



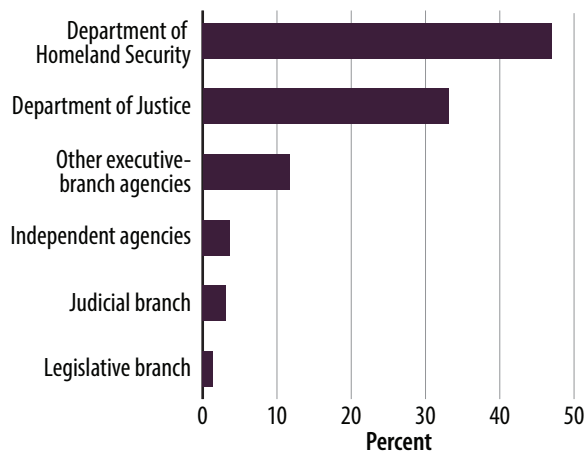
Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2016 – Statistical Tables

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As of the end of fiscal-year 2016, federal agencies in the United States and U.S. territories employed about 132,000 full-time law enforcement officers. Federal law enforcement officers were defined as any federal officers who were authorized to make arrests and carry firearms. About three-quarters of federal law enforcement officers (about 100,000) provided police protection as their primary function. Four in five federal law enforcement officers, regardless of their primary function, worked for either the Department of Homeland Security (47% of all officers) or the Department of Justice (33%) (**figure 1, table 1**).

Findings in this report are from the 2016 Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers (CFLEO). The Bureau of Justice Statistics conducted the census, collecting data on 83 agencies. Of these agencies, 41 were Offices of Inspectors General, which provide oversight of federal agencies and activities. The tables in this report provide statistics on the number, functions, and demographics of federal law enforcement officers.

FIGURE 1
Distribution of full-time federal law enforcement officers, by department or branch, 2016



Note: See table 1 for counts and percentages.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2016.

Highlights

- In 2016, there were about 100,000 full-time federal law enforcement officers in the United States and U.S. territories who primarily provided police protection, compared to 701,000 full-time sworn officers in general-purpose state and local law-enforcement agencies nationwide.
- About two-thirds of all full-time federal law enforcement officers worked for either Customs and Border Protection (33%), the Federal Bureau of Prisons (14%), the FBI (10%), or Immigration and Customs Enforcement (9%).
- Between 2008 and 2016, the Amtrak Police had the largest percentage increase in full-time federal law enforcement officers (40%), followed by the National Park Service Rangers (29%) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (27%).
- The Bureau of Indian Affairs experienced the highest rate of assaults on officers in 2016 (143 assaults per 100 officers), which was more than triple the rate in 2008 (38 per 100) and more than 20 times the rate of any other agency.

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TABLE 1
Distribution of full-time federal law enforcement officers, by department or branch, 2016

Department/branch	Number	Percent
Total	132,110	100%
Department of Homeland Security	62,125	47.0
Department of Justice	43,666	33.1
Other executive branch agencies	15,414	11.7
Independent agencies	4,943	3.7
Judicial branch	4,141	3.1
Legislative branch	1,821	1.4

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2016.

TABLE 2
Full-time federal law enforcement officers in federal agencies, 2008 and 2016

Department/agency	Number of full-time officers, 2008 ^a	Number of full-time officers, 2016 ^b	Percent change, 2008-2016	Percent of all federal officers, 2016
Total	121,909	132,110	8.4%	100%
Offices of Inspectors General	3,514	3,869	10.1%	2.9%
Total executive/judicial/legislative/independent federal law enforcement agencies, other than Offices of Inspectors General	118,395	128,241	8.3%	97.1%
Executive departments:				
Department of Agriculture				
Forest Service	648	514	-20.7%	0.4%
Department of Commerce				
Bureau of Industry and Security	103	108	4.9%	0.1%
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Law Enforcement	154	126	-18.2	0.1
Office of Security	~	38	~	<0.1
Secretary's Protective Detail	~	11	~	<0.1
Department of Defense				
Pentagon Force Protection Agency	725	777	7.2%	0.6%
Department of Energy				
National Nuclear Security Administration	363	302	-16.8%	0.2%
Department of Health and Human Services				
Food and Drug Administration, Office of Criminal Investigation	187	231	23.5%	0.2%
National Institutes of Health, Division of Police	94	77	-18.1	0.1
Department of Homeland Security				
Customs and Border Protection	37,482	43,724	16.7%	33.1%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement ^c	11,779	12,400	5.3	9.4
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Mount Weather Police	84	78	-7.1	0.1
Federal Protective Service ^c	900	1,007	11.9	0.8
Office of the Chief Security Officer	~	26	~	<0.1
Secret Service	5,226	4,697	-10.1	3.6
Department of the Interior				
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Justice Services	277	352	27.1%	0.3%
Bureau of Land Management	255	253	-0.8	0.2
Bureau of Reclamation	21	24	14.3	<0.1
Fish and Wildlife Service	603	619	2.7	0.5
National Park Service Rangers	1,416	1,822	28.7	1.4
Park Police	547	560	2.4	0.4

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TABLE 2 (continued)**Full-time federal law enforcement officers in federal agencies, 2008 and 2016**

Department/agency	Number of full-time officers, 2008	Number of full-time officers, 2016	Percent change, 2008-2016	Percent of all federal officers, 2016
Department of Justice				
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	2,562	2,675	4.4%	2.0%
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,388	4,181	-4.7	3.2
Federal Bureau of Investigation	12,925	13,799	6.8	10.4
Federal Bureau of Prisons	16,993	19,093	12.4	14.5
U.S. Marshals Service	3,359	3,788	12.8	2.9
Department of Labor				
Division of Protective Operations	~	15	~	<0.1%
Department of State				
Bureau of Diplomatic Security	1,049	1,215	15.8%	0.9%
Department of the Treasury				
Bureau of Engraving and Printing Police	207	182	-12.1%	0.1%
Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation Division	2,655	2,198	-17.2	1.7
U.S. Mint Police	316	292	-7.6	0.2
Department of Veterans Affairs				
Police Department	3,175	3,839	20.9%	2.9%
Other federal law enforcement agencies:				
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts				
U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services	4,767	3,985	-16.4%	3.0%
Amtrak				
Amtrak Police Department	305	427	40.0%	0.3%
Environmental Protection Agency				
Criminal Investigation Division	202	214	5.9%	0.2%
Government Publishing Office				
Uniform Police Branch	41	48	17.1%	<0.1%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration				
Office of Protective Services	62	51	-17.7%	<0.1%
Smithsonian Institution				
Office of Protective Services	~	620	~	0.5%
Supreme Court of the United States				
Supreme Court of the United States Police	139	156	12.2%	0.1%
Tennessee Valley Authority				
Tennessee Valley Authority Police	145	53	-63.4%	<0.1%
U.S. Capitol Police				
U.S. Capitol Police	1,637	1,773	8.3%	1.3%
U.S. Postal Service				
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	2,324	1,891	-18.6%	1.4%

Note: Data for the Bureau of Industry and Security; the Environmental Protection Agency, Criminal Investigation Division; the Fish and Wildlife Service; and the Internal Revenue Service were obtained from fedscope.opm.gov. Data for the Federal Protective Service came from the Department of Homeland Security website.

~Not applicable. Agency was not in the 2008 Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers (CFLEO).

^aIn 2008, agencies reported 1,561 full-time federal law enforcement officers in U.S. Territories and Commonwealths. Those officers are included in these numbers. The total for 2008 includes 141 officers from agencies that did not respond to the 2016 CFLEO.

^bIn 2016, agencies reported 1,871 full-time federal law enforcement officers in U.S. Territories and Commonwealths. Those officers are included in these numbers.

^cThe Federal Protective Service was included in the officer count for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in the 2008 report. ICE reported having about 900 officers in the Federal Protective Service at that time, and they are listed separately in this report for both 2008 and 2016.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2008 and 2016.

TABLE 3**Full-time federal law enforcement officers in Offices of Inspectors General, 2008 and 2016**

Offices of Inspectors General	2008	2016	Change, 2008-2016
Total^a	3,514	3,869	355
Executive departments:			
Department of Agriculture	166	149	-17
Department of Commerce	16	12	-4
Department of Defense	345	328	-17
Department of Education	88	80	-8
Department of Energy	48	64	16
Department of Health and Human Services	393	458	65
Department of Homeland Security	163	193	30
Department of Housing and Urban Development	229	202	-27
Department of the Interior	66	70	4
Department of Justice	122	130	8
Department of Labor	164	146	-18
Department of State	32	41	9
Department of Transportation	94	102	8
Department of the Treasury	21	36	15
Department of Veterans Affairs	132	171	39
Other federal Offices of Inspectors General:			
Agency for International Development	13	36	23
Amtrak ^b	~	31	~
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ^b	~	25	~
Corporation for National and Community Service	9	6	-3
Environmental Protection Agency	40	47	7
Export-Import Bank of the United States ^b	~	6	~
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	35	51	16
Federal Housing Finance Agency ^b	~	47	~
General Services Administration	67	74	7
Library of Congress	2	0	-2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	52	62	10
National Archives and Records Administration	6	6	0
National Science Foundation	6	7	1
Office of Personnel Management	28	34	6
Peace Corps ^b	~	5	~
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation ^b	~	5	~
Railroad Retirement Board	16	16	0
Securities and Exchange Commission ^b	~	13	~
Small Business Administration	34	38	4
Smithsonian Institution ^b	~	3	~
Social Security Administration	274	272	-2
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction ^b	~	22	~
Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program ^b	~	62	~
Tennessee Valley Authority	20	19	-1
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	304	278	-26
U.S. Postal Service	511	522	11

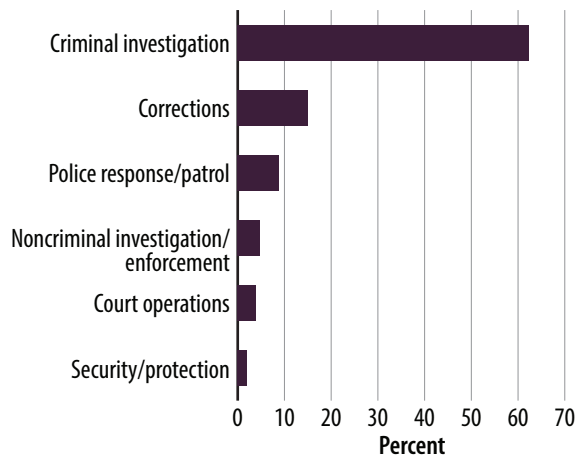
~Not applicable. Agency was not in the 2008 Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers.

^aThe 2008 total includes 18 officers from agencies that did not respond to the 2016 Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers (CFLEO).

^bAgency was not in the 2008 CFLEO.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2008 and 2016.

FIGURE 2
Percent of full-time federal law enforcement officers, by primary function, 2016



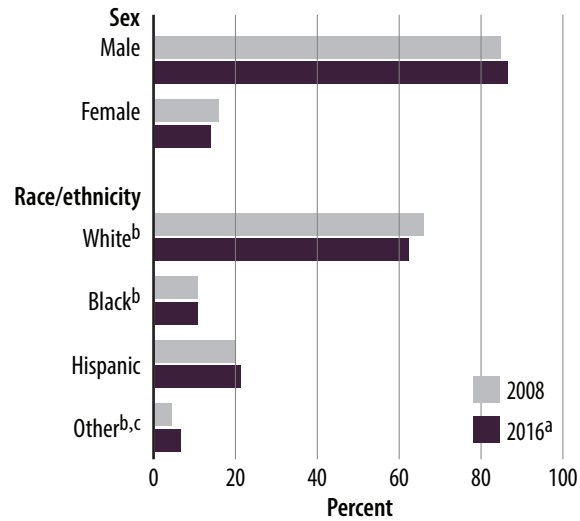
Note: See table 4 for counts and percentages.
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2016.

TABLE 4
Percent of full-time federal law enforcement officers, by primary function, 2016

Primary function	Number of officers	Percent of total
Total	132,110	100%
Police protection	100,250	75.9%
Criminal investigation	82,336	62.3
Police response/patrol	11,611	8.8
Non-criminal investigation/enforcement	6,303	4.8
Corrections	19,896	15.1%
Court operations	5,173	3.9%
Security/protection	2,645	2.0%
Function not reported	4,146	3.1%

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2016.

FIGURE 3
Percent of full-time federal law enforcement officers, by sex and race or ethnicity, 2008 and 2016



Note: See table 5 for estimates.
^aIn 2016, federal law enforcement agencies indicated that 257 (0.2%) officers were of unknown race.
^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks).
^cIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2008 and 2016.

TABLE 5
Percent of full-time federal law enforcement officers, by sex and race or ethnicity, 2008 and 2016

	2008	2016
Sex	100%	100%
Male	84.5	86.3
Female	15.5	13.7
Race/ethnicity	100%	100%
White ^a	65.7	62.1
Black ^a	10.4	10.5
Hispanic	19.8	20.9
Asian ^{a,b}	2.9	3.3
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^{a,b}	0.1	0.3
American Indian/Alaska Native ^{a,b}	1.0	1.0
Two or more races ^b	0.1	1.6
Unknown race/ethnicity	0.0	0.2

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes persons of unknown race/ethnicity.
^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks).
^bIncluded in “other” in figure 3.
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2008 and 2016.

TABLE 6**Sex and race or ethnicity of full-time federal law enforcement officers in agencies employing 50 or more officers, other than Offices of Inspectors General, 2016**

Agency	Number	Race/ethnicity											
		Sex			Race/ethnicity								
		Total	Male	Female	Total	White*	Black*	Hispanic	Asian*	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander*	American Indian/Alaska Native*	Two or more races	
Customs and Border Protection	43,724	100%	88.1%	11.9%	100%	49.9%	4.9%	39.5%	4.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	
Federal Bureau of Prisons	19,093	100%	86.2	13.8	100%	60.5	22.0	8.6	1.2	0.4	1.0	6.3	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	13,799	100%	80.1	19.9	100%	83.3	4.9	6.3	4.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	12,400	100%	87.1	12.9	100%	61.4	7.4	25.5	5.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	
Secret Service	4,729	100%	89.2	10.8	100%	76.2	13.1	6.8	2.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,181	100%	89.8	10.2	100%	79.1	7.8	8.9	2.8	0.1	0.4	0.9	
Department of Veterans Affairs Police Department	3,839	100%	92.3	7.7	100%	62.4	22.9	10.3	2.2	0.4	1.2	0.5	
U.S. Marshals Service	3,788	100%	90.2	9.8	100%	77.1	8.6	9.6	2.0	0.4	0.9	1.3	
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	2,675	100%	86.4	13.6	100%	80.0	8.0	4.4	1.9	0.1	0.5	5.0	
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	1,891	100%	77.3	22.7	100%	56.6	21.5	14.2	6.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	
U.S. Capitol Police	1,773	100%	81.4	18.6	100%	59.9	30.3	6.4	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	
Bureau of Diplomatic Security	1,215	100%	88.0	12.0	100%	78.9	5.3	8.1	3.6	0.0	0.3	3.7	
National Park Service Rangers	1,119	100%	83.1	16.9	100%	88.2	2.0	5.0	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.2	
Pentagon Force Protection Agency	777	100%	89.7	10.3	100%	51.9	36.8	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.4	6.4	
Smithsonian Institution Office of Protection Services	620	100%	70.5	29.7	100%	9.2	80.0	8.1	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	
Forest Service	592	100%	78.7	21.3	100%	77.0	6.6	8.4	1.2	0.3	4.2	2.2	
National Park Service, Park Police	560	100%	89.3	10.7	100%	77.3	12.5	5.9	3.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	
Amtrak Police Department	427	100%	89.7	10.3	100%	69.6	18.3	9.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	352	100%	88.9	11.1	100%	2.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	95.5	0.9	
National Nuclear Security Administration	302	100%	100.0	0.0	100%	84.4	4.6	7.6	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	
U.S. Mint Police	292	100%	88.0	12.0	100%	67.5	16.4	4.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	
Bureau of Land Management	253	100%	92.1	7.9	100%	85.4	0.8	9.5	1.2	0.8	2.4	0.0	
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	182	100%	90.1	9.9	100%	37.9	49.5	9.3	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	
Supreme Court of the United States Police	156	100%	76.3	23.7	100%	73.7	19.9	2.6	1.9	0.6	0.0	1.3	
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Law Enforcement	126	100%	92.1	7.9	100%	67.5	1.6	1.6	4.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	
Federal Emergency Management Administration, Mount Weather Police	78	100%	96.2	3.8	100%	85.9	7.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	
National Institutes of Health, Division of Police	77	100%	88.3	11.7	100%	57.1	36.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	
Tennessee Valley Authority Police	53	100%	84.9	15.1	100%	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Office of Protective Services	51	100%	90.2	9.8	100%	84.3	7.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes persons of unknown race/ethnicity.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2016.

TABLE 7**Sex and race or ethnicity of full-time federal law enforcement officers in Offices of Inspectors General employing 50 or more officers, 2016**

Agency	Number	Race/ethnicity											
		Sex			Race/ethnicity								
		Total	Male	Female	Total	White*	Black*	Hispanic	Asian*	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander*	American Indian/Alaska Native*	Two or more races	
U.S. Postal Service	525	100%	74.1%	25.9%	100%	70.5%	11.2%	12.2%	5.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	
Department of Health and Human Services	458	100%	69.7	30.3	100%	76.9	10.7	7.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	
Department of Defense	328	100%	78.0	22.0	100%	72.6	7.9	10.7	6.1	0.3	0.3	2.1	
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	278	100%	80.9	19.1	100%	74.8	10.4	8.6	2.5	0.4	1.8	1.4	
Social Security Administration	272	100%	73.9	26.1	100%	66.2	10.3	18.0	3.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	
Department of Housing and Urban Development	202	100%	76.2	23.8	100%	70.3	10.9	12.4	3.5	0.5	0.0	2.5	
Department of Homeland Security	193	100%	86.5	13.5	100%	
Department of Veterans Affairs	171	100%	88.9	11.1	100%	87.1	8.2	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.0	1.2	
Department of Agriculture	149	100%	70.5	29.5	100%	73.2	12.8	8.1	4.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	
Department of Labor	146	100%	74.7	25.3	100%	76.7	7.5	12.3	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	
Department of Justice	130	100%	83.1	16.9	100%	79.2	12.3	3.8	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.5	
Department of Transportation	102	100%	76.5	23.5	100%	69.6	14.7	4.9	1.0	2.0	2.0	5.9	
Department of Education	80	100%	75.0	25.0	100%	71.3	13.8	7.5	2.5	0.0	1.3	3.8	
General Services Administration	74	100%	78.4	21.6	100%	74.3	8.1	4.1	5.4	0.0	1.4	6.8	
Department of the Interior	70	100%	80.0	20.0	100%	75.7	10.0	4.3	1.4	2.9	4.3	1.4	
Department of Energy	64	100%	75.0	25.0	100%	81.3	7.8	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	62	100%	85.5	14.5	100%	87.1	4.8	1.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program	62	100%	79.0	21.0	100%	77.4	8.1	9.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	51	100%	76.5	23.5	100%	76.5	9.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes persons of unknown race/ethnicity.

...Not available.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2016.

Assaults against federal law enforcement officers in 2016

Operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Uniform Crime Reporting Program's Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) Program publishes data annually on law enforcement officers assaulted or killed while on duty in the United States and in U.S. territories. In 2016, the participating agencies reported 1,447 total assaults, including 324 assaults resulting in injury (**table 8**). One officer in the U.S. Marshals Service was killed.

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

TABLE 8
Assaults on federal law enforcement officers, 2008 and 2016

Agency	Total assaults*					Assaults with injury				
	2008		2016		Change in rate per 100 officers	2008		2016		Change in rate per 100 officers
	Number	Rate per 100 officers	Number	Rate per 100 officers		Number	Rate per 100 officers	Number	Rate per 100 officers	
Total	1,347	1.5	1,447	1.5	>-0.1	188	0.2	324	0.3	0.1
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	11	0.4	11	0.4	>-0.1	1	<0.1	0	0.0	>-0.1
Bureau of Indian Affairs	105	37.9	504	143.2	105.3	78	28.2	86	24.4	-3.7
Bureau of Land Management	6	2.4	4	1.6	-0.8	3	1.2	0	0.0	-1.2
Customs and Border Protection	1,003	2.7	484	1.1	-1.6	53	0.1	139	0.3	0.2
Drug Enforcement Administration	1	0.0	5	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	2	<0.1	<0.1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	17	0.1	16	0.1	>-0.1	4	<0.1	5	<0.1	<0.1
Fish and Wildlife Service	5	0.8	6	1.2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	75	0.6	0	0.0	-0.6	18	0.1	0	0.0	-0.1
Internal Revenue Service	1	<0.1	0	0.0	>-0.1	1	<0.1	0	0.0	>-0.1
National Park Service Rangers	73	5.2	107	2.3	-2.9	19	1.3	31	0.7	-0.7
Secret Service	20	0.4	19	0.4	<0.1	3	0.1	7	0.1	0.1
U.S. Capitol Police	9	0.5	25	1.4	0.9	4	0.2	4	0.2	>-0.1
U.S. Marshals Service	21	0.6	266	7.0	6.4	4	0.1	50	1.3	1.2

Note: The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service are also included in the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted reports but reported no assaults for 2008 and 2016.

*In 2008, one federal law enforcement officer in Customs and Border Protection was killed, and one federal law enforcement officer from the Federal Bureau of Investigation was killed. In 2016, one federal law enforcement officer in the U.S. Marshals Service was killed. The FBI's LEOKA program uses three categories in describing assaults: killed, injured, and not injured. Following the LEOKA program's classifications, this list includes deaths and injuries in the "total assaults" category but not in the "assaults with injury" category.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, data based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2008 and 2016; and Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2008 and 2016.

Methodology

The 2016 Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers (CFLEO) includes agencies that employed full-time officers with federal arrest authority who were authorized to carry firearms while on duty. The CFLEO includes supervisory and non-supervisory personnel. It excludes officers in the U.S. Armed Forces, and it does not collect data on officers stationed in foreign countries. Due to restrictions on classified information, the CFLEO does not include the Central Intelligence Agency or the Transportation Security Administration's Federal Air Marshal Service.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) determined eligibility for inclusion in the 2016 CFLEO using information from the 2008 CFLEO and responses to the 2016 Attorney General memo requesting information for the Federal Law Enforcement Deaths in Custody Reporting Program.² BJS contacted 86 agencies that were determined to be eligible. It did so by mail and email, asking respondents to provide the number of full-time officers with arrest and firearm authority who were employed as of September 30, 2016, by job function, sex, race, and ethnicity. Of the 86 agencies contacted, 78 responded, for a response rate of 91%. Data on sex, race, and ethnicity were not available for some agencies. These agencies were excluded in tables or totals that convey that information.

BJS identified personnel counts for five of the eight non-responding agencies from federal government data sources. BJS used data from the Office of Personnel Management's FedScope website to obtain the total number of officers employed for four non-responding agencies:³

- Bureau of Industry and Security
- Internal Revenue Service
- Fish and Wildlife Service
- Environmental Protection Agency, Criminal Investigation Division.

²Loretta Lynch, Memorandum to heads of executive departments and agencies (Washington, D.C., October 15, 2016).

³FedScope is a website maintained by the Office of Personnel Management that provides employment data on federal agencies by occupational series. See <https://www.fedscope.opm.gov>

The totals included employees listed under occupational series "1811 Criminal Investigation." The Fish and Wildlife Service total also included the "1801 General Inspection" occupation series.

The total number of Federal Protective Service officers came from a report published on its website and refers to fiscal year 2015 rather than 2016.⁴

The number of officers in the five agencies (four from FedScope and one from the agency website) for which BJS used other resources to estimate the number of officers represented 3% of federal officers in this report. The remaining non-responding agencies were excluded from totals and percentages in this report. Based on results from the 2008 CFLEO, BJS estimated that these agencies accounted for 0.11% of federal officers.

For the 2008 CFLEO, BJS determined eligibility for inclusion using the 2004 CFLEO, agency contacts, a 2006 U.S. Government Accountability Office study of federal law enforcement agencies (study no. 07-121), and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). BJS contacted 73 federal agencies determined to be eligible for the census and asked them to provide information on the number, sex, race, ethnicity, and job function of officers they employed in 2008. Data on the total number of personnel with arrest and firearm authority were obtained for all but one agency. For further discussion of the methodology for the 2008 CFLEO, see *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2008* (NCJ 238250, BJS, June 2012).

Data for comparisons to state, sheriff, and local law enforcement agencies came from the 2016 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey. Because the 2016 LEMAS data were collected from a sample, the results are subject to sampling error. Variance and standard error estimates for the 2016 LEMAS were generated using the IBM SPSS statistical software package. The Taylor linearization method for a "stratified without replacement" design was used for these calculations. Because the data from the CFLEO came from an enumeration, rather than a sample of agencies, they are not subject to sampling error and standard errors were not calculated.⁵

⁴See U.S. Department of Homeland Security. (2016). *Federal Protective Service Annual Report Fiscal Year 2015*. Retrieved from <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/federal-protective-service-annual-report-fy2015>

⁵For more details about the methodology for the LEMAS survey, see <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=248>.

In 2016, BJS asked agencies to provide the number of officers by job function using the following definitions of job functions:

Police response/patrol—Includes duties primarily related to preventive patrol, response to complaints and reports of illegal activities, arrest of law violators, traffic control, crowd control, handling of emergencies, or other traditional law enforcement responsibilities.

Criminal investigation/enforcement—Includes duties primarily related to collection of evidence, interdiction and seizure of contraband, surveillance, execution of search warrants, analysis of information, arrest of suspects, development of cases for prosecutions, or any other investigation and enforcement duties pertaining to federal laws and regulations.

Inspection/non-criminal investigation—Includes duties that primarily involve employment and personnel security investigation, civil investigation, inspection, or any other type of non-criminal investigation or enforcement.

Security/protection—Includes duties primarily related to providing security for federal buildings, courts, records, assets, or other property, or to providing personal protection for federal government officials, judges, prosecutors, jurors, foreign dignitaries, or any other designated persons.

Court operations—Includes duties primarily related to the supervision of federal offenders on probation, parole, or supervised release. Also includes serving civil or criminal process and providing witness protection, courtroom security, or other activities related to the federal court system.

Corrections/detention—Includes duties primarily related to the custody, control, supervision, or transportation of pre-trial detainees, prisoners, or detained illegal aliens.

Other functions—Includes duties primarily related to general support, administration, research and development, training, information systems, laboratory testing, domestic security intelligence, or any other function not included in the other job-function categories.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Jeffrey H. Anderson is the director.

This report was written by Connor Brooks. Anthony Whyde and Stephanie Mueller verified the report.

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