Gender Composition in Law Enforcement: An Analysis using Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), 2020 Elizabeth Tranquil | North Carolina State University | Department of Statistics

Research Question

• Women bring value to law enforcement roles [1, 3].

- Are there significant predictors for the proportion of FT sworn female officers at a law enforcement agency?
- Sworn officers are those with general arrest powers.
- Employees regularly scheduled to work 35+ hours per week are considered full-time.

Data: LEMAS 2020

Sample: representative of law enforcement agencies in United States, includes all agencies (State, Sheriff, Local) with 100+ sworn officers and a sample of smaller agencies.

Over-all response rate: 78.1% [2].

Variables are both categorical and numeric, including:

- Personnel
- Budget
- Service Area
- **Community Policing**
- Selection and Training



Hiring and Retention

Technology

Equipment and Operations

Policies and Procedures

* = Significantly different from at least one other group, ** = Significantly different from both other groups

- Create model matrix
- One-hot coding for categorical variables
- Scale and center predictors
- Screen variables by fitting models

Methods

<u>Clean and prepare data</u>

 $(n = 3499 \times p = 437)$

• Drop noncontributory, low variance variables and state agencies; handle missing & out of range values

• binomial logistic regression with logit link:

log-odds(°FT sworn officer)

1st predictor + 2nd predictor

Response: log-odds =

log(success/failure), with success = PERS_FEMALE (Number of Female Fulltime Sworn Officers/Deputies) and failure = (FTSWORN (Number of fulltime sworn personnel) – PERS_FEMALE)

• 1st predictor: control variable – included in every model, serves as (Total number of full-time paid agency





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Results and Conclusions

- There are predictors for the proportion of FT female sworn officers – these are significant (p > 0.05), but there are many of them in LEMAS 2020, with each predictor contributing a very small effect individually.
- Consistent with previous research [3], when it comes to inference, there is not a single **dominant factor in the data.** Gender balance appears to be influenced by a diffuse dimension, perhaps organizational culture or structural characteristics, which would be challenging to isolate in a study of establishment characteristics of law enforcement.
- Limitations include that this analysis serves as variable selection to identify variables for further study, and it focus on identifying associations – it can not make any causation claims.

References and Acknowledgements

[1] U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Women in Policing: Breaking Barriers and Blazing a Path. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2019. https://nij.ojp.gov/library/publications/women-policing-breaking-barriers-and-blazingpath.

[2] United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), 2020. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, 2023. https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR38651.v1.

[3] S. Kim, "The representation of women in policing and community policing implementation," thesis, Michigan State University, 2024.

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1.4

1.75