

P&SN

Police
and
Security
News

Serving Law Enforcement & Homeland Security

2026 MEDIA PLANNING GUIDE

YOU WORK TO HELP
LAW ENFORCEMENT...
P&SN WORKS TO HELP YOU.



MISSION STATEMENT

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



Our Mission to Our Longtime Readers:

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

Our Mission to Our Longtime Advertisers:

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

WE ARE HERE TO HELP!
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TO SELL THEM, YOU HAVE TO THINK LIKE THEY DO:

We don't know who you are.

We don't know your company.

We don't know your company's products.

We don't know your company's "track record."

We don't know your company's customers.

We don't know your company's reputation.

Now, what was it you wanted to sell me?

THE POINT:

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

FORTY-TWO 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...



For more than 29 years, the NRA's Law Enforcement Division has trusted *Police and Security News* as an advertising partner. No other publication reaches our target audience so directly or delivers a better return on our advertising investment. Their professionalism and service have been consistently outstanding.

-Glen Hoyer, *Director*
NRA Law Enforcement Division

WHAT DO ADVERTISERS CONTINUE TO SAY?

“

We've been working with *P&SN* for over ten years, and it's been a real pleasure. They don't just run our ads—they help us design them so our company and our products really stand out. The stories and features they include in their magazine give us great exposure, and we've seen our sales grow thanks to their support. It feels more like a partnership than just advertising, and we're glad to keep it going for years to come.

George Petronis, President
The Gun Shop

”

“

I have been advertising in *Police and Security News* for almost ten years—not in every issue, but in those which support my products with editorial in columns and articles or with trade show distribution.

Their art department also helps with creating ads and updating them when necessary and they do it quickly and efficiently.

I am happy with the results I have gotten by advertising in *P&SN* and I will continue to do so.

David Wasserstrom, Executive Manager
Sentinel Camera Systems, LLC

”

“

Police and Security News has been an invaluable resource for our organization. It helps us stay connected to the law enforcement community and industry users in a meaningful way, providing insights into the latest trends, challenges, and innovations that shape the field. By engaging with the content and perspectives shared, we gain a deeper understanding of the needs and priorities of law enforcement professionals. This connection not only strengthens our ability to support the community, but also ensures we continue to align our solutions with the evolving demands of those who serve and protect.

Heather Fraser, Marketing Manager
Traka Americas

”

“

We've been advertising with *P&SN* for 31 years, and it's always been a great experience with excellent results. Their team is wonderful to work with and consistently goes the extra mile to take care of both our marketing and editorial needs.

Judy Setina, Vice President
Setina Manufacturing

”

“

After several years of working with *P&SN*, they continue to be a staple in WaterShed's marketing strategy. We have found that *P&SN* provides us with valuable visibility in the LE market. We've had the opportunity to run standard ads, highlighted product articles, and targeted editorials. *P&SN* has been a solid platform to launch new styles and reach new customers.

The team at *P&SN* is professional and easy to work with. They are accommodating and eager to provide assistance ensuring we receive the most from our marketing budget. Our representative at *P&SN* is easy to reach when there are questions or changes needed. Toni Saturno is diligent in reaching out with all additional advertising opportunities when available. WaterShed looks forward to the continued growth that advertising with *P&SN* has provided for many issues to come.

Anna Yerton, CSS Dept. Manager
WaterShed® LLC

”

“

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.

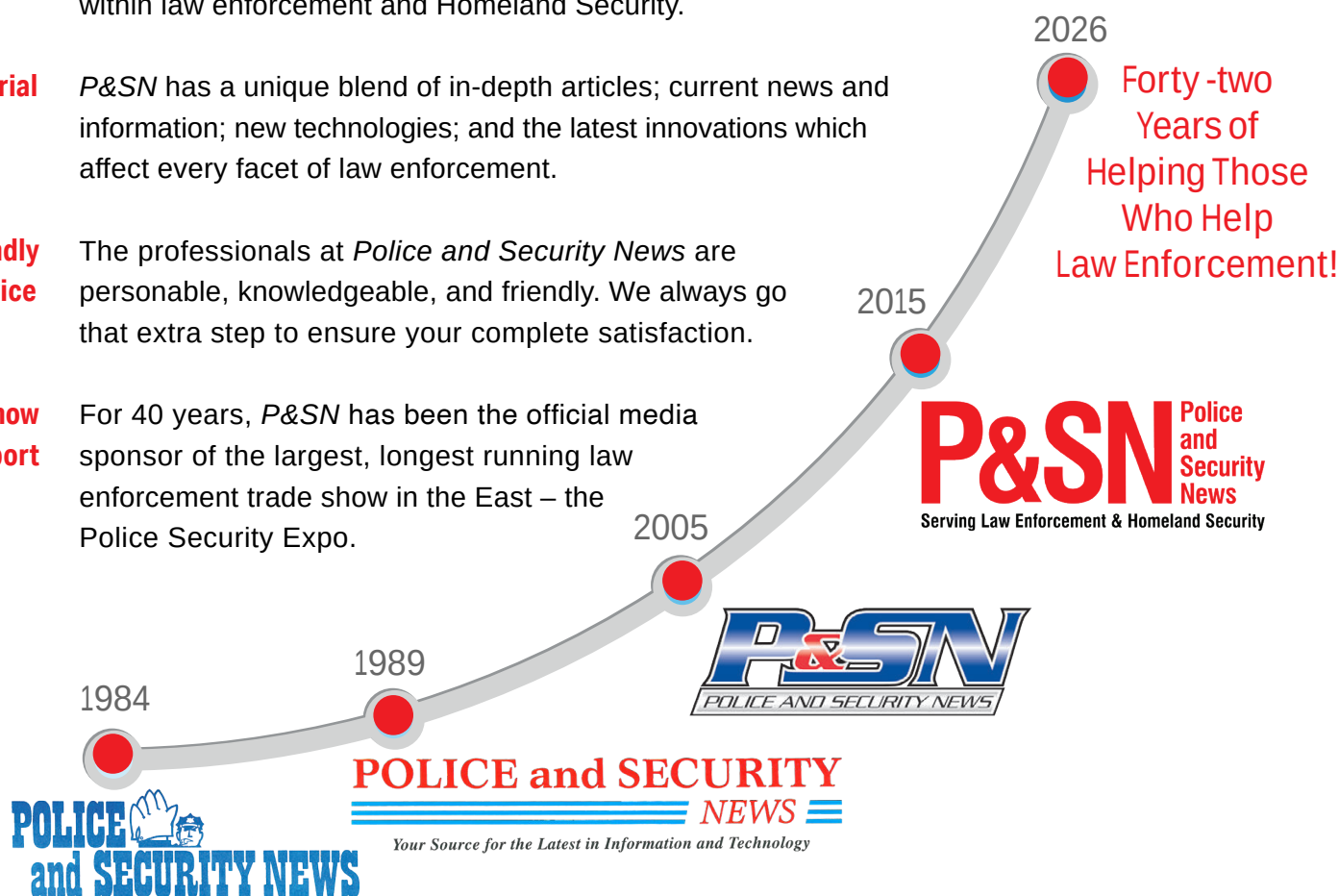
Ward W. Brien, President
Sniper Tools Design Company, LLC

”

WHY ADVERTISE IN P&SN?

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

- Experience** We have 42 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 40 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.



2026 EDITORIAL CALENDAR

Publication Dates	JANUARY/ FEBRUARY	MARCH/ APRIL	MAY/ JUNE	JULY/ AUGUST	SEPTEMBER/ OCTOBER	NOVEMBER/ DECEMBER
Deadline Dates	Ad Space: 12/05/25	Ad Space: 02/06/26	Ad Space: 04/03/26	Ad Space: 06/05/26	Ad Space: 08/07/26	Ad Space: 10/02/26
	Materials: 12/12/25	Materials: 02/13/26	Materials: 04/10/26	Materials: 06/12/26	Materials: 08/14/26	Materials: 10/09/26
	Mail Date: 01/09/26	Mail Date: 03/13/26	Mail Date: 05/15/26	Mail Date: 07/10/26	Mail Date: 09/11/26	Mail Date: 11/13/26
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	Forced Entry Equipment	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	Focus Report Drone Deployment Policies and Training	New Guns for 2026 - The 35th Annual SHOT Show Report	2026 Police Security Expo Show Guide	Body Armor 2026 - The 33rd Annual Report on Ballistic Protection	Traffic Safety and Enforcement	Police Vehicles and Equipment for 2027
Product Highlight	Video/VR Training Simulators	Flashlights for Law Enforcement	Training - Firearms/ Tactical/Use of Force	Police Uniforms/ Badges/ Apparel	Vehicle Storage Solutions	Training Aids
Bonus Distribution	SHOT Show 2026	*ILEETA Training Conference	*40th Annual Police Security Expo	NTOA Conference	2026 IACP Conference	*P&SN is the Official Media Sponsor of these events!

2026 AD RATES

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



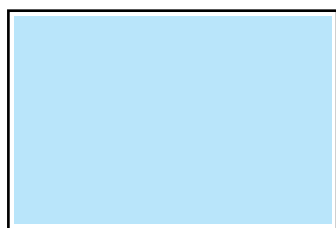
NEED MORE INFO?

Contact Al Menear at:
ameneat@policeandsecuritynews.com

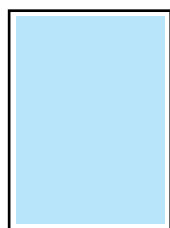
Contact Toni Saturno at:
tsaturno@policeandsecuritynews.com

www.policeandsecuritynews.com

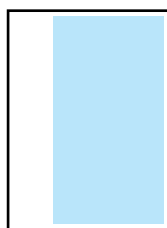




Page Spread



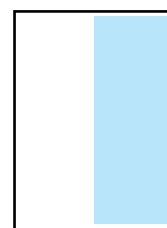
Full Page



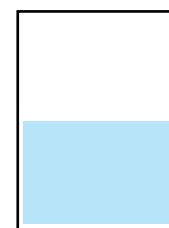
2/3 Vertical



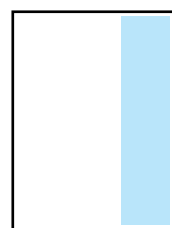
1/2 Island



1/2 Vertical



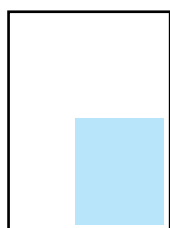
1/2 Horizontal



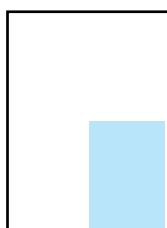
1/3 Vertical



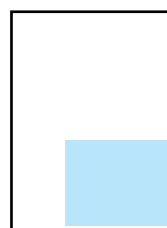
1/3 Horizontal



1/3 Square



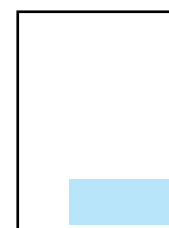
1/4 Vertical



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.

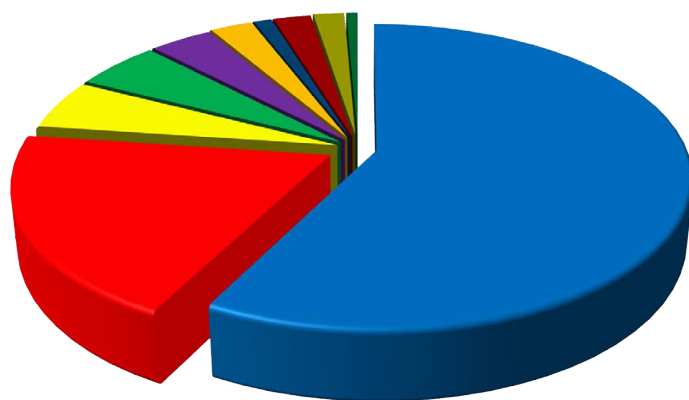
Transferring Files

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 23 & 24 – Atlantic City Convention Center

The Largest Law Enforcement Trade Show in the East – For 40 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 - Celebrating 40 Years in 2026!



**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>

NEW

State and Local Law Enforcement Training Academies' Training Topics and Instructors, 2022 (Released June 2025)

In 2022, 31% of hours in state and local law enforcement basic training programs covered operations subjects such as evidence processing, intelligence gathering, interviewing, investigations, report writing, and patrol procedures. Weapons and defensive tactics topic areas made up the second-largest category in the basic training curriculum, with 21% of hours dedicated to instruction in these areas. Community policing topics made up six percent of the total training curriculum.

In 2022, the highest average number of hours of instruction was dedicated to firearms skills (73 hours), defensive tactics (64 hours), and health and fitness (56 hours).

Over 97% of recruits were instructed in legal subjects, receiving an average of 51 hours of instruction in criminal and constitutional law, 26 hours in traffic law, and ten hours in juvenile justice law.

Over 80% of recruits were trained in at least one of the following community policing topics: cultural diversity and human relations (97%), community building (86%), mediation and conflict management (83%), and problem-solving approaches (82%). Recruits received an average of 13 to 15 hours of instruction in these topic areas.

Ninety-nine percent of academies offered, and 99% of recruits received, training to respond to persons with mental illness or behavioral health issues.

About 83% of recruits were instructed for an average of eight hours on maintaining public order or management of protests and mass demonstrations.

Nearly all recruits (97%) in 2022 were instructed in the use of semiautomatic pistols during basic training. Over 85% of recruits were trained in the use of less-lethal weapons such as batons (94%), oleoresin capicum (OC) or pepper spray or foam (89%), or flashlights (87%). Sixty percent of recruits were trained to use conducted energy devices and 53% were trained on the use of knives or edged weapons.

Almost all recruits had access to defensive tactics rooms (97%), fitness facilities (95%), vehicle/driving tracks (94%), or scenario training rooms or facilities (94%).

Basic law enforcement training academies reported recruits had access to virtual learning modes such as online classes (available to 75% of starting recruits), commercial web or online training content (56%), or video conferencing classes (45%).

In 2022, 85% of recruits received training in nonlethal live fire, a higher percentage than in 2018 (81%). Three in four (75%) recruits in 2022 received use-of-force simulator training, and 98% of recruits were trained in simulated stressful conditions.

About three in four recruits in 2022 received martial arts training (73%) or were instructed in speed cuffing (77%) as part of control or defensive tactics training.

In 2022, 22% of recruits were instructed on hold or neck restraints such as carotid holds, down from 46% of recruits in 2018, and about half of recruits in 2022 were trained to use full body restraints (51%) or leg hobble or other restraints (49%).

Nearly all recruits (99%) in 2022 were instructed using at least one role-play scenario; the most common scenarios were arrest control tactics (98%), verbal tactics (97%), tactics to respond to persons with mental illness or behavioral health issues (97%), self-defense (97%), and the use of force continuum (97%). Ninety-three percent of recruits received active shooter response role-play scenario training.

Instructors at State and Local Law Enforcement Training Academies

There were about three times as many part-time instructors (31,446) as full-time instructors (10,652) providing training at state and local law enforcement academies in 2022. Most full-time (80%) and part-time (77%) instructors employed by training academies were sworn law enforcement.

Retired law enforcement personnel employed by the academy made up 11% of all part-time instructors and five percent of all full-time instructors. About 12% of full-time and nine percent of part-time instructors were non-sworn or civilian personnel.

NEW

State and Local Law Enforcement Training Academies 2022 (Released November 2024)

A total of 747 state and local law enforcement training academies provided basic training to 60,214 recruits in 2022, compared to 59,511 recruits at 681 academies in 2018. Nationwide, 85% of recruits who started basic training completed basic training.

About 30% (226) of all state and local law enforcement training academies were operated by two-year colleges. State Police Officer Standards and Training (POST) organizations or equivalent agencies operated four percent of basic training academies and trained 16% of starting recruits.

Academies required an average of 806 hours of basic training, 186 more than the average number of hours mandated by state POST organizations or law. In 2022, there were 354 training academies located in the South, 160 in the Midwest, 131 in the West, and 102 in the Northeast.

Eighty percent (48,005) of all starting recruits (60,214) were male and 20% (12,209) were female. Fourteen percent of recruits who started basic training were military veterans, and about one-third of starting recruits had either an associate's degree (14%) or a bachelor's degree (20%).

NEW

Campus Law Enforcement Agencies Serving Four-year Institutions, 2021–2022

(Released November 2024)

Nearly 36,000 full-time personnel were employed by campus law enforcement agencies serving four-year institutions offering in-person instruction with a full-time enrollment of 2,500 or more students on the first day of the 2021–2022 academic year. This was a 13% increase from 31,900 full-time personnel in the 2011–2012 academic year. About 82% of full-time sworn officers were male and 18% were female.

About 95% of agencies serving four-year institutions with 1,000 or more full-time students authorized the use of handguns for full-time sworn officers, with a higher percentage of agencies serving public institutions (98%) than private institutions (89%) authorizing their use.

Most campus law enforcement agencies that required in-service training covered the topics of diversity (90%), de-escalation (89%), mental health (87%), bias or hate crimes (87%), crisis intervention (84%), and implicit bias (81%).

Campus law enforcement agencies serving four-year institutions with 1,000 or more students had a total budget of about \$2.7 billion, with agencies serving public institutions accounting for about \$1.6 billion and agencies serving private institutions for about \$1.1 billion. On average, agencies serving public institutions had larger budgets (\$2.8 million) than those serving private institutions (\$1.6 million).

Equipment and Techniques

In 2021, most campus law enforcement agencies serving institutions with 1,000 or more students permitted a range of force options, but with varying limits. About 92% authorized oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray or foam, with 62% allowing its regular use and 30% allowing it only in limited situations. Open-hand, takedown, and closed-hand techniques were widely permitted (98%, 97%, and 94% respectively). By contrast, higher-risk tactics such as respiratory or vascular neck restraints were rarely allowed – 79% never authorized respiratory neck restraints and 71% never allowed vascular or carotid holds, though some agencies permitted them under limited circumstances. Agencies serving public institutions were generally more likely than those at private institutions to approve equipment and tactics, including OC spray, batons, conducted energy devices, chemical or blunt force projectiles, and flash/bang grenades. Public agencies also more often authorized vascular or carotid restraints (34% vs. 22%) or allowed them under limited conditions.

In 2021, nearly all campus law enforcement agencies allowed officers to carry handguns (95%), with public institutions authorizing them more often than private ones (98% vs. 89%). Among public institutions, larger campuses were more likely to permit heavier firearms: 91% of agencies at schools with 10,000 or more students authorized semi-automatic rifles and 71% allowed shotguns or manual rifles, compared with 83% and 61% respectively at schools with 2,500–4,999 students, and 76% and 60% at schools with 1,000–2,499 students.

Local Police Departments, Procedures, Policies, and Technology, 2020

(Released November 2023)

In 2020, 57% of local police departments almost always or always authorized oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray or foam, and 53% almost always or always authorized conducted energy devices, such as Tasers and stun guns. Among less-lethal techniques, 73% of local police departments almost always or always authorized open-hand techniques and another 25% authorized them in limited circumstances. Similarly, about 65% of departments almost always or always authorized takedown techniques and another 31% authorized them under limited circumstances.

Equipment and Operations

Less Lethal: In 2020, about 93% of local police departments authorized conducted energy devices, either under limited circumstances (40%) or almost always (53%). Almost all local police departments authorized the use of batons (92%). About 44% of officers worked in departments that almost always or always authorized the use of batons. More than two-fifths (44%) of local police departments authorized the use of chemical agent projectiles under limited circumstances, while less than one-fifth (18%) almost always or always authorized their use. About 72% of officers worked in departments that authorized chemical agent projectiles under limited circumstances.

Firearms: Almost all local police departments authorized semiautomatic rifles (94%) and shotguns or manual rifles (86%) for on-duty officers in 2020, while about one-fifth authorized fully automatic rifles (18%) on duty. Less than half of local police departments authorized semiautomatic rifles (42%) and shotguns or manual rifles (40%) for off-duty officers, while about 5% authorized fully automatic rifles off duty. Almost all local police departments authorized handguns for officers on duty (99%), including all departments serving 100,000 or more residents. Nine in ten departments of all sizes authorized handguns for off-duty officers (92%).

Body-worn/In-car/Surveillance Video: In 2020, almost four in five (79%) local police officers worked in departments that used body-worn cameras. All departments serving one million or more residents reported using body-worn cameras in 2020. About 62% of local police departments deployed video cameras in patrol cars, while 43% used fixed site surveillance in public areas and 12% used video cameras on aerial drones. About two-thirds of officers worked for a department that used fixed site surveillance in public areas (65%) or video cameras in patrol cars (66%), while 41% of officers worked in departments that used aerial drones and 38% worked in departments that used mobile surveillance. In 2020, 62% of local police departments used body-worn cameras, a 43% increase from 2016. Across departments of all sizes, the percentage that used cameras in 2020 increased by at least 29% from 2016. Of local police departments serving 250,000 to 499,999 residents, the percentage that used body-worn cameras more than doubled, from 44% in 2016 to 94% in 2020. Local police

departments had one body-worn camera for every 1.7 officers. In 2020, departments serving 2,500 to 9,999 residents had a larger officer-to-camera ratio (2.2 officers per body-worn camera) than the largest departments serving one million or more residents (1.5 officers per body-worn camera).

K-9s: One-third (33%) of local police departments had K-9 units in 2020, and these departments employed more than 9,400 handlers and almost 9,300 dogs. More than 79% of officers worked in departments that had K-9 units. Local police departments were most likely to use their K-9 units for drug detection (91%), followed by person trailing (77%) and general enforcement (72%). All local police departments serving one million or more residents had a K-9 unit, and all departments of this size used the unit for bomb or explosive detection and drug detection.

Training: Most (93%) local police departments required annual in-service training in 2020, including 87% of departments that had state-mandated training hours and 44% that had additional training hours. Additional training hours can include training required by departments required an average of 46 annual in service training hours, with 30 of these hours being state mandated. Among departments that required in-service training, those serving 2,500 to 499,999 residents required more total training hours on average (42 to 63 hours) than departments serving one million or more residents (34 hours). Almost two-thirds (62%) of officers were employed by a department that required additional in-service training hours.

Technology: In 2020, about 54% of local police departments used data for budget allocation, 49% for targeted enforcement, 45% for patrol allocation, 27% for hot spot analysis, and 12% for predictive policing. Departments serving one million or more residents were more likely to use data for budget allocation (100%), intelligence analysis (100%) and targeted enforcement (100%) than departments serving smaller populations. Three-quarters (75%) of officers were employed by departments that used data for hot spot analysis.

The percentage of local police departments with a website increased 26% between 2016 (50% of departments) and 2020 (63%). All departments serving 250,000 or more residents had websites in 2020. The percentage of departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents that had a website increased from 2016 (23% of departments) to 2020 (36%). In 2020, 80% of local police departments used social media, compared to 75% in 2016. The use of social media by departments serving fewer than 2,500 residents increased 12% between 2016 (56% of departments) and 2020 (62%).

In 2020, most local police departments had a record management system (87%) or computer-aided dispatch (79%). About 2% of departments had a gunshot detection system and 5% had facial recognition technology. Departments serving one million or more residents were more likely than smaller departments to use an Automated Fingerprint Identification System or Next Generation Identification system, a geographic information system, infrared imagers, or license plate readers.

Primary State Law Enforcement Agencies: Personnel, 2020

(Released January 2024)

As of December 31, 2020, primary state law enforcement agencies employed about 92,900 full-time personnel, including about 61,200 sworn officers and 31,700 civilian personnel. From 1997 to 2020, the number of full-time personnel in primary state law enforcement agencies increased 13%, from about 82,300 to 92,900. The number of sworn officers and civilian personnel each increased 13% during this period.

Nationwide, primary state law enforcement agencies employed an average of 22 full-time-equivalent (FTE) sworn officers per 100,000 residents. As of December 31, 2020, the Delaware State Police employed the most officers relative to the population (74 FTE sworn officers per 100,000 state residents) and the Wisconsin State Police had the fewest (eight per 100,000). While the California State Highway Patrol had the most (7,000) FTE sworn officers overall, this was equivalent to 18 officers per 100,000 persons living in the state. The North Dakota State Police employed the fewest total officers with 159 which corresponded to 21 officers for every 100,000 state residents.

Sixty percent of full-time sworn officers and 57% of full-time civilian personnel worked in agencies that employed 1,500 or more FTE sworn officers. In 2020, about 93% of full-time sworn officers in primary state law enforcement agencies were male and 7% were female. Agencies in the Northeast (8%) and Midwest (8%) employed slightly larger percentages of female full-time sworn officers than agencies in the South (6%) or West (6%). Agencies with 449 or fewer FTE sworn officers had a higher proportion of female sworn officers (8%) than larger agencies.

Agencies were asked about resources to address specific crime-related issues, including designated personnel and full-time specialized units. In 2020, most (85%) primary state law enforcement agencies had personnel designated to focus on impaired drivers, including 52% that had personnel assigned full time to specialized units. About 81% of agencies had personnel designated for terrorism and homeland security. About seven in ten agencies had personnel designated for cybercrime (73%) or firearms (71%), while six in ten agencies had personnel designated for opioids (65%), human trafficking (60%), child abuse (58%), methamphetamine labs (56%), or sexual assault (56%).

Additionally, agencies were asked about resources for functional areas. In 2020, all agencies had personnel designated to internal affairs and special operations (e.g., SWAT). Most agencies had personnel designated to traffic enforcement (96%), public relations (90%), research and planning (85%), agency standards (81%), or crime analysis (77%). About two-thirds (65%) of agencies had designated personnel for bomb or explosive disposal. Less than half of agencies had personnel designated for victim assistance (46%), community policing (42%) or parking enforcement (15%).

In 2020, the overall average budget for primary state law enforcement agencies was about \$317 million per agency, with a range of about \$60 million for agencies with 449 or fewer FTE sworn officers to \$774 million for agencies with 1,500 or more. Primary state law enforcement agencies had a budget of about \$250,000 per FTE sworn officer, \$164,000 per FTE employee and \$46 per resident. Agencies in the Northeast (\$188,000) reported a smaller budget per FTE sworn officer than agencies in other regions.

Sheriffs' Offices, Procedures, Policies, and Technology, 2020

(Released November 2023)

Seventy percent of sheriffs' offices never authorized respiratory neck restraints in 2020, while 29% did so only in limited circumstances and one percent almost always or always authorized them. More than half (54%) of sheriffs' offices never authorized vascular restraints or carotid holds. About 77% of sheriffs' offices almost always or always authorized open-hand techniques and another 19% authorized them in limited circumstances. Similarly, 72% almost always or always authorized takedown techniques, and another 26% authorized them under limited circumstances. Among less-lethal equipment, sheriffs' offices were more likely to almost always or always authorize oleoresin capsi-cum (OC) spray or foam (64%) and conducted energy devices such as Tasers and stun guns (61%) than other less-lethal equipment.

Equipment and Operations

Less Lethal: In 2020, about 97% of sheriffs' offices authorized conducted energy devices, either under limited circumstances (36%) or almost always (61%). Sheriffs' offices with 24 or fewer Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) sworn deputies in 2020 were less likely to almost always or always authorize the use of batons (43%) than offices with 500 or more FTE sworn deputies. About 58% of deputies worked in offices that almost always or always authorized batons. More than half (54%) of all sheriffs' offices in 2020 authorized the use of chemical agent projectiles under limited circumstances, while less than one quarter (23%) almost always or always authorized their use. About 58% of deputies worked in offices that authorized chemical agent projectiles in limited circumstances.

Firearms: Almost all sheriffs' offices in 2020 authorized semiautomatic rifles (98%) and shotguns or manual rifles (94%) for on-duty sworn deputies, while one-third authorized fully automatic rifles (33%) on duty. In 2020, about half of sheriffs' offices authorized semiautomatic rifles (51%) and shotguns or manual rifles (49%) for off-duty deputies, while about 10% authorized fully automatic rifles off duty. All sheriffs' offices authorized handguns for sworn deputies on duty in 2020, while 92% authorized them for deputies off duty.

Body-worn/In-car/Surveillance Video

In 2020, more than two-thirds (68%) of deputies worked in sheriffs' offices that used body-worn cameras. About two-thirds of all sheriffs' offices deployed video cameras in patrol cars (68%) or on deputies (65%) in 2020, compared to one-third that used fixed site surveillance in public areas (36%) or on aerial drones (29%).

About two-thirds (66%) of sheriffs' offices with 500 or more FTE sworn deputies used video cameras as part of mobile surveillance, on aerial drones, in patrol cars, and on deputies in 2020.

About 65% of all sheriffs' offices used body-worn cameras, a 65% increase from the 39% of offices in 2016. Across sheriffs' offices of different sizes, the percentage that used body-worn cameras in 2020 increased by at least 50% from 2016. The percentage of sheriffs' offices employing 250 to 499 FTE sworn deputies that used body-worn cameras more than doubled, from 30% in 2016 to 72% in 2020. Overall, sheriffs' offices had one body-worn camera for every 2.4 deputies in 2020. In 2020, sheriffs' offices with 24 or fewer FTE sworn deputies had a smaller deputy-to-camera ratio (1.8 deputies per body-worn camera) than most larger offices.

K-9s: Almost all (97%) sheriffs' offices had K-9 units in 2020, and these offices employed almost 5,400 handlers and more than 5,500 dogs. More than 89% of deputies worked in sheriffs' offices that had K-9 units. In 2020, K-9 units were most frequently deployed for drug detection (98%), followed by person trailing (80%) and general enforcement (72%). Sheriffs' offices employing 500 or more FTE sworn deputies were more likely to have K-9 units for bomb or explosive detection (83%) than offices employing 50 to 499.

Training: Most (91%) sheriffs' offices required annual in-service training in 2020, including 86% of offices that had state-mandated training hours and 36% that had additional training hours. In 2020, sheriffs' offices required an average of 38 annual in-service training hours, with 29 of these hours being state mandated. Sheriffs' offices with 500 or more FTE sworn deputies were more likely to require additional training hours (72%) on top of state-mandated training hours than offices with fewer than 250 deputies.

Technology: About 47% of all sheriffs' offices used data for targeted enforcement, 45% for patrol allocation, 28% for hot spot analysis, and 12% for predictive policing. Sheriffs' offices with 500 or more FTE sworn deputies were more likely to use data for targeted enforcement (93%) and predictive policing (79%) than smaller offices.

Most sheriffs' offices in 2020 regularly used a record management system (90%), computer-aided dispatch (84%), or an Automated Fingerprint Identification System or Next Generation Identification system (75%). Sheriffs' offices with 500 or more FTE sworn deputies were more likely than smaller offices to use a geographic information system, fire-arm tracing or infrared (thermal) imagers.

The percentage of sheriffs' offices with a website increased from 2016 (57% of all offices) to 2020 (76%). All sheriffs' offices with 250 or more FTE sworn deputies had websites in 2020. In 2020, about 65% of sheriffs' offices with 24 or fewer deputies had a website, up from 40% of such offices in 2016. In 2020, about 91% of all sheriffs' offices used social media, an increase from 85% in 2016. Among sheriffs' offices with 24 or fewer FTE sworn deputies, the percentage that used social media increased from 78% of offices in 2016 to 85% in 2020.

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.

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 depart-

ments 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.

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/endorment (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/endorment (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).

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 capscicum (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%).

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%).

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.

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).

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.

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 capicum 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.

2026 LAW ENFORCEMENT TRADE SHOW EVENTS

JANUARY: SHOT Show (January 20-23 - Las Vegas, NV)

MARCH: ILEETA Conference & Expo (March 16-21 - St. Louis, MO)

APRIL: NRA Annual Meeting (April 16-19 - Houston, TX)
TacOps North (TBD - Verona, NY)

MAY: TacOps Florida (TBD - Jacksonville, FL)

JUNE: Ohio Tactical Officers Association Annual Training Conference (June 8-12 - Sandusky, OH)
National Sheriffs' Association Conference (June 8-11 - Omaha, NE)
Police Security Expo (June 23-24 - Atlantic City, NJ)
FBI National Academy Associates Training Conference (June 27-30 - Niagara Falls, Ontario)
International Police Mountain Bike Association Annual Conference (TBD)

AUGUST: APCO Annual Conference & Expo (August 2-5 - San Antonio, TX)
Police Fleet Expo (TBD)
TacOps South (TBD - Nashville, TN)
NTOA Conference (August 30-September 4, Nashville, TN)

SEPTEMBER: TacOps East (TBD - Washington, DC)
IALEFI Training Conference (TBD)

OCTOBER: IACP Conference (October 24-27 - Orlando, FL)
California Association of Tactical Officers Training Conference (TBD)

NOVEMBER: SWAT Round-up (TBD - Orlando, FL)



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

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SEPTEMBER 15, 2017

The Wheels of Justice

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