



Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2008

Brian A. Reaves, Ph.D., *BJS Statistician*

In September 2008, federal agencies employed approximately 120,000 full-time law enforcement officers who were authorized to make arrests and carry firearms in the United States. This was the equivalent of 40 officers per 100,000 residents. The number of federal officers in the United States increased by about 15,000, or 14%, between 2004 and 2008. Federal agencies also employed nearly 1,600 officers in the U.S. territories in 2008, primarily in Puerto Rico.

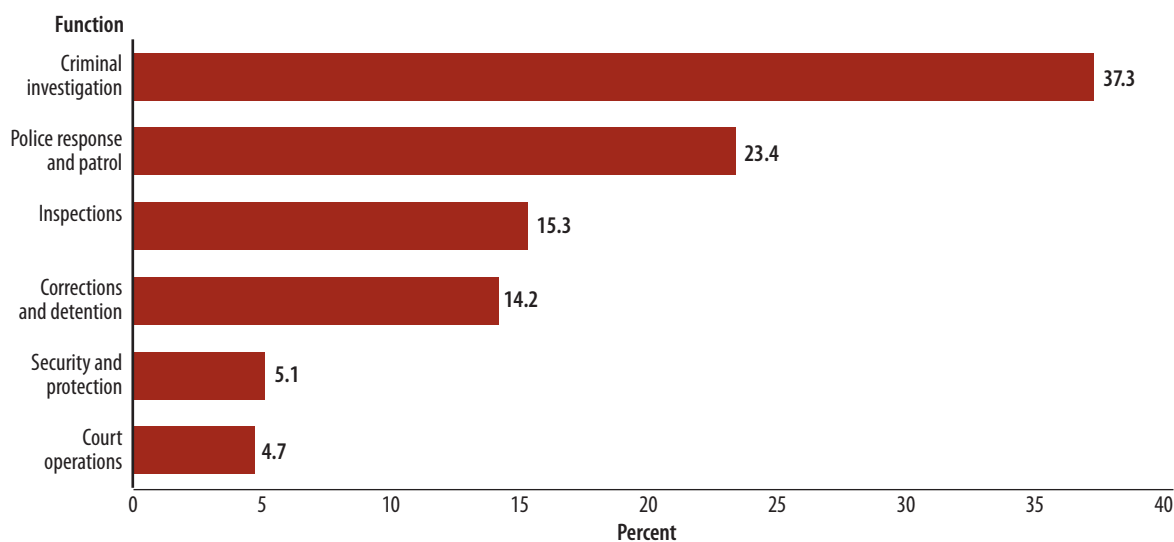
These findings come from the 2008 Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers (FLEO), conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The 2008 FLEO census collected data from 73 agencies, including 33 offices of inspectors general.

The largest number of federal officers in the United States (about 45,000, or 37%) performed criminal investigation and enforcement duties (figure 1).

The next largest job function category was police response and patrol with about 28,000 officers (23%). Approximately 18,000 officers (15%) performed immigration or customs inspections, and about 17,000 (14%) performed corrections or detention-related duties. Other federal officers primarily performed duties related to security and protection (5%) or court operations (5%).

Excluding offices of inspectors general, 24 federal agencies employed 250 or more full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority in the United States (table 1). These agencies employed 96% of all federal officers. The four largest agencies, two in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and two in the Department of Justice (DOJ), employed about two-thirds of all officers. Overall, DHS and DOJ agencies employed about 4 in 5 federal officers.

FIGURE 1
Percent of full-time federal officers with arrest and firearm authority, by primary function, September 2008



Note: Figure excludes employees based in U.S. territories or foreign countries.

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

DHS agencies employed nearly half of all federal officers in 2008

In September 2008, DHS employed about 55,000 officers or 46% of all federal officers (figure 2). DHS agencies included the largest federal law enforcement agency, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). In September 2008, CBP employed 36,863 full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority. The total included 18,665 officers stationed at official ports of entry (airports, seaports, and border crossings), 17,341 U.S. Border Patrol officers guarding the U.S.-Mexico and Canadian borders, and 857 Office of Air and Marine officers patrolling coastal waters.

TABLE 1
Federal agencies employing 250 or more full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority, September 2008

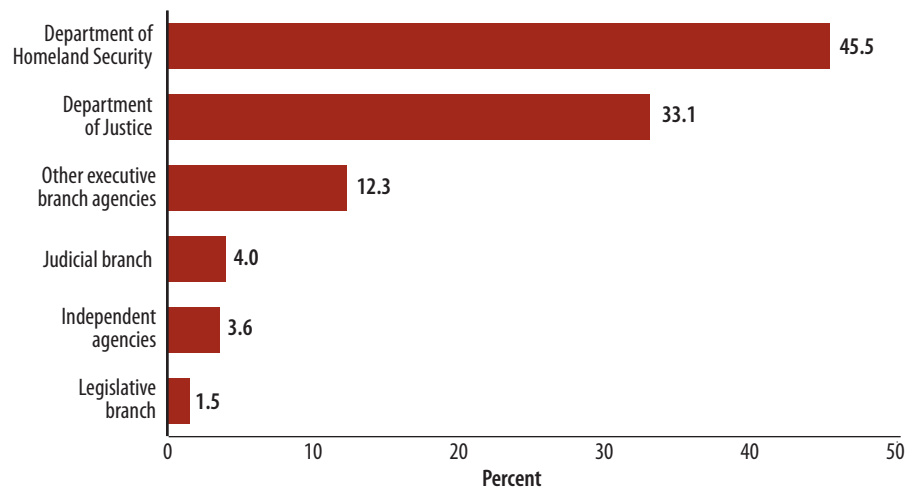
Agency	Number of full-time officers	Percent change 2004–2008
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	36,863	33.1%
Federal Bureau of Prisons	16,835	10.7
Federal Bureau of Investigation	12,760	4.2
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	12,446	19.7
U.S. Secret Service	5,213	9.3
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts*	4,696	13.8
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,308	-2.1
U.S. Marshals Service	3,313	2.5
Veterans Health Administration	3,128	29.1
Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation	2,636	-5.1
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	2,541	7.1
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	2,288	-23.1
U.S. Capitol Police	1,637	6.6
National Park Service - Rangers	1,404	-8.6
Bureau of Diplomatic Security	1,049	27.2
Pentagon Force Protection Agency	725	50.4
U.S. Forest Service	644	7.3
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	598	-15.5
National Park Service - U.S. Park Police	547	-10.6
National Nuclear Security Administration	363	24.3
U.S. Mint Police	316	-16.0
Amtrak Police	305	-3.8
Bureau of Indian Affairs	277	-13.4
Bureau of Land Management	255	2.4

Note: Excludes employees based in U.S. territories or foreign countries and offices of inspectors general (see table 3).

*Limited to federal probation officers employed in federal judicial districts that allow officers to carry firearms.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2004 and 2008.

FIGURE 2
Percent of federal officers with arrest and firearm authority, by department or branch of government, September 2008



Note: Excludes employees based in U.S. territories or foreign countries.

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

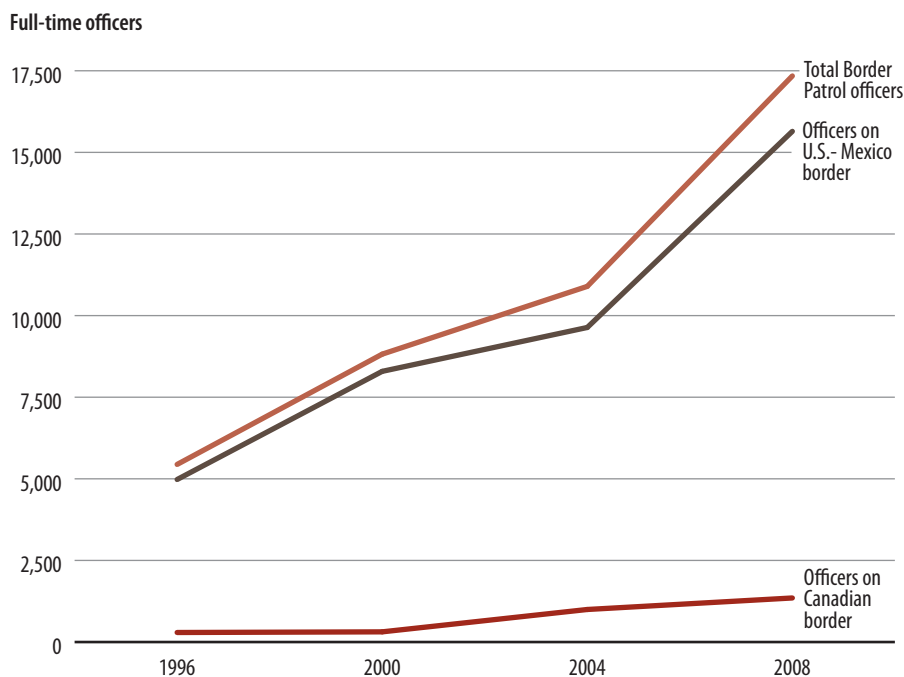
From 2004 to 2008, the number of officers employed by CBP increased by more than 9,000 (or 33%), the largest increase at any federal agency. A majority of the CBP increase occurred in the Border Patrol, which added more than 6,400 officers during the 4-year period. The 59% increase in Border Patrol officers continued a growth pattern seen in prior FLEO censuses. From 1996 to 2008, the Border Patrol added about 12,000 officers, more than tripling the agency's size (figure 3). Throughout this period, about 9 in 10 Border Patrol officers were stationed in the U.S.-Mexico border states of California, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico.

The second largest DHS law enforcement agency was U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), which employed 12,446 officers in September 2008. This was about 2,000 (or 20%) more officers than it employed in 2004. The ICE total included 5,900 criminal investigators (special agents), 5,700 immigration enforcement agents, and about 900 Federal Protective Service (FPS) officers.

FPS officers protect federal buildings, property, and employees, as well as visitors to federal buildings. About 15,000 contract security guards supplemented the FPS force in 2008. Since these guards were not federal employees, they were excluded from the FLEO counts. New legislation, effective October 1, 2009, moved the FPS from ICE to the National Protection and Programs Directorate within DHS.

DHS also housed the U.S. Secret Service, which employed 5,213 full-time personnel authorized to make arrests and carry firearms in 2008. This was an increase of more than 400 (or 9%) from 2004. About two-thirds of Secret Service officers were special agents. Most of the others were in the Uniformed Division.

FIGURE 3
Growth in the number of full-time U.S. Border Patrol officers with arrest and firearm authority, by location, 1996, 2000, 2004, and 2008



Note:

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1996, 2000, 2004, and 2008.

DOJ agencies employed about a third of federal officers in 2008

In 2008, DOJ agencies employed about 40,000 (or 33%) of all full-time federal officers with arrest and firearm authority in the United States. The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) was the largest DOJ employer of federal officers and the second largest employer of federal officers overall. The BOP employed nearly 17,000 correctional officers and other staff who deal directly with inmates, such as correctional counselors and captains, to maintain the security of the federal prison system. This was about 1,600 (or 11%) more officers than in 2004. In September 2008, BOP facilities had about 165,000 inmates in custody, compared to about 153,000 inmates in 2004.

The second largest DOJ agency in 2008 was the FBI, which employed 12,760 full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority. This was about 500 (or 4%) more officers than in 2004. Except for 230 FBI police officers, the FBI total consisted of special agents responsible for criminal investigation and enforcement.

In addition to the BOP and the FBI, three other major law enforcement agencies operated within DOJ during 2008: The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) (4,308 officers in 2008, down 2% from 2004), the U.S. Marshals Service (3,313 officers, up 2%), and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) (2,541 officers, up 7%).

More federal officers protected VA medical centers, the Pentagon, and nuclear shipments in 2008 than in 2004

Four executive branch agencies outside of DHS and DOJ reported large increases in the number of full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority from 2004 to 2008. The Veterans Health Administration (VHA) in the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) employed 3,128 officers in 2008 who provided law enforcement services for VA medical centers located nationwide. This was about 700, or 29%, more officers than in 2004.

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) employed 1,049 special agents in the United States in 2008, 27% more than in 2004. These DS agents protect the secretary of state and visiting foreign dignitaries, and investigate passport and visa fraud. DS also has the largest foreign presence of any U.S. law enforcement agency, although those officers are not included in the FLEO counts.

The Pentagon Force Protection Agency employed 725 officers in 2008 to protect the Pentagon and other assigned Defense Department facilities. This was 50% more than in 2004, the largest percentage increase of any agency with at least 250 full-time officers.

The National Nuclear Security Administration also reported a large increase in the number of full-time officers. It employed 363 nuclear materials couriers in its Office of Secure Transportation in 2008, 24% more than in 2004.

The four largest Interior Department agencies employed fewer officers in 2008 than 2004

The Department of the Interior's (DOI) largest employer of federal officers was the National Park Service (NPS). In 2008, the NPS Visitor and Resource Protection Division employed 1,404 park rangers who were commissioned as law enforcement officers—9% fewer than in 2004. Another NPS agency, the U.S. Park Police, employed 547 officers in 2008, which was 11% fewer than in 2004. Park Police officers work mostly in the Washington, D.C., area, but are authorized to provide police services for the entire National Park System.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), another DOI agency, employed 16% fewer officers in 2008 (598) than in 2004 (708). In 2008, nearly 3 in 4 were refuge officers, with duties related to patrol and enforcement of federal wildlife conservation and environmental laws in the National Wildlife Refuge

system. The others were special agents who investigated violations of federal wildlife protection laws and treaties.

Also within the DOI, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) employed 277 full-time officers in Indian country in 2008, 13% fewer than in 2004. The BIA operates law enforcement agencies for some tribes, and also provides assistance and oversight to tribally operated agencies. In 2008, a total of 165 tribal law enforcement agencies employed about 3,000 full-time sworn personnel. (See *Tribal Law Enforcement, 2008*, BJS website, NCJ 234217, June 2011.)

From 2004 to 2008, the Postal Inspection Service reported the largest decrease in number of officers

Although the decrease in number of officers was significant at DOI agencies from 2004 to 2008, the largest decrease in the number of officers at any federal agency during this period occurred at the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. It employed 2,288 officers with arrest and firearm authority in 2008, which was nearly 700 (or 23%) fewer officers than in 2004. About two-thirds of the officers employed in 2008 were postal inspectors who were responsible for criminal investigations, and the other third were postal police officers.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) also reported a decline in the number of full-time officers from 2004 to 2008. The IRS, the Treasury Department's largest employer of personnel with arrest and firearm authority, employed 2,636 special agents within its Criminal Investigation Division in 2008. This was 5% fewer than in 2004.

The largest agencies in the judicial and legislative branches added officers from 2004 to 2008

The largest employer of federal officers outside of the executive branch was the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC). The AOUSC employed 4,696 probation officers with arrest and firearm authority in its Federal Corrections and Supervision Division in 2008. This was about 600 (or 14%) more officers than in 2004. Seven federal judicial districts did not authorize their probation officers to carry a firearm while on duty during 2008. Officers from these districts are not included in the FLEO officer counts.

The legislative branch's U.S. Capitol Police (USCP) was the largest federal law enforcement agency operating wholly within the nation's capital. The USCP employed 1,637 officers to provide police services for the U.S. Capitol grounds and buildings in 2008. This was 7% more officers than in 2004. The Capitol Police have full law enforcement authority in the area immediately surrounding the Capitol complex. The U.S. Capitol Police assumed the duties of the Library of Congress Police on October 1, 2009.

Excluding IG offices, 16 federal agencies employed fewer than 250 full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority in the United States during 2008 (table 2). The largest of these employers included the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (207 full-time officers), the Environmental Protection Agency (202), the Food and Drug Administration (183), the National Marine Fisheries Service (149), the Tennessee Valley Authority (145), and the Federal Reserve Board (141).

TABLE 2
Federal agencies employing fewer than 250 full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority, September 2008

Agency	Number of full-time officers
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	207
Environmental Protection Agency	202
Food and Drug Administration	183
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	149
Tennessee Valley Authority	145
Federal Reserve Board	141
U.S. Supreme Court ^a	139
Bureau of Industry and Security	103
National Institutes of Health	94
Library of Congress ^b	85
Federal Emergency Management Agency	84
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	62
Government Printing Office	41
National Institute of Standards & Technology	28
Smithsonian National Zoological Park	26
Bureau of Reclamation	21

Note: Excludes employees based in U.S. territories or foreign countries and the offices of inspectors general (see table 3).

^aBased on 2006 data reported to the U.S. Government Accountability Office.

^bThe Library of Congress Police ceased operations on October 1, 2009. Its functions were assumed by the U.S. Capitol Police.

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

Offices of inspectors general employed about 3,500 investigators with arrest and firearm authority

Thirty-three of the 69 statutory federal IG offices employed criminal investigators with arrest and firearm authority in 2008 (table 3). Overall, these offices employed 3,501 such personnel in the United States in 2008, 12% more than in 2004. IG offices investigate criminal violations. They also prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse related to federal programs, operations, and employees.

In September 2008, five IG offices employed more than 250 full-time criminal investigators with arrest and firearm authority. The largest, with 508 full-time investigators, was at the U.S. Postal Service. The next largest IG offices were at Health and Human Services (389 investigators), Defense (345), Treasury, Tax Administration (302), and the Social Security Administration (272).

**TABLE 3
Offices of inspectors general employing full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority, September 2008**

Office of inspectors general	Number of full-time officers
Total	3,501
U.S. Postal Service	508
Department of Health and Human Services	389
Department of Defense	345
Department of the Treasury, Tax Administration	302
Social Security Administration	272
Department of Housing and Urban Development	228
Department of Agriculture	164
Department of Labor	164
Department of Homeland Security	157
Department of Veterans Affairs	132
Department of Justice	122
Department of Transportation	94
Department of Education	85
General Services Administration	67
Department of the Interior	66
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	52
Department of Energy	48
Environmental Protection Agency	40
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	35
Small Business Administration	34
Department of State	32
Office of Personnel Management	28
Department of the Treasury	21
Tennessee Valley Authority	20
Department of Commerce	16
U.S. Railroad Retirement Board	16
Agency for International Development	13
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	13
Corporation for National and Community Service	9
National Science Foundation	6
National Archives and Records Administration	6
Government Printing Office	5
Library of Congress	2

Note: Excludes employees based in U.S. territories or foreign countries.

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

Nearly a sixth of federal officers were women; about a third were racial or ethnic minorities

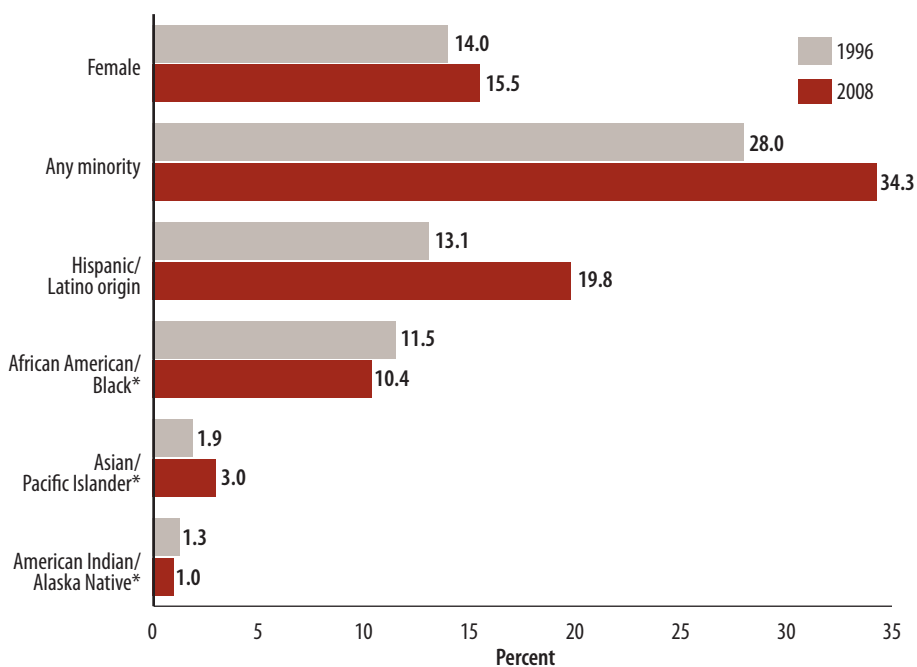
Women accounted for 15.5% of federal officers with arrest and firearm authority in 2008. This was a slightly lower percentage than in 2004 (16.1%), but higher than in 1996 (14.0%)

(figure 4). About a third (34.3%) of federal officers were members of a racial or ethnic minority in 2008. This was only a slight increase compared to 2004 (33.2%), but more substantial when compared to 1996 (28.0%). The increase in minority representation from 1996 to 2008 is primarily attributable to an increase in the percentage of Hispanic or Latino officers, from 13.1% to 19.8%. The percentage of African American or black officers in 2008 (10.4%) was lower than in 2004 (11.4%) or 1996 (11.5%).

Among agencies with 500 or more full-time officers, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (46.2%) and the IRS (31.5%) employed the largest percentages of women in 2008 (table 4). Other agencies where at least a sixth

FIGURE 4

Percent of female and minority federal officers with arrest and firearm authority, 1996 and 2008



*Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1996 and 2008.

TABLE 4

Female and minority federal officers in agencies employing 500 or more full-time officers, September 2008

Agency	Number of officers	Percent of full-time federal officers							
		Female	Total minority	Racial/ethnic minority					Two or more races ^a
				American Indian/Alaska Natives ^a	Black/African American ^a	Asian/Pacific Islander ^a	Hispanic/Latino origin		
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	37,482	12.1%	45.3%	0.4%	3.5%	3.3%	38.0%	--%	
Federal Bureau of Prisons	16,993	13.6	40.0%	1.4	24.1	1.6	12.9	0.0	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	12,925	18.8	18.1%	0.4	5.4	3.9	8.1	0.2	
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	12,679	15.7	37.1%	0.7	8.3	3.8	24.3	--	
U.S. Secret Service ^b	5,226	10.5	19.7%	0.6	11.2	2.7	5.2	--	
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	4,767	46.2	33.8%	0.6	14.3	1.8	16.5	0.7	
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,388	9.6	19.6%	0.4	7.1	2.6	9.3	0.0	
U.S. Marshals Service ^b	3,359	10.2	19.4%	0.7	7.4	2.2	9.6	0.1	
Veterans Health Administration	3,175	7.8	37.2%	1.7	23.5	2.6	9.4	0.0	
Internal Revenue Service	2,655	31.5	25.5%	0.1	11.0	5.7	8.5	0.2	
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	2,562	13.0	18.9%	1.1	8.5	2.1	5.8	1.6	
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	2,324	22.2	36.5%	0.3	20.4	5.1	10.8	0.0	
U.S. Capitol Police	1,637	18.5	37.1%	0.3	29.7	2.1	4.9	0.0	
National Park Service - Rangers	1,416	18.6	12.7%	3.0	2.1	2.2	4.8	0.6	
Bureau of Diplomatic Security	1,049	10.8	19.2%	0.7	8.1	4.0	6.4	0.0	
Pentagon Force Protection Agency	725	12.4	51.2%	0.8	43.0	1.5	4.3	1.5	
U.S. Forest Service	648	15.9	17.3%	4.8	4.2	1.5	6.8	0.0	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	603	8.8	15.8%	3.6	1.8	2.3	7.1	0.8	
U.S. Park Police	547	13.2	21.8%	0.2	11.9	3.3	5.9	0.5	

Note: Includes personnel with arrest and firearm authority in U.S. territories. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See table 5 for sex and race data for personnel in offices of inspectors general.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin.

^bPercentages are from 2004 because agency did not provide data for 2008.

--Less than 0.05%.

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

of the officers were women included the U.S. Postal Inspection Service (22.2%), the FBI (18.8%), the National Park Service Rangers (18.6%) and the U.S. Capitol Police (18.5%). Women comprised less than 10% of the officers at the VHA (7.8%), FWS (8.8%), and the DEA (9.6%).

More than half the officers employed by the Pentagon Force Protection Agency (51.2%) in 2008 were members of a racial or ethnic minority. The next highest minority percentage worked at CBP (45.3%). Other agencies where more than a third of the officers were minorities included the BOP (40.0%), VHA (37.2%), ICE (37.1%), the U.S. Capitol Police (37.1%), the U.S. Postal Inspection Service (36.5%) and AOUSC (33.8%). The lowest percentages of minority officers worked as NPS rangers (12.7%), and at FWS (15.8%), although both percentages were about 2% higher than in 2004.

CBP (38.0%) and ICE (24.3%) employed the highest percentages of Hispanic or Latino officers. In 2008, CBP employed about three-fifths of all Hispanic federal officers. The highest percentages of African American or black officers were at the Pentagon Force Protection Agency (43.0%), and the U.S. Capitol Police (29.7%). The U.S. Forest Service (4.8%) and FWS (3.6%) employed the highest percentages of American Indians. The IRS (5.7%) and Postal Inspection Service (5.1%) had the highest percentages of Asians and Pacific Islanders. (See appendix table 5 for the sex and race distributions of officers at smaller federal law enforcement agencies.)

In 2008, 25.0% of IG investigators were women, and 22.8% were members of a racial or ethnic minority (not shown in table). Both percentages were about the same as in 2004. African Americans or blacks (10.8%) comprised the largest minority percentage in 2008 followed by Hispanics or Latinos (8.3%), Asians or Pacific Islanders (2.8%), and American Indians (0.5%).

Among IG offices employing 50 or more investigators, Health and Human Services (31.6%), Agriculture (31.3%), and Transportation (28.7%) had the highest percentages of women (table 5). The lowest percentages were found at DHS (12.9%) and VA (16.7%). The largest overall percentages of minorities were found at Transportation (33.0%) and Housing and Urban Development (30.1%). The IG offices at NASA (13.5%) and VA (13.6%) employed the smallest percentages of minorities.

TABLE 5
Female and minority representation among personnel with arrest and firearm authority in offices of inspectors general with 50 or more full-time investigators, September 2008

Office of inspectors general	Number of officers	Percent of full-time federal officers with arrest and firearm authority						
		Female	Total minority	Racial/ethnic minority				
				American Indian/Alaska Natives*	Black/African American*	Asian/Pacific Islander*	Hispanic/Latino origin	
Postal Service	511	27.4%	15.3%	0.0%	10.2%	2.3%	2.7%	0.0%
Health and Human Services	393	31.6	20.9	0.3	8.7	4.6	7.4	0.0
Defense	345	21.4	22.0	0.6	7.0	5.2	6.4	2.9
Treasury, Tax Administration	304	24.7	24.3	1.0	14.5	1.0	7.9	0.0
Social Security Administration	274	25.2	25.2	0.0	11.7	1.5	12.0	0.0
Housing and Urban Development	229	27.5	30.1	0.4	14.0	3.1	12.7	0.0
Agriculture	166	31.3	27.7	1.2	10.8	3.6	12.0	0.0
Labor	164	21.3	20.7	0.0	7.9	1.2	11.6	0.0
Homeland Security	163	12.9	26.4	0.6	5.5	1.8	18.4	0.0
Veterans Affairs	132	16.7	13.6	0.0	6.8	3.0	3.8	0.0
Justice	122	19.7	18.9	1.6	8.2	3.3	5.7	0.0
Transportation	94	28.7	33.0	2.1	16.0	3.2	11.7	0.0
Education	88	25.0	25.0	1.1	6.8	2.3	13.6	1.1
General Services Administration	67	22.4	28.4	0.0	14.9	1.5	11.9	0.0
Interior	66	22.7	16.7	1.5	3.0	4.5	7.6	0.0
NASA	52	21.2	13.5	0.0	7.7	5.8	0.0	0.0

Note: Includes employees in U.S. territories. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin.

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

The Bureau of Indian Affairs had the highest rate of assaults against officers in 2008

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the FBI publishes data annually on law enforcement officers killed or assaulted in the United States and its territories. According to these data, two federal officers were feloniously killed during 2008. One FBI agent was killed with a firearm and one Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officer was intentionally struck and killed with a vehicle.

Participating agencies provided data on 1,347 assaults on federal officers that occurred during 2008. About 4 in 5 assaults (79%) on federal officers occurred during patrol or guard duty. Twelve percent of assaults occurred while making an arrest or serving a summons. A total of 188 (or 14%) assaults resulted in personal injury to the officer. Among assaults resulting in injury to an officer, 66% involved personal weapons (e.g., hands, fists, or feet), 10% a vehicle, 3% a blunt instrument, 1% a firearm, 1% a knife, and 18% other types of weapons.

Based on agencies providing 2008 data, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) had the highest assault rate, 37.9 assaults per 100 officers (table 5). Although the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is not included in the FBI's reporting program, a U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) analysis of BOP data found that there were 1,392 assaults on correctional officers during fiscal year 2008 (see GAO report 11-410, *Bureau of Prisons: Evaluating the Impact of Protective*

Equipment Could Help Enhance Officer Safety). This equates to a rate of 8.2 assaults per 100 officers, second only to the BIA. The next highest rates were at the National Park Service (3.7), CBP (2.7), and the Bureau of Land Management (2.4). When only the assaults that resulted in death or injury are considered, the BIA had a rate of 28.2 per 100, far higher than the rate for any other agency.

Although not broken out in the FBI's data, an internal CBP analysis of assaults against officers during fiscal year 2008 found that 83% of suspects were against Border Patrol agents. (See the CBP Report *BorderStat Violence: FY2008 Year in Review*.) Applying this percentage to the number of assaults reported by the CBP to the FBI suggests an assault rate of 4.8 per 100 officers for Border Patrol officers. The study found that 70% of assaults against Border Patrol officers involved the use of large rocks as weapons, likely accounting for the high number of "other" weapons recorded in the FBI data.

All but 1% of the assaults against Border Patrol officers occurred on the U.S.-Mexico border. The report found a 46% increase in the number of assaults against Border Patrol officers in 2008 compared to 2006. Although smaller in number, assaults against CBP officers who work at ports of entry almost tripled during this period.

TABLE 6
Assaults on federal officers with arrest and firearm authority, 2008

Agency	Total assaults		Assaults with injury	
	Number	Per 100 officers	Number	Per 100 officers
Bureau of Indian Affairs	105	37.9	78	28.2
National Park Service	73	3.7	19	1.0
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	1,003	2.7	53	0.1
Bureau of Land Management	6	2.4	3	1.2
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	5	0.8	0	0.0
U.S. Marshals Service	21	0.6	4	0.1
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	75	0.6	18	0.1
U.S. Capitol Police	9	0.5	4	0.2
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	11	0.4	1	--
U.S. Secret Service	20	0.4	3	0.1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	17	0.1	4	--
Internal Revenue Service	1	--	1	--
Drug Enforcement Administration	1	--	0	0.0
Treasury IG for Tax Administration	0	0.0	0	0.0
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	0	0.0	0	0.0

--Less than 0.05.

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2008*.

Methodology

The 2008 Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers (FLEO) included agencies that employed full-time officers with federal arrest authority who were also authorized (but not necessarily required) to carry firearms while on duty. The FLEO counts of officers include both supervisory and non-supervisory personnel. The FLEO census does not collect data on federal officers stationed in foreign countries. It also excludes officers in the U.S. Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard). Because of classified information restrictions, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Transportation Security Administration's Federal Air Marshals are also excluded.

BJS determined the eligibility of agencies for inclusion in the 2008 FLEO census using information from the 2004 FLEO census, agency contacts, a 2006 U.S. Government Accountability Office study of federal law enforcement agencies (study #07-121), and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). A majority of federal officers receive some or all of their training through FLETC.

BJS contacted each of the 73 agencies determined to be eligible for the census via email, asking them to provide the number of full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority employed on September 30, 2008, by job function category, sex, race, and primary state of employment.

Data on the total number of personnel with arrest and firearm authority were obtained for all agencies except the U.S. Supreme Court Police. The total number of officers employed in the Supreme Court Police is from the 2006 GAO study. Breakdowns by job function category, sex, and race for the Supreme Court Police were estimated using previous responses to the FLEO census.

The total number of personnel with arrest and firearm authority was obtained for the U.S. Secret Service, the U.S. Marshals Service, the Environmental Protection Agency

(Criminal Investigation Division), and the Bureau of Industry and Security, but these agencies did not provide breakdowns by job function category, sex, race, or primary state of employment. Estimates for these values were derived using the 2008 total which was apportioned according to the percentages reported by each agency in the 2004 FLEO Census.

Definitions of job function categories

Police response/patrol: Includes duties primarily related to preventive patrol, responding to complaints and reports of illegal activities, arresting 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.

Inspections/noncriminal investigations: Includes duties that primarily involve employment and personnel security investigation, civil investigation, inspection, or any other type of noncriminal 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 pretrial detainees, prison inmates, 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.

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APPENDIX TABLE 1
Number of full-time federal officers with arrest and firearm authority, by job function and primary state of employment, September 2008

Primary state of employment	Total	Police response/ patrol	Criminal investigation/ enforcement	Inspections/ noncriminal investigation	Security/ protection	Court operations	Corrections/ detention	Other functions
U.S. total	120,348	28,132	44,832	18,435	6,096	5,692	17,088	73
Alabama	879	109	381	36	28	131	193	1
Alaska	426	120	160	116	8	21	0	1
Arizona	6,898	4,248	1,188	738	43	193	488	0
Arkansas	848	121	363	2	15	64	282	1
California	15,557	4,319	5,667	3,338	336	301	1,595	1
Colorado	1,672	120	660	35	107	70	680	0
Connecticut	490	43	303	17	14	8	105	0
Delaware	142	19	81	19	5	18	0	0
District of Columbia	10,222	2,268	4,661	153	2,947	120	41	32
Florida	7,415	579	3,041	1,831	184	427	1,352	1
Georgia	2,682	160	1,323	433	100	193	470	3
Hawaii	662	30	235	223	17	38	119	0
Idaho	281	79	120	47	7	28	0	0
Illinois	3,109	197	1,734	351	100	188	538	1
Indiana	884	62	314	24	20	81	382	1
Iowa	275	44	138	1	13	75	4	0
Kansas	456	45	161	2	10	54	184	0
Kentucky	1,470	89	303	68	82	83	844	1
Louisiana	1,562	202	668	84	32	99	476	1
Maine	603	166	78	325	12	22	0	0
Maryland	1,624	282	899	99	64	125	143	12
Massachusetts	1,515	151	895	182	63	15	209	0
Michigan	2,563	347	927	975	47	115	151	1
Minnesota	1,160	127	376	212	26	51	368	0
Mississippi	793	145	243	40	15	66	283	1
Missouri	1,341	130	753	30	49	156	222	1
Montana	696	315	135	198	7	41	0	0
Nebraska	304	62	181	2	11	45	3	0
Nevada	569	114	344	38	20	52	1	0
New Hampshire	142	16	91	5	8	22	0	0
New Jersey	2,526	88	1,149	732	35	109	413	0
New Mexico	2,587	1,576	386	120	383	117	5	0
New York	8,639	1,045	3,746	2,271	397	408	770	2
North Carolina	1,584	146	558	79	39	180	581	1
North Dakota	574	170	370	0	8	26	0	0
Ohio	1,428	132	846	76	41	158	174	1
Oklahoma	876	91	338	5	25	81	335	1
Oregon	776	140	345	48	18	54	171	0
Pennsylvania	3,789	392	1,386	213	143	193	1,461	1
Rhode Island	155	25	92	9	11	17	1	0
South Carolina	1,266	54	304	116	28	126	638	0
South Dakota	281	89	96	2	6	48	40	0
Tennessee	1,184	236	553	70	32	136	156	1
Texas	18,322	7,324	4,732	3,539	239	777	1,709	2
Utah	442	93	257	10	16	61	4	1
Vermont	530	128	85	293	6	17	1	0
Virginia	3,992	906	1,901	459	121	97	507	1
Washington	2,285	490	764	739	50	94	147	1
West Virginia	1,155	120	174	15	86	60	699	1
Wisconsin	502	60	258	15	17	9	142	1
Wyoming	215	118	69	0	5	22	1	0

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

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Number of full-time federal officers with arrest and firearm authority per 100,000 residents, by job function and primary state of employment, September 2008**

Primary state of employment	Total	Police response/ patrol	Criminal investigation/ enforcement	Inspections/ noncriminal investigation	Security/ protection	Court operations	Corrections/ detention
U.S. total	40	9	15	6	2	2	6
Alabama	19	2	8	1	1	3	4
Alaska	62	17	23	17	1	3	0
Arizona	106	65	18	11	1	3	8
Arkansas	30	4	13	--	1	2	10
California	43	12	15	9	1	1	4
Colorado	34	2	13	1	2	1	14
Connecticut	14	1	9	--	--	--	3
Delaware	16	2	9	2	1	2	0
District of Columbia	1,732	384	790	26	499	20	7
Florida	40	3	17	10	1	2	7
Georgia	28	2	14	4	1	2	5
Hawaii	51	2	18	17	1	3	9
Idaho	18	5	8	3	--	2	0
Illinois	24	2	14	3	1	1	4
Indiana	14	1	5	--	--	1	6
Iowa	9	1	5	--	--	3	--
Kansas	16	2	6	--	--	2	7
Kentucky	34	2	7	2	2	2	20
Louisiana	35	5	15	2	1	2	11
Maine	46	13	6	25	1	2	0
Maryland	29	5	16	2	1	2	3
Massachusetts	23	2	14	3	1	--	3
Michigan	26	3	9	10	--	1	2
Minnesota	22	2	7	4	--	1	7
Mississippi	27	5	8	1	1	2	10
Missouri	23	2	13	1	1	3	4
Montana	72	33	14	20	1	4	0
Nebraska	17	3	10	--	1	3	--
Nevada	22	4	13	1	1	2	--
New Hampshire	11	1	7	--	1	2	0
New Jersey	29	1	13	8	--	1	5
New Mexico	130	79	19	6	19	6	--
New York	44	5	19	12	2	2	4
North Carolina	17	2	6	1	--	2	6
North Dakota	89	27	58	0	1	4	0
Ohio	12	1	7	1	--	1	2
Oklahoma	24	2	9	--	1	2	9
Oregon	21	4	9	1	--	1	5
Pennsylvania	30	3	11	2	1	2	12
Rhode Island	15	2	9	1	1	2	--
South Carolina	28	1	7	3	1	3	14
South Dakota	35	11	12	--	1	6	5
Tennessee	19	4	9	1	1	2	2
Texas	75	30	19	15	1	3	7
Utah	16	3	9	--	1	2	--
Vermont	85	21	14	47	1	3	--
Virginia	51	12	24	6	2	1	7
Washington	35	7	12	11	1	1	2
West Virginia	64	7	10	1	5	3	39
Wisconsin	9	1	5	--	--	--	3
Wyoming	40	22	13	0	1	4	--

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

--Less than 0.5.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Full-time federal officers with arrest and firearm authority in the U.S. Territories and Commonwealths, by location, agency, and function, September 2008**

	Number	Percent
Total	1,561	100%
Location		
Puerto Rico	1,264	81.0%
U.S. Virgin Islands	147	9.4
Guam	139	8.9
Northern Mariana Islands	7	0.4
American Samoa	4	0.3
Agencies employing 10 or more officers		
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	619	39.7%
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	233	14.9
Federal Bureau of Investigation	165	10.6
Federal Bureau of Prisons	158	10.1
Drug Enforcement Administration	80	5.1
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	71	4.5
Veterans Health Administration	47	3.0
U.S. Marshals Service	46	2.9
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	36	2.3
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	21	1.3
Internal Revenue Service	19	1.2
U.S. Secret Service	13	0.8
National Park Service	12	0.8
Function		
Criminal investigation/enforcement	587	37.6%
Inspections/noncriminal investigations	496	31.8
Police response/patrol	210	13.5
Corrections	161	10.3
Court operations	85	5.4
Security/protection	21	1.3
Other functions	1	0.1

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

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Department and branch of federal agencies employing full-time officers with authority to carry firearms and make arrests, by primary place of employment, September 2008

Department/branch	Federal agency	Primary place of employment			Primary duties of law enforcement officers
		Total	50 states and District of Columbia	U.S. territories	
Agriculture	U.S. Forest Service, Law Enforcement and Investigations Organization	648	644	4	Uniformed law enforcement rangers enforce federal laws and regulations governing National Forest lands and resources. Special agents are criminal investigators who investigate crimes against property, visitors, and employees.
Commerce	Bureau of Industry and Security, Office of Export Enforcement	103	103	0	Special agents conduct investigations of alleged or suspected violations of dual-use export control laws.
Commerce	National Institute of Standards and Technology Police	28	28	0	Officers provide law enforcement and security services for NIST facilities.
Commerce	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Law Enforcement	154	149	5	Special agents and enforcement officers enforce laws that conserve and protect living marine resources and their natural habitat in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone, which covers ocean waters between 3 and 200 miles off shore and adjacent to all U.S. states and territories.
Defense	Pentagon Force Protection Agency	725	725	0	Officers provide law enforcement and security services for the occupants, visitors, and infrastructure of the Pentagon, Navy Annex, and other assigned Pentagon facilities.
Energy	National Nuclear Security Administration, Office of Secure Transportation	363	363	0	Special agents, known as nuclear materials couriers, ensure the safe and secure transport of government-owned special nuclear materials during classified shipments in the contiguous United States.
Health and Human Services	National Institutes of Health, Division of Police	94	94	0	Officers provide law enforcement and security services for NIH facilities.
Health and Human Services	U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Office of Criminal Investigations	187	183	4	Special agents investigate suspected criminal violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and other related Acts; the Federal Anti-Tampering Act; and other statutes, including applicable Title 18 violations of the United States Code.
Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Security Branch	84	84	0	Officers are responsible for the protection of FEMA facilities, personnel, resources, and information.
Homeland Security	U.S. Customs and Border Protection	37,482	36,863	619	CBP officers protect U.S. borders at official ports of entry. Border patrol agents prevent illegal entry of people and contraband between the ports of entry. Air and marine officers patrol the nation's land and sea borders to stop terrorists and drug smugglers.
Homeland Security	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	12,679	12,446	233	Special agents conduct investigations involving national security threats, terrorism, drug smuggling, child exploitation, human trafficking, illegal arms export, financial crimes, and fraud. Uniformed immigration enforcement agents perform functions related to the investigation, identification, arrest, prosecution, detention, and deportation of aliens, as well as the apprehension of absconders.
Homeland Security	U.S. Secret Service	5,226	5,213	13	Special agents have investigation and enforcement duties primarily related to counterfeiting, financial crimes, computer fraud, and threats against dignitaries. Uniformed Division officers protect the White House complex and other Presidential offices, the main Treasury building and annex, the President and Vice President and their families, and foreign diplomatic missions.
Independent	Amtrak Police	305	305	0	Officers provide law enforcement and security services for the passengers, employees, and patrons of the national railroad owned by the U.S. government and operated by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation.
Independent	Federal Reserve Board Police	141	141	0	Officers provide law enforcement and security services for Federal Reserve facilities in Washington, D.C.
Independent	National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Protective Services	62	62	0	Officers provide law enforcement and security services for NASA's 14 centers located throughout the U.S.

APPENDIX TABLE 4 (continued)

Department and branch of federal agencies employing full-time officers with authority to carry firearms and make arrests, by primary place of employment, September 2008

Department/branch	Federal agency	Primary place of employment			Primary duties of law enforcement officers
		Total	50 states and District of Columbia	U.S. territories	
Independent	Smithsonian National Zoological Park Police	26	26	0	Officers provide security and law enforcement services for the Smithsonian Institution's 163-acre National Zoological Park in Washington, D.C.
Independent	Tennessee Valley Authority Police	145	145	0	Officers provide law enforcement and security services for TVA employees and properties, and users of TVA recreational facilities.
Independent	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Criminal Enforcement	202	202	0	Special agents investigate suspected individual and corporate criminal violations of the nation's environmental laws.
Independent	U.S. Postal Inspection Service	2,324	2,288	36	Postal inspectors conduct criminal investigations covering more than 200 federal statutes related to the postal system. Postal police officers provide security for postal facilities, employees, and assets, as well as escort high-value mail shipments.
Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Law Enforcement	277	277	0	Officers provide law enforcement services in some tribal areas. In addition to providing direct oversight for these bureau-operated programs, the division also provides technical assistance and some oversight to tribally operated law enforcement programs.
Interior	Bureau of Land Management, Law Enforcement	255	255	0	Law enforcement rangers conduct patrols, enforce federal laws and regulations, and provide for the safety of BLM employees and users of public lands. Special agents investigate illegal activity on public lands.
Interior	National Park Service, United States Park Police	547	547	0	Officers provide law enforcement services to designated National Park Service areas (primarily in the Washington, D.C., New York City, and San Francisco metropolitan areas). Officers are authorized to provide services for the entire National Park System.
Interior	National Park Service, Visitor and Resource Protection Division	1,416	1,404	12	Park rangers, commissioned as law enforcement officers, provide law enforcement services for the National Park System. Additional rangers serving seasonally are commissioned officers but are considered part-time and not included in the FLEO census.
Interior	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Hoover Dam Police	21	21	0	Officers provide security and law enforcement services for the Hoover Dam and the surrounding 22-square-mile security zone.
Interior	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Law Enforcement	603	598	5	Special agents enforce federal laws that protect wildlife resources, including endangered species, migratory birds, and marine mammals.
Judicial	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	4,767	4,696	71	Federal probation officers supervise offenders on probation and supervised release. In seven federal judicial districts, probation officers are not authorized to carry a firearm while on duty and are excluded from FLEO officer counts.
Judicial	U.S. Supreme Court Police	139	139	0	Officers provide law enforcement and security services for Supreme Court facilities.
Justice	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	2,562	2,541	21	Special agents enforce federal laws related to the illegal use and trafficking of firearms, the illegal use and storage of explosives, acts of arson and bombings, acts of terrorism, and the illegal diversion of alcohol and tobacco products.
Justice	Drug Enforcement Administration	4,388	4,308	80	Special agents investigate major narcotics violators, enforce regulations governing the manufacture and dispensing of controlled substances, and perform other functions to prevent and control drug trafficking.
Justice	Federal Bureau of Investigation	12,925	12,760	165	Special agents are responsible for criminal investigation and enforcement related to more than 200 categories of federal law. Criminal priorities include public corruption, civil rights violations, organized crime, white-collar crime, violent crime, and major theft. FBI police officers provide law enforcement and security for FBI facilities.

APPENDIX TABLE 4 (continued)

Department and branch of federal agencies employing full-time officers with authority to carry firearms and make arrests, by primary place of employment, September 2008

Department/branch	Federal agency	Primary place of employment			Primary duties of law enforcement officers
		Total	50 states and District of Columbia	U.S. territories	
Justice	Federal Bureau of Prisons	16,993	16,835	158	Correctional officers enforce the regulations governing the operation of BOP correctional institutions, serving as both supervisors and counselors of inmates. They are normally not armed while on duty. Most other BOP employees have arrest and firearm authority to respond to emergencies.
Justice	U.S. Marshals Service	3,359	3,313	46	The agency receives all persons arrested by federal agencies and is responsible for their custody and transportation until sentencing. Deputy marshals provide security for federal judicial facilities and personnel.
Legislative	Library of Congress Police	85	85	0	Officers provided law enforcement and security services for Library of Congress facilities. On October 1, 2009, the agency ceased operations and its personnel, duties, responsibilities, and functions were transferred to the U.S. Capitol Police.
Legislative	U.S. Capitol Police	1,637	1,637	0	Officers provide law enforcement and security services for the U.S. Capitol grounds and buildings, and in the zone immediately surrounding the Capitol complex. The U.S. Capitol Police assumed the duties of the Library of Congress Police on October 1, 2009.
Legislative	U.S. Government Printing Office, Uniformed Police Branch	41	41	0	Officers provide law enforcement and security services for facilities where information, products, and services for the federal government are produced and distributed.
State	Bureau of Diplomatic Security	1,049	1,049	0	In the U.S., special agents protect the secretary of state, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and visiting foreign dignitaries below the head-of-state level. They also investigate passport and visa fraud.
Treasury	Bureau of Engraving and Printing Police	207	207	0	Officers provide law enforcement and security services for facilities in Washington, D.C., and Fort Worth, Texas, where currency, securities, and other official U.S. documents are made.
Treasury	Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation Division	2,655	2,636	19	Special agents have investigative jurisdiction over tax, money laundering, and Bank Secrecy Act laws.
Treasury	United States Mint Police	316	316	0	Officers provide law enforcement and security services for employees, visitors, government assets stored at U.S. Mint facilities in Philadelphia, PA; San Francisco, CA; West Point, NY; Denver, CO; Fort Knox, KY; and Washington, D.C.
Veterans Affairs	Veterans Health Administration, Office of Security and Law Enforcement	3,175	3,128	47	Officers provide law enforcement and security services for VA medical centers.

Note: Table excludes offices of inspectors general (see table 3), U.S. Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard), Central Intelligence Agency, and Transportation Security Administration's Federal Air Marshals. (See *Methodology*.)

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

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Female and minority representation among federal officers with arrest and firearm authority in agencies employing 50 to 499 officers, September 2008

Federal agency	Number of officers	Percent of full-time federal officers with arrest and firearm authority						
		Female	Racial/ethnic minority					Two or more races ^a
			Total	American Indian/Alaska Natives ^a	Black/African American ^a	Asian/Pacific Islander ^a	Hispanic/Latino origin	
National Nuclear Security Administration	363	0.3%	22.9%	1.7%	4.7%	1.7%	14.9%	0.0%
U.S. Mint Police	316	9.8	31.0%	0.3	19.0	4.4	7.0	0.3
Amtrak Police Department	305	13.1	33.8%	1.0	19.7	1.3	9.8	2.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	277	6.1	100.0%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bureau of Land Management	255	9.8	9.8%	0.8	0.8	2.0	6.3	0.0
Bureau of Printing & Engraving	207	13.5	68.1%	0.0	55.6	1.0	11.1	0.5
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ^b	202	18.8	20.3%	0.5	7.9	3.5	8.4	0.0
Food and Drug Administration	187	13.9	10.2%	0.0	2.1	2.7	5.3	0.0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	154	11.0	13.0%	1.3	1.3	6.5	2.6	1.3
Tennessee Valley Authority	145	13.8	9.0%	0.7	6.9	0.7	0.7	0.0
Federal Reserve Board	141	19.9	80.9%	0.7	72.3	3.5	4.3	0.0
U.S. Supreme Court	139	12.9	34.5%	0.0	30.9	0.7	2.9	0.0
Bureau of Industry and Security ^b	103	12.6	14.6%	0.0	8.7	1.9	3.9	0.0
National Institutes of Health	94	5.3	34.0%	0.0	30.9	0.0	3.2	0.0
Library of Congress	85	22.4	80.0%	0.0	78.8	1.2	0.0	0.0
Federal Emergency Management Agency	84	4.8	13.1%	0.0	10.7	1.2	1.2	0.0
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	62	9.7	16.1%	1.6	11.3	0.0	3.2	0.0

Note: Includes employees in U.S. territories. Excludes offices of inspectors general. See appendix table 5 for race and gender data for offices of inspectors general.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin.

^bPercentages are from 2004 because agency did not provide data for 2008. (See *Methodology*.)

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



The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. James P. Lynch is director.

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