



Justice Counts

ACTIONABLE DATA TO BOLSTER PUBLIC SAFETY



BJA



Justice Center

Tier 1 Metrics

Technical Implementation Guide for Law Enforcement

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1 Justice Counts Overview

Justice Counts is a national initiative led by the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs' Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center that makes more timely, accurate, and accessible data on safety and justice available to policymakers, removing the burden on agency staff to respond to frequent data requests. The initiative is supported by an unprecedented coalition of partners, including criminal justice membership associations such as the Correctional Leaders Association, organizations representing state and local leaders such as the National Governors Association, national research and technical assistance organizations such as RAND, and more. The Justice Counts coalition is led by a 27-member national steering committee composed of leaders and innovators across the criminal justice system.

Together with BJA and the CSG Justice Center, these partners helped to design the three core components of Justice Counts: (1) consensus-driven metrics for the entire system that help agencies focus on sharing the most critical data that policymakers need to make effective decisions; (2) a novel set of tools to empower agencies to easily publish the metrics; and (3) technical assistance to help agencies effectively and efficiently share data that answer policymakers' most frequently asked questions and better frame the narrative about their work to decision-makers.

1.1. The Metrics

The Justice Counts metrics were developed by seven sector-specific subcommittees composed of practitioners and researchers who focused on determining the most useful and feasible metrics for policymakers to consider and for agencies to publish. Through a series of votes and detailed prioritization discussions that included feedback from subcommittee members, partner organizations, and system stakeholders, the Justice Counts coalition came to consensus on a first tier of 86 metrics that were released to the public in May 2022.

Agencies can use these Tier 1 metrics to provide timely and important data to policymakers and decision-makers about their work. The metrics are feasible for several reasons:

- They only require aggregate-level data; therefore, no data-sharing agreement is required for agencies to participate in Justice Counts.
- The metrics largely reflect data that agencies already collect, but that may not be publicly shared on a regular basis. Therefore, they generally do not require new data collection efforts.
- Metric definitions, time periods, and sharing frequency can be adjusted to each agency's needs.

1.2. Justice Counts Digital Infrastructure

Participating agencies will publish metrics through the Justice Counts digital infrastructure—a suite of tools and resources that are flexible and responsive to each agency’s data collection and publishing abilities and needs. The digital infrastructure includes a cloud-based database for secure data storage and a flexible control panel with options for multiple data uploading processes, ranging from manual data entry to automatic data transfers. Agencies will learn how to use the Justice Counts digital infrastructure and set up how they will publish the metrics through an onboarding process. The content of this Technical Implementation Guide allows agencies to preview the choices they will be asked to make during the onboarding process and anticipate and prepare for the level of detail onboarding requires. It can also be used as a tool to engage the various staff who may be experts in different data points about the preferred approach for each metric.

During the onboarding process, representatives from each agency will use a control panel to accomplish four tasks:

(1) Select the metrics and breakdowns they will share. Agencies will review the list of metrics and simply turn off any metrics they are not able to share at that time. This approach can also help agencies employ a phased approach, focusing on priority metrics first and addressing others later.

(2) Configure the definition of the metric and the breakdowns to align with their agency’s specifics. Each Justice Counts metric has a short, high-level text description. That description is accompanied by a table of potential data elements, which constitutes the technical definition of the metric. The table assigns an instruction to either include or exclude each data element; the default settings of those “includes” and “excludes” designations make up the **preferred Justice Counts definition**. When onboarding, an agency can either accept that preferred definition or customize what their definition includes and excludes to better reflect the reality of their data.

The metrics are disaggregated into several **breakdowns**. Each breakdown also has its own preferred definition and a table of data elements to include and exclude in an agency’s methodology for defining the breakdown. Once the definition is configured, it applies to both the metrics and any breakdowns nested underneath. For example, if your prisons do not house people on probation sanctions and that data element is excluded under “Admissions,” that exclusion is also applied to “Admissions for person offenses.” Breakdowns are designed to be mutually exclusive as a subset of the overall metric, so that the sum of the breakdowns should equal the overall metric. A person or case should not be included in more than one breakdown. For example, if a person is convicted of both property and public order offenses, they should be counted in

only one of those breakdown categories (based on which is the most serious offense).

Each metric also has an “other” breakdown for any data that might fit under the umbrella of the overall metric, but do not fit into one of the explicitly provided breakdowns. When sharing an “other” breakdown, an agency can further describe the data it is providing in free text. Please be as specific as possible when providing data definitions in the “other” categories.

(3) Define when your agency publishes a metric, or when it could easily publish a metric. The **preferred sharing frequency** describes how often Justice Counts suggests that an agency shares data for the metric. The preferred sharing frequency applies to the metric itself, as well as its breakdowns.

(4) Select the sharing frequency and time period for the metrics Justice Counts recommends. The **preferred time period** describes the amount of time that the data for the metric should cover. The time period configured applies to the metric itself, as well as its breakdowns.

This approach considers the individual needs of agencies and helps the Justice Counts team to meet an agency where it is in terms of its data collection, sharing, and definitions. Additionally, metadata about these agency-specific configurations attach to each metric and travel with each agency’s data in both aggregation and public display, ensuring that the appropriate context for those data is preserved.

Once an agency receives access to the digital infrastructure, it will have access to it at all times and can make changes at any point. The Justice Counts team is available via phone, video, or in person to provide technical assistance to agencies with the digital infrastructure onboarding process.

1.3. Law Enforcement-Specific Data Characteristics

Justice Counts follows the [United States Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Statistics](#) guidance on how to define law enforcement: the agencies and employees responsible for enforcing laws, maintaining public order, and managing public safety whose duties include the investigation, apprehension, and detention of individuals suspected of criminal offenses. However, recognizing that there is variety in how law enforcement agencies work, the Justice Counts digital infrastructure allows law enforcement agencies to clearly define the functions of their system and the duties it performs.

For all law enforcement agencies: Follow the guidance in Section 2 below to configure certain metric definitions that will apply throughout.

For agencies that share law enforcement and jail oversight functions: Whenever possible, agencies should share only data related to jails in "Jail" metrics and share only data related to law enforcement functions separately here in "Law Enforcement" metrics. We understand that it may not be possible to disaggregate metrics such as funding, expenses, and staff when they are shared across agency functions. In instances where jails and law enforcement data cannot be disaggregated, please share **combined** data for jails and law enforcement in "Jails" metrics and leave "Law Enforcement" metrics blank. For metrics showing combined data, please add a contextual note when prompted to explain that the figures include data for multiple Justice Counts sectors.

2 Global Definitions

To make configuring metrics as easy as possible, some concepts can be defined once at the outset of onboarding and then applied throughout the rest of your metric configuration. These concepts include the definition of arrests for person charges/offenses, property charges/offenses, drug charges/offenses, public order charges/offenses, other charges/offenses, and unknown charges/offenses.

Note regarding charge/offense type breakdowns: The offense categories described below align with the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) offense classifications and definitions, with two exceptions: 1) Justice Counts continues to recommend counting robbery as a person offense, rather than property, though agencies can choose to comply with the NIBRS change in that categorization, and 2) the NIBRS "Crime Against Society" category has been split into two groups: public order offenses and drug offenses. For cases in which there were multiple offenses, please apply a hierarchy rule and share data according to the most serious offense (as determined by the agency). If your agency does not have a hierarchy rule, we recommend following the summary reporting model of crimes against persons considered most serious, followed by crimes against property, public order offenses, and drug offenses. Also note that the terminology in these offense categories is drawn directly from NIBRS and does not necessarily reflect the preferred language and values of the CSG Justice Center.

2.1 Person Charges/Offenses

Justice Counts description: People or events for which the most serious charge or offense associated was a crime against a person

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following:

INCLUDE	Aggravated assault
INCLUDE	Simple assault
INCLUDE	Intimidation
INCLUDE	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
INCLUDE	Negligent manslaughter

INCLUDE	Human trafficking, commercial sex acts
INCLUDE	Human trafficking, involuntary servitude
INCLUDE	Kidnapping/abduction
INCLUDE	Rape
INCLUDE	Sodomy
INCLUDE	Sexual assault with an object
INCLUDE	Fondling
INCLUDE	Incest
INCLUDE	Statutory rape
INCLUDE	Robbery
EXCLUDE	Justifiable homicide

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

2.2 Property Charges/Offenses

Justice Counts description: People or events for which the most serious charge or offense associated was a property crime

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following:

INCLUDE	Arson
INCLUDE	Bribery
INCLUDE	Burglary/breaking and entering
INCLUDE	Counterfeiting/forgery
INCLUDE	Destruction/damage/vandalism of property
INCLUDE	Embezzlement
INCLUDE	Extortion/blackmail
INCLUDE	False pretenses/swindle/confidence game
INCLUDE	Credit card/automated teller machine fraud
INCLUDE	Impersonation
INCLUDE	Welfare fraud
INCLUDE	Wire fraud
INCLUDE	Identity theft
INCLUDE	Hacking/computer invasion
INCLUDE	Pocket-picking
INCLUDE	Purse-snatching
INCLUDE	Shoplifting
INCLUDE	Theft from building
INCLUDE	Theft from coin-operated machine or device
INCLUDE	Theft from motor vehicle
INCLUDE	Theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories
INCLUDE	All other larceny
INCLUDE	Motor vehicle theft
INCLUDE	Stolen property offenses
EXCLUDE	Robbery

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

2.3 Public Order Charges/Offenses

Justice Counts description: People or events for which the most serious charge or offense associated was a public order crime.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following:

INCLUDE	Animal cruelty
INCLUDE	Import violations
INCLUDE	Export violations
INCLUDE	Federal liquor offenses
INCLUDE	Federal tobacco offenses
INCLUDE	Wildlife trafficking
INCLUDE	Espionage
INCLUDE	Money laundering
INCLUDE	Harboring escapee/concealing from arrest
INCLUDE	Flight to avoid prosecution
INCLUDE	Flight to avoid deportation
INCLUDE	Betting/wagering
INCLUDE	Operating/promoting/assisting gambling
INCLUDE	Gambling equipment violations
INCLUDE	Sports tampering
INCLUDE	Illegal entry into the United States
INCLUDE	False citizenship
INCLUDE	Smuggling aliens
INCLUDE	Re-entry after deportation
INCLUDE	Pornography/obscene material
INCLUDE	Prostitution
INCLUDE	Assisting or promoting prostitution
INCLUDE	Purchasing prostitution
INCLUDE	Treason
INCLUDE	Weapon law violations
INCLUDE	Violation of National Firearm Act of 1934
INCLUDE	Weapons of mass destruction
INCLUDE	Explosives
INCLUDE	Failure to appear
INCLUDE	Curfew/loitering/vagrancy violations
INCLUDE	Disorderly conduct
INCLUDE	Driving under the influence
INCLUDE	Family offenses, nonviolent
INCLUDE	Federal resource violations
INCLUDE	Liquor law violations
INCLUDE	Perjury

INCLUDE	Trespass of real property
EXCLUDE	Drug/narcotic violations
EXCLUDE	Drug equipment violations
EXCLUDE	Drug sales
EXCLUDE	Drug distribution
EXCLUDE	Drug manufacturing
EXCLUDE	Drug smuggling
EXCLUDE	Drug production
EXCLUDE	Drug possession

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

2.4 Drug Charges/Offenses

Justice Counts description: People or events for which the most serious charge or offense associated was a drug crime.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes the following:

INCLUDE	Drug/narcotic violations
INCLUDE	Drug equipment violations
INCLUDE	Drug sales
INCLUDE	Drug distribution
INCLUDE	Drug manufacturing
INCLUDE	Drug smuggling
INCLUDE	Drug production
INCLUDE	Drug possession

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

2.5 Other Charges/Offenses

Justice Counts description: People or events for which the most serious charge or offense associated was not a person, property, public order, or drug offense.

2.6 Unknown Charges/Offenses

Justice Counts description: People or events for which the most serious charge or offense associated was unknown.

2.7 Race and Ethnicity

Justice Counts follows federal guidance on race and ethnicity, treating them as distinct traits (i.e., a person has both a race and an ethnicity, and one does not necessarily dictate the other). For more information on how the federal government, including the U.S. Census Bureau, categorizes race and ethnicity, see

[U.S. Census Bureau Guidance on the Presentation and Comparison of Race and Hispanic Origin Data](#), and [About the Hispanic Population and its Origin](#).

The categories and descriptions below are based on race and ethnicity definitions in [U.S. Census Bureau - About the Topic of Race](#).

Race Categories

- **American Indian or Alaska Native:** People whose race is listed as Native American, American Indian, Native Alaskan, or similar. This includes people with origins in the original populations or Tribal groups of North, Central, or South America.
- **Asian:** People whose race is listed as Asian. This includes people with origins in China, Japan, Korea, Laos, Vietnam, as well as India, Malaysia, the Philippines, and other countries in East and South Asia.
- **Black:** People whose race is listed as Black or African-American. This includes people with origins in Kenya, Nigeria, Ghana, Ethiopia, or other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- **Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander:** People whose race is listed as Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, or similar. This includes people with origins in the original populations of Pacific islands such as Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji, Tahiti, or Papua New Guinea.
- **White:** People whose race is listed as White, Caucasian, or Anglo. This includes people with origins in France, Italy, or other countries in Europe, as well as Israel, Palestine, Egypt, or other countries in the Middle East and North Africa.
- **More than one race:** People whose race is listed as more than one race, such as White and Black.
- **Other race:** People whose race is listed as some other race, not included above.
- **Unknown race:** People whose race is not known.

Ethnicity Categories

- **Hispanic or Latino:** People whose ethnicity is listed as Hispanic or Latino. This includes people with origins in Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, and other Spanish-speaking countries in Central or South America, as well as people with origins in Brazil or other non-Spanish-speaking countries in Central or South America.
- **Not Hispanic or Latino:** People whose ethnicity is not listed as Hispanic or Latino.
- **Unknown ethnicity:** People whose ethnicity is not known.

For the daily population by race and ethnicity metric, the data shared should be categorized by the distinct combination of race and ethnicity as seen in the table

below. It is possible that this metric could have up to 24 unique racial and ethnic combinations. But, during onboarding, agencies will specify which of the combinations of race and ethnicity are available to be shared from their data systems.

Racial and Ethnic Combinations

	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Unknown ethnicity
American Indian or Alaska Native	A	I	Q
Asian	B	J	R
Black	C	K	S
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	D	L	T
White	E	M	U
More than one race	F	N	V
Other race	G	O	W
Unknown race	H	P	X

One common challenge agencies may have in sharing race and ethnicity metrics is when the record management system does not record race and ethnicity as separate variables, and therefore the combinations of race and ethnicity detailed above are not possible to share. If your agency does not record ethnicity separately from race and treats “Hispanic or Latino” as a race category, count anyone whose race is listed as Hispanic or Latino in the Unknown race – Hispanic or Latino category (cell H). Count people of all other races as Not Hispanic or Latino and in their appropriate race category (cells I through P).

If your agency does not track whether a person is of Hispanic or Latino origin, either as a race category or as an ethnicity, count everyone as Unknown ethnicity and in their appropriate race category (cells Q through X).

In addition to configuring race and ethnicity definitions, law enforcement agencies should their method of data collection for race and ethnicity. Justice Counts recognizes that there is significant variation across agencies for how, when, and by whom those data are collected and recorded.

Please indicate the method of data collection for race and ethnicity data for the law enforcement agency:

Y/N	People being processed by the agency self-report race and ethnicity data
Y/N	Agency staff make determinations about race and ethnicity for the people being processed
Y/N	It is not known how race and ethnicity data is collected

2.8 Male Biological Sex

Justice Counts description: A person whose biological sex is male.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following:

INCLUDE	Male biological sex
EXCLUDE	Unknown biological sex

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your jurisdiction, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in your agency's definition.

2.9 Female Biological Sex

Justice Counts description: A person whose biological sex is female.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following:

INCLUDE	Female biological sex
EXCLUDE	Unknown biological sex

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your jurisdiction, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in your agency's definition.

2.10 Unknown Biological Sex

Breakdown description: A person whose biological sex is not known.

In addition to configuring biological sex definitions, agencies should also share information regarding the method of data collection for biological sex. Justice Counts recognizes that there is significant variation across agencies for how, when, and by whom those data are collected and recorded.

Please indicate the method of data collection for biological sex data for the agency:

Y/N	People being processed self-report biological sex data
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Y/N	Agency staff make determinations about biological sex for the people being processed
Y/N	It is not known how biological sex data is collected

Note about gender identity metrics: Justice Counts is working to determine the best way to account for gender identity through this initiative. More information is forthcoming in early 2023.

3 Funding

Preferred sharing frequency: Annually

Preferred time period: First day of fiscal year to last day of fiscal year

Metric description: The amount of funding for agency law enforcement activities.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

Funding timeframe and spend-down	
INCLUDE	Funding for single fiscal year
INCLUDE	Biennium funding appropriated during the time period
INCLUDE	Multi-year appropriations that are appropriated in during the time period

Funding purpose	
INCLUDE	Funding for agency staff
INCLUDE	Funding for the purchase of law enforcement equipment
INCLUDE	Funding for construction of law enforcement facilities (e.g., offices, temporary detention facilities, garages, etc.)
INCLUDE	Funding for the maintenance of law enforcement equipment and facilities
INCLUDE	Funding for other purposes not captured by the listed categories
EXCLUDE	Expenses for the operation of jails
EXCLUDE	Expenses for the operation of community supervision services
EXCLUDE	Expenses for the operation of juvenile jails

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this metric.

3.1 State Appropriation

Breakdown description: The amount of funding appropriated by the state for agency law enforcement activities.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this breakdown, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Finalized state appropriations
EXCLUDE	Proposed state appropriations
EXCLUDE	Preliminary state appropriations

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

3.2 County or Municipal Appropriation

Breakdown description: The amount of funding appropriated by counties or municipalities for agency law enforcement activities.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this breakdown, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Finalized county or municipal appropriations
EXCLUDE	Proposed county or municipal appropriations
EXCLUDE	Preliminary county or municipal appropriations

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

3.3 Asset Forfeiture

Breakdown description: The amount of funding derived by the agency through the seizure of assets.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this breakdown, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Assets seized and allocated into operating budget
INCLUDE	Assets seized due to judicial decision
INCLUDE	Assets seized due to criminal conviction
INCLUDE	Funding from forfeited asset auctions

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

3.4 Grants

Justice Counts preferred definition: The amount of funding derived by the agency through grants and awards to be used for agency law enforcement activities.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this breakdown, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Local grants
INCLUDE	State grants
INCLUDE	Federal grants
INCLUDE	Private or foundation grants

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

3.5 Other Funding

Breakdown description: The amount of funding to be used for agency law enforcement activities that is not appropriations from the state, appropriations from the county or city, asset forfeiture, or grants.

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

3.6 Unknown Funding

Breakdown description: The amount of funding to be used for agency law enforcement activities for which the source is not known.

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

4 Expenses

Preferred sharing frequency: Annually

Preferred time period: First day of fiscal year to last day of fiscal year

Metric description: The amount spent by the agency for law enforcement activities.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

Expenses timeframe and spend-down	
INCLUDE	Expenses for single fiscal year

INCLUDE	Biennium funding allocated during the time period
INCLUDE	Multi-year appropriations that are allocated during the time period

Expense purpose	
INCLUDE	Expenses for agency staff
INCLUDE	Expenses for the purchase of law enforcement equipment
INCLUDE	Expenses for construction of law enforcement facilities (e.g., offices, temporary detention facilities, garages, etc.)
INCLUDE	Expenses for the maintenance of law enforcement equipment and facilities
INCLUDE	Expenses for other purposes not captured by the listed categories
EXCLUDE	Expenses for the operation of jails
EXCLUDE	Expenses for the operation of community supervision services

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this metric.

4.1 Personnel

Breakdown description: The amount spent by the agency to employ personnel involved in law enforcement activities.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this breakdown, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Salaries
INCLUDE	Benefits
INCLUDE	Retirement contributions
INCLUDE	Costs of individuals contracted to work for the law enforcement agency
EXCLUDE	Costs of companies contracted to work for the law enforcement agency

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

4.2 Training

Breakdown description: The amount spent by the agency on the training of personnel involved in law enforcement activities.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this breakdown, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Annual training
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INCLUDE	Training academy
INCLUDE	Specialized training
INCLUDE	Continuing education
INCLUDE	External training or professional development opportunities (conferences, classes, etc.)
EXCLUDE	Courses or programs offered at no cost to individuals or the department

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

4.3 Facilities and Equipment

Breakdown description: The amount spent by the agency for the purchase and use of the physical plant and property owned and operated by the agency and equipment used in law enforcement activities.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this breakdown, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Law enforcement facility operations
INCLUDE	Law enforcement facility maintenance
INCLUDE	Law enforcement facility renovation
INCLUDE	Law enforcement facility construction
INCLUDE	Vehicles
INCLUDE	Uniforms
INCLUDE	Equipment (e.g., offices, temporary detention facilities, garages, etc.)
INCLUDE	Weapons

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

4.4 Other Expenses

Breakdown description: The amount spent by the agency on other costs relating to law enforcement activities that are not personnel, training, or facilities and equipment expenses.

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

4.5 Unknown Expenses

Breakdown description: The amount spent by the agency on costs relating to law enforcement activities for a purpose that is not known.

If jail data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

5 Staff

Preferred sharing frequency: Annually

Preferred time period: Last day of fiscal year

Metric description: The number of full-time equivalent positions budgeted for and paid by the agency for law enforcement activities.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Filled positions funded within the agency's budget
INCLUDE	Staff positions budgeted but currently vacant
INCLUDE	Full-time positions funded within the agency's budget
INCLUDE	Part-time positions funded within the agency's budget
INCLUDE	Contracted positions funded within the agency's budget
INCLUDE	Temporary positions funded within the agency's budget
EXCLUDE	Volunteer positions
EXCLUDE	Intern positions
EXCLUDE	Positions not funded within the agency's budget

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this metric. Staff positions should only be counted once per full-time equivalent (FTE). If one FTE position has job functions that span more than one type of role, please count that FTE position in the role with the largest percentage of job functions.

5.1 Sworn/Uniformed Police Officers

Breakdown description: The number of full-time equivalent positions that perform law enforcement activities and ordinarily carry a firearm and a badge.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this breakdown, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Uniformed police officers (all ranks)
INCLUDE	Detectives
INCLUDE	Police officers assigned to specialized units
INCLUDE	Special jurisdiction police officers
INCLUDE	Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs

INCLUDE	State police officers
INCLUDE	Sworn/uniformed positions trained in mental health first aid or crisis intervention who do not perform these roles full time
EXCLUDE	Sworn/uniformed staff positions budgeted but currently vacant
EXCLUDE	Sworn/uniformed Crisis Intervention Team staff who perform this role full time
EXCLUDE	Sworn/uniformed victim advocate staff who perform this role full time

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

5.2 Civilian Staff

Breakdown description: The number of full-time equivalent positions that work as civilian or non-sworn employees.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this breakdown, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Civilian investigators
INCLUDE	Civilian crime, intelligence, and research analysts
INCLUDE	Civilian crime prevention staff
INCLUDE	Civilian community outreach staff
INCLUDE	Dispatchers and call-takers
INCLUDE	Civilian parking and traffic enforcement
INCLUDE	Public information officers
INCLUDE	Records management staff
INCLUDE	Clerical and administrative staff
INCLUDE	Information technology staff
INCLUDE	Forensic and crime lab technicians
INCLUDE	Equipment and fleet management staff

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

5.3 Mental Health and Crisis Intervention Team Staff

Breakdown description: The number of full-time equivalent positions that are members of a Crisis Intervention Team or provide mental health services in collaboration with law enforcement.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this breakdown, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Sworn/uniformed Crisis Intervention Team staff
INCLUDE	Non-sworn/civilian Crisis Intervention Team staff
INCLUDE	Mental health practitioners who collaborate with law enforcement officers
EXCLUDE	Staff trained in mental health first aid or crisis intervention who do not perform these roles full time

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

5.4 Victim Advocate Staff

Breakdown description: The number of full-time equivalent positions that provide victim support services.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this breakdown, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Sworn/uniformed victim advocacy staff
INCLUDE	Non-sworn/civilian victim advocacy staff
INCLUDE	Victim advocates who collaborate with law enforcement officers to provide support services to victims of crime
EXCLUDE	Staff trained in victim advocacy support who do not perform these roles full time

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

5.5 Other Staff

Breakdown description: The number of full-time equivalent positions budgeted to the law enforcement agency that are not sworn/uniformed police officers, civilian staff, mental health/Crisis Intervention Team staff, or victim advocate staff.

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

5.6 Unknown Staff

Breakdown description: The number of full-time equivalent positions budgeted to the law enforcement agency that are of an unknown type.

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

5.7 Vacant Positions (Any Staff Type)

Breakdown description: The number of full-time equivalent positions of any type budgeted to the law enforcement agency but not currently filled.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Vacant sworn/uniformed police officer positions
INCLUDE	Vacant civilian staff positions
INCLUDE	Vacant mental health/Crisis Intervention Team staff positions
INCLUDE	Vacant victim advocate staff positions
EXCLUDE	Filled positions

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

Note regarding staff vacancy: Vacancy by staff type is an issue that all subcommittees have raised as critical to consider for inclusion in the Tier 2 metrics and has been included on initial voting slates for consideration. Tier 2 metrics are scheduled to be released in May 2023.

6 Staff by Race and Ethnicity

Preferred sharing frequency: Annually

Preferred time period: Last day of fiscal year

Metric description: The number of filled staff positions disaggregated by race and ethnicity (the definition of filled staff positions configured in Section 5 and the definition of *race and ethnicity* configured in Section 2.7 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

7 Staff by Biological Sex

Preferred sharing frequency: Annually

Preferred time period: Last day of fiscal year

Metric description: The number of filled staff positions disaggregated by biological sex (the definition of *filled staff positions* configured in Section 5 will be applied to this section).

7.1 Male Biological Sex

Breakdown description: A single day count of the number of people in filled staff positions whose biological sex is male (the definition of *male biological sex* configured in Section 2.8 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

7.2 Female Biological Sex

Breakdown description: A single day count of the number of people in filled staff positions whose biological sex is female (the definition of *female biological sex* configured in Section 2.9 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

7.3 Unknown Biological Sex

Breakdown description: A single day count of the number of people in filled staff positions whose biological sex is unknown (the definition of *unknown biological sex* configured in Section 2.10 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

8 Calls for Service

Preferred sharing frequency: Monthly

Preferred time period: First day of calendar month to last day of calendar month

Metric description: The number of calls for police assistance received by the agency.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Calls for service received by the agency's dispatch service via 911
INCLUDE	Calls for service received by the agency's dispatch service via 311 or equivalent non-emergency number
INCLUDE	Mutual aid calls for support received by the agency
INCLUDE	Officer-initiated calls for service (e.g., traffic stops, foot patrol)

INCLUDE	Calls for service received by another jurisdiction and routed to the agency for response
INCLUDE	Automated calls for service (e.g., security system)
EXCLUDE	Calls for fire service
EXCLUDE	Calls for EMS service
EXCLUDE	Calls for other non-police service

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this metric.

8.1 Emergency Calls

Breakdown description: The number of calls for police assistance received by the agency that require immediate response.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Calls that require urgent or priority response
INCLUDE	Calls that require code 2 or higher response
INCLUDE	Calls that relate to incidents with imminent threats to life or danger of serious injury
INCLUDE	Calls that relate to ongoing offenses that involve violence
INCLUDE	Calls that relate to a serious offense that has just occurred and reason exists to believe the person suspected of committing the offense is in the area
INCLUDE	Calls for “officer in trouble” or request for emergency assistance from an officer
INCLUDE	Calls that relate to incidents that represent significant hazards to the flow of traffic
INCLUDE	Calls that relate to in-progress incidents that could be classified as crimes

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

8.2 Non-emergency Calls

Breakdown description: The number of calls for police assistance received by the agency that do not require immediate response.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Calls that require routine response
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INCLUDE	Calls that require code 1 response
INCLUDE	Calls for patrol requests
INCLUDE	Calls for routine transportation
INCLUDE	Calls for non-emergency service
INCLUDE	Calls routed to civilian community service officers for response
INCLUDE	Calls to take a report of stolen property

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

8.3 Other Calls

Breakdown description: The number of calls for police assistance received by the agency that are not emergency or non-emergency calls.

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

8.4 Unknown Calls

Breakdown description: The number of calls for police assistance received by the agency of a type that is not known.

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

9 Arrests

Preferred sharing frequency: Monthly

Preferred time period: First day of calendar month to last day of calendar month

Metric description: The number of arrests, citations, and summonses made by the agency.

Arrests are based on the number of arrest events, not the number of unique people arrested. If the same person was arrested three times during a time period, it would count as three arrests. A person suspected of committing more than one offense, but arrested only once, should be counted as one arrest classified by the most serious charge in the incident. Law enforcement agencies should only share data for those arrests made for offenses committed within their own jurisdictions.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	On-view arrest (i.e., apprehension without a warrant or previous incident report)
INCLUDE	Arrests for warrants or previous incident reports
INCLUDE	Summonses or citations
INCLUDE	Arrests made for offenses committed within the agency's jurisdiction
EXCLUDE	Arrests made for offenses committed outside the agency's jurisdiction

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this metric.

9.1 Arrests for Person Charges/Offenses

Breakdown description: The number of arrests, citations, or summonses made by the agency in which the most serious offense was a crime against a person (the definition of *person offenses* configured in Section 2.1 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

9.2 Arrests for Property Charges/Offenses

Breakdown description: The number of arrests, citations, or summonses made by the agency in which the most serious offense was a property offense (the definition of *property offenses* configured in Section 2.2 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

9.3 Arrests for Public Order Charges/Offenses

Breakdown description: The number of arrests, citations, or summonses made by the agency in which the most serious offense was a public order offense (the definition of *public order offenses* configured in Section 2.3 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

9.4 Arrests for Drug Charges/Offenses

Breakdown description: The number of arrests, citations, or summonses made by the agency in which the most serious offense was a drug offense (the definition of *drug offenses* configured in Section 2.4 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

9.5 Arrests for Other Charges/Offenses

Breakdown description: The number of arrests, citations, or summonses made by the agency in which the most serious offense was another type of crime that was not a person, property, drug, or public order offense (the definition of *other offenses* configured in Section 2.5 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

9.6 Arrests for Unknown Charges/Offenses

Breakdown description: The number of arrests, citations, or summonses made by the agency in which the most serious offense is not known (the definition of *unknown offenses* configured in Section 2.6 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

10 Arrests by Race and Ethnicity

Preferred sharing frequency: Monthly

Preferred time period: First day of calendar month to last day of calendar month

Metric description: The number of arrests, citations, and summonses made by the agency disaggregated by race and ethnicity (the definition of arrests configured in Section 9 and the definition of *race and ethnicity* configured in Section 2.7 will be applied to this section).

Arrests are based on the number of arrest events, not the number of unique people arrested. If the same person was arrested three times during a time period, it would count as three arrests. A person suspected of committing more than one offense, but arrested only once, should be counted as one arrest. Law enforcement agencies should only share data for those arrests made for offenses committed within their own jurisdictions.

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

11 Arrests by Biological Sex

Preferred sharing frequency: Monthly

Preferred time period: First day of calendar month to last day of calendar month

Metric description: The number of arrests, citations, and summonses made by the agency disaggregated by biological sex (the definition of *arrests* configured in Section 9 will be applied to this section).

Arrests are based on the number of arrest events, not the number of unique people arrested. If the same person was arrested three times during a time period, it would count as three arrests. A person suspected of committing more than one offense, but arrested only once, should be counted as one arrest. Law enforcement agencies should only share data for those arrests made for offenses committed within their own jurisdictions.

11.1 Male Biological Sex

Breakdown description: The number of arrests, citations, and summonses by the agency of people whose biological sex is male (the definition of *male biological sex* configured in Section 2.8 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

11.2 Female Biological Sex

Breakdown description: The number of arrests, citations, and summonses by the agency of people whose biological sex is female (the definition of *female biological sex* configured in Section 2.9 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

11.3 Unknown Biological Sex

Breakdown description: The number of arrests, citations, and summonses by the agency of people whose biological sex is not known (the definition of *unknown biological sex* configured in Section 2.10 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

12 Reported Crime

Preferred sharing frequency: Monthly

Preferred time period: First day of calendar month to last day of calendar month

Metric description: The number of criminal incidents made known to the agency.

The reported crime metric is based on the number of criminal incidents reported to the agency, not the number of offenses, victims, or people accused of committing a crime. An incident is one or more offenses committed by the same person, or a group of people acting in concert, at the same time and place. If more than one offense occurs within an incident, only the most serious offense is counted. Data should be categorized by the most severe

offense in the incident. If more than one person was involved in the incident, it is only counted once.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Incidents originating from calls for service
INCLUDE	Incidents originating from police-generated reports
INCLUDE	Incidents originating from reports by other law enforcement agencies
EXCLUDE	Incidents referred to another law enforcement agency

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this metric.

12.1 Reported Incidents of Person Offenses

Breakdown description: The number of reported crime incidents received by the agency in which the most serious offense was a crime against a person (the definition of *person offenses* configured in Section 2.1 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

12.2 Reported Incidents of Property Offenses

Breakdown description: The number of reported crime incidents received by the agency in which the most serious offense was a property offense (the definition of *property offenses* configured in Section 2.2 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

12.3 Reported Incidents of Public Order Offenses

Breakdown description: The number of reported crime incidents received by the agency in which the most serious offense was a public order offense (the definition of *public order offenses* configured in Section 2.3 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

12.4 Reported Incidents of Drug Offenses

Breakdown description: The number of reported crime incidents received by the agency in which the most serious offense was a drug offense (the definition of *drug offenses* configured in Section 2.4 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

12.5 Reported Incidents of Other Offenses

Breakdown description: The number of reported crime incidents received by the agency in which the most serious offense was another type of crime that was not a person, property, drug, or public order offense (the definition of *other offenses* configured in Section 2.5 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

12.6 Reported Incidents of Unknown Offenses

Breakdown description: The number of reported crime incidents received by the agency in which the most serious offense is not known (the definition of *unknown offenses* configured in Section 2.6 will be applied to this section).

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

13 Use of Force Incidents

Preferred sharing frequency: Annually

Preferred time period: First day of calendar year to last day of calendar year

Metric description: The number of incidents in which agency staff used physical coercion to gain compliance from a person.

Use of force incidents are based on the number of unique incidents where force was used, not the number of individual people or staff involved in those incidents. If one agency staff member used force to gain compliance from a person three times in a time period, it would count as three use of force incidents.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Incidents involving physical force
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INCLUDE	Incidents involving the use of restraints
INCLUDE	Incidents involving the use of weapons
INCLUDE	Incidents found to be reasonable uses of force
INCLUDE	Incidents found to be unreasonable uses of force
INCLUDE	Incidents involving force that causes transitory pain
INCLUDE	Incidents involving force that causes physical injury
INCLUDE	Incidents involving force that causes great bodily harm
INCLUDE	Incidents involving deadly force
INCLUDE	Incidents involved deployment of a canine
INCLUDE	Incidents involved vehicle tactics (e.g., ramming, pursuit intervention technique)
EXCLUDE	Incidents involving de minimis force that is not intended or reasonably likely to cause any pain or injury

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this metric.

13.1 Physical Force

Breakdown description: The number of incidents in which agency staff used physical force to gain compliance from a person.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Controlled placement/takedown that causes pain
INCLUDE	Strike with sufficient force to cause pain
INCLUDE	Open hand technique with sufficient force to cause pain
INCLUDE	Head control
INCLUDE	Neck restraint
INCLUDE	Carotid restraint
INCLUDE	Punch or kick
INCLUDE	Strike of person into a hard or fixed object
EXCLUDE	Using hands or equipment to stop, push back, separate, or escort without the use of sufficient force to cause pain

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

13.2 Restraint

Breakdown description: The number of incidents in which agency staff used a restraint to gain compliance from a person.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Improper application of handcuffs, causing pain
INCLUDE	Use of hobble restraint
INCLUDE	Use of leg irons

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

13.3 Firearm

Breakdown description: The number of incidents in which agency staff used a firearm to gain compliance from a person.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Shooting a firearm
INCLUDE	Pointing a firearm at a person
EXCLUDE	Displaying a firearm not aimed at a person

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

13.4 Other Weapon

Breakdown description: The number of incidents in which agency staff used a non-firearm weapon to gain compliance from a person.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Use of a noise flash diversion device
INCLUDE	Use of a conducted electrical weapon (e.g., TASER)
INCLUDE	Use of oleoresin capsicum (pepper spray)
INCLUDE	Use of a less-lethal projectile weapon (e.g., PepperBall, 40mm less-lethal launcher)
INCLUDE	Use of a blast ball
INCLUDE	Use of tear gas
INCLUDE	Use of an impact weapon (e.g., clubs, batons, flashlights)
INCLUDE	Use of an improvised weapon

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

13.5 Other Force

Breakdown description: The number of incidents in which agency staff used another type of force to gain compliance from a person.

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

13.6 Unknown Force

Breakdown description: The number of incidents in which agency staff used an unknown type of force to gain compliance from a person.

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

14 Civilian Complaints Sustained

Preferred sharing frequency: Annually

Preferred time period: First day of calendar year to last day of calendar year

Metric description: The number of allegations of misconduct filed against agency staff that were sustained by an internal affairs unit or review board.

The civilian complaints sustained metric is based on the number of staff members investigated and sanctioned. If one complaint is related to three staff members, it should be counted as three complaints.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes and excludes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Complaints sustained or substantiated
EXCLUDE	Complaints not sustained
EXCLUDE	Complaints unfounded
EXCLUDE	Complaints in which there was a violation of policy that does not amount to serious misconduct
EXCLUDE	Complaints in which the incident was found lawful and proper
EXCLUDE	Complaints filed but not yet resolved
EXCLUDE	Complaints submitted informally or not in writing
EXCLUDE	Duplicate complaints

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this metric.

14.1 Excessive Uses of Force

Breakdown description: The number of allegations of misconduct filed against agency staff relating to excessive uses of force that were sustained by an internal affairs unit or conduct review board.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Incidents in which a use of force was deemed to be in violation of law or agency policy by an internal affairs unit or conduct review board
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If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

14.2 Discrimination or Racial Bias

Breakdown description: The number of allegations of misconduct filed against agency staff relating to discrimination or racial bias that were sustained by an internal affairs unit or review board.

The Justice Counts preferred definition includes the following (if law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#)):

INCLUDE	Incidents in which an act of discrimination relating to race or ethnicity was deemed to have occurred
INCLUDE	Incidents in which an act of discrimination relating to religion was deemed to have occurred
INCLUDE	Incidents in which an act of discrimination relating to immigration status or county of origin was deemed to have occurred
INCLUDE	Incidents in which an act of discrimination relating to gender identity or expression was deemed to have occurred

If the listed categories do not adequately describe your data, a free text field will be provided to describe additional data elements included in this breakdown.

14.3 Other Complaints

Breakdown description: The number of allegations of misconduct filed against agency staff that were sustained by an internal affairs unit or review board and were not excessive uses of force or discrimination or racial bias.

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

14.4 Unknown Complaints

Breakdown description: The number of allegations of misconduct filed against agency staff of an unknown type that were sustained by an internal affairs unit or review board.

If law enforcement data cannot be shared discretely for this metric, please follow the sharing hierarchy outlined in the [data characteristics section](#).

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