

Mapping Police Violence

In 2025, fatal police violence declined for the first time in six years.

Police killed at least 1,314 people in the United States – a 5% decrease from 2024. While the number remains high, this marks a measurable shift after several years of steady increases. In the years since 2019, officers have been charged with a crime after killing someone with increasing frequency, reflecting heightened public scrutiny and sustained advocacy for accountability. This report analyzes national trends in police killings, officer accountability, and policy developments shaping outcomes in 2025.

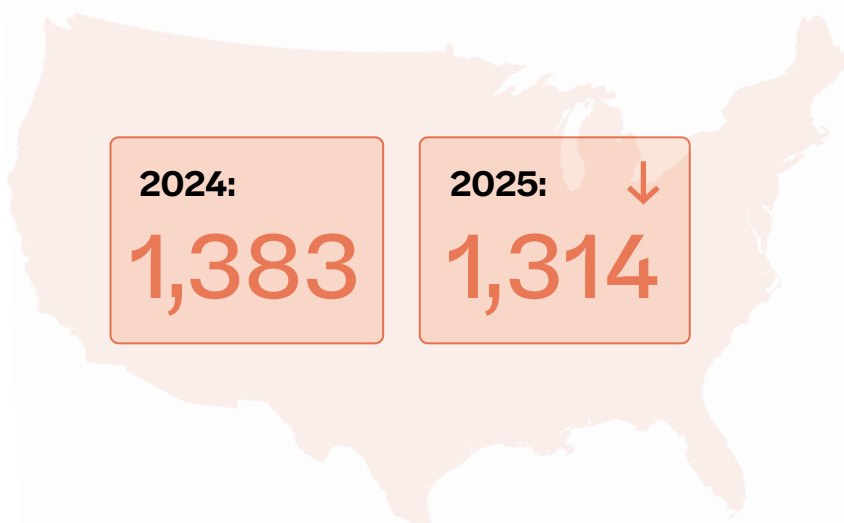
New threats are emerging.

Federal agencies are expanding and increasingly employing excessive and unconstitutional use of force, and officials in several states are rolling back reforms, such as restrictions on vehicle pursuits. The data reflect both evidence of progress and clear signs that it remains fragile.

For the first time in six years, fatal police violence has **decreased** (by 5%) in the United States.

Still, more than 1,300 people were killed in 2025, and several states and federal agencies are rolling back reforms.

FIGURE 1: POLICE KILLINGS IN 2024 VS. 2025



“The first decrease in police killings since 2019 didn’t happen by accident. It happened because people organized, demanded accountability, and refused to be ignored. Activism saves lives—the data proves it. But this progress is fragile.

We’re seeing ICE and federal law enforcement operate as unchecked paramilitary forces in our cities, safety net programs being eliminated, and proven policies being rolled back. The urgency hasn’t gone away. If anything, it’s grown. We have to keep going.”



DeRay Mckesson
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CAMPAIGN ZERO

About

Mapping Police Violence is the nation’s most comprehensive public database of fatal police violence. We collect, verify, and publish data on every publicized police killing in the United States.

Law enforcement agencies across the country fail to provide basic information about the lives they take. Every year, **Campaign Zero** works to make data on police violence accessible and understandable to the public via **Mapping Police Violence**, a platform tracking when U.S. law enforcement kills civilians. This report aims to provide key takeaways concerning incidents in 2025 of police killing civilians.

Local journalism is the foundation of the Mapping Police Violence project. News articles are automatically ingested into our system, which collects, filters, and cleans the data before it is passed to human qualitative researchers. While we employ official sources from local and state government agencies to complement our information-gathering process, we believe it is important to continue collecting data from publicly accessible media sources. This allows us to identify gaps in

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government data dissemination and further triangulate and validate the incidents we track.

Per our **methodology**, all incidents go through a multi-layered review process. The current total number of incidents in 2025 may increase in the coming months because some police killings and their circumstances are not reported until weeks or months later.

How We Measure Risk Across Agencies & Locations

To measure the likelihood of police killings in a specific area and to avoid simply ranking larger cities higher, we use rates per 100,000 residents instead of raw counts.*

Raw counts can be misleading. In 2025, the LAPD (**19 killings**) and NYPD (**16 killings**) had the highest totals, but Los Angeles (**3.9 million residents**) and New York City (**8.5 million**) are far larger than Orlando (**320,000**). The Orlando PD killed **7 people**, resulting in a rate of **2.19 per 100,000**—the highest

among cities over 250,000 residents. At that same rate, LAPD and NYPD would have killed approximately 85 and 186 people, respectively.

Note: Citywide rates may differ from agency-specific rates. For example, Orlando’s citywide rate includes killings by both the Orlando Police Department and the Orange County Sheriff’s Office within city limits, whereas agency rankings reflect only incidents attributed to that department.

FOR EACH STATE, CITY, AND AGENCY, WE CALCULATE THE ANNUAL RATE BY MEASURING POLICE KILLINGS PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

$$\text{(Number of Killings} \div \text{Population)} \times 100,000 = \text{Annual Rate}$$

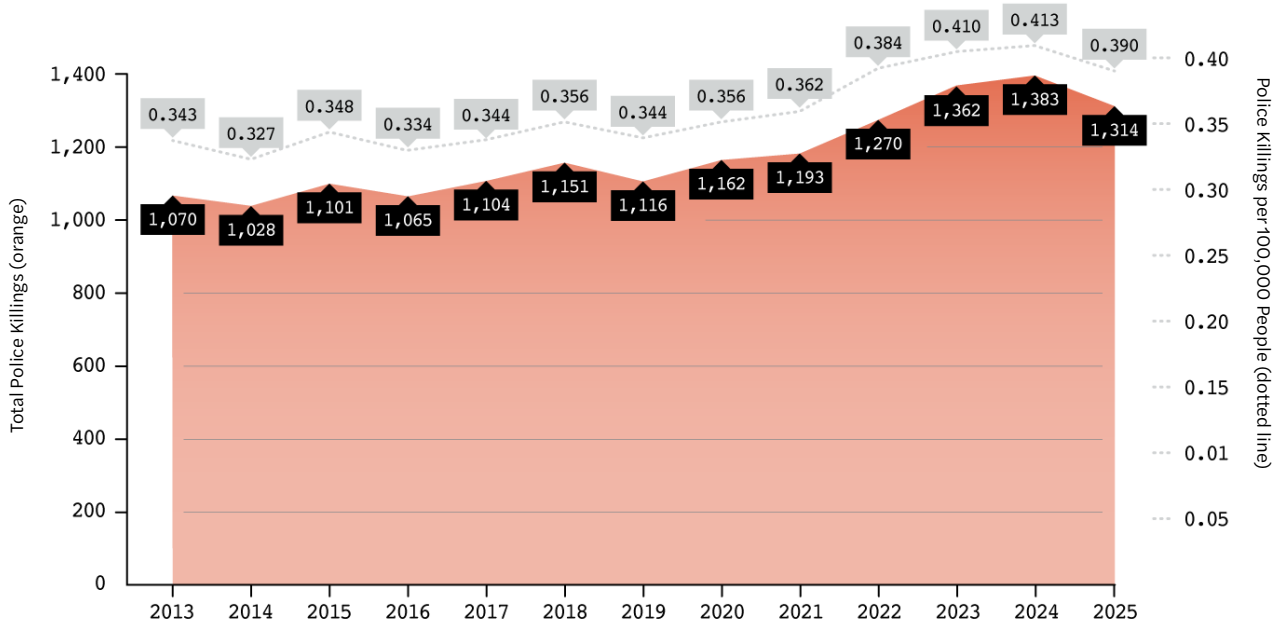
* Population data come from the U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates were used through 2024. To estimate 2025 national population levels, we calculated the 2024–2025 national growth rate using data from the Population Estimates Program (PEP) and applied that rate to the 2024 ACS-5 population to produce a 2025 estimate. ACS data are more stable and allow for disaggregation by race but are lagged. PEP data are more current but subject to revision. Data sources were chosen based on availability at the time of analysis.

Overview & Geographic Summary

National totals, year-over-year trends, and geographic variation across states and cities provide an overview of fatal police violence in 2025. The data highlights where rates increased or declined and how risk differs by location. We also identify the jurisdictions with the greatest changes in levels of police killings.

Police killed at least **1,314** people in the U.S. in 2025.

FIGURE 2: POLICE KILLINGS (TOTAL & PER 100,000 PEOPLE)*



■ Total Number of Police Killings

--- Annual Rate of Police Killings (per 100,000 People)

Police killings **declined 5%** in 2025 compared with 2024, the first year-over-year decline in 6 years. July 2025 (**134 police killings**) was the third deadliest month on record, after August 2023 (**138 police killings**) and May 2024 (**138 police killings**).

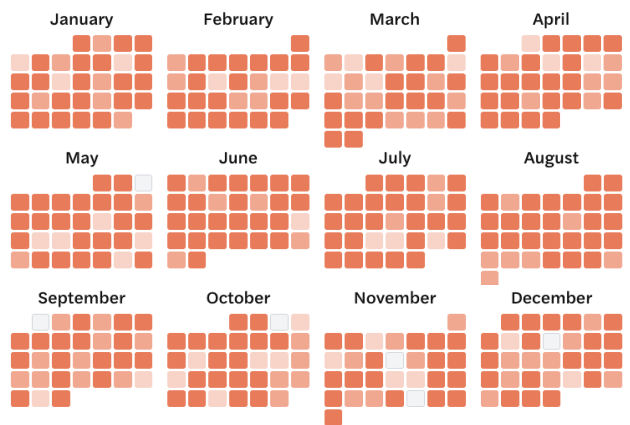
The annual rate of police killings hovered around **0.345 per 100,000** from 2013 to 2020. It increased slightly in 2021, and then rose more sharply beginning in 2022. Even after adjusting for population growth, the rate **declined by 5.6%** from 2024 to 2025.

* MPV records go back to 2013. MPV regularly updates published incident records as new or revised information becomes available. These updates may cause historical counts to increase or decrease as records are added, corrected, or refined to meet our definition of police violence.

There were only **06** days in 2025 when police did not kill anyone in the U.S.

Police killed an average of **3.6 people per day** in 2025. This means that **every 6.67 hours**, law enforcement kills someone in the U.S.

FIGURE 3: POLICE KILLINGS BY MONTH IN 2025



↑ Largest Increases in Police Violence

By State (includes District of Columbia)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA saw the largest increase (**98%**) from the average of the 12 years prior. The District of Columbia went from being the 10th highest on average in the prior 12 years (**0.58 police killings per 100,000 people**) to the 3rd highest (**1.15 police killings per 100,000 people**).

NEW MEXICO was the state with the highest rate of police killings (**1.36 per 100,000 people**). New Mexico also had the highest average rate of police killings over the prior 12 years (**1.12 per 100,000 people**).

By City

When examining cities with at least 250,000 people, **ORLANDO, FL**, had the highest per capita rate of police killings (**2.81 per 100,000 people**). This includes police killings by both the Orlando PD and the Orange County Sheriff's Office.

↓ Largest Decreases in Police Violence

By State

RHODE ISLAND was the only state to have **zero police killings**. Its average rate in the 12 years prior was **0.08 police killings per 100,000 people**, representing the lowest in the country.

NEW JERSEY is the second-lowest state, with **0.08 police killings per 100,000 people** (a 48% decrease) from the average of the previous 12 years.

By City

When examining cities with at least 250,000 people, **12 CITIES had 0 police killings** (an increase from 10 cities in 2024), despite having had police killing incidents within the previous 12 years.

Among them, **LONG BEACH, CA**, had the most significant drop, **reducing police killings to 0** after having 39 deaths over the previous 12 years, averaging 3.3 deaths yearly (0.71 per 100,000 people/year in the previous 12 years).

12 cities and one state had **zero** police killings.

Cities (with at least 250,000 people)

ARLINGTON, TX
CHESAPEAKE, VA**
HENDERSON, NV*
IRVINE, CA

IRVING, TX
LINCOLN, NE*
LONG BEACH, CA
MADISON, WI

MINNEAPOLIS, MN
NEWARK, NJ
ST. PAUL, MN
ST. PETERSBURG, FL*

States

RHODE ISLAND*

* Also had zero police killings in 2024.

** Has had zero police killings for the last four years (2022-2025).

Victim Information

Victim data reveal persistent disparities in fatal police violence. MPV data is evaluated for patterns by race, age, gender, and armed status to identify who is most impacted.

Police violence **decreased** for all races/ethnicities tracked.

Relative to 2024, police violence decreased across all races/ethnicities in 2025, though this decrease was most pronounced for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders and Black victims.

FIGURE 4: POLICE KILLINGS PER 100,000 PEOPLE, 2024 VS 2025

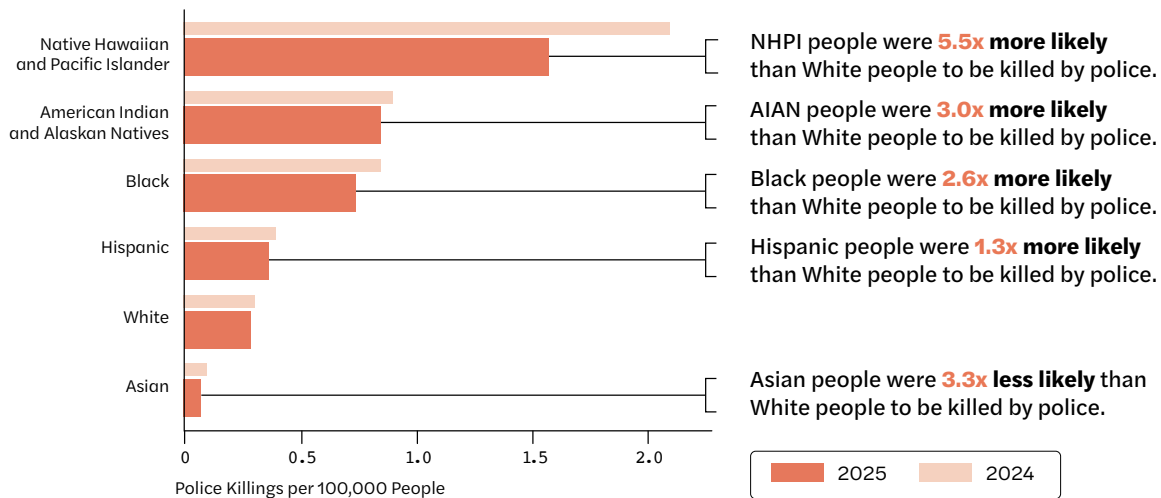
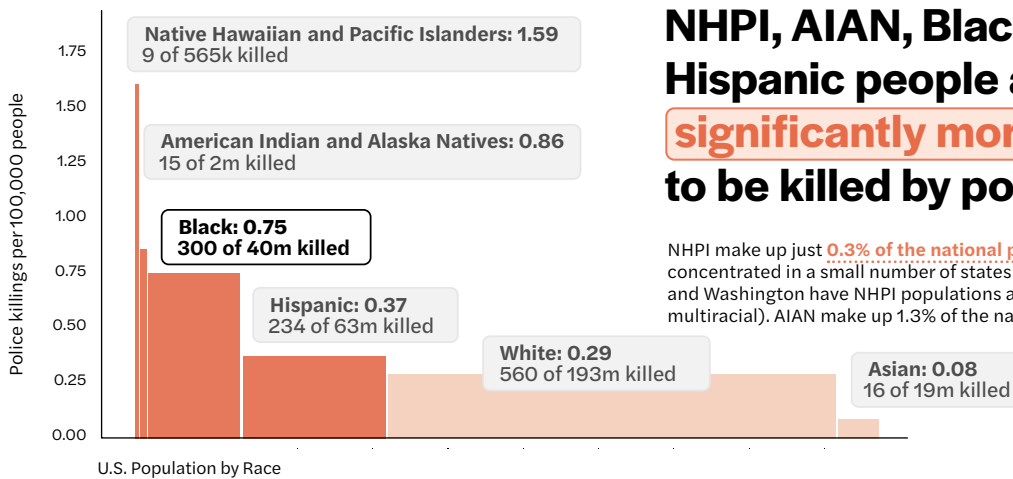


FIGURE 5: ANNUAL RATE OF POLICE KILLINGS BY RACE



Despite these drops, **NHPI, AIAN, Black and Hispanic people are all still significantly more likely to be killed by police.**

NHPI make up just **0.3% of the national population**, and are largely concentrated in a small number of states (only Hawaii, California, and Washington have NHPI populations above 50,000, excluding multiracial). AIAN make up 1.3% of the national population.

Nearly **6 in 10** people (56%) killed by U.S. law enforcement were between the ages of 25 and 44 years old.

TABLE 1: MEDIAN AGE OF PEOPLE KILLED IN 2025, BY RACE

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	American Indian and Alaskan Natives	White
31 years old	35 years old	41 years old
Black	Hispanic	Asian
33 years old	35 years old	42 years old

Groups experiencing the highest rates of police killings are also the **youngest** on average.

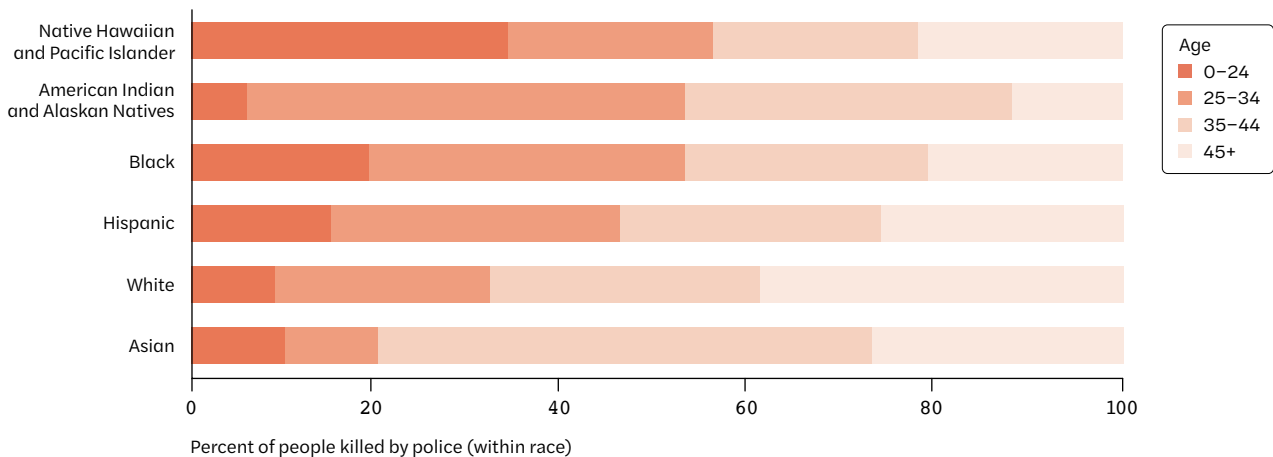
More than 50% of NHPI, Black, and AIAN victims of police violence were ages 0–34, compared with White victims, the majority of whom were age 35 or older.

Research in psychology and criminology has consistently found that children of color, **particularly Black boys**, are more likely to be perceived as

older, less innocent, and more blameworthy, and are **stopped more frequently and aggressively** by police than their White peers.

Our data suggest these disparities persist in the use of deadly force, reflecting ongoing racial inequities in policing outcomes.

FIGURE 6: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE KILLED BY POLICE IN 2025, BY RACE



In 2025, **1 in 5 people** (20%) killed by police showed symptoms of mental and behavioral health issues (not including drug/alcohol use).*

Nearly all of these deaths (89%) occurred following officer response to a call for service (see page 8).

93% of victims killed by police in 2025 were male, **6.8%** were female, and **0.2%** were transgender.

Approximately **22%** of victims killed by police in 2025 were unarmed, **76%** were allegedly armed, and about **2%** were armed with a vehicle. An estimated **52%** were armed with a firearm.**

HOW CAMPAIGN ZERO DEFINES “UNARMED”

- Not holding any objects or weapons when killed
- Holding household/personal items that were not used to attack others (cellphone, video game controller, cane, etc.)
- Holding a toy weapon or replica (BB gun, pellet gun, air rifle, toy sword)
- An innocent bystander or hostage killed by police use of force
- A motorist killed after being intentionally hit by a police car or as a result of hitting or attempting to evade police stop sticks during a pursuit

Among agencies that killed 4 or more people, several killed **more unarmed victims** than armed victims.

These agencies included **GARLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT** (TX), **BAYTOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT** (TX), **AURORA POLICE DEPARTMENT** (CO), **NEW YORK STATE POLICE** (NY), and **OHIO STATE HIGHWAY PATROL** (OH).

* Approximately 11% of incidents are not included in this estimate given that they are unknown and insufficient details were included in the reporting.

** Approximately 4% of incidents are not included in this estimate because the armed status of the victims is unknown.

Officer Information

Officer information is often missing or inconsistently reported, limiting public understanding of who is involved in fatal police violence. Our data includes what is currently known about officers named in police killings and the frequency with which officers are charged with a crime.

Two-thirds of police killings (66%) occurred after officer response to a call for service—among cases involving mental illness, **89%** (231 of 260) occurred following a call.

We define a call for service as a fatal encounter that began because of a community-initiated request. This can include 911 calls, a bystander flagging down a law enforcement officer on the street, or a security alarm at a private residence being triggered.

Encounters that occur following a broadcast alert to all officers within a specific jurisdiction, a ShotSpotter alert, an automatic license plate reader alert, or an officer observing a crime are not counted as having had a “call for service.”

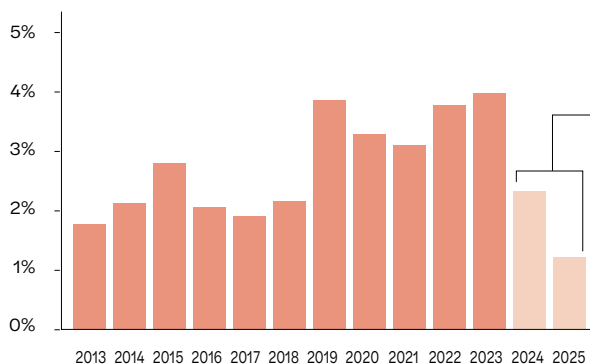
The top 3 types of lethal force used in fatal incidents were **gunfire (87%), **vehicle** (8%), and **taser** (8%).***

Though not statistically significant, the share of deaths attributable to gunfire has decreased by 2%, while the contribution of tasers to victim deaths has gone up 3% from the previous year.

This is particularly alarming as **increasing evidence** suggests that the deadliness of tasers is poorly understood by many police officers and underreported by the media.

The rate of officers being charged with a crime is **increasing.**

FIGURE 7: POLICE KILLINGS RESULTING IN CHARGES (%)



Between 2019 and 2023, the share of officers charged with a crime after killing a civilian increased in the U.S. While earlier estimates put this figure at about 2%, our data now show it is closer to 4%.

Values for 2023 – 2025 will likely increase as lengthy investigations are completed and charges are announced.**

Officers named

Public reporting provided an officer’s name for 393 police killings in 2025, approximately 30% of the total.

Officers charged with a crime

For fatal police violence occurring in 2025, officers were charged with a crime in 15 incidents so far.

* The total is above 100% because for about 8% of incidents in 2025, officers used multiple types of lethal force.

** MPV regularly updates published incident records as new or revised information becomes available. These updates may cause historical counts to increase or decrease as records are added, corrected, or refined to meet our definition of police violence. Information about officers being charged is often reported a year or more after an incident because of continuing investigations into whether the killing was justified, for example.

Deadliest Agencies

Per-capita rates can fluctuate widely in small populations. To strike a balance between inclusion and interpretability, this analysis includes only agencies serving jurisdictions with populations of 250,000 or greater.

Two of the top 10 local agencies with the highest rates of police violence are in Florida. No other state is represented more than once.

TABLE 2: TOP 10 LOCAL AGENCIES WITH HIGHEST FATALITIES PER 100,000 RESIDENTS (ANNUAL RATE) IN 2025

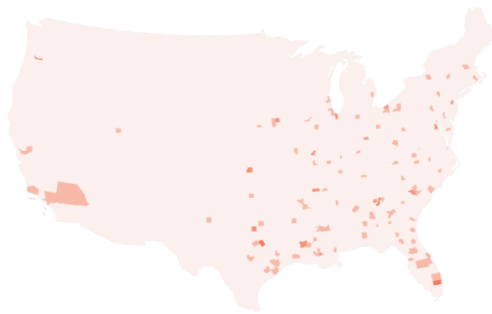
Local Law Enforcement Agency	State	# Police Killings	Annual Rate
Orlando Police Department	Florida	7	2.19
Albuquerque Police Department	New Mexico	12	2.13
Fort Wayne Police Department	Indiana	5	1.86
Saint Louis Metro Police Department	Missouri	5	1.73
Jacksonville Sheriff's Office	Florida	14	1.37
Pittsburgh City Bureau Of Police	Pennsylvania	4	1.31
Greenville County Sheriff's Office	South Carolina	7	1.28
Tulsa Police Department	Oklahoma	5	1.21
Glendale Police Department	Arizona	3	1.19
Milwaukee Police Department	Wisconsin	6	1.06

TABLE 3: TOP 5 STATE AGENCIES WITH HIGHEST FATALITIES PER 100,000 RESIDENTS (ANNUAL RATE) IN 2025

State Law Enforcement Agency	State	# Police Killings	Annual Rate
Alaska State Troopers	Alaska	5	0.68
Arkansas State Police	Arkansas	7	0.23
West Virginia State Police	West Virginia	4	0.22
Delaware State Police	Delaware	2	0.20
Wyoming Highway Patrol	Wyoming	1	0.17

At least 156 agencies killed only Black people.

FIGURE 8: COUNTIES WITH AGENCIES THAT KILLED ONLY BLACK PEOPLE



At least 156 law enforcement agencies killed only Black people in 2025. Due to cases where the victim’s race is unknown, that number could be as high as 273. In 141 of the 156 agencies, the killing of a Black person was the only police killing recorded that year.

These agencies are located in 117 counties nationwide. At the city level, at least 129 cities and towns killed only Black people, and in 115 of those cities, that killing was the sole incident of fatal police violence in 2025.

Fewer Agencies More Agencies

TABLE 4: CITIES ABOVE 250,000 RESIDENTS THAT KILLED ONLY BLACK PEOPLE

City	State	Killed	Population	Percent Black
Washington	District of Columbia	8	681294	41.6
Portland	Oregon	1	641165	5.5
Baltimore	Maryland	4	573243	58.5
Oakland	California	1	439418	19.7
Bakersfield	California	1	411986	5.7
Wichita	Kansas	1	397945	9.3
Cleveland	Ohio	2	366097	45.1
Stockton	California	1	322326	10.8
Buffalo	New York	1	276854	31.3

The Jacksonville Sheriff’s Office in Florida saw more than a **400%** increase in fatal police encounters in 2025. One of the victims was 14 years old.

This dramatic increase follows a public push by the Sheriff (November 2022 runoff winner, re-elected for a full term in 2023) to recruit 80 more sheriff’s deputies. Local journalists have highlighted the excessive number of officer-involved killings stemming from a particularly vague use-of-force policy. Permittless concealed carry also became legal in mid-2023, likely increasing the number of people carrying weapons. Our own research shows that there is a positive association between state levels of gun ownership and police killings.

In April 2025, the department approved the use of personal handguns instead of department-issued Glocks, referencing the opinion of a safety analyst that officers could show improvements in “effectiveness” and “confidence.” This confidence could also increase the likelihood of using a gun during an encounter because of comfort and familiarity with some tactical equipment over less lethal options (taser, baton). Of the 14 killings, 2 fatal incidents occurred in March, with the remaining 12 occurring after the new rule was implemented in May.

Additional Information

Mapping Police Violence is an actively maintained, continuously updated public record of fatal police violence in the United States. Producing this data requires rigorous methodology and constant review. Even after cases are published following initial media coverage, the team continues to investigate previously unreported incidents and update past records to improve accuracy. Sustaining this work requires ongoing investment in the infrastructure necessary to ensure accuracy, transparency, and public access.

15,000+ lost lives honored & documented since 2013.

Every person killed by police is more than a statistic. These numbers reflect a brutal legacy of racist policing and the urgent work to end police violence. Campaign Zero remains committed to building a world beyond policing.

SUSTAINING MPV BY THE NUMBERS (2025)

Since 2022, improvements to MPV have involved developing and deploying cutting-edge data science, collaboration with research experts, integrating product management frameworks, and the training and sustaining of a dedicated group of qualitative researchers.

13 researchers

Thirteen **CZ researchers and data scientists** have worked on MPV.

30+ missing historical incidents added

Through this process, the MPV team **added 37 police killings** from 2013 through 2022 that were previously untracked.

1,000+ previous incidents updated

Police killings records **from 2013 through 2023** were updated with additional or corrected information.

3,200+ hours of research

CZ qualitative researchers spent over 3,200 hours **analyzing data**.

100,000+ news alerts qualitatively analyzed

More than 100,000 media reports on police killings were **reviewed by MPV researchers**.

300,000+ news alerts filtered & processed automatically

An even greater number of media reports on police killings were **processed and filtered through MPV's in-house algorithms** by MPV data scientists and engineers.



Police Violence in the News in 2025

The *Washington Post*'s Fatal Force database, which tracked fatal police shootings from 2015 to 2024, stopped tracking police killings at the beginning of 2025.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/investigations/police-shootings-database>

The Police Records Access Project database was published, compiling and organizing 1.5 million pages of law enforcement records released under California transparency laws into a searchable public database.

<https://clean.calmatters.org/>

The Supreme Court rejected a legal theory that would have confined the court's consideration of whether deadly force was justified to "the moment of threat" — the seconds preceding a police shooting — rather than the larger context of the encounter. It remains to be seen how lower courts will apply the larger context to justifying the use of deadly force.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2025/05/15/us/politics/supreme-court-excessive-force.html>

Tasers were billed as a weapon that could subdue but not kill. The weapons company's research told another story.

<https://revealnews.org/podcast/tasers-police-injuries-deaths-axon>

The state of Maryland's medical examiner audit report reveals systematic misclassification of the manner of death as accidental or undetermined instead of homicide for Black victims at the hands of police.

<https://marylandmatters.org/2025/05/16/medical-examiner-audit-reclassifies-dozens-of-police-restraint-deaths-as-homicides/>

The Henry A. Wallace Police Crime Database, which is a publicly accessible, searchable database that compiles summary information on criminal arrest cases involving nonfederal sworn law enforcement officers across the United States — about 19,405 cases from 2005–2020 involving 15,769 officers charged with one or more crimes — added 2020 data in 2025.

<https://policecrime.bgsu.edu/>

The *Associated Press*'s 2024 "Lethal Restraint" investigation was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize, and won a 2025 Edward R. Murrow Award.

<https://merrill.umd.edu/articles/howard-center-pulitzer-lethal-restraint>

<https://www.rtdna.org/2025-national-edward-r-murrow-award-winners>

What We're Watching in 2026

Public access to information. Increasingly, investigative reporting is being put behind paywalls or made unavailable to the general public. Police departments and government agencies continue longstanding practices to try to keep information from the public by withholding police footage, stalling FOIA requests, and **charging exorbitant fees** to release information. For example, **in 2025, Ohio passed a law** that permits government agencies to charge a fee to access public records, including bodyworn camera footage.

Underreporting. Nearly all incidents of police killings are first reported by local journalists. The closure of newsrooms across the country—especially in smaller cities and counties—means an increase in news deserts and the likelihood that police killings go unreported.

Policy setbacks. A number of jurisdictions since 2024 have **rolled back vehicle pursuit policy safety measures**, such as prohibiting police from not pursuing people who flee traffic stops for minor infractions, in the purported interest of reducing crime. However, these changes make pursuits deadlier for bystanders and civilians, as seen in **San Francisco, Oakland, CA, Washington State Police**, and the **Florida Highway Patrol** all relaxed their vehicle pursuit policies. Paradoxically, these policy updates come after a 2023 report funded by the DOJ and released by the **Police Executive Research Forum** urged law enforcement agencies to refrain from pursuits where a violent crime has not occurred or the subject does not pose an immediate threat to others.

ICE. The surge in funding and personnel for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the massive deployment of Border Patrol agents in coordination with ICE, and their excessive and unconstitutional use of force is about power and intimidation, not the enforcement of immigration laws.

Data Science & Research

In 2022, the Mapping Police Violence (MPV) project was revamped to focus on improving research rigor, transparency, and accessibility to both the platform and the underlying data. Today, MPV is comprised of two teams: Data Science and Research.

The data science team, composed of data scientists and engineers, builds and maintains the automated systems that source police violence–related news, develops tools to support the research team, updates

the public website, integrates external datasets such as geospatial and census data, and conducts quantitative analyses of MPV data.

The research team includes dedicated researchers who review and analyze daily media reports related to police violence, and then manually enter the data into our platform. Each reported incident undergoes a 2-tier human review process before it is published to our platform.

About the authors

The 2025 report was produced by the following team members:

Gabriela Ayala Senior Data Scientist

Gabriela builds and maintains the data engineering behind Mapping Police Violence and supports data-driven research. She holds an MSc in Computational Analysis and Public Policy from the University of Chicago and an MPA from the London School of Economics. In previous roles, she has worked across international organizations and the public sector, leveraging data and analytical tools to address social challenges.

Dr. Shawn Fagan Senior Research Manager

Dr. Fagan leads research operations for Mapping Police Violence and oversees research strategies across campaigns. They have authored and published original research in peer-reviewed journals and presented findings at national and international conferences. Additionally, they've led multi-method research projects in psychology and cognitive neuroscience, as well as supported civil rights litigation through data analysis and archival legal research.

Dr. Andrew Zaharia Managing Director of Research and Data

Part of Dr. Zaharia's work is leading data science operations, including supporting the data backend for Mapping Police Violence and developing new data-intensive campaigns. Prior to joining CZ, Dr. Zaharia completed a PhD in Computational Neuroscience at NYU, a postdoc at Columbia, and worked as a consultant at the intersection of data science, local government, and race equity.

Support Our Work

Independent data, sustained advocacy, and community pressure are essential to ending police violence. Mapping Police Violence documents every life lost to ensure the public has reliable evidence to drive accountability, transparency, and meaningful change.

Budget cuts affecting behavioral health services, community services, and alternative crisis response in 2025 could increase police interactions and subsequent violence in the coming years. In order to sustain the downward trend of police killings observed in 2025, social services must maintain prior funding levels.

The majority of police killings follow a call for service; the more emergency calls that can be diverted to non-law-enforcement bodies, the more we can reduce tense interactions between police and civilians, lowering the chances of police using fatal force against members of the public. Cuts to services risk losing progress we've made on violence reduction.

Mapping Police Violence provides the evidence—these campaigns are working to turn that data into concrete policy change aimed at ending police violence.

[End “Excited Delirium”](#)

Support efforts to stop the use of a discredited non-scientific label cited to justify use of force against civilians

[End All No Knocks](#)

Help eliminate raids that terrorize communities and increase the risk of violent police encounters

[End Qualified Immunity](#)

Advocate for accountability when police violate the constitutional rights of civilians

[Cancel ShotSpotter](#)

Oppose the use of costly surveillance technology shown to increase police encounters without reducing gun violence

[Safe Cities](#)

Join a data-driven effort to reimagine safety beyond crime and policing focusing on care and prevention

[10 to End ICE](#)

We believe Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) should be immediately abolished, we recognize that achieving this may require several strategic steps. This is a roadmap targeting ICE's core structures—funding, due process, agency scope, and accountability—with the highest-impact demands that are achievable today.

What Can I Do?

Support [local journalism](#).

Subscribe to or donate to local outlets reporting on public safety and police accountability and [organizations](#) that offer programming and training for independent journalists

Support [independent civilian oversight](#).

Engage with or advocate for civilian review boards in your community

Advocate for behavioral health services and

[alternate crisis response programming](#). Support funding for these [evidence-backed](#) initiatives during local and state budget processes

Demand [transparency](#) from law enforcement agencies.

This includes making use of force data, policies, and training public

[Share this data](#). Share findings with local officials, journalists, and community organizations

For the latest insights on our ongoing work, follow us on substack:

campaignzero.substack.com

For questions about the data and specific city or state requests, please email mpv@campaignzero.org.



We can end police violence in America.
CampaignZero.org