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National Law Enforcement Statistics with the Bureau of Justice Statistics

June 3, 2026



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Agenda

- Overview of BJS
- Federal Deaths in Custody, 2023
- Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2023
- Health and Wellness Resources Available to Law Enforcement, 2022
- Hiring and Retention of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers, 2020
- Findings from the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey



Bureau of Justice Statistics

- The United States' **primary source** for **criminal justice statistics** and the primary statistical agency of the Department of Justice (DOJ)
- Our mission is to **collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate information** on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government
- <https://bjs.ojp.gov/>

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Your Source for Criminal Justice Statistics

[Learn more about BJS](#)

New Releases

- [Current Funding Opportunities](#)
- [PREA Data Collection Activities, 2025](#)
- [American Indian and Alaska Native Persons in the Federal Criminal Justice System, 2023](#)
- [Hiring and Retention of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers, 2020 – Statistical Tables](#)
- [The Nation's Two Crime Measures, 2015–2024](#)
- [Crime Known to Law Enforcement, 2024](#)



[PREA Data Collection Activities, 2025](#)

This report fulfills the mandate established by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA; P.L. 108–79) that requires BJS to produce a report...

[Read more](#)



[American Indian and Alaska Native Persons in the Federal Criminal Justice System, 2023](#)

This report presents findings on American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) individuals in the U.S. criminal justice system in 2023...

[Read more](#)



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- Trustworthy, reliable results
 - Rigorous quality control
- Detailed, vetted methodologies
 - Transparent
- All data freely available
 - Reports, data tools, and archived data
- Source of baseline, national data
 - Representative estimates
 - Many kinds of data collection and survey types
- Standardized measures/surveys



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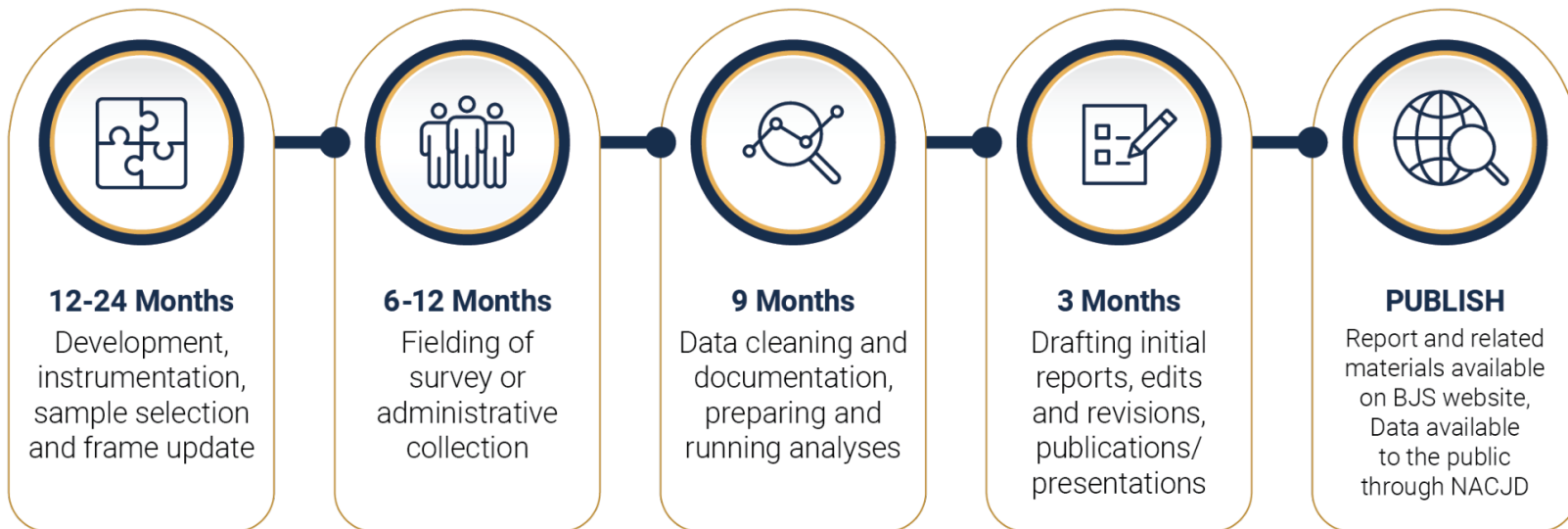
Who makes up BJS?

- **~60 professionals** across numerous units, such as:
 - Corrections
 - Judicial Statistics
 - **Law Enforcement** (Reported Crime and Administrative Statistics)
 - Recidivism
 - **Victimization**
 - Statistics and Methods



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Lifecycle of a BJS Statistic





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Law Enforcement Statistical Unit (LESU)

- Collect national data on federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies
 - Agency staffing, operations, function, budget, policies, responsibilities, and equipment
- Special topics in law enforcement
 - Post Academy Training and policies around officer health and well-being
 - Officers in schools and universities
 - Law Enforcement Training Academies
- Data collections on crime labs and Medical Examiner and Coroner's offices
- Most are conducted every 2 to 4 years
- Includes census- and sample-based collections
- Collections are administrative and occur post-crime occurrence and pre-court filing.



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Federal Deaths in Custody, 2023

Sean E. Goodison, Ph.D. and Charlotte Lopez-Jauffret, Ph.D.
Statisticians



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Overview

- Background
 - FDCRP Overview and Scope
- Select Findings from FY23 Report
- Final Thoughts

Federal Law Enforcement Agency Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (FDCRP)

Data Collection Status: Active

Frequency: Annual

Data Experts: Sean E. Goodison, PhD, BJS Statistician
Charlotte Lopez-Jauffret, PhD, BJS Statistician

Collection Period: 2016-Present

The Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2013 (DCRA) requires the head of each federal law enforcement agency to submit to the U.S. Attorney General, information about the death of any person who is—

- detained, under arrest, or in the process of being arrested by a federal law enforcement officer (or by a state or local law enforcement officer while participating in a federal law enforcement operation, task force, or other capacity)
- being transported to, incarcerated at, or detained at any facility (including immigration or juvenile facilities) pursuant to a contract with a federal law enforcement agency, state or local government facility used by a federal law enforcement agency, or federal correctional or pre-trial detention facility located within the United States (Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2013, P.L. 113-242).

In response to the DCRA reporting requirements, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) conducts an annual survey of federal agencies with law enforcement, detention, and/or incarceration functions. BJS is conducting this data collection under Title 34 U.S.C. § 10132 and the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2013 (Pub. Law 113-242). BJS will use the data for DCRA reporting purposes. By law, BJS will only use the information for statistical purposes and is required to ensure confidentiality. Title 34 U.S.C. § 10134 and 44 U.S.C. § 3563. BJS will not disclose personally identifiable information without a court order requiring disclosure.

Methodology



Questionnaires



Publications and Products





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FDCRP Overview and Scope

- Stands for Federal Law Enforcement Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (FDCRP)
- Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2013 (DCRA) requires the head of each federal law enforcement agency to submit to the U.S. Attorney General, information about the death of any person who is:
 - detained, under arrest, or in the process of being arrested by a federal law enforcement officer (or by a state or local law enforcement officer while participating in a federal law enforcement operation, task force, or other capacity)
 - being transported to, incarcerated at, or detained at any facility (including immigration or juvenile facilities) pursuant to a contract with a federal law enforcement agency, state or local government facility used by a federal law enforcement agency, or federal correctional or pre-trial detention facility located within the United States
 - BJS manages the collection of deaths in custody from **federal law enforcement agencies only**

Bureau of Justice Assistance is tasked to collect deaths in custody from state and local



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FDCRP Overview and Scope

- Yearly data collection **captured by fiscal year** (FY) via survey
 - FDCRP started in FY 2016 following precursor programs
 - Most recent report covers FY 2023
 - FY 2024 report current under review
 - Completed FY 2025 data collection and in planning for FY 2026 collection
- Data collection scope
 - Census of **137 federal law enforcement agencies** surveyed
 - **100% response rate** since FY 2020
 - Web-based format, digital collection
 - Three elements of survey
 - CJ-13 screener: assess arrest/firearm authority, counts of arrest- or detention-related deaths
 - CJ-13A: details on each reported **arrest-related death**
 - CJ-13B: details on each reported **detention-related death**



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Select Findings from FY 2023



Number of deaths reported, by type of death and federal agency, FY 2023

	Arrest-related deaths	Deaths in custody
Total deaths	104	456
Department of Defense		
U.S. Navy Corrections	0	1
Department of Homeland Security		
Customs and Border Protection	48	0
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	0	4
Department of Justice		
Drug Enforcement Administration	5	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	0	384
U.S. Marshals Service	37	58
Department of the Interior		
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1	9
National Park Service, United States Park Police	1	0
National Park Service, Ranger Division	1	0

Note: Excludes federal executions. See *Methodology*. For execution data, visit <https://bjs.ojp.gov/topics/corrections/capital-punishment>.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Law Enforcement Agency Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, fiscal year 2023.

- In FY 2023, out of 137 federal law enforcement agencies:
 - **7** agencies reported any arrest-related deaths
 - **5** agencies reported any detention-related deaths
 - Only 2 agencies reported both arrest- and detention-related deaths
 - Most arrest-related deaths reported by USMS and CBP, **combined 82%** (85 of 104)
 - Most detention-related deaths reported by BOP and USMS, **combined 97%** (442 of 456)



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Arrest-Related Deaths



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- In FY 2023, most decedents in **arrest-related** death cases were:
 - **Male**
 - **White**
 - **Non-Hispanic** ethnicity
 - Between **25-34 years** of age

Arrest-related deaths, by decedent characteristics, FY 2023

	Number	Percent
Total arrest-related deaths	104	100%
Sex		
Male	87	83.7%
Female	17	16.3
Race		
White	76	76.0%
Black	20	20.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	2.0
Asian	2	2.0
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Two or more races	0	0.0
Unknown/missing*	4	~
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	49	48.0%
Non-Hispanic	53	52.0
Unknown/missing*	2	~
Age		
17 or younger	3	2.9%
18–24	18	17.3
25–34	34	32.7
35–44	21	20.2
45–54	20	19.2
55–64	6	5.8
65 or older	2	1.9

~Excluded from percentage calculations.

*Includes deaths where the investigation was pending at the time of data collection.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Law Enforcement Agency Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, fiscal year 2023.



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- Nearly all initial contacts between LE and the decedent were due to either **warrant service or general response/patrol** in FY 2023
- About 80% of decedents' most serious alleged offense involved **violence (40%) or immigration violation (38%)** in FY 2023

Arrest-related deaths, by reason for law enforcement contact and decedent's alleged offense, FY 2023

	Number	Percent
Total arrest-related deaths	104	100%
Reason for initial officer contact with decedent		
Service of warrant	48	48.0%
General law enforcement response/patrol	40	40.0
Criminal investigation	4	4.0
Detention or transport to detention	3	3.0
Inspection	1	1.0
Medical/mental health service call	4	4.0
Unknown/missing ^a	4	~
Decedent's most serious alleged offense ^b		
Violent ^c	37	39.8%
Property ^d	2	2.2
Drugs	2	2.2
Weapons	5	5.4
Immigration violation	35	37.6
Probation/parole violation	4	4.3
Other ^e	8	8.6
Unknown/missing ^a	11	~

~Excluded from percentage calculations.

^aIncludes deaths where the investigation was pending at the time of data collection.

^bPercentages are based on the number of decedents who allegedly committed an offense in the events leading up to their death.

^cIncludes homicide, attempted homicide, sex offenses, aggravated assault, assault, and kidnapping.

^dIncludes burglary.

^eIncludes failure to appear, probation violation, aid and abet escape, escape, and human trafficking.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Law Enforcement Agency Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, fiscal year 2023.



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- In FY 2023, **half (51%)** of decedents died due to **suicide or accident**
- About **41% of arrest-related decedents were killed by another person**, most commonly a LE officer
- **More than half** of arrest-related deaths (53%) were **caused by a weapon**
 - Almost all of these involved a firearm

Arrest-related deaths, by manner of death and weapon causing death, FY 2023

	Number	Percent
Total arrest-related deaths	104	100%
Manner of death		
Homicide ^a	40	41.2%
Homicide by—		
Federal law enforcement officer	28	71.8
State/local task force officer	7	17.9
Other ^b	4	10.3
Unknown/missing ^c	1	~
Suicide	18	18.6
Natural	8	8.2
Accident	31	32.0
Unknown/missing ^{c,d}	7	~
Weapon causing death		
Total deaths caused by weapons	55	100%
Handgun	28	50.9
Rifle/shotgun	17	30.9
Unspecified firearm	10	18.2
Unknown/missing ^d	6	~

~Excluded from percentage calculations.

^aHomicide is the willful killing of one person by another and may include justifiable homicide by a law enforcement officer.

^bIncludes deaths that were determined to be homicides but not caused by federal, state, local, or task force officers.

^cIncludes deaths where the investigation was pending at the time of data collection.

^dIncludes three deaths whose manner of death could not be determined at the time of reporting.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Law Enforcement Agency Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, fiscal year 2023.



- Data on **context** around arrest-related deaths included in FDCRP
 - About **58% of deaths involved reported firearm use by the decedent** (either discharged or displayed)
 - **More than one-third** of cases reported the decedent **attempting to injure law enforcement officer(s)**
 - FDCRP also has information on **perceived decedent condition** (intoxication, mental health) and **additional decedent actions** in full report

	Yes	Yes %	No	No %
Decedent weapon use				
Discharged firearm	45	37.8%	74	62.2%
Displayed firearm	24	20.5	93	79.5
Used other weapon ^b	5	4.3	112	95.7
Displayed other weapon ^b	7	5.9	111	94.1
Indicated possession of weapon ^b	9	7.6	109	92.4
Used vehicle as weapon	11	9.2	109	90.8
Used bodily force as weapon	3	2.5	117	97.5
Decedent action				
Caused fatal injury to law enforcement officer(s)	0	0.0%	119	100.0%
Caused nonfatal injury to law enforcement officer(s)	9	7.5	111	92.5
Attempted to injure law enforcement officer(s)	41	34.7	77	65.3
Caused fatal injury to civilian(s)	4	3.3	116	96.7
Caused nonfatal injury to civilian(s)	6	5.0	114	95.0
Attempted to injure civilian(s)	5	4.2	115	95.8



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Detention-Related Deaths



Deaths in custody, by decedent characteristics, FY 2023

	Number	Percent
Total deaths in custody	456	100%
Sex		
Male	428	94.1%
Female	27	5.9
Unknown/missing ^a	1	~
Race		
White	281	62.0%
Black	137	30.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	26	5.7
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^b	9	2.0
Unknown/missing ^a	3	~
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	87	19.1%
Non-Hispanic	368	80.9
Unknown/missing ^a	1	~
Age		
18–24	4	0.9%
25–34	49	10.8
35–44	89	19.6
45–54	88	19.3
55–64	116	25.5
65 or older	109	24.0
Unknown/missing ^a	1	~

- In FY 2023, most decedents in **detention-related** death cases were:
 - **Male**
 - **White**
 - **Non-Hispanic** ethnicity
 - **55 or older years** of age



- In FY 2023, about **72%** of detention-related decedents died by **illness/natural causes**
 - Only **6%** of decedents died due to **homicide**
- More than **43%** of detention-related deaths occurred at an **outside medical facility**
 - About **24%** of deaths occurred at a **medical unit within the detention facility**

Deaths in custody, by manner and location of death, FY 2023

	Number	Percent
Total deaths in custody	456	100%
Manner of death		
Illness/natural ^a	291	71.9%
Suicide	35	8.6
Accident ^b	50	12.3
Homicide ^c	23	5.7
Cause of death		
Blunt trauma	4	17.4
Gunshot wound	10	43.5
Stabbing	5	21.7
Strangulation	2	8.7
Unknown/missing	2	8.7
Other	6	1.5
Unknown/missing ^d	51	~
Location of death		
Medical center outside facility	199	43.6%
Special medical unit or infirmary within facility	66	14.5
General housing unit in facility	107	23.5
Segregation unit	16	3.5
While in transit	1	0.2
Mental health unit within facility	3	0.7
Mental health center outside facility	1	0.2
Elsewhere (not specified)	63	13.8



Deaths in custody, by decedent offense, legal status, and time served, FY 2023

	Number	Percent
Total deaths in custody	456	100%
Most serious offense		
Homicide/aggravated assault	28	6.2%
Sex offense	77	17.0
Robbery	34	7.5
Property ^a	47	10.4
Drugs	136	30.0
Weapons	80	17.6
Immigration	15	3.3
Supervision violation	11	2.4
Other ^b	26	5.7
Unknown/missing ^c	2	~
Legal status at time of death		
Convicted, new commitment	393	86.4%
Convicted, returned probation/parole violator	9	2.0
Unconvicted, pending criminal case	39	8.6
Other ^d	14	3.1
Unknown/missing ^c	1	~
Time served under current admission ^e		
1 day	5	1.1%
2–5 days	10	2.2
6–10 days	2	0.4
11–30 days	11	2.5
31–180 days	42	9.4
181–365 days	53	11.9
More than 365 days	324	72.5
Unknown/missing ^c	9	~

- In FY 2023, most decedents in detention-related death cases had:
 - Most serious charge related to **drug offenses**, followed by **weapons** and **sex offenses**
 - **Active conviction** being served at death
 - Been in the detention facility for **more than 1 year** before death



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Final Thoughts

- Majority of deaths are largely driven by 3 agencies (BOP, USMS, CBP)
- Decedents are largely male and white
- Detention-related deaths are largely illness or accidents while arrest-related deaths are split between homicides and accidental/suicide deaths
- Report currently available on BJS website
- Data to be archived in near future for FY 21-23, but FY 16-20 are online
- FY 24 report coming later this year, FY 25 in active collection
 - Exploring what other information BJS might be able to collect and how to display the information
 - Looking into possible data tool



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Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2023

Charlotte Lopez-Jauffret, Ph.D., & Sean E. Goodison, Ph.D.
Statisticians, Law Enforcement Statistics Unit



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How we collect the data



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Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers (CFLEO)

- Collects data from all federal law enforcement agencies with arrest and firearms authority.
- Data collected include the number of officers working in the areas of criminal investigation and law enforcement, police patrol and response, security and protection, court operations, and corrections, by agency and state.
- Collected periodically since 1996, most recently completed in 2023.
- <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/census-federal-law-enforcement-officers-cfleo>



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Latest census...

- Included all known federal law enforcement agencies (94):
 - Agencies with personnel with arrest and/or firearm authority
- Included Offices of Inspectors General (42):
- Excluded most law enforcement agencies in the U.S. Armed Forces
- Excluded agencies with confidentiality restrictions
- Excluded officers stationed overseas
- Collected through a fillable PDF
- Response rate of 95%



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Agencies, number of officers, and officer demographics

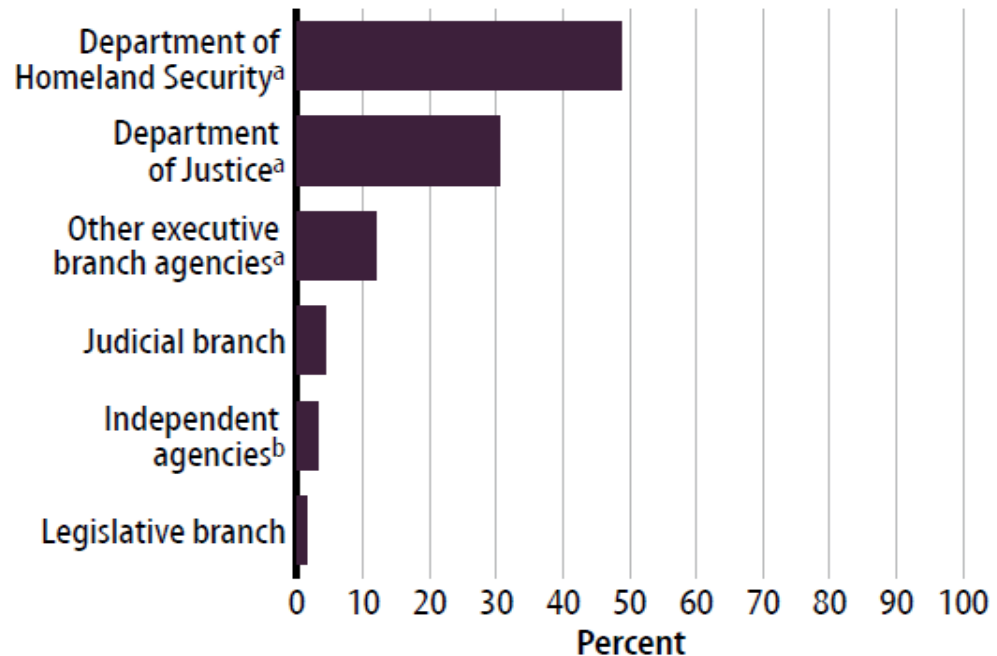


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In 2023, federal law enforcement agencies employed about **134,000** full-time federal law enforcement officers.

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

Branch/department

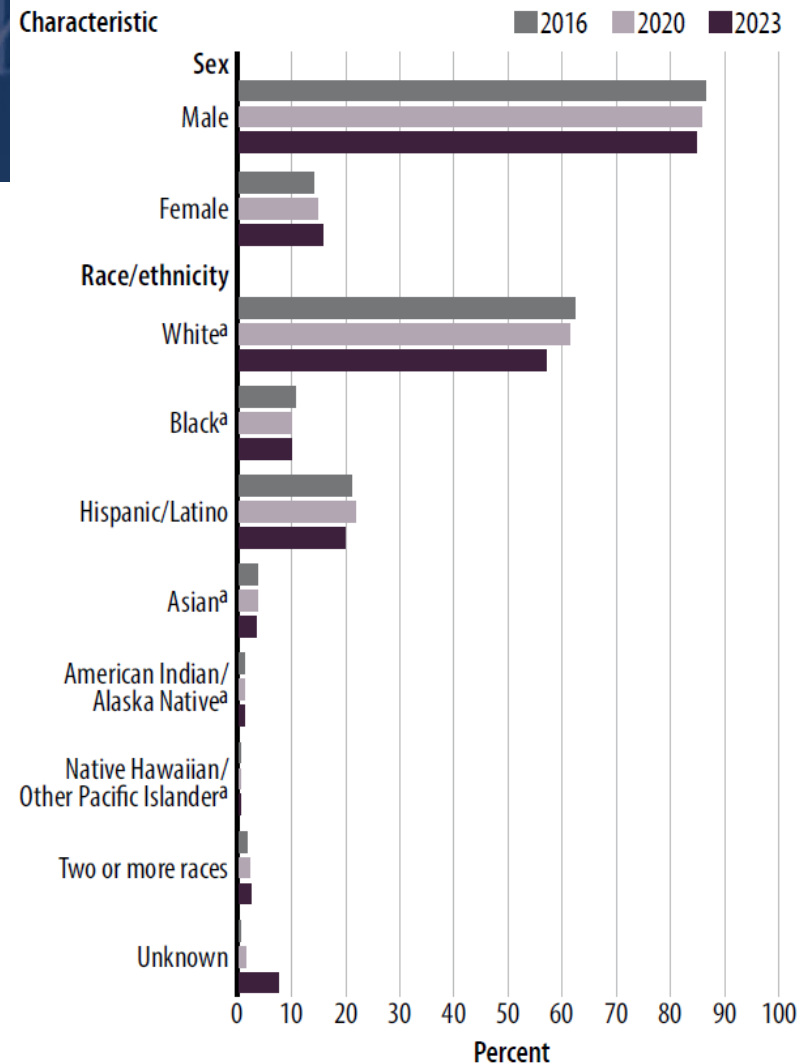




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Federal law enforcement demographic characteristics, FY 2016, FY 2020, and FY 2023

- About **15%** of officers were female in FY 2023, similar to FY 2020
- 57%** of officers were white and **20%** Hispanic or Latino





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Hires and separations



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Agencies reported
10,666 hires and
8,766 separations.

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.



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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.



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Weapons, equipment, and techniques



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.



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Wellness programs and policies



Wellness programs

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

98% of agencies indicated they offered at least one formal wellness program for use by full-time personnel with arrest and/or firearm authority

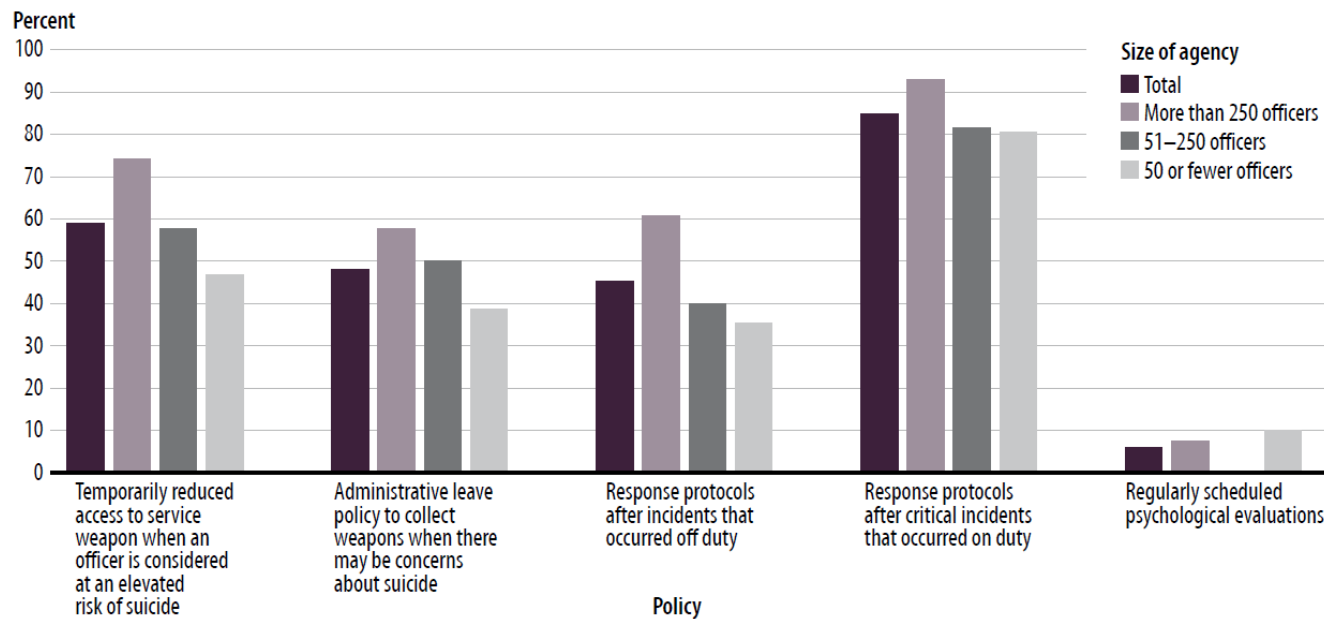
- **62%** of agencies reported providing resources for expectant mothers, and 50% reported providing childcare programs



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Service weapon access and critical incident response policies

- **6%** of agencies indicated they required regularly scheduled psychological evaluations
- **85%** of agencies required response protocols after critical incidents that occurred on duty
- **48%** of agencies required an administrative leave policy to collect weapons when there may have been concerns about suicide

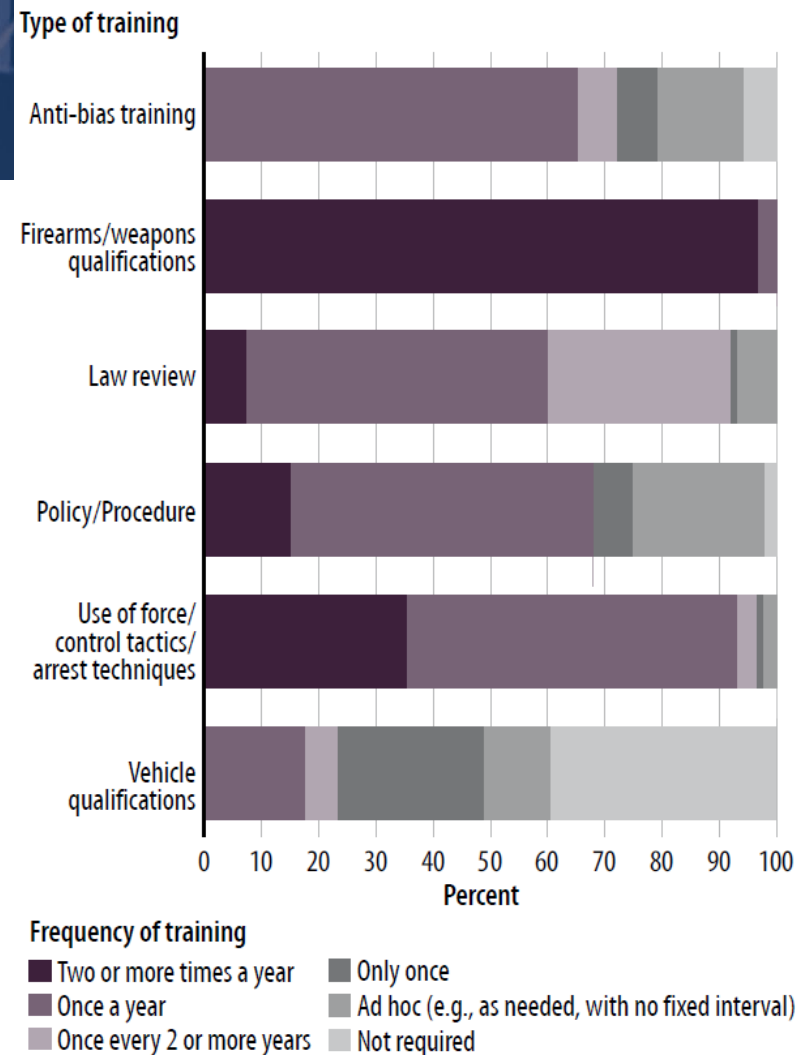




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Frequency of training required by federal law enforcement agencies, by type of training, FY 2023

- **58%** of agencies indicated they required training once per year for use of force, control tactics, and/or arrest techniques
- **97%** of agencies required firearms/weapons qualifications training two or more times a year
- Vehicle qualifications were the least likely type of training to be required by federal law enforcement agencies





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Next steps



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

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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.

- Collecting age at time of separation, in conjunction with reasons for separation
- Age at time of hire



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Continue to align CFLEO and other LESU collections

- Plan to collect approximately every 4 to 6 years
- Questions on officer wellness (stress, trauma, peer support, suicide awareness, support for families of officers)
- More questions about age at time of hire and at separation



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Health and Wellness Resources Available to Law Enforcement, 2022

Sean E. Goodison, Ph.D.

Statistician, Law Enforcement Statistics Unit



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Overview

- LEMAS PATOW
- Select Findings
- Next Steps

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics



STATISTICAL BRIEF

January 2026

NCJ 310553

Health and Wellness Resources Available to Law Enforcement, 2022

Sean E. Goodison, PhD, BJS Statistician

In 2022, 60% of all general-purpose law enforcement agencies and 93% of agencies employing 100 or more full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn personnel offered at least one formal wellness program to full-time sworn personnel (figure 1, table 1). More than 7 in 10 agencies employing 100 or more FTE sworn personnel provided formal wellness programs for peer support (83%), psychological and mental health care treatment (78%), coping skills to manage trauma (72%), and suicide awareness (70%).¹

General-purpose law enforcement agencies include municipal, county, and regional police departments; most sheriffs' offices; and primary state and highway patrol agencies. They are distinct from special-purpose agencies, sheriffs' offices with jail and court duties only.

¹FTE sworn personnel is calculated using the number of full-time sworn personnel with general arrest powers plus half the number of part-time sworn personnel with general arrest powers.

and federal law enforcement agencies. Full-time sworn personnel are deputies and officers with general arrest powers who are regularly scheduled to work at least 35 hours per week. Formal wellness programs are defined as programs intended to reduce factors that interfere with employee physical and/or mental health by providing resources, training, and/or intervention services.

Findings in this report are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) 2022 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Post-Academy Training and Officer Wellness (PATOW) supplemental survey. Administered for the first time in 2023, this survey collected data from a nationally representative sample of general-purpose state and local law enforcement agencies (see *Methodology*). This report uses selected variables from the 2022 LEMAS PATOW data to describe wellness programs offered and practices adopted by general-purpose law enforcement agencies.

Highlights

In 2022:

- Sixty percent of all general-purpose law enforcement agencies offered at least one formal wellness program, with 93% of agencies employing 100 or more FTE sworn personnel offering at least one program compared to 57% of agencies employing fewer than 100 FTE sworn personnel.
- Seventy-six percent of FTE sworn personnel were employed by agencies offering peer support programs and 75% worked for an agency offering psychological and mental health care treatment programs.
- Over 90% of agencies offered confidential alcohol and chemical dependency treatment programs (94%) and psychological and mental health care treatment programs (93%).

- Eighty-two percent of general-purpose agencies had no full-time personnel assigned to a formal wellness program.

During the data collection period November 2023–July 2024:

- Nearly 80% of general-purpose agencies mandated response protocols after critical incidents that occurred on duty (e.g., officer-involved shooting).
- About 6 in 10 (62%) general-purpose agencies provided either mandatory or optional training to sergeants or equivalent first-line supervisors on potential warning signs of depression and suicide risk.





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LEMAS PATOW

- Supplemental survey in LEMAS (Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics) survey program
 - PATOW covered two topics – Post-Academy Training and Officer Wellness
- LEMAS PATOW are the only representative data to provide national baseline of:
 - Wellness programs law enforcement agencies are offering
 - How agencies assess program use/effectiveness
 - Resources dedicated to officer wellness
- LEMAS PATOW collected as companion effort to the FBI's Law Enforcement Suicide Data Collection
 - PATOW collected establishment, institutional baseline of wellness resources



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LEMAS PATOW

- PATOW started development as LEMAS supplement survey in May 2021
- Same sampling methodology as prior LEMAS waves
 - Stratified random sample of 3,500 general-purpose agencies with self-representing agencies (100+ FTE) selected with certainty
- Data collection period: November 2023 – July 2024
- Final response rate: 70.7%
 - Local PDs and States highest, Sheriffs lowest



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LEMAS PATOW – Officer Wellness

- Made up end of the PATOW survey, Q58-64
- Questions framed around “formal wellness programs” offered/made available by agencies
 - Formal wellness programs are defined as, “a program intended to reduce factors that interfere with employee physical and/or mental health by providing resources, training, and/or intervention services.”
- Focus on resources offered to full-time sworn personnel during calendar year 2022



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Research Questions

- In 2022:
 - Which formal wellness programs were offered?
 - Were formal wellness programs offered such that sworn personnel could access the resources confidentially?
 - Did agencies collect and use data from their formal wellness programs?
- Were formal policies in place that addressed suicide risk and prevention during collection period?



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Select Findings



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Officer Wellness - A Tale of Two Agency Sizes

- Key context of agency size
 - Many findings are divided between two categories, 100+ FTE sworn and less than 100 FTE sworn
 - Per 2020 LEMAS survey, only 7% of general-purpose agencies employed 100+ FTE sworn
 - **But those 7% of agencies employ 66% of all FTE sworn**
- Findings present both % of agencies and % of sworn personnel to provide more complete picture of what the average sworn personnel may experience



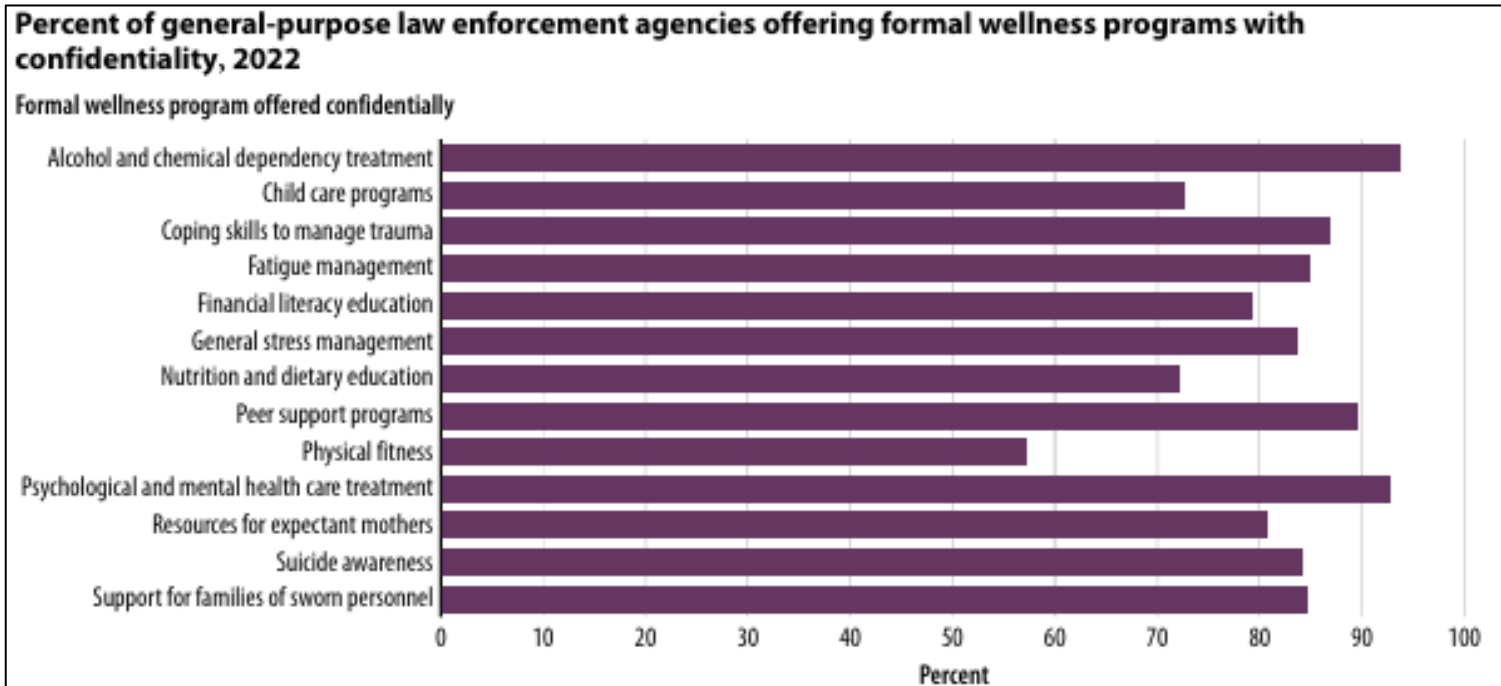
Offered Programs

Formal wellness program	% All agencies	% 100+ FTE Agencies	% <100 FTE Agencies	% All sworn personnel
<i>At least one program</i>	60.0	93.0	57.2	87.4
Alcohol and chemical dependency treatment	32.3	62.9	29.7	62.1
Child care programs	4.8	8.4	4.5	7.3
Coping skills to manage trauma	38.2	72.5	35.3	67.7
Fatigue management	23.1	49.1	20.8	48.4
Financial literacy education	14.9	41.7	12.6	40.4
General stress management	36.0	68.1	33.3	65.3
Nutrition and dietary education	22.3	50.3	19.9	50.4
Peer support programs	40.1	83.5	36.4	76.3
Physical fitness	31.7	59.4	29.3	58.3
Psychological and mental health care treatment	41.5	78.1	38.4	74.8
Resources for expectant mothers	8.9	23.2	7.7	23.7
Suicide awareness	39.2	70.1	36.6	67.2
Support for families of sworn personnel	23.7	56.7	20.9	55.4



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Access with Confidentiality





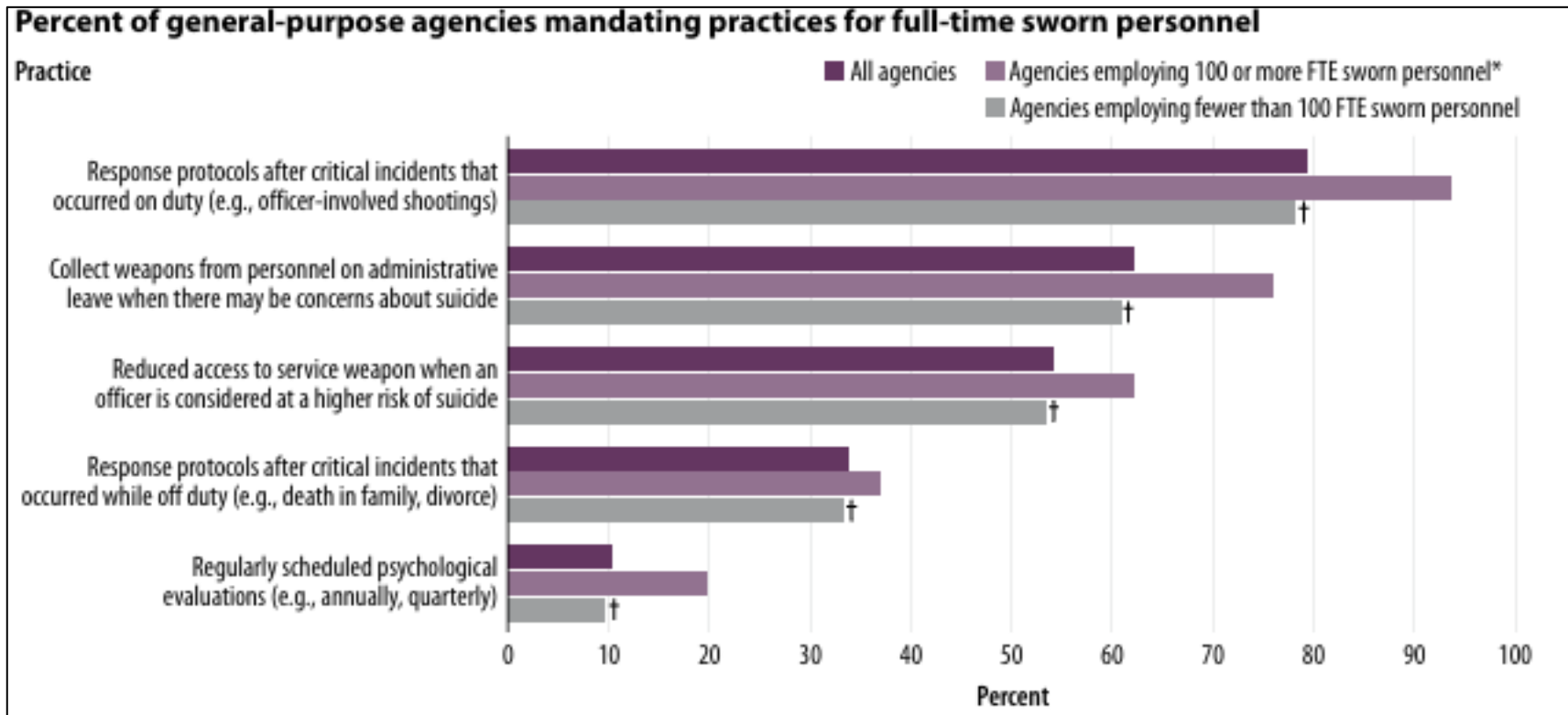
Collecting/assessing data regularly

Formal wellness program	% All agencies	% 100+ FTE Agencies	% <100 FTE Agencies	% All sworn personnel
<i>At least one program</i>	11.5	18.5	10.2	34.4
Alcohol and chemical dependency treatment	13.5	19.1	12.6	17.1
Child care programs	11.6	19.7	10.2	34.1
Coping skills to manage trauma	14.2	20.8	12.8	29.1
Fatigue management	11.7	18.0	9.9	29.5
Financial literacy education	12.8	19.7	11.6	31.9
General stress management	11.4	17.4	10.0	26.5
Nutrition and dietary education	17.4	29.1	15.1	43.1
Peer support programs	22.5	30.5	21.0	37.3
Physical fitness	14.8	23.6	13.3	36.4
Psychological and mental health care treatment	14.1	20.8	12.4	40.9
Resources for expectant mothers	13.1	21.2	11.7	33.6
Suicide awareness	13.6	22.5	11.5	41.6
Support for families of sworn personnel	11.5	18.5	10.2	34.4



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Practices associated with suicide risk





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Next steps



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PATOW going forward

- Access publication on BJS website
 - Additional findings on officer wellness, including more breakdowns, why agencies don't offer programs, budgets, staffing, etc.
- Second PATOW report expected this year
 - Focus on post-academy training programs
 - Archive full data



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Hiring and Retention of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers, 2020

Rachael Arietti, M.S.

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Sean E. Goodison, Ph.D.

Statistician, Law Enforcement Statistics Unit



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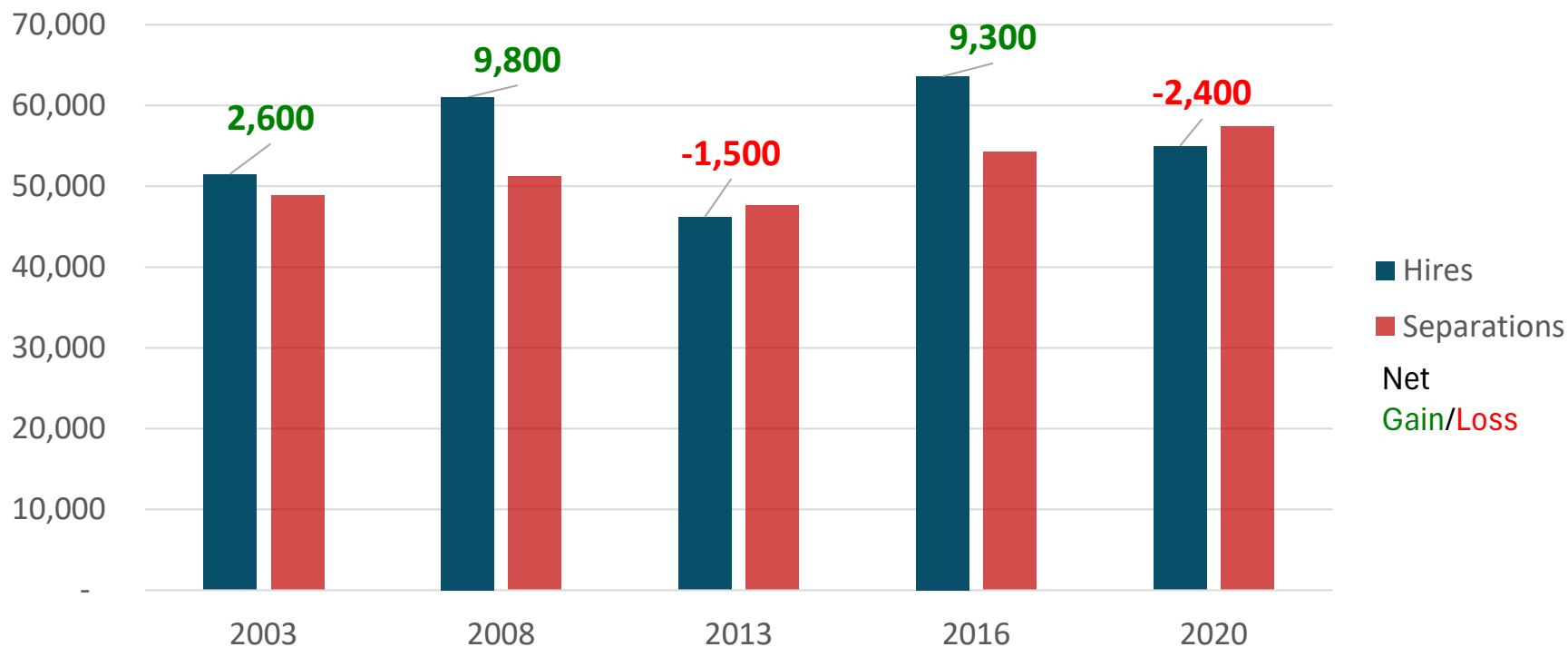
Hiring and Retention of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers, 2020

- The report looks at:
 - Hires and separations in general-purpose law enforcement agencies
 - By agency type and agency size
 - Personnel and vacancies
 - Recruitment incentives offered
 - Retention benefits and special pay offered
 - Whether exit interviews are conducted for departing personnel



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Full-time sworn personnel hires and separations in general-purpose law enforcement agencies, 2003-2020

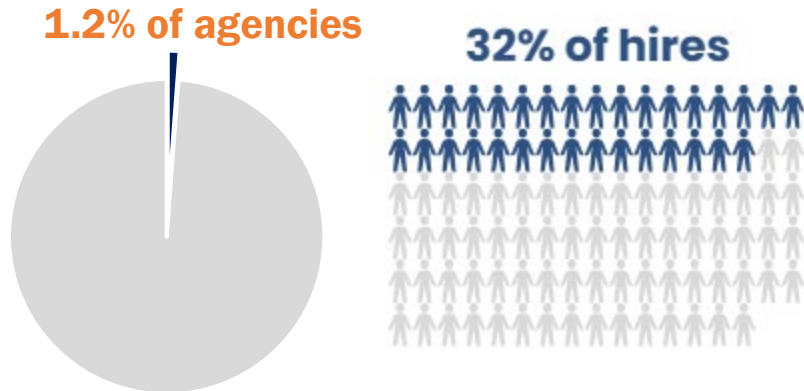




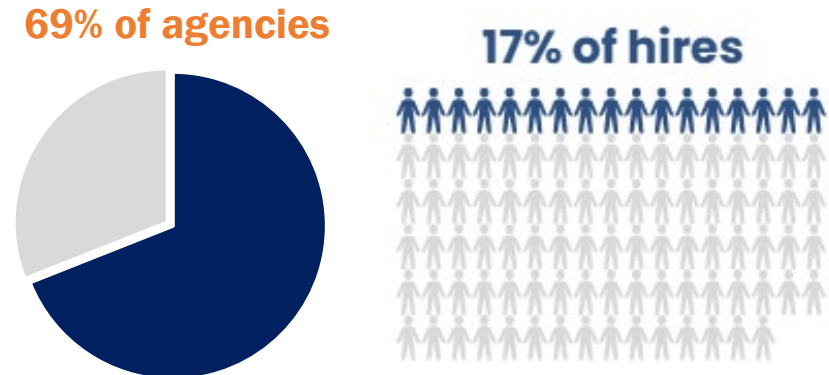
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Hiring distribution by agency size, 2020

Agencies with 500 or more FTE sworn personnel represent **1.2% of agencies**, but made **32% of all hires** in 2020



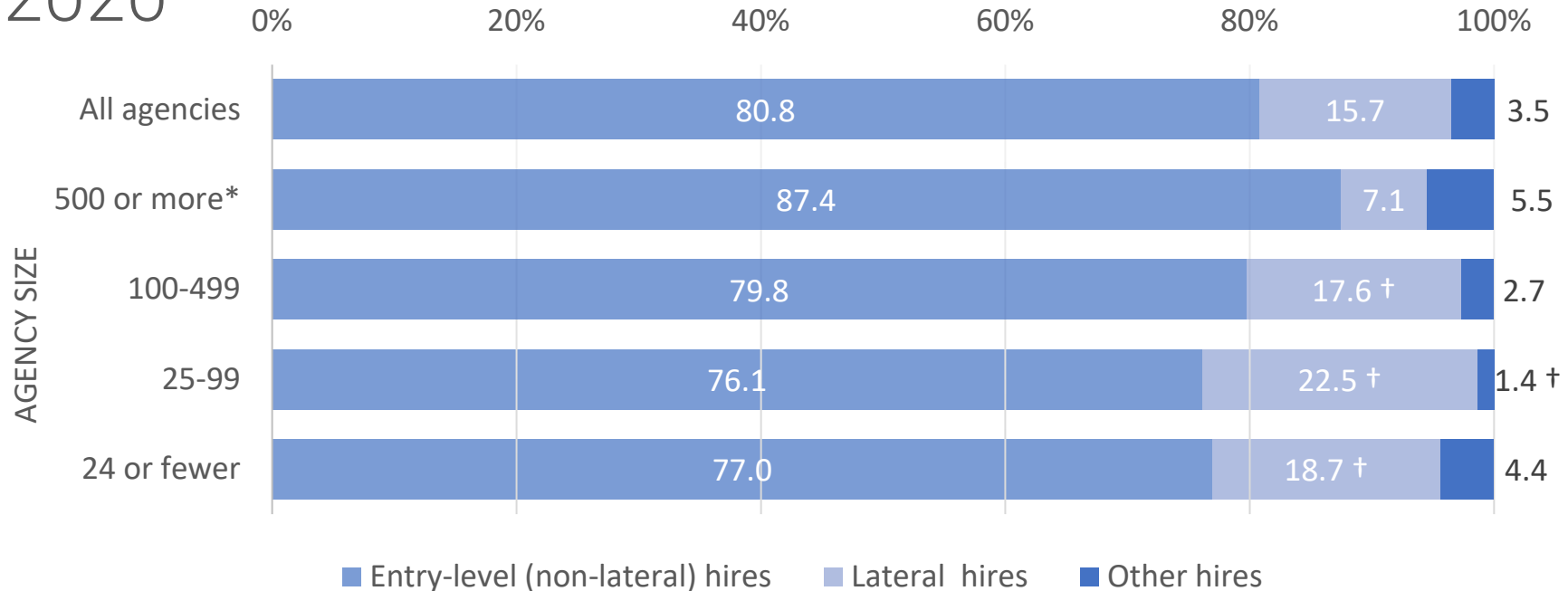
Agencies with 24 or fewer FTE sworn personnel represent **69% of all agencies**, but made **17% of all hires** in 2020





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Full-time sworn personnel hires, by agency size, 2020



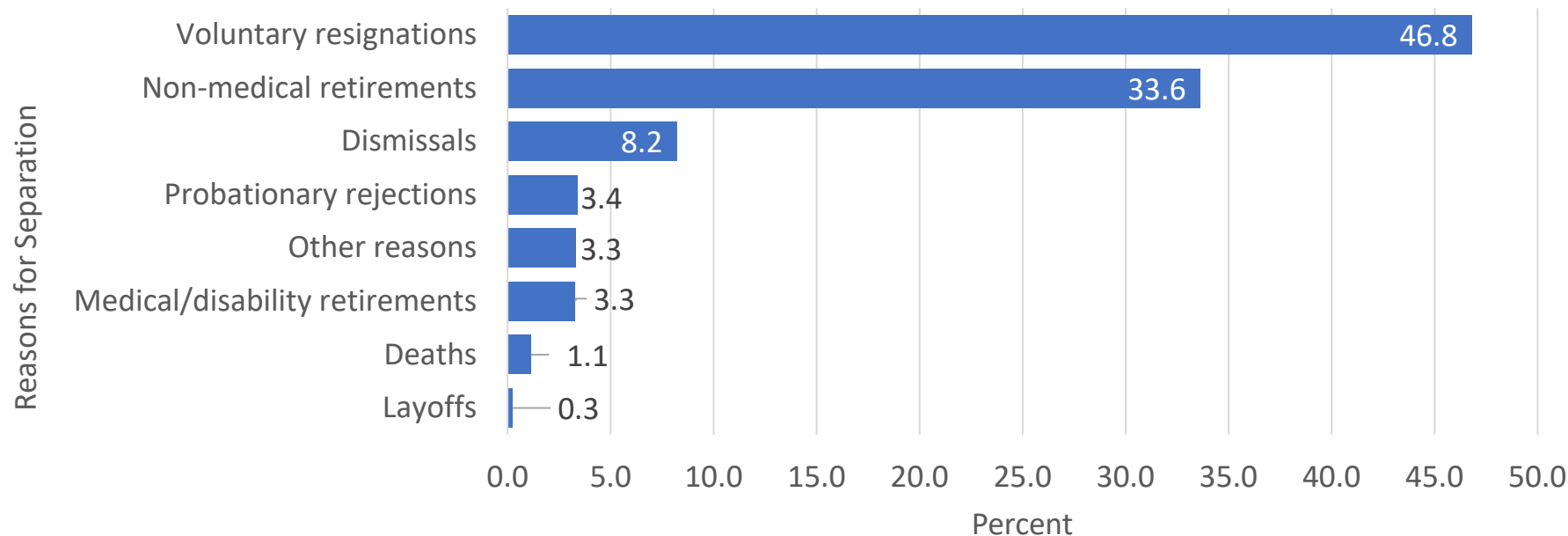
*Comparison group

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.



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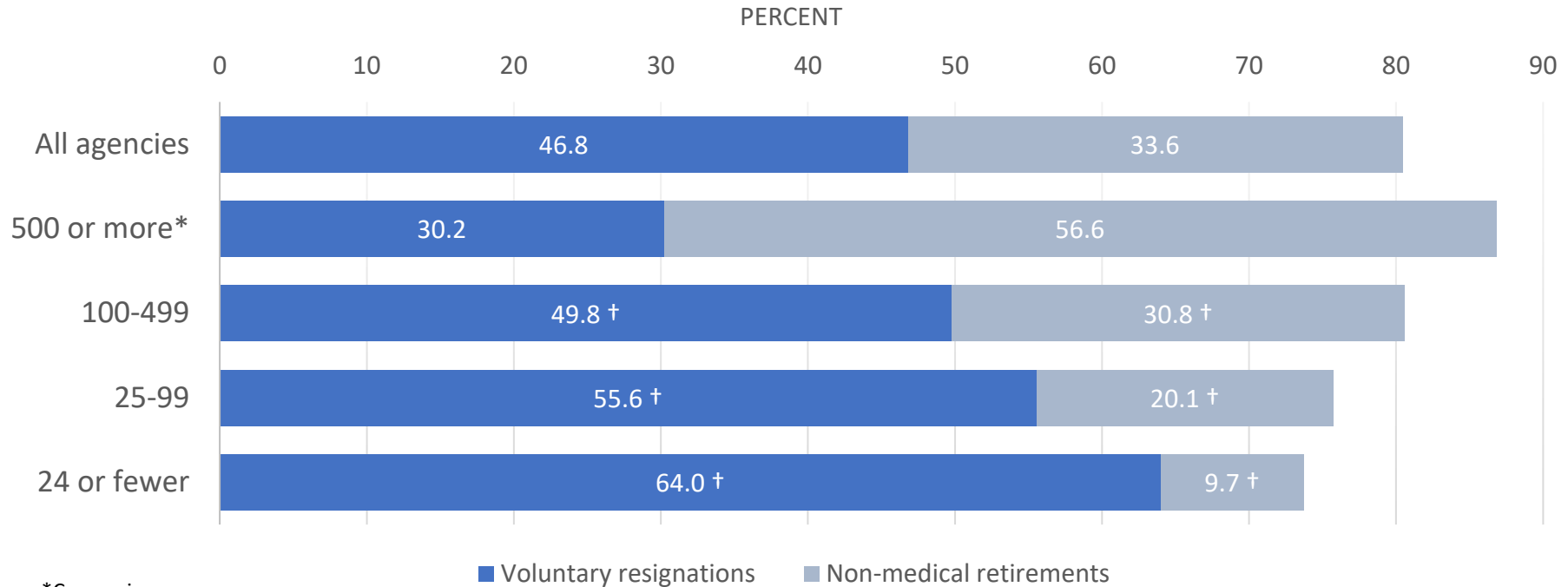
Full-time sworn personnel separations in general-purpose law enforcement agencies, 2020





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Resignations and retirements, by agency size, 2020



*Comparison group

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.



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Takeaways

- Agencies lost more personnel than they hired
- Differences by agency size
 - Smaller agencies had a higher proportion of lateral hires and resignations
 - Larger agencies had a higher proportion of retirements



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Findings from the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey

Susannah N. Tapp and Elizabeth J. Davis, BJS Statisticians



National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

- Data collected annually since 1973
- The nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization
- NCVS administered to persons age 12 or older from nationally representative sample of U.S. households
- Respondents are interviewed in-person or by telephone, with new households interviewed in person
- Selected households remain in sample for 3.5 years, and eligible persons in these households are interviewed every 6 months
- NCVS collects information on nonfatal violent and property crimes reported and not reported to police



Police-Public Contact Survey



The Police-Public Contact Survey has been administered on a recurring basis since 1999

Sample includes persons age 16 or older in sampled NCVS households who successfully completed their NCVS interview

Beginning with the 2015 PPCS, persons who completed their NCVS interview in a language other than English could complete the PPCS in the same language

Proxy respondents are not eligible to complete the PPCS

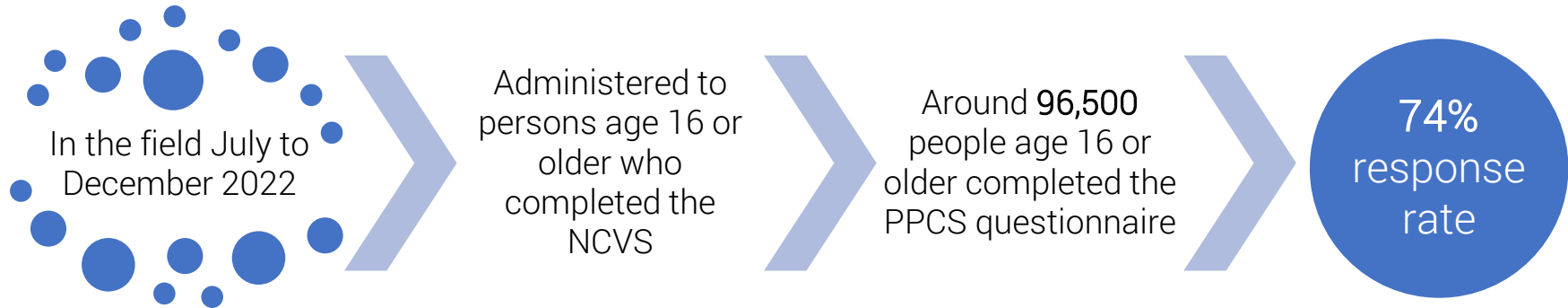


Purpose of the PPCS

- Interactions between the police and the public have been of high interest and receiving frequent media attention in recent years
- The PPCS is the sole national source for data on nonfatal police use of force, including excessive force
- The PPCS provides:
 - High-level estimates on the number and nature of the public's contacts with police
 - Characteristics of persons who had some type of contact with police during the year
 - Data based on resident perceptions and self reports



2022 PPCS Administration





Types of contact

Police-initiated contact	Resident-initiated contact
Traffic stop, driver <i>Stopped by police while driving a motor vehicle</i>	Reported possible crime <i>Reported a possible crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity</i>
Traffic stop, passenger <i>Stopped by police while riding as a passenger in a motor vehicle</i>	Reported noncrime emergency <i>Reported a noncrime emergency, such as a medical emergency</i>
Street stop <i>Stopped by police while in a public place or parked vehicle</i>	Reported nonemergency <i>Reported or sought assistance with a nonemergency, such as custody enforcement</i>
Arrested <i>Arrested, excluding arrests due to some other type of police contact</i>	Block watch <i>Participated in a block watch or other anti-crime program</i>
Other approach <i>Stopped or approached by police for some other reason</i>	Sought other help <i>Approached or sought help from police for another reason</i>

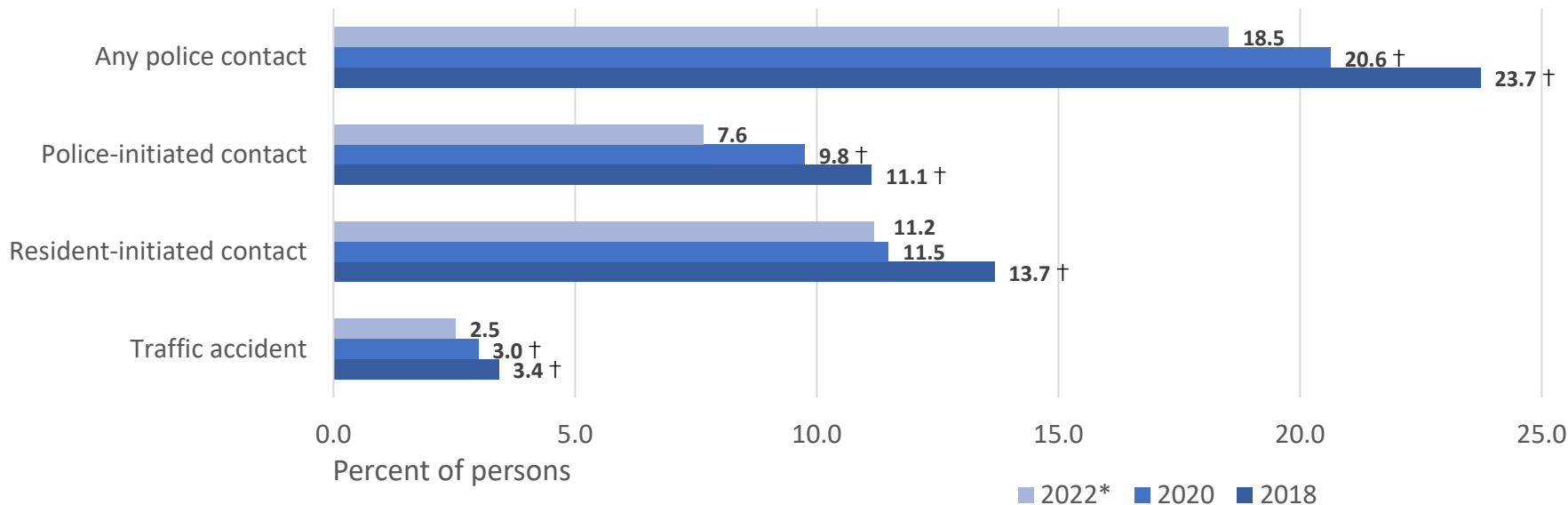


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Key findings from the 2022 Police-Public Contact Survey



Police contact, by year and type of contact, 2018, 2020, and 2022



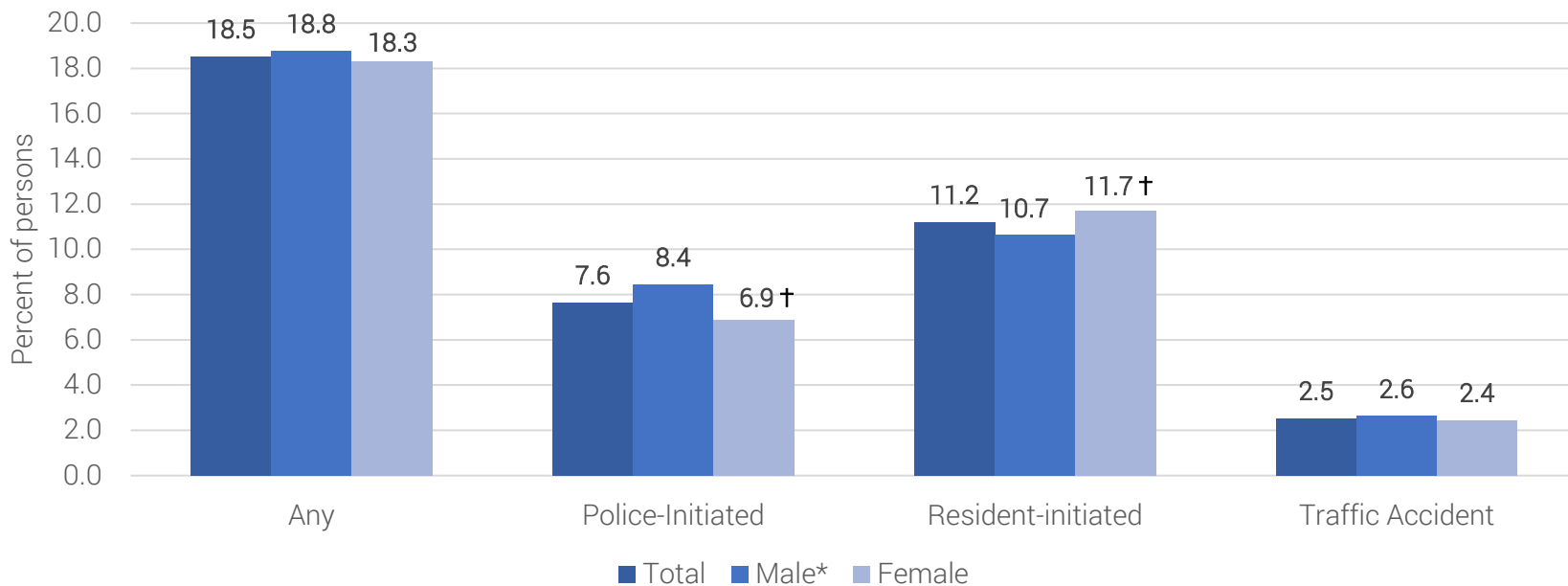
*Comparison year

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2018, 2020, and 2022.



Police contact, by sex and type of contact, 2022



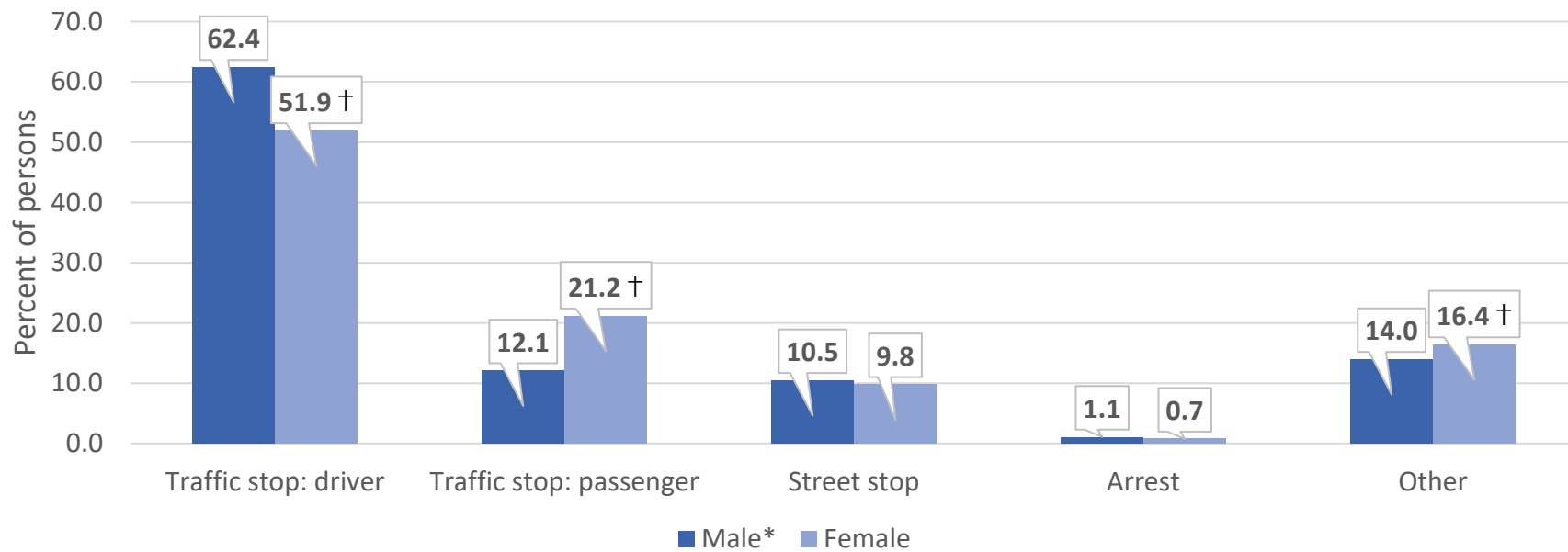
*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2022.



Most recent police-initiated contact, 2022



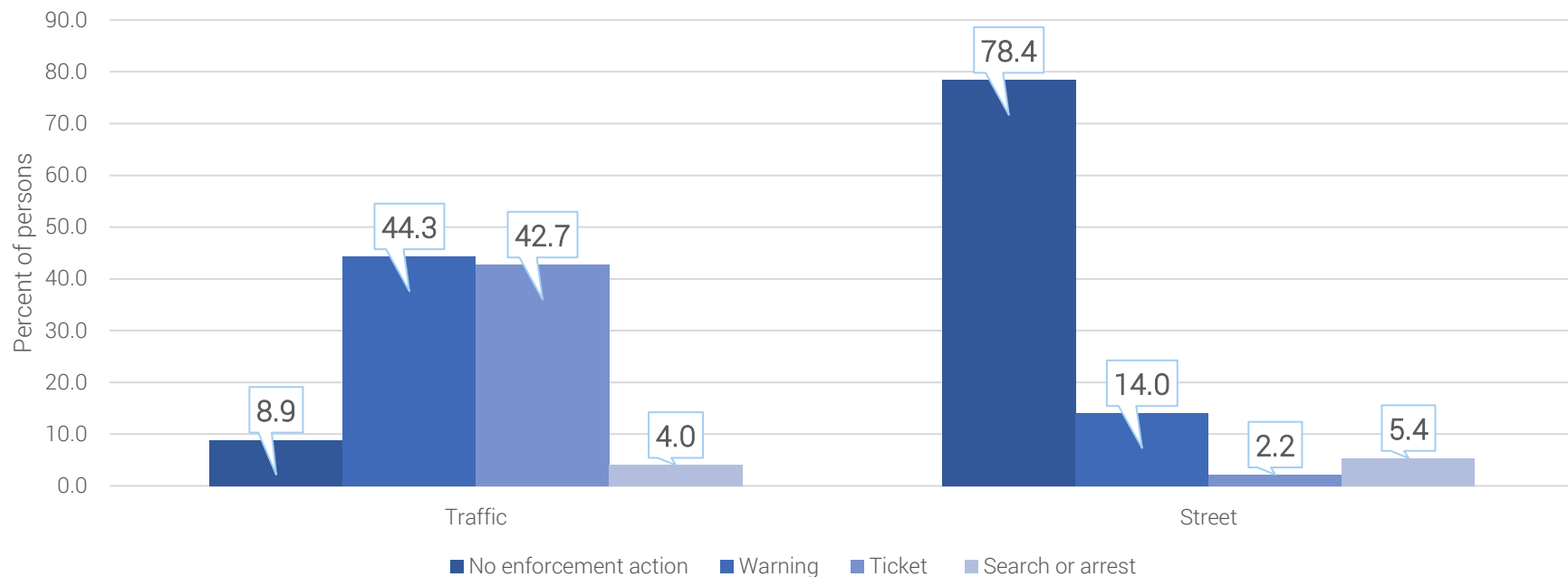
*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2022.



Outcomes of traffic stops and street stops, 2022



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2022.



Police use of force

Residents were asked if they experienced the threat of or use of nonfatal force –

In the past 12 months

During their most recent contact with police

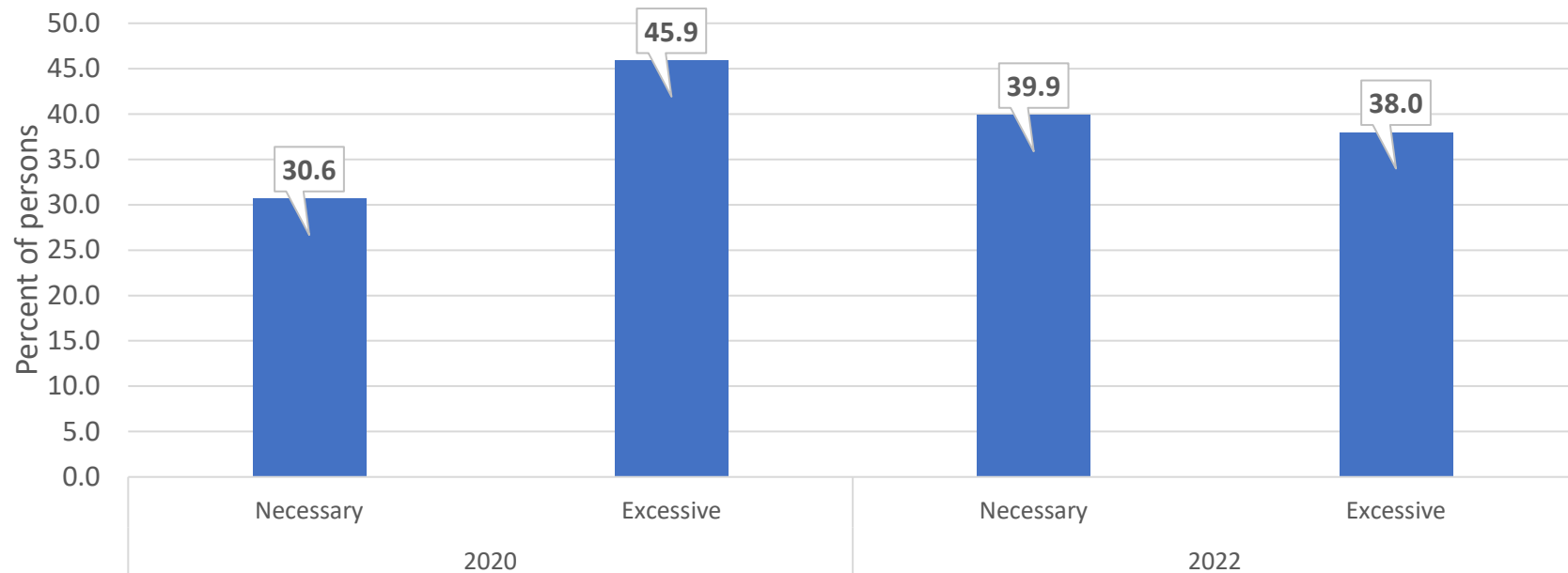


Threat of or use of nonfatal force includes residents who reported police:

Threatened force, handcuffed, pushed, grabbed, hit, kicked, used chemical or pepper spray on, used an electroshock weapon on, pointed or fired a gun at, or used another type of physical force on them



Perceptions of police use of force, 2020 and 2022



Residents could respond “yes” to the two survey questions about their perception of the force being necessary and excessive, “no” to both questions, or “yes” to one question and “no” to the other.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2020 and 2022.



Police misconduct

Slur

- Includes calling a slur or derogatory name

Bias

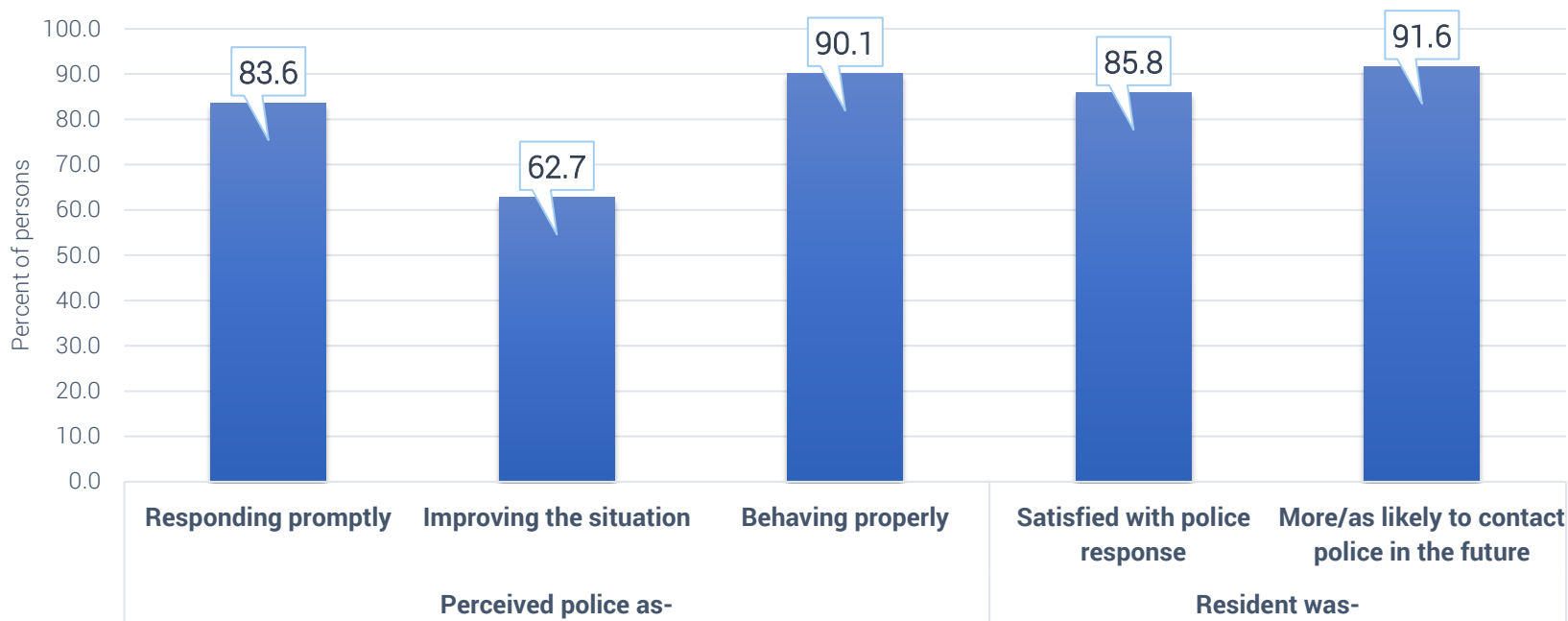
- Includes behavior that the resident felt was motivated by prejudice or bias due to their actual or perceived race or Hispanic origin, gender, sexual orientation, religion, or disability

Sexual misconduct

- Includes persons to whom police made a sexual comment, touched in a sexual way, or had any physical contact with that was sexual in nature



Perception of police response, 2022



Note: Includes residents whose most recent police contact was to request assistance, which includes reporting a possible crime, reporting a noncrime emergency, reporting or seeking assistance for a nonemergency, or seeking help for some other reason.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2022.



PPCS Limitations

- Small sample sizes
 - Events like nonfatal force are relatively rare among the general population and when they do occur, may result in arrest and incarceration, resulting in exclusion from the survey
- Homeless or institutionalized persons, those under age 16, and those who experienced deadly force are also excluded because of the NCVS methodology
- Recoding 'other' contacts improves the accuracy of estimates of types of contact
 - But may lead to missing data when examining details of contacts



Next Steps

- The NCVS underwent an instrument redesign
 - All NCVS supplements were paused during this time
- The redesigned NCVS instrument was fully implemented in 2025
 - A new module on police performance is administered to all respondents in January to June of each year
- BJS leadership is in discussions on reintegrating the NCVS supplements back into rotation



Resources and updates

- Full report available on the BJS website at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/cbpps22.pdf>
- For more information on the PPCS, see <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/police-public-contact-survey-ppcs>
- Download NCVS and PPCS public use data files from NACJD
 - <https://icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/series/95>
- Subscribe to JUSTSTATS
 - <https://bjs.ojp.gov/subscribe>
 - Stay up-to-date with data releases, statistical report releases, and data tool updates



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A faint, light blue background graphic showing a line graph with circular markers and a bar chart, suggesting statistical data analysis.

Questions?



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