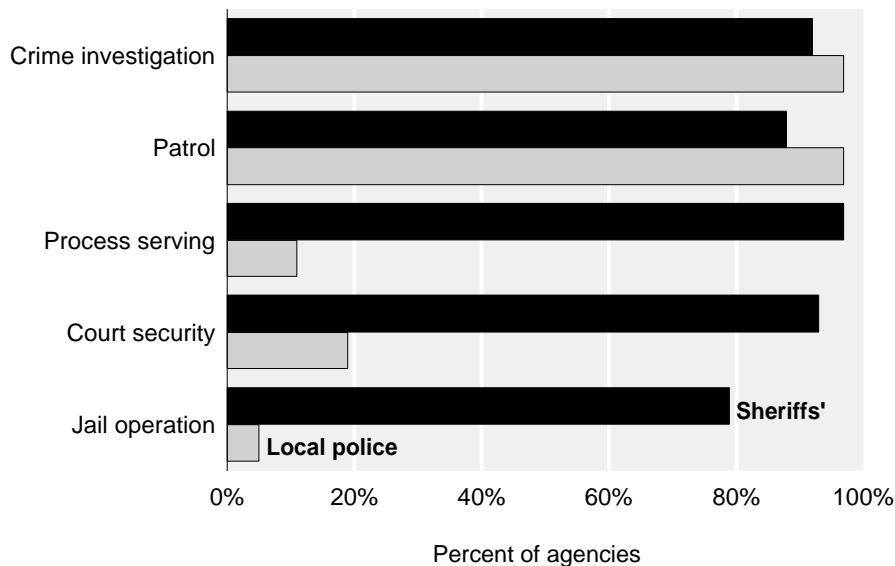




Bureau of Justice Statistics

Sheriffs' Departments 1993

In addition to law enforcement duties such as crime investigation and patrol, most sheriffs' departments are responsible for functions related to court and jail operations





Sheriffs' Departments 1993

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Bureau of Justice Statistics

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Data utilized in this report are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106; 1-800-999-0960. The dataset is archived as Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1993 (ICPSR 9749).

An electronic version of this report and the data analyzed in the report may be found on the Internet at —
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

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Highlights

- As of June 30, 1993, sheriffs' departments in the United States had an estimated 224,236 full-time employees, 10% more than in 1990. This total included 155,815 sworn personnel and 68,421 civilian employees.

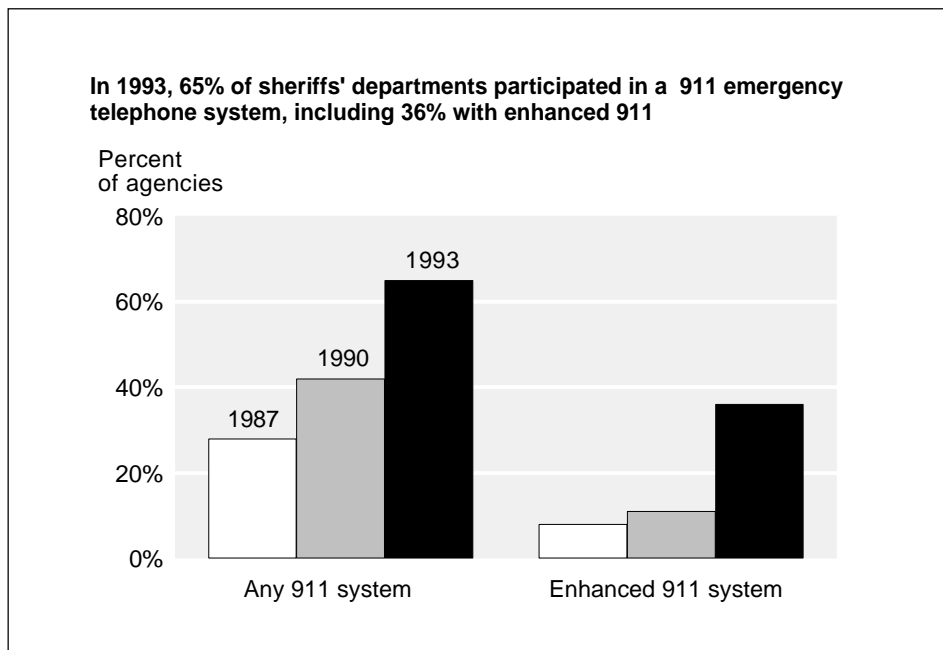
- Nearly all sheriffs' departments were responsible for performing court-related functions such as serving civil process (97%) and providing court security (93%). About 9 in 10 investigated crimes (92%), responded to calls for service (91%), and provided routine patrol services (88%).

- Many sheriffs' departments also had primary responsibility for dispatching calls for service (80%), operating a jail (79%), drug enforcement (78%), traffic enforcement (77%), and search and rescue operations (65%). (See following page for comparisons of sheriffs' departments with local police.)

- For fiscal 1993, sheriffs' departments had operating expenditures of \$10.7 billion. This was 6% more than 1990 after adjusting for inflation. Operating expenditures averaged \$66,500 per sworn officer, \$45,900 per employee, and \$45 per resident for 1993.

- Overall, 16.9% of the full-time sworn personnel employed by sheriffs' departments in 1993 were members of a racial or ethnic minority. This was an increase compared to 1990 (15.5%) and 1987 (13.4%). Blacks accounted for 10% of sworn personnel in 1993, and Hispanics comprised about 6%.

- In 1993, 8% of sheriffs' departments required new deputy recruits to have completed at least some college course work, compared to about 4% in 1990. Less than 1% of all departments required a 4-year degree; however, 5% required a 2-year degree.



- New deputy recruits were required to undergo an average of about 750 hours of training in 1993. The average requirement ranged from about 900 hours among departments serving a population of 1 million or more, to about 450 hours in those serving fewer than 10,000 residents.

- Eighty-two percent of sheriffs' departments authorized their regular field officers to use semiautomatic sidearms in 1993, up from 74% in 1990. Departments authorizing semiautomatic sidearms employed 91% of all sheriffs' officers in 1993, compared to 83% in 1990.

- Nearly all (97%) sheriffs' departments authorized the use of nonlethal weapons by officers. Impact devices such as batons were authorized by 85% of all departments. Chemical agents were authorized by 77%, with pepper spray (56%) the type most commonly approved.

- Thirty percent of sheriffs' departments required all of their regular field officers to wear protective body armor

while on duty during 1993, up from 21% in 1990. Departments with such a requirement employed 35% of all sheriffs' officers in 1993, compared to 23% in 1990.

- Sixty-five percent of sheriffs' departments participated in a 911 emergency telephone system during 1993, a considerably higher percentage than in 1990 (42%) and more than twice as many as in 1987 (28%).

- A majority of the 911 systems that sheriffs' departments participated in during 1993 were enhanced systems, capable of pinpointing the source of a call automatically. Overall, 36% of sheriffs' departments had an enhanced system in 1993, compared to 11% in 1990 and 8% in 1987.

- An estimated 62% of sheriffs' departments were maintaining computerized files on warrants in 1993, up from 47% in 1990. A majority of departments (58%) also maintained computerized arrest information during 1993, compared to 42% in 1990.

Functions of sheriffs' and police departments and their officers

Among the 156,000 full-time sworn personnel employed by sheriffs' departments in 1993, about 60,000 were uniformed officers whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service. This amounted to 39% of sheriffs' department sworn personnel handling calls for service, compared to 63% of officers in local

police departments. This difference is attributable to the fact that, relative to local police, sheriffs' departments are much more likely to be responsible for activities related to jail and court operations. More often than not, these responsibilities are in addition to traditional law enforcement duties.

A large majority of both sheriffs' and local police departments receive calls for service, investigate crimes, and provide routine patrol services

Function	Percent of agencies	
	Sheriffs'	Local police
Receiving calls for service	91%	93%
Crime investigation	92	97
Routine patrol	88	97

Sheriffs' departments are much more likely than local police departments to perform functions related to the operation of courts and jails

Function	Percent of agencies	
	Sheriffs'	Local police
Process serving	97%	11%
Court security	93	19
Jail operations	79	5

Sheriffs' departments are also more likely than local police departments to perform search and rescue operations, dispatch calls for service, and process fingerprints

Function	Percent of agencies	
	Sheriffs'	Local police
Search and rescue	65%	33%
Dispatching calls for service	80	52
Fingerprint processing	55	41

Most sheriffs' departments perform traffic-related functions; however, they are less likely to do so than local police departments

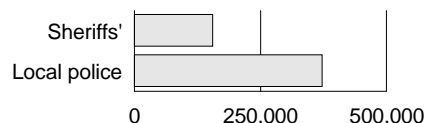
Function	Percent of agencies	
	Sheriffs'	Local police
Enforcing traffic laws	77%	99%
Accident investigation	69	98
Traffic direction and control	64	90

All agencies

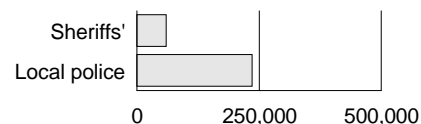
Number of full-time employees



Number of full-time sworn personnel

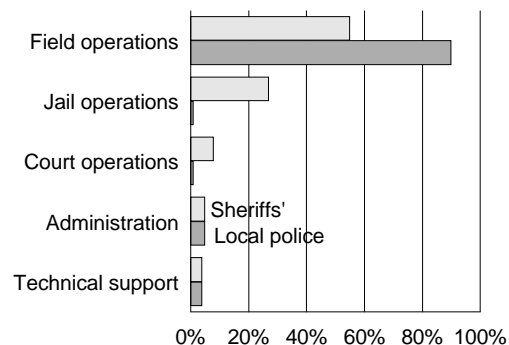


Number of uniformed officers assigned to answer calls for service



Agencies with 100 or more sworn personnel

Percent of full-time officers assigned to each functional area



During 1993, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), as a part of its Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program, surveyed a nationally representative sample of the more than 17,000 State and local law enforcement agencies operating nationwide. This report presents data describing the more than 3,000 sheriffs' departments operating in the United States in terms of their personnel, expenditures and pay, operations, equipment, computers and information systems, and policies.

The sheriffs' departments included in this report are operated by county or independent city governments. Since sheriffs are typically elected officials, these agencies are sometimes known as sheriff's *offices*, but the term *departments* is used universally in this report as a matter of convenience. Consolidated police-sheriffs' departments are classified as local police for the LEMAS survey and are excluded from this report.

The LEMAS survey

The 1993 LEMAS survey questionnaire was mailed to all 854 State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers and to a representative sample of 2,416 agencies with fewer than 100 officers (see Methodology for a description of the sample). Of the 3,270 agencies receiving the LEMAS questionnaire, 3,028 (92.6%) responded.

Detailed agency-by-agency tabulations from the 1993 LEMAS survey were previously published for agencies with 100 or more officers (see *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1993*, NCJ-148825). This report and its companion report (*Local Police Departments 1993*, NCJ-148822), summarize the data collected from agencies of all sizes.

Table 1. Employment by State and local law enforcement agencies in the United States, 1993

Type of agency	Number of agencies	Number of employees					
		Full-time			Part-time		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
Total	17,120	828,435	622,913	205,522	87,875	42,890	44,985
Local police	12,361	474,072	373,554	100,518	58,146	28,186	29,960
Sheriff	3,084	224,236	155,815	68,421	19,660	11,048	8,612
State police	49	76,972	51,874	25,098	845	228	617
Special police	1,626	53,155	41,670	11,485	9,224	3,428	5,796

Note: Special police category includes both State-level and local-level agencies. Consolidated police-sheriff agencies are included under local police category. Data are for the pay period that included June 30, 1993.

This is the third LEMAS survey. Data from the previous surveys in 1987 and 1990 are used for comparison purposes in this report. Law enforcement manpower data collected by BJS in 1992 are less comprehensive in content (they include only personnel counts) and therefore are not used for comparisons.

Personnel

During 1993 an estimated 17,120 publicly funded State and local law enforcement agencies were operating in the United States (table 1). Excluding a small number of consolidated police-sheriff agencies, there were 3,084 sheriffs' departments, all operated by counties and independent cities.

As of June 30, 1993, sheriffs' departments had an estimated 224,236 full-time employees. They employed an additional 19,660 persons on a part-time basis. About 156,000, or 69%, of full-time sheriffs' department employees were sworn officers. This represented a fourth of all State and local officers nationwide. The estimated 68,421 civilian sheriffs' department personnel in 1993 accounted for a

third of all nonsworn State and local law enforcement employees in the United States.

There were about 20,000, or 9.9%, more full-time employees in sheriffs' departments in 1993 than in 1990, and about 47,000, or 26.6%, more than in 1987 (figure 1). For all State and local law enforcement agencies, the increase in number of employees from 1990 to 1993 was about 35,000, or 4.5%, and from 1987 to 1993 it was about 79,000, or 10.5%.

When only sworn personnel are considered, employment by sheriffs' departments increased by about 14,000 officers, or 10.2%, from 1990 to 1993 and by about 33,000, or 27.2%, from 1987 to 1993. The number of full-time sworn personnel employed by all State and local law enforcement agencies in 1993 was up by about 27,000, or 4.5%, compared to 1990, and by about 55,000, or 9.7%, compared to 1987.

As with local police departments, the size of sheriffs' departments varies greatly. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department was the largest in 1993, with 11,285 full-time employees. Included in this total were 7,629 full-time sworn officers, of which about

3,400 were assigned to field operations.

Nationwide, there were 17 sheriffs' departments that employed 1,000 or more sworn officers (0.6%), and more than 300 that employed at least 100 officers (10.3%) (table 2). Nearly 1,000 sheriffs' departments employed fewer than 10 officers (31.2%), including 19 with just one sworn officer (0.6%).

About a fifth of all full-time sheriffs' officers were employed by a department with 1,000 or more officers, and two-thirds were employed by a department with at least 100 officers. Sheriffs' departments that employed fewer than 10 officers accounted for about 3% of all sheriffs' department sworn personnel nationwide.

About half of all sheriffs' department officers worked for the 184 departments located in a jurisdiction with 250,000 or more residents and a fifth were employed by 1 of the 25 depart-

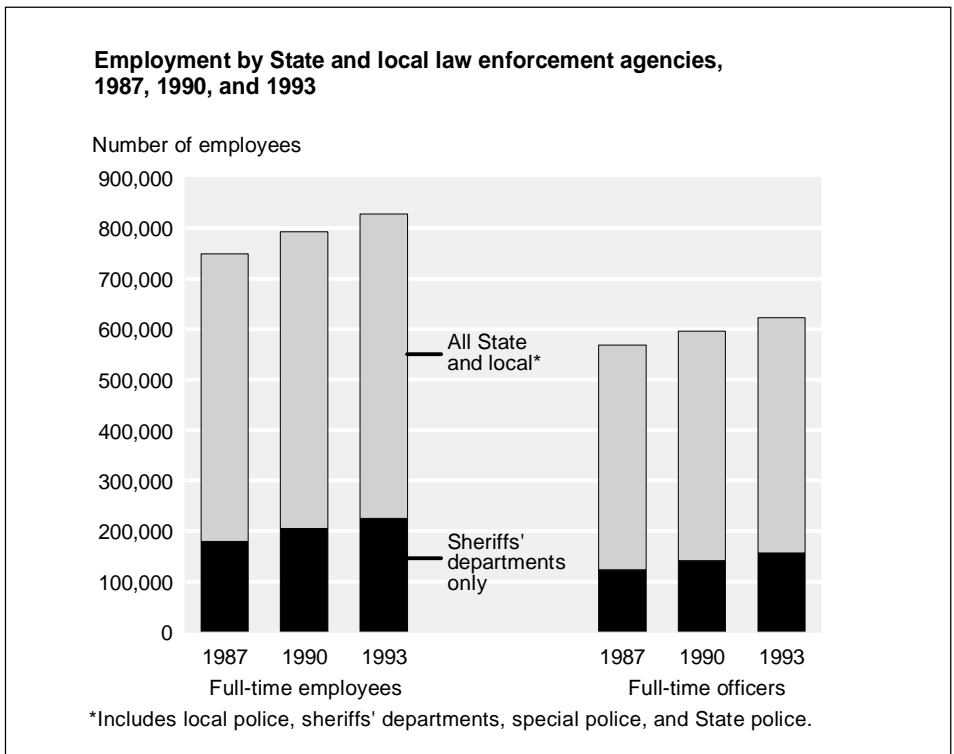


Figure 1

ments serving a population of 1 million or more (table 3). Just over half of all sheriffs' departments were located in a jurisdiction with fewer than

25,000 residents. These departments employed about 11% of all sworn sheriffs' department personnel nationwide.

Table 2. Sheriffs' departments, by number of sworn personnel, 1993

Number of sworn personnel*	Agencies		Full-time sworn personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,084	100.0%	155,815	100.0%
1,000 or more	17	.6%	32,045	20.6%
500-999	24	.8	15,010	9.6
250-499	77	2.5	26,775	17.2
100-249	199	6.4	29,022	18.6
50-99	307	10.0	18,735	12.0
25-49	564	18.3	16,596	10.7
10-24	936	30.4	12,782	8.2
5-9	602	19.5	3,811	2.4
2-4	340	11.0	1,028	.7
1	19	.6	10	--

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
 *Includes both full-time and part-time employees.
 --Less than 0.5%.

Table 3. Sheriffs' departments and full-time sworn personnel, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Agencies		Full-time sworn personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	3,084	100.0%	155,815	100.0%
1,000,000 or more	25	.8%	31,266	20.1%
500,000-999,999	63	2.0	24,483	15.7
250,000-499,999	96	3.1	21,504	13.8
100,000-249,999	260	8.4	27,442	17.6
50,000-99,999	376	12.2	19,144	12.3
25,000-49,999	616	20.0	15,244	9.8
10,000-24,999	916	29.7	12,146	7.8
Under 10,000	731	23.7	4,585	2.9

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

Table 4. Average number of employees in sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Average number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn
All sizes	73	51	22	6	4	3
1,000,000 or more	1,936	1,233	703	48	29	19
500,000-999,999	551	390	161	39	17	22
250,000-499,999	321	224	97	20	8	11
100,000-249,999	151	106	45	11	6	5
50,000-99,999	69	51	18	7	5	3
25,000-49,999	35	25	10	6	4	2
10,000-24,999	18	13	5	3	2	2
Under 10,000	9	6	3	2	1	1

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

Table 5. Sex of full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	All sworn employees		
	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	85.5%	14.5%
1,000,000 or more	100%	85.5%	14.5%
500,000-999,999	100	84.0	16.0
250,000-499,999	100	83.6	16.4
100,000-249,999	100	84.3	15.7
50,000-99,999	100	86.6	13.4
25,000-49,999	100	88.5	11.5
10,000-24,999	100	88.2	11.8
Under 10,000	100	86.8	13.2

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

On the average, sheriffs' departments nationwide had 73 full-time employees including 51 sworn personnel and 22 civilian employees (table 4). The size of departments varied greatly depending on the jurisdiction population: Sheriffs' departments in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more had an average of 1,936 full-time employees, including 1,233 sworn officers and 703 civilian employees. In contrast, sheriffs' departments in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents employed an average of 6 full-time sworn officers, and 3 full-time civilians.

Race and sex of officers

Of the estimated 155,518 full-time sworn personnel employed by sheriffs' departments in 1993, an estimated 22,657, or 1 in 7, were women (table 5). The percentage of female officers varied slightly across population sizes, ranging from about 16% in jurisdictions with a population of 100,000 to 999,999 to just under 12% in jurisdictions with a population of 10,000 to 49,999.

Women and minority sheriffs' officers, 1987, 1990, and 1993

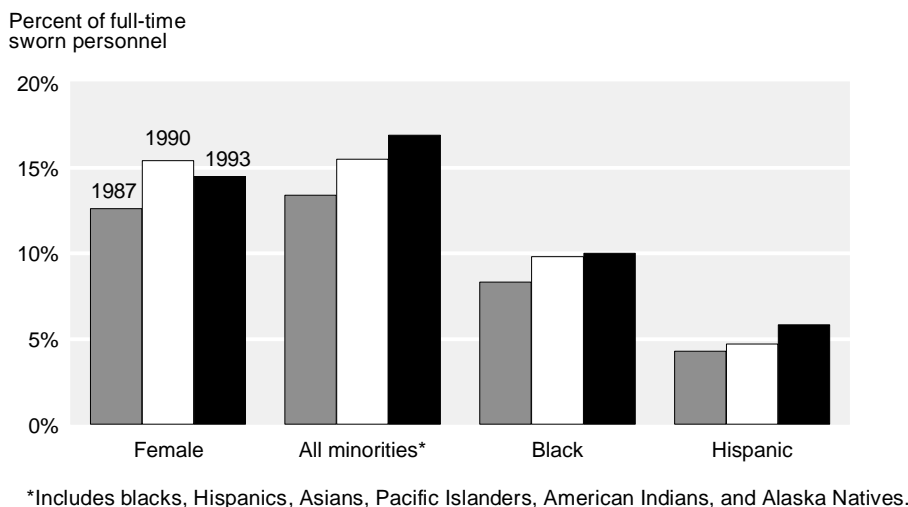


Figure 2

Compared to 1990, the number of female officers was up by less than a thousand, and the percentage of all sheriffs' officers represented by women was down slightly from 15.4% to 14.6% (figure 2). However, there were about 7,200 more female officers

in 1993 than in 1987, when 12.6% of sheriffs' officers were women.

In 1993, about a sixth of full-time sheriffs' officers were members of a racial or ethnic minority, with the percentage of minority officers higher in jurisdictions with a population of 500,000 or

Table 6. Race and ethnicity of full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Total	Percent of full-time sworn employees who are:											
		White			Black			Hispanic			Other*		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	83.1%	72.1%	11.0%	10.0%	7.4%	2.7%	5.8%	5.0%	.8%	1.1%	1.0%	.1%
1,000,000 or more	100%	73.1%	63.6%	9.5%	11.4%	8.4%	3.0%	13.3%	11.5%	1.8%	2.2%	2.0%	.2%
500,000-999,999	100	78.9	67.5	11.4	14.1	10.3	3.9	5.5	5.0	.6	1.5	1.2	.2
250,000-499,999	100	83.3	70.8	12.5	11.0	8.0	3.0	4.7	4.0	.7	1.0	.8	.2
100,000-249,999	100	85.8	73.9	11.9	10.7	7.4	3.2	2.9	2.4	.5	.6	.5	--
50,000-99,999	100	90.5	79.2	11.3	6.3	4.7	1.6	2.4	2.1	.4	.8	.6	.1
25,000-49,999	100	89.8	79.9	9.9	6.1	4.7	1.4	3.5	3.3	.2	.6	.6	--
10,000-24,999	100	87.7	78.0	9.8	7.9	6.6	1.2	3.9	3.1	.8	.5	.5	--
Under 10,000	100	90.1	79.0	11.2	4.8	3.4	1.3	4.1	3.4	.7	1.0	1.0	--

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
 *Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.
 --Less than 0.05%

more (table 6). Overall, the number of sheriffs' officers who were members of a racial or ethnic minority in 1993 (26,367) was about 20% greater than in 1990 (21,290) and about 61% greater than in 1987 (16,420).

Blacks accounted for 10% of all sheriffs' officers in 1993, with departments serving a population of 500,000 to 999,999 employing the highest percentage of black officers (14.1%). About 6% of sheriffs' officers nationwide were Hispanic, with departments serving a population of 1 million or more having the most Hispanic officers (13.3%).

The estimated 15,621 full-time black officers employed in 1993 represented an increase of 1,762 compared to 1990 and 5,450 compared to 1987. The percentage of black officers in 1993 (10.0%) was about the same as in 1990 (9.8%), but up significantly from 1987, when 8.3% of all sheriffs' officers were black.

There were an estimated 8,979 Hispanic officers employed by sheriffs'

departments in 1993. This was 35% more than in 1990 (6,647) and 70% more than in 1987 (5,269). The percentage of sheriffs' officers represented by Hispanics in 1993 (5.8%) represented an increase over 1990 (4.7%) and 1987 (4.3%) levels.

Education and training requirements for new officers

Nearly all (97%) sheriffs' departments had a formal education requirement for new officer recruits in 1993 (table 7). The typical minimum educational

Table 7. Minimum educational requirement for new officer recruits in sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Total with requirement	Percent of agencies requiring a minimum of:			
		High school diploma	Some college*	2-year college degree	4-year college degree
All sizes	97%	89%	2%	5%	--
1,000,000 or more	100%	96%	4%	0%	0%
500,000-999,999	93	83	6	2	2
250,000-499,999	100	88	7	3	1
100,000-249,999	100	88	2	10	--
50,000-99,999	99	89	5	2	2
25,000-49,999	97	88	1	7	0
10,000-24,999	95	89	1	5	0
Under 10,000	98	92	1	5	0

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

Table 8. Training requirements for new deputy recruits in sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies requiring training	Average number of hours required	
		Class-room	Field
All sizes	90%	366	199
1,000,000 or more	100%	615	286
500,000-999,999	100	414	331
250,000-499,999	96	411	336
100,000-249,999	96	388	255
50,000-99,999	98	414	242
25,000-49,999	92	357	239
10,000-24,999	86	343	155
Under 10,000	83	342	109

Note: Computation of average number of training hours required excludes departments not requiring training.

requirement was completion of high-school (89%). About 8% of departments, twice as many as in 1990, required at least some college course work of new deputy recruits. Although less than 1% of sheriffs' departments required new deputy recruits to have a 4-year college degree, 5% did require a 2-year degree. Overall, 99% of sheriffs' officers nationwide were employed by a department that required new deputies to have at least a high school diploma, including 7% who were employed by a department that required them to have at least some college.

An estimated 90% of all sheriffs' departments, employing 97% of all officers, required new deputy recruits to complete formal training (table 8). All of the departments serving a population of 500,000 or more and more than 90% of those serving a population of 25,000 to 499,999 required training. The percentage of departments in

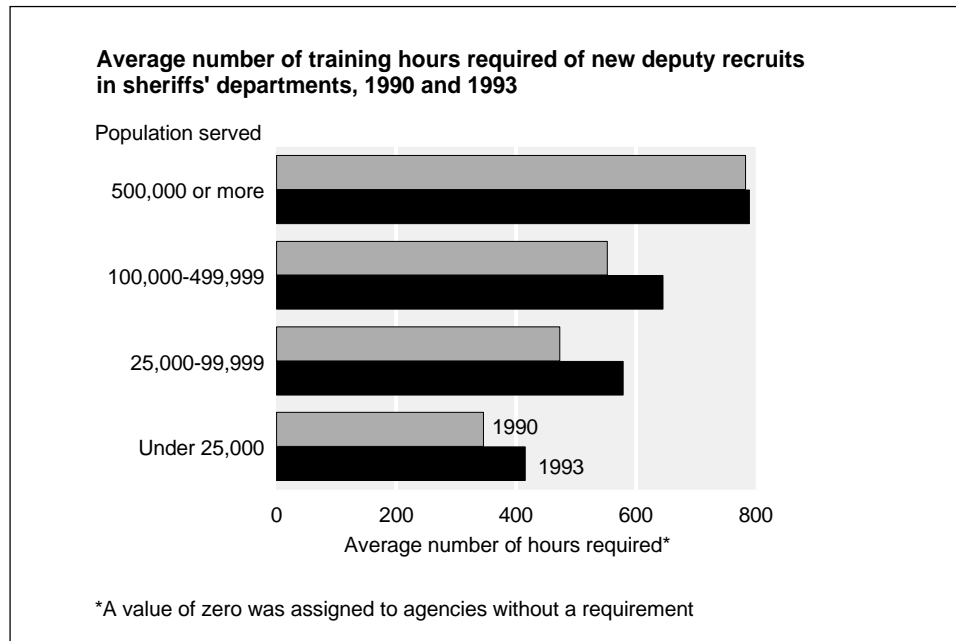


Figure 3

smaller jurisdictions that required training was slightly lower — 86% in jurisdictions with a population of 10,000 to 24,999, and 83% in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents.

On average, sheriffs' departments required 565 training hours of new deputy recruits, with about two-thirds of the training in the classroom. Sheriffs' departments in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents (901 hours), required about twice as many training hours of new recruits as those serving a population of less than 10,000 (451 hours).

Classroom training requirements were most stringent among departments serving a population of 1 million or more (an average of 615 hours), while departments serving a population of 250,000 to 999,999 (about 330 hours) required the most field training hours on average.

When sheriffs' departments are weighted according to number of officers, it is estimated that the average

new deputy recruit in 1993 was required to undergo 748 hours of training, with 478 hours, or 64%, of it in the classroom.

Compared to 1990, the average number of training hours required of new deputy recruits in 1993 was up significantly in most sheriffs' departments (figure 3). Departments serving a population of less than 25,000 required an average of 416 hours of training in 1993, compared to 346 in 1990. Among departments serving a population of 25,000 to 99,000, the average training requirement was up by more than 100 hours, from 474 hours in 1990 to 579 hours in 1993. Departments serving a population of 100,000 to 499,999 increased their average requirement by nearly 100 hours, from 553 hours to 646 hours. Among departments serving 500,000 or more residents, training requirements for new recruits remained about the same, averaging just under 800 hours.

Applicant and employee drug testing

A fourth of all sheriffs' departments, employing half of all officers, required that all applicants for sworn positions be tested for illegal drug use (table 9). A majority of the departments serving a population of 500,000 or more required a drug test of all officer applicants, as did 41% of those serving a population of 100,000 to 499,999. Applicants for officer positions were least likely to be tested for drugs in small jurisdictions: 18% of departments serving a population of 10,000 to 24,999 and 12% of those serving fewer than 10,000 residents had a mandatory drug testing requirement for applicants.

Overall, about a fourth of sheriffs' departments, employing about half of all sheriffs' officers, had some type of drug testing program that included regular field officers. Drug testing programs that were mandatory for all regular field officers were reported by 6% of sheriffs' departments, employing 5% of all officers. More common were testing programs limited to officers suspected of using illegal drugs (13%) or to those selected through a random selection process (12%). Nearly half of the departments serving a population of 500,000 or more tested regular field officers suspected of using illegal drugs and 39% of all sheriffs' officers nationwide were employed by a department with such a program. Departments with a random selection testing program for regular field officers employed 24% of all officers nationwide.

About a fourth of all sheriffs' departments included civilian employees under one or more types of drug testing program. These departments employed about half of all nonsworn sheriffs' department personnel.

Table 9. Drug testing of applicants for sworn positions, regular field officers, and civilian employees in sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Personnel category and population served	Percent of agencies with a drug testing program			
	Any type of testing program	Mandatory (all are tested)	Random selection process	Use of drugs is suspected
Applicants for sworn positions				
All sizes	30%	25%	5%	5%
1,000,000 or more	55%	50%	5%	9%
500,000-999,999	66	65	3	6
250,000-499,999	46	41	1	8
100,000-249,999	46	41	4	6
50,000-99,999	38	36	2	9
25,000-49,999	34	29	5	4
10,000-24,999	24	18	4	6
Under 10,000	20	12	7	3
Regular field/patrol officers				
All sizes	26%	6%	12%	13%
1,000,000 or more	50%	5%	14%	45%
500,000-999,999	54	3	15	49
250,000-499,999	44	4	12	36
100,000-249,999	42	4	16	23
50,000-99,999	37	4	17	20
25,000-49,999	28	9	14	13
10,000-24,999	20	6	10	9
Under 10,000	15	4	7	5
Civilian employees				
All sizes	24%	8%	8%	12%
1,000,000 or more	50%	4%	14%	45%
500,000-999,999	56	21	10	38
250,000-499,999	40	3	7	32
100,000-249,999	35	9	12	19
50,000-99,999	30	8	8	15
25,000-49,999	24	8	10	12
10,000-24,999	19	7	6	8
Under 10,000	17	7	7	6

Note: Some agencies had more than 1 type of testing program.

Twelve percent of departments, employing 35% of all nonsworn employees, had a testing program for such employees suspected of using illegal drugs. This included nearly half of the departments serving a population of 1 million or more, and about a third of those serving a population of 250,000 to 999,999.

Mandatory and random selection drug testing programs for civilian employees were both found among 8% of all departments; however, departments with random selection programs employed twice as many civilian personnel nationwide as those with a mandatory testing program (18% versus 9%).

Expenditures and pay

Operating expenditures

The total annual operating expenditure of sheriffs' departments during fiscal year 1993 was \$10.7 billion, an increase of 17% compared to 1990. After controlling for inflation, the net increase in spending was about 6%. (These figures do not include capital expenditures such as those for equipment purchases or construction projects.) Sheriffs' departments accounted for 26% of the \$41.9 billion in total operating expenditures for all State and local law enforcement agencies during fiscal year 1993.

Total State and local operating expenditures	Billions	
	1993	1990
	\$41.9	\$36.0
Local police	\$24.3	\$20.6
Sheriff	10.7	9.1
State police	4.2	3.7
Special police	2.8	2.6

Operating expenditures averaged about \$3.5 million per sheriffs' department for fiscal 1993, ranging from an average of \$132,467,000 for departments serving a population of 1 million or more, to \$273,000 among those serving fewer than 10,000 residents (table 10). The overall operating cost per resident was \$45, with departments in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more costing the most to operate, \$60 per resident, followed by those in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents at \$48 per resident. Departments in jurisdictions with a population of 25,000 to 49,999 residents had the lowest per resident cost — \$34.

Nationwide, sheriffs' departments cost \$66,500 per sworn officer to operate for fiscal 1993, ranging from \$104,700 per officer in jurisdictions with more than 1 million residents to \$39,500 per officer in jurisdictions with fewer than

Table 10. Operating expenditures of sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Operating expenditures, fiscal year 1993				
	Total	Per agency	Per sworn officer	Per employee	Per resident
All sizes	\$10,732,086,000	\$3,480,000	\$66,500	\$45,900	\$45
1,000,000 or more	\$3,311,663,000	\$132,467,000	\$104,700	\$66,600	\$60
500,000-999,999	1,726,039,000	27,397,000	69,000	48,200	41
250,000-499,999	1,474,363,000	15,358,000	67,300	46,400	43
100,000-249,999	1,698,813,000	6,534,000	60,300	41,900	42
50,000-99,999	1,015,455,000	2,701,000	50,700	37,100	38
25,000-49,999	739,475,000	1,200,000	44,700	31,800	34
10,000-24,999	566,436,000	618,000	43,600	30,800	39
Under 10,000	199,842,000	273,000	39,500	27,600	48

Note: Figures are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1993, or the most recent fiscal year completed prior to that date. Figures do not include capital expenditures such as equipment purchases or construction costs. Computation of per officer and per employee averages include both full-time and part-time employees, with a weight of .5 assigned to part-time employees. Total and per agency figures are rounded to the nearest \$1,000, per officer and per employee figures to the nearest \$100, and per resident figures to the nearest \$1.

10,000 residents. When both sworn and nonsworn employees are included, the average operating expenditure for sheriffs' departments was \$45,900 per employee for the year, ranging from a high of \$66,600 per employee in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents to a low of \$27,600 in the smallest jurisdictions. Overall, employee salaries and benefits accounted for about \$4 of every \$5 in sheriffs' department operating expenditures.

Salaries

The average base starting salary offered by sheriffs' departments to entry-level deputies was about \$19,300 in 1993. This was an increase of 11% compared with 1990; however, the net increase after controlling for inflation was just 0.3% (table 11). Departments in jurisdictions with 50,000 or more residents had an average starting salary that was higher than the overall average, ranging from \$20,600

Table 11. Average base starting salary for selected positions in sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Average base starting salary, 1993		
	Entry-level deputy	Sergeant	Sheriff
All sizes	\$19,300	\$24,400	\$37,700
1,000,000 or more	\$28,300	\$40,200	\$89,800
500,000-999,999	23,900	33,300	67,200
250,000-499,999	23,400	31,900	63,800
100,000-249,999	22,200	28,600	53,500
50,000-99,999	20,600	26,200	42,400
25,000-49,999	19,200	23,900	37,900
10,000-24,999	18,500	22,900	33,800
Under 10,000	17,400	20,600	26,700

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

(population of 50,000 to 99,999) to \$28,300 (population served of 1 million or more). The average starting salary

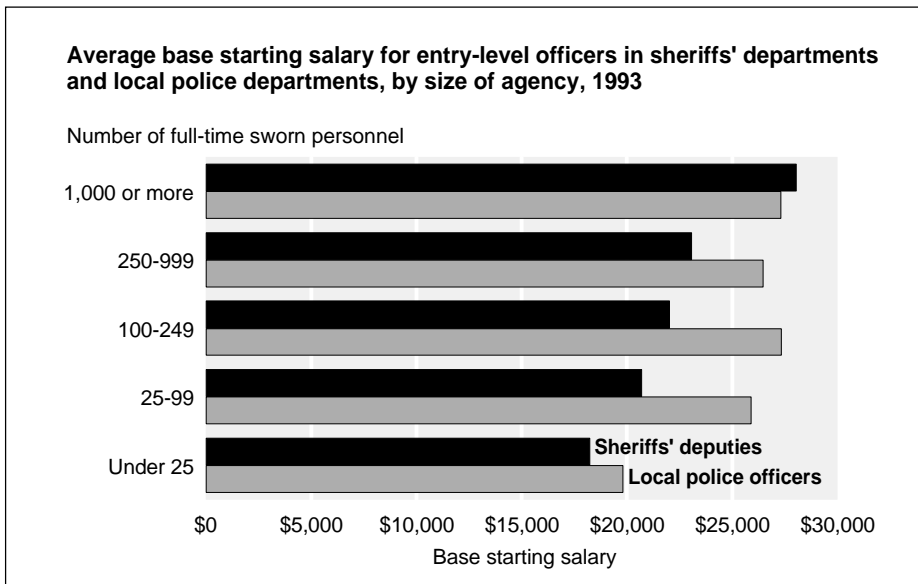


Figure 4

for deputies in departments serving a population of less than 10,000 was about \$2,000 below the overall average. When departments are weighted according to number of officers employed, the estimated average base starting salary for entry-level deputies in 1993 was \$23,300.

Except for the largest agencies, base starting salaries for entry-level officers were generally lower in sheriffs' departments than in comparably sized local police departments (figure 4). The greatest difference was found among agencies with at least 25 officers but fewer than 250 — about \$5,000 per year on average.

Among agencies employing fewer than 25 full-time officers, local police departments offered an average starting salary that was about \$1,600 higher than sheriffs' departments. Among agencies with 250 to 999 full-time sworn personnel, the difference was about \$3,400. Sheriffs' departments employing 1,000 or more sworn personnel offered a starting salary to entry-level officers that was

slightly higher than in local police departments.

Salaries for the positions of sergeant and sheriff increased with jurisdiction size in a pattern similar to that for entry-level officers. By department, the average starting salary for sergeants was \$24,400, with sergeants in the largest jurisdictions starting at \$40,200 on average, about twice as much as in departments in the smallest jurisdictions (\$20,600). When departments are weighted according to size, the estimated average base starting salary for sergeants was \$31,100.

The overall average base starting salary for sheriffs in 1993 was \$37,700, but sheriffs in jurisdictions with 100,000 or more residents had a starting salary that was considerably higher. The average starting salary for sheriffs in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents was \$89,800, more than 3 times as much as in jurisdictions with a population of less than 10,000 (\$26,700).

Table 12. Sheriffs' departments authorizing special pay for full-time sworn personnel, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing pay for:			
	Edu- cation incen- tive	Shift differ- ential	Merit	Haz- ard- ous duty
All sizes	16%	15%	13%	5%
1,000,000 or more	65%	54%	42%	42%
500,000-999,999	45	42	29	27
250,000-499,999	55	34	38	21
100,000-249,999	32	34	27	7
50,000-99,999	22	24	22	4
25,000-49,999	15	16	13	6
10,000-24,999	9	7	9	1
Under 10,000	8	6	3	2

Special pay

Some sheriffs' departments offered certain types of special pay to full-time officers (table 12). For example, 16% of sheriffs' departments, employing 45% of all sheriffs' officers nationwide, offered education incentive pay to qualifying officers. About two-thirds of the sheriffs' departments in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more offered education incentive pay to officers; however, less than 10% of agencies serving fewer than 25,000 residents offered this type of pay.

Fifteen percent of all sheriffs' departments offered shift differential pay to their full-time officers. More than half of the departments in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents, and more than a third of those serving 100,000 to 999,999 residents, had shift differential pay. Nationwide, about a fourth of all sheriffs' officers were employed by a department with shift differential pay.

Thirteen percent of all sheriffs' departments offered merit pay to qualifying officers, including 42% of those serving a population of 1 million or more. About a third of all sheriffs' officers nationwide worked for a department that offered merit pay.

Hazardous duty pay was offered by just 5% of all sheriffs' departments; however, 42% of the departments in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more offered it, as did more than 20% of the departments in jurisdictions with 250,000 to 999,999 residents. Nationwide, a fourth of all sheriffs' officers were employed by a department that offered hazardous duty pay.

Collective bargaining and union membership

Nationwide, 30% of all sheriffs' departments, employing 47% of all officers, authorized collective bargaining for sworn personnel (table 13). A majority of the departments serving a population of 100,000 or more authorized collective bargaining for officers, including about three-fourths of the departments in jurisdictions with a population of 500,000 or more. Departments in jurisdictions with fewer than 25,000 residents were the least likely to authorize collective bargaining for sworn personnel.

Nonsworn personnel in sheriffs' departments were slightly less likely to have collective bargaining rights than sworn employees. Overall, 24% of sheriffs' departments, employing 41% of all nonsworn sheriffs' department personnel, authorized collective bargaining for civilian employees. A majority of the departments in jurisdictions with a population of 250,000 or more authorized collective bargaining for civilians; however, just 1 in 10 departments serving a population of less than 10,000 did so.

Twenty-four percent of all sheriffs' departments authorized police union membership by their sworn personnel, including a majority of those in jurisdictions with 500,000 or more residents (table 14). Nationwide, 43% of all sheriffs' officers were employed by a department that authorized them to belong to a police union.

Six percent of sheriffs' departments, employing 16% of all sheriffs' department officers nationwide, authorized membership in a non-police union. Twenty-five percent of all departments authorized officer membership in a police association. These departments employed 30% of all sheriffs' officers nationwide.

Table 13. Sheriffs' departments authorizing collective bargaining, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing collective bargaining for:	
	Sworn employees	Nonsworn employees
All sizes	30%	24%
1,000,000 or more	77%	68%
500,000-999,999	73	59
250,000-499,999	58	52
100,000-249,999	51	42
50,000-99,999	41	35
25,000-49,999	35	27
10,000-24,999	20	18
Under 10,000	15	10

Table 14. Sheriffs' departments authorizing police membership organizations, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing membership in:		
	Non-police union	Police union	Police association
All sizes	6%	24%	25%
1,000,000 or more	14%	60%	38%
500,000-999,999	11	55	36
250,000-499,999	13	41	38
100,000-249,999	14	37	25
50,000-99,999	7	33	24
25,000-49,999	4	32	29
10,000-24,999	5	20	23
Under 10,000	3	8	21

Operations

Crime investigation

About 9 in 10 sheriffs' departments had primary responsibility for investigating violent crimes occurring in their jurisdiction (table 15). Departments in jurisdictions with a population of less than 100,000 were more likely to be responsible for investigating violent crimes than those in larger jurisdictions. Departments serving a population of 500,000 to 999,999 were the least likely to be the primary investigative agency for violent crimes.

Ninety-two percent of sheriffs' departments had primary responsibility for investigating property crimes such as burglary, larceny, or motor vehicle theft. As with violent crimes, departments serving a population of 500,000 to 999,999 were the least likely to be responsible for investigating property crimes, and those serving fewer than 100,000 residents were the most likely to handle such investigations.

Eighty percent of sheriffs' departments were responsible for investigating arson incidents. Again, those serving a population of less than 100,000 were most likely to handle such cases, and those serving a population of 500,000 to 999,999 were least likely.

An estimated 22% of sheriffs' departments were responsible for the investigation of environmental crimes, with only a slight variation by population category.

Table 15. Crime investigation responsibilities of sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for investigation of:				
	Violent crimes		Property crimes		Environmental crimes
	Homicide	Other ^a	Arson	Other ^b	
All sizes	89%	91%	80%	92%	22%
1,000,000 or more	75%	75%	61%	79%	19%
500,000-999,999	51	58	46	53	27
250,000-499,999	71	72	65	76	17
100,000-249,999	75	79	68	79	16
50,000-99,999	90	89	85	88	19
25,000-49,999	90	93	81	95	25
10,000-24,999	96	96	84	97	22
Under 10,000	91	94	80	94	25

^aRape, robbery or assault
^bBurglary, larceny/theft, or motor vehicle theft

Investigative support functions

Some sheriffs' departments had primary responsibility for investigative support functions such as fingerprint processing, laboratory testing of substances, or ballistics testing (table 16). A majority were responsible for fingerprint processing (55%), including about two-thirds of those in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more, or a population of 100,000 to 499,999. Nearly three-fourths (71%) of sheriffs' officers nationwide were employed by a department that was responsible for fingerprint processing.

Table 16. Investigative support functions of sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for:		
	Finger-print processing	Laboratory testing of substances	Ballistics testing
All sizes	55%	5%	2%
1,000,000 or more	66%	38%	33%
500,000-999,999	55	16	18
250,000-499,999	67	20	10
100,000-249,999	66	8	2
50,000-99,999	60	7	2
25,000-49,999	51	5	4
10,000-24,999	52	2	--
Under 10,000	54	1	0

--Less than 0.5%.

Overall, few sheriffs' departments were responsible for laboratory testing of substances (5%) or ballistics testing (2%). Departments in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more were the most likely to be responsible for these functions: 38% conducted laboratory tests of substances and 33% conducted ballistics tests. Less than 10% of the departments in jurisdictions with a population of less than 250,000 performed these functions.

Drug and vice enforcement

An estimated 78% of all sheriffs' departments had primary responsibility for drug enforcement in their jurisdiction, and these departments employed 78% of all sheriffs' officers nationwide (table 17). Departments in jurisdictions with a population of less than 25,000 (85%) were the most likely to be responsible for drug enforcement, while those in jurisdictions with 500,000 to 999,999 residents (47%) were the least likely.

About half of all sheriffs' departments, employing two-thirds of all sheriffs' officers, had primary vice enforcement responsibilities. By population category, slightly more than half of the departments in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more or a population of 25,000 to 499,999 were responsible for vice enforcement. Slightly less than half of the departments in other population categories were responsible for vice enforcement.

Patrol and response

Eighty-eight percent of all sheriffs' departments were responsible for providing routine patrol services in their jurisdiction (table 18). About 90% of the departments in jurisdictions with a population of less than 50,000 provided patrol services. Except for departments serving a population of 500,000 to 999,999 (53%), a large majority of the departments serving other jurisdiction sizes also provided patrol services. Nationwide, 86% of all sheriffs' officers were employed by a department that performed patrol services.

About 9 in 10 sheriffs' departments reported they had primary responsibility for receiving calls for service from citizens. The percentage of departments that received service calls was 90% or higher in all population categories less than 100,000. About 4 in 5 sheriffs' departments also had responsibility for dispatching calls for service to officers in the field, with departments serving a population of less than 50,000 the most likely to perform dispatch services.

Table 17. Drug and vice enforcement responsibilities of sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for:	
	Drug enforcement	Vice enforcement
All sizes	78%	49%
1,000,000 or more	80%	56%
500,000-999,999	47	47
250,000-499,999	60	56
100,000-249,999	58	57
50,000-99,999	71	56
25,000-49,999	78	56
10,000-24,999	85	45
Under 10,000	85	41

Table 18. Patrol and response functions of sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for:		
	Routine patrol	Calls for service	
		Receiving	Dispatching
All sizes	88%	91%	80%
1,000,000 or more	83%	75%	75%
500,000-999,999	53	61	51
250,000-499,999	73	69	62
100,000-249,999	79	81	64
50,000-99,999	86	90	72
25,000-49,999	92	95	84
10,000-24,999	90	94	86
Under 10,000	90	94	82

911 emergency telephone system

In 1993, 65% of all sheriffs' departments participated in an emergency telephone system whereby one of their units could be dispatched as a result of a citizen call to 911 or its equivalent (table 19). This was a significant increase from 1990 when 42% of all sheriffs' departments were 911 participants, and more than twice the percentage of departments reporting 911 participation in 1987 (28%) (figure 5). A majority of the sheriffs' departments in each population category were participating in a 911 system in 1993, including more than 70% of those serving a population of 25,000 to 499,999.

In 1993, slightly over half of the sheriffs' departments with a 911 system reported their system was an enhanced system, capable of pinpointing the location of a caller automatically. This was in sharp contrast

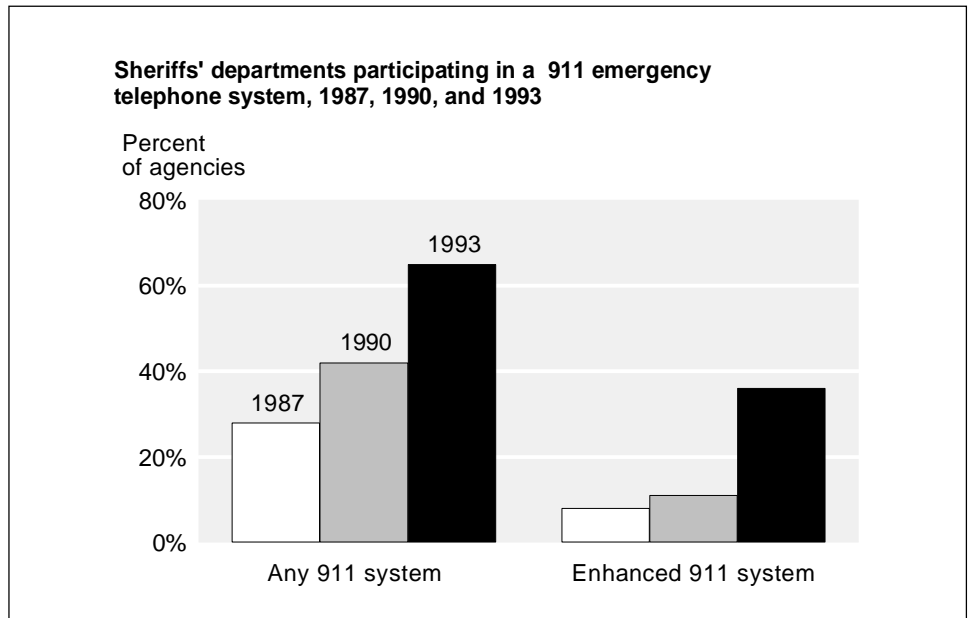


Figure 5

to 1990 and 1987, when just a fourth of the sheriffs' departments with a 911 system had an enhanced capability. The percentage of sheriffs' departments that had an enhanced 911 system in 1993 (36%) was about 3 times greater than in 1990 (11%), and about 4 times greater than in 1987 (8%).

Departments in jurisdictions with a population of 250,000 to 499,999 (68%) and those in jurisdictions with 50,000 to 249,999 residents (61%) were the most likely to have an enhanced 911 system, while those in jurisdictions with a population less than 10,000 (13%) were the least likely. A majority of the 911 systems operated by sheriffs' departments in each population category of 25,000 or more were enhanced systems.

In 1993, 79% of all sheriffs' officers worked for a department with 911, and 60% worked for one with enhanced 911. The comparative percentages for 1990 were 68% and 36%, respectively.

Traffic-related functions

About three-fourths of sheriffs' departments were responsible for the enforcement of traffic laws (77%), while about two-thirds handled accident investigation (69%), and traffic direction and control (64%) (table 20). At least half of the departments in each population category under 500,000 had traffic-related responsibilities, with departments serving a population of less than 100,000 the most likely to perform such duties. More than 80% of the departments serving a population of less than 10,000 were responsible for traffic enforcement (84%) and accident investigation (81%).

Jail- and court-related functions

To a much greater extent than their local police counterparts, sheriffs' departments were responsible for functions related to court and jail operations. Nearly all sheriffs' departments had primary responsibility for serving civil process (97%) and

Table 19. Sheriffs' department participation in a 911 emergency telephone system, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies participating in a 911 system		
	Total	Enhanced	Basic
All sizes	65%	36%	29%
1,000,000 or more	70%	46%	24%
500,000-999,999	56	46	10
250,000-499,999	74	68	5
100,000-249,999	80	61	19
50,000-99,999	75	61	14
25,000-49,999	74	44	30
10,000-24,999	61	28	33
Under 10,000	54	13	41

Note: Participation is defined as the capability to dispatch a unit as the result of a call to 911. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

providing court security (93%), while 79% operated a jail (table 21). For the large majority of departments, these duties were in addition to traditional law enforcement responsibilities.

Nearly all of the sheriffs' departments serving a population of less than 1 million were responsible for serving civil process. About three-fourths of those in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more had process-serving responsibilities. Nationwide, 92% of all sheriffs' officers were employed by a department that handled process serving.

More than 90% of the departments serving a population of less than 500,000 provided court security services, as did 88% of those serving a population of 500,000 to 999,999. Departments in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more (68%) were the least likely to provide court security. Eighty-nine percent of all sheriffs' officers were employed by a department that provided court security.

Table 20. Traffic-related functions of sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for:		
	Enforcement of traffic laws	Accident investigation	Traffic direction and
All sizes	77%	69%	64%
1,000,000 or more	70%	56%	47%
500,000-999,999	49	43	39
250,000-499,999	65	50	55
100,000-249,999	67	54	56
50,000-99,999	80	62	66
25,000-49,999	75	71	62
10,000-24,999	77	69	64
Under 10,000	84	81	72

Table 21. Jail- and court-related functions of sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for:		
	Serving civil process	Court security	Jail operation
All sizes	97%	93%	79%
1,000,000 or more	76%	68%	84%
500,000-999,999	98	88	71
250,000-499,999	96	91	73
100,000-249,999	98	93	83
50,000-99,999	97	96	85
25,000-49,999	99	95	85
10,000-24,999	98	94	83
Under 10,000	95	91	67

About 4 in 5 sheriffs' departments operated at least one jail during 1993. Among departments in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more or a population of 10,000 to 249,999, about 5 in 6 operated a jail, a slightly higher proportion than in other population categories. Ninety percent of all sheriffs' officers nationwide were employed by a department that operated one or more jails.

Lockup facilities

Just 6% of sheriffs' departments were operating a lockup facility in 1993 (table 22). Lockup facilities are temporary holding facilities operated separately from a jail with a limited holding time — an average maximum holding time of 12 hours was reported by the departments that operated such a facility. About 3 in 10 departments

Table 22. Lockup operation by sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies operating a lockup	Average lockup capacity
All sizes	6%	49
1,000,000 or more	41%	137
500,000-999,999	30	90
250,000-499,999	32	88
100,000-249,999	12	61
50,000-99,999	5	54
25,000-49,999	5	14
10,000-24,999	2	7
Under 10,000	5	4

Note: Computation of average lockup capacity excludes departments not operating such a facility.

in jurisdictions with a population of 250,000 to 999,999 were operating a lockup, as were about 4 in 10 departments in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents. The average total lockup capacity for all departments with a lockup was 49 persons, ranging from 137 in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents to 4 in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents.

Special public safety functions

Another important area of responsibility for sheriffs' departments in 1993 involved the performance of special functions related to public safety. Examples of such functions included search and rescue, animal control, civil defense, emergency medical services, and fire services. About two-thirds of

all departments were responsible for search and rescue, including a majority of the departments in all population categories except 500,000 to 999,999 (table 23). The percentage of sheriffs' departments responsible for search and rescue operations was highest among those serving a population of less than 10,000 (73%).

About a fourth of sheriffs' departments had primary responsibility for animal control. Departments in jurisdictions with a population of less than 10,000 (38%) were the most likely to provide animal control services, followed by those in jurisdictions with a population of 10,000 to 49,999 (29%), and those with a population of 50,000 to 99,999 (26%). Less than 10% of sheriffs' departments serving a population of more than 500,000 were responsible for animal control.

Twenty-two percent of all sheriffs' departments were responsible for civil defense functions, including 34% of those in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents. Smaller percentages of sheriffs' departments provided emergency medical services (13%) or fire services (8%). None of the departments in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents was responsible for providing these services.

Table 23. Special public safety functions of sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for:				
	Search and rescue	Animal control	Civil defense	Emergency medical services	Fire services
All sizes	65%	28%	22%	13%	8%
1,000,000 or more	51%	9%	14%	0%	0%
500,000-999,999	44	4	14	14	2
250,000-499,999	57	11	11	13	2
100,000-249,999	64	16	15	13	3
50,000-99,999	64	26	21	9	8
25,000-49,999	59	29	15	11	6
10,000-24,999	67	29	22	12	9
Under 10,000	73	38	34	18	13

Training academy operation

Another area of responsibility for 9% of sheriffs' departments was the operation of a training academy (table 24). Although just 1 in 11 departments operated their own training academy, these departments employed 38% of all sheriffs' officers. Two-thirds of the departments in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more operated a training academy, as did nearly half of those in jurisdictions with 500,000 to 999,999 residents. Less than 10% of the sheriffs' departments in jurisdictions with a population of less than 50,000 operated a training academy.

Table 24. Training academy operation by sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies operating an academy
All sizes	9%
1,000,000 or more	66%
500,000-999,999	43
250,000-499,999	24
100,000-249,999	20
50,000-99,999	13
25,000-49,999	8
10,000-24,999	3
Under 10,000	2

Equipment

Sidearms

In 1993, 82% of sheriffs' departments, employing 91% of all sheriffs' officers, authorized the use of some type of semiautomatic weapon as a sidearm (table 25). These figures represent increases compared to 1990, when 73% of departments, employing 83% of all officers, authorized semiautomatic sidearms.

Sheriffs' departments serving a population of 1 million or more (96%) were the most likely to authorize semiautomatic sidearms in 1993. Such weapons were least likely to be authorized by departments in jurisdictions with a population of less than 25,000, where just under 80% of departments authorized them.

As in 1990, the 9mm semiautomatic was the most popular type of sheriffs' sidearm, with 65% of sheriffs' departments authorizing its use by officers. Forty-two percent of departments authorized .45-caliber semiautomatic sidearms. Smaller percentages authorized 10mm (18%) or .380-caliber semiautomatics (11%).

About two-thirds (65%) of sheriffs' departments authorized the use of one or more types of revolvers by officers, with .357-caliber (57%) and .38-caliber (34%) revolvers the types most commonly authorized.

A majority (58%) of sheriffs' departments supplied sidearms to officers, and another 5% provided a cash allowance to officers for the purchase of sidearms (table 26). At least 70% of the departments in each population category of 50,000 or more supplied

sidearms, compared to 44% of those serving a population of less than 10,000. Overall, about three-fourths of all sheriffs' officers nationwide were employed by a department that either supplied sidearms (71%) or provided a cash allowance for their purchase (6%).

Body armor

Sixty-eight percent of sheriffs' departments, employing 76% of all officers, supplied protective body armor to their regular field officers (table 27). An additional 4%, employing 6% of all officers, provided a cash allowance for

Table 25. Selected types of sidearms authorized for use by sworn officers in sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing:							
	Semi-automatic					Revolver		
	Any type	9mm	.45	10mm	.380	Any type	.357	.38
All sizes	82%	65%	42%	18%	11%	65%	57%	34%
1,000,000 or more	96%	79%	64%	23%	9%	91%	64%	77%
500,000-999,999	85	70	41	11	13	65	53	47
250,000-499,999	89	75	35	15	18	58	48	33
100,000-249,999	86	75	54	25	15	77	69	50
50,000-99,999	92	68	43	20	11	52	48	33
25,000-49,999	83	66	38	17	15	64	55	31
10,000-24,999	77	65	42	17	10	63	56	32
Under 10,000	78	58	41	18	9	68	61	30

Note: Specific calibers of sidearms listed in table are limited to those for which at least 10% of all agencies authorized.

Table 26. Supply of/cash allowance for sidearms in sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies supplying or providing cash allowance for sidearms	
	Supplied	Cash allowance
All sizes	58%	5%
1,000,000 or more	81%	5%
500,000-999,999	74	3
250,000-499,999	83	7
100,000-249,999	77	9
50,000-99,999	70	3
25,000-49,999	61	3
10,000-24,999	52	6
Under 10,000	44	3

Table 27. Supply of/cash allowance for protective body armor in sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies supplying or providing cash allowance for armor	
	Supplied	Cash allowance
All sizes	68%	4%
1,000,000 or more	68%	5%
500,000-999,999	68	12
250,000-499,999	71	7
100,000-249,999	71	7
50,000-99,999	76	6
25,000-49,999	73	3
10,000-24,999	66	4
Under 10,000	62	1

armor. At least 62% of the departments in each population category supplied body armor, including more than 70% of those serving a population of 25,000 to 499,999. Departments in jurisdictions with a population of 500,000 to 999,999 (12%) were the most likely to provide a cash allowance for the purchase of body armor.

In 1993, 35% of sheriffs' departments required at least some of their regular field officers to wear protective armor while on duty (table 28). These agencies employed nearly half of all sheriffs' officers.

The percentage of sheriffs' departments requiring all regular field officers to wear body armor increased

from 21% in 1990 to 30% in 1993. Such an increase was seen in all population categories (figure 6). In jurisdictions with 500,000 or more residents, 28% of the sheriffs' departments required all officers to wear armor in 1993, compared to 19% in 1990. Among departments serving a population of 100,000 to 499,999, the increase was from 26% to 36%, and among those serving a population of 25,000 to 99,999, the increase was from 21% to 36%. Among departments serving fewer than 25,000 residents, 26% required all officers to wear armor in 1993, compared to 19% in 1990. The percentage of all sheriffs' officers employed by a department with such a policy increased from 23% in 1990 to 35% in 1993.

Table 28. Body armor requirements for officers in sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies requiring regular field officers to wear protective armor while on duty:		
	Total	All officers	Some officers
All sizes	35%	30%	5%
1,000,000 or more	49%	32%	17%
500,000-999,999	36	26	10
250,000-499,999	49	43	5
100,000-249,999	43	34	9
50,000-99,999	43	39	4
25,000-49,999	38	33	4
10,000-24,999	31	27	3
Under 10,000	29	24	4

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

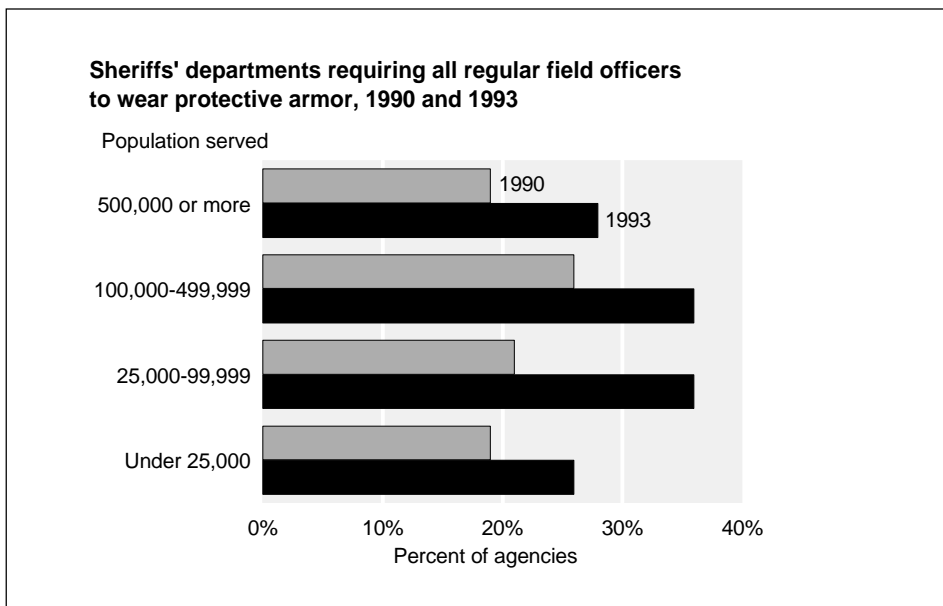


Figure 6

Nonlethal weapons

In nearly all sheriffs' departments (97%), officers were authorized to use one or more types of nonlethal weapons (table 29). Impact devices such as batons were the type most commonly authorized: 85% of all departments, employing 94% of all officers, authorized this type of nonlethal weapon. The second most popular category of nonlethal weapon, chemical agents, were authorized by 77% of all departments. These departments employed 84% of all officers. About a fourth of all departments, employing about a third of all officers, authorized the use of one or more types of electrical devices as nonlethal weapons.

Among chemical agents, pepper spray (56%) was the one most commonly authorized (table 30). The percentage of departments authorizing pepper spray was highest among those serving a population of 500,000 to 999,999 (78%) or 100,000 to 249,999 (75%). Overall, 64% of a sheriffs' officers were employed by a department that authorized the use of pepper spray.

Traditional batons (52%) and PR-24 batons (51%) were the only nonlethal weapons other than pepper spray authorized by at least half of all sheriffs' departments. Departments serving a population of 1 million or more (82%) were the most likely to authorize the traditional baton, while those in the 250,000 to 499,999 population category (68%) were the most likely to authorize use of the PR-24 baton. Collapsible batons were author-

Table 29. Types of nonlethal weapons authorized for use by sworn officers in sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing nonlethal weapons				
	Any type	Impact devices	Chemical agents	Electrical devices	Other types
All sizes	97%	85%	77%	26%	31%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	78%	23%	69%
500,000-999,999	100	92	93	24	59
250,000-499,999	100	94	85	28	57
100,000-249,999	98	89	89	30	50
50,000-99,999	100	92	79	27	36
25,000-49,999	98	85	77	22	27
10,000-24,999	95	82	78	26	25
Under 10,000	96	79	69	26	24

ized by 37% of all departments, including a majority of those serving a population of 500,000 to 999,999.

An estimated 64% of sheriffs' officers nationwide worked for a department that authorized them to use a traditional baton, 61% for a department that authorized the PR-24 baton, and 51% for a department authorizing the collapsible baton.

Thirty-five percent of sheriffs' departments authorized the use of tear gas. Departments were more likely to authorize tear gas in the personal issue size (27%) than in the bulk form (15%). About half of all sheriffs' officers were employed by a department that authorized the use of tear gas in one or more forms.

Table 30. Selected nonlethal weapons authorized for use by sworn officers in sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing:									
	Pepper spray	Traditional baton	PR-24 baton	Collapsible baton	Tear gas, personal	Stun gun	Tear gas, large volume	Flash/bang grenade	Carotid hold	Choke hold
All sizes	56%	52%	51%	37%	27%	24%	15%	15%	10%	10%
1,000,000 or more	60%	82%	55%	33%	47%	14%	40%	60%	47%	9%
500,000-999,999	78	60	51	59	29	22	41	58	6	5
250,000-499,999	59	62	68	48	33	20	35	42	9	4
100,000-249,999	75	57	58	44	27	29	27	38	11	7
50,000-99,999	60	59	54	44	19	25	20	26	6	7
25,000-49,999	51	57	54	41	29	21	16	17	7	9
10,000-24,999	56	49	49	35	25	24	10	6	10	12
Under 10,000	47	43	47	29	29	24	9	4	11	12

About a fourth of sheriffs' departments authorized the use of stun guns. Fifteen percent authorized the use of flash/bang grenades, including a majority of those serving a population of 500,000 or more. Just 10% of all departments authorized the use of carotid holds or choke holds; however, nearly half of the departments serving a population of 1 million or more (47%) authorized officers to use a carotid hold.

Vehicles

Nationwide, sheriffs' departments operated about 52 cars per 100 sworn personnel (table 31). The ratio of cars to officers increased as population decreased, ranging from 29 cars per 100 officers in jurisdictions with 1,000,000 or more residents to more than 70 per 100 in jurisdictions with fewer than 25,000 residents. An estimated 37% of the cars operated by sheriffs' departments were unmarked. The proportion of cars that were unmarked ranged from about half in jurisdictions with a population of 500,000 or more to about a fourth in jurisdictions with a population of less than 25,000.

Eighty-four percent of sheriffs' departments, employing 73% of all sheriffs' officers, allowed sworn personnel to take marked vehicles home (table 32). About 9 in 10 departments in jurisdictions with fewer than 25,000 residents had such an allowance, as did about 8 in 10 departments in jurisdictions with a population of 25,000 to 249,999. Less than half of the departments in jurisdictions with a population of 500,000 or more allowed marked vehicles to be taken home by officers.

In a large majority of the sheriffs' departments that allowed marked vehicles to be taken home, officers

Table 31. Number of cars per officer and percent of unmarked cars in sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Number of cars per 100 officers*	Percent of cars that were unmarked
All sizes	52	37%
1,000,000 or more	29	51%
500,000-999,999	41	47
250,000-499,999	50	42
100,000-249,999	58	37
50,000-99,999	65	32
25,000-49,999	70	32
10,000-24,999	73	28
Under 10,000	77	22

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

were allowed only to drive the vehicle to and from work. Just 22% of all departments allowed officers to operate a marked vehicle for private errands, ranging from 5% in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more to 29% in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents.

An estimated 30% of sheriffs' departments operated at least 1 boat, including 56% of those serving a population of 1 million or more (table 33). Nearly half of the departments in jurisdictions with a population of least 50,000 but less than 1 million also operated 1 or more boats. Small percentages of sheriffs' departments operated airplanes (5%) or helicopters (3%); although about 1 in 3 departments in jurisdictions with a million or more residents did so. Just over half of sheriffs' officers were employed by a department with at least 1 boat, while a fourth were employed by a department with at least 1 airplane or helicopter.

Table 32. Vehicle use policies in sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies allowing officers to take marked vehicles home		
	Total	Personal use allowed	Personal use not allowed
All sizes	84%	22%	61%
1,000,000 or more	46%	5%	41%
500,000-999,999	44	11	33
250,000-499,999	56	12	44
100,000-249,999	78	23	54
50,000-99,999	80	12	68
25,000-49,999	80	21	59
10,000-24,999	90	25	66
Under 10,000	91	29	63

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

Table 33. Off-land vehicles operated by sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies operating		
	Boats	Fixed-wing aircraft	Helicopters
All sizes	30%	5%	3%
1,000,000 or more	56%	33%	38%
500,000-999,999	46	16	16
250,000-499,999	46	17	21
100,000-249,999	47	12	7
50,000-99,999	47	8	4
25,000-49,999	33	4	1
10,000-24,999	26	2	--
Under 10,000	13	1	1

--Less than .5%.

Animals

An estimated 39% of sheriffs' departments maintained 1 or more dogs for use in activities related to law enforcement, including a majority of those serving a population of 50,000 or more (table 34). In general, the proportion of departments using dogs declined with size of population served. About 5 in 6 departments in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more used dogs, compared to 1 in 6 departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents. Nationwide, sheriffs' departments maintained about 3,000 dogs for activities related to law enforcement, and departments using dogs employed about three-fourths of all sheriffs' officers.

Just 4% of all sheriffs' departments used horses for law enforcement purposes, with those in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents (28%) the most likely to be maintaining at least 1 horse. Sheriffs' departments collectively maintained approximately 1,000 horses, and those using horses employed 21% of all sheriffs' officers.

Table 34. Animals maintained by sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies maintaining animals for law enforcement work	
	Dogs	Horses
All sizes	39%	4%
1,000,000 or more	83%	28%
500,000-999,999	70	19
250,000-499,999	72	15
100,000-249,999	59	8
50,000-99,999	63	8
25,000-49,999	43	1
10,000-24,999	31	1
Under 10,000	17	3

Computers

Types of computers used

An estimated 82% of all sheriffs' departments were using 1 or more types of computers in 1993, compared to 63% in 1990. Well over 90% of the departments in jurisdictions with 50,000 or more residents were using computers, including all departments serving a population of 1 million or more (table 35). A large majority of the departments serving a population of 25,000 to 49,999 (86%) and those serving a population of 10,000 to 24,999 (80%) were also using computers. About two-thirds of the sheriffs' departments in jurisdictions with fewer than 10,000 residents were using computers. The percentage of all sheriffs' officers nationwide that were employed by a department using computers increased from 89% in 1990 to 96% in 1993.

The type of computer most commonly used by sheriffs' departments in 1993 was the personal computer, used by two-thirds of all departments. This represented an increase compared to 1990 when just under half of all departments were using personal computers. A majority of the departments in each population category were using personal computers with the exception of those serving fewer than 10,000 residents (49%). About 90% of the departments serving a population of 250,000 or more were using personal computers in 1993, as were more than 80% of those serving a population of 50,000 to 249,999. Overall, sheriffs' departments using personal computers in 1993 employed 87% of all sheriffs' officers.

Table 35. Types of computers used by sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies using each type of computer:						
	Any type	Personal	Mainframe	Laptop	Mini	Mobile digital terminal	
						Car-mounted	Hand-held
All sizes	82%	66%	47%	17%	16%	3%	1%
1,000,000 or more	100%	91%	91%	64%	64%	33%	4%
500,000-999,999	98	89	75	51	59	27	3
250,000-499,999	94	91	80	52	30	18	3
100,000-249,999	98	84	69	40	30	8	2
50,000-99,999	97	81	69	31	28	4	2
25,000-49,999	86	70	52	17	20	1	0
10,000-24,999	80	60	37	7	8	0	0
Under 10,000	66	49	26	5	6	0	0

Nearly half of all sheriffs' departments were using a mainframe computer (47%) in 1993 compared to just under a third in 1990. At least two-thirds of the departments in each population category of 50,000 or more were using a mainframe in 1993, including 91% of those serving a population of 1 million or more. About 1 in 6 departments were using a minicomputer, including a majority of those in jurisdictions with a population of 500,000 or more. Departments using mainframes employed 73% of all officers in 1993, and those using minicomputers about 42%.

More than 3 times as many sheriffs' departments were using laptop computers in 1993 (17%) as in 1990 (5%). Nearly two-thirds of the departments in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more (64%) were using

laptops in 1993, as were about half of those serving a population of 250,000 to 999,999. Departments using laptop computers in 1993 employed about half of all sheriffs' officers.

An estimated 4% of sheriffs' departments were using mobile digital terminals in 1993, with about three-fourths of these departments using the car-mounted type and a fourth the hand-held variety. Overall, 18% of sheriffs' departments were using either laptop computers or mobile digital terminals in 1993 compared to 6% in 1990. During the same period, the percentage of officers working in a department that utilized laptops or mobile digital terminals nearly doubled — from 28% to 54%.

Computer functions

For each of the management functions included in the LEMAS survey, the percentage of sheriffs' departments that were utilizing computers to perform that function was greater in 1993 than in 1990. An estimated 65% of sheriffs' departments, employing 88% of all officers, were using computers for recordkeeping in 1993 (table 36). This included more than 90% of the departments serving a population of 500,000 or more and more than 80% of those serving a population of 50,000 to 499,999.

About half of all sheriffs' departments utilized computers for criminal investigations (52%) or jail management (47%). A majority of the departments serving a population of 25,000 or more used computers for these purposes. Other functions for which computers were used by more than a third of sheriffs' departments included dispatch (41%) and budgeting (37%). A majority of the departments serving a population of 50,000 or more used computers for these functions. About a fourth of sheriffs' departments used computers for crime analysis or fleet management.

Overall, about two-thirds of all sheriffs' officers worked for a department that used computers for criminal investigations or dispatch, and nearly three-fourths were employed by a department that used computers for jail management or budgeting. About half

Table 36. Selected functions of computers in sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies using computers for:								
	Record-keeping	Criminal investigations	Jail management	Dispatch	Budgeting	Crime analysis	Fleet management	Manpower allocation	Research/statistics
All sizes	65%	52%	47%	41%	37%	25%	23%	15%	13%
1,000,000 or more	95%	73%	79%	61%	78%	47%	55%	51%	37%
500,000-999,999	94	56	67	53	68	40	46	44	27
250,000-499,999	81	62	61	56	75	61	42	37	36
100,000-249,999	84	68	63	60	68	53	40	26	24
50,000-99,999	87	75	72	59	59	37	41	21	19
25,000-49,999	71	52	53	43	38	28	22	15	12
10,000-24,999	56	46	42	37	22	17	15	11	8
Under 10,000	49	40	25	26	24	11	13	9	8

Table 37. Types of computerized information files maintained by at least a third of sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies maintaining computerized information files on:										
	Warrants	Arrests	Stolen property	Criminal histories	Calls for service	Personnel	Stolen vehicles	UCR summary	Traffic citations	Inventory	Summons
All sizes	62%	58%	48%	46%	42%	41%	41%	37%	36%	35%	34%
1,000,000 or more	87%	79%	47%	87%	61%	87%	41%	55%	47%	87%	47%
500,000-999,999	79	70	44	66	45	84	49	47	39	47	36
250,000-499,999	81	70	51	67	67	74	45	48	46	57	55
100,000-249,999	84	76	59	63	64	69	53	49	48	52	57
50,000-99,999	82	86	61	56	64	63	48	51	47	55	49
25,000-49,999	71	63	57	50	51	47	49	43	42	37	43
10,000-24,999	55	51	45	41	33	25	39	33	29	24	27
Under 10,000	41	40	33	33	22	23	28	22	27	27	17

worked for a department that used computers for crime analysis or fleet management.

Computerized files

Nearly two-thirds of sheriffs' departments (62%) were maintaining computerized files on warrants in 1993, and a majority (58%) had computerized arrest files (table 37). More than

two-thirds of the departments in each population category of 50,000 or more had computerized arrest files in 1993, and more than three-fourths of the departments in each of these population categories had computerized warrant information.

Nearly half of all sheriffs' departments had computerized files on stolen property (48%) and criminal histories

(46%). A majority of the departments serving a population of 50,000 or more maintained computerized criminal history information during 1993, including 87% of those serving a population of 1 million or more.

Other types of computerized information files maintained by at least a third of all sheriffs' departments in 1993 included calls for service (42%), agency personnel (41%), stolen vehicles (41%), summary Uniform Crime Reports (37%), traffic citations (36%), inventory (35%), and summonses (34%). Except for the 500,000 to 999,999 population category, a majority of the departments in each category of 25,000 or more maintained computerized information on calls for service. A majority of the departments serving a population of 50,000 or more had computerized personnel information.

For each subject area covered by the LEMAS survey, sheriffs' departments were more likely to be maintaining that type of information in a computerized format in 1993 than in 1990 (figure 7). For example, the 62% of departments with computerized warrant information in 1993 represented a significant increase over 1990, when 47% of departments had this type of information computerized. Similar increases in use of computerized files were seen for arrests (58% in 1993 versus 42% in 1990), stolen property (48% versus 34%), criminal history information (46% versus 35%), and calls for service (42% versus 28%).

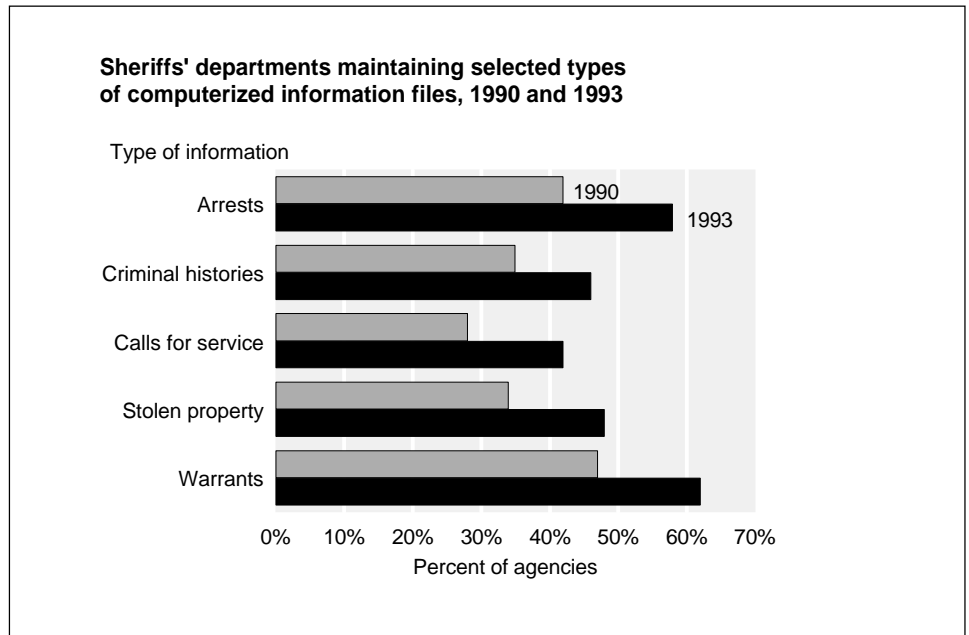


Figure 7

Table 38. Types of computerized information files maintained by fewer than a third of sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies maintaining computerized information files on:						
	Traffic accidents	Evidence	Vehicle registration	Payroll	Driver's license information	UCR-incident-based	Fingerprints
All sizes	29%	29%	28%	26%	26%	24%	7%
1,000,000 or more	47%	61%	46%	78%	46%	23%	56%
500,000-999,999	35	31	38	72	37	34	28
250,000-499,999	31	55	29	63	27	28	22
100,000-249,999	35	52	41	58	39	36	18
50,000-99,999	41	44	31	40	32	31	12
25,000-49,999	36	31	27	26	24	26	4
10,000-24,999	25	21	23	14	22	22	3
Under 10,000	20	15	26	11	22	15	2

Less than a third of sheriffs' departments reported that they maintained computer files containing information on the following: traffic accidents (29%), evidence (29%), vehicle registration (28%), payroll (26%), driver's license information (26%), incident-based Uniform Crime Reports (24%),

and fingerprints (7%) (table 38). A majority of the departments in jurisdictions with a population of 1 million or more maintained computerized files on evidence and fingerprints. A majority of the departments serving a population of 100,000 or more had computerized payroll information.

Table 39. Selected subject areas of written policy directives maintained by sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies maintaining a written policy directive pertaining to:												
	Deadly force	Code of conduct	Pursuit driving	Juveniles	Domestic disputes	Strip searches	Off-duty employment	Citizen complaints	Mentally ill persons	Confidential funds	Employee counseling	Private security firms	Homeless persons
All sizes	90%	86%	83%	79%	78%	72%	70%	69%	67%	57%	36%	24%	23%
1,000,000 or more	100%	100%	87%	92%	80%	83%	100%	92%	74%	79%	100%	23%	19%
500,000-999,999	98	89	80	79	66	72	88	76	76	50	72	17	20
250,000-499,999	100	99	81	86	74	87	90	81	71	61	86	19	14
100,000-249,999	97	95	87	82	76	85	87	77	75	67	51	19	14
50,000-99,999	96	95	89	82	83	80	85	70	67	66	52	34	15
25,000-49,999	94	90	86	79	81	68	74	72	69	61	30	22	23
10,000-24,999	87	84	83	76	80	70	66	70	67	59	32	25	29
Under 10,000	82	76	77	78	72	66	53	58	61	43	22	21	25

Policy directives

An estimated 90% of all sheriffs' departments maintained a written policy directive on the use of deadly force, including 94% or more of those in each population category of 25,000 or more. More than 80% had written directives pertaining to employee conduct and appearance (86%), and pursuit driving (83%). Overall, departments with a policy directive on deadly force employed 97% of all sheriffs' officers nationwide; those with a directive on employee conduct and appearance, 95% of all officers; and those with a directive on pursuit driving, 89% of all officers.

More than three-fourths of all sheriffs' departments had written policy directives pertaining to the handling of juveniles (79%) and domestic disputes (78%). At least two-thirds had policy directives that addressed strip searches (72%), off-duty employment by officers (70%), citizen complaints (69%), and mentally ill persons (67%).

Sheriffs' departments with a policy directive pertaining to off-duty employment by officers employed 90% of all sheriffs' officers nationwide. Eighty percent or more of all officers were employed by a department with a policy directive on the handling of juveniles, strip searches, citizen complaints, domestic disputes, and mentally ill persons. More than 70% of all sheriffs' officers were employed by a department with a policy directive on use of confidential funds and employee counseling assistance.

Except for the subjects of juveniles, private security firms, and homeless persons, departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents were less likely than those in larger jurisdictions to have a policy directive for each subject area covered by the LEMAS survey. A majority of these smaller departments, however, did have a directive covering most of the subject areas included in the survey.

Methodology

The Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey collects data from a nationally representative sample of the more than 17,000 publicly funded State and local law enforcement agencies in the United States. This report focuses on sheriffs' departments and offices operated by a county or independent city government. Consolidated police-sheriffs' departments are defined as local police for the LEMAS survey.

The LEMAS survey uses official Census Bureau county (or equivalent) population figures. In many counties, the actual population served by the sheriff's department for law enforcement purposes is less than the actual county population due to the existence of local police departments that have primary jurisdiction over specified areas within the county. However, since other aspects of sheriffs' department operations, such as those related to jail and court functions, often involve serving the entire county, the county population is deemed appropriate for use as the "population served" in this report.

All 854 State and local law enforcement agencies in the United States with 100 or more sworn officers (as reported in the 1992 BJS Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies) received the full-length LEMAS questionnaire. The 854 self-representing (SR) agencies were supplemented by a nationally representative sample of agencies with fewer than 100 sworn officers. These nonself-representing (NSR) agencies were chosen using a stratified random sample with cells

based on the type of agency (local police, sheriff, or special police), size of population served, and number of sworn officers. The 2,416 NSR agencies received a slightly abbreviated version of the LEMAS questionnaire that was mailed to the SR agencies.

The initial mailing of the survey questionnaire was conducted in August 1993. The pay period containing June 15, 1993, was used as the reference date for personnel-related questions and June 30, 1993, for other questions. The data were collected by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

After two followup mailings and additional telephone calls as needed, a final total of 3,028 agencies responded to the LEMAS questionnaire, including 831 SR agencies and 2,197 NSR agencies. The overall response rate was 92.6%. The final database includes responses from 1,827 local police departments, 918 sheriffs' departments, 234 special police departments, and the 49 primary State police departments.

The base weight for all SR agencies is 1. For NSR local and special police departments, the base weight is 8, and for NSR sheriffs' departments it is 4. The final weight associated with every agency, both SR and NSR, is the product of the base weight and a factor that adjusted for any nonresponding agencies in each cell. This agency nonresponse factor was based on number of sworn officers for SR agencies and on number of agencies for NSR agencies.

Some responding agencies did not fully complete the LEMAS questionnaire. When an agency did not supply a response to an item, a donor agency was randomly selected from responding agencies in the same sample cell. The donor agency's value for the item was placed into the nonresponding agency's response field with an indicator that the value had been imputed. Complete documentation regarding sampling procedures and nonresponse adjustments is available upon request.

Because the data from agencies with fewer than 100 sworn personnel were collected from a sample, the results are subject to sampling error. All statements of comparison in this report have been tested to ensure that observed differences between values are significant at 2 standard errors (the 95-percent confidence level) or higher.

Data on the number of employees and on the amount of agency expenditures in this report are not comparable with figures based on the BJS Survey of Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment series. In the latter, these data are presented by governmental function, whereas in the LEMAS survey, expenditures are classified by type of agency. For example, what might be attributed to sheriffs' departments in the LEMAS survey would be apportioned among various functions, such as police protection and corrections, in the expenditure and employment series. Also, the LEMAS figures for operating expenditures include employee benefits, but the expenditure and employment figures do not.