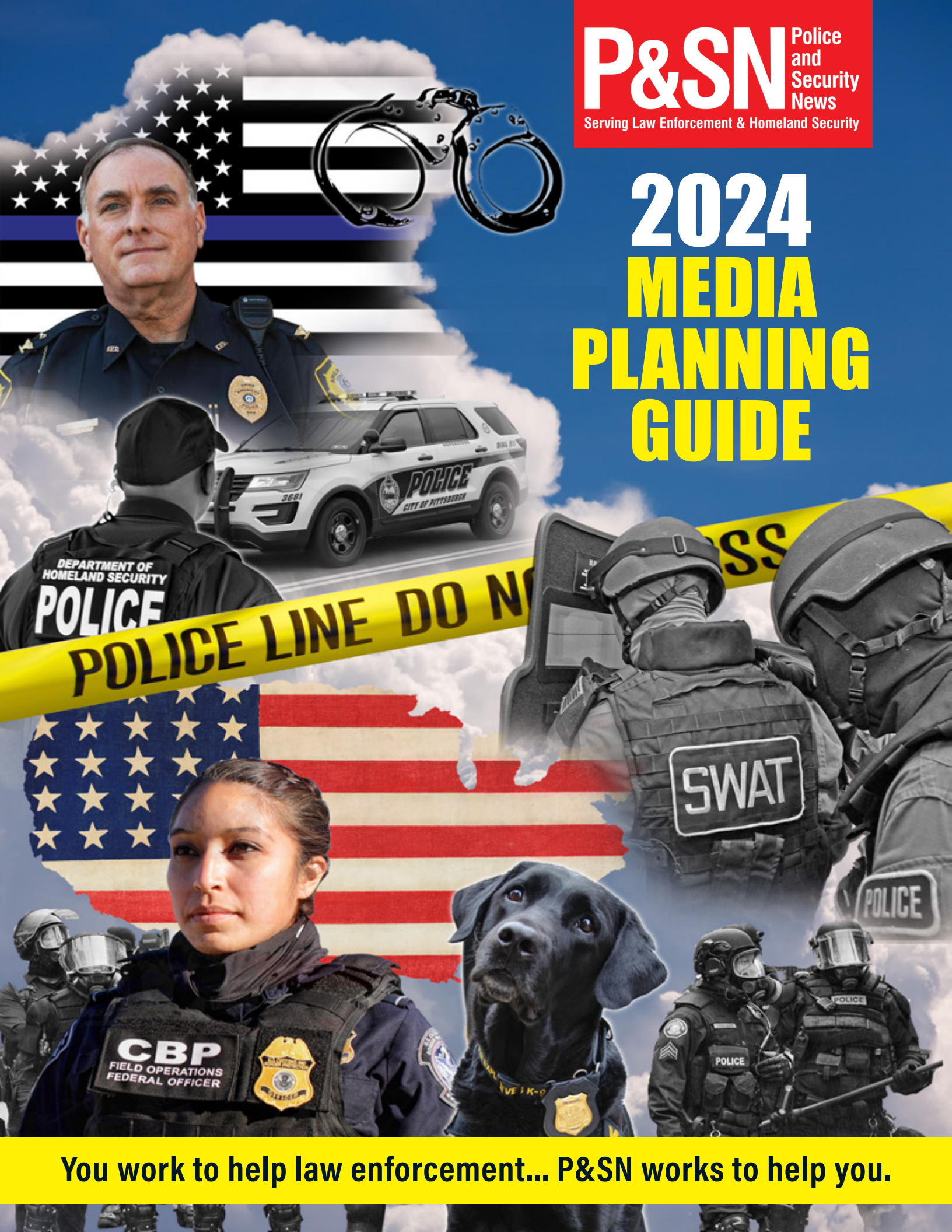
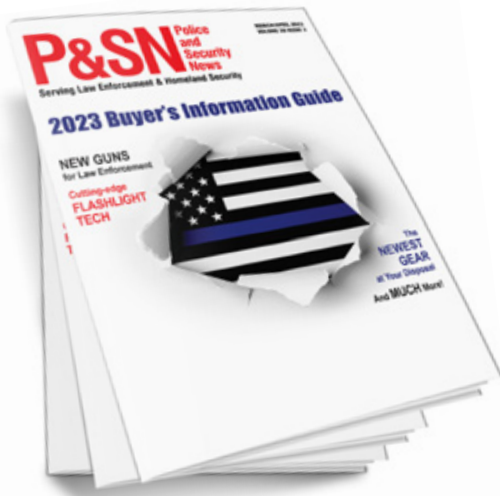


**P&SN** Police and Security News  
Serving Law Enforcement & Homeland Security

# 2024 MEDIA PLANNING GUIDE



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



## 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](http://www.policeandsecuritynews.com)**

**AI MENEAR**

Publisher, Ext. 11

[amenear@policeandsecuritynews.com](mailto:amenear@policeandsecuritynews.com)

**TONI SATURNO**

Associate Publisher, Ext. 12

[tsaturno@policeandsecuritynews.com](mailto:tsaturno@policeandsecuritynews.com)

**CINDIE BONSALL**

General Manager, Ext. 10

[cbonsall@policeandsecuritynews.com](mailto:cbonsall@policeandsecuritynews.com)

**JOHN G. STEPHENSON**

Managing Editor, Ext. 13

[jstephenson@policeandsecuritynews.com](mailto: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*.



## Forty 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**

”

“

“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**

”

“

“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.**

”

“

“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.**

”

“

“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**

”

“

“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.**

”

“

“*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**

”

# WHY ADVERTISE IN P&SN?

- Experience** We have 40 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 38 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.

2024

**Forty  
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**


**POLICE and SECURITY NEWS**

*Your Source for the Latest in Information and Technology*



# 2024

## EDITORIAL CALENDAR

Publication Dates	JANUARY/ FEBRUARY	MARCH/ APRIL	MAY/ JUNE	JULY/ AUGUST	SEPTEMBER/ OCTOBER	NOVEMBER/ DECEMBER
Deadline Dates	Ad Space: 12/01/23	Ad Space: 02/02/24	Ad Space: 04/05/24	Ad Space: 06/07/24	Ad Space: 08/02/24	Ad Space: 10/04/24
	Materials: 12/08/23	Materials: 02/09/24	Materials: 04/12/24	Materials: 06/14/24	Materials: 08/09/24	Materials: 10/11/24
	Mail Date: 01/05/24	Mail Date: 03/15/24	Mail Date: 05/10/24	Mail Date: 07/12/24	Mail Date: 09/13/24	Mail Date: 11/15/24
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 2024 - The 33rd Annual SHOT Show Report	2024 Police Security Expo Show Guide	Body Armor 2024 - The 31st Annual Report on Ballistic Protection	Traffic Safety and Enforcement	Police Vehicles and Equipment for 2025
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 2024	*ILEETA Training Conference	*38th Annual Police Security Expo	NTOA Conference	2024 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**



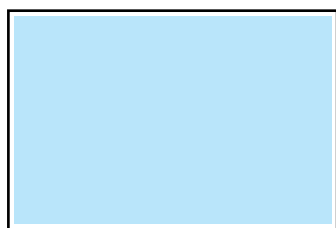
**NEED MORE INFO?**

Contact Al Menear at:  
[ameneat@policeandsecuritynews.com](mailto:ameneat@policeandsecuritynews.com)

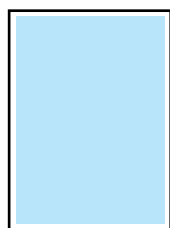
Contact Toni Saturno at:  
[tsaturno@policeandsecuritynews.com](mailto:tsaturno@policeandsecuritynews.com)

[www.policeandsecuritynews.com](http://www.policeandsecuritynews.com)

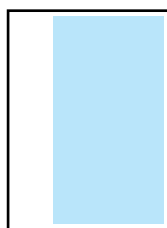




Page Spread



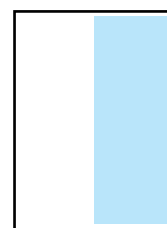
Full Page



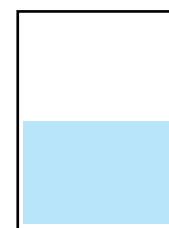
2/3 Vertical



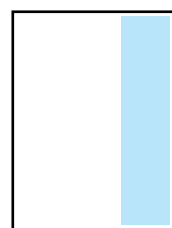
1/2 Island



1/2 Vertical



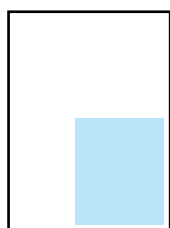
1/2 Horizontal



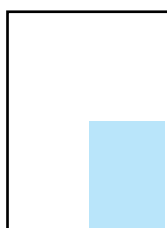
1/3 Vertical



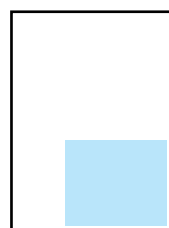
1/3 Horizontal



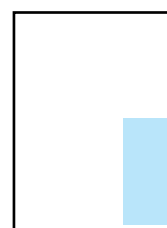
1/3 Square



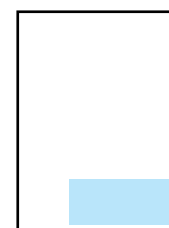
1/4 Vertical



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
<b>Page Spread</b>	
Bleed	16 3/4" x 11"
Live Image Area	15" x 10"
Trim Size	15 3/4" x 10 3/4"
<b>Full Page Bleed</b>	
Bleed	8 3/8" x 11"
Live Image Area	7 1/8" x 10"
Trim Size	7 7/8" x 10 3/4"
<b>1/2 Page Vertical</b>	
Bleed	4 1/8" x 11"
Live Image Area	3 3/8" x 10"
<b>1/2 Page Horizontal</b>	
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](mailto: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](mailto: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).

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



*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 25 & 26 Atlantic City Convention Center

**The Largest Law Enforcement Trade Show in the East – For 38 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 Personnel, 2020** (Released November 2022)

As of December 31, 2020, more than 14,700 general-purpose law enforcement agencies in the United States employed about 708,000 full-time sworn officers. Local police departments accounted for about 80% (11,800) of the general-purpose agencies, employing nearly 67% (473,000) of full-time sworn personnel.

The total number of full-time personnel in local police departments increased nearly 13% from 1997 to 2020. The number of full-time sworn officers with general arrest powers also increased nearly 13%, from 420,000 in 1997 to 473,000 in 2020.

In 2020, about 1,056,000 full-time personnel worked for general-purpose law enforcement agencies at the state, county, or local level. Of these personnel, almost 57% worked for local police departments. Of the 708,000 full-time sworn officers employed across the country, about 67% worked for local police departments. About 79% of full-time personnel and 48% of part-time personnel in local police departments were sworn officers.

In 2020, almost 6% (684) of local police departments had 100 or more full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers. These departments employed 62% of all full-time sworn officers and 69% of all full-time civilian personnel in local agencies nationwide. Almost half (46%) of departments had fewer than 10 FTE 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 agency size. While about 3% (338) of all departments served 100,000 or more residents in 2020, they employed 52% of all full-time sworn officers and 58% of all full-time civilian personnel. More than two-thirds (70%) of departments served fewer than 10,000 residents.

### **Local Police Departments Serving Fewer Than 10,000 Residents Had 2.8 FTE Sworn Officers per 1000 Residents on Average**

Local police departments serving 50,000 to 99,999 residents and those serving 100,000 to 249,999 residents employed an average of 1.6 FTE sworn officers per 1,000 residents. Departments serving 1 million or more residents had 3.0 officers per 1,000 residents on average, while those serving fewer than 2,500 employed an average of 3.8 per 1,000.

### **Nearly One in Seven Local Police Officers Were Female**

In 2020, almost 14% of full-time sworn officers in local police departments were female. Between 2016 and 2020, local police departments serving 25,000 to 249,999 residents or fewer than 10,000 residents had a statistically significant increase in the percentage of female officers they employed. There were no significant differences among local police departments serving 250,000 or more residents from 2016 to 2020.

### **About 11% of First-Line Supervisors in Local Police Departments Were Female**

In 2020, an estimated 4% of local police chiefs in the United States were female. The percentage of female chiefs was more than five times as high in departments serving 250,000 or more residents (16%) as in those serving fewer than 50,000 residents (3%).

Nationally, females accounted for about 9% of intermediate supervisors (those below chief and above sergeant or first-line supervisor) and almost 11% of first-line supervisors (sergeant or equivalent). The percentages of female first-line supervisors and intermediate supervisors were about twice as high in departments serving 250,000 or more residents (14% first-line and 15% intermediate) as in those serving fewer than 10,000 (6% first-line and 8% intermediate).

### **The Majority of Departments Serving 100,000 or More Residents Had Specialized Units**

Many local police departments had personnel designated to address specific crime-related problems. In some instances, these issues were addressed by a specialized unit with full-time personnel. Departments serving 100,000 or more residents were more likely than those serving fewer than 100,000 residents to have the personnel operating such units. In 2020, most departments serving larger populations (100,000 or more residents) had either specialized units or other designated personnel to address traffic enforcement (98%), sexual assault (94%), and child abuse/endangerment (92%).

More than eight in ten departments in larger jurisdictions also had personnel designated to address domestic violence (89%), gangs (87%), missing children (84%), and firearms (83%). Of departments serving smaller populations (fewer than 100,000 residents), more than a third had some type of designated personnel to address sexual assault (40%), child abuse/endangerment (40%), and traffic enforcement (35%).

### **Police Departments Serving 250,000 or More Residents Accounted for about 43% of All Budgeted Spending**

In 2020, nearly \$80 billion was budgeted for local police departments nationwide. The estimated 110 departments serving 250,000 or more residents in 2020 accounted for 43% of this funding. These departments represented fewer than 1% of all local police departments but employed about 41% of all full-time sworn local officers. Police departments serving fewer than 10,000 residents had the smallest budget per FTE sworn officer (\$109,000).

## **Law Enforcement Agencies that Employ School Resource Officers, 2019** (Released November 2022)

As of September 1, 2019, there were approximately 24,900 sworn school resource officers (SROs) employed by about 5,500 law enforcement agencies in the United States. Of these agencies, about 200 also employed approximately 3,100 nonsworn personnel primarily assigned to schools. The majority of nonsworn personnel assigned to schools were employed by school district police departments.

Of all agencies that employed sworn SROs, almost three-quarters (73%) were local police departments, and these departments employed nearly half (49%) of all sworn SROs. Sheriffs' offices accounted for just over one-fifth (22%) of these agencies and employed about one-third (32%) of all sworn SROs. School district police departments made up 5% of agencies employing sworn SROs and accounted for 19% of all sworn SROs. Local police departments having an SRO program with one to four SROs employed 25% of all sworn SROs.



## About One in Five Sworn SROs Were Female

In 2019, about 19% of sworn SROs were female. About 22% of sworn SROs in school district police departments were female, compared to 18% in local police departments and 17% in sheriffs' offices. Local police departments (22%) and school district police departments (23%) with larger SRO programs (10 or more SROs) had higher percentages of female sworn SROs than agencies with smaller SRO programs (one to four or five to nine SROs). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of female sworn SROs by size of the SRO program in sheriffs' offices.

## The Average Age of SRO Programs Was 16 Years

Across all agencies that employed sworn SROs, as of 2019, the average age of SRO programs overall was 16 years. On average, SRO programs in local police departments and sheriffs' offices began 16 years ago and those in school district police departments began 19 years ago.

## About Eight in Ten SRO Programs Received Funding from the School Districts They Serve

Overall, 79% of agencies reported that they received funding from the school districts served by the program. State or local grants or taxes were a source of funding for 10% of agencies, while less than 5% of agencies reported that they received federal grant funding for their SRO program.

## In nearly all agencies, SROs were allowed to carry an agency-issued firearm in schools

Nearly all local police departments (98%) and sheriffs' offices (97%) reported that their SROs were allowed to carry an agency-issued firearm on the school campus, compared to about two-thirds of school district police departments (68%). School district police departments were less likely than local police departments and sheriffs' offices to allow SROs to carry other agency-issued weapons on the school campus, including conducted energy devices, batons, and oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray/foam.

School district police (59%) were more likely than local police (28%) and sheriffs' office (38%) to have SROs who carried agency-issued handheld metal detector wands. School district police departments (52%) were less likely than local police departments (60%) and sheriffs' offices (62%) to have SROs who wore agency-issued body-worn cameras in schools.



## Sheriffs' Offices Personnel, 2020 (Released November 2022)

As of December 31, 2020, more than 14,700 general-purpose law enforcement agencies in the United States employed an estimated 708,000 full-time sworn officers. Sheriffs' offices made up 20% (2,900) of the general purpose agencies and employed 25% (174,000) of the full-time sworn officers.

## More Than Three Quarters of Sheriffs' Offices Employed Fewer Than 50 Full-Time-Equivalent Sworn Officers

In 2020, more than half (54%) of sheriffs' offices employed fewer than 25 full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers. About one in ten (12%) employed 100 or more FTE sworn officers, and those offices employed nearly two-thirds (64%) of the full-time sworn officers who worked in sheriffs' offices. Offices employing fewer than 50 FTE sworn officers employed about 22% of all full-time sworn officers in sheriffs' offices.

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

In 2020, about 14% of full-time sworn officers in sheriffs' offices were female. In both 2016 and 2020, sheriffs' offices employing 500 or more FTE sworn officers employed a larger percentage of sworn female officers than offices employing fewer than 50 FTE sworn officers.



The percentage of full-time sworn officers who were female decreased from 1997 (16%) to 2020 (14%). From 2013 to 2020, the percentage of full-time sworn officers who were female did not change significantly.

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

In 2020, about 1% of sheriffs, 10% of intermediate supervisors (those below chief or sheriff and

above sergeants or first-line supervisors), and 12% of first-line supervisors in sheriffs' offices were female. Of all sheriffs' offices, those employing 250 to 499 FTE sworn officers had the largest percentage of female sheriffs (12%). Sheriffs' offices employing 500 or more FTE sworn officers employed a larger percentage of female intermediate supervisors (16%) than offices employing fewer than 250 FTE sworn officers.

## Almost All Sheriffs' Offices with 100 or More FTE Sworn Officers Had Personnel Designated to Special Operations

In 2020, almost all sheriffs' offices with 100 or more FTE sworn officers had personnel designated to special operations (97%), internal affairs (92%), or public relations (91%). About three-quarters had personnel designated to address agency standards or accreditation (79%), community policing (78%), crime analysis (77%), or traffic enforcement (74%). About 57% of sheriffs' offices with 100 or more FTE sworn officers had personnel assigned full time to specialized units for special operations, compared to 14% of offices with fewer than 100 FTE sworn officers.

## Sheriffs' Offices Reported a Combined Budget of about \$44 Billion

In 2020, the overall average budget per sheriff's office was about \$16 million, with a range of \$1.9 million average for offices employing fewer than 25 FTE sworn officers to \$479 million average for offices employing 500 or more. Offices employing 500 or more FTE sworn officers had budgets totaling \$18 billion, making up 41% of the combined budgets of all sheriffs' offices. These largest offices accounted for about 30% of all the FTE sworn officers working in sheriffs' offices and had larger budgets per FTE sworn officer and per FTE employee than offices employing fewer than 250 FTE sworn officers.



## Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018 (Released October 2022)

### Primary State Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018

In June 2018, the 49 primary state law enforcement agencies operating in every state except Hawaii had 93,000 full-time employees, of which 60,000 were sworn personnel.

### In 2018, two-thirds (65%) of full-time primary state agency employees were sworn personnel.

The 19 primary state agencies with 1,000 or more FTE sworn officers in 2018 employed 75% of the full-time sworn (45,000) and 74% of the full-time civilian (24,000) personnel in primary state law enforcement agencies.

The five primary state agencies with 249 or fewer FTE sworn officers

in 2018 employed less than 2% of the full-time sworn (970) and civilian (386) employees at primary state law enforcement agencies.

## Primary State Law Enforcement Agencies, Personnel 2008 – 2018

In 2018, the largest primary state law enforcement agency was the California Highway Patrol (7,400 full-time sworn personnel), followed by the New York State Police (4,900) and the Texas Highway Patrol (4,300).

From 2008 to 2018, three primary state agencies increased their number of full-time sworn employees by 20% or more: the New Mexico State Police (up 26%), Texas Highway Patrol (up 22%), and Missouri Highway Patrol (up 20%).

Twenty-two primary state agencies reported fewer full-time sworn personnel in 2018 than in 2008, but these results should be viewed with caution because the 2008 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies included counts for several departments of public safety, which may have included personnel who were not employees of the state police or highway patrol.

## Special Jurisdiction Law Enforcement Agencies

In 2018, a total of 1,753 state and local law enforcement agencies served a special geographic jurisdiction or had special enforcement or investigative responsibilities.

Special jurisdiction law enforcement agencies employed 132,000 persons on a full-time basis in 2018, including 61,000 sworn officers.

Two-thirds (67%) of special jurisdiction law enforcement agencies served public buildings and facilities in 2018, and those agencies employed 42% of the full-time sworn personnel serving special jurisdictions.

Of the 25,000 full-time sworn officers serving public buildings and facilities in 2018, about half (13,000) were employed by one of the 510 campus police departments serving four-year public universities and colleges.

In 2018, the 303 police departments that served public school districts employed 5,600 full-time sworn officers.

In 2018, about 13,000 full-time sworn special jurisdiction personnel were employed in one of the 245 agencies dedicated to protecting natural resources.

In 2018, a total of 145 transportation-related jurisdictions, such as airports, port facilities, and mass transit systems, employed 19% (11,000) of all full-time sworn special jurisdiction personnel.

The largest campus law enforcement agency serving a four-year public university or college was the University of Texas System Police, which employed 617 full-time sworn personnel in 2018.

In 2018, the Los Angeles School Police Department employed 390 full-time sworn officers, almost twice as many as the Houston Independent School District Police (200), the second-largest agency serving a public school district.

Of the state and local special jurisdiction agencies protecting natural resources, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (820) employed the most full-time sworn personnel in 2018, followed by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (550) and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (490).

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey was the transportation-related jurisdiction with the largest police force in 2018, employing 1,700 full-time sworn personnel. The next-largest were the New York State Metropolitan Transportation Authority (700); Los Angeles Airport (520); Texas Department of Public Safety Commercial Vehicle Enforcement (480); and Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (460).



## **NEW** Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2020 (Released September 2022)

In fiscal year (FY) 2020, federal law enforcement agencies in the United States employed almost 137,000 full-time federal law enforcement officers who were authorized to make arrests, carry firearms, or both. About half (49%) of these officers worked for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and almost a third (30%) worked for the Department of Justice (DOJ).

### Employment and Functions

About half (49%) of federal law enforcement officers worked for DHS in FY 2020. Almost a third (30%) worked for DOJ.

The majority (90%) of federal law enforcement officers worked for agencies in the executive branch of government.

The most common primary function of officers was criminal investigation or enforcement (68%), followed by corrections (15%) and police response or patrol (9%).

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) employed more federal law enforcement officers than any other agency (46,993) in FY 2020, accounting for more than a third (34%) of all federal law enforcement officers employed, including Offices of Inspectors General (OIG)s and agencies other than OIGs.

Among executive departments, the Department of the Interior had the largest percentage decrease (down 18%) in the number of officers from FY 2016 to FY 2020.

OIGs employed 3,742 federal law enforcement officers in FY 2020, or about 3% of all officers. The number of officers employed by OIGs decreased 4.1% from FY 2016 to FY 2020.

The U.S. Postal Service's OIG employed more officers (474) than any other OIG. The Department of Health and Human Services' OIG employed more officers (468) than any OIG overseeing an executive branch department.

The U.S. Postal Service's OIG had a decrease of 48 officers from FY 2016 to FY 2020, the largest decrease in officers during that period.

### Officer Characteristics

About 15% of federal law enforcement officers were female in FY 2020, up from 14% in FY 2016.



In FY 2020, about 61% of federal law enforcement officers were white, 10% were black, 21% were Hispanic, 3% were Asian, 1% were American Indian or Alaska Native, and less than 1% were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. A little more than 2% of officers identified as being two or more races.

More than a quarter (26%) of federal law enforcement officers at the Internal Revenue Service's Criminal Investigation Division were female in FY 2020, the greatest percentage of female officers among federal law enforcement agencies other than OIGs.

In OIGs that employed 50 or more officers, the percentage of their officers who were female ranged from 11% to 31% in FY 2020.

About 87% of supervisory law enforcement personnel in federal law enforcement agencies were male.

## Weapons and Equipment

About 60% of agencies authorized shotguns or manual rifles for officers while on duty in FY 2020. Fifty percent authorized semiautomatic rifles and 20% authorized fully automatic rifles for officers while on duty.

More than 80% of agencies authorized officers to carry handguns off duty. Less than 10% of agencies authorized shotguns or manual rifles (9%), semiautomatic rifles (7%), or fully automatic rifles (3%) while officers were off duty.

Most federal law enforcement agencies reported allowing officers to use open hand techniques (97%), takedown techniques (97%), and closed hand techniques (96%).

More than half (57%) of federal law enforcement agencies authorized oleoresin capsicum spray (OC spray or pepper spray), while about a quarter (24%) authorized chemical agent projectiles.

More than half (58%) of agencies employing more than 250 federal law enforcement officers authorized chemical agent projectiles (such as tear gas), compared to 18% of agencies employing 51 to 250 officers and no agencies employing 50 or fewer officers.

About a quarter (24%) of federal law enforcement agencies authorized carotid holds, and a fifth (20%) authorized neck restraints.

## 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 nine in ten 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 provided 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.

## 2024 LAW ENFORCEMENT TRADE SHOW EVENTS

**JANUARY:** SHOT Show (January 23-26 - Las Vegas, NV))

**MARCH:** ILEETA Conference & Expo (March 18-23 - St. Louis, MO)

**APRIL:** NRA Annual Meeting (April 14-16, Indianapolis, IN)

**MAY:** NRA Annual Meeting (May 16-19 - Dallas, TX)  
IALEFI Training Conference (TBD)

**JUNE:** International Police Mountain Bike Association Annual Conference (TBD)  
Ohio Tactical Officers Association Annual Training Conference (June 10-14 - Sandusky, OH)  
National Sheriffs' Association Conference (June 24-27 - Oklahoma City, OK)  
Police Security Expo (June 25-26 - Atlantic City, NJ)

**JULY:** FBI National Academy Associates Training Conference (July 20-July 23 - Kansas City, MO)

**AUGUST:** APCO Conference & Expo (August 4-7 - Orlando, FL)  
Police Fleet Expo (TBD)

**SEPTEMBER:** NTOA Conference (TBD)

**OCTOBER:** IACP Conference (October 19-22 - Boston, MA)

**NOVEMBER:** California Association of Tactical Officers Training Conference (TBD)  
SWAT Round-up (TBD - Orlando, FL)



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### Performance Publishing, LLC

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

Phone: (215) 538-1240

**AI MENEAR** Publisher, Ext. 11

[amenear@policeandsecuritynews.com](mailto:amenear@policeandsecuritynews.com)

**TONI SATURNO** Associate Publisher, Ext. 12

[tsaturno@policeandsecuritynews.com](mailto:tsaturno@policeandsecuritynews.com)

**CINDIE BONSALL** General Manager, Ext. 10

[cbonsall@policeandsecuritynews.com](mailto:cbonsall@policeandsecuritynews.com)

**JOHN G. STEPHENSON** Managing Editor, Ext. 13

[jstephenson@policeandsecuritynews.com](mailto:jstephenson@policeandsecuritynews.com)

[advertising@policeandsecuritynews.com](mailto:advertising@policeandsecuritynews.com)

[www.policeandsecuritynews.com](http://www.policeandsecuritynews.com)

