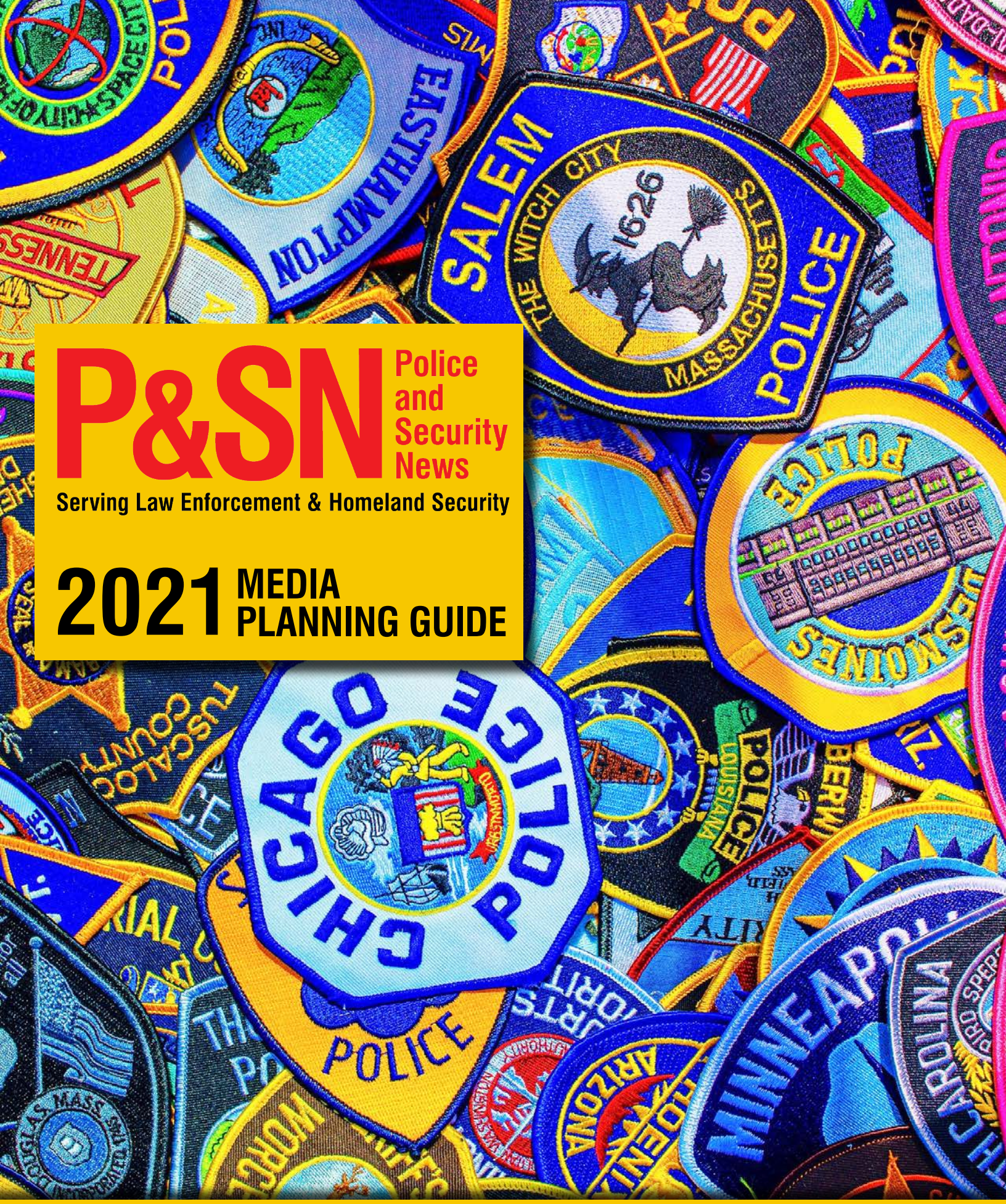

P&SN Police and Security News

Serving Law Enforcement & Homeland Security

2021 MEDIA PLANNING GUIDE

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

MISSION STATEMENT

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

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!

(215) 538-1240

www.policeandsecuritynews.com

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amenear@policeandsecuritynews.com

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Managing Editor, Ext.13
jstephenson@policeandsecuritynews.com

THE KEYS TO GREATER SUCCESS

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

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."

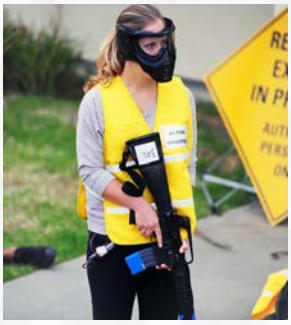
We don't know your company's customers.

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-Seven 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 27 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

WHAT DO ADVERTISERS CONTINUE TO SAY?

"Setina Manufacturing has been advertising in *P&SN* for over 25 years and it has always worked very well for us. The staff at *P&SN* is great to work with, and they go that extra mile – taking care of both our marketing and editorial needs.!"

Judy Setina, *VP, Setina Manufacturing*

"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.

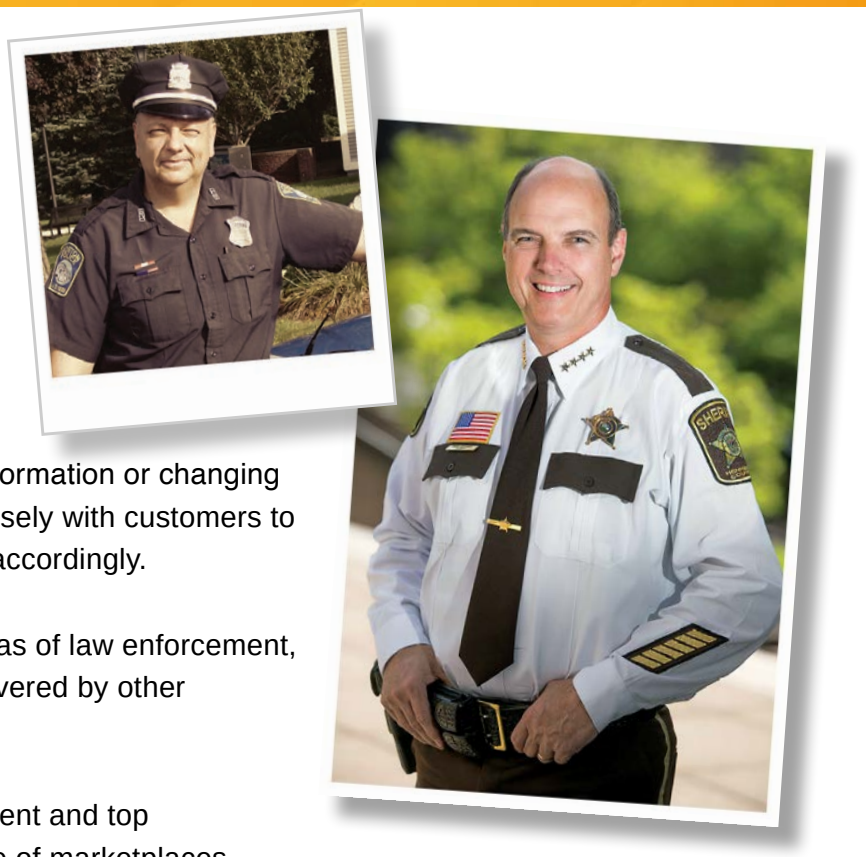
"As 'newcomers' to the law enforcement marketplace, advertising is not only one of your most important decisions, but also one of the more daunting ones. My representative at *P&SN* made this decision painless and, with her help, has turned that decision into viable and consistent fervor for our product. 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?

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



Experience We have 37 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 35 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.

2021 Thirty-Seven Years of Helping Those Who Help Law Enforcement!

2015

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

2005

1989

1984

POLICE and SECURITY NEWS
Your Source for the Latest in Information and Technology

POLICE and SECURITY NEWS

EDITORIAL CALENDAR

2021

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

	JANUARY/ FEBRUARY	MARCH/ APRIL	MAY/ JUNE	JULY/ AUGUST	SEPTEMBER/ OCTOBER	NOVEMBER/ DECEMBER
Publication Dates						
Deadline Dates	Ad Space: 12/04/20 Materials: 12/11/20	Ad Space: 02/05/21 Materials: 02/12/21	Ad Space: 04/02/21 Materials: 04/09/21	Ad Space: 06/04/21 Materials: 06/11/21	Ad Space: 08/06/21 Materials: 08/13/21	Ad Space: 10/01/21 Materials: 10/08/21
Editorial Focus	SWAT/ Tactical Operations	2021 Buyer's Information Guide	Law Enforcement Weaponry	Police Science/ Forensics	Hardware/ Software Solutions	Law Enforcement Training
Focus on Technology	Firearms, Ammunition and Accessories	Computer Hardware and Software Solutions	Police Vehicles and 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 2021 – The 30th Annual SHOT Show Report	2021 Police Security Expo Show Guide	Body Armor 2021 – The 28th Annual Report on Ballistic Protection	Traffic Safety and Enforcement	Police Vehicles and Equipment for 2022
Product Highlight	Night Vision and Thermal Imaging Equipment	Flashlights for Law Enforcement	Training Simulators and Equipment	Police Footwear and Apparel	Handguns and Accessories	Targets/Range Equipment
Bonus Distribution	SHOT Show 2021	*ILEETA Training Conference	*35th Annual Police Security Expo	NTOA Conf. NRA NPSC Police Fleet Expo	2021 IACP Conference CWFleet 2021	*P&SN is the Official Media Sponsor of these events!

2021 AD RATES

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

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

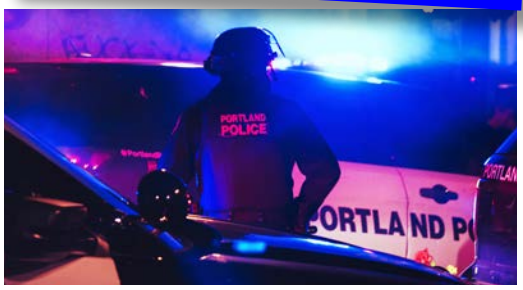
Cover IV (Back Cover)
25% Premium

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?

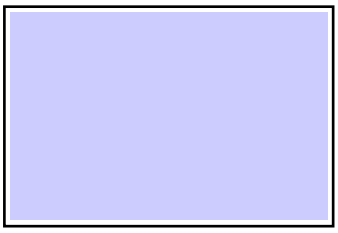
Contact Al Menear at:
amenear@policeandsecuritynews.com

Contact Toni Saturno at:
tsaturno@policeandsecuritynews.com

www.policeandsecuritynews.com

2021 AD SPECS

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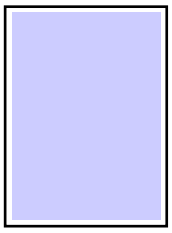
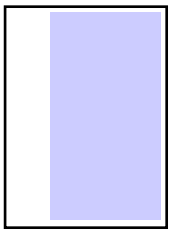
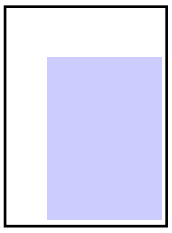
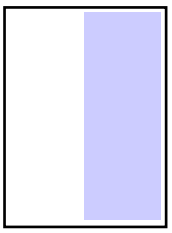
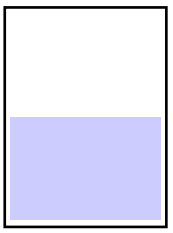
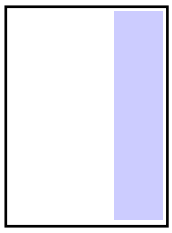

Full Page

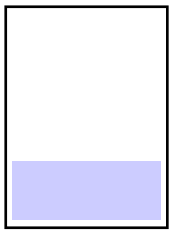

2/3 Vertical

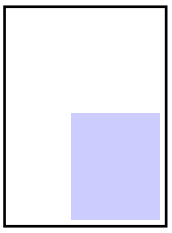

1/2 Island

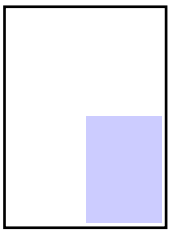

1/2 Vertical

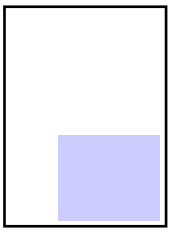

1/2 Horizontal

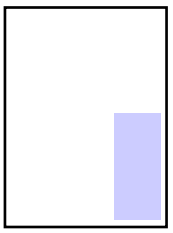

1/3 Vertical

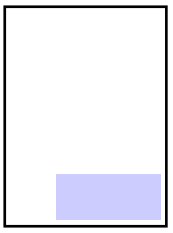

1/3 Horizontal


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.

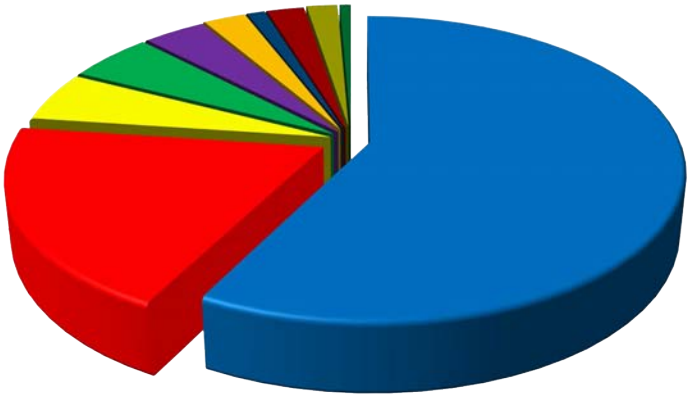
Transferring Files

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

READERSHIP



VERIFIED AUDIT CIRCULATION

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%

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.

Our Readers Are Your Buyers – Since 1984!

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

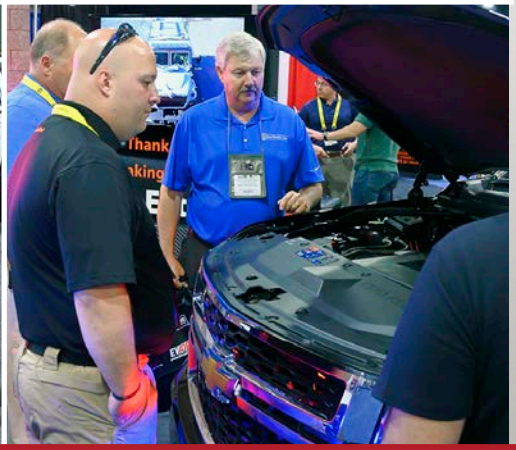
A yearly readership survey has determined an average of 4.86 readers per copy of *P&SN* (publisher's data: 2016-2017 audience survey, sample size of 1546). With the inclusion of bonus trade show distribution, the average number of copies per issue is 22,000 and the number of readers per issue is 106,920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

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.

June 29 & 30
Atlantic City Convention Center

The Largest Law Enforcement Trade Show in the East – For 34 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: **https://tinyurl.com/y693s62z**

Local Police Departments, 2016: Personnel
(Released October 2019)

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

From 1997 to 2016, the total number of full-time sworn officers in general-purpose law enforcement agencies increased by 8%, while the number of full-time sworn officers in local police departments increased by 11%. During the same period, the total U.S. population increased by 21%.

General-purpose law enforcement agencies include municipal, county, and regional police departments; most sheriffs' offices; and primary state and highway patrol agencies. They do not include special-purpose agencies, sheriffs' offices with only jail and court duties, and federal law enforcement agencies. Full-time sworn officers are those with general arrest powers.

About Two Thirds of Full-Time Sworn Officers in General-Purpose Agencies Worked for Local Police Departments

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

About Half of All Local Police Departments Employed Less Than the Equivalent of Ten Officers

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

In 2016, a total of 624 local police departments had 100 or more full-time sworn officers. These departments employed 62% of all full-time officers nationwide.

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

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

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

Local Police Departments Serving Populations of Less Than 10,000 Residents Employed an Average of 2.3 Officers Per 1,000 Residents

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

About One in Eight Local Police Officers Were Female

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

The Number of Female Officers in Local Police Departments Increased by 36% from 1997 to 2016

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

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

In 2016, an estimated 3% of local police chiefs were female. This was the same percentage as in 2013, the first year the LEMAS survey asked about the sex of supervisory personnel. In 2016, 3% of departments (313) served 100,000 or more residents and these had a median number of 304 full-time sworn officers. An estimated 6% of these departments had female police chiefs. Meanwhile, 97% of departments (11,948) served less than 100,000 residents and these had a median number of eight full-time sworn officers. An estimated 3% of these departments had female police chiefs.

In 2016, about 8% of intermediate supervisors (those below chief and above sergeant or first-line supervisor) were female. About 10% of first-line supervisors (sergeant or equivalent) were female.

Most Departments Serving 10,000 or More Residents Had Full-Time Sworn School Resource Officers

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

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

The Majority of Departments Serving 100,000 or More Residents Had Specialized Units with Personnel Assigned Full-time to Address Child Abuse, Drug Enforcement, and Gangs

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

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

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

Sheriffs' Offices, 2016: Personnel
(Released October 2019)

As of June 30, 2016, the 15,322 general-purpose law enforcement agencies in the United States employed an estimated 701,000 full-time sworn officers. Sheriffs' offices made up 20% (3,012) of these agencies and employed 25% (173,000) of these full-time sworn officers.

From 1997 to 2016, the total number of full-time sworn officers in general-purpose law enforcement agencies increased by 8%, while the number of full-time sworn officers in sheriffs' offices remained roughly constant.

General-purpose law enforcement agencies include municipal, county, and regional police departments; most sheriffs' offices; and primary state and highway patrol agencies. They are distinct from special-purpose agencies, sheriffs' offices with only jail and court duties, and federal law enforcement agencies. Full-time sworn officers are those with general arrest powers.

About One Third of Full-time Employees in General-Purpose Law Enforcement Agencies Worked in Sheriffs' Offices

In 2016, general-purpose state and local law enforcement agencies employed about 1,050,000 full-time employees. Sheriffs' offices employed about one third (34%) of all full-time employees in such agencies nationwide. Of the 349,000 full-time, limited sworn or civilian employees in general-purpose law enforcement agencies, more than half (186,000) worked in sheriffs' offices. Sheriffs' offices employed approximately 360,000 full-time personnel, split about evenly between sworn officers (48%) and limited sworn or civilian employees (52%). Most (63%) of the 31,000 part-time personnel in sheriffs' offices were limited-sworn or civilian employees.

More Than Half of Sheriffs' Offices Employed Less Than 25 Full-time Equivalent Sworn Officers

In 2016, about three quarters (77%) of sheriffs' offices employed less than the equivalent of 50 full-time sworn officers and most (55%) employed less than 25. The 2% of sheriffs' offices with 500 or more full-time equivalent sworn officers employed about one third (31%) of all full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' offices nationwide. The 329 sheriffs' offices which employed the equivalent of 100 or more full-time sworn officers made up 11% of sheriffs' offices and employed 64% of sheriffs' full-time sworn personnel.

About One in Seven Full-time Sworn Officers in Sheriffs' Offices Were Female

In 2016, about 14% of full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' offices were female. Sheriffs' offices employing the equivalent of 500 or more full-time sworn personnel employed a larger percentage of female full-time sworn personnel (17%) than offices employing less than 50 full-time equivalent officers.

About 12% of First-line Supervisors in Sheriffs' Offices Were Female

Females accounted for about 1% of all sheriffs in 2016. About half (47%) of all sheriffs' office personnel were employed by the 4% of offices with the equivalent of 250 or more full-time sworn officers, and these had a median number of 410 full-time sworn officers. An estimated 6% of these offices were led by female sheriffs. Sheriffs' offices which employed less than the equivalent of 250 full-time sworn personnel had a median of 19 full-time sworn officers. About 1% of these sheriffs' offices were led by female sheriffs.

In 2016, about 10% of intermediate supervisors (those below chief and above sergeant or first-line supervisor) were female. Sheriffs' offices with the equivalent of 100 or more full-time sworn personnel employed almost twice the percentage of intermediate supervisors who were female as offices with less than 100 full-time sworn personnel. About 12% of first-line supervisors (sergeants or equivalent) in sheriffs' offices were female.

The Majority of Sheriffs' Offices with the Equivalent of 100 or More Full-time Sworn Officers Had Specialized Units to Address Drug Enforcement or School Safety

Many sheriffs' offices had personnel designated to address specific crime-related issues and some had personnel assigned full-time to

specialized units to address these issues. Most sheriffs' offices with the equivalent of 100 or more full-time sworn personnel in 2016 had designated personnel who addressed drug enforcement (94%), child abuse (82%), or school safety (79%). About four in five had personnel assigned full-time to specialized units for addressing drug enforcement (82%), and almost half (46%) had such units for child abuse. About three in five had personnel assigned full-time to specialized units for school safety (61%).

Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2016 (Released October 2019)

A federal law enforcement agency is an organizational unit, or subunit, of the federal government with the principle functions of prevention, detection, and investigation of crime and the apprehension of alleged offenders. Examples of federal law enforcement agencies include the U.S. Customs and Border Protection; Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); the Secret Service; and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF).

As of the end of fiscal year 2016, federal agencies in the United States and U.S. territories employed about 132,000 full-time law enforcement officers. Federal law enforcement officers were defined as any federal officers who were authorized to make arrests and carry firearms. About three quarters of federal law enforcement officers (about 100,000) provided police protection as their primary function. Four in five federal law enforcement officers, regardless of their primary function, worked for either the Department of Homeland Security (47% of all officers) or the Department of Justice (33%).

In 2016, there were about 100,000 full-time federal law enforcement officers in the United States and U.S. territories who primarily provided police protection, compared to 701,000 full-time sworn officers in general-purpose state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide.

About two thirds of all full-time federal law enforcement officers worked for either Customs and Border Protection (33%), the Federal Bureau of Prisons (14%), the FBI (10%), or Immigration and Customs Enforcement (9%). Between 2008 and 2016, the Amtrak Police had the largest percentage increase in full-time federal law enforcement officers (40%), followed by the National Park Service Rangers (29%) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (27%).

The Bureau of Indian Affairs experienced the highest rate of assaults on officers in 2016 (143 assaults per 100 officers) which was more than triple the rate in 2008 (38 per 100) and more than 20 times the rate of any other agency. For agencies which had at least one assault on an officer in 2016, the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration had the lowest rates, with less than one assault per 100 officers.

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.

Body-Worn Cameras in Law Enforcement Agencies, 2016 (Released November 2018)

In 2016, 47% of general-purpose law enforcement agencies in the United States had acquired body-worn cameras (BWCs). In comparison, 69% had dashboard cameras and 38% had personal audio recorders.

The main reasons (about 80% each) that local police departments and

sheriffs' offices had acquired BWCs were to improve officer safety, increase evidence quality, reduce civilian complaints, and reduce agency liability. Other reasons agencies gave for acquiring BWCs included improving accountability (73%), making cases more prosecutable (70%), improving officer professionalism (60%), improving community perceptions (57%), and reducing use of force (34%).

Deployment of BWCs

Among agencies which had acquired BWCs, 60% of local police departments and 49% of sheriffs' offices had fully deployed their BWCs. About two-fifths of local agencies had either partially deployed their BWCs (19%) or had deployed them on a pilot basis (18%). Among agencies which had not fully deployed their acquired BWCs, 63% reported it was due to insufficient funding.

Policies for BWCs

About 86% of general-purpose law enforcement agencies which had acquired BWCs had a formal BWC policy or one in draft form. Among agencies with a BWC policy, more than four in five included guidelines on which specific events to record (84%) and on video transfer, storage, and disposal (87%).

Among agencies with a policy which included which events to record, the vast majority required officers with BWCs to record traffic stops (93%), officer-initiated citizen contacts (85%), and the execution of arrest or search warrants (85%). In addition, 50% required officers with BWCs to record the transporting of offenders.

Access to Footage

Nearly nine in ten (88%) law enforcement agencies which had BWCs in service allowed the chief executive (such as the police chief, sheriff, or commissioner) to have direct access to BWC video recordings without having to file a formal request. About 60% of agencies allowed the officer who made the recording to have direct access to the footage.

In 2016, about 63% of agencies which had acquired BWCs had, on average, no public requests for video footage per month or had never received a request from the public to obtain video generated from BWCs. A fifth of agencies (21%) received an average of one to five public requests for BWC footage per month.

Agencies without BWCs

Among agencies which had not acquired BWCs, the primary reason given was cost, including video storage/disposal (77%), hardware (74%), and ongoing maintenance/support (73%) costs. About 39% of law enforcement agencies without BWCs had not acquired them due to privacy concerns.

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 three in four 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 nine in ten 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 nine in ten recruits received reality-based training on arrest control tactics (91%), verbal tactics (88%), and self-defense (87%), and about eight in ten received this type of training on the use of firearms (80%) and the use-of-force continuum (77%). More than seven in ten 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%).

Full-time Employees in Law Enforcement Agencies, 1997-2016 (Released May 2018)

As of June 30, 2016, the 15,328 general-purpose law enforcement agencies in the United States employed an estimated 701,000 full-time sworn officers. General-purpose law enforcement agencies include municipal, county, and regional police departments; most sheriffs' offices; and primary state and highway patrol agencies. They are distinct from special-purpose agencies (e.g., those with jurisdiction on tribal lands; and in parks, schools, airports, subways, hospitals, housing authorities, and government buildings), sheriffs' offices with only jail and court duties, and federal law enforcement agencies.

From 1997 to 2016, the number of full-time sworn officers in gener-

al-purpose law enforcement agencies increased by about 52,000 (up 8%). During the same period, the total U.S. population increased by about 56 million (up 21%). As a result, the number of full-time sworn officers per 1,000 residents decreased, from 2.42 in 1997 to 2.17 in 2016 (down 11%). The 2016 rate of full-time sworn officers per 1,000 residents was also lower than the rates in 2000 (down 7%), 2003 (down 8%), and 2007 (down 7%).

Conclusions

- The number of full-time employees in general-purpose law enforcement agencies increased by about 174,000 (up 20%) from 1997 to 2016.
- From 1997 to 2016, the number of full-time sworn officers in local police departments increased by about 48,000 (up 11%).
- The number of full-time sworn officers in primary state police agencies increased by about 5,000 (up 10%) from 1997 to 2016.
- From 1997 to 2016, the number of full-time civilians in general-purpose law enforcement agencies increased by about 121,000 (up 53%).
- From 1997 to 2016, the number of full-time civilians in sheriffs' offices increased 110%, or by about 98,000.

Forensic Crime Laboratories: Resources and Services, 2014 (Released November 2016)

In 2014, the nation's 409 publicly funded forensic crime labs received an estimated 3.8 million requests for forensic services which was down from four million requests in 2009. These labs analyzed and reported on physical evidence collected during criminal investigations at the request of police departments, prosecutors' offices, courts, and correctional facilities.

Crime Lab Functions

Most crime labs provided forensic services in multiple disciplines in 2014. More than eight in ten (81%) crime labs handled the identification of illegal drugs and other controlled substances. Nearly two-thirds (62%) of labs analyzed biological samples, such as blood and saliva. The majority (63%) analyzed fingerprints recovered from crime scenes. Nearly half (48%) examined trace evidence, such as fire debris, hair, or gunshot residue.

About Lab Requests

About three-quarters of the requests received by crime labs in 2014 involved the analysis of controlled substances (33%), biological samples collected from convicted offenders and arrestees for a DNA database (24%), or toxicology (15%). These services also accounted for the majority of the requests received by crime labs in 2009. More than half of the approximately four million requests received in 2014 were submitted to state labs. The composition of the forensic work handled by US crime labs varied among those serving federal, state, county, and municipal jurisdictions. Toxicology analysis made up a larger percentage of requests at county labs than federal and municipal labs. DNA database samples of convicted offenders and arrestees made up a larger percentage of requests to federal and state lab than those made to county and municipal labs.

Lab Employees

The operating budgets for publicly funded forensic crime labs in 2014 totaled $1.7 billion. In addition to their budgets, crime labs received funding from other sources, such as grants and charging fees for forensic services. Labs serving state jurisdictions accounted for nearly half of the overall budget, and labs with 25 or more employees accounted for more than 80% of the total. Lab expenditures included personnel, supplies, equipment, and construction costs. Publicly funded crime labs employed 14,300 full-time personnel in 2014, and about half worked in state-operated labs.

2021 LAW ENFORCEMENT TRADE SHOW EVENTS

JANUARY:	**SHOT Show (January 19-22 – Las Vegas, NV)**
MARCH:	**ILEETA Conference & Expo (March 22-27 – St. Louis, MO)**
APRIL:	**New York Tactical Officers Association SWAT Tactical Conference (April 20-23 – Verona, NY)** **IALEFI Training Conference (TBD)**
MAY:	**NRA Annual Meeting (May 14-16 – Houston, TX)**
JUNE:	**International Police Mountain Bike Association Annual Conference (TBD)** **Ohio Tactical Officers Association Annual Training Conference (June 7-11 – Sandusky, OH)** **National Sheriffs' Association Conference (June 22-26 – Phoenix, AZ)** **Police Security Expo (June 29-30 – Atlantic City, NJ)**
JULY:	**FBI National Academy Associates Training Conference (July 7-10 – Orlando, FL)** **TacOps South SWAT Tactical Conference (July 21-23 – Nashville, TN)**
AUGUST:	**APCO Conference & Expo (August 15-18 – San Antonio, TX)** **Police Fleet Expo (TBD)** **ADVANCE (TBD)**
SEPTEMBER:	**TacOps East SWAT Tactical Conference (September 8-10 – Washington, DC)** **IACP Conference (September 11-14 – New Orleans, LA)** **NTOA Conference (September 12-17 – Kansas City, MO)**
NOVEMBER:	**California Association of Tactical Officers Training Conference (TBD)** **CWFleet (TBD)** **SWAT Round-up (TBD – Orlando, FL)**

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