



Law Enforcement **OFFICERS** Killed & Assaulted **2004**

Law Enforcement OFFICERS Killed & Assaulted 2004

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Foreword

Predict where and how a tragedy is likely to happen and then use that knowledge to prevent it—that's a good strategy. It's also a reason to study the narratives in *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA)*. These brief word pictures sketch the essential facts—the who, what, when, where, and how—about situations that resulted in the death of responding officers. *LEOKA* also provides tabular data about felonious deaths, accidental deaths, and assaults on officers. To the extent that an accrual of such data can yield patterns, the data can help anticipate, and thereby potentially prevent, circumstances that lead to victimization of law enforcement officers. The data in *LEOKA* contribute to training programs and the development of tactics that keep officers safe when they are doing their jobs.

The lessons to be learned from *LEOKA* are a gift from and tribute to the victim officers. They offer a proactive way to learn from history. For example, two of the incidents described in the following pages cite the use of tasers. Although officers died in both scenarios, in one, the taser was deployed successfully; in the other, it missed the target. Why? Instructors, students, and crime analysts will study these incidents carefully, reading and rereading the narratives to try to determine the answers to this and other questions.

The tables in *LEOKA* provide many ways to examine the data. Consider the effectiveness of body armor. In 2004, of the 57 officers who were feloniously killed, 32 were wearing body armor. Did bullets penetrate or circumvent the armor? Table 38 helps answer this question by listing statistics regarding points of entry. *LEOKA 2004* has 79 tables, including 11 new tables that give readers more avenues of insight than in previous editions.

Information about situations wherein officers, while performing their duties, become victims themselves comes mainly from law enforcement agencies that participate in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The Program, as mandated by Congress in 1930, is managed by the FBI. In 2004, a total of 10,459 local, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies contributed data about circumstances that resulted in 59,373 assaults on the responding officers. Other sources of information about officers' deaths are noted in Section I, under Methodology.

Agencies that submit data for *LEOKA* contribute to a shared understanding of the scope and nature of crimes wherein the responding law enforcement officers become victims. As agency participation in the UCR Program and *LEOKA* data-gathering efforts increases, the *LEOKA* information database will grow and allow for more accurate analysis of officer victimization nationwide. For more information about the UCR Program and the FBI's role in managing it, visit the Web site www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm.

The national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program would like to hear from you.

The staff at the national UCR Program are continually striving to improve the publications. We would appreciate it if the primary user of this publication would complete the evaluation form at the end of this book and either mail it to us at the indicated address or fax it: (304) 625-5394.

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Introduction

The FBI publishes *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA)* each year to provide information about the officers who were killed, feloniously or accidentally, and those officers who were assaulted while performing their duties. Before reviewing the tables, charts, and narrative summaries presented in this publication, readers should be aware of certain features of the LEOKA data collection process that could affect their interpretation of the information. First, the data in the tables and charts reflect the number of victim officers, not the number of incidents or weapons used. Second, the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program considers any part of the body that can be used as weapons (such as hands, fists, or feet) to be personal weapons and designates them as such in its data. Readers should also be aware that law enforcement agencies use different methodologies for collecting and reporting data about officers who were killed and those who were assaulted. As a result, the two databases, and therefore the tables derived from them, are not comparable. Finally, because the information in the tables of this book are updated each year, the FBI cautions readers against making comparisons between the data in this publication and those in prior editions of the publication.

History

Beginning in 1937, the FBI's UCR Program collected and published statistics on law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in its annual publication, *Crime in the United States*. Statistics regarding assaults on officers were added in 1960. In June 1971, the law enforcement conference, "Prevention of Police Killings," resulted in a Presidential directive to increase the FBI's involvement in preventing and investigating officers' deaths. In response to this directive, the UCR Program expanded its collection of data to include more details about the incidents in which law enforcement officers were feloniously killed and assaulted.

Using this comprehensive set of data, the FBI began in 1972 to produce two reports annually, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed Summary* and the *Analysis of Assaults on Federal Officers*. These two reports were combined in 1982 to create the annual publication, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*.

The UCR Program's information on law enforcement officers killed and assaulted serves not only as the basis of the annual *LEOKA* publication, but also as a rich source of data for those who study the problems of officer deaths and assaults. The law enforcement community in general and training centers specializing in law enforcement use the *LEOKA* publication as a tool to develop training initiatives that support officer safety. In addition, members of local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement organizations use this publication as part of their research, as do governmental offices, special interest groups, academe, and all who are concerned about the men and women who serve in law enforcement.

Victims of the September 11, 2001, Terrorist Attacks

The deaths of the officers as a result of the attacks of September 11, 2001, are not included in the trend data in Sections I and III of this publication. Because of the unique nature of the data from this singular event, including these extreme values in rate or trend data would skew data for most analyses.

SECTION I



Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed

Methodology

When officers are killed in the line of duty, the FBI seeks to gather data regarding the circumstances surrounding the deaths through a variety of methods. In some cases, the local and state law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program notify the national Program of duty-related deaths. These contributors submit preliminary data about any officer killed in the line of duty within their jurisdictions. Also, FBI field divisions and legal attaché offices report such incidents occurring in the United States and its territories, as well as those incidents in which a United States law enforcement officer dies while assigned to duties in another country. The Bureau of Justice Assistance, Administrator of the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, as well as several nonprofit organizations devoted to supporting the families of fallen officers also provide the Program with information regarding in-the-line-of-duty deaths.

When the FBI receives notification of a line-of-duty death, the LEOKA staff sends inquiries through FBI field divisions to the victim officer's employing agency to obtain additional details concerning the circumstances surrounding the incident. In addition, the FBI's LEOKA staff furnishes the FBI field office that, in turn, furnishes the agency with information concerning two federal programs that provide benefits to survivors of federal and nonfederal law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty. The staff also obtains pertinent criminal history data from the FBI's Interstate Identification Index concerning individuals identified in connection with the felonious killings.

Criteria

Section I of this publication contains statistics on felonious and accidental deaths of duly sworn local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement officers meeting the following criteria: they are working in an official capacity, they have full arrest powers, they wear a badge (ordinarily), they carry a firearm (ordinarily), and they are paid from governmental funds set aside specifically for payment of sworn law enforcement representatives. In addition, the officers' deaths must be directly related to the injuries received from the incidents.

Data users should also note that trend data presented from the past 5 and 10 years do not reflect the members of law enforcement killed as a result of the events of September 11, 2001.

Overview

In 2004, 57 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed in 50 separate incidents. An examination of data from the past 2, 5, and 10 years showed that the number of officers slain in 2004 was 5 more than the 52 killed in 2003, 6 more than the 51 slain in 2000, but 17 less than the 74 officers killed in 1995. (See Table 1.)

The 50 incidents in which law enforcement officers were killed occurred in 22 states, the District of Columbia, and in the U.S. territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Thirty-nine of the slain officers were employees of city police departments, 12 were part of county law enforcement agencies, and 3 were employed by state agencies. Three of the officers killed were employed in U.S. territories. (See Tables 1 and 2.)

Victims

A review of the information regarding the attributes of the victim officers feloniously killed in the line of duty in 2004 revealed the following: the average age of the 57 slain law enforcement officers was 39 years old. Three of the officers killed were under 25 years of age, 9 officers were from 25 to 30 years of age, 21 officers were from 31 to 40 years old, and 22 slain officers were more than 40 years of age. For two officers killed in the line of duty, age was not available. Of the 57 slain officers, 54 were male officers and 3 were female. Forty-six of the officers killed were white, 10 were black, and 1 was an Asian/Pacific Islander. The average height of the slain officers in 2004 was 5 feet 10 inches tall, and the average weight was 200 pounds. (See Tables 6, 8, 10, and 11.)

The officers feloniously killed had an average of 12 years of law enforcement experience. Two of the officers had less than 1 year of law enforcement experience, 12 officers had 1 to 4 years of service, and 18 officers had 5 to 10 years of experience. Twenty-three of the officers had more than 10 years of service; the length of service for 2 of the slain officers was not provided. (See Table 7.)

Circumstances Surrounding Deaths

To help data users better understand the situations which lead to officer deaths, the UCR Program presents details collected regarding the circumstances of each incident. Of the 57 officers slain in 2004, 17 were killed in arrest situations. A breakdown of the data regarding the arrest situations showed that 7 officers were murdered while responding to robberies in progress or pursuing robbery

suspects, and 2 were killed while responding to burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects. Eight officers died while attempting other types of arrest.

In other circumstances surrounding officers' line-of-duty deaths, 12 officers were ambushed by their assailants, and of these, 6 were victims of unprovoked attacks and 6 were entrapped or victims of premeditation. Ten officers died while investigating disturbance calls. Nine of these officers were killed when called to investigate family quarrels, and 1 officer was slain investigating a person with a firearm. Six officers were murdered while investigating suspicious persons or circumstances, and 6 were slain in the course of stopping vehicles for traffic violations or the resulting vehicle pursuits. Three officers were killed while working to resolve hostage situations or other high-risk tactical situations, and 2 were slain while handling mentally deranged individuals. One officer was killed while handling a prisoner. (See Table 20.)

Types of assignments

Thirty-nine of the 57 officers feloniously killed in 2004 were on assigned vehicle patrol. Of the 39, 10 officers were assigned to two-officer vehicles, 11 were alone in one-officer vehicles, and 18 officers were assigned to one-officer vehicles but received assistance from other law enforcement officers.

Further, 7 of the murdered law enforcement officers were off-duty but acting in an official capacity when they were killed. Eleven of the slain officers were assigned to other duties, and of these, 7 received assistance. Four of the officers assigned to other duties were alone at the time they were murdered. (See Table 24.)

An examination of data from the last ten years (1995 to 2004) showed that

594 law enforcement officers have been feloniously killed in the line of duty. Of these fallen officers, 390 were assigned to vehicle patrol at the time of the incidents that led to their deaths. A further breakdown of the number of officers on vehicle patrol revealed that 310 were assigned to one-officer vehicles at the times of their deaths. Of the 310 officers, 177 were alone when the incidents leading to their deaths occurred, and 133 received assistance during the incident. Eighty slain officers were assigned to two-officer vehicles at the time of their deaths.

Data gathered in the last 10 years also showed that 128 of the victim officers were assigned to other duties, such as special assignments or undercover work. Of these, 97 had assistance, and 31 were alone when they were killed. In addition, 10 officers were on assigned foot patrol at the time they were murdered, 5 of whom were alone, and 5 of whom had assistance. Also, the number of officers killed in the last 10 years includes 66 who were off duty but acting in an official capacity. (See Table 26.)

Weapons

Weapon data reported to the UCR Program in 2004 showed that firearms were the most common weaponry used to kill officers. Of the 57 officers slain, 54 were killed by assailants using firearms. Of these, 36 officers were killed with handguns, 13 were killed with rifles, and 5 were killed with shotguns. In addition, 2 officers died when vehicles were used as weapons, and one was killed with a knife. (See Table 28.)

Of the 57 officers killed in the line of duty, only 11 fired their own weapons during the incidents that led to their deaths. Thirty of the victim officers did not use or attempt to use their weapons, and 9 attempted to use their weapons. For 7 of the victim officers, information

regarding whether or not they used their own weapons was not reported. (See Table 13.)

Twenty-four of the 54 officers killed by perpetrators using firearms were within 5 feet of their assailants. Eight were from 6 to 10 feet away, 11 victim officers were from 11 to 20 feet from their killers, 5 were from 21 to 50 feet away, and 1 officer was more than 50 feet away. For 5 officers killed, the distances between them and their assailants were not available. (See Table 35.)

A study of data regarding weapons used to kill law enforcement officers showed that over the past decade, 545 officers have been slain with firearms. Of these, 396 were killed with handguns, 114 were killed with rifles, and 35 were killed with shotguns. Also in this same time period, 28 officers died after a vehicle was used as a weapon, 9 officers were killed by bomb blasts, and 7 were killed by assailants using knives or other cutting instruments. Personal weapons, i.e., hands, fists, or feet, were used in 3 of the slayings, and blunt instruments were used in 2 of the murders. (See Table 28.)

Of the 594 officers killed from 1995 to 2004, 126 fired their own weapons during the incidents that resulted in their deaths, 94 attempted to fire their own weapons, and 293 did not use or attempt to use their own weapons. For 81 of the deaths, whether or not victim officers used their own weapons during these incidents was not reported. (See Table 13.)

Body Armor

In 2004, 31 of the 54 officers slain with firearms were wearing body armor at the time of their deaths. Of these, 11 officers died from wounds to the front upper torso (this number includes one officer who, though the officer's body armor was not penetrated, died

from blunt force trauma to the chest as a result of the firearm blast). Five officers died from wounds to the rear of the head and 5 from wounds to the front head. Three officers were killed after suffering injuries to the neck or throat, 3 died from wounds to the side head, and two from wounds to the rear lower torso or back. One slain officer received fatal wounds to the front lower torso or stomach, and 1 died from wounds in the rear below the officer's waist. (See Table 37.)

Thirteen of the 54 officers who were wearing body armor died from torso wounds caused by bullets entering their bodies despite wearing the armor. Of those victim officers, 4 were killed with bullets that penetrated through the vest, 3 were killed when the bullet entered above the vest, 2 died when the bullet entered between the side panels of the vest, 2 were killed when bullets entered through the armhole or shoulder area of the vest, and 2 were killed when bullets entered below the vest. (See Table 38.)

Regional Breakdowns

The UCR Program analyzes data geographically by presenting statistics for the Nation by region. The regions are the Northeast, the Midwest, the South, and the West. Among the four regions, the most populous region, the South, had 27 officers feloniously killed in the line of duty in 2004. In the Midwest, 10 officers were slain while performing their duties; in the West, 9 were killed; and in the Northeast, 8 law enforcement officers were slain. The 3 additional officers slain in 2004 were employed by law enforcement agencies outside of the four regions in U.S. territories.

A breakdown of the regional data collected from 1995 to 2004 showed that 278 of the 594 officers killed were in the South. During this same time period, 121 officers were killed in the West, 107 were killed in the Midwest, and 53 in the

Northeast. The 35 other officers killed during this time period were employed in U.S. territories. (See Table 1.)

Months, Days, and Times of Incidents

Data collected by the UCR Program regarding the dates and times of the felonious incidents which resulted in officer deaths in 2004 revealed the following information:

Months

August proved to be the month in which the most incidents occurred that led to officer deaths—8 officers died as a result of attacks during that month. In contrast, May was the month in which the fewest number of incidents occurred—1 that resulted in an officer's death.

In the last ten years, 62 officers were slain in attacks that occurred in April, the month with the greatest number of incidents. During that time period, 32 officers were attacked in November, the month with the fewest number of incidents that led to officer deaths. (See Table 5.)

Days

In 2004, Fridays and Saturdays were the days that had the highest number of felonious incidents that led to officer deaths with 14 officers attacked on each of those days. Two other days, Sundays and Tuesdays, had the fewest number of attacks that resulted in officers deaths. Six officers died from 3 attacks that occurred on each of those days.

The 2004 data closely aligns with the 10-year trend regarding the days of the week in which officers were attacked. The data showed that the greatest number of officers, 99, died from attacks that occurred on Fridays, and the fewest number of officers, 60, were attacked on Sundays. (See Table 4.)

Times of day

In 2004, more law enforcement officers, 17, died as a result of attacks that occurred from 8:01 p.m. to midnight than in attacks at any other time of day. The fewest number of officers, 2, were attacked in the early morning hours of 4:01 to 8 o'clock.

An examination of data from the past 10 years revealed a similar trend. From 1995 to 2004, 159 officers were killed in incidents that occurred from 8:01 p.m. to midnight, and 49 were slain in incidents that occurred from 4:01 a.m. to 8 a.m. (Based on Table 3.)

Alleged Assailants

Of the 50 incidents resulting in the felonious deaths of 57 officers in 2004, 49 were cleared by arrest or by exceptional means (i.e., where law enforcement could identify the perpetrator, but were unable to make an arrest due to circumstances beyond their control, such as the death or suicide of the subject). Fifty-eight alleged assailants were identified in connection with the 50 incidents. Of these, 39 were arrested and charged, though one of these alleged offenders died while in custody, and another was committed to a psychiatric institution. Eleven of the assailants were justifiably killed: 6 suspects were killed by someone other than the slain officer, and 5 were killed by victim officers. Eight alleged assailants committed suicide.

A study of data collected on attributes of alleged assailants revealed that all 58 were male; 30 were black and 28 were white. The average age of the suspects was 32. Three of the alleged assailants were under 18, 17 were from 18 to 24 years old, 12 were from 25 to 30 years old, 13 were from 31 to 40, and 13 were older than 40. (See Tables 40, 41, and 42.)

Data collected concerning the criminal histories of the 58 alleged assailants showed that 47 had been arrested

previously and 37 had been convicted on prior criminal charges. Thirty-two of the suspects had received parole or probation on prior criminal charges. Of the 58 alleged assailants, 28 previously had been arrested for crimes of violence, including 2 who had been arrested for murder.

The criminal history records for 26 suspects included arrests for drug law violations, and for 23, arrests for weapons violations. Fifteen of the suspects had been convicted of crimes as juveniles, and 14 had been arrested previously for assaulting officers or resisting arrests. (See Table 44.)

Table 1**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1995-2004

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001¹</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	594	74	61	70	61	42	51	70	56	52	57
NORTHEAST	53	8	10	8	3	5	0	3	5	3	8
New England	8	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	1
Connecticut	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
New Hampshire	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	45	7	10	5	3	3	0	3	4	3	7
New Jersey	9	3	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
New York	22	2	6	3	3	0	0	0	2	2	4
Pennsylvania	14	2	4	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	3
MIDWEST	107	8	15	11	10	6	13	14	12	8	10
East North Central	82	5	10	9	8	4	8	12	10	7	9
Illinois	18	2	2	1	1	2	1	6	2	0	1
Indiana	16	0	0	4	2	1	2	2	0	3	2
Michigan	18	1	1	0	2	1	2	3	3	1	4
Ohio	19	1	5	4	1	0	2	1	3	1	1
Wisconsin	11	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	1
West North Central	25	3	5	2	2	2	5	2	2	1	1
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Minnesota	5	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Missouri	9	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	1
Nebraska	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
North Dakota	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH	278	32	24	32	29	20	32	29	25	28	27
South Atlantic	125	10	11	14	16	10	15	13	11	15	10
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	9	2	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Florida	20	2	4	1	5	0	1	1	1	2	3
Georgia	25	2	3	2	2	5	6	2	1	1	1
Maryland	13	2	0	1	0	0	3	3	3	0	1
North Carolina	25	2	2	5	2	3	2	4	0	2	3
South Carolina	18	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	5	3	1
Virginia	13	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	7	0
West Virginia	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
East South Central	60	6	3	11	7	3	3	6	6	7	8
Alabama	17	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	3	5
Kentucky	8	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	0
Mississippi	14	1	0	5	3	1	0	3	1	0	0
Tennessee	21	3	2	3	0	1	3	1	2	3	3
West South Central	93	16	10	7	6	7	14	10	8	6	9
Arkansas	10	3	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Louisiana	22	3	4	1	0	0	3	0	2	3	6
Oklahoma	13	8	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Texas	48	2	4	3	5	5	10	9	5	2	3

Table 1**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1995-2004—Continued

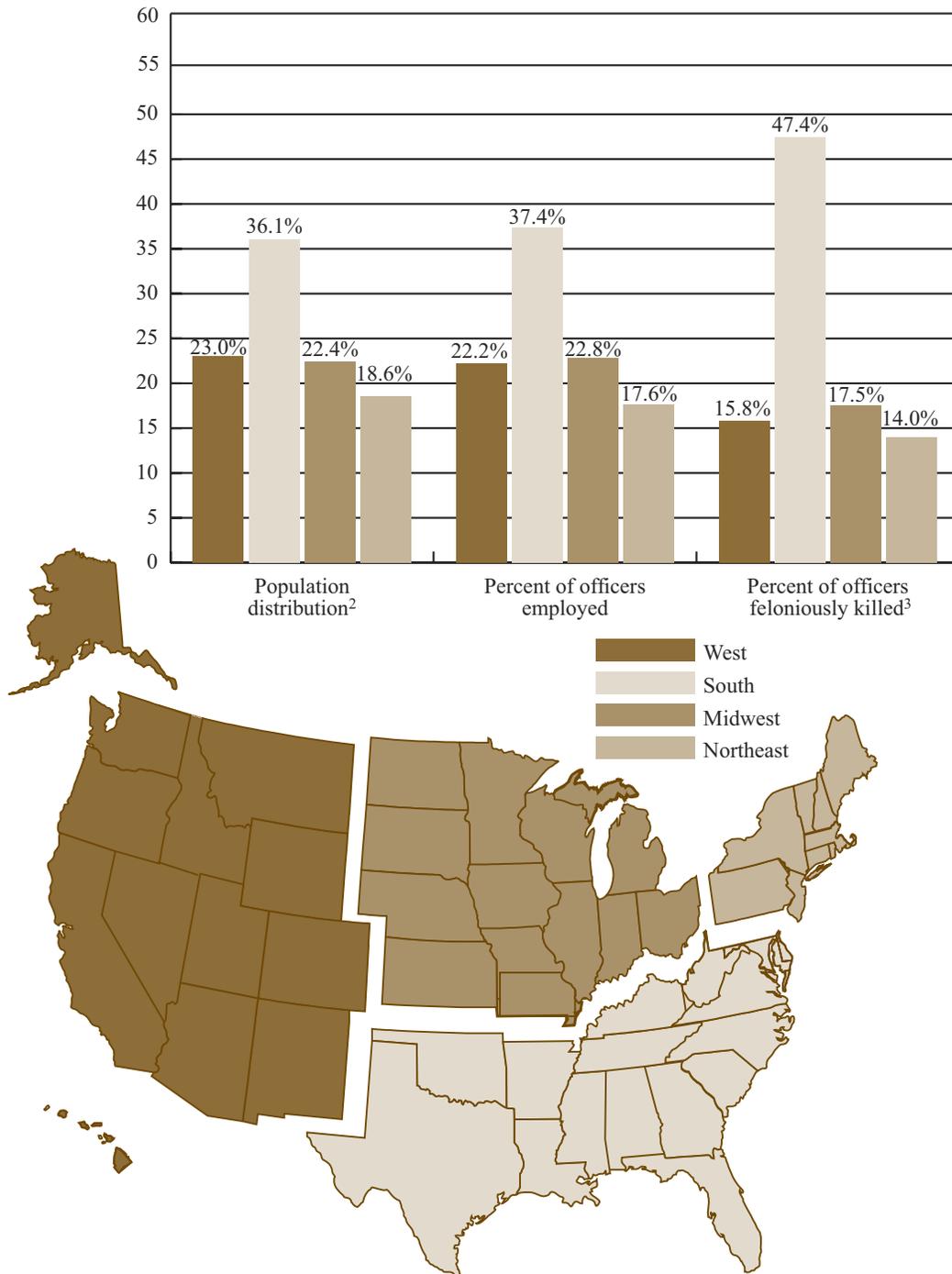
<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001¹</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
WEST	121	23	6	14	14	11	4	18	9	13	9
Mountain	43	11	1	4	4	4	1	9	3	3	3
Arizona	17	5	1	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	2
Colorado	6	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Idaho	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Montana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nevada	5	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
New Mexico	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1
Utah	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	78	12	5	10	10	7	3	9	6	10	6
Alaska	7	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0
California	56	11	4	7	7	4	2	6	4	6	5
Hawaii	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Oregon	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Washington	10	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
U.S. TERRITORIES	35	3	6	5	5	0	2	6	5	0	3
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariana Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	33	2	6	5	5	0	2	6	5	0	2
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Figure 1

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed

Percent Distribution¹ by Region, 2004



¹Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to 100.0.

²U.S. Territories' population figures are not factored into the national population estimate.

³In 2004, U.S. Territories accounted for 5.3 percent (Puerto Rico, 3.5 percent and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 1.8 percent) of law enforcement officers feloniously killed.

Table 2
Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed
 Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency, 1995-2004

<i>Population group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001¹</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	594	74	61	70	61	42	51	70	56	52	57
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	115	12	16	14	14	8	8	13	6	9	15
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	48	4	4	8	4	1	4	7	6	4	6
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	23	6	2	0	2	1	1	1	3	3	4
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	22	1	3	2	4	3	0	1	1	5	2
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	33	2	2	1	5	2	3	6	5	2	5
Group VI (cities under 10,000)	78	8	7	11	10	8	9	7	6	5	7
Metropolitan counties	102	14	8	15	5	5	11	15	11	10	8
Nonmetropolitan counties	75	11	8	5	3	8	10	9	8	9	4
State agencies	39	3	2	7	3	5	3	4	4	5	3
Federal agencies	25	10	3	2	6	1	0	1	2	0	0
U.S. Territories	34	3	6	5	5	0	2	6	4	0	3

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 3
Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed
 Time of Day of Incident, 1995-2004

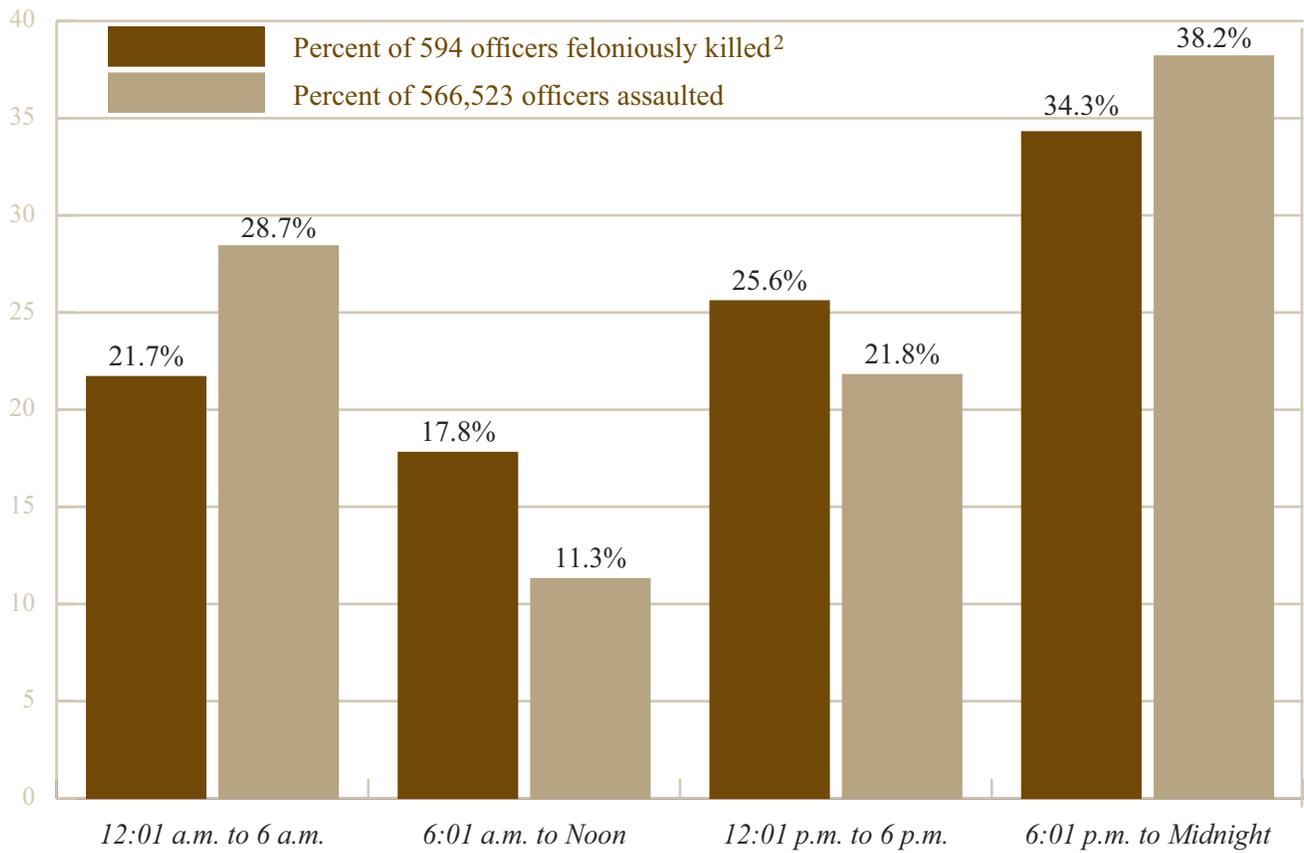
<i>Time</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001¹</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	594	74	61	70	61	42	51	70	56	52	57
A.M.											
12:01 - 2	65	8	8	7	7	5	10	6	4	5	5
2:01 - 4	38	5	5	5	2	2	2	6	6	3	2
4:01 - 6	26	6	0	6	0	1	1	5	1	4	2
6:01 - 8	23	3	3	1	6	1	1	4	2	2	0
8:01 - 10	45	11	4	4	5	3	0	4	4	6	4
10:01 - Noon	38	2	2	2	5	4	4	5	2	5	7
P.M.											
12:01 - 2	58	3	5	13	5	3	6	3	5	6	9
2:01 - 4	47	7	3	6	6	5	7	2	4	3	4
4:01 - 6	47	4	7	5	4	5	4	2	8	7	1
6:01 - 8	45	2	4	2	2	2	5	12	6	4	6
8:01 - 10	91	11	10	8	10	8	7	14	9	4	10
10:01 - Midnight	68	12	7	11	9	3	4	7	5	3	7
Time not reported	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Figure 2

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed and Assaulted

Percent Distribution¹ by Time of Day of Incident, 1995-2004



¹Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to 100.0.

²Time was not reported for 0.5 percent of all law enforcement officers feloniously killed.

Note: The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this figure.

Table 4**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

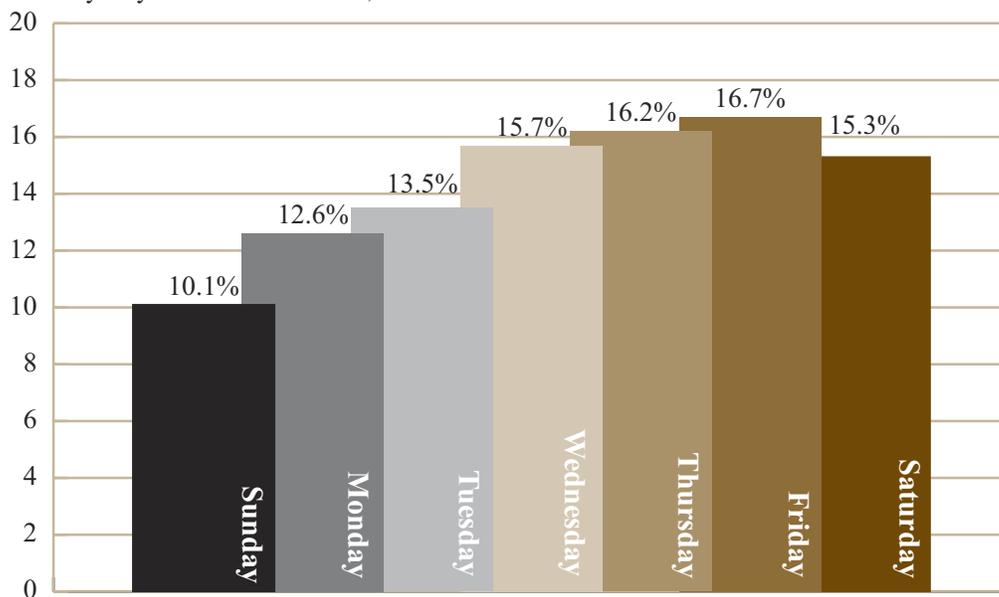
Day of Week of Incident, 1995-2004

Day	Total	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ¹	2002	2003	2004
Total	594	74	61	70	61	42	51	70	56	52	57
Sunday	60	7	4	9	5	4	6	8	7	7	3
Monday	75	11	7	6	7	3	11	6	11	9	4
Tuesday	80	12	7	7	16	6	3	12	8	6	3
Wednesday	93	17	6	15	11	5	7	11	6	7	8
Thursday	96	10	12	11	7	7	9	10	8	11	11
Friday	99	9	12	11	10	9	7	14	8	5	14
Saturday	91	8	13	11	5	8	8	9	8	7	14

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.**Table 5****Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Month of Incident, 1995-2004

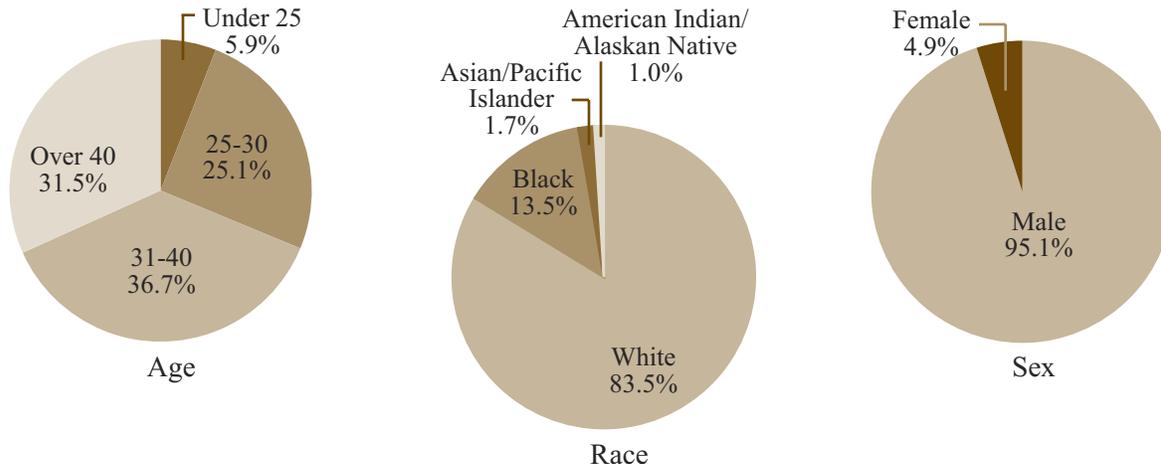
Month	Total	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ¹	2002	2003	2004
Total	594	74	61	70	61	42	51	70	56	52	57
January	56	4	11	6	9	4	4	3	8	3	4
February	41	3	3	9	1	3	3	7	3	3	6
March	52	6	7	4	3	6	5	7	4	4	6
April	62	19	1	8	4	5	3	3	4	9	6
May	53	8	6	5	9	3	2	6	7	6	1
June	42	1	2	1	7	2	7	7	1	7	7
July	55	6	9	4	7	3	5	7	5	4	5
August	61	8	2	9	6	1	5	9	7	6	8
September	46	6	7	7	4	1	4	7	4	1	5
October	48	7	7	8	2	10	5	3	2	1	3
November	32	3	2	4	4	1	2	6	7	1	2
December	46	3	4	5	5	3	6	5	4	7	4

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.**Figure 3****Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**Percent Distribution¹ by Day of Week of Incident, 1995-2004¹Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to 100.0.

Note: The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Figure 4

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed
Percent Distribution by Age, Race, and Sex, 1995-2004¹



¹Years of age was not reported for 0.8 percent of all law enforcement officers feloniously killed. Race was not reported for 0.3 percent of all law enforcement officers feloniously killed.

Note: The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this figure.

Table 6
Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed
Profile of Victim Officers, Age Groups, 1995-2004

Victim officers	Total	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ¹	2002	2003	2004
Total	594	74	61	70	61	42	51	70	56	52	57
Age (years)											
Under 25	35	6	3	1	7	1	5	6	1	2	3
25 - 30	149	19	20	20	18	10	12	17	11	13	9
31 - 40	218	18	22	25	17	23	19	28	28	17	21
Over 40	187	31	13	24	19	8	15	19	16	20	22
Age not reported	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Average years of age	37	38	35	37	35	36	37	37	37	38	39

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 7
Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed
Profile of Victim Officers, Years of Service, 1995-2004

Victim officers	Total	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ¹	2002	2003	2004
Total	594	74	61	70	61	42	51	70	56	52	57
Years of service											
Less than 1	26	9	2	4	2	1	3	1	0	2	2
1 - 4	171	16	24	16	23	14	17	21	15	13	12
5 - 10	181	19	18	29	14	13	13	19	20	18	18
Over 10	209	30	14	19	22	14	18	29	21	19	23
Years of service not reported	7	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Average years of service	10	10	8	10	9	9	9	11	10	10	12

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 8**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Profile of Victim Officers, Age Groups by Years of Service, 2004

<i>Victim officers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Less than 1 year</i>	<i>1 - 4 years</i>	<i>5 - 10 years</i>	<i>Over 10 years</i>	<i>Years of service not reported</i>
Total	57	2	12	18	23	2
Age (years)						
Under 25	3	1	2	0	0	0
25 - 30	9	0	6	3	0	0
31 - 40	21	1	4	9	7	0
Over 40	22	0	0	6	16	0
Age not reported	2	0	0	0	0	2

Table 9**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Profile of Victim Officers, Age Groups by Years of Service, 1995-2004

<i>Victim officers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Less than 1 year</i>	<i>1 - 4 years</i>	<i>5 - 10 years</i>	<i>Over 10 years</i>	<i>Years of service not reported</i>
Total	594	26	171	181	209	7
Age (years)						
Under 25	35	9	26	0	0	0
25 - 30	149	6	92	47	3	1
31 - 40	218	7	38	98	75	0
Over 40	187	4	15	36	131	1
Age not reported	5	0	0	0	0	5

NOTE: The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 10**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Profile of Victim Officers, 1-, 5-, and 10-Year Averages, 1985-2004

<i>Victim officers</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>5-year averages</i>		<i>10-year averages</i>	
		<i>1995-1999</i>	<i>2000-2004</i>	<i>1985-1994</i>	<i>1995-2004</i>
Average					
Age (years)	39	36	38	36	37
Years of service	12	9	10	10	10
Height	5'10"	5'11"	5'11"	5'11"	5'11"
Weight ¹	200	197	199		198

¹Prior to 1995, data on weight were not collected.

NOTE: The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 11**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Profile of Victim Officers, Race and Sex, 1995-2004

<i>Victim officers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001¹</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	594	74	61	70	61	42	51	70	56	52	57
Race											
White	496	62	47	57	53	37	40	62	51	41	46
Black	80	9	9	11	7	3	11	8	4	8	10
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	6	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Race not reported	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex											
Male	565	73	59	70	55	39	50	67	48	50	54
Female	29	1	2	0	6	3	1	3	8	2	3

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 12**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Number Wearing Uniform, Body Armor, and Holster, 1995-2004

	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001¹</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	594	74	61	70	61	42	51	70	56	52	57
Number wearing uniform	442	47	44	50	47	31	41	48	47	45	42
Wearing body armor											
In uniform	296	28	28	25	32	24	30	31	35	34	29
Not in uniform	36	6	4	4	2	3	1	10	2	1	3
Wearing holster											
In uniform	434	46	44	49	46	29	39	48	46	45	42
Not in uniform	92	12	9	12	10	8	4	15	5	6	11

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.**Table 13****Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Use of Weapon During Incident, 1995-2004

	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001¹</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	594	74	61	70	61	42	51	70	56	52	57
Fired own weapon	126	15	13	22	10	8	13	12	12	10	11
Attempted to use own weapon	94	10	11	6	11	8	4	16	10	9	9
Did not use or attempt to use own weapon	293	39	25	37	31	20	28	37	25	21	30
Not reported	81	10	12	5	9	6	6	5	9	12	7

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.**Table 14****Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**Weapon Stolen¹ by Assailant, 1995-2004

	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001²</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	594	74	61	70	61	42	51	70	56	52	57
Weapon stolen	93	15	10	11	11	6	5	8	8	11	8
Slain with own weapon	36	6	4	3	2	4	1	2	3	7	4
Slain with other weapon	56	8	6	8	9	2	4	6	5	4	4
Not reported	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon not stolen	496	58	49	59	50	36	45	62	48	41	48
Slain with own weapon	18	1	1	2	4	1	0	1	1	4	3
Slain with other weapon	478	57	48	57	46	35	45	61	47	37	45
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon stolen information not reported	5	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Slain with own weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slain with other weapon	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Not reported	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

¹The term "stolen" indicates the weapon was taken from the scene of incident.²The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

NOTE: Weapon is inclusive of all weapon types that may be issued to a law enforcement officer.

Table 15**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed with Firearms**

Number Slain with Own Weapon by Type of Firearm and Size of Ammunition, 1995-2004

<i>Firearm</i>											
<i>Ammunition</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	53	7	5	5	6	5	1	3	4	10	7
Handgun	52	7	5	5	6	5	1	3	4	10	6
.25 Caliber	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.357 Caliber	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
.357 Magnum	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
.38 Caliber	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
.40 Caliber	16	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	5	1
.44 Magnum	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.45 Caliber	8	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	1
9 Millimeter	16	1	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	2
10 Millimeter	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rifle	1	0	1								
.22 Caliber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shotgun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 16**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency by Type of Assignment, 2004

<i>Population group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>2-Officer vehicle</i>	<i>1-Officer vehicle</i>		<i>Foot patrol</i>		<i>Other¹</i>		<i>Off duty</i>
			<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	
Total	57	10	11	18	0	0	4	7	7
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	15	7	0	3	0	0	0	4	1
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	6	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	5	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
Group VI (cities under 10,000)	7	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	1
Metropolitan counties	8	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	2
Nonmetropolitan counties	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
State agencies	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Federal agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Territories	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

¹Includes detectives, officers on special assignments, undercover officers, and officers on other types of assignments that are not listed.**Table 17****Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency by Type of Assignment, 1995-2004

<i>Population group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>2-Officer vehicle</i>	<i>1-Officer vehicle</i>		<i>Foot patrol</i>		<i>Other¹</i>		<i>Off duty</i>
			<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	
Total	594	80	177	133	5	5	31	97	66
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	115	30	12	20	0	1	3	28	21
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	48	8	10	17	0	0	0	7	6
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	23	1	12	5	0	0	1	2	2
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	22	0	9	8	0	0	0	4	1
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	33	2	12	9	1	0	4	3	2
Group VI (cities under 10,000)	78	6	30	18	2	0	5	9	8
Metropolitan counties	102	8	33	31	0	0	2	14	14
Nonmetropolitan counties	75	8	34	16	0	0	6	11	0
State agencies	39	4	22	5	0	0	2	6	0
Federal agencies	25	3	2	2	2	2	7	7	0
U.S. Territories	34	10	1	2	0	2	1	6	12

¹Includes detectives, officers on special assignments, undercover officers, and officers on other types of assignments that are not listed.

NOTE: The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 18**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Type of Assignment by Time of Day of Incident, 2004

<i>Time</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>2-Officer vehicle</i>	<i>1-Officer vehicle</i>		<i>Foot patrol</i>		<i>Other¹</i>		<i>Off duty</i>
			<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	
Total	57	10	11	18	0	0	4	7	7
A.M.									
12:01 - 2	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
2:01 - 4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
4:01 - 6	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6:01 - 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8:01 - 10	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
10:01 - Noon	7	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
P.M.									
12:01 - 2	9	1	0	6	0	0	1	1	0
2:01 - 4	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4:01 - 6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
6:01 - 8	6	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1
8:01 - 10	10	1	1	4	0	0	1	3	0
10:01 - Midnight	7	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	2
Time not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹Includes detectives, officers on special assignments, undercover officers, and officers on other types of assignments that are not listed.**Table 19****Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Type of Assignment by Time of Day of Incident, 1995-2004

<i>Time</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>2-Officer vehicle</i>	<i>1-Officer vehicle</i>		<i>Foot patrol</i>		<i>Other¹</i>		<i>Off duty</i>
			<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	
Total	594	80	177	133	5	5	31	97	66
A.M.									
12:01 - 2	65	12	19	16	0	1	2	7	8
2:01 - 4	38	5	10	7	0	0	0	4	12
4:01 - 6	26	1	15	2	0	0	2	4	2
6:01 - 8	23	5	6	5	0	0	3	2	2
8:01 - 10	45	3	12	12	0	0	3	13	2
10:01 - Noon	38	3	19	6	2	0	2	5	1
P.M.									
12:01 - 2	58	10	10	16	0	0	8	13	1
2:01 - 4	47	4	14	12	0	1	4	7	5
4:01 - 6	47	4	20	14	0	0	0	8	1
6:01 - 8	45	5	10	13	1	0	2	11	3
8:01 - 10	91	13	26	18	2	2	4	10	16
10:01 - Midnight	68	13	15	12	0	1	1	13	13
Time not reported	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹Includes detectives, officers on special assignments, undercover officers, and officers on other types of assignments that are not listed.

NOTE: The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 20**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 1995-2004

<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001¹</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	594	74	61	70	61	42	51	70	56	52	57
Disturbance calls	96	8	4	13	16	5	8	13	9	10	10
Bar fights, person with firearm, etc.	36	2	1	3	7	4	4	5	4	5	1
Family quarrels	60	6	3	10	9	1	4	8	5	5	9
Arrest situations	157	16	26	22	15	8	12	23	10	8	17
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	21	4	3	5	0	0	3	3	0	1	2
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	52	6	12	11	3	3	1	4	4	1	7
Drug-related matters	31	3	3	1	7	2	3	8	3	1	0
Attempting other arrests	53	3	8	5	5	3	5	8	3	5	8
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	21	4	1	3	4	2	2	2	0	2	1
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	79	16	13	8	5	7	6	8	6	4	6
Ambush situations	105	16	6	12	10	6	10	9	15	9	12
Entrapment/premeditation	41	5	2	5	4	4	2	3	4	6	6
Unprovoked attacks	64	11	4	7	6	2	8	6	11	3	6
Investigative activities (surveillance, searches, interviews, etc.)	11	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	2	2	0
Handling mentally deranged persons	12	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	2
Traffic pursuits/stops	96	9	10	8	10	8	13	8	10	14	6
Felony vehicle stops	40	3	6	3	5	4	4	5	6	4	0
Traffic violation stops	56	6	4	5	5	4	9	3	4	10	6
Tactical situations (barricaded offender, hostage taking, high-risk entry, etc.)	17	2	0	1	1	4	0	3	0	3	3

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.**Table 21****Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed During Traffic Pursuits/Stops**

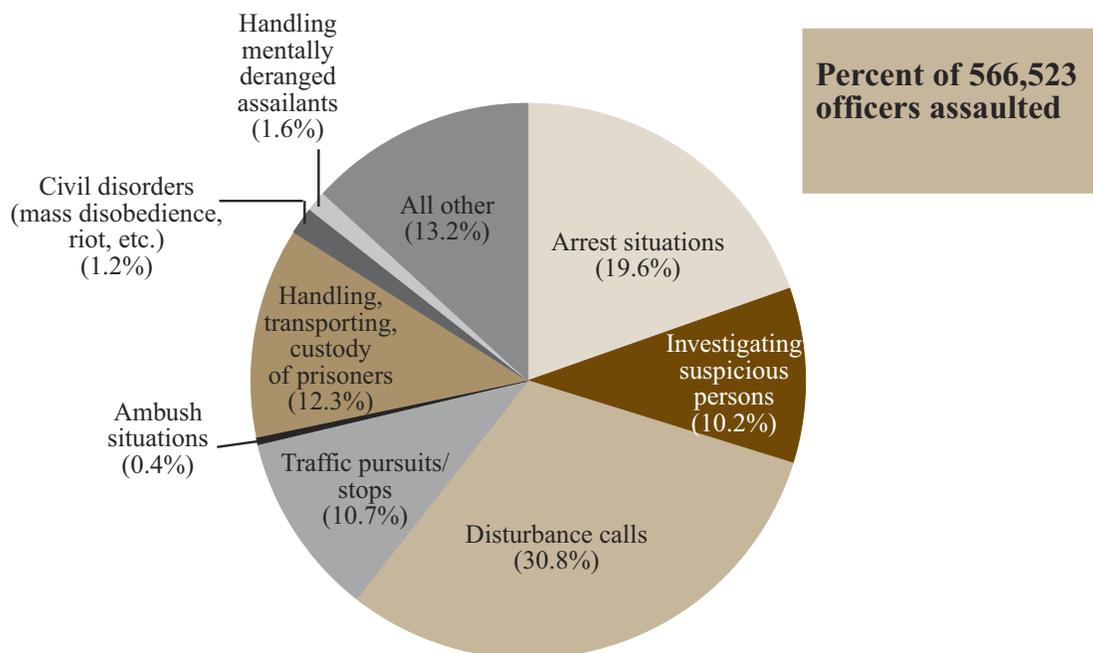
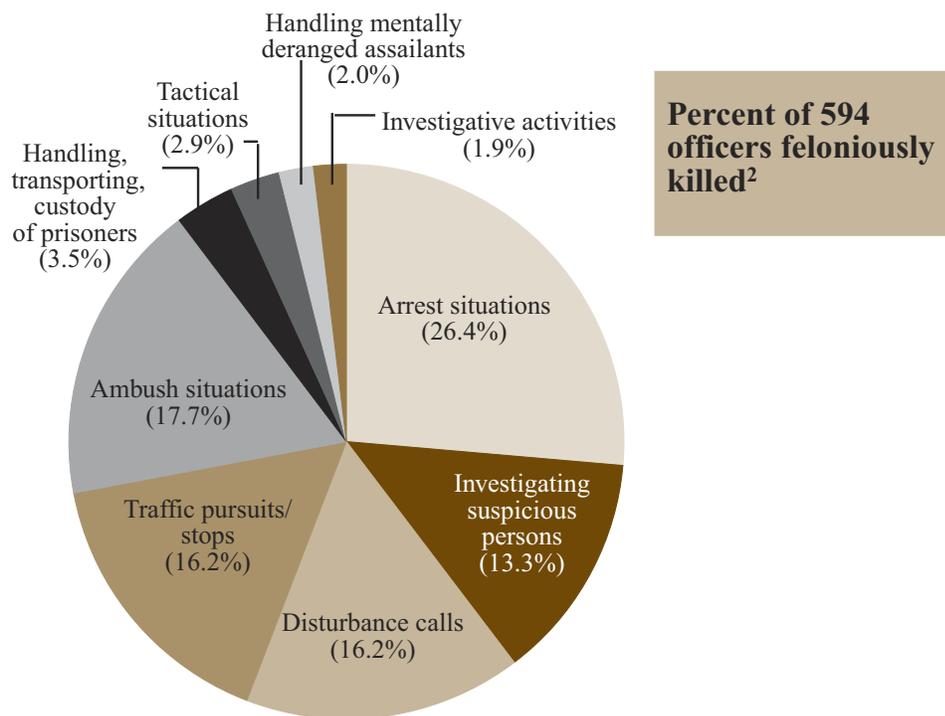
Activity at Scene of Incident, 1995-2004

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	96	9	10	8	10	8	13	8	10	14	6
Contacted radio dispatcher prior to attack	72	8	10	7	9	6	8	5	6	9	4
Activity of victim											
Approaching offender(s)	27	5	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	4	1
Returning to police unit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Interviewing offender(s) in police unit	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Interviewing offender(s) at offender's vehicle	8	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1
Searching offender(s)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Searching offender's vehicle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Making arrest/handcuffing	12	0	1	4	0	3	2	1	0	1	0
Engaging in foot pursuit	6	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Engaging in vehicle pursuit	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Other	31	2	3	1	7	2	4	3	3	6	0
Activity not reported	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Figure 5

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed and Assaulted

Percent Distribution¹ by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 1995-2004



¹Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to 100.0.

²Circumstance at scene of incident for officers feloniously killed does not include "All other."

Note: The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this figure.

Table 22**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Region, 2004

<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>Midwest</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>U.S. Territories</i>
Total	57	8	10	27	9	3
Disturbance calls	10	3	1	5	1	0
Bar fights, person with firearm, etc.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Family quarrels	9	3	0	5	1	0
Arrest situations	17	3	1	10	1	2
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	2	0	0	2	0	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	7	1	0	3	1	2
Drug-related matters	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempting other arrests	8	2	1	5	0	0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	1	0	1	0	0	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	6	0	2	2	1	1
Ambush situations	12	2	2	6	2	0
Entrapment/premeditation	6	0	1	4	1	0
Unprovoked attacks	6	2	1	2	1	0
Investigative activities (surveillance, searches, interviews, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling mentally deranged persons	2	0	1	1	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	6	0	2	3	1	0
Felony vehicle stops	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic violation stops	6	0	2	3	1	0
Tactical situations (barricaded offender, hostage taking, high-risk entry, etc.)	3	0	0	0	3	0

Table 23**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Region, 1995-2004

<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>Midwest</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>U.S. Territories</i>
Total	594	53	107	278	121	35
Disturbance calls	96	4	19	47	24	2
Bar fights, person with firearm, etc.	36	1	11	16	7	1
Family quarrels	60	3	8	31	17	1
Arrest situations	157	18	23	74	24	18
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	21	2	3	11	3	2
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	52	9	5	17	8	13
Drug-related matters	31	2	4	18	6	1
Attempting other arrests	53	5	11	28	7	2
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	21	0	4	13	3	1
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	79	11	18	28	20	2
Ambush situations	105	10	14	58	14	9
Entrapment/premeditation	41	4	5	25	5	2
Unprovoked attacks	64	6	9	33	9	7
Investigative activities (surveillance, searches, interviews, etc.)	11	2	2	4	2	1
Handling mentally deranged persons	12	1	2	8	1	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	96	5	23	42	24	2
Felony vehicle stops	40	1	10	18	9	2
Traffic violation stops	56	4	13	24	15	0
Tactical situations (barricaded offender, hostage taking, high-risk entry, etc.)	17	2	2	4	9	0

NOTE: The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 24**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Assignment, 2004

Circumstance	Total	2-Officer vehicle	1-Officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Other ¹		Off duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	57	10	11	18	0	0	4	7	7
Disturbance calls	10	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	0
Bar fights, person with firearm, etc.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Family quarrels	9	2	2	3	0	0	0	2	0
Arrest situations	17	2	2	5	0	0	0	3	5
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Drug-related matters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempting other arrests	8	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	6	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1
Ambush situations	12	2	2	5	0	0	2	0	1
Entrapment/premeditation	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1
Unprovoked attacks	6	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Investigative activities (surveillance, searches, interviews, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling mentally deranged persons	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	6	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Felony vehicle stops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic violation stops	6	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tactical situations (barricaded offender, hostage taking, high-risk entry, etc.)	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

¹Includes detectives, officers on special assignments, undercover officers, and officers on other types of assignments that are not listed.**Table 25****Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed During Traffic Pursuits/Stops**

Activity at Scene of Incident by Type of Assignment, 2004

Activity	Total	2-Officer vehicle	1-Officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Other ¹		Off duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	6	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Contacted radio dispatcher prior to attack	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Activity of victim									
Approaching offender(s)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Returning to police unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interviewing offender(s) in police unit	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interviewing offender(s) at offender's vehicle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Searching offender(s)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Searching offender's vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Making arrest/handcuffing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engaging in foot pursuit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engaging in vehicle pursuit	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activity not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹Includes detectives, officers on special assignments, undercover officers, and officers on other types of assignments that are not listed.

Table 26**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Assignment, 1995-2004

Circumstance	Total	2-Officer vehicle	1-Officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Other ¹		Off duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	594	80	177	133	5	5	31	97	66
Disturbance calls	96	14	22	40	0	0	6	6	8
Bar fights, person with firearm, etc.	36	5	6	20	0	0	1	0	4
Family quarrels	60	9	16	20	0	0	5	6	4
Arrest situations	157	25	25	32	0	5	2	42	26
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	21	4	7	4	0	1	0	2	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	52	10	8	12	0	2	0	2	18
Drug-related matters	31	2	2	1	0	2	2	21	1
Attempting other arrests	53	9	8	15	0	0	0	17	4
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	21	2	10	1	0	0	5	3	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	79	9	33	9	2	0	4	9	13
Ambush situations	105	13	27	17	3	0	11	16	18
Entrapment/premeditation	41	4	13	6	1	0	4	4	9
Unprovoked attacks	64	9	14	11	2	0	7	12	9
Investigative activities (surveillance, searches, interviews, etc.)	11	1	3	1	0	0	1	5	0
Handling mentally deranged persons	12	1	1	7	0	0	0	3	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	96	13	56	21	0	0	2	3	1
Felony vehicle stops	40	8	15	14	0	0	1	1	1
Traffic violation stops	56	5	41	7	0	0	1	2	0
Tactical situations (barricaded offender, hostage taking, high-risk entry, etc.)	17	2	0	5	0	0	0	10	0

¹Includes detectives, officers on special assignments, undercover officers, and officers on other types of assignments that are not listed.

NOTE: The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 27**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed During Traffic Pursuits/Stops**

Activity at Scene of Incident by Type of Assignment, 1995-2004

Activity	Total	2-Officer vehicle	1-Officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Other ¹		Off duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	96	13	56	21	0	0	2	3	1
Contacted radio dispatcher prior to attack	72	10	42	16	0	0	2	1	1
Activity of victim									
Approaching offender(s)	27	5	15	5	0	0	0	2	0
Returning to police unit	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interviewing offender(s) in police unit	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interviewing offender(s) at offender's vehicle	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Searching offender(s)	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Searching offender's vehicle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Making arrest/handcuffing	12	1	5	5	0	0	1	0	0
Engaging in foot pursuit	6	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Engaging in vehicle pursuit	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	31	4	15	9	0	0	1	1	1
Activity not reported	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹Includes detectives, officers on special assignments, undercover officers, and officers on other types of assignments that are not listed.

Table 28

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed

Type of Weapon, 1995-2004

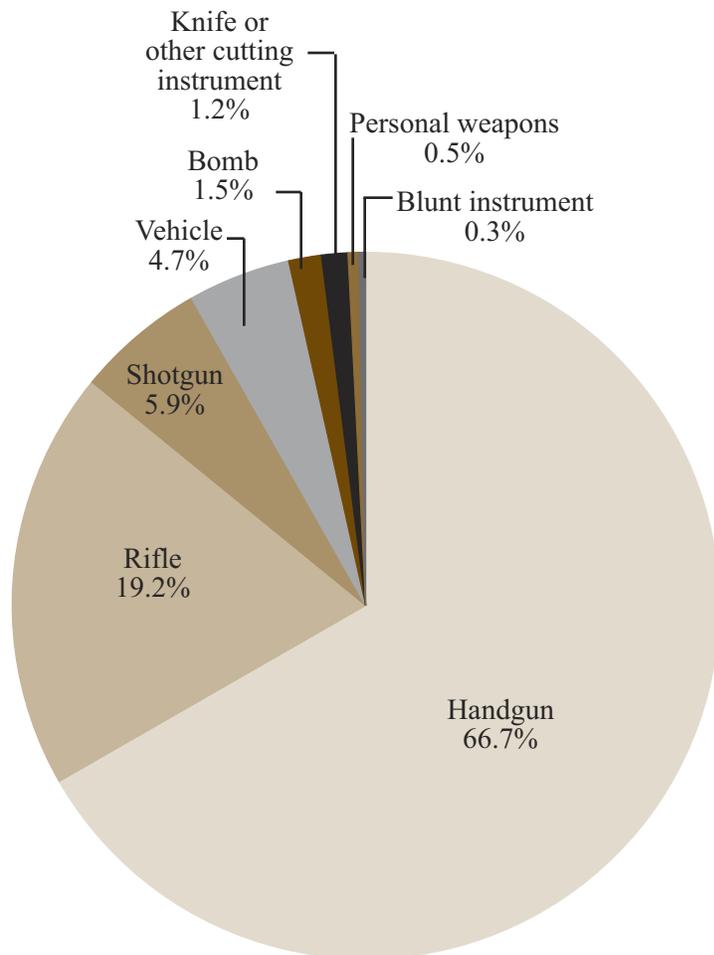
Weapon	Total	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ¹	2002	2003	2004
Total	594	74	61	70	61	42	51	70	56	52	57
Firearm	545	63	57	68	58	41	47	61	51	45	54
Handgun	396	44	50	50	40	25	33	46	38	34	36
Rifle	114	14	6	12	17	11	10	11	10	10	13
Shotgun	35	5	1	6	1	5	4	4	3	1	5
Knife or other cutting instrument	7	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Bomb	9	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blunt instrument	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Personal weapons	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Vehicle	28	2	2	0	1	1	3	7	4	6	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Figure 6

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed

Percent Distribution by Type of Weapon, 1995-2004



Note: The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this figure.

Table 29

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed

State and Agency by Type of Weapon, 2004

<i>State</i> <i>Agency</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total firearms</i>	<i>Handgun</i>	<i>Rifle</i>	<i>Shotgun</i>	<i>Knife or other cutting instrument</i>	<i>Bomb</i>	<i>Blunt instrument</i>	<i>Personal weapons</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Other</i>
Total	57	54	36	13	5	1	0	0	0	2	0
ALABAMA	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Athens	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birmingham	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phoenix	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	5	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highway Patrol, Santa Fe Springs	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles County Police	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merced	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONNECTICUT	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newington	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan Police	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Broward County	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highway Patrol, Lake City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Marion County	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GEORGIA	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pendergrass	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ILLINOIS	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverdale	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butler University	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	6	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baton Rouge	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bossier City	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Orleans	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orleans Parish	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisner	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	4	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sault Sainte Marie	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling Heights	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Otero County	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK	4	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Albany	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Babylon	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	3	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buncombe County	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forsyth County	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wake County	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 29

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed
 State and Agency by Type of Weapon, 2004—Continued

<i>State</i> <i>Agency</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>firearms</i>	<i>Handgun</i>	<i>Rifle</i>	<i>Shotgun</i>	<i>Knife or</i> <i>other</i> <i>cutting</i> <i>instrument</i>	<i>Bomb</i>	<i>Blunt</i> <i>instrument</i>	<i>Personal</i> <i>weapons</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Other</i>
OHIO	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion County	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradford County	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Judicial District, Philadelphia	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orangeburg	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bristol	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loudon County	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEXAS	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Paso	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Prairie	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huntington	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Clark County	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
WISCONSIN	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division of Criminal Investigation, Madison	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. TERRITORIES	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico, San Juan	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 30**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Region by Type of Weapon, 2004

<i>Region</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total firearms</i>	<i>Handgun</i>	<i>Rifle</i>	<i>Shotgun</i>	<i>Knife or other cutting instrument</i>	<i>Bomb</i>	<i>Blunt instrument</i>	<i>Personal weapons</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Other</i>
Total	57	54	36	13	5	1	0	0	0	2	0
Northeast	8	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest	10	9	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
South	27	26	14	9	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
West	9	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
U.S. Territories	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 31**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Region by Type of Weapon, 1995-2004

<i>Region</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total firearms</i>	<i>Handgun</i>	<i>Rifle</i>	<i>Shotgun</i>	<i>Knife or other cutting instrument</i>	<i>Bomb</i>	<i>Blunt instrument</i>	<i>Personal weapons</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Other</i>
Total	594	545	396	114	35	7	9	2	3	28	0
Northeast	53	49	39	7	3	2	0	1	0	1	0
Midwest	107	98	74	18	6	3	0	0	0	6	0
South	278	251	176	54	21	1	9	0	1	16	0
West	121	113	77	31	5	1	0	1	2	4	0
U.S. Territories	35	34	30	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

NOTE: The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 32**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Weapon, 2004

<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total firearms</i>	<i>Handgun</i>	<i>Rifle</i>	<i>Shotgun</i>	<i>Knife or other cutting instrument</i>	<i>Bomb</i>	<i>Blunt instrument</i>	<i>Personal weapons</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Other</i>
Total	57	54	36	13	5	1	0	0	0	2	0
Disturbance calls	10	10	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bar fights, person with firearm, etc.	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family quarrels	9	9	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest situations	17	17	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	7	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug-related matters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempting other arrests	8	8	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigating suspicious persons/ circumstances	6	6	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush situations	12	12	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entrapment/premeditation	6	6	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unprovoked attacks	6	6	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigative activities (surveillance, searches, interviews, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling mentally deranged persons	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Felony vehicle stops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic violation stops	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tactical situations (barricaded offender, hostage taking, high-risk entry, etc.)	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Table 33**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Weapon, 1995-2004

<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total firearms</i>	<i>Handgun</i>	<i>Rifle</i>	<i>Shotgun</i>	<i>Knife or other cutting instrument</i>	<i>Bomb</i>	<i>Blunt in- strument</i>	<i>Personal weapons</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Other</i>
Total	594	545	396	114	35	7	9	2	3	28	0
Disturbance calls	96	91	53	24	14	2	0	1	0	2	0
Bar fights, person with firearm, etc.	36	36	19	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family quarrels	60	55	34	15	6	2	0	1	0	2	0
Arrest situations	157	153	125	22	6	0	0	0	1	3	0
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	21	19	15	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	52	51	47	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Drug-related matters	31	30	25	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Attempting other arrests	53	53	38	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	21	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigating suspicious persons/ circumstances	79	73	64	6	3	1	1	1	1	2	0
Ambush situations	105	94	56	31	7	1	8	0	0	2	0
Entrapment/premeditation	41	40	18	18	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Unprovoked attacks	64	54	38	13	3	0	8	0	0	2	0
Investigative activities (surveillance, searches, interviews, etc.)	11	11	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling mentally deranged persons	12	10	7	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	96	76	59	17	0	1	0	0	1	18	0
Felony vehicle stops	40	26	21	5	0	0	0	0	1	13	0
Traffic violation stops	56	50	38	12	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
Tactical situations (barricaded offender, hostage taking, high-risk entry, etc.)	17	16	5	8	3	0	0	0	0	1	0

NOTE: The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 34**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed with Firearms**

Number Slain by Type of Firearm and Size of Ammunition, 1995-2004

<i>Firearm</i>											
<i>Ammunition</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	545	63	57	68	58	41	47	61	51	45	54
Handgun	396	44	50	50	40	25	33	46	38	34	36
.22 Caliber	19	1	3	2	4	1	4	1	2	1	0
.25 Caliber	15	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
.32 Caliber	11	1	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	2
.32-20 Caliber	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
.357 Caliber	22	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	2
.357 Magnum	10	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
.38 Caliber	48	6	5	11	6	4	4	2	3	3	4
.380 Caliber	34	6	6	3	1	0	3	5	4	5	1
.40 Caliber	44	3	2	4	1	2	5	5	7	10	5
.41 Magnum	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
.44 Caliber	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
.44 Magnum	6	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
.45 Caliber	43	4	4	4	5	1	4	6	4	5	6
.50 Caliber	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
7.62x25 Millimeter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9 Millimeter	116	13	12	14	14	12	8	17	11	5	10
9x18 Millimeter	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Millimeter	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Size not reported	16	1	7	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Rifle	114	14	6	12	17	11	10	11	10	10	13
.22 Caliber	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
.223 Caliber	21	1	2	3	8	1	3	1	0	2	0
.25-06 Caliber	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
.270 Caliber	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
.30 Caliber	12	0	1	3	1	0	2	2	2	1	0
.30-06 Caliber	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
.30-30 Caliber	8	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1
.300 Caliber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
.308 Caliber	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.44 Caliber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
.556 Millimeter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7 Millimeter	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
7.62x39 Millimeter	52	10	0	5	6	9	1	6	3	3	9
7.62x54R Millimeter	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Size not reported	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Shotgun	35	5	1	6	1	5	4	4	3	1	5
12 Gauge	29	4	0	4	1	5	3	4	2	1	5
16 Gauge	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Gauge	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Size not reported	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 35**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed with Firearms**

Distance Between Victim Officer and Offender, 1995-2004

<i>Distance in feet</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	545	63	57	68	58	41	47	61	51	45	54
0 - 5	268	29	31	36	26	19	25	29	25	24	24
6 - 10	107	16	12	11	7	9	6	17	9	12	8
11 - 20	65	7	6	9	8	4	4	5	8	3	11
21 - 50	47	6	3	7	8	3	4	5	3	3	5
Over 50	41	5	3	5	7	5	5	3	4	3	1
Distance not reported	17	0	2	0	2	1	3	2	2	0	5

Table 36**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed with Firearms**

Number Slain While Wearing Body Armor by Type of Firearm and Size of Ammunition, 1995-2004

<i>Firearm</i>	<i>Ammunition</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total		313	32	31	27	33	27	29	38	34	31	31
Handgun		222	21	29	20	19	17	19	29	23	23	22
	.22 Caliber	6	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
	.25 Caliber	10	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
	.32 Caliber	6	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	.357 Caliber	14	0	2	0	3	2	1	2	3	1	0
	.357 Magnum	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	.38 Caliber	25	4	3	4	2	3	1	0	2	2	4
	.380 Caliber	18	2	4	2	1	0	1	1	3	3	1
	.40 Caliber	32	2	1	2	0	1	5	2	6	8	5
	.41 Magnum	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	.44 Caliber	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	.44 Magnum	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
	.45 Caliber	29	3	3	3	3	1	2	4	3	3	4
	.50 Caliber	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	7.62x25 Millimeter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	9 Millimeter	59	5	5	5	7	7	4	12	4	5	5
	9x18 Millimeter	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10 Millimeter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Size not reported	7	0	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Rifle		71	9	2	5	13	7	6	6	8	8	7
	.223 Caliber	14	0	0	1	6	1	3	1	0	2	0
	.25-06 Caliber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	.30 Caliber	7	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
	.30-06 Caliber	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	.30-30 Caliber	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
	.300 Caliber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	.44 Caliber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	.556 Millimeter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	7 Millimeter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	7.62x39 Millimeter	36	8	0	2	5	6	1	4	3	3	4
	7.62x54R Millimeter	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Size not reported	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shotgun		20	2	0	2	1	3	4	3	3	0	2
	12 Gauge	17	2	0	1	1	3	3	3	2	0	2
	20 Gauge	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Size not reported	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 37**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed with Firearms****Location of Fatal Firearm Wounds and Wearing Body Armor, 1995-2004**

<i>Location</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	545	63	57	68	58	41	47	61	51	45	54
Front head	165	18	13	21	15	17	21	27	14	9	10
Rear head	73	12	12	9	10	6	2	3	8	5	6
Side head	31	0	1	0	3	1	1	4	7	7	7
Neck/throat	38	4	4	4	7	0	5	3	3	5	3
Front upper torso/chest	158	19	19	24	12	12	14	16	12	11	19
Rear upper torso/back	24	3	2	6	1	3	2	3	1	3	0
Front lower torso/stomach	33	4	4	2	4	1	2	5	3	4	4
Rear lower torso/back	10	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
Front below waist	8	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Rear below waist	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Arms/hands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Location not reported	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wearing body armor	313	32	31	27	33	27	29	38	34	31	31
Front head	107	12	11	7	7	10	16	21	12	6	5
Rear head	46	9	7	3	6	5	2	1	5	3	5
Side head	18	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	4	5	3
Neck/throat	27	1	4	3	4	0	2	3	3	4	3
Front upper torso/chest	74	7	8	10	6	7	5	9	4	7	11
Rear upper torso/back	11	1	0	3	1	2	2	1	0	1	0
Front lower torso/stomach	13	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	4	1
Rear lower torso/back	7	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
Front below waist	6	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Rear below waist	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Arms/hands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Location not reported	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 38**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed with Firearms****Point of Entry for Torso Wounds and Wearing Body Armor, 1995-2004**

<i>Point of entry</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004²</i>
Total	103	9	9	13	10	11	7	11	8	12	13
Entered between side panels of vest	16	3	4	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
Entered through armhole or shoulder area of vest	33	3	2	2	1	5	5	8	3	2	2
Entered above vest (front or back of neck, collarbone area, etc.)	16	0	1	5	2	2	0	1	0	2	3
Entered below vest (abdominal or lower back area)	16	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	3	3	2
Penetrated through vest (round more powerful than vest's capabilities/specifications)	22	2	1	3	3	3	0	1	1	4	4
Penetrated through vest (body armor failure)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹For one victim not included in the 2000 total, location of fatal firearm wound was rear upper torso/back while victim was only wearing a front panel vest.

²For one victim not included in the 2004 total, location of fatal wound was front upper torso/chest; however, body armor was not penetrated. Fatal wound was due to blunt force trauma to chest.

Table 39**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed with Firearms**

Type of Firearm and Size of Ammunition that Penetrated Body Armor, 1995-2004

<i>Firearm</i>											
<i>Ammunition</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	22	2	1	3	3	3	0	1	1	4	4
Handgun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rifle	22	2	1	3	3	3	0	1	1	4	4
.223 Caliber	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
.30 Caliber	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
.30-30 Caliber	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
.300 Caliber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
.556 Millimeter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7 Millimeter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7.62x39 Millimeter	11	2	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	2
Shotgun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 40**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Profile of Known Assailants, Age Groups, 1995-2004

<i>Known assailants</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001¹</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	696	93	85	70	82	49	66	74	61	58	58
Age (years)											
Under 18	54	17	7	3	10	3	4	2	2	3	3
18 - 24	269	31	37	24	33	24	21	35	23	24	17
25 - 30	142	14	23	18	17	10	12	12	11	13	12
31 - 40	116	17	6	13	11	10	9	14	12	11	13
Over 40	105	11	10	12	11	2	16	10	13	7	13
Age not reported	10	3	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Average years of age	29	27	27	30	27	27	32	29	32	29	32

¹The 14 known assailants involved in the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.**Table 41****Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Profile of Known Assailants, 1-, 5-, and 10-Year Averages, 1985-2004

<i>Known assailants</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>5-year averages</i>		<i>10-year averages</i>	
		<i>1995-1999</i>	<i>2000-2004</i>	<i>1985-1994</i>	<i>1995-2004</i>
Average					
Age (years)	32	27	31	28	29
Height	5'11"	5'10"	5'10"	5'9"	5'10"
Weight ¹	182	172	178		174

¹Prior to 1995, data on weight were not collected.

NOTE: The 14 known assailants involved in the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 42
Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed
 Profile of Known Assailants, Race and Sex, 1995-2004

<i>Known assailants</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001¹</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	696	93	85	70	82	49	66	74	61	58	58
Race											
White	378	50	35	33	46	27	46	45	37	31	28
Black	285	38	40	31	32	19	20	25	24	26	30
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	2	3	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	13	2	2	3	2	2	0	1	0	1	0
Race not reported	8	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sex											
Male	679	86	84	70	81	47	64	73	59	57	58
Female	17	7	1	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	0

¹The 14 known assailants involved in the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 43
Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed
 Profile of Known Assailants, Status at Time of Incident, 1995-2004

<i>Known assailants</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001¹</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	696	93	85	70	82	49	66	74	61	58	58
Under judicial supervision											
Probation	85	6	10	11	8	9	7	8	10	9	7
Parole	51	10	9	5	1	4	6	4	3	5	4
Halfway house	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Escapee from penal institution	10	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	0
Conditional release, pending criminal prosecution	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2
Known to agency as											
User of controlled substance	154	18	17	27	16	7	14	14	13	16	12
Dealer of controlled substance	108	10	11	10	13	11	8	11	9	15	10
Possessor of controlled substance	95	15	6	15	9	3	7	6	13	12	9
Under influence of controlled substance	70	12	6	5	11	2	5	8	10	7	4
Intoxicated/under influence of alcohol	77	11	9	7	10	6	7	11	4	5	7
Known to agency as having prior mental disorders	51	9	4	6	5	2	3	7	2	4	9
Relationship between victim and assailant											
Through law enforcement	109	21	6	18	9	6	11	13	11	5	9
Through non-law enforcement	19	3	1	0	3	4	4	0	1	1	2
No known relationship	552	67	76	51	62	37	51	61	49	51	47
Relationship not reported	16	2	2	1	8	2	0	0	0	1	0

¹The 14 known assailants involved in the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 44**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Profile of Known Assailants, Criminal History, 1995-2004

<i>Known assailants</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001¹</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	696	93	85	70	82	49	66	74	61	58	58
Prior criminal arrest	538	73	58	56	67	39	50	51	50	47	47
Convicted on prior criminal charge	393	47	43	46	39	30	31	41	37	42	37
Received juvenile conviction on prior criminal charge	89	6	8	4	12	8	3	9	8	16	15
Received parole/probation on prior criminal charge	300	32	36	30	29	23	25	31	33	29	32
Prior arrest for											
Crime of violence	268	31	27	31	32	20	27	23	21	28	28
Murder	24	3	1	2	6	0	4	1	2	3	2
Drug law violation	256	37	20	28	32	18	13	26	30	26	26
Assaulting an officer/resisting arrest	118	11	7	15	9	14	6	16	7	19	14
Weapons violation	229	25	28	30	27	18	22	20	19	17	23

¹The 14 known assailants involved in the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.**Table 45****Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Disposition of Known Assailants, 1993-2002

<i>Disposition</i>	<i>1993-1997</i>	<i>1998-2002</i>	<i>1993-2002</i>
Total	451	332	783
Fugitives	0	3	3
Arrested and charged	350	253	603
Guilty of murder	242	165	407
Received death sentence	65	35	100
Received life imprisonment	116	102	218
Received prison terms (ranging from 8 years to 396 years)	61	28	89
Guilty of lesser offense related to murder	37	26	63
Guilty of crime other than murder	27	14	41
Acquitted/dismissed/nolle prossed	24	14	38
Indeterminate charge and sentence	3	0	3
Committed to psychiatric institution	7	4	11
Case pending/disposition unknown	6	28	34
Died in custody prior to sentencing	4	2	6
Deceased	101	76	177
Justifiably killed	57	47	104
by victim officer	13	11	24
by person(s) other than victim officer	44	36	80
Committed suicide	37	25	62
Murdered while at large	1	0	1
Died under other circumstances	6	4	10

NOTE: The 14 known assailants involved in the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Summaries of Felonious Incidents

ALABAMA

A 40-year-old police officer and a 42-year-old sergeant with the Athens Police Department were shot and killed on January 2 while responding to an emergency call. Just before 1 p.m., the police officer and the sergeant, who each had almost 19 years of service to law enforcement, were dispatched to respond to a call from a man who had dialed 911 three times and demanded to speak to the FBI. Upon being told that the FBI does not answer emergency calls, he asked the dispatcher to send the police. The officer arrived first, and as he pulled into the driveway of the residence to which he was dispatched, a man opened fire with a 7.62x39 mm semiautomatic rifle from inside the house. Despite his body armor, the officer was struck several times in the front upper torso and received a fatal wound to the front of his head. The shooter apparently then moved to the front porch behind a column and fired two rounds as the sergeant arrived on the scene in his patrol vehicle. Assigned as backup, the sergeant exited his vehicle to move to cover as the shooter fired several more rounds at him, striking him in the neck and fatally in the lower back. Reportedly, the man, who was under the influence of alcohol and who had prior mental disorders, then came out in the yard holding a rifle. He placed the gun on the ground and began walking around with his hands up. Seeing this, a neighbor told the suspect to lie on the ground with his hands out. The 28-year-old suspect, who had a prior criminal record including police assault, complied with the neighbor's instructions and remained on the ground until additional police officers arrived. He was arrested and charged with Homicide–Capital Murder of a Police Officer,

Homicide–Capital Murder More than 2 People, and Homicide–Capital Murder Victim in Vehicle. The police officer was pronounced dead on the scene, and the sergeant was flown to a hospital where he was pronounced dead. ♦

Three officers with the Birmingham Police Department were shot and killed after serving an individual with a misdemeanor warrant for domestic assault at a known drug house in Ensley. A fourth officer with the department was injured during the incident, which occurred shortly after 1:15 p.m. on June 17. Upon arrival, the officers surrounded the home. Two officers, one aged 58 with nearly 29 years of law enforcement experience and one aged 40 with nearly 7 years of law enforcement experience, were at the back door of the residence. Another officer, 36 years old with 11 years of law enforcement experience, was at the rear of the house, and the fourth officer, 33 years old with nearly 4 years of law enforcement experience, was at the front door. The officers at the back door gained entry and served the warrant on the individual when another man in the house fired 15 rounds from a 7.62x39 mm semiautomatic rifle, striking both officers at close range. The 58-year-old officer was fatally struck in the front of the chest. The 40-year-old officer was fatally struck in the torso when the rounds penetrated his protective vest. The officer at the rear of the house went inside the residence to join the other officers when he heard shots. He was also fired upon, but his holster deflected the round. He reported that shots came from the front of the house as well as the back. The officer who was covering the front of the residence had entered also. He was wounded in the torso, the round having penetrated

his body armor, and was fatally shot in the face. The 27-year-old subject of the warrant and the 24-year-old alleged shooter took the service weapon, a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun, of one of the downed officers and fled the residence. Police arrested the pair a short time later at a nearby home. Both suspects had past criminal histories and were under the influence of narcotics and alcohol at the time of the incident. The alleged assailant was charged with three counts of Capital Murder and one count of Attempted Murder. The subject of the warrant, a known drug user who was on probation at the time, was charged with three counts of Capital Murder on a Law Enforcement Officer and Attempt to Commit Murder. ♦

ARIZONA

Two officers with the Phoenix Police Department were shot and killed at about 6:10 p.m. on August 28 when they responded to a call of shots fired at an apartment complex. The two were among five officers who, when they arrived at the scene, learned that two men had been involved in a confrontation and one of them had shot and wounded the other. The shooter also fired at friends of the wounded man, then entered an apartment on the second floor. The officers evacuated residents from the surrounding apartments and attempted to contact the suspect. When the suspect failed to respond, the officers tried to knock down the hollow core door by kicking it in. On their first attempt, the officers broke the door at the bottom, but it did not open. An officer kicked the door again, and this time the door flew open. The suspect, armed with a .40-caliber semiautomatic handgun, immediately opened fire on

the officers. The officer who had kicked the door open, a 30-year-old with nearly 5 years of law enforcement experience, was standing with his right side facing the open door and was struck in the chest by a bullet that entered through the armhole of his protective vest. He died instantly. A 27-year-old officer with 5½ years of law enforcement experience fired two shots at the suspect before he was hit by gunfire, once in the left hand and fatally in the front of his head. In an exchange of gunfire, a third officer was struck by a round from another officer that ricocheted from the exterior apartment wall. The same officer was also wounded by a shot that entered under the front panel of his protective vest when the suspect opened fire as officers attempted to retrieve the bodies of the two victim officers. After the area was secured, a SWAT team entered the apartment to find the 29-year-old suspect, who had prior mental disorders, dead from an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound. The officer wounded by the suspect returned to duty about 4 weeks later. ♦

CALIFORNIA

Shortly before 1 p.m. on February 20, a 31-year-old police officer with the Los Angeles Police Department was shot and killed when responding to a domestic dispute. The officer, who had over 2 years of law enforcement experience, and his partner met the complainant on the street in front of her apartment. The woman told the officers that her boyfriend refused to leave her residence and requested that the two officers ask the man to leave. The officers escorted the woman to her second-floor apartment and entered. As one of the officers approached the man to search him, the man produced a 10 mm semiautomatic handgun and shot at the officers. The officers pulled the woman from the

apartment and down the stairs. The man continued to shoot at the officers, striking the victim officer once in the back below his protective vest and once fatally in the torso through the edge trim of his vest. Both officers returned fire. The suspect escaped after he jumped from the second story landing to the roof of an adjacent building, and then jumped over a fence behind that property. The victim officer was transported to a local hospital, where he died during surgery a couple of hours later. Officers from the Los Angeles Police Department set up a security perimeter in an effort to capture the shooter. Officers arrested the man about 3½ hours after the incident approximately 4 blocks from the scene. The 32-year-old suspect, who had an extensive criminal record and was on parole for armed robbery at the time of the incident, was charged with Murder and Attempted Murder. The suspect was found dead of a presumed suicide in his cell 6 days after the incident. ♦

Two San Francisco police officers who were on patrol in an undercover assignment were gunned down by an individual with a 7.62x39 mm semiautomatic rifle at 9:34 p.m. on April 10. The officers, aged 29 and 38, observed a man wearing a long coat, which they thought might be concealing some object. They pulled over their patrol vehicle and ordered the suspect to stop for questioning. As the two officers exited their vehicle, the man pulled a rifle from under his coat and fired 17 shots at them. The 38-year-old officer was shot but eventually recovered. The younger officer, who had over 8 years of law enforcement service, was fatally wounded when the bullets penetrated his protective vest and entered his lower back. He was transported to an area hospital where he died later that evening. The alleged killer fled the area and discarded the weapon, which police

later recovered. Based upon a tip from a citizen, the authorities tracked the 21-year-old man to a regional medical center in San Ramon and arrested him there on April 11. The suspect, who had a history of violent criminal activity, was charged with Murder and Attempted Murder. ♦

A 34-year-old senior police officer with the Merced Police Department was shot and killed shortly before 7:30 p.m. on April 15 after initiating a traffic stop. According to the woman driving the vehicle, the officer approached the passenger side of the automobile to speak to the individual who was riding with her in the front seat. The officer, who was a member of the Merced Police Department's Gang Unit and had nearly 8 years of experience, apparently recognized the man in the vehicle as a convicted drug dealer who was on parole. He began to search the subject, whereupon the man pushed the officer away and ran off. The officer gave chase and was fatally wounded when the suspect turned and fired three rounds from a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun at his pursuer. Although one of the bullets missed him, one hit the officer in the right arm and another entered his chest just above his protective vest. Witnesses telephoned the police, who found the victim officer lying on the sidewalk. He died a short time later at a local hospital. Authorities mounted an intensive manhunt, which culminated in the arrest of a 21-year-old man on May 2. The suspect, whose lengthy criminal history included police assault, was charged with Murder of a Law Enforcement Officer. ♦

On April 21 at 2:48 p.m., a 35-year-old officer attached to the Santa Fe Springs office of the California Highway Patrol was shot down in an apparent ambush as he walked from the courthouse in Pomona to a nearby

parking lot. The officer, with 5 years' experience in law enforcement, had paused at the edge of the street to wait for a passing automobile. However, the vehicle stopped approximately 11–20 feet away, and before driving off, the lone occupant fired three to five shots from a .38-caliber revolver at the uniformed officer. The officer, who was wearing body armor, was struck in the neck and head. He was transported to a nearby hospital where he succumbed to his injuries several hours later. Immediately after the shooting, the Los Angeles police joined the Pomona police in searching for the vehicle. Within 15 minutes of the shooting, they located the abandoned vehicle a few blocks from the incident. Investigators traced the vehicle's license plate and identified the owner of the automobile, who lived in Fontana, California. The police located the owner who indicated that he had allowed his young son to use the automobile for the day. A search of the house turned up evidence that the son was a member of a violent gang that had sworn vengeance against the Pomona police following the justifiable killing of a juvenile gang member by a police officer a few months earlier. The 16-year-old male, who had a criminal history involving weapons violations, was located and arrested the following day. He was charged with Murder. ♦

On August 10 at 5:30 a.m., an off-duty captain with the Los Angeles County Police Department, who had 31 years of law enforcement service, was shot and killed when two men attempted to rob him as he was riding his bicycle along a public road in Compton. The two robbers apparently spotted the captain riding alone, exited their vehicle, and approached him carrying a rifle. The 53-year-old officer saw the weapon and immediately drew his service pistol and official identification

from his fanny pack. He attempted to take cover behind a nearby traffic signal control box, but before the captain could reach cover, one of the men began shooting with the 7.62x39 mm semiautomatic rifle and wounded him. The assailants then jumped into their automobile and circled the block before returning to the scene where the injured officer was lying on the ground. As they drove by, the man with the rifle leaned out of the passenger's window and fired several more shots at the captain, hitting him with a total of nine bullets. The wounded officer returned fire, striking the assailants' vehicle several times as it sped away. One of his shots hit the armed suspect in the torso. The officer was then able to use his cell phone to summon aid and provide detailed information about the suspects to responding officers. Emergency medical staff treated the captain at the scene before transporting him to an area hospital where he died of a fatal injury to his front lower torso. Within 30 minutes of the attempted robbery, two suspects were in custody. Investigators located a wounded 21-year-old man at a nearby emergency room, and a motorcycle police officer arrested a 19-year-old suspected accomplice when he ran a red light after dropping the alleged shooter off at the hospital. Both men were charged with Murder and Attempted Robbery. ♦

CONNECTICUT

A 19-year law enforcement veteran with the Newington Police Department was shot and killed while responding to a domestic disturbance call on December 30. A female resident had called the Department at 10:22 p.m. complaining that her boyfriend had injured her during a fight. Responding to the call, the 47-year-old master patrol officer and his partner found the

complainant standing in the driveway. She told the officers that her boyfriend was under the influence of alcohol and was inside the house. The two officers accompanied the woman into the home. After securing the first floor, the officers began descending a stairway to search the basement. The master patrol officer was in the lead when the woman's boyfriend, who was hiding in the cellar, opened fire with a 5.56 mm automatic rifle. Bullets from the weapon penetrated the victim officer's protective vest, striking him in the stomach and, fatally, in the chest. He fell to the bottom of the stairs; his partner was able to retreat and summon assistance. There followed a lengthy standoff, which involved officers and tactical teams from several nearby agencies using various techniques, including flooding the basement, to compel the assailant to surrender. When all efforts failed to produce the suspect, officials entered the basement. They found the victim officer's body at the foot of the stairs. A further search of the basement turned up the body of his killer, a 45-year-old man, who had died from a gunshot wound, apparently self-inflicted. ♦

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

At 2:10 a.m. on June 2, a 34-year-old sergeant with the Metropolitan Police Department was fatally wounded in an exchange of gunfire with an apparent robber at an apartment house in Oxon Hill, Maryland. Apparently, the 15-year veteran law enforcement officer, who was off duty at the time of the incident, was in the vestibule of an apartment building when a young male approached him brandishing a weapon and announcing a robbery. A gunfight ensued that culminated in the deaths of both the officer and his 16-year-old assailant. The self-announced robber fired three shots from a .32-caliber revolver and

fatally struck the officer in his upper torso. The victim officer returned fire, hitting his attacker with ten rounds. The assailant, who was under judicial supervision because of juvenile convictions, was pronounced dead at the scene. The officer was transported to an area hospital where he was pronounced dead. ♦

FLORIDA

A short time before 12:15 p.m. on February 7, a master deputy sheriff with the Marion County Sheriff's Office was shot and killed during an unprovoked attack in Ocala. The 36-year-old deputy, who had more than 9 years of law enforcement experience, was dispatched to conduct a well-being check on an individual. The family member who requested the check reported that the man possessed a firearm. Although the veteran deputy, who was wearing body armor, was assigned as backup, he was the first on the scene. He tried unsuccessfully to talk to the man, who remained inside his home. Meanwhile, other officers had arrived at the scene and were assisting the master deputy when the man fired two shots from a .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun from inside the house, striking the master deputy at close range in the torso and fatally in the neck. As fellow deputies tried to remove the victim officer from the scene, other officers repeatedly commanded the shooter to surrender. The man refused to comply with the officers' demands. When the officers made physical contact with the man, he grabbed the barrel of a deputy's shotgun. The suspect was subsequently shot and killed. The 74-year-old man had prior mental disorders. The victim officer died en route to a local hospital. ♦

During a vehicle pursuit for a traffic violation on April 27, a 55-year-old sergeant with the Florida Highway Patrol

(Lake City Detachment) was killed at 10:05 a.m. The sergeant, who had 33 years of experience, was pursuing a suspect for a speed violation. In the course of the chase, the driver apparently engaged his emergency brake in an effort to stop without activating his break lights. In so doing, he forced the sergeant to take evasive maneuvers, causing the officer to lose control of his patrol vehicle. The sergeant's vehicle left the roadway and hit a tree. The victim officer died the same day as a result of his injuries. Shortly after the crash, the suspect was spotted by Citrus County deputies subsequent to an issuance of a "be on the lookout" notice. Allegedly, the suspect tried to cause these officers to lose control of their vehicle by suddenly engaging his brakes. During the pursuit, the suspect's vehicle collided with another vehicle and, putting his car in reverse, the man then hit a Citrus County cruiser before exiting his vehicle and fleeing on foot. A witness to the pursuit attempted to grab him. The suspect then turned to face the officers and, with an aggressive posture, taunted the officers to shoot him. Deputies ordered the suspect to the ground several times. He did not comply and instead continued his aggressive movement toward one of the officers. Two officers deployed tasers and incapacitated him. The suspect, who had a history of criminal conduct including weapons violations and drugs, was then handcuffed and taken into custody. The 31-year-old man was charged with Second-Degree Murder, Burglary, Fleeing and Attempting to Elude, Resisting Arrest without Violence, and Driving with License Suspended. ♦

On August 19 around 8:45 in the morning, a Broward County Sheriff's Office detective with nearly 10 years of experience was shot and killed while assisting U.S. Customs in the arrest of

a suspect for the possession of child pornography. The detective and his partner had arrived at the front door of the suspect's residence with the intention of executing the arrest and search warrant. As the officers gained entry to the residence, they immediately took on gunfire from the suspect. The 33-year-old detective sustained a mortal wound to the chest when a round from the .30-30-caliber lever-action rifle penetrated his body armor. His partner also sustained gunshot wounds to his left hand and left shoulder where a bullet entered the armhole of his body armor. The 42-year-old shooter then surrendered to deputies at the scene and was taken into custody. The suspect, who had a prior arrest for police assault, was charged with Murder, Conspiracy to Possess Child Pornography, Possession of Child Pornography, and Conspiracy to Obstruct Justice. ♦

GEORGIA

On December 29 at 9:15 p.m., a patrol officer with the Pendergrass Police Department was shot and killed while attempting to make a traffic stop. The 45-year-old officer tried to stop two males in a vehicle for a traffic violation. Instead of stopping, the driver of the vehicle sped away and a short chase ensued. In the course of the chase, the vehicle crashed into a ditch. The 14-year veteran officer exited his police cruiser and approached the disabled vehicle. The driver, who had gotten out of his car, began shooting at the officer from the ditch with a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun. The officer was wounded several times: in the front upper torso, in the front lower torso below his protective vest, and, fatally, in the head. The driver fled the scene of the shooting on foot. The passenger, still in the vehicle, was apprehended at the scene by arriving officers

from the Pendergrass Police Department and deputies from the Jackson County Sheriff's Department. The victim officer died at the scene. The responding officers located the driver a short time later in a nearby field, wounded from an apparent self-inflicted gunshot. The 26-year-old driver, who was under supervision and on conditional release at the time of the shooting, and the 18-year-old passenger were both charged with Murder. Subsequently, the passenger agreed to testify on behalf of the government; he was finally charged with Conspiracy to Commit a Burglary and Possession of Tools for Commission of a Crime. ♦

ILLINOIS

A 39-year-old detective with the Riverdale Police Department was shot and killed on February 4 while handling a prisoner who was brought to the police department on charges of Home Invasion, Aggravated Kidnapping, and Attempted First-Degree Murder. At 8:15 p.m., the veteran detective with 12 years of law enforcement experience was moving the prisoner from an interview room to a lock-up area for processing. The man, who was not handcuffed at the time, managed to remove the detective's service weapon, a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun, from its holster. He led the detective outside and forced him behind a building where he shot him in the side of the head, killing him instantly. The 27-year-old suspect then attempted to carjack three separate cars but was unsuccessful, even though he shot at and wounded the driver of the first car. The drivers of the other two vehicles used their cars to knock him down as they sped away. Three Riverdale police officers arrived on the scene and ordered the suspect to drop his weapon. He responded by firing the weapon at the officers. The officers returned fire, striking the suspect. He died at the scene. ♦

INDIANA

A 31-year-old patrol officer with the Indianapolis Police Department, who had nearly 4½ years of law enforcement experience, was fatally shot at 2 a.m. on August 18 when he was dispatched to a scene where another officer had been wounded. The wounded officer, an 8-year law enforcement veteran, was investigating a disturbance call (shots fired) when he was shot in his lower abdomen and left thigh. Before the attack, the officer had arrived at a residence and interviewed the person reporting that a man was shooting a machine gun from behind a nearby dwelling. After the interview, the officer drove his patrol car closer to the residence, and the man began firing at him with a semiautomatic rifle. It was then that the officer notified the dispatcher that he had been shot and requested backup. An assisting officer drove to the wounded officer's vehicle and removed him and a witness from the scene as the shooter continued peppering the area with shots. The wounded officer subsequently was transported to a local hospital for treatment. As the assailant continued his rampage, additional responding officers, including the 31-year-old patrol officer, took positions in the area. The patrol officer, who was crouched behind the opened passenger door of his cruiser, was shot in his chest before he was able to fire his service weapon. The bullet entered above his protective vest near his collarbone and traveled down his body causing severe internal injuries. Officers removed the mortally wounded officer from the scene and performed cardiopulmonary resuscitation on him while they waited for medical assistance to arrive. The officer subsequently was transported to a nearby hospital where he died.

In the meantime, a SWAT officer, who had 16 years of law enforcement

experience, and several other units moved into position to locate the shooter, who had moved from his initial location behind the dwelling. The officers could not immediately determine the assailant's position, but they knew he was nearby as the shots rang out in the darkness. As the SWAT officer opened the trunk of his vehicle to retrieve one of his weapons, the suspect shot him in his right knee. The assailant shot two patrol officers as well, striking one officer in his right bicep and the other in his left wrist. Other officers at the scene extricated the two injured patrol officers, who were transported to a local hospital for treatment. Although the SWAT officer was wounded, he took cover behind a telephone pole after he had located the position of the shooter. The suspect appeared from behind a vehicle parked in front of a residence, and the SWAT officer fired at him. The officer advanced toward the shooter staying on the opposite side of the parked vehicle for cover. As he approached the suspect, the officer emptied all 24 rounds of his SWAT-issued M-4 service rifle. Some of the rounds struck the man; however, he was still standing and attempting to aim his weapon at the officer. The officer was able to get close enough to strike the suspect in the head with the butt of the rifle. The blow knocked the suspect to the ground on his back; however, he rolled to his left and attempted to fire at the officer with a pistol he was also carrying. The SWAT officer fired his handgun, delivering a fatal shot to the assailant. Ultimately, the officer had struck the man eight times—three times in his chest, twice in his head, and three times in his legs. The shooter died at the scene. The SWAT officer was then transported to a local hospital for treatment of his gunshot wound.

Investigating officers entered the initial residence from where the shooter

had begun his assault and found the body of the suspect's mother, who had been shot three times in the torso. Later investigation revealed that the 33-year-old shooter's mental state had caused police to detain him a few months earlier. At the time he was detained, the confused man thought he had killed his mother and brother. During the man's detention, the police discovered a cache of weapons the man had accumulated. At the request of the man's mother and officers on the scene, the weapons were confiscated. The unstable man was hospitalized, treated, and subsequently released. Unfortunately, the officials had no legal grounds to retain the weapons, and they had returned them to the man a few weeks before the incident when the man and his brother had attempted to regain possession of them. Police had designated the shooter's home a "hazard area"; however, his shooting spree began at his mother's residence, which had not been flagged. ♦

A 31-year-old patrol officer with the Butler University Police Department in Indianapolis was killed at 11 a.m. on September 24 while answering a suspicious person call. Reportedly, a man had been watching the women's basketball team practice and had been asked by university employees to leave the field house. The responding officer, who had 2 years of law enforcement experience, confronted the man in a nearby parking lot. Witnesses reported seeing the officer and the man talking and, after hearing a single gunshot, found the victim officer lying on the asphalt. Apparently, the officer and the suspect had struggled, and the man had disarmed the officer and shot him in the side of his head with the victim's .40-caliber semi-automatic service weapon. Witnesses later reported seeing the man pick up a weapon before he fled the scene. The victim officer, who was wearing body

armor at the time of the attack, was transported to a local hospital, but he died en route from the gunshot wound. When a radio dispatcher broadcast that an officer had been shot, more than 100 officers from various departments arrived at the scene to search for the shooter. Approximately 2 hours later, police spotted a man walking in the neighborhood who fit the alleged assailant's description. Police reported that the 26-year-old male reached into his pants pocket, pulled out a firearm, and shot at the officers. They returned fire, shooting the man multiple times. He died at a local hospital later that day. Officers recovered the victim officer's duty weapon at the scene where they encountered the man. ♦

LOUISIANA

An off-duty lieutenant with the Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Office was shot and killed just before 11:45 a.m. on January 8 as he began a shift of his second job as a security officer for a bank in New Orleans. The 50-year-old veteran lieutenant, with over 10 years of law enforcement experience, was confronted by a man who walked up behind him and placed a .38-caliber revolver to his head. The man removed the lieutenant's handgun from its holster while two armed accomplices entered the bank. An off-duty captain, who also worked a second job at the bank, was in the corner and had not been noticed by the suspects. He drew his revolver and shot two of the offenders, including the suspect holding the officer at gunpoint. The captain wounded the suspect in the left hand and the leg, which caused the man to fall to the ground and drop both weapons he was holding. The uninjured accomplice fled the bank. The other offender whom the captain shot was wounded in the leg and fell near the front door. Though injured, this

suspect was able to fire six rounds from his .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun. A surveillance video showed that during this time, the lieutenant attempted to take cover behind the check writing stand and tried to fire a revolver he had retrieved. He was, however, exposed to the line of fire from the offender shooting the handgun. A bullet penetrated the officer's ring finger on his gun hand, glanced off the brown grips of the weapon, and struck him in the upper chest, fatally wounding him. The man then picked up the lieutenant's 9 mm handgun and fired one shot in the direction of the 48-year-old captain, which struck him in the right foot. The 51-year-old shooter then left the bank, but was apprehended near the drive-through lane. His two accomplices, also in their 50s, were apprehended as they attempted to leave the scene. The victim officer was transported to the hospital, where he succumbed to his wounds. Of the three suspects, two, including the shooter, were on probation at the time of the incident; all were known to be drug dealers or users. They were all charged with Federal Bank Robbery Wherein Person was Killed. ♦

At 10:10 p.m., on May 22, a 51-year-old lieutenant with the Baton Rouge Police Department was shot and killed while detaining a shoplifter. Working an off-duty security detail at a local department store, the law enforcement veteran of over 27 years' service and the store's loss prevention officer detained a suspect and removed from his possession two disposable cameras that the male had allegedly shoplifted. When notified of the allegations, the suspect resisted the officers and a struggle ensued, during which both officers and the suspect fell to the floor. The suspect disarmed the lieutenant and shot her twice in the front of the head with her .357-caliber revolver, fatally wounding her. He then

shot the store's loss prevention officer and a customer. Following the shootings, the assailant fled to the parking lot where he carjacked a vehicle and left the scene. Responding emergency personnel transported the victim officer to a nearby hospital where she was pronounced dead upon arrival. Presumably, the other shooting victims also received medical treatment; both survived the incident. During the subsequent search for the shooter and the stolen vehicle, an officer with the Baton Rouge Police Department found the vehicle abandoned in North Baton Rouge, but did not find the assailant. The man, who was on parole at the time of the incident, surrendered 48 hours later, however, following negotiations between the police department and his family. The 33-year-old was charged with First-Degree Murder of a Police Officer, Illegal Use of a Weapon, Disarming a Police Officer, Armed Robbery, Theft, Issuing Worthless Checks, and Attempted First-Degree Murder (two counts). ♦

A 53-year-old veteran officer with the New Orleans Police Department died July 10 from injuries sustained in an incident nearly 20 years earlier. The officer, then 33 years old with more than 14 years of experience, was with one of several police units responding to a burglary in progress at a home at 3:30 p.m., March 18, 1985. He was securing an alley adjacent to the residence when a man opened a window of the home near where the officer was standing. The man attempted to get out of the house through the window apparently to evade other officers at the front and rear of the home. Upon seeing the officer in the alley, the man shot him twice at close range with a .357-magnum revolver he had taken from the residence. The suspect then jumped from the window and ran toward the backyard, where he

apparently dropped the gun. He crossed neighboring properties by jumping several fences, including one around a swimming pool into which he fell. Officers in pursuit apprehended him in a courtyard of an apartment complex. The victim officer, who had bullet wounds in his neck and in the front of his head, was transported via police vehicle to a local medical facility. Several days later, surgeons removed a bullet from the back of his neck. Though shortly after the incident his condition showed improvement, the officer subsequently lapsed into a coma that lasted until his death. Police charged the perpetrator, who was 18 years old at the time of the incident, with Attempted First-Degree Murder, Use of a Firearm in the Commission of a Felony, and Aggravated Burglary. According to police reports, the suspect confirmed his involvement in the burglary and the shooting. ♦

An officer with the New Orleans Police Department was killed August 9 while trying to serve a protective order on a man who suffered from mental illness. The 27-year-old officer, who had nearly 4 years of law enforcement experience, arrived at the man's apartment with her partner at 11 p.m. Upon entering the residence, the officers found that the man had locked himself in a bedroom. After trying to elicit a response from the man and receiving none, the officers called for backup and then forced open the bedroom door. The officer's partner shone a flashlight around the room; she did not see anyone, but she heard a loud "popping" sound. The partner left the bedroom and then realized the officer was not behind her in the hallway. The partner turned and saw the man standing over the victim officer, shooting her in the chest at close range with a .50-caliber semiautomatic handgun. The partner retreated to a bathroom for cover and exchanged fire

with the man. When the additional law enforcement units arrived, the responding officers shot and killed the 38-year-old perpetrator. The victim officer, who had been shot 14 times and received injuries to her torso, below her waist, and her arms and hands, was transported to a local medical center where she was pronounced dead. Though bullets did not fully penetrate her body armor, the victim officer died from blunt force trauma to the chest. ♦

On August 11, shortly after 3 p.m., a 27-year-old patrol officer with the Bossier City Police Department was dispatched to a local residence to investigate a 911 hang-up call. Upon his arrival, the patrol officer, who had over 6 years of law enforcement experience, approached the home and knocked on the door. When the door opened, a man exited the home with a 12-gauge semiautomatic shotgun. As the patrol officer turned from the suspect to create distance, the man fired one round, which entered the arm opening of the officer's ballistic vest, striking him in the front upper chest area. The victim officer fell and tried to get up; however, the suspect fired a second round striking him in the back. It was later determined that the suspect, who had a violent history and prior criminal record, returned to his residence and committed suicide. Investigators found that the spouse of the 65-year-old suspect had attempted the initial 911 call while the couple was engaged in a domestic dispute. The wife had left the home before the officer and additional assisting units arrived. The victim officer died as a result of the chest wound. ♦

The Assistant Chief of Police with the Wisner Police Department was shot and killed on October 10 just before 10:30 a.m. while investigating a burglary in progress. According

to the complainant, her brother was burglarizing the residence of another sibling, who was currently incarcerated. The 62-year-old officer, who had over 6 years of law enforcement experience, arrived at the residence and called for backup. Before the additional officers arrived, the assistant chief apparently confronted the suspect and a struggle ensued. During the altercation, the man seemingly disarmed the assistant chief, taking his .357 magnum revolver and shot him four times, striking him once in his right thigh, twice in his torso, and fatally in the front of his head. Moments later, the responding officers arrived and found the assailant standing over the victim officer's body beating the mortally wounded officer in the face with the police badge he had taken from the officer's shirt. The 43-year-old man, who had a prior criminal record and a history of mental disorders, was taken into custody and charged with First-Degree Murder. ♦

MARYLAND

On the evening of July 3 about 9 p.m., a 36-year-old veteran officer with the Baltimore Police Department was shot and killed while investigating a domestic situation. The officer, with nearly 11 years of experience in law enforcement, was dispatched to a residence where a woman had requested a person be removed from the premises. When the officer arrived, the complainant told him the man had already left. After obtaining descriptions of the two men, the officer returned to his vehicle and began canvassing the neighborhood for them. He located the complainant's niece who told the officer the direction the individual and his companion had gone. The officer caught up with the two men in front of a liquor store, and after requesting backup, he exited his cruiser and called to the men. Both

men ignored the officer and entered the store with the officer following. The officer asked both men for identification, and the first man produced an Ohio driver's license. The second man said that he had no ID but was over 18 years of age. Witnesses reported that a few moments later, the officer spun around quickly in an attempt to exit the store, and they then heard gunshots. Apparently, the second man had produced a 9 mm semiautomatic pistol and began shooting at the officer. As the officer turned, he exposed the side panel of his protective vest and was mortally wounded in the chest through his arm. The shooter then followed the officer outside and proceeded to fire at him four more times, hitting him in his left side and three times in the legs. A second Baltimore officer had arrived on the scene as back up and witnessed the victim officer leaving the store and falling to the ground as the two suspects fled the store. The arriving officer fired at the suspects and then radioed for medical assistance before administering first aid to the victim officer. The first suspect reentered the liquor store and hid a second 9 mm handgun (later found to be stolen) behind a display, as the armed shooter fled on foot. The first suspect then attempted to flee on foot as well. He was apprehended nearby by other responding officers and was taken into custody and questioned. He corroborated other witnesses' accounts of the shooting. Four days later, investigators located the shooter, who had an extensive criminal history that included police assault and weapons violations. Officers were dispatched to a motel where they found the 33-year-old shooter, who proceeded to take his own life with a shot to the head. The 31-year-old suspect, already in custody, was charged with First-Degree Murder and Handgun on Person. ♦

MICHIGAN

Two police officers with the Detroit Police Department were killed during a traffic stop shortly after 1:50 a.m. on February 16. Investigators believe that the officers may have stopped an individual after they witnessed his attempt to solicit a prostitute. Apparently, the man exited his car, surrendered his driver's license to the officers, and got into the backseat of the patrol car. While the officers, who were both wearing body armor, were running a check of the individual's driver's license, the suspect apparently pulled out a .40-caliber semiautomatic handgun and fatally shot the officer who was sitting in the front passenger seat in her face and head. The suspect then fired at the officer sitting in the driver's seat, possibly wounding him. It appears that the suspect subsequently ran into a nearby field. Apparently, the officer who was the driver was able to get out of the vehicle and may have fired three shots at the suspect. The officer then checked on his partner and radioed that there was an officer down, which was his last transmission. Seemingly, the suspect returned to the scene and shot the officer in the head and torso under his protective vest. Responding officers found the officer lying about 60 feet from the patrol vehicle; his service weapon was missing. Police arrested a 19-year-old male and charged him in connection with the killings. ♦

About 8:35 p.m. on June 4, a 30-year-old police officer with the Sterling Heights Police Department was mortally wounded in an apparent ambush as he was sitting in his cruiser in the parking lot of a local department store. The officer, who had nearly 5 years of law enforcement experience, was completing paperwork when, according to witnesses as well as a security camera on-site, a vehicle pulled

along the passenger side of the officer's patrol car. The driver then lowered his window and shot the victim officer, who was wearing body armor, in the rear of the head with a 12-gauge pump-action shotgun. The shooter then exited his vehicle, opened the patrol car door, and took the victim officer's .40-caliber semiautomatic duty pistol. The man returned to his car and drove away from the scene. The officer died the next day. The incident was subsequently profiled on a national television show. Shortly thereafter, acting on a tip received, officers and federal agents located the suspect in Jacksonville, Florida, on July 25. During a raid of the residence where he was hiding, the 33-year-old assailant used the victim officer's weapon to commit suicide. ♦

A 19-year law enforcement veteran died on November 7 at age 57 as a result of injuries he sustained while handling a mentally deranged person on September 22, 1990. At 5:50 p.m., the detective with the Sault Sainte Marie Police Department responded to a call to a home where a man with mental health problems had become violent and threatened his family members. The individual had threatened the officers who had initially responded to the scene before barricading himself in the basement of the home. The detective, who knew the offender, tried to communicate with him for several hours. Finally, the detective obtained a chemical agent from another officer and slowly descended the stairs to the dimly lit basement, moving debris along the way. As the detective reached the bottom of the stairs, the man jumped from a concealed area, lunged toward the detective, and stabbed him through the eye with a large knife. The other officers at the scene were able to subdue the man, who was 37 years old at the time of the incident. He was arrested and charged with Assault with Intent

to Murder and was later committed to a psychiatric institution. As a result of the stab wound, the victim officer was severely incapacitated until the time of his death. ♦

MISSOURI

A police officer with the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department was shot and killed on January 30 while conducting an investigation into drug sales in his assigned Weed and Seed Program neighborhood. At 1:45 p.m., the 24-year-old investigating officer, who had nearly 2½ years of law enforcement service, and his 26-year-old partner, who had almost 3 years of law enforcement service, were led by their investigation to question the occupant of a car that was stopped in a store's parking lot. The two officers were not in uniform but were wearing protective vests; they were clearly identifiable as police officers. When they approached the suspect, he became violent, striking at the officers and attempting to flee. As the officers wrestled with him in an attempt to make an arrest, the suspect was able to remove the pistol from the holster of the investigating officer. The suspect, now armed with the officer's 9 mm semiautomatic handgun, shot the officer's partner, knocking him to the ground and fracturing his shoulder. He then turned and fatally shot the victim officer once in the chest above his protective vest. Though critically injured, the victim officer's partner was able to draw his own pistol and fire five rounds at the suspect, striking him once. The suspect, a 31-year-old male, fled approximately 150 feet on foot and then collapsed. He later died from his injury. ♦

NEW MEXICO

A deputy sheriff with the Otero County Sheriff's Department was killed

on December 18 after responding to a call of shots fired in a suspected domestic incident. The 49-year-old deputy, who had 6 years of law enforcement experience, approached a home in the city of Cloudcroft with his partner at 6:30 p.m. while canvassing the neighborhood where the call originated in an effort to find the source of the shots. A man was on the front porch of the home, and a car was backed up to the door with its trunk open. The two officers made contact with the man, who went inside the home, slamming and locking the front door. The officers saw what they perceived to be blood on the front porch and backed away from the home, calling for backup. When the deputy went around the home to the rear porch, the man apparently ambushed him. He shot the deputy in the side of the head with a .357-caliber revolver and killed him. The shooter then went to the front of the house and fired at the other officer. The assisting officer returned fire, striking and killing the man. Based on a review of the scene, investigators alleged that the suspect had killed his girlfriend and while attempting to load her body into the trunk of the car, he observed the officers in the neighborhood. He then apparently took her body into the house and placed it in a closet before confronting the officers. On parole at the time of the incident, the 38-year-old suspect had a criminal history including violent crimes, drugs, and police assault. ♦

NEW YORK

A 38-year-old lieutenant with the Albany Police Department died on February 12 as a result of line-of-duty wounds sustained on December 23, 2003. At 11:30 p.m. on the night of the incident, officers responded to an armed robbery in progress call at a convenience store and spotted the alleged robber about a block from the store. The

lieutenant, who had more than 13 years of law enforcement experience, provided backup and joined the ensuing footchase after he arrived on the scene. During the pursuit, the suspect emerged from behind a parked car and allegedly fired 12 shots from a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun at the officer. Four rounds struck the lieutenant, once in the chest, once in each leg, and fatally in the lower back below his protective vest. Despite his injuries, the officer shot the suspect three times, wounding him. The victim officer was rushed to a local hospital, but he succumbed to his wounds several weeks later. The 26-year-old suspect, a known drug dealer on probation at the time of the shooting, recovered from his injuries. On January 5, police arrested the man and charged him with First-Degree Murder, Attempted First-Degree Murder, Criminal Use of a Firearm, and Criminal Possession of a Loaded Firearm. ♦

A bay constable with the Town of Babylon was shot and killed while attempting an arrest on July 16. The 44-year-old officer saw an individual driving erratically and conducted a registration check from his patrol vehicle. The officer, who had 23 years of law enforcement experience, then followed the subject to his home. He reported that the man entered his house, and he let his dogs out. About 3:10 p.m., dispatchers lost radio communication with the officer, and calls to his cellular telephone went unanswered. Police later confirmed that the subject shot the officer twice with a 12-gauge pump-action shotgun, striking him in the front upper chest and fatally in the side of the head. Police also confirmed that as the suspect fled the scene in his vehicle, he ran over the victim officer's body. Subsequently, he also became involved in an armed confrontation with some officers with the New York State Park Police. One

of the officers shot and killed the 40-year-old suspect, who was under the influence of alcohol and narcotics at the time of the incident. The victim officer was pronounced dead at the scene. ♦

A short time after 8:30 p.m. on September 10, two detectives with the New York Police Department were killed while attempting to apprehend a suspect wanted for a domestic violence complaint. The 39-year-old detective with 15 years of law enforcement experience and the 43-year-old detective with over 22 years of experience arrived at the address to find the suspect sitting inside his car. While the officers were attempting to remove the suspect from the car, the suspect grabbed a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun from one of the detectives and discharged seven rounds, mortally wounding both officers. Before the 43-year-old detective succumbed to the wounds he suffered in the front lower torso and fatally in the front upper torso, he was able to provide the identity of the man who had shot him to a dispatcher. The 39-year-old detective, although wounded in the front upper torso, rear lower torso, and mortally below the waist, was able to draw his own service weapon and fire one round, which struck the 28-year-old suspect. After fleeing on foot and carjacking a vehicle, the suspect was arrested at an apartment building the following day and was charged with Murder. ♦

NORTH CAROLINA

A 28-year law enforcement veteran with the Wake County Sheriff's Office was shot and killed in the town of Apex shortly after 1:15 p.m. on February 12 while investigating a suspicious person. The 49-year-old investigator saw a parked vehicle in a commercial construction area that was known to be frequented by young people to engage in

illegal activity. He pulled his unmarked patrol car in front of the vehicle, partially blocking its forward path. An individual was standing near the rear of the vehicle with the trunk open. The officer exited his patrol car, walked around the driver's door, and approached the individual. The man apparently reached into the trunk, pulled out a 12-gauge shotgun, and pointed it at the officer. The officer tried to retreat behind the driver's side door of the patrol car and raised his arms in an attempt to negotiate with the individual and calm the situation. However, the individual allegedly fired one shot, striking the officer in the left side of the face, mortally wounding him. The suspect, who had prior arrests for police assault and was on probation stemming from a breaking and entering arrest, then fled in his car. A short time later, a passerby saw the officer on the ground outside his patrol car with the engine running. The passerby went to a nearby home and called emergency personnel. During the subsequent investigation, the police located two individuals who had attempted to assist the suspect by providing him with an alibi and helping him dispose of the gun. Under interrogation, these two persons furnished information that led the police to the 18-year-old suspect, who was arrested on February 14 and charged with First-Degree Murder. ♦

A 34-year-old sergeant with the Buncombe County Sheriff's Office was ambushed, shot, and killed while attempting to serve commitment papers to an apparently mentally disturbed individual. Around 10:15 on the evening of April 4, the sergeant, along with three deputies, arrived at the residence of a man whose wife had requested the commitment order earlier in the evening. The wife alleged that the man was having "Vietnam flashbacks," was heavily armed, and had commented to her that

he would not be taken alive if she called the police. The officers arrived at the couple's residence, which had been landscaped with tall shrubbery, including an abundance of bamboo. The yard included shooting positions and yardage distance sticks and was enclosed by a chain-link fence. The sergeant, who was a 9-year veteran of law enforcement with 8 years on the SWAT Team, elected to be the first one to cross the locked gate of the fence. As the sergeant crossed the dark yard, his fellow officers heard him tell someone to "put that down." There immediately followed a blast from a 12-gauge pump-action shotgun, and the deputies lost sight of the sergeant. Shots were exchanged with the suspect, and a perimeter was established as the deputies shot the lock off the gate and retrieved the victim sergeant from the yard. The victim had sustained wounds from the buck pellets of the shotgun that struck his right torso, neck, and face. One of the pellets severed his aorta, and he died at the scene. Responding officers of the SWAT Team arrived on the scene and found the 56-year-old shooter dead of a self-inflicted shotgun wound to the head. ♦

A 59-year-old reserve sergeant with the Forsyth County Sheriff's Office was shot and killed shortly after he returned to his home in Winston-Salem on November 11. Just before 6:45 p.m., the 9-year veteran of law enforcement was returning home from the store with his grandson. As he turned onto the street on which he lived, a vehicle pulled behind him and followed him to his home. An armed man exited the vehicle that had followed them and confronted the officer and his grandson. A former resident of the neighborhood, the man, who had had previous property disputes with the residents, stated that he returned to the neighborhood to kill neighbors with whom he had previous

conflicts. He informed the sergeant and his grandson that he had already killed two of his neighbors and he was now going to kill them. The sergeant drew the assailant's attention to him and instructed his grandson to run to the house for safety. The grandson escaped from the situation and called for help. The 59-year-old suspect shot the sergeant with a 7.62x39 mm semiautomatic rifle, fatally wounding him in the front upper torso. A corporal with the Forsyth County Sheriff's Office was alerted of the shooting and arrived within minutes. The suspect and corporal exchanged gunfire at close range, and both men were wounded. The 33-year-old corporal, who was wearing body armor, was shot in the torso area; the bullet entered through the armhole area of his vest. All three men were transported to the hospital, where the victim sergeant was pronounced dead. The suspect was arrested and charged with 3 counts of Murder and 1 count of Attempted Murder. ♦

OHIO

Just before 5 a.m. on October 14, a 29-year-old deputy sheriff with the Marion County Sheriff's Office was killed while investigating a suspicious circumstance. An apparently disabled vehicle was parked along a state highway near Waldo Township, and the veteran deputy, who had nearly 8 years of law enforcement experience, asked the dispatcher to contact a nearby gas station to learn if anyone had reported the abandoned vehicle. The gas station clerk informed the dispatcher, who, in turn, informed the officer, that two men had purchased gas a short time before and had left on foot. The deputy then spotted a man walking toward the vehicle and apparently had a conversation with him. The officer, who was wearing body armor, informed the dispatcher that he was going to give the man a ride to

an apartment complex in Marion. The dispatcher ran a check on the information that the man had provided to the deputy and found that the man had given a false name and date of birth. The dispatcher tried to contact the officer numerous times via radio, cellular phone, and pager to warn him about the man, but none of the attempts to contact him were successful. At 5:03 a.m., the 911 center received a call from a citizen reporting that a marked sheriff's cruiser had crashed and was lying on its top in a ravine. Investigating officers who responded to the call found the victim deputy in the wrecked cruiser with a single gunshot wound behind his right ear. The fatal shot had been fired from a 9 mm handgun. A 20-year-old male, a known user, dealer, and possessor of drugs, was arrested the next day and charged with Aggravated Murder. Investigators determined that the second man who had been present with the alleged assailant when he purchased gas at the service station had no involvement in the death of the victim officer. ♦

PENNSYLVANIA

At 1:45 a.m. on March 19, a supervisor with the First Judicial District (FJD) of Pennsylvania was shot and killed while attempting to arrest a man in Philadelphia. The 53-year-old supervisor with 8½ years of law enforcement experience, an FJD investigator, and two officers with the FBI's Philadelphia Violent Crimes/Fugitive Task Force went to the apartment of a man wanted on Rape and Drug Violations. The task force officers requested assistance from the Philadelphia Police Department, which sent two officers to the scene who covered the alley behind the apartment. One of the task force officers knocked on the apartment's front door and indicated their identities to the occupants. Several seconds later, a woman inside

the apartment opened the door and told the officers that the man they were looking for was in the bedroom. The officers entered the poorly lit apartment, and as the woman stepped into the kitchen, the man opened fire on the officers with a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun. One of the bullets struck the supervisor in the stomach below his protective vest, and he fell to the floor. Despite his injury, the supervisor was able to fire 15 shots, but apparently none of those shots hit the offender. As they backed out of the apartment along with the other task force officer, the investigator was shot in the stomach and one of the task force officers was struck in the left hand. The officers then heard two shots from inside the apartment. The task force officers attempted to come to the aid of the supervisor, but when they tried to reenter the apartment, the suspect opened fire on them again. They returned fire and shot the suspect in his back and leg. One of the officers called for backup from the Philadelphia Police Department and numerous officers, including the officers who had been covering the rear of the apartment building, swarmed to the front of the building. The suspect climbed out of a rear window in the apartment and broke into the apartment directly below. The responding officers searched the man's apartment, but failed to find him. Philadelphia Police Department SWAT officers located a blood trail in the man's apartment and followed it to the apartment below, where they found and arrested him. The FJD supervisor was taken to a local hospital where he died from two gunshot wounds to the back of his head. The 40-year-old suspect, who had a prior criminal record that included arrests for Murder, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault, was transported to a local hospital where he was treated for his wounds. He was charged with First-Degree Murder, 3 counts of Attempted

Murder, 3 counts of Aggravated Assault, and Firearms Violations. ♦

Shortly before 11:30 a.m. on March 31, two deputy sheriffs with the Bradford County Sheriff's Office were shot and killed in an ambush in the city of Gillett while they were attempting to serve a failure-to-appear warrant on a known drug dealer. The two deputies went to the home of the man's father, which had an auto junkyard behind it and was located in a heavily wooded area, in an attempt to locate the subject. The deputies knocked on the front door of the residence, but no one answered. They then went around the house to the junkyard. The man, who had prior arrests that include Assault on a Police Officer and Weapons Violations, is believed to have hidden among the cars and fired 3 shots from a .38-caliber handgun at the deputies. The 36-year-old veteran deputy with 9 years of service in law enforcement was struck in the neck and died instantly. The 30-year-old deputy with 4½ years in law enforcement was mortally wounded in the stomach by a bullet that entered his protective vest between the side panels. The suspect's father heard the gunshots and found the officers. The wounded officer was able to ask him to call for help. The father went to his house and telephoned the sheriff's office to inform them that one officer was dead and another wounded. When the medical personnel arrived, they determined that both deputies were dead. Not being certain of the identity or location of the shooter, they retreated from the scene. When the backup officers arrived, they were unable to locate the suspect on the property or determine how he was traveling. Law enforcement personnel from Pennsylvania and New York launched a massive search involving hundreds of officers. The officers set up roadblocks,

searched for the suspect from the air by helicopter, and looked for the man in the wooded areas using K-9 units and tactical teams. The next day, an officer in a helicopter spotted the suspect walking on a road a few miles from his father's house. Officers on the ground took him into custody without further incident. The 27-year-old man was charged with two counts each of First-Degree Murder and Third-Degree Murder. ♦

PUERTO RICO

A 22-year-old agent with the Police of Puerto Rico, San Juan, was killed at 10 p.m., July 17 after responding to a report of gunfire at a store. One of several officers responding to the scene, the agent, with nearly 2 years of law enforcement experience, approached the store. However, one of the would-be robbers leaving the store fired a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun, striking the agent, who was wearing a protective vest, in the torso and delivering a fatal shot to his face. An assisting agent, also 22 years old, was shot in the torso below his protective vest. The assisting agent, who had almost 1 year of experience in law enforcement, returned fire and shot and killed the 26-year-old assailant. A second offender, aged 21, was arrested at the scene and charged with Murder, Attempted Murder, Weapons Violations, and Robbery. The assailants also allegedly killed the store's owner in the incident. ♦

On August 14 at 3 a.m., a 46-year-old agent with the Police of Puerto Rico, San Juan, was killed at a local restaurant owned by one of his friends. The off-duty officer, who had 27 years of law enforcement experience, was told that an armed individual had entered the restaurant, and the officer had challenged the man. A struggle

ensued in which the assailant fired 13 shots with a 9 mm handgun, fatally striking the veteran agent at least once in the side of his head. During the struggle, the man disarmed the officer and fled the scene with the officer's service weapon. The suspect remains at large. ♦

SOUTH CAROLINA

A senior captain with the Orangeburg Department of Public Safety was shot and killed on July 18 after being ambushed on his own property in Calhoun County. The 56-year-old veteran officer, who had more than 11 years of experience in law enforcement, left a visit with his father at 7:30 p.m. Upon reaching his property and entering his workshop, he was attacked by a man who used the officer's .22-caliber semiautomatic rifle to shoot him three times in the back of the head, fatally wounding him, and six more times in the torso. The man then allegedly doused the officer's body with diesel fuel and lit the fuel in an attempt to burn the body before leaving the scene in the slain officer's pickup truck. The victim officer's wife discovered his body in the workshop at 9:15 p.m. Three days later, police in Satellite Beach, Florida, stopped the suspect for reckless driving. The perpetrator, still in the victim officer's truck and carrying one of the officer's weapons, attempted to run before the police apprehended him. In the days before the attack on the senior captain, the suspect had allegedly stolen a vehicle in Virginia and killed a cashier at a gas station in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Earlier on the day of the incident, the man allegedly forced a driver from a vehicle at gunpoint in Columbia, South Carolina, before attempting to use a stolen credit card at a gas station about a mile from the victim officer's property. Gas station attendants there alerted the local sheriff's office to the

man's suspicious behavior, but when deputies arrived, the man fled on foot into woods behind the station. Though the woods, which were adjacent to the slain officer's property, were searched by officers and K-9 units, the man was able to elude them. When the police initiated a search of the area, they located the suspect at a condominium building, where they subsequently cornered him in a hallway. After being confronted, the man surrendered and was taken into custody. Officials believe that though the officer was off duty, sensitive files and law enforcement equipment in the workshop and in the officer's patrol car made the senior captain's position with law enforcement apparent to the suspect. They concluded that the murder of the officer was directly related to his law enforcement affiliation. The 21-year-old suspect, a member of an anti-white, anti-law enforcement hate group, was charged with Capital Murder, Second-Degree Burglary, and Grand Larceny. ♦

TENNESSEE

Approximately 8:30 a.m. on March 12, a deputy sheriff with the Loudon County Sheriff's Department was shot and killed when he responded to a domestic violence call in which a juvenile had attacked his mother with a fence post. When the 24-year-old deputy, who had 3 years of law enforcement experience, arrived at the home in Lenoir City and exited his vehicle, the juvenile apparently shot him in the chest with a 7.62x39 mm semiautomatic rifle. Additional officers arrived at the scene and saw the victim officer lying on the ground. However, the suspect opened fire on them from inside the home, forcing the officers to retreat. Members of the Knox County Sheriff's Department Extradition Team arrived and were able to retrieve the victim officer's body. After 3 hours without

any contact with the shooter, the officers sent a robot into the house to determine if there was any movement inside. The individual then exchanged gunfire with officers for about 30 seconds. Over the next 23 hours, officers deployed several canisters of tear gas and made numerous attempts to make contact with the suspect by public address system and by telephone. About 11 a.m. on March 13, a K-9 team entered the garage and listened for about an hour for any movement in the home. After hearing nothing, the team entered the house to clear each room. The team found the 16-year-old shooter, who had no known prior criminal record, in an upstairs bedroom dead of an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head. ♦

A veteran Jackson Police Department sergeant, with over 30 years of law enforcement experience, was shot and killed while in pursuit of a robbery suspect. The 52-year-old sergeant was assisting other officers in a vehicle pursuit of a man who allegedly mugged a shopper earlier on the day of June 17 in the parking lot of a nearby mall. It was around 9:30 in the morning when the pursuit ended as the suspect crashed his vehicle in the parking lot of a dry cleaning business. The suspect exited his wrecked car and fired at least two shots from a .32-caliber revolver into the passenger window of the sergeant's patrol unit. The sergeant exited his vehicle; other officers on the scene realized that he had been shot in the lower stomach and provided assistance. The sergeant was transported to a nearby hospital where he died during surgery. Additional officers pursued the suspect who had fled the scene of the shooting on foot. During the course of the pursuit, the 20-year-old suspect was shot by pursuing officers. The suspect was transported to the hospital where he recovered from his wound and was

subsequently charged with First-Degree Murder. ♦

On November 27 at 9:30 p.m., a patrol officer with the Bristol Police Department was killed at a residence to which he was dispatched in response to a domestic disturbance call. According to the report, a man with a gun had been threatening people, including his girlfriend. An unidentified friend of the subject met the 30-year-old officer outside the residence and told him that there was no trouble inside the house. The officer, who had nearly 3 years of law enforcement experience, entered the split-level dwelling and ascended the steps that led to the living area. As he was nearing the top of the stairs, one of the two assisting officers who had just arrived at the scene approached the front door of the residence, glanced up, and saw an arm holding a gun appear from behind the left sidewall at the top of the stairs. The assisting officer saw the subject fire a .357 magnum revolver from his position at the top of the stairs. The fatal shot struck the victim officer in the face. Both assisting officers, who were still outside the dwelling, took cover—one in the front yard and the other behind a vehicle parked in the driveway. Moments later, a man exited the front door, and the officers ordered him to lie on the ground. A second man, who was later identified as the shooter, then exited, and the officers ordered him to lie on the ground. Three women followed, and the officers secured them as well. The alleged assailant, a 26-year-old man, who was on probation from prior criminal charges and who was a known drug dealer, surrendered to the officers without incident. They arrested and charged the man with First-Degree Murder. Other officers entered the house where they found the body of the victim officer at the top of the stairs; they recovered the gun used in the fatal shooting. ♦

TEXAS

A 33-year-old senior patrol officer with the Huntington Police Department was shot and killed on March 13 shortly after 11:30 a.m. after stopping a motorist who was speeding. When the 10-year veteran officer learned that the driver was the subject of an active warrant for possession of a controlled substance, he approached the man to take him into custody. The man then exited his vehicle and shot the officer one time in his face with a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun. The officer lost consciousness and dropped to the ground, whereupon the killer fired another round into his back. Before fleeing, the assailant attempted to disable the police in-car video system by firing into the monitor. Nevertheless, the video continued to run and recorded the entire incident. Local law enforcement pursued the killer to a house in Nacogdoches, where the 24-year-old man committed suicide by a gunshot to the head. The victim officer died 3 days later at an area hospital. ♦

The Grand Prairie Police Department lost a veteran sergeant with over 29 years of experience about 8:45 on the morning of June 18 when he was shot and killed while aiding in the investigation of a suspicious circumstance. The 54-year-old sergeant had arrived as backup to an officer who had been dispatched to investigate a suspicious van idling in the parking lot of a local department store. When the sergeant arrived, the officer briefed him on the circumstances. As the officer was attempting to gain entrance to the van, an occupant called out and peered at the officer and the sergeant from behind a curtain blocking the cargo area of the van. The officer asked the occupant, who had identified himself as the owner, for identification and then moved to the side cargo door to open it. The

44-year-old officer heard the sergeant ask the occupant to come out of the van, and there immediately followed a gunshot. The officer, a veteran of 18 years of law enforcement, came around the van and saw the sergeant had been shot in the neck above his protective vest. He tried to assist the sergeant and called dispatch to report an officer down. The shooter then fired at the officer with the .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun and hit him in the chest, also above his body armor. The officer still managed to make his way to the front of the van and, using the engine as cover, fired his service pistol into the van through the windshield. The officer emptied the gun's magazine and, observing further movement, fired several more shots into the van. The 42-year-old assailant was justifiably killed at the scene. The officer then made his way back to one of the cruisers and radioed for help a second time. The sergeant died from the wound to his neck. The officer recovered from a wound to the clavicle area of his chest and eventually returned to duty. ♦

A 38-year-old patrol officer with the El Paso Police Department was shot and killed on September 25 shortly before 1 a.m., responding to three calls regarding a domestic disturbance/assault-in-progress incident. The calls had been made by a woman reporting that her husband had entered the house with the intent to assault her; she did not report he had a weapon. The responding officer, who had 1 month of law enforcement experience, heard a woman scream in the garage as he and his partner approached the residence in question. The two officers entered the garage through the partially opened overhead door and found a man and woman arguing. The man pulled a handgun out of his waistband and aimed the weapon at the officers. The assisting officer fired at the man with a taser but missed.

The assailant fired two shots from a .38-caliber revolver as the officers exited the garage to seek cover. One shot missed the officers; however, the second shot struck the victim officer below his body armor in the upper left leg near the buttocks. Outside the garage, the victim patrol officer collapsed, and his partner dragged him to cover behind a parked vehicle. Additional officers arrived at the scene and located the alleged shooter, who was then unarmed and standing outside the garage. Although the man was belligerent and uncooperative, the officers eventually overpowered him. In the meantime, the victim officer was transported to a local medical center where he died from the gunshot wound. The bullet, which had severed a major artery, had glanced off a bone and caused additional internal damage. The 42-year-old alleged assailant, who was under the influence of alcohol at the time of the shooting, had a prior history of violent crimes, including police assault and weapons violations. Police arrested him and charged him with Capital Murder and Attempted Capital Murder. ♦

VIRGIN ISLANDS

A 12-year veteran police officer with the U.S. Virgin Islands Police Department was shot on April 17 just before 11 p.m. when he intervened in an attempted robbery at a St. Croix fast-food establishment. The 45-year-old, off-duty officer was present at the restaurant when a man wearing a mask suddenly leaped across the counter. The officer drew his weapon, identified himself as a police officer, and ordered the man to freeze. Unknown to the officer, there was a second robber, who then shot him from behind. The officer managed to discharge his firearm before being shot several more times in the upper body with a semiautomatic

handgun. The two men then fled the scene. The wounded officer was transported to an area hospital, then airlifted to a major medical center for treatment. However, he succumbed to his injuries on April 26. On May 10, police arrested a 20-year-old male at his residence and charged him with First-Degree Murder, Carjacking, Possession of an Unlicensed Firearm, Interference with Commerce, and other federal and territorial violations. The suspect was on conditional release at the time of the incident. A second suspect, a 23-year-old male, was arrested on June 9 and charged with First-Degree Murder, Interference with Commerce, and other federal and territorial violations. ♦

WASHINGTON

On July 30, a sergeant from the Clark County Sheriff's Department, who had nearly 22 years of experience, was killed in a tactical situation after responding to a call regarding a domestic disturbance involving a gun. Deputies, who arrived at the residence near Vancouver shortly after 7 p.m., took up positions around the house and evacuated neighboring homes. The 49-year-old sergeant served as a supervising officer at the scene. The adult son of the suspect described him as suicidal and indicated that the man was in a house and had several firearms, though one shotgun had been taken from him. The suspect's girlfriend and her son, along with several other people, were able to leave the residence unharmed. The responding deputies observed that the man was behaving erratically, removing an upstairs window screen, and then pointing a rifle out the window. A negotiator and SWAT team were called, but before they could reach the home, the man was observed crawling with a loaded rifle from the house to a pickup truck parked nearby. Shortly after 8 p.m., the suspect started the truck

and drove through a fence, a neighbor's yard, and a field to reach an adjacent roadway where the sergeant had moved his unmarked police car to block the area of traffic. The sergeant had parked his patrol vehicle on the gravel shoulder and was sitting in the vehicle with the emergency lights activated. Witnesses reported that the suspect aimed his truck at the driver's door of the sergeant's parked police car and intentionally accelerated and rammed the vehicle. Rescue workers transported the sergeant to a local hospital by a Lifeflight helicopter. Once there, he was pronounced dead due to trauma to the chest. The 43-year-old suspect, under the influence of alcohol during the incident, received minor injuries in the crash and was arrested and charged with First-Degree Murder and Vehicular Homicide. He had a history of a mental disorder and a criminal record. ♦

WISCONSIN

A special agent with the Division of Criminal Investigation, Madison, Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ), died November 5 from injuries he received as the target of an attempted armed robbery on October 29. The 34-year-old veteran officer had 12 years of experience in law enforcement, serving as a police officer with the city of Milwaukee for seven years prior to joining the DOJ. Assigned to the Narcotics Bureau at the time of the incident, the officer was on surveillance duty, wearing a sweatshirt with an agency logo, when at midnight, he stopped at a Milwaukee convenience store. After leaving the store, he was confronted in the parking lot by two men who had allegedly watched him enter the store and viewed him as a profitable robbery mark. The two men approached the agent, and one of them pointed a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun at him as the

other patted him down for weapons. The agent identified himself as a police officer, and the perpetrators discovered the agent's service weapon. The man holding the handgun shot the agent twice at close range, striking him once in the abdomen, before the two subjects fled the scene. The agent was taken to a local hospital where he died from his wounds seven days later. Investigators apprehended the perpetrators on November 9. The 26-year-old offender who had fired the gun was charged with First-Degree Intentional Homicide, Attempted Robbery, and Possession of a Firearm by a Felon. A known drug dealer, he had a criminal record that included convictions for violent crimes, drugs, and weapons violations. The second offender, also a known drug dealer, was charged with Felony Murder. On probation at the time of the incident, the 19-year-old had a criminal record that included convictions as a juvenile, and convictions on drug charges and police assault charges. ♦

Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed

Methodology

This section includes data regarding the accidental deaths of duly sworn local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement officers meeting the same criteria as the officers who were feloniously killed: at the time of these incidents, the officers were working in an official capacity, they had full arrest powers, they were wearing a badge (ordinarily), they were carrying a firearm (ordinarily), and they were being paid from government funds set aside specifically for payment of sworn law enforcement representatives. In addition, the officers' deaths must have been directly related to the injuries received from the incident.

Overview

According to 2004 data supplied by the Nation's law enforcement agencies, 82 law enforcement officers were killed in 80 separate accidents while performing their duties. These deaths were reported by law enforcement agencies in 26 states and Puerto Rico. (See Table 46.) Thirty-five of the officers who died as the result of accidents were employed by city police departments, 29 of the officers were employed by county police and sheriff's offices, 9 officers worked for state agencies, 6 were employed by federal agencies, and 3 worked in agencies in Puerto Rico. (See Table 47.)

Two-, 5-, and 10-year comparisons of the data with those of 2004 yielded some interesting results. The number of officers accidentally killed remained relatively constant in the 2- and 5-year trends: 82 officers in 2004, 81 officers in 2003, and 83 in 2000. However, the 10-year trend showed a dramatic increase in the number of officers accidentally killed: from 59 officers in 1995 to 82 officers in 2004. (See Table 46.)

Victims

An examination of the age, sex, and race data on the 82 law enforcement officers accidentally killed in 2004 presented an interesting profile of the victims. The average age of the officers was 39. A breakdown of the age data revealed that 2 officers were under the age of 25, 19 officers were 25 to 30 years old, 28 officers were in the age range of 31 to 40, and 33 were over age 40. (See Table 51.) By gender, 76 officers were male and 6 were female. By race, 75 of the officers accidentally killed were white, 5 were black, and 2 were Asian/Pacific Islander. (See Table 56.)

Further analysis of the 2004 data showed that officers accidentally killed averaged 11 years of law enforcement experience. Four officers had less than 1 year of law enforcement experience, 22 officers had 1 to 4 years of experience, 24 had from 5 to 10 years of experience, and 32 of the officers had over 10 years of law enforcement experience. (See Table 52.)

Circumstances Surrounding Deaths

Typically, more officers lose their lives in automobile accidents than in any other type of circumstance surrounding accidental deaths. This trend continued in 2004 as 48 of the 82 officers accidentally killed died in automobile wrecks. For the second year in a row, 10 officers were killed in motorcycle mishaps, and 10 officers were killed when they were struck by vehicles. In addition, 4 officers were mistakenly shot, 3 died in aircraft accidents, 3 drowned, 1 officer fell to his death, and 3 were killed in other situations. (See Table 59.)

In the 10-year period 1995 through 2004, 717 law enforcement officers died

from accidents occurring in the line of duty. Of these officers, 404 were killed in automobile mishaps, 120 were killed after they were struck by vehicles, 60 were killed in motorcycle accidents, and 43 lost their lives in aircraft accidents. In addition, 28 of the officers were mistakenly shot, 21 drowned, 20 died from falls, and 21 of the officers lost their lives in other situations. (See on Table 59.)

Regional Breakdowns

When compiling the Nation's crime data geographically, the UCR Program divides the United States into four regions: the Northeast, the Midwest, the South, and the West. Regionally, 39 of the officers killed in accidents occurring in the line of duty in 2004 were employed by law enforcement agencies in the South, 15 were employed by agencies in the West, 15 were employed by agencies in the Midwest, and 10 victim officers were employed by agencies in the Northeast. Three officers were killed in accidents in Puerto Rico.

An examination of 10 years of data (1995–2004) by region revealed that of the 717 officers who were accidentally killed during that period, 344 officers worked for agencies in the South, 156 were employed by agencies in the West, 119 worked in the Midwest, 75 were employed by agencies in the Northeast, and 23 worked in U.S. Territories. (See Table 46.)

Months, Days, and Times of Incidents

A review of the 2004 data by month showed that of the 82 officers accidentally killed, most, 14, died as a result of accidents that occurred in July and the fewest, 2, in November. However,

data from 1995–2004 showed that of the total number, more officers, 76, were involved in fatal accidents in October than in any other month. The fewest number of deaths, 40, was the result of accidents that occurred in March. (See Table 50.)

A breakdown of the 2004 data by day of the week showed that more officers, 15, were victims of fatal accidents on Sunday than on any other day of the week. The fewest number of officers, 8, died from injuries sustained in accidents that happened on Wednesday. However, data for the last 10 years (1995–2004) revealed Wednesday and Friday to be the

most dangerous for officers with a total of 110 accidental deaths occurring on each of these days. Although the number of officers killed in fatal accidents in 2004 was highest on Sunday, data from 1995–2004 showed that the fewest number, 88, was killed on Sunday. (See Table 49.)

For each instance in which officers died in accidents in 2004, law enforcement agencies reported the time that the fatal incident occurred. An examination of the data showed that the greatest number of officers, 22, was involved in fatal incidents within the hours of 12:01 a.m. to 4 a.m. The fewest number of

accidental deaths of law enforcement officers, 6, occurred from 4:01 a.m. to 8 a.m. (See Table 48.)

This held true for the decade as well. Data from 1995–2004 showed that more officers (155) were killed in accidents that occurred from 12:01 a.m. to 4 a.m. than in any other time span during the day. Conversely, the fewest number of officers, 81, were killed in incidents that occurred within the hours of 4:01 a.m. to 8 a.m. The times of the fatal accidents for 13 of the victim officers were not known. (See Table 48.)

Table 46**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1995-2004

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	717	59	52	63	81	65	83	76	75	81	82
NORTHEAST	75	8	7	8	3	6	13	5	5	10	10
New England	22	5	1	2	1	2	6	2	0	3	0
Connecticut	4	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Maine	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	11	4	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Vermont	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Middle Atlantic	53	3	6	6	2	4	7	3	5	7	10
New Jersey	13	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	3	1
New York	23	1	3	2	2	1	4	0	3	2	5
Pennsylvania	17	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	4
MIDWEST	119	11	6	14	9	11	19	12	10	12	15
East North Central	77	7	3	10	8	5	14	7	4	7	12
Illinois	19	1	0	5	0	0	3	0	2	3	5
Indiana	17	0	1	2	3	3	2	3	1	0	2
Michigan	17	3	1	1	0	2	4	1	0	2	3
Ohio	15	3	1	1	2	0	2	3	1	1	1
Wisconsin	9	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	1	1
West North Central	42	4	3	4	1	6	5	5	6	5	3
Iowa	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kansas	7	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
Minnesota	7	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	1
Missouri	21	1	1	3	1	2	0	5	4	2	2
Nebraska	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
SOUTH	344	31	23	23	41	36	35	39	39	38	39
South Atlantic	155	14	12	6	18	18	16	16	21	18	16
Delaware	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
District of Columbia	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Florida	46	6	0	4	6	7	2	7	2	4	8
Georgia	23	0	3	1	3	2	4	0	2	5	3
Maryland	17	1	1	0	3	0	5	0	3	2	2
North Carolina	30	3	1	1	2	3	2	6	6	4	2
South Carolina	16	1	2	0	1	3	2	0	5	2	0
Virginia	11	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	2	1	0
West Virginia	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
East South Central	69	6	5	5	5	8	9	8	6	8	9
Alabama	18	4	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	4
Kentucky	6	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Mississippi	12	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
Tennessee	33	1	2	2	2	5	6	5	2	4	4
West South Central	120	11	6	12	18	10	10	15	12	12	14
Arkansas	16	1	0	3	7	0	1	1	1	2	0
Louisiana	29	2	4	2	4	6	4	1	1	4	1
Oklahoma	11	2	0	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	0
Texas	64	6	2	6	4	3	3	12	9	6	13

Table 46**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1995-2004—Continued

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
WEST	156	9	12	16	22	11	15	19	19	18	15
Mountain	54	3	2	5	9	3	5	9	9	4	5
Arizona	18	1	0	0	5	2	2	1	3	1	3
Colorado	8	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1
Idaho	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Montana	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Nevada	8	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
New Mexico	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
Utah	8	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	102	6	10	11	13	8	10	10	10	14	10
Alaska	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
California	72	4	9	7	11	4	9	5	6	10	7
Hawaii	8	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
Oregon	11	0	1	3	0	1	1	2	2	1	0
Washington	9	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	1
U.S. TERRITORIES	23	0	4	2	6	1	1	1	2	3	3
American Samoa	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	21	0	4	2	4	1	1	1	2	3	3
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 47**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency, 1995-2004

<i>Population group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	717	59	52	63	81	65	83	76	75	81	82
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	99	15	6	8	6	6	16	10	13	7	12
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	32	2	3	1	3	1	8	5	5	0	4
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	26	2	0	2	3	3	3	3	1	6	3
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	26	3	1	0	1	3	4	4	3	2	5
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	26	3	0	5	2	1	4	0	4	5	2
Group VI (cities under 10,000)	77	5	8	12	8	10	5	7	3	10	9
Metropolitan counties	139	8	9	13	14	13	12	14	15	21	20
Nonmetropolitan counties	90	7	4	6	12	12	10	8	8	14	9
State agencies	140	12	15	12	18	12	18	19	13	12	9
Federal agencies	42	2	2	2	11	3	2	5	8	1	6
U.S. Territories	20	0	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	3

Table 48**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Time of Day of Incident, 1995-2004

<i>Time</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	717	59	52	63	81	65	83	76	75	81	82
A.M.											
12:01 - 2	84	6	7	9	7	8	11	10	5	13	8
2:01 - 4	71	8	3	5	8	6	9	4	3	11	14
4:01 - 6	37	2	5	2	4	7	5	4	2	4	2
6:01 - 8	44	3	3	2	8	4	4	5	6	5	4
8:01 - 10	53	7	6	5	3	5	8	4	4	5	6
10:01 - Noon	47	4	2	4	6	4	5	4	8	5	5
P.M.											
12:01 - 2	64	5	4	3	5	9	9	7	9	6	7
2:01 - 4	74	4	3	5	11	5	8	10	7	10	11
4:01 - 6	48	2	5	9	9	4	2	2	8	3	4
6:01 - 8	57	3	3	5	9	3	6	8	7	7	6
8:01 - 10	47	1	3	3	4	2	8	9	8	6	3
10:01 - Midnight	78	10	7	9	5	6	7	9	7	6	12
Time not reported	13	4	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0

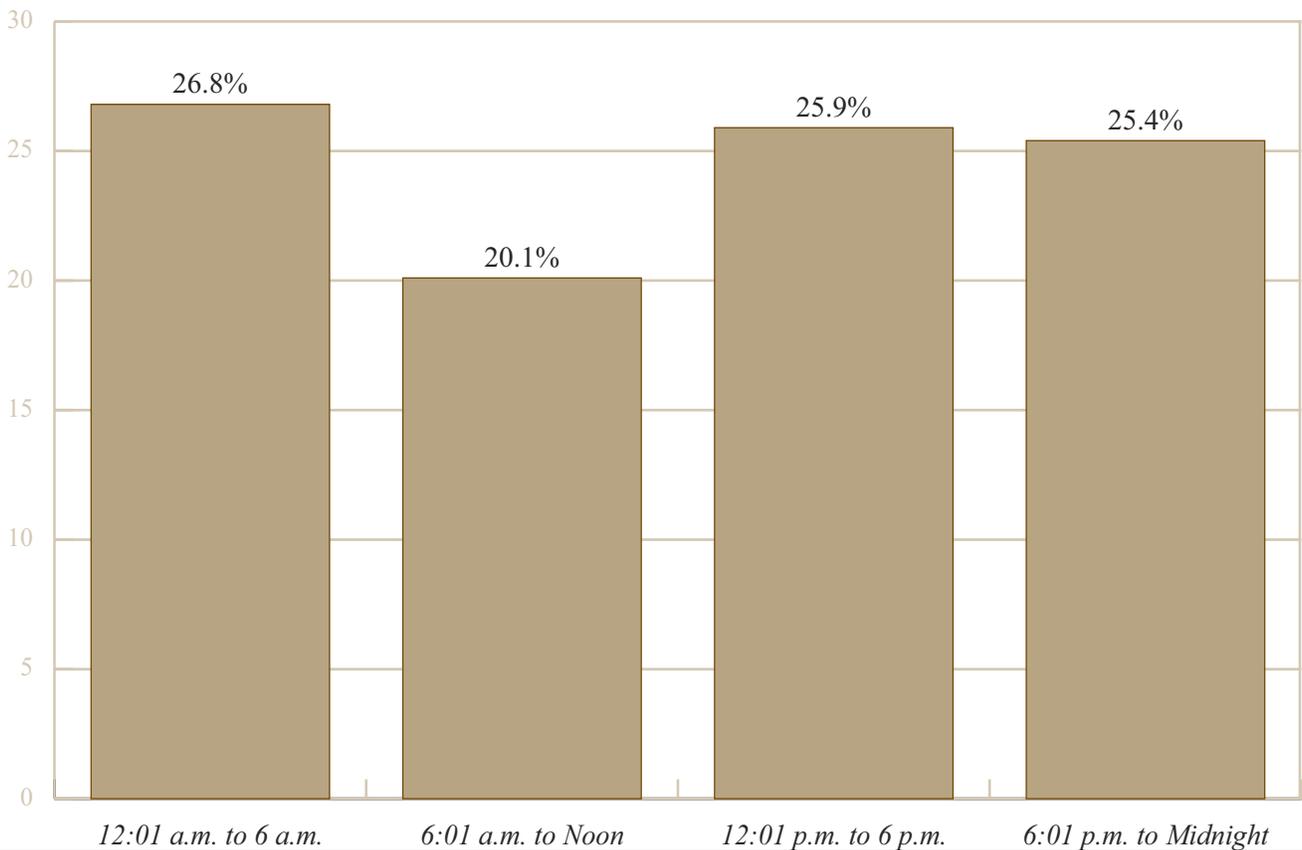
Figure 7**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**Percent Distribution¹ by Time of Day of Incident, 1995-2004¹Time was not reported for 1.8 percent of all law enforcement officers accidentally killed.

Table 49**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Day of Week of Incident, 1995-2004

<i>Day</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	717	59	52	63	81	65	83	76	75	81	82
Sunday	88	7	6	8	12	11	5	9	5	10	15
Monday	96	14	8	6	10	13	8	12	7	9	9
Tuesday	109	6	8	8	13	7	14	13	14	12	14
Wednesday	110	11	7	8	14	2	14	12	22	12	8
Thursday	105	3	7	12	11	13	13	10	9	14	13
Friday	110	9	8	10	14	8	17	10	8	14	12
Saturday	99	9	8	11	7	11	12	10	10	10	11

Table 50**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Month of Incident, 1995-2004

<i>Month</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	717	59	52	63	81	65	83	76	75	81	82
January	60	5	5	4	8	6	10	7	6	5	4
February	63	7	7	7	8	4	7	9	4	5	5
March	40	3	4	4	6	3	5	6	2	3	4
April	45	4	6	6	6	4	3	4	0	5	7
May	74	7	5	5	6	9	9	4	9	7	13
June	63	8	4	4	7	5	9	4	10	7	5
July	68	9	3	3	6	5	9	3	7	9	14
August	50	6	2	5	3	4	7	8	5	5	5
September	69	3	1	8	9	5	8	10	9	6	10
October	76	2	9	7	8	7	10	9	7	8	9
November	54	3	2	9	5	4	2	6	7	14	2
December	55	2	4	1	9	9	4	6	9	7	4

Table 51**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Profile of Victim Officers, Age Groups, 1995-2004

<i>Victim officers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	717	59	52	63	81	65	83	76	75	81	82
Age (years)											
Under 25	50	4	2	7	9	5	6	3	5	7	2
25 - 30	170	21	18	15	18	14	19	19	13	14	19
31 - 40	250	19	23	20	20	24	26	27	29	34	28
Over 40	244	15	9	20	34	21	32	27	27	26	33
Age not reported	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Average years of age	37	35	35	36	38	36	38	38	38	37	39

Table 52**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Profile of Victim Officers, Years of Service, 1995-2004

<i>Victim officers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	717	59	52	63	81	65	83	76	75	81	82
Years of service											
Less than 1	46	6	3	3	5	6	4	5	4	6	4
1 - 4	204	14	13	23	29	15	23	23	21	21	22
5 - 10	190	22	19	15	13	17	18	18	21	23	24
Over 10	267	17	14	21	32	24	38	30	28	31	32
Years of service not reported	10	0	3	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
Average years of service	10	9	9	9	10	10	12	11	10	10	11

Table 53**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Profile of Victim Officers, Age Groups by Years of Service, 2004

<i>Victim officers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Less than 1 year</i>	<i>1 - 4 years</i>	<i>5 - 10 years</i>	<i>Over 10 years</i>	<i>Years of service not reported</i>
Total	82	4	22	24	32	0
Age (years)						
Under 25	2	2	0	0	0	0
25 - 30	19	1	12	6	0	0
31 - 40	28	1	7	12	8	0
Over 40	33	0	3	6	24	0
Age not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 54**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Profile of Victim Officers, Age Groups by Years of Service, 1995-2004

<i>Victim officers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Less than 1 year</i>	<i>1 - 4 years</i>	<i>5 - 10 years</i>	<i>Over 10 years</i>	<i>Years of service not reported</i>
Total	717	46	204	190	267	10
Age (years)						
Under 25	50	14	34	0	0	2
25 - 30	170	20	96	51	1	2
31 - 40	250	10	57	101	80	2
Over 40	244	2	17	38	186	1
Age not reported	3	0	0	0	0	3

Table 55**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Profile of Victim Officers, 1-, 5-, and 10-Year Averages, 1985-2004

<i>Victim officers</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>5-year averages</i>		<i>10-year averages</i>	
		<i>1995-1999</i>	<i>2000-2004</i>	<i>1985-1994</i>	<i>1995-2004</i>
Average					
Age (years)	39	36	38	36	37
Years of service	11	9	11	9	10
Height	5'11"	5'10"	5'11"	5'11"	5'11"
Weight ¹	199	193	196		195

¹Prior to 1995, data on weight were not collected.

Table 56**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Profile of Victim Officers, Race and Sex, 1995-2004

<i>Victim officers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	717	59	52	63	81	65	83	76	75	81	82
Race											
White	626	45	44	52	68	60	73	66	69	74	75
Black	64	11	6	10	6	3	8	7	2	6	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	13	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11	0	0	0	5	1	1	2	2	0	0
Race not reported	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sex											
Male	671	56	48	60	73	62	79	70	69	78	76
Female	46	3	4	3	8	3	4	6	6	3	6

Table 57**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency by Type of Assignment, 2004

<i>Population group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>2-Officer vehicle</i>	<i>1-Officer vehicle</i>		<i>Foot patrol</i>		<i>Other¹</i>		<i>Off duty</i>
			<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	
Total	82	10	39	11	0	0	11	9	2
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	12	3	6	2	0	0	0	1	0
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	5	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Group VI (cities under 10,000)	9	1	4	2	0	0	2	0	0
Metropolitan counties	20	1	11	2	0	0	2	2	2
Nonmetropolitan counties	9	1	5	1	0	0	1	1	0
State agencies	9	0	4	1	0	0	4	0	0
Federal agencies	6	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
U.S. Territories	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

¹Includes detectives, officers on special assignments, undercover officers, and officers on other types of assignments that are not listed.**Table 58****Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency by Type of Assignment, 1995-2004

<i>Population group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>2-Officer vehicle</i>	<i>1-Officer vehicle</i>		<i>Foot patrol</i>		<i>Other¹</i>		<i>Off duty</i>
			<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	
Total	717	94	358	84	6	4	66	91	14
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	99	25	33	17	2	0	2	17	3
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	32	3	16	2	0	0	2	8	1
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	26	2	14	4	0	0	3	3	0
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	26	1	13	4	0	1	3	3	1
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	26	3	9	7	0	0	4	3	0
Group VI (cities under 10,000)	77	9	39	12	1	1	10	4	1
Metropolitan counties	139	14	76	11	0	0	14	20	4
Nonmetropolitan counties	90	7	52	9	0	0	7	13	2
State agencies	140	16	83	13	1	1	15	11	0
Federal agencies	42	6	18	2	2	1	5	7	1
U.S. Territories	20	8	5	3	0	0	1	2	1

¹Includes detectives, officers on special assignments, undercover officers, and officers on other types of assignments that are not listed.

Table 59**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 1995-2004

<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	717	59	52	63	81	65	83	76	75	81	82
Automobile accidents	404	33	33	33	48	41	42	36	40	50	48
Motorcycle accidents	60	3	4	4	3	6	6	7	7	10	10
Aircraft accidents	43	8	1	4	4	4	7	5	6	1	3
Struck by vehicles	120	10	7	15	14	9	14	19	12	10	10
Traffic stops, roadblocks, etc.	45	3	5	3	4	3	7	7	4	6	3
Directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.	75	7	2	12	10	6	7	12	8	4	7
Accidental shootings	28	2	2	1	3	3	3	5	3	2	4
Crossfires, mistaken for subject, firearm mishaps	17	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	2
Training sessions	6	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
Self-inflicted, cleaning mishaps (not apparent or confirmed suicides)	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Drownings	21	1	0	0	6	0	3	1	3	4	3
Falls	20	2	2	5	1	1	3	2	1	2	1
Other accidental (electrocutions, explosions, etc.)	21	0	3	1	2	1	5	1	3	2	3

Table 60**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Assignment, 2004

<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>2-Officer vehicle</i>	<i>1-Officer vehicle</i>		<i>Foot patrol</i>		<i>Other¹</i>		<i>Off duty</i>
			<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	
Total	82	10	39	11	0	0	11	9	2
Automobile accidents	48	7	27	5	0	0	8	0	1
Motorcycle accidents	10	0	6	1	0	0	1	1	1
Aircraft accidents	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Struck by vehicles	10	2	3	4	0	0	1	0	0
Traffic stops, roadblocks, etc.	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.	7	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
Accidental shootings	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Crossfires, mistaken for subject, firearm mishaps	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Training sessions	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Self-inflicted, cleaning mishaps (not apparent or confirmed suicides)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drownings	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Falls	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other accidental (electrocutions, explosions, etc.)	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0

¹Includes detectives, officers on special assignments, undercover officers, and officers on other types of assignments that are not listed.

Table 61**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Assignment, 1995-2004

<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>2-Officer vehicle</i>	<i>1-Officer vehicle</i>		<i>Foot patrol</i>		<i>Other¹</i>		<i>Off duty</i>
			<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Alone</i>	<i>Assisted</i>	
Total	717	94	358	84	6	4	66	91	14
Automobile accidents	404	74	256	29	0	0	33	9	3
Motorcycle accidents	60	0	44	9	0	0	5	1	1
Aircraft accidents	43	0	0	0	0	0	13	29	1
Struck by vehicles	120	12	49	35	2	1	8	9	4
Traffic stops, roadblocks, etc.	45	9	16	14	1	1	0	4	0
Directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.	75	3	33	21	1	0	8	5	4
Accidental shootings	28	2	2	0	0	1	3	17	3
Crossfires, mistaken for subject, firearm mishaps	17	2	0	0	0	1	0	11	3
Training sessions	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Self-inflicted, cleaning mishaps (not apparent or confirmed suicides)	5	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Drownings	21	1	2	2	0	1	2	11	2
Falls	20	1	1	6	4	1	2	5	0
Other accidental (electrocutions, explosions, etc.)	21	4	4	3	0	0	0	10	0

¹Includes detectives, officers on special assignments, undercover officers, and officers on other types of assignments that are not listed.

Table 62

Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed

State and Agency by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 2004

<i>State Agency</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Automobile accidents</i>	<i>Motorcycle accidents</i>	<i>Aircraft accidents</i>	<i>Struck by vehicles</i>	<i>Accidental shootings</i>	<i>Drownings</i>	<i>Falls</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>(Detail)</i>
Total	82	48	10	3	10	4	3	1	3	
ALABAMA	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board, Montgomery	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Covington County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mobile	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Prattville	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
ARIZONA	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Apache County	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Phoenix	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
U.S. Border Patrol, Tucson	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CALIFORNIA	7	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Highway Patrol, San Bernardino	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kern County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Los Angeles County	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Oakland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
San Bernardino County	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tuolumne County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Westminster	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
COLORADO	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Larimer County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DELAWARE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
State Police, Lewes	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FLORIDA	8	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Brevard County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hendry County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Highway Patrol, Deland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hillsborough County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Miami Beach	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ormond Beach	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
St. Johns County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
U.S. Secret Service, Tampa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GEORGIA	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Columbia County	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Henry County Police	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Richmond County	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
HAWAII	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Honolulu	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
National Park Service, Haleakala	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(struck by rock)
ILLINOIS	5	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Drug Enforcement Administration, Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Joliet	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Peoria	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Williamson County	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
INDIANA	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Newton County	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(electrocution)
Putnam County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 62

Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed
 State and Agency by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 2004—Continued

<i>State Agency</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Automobile accidents</i>	<i>Motorcycle accidents</i>	<i>Aircraft accidents</i>	<i>Struck by vehicles</i>	<i>Accidental shootings</i>	<i>Drownings</i>	<i>Falls</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>(Detail)</i>
LOUISIANA	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
New Orleans	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
MARYLAND	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
State Police, College Park	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Transportation Authority Police, Baltimore	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MICHIGAN	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bloomfield Township	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Clinton County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Otsego County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MINNESOTA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, St. Paul	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MISSISSIPPI	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Clarke County	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
MISSOURI	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Joplin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(explosion)
Riverview	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEVADA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Washoe County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEW JERSEY	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
State Police, West Trenton	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEW YORK	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
Allegany County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Schenectady	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Suffolk County Police	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Village of Patchogue Public Safety	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
NORTH CAROLINA	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Franklin County	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Tabor City	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OHIO	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Columbus	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PENNSYLVANIA	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Elk Lick Township	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lititz Borough	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Reading	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Upper Dublin Township	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TENNESSEE	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Harriman	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Memphis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nashville	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Shelby County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TEXAS	13	8	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	
Austin	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Beaumont	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Celeste	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chambers County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Comanche County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Department of Public Safety, Kerrville	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grapevine	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Harris County Constable	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 62**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

State and Agency by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 2004—Continued

<i>State</i> <i>Agency</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Automobile</i> <i>accidents</i>	<i>Motorcycle</i> <i>accidents</i>	<i>Aircraft</i> <i>accidents</i>	<i>Struck by</i> <i>vehicles</i>	<i>Accidental</i> <i>shootings</i>	<i>Drownings</i>	<i>Falls</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>(Detail)</i>
TEXAS—Continued										
Houston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prairie View	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
River Oaks	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Border Patrol, McAllen	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
WASHINGTON										
Tacoma	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN										
Sheboygan County	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. TERRITORIES										
Puerto Rico	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carolina	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catano	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SECTION II



Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Methodology

Section II contains data pertaining to assaults on sworn local, state, and tribal law enforcement officers. The UCR Program collects information monthly from the agencies that collect and submit data either through their state UCR Program or, for the non-Program states, directly to the FBI. For data to be included in Section II, law enforcement agencies must have submitted information for all 12 months of 2004 on officers who were assaulted as well as the number of people they employed full time for the reporting year.

Law enforcement agencies report to the UCR Program the number of assaults resulting in injuries to their officers or instances in which an offender used a weapon that could have caused serious injury or death. Agencies record other assaults only if they involved more than verbal abuse or minor resistance to an arrest.

Overview

In 2004, the FBI collected data from 10,459 law enforcement agencies that provided services to nearly 226 million persons (76.8 percent of the Nation's population). The participating law enforcement agencies employed 499,396 officers, and of these, 59,373 were assaulted while performing their duties, a rate of 11.9 assaults per 100 officers. The assaults resulted in injuries to 16,563 of these officers. (See Table 63.)

By region, law enforcement agencies in the South, the Nation's most populous region, indicated that officers in the region were assaulted at a rate of 13.8 assaults per 100 officers employed. Officers in the West were assaulted at a rate of 11.0 per 100 officers, agencies in the Midwest reported that officers were

assaulted at a rate of 10.5 for every 100 officers employed, and the Northeast had a rate of 9.6 assaults per 100 officers. (See Table 63.)

By population group, the rate of assaults was highest, 17.1 assaults per 100 officers, in law enforcement agencies in cities with populations of 250,000 or more residents. Among the population groups labeled *city*, the rate was lowest, 7.9 assaults per 100 officers, in those agencies with under 10,000 inhabitants. Law enforcement officers in metropolitan counties experienced a rate of 10.3 assaults per 100 officers, and agencies in nonmetropolitan counties had a rate of 6.2 assaults for every 100 officers. (See Table 64.)

Injuries

Of the 59,373 officers who were assaulted in 2004, 27.9 percent of those officers suffered injuries. Among the Nation's four regions, law enforcement agencies in the Northeast had the highest percentage, 32.6, of injuries among officers assaulted. In the Midwest, 28.9 percent of the officers in the Midwest who were assaulted suffered injuries, followed by the West with 28.1 percent, and the South with 26.2 percent. (Based on Table 63.)

A review of the data by population group showed that law enforcement agencies in the Nation's smallest cities, those under 10,000 in population, had the highest percentage, 30.3 percent, of its officers injured during assaults. Agencies in cities with populations of 25,000 to 49,999 inhabitants had the lowest percentage of officers injured at 26.7 percent. In metropolitan counties, 27.1 percent of the assaulted officers sustained injuries, and in nonmetropolitan counties, 27.4 percent. (Based on Table 64.)

Times

In 2004, the largest percentage, 28.8, of assaults on law enforcement officers occurred from 10:01 p.m. and 2 a.m., and the smallest percentage, 6.4, occurred from 4:01 a.m. to 8 a.m. The time of the attacks continued a long-time trend as the largest percentage, 29.5, of assaults on police officers over the past 10 years (1995–2004) also occurred from 10:01 p.m. and 2 a.m., and, likewise, the smallest percentage, 6.2, took place from 4:01 a.m. to 8 a.m. (Based on Table 65.)

Circumstances

An examination of the assault data revealed that most officers, 30.7 percent, were assaulted when responding to disturbance calls. Thirteen percent of the officers were handling, transporting, or had custody of prisoners, 11.1 percent were conducting traffic pursuits or stops, and 9.3 percent were investigating suspicious persons or circumstances. Nearly 2 percent (1.8) of the officers were handling mentally deranged persons at the time they were assaulted, 1.4 percent were investigating burglaries in progress or were pursuing burglary suspects, 1.2 percent were policing civil disorders, and 0.9 percent were responding to robberies in progress or were pursuing robbery suspects. The circumstance in which the lowest percentage of law enforcement officers, 0.3 percent, were assaulted was ambush situations. Over 16 percent (16.3) of officers were attempting other types of arrests, and 13.8 percent were attacked while performing other duties. (See Table 67.)

Clearances

Law enforcement may clear offenses either by arrest or by exceptional means, i.e., when elements beyond the

control of law enforcement prevent the placing of formal charges against the offender. In 2004, law enforcement agencies cleared 87.5 percent of the 59,373 assaults on their officers. By circumstance, these agencies cleared the greatest percentage, 89 percent, of assaults on officers who were responding to disturbance calls (family quarrels, bar fights, etc.). The circumstance with the lowest percentage of clearances, 66.7 percent, was ambush situations. (See Table 66.)

Types of Assignment

An examination of the data concerning types of assignments in which officers were working when they were assaulted revealed that 80.4 percent of the officers

were assigned to vehicle patrols: of these, 78.5 percent were assigned to 1-officer patrols, and 21.5 percent were assigned to 2-officer patrols. Five percent of the officers assaulted were assigned to detective duties or had special assignments, and 14.6 percent of the officers were assigned to other duties. Of the officers assaulted, 70.1 percent received assistance from fellow officers and 29.9 percent were alone and unassisted. (Based on Table 67.)

Weapons

As in past years, offenders used personal weapons, such as hands, fists, or feet, in the majority of assaults, 80.1 percent, on law enforcement officers. Offenders used firearms in 3.6 of the

assaults on officers and knives or cutting instruments in 1.9 percent of the assaults. Attackers used other dangerous weapons in 14.5 percent of assaults on law enforcement officers. (See Table 69.)

Concerning the officers who sustained injuries when they were attacked with these weapons, 29.4 percent of the officers assaulted with personal weapons suffered injuries. Of the officers attacked by persons with knives or cutting instruments, 14.1 percent suffered injuries, and of those assaulted by persons with firearms, 9.6 percent suffered injuries. Over a quarter, 25.7 percent, of the officers attacked by persons with other types of dangerous weapons suffered injuries. (See Table 68.)

Table 2.1
Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted
Population Covered and Number of Reporting Agencies
by Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency, 2004

<i>Population group</i>	<i>Number of reporting agencies</i>	<i>Population covered</i>	<i>Number of officers employed</i>
Total	10,459	225,597,839	499,396
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	61	38,952,367	91,146
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	154	23,084,084	41,833
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	354	24,336,875	42,201
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	621	21,539,903	39,072
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	1,388	21,950,833	42,714
Group VI (cities under 10,000) ¹	5,415	17,971,779	60,705
Metropolitan counties ¹	879	55,824,865	138,896
Nonmetropolitan counties ¹	1,587	21,937,133	42,829

¹Includes universities and colleges, state police agencies, and/or other agencies to which no population is attributed.

Table 63**Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**

Region and Geographic Division, 2004

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total¹</i>	<i>Rate per 100 officers</i>	<i>Assaults with injury</i>	<i>Rate per 100 officers</i>	<i>Number of reporting agencies</i>	<i>Population covered</i>	<i>Number of officers employed</i>
Total	59,373	11.9	16,563	3.3	10,459	225,597,839	499,396
NORTHEAST	7,821	9.6	2,550	3.1	1,884	33,459,255	81,316
New England	1,526	8.7	418	2.4	442	7,969,776	17,491
Middle Atlantic	6,295	9.9	2,132	3.3	1,442	25,489,479	63,825
MIDWEST	8,346	10.5	2,416	3.0	2,804	41,111,906	79,533
East North Central	4,052	8.6	1,431	3.1	1,269	24,085,816	46,853
West North Central	4,294	13.1	985	3.0	1,535	17,026,090	32,680
SOUTH	29,244	13.8	7,670	3.6	4,192	90,761,001	211,397
South Atlantic	17,824	15.9	4,112	3.7	1,695	45,882,155	111,929
East South Central	3,633	10.8	1,252	3.7	1,063	14,654,727	33,680
West South Central	7,787	11.8	2,306	3.5	1,434	30,224,119	65,788
WEST	13,962	11.0	3,927	3.1	1,579	60,265,677	127,150
Mountain	4,668	12.6	1,092	2.9	723	18,235,236	37,033
Pacific	9,294	10.3	2,835	3.1	856	42,030,441	90,117

¹Regional and divisional totals do not include data for Illinois, Vermont, and West Virginia, which were not available for inclusion in this tabulation.**Table 64****Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency, 2004

<i>Population group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 100 officers</i>	<i>Assaults with injury</i>	<i>Rate per 100 officers</i>
Total	59,373	11.9	16,563	3.3
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	15,617	17.1	4,279	4.7
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	6,505	15.5	1,866	4.5
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	6,159	14.6	1,808	4.3
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	4,865	12.5	1,301	3.3
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	4,471	10.5	1,252	2.9
Group VI (cities under 10,000)	4,783	7.9	1,447	2.4
Metropolitan counties	14,317	10.3	3,883	2.8
Nonmetropolitan counties	2,656	6.2	727	1.7

Table 65**Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**

Time of Day of Incident, Percent Distribution, 1995-2004

<i>Time</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	566,523	57,762	46,608	52,149	60,673	55,971	58,398	57,463	59,526	58,600	59,373
Percent distribution ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A.M.											
12:01 - 2	86,152	9,008	7,251	7,971	8,986	8,426	8,960	8,924	8,815	8,924	8,887
	15.2	15.6	15.6	15.3	14.8	15.1	15.3	15.5	14.8	15.2	15.0
2:01 - 4	55,086	5,672	4,582	5,013	5,858	5,371	5,708	5,771	5,753	5,604	5,754
	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.7
4:01 - 6	21,349	2,194	1,750	1,894	2,240	2,020	2,254	2,224	2,314	2,288	2,171
	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7
6:01 - 8	13,799	1,241	915	1,072	1,505	1,331	1,427	1,514	1,608	1,569	1,617
	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
8:01 - 10	21,886	1,899	1,601	1,846	2,355	2,060	2,311	2,304	2,496	2,434	2,580
	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3
10:01 - Noon	28,143	2,682	2,008	2,333	3,021	2,675	2,920	2,905	3,167	3,199	3,233
	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4
P.M.											
12:01 - 2	32,441	3,127	2,546	2,772	3,246	3,006	3,641	3,349	3,586	3,567	3,601
	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1
2:01 - 4	40,421	3,868	3,281	3,659	4,225	4,053	3,929	4,168	4,389	4,368	4,481
	7.1	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.7	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5
4:01 - 6	50,767	5,097	4,143	4,719	5,505	5,152	5,298	5,039	5,332	5,197	5,285
	9.0	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.9
6:01 - 8	60,512	6,139	5,082	5,727	6,553	6,012	6,198	6,087	6,278	6,408	6,028
	10.7	10.6	10.9	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.9	10.2
8:01 - 10	74,822	7,780	6,319	7,108	8,125	7,697	7,675	7,577	7,609	7,397	7,535
	13.2	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.8	13.1	13.2	12.8	12.6	12.7
10:01 - Midnight	81,145	9,055	7,130	8,035	9,054	8,168	8,077	7,601	8,179	7,645	8,201
	14.3	15.7	15.3	15.4	14.9	14.6	13.8	13.2	13.7	13.0	13.8

¹Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to 100.0.NOTE: Assault figures published in prior years' editions of *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted* have been updated in this table.

Table 66**Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**Circumstance at Scene of Incident and Percent Cleared¹ by Population Group, 2004

<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Group I</i>	<i>Group II</i>	<i>Group III</i>	<i>Group IV</i>	<i>Group V</i>	<i>Group VI</i>	<i>Metropolitan counties</i>	<i>Nonmetropolitan counties</i>
Total	59,373	15,617	6,505	6,159	4,865	4,471	4,783	14,317	2,656
Percent cleared	87.5	90.2	86.9	87.5	85.8	84.1	87.4	87.1	83.7
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, bar fights, person with firearm, etc.)	18,234	4,932	2,227	2,073	1,609	1,628	1,497	3,537	731
Percent cleared	89.0	91.4	87.2	88.7	85.8	85.0	88.6	91.0	87.4
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	850	261	118	90	78	56	49	177	21
Percent cleared	86.8	83.1	89.0	93.3	79.5	80.4	87.8	92.1	90.5
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	544	223	60	54	45	34	22	92	14
Percent cleared	87.3	86.1	81.7	87.0	86.7	97.1	95.5	91.3	71.4
Attempting other arrests	9,674	2,348	1,150	1,165	986	859	831	1,901	434
Percent cleared	88.8	92.9	88.1	87.2	87.7	81.3	88.3	90.1	85.3
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	734	175	100	100	68	58	67	140	26
Percent cleared	86.9	85.7	89.0	84.0	91.2	91.4	83.6	85.7	92.3
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,748	1,777	589	532	534	510	563	2,823	420
Percent cleared	87.8	95.3	88.8	88.5	84.6	84.7	91.3	84.4	79.3
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	5,532	1,936	652	684	453	363	408	882	154
Percent cleared	86.7	87.0	84.8	86.7	83.9	84.8	89.5	88.7	84.4
Ambush situations	189	63	17	12	7	15	22	44	9
Percent cleared	66.7	74.6	64.7	75.0	71.4	80.0	59.1	56.8	44.4
Handling mentally deranged persons	1,079	252	91	110	86	70	122	293	55
Percent cleared	81.3	78.6	87.9	82.7	81.4	88.6	84.4	78.5	78.2
Traffic pursuits/stops	6,568	1,689	682	634	477	450	643	1,559	434
Percent cleared	86.7	88.6	86.4	86.9	88.7	84.9	85.8	85.4	85.7
All other	8,221	1,961	819	705	522	428	559	2,869	358
Percent cleared	85.0	87.7	85.7	85.4	83.7	82.2	80.7	85.1	77.9

¹Offenses reported to the national UCR Program can be cleared either by arrest or exceptional means (when elements beyond law enforcement's control prevent the agency from placing formal charges against the offender).

Table 67**Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Assignment, Percent Distribution, 2004

Circumstance	Total	2-Officer vehicle	1-Officer vehicle		Detective/special assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
Total	59,373	10,245	14,382	23,121	920	2,035	2,472	6,198
Percent of total assignments ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, bar fights, person with firearm, etc.)	18,234	3,420	4,205	8,699	213	273	339	1,085
Percent of total assignments	30.7	33.4	29.2	37.6	23.2	13.4	13.7	17.5
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	850	164	195	391	11	28	19	42
Percent of total assignments	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.7
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	544	132	119	228	13	12	16	24
Percent of total assignments	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.4
Attempting other arrests	9,674	1,519	2,159	3,975	173	630	309	909
Percent of total assignments	16.3	14.8	15.0	17.2	18.8	31.0	12.5	14.7
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	734	141	150	244	18	45	42	94
Percent of total assignments	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.5
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,748	830	1,448	2,008	111	242	816	2,293
Percent of total assignments	13.0	8.1	10.1	8.7	12.1	11.9	33.0	37.0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	5,532	1,431	1,390	1,849	110	256	145	351
Percent of total assignments	9.3	14.0	9.7	8.0	12.0	12.6	5.9	5.7
Ambush situations	189	28	56	40	2	10	24	29
Percent of total assignments	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.5
Handling mentally deranged persons	1,079	195	223	507	9	20	24	101
Percent of total assignments	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6
Traffic pursuits/stops	6,568	1,170	2,168	2,675	61	165	70	259
Percent of total assignments	11.1	11.4	15.1	11.6	6.6	8.1	2.8	4.2
All other	8,221	1,215	2,269	2,505	199	354	668	1,011
Percent of total assignments	13.8	11.9	15.8	10.8	21.6	17.4	27.0	16.3

¹Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to 100.0.**Table 68****Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**

Number of Assaults and Percent Injured by Type of Weapon, 1995-2004

	Total	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons	Number of reporting agencies	Population covered	Number of officers employed
1995 Total assaults	57,762	2,354	1,356	6,414	47,638	8,503	191,759,197	428,379
Percent injured	30.1	19.3	23.9	31.1	30.7			
1996 Total assaults	46,608	1,878	871	5,069	38,790	7,803	165,263,526	371,964
Percent injured	32.1	24.8	30.7	39.4	31.5			
1997 Total assaults	52,149	2,110	971	5,800	43,268	8,120	184,824,864	411,015
Percent injured	30.4	23.1	25.4	32.1	30.6			
1998 Total assaults	60,673	2,126	1,098	7,415	50,034	8,153	193,098,427	452,361
Percent injured	30.7	20.7	23.7	30.2	31.3			
1999 Total assaults	55,971	1,772	999	7,560	45,640	9,832	207,124,112	462,782
Percent injured	28.0	11.9	17.5	27.1	29.0			
2000 Total assaults	58,398	1,749	1,015	8,132	47,502	8,940	204,598,589	452,531
Percent injured	28.1	11.4	15.2	26.9	29.2			
2001 Total assaults	57,463	1,841	1,168	8,233	46,221	9,773	213,645,308	471,096
Percent injured	28.3	10.3	15.3	26.1	29.7			
2002 Total assaults	59,526	1,927	1,061	8,526	48,012	10,164	219,424,713	491,009
Percent injured	28.2	11.4	15.1	25.7	29.7			
2003 Total assaults	58,600	1,879	1,084	8,180	47,457	10,539	225,769,768	501,738
Percent injured	28.2	10.7	13.4	25.4	29.7			
2004 Total assaults	59,373	2,109	1,121	8,598	47,545	10,459	225,597,839	499,396
Percent injured	27.9	9.6	14.1	25.7	29.4			

NOTE: Assault figures published in prior years' editions of *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted* have been updated in this table.

Table 69

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Region, Geographic Division, and State by Type of Weapon, 2004

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Firearm</i>	<i>Knife or other cutting instrument</i>	<i>Other dangerous weapon</i>	<i>Personal weapons</i>	<i>Number of reporting agencies</i>	<i>Population covered</i>	<i>Number of officers employed</i>
Total	59,373	2,109	1,121	8,598	47,545	10,459	225,597,839	499,396
Percent distribution ¹	100.0	3.6	1.9	14.5	80.1			
NORTHEAST	7,821	373	142	1,016	6,290	1,884	33,459,255	81,316
New England	1,526	17	17	190	1,302	442	7,969,776	17,491
Connecticut	400	5	8	47	340	99	3,473,737	7,833
Maine	285	0	2	20	263	130	1,314,897	1,883
Massachusetts	172	2	1	18	151	52	1,190,760	3,663
New Hampshire	204	1	0	18	185	118	916,087	1,639
Rhode Island	465	9	6	87	363	43	1,074,295	2,473
Vermont ²								
Middle Atlantic	6,295	356	125	826	4,988	1,442	25,489,479	63,825
New Jersey	2,968	47	30	395	2,496	482	8,344,887	22,588
New York	705	3	6	80	616	373	9,551,445	23,587
Pennsylvania	2,622	306	89	351	1,876	587	7,593,147	17,650
MIDWEST	8,346	258	135	901	7,052	2,804	41,111,906	79,533
East North Central	4,052	92	64	370	3,526	1,269	24,085,816	46,853
Illinois ²								
Indiana	1,198	15	8	86	1,089	171	4,995,588	8,323
Michigan	1,229	41	34	166	988	560	9,711,566	19,699
Ohio	742	11	12	88	631	204	4,253,901	7,600
Wisconsin	883	25	10	30	818	334	5,124,761	11,231
West North Central	4,294	166	71	531	3,526	1,535	17,026,090	32,680
Iowa	484	7	10	102	365	229	2,918,033	4,357
Kansas	1,118	19	13	72	1,014	240	2,069,011	5,525
Minnesota	65	2	4	9	50	298	4,298,305	6,802
Missouri	2,353	134	35	320	1,864	488	4,977,855	10,779
Nebraska	180	1	4	22	153	128	1,596,305	3,269
North Dakota	52	0	0	2	50	71	585,488	986
South Dakota	42	3	5	4	30	81	581,093	962
SOUTH	29,244	938	569	4,612	23,125	4,192	90,761,001	211,397
South Atlantic	17,824	399	285	2,769	14,371	1,695	45,882,155	111,929
Delaware	330	10	12	66	242	51	754,178	1,985
District of Columbia ³	42	2	0	7	33	1	0	353
Florida	8,717	164	137	1,458	6,958	400	17,388,725	42,343
Georgia	791	29	11	94	657	189	4,276,053	12,609
Maryland	3,864	54	46	497	3,267	146	5,553,146	14,895
North Carolina	1,741	59	37	183	1,462	381	6,482,360	15,319
South Carolina	981	34	18	132	797	286	4,135,164	9,756
Virginia	1,358	47	24	332	955	241	7,292,529	14,669
West Virginia ²								
East South Central	3,633	279	122	956	2,276	1,063	14,654,727	33,680
Alabama	345	12	3	63	267	257	3,951,087	8,226
Kentucky	733	78	41	268	346	260	3,073,406	6,115
Mississippi	310	21	4	25	260	109	1,789,015	3,886
Tennessee	2,245	168	74	600	1,403	437	5,841,219	15,453
West South Central	7,787	260	162	887	6,478	1,434	30,224,119	65,788
Arkansas	138	13	1	15	109	38	858,754	2,050
Louisiana	1,907	15	13	129	1,750	128	3,492,509	12,088
Oklahoma	898	62	16	111	709	297	3,523,553	6,189
Texas	4,844	170	132	632	3,910	971	22,349,303	45,461

Table 69**Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**

Region, Geographic Division, and State by Type of Weapon, 2004—Continued

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Firearm</i>	<i>Knife or other cutting instrument</i>	<i>Other dangerous weapon</i>	<i>Personal weapons</i>	<i>Number of reporting agencies</i>	<i>Population covered</i>	<i>Number of officers employed</i>
WEST	13,962	540	275	2,069	11,078	1,579	60,265,677	127,150
Mountain	4,668	222	132	887	3,427	723	18,235,236	37,033
Arizona	2,067	122	47	330	1,568	82	5,435,217	10,909
Colorado	815	39	16	293	467	188	4,270,477	10,132
Idaho	282	8	7	15	252	117	1,383,429	2,441
Montana	63	3	3	13	44	76	631,069	977
Nevada	458	16	19	75	348	34	2,329,511	4,372
New Mexico	672	23	37	111	501	66	1,493,844	3,593
Utah	254	6	2	44	202	99	2,198,996	3,532
Wyoming	57	5	1	6	45	61	492,693	1,077
Pacific	9,294	318	143	1,182	7,651	856	42,030,441	90,117
Alaska	217	21	9	34	153	30	639,285	1,164
California	7,330	249	109	982	5,990	453	31,125,529	72,699
Hawaii	324	11	5	26	282	3	1,103,758	2,333
Oregon	322	5	1	27	289	137	3,039,800	4,222
Washington	1,101	32	19	113	937	233	6,122,069	9,699

¹Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to 100.0.²Data for Illinois, Vermont, and West Virginia were not available for inclusion in this table.³The figure represents the number of assaults on officers reported by the Metro Transit Police.

Table 70**Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency by Type of Weapon, 2004

<i>Population group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Firearm</i>	<i>Knife or other cutting instrument</i>	<i>Other dangerous weapon</i>	<i>Personal weapons</i>
Total	59,373	2,109	1,121	8,598	47,545
Percent distribution ¹	100.0	3.6	1.9	14.5	80.1
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	15,617	873	323	2,367	12,054
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	6,505	172	122	1,002	5,209
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	6,159	163	108	815	5,073
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	4,865	114	71	647	4,033
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	4,471	82	71	572	3,746
Group VI (cities under 10,000)	4,783	137	100	749	3,797
Metropolitan counties	14,317	374	246	1,938	11,759
Nonmetropolitan counties	2,656	194	80	508	1,874

¹Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to 100.0.**Table 71****Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Weapon, Percent Distribution,¹ 2004

<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Firearm</i>	<i>Knife or other cutting instrument</i>	<i>Other dangerous weapon</i>	<i>Personal weapons</i>
Total	59,373	2,109	1,121	8,598	47,545
Percent distribution	100.0	3.6	1.9	14.5	80.1
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, bar fights, person with firearm, etc.)	18,234	763	550	1,743	15,178
Percent distribution	100.0	4.2	3.0	9.6	83.2
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	850	59	32	219	540
Percent distribution	100.0	6.9	3.8	25.8	63.5
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	544	112	20	104	308
Percent distribution	100.0	20.6	3.7	19.1	56.6
Attempting other arrests	9,674	246	119	1,107	8,202
Percent distribution	100.0	2.5	1.2	11.4	84.8
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	734	15	9	111	599
Percent distribution	100.0	2.0	1.2	15.1	81.6
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,748	33	23	590	7,102
Percent distribution	100.0	0.4	0.3	7.6	91.7
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	5,532	302	117	844	4,269
Percent distribution	100.0	5.5	2.1	15.3	77.2
Ambush situations	189	40	5	49	95
Percent distribution	100.0	21.2	2.6	25.9	50.3
Handling mentally deranged persons	1,079	32	80	120	847
Percent distribution	100.0	3.0	7.4	11.1	78.5
Traffic pursuits/stops	6,568	209	42	2,428	3,889
Percent distribution	100.0	3.2	0.6	37.0	59.2
All other	8,221	298	124	1,283	6,516
Percent distribution	100.0	3.6	1.5	15.6	79.3

¹Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to 100.0.

SECTION III



Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Methodology

The UCR Program provides statistics in Sections I and II of this publication regarding all law enforcement officers feloniously or accidentally killed, as well as those assaulted. Section III provides information regarding federal officers who were killed and assaulted in the line of duty. The data pertain to federal officers who were employed by the following departments and agencies: the U.S. Departments of Homeland Security, the Interior, Justice, and the Treasury; the U.S. Capitol Police; and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. These federal entities employ most of the personnel who are responsible for protecting governmental officials and enforcing and investigating violations of federal laws. The FBI annually contacts these departments and requests information about the officers who were killed or assaulted in the line of duty.

The presentation of the information in this section regarding federal law enforcement officers killed and assaulted differs slightly from the presentation of data regarding assaults on local, state, and tribal law enforcement officers in Section II. The data collected by the FBI from federal agencies include all reports of assaults or threats to assault, regardless of the extent or even the absence of personal injury. Further, circumstance categories are customized to describe the duties performed by federal law enforcement personnel.

Overview

In 2004, 681 federal law enforcement officers were assaulted, and 144 of these assaults resulted in injuries to the officers involved. The Department of Homeland Security employed 311 of the officers assaulted; the Department

of the Interior employed 220; the Department of Justice, 115; the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 23; the U.S. Capitol Police, 10; and the Department of the Treasury, 2 of the officers. (See Tables 72 and 73.)

Weapons

An examination of 2004 data concerning the use of weapons showed that personal weapons, such as hands, fists, or feet, were used in 263 of the attacks. In addition, 69 officers were attacked with firearms, 67 were assaulted with vehicles, 9 were assailed with knives or cutting instruments, 5 were struck with blunt instruments, 2 were attacked with bombs, and other dangerous weapons were used in 132 of the assaults. The data also showed that 134 of the officers were threatened by assailants. (See Table 74.)

Circumstances

A study of the circumstances in which federal officers were assaulted in 2004 showed that officers were most often performing patrol or guard duties when attacked. Nearly half of the victim officers (321 of the 681) were engaged in these tasks when assaulted. The remaining 360 officers were assaulted in the following situations: 137 officers were victimized when making arrests or serving summonses, 90 officers were assaulted while conducting investigations or searches, 41 were victimized when providing protection, 30 were attacked while having custody of prisoners, 14 officers were on office duty when assaulted, 4 officers were on court duty, and 44 officers were assigned to other duties when attacked. (See Table 78.)

Regional Breakdowns

In order to analyze data geographically, the UCR Program divides the United States into four regions: the Northeast, the Midwest, the South, and the West. In 2004, 297 federal officers were assaulted in the West. In the South, 218 officers were assaulted; in the Midwest, 120; and in the Northeast, 43 federal officers were assaulted. The U.S. Territory of Puerto Rico had 3 federal officers assaulted during the year. (See Table 76.)

Alleged Assailants

A total of 630 alleged assailants were identified in connection with the 681 assaults on federal officers in 2004. (See Table 72.) Although the disposition information for nearly half of these alleged assailants was not provided, of the known dispositions, 110 assailants were prosecuted and found guilty of the assault, 93 alleged assailants were awaiting trial at the time of the publication, prosecution was declined for 72 of the alleged assailants, and prosecutive opinion was pending for 30. For 8 of the alleged assailants, charges were dismissed or subjects were found not guilty, and 5 of the assault suspects were deceased. In addition, 2 alleged assailants were found incompetent to stand trial and 7 remain at large. (See Table 79.)

Five-Year Totals

A study of data collected in the past five years showed that from 2000 through 2004, 1 federal officer was slain, and 2,610 officers were assaulted. The slain officer, who was killed in 2002, was a ranger with the National Park Service. (See Table 74.)

Summary of Assaults by Department

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

The DHS provided 2004 assault data for 311 of its officers, 53 of whom suffered injuries when they were attacked. Two of the injured officers, both employed by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, were assaulted by persons with firearms. By agency within the DHS, the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection employed 260 of the officers assaulted, and 45 of those officers suffered injuries. The Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement employed 29 of the officers who were assaulted; however, none of those officers sustained injuries. The U.S. Secret Service reported assaults on 22 of its officers, 8 of whom suffered injuries. (See Tables 72 and 73.)

A review of the data by type of assignment showed that of the 311 DHS officers that were assaulted, the majority, 273, were on patrol or guard duty at the time of the assaults. Thirty-one of the DHS officers assaulted were conducting investigations or searches, 2 were serving summonses or making arrests, and 1 had custody of a prisoner. In addition, 4 officers were assigned to other duties at the time they were assaulted. (See Table 78.)

The data collected concerning the type of weapons offenders used in assaults against DHS officers showed that 76 officers were attacked by persons using personal weapons, such as hands, fists, or feet. Forty-four officers were assaulted by offenders with firearms, 34 officers were threatened with attacks, and 33 were assaulted by persons using vehicles as weapons. Three DHS officers were struck by offenders using blunt instruments, 2 were the target of attacks by persons using bombs, and 1 officer was assaulted by an offender

with a knife or cutting instrument. In addition, 118 officers were attacked by persons with other dangerous weapons. (See Table 75.)

Law enforcement identified 351 suspects in the assaults against 311 DHS officers. At the time of this publication, the dispositions of 303 of the suspects were not available. Of the 48 persons for which disposition information was available, prosecution was declined for 27. Nine suspects were pending prosecution, 6 were found guilty, 3 were awaiting trial, and 1 was found not guilty or the charges were dismissed. Two alleged assailants remained fugitives at the time this book was published. (See Tables 72 and 79.)

Department of the Interior (DOI)

In 2004, the DOI provided information on 220 of its officers who were assaulted; 51 of those officers suffered injuries as a result of the attacks. Within the DOI, the National Park Service reported assaults on 111 of its officers, 33 of whom sustained injuries. The Bureau of Indian Affairs employed 108 officers who were assaulted, and 17 of those officers were injured. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported that 1 of its employees was injured during an assault. (See Tables 72 and 73.)

An examination of the data regarding the type of activity in which DOI officers were involved at the time of the assaults showed that 104 officers were making arrests or serving summonses. Forty-two officers were on patrol or guard duty at the time of the attacks, 37 were providing protection, 22 were conducting investigations or searches, 10 had custody of prisoners, and 3 officers were assigned to office duty at the time of the assaults. Two of the officers assaulted were assigned to other duties. (See Table 78.)

By weapon type, nearly half, 120, of the DOI officers assaulted were attacked

by persons using personal weapons, such as hands, fists, or feet. In addition, 54 officers were threatened, 19 officers were assaulted by persons using vehicles as weapons, 9 were assaulted by offenders with firearms, 7 were attacked by persons with knives or cutting instruments, and 2 officers were assaulted by offenders using blunt instruments. Nine officers were attacked by persons using other dangerous weapons. (See Table 75.)

Law enforcement identified 193 suspects in connection with the attacks against the 220 DOI officers. Ninety-seven of the suspects were tried and found guilty, 66 persons were awaiting trial at the time of this publication, 17 were pending prosecution, and 4 were tried and found not guilty or the charges were dismissed. Prosecution was declined in the cases of 4 suspects, and 1 suspect was deceased. Four of the alleged assailants remained at large at the time of this publication. (See Tables 72 and 79.)

Department of Justice (DOJ)

In 2004, the DOJ provided assault information on 115 of its officers, 29 of whom suffered injuries as a result of the assaults and 4 of whom were attacked by offenders with firearms. Fifty of the officers assaulted were employed by the U.S. Marshals Service, and 24 of those officers suffered injuries in the attacks. Thirty-three of the officers who were assaulted worked for the Drug Enforcement Administration, and 3 of those officers were injured, each by persons with firearms. Twenty-nine victim officers were employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and 3 worked for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). The FBI and ATF each had one officer suffer injuries in the assaults; the ATF officer who was injured was assaulted by a person with a firearm. (See Tables 72 and 73.)

By type of assignment, 32 of the 115 DOJ officers who were assaulted were conducting investigations or searches at the time they were attacked, 20 officers were making arrests or serving summonses, and 18 had prisoners in custody. Four officers were assigned to court duty, and 4 were providing protection at the time they were assaulted. Thirty-seven of the officers assaulted were assigned to other duties. (See Table 78.)

A review of the data concerning the type of weapons assailants used against DOJ officers showed that offenders used personal weapons, such as hands, fists, or feet to attack 46 officers. Persons threatened violence towards 43 officers. Offenders used vehicles as weapons to assault 12 officers and firearms to assault another 12. A knife or cutting instrument was used by an offender to assault 1 officer, and another type of dangerous weapon was used by an offender to attack another officer. (See Table 75.)

Through investigations, law enforcement identified 57 suspects in the assaults of the 115 DOJ officers. Of the 57 suspects, prosecution was declined for 34. Eight suspects were awaiting trial at the time of this publication, 4 were pending prosecutive opinion, and 4 were deceased. Four suspects were tried (2 were found guilty, and 2 were found not guilty or had their charges dismissed). Two suspects were found incompetent to stand trial. A suspect in the assault of a DOJ officer remained a fugitive at the time this book was published. (See Tables 72 and 79.)

Department of the Treasury (DOT)

In 2004, the DOT reported that 2 of its officers were assaulted. Both officers were employed by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration; both were threatened by their offenders, but neither officer suffered injuries. (See Tables 72, 73, and 75.) The data showed that by type of assignment, 1 officer was conducting an investigation or search, and the other officer was making an arrest or serving a summons at the time each was attacked. (See Table 78.)

Law enforcement officers apprehended 2 suspects in connection with the assaults on the 2 DOT officers. One suspect was tried and found guilty, and the other did not go to trial because prosecution was declined. (See Tables 72 and 79.)

U.S. Capitol Police

In 2004, the U.S. Capitol Police reported that 10 of its officers were assaulted. Three of the officers suffered injuries during the attacks. (See Tables 72 and 73.)

At the time of the assaults, 7 officers were performing arrests or serving summonses, 2 were on patrol or guard duty, and the other officer had custody of prisoners. By weapon type, 5 of the victim officers with the U.S. Capitol Police were attacked by offenders who used personal weapons, such as hands, fists, or feet. One officer was assaulted by a person who used a vehicle as a weapon, another was attacked by a person with a firearm, and yet another was threatened by an assailant. Two officers were assaulted by persons with other dangerous weapons. (See Tables 75 and 78.)

Law enforcement identified 10 suspects in connection with the assaults on

the 10 U.S. Capitol Police officers. Six of the suspects were awaiting trial at the time of this publication, and prosecution was declined for the other 4. (See Tables 72 and 79.)

U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Twenty-three officers with the U.S. Postal Inspection Service were assaulted in 2004. Eight of the officers assaulted suffered injuries as a result of the assaults, 1 by an offender with a firearm. (See Tables 72 and 73.)

By type of assignment, the data revealed that 11 of the officers were on office duty at the time they were assaulted. Four officers were conducting investigations or searches, and 4 more were on patrol or guard duty. Three officers were making arrests or serving summonses when they were attacked, and 1 officer was assaulted while performing other duties. (See Table 78.)

Sixteen of the victim officers with the U.S. Postal Inspection Service were attacked by offenders using personal weapons, such as hands, fists, or feet. Three of the officers assaulted were attacked by persons with firearms, 2 were assaulted by offenders who used vehicles as weapons, and 2 officers were attacked by offenders with other dangerous weapons. (See Table 75.)

Through investigations, 17 suspects were identified by law enforcement in connection with the assaults on the 23 officers with the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Ten suspects were awaiting trial at the time of publication, and 4 were tried and found guilty. Prosecution against 2 suspects was declined, and the remaining suspect was tried but found not guilty. (See Tables 72 and 79.)

Table 72**Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted**

Department and Agency by Number of Victims and Known Assaultants, 2003-2004

<i>Department</i> <i>Agency</i>	<i>Victims</i>		<i>Known assaultants</i>	
	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total	437	681	422	630
Department of Homeland Security	231	311	285	351
Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement ¹		29		29
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection	213	260	273	303
U.S. Secret Service	18	22	12	19
Department of the Interior	110	220	79	193
Bureau of Indian Affairs ¹		108		108
National Park Service	106	111	75	84
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	4	1	4	1
Department of Justice	76	115	42	57
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	5	3	6	3
Drug Enforcement Administration ²	24	33		
Federal Bureau of Investigation	24	29	13	19
U.S. Marshals Service	23	50	23	35
Department of the Treasury	6	2	3	2
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	6	2	3	2
U.S. Capitol Police	8	10	7	10
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	6	23	6	17

¹Data for 2003 for the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Bureau of Indian Affairs were not available for inclusion in this table.²The Drug Enforcement Administration did not report known assailant information for 2003 and 2004.

Table 73**Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted**

Department and Agency by Number Killed and Injured, 2004

<i>Department</i> <i>Agency</i>	<i>Killed</i>		<i>Injured</i>	
	<i>Firearm</i>	<i>Other weapon</i>	<i>Firearm</i>	<i>Other weapon</i>
Total	0	0	7	137
Department of Homeland Security	0	0	2	51
Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement	0	0	0	0
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection	0	0	2	43
U.S. Secret Service	0	0	0	8
Department of the Interior	0	0	0	51
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	0	0	17
National Park Service	0	0	0	33
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	0	0	1
Department of Justice	0	0	4	25
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	0	0	1	0
Drug Enforcement Administration	0	0	3	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0	0	0	1
U.S. Marshals Service	0	0	0	24
Department of the Treasury	0	0	0	0
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	0	0	0	0
U.S. Capitol Police	0	0	0	3
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	0	0	1	7

Table 74**Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted**

Extent of Injury by Type of Weapon, 2000-2004

<i>Extent of injury</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Firearm</i>	<i>Knife or other cutting instrument</i>	<i>Blunt instrument</i>	<i>Bomb</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Personal weapons</i>	<i>Threat</i>	<i>Other</i>
Total	2,610	239	43	75	41	277	934	382	619
2000	528	56	7	6	5	50	171	52	181
Killed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	124	5	1	4	0	12	80	0	22
Not injured	404	51	6	2	5	38	91	52	159
2001¹	590	46	4	28	0	70	182	67	193
Killed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	126	4	2	22	0	17	67	0	14
Not injured	464	42	2	6	0	53	115	67	179
2002	374	34	16	23	0	47	173	65	16
Killed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	132	1	5	10	0	8	103	0	5
Not injured	241	32	11	13	0	39	70	65	11
2003^{2,3}	437	34	7	13	34	43	145	64	97
Killed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	73	1	0	2	0	11	49	0	10
Not injured	364	33	7	11	34	32	96	64	87
2004	681	69	9	5	2	67	263	134	132
Killed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	144	7	0	0	0	19	99	1	18
Not injured	537	62	9	5	2	48	164	133	114

¹The two deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.²Data for 2003 for the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Bureau of Indian Affairs were not available for inclusion in this table.³Prior to 2003, data were not collected from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Table 75

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Department by Type of Weapon, 2000-2004

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Firearm</i>	<i>Knife or other cutting instrument</i>	<i>Blunt instrument</i>	<i>Bomb</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Personal weapons</i>	<i>Threat</i>	<i>Other</i>
Total	2,610	239	43	75	41	277	934	382	619
Department of Homeland Security^{1,2}	655	84	8	23	35	74	156	66	209
2002	113	17	3	12	0	24	35	20	2
2003	231	23	4	8	33	17	45	12	89
2004	311	44	1	3	2	33	76	34	118
Department of the Interior^{2,3}	695	33	23	12	0	76	392	125	34
2000	101	16	0	0	0	14	54	9	8
2001	104	1	2	1	0	18	48	28	6
2002	160	6	11	4	0	16	107	8	8
2003	110	1	3	5	0	9	63	26	3
2004	220	9	7	2	0	19	120	54	9
Department of Justice^{1,4}	978	105	9	38	6	97	217	149	357
2000	329	37	4	5	5	27	63	19	169
2001	378	37	2	27	0	39	65	26	182
2002	80	11	2	6	0	6	17	37	1
2003	76	8	0	0	1	13	26	24	4
2004	115	12	1	0	0	12	46	43	1
Department of the Treasury^{1,4}	170	10	3	0	0	16	96	38	7
2000	76	2	3	0	0	5	41	23	2
2001	83	6	0	0	0	11	52	12	2
2002	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2003	6	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
2004	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
U.S. Capitol Police	41	1	0	0	0	6	29	1	4
2000	7	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	2
2001	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
2002	10	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0
2003	8	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0
2004	10	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	2
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	71	6	0	2	0	8	44	3	8
2000	15	1	0	1	0	3	9	1	0
2001	19	2	0	0	0	2	11	1	3
2002	8	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	2
2003	6	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1
2004	23	3	0	0	0	2	16	0	2

¹In 2002, the newly created Department of Homeland Security gained the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (formerly the Immigration and Naturalization Service) from the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Treasury.

²Data for 2003 for the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Bureau of Indian Affairs were not available for inclusion in this table.

³Prior to 2003, data were not collected from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

⁴With the realignment of several federal agencies in 2002, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (formerly the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms) was moved from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Justice.

NOTE: The two deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 76

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Region, Geographic Division, and State by Type of Weapon, 2004

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Firearm</i>	<i>Knife or other cutting instrument</i>	<i>Blunt instrument</i>	<i>Bomb</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Personal weapons</i>	<i>Threat</i>	<i>Other</i>
Total	681	68	9	5	2	67	263	134	133
NORTHEAST	43	14	0	0	0	0	9	17	3
New England	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vermont	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Middle Atlantic	37	14	0	0	0	0	7	15	1
New Jersey	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0
New York	23	10	0	0	0	0	2	11	0
Pennsylvania	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
MIDWEST	120	6	1	2	1	4	56	45	5
East North Central	24	2	0	0	1	0	13	7	1
Illinois	11	1	0	0	0	0	6	4	0
Indiana	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1
Ohio	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West North Central	96	4	1	2	0	4	43	38	4
Iowa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Missouri	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Nebraska	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
North Dakota	70	4	0	2	0	2	29	30	3
South Dakota	10	0	1	0	0	2	6	0	1
SOUTH	218	23	0	0	0	33	119	25	18
South Atlantic	121	4	0	0	0	24	79	10	4
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	80	1	0	0	0	14	55	6	4
Florida	10	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	0
Georgia	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Maryland	10	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	0
North Carolina	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	11	1	0	0	0	4	6	0	0
West Virginia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
East South Central	13	2	0	0	0	3	7	0	1
Alabama	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Mississippi	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Tennessee	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
West South Central	84	17	0	0	0	6	33	15	13
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	8	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0
Texas	75	17	0	0	0	4	26	15	13

Table 76

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Region, Geographic Division, and State by Type of Weapon, 2004—Continued

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Firearm</i>	<i>Knife or other cutting instrument</i>	<i>Blunt instrument</i>	<i>Bomb</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Personal weapons</i>	<i>Threat</i>	<i>Other</i>
WEST	297	25	8	3	1	28	79	46	107
Mountain	171	18	0	3	0	16	51	32	51
Arizona	120	13	0	3	0	15	25	16	48
Colorado	6	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nevada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Mexico	25	3	0	0	0	1	19	0	2
Utah	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wyoming	15	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	0
Pacific	126	7	8	0	1	12	28	14	56
Alaska	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
California	122	7	8	0	1	11	28	11	56
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
U.S. TERRITORIES	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 77

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Department and Agency by Type of Weapon, 2004

<i>Department Agency</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Firearm</i>	<i>Knife or other cutting instrument</i>	<i>Blunt instrument</i>	<i>Bomb</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Personal weapons</i>	<i>Threat</i>	<i>Other</i>
Total	681	69	9	5	2	67	263	134	132
Department of Homeland Security	311	44	1	3	2	33	76	34	118
Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection	260	40	1	3	2	31	61	4	118
U.S. Secret Service	22	4	0	0	0	2	15	1	0
Department of the Interior	220	9	7	2	0	19	120	54	9
Bureau of Indian Affairs	108	6	1	2	0	2	63	30	4
National Park Service	111	3	6	0	0	17	56	24	5
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Department of Justice	115	12	1	0	0	12	46	43	1
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Enforcement Administration	33	3	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	29	6	0	0	0	7	3	13	0
U.S. Marshals Service	50	1	0	0	0	5	43	0	1
Department of the Treasury	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
U.S. Capitol Police	10	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	2
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	23	3	0	0	0	2	16	0	2

Table 78

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Department and Agency by Type of Activity, 2004

<i>Department Agency</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Arrests/ summons</i>	<i>Court duty</i>	<i>Custody of prisoners</i>	<i>Investigations/ searches</i>	<i>Protection duty</i>	<i>Office duty</i>	<i>Patrol/ guard duty</i>	<i>Other</i>
Total	681	137	4	30	90	41	14	321	44
Department of Homeland Security	311	2	0	1	31	0	0	273	4
Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement	29	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	0
U.S. Secret Service	22	2	0	1	2	0	0	13	4
Department of the Interior	220	104	0	10	22	37	3	42	2
Bureau of Indian Affairs	108	59	0	2	4	0	3	40	0
National Park Service	111	45	0	8	18	37	0	1	2
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Department of Justice	115	20	4	18	32	4	0	0	37
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Drug Enforcement Administration	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Federal Bureau of Investigation	29	18	0	1	7	0	0	0	3
U.S. Marshals Service	50	0	4	17	24	4	0	0	1
Department of the Treasury	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Capitol Police	10	7	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	23	3	0	0	4	0	11	4	1

Table 79

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Department and Agency by Disposition of Known Assailants, 2004

Department Agency	Total	Persons not charged			Persons charged				
		Deceased	Pending prosecutive opinion	Prosecution declined	Incompetent to stand trial	Awaiting trial	Dismissed/ not guilty	Guilty	Fugitive
Total	327	5	30	72	2	93	8	110	7
Department of Homeland Security	48	0	9	27	0	3	1	6	2
Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement	29	0	6	23	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection ¹									
U.S. Secret Service	19	0	3	4	0	3	1	6	2
Department of the Interior	193	1	17	4	0	66	4	97	4
Bureau of Indian Affairs	108	0	2	1	0	30	4	71	0
National Park Service	84	1	15	2	0	36	0	26	4
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Justice	57	4	4	34	2	8	2	2	1
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Drug Enforcement Administration ²									
Federal Bureau of Investigation	19	2	4	1	2	5	2	2	1
U.S. Marshals Service	35	2	0	31	0	2	0	0	0
Department of the Treasury	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
U.S. Capitol Police	10	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	17	0	0	2	0	10	1	4	0

¹Dispositions were not reported by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection for 303 known assailants.

²Known assailant data were not reported for the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Appendix**Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2004**

Location of Subject Matter by Table

<i>Subject Matter</i>	<i>Table Numbers</i>
Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed	
Where and when officers were feloniously killed	1-5
Profile of victim officers feloniously killed	6-11
Equipment available to officer at time of incident	12
Use of officer's weapon during incident	13-15
Circumstance/assignment at time of incident	16-27
Weapon information	28-35
Officer's wounds and use of body armor	36-39
Profile of known assailants	40-44
Disposition of known assailants	45
Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed	
Where and when officers were accidentally killed	46-50
Profile of victim officers accidentally killed	51-56
Circumstance/assignment at time of accident	57-62
Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted	
Where and when officers were assaulted	2.1, 63-65
Circumstance/assignment at time of assault	66-67
Weapon information	68-71
Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted	
Victim and assailant information	72
Number of officers killed or assaulted	73-74
Weapon information	75-77
Activity at time of incident	78
Disposition of known assailants	79

Evaluation Form for *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2004*

1. For what purpose did you use this edition of *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*?

- Research Administrative/operational
 Training Tactical
 Informational Other _____

2. How helpful did you find this publication?

Very helpful Not helpful at all

5 4 3 2 1

3. Did you find the information you were seeking?

- Yes No
 → Why didn't you find the information?
- The UCR Program does not collect this information.
 The information was available but not presented in a manner that answered my question.
 I found the presentation of the information difficult to understand.
 Other _____

4. Are there terms that could be explained more clearly?

- Yes No
 → Which terms were unclear?

5. Is there information presented in the tables that could be clearer?

- Yes No
 → What information in the tables was unclear?

6. Did you use the new tables added this year?

- No, I did not use the new tables
 Yes, I used the new tables
 → Did you find the information in the newly added tables to be valuable?
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very valuable—
information relates
directly to my current
or future needs. | Informative,
but does not relate
to my current needs. | No value
for my current needs. |
| 5 | 4 | 3 2 1 |

7. What changes or additional analyses would you recommend for future editions of this publication?

8. Which of the following best describes you as a user of the information from *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement/criminal justice
employee (specify functional area)
<input type="checkbox"/> Government employee
<input type="checkbox"/> Academic
<input type="checkbox"/> Researcher | <input type="checkbox"/> Member of media
<input type="checkbox"/> Employee of private company
<input type="checkbox"/> Private citizen
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
|---|--|

Name		Telephone
Number and Street		
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