



Officers Killed and Assaulted in the Line of Duty, 2025

FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

Released May 2026

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Executive Summary

In 2025, 53 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed, 43 of whom were killed with a firearm. The number of law enforcement officers who were feloniously killed each year has decreased from 2024 (64) to 2025 (53). More officers were feloniously killed (258) from 2021 to 2024 than any other consecutive four-year period. Cities with a population of less than 10,000 inhabitants had lower counts of officer line-of-duty deaths in 2024 after having the highest count of officer line-of-duty deaths from 2021 to 2023 (37). The past decade shows the rate of nonfatal assaults against law enforcement officers has been increasing since 2021, with firearms being used to injure officers in more than 300 assaults each year since 2020.

This report provides statistical data and analysis on the deaths (felonious and accidental) and assaults against law enforcement officers.

Introduction

The FBI publishes data from the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) Data Collection each year to provide information to study, inform, shape training and policing strategies, and ultimately save officers' lives. The LEOKA Data Collection is a cooperative effort by duly sworn federal, state, county, city, tribal, territory, and university and college law enforcement agencies to present a nationwide view of data about sworn law enforcement officers who were killed or assaulted in the line of duty.

For LEOKA data to be used to its fullest potential, it is important that agencies submit as many details known about the incident as possible to the LEOKA Data Collection. More complete data will allow for a more thorough understanding of the evolving policing situations that law enforcement face in communities.

This publication includes information voluntarily reported by participating agencies to the FBI via the following UCR Program data collections:

- Law Enforcement Employee Counts¹
- Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted²

¹ Information from the Law Enforcement Employee Counts Data Collection includes the total number of all male and female full-time sworn law enforcement officers who were on a department's payroll as of October 31 of the reporting year. This includes data from positions such as chiefs, sheriffs, commissioners, superintendents, and other sworn department heads. It also includes full-time civilian employees paid from law enforcement funds. It does not include special officers, merchant police, or others who are not paid from law enforcement funds.

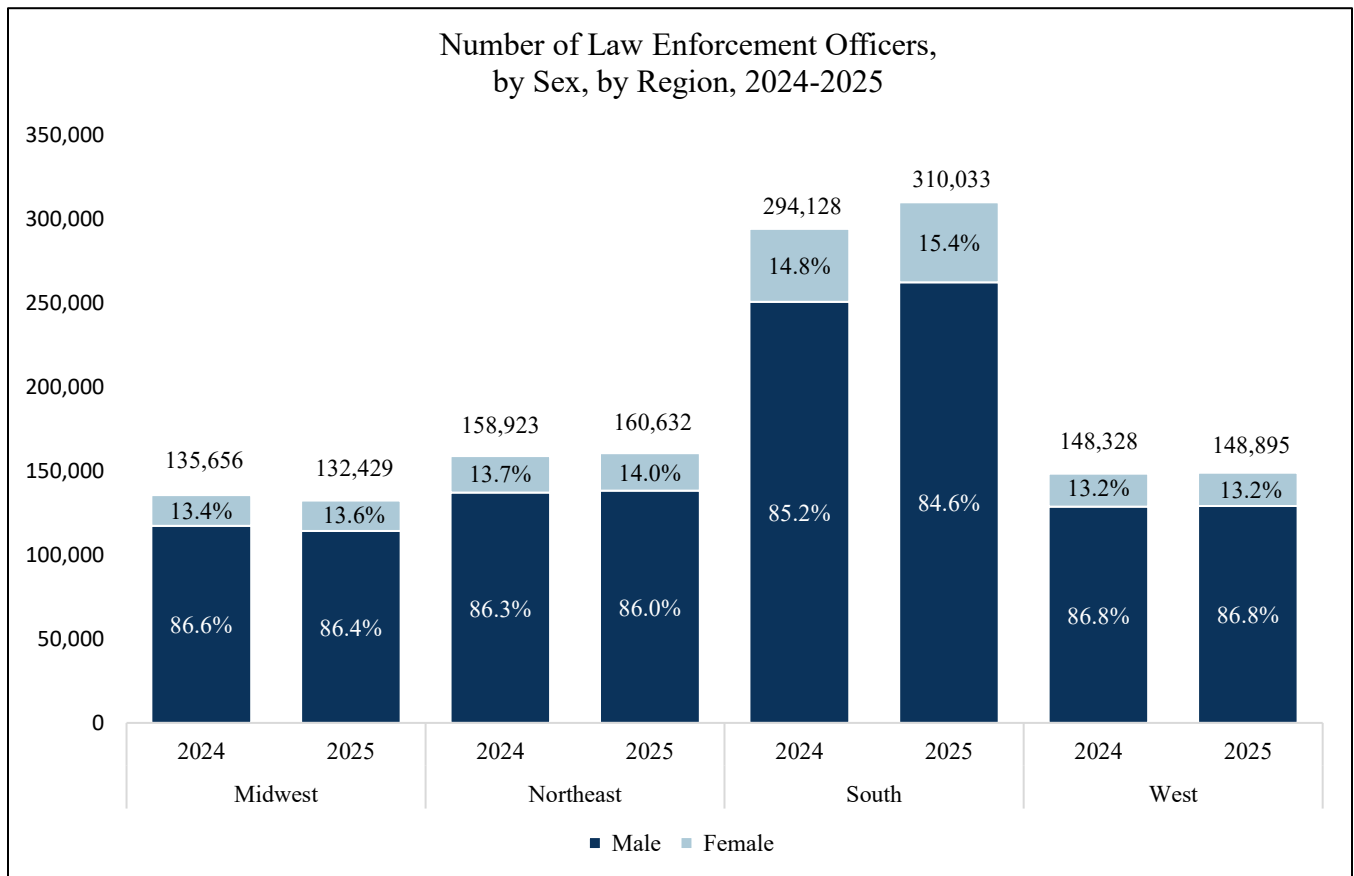
² The LEOKA Data Collection includes information on felonious deaths, accidental deaths, and assaults of duly sworn law enforcement officers who, at the time of the incident, met the following criteria: wore/carried a badge (ordinarily); carried a firearm (ordinarily); were duly sworn and had full arrest powers; were members of a law enforcement agency; were acting in an official capacity, whether on or off duty, at the time of the incident; and, if killed, the deaths were directly related to the injuries received during the incidents.

Law Enforcement Employee Counts

The following statistics from the Law Enforcement Employee Counts Data Collection include information about full-time officers but not civilian employees.

- The percentage of male and female officers have remained stable.
- For 2024 and 2025, approximately 85% in each region were male.
- For 2025, the South employed the most officers, with 310,033 out of the total 751,989 officers.

FIGURE 1



Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 2025

The LEOKA Data Collection includes information about duly sworn law enforcement officers who lost their lives in the line of duty as a result of offenders’ felonious acts. The information presented in this report was collected from federal, state, county, city, tribal, territory, and university and college law enforcement agencies.

In 2025:

- 53 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty.
 - 81.1% had gunshot wounds.
 - 49 were male, and 4 were female.
 - 39 officers were White, 8 were Black or African American, and 1 was Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The race for the remaining 5 officers was not reported.
 - 5 were the victims of an ambush
- More officers were feloniously killed in the South (21) than in any other region.
- The most often reported circumstance at the time the victim officer was attacked was “response to unlawful or suspicious activity.”

TABLE 1

Victim Officer Data, 2024-2025		
Feloniously Killed	2024	2025
	64	53
Gunshot Wound	2024	2025
	46	43
Male Officers Feloniously Killed	2024	2025
	63	49
Female Officers Feloniously Killed	2024	2025
	1	4
Ambush	2024	2025
	0	5

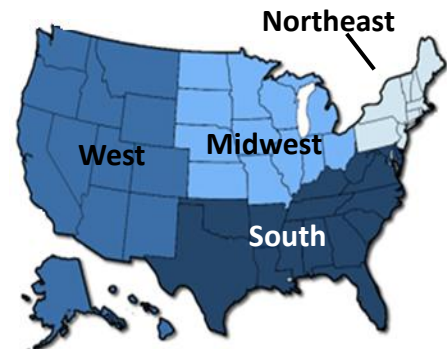
TABLE 2

Circumstance at Time of Attack, 2025	
Circumstance of Victim Officer	Count of Victim Officers
Response to Unlawful or Suspicious Activity	20
Warrant Service	6
Traffic Stop	5
Ambush/Unprovoked Attack	5
Pursuit	4
Administrative Assignment	2
Arrest Situation	2
Tactical Situation	2
Routine Patrol Other than Traffic Stop	2
Out of Service (court / dining / etc.)	1
Service of a Court Order	1
Other	3

TABLE 3

Count of Victim Officers by Region, 2025	
Region	Count of Victim Officers
South	21
Midwest	14
West	11
Northeast	7
Puerto Rico and Outlying Territories	0

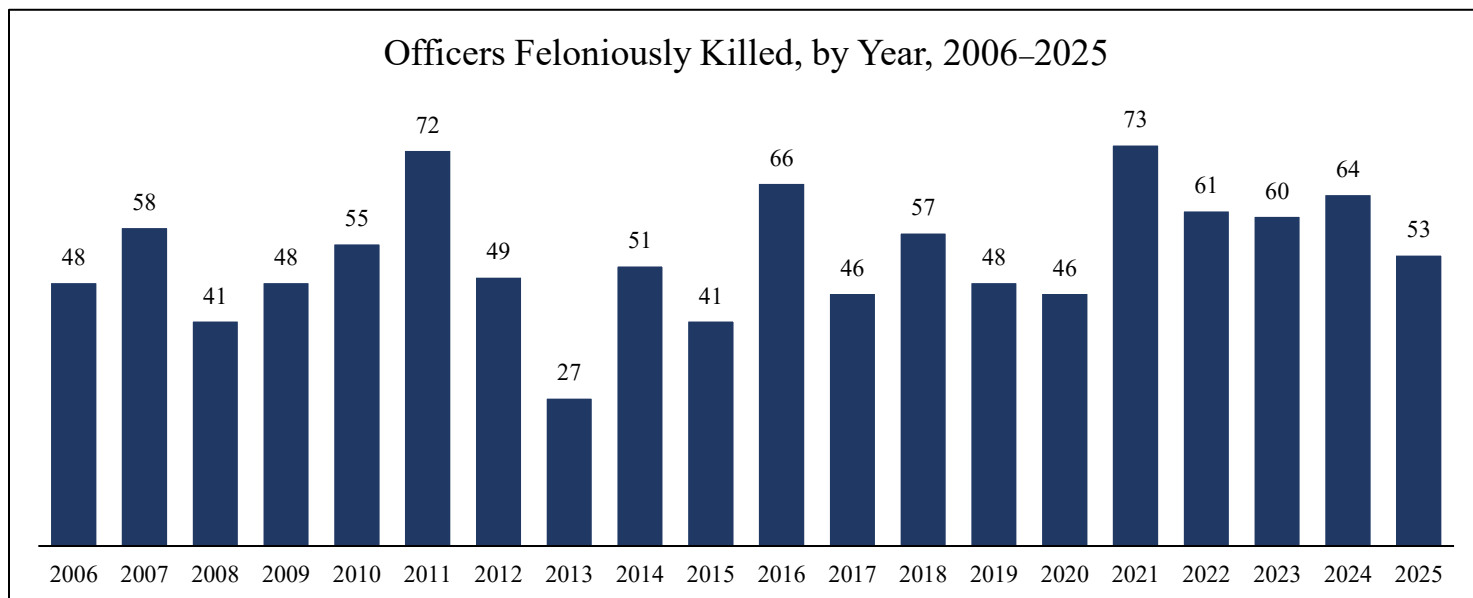
FIGURE 2



Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 2006-2025

During the four-year period from 2021 to 2024, more officers were feloniously killed (258) than in any other consecutive four-year period for data submitted to the LEOKA Data Collection. Data for 2025 shows the lowest number of reported felonious officer killings (53) since 2020 (46). Reported data from 2006 to 2025 shows that more officers were feloniously killed in 2021 (73) than in any other year. The number of officers feloniously killed from 2022 to 2024 has remained more consistent than any other three-year period (61, 60, and 64, respectively).

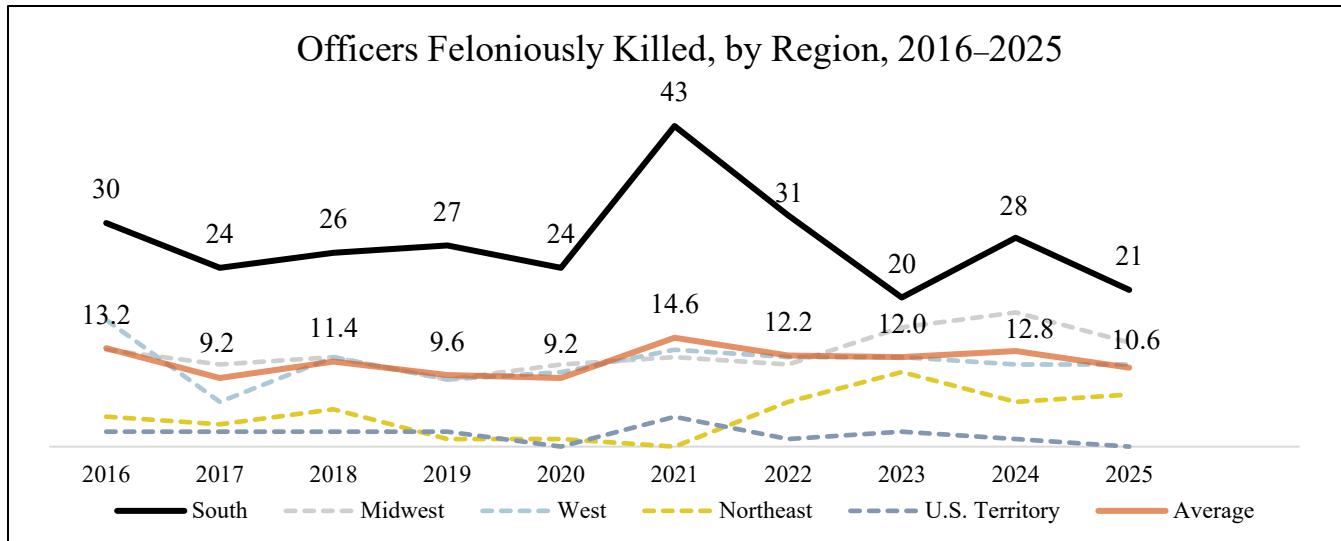
FIGURE 3



Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 2016-2025

From 2016 to 2025, more officers were feloniously killed in the South (274) than in any other region (574 total). From 2024 to 2025, the number of officers who were feloniously killed in the South decreased by 25.0%. It is important to note that the South is the largest region in number of employed officers and law enforcement agencies and has the largest population of all the regions, made up of 16 states and the District of Columbia. The states that comprise the South region are: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

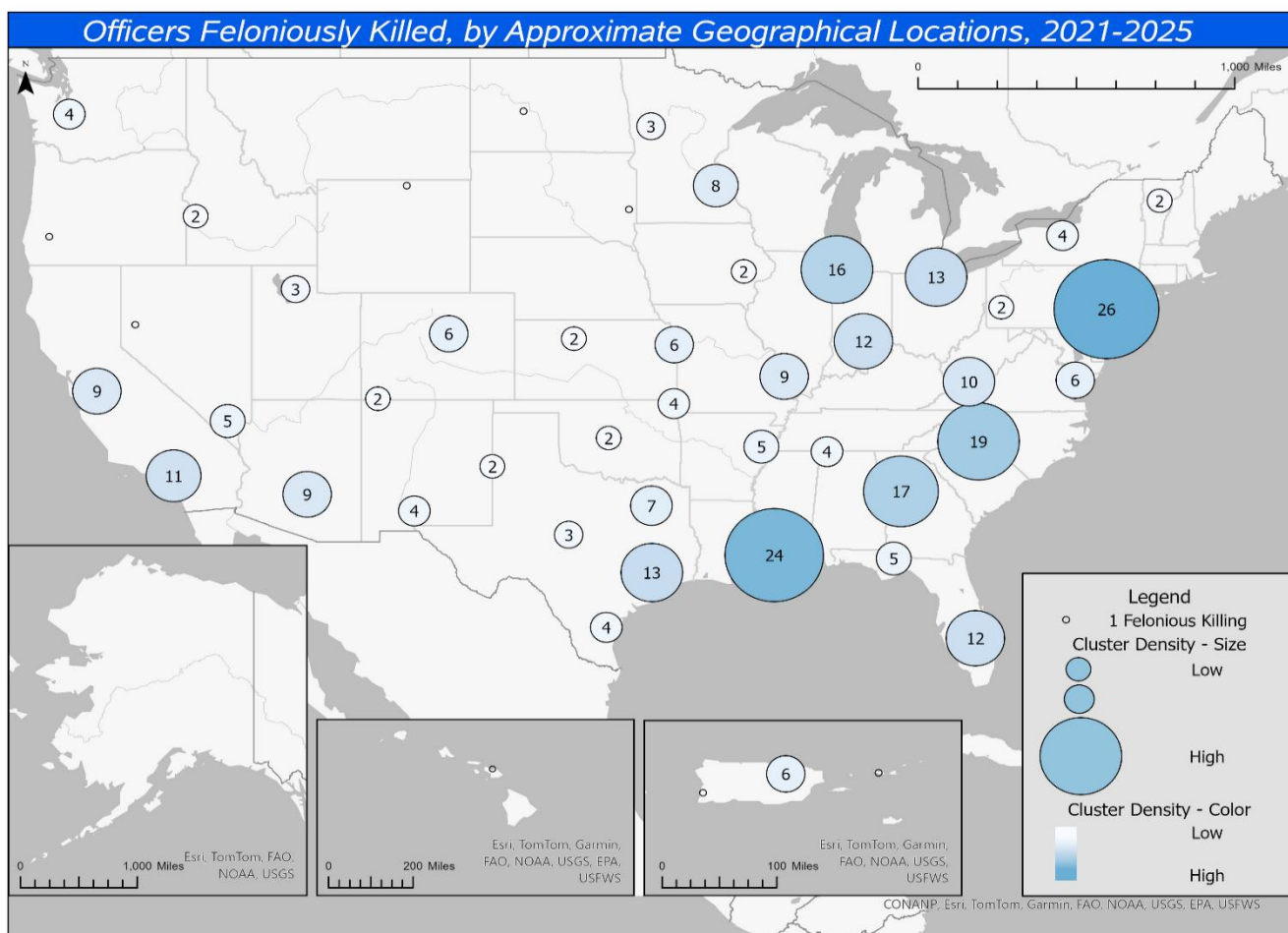
FIGURE 4



Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed Trends, 2021-2025

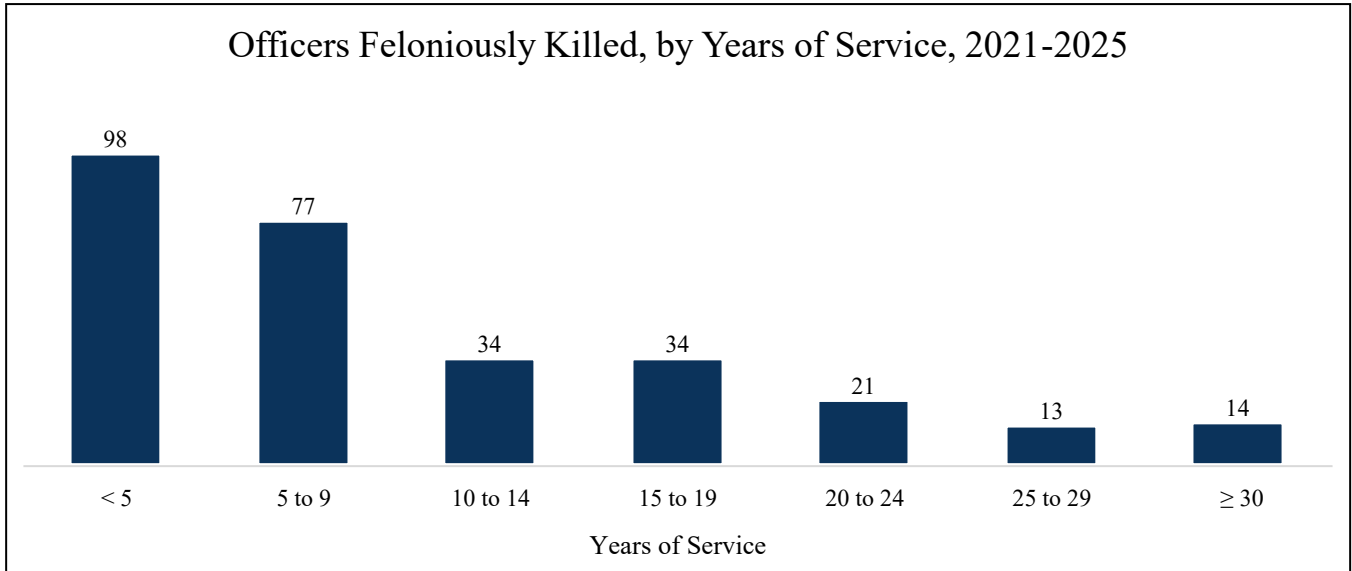
The following map shows the approximate geographical locations where officers were feloniously killed from 2021 to 2025. During this timeframe, 311 officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty.

FIGURE 5



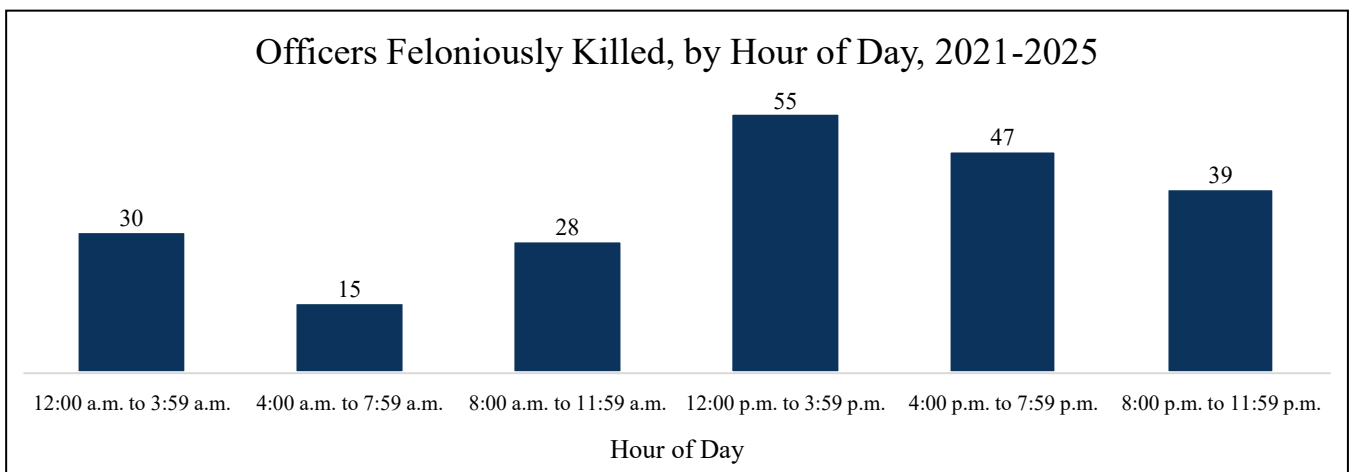
The officers who were feloniously killed in the line of duty from 2021 to 2025 had an average of 10 years of sworn law enforcement experience. However, from 2021 to 2025, 33.7% of victim officers had less than five years of sworn law enforcement experience.³

FIGURE 6



From 2021 to 2025, more victim officers were feloniously killed between the times of 12:00 p.m. and 3:59 p.m. (55 officers) than in any other timeframe, followed by the timespan of 4:00 p.m. to 7:59 p.m. during which 47 officers were killed.⁴

FIGURE 7

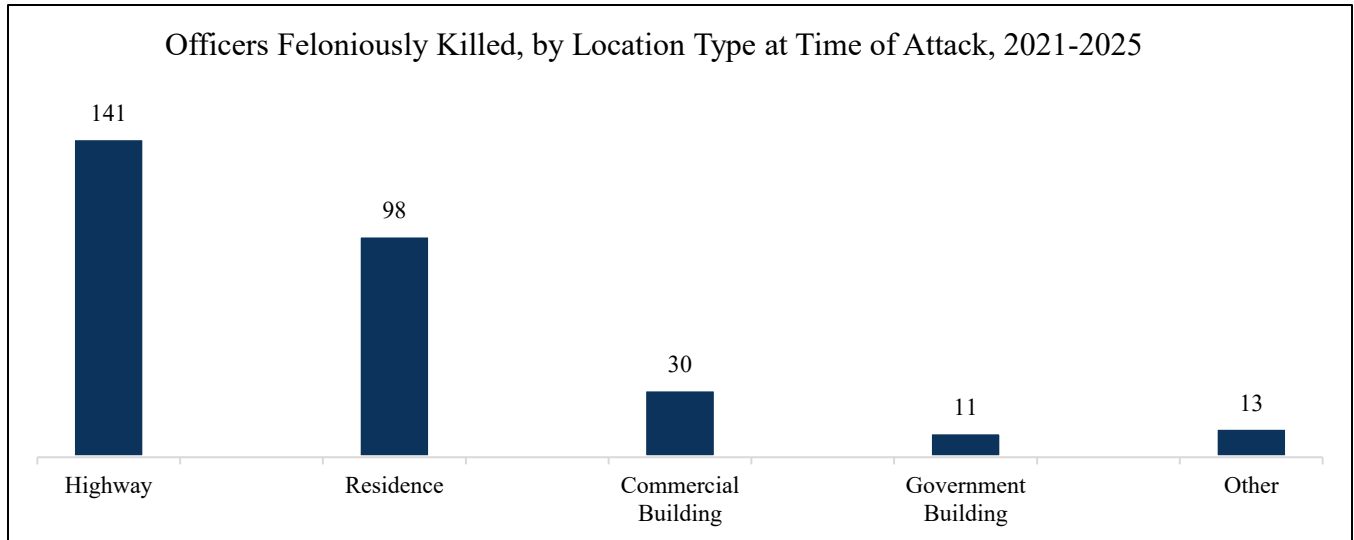


³From 2021 to 2025, the number of service years was not reported/unknown for 20 of the 311 slain law enforcement officers.

⁴From 2021 to 2025, the time of the incident was not reported for 97 of the 311 law enforcement felonious killings.

Of the 311 victim officers feloniously killed from 2021 to 2025, 293 reported the location at time of attack. The most common (141) location type was highway/road/alley/street/sidewalk. Residential locations was reported for 98 victim officers.

FIGURE 8



The following table considers only city agencies and does not include the 137 victim officers from federal, state, county, tribal, territory, or university and college law enforcement agencies. From 2021 to 2025, more officers were feloniously killed in cities with a population of 250,000 or more inhabitants than in any other population group. However, the second highest number of officer deaths came from cities with population coverage of less than 10,000 inhabitants. More notable, from 2021 to 2023, the largest number (37) of officer deaths came from cities with less than 10,000 inhabitants.

TABLE 4

City Population Groups	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Group 1 (Cities 250,000+)	10	6	10	17	9	52
Group 2 (Cities 100,000-249,999)	4	7	3	6	1	21
Group 3 (Cities 50,000-99,999)	3	4	1	3	7	18
Group 4 (Cities 25,000-49,999)	1	4	6	2	1	14
Group 5 (10,000-24,999)	6	1	4	5	7	23
Group 6 (Cities <10,000)	9	12	16	2	7	46

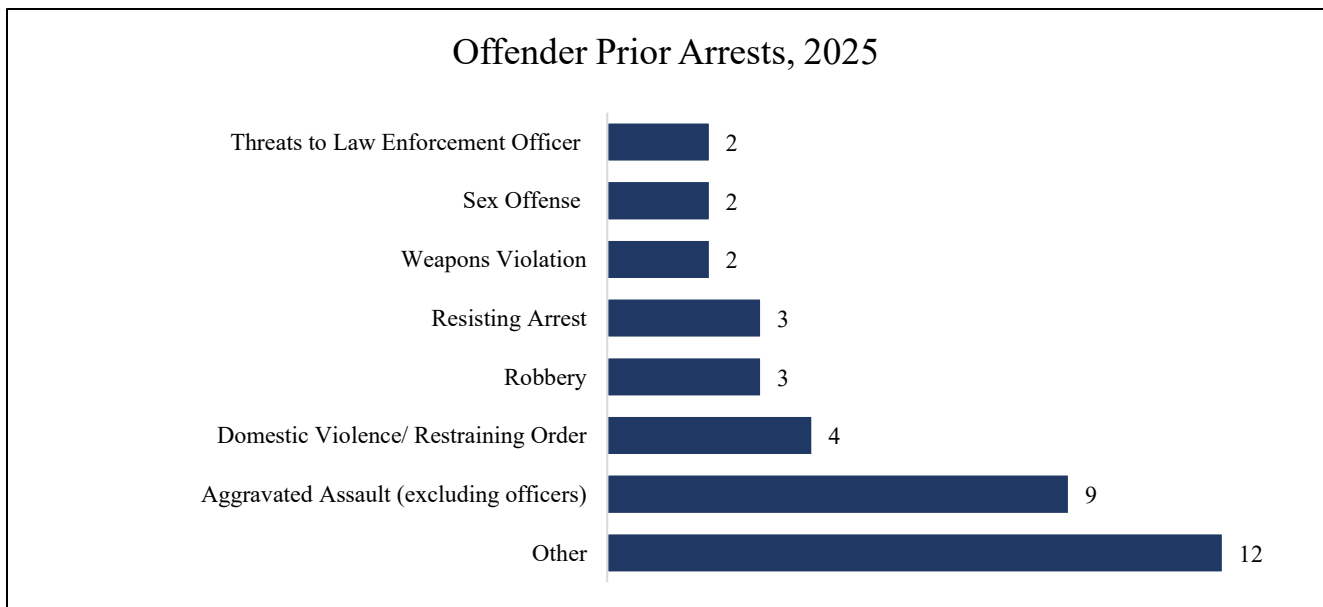
Offender Information, 2025

- Agencies reported 53 officers were feloniously killed. Those incidents involved 49 offenders.
- Sex was reported for 47 offenders: 95.7% were male and 4.3% were female.
- Race was reported for 45 offenders: 64.4% were White, 31.1% were Black or African American, 2.2% were American Indian or Alaskan Native, and 2.2% were Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.
- Age was reported for 45 offenders. The average age of the offenders was 35 years, while the average victim officer age was 38.
- Out of the 31 offenders with a reported prior record, 29 indicated an adult and/or juvenile criminal history.
- For the offenders' prior arrests, the most commonly reported offense was the category of other (12).⁵ The additional offenses were aggravated assault (9), domestic violence/restraining order (4), robbery (3), resisting arrest (3), threats to law enforcement officer (2), sex offense (2), and weapons violation (2).

TABLE 5

Reported Offenders, 2025		
Offenders' Sex (47 reported)	Male	Female
	95.7%	4.3%
Offenders' Race (45 reported)	White	Black/African American
	64.4%	31.1%
Average Age (Victims: 51 reported) (Offenders: 45 reported)	Victim	Offender
	38	35
Prior Judicial Record	Adult Criminal History	Juvenile Criminal History
	28	4

FIGURE 9

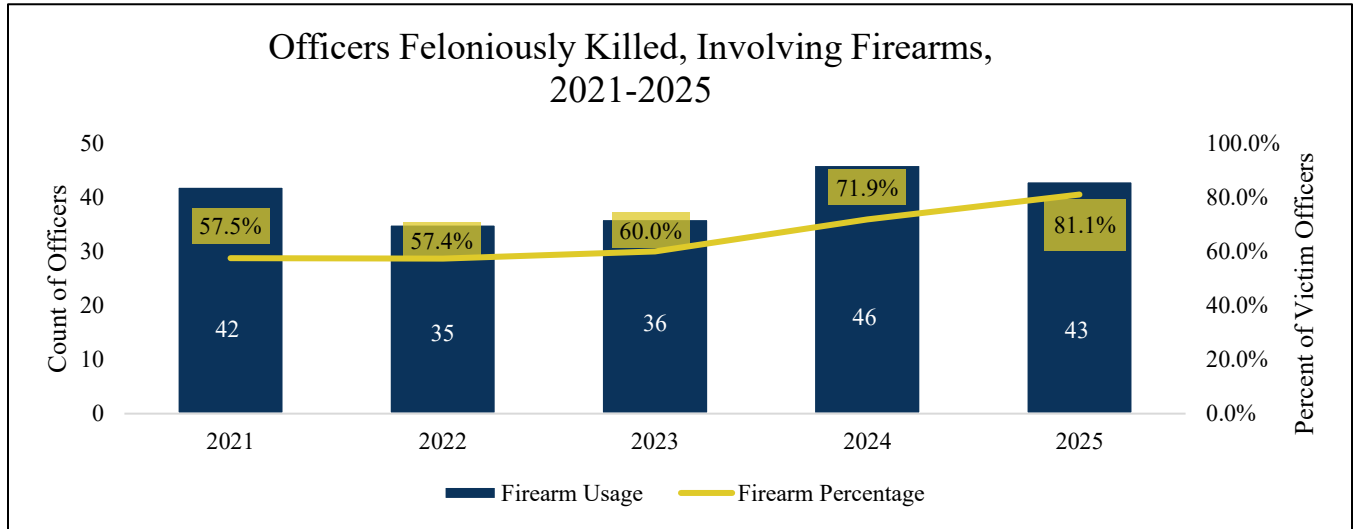


⁵Other refers to any other offense not listed.

Firearm Involvement with Feloniously Killed Officers, 2021-2025

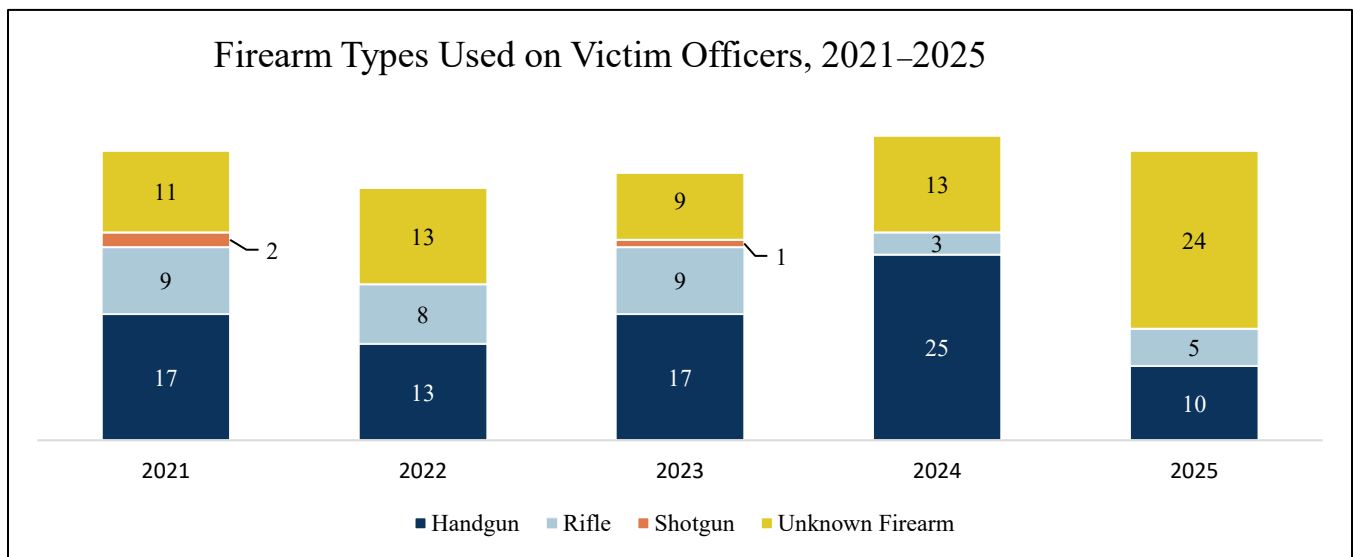
More officers were feloniously killed by firearms (46) in 2024 than any other year from 2021 to 2025. However, in 2025, the percent of firearms used to kill victim officers (81.1%) was the highest in the five-year period.

FIGURE 10



Handguns were the firearm type most used to kill officers from 2021 to 2025, with more handguns being used in 2024 (25) than in any other year.⁶

FIGURE 11



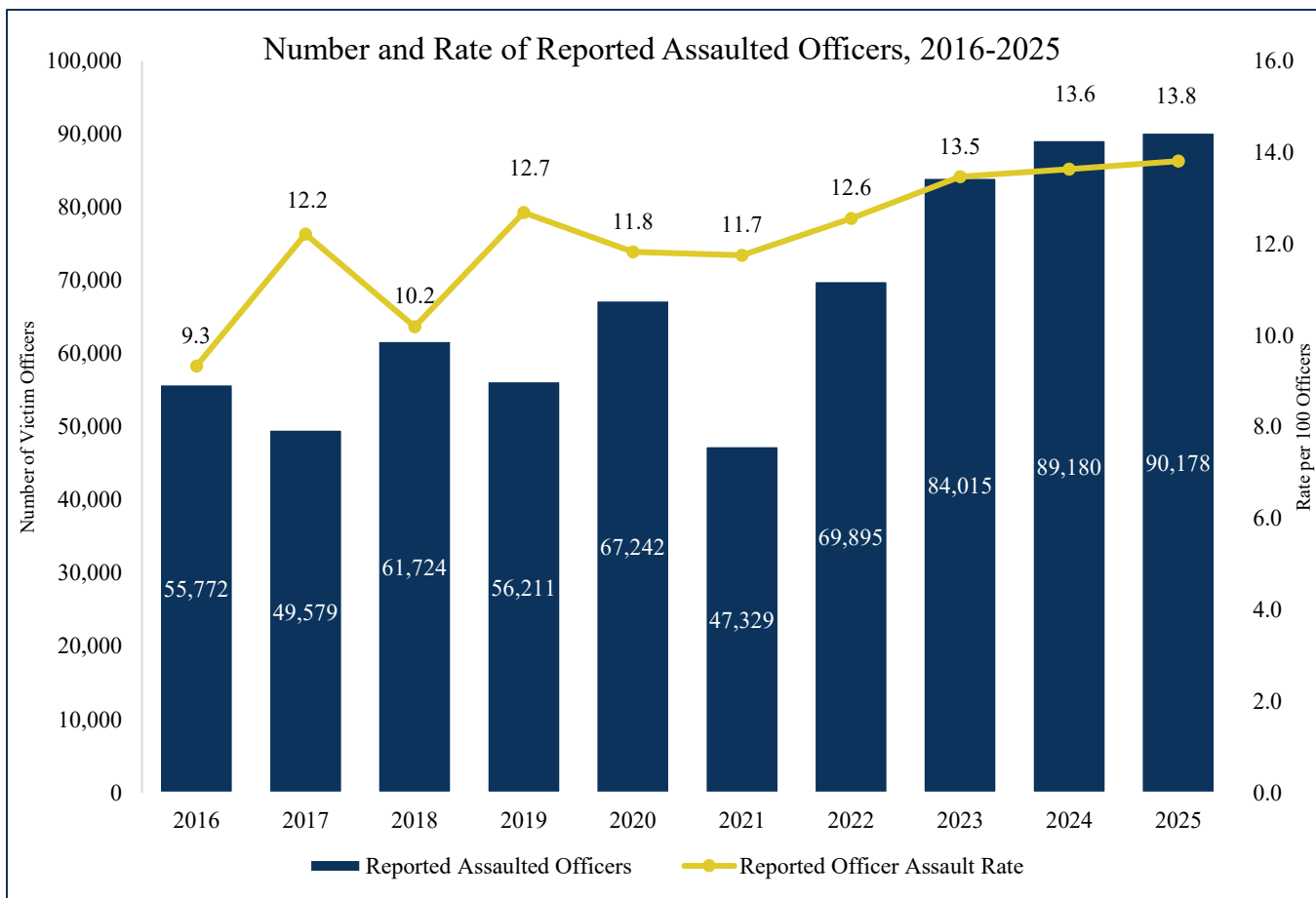
⁶ A single offender may have killed multiple officers with a firearm, thus the firearm count may not equal the count of officers killed by a firearm.

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 2025

The LEOKA Data Collection also reports information about incidents in which officers were assaulted in the line of duty. The following assault information includes data reported by law enforcement agencies through the Summary Reporting System (SRS) and the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) to the FBI’s UCR Program. For assault data to be included in publication, law enforcement agencies must have submitted information for all 12 months of the reporting year regarding sworn officers who were assaulted, as well as the number of officers and civilians employed full time for the reporting year.⁷ The following officer assault data are considered preliminary and subject to change prior to the release of 2025 LEOKA assault tables, which will be published on the FBI’s Crime Data Explorer website later this year.

In 2025, 12,144 agencies employing 653,044 officers reported 90,178 assaults on victim officers, indicating a rate of 13.8 assaults per 100 officers. This has increased since 2021.

FIGURE 12

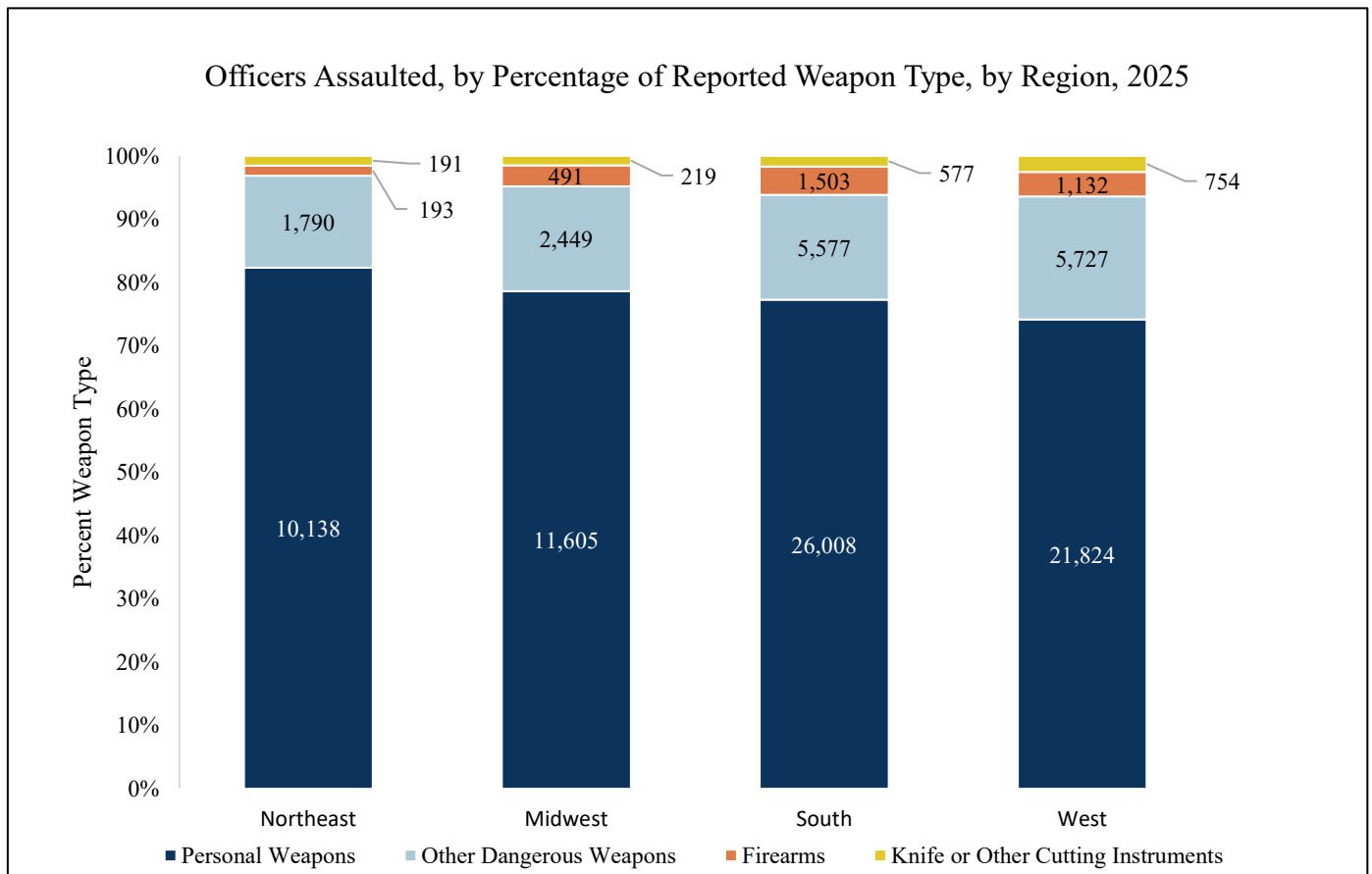


⁷ This data can be reported through either NIBRS or SRS.

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted with Firearms

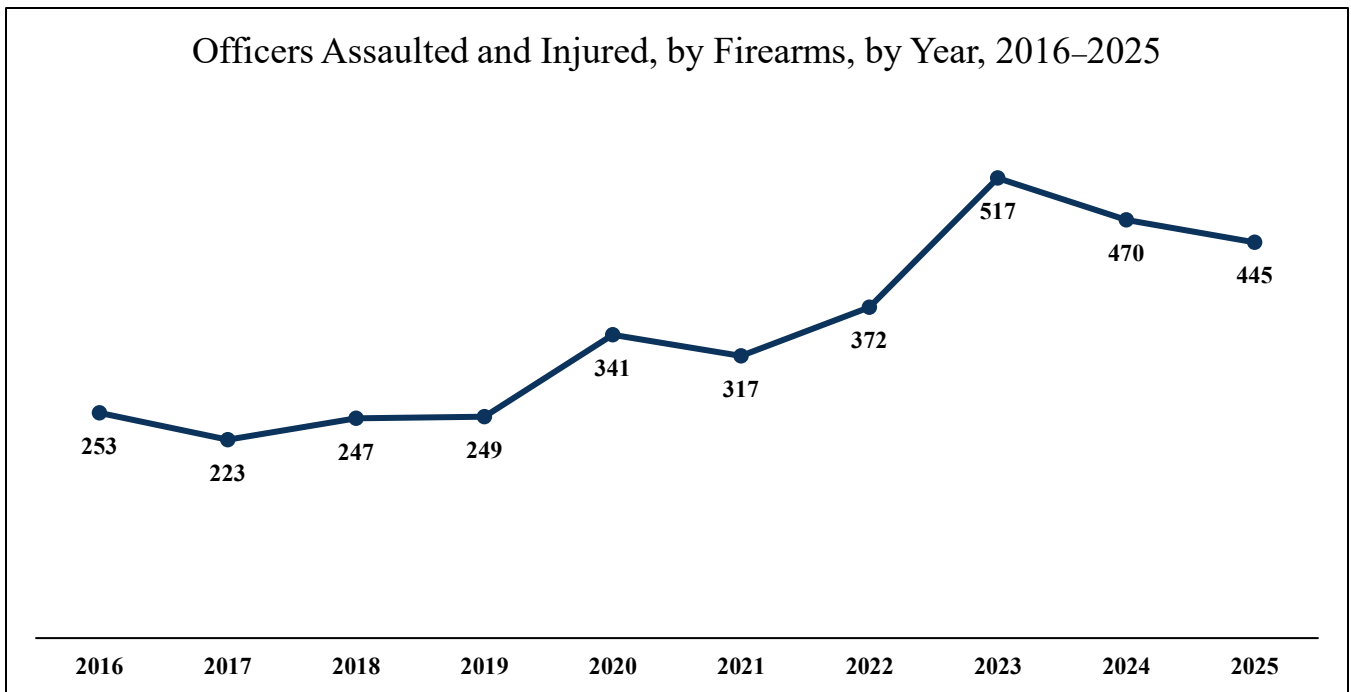
From 2016 to 2017, the rate of officers assaulted with a firearm increased from 3.8 to 5.4 per 1,000 officers. In 2018, the rate decreased to 3.7 before increasing again to 5.1 per 1,000 officers in 2019. The rate of officers assaulted with a firearm increased and reached a peak of 6.0 per 1,000 officers in 2021. The rate has continued to decline since 2022. The rate for officers assaulted with a firearm in 2025 was 5.1 per 1,000 officers, the lowest since 2019. Offenders usage of firearms against officers varied by geographical region. In 2025, 1.6% of assaults involved a firearm in the Northeast, 3.3% in the Midwest, and 3.8% in the in the West. The highest percentage was in the South, with firearms used against 4.5% of assaulted officers.

FIGURE 13



In 2016, more than 200 officers were assaulted and injured by firearms. Each year from 2016 through 2019, that number surpassed 200 and continued to rise to more than 300 from 2020 through 2025. The number of officers assaulted and injured by firearms reached a 10-year high with 517 officers being assaulted and injured with the involvement of a firearm in 2023. In 2025, that figure dropped to 445 officers.

FIGURE 14



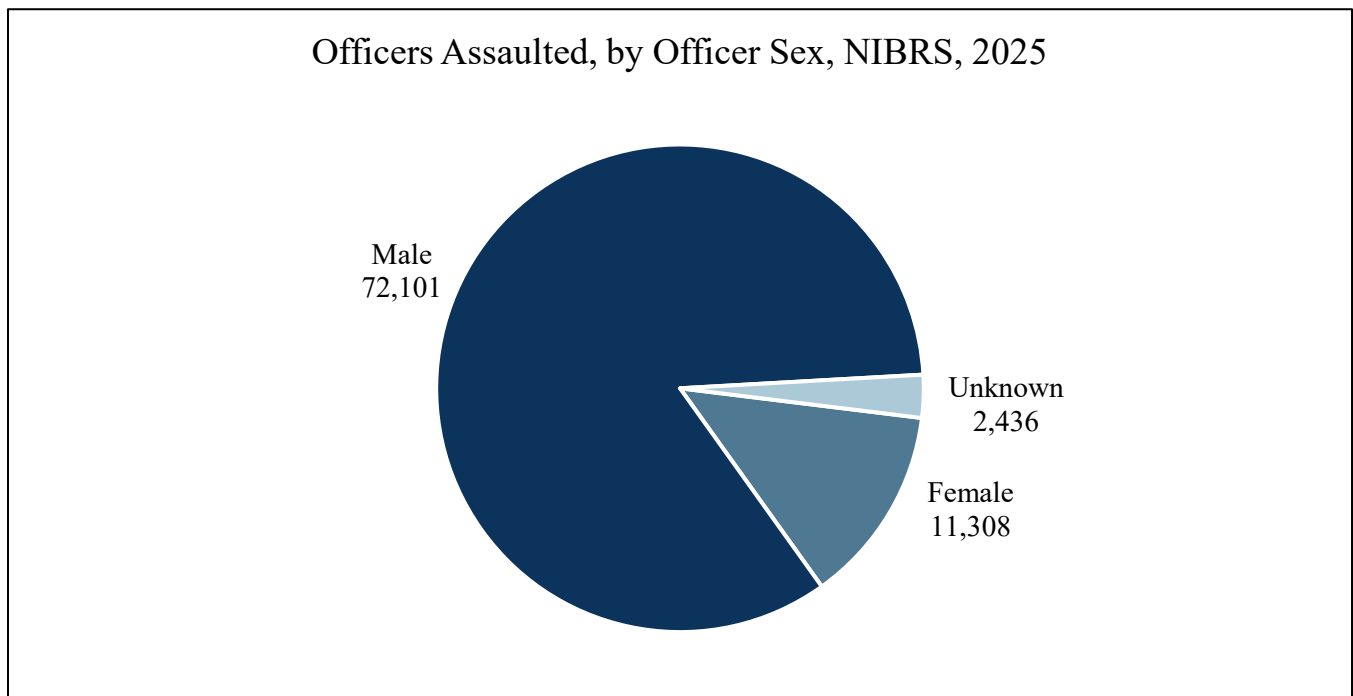
Officer Assault Data from NIBRS

Agencies submitting officer assault data through NIBRS can provide additional details on each single crime incident, as well as on separate offenses within the same incident. The FBI's UCR Program defines an incident as one or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place. The FBI's UCR Program defines an offense as a violation of the law. An incident may involve more than one offense. Within the LEOKA Data Collection, assaulted officers are victims of either an aggravated assault⁸ offense or a simple assault⁹ offense.

In 2025, 6,582 agencies reported at least one LEOKA-type assault via NIBRS, totaling 85,845 officer assaults in 68,143 incidents.

Victims of LEOKA assaults reported through NIBRS in 2025 were most often male (84.0%) and White (79.7%). The top age group of assaulted officers was between the ages of 20 and 29 (36.4%).

FIGURE 15



⁸ The FBI's UCR Program defines *aggravated assault* as an unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a dangerous weapon or displays it in a threatening manner or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury, or where there was a risk for serious injury/intent to seriously injure.

⁹ The FBI's UCR Program defines *simple assault* as an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a dangerous weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

FIGURE 16

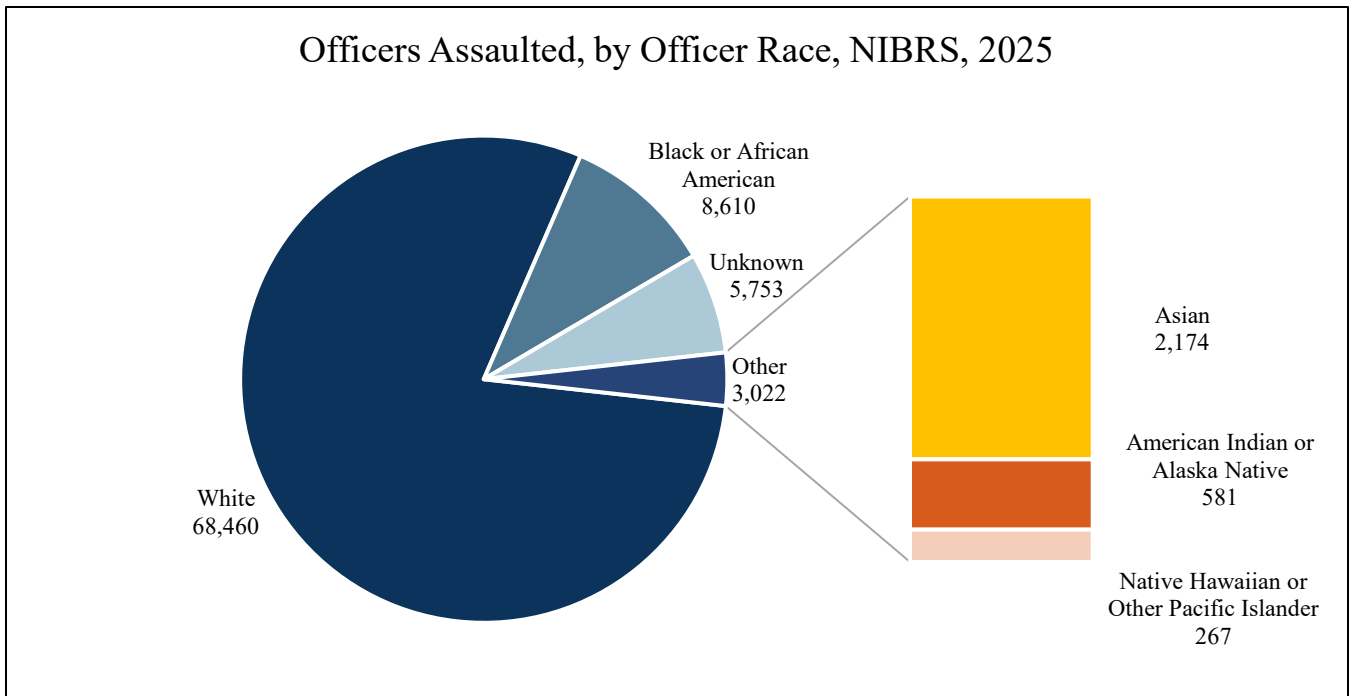
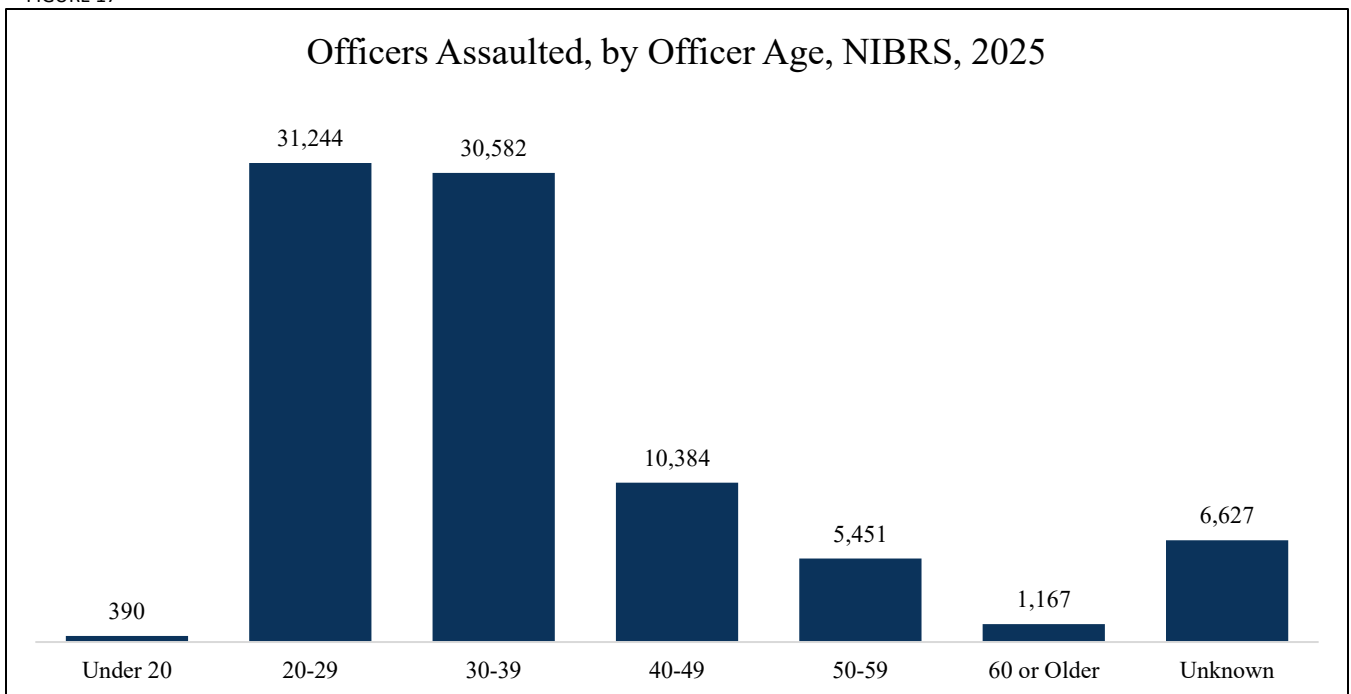
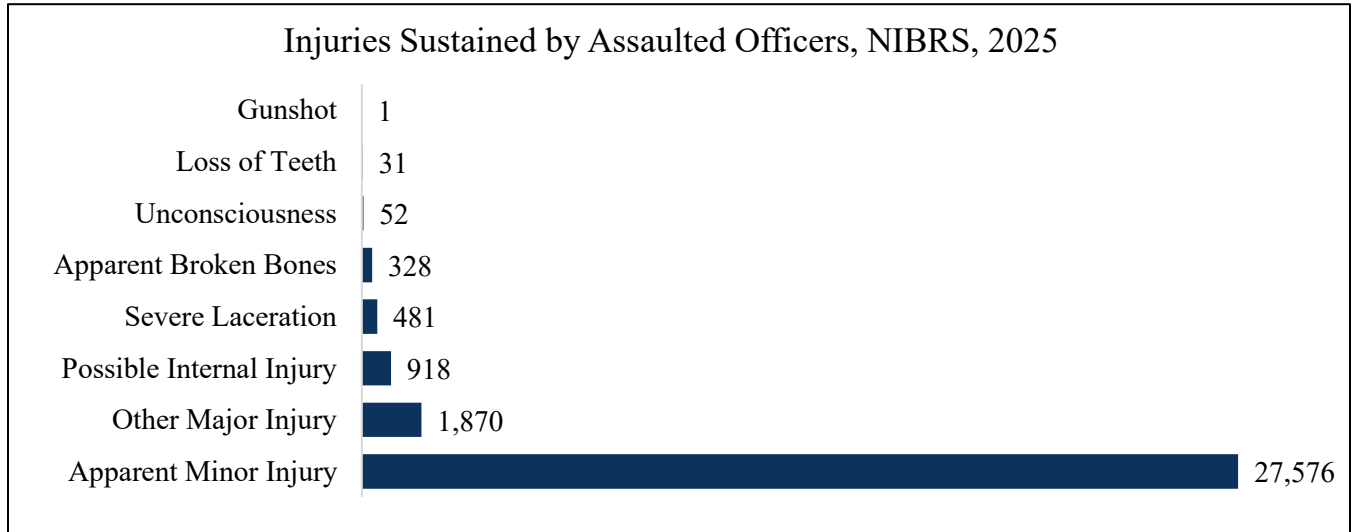


FIGURE 17



Agencies reporting via NIBRS can provide up to five types of bodily injuries sustained by victims of certain offenses, to include aggravated and simple assault. In 2025, 54,985 LEOKA assault victims were not injured. The remaining 30,860 officers received 31,257 injuries from the assaults.

FIGURE 18



Agencies submitting LEOKA assault data through NIBRS can include up to ten Group A offenses occurring within an incident. In 2025, 37.7% of reported LEOKA assault incidents involved at least one additional Group A NIBRS offense beyond an assault on an officer. LEOKA assault incidents that did not involve an additional Group A NIBRS offense may have involved Group B NIBRS offenses or circumstances not captured through NIBRS, e.g., traffic stops that included assault on an officer.¹⁰

In 2025, the most common NIBRS offenses observed in conjunction with LEOKA assaults were simple assault against a person other than a law enforcement officer (reported in 7,768 LEOKA incidents), drug/narcotic violations (reported in 5,338 LEOKA incidents), and destruction/damage/vandalism of property (reported in 4,780 LEOKA incidents).

TABLE 6

Associated NIBRS Offenses with Assaulting an Officer	
Top 10 Offenses	Number of Incidents
Simple Assault (non-officer)	7,768
Drug/Narcotic Violations	5,338
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	4,780
Drug Equipment Violations	2,918
Aggravated Assault (non-officer)	2,848
Weapon Law Violations	2,659
Intimidation	2,123
Shoplifting	1,455
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	793
Stolen Property Offenses	780

¹⁰ Group A offenses are used to report all incident data elements, whereas Group B offenses are used only to report arrest data elements. A NIBRS-specific group of reported offenses. Group A Offenses are the more serious crimes such as Murder, Rape, Robbery, etc. Law Enforcement Agencies must report both incidents and arrests for Group A offenses. Group B Offenses are a NIBRS-specific group of reported offenses. Group B offenses tend to be minor in nature, such as Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations, Disorderly Conduct, Driving Under the Influence, etc.

Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed, 2021–2025

The LEOKA Data Collection also collects information on law enforcement officers who were accidentally killed in the line of duty. Agencies reported the following data points from 2021 to 2025. There were 218 total reported accidental law enforcement officer deaths from 2021 to 2025. Of the officers who were accidentally killed in the line of duty in 2025:

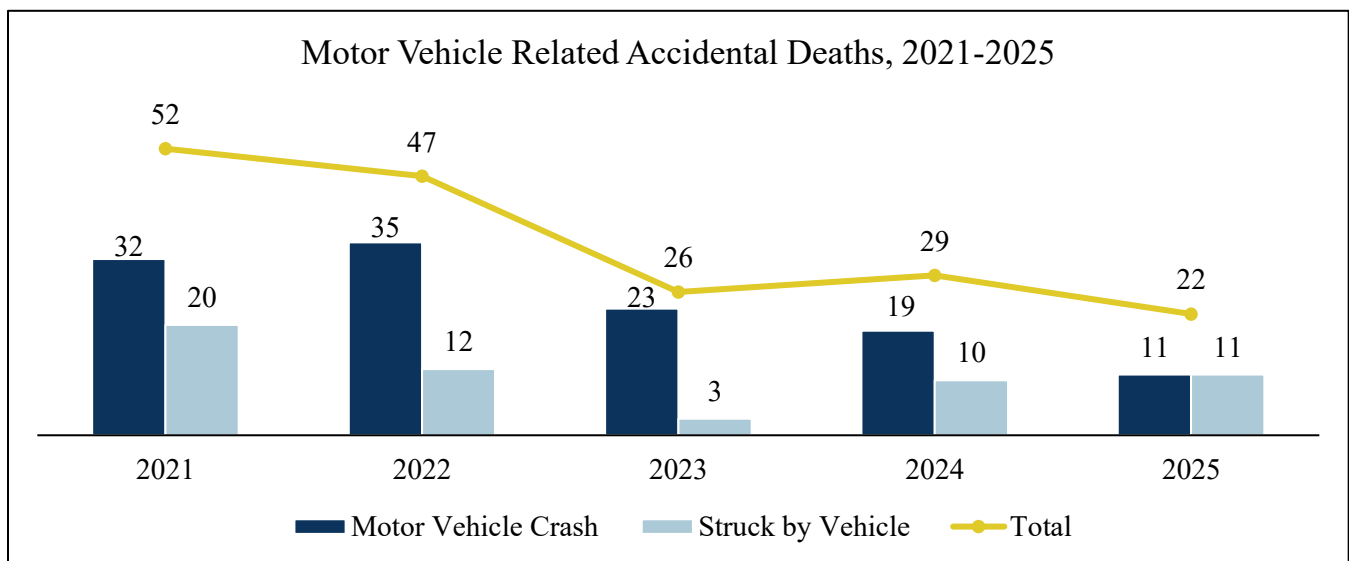
- The average age was approximately 41 years old.
- Approximately 91.3% were male.
- The average number of years of sworn law enforcement service was approximately 12 years. However, law enforcement officers most commonly had less than 5 years of service.
- Officers were accidentally killed most often when out on patrol (64), doing activities falling under the category of “Other”(40),¹¹ and when performing traffic control/stops (21).

Of the officers who were accidentally killed from 2021 to 2025, 55.0% died as a result of motor vehicle crashes and 25.7% were struck by a vehicle. The data reported for accidental deaths involving motor vehicles for 2021 to 2025 involving both categories of motor vehicle crash and struck by vehicle declined in 2022 and 2023, with a slight increase in 2024 and another slight decrease in 2025.

TABLE 7

Reported Accidental Deaths, 2021–2025	
Average Age (184 reported)	41
Percent Male (218 reported)	91.3%
Percent Female (218 reported)	8.7%
Top Years of Service (213 reported)	<5 Years 28.6%
Top Activity (206 reported)	Patrol 31.1%
Top Cause (218 reported)	Motor Vehicle Crash 55.0%

FIGURE 19



¹¹ “Other” refers to calls for service such as but not limited to: en route to work or home, assisting citizen or other law enforcement, clearing roadway, escorting funeral procession, structure fire, security detail, school resource officer, and Division of Transportation detail.

Conclusion

The LEOKA Data Collection collects an abundance of information that can help a nationwide audience gain insight into the details of officer deaths and assaults. The data presented in this LEOKA report is published in an effort to aid the law enforcement community by providing information to positively impact their training and keep them safe on the job.

Analysis of this data shows the number of felonious officer deaths decreased 17.2% from the previous year. The largest decrease in officer deaths since 2017. However, the rate of assaults against officers has continued to increase since 2021.

LEOKA assault data shows that in 2025, officers were assaulted at a rate of 13.8 assaults per 100 officers, which is the highest officer assault rate in the past 10 years. In 2025, the number of officers assaulted and injured by firearms was 445. From 2021 to 2023, the rate of officers assaulted with firearms was highest, with each year showing a firearm assault rate of 5.8 or more assaults per 1,000 officers. In 2025, assaulted and injured officers most often sustained minor injuries.

The LEOKA data for 2021 to 2025 accidental deaths of law enforcement officers shows an overwhelming majority of accidents involved motor vehicles. Officers were most often on patrol when they were accidentally killed.

LEOKA data can be a crucial tool for the law enforcement community to enhance and update officer safety strategies, especially when the contributed data is complete and accurate. For this data to be beneficial to the law enforcement community, it is imperative agencies regularly submit data to the FBI via the UCR Program's various data collections.¹² Collectively, these statistics provide vital information that can improve awareness of risks to officers in the United States. The partnerships between law enforcement agencies must be preserved and cultivated through sharing applicable data to keep law enforcement officers and the public safe from harm.



U. S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Criminal Justice Information Services Division

¹² For more information on how your agency can submit to the FBI's UCR Program, email ucr@fbi.gov or contact your state UCR program coordinator.