



# Local Police Departments, 2013: Equipment and Technology

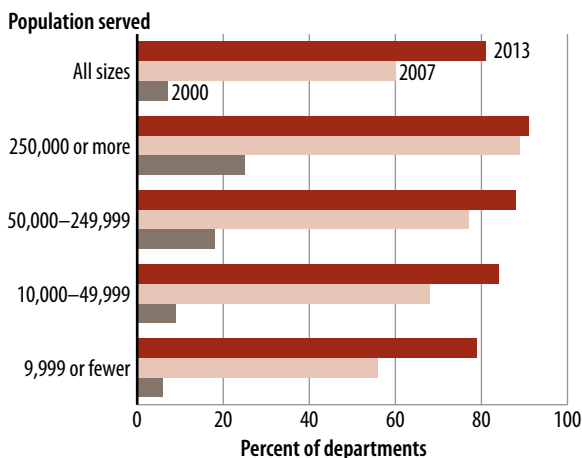
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The overall percentage of the more than 12,000 local police departments in the United States authorizing the use of conducted energy weapons (CEWs) increased from 7% in 2000 to 81% in 2013 (figure 1). CEWs include Tasers and stun guns. Large increases were observed in all population categories. About 9 in 10 departments also authorized their officers to use pepper spray and batons in 2013.

Findings are based on the 2013 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The LEMAS Survey, conducted periodically since 1987, collects data from a nationally representative sample of state and local law enforcement agencies. Prior to the 2013 survey, the most recent LEMAS Survey was conducted in 2007.

This report uses data from the 2013 LEMAS Survey to describe the equipment (such as nonlethal weapons and body armor) and technology (such as video cameras, license plate readers, and websites) used by local police departments. Comparisons are made with prior years where appropriate, and when data are available.

**FIGURE 1**  
Local police departments authorizing the use of conducted energy weapons, by size of population served, 2000, 2007, and 2013



Note: Conducted energy weapons include Tasers and stun guns. See appendix table 1 for the total number of departments. See appendix table 11 for estimates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2000, 2007, and 2013.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The percentage of local police departments that authorized their officers to use conducted energy weapons such as Tasers increased from 60% in 2007 to 81% in 2013.
- The percentage of local police departments that required officers to wear protective armor at all times increased from 65% in 2007 to 71% in 2013.
- From 2007 to 2013, the percentage of local police departments using in-car video cameras increased from 61% to 68%.
- About a third (32%) of local police departments used body-worn cameras in 2013.
- About 1 in 6 local police departments used automated vehicle license plate readers in 2013, including a majority of those serving a population of 25,000 or more.
- More than 90% of local police departments serving 25,000 or more residents provided patrol officers with in-field computerized access to vehicle records, driving records, and outstanding warrants.
- Among local police departments serving 10,000 or more residents, more than 90% had their own website and more than 80% used social media.
- About 60% of local police departments provided crime statistics to citizens electronically, including more than 90% of those serving 25,000 or more residents.

To facilitate the comparison of police departments with others serving similarly sized jurisdictions, the statistics in this report are presented mainly by categories of population served. Because most departments employ small numbers of officers and serve small populations, overall agency-based percentages tend to reflect smaller departments more than larger ones (see appendix table 1).

**An estimated 85% of departments serving 2,500 or more residents authorized the use of conducted energy weapons**

In 2013, more than 80% of the departments in each population category of 2,500 or more authorized their officers to use CEWs (table 1). Overall, 85% of departments serving 2,500 or more residents authorized CEWs, compared to 75% of departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents. Nationwide, about 10,000 departments authorized CEWs.

At least 95% of the departments in each population category of 10,000 or more authorized their officers to use pepper spray in 2013. This included all departments serving 500,000 or more residents. More than 90% of the departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents authorized pepper spray. The overall percentage of departments authorizing pepper spray in 2013 (94%) was about the same as in 2000 (91%) and 2007 (97%) (not shown).

**TABLE 1**  
**Selected nonlethal weapons authorized by local police departments, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	Number	Pepper spray	Batons	Conducted energy weapons*
All sizes	12,326	94%	87%	81%
1,000,000 or more	16	100	100	100
500,000–999,999	36	100	100	83
250,000–499,999	53	96	98	93
100,000–249,999	224	98	96	90
50,000–99,999	446	98	95	87
25,000–49,999	878	98	93	85
10,000–24,999	1,986	96	91	83
2,500–9,999	3,873	93	87	85
2,499 or fewer	4,815	91	83	75

Note: See appendix table 3 for additional nonlethal weapons or actions authorized by local police departments. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

\*Includes Tasers and stun guns.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

In 2013, the use of batons was authorized by at least 95% of the departments in each population category of 50,000 or more, including all departments serving 500,000 or more residents. More than 90% of the departments serving 10,000 to 49,999 residents, and more than 80% of the departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents authorized batons. The overall percentage of departments authorizing batons in 2013 (87%) was about the same as in 2000 (88%) but less than in 2007 (93%) (not shown).

A majority of the departments in each population category authorized the use of defensive physical tactics by officers in 2013. These actions included open-hand (91% of all departments), takedown (89%), and closed-hand techniques (85%) (appendix table 2). An estimated 18% of departments authorized the use of neck (lateral vascular) restraint tactics.

**About 7 in 10 departments required uniformed officers to wear protective body armor at all times while in the field**

In 2013, 71% (about 8,700) of departments required uniformed officers to wear protective body armor at all times while in the field (table 2). Departments serving 25,000 to 99,999 residents (89%) were the most likely to require officers to wear armor at all times, and those serving fewer than 2,500 residents (54%) were the least likely.

**TABLE 2**  
**Body armor wear requirements for patrol officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	Total	At all times	In some circumstances
All sizes	79%	71%	8%
1,000,000 or more	92	64	29
500,000–999,999	93	80	13
250,000–499,999	93	78	15
100,000–249,999	89	80	9
50,000–99,999	93	89	4
25,000–49,999	95	89	7
10,000–24,999	91	83	8
2,500–9,999	85	78	8
2,499 or fewer	62	54	7

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See table 1 for the total number of departments by population size. See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

Departments with a mandatory body armor requirement employed 82% of all local police officers in 2013, compared to 67% in 2007, and 25% in 1990 (figure 2). An additional 8% of departments required uniformed field officers to wear armor in certain high-risk situations, such as when serving warrants. The 79% of departments with any type of body armor requirement in 2013 employed 92% of all officers, compared to 80% in 2007, and 30% in 1990.

According to data published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 93% of the 511 nonfederal law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the line of duty between 2004 and 2013 were killed by a firearm.<sup>1</sup> An FBI study on protection provided by body armor concluded that

<sup>1</sup>Federal Bureau of Investigation (2014). *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2013*.

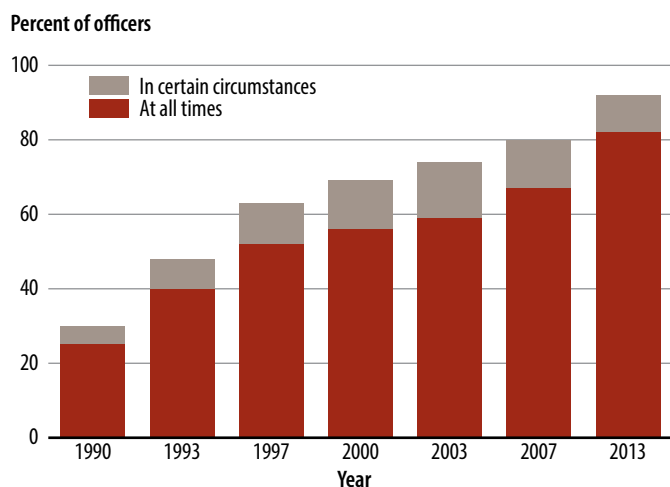
the risk of fatality for officers assaulted with a firearm while not wearing body armor was 14 times higher than for officers wearing body armor.<sup>2</sup>

**About three-quarters of departments used in-car, body-worn, or weapon-attached video cameras**

From 2007 to 2013, the percentage of departments using in-car video cameras increased in all population categories (figure 3). By 2013, a majority of the departments in each population category were using in-car cameras. Overall, 68% (about 8,400) of all departments used in-car cameras in 2013, and these departments employed 73% of all officers.

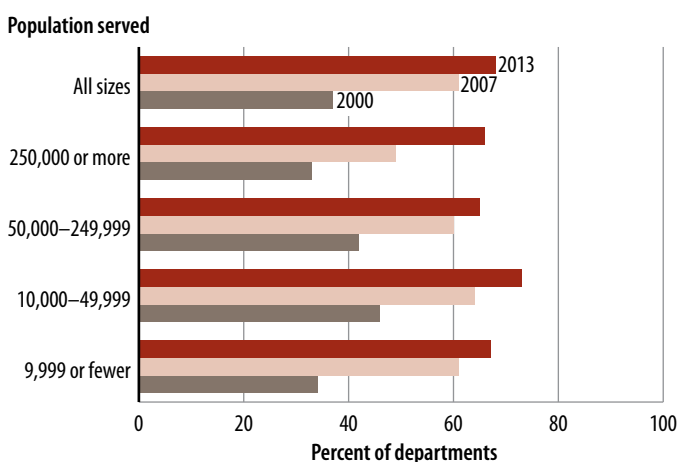
<sup>2</sup>Federal Bureau of Investigation (1995). *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1994*.

**FIGURE 2**  
Local police officers employed by a department with body armor wear requirements for patrol officers, 1990–2013



Note: See table 1 for the total number of departments by population size. See appendix table 14 for estimates and standard errors.  
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 1990–2013.

**FIGURE 3**  
Use of in-car video cameras by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000, 2007, and 2013



Note: See table 1 for the total number of departments by population size. See appendix table 15 for estimates and standard errors.  
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2000, 2007, and 2013.

For the first time in 2013, the LEMAS Survey asked local police departments about the use of body-worn and weapon-attached cameras by their patrol officers. An estimated 32% (about 3,900) of departments reported they provided body-worn cameras for at least some of their patrol officers (table 3). Departments using body-worn cameras employed 24% of all officers. Six percent (about 800) of departments, employing 9% of all officers, used cameras attached to weapons.

Overall, 76% (about 9,300) of departments, employing 78% of all officers, used in-car, body-worn, or weapon-attached cameras in 2013. The LEMAS Survey did not ask agencies about the number of cameras that were used.

### About 1 in 6 departments used automated license plate readers

An estimated 17% (about 2,000) of departments used automated license plate readers in 2013. This total included more than three-quarters of the departments serving 100,000 or more residents. About half (49% or 6,000) of all departments used video cameras for surveillance of public areas, including more than two-thirds of the departments serving 25,000 or more residents.

Small percentages of departments in each population category of 50,000 or more reported using unmanned aerial vehicles (drones). Such systems typically use video or thermal cameras

as a low-cost alternative to conventional aircraft (such as helicopters) to provide aerial, real-time information without placing personnel in potentially dangerous situations.

In total, 89% (about 11,000) of local police departments were using some type of video camera technology in 2013 (not shown). Some departments also used advanced audio technology in the form of gunshot detection systems. Gunshot detection systems were used by 4% of departments, including 50% of those serving 1 million or more residents (table 4).

**TABLE 4**  
Use of gunshot detection systems by local police departments, by size of population served, 2013

Population served	Percent
All sizes	4%
1,000,000 or more	50%
500,000–999,999	30
250,000–499,999	28
100,000–249,999	11
50,000–99,999	12
25,000–49,999	6
10,000–24,999	5
2,500–9,999	6
2,499 or fewer	1

Note: See table 1 for the total number of departments by population size. See appendix table 17 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**TABLE 3**  
Use of selected video technologies by local police departments, by size of population served, 2013

Population served	Types used by patrol officers				Other types		
	Any type	In-car video cameras	Body-worn cameras	Weapon-attached cameras	Cameras for surveillance of public areas	License plate readers	Unmanned aerial drones
All sizes	76%	68%	32%	6%	49%	17%	--
1,000,000 or more	71	57	21	14	86	93	7%
500,000–999,999	80	73	30	7	87	77	3
250,000–499,999	70	63	20	9	87	87	2
100,000–249,999	75	70	19	10	76	77	1
50,000–99,999	70	63	26	11	68	55	1
25,000–49,999	79	76	22	9	67	50	0
10,000–24,999	75	71	26	9	62	24	0
2,500–9,999	80	71	34	8	51	10	0
2,499 or fewer	72	64	35	3	35	6	0

Note: See table 1 for the total number of departments by population size. See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

--Less than 0.5%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

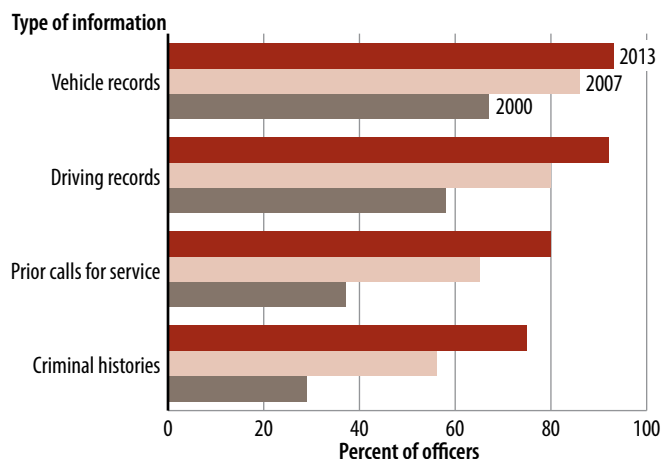
**About 9 in 10 local police officers were employed by a department that provided in-field computerized access to vehicle and driving records**

In 2013, about two-thirds of all departments provided in-field computerized access to vehicle records (70%), driving records (70%), and outstanding warrants (67%) (table 5). More than 90% of the departments serving 25,000 or more residents provided officers with in-field access to this information.

About half of departments provided officers with in-field access to information about prior calls for service at an address (55%) and criminal histories (53%). A majority of the departments serving 2,500 or more residents provided officers with access to this information.

The percentage of local police officers employed by a department that provided in-field computer access to various types of critical information increased from 2007 to 2013. For example, departments providing patrol officers with in-field computer access to vehicle records employed 93% of all officers in 2013, compared to 86% in 2007 (figure 4).

**FIGURE 4**  
Local police officers employed by a department providing in-field computer access to information, 2000, 2007, and 2013



Note: See table 1 for the total number of departments by population size. See appendix table 19 for estimates and standard errors.  
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2000, 2007, and 2013.

**TABLE 5**  
Types of computerized information accessible to in-field officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2013

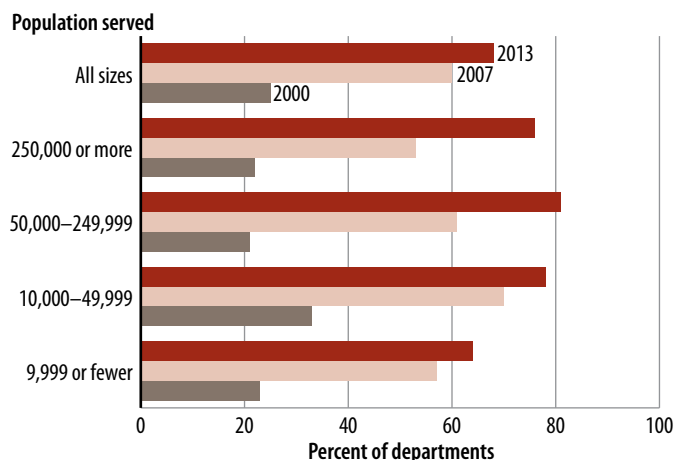
Population served	Vehicle records	Driving records	Outstanding warrants	Protection orders	Prior calls for service	Criminal histories
All sizes	70%	70%	67%	61%	55%	53%
1,000,000 or more	100	100	100	93	86	93
500,000–999,999	100	97	93	83	76	76
250,000–499,999	98	98	93	85	89	91
100,000–249,999	97	96	92	87	88	74
50,000–99,999	97	97	94	87	86	71
25,000–49,999	95	96	92	86	86	70
10,000–24,999	87	86	81	74	73	65
2,500–9,999	76	76	72	66	59	59
2,499 or fewer	50	50	47	43	33	38

Note: See table 1 for the total number of departments by population size. See appendix table 18 for standard errors.  
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**About two-thirds of departments had patrol officers transmit incident reports electronically from the field to a central information system**

In 2013, more than three-quarters of the departments serving 10,000 or more residents used electronic methods to transmit criminal incident reports from the field to a central information system, and nearly two-thirds of the departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents transmitted incident reports electronically (figure 5). In 2000, fewer than a third of departments in any population category used electronic methods. Overall, 68% of departments transmitted incident reports electronically from the field in 2013. An estimated 25% of departments used paper reports, and 7% used voice transmission (table 6).

**FIGURE 5**  
Local police departments using electronic methods for transmitting criminal incident reports to a central information system, by size of population served, 2000, 2007, and 2013



Note: Electronic methods include computer medium, data device, telephone line, or wireless transmission. See table 1 for the total number of departments by population size. See appendix table 20 for estimates and standard errors. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2000, 2007, and 2013.

**Among departments serving 10,000 or more residents, more than 90% had their own website and more than 80% used social media**

A majority of the local police departments in each population category of 2,500 or more maintained a website and used social media in 2013 (table 7). Among departments serving 10,000 or more residents, more than 90% maintained a website, and more than 80% used social media. More than 90% of the departments serving 50,000 or more residents used social media. Departments using social media were more likely to report using Facebook (75%) than Twitter (24%) or YouTube (10%) (not shown). Overall, more than 7,000 departments had a website and used social media. These departments employed about 90% of all officers.

**TABLE 6**  
Methods used by local police departments for transmitting criminal incident reports to their central information system, by size of population served, 2013

Population served	Total	Computer/ data device	Paper report	Voice
All sizes	100%	68%	25%	7%
1,000,000 or more	100%	72	21	7
500,000-999,999	100%	83	17	0
250,000-499,999	100%	74	22	4
100,000-249,999	100%	76	21	3
50,000-99,999	100%	83	14	3
25,000-49,999	100%	78	18	4
10,000-24,999	100%	77	17	6
2,500-9,999	100%	77	17	6
2,499 or fewer	100%	53	38	9

Note: See table 1 for the total number of departments by population size. See appendix table 21 for standard errors. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**TABLE 7**  
Local police departments using websites and social media, by size of population served, 2013

Population served	With own website	Using social media
All sizes	60%	58%
1,000,000 or more	100	100
500,000-999,999	100	97
250,000-499,999	98	93
100,000-249,999	97	91
50,000-99,999	97	89
25,000-49,999	93	82
10,000-24,999	90	79
2,500-9,999	67	63
2,499 or fewer	30	36

Note: See table 1 for the total number of departments by population size. See appendix table 22 for standard errors. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

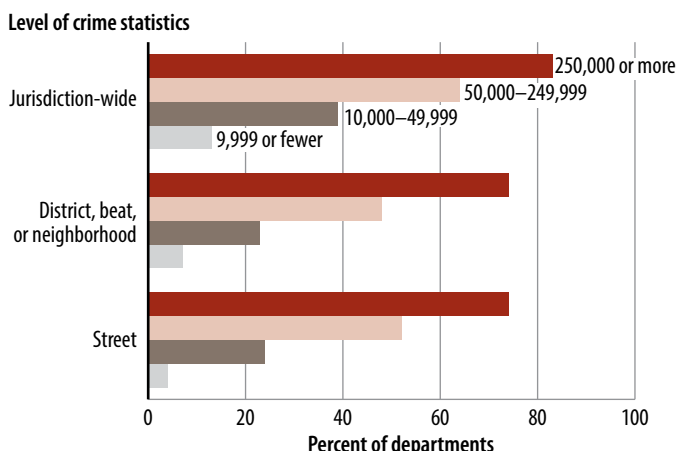
Sixty-six percent of all departments provided citizens with the ability to submit crime reports, complaints, questions, feedback, and other information electronically using the department's website and other methods, such as emailing or texting (table 8). More than 90% of the departments serving 50,000 or more provided these services, compared to 47% of the departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents.

Overall, 60% of departments were able to electronically provide crime statistics and other crime-related information to citizens. An estimated 37% of departments provided such information through their website, and 49% provided it through other electronic means, such as emailing, texting, or pre-recorded phone messages. More than 90% of the departments serving 25,000 or more residents provided crime-related information electronically to citizens, compared to 37% of the departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents.

**Most websites operated by departments serving 250,000 or more residents included crime statistics at the district, neighborhood, beat, or street level**

A majority of the websites operated by departments serving 50,000 or more residents provided citizens with jurisdiction-wide crime statistics, compared to 13% of websites operated by departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents (figure 6). About 3 in 4 websites operated by departments serving 250,000 or more residents provided crime statistics at the district, beat, neighborhood, or street level during 2013.

**FIGURE 6**  
Level of crime statistics provided on local police department websites, by size of population served, 2013



Note: Percentages exclude departments without a website. See table 1 for the total number of departments by population size. See appendix table 24 for estimates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**TABLE 8**  
Local police departments using electronic methods to exchange information with citizens, by size of population served, 2013

Population served	Receiving crime reports or other crime-related information from citizens			Providing crime statistics or other crime-related information to citizens		
	Total electronic	Agency website	Other electronic means	Total electronic	Agency website	Other electronic means
All sizes	66%	44%	49%	60%	37%	49%
1,000,000 or more	100	100	43	100	100	64
500,000–999,999	97	97	48	100	100	90
250,000–499,999	98	96	56	98	96	82
100,000–249,999	90	85	53	91	83	76
50,000–99,999	92	88	52	93	84	77
25,000–49,999	81	75	45	89	71	72
10,000–24,999	83	73	54	79	59	62
2,500–9,999	71	49	53	65	41	50
2,499 or fewer	47	15	44	37	11	33

Note: See table 1 for the total number of departments by population size. See appendix table 23 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.



## Methodology

### Survey overview

The LEMAS Survey periodically collects data from more than 3,000 general purpose law enforcement agencies, including state police and highway patrol agencies, local police departments, and sheriffs' offices. The survey includes all agencies that employ 100 or more sworn officers and a nationally representative sample of smaller agencies.

Previous LEMAS data collections occurred in 1987, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2000, 2003, and 2007. These past surveys obtained data on functions performed, operating expenditures, job functions of sworn and nonsworn employees, officer salaries and special pay, demographic characteristics of officers, education and training requirements, community policing activities, types of weapons authorized, body armor policies, computers and information systems, types of vehicles operated, the use of special units, and task force participation. A more limited data collection that focused on community policing was conducted in 1999. Survey questions are updated with each iteration to reflect emerging issues in the field of law enforcement. Publications based on prior LEMAS Surveys can be accessed on the BJS website.

### Sampling frame

The sampling frame used for the 2013 LEMAS Survey was the 2008 BJS Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (CSLLEA) (the most recent available). At the time of the 2008 CSLLEA, nearly all of the more than 12,000 police departments were operated at the sub-county level by individual municipal (85%) or township (13%) governments. The remainder were operated by tribal governments, multiple local governments (regional or joint departments), or county governments.

The agency universe represented by the CSLLEA is more inclusive than that of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Some agencies are excluded from the UCR counts because they do not have an Originating Agency Identifier (ORI) assigned by the FBI. (Some agencies without an ORI are still included in the UCR employee counts (but not in the agency counts) because they report their data to another agency, which reports it to the FBI.)

The CSLLEA data include all officers with full arrest powers regardless of function, while the UCR data exclude officers not paid out of police funds. This exclusion generally pertains to officers working exclusively for jails or courts. The CSLLEA definition excludes many of these officers, but not all of them.

The UCR program defines law enforcement officers as individuals who ordinarily carry a firearm and a badge, have full arrest powers, and are paid from governmental funds set aside specifically for sworn law enforcement representatives. The CSLLEA definition relies exclusively on whether the officer possesses full arrest powers. Regardless of the arrest powers

of their officers, agencies included in the CSLLEA that do not have a primary jurisdictional area for which they provide law enforcement services are considered out of scope for the LEMAS Survey because of its policing focus.

In 2008, the CSLLEA counted 765,246 full-time sworn officers, which was about 57,000 (or 8%) more than the 708,569 reported by the UCR. A similar difference was observed for the 2004 and 2000 CSLLEA collections. Although the CSLLEA counts are larger than those of the UCR, the employment growth trends recorded by the CSLLEA over time have been consistent with those recorded by the UCR.

### Sample design and selection

Local police departments and sheriffs' offices are chosen for the LEMAS Survey using a stratified sample design based on the number of sworn personnel. The original 2013 LEMAS sample included 3,336 state and local law enforcement agencies. It was designed to be representative of all general purpose state and local law enforcement agencies in the United States, with separate samples drawn of local police departments and sheriffs' offices. All 50 primary state law enforcement agencies (state police and highway patrol) were included. Agencies serving special jurisdictions (such as schools, airports, or parks), or with special enforcement responsibilities (such as conservation laws or alcohol laws), were considered out of scope for the survey.

The 2013 LEMAS sample design called for 2,353 local police departments, divided into 7 strata based on the number of sworn officers employed, to receive the survey. During the initial contact phase, it was determined that 26 of these departments had closed since the 2008 CSLLEA and were dropped from the sample. Of the remaining 2,327 departments, the sample design called for all 659 departments employing 100 or more full-time sworn personnel to be self-representing (SR) and receive the survey. It was later determined that 29 of these SR departments did not receive the survey because of inaccurate contact information. As a result, the base weight for SR departments is 1.046 instead of the expected 1.000. The 6 remaining strata and their corresponding base weights are 50 to 99 officers, 2.572; 25 to 49 officers, 4.225; 10 to 24 officers, 6.260; 5 to 9 officers, 7.288; 2 to 4 officers, 14.611; and 1 officer, 31.302.

### Agency response rate

Of the 2,327 eligible local police departments that received the survey, 2,059 completed it, for a response rate of 88%. By size, the response rate ranged from 91% for departments with 50 or more officers to 84% for those with fewer than 10 officers. An adjustment factor unique to each stratum was used to account for nonresponse. These nonresponse adjustments and the resulting final analytical weights for each stratum are included in appendix table 9.



### Item nonresponse and imputations

All departments, regardless of size, were asked to complete the 80-item CJ-44 survey questionnaire. A majority of the responses were received electronically through a survey website. For the 2,059 departments completing the survey, item nonresponse rates due to omission or invalid data were low for the data elements used in this report (appendix table 10).

When a department did not supply a response to a numerical item, a ratio imputation method was used. The ratio imputation used the value of the ratio of the numerical variable to the number of full-time sworn personnel for departments that provided the numerical data. This ratio was computed for each population category and applied to the number of full-time sworn personnel in departments with the missing data to produce the imputed value. Imputations were not used for categorical variables.

### Accuracy of the estimates

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

The sampling error, as measured by an estimated standard error, varies by the size of the estimate and the sample size. Because the LEMAS data were collected from a sample, the results are subject to sampling error. Variance and standard error estimates for the 2013 LEMAS were generated using the SUDAAN statistical software package. The Taylor linearization method for a “stratified without replacement” design was used for these calculations. See appendix tables for the standard error estimates.

These standard error estimates may be used to construct confidence intervals around percentages in this report. For example, the 95%-confidence interval around the percentage of local police departments using body-worn cameras is  $32\% \pm 1.96 \times 1.4\%$  (or approximately 29% to 35%).

These standard errors may also be used to test the significance of the difference between two sample statistics by pooling the standard errors of the two sample estimates. For example, the standard error of the difference between departments serving 10,000 to 24,999 residents and those serving 2,500 to 9,999 residents for using license plate readers would be 2.3% (or the square root of the sum of the squared standard errors for each group). The 95%-confidence interval around the difference would be  $1.96 \times 2.3\%$  (or 4.6%). Because the observed difference of 14% (24% minus 10%) is greater than 4.6%, the difference would be considered statistically significant.

**APPENDIX TABLE 1****Local police departments and full-time employees, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	Departments		Full-time sworn personnel		Full-time civilian personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	12,326	100%	477,317	100%	127,642	100%
1,000,000 or more	16	0.1	103,609	21.7	32,599	25.5
500,000–999,999	36	0.3	56,355	11.8	13,170	10.3
250,000–499,999	53	0.4	37,364	7.8	10,284	8.1
100,000–249,999	224	1.8	58,588	12.3	18,167	14.2
50,000–99,999	446	3.6	50,764	10.6	14,578	11.4
25,000–49,999	878	7.1	51,007	10.7	13,720	10.7
10,000–24,999	1,986	16.1	59,559	12.5	14,529	11.4
2,500–9,999	3,873	31.4	43,808	9.2	8,527	6.7
2,499 or fewer	4,815	39.1	16,264	3.4	2,069	1.6

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 2****Standard errors for appendix table 1: Local police departments and full-time employees, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	Full-time sworn personnel		Full-time civilian personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	16,470	~	6,389	~
1,000,000 or more	5,518	0.3%	1,872	1.5%
500,000–999,999	3,903	0.8	971	0.8
250,000–499,999	2,138	0.4	609	0.5
100,000–249,999	1,515	0.3	503	0.4
50,000–99,999	1,624	0.3	494	0.4
25,000–49,999	1,804	0.4	642	0.5
10,000–24,999	1,901	0.4	629	0.5
2,500–9,999	1,348	0.3	415	0.3
2,499 or fewer	719	0.2	255	0.2

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 3****Additional nonlethal weapons or actions authorized by local police departments, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	Weapons/devices				Actions			
	Leg hobble or other severe restraints	Other impact weapons <sup>a</sup>	Soft projectiles	Other chemical agents <sup>b</sup>	Open-hand techniques	Takedown techniques	Closed-hand techniques	Neck restraints
All sizes	59%	44%	37%	27%	91%	89%	85%	18%
1,000,000 or more	79	50	100	79	100	100	93	43
500,000–999,999	66	73	90	60	97	100	86	3
250,000–499,999	70	61	85	59	96	100	96	39
100,000–249,999	73	59	88	59	96	95	90	37
50,000–99,999	69	60	83	54	98	95	95	27
25,000–49,999	68	48	71	39	99	96	92	20
10,000–24,999	57	45	58	29	95	93	90	17
2,500–9,999	58	43	29	19	92	89	82	13
2,499 or fewer	56	42	21	25	86	85	81	18

Note: See table 1 for the total number of departments by population size. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes batons.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes pepper spray.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 4**
**Standard errors for appendix table 3: Additional nonlethal weapons or actions authorized by local police departments, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	Weapons/devices				Actions			
	Leg hobble or other severe restraints	Other impact weapons	Soft projectiles	Other chemical agents	Open-hand techniques	Takedown techniques	Closed-hand techniques	Neck restraints
All sizes	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
1,000,000 or more	2.0	2.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.4
500,000–999,999	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	1.1	1.2
250,000–499,999	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.3
100,000–249,999	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.4
50,000–99,999	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	2.2
25,000–49,999	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	0.6	1.1	1.5	2.2
10,000–24,999	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8
2,500–9,999	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.4
2,499 or fewer	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 5**
**Number of 4-wheel motorized vehicles operated by local police departments, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	Total		Marked		Unmarked	
	Total	Per 100 officers*	Total	Per 100 officers*	Total	Per 100 officers*
All sizes	343,758	72	220,779	46	122,979	25
1,000,000 or more	51,106	49	30,415	29	20,691	20
500,000–999,999	36,325	64	22,686	40	13,640	24
250,000–499,999	27,747	74	15,749	42	11,998	32
100,000–249,999	48,484	83	28,772	49	19,712	34
50,000–99,999	40,846	80	25,983	51	14,862	29
25,000–49,999	40,378	79	26,009	51	14,369	28
10,000–24,999	45,405	74	30,442	50	14,963	24
2,500–9,999	35,860	73	26,346	54	9,515	19
2,499 or fewer	17,607	81	14,378	66	3,229	15

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

\*Includes part-time officers with an assigned weight of 0.5.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 6**
**Standard errors for appendix table 5: Number of 4-wheel motorized vehicles operated by local police departments, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	Total		Marked		Unmarked	
	Total	Per 100 officers	Total	Per 100 officers	Total	Per 100 officers
All sizes	4,895	1.0	3,090	0.6	1,805	0.4
1,000,000 or more	1,846	1.8	1,160	1.1	687	0.7
500,000–999,999	1,327	2.3	843	1.5	484	0.9
250,000–499,999	803	2.1	446	1.2	357	1.0
100,000–249,999	1,352	2.3	810	1.4	542	0.9
50,000–99,999	1,290	2.5	821	1.6	468	0.9
25,000–49,999	1,640	3.2	1,073	2.1	567	1.1
10,000–24,999	1,733	2.8	1,182	1.9	551	0.9
2,500–9,999	1,640	3.3	1,073	2.2	567	1.1
2,499 or fewer	1,733	8.0	1,182	5.4	551	2.6

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 7****Vehicles other than automobiles operated by local police departments, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	All-terrain vehicles	Motorcycles	Boats	Helicopters	Airplanes
All sizes	21%	16%	7%	1%	--
1,000,000 or more	79	100	86	100	29%
500,000–999,999	62	97	63	73	23
250,000–499,999	50	91	50	46	17
100,000–249,999	39	91	26	8	1
50,000–99,999	42	71	20	2	0
25,000–49,999	32	51	10	--	--
10,000–24,999	26	32	12	0	0
2,500–9,999	17	7	5	--	0
2,499 or fewer	15	1	2	0	0

Note: See table 1 for the total number of departments by population size. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

--Less than 0.5%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 8****Standard errors for appendix table 7: Vehicles other than automobiles operated by local police departments, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	All-terrain vehicles	Motorcycles	Boats	Helicopters	Airplanes
All sizes	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	--
1,000,000 or more	1.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.2%
500,000–999,999	3.2	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4
250,000–499,999	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.2
100,000–249,999	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.0
50,000–99,999	2.1	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.2
25,000–49,999	2.4	2.7	1.5	0.1	0.3
10,000–24,999	2.1	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.0
2,500–9,999	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.0
2,499 or fewer	2.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0

--Less than 0.5%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 9****Base weights, nonresponse adjustment factors, and final analytical weights for local police departments, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Survey, 2013**

Number of full-time sworn personnel	Number of departments			Base sample weight	Nonresponse adjustment factor	Final analytical weight
	In universe	Sampled	Responded			
Total	12,326	2,327	2,059	~	~	~
100 or more	659	630	574	1.046	1.095	1.148
50–99	800	311	284	2.572	1.098	2.817
25–49	1,542	365	325	4.225	1.123	4.745
10–24	2,842	454	399	6.260	1.138	7.123
5–9	2,507	344	289	7.288	1.139	8.675
2–4	2,630	180	158	14.611	1.190	16.646
0–1	1,346	43	30	31.302	1.433	44.867

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

## APPENDIX TABLE 10

### Item nonresponse rates for the 2013 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Survey

Item	Percent of cases missing
Number and category of paid employees	0.0%
Types of nonlethal weapons authorized	0.7
Types of defensive physical tactics authorized	0.8
Body armor wear policies	3.5
Types of video cameras used	0.4
Use of gunshot detection system	0.4
Types of information accessible to officers in the field	0.4
Method used by field officers to transmit incident reports	1.3
Maintains a website	1.6
Level of crime statistics provided on website	1.6
Use of social media	1.3
Number of marked and unmarked vehicles operated	3.0
Types of vehicles other than cars operated	1.4

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

## APPENDIX TABLE 11

### Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Local police departments authorizing the use of conducted energy weapons by size of population served, 2000, 2007, and 2013

Year	Estimates					Standard errors				
	All sizes	9,999 or fewer	10,000–49,999	50,000–249,999	250,000 or more	All sizes	9,999 or fewer	10,000–49,999	50,000–249,999	250,000 or more
2013	81%	79%	84%	88%	91%	1.3%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2007	60	56	68	77	89	1.5	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
2000	7	6	9	18	25	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2000, and 2013.

## APPENDIX TABLE 12

### Standard errors for table 1: Selected nonlethal weapons authorized by local police departments, by size of population served, 2013

Population served	Pepper spray	Batons	Conducted energy weapons
All sizes	0.9%	1.2%	1.3%
1,000,000 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0
500,000–999,999	0.0	0.0	2.4
250,000–499,999	1.1	0.8	1.3
100,000–249,999	0.3	0.5	0.8
50,000–99,999	0.5	1.0	1.4
25,000–49,999	0.6	1.4	1.8
10,000–24,999	0.9	1.5	1.8
2,500–9,999	1.1	1.7	1.6
2,499 or fewer	2.0	2.6	3.0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

## APPENDIX TABLE 13

### Standard errors for table 2: Body armor wear requirements for patrol officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2013

Population served	Total	At all times	In some circumstances
All sizes	1.4%	1.5%	0.8%
1,000,000 or more	2.5	2.3	2.2
500,000–999,999	1.6	2.6	0.8
250,000–499,999	1.3	2.2	1.9
100,000–249,999	0.8	1.1	0.8
50,000–99,999	1.1	1.2	0.6
25,000–49,999	1.1	1.6	1.3
10,000–24,999	1.3	1.8	1.3
2,500–9,999	1.6	1.9	1.2
2,499 or fewer	3.4	3.4	1.8

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 14**

**Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Local police officers employed by a department with body armor requirements for patrol officers, 1990–2013**

Year	Estimates		Standard errors	
	At all times	In certain circumstances	At all times	In certain circumstances
1990	25%	5%	1.3%	0.4%
1993	4	8	1.4	0.5
1997	52	11	1.5	0.6
2000	56	13	1.5	0.7
2003	59	15	1.5	0.7
2007	67	13	1.3	0.7
2013	82	1	1.5	0.8

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 1990–2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 15**

**Estimates and standard errors for figure 3: Use of in-car video cameras by local police departments, by size of population served, 2000, 2007, and 2013**

Population served	Estimates			Standard errors		
	2000	2007	2013	2000	2007	2013
All sizes	37%	61%	68%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
250,000 or more	33	49	66	0.9	1.0	1.8
50,000–249,999	42	60	65	1.0	1.3	1.7
10,000–49,999	46	64	73	2.5	2.4	1.6
9,999 or fewer	34	61	67	2.5	2.5	2.0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2000, 2007, and 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 16**

**Standard errors for table 3: Use of selected video technologies by local police departments, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	Types used by patrol officers				Other types		
	Any type	In-car video cameras	Body-worn cameras	Weapon-attached cameras	Cameras for surveillance of public areas	License plate readers	Unmanned aerial vehicles
All sizes	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	0.6%	1.5%	0.8%	--
1,000,000 or more	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.5%
500,000–999,999	2.6	2.9	3.0	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.2
250,000–499,999	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	0.8
100,000–249,999	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.0
50,000–99,999	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.3	2.2	2.2	1.0
25,000–49,999	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.6	2.6	2.7	0.0
10,000–24,999	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.4	2.4	2.0	0.0
2,500–9,999	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.2	2.2	1.2	0.0
2,499 or fewer	3.0	3.2	3.2	1.5	3.1	1.6	0.0

--Less than 0.05%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 17**

**Standard errors for table 4: Use of gunshot detection systems by local police departments, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	Standard errors
All sizes	0.4%
1,000,000 or more	2.4
500,000–999,999	3.0
250,000–499,999	2.4
100,000–249,999	0.8
50,000–99,999	1.2
25,000–49,999	1.2
10,000–24,999	1.0
2,500–9,999	1.0
2,499 or fewer	0.4

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.



**APPENDIX TABLE 18**

**Standards errors for table 5: Types of computerized information accessible to in-field officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	Vehicle records	Driving records	Warrants	Protection orders	Prior calls for service	Criminal histories
All sizes	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
1,000,000 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.4	2.5
500,000–999,999	0.0	1.2	1.7	2.5	2.9	2.9
250,000–499,999	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.5
100,000–249,999	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.2
50,000–99,999	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.0
25,000–49,999	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.4
10,000–24,999	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3
2,500–9,999	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
2,499 or fewer	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 19**

**Estimates and standard errors for figure 4: Local police officers employed by a department providing in-field computer access to information, 2000, 2007, and 2013**

Type of information	Estimates			Standard errors		
	2000	2007	2013	2000	2007	2013
Criminal histories	29%	56%	75%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Prior calls for service	37	65	80	1.4	1.4	1.5
Driving records	58	80	92	1.5	1.1	1.5
Vehicle records	67	86	93	1.4	1.1	1.5

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2000, 2007, and 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 20**

**Estimates and standard errors for figure 5: Local police departments using electronic methods for transmitting criminal incident reports to a central information system, by size of population served, 2000, 2007, and 2013**

Population served	Estimates			Standard errors		
	2000	2007	2013	2000	2007	2013
All sizes	25%	60%	68%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%
250,000 or more	22	53	76	1.4	1.8	1.6
50,000–249,999	21	61	8	1.1	1.4	1.2
10,000–49,999	33	70	78	2.3	2.2	1.6
9,999 or fewer	23	57	64	2.3	2.5	2.1

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2000, 2007, and 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 21**

**Standard errors for table 6: Methods used by local police departments for transmitting criminal incident reports to their central information system, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	Computer/ data device	Paper report	Voice
All sizes	1.5%	1.4%	0.8%
1,000,000 or more	4.3	3.9	2.5
500,000–999,999	2.7	2.5	0.0
250,000–499,999	2.3	2.2	1.1
100,000–249,999	1.4	1.3	0.4
50,000–99,999	1.7	1.6	0.6
25,000–49,999	2.2	2.1	1.0
10,000–24,999	2.1	1.8	1.3
2,500–9,999	1.9	1.7	1.0
2,499 or fewer	3.3	3.3	2.0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 22****Standard errors for table 7: Local police departments using websites and social media, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	With own website	Using social media
All sizes	1.3%	1.4%
1,000,000 or more	0.0	0.0
500,000–999,999	0.0	1.2
250,000–499,999	0.8	1.3
100,000–249,999	0.4	0.7
50,000–99,999	0.3	1.4
25,000–49,999	1.5	2.2
10,000–24,999	1.6	2.0
2,500–9,999	2.2	2.2
2,499 or fewer	2.9	3.1

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 23****Standard errors for table 8: Local police departments using electronic methods to exchange information with citizens, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	Receiving crime reports or other crime-related information from citizens through			Providing crime statistics or other crime-related information to citizens through		
	Total electronic	Agency website	Other electronic means	Total electronic	Agency website	Other electronic means
All sizes	1.5%	1.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.1%	1.4%
1,000,000 or more	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.3
500,000–999,999	1.2	1.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.0
250,000–499,999	0.8	1.1	2.7	0.8	1.1	2.0
100,000–249,999	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.1
50,000–99,999	0.9	1.0	2.2	0.7	1.3	1.7
25,000–49,999	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.7	2.4	2.4
10,000–24,999	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.4
2,500–9,999	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
2,499 or fewer	3.4	2.0	3.4	3.1	1.7	3.0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 24****Estimates and standard errors for figure 6: Level of crime statistics provided on local police department websites, by size of population served, 2013**

Population served	Estimates			Standard errors		
	Street	District, beat, or neighborhood	Jurisdiction-wide	Street	District, beat, or neighborhood	Jurisdiction-wide
250,000 or more	74%	74%	83%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%
50,000–249,999	52	48	64	1.6	1.6	1.4
10,000–49,999	24	23	39	1.7	1.6	1.9
9,999 or fewer	4	7	13	1.2	1.6	2.1

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey, 2013.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable and valid statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. William J. Sabol is director.

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