

Local Police Departments, Procedures, Policies, and Technology, 2020 – Statistical Tables

Sean E. Goodison, PhD, and Connor Brooks, BJS Statisticians

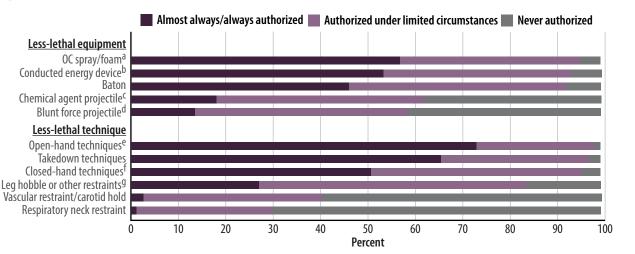
In 2020, 57% of local police departments almost always or always authorized oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray or foam, and 53% almost always or always authorized conducted energy devices, such as Tasers and stun guns (figure 1). Figure 1 displays the authorization of less-lethal equipment and techniques in 2020. Less-lethal equipment and techniques are weapons and tactics that are not intended to cause death or serious injury. Among less-lethal techniques, 73% of local police departments almost always or always authorized open-hand techniques and another 25% authorized them in

limited circumstances. Similarly, about 65% of departments almost always or always authorized takedown techniques and another 31% authorized them under limited circumstances.

Conversely, more than half (59%) of local police departments never authorized vascular restraints or carotid holds. About 69% of local police departments never authorized respiratory neck restraints, while 29% did so under limited circumstances and 1% almost always or always authorized them.

FIGURE 1

Percent of local police departments that authorized selected less-lethal equipment and techniques, by authorization level, 2020



Note: Less-lethal equipment and techniques denote weapons and tactics that are not intended to cause death or serious injury. See tables 1 and 2 for estimates and appendix tables 1 and 2 for standard errors.

^aFor example, pepper spray. OC denotes oleoresin capsicum.

^bFor example, Tasers or stun guns.

^cFor example, CS (o-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile) gas/tear gas or OC pellets.

^dFor example, bean bags or rubber bullets.

^eFor example, grabs, holds, and joint locks.

^fFor example, punches, elbow strikes, and kicks.

9Excludes handcuffs.



This report uses selected variables from the 2020 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) data collection, conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), to describe equipment, policies, and procedures in local police departments by population served. Additionally, this report describes the percentage of officers who work in departments with said equipment, policies, and procedures. Local police departments include general-purpose law enforcement agencies such as municipal, county, and regional police departments, but exclude other types of general-purpose law enforcement agencies, such as sheriffs' offices and primary state and highway patrol agencies. For information on personnel in local police departments, see *Local Police Departments Personnel*, 2020 (NCJ 305187, BJS, November 2022).

Findings in this report are primarily based on the 2020 LEMAS survey. Conducted periodically since 1987, the LEMAS survey collects data on a range of topics from a nationally representative sample of general-purpose state and local law enforcement agencies. (See *Methodology* in *Local Police Departments Personnel, 2020* (NCJ 305187, BJS, November 2022).)

Highlights

- In 2020, about 29% of local police departments authorized respiratory neck restraints only under limited circumstances, and 29% of officers worked in these departments.
- About 62% of local police departments deployed body-worn cameras in 2020.
- Most (93%) local police departments required annual in-service training hours for full-time sworn officers in 2020, with an average requirement of 46 hours.
- In 2020, about 9% of local police departments had officers check immigration status during a traffic stop.
- About 32% of local police departments maintained a written community policing plan in 2020, compared to 42% in 2016.

- In 2020, about 16% of all local police departments had a civilian complaint review board or agency.
- About 27% of local police departments required investigations by an external agency for use of force resulting in death, and 33% of all officers worked in such departments.
- While 27% of local police departments used data for hot spot analysis, all local police departments serving a population of 250,000 or greater used data for hot spot analysis in 2020.
- In 2020, 80% of all local police departments used social media, an increase from 75% in 2016.

List of tables

TABLE 1. Percent of local police departments that authorized less-lethal equipment, by size of population served, type of equipment, and authorization level, 2020

TABLE 2. Percent of local police departments that authorized less-lethal techniques, by size of population served, type of technique, and authorization level, 2020

TABLE 3. Percent of local police departments that authorized selected firearms, by duty status of officers and size of population served, 2020

TABLE 4. Percent of local police departments that used selected types of video cameras, by size of population served, 2020

TABLE 5. Percent of local police departments that used K-9 units and number of handlers and K-9s, by selected functions and size of population served, 2020

TABLE 6. Percent of local police departments that required annual in-service training of nonprobationary patrol and field officers, by size of population served, 2020

TABLE 7. Percent of local police departments with written policies or procedural directives, by selected topic and size of population served, 2020

TABLE 8. Percent of local police departments that regularly checked immigration status in selected circumstances, 2020

TABLE 9. Percent of local police departments that required external investigations for selected situations, by size of population served, 2020

TABLE 10. Percent of local police departments that engaged in selected community policing activities, by size of population served, 2020

TABLE 11. Percent of local police departments that solicited feedback from the community for selected topics, by size of population served, 2020

TABLE 12. Percent of local police departments with informal problem-solving partnerships or formal written agreements with selected groups, by size of population served, 2020

TABLE 13. Percent of local police departments that used data for selected activities, by size of population served, 2020

TABLE 14. Percent of local police departments that regularly used selected technologies, by size of population served, 2020

continued on next page

List of figures

FIGURE 1. Percent of local police departments that authorized selected less-lethal equipment and techniques, by authorization level, 2020

FIGURE 2. Percent of local police departments that used body-worn cameras, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020

FIGURE 3. Ratio of officers to body-worn cameras in local police departments, by size of population served, 2020

FIGURE 4. Selected reasons local police departments did not regularly check immigration status, 2020

FIGURE 5. Percent of local police departments with a computerized early warning system or early intervention system for monitoring problematic officer behavior, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020

FIGURE 6. Percent of local police departments with a civilian complaint review board or agency, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020

FIGURE 7. Percent of local police departments that maintained a written community policing plan or conducted a citizen police academy, 2016 and 2020

FIGURE 8. Percent of local police departments with a website, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020

FIGURE 9. Percent of local police departments that used social media, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020

List of appendix tables

APPENDIX TABLE 1. Standard errors for table 1: Percent of local police departments that authorized less-lethal equipment, by size of population served, type of equipment, and authorization level, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 2. Standard errors for table 2: Percent of local police departments that authorized less-lethal techniques, by size of population served, type of technique, and authorization level, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 3. Standard errors for table 3: Percent of local police departments that authorized selected firearms, by duty status of officers and size of population served, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 4. Standard errors for table 4: Percent of local police departments that used selected types of video cameras, by size of population served, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 5. Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Percent of local police departments that used body-worn cameras, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 6. Estimates and standard errors for figure 3: Ratio of officers to body-worn cameras in local police departments, by size of population served, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 7. Standard errors for table 5: Percent of local police departments that used K-9 units and number of handlers and K-9s, by selected functions and size of population served, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 8. Standard errors for table 6: Percent of local police departments that required annual in-service training of nonprobationary patrol and field officers, by size of population served, 2020

continued on next page

List of appendix tables (continued)

APPENDIX TABLE 9. Standard errors for table 7: Percent of local police departments with written policies or procedural directives, by selected topic and size of population served, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 10. Standard errors for table 8: Percent of local police departments that regularly checked immigration status in selected circumstances, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 11. Estimates and standard errors for figure 4: Selected reasons local police departments did not regularly check immigration status, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 12. Estimates and standard errors for figure 5: Percent of local police departments with a computerized early warning system or early intervention system for monitoring problematic officer behavior, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 13. Estimates and standard errors for figure 6: Percent of local police departments with a civilian complaint review board or agency, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 14. Standard errors for table 9: Percent of local police departments that required external investigations for selected situations, by size of population served, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 15. Standard errors for table 10: Percent of local police departments that engaged in selected community policing activities, by size of population served, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 16. Estimates and standard errors for figure 7: Percent of local police departments that maintained a written community policing plan or conducted a citizen police academy, 2016 and 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 17. Standard errors for table 11: Percent of local police departments that solicited feedback from the community for selected topics, by size of population served, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 18. Standard errors for table 12: Percent of local police departments with informal problem-solving partnerships or formal written agreements with selected groups, by size of population served, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 19. Standard errors for table 13: Percent of local police departments that used data for selected activities, by size of population served, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 20. Estimates and standard errors for figure 8: Percent of local police departments with a website, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 21. Estimates and standard errors for figure 9: Percent of local police departments that used social media, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 22. Standard errors for table 14: Percent of local police departments that regularly used selected technologies, by size of population served, 2020

Equipment and operations

- In 2020, about 93% of local police departments authorized conducted energy devices, either under limited circumstances (40%) or almost always (53%) (table 1).
- Almost all local police departments authorized the use of batons (92%). About 44% of officers worked in

departments that almost always or always authorized the use of batons.¹

 More than two-fifths (44%) of local police departments authorized the use of chemical agent projectiles under limited circumstances, while less than a fifth (18%) almost always or always authorized their use.

1"Officers" refers to full-time-equivalent sworn officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers).

TABLE 1

Percent of local police departments that authorized less-lethal equipment, by size of population served, type of equipment, and authorization level, 2020

				Size of po	pulation se	rved				
Equipment and authorization level	All sizes	500,000 or more residents*	250,000- 499,999	100,000- 249,999	50,000- 99,999	25,000- 49,999	10,000- 24,999	2,500- 9,999	2,499 or fewer	All officers ^a
OC spray/foam ^b										
Authorized	94.8%	95.5%	100% †	100% †	99.0% †	98.4% †	94.9%	95.5%	92.4% †	97.5%
Almost always/always authorized	56.7	54.5	52.8	56.2	60.0	57.6	50.3	57.2	58.4	52.1
Authorized under limited circumstances	38.1	40.9	47.2 ‡	43.8	39.0	40.9	44.6	38.4	34.0 †	45.3
Conducted energy device ^c										
Authorized	92.7%	97.7%	100% †	97.5%	94.1% †	94.9%	93.8% †	92.5% †	91.4% †	95.7%
Almost always/always authorized	53.2	38.6	50.9 †	49.7 †	53.1 †	48.7 †	46.4 ‡	53.9 †	56.8 †	43.3
Authorized under limited										
circumstances	39.6	59.1	49.1 †	47.8†	41.0 †	46.2 †	47.4 †	38.6†	34.6 †	52.5
Baton										
Authorized	91.9%	100%	100%	99.0% †	97.0% †	93.9% †	93.0% †	92.9%†	88.8%†	97.0%
Almost always/always authorized	45.9	50.0	52.8	50.2	53.8	50.0	41.3 ‡	43.9‡	47.7	43.8
Authorized under limited										
circumstances	45.9	50.0	47.2	48.8	43.2	43.9	51.7	49.1	41.0 †	53.2
Chemical agent projectiled										
Authorized	61.9%	100%	98.1%†	98.5% †	94.6% †	85.1% †	67.6% †	55.3%†	53.9% †	87.6%
Almost always/always	10.0	15.01	1701	10.4	22.4	<u></u>	12.0	15.0	20.4	15.0
authorized	18.0	15.9!	17.0!	19.4	22.4	23.3	12.9	15.8	20.4	15.8
Authorized under limited										
circumstances	43.9	84.1	81.1	79.1 †	72.1 †	61.7 †	54.7 †	39.5 †	33.5 †	71.8
Blunt force projectile ^e		•	••••			• 1	0.00 1	0710 1	0010 1	
Authorized	58.3%	97.7%	96.2%	98.5%	92.4% †	86.9% †	72.2% †	51.4% †	45.4% †	86.6%
Almost always/always										
authorized	13.5	18.2!	20.8	20.9	25.7	24.6	12.9	10.7	12.0	17.7
Authorized										
under limited	44.0	70 5	75 5	77 6		(2.2.1	50.41	40 7 1	22.2.1	(0.0
circumstances	44.8	79.5	75.5	77.6	66.7 †	62.3 †	59.4 †	40.7 †	33.3 †	68.9

Note: Less-lethal equipment denotes weapons that are not intended to cause death or serious injury. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 1 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aReflects the percentage of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers) whose departments authorized the selected equipment. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

^bFor example, pepper spray. OC denotes oleoresin capsicum.

^CFor example, Tasers or stun guns.

^dFor example, CS (o-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile) gas/tear gas or OC pellets.

^eFor example, bean bags or rubber bullets.

- About 72% of officers worked in departments that authorized chemical agent projectiles under limited circumstances.
- In 2020, 38% of officers worked in departments that authorized vascular restraints or carotid holds in limited circumstances, and about 29% worked in departments that authorized respiratory neck restraints in limited circumstances (table 2).

TABLE 2

Percent of local police departments that authorized less-lethal techniques, by size of population served, type of technique, and authorization level, 2020

				Size of po	pulation se	rved				
Technique and authorization level	All sizes	500,000 or more residents*	250,000- 499,999	100,000- 249,999	50,000- 99,999	25,000- 49,999	10,000- 24,999	2,500- 9,999	2,499 or fewer	All officers ^a
Open-hand techniques ^b										
Authorized	97.8%	100%	100%	100%	99.8% †	99.3%	98.8% ‡	98.9% †	95.6% †	99.5%
Almost always/always authorized Authorized	72.8	75.0	67.9†	76.6	84.0 †	74.4	70.6	70.5	74.3	68.7
under limited circumstances	24.9	25.0	32.1 †	23.4	15.8†	24.8	28.2	28.4	21.2	30.8
Takedown techniques										
Authorized	96.5%	100%	98.1% †	100%	99.8% †	99.3%	98.0% †	97.5% †	93.7% †	99.1%
Almost always/always authorized	65.4	65.9	60.4	68.6	79.3 †	67.1	60.8	65.0	65.7	62.0
Authorized under limited circumstances	31.1	34.1	37.7	31.4	20.4 †	32.1	37.2	32.5	28.0 †	37.2
Closed-hand techniques ^C										
Authorized	95.0%	100%	100%	98.5% †	99.8% †	97.0% †	98.4%	96.5% †	91.0% †	98.6%
Almost always/always authorized	50.6	56.8	52.8	57.2	65.4†	52.8	45.3 †	48.1 †	52.7	51.2
Authorized under limited		42.2	47.2	41.2	2424	44.2	52 2 ±	40.4	20.2	47.5
circumstances Leg hobble ^d	44.4	43.2	47.2	41.3	34.3 †	44.2	53.2 †	48.4	38.2	47.5
Authorized	83.3%	90.9%	96.2% †	92.5%	88.7%	89.9%	87.1%	84.4% †	77.9%†	81.5%
Almost always/always authorized	26.9	38.6	30.2 †	31.3 †	29.8†	28.8†	22.6†	23.5 †	30.7 †	30.4
Authorized under limited circumstances	56.5	52.3	66.0 †	61.2 †	58.8	61.1 ‡	64.4†	60.9 †	47.2	51.1
Vascular restraint or carotid hold	50.5	52.5	00.01	01.2	50.0	01.1 +	1-1-1	00.9	47.2	51.1
Authorized	40.4%	31.8%	41.5% †	34.8%	49.6% †	50.5% †	44.5% †	37.6% ‡	38.3% †	38.6%
Almost always/always authorized	2.6	0.0	1.9!	1.5 !	2.5 !	0.9!	0.4 !	1.1 !	5.4 †	0.9
Authorized under limited	27.0	21.0		22.2	47.0.1			245	22.0	
circumstances	37.8	31.8	39.6†	33.3	47.2 †	49.6†	44.1 †	36.5	33.0	37.7
Respiratory neck restraint Authorized	29.7%	18.2%!	32.1%	23.4%	34.3%	41.3%	32.4%	30.0%	25.7%	29.0%
Almost always/always authorized	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2 !	0.9!	1.2 !	0.8 !	1.5 !	0.3
Authorized under limited circumstances	28.7	18.2 !	32.1	23.4	34.0	40.4	31.2	29.2	24.2	28.7

Note: Less-lethal techniques denotes tactics that are not intended to cause death or serious injury. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aReflects the percentage of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers) whose departments authorized the selected equipment. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

^bFor example, grabs, holds, and joint locks.

^CFor example, punches, elbow strikes, and kicks.

dExcludes handcuffs.

- Most officers worked in departments that authorized open-hand techniques (99% of officers), takedown techniques (99%), closed-hand techniques (99%), and leg hobbles (82%).
- Almost all local police departments authorized semiautomatic rifles (94%) and shotguns or manual rifles (86%) for on-duty officers in 2020, while about a fifth authorized fully automatic rifles (18%) on duty (table 3).
- Less than half of local police departments authorized semiautomatic rifles (42%) and shotguns or manual rifles (40%) for off-duty officers, while about 5% authorized fully automatic rifles off duty.
- Almost all local police departments authorized handguns for officers on duty (99%), including all departments serving 100,000 or more residents. Nine in 10 departments of all sizes authorized handguns for off-duty officers (92%).

TABLE 3

Percent of local police departments that authorized selected firearms, by duty status of officers and size of population served, 2020

		On-	duty status		Off-duty status					
Size of population served	Handgun	Shotgun or manual rifle	Semiautomatic rifle	Fully automatic rifle	Handgun	Shotgun or manual rifle	Semiautomatic rifle	Fully automatic rifle		
All sizes	98.8%	85.6%	94.5%	18.3%	92.2%	39.7%	42.0%	5.4%		
1 million or more residents*	100	100	100	30.8 !	100	46.2 !	46.2 !	7.7!		
500,000–999,999	100	93.5 †	96.8 †	29.0!	100	38.7	41.9	6.5 !		
250,000–499,999	100	86.8 †	94.3 †	24.5	92.5 †	24.5	18.9	5.7!		
100,000–249,999	100	86.1 †	99.5 †	32.3	99.0 †	47.8	49.7	7.5		
50,000-99,999	99.8 †	86.9 †	98.8 †	29.9	97.0 †	50.6	51.9	7.2		
25,000-49,999	100	88.5 †	96.8 †	22.5	93.9 †	38.3	39.4	5.9		
10,000-24,999	98.8 ‡	84.4 †	96.5 †	18.0 †	96.1 †	38.7	39.4	5.9		
2,500-9,999	99.4 ‡	83.8 †	96.7 †	13.6 †	94.3 †	36.4	41.4	3.5		
2,499 or fewer	97.8†	86.8 †	90.3 †	19.6 †	87.2 †	42.1	43.0	6.5		
All officers ^a	99.7%	90.2%	97.4%	33.4%	96.8%	37.1%	39.1%	5.6%		

Note: See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aReflects the percentage of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers) whose departments authorized the selected equipment. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

- In 2020, almost 4 in 5 (79%) local police officers worked in departments that used body-worn cameras (table 4). All departments serving 1 million or more residents reported using body-worn cameras in 2020.
- About 62% of local police departments deployed video cameras in patrol cars, while 43% used fixed site surveillance in public areas and 12% used video cameras on aerial drones.
- About two-thirds of officers worked for a department that used fixed site surveillance in public areas (65%) or video cameras in patrol cars (66%), while 41%

of officers worked in departments that used aerial drones and 38% worked in departments that used mobile surveillance.

- In 2020, 62% of local police departments used body-worn cameras, a 43% increase from 2016 (figure 2). Across departments of all sizes, the percentage that used cameras in 2020 increased by at least 29% from 2016.
- Of local police departments serving 250,000 to 499,999 residents, the percentage that used body-worn cameras more than doubled, from 44% in 2016 to 94% in 2020.

TABLE 4

Percent of local police departments that used selected types of video cameras, by size of population served, 2020

Size of population served	Fixed site surveillance in public	In patrol cars	Mobile surveillance	On aerial drones	On officers (body-worn cameras)	On weapons
All sizes	42.5%	61.7%	14.1%	11.6%	61.8%	2.9%
1 million or more residents*	76.9!	61.5!	69.2 !	61.5!	100	0.0
500,000-999,999	71.0	58.1	67.7	38.7	90.3 †	3.2 !
250,000-499,999	71.7	54.7	50.9	52.8	94.3 †	0.0
100,000-249,999	67.2	62.2	47.8	59.2	77.1 †	1.5 !
50,000-99,999	43.9	63.7	31.5	37.5	71.1 †	3.9 †
25,000-49,999	47.7	68.6	26.8	30.4	63.7 †	2.4 !
10,000-24,999	43.3	68.0	14.8	17.6	58.5 †	2.3 !
2,500-9,999	46.3	60.5	7.9	8.1	56.3 †	3.1 †
2,499 or fewer	35.3	58.5	11.9	1.9	65.3 †	3.0 †
All officers ^a	64.5%	66.5%	38.0%	41.1%	79.1%	2.5%

Note: See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

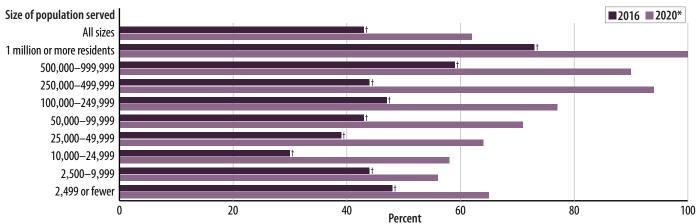
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aReflects the percentage of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers) whose departments authorized the selected equipment. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

FIGURE 2 Percent of local police departments that used body-worn cameras, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020



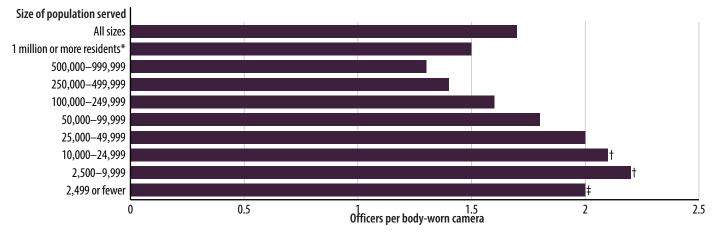
Note: See appendix table 5 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

- Local police departments had one body-worn camera for every 1.7 officers in 2020 (figure 3).
- In 2020, departments serving 2,500 to 9,999 residents had a larger officer-to-camera ratio (2.2 officers per body-worn camera) than the largest departments serving 1 million or more residents (1.5 officers per body-worn camera).

FIGURE 3 Ratio of officers to body-worn cameras in local police departments, by size of population served, 2020



Note: Ratio is based on the number of full-time-equivalent sworn officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers) in the given stratum and the total number of body-worn cameras reported by departments in that stratum. See appendix table 6 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

- A third (33%) of local police departments had K-9 units in 2020, and these departments employed more than 9,400 handlers and almost 9,300 dogs (table 5).
- More than 79% of officers worked in departments that had K-9 units.
- Local police departments were most likely to use their K-9 units for drug detection (91%), followed by person trailing (77%) and general enforcement (72%).
- All local police departments serving 1 million or more residents had a K-9 unit, and all departments of this size used the unit for bomb or explosive detection and drug detection.

TABLE 5

Percent of local police departments that used K-9 units and number of handlers and K-9s, by selected functions and size of population served, 2020

	Percent of			Percent of departments using K-9 units for selected functions ^a						
Size of population served	departments with K-9 units	Total number of K-9 handlers	Total number of K-9s	Bomb/explosive detection	Cadaver detection	Drug detection	Person trailing	General enforcement		
All sizes	33.0%	9,439	9,273	13.7%	1.9%	91.1%	76.7%	72.5%		
1 million or more residents*	100	508	487	100	61.5!	100	92.3	84.6		
500,000-999,999	96.8 †	612	624 †	93.5 †	9.7 !	93.5 †	90.3	67.7 †		
250,000-499,999	98.1 †	604	627 †	82.7 †	3.8!	96.2 †	90.4	84.6		
100,000-249,999	97.0 †	1,175 †	1,167 †	42.9 †	3.1!	93.4 †	88.3	87.2		
50,000-99,999	85.8 †	1,314 †	1,327 †	32.1 †	3.2 !	94.8 †	84.5 ‡	85.1		
25,000-49,999	67.9†	1,419†	1,420 †	12.6 †	1.4 !	98.6	87.1	87.0		
10,000-24,999	53.9 †	1,746 †	1,739†	10.5 †	0.7 !	95.0 †	80.9 †	80.8		
2,500-9,999	27.3 †	1,454 †	1,354 †	3.7 !	2.5 !	89.5 †	73.5 †	64.9 †		
2,499 or fewer	10.8 †	606	528	2.7 !	0.0	75.0 †	52.5 †	42.1 †		
All officers ^b	79.3%	~	~	62.3%	24.9%	96.1%	89.3%	84.7%		

Note: See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

~Not applicable.

^aReflects the percentage of use for selected functions among offices reporting an active K-9 program.

^bReflects the percentage of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers) whose departments authorized the selected equipment. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

Policies

- Most (93%) local police departments required annual in-service training in 2020, including 87% of departments that had state-mandated training hours and 44% that had additional training hours (table 6).²
- Departments required an average of 46 annual in-service training hours, with 30 of these hours being state mandated.
- Among departments that required in-service training, those serving 2,500 to 499,999 residents required more total training hours on average (42 to 63 hours) than departments serving 1 million or more residents (34 hours).
- Almost two-thirds (62%) of officers were employed by a department that required additional in-service training hours.

²Additional training hours can include training required by local law, by court order, or by the department itself without a legal mandate.

- More than 90% of local police departments had written policies or procedural directives for use of deadly force (98%), use of less-lethal force (97%), code of conduct or appearance (97%), firearm discharge (96%), or off-duty conduct (94%) in 2020 (table 7).
- Most departments had written policies or procedures for use-of-force reporting (97%), vehicle pursuits (96%), domestic disputes (93%), juvenile populations (93%), civilian complaints (93%), motor vehicle stops (92%), prisoner transport (89%), racial profiling or unbiased policing (87%), persons with mental illness (86%), or active shooters (85%).
- Less than half of departments had written policies or procedures for detaining federal immigration violators (33%), checking on immigration status by officers (34%), and persons experiencing homelessness (48%).
- More than 7 in 10 departments serving 100,000 or more residents had written policies or procedures addressing persons experiencing homelessness, while fewer than 5 in 10 departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents had such a policy or directive.

TABLE 6

Percent of local police departments that required annual in-service training of nonprobationary patrol and field officers, by size of population served, 2020

	Total trai	ning hours	State-man	dated hours	Additional t	raining hours ^a
Size of population served	Percent of departments ^b	Average number of hours ^c	Percent of departments ^b	Average number of hours ^c	Percent of departments ^b	Average number of hours ^c
All sizes	93.3%	46	87.3%	30	43.6%	16
1 million or more residents*	100.0	34	92.3	19	76.9 !	16
500,000-999,999	96.8 †	30 ‡	93.5	20	48.4	9†
250,000-499,999	98.1 †	42 †	96.2	21 †	77.4	21
100,000-249,999	97.0 †	45 †	94.0	26 †	59.7	19
50,000-99,999	98.0 †	48 †	87.6	24 †	63.5	24 †
25,000-49,999	96.2 †	63 †	87.1	39†	60.9	24 †
10,000-24,999	93.7 †	46 †	88.6	27 †	51.6	19
2,500-9,999	93.9 †	49 †	87.9	31 †	43.8	18
2,499 or fewer	91.0 †	39	85.5 †	30 †	32.4	9†
All officers ^d	97.0%	47	84.1%	24	61.6%	23

Note: See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aFor example, training required by local law, by court order, or by the department itself without a legal mandate.

^bReflects the percentage of departments that required at least 1 minimum training hour.

^CAverage number of hours includes departments that reported zero annual hours of total, state, or additional in-service training.

^dReflects the percentage of full-time-equivalent sworn (FTE) officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers) whose offices required the annual in-service training, or reflects the average number of hours of training required by the average officer. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

TABLE 7

Percent of local police departments with written policies or procedural directives, by selected topic and size of population served, 2020

	Size of population served										
Topic of written policy or procedural directive	All sizes	1 million or more residents*	500,000- 999,999	250,000- 499,999	100,000- 249,999	50,000- 99,999	25,000- 49,999	10,000- 24,999	2,500- 9,999	2,499 or fewer	All officers ^a
Officer conduct											
Code of conduct and appearance	97.4%	100%	100%	100%	99.5% †	100%	100%	100%	98.2%†	94.5% †	99.6%
Firearm discharge	96.5	100	100	100	99.0 †	100	100	100	97.8 †	92.4 †	99.5
Maximum work hours per day	51.2	30.8 !	58.1	56.6	73.6	71.6	79.1	67.5	53.1	32.6	54.3
Off-duty conduct	93.6	100	100	100	99.5 †	100	100	96.5 †	95.8 †	87.7 †	98.9
Use of deadly force	97.7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98.7 †	94.9 †	99.8
Use of less-lethal force	97.1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98.0 †	93.9 †	99.7
Dealing with special populations/situations											
Domestic disputes	92.9%	100%	96.8% †	98.1%†	98.0% †	98.0%	98.3%‡	97.2%†	95.3% †	86.7% †	97.8%
Homeless persons	48.1	100	71.0 †	73.6 †	72.1 †	66.0 †	57.6 †	55.0 †	47.0 †	40.1 †	69.7
Juveniles	92.7	100	100	100	98.0 †	98.0	99.9 †	96.8 †	95.0 †	86.1 †	98.4
Persons with mental illness	85.5	100	100	100	97.5 †	95.8 †	95.9 †	89.0 †	86.6 †	78.6 †	95.6
Persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities	77.7	100	90.3 †	92.5 †	91.0 †	89.9 †	91.8 †	83.1 †	77.2 †	70.4 †	89.0
Procedural											
Active shooter	84.7%	100%	83.9% †	94.3% †	96.0% †	96.1%†	96.3%†	92.1%†	86.8% †	74.9% †	92.7%
Body-worn cameras	66.6	100	93.5 †	96.2 †	83.6 †	74.9 †	70.0 †	65.6†	61.7 †	68.2 †	82.5
Checking on immigration status by officers	34.1	92.3	71.0 †	67.9†	65.2 †	57.5 †	46.2 †	44.5 †	32.9 †	22.8 †	61.6
Civilian complaints	92.7	100	100	98.1 †	99.0 †	99.5 †	99.9 †	98.1 †	95.6 †	84.8 †	98.4
Coronavirus	74.1	92.3	93.5	88.7	91.0	90.4	91.0	87.4	76.5 †	59.2 †	89.8
Detaining federal immigration violators	32.6	76.9!	67.7	66.0	64.2	60.3	48.1	47.2	30.7	19.0	60.1
In-custody deaths	74.1	100	96.8 †	96.2 †	92.0 †	93.3 †	96.1 †	85.8 †	77.2 †	57.4 †	92.0
Mass demonstrations	50.2	100	100	96.2 †	94.5 †	90.4 †	83.7 †	72.2 †	48.0 †	27.1 †	85.0
Motor vehicle stops	91.7	100	96.8 †	98.1 †	99.5 †	97.3 †	97.6 †	96.5 †	92.3 †	86.5 †	97.6
Prisoner transport	89.2	100	100	98.1 †	99.0 †	99.0 †	98.5	96.1 †	91.7 †	80.0 †	97.8
Racial profiling or unbiased policing	86.7	100	100	98.1 †	98.0 †	99.3 †	96.4 †	96.4 †	87.8 †	77.0 †	96.7
Reporting use of force	96.8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98.0 †	92.9 †	99.6
Social media use	82.1	100	100	98.1 †	98.0 †	96.8 †	99.8 †	93.3 ‡	85.7 †	67.1 †	96.1
Stop and frisk	79.6	92.3	100 †	88.7	86.6 †	89.6	94.4	85.9‡	80.9 †	70.6 †	91.4
Strip searches	77.9	92.3	100 †	98.1 †	96.0	96.3	96.5	90.9	80.5 †	62.3 †	93.8
Vehicle pursuits	95.8	100	100	100	99.5 †	100	100	100	98.0 †	90.3 †	99.5

Note: Less-lethal force denotes use of weapons or tactics that are not intended to cause death or serious injury. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

+Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aReflects the percentage of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers) whose offices had the selected policy or procedural directive. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

Immigration check policies and practices in local police departments

- In 2020, 53% of local police departments had officers check immigration status during specified interactions with law enforcement, such as traffic stops or arrests (table 8). In 54% of departments that checked immigration status in at least one of the circumstances specified, officers verified immigration status with the Department of Homeland Security.
- Almost half (47%) of departments had officers check immigration status when a person they detained was suspected of a federal immigration violation, with 27% of officers working in departments with this policy.
- Nine percent of departments instructed officers to regularly check immigration status during a traffic stop, and 6% required it during a street or pedestrian stop.

- In 2020, 46% of local police departments did not regularly check immigration status in any of the described circumstances.
- The most common reason for not checking was that officers were unable to verify immigration status while in the field (18%) (figure 4).
- About 13% of departments that did not regularly check immigration status indicated they were concerned about victims not reporting to police, and 13% indicated they were concerned officers would be perceived as using racial profiling.

TABLE 8

Percent of local police departments that regularly checked immigration status in selected circumstances, 2020

Circumstance when officers checked immigration status	Percent of departments	Percent of officers ^a
In any of the following circumstances ^b	53.1%	31.0%
During a street/pedestrian stop	5.6	1.9
During a traffic stop	9.1	3.0
After arrest for a misdemeanor offense	20.2	11.1
After arrest for a felony offense	30.7	16.6
When suspected of a federal immigration violation	47.2	26.9
Officers verified immigration status with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ^c	54.4%	18.7%

Note: See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

^aReflects the percentage of full-time-equivalent sworn (FTE) officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers) whose departments had them check immigration status under selected circumstances. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

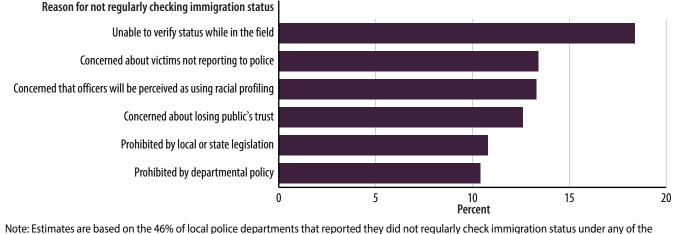
^bRespondents could indicate more than one circumstance in which officers checked immigration status.

^cReflects only local police departments that stated they regularly checked immigration status for at least one of the selected circumstances.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

FIGURE 4

Selected reasons local police departments did not regularly check immigration status, 2020

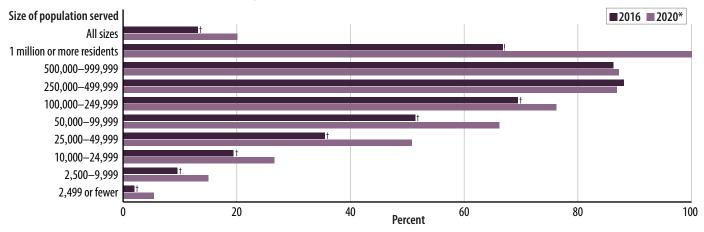


Note: Estimates are based on the 46% of local police departments that reported they did not regularly check immigration status under any of the selected circumstances. Respondents could indicate more than one reason they did not regularly check immigration status. See appendix table 11 for estimates and standard errors.

- About 20% of local police departments had a computerized early warning or intervention system for monitoring problematic officer behavior in 2020, compared to about 13% in 2016 (figure 5).
- All departments serving 1 million or more residents had a computerized early warning or intervention system in 2020.
- In 2020, about 16% of local police departments had a civilian complaint review board, compared to 11% in 2016 (figure 6).
- The percentage of local police departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents that had a civilian complaint review board increased from 15% in 2016 to 24% in 2020.

FIGURE 5

Percent of local police departments with a computerized early warning system or early intervention system for monitoring problematic officer behavior, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020



Note: See appendix table 12 for estimates and standard errors.

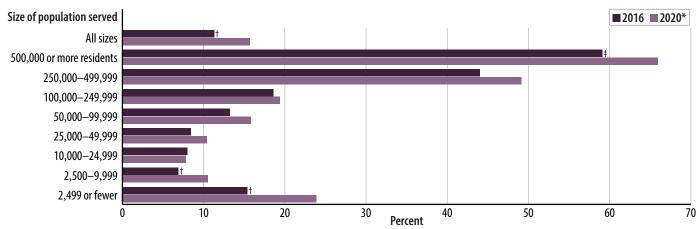
*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

FIGURE 6 Percent of local police departments with a civilian complaint review board or agency, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020



Note: See appendix table 13 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

- In 2020, 27% of local police departments required another law enforcement agency to conduct a criminal investigation for use of force resulting in a subject's death, 24% for in-custody deaths not due to use of force, 23% for discharge of a firearm at or in the direction of a person, and 22% for use of force resulting in serious bodily injury (table 9).
- About a third of officers worked in departments that required an external criminal investigation for use of force that resulted in a subject's death (33%), while about a quarter of officers worked in departments that required an external criminal investigation for discharge of a firearm at or in the direction of a person (25%), in-custody deaths not due to use of force (23%), and use of force resulting in serious bodily injury (23%).

TABLE 9

Percent of local police departments that required external investigations for selected situations, by size of population served, 2020

Size of population served	Discharge of firearm at or in direction of a person	Use of force resulting in serious bodily injury	Use of force resulting in death	In-custody death not due to use of force
All sizes	22.8%	21.8%	27.1%	24.2%
500,000 or more residents*	25.0	15.9!	38.6	25.0
250,000-499,999	43.4 †	39.6	50.9 †	20.8
100,000-249,999	38.8 †	31.8	48.8 †	29.9
50,000–99,999	30.3	29.8	35.5	23.9
25,000–49,999	31.3	25.1	35.4	30.2
10,000–24,999	23.9	25.1	33.3	30.2
2,500–9,999	22.9	22.2	27.1 †	24.9
2,499 or fewer	18.3 †	17.7	20.1 †	19.4 †
All officers ^a	25.4%	22.5%	32.8%	22.8%

Note: See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

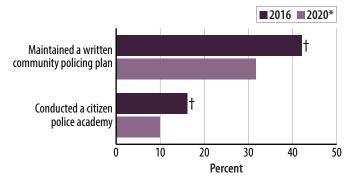
^aReflects the percentage of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers) whose departments required an external investigation for the selected situation. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

Community policing

- In 2020, almost a third (32%) of local police departments maintained a written community policing plan (table 10). Departments serving 1 million or more residents were more likely to have a written community policing plan (92%) than departments serving smaller populations.
- All departments serving 1 million or more residents reported working with a community advisory committee.
- About a tenth (10%) of departments conducted a citizen police academy, and more than a third (37%) of officers worked in such departments.
- A smaller percentage of local police departments maintained a written community policing plan in 2020 (32%) than in 2016 (42%), and fewer conducted a citizen police academy in 2020 (10%) than in 2016 (16%) (figure 7).

FIGURE 7

Percent of local police departments that maintained a written community policing plan or conducted a citizen police academy, 2016 and 2020



Note: See appendix table 16 for estimates and standard errors. *Comparison year.

+Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

TABLE 10

Percent of local police departments that engaged in selected community policing activities, by size of population served, 2020

Size of population served	Maintained a written community policing plan	Worked with a community advisory committee	Conducted citizen range days	Conducted a citizen police academy
All sizes	31.7%	23.8%	3.4%	9.9%
1 million or more residents*	92.3	100	15.4!	46.2 !
500,000-999,999	74.2 †	90.3 †	12.9!	48.4
250,000-499,999	62.3 †	79.2 †	7.5 !	47.2
100,000-249,999	61.7 †	64.2 †	9.5	43.3
50,000-99,999	57.8 †	54.8 †	12.4	31.9
25,000-49,999	48.1 †	35.7 †	7.0	32.7
10,000-24,999	37.6 †	34.1 †	4.4	16.8
2,500-9,999	27.9 †	20.6 †	2.9	4.2
2,499 or fewer	23.7 †	12.6 †	1.1 !	2.0
All officers ^a	62.0%	62.8%	7.7%	37.1%

Note: See appendix table 15 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aReflects the percentage of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers) whose departments engaged in the selected community policing activity. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

- In 2020, local police departments solicited community feedback for assessing community trust (41%), informing agency policy and procedures (40%), prioritizing crime problems (39%), and evaluating officer or agency performance (37%) (table 11).
- All departments serving 1 million or more residents reported soliciting feedback from the community for assessing community trust and prioritizing problems of crime or disorder.
- About 73% of officers worked in departments that solicited community feedback to inform agency policies and procedures, and 71% worked in departments that solicited community feedback to evaluate officer or agency performance.
- Seventy percent of local police departments had informal problem-solving partnerships or formal written agreements with state or local law enforcement agencies in 2020 (table 12). More than half (57%) had such arrangements with victim service providers.
- Almost a third (30%) of departments had informal problem-solving partnerships or formal written agreements with neighborhood associations, while about a quarter had such arrangements with business groups (27%) or academic or university staff (23%).
- Departments serving 1 million or more residents were more likely to have informal problem-solving partnerships or formal written agreements with victim service providers (92%), neighborhood associations (85%), and business groups (85%) than departments serving fewer than 50,000 residents.

TABLE 11

Percent of local police departments that solicited feedback from the community for selected topics, by size of population served, 2020

Size of population served	Allocating resources to neighborhoods	Assessing community trust	Evaluating officer or agency performance	Informing agency policies and procedures	Prioritizing crime or disorder problems	r Training development
All sizes	31.3%	41.2%	37.1%	39.5%	38.9%	30.2%
1 million or more residents	* 92.3	100	92.3	92.3	100	92.3
500,000-999,999	93.5	83.9 †	93.5	93.5	90.3 †	83.9 †
250,000-499,999	75.5 †	88.7 †	83.0 †	84.9 †	79.2 †	69.8 †
100,000-249,999	76.6 †	85.1 †	79.6 †	77.6 †	79.1 †	63.7 †
50,000-99,999	62.4 †	75.6 †	67.5 †	72.6 †	74.4 †	53.6 †
25,000-49,999	47.7 †	68.8 †	60.5 †	62.2 †	59.8 †	44.2 †
10,000-24,999	42.2 †	54.3 †	45.3 †	49.6 †	51.2 †	34.8 †
2,500–9,999	28.5 †	36.8 †	32.8 †	34.2 †	35.7 †	26.8 †
2,499 or fewer	18.3 †	26.2 †	25.3 †	28.2 †	24.7 †	22.6 †
All officers ^a	68.2%	75.6%	71.5%	72.7%	73.4%	62.7%

Note: See appendix table 17 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aReflects the percentage of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers) whose departments solicited feedback from the community for the selected topic. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

TABLE 12

Percent of local police departments with informal problem-solving partnerships or formal written agreements with selected groups, by size of population served, 2020

Size of population served	Academic/ university staff	Advocacy groups	Business groups	Federal law enforcement agencies	Law enforcement organizations	Neighborhood associations	Non-law-enforcement government agencies	State or local law enforcement agencies	Victim service providers
All sizes	23.4%	43.5%	26.6%	42.9%	44.7%	29.5%	42.4%	69.5%	57.4%
1 million or more residents*	76.9 !	76.9!	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	92.3
500,000-999,999	87.1	90.3	90.3	90.3	83.9	96.8 †	93.5 †	96.8 †	100 †
250,000-499,999	77.4	86.8	81.1	92.5 †	83.0	90.6	88.7	94.3 †	92.5
100,000-249,999	62.2	80.6	76.1 †	88.5	74.1 †	86.1	86.6	91.5	90.0
50,000-99,999	51.0	76.8	67.4 †	89.1	73.8 †	81.7	86.4	93.1 †	86.9
25,000-49,999	42.3	66.5	52.9 †	78.7	77.3	63.2 †	74.0 †	89.0	82.9 †
10,000–24,999	37.1	53.8	35.1 †	63.3 †	63.3 †	39.9 †	60.9 †	82.4	73.5 †
2,500–9,999	18.9	41.5	22.2 †	39.0 †	43.1 †	23.6 †	39.2 †	69.7 †	55.1 †
2,499 or fewer	10.9	29.0	12.5 †	21.2 †	25.2 †	12.9 †	22.0 †	55.1 †	41.1 †
All officers ^a	51.0%	63.7%	56.6%	77.3%	67.1%	63.4%	69.8%	86.4%	84.6%

Note: See appendix table 18 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aReflects the percentage of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers) whose departments had an informal problem-solving partnership or formal written agreement with the selected group. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

Technology

In 2020, about 54% of local police departments used data for budget allocation, 49% for targeted enforcement, 45% for patrol allocation, 27% for hot spot analysis, and 12% for predictive policing (table 13).³

³Hot spot analysis is the identification of a higher than average number of crimes or victimizations within a predefined geographic area. See https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/209393.pdf.

- Departments serving 1 million or more residents were more likely to use data for budget allocation (100%), intelligence analysis (100%), and targeted enforcement (100%) than departments serving smaller populations.
- Three-quarters (75%) of officers were employed by departments that used data for hot spot analysis.
- The percentage of local police departments with a website increased 26% between 2016 (50% of departments) and 2020 (63%) (figure 8).

TABLE 13

Size of population served	Budget allocation	Hot spot analysis	Intelligence analysis	Patrol allocation	Predictive policing	Social network analysis	Targeted enforcement
All sizes	54.0%	27.0%	31.5%	44.6%	11.8%	23.7%	49.0%
1 million or more residents*	100	100	100	100	76.9!	92.3	100
500,000-999,999	93.5 †	100	96.8 †	100	58.1	83.9 †	96.8 †
250,000-499,999	92.5 †	100	98.1 †	98.1 †	67.9	81.1 †	90.6 †
100,000-249,999	90.5 †	91.0 †	90.5 †	86.1 †	64.2	72.1 †	89.5 †
50,000–99,999	86.7 †	81.2 †	86.4 †	86.7 †	45.9	61.5 †	94.6 †
25,000-49,999	83.8 †	63.4 †	67.6†	77.9 †	29.3	50.0 †	81.3 †
10,000–24,999	73.4 †	40.6 †	48.4 †	62.1 †	14.4	32.8 †	68.3 †
2,500–9,999	56.3 †	19.1 †	24.9 †	42.7 †	7.3	19.7 †	49.0 †
2,499 or fewer	30.4 †	9.0 †	11.6 †	23.3 †	3.2	9.2 †	25.2 †
All officers ^a	84.5%	75.4%	77.1%	82.7%	49.7%	63.8%	84.1%

Note: See appendix table 19 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

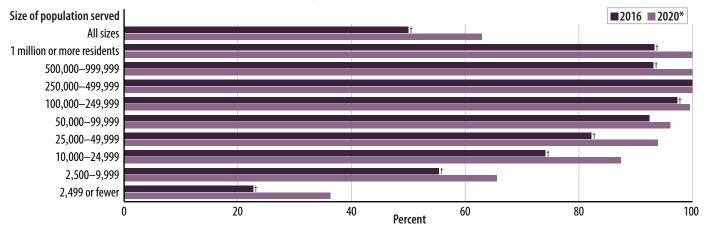
! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aReflects the percentage of full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers) whose departments used data for the selected activity. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

FIGURE 8

Percent of local police departments with a website, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020



Note: See appendix table 20 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison year.

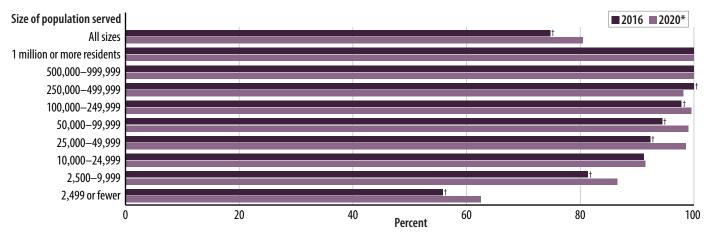
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

- All departments serving 250,000 or more residents had websites in 2020.
- The percentage of departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents that had a website increased from 2016 (23% of departments) to 2020 (36%).
- In 2020, 80% of local police departments used social media, compared to 75% in 2016 (figure 9).
- The use of social media by departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents increased 12% between 2016 (56% of departments) and 2020 (62%).

- In 2020, most local police departments had a record management system (87%) or computer-aided dispatch (79%) (table 14).
- About 2% of departments had a gunshot detection system, and 5% had facial recognition technology.
- Departments serving 1 million or more residents were more likely than smaller departments to use an Automated Fingerprint Identification System or Next Generation Identification system, a geographic information system, infrared imagers, or license plate readers.

FIGURE 9

Percent of local police departments that used social media, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020



Note: See appendix table 21 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

TABLE 14 Percent of local police departments that regularly used selected technologies, by size of population served, 2020

Size of population served	AFIS or NGI	Ballistic imaging	Computer- aided dispatch	Facial recognition	Firearm tracing	Geographic information system	Gunshot detection	Infrared (thermal) imagers	License plate readers	Record management system	Tire deflation devices
All sizes	44.0%	15.3%	79.5%	4.8%	26.8%	49.7%	2.4%	19.6%	21.8%	87.2%	37.2%
1 million or more residents*	100	84.6	100	46.2!	92.3	100	61.5!	92.3	100	92.3	76.9!
500,000–999,999	93.5 †	96.8 †	100	22.6!	90.3	93.5 †	41.9	71.0 †	90.3 †	100 †	67.7
250,000-499,999	98.1 †	92.5 †	100	24.5	77.4 †	98.1 †	32.1	45.3 †	81.1 †	98.1 †	58.5
100,000–249,999	90.5 †	71.6 †	100	18.9	66.7 †	95.0 ‡	12.9	45.3 †	76.6 †	100 †	58.7
50,000–99,999	89.8 †	50.8 †	100	9.9	56.5 †	90.9 †	5.7	34.3 †	57.3 †	98.3 †	59.3
25,000–49,999	78.5 †	45.9 †	98.5	10.3	55.5 †	82.8 †	5.5	38.0 †	43.6 †	100 †	51.5
10,000–24,999	65.2 †	23.0 †	94.1 †	8.2	43.3 †	70.2 †	3.1!	28.9 †	34.7 †	97.6 †	47.3
2,500–9,999	44.7 †	8.9 †	83.3 †	3.1	25.0 †	46.4 †	0.7 !	16.6 †	17.5 †	94.3	35.5
2,499 or fewer	17.6 †	2.4 †	61.5 †	1.9	8.1 †	28.3 †	1.1 !	10.2 †	6.9 †	70.9 †	27.1
All officers ^a	82.9%	63.0%	96.2%	25.9%	67.5%	84.4%	29.7%	51.3%	65.4%	97.3%	51.0%

Note: AFIS denotes Automated Fingerprint Identification System. NGI denotes Next Generation Identification system. See appendix table 22 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aReflects the percentage of full-time-equivalent sworn (FTE) officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers) whose departments used the selected technology. This is calculated by multiplying the number of FTEs for each department by the final analysis weight for that department to each result.

Methodology

For complete details on the research methodology used in this report, see *Local Police Departments Personnel*, *2020* (NCJ 305187, BJS, November 2022) at https://bjs. ojp.gov/library/publications/local-police-departmentspersonnel-2020.

Standard errors for table 1: Percent of local police departments that authorized less-lethal equipment, by size of population served, type of equipment, and authorization level, 2020

	Size of population served									
Equipment and authorization level	All sizes	500,000 or more residents	250,000- 499,999	100,000- 249,999	50,000- 99,999	25,000- 49,999	10,000- 24,999	2,500- 9,999	2,499 or fewer	All officers
OC spray/foam										
Authorized	0.53%	1.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.18%	0.94%	1.27%	0.83%	1.10%	0.35%
Almost always/always authorized	1.13	2.60	2.37	1.96	3.58	3.81	2.89	1.97	2.01	1.84
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.10	2.57	2.37	1.96	3.59	3.79	2.86	1.93	1.94	1.89
Conducted energy device										
Authorized	0.60%	0.78%	0.00%	0.39%	1.40%	1.63%	1.40%	1.05%	1.15%	0.40%
Almost always/always authorized	1.14	2.54	2.38	1.83	3.63	3.85	2.87	1.98	2.03	1.65
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.11	2.57	2.38	1.88	3.58	3.84	2.88	1.93	1.95	1.75
Baton										
Authorized	0.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	1.37%	1.86%	1.48%	1.03%	1.31%	0.35%
Almost always/always authorized	1.14	2.61	2.37	1.84	3.65	3.86	2.84	1.97	2.04	1.66
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.13	2.61	2.37	1.86	3.63	3.83	2.89	1.99	2.01	1.73
Chemical agent projectile										
Authorized	1.10%	0.00%	0.65%	0.30%	0.52%	2.75%	2.71%	1.97%	2.04%	0.65%
Almost always/always authorized	0.88	1.91	1.78	1.10	3.18	3.27	1.94	1.45	1.64	0.89
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.11	1.91	1.86	1.15	3.20	3.75	2.89	1.94	1.94	1.20
Blunt force projectile		1.91	1.00	1.15	5.20	5.75	2.05	1.21		1.20
Authorized	1.09%	0.78%	0.91%	0.30%	1.43%	2.55%	2.60%	1.98%	2.04%	0.68%
Almost always/always authorized	0.76	2.01	1.93	1.15	3.44	3.35	1.94	1.22	1.32	1.12
Authorized under limited										
circumstances	1.10	2.10	2.05	1.19	3.51	3.73	2.84	1.95	1.93	1.37

Standard errors for table 2: Percent of local police departments that authorized less-lethal techniques, by size of population served, type of technique, and authorization level, 2020

-	Size of population served									
Technique and authorization level	All sizes	500,000 or more residents	250,000- 499,999	100,000- 249,999	50,000- 99,999	25,000- 49,999	10,000- 24,999	2,500- 9,999	2,499 or fewer	All officers
Open-hand techniques										
Authorized	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	0.67%	0.63%	0.42%	0.85%	0.14%
Almost always/always authorized	1.02	2.26	2.22	2.34	1.67	3.33	2.64	1.81	1.79	2.15
Authorized under limited circumstances	0.99	2.26	2.22	2.34	1.66	3.30	2.61	1.79	1.68	2.15
Takedown techniques										
Authorized	0.44%	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	0.09%	0.67%	0.80%	0.63%	1.01%	0.16%
Almost always/always authorized	1.09	2.47	2.33	2.19	2.15	3.62	2.83	1.89	1.95	2.02
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.06	2.47	2.30	2.19	2.15	3.60	2.80	1.86	1.84	2.03
Closed-hand techniques										
Authorized	0.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.30%	0.09%	1.35%	0.72%	0.74%	1.18%	0.21%
Almost always/always authorized	1.14	2.58	2.37	1.98	3.26	3.85	2.88	1.99	2.04	1.83
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.13	2.58	2.37	2.01	3.25	3.83	2.89	1.99	1.98	1.85
Leg hobble										
Authorized	0.86%	1.50%	0.91%	0.67%	1.95%	2.24%	1.94%	1.45%	1.70%	2.40%
Almost always/always authorized	1.01	2.54	2.18	1.42	3.43	3.50	2.42	1.69	1.89	1.50
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.12	2.61	2.25	1.59	3.58	3.75	2.77	1.94	2.04	1.83
Vascular restraint or carotid hold										
Authorized	1.12%	2.43%	2.34%	1.50%	3.64%	3.86%	2.88%	1.92%	1.99%	1.57%
Almost always/always authorized	0.37	0.00	0.65	0.30	1.36	0.69	0.36	0.41	0.93	0.15
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.10	2.43	2.33	1.47	3.66	3.86	2.88	1.91	1.93	1.56
Respiratory neck restraint										
Authorized	1.04%	2.01%	2.22%	1.21%	3.35%	3.80%	2.71%	1.82%	1.79%	1.39%
Almost always/always authorized	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.69	0.63	0.35	0.50	0.08
Authorized under limited circumstances	1.03	2.01	2.22	1.21	3.35	3.78	2.69	1.80	1.76	1.38

Standard errors for table 3: Percent of local police departments that authorized selected firearms, by duty status of officers and size of population served, 2020

		On-	duty status		Off-duty status						
Size of population served	Handgun	Shotgun or manual rifle	Semiautomatic rifle	Fully automatic rifle	Handgun	Shotgun or manual rifle	Semiautomatic rifle	Fully automatic rifle			
All sizes	0.26%	0.81%	0.54%	0.87%	0.63%	1.12%	1.13%	0.51%			
1 million or more residents	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.43	0.00	4.79	4.79	2.56			
500,000-999,999	0.00	1.53	1.10	2.82	0.00	3.03	3.07	1.53			
250,000-499,999	0.00	1.61	1.10	2.05	1.26	2.05	1.86	1.10			
100,000-249,999	0.00	0.93	0.17	2.17	0.24	1.88	1.83	0.67			
50,000-99,999	0.09	2.30	0.20	3.33	0.35	3.61	3.60	1.46			
25,000-49,999	0.00	2.48	1.33	3.18	1.87	3.74	3.75	1.77			
10,000-24,999	0.63	2.10	1.07	2.23	1.13	2.82	2.83	1.36			
2,500-9,999	0.32	1.46	0.72	1.36	0.93	1.91	1.96	0.73			
2,499 or fewer	0.61	1.39	1.22	1.63	1.38	2.01	2.02	1.01			
All officers	0.10%	0.64%	0.30%	2.17%	0.33%	1.53%	1.59%	0.45%			
Source: Bureau of Ju	istice Statisti	cs, Law Enforcem	ent Management a	nd Administrative	Statistics surv	ey, 2020.					

APPENDIX TABLE 4 Standard errors for table 4: Percent of local police departments that used selected types of video cameras, by

Standard errors for table 4: Percent of local police departments that used selected types of video cameras, by size of population served, 2020

0.74% 0		/orn cameras) On w	weapons
	.62% 1.	.11% 0.	.38%
4.43 4	.67 0.	.00 0.	.00
2.91 3	.03 1.	.84 1.	.10
2.38 2	.37 1.	.10 0.	.00
1.79 2	.01 2.	.34 0.	.30
3.11 3	.30 3.	.08 1.	.38
3.39 3	.54 3.	.72 1.	.14
2.06 2	.20 2.	.85 0.	.88
1.07 1	.07 1.	.97 0.	.69
1.34 0	.54 1.	.95 0.	.68
1.60% 1	.97% 0.	.96% 0	.35%
	1.60% 1	1.60% 1.97% 0.	

Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Percent of local police departments that used body-worn cameras, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020

		2016	2020*				
Size of population served	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error			
All sizes	43.1% †	1.10%	61.8%	1.11%			
1 million or more residents	73.3 †	3.89	100.0	0.00			
500,000–999,999	58.6 †	3.12	90.3	1.84			
250,000-499,999	44.0 †	2.39	94.3	1.10			
100,000-249,999	47.0 †	1.26	77.1	2.34			
50,000-99,999	42.5 †	3.89	71.1	3.08			
25,000-49,999	38.9 †	3.84	63.7	3.72			
10,000–24,999	29.9 †	2.56	58.5	2.85			
2,500–9,999	43.6 †	1.95	56.3	1.97			
2,499 or fewer	48.5 †	1.92	65.3	1.95			

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Estimates and standard errors for figure 3: Ratio of officers to body-worn cameras in local police departments, by size of population served, 2020

Size of population served	Estimate	Standard error
All sizes	1.7	0.06
1 million or more residents*	1.5	0.24
500,000–999,999	1.3	0.09
250,000-499,999	1.4	0.07
100,000–249,999	1.6	0.04
50,000–99,999	1.8	0.08
25,000–49,999	2.0	0.10
10,000–24,999	2.1 †	0.10
2,500–9,999	2.2 †	0.07
2,499 or fewer	2.0 ‡	0.07

Note: Ratio is based on the number of full-time-equivalent sworn officers (i.e., the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers) in the given stratum and the total number of body-worn cameras reported by departments in that stratum.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Standard errors for table 5: Percent of local police departments that used K-9 units and number of handlers and K-9s, by selected functions and size of population served, 2020

Percent of			Percent of departments using K-9 units for selected functions								
departments with K-9 units	Total number of K-9 handlers	Total number of K-9s	Bomb/explosive detection	Cadaver detection	Drug detection	Person trailing	General enforcement				
0.90%	207	201	0.94%	0.42%	1.07%	1.57%	1.64%				
0.00	55	52	0.00	4.67	0.00	2.56	3.46				
1.10	42	44	1.53	1.84	1.53	1.84	2.91				
0.65	32	33	1.82	0.92	0.92	1.41	1.73				
0.42	39	39	1.71	0.43	2.69	2.60	2.58				
2.87	84	84	3.13	1.58	0.53	3.21	2.94				
3.60	118	118	2.83	0.98	0.98	3.11	3.19				
2.87	133	133	2.39	0.66	1.70	3.07	3.07				
1.75	112	102	1.38	1.14	2.23	3.21	3.47				
1.24	67	63	1.61	0.00	4.75	5.40	5.32				
0.90%	~	~	1.69%	3.01%	0.43%	0.82%	0.98%				
	with K-9 units 0.90% 0.00 1.10 0.65 0.42 2.87 3.60 2.87 1.75 1.24	departments with K-9 unitsTotal number of K-9 handlers0.90%2070.00551.10420.65320.42392.87843.601182.871331.751121.2467	departments with K-9 unitsTotal number of K-9 handlersTotal number of K-9s0.90%2072010.0055521.1042440.6532330.4239392.8784843.601181182.871331331.751121021.246763	Total number of K-9 handlersTotal number of K-9sBomb/explosive detection0.90%2072010.94%0.0055520.001.1042441.530.6532331.820.4239391.712.8784843.133.601181182.832.871331332.391.751121021.381.2467631.61	Indication departments with K-9 unitsTotal number of K-9 handlersTotal number of K-9sBomb/explosive detectionCadaver detection0.90%2072010.94%0.42%0.0055520.004.671.1042441.531.840.6532331.820.920.4239391.710.432.8784843.131.583.601181182.830.982.871331332.390.661.751121021.381.141.2467631.610.00	departments with K-9 unitsTotal number of K-9 handlersTotal number of K-9sBomb/explosive detectionCadaver detectionDrug detection0.90%2072010.94%0.42%1.07%0.0055520.004.670.001.1042441.531.841.530.6532331.820.920.920.4239391.710.432.692.8784843.131.580.533.601181182.830.980.982.871331332.390.661.701.751121021.381.142.231.2467631.610.004.75	Total number with K-9 unitsTotal number of K-9 handlersTotal number of K-9sBomb/explosive detectionCadaver detectionDrug detectionPerson trailing0.90%2072010.94%0.42%1.07%1.57%0.0055520.004.670.002.561.1042441.531.841.531.840.6532331.820.920.921.410.4239391.710.432.692.602.8784843.131.580.533.213.601181182.830.980.983.112.871331332.390.661.703.071.751121021.381.142.233.211.2467631.610.004.755.40				

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Standard errors for table 6: Percent of local police departments that required annual in-service training of nonprobationary patrol and field officers, by size of population served, 2020

	Total tra	ining hours	State-mar	ndated hours	Additional	training hours
Size of population served	Percent of departments	Average number of hours	Percent of departments	Average number of hours	Percent of departments	Average number of hours
All sizes	0.59%	2	0.77%	2	1.09%	1
1 million or more residents	0.00	2	2.56	1	4.04	3
500,000-999,999	1.10	1	1.53	1	3.11	1
250,000–499,999	0.65	1	0.91	0	1.99	1
100,000–249,999	0.42	1	0.60	1	2.02	1
50,000-99,999	0.27	3	2.60	2	3.58	2
25,000-49,999	1.53	9	2.64	8	3.77	2
10,000-24,999	1.41	5	1.84	3	2.89	4
2,500-9,999	0.96	4	1.30	3	1.96	2
2,499 or fewer	1.19	3	1.45	2	1.87	1
All officers	0.31%	2	2.43%	1	1.57%	2
Source: Bureau of Jus	stice Statistics, Law I	Enforcement Manageme	nt and Administrative	Statistics survey, 2020.		

Standard errors for table 7: Percent of local police departments with written policies or procedural directives, by selected topic and size of population served, 2020

				Si	ze of populat	ion served					
Topic of written policy or procedural directive	All sizes	1 million or more residents	500,000- 999,999	250,000- 499,999	100,000- 249,999	50,000- 99,999	25,000- 49,999	10,000- 24,999	2,500- 9,999	2,499 or fewer	All officers
Officer conduct											
Code of conduct and appearance	0.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.54%	0.94%	0.06%
Firearm discharge	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	1.08	0.07
Maximum work hours per day	1.07	4.43	3.07	2.36	1.29	3.20	3.14	2.71	1.97	1.88	1.90
Off-duty conduct	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.81	1.31	0.17
Use of deadly force	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.90	0.05
Use of less-lethal force	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.99	0.06
Dealing with special populations/situations											
Domestic disputes	0.60%	0.00%	1.10%	0.65%	0.35%	1.36%	0.96%	0.95%	0.84%	1.38%	0.24%
Homeless persons	1.12	0.00	2.82	2.10	1.33	3.43	3.81	2.88	1.96	1.99	1.25
Juveniles	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	1.36	0.04	1.02	0.86	1.41	0.19
Persons with mental illness	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	1.89	1.46	1.81	1.35	1.67	0.39
Persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities	0.95	0.00	1.84	1.26	0.74	1.93	2.05	2.16	1.66	1.86	0.67
Procedural											
Active shooter	0.83%	0.00%	2.29%	1.10%	0.49%	0.42%	1.32%	1.56%	1.34%	1.78%	0.53%
Body-worn cameras	1.08	0.00	1.53	0.91	1.01	2.88	3.55	2.75	1.93	1.91	0.86
Checking on immigration status by officers	1.04	2.56	2.82	2.22	1.50	3.49	3.85	2.88	1.86	1.71	1.47
Civilian complaints	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.24	0.12	0.04	0.80	0.82	1.47	0.20
Coronavirus	0.97	2.56	1.53	1.51	0.74	1.92	2.14	1.92	1.68	1.99	0.60
Detaining federal immigration violators	1.01	4.04	2.91	2.25	1.53	3.41	3.85	2.89	1.82	1.59	1.52
In-custody deaths	0.97	0.00	1.10	0.91	2.60	1.41	1.48	2.02	1.67	2.00	0.51
Mass demonstrations	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.57	1.92	2.85	2.59	1.96	1.80	0.73
Motor vehicle stops	0.64	0.00	1.10	0.65	0.17	1.36	1.18	1.07	1.06	1.39	0.25
Prisoner transport	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.24	0.18	0.98	1.13	1.10	1.63	0.22
Racial profiling or unbiased policing	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.35	0.15	1.48	1.07	1.30	1.71	0.31
Reporting use of force	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	1.05	0.06
Social media use	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.35	1.37	0.06	1.45	1.40	1.89	0.30
Stop and frisk	0.92	2.56	0.00	1.51	0.91	2.28	1.76	2.01	1.56	1.85	0.53
Strip searches	0.92	2.56	0.00	0.65	0.49	1.37	1.37	1.66	1.58	1.95	0.46
Vehicle pursuits	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	1.22	0.07

Standard errors for table 8: Percent of local police departments that regularly checked immigration status in selected circumstances, 2020

Circumstance when officers checked immigration status	Percent of departments	Percent of officers
In any of the following circumstances	1.14%	1.27%
During a street/pedestrian stop	0.54	0.21
During a traffic stop	0.68	0.28
After arrest for a misdemeanor offense	0.93	0.68
After arrest for a felony offense	1.06	0.87
When suspected of a federal immigration violation	1.14	1.16
Officers verified immigration status with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security	1.57%	0.93%
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative S	Statistics survey, 2020.	

APPENDIX TABLE 11 Estimates and standard errors for figure 4: Selected reasons local police departments did not regularly check immigration status, 2020

Reason for not regularly checking immigration status	Estimate	Standard error
Unable to verify status while in the field	18.4%	0.88%
Concerned about victims not reporting to police	13.4	0.73
Concerned that officers will be perceived as using racial profiling	13.3	0.75
Concerned about losing public's trust	12.6	0.71
Prohibited by local or state legislation	10.8	0.67
Prohibited by departmental policy	10.4	0.63
Note: Respondents could indicate more than one reason they did not regularly c	heck immigration status.	
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administ	-	

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Estimates and standard errors for figure 5: Percent of local police departments with a computerized early warning system or early intervention system for monitoring problematic officer behavior, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020

	2	016	2020*		
Size of population served	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	
All sizes	13.1% †	0.62%	20.0%	0.77%	
1 million or more residents	66.7 !	4.15	100	0.00	
500,000–999,999	86.2	2.18	87.1	2.08	
250,000–499,999	88.0	1.57	86.8	1.61	
100,000–249,999	69.4 †	1.16	76.1	1.23	
50,000–99,999	51.3 †	3.86	66.1	3.61	
25,000–49,999	35.4 †	3.74	50.7	3.86	
10,000–24,999	19.3 †	2.20	26.5	2.55	
2,500–9,999	9.5 †	1.14	14.9	1.40	
2,499 or fewer	1.9 †	0.50	5.3	0.90	

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Estimates and standard errors for figure 6: Percent of local police departments with a civilian complaint review board or agency, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020

	2	016	2020*		
Size of population served	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	
All sizes	11.3% †	0.70%	15.7%	0.82%	
500,000 or more residents	59.1 ‡	2.53	65.9	2.47	
250,000–499,999	44.0	2.39	49.1	2.38	
100,000–249,999	18.6	0.98	19.4	1.10	
50,000–99,999	13.2	2.57	15.8	2.59	
25,000–49,999	8.4	2.19	10.4	2.32	
10,000–24,999	8.0	1.52	7.8	1.55	
2,500–9,999	6.9 †	1.00	10.5	1.22	
2,499 or fewer	15.4 †	1.39	23.9	1.75	

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 14

Standard errors for table 9: Percent of local police departments that required external investigations for selected situations, by size of population served, 2020

Size of population served	Discharge of firearm at or in direction of a person	Use of force resulting in serious bodily injury	Use of force resulting in death	In-custody death not due to use of force
All sizes	0.94%	0.93%	0.99%	0.97%
500,000 or more residents	2.26	1.91	2.54	2.26
250,000–499,999	2.36	2.33	2.38	1.93
100,000–249,999	2.05	2.18	1.86	2.22
50,000–99,999	2.96	3.32	3.27	2.68
25,000–49,999	3.58	3.31	3.69	3.53
10,000–24,999	2.47	2.51	2.73	2.66
2,500–9,999	1.66	1.65	1.76	1.72
2,499 or fewer	1.58	1.56	1.64	1.61
All officers	1.14%	1.06%	1.35%	1.09%

Standard errors for table 10: Percent of local police departments that engaged in selected community policing activities, by size of population served, 2020

Size of population served	Maintained a written community policing plan	Worked with a community advisory committee	Conducted citizen range days	Conducted a citizen police academy
All sizes	1.02%	0.91%	0.37%	0.57%
1 million or more residents	2.56	0.00	3.46	4.79
500,000-999,999	2.72	1.84	2.08	3.11
250,000-499,999	2.30	1.93	1.26	2.37
100,000-249,999	1.58	2.11	0.76	1.69
50,000–99,999	3.63	3.65	2.32	3.11
25,000–49,999	3.85	3.67	1.97	3.59
10,000–24,999	2.80	2.75	1.17	2.16
2,500–9,999	1.77	1.60	0.65	0.79
2,499 or fewer	1.73	1.35	0.44	0.56
All officers	1.46%	1.40%	0.60%	2.04%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 16

Estimates and standard errors for figure 7: Percent of local police departments that maintained a written community policing plan or conducted a citizen police academy, 2016 and 2020

	2016		2020*	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Maintained a written community policing plan	42.1% †	1.08%	31.7%	1.02%
Conducted a citizen police academy	16.2 †	0.64	9.9	0.57

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 17

Standard errors for table 11: Percent of local police departments that solicited feedback from the community for selected topics, by size of population served, 2020

Size of population served	Allocating resources to neighborhoods	Assessing community trust	Evaluating officer or agency performance	Informing agency policies and procedures	Prioritizing crime or disorder problems	Training development
All sizes	0.99%	1.06%	1.05%	1.07%	1.06%	1.02%
1 million or more residents	2.56	0.00	2.56	2.56	0.00	2.56
500,000-999,999	1.53	2.29	1.53	1.53	1.84	2.29
250,000-499,999	2.05	1.51	1.78	1.70	1.93	2.18
100,000-249,999	2.34	2.48	2.39	2.35	2.38	2.10
50,000-99,999	3.70	3.32	3.34	3.06	3.19	3.65
25,000-49,999	3.85	3.61	3.78	3.75	3.81	3.82
10,000-24,999	2.86	2.87	2.89	2.90	2.89	2.76
2,500-9,999	1.79	1.90	1.86	1.88	1.90	1.76
2,499 or fewer	1.54	1.78	1.76	1.83	1.75	1.70
All officers	1.27%	1.07%	1.18%	1.14%	1.12%	1.42%
Source: Bureau of Justice S	tatistics, Law Enforcem	ent Management a	nd Administrative Statis	tics survey, 2020.		

Standard errors for table 12: Percent of local police departments with informal problem-solving partnerships or formal written agreements with selected groups, by size of population served, 2020

Size of population served	Academic/ university staff	Advocacy groups	Business groups	Federal law enforcement agencies	Law enforcement organizations	Neighborhood associations	Non-law-enforcement government agencies	State or local law enforcement agencies	Victim service providers	
All sizes	0.89%	1.09%	0.92%	1.02%	1.05%	0.92%	1.05%	1.04%	1.09%	
1 million or more residents	4.04	4.04	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46	2.56	
500,000-999,999	2.08	1.84	1.84	1.84	2.29	1.10	1.53	1.10	0.00	
250,000-499,999	1.99	1.61	1.86	1.26	1.78	1.39	1.51	1.10	1.26	
100,000-249,999	2.07	2.41	2.33	2.54	2.29	2.50	2.51	2.59	2.57	
50,000-99,999	3.65	3.04	3.44	2.58	3.20	2.84	2.33	1.90	2.60	
25,000-49,999	3.80	3.67	3.86	3.19	3.27	3.76	3.38	2.49	2.92	
10,000-24,999	2.80	2.89	2.76	2.79	2.78	2.83	2.83	2.21	2.56	
2,500–9,999	1.55	1.96	1.65	1.93	1.96	1.68	1.93	1.83	1.97	
2,499 or fewer	1.27	1.85	1.34	1.66	1.76	1.35	1.70	2.03	2.01	
All officers	1.81%	2.09%	1.93%	1.24%	2.09%	2.07%	2.14%	1.12%	0.79%	
Source: Bureau of Justice Stat	Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2020.									

Local Police Departments, Procedures, Policies, and Technology, 2020 – Statistical Tables | November 2023

APPENDIX TABLE 19 Standard errors for table 13: Percent of local police departments that used data for selected activities, by size of population served, 2020

Size of population served	Budget allocation	Hot spot analysis	Intelligence analysis	Patrol allocation	Predictive policing	Social network analysis	Targeted enforcement
All sizes	1.05%	0.85%	0.92%	1.03%	0.61%	0.86%	1.04%
1 million or more residents	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.04	2.56	0.00
500,000-999,999	1.53	0.00	1.10	0.00	3.07	2.29	1.10
250,000–499,999	1.26	0.00	0.65	0.65	2.22	1.86	1.39
100,000–249,999	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.50	2.11	2.26	2.56
50,000–99,999	2.30	3.04	2.60	2.82	3.60	3.46	1.39
25,000–49,999	2.86	3.72	3.64	3.23	3.43	3.84	3.07
10,000–24,999	2.56	2.84	2.89	2.81	2.02	2.72	2.69
2,500–9,999	1.96	1.54	1.70	1.94	1.03	1.57	1.98
2,499 or fewer	1.85	1.16	1.29	1.71	0.71	1.16	1.76
All officers	0.77%	1.01%	0.98%	0.80%	1.77%	1.39%	0.76%

APPENDIX TABLE 20

Estimates and standard errors for figure 8: Percent of local police departments with a website, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020

		2016	2020*		
Size of population served	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	
All sizes	50.0% †	0.97%	62.9%	0.99%	
1 million or more residents	93.3 †	2.20	100	0.00	
500,000–999,999	93.1 †	1.60	100	0.00	
250,000–499,999	100	0.00	100	0.00	
100,000–249,999	97.3 †	0.41	99.5	0.17	
50,000–99,999	92.4	2.14	96.1	1.38	
25,000–49,999	82.2 †	3.03	93.9	1.86	
10,000–24,999	74.1 †	2.45	87.4	1.93	
2,500–9,999	55.4 †	1.96	65.6	1.88	
2,499 or fewer	22.7 †	1.53	36.3	1.91	

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016 and 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 21

Estimates and standard errors for figure 9: Percent of local police departments that used social media, by size of population served, 2016 and 2020

		2016	2020*		
Size of population served	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	
All sizes	74.7% †	0.92%	80.4%	0.87%	
1 million or more residents	100	0.00	100	0.00	
500,000–999,999	100	0.00	100	0.00	
250,000–499,999	100 †	0.00	98.1	0.65	
100,000–249,999	97.8 †	0.37	99.5	0.17	
50,000–99,999	94.4 †	1.50	99.0	0.18	
25,000–49,999	92.3 †	2.08	98.6	0.94	
10,000–24,999	91.2	1.58	91.4	1.63	
2,500–9,999	81.3 †	1.53	86.5	1.37	
2,499 or fewer	55.8 †	1.85	62.5	1.95	

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

APPENDIX TABLE 22 Standard errors for table 14: Percent of local police departments that regularly used selected technologies, by size of population served, 2020

Size of population served	AFIS or NGI	Ballistic imaging	Computer- aided dispatch	Facial recognition	Firearm tracing	Geographic information system	Gunshot detection	Infrared (thermal) imagers	License plate readers	Record management system	Tire deflation devices
All sizes	0.99%	0.67%	0.90%	0.44%	0.89%	1.05%	0.28%	0.84%	0.82%	0.75%	1.07%
1 million or more residents	0.00	3.46	0.00	4.79	2.56	0.00	4.67	2.56	0.00	2.56	4.04
500,000-999,999	1.53	1.10	0.00	2.60	1.84	1.53	3.07	2.82	1.84	0.00	2.91
250,000-499,999	0.65	1.26	0.00	2.05	1.99	0.65	2.22	2.37	1.86	0.65	2.34
100,000-249,999	2.58	2.25	0.00	1.09	2.16	2.65	0.89	1.73	2.34	0.00	2.01
50,000-99,999	1.96	3.64	0.00	1.48	3.68	1.47	0.54	3.44	3.71	1.36	3.42
25,000-49,999	3.20	3.83	0.96	2.33	3.84	2.92	1.64	3.75	3.80	0.00	3.85
10,000–24,999	2.76	2.43	1.36	1.59	2.86	2.65	1.01	2.63	2.76	0.89	2.89
2,500–9,999	1.96	1.12	1.48	0.69	1.70	1.98	0.34	1.46	1.48	0.93	1.90
2,499 or fewer	1.52	0.60	1.98	0.54	1.08	1.80	0.42	1.22	1.02	1.85	1.81
All officers	0.81%	1.38%	0.30%	2.38%	1.28%	0.75%	2.26%	1.74%	1.33%	0.30%	1.82%



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 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. Kevin M. Scott, PhD, is the acting director.

This report was written by Sean E. Goodison, PhD, and Connor Brooks. Elizabeth J. Davis verified the report.

David Fialkoff edited the report. Jeffrey Link produced the report.

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