The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), Major Cities Chiefs Association (MCCA), National Sheriffs’ Association (NSA), Major County Sheriffs of America (MCSA), Association of State Criminal Investigative Agencies (ASCIA), Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), and the Association of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs (ASUCRP) support the National Use-of-Force Data Collection and acknowledge the critical need to be able to produce a picture of the trends and characteristics of use of force by police. The National Use-of-Force Data Collection is the pathway to informed conversations about law enforcement encounters with civilians and will advance our ability to address important issues while allowing us to improve upon policing policy and officer safety.
Debates are taking place about how law enforcement personnel relate to the communities they serve, the appropriate use of force, and real and perceived biases, both within and outside of law enforcement. The FBI has a longstanding tradition of collecting and providing crime statistics for transparency and accountability in policing through its FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. However, a gap remains concerning law enforcement use of force that results in the death or serious bodily injury of a person or when a firearm is discharged at or in the direction of a person.

At the request of major law enforcement organizations, along with local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies, the FBI has established a national database to collect law enforcement use of force and serve as the repository for this data. Based on the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Advisory Policy Board (APB) recommendation of December 3, 2015:

“The APB recommends the collection and reporting of use of force by a law enforcement officer (as defined by Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted) to the FBI. The collection and reporting would include use of force that results in the death or serious bodily injury of a person, as well as when a law enforcement officer discharges a firearm at or in the direction of a person. The definition of serious bodily injury will be based, in part, upon 18 U.S.C. Section 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.”

A Use-of-Force Task Force composed of law enforcement representatives from major organizations, local, state, tribal, and federal partners, built upon CJIS APB recommendations to determine the data elements to be collected as well as strategies for marketing, data policy, and publication. The work of this Task Force has come to fruition with the launch of the National Use-of-Force Data Collection in [TBD] 2018.

We join together to encourage every agency to participate in this data collection, as it is crucial to our ability to provide better, more meaningful national data to allow us to have informed conversations. For further resources or to enroll, please visit <http://www.fbi.gov/useofforce> or contact FBI staff at <useofforce@fbi.gov> or 304-625-9998.