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Local Police Departments, 2016: Personnel

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As of June 30, 2016, the 15,322 general-purpose law enforcement agencies in the United States employed an estimated 701,000 full-time sworn officers. Local police departments made up 80% (12,261) of these agencies and employed 67% (468,000) of these full-time sworn officers.

From 1997 to 2016, the total number of full-time sworn officers in general-purpose law enforcement agencies increased by 8%, while the number of full-time sworn officers in local police departments increased by 11% (figure 1, table 1). During the same period, the total U.S. population increased by 21%, which resulted in the number of full-time sworn officers in general-purpose law enforcement agencies decreasing from 2.42 per 1,000 residents in 1997 to 2.17 per 1,000 residents in 2016 (down 11%).[1]

General-purpose law enforcement agencies include municipal, county, and regional police departments; most sheriffs' offices; and primary

[1]*See Full-Time Employees in Law Enforcement Agencies, 1997-2016* (NCJ 251762, BJS, August 2018).

FIGURE 1
Full-time employees in local police departments, 1997-2016

Note: See table 1 for estimates and appendix table 2 for standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence level shown for total full-time employees.
[a]Includes officers/deputies with limited or no arrest powers and non-sworn employees.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 1997-2016.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Local police departments employed about 468,000 full-time sworn officers in 2016.
- Of the 50 largest local police departments, about two-thirds (33) had fewer full-time sworn officers per 10,000 residents in 2016 than in 1997.
- About 3% of all local police departments served populations of 100,000 or more, and they employed about 52% of all full-time sworn police officers.
- More than two-thirds (71%) of local police departments served populations of less than 10,000 residents.
- About 1 in 8 local police officers, and about 1 in 10 first-line supervisors, were female.
- About 1 in 4 local police officers, and about 1 in 5 first-line supervisors, were black or Hispanic.
- The majority of departments serving 100,000 or more residents had specialized units with personnel assigned full-time to address child abuse, drug enforcement, and gangs.
- An estimated 2.5% of full-time local police officers (11,870) served as school resource officers.

state and highway patrol agencies. They do not include special-purpose agencies, sheriffs' offices with only jail and court duties, and federal law enforcement agencies. Full-time sworn officers are those with general arrest powers.

Findings in this report are based on the 2016 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Data were collected from a nationally representative sample of general-purpose law enforcement agencies.

TABLE 1
Full-time employees in local police departments, 1997-2016

Year	Total	Sworn	Civilian
1997	531,313 †	419,996 †	111,317 †
2000	565,644	440,770 ‡	124,874
2003	580,749	451,737	129,013
2007	601,027	463,147	137,880
2013	604,959	477,317	127,642
2016*	599,548	468,274	131,274

Note: See appendix table 2 for standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence level.
‡Significant difference from comparison group at the 90% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 1997-2016.

About two-thirds of full-time sworn officers in general-purpose agencies worked for local police departments

In 2016, 1,050,000 full-time employees worked for general-purpose law enforcement agencies at the state, county, or local level (table 2).[2] Of these full-time employees, 600,000 (57%) worked for local police departments. The 468,000 full-time local police officers nationwide accounted for two-thirds (67%) of all full-time state and local sworn officers (701,000) working for general-purpose agencies. The 131,000 full-time civilian personnel in local police departments accounted for 38% of all full-time civilian employees (349,000) working in general-purpose law enforcement agencies. Local police departments also employed about 65,000 persons part-time. Among local police departments, about 78% of full-time employees and 42% of part-time employees were sworn officers.

[2]For sheriffs' offices estimates, see *Sheriffs' Offices, 2016: Personnel* (NCJ 252834, BJS Web, October 2019).

TABLE 2
Personnel in general-purpose state and local law enforcement agencies, by type of agency, 2016

Type of agency	Number of agencies	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian[a]	Total	Sworn	Civilian[a]
Total	15,322	1,050,488	701,273	349,214	97,379	39,334	58,045
Local police	12,261	599,548	468,274	131,274	65,472	27,782	37,690
Sheriff's office[b]	3,012	359,843	173,354	186,489	30,511	11,377	19,135
Primary state[c]	49	91,097	59,645	31,452	1,395	175	1,220

Note: Counts are estimates as of June 30, 2016. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.
[a]Includes officers/deputies with limited or no arrest powers and non-sworn employees.
[b]Excludes sheriffs' offices with only jail and court duties.
[c]Hawaii does not have a primary state law enforcement agency.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016.

About half of all local police departments employed less than the equivalent of 10 officers

In 2016, following historical trends, about half (48%) of all local police departments employed less than the equivalent of 10 full-time sworn officers (table 3).[3] An additional 27% of local police departments employed the equivalent of 10 to 24 full-time sworn officers. These three-quarters (75%) of departments that employed less than the equivalent of 25 full-time sworn officers employed about 14% of all full-time sworn local police officers.

[3]The number of full-time-equivalent sworn officers is the number of officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers (who are counted as 0.5 full-time equivalents).

In 2016, a total of 624 local police departments had 100 or more full-time sworn officers. These departments employed 62% of all full-time officers nationwide. This was similar to 1997, when 541 departments employed 100 or more full-time sworn officers, which represented 61% of all full-time sworn officers.[4]

The New York City Police Department remained the largest local police department in 2016, as its 36,008 full-time sworn officers were more than three times the number employed by any other department. The second largest department was the Chicago Police Department, which had 11,965 full-time sworn officers. (See appendix table 1.)

[4]See *Local Police Departments 1997* (NCJ 173429, BJS, February 2000).

TABLE 3
Local police departments and full-time employees, by size of agency, 2016

	Departments		Full-time sworn officers		Full-time civilian personnel[b]	
Size of agency[a]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All departments	12,261	100%	468,274	100%	131,274	100%
1,000 or more full-time-equivalent sworn officers[a]	45	0.4	153,438	32.8	46,127	35.1
500-999	53	0.4	37,738	8.1	10,313	7.9
250-499	101	0.8	34,634	7.4	11,036	8.4
100-249	425	3.5	62,782	13.4	19,833	15.1
50-99	845	6.9	57,398	12.3	16,854	12.8
25-49	1,587	12.9	54,677	11.7	13,762	10.5
10-24	3,358	27.4	47,083	10.1	10,549	8.0
5-9	2,875	23.4	15,219	3.3	2,140	1.6
2-4	2,203	18.0	4,653	1.0	569	0.4
1	770	6.3	652	0.1	91	<0.1

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.
[a]Size of agency is based on the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers (who are counted as the equivalent of 0.5 full-time sworn officers).
[b]Includes officers/deputies with limited or no arrest powers and non-sworn employees.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016.

Half of local police officers were employed in jurisdictions with 100,000 or more residents

The distribution of local police departments by population served was similar to their distribution by department size. In 2016, an estimated 8,700 departments (71%) served less than 10,000 residents (table 4). Less than 3% of departments served 100,000 or more residents, but these departments employed about half (52%) of all officers. This was similar to 1997, where 2% of local police departments served 100,000 or more residents and those departments employed 51% of all officers.

Local police departments serving populations of less than 10,000 residents employed an average of 2.3 officers per 1,000 residents

Local police departments serving populations of 50,000-99,999 residents and 100,000-249,999 residents employed an average of 1.7 officers per 1,000 residents (figure 2). Departments serving larger populations had more officers per capita, with departments serving 1,000,000 or more residents employing an average of 2.3 officers per 1,000 residents. Departments serving smaller populations also had more officers per capita, with departments serving 1,000 to 9,999 residents employing an average of 2.3 officers per 1,000 residents.

FIGURE 2
Average number of full-time-equivalent sworn local police officers per 1,000 residents, by size of population served, 2016

Note: Excludes departments serving less than 1,000 residents. The mean for each population-served category is reported. See appendix table 6 for estimates and standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016.

TABLE 4
Local police departments and full-time employees, by size of population served, 2016

	Departments		Full-time sworn officers		Full-time civilian personnel*	
Population served	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	12,261	100%	468,274	100%	131,274	100%
1 million or more	16	0.1	100,837	21.5	32,341	24.6
500,000-999,999	34	0.3	52,995	11.3	14,431	11.0
250,000-499,999	57	0.5	37,395	8.0	11,006	8.4
100,000-249,999	207	1.7	52,955	11.3	16,943	12.9
50,000-99,999	429	3.5	50,327	10.7	16,387	12.5
25,000-49,999	915	7.5	54,889	11.7	14,428	11.0
10,000-24,999	1,910	15.6	58,824	12.6	13,896	10.6
2,500-9,999	3,951	32.2	44,533	9.5	9,731	7.4
2,499 or less	4,743	38.7	15,519	3.3	2,111	1.6

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.
*Includes officers/deputies with limited or no arrest powers and non-sworn employees.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016.

About 1 in 8 local police officers were female

In 2016, about 12% of full-time sworn officers in local police departments were female (table 5). The percentage of female officers in jurisdictions with 250,000 or more residents (16%) was twice that of jurisdictions with less than 25,000 residents (8%).

TABLE 5
Sex of full-time sworn officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2016

Population served	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	87.7%	12.3%
1 million or more	100%	82.2	17.8
500,000-999,999	100%	85.6	14.4
250,000-499,999	100%	84.8	15.2
100,000-249,999	100%	88.0	12.0
50,000-99,999	100%	89.4	10.6
25,000-49,999	100%	90.5	9.5
10,000-24,999	100%	91.0	9.0
9,999 or less	100%	92.7	7.3

Note: See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

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

The number of female officers in local police departments increased by 36% from 1997 to 2016

From 1997 to 2016, the percentage of female officers in local police departments increased from 10.0% to 12.3% (figure 3). The estimated 57,000 full-time sworn female officers employed in 2016 represented an increase of about 15,000 (up 36%) from 1997. (See appendix table 8.) The percentage of female officers stayed about the same from 2013 to 2016.

FIGURE 3
Percent of full-time sworn local police officers who were female, 1997-2016

Note: See appendix table 8 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 1997-2016.

About 1 in 4 local police officers were black or Hispanic

About 71% of full-time sworn officers in local police departments were white, while 27% were black, Hispanic, or of other races (Asian, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaska Native, or two or more races) in 2016 (table 6). (Slightly over 1% of officers were of unknown races.) Approximately 37% of sworn officers in jurisdictions with 250,000 or more residents, and 11% of officers in jurisdictions with less than 25,000 residents, were black or Hispanic.

From 1997 to 2016, the percentage of Hispanics in local police departments increased by 61%

In 2016, 72% of full-time sworn officers in local police departments were white (table 7). In comparison, 78% of full-time sworn officers were white in 1997.

An estimated 58,000 Hispanic full-time sworn officers were employed by local police departments in 2016. Between 1997 and 2016, the percentage of Hispanic officers rose from 8% to 13% (up 61%).

In 2016, 11% of full-time sworn officers in local police departments were black. The percentage of officers who were black remained relatively constant from 1997 to 2016.

In 2016, about 16,500 officers, accounting for 3.6% of all full-time sworn local police officers, were of other races (Asian, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaska Native, or two or more races), up from 2.1% in 1997.

TABLE 6

Race or ethnicity of full-time sworn officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2016

Population served	Total	White[a]	Black[a]	Hispanic	Other[a,b]	Unknown
All sizes	100%	71.5%	11.4%	12.5%	3.6%	1.1%
1 million or more	100%	50.4	16.6	27.0	5.6	0.4 !
500,000-999,999	100%	59.7	21.5	10.9	6.8	1.1 !
250,000-499,999	100%	68.0	14.8	12.6	4.0	0.6
100,000-249,999	100%	72.9	11.7	10.0	3.4	2.0
50,000-99,999	100%	74.7	7.6	12.9	2.6	2.2
25,000-49,999	100%	86.9	6.0	5.2	1.3	0.6
10,000-24,999	100%	85.2	6.0	5.9	1.8	1.1
9,999 or less	100%	87.1	4.7	5.5	1.8	0.9

Note: See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

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

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, or persons of two or more races.

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

TABLE 7

Race or ethnicity among local police officers, 1997-2016

	White[a]		Black[a]		Hispanic		Other[a,b]		Unknown	
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997	329,568	78.5% †	48,928	11.6%	32,666	7.8% †	8,835	2.1% †	~	~
2000	341,179	77.4 †	51,363	11.7	36,442	8.3 †	11,786	2.7 †	~	~
2003	345,147	76.4 †	52,792	11.7	41,068	9.1 †	12,729	2.8 †	~	~
2007	343,765	74.6	54,935	11.9	47,393	10.3 ‡	14,080	3.1	624	0.1%
2013	340,809	71.4	57,012	11.9	54,591	11.4	16,552	3.5	8,353	1.8
2016*	331,096	71.5	52,617	11.4	57,959	12.5	16,528	3.6	4,891	1.1

Note: Prior to 2007, respondents did not have the option to indicate "unknown" race for full-time sworn officers in the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS). See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

~Not applicable.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at the 90% confidence level.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, or persons of two or more races. Beginning in 2013, the LEMAS survey included the option for respondents to indicate "two or more races" for law enforcement personnel. "Other" includes this option.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 1997-2016

About 1 in 5 local police officers in jurisdictions with 1 million or more residents were Hispanic males

In 2016, 64% of full-time sworn officers were white males (table 8). White females made up 7% of full-time sworn officers. About 10% of full-time sworn officers were Hispanic males, and 2% were Hispanic females. The largest local police departments (those serving 1 million or more residents) employed the highest percentage of Hispanic male officers (21%) and Hispanic female officers (6%).

In 2016, 9% of full-time sworn officers were black males and 3% were black females. About 16% of officers employed by local police departments serving 500,000 to 999,999 residents were black males, which was greater than the percentage of black males in other sizes of departments. Local police departments serving 500,000 or more residents employed the highest percentages of black female officers (5%).

About 10% of first-line supervisors in local police departments were female

In 2016, an estimated 3% of local police chiefs were female (table 9). This was the same percentage as in 2013, the first year the LEMAS survey asked about the sex of supervisory personnel.[5] In 2016, 3% of departments (313) served 100,000 or more residents, and these had a median number of 304 full-time sworn officers. An estimated 6% of these departments had female police chiefs (not shown in tables). Meanwhile, 97% of departments (11,948) served less than 100,000 residents, and these had a median number of 8 full-time sworn officers. An estimated 3% of these departments had female police chiefs.

In 2016, about 8% of intermediate supervisors (those below chief and above sergeant or first-line supervisor) were female. About 10% of first-line supervisors (sergeant or equivalent) were female. The percentages of female first-line supervisors and intermediate supervisors were more than twice as high in departments serving 250,000 or more residents as in those serving less than 10,000 residents.

[5]See *Local Police Departments, 2013: Personnel, Policies, and Practices* (NCJ 248677, BJS, May 2015).

TABLE 9

Percent of chiefs, intermediate supervisors, and first-line supervisors in local police departments who were female, by size of population served, 2016

Population served	Chief	Intermediate supervisor	Sergeant or first-line equivalent
All sizes	2.9%	7.5%	9.7%
250,000 or more*	8.5 !	12.7	14.3
50,000-249,999	5.3 ‡	7.9 †	8.9 †
10,000-49,999	3.1 †	4.0 †	6.1 †
9,999 or less	2.6 †	5.0 †	6.1 †

Note: See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison group 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%.

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

TABLE 8

Sex and race or ethnicity of full-time sworn officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2016

		Male					Female				
Population served	Total	White[a]	Black[a]	Hispanic	Other[a,b]	Unknown	White[a]	Black[a]	Hispanic	Other[a,b]	Unknown
All sizes	100%	64.4%	8.7%	10.4%	3.2%	0.9%	7.0%	2.7%	2.1%	0.4%	0.1%
1 million or more	100%	44.0	11.3	21.4	5.1	0.4 !	6.4	5.3	5.6	0.6	<0.1 !
500,000-999,999	100%	52.8	16.4	9.3	6.1	1.0 !	6.9	5.1	1.6	0.8	0.1 !
250,000-499,999	100%	58.6	11.7	10.6	3.5	0.5 !	9.4	3.1	2.0	0.5	<0.1 !
100,000-249,999	100%	65.0	9.6	8.6	3.0	1.9	7.9	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.2
50,000-99,999	100%	67.7	6.3	11.1	2.3	2.0	6.9	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.2 !
25,000-49,999	100%	79.4	4.9	4.5	1.2	0.6	7.5	1.1	0.7	0.1	<0.1 !
10,000-24,999	100%	78.1	5.1	5.3	1.7	0.9 !	7.1	0.9	0.6	0.2 !	0.2 !
9,999 or less	100%	81.5	4.0	4.8	1.5	0.8	5.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	<0.1 !

Note: Statistical testing not shown. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

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

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, or persons of two or more races.

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

About 19% of first-line supervisors in local police departments were black or Hispanic

Among chiefs in all local police departments, 90% were white, 4% were black, 3% were Hispanic, and 2% were of other races (Asian, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaska Native, or two or more races) (table 10). (About 1% of chiefs were of unknown races.) In departments serving 250,000 or more residents, 65% of chiefs were white, 19% were black, and 13% were Hispanic. In departments serving 100,000 or more residents, which employed about half (52%) of all full-time sworn officers, 71% of chiefs were white, 15% were black, 10% were Hispanic, and 4% were of other races (not shown in tables). In departments serving less than 100,000 residents, which employed the other 48% of all full-time sworn officers, 90% of chiefs were white, 4% were black, 3% were Hispanic, and 2% were of other races.

In 2016, the LEMAS survey for the first time collected the race and ethnicity of full-time sworn officers in supervisory and managerial positions. About 81% of intermediate supervisors (those below chief and above sergeant or first-line supervisor) were white, 9% were black, 6% were Hispanic, and 3% were of other races. Twelve percent of intermediate supervisors in departments serving 250,000 or more residents were Hispanic, compared with 4% of intermediate supervisors in departments serving less than 10,000 residents.

About 77% of first-line supervisors were white, 9% were black, 10% were Hispanic, and 4% were of other races. The percentage of first-line supervisors who were black was more than twice as high in departments serving 250,000 or more residents (15%) as in those serving less than 10,000 residents (6%).

TABLE 10

Race or ethnicity of chiefs, intermediate supervisors, and first-line supervisors in local police departments, by size of population served, 2016

	Chief				Intermediate supervisor				First-line supervisor			
Population served	White[a]	Black[a]	Hispanic	Other[a,b]	White[a]	Black[a]	Hispanic	Other[a,b]	White[a]	Black[a]	Hispanic	Other[a,b]
All sizes	89.6%	4.0%	3.1%	2.4%	81.5%	9.2%	6.4%	2.6	77.0%	9.4%	9.6%	3.7%
250,000 or more*	64.9	19.1	12.8	2.1 !	69.3	14.3	11.6	4.6	63.0	15.3	15.4	6.3
50,000-249,999	77.7 †	9.3 †	6.8 †	4.6	81.4 ‡	9.7 †	6.1 †	2.1 †	79.4 †	8.2 †	9.4 †	2.5 †
10,000-49,999	89.1 †	5.0 †	3.5 †	1.5 !	89.4 †	6.0 †	3.3 †	0.9 †	89.2 †	4.2 †	4.2 †	1.6 †
9,999 or less	91.0 †	3.1 †	2.7 †	2.6	87.4 †	6.0 †	3.9 †	2.5 †	85.9 †	5.8 †	5.3 †	2.8 †

Note: Categories may not sum to 100% due to respondents selecting "unknown" race, which occurred for 0.8% of agencies for chief; 0.4% for intermediate supervisors, and 0.4% for first-line supervisors. See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison group 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%.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, or persons of two or more races.

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

About 2 in 5 local police departments employed bilingual or multilingual staff

In 2016, an estimated 40% of local police departments had full-time bilingual or multilingual personnel (table 11). A total of 46,000 sworn officers and more than 11,000 civilian personnel were bilingual or multilingual. The majority (61% or more) of local police departments serving 10,000 or more residents employed bilingual or multilingual staff. Less than a third of local departments serving less than 10,000 residents had bilingual or multilingual staff (27%).

Most departments serving 10,000 or more residents had full-time sworn school resource officers

In 2016, an estimated 37% of local police departments had full-time sworn officers assigned as school resource officers (SROs) (table 12). More than half of the departments in jurisdictions serving 10,000 or more residents had SROs, including about 80% of those in jurisdictions with 50,000 to 499,999 residents. Less than 70% of departments in jurisdictions serving 500,000 or more residents had SROs.

On average, police departments that employed SROs had three of them. Among offices that employed SROs, the average number was 32 in jurisdictions of 500,000 to 999,999 residents, compared to 1 in those with less than 10,000. An estimated 11,900 officers, or 2.5% of full-time local police officers, were serving as SROs in 2016. In addition to local police departments, SROs were employed by sheriffs' offices, primary state police agencies, and independent school-district police departments.[6]

[6]See *Sheriffs' Offices, 2016: Personnel* (NCJ 252834, BJS, October 2019).

TABLE 11
Full-time personnel in local police departments who were bilingual or multilingual, by size of population served, 2016

	Departments with bilingual/ multilingual personnel		Bilingual/multilingual personnel who were—			
			Sworn officers		Civilian personnel	
Population served	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	4,957	40.4%	46,000	9.8%	11,356	8.7%
1 million or more	16	100	13,645	13.5	3,233	10.0
500,000-999,999	25	73.3	2,838	5.4	554	3.8
250,000-499,999	46	82.0	3,429	9.2	1,137	10.3
100,000-249,999	180	86.9	4,284	8.1	1,302	7.7
50,000-99,999	403	94.1	7,371	14.6	2,229	13.6
25,000-49,999	755	82.5	3,899	7.1	897	6.2
10,000-24,999	1,169	61.2	4,736	8.1	1,058	7.6
9,999 or less	2,362	27.2	5,799	9.7	945	8.0

Note: See appendix table 14 for standard errors.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016.

TABLE 12
Full-time school resource officers in local police departments, by population served, 2016

	Departments with school resource officers (SROs)			
Population served	Number	Percent	Total number of SROs	Average number of SROs[a]
All sizes	4,483	36.6%	11,870	3
1 million or more	9 !	57.1 !	554 !	61 !
500,000-999,999	23	66.7	731	32
250,000-499,999	46	82.0	664	14
100,000-249,999	165	79.8	1,424	9
50,000-99,999	363	84.7	1,685	5
25,000-49,999	721	78.8	1,788	2
10,000-24,999	1,283	67.2	2,263	2
9,999 or less	1,873	21.5	2,761	1

Note: See appendix table 15 for standard errors.
! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.
[a]Based on the number of departments that reported employing SROs.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 2016.

The majority of departments serving 100,000 or more residents had specialized units with personnel assigned full-time to address child abuse, drug enforcement, and gangs

Many local police departments had personnel designated to address specific crime-related problems or serve in various functions. In some instances, these issues were addressed by a specialized unit that had full-time personnel. Departments serving 100,000 or more residents were more likely than those serving less than 100,000 residents to have the personnel necessary to operate such units.

In 2016, most local police departments serving 100,000 or more residents had personnel designated to address child abuse (94%) and drug enforcement (93%) (table 13). About 9 in 10 departments in jurisdictions of 100,000 or more had personnel designated to address gangs (90%), domestic violence (89%), financial crimes (87%), and missing children (87%). Of departments serving less than 100,000 residents, about a third had personnel designated to address drug enforcement (37%), school safety (37%), and child abuse (35%).

More than two-thirds of departments serving 100,000 or more residents assigned personnel full-time to specialized units for drug enforcement (89%), child abuse (72%), gangs (71%), and domestic violence (69%). Of departments serving less than 100,000 residents, 15% had personnel assigned full-time to a specialized drug-enforcement unit, and 11% had personnel assigned full-time to a school-safety unit.

TABLE 13

Percent of local police departments with personnel designated to address specific crime-related issues, by size of population served, 2016

	Departments serving 100,000 or more residents[a]			Departments serving less than 100,000 residents[b]		
Specific problem or task	Departments with designated personnel	Departments with personnel assigned full-time to specialized unit	Departments with other designated personnel[c]	Departments with designated personnel	Departments with personnel assigned full-time to specialized unit	Departments with other designated personnel[c]
Child abuse	94.2%	71.8%	22.4%	34.6%	6.1%	28.5%
Drug enforcement	93.1%	89.2	4.0	37.5%	14.5	22.9
Gangs	90.3%	70.8	19.5	14.9%	3.4	11.5
Domestic violence	88.8%	69.0	19.9	24.0%	5.8	18.2
Financial crimes	87.4%	62.1	25.3	23.9%	4.4	19.5
Missing children	87.0%	57.4	29.6	23.4%	5.0	18.3
Terrorism/homeland security	81.2%	41.5	39.7	10.9%	1.9	9.0
Cybercrimes	78.3%	46.2	32.1	18.9%	2.8	16.1
School safety	78.3%	58.8	19.5	37.0%	10.7	26.2
Juvenile crimes	75.8%	50.2	25.6	29.3%	7.2	22.0
Impaired driving	74.4%	44.0	30.3	21.6%	4.8	16.7
Firearms	74.0%	45.5	28.5	26.2%	5.1	21.1
Human trafficking	72.2%	35.4	36.8	11.9%	1.8	10.1
Repeat offenders	45.8%	22.0	23.8	11.9%	2.7	9.2
Bias/hate crimes	45.1%	12.3	32.9	11.1%	1.1	10.0
Environmental crimes	22.7%	9.0	13.7	7.6%	1.4	6.2

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

[a]There were 313 (3%) local police departments that served 100,000 or more residents, with a median number of 304 full-time sworn officers.

[b]There were 11,948 (97%) local police departments that served 99,999 or fewer residents, with a median number of 8 full-time sworn officers.

[c]Agencies did not have a specialized unit with full-time personnel but had designated personnel to address this problem/task.

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

Most departments serving 100,000 or more residents had full-time specialized units to address internal affairs and crime analysis

Most local police departments serving jurisdictions of 100,000 or more residents had personnel designated to address internal affairs (99%), special operations (99%), and crime analysis (97%) (table 14). In those jurisdictions, personnel were assigned full-time to internal affairs in 94% of departments and to crime analysis in 90% of departments.

Among departments serving less than 100,000 residents, 53% had personnel designated to address internal affairs, and 35% had personnel designated to address drug education. About 10% of local police departments serving less than 100,000 residents had assigned personnel full-time to a special unit for internal affairs or drug education.

TABLE 14

Percent of local police departments with personnel designated to specific functional areas, by size of population served, 2016

	Departments serving 100,000 or more residents			Departments serving less than 100,000 residents		
Specific functional area	Departments with designated personnel	Departments with personnel assigned full-time to specialized unit	Departments with other designated personnel[a]	Departments with designated personnel	Departments with personnel assigned full-time to specialized unit	Departments with other designated personnel[a]
Internal affairs	99.3%	93.9%	5.4%	52.7%	10.0%	42.7%
Special operations (e.g., SWAT)	98.9%	57.8	41.2	28.6%	5.3	23.3
Crime analysis	97.5%	90.3	7.2	23.7%	5.9	17.9
Crime prevention	89.9%	69.7	20.2	29.8%	8.0	21.9
Community policing	87.4%	69.0	18.4	28.5%	9.1	19.4
Research/planning	76.2%	55.2	20.9	28.3%	4.5	23.8
Victim assistance	65.7%	45.8	19.9	17.1%	4.6	12.5
Drug education	60.3%	33.6	26.7	35.3%	10.4	25.0
Bomb/explosive disposal	56.7%	28.2	28.5	5.1%	1.0	4.1

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 17 for standard errors.

[a]Agencies did not have a specialized unit with full-time personnel but had designated personnel to address this problem/task.

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

Methodology

Conducted approximately every 4 years since 1987, the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey collects data on a range of topics from a nationally representative sample of state, county, and local law enforcement agencies. The methodology for the 1997, 2000, 2003, 2007, and 2013 LEMAS surveys was discussed in previously published reports on the Bureau of Justice Statistics website. Results from these LEMAS surveys may be reproduced using the most current versions of the datasets available through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data.[7] Results using these data may differ from previously published tables due to some minor revisions after publication.

Survey overview

The sample for the 2016 LEMAS was derived from the 2016 Law Enforcement Agency Roster (LEAR) database. The LEAR originated from a variety of sources, including the 2008 and 2014 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies and the 2013 LEMAS. The 2016 LEAR contained a census of 15,810 general-purpose law enforcement agencies, including 12,695 local and county police departments, 3,066 sheriffs' offices, and 49 primary state police departments.

The full 2016 LEMAS sample included 3,499 state and local law enforcement agencies. The sample represented all general-purpose state and local law enforcement agencies in the U.S. with the equivalent of at least one full-time sworn officer, with separate samples drawn for local police departments and sheriffs' offices. All 49 primary state police agencies were included (Hawaii does not have a primary state police agency). Agencies serving special jurisdictions (such as tribal lands, schools, airports, or parks) or with special enforcement responsibilities (such as enforcing conservation laws or alcohol laws) were out of scope for the survey. Sheriffs' offices without primary law enforcement jurisdiction in the counties they served and federal law enforcement agencies were also ineligible for the LEMAS.

[7]See https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/series/92.

Sample design and selection

The 2016 LEMAS sample design included 2,640 local police departments. During the initial contact phase, 28 departments were determined to be out of scope for the survey. Of these, two agencies were serving special jurisdictions or had special enforcement responsibilities. Fourteen local police departments had closed, and two had contracted out their law enforcement services to another agency. Ten local police departments had either no sworn officers or one part-time sworn officer. After removing out-of-scope cases, the final eligible sample size for local police departments was 2,612.

Consistent with previous LEMAS administrations, all agencies with the equivalent of 100 or more full-time sworn officers were selected. Agencies with less than 100 sworn officers were selected using a stratified random sample based on the number of full-time sworn officers (part-time sworn officers were counted as 0.5 full-time equivalents) and agency type. The final sample included 638 self-representing (SR) local police departments with the equivalent of 100 or more full-time sworn officers and 1,974 non-self-representing (NSR) local police departments employing fewer than the equivalent of 100 full-time sworn officers.

The base weight for all SR local police departments was 1.000 **(table 15)**. For NSR departments, the base weights were equal to the ratio of the sampling frame counts for each stratum (at the time of sampling before removing ineligible agencies) divided by the number of departments sampled in the strata.

TABLE 15
Base weights, non-response adjustments, and final weights for local police departments, by strata, 2016

Size of agency	Base weight	Non-response adjustment	Final weight
100 or more	1.000	1.131	1.131
50-99.5	5.879	1.222	7.185
25-49.5	5.897	1.172	6.914
10-24.5	5.897	1.183	6.978
5-9.5	5.873	1.244	7.305
2-4.5	5.893	1.380	8.134
1-1.5	5.885	1.563	9.200

Note: Size of agency is based on the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers (who are counted as the equivalent of 0.5 full-time sworn officers).

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

Agency response rate

Data were collected using two self-administered modes: web and paper surveys. The mode used was based on agency preference. Among local police departments, 75.0% responded via web and 25.0% submitted paper surveys.

Submitted surveys were considered complete if at least 60% of the questionnaire was filled out. A total of 2,135 local police departments completed their LEMAS questionnaires, for a response rate of 81.7% (table 16). This included 564 SR departments (88.4%) and 1,571 NSR departments (79.6%). An adjustment factor unique to each stratum was used to account for non-response. The non-response adjustments were multiplied by the respective base weight to create the final analytical weight for each stratum. (See table 15.)

TABLE 16
Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey response rates for local police departments, by size of agency, 2016

Size of agency	Response rate
Total	81.7%
100 or more	88.4
50-99.5	81.8
25-49.5	85.3
10-24.5	84.5
5-9.5	80.4
2-4.5	72.4
1-1.5	64.0

Note: Size of agency is based on the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers (who are counted as the equivalent of 0.5 full-time sworn officers). See table 14.

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

Item non-response and imputation

Regardless of size, all local police departments were asked to complete the 51-item LEMAS questionnaire. Cold-deck imputation was used to determine the number of full-time sworn officers for 27 local police departments missing this information.

Accuracy of the estimates

The accuracy of the estimates presented in this report depends on two types of error: sampling and non-sampling. Sampling error is the variation that may occur by chance due to the collection of a sample rather than a complete enumeration of all agencies. Non-sampling 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. The full extent of the non-sampling error is difficult to measure in any survey.

As measured by an estimated standard error, the sampling error varies by the size of the estimate and the size of the sample. Variance and standard error estimates for the 2016 LEMAS were generated using the IBM SPSS statistical software package. The Taylor linearization method for a "stratified without replacement" design was used for these calculations. (See the appendix tables for standard error estimates.)

Standard error estimates may be used to construct confidence intervals around the percentages in this report. For example, the 95% confidence interval around the percentage of local police departments with bilingual or multilingual staff was 40.4% ± 1.96 × 0.95% (or approximately 42.3% to 38.5%).

Standard error estimates may also be used to construct confidence intervals around numerical variables such as personnel counts. For example, the 95% confidence interval around the number of full-time sworn officers was approximately 701,273 ± 1.96 × 17,273 (or 667,417 to 735,128).

BJS conducted tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers, percentages, and rates in this report were statistically significant once sampling error was taken into account. The primary test procedure was the Student's t-statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates. Caution is required when comparing estimates not explicitly discussed in this report.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Fifty largest local police departments in the United States, by number of full-time sworn officers, 2016

	2016			1997			
		Full-time sworn officers			Full-time sworn officers		Percent change from 1997 to 2016 in officers per 10,000 residents
Name of department	Population served[a]	Number	Per 10,000 residents	Population served[b]	Number	Per 10,000 residents	
New York (NY) Police	8,537,653	36,008	42	7,380,906	38,328	52	-19.2%
Chicago (IL) Police	2,704,958	11,965	44	2,721,547	13,271	49	-10.2
Los Angeles (CA) Police	3,976,322	9,870	25	3,553,638	9,423	27	-7.4
Philadelphia (PA) Police	1,567,872	6,031	38	1,478,002	6,782	46	-17.4
Houston (TX) Police	2,254,546	5,203	23	1,744,058	5,355	31	-25.8
Washington (DC) Metropolitan Police	681,170	3,712	54	543,213	3,618	67	-19.4
Dallas (TX) Police	1,236,028	3,408	28	1,053,292	2,817	27	3.7
Miami-Dade (FL) Police	1,345,983	2,723	20	1,146,274	2,920	25	-20.0
Phoenix (AZ) Police	1,615,017	2,689	17	1,159,014	2,428	21	-19.0
Las Vegas (NV) Metropolitan Police	1,592,178	2,566	16	1,048,717	1,709	16	0.0
Baltimore (MD) Police	614,664	2,524	41	675,401	3,082	46	-10.9
Nassau County (NY) Police	1,065,674	2,462	23	1,303,389	2,935	23	0.0
Suffolk County (NY) Police	1,320,309	2,385	18	1,356,896	2,711	20	-10.0
San Francisco (CA) Police	870,887	2,356	27	735,315	2,006	27	0.0
Detroit (MI) Police	672,795	2,250	33	1,000,272	4,070	41	-19.5
San Antonio (TX) Police	1,492,483	2,244	15	1,067,816	1,867	17	-11.8
Boston (MA) Police	673,184	2,099	31	558,394	2,190	39	-20.5
Memphis (TN) Police	652,717	2,012	31	596,725	1,498	25	24.0
Honolulu (HI) Police	992,605	1,962	20	871,766	1,691	19	5.3
Milwaukee (WI) Police	595,047	1,879	32	590,503	2,151	36	-11.1
Baltimore County (MD) Police	831,026	1,869	22	717,859	1,608	22	0.0
San Diego (CA) Police	1,406,630	1,857	13	1,171,121	1,964	17	-23.5
Columbus (OH) Police	841,563	1,838	22	657,053	1,726	26	-15.4
Austin (TX) Police	947,890	1,807	19	541,278	976	18	5.6
Charlotte-Mecklenburg (NC) Police	892,705	1,743	20	441,297	1,286	29	-31.0
Atlanta (GA) Police	439,856	1,730	39	401,907	1,612	40	-2.5
Prince George's County (MD) Police	693,100	1,650	24	773,810	1,264	16	50.0
Fort Worth (TX) Police	845,237	1,541	18	479,716	1,200	25	-28.0
Cleveland (OH) Police	385,809	1,475	38	498,246	1,798	36	5.6
Denver (CO) Police	693,060	1,464	21	497,840	1,412	28	-25.0
Metropolitan Nashville (TN) Police	661,658	1,403	21	511,263	1,279	25	-16.0
Seattle (WA) Police	704,352	1,373	19	524,704	1,232	23	-17.4
Fairfax County (VA) Police	1,073,627	1,369	13	902,492	1,049	12	8.3
Kansas City (MO) Police	311,095	1,364	44	441,259	1,172	27	63.0
Louisville (KY) Metro Police	679,291	1,246	18	260,689	654	25	-28.0
Montgomery County (MD) Police	881,932	1,230	14	816,999	977	12	16.7
St. Louis (MO) Police	311,404	1,175	38	351,565	1,608	46	-17.4
Oklahoma City (OK) Police	516,201	1,101	21	469,852	988	21	0.0
Cincinnati (OH) Police	298,800	1,032	35	345,818	978	28	25.0
El Paso (TX) Police	683,080	1,026	15	599,865	1,013	17	-11.8
Newark (NJ) Police	281,764	955	34	268,510	1,407	52	-34.6
Tampa (FL) Police	377,165	950	25	285,206	916	32	-21.9
San Jose (CA) Police	1,025,350	927	9	838,744	1,336	16	-43.8
Pittsburgh (PA) Police	303,625	892	29	350,363	1,122	32	-9.4
Portland (OR) Police	637,301	881	14	480,824	962	20	-30.0
Tucson (AZ) Police	530,706	876	17	449,002	802	18	-5.6
Jersey City (NJ) Police	264,152	854	32	229,039	858	37	-13.5
Omaha (NE) Police	446,970	848	19	364,253	681	19	0.0
Minneapolis (MN) Police	413,651	841	20	358,785	890	25	-20.0
Birmingham (AL) Police	210,378	830	39	258,543	914	35	11.4

Note: Agency sort-order is based on the number of full-time sworn officers in 2016 in departments that completed the 2016 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey. Indianapolis (IN), New Orleans (LA), and Miami (FL) police departments did not complete the 2016 LEMAS survey but are typically in the top 50 local police departments.

[a]Population is based on U.S. Census Bureau 1996 population estimates.

[b]Population is based on U.S. Census Bureau 2016 population estimates.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Standard errors for figure 1 and table 1: Full-time employees in local police departments, 1997-2016

Year	Total	Sworn	Civilian
1997	11,358	9,094	2,376
2000	7,026	5,356	1,854
2003	10,612	7,894	2,903
2007	13,225	9,384	4,048
2013	22,539	16,460	6,385
2016	21,923	15,833	6,343

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 1997-2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Standard errors for table 2: Personnel in general-purpose state and local law enforcement agencies, by type of agency, 2016

	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
Type of agency	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
Total	25,848	17,273	9,930	2,557	1,223	2,072
Local police	21,923	15,833	6,343	2,021	933	1,747
Sheriff's office	13,694	6,905	7,640	1,566	789	1,112
Primary state	0	0	0	56	13	53

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

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Standard errors for table 3: Local police departments and full-time employees, by size of agency, 2016

	Departments		Full-time sworn officers		Full-time civilian personnel	
Size of agency	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All departments	~	~	15,833	~	6,343	~
1,000 or more full-time-equivalent sworn officers	2	0.02%	15,939	3.40%	6,228	4.74%
500-999	3	0.02	1,826	0.39	560	0.43
250-499	3	0.03	1,174	0.25	412	0.31
100-249	10	0.08	1,135	0.24	360	0.27
50-99	26	0.21	1,804	0.39	1,198	0.91
25-49	45	0.37	1,603	0.34	673	0.51
10-24	71	0.58	1,129	0.24	498	0.38
5-9	86	0.70	510	0.11	207	0.16
2-4	82	0.66	222	0.05	118	0.09
1	57	0.47	54	0.01	31	0.02

~Not applicable.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Standard errors for table 4: Local police departments and full-time employees, by size of population served, 2016

	Departments		Full-time sworn officers		Full-time civilian personnel	
Population served	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	~	~	15,833	~	6,343	~
1 million or more	1	0.01%	15,595	3.33%	6,124	4.66%
500,000-999,999	2	0.02	3,529	0.75	1,208	0.92
250,000-499,999	3	0.02	1,914	0.41	586	0.45
100,000-249,999	4	0.03	1,291	0.28	434	0.33
50,000-99,999	30	0.24	2,347	0.50	1,265	0.96
25,000-49,999	55	0.45	3,029	0.65	1,009	0.77
10,000-24,999	78	0.63	2,561	0.55	761	0.58
2,500-9,999	103	0.84	1,477	0.32	555	0.42
2,499 or less	85	0.70	622	0.13	220	0.17

~Not applicable.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Average number of full-time-equivalent sworn local police officers per 1,000 residents, by size of population served, 2016

Population served	Estimate	Standard error
1 million or more	2.3 †	0.10
500,000-999,999	2.2 †	0.06
250,000-499,999	1.9 †	0.04
100,000-249,999*	1.7	0.02
50,000-99,999	1.7	0.04
25,000-49,999	1.8 †	0.04
10,000-24,999	2.0 †	0.04
1,000-9,999	2.3 †	0.04

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence level.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Standard errors for table 5: Sex of full-time sworn officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2016

Population served	Male	Female
All sizes	2.98%	0.65%
1 million or more	13.88	3.03
500,000-999,999	6.05	1.13
250,000-499,999	4.59	0.89
100,000-249,999	2.29	0.36
50,000-99,999	4.30	0.59
25,000-49,999	5.07	0.65
10,000-24,999	3.98	0.55
9,999 or less	2.24	0.41

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

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Estimates and standard errors for figure 3: Percent of full-time sworn local police officers who were female, 1997-2016

	Estimate		Standard error	
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997	41,936 †	10.0% †	1,452	0.35%
2000	46,659 †	10.6 †	902	0.20
2003	51,166 ‡	11.3	1,419	0.31
2007	54,966	11.9	1,894	0.41
2013	58,144	12.2	2,996	0.63
2016*	57,200	12.3	3,030	0.65

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, 1997-2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Standard errors for table 6: Race or ethnicity of full-time sworn officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2016

Population served	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
All sizes	1.86%	0.66%	1.02%	0.28%	0.16%
1 million or more	8.57	2.81	4.79	1.17	0.12
500,000-999,999	4.30	2.32	1.02	1.09	0.31
250,000-499,999	3.71	1.50	0.95	0.29	0.13
100,000-249,999	1.92	0.64	0.36	0.27	0.29
50,000-99,999	3.65	0.35	1.27	0.43	1.08
25,000-49,999	4.96	0.52	0.67	0.16	0.17
10,000-24,999	3.84	0.79	0.79	0.34	0.61
9,999 or less	2.09	0.49	0.59	0.20	0.38

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

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Standard errors for table 7: Race or ethnicity among local police officers, 1997-2016

	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Unknown	
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997	6,063	1.44%	1,697	0.40%	1,666	0.40%	425	0.10%	~	~
2000	3,567	0.81	1,043	0.24	1,094	0.25	467	0.11	~	~
2003	4,863	1.08	1,577	0.35	1,708	0.38	704	0.16	~	~
2007	5,652	1.23	2,115	0.46	2,554	0.55	723	0.16	63	0.01%
2013	8,650	1.81	3,261	0.68	4,389	0.92	1,236	0.26	684	0.14
2016	8,630	1.86	3,068	0.66	4,730	1.02	1,311	0.28	735	0.16

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, 1997-2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Standard errors for table 8: Sex and race or ethnicity of full-time sworn officers in local police departments, by size of population served, 2016

	Male					Female				
Population served	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
All sizes	1.66%	0.46%	0.80%	0.26%	0.15%	0.23%	0.21%	0.23%	0.03%	0.02%
1 million or more	7.61	1.87	3.71	1.07	0.12	1.00	0.95	1.10	0.10	0.01
500,000-999,999	3.81	1.70	0.87	0.98	0.27	0.51	0.63	0.15	0.11	0.04
250,000-499,999	3.20	1.16	0.80	0.25	0.11	0.55	0.34	0.16	0.05	0.01
100,000-249,999	1.71	0.51	0.31	0.25	0.27	0.23	0.14	0.06	0.02	0.02
50,000-99,999	3.29	0.29	1.11	0.39	1.04	0.41	0.08	0.24	0.07	0.05
25,000-49,999	4.55	0.44	0.57	0.15	0.16	0.54	0.12	0.15	0.03	0.02
10,000-24,999	3.54	0.67	0.75	0.31	0.51	0.43	0.15	0.10	0.06	0.11
9,999 or less	1.98	0.40	0.50	0.17	0.36	0.30	0.19	0.13	0.05	0.03

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

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Standard errors for table 9: Percent of chiefs, intermediate supervisors, and first-line supervisors in local police departments who were female, by size of population served, 2016

Population served	Chief	Intermediate supervisor	Sergeant or first-line equivalent
All sizes	0.37%	0.38%	0.57%
250,000 or more	0.98	1.14	1.45
50,000-249,999	1.45	0.35	0.35
10,000-49,999	0.78	0.47	0.48
9,999 or less	0.44	0.67	0.92

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

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Standard errors for table 10: Race or ethnicity of chiefs, intermediate supervisors, and first-line supervisors in local police departments, by size of population served, 2016

	Chief				Intermediate supervisor				First-line supervisor			
Population served	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
All sizes	0.66%	0.40%	0.38%	0.34%	2.19%	0.47%	0.49%	0.24%	1.91%	0.56%	0.81%	0.37%
250,000 or more	1.68	1.38	1.17	0.51	6.82	1.27	1.51	0.66	4.96	1.45	2.09	0.91
50,000-249,999	2.41	1.13	1.74	1.45	2.48	0.41	0.41	0.37	2.46	0.37	0.83	0.24
10,000-49,999	1.41	0.96	0.83	0.55	3.32	0.74	0.61	0.21	2.71	0.47	0.55	0.40
9,999 or less	0.78	0.47	0.44	0.43	3.56	0.95	0.69	0.55	2.84	0.70	0.71	0.75

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

APPENDIX TABLE 14

Standard errors for table 11: Full-time personnel in local police departments who were bilingual or multilingual, by size of population served, 2016

	Departments with bilingual/ multilingual personnel		Bilingual/multilingual personnel who were—			
			Sworn officers		Civilian personnel	
Population served	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	117	0.95%	2,351	0.50%	730	0.56%
1 million or more	1	~	2,134	2.12	571	1.77
500,000-999,999	2	2.75	299	0.56	68	0.47
250,000-499,999	2	1.85	323	0.86	138	1.25
100,000-249,999	4	0.85	190	0.36	60	0.35
50,000-99,999	29	1.57	670	1.33	360	2.20
25,000-49,999	52	3.02	340	0.62	121	0.84
10,000-24,999	68	2.72	566	0.96	205	1.47
9,999 or less	106	1.18	448	0.75	144	1.22

~Not applicable.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 15

Standard errors for table 12: Full-time school resource officers in local police departments, by population served, 2016

	Departments with school resource officers (SROs)			
Population served	Number	Percent	Total number of SROs	Average number of SROs
All sizes	112	0.91%	335	0.07
1 million or more	1	4.51	166	14.19
500,000-999,999	2	2.93	109	2.89
250,000-499,999	2	1.85	66	0.83
100,000-249,999	4	1.01	73	0.31
50,000-99,999	28	2.59	109	0.20
25,000-49,999	51	3.23	153	0.15
10,000-24,999	70	2.60	199	0.13
9,999 or less	98	1.10	196	0.10

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

APPENDIX TABLE 16

Standard errors for table 13: Percent of local police departments with personnel designated to address specific crime-related issues, by size of population served, 2016

	Departments serving 100,000 or more residents		Departments serving less than 100,000 residents	
Specific problem or task	Departments with personnel assigned full-time to specialized unit	Departments with other designated personnel	Departments with personnel assigned full-time to specialized unit	Departments with other designated personnel
Child abuse	2.04%	1.89%	0.50%	0.99%
Drug enforcement	1.41	0.88	0.68	0.94
Gangs	2.06	1.79	0.36	0.67
Domestic violence	2.09	1.81	0.49	0.86
Financial crimes	2.20	1.97	0.42	0.83
Missing children	2.24	2.07	0.46	0.84
Terrorism/homeland security	2.23	2.22	0.29	0.60
Cybercrimes	2.26	2.11	0.33	0.78
School safety	2.23	1.79	0.63	0.95
Juvenile crimes	2.26	1.98	0.54	0.91
Impaired driving	2.25	2.08	0.46	0.84
Firearms	2.25	2.04	0.47	0.91
Human trafficking	2.16	2.18	0.28	0.64
Repeat offenders	1.88	1.93	0.37	0.64
Bias/hate crimes	1.49	2.13	0.23	0.65
Environmental crimes	1.30	1.56	0.26	0.54

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

APPENDIX TABLE 17

Standard errors for table 14: Percent of local police departments with personnel designated to specific functional areas, by size of population served, 2016

	Departments serving 100,000 or more residents		Departments serving less than 100,000 residents	
Specific functional area	Departments with personnel assigned full-time to specialized unit	Departments with other designated personnel	Departments with personnel assigned full-time to specialized unit	Departments with other designated personnel
Internal affairs	1.09%	1.02%	0.61%	1.04%
Special operations (e.g., SWAT)	2.24	2.23	0.46	0.83
Crime analysis	1.34	1.17	0.45	0.83
Crime prevention	2.08	1.82	0.54	0.91
Community policing	2.09	1.75	0.58	0.88
Research/planning	2.25	1.84	0.45	0.95
Victim assistance	2.26	1.81	0.44	0.74
Drug education	2.14	2.00	0.64	0.93
Bomb/explosive disposal	2.04	2.04	0.22	0.42

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

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. Jeffrey H. Anderson is the director.

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