



Methodology

The tabular presentation that follows briefly describes the data sources and the methods used to construct Tables 70–81.

(1) Table	(2) Database	(3) Table Construction	(4) General Comments
70	The information in this table is derived from law enforcement employee counts (as of October 31, 2022) submitted by participating agencies.	<p>This table provides the number and rate per 1,000 inhabitants of law enforcement employees broken down by region, geographic division, and population group.</p> <p>The totals for full-time law enforcement employees in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties are combined in this table.</p> <p>For the 2022 population estimates used in this table, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using 2020 decennial population counts and 2021 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its 2021 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2022 population estimate.</p>	<p>The UCR Program defines law enforcement officers as individuals who ordinarily carry a firearm and a badge, have full arrest powers, and are paid from governmental funds set aside specifically to pay sworn law enforcement.</p> <p>Civilian employees include full-time agency personnel such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, jailers, correctional officers, and mechanics.</p>
71	The information in this table is derived from law enforcement officer counts (as of October 31, 2022)	This table provides the number and rate per 1,000 inhabitants of sworn law enforcement officers broken down by region, geographic division, and population group.	The UCR Program defines law enforcement officers as individuals who ordinarily carry a firearm and a badge, have full arrest powers, and are paid from governmental funds

	submitted by participating agencies.	<p>The totals for full-time law enforcement officers in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties are combined in this table.</p> <p>For the 2022 population estimates used in this table, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using 2020 decennial population counts and 2021 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its 2021 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2022 population estimate.</p>	set aside specifically to pay sworn law enforcement.
72	The information in this table is derived from law enforcement employee counts (as of October 31, 2022) submitted by participating agencies.	<p>This table includes the number of agencies that fall within specified rate ranges of employment by population group for law enforcement personnel, both sworn officers and civilian employees.</p> <p>The FBI derived the rate of full-time law enforcement employees per population group by first dividing the aggregated total of personnel for the group by the aggregated estimated populations covered by the contributing agencies within the group and then multiplying the resulting figure by 1,000.</p> <p>For the 2022 population estimates used in this table, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using 2020 decennial population counts and 2021 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its 2021 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2022 population estimate.</p>	<p>The UCR Program defines law enforcement officers as individuals who ordinarily carry a firearm and a badge, have full arrest powers, and are paid from governmental funds set aside specifically to pay sworn law enforcement.</p> <p>Civilian employees include full-time agency personnel such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, jailers, correctional officers, and mechanics.</p> <p>Agencies with no resident population; i.e., those associated with universities and colleges (see Table 79), other agencies (see Table 81), and some state agencies; are excluded from this table. Therefore, the total number of agencies used in this table differs from that provided</p>

			in other law enforcement employee tables.
73	The information in this table is derived from law enforcement officer counts (as of October 31, 2022) submitted by participating agencies.	<p>This table includes the number of agencies that fall within specified rate ranges of employment by population group for law enforcement officers.</p> <p>The FBI derived the rate of full-time law enforcement officers per population group by first dividing the aggregated total of officers for the group by the aggregated estimated populations covered by the contributing agencies within the group and then multiplying the resulting figure by 1,000.</p> <p>For the 2022 population estimates used in this table, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using 2020 decennial population counts and 2021 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its 2021 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2022 population estimate.</p>	<p>The UCR Program defines law enforcement officers as individuals who ordinarily carry a firearm and a badge, have full arrest powers, and are paid from governmental funds set aside specifically to pay sworn law enforcement.</p> <p>Agencies with no resident population; i.e., those associated with universities and colleges (see Table 79), other agencies (see Table 81), and some state agencies; are excluded from this table. Therefore, the total number of agencies used in this table differs from that provided in other law enforcement officer tables.</p>
74	The information in this table is derived from law enforcement employee counts (as of October 31, 2022) submitted by participating agencies.	<p>This table includes the number of reported sworn law enforcement officers and civilian employees broken down by population group. The totals are also broken down by percent male and percent female.</p> <p>For the 2022 population estimates used in this table, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using 2020 decennial population counts and 2021 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to</p>	<p>The UCR Program defines law enforcement officers as individuals who ordinarily carry a firearm and a badge, have full arrest powers, and are paid from governmental funds set aside specifically to pay sworn law enforcement.</p> <p>Civilian employees include full-time agency personnel such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants,</p>

		its 2021 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2022 population estimate.	stenographers, jailers, correctional officers, and mechanics.
75	The information in this table is derived from civilian law enforcement counts (as of October 31, 2022) submitted by participating agencies.	<p>This table includes data about civilian law enforcement employees by population group.</p> <p>For the 2022 population estimates used in this table, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using 2020 decennial population counts and 2021 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its 2021 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2022 population estimate.</p>	Civilian employees include full-time agency personnel such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, jailers, correctional officers, and mechanics.
76	The information in this table is derived from law enforcement employee counts (as of October 31, 2022) submitted by participating agencies.	This table provides the number of state law enforcement employees, the number of male officers, the number of female officers, the number of male civilian employees, and the number of female civilian employees listed alphabetically by state.	<p>The UCR Program defines law enforcement officers as individuals who ordinarily carry a firearm and a badge, have full arrest powers, and are paid from governmental funds set aside specifically to pay sworn law enforcement.</p> <p>Civilian employees include full-time agency personnel such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, jailers, correctional officers, and mechanics.</p> <p>Caution should be used when comparing data from one state to that of another. The responsibilities of the various state police, highway patrol, and department of public safety agencies range from full law</p>

			enforcement duties to only traffic patrol, which can impact both the level of employment for agencies as well as the ratio of sworn officers to civilians employed. Any valid comparison must take these factors and the other identified variables affecting crime into consideration.
77	The information in this table is derived from law enforcement employee counts (as of October 31, 2022) submitted by participating agencies.	<p>This table provides the number of law enforcement employees, the number of male officers, the number of female officers, the number of male civilian employees, and the number of female civilian employees listed alphabetically by state.</p> <p>For the 2022 population estimates used in this table, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using 2020 decennial population counts and 2021 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its 2021 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2022 population estimate.</p>	<p>The UCR Program defines law enforcement officers as individuals who ordinarily carry a firearm and a badge, have full arrest powers, and are paid from governmental funds set aside specifically to pay sworn law enforcement.</p> <p>Civilian employees include full-time agency personnel such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, jailers, correctional officers, and mechanics.</p>
78	The information in this table is derived from law enforcement employee counts (as of October 31, 2022) submitted by participating agencies.	<p>This table provides the number of law enforcement officers and civilians employed by city/town law enforcement agencies listed alphabetically by state.</p> <p>For the 2022 population estimates used in this table, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using 2020 decennial population counts and 2021 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to</p>	<p>The UCR Program defines law enforcement officers as individuals who ordinarily carry a firearm and a badge, have full arrest powers, and are paid from governmental funds set aside specifically to pay sworn law enforcement.</p> <p>Civilian employees include full-time agency personnel such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants,</p>

		its 2021 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2022 population estimate.	stenographers, jailers, correctional officers, and mechanics.
79	The information in this table is derived from law enforcement employee counts (as of October 31, 2022) submitted by participating agencies.	<p>This table provides the number of law enforcement officers and civilians employed by universities and colleges listed alphabetically by state.</p> <p>The student enrollment figures provided by the United States Department of Education are for the 2021 school year, the most recent year for which the data are available. The figures include full-time and part-time students.</p>	<p>The UCR Program defines law enforcement officers as individuals who ordinarily carry a firearm and a badge, have full arrest powers, and are paid from governmental funds set aside specifically to pay sworn law enforcement.</p> <p>Civilian employees include full-time agency personnel such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, jailers, correctional officers, and mechanics.</p>
80	The information in this table is derived from law enforcement employee counts (as of October 31, 2022) submitted by participating agencies.	This table provides the number of law enforcement officers and civilians employed by agencies in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties listed alphabetically by state.	<p>The UCR Program defines law enforcement officers as individuals who ordinarily carry a firearm and a badge, have full arrest powers, and are paid from governmental funds set aside specifically to pay sworn law enforcement.</p> <p>Civilian employees include full-time agency personnel such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, jailers, correctional officers, and mechanics.</p>

81	<p>The information in this table is derived from law enforcement employee counts (as of October 31, 2022) submitted by participating agencies.</p>	<p>This table provides the number of law enforcement officers and civilians employed by state, tribal, and other agencies, listed alphabetically by state.</p>	<p>The UCR Program defines law enforcement officers as individuals who ordinarily carry a firearm and a badge, have full arrest powers, and are paid from governmental funds set aside specifically to pay sworn law enforcement.</p> <p>Civilian employees include full-time agency personnel such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, jailers, correctional officers, and mechanics.</p>
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