U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Statistics
Special Report

October 2007, NCJ 219534

Arrest-Related Deaths in the United States, 2003-2005

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During the 3-year period from 2003 to 2005, 47 States and the District of Columbia reported 2,002 arrest-related deaths to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP). The DCRP counts represent the first national measurement of all types of deaths that occurred in the process of arrest. The collection of these counts was mandated by the federal Death in Custody Reporting Act (Public Law 106-297).

All States were required under the act to submit a record of any death that occurred "in the process of arrest" as a condition of receiving federal correctional grants. The DCRP collection was the first time most States made a comprehensive count of these deaths. California and Texas were the only States that compiled data on all arrest-related deaths before the collection began. Three States — Georgia, Maryland, and Montana — never reported counts of arrest-related deaths to DCRP. Federal agencies were not required by the act to report these deaths.

BJS worked with States to determine a contact to report information on arrest-related deaths and to develop a questionnaire to collect uniform data from all States. The governor's crime commission (22 States) was the most common reporting office, followed by the State attorney general and the State police (8 States each).

State contacts relied on a wide range of data sources to complete the DCRP questionnaire. Forty-two of the 47 States that reported data used more than 1 source, and 30 States used at least 3 data sources. The most common source of information was the law enforcement agency involved in the death (43 States).

Data sources on arrest-related deaths	Number of states
Local law enforcement agencies	43
Media accounts	30
Coroners/medical examiners	23
State police/highway patrol	19
Uniform Crime Report State contacts	9
Attorneys general/prosecutors	6
Other sources	7

Note: See *Methodology* for more details.

Arrest-related deaths, by cause of death, 2003-2005

Cause of death	Number of arrest-related deaths 2003-05	2005	2004	2003	Percent, 2003-05
All causes	2,002	703	677	622	100%
Homicide —					
by law enforcement	1,095	364	365	366	54.7%
by other persons	11	4	4	3	0.5
Intoxication	252	90	81	81	12.6
Suicide	234	91	87	56	11.7
Accidental injury	140	47	41	52	7.0
Illness/natural causes	113	38	49	26	5.6
Other/unknown	157	69	50	38	7.8

Note: See *Methodology* for information on missing data by State for each reporting year.

Homicides by law enforcement officers made up 55% of all deaths during arrests by State and local agencies

In each year between 2003 and 2005, homicides accounted for a majority of all reported arrest-related deaths. During this period, States reported 1,106 arrest-related homicides which represented 55% of arrest-related deaths from all causes. Homicides by law enforcement officers accounted for 1,095 arrest-related deaths, and 11 homicides were committed by other persons present at the scene.

Homicide was reported four times more often than any other cause of death. Drug and alcohol intoxication accounted for 13% of all deaths, followed by suicides (12%), accidental injuries (7%), and illness or natural causes (6%). For 157 deaths (8%) a definitive cause was not reported.

FBI and BJS counts of homicides by law enforcement were similar in most States

Homicides by law enforcement are the only type of arrest-related deaths measured by another national statistical program — the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The SHR and DCRP measures of homicides by law enforcement have one important difference. The SHR program includes only counts of homicides by law enforcement in which the use of force was ruled "justifiable." Deaths due to unjustified use of lethal force by officers are counted with

other murders. The DCRP counts of homicides by law enforcement include all deaths that resulted from the use of lethal force.

In most States, the SHR and DCRP counts of law enforcement homicides showed small differences. In 33 States, the 2 measures differed by fewer than 10 deaths over the 3 years. Nine States reported counts that differed by at least 20 deaths over this period, with 5 States reporting higher counts to DCRP. California had the largest measurement variation, reporting 354 homicides by law enforcement to SHR between 2003 and 2005, but less than half as many (160) to DCRP. Over the same period, Florida reported 98 law enforcement homicides to DCRP but did not report to SHR.

	Number of law enforcement homicides, 2003-2005		
States	DCRP	SHR	Reporting difference
California	160	354	194
Florida	98	/	98
Maryland	/	41	41
Ohio	48	11	37
Texas	116	84	32
Michigan	48	22	26
Oregon	36	13	23
New Jersey	19	42	23
Louisiana	7	29	22

Note: See Appendix table 3 for State counts by program.
/Not reported.

In the aggregate, the two programs collected very similar counts between 2003 and 2005. A total of 1,095 law enforcement homicides were reported to DCRP, and 1,082 justifiable homicides by police were reported to SHR. Taking the higher count reported by each State for each year, there were a total of 1,489 reported law enforcement homicides.

BJS and FBI law enforcement homicides had similar characteristics

Analysis of the characteristics of the deaths in the two data collections also revealed similarities. Across both programs nearly all of the decedents were male, the average age was 33 years old, and over 80% were killed by a handgun.

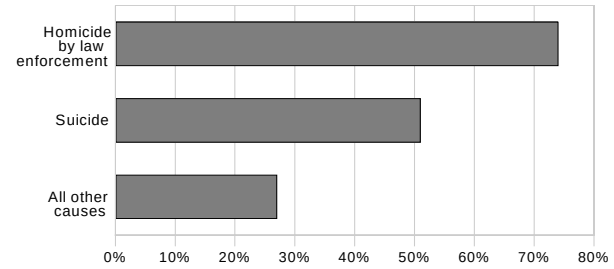
	Law enforcement homicides, 2003-2005	
Characteristics	DCRP	SHR
Male	97%	97%
Black*	30%	32%
Mean age	33yrs.	33yrs.
Killed by handgun	84%	85%

*Black Hispanics are excluded from the DCRP percentage, and included in the SHR percentage.

Arrests for violent crimes were involved in 3 of every 4 law enforcement homicides

Three-quarters of the law enforcement homicides reported to DCRP involved arrests for a violent crime. Except for suicides (51%), violent offenders were involved in less than 30% of all other causes of death. Public-order offenders accounted for 8% of homicides, followed by property (4%) and drug offenders (2%). In 2% of cases, law enforcement personnel did not intend to charge the person, but took them into custody for reasons such as medical or mental health needs. Criminal charges were not reported for 8% of law enforcement homicides.

Percent of deaths involving arrests for violent crimes



Note: See appendix table 6 for offense data, by cause of death.

Among all persons killed by law enforcement officers in the process of arrest, 9% would have been charged with the murder or attempted murder of a law enforcement officer, 17% would have been arrested for assaulting an officer, and 2% would have been charged with obstruction of police activity or resisting arrest.

80% of law enforcement homicides involved the use of a weapon by the arrest subject, 96% involved the use of a firearm by officers

State respondents reported a number of circumstances surrounding each arrest-related death, including a variety of behaviors by the arrest subjects and officers. In 80% of the law enforcement homicides, the deceased reportedly used a weapon “to threaten or assault” the arresting officers. In 17% of the homicides, the arrest subject grabbed, hit or fought with the arresting officers.

Few homicides by law enforcement involved persons who appeared intoxicated during the attempted arrest (18%). A third (36%) of persons killed by officers attempted to escape or flee from custody. About 4% of persons killed by police had been placed under physical restraints during the attempted arrest.

Nearly all law enforcement homicides (96%) involved the use of firearms by officers. Handguns were used by officers in 84% of the homicides, and rifles and shotguns in 17%. Three deaths were caused by an officer’s use of a nightstick, baton, or conducted-energy device such as a taser or stun gun. No weapons were reportedly used in 3% of law enforcement homicides.

During 2003-2005, 380 law enforcement officers were killed, and nearly 175,000 assaulted

According to the FBI's Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) data, 380 law enforcement officers nationwide were killed in the line of duty between 2003 and 2005. Fewer than half (159) of these deaths were homicides. Accidental deaths during arrests (221) accounted for the majority of officer deaths in the line of duty.

Analysis of DCRP records indicates that assaults on officers and the use of weapons by arrest subjects were common circumstances in homicides by law enforcement officers. However, FBI data suggest that assaults on law enforcement officers do not lead to arrest fatalities in most cases. The number of persons killed by officers in the process of arrest from 2003 to 2005 (1,095) was less than 1% of all reported assaults on law enforcement officers (174,760) over the same period.

	Number of deaths			
	2003-2005	2005	2004	2003
Law enforcement officers[a]				
Killed	380	117	133	130
Feloniously	159	53	54	52
Accidentally	221	64	79	78
Assaulted	174,760	57,546	59,373	57,841
Arrestees[b]				
Deaths	2,002	703	677	622
Homicide by law enforcement	1,095	364	365	366
Accidental	140	47	41	52

[a]Federal Bureau of Investigation's Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) data. See <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/killed/2005/>.

[b]Bureau of Justice Statistics' Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) data.

Half of all homicides by law enforcement involved large departments with at least 500 sworn officers

According to the 2004 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 168 of the Nation's 17,876 law enforcement agencies employed at least 500 full-time sworn officers. These large law enforcement agencies employed 39% of all sworn officers, but were involved in half (50%) of all homicides by law enforcement officers reported to DCRP during 2003 through 2005.

State and local law enforcement agencies, by number of sworn officers	Percent	
	State and local law enforcement officers	Homicides by law enforcement officers
Fewer than 100	36%	24%
100-499	25	26
500 or more	39	50

Note: Data on full-time sworn officers taken from the *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2004,* available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/csllea04.htm>.

Most arrest-related homicides involved local police departments (74%), followed by county sheriffs' offices (19%) and State police or highway patrol agencies (6%). Special jurisdiction agencies, such as campus police, transit police authorities or park police departments, were involved in 1% of such homicides.

Deaths from alcohol or drug intoxication were least likely to involve arrests for violent crimes

After homicide, deaths from alcohol or drug intoxication were the second most common type of arrest-related deaths (13%).* Intoxication deaths differed from other arrest-related deaths on several characteristics:

- Arrest subjects under age 25 made up a smaller share of intoxication deaths (13%) than homicide (28%), accidental (25%), or suicide (20%) deaths.

- Whites were involved in 33% of intoxication deaths, the lowest percentage of whites among all causes of death.

- Intoxication deaths were less likely to involve violent offenders (28%) than any other cause of death.

Despite the low percentage of violent offenders overall, assault (23%) was the most common criminal offense involved in intoxication deaths. Persons arrested for substance abuse-related offenses — such as drug law violations (19%), disorderly conduct including drunkenness (12%), and driving while intoxicated (1%) — combined for a third of all intoxication deaths. Persons with no criminal charges made up a larger share of intoxication deaths (9%) than any other cause. (See Appendix tables 4 and 6 for details on characteristics and offenses by cause of death.)

*Excludes cases in which an arrest subject swallowed packets of drugs for concealment purposes (classified as "accidental injury").

In half of intoxication deaths at booking centers or police stations, arrestees were not visibly intoxicated

Of the 252 arrest-related intoxication deaths, 198 occurred in the field, prior to booking the arrest subject. In 75% of the pre-booking intoxication deaths, the deceased appeared intoxicated to the arresting officers. Over 80% of the pre-booking intoxication deaths took place either at a medical facility or en route to a medical facility, indicating that some of the subjects who did not appear intoxicated were still provided medical care for other reasons.

Among the 50 intoxication deaths that took place at a police station or booking center, half (51%) were visibly intoxicated at the time of booking. The percentages who were booked with visible medical (18%) or mental health problems (2%) were much smaller. Overall, in a third of cases where arrest subjects died from intoxication after booking, the deceased showed no apparent signs of intoxication, mental health problems, or medical problems at time of the booking. (See appendix table 8 for details.) In 4 cases, the location of the intoxication death was not reported.

In 62% of intoxication deaths, the deceased resisted arrest, without force or weapons in most cases

Among intoxication deaths that took place in the field prior to booking, 62% of the persons resisted arrest. According to several measures, these actions were usually less violent and involved weapons less often than in deaths due to homicides by law enforcement.

	Percent of arrest-related deaths	
Arrestee characteristic	Intoxication	Homicide by law enforcement
Most serious offense*		
Murder of a law enforcement officer	0%	9%
Assault of a law enforcement officer	8	17
Behavior at arrest scene		
Threatened officers	20%	63%
Used weapon to threaten/assault officers	4	80

*Includes attempted offenses.

Increasing number of arrest-related deaths involved the use of tasers or other conducted-energy devices

Conducted-energy devices (CEDs), such as stun guns or tasers, were involved in 36 arrest-related deaths reported to DCRP during 2003 through 2005. In about half of these deaths (17), the CED was reported as the weapon that caused the death. In the remaining 19 deaths, the use of a CED was indicated, but it was not reported as the cause of the death*. The involvement of CEDs in arrest-related deaths increased from 3 deaths in 2003 to 24 in 2005.

Every type of arrest-related death was reported among the 36 deaths involving the use of CEDs. The most common cause of death was intoxication (10), followed by accidents (8), and homicides by law enforcement (7). One death was attributed to illness and another death was a suicide. In 9 cases where CED-use was reported, a cause of death could not be determined.

Arrests for violent crimes were involved in 16 of the CED-involved deaths, and 8 deaths involved property crimes. In two cases, the deceased was detained for mental health care, and in five cases no information on criminal offense was reported.

Characteristics	Number of arrest-related deaths involving the use of conducted energy devices, 2003-2005
Total	36
Year	
2003	3
2004	9
2005	24
Cause of death	
Homicide by law enforcement	7
Intoxication	10
Suicide	1
Accidental injury	8
Illness	1
Other/unknown	9
Most serious offense	
Violent	16
Property	8
Drug	2
Public-order	3
No criminal charges intended	2
Offense not reported	5

*Among medical and law enforcement experts, the ability of CEDs to cause a death is a subject of debate. Due to reporting gaps, these 36 cases do not represent a complete count of all deaths in which the use of a CED was involved.

Higher percentages of violent offenders, whites involved in arrest-related suicides

Suicide accounted for nearly as many arrest-related deaths (234) as intoxication (252). Reports of suicides also increased 63% from 2003 (56) to 2005 (91).

Other than homicides (74%), suicides were the only type of arrest-related death to involve arrests for violent crimes in most cases (51%). Suicide was the only type of death in which a majority (57%) of the decedents were white. This finding is consistent with the higher suicide rates observed for white prison and jail inmates in other DCRP collections (see *Suicide and Homicide in State Prisons and Local Jails* <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/shsplj.htm>).

Two-thirds (67%) of arrest-related suicides occurred at the scene of the attempted arrest, while the remainder took place at a police station or booking facility. In terms of their personal characteristics, the arrest subjects who committed suicide in these two settings showed many similarities.

	Percent of arrest-related suicides	
Arrestee characteristic	At arrest scene	At police station/ booking center
Male	98%	88%
White, non-Hispanic	58	54
Mean age	37 yrs.	34 yrs.
Number of deaths, 2003-2005	156	76

Arrest-related suicides in the field differed sharply from those in police stations or booking centers

The circumstances of the suicides showed sharp differences based on the setting of the events. Suicides that took place at the scene of the attempted arrest were more likely to involve large law enforcement agencies and typically involved firearms. Suicides that took place at a police station or in a booking center were more likely to involve small law enforcement agencies and almost exclusively involved hanging. Suicides that took place after booking also involved a higher percentage of arrest subjects who were visibly intoxicated.

	Percent of arrest-related suicides	
Circumstances	At arrest scene	At police station/ booking center
Arrest agency, number of full-time sworn officers		
Fewer than 100	33%	66%
100-499	22	18
500 or more	45	16
Arrestee appeared intoxicated	12%	31%
Means of suicide		
Firearm	85%	3%
Hanging	2	96
Number of deaths, 2003-2005	156	76

Methodology

The Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-297) required the U.S. Department of Justice to begin a quarterly collection of individual death records for all persons incarcerated in State or local correctional facilities, as well as "any person who is in the process of arrest." The act linked eligibility for funds under the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth In Sentencing (VOI/TIS) grant programs to reporting death records to the Attorney General. At the time the law was enacted, all 50 States and the District of Columbia participated in the VOI/TIS grant programs. The act did not apply to Federal law enforcement agencies or the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

BJS was tasked with implementing the act and phased in data collection activity over a 4-year period. Collection of death records from local jail facilities began in 2000, followed by a separate collection from State prison authorities in 2001. In 2002 BJS began collecting death records from all State juvenile correctional systems. The collection of arrest-related records began in 2003. These four data collections make up the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

Identifying State-level data providers

In developing the collection of arrest-related death records, BJS staff contacted multiple offices in each State to determine the appropriate reporting contact. While each State was required to report these death records as a condition of eligibility for VOI/TIS grant funds, the grants were awarded to State departments of correction. In developing the collection, BJS did not find any State correctional authorities that collected information on the operations of law enforcement agencies in their State.

At the time the Death in Custody Reporting Act was passed, only two States (California and Texas) collected information on all types of arrest-related deaths. For the remaining 48 States and the District of Columbia, the new DCRP collection was the first attempt to perform a comprehensive count of all arrest-related deaths.

In California and Texas, State statutes required the reporting of all arrest-related deaths to the State Attorney General's office. These offices agreed to complete statewide reports of arrest-related deaths for submission to BJS. In all other jurisdictions, BJS worked with State officials to determine which agency would collect arrest-related death reports.

A State criminal justice commission, commonly administered by the governor's office, was the most common data reporting contact (22 States), followed by the State attorney general and State police department (8 States each). In five States, the department of corrections took a lead role in compiling records because of the VOI/TIS grant funding. In over 30 States, the reporting office also served as a State criminal justice Statistical Analysis Center (SAC).

Agencies reporting DCRP arrest-related death records	
All data providers	48
State criminal justice commission	22
State attorney general	8
State police/highway patrol	8
State department of correction	5
State medical examiner	3
State department of public safety	1
State office of financial management	1

While every State identified a data provider, three States — Georgia, Maryland, and Montana — never submitted records. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee began participating in 2004, and Nevada and Wyoming stopped participating in 2004. A total of 43 States participated in 2003, and 45 States participated in both 2004 and 2005. The District of Columbia submitted records in all 3 years.

Many of the arrest-related deaths undergo lengthy investigations by prosecutors, police departments, and coroner's offices to determine a cause of death or decide a legal disposition of the case. It took up to 15 months to finalize cause of death information for some cases. Multiple contacts were made to the State data providers to complete missing items and receive a final cause of death.

Data sources for State reporters

Regardless of which State office ultimately took the lead in compiling the death records, most States utilized multiple data sources in this effort. Of the 47 States that participated at some point, 42 used multiple sources of information on arrest-related deaths, while 30 states reported at least 3 different sources of data. (See Appendix table 1 for a detailed listing of reporting methods used by each State.)

State and local law enforcement agencies were the most common source of data used by State reporters. Law enforcement agencies voluntarily reported arrest-related deaths to 40 data providers. In California and Texas, law enforcement agencies were required by State law to submit arrest-related death records. The Metropolitan Police Department was the only source of arrest-related data for the District of Columbia.

Thirty States used media searches to identify arrest-related deaths and followed up with a data request to the law enforcement agency involved in the incident. In some cases when the agency did not respond to this information request, the State contact used the media accounts of the death to complete the DCRP questionnaire. Twenty-three States involved county coroners or the State medical examiner's office in compiling these records, and 19 States involved the State police. Nine States used their Uniform Crime Reporting office, and 6 States collected information from prosecutors' offices. Seven States used other resources or agencies in compiling these reports.

Defining deaths "in the process of arrest"

BJS had to define the term "in the process of arrest," specified in the Death in Custody Reporting Act (PL 106-297). BJS staff consulted with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), and criminal justice researchers to identify which circumstances involved an "arrest process."

All deaths of persons in the physical custody or under the physical restraint of law enforcement officers were included. This resulted in the reporting of 75 deaths over three years in which no criminal charges were involved. Law enforcement responses to people exhibiting mental health problems accounted for 44 of these cases, while another 9 cases involved persons who had to be restrained by police for medical transportation. In another 22 cases, the reason for law enforcement involvement was not specified, but the record indicated that no criminal charges were involved. The deaths of any other persons not subject to an attempted arrest were excluded, including bystanders and law enforcement officers killed during an attempted arrest.

State contacts were instructed to include all deaths resulting from use of force by law enforcement officers. Arrest-related suicides were also included in this collection, provided that law enforcement officers were in some type of contact with the arrest subject prior to the suicide. For example, if an armed suspect was surrounded by officers and chose to take his own life rather than surrender, the death would be included. However, if an offender was actively sought by police but committed suicide before the police located him, the death would be excluded. The reason for the exclusion is that no officers were present at the time of death to attempt an arrest.

Vehicular accident deaths that were not specifically related to arrest activities were excluded from the collection. States were instructed to include vehicular accident deaths only when law enforcement officers actively took some role in causing the accident during an arrest attempt. This included shooting at the vehicle or driver or forcing the vehicle off the road with a police vehicle or other obstructions (such as a spike strip to blow out tires or a roadblock). All other vehicular deaths were excluded.

States were also instructed to disregard whether an arrest warrant had been issued. Because officers frequently make arrests in response to unexpected events, requiring an arrest warrant would leave many arrest-related deaths unreported. Likewise, States were told to exclude the deaths of persons who had arrest warrants issued against them that went unenforced. For example, if an offender had a bench warrant issued for their arrest, but later died before any officers attempted to enforce this arrest warrant, the State was told to exclude that record. In such cases, the arrest warrant indicated an administrative criminal justice status and not an attempt to bring the subject into custody.

Deaths of arrestees were subject to the data collection from the time police encountered them in the field until the time

they were booked into a local jail facility. This included deaths of arrest subjects who died at medical facilities due to injuries or medical problems, as well as any persons who died in transit from an arrest scene in a police vehicle or ambulance. All deaths in jails are reported to BJS under a separate DCRP collection with different questionnaires.

Once records of arrest-related deaths were submitted to BJS, the forms were reviewed to ensure that each case met the established guidelines. Deaths were checked against the DCRP database of jail facility deaths for the same year to avoid double-counting. BJS staff and the State contacts routinely discussed and resolved cases that were ambiguous or appeared to involve circumstances that would exclude them from the collection.

Arrest-related deaths from the Supplementary Homicide Reports

While DCRP is the only national statistical program that measures all types of arrest-related deaths, two other national programs measure law enforcement homicides. Law enforcement agencies can submit Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) as part of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) also compiles mortality statistics, including a category for law enforcement homicides. The SHR records include basic data on the type of homicide, the relationship between the deceased and assailant, and demographic characteristics of the deceased. Law enforcement agencies describe the event as a "justifiable homicide by police."

During the 3 years covered by this report, Florida and the District of Columbia did not report SHR data to the FBI. In other States, an SHR record should have been filed by police for all justifiable homicides. It is unknown what percentage of justifiable homicides by police were actually submitted to SHR. For a detailed discussion of SHR reporting procedures regarding justifiable homicides by police, see the Methodology section of *Policing and Homicide, 1976-98: Justifiable Homicide by Police, Police Officers Murdered by Felons* <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ph98.htm>.

A major difference between the SHR and DCRP counts of law enforcement homicides is the source of the data. SHR records are reported by the law enforcement agencies involved in the deaths while DCRP records are compiled by State data reporters. State law enforcement agencies were involved in 6% of law enforcement homicide cases reported to DCRP. In the remaining 94% of law enforcement homicides, State data reporters provided data on local law enforcement agencies (see appendix table 7).

A comparison of the SHR and DCRP counts of law enforcement homicides between 2003 and 2005 is discussed on page 2. Data for each State by type of data collection are presented in appendix table 3.

Arrest-related deaths from the National Center for Health Statistics

A national measure of law enforcement homicides is also contained in mortality statistics collected by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). In collecting death certificates for all deaths in the United States, NCHS classifies causes of death according to the International Classification of Disease, 10th revision (ICD-10). Under the ICD-10 system, deaths can be classified as "deaths by legal intervention" (or code Y35). These records include only deaths by police use of force and mandated executions in prisons. None of the other forms of arrest-related deaths are included.

The NCHS death records are typically reported by coroners and medical examiner's offices. These data providers may not always use the specific ICD-10 code to designate law enforcement homicides separately from other homicide cases. The respondents may also not know if the deceased was involved in an attempted arrest at the time of death.

Final NCHS' mortality data on legal intervention deaths were not available for 2005. For 2003 and 2004, NCHS counts of legal intervention deaths by police (679 nationwide) were lower than the counts of law enforcement homicides reported to DCRP (731) and justifiable homicides by police reported to SHR (739). NCHS counts of legal intervention deaths are available at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmf-icd10.html>.

This report in portable document format and in ASCII and its related statistical data and tables are available at the BJS World Wide Web Internet site: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ardus05.htm>.

Office of Justice Programs

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The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Jeffrey L. Sedgwick is director.

This Special Report was written by Christopher J. Mumola. Margaret E. Noonan verified the report and prepared data tables. Data collection and processing of death records were carried out by Lara E. Allen and Margaret E. Noonan. Erica L. Smith analyzed data from the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports.

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October 2007, NCJ 219534

Appendix table 1. Number of arrest-related deaths and data reporting sources, by State, 2003-2005

Region and jurisdiction	Number of arrest-related deaths, 2003-05	Data reporting sources: Local law enforcement agency	Media	Coroner/ Medical examiner	State police	State UCR/ SHR reporter	State attorney general/ Prosecutors	Other*
Total	2,002	43	30	23	19	9	6	7
Northeast	261							
Connecticut	9	■	■				■	
Maine	6	■		■	■			
Massachusetts	23	■	■	■	■			
New Hampshire	5		■				■	
New Jersey	37	■	■				■	■
New York	97	■	■					
Pennsylvania	77	■	■			■		
Rhode Island	5	■	■	■	■			
Vermont	2	■	■	■	■			
Midwest	378							
Illinois	80	■	■					
Indiana	26	■			■			■
Iowa	22	■	■	■				
Kansas	22	■	■	■	■			
Michigan	73	■	■		■	■		
Minnesota	20	■	■		■			
Missouri	16	■			■			
Nebraska	10	■	■					■
North Dakota	7	■	■			■		
Ohio	71		■	■				
South Dakota	5	■	■		■	■	■	
Wisconsin	26	■	■			■		
South	699							
Alabama	9	■						
Arkansas	1	■		■				
Delaware	3	■	■	■			■	
District of Columbia	10	■						
Florida	204	■	■	■	■	■		
Georgia	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Kentucky	9		■					■
Louisiana	11	■	■		■			
Maryland	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Mississippi	3	■		■				
North Carolina	58	■		■				■
Oklahoma	39	■	■	■	■			
South Carolina	6		■	■				
Tennessee	4	■	■	■				
Texas	298	■						
Virginia	37	■	■	■	■	■		
West Virginia	7	■		■	■			■

Appendix table 1. Number of arrest-related deaths and data reporting sources, by State, 2003-2005(cont.)

Region and jurisdiction	Number of arrest-related deaths, 2003-05	Data reporting sources: Local law enforcement agency	Media	Coroner/ Medical examiner	State police	State UCR/ SHR reporter	State attorney general/ Prosecutors	Other
West	664							
Alaska	3	■	■	■	■			
Arizona	125	■	■	■	■			
California	310	■		■		■	■	
Colorado	48	■		■				
Hawaii	10	■						
Idaho	4	■			■			
Montana	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Nevada	2	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
New Mexico	32	■		■				■
Oregon	42	■	■			■		
Utah	21	■						
Washington	66	■	■	■				
Wyoming	1	■			■			

/Not reported.

* The following States used other data sources: Indiana (Department of Health), Nebraska (targeted annual mailings by the Nebraska Crime Commission), Kentucky (Office of Vital Statistics), North Carolina (local hospitals), New Mexico (National Violent Death Registry Project), and Oregon (Department of Health Services).

Appendix table 2. Number of arrest-related deaths, by State and cause of death, 2003-2005

Region and jurisdiction	Number of arrest-related deaths, 2003-05	Cause of death, 2003-05					
		Homicide	Intoxication	Suicide	Accident	Illness	Other/ unknown
Total	2,002	1,106	251	234	140	113	158
Northeast	261	142	35	28	12	27	17
Connecticut	9	9	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	6	2	1	2	0	0	1
Massachusetts	23	6	9	3	0	4	1
New Hampshire	5	3	1	1	0	0	0
New Jersey	37	20	7	3	2	2	3
New York	97	52	11	10	6	12	6
Pennsylvania	77	47	5	9	3	7	6
Rhode Island	5	1	1	0	1	2	0
Vermont	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest	378	260	29	35	26	16	12
Illinois	80	55	3	8	5	5	4
Indiana	26	26	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	22	15	0	5	2	0	0
Kansas	22	10	3	3	2	3	1
Michigan	73	48	8	7	8	2	0
Minnesota	20	14	2	0	2	1	1
Missouri	16	9	2	4	0	1	0
Nebraska	10	8	0	0	0	2	0
North Dakota	7	2	2	3	0	0	0
Ohio	71	49	8	0	6	2	6
South Dakota	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	26	19	1	5	1	0	0
South	699	330	94	94	54	40	87
Alabama	9	6	1	1	0	1	0
Arkansas[a]	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Delaware	3	2	0	0	0	0	1
District of Columbia	10	7	1	1	0	1	0
Florida	204	98	21	6	18	4	57
Georgia	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Kentucky	9	9	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana[a]	11	7	0	0	1	2	1
Maryland	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Mississippi[a]	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
North Carolina	58	19	6	9	13	4	7
Oklahoma	39	31	1	6	1	0	0
South Carolina	6	2	2	0	1	0	1
Tennessee[a]	4	1	0	0	1	0	2
Texas	298	116	57	65	16	27	17
Virginia	37	29	2	4	1	1	0
West Virginia	7	3	1	0	2	0	1
West	664	374	94	77	48	30	41
Alaska	3	1	0	1	1	0	0
Arizona	125	79	12	20	7	4	3
California	310	162	62	17	25	20	24
Colorado	48	26	3	11	6	1	1
Hawaii	10	3	4	0	0	3	0
Idaho	4	3	0	0	1	0	0
Montana	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Nevada[b]	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
New Mexico	32	16	4	11	1	0	0
Oregon	42	36	0	4	2	0	0
Utah	21	12	1	7	0	0	1
Washington	66	35	8	6	5	0	12
Wyoming[b]	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

/Not reported.

[a]Reported data only in 2004 and 2005.

[b]Reported data only in 2003.

Appendix table 3. Comparative counts of law enforcement homicides in Supplemental Homicide Reports (SHR) and Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) data collections, by State, 2003-2005

Region and jurisdiction	2003		2004		2005	
	SHR	DCRP	SHR	DCRP	SHR	DCRP
Total	371	366	368	365	343	364
Northeast	46	36	56	55	38	46
Connecticut	0	0	2	5	2	4
Maine	0	1	0	0	1	1
Massachusetts	4	2	1	2	1	2
New Hampshire	0	1	1	1	0	1
New Jersey	11	1	19	8	12	10
New York	18	15	14	17	10	16
Pennsylvania	13	15	19	21	11	11
Rhode Island	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vermont	0	1	0	0	1	1
Midwest	55	100	44	78	40	81
Illinois	15	24	9	15	12	16
Indiana	6	9	2	7	8	10
Iowa	1	2	1	8	2	5
Kansas	0	4	0	2	2	4
Michigan	7	20	13	14	2	14
Minnesota	2	5	5	7	2	2
Missouri	10	7	9	1	6	1
Nebraska	1	5	1	2	0	1
North Dakota	0	2	0	0	0	0
Ohio	8	13	2	17	1	18
South Dakota	0	3	0	1	1	1
Wisconsin	5	6	2	4	4	9
South	92	111	79	97	89	119
Alabama	1	1	0	0	1	5
Arkansas	2	/	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	1	0	0	0	1
District of Columbia	/	2	/	2	/	3
Florida	/	22	/	31	/	45
Georgia	10	/	0	/	6	/
Kentucky	2	3	2	2	1	4
Louisiana	9	/	7	0	13	7
Maryland	10	/	13	/	18	/
Mississippi	0	/	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	3	1	4	9	5	8
Oklahoma	12	14	11	15	11	1
South Carolina	0	2	4	0	1	0
Tennessee	5	/	10	0	5	1
Texas	34	55	23	25	27	36
Virginia	4	8	5	12	1	8
West Virginia	0	2	0	1	0	0
West	178	119	189	135	176	118
Alaska	2	0	2	1	1	0
Arizona	17	18	27	34	18	27
California	120	50	123	60	111	50
Colorado	14	13	12	6	8	7
Hawaii	1	0	1	3	0	0
Idaho	0	2	1	1	0	0
Montana	0	/	0	/	4	/
Nevada	2	1	4	/	9	/
New Mexico	3	11	2	3	5	2
Oregon	3	9	5	12	5	15
Utah	1	4	2	5	2	3
Washington	13	11	10	10	12	14
Wyoming	2	0	0	/	1	/

/Not reported.

Appendix table 4. Percent of arrest-related deaths, by cause of death and selected characteristics, 2003-2005

Selected characteristics	Cause of death, 2003-05						
	All causes	Homicide	Intoxication	Suicide	Accident	Illness	Other/ unknown
All deaths	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender							
Male	95.5%	96.8%	93.7%	94.4%	97.1%	92.0%	92.2%
Female	4.5	3.2	6.3	5.6	2.9	8.0	7.8
Race/Hispanic origin							
White*	43.9%	44.8%	32.7%	57.0%	37.2%	46.3%	39.4%
Black or African American*	31.9	29.9	41.0	14.3	42.3	37.0	46.0
Hispanic or Latino	20.2	20.2	21.9	25.7	18.2	13.9	14.6
Other/multiple races	4.0	5.1	4.4	3.0	2.3	2.8	0.0
Age							
17 or younger	2.1%	2.5%	1.6%	2.6%	2.2%	0.0%	0.7%
18-24	20.1	25.3	11.7	17.0	23.1	2.7	10.2
25-34	28.1	29.5	33.6	24.9	25.4	11.8	27.7
35-44	28.6	25.3	35.6	31.0	29.9	24.5	40.1
45-54	15.0	11.9	15.4	16.6	15.7	39.1	16.1
55 or older	6.1	5.5	2.0	7.9	3.7	21.8	5.1
Number of deaths	2,002	1,106	252	234	140	113	157

Note: Gender was not reported for 4 deaths, race/Hispanic origin was not reported for 46 deaths, and age was not reported for 70 deaths.

*Excludes Hispanics or Latinos.

Appendix table 5. Arrest-related deaths, by most serious offense, 2003-2005

Most serious offense	Arrest-related deaths, 2003-05 Number	Percent
All offenses	2,002	100%
Violent offenses	1,119	55.9%
Homicide	177	8.8
Murder of a law enforcement officer	8	0.4
Att.murder of a law enforcement officer	105	5.2
Other murder/manslaughter	64	3.2
Kidnapping	38	1.9
Sexual assault [a]	13	0.6
Robbery	96	4.8
Assault	744	37.2
Assault on a law enforcement officer	251	12.5
Domestic violence[b]	57	2.8
Other assault	436	21.8
Other violent	51	2.5
Property offenses	150	7.5%
Burglary	49	2.4
Larceny	14	0.7
Motor vehicle theft	21	1.0
Fraud	11	0.5
Other property[c]	55	2.7
Drug offenses	154	7.7%
Possession	105	5.2
Trafficking	31	1.5
Other drug	18	0.9
Public-order offenses	290	14.5%
Weapons	36	1.8
Obstruction of justice	85	4.2
Obstruction of law enforcement activities	55	2.7
Obstruction of court activities	30	1.5
Traffic violations	36	1.8
Driving while intoxicated	29	1.4
Drunkenness, disorderly conduct	74	3.7
Probation/parole violation, escape	21	1.0
Immigration	1	--
Other public-order	8	0.4
No criminal charges intended	75	3.7%
Mental health transport	44	2.2
Medical transport	9	0.4
Unspecified	22	1.1
Offense not reported	214	10.7%

--Less than 0.05%.

[a]Includes rape and other sexual assault.

[b]Some domestic violence cases may be reported as assaults.

[c]Includes arson and stolen property.

Appendix table 6. Most serious offense by cause of death among arrest-related deaths, 2003-2005

Most serious offense	Cause of death, 2003-05						
	All causes	Homicide	Intoxication	Suicide	Accident	Illness	Other/ unknown
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses[a]	55.9%	74.2%	27.8%	50.9%	29.3%	29.2%	22.3%
Homicide	8.8	13.1	0.0	9.0	2.8	0.9	3.8
Murder of a law enforcement officer[b]	5.6	9.4	0.0	1.7	1.4	0.0	1.9
Other murder/manslaughter	3.2	3.7	0.0	7.3	1.4	0.9	1.9
Kidnapping	1.9	2.3	1.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.3
Robbery	4.8	7.0	1.2	3.8	2.1	1.8	1.3
Assault	37.2	48.7	23.0	28.6	23.6	21.2	14.6
Assault on a law enforcement officer	12.5	16.7	8.3	4.7	10.0	8.8	6.4
Domestic violence[c]	2.8	2.2	2.0	6.4	3.6	4.4	1.9
Other assault	21.8	29.8	12.7	17.5	10.0	8.0	6.3
Property offenses[a]	7.5%	3.9%	13.9%	10.3%	9.3%	15.9%	10.8%
Burglary	2.4	1.6	4.4	1.7	2.9	3.5	5.1
Motor vehicle theft	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.7	2.1	1.8	0.0
Drug offenses[a]	7.7%	2.9%	18.7%	6.0%	18.6%	15.9%	10.8%
Possession	5.2	1.4	15.9	3.0	10.0	12.4	9.6
Trafficking	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	5.7	1.8	0.0
Public-order offenses[a]	14.5%	8.0%	22.6%	24.8%	27.1%	29.2%	10.2%
Weapons	1.8	1.9	1.2	3.4	0.7	1.8	0.6
Obstruction of justice	4.2	2.8	5.6	6.4	11.4	2.7	3.8
Obstruction of law enforcement activities	2.7	1.8	3.6	3.4	8.6	1.8	2.5
Obstruction of court activities	1.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.9	0.9	1.3
Traffic violations	1.8	1.0	3.2	3.4	5.0	1.8	0.0
Driving while intoxicated	1.4	0.4	1.2	4.3	3.6	5.6	0.6
Drunkenness, disorderly conduct	3.7	0.8	11.5	4.3	3.6	12.4	4.5
Probation/parole violation, escape	1.0	0.7	0.0	2.1	2.1	3.5	0.6
No criminal charges intended[a]	3.7%	2.5%	8.7%	3.4%	1.4%	6.2%	5.1%
Mental health transport	2.2	1.2	5.2	3.0	1.4	3.5	3.2
Offense not reported	10.7%	8.5%	8.3%	4.7%	14.3%	3.5%	40.8%
Number of deaths	2,002	1,106	252	234	140	113	157

[a]Detailed offenses only displayed when 20 or more deaths were reported.

[b]Includes attempted murder of a law enforcement officer.

[c]Some domestic violence cases may be reported as assaults.

Appendix table 7. Profile of circumstances surrounding arrest-related homicides by law enforcement, 2003-2005

Circumstances	Arrest-related law enforcement homicides, 2003-05 Number	Percent
Type of agency involved in arrest[a]		
Sheriffs' office	207	19.0%
Local police department	802	73.5
State police/highway patrol	70	6.4
Special jurisdiction police	9	0.8
Constables	3	0.3
Number of full-time sworn personnel employed by the agency involved[a]		
1-9	27	2.5%
10-24	46	4.2
25-49	93	8.5
50-99	96	8.8
100-249	144	13.2
250-499	140	12.9
500-999	119	10.9
1,000 or more	423	38.9
Restraints used on the arrestee[b]	38	3.6%
Handcuffs	26	2.4
Leg restraints	5	0.5
Other devices	12	1.1
Arrestee behavior during arrest		
Appeared intoxicated	199	18.3%
Threatened officers	681	62.6
Resisted arrest	311	28.6
Tried to flee, escape arrest	392	36.0
Grabbed, hit or fought with officers	184	16.9
Used weapon to threaten/assault officers	872	80.1
Any of the above	1,058	97.2%
Two or more of the above	829	75.7
Weapon used by officers to cause the death	1,060	97.3%
Firearm	1,049	96.3
Handgun	912	83.7
Rifle/shotgun	186	17.1
Unspecified firearm	13	1.2
Nightstick or baton	1	0.1
Taser/conducted-energy device	2	0.2
Other[c]	11	1.0
Number of deaths	1,095	

Note: Data was missing on 4 cases for agency type, 7 cases for the number of sworn officers, 33 cases for restraint use, 6 cases for arrestee behavior, and 6 cases for weapons used by officers.

[a]In cases involving multiple arresting agencies, the characteristics of the largest agency are reported.

[b]More than one device may have been used to restrain the arrestee.

[c]Includes five cases in which a vehicle was used as a weapon; two cases involving a knife; and one case each involving a pellet gun, broken glass, and an unspecified police restraint device.

Appendix table 8. Profile of circumstances surrounding arrest-related intoxication deaths, 2003-2005

Circumstances	Arrest-related alcohol/drug intoxication deaths, 2003-05	
	Number	Percent
Death occurred at the arrest scene (198 cases)		
Restraints used on the arrestee*	163	88.1%
Handcuffs	157	84.9
Leg restraints	32	17.2
Other devices	13	7.0
No restraints used	22	11.9
Arrestee behavior during arrest		
Appeared intoxicated	149	75.3%
Threatened officers	40	20.2
Resisted arrest	122	61.6
Tried to flee, escape arrest	53	26.8
Grabbed, hit or fought with officers	80	40.4
Used weapon to threaten/assault officers	9	4.5
Any of the above	175	88.4%
Two or more of the above	128	64.6
Location where the arrestee died		
At the crime/arrest scene	27	14.1%
At medical facility	149	77.6
En route to medical facility	11	5.7
En route to booking center/police station	5	2.6
Death occurred at a police station or booking facility (50 cases)		
Arrestee behavior at time of entry		
Appeared intoxicated	24	51.1%
Exhibit mental health problems	1	2.2
Exhibit medical problems	8	17.8
Any of the above	32	68.1%

*More than one device may have been used to restrain the arrestee.

Appendix table 9. Profile of circumstances surrounding arrest-related suicides prior to booking, 2003-2005

Circumstances	Arrest-related suicides, 2003-05 Number	Percent
Type of agency involved in arrest[a]		
Sheriffs' office	38	24.5%
Local police department	101	65.2
State police/highway patrol	15	9.7
Special jurisdiction police	1	0.6
Constables	0	0.0
Number of full-time sworn personnel employed by the agency involved[a]		
1-9	7	4.5%
10-24	12	7.7
25-49	16	10.3
50-99	16	10.3
100-249	17	11.0
250-499	17	11.0
500-999	22	14.2
1,000 or more	48	31.0
Restraints used on the arrestee[b]	14	9.2%
Handcuffs	12	7.7
Leg restraints	1	0.6
Other devices	0	0.0
Location where the arrestee died		
At the crime/arrest scene	104	68.4%
At medical facility	36	23.7
En route to medical facility	3	2.0
En route to booking center/police station	4	2.6
Elsewhere	5	3.3
Arrestee behavior during arrest		
Appeared intoxicated	19	12.2%
Threatened officers	37	23.7
Resisted arrest	26	16.7
Tried to flee, escape arrest	55	35.3
Grabbed, hit or fought with officers	5	3.2
Used weapon to threaten/assault officers	52	33.3
Any of the above	109	69.9%
Two or more of the above	57	36.5
Weapon used to cause the death	140	89.7%
Firearm	132	84.6
Handgun	107	68.6
Rifle/shotgun	25	16.0
Unspecified firearm	0	0.0
Nightstick or baton	0	0.0
Taser/conducted-energy device	1	0.6
Other[c]	7	4.5
Number of deaths	156	

Note: Data were missing on one case for agency type, one case for the number of sworn officers, and four cases for restraint use.

[a]In cases involving multiple arresting agencies, the characteristics of the largest agency are reported.

[b]More than one device may have been used to restrain the arrestee.

[c]Three suicides were committed using a wire or cord; two cases involved a knife; and one case each involved a broken bottle and a vehicle.

Appendix table 10. Profile of circumstances surrounding arrest-related suicides at police stations and booking facilities, 2003-2005

Circumstances	Arrest-related suicides, 2003-05 Number	Percent
Type of agency involved in arrest[a]		
Sheriffs' office	27	35.5%
Local police department	48	63.2
State police/highway patrol	1	1.3
Special jurisdiction police	0	0.0
Constables	0	0.0
Number of full-time sworn personnel employed by the agency involved[a]		
1-9	8	10.5%
10-24	14	18.4
25-49	18	23.7
50-99	10	13.2
100-249	7	9.2
250-499	7	9.2
500-999	1	1.3
1,000 or more	11	14.5
Arrestee behavior at time of entry		
Appeared intoxicated	21	31.3%
Exhibit mental health problems	4	6.2
Exhibit medical problems	2	3.1
Any of the above	25	37.3%
Means of suicide		
Hanging, strangulation	66	95.7%
Firearm	2	2.9
Blunt instrument	0	0.0
Knife, other cutting instrument	0	0.0
Intentional drug overdose	0	0.0
Other[b]	1	1.4
Number of deaths	76	

[a]In cases involving multiple arresting agencies, the characteristics of the largest agency are reported.

[b]Arrestee jumped from a third-floor stairway.

Appendix table 11. Law enforcement officers killed and assaulted, and arrestees killed in the process of arrest, by State, 2003-2005

Region and jurisdiction	Law enforcement officers killed, 2003-05[a]			Arrestee deaths, 2003-05[b]			Assaults on law enforcement officers, 2003-05[a]
	Total	Feloniously	Accidentally	Total	Homicide by law enforcement	Accidental	
Total	380	159	221	2,002	1,095	140	174,760
Northeast[c]	43	16	27	261	137	12	22,640
Connecticut	2	1	1	9	9	0	
Maine	0	0	0	6	2	0	
Massachusetts	2	0	2	23	6	0	
New Hampshire	0	0	0	5	3	0	
New Jersey	8	1	7	37	19	2	
New York	16	8	8	97	48	6	
Pennsylvania	12	5	7	77	47	3	
Rhode Island	1	1	0	5	1	1	
Vermont	2	0	2	2	2	0	
Midwest[d]	68	28	40	378	259	26	24,583
Illinois	12	1	11	80	55	5	
Indiana	10	5	5	26	26	0	
Iowa	1	0	1	22	15	2	
Kansas	3	2	1	22	10	2	
Michigan	14	6	8	73	48	8	
Minnesota	3	2	1	20	14	2	
Missouri	12	4	8	16	9	0	
Nebraska	1	1	0	10	8	0	
North Dakota	0	0	0	7	2	0	
Ohio	6	4	2	71	48	6	
South Dakota	1	0	1	5	5	0	
Wisconsin	5	3	2	26	19	1	
South[e]	190	83	107	699	327	54	86,570
Alabama	16	9	7	9	6	0	
Arkansas	4	0	4	1	0	0	
Delaware	1	0	1	3	2	0	
District of Columbia	1	1	0	10	7	0	
Florida	22	7	15	204	98	18	
Georgia	18	7	11	/	/	/	
Kentucky	4	3	1	9	9	0	
Louisiana	18	11	7	11	7	1	
Maryland	6	2	4	/	/	/	
Mississippi	9	6	3	3	0	0	
North Carolina	13	6	7	58	18	13	
Oklahoma	5	2	3	39	30	1	
South Carolina	10	5	5	6	2	1	
Tennessee	16	6	10	4	1	1	
Texas	34	8	26	298	116	16	
Virginia	13	10	3	37	28	1	
West Virginia	0	0	0	7	3	2	

Appendix table 11. Law enforcement officers killed and assaulted, and arrestees killed in the process of arrest, by State, 2003-2005 (cont.)

Region and jurisdiction	Law enforcement officers killed, 2003-05[a]			Arrestee deaths, 2003-05[b]			Assaults on law enforcement officers, 2003-05[a]
	Total	Feloniously	Accidentally	Total	Homicide by law enforcement	Accidental	
West[f]	79	32	47	664	372	48	40,967
Alaska	1	1	0	3	1	1	
Arizona	10	4	6	125	79	7	
California	44	17	27	310	160	25	
Colorado	3	1	2	48	26	6	
Hawaii	4	1	3	10	3	0	
Idaho	1	0	1	4	3	1	
Montana	2	1	1	/	/	/	
Nevada	1	0	1	2	1	0	
New Mexico	3	3	0	32	16	1	
Oregon	1	0	1	42	36	2	
Utah	2	1	1	21	12	0	
Washington	7	3	4	66	35	5	
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	0	0	

/Not reported.

[a]Data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) data collection program.

[b]Data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

[c]Count of assaults on law enforcement officers excludes Vermont for 2004 and 2005.

[d]Count of assaults on law enforcement officers excludes Illinois for all years.

[e]Count of assaults on law enforcement officers excludes West Virginia for all years.

[f]Count of assaults on law enforcement officers excludes Montana for 2005.

Appendix table 12. Selected characteristics of deaths involving the use of conducted-energy devices, 2003-2005

Characteristics	Arrest-related deaths involving the use of conducted-energy devices, 2003-05	
	Number	Percent
All deaths	36	100%
Year		
2003	3	8.3%
2004	9	25.0
2005	24	66.7
Gender		
Male	36	100%
Race/Hispanic origin		
White, not Hispanic or Latino	15	45.5%
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	16	48.5
Hispanic or Latino	2	6.1
Cause of death		
Homicide by law enforcement	7	19.4%
Intoxication	10	27.8
Suicide	1	2.8
Accident	8	22.2
Illness	1	2.8
Other/unknown	9	25.0
Most serious offense		
Violent offenses	16	44.4%
Assault on a law enforcement officer[a]	6	16.7
Property offenses	8	22.2
Drug offenses	2	5.6
Public-order offenses	3	8.3
No criminal charges intended	2	5.6
Criminal charges not reported	5	13.9
Restraints used on arrestee[b]	28	77.8%
Handcuffs	18	50.0
Leg restraints	5	13.9
Other devices	16	44.4
Arrestee behavior during arrest		
Appeared intoxicated	19	52.8%
Threatened officers	13	36.1
Resisted arrest	29	80.6
Tried to flee, escape arrest	16	44.4
Grabbed, hit or fought with officers	15	41.7
Used weapon to threaten/assault officers	11	30.6
Any of the above	36	100%
Two or more of the above	34	94.4
Weapon used to cause the death[c]	24	68.6%
Firearm	5	14.3
Handgun	5	14.3
Nightstick or baton	1	2.9
Taser/conducted-energy device[d]	17	48.6
Other[e]	3	8.6

Note: Data was missing on three cases for race/Hispanic origin, and on one case for weapons used.

[a]Includes attempted assaults on a law enforcement officer.

[b]More than one device may have been used to restrain the arrestee.

[c]More than one weapon may have been used to cause the death.

[d]Of the 17 cases where States reported a conducted-energy device as the weapon causing the death, 5 were classified as accidents, 4 were intoxications, 2 were homicides by law enforcement, 1 was a suicide and 5 were classified as "other/unknown."

[e]Includes one case involving a knife, and two cases in which a taser was used, but the report indicates that it was not established as the cause of the death.