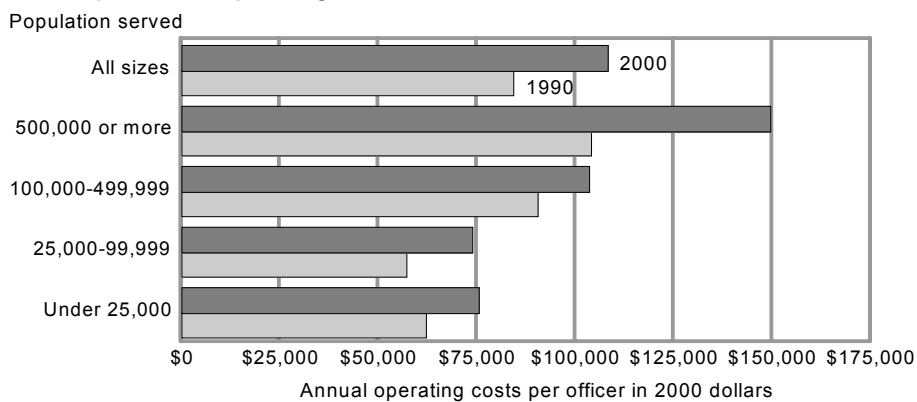


Figure 5

When both sworn and nonsworn employees are included, the average operating budget for sheriffs' offices was about \$59,000 per employee for the year. Operating costs ranged from \$83,100 per employee in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents to \$37,000 per employee in those with fewer than 10,000 residents.

After controlling for inflation, per officer operating costs for 2000 were \$24,000, or 28.7%, higher than in 1990 (figure 5). The largest increase, from \$103,600 to \$149,100, was recorded in jurisdictions with 500,000 or more residents. The smallest increase, from \$90,000 to \$103,100, was in jurisdictions with 100,000 to 499,999 residents.

Table 13. Operating budget of sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Operating budget, 2000				
	Total	Per agency	Per sworn officer	Per employee	Per resident
All sizes	\$17,694,933,000	\$5,764,000	\$107,900	\$59,000	\$65
1,000,000 or more	\$4,796,269,000	\$122,981,000	\$160,100	\$83,100	\$65
500,000-999,999	3,081,806,000	46,694,000	134,800	67,500	65
250,000-499,999	2,779,279,000	24,595,000	118,200	62,400	70
100,000-249,999	2,859,762,000	10,034,000	91,700	51,400	65
50,000-99,999	1,584,233,000	4,136,000	76,500	46,900	59
25,000-49,999	1,350,461,000	2,110,000	70,100	41,500	58
10,000-24,999	967,781,000	1,105,000	77,700	42,900	67
Under 10,000	275,343,000	412,000	66,900	37,000	74

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 sheriffs was \$49,400 in 2000 (table 14). Average starting salaries for sheriffs ranged from \$99,300 in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents to \$33,800 in those with a population under 10,000.

By agency, the average base starting salary offered to entry-level deputies in 2000 was \$23,700. Starting salaries ranged from \$21,700 in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents to \$32,900 in those with a population of 1 million or more. When size of agency is factored in, it is estimated that new entry-level deputies started at an average salary of about \$28,700.

Salaries for first-line supervisors (sergeant or equivalent) increased with jurisdiction size in a pattern similar to that for entry-level deputies. Overall, the average starting salary for sergeants was \$30,500, ranging from \$45,500 in the largest jurisdictions to \$25,900 in the smallest. When size of agency is considered, it is estimated that sergeants in sheriffs' offices started at an average salary of about \$38,800 during 2000.

From 1990 to 2000 average starting salaries increased 36% for entry-level deputies (from \$17,400 to \$23,700). However, after controlling for inflation, salaries rose only 1.7%. By population category, the largest increase was in jurisdictions with fewer than 25,000 residents, where salaries rose an average of 6.2% after adjusting for inflation, from \$20,715 to \$22,008 (figure 6).

Small increases also occurred in jurisdictions with 100,000 to 499,999 residents, from \$26,064 to \$27,215 (4.4%); and jurisdictions with 25,000 to 99,999 residents, from \$23,308 to

Table 14. Average base annual salary for selected positions in sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Average base annual salary, 2000					
	Entry-level deputy		Sergeant or equivalent		Sheriff	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
All sizes	\$23,700	\$27,900	\$30,500	\$34,800	\$49,400	\$51,900
1,000,000 or more	\$32,900	\$46,100	\$45,500	\$54,600	\$99,300	\$105,400
500,000-999,999	31,300	43,200	45,200	55,500	89,400	96,800
250,000-499,999	28,500	40,300	39,200	50,300	80,300	85,300
100,000-249,999	26,700	35,400	35,100	43,600	65,600	70,800
50,000-99,999	24,900	30,600	31,100	36,700	55,900	58,800
25,000-49,999	23,600	27,600	29,600	33,700	50,000	52,000
10,000-24,999	22,200	24,400	29,100	31,800	43,500	45,200
Under 10,000	21,700	23,100	25,900	27,100	33,800	35,000

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 deputies in sheriffs' offices, 1990 and 2000

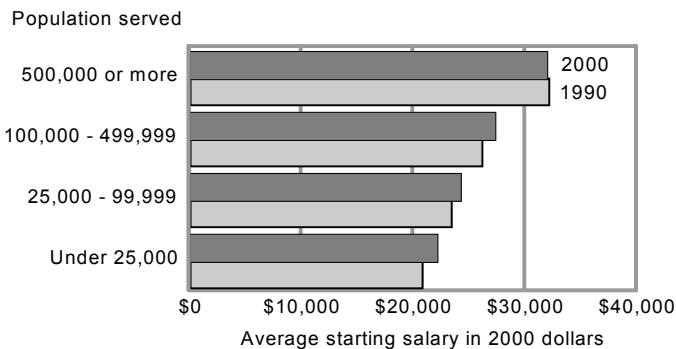


Figure 6

\$24,103 (3.4%). In jurisdictions with 500,000 or more residents, starting salaries for deputies declined 0.6%, from \$32,035 to \$31,849.

Special pay

Nationwide, 24% of all sheriffs' offices, including a majority of those serving a population of 250,000 or more, offered tuition reimbursement to officers (table 15). About half (51%) of sworn personnel nationwide worked for an agency that offered it.

Nineteen percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 40% of sworn personnel nationwide, offered merit pay to qualifying officers. About two-fifths of offices

serving a population of 100,000 or more had merit compensation.

An estimated 18% of sheriffs' offices offered education incentive pay to qualifying officers, including a majority of those serving a population of 1 million or more. Forty-five percent of sworn personnel worked for an agency that offered this type of incentive pay.

Eighteen percent of sheriffs' offices offered shift differential pay to full-time sworn personnel. This included about half of the offices serving a population of 250,000 or more. Nationwide, 34% of sworn personnel were employed by a agency with shift differential pay.

Table 15. Sheriffs' offices authorizing special pay for full-time sworn personnel by size of population served 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing pay for —					
	Tuition reimbursement	Merit	Education incentive	Shift differential	Special skills	Hazardous duty
All sizes	24%	19%	18%	18%	10%	8%
1,000,000 or more	72%	40%	57%	53%	40%	37%
500,000-999,999	66	34	45	44	30	30
250,000-499,999	66	50	42	46	32	22
100,000-249,999	46	40	39	29	15	13
50,000-99,999	38	24	29	28	16	10
25,000-49,999	12	17	15	19	9	6
10,000-24,999	15	14	13	9	6	5
Under 10,000	16	8	6	8	3	3

Table 16. Work-related policy directives maintained by sheriffs' offices, 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	55%	81%
1,000,000 or more	56	81
500,000-999,999	83	100
250,000-499,999	63	95
100,000-249,999	64	92
50,000-99,999	57	93
25,000-49,999	55	89
10,000-24,999	52	74
Under 10,000	48	65

Ten percent of sheriffs' offices offered special skills pay, including 4 in 10 offices serving a population of 1 million or more and about 3 in 10 offices serving a population of 250,000 to 999,999. Overall, 32% of sworn personnel worked for an agency that offered special skills pay.

Hazardous duty pay was available in 8% of all sheriffs' offices, employing 29% of all sworn personnel. About a third of offices serving a population of 500,000 or more offered this pay.

Work-related policies

Fifty-five percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 70% of all sworn personnel, had a written policy on the maximum number of hours that officers can work (table 16). About 5 in 6 offices serving a population of 500,000 to 999,999 residents maintained such a policy.

Eighty-one percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 94% of all sworn personnel, had a written policy pertaining to off-duty employment by officers. More than 9 in 10 offices serving a population of 50,000 to 999,999 had such a policy.

Unions and collective bargaining

Nationwide, 30% of all sheriffs' offices, employing 45% of all sworn personnel, authorized collective bargaining for officers (table 17). About 4 in 5 offices serving 1 million or more residents authorized collective bargaining for officers, as did about 3 in 5 offices serving 250,000 to 999,999 residents.

Nonsworn sheriffs' employees were about as likely to have bargaining rights as sworn ones. Overall, 25% of sheriffs' offices, employing 44% of all nonsworn personnel, authorized collective bargaining for civilian employees.

Table 17. Collective bargaining authorized by sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing collective bargaining for —	
	Sworn employees	Civilian employees
All sizes	30%	25%
1,000,000 or more	81	56
500,000-999,999	61	53
250,000-499,999	63	55
100,000-249,999	39	38
50,000-99,999	40	31
25,000-49,999	30	27
10,000-24,999	23	19
Under 10,000	20	11

The average starting salary for entry-level officers was 24% 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 25,000 residents the difference was about \$4,500; 25,000 to 99,999 residents, \$5,200; 100,000 to 499,999 residents, \$1,900; and 500,000 or more residents, \$2,400.

Base starting salaries for entry-level deputies in sheriffs' offices authorizing and not authorizing collective bargaining for sworn personnel, 2000

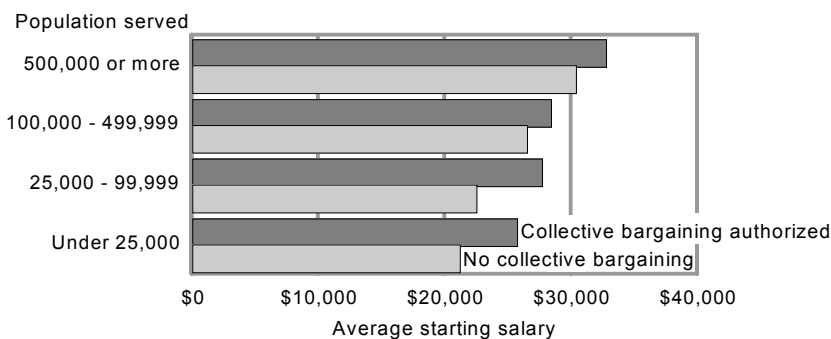


Figure 7

Table 18. Types of patrol used on a routine basis by sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies using each type of patrol on routine basis					
	Auto-mobile	Foot	Marine	Bicycle	Motor-cycle	Horse
All sizes	98%	23%	22%	13%	7%	5%
1,000,000 or more	68%	47%	44%	50%	44%	31%
500,000-999,999	80	27	38	47	47	17
250,000-499,999	90	20	37	37	29	13
100,000-249,999	96	27	38	39	24	12
50,000-99,999	98	18	35	21	6	12
25,000-49,999	99	22	23	11	5	5
10,000-24,999	99	21	15	3	2	1
Under 10,000	99	28	9	2	1	0

Sheriffs' offices using foot and bicycle patrols, 1997 and 2000

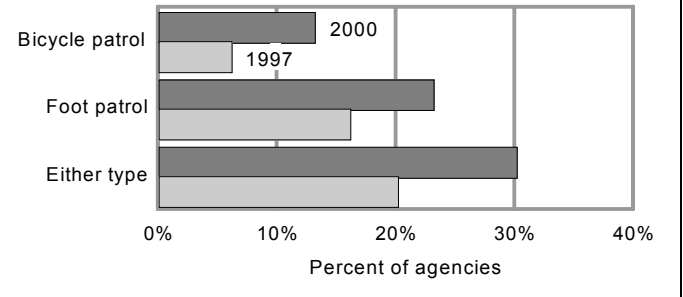


Figure 8

Operations

Patrol and response

In 2000 nearly all (98%) sheriffs' offices used automobiles to provide routine patrol services in their jurisdiction (table 18). In addition, nearly a quarter used foot patrol units (23%) and marine patrols (22%) on a routine basis. This included more than two-fifths of those serving a population of 1 million or more. Sheriffs' offices with routine foot patrols employed 37% of all sworn personnel, and those with routine marine patrols, 49%.

Thirteen percent of sheriffs' offices had routine bike patrols, including about half of those serving 500,000 or more residents. Forty-five percent of sworn personnel were employed by an agency using bicycle patrol units on a routine basis.

The percentage of sheriffs' offices using foot and bicycle patrols increased after 1997, when 16% were using foot patrols, and 6% were using bicycle patrols (figure 8). From 1997 to 2000, the percentage using one or both of these patrol types increased from 20% to 30%.

Just 7% of all sheriffs' offices used motorcycle patrol on a routine basis during 2000. However, nearly half of those serving 500,000 or more residents did so. Sheriffs' offices using motorcycle patrols employed 39% of all sworn personnel.

Five percent of sheriffs' offices routinely scheduled horse patrol units. Nearly a third (31%) of the offices serving 1 million or more residents used this type of patrol.

Nearly all sheriffs' offices (96%) were responsible for responding to citizen calls for service (table 19). Agencies in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents (62%) were the least likely to perform this function.

Table 19. Calls for service functions of sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies	
	Responding to calls for service	Dispatching calls for service
All sizes	96%	78%
1,000,000 or more	62%	59%
500,000-999,999	75	63
250,000-499,999	83	66
100,000-249,999	89	69
50,000-99,999	96	64
25,000-49,999	98	83
10,000-24,999	99	83
Under 10,000	99	85

Seventy-eight percent of sheriffs' offices handled the dispatching of calls. This included more than 80% of those serving fewer than 50,000 residents.

9-1-1 emergency telephone system

In 2000, 87% of sheriffs' offices 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). Two-thirds of sheriffs' offices had enhanced 9-1-1 systems, capable of automatically displaying information such as a caller's phone number and address, as well as any special instructions that may have been provided.

Table 20. Participation in a 9-1-1 emergency telephone system by sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies participating in 9-1-1 system		
	Total	Enhanced	Basic
All sizes	87%	66%	22%
1,000,000 or more	56%	53%	3%
500,000-999,999	77	73	3
250,000-499,999	85	77	8
100,000-249,999	95	91	4
50,000-99,999	93	79	14
25,000-49,999	93	72	21
10,000-24,999	86	62	24
Under 10,000	80	43	37

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.

Sheriffs' offices participating in a 9-1-1 emergency telephone system, 1990 and 2000

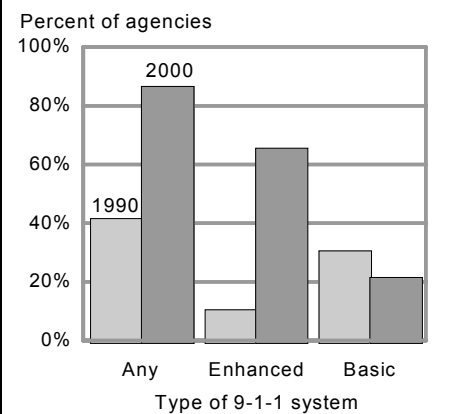


Figure 9

The 87% participation rate in 9-1-1 during 2000 was a substantial increase from 1990 when 42% of sheriffs' offices were 9-1-1 participants (figure 9). In 2000, 90% of sworn personnel were employed by an office with 9-1-1.

Table 21. Homicide and arson investigation in sheriffs' offices by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies investigating —	
	Homicide	Arson
All sizes	80%	76%
1,000,000 or more	62%	44%
500,000-999,999	75	64
250,000-499,999	76	66
100,000-249,999	84	80
50,000-99,999	91	84
25,000-49,999	87	84
10,000-24,999	82	76
Under 10,000	63	65

The 66% of sheriffs' offices participating in an enhanced 9-1-1 system in 2000 also represented a large increase over 1990 when 11% were participants. In 2000, 82% of sworn personnel were employed by an agency with enhanced 9-1-1.

Among existing sheriffs' 9-1-1 systems, there were about 3 times as many with enhanced capabilities in 2000 (76%) as in 1990 (24%). The percent of systems that were enhanced was up significantly in all population categories (*Highlights* figure on page iv).

In jurisdictions with fewer than 25,000 residents, the percent of systems with enhanced capabilities went from 14% in 1990 to 65% in 2000; 25,000 to 99,999 residents, from 24% to 80%; 100,000 to 499,999 residents, from 53% to 94%; 500,000 or more residents, from 72% to 96%.

Crime investigation

Overall, 93% of sheriffs' offices regularly investigated at least some types of crimes during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000. Eighty percent handled homicide investigations (table 21). This included about 9 in 10 offices serving a population of 25,000 to 99,999.

Table 22. Drug enforcement in sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies regularly providing drug enforcement
All sizes	95%
1,000,000 or more	68%
500,000-999,999	79
250,000-499,999	84
100,000-249,999	92
50,000-99,999	96
25,000-49,999	97
10,000-24,999	97
Under 10,000	96

Seventy-six percent of sheriffs' offices conducted arson investigations. This included about 8 in 10 offices serving 10,000 to 249,999 residents. Less than half of sheriffs' office serving 1 million or more residents handled arson investigations.

Drug enforcement activities

Ninety-five percent of sheriffs' offices regularly performed drug enforcement functions (table 22). More than 90% of the offices in each population category below 250,000 had drug enforcement responsibilities. Offices with drug enforcement responsibilities employed 93% of all sworn personnel.

Twenty-nine percent of sheriffs' offices operated a special unit for drug enforcement with one or more officers assigned full-time (table 23). About half of offices serving 100,000 or more residents had a full-time drug enforcement unit.

An estimated 3,270 sheriffs' deputies were assigned full time to drug enforcement units nationwide. The average number of officers assigned ranged from 23 in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents to 1 or 2 in population categories under 50,000.

Table 23. Special units for drug enforcement in sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies	Full-time unit for drug enforcement	
		Number of full-time officers Total	Average*
All sizes	29%	3,270	4
1,000,000 or more	56%	438	23
500,000-999,999	42	512	18
250,000-499,999	50	469	8
100,000-249,999	44	611	5
50,000-99,999	38	406	3
25,000-49,999	39	475	2
10,000-24,999	22	254	1
Under 10,000	10	105	2

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

Table 24. Participation by sheriffs' offices 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	40%	2,940	2
1,000,000 or more	68%	270	12
500,000-999,999	76	382	7
250,000-499,999	63	260	4
100,000-249,999	68	492	3
50,000-99,999	62	567	2
25,000-49,999	47	494	2
10,000-24,999	29	345	1
Under 10,000	13	130	1

*Excludes agencies not having officers assigned full time.

Table 25. Drug asset forfeiture program receipts of sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 1999

Population served	Percent of agencies with receipts*	Value of money, goods, and property received	
		Total	Median
All sizes	53%	\$136,878,600	\$14,700
1,000,000 or more	72%	\$23,462,900	\$300,000
500,000-999,999	68	15,174,300	87,900
250,000-499,999	70	10,661,200	65,400
100,000-249,999	69	11,739,400	25,800
50,000-99,999	70	38,114,800	15,200
25,000-49,999	60	20,412,200	13,600
10,000-24,999	48	15,802,400	9,500
Under 10,000	30	1,511,300	5,000

Note: Computation of median dollars excludes agencies that did not have drug asset forfeiture receipts.

*During calendar year 1999.

Drug task force participation

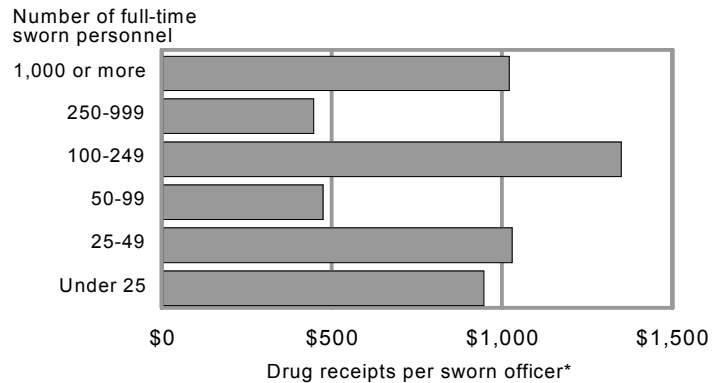
In 2000 an estimated 40% of sheriffs' offices had one or more officers assigned full time to a multi-agency drug enforcement task force (table 24). Seventy percent of sworn personnel worked for an agency that assigned officers to a task force.

Nationwide, about 2,900 sheriffs' deputies were assigned full time to a drug task force. The average number assigned ranged from 12 in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more to 1 in those with fewer than 25,000 residents.

Drug asset forfeiture receipts

Fifty-three percent of all sheriffs' offices received money, property, or goods from a drug asset forfeiture program during 1999 (table 25). These offices employed 78% of all sworn personnel. About 7 in 10 offices serving a population of 50,000 or more had drug asset forfeiture receipts.

Drug asset forfeiture receipts of sheriffs' offices, 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 sheriffs' offices during 1999 was \$14,700. By population category, the median amount received ranged from \$300,000 among jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more to \$5,000 among those with fewer than 10,000 residents.

Collectively sheriffs' offices received an estimated \$137 million in money goods, and property during 1999 -- the equivalent of about \$834 per sworn officer employed. Offices with 100 to 249 full-time sworn personnel received the most -- about \$1,341 per officer (figure 10). Next highest were offices with 25 to 49 (\$1,021 per officer), 1,000 or more (\$1,013), or under 25 (\$939) sworn personnel. Offices with 250 to 999 (\$439) or 50 to 99 (\$466) sworn personnel had the lowest receipts per officer.

Court-related functions

Almost all sheriffs' offices in 2000 executed arrest warrants (99.7%), served civil process (99%), and provided court security (97%) (table 26).

Detention-related functions

Eighty-one percent of sheriffs' offices operated at least one jail during 2000 (table 27). Nearly 9 in 10 offices serving jurisdictions with 25,000 to 99,999 residents operated a jail. Ninety percent of all sheriffs' officers worked for an agency that operated a jail.

Twenty percent of sheriffs' offices 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 24 hours.

The median total capacity of adult lockups ranged from 110 in jurisdictions with 500,000 to 999,999 residents to 4 in those with 10,000 to 24,999 residents. The total adult capacity of sheriffs' office lockups nationwide was about 17,400.

Table 26. Court-related functions of sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies —		
	Executing arrest warrants	Providing court security	Serving civil process
All sizes	100%*	97%	99%
1,000,000 or more	94%	87%	94%
500,000-999,999	99	96	93
250,000-499,999	96	97	99
100,000-249,999	100	97	98
50,000-99,999	100	97	100
25,000-49,999	100	96	100
10,000-24,999	100	97	99
Under 10,000	100	97	100

*Rounded from 99.7%.

Seven percent of sheriffs' offices 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 juvenile lockups in sheriffs' offices had a total capacity of about 4,600 with a median maximum holding time of 6 hours.

Special operations functions

An estimated 73% of sheriffs' offices, employing 82% of all sworn personnel, performed search and rescue

Table 27. Jail facilities operated by sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies operating 1 or more jails
All sizes	81%
1,000,000 or more	75%
500,000-999,999	71
250,000-499,999	78
100,000-249,999	88
50,000-99,999	86
25,000-49,999	87
10,000-24,999	82
Under 10,000	68

operations on a regular basis during 2000 (table 29). Agencies serving 1 million or more residents (56%) were the least likely to perform this function.

Forty percent of sheriffs' offices performed tactical operations, utilizing what are commonly known as SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics) teams. These offices employed 72% of all sworn personnel. A majority of offices serving a population of 25,000 or more performed tactical operations on a regular basis.

Table 28. Temporary holding (lockup) facilities operated by sheriffs' offices, 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	20%	8	7%	2
1,000,000 or more	34%	92	16%	12
500,000-999,999	25	110	6	15
250,000-499,999	22	20	14	10
100,000-249,999	17	27	9	4
50,000-99,999	25	10	6	3
25,000-49,999	22	6	6	2
10,000-24,999	16	4	6	2
Under 10,000	20	6	6	2

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

Table 29. Special operations functions of sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies routinely performing —	
	Search and rescue	Tactical operations (SWAT)
	All sizes	73%
1,000,000 or more	56%	59%
500,000-999,999	70	78
250,000-499,999	62	70
100,000-249,999	78	68
50,000-99,999	75	67
25,000-49,999	72	51
10,000-24,999	72	20
Under 10,000	76	18

Table 30. Sheriffs' offices 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	13%	42%
1,000,000 or more	28%	31%
500,000-999,999	41	19
250,000-499,999	30	32
100,000-249,999	29	42
50,000-99,999	18	47
25,000-49,999	15	42
10,000-24,999	5	44
Under 10,000	6	42

Community policing plans of sheriffs' offices, 2000

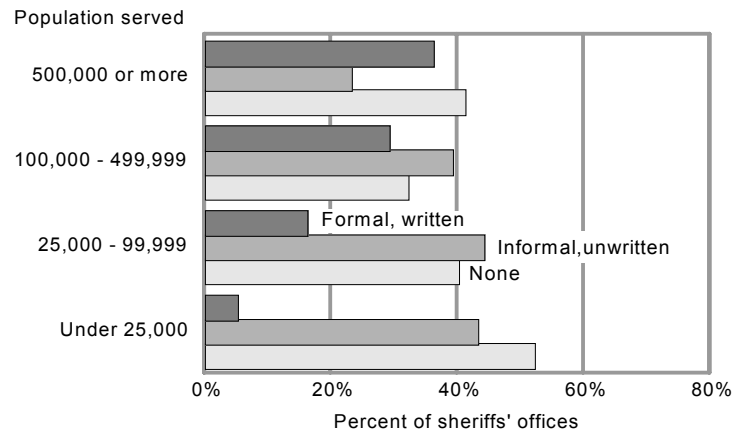


Figure 11

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, 13% of sheriffs' offices, employing 36% of all sworn personnel, had a formally written community policing plan (table 30). About a third of offices serving a population of 100,000 or more had such a plan.

In all population categories of 25,000 or more, a majority of sheriffs' offices had either a formal, written community policing plan or an informal, unwritten plan. Offices were more likely to have a formal, written community policing plan than an informal plan in jurisdictions with 500,000 or more residents (figure 11). Overall, 74% of sworn personnel worked for an agency with some type of community policing plan.

Community policing training

During the year ending June 30, 2000, 47% of sheriffs' offices, employing 67% of all sworn personnel, trained at least some new deputy recruits in community policing skills such as problem-solving; Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment (SARA); and developing community partnerships (table 31).

Thirty-one percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 51% of all sworn personnel, trained all new deputy recruits in community policing. The proportion of offices that trained all recruits ranged from about half among those serving 100,000 or more residents to about a sixth of those serving fewer than 10,000 residents.

Fifty-two percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 69% of sworn personnel, trained at least some in-service officers in community policing during the 1-year period. Thirteen percent, employing 15% of all sworn personnel, trained all in-service officers.

Fifteen percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 34% of all nonsworn employees, trained at least some of these employees in community policing during the 1-year period. This included about 1 in 4 offices serving a population of 250,000 or more.

Table 31. Community policing training in sheriffs' offices, 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 deputy recruits			
All sizes	47%	31%	16%
1,000,000 or more	67%	51%	16%
500,000-999,999	60	55	5
250,000-499,999	59	48	11
100,000-249,999	60	45	15
50,000-99,999	62	43	19
25,000-49,999	51	35	16
10,000-24,999	40	24	16
Under 10,000	30	16	14
In-service sworn personnel			
All sizes	52%	13%	39%
1,000,000 or more	75%	12%	63%
500,000-999,999	54	15	39
250,000-499,999	65	11	54
100,000-249,999	61	11	50
50,000-99,999	65	11	54
25,000-49,999	56	14	42
10,000-24,999	47	12	35
Under 10,000	36	13	23
Civilian personnel			
All sizes	15%	3%	12%
1,000,000 or more	25%	3%	22%
500,000-999,999	26	3	23
250,000-499,999	26	2	24
100,000-249,999	21	4	17
50,000-99,999	21	8	13
25,000-49,999	17	4	13
10,000-24,999	13	2	11
Under 10,000	9	3	6

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

Table 32. Full-time community policing officers in sheriffs' offices, 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	62%	16,545	9
1,000,000 or more	65%	3,502	161
500,000-999,999	73	1,156	23
250,000-499,999	73	2,225	26
100,000-249,999	72	2,025	10
50,000-99,999	68	1,747	7
25,000-49,999	59	2,087	6
10,000-24,999	54	2,190	5
Under 10,000	63	1,614	4

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

Table 33. Full-time school resource officers in sheriffs' offices, 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	48%	5,311	4
1,000,000 or more	59%	872	44
500,000-999,999	66	418	9
250,000-499,999	70	607	8
100,000-249,999	63	951	5
50,000-99,999	62	712	3
25,000-49,999	52	805	2
10,000-24,999	40	603	2
Under 10,000	33	344	2

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

Community policing personnel

Overall, 62% of sheriffs' offices, employing 76% of all sworn personnel, had full-time 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, sheriffs' offices employed about 16,500 community policing officers or their equivalent.

A majority of sheriffs' offices in all population categories had full-time community policing officers. Those serving a population of 1 million or more employed 161 such officers on average. Offices serving fewer than 10,000 residents had 4 on average.

In all population categories the percentage of sheriffs' offices using community policing officers was greater in 2000 than in 1997 (figure 12). In jurisdictions with fewer than 25,000 residents, the percentage rose from 15% to 63%; in those with 25,000 to 99,999 residents, from 34% to 56%; in those with 100,000 to 499,999 residents, from 44% to 70%; and in those with 500,000 or more residents, from 56% to 72%.

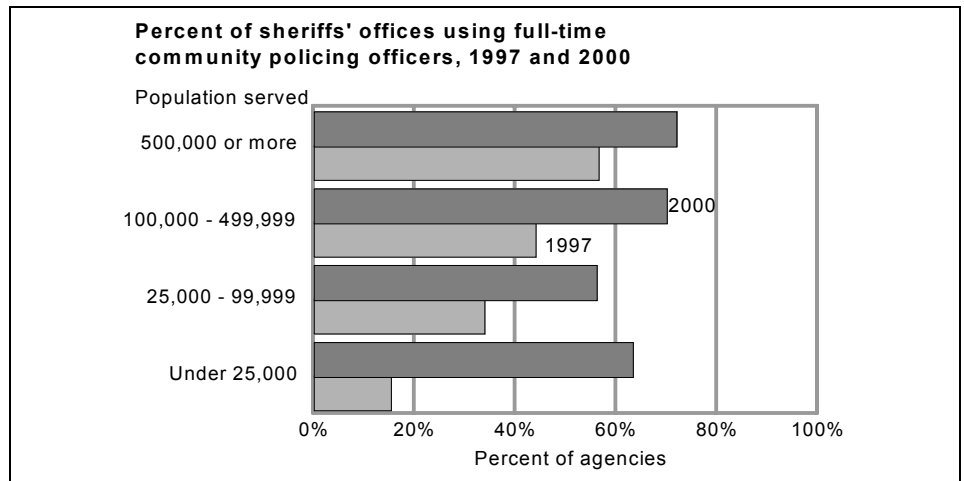


Figure 12

An estimated 48% of sheriffs' offices, employing 71% of all sworn personnel, had full-time school resource officers during 2000 (table 33). A majority of offices serving a population of 25,000 or more used school resource officers, including about two-thirds of those in jurisdictions with 250,000 to 999,999 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, sheriffs' offices had about 5,300 full-time sworn personnel assigned as school resource officers as of June 2000. The average number of school resource officers ranged from 44 in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents, to 2 in those with fewer than 50,000 residents.

Community-oriented policies and programs

Forty-nine percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 71% of all sworn personnel, gave patrol officers responsibility for specific geographic areas or beats during 2000 (table 34). This included a majority of those serving a population of 25,000 or more.

Seventeen percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 45% of all sworn personnel, assigned cases to investigators by geographic area. This included half of the offices serving 1 million or more residents, and about two-fifths of those serving 100,000 to 999,999 residents.

Twenty-three percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 39% of all sworn personnel, actively encouraged patrol officers to become involved in problem-solving projects. About a third of those serving 100,000 or more residents had such a policy.

Nine percent of sheriffs' offices included problem-solving projects in the performance evaluation criteria for patrol officers. This included 25% of those serving 1 million or more residents. Offices including problem-solving projects in performance evaluation criteria employed 20% of all sworn personnel.

Twenty-two percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 44% of all sworn personnel, upgraded technology to support their community policing efforts (table 35). This included more than a third of the offices serving 100,000 or more residents.

An estimated 22% of sheriffs' offices enhanced their proactive role in solving community problems by forming problem-solving partnerships with community groups, local agencies, or others through written agreements.

Table 34. Community-oriented policies for sworn personnel in sheriffs' offices, 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	49%	17%	23%	9%
1,000,000 or more	53%	50%	34%	25%
500,000-999,999	60	41	32	18
250,000-499,999	68	35	33	19
100,000-249,999	65	40	32	11
50,000-99,999	65	28	26	9
25,000-49,999	61	16	22	10
10,000-24,999	39	10	18	8
Under 10,000	30	5	20	7

Table 35. Community policing activities of sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Activities in year ending June 30, 2000				
	Held community group meetings	Upgraded technology to support community policing	Formed problem-solving partnerships	Trained citizens in community policing	Conducted citizen police academy
All sizes	81%	22%	22%	16%	10%
1,000,000 or more	75%	40%	37%	34%	34%
500,000-999,999	93	34	27	35	33
250,000-499,999	89	40	48	32	33
100,000-249,999	89	34	36	20	32
50,000-99,999	94	31	29	17	18
25,000-49,999	87	24	24	21	7
10,000-24,999	76	16	15	11	3
Under 10,000	69	12	16	8	1

Sheriffs' offices forming partnerships through written agreements employed 41% of all sworn personnel.

Sixteen percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 36% of all sworn personnel, offered training to citizens on community policing topics such as community mobilization and problem-solving during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000. About a third of those serving 250,000 or more residents more offered such training.

Ten percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 35% of all sworn personnel, conducted a citizen police academy

during the year ending June 30, 2000. About a third of those serving a population of 100,000 or more conducted citizen academies during this period, compared to fewer than 1 in 10 offices serving a population of under 50,000.

Eighty-one percent of sheriffs' offices met regularly with community groups during the year ending June 30, 2000. This included about 90% of those serving a population of 25,000 to 999,999. Sheriffs' offices regularly holding community group meetings employed 92% of all sworn personnel.

Most sheriffs' offices met with a wide variety of community groups during 2000. Those that regularly met with school groups employed 75% of all sworn personnel (figure 13). The corresponding percentages for other types of groups were as follows: neighborhood associations (69%), domestic violence groups (58%), local public agencies (57%), senior citizen groups (55%), business groups (54%), advocacy groups (45%), youth service organizations (42%), religious groups (37%), and tenants' associations (27%).

Nineteen percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 38% of all sworn personnel, surveyed citizens in their jurisdiction during the year ending June 30, 2000 (table 36). Twelve percent of offices, employing 32% of all sworn personnel, surveyed citizens regarding their satisfaction with agency services. Nearly 3 in 10 offices serving 100,000 or more residents conducted this type of survey.

Eight percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 27% of all sworn personnel, surveyed citizens regarding their perception of crime problems; 8%, employing 21% of all sworn personnel, surveyed citizens regarding crime reporting; and 5%, employing 19% of all sworn personnel, surveyed citizens regarding their personal crime experiences.

A majority of the sheriffs' offices conducting surveys used the data to provide information to officers (70%), or to evaluate program effectiveness (58%) (figure 14). Other common uses included formulation of agency policy and procedures (44%), training development (44%), prioritizing crime and disorder problems (42%), and allocation of resources to neighborhoods (35%).

Groups that sheriffs' offices regularly met with to address crime-related problems, 2000

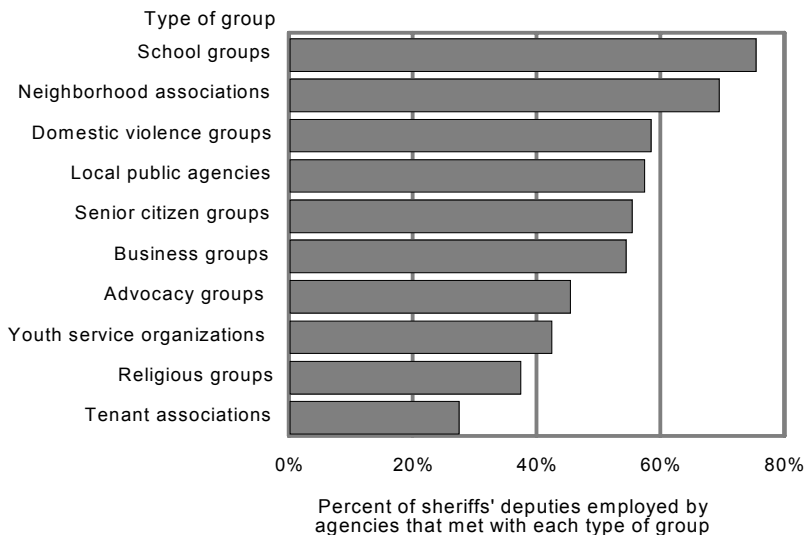


Figure 13

Table 36. Surveying of citizens by sheriffs' offices, 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	19%	12%	8%	8%	5%
1,000,000 or more	34%	31%	34%	28%	22%
500,000-999,999	33	24	19	12	14
250,000-499,999	34	27	21	19	14
100,000-249,999	35	26	19	11	11
50,000-99,999	19	11	11	7	7
25,000-49,999	21	14	6	8	9
10,000-24,999	16	8	5	8	1
Under 10,000	9	4	3	4	2

Uses of citizen survey information by sheriffs' offices, 2000

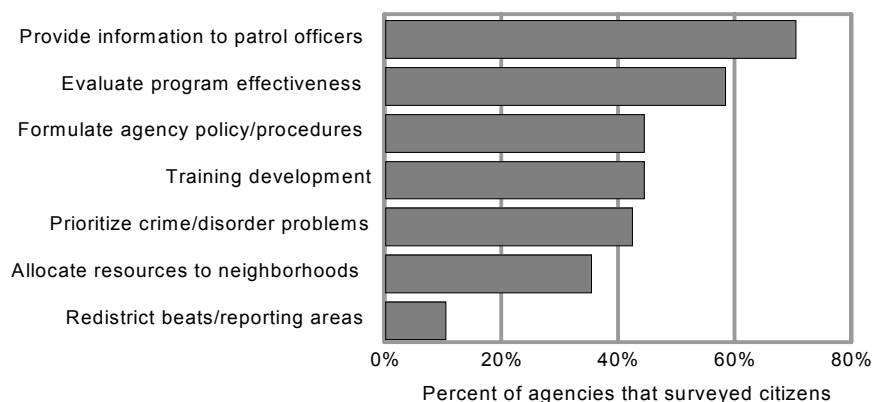


Figure 14

Table 37. Semiautomatic sidearms authorized for use by sworn personnel in sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing semiautomatic sidearms					
	Any type	.40	9mm	.45	.380	10mm
All sizes	97%	73%	65%	59%	38%	32%
1,000,000 or more	97%	56%	76%	69%	53%	22%
500,000-999,999	96	63	67	52	30	24
250,000-499,999	97	73	78	62	53	42
100,000-249,999	99	75	74	63	54	41
50,000-99,999	98	82	68	56	43	37
25,000-49,999	99	81	61	62	41	33
10,000-24,999	96	72	65	57	32	31
Under 10,000	98	64	60	60	31	27

Table 38. Body armor requirements for field officers in sheriffs' offices, 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	65%	52%	13%
1,000,000 or more	79%	47%	32%
500,000-999,999	82	57	25
250,000-499,999	70	61	9
100,000-249,999	69	59	10
50,000-99,999	74	57	17
25,000-49,999	71	58	13
10,000-24,999	63	49	14
Under 10,000	51	43	8

Equipment

Sidearms

In 2000, 97% of sheriffs' offices authorized the use of some type of semiautomatic sidearm (table 37). This represents a significant increase from 1990 when 74% authorized them.

In 2000, 73% of sheriffs' offices authorized the .40-caliber semiautomatic. This represents an increase from 59% in 1997, the first year for which comparable data are available. Offices authorizing the .40-caliber in 2000 employed 69% of all sworn personnel.

Sixty-five percent of offices, employing 74% of all sworn personnel, authorized the 9mm. Other semiautomatic sidearms authorized included the .45-caliber (59%), the .380-caliber (38%), and the 10mm (32%). Forty-seven percent of sheriffs' offices authorized the use of revolvers by sworn personnel.

Sixty-four percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 73% of all sworn personnel, supplied regular field officers with their primary sidearm. Three percent of offices, employing 3% of all sworn personnel, provided a cash allowance.

Sheriffs' offices requiring all regular field officers to wear protective armor, 1990 and 2000

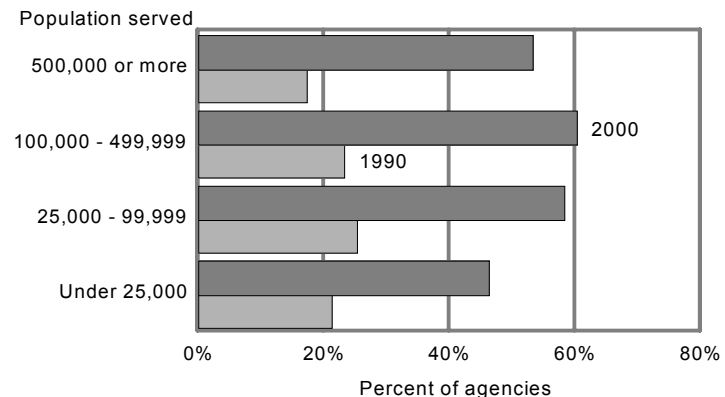


Figure 15

Body armor

In 2000, 65% of sheriffs' offices, employing 73% of all sworn personnel, required at least some field officers to wear protective body armor while on duty (table 38). Eighty-two percent of offices, employing 89% of all sworn personnel, supplied armor to officers and 4% provided a cash allowance.

The percentage of sheriffs' offices requiring all field officers to wear body armor increased from 21% in 1990 to 52% in 2000. Such an increase was seen in all population categories (figure 15): Under 25,000 residents, 21% to 46%; 25,000 to 99,999, 25% to 58%; 100,000 to 499,999, 23% to 60%; 500,000 or more, 17% to 53%.

Nonlethal weapons

In 2000 nearly all sheriffs' offices authorized sworn personnel to use one or more types of nonlethal weapons. Chemical agents, such as pepper spray, were the most commonly authorized (table 39). Eighty-eight percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 88% of sworn personnel, authorized the use of pepper spray.

Batons were also commonly authorized, with 84% of all sheriffs' offices allowing their use. Those authorizing one or more types of batons employed 90% of all sworn personnel. Collapsible batons (73%) were authorized by more than twice as many offices as PR-24 (34%) or traditional (32%) batons.

Table 39. Types of nonlethal weapons authorized for personal use by sworn personnel in sheriffs' offices, 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	89%	88%	4%	4%	84%	73%	34%	32%	23%	10%	10%	8%	5%	2%	--%
1,000,000 or more	85%	85%	0%	3%	88%	65%	25%	54%	44%	22%	32%	25%	12%	6%	3%
500,000-999,999	93	90	9	3	90	78	34	29	44	18	15	15	3	0	0
250,000-499,999	84	84	1	0	88	80	49	38	48	28	22	13	11	0	1
100,000-249,999	93	91	5	3	89	76	33	37	43	17	14	9	12	2	--
50,000-99,999	93	93	5	3	90	85	38	41	38	11	9	3	4	1	0
25,000-49,999	93	92	6	5	86	76	38	32	30	13	8	5	6	1	0
10,000-24,999	86	85	3	3	82	73	31	28	11	4	10	8	2	2	1
Under 10,000	84	84	3	6	77	62	30	30	6	9	8	9	4	3	0

-- 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.

Four-fifths of sworn personnel in sheriffs' offices nationwide worked for an agency authorizing collapsible batons and two-fifths for one authorizing traditional (44%) or PR-24 (41%) batons.

Twenty-three percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 48% of all sworn personnel, authorized flash/bang grenades. Ten percent of offices, employing 22% of all sworn personnel, authorized electrical devices such as stun guns and tasers.

Eight percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 17% of all sworn personnel, authorized the use of carotid holds, choke holds, or neck restraints. Offices serving a population of 1 million or more (25%) were the most likely to authorize these types of actions.

From 1990 to 2000, in all population categories, there were large increases in the percentage of sheriffs' offices authorizing chemical agents (figure 16). These increases were as follows: 500,000 or more residents, 65% to 90%; 100,000 to 499,999 residents, 59% to 90%; 25,000 to 99,999 residents, 52% to 93%; and under 25,000 residents, 49% to 85%. In 2000, 89% of sworn personnel were employed by a sheriffs' office that authorized chemical agents.

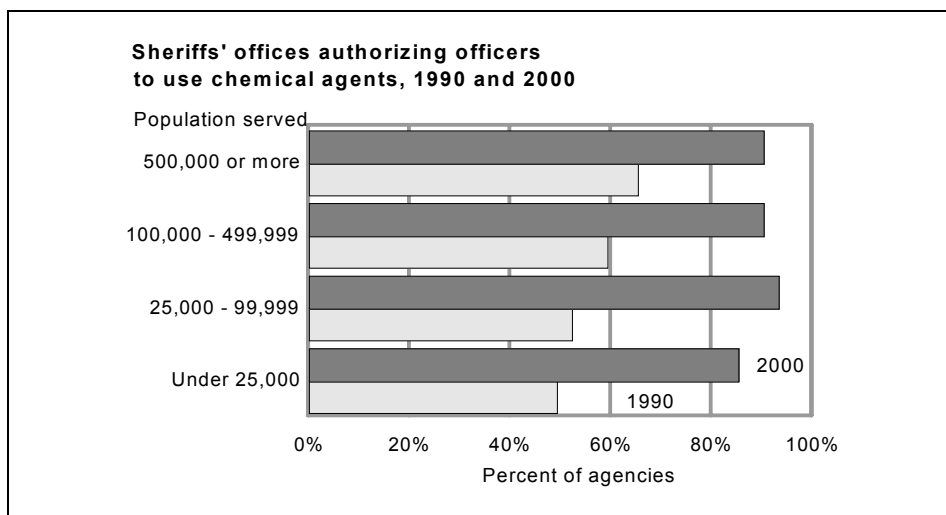


Figure 16

Use of force policies

Ninety-two percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 98% of all sworn personnel, had a written policy pertaining to the use of deadly force (table 40). Nearly all offices serving 25,000 or more residents had such a policy.

Eighty-five percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 94% of all sworn personnel, had a written policy pertaining to the use of nonlethal force. At least 92% of the agencies in each population category of 25,000 or more had this type of policy.

Table 40. Written policy directives pertaining to officer use of force in sheriffs' offices, 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	92%	85%
1,000,000 or more	97%	94%
500,000-999,999	100	97
250,000-499,999	100	95
100,000-249,999	99	98
50,000-99,999	98	97
25,000-49,999	97	92
10,000-24,999	90	80
Under 10,000	82	69

Vehicles

Nationwide, sheriffs' offices operated an estimated 105,758 cars, or about 64 cars per 100 sworn personnel (table 41). By population category, the ratio of cars to sworn personnel was lowest in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents — 42 cars per 100 officers. This was about half the ratio in jurisdictions with fewer than 25,000 residents.

About a third of the cars operated by sheriffs' offices were unmarked (35%). The proportion of cars that were unmarked ranged from about two-fifths in jurisdictions with a population of 250,000 or more to one-sixth in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents.

In addition to cars, 74% of sheriffs' offices used other 4-wheel motorized vehicles such as sport utility vehicles, trucks or vans (table 42). Overall, there were about 15,800 such vehicles operated, or about 10 per 100 sworn personnel.

Nine percent of sheriffs' offices used motorcycles during 2000, including about half of those serving a population of 500,000 or more. Nationwide, sheriffs' offices operated about 1,500 motorcycles, or about 1 for every 100 sworn personnel.

Fourteen percent of sheriffs' offices were using bicycles as of June 2000, with a total of about 2,900 nationwide (table 43). The overall ratio of bicycles to sworn personnel was 2 per 100.

Table 41. Number of cars operated by sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Number of cars		Percent of cars that were unmarked
	Total	Per 100 officers*	
All sizes	105,758	64	35%
1,000,000 or more	12,492	42	44%
500,000-999,999	13,569	59	41
250,000-499,999	16,676	71	40
100,000-249,999	20,491	66	34
50,000-99,999	14,216	69	30
25,000-49,999	14,250	74	27
10,000-24,999	10,516	84	23
Under 10,000	3,548	86	16

*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 sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies using	4-wheel motorized vehicles other than cars		Percent of agencies using	Motorcycles	
		Number operated			Number operated	
		Total	Per 100 officers*		Total	Per 100 officers*
All sizes	74%	15,763	10	9%	1,535	1
1,000,000 or more	78%	2,607	9	47%	463	2
500,000-999,999	94	1,994	9	54	284	1
250,000-499,999	87	2,598	11	32	328	1
100,000-249,999	94	2,496	8	26	239	1
50,000-99,999	87	1,717	8	8	105	1
25,000-49,999	78	1,899	10	6	79	--
10,000-24,999	67	1,567	13	2	25	--
Under 10,000	60	885	22	1	12	--

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

--Less than 0.5.

Table 43. Number of bicycles operated by sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies using bicycles	Number of bicycles	
		Total	Per 100 officers
All sizes	14%	2,944	2
1,000,000 or more	59%	685	2
500,000-999,999	51	433	2
250,000-499,999	46	611	3
100,000-249,999	41	596	2
50,000-99,999	22	276	1
25,000-49,999	13	273	1
10,000-24,999	3	50	--
Under 10,000	2	21	1

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

--Less than 0.5.

Table 44. Vehicle use policies in sheriffs' offices, 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	90%	21%	69%
1,000,000 or more	31%	6%	25%
500,000-999,999	75	14	61
250,000-499,999	72	19	53
100,000-249,999	81	29	52
50,000-99,999	88	19	69
25,000-49,999	90	25	65
10,000-24,999	96	20	76
Under 10,000	96	18	78

Table 45. Pursuit driving policies of sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Agency's written policy towards pursuit driving				
	Total with policy	Restrictive	Judgmental	Discouragement	Other
All sizes	92%	47%	36%	5%	3%
1,000,000 or more	74%	37%	28%	3%	6%
500,000-999,999	95	59	17	15	3
250,000-499,999	98	61	19	10	8
100,000-249,999	98	60	28	8	2
50,000-99,999	97	64	26	6	1
25,000-49,999	97	49	39	4	5
10,000-24,999	88	44	35	6	3
Under 10,000	88	32	51	1	4

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

Vehicle-related policies

Ninety percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 75% of sworn personnel, allowed officers to take marked vehicles home (table 44). The percentage with such a policy was highest in jurisdictions with fewer than 25,000 residents (96%). In contrast, 31% of agencies serving a population of 1 million or more had such a policy.

In a large majority of the jurisdictions that allowed marked vehicles to be taken home, officers were allowed only to drive the vehicle to and from work. Just 21% of sheriffs' offices allowed officers to operate a marked vehicle for personal errands, with those serving 100,000 to 249,999 residents (29%) the most likely to have such a policy.

Forty-seven percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 56% of all sworn personnel, had a restrictive pursuit driving policy (table 45). This type of policy restricts pursuits according to criteria such as offense type or maximum speed.

Thirty-six percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 27% of all sworn personnel, had a judgmental pursuit policy, one that leaves pursuit decisions to the officer's discretion. Five percent of offices, employing 5% of all sworn personnel, discouraged all vehicle pursuits.

Off-land vehicles

Thirty percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 59% of sworn personnel, operated at least one boat during 2000. This included about half of those serving 50,000 to 499,999 residents, or 1 million or more residents (table 46). Nationwide, sheriffs' offices operated about 2,300 boats during 2000.

Four percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 28% of sworn personnel, used helicopters in 2000. This included about a fourth of those serving 250,000 or more residents. There were an estimated 310 sheriffs' helicopters in use during 2000.

Three percent of sheriffs' offices operated at least 1 airplane, with a total about 110 in use nationwide. Roughly

1 in 5 offices serving 50,000 or more residents operated at least 1 airplane. Sheriffs' offices using airplanes employed 20% of all sworn personnel.

Animals

Fifty-one percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 78% of all sworn personnel, used dogs for law enforcement activities (table 47). This included more than two-thirds of those serving 50,000 or more residents. Overall, about 3,700 dogs were maintained by sheriffs' offices in 2000.

About 4% of sheriffs' offices, employing 14% of all sworn personnel, used horses for law enforcement purposes. This included a quarter of those serving 1 million or more residents. Sheriffs' offices collectively maintained approximately 1,100 horses.

Table 46. Off-land vehicles operated by sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies with —		
	Boats	Heli-copters	Air-planes
All sizes	30%	4%	3%
1,000,000 or more	53%	31%	22%
500,000-999,999	39	24	15
250,000-499,999	52	22	21
100,000-249,999	55	11	6
50,000-99,999	47	7	4
25,000-49,999	32	3	2
10,000-24,999	22	1	2
Under 10,000	12	0	0

Table 47. Animals maintained by sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies with —	
	Dogs	Horses
All sizes	51%	4%
1,000,000 or more	65%	25%
500,000-999,999	76	14
250,000-499,999	73	11
100,000-249,999	69	12
50,000-99,999	76	5
25,000-49,999	55	3
10,000-24,999	45	1
Under 10,000	26	0

Table 48. Use of video cameras by sheriffs' offices, 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	53%	40%	6	20%	9	13%	2	7%	5
1,000,000 or more	62%	40%	33	25%	66	37%	4	16%	8
500,000-999,999	57	32	20	28	52	28	5	11	7
250,000-499,999	60	43	14	17	30	23	2	15	8
100,000-249,999	63	46	11	27	14	16	2	13	7
50,000-99,999	67	53	8	21	7	16	2	8	7
25,000-49,999	61	50	4	23	6	14	1	7	2
10,000-24,999	47	33	4	20	4	12	2	5	5
Under 10,000	40	30	3	13	5	5	1	3	2

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

Video cameras

Fifty-three percent of all sheriffs' offices used video cameras on a regular basis during the year ending June 30, 2000 (table 48). Agencies regularly using video cameras employed 68% of all sworn personnel. The most common use of video cameras was in patrol cars (40%). Sheriffs' offices using video cameras in cars employed 50% of all sworn personnel.

Twenty percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 24% of all sworn personnel, used video cameras for fixed-site surveillance. Thirteen percent of offices, employing 26% of all sworn personnel, used video cameras for mobile surveillance. Seven percent of

offices, employing 14% of all sworn personnel, used video cameras for traffic enforcement.

Special technologies

Twenty-one percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 43% of all sworn personnel, use infrared (thermal) imagers on a regular basis (table 49). Eight percent of offices, employing 15% of all sworn personnel, used image intensifiers. Laser range finders were used regularly by 8% of all sheriffs' offices, employing 15% of all sworn personnel.

Electrical/engine disruption technology was used regularly by less than 0.5% of all sheriffs' offices. These agencies employed 6% of all sworn personnel.

Two percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 20% of all sworn personnel, used stolen vehicle tracking technology on a regular basis. Tire deflation spikes were used regularly by 41% of all sheriffs' offices, employing 56% of all sworn personnel.

Forty-seven percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 72% of all sworn personnel, regularly used digital imaging technology for mugshots. Twenty-one percent of offices, employing 41% of all sworn personnel, used digital imaging technology for suspect composites. Twenty-seven percent of offices, employing 62% of all sworn personnel, regularly used digital imaging technology for fingerprints.

Table 49. Special technologies used by sheriffs' offices, 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	21%	8%	8%	41%	2%	--%	47%	21%	27%
1,000,000 or more	37%	22%	10%	44%	31%	3%	53%	44%	53%
500,000-999,999	35	11	12	37	15	2	70	39	66
250,000-499,999	34	13	13	51	15	2	82	45	68
100,000-249,999	29	17	21	61	4	0	73	47	57
50,000-99,999	25	10	15	49	2	2	61	30	44
25,000-49,999	26	6	9	47	--	0	51	25	29
10,000-24,999	17	7	4	35	1	0	37	14	16
Under 10,000	11	4	1	30	1	0	25	1	6

-- Less than 0.5%.

Table 50. Functions of computers in sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies using computers for —										
	Internet access	Records management	Automated booking	Crime investigations	Dispatch	Personnel records	Inter-agency information sharing	Crime analysis	Fleet management	Crime mapping	Resource allocation
All sizes	67%	63%	60%	48%	47%	46%	33%	27%	22%	13%	11%
1,000,000 or more	75%	69%	73%	50%	56%	68%	76%	50%	53%	44%	53%
500,000-999,999	75	67	63	51	54	66	47	42	54	29	24
250,000-499,999	88	80	56	60	61	68	58	43	50	35	29
100,000-249,999	77	74	79	60	68	58	47	47	43	24	18
50,000-99,999	81	72	76	64	59	59	39	37	29	21	12
25,000-49,999	72	71	72	53	55	47	28	30	21	11	11
10,000-24,999	58	60	53	43	40	38	32	20	13	9	7
Under 10,000	57	45	38	35	26	36	20	16	13	5	3

Computers and information systems

Computer functions

Sheriffs' offices utilized computers for a wide variety of functions in 2000. For example, 63% of offices, employing 78% of all sworn personnel, used computers for records management (table 50).

Two-thirds of sheriffs' offices used computers for Internet access, including about four-fifths of those serving a population of 50,000 or more. Those using computers for Internet access employed 84% of all sworn personnel in 2000.

More than twice as many sheriffs' offices used computers for Internet access in 2000 (67%) as in 1997 (31%). Among those serving fewer than 25,000 residents, nearly 4 times as many were using computers for this purpose in 2000 (57%) as in 1997 (15%) (figure 17). The increases in other population categories were as follows: 25,000 to 99,999 residents, from 26% to 64%; 100,000 to 499,999 residents, from 47% to 79%; 500,000 or more residents, from 62% to 82%.

Sixty percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 77% of sworn personnel, used computers for automated booking. A majority of the offices in jurisdictions with 10,000 or more residents had this capability.

In 2000, 48% of sheriffs' offices used computers for crime investigations, including a majority of those serving 25,000 or more residents. Those using computers for crime investigations employed 62% of all sworn personnel.

Forty-seven percent of sheriffs' offices used computers for dispatching calls for service. A majority of those serving a population of 25,000 or more had computer-aided dispatch, and 68% of all sworn personnel worked for an office with this capability.

Forty-six percent of offices, employing 69% of all sworn personnel, used computers to maintain personnel records.

Twenty-seven percent of offices, employing 51% of all sworn personnel, used computers for crime analysis.

Related to crime analysis efforts in sheriffs' offices is the use of crime mapping. In 2000, 13% of offices, including 44% of those serving 1 million or more residents used computers in conjunction with crime mapping. Offices using computers for crime mapping employed 37% of all sworn personnel in 2000.

Thirty-three percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 55% of all sworn personnel, used computers for interagency information sharing.

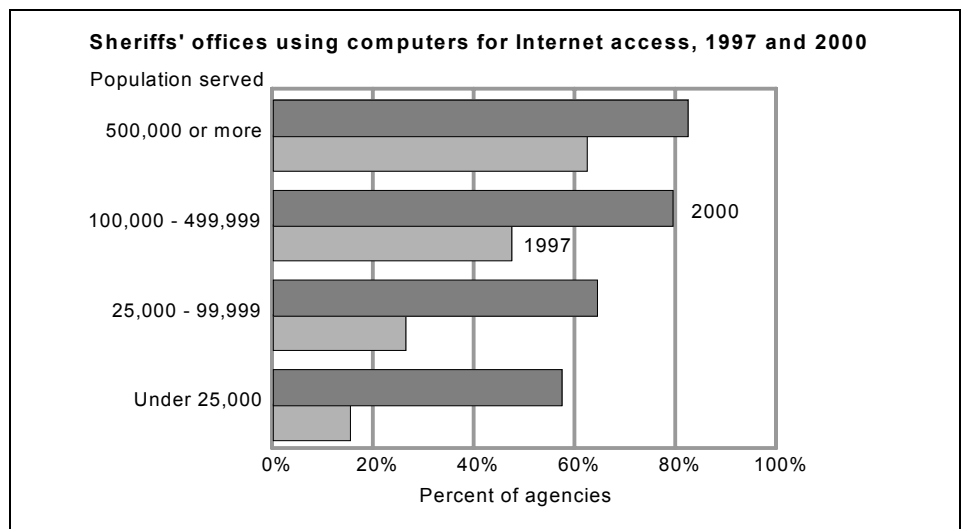


Figure 17

Computerized files

In 2000 a majority of sheriffs' offices were maintaining computerized files on incident reports (74%), warrants (73%), arrests (72%), stolen property (61%), and calls for service (59%) (table 51). All of these types of information were maintained in a computerized format by a majority of the agencies in each population category of 10,000 or more.

Less than half of all sheriffs' offices maintained computerized files on traffic citations (44%), criminal histories (43%), traffic accidents (41%), summonses (41%), alarms (27%), traffic stops (25%), use of force incidents (20%), fingerprints (19%), and linked files for crime analysis (13%) (table 52).

Except for alarms (47%), fingerprints (46%), traffic stops (41%), use of force incidents (40%), and linked files for crime analysis (31%), a majority of sworn personnel worked for a sheriffs' office that had computer files on each type of information included in the 2000 LEMAS survey.

Fourteen percent of all sheriffs' offices had exclusive or shared ownership of an Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) that included a file of digitized prints (table 53). These agencies employed 41% of all sworn personnel. About two-fifths of the offices serving a population of 250,000 or more owned an AFIS system.

Seventeen percent of sheriffs' offices used an AFIS terminal with access to a remote system. These agencies employed 27% of all sworn personnel.

Overall, 31% of sheriffs' offices, employing 68% of all sworn personnel, had some type of AFIS capability. This included a majority of those serving a population of 100,000 or more.

Table 51. Types of computerized information files maintained by more than half of sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies maintaining computerized information files on —				
	Incident reports	Warrants	Arrests	Stolen property	Calls for service
All sizes	74%	73%	72%	61%	59%
1,000,000 or more	59%	82%	62%	44%	56%
500,000-999,999	60	75	69	45	58
250,000-499,999	72	80	74	55	67
100,000-249,999	81	85	84	69	79
50,000-99,999	86	88	87	75	74
25,000-49,999	82	79	82	68	64
10,000-24,999	68	75	67	60	53
Under 10,000	65	51	55	48	43

Table 52. Types of computerized information files maintained by less than half of sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies maintaining computerized information files on —								
	Traffic citations	Criminal histories	Traffic accidents	Summonses	Alarms	Traffic stops	Use of force incidents	Fingerprints	Linked files for crime analysis
All sizes	44%	43%	41%	41%	27%	25%	20%	19%	13%
1,000,000 or more	44%	50%	44%	25%	34%	37%	47%	47%	28%
500,000-999,999	45	52	38	43	45	31	44	45	26
250,000-499,999	44	51	43	51	44	27	30	43	26
100,000-249,999	63	62	51	48	47	48	29	36	29
50,000-99,999	64	52	50	61	38	29	21	30	17
25,000-49,999	49	51	46	45	28	29	27	21	16
10,000-24,999	36	35	35	40	21	22	13	10	7
Under 10,000	30	31	36	22	14	13	13	5	4

Table 53. Use of Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS) in sheriffs' offices, 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	31%	14%	17%
1,000,000 or more	62%	37%	25%
500,000-999,999	73	42	31
250,000-499,999	65	39	26
100,000-249,999	59	26	33
50,000-99,999	49	23	26
25,000-49,999	31	17	14
10,000-24,999	19	8	11
Under 10,000	15	2	13

Table 54. Types of in-field computers or terminals used by sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies using in-field computers or terminals								
	Any in-field computer or terminal	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	32%	15%	8%	6%	4%	25%	24%	1%	1%
1,000,000 or more	53%	41%	10%	28%	22%	34%	31%	6%	13%
500,000-999,999	67%	58%	18%	36%	4%	39%	31%	6%	5%
250,000-499,999	76%	60%	31%	26%	18%	50%	46%	2%	2%
100,000-249,999	55%	34%	17%	18%	8%	39%	35%	3%	3%
50,000-99,999	42%	25%	13%	9%	10%	30%	30%	1%	2%
25,000-49,999	34%	10%	5%	4%	3%	28%	28%	0%	1%
10,000-24,999	22%	5%	3%	1%	1%	19%	19%	1%	1%
Under 10,000	17%	3%	3%	0%	1%	16%	14%	0%	0%

Use of computers in the field

A majority of sheriffs' offices serving 100,000 or more residents used mobile computers or terminals in the field during 2000, including about three-quarters of those serving 250,000 to 499,999 residents (table 54). Overall 32% of sheriffs' offices, employing 61% of all sworn personnel, were using in-field computers or terminals.

Fifteen percent of all sheriffs' offices, employing 46% of all sworn personnel, used vehicle-mounted computers in 2000. This included about 3 in 5 offices serving 250,000 to 999,999 residents.

About 3 in 10 offices serving a population of 250,000 or more were using vehicle-mounted digital/data terminals. Overall, 6% of offices, employing 26% of all sworn personnel, used them.

Eight percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 16% of all sworn personnel, used vehicle-mounted laptops during 2000. Four percent used vehicle-mounted digital/data computers.

Twenty-five percent of all sheriffs' offices, employing 38% of all sworn personnel, used portable (not vehicle-mounted) computers in 2000. This included half of those serving 250,000 to 499,999 residents.

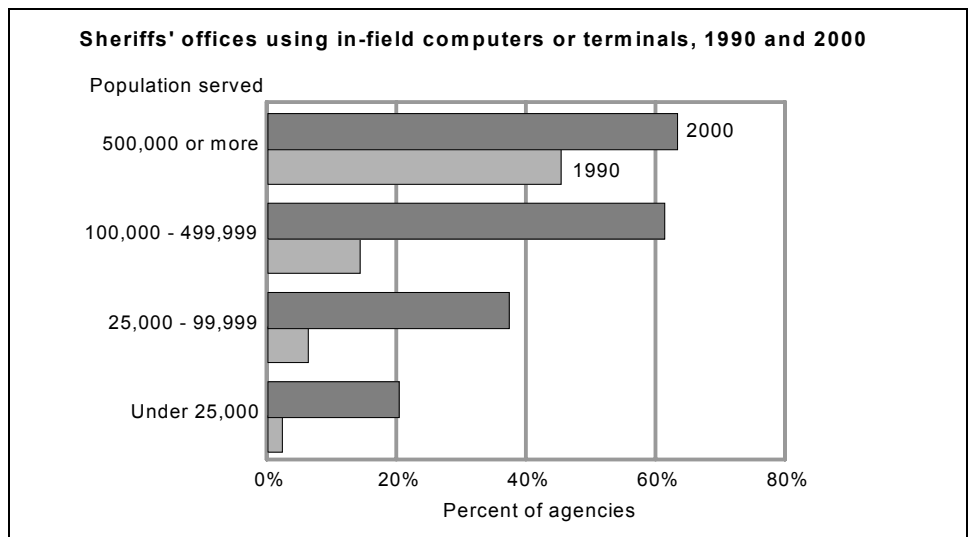


Figure 18

Portable laptops, the most common type of in-field computer, were used by 24% of sheriffs' offices. These agencies employed about a third of all sworn personnel. Less common were portable digital/data terminals (1%) and portable digital/data computers (1%).

The 32% of sheriffs' offices using in-field computers or terminals in 2000 was more than 5 times the percentage using them in 1990 (6%).

From 1990 to 2000, increases in the use of in-field computers and terminals occurred in jurisdictions of all sizes (figure 18). During this period, in-field computer use among offices serving 500,000 or more residents increased from 45% to 63%; among those serving 100,000 to 499,999 residents, from 14% to 61%; among those serving 25,000 to 99,999 residents, from 6% to 37%; and among those serving fewer than 25,000 residents, from 2% to 20%.

Table 55. Use of in-field computers for reports and communications by sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Percent of agencies using in-field computers for:	
	Field reports	Communications
All sizes	20%	13%
1,000,000 or more	44%	37%
500,000-999,999	28	26
250,000-499,999	34	35
100,000-249,999	29	30
50,000-99,999	32	18
25,000-49,999	18	10
10,000-24,999	14	6
Under 10,000	16	7

Twenty percent of sheriffs' offices used in-field computers or terminals for writing field reports (table 55). These agencies employed 33% of all sworn personnel. Thirteen percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 34% of all sworn personnel, used in-field computers for at least some in-field communications.

In approximately 1 in 7 sheriffs' offices, at least some officers in the field could use computers to access vehicle or driving records (table 56). This included about half of those serving a population of 250,000 or more. Agencies using in-field computers for these purposes employed about two-fifths of all sworn personnel.

In 11% of sheriffs' offices, employing 24% of all sworn personnel, in-field computers or terminals could be used to access calls for service information. This included two-fifths of those serving 250,000 to 499,999 residents, about a third of those serving 1 million or more, and about a fourth of those serving 100,000 to 249,999 and 500,000 to 999,999 residents.

Table 56. Computerized information accessible to in-field officers of sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Types of information accessible in the field:				
	Vehicle records	Driving records	Calls for service	Criminal histories	Crime analysis files (linked)
All sizes	15%	14%	11%	9%	4%
1,000,000 or more	44%	44%	34%	31%	6%
500,000-999,999	46	42	27	36	6
250,000-499,999	58	52	40	30	17
100,000-249,999	37	34	25	19	8
50,000-99,999	24	24	16	16	6
25,000-49,999	10	10	9	7	3
10,000-24,999	6	6	6	5	3
Under 10,000	3	3	1	3	0

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

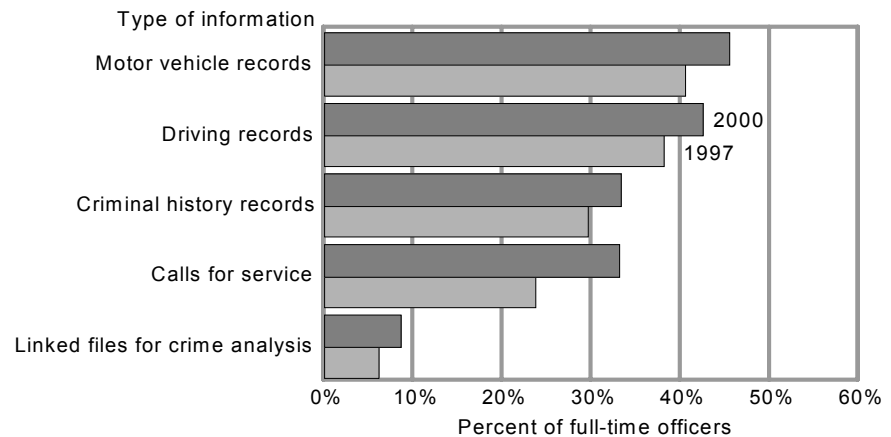


Figure 19

In 9% of sheriffs' offices, employing 29% of all sworn personnel, in-field computers or terminals could be used to access criminal history information. This included about a third of offices serving a population of 250,000 or more.

In 4% of sheriffs' offices, employing 6% of all sworn personnel, in-field officers had access to linked files for crime analysis. This included 17% of agencies serving 250,000 to 499,999 residents.

From 1997 to 2000, the percentage of sworn personnel employed by a sheriffs' office 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 40% to 45%; driving records, 38% to 42%; criminal history records, 29% to 33%; calls for service, 24% to 33%; linked files for crime analysis, 6% to 8%.

In 2000, 80% of sheriffs' offices 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 (14%), as well as telephones and wireless systems (6%).

From 1997 to 2000, use of paper reports to transmit criminal incident reports declined from 87% to 80%. During the same period, use of computer and data devices increased from 7% to 14%, and use of telephone and wireless methods remained at 6%.

By jurisdiction size, the use of paper reports declined in all population categories (figure 20): 500,000 or more residents, 89% to 79%; 100,000 to 499,999, 85% to 73%; 25,000 to 99,999, 88% to 83%; under 25,000, 86% to 82%.

Special arrest policies

Sheriffs' offices often have special policies to guide officers' decision-making in specific situations, such as the handling of domestic assaults and the enforcement of protection orders.

Eighty-nine percent of sheriffs' offices, employing 91% of all sworn personnel, had a special policy regarding arrest for domestic assault (table 58). Sixty-eight percent of offices, employing 71% of sworn personnel, had a mandatory arrest policy for domestic assault. Seventeen percent of offices, employing 17% of sworn personnel, had a pro-arrest policy for domestic assault.

Eighty-four percent of sheriffs' offices had a special policy regarding arrest for violations of protective orders. These agencies employed 85% of all sworn personnel. Sixty-two percent of offices, employing 59% of all sworn personnel, had a mandatory arrest policy and 18%, employing 22% of sworn personnel, had a pro-arrest policy.

Table 57. Methods for transmitting criminal incident reports to the central information system in sheriffs' offices, by size of population served, 2000

Population served	Primary transmission method			
	Total	Paper report	Computer/data device	Telephone/wireless
All sizes	100%	80%	14%	6%
1,000,000 or more	100%	73%	18%	9%
500,000-999,999	100	81	9	10
250,000-499,999	100	78	15	7
100,000-249,999	100	75	15	11
50,000-99,999	100	72	23	6
25,000-49,999	100	77	20	3
10,000-24,999	100	87	9	5
Under 10,000	100	82	10	8

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

Percent of sheriffs' offices transmitting criminal incident reports to their central information system primarily on paper, 1997 and 2000

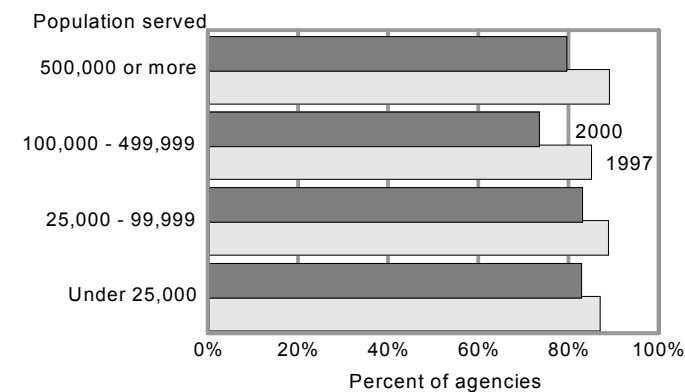


Figure 20

Table 58. Special policies regarding arrest for domestic assault and protection orders in sheriffs' offices, 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	89%	68%	17%	84%	62%	18%
1,000,000 or more	62%	46%	13%	78%	60%	13%
500,000-999,999	91	70	17	87	61	16
250,000-499,999	94	81	12	89	70	16
100,000-249,999	88	67	21	85	65	20
50,000-99,999	89	66	21	83	62	17
25,000-49,999	92	67	20	86	56	23
10,000-24,999	86	67	15	81	62	16
Under 10,000	89	72	15	84	66	15

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 personnel 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 law enforcement agencies. Among sheriffs' offices, 961 of 997 surveys were returned for a 96.4% 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 officers 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.