



## Bureau of Justice Statistics

# Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1997: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers

*Personnel*

*Expenditures and pay*

*Operations*

*Equipment*

*Computers and information systems*

*Policies and programs*

*Community policing*



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# **Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1997: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers**

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**April 1999, NCJ 171681**

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**U.S. Department of Justice**  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

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Director

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## Highlights

As of June 1997, there were more than 700 general purpose State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more full-time sworn personnel that included 50 or more uniformed officers responding to calls for service. These larger agencies collectively employed about 381,000 full-time sworn personnel, including about 226,000 officers assigned to respond to calls for service.

Nearly all of these agencies provided data in response to the 1997 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Included among these respondents were 454 municipal police departments, 167 county sheriffs' departments, 30 county police departments, and the 49 primary State law enforcement agencies operating in each State except Hawaii.

### Personnel

In 1997 the Nation's larger municipal police departments employed an average of 23 full-time officers per 10,000 city residents. Larger county police and sheriffs' departments employed 13 and 12 officers per 10,000 county residents, respectively. The 49 primary State police agencies employed an average of about 2 officers per 10,000 State residents.

From 1993 to 1997 the median agency increase in number of full-time sworn personnel was 13% among sheriffs' departments, 9% among county and municipal police departments, and 4% among State police agencies.

Among county and municipal police departments, an average of 90% of the sworn personnel worked in field operations, and an average of 63% were uniformed officers with regular duties that included responding to calls for service.

In sheriffs' departments a smaller average percentage of officers worked in field operations (57%) and responded to calls for service (42%) because more officers were assigned to jail-

related (27%) and court-related (8%) duties. Across all types of agencies, an average of 5% of sworn personnel worked in administration, and 3% in technical support.

Sheriffs' departments (15%) employed a higher average percentage of female officers than county (11%), municipal (9%), or State (5%) police agencies. The average percentage of sworn personnel who were members of a racial or ethnic minority was 23% for county police departments, 19% for municipal police departments, 17% for sheriffs' departments, and 12% for State police agencies.

Nearly all law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers screened applicants for sworn positions by means of a personal interview, background investigation, criminal record check, driving record check, and a medical exam. About 9 in 10 required psychological testing and a written aptitude exam. More than 4 in 5 required applicants to take a drug test, and nearly two-thirds administered a polygraph exam to applicants.

Nearly all of the 49 primary State police agencies (92%) had some type of residency requirement for new officers. About three-fifths of local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers had a residency requirement.

In 1997, 16% of State police agencies required a 2-year college degree, and 4% required a 4-year degree. County police were the next most likely to require either a 2-year (13%) or 4-year

(3%) degree. Among large municipal police agencies, 9% had a degree requirement, with 2% requiring a 4-year degree. Among sheriffs' departments, 6% required a degree, including 1% with a 4-year degree requirement.

The median number of hours of classroom training required of new officers was highest in State police agencies (823), and lowest in sheriffs' departments (448). The requirements for county and municipal police were 760 and 640 hours, respectively. The median field training hours required was 480 hours for county and municipal police, 436 for sheriffs' departments, and 360 for State police.

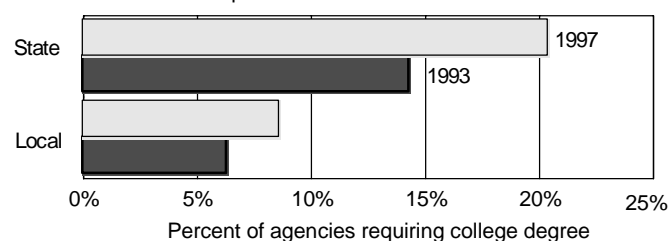
### Community policing

Thanks to the support of the Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, the 1997 LEMAS survey was the first in the series to collect data on agency policies and practices as they relate to community policing. A majority of the Nation's larger county (63%) and municipal (61%) police agencies reported they had a formally written community policing plan, compared to fewer than half of sheriffs' departments (38%) and State police agencies (33%).

About four-fifths of larger county (80%) and municipal (79%) police departments had full-time community policing officers, with an average of 20 such officers each. Among larger sheriffs' departments, two-thirds had full-time community policing officers, with an average of 11 each.

**Percent of law enforcement agencies that required new officers to have a 2-year or 4-year college degree, 1993 and 1997**

Law enforcement agencies with 100 or more full-time sworn personnel



About three-fourths of larger county (77%) and municipal (74%) police agencies operated one or more community substations during 1997, as did about two-thirds of sheriffs' departments (66%), and two-fifths of State police agencies (39%).

In a large majority of municipal (80%) and county (73%) police departments with 100 or more officers, all new officer recruits received community policing training. This was true in less than half of larger sheriffs' departments (49%) and State police agencies (41%). In the majority of these latter two types of agencies, however, at least some recruits received such training.

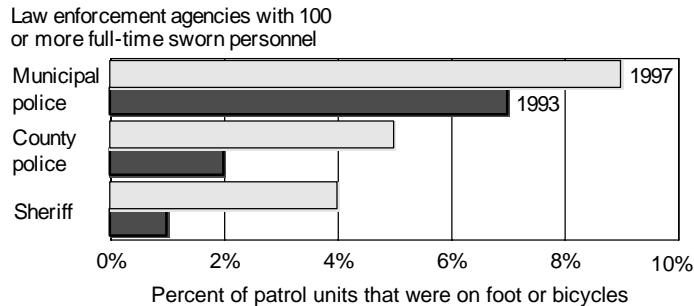
A large percentage of the municipal police (91%), county police (83%), and sheriffs' (79%) departments with 100 or more officers trained at least some of their in-service officers in community policing. Most State police agencies (57%) did so as well.

Two-thirds of larger local law enforcement agencies offered community policing training to citizens, compared to about a fourth of State agencies.

During the 12-month period ending June 30, 1997, nearly two-thirds of larger local law enforcement agencies (65%) formed problem-solving partnerships with community groups, local agencies, or others through written agreements. A majority (55%) also actively encouraged patrol officers to engage in problem-solving projects that utilized community policing concepts.

Nearly all larger local law enforcement agencies met with community groups during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1997. The largest percentages met with neighborhood associations (96%), school groups (88%), and business groups (82%). Many also met with tenants' associations (70%), youth service organizations (67%), advocacy groups (61%), and religious groups (61%). Nearly half surveyed citizens regarding their satisfaction with police services (49%) and their perceptions of crime problems (44%).

**Average percent of patrol units that were on foot or bicycles, 1993 and 1997**



### Operations

All State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers used automobiles for routine patrol during 1997. A majority of municipal police departments also used bicycle (76%), motorcycle (68%), and foot (55%) patrol routinely. A majority of county police departments used motorcycle (63%) and bicycle (57%) patrol.

The average percentage of all patrol units that were deployed in automobiles ranged from 97% in State police agencies to 84% for municipal police. Municipal police departments used the most motorcycle (5%), bicycle (5%) and foot (4%) patrol units. The use of foot and bike units was greater in 1997 than in 1993 for municipal police, county police, and sheriffs' departments.

More than three-fourths of the Nation's larger municipal police (85%), county police (80%), and sheriffs' (75%) departments participated in an enhanced (or expanded) 9-1-1 system in 1997. From 1993 to 1997, the overall percentage of larger local law enforcement agencies with enhanced 9-1-1 increased from 77% to 83%.

In addition to responding to citizen calls for service, all but a few of the municipal, county, and State police agencies with 100 or more officers also handled the enforcement of traffic laws and the investigation of traffic accidents. Most sheriffs' departments enforced traffic laws (88%) and investigated accidents (75%) as well.

About 9 in 10 large local law enforcement agencies and 3 in 4 State agencies performed Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) operations. A majority of sheriffs' departments had responsibility for search and rescue (75%) and underwater recovery (62%), and about half handled bomb disposal (49%). Most county police agencies handled bomb disposal (60%) and search and rescue (53%) and nearly half were responsible for underwater recovery (43%). Nearly half of State police agencies performed search and rescue (47%) and bomb disposal (45%).

A large percentage of county (93%) and municipal (82%) police agencies with 100 or more officers operated a full-time drug enforcement unit. About two-thirds of sheriffs' departments (69%) and State police agencies (65%) operated such a unit.

About three-fourths of county police (77%), municipal police (76%), and sheriffs' (75%) departments participated in a multi-agency drug enforcement task force during 1997, as did about half of the State police agencies. More than 90% of the agencies of each type had receipts from a drug asset forfeiture program during fiscal 1997.

Nearly all sheriffs' departments with 100 or more officers performed court-related functions such as executing arrest warrants (98%), providing court security (93%) and serving civil process (93%). Nearly all municipal police (93%) and county police (87%) also executed arrest warrants.

## Highlights

About 5 in 6 sheriffs' departments with 100 or more officers operated at least 1 jail facility during 1997, as did about 1 in 4 municipal police departments. Just one county police agency and no State police agencies operated a jail.

A majority of larger county police (80%), municipal police (72%), and sheriffs' (56%) departments operated at least one temporary holding (lockup) facility separate from a jail. Eighteen percent of State police agencies operated a lockup facility.

### Expenditures and pay

During fiscal 1997, the median total operating expenditure per employee in law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers was \$56,800 for State police, \$55,500 for county police, \$54,000 for municipal police, and \$49,200 for sheriffs' departments. When only sworn personnel are included, the medians were \$82,600 for State police, \$77,500 for sheriffs' departments, \$73,500 for county police, and \$70,700 for municipal police.

The mean starting salary for entry-level officers was highest in municipal police agencies (\$29,859), followed by county police (\$27,901), State police (\$26,877), and sheriffs' departments (\$25,994). Officer salaries increased by an average of about 10% after 1 year of experience.

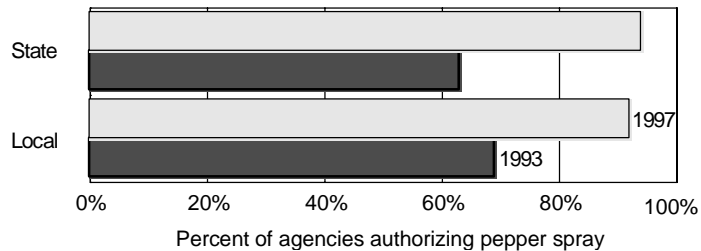
A majority of large municipal police (72%) and sheriffs' (62%) departments authorized educational incentive pay for officers, compared to 40% of county police and 20% of State police. County police were the most likely to authorize shift differential pay (63%), merit pay (60%), and hazardous duty pay (47%).

### Equipment

State police agencies operated an average of 102 cars per 100 officers. Among local agencies, county police operated an average of 81 cars per 100 officers, compared to 60 per 100 for sheriffs' departments and 57 per 100 for municipal police.

### Percent of law enforcement agencies authorizing the use of pepper spray, 1993 and 1997

Law enforcement agencies with 100 or more full-time sworn personnel



Eighty-six percent of State law enforcement agencies operated at least one airplane. This was a much higher percentage than for sheriffs' (27%), county police (20%) or municipal police (6%) departments.

About two-thirds of State law enforcement agencies (69%) operated at least one helicopter. This was also a higher percentage than for county police (47%), sheriffs' (39%), or municipal police (14%) departments.

Sheriffs' departments (76%) were about twice as likely as county (40%) or State (37%) police agencies to use boats and about 3 times as likely as municipal police (26%) to do so.

All but a few of the State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers authorized their officers to use semiautomatic sidearms. About two-thirds of the State police agencies authorized the .40-caliber version and about half the 9mm. More than two-thirds of municipal police (74%), sheriffs' (69%) and county police (67%) departments authorized 9mm semiautomatic sidearms. A majority of sheriffs' departments also authorized their officers to use .40-caliber semiautomatic sidearms.

About two-fifths of larger sheriffs' (41%) and municipal police (39%) departments required all field officers to wear body armor compared to about a fourth of State and county police agencies.

The use of batons was authorized by all but a few agencies, with the collapsible variety the most likely to be authorized by both State (78%) and local (71%) agencies. Pepper spray was also a widely authorized type of nonlethal weapon, with over 90% of the agencies of each type allowing for its use. For each agency type, this was an increase over 1993 levels.

After batons and pepper spray, flash/bang grenades were the next most authorized nonlethal weapons, with 73% of local and 59% of State law enforcement agencies authorizing them.

About three-fourths of State police agencies used video cameras in at least some patrol cars during 1997, as did a majority of larger sheriffs' (57%) and county (53%) police agencies. Municipal police departments (41%) were the least likely to be using in-car video cameras.

About two-thirds of State police agencies (69%) were using tire deflation spikes in 1997. Among local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers, nearly half of sheriffs' departments (47%) used them compared to about a fourth of county (27%) and municipal (22%) police departments.

Nearly three-fifths of larger county police agencies (57%) were using stolen vehicle tracking devices, compared to about a third of municipal police (35%) and a fifth of sheriffs' and State police agencies.



## Computers and information systems

More than 90% of State police agencies used some type of mobile computer or digital terminal in 1997, as did 78% of larger local law enforcement agencies. Laptops were used by a majority of both State (88%) and local (62%) agencies. Car-mounted digital terminals were used by about half of municipal police agencies compared to about a third of other agencies.

During 1997 the Nation's larger law enforcement agencies primarily used paper reports to transmit field report data to their central information system. Some State police (10%), municipal police (8%), and sheriffs' (7%) departments used computer methods such as diskette transfer or laptop downloads.

In about half of larger local law enforcement agencies and a third of State agencies, at least some officers had direct computer access to vehicle and driving records while in the field. In more than a fourth of larger local law enforcement agencies, at least some officers in the field had direct computer access to criminal history (28%) and calls for service (27%) information.

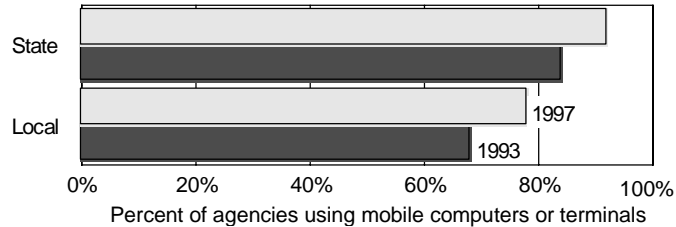
About half of larger local law enforcement agencies used digital imaging for mug shots during 1997, including 68% of sheriffs' departments. Fifty percent of county police departments used digital imaging for suspect composites, as did 41% of sheriffs' departments and 30% of municipal police departments.

A majority of State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers either owned or had access to an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). This included four-fifths of county police agencies and nearly three-fourths of sheriffs' departments.

Three-fifths of larger local law enforcement agencies used computers for crime mapping during 1997. Nearly half were geocoding and mapping incident (49%) and calls for service (44%) data. More than a third were geocoding and mapping arrest data (36%).

### Percent of law enforcement agencies using mobile computers or terminals, 1993 and 1997

Law enforcement agencies with 100 or more full-time sworn personnel



More than three-fourths of larger local law enforcement agencies maintained computerized files on calls for service (94%), arrests (93%), incident reports (88%), evidence (81%), criminal histories (78%), and warrants (77%).

### Policies and programs

All local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers had written policies pertaining to the use of deadly force. In addition, nearly all had directives on employee conduct and appearance (99%), handling juveniles (97%), less-than-lethal force (97%), citizen complaints (96%), domestic disputes (96%), and off-duty employment (95%).

All State law enforcement agencies had written directives on deadly force, employee conduct and appearance, and off-duty employment, and 94% had directives pertaining to citizen complaints and less-than-lethal force.

A majority of both State and local agencies had written directives on discretionary arrest powers, employee counseling, maximum work hours for officers,

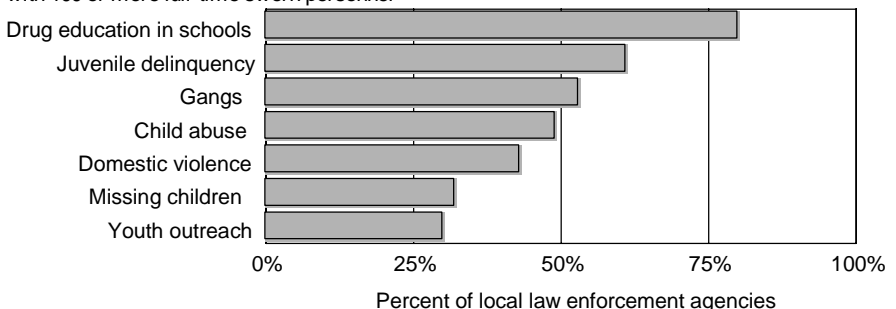
handling mentally ill persons, and strip searches.

All but a few of the State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers had a written policy pertaining to vehicle pursuits. Both local (82%) and State (59%) agencies were most likely to have a policy that restricted vehicle pursuits by specific criteria such as type of offense or speed. State agencies (37%) were more likely than local ones (10%) to have a policy that leaves pursuit decisions to the officer's discretion. In a small percentage of municipal police (4%) and sheriffs' (3%) departments, the official agency policy discouraged all vehicle pursuits.

Many larger local law enforcement agencies operated special units with personnel assigned full-time to address specific community problems. Four-fifths had a full-time unit for drug education in schools, and more than half operated a unit to deal with juvenile delinquency (61%) and gang (53%) problems. Nearly half had full-time special units for child abuse (49%) and domestic violence (43%).

### Percent of local agencies operating full-time special units for youth and family problems, 1997

Special units in local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more full-time sworn personnel



The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program in 1987 with a nationwide survey of the Nation's State and local law enforcement agencies. Updated versions of the survey were completed in 1990, 1993, and 1997. The current volume presents 1997 data provided by 700 State and local law enforcement agencies employing 100 or more full-time officers. As in the 1993 volume, sections on personnel, expenditures and pay, operations, equipment, computers and information systems, and policies and programs are included.

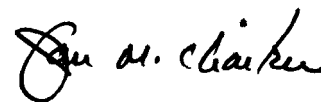
This volume marks the first time a specific community policing section has been included, with the survey questions developed and administered through funding from the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). An outgrowth of the ongoing collaboration between BJS and COPS, the 1997 LEMAS survey is expected to be instrumental in assessing the state of law enforcement, specifically community policing, in the United States.

Since the advent of the 1994 Violent Crime Act, the COPS Office has been tasked with the goal of funding 100,000 new officers by the year 2000 and advancing community policing nationwide. Towards this end, the COPS Office created numerous grant programs to fund the hiring of additional police officers and to help promote the practice of community policing. The inclusion of community policing questions in the 1997 LEMAS survey, therefore, is but one step in assessing the potential impact these programs may have had directly or indirectly on law enforcement agencies across the country.

We are pleased to present you with the results of the 1997 LEMAS survey, which includes the new community policing questions, and hope that the information gleaned from these data will help further our knowledge of law enforcement as it exists today. In addition, we hope the results of the survey will provide law enforcement agencies an opportunity to assess their progress in community policing relative to that of comparable jurisdictions and the profession as a whole. In closing, we gratefully acknowledge the participation of those agencies that have given us a glimpse into their law enforcement practices and hope that this information will be of use to them and the communities they serve.



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## Introduction

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The 1997 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey included all State and local agencies employing 100 or more full-time sworn personnel as reported in a BJS census of State and local law enforcement agencies conducted in 1996. The survey also included a nationally representative sample of agencies that employed fewer than 100 officers. These smaller agencies received a shorter version of the survey questionnaire that was sent to the larger agencies.

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

A total of 3,597 agencies received the 1997 LEMAS questionnaire, and 3,412 (95%) responded. Of the 968 agencies with 100 or more officers that received the survey, 909 (94%) responded. This was the fourth survey in the LEMAS program with previous data collections occurring in 1987, 1990, and 1993.

### Overview of this volume

This volume presents individual agency data for 700 larger State and local law enforcement agencies that responded to the 1997 LEMAS survey. Agencies with special geographic jurisdictions such as university campuses, public school districts, transportation systems, parks and recreation facilities, airports, waterways, public housing, or State government buildings are excluded. Agencies with special enforcement responsibilities such as natural resource and conservation laws, alcohol control laws, or agricultural laws are also excluded.

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

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

1. Employment of 100 or more full-time sworn officers as of June 1996 (reference month for the 1996 agency census).
2. Employment of 100 or more full-time sworn officers as of June 1997 (reference month for the 1997 LEMAS survey).
3. Employment of 50 or more full-time uniformed sworn officers with regular assigned duties that included responding to calls for service as of June 1997.

A total of 651 local law enforcement agencies are included. This includes 30 county police departments, 454 municipal police departments, and 167 sheriffs' departments and offices. Local agencies from every State except Maine, North Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming are included. These States had no local agencies that met the above requirements for inclusion. A summary of the number and type of agencies from each State is in Table A.

### Organization of data tables

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

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

Following the 3 summary data tables are tables containing individual data for State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers. The 26 tables for local agencies are presented first as tables 1a through 26a. Following local agency tables are tables 1b through 26b covering the State agencies.

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

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

**Table A. Number of LEMAS survey respondents with 100 or more full-time sworn personnel including 50 or more officers responding to calls for service\*, by State and type of agency, 1997**

State	Total	Type of agency				Primary State police
		County police	Municipal police	Sheriff		
Alabama	14	0	10	3	1	
Alaska	2	0	1	0	1	
Arizona	12	0	8	3	1	
Arkansas	6	0	4	1	1	
California	86	0	60	25	1	
Colorado	16	0	9	6	1	
Connecticut	16	0	15	0	1	
Delaware	3	1	1	0	1	
District of Columbia	1	0	1	0	0	
Florida	71	1	37	32	1	
Georgia	22	6	8	7	1	
Hawaii	4	3	1	0	0	
Idaho	3	0	1	1	1	
Illinois	23	0	18	4	1	
Indiana	16	0	12	3	1	
Iowa	6	0	5	0	1	
Kansas	10	0	6	3	1	
Kentucky	6	1	3	1	1	
Louisiana	22	0	8	13	1	
Maine	1	0	0	0	1	
Maryland	10	5	2	2	1	
Massachusetts	22	0	21	0	1	
Michigan	24	0	18	5	1	
Minnesota	6	0	4	1	1	
Mississippi	6	0	4	1	1	
Missouri	10	1	6	2	1	
Montana	2	0	1	0	1	
Nebraska	3	0	2	0	1	
Nevada	6	1	2	2	1	
New Hampshire	3	0	2	0	1	
New Jersey	35	0	31	3	1	
New Mexico	5	0	3	1	1	
New York	31	3	21	6	1	
North Carolina	20	1	13	5	1	
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	1	
Ohio	15	0	11	3	1	
Oklahoma	7	0	4	2	1	
Oregon	8	0	3	4	1	
Pennsylvania	12	1	10	0	1	
Rhode Island	6	0	5	0	1	
South Carolina	13	1	5	6	1	
South Dakota	2	0	1	0	1	
Tennessee	12	0	8	3	1	
Texas	44	0	36	7	1	
Utah	4	0	3	0	1	
Vermont	1	0	0	0	1	
Virginia	21	5	13	2	1	
Washington	15	0	8	6	1	
West Virginia	3	0	2	0	1	
Wisconsin	12	0	7	4	1	
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>49</b>	

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

**Table B. Local and State law enforcement agencies with 1,000 or more full-time sworn personnel including 500 or more officers responding to calls for service, 1997**

State	Name of agency	Full-time sworn officers	
		Total	Responding to calls for service*
<b>Local agencies</b>			
New York	New York City Police	38,328	27,422
Illinois	Chicago Police	13,271	11,555
California	Los Angeles Police	9,423	6,043
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Police	6,782	5,872
Texas	Houston Police	5,355	4,661
District of Columbia	Washington Metropolitan Police	3,618	3,245
Michigan	Detroit Police	4,070	3,017
Texas	Dallas Police	2,817	2,457
Maryland	Baltimore Police	3,082	2,390
Massachusetts	Boston Police	2,190	1,600
Wisconsin	Milwaukee Police	2,151	1,521
California	Los Angeles County Sheriff	8,021	1,516
Florida	Metro-Dade Police	2,920	1,502
Ohio	Columbus Police	1,726	1,368
Louisiana	New Orleans Police	1,576	1,302
New York	Nassau County Police	2,935	1,300
Arizona	Phoenix Police	2,428	1,223
New York	Suffolk County Police	2,711	1,195
California	San Francisco Police	2,006	1,162
California	San Diego Police	1,964	1,058
Hawaii	Honolulu Police	1,691	1,048
Ohio	Cleveland Police	1,798	1,041
Texas	San Antonio Police	1,867	1,022
California	San Jose Police	1,336	953
Missouri	St. Louis Police	1,608	940
New Jersey	Newark Police	1,407	922
Florida	Broward County Sheriff	1,906	905
Tennessee	Memphis Police	1,498	862
Maryland	Baltimore County Police	1,608	849
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh Police	1,122	814
Missouri	Kansas City Police	1,172	792
North Carolina	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police	1,286	746
Nevada	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police	1,709	729
Colorado	Denver Police	1,412	718
Florida	Jacksonville Sheriff	1,438	698
Washington	Seattle Police	1,232	695
Florida	Hillsborough County Sheriff	1,743	662
California	Riverside County Sheriff	1,179	657
Maryland	Prince George's County Police	1,264	639
Georgia	Atlanta Police	1,612	608
Florida	Palm Beach County Sheriff	1,615	599
Texas	Fort Worth Police	1,200	584
California	San Bernardino County Sheriff	1,246	583
California	Sacramento County Sheriff	1,173	550
Tennessee	Nashville Metropolitan Police	1,279	532
Texas	Harris County Sheriff	2,474	530
Florida	Miami Police	1,007	514
Virginia	Fairfax County Police	1,049	509
<b>State agencies</b>			
California	California Highway Patrol	6,532	5,253
New York	New York State Police	3,979	2,558
Texas	Texas Department of Public Safety	2,757	2,260
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Police	4,098	2,112
Florida	Florida Highway Patrol	1,637	1,495
Massachusetts	Massachusetts State Police	2,270	1,300
New Jersey	New Jersey State Police	2,555	1,225
Ohio	Ohio State Highway Patrol	1,354	1,218
Michigan	Michigan State Police	2,054	1,185
North Carolina	North Carolina State Highway Patrol	1,298	1,090
Maryland	Maryland State Police	1,516	1,014
Illinois	Illinois State Police	1,980	980
Virginia	Virginia State Police	1,658	924
Indiana	Indiana State Police	1,222	797
Missouri	Missouri State Highway Patrol	1,056	733

\*Defined as any uniformed officer whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service.

**Table C. Summary data for State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers, by type of agency, 1997**

Item description	Local law enforcement agencies				Primary State law enforcement agencies (N=49)
	Total (N=651)	County police (N=30)	Municipal police (N=454)	Sheriff (N=167)	
<b>PERSONNEL</b>					
<b>Number of agencies by number of full-time sworn personnel</b>					
1,000 or more	55	7	34	14	15
500-999	68	4	39	25	17
250-499	133	11	74	48	11
100-249	395	8	307	80	6
<b>Total number of:</b>					
Full-time employees	436,857	29,361	289,278	118,218	82,261
Full-time sworn officers	326,968	22,479	225,820	78,669	54,206
<b>Average number of:</b>					
Full-time employees per 10,000 residents	25	17	29	17	4
Full-time sworn officers per 10,000 residents	19	13	23	12	2
<b>Median percent change in number of full-time employees 1993-97</b>					
Total employees	10 %	9 %	9 %	15 %	7 %
Sworn officers	9	9	9	13	4
Civilian employees	10	8	8	13	6
<b>Average percent of:</b>					
Full-time employees who are sworn officers	76 %	78 %	78 %	70 %	68 %
Sworn officers regularly assigned to respond to calls for service	57	60	63	42	77
Sworn officers working patrol during 24-hour period	23	25	26	16	30
<b>Average percent of sworn employees by job function category</b>					
Administration	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %
Field operations	82	91	90	57	92
Technical support	3	3	3	3	3
Jail operations	7	1	--	27	0
Court operations	2	--	--	8	--
Other functions	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Average percent of civilian employees by job function category</b>					
Administration	11 %	9 %	11 %	9 %	12 %
Field operations	8	12	9	5	9
Technical support	63	74	71	40	76
Jail operations	13	1	4	38	0
Court operations	1	0	--	3	--
Other functions	4	5	5	3	3
<b>Average percent of sworn employees by sex</b>					
Male	89 %	89 %	91 %	85 %	95 %
Female	11	11	9	15	5
<b>Average percent of sworn employees by race</b>					
White, non-Hispanic	81 %	77 %	81 %	83 %	88 %
Black, non-Hispanic	10	11	10	10	7
Hispanic, any race	7	4	7	6	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	7	1	1	1
American Indian/Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Percent of agencies using screening methods for selection of new officer recruits</b>					
Background investigation	99 %	100 %	99 %	100 %	100 %
Criminal record check	99	100	99	99	100
Driving record check	98	100	98	98	100
Drug test	87	100	86	85	82
Medical exam	98	100	98	97	98
Physical agility test	80 %	83 %	85 %	64 %	92 %
Polygraph exam	63	73	63	59	67
Psychological screen	94	93	96	89	92
Voice stress analyzer	6	7	5	10	4
Written aptitude test	87	93	89	80	94

**Table C. - continued**

Item description	Local law enforcement agencies				Primary State law enforcement agencies (N=49)
	Total (N=651)	County police (N=30)	Municipal police (N=454)	Sheriff (N=167)	
<b>PERSONNEL (CONT.)</b>					
<b>Percent of agencies with residency requirement for new officers</b>					
Within State	14 %	33 %	13 %	13 %	51 %
Within city or county	28	17	24	39	10
Within other specified area	22	10	26	11	31
No requirement	37	40	36	38	8
<b>Percent of agencies with educational requirement for new officers</b>					
4-year college degree	2 %	3 %	2 %	1 %	4 %
2-year college degree	7	13	7	5	16
Nondegree college requirement	13	10	16	5	16
High school diploma	78	73	75	89	61
<b>Median number of training hours required for officers</b>					
Classroom training hours for new officers	620	760	640	448	823
Field training hours for new officers	480	483	480	436	360
Annual in-service training hours for field/patrol officers	24	24	24	24	24
<b>Percent of agencies with drug testing of regular field officers</b>					
Mandatory testing of all regular field officers	21 %	20 %	17 %	34 %	10 %
Random selection process	32	70	31	29	37
When use is suspected	59	67	61	51	61
No drug testing of regular field officers	14	10	15	9	27
<b>Percent of agencies with drug testing of civilian employees</b>					
Mandatory testing of all civilian employees	21 %	3 %	18 %	34 %	2 %
Random selection process	16	20	16	16	24
When use is suspected	52	57	52	50	49
No drug testing of civilian employees	24	27	26	18	41
<b>EXPENDITURES AND PAY</b>					
<b>Median fiscal 1997 operating expenditure</b>					
Per agency (in thousands)	\$16,383	\$28,257	\$13,765	\$20,723	\$57,097
Per employee	\$52,125	\$55,471	\$53,956	\$49,215	\$56,789
Per sworn officer	\$72,514	\$73,527	\$70,670	\$77,514	\$82,562
Per resident	\$133	\$100	\$151	\$78	\$19
<b>Median fiscal 1997 overtime expenditure</b>					
Total (in thousands)	\$611	\$1,061	\$599	\$611	\$1,462
Per full-time sworn officer	\$2,859	\$3,198	\$3,039	\$1,984	\$2,099
<b>Average base starting salary</b>					
Chief executive	\$76,321	\$75,384	\$74,275	\$82,114	\$72,228
Sergeant/first-line supervisor	\$41,876	\$39,526	\$44,151	\$36,099	\$37,385
Officer with 1 year experience	\$31,488	\$30,093	\$32,787	\$28,209	\$29,721
Entry-level officer	\$28,778	\$27,901	\$29,859	\$25,994	\$26,877
<b>Percent of agencies authorizing collective bargaining</b>					
Sworn employees	63 %	50 %	71 %	43 %	49 %
Civilian employees	53	43	59	40	43
<b>Percent of agencies authorizing special pay for officers</b>					
Educational incentive pay	68 %	40 %	72 %	62 %	20 %
Hazardous duty pay	28	47	27	27	29
Merit pay	37	60	32	48	33
Shift differential pay	43	63	47	29	51
<b>Percent of agencies authorizing membership organizations for officers</b>					
Police union	65 %	63 %	73 %	43 %	55 %
Nonpolice union	39	47	43	26	33
Police association	88	83	91	78	90

**Table C - continued**

Item description	Local law enforcement agencies				Primary State law enforcement agencies (N=49)
	Total (N=651)	County police (N=30)	Municipal police (N=454)	Sheriff (N=167)	
<b>OPERATIONS</b>					
<b>Percent of agencies that deploy each type of patrol unit on a routine basis</b>					
Automobile patrol units	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Motorcycle patrol units	60	63	68	40	35
Foot patrol units	44	43	55	14	10
Bicycle patrol units	62	57	76	28	16
Horse patrol units	17	17	21	7	2
Marine patrol units	24	27	14	49	16
<b>Percent of agencies that deploy each type of patrol unit for special events only</b>					
Motorcycle patrol units	12 %	20 %	11 %	11 %	20 %
Foot patrol units	45	50	40	60	31
Bicycle patrol units	21	27	17	31	10
Horse patrol units	18	0	10	44	6
Marine patrol units	15	13	11	27	12
<b>Average percent of all patrol units deployed on shifts of 7 hours or longer during designated 24-hour periods that were comprised of:</b>					
Automobile patrol units	86 %	91 %	84 %	91 %	97 %
Motorcycle patrol units	4	3	5	2	1
Foot patrol units	3	3	4	1	--
Bicycle patrol units	4	2	5	2	--
Horse patrol units	1	--	1	--	0
Marine patrol units	1	--	--	2	1
<b>Average percent of all patrol units deployed on shifts of 7 hours or longer during designated 24-hour periods that were comprised of:</b>					
One-officer patrol units	91 %	97 %	89 %	95 %	97 %
Two-officer patrol units	9	3	11	5	3
<b>Percent of agencies participating in a 9-1-1 emergency system:</b>					
Expanded/enhanced 9-1-1 system	83 %	80 %	85 %	77 %	37 %
Basic 9-1-1 system	15	17	14	19	35
<b>Percent of agencies using special communications system</b>					
Three-digit phone number for non-emergency calls	6 %	7 %	6 %	5 %	6 %
Fax-based mass notification system	13	13	10	21	16
Phone-based mass notification system	24	27	23	27	20
<b>Median number of telephone calls for service per officer received during 12-month period ending June 30, 1997</b>					
Calls received per officer on 9-1-1 emergency system	385	637	415	304	78
Calls received per officer on non-emergency numbers	437	322	438	467	237
<b>Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for traffic and vehicle-related functions:</b>					
Accident investigation	93 %	90 %	100 %	75 %	98 %
Parking enforcement	74	77	80	58	10
School crossing services	59	83	65	39	2
Traffic direction and control	89	87	94	78	86
Traffic law enforcement	97	97	100	88	100
<b>Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for special public safety functions:</b>					
Animal control	30 %	37 %	34 %	18 %	2 %
Civil defense	13	17	11	17	20
Emergency medical services	14	20	14	11	14
Fire services	2	0	2	4	2
<b>Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for special operations functions:</b>					
Bomb disposal	40 %	60 %	35 %	49 %	45 %
Search and rescue	42	53	29	75	47
Special weapons and tactics (SWAT)	88	97	89	86	76
Underwater recovery	35	43	24	62	29



**Table C - continued**

Item description	Local law enforcement agencies				Primary State law enforcement agencies (N=49)
	Total (N=651)	County police (N=30)	Municipal police (N=454)	Sheriff (N=167)	
<b>OPERATIONS (CONT.)</b>					
<b>Percent of agencies assigning officers full-time to:</b>					
Multi-agency drug enforcement task force	76 %	77 %	76 %	75 %	49 %
Special unit for drug enforcement	79	93	82	69	65
<b>Average number of officers assigned full-time to:</b>					
Multi-agency drug enforcement task force	6	6	6	6	22
Special unit for drug enforcement	21	27	24	12	47
<b>Agencies with receipts from a drug asset forfeiture program</b>					
Percent of agencies with receipts during fiscal year	93 %	93 %	94 %	92 %	94 %
Mean total value of money, goods, and property received	\$407,900	\$816,613	\$402,300	\$345,548	\$1,491,214
Median total value of money, goods, and property received	\$95,675	\$204,624	\$90,000	\$89,744	\$509,555
<b>Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for investigative support functions:</b>					
Ballistics testing	15 %	33 %	13 %	15 %	43 %
Crime lab services	34	47	31	39	49
Fingerprint processing	84	77	84	86	53
<b>Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for court-related functions:</b>					
Execute arrest warrants	94 %	87 %	93 %	98 %	55 %
Provide court security	39	10	22	93	8
Serve civil process	28	17	5	93	6
<b>Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for detention-related functions:</b>					
Jail operation	41 %	3 %	28 %	84 %	0 %
Lockup operation	69	80	72	56	18
<b>Median capacity of lockup facilities</b>					
Adult capacity	14	13	13	25	25
Juvenile capacity	4	5	4	6	23
<b>EQUIPMENT</b>					
<b>Average number of cars operated per 100 sworn officers</b>					
Total cars	59	81	57	60	102
Marked cars	36	49	34	38	74
Unmarked cars	23	32	23	23	28
<b>Percent of agencies operating motorized land vehicles other than cars</b>					
All-terrain vehicles	20 %	27 %	18 %	22 %	29 %
Armored vehicles	21	27	13	44	24
Buses	30	47	21	52	33
Mobile command post vehicles	65	83	64	67	71
Motorcycles	72	83	79	52	53
Three-wheeled vehicles	14	20	15	10	2
Vans	85	83	85	86	73
<b>Percent of agencies operating off-land vehicles</b>					
Airplanes	12 %	20 %	6 %	27 %	86 %
Boats	40	40	26	76	37
Helicopters	22	47	14	39	69
<b>Percent of agencies allowing officers to drive marked vehicles for:</b>					
Commuting purposes	54 %	60 %	44 %	81 %	96 %
Off-duty personal use	24	33	21	31	18
<b>Percent of agencies maintaining animals for law enforcement use</b>					
Dogs	87 %	93 %	87 %	86 %	88 %
Horses	23	17	26	16	4

**Table C - continued**

Item description	Local law enforcement agencies				Primary State law enforcement agencies (N=49)
	Total (N=651)	County police (N=30)	Municipal police (N=454)	Sheriff (N=167)	
<b>EQUIPMENT (CONT.)</b>					
<b>Percent of agencies authorizing the use of semiautomatic sidearms</b>					
Any type	99 %	97 %	99 %	99 %	100 %
.40	53	43	50	63	65
.45	43	23	41	50	39
9mm	72	67	74	69	51
10mm	17	10	15	25	24
<b>Percent of agencies supplying or giving cash allowance for sidearms to regular field officers</b>					
Sidearms supplied to officers	84 %	97 %	86 %	78 %	100 %
Cash allowance for sidearms given to officers	5	7	6	5	0
<b>Percent of agencies supplying or giving cash allowance for protective body armor to regular field officers</b>					
Armor supplied to all regular field officers	86 %	100 %	83 %	90 %	90 %
Armor supplied to some regular field officers	6	0	6	6	6
Cash allowance for armor given to all regular field officers	11	7	14	3	6
Cash allowance for armor given to some regular field officers	3	0	3	2	4
<b>Percent of agencies requiring that body armor be worn by:</b>					
All regular field officers	38 %	23 %	39 %	41 %	24 %
Some regular field officers	13	17	12	15	24
<b>Percent of agencies authorizing the use of impact devices as nonlethal weapons</b>					
Baton, any type	98 %	100 %	98 %	99 %	98 %
Baton, collapsible	71	70	67	81	78
Baton, PR-24	50	33	48	57	43
Baton, traditional	57	60	59	51	49
Rubber bullet	17	30	15	19	10
Soft projectile	24	40	22	27	12
<b>Percent of agencies authorizing the personal issue of chemical agents for use as nonlethal weapons</b>					
Pepper spray (OC)	93 %	93 %	92 %	93 %	94 %
Tear gas (CN)	3	3	3	4	0
CS	5	3	5	4	6
<b>Percent of agencies authorizing the use of chemical agents as nonlethal weapons for tactical operations</b>					
Pepper spray (OC)	59 %	80 %	59 %	57 %	53 %
Tear gas (CN)	58	73	58	56	65
CS	55	73	57	47	47
<b>Percent of agencies authorizing the use of other nonlethal weapons/actions</b>					
Capture net	4 %	3 %	4 %	2 %	0 %
Choke/carotid hold or neck restraint	19	23	19	16	18
Electrical device - hand-held, direct contact	11	0	9	19	0
Electrical device - hand-held, stand off (e.g., taser)	14	20	14	10	4
Flash/bang grenade	73	80	72	72	59
<b>Percent of agencies using video cameras</b>					
In patrol cars	46 %	53 %	41 %	57 %	73 %
Fixed-site surveillance	48	57	46	50	41
Mobile surveillance	47	47	46	51	35
<b>Percent of agencies using night vision/electro-optic equipment</b>					
Image intensifier	39 %	53 %	36 %	43 %	24 %
Infrared (thermal) imagers	35	60	31	43	49
Laser range finders	14	23	13	16	29
<b>Percent of agencies using vehicle stopping/tracking devices</b>					
Electrical/engine disruption	2 %	7 %	2 %	1 %	2 %
Stolen vehicle tracking (e.g. LoJack)	33	57	35	20	20
Tire deflation spikes	28	27	22	47	69

**Table C - continued**

Item description	Local law enforcement agencies				Primary State law enforcement agencies (N=49)
	Total (N=651)	County police (N=30)	Municipal police (N=454)	Sheriff (N=167)	
<b>COMPUTERS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS</b>					
<b>Percent of agencies using mobile computers or terminals</b>					
Any type	78 %	77 %	78 %	78 %	92 %
Digital computer, car-mounted	17	20	18	16	37
Digital terminal, car-mounted	42	37	47	30	35
Digital terminal, hand-held	10	10	12	5	6
Laptop computer	62	67	59	69	88
<b>Percent of agencies in which at least some in-field officers have direct access via computer to information on:</b>					
Calls for service	27 %	30 %	28 %	26 %	12 %
Criminal histories	28	40	26	31	31
Driving records	48	40	51	43	35
Vehicle records	53	53	56	44	37
<b>Percent of agencies in which primary method of transmitting criminal incident reports to central information system is:</b>					
Computer medium (e.g., disk transfer)	4 %	0 %	5 %	2 %	8 %
Data device (e.g., laptop download)	3	3	3	5	2
Paper report	86	90	87	84	90
Telephone line (voice)	5	7	4	7	0
Wireless transmission (e.g., cellular, UHF)	1	0	1	2	0
<b>Percent of agencies using digital imaging for:</b>					
Fingerprints	44 %	50 %	39 %	58 %	35 %
Mug shots	51	40	45	68	14
Suspect composites	34	50	30	41	14
<b>Percent of agencies with Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) facilities</b>					
Exclusive ownership of an AFIS system	20 %	33 %	18 %	22 %	43 %
Shared ownership of an AFIS system	38	43	35	44	12
Terminal with access to a remote AFIS site	43	60	37	57	45
<b>Percent of agencies geocoding and mapping data on:</b>					
Arrests	36 %	30 %	39 %	28 %	10 %
Calls for service	44	43	48	34	8
Incidents	49	50	53	35	18
<b>Percent of agencies maintaining computerized files on:</b>					
Alarms	74 %	70 %	79 %	61 %	8 %
Arrests	93	90	93	94	73
Calls for service	94	90	96	90	57
Crime analysis (linked files)	53	63	54	49	24
Criminal history records	78	83	75	86	53
Driver's license information	35	43	33	40	49
Evidence	81	87	78	86	47
Field interviews	66 %	53 %	67 %	68 %	37 %
Incident reports	88	90	88	90	69
Inventory	69	87	64	81	92
Payroll	73	77	67	86	88
Personnel	82	87	78	92	86
Stolen property (other than vehicles)	75	80	74	75	39
Stolen vehicles	75	83	76	70	51
Summonses	41 %	53 %	35 %	55 %	18 %
Traffic accidents	73	73	78	57	84
Traffic citations	67	73	67	66	59
Uniform Crime Reports-NIBRS (Incident-Based)	57	43	58	57	41
Uniform Crime Reports-Summary	72	73	73	70	43
Vehicle registration	30	33	29	32	39
Warrants	77	80	70	95	49

**Table C - continued**

Item description	Local law enforcement agencies				Primary State law enforcement agencies (N=49)
	Total (N=651)	County police (N=30)	Municipal police (N=454)	Sheriff (N=167)	
<b>POLICIES AND PROGRAMS</b>					
<b>Percent of agencies with a written policy directive pertaining to:</b>					
Citizen complaints	96 %	100 %	97 %	92 %	94 %
Confidential funds	82	100	80	84	65
Deadly force/firearm discharge	100	100	100	99	100
Discretionary arrest power	73	90	72	73	76
Domestic disputes	96	100	97	92	67
Employee conduct and appearance	99 %	100 %	99 %	98 %	100 %
Employee counseling assistance	85	97	86	80	86
Homeless persons	32	27	37	17	18
Juveniles	97	100	97	95	82
Less-than-lethal force	97	100	97	94	94
Maximum work hours	68 %	73 %	64 %	77 %	76 %
Mentally ill persons	82	93	83	78	57
Off-duty employment	95	100	95	95	100
Private security firms	23	20	22	27	27
Strip searches	83	80	83	84	53
<b>Percent of agencies with a pursuit driving policy that is best described as:</b>					
Discouragement (all pursuits are discouraged)	3 %	0 %	4 %	3 %	0 %
Judgmental (officer's discretion)	10	3	9	14	37
Restrictive (based on specific criteria such as type of offense, speed, etc)	82	87	84	75	59
Other type of policy	4	7	3	6	4
No written policy on pursuit driving	1	3	--	2	0
<b>Percent of agencies with:</b>					
Civilian complaint review board in jurisdiction	15 %	20 %	17 %	8 %	4 %
Civilian complaint review board with subpoena powers in jurisdiction	5	13	6	2	0
Requirement that excessive force complaints undergo external review	64	77	64	60	41
<b>Percent of agencies in which final disciplinary decision on excessive force complaints is determined by:</b>					
Law enforcement executive (chief, sheriff, etc.)	88 %	100 %	84 %	96 %	96 %
Government executive (mayor, commissioner, etc.)	11	3	15	0	6
Supervisory personnel	2	3	2	4	2
Other	6	0	6	5	2
<b>Percent of agencies in which there is a right to an administrative appeal in excessive force cases for:</b>					
Citizens	46 %	37 %	47 %	44 %	24 %
Officers	96	93	96	94	98
<b>Percent of agencies operating a special unit with full-time personnel for:</b>					
Child abuse	49 %	63 %	47 %	53 %	8 %
Domestic violence	43	40	46	37	8
Drug education in schools	80	70	81	79	29
Gangs	53	43	56	50	20
Juvenile delinquency	61	50	67	49	4
Missing children	32	40	33	28	18
Youth outreach	30	30	32	24	6
<b>Percent of agencies operating a special unit with full-time personnel for:</b>					
Bias-related crimes	8 %	17 %	9 %	3 %	4 %
Community crime prevention	76	80	77	72	8
Crime analysis	66	83	69	56	37
Drunk drivers	24	40	24	22	14
Environmental crimes	9	7	6	17	10
Prosecutor relations	33	33	37	23	6
Repeat offenders	15	23	15	12	2
Research and planning	62	80	66	46	73
Victim assistance	33	33	32	35	4

**Table C - continued**

Item description	Local law enforcement agencies				Primary State law enforcement agencies (N=49)
	Total (N=651)	County police (N=30)	Municipal police (N=454)	Sheriff (N=167)	
<b>COMMUNITY POLICING</b>					
<b>Percent of agencies with:</b>					
Community policing plan that is formally written	55 %	63 %	61 %	38 %	33 %
Community policing unit with personnel assigned full-time	68	63	71	59	20
Community substations (fixed or mobile)	72	77	74	66	39
<b>Percent of agencies with full-time:</b>					
Community policing officers	76 %	80 %	79 %	66 %	27 %
School resource officers	76	63	77	77	16
<b>Average number of sworn personnel assigned full-time as:</b>					
Community policing officers	18	26	20	11	24
School resource officers	8	12	8	8	26
<b>Percent of agencies in which all of the following received community policing training during the 3-year period ending June 30, 1997:</b>					
New officer recruits	71 %	73 %	80 %	49 %	41 %
In-service officers	41	33	45	29	18
Civilian personnel	14	10	17	7	0
<b>Percent of agencies in which at least some of the following received community policing training during the 3-year period ending June 30, 1997:</b>					
New officer recruits	84 %	80 %	89 %	72 %	51 %
In-service officers	88	83	91	79	57
Civilian personnel	50	33	54	41	24
<b>Percent of agencies engaging in the following during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1997</b>					
Actively encouraged patrol officers to engage in SARA-type problem-solving	55 %	57 %	59 %	43 %	22 %
Assigned detectives to cases based on geographic areas/beats	45	67	41	53	35
Formed problem-solving partnerships through contracts/written agreements	65	57	68	59	33
Gave patrol officers responsibility for specific geographic areas/beats	89	97	89	87	57
Included problem-solving projects in criteria for evaluating patrol officers	34	40	35	31	20
Trained citizens in community policing	67	67	69	60	27
<b>Percent of agencies meeting with the following types of groups during 12-month period ending June 30, 1997</b>					
Advocacy groups	61 %	73 %	62 %	59 %	27 %
Business groups	82	93	83	77	47
Neighborhood associations	96	97	99	90	41
Religious groups	61	77	63	52	24
School groups	88	90	89	87	55
Tenants' associations	70	80	77	50	16
Youth service organizations	67	73	70	57	24
<b>Percent of agencies conducting citizen surveys during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1997 on the following topics</b>					
Perceptions of crime/disorder problems	44 %	57 %	46 %	38 %	14 %
Personal crime experiences	27	33	28	23	6
Satisfaction with police services	49	60	51	44	29
<b>Percent of agencies providing citizens with routine access to crime statistics or crime maps through the following methods</b>					
In-person	61 %	70 %	63 %	56 %	27 %
Internet	15	13	15	14	10
Newsletter	16	13	16	16	6
Newspaper	31	37	32	28	18
Public kiosk/terminal	3	7	3	1	2
Radio	16	27	16	15	18
Telephone	45	60	44	44	24
Television	17	23	17	14	16

Note: Average percents under .5% are indicated by a double dash (--).  
 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.  
 See corresponding individual data tables for notes on each data item included in this table.