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Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996

By Brian A. Reaves, Ph.D.
and Andrew L. Goldberg
BJS Statisticians

As of June 1996 State and local governments in the United States operated 18,769 law enforcement agencies that employed at least 1 full-time or part-time sworn officer with general arrest powers.

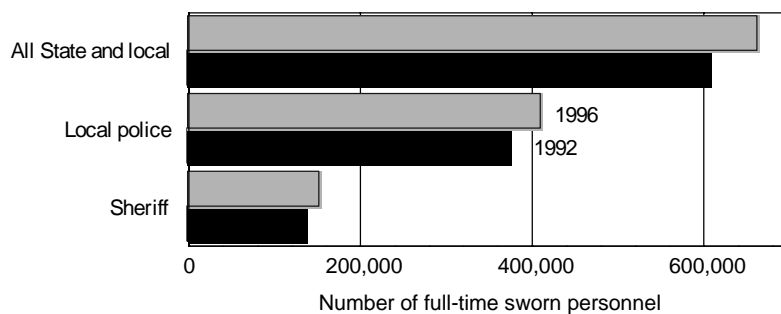
The total included 13,578 general purpose local police departments, 3,088 sheriffs' departments and offices, 49 primary State law enforcement agencies, 1,316 State and local agencies with a special geographic jurisdiction or special enforcement responsibilities, and 738 county constable offices in Texas.

Overall, State and local law enforcement agencies employed 921,978 persons on a full-time basis. There were 663,535 full-time sworn officers (72%) with general arrest powers and 258,443 nonsworn or civilian personnel (28%). These agencies also had on their payrolls 97,770 part-time employees, including 47,712 part-time sworn officers.

These findings resulted from the 1996 Directory Survey, a census of the Nation's State and local law enforcement agencies sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

Highlights

Full-time sworn employees in State and local law enforcement agencies, 1992 and 1996



- As of June 1996 nearly 19,000 State and local agencies employed at least 1 sworn officer with general arrest powers. Overall, these agencies had 921,978 full-time employees, including 663,535 sworn personnel.
- Nationwide, the number of State and local full-time sworn personnel in June 1996 was 9% greater than in June 1992. There were 25 sworn and 10 nonsworn employees for every 10,000 U.S. residents in 1996, up from 24 and 9 per 10,000 in 1992.
- In 1996, 64%, or 423,000, of State and local sworn personnel were uniformed officers whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service. These represented increases compared to the estimates of 59% and 356,000 for 1992.
- About 15% of sworn personnel in 1996 were responsible for crime investigation. Other law enforcement duties included those related to administration, training, and technical support. About 8% of sworn personnel primarily performed jail-related duties, and 3% court-related duties.
- Seventy agencies employed 1,000 or more full-time sworn personnel, including 41 local police, 15 State police, 12 sheriffs', and 2 special police agencies. In contrast, 2,245 agencies had just 1 full-time officer, and 1,164 relied solely on part-time officers.
- The Nation's largest law enforcement agency, the New York City Police Department, had about 44,000 full-time employees in 1996, including 36,813 full-time sworn officers.

The BJS Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies

To ensure an accurate sampling frame for its Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, BJS periodically sponsors a census of the Nation's State and local law enforcement agencies. This census, known as the Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies, includes State and local agencies employing one or more persons with general arrest powers. This report summarizes the findings from the most recent Directory Survey, begun in 1996.

As in 1992, the Directory Survey in 1996 collected data on the number of sworn and nonsworn personnel, including both full-time and part-time employees. Data were provided by all 18,769 agencies that were known to have employed sworn personnel at the time of the census. The reference period for all data is the pay period that included June 28, 1996.

	Number of State and local law enforcement agencies, 1996
Total	18,769
Local police	13,578
Sheriff	3,088
Primary State police	49
Special police	1,316
Texas constable	738

State and local law enforcement agencies

By type of agency, general purpose local police departments were the largest employer, with 521,985 full-time employees as of June 1996 (table 1). Of this total, 410,956, or 79%, were sworn personnel with general arrest powers. Sheriffs' departments and offices accounted for 257,712 full-time employees, of which 152,922 (59%) were sworn officers.

The 49 primary State law enforcement agencies operating in each State except Hawaii employed 83,742 persons full-time. Of these employees, 54,587, or 65%, were full-time sworn officers.

Table 1. Employment by State and local law enforcement agencies, by type of agency and employee, June 1996

Type of agency	State and local law enforcement employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn
Number of employees						
Total	921,978	663,535	258,443	97,770	47,712	50,058
Local police	521,985	410,956	111,029	61,453	30,976	30,477
Sheriff	257,712	152,922	104,790	22,412	10,845	11,567
Primary State police	83,742	54,587	29,155	1,303	132	1,171
Special police	56,229	43,082	13,147	12,003	5,202	6,801
Texas constable	2,310	1,988	322	599	557	42
Percent of employees						
Total	100%	72.0%	28.0%	100%	48.8%	51.2%
Local police	100%	78.7%	21.3%	100%	50.4%	49.6%
Sheriff	100	59.3	40.7	100	48.4	51.6
Primary State police	100	65.2	34.8	100	10.1	89.9
Special police	100	76.6	23.4	100	43.3	56.7
Texas constable	100	86.1	13.9	100	93.0	7.0

Note: Figures are for the pay period that included June 28, 1996. Special police category includes both State and local agencies.

Special police agencies, those serving a special geographic jurisdiction or with special enforcement responsibilities, employed 43,082 full-time sworn personnel and had 56,229 full-time employees overall. (See table 14 for breakdown of special police agencies by type.) The 738 Texas county constable offices operating in June 1996 employed approximately 2,000 full-time sworn officers (see box on page 13).

employment was up about 20,100, or 8.4%.

In 1996 there were 35 full-time State and local law enforcement employees per 10,000 residents nationwide, including 25 sworn officers. These ratios were slightly higher than in 1992 when there were 33 full-time employees per 10,000 residents, including 24 sworn officers.

From June 1992 to June 1996, the number of full-time State and local law enforcement employees in the United States increased about 75,500, or 8.9% (figure 1). The number of full-time sworn personnel was up about 55,400, a 9.1% increase. Civilian

	Full-time State and local law enforcement employees per 10,000 residents	
	1996	1992
Total	35	33
Sworn	25	24
Nonsworn	10	9

Full-time employees in State and local law enforcement agencies, 1992 and 1996

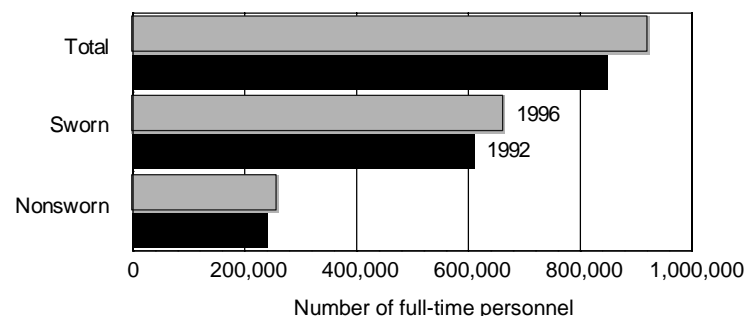


Figure 1

Functions of State and local sworn personnel

Overall, about 423,000, or 63.7%, of full-time State and local sworn employees were patrol officers or other uniformed personnel whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service (figure 2). (See *Methodological note* on page 14.)

Fifteen percent of full-time sworn personnel were assigned to investigative duties. Other law enforcement duties (not broken down here) included those related to administration, training, and technical support. Approximately 1 in 9 full-time State and local sworn personnel primarily performed duties related to jail (7.7%) or court (3.4%) operations.

Size of agencies

Of the 18,769 State and local law enforcement agencies operating as of June 1996, 942, or 5%, employed 100 or more full-time sworn personnel (table 2). This category included 70 agencies with 1,000 or more sworn officers.

The majority of agencies employed fewer than 10 full-time officers. About 3 in 8 agencies, more than 7,000 in all, employed fewer than 5 full-time officers. These smaller agencies included 2,245, or 12%, with just 1 full-time officer and 1,164, or 6%, with only part-time officers.

Table 2. State and local law enforcement agencies, by size of agency, June 1996

Number of full-time sworn personnel	Agencies	
	Number	Percent
All sizes	18,769	100%
1,000 or more officers	70	0.4%
500-999	80	0.4
250-499	188	1.0
100-249	604	3.2
50-99	1,085	5.8
25-49	2,028	10.8
10-24	4,018	21.4
5-9	3,624	19.3
2-4	3,663	19.5
1	2,245	12.0
0	1,164	6.2

Selected areas of duty for full-time sworn personnel in State and local law enforcement agencies, 1996

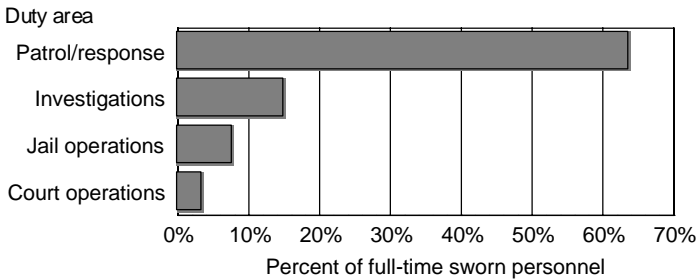


Figure 2

Although State and local agencies with 100 or more full-time sworn officers accounted for just 5% of all agencies, they employed 63% of all State and local full-time sworn personnel (table 3). The 70 agencies with 1,000 or more officers accounted for about 204,500, or 31%, of all full-time sworn personnel.

The 70 largest State and local agencies rarely used part-time sworn personnel, accounting for just 2% of all part-time sworn officers nationwide. About half of part-time sworn officers were employed by agencies with fewer than 10 full-time officers, and about two-thirds worked for agencies with fewer than 25 full-time officers.

Table 3. State and local law enforcement employees, by size of agency, June 1996

Full-time sworn personnel	Type of employee					
	Total	Full-time Sworn	Full-time Nonsworn	Part-time Total	Part-time Sworn	Part-time Nonsworn
Number of employees						
All sizes	921,978	663,535	258,443	97,770	47,712	50,058
1,000+ officers	270,386	204,521	65,865	8,769	987	7,782
500-999	83,290	56,837	26,453	2,373	409	1,964
250-499	98,398	66,311	32,087	4,694	1,189	3,505
100-249	129,630	92,105	37,525	9,271	3,974	5,297
50-99	105,967	74,816	31,151	9,924	3,373	6,551
25-49	97,174	69,557	27,617	13,147	5,054	8,093
10-24	87,156	62,282	24,874	18,533	9,078	9,455
5-9	32,721	24,107	8,614	13,513	8,869	4,644
2-4	13,004	10,754	2,250	10,456	8,363	2,093
1	2,894	2,245	649	3,348	2,984	364
0	1,358	0	1,358	3,742	3,432	310
Percent of employees						
All sizes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1,000+ officers	29.3%	30.8%	25.5%	9.0%	2.1%	15.5%
500-999	9.0	8.6	10.2	2.4	.9	3.9
250-499	10.7	10.0	12.4	4.8	2.5	7.0
100-249	14.1	13.9	14.5	9.5	8.3	10.6
50-99	11.5	11.3	12.1	10.2	7.1	13.1
25-49	10.5	10.5	10.7	13.4	10.6	16.2
10-24	9.5	9.4	9.6	19.0	19.0	18.9
5-9	3.5	3.6	3.3	13.8	18.6	9.3
2-4	1.4	1.6	.9	10.7	17.5	4.2
1	.3	.3	.3	3.4	6.3	.7
0	.1	0	.5	3.8	7.2	.6

State-by-State comparisons

Texas had the most State and local agencies employing sworn personnel of any State (table 4). The total of 1,861 included 738 county constable offices. (See box on page 13.) Pennsylvania (1,298) had the next highest number of agencies, followed by Illinois (963) and Ohio (938).

California had the most full-time State and local law enforcement employees, about 104,000. Other States with more than 50,000 such employees included New York (88,348), Texas (73,112), Florida (60,808), and Illinois (50,255). Vermont (1,336), North Dakota (1,537), and Alaska (1,884) had the fewest.

Outside the District of Columbia (86), New York had the most full-time State and local law enforcement agency employees per capita, with 49 per 10,000 residents. Other States with 40 or more employees per 10,000 residents included Louisiana (46), Wyoming (45), New Jersey (44), Illinois (42), Florida (42), and Massachusetts (40). West Virginia and Kentucky, with 22 per 10,000, had the fewest State and local law enforcement employees per capita.

New York (71,221) had slightly more full-time sworn personnel employed by State and local agencies than California (69,134). These States were followed by Texas (47,767), Illinois (38,192), and Florida (37,395). Vermont (981) was the only State in which there were fewer than 1,000 State and local sworn officers.

After the District of Columbia (72), the ratio of full-time sworn personnel per 10,000 residents was highest in New York (39). The next highest ratios were found in Louisiana (37), New Jersey (35), and Illinois (32). West Virginia (16) had the fewest sworn officers per 10,000 residents, followed by Kentucky, Minnesota, Vermont, and Washington, all with 17.

Nationwide there were 35 full-time State and local law enforcement employees per 10,000 residents, including

25 sworn officers. By State, the medians were 32 and 23, respectively.

Table 4. State and local law enforcement agencies and employees, by State, June 1996

	Number of agencies	Full-time employees			
		Total		Sworn officers	
		Number	Per 10,000 residents	Number	Per 10,000 residents
U.S. total	18,769	921,728	35	663,535	25
Alabama	432	14,389	34	9,767	23
Alaska	69	1,884	31	1,254	21
Arizona	130	16,828	38	10,088	23
Arkansas	360	7,958	32	5,819	23
California	524	103,967	33	69,134	22
Colorado	247	14,002	37	9,896	26
Connecticut	129	10,319	32	8,525	26
Delaware	45	2,134	29	1,660	23
District of Columbia	3	4,651	86	3,909	72
Florida	385	60,808	42	37,395	26
Georgia	581	28,204	38	19,115	26
Hawaii	7	3,745	32	2,989	25
Idaho	124	3,674	31	2,524	21
Illinois	963	50,255	42	38,192	32
Indiana	547	16,378	28	10,931	19
Iowa	426	6,799	24	5,043	18
Kansas	369	8,736	34	6,183	24
Kentucky	391	8,544	22	6,466	17
Louisiana	365	19,817	46	16,125	37
Maine	141	3,534	28	2,318	19
Maryland	147	18,382	36	13,828	27
Massachusetts	390	24,434	40	17,935	29
Michigan	588	27,490	29	20,568	21
Minnesota	486	11,317	24	7,994	17
Mississippi	317	8,583	32	5,813	21
Missouri	647	17,889	33	12,998	24
Montana	129	2,541	29	1,682	19
Nebraska	266	4,529	27	3,297	20
Nevada	58	6,231	39	4,363	27
New Hampshire	233	2,957	25	2,305	20
New Jersey	554	34,940	44	28,058	35
New Mexico	140	6,182	36	4,134	24
New York	598	88,348	49	71,221	39
North Carolina	503	23,263	32	16,953	23
North Dakota	142	1,537	24	1,141	18
Ohio	938	32,719	29	23,811	21
Oklahoma	459	10,491	32	7,232	22
Oregon	184	8,933	28	6,064	19
Pennsylvania	1,298	29,506	24	24,873	21
Rhode Island	51	3,098	31	2,422	24
South Carolina	264	11,494	31	8,675	23
South Dakota	191	2,360	32	1,464	20
Tennessee	374	18,746	35	12,152	23
Texas	1,861	73,112	38	47,767	25
Utah	138	5,052	25	3,699	18
Vermont	69	1,336	23	981	17
Virginia	330	23,108	35	18,448	28
Washington	277	14,061	25	9,292	17
West Virginia	250	4,074	22	2,977	16
Wisconsin	567	16,490	32	12,678	25
Wyoming	82	2,149	45	1,377	29

Local police departments

As of June 1996 there were 13,578 general purpose local police departments operating in the United States. Municipal governments operated the vast majority of these agencies. The remainder were county, tribal, or regional (multijurisdictional) police.

Types of general purpose local police, 1996	Number	
	Agencies	Full-time officers
Municipal	13,353	385,425
County	55	23,450
Tribal	135	1,731
Regional	35	350

Note: Tribal category excludes agencies operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a Federal agency that provides law enforcement services in some tribal areas.

Compared with June 1992, full-time employment by local police departments was up by about 43,400, or 9.1%, as of June 1996 (figure 3). The number of full-time sworn officers increased by about 36,400 officers, or 9.7%, during this time. The number of civilian local police employees rose by about 7,000, or 6.7%.

Size of local police departments

Just 4% of local police departments employed 100 or more full-time sworn personnel (table 5). Included in these larger agencies were 41 with 1,000 or more officers. In contrast, about 3 in 5 departments employed fewer than 10 full-time officers (61.5%). Included among these 8,353 smaller agencies

Table 5. Local police departments, by size of agency, June 1996

Number of full-time sworn personnel	Agencies	
	Number	Percent
All sizes	13,578	100%
1,000 or more officers	41	.3%
500-999	39	.3
250-499	91	.7
100-249	344	2.5
50-99	698	5.1
25-49	1,350	9.9
10-24	2,662	19.6
5-9	2,616	19.3
2-4	3,058	22.5
1	1,657	12.2
0	1,022	7.5

were 1,657 (12.2% of all local police departments) that employed only 1 full-time officer and 1,022 (7.5%) that relied solely on part-time officers.

Agencies with fewer than 10 full-time officers employed about 7% of all full-time local police officers (table 6). Nearly half of all full-time local police officers worked in an agency with 250

or more officers (47.8%), and about three-fifths worked for an agency with at least 100 officers (60.2%).

The 41 departments with 1,000 or more officers employed about a third of all local police officers. These agencies employed less than 1% of all part-time sworn personnel but did account for 22% of part-time civilian personnel.

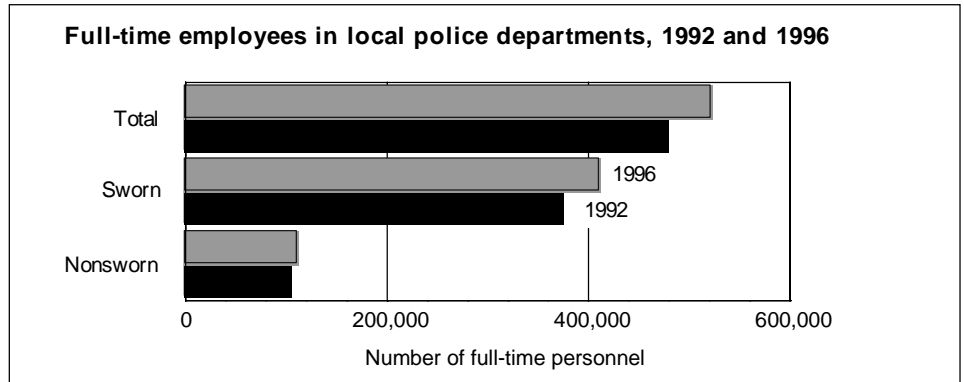


Figure 3

Table 6. Local police employees, by size of agency, June 1996

Number of full-time sworn personnel	Type of employee					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn
Number of employees						
All sizes	521,985	410,956	111,029	61,453	30,976	30,477
1,000 or more officers	171,451	136,437	35,014	6,812	116	6,696
500-999	36,476	27,952	8,524	1,042	50	992
250-499	42,670	32,030	10,640	1,953	138	1,815
100-249	66,763	51,051	15,712	4,341	893	3,448
50-99	61,897	48,002	13,895	6,248	1,752	4,496
25-49	58,661	46,369	12,292	6,857	2,430	4,427
10-24	52,018	41,272	10,746	10,750	6,031	4,719
5-9	20,630	17,279	3,351	8,982	6,606	2,376
2-4	9,656	8,907	749	8,264	7,152	1,112
1	1,754	1,657	97	2,904	2,678	226
0	9	0	9	3,300	3,130	170
Percent of employees						
All sizes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1,000 or more officers	32.8%	33.2%	31.5%	11.1%	.4%	22.0%
500-999	7.0	6.8	7.7	1.7	.2	3.3
250-499	8.2	7.8	9.6	3.2	.4	6.0
100-249	12.8	12.4	14.2	7.1	2.9	11.3
50-99	11.9	11.7	12.5	10.2	5.7	14.8
25-49	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.2	7.8	14.5
10-24	10.0	10.0	9.7	17.5	19.5	15.5
5-9	4.0	4.2	3.0	14.6	21.3	7.8
2-4	1.8	2.2	.7	13.4	23.1	3.6
1	.3	.4	.1	4.7	8.6	.7
0	--	0	--	5.4	10.1	.6

--Less than .05%.

Selected areas of duty for full-time sworn personnel in local police departments, 1996

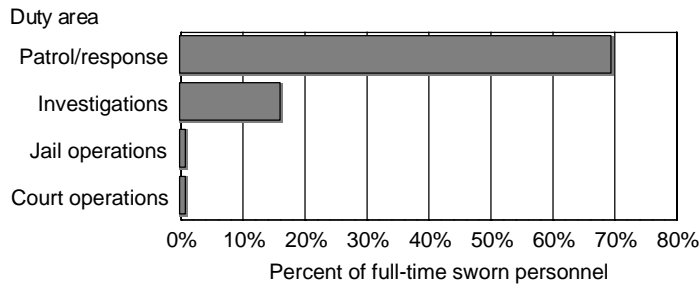


Figure 4

Functions of local police officers

About 70%, or 286,000, of full-time sworn local police personnel were uniformed officers on patrol or otherwise regularly assigned to respond to calls for service (figure 4).

Sixteen percent of full-time sworn personnel primarily performed investigative duties. Including personnel in other functional areas such as administration, training, and technical support with those responding to calls and investigating crimes, nearly all local police officers were working in the area of law enforcement operations. Only about 2% were regularly assigned to jail-related (0.9%) or court-related (0.9%) duties.

The largest local police departments

As of June 1996 the New York City Police Department (NYPD) was the Nation's largest local police department — and its largest law enforcement agency of any kind — with 43,976 full-time employees, including 36,813 sworn officers (table 7). The next largest local police force, the Chicago Police Department, employed 13,237 full-time sworn officers. Other cities with police forces of more than 5,000 full-time officers included Los Angeles (8,998), Philadelphia (6,398), and Houston (5,298). In 1996 about 1 in 11 full-time local police officers nationwide worked for the NYPD, and about 1 in 6 worked for one of the five largest forces.

The largest county police departments in the United States included the Nassau County (NY) Police with 3,009 full-time officers, the Metro-Dade (FL) Police with 2,825 officers, and the Suffolk County (NY) Police with 2,744 officers.

From June 1992 to June 1996, the NYPD reported the largest change in size of any State or local law enforcement agency. During this time the Nation's largest police force expanded by 8,001 officers, or 27.8%. The incorporation of the city's formerly independent transit and housing police forces into the NYPD force provided much of the increase. When the officers employed by those 2 former agencies are accounted for separately, the net increase was 1,111 officers, or 3.1%.

Other municipal police departments with an increase of more than 20% in the number of full-time officers from June 1992 to June 1996 included those in El Paso (24.4%), Houston (24.3%), Phoenix (22.1%), and Fort Worth (21.2%).

Seven of the fifty largest local police agencies reported a decrease in the number of full-time officers from 1992 to 1996. The largest decrease was in Washington, D.C., where the Metropolitan Police Department went from 4,889 officers to 3,587 officers, a decrease of 26.6%. The New Orleans Police Department, with a decline of 12.7%, experienced the next largest decrease in employment.

Table 7. Fifty largest local police departments, by number of full-time sworn personnel, June 1996

City or county	Full-time officers, 1996	Percent change, 1992-96
New York (NY) ^a	36,813	27.8%
Chicago (IL)	13,237	5.0
Los Angeles (CA)	8,998	13.9
Philadelphia (PA)	6,398	.8
Houston (TX)	5,298	24.3
Detroit (MI)	3,904	1.3%
Washington (DC)	3,587	-26.6
Nassau Co. (NY)	3,009	10.7
Baltimore (MD)	2,933	3.9
Dallas (TX)	2,864	-0.5
Dade Co. (FL)	2,825	12.5%
Suffolk Co. (NY)	2,744	17.9
Phoenix (AZ)	2,433	22.1
Milwaukee (WI)	2,105	2.0
Boston (MA)	2,100	6.7
San Francisco (CA)	2,000	14.0%
San Diego (CA)	1,986	3.4
Honolulu (HI)	1,981	3.4
San Antonio (TX)	1,872	16.7
Columbus (OH)	1,730	18.9
Cleveland (OH)	1,729	3.1%
Las Vegas-Clark Co. (NV)	1,696	18.7
St. Louis (MO)	1,631	6.0
Baltimore Co. (MD)	1,535	-2.8
Atlanta (GA)	1,474	-2.8
Denver (CO)	1,427	5.9%
Memphis (TN)	1,420	1.3
Jacksonville-Duval Co. (FL)	1,394	12.0
New Orleans (LA)	1,342	-12.7
Charlotte-Mecklenberg (NC) ^b	1,286	21.3
San Jose (CA)	1,281	5.4%
Seattle (WA)	1,237	.2
Prince George's Co. (MD)	1,230	8.3
Newark (NJ)	1,222	10.0
Kansas City (MO)	1,173	2.5
Fort Worth (TX)	1,172	21.2%
Pittsburgh (PA)	1,154	5.4
Nashville (TN)	1,129	7.1
Fairfax Co. (VA)	1,067	6.9
Miami (FL)	1,012	-1.9
Oklahoma City (OK)	1,009	5.2%
Indianapolis (IN)	991	2.3
Portland (OR)	983	12.1
El Paso (TX)	979	24.4
Cincinnati (OH)	958	.6
Austin (TX)	946	14.0%
Montgomery Co. (MD)	939	13.5
Buffalo (NY)	898	-6.7
Tampa (FL)	889	8.7
Minneapolis (MN)	886	5.7

^aThe New York City transit and housing police agencies, which employed a combined total of 6,890 full-time officers in 1992, were consolidated into the New York City Police Department on April 30, 1995.

^bCharlotte Police and Mecklenberg County Police merged on October 1, 1993.

State-by-State comparisons

As of June 1996 Pennsylvania had the most general purpose local police departments of any State (1,141), followed by Illinois (809), Ohio (808), and Texas (735) (table 8). Other States with more than 400 local police departments included Missouri (509), New Jersey (487), New York (476), Michigan (475), Wisconsin (471), and Indiana (432). Excluding the District of Columbia, Hawaii (4) had the fewest local police departments, followed by Nevada (26).

Local police departments in the State of New York had 65,854 full-time employees, more than any other State. California was second with 50,491. The other States with more than 25,000 full-time local police employees were Texas (37,472), Illinois (32,522), and Florida (28,075). Four States had fewer than 1,000 full-time local police employees: North Dakota (686), Vermont (700), Wyoming (822), and Montana (886).

Outside the District of Columbia (78), New York ranked highest among the States in terms of local police employees per 10,000 residents, with 36. Other States with 25 or more local police employees per 10,000 residents included New Jersey (30), Hawaii (29), Illinois (27), Rhode Island (26), and Massachusetts (25).

New York (54,657) was the only State with more than 50,000 full-time local police officers. California ranked second with 35,939 officers. The other States with more than 15,000 full-time local police officers were Texas (28,269), Illinois (26,151), New Jersey (19,891), Florida (19,652), Pennsylvania (17,655), and Ohio (15,932).

In terms of full-time sworn local police officers per 10,000 residents, New York (30) was again second only to the District of Columbia (66). Other States with 20 or more local police officers per 10,000 residents included New Jersey (25), Hawaii (23), Illinois (22), Massachusetts (21), Connecticut (20), and Rhode Island (20).

Table 8. Local police departments and employees, by State, June 1996

	Number of agencies	Full-time employees			
		Total		Sworn officers	
		Number	Per 10,000 residents	Number	Per 10,000 residents
U.S. total	13,578	521,985	20	410,956	15
Alabama	331	8,454	20	6,484	15
Alaska	61	1,158	19	740	12
Arizona	88	9,686	22	6,967	16
Arkansas	261	4,124	16	3,244	13
California	344	50,491	16	35,939	11
Colorado	163	7,283	19	5,451	14
Connecticut	107	7,625	23	6,411	20
Delaware	35	1,072	15	923	13
District of Columbia	1	4,225	78	3,587	66
Florida	289	28,075	19	19,652	14
Georgia	377	12,954	18	10,241	14
Hawaii	4	3,471	29	2,746	23
Idaho	76	1,428	12	1,142	10
Illinois	809	32,522	27	26,151	22
Indiana	432	7,965	14	6,426	11
Iowa	318	3,664	13	3,037	11
Kansas	245	4,732	18	3,616	14
Kentucky	254	5,157	13	4,089	11
Louisiana	271	7,001	16	5,733	13
Maine	115	1,826	15	1,426	11
Maryland	78	11,015	22	8,923	18
Massachusetts	341	15,506	25	13,068	21
Michigan	475	15,735	16	13,288	14
Minnesota	384	6,053	13	5,006	11
Mississippi	205	4,511	17	3,326	12
Missouri	509	11,594	22	8,836	16
Montana	65	886	10	690	8
Nebraska	168	2,409	15	1,929	12
Nevada	26	3,809	24	2,565	16
New Hampshire	219	2,351	20	1,862	16
New Jersey	487	23,829	30	19,891	25
New Mexico	91	3,593	21	2,462	14
New York	476	65,854	36	54,657	30
North Carolina	370	11,546	16	9,505	13
North Dakota	81	686	11	561	9
Ohio	808	19,799	18	15,932	14
Oklahoma	347	6,348	19	4,951	15
Oregon	142	4,305	13	3,245	10
Pennsylvania	1,141	20,427	17	17,655	15
Rhode Island	40	2,527	26	1,958	20
South Carolina	192	4,884	13	4,004	11
South Dakota	119	1,144	16	847	12
Tennessee	255	9,206	17	7,076	13
Texas	735	37,472	20	28,269	15
Utah	95	2,363	12	1,882	9
Vermont	52	700	12	548	9
Virginia	170	11,502	17	8,911	13
Washington	223	7,246	13	5,430	10
West Virginia	179	1,652	9	1,416	8
Wisconsin	471	9,298	18	7,640	15
Wyoming	53	822	17	618	13

Sheriffs' departments and offices

In June 1996 sheriffs' departments and offices had about 32,300 more full-time employees than in 1992, an increase of 14.3% (figure 5). This included an increase of about 16,300, or 12%, in sworn personnel, and an increase of about 16,000, or 18%, in nonsworn employees.

These increases, which are larger than those for local police, were influenced to some extent by the fact that about 4 in 5 sheriffs' departments are responsible for jail operations. The Nation's jail inmate population increased 16.6% from June 1992 to June 1996. (See the BJS Bulletin, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, NCJ 151651.)

Size of sheriffs' departments

Of the 3,088 independent sheriffs' departments and offices operating nationwide as of June 1996, nearly 300 (9.6%) employed at least 100 full-time sworn personnel (table 9). The category of larger agencies included 12 with 1,000 or more sworn personnel.

About 3 in 8 sheriffs' departments (36.8%) employed fewer than 10 full-time officers. Forty agencies (1.3%) employed just 1 full-time officer, and 7 (0.2%) had only part-time officers.

Table 9. Sheriffs' departments, by size of agency, June 1996

Number of full-time sworn personnel	Agencies	
	Number	Percent
All sizes	3,088	100%
1,000 or more officers	12	.4%
500-999	23	.7
250-499	72	2.3
100-249	188	6.1
50-99	282	9.1
25-49	471	15.3
10-24	904	29.3
5-9	722	23.4
2-4	367	11.9
1	40	1.3
0	7	.2

Note: The table excludes 5 consolidated police-sheriff agencies that have been categorized as local police.

The 12 sheriffs' departments and offices employing 1,000 or more sworn personnel accounted for about 16% of full-time sheriffs' employees nationwide, including about 18% of full-time

sworn personnel (table 10). About 61% of all full-time sheriffs' employees worked for an agency with at least 100 employees, including 63% of all sworn personnel.

Full-time employees in sheriffs' departments, 1992 and 1996

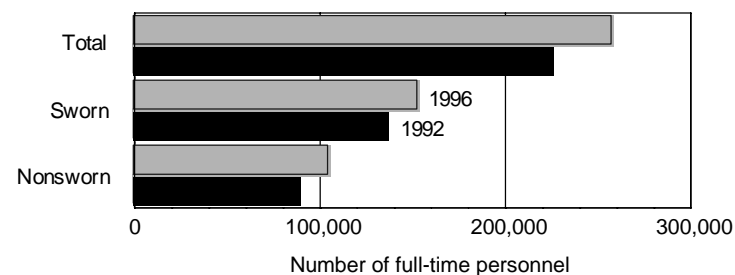


Figure 5

Table 10. Sheriffs' department employees, by size of agency, June 1996

Number of full-time sworn personnel	Type of employee					
	Total	Full-time		Part-time		
		Sworn	Nonsworn	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn
Number of employees						
All sizes	257,712	152,922	104,790	22,412	10,845	11,567
1,000 or more officers	40,956	27,211	13,745	1,319	852	467
500-999	23,405	15,508	7,897	941	293	648
250-499	44,304	25,477	18,827	2,216	797	1,419
100-249	47,620	28,769	18,851	3,110	1,408	1,702
50-99	34,272	19,520	14,752	2,870	1,529	1,341
25-49	28,208	16,247	11,961	3,753	2,143	1,610
10-24	25,428	14,088	11,340	4,603	2,160	2,443
5-9	9,430	4,886	4,544	2,560	1,197	1,363
2-4	2,281	1,176	1,105	850	406	444
1	510	40	470	73	54	19
0	1,298	0	1,298	117	6	111
Percent of employees						
All sizes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1,000 or more officers	15.9%	17.8%	13.1%	5.9%	7.9%	4.0%
500-999	9.1	10.1	7.5	4.2	2.7	5.6
250-499	17.2	16.7	18.0	9.9	7.3	12.3
100-249	18.5	18.8	18.0	13.9	13.0	14.7
50-99	13.3	12.8	14.1	12.8	14.1	11.6
25-49	10.9	10.6	11.4	16.7	19.8	13.9
10-24	9.9	9.2	10.8	20.5	19.9	21.1
5-9	3.7	3.2	4.3	11.4	11.0	11.8
2-4	.9	.8	1.1	3.8	3.7	3.8
1	.2	--	.4	.3	.5	.2
0	.5	0	1.2	.5	.1	1.0

Note: The table excludes 5 consolidated police-sheriff agencies that have been categorized as local police.

--Less than 0.05%.

Functions of sheriffs' officers

Overall, approximately 42%, or 65,000, of the full-time sworn personnel employed by sheriffs' departments were patrol officers and other uniformed personnel whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service (figure 6). Another 12% were assigned to investigative duties.

Of the 3,081 sheriffs' departments employing full-time sworn personnel, 96% had at least 1 officer assigned to handle calls for service as part of their regular duties.

In addition to handling calls for service, most sheriffs' departments are responsible for functions related to jail and court operations. While about four-fifths of sheriffs' departments operate one or more jails, nearly all have court-related responsibilities such as the serving of process (97%) and court security (93%). (See the BJS Bulletin, *Sheriffs' Departments, 1993*, NCJ 148823.) In 1996, 30% of full-time sheriffs' officers were assigned to jail-related duties, while 11% primarily performed court-related duties.

The largest sheriffs' departments

The largest sheriff's department in the Nation, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, employed 8,014 full-time sworn personnel as of June 1996 (table 11). About two-fifths of that agency's full-time sworn personnel had regularly assigned duties that included responding to calls for service (41%). Thirteen percent of the full-time officers primarily investigated crimes. Nearly half were assigned to jail (28%) or court (19%) operations.

The second largest sheriff's department, with 5,309 full-time sworn personnel, was operated by the Cook County Sheriff in Illinois. Nearly all of the officers in that agency were assigned to duties related to jail (58%) or court (32%) operations.

Six of the ten largest sheriffs' departments were in California. All six of these agencies reported that more than a fourth of their deputies had work assignments that regularly included responding to calls for service. All six also had a significant percentage assigned to jail-related duties.

Overall, 10 of the 25 largest sheriffs' departments had more full-time sworn

personnel assigned to law enforcement duties such as responding to calls for service and investigating crimes than to jail and court operations.

All but 1 of the other 15 agencies had the largest portion of their officers assigned to jail-related duties. Three agencies reported that responding to calls for service was not a regular work assignment for any of their deputies.

Selected areas of duty for full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' departments, 1996

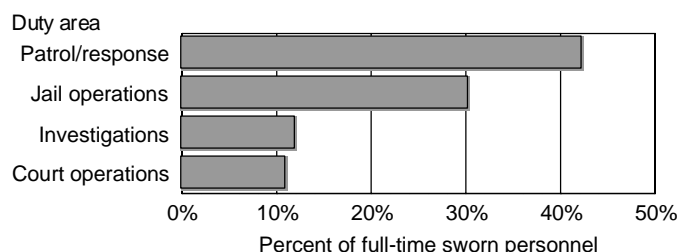


Figure 6

Table 11. Twenty-five largest sheriffs' departments, by number and function of full-time sworn personnel, June 1996

County or equivalent	Full-time sworn personnel	Percent of officers by area of duty, 1996			
		Patrol/response	Investigations	Jail operations	Court operations
Los Angeles Co. (CA)	8,014	41%	13%	28%	19%
Cook Co. (IL)	5,309	4	3	58	32
Harris Co. (TX)	2,484	19	9	60	6
San Diego Co. (CA)	1,700	29	7	41	0
Palm Beach Co. (FL)	1,620	33	12	40	7
Riverside Co. (CA)	1,357	35%	8%	19%	8%
Orange Co. (CA)	1,221	31	10	44	0
Bexar Co. (TX)	1,169	28	5	65	7
Sacramento Co. (CA)	1,155	35	12	32	9
San Bernardino Co. (CA)	1,149	36	13	30	1
Broward Co. (FL)	1,029	55%	14%	0%	3%
Nassau Co. (NY)	1,004	1	1	94	4
Orange Co. (FL)	980	42	11	0	9
Hillsborough Co. (FL)	937	71	21	0	0
Orleans Parish (LA)	800	4	5	80	15
Wayne Co. (MI)	800	19%	6%	25%	25%
Alameda Co. (CA)	771	26	28	53	18
Suffolk Co. (NY)	764	0	4	75	8
Hamilton Co. (OH)	764	26	7	62	5
Jefferson Parish (LA)	722	60	17	29	9
Ventura Co. (CA)	706	44%	11%	29%	10%
Pinellas Co. (FL)	698	56	27	0	13
Fulton Co. (GA)	680	0	1	74	25
Denver City/Co. (CO)	645	0	1	91	9
E. Baton Rouge Parish (LA)	625	16	9	46	3

Note: Detail may add to more than 100%. See *Methodological note* on page 14.

State-by-State comparisons

Of the 3,143 county-equivalent entities in the United States, 3,097 are served by a sheriff. There are no sheriffs in the 27 boroughs of Alaska, the District of Columbia, the 5 counties of Hawaii, 1 county in Kansas, the Yellowstone National Park area of Montana, and 11 of the 41 independent cities in Virginia. One sheriff serves the five counties that make up New York City. In five counties (Clark, NV; Dade, FL; Duval, FL; Deer Lodge, MT; and Westchester, NY), the sheriff's office has been consolidated with the local police department. These agencies are classified as local police for the Directory Survey. As a result, there were 3,088 independent sheriffs' departments and offices as of June 1996.

Except for a few who are appointed, sheriffs are elected officials. Texas (254) has the most sheriffs; however, California (38,603) had the most full-time sheriffs' employees in 1996 (table 12). Florida (27,928) and Texas (21,548) were next. Other States with 10,000 or more full-time sheriffs' employees included Illinois (12,212) Louisiana (10,652), Georgia (10,537), and New York (10,150).

Louisiana had the most sheriffs' employees per capita with 24 per 10,000 residents. Next highest were Florida and Wyoming with 19 each. Nationwide, there were 10 full-time sheriffs' employees per 10,000 residents.

Sheriffs' departments in California employed the most full-time sworn officers (22,869), followed by those in Florida (14,124) and Texas (11,326). Other States with 5,000 or more full-time sheriff's officers included Louisiana (8,720), Illinois (8,426), Georgia (6,752), Virginia (6,605), New York (5,852), North Carolina (5,264), and Ohio (5,179).

There were 6 full-time sworn sheriffs' officers per 10,000 residents nationwide. Louisiana, with 20 per 10,000, had the most sheriffs' officers per capita, followed by Wyoming (11), Florida (10), and Virginia (10).

Table 12. Sheriffs' departments and employees, by State, June 1996

	Number of agencies	Full-time employees			
		Total		Sworn officers	
		Number	Per 10,000 residents	Number	Per 10,000 residents
U.S. total	3,088	257,712	10	152,922	6
Alabama	67	3,796	9	1,963	5
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	15	4,604	10	1,563	4
Arkansas	75	2,370	9	1,410	6
California	58	38,603	12	22,869	7
Colorado	63	5,168	14	3,324	9
Connecticut	8	889	3	886	3
Delaware	3	52	1	24	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	65	27,928	19	14,124	10
Georgia	159	10,537	14	6,752	9
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	44	1,820	15	1,053	9
Illinois	102	12,212	10	8,426	7
Indiana	92	5,721	10	2,618	4
Iowa	99	2,364	8	1,343	5
Kansas	104	2,817	11	1,683	7
Kentucky	120	1,270	3	1,113	3
Louisiana	64	10,652	24	8,720	20
Maine	16	939	8	321	3
Maryland	24	2,445	5	1,438	3
Massachusetts	14	5,047	8	1,540	3
Michigan	83	7,508	8	4,435	5
Minnesota	87	4,115	9	2,139	5
Mississippi	82	2,657	10	1,474	5
Missouri	115	3,250	6	2,421	5
Montana	55	1,141	13	616	7
Nebraska	93	1,351	8	794	5
Nevada	16	1,261	8	935	6
New Hampshire	10	183	2	129	1
New Jersey	21	4,451	6	3,145	4
New Mexico	33	1,343	8	889	5
New York	57	10,150	6	5,852	3
North Carolina	100	8,948	12	5,264	7
North Dakota	53	538	8	364	6
Ohio	88	8,855	8	5,179	5
Oklahoma	77	2,138	6	1,014	3
Oregon	36	3,285	10	1,921	6
Pennsylvania	67	1,596	1	1,239	1
Rhode Island	5	154	2	153	2
South Carolina	46	4,167	11	3,037	8
South Dakota	66	851	12	344	5
Tennessee	95	6,981	13	3,520	7
Texas	254	21,548	11	11,326	6
Utah	29	1,965	10	1,198	6
Vermont	14	125	2	87	1
Virginia	125	7,816	12	6,605	10
Washington	39	4,223	8	2,553	5
West Virginia	55	1,242	7	726	4
Wisconsin	72	5,723	11	3,886	8
Wyoming	23	913	19	507	11

Note: The table excludes 5 consolidated police-sheriff agencies that have been categorized as local police.

Primary State law enforcement agencies

In June 1996 the 49 primary State law enforcement agencies operating in each State except Hawaii employed 83,742 persons on a full-time basis. This total was about 5,200, or 6.6%, more than in June 1992 (figure 7). There were 54,587 full-time sworn officers, an increase of about 1,600, or 3%.

In 1996, 69% of the full-time sworn personnel in the 49 primary State law enforcement agencies were uniformed officers whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service. Fifteen percent were primarily investigators, and 2% were assigned to court-related duties.

Fifteen of the 49 primary State law enforcement agencies employed 1,000 or more full-time sworn officers, and 32 employed at least 500 such officers.

Primary State law enforcement agencies, by number of full-time sworn personnel, June 1996

	Agencies	
	Number	Percent
All sizes	49	100%
1,000 or more officers	15	30.6%
500-999	17	34.7
250-499	10	20.4
100-249	7	14.3

The largest State law enforcement agency, the California Highway Patrol, had 9,132 full-time employees including 6,219 full-time sworn officers (table 13). The next largest agencies were the Texas Department of Public Safety (6,745 and 2,873) and the Pennsylvania State Police (5,301 and 4,114).

Full-time employees in the 49 primary State law enforcement agencies, 1992 and 1996

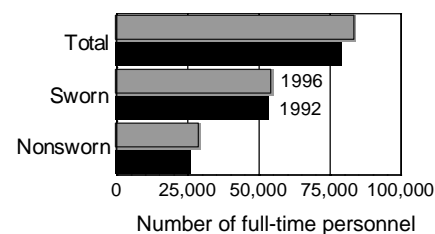


Figure 7

The smallest agencies were the North Dakota Highway Patrol with 186 full-time employees, including 120 sworn

officers, and the South Dakota Highway Patrol, with 229 full-time employees, 155 of whom were sworn officers.

Table 13. Primary State law enforcement agency employees, by State, June 1996

	Full-time employees			
	Total		Sworn officers	
	Number	Per 10,000 residents	Number	Per 10,000 residents
U.S. total	83,742	3	54,587	2
Alabama	1,188	3	581	1
Alaska	448	7	290	5
Arizona	1,675	4	952	2
Arkansas	712	3	522	2
California	9,132	3	6,219	2
Colorado	808	2	581	2
Connecticut	1,547	5	1,022	3
Delaware	760	10	540	7
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	2,207	2	1,740	1
Georgia	2,878	4	878	1
Hawaii*	0	0	0	0
Idaho	263	2	192	2
Illinois	3,579	3	1,988	2
Indiana	1,886	3	1,207	2
Iowa	468	2	433	2
Kansas	754	3	552	2
Kentucky	1,685	4	984	3
Louisiana	1,226	3	873	2
Maine	474	4	337	3
Maryland	2,424	5	1,625	3
Massachusetts	2,886	5	2,565	4
Michigan	3,134	3	2,164	2
Minnesota	703	2	484	1
Mississippi	782	3	535	2
Missouri	2,083	4	996	2
Montana	277	3	212	2
Nebraska	638	4	464	3
Nevada	525	3	375	2
New Hampshire	333	3	245	2
New Jersey	3,644	5	2,702	3
New Mexico	827	5	435	3
New York	4,663	3	3,972	2
North Carolina	1,753	2	1,380	2
North Dakota	186	3	120	2
Ohio	2,390	2	1,391	1
Oklahoma	1,336	4	756	2
Oregon	1,244	4	824	3
Pennsylvania	5,301	4	4,114	3
Rhode Island	236	2	193	2
South Carolina	1,103	3	892	2
South Dakota	229	3	155	2
Tennessee	1,558	3	768	1
Texas	6,745	4	2,873	2
Utah	402	2	355	2
Vermont	445	8	290	5
Virginia	2,249	3	1,662	2
Washington	2,065	4	906	2
West Virginia	910	5	595	3
Wisconsin	680	1	497	1
Wyoming	301	6	151	3

*The Hawaii Department of Public Safety primarily provides court support services. Other responsibilities include executive protection/security and narcotics investigations. They are included under special police (see table 14).

Special police agencies

More than 1,300 State and local law enforcement agencies with special geographic jurisdictions or special enforcement responsibilities were operating in the United States as of June 1996 (table 14). These special police agencies employed approximately 43,000 full-time sworn officers — 6.5% of all State and local officers. This included 20 agencies operated by tribal governments employing 116 officers.

More than three-fourths of these full-time sworn personnel were uniformed personnel whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service (78%). About 15% were investigators, and just over 1% primarily performed court-related duties.

The more than 10,000 full-time police officers serving public colleges and universities nationwide accounted for a fourth of all special police officers. (For more information, see the BJS report, *Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995*, NCJ 161137.) Agencies enforcing laws related to natural resources and conservation accounted for the next largest group of officers (8,395).

Public school districts were the third largest employer of special police officers (5,247). More than half (2,899) were employed by the New York City Public School system, the largest single employer of special police officers in the Nation (table 15).

Agencies serving transportation systems and facilities were the next largest employer of sworn officers (4,274). The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, with 1,350 officers, operated the largest of these forces. The Port Authority Police have a wide range of jurisdiction, including the LaGuardia, Kennedy, and Newark Airports, the Lincoln and Holland Tunnels, the George Washington and Staten Island Bridges, the PATH train system, the Port Authority Bus Terminal, the Port Newark-Elizabeth Marine Terminal, and the World Trade Center.

Like the Port Authority Police, the Maryland Transportation Authority Police also have multiple types of jurisdictions related to transportation including bridges, tunnels, roadways, and the BWI Airport. Most of the other agencies in the category provide police services for a single mass transit system or commuter railroad.

Other types of agencies that collectively employed 500 or more full-time sworn personnel included parks and recreation police (2,595), investigative agencies (2,515), airport police (2,407), marine police (1,291), public housing police (1,245), State alcoholic beverage control agencies (1,199), State capitol police (988), and medical facility police (894).

Table 14. Special police agencies and full-time sworn personnel, by type of jurisdiction, June 1996

Type of special jurisdiction	Agencies	Full-time sworn personnel
Total	1,316	43,082
College/university campus	699	10,496
Natural resources/conservation laws	79	8,395
Public school district	117	5,247
Transportation system/facilities	28	4,274
Parks/recreation facilities	68	2,595
Criminal investigations	72	2,515
Airport	84	2,407
Waterways/harbors/ports	38	1,291
Public housing	13	1,245
Alcoholic beverage control	17	1,199
State capitol/government buildings	24	988
Medical school/facility	42	894
Fire investigations	14	448
Agricultural/livestock laws	6	300
Commercial vehicle laws ^a	1	197
Public sanitation district	3	193
Gaming/racing laws	5	190
Court services ^b	1	140
Other	5	68

Note: The table includes both State-level and local-level agencies.

^aArkansas Highway Patrol.

^bHawaii Department of Public Safety.

Table 15. Special police agencies employing 250 or more full-time sworn personnel, June 1996

Agency	Full-time sworn personnel
New York City Public Schools — Division of Safety	2,899
Port Authority of New York-New Jersey Police	1,350
California Department of Parks and Recreation	642
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department	481
Florida Department of Environmental Protection	463
Chicago Housing Authority Police	450
California Department of Fish and Game	359
Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission	350
Philadelphia Housing Authority Police	313
Maryland Transportation Authority Police	301
Metro Transit Police — Washington (DC)	286
Los Angeles Unified School District Police	281
Dallas-Fort Worth Airport Police	277
New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation	272
MARTA Police — Atlanta	261
Arizona Game and Fish Department	250
New York City Fire Department — Investigations	250
New York City Parks Enforcement Patrol	250

State-by-State comparisons

Texas, with 133, had the most State or local-level special police agencies, followed by California with 121 (table 16). Other States with 50 or more special police agencies included Pennsylvania (89), New York (64), and Illinois (51).

About a third of the 56,229 special police agency employees nationwide were located in New York (7,681), California (5,741), and Texas (5,037). Other States with 2,000 or more such employees included New Jersey (3,016), Florida (2,598), Maryland (2,498), and Pennsylvania (2,182). Vermont (66), New Hampshire (90), and Oregon (99) were the only States with fewer than 100 full-time special police employees.

New York, with 6,740, had the most full-time sworn special police officers, followed by California (4,107) and Texas (3,311). Eight other States had 1,000 or more: New Jersey (2,320), Florida (1,879), Pennsylvania (1,865), Maryland (1,842), Illinois (1,627), Ohio (1,309), Virginia (1,270), and Georgia (1,244). States with fewer than 100 full-time special police officers included Vermont (56), New Hampshire (69), Oregon (74), and North Dakota (96).

Texas constable offices

Of the approximately 760 county constable offices in Texas, 738 employed sworn personnel as of June 1996. Texas constables are elected officials who are responsible for serving process out of the justice, county, and district courts.

About a third of constable offices, including a majority of those with five or more full-time sworn personnel, also performed law enforcement functions. Overall, about half of the sworn personnel employed by constable offices responded to calls for service as part of their regularly assigned duties, and about a third primarily handled court-related duties.

The District of Columbia had the most special police employees (8) and special police officers (6) per 10,000 residents. Alaska and Maryland, with 5 per 10,000 residents, were next

highest in terms of overall special police employment. These 2 States and New York had about 4 full-time sworn special police officers per 10,000 residents.

Table 16. Special police agencies and employees, by State, June 1996

	Number of agencies	Full-time employees			
		Total		Sworn officers	
		Number	Per 10,000 residents	Number	Per 10,000 residents
U.S. total	1,316	56,229	2	43,082	2
Alabama	33	951	2	739	2
Alaska	7	278	5	224	4
Arizona	26	863	2	606	1
Arkansas	23	752	3	643	3
California	121	5,741	2	4,107	1
Colorado	20	743	2	540	1
Connecticut	13	258	1	206	1
Delaware	6	250	3	173	2
District of Columbia	2	426	8	322	6
Florida	30	2,598	2	1,879	1
Georgia	44	1,835	2	1,244	2
Hawaii	3	274	2	243	2
Idaho	3	163	1	137	1
Illinois	51	1,942	2	1,627	1
Indiana	22	806	1	680	1
Iowa	8	303	1	230	1
Kansas	19	433	2	332	1
Kentucky	16	432	1	280	1
Louisiana	29	938	2	799	2
Maine	9	295	2	234	2
Maryland	44	2,498	5	1,842	4
Massachusetts	34	995	2	762	1
Michigan	29	1,113	1	681	1
Minnesota	14	446	1	365	1
Mississippi	29	633	2	478	2
Missouri	22	962	2	745	1
Montana	8	237	3	164	2
Nebraska	4	131	1	110	1
Nevada	15	636	4	488	3
New Hampshire	3	90	1	69	1
New Jersey	45	3,016	4	2,320	3
New Mexico	15	419	2	348	2
New York	64	7,681	4	6,740	4
North Carolina	32	1,016	1	804	1
North Dakota	7	127	2	96	1
Ohio	41	1,675	1	1,309	1
Oklahoma	34	669	2	511	2
Oregon	5	99	--	74	--
Pennsylvania	89	2,182	2	1,865	2
Rhode Island	5	181	2	118	1
South Carolina	25	1,340	4	742	2
South Dakota	5	136	2	118	2
Tennessee	23	1,001	2	788	1
Texas	133	5,037	3	3,311	2
Utah	13	322	2	264	1
Vermont	2	66	1	56	1
Virginia	34	1,541	2	1,270	2
Washington	14	527	1	403	1
West Virginia	15	270	1	240	1
Wisconsin	23	789	2	655	1
Wyoming	5	113	2	101	2

Note: The table includes both State-level and local-level agencies. Agencies with a regional jurisdiction that crosses State lines are categorized according to the location of their headquarters.
 --Less than 0.5.

Methodological note

The category of *patrol/response* used in figure 2, figure 4, figure 6, and table 11 includes all full-time uniformed officers whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service. While this definition includes all patrol officers, it also includes additional personnel who respond to calls as needed. Data for this category cover all agencies employing full-time sworn personnel, regardless of size.

Data on the number of full-time sworn personnel whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service were not collected in the 1992 Directory Survey. To estimate such numbers for comparison with those collected in the 1996 Directory Survey, percentages based on the 1993 LEMAS survey were applied to the 1992 data.

	Total number of full-time sworn personnel	Uniformed officers whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service	
		Number	Percent
1996	663,535	422,922	63.7%
1992	608,113	356,354	58.6*
Change	55,422	66,568	--

--Not calculated.

*From 1993 LEMAS survey.

The categories of *investigations*, *court operations*, and *jail operations* include only those full-time sworn personnel whose primary duties are in one of these areas. In some agencies, some of the officers with these primary duties may have also been assigned to respond to calls for service. To minimize this overlap, the data for these primary duty categories exclude local police, sheriffs', and special police agencies with fewer than 10 full-time sworn personnel.

The above categories do not account for all full-time sworn personnel because some may be assigned to other functional areas such as administration, training, or technical support.

Data for graphical figures

The 1992 data used for comparisons reflect changes in the scope and methodology of the BJS Directory of Law Enforcement Agencies occurring since the 1992 survey. Some of the numbers presented here are different from those published in the BJS Bulletin, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992* (NCJ 142972).

Highlights figure, page 1. Full-time sworn employees in State and local law enforcement agencies, 1992 and 1996

Type of agency	Number of full-time sworn personnel	
	1996	1992
All State and local	663,535	608,113
Local police	410,956	374,524
Sheriff	152,922	136,592

Figure 1, page 2. Full-time employees in State and local law enforcement agencies, 1992 and 1996

Type of employee	Number of full-time personnel	
	1996	1992
Total	921,978	846,501
Sworn	663,535	608,113
Nonsworn	258,443	238,388

Figure 2, page 3. Selected areas of duty for full-time sworn personnel in State and local law enforcement agencies, 1996

Duty area	Percent of full-time sworn personnel
Patrol/response	63.7%
Investigations	15.0
Jail operations	7.7
Court operations	3.4

Figure 3, page 5. Full-time employees in local police departments, 1992 and 1996

Type of employee	Number of full-time personnel	
	1996	1992
Total	521,985	478,586
Sworn	410,956	374,524
Nonsworn	111,029	104,062

Figure 4, page 6. Selected areas of duty for full-time sworn personnel in local police departments, 1996

Duty area	Percent of full-time sworn personnel
Patrol/response	69.6%
Investigations	16.2
Jail operations	0.9
Court operations	0.9

Figure 5, page 8. Full-time employees in sheriffs' departments, 1992 and 1996

Type of employee	Number of full-time personnel	
	1996	1992
Total	257,712	225,404
Sworn	152,922	136,592
Nonsworn	104,790	88,812

Figure 6, page 9. Selected areas of duty for full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' departments, 1996

Duty area	Percent of full-time sworn personnel
Patrol/response	42.3%
Jail operations	30.3
Investigations	12.0
Court operations	11.0

Figure 7, page 11. Full-time employees in the 49 primary State law enforcement agencies, 1992 and 1996

Type of employee	Number of full-time personnel	
	1996	1992
Total	83,742	78,570
Sworn	54,587	52,980
Nonsworn	29,155	25,590

Data from the 1996 Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies (ICPSR 2260) can be obtained from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0960. The archive, as well as the report and other criminal justice information, can be found through or at the BJS Internet Web site:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D., is director.

BJS Bulletins present the first release of findings from permanent data collection programs such as the Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies.

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