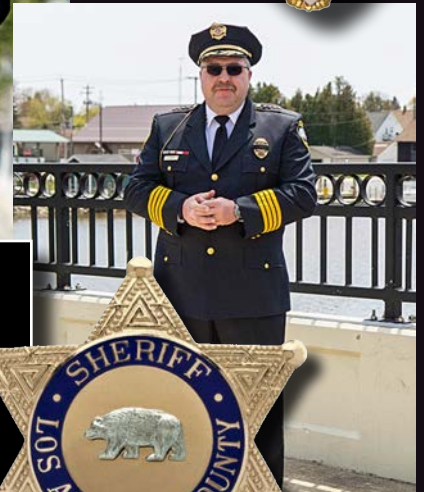


You work to help law enforcement... P&SN works to help you.

P&SN

Police
and
Security
News

Serving Law Enforcement & Homeland Security



2023 MEDIA PLANNING GUIDE



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!

(215) 538-1240

www.policeandsecuritynews.com

AI MENEAR

Publisher, Ext. 11

amenear@policeandsecuritynews.com

TONI SATURNO

Associate Publisher, Ext. 12

tsaturno@policeandsecuritynews.com

CINDIE BONSALL

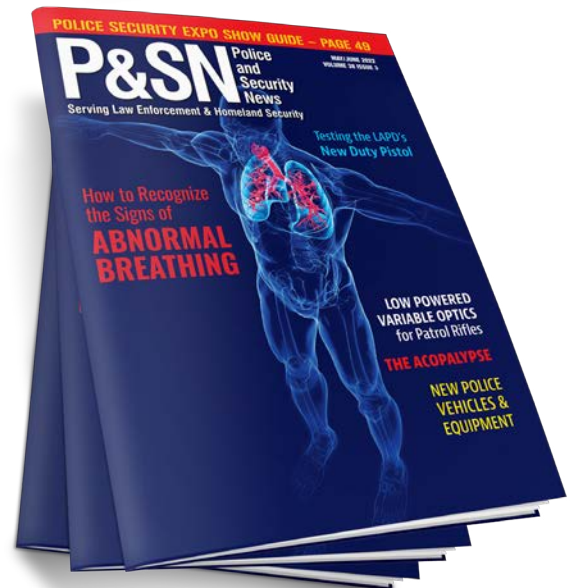
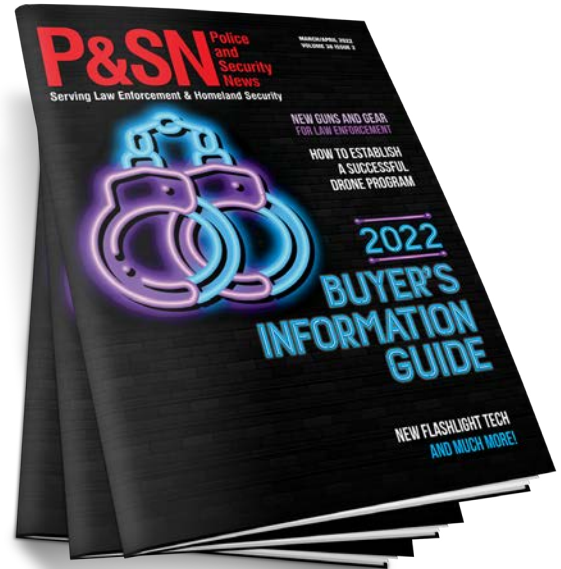
General Manager, Ext. 10

cbonsall@policeandsecuritynews.com

JOHN G. STEPHENSON

Managing Editor, Ext. 13

jstephenson@policeandsecuritynews.com





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-Nine 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?

“

“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

”

“

“*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.

”

“

“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.

”

“

“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

”

“

“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.

”

“

“*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

”

“

“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

”

“

“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 39 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 37 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.

2023
**Thirty-Nine
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

2023

EDITORIAL CALENDAR

Publication Dates	JANUARY/ FEBRUARY	MARCH/ APRIL	MAY/ JUNE	JULY/ AUGUST	SEPTEMBER/ OCTOBER	NOVEMBER/ DECEMBER
Deadline Dates	Ad Space: 12/02/22	Ad Space: 02/03/23	Ad Space: 04/07/23	Ad Space: 06/02/23	Ad Space: 08/04/23	Ad Space: 10/06/23
	Materials: 12/09/22	Materials: 02/10/23	Materials: 04/14/23	Materials: 06/09/23	Materials: 08/11/23	Materials: 10/13/23
	Mail Date: 01/06/23	Mail Date: 03/10/23	Mail Date: 05/12/23	Mail Date: 07/14/23	Mail Date: 09/15/23	Mail Date: 11/10/23
Editorial Focus	SWAT/ Tactical Operations	Annual 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 2023 - The 32nd Annual SHOT Show Report	2023 Police Security Expo Show Guide	Body Armor 2023 - The 30th Annual Report on Ballistic Protection	Traffic Safety and Enforcement	Police Vehicles and Equipment for 2024
Product Highlight	Night Vision and Thermal Imaging Equipment	Flashlights for Law Enforcement	Training - Firearms/ Tactical/Use of Force	Police Uniforms/ Badges/ Apparel	Handguns and Accessories	Tactical EMS/ First Aid Equipment
Bonus Distribution	SHOT Show 2023	*ILEETA Training Conference	*37th Annual Police Security Expo	NTOA Conference	2023 IACP Conference	*P&SN is the Official Media Sponsor of these events!

Four Color Rates	6x	3x	1x
Spread	\$4600	\$4825	\$5050
Full Page	2700	2850	3000
2/3 Page	2350	2450	2550
1/2 Island	2100	2250	2400
1/2 Page	2000	2075	2150
1/3 Page	1525	1625	1725
1/3 Page Square	1525	1625	1725
1/4 Page	1150	1225	1300
1/6 Page	1050	1075	1100

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

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.

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%

#1 Source of Information
for Law Enforcement and
Homeland Security



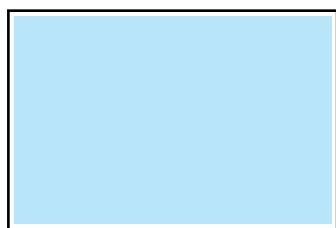
NEED MORE INFO?

Contact Al Menear at:
ameneat@policeandsecuritynews.com

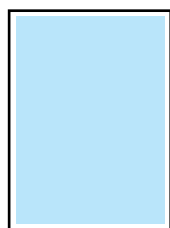
Contact Toni Saturno at:
tsaturno@policeandsecuritynews.com

www.policeandsecuritynews.com

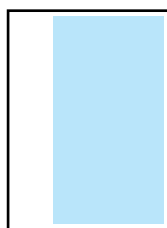




Page Spread



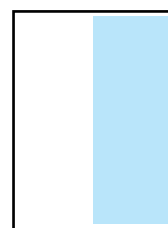
Full Page



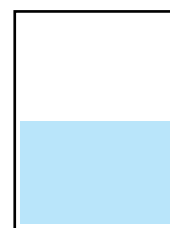
2/3 Vertical



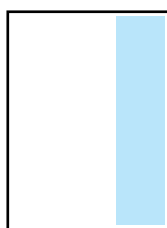
1/2 Island



1/2 Vertical



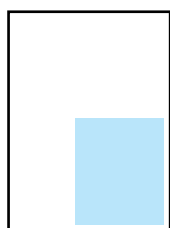
1/2 Horizontal



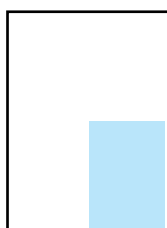
1/3 Vertical



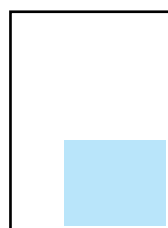
1/3 Horizontal



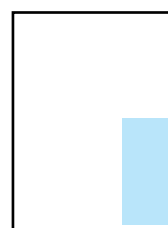
1/3 Square



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.

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



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%

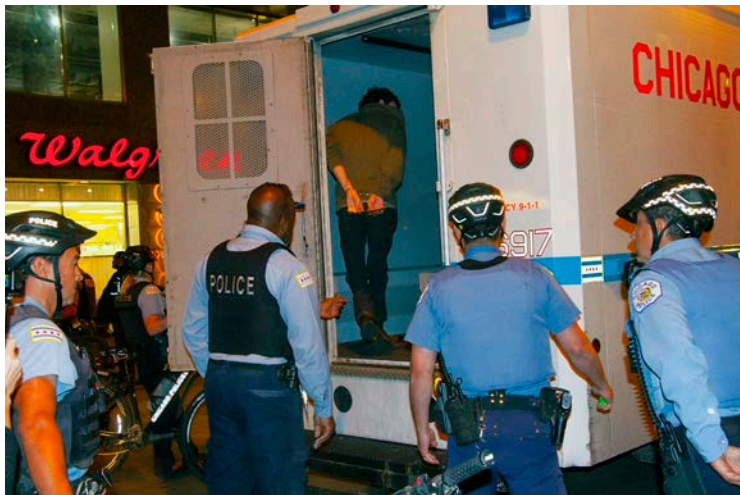
Police and Security News keeps law enforcement professionals informed about the latest news and information, products, services, and developments which affect policing throughout the nation.

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.

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

Our Readers
Are Your Buyers –
Since 1984!



June 27 & 28 Atlantic City Convention Center

The Largest Law Enforcement Trade Show in the East - For 37 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>

Justice Expenditures and Employment 2017 (Released July 2021)

In 2017, real (inflation-adjusted) justice system expenditures by federal, state, and local governments were the highest they had been in 21 years (\$305 billion, up from \$188 billion in 1997). From 1997 to 2017, real expenditures on police protection grew the most (78%), rising from \$84 billion to \$149 billion. At \$149 billion, police protection accounted for the largest portion of justice system expenditures. Local governments, which include counties and municipalities or townships, spent nearly three times as much on police protection as the federal government and nearly six times as much as state governments.

Municipal governments (\$61 billion) spent about twice as much as county governments (\$30 billion) and over four times as much as state governments (\$14 billion) on police protection via direct current expenditures. State governments' capital outlays totaled \$717 million for police protection.

In 2017, state and local governments employed 708,079 sworn police protection full-time employees, an increase of 19,572 from 2012. Per capita police protection expenditures in 2017 were highest in the District of Columbia (\$911) and New York (\$530) and lowest in Kentucky (\$171).

In 2017, there were 2,446,891 justice system employees in federal, state, and local governments. Twelve percent of the employees worked for the federal government, 68% of whom worked in police protection. Almost 58% of all justice system workers were employed by local governments, 62% of whom worked in police protection. In addition, 30% of all justice system employees worked for states, 14% of whom were in police protection. About 63% of state and 75% of local police protection employees had arrest powers.

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, 2018 (Released July 2021)

A total of 681 state and local law enforcement training academies provided basic training instruction to 59,511 recruits in 2018. The average length of the core basic training program was 833 hours. Half of recruits were instructed using a training model with equal parts stress (i.e., military or paramilitary style) and non-stress (i.e., academic or adult learning) environments. Nearly all recruits were instructed in report writing, defensive tactics, firearms skills, and ethics and integrity, and nearly all were instructed using at least one type of reality-based scenario.

Half (48%) of full-time instructors employed by law enforcement training academies were sworn officers who were permanently assigned to or employed by the academy. Twenty-five percent of academies required instructors to have a two year college degree or higher level of education, and 70% required law enforcement experience.

Law Enforcement Recruits

A total of 681 state and local academies for training law enforcement pro-

vided basic training to newly appointed or elected law enforcement officers in 2018. A total 59,511 recruits started basic training in the recruit academy classes that ended in 2018, marking a 40% increase in the number of recruits in classes that ended in 2013 (42,599 recruits).

Training academies were most commonly operated by two year colleges, which accounted for a third of all academies and administered basic training to a quarter of recruits in 2018.

Academies operated by municipal or county police departments trained 23% of recruits who started basic training in 2018. About 4% of state and local academies that trained law enforcement recruits were operated by state Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) commissions or equivalent groups, which trained 15% of recruits in 2018.

Of the 59,511 recruits who started basic training in 2018, a total of 48,203 were male (81%) and 11,309 were female (19%). Female recruits made up a slightly larger share of classes in 2018 (19%) than in 2006 (17%) or during 2011-13 (15%). Eighty-eight percent of male recruits completed basic training in 2018, compared to 81% of female recruits.

Types of Training and Content

Nearly all recruits who started basic training in 2018 received instruction in report writing (24 hours on average), defensive tactics (61), firearms skills (73), and ethics and integrity (12). In 2018, the highest average number of hours of instruction was dedicated to firearms skills (73 hours), followed by defensive tactics (61) and patrol procedures (52). More than 90% of recruits received training in nonlethal weapons (20 hours on average) and de-escalation techniques (18), such as verbal judo.

Nearly all recruits were instructed in legal subjects in 2018, receiving about 51 hours of instruction in criminal and constitutional law, 26 hours in traffic law, and 11 hours in juvenile justice law.

Ninety-eight percent of recruits were instructed in the use of semiautomatic pistols during basic training in 2018. Recruits also commonly received training on shotguns of any type (83%) and semiautomatic rifles (53%), such as AR-15s. In 2018, the most common training in less lethal weapons that recruits received was in the use of a baton (96% of recruits), followed by OC spray or foam (89%). One in five recruits was trained in the use of blunt force projectiles, such as bean bags or rubber bullets during basic training in 2018.

Nearly all recruits received special firearms training in nighttime or reduced light conditions (99%) and in simulated stressful conditions (99%) in 2018, compared to 93% of recruits trained in reduced light conditions and 89% in stressful conditions during 2011-13.

The percentage of recruits who were trained using firearms simulators grew from 64% during 2011-13 to 77% in 2018. In 2018, all or nearly all recruits were trained in open hand techniques (99%), takedown techniques (100%), verbal command presence (100%), and weapon retention (100%). The least common control or defensive tactics for which recruits received training were hold or neck restraints (46% of recruits), such as carotid holds, followed by leg hobble restraints or other restraints (48%) and full body restraints (50%). Nearly all recruits in 2018 were instructed via at least one type of reality-based (mock) scenario during basic training.

Instructors

In 2018, a total of 8,535 full-time and 25,821 part-time instructors trained recruits at state and local academies. About 44% of part-time instructors were off-duty sworn officers who were compensated to teach. Twenty-four percent of part-time and 18% of full-time instructors were on-duty sworn officers who were temporarily assigned to the academy.

In addition to law enforcement experience and education requirements, most academies required full-time instructors to have state or POST certification (86%), qualified subject matter expertise (67%), academy certification (57%), or some other certification (35%).

State or POST certification was the most common requirement for full-time instructors at academies operated by sheriff's offices (93%) and special jurisdiction agencies (92%).

Seventy-one percent of state and local academies that trained law enforcement in 2018 provided their trainers with ongoing or refresher training. Of academies that provided ongoing training to their instructors, 93% developed the training content based on academy staff's input.

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 general-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.

2023 LAW ENFORCEMENT TRADE SHOW EVENTS

JANUARY:	SHOT Show (January 17-20 - Las Vegas, NV)
MARCH:	ILEETA Conference & Expo (March 20-25 - St. Louis, MO)
APRIL:	NRA Annual Meeting (April 14-16, Indianapolis, IN)
MAY:	IALEFI Training Conference (April 30-May 5 - Houston, TX)
JUNE:	International Police Mountain Bike Association Annual Conference (TBD) Ohio Tactical Officers Association Annual Training Conference (June 12-16 - Sandusky, OH) National Sheriffs' Association Conference (June 26-29 - Grand Rapids, MI) Police Security Expo (June 27-28 - Atlantic City, NJ)
JULY:	FBI National Academy Associates Training Conference (July 29-August 1 - Denver, CO)
AUGUST:	APCO Conference & Expo (August 6-9 - Nashville, TN)
SEPTEMBER:	NTOA Conference (TBD)
OCTOBER:	IACP Conference (October 14-17 - San Diego, CA)
NOVEMBER:	California Association of Tactical Officers Training Conference (TBD - Reno, NV) SWAT Round-up (TBD - Orlando, FL)



Online Opportunities

Increase the strength of your brand presence and reach, through the coordination of print and digital advertising.

Policeandsecuritynews.com is yet another means for reaching the law enforcement marketplace. A variety of Web-based opportunities are available and customizable for any particular need.

Prominent digital advertising along the top, bottom, and right-hand side of the *P&SN* homepage ensures maximum visibility and effectiveness of your online advertising messages. Contact your *P&SN* representative today for a competitive quote on various digital advertising opportunities.

BANNER ADVERTISING

AD UNIT	AD SIZE	NET RATE
Leaderboard	728 x 90	\$17 CPM
Half Page	300 x 600	\$20 CPM
Medium Rectangle	300 x 250	\$12 CPM
Horizontal	468 x 60	\$10 CPM
Bottom Leaderboard	728 x 90	\$8 CPM

- JPG, PNG or GIF format accepted; Flash accepted; Limit animation to seven seconds and three loops; 80 KB maximum
- RGB color format, 72 dpi
- Send artwork and target URL to: advertising@policeandsecuritynews.com

Increase the strength of your brand presence and reach!



728 x 90

[HOW TO SUBSCRIBE](#)
[CURRENT ISSUE](#)
[FOR ADVERTISERS](#)
[BUYER'S GUIDE](#)
[COLUMNS](#)
[EQUIPMENT & APPAREL](#)
[NEWS](#)
[POLICE VEHICLES](#)

[PRACTICAL](#)
[TECHNOLOGY](#)
[TRAINING & EDUCATION](#)
[WEAPONRY](#)
[ABOVE AND BEYOND](#)
[CONTACT](#)

Computer Hardware/Software Technology Issue

September/October 2017 issue is our annual Computer Hardware/Software Technology edition.

PREVIOUS ISSUE ARCHIVES

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
 Download Digital PDF Copy May/June 2017	 Download Digital PDF Copy March/April 2017	 Download Digital PDF Copy Jan/Feb 2017		

300 x 600

468 x 60

300 x 250

Highlights from this issue include:

- Automated License Plate Recognition: An Insider's Look
- The Use of Telematics Technology to Curb Distracted Driving
- Grant Resources and Guidance for Law Enforcement
- Vehicle Pursuit Technology
- Captured Not Combat
- Moving Up the Ladder: How to Build a Successful Career
- And Much More!

Read Online Now - September/October 2017 >>>

Sergeant James Post GOOD NEWS, BAD NEWS AND REALLY GOOD NEWS Okay, I'm one of those guys who likes to get the bad news out of the way first. Then, I have something good to look forward to after I've had the rug pulled out from under me. Unless you've been on the International Space Station for the last six months, you know that the bad news comes from Ford® Motor Company. Yes, the folks who gave us the Edel...

CONTINUE READING

- SEPTEMBER 15, 2017 Grant Resources and Guidance for Law Enforcement
- SEPTEMBER 15, 2017 Captured Not Combat
- SEPTEMBER 15, 2017 Vehicle Pursuit Technology
- SEPTEMBER 15, 2017 The Use of Telematics Technology to Curb Distracted Driving

728 x 90 Bottom



Ready to Roll?

Contact us today for help in creating an effective solution to your law enforcement marketing needs!

Performance Publishing, LLC

145 Main St. B-1, Pennsburg, PA 18073

Phone: (215) 538-1240

AI MENEAR Publisher, Ext. 11
amenear@policeandsecuritynews.com

TONI SATURNO Associate Publisher, Ext. 12
tsaturno@policeandsecuritynews.com

CINDIE BONSALL General Manager, Ext. 10
cbonsall@policeandsecuritynews.com

JOHN G. STEPHENSON Managing Editor, Ext. 13
jstephenson@policeandsecuritynews.com

advertising@policeandsecuritynews.com

www.policeandsecuritynews.com

