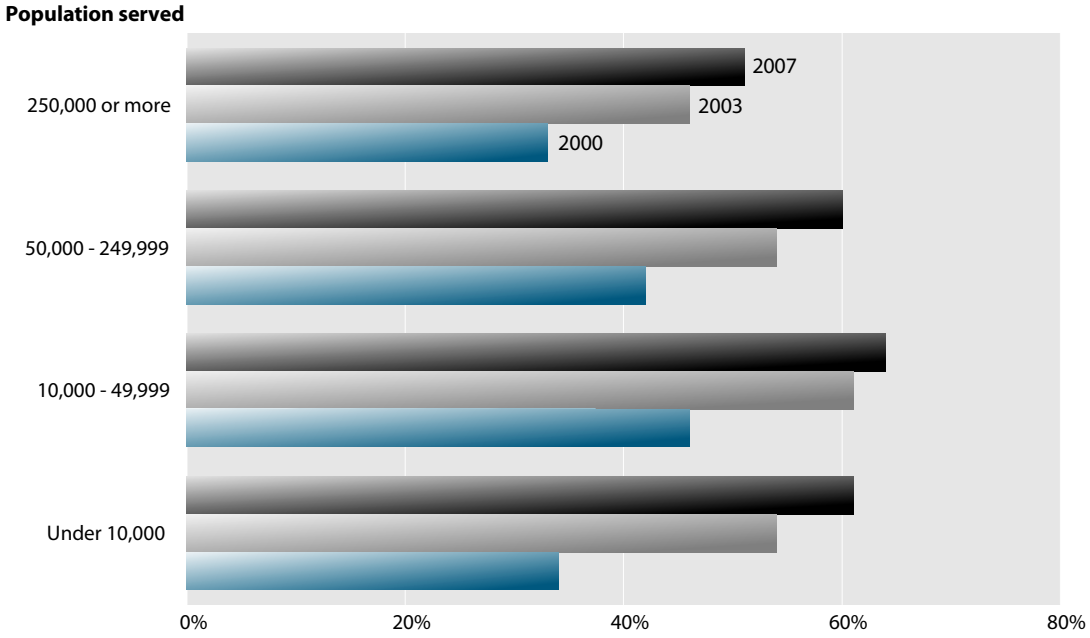
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistic

Local Police Departments, 2007



Percentage of departments using in-car video cameras , by size of population served, 2000, 2003, and 2007

Brian A. Reaves, Ph.D.
BJS Statistician

December 2010, NCJ 231174

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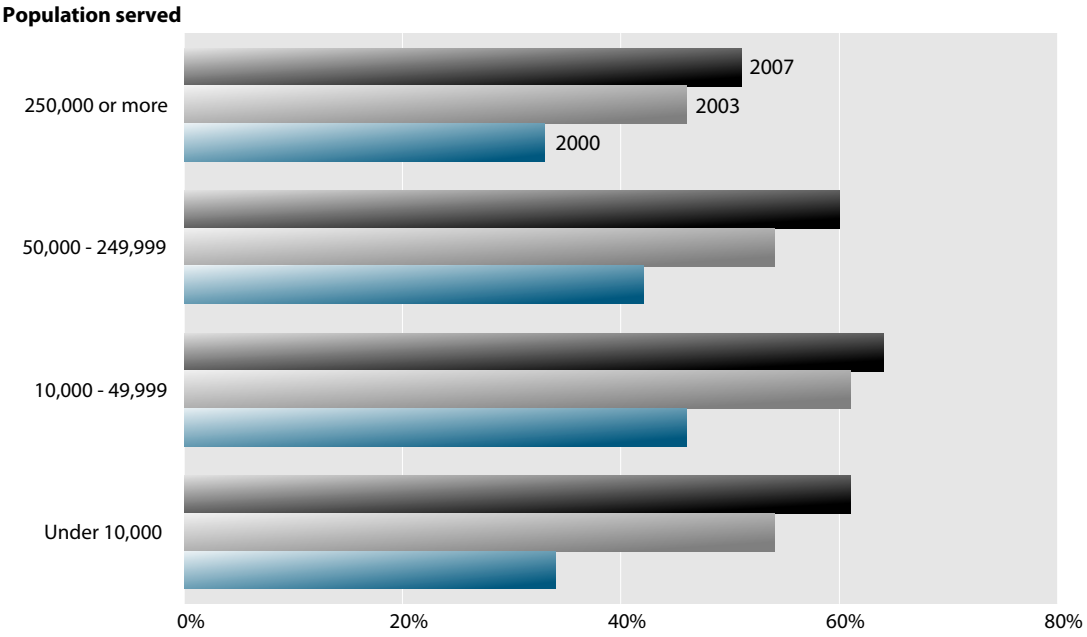
James P. Lynch, Director

Brian A. Reaves prepared this report.

Data were collected and processed by the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) under the supervision of Bruce Taylor, Research Director. PERF project staff included Bruce Kubu, Project Director; Nathan Ballard; and Anthony Bellero. Additional information on PERF is available on the Internet at: <www.policeforum.org>.

Data presented in this report may be obtained from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0960. The report and data are available on the Internet at: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=1750>.

Local Police Departments, 2007



Percentage of departments using in-car video cameras , by size of population served, 2000, 2003, and 2007

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Highlights

Employment

- The estimated 12,575 local police departments operating in the United States during 2007 employed approximately 463,000 full-time sworn personnel.
- In 2007, the number of full-time civilian employees in local police departments was about 138,000.
- Municipal and township police departments employed an average of 2.3 full-time officers per 1,000 residents in 2007. County police employed an average of 1.7 officers per 1,000 residents.

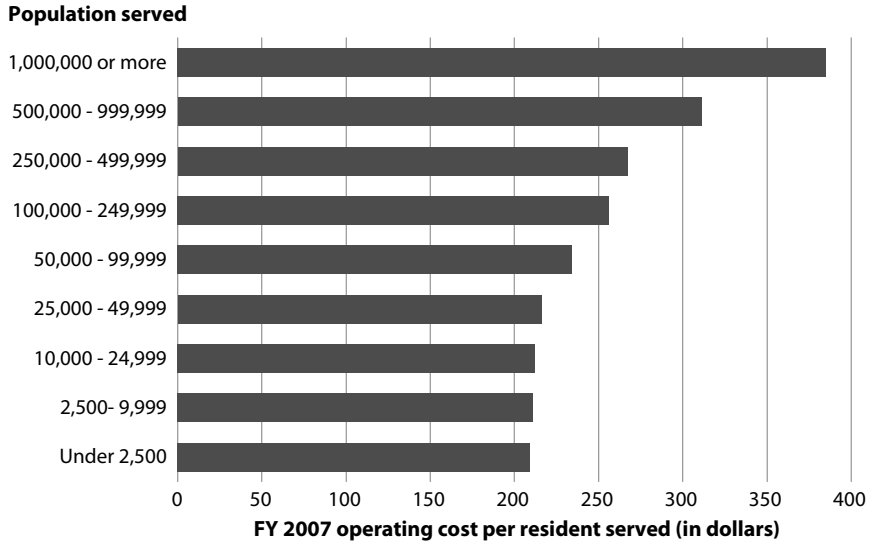
Operating Budgets

- Operating budgets of local police departments totaled $55.4 billion for fiscal year 2007—14% more than in 2003 after adjusting for inflation.
- Overall local police operating costs for fiscal year 2007 were $116,500 per sworn officer, $88,200 per employee, and $260 per resident.
- During 2006, about 1 in 3 local police departments received money, goods, or property from a drug asset forfeiture program, with more than $300 million in receipts overall.

Officer Characteristics

- In 2007, 1 in 8 local police officers was a woman compared to 1 in 13 officers in 1987. About 1 in 4 officers was a member of a racial or ethnic minority in 2007, compared to 1 in 6 in 1987.
- From 2003 to 2007, the number of Hispanic or Latino local police officers increased by 16%. In 2007, about 1 in 10 officers was Hispanic or Latino.
- In 2007, local police departments employed about 55,000 female officers. About 117,000 officers were members of a racial or ethnic minority.

FIGURE 1.
Per resident operating costs for local police departments, by size of population served, 2007



Officer Selection and Hiring

- From 2003 to 2007, there was an increase in the percentage of officers employed by departments using personality inventories (47% to 66%), written aptitude tests (74% to 82%), and physical agility tests (80% to 86%) in the selection process.
- During 2007, about 3 in 10 local police officers worked for a department requiring new officers to have some college education. This was about the same proportion as in 2003.
- In 2007, local police recruits completed an average of 1,370 hours in required training. Compared to 2003, average training requirements were up by more than 100 hours in departments serving 250,000 or more residents.

Officer Pay

- In 2007, average starting salaries for entry-level local police officers ranged from $26,600 in the smallest jurisdictions to $49,500 in the largest.
- Based on where officers were employed, the overall average starting salary for new local police officers in 2007 was an estimated $40,500.
- Average starting salaries for sworn officers were $10,900 (38%) higher in departments with collective bargaining than in those without it.
- A majority of departments serving 10,000 or more residents offered tuition reimbursement and education incentive pay to sworn personnel.

Patrol and Response

- Nearly 7 in 10 local police officers had regular duties that included responding to calls for service, ranging from 6 in 10 officers in jurisdictions with 100,000 or more residents to 9 in 10 officers in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents.
- In addition to automobile patrol, more than half (55%) of local police departments used regularly scheduled foot patrol, and about a third (32%) used bicycle patrol.
- In jurisdictions with fewer than 50,000 residents, the use of foot or bicycle patrols declined from 69% of departments in 2003 to 63% in 2007.

- About 9 in 10 local police 9-1-1 systems were enhanced with the capability of displaying a caller's name, address, and special needs. Most could also display the phone number (84%) and general location (62%) of wireless callers.

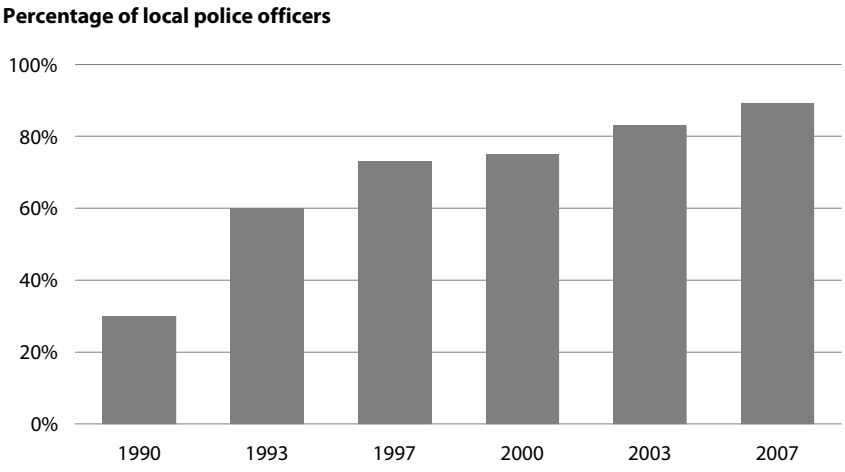
Equipment

- In 2007, 75% of local police officers were employed by departments that authorized the use of conducted energy devices such as Tasers, compared to 47% in 2003.
- Sixty-one percent of local police departments used video cameras in patrol cars during 2007, compared to 55% in 2003. About 71,000 in-car cameras were in use during 2007, compared to 49,000 used in 2003.
- In 2007, 67% of local police officers were employed by a department that required them to wear protective body armor at all times while in the field, up from 59% in 2003.

Computers and Information Systems

- More than 90% of local police departments serving 25,000 or more residents were using in-field computers during 2007.
- In 2007 about 9 in 10 local police officers were employed by a department that used in-field computers, compared to 3 in 10 officers in 1990 (figure 2).
- From 2003 to 2007, there was an increase in the percentage of local police officers employed by a department with in-field computer access to vehicle records (78% to 86%), driving records (71% to 80%), calls-for-service histories (39% to 65%), and criminal histories (39% to 56%).
- In 2007, most local police departments serving 25,000 or more residents used computers for crime mapping. About 3 in 4 officers worked for a department with computerized crime mapping in 2007, compared to 3 in 5 during 2003.

FIGURE 2.
Local police officers employed by a department that used in-field computers, 1990–2007



- From 2003 to 2007, the percentage of local police departments using electronic methods to transmit incident reports from the field increased from 38% to 60%.

Community Policing

- From 2003 to 2007, the percentage of local police officers employed by a department that trained all new recruits in community policing increased from 73% to 81%.
- A majority of local police departments serving 50,000 or more residents operated a full-time specialized unit dedicated to community policing during 2007.
- During 2007, a majority of local police departments serving 50,000 or more residents supported community policing efforts by partnering with citizen groups, upgrading technology, and conducting a citizen police academy.
- An estimated 47,000 full-time local police officers were designated as community policing officers in 2007, about 8,000 fewer than in 2003. Most of this decline occurred among departments serving fewer than 50,000 residents.

Task Force Participation

- About 13,400 local police officers were assigned full-time or part-time to a multiagency drug task force. A majority of local police departments serving 10,000 or more residents had officers assigned to a drug task force.
- About 4,600 local police officers were assigned full time or part time to a multiagency gang task force. Most departments serving 100,000 or more residents had officers assigned to a gang task force.

Emergency Preparedness

- During 2007, more than two-thirds of local police departments serving 10,000 or more residents had a written plan specifying actions to be taken in the event of a terrorist attack.
- As part of their efforts to prevent terrorist acts during 2007, a majority of local police departments serving 10,000 or more residents increased the presence of sworn officers in critical areas.
- During 2007, about 4,000 full-time sworn personnel in local police departments were employed in intelligence positions with primary duties related to terrorist activities.

The LEMAS Survey

Every 3 to 4 years, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) surveys a nationally representative sample of state and local law enforcement agencies. The surveys are conducted as part of the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program.

This report presents data from the 2007 LEMAS survey describing local police departments in terms of their personnel, budgets, operations, policies and procedures, computers and information systems, and equipment. Comparisons are made with prior years where appropriate, and as data are available.

The selected local police sample includes all departments employing 100 or more full-time sworn personnel and a systematic random sample of smaller agencies stratified by size. (See *Methodology* for more information.) The sample was selected from a BJS census of law enforcement agencies (see *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2004*, BJS Web, 28 June 2007). Because sampling was used for smaller agencies, some of the statistics presented in the report are subject to sampling error. Statements of comparison have been tested at the 95%-confidence level. (See standard error tables in appendix.)

In order to compare departments with others serving similar sized jurisdictions, the statistics in this report are presented mainly by categories of population served. Because most departments employ small numbers of officers and serve small populations, overall agency-based percentages tend to reflect smaller departments more than larger ones. To adjust for this effect, additional overall percentages weighted by the number of officers employed are presented in the text and selected figures. (See *Methodology.*)

Local Police Departments

According to the 2004 BJS Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, nearly all local police departments were operated at the sub-county level by individual municipal (85%) or township (13%) governments. A total of 154 were operated by tribal governments, 63 by multiple local governments as regional or joint police departments, and 56 by county governments.

Local police departments perform a wide range of functions. Some of the law enforcement functions typically performed, regardless of jurisdiction size, include first response to criminal incidents, response to calls for service, patrol, crime investigation, arrest of criminal suspects, execution of warrants, traffic enforcement, traffic direction and control, accident investigation, drug enforcement, parking enforcement, and crime prevention education. For more information on functions performed by local police, see *Local Police Departments, 2003,* BJS Web, 1 April 2006.

Employment

As of September 2007, the estimated 12,575 local police departments in the United States employed about 601,000 persons on a full-time basis (table 1).

Local police departments employed about 463,000 full-time sworn personnel in 2007

About 463,000 (77% of total) local police department employees were sworn personnel with full arrest powers. Departments employed about 54,000 persons on a part-time basis. Nearly half of these part-time employees were sworn officers.

From 1987 (the first year of the LEMAS survey) to 2007, the number of full-time local police employees increased by an estimated 152,000 (34%) or an average of 1.7% annually (figure 3). The number of full-time sworn officers increased by about 108,000 (30%) during this period. The number of full-time civilian employees increased by about 44,000 (47%) from 94,000 to 138,000.

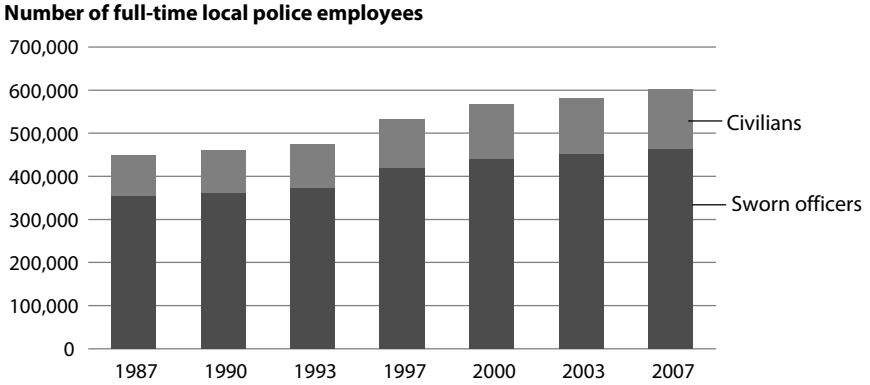
TABLE 1.
General purpose state and local law enforcement agencies, 2007

Type of agency	Number of agencies	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
Total	15,636	1,040,728	696,346	344,382	75,581	34,124	44,457
Local police	12,575	601,027	463,147	137,880	54,310	25,202	29,108
Sheriff's office*	3,012	346,337	172,241	174,096	22,747	8,831	13,916
Primary State	49	93,364	60,958	32,406	1,524	91	1,433

Note: Figures are estimates based on the 2007 LEMAS survey. Table excludes agencies not employing the equivalent of at least 1 full-time employee. Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

*Excludes agencies not performing law enforcement functions.

FIGURE 3.
Full-time employees of local police departments, 1987–2007



From 2003 to 2007, the total number of full-time local police employees increased by about 20,300 (3.5%). During this period, local police employment of sworn personnel increased by about 11,400 (2.5%) and employment of civilians rose by about 8,900 (7%). (These changes were not statistically significant at the 95%-confidence level.)

Municipal and township police departments employed an average of 2.3 officers per 1,000 residents

County police departments employed an average of 1.7 full-time officers for every 1,000 residents served. Municipal and township police departments, which comprise 98% of local police departments, employed an average of 2.3 full-time officers per 1,000 residents in 2007, down from 2.5 per 1,000 in 2003. As in 2003, departments serving 25,000 to 99,999 residents had the lowest average ratio in 2007 (1.8 per 1,000).

Text table 1

Average officer-to- resident ratio for municipal and township police departments, 2007

Population served	Average number of full-time officers per 1,000 residents
All sizes	2.3
250,000 or more	2.2
100,000–249,999	1.9
50,000–99,999	1.8
25,000–49,999	1.8
10,000–24,999	2.0
2,500–9,999	2.3
1,000–2,499	2.7

Half of local police departments employed fewer than 10 full-time officers

Nationwide, 624 (5% of total) local police departments employed at least 100 sworn personnel (table 2). The New York City Police Department was the largest, with 35,216 officers. (See appendix table 1 for a list of the 50 largest local police departments.) Half of all departments employed fewer than 10 officers, including 652 departments (5%) with the equivalent of just 1 officer.

While departments with fewer than 10 officers accounted for 50% of departments, they employed just 5% of officers. The majority of full-time local police officers (61%) were employed by departments with at least 100 sworn personnel, and a third of officers were employed by departments with at least 1,000 sworn personnel.

Three-fourths of local police departments served fewer than 10,000 residents

A similar pattern is observed when departments are grouped by population size. About three-fourths (73%) of departments served fewer than 10,000 residents, but these departments employed just 14% of all officers (table 3). About half (51%) of local police officers were employed in jurisdictions with 100,000 or more residents.

TABLE 2.

Local police departments and full-time employees, by number of sworn personnel, 2007

Number of sworn personnel*	Departments		Full-time sworn personnel		Full-time civilian personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	12,575	100%	463,147	100.0%	137,880	100%
1,000 or more	48	0.4%	153,020	33.0%	49,774	36.1%
500–999	46	0.4	32,540	7.0	10,915	7.9
250–499	106	0.8	36,963	8.0	12,198	8.8
100–249	424	3.4	61,438	13.3	19,697	14.3
50–99	841	6.7	57,010	12.3	16,638	12.1
25–49	1,573	12.5	53,490	11.5	14,686	10.7
10–24	3,307	26.3	46,344	10.0	10,599	7.7
5–9	3,358	26.7	17,419	3.8	2,933	2.1
2–4	2,219	17.6	4,544	1.0	319	0.2
1	652	5.2	381	0.1	120	0.1

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

*Includes both full-time and part-time employees with part-time employees weighted by 0.5.

TABLE 3.

Local police departments and full-time employees, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Departments		Full-time sworn personnel		Full-time civilian personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	12,575	100%	463,147	100%	137,880	100%
1,000,000 or more	14	0.1%	95,053	20.5%	34,304	24.9%
500,000–999,999	33	0.3	51,973	11.2	13,726	10.0
250,000–499,999	48	0.4	34,207	7.4	12,086	8.8
100,000–249,999	189	1.5	54,556	11.8	18,591	13.5
50,000–99,999	427	3.4	52,148	11.3	16,153	11.7
25,000–49,999	855	6.8	53,513	11.6	14,278	10.4
10,000–24,999	1,792	14.3	55,507	12.0	15,073	10.9
2,500–9,999	4,111	32.7	48,681	10.5	11,120	8.1
Under 2,500	5,107	40.6	17,510	3.8	2,549	1.8

Note: The median population served was 3,555. Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

Operating Costs

Collectively, local police departments cost about $55.4 billion to operate during fiscal 2007 (table 4). This was 14% more than in 2003 after adjusting for inflation (see *Methodology*). (These figures do not include capital expenditures such as major equipment purchases or construction projects.)

Local police departments cost $260 per resident to operate during 2007

Compared to the overall annual operating cost per resident of $260, departments serving a population of 1 million or more cost nearly 50% more to operate—$385 per resident. Departments serving a population of fewer than 50,000 had the lowest per resident cost—less than $220.

Overall, operating budgets averaged about $4.4 million per department for 2007, ranging from about $849 million for departments serving a population of 1 million or more, to $263,000 for departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents.

Local police departments cost $116,500 per officer to operate during 2007

When both sworn and nonsworn personnel are included, the average annual operating budget for local police departments was about $88,000 per employee. Operating costs ranged from near $100,000 per employee in jurisdictions with 50,000 to 999,999 residents to $49,400 per employee in jurisdictions with fewer than 2,500 residents.

When nonsworn personnel are excluded, local police departments cost $116,500 per officer to operate for 2007. Per officer costs ranged from more than $130,000 per officer for departments serving 50,000 to 999,999 residents, to $56,400 per officer in jurisdictions with a population under 2,500.

After controlling for inflation, per officer operating costs for 2007 were $10,900 (10%) higher than in 2003 (figure 4). (This difference was not statistically significant at the 95%-confidence level.) The smallest increase—both in terms of dollars and percentage—occurred in jurisdictions with 10,000 to 49,999 residents, where costs rose by $6,800 (7%). The largest dollar increase, about $14,700, occurred in jurisdictions with 50,000 to 249,999 residents. The largest percentage increase, 15%, was observed in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents.

A majority of local police departments serving 10,000 or more residents had drug asset forfeiture receipts during 2006

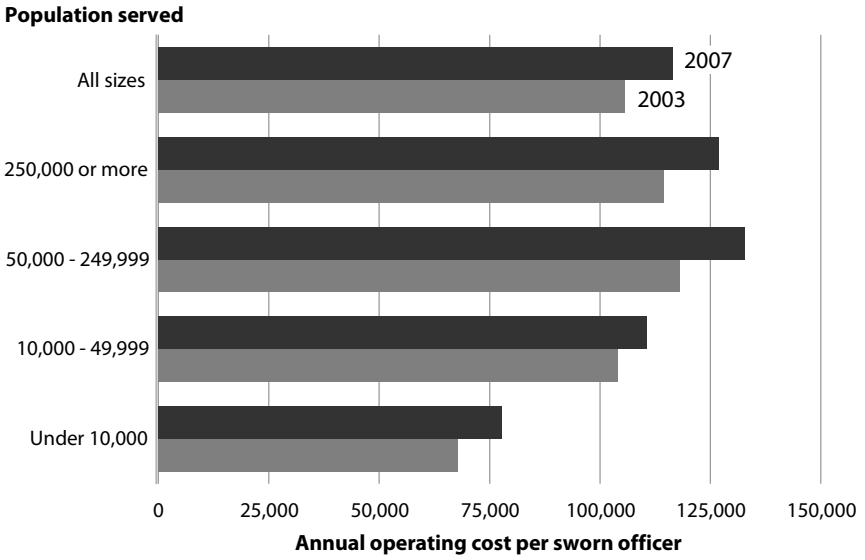
During 2006, an estimated 33% of local police departments, employing 78% of officers, supplemented their operating budget with proceeds from a drug asset forfeiture program (appendix table 2). Overall, departments received money, goods, or property worth $307.5 million. Average total receipts ranged from nearly $3 million among departments serving 1 million or more residents to less than $40,000 for departments serving fewer than 25,000 residents.

TABLE 4.
Annual operating budget of local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Operating budget, 2007				
Population served	Total	Per department	Per sworn officer	Per employee	Per resident
All sizes	$55,403,566,000	$4,406,000	$116,500	$88,200	$260
1,000,000 or more	$11,583,126,000	$848,799,000	$121,900	$88,900	$385
500,000–999,999	6,898,548,000	211,991,000	132,700	103,100	311
250,000–499,999	4,510,713,000	93,414,000	131,700	94,800	267
100,000–249,999	7,343,910,000	38,844,000	134,500	98,400	256
50,000–99,999	6,861,906,000	16,068,000	131,000	97,300	234
25,000–49,999	6,388,175,000	7,474,000	118,700	91,300	216
10,000–24,999	5,842,750,000	3,260,000	103,100	78,700	212
2,500–9,999	4,632,791,000	1,127,000	87,200	69,400	211
Under 2,500	1,341,647,000	263,000	56,400	49,400	209

Note: Data are for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, or the most recent fiscal year completed prior to that date. Figures do not include capital expenditures such as major equipment purchases or construction projects. Per officer and per employee averages include both full-time and part-time employees, with a weight of 0.5 assigned to part-time employees. Total and per agency figures are rounded to the nearest $1,000. Per officer and per employee figures are rounded to the nearest $100.

FIGURE 4.
Per officer operating costs of local police departments, 2003 and 2007



Note: All figures are in 2007 dollars.

Personnel

Nearly all (98%) local police departments had a minimum education requirement for new officers (table 5). The most common requirement (82% of departments) was a high school diploma.

About 3 in 10 local police officers worked for a department that required new hires to have some college education

An estimated 16% of departments had some type of college requirement, including 9% with a 2-year degree requirement. In 2007 the percentage of officers employed by a department with a college requirement for new officers (29%) was about the same as in 2003 (33%), and about 3 times as high as in 1990 (10%).

All departments used criminal record checks, and about 99% used background investigations and driving record checks during the officer hiring process (appendix table 3). Credit history checks were used by 61% of departments, including more than 90% of those serving 25,000 or more residents.

Nearly all departments serving 25,000 or more residents used psychological evaluations to screen applicants for sworn positions

Personal interviews (99%) were used almost universally by departments in the officer hiring process (appendix table 4). Interviews were supplemented by a psychological evaluation in 72% of departments, including more than 98% of those serving 25,000 or more residents.

Nearly half of departments used written aptitude tests (48%) and personality inventories (46%) to screen applicants. Among departments serving 25,000 or more residents, more than 80% used written aptitude tests, and more than 60% used personality inventories.

Screening methods related to physical attributes were also common (appendix table 5). Medical exams were used by 89% of departments, including all serving 25,000 or more residents. Drug tests were used by 83% of departments including more than 95% of those serving 25,000 or more residents. Physical agility tests were used by 60% of departments, including about 90% of those serving 25,000 or more residents.

Local police officers hired in 2007 were subjected to more screening methods than those hired in 2003

In 2007, nearly all local police officers were employed by a department that used criminal record checks (100%), background investigations (99.8%), driving record checks (99.8%), medical exams (98.3%), personal interviews (98.2%), drug tests (95.4%), and psychological evaluations (94.8%) in the selection process.

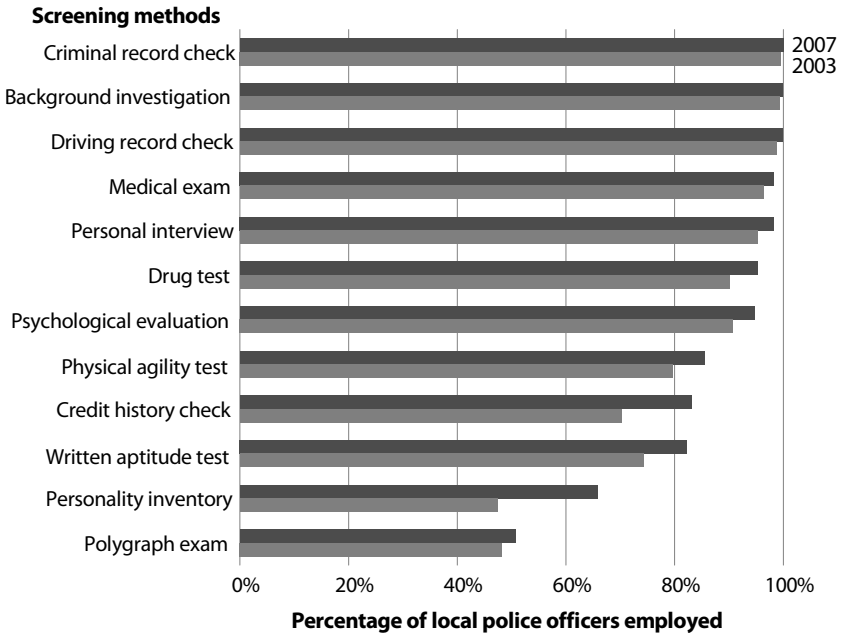
For each screening method included in the LEMAS survey, the percentage of officers employed by a department using that method remained stable or increased between 2003 and 2007 (figure 5). The largest increases were for personality inventories (from 47% of officers in 2003 to 66% of officers in 2007), credit history checks (70% to 83%), written aptitude tests (74% to 82%), and physical agility tests (80% to 86%).

TABLE 5.
Education requirements for new officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Total with requirement	Percent of departments requiring a minimum of— High school diploma	Some college*	2-year college degree	4-year college degree
All sizes	98%	82%	6%	9%	1%
1,000,000 or more	100%	62%	38%	0%	0%
500,000–999,999	100	68	16	16	0
250,000–499,999	98	65	9	17	7
100,000–249,999	99	72	16	7	4
50,000–99,999	99	68	14	14	3
25,000–49,999	99	68	15	14	1
10,000–24,999	99	83	7	9	--
2,500–9,999	98	80	5	13	1
Under 2,500	97	87	5	5	1

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.
--Less than 0.5%.
*Non-degree requirements.

FIGURE 5.
Local police officers employed by a department using selected screening methods in the hiring process, 2003 and 2007



In the largest jurisdictions, local police recruits were required to complete more than 1,700 hours of training

Upon selection, new local police recruits were typically required to complete extensive classroom and field training. In jurisdictions with 500,000 or more residents, average requirements exceeded 1,700 hours compared to about 700 hours in the smallest jurisdictions (table 6). (For greater detail on basic law enforcement training, see *State and Local Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2006*, BJS Web, 26 February 2009.) Based on where officers were employed, the average training requirement for local police recruits was 1,370 hours.

Ninety-two percent of local police departments had an annual in-service training requirement for non-probationary officers, including all of those serving a population of 250,000 or more. Overall, the average annual in-service requirement was 35 hours (appendix table 6).

TABLE 6.
Training requirements for new officer recruits in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Average number of hours required		
Population served	**Total**	**Academy**	**Field**
All sizes	922	613	309
1,000,000 or more	1,700	1,033	667
500,000–999,999	1,783	1,063	720
250,000–499,999	1,542	906	636
100,000–249,999	1,463	809	654
50,000–99,999	1,341	731	610
25,000–49,999	1,241	698	543
10,000–24,999	1,101	666	434
2,500–9,999	979	634	345
Under 2,500	691	538	153

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

From 2003 to 2007, average training requirements increased by about 100 hours in larger jurisdictions

From 2003 to 2007 average training requirements for local police recruits in jurisdictions with 250,000 or more residents increased by 105 hours, from 1,543 to 1,648 hours (figure 6). In jurisdictions with fewer than 250,000 residents, the average number of training hours required was about the same in 2007 as in 2003.

Average starting salaries for entry-level officers were 1.2% higher in 2007 than in 2003 after adjusting for inflation

Minimum starting salaries for entry-level local police officers averaged $49,500 in the largest jurisdictions, compared to $26,600 in the smallest (table 7). When weighted by size of department, starting salaries for entry-level officers averaged about $40,500 in 2007. This was $5,000 (14%) more than in 2003. The inflation-adjusted 4-year increase was 1.2%. (See *Methodology* for information about the calculation to adjust dollars for inflation.)

The average base starting salary for local police chiefs was $58,200, ranging from $164,000 in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents to $38,300 in those with a population under 2,500. Minimum starting salaries for first-line supervisors (sergeant or equivalent) averaged $78,800 in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents, and at least $60,000 in all other population categories of 25,000 or more.

FIGURE 6.
Training requirements for local police officer recruits, by size of population served, 2000, 2003, and 2007

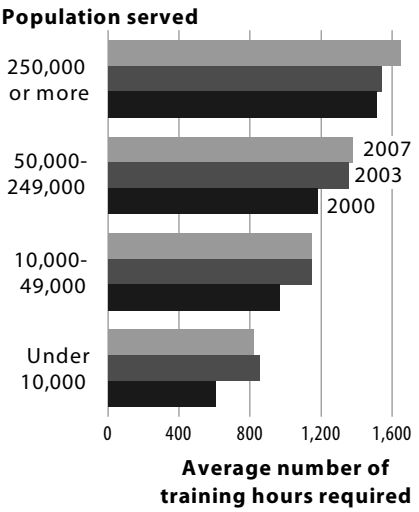


TABLE 7.
Average base annual salary for selected full-time positions in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Average base annual salary					
	Entry-level officer		First-line supervisor		Chief	
Population served	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**
All sizes	$32,900	$41,400	$46,000	$53,500	$58,200	$68,800
1,000,000 or more	$49,500	$73,900	$78,800	$96,100	$164,000	$212,700
500,000–999,999	43,700	62,200	62,900	76,000	132,900	164,100
250,000–499,999	44,700	64,700	63,200	79,700	111,900	156,900
100,000–249,999	45,700	61,900	64,200	78,900	113,000	143,600
50,000–99,999	43,000	59,100	63,400	75,100	101,000	125,900
25,000–49,999	41,800	55,500	60,500	70,700	89,000	108,300
10,000–24,999	37,700	50,100	52,700	61,900	74,500	90,100
2,500–9,999	33,000	41,200	44,400	51,800	57,200	66,800
Under 2,500	26,600	30,500	33,100	36,500	38,300	42,800

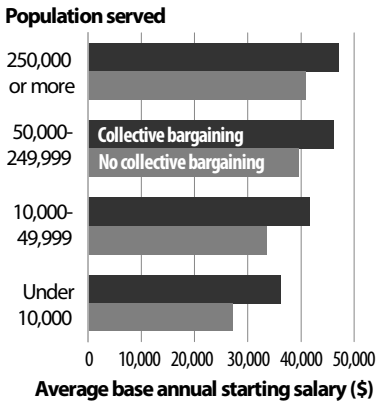
Note: Salary figures have been rounded to the nearest $100.

Officer starting salaries were 38% higher in departments with collective bargaining

The average starting salary for entry-level officers was higher in departments with collective bargaining ($39,263) than in those without it ($28,376). This pattern existed in all population categories, ranging from a difference of about $6,000 in the largest jurisdictions to $9,000 in the smallest (figure 7).

FIGURE 7.

Starting salaries for entry-level officers in local police departments, by sizeofpopulation served and collective bargaining status, 2007



Nationwide, 38% of local police departments, employing 66% of all officers, authorized collective bargaining for officers (appendix table 7). This included at least 62% of the departments in each population category of 10,000 or more.

About 7 in 10 local police officers worked for a department that offered tuition reimbursement

The base salaries earned by local police officers were sometimes supplemented by special pay and other financial benefits (appendix table 7). For example, 37% of departments, employing 72% of all officers, offered tuition reimbursement to officers, and 32% of departments, employing 55% of officers, offered education incentive pay. A majority of departments serving 10,000 or more residents offered these two types of benefits.

Other types of special pay offered by local police departments included merit pay (23% of departments, employing 31% of all officers), shift differential pay (21%, 56%), special skills pay (16%, 36%), military service pay (13%, 41%), hazardous duty pay (6%, 27%) and bilingual ability pay (6%, 27%).

Workplace policies for sworn personnel

Local police departments typically maintained a variety of written policies and procedures pertaining to workplace issues during 2007. For example, all departments serving a population of 10,000 or more had a written code of conduct and appearance for officers (table 8). More than 95% of these departments also had an off-duty conduct policy.

At least 98% of the departments in each population category of 10,000 or more had policies on off-duty employment, and at least 70% of the departments in each of these categories had a policy on the maximum number of work hours allowed for officers.

Overall, nearly all local police officers were employed by a department with a code of conduct and appearance (99%), and policies pertaining to off-duty employment (97%) and conduct (97%) (figure 8). About 9 in 10 officers were employed by a department with a policy on employee counseling (91%). About 3 in 4 officers were employed by a department with a policy on maximum work hours (75%).

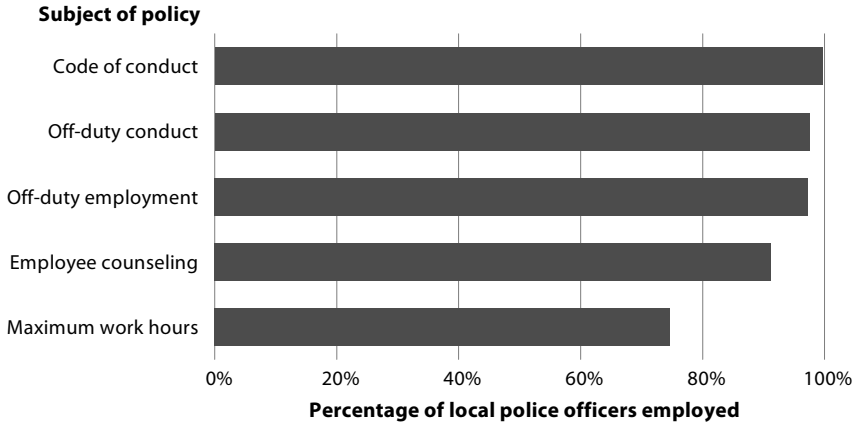
TABLE 8.

Workplace policies of local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments with written policy for officers on—				
	Code of conduct and appearance	Off-duty conduct	Off-duty employment	Employee counseling assistance	Maximum work hours allowed
All sizes	96%	90%	83%	63%	54%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	100%	100%	54%
500,000–999,999	100	97	100	100	77
250,000–499,999	100	100	100	98	78
100,000–249,999	100	99	99	94	75
50,000–99,999	100	97	99	94	74
25,000–49,999	100	99	98	91	71
10,000–24,999	100	95	98	82	70
2,500–9,999	98	91	89	68	55
Under 2,500	92	84	68	43	42

FIGURE 8.

Local police officers employed by a department with selected workplace policies, 2007



About 1 in 4 local police officers were members of a racial or ethnic minority

In 2007, about 1 in 4 full-time local police officers were members of a racial or ethnic minority (table 9). The estimated 117,113 minority officers employed in 2007 represented an increase of about 10,500 (10%) over 2003. From 2003 to 2007, minority representation among local police officers increased from 23.6% to 25.3%. In 1987, minorities comprised 14.6% of officers (figure 9).

An estimated 55,267 black or African American officers were employed by local police departments in 2007. This was about 2,400 (5%) more than in 2003. In 2007, the percentage of officers who were black (11.9%) was about the same as in 2003 (11.7%). In 1987, blacks comprised 9.3% of officers.

From 2003 to 2007, the number of Hispanic local police officers rose 16%

An estimated 47,678 Hispanic or Latino officers were employed by local police departments in 2007. This was about 6,600 (16%) more than in 2003. From 2003 to 2007, the percentage of officers who were Hispanic rose from 9.1% to 10.3%. In 1987, 4.5% of officers were Hispanic.

In 2007, an estimated 12,564 officers were members of other minority groups including Asians, Pacific Islanders, and American Indians—about the same number as in 2003. These groups comprised 2.7% of local police officers in 2007, about the same percentage as in 2003 (2.8%), but more than in 1987 (0.8%).

About 1 in 8 local police officers was a woman

In 2007, about 1 in 8 full-time sworn personnel in local police departments were women (table 10). The estimated 55,305 female officers employed in 2007 represented an increase of about 4,300 (8%) from 2003. During this time, female representation increased from 11.3% to 11.9%. By comparison, women comprised 7.6% of officers in 1987.

With the exception of Hispanic or Latino officers, changes from 2003 to 2007 in the percentage or number of officers by race and gender were not significant at the 95%-confidence level.

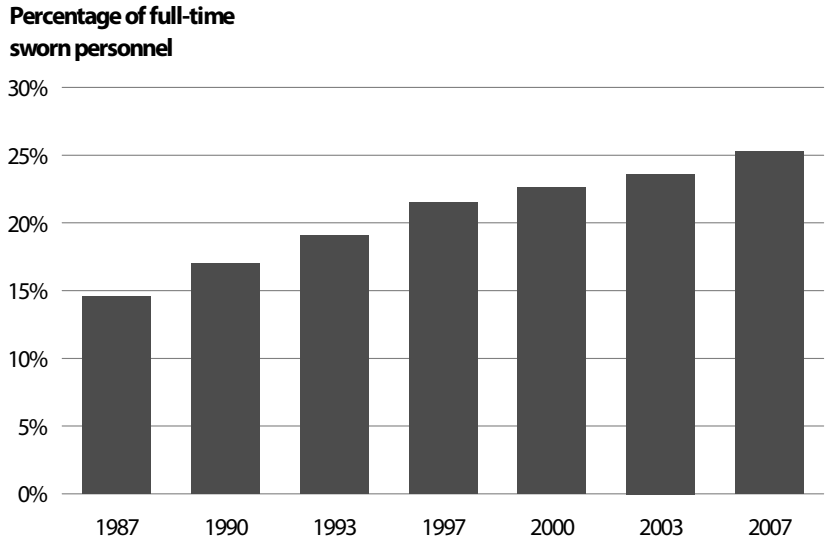
TABLE 9.
Race and ethnicity of full-time sworn personnel in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Percent of full-time sworn personnel who are—					
Population served	White	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Multi-race
All sizes	74.7%	11.9%	10.3%	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%
1,000,000 or more	56.0%	17.6%	22.9%	3.2%	0.3%	0.0%
500,000–999,999	60.6	24.1	9.3	4.1	0.4	1.6
250,000–499,999	69.5	16.5	11.2	2.0	0.6	0.1
100,000–249,999	73.7	13.4	9.1	2.6	0.9	0.3
50,000–99,999	83.6	7.0	7.5	1.4	0.3	0.3
25,000–49,999	88.2	5.0	5.1	0.9	0.6	0.2
10,000–24,999	87.5	5.6	5.1	0.6	1.0	0.2
2,500–9,999	87.9	5.1	4.4	0.6	1.8	0.1
Under 2,500	88.3	5.8	3.0	0.1	2.3	0.5

TABLE 10.
Gender of full-time sworn personnel in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Percent of full-time sworn personnel	
Population served	Male	Female
All sizes	88.1%	11.9%
1,000,000 or more	82.1%	17.9%
500,000–999,999	84.5	15.5
250,000–499,999	85.7	14.3
100,000–249,999	87.2	12.8
50,000–99,999	90.6	9.4
25,000–49,999	91.8	8.2
10,000–24,999	92.1	7.9
2,500–9,999	92.5	7.5
Under 2,500	94.4	5.6

FIGURE 9.
Minority representation among local police officers, 1987–2007



Note: Includes blacks or African Americans, Hispanics or Latinos, Asians, Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons identifying two or more races.

Patrol and Response

About 2 in 3 local police officers had regularly assigned duties that included responding to calls for service

In 2007, two-thirds of full-time local police officers had regularly assigned duties that included responding to calls for service (appendix table 8). The proportion of officers assigned to respond to calls ranged from about 6 in 10 among departments serving 100,000 or more residents, to about 9 in 10 among departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents.

About 9 in 10 local police officers worked for a department with an enhanced 9-1-1 system

An estimated 91% of local police departments participated in an emergency 9-1-1 system during 2007 (table 11). At least 96% of the departments in each population category of 10,000 or more were 9-1-1 participants, including all serving 250,000 or more residents.

About 3 in 4 departments used enhanced 9-1-1 systems, capable of displaying information such as a caller's phone number, address, and special needs. This included 90% or more in each population category of 25,000 or more. In 2007, most local police 9-1-1 systems could display the phone number (84%) and general location (62%) of wireless callers (appendix table 9).

An estimated 97% of local police officers worked for a department with some type of 9-1-1 system during 2007, and 90% were employed by a department with an enhanced 9-1-1 system. Both percentages were about the same as in 2003.

A majority of departments serving 25,000 or more residents had regularly scheduled foot and/or bicycle patrols

All but a few local police departments used regularly scheduled automobile patrols during 2007. A majority (55%) also used routine foot patrols, including about 9 in 10 departments serving a population of 1 million or more, and about 8 in 10 departments serving a population of 250,000 to 999,999 (table 12).

About a third (32%) of departments used regularly scheduled bicycle patrols. A majority of departments serving 25,000 or more residents used bicycle patrols, including all of those serving 500,000 or more residents.

Motorcycle patrols were the next most common type of regularly scheduled patrol, used by about 1 in 6 departments. More than 90% of the departments serving 100,000 or more residents used motorcycle patrols on a regular basis.

Other types of routine patrol included marine (4% of departments), transporter (such as a Segway) (2%), horse (1%), and air (1%). A majority of the departments serving 500,000 or more residents used marine patrol on a routine basis, and a majority of those serving 250,000 or more residents used horse and air patrols regularly.

TABLE 11.
Emergency 9-1-1 system participation of local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments participating in a 9-1-1 system		
	Total	Enhanced	Basic
All sizes	91%	74%	16%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	0%
500,000–999,999	100%	100%	0%
250,000–499,999	100%	91%	9%
100,000–249,999	99%	94%	5%
50,000–99,999	99%	91%	8%
25,000–49,999	97%	90%	6%
10,000–24,999	96%	84%	12%
2,500–9,999	91%	75%	17%
Under 2,500	86%	65%	21%

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

TABLE 12.
Types of regularly scheduled patrols other than automobile used by local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments using each type of patrol regularly						
	Foot	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Marine	Transporter	Horse	Air
All sizes	55%	32%	16%	4%	2%	1%	1%
1,000,000 or more	92%	100%	100%	69%	31%	77%	100%
500,000–999,999	81	100	94	52	29	61	71
250,000–499,999	78	89	91	26	24	50	57
100,000–249,999	59	71	90	12	15	17	14
50,000–99,999	56	69	74	12	6	5	5
25,000–49,999	52	58	55	6	4	2	1
10,000–24,999	50	44	25	5	2	1	1
2,500–9,999	58	36	8	4	1	--	0
Under 2,500	54	15	4	1	--	0	--

--Less than 0.5%.

Policies and procedures pertaining to special populations or situations

An estimated 91% of local police departments, employing 98% of all officers, had written policies and procedures for dealing with domestic disputes (table 13, figure 10).

Many departments also had written policies pertaining to specific sub-groups of the community. Most common were policies on dealing with juveniles (90% of departments, employing 98% of officers). Many departments also had policies on dealing with mentally ill persons (69% employing 89%). About a third of departments, employing just over half of all officers, had policies on dealing with homeless persons (34% employing 51%) and persons with limited English-speaking ability (32% employing 58%).

An estimated 67% of departments, employing 85% of officers, had a written racial profiling policy. Nearly all departments serving 250,000 or more residents and about 8 in 10 departments serving 25,000 to 249,999 residents had such a policy.

FIGURE 10.

Local police officers employed by a department with selected special population/situation policies, 2007

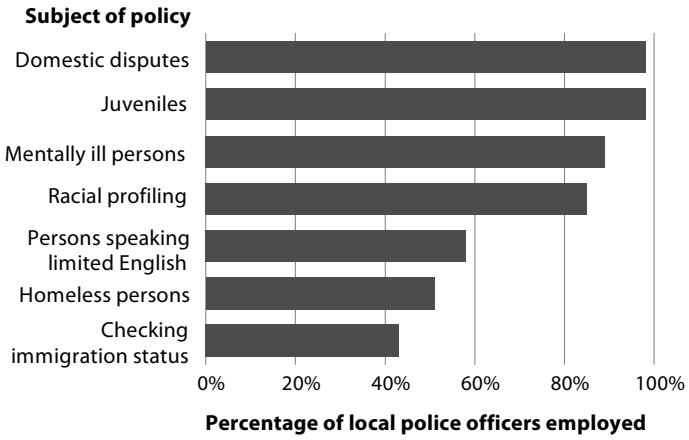


TABLE 13.

Special population/situation policies of local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Percent of departments with written policy on—						
Population served	**Domestic disputes**	**Juveniles**	**Mentally ill persons**	**Racial profiling**	**Homeless persons**	**Persons with limited English proficiency**	**Checking immigration status**
All sizes	91%	90%	69%	67%	34%	32%	20%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	100%	100%	69%	85%	69%
500,000–999,999	100	100	97	97	57	73	65
250,000–499,999	100	98	96	98	50	67	57
100,000–249,999	98	98	93	82	38	47	32
50,000–99,999	97	99	88	80	40	45	30
25,000–49,999	98	98	85	78	39	43	28
10,000–24,999	95	96	82	70	40	40	30
2,500–9,999	96	93	72	69	34	31	22
Under 2,500	83	84	57	59	29	25	13

From 2003 to 2007, use of foot and bicycle patrols declined in jurisdictions with fewer than 50,000 residents

A smaller percentage of departments used regularly scheduled foot or bicycle patrols in 2007 (63%) than in 2003 (69%). The percentage of local police officers employed by a department using these types of patrol declined slightly, from 86% to 83%.

The overall decline from 2003 to 2007 in the number of departments using foot or bike patrol can be attributed primarily to departments serving fewer than 50,000 residents: in jurisdictions with 10,000 to 49,999 residents, the percentage using foot or bike patrol dropped from 72% to 64%, and in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents, the percentage dropped from 67% to 61% (figure 11). The percentage of departments using foot or bike patrol remained about the same in jurisdictions with 50,000 or more residents.

Equipment

All local police departments authorized semiautomatics as a primary sidearm for patrol officers during 2007. Twenty-two percent of departments authorized revolvers as a primary sidearm (appendix table 10).

Pepper spray and batons were authorized by nearly all local police departments

Nearly all departments authorized officers to use one or more types of less-than-lethal weapons during 2007. Most commonly authorized was pepper spray (97% of departments, employing 98% of all officers) (table 14).

Batons were authorized by 93% of departments, employing 98% of all officers. Collapsible batons (88%) were authorized by more departments than traditional (45%) or PR-24 (36%) batons (appendix table 11). An estimated 92% of officers worked for a department authorizing collapsible batons, compared to 53% for traditional batons and 38% for PR-24 batons.

An estimated 60% of departments, employing 75% of officers, authorized conducted energy devices (CEDs), such as Tasers or stun guns. At least two-thirds of the departments in each population category of 10,000 or more authorized CEDs.

An estimated 28% of departments, employing 44% of all officers, authorized the use of soft projectiles (appendix table 12). This included a majority of the departments serving a population of 25,000 or more. Fifteen percent of departments, employing 23% of all officers, authorized the use of neck restraints or holds.

An estimated 75% of local police officers worked for a department that authorized CEDs in 2007, compared to 47% in 2003

Previous LEMAS surveys recorded substantial increases in the number of local police departments authorizing the use of pepper spray from 1990 to 2003. In 1990, 72% of officers were employed by a department that authorized its use. By 2003, nearly all officers worked for a department authorizing it. This remained true in 2007.

FIGURE 11.

Local police departments using regularly scheduled foot or bicycle patrol, by size of population served, 1997–2007

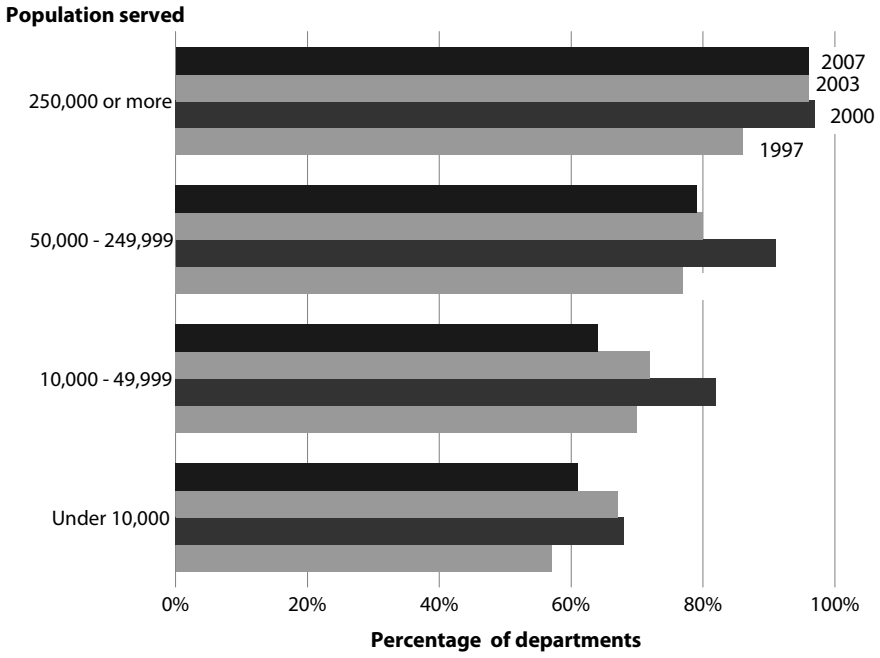


TABLE 14.

Less-than-lethal weapons authorized for use by a majority of local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Percent of departments authorizing		
Population served	Pepper spray	Baton	Conducted energy device*
All sizes	97%	93%	60%
1,000,000 or more	92%	100%	100%
500,000–999,999	100	100	77
250,000–499,999	100	100	93
100,000–249,999	100	99	76
50,000–99,999	99	99	78
25,000–49,999	99	98	70
10,000–24,999	99	96	67
2,500–9,999	98	93	58
Under 2,500	94	91	55

*Includes Tasers and stun guns.

Use-of-force policies and procedures

Nearly all local police departments had written policies pertaining to the use of lethal (97%) and less-than-lethal (96%) force by their officers (table 15). Just 0.2% of local police officers, all in small jurisdictions, were employed by a department without a written deadly force policy, and 0.7% by a department without a written policy on less-than-lethal force (figure 12).

When citizens filed complaints about use of force, 31% of departments required that the complaint be reviewed outside the chain of command of the involved officer(s). Most departments serving 250,000 or more residents had this requirement, and 55% of all officers worked for a department with such a policy.

Overall, 8% of departments, employing 33% of officers, had a citizen complaint review board (CCRB) in their jurisdiction that examined use-of-force complaints. A majority of departments serving 500,000 or more residents had a CCRB. About 4% of departments, employing 21% of officers, were served by an independent CCRB possessing full investigative authority with subpoena powers.

TABLE 15.

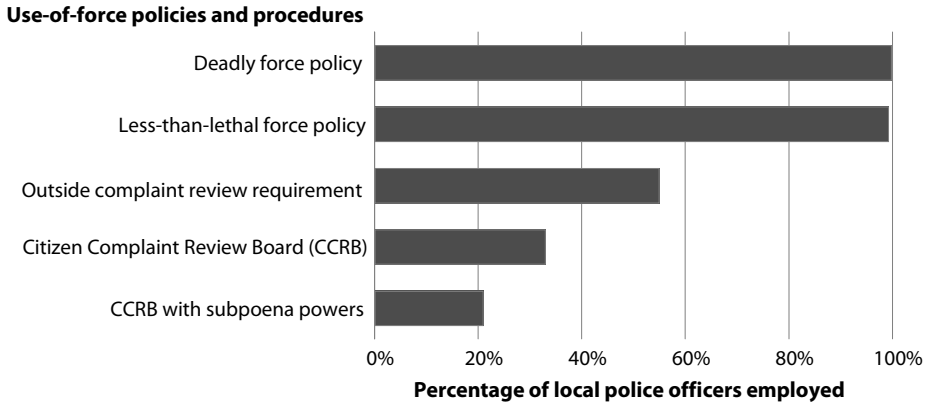
Use-of-force policies and procedures in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments with use-of-force policy				
	Deadly force	Less-than-lethal force	Outside review required for complaints	Citizen complaint review board (CCRB)	Independent CCRB with subpoena powers
All sizes	97%	96%	31%	8%	4%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	77%	77%	31%
500,000–999,999	100	100	74	52	26
250,000–499,999	100	100	54	37	17
100,000–249,999	100	99	43	18	3
50,000–99,999	100	100	43	8	--
25,000–49,999	100	100	33	3	1
10,000–24,999	100	99	35	5	2
2,500–9,999	99	98	30	6	3
Under 2,500	93	91	28	11	5

--Less than 0.5%.

FIGURE 12.

Local police officers employed by a department with use-of-force policies and procedures, 2007



A more recent trend in less-than-lethal weapons has been an increasing number of departments authorizing the use of conducted energy devices. In 2007, 60% of local police departments authorized these types of weapons, up from 23% in 2003 and 7% in 2000. In 2007, 75% of officers worked for a department that authorized CEDs, compared to 47% in 2003 and 24% in 2000.

From 2003 to 2007, large increases in the use of CEDs occurred in all population categories (figure 13). Among departments serving 250,000 or more residents, the percentage authorizing CEDs increased from 54% to 89%; 50,000 to 249,999 residents, from 47% to 77%; 10,000 to 49,999 residents, from 34% to 68%; and under 10,000 residents, from 18% to 56%.

About 2 in 3 local police departments required officers to wear protective armor at all times while in the field

In 2007, 75% of local police departments required field officers to wear protective body armor at least some of the time while on duty (table 16). Sixty-five percent of departments required field officers to wear armor at all times.

An estimated 80% of local police officers were employed by a department with some type of armor requirement in 2007, compared to 74% in 2003 and 30% in 1990 (figure 14). The percentage of officers employed by a department with an armor requirement for all field officers in all circumstances, was 67% in 2007, compared to 59% in 2003 and 25% in 1990.

FIGURE 13.
Use of conducted energy devices by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000, 2003, and 2007

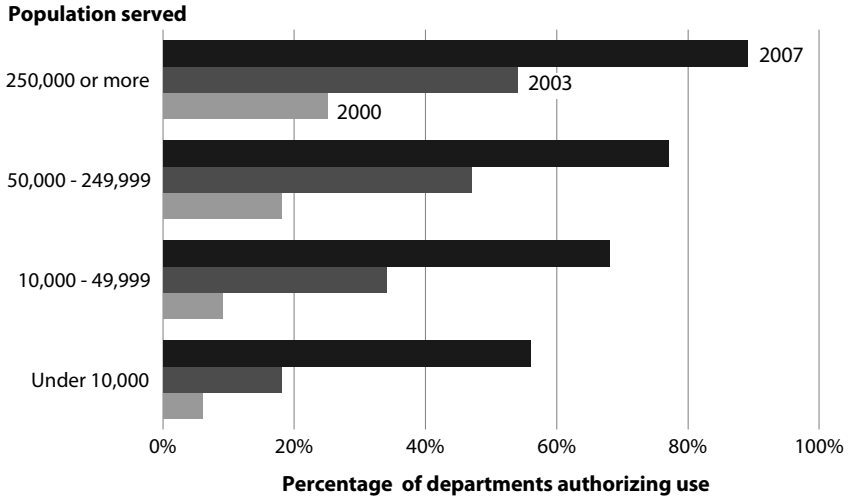
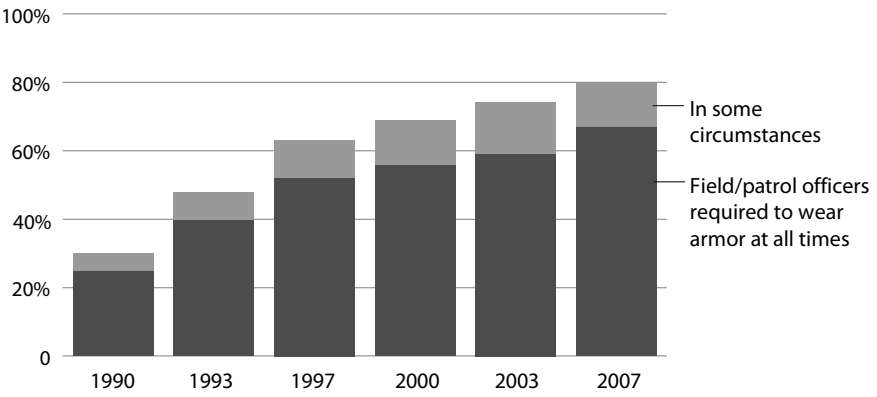


TABLE 16.
Body armor requirements for field officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Percent of departments requiring officers to wear protective armor		
	Total	At all times	In some circumstances
All sizes	75%	65	10
1,000,000 or more	77%	62	15
500,000–999,999	81%	55	26
250,000–499,999	78%	61	17
100,000–249,999	73%	55	18
50,000–99,999	74%	62	12
25,000–49,999	77%	66	11
10,000–24,999	81%	71	11
2,500–9,999	79%	73	7
Under 2,500	69%	57	12

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

FIGURE 14.
Body armor requirements for field officers in local police departments, 1990–2007



Local police departments operated about 60 cars per 100 officers

During 2007, local police departments collectively operated an estimated 286,000 cars, or 60 cars per 100 officers (table 17). About a third (34%) of local police cars were unmarked (appendix table 13). A majority (60%) of departments also used other 4-wheel motorized vehicles such as sport utility vehicles, trucks, and vans. This included all departments serving 25,000 or more residents. Eighteen percent of departments used motorcycles, including all serving a population of 100,000 or more.

In 2007, 50% of departments, employing 51% of all officers, allowed sworn personnel to take marked vehicles home for commuting purposes (appendix table 14). Overall, 19% of departments, employing 27% of officers, allowed vehicles to be used for personal errands.

A majority of local police departments serving 250,000 or more residents operated at least one helicopter

An estimated 6% of departments, employing 39% of officers, operated at least one boat during 2007 (table 18). This included a majority of those serving 500,000 or more residents. Nationwide, local police operated an estimated 1,350 boats.

One percent of departments, employing 34% of all officers, used helicopters. A majority of departments serving 250,000 or more residents used helicopters. An estimated 312 local police helicopters were in use nationwide in 2007.

Fewer than 1% of local police departments, employing 8% of all officers, operated airplanes, with 40 in use nationwide. More than a third (38%) of departments serving 1 million or more residents operated at least 1 airplane. For more information on the use of airplanes and helicopters by local police, see *Aviation Units in Large Law Enforcement Agencies, 2007,* BJS Web, 9 July 2009.

TABLE 17.
Motorized vehicles operated by local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Automobiles		Other 4-wheel vehicles		Motorcycles	
Population served	Percent using	Number per 100 officers*	Percent using	Number per 100 officers*	Percent using	Number per 100 officers*
All sizes	99%	60	60%	11	18%	2
1,000,000 or more	100%	49	100%	10	100%	2
500,000–999,999	100	51	100	10	100	2
250,000–499,999	100	64	100	11	100	3
100,000–249,999	100	67	100	12	100	4
50,000–99,999	100	65	100	11	86	3
25,000–49,999	100	60	100	11	60	3
10,000–24,999	100	62	89	11	30	2
2,500–9,999	100	63	66	12	10	1
Under 2,500	98	69	32	11	4	1

*Part-time officers are included with a weight of 0.5 assigned

TABLE 18.
Off-land vehicles operated by local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Percent of departments using—		
Population served	Boats	Helicopters	Airplanes
All sizes	6%	1%	--%
1,000,000 or more	77%	100%	38%
500,000–999,999	61	74	19
250,000–499,999	41	50	15
100,000–249,999	22	9	2
50,000–99,999	19	2	--
25,000–49,999	14	--	0
10,000–24,999	8	--	0
2,500–9,999	5	0	0
Under 2,500	2	--	0

--Less than 0.5%.

Local police departments used about 8,000 dogs and 1,200 horses for law enforcement purposes during 2007

Twenty-nine percent of local police departments, employing 77% of all officers, used dogs for law enforcement activities during 2007 (table 19). This included all departments serving 250,000 or more residents, and a majority of those serving 10,000 to 249,999 residents. Overall, about 8,000 dogs were involved in the activities of local police departments in 2007.

About 1% of departments, employing 34% of all officers, used horses for law enforcement purposes, including a majority of those serving 250,000 or more residents. Local police departments collectively maintained nearly 1,200 horses during 2007.

TABLE 19.
Use of animals by local police departments for law enforcement purposes, by size of population served, 2007

	Percent of departments using—	
Population served	Dogs	Horses
All sizes	29%	1%
1,000,000 or more	100%	77%
500,000–999,999	100	61
250,000–499,999	100	52
100,000–249,999	95	20
50,000–99,999	87	7
25,000–49,999	66	2
10,000–24,999	51	1
2,500–9,999	23	--
Under 2,500	10	--

--Less than 0.5%.

Most departments serving 500,000 or more residents used fixed-site surveillance cameras

An estimated 66% of local police departments, employing 74% of all officers, used video cameras on a regular basis during 2007 (table 20). Thirteen percent of departments used video cameras for fixed-site surveillance, including a majority of those serving a population of 500,000 or more. Among departments using such cameras, the average number in use ranged from 3 in the smallest jurisdictions to more than 200 in the largest.

Nine percent of departments used video cameras for mobile surveillance, including a majority of those serving 1 million or more residents. Among departments using cameras for this purpose, the average number of cameras in use ranged from 2 in departments serving fewer than 100,000 residents to 26 in those serving a population of 500,000 or more.

About 3 in 5 local police departments used video cameras in patrol cars

Video cameras were most commonly used in patrol cars. An estimated 61% of departments used in-car cameras in 2007 compared to 55% in 2003. The estimated 71,000 in-car cameras in use during 2007 was about 22,000 (45%) more than in 2003. By population category, the average number in use ranged from 3 in the smallest jurisdictions to more than 200 in jurisdictions with 500,000 to 999,999 residents.

From 2003 to 2007, the percentage of departments using in-car cameras increased in all population categories: from 46% to 51% among departments serving 250,000 or more residents, 54% to 60% among departments serving 50,000 to 249,999 residents, 61% to 64% among departments serving 10,000 to 49,999 residents, and from 54% to 61% among departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents (figure 15).

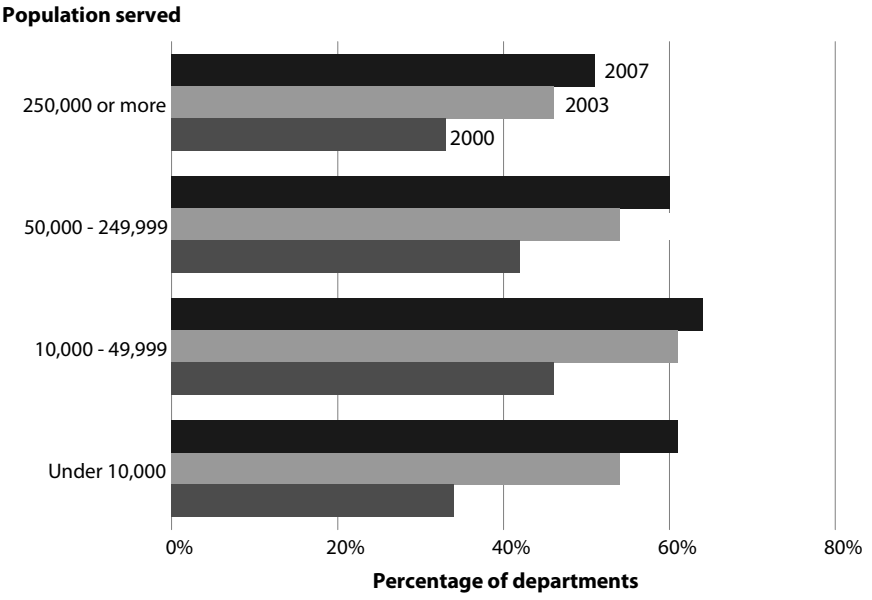
TABLE 20.

Use of video cameras by local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments regularly using video cameras	Departments using each type of video cameras— In patrol cars		For fixed-site surveillance		For mobile surveillance	
		Percent using	Average number	Percent using	Average number	Percent using	Average number
All sizes	66%	61%	9	13%	9	9%	2
1,000,000 or more	69%	38%	118	54%	220	54%	26
500,000–999,999	81	61	210	55	119	39	26
250,000–499,999	63	48	98	37	53	30	9
100,000–249,999	75	59	67	24	13	34	5
50,000–99,999	72	61	33	26	14	25	2
25,000–49,999	72	66	19	19	8	15	2
10,000–24,999	69	63	12	18	7	11	2
2,500–9,999	68	65	6	11	4	9	2
Under 2,500	61	58	3	9	3	5	2

FIGURE 15.

Use of in-car video cameras by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000, 2003, and 2007



Computers and Information Systems

Local police departments used computers for a wide variety of functions during 2007.

More than 90% of departments serving 25,000 or more residents used computers for dispatch

Local police departments' uses of computers included general records management (79%), and maintaining personnel records (53%) (table 21). Computers were also used by some departments for fleet management (27%), and resource allocation (20%) purposes.

Computers also helped many departments support operational functions such as crime investigation (60%), dispatch (49%), and booking (32%).

For each general or operational function included in the LEMAS survey, more officers were employed by a department using computers to perform that function during 2007 than 2003: records management (91%, 80%), dispatch (86%, 72%), crime investigation (85%, 71%), personnel records (77%, 64%), information sharing (76%, 53%), fleet management (68%, 52%), automated booking (61%, 48%), and resource allocation (57%, 36%).

More than 90% of departments serving 25,000 or more residents had access to an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

Seventy percent of local police departments, employing 91% of officers, had access to an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) that included a file of digitized prints compared to 62% and 88% in 2003 (appendix table 15). Eleven percent of departments, employing 46% of all officers, had exclusive or shared ownership of an AFIS system in 2007. This included a majority of the departments serving 100,000 or more residents.

A majority of departments serving 25,000 or more residents used computers for crime analysis and crime mapping

A majority of departments serving 25,000 or more residents used computers in an analytic capacity related to intelligence gathering, crime analysis, analyzing community problems, and crime mapping (table 22).

TABLE 21.
General functions of computers in local police departments by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments using computers for—							
	Records management	Crime investigation	Personnel records	Information sharing	Dispatch	Automated booking	Fleet management	Resource allocation
All sizes	79%	60%	53%	50%	49%	32%	27%	20%
1,000,000 or more	85%	100%	85%	85%	100%	77%	100%	85%
500,000–999,999	97	90	94	100	94	65	100	77
250,000–499,999	100	93	96	89	93	54	78	80
100,000–249,999	95	89	85	80	97	58	65	62
50,000–99,999	96	86	78	76	95	59	67	56
25,000–49,999	97	84	74	72	90	61	50	42
10,000–24,999	94	77	67	63	79	49	44	29
2,500–9,999	84	64	55	52	51	31	29	19
Under 2,500	65	43	39	36	23	18	9	9

TABLE 22.
Analytic functions of computers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments using computers for—				
	Intelligence gathering	Crime analysis	Analysis of community problems	Crime mapping	Hotspot identification
All sizes	40%	38%	28%	27%	13%
1,000,000 or more	85%	100%	77%	100%	92%
500,000–999,999	90	100	81	100	100
250,000–499,999	93	100	80	100	80
100,000–249,999	82	96	75	94	66
50,000–99,999	72	88	70	82	56
25,000–49,999	63	69	52	60	31
10,000–24,999	49	53	43	41	19
2,500–9,999	42	37	27	23	9
Under 2,500	26	21	14	11	5

Overall, 40% of departments used computers for intelligence gathering and 38% for crime analysis. About a fourth of departments used computers for the analysis of community problems (28%) and crime mapping (27%).

Thirteen percent of departments, including more than half of those serving a population of 50,000 or more, used computers to identify crime hotspots during 2007.

As with general and operational computer functions, more officers worked for a department using computers for analytic functions in 2007 than in 2003: crime analysis (80% in 2007, 67% in 2003), crime mapping (75% in 2007, 57% in 2003), intelligence gathering (72% in 2007, 46% in 2003), analysis of community problems (64% in 2007, 52% in 2003), hotspot identification (58% in 2007, 45% in 2003).

More than 90% of departments serving 25,000 or more residents used in-field computers

A majority of the local police departments in each population category of 2,500 or more were using in-field computers or terminals during 2007, including more than 90% of those serving a population of 25,000 or more (table 23). Overall, 59% of departments, employing 89% of all officers, used in-field computers or terminals. Nationwide, departments using in-field computers operated about 37 for every 100 sworn officers. (See appendix table 16 for types of in-field computers used.)

About half (52%) of departments used in-field computers or terminals for writing field reports during 2007, and about a third (35%) used them for communications (table 24). A majority of the departments serving 10,000 or more residents used in-field computers for these purposes.

Departments using in-field computers to produce field reports employed 65% of all officers in 2007, compared to 34% in 2003, and those using computers for communications purposes employed 72% of officers in 2007, compared to 49% in 2003.

Most local police officers were employed by a department providing them with in-field computer access to vehicle, driving, calls-for-service, and criminal records

In 2007 about half of local police departments provided officers with in-field computer access to vehicle records (52%), driving records (48%), and warrants (48%) (table 25). This included more than 80% of the departments in each population category of 25,000 or more. Departments using in-field computers for these purposes employed 89% of all officers.

TABLE 23.
Use of in-field computers and terminals by local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Departments using in-field computers or terminals		
Population served	Percent using	Average number in use	Per 100 sworn officers*
All sizes	59%	21	37
1,000,000 or more	100%	1,309	19
500,000–999,999	100	641	40
250,000–499,999	98	318	46
100,000–249,999	97	127	44
50,000–99,999	97	50	41
25,000–49,999	92	25	40
10,000–24,999	77	13	41
2,500–9,999	59	7	49
Under 2,500	43	3	51

*Part-time officers are included with a weight of 0.5 assigned

TABLE 24.
Use of in-field computers for reports and communications by local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Percent of departments using in-field computers for—	
Population served	Field reports	Communications
All sizes	52%	35%
1,000,000 or more	46%	100%
500,000–999,999	74	84
250,000–499,999	85	89
100,000–249,999	73	80
50,000–99,999	77	76
25,000–49,999	72	69
10,000–24,999	57	52
2,500–9,999	50	35
Under 2,500	46	18

TABLE 25.
Types of computerized information accessible to in-field officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Types of information accessible in the field using in-field computers								
Population served	Vehicle records	Driving records	Warrants	Protection orders	Interagency information sharing	Calls-for-service history	Criminal history records	Internet	Crime maps
All sizes	52%	48%	48%	42%	37%	34%	32%	30%	11%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	100%	92%	69%	85%	77%	23%	31%
500,000–999,999	100	87	94	71	61	61	58	42	29
250,000–499,999	98	93	98	89	65	83	63	46	48
100,000–249,999	93	86	88	68	59	71	52	47	32
50,000–99,999	93	85	86	71	58	76	53	46	31
25,000–49,999	88	81	81	66	60	66	50	40	16
10,000–24,999	70	65	68	58	47	47	45	31	11
2,500–9,999	54	49	48	44	38	30	34	35	9
Under 2,500	33	31	31	28	25	22	21	23	8

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

In about a third of departments, in-field computers or terminals could be used to access calls-for-service (34%) and criminal history (32%) records. The third included a majority of the departments serving 25,000 or more residents. Departments with in-field access to calls-for-service records employed 73% of officers, and those with access to criminal histories employed 63%.

Local police officers were about 3 times as likely to work for a department using in-field computers in 2007 (89%) as in 1990 (30%)

The percentage of local police departments using in-field computers or terminals in 2007 (59%) was slightly more than in 2003 (56%) and about 12 times greater than in 1990 (5%). Likewise, the 89% of local police officers working for a department with in-field computers or terminals in 2007 was slightly higher than in 2003 (83%) and about 3 times the percentage reported in 1990 (30%).

From 2003 to 2007, slight increases in local police use of in-field computers and terminals occurred in most population categories (figure 16). In-field computer use among departments serving 250,000 or more residents increased from 98% to 99%. In departments serving 50,000 to 249,999 residents, use increased from 94% to 97%; in departments serving 10,000 to 49,999 residents, use increased from 81% to 82%; and in departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents, use increased from 46% to 50%.

The percentage of local police officers employed by a department providing in-field computer access to critical information has also been on the increase since 1997 when LEMAS first began tracking this capability. In 2007, departments providing patrol officers with in-field computer access to vehicle records employed 86% of all officers in 2007, compared to 78% in 2003 (figure 17).

FIGURE 16.
Local police departments using in-field computers or terminals, by size of population served, 1997–2007

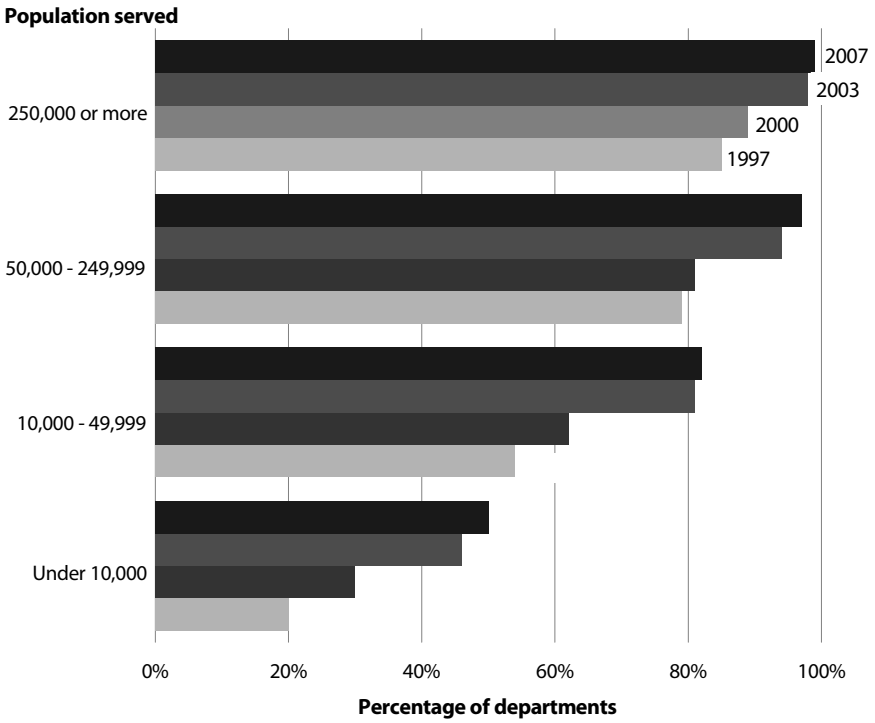
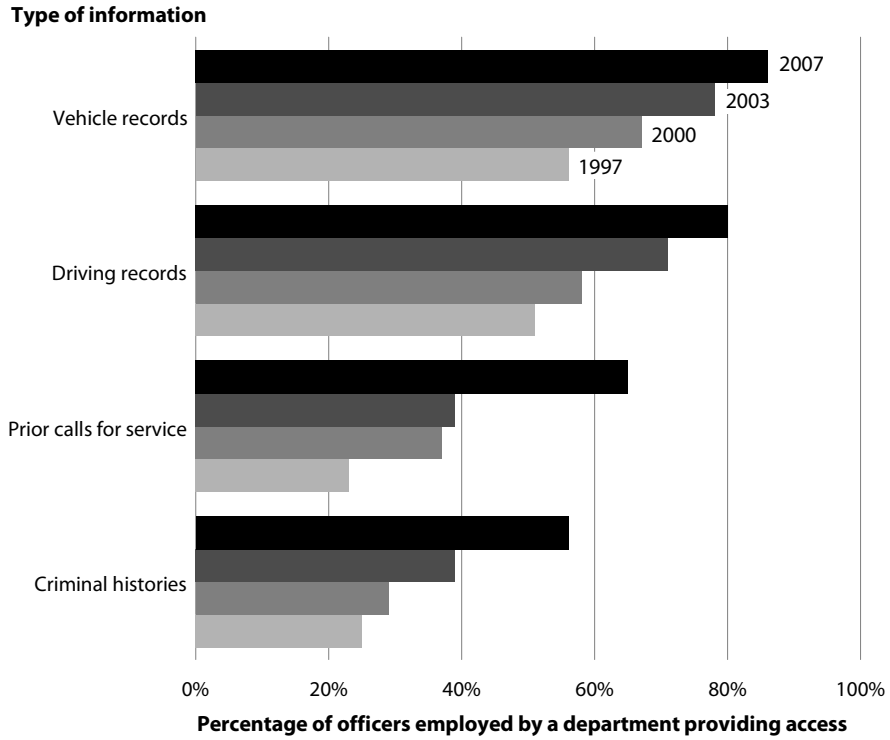


FIGURE 17.
Local police officers employed by a department providing in-field computer access to information, 1997-2007



Other types of information and the percentage of officers employed by a department providing in-field access during 2007 and 2003 are as follows: driving records—80% in 2007, 71% in 2003; calls-for-service records—65% in 2007, 39% in 2003; criminal history records—56% in 2007; 39% in 2003.

From 2003 to 2007, the percentage of departments using electronic methods to transmit criminal incident reports to headquarters increased from 38% to 60%

In 2007, 60% of local police departments primarily used computers and data devices for transmitting criminal incident reports from the field to their central information system (table 26). Paper reports were used by 36% of departments, and 4% used voice transmission methods such as a telephone or radio.

Continuing a trend observed in past LEMAS surveys, the 36% of departments using paper reports to transmit criminal incidents represented a decrease from 2003, when 55% used this method. During the same period, use of computer and data devices increased from 38% to 60%.

From 2003 to 2007 an increase in the use of electronic (non-paper) methods of report transmission was observed in all population categories (figure 18). Among departments serving 250,000 or more residents, 53% used electronic methods in 2007 compared to 33% in 2003. The percentage of departments in other population categories using electronic methods in 2007 and 2003 respectively, are as follows: 50,000 to 249,999 residents—61% in 2007, 36% in 2003; 10,000 to 49,999 residents—70% in 2007, 54% in 2003; under 10,000 residents—57% in 2007, 43% in 2003.

TABLE 26.

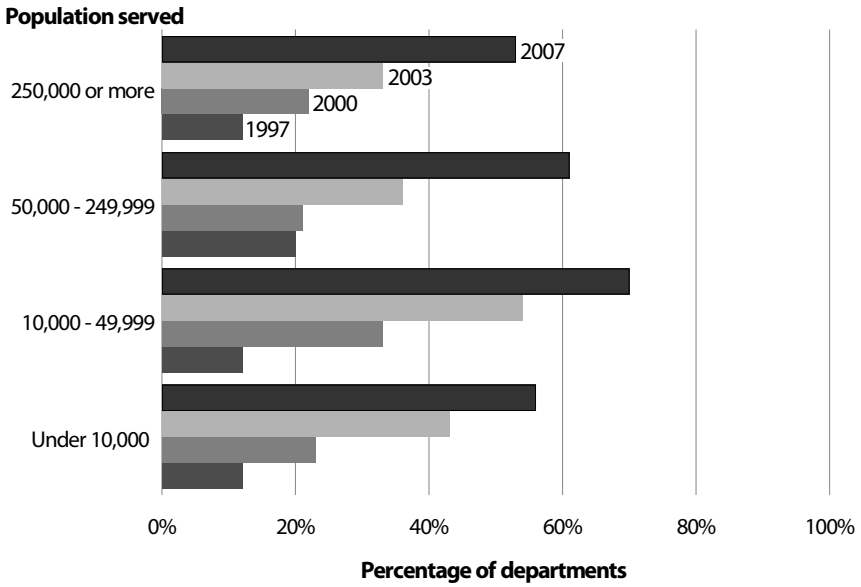
Methods used by local police departments for transmitting criminal incident reports to a central information system, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments using each transmission method			
	Total	Computer/data device	Paper report	Voice
All sizes	100%	60%	36%	4%
1,000,000 or more	100%	46%	46%	8%
500,000–999,999	100	48	48	3
250,000–499,999	100	59	28	11
100,000–249,999	100	63	32	5
50,000–99,999	100	60	36	4
25,000–49,999	100	67	28	4
10,000–24,999	100	71	26	3
2,500–9,999	100	68	29	2
Under 2,500	100	48	48	4

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

FIGURE 18.

Local police departments using electronic methods for transmitting criminal incident reports to a central information system, by size of population served, 1997–2007



Note: Electronic methods include computer medium, data device, telephone line, or wireless transmission.

Community Policing

Balancing responsiveness to calls for service with proactive problem solving is a primary goal of effective community policing. The community policing approach requires that police and citizens join together to identify and address underlying causes of crime and disorder.

The Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) defines three major components: (1) collaborative police-community partnerships; (2) support from agency management, structure, personnel, and information systems; and (3) a problem-solving process that develops and rigorously evaluates effective responses. For more information on community policing, see the COPS Office website at <www.cops.usdoj.gov>.

The LEMAS survey began tracking community policing personnel, activities, and policies in 1997, in response to COPS funding programs that were impacting local law enforcement agencies. (See *Community Policing in Local Police Departments, 1997 and 1999*, BJS Web, 25 February 2001.)

About half of local police officers worked in a department with a written community policing plan

A local police department's commitment to community policing can be measured to some extent at the management level by the presence of written objectives and policies. For example, 53% of departments, employing 81% of officers, had an agency mission statement that included a community policing component in 2007 (table 27), compared to 47% of departments employing 73% of officers in 2003.

A commitment to community policing may be more evident in departments with a formal, written community policing plan. In 2007, 16% of departments, employing 48% of officers, had such a plan. This included about two-thirds of those serving 250,000 or more residents and nearly half of those serving 50,000 to 249,999 residents. In 2003, 14% of departments, employing 44% of officers, had a written community policing plan.

Nearly half of officers worked in a department that screened recruits for analytical problem-solving ability

Some departments assessed applicants' suitability for community policing activities during the selection and hiring process. For example, 29% of departments, employing 46% of all officers, screened applicants for analytical problem-solving ability (appendix table 17). This included a majority of departments serving a population of 250,000 or more.

TABLE 27.
Community policing policies of local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percentage of departments maintaining— Mission statement with community policing component	Formal written community policing plan
All sizes	53%	16%
1,000,000 or more	100%	69%
500,000–999,999	84	71
250,000–499,999	93	65
100,000–249,999	86	49
50,000–99,999	89	43
25,000–49,999	76	27
10,000–24,999	70	19
2,500–9,999	56	12
Under 2,500	35	11

TABLE 28.
Community policing training for new officer recruits in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percentage of departments that trained recruits for 8 or more hours in community policing: Total	All recruits	Some recruits
All sizes	56%	44%	12%
1,000,000 or more	100%	85%	15%
500,000–999,999	94%	94	0
250,000–499,999	93%	88	5
100,000–249,999	80%	73	7
50,000–99,999	82%	74	8
25,000–49,999	75%	67	8
10,000–24,999	65%	54	12
2,500–9,999	62%	49	13
Under 2,500	37%	25	12

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

TABLE 29.
Community-oriented policies for patrol officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percentage of departments with— Geographic assignments for patrol officers	Patrol officer involvement in problem-solving projects: Actively encouraged	Included in performance evaluation
All sizes	31%	21%	15%
1,000,000 or more	92%	62%	62%
500,000–999,999	97	61	39
250,000–499,999	83	61	52
100,000–249,999	89	57	46
50,000–99,999	81	57	39
25,000–49,999	65	33	29
10,000–24,999	52	29	17
2,500–9,999	26	21	15
Under 2,500	14	11	7

Most local police departments serving 10,000 or more residents trained all new recruits in community policing

The practice of training at least some new recruits in community policing skills such as problem-solving and developing community partnerships increased to 56% of departments employing 83% of officers in 2007, up from 39% and 72% in 2003 (table 28). In 2007, 44% of departments, employing 70% of all officers, trained all new recruits in community policing, compared to 31% and 67% in 2003.

Most departments serving 50,000 or more residents actively encouraged officers to participate in problem-solving projects

More than 80% of departments serving a population of 50,000 or more and a majority of the departments serving 10,000 to 49,999 residents used geographic assignments for patrol officers (table 29). About 60% of the departments serving 50,000 or more residents also actively encouraged officers to become involved in community problem–solving projects.

More than 4 in 5 departments serving 50,000 or more residents partnered with citizen groups during 2007

Local police departments engaged in various community policing activities during 2007. For example, 38% of departments, employing 75% of officers, partnered with citizen groups to elicit feedback for developing community policing strategies (table 30). This included a majority of departments serving a population of 10,000 or more, and at least 80% of the departments in each population category of 50,000 or more.

An estimated 25% of departments, employing 57% of officers, upgraded technology during 2007 to support the analysis of community problems. This included a majority of departments serving a population of 50,000 or more, and at least 80% of the departments in each population category of 100,000 or more.

Fifteen percent of local police departments, employing 35% of all officers, surveyed citizens in their jurisdiction on topics related to crime, fear of crime, or satisfaction with police services. This included 65% of the departments serving 250,000 to 999,999 residents.

A majority of departments serving a population of 50,000 or more had a full-time community policing unit

In 2007, 14% of local police departments had a separate specialized unit with full-time officers dedicated to community policing activities (table 31). This included 85% of departments serving 1 million or more residents, and about 60% of those serving a population of 50,000 to 999,999.

About 47,000 local police officers were specifically designated to perform community policing activities

Although not necessarily part of a separate specialized unit, many local police officers were specifically designated as community policing officers in order to engage in community policing activities during 2007. In 2007, nearly half (47%) of local police departments reported using community policing officers.

Collectively, local police departments had about 47,000 full-time community policing officers. More than two-thirds of the departments in each population category of 25,000 or more used full-time community policing officers. Departments serving 500,000 or more residents had well over 100 community policing officers each, on average.

TABLE 30.

Community policing activities of local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percentage of departments that—			
	Partnered with citizen groups to elicit feedback	Upgraded technology to support community policing	Conducted a citizen police academy	Conducted or sponsored citizen surveys
All sizes	38%	25%	15%	15%
1,000,000 or more	85%	77%	85%	31%
500,000–999,999	100	68	94	65
250,000–499,999	96	57	80	65
100,000–249,999	80	64	83	43
50,000–99,999	83	61	66	47
25,000–49,999	66	43	47	39
10,000–24,999	55	35	27	21
2,500–9,999	35	23	9	13
Under 2,500	22	15	2	6

TABLE 31.

Full-time community policing officers and units in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Community policing officers			
	Percentage of agencies using	Total number of officers	Average number of officers	Separate full-time unit
All sizes	47%	46,919	8	14%
1,000,000 or more	100%	2,101	153	85%
500,000–999,999	97	4,212	133	61
250,000–499,999	98	2,315	49	61
100,000–249,999	94	6,671	38	61
50,000–99,999	87	6,893	18	58
25,000–49,999	69	4,347	7	33
10,000–24,999	50	5,311	6	17
2,500–9,999	42	9,110	5	7
Under 2,500	39	5,959	3	9

The number of community policing officers in local police departments declined by 54% from 2000 to 2007

Despite increases in the number of new officer recruits receiving community policing training between 2003 and 2007, the LEMAS survey recorded downward trends in the number of local police departments using community policing officers and the total number of officers so designated during that period.

From 2000 to 2003, the number of community policing officers declined by almost half—from about 103,000 to about 55,000. The percentage of departments using community policing officers also declined—from 66% to 58%. From 2003 to 2007, the downward trend continued, dropping to 47% of departments and 47,000 officers.

These declines are in sharp contrast to the period from 1997 to 2000 when the LEMAS survey recorded a large increase in the use of community policing officers—from 34% of departments and 16,000 officers in 1997, to 66% of departments and 103,000 officers in 2000 (text table 2).

Text table 2

Use of community policing officers by local police departments, 1997–2007

	Percent of departments using	Total number of officers*
2007	47%	47,000
2003	58	55,000
2000	66	103,000
1997	34	16,000

*Rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Local police officers serving as school resource officers

Many local police departments, through cooperative agreements, assign some of their sworn personnel to work in local schools. Often these school resource officers (SROs) employ a community policing approach and work in collaboration with school and community-based organizations. The core duties of SROs include law-related education, counseling, and law enforcement. Their multi-faceted role in the unique environment of a school requires training beyond that typically encompassed by a basic recruit program.

In 2007, an estimated 38% of local police departments, employing 76% of all officers, had full-time sworn personnel assigned as school resource officers (table 32). More than two-thirds of the departments in each population category of 10,000 or more deployed school resource officers, including nearly 90% of those in jurisdictions with 25,000 to 499,999 residents.

The average number of school resource officers deployed ranged from 87 for departments serving 1 million or more residents, to 2 among those serving fewer than 25,000 residents. An estimated 13,056 full-time local police officers were serving as school resource officers in 2007. This was nearly 1,300 fewer than in 2003, but still 3,700 more than in 1997, the first year the number was tracked in the LEMAS survey. Additional school resource officers were deployed nationwide by sheriffs' offices, state law enforcement agencies, and school police departments.

TABLE 32.

Full-time school resource officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	School resource officers		
Population served	Percent of agencies using	Total number of officers	Average number of officers
All sizes	38%	13,056	3
1,000,000 or more	77%	913	87
500,000–999,999	71	788	34
250,000–499,999	89	664	15
100,000–249,999	85	1,480	9
50,000–99,999	88	1,678	4
25,000–49,999	88	1,950	3
10,000–24,999	68	1,992	2
2,500–9,999	34	2,142	2
Under 2,500	16	1,447	2

From 2003 to 2007 the use of community policing officers declined among departments serving fewer than 50,000 residents

From 2000 to 2003, a decline in the use of community policing officers by local police departments was observed in all population categories. While use in jurisdictions under 50,000 in population declined again from 2003 to 2007, this trend did not continue in jurisdictions with 50,000 or more residents. Among departments serving 250,000 or more residents, more were using community policing officers in 2007 (98%) than in 2003 (89%) or 2000 (92%) (figure 19). Although down from the peak year of 2000 (93%), departments serving 50,000 to 249,999 residents were as likely to use community policing officers in 2007 (89%) as in 2003 (88%).

Among departments serving 10,000 to 49,999 residents, 56% were using community policing officers in 2007, down from 67% in 2003 and 75% in 2000. Among departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents, 40% were using community policing officers in 2007 compared to 54% in 2003 and 62% in 2000.

Task Force Participation

While community policing emphasizes law enforcement personnel working closely with citizens, multi-agency task force participation involves working closely with other law enforcement agencies. Such task forces allow the partnering of local, state, and federal agencies to combat problems that may be of regional or even national scope. Task forces allow agencies to pool resources and share information and expertise across jurisdictional boundaries.

About 8,500 local police officers were assigned full time to a drug task force

In 2007, 35% of local police departments, employing 77% of officers, had at least 1 officer assigned to a multi-agency drug task force (table 33). This included a majority of departments serving 10,000 or more residents. About 1 in 4 departments had at least one officer assigned full time, including a majority of those serving a population of 25,000 or more. Nationwide, more than 13,000 local police officers were assigned to a drug task force, including about 8,500 assigned full time.

FIGURE 19.
Local police departments using full-time community policing officers, by size of population served, 1997–2007

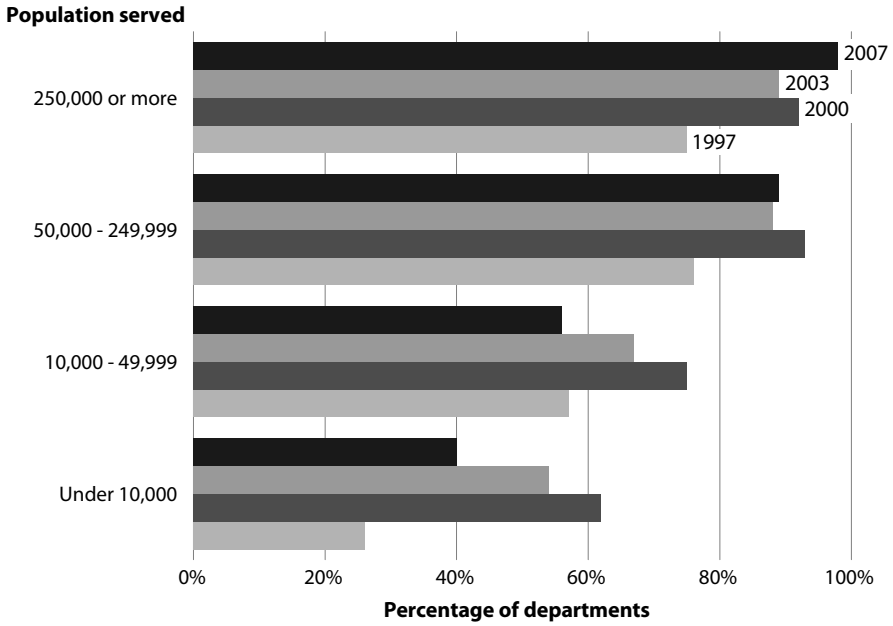


TABLE 33.
Drug task force participation of local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Local police departments with officers assigned to a multi-agency drug task force			
	Officers assigned full time or part time		Officers assigned full time	
	Percent of departments	Number of officers	Percent of departments	Number of officers
All sizes	35%	13,409	24%	8,524
1,000,000 or more	100%	1,625	100%	1,620
500,000–999,999	94	843	90	747
250,000–499,999	98	367	96	360
100,000–249,999	83	1,015	79	916
50,000–99,999	82	1,189	77	1,064
25,000–49,999	73	1,483	62	1,111
10,000–24,999	54	2,147	41	1,089
2,500–9,999	36	3,392	17	1,234
Under 2,500	14	1,348	8	382

About 2,200 local police officers were assigned full time to a gang task force

In 2007, 12% of local police departments, employing 52% of officers, had at least one officer assigned to a gang task force, including a majority of departments serving 100,000 or more residents (table 34). Five percent of departments had at least 1 officer assigned full time to a gang task force, including a majority of those serving a population of 250,000 or more. Nationwide, about 4,600 local police officers were assigned to a gang task force, including about 2,200 assigned full time.

TABLE 34.
Gang task force participation of local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Local police departments with officers assigned to a multi-agency gang task force			
	Officers assigned full time or part time		Officers assigned full time	
Population served	Percent of departments	Number of officers	Percent of agencies	Number of officers
All sizes	12%	4,558	5%	2,230
1,000,000 or more	77%	429	77%	404
500,000–999,999	81	413	74	396
250,000–499,999	67	189	61	171
100,000–249,999	52	451	43	345
50,000–99,999	46	526	33	341
25,000–49,999	26	471	11	187
10,000–24,999	20	852	7	162
2,500–9,999	9	765	1	63
Under 2,500	4	461	2	160

TABLE 35.
Human trafficking task force participation of local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Local police departments with officers assigned to a multi-agency human trafficking task force			
	Officers assigned full time or part time		Officers assigned full time	
Population served	Percent of departments	Number of officers	Percent of agencies	Number of officers
All sizes	2%	722	1%	142
1,000,000 or more	54%	33	31%	13
500,000–999,999	32	39	26	28
250,000–499,999	22	31	20	28
100,000–249,999	6	24	3	10
50,000–99,999	5	41	1	14
25,000–49,999	3	39	2	14
10,000–24,999	1	50	1	29
2,500–9,999	1	130	--	5
Under 2,500	3	335	0	0

--Less than 0.5%.

TABLE 36.
Anti-terrorism task force participation of local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Local police departments with officers assigned to a multi-agency anti-terrorism task force			
	Officers assigned full time or part time		Officers assigned full time	
Population served	Percent of departments	Number of officers	Percent of agencies	Number of officers
All sizes	9%	2,693	4%	1,141
1,000,000 or more	100%	365	100%	364
500,000–999,999	90	121	84	105
250,000–499,999	80	105	80	101
100,000–249,999	54	196	43	146
50,000–99,999	29	200	16	97
25,000–49,999	16	262	7	65
10,000–24,999	10	663	3	145
2,500–9,999	5	347	2	87
Under 2,500	4	433	1	31

About 700 local police officers were assigned full time or part time to a human trafficking task force

About 2% of departments had officers assigned to a human trafficking task force, including 54% of those serving a population of 1 million or more (table 35). Overall, about 700 local police officers were assigned to human trafficking task forces during 2007, and about a fifth of these were assigned full time.

Most departments serving 100,000 or more residents had officers assigned to an anti-terrorism task force

Nine percent of local police departments had officers assigned to an anti-terrorism task force, including nearly 90% of those serving a population of 250,000 or more, and 54% of those serving 100,000 to 249,999 residents (table 36). Nationwide, about 2,700 local police officers were assigned to anti-terrorism task forces, and more than 1,100 of these were assigned full time.

Emergency Preparedness

Just over half (54%) of local police departments had a written plan that specified actions to be taken in the event of a terrorist attack (text table 3). All departments serving a population of 1 million or more had such a plan, as did about 9 in 10 departments serving 100,000 to 999,999 residents. Departments with a terrorism response plan employed 81% of all officers.

Text table 3
Local police departments with a written terrorism response plan, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments
All sizes	54%
1,000,000 or more	100%
500,000–999,999	94
250,000–499,999	96
100,000–249,999	89
50,000–99,999	76
25,000–49,999	75
10,000–24,999	67
2,500–9,999	53
Under 2,500	42

In addition to participating in anti-terrorism task forces, local police departments engaged in a variety of other activities during 2007 as part of their emergency preparedness and homeland security responsibilities. For example, 62% of departments participated in emergency preparedness exercises, including more than 90% of those serving 50,000 or more residents (table 37).

More than a third (36%) of departments increased the presence of sworn officers at critical areas. This included more than three-fourths of those serving 250,000 or more residents, and more than half of those serving 10,000 to 249,999 residents.

About 1 in 3 departments disseminated information to increase citizen preparedness during 2007, and 1 in 4 departments held community meetings on homeland security issues. About 3 in 4 departments serving a population of 250,000 or more engaged in these two activities.

Overall, 13% of departments partnered with culturally diverse populations, including about two-thirds of departments serving a population of 250,000 or more. Just 4% of departments conducted a public anti-fear campaign during 2007, although nearly half (46%) of those serving a population of 1 million or more did so.

About 6 in 7 local police officers worked for a department that participated in emergency preparedness exercises

A majority of local police officers were employed by a department that participated in emergency preparedness exercises (86%), increased the presence of sworn personnel at critical areas (65%), disseminated information to increase citizen preparedness (62%), and held community meetings on homeland security and preparedness issues (52%) (figure 20).

A quick, effective emergency response involving multiple first responder agencies in an affected region is essential. The use of a shared radio network infrastructure allows interoperability—an important factor in achieving an effective, coordinated emergency response.

FIGURE 20.
Local police officers employed by a department engaging in selected preparedness activities, 2007

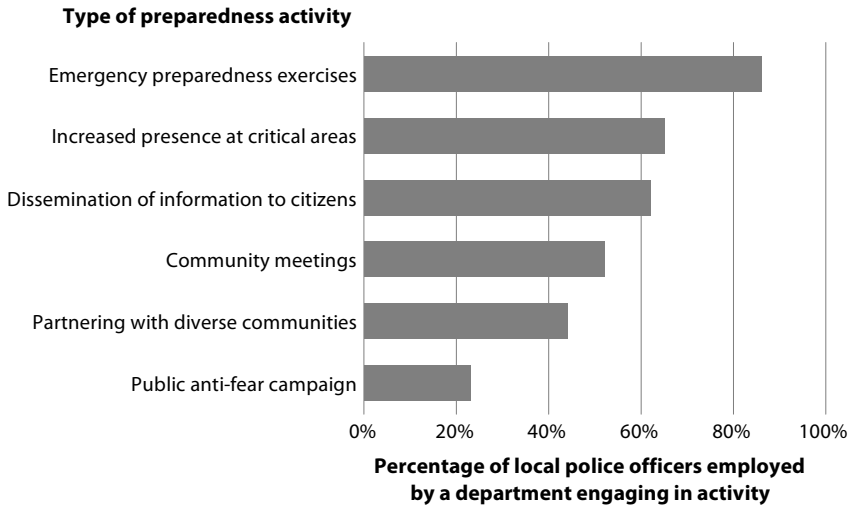


TABLE 37.
Preparedness activities of local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments that—					
	Participated in emergency preparedness exercises	Increased officer presence at critical areas	Disseminated information to increase citizen preparedness	Held community meetings on homeland security	Partnered with culturally diverse populations	Conducted a public anti-fear campaign
All sizes	62%	36%	33%	26%	13%	4%
1,000,000 or more	92%	77%	92%	85%	54%	46%
500,000–999,999	94	74	71	68	65	19
250,000–499,999	98	80	72	78	72	26
100,000–249,999	92	64	57	43	41	9
50,000–99,999	90	60	53	39	40	9
25,000–49,999	82	54	53	31	22	6
10,000–24,999	77	51	42	25	15	5
2,500–9,999	64	36	35	28	8	3
Under 2,500	47	23	20	21	11	2

As of 2007, about 7 in 8 local police departments were able to use a radio network that achieved interoperability, and at least 77% of the departments in any population category had this capability (text table 4).

Text table 4
Local police departments that use a shared radio network that achieves interoperability, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments
All sizes	86%
1,000,000 or more	77%
500,000–999,999	94
250,000–499,999	91
100,000–249,999	80
50,000–99,999	81
25,000–49,999	78
10,000–24,999	85
2,500–9,999	88
Under 2,500	87

Local police departments had about 4,000 sworn personnel serving in intelligence positions related to combating terrorism

More than 90% of local police departments serving a population of 500,000 or more had full-time sworn personnel serving in intelligence positions with primary duties related to terrorist activities (appendix table 18). A majority of departments serving 100,000 to 499,999 residents also had such personnel. Overall, 11% of departments had sworn personnel serving in this capacity with a total of about 4,000 nationwide.

Just 1% of all departments had nonsworn intelligence personnel with primary duties related to terrorism, although nearly half (46%) of the departments serving a population of 1 million or more did. Nationwide, an estimated 238 civilian personnel from local police departments served in this type of position.

Methodology

Sample design

Based on employment data from the 2004 BJS Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (CSLLEA), the original 2007 LEMAS survey sample included 3,224 state and local law enforcement agencies. The sample was designed to be representative of all general purpose state and local law enforcement agencies in the United States, with separate samples drawn for local police departments and sheriffs' offices. Agencies serving special jurisdictions (such as schools, airports, or parks) or with special enforcement responsibilities (such hunting and fishing laws or alcohol laws) were considered out of scope for the survey.

Sheriffs' offices without primary law enforcement jurisdiction were also considered out of scope for the survey. In addition, some smaller local police departments were determined to have closed since the 2004 CSLLEA and were dropped from the sample. After all out-of-scope and closed agencies were dropped, the final sample size for the survey was 3,095.

The final sample included 950 self-representing (SR) agencies with 100 or more sworn personnel, and 2,145 non-self-representing (NSR) agencies employing fewer than 100 sworn personnel.

The SR agencies included 591 local police departments, 310 sheriffs' offices, and 49 state law enforcement agencies. All 950 SR agencies received the 49-item CJ-44L questionnaire.

The NSR local police agencies were selected using a stratified random sample with cells based on the number of sworn personnel. The NSR sheriffs' offices were selected using a simple random sample. Overall, the NSR sample included 1,504 local police departments and 641 sheriffs' offices. All 2,145 NSR agencies received the 40-item CJ-44S questionnaire.

Agency response rate

A total of 2,840 agencies completed their LEMAS questionnaire for an overall response rate of 91.8%. This included 879 SR agencies (92.5%) and 1,961 NSR agencies (91.4%). The response rate for local police departments was 93.9%; for sheriffs' offices it was 87.0%; and for state law enforcement agencies it was 91.8%. The final database includes full responses from 1,968 local police departments, 827 sheriffs' offices, and 45 state agencies. An additional 21 local police departments and 14 sheriffs' offices completed the first page of the questionnaire as part of a final nonresponse follow-up effort.

Weighting

The base weight for all SR agencies is one. For NSR sheriffs' offices, the base weight is 4.22. For NSR local police departments, the base weights are determined by the number of sworn personnel employed as reported in the 2004 BJS Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies. 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 2004, and a factor that adjusted for any nonresponding agencies in each cell. For state law enforcement agencies, the final weight is 1.09. For SR sheriffs' offices it is 1.12, and for NSR sheriffs' offices it is 4.90.

The final weight for all SR local police departments is 1.06. For NSR local police departments with 63 to 99 officers, the final weight is 2.22, with 40 to 62 officers, 3.54; with 24 to 39 officers, 5.21; with 14 to 23 officers, 7.55; with 7 to 13 officers, 10.97; and for departments with fewer than 7 officers the final weight is 20.29.

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

Item non-response

For the 1,968 local police departments completing one of the two versions of the LEMAS questionnaire, item non-response rates due to omission or invalid data were quite low. For most categorical items, the non-response rate was 0% (appendix table 19).

Imputations

When an agency did not supply a response to a numeric item, median value imputation or ratio imputation was used. The median value imputations used the median value of an item reported in the 2007 survey by other agencies in the same sample cell. The ratio imputations used the median value of a ratio reported in the 2007 survey by other agencies in the same sample cell. Imputations were not used for categorical items.

For race and gender data, a cold-deck imputation process was used where the percentages represented in an agency's sworn personnel totals by each racial/ethnic or gender group in the 2003 LEMAS survey was applied to the 2007 sworn personnel totals. If 2003 data were not available, then a ratio imputation method was used.

Accuracy of the estimates

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

The sampling error, as measured by an estimated standard error, varies by the size of the estimate and the size of the base population. Estimates of the standard errors have been calculated for the 2007 survey (appendix table 20). These estimates may be used to construct confidence intervals around percentages in this report. For example, the 95%-confidence interval around the percentage of local police departments using foot patrol is approximately 55% plus or minus 1.96 times 1.5% (or 52% to 58%).

These standard errors may also be used to test the significance of the difference between two sample statistics by pooling the standard errors of the two sample estimates. For example, the standard error of the difference between departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents and those serving 2,500 to 9,999 residents for enhanced 9-1-1 would be 3.5% (or the square root of the sum of the squared standard errors for each group). The 95%-confidence interval around the difference would be 1.96 times 3.5% (or 6.9%). Since the difference of 10% (75% minus 65%) is greater than 6.9%, the difference would be considered statistically significant.

Standard error estimates may also be used to construct confidence intervals around numeric variables such as personnel counts (appendix table 21). For example, the 95%-confidence interval around the number of full-time sworn personnel is approximately 463,147 plus or minus 1.96 times 10,265, or 443,028 to 483,266.

Abbreviated form responses

In the final phase of the data collection, all remaining non-respondents were given the opportunity to complete an abbreviated questionnaire consisting of the first page of the original survey form they received. A total of 21 local police departments (5 SR and 16 NSR) and 14 sheriffs' offices (0 SR and 14 NSR) completed the abbreviated form. For analysis of the data that includes these partial-form responses, slightly different weights must be used.

The adjusted partial-form weight for all SR local police departments is 1.05. For NSR agencies with 63 to 99 officers, the partial form weight is 20.04; with 40 to 62 officers, 3.49; with 24 to 39 officers, 5.15; with 14 to 23 officers, 7.48; with 7 to 13 officers, 10.80; and for departments with fewer than 7 officers, the partial-form weight is 20.04. For NSR sheriffs' offices the adjusted partial-form weight is 4.78.

Dollar amounts adjusted for inflation

For comparison purposes salary and budget data for 2003 were converted into 2007 dollars. This conversion was accomplished using Consumer Price Index data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.

Fifty largest local police departments in the United States, by number of full-time sworn personnel, 2007

Name of department	Population served	Full-time sworn personnel		Total full-time employees	
		Number	Per 10,000 residents	Number	Per 10,000 residents
New York (NY) Police	8,220,196	35,216	43	51,480	63
Chicago (IL) Police	2,824,434	13,336	47	15,436	55
Los Angeles (CA) Police	3,870,487	9,504	25	12,834	33
Philadelphia (PA) Police	1,435,533	6,778	47	7,610	53
Houston (TX) Police	2,169,544	4,892	23	6,317	29
Washington (DC) Metropolitan Police	588,292	3,913	67	4,493	76
Phoenix (AZ) Police	1,541,698	3,231	21	4,379	28
Dallas (TX) Police	1,239,104	3,122	25	3,739	30
Miami-Dade (FL) Police	1,082,395	3,120	29	4,495	42
Detroit Police (MI) Police	860,971	3,049	35	3,418	40
Baltimore (MD) Police	624,237	2,952	47	3,565	57
Suffolk County (NY) Police	1,308,750	2,644	20	3,234	25
Nassau County (NY) Police	1,030,495	2,600	25	3,922	38
Las Vegas (NV) Metropolitan Police	1,341,156	2,390	18	4,704	35
San Francisco (CA) Police	733,799	2,303	31	2,625	36
Boston (MA) Police	591,855	2,169	37	2,813	48
Memphis (TN) Police	669,264	2,062	31	2,666	40
Milwaukee (WI) Police	572,938	1,960	34	2,436	43
San Diego (CA) Police	1,261,196	1,922	15	2,677	21
Honolulu (HI) Police	905,903	1,911	21	2,406	27
Baltimore County (MD) Police	785,567	1,888	24	2,188	28
Columbus (OH) Police	735,981	1,829	25	2,187	30
San Antonio (CA) Police	1,316,882	1,795	14	2,402	18
Atlanta (GA) Police	497,290	1,701	34	2,177	44
Jacksonville (FL) Sheriff's Office	797,350	1,629	20	2,852	36
Indianapolis (IN) Metropolitan Police	797,268	1,607	20	1,887	24
Cleveland (OH) Police	439,888	1,584	36	1,884	43
Denver (CO) Police	573,387	1,523	27	1,876	33
Prince George's County (MD) Police	647,701	1,522	23	1,823	28
Charlotte-Mecklenburg (NC) Police	733,291	1,481	20	1,927	26
Fairfax County (VA) Police	976,392	1,427	15	1,737	18
New Orleans (LA) Police	220,614	1,425	65	1,693	77
Austin (TX) Police	716,817	1,415	20	2,029	28
Fort Worth (TX) Police	670,693	1,412	21	1,794	27
Kansas City (MO) Police	447,725	1,393	31	2,129	48
San Jose (CA) Police	934,553	1,386	15	1,831	20
St. Louis (MO) Police	348,197	1,348	39	1,863	54
Seattle (WA) Police	585,118	1,277	22	1,767	30
Newark (NJ) Police	280,158	1,229	44	1,429	51
Montgomery County (MD) Police	911,528	1,199	13	1,563	17
Louisville (KY) Metro Police	624,030	1,184	19	1,411	23
Metropolitan Nashville (TN) Police	564,169	1,180	21	1,499	27
El Paso (TX) Police	616,029	1,095	18	1,455	24
Cincinnati (OH) Police	332,388	1,062	32	1,309	39
Miami (FL) Police	410,252	1,054	26	1,770	43
Tucson (AZ) Police	523,299	1,052	20	1,456	28
Oklahoma City (OK) Police	542,199	999	18	1,251	23
Tampa (FL) Police	337,220	992	29	1,352	40
Long Beach (CA) Police	473,959	972	21	1,485	31
Albuquerque (NM) Police	513,124	963	19	1,455	28

APPENDIX TABLE 2.

Drug asset forfeiture receipts of local police departments, by size of population served, 2006

Population served	Percent of departments with receipts	Value of money, goods, and property received		
		Total	Per department*	Per sworn officer*
All sizes	33%	$307,542,052	$73,200	$1,033
1,000,000 or more	62%	$23,742,200	$2,802,100	$644
500,000–999,999	74	25,906,900	1,063,500	703
250,000–499,999	89	36,392,300	838,100	1,218
100,000–249,999	89	50,931,700	298,500	1,028
50,000–99,999	82	61,684,200	175,000	1,385
25,000–49,999	68	37,804,500	64,300	967
10,000–24,999	57	40,211,500	38,800	1,135
2,500–9,999	33	15,537,400	11,300	743
Under 2,500	12	15,331,200	25,300	3,388

Note: Table based on asset forfeiture receipts during calendar 2006. The value of goods and property is based on estimates provided by reporting agencies. Computation of per officer averages includes both full-time and part-time employees, with a weight of 0.5 assigned to part-time employees.

*Excludes departments without receipts.

APPENDIX TABLE 3.

Background and record check methods used in selection of new officer recruits in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments requiring—			
	Criminal record check	Background investigation	Driving record check	Credit history check
All sizes	100%	99%	99%	61%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	100%	85%
500,000–999,999	100	100	100	97
250,000–499,999	100	100	100	96
100,000–249,999	100	100	100	94
50,000–99,999	100	100	100	93
25,000–49,999	100	100	100	90
10,000–24,999	100	100	100	78
2,500–9,999	100	99	99	65
Under 2,500	100	99	97	41

APPENDIX TABLE 4.

Personal attribute screening methods used in selection of new officer recruits in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments requiring—					
	Personal interview	Psychological evaluation	Written aptitude test	Personality inventory	Polygraph exam	Voice stress analyzer
All sizes	99%	72%	48%	46%	26%	5%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	100%	85%	77%	0%
500,000–999,999	97	100	90	68	74	13
250,000–499,999	96	100	96	67	83	7
100,000–249,999	98	99	88	64	77	13
50,000–99,999	99	100	87	66	63	13
25,000–49,999	100	98	83	64	51	9
10,000–24,999	100	94	76	57	42	11
2,500–9,999	100	82	56	44	26	5
Under 2,500	98	48	20	38	10	2

APPENDIX TABLE 5.

Physical attribute screening methods used in selection of new officer recruits in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments requiring—		
	Medical exam	Drug test	Physical agility test
All sizes	89%	83%	60%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	100%
500,000–999,999	100	100	97
250,000–499,999	100	91	96
100,000–249,999	100	95	86
50,000–99,999	100	96	89
25,000–49,999	100	97	90
10,000–24,999	99	94	78
2,500–9,999	95	87	65
Under 2,500	76	73	41

APPENDIX TABLE 6.

In-service training requirements for sworn personnel in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Annual in-service training requirement for patrol/field officers	
	Percent with requirement	Average number of hours required
All sizes	92%	35
1,000,000 or more	100	27
500,000–999,999	100	31
250,000–499,999	100	31
100,000–249,999	99	39
50,000–99,999	98	42
25,000–49,999	96	41
10,000–24,999	95	39
2,500–9,999	95	37
Under 2,500	86	29

APPENDIX TABLE 7.

Special pay and benefits for full-time sworn personnel in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments authorizing—									
	Collective bargaining	Tuition reimbursement	Education incentive pay	Merit pay	Shift differential pay	Special skills pay	Military service pay	Hazardous duty pay	Bilingual pay	Residency incentive pay
All sizes	38%	37%	32%	23%	21%	16%	13%	6%	6%	2%
1,000,000 or more	85%	85%	69%	46%	92%	62%	62%	69%	62%	8%
500,000–999,999	71	84	71	35	71	45	52	61	45	3
250,000–499,999	63	80	61	54	72	39	50	48	50	0
100,000–249,999	62	81	77	41	51	43	33	32	42	2
50,000–99,999	68	80	70	32	47	40	29	23	32	4
25,000–49,999	70	71	63	29	44	31	29	9	15	3
10,000–24,999	67	64	58	30	37	29	18	7	10	4
2,500–9,999	47	40	36	25	25	15	12	5	3	2
Under 2,500	11	14	9	15	4	5	7	2	1	2

APPENDIX TABLE 8.

Local police officers assigned to respond to calls for service, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of full-time sworn personnel
All sizes	67%
1,000,000 or more	59%
500,000–999,999	54
250,000–499,999	59
100,000–249,999	61
50,000–99,999	68
25,000–49,999	68
10,000–24,999	77
2,500–9,999	87
Under 2,500	96

APPENDIX TABLE 9.

Wireless capabilities of emergency 9-1-1 systems in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Emergency 9-1-1 systems can display wireless caller's—		
Population served	**Phone number**	**Exact location**	**General location**
All sizes	84%	27%	62%
1,000,000 or more	92%	31%	69%
500,000–999,999	90	27	80
250,000–499,999	100	37	89
100,000–249,999	90	30	82
50,000–99,999	85	25	68
25,000–49,999	85	27	71
10,000–24,999	84	24	62
2,500–9,999	84	23	58
Under 2,500	83	30	61

APPENDIX TABLE 10.

Types of sidearms authorized for use by sworn personnel in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Type of sidearm authorized			
	Semi-automatic		Revolver	
Population served	**Primary**	**Backup**	**Primary**	**Backup**
All sizes	100%	77%	22%	51%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	62%	69%
500,000–999,999	100	100	23	55
250,000–499,999	100	100	17	52
100,000–249,999	100	100	19	55
50,000–99,999	100	95	11	53
25,000–49,999	100	73	7	47
10,000–24,999	100	70	10	50
2,500–9,999	100	77	17	51
Under 2,500	100	77	34	51

APPENDIX TABLE 11.

Types of batons authorized for use by sworn personnel in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

	Type of baton authorized			
Population served	**Any type**	**Collapsible**	**Traditional**	**PR-24**
All sizes	93%	88%	45%	36%
1,000,000 or more	100%	92%	69%	54%
500,000–999,999	100	94	55	26
250,000–499,999	100	87	50	30
100,000–249,999	99	98	56	35
50,000–99,999	99	96	48	32
25,000–49,999	98	94	34	28
10,000–24,999	96	90	40	32
2,500–9,999	93	89	41	31
Under 2,500	91	85	52	42

APPENDIX TABLE 12.

Less-than-lethal weapons or actions authorized for use by fewer than half of local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Type of less-than-lethal weapon authorized			
	Soft projectile	Hold or neck restraint	Rubber bullet	Blackjack/ slapjack
All sizes	28%	15%	8%	4%
1,000,000 or more	46%	46%	15%	8%
500,000–999,999	65	29	23	3
250,000–499,999	57	43	22	4
100,000–249,999	60	40	21	1
50,000–99,999	67	28	24	2
25,000–49,999	55	18	16	1
10,000–24,999	46	14	13	1
2,500–9,999	26	14	7	3
Under 2,500	14	13	4	6

APPENDIX TABLE 13.

Number of motorized land vehicles operated by local police departments and percent unmarked, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Type of vehicle				
	Cars		Other 4-wheel		Motorcycles*
	Number operated	Percent unmarked	Number operated	Percent unmarked	Number operated
All sizes	286,180	34%	52,008	47%	11,162
1,000,000 or more	46,993	41%	9,592	60%	1,918
500,000–999,999	26,833	40	5,353	60	1,104
250,000–499,999	22,161	37	3,946	56	938
100,000–249,999	37,042	38	6,382	46	1,991
50,000–99,999	34,387	36	5,579	41	1,688
25,000–49,999	32,613	34	5,780	43	1,538
10,000–24,999	35,748	30	6,322	40	1,034
2,500–9,999	33,789	24	6,383	36	722
Under 2,500	16,613	15	2,670	19	230

*Percent unmarked motorcycles not collected in survey.

APPENDIX TABLE 14.

Vehicle use policies for sworn personnel in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments with policy allowing marked vehicles to be—		
	Driven home	Used for personal errands	Operated outside jurisdiction
All sizes	50%	19%	30%
1,000,000 or more	62%	13%	13%
500,000–999,999	61	37	37
250,000–499,999	65	33	33
100,000–249,999	63	35	44
50,000–99,999	53	35	35
25,000–49,999	40	37	39
10,000–24,999	38	22	42
2,500–9,999	46	22	30
Under 2,500	59	13	26

APPENDIX TABLE 15.

Automated fingerprint identification systems (AFIS) in local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments with AFIS access			
	Total with access	Exclusive/ shared owner	Remote terminal access	Access through other agency
All sizes	70%	11%	7%	54%
1,000,000 or more	100%	92%	15%	15%
500,000–999,999	100	87	13	16
250,000–499,999	100	57	37	15
100,000–249,999	98	62	22	24
50,000–99,999	94	37	20	41
25,000–49,999	92	35	14	48
10,000–24,999	79	17	9	54
2,500–9,999	73	8	5	60
Under 2,500	58	2	5	52

APPENDIX TABLE 16.

Types of in-field computers or terminals used by local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Type of in-field computer or terminal used			
	Any type	Portable with docking station	Vehicle-mounted	Portable non-docking
All sizes	59%	33%	28%	17%
1,000,000 or more	100%	62%	62%	54%
500,000–999,999	100	65	61	42
250,000–499,999	98	78	33	50
100,000–249,999	97	53	51	29
50,000–99,999	97	52	57	36
25,000–49,999	92	44	56	37
10,000–24,999	77	44	34	25
2,500–9,999	59	33	26	15
Under 2,500	43	24	18	9

APPENDIX TABLE 17.

Screening methods related to community policing used in selection of new officer recruits for local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Percent of departments assessing—			
	Analytical problem-solving	Volunteer/ community service history check	Understanding of culturally diverse populations	Mediation/ conflict management skills
All sizes	29%	20%	20%	16%
1,000,000 or more	62%	31%	31%	46%
500,000–999,999	52	48	45	42
250,000–499,999	54	26	26	28
100,000–249,999	43	25	27	25
50,000–99,999	44	26	24	25
25,000–49,999	38	27	18	19
10,000–24,999	35	23	20	20
2,500–9,999	32	25	23	17
Under 2,500	21	14	18	12

APPENDIX TABLE 18.

Full-time intelligence personnel in local police departments with primary duties related to terrorist activities, by size of population served, 2007

	Percent of departments with full-time intelligence personnel					
	Sworn			Non-sworn		
Population served	Percent of departments using	Average number	Total number	Percent of departments using	Average number	Total number
All sizes	11%	3	3,994	1%	2	238
1,000,000 or more	92%	69	882	46%	12	73
500,000–999,999	94	13	392	26	4	31
250,000–499,999	76	3	127	28	2	28
100,000–249,999	59	2	207	13	2	42
50,000–99,999	29	2	201	3	2	20
25,000–49,999	17	1	201	2	1	21
10,000–24,999	11	2	394	1	1	16
2,500–9,999	8	3	831	--	1	8
Under 2,500	8	2	759	0	0	0

--Less than 0.5%.

APPENDIX TABLE 19.

Item non-response for local police department data in 2007 LEMAS survey

Item description Numeric variables	Percent of cases missing
Number of agency personnel	0.0%
Number of task force officers	0.0
Number of officers responding to calls	0.0
Number of community policing officers	0.0
Number of school resource officers	0.0
Agency operating budget	2.0
Drug asset forfeiture receipts	0.0
Recruit screening methods	0.0
Race of sworn personnel	2.6
Gender of sworn personnel	0.4
Salary range for chief	5.6
Salary range for sergeant	3.0
Salary range for entry-level officer	3.2
Number of intelligence personnel	0.4
Number of dogs and horses	0.0
Number of cars operated	0.6
Number of other land vehicles operated	0.7
Number of off-land vehicles operated	0.0
Number of video cameras	0.3
Number of in-field computers	1.0

Item description Categorical variables	Percent of cases missing
Minimum education requirement	0.0%
Entry-level training requirement	2.1
In-service training requirements	1.2
Special pay for sworn personnel	0.0
Emergency 9-1-1 system	0.0
Wireless 9-1-1 capabilities	1.0
Types of regularly scheduled patrol	0.0
Community policing training	0.4
Community policing activities	0.1
Terrorism response plan	0.0
Shared radio network	0.0
Preparedness activities	0.0
Types of sidearms authorized	0.0
Body armor-wear policies	0.0
Types of non-lethal weapon authorized	0.0
Vehicle take-home policy	0.0
Use of video cameras	0.0
Computer functions	0.1
Use of in-field computers	0.0
In-field information access	0.2
Transmission methods for field reports	0.1
AFIS system	0.1
Written policy directives	0.0
Citizen complaint review board	0.2
Outside review of complaints	0.3

APPENDIX TABLE 20.

Standard errors of the estimated percentages for local police departments, by size of population served, 2007

Population served	Standard errors for estimated percentages[a]				
	50-60%	61-70%	71-80%	81-90%	91-100%
All sizes[b]	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.4
100,000 - 249,999	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4
50,000 - 99,999	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.5
25,000 - 49,999	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.2
10,000 - 24,999	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.2
2,500 - 9,999	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.1
Under 2,500	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.4

[a]Each specific standard error in the table is based on the approximate midpoint of the specified percentage range and may be applied to all dichotomous variables with a comparable percentage distribution.

[b]No standard errors are presented for population categories of 250,000 or more because all cases in these groups were selected for the survey.

APPENDIX TABLE 21.

Standard errors of the estimated personnel counts for local police departments, 2007

	Survey estimate	Estimated standard error
Number of employees		
Full-time	601,027	14,466
Part-time	54,310	1,683
Number of full-time employees		
Sworn	463,147	10,265
Civilian	137,880	4,414
Number of full-time sworn personnel		
Population served[a]		
100,000-249,999	54,556	993
50,000-99,999	52,148	1,240
25,000-49,999	53,513	1,735
10,000-24,999	55,507	1,871
2,500-9,999	48,681	1,616
Under 2,500	17,510	902

[a]No standard errors are presented for population categories of 250,000 or more because all cases in these groups were selected for the survey.

APPENDIX TABLE 22.

Standard errors for estimated operating budgets and starting salaries for entry-level officers in local police departments, 2007

	Survey estimate	Estimated standard error
Average annual operating budget		
Population served		
All sizes[a]	$4,406,000	$91,960
100,000-249,999	$38,844,000	$361,721
50,000-99,999	$16,068,000	$249,258
25,000-49,999	$7,474,000	$158,579
10,000-24,999	$3,260,000	$77,111
2,500-9,999	$1,127,000	$36,970
Under 2,500	$263,000	$13,805
Average starting salary for entry-level officers		
Population served		
All sizes[a]	$32,900	$236
100,000-249,999	$45,700	$224
50,000-99,999	$43,000	$429
25,000-49,999	$41,800	$473
10,000-24,999	$37,700	$435
2,500-9,999	$33,000	$401
Under 2,500	$26,600	$423

[a]No standard errors are presented for population categories of 250,000 or more because all cases in these groups were selected for the survey.

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