

P&SN

Police
and
Security
News

Serving Law Enforcement & Homeland Security



2019

MEDIA PLANNING GUIDE

*You work to help law enforcement...
P&SN works to help you.*

MISSION STATEMENT

Our Mission to Our Longtime Readers:

Police and Security News will always edit its content for the expert – in a manner even the nonexpert can understand and utilize. Every issue will feature useful, hard to find information which is, oftentimes, entertaining and always contemporary and relevant. Every edition will provide in-depth articles by industry known writers; current news and information; useful tips and guidelines; and the latest innovations.

Our Mission to Our Longtime Advertisers:

Police and Security News will always serve as an effective conduit between its advertisers and its powerfully engaged readership – reinforcing brands and delivering important advertising messages to an influential nationwide audience of decision-makers across all levels of law enforcement: municipal/city, county, state, and federal – including Homeland Security.

WE ARE HERE TO HELP!

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To Sell Them, You Have to Think Like They Do:

- We don't know who you are.
- We don't know your company.
- We don't know your company's products.
- We don't know your company's "track record."
- We don't know your company's customers.
- We don't know your company's reputation.

Now, what was it you wanted to sell me?

THE POINT: Start selling *before* your salesman calls by advertising in *Police and Security News*.



THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF UNITING BUYERS AND SELLERS

Included in this Media Planning Guide is information regarding circulation and readership, bonus trade show distribution, editorial focus, and advertising rates. Please consider each of these segments while evaluating *Police and Security News*. Each one has been strategically formulated to combine into a marketing vehicle which is both cost-efficient and highly effective.

The readers of *P&SN* – police chiefs, sheriffs, commanders, purchasing agents, division heads, superintendents, and other middle/upper management personnel – have advised us of their anticipation of each issue's arrival. These decision-makers have come to rely on *P&SN* as "The Source" for invaluable information to aid them in their search for the latest in equipment, services and technology.

Nothing, however, speaks louder than success. And successful marketing results are what *P&SN* delivers – consistently. However, don't take our word for it. Read about the experiences of some of our many longtime advertisers, as follows...



"NRA's Law Enforcement Division has found that advertising with *Police and Security News* is very cost-effective as they directly reach our target audience. We have advertised in *P&SN* for over 25 years now and they offer the absolute best return for the money on your advertising dollar and their service is outstanding."

Glen Hoyer, Director
NRA Law Enforcement Division



"The courteous staff at *P&SN* knows the trends of the law enforcement community and help us tailor our advertising message to meet those trends. Throughout many years, we have always seen positive results from *P&SN* placements."

Kevin Dallett, Vice President
Aerko International



WHAT DO ADVERTISERS CONTINUE TO SAY?

“Advertising in *Police and Security News* works for my business! I can tell when the magazine is in print and making its way across the country by tracking the phone calls I get!”

Marc Kiempisty, CEO
Joshua Marcus Group, LLC

“The folks at *P&SN* are a pleasure to work with and we’re pleased with the response and the bang for the buck that we get with them!”

Gene DeSantis, CEO
DeSantis Gunhide

“We at JAMAR Technologies have advertised in *Police and Security News* for many years now and this has helped us connect with a greater number of law enforcement customers than we ever previously had.”

Brian Simpson, Software Support Technician
JAMAR Technologies, Inc.

“I advertise with *P&SN* because it gives my company – and the products I sell – the visibility I need to be successful and the products that LE needs to be successful.”

Ward W. Brien, President
Sniper Tools Design Company, LLC

“*Police and Security News* is a pleasure to deal with – from keeping us informed of feature articles so we can tailor our advertising message, to promptly supplying readership response.”

Jeff Wohlgemuth, Executive Vice President
All Fleet Solutions

“*P&SN* offers a whole lot of bang for your advertising dollar – reasonable rates with a large circulation.”

Stacy Schultz, General Manager
Humane Restraint Co., Inc.

“Toni Saturno has been very helpful and quite instrumental in helping me advertise my company since 2003. She has also guided me in producing ‘product information releases’ which are timed perfectly with my advertisements.”

George Gilmer, Founder
TacView, Inc.

“As ‘newcomers’ to the law enforcement marketplace, advertising is not only one of your most important decisions, but also one of the more daunting ones. My representative at *P&SN* made this decision painless and, with her help, has turned that decision into viable and consistent fervor for our product. From chiefs to recruits, *P&SN* has provided my company with countless inquiries and leads which have led to a substantial increase in sales. Personable, Professional, and Profitable are what the ‘P’ in *P&SN* should stand for.”

“I said the above paragraph about *P&SN* almost six years ago, and Toni Saturno and her team continue to provide us with that important and rare commodity these days – a great value and exemplary customer service for my advertising dollar. Thank you, *P&SN*.”

Robin C. Putman, Owner/Engineering Manager
Back Defense Systems LLC

WHY ADVERTISE IN P&SN?

Experience We have 35 years of experience uniting buyers and sellers.

Rates Take a look at our lower advertising rates and compare them to other magazines serving the law enforcement community.

Flexibility Being flexible in responding to new information or changing advertiser needs allows us to work closely with customers to adjust advertising and editorial plans accordingly.

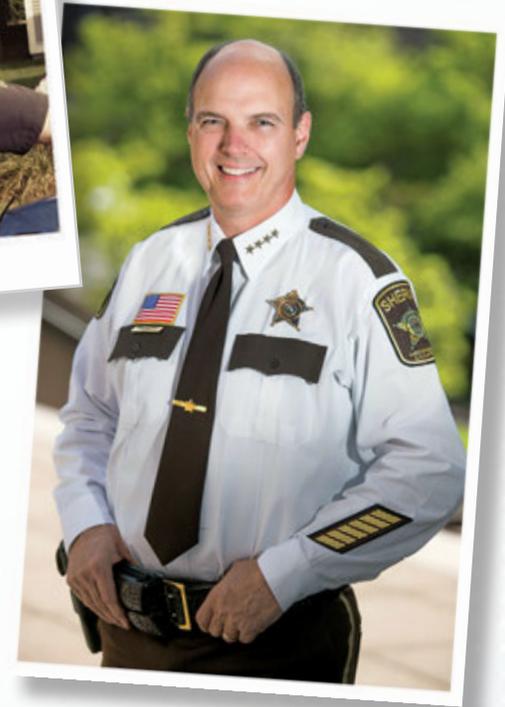
Markets Covered P&SN not only reaches traditional areas of law enforcement, but also lucrative market areas not covered by other competitive periodicals.

Readership P&SN targets middle/upper management and top administrative personnel in a multitude of marketplaces within law enforcement and Homeland Security.

Editorial P&SN has a unique blend of in-depth articles; current news and information; new technologies; and the latest innovations which affect every facet of law enforcement.

Friendly Service The professionals at *Police and Security News* are personable, knowledgeable, and friendly. We always go that extra step to ensure your complete satisfaction.

Trade Show Support For 33 years, P&SN has been the official media sponsor of the largest, longest running law enforcement trade show in the East – the Police Security Expo.



2019

Thirty-five Years of Helping Those Who Help Law Enforcement!

2015

P&SN Police and Security News
Serving Law Enforcement & Homeland Security

2005



POLICE and SECURITY NEWS

Your Source for the Latest in Information and Technology



1984

1989

2019

Publication Dates	JANUARY/ FEBRUARY	MARCH/ APRIL	MAY/ JUNE	JULY/ AUGUST	SEPTEMBER/ OCTOBER	NOVEMBER/ DECEMBER
Deadline Dates	Ad Space: 12/07/18 Materials: 12/14/18	Ad Space: 02/08/19 Materials: 02/15/19	Ad Space: 04/12/19 Materials: 04/19/19	Ad Space: 06/07/19 Materials: 06/14/19	Ad Space: 08/09/19 Materials: 08/16/19	Ad Space: 10/11/19 Materials: 10/18/19
Editorial Focus	SWAT/ Tactical Operations	2019 Buyer's Information Guide	Law Enforcement Weaponry	Surveillance and Investigative Technology	Hardware/ Software Solutions	Law Enforcement Training
Focus on Technology	Firearms, Ammunition and Accessories	Computer Hardware and Software	Police Vehicles/ Aftermarket Equipment	SWAT/ Tactical Equipment	Body-worn and In-car Video Systems	Body Armor and Ballistic Protection Equipment
Focus Report	Online/ Higher Education	New Guns for 2019 – the 28th Annual SHOT Show Report	2019 Police Security Expo Show Guide	Body Armor 2019 The 26th Annual Report on Ballistic Protection	ALPR/Facial Recognition Technology	Police Vehicles and Equipment for 2020
Product Highlight	Night Vision and Thermal Imaging Equipment	Flashlights for Law Enforcement	Training Simulators and Equipment	Police Footwear and Apparel	Handguns and Accessories	Tactical EMS/ First Aid
Bonus Distribution	SHOT Show 2019 *ILEETA Training Conference	New York Tactical Officers Expo	*33rd Annual Police Security Expo	Tac Ops East NTOA Conf. NRA NPSC	2019 IACP Conference COPSWEST 2019	*P&SN is the Official Media Sponsor of these events!

Four Color Rates	6x	3x	1x
Page Spread	\$4375	\$4605	\$4820
Full Page	2600	2725	2850
2/3 Page	2225	2325	2425
1/2 Island	2000	2150	2300
1/2 Page V/H	1900	1975	2050
1/3 Page V/H	1450	1550	1650
1/3 Page Square	1450	1550	1650
1/4 Page V/H	1100	1175	1250
1/6 Page V/H	995	1025	1050

For black-and-white rates, please deduct \$375 from 4C rates.

**Cover II (Inside Front)
20% Premium**

**Cover III (Inside Back)
10% Premium**

**Cover IV (Back Cover)
25% Premium**

**Guaranteed Position Rate –
Space Charge Plus 10%**

Terms and Conditions

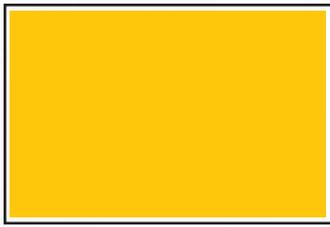
- No advertising may be cancelled after space reservation closing date.
- If contract is terminated for any reason, the advertiser will be billed previous run advertising at the earned frequency rate.
- Net 30 Days – 5% discount if payment is received prior to issue closing date.
- 15% discount to recognized advertising agencies which provide 100% print ready electronic media and pay invoice in full within 30 days.
- In the event an advertising agency defaults on payment, the client (advertiser) will be responsible for said payment.
- Advertisers and advertising agencies assume liability for all content (including text, representation and illustrations) of advertisements printed, and also assume any responsibility for any claims arising against the publisher.
- The publisher reserves the right to refuse any advertising deemed unfit for publishing.

**#1 Source of Information
for Law Enforcement and
Homeland Security**

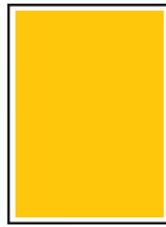


NEED MORE INFO?
 Contact Al Menear at:
amenear@policeandsecuritynews.com
 Contact Toni Saturno at:
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www.policeandsecuritynews.com

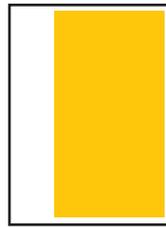
2019 AD SPECS



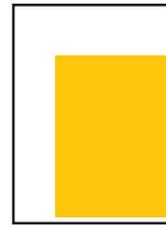
Page Spread



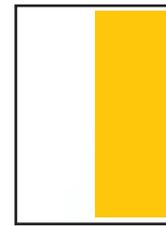
Full Page



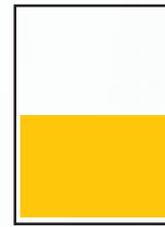
2/3 Vertical



1/2 Island



1/2 Vertical



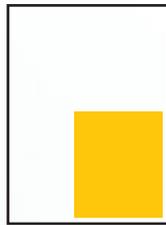
1/2 Horizontal



1/3 Vertical



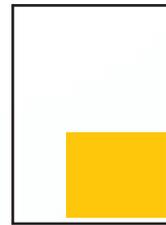
1/3 Horizontal



1/3 Square



1/4 Vertical



1/4 Horizontal



1/6 Vertical



1/6 Horizontal

Ad Sizes	Width/Height
Full Page	7" x 10"
2/3 Page Vertical	4 5/8" x 10"
1/2 Page Island	4 5/8" x 7 3/8"
1/2 Page Vertical	3 3/8" x 10"
1/2 Page Horizontal	7" x 4 7/8"
1/3 Page Square	4 5/8" x 4 7/8"
1/3 Page Vertical	2 1/4" x 10"
1/3 Page Horizontal	7" x 3 3/8"
1/4 Page Vertical	3 3/8" x 4 7/8"
1/4 Page Horizontal	4 7/8" x 3 3/8"
1/6 Page Vertical	2 1/4" x 4 7/8"
1/6 Page Horizontal	4 7/8" x 2 1/4"
Column Width	2 1/4"
Double Col. Width	4 7/8"

Bleed Specs	Width/Height
Page Spread	
Bleed	16 3/4" x 11"
Live Image Area	15" x 10"
Trim Size	15 3/4" x 10 3/4"
Full Page Bleed	
Bleed	8 3/8" x 11"
Live Image Area	7 1/8" x 10"
Trim Size	7 7/8" x 10 3/4"
1/2 Page Vertical	
Bleed	4 1/8" x 11"
Live Image Area	3 3/8" x 10"
1/2 Page Horizontal	
Bleed	8 3/8" x 5 5/8"
Live Image Area	7 1/8" x 4 7/8"

Preferred Digital Files

Preferred file format: Adobe Acrobat PDF (CMYK, fonts embedded, and print optimized)

Accepted image formats: EPS, TIFF (Grayscale or CMYK – 300 DPI) or PDF (CMYK and print optimized)

Accepted media: CD ROM/RW; DVD; Flash Drive Proofs: PDF proof or laser hard copies with color indicated and any special instructions.

FTP Information

File sizes under 10MB may be E-mailed directly to: advertising@policeandsecuritynews.com

Requesting a return receipt is always recommended. For instructions on sending larger files, please contact our office.

NEED MORE INFO?

Your questions will be answered by contacting: advertising@policeandsecuritynews.com
or call our office at: 215/538-1240, Ext.10

Police and Security News keeps law enforcement professionals informed about the latest news and information, products, services, and developments which affect policing throughout the nation.

With a complete nationwide circulation, *P&SN* is read by all levels of government – municipal/city, county, state, and federal agencies, including Homeland Security.

A yearly readership survey has determined an average of 4.86 readers per copy of *P&SN* (publisher's data: 2016-2017 audience survey, sample size of 1546). With the inclusion of bonus trade show distribution, the average number of copies per issue is 22,000 and the number of readers per issue is 106,920 (not including digital readership).

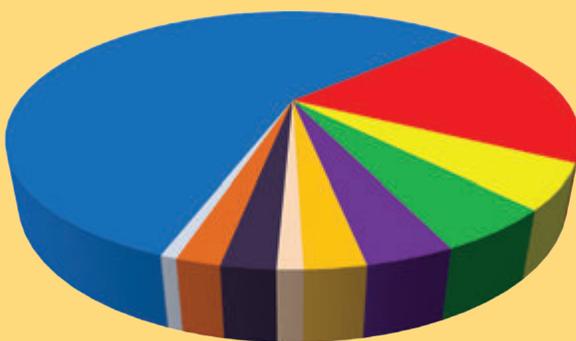
“Our Readers Are Your Buyers – Since 1984!”



P&SN's readership is comprised of middle and upper management and top administration. *P&SN* includes middle and upper management because of the role they play in the purchasing of products and services – initiating, specifying and recommending – and, in larger agencies, authorizing purchases for its various divisions.

P&SN Readership Breakdown:

- Municipal Police Supervisory Personnel – 57.7%
- County Law Enforcement Supervisory Personnel – 19.4%
- State Police Supervisory Personnel – 5.3%
- Homeland Security Supervisory Personnel – 5.2%
- Federal Law Enforcement Supervisory Personnel – 3.8%
- Training Academies Supervisory Personnel – 2.6%
- Transportation Law Enforcement Supervisory Personnel – 1.1%
- University Police Supervisory Personnel – 2.3%
- Security Service Supervisory Personnel – 1.9%
- Police Equipment Manufacturers, Dealers, Distributors – 0.7%



JUNE 25 & 26 ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION CENTER

The Largest Law Enforcement Trade Show in the East – For 32 Years!
Meet Thousands of Police and Homeland Security Professionals in Attendance.



**P&SN IS PROUD TO BE THE OFFICIAL
MEDIA SPONSOR OF THE POLICE SECURITY EXPO**



NEED MORE INFO?
800.323.1927

Note: The following represents the most recent information available from the U.S. Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Searching for additional information? This page provides quick access to the data table archives and other files associated with the newest Bureau of Justice Statistics releases: www.bjs.gov/latestreleases.cfm

Local Police Departments, 2013: Equipment and Technology (Released July, 2015)

The 2013 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Data from the LEMAS Survey is used to describe the equipment and technology used by local police departments.

The overall percentage of the more than 12,000 local police departments in the United States authorizing the use of Conducted Energy Weapons (CEWs) increased from 7% in 2000 to 81% in 2013. CEWs include TASERS and stun guns. About 9 in 10 departments also authorized their officers to use pepper spray and batons in 2013.

At least 95% of the departments in each population category of 10,000 or more authorized their officers to use pepper spray in 2013. This included all departments serving 500,000 or more residents. More than 90% of the departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents authorized pepper spray. The overall percentage of departments authorizing pepper spray in 2013 (94%) was about the same as in 2000 (91%) and 2007 (97%).



Protective Body Armor

In 2013, 71% (about 8,700) of departments required uniformed officers to wear protective body armor at all times while in the field. Departments serving 25,000 to 99,999 residents (89%) were the most likely to require officers to wear armor at all times, and those serving fewer than 2,500 residents (54%) were the least likely.

Departments with a mandatory body armor requirement employed 82% of all local police officers in 2013, compared to 67% in 2007, and 25% in 1990. An additional 8% of departments required uniformed field officers to wear armor in certain high-risk situations, such as when serving warrants. The 79% of departments with any type of body armor requirement in 2013 employed 92% of all officers, compared to 80% in 2007, and 30% in 1990. An FBI study on protection provided by body armor concluded that the risk of fatality for officers assaulted with a firearm while not wearing body armor was 14 times higher than for officers wearing body armor.

In-car or Body-worn Video Cameras

From 2007 to 2013, the percentage of departments using in-car video cameras increased in all population categories. By 2013, a majority of the departments in each population category were using in-car cameras. Overall, 68% (about 8,400) of all departments used in-car cameras in 2013, and these departments employed 73% of all officers.

The LEMAS Survey asked local police departments about the use of body-worn and weapon attached cameras by their patrol officers. An estimated 32% (about 3,900) of departments reported they provided body-worn cameras for at least some of their patrol officers. Departments using body-worn cameras employed 24% of all officers. Six percent (about 800) of departments, employing 9% of all officers, used cameras attached to weapons. Overall, 76% (about 9,300) of departments, employing 78% of all officers, used in-car, body-worn, or weapon attached cameras in 2013.



Automated License Plate Readers

An estimated 17% (about 2,000) of departments used automated license plate readers in 2013. This total included more than three-quarters of the departments serving 100,000 or more residents. About half (49% or 6,000) of all departments used video cameras for surveillance of public areas, including more than two-thirds of the departments serving 25,000 or more residents.

Small percentages of departments in each population category of 50,000 or more reported using unmanned aerial vehicles (drones). Such systems typically use video or thermal cameras as a low cost alternative to conventional aircraft (such as helicopters) to provide aerial, real-time information without placing personnel in potentially dangerous situations. In total, 89% (about 11,000) of local police departments were using some type of video camera technology in 2013.

In-field Computerized Access to Records

In 2013, about two-thirds of all departments provided in-field computerized access to vehicle records (70%), driving records (70%), and outstanding warrants (67%). More than 90% of the departments serving 25,000 or more residents provided officers with in-field access to this information. About half of departments provided officers with in-field access to information about prior calls for service at an address (55%) and criminal histories (53%). A majority of the departments serving 2,500 or more residents provided officers with access to this information. The percentage of local police officers employed by a department that provided in-field computer access to various types of critical information increased from 2007 to 2013. Departments providing patrol officers with in-field computer access to vehicle records employed 93% of all officers in 2013, compared to 86% in 2007.

Transmitting Incident Reports

In 2013, more than three-quarters of the departments serving 10,000 or more residents used electronic methods to transmit criminal incident reports from the field to a central information system, and nearly two-thirds of the departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents transmitted incident reports electronically. In 2000, less than a third of departments in any population category used electronic methods. Overall, 68% of departments transmitted incident reports electronically from the field in 2013. An estimated 25% of departments used paper reports, and 7% used voice transmission.

Social Media

A majority of the local police departments in each population category of 2,500 or more maintained a Web site and used social media in 2013. Among departments serving 10,000 or more residents, more than 90% maintained a Web site, and more than 80% used social media. More than 90% of the departments serving 50,000 or more residents used social media. Departments using social media were more likely to report using Facebook (75%) than Twitter (24%) or YouTube (10%). Overall, more than 7,000 departments had a Web site and used social media. These departments employed about 90% of all officers.



Sixty-six percent of all departments provided citizens with the ability to submit crime reports, complaints, questions, feedback, and other information electronically using the department's Web site and other methods, such as E-mailing or texting. More than 90% of the departments serving 50,000 or more provided these services, compared to 47% of the departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents.

Overall, 60% of departments were able to electronically provide crime statistics and other crime-related information to citizens. An estimated 37% of departments provided such information through their Web site, and 49% provided it through other electronic means, such as E-mailing, texting, or pre-recorded phone messages. More than 90% of the departments serving 25,000 or more residents provided crime-related information electronically to citizens, compared to 37% of the departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents.

Web Sites

A majority of the Web sites operated by departments serving 50,000 or more residents provided citizens with jurisdiction-wide crime statistics, compared to 13% of Web sites operated by departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents. About 3 in 4 Web sites operated by departments serving 250,000 or more residents provided crime statistics at the district, beat, neighborhood, or street level during 2013.

State and Local Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2013 (Released July, 2016)

From 2011 to 2013, a total of 664 state and local law enforcement academies provided basic training to entry-level officer recruits in the United States. During this period, nearly 135,000 recruits (45,000 per year) entered a basic training program, and 86% completed the program successfully. This completion rate was the same as was observed for the 57,000 recruits who entered training programs in 2005.

About half (48%) of recruits were trained by academies using a training model which was more stress than nonstress oriented in its approach. Stress-based training is based on the military model and typically involves intensive physical demands and psychological pressure. About a fifth (18%) of recruits were trained by academies that maintained more of a nonstress environment. The nonstress model emphasizes academic achievement, physical training, and a more relaxed and supportive instructor/trainee relationship. One-third (34%) of recruits were trained in academies which balanced the two approaches.

Educational Institutions Operated Nearly Half of Law Enforcement Training Academies

From 2011 to 2013, nearly half (47%) of the academies which provided basic training for new recruits were based at an educational institution such as a two year college (33%), four year college or university (7%), or technical school (7%). Municipal police departments operated 20% of academies, sheriffs' offices operated 10%, and state police or highway patrol agencies operated 6%. State Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) agencies, which typically certify peace officers, operated 5% of academies.

Excluding Field Training, Basic Law Enforcement Training Programs Lasted an Average of About 21 Weeks

Excluding field training, the average length of a basic law enforcement training program in a training academy was about 840 hours, or 21 weeks. This was about two weeks longer than was observed in 2006. Academies operated by agencies with special jurisdictions (such as natural resources, parks, or transportation systems) had the longest training programs (an average of 1,075 hours), followed by county police academies (1,029 hours). Academies operated by state POST agencies (650 hours), technical schools (703 hours), and sheriffs' offices (706 hours) had the shortest training programs on average. Across all types of academies, each recruit spent an average of 806 hours each completing basic training.

Basic Training Per Recruit

Among the major topical training areas, the most required training hours were in the area of operations (more than 200 hours per recruit). Major topics covered in operations training included patrol procedures (52 hours), investigations (42 hours), emergency vehicle operations (38 hours), and report writing (25 hours).

An average of 168 hours per recruit were required for training on weapons, defensive tactics, and the use of force. Recruits spent most of this time on firearms (71 hours) and self-defense (60 hours) training. Recruits also spent an average of 21 hours on the use of force, which may have included training on agency policies, de-escalation tactics, and crisis intervention strategies.

Computerized Firearms Training

About 9 in 10 recruits received training on the use of firearms under nighttime or reduced light conditions (93%) or simulated stressful conditions (89%). Most recruits also received firearms training under nonlethal live fire (75%) and in computerized firearms training systems (64%). Nearly all recruits received training on weapon retention (99%), verbal command presence (99%), and ground fighting (94%). Most of the recruits were also trained on pressure-point control (85%) and speed cuffing (77%).

Between 2006 and 2013, the average amount of instruction required per recruit increased the most for firearms skills, from 63 hours in 2006 to 71 hours in 2013.

Reality-based Scenario Training on the Use of Firearms

Nearly all recruits (99%) were trained at academies which incorporated reality-based (mock) scenarios into their use-of-force training. Such training allows recruits to practice critical decision-making, execute standard operating procedures, and employ potentially life-preserving tactics under the duress of realistic conditions. About 9 in 10 recruits received reality-based training on arrest control tactics (91%), verbal tactics (88%), and self-defense (87%), and about 8 in 10 received this type of training on the use of firearms (80%) and the use-of-force continuum (77%). More than 7 in 10 recruits (74%) received reality-based training on the use of nonlethal weapons.



Terrorism-related Training

In 2013, 95% of academies (which trained 95% of recruits) provided basic training on terrorism-related topics, an increase from 2006 (90%). A majority of recruits received training on the National Incident Management System/Incident Command System (78%); understanding the nature of terrorism (69%); response to weapons of mass destruction (68%); relevant federal, state, and local agencies (60%); disaster response and recovery (56%); and intelligence gathering (53%).

Local Police Departments, 2013: Personnel, Policies, and Practices (Released May, 2015)

As of January 1, 2013, the more than 12,000 local police departments in the United States employed an estimated 605,000 persons on a full-time basis. This total included about 477,000 sworn officers (those with general arrest powers) and about 128,000 nonsworn employees. Since 1987, the number of full-time local police employees has increased by about 156,000 (up 35%). The increase includes about 122,000 (up 34%) more local police officers.

About Two-thirds of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Worked for Local Police Departments

In 2013, the 605,000 local police employees nationwide represented a majority (58%) of the full-time personnel working for general purpose state and local law enforcement agencies. The 477,000 full-time local police officers nationwide accounted for about two-thirds (66%) of all state and local officers working for general purpose agencies. About 68% of local police officers were assigned to patrol operations, and about 16% worked in the investigations area. In addition to full-time employees, local police departments employed about 57,000 persons on a part-time basis. While more than three-quarters (79%) of full-time local police employees were sworn officers, less than half (47%) of part-time employees were sworn. About a third (32%) of local police departments also used unpaid reserve (or auxiliary) officers as needed. Nationwide, there were more than 29,000 local police reserve or auxiliary officers.

About Half of Local Police Departments Employed Fewer than 10 Officers

About half (48%) of local police departments employed the full-time equivalent of fewer than 10 officers in 2013. Collectively, these departments employed about 4% of all full-time local police officers. A total of 645 (5%) local police departments employed 100 or more officers in 2013. These departments employed 63% of all full-time officers. The New York City Police Department (NYPD) remained the largest local police department in 2013, with 34,454 full-time officers. The NYPD was 1 of 43 local police departments which employed 1,000 or more full-time officers.

More than Half of Local Police Officers Were Employed in Jurisdictions with 100,000 or More Residents

In 2013, 71% of departments served fewer than 10,000 residents. These 8,700 departments employed 13% of all full-time local police officers. About 3% (329) of departments served a resident population of 100,000 or more and employed 54% of all officers. Comparatively, about 8,800 (73%) local police departments served fewer than 10,000 residents and employed 14% of all officers in 1987. During the same year, 222 (2%) local police departments served a population of 100,000 or more and employed 49% of all officers.

Municipal and Township Police Departments Employed an Average of 2.1 Officers Per 1,000 Residents

Municipal and township police departments, which compose 98% of local police departments, employed an average of 2.1 full-time officers per 1,000 residents in 2013. Departments serving 25,000 to 249,999 residents had the lowest average ratio in 2013 (about 1.7 per 1,000). In both 2007 and 2013, county police departments employed an average of 1.7 full-time officers for every 1,000 residents served.

Nearly 1 in 4 Officers Worked for a Department Which Required Entry-level Officers to Have a Two Year Degree

In 2013, the percentage of local police officers employed by a department with a college requirement for new officers (32%) was similar to that reported in 2003 (34%), and about twice as high as in 1993 (16%). In 2013, about 23% of officers were employed by a department which required new entry-level officers to have a two year degree, compared to 7% in 2003. In 2013, all local police departments serving a population of 100,000 or more, and nearly all departments in smaller jurisdictions, had a minimum education requirement for new officers. The most common requirement (84% of departments) was a high school diploma. An estimated 15% of departments had some type of college requirement, including 10% which required a two year degree and 1% which required a four year degree. An estimated 54% of departments with a degree requirement considered military service as an alternative. Departments serving a population of one million or more (29%) were most likely to require a degree. In smaller population categories, the percentage of departments with a degree requirement ranged from 9% in jurisdictions with fewer than 2,500 residents to 20% in jurisdictions with 25,000 to 49,999 residents.

A Majority of Larger Departments Had Full-time Specialized Units to Address Child Abuse, Juvenile Crime, Gangs, and Domestic Violence

Many local police departments had personnel designated to address crime-related problems and tasks in their community. In some instances, these issues were addressed by a specialized unit with full-time personnel. Larger departments were more likely than smaller ones to have the personnel and budgetary resources necessary to operate such units. In 2013, about 9 in 10 local police departments employing 100 officers or more had personnel designated (whether part of a specialized unit or not) to address child abuse (90%), and about 8 in 10 had personnel designated to address gangs (83%), juvenile crime (82%), and domestic violence (81%). A majority of these larger departments had full-time specialized units to address child abuse (62%), juvenile crime (58%), gangs (55%), and domestic violence (54%). A majority of local police departments with 100 or more officers also had designated personnel to perform special operational tasks related to tactical operations (95%), terrorism or Homeland Security (71%), and fugitives or warrants (68%).

Nearly All Departments Serving a Population of 100,000 or More Were Participating in a Drug Task Force

Many local police departments reported participating in one or more multiagency task forces. These task forces allow agencies from various jurisdictions and governmental levels to pool their resources to address complex problems, such as drug trafficking, gangs, and human trafficking. In 2013, about half of departments were participating in a multiagency drug task force, including more than 9 in 10 departments serving a population of 100,000 or more. About 8 in 10 departments serving 25,000 to 99,999 residents and 7 in 10 departments serving 10,000 to 24,999 residents were participating in a drug task force. Overall, 13% of departments were participating in a gang task force, including a majority of the departments serving 100,000 or more residents. An estimated 4% of all departments were participating in a human trafficking task force, including a majority of those serving 250,000 or more residents.



About 12% of Local Police Officers Were Female

In 2013, about 58,000 (12%) of the full-time sworn personnel in local police departments were female. From 2007 to 2013, female representation remained about the same. In 2013, the percentage of female officers in jurisdictions with 250,000 or more residents (17%) was more than twice that in jurisdictions with fewer than 25,000 residents (7%). In 1987, there were 27,000 females (8%) serving as local police officers. Since 1987, the employment of female officers has increased in all population categories, but larger jurisdictions have continued to employ females at a higher rate.

About 1 in 10 of First-line Supervisors in Local Police Departments Were Female

The percentage of females working in first-line supervisory positions (9.5%) was less than that among sworn personnel overall (12.2%). The percentage of female first-line supervisors was more than twice as high in departments serving 250,000 or more residents (15%), compared to departments serving fewer than 50,000 residents (6%). An estimated 3% of local police chiefs were female, including about 7% of the chiefs in jurisdictions with 250,000 or more residents.

Sheriffs' Office Personnel 2013 (Released May, 2015)

On January 1, 2013, an estimated 3,012 sheriffs' offices employed 352,000 full-time sworn and civilian personnel to perform a variety of law enforcement, jail, and court-related duties nationwide. This total included 189,000 sworn officers (those with general arrest powers) and 163,000 nonsworn or civilian employees. Growth among full-time civilian employees had outpaced growth among sworn personnel from 1993 to 2007. However, that trend reversed between 2007 and 2013 when the number of full-time sworn officers increased by 16,700 (up 10%) and the number of civilian employees decreased by 11,100 (down 6%). Sheriffs' offices are local law enforcement agencies typically organized at the county level and directed by a sheriff, who is usually an elected official. Like municipal police departments, sheriffs' offices perform a wide range of law enforcement functions, including responding to criminal incidents and calls for service. Sheriffs' offices also typically operate local jails and provide court-related services which are functions that set them apart from most municipal police departments. Although sheriffs' offices may have countywide jail and court-related responsibilities, their law enforcement jurisdiction may exclude county areas served by county or municipal police departments.

About a Quarter of General Purpose State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Worked for Sheriffs' Offices

In 2013, sheriffs' offices made up a fifth (20%) of general purpose state and local law enforcement agencies operating in the United States and employed about a third (34%) of all full-time personnel, including about a quarter (26%) of the nation's sworn personnel and about half (51%) of all civilian employees. Sworn personnel accounted for 54% of full-time personnel employed by sheriffs' offices, compared to 79% of full-time staff in local police departments.

Sheriffs' offices employed 5,600 more full-time sworn and civilian employees in 2013 than in 2007 (up 1.6%). While growth in the number of full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' offices has slowed in recent years, the total number of full-time employees increased by 57% (127,700 employees) since 1993.

Most Sheriffs' Office Personnel Were Employed by Large Agencies

Twelve percent of sheriffs' offices employed the full-time equivalent of 100 or more sworn personnel in 2013. These large agencies employed 65% each of full-time sworn personnel (123,700). The proportion of full-time sworn personnel employed by these large offices in 2013 was about the same as in 1993 (66%) and 2007 (65%).

An estimated 16 sheriffs' offices employed the full-time equivalent of 1,000 or more sworn personnel in 2013. These agencies made up less than 1% of all sheriffs' offices and employed about 37,500 (20%) full-time sworn officers. The Los Angeles County Sheriffs' Department was the largest sheriffs' office in 2013 with 16,958 full-time employees, including 9,266 sworn officers.

About 14% of Full-time Sworn Sheriffs' Office Personnel Were Female

In 2013, about 26,100 (14%) of the full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' offices were female. In comparison, females made up 16% of full-time sworn officers employed in sheriffs' offices in 1997 and 12% in 2007. Between 1993 and 2013, the number of full-time female officers employed by sheriffs' offices increased by about 3,400. From 2007 to 2013, full-time female officers employed by sheriffs' offices increased by 5,300 (up 25%) to 26,100.

Females Held 12% of Full-time First-line Supervisory Positions in 2013

About 12% of full-time first-line supervisory positions were held by females in 2013. The percentage of females working in full-time first-line supervisory positions was less than that among full-time sworn personnel overall (14%).

Sheriffs' offices serving 100,000 or more residents employed a higher percentage of full-time female first-line supervisors and full-time sworn female officers than offices serving 99,000 or fewer residents. In September 2008, federal agencies employed approximately 120,000 full-time law enforcement officers who were authorized to make arrests and carry firearms in the United States. This was the equivalent of 40 officers per 100,000 residents. The number of federal officers in the United States increased by about 15,000, or 14%, between 2004 and 2008.

Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2008 (Released June, 2012)

The largest number of federal officers in the United States (about 45,000, or 37%) performed criminal investigation and enforcement duties. The next largest job function category was police response and patrol with about 28,000 officers (23%). Approximately 18,000 officers (15%) performed immigration or customs inspections, and about 17,000 (14%) performed corrections or detention-related duties. Other federal officers primarily performed duties related to security and protection (5%) or court operations (5%). Excluding offices of inspectors general, 24 federal agencies employed 250 or more full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority in the United States. These agencies employed 96% of all federal officers. The four largest agencies, two in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and two in the Department of Justice (DOJ), employed about two-thirds of all officers. Overall, DHS and DOJ agencies employed about 4 in 5 federal officers.



DHS Agencies Employed Nearly Half of All Federal Officers

In 2008, DHS employed about 55,000 officers or 46% of all federal officers. DHS agencies included the largest federal law enforcement agency, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). CBP employed 36,863 full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority. The total included 18,665 officers stationed at official ports of entry (airports, seaports, and border crossings), 17,341 U.S. Border Patrol officers guarding the U.S.-Mexico and Canadian borders, and 857 Office of Air and Marine officers patrolling coastal waters.

The second largest DHS law enforcement agency was U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), which employed 12,446 officers in 2008. This was about 2,000 (or 20%) more officers than it employed in 2004. The ICE total included 5,900 criminal investigators (special agents), 5,700 immigration enforcement agents, and about 900 Federal Protective Service (FPS) officers.

FPS officers protect federal buildings, property, and employees, as well as visitors to federal buildings. About 15,000 contract security guards supplemented the FPS force in 2008. Since these guards were not federal employees, they were excluded from the FLEO counts.

DHS also housed the U.S. Secret Service, which employed 5,213 full-time personnel authorized to make arrests and carry firearms in 2008. This was an increase of more than 400 (or 9%) from 2004. About two-thirds of Secret Service officers were special agents. Most of the others were in the Uniformed Division.

DOJ Agencies Employed About a Third of Federal Officers in 2008

In 2008, DOJ agencies employed about 40,000 (or 33%) of all full-time federal officers with arrest and firearm authority in the United States. The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) was the largest DOJ employer of federal officers and the second largest employer of federal officers overall. The BOP employed nearly 17,000 correctional officers and other staff.

The second largest DOJ agency in 2008 was the FBI, which employed 12,760 full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority. This was about 500 (or 4%) more officers than in 2004. Except for 230 FBI police officers, the FBI total consisted of special agents responsible for criminal investigation and enforcement.

In addition to the BOP and the FBI, three other major law enforcement agencies operated within DOJ during 2008: The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) (4,308 officers in 2008, down 2% from 2004); the U.S. Marshals Service (3,313 officers, up 2%); and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) (2,541 officers, up 7%).

Nearly a Sixth of Federal Officers Were Women

Women accounted for 15.5% of federal officers with arrest and firearm authority in 2008. This was a slightly lower percentage than in 2004 (16.1%), but higher than in 1996 (14.0%).

2019 LAW ENFORCEMENT TRADE SHOW EVENTS

JANUARY:	SHOT Show (January 22-25 – Las Vegas, NV)
MARCH:	ILEETA (March 18-23 – St. Louis, MO)
APRIL:	International Police Mountain Bike Association Annual Conference (April 8-13 – Fort Worth, TX) New York Tactical Officers Association Conference (April 17-18 – Verona, NY) NRA Annual Meeting (April 26-28 – Indianapolis, IN)
MAY:	IALEFI (May 5-10 – West Palm Beach, FL) TacOps West (May 8-10 – Las Vegas, NV)
JUNE:	Ohio Tactical Officers Association Annual Training Conference (June 3-7 – Sandusky, OH) National Sheriffs Association Conference (June 15-19 – Louisville, KY) Police Security Expo (June 25-26 – Atlantic City, NJ)
JULY:	FBI National Academy Associates (July 20-23 – Phoenix, AZ)
AUGUST:	APCO (August 11-14 – Baltimore, MD) NTOA (August 18-24 – Orlando, FL)
SEPTEMBER:	TacOps East (September 4-6 – Arlington, VA)
OCTOBER:	COPSWEST (TBD) IACP Conference (October 26-29, Chicago, IL)
NOVEMBER:	California Association of Tactical Officers Training Conference (TBD) SWAT Round-up – (November 11-18 – Orlando, FL)



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