



Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2023 – Statistical Tables

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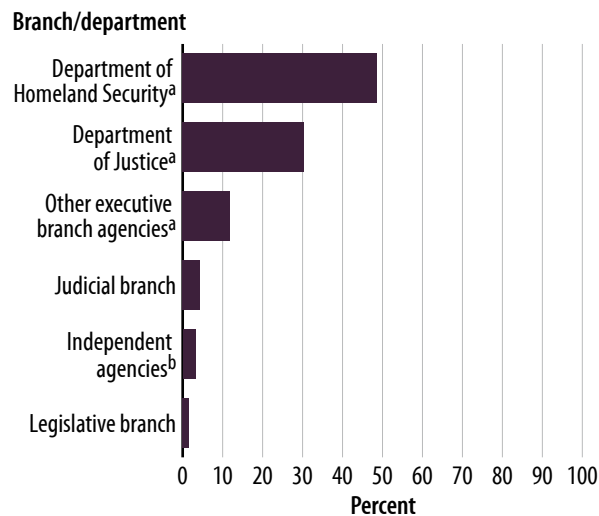
In fiscal year (FY) 2023, federal law enforcement agencies in the United States employed 133,798 full-time federal law enforcement officers who were authorized to make arrests, carry firearms, or both.¹ About half (49%) of these officers worked for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and about one-third (30%) worked for the Department of Justice (DOJ) (**figure 1**).

Findings in this report are from the 2023 Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers (CFLEO), which the Bureau of Justice Statistics has conducted periodically since 1993. The 2023 CFLEO collected data on 89 agencies, including 42 Offices of Inspectors General (OIGs), which provide oversight of federal agencies and activities.² The U.S. Armed Forces, officers stationed overseas, and agencies with confidentiality restrictions, such as the Federal Air Marshal Service, are excluded from the CFLEO.

¹The fiscal year covers the period from October 1 to September 30.

²Five agencies with arrest authority, firearm authority, or both did not respond to the CFLEO. See *Methodology* for additional information.

FIGURE 1
Distribution of full-time federal law enforcement officers, by government branch or department, FY 2023



Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 1 for counts and percentages.

^aIncludes Offices of Inspectors General (OIGs) that oversaw executive branch departments.

^bIncludes OIGs that did not oversee executive branch departments, such as the Federal Reserve, Smithsonian, and Social Security Administration.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal year 2023.

Highlights

In fiscal year 2023:

- Eighty-eight federal agencies reported employing 133,798 full-time federal law enforcement officers, 3,519 (3%) of whom were employed by Offices of Inspectors General.
- The Department of Homeland Security employed 65,106 federal law enforcement officers, about half (49%) of all federal law enforcement officers.
- Criminal investigation was the primary function for about two-thirds (70%) of federal officers.
- Fifteen percent of federal law enforcement officers and 14% of supervisory law enforcement personnel were female.
- More than half (57%) of federal law enforcement officers were white, 20% were Hispanic or Latino, and 10% were black.
- Federal law enforcement agencies hired 10,666 federal law enforcement officers, while 8,766 officers separated from their agencies.



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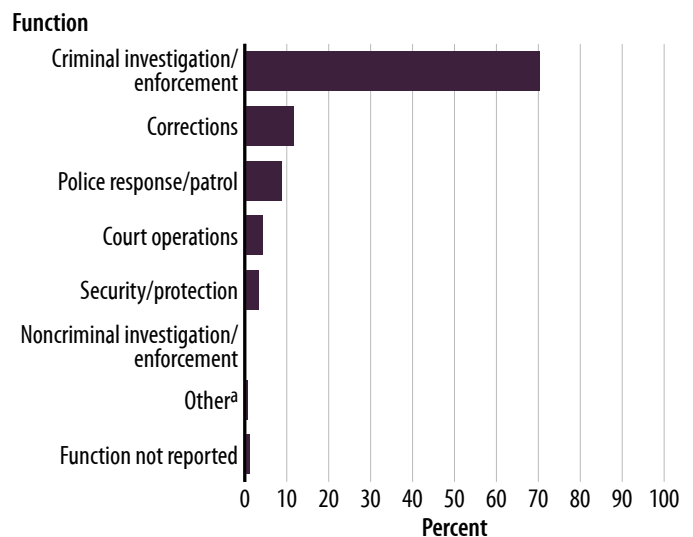
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Employment and functions

- Most (91%) federal law enforcement officers worked for agencies in the executive branch of government. (See figure 1.)
- The most common primary function of federal officers was criminal investigation or enforcement (70%), followed by corrections (12%) and police response or patrol (9%) (figure 2).
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) employed more federal law enforcement officers (46,047) than any other agency, accounting for more than one-third (35%) of all federal law enforcement officers in agencies other than OIGs (table 1).
- Among federal law enforcement agencies other than OIGs, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts reported the largest percentage decrease (down 29%) in the number of officers from FY 2020 to FY 2023.

FIGURE 2
Percent of full-time federal law enforcement officers, by primary function, FY 2023



Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 2 for counts and percentages.

^aIncludes employees whose duties are primarily related to general support, administration, research and development, training, information systems, laboratory testing, domestic security intelligence, or any other function not included above.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal year 2023.

TABLE 1**Full-time federal law enforcement officers in agencies other than Offices of Inspectors General, by agency, FY 2016, FY 2020, and FY 2023**

Department/agency	Full-time officers, 2016	Full-time officers, 2020	Full-time officers, 2023	Change 2020–2023	Percent change 2020–2023
Total	130,698	133,073	130,279	-2,794	-2.1%
Department of Homeland Security	62,380	66,215	64,889	-1,326	-2.0%
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	43,949	46,993	46,047	-946	-2.0
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	12,400	12,989	12,318	-671	-5.2
U.S. Secret Service ^a	4,998	5,210	5,588	378	7.3
Federal Protective Service ^a	1,007	944	846	-98	-10.4
Transportation Security Administration (investigations only) ^b	...	53	55	2	3.8
Office of Chief Security Officer ^c	26	26	20	-6	-23.1
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers ^d	15	~	~
Department of Justice	43,621	41,465	40,566	-899	-2.2%
Federal Bureau of Prisons	19,093	17,110	15,522	-1,588	-9.3
Federal Bureau of Investigation	13,799	13,575	14,146	571	4.2
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,181	4,380	4,234	-146	-3.3
U.S. Marshals Service	3,849	3,747	4,014	267	7.1
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	2,699	2,653	2,650	-3	-0.1
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts					
Probation and Pretrial Services	5,841	7,786	5,557	-2,229	-28.6%
Department of Veterans Affairs					
Office of Security and Law Enforcement	3,839	3,923	4,924	1,001	25.5%
Department of the Interior	3,696	3,019	2,947	-72	-2.4%
National Park Service, Ranger Division	1,822	1,346	1,310	-36	-2.7
Park Police	568	523	528	5	1.0
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ^e	619	470	441	-29	-6.2
Bureau of Indian Affairs	368	343	355	12	3.5
Bureau of Land Management ^f	253	259	313	54	20.8
Bureau of Reclamation ^f	66	78	~	~	~
Department of the Treasury	2,685	2,502	2,640	138	5.5%
Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division	2,198	2,030	2,143	113	5.6
U.S. Mint Police	292	285	281	-4	-1.4
Bureau of Engraving and Printing Police ^a	195	187	216	29	15.5
U.S. Capitol Police	1,773	1,879	2,055	176	9.4%
U.S. Postal Service					
U.S. Postal Inspection Service ^a	1,891	1,300	1,682	382	29.4%
Department of State					
Bureau of Diplomatic Security	1,215	1,238	1,283	45	3.6%
Department of War^g					
Pentagon Force Protection Agency	777	774	743	-31	-4.0%
Smithsonian Institution					
Office of Protection Services ^a	620	598	519	-79	-13.2%
Department of Agriculture					
Forest Service, Law Enforcement and Investigations	514	523	502	-21	-4.0%
Amtrak					
Amtrak Police Department ^a	427	397	409	12	3.0%
Department of Energy	302	346	308	-38	-11.0%
National Nuclear Security Administration, Office of Secure Transportation	302	319	281	-38	-11.9
Office of Special Operations ^b	...	27	27	0	0.0

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TABLE 1 (continued)**Full-time federal law enforcement officers in agencies other than Offices of Inspectors General, by agency, FY 2016, FY 2020, and FY 2023**

Department/agency	Full-time officers, 2016	Full-time officers, 2020	Full-time officers, 2023	Change 2020–2023	Percent change 2020–2023
Department of Health and Human Services	308	313	286	-27	-8.6%
Food and Drug Administration, Office of Criminal Investigations	231	236	218	-18	-7.6
National Institutes of Health Police	77	77	68	-9	-11.7
Department of Commerce	272	278	293	15	5.4%
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Law Enforcement	126	130	138	8	6.2
Bureau of Industry and Security, Office of Export Enforcement	108	113	132	19	16.8
Office of Security	38	35	23	-12	-34.3
Environmental Protection Agency					
Criminal Investigation Division	214	160	170	10	6.3%
Supreme Court of the United States					
Supreme Court of the United States Police Department ^c	156	159	177	18	11.3%
Tennessee Valley Authority					
Tennessee Valley Authority Police Department	53	70	71	1	1.4%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Office of Protective Services	51	62	62	0	0.0%
Government Publishing Office					
Uniformed Police Branch	48	46	50	4	8.7%
Department of Labor					
Division of Protective Operations	15	17	18	1	5.9%
Department of Transportation					
Office of Odometer Fraud Investigation ^b	...	3	6	3	:
Federal Reserve					
Federal Reserve Police ^h	/	/	122	~	~

...Not collected.

/Not reported.

~Not applicable.

:Not shown. Based on fewer than 10 cases.

^aBJS obtained 2020 counts for these offices from sources other than the 2020 Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers (CFLEO). See *Methodology* in *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2020 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 304752, BJS, September 2022).

^bNot included in the 2016 CFLEO.

^cDid not respond to the 2020 CFLEO. Counts for 2020 were obtained by adjusting the 2016 count by 1.9% (the overall increase for federal agencies other than Offices of Inspectors General employing law enforcement officers).

^dNot included in the 2016 and 2020 CFLEO.

^eFor the 2020 and 2023 CFLEO, two separate agencies provided responses: the National Wildlife Refuge System Law Enforcement (254 officers in 2020 and 226 in 2023) and the Office of Law Enforcement (216 officers in 2020 and 206 in 2023).

^fThe 2016 count for the Bureau of Reclamation was adjusted from what was reported in *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2016 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 251922, BJS, October 2019) using FedScope data. Counts for 2023 are included with the Bureau of Land Management.

^gExecutive Order 14347 authorizes the use of this title for the Department of Defense.

^hDid not respond to the 2016 or 2020 CFLEO.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal years 2016, 2020, and 2023.

- OIGs employed 3% (3,519) of all federal law enforcement officers in FY 2023 (table 2).
- The number of officers employed by OIGs decreased 6% from FY 2020 to FY 2023.
- In FY 2023, the U.S. Postal Service OIG employed more officers (461) than any other OIG, while the Department of Health and Human Services' OIG employed more officers (458) than any other OIG overseeing an executive branch department.
- The Department of Agriculture OIG reported a decrease of 30 officers from FY 2020 to FY 2023, the largest decrease in officers in an executive department OIG during that period.
- From FY 2020 to FY 2023, the number of officers working for OIGs in executive departments declined by 9%, while the number of officers working for other federal OIGs declined by 2%.

TABLE 2
Full-time federal law enforcement officers in Offices of Inspectors General, FY 2016, FY 2020, and FY 2023

Offices of Inspectors General	2016	2020	2023	Change 2020–2023	Percent change 2020–2023
Total	3,900	3,742	3,519	-223	-6.0%
Executive department	2,213	2,161	1,971	-190	-8.8%
Department of Health and Human Services ^a	458	468	458	-10	-2.1
Department of War ^b	359	375	382	7	1.9
Department of Homeland Security	193	195	217	22	11.3
Department of Veterans Affairs	171	188	187	-1	-0.5
Department of Housing and Urban Development ^a	202	161	/	~	~
Department of Agriculture	149	151	121	-30	-19.9
Department of Labor	146	131	145	14	10.7
Department of Justice	130	117	139	22	18.8
Department of Transportation	102	94	93	-1	-1.1
Department of Energy	64	68	/	~	~
Department of the Interior	70	64	62	-2	-3.1
Department of Education	80	60	69	9	15.0
Department of State	41	38	33	-5	-13.2
Department of the Treasury	36	26	35	9	34.6
Department of Commerce	12	25	30	5	20.0
Other federal Offices of Inspectors General	1,687	1,581	1,548	-33	-2.1%
U.S. Postal Service	522	474	461	-13	-2.7
Social Security Administration	272	260	245	-15	-5.8
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	278	257	253	-4	-1.6
General Services Administration	74	67	57	-10	-14.9
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	51	60	61	1	1.7
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	62	54	54	0	0.0
Small Business Administration	38	51	75	24	47.1
Federal Housing Finance Agency	47	39	38	-1	-2.6
Environmental Protection Agency	47	37	59	22	59.5
U.S. Agency for International Development	36	37	29	-8	-21.6
Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program ^c	62	32	~	~	~
Amtrak	31	30	33	3	10.0
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	25	28	29	1	3.6
Office of Personnel Management	34	27	26	-1	-3.7
Tennessee Valley Authority	19	19	19	0	0.0
Railroad Retirement Board	16	19	15	-4	-21.1
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction	22	17	11	-6	-35.3
Securities and Exchange Commission	13	14	12	-2	-14.3

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TABLE 2 (continued)**Full-time federal law enforcement officers in Offices of Inspectors General, FY 2016, FY 2020, and FY 2023**

Offices of Inspectors General	2016	2020	2023	Change 2020–2023	Percent change 2020–2023
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	...	13	10	-3	-23.1
National Science Foundation	7	9	13	4	:
National Archives ^a	6	6	3	-3	:
Corporation for National and Community Service (AmeriCorps)	6	6	8	2	:
Peace Corps	5	5	5	0	:
Government Publishing Office	...	5	4	-1	:
Export-Import Bank of the United States	6	4	6	2	:
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	5	3	2	-1	:
Smithsonian Institution	3	3	1	-2	:
Architect of the Capitol	...	3	4	1	:
Library of Congress	0	2	3	1	:
Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery ^d	~	~	12	~	~

...Not collected. Agency not included in the 2016 Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers (CFLEO).

/Not reported. Agency did not respond to the 2023 CFLEO.

~Not applicable.

:Not shown. Based on fewer than 10 cases.

^aBJS obtained 2020 counts for these offices from sources other than the 2020 CFLEO. See *Methodology* in *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2020 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 304752, BJS, September 2022).

^bExecutive Order 14347 authorizes the use of this title for the Department of Defense.

^cAgency began sunseting in 2024.

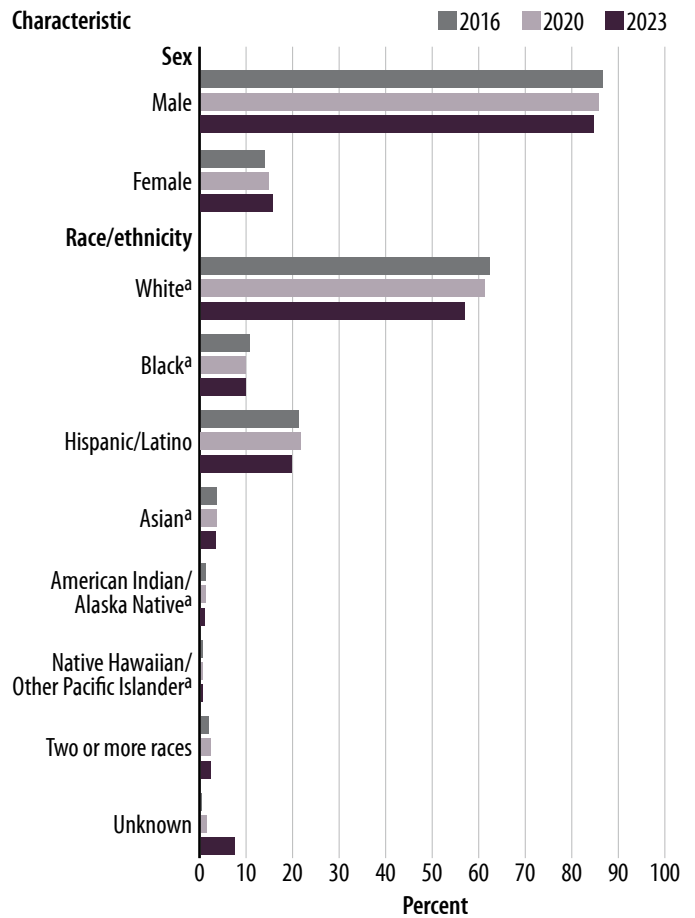
^dThe Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery did not attain law enforcement authority until 2021.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal years 2016, 2020, and 2023.

Officer characteristics

- Fifteen percent of federal law enforcement officers in FY 2023 were female, similar to 2020 (figure 3).
- In FY 2023, 57% of officers were white, 20% were Hispanic or Latino, 10% were black, 3% were Asian, 1% were American Indian or Alaska Native, less than 1% were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and 2% identified as being two or more races.
- One-quarter (25%) of federal law enforcement officers at the Supreme Court of the United States Police Department and at the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division were female, the largest percentage among federal law enforcement agencies other than OIGs (table 3).
- CBP, the largest employer of federal law enforcement officers, reported that 51% of officers were white, 37% were Hispanic or Latino, 6% were black, and 4% were Asian.

FIGURE 3
Percent of full-time federal law enforcement officers, by demographic characteristics of officers, FY 2016, FY 2020, and FY 2023



Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 3 for percentages.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal years 2016, 2020, and 2023.

TABLE 3**Full-time federal law enforcement officers in agencies other than Offices of Inspectors General employing 50 or more officers, by demographic characteristics, FY 2023**

Agency	Officers	Sex		Race/ethnicity							
		Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian ^a	American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^a	Two or more races	Unknown
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	46,047	86.2%	13.8%	51.1%	6.0%	37.2%	4.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%
Federal Bureau of Prisons	15,522	83.9	16.1	59.0	21.3	6.2	1.1	0.9	0.4	11.2	--
Federal Bureau of Investigation	14,146	76.0	24.0	78.4	5.6	9.1	3.7	0.3	0.2	2.4	0.2
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	12,318	85.9	14.1	34.0	3.0	15.2	2.1	0.4	--	0.0	45.3
U.S. Secret Service	5,588	85.7	14.3	69.7	15.9	9.7	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0
Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Security and Law Enforcement	4,924	89.3	10.7	62.6	21.2	11.0	2.5	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.4
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,234	86.5	13.5	74.7	9.0	11.8	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0
U.S. Marshals Service	4,014	90.7	9.3	71.0	10.6	13.9	2.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	--
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	2,650	83.0	17.0	79.2	8.2	8.2	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.0
Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division	2,143	75.1	24.9	72.4	7.8	11.3	7.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0
U.S. Capitol Police	2,055	82.9	17.1	51.5	30.8	10.5	3.0	0.4	1.2	2.3	0.3
Bureau of Diplomatic Security	1,283	88.0	12.0	71.1	5.8	10.1	4.5	0.3	0.1	4.1	4.1
Federal Protective Service	846	92.4	7.6	59.6	24.9	9.3	3.5	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.0
Pentagon Force Protection Agency	743	89.9	10.1	50.4	31.8	10.6	4.6	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.0
Park Police	528	87.1	12.9	61.7	12.3	2.5	2.1	0.4	0.4	10.1	10.6
Forest Service, Law Enforcement and Investigations	502	88.0	12.0	67.7	7.0	16.9	2.6	5.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
Amtrak Police Department	409	90.5	9.5	61.9	19.8	13.9	2.2	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	355	87.6	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.1	0.0	0.0	14.9
Bureau of Land Management	313	91.1	8.9	78.9	1.9	9.9	1.0	4.5	0.3	0.6	2.9
U.S. Mint Police	281	90.4	9.6	56.9	18.5	16.4	2.5	0.4	2.8	2.5	0.0
National Nuclear Security Administration, Office of Secure Transportation	281	100	0.0	79.7	3.2	12.8	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Law Enforcement	221	84.2	15.8	82.8	2.7	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
National Wildlife Refuge System Law Enforcement	220	93.6	6.4	83.2	2.7	10.0	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0
Bureau of Engraving and Printing Police	216	86.6	13.4	35.2	47.2	14.8	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0
Supreme Court of the United States Police Department	177	74.6	25.4	70.6	19.2	4.5	4.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Environmental Protection Agency, Criminal Investigation Division	170	76.2	23.8	76.8	9.4	6.6	3.3	2.2	0.0	0.6	1.1
Bureau of Industry and Security, Office of Export Enforcement	132	86.4	13.6	81.8	3.8	3.8	9.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Federal Reserve Police	122	86.1	13.9	27.0	55.7	14.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Tennessee Valley Authority Police Department	71	87.3	12.7	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Institute of Health Police	68	86.8	13.2	45.6	39.7	8.8	2.9	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Office of Protective Services	62	90.3	9.7	75.8	9.7	8.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0
Transportation Security Administration (investigations only)	55	80.0	20.0	58.2	12.7	14.5	9.1	3.6	0.0	1.8	0.0
Government Publishing Office, Uniformed Police Branch	50	87.9	12.1	21.2	69.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0

Note: Excludes agencies that did not provide counts of officers by sex or race or ethnicity: the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services (5,557 officers); U.S. Postal Service, Postal Inspection Service (1,682); National Park Service, Ranger Division (1,310); Smithsonian Institution, Office of Protection Services (519); Food and Drug Administration, Office of Criminal Investigations (218); and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Law Enforcement (138).

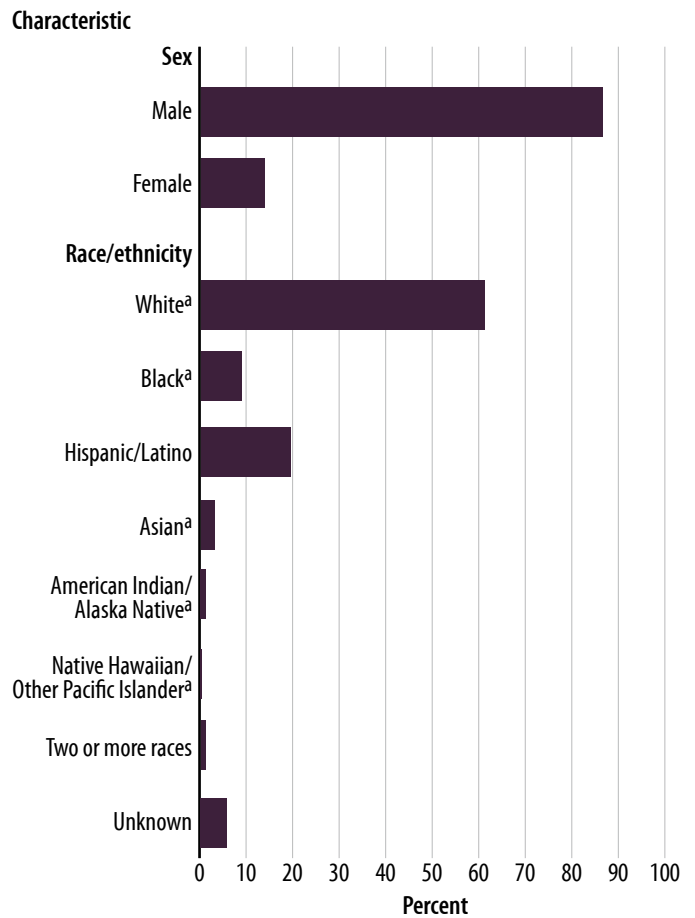
--Less than 0.05%.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal year 2023.

- Eighty-six percent of supervisory law enforcement personnel in federal law enforcement agencies were male and 14% were female (figure 4).
- Sixty-one percent of supervisory federal law enforcement personnel were white, 19% were Hispanic or Latino, 9% were black, 3% were Asian, 1% were American Indian or Alaska Native, less than 1% were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and 1% reported being two or more races.
- In OIGs that employed 50 or more officers, the percentage of officers who were female ranged from 18% to 30% in FY 2023 (table 4).
- More than 80% of officers in the DHS OIG, Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation OIG were male.

FIGURE 4
Percent of supervisory law enforcement personnel in federal law enforcement agencies, by demographic characteristics, FY 2023



Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 4 for percentages.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal year 2023.

TABLE 4**Full-time federal law enforcement officers in Offices of Inspectors General employing 50 or more officers, by demographic characteristics, FY 2023**

Office of Inspector General	Officers	Sex		Race/ethnicity							
		Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian ^a	American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^a	Two or more races	Unknown
U.S. Postal Service	461	71.8%	28.2%	67.7%	14.5%	13.9%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Department of Health and Human Services	458	69.7	30.3	77.1	9.8	3.9	5.2	0.7	0.0	3.3	0.0
Department of War ^b	382	75.7	24.3	77.5	4.7	3.4	6.8	0.3	0.0	6.8	0.5
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	253	81.8	18.2	75.5	9.5	8.7	3.6	1.6	0.0	1.2	0.0
Social Security Administration	245	78.0	22.0	68.2	8.2	15.5	5.7	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
Department of Homeland Security	217	82.5	17.5	65.4	9.2	17.5	5.5	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0
Department of Labor	145	74.5	25.5	66.9	12.4	13.8	6.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Department of Justice	139	75.5	24.5	77.7	6.5	10.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Department of Agriculture	121	77.7	22.3	76.9	11.6	5.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Department of Transportation	93	76.3	23.7	68.8	11.8	1.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	12.9	1.1
Small Business Administration	75	77.3	22.7	65.3	14.7	1.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0
Department of Education	69	72.5	27.5	44.9	18.8	8.7	8.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	17.4
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	61	80.3	19.7	68.9	11.5	4.9	11.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0
Environmental Protection Agency	59	79.7	20.3	71.2	6.8	1.7	6.8	3.4	0.0	8.5	1.7
General Services Administration	57	75.4	24.6	75.4	8.8	1.8	5.3	1.8	0.0	7.0	0.0
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	54	70.4	29.6	75.9	9.3	5.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0

Note: Excludes offices that did not provide counts of officers by sex or race or ethnicity: the Department of Veterans Affairs (187 officers) and the Department of the Interior (62).

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^bExecutive Order 14347 authorizes the use of this title for the Department of Defense.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal year 2023.

Hiring and separations

- Federal law enforcement agencies reported 10,666 officer hires and 8,766 officer separations in FY 2023, for a net increase of 1,900 officers (**table 5**).
- Agencies that employed more than 250 officers accounted for more than 95% of all hires (10,220) and separations (8,419).
- DHS reported 4,472 hires and 4,018 separations in FY 2023, for a net increase of 454 officers, while DOJ reported 3,641 hires and 2,830 separations, for a net increase of 811 officers (not shown in tables).
- In FY 2023, 44% of reported separations were for non-medical retirements, 24% were for voluntary resignations, 9% were dismissals, and 2% were probationary rejections (**table 6**).
- In agencies with 50 or fewer officers, voluntary resignations made up a larger proportion of separations (47%) than in larger agencies.
- Non-medical retirements were more common in agencies with more than 250 (44%) than in smaller agencies (20%).

TABLE 5
Hires and separations at federal law enforcement agencies, by agency size, FY 2023

Size of agency	Hires	Separations	Change
Total	10,666	8,766	1,900
More than 250 officers	10,220	8,419	1,801
51–250 officers	388	281	107
50 or fewer officers	58	66	-8

Note: Excludes agencies that did not report on agency size. Ten agencies reported no hires and nine agencies reported no separations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal year 2023.

TABLE 6
Reasons for separation of full-time personnel at federal law enforcement agencies, by agency size, FY 2023

Reason for separation	Total	Size of agency		
		More than 250 officers	51–250 officers	50 or fewer officers
Count of full-time sworn personnel separations	8,390	8,044	280	66
Percent of full-time sworn separations in 2023 due to:	100%	100%	100%	100%
Probationary rejections	2.3	2.3	0.7	3.0
Layoffs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dismissals	8.9	8.9	8.2	9.1
Voluntary resignations	23.6	23.2	30.7	47.0
Medical/disability retirements	3.8	3.9	0.7	3.0
Non-medical retirements	43.8	44.4	31.4	19.7
Deaths	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.0
Other reasons ^a	15.9	15.7	21.8	12.1
Separation reasons not provided	0.3	0.1	4.6	6.1

Note: Total count is based on 78 agencies that provided any reasons for separation and size of agency. Excludes agencies that did not report on agency size. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

^aOnly counts for this category were collected.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal year 2023.

Weapons and equipment

- Most federal law enforcement agencies reported allowing officers to use takedown techniques (98%), open-hand techniques (95%), and closed-hand techniques (93%) in FY 2023 (table 7).
- More than half (58%) of federal law enforcement agencies authorized oleoresin capsicum spray (OC spray or pepper spray), while about one-fifth (21%) authorized chemical agent projectiles, such as tear gas.
- In FY 2023, 44% of agencies employing more than 250 federal law enforcement officers authorized chemical agent projectiles, compared to 15% of agencies employing 51 to 250 officers and 7% of agencies employing 50 or fewer officers.
- Seven percent of federal law enforcement agencies authorized carotid holds and 6% authorized neck restraints.

TABLE 7

Percent of federal law enforcement agencies authorizing selected equipment and techniques, by agency size, FY 2023

Selected equipment/technique	Total	Size of agency		
		More than 250 officers	51–250 officers	50 or fewer officers
Chemicals				
Chemical agent projectiles	21.2%	44.4%	14.8%	6.5%
OC spray ^a	58.1	89.3	66.7	22.6
Manual techniques				
Carotid holds	7.1%	7.4%	7.4%	6.5%
Closed-hand techniques	93.0	85.7	96.3	96.8
Open-hand techniques	95.3	89.3	96.3	100
Takedown techniques	97.7	96.4	100	96.8
Physical force instruments				
Batons	91.8%	96.3%	96.3%	83.9%
Blunt force projectiles	15.3	40.7	3.7	3.2
Conducted energy devices	21.2	51.9	11.1	3.2
Restraints				
Neck restraints	5.9%	3.7%	7.4%	6.5%
Leg restraints	49.4	66.7	44.4	38.7

Note: Excludes agencies that did not report on agency size.

^aOleoresin capsicum, more commonly known as pepper spray.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal year 2023.

Wellness programs and policies

- Of the 85 federal law enforcement agencies that provided information on wellness programs, 98% indicated they offered at least one formal wellness program for use by full-time personnel with arrest authority, firearm authority, or both in FY 2023 (table 8).
- Ninety-one percent of agencies indicated they provided general stress management or psychological and mental health care treatment for use by full-time personnel with arrest authority, firearm authority, or both in FY 2023.
- About 62% of federal law enforcement agencies reported providing resources for expectant mothers, and 50% reported providing childcare programs.
- Seventy-eight percent of agencies employing 51 to 250 officers and 90% of agencies employing 50 or fewer officers indicated that they provided physical fitness programs.

TABLE 8
Percent of federal law enforcement agencies offering formal wellness programs, by agency size, FY 2023

Wellness program	Total	Size of agency		
		More than 250 officers	51–250 officers	50 or fewer officers
At least one program	97.7%	96.6%	96.3%	100%
Alcohol/chemical dependency treatment	76.7	85.7	77.8	67.7
Chaplain service	31.8	66.7	14.8	16.1
Childcare programs	50.0	53.6	48.1	48.4
Coping skills to manage trauma	88.4	100	88.9	77.4
Fatigue management	77.9	85.7	70.4	77.4
Financial literacy education	72.1	85.7	77.8	54.8
General stress management	90.7	96.4	85.2	90.3
Nutrition/dietary education	68.6	82.1	66.7	58.1
Peer support programs	77.9	89.3	74.1	71.0
Physical fitness	89.5	100	77.8	90.3
Psychological/mental health care treatment	90.7	92.9	88.9	90.3
Resources for expectant mothers	61.6	67.9	63.0	54.8
Suicide awareness	84.9	92.9	85.2	77.4
Support for families of sworn personnel	65.1	78.6	63.0	54.8
Other ^a	38.5	47.1	37.5	28.6

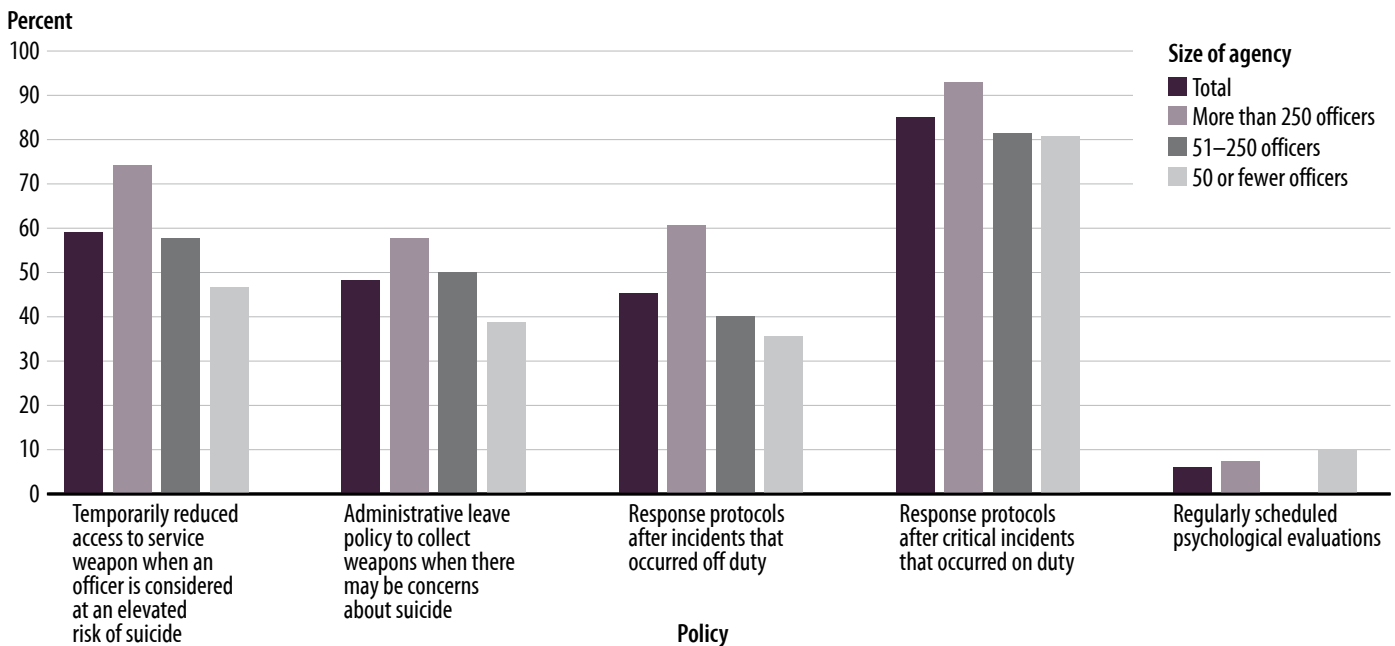
Note: Eighty-five agencies provided information on at least one wellness program and agency size. Agencies were asked whether their agency offered wellness programs and selected “Yes, directly managed within the agency,” “Yes, through agency contract with external party,” or “No.” Percentages reflect agencies that answered “Yes, directly managed within the agency” or “Yes, through agency contract with external party.”

^aOther wellness programs include formal wellness programs intended to reduce factors that interfere with employee physical and/or mental health by providing resources, training, and/or intervention services. Examples include employee assistance programs and wellness workshops.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal year 2023.

- Of the 86 agencies that provided information on policies for full-time personnel with arrest authority, firearm authority, or both, 6% indicated they required regularly scheduled (e.g., annually, quarterly) psychological evaluations in FY 2023 (figure 5). No agencies with 51 to 250 officers indicated that they required regularly scheduled psychological evaluations for their full-time personnel.
- Eighty-five percent of federal law enforcement agencies required response protocols after critical incidents that occurred on duty.
- Less than half (48%) of federal agencies required an administrative leave policy to collect weapons when there may be concerns about suicide.
- Requiring temporarily reduced access to service weapons when an officer is considered at elevated risk of suicide was more common in agencies with more than 250 officers (74%) than in agencies with 50 or fewer officers (47%).

FIGURE 5
Percent of federal law enforcement agencies requiring policies on selected topics, by agency size, FY 2023

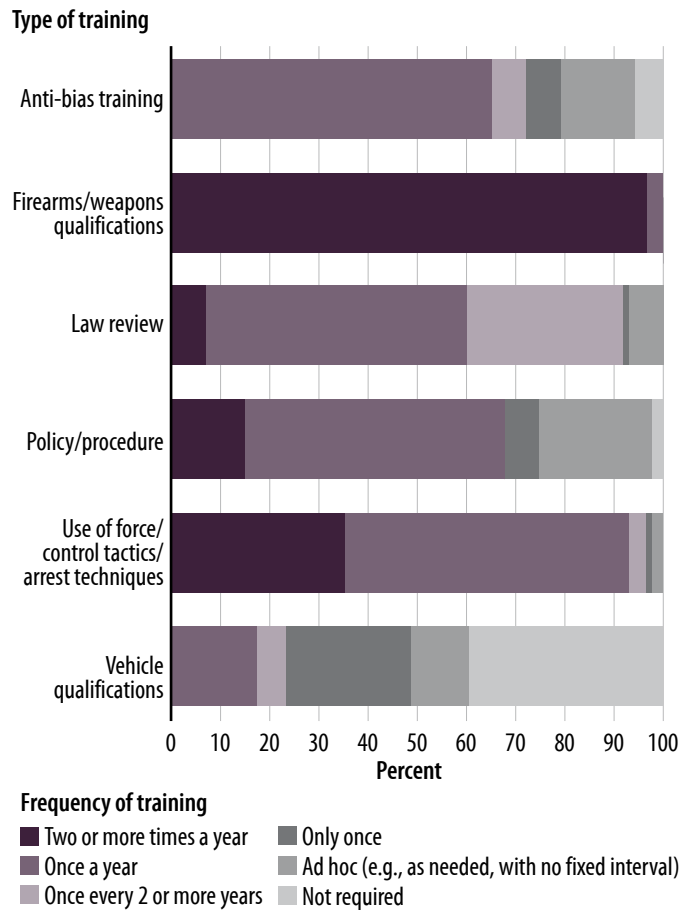


Note: Total count is based on 86 agencies that provided any information on policies required for full-time personnel with arrest and/or firearm authority. Excludes agencies that did not report on agency size. Details may not sum to totals because agencies could respond to multiple policy types or may have not responded to all policy types. See appendix table 5 for percentages and agency counts.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal year 2023.

- Of the 85 agencies that provided information on required training for use of force, control tactics, and/or arrest techniques, about 58% indicated they required the training once per year and 35% required the training two or more times per year (figure 6).
- Most (97%) agencies reported requiring firearms and/or weapons qualifications training two or more times per year.
- Sixty-five percent of reporting agencies indicated that anti-bias training was required once a year.

FIGURE 6
Frequency of training required by federal law enforcement agencies, by type of training, FY 2023



Note: Eighty-seven agencies provided any information on required trainings. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 6 for percentages and agency counts.
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal year 2023.

Methodology

The 2023 Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers (CFLEO) includes agencies that employed full-time officers who had federal arrest authority, were authorized to carry firearms while on duty, or both. The CFLEO excludes officers in the U.S. Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, and Space Force) and federal officers stationed in foreign countries. Due to security and classified information restrictions, some agencies, such as the Central Intelligence Agency and the Transportation Security Administration's Federal Air Marshal Service, are also excluded. For the same reasons, the CFLEO did not collect information on the number of officers for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Mount Weather Police Department.

The CFLEO aims to fully enumerate all federal law enforcement agencies in the United States that employ personnel with federal law enforcement authority. Prior to the 2023 CFLEO, a frame of agencies was compiled based on the 2020 CFLEO and the Federal Deaths in Custody Reporting Program. A total of 125 agencies were identified and contacted for the 2023 CFLEO. Surveys were received from 110 agencies, and 31 agencies were determined to be ineligible because they did not employ any personnel with federal law enforcement authority. As a result, there were 94 eligible agencies, 89 of which completed the survey, for an overall response rate of 95%. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) attempted to use other sources of information to identify the number of officers employed by the five eligible agencies that did not respond. However, no public information for these agencies was available, and these agencies were considered nonrespondents for all analysis.

BJS provided eligible agencies an electronic form via email that contained questions about staffing and policies for fiscal year 2023. BJS asked agencies to provide the number of officers by job function using the following definitions:

Criminal investigation/enforcement: Includes investigators, detectives, and other personnel whose duties are 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.

Police response/patrol: Includes police officers and other personnel whose duties are 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.

Non-criminal investigation/enforcement/inspections: Includes investigators, inspectors, and other personnel whose duties primarily involve employment and personnel security investigations, civil investigations, inspections, or any other type of investigation or enforcement not considered to be criminal in nature.

Corrections/detention: Includes correctional officers, detention guards, and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to the custody, control, supervision, or transportation of pretrial detainees, prison inmates, or detained undocumented noncitizens.

Security/protection: Includes guards and other personnel whose duties are 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 probation officers and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to the supervision of federal offenders on probation, parole, or supervised release. Also includes officers who serve civil or criminal process, provide witness protection, courtroom security, or other activities related to the federal court system.

Other: Includes employees whose duties are primarily related to general support, administration, research and development, training, information systems, laboratory testing, domestic security intelligence, or any other function not included above.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Counts and percentages for figure 1: Distribution of full-time federal law enforcement officers, by government branch or department, FY 2023**

Branch/department	Count	Percent
Total	133,798	100%
Department of Homeland Security ^a	65,106	48.7
Department of Justice ^a	40,705	30.4
Other executive branch agencies ^a	15,830	11.8
Judicial branch	5,734	4.3
Independent agencies ^b	4,311	3.2
Legislative branch	2,112	1.6

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

^aIncludes Offices of Inspectors General (OIGs) that oversaw executive branch departments.

^bIncludes OIGs that did not oversee executive branch departments, such as the Federal Reserve, Smithsonian, and Social Security Administration.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal year 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Counts and percentages for figure 2: Percent of full-time federal law enforcement officers, by primary function, FY 2023**

Function	Count	Percent
Criminal investigation/enforcement	93,922	70.2%
Corrections	15,523	11.6
Police response/patrol	11,696	8.7
Court operations	5,557	4.2
Security/protection	4,507	3.4
Noncriminal investigation/enforcement	226	0.2
Other ^a	829	0.6
Function not reported	1,538	1.1

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

^aIncludes employees whose duties are primarily related to general support, administration, research and development, training, information systems, laboratory testing, domestic security intelligence, or any other function not included above.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal year 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Percentages for figure 3: Percent of full-time federal law enforcement officers, by demographic characteristics of officers, FY 2016, FY 2020, and FY 2023**

Characteristic	2016	2020	2023
Sex			
Male	86.3%	85.5%	84.5%
Female	13.7	14.5	15.5
Race/ethnicity			
White ^a	62.1%	61.0%	56.7%
Black ^a	10.5	9.6	9.7
Hispanic/Latino	20.9	21.5	19.6
Asian ^a	3.3	3.4	3.2
American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	1.0	1.0	0.9
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^a	0.3	0.3	0.3
Two or more races	1.6	2.0	2.1
Unknown	0.2	1.2	7.2

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal years 2016, 2020, and 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Percentages for figure 4: Percent of supervisory law enforcement personnel in federal law enforcement agencies, by demographic characteristics, FY 2023

Characteristic	Percent
Sex	
Male	86.3%
Female	13.7
Race/ethnicity	
White ^a	61.0%
Black ^a	8.8
Hispanic/Latino	19.3
Asian ^a	2.9
American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	1.1
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^a	0.3
Two or more races	1.0
Unknown	5.6

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal year 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Percentages and agency counts for figure 5: Percent of federal law enforcement agencies requiring policies on selected topics, by agency size, FY 2023

Policy	Total	Size of agency		
		More than 250 officers	51–250 officers	50 or fewer officers
Count of agencies that provided any information on policies for full-time personnel	86	28	27	31
Percent of agencies with required policies for full-time personnel:				
Regularly scheduled psychological evaluations	6.0%	7.4%	0.0%	10.0%
Response protocols after critical incidents that occurred on duty	84.9	92.9	81.5	80.6
Response protocols after incidents that occurred off duty	45.2	60.7	40.0	35.5
Administrative leave policy to collect weapons when there may be concerns about suicide	48.2	57.7	50.0	38.7
Temporarily reduced access to service weapon when an officer is considered at an elevated risk of suicide	59.0	74.1	57.7	46.7

Note: Total count is based on 86 agencies that provided any information on policies required for full-time personnel with arrest and/or firearm authority. Excludes agencies that did not report on agency size. Details may not sum to totals because agencies could respond to multiple policy types or may have not responded to all policy types.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal year 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Percentages and agency counts for figure 6: Frequency of training required by federal law enforcement agencies, by type of training, FY 2023

Frequency of training	Type of training					
	Anti-bias training	Firearms/weapons qualifications	Law review	Policy/procedure	Use of force/control tactics/arrest techniques	Vehicle qualifications
Count of agencies that provided information on required training	86	87	85	87	85	86
Percent of agencies that required training:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Two or more times a year	0.0	96.6	7.1	14.9	35.3	0.0
Once a year	65.1	3.4	52.9	52.9	57.6	17.4
Once every 2 or more years	7.0	0.0	31.8	0.0	3.5	5.8
Only once	7.0	0.0	1.2	6.9	1.2	25.6
Ad hoc (e.g., as needed, with no fixed interval)	15.1	0.0	7.1	23.0	2.4	11.6
Not required	5.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	39.5

Note: Eighty-seven agencies provided any information on required trainings. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, fiscal year 2023.

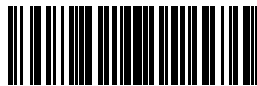


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, 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. Kevin M. Scott, PhD, is the acting director.

This report was written by Charlotte Lopez-Jauffret, PhD, and Sean E. Goodison, PhD. Carol Ann Sharo, PhD, verified the report.

Eric Hendrixson edited the report. Jeffrey Link produced the report.

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