



National Use-of-Force Data Collection



Law enforcement use of force has long been a topic of national discussion, but a number of high-profile cases in which subjects died or were injured during interactions with law enforcement have heightened awareness of these incidents in recent years. The opportunity to analyze information related to use-of-force incidents and to have an informed dialogue is hindered by the lack of nationwide statistics. To address the topic, representatives from major law enforcement organizations worked in collaboration with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to develop the National Use-of-Force Data Collection.

With a national data collection, data users can view use-of-force incidents involving law enforcement from a nationwide perspective. The goal of the resulting statistics is not to offer insight into single use-of-force incidents, but to provide an aggregate view of the incidents reported and the circumstances, subjects, and officers involved. The data collection focuses on information that is readily known and can be reported within the first few days after a use-of-force occurrence. Statistical reports emphasize the collective nature of the data and will not assess whether the officers involved in use-of-force incidents acted lawfully or within the bounds of department policy. Publications focus on descriptive information, trends, and characteristics of the data.

What data is collected about use of force?

Three types of use-of-force events and information related to each event are collected:

- When a fatality occurs to a person in connection to use of force by a law enforcement officer.
- When there is serious bodily injury to a person in connection with use of force by a law enforcement officer.
- In the absence of either death or serious bodily injury, when a firearm is discharged by a law enforcement officer at or in the direction of a person.

The definition of serious bodily injury is based, in part, on 18 United States Code 2246 (4). The term “serious bodily injury” means bodily injury that involves a substantial risk of death, unconsciousness, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.”

Law enforcement participation is key

The FBI continues to receive positive feedback from the law enforcement community about the National Use-of-Force Data Collection. Many agencies already publish use-of-force statistics to their constituents and make transparency a priority in their communities. For the national data collection, each agency participating is responsible for reporting information for their own officers connected to incidents meeting the criteria of the data collection, either to their state or to the FBI. Submission of data is voluntary. Agencies and states report incidents electronically, either individually or by bulk submission, through a web application in the FBI Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal.

Key Events

February 12, 2015 – In a speech at Georgetown University, the FBI Director called for better data to address use-of-force concerns.

June 3, 2015 – The FBI’s Criminal Justice Information Services Advisory Policy Board (APB) supported the recommendation that the FBI and major law enforcement organizations collaborate to develop a national use-of-force data collection.

September 18, 2015 – Representatives from major law enforcement organizations met and proposed an expansion to the FBI’s efforts to include use-of-force incidents that result in serious bodily injury.

December 3, 2015 – The APB approved a series of motions to establish a new data collection on law enforcement use of force. The FBI Director signed the APB recommendations on February 9, 2016.

January 27, 2016 – The National Use-of-Force Data Collection Task Force, comprised of law enforcement leaders from across the United States, convened for the first in a series of meetings.

July 1, 2017 – The data collection pilot study began, concluding on December 31, 2017. A report detailing the findings was provided to the Office of Management and Budget for review and approval.

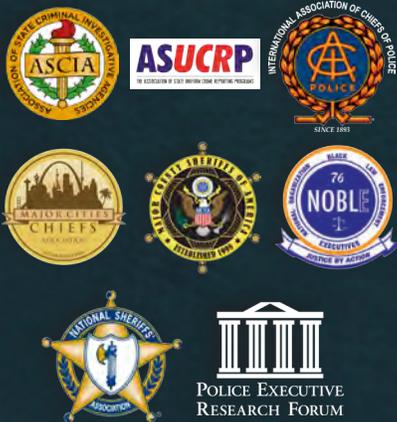
January 1, 2019 – The data collection launched nationwide. All law enforcement agencies are encouraged to participate.

National Use-of-Force Data Collection Task Force

National organizations and other law enforcement representatives who partner with the FBI for the National Use-of-Force Data Collection include:

- Local, state, tribal, and federal agency representatives
- Association of State Criminal Investigative Agencies
- Association of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs
- International Association of Chiefs of Police
- Major Cities Chiefs Association
- Major County Sheriffs of America
- National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
- National Sheriffs' Association
- Police Executive Research Forum

Representatives were instrumental in conceiving reporting requirements, data elements, and publication concepts. Other entities involved include Community Oriented Policing Services, the Office of the Deputy Attorney General, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.



For more information or to enroll your agency:

useofforce@fbi.gov

www.fbi.gov/useofforce

Use-of-Force Data Elements

The National Use-of-Force Data Collection includes the following data elements.

Incident Information

- Date and time of the incident
- Total number of officers who applied actual force during the incident
- Number of officers from the reporting agency who applied actual force during the incident
- Location of the incident (address or latitude/longitude)
- Location type of the incident (street, business, residence, restaurant, school, etc.)
- Did the officer(s) approach the subject(s)?
- Was it an ambush incident?
- Was a supervisor or a senior officer acting in a supervisory capacity present or consulted at any point during the incident?
- What was the reason for initial contact between the subject and the officer? (Response to unlawful or suspicious activity, routine patrol, traffic stop, etc.)
 - If it was due to "unlawful or criminal activity," what were the most serious reported offenses allegedly committed by the subject prior to or at the time of the incident?
 - If applicable, the reporting agency will enter the National Incident-Based Reporting System (or local) incident number of the report detailing criminal incident information on subject and/or assault or homicide of law enforcement officer
- If the incident involved multiple law enforcement agencies, the agency will include case numbers for the local use-of-force reports at the other agencies

Subject Information

- Age, sex, race, ethnicity, height, and weight
- Injury/death of subject(s) (gunshot wound including minor or grazing wounds, unconsciousness, serious injury requiring medical intervention or hospitalization)
- Type(s) of force used connected to serious bodily injury or death (firearm, electronic control weapon, explosive device, blunt instrument, etc.)
- Did the subject(s) resist?
- Was the perceived threat by the subject(s) directed to the officer or to another party?
- Type(s) of subject resistance/weapon involvement
- Was there an apparent or known impairment in the physical condition of subject? (If yes, indicate: mental health/alcohol/drugs/unknown)
- At any time during the incident, was the subject(s) armed or believed to be armed with a weapon?

Officer Information

- Age, sex, race, ethnicity, height, and weight of the officer(s)
- Officer's years of service as a law enforcement officer (total tenure)
- At the time of the incident, was the officer a full-time employee?
- Was the officer readily identifiable as law enforcement?
- Was the officer on duty at the time of the incident?
- Did the officer discharge a firearm?
- Was the officer injured?
- What was the officer's injury type? (gunshot wound including minor or grazing wounds, unconsciousness, serious injury requiring medical intervention or hospitalization)

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program's Hate Crime Statistics Collection



Hate Crime Statistics Collection Timeline

1990

Hate Crime Statistics Act

Mandated collection of bias crime based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.

1994

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act

Added bias crime based on disability.

1996

Church Prevention Act

Made the *Hate Crime Statistics Collection* a permanent addition to the UCR Program.

2009

Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act

Added gender and gender identity biases, as well as hate crimes committed by or directed against juveniles.

2013

Criminal Justice Information Services Advisory Policy Board

Added seven new religions and an anti-Arab bias motivation.

On April 23, 1990, Congress passed the **Hate Crime Statistics Act**, 34 U.S.C. § 41305, requiring the Attorney General to collect data “about crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity.” The FBI was named the agency responsible for implementing, collecting, and managing hate crime data within the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

What is Hate Crime?

A committed criminal offense motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias(es) against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity.

What type of Hate Crime Data does the FBI collect?

Incidents and offenses by bias motivation—Includes crimes committed by and crimes directed against juveniles. (Incidents may include one or more offense types.)

Victims—Includes individuals (adults and juveniles), businesses, institutions, and society as a whole.

Offenders—Specifies the number of offenders (adults and juveniles), and when possible, the races and ethnicities of the offenders or groups of offenders.

Location types—Specifies one of 46 location designations.

Hate crimes by jurisdiction—Includes data about hate crimes by states and agencies.

UCR Bias Categories

Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry

- Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native
- Anti-Arab
- Anti-Asian
- Anti-Black or African American
- Anti-Hispanic or Latino
- Anti-Multiple Races, Group
- Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry
- Anti-White

Religion

- Anti-Buddhist
- Anti-Catholic
- Anti-Eastern Orthodox (Russian, Greek, Other)
- Anti-Hindu
- Anti-Islamic
- Anti-Jehovah's Witness
- Anti-Jewish
- Anti-Mormon
- Anti-Multiple Religions, Group
- Anti-Other Christian
- Anti-Other Religion
- Anti-Protestant
- Anti-Sikh
- Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism/etc.

Sexual Orientation

- Anti-Bisexual
- Anti-Gay (Male)
- Anti-Heterosexual
- Anti-Lesbian
- Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)

Disability

- Anti-Mental Disability
- Anti-Physical Disability

Gender

- Anti-Male
- Anti-Female

Gender Identity

- Anti-Transgender
- Anti-Gender Non-Conforming



Where can my agency request Hate Crime training?

E-mail the UCR Program's Hate Crime staff at: UCRHATECRIME@fbi.gov or by telephone at 304-625-4830.

Where can users find the FBI UCR Program's Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual?

<https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/ucr/ucr-hate-crime-data-collection-guidelines-training-manual-v2.pdf>

Where can users find the FBI UCR Program Hate Crime Statistics publication?

<https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/publications>



Where can users find hate crime data and information on the Crime Data Explorer?

crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/downloads-and-docs



Users will also find:

- Dynamic solutions to presenting crime data.
- Masterfile downloads.

Offender Perception

For UCR Program purposes, hate crime incidents are based on the offenders' perceptions rather than by those of the victims.

If the offender was mistaken in his or her perception that the victim was a member of a group he or she was acting against, the offense is still a hate crime because the offender was motivated by bias against the group.

Determining Bias Motivation > HATE + CRIME

A person may be biased against another's race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, and/or gender identity, but that alone **does not** mean that a hate crime was involved.

The offender's **criminal act** must have been **motivated** by his or her bias.

The investigation must show the offender's criminal act was motivated by bias.

How is Hate Crime determined for the UCR Program's Hate Crime Statistics Collection?

The legitimacy of hate crime incidents reported to the UCR Program is determined through law enforcement investigation and not through the findings of a coroner, court, jury, or prosecutor.

Why should my agency report Hate Crime statistics?

Reliable statistics enable agencies to understand the amount and types of hate crimes occurring in their jurisdictions.

Reporting hate crime statistics assists law enforcement agencies in developing preventative measures to combat these crimes and develop strategies for addressing the issues.

Reporting also provides the FBI with a national representation of hate crime in our nation to inform, educate, and strengthen communities.



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



Law Enforcement Suicide Data Collection



Task Force

The LESDC Task Force is comprised of the following national organizations and law enforcement representatives :

- Federal, state, local, and tribal agency representatives
- National Native American Law Enforcement Association
- Association of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs
- International Association of Chiefs of Police
- Major Cities Chiefs Association
- National Sheriffs' Association
- Subject matter experts in the field of law enforcement mental health
- State Statistical Analysis Center Representative
- Executive Office for United States Attorneys
- The Bureau of Justice Statistics
- Blue H.E.L.P.
- Federal Bureau of Prisons

These representatives are instrumental in conceiving reporting requirements, data elements, and publication strategies and concepts.

“Courage is what it takes to stand up and speak. Courage is also what it takes to sit down and listen.”

—Winston Churchill

The Law Enforcement Suicide Data Collection (LESDC) Act was signed into law on June 16, 2020, and charges the Attorney General, acting through the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), to establish a data collection where law enforcement agencies may submit information about their officers who have died by or attempted to commit suicide for the purpose of compiling national statistics on these tragedies.

Scope

As established within the LESDC Act, the FBI will collect at least the following information for each current or former law enforcement officer who commits or attempts suicide:

- the circumstances and events that occurred before each suicide or attempted suicide;
- the general location of each suicide or attempted suicide;
- the demographic information of each law enforcement officer who commits or attempts suicide;
- the occupational category, including criminal investigator, corrections officer, line of duty officer, 911 dispatch operator, of each law enforcement officer who commits or attempts suicide; and
- the method used in each suicide or attempted suicide.

What Qualifies an Incident for Submission into the LESDC?

An incident will be applicable for submission if the following terms apply:

- The incident is submitted by a law enforcement agency, which is defined within the LESDC Act as “a federal, state, local, or tribal agency engaged in the prevention, detection, or investigation, prosecution, or adjudication of any violation of the criminal laws of the United States, a state, tribal, or a political subdivision of a state.”
- The subject of the incident is a law enforcement officer, which is defined within the LESDC Act as “any current or former officer (including a correctional officer), agent, or employee of the United States, a state, Indian tribe, or a political subdivision of a state authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of the criminal laws of the United States, a state, Indian tribe, or a political subdivision of a state.”
- The incident occurred within a “state,” which is defined in the LESDC Act as “each of the several states, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.”

LESDC Data Elements

The LESDC includes (but is not limited to) the following data elements:

- Type of incident—suicide or attempted suicide

Administrative Data

- Originating agency identifier number (agency name and address information)
- Occupation of individual

Personal Data Relative to the Incident

- Age at time of suicide or attempted suicide
- Demographics
- Race (all that apply)
- Total law enforcement work experience
- Position status at time of incident
- Military veteran and branch of service
- Marital status and number of children

General Data Pertaining to the Incident

- Location of incident
- Type of location
- Manner of suicide or attempted suicide
- Was the incident a murder/suicide or attempted murder/suicide
 - If yes, how many victims and type of victims
- If applicable, type of notification left

Circumstances

- Incident information (potential factors known prior to incident)
- Individual self-reporting information (potential factors made known prior to incident)
- Agency awareness information (potential factors documented within the employing agency)
- Additional information

Wellness Policy and Training

- Health and wellness available to agency employees (as applicable)

Submission of Data

Agencies may begin submitting incident information to the LESDC on January 1, 2022, via the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal at www.cjis.gov. Applicable incidents are those that occur on January 1, 2022, and after.

Submissions to the LESDC are voluntary unless state-specific legislation exists that mandates an agency to report applicable data.

Key Events:

June 2020

The LESDC Act was signed into law.

January 2021

The LESDC Task Force convened for the first in a series of meetings.

June 2021 – October 2021

The LESDC pilot study.

January 2022

The LESDC will begin collecting data from agencies nationwide.

June 2022

The FBI will publish the first LESDC report.

LESDC Reports

In accordance with the LESDC Act, the FBI will publish the first report in mid-2022—and annually thereafter—on the FBI's Crime Data Explorer website.

Contact Information

Attention: Crime and Law Enforcement Statistics Unit

Email: LESDC@fbi.gov

LESDC Phone: 304-625-5370

National Use-of-Force Data Collection FAQs for the Crime Data Explorer

September 20, 2021

Note: These FAQs are updated from the FAQs that used to be located on FBI.gov.

What is the National Use-of-Force Data Collection?

Police-involved shootings and use of force have long been topics of national discussion, but a number of high-profile cases in which subjects died during arrests or while in police custody have heightened awareness of these issues. The opportunity to analyze information concerning use-of-force incidents and to have an informed dialogue is hindered by the lack of nationwide statistics. To address the issue, representatives from major law enforcement organizations collaborated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and developed the National Use-of-Force Data Collection.

The national data collection of federal, state, local, and tribal contributors will enable data users to view data on use-of-force occurrences involving law enforcement from a nationwide perspective. The goal of the resulting statistics is to provide an aggregate view of the incidents reported and the circumstances, subjects, and officers surrounding the incidents. The data collected focuses on information that is readily known and reportable within days after a use-of-force occurrence. Statistical reports will emphasize the collective nature of the data and will not assess whether the officers involved in use-of-force incidents acted lawfully or within the bounds of department policy.

What is the scope of use-of-force incidents covered by this collection?

This collection includes actions by a law enforcement officer as a response to resistance that results in the death or serious bodily injury of a person or when a law enforcement officer discharges a firearm at or in the direction of a person. The term “serious bodily injury” means bodily injury that involves a substantial risk of death, unconsciousness, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty. Serious bodily injury would include all gunshot wounds (regardless of whether they are penetrating or grazing), apparent broken bones, possible internal injury, severe laceration, stitches, sutures, chipped teeth, loss of teeth, canine bites requiring medical attention, unconsciousness due to an applied carotid artery hold, and injuries severe enough to require medical intervention and/or hospitalization. The term “medical intervention” does not include routine evaluation of the subject to determine fitness for arrest or detention by an emergency medical technician or medical staff at a medical facility. (This definition is based, in part, upon Title 18 United States Code [U.S.C], Section 2246 [4].)

Who will contribute data to this collection?

Participation is open to all federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement and investigative agencies in coordination with the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Each law enforcement agency will be responsible for reporting information for its own officers connected to incidents that meet the criteria of the data collection.

Is it mandatory for law enforcement agencies to contribute to this data collection?

The FBI has no legal authority to mandate reporting of any data to the UCR Program. The FBI works closely with the major law enforcement agency organizations and the Criminal Justice Information

Services (CJIS) Advisory Policy Board (APB), which is composed of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners to encourage law enforcement agencies to participate in the data collection.

When did data collection begin?

The FBI officially began collecting use-of-force data on January 1, 2019.

Is the National Use-of-Force Data Collection going to capture and report information about the people involved in these occurrences?

No names or personally identifiable information will be shared as part of this collection. The goal of the National Use-of-Force Data Collection is not to offer insight into single use-of-force incidents, but to provide an aggregate view of the incidents reported and the circumstances, subjects, and officers surrounding the incidents. The data collected will focus on the type of information that is readily known and can be reported within the first few days after a use-of-force occurrence. Statistical reports will emphasize the collective nature of the data and will not assess whether the officers involved in use-of-force incidents acted lawfully or within the bounds of department policy.

Will the data collection include the final disposition or adjudication of the incident?

The National Use-of-Force Data Collection does not collect information about final dispositions or adjudications of use-of-force incidents.

Are all the data elements required?

Yes, agencies must respond to all data elements. However, for many questions, if information is unknown because the investigation is still incomplete, users can select “Pending further investigation.” If the information is not known and is unlikely to ever be known, they may select “Unknown and is unlikely to ever be known.”

In months when no use-of-force incidents occurred in their jurisdictions, agencies must submit a “zero report” to confirm that no use-of-force incident occurred.

What training is available?

The FBI uses Microsoft Teams to provide live demonstrations of how to submit and manage use-of-force data within the National Use-of-Force Data Collection portal. The demonstrations can be scheduled by request. The FBI also developed a set of instructional videos, a series of quick guides, FAQs, and a Help Desk to assist users. To request a demo or get help, contact the use-of-force staff by telephone at 304-625-9998 or via email at useofforce@fbi.gov.

What oversight will ensure the information is accurate and truthful?

The FBI CJIS Division will coordinate with law enforcement agencies to prevent potential duplicate reporting in situations where multiple law enforcement agencies are present during an incident with a use of force that meets the criteria for this data collection. The FBI UCR Program will compile information in order to provide a complete picture of incidents when multiple agencies are involved in a use-of-force incident.

What data will be collected and reported about law enforcement use-of-force events?

Three types of use-of-force events and information related to each event are collected. These events include the following:

- When a fatality occurs connected to use of force by a law enforcement officer.
- When there is serious bodily injury* to a person connected to use of force by a law enforcement officer.
- When a firearm** is discharged by law enforcement at or in the direction of a person.

The goal of the resulting statistics is to provide an aggregate view of the incidents reported and the officers, subjects, and circumstances surrounding the incidents for use in identifying trends and characteristics. The collection is not intended to offer insight into single use-of-force incidents. The characteristics of single, specific use-of-force incidents should be addressed by the local agency.

***Definition of serious bodily injury**

The term “serious bodily injury” means bodily injury that involves a substantial risk of death, unconsciousness, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty. Serious bodily injury would include all gunshot wounds (regardless of whether they are penetrating or grazing), apparent broken bones, possible internal injury, severe laceration, stitches, sutures, chipped teeth, loss of teeth, canine bites requiring medical attention, unconsciousness due to an applied carotid artery hold, and injuries severe enough to require medical intervention and/or hospitalization. The term “medical intervention” does not include routine evaluation of the subject to determine fitness for arrest or detention by an emergency medical technician or medical staff at a medical facility. (This definition is based, in part, upon Title 18 United States Code [U.S.C], Section 2246 [4].)

****Definition of firearm**

The term firearm means (A) any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; (B) the frame or receiver of any such weapon; (C) any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or (D) any destructive device. Firearms discharged at or in the direction of a person with less lethal munitions, such as beanbags, pepper balls, and rubber bullets are excluded. In addition, electronic control weapons are not to be considered firearms. (This definition is based on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives definition, 18 U.S. 921 [a] [3].)

What is the FBI’s role in collecting and reporting use-of-force data?

With the input of its law enforcement partners, the FBI developed the National Use-of-Force Data Collection portal and maintains the database for use-of-force information. The FBI periodically releases statistics to the public via the FBI’s Crime Data Explorer.

What is the role of law enforcement agencies in the collection and reporting of use-of-force data to the FBI?

Law enforcement agencies may voluntarily submit their use-of-force incidents to the National Use-of-Force Data Collection. Many agencies already publish use-of-force statistics to their constituents and have made transparency a priority in their communities. For the national data collection, each law enforcement agency will be responsible for reporting information for their own officers connected to incidents that meet the criteria of the data collection. For months in which no use-of-force incidents

occur, agencies submit a “zero report.” Most law enforcement agencies in the United States already report various types of data to the FBI—either directly or via their state UCR Programs.

Why is the FBI leading this initiative?

In 2015, then FBI Director James B. Comey made crime data modernization a top priority at the FBI. At that time, he stated that the FBI was not collecting the right information to understand and analyze events that included police-involved shootings. The Director pledged that the FBI would support efforts to establish a reliable system for law enforcement to report information on use-of-force incidents.

Major law enforcement organizations and agencies worked with the FBI to develop the National Use-of-Force Data Collection, along with other partners, such as the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The FBI continues to meet and coordinate with these organizations and agencies to provide reliable, accurate and timely information.

What groups are involved in shaping this data collection?

Federal, state, local, and tribal organizations and law enforcement representatives partnered with the FBI to develop the National Use-of-Force Data Collection, to include:

- Local, tribal, and federal agency representatives
- Association of State Criminal Investigative Agencies
- Association of State UCR Programs
- International Association of Chiefs of Police
- Major Cities Chiefs Association
- Major County Sheriffs’ Association
- National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
- National Sheriffs’ Association
- Police Executive Research Forum

These representatives invested many hours in discussions and decision-making, which was instrumental in conceiving reporting requirements, data elements, and publication concepts. These entities continue to support and promote participation in the data collection. Other supporters have included Community Oriented Policing Services, the Office of the Deputy Attorney General, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, among others. The FBI acknowledges the contributions of all participants who have helped establish a credible data repository that will inform discussions on use-of-force for a variety of user communities.