

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

Executive Summary
2020

2020 USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW Executive Summary

The Los Angeles Police Department's guiding principle when using force shall be reverence for human life. Officers shall attempt to control an incident by using time, distance, communication, and available resources in an effort to de-escalate the situation, whenever it is safe, feasible and reasonable to do so. When warranted, Department personnel may use objectively reasonable force to carry out their duties.



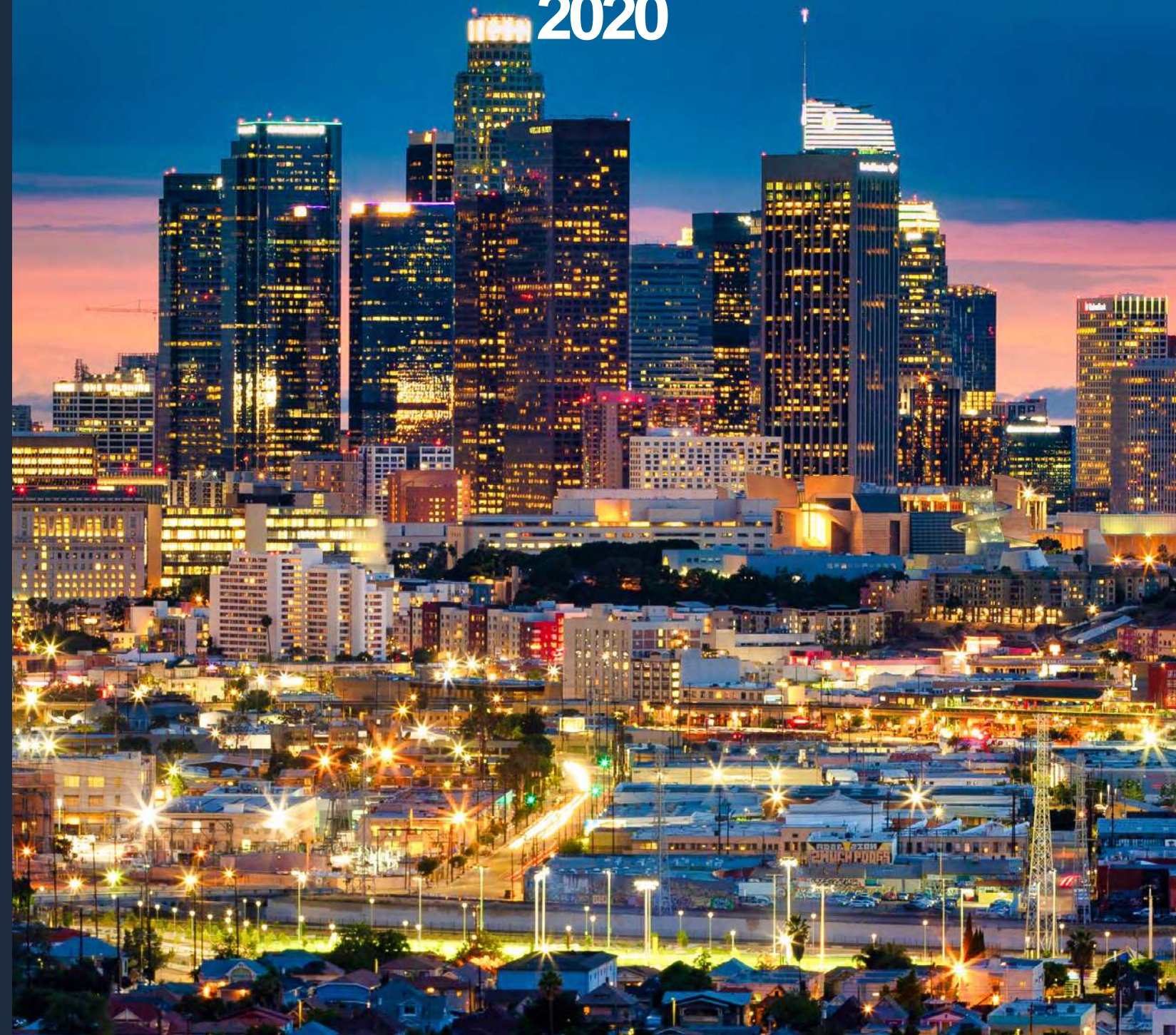
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LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

2020 USE OF FORCE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2020



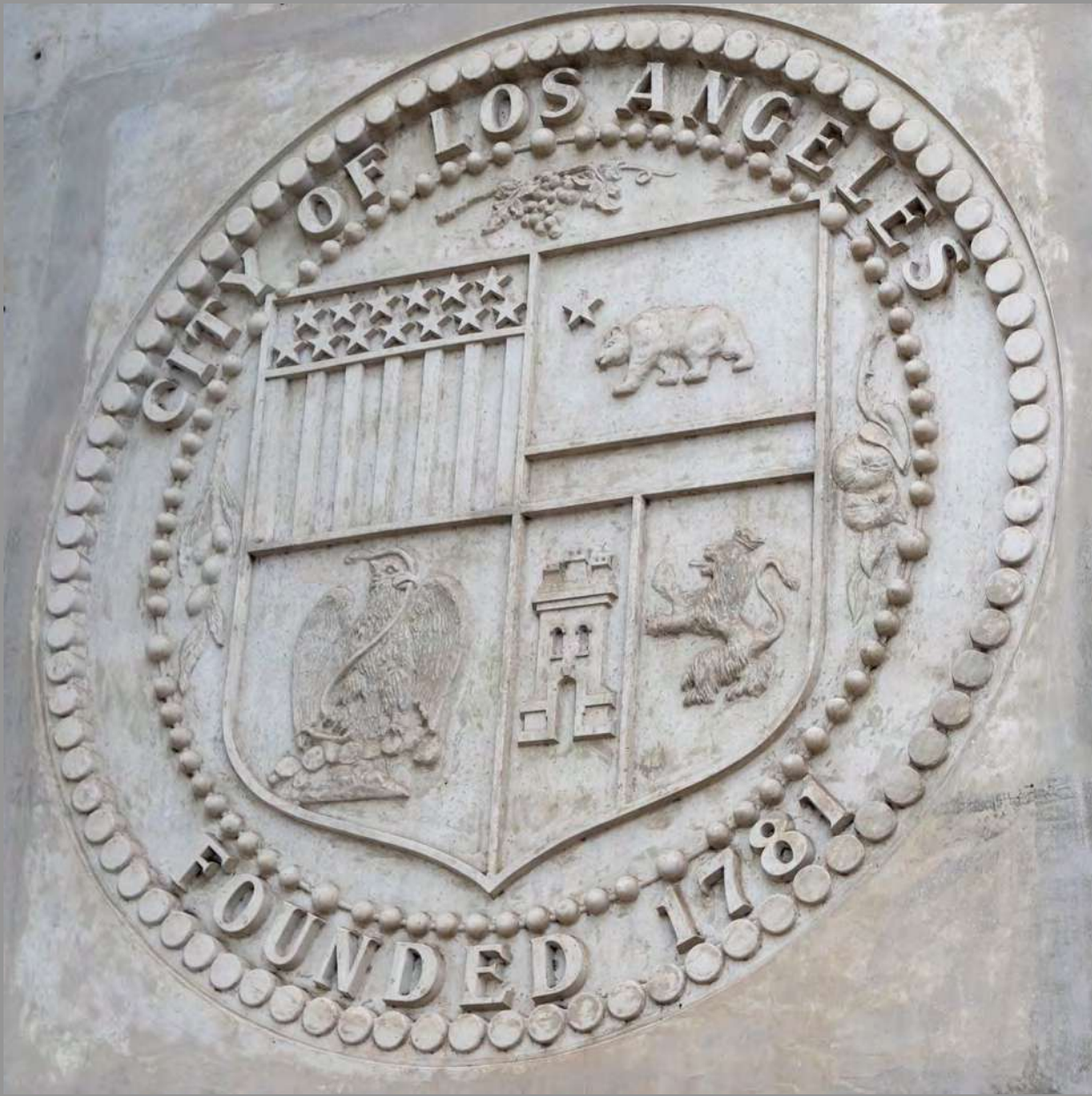
CHIEF MICHEL R. MOORE

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

to Protect and to Serve

It is the mission of the Los Angeles Police Department to safeguard the lives and property of the people we serve, to reduce the incidence and fear of crime, and to enhance public safety while working with the diverse communities to improve their quality of life. Our mandate is to do so with honor and integrity, while at all times conducting ourselves with the highest ethical standards to maintain public confidence.





REPORTING A NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE IN CROWD CONTROL SITUATIONS

In a crowd control situation, a Use of Force Report is not required when an officer becomes involved in an incident where force is used to push or move individuals who exhibit unlawful or hostile behavior and who do not respond to verbal directions by the police. This applies only to officers working in organized squad and platoon sized units directly involved in a crowd control mission. Additionally, should force be utilized under these circumstances, officers shall notify their immediate supervisor of the use of force once the tactical situation has been resolved. The supervisor shall report the actions on an Incident Command System (ICS) Form 214.

A Use of Force Report is required when an officer(s) becomes involved in an isolated incident with an individual during a crowd control situation, which goes beyond the mission of the skirmish line.

This Report does not capture Use of Force incidents related to crowd control operations that have been reported on an ICS Form 214.

PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTION DISCLAIMER

Photographs in this Report were created prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and do not depict personal safety procedures, including social distancing and the wearing of a facial covering.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE

CHIEF OF POLICE

Michel R. Moore

"Partnerships and building trust are at the heart of my efforts to increase police legitimacy in all the neighborhoods we serve."

Nearly three years ago, I made a promise to you to serve all members of the public with purpose, compassion, and partnership. This has never been more important given the unprecedented challenges for law enforcement professionals due to the tumultuous events of 2020.

My commitment to serve all of you with integrity and honesty is still present, and the lessons learned over the past year have served to strengthen the Los Angeles Police Department's resolve "to protect and to serve" our communities and all Angelenos. The national movement to re-imagine and reshape police agencies to increase transparency, lessen lethal encounters, and focus on relationship-building was heard loud and clear in Los Angeles. As a leader in law enforcement, the Los Angeles Police Department demonstrated a continued commitment to working with the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners, City officials, and community leaders to institute constitutional policies and procedures which promote trust, respect, and neutrality in all encounters with the public.

During 2020, the Los Angeles Police Department completed a comprehensive revision of its use of force policy. The changes highlight my resolution to be transparent and accountable to the public we serve and reinforce our belief that we are not only the guardians but also the servants of the public. The policy now incorporates the requirement by every officer to report potential excessive force to a supervisor, and the requirement to intercede when an officer observes another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary. Carotid restraint control holds, referred to as "choke holds" are now banned. Additionally, the policy has incorporated the requirement to give verbal warnings prior to using force when feasible and the mandate that peace officers use deadly force only when necessary in defense of human life. There is now the requirement for officers to promptly provide basic and emergency medical assistance to all members of the community to the extent of the officer's training and experience in first aid and to the level of equipment available. Every member of this Department will be held to the high standards of this policy, and I am confident that the men and women of this Department will rise to this mandate.

The Department continued to train on de-escalation techniques, crowd management and control, and mental health intervention during 2020. Over 7,000 personnel have now attended the Command and Control course which provides officers and supervisors with de-escalation techniques, and over 3,727 personnel were provided training to engage with persons suffering from a mental illness through the 40-hour Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT). As we move forward with implementing these use of force changes, I am reminded that oftentimes our least tenured employees are entrusted to make the most critical use of force decisions—I am committed to ensuring all our employees have the adequate equipment, knowledge, and confidence through on-going training and a constant reminder of our guiding principle of reverence for human life.

The Department's commitment to de-escalation training, "fire discipline," and techniques to minimize the need to use higher levels of force resulted in notable reductions in officer-involved shootings (OIS). Over the past five years, the Los Angeles Police Department had a 44% reduction in overall OIS incidents and a 66% reduction in fatal OIS incidents. The Department's holistic approach to lessen fatal encounters resulted in seven fatal OIS incidents in 2020 compared to 37 fatal OIS incidents in 1990, the lowest in the past 30 years. This is truly a testament to the collective efforts of every member of this Department to embody the Department's Core Values of Respect for People and Quality through Continuous Improvement.

Partnerships and building trust are at the heart of my efforts to increase police legitimacy in all the neighborhoods we serve. Trust and legitimacy are greatly diminished when an officer uses unreasonable force. To this end, building trust is a goal in every encounter between the police and the public, but this is exponentially true when an officer prevents a use of force with the proper use of de-escalation techniques. The men and women of this Department are the best trained and most professional police officers in the nation, and I look forward to another year of transparency and relationship-building with the diverse communities that we serve.



This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.



BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

**EILEEN DECKER***President*

Commissioner Decker was appointed to the BOPC in 2018. Commissioner Decker was elected to serve as the Vice President by her fellow Commissioners in October 2018, and then as President in August 2019. Commissioner Decker lectures at USC, UCLA, and Pepperdine law schools. Commissioner Decker is a Fulbright Specialist with the Department of State, Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs, a program that allows her to travel overseas to lecture. Commissioner Decker previously served as the United States Attorney for the Central District of California, the Los Angeles Deputy Mayor of Homeland Security & Public Safety for nearly six years, and as an Assistant United States Attorney for nearly 15 years. Commissioner Decker received her law degree from New York University School of Law and her Master's Degree in Homeland Security Studies from the Naval Postgraduate School. Commissioner Decker was a Wasserstein Fellow at Harvard Law School.

SHANE MURPHY-GOLDSMITH*Vice-President*

Commissioner Goldsmith was appointed to the BOPC in 2016. Commissioner Goldsmith is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Liberty Hill Foundation, an institution dedicated to providing funding and leadership training for community-based organizations within Los Angeles County. She was also Executive Director of PATH Ventures, a non-profit agency that builds and provides housing for people who are homeless and mentally ill. Commissioner Goldsmith received her Master's Degree in Public Administration from California State University, Long Beach, and is a graduate of Kenyon College.

STEVE SOBOROFF*Commissioner*

Commissioner Soboroff was appointed to the BOPC in 2013 and served as President until 2015. He served a second term as President of the Board of Police Commissioners from 2017 to 2019. Commissioner Soboroff is a prominent business leader and public servant throughout the Los Angeles area. Commissioner Soboroff is a senior fellow at the University of California Los Angeles School of Public Policy, a member of the Board of Councilors at the University of Southern California's Price School of Public Policy, and is the Chairman Emeritus of Big Brothers Big Sisters of Greater Los Angeles.

DALE BONNER*Commissioner*

Commissioner Bonner was appointed to the BOPC in August of 2018. Commissioner Bonner is the Executive Chairman of Plenary Concessions, a leading investor and developer of public infrastructure with its U.S. operations headquartered in Los Angeles. Commissioner Bonner is a graduate of Georgetown University Law Center and the University of Southern California, where he majored in political science.

MARIA LOU CALANCHE*Commissioner*

Commissioner Calanche was appointed to the BOPC in 2020. Commissioner Calanche is the Founder and Executive Director of Legacy LA, a youth development organization providing at-risk youth living in the Ramona Gardens community of Boyle Heights. Prior to Legacy LA, she was a Political Science professor at East Los Angeles Community College. She served as a Council Deputy for City of Los Angeles Councilmember Richard Alatorre, the Director of Community Outreach for the University of Southern California Health Sciences Campus and has also served on several community nonprofit boards and City of Los Angeles Commissions including El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historical Park and the City's Housing Authority. Commissioner Calanche has an undergraduate degree from Loyola Marymount University, Master of Public Administration Degree from University of Southern California where she is also a Doctoral Candidate focusing her research on land-use policy and citizen participation.

The Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC) serves as the Department's oversight body. Its members are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The BOPC is responsible for establishing policy, implementing necessary reform measures, improving the Department's service to the community, and enhancing community policing programs. Furthermore, the BOPC oversees the Department's implementation of improved practices related to the use of force.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

AN OVERVIEW



Governed by the Los Angeles City Charter, the Board of Police Commissioners functions as the civilian head of the Los Angeles Police Department. The Commissioners are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council.

The Board of Police Commissioners, originally created in the 1920s, is comprised of five civilians who donate their time to the City. The Commissioners serve a maximum of two five-year terms, as well as up to two years of an unexpired term. The Commissioners routinely spend 25-50 hours per week on Commission business and serve as the citizens' voice in police affairs in order to ensure a more responsive and effective City government.

The Commission is responsible for establishing Department policy, implementing necessary reform measures, improving the Department's service to the community, and enhancing community policing programs. The Commission also reviews and adjudicates Categorical Uses of Force by Department employees, including officer-involved shootings, in-custody deaths, and uses of force resulting in a person's admission to a hospital due to injury. In adjudicating each of these critical incidents, the Commission considers whether the actions of the involved officers adhered to all relevant Department policies and training. Should the Commission find any of the actions of the involved officers out of policy, the authority for the administration of discipline under the City Charter vests with the Chief of Police. Additionally, the Commission regularly directs the Office of the Inspector General to investigate the conduct and performance of the Department. These investigations, which include recommendations for improvement when warranted, cover a wide variety of areas such as adherence to national best practices, reviews of the Department's specialized units, assessments of jail and holding tank procedures, etc.

DEPARTMENT CORE VALUES

■ **COMMITMENT TO LEADERSHIP**

We believe the Los Angeles Police Department should be a leader in law enforcement. We also believe that each individual needs to be a leader in his or her area of responsibility. Making sure that our values become part of our day-to-day work life is our mandate. We must each work to ensure that our co-workers, our professional colleagues and our communities have the highest respect for the Los Angeles Police Department.

■ **RESPECT FOR PEOPLE**

Working with the Los Angeles Police Department should be challenging and rewarding. Our people are our most important resource. We can best serve the many and varied needs of our communities by empowering our employees to fulfill their responsibilities with knowledge, authority and appropriate discretion. We encourage our people to submit ideas, we listen to their suggestions and we help them develop to their maximum potential. We believe in treating all people with respect and dignity. We show concern and empathy for the victims of crime and treat violators of the law with fairness and dignity. By demonstrating respect for others, we will earn respect for the Los Angeles Police Department.

■ **QUALITY THROUGH CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT**

We will strive to achieve the highest level of quality in all aspects of our work. We can never be satisfied with the "status quo." We must aim for continuous improvement in serving the people in our communities. We value innovation and support creativity. We realize that constant change is a way of life in a dynamic city like Los Angeles, and we dedicate ourselves to proactively seek new and better ways to serve.

■ **SERVICE TO OUR COMMUNITIES**

We are dedicated to enhancing public safety and reducing the fear and the incidence of crime. People in our communities are our most important customers. Our motto, "to protect and to serve," is not just a slogan. It is our way of life. We will work in partnership with the people in our communities and do our best, within the law, to solve community problems that affect public safety. We value the great diversity of people in both our residential and business communities and serve all with equal dedication.

■ **REVERENCE FOR THE LAW**

We have been given the honor and privilege of enforcing the law. We must always exercise integrity in the use of the power and authority that have been given to us by the people. Our personal and professional behavior should be a model for all to follow. We will obey and support the letter and the spirit of the law.

■ **INTEGRITY IN ALL WE SAY AND DO**

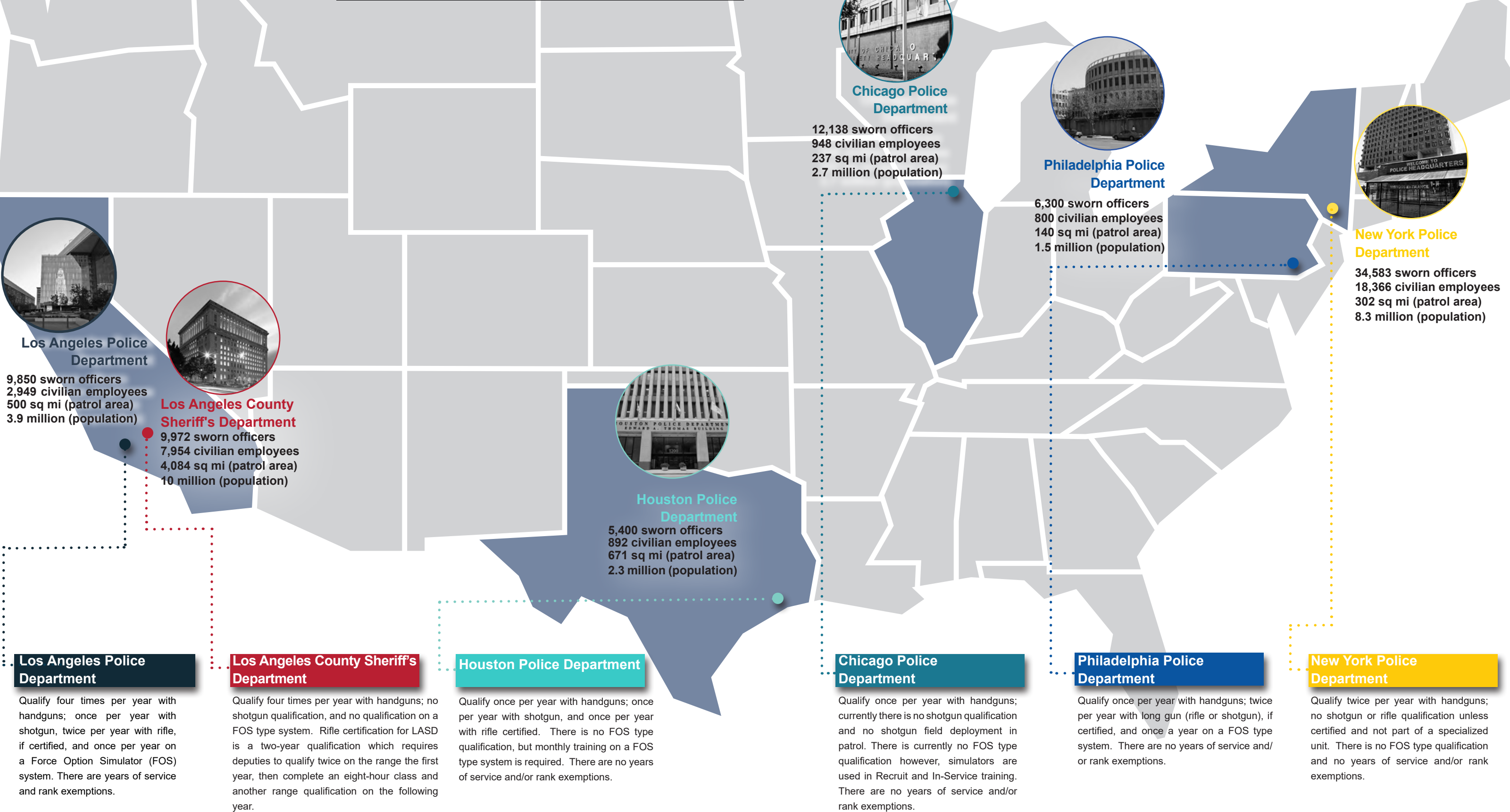
Integrity is our standard. We are proud of our profession and will conduct ourselves in a manner that merits the respect of all people. We will demonstrate honest, ethical behavior in all our interactions. Our actions will match our words. We must have the courage to stand up for our beliefs and do what is right. Throughout the ranks, the Los Angeles Police Department has a long history of integrity and freedom from corruption. Upholding this proud tradition is a challenge we must all continue to meet.



This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

AGENCY TO AGENCY

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPARISON



AGENCY COMPARISON

AND USE OF FORCE



OIS INCIDENTS

In 2020, the Department had a total of 27 OIS incidents, which was the third highest number of incidents in the comparison group. When compared to 2019, the Department had the fourth largest increase in the number of OIS incidents with a single additional incident than the previous year. The Los Angeles Sheriff's Department (LASD) had the second greatest increase in the number of OIS incidents in the comparison group with an increase of seven more incidents from the previous year. The New York Police Department (NYPD), which was the largest police department in the comparison group, also had the fourth largest increase in comparison to OIS incidents by a single additional incident compared to 2019. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) had the largest increase in incidents from the previous year when compared to the comparison group of 112 percent increase. CPD had 36 OIS incidents in 2020 and 17 OIS incidents in 2019. The Houston Police Department (HPD) had the fourth highest number of OIS incidents in 2020 with 26 incidents, which was an increase of six incidents from 2019. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) had the highest number of OIS incidents in 2020 with 36 incidents which was an increase of 19 incidents from the previous year.

The Philadelphia Police Department (PPD) experienced a reduction in OIS incidents with a 13 percent reduction, or by one incident, compared to 2019. The Philadelphia Police Department, which is the smallest department of the comparison group, had the least number of OIS incidents with eight OIS incidents in 2020 which was a reduction of one incident from the previous year.

OIS Incidents

Department	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Los Angeles Police Department	40	44	33	26	27
Chicago Police Department	43	30	32	17	36
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	31	22	22	26	33
New York Police Department	37	23	17	25	26
Houston Police Department	26	15	18	20	26
Philadelphia Police Department	23	13	11	9	8

OIS DECEASED SUSPECTS

In 2020, the Department had a total of seven suspect fatalities as a result of an OIS incident, which was a 42 percent reduction, or five less fatalities than the previous year. This represented the lowest number of deceased OIS suspects in the past five years for the Department and when compared in the comparison group. In 2020, NYPD had a total of nine suspect fatalities, which was an 18 percent reduction, or two less fatalities than in 2019. NYPD, along with HPD, had had nine suspect fatalities which accounted for the second highest suspect fatality in the comparison group. In 2020, CPD had a total of seven suspect fatalities, which was a 40 percent increase, or an increase of two suspect fatalities compared to 2019. CPD had the third highest number of suspect fatalities for the year 2020 with seven fatalities in the comparison group. The HPD had a total of nine suspect fatalities, which was an increase of 29 percent, or increase of two suspect fatalities compared to 2019. HPD accounted for the second highest fatality in the comparison group. LASD had a total of 13 fatalities, which was an increase of 30 percent, or increase of three suspect fatalities compared in 2019. LASD had the most fatality in the comparison group. The PPD had a total of one fatality, which was an increase of one suspect fatality compared to 2019, or a 100 percent increase. PPD had the least amount of fatality among the comparison group.

OIS Deceased Suspects

Department	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Los Angeles Police Department	20	17	14	12	7
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	15	8	9	10	13
Chicago Police Department	11	8	6	5	7
New York Police Department	9	10	5	11	9
Houston Police Department	6	5	4	7	9
Philadelphia Police Department	5	4	2	0	1

DECEASED COMPARED TO OIS INCIDENTS

When comparing the number of deceased OIS suspects to the number of total OIS incidents in 2020, the Department had 26 percent of OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality. LASD had 39 percent of their incidents result in a suspect fatality. NYPD and HPD, both respectfully, had 35 percent of their OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality. CPD had 19 percent of their OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality and PPD had 13 percent of their OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality.

Percentage of Deceased Suspects Compared to OIS Incidents

Department	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Los Angeles Police Department	50%	39%	42%	46%	26%
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	48%	36%	41%	38%	39%
New York Police Department	24%	43%	29%	44%	35%
Houston Police Department	23%	33%	22%	35%	35%
Chicago Police Department	26%	27%	19%	29%	19%
Philadelphia Police Department	22%	31%	18%	0%	13%

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2019 TO 2020

In 2020, PPD had an 11 percent decrease in the number of OIS incidents from 2019 to 2020. PPD was the sole agency that had a decrease in OIS incidents amongst the comparison group. The Department, LASD, NYPD CPD, and HPD all saw an increase in the number of OIS incidents for the year 2020 when compared to 2019. When comparing the agencies that saw an increase in the number of OIS incidents, CPD saw the largest increase of OIS incidents with an increase of 112 percent. HPD saw the second largest increase with a 30 percent increase of OIS incidents. LASD saw the third largest increase with a 27 percent increase in OIS incidents. The Department and NYPD both experienced a four percent increase in OIS incidents when compared to 2019.

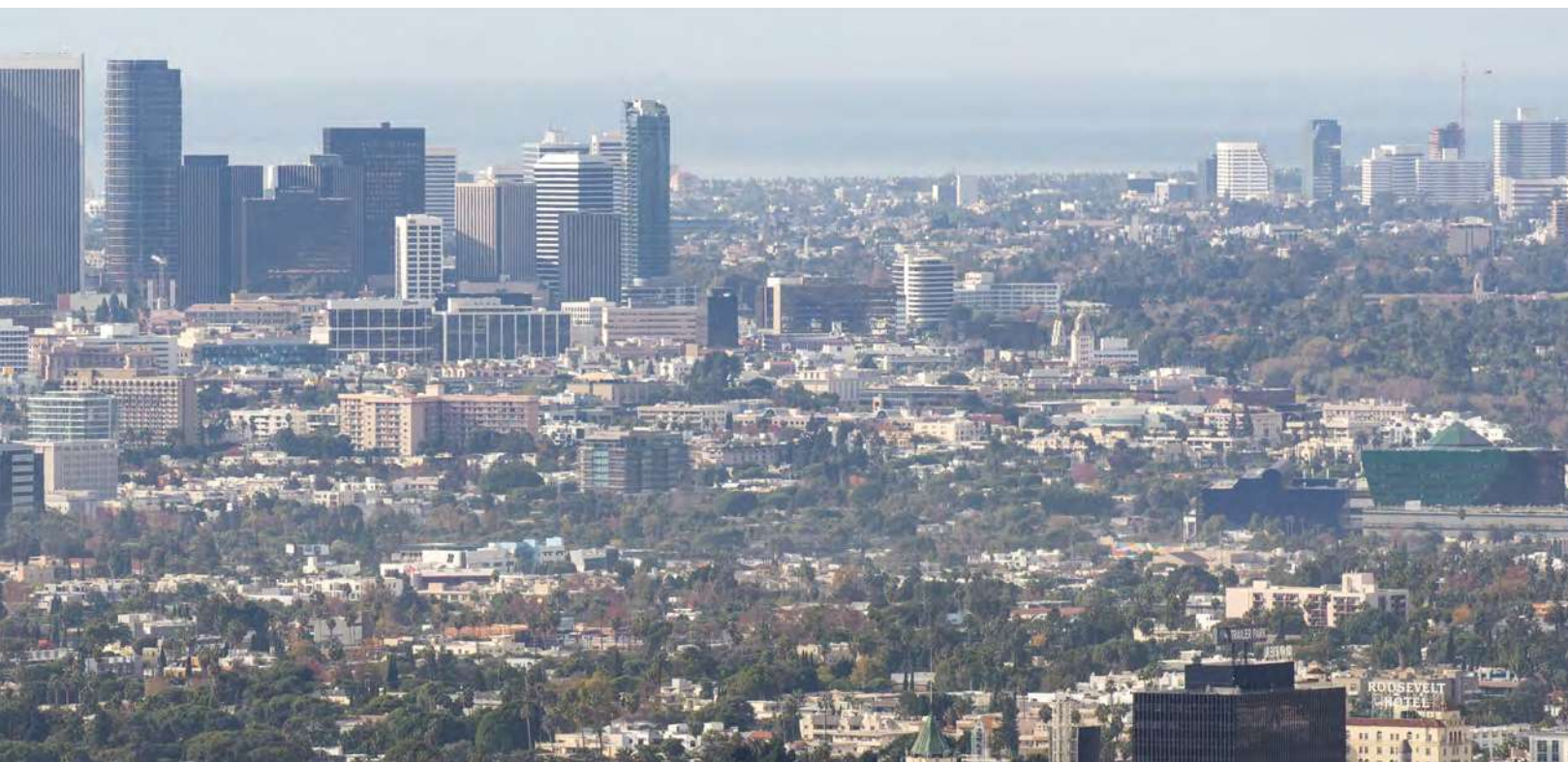
When comparing OIS suspect fatalities, the Department and NYPD experienced a reduction in OIS decedents from the previous year. The Department saw the largest reduction in OIS decedents with a reduction of 42 percent. NYPD had the second largest reduction of 18 percent reduction of OIS suspect fatalities. PPD had the largest increase of suspect decedent with an increase of a 100 percent when compared to 2019. LASD had the third largest increase with 30 percent, CPD had the second largest increase with 40 percent and HPD had the fourth largest increase with 29 percent over the previous year. In 2019 all six agencies combined had a total of 123 OIS incidents with a total of 45 suspect fatalities as a result of an OIS incident. In 2020, all six agencies combined had a total of 156 OIS incidents resulting in a 29 percent increase in the number of OIS incidents when compared to 2019. In 2020, all six agencies combined had a total of 46 suspect fatality resulting in a two percent increase in the number of suspect fatalities when compared to 2019.

STATISTICAL SNAPSHOT

The analysis and application of data-driven strategies within the Department, specifically as it relates to the monitoring of crime levels and significant law enforcement-related occurrences (including UOF incidents), enhances accountability and transparency, and allows for a more effective utilization of resources.

VIOLENT CRIME

IN PERSPECTIVE



In 2020, there were a total of 28,081 violent crimes that occurred throughout the City, which accounted for a decrease of 1,882 violent crime occurrences, or six percent, compared to 2019. When compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 29,853 violent crime occurrences, 2020 had 1,772 less violent crimes, or six percent below the four-year annual average.

In review of the four violent crime categories, rape experienced a 43 percent decrease while robbery experienced a 19 percent decrease in 2020 when compared to the prior year. Homicides increased by 92 incidents, or 36 percent when compared to the prior year. Aggravated assaults increased by 876 incidents, or five percent in 2020 when compared to the prior year. Additionally, two of the four violent crime categories (Rape and Robbery) fell below their respective 2016 through 2019 annual averages.¹

CITY OF LOS ANGELES VIOLENT CRIME STATISTICS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Homicide	293	281	258	259	351
Rape	2,343	2,455	2,528	2,328	1,328
Robbery	10,307	10,814	10,327	9,846	7,996
Agg Assault	15,874	16,957	17,013	17,530	18,406
Total	28,817	30,507	30,126	29,963	28,081

OTHER CITY COMPARISON²

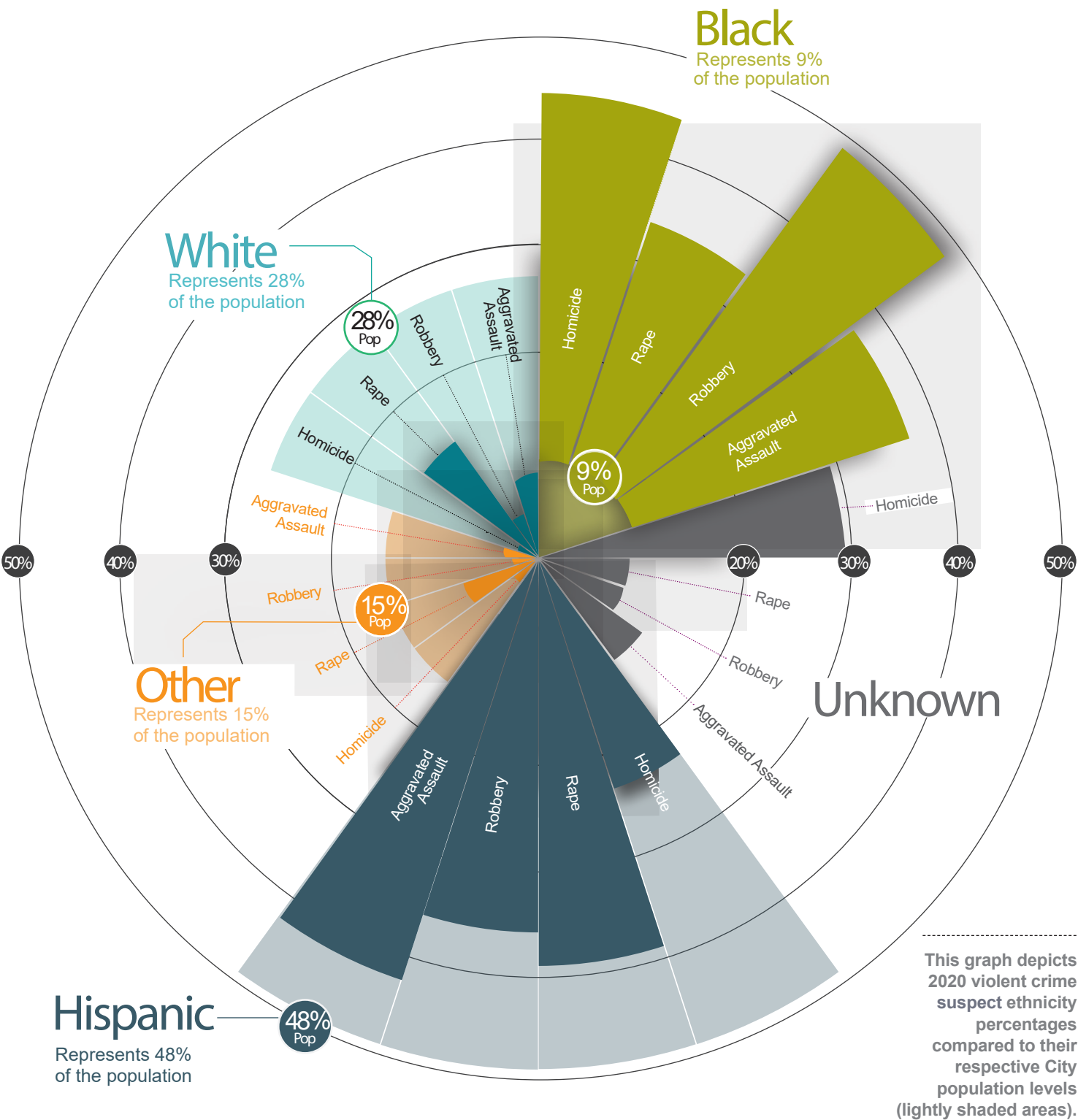
According to 2019 Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program violent crime data, as published by the FBI, Houston experienced the highest violent crime rate amongst the five most populous cities in the country, with 10.7 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. Chicago experienced the second highest violent crime rate of 9.4 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. Los Angeles experienced the third highest violent crime rate of 7.3 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. Phoenix experienced the fourth highest violent crime rate of 6.9 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. New York City experienced the fifth highest violent crime rate of 5.7 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals.

¹ Violent crime totals are based on the date of occurrence, as opposed to United States Department of Justice data, which uses a reporting standard based on the date the crime is reported to the Department.

² Federal Bureau of Investigation Crime in the United States: <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2019/tables/table-8/table-8.state-cuts>

Note:
At the time of this Report, data from the 2020 Uniform Crime Reporting Program had yet to be published from the FBI's Summary Reporting System (SRS) and the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

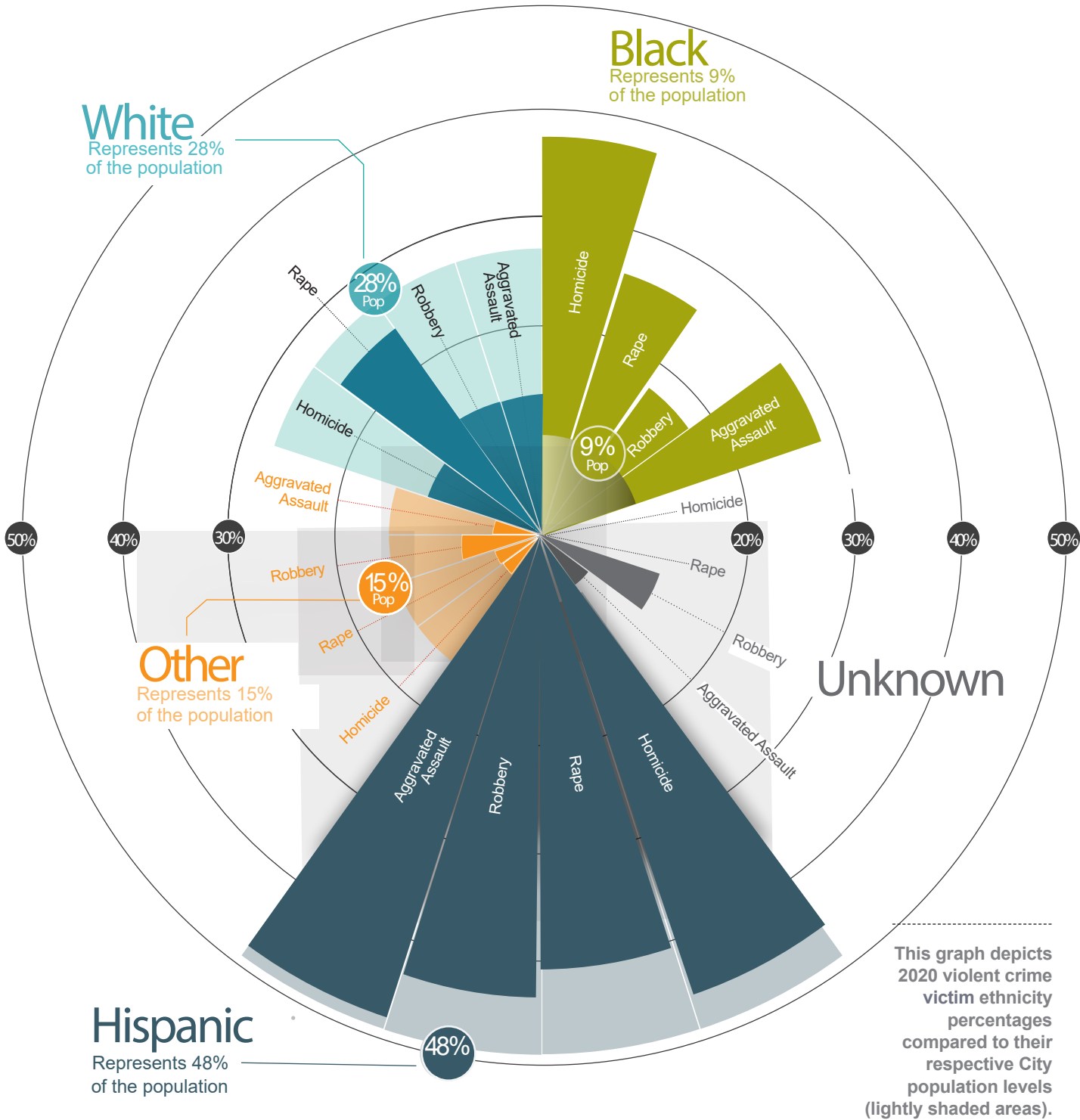




— LOS ANGELES SUSPECT VIOLENT CRIME BY REPORTED RACE —

Black suspects accounted for 12,318 of the four cumulative violent crime categories, which represented 42 percent of the 29,505 total violent crime suspects in 2020. Hispanic suspects accounted for the second highest group with 11,538 suspects, or 39 percent, of the total. Unknown ethnic classifications had the third highest count with 2,696 suspects, or nine percent of the total. Whites accounted for 2,197 suspects, or seven percent. Other ethnic classifications (includes Asian/Pacific Islander) accounted for 756 suspects, or three percent, of the total.

	Blk	Hisp	Wht	Other	Unk
Population	9%	48%	28%	15%	N/A
Violent Crime	42%	39%	7%	3%	9%
Homicide	44%	23%	1%	2%	29%
Rape	33%	39%	13%	8%	7%
Robbery	49%	36%	6%	2%	7%
Agg Assault	37%	41%	8%	3%	10%



— LOS ANGELES VICTIM VIOLENT CRIME BY REPORTED RACE —

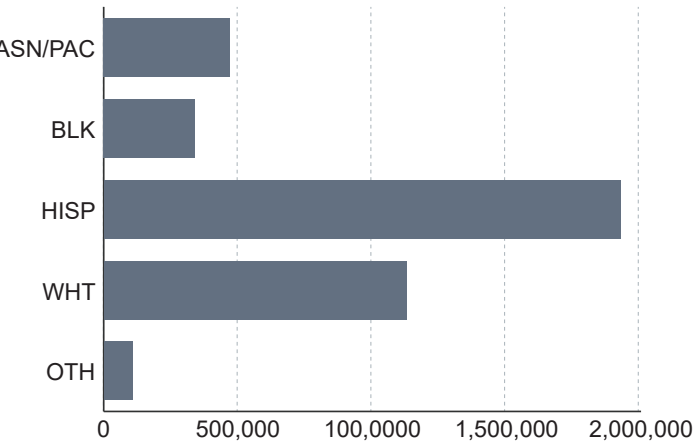
Hispanic victims accounted for 13,431 of the four cumulative violent crime categories, which represented 46 percent of the 29,108 total violent crime victims in 2020. Black victims accounted for the second highest group with 7,396 victims, or 25 percent, of the total. White victims had the third highest count with 4,199 victims, or 14 percent, of the total. Victim of Other ethnic victims (includes Asian/Pacific Islander) accounted for 2,173 victims, or seven percent, of the total. Victims of Unknown ethnic victims accounted for 1,909 victims, or seven percent, of the total.

	Blk	Hisp	Wht	Other	Unk
Population	9%	48%	28%	15%	N/A
Victim Violent Crime	25%	46%	14%	7%	7%
Homicide	38%	48%	7%	6%	1%
Rape	25%	42%	25%	7%	1%
Robbery	17%	45%	14%	10%	14%
Agg Assault	29%	47%	14%	6%	4%

CITY STATISTICS

POPULATION AND AREA³

As of year-end 2020, the Los Angeles City Planning estimated the City population to be approximately 3.96 million residents, living within a geographical area encompassing 469 square miles. Based on current estimates of 3.9 million residents, Los Angeles is California’s most populous city and the second most populous city nationally, following New York City.



Ethnicity	No. of Individuals	Percentage
Asian/Pacific Islander	470,867	12%
Black	340,688	9%
Hispanic	1,922,889	48%
White	1,127,314	28%
Other	107,899	3%
Total	3,969,657	100%

Based on the Los Angeles City Planning’s estimated population figures for the City, approximately 1.9 million of the 3.9 million residents, or 48 percent, are Hispanic. White residents account for approximately 1.1 million residents, or 28 percent. Asian/Pacific Islander residents account for approximately 470,000, or 12 percent. Black residents account for approximately 340,000, or nine percent. Lastly, approximately 108,000 residents, or three percent, have Other ethnic classifications.

CITY CRIME STATISTICS

Violent Crime⁴

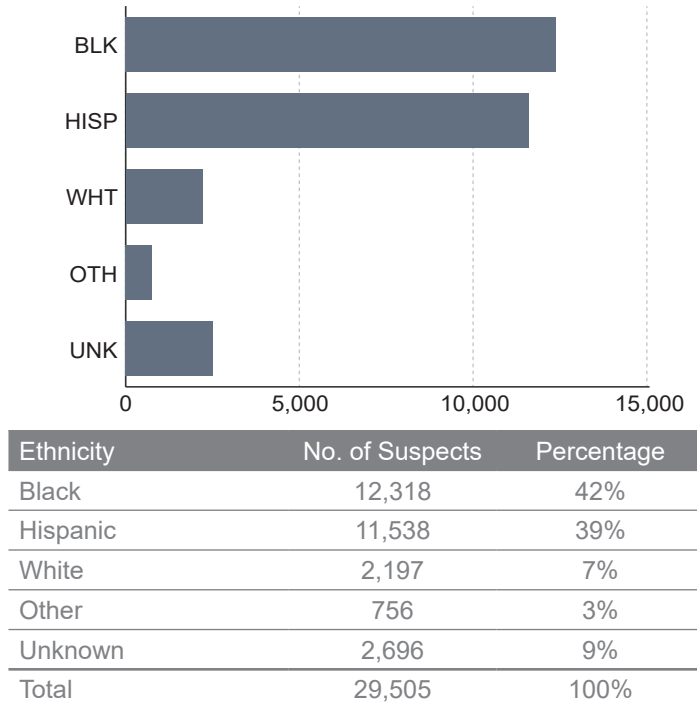
In 2020, a total of 28,081 violent crime incidents (consisting of homicides, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults) occurred throughout the City. The 2020 total accounted for a decrease of 1,882 incidents, or six percent, compared to 29,963 incidents in 2019. When compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 29,853 incidents, 2020 was 1,772 incidents, or six percent, below the four-year annual average. The City experienced 351 homicides in 2020, which was an increase of 92 incidents, or 36 percent, compared to the 259 homicides in 2019. There were 78 more

³ Los Angeles City Planning Demographics: <https://planning.lacity.org/resources/demographics>

⁴ Violent crime totals are based on the date of occurrence, as opposed to United States Department of Justice data, which uses a reporting standard based on the date the crime is reported to the Department.

incidents, or a 29 percent increase, compared to the 2016 through 2019 four-year annual average of 273 decedents.

The data below reflects the ethnic breakdown of suspects involved in violent crime incidents during 2020:



In 2020, a total of 12,318 out of the 29,505, or 42 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were Black. During the same period, 11,538, or 39 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were Hispanic. Suspects involved in violent crime who were White accounted for 2,197, or seven percent. Lastly, 3,452 suspects, or 12 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were classified as Other or Unknown ethnic origins.

Part I Crime

In 2020, a total of 113,288 Part I Crime incidents (consisting of homicides, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, burglaries/thefts from motor vehicles, personal/other thefts, and auto thefts) occurred throughout the City. This number represents an eight percent decrease, or 9,229 less incidents, than the 122,517 incidents in 2019. In 2020, there were 14,298, or 11 percent, less incidents than the 2016 through 2019 four-year annual average of 127,586 incidents.

Part II Crime

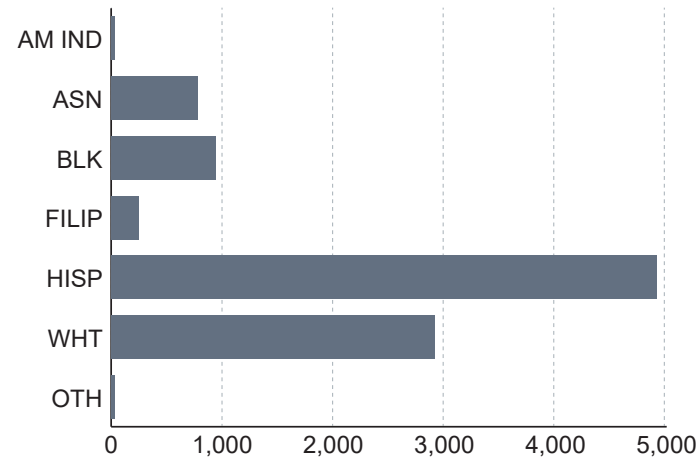
In 2020, a total of 80,054 Part II Crime incidents (kidnap, other sex crimes, simple assaults, crimes against family/children, weapons violations, identity theft, fraud, forgery/counterfeiting, embezzlement, prostitution, disorderly conduct, and vandalism) occurred throughout the City. The 2020 total was a decrease of 2,352 incidents, or three percent, less compared to the 77,702 incidents in 2019.

LAPD PERSONNEL FIGURES

As of December 31st, 2020, the Department employed 9,850 sworn personnel, making it the third largest police department in the nation behind the New York Police Department (NYPD) and the Chicago Police Department (CPD).

Sworn Personnel by Ethnicity

Sworn Department personnel of Hispanic descent account for the largest ethnic category of employees in the Department with 4,910 out of the 9,850 total personnel, or 50 percent. The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to ethnicity along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:



Ethnicity	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
American Indian	34	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	778	8%
Black	940	10%
Filipino	244	2%
Hispanic	4,910	50%
White	2,909	30%
Other	35	<1%
Total	9,850	100%

Sworn Personnel by Gender

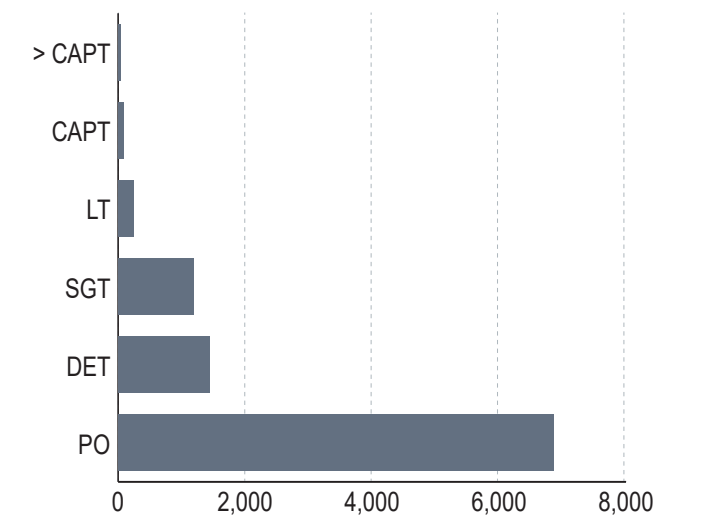
Males accounted for 8,036 of the 9,850 total Department personnel, or 82 percent, and females the remaining 1,813 employees, or 18 percent.

Gender	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Female	1,813	18%
Male	8,036	82%
Non-binary / Other	1	<1%
Total	9,850	100%

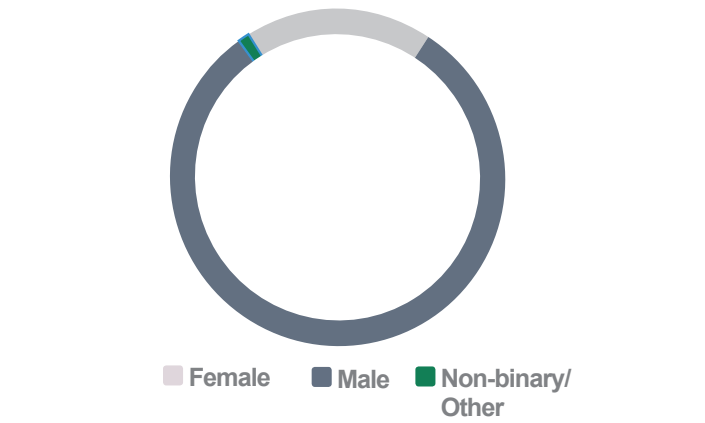
Note: On a per capita basis, the Department has 24.8 officers per 10,000 residents, compared to the CPD and NYPD averages of 45.1 and 41.5 officers per 10,000 residents, respectively. From a geographical perspective, the Department has 21 officers per square mile, compared to the CPD with 51 officers per square mile, and NYPD with 115 officers per square mile.

Sworn Personnel by Rank

The Department has 6,853 employees that are at the rank of police officer, which represents 70 percent of the 9,850 total Department personnel. The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to rank along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:



Rank	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Commander & Above	34	<1%
Captain	80	1%
Lieutenant	243	2%
Sergeant	1,197	12%
Detective	1,443	15%
Police Officer	6,853	70%
Total	9,850	100%



LAPD STATISTICS

Department Call for Service Information

The Department received 921,598 calls for service in 2020, which was a decrease of 57,994 calls, or six percent, compared to the 979,592 calls for service in 2019. In 2020, there were 43,152, or four percent, less calls for service than the 2016 through 2019 four-year annual average of 964,750 calls for service.

In 2020, 77th Street Area accounted for the most calls for service with 66,395 out of the total of 921,598, which represented seven percent of all calls for service generated for the Department's 21 geographical Areas and other non-defined City areas. Pacific Area accounted for the second highest call for service count with 51,930, or six percent, of the total calls for service. Central Area had the third highest radio call count with 51,542 calls, or six percent of the total calls for service.

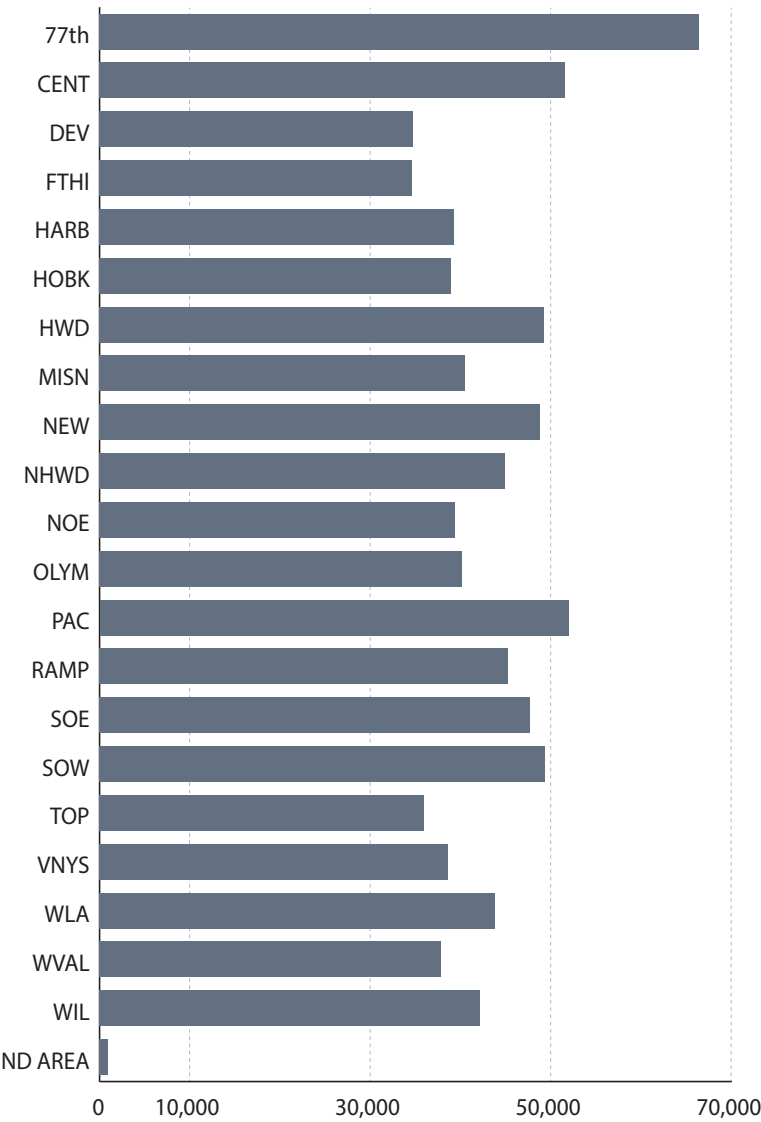
Based on Bureau totals in 2020, Valley Bureau accounted for the most calls for service with 267,063 calls, or 29 percent, of the 921,598 totals for the year. West Bureau had the second highest count with 227,154 calls, or 25 percent. Central Bureau had the third highest count with 223,780, or 24 percent. Lastly, South Bureau accounted for the lowest radio call count with 202,649 calls, or 22 percent. The remaining 952 calls for service, or less than one percent, occurred in non-defined City areas.

Note: Non-defined City areas include calls for service handled by the four Traffic Divisions.

Department Public Contact Information

Department personnel contacted 1,443,077 individuals in 2020, which includes those detained during field detentions and calls for service. This figure, however, is only a small fraction of the total number of individuals officers interact with on an annual basis, as it does not account for interactions with members of the public other than those detailed above. The 2020 total was a decrease of 249,274 individuals, or 15 percent, compared to 1,692,351 individuals contacted in 2019. In 2020, there were 225,092, or 13 percent, less individuals contacted than the 2016 through 2019 four-year annual average of 1,668,169.

Department Calls for Service By Division

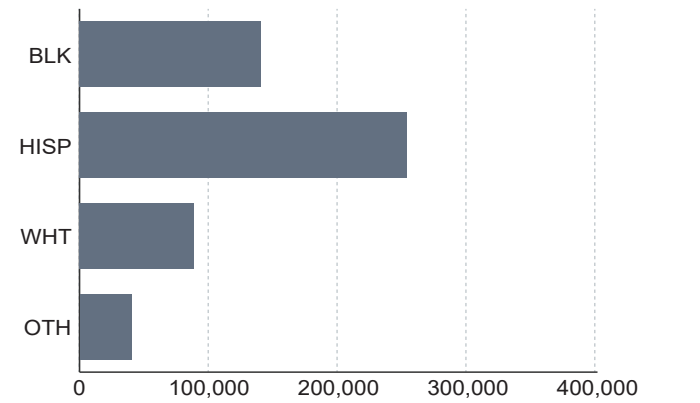


Department Field Detention Information

Department personnel stopped 521,479 individuals in 2020 during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops). This accounted for a decrease of 191,280 individuals, or 27 percent, less compared to 712,759 observation-related field detentions in 2019. In 2020, there were 181,940, or 26 percent, less observation-related field detentions than the 2016 through 2019 four-year annual average of 703,419.

In 2020, Hispanic subjects accounted for 253,136, or 48 percent, of the 521,479 individuals stopped during 2020 observation related field detentions. Black subjects accounted for 140,037, or 27 percent, of the individuals stopped. White subjects accounted for 88,155, or 17 percent, of the individuals stopped. American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other or Unknown ethnicities accounted for 40,151 individuals, or eight percent, cumulatively.

Field Detention Information By Race



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Black	140,037	27%
Hispanic	253,136	48%
White	88,155	17%
Other	40,151	8%
Total	521,479	100%

Department Citation Information

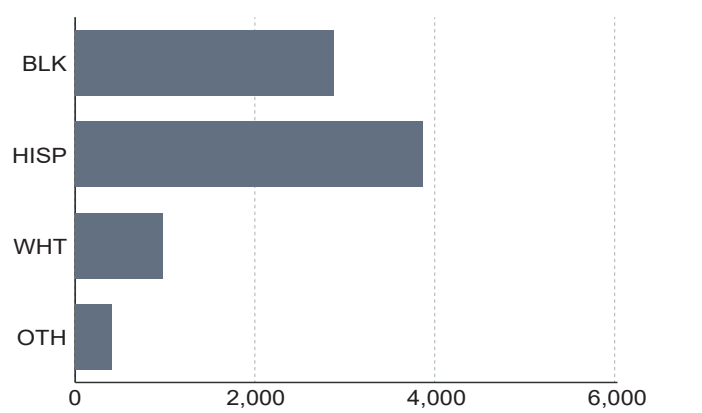
In 2020, a total of 166,483 citations were issued. This total included 152,218 traffic related citations and 14,265 Release from Custody (RFC) arrest reports, which are written in lieu of confinement for certain misdemeanor-related violations.

Department Arrest Information

The Department had 46,915 total arrests in 2020, which was a decrease of 35,373, or 43 percent, less than the 82,288 individuals arrested in 2019. In 2020, there were 47,890, or 51 percent, less individuals arrested than the 2016 through 2019 four-year annual average of 94,805.

The data below reflects the ethnic breakdown of violent crime arrestees in 2020:

Violent Crime Arrestee By Race



Ethnicity	No. of Arrestees	Percentage
Black	4,338	35%
Hispanic	6,044	48%
White	1,505	12%
Other	630	5%
Total	12,517	100%

Attacks on LAPD Officers

In 2020, there were 1,032 attacks on LAPD officers which was an increase of 274 incidents, or 36 percent, compared to 758 incidents in 2019. Ninety-seven of these attacks occurred during the civil unrest of 2020, accounting for 35 percent of the total increase, or nine percent of the total number of attacks against officers in 2020. In 2020, there were 295, or 40 percent more, incidents than the 2016 through 2019 four-year average of 737.

Note: Data regarding the civil unrest was obtained from the Safe LA Civil Unrest 2020 After Action Report.

Firearms Recovered by the Department

In 2020, there were 6,536 firearms recovered in Department field operations, which was a decrease of 433, or six percent less, recovered firearms as compared to the 6,969 in 2019. In 2020, there were 81, or one percent, more firearms recovered than the 2016 through 2019 four-year annual average of 6,455.

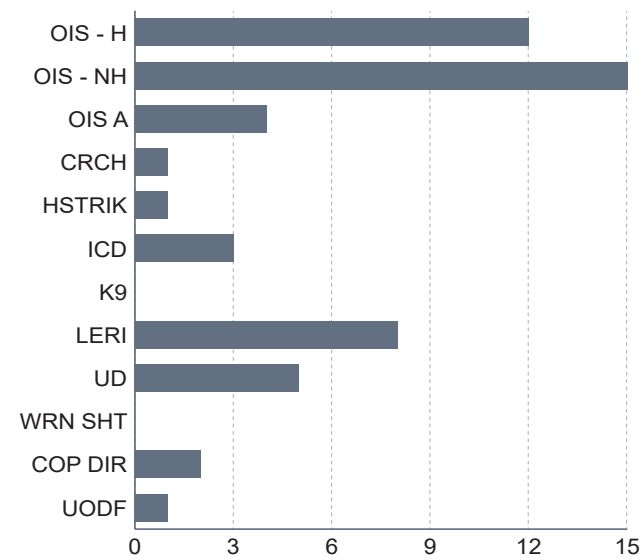
Note: These figures exclude firearms acquired through the Department's Gun Buyback Program.

USE OF FORCE REVIEW

Department personnel were involved in 52 CUOF incidents and 2,194 NCUOF incidents in 2020. The combined total of 2,246 incidents was a decrease of 127 incidents, or five percent, less compared to the 2,373 total UOF incidents in 2019.

Categorical Use of Force Incidents

The table below depicts the CUOF totals for 2020:



Category	2020
OIS - Hit	12
OIS - No Hit	15
OIS - Animal	4
Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH)	1
Head Strike	1
In-Custody Death (ICD)	3
K-9 Contact	0
Law Enforcement Related Injury (LERI)	8
Unintentional Discharge (UD)	5
Warning Shot	0
Chief of Police (COP) Directed	2
Use of Deadly Force (Other)	1
* See page 382 for definition.	
Total	53

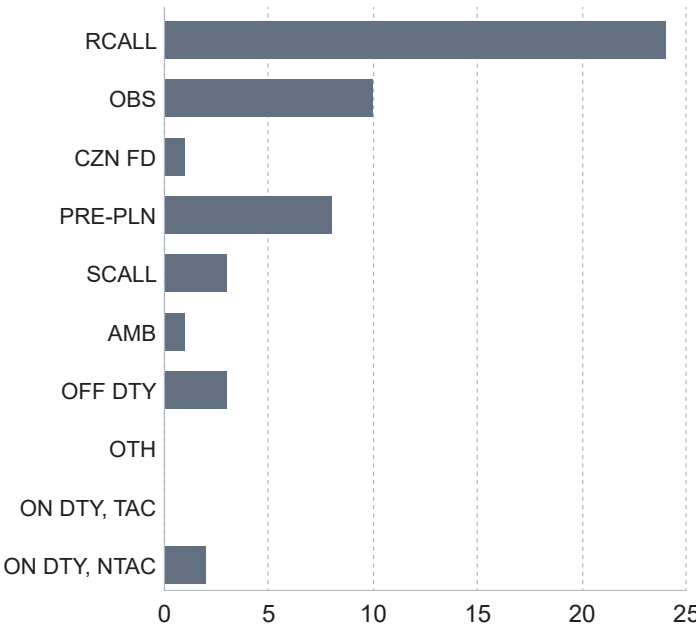
Source of Activity for CUOF Incidents

In 2020, 24 incidents, or 46 percent of the Department's 52 CUOF incidents, originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. 10 incidents, or 19 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). Eight incidents originated during pre-planned incidents, which represented 15 percent.

The following depicts the remaining category totals and their respective percentages:

- On-Duty, Non-Tactical (Unintentional Discharge [UD] incidents): two incidents, or 4 percent;
- Citizen Flag Down: one incident, or two percent;
- Off-Duty: three incidents, or six percent;
- Ambush: one incident, or two percent;
- On-Duty, Tactical: zero incidents;
- Station Call: three incidents or six percent; and,
- Other: zero incidents.

Source of Activity for CUOF Incidents



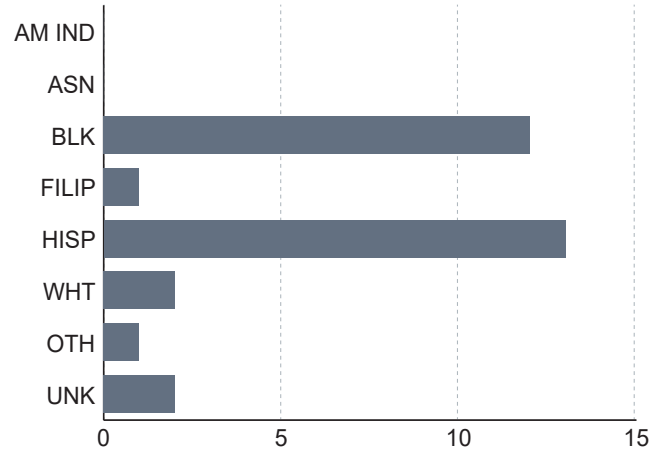
Source	2020
Radio Call	24
Observation	10
Citizen Flag Down	1
Pre-Planned	8
Station Call	3
Ambush	1
Off-Duty	3
Other	0
On-Duty, Tactical	0
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	2
Total	52

Officer Involved Shooting Incidents

Of the 52 CUOF incidents in 2020, 27 were OIS occurrences. The 2020 OIS total was an increase of one incident, or four percent, compared to 26 OIS incidents in 2019. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, there were a total of 143 OIS occurrences, resulting in an annual average of 36 incidents. The 2020 count was below the 2016 through 2019 four-year annual average by 9 incidents, or 25 percent.

There were 31 suspects involved in the 27 OIS incidents in 2020. 13 of the 31 suspects, or 42 percent, were Hispanic. 12 of the suspects, or 39 percent, were Black. Two of the suspects, or 6.5 percent, were White. One of the suspects, or three percent, were Filipino. One of the suspects, or three percent, were Other. Two of the Suspects, or 6.5 percent, were Unknown.

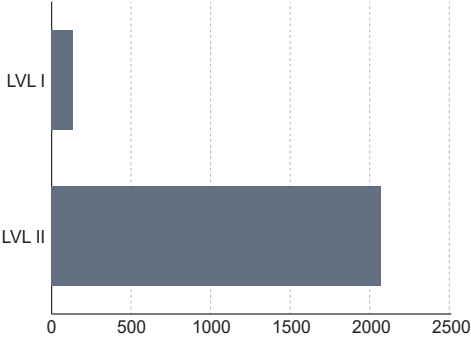
Officer Involved Shooting Incidents



Ethnicity	2020 OIS Suspect	Violent Crime Suspect	City Population
Asian/Pacific Islander	3%	(See Other)	12%
Black	39%	42%	9%
Hispanic	42%	39%	48%
White	6.5%	7%	28%
Other	3%	3%	3%
Unknown	6.5%	9%	DNA
Total	100%	100%	100%

Non-Categorical Use of Force Incidents

In 2020, 2,194 NCUOF incidents occurred in the City.



Level	2020
Level I	133
Level II	2,061
Total	2,194

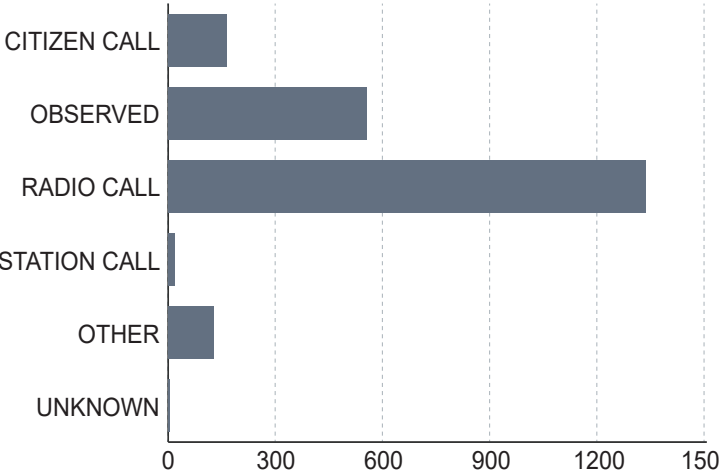
Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents

In 2020, 1,331, or 61 percent, of the Department's 2,194 NCUOF incidents originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. During the same period, 552 incidents, or 25 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops).

The following depicts the remaining category totals and their respective percentages:

- Citizen Flag Down: 163 incidents, or seven percent
- Other: 128 incidents, or six percent;
- Station Call: 19 incidents, or one percent; and,
- Unknown: 1 incident, or less than one percent

Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents



Source	2020
Citizen Flag Down	163
Observation	552
Radio Call	1,331
Station Call	19
Other	128
Unknown	1
Total	2,194

USE OF FORCE

IN PERSPECTIVE

It is important to note that a vast majority of police interactions with the public do not result in a use of force. In 2020, the Department had 1,443,077 documented public contacts. During those contacts, 521,479 individuals were stopped during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops), 46,915 arrests were effected, and 2,246 use of force incidents occurred (27 of which were OIS incidents).




1,443,077

Total documented public contacts.



521,479

Total observation-related field detentions occurred in 36% of the total public contacts.



46,915

Arrests occurred in 3% of the total public contacts.



2,246

Uses of Force occurred in 0.14% of the total public contacts.



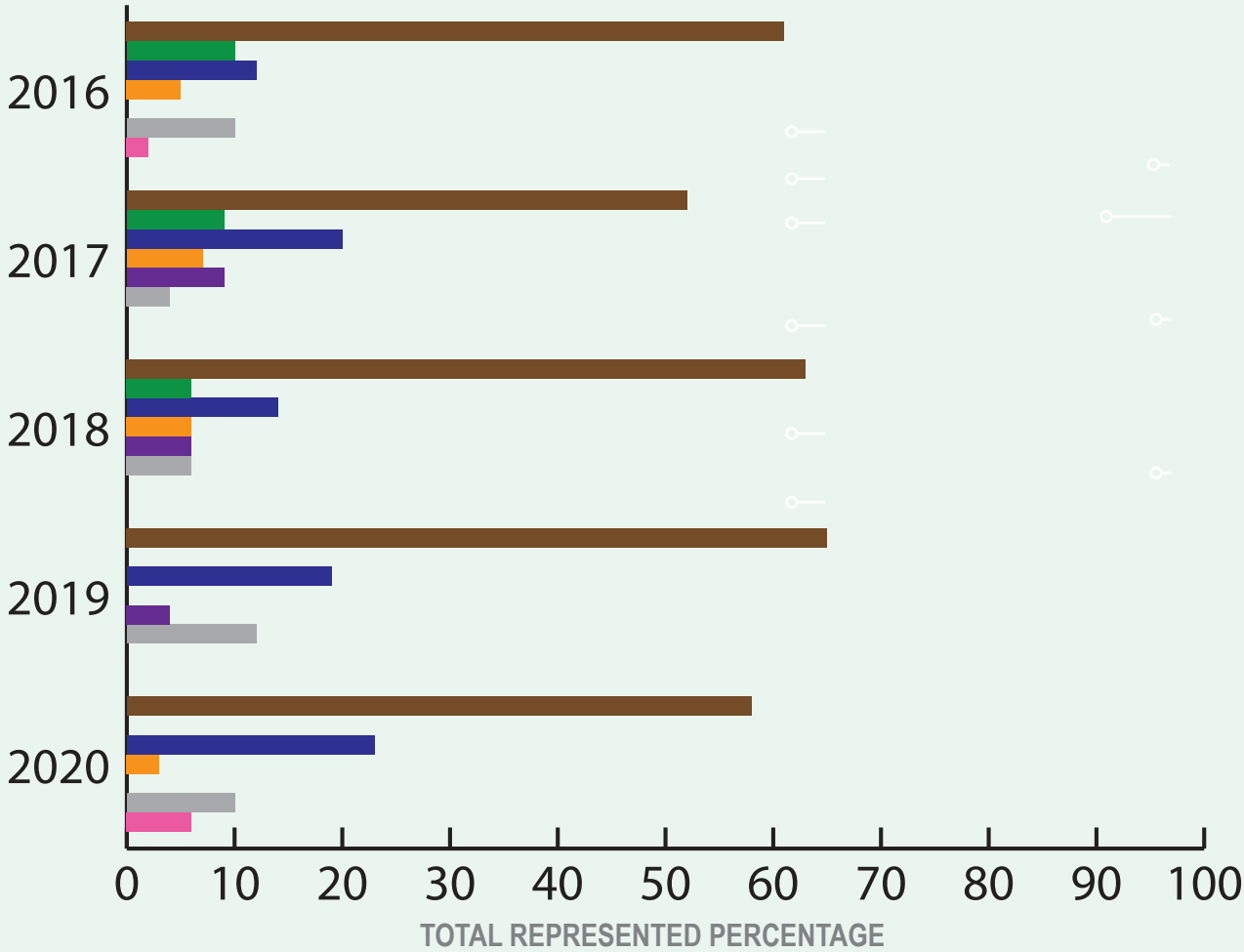
27

OISs occurred in 0.001% of the total public contacts.

SUSPECT WEAPONS

OR ACTIONS BY PERCENT

The graph below depicts the 2016 through 2020 annual percentages of seven of the most represented weapon/force types utilized by suspects in OIS incidents. As shown, firearms overwhelmingly accounted for the highest volume of weapons utilized by suspects, with a five-year annual average of 59 percent. During the same period, edged weapons consistently accounted for the second highest volume of weapons with a five-year annual average of 18 percent. OIS incidents involving “other” weapons, perception-based shootings, and replica/pellet guns accounted for a five-year annual average of 18 percent. Impact devices accounted for three percent of weapons utilized by suspects in OIS incidents within the five-year annual average; and lastly, two percent involved no weapons in the same five-year annual average.



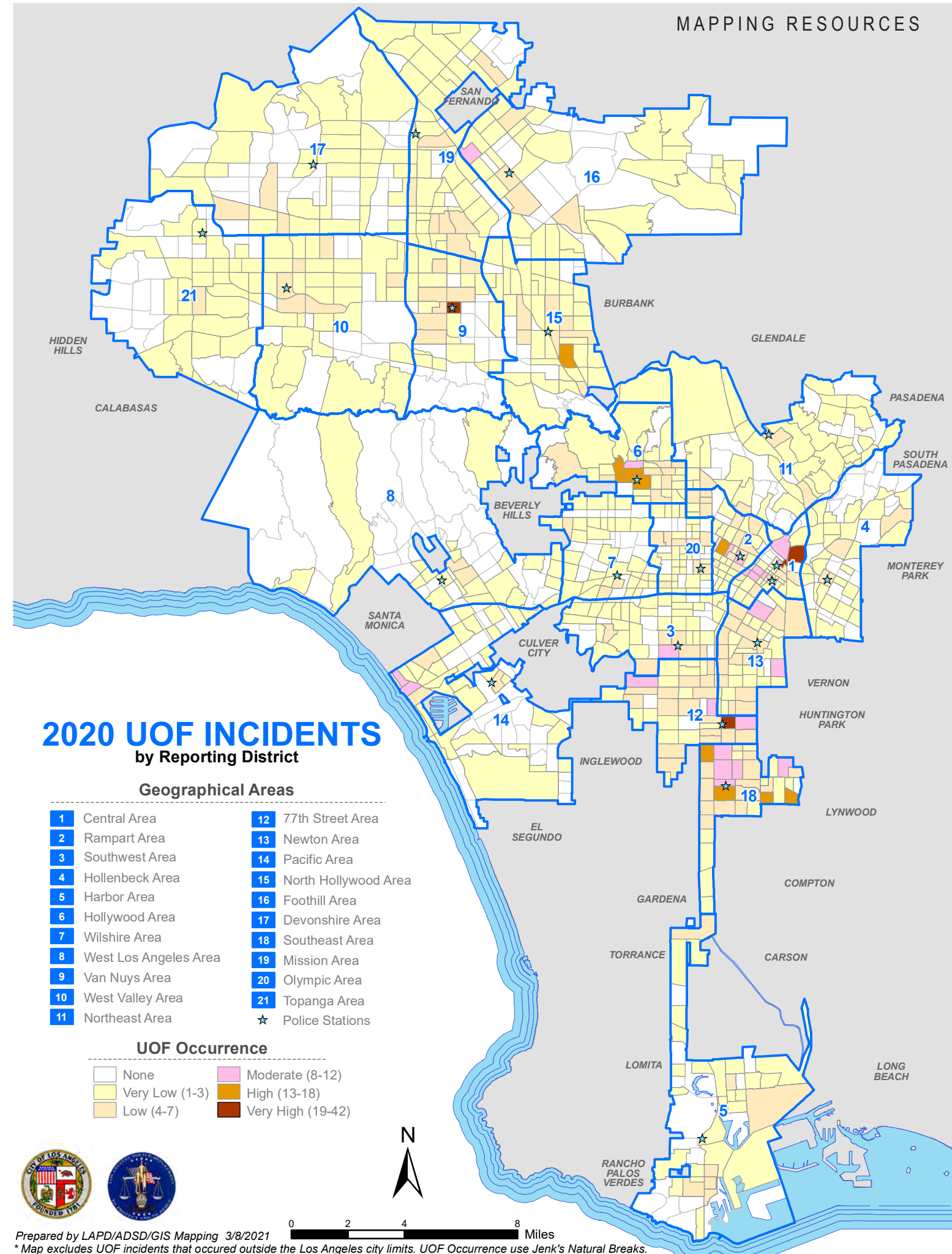
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
None	2%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Other (automobile, physical force, unknown, and other)	10%	4%	6%	12%	10%
Impact device	0%	9%	6%	4%	0%
Perception	5%	7%	6%	0%	3%
Edged Weapon	12%	20%	14%	19%	23%
Replica/Pellet	10%	9%	6%	0%	0%
Firearm	61%	52%	63%	65%	58%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

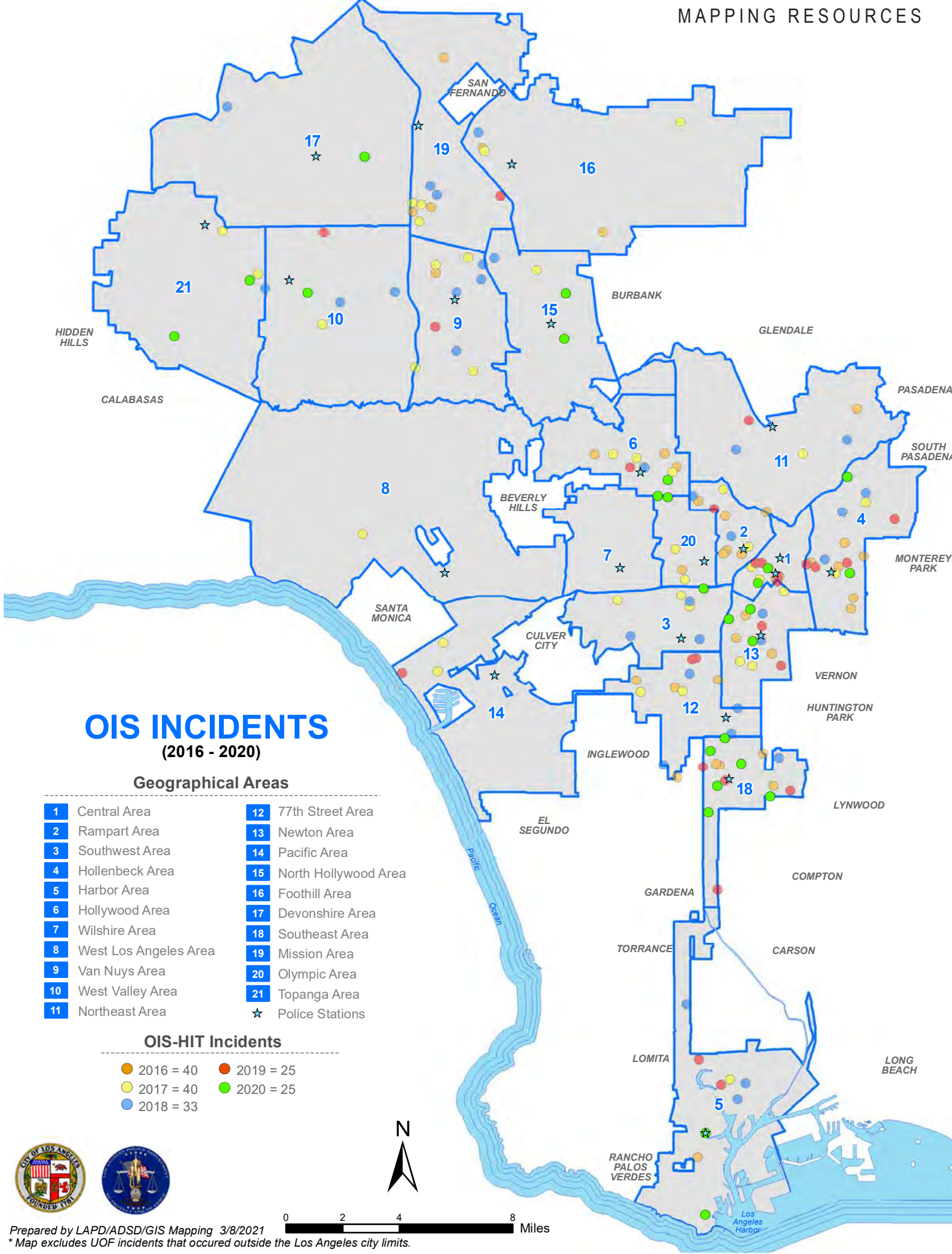
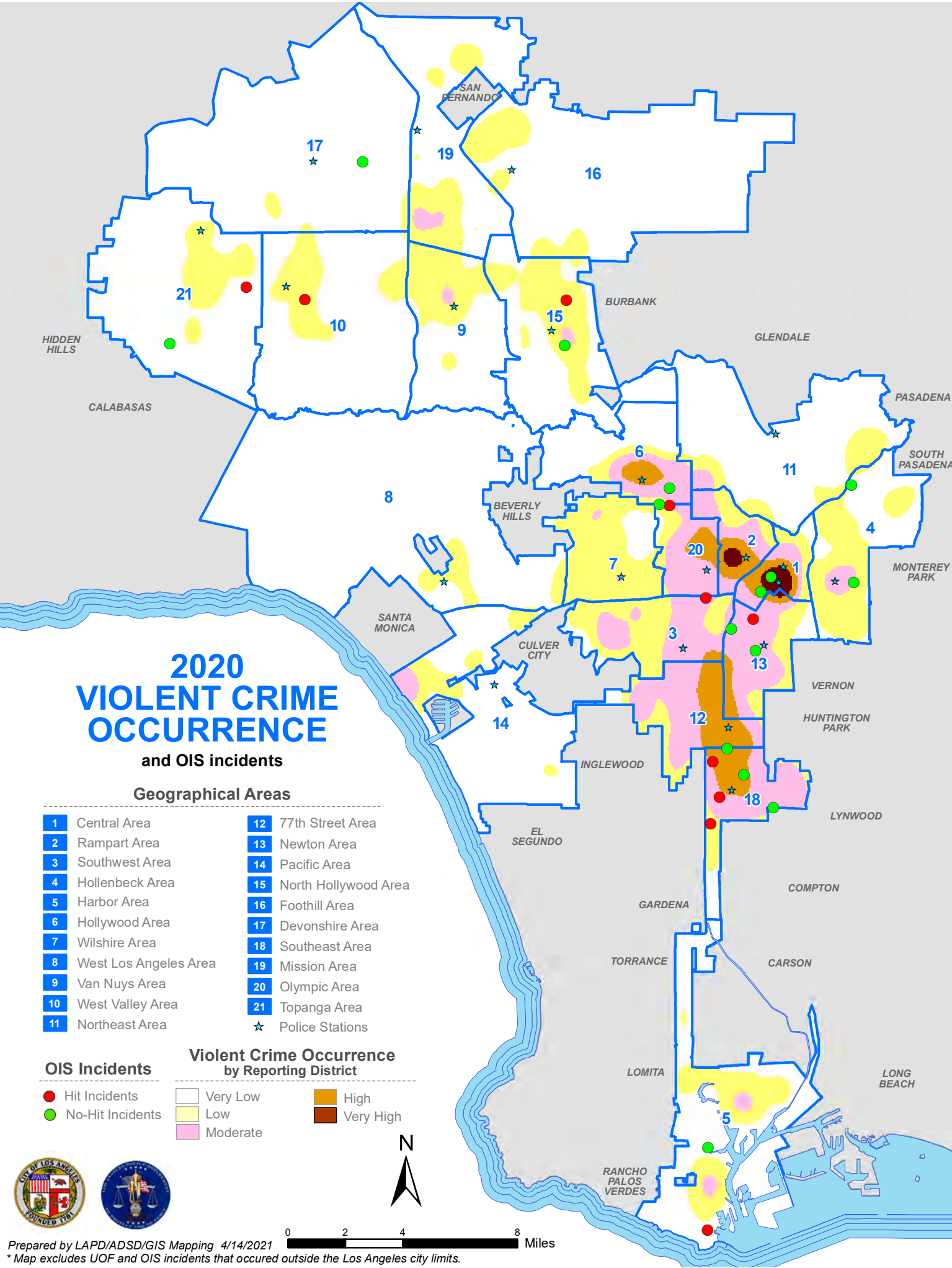
MAPPING RESOURCES

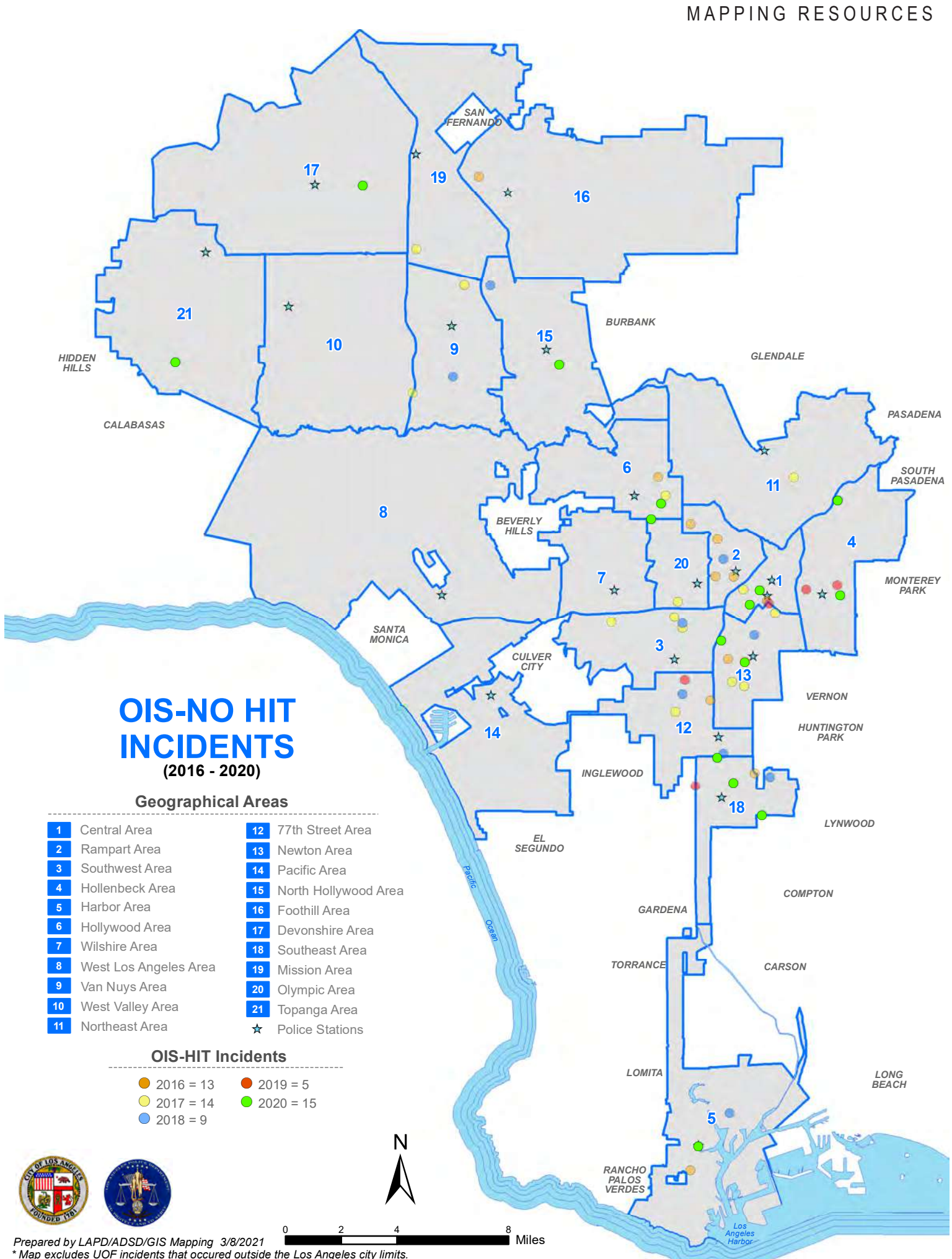
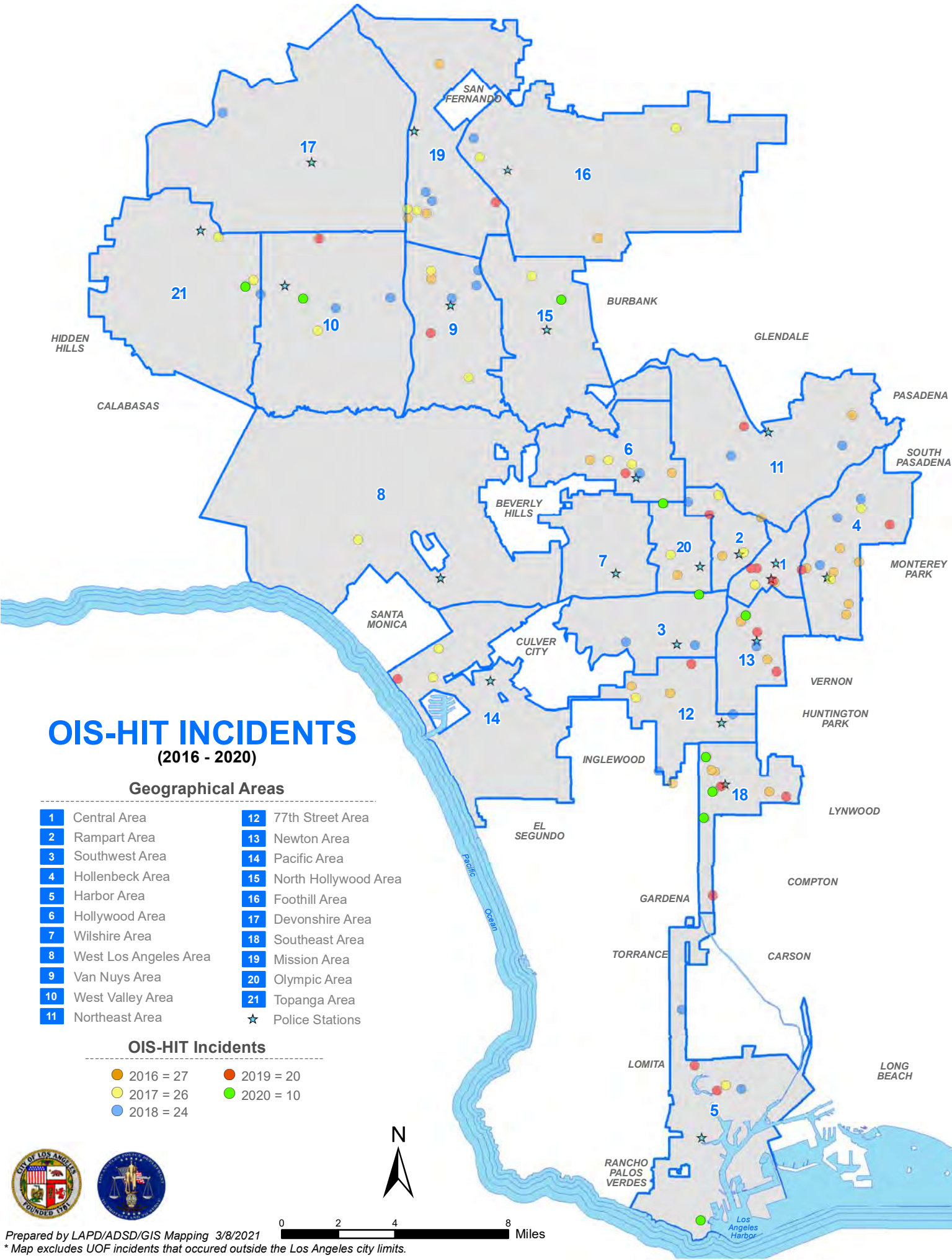
AND USE OF FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

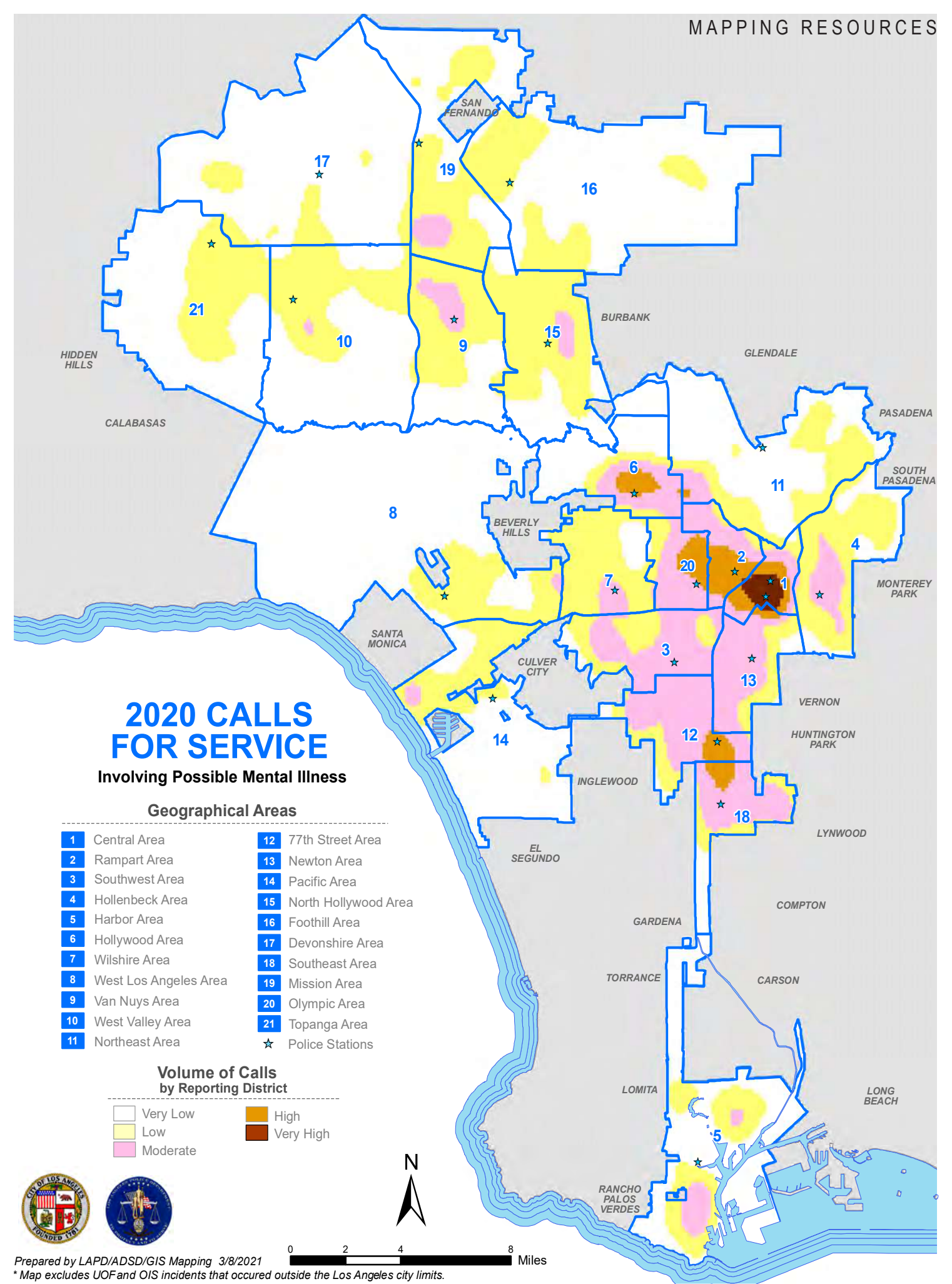
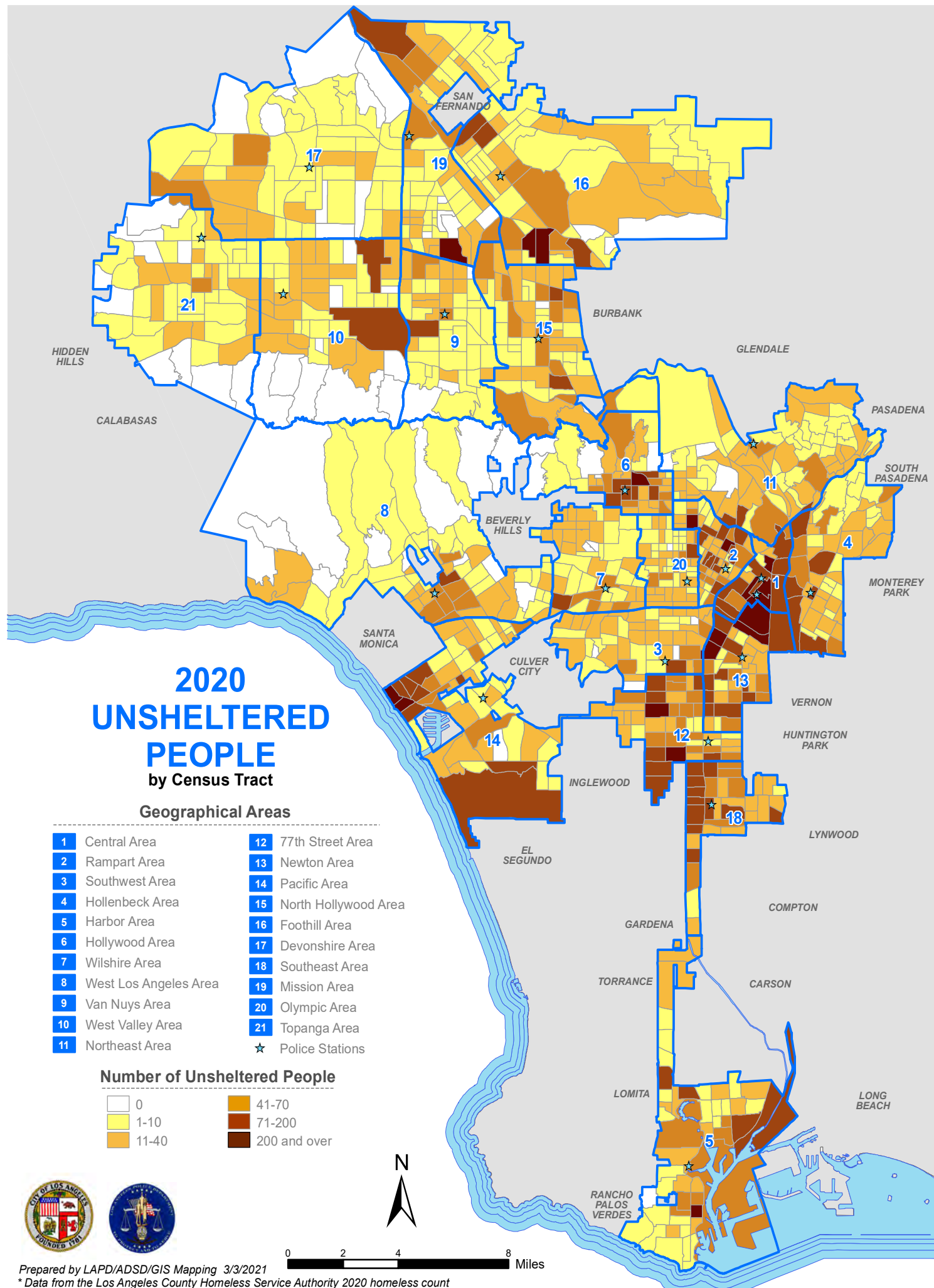


The Department's publication of various mapping resources assists management in the planning, deployment, and analysis of various assets. Furthermore, mapping resources provide invaluable visual references for field personnel in their daily efforts to prevent crime and to better serve the City.









COMMAND & CONTROL

Command and Control is the use of active leadership to direct others while using available resources to coordinate a response, accomplish tasks, and minimize risk.

This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

The guiding value when an officer considers using force is Reverence for Human Life. The Department strove to create a framework that clearly and thoroughly conveyed the training and practices associated with reverence for human life. As noted by former Chief of Police Charlie Beck, “Although the term ‘tactical de-escalation’ was not specifically used by the Department in the past, many of the fundamental techniques and concepts that fall under the tactical de-escalation umbrella have long been incorporated in training curricula and successfully utilized by personnel in the field.”

The Department’s official definition and inclusion of tactical de-escalation strategies and techniques in the use of force (UOF) policy, along with correlative training curriculum, provides officers a uniformed and well-articulated framework to reduce the intensity of an encounter. While officers exercise tactical de-escalation techniques during intense encounters, there still exists the possibility of the need to use some level of force; whether by intermediate or lethal means. As a situation unfolds, it is important for officers and supervisors to exercise effective leadership and decision-making at the scene in order to control the incident. To further this expectation, the Department established the concept of “Command and Control” to assist personnel with efforts to contain, de-escalate, and minimize the negative impact of an incident.

Command and Control is the use of active leadership to direct others while using available resources to coordinate a response, accomplish tasks and minimize risk. Command uses active leadership to establish order, provide stability and structure, set objectives, and create conditions under which the function of control can be achieved with minimal risk. Control implements the plan of action while continuously assessing the situation, making necessary adjustments, managing resources, managing the scope of the incident (containment), and evaluating whether existing Department protocols apply to the incident.

There are **four key components** to command and control:

- **Active Leadership** – Using clear, concise, and unambiguous communication to develop and implement a plan, direct personnel, and manage resources.
- **Using Available Resources** –Identifying and managing those resources that are needed to plan and implement the desired course of action.
- **Accomplishing Tasks** – Breaking down a plan of action into smaller objectives and using personnel and other resources to meet those objectives.
- **Minimize Risk** – Taking appropriate actions to mitigate risk exposure to those impacted by the incident, including the community and first responders.

INITIAL RESPONSIBILITY

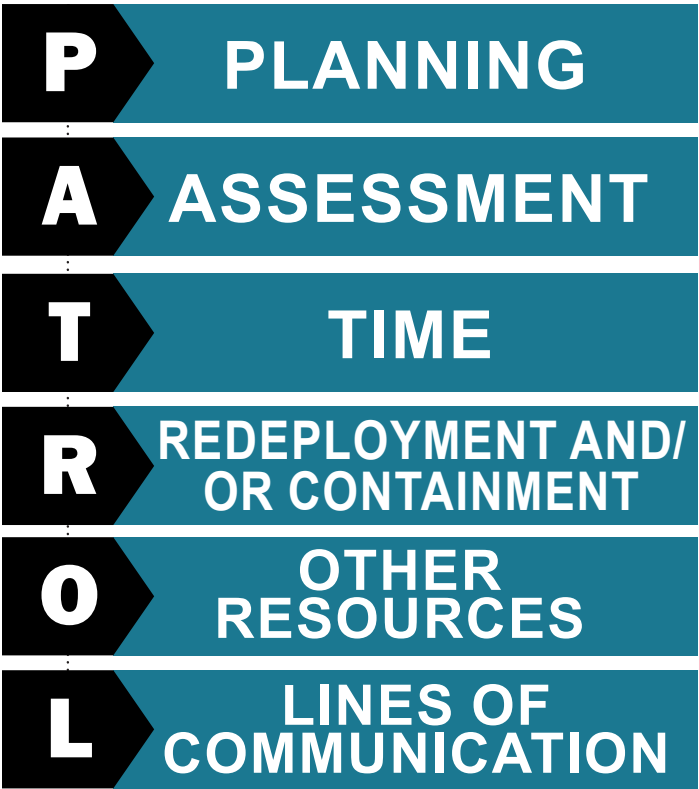
The senior officer, or any officer on-scene who has gained sufficient situational awareness, shall establish Command and Control and begin the process to develop a plan of action. Although awareness can begin while responding to an incident (e.g. radio calls and broadcasts), situational awareness best

occurs after arrival on scene, when conditions are witnessed firsthand. Generally, the person responsible for establishing Command and Control will declare themselves the Incident Commander (IC) and initiate the Incident Command System (ICS).

One of the primary responsibilities for the officer initiating Command and Control is the direction and guidance of personnel, which includes but is not limited to:

- Ensuring reasonable numbers of Designated Cover Officers (DCO) for both lethal and less-lethal cover options;

Note: Reverence for human life, the safety of the officers, and the public are the considerations in developing tactics and strategies to resolve critical incidents. Regarding lethal force, an essential goal of Command and Control includes managing the number of officers who are assigned lethal cover responsibilities. In the event of an officer-involved shooting, the reasonable management of lethal cover will help lessen both the number of officers who discharge their firearms and the number of rounds fired during the incident. Consequently, danger to the community may also be reduced by minimizing the number of rounds fired. Although guided by the person who has assumed Command and Control, the individual officer is ultimately responsible for articulating the reasonableness of their decision to draw, exhibit, and/or discharge their firearm.



■ The **PATROL** acronym stands for Planning, Assessment, Time, Redeployment and/or Containment, Other Resources, and Lines of Communication as illustrated above.



■ Tactical de-escalation involves the use of techniques to reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect and enable an officer to have additional options to gain voluntary compliance or mitigate the need to use a higher level of force while maintaining control of the situation.

► DE-ESCALATION OPTIONS

- Asking open-ended questions
- Giving clear & direct orders
- Defusing
- Empathy
- Persuasion
- Personal appeal
- Redirecting
- Building rapport
- Deflection
- Verbal warnings
- Reasonable appeal
- Advisements

DE-ESCALATION

PATROL

PLANNING

ASSESSMENT

TIME

RE-DEPLOYMENT
AND/OR CONTAINMENT

OTHER
RESOURCES

OTHER
RESOURCES
LINES OF
COMMUNICATION



Distance



Cover



Time

Under rapidly evolving circumstances, especially when a suspect poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury, officers may not have sufficient time or reasonable options to resolve the situation without the need to use objectively reasonable force.

- Reducing over-response or over-deployment to specific duties and responsibilities; and,
- Maintaining officer safety through personnel location and assignment.

INDIVIDUAL OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

The initial officers at the scene of any incident are responsible for command and control of an incident until relieved by a more senior officer or supervisor. In addition to their initial assessment, individual officers must identify the IC, generally whomever is the most senior officer at that time, unless a supervisor is present. While taking appropriate action based on their assessments, officers must be ready for, and receptive to, direction and orders from the IC. Every officer plays a crucial role in the management and handling of critical incidents and must understand their role within the command and control system. Officers should be ready to deploy or re-deploy as necessary.

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

Concurrent with the goal of containment, officers must assess any immediate danger to the community and to initial responders. During the assessment, the IC must direct available personnel and coordinate appropriate resources to mitigate the threat.

After appropriate measures have been taken to mitigate risks and preserve human life, the officer who established command and control should update the responding supervisor, who will continue to develop the plan. The plan should include the assignment of tasks to available personnel and the organized use of available resources.

ESTABLISHING COMMAND AND CONTROL

Implementing command and control involves utilizing active leadership to use available resources, accomplish tasks, and minimize risk. Major events or incidents that require command and control include both everyday tactical situations up to natural disasters. Existing Department concepts, such as the ICS, can be used as tools to aid in establishing command and control, based on the type and complexity of the incident. Examples include the PATROL acronym and the Tactical Four C's.

SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Responsibility for command and control lies with the senior officer or any officer on scene who has gained sufficient situational awareness. Supervisors shall take responsibility for exercising command and control when they arrive to the scene of an incident. Supervisors shall also declare themselves the IC until relieved by a higher authority. It is the expectation of this Department that the highest-ranking supervisor at scene assume the role of IC and communicate the transfer of command to all personnel involved.

In July 2018, the Department published the command and control Training Bulletin and in March 2019, implemented training on the Advanced Strategies of Command and Control (ASCC). As we move forward into 2021, the Department will remain focused on further refining the concept of command and control, while continuing to train officers on the ASCC. Critical concepts, such as the Designated Cover Officer, Tactical De-Escalation, and Active Leadership, will continue to be reinforced throughout the Department in an effort to prevent or minimize uses of force.

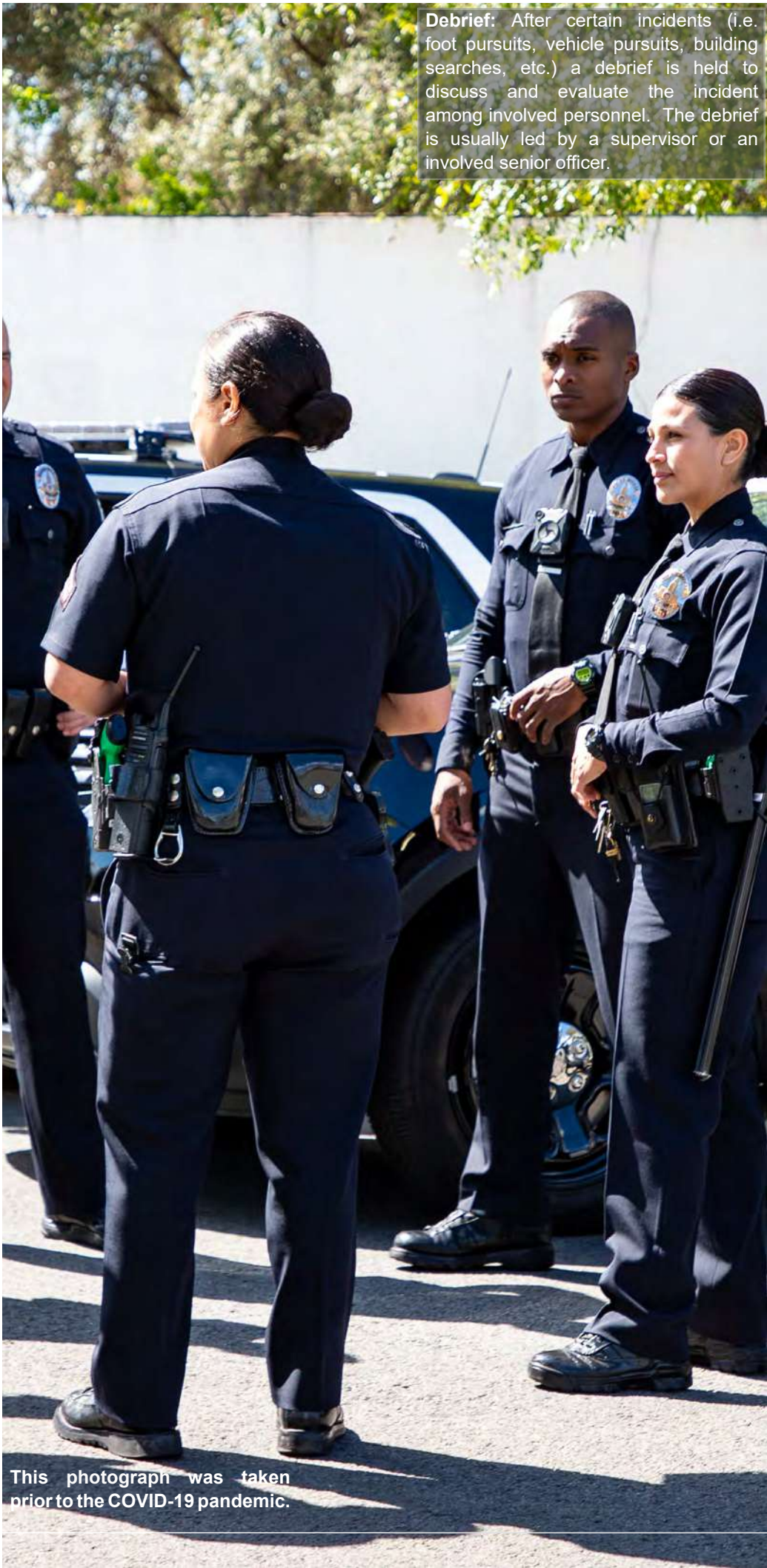


All officers at the scene of any incident, at some level, are responsible for command and control. In addition to their initial assessment, individual officers must identify the IC - or whomever is responsible for command and control at that time. While taking appropriate action based on their assessments, officers must be ready for, and receptive to, direction and orders from the IC. Every officer plays a crucial role in the management and handling of critical incidents and must understand their role within the command and control scheme. Officers should be ready to deploy or re-deploy as necessary.



Additional Officers/Units/Specialized Unit Request(s): If needed, officers can request additional resources to an incident. These resources can vary from incident to incident and are dependent on the circumstances of a specific event. Resources can include: Air unit, K-9/Bloodhound, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), Bomb Squad, Hazardous Materials Unit (HMU), Fire Department, the Mental Evaluation Unit, Dive Team, Traffic, Mutual Aid (i.e. neighboring police departments), etc.

Debrief: After certain incidents (i.e. foot pursuits, vehicle pursuits, building searches, etc.) a debrief is held to discuss and evaluate the incident among involved personnel. The debrief is usually led by a supervisor or an involved senior officer.



This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

COMMAND & CONTROL



Command Post (CP): A CP is sometimes created when there is a critical incident and coordination of resources is needed. The CP is established in a nearby, safe location as a meeting location for responding personnel and resources.

This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

CATEGORICAL

USE OF FORCE REVIEW PROCESS

FID schedules a **72-Hour Brief** where they provide a preliminary presentation of the incident and answers questions directed from the Chief of Police (COP) and other attending staff. The objective is to address issues that require immediate department attention.

Attendees at 72-Hour Brief include the following:

- COP
- Assistant Chief
- Bureau CO
- Presenting CO
- CIRD and TD

COs must ensure all 72-Hour Brief restrictions are met and documented per department orders.

Division CO generates correspondence up the chain of command and obtains approval by chain of command for an officer's return to field duty.

The COP receives UOFRB recommendations and evaluates the incident.

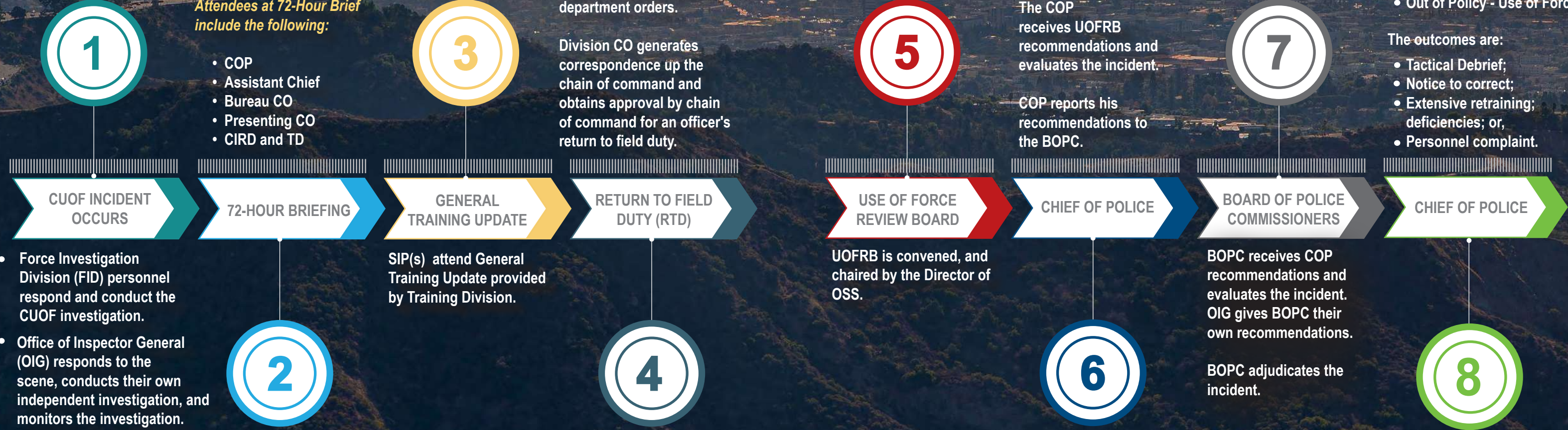
COP reports his recommendations to the BOPC.

COP determines the outcome for BOPC findings of:

- Administrative Disapproval - Tactics;
- Out of Policy - Drawing and exhibiting; and,
- Out of Policy - Use of Force.

The outcomes are:

- Tactical Debrief;
- Notice to correct;
- Extensive retraining; deficiencies; or,
- Personnel complaint.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
LACDA call-out team monitors the Investigation of incidents that meet the criteria.

JUSTICE SYSTEM INTEGRITY DIVISION
The LACDA Justice System Integrity Division submits a letter of declination or files charges against the officer.

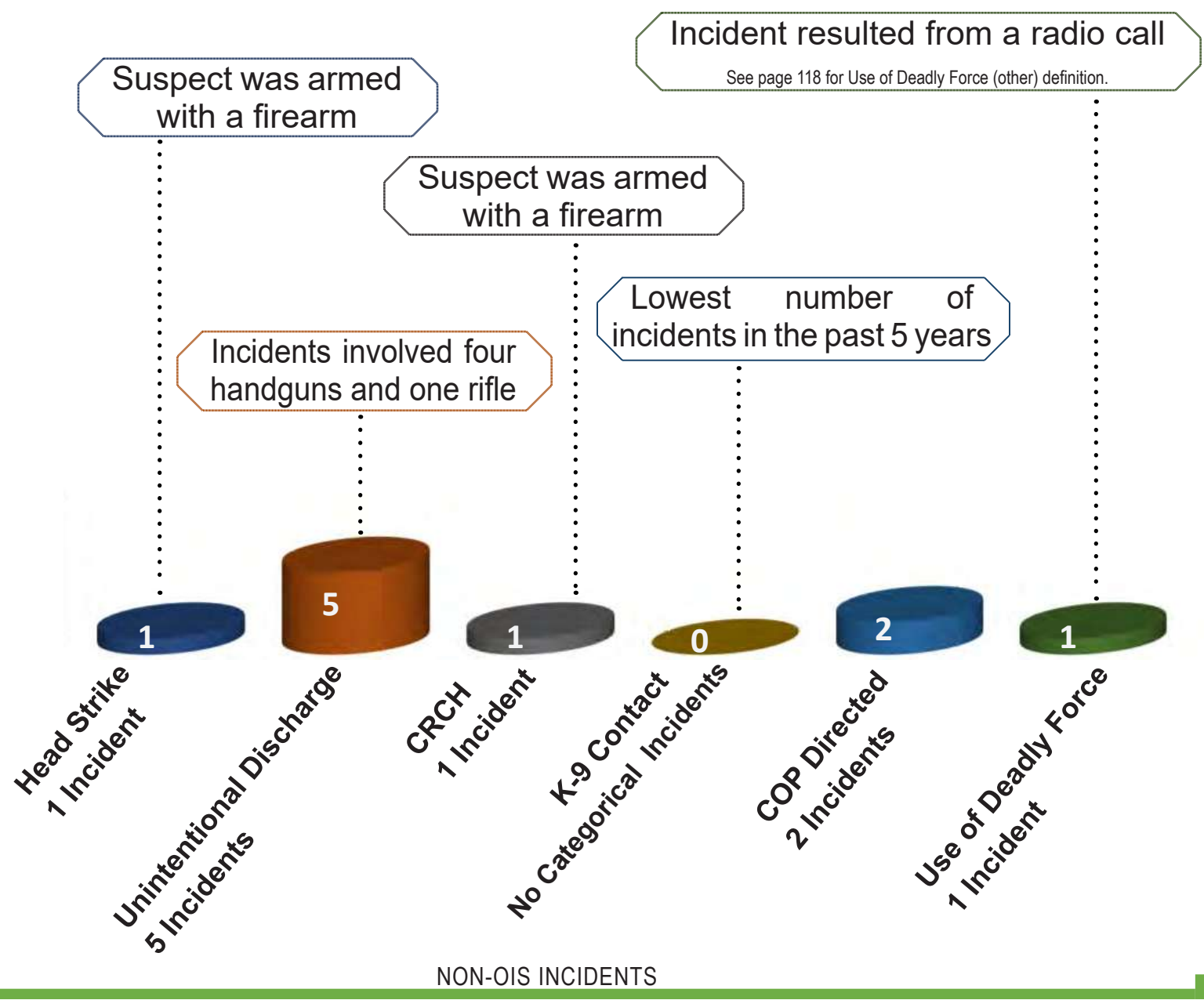
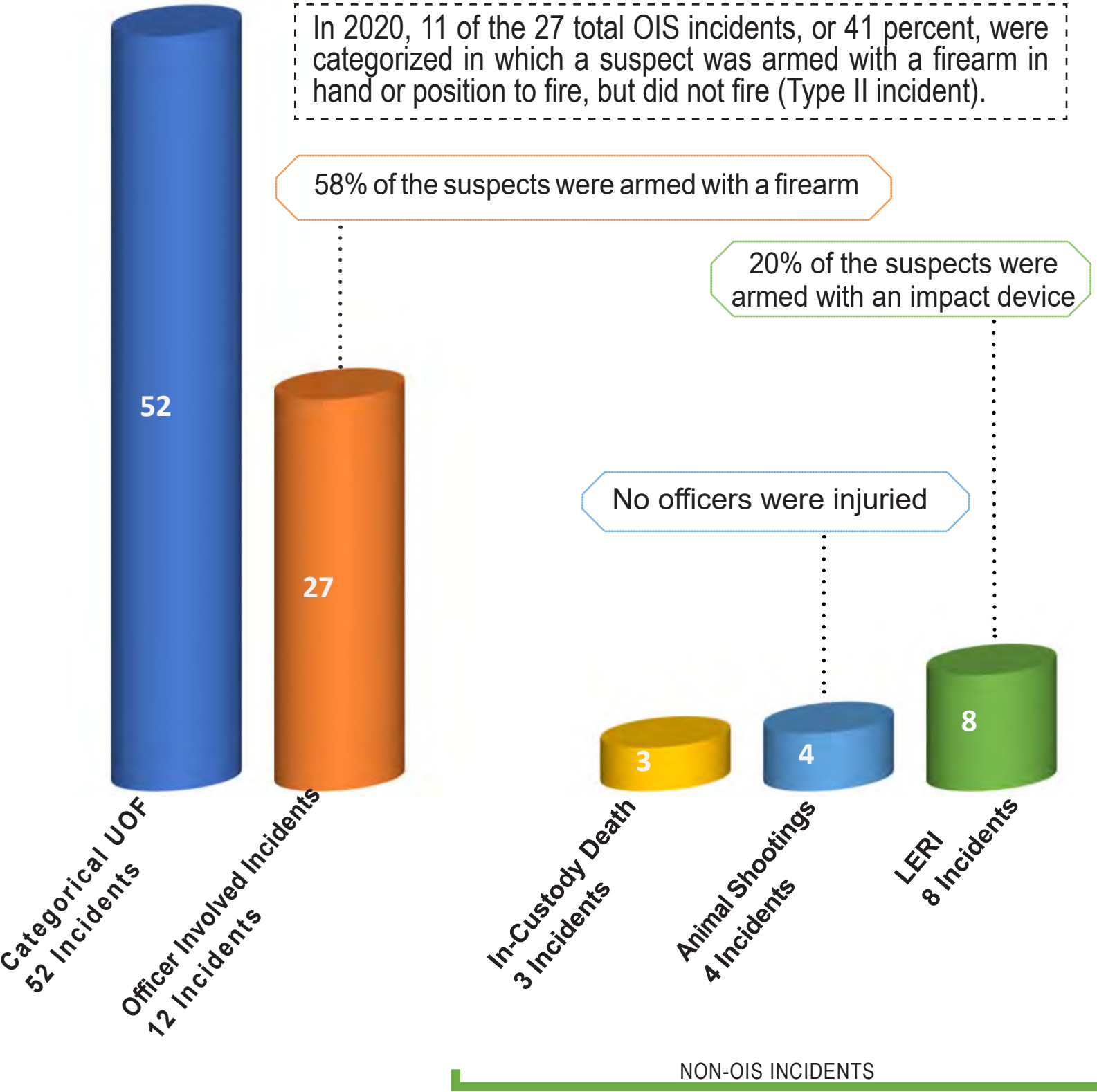
PERSONNEL COMPLAINT
A personnel complaint may be initiated as a result of BOPC's findings. See page 104 for details on the personnel complaint process.

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

HIGHLIGHTS AND PERSPECTIVES

In 2020, 11 of the 27 total OIS incidents, or 41 percent, were categorized in which a suspect was armed with a firearm in hand or position to fire, but did not fire (Type II incident).

In 2020, there was a total of 52 Categorical Use of Force Incidents, accounting for a decrease of one incident, or 1.9 percent, compared to 53 Categorical Use of Force Incidents in 2019.



In 2020, five of the 27 total OIS incidents, or 19 percent, were categorized in which a suspect fired at officers or a third party (Type I incident).

AN OVERVIEW

CATEGORICAL UOF INCIDENTS

4%↓

WEAPONS

Number of suspects armed with a firearm or edged weapon during OIS incidents was 81% (decrease of 4% compared to 2019).

55%↓

UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE

Number of personnel involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents decreased by six, or 55%, compared to 2019.

7%↓

WEAPONS

The percentage of suspects armed with a firearm during OIS incidents was 58% (decrease of 7% compared to 65% in 2019).

50%↑

SUSPECTS

The number of suspects perceived to have a mental illness during OIS incidents increased by two suspects, or 50% compared to 2019.

0

INCIDENTS

HOMELESS

Number of suspects involved in OIS incidents and experiencing homelessness decreased by six compared to 2019.

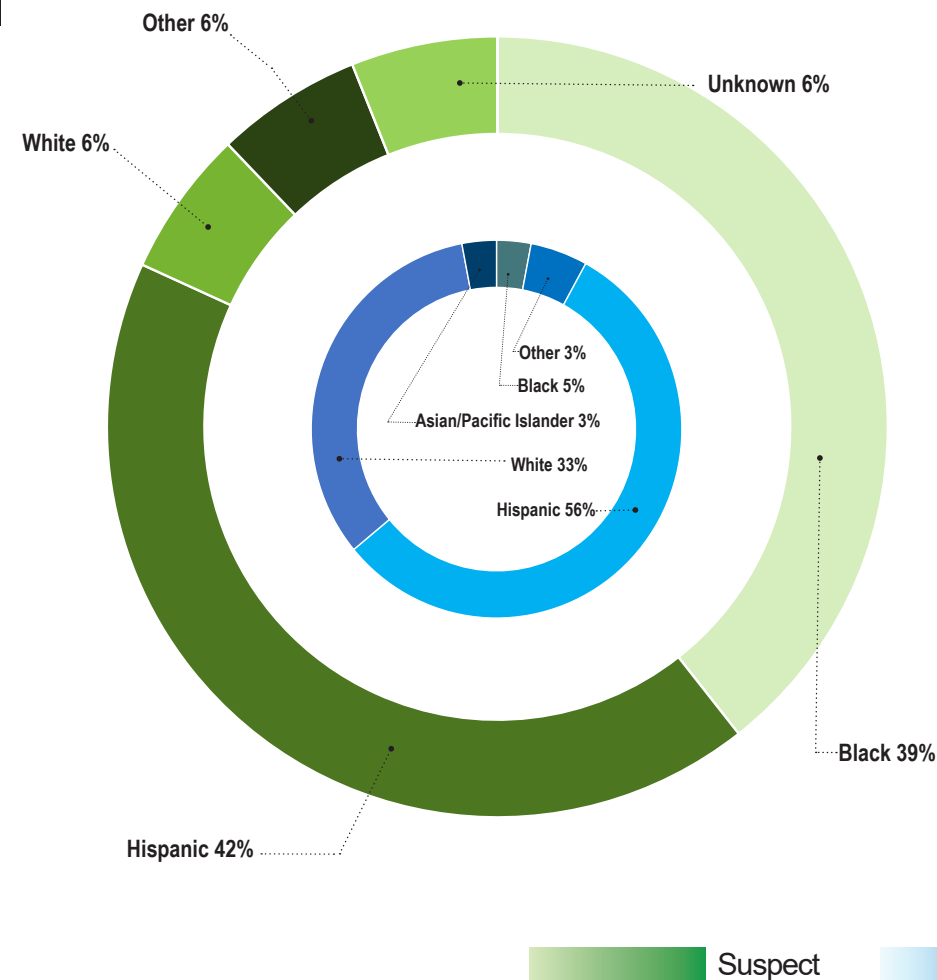
12%↓

PATROL

The number of personnel assigned to Patrol who were involved in OIS incidents decreased by three officers, or 12%, compared to 2019.

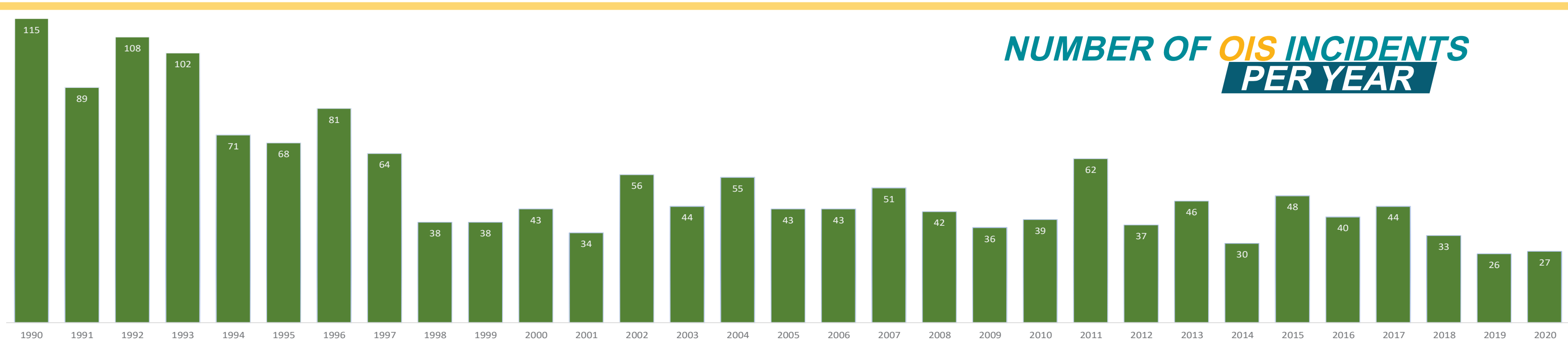
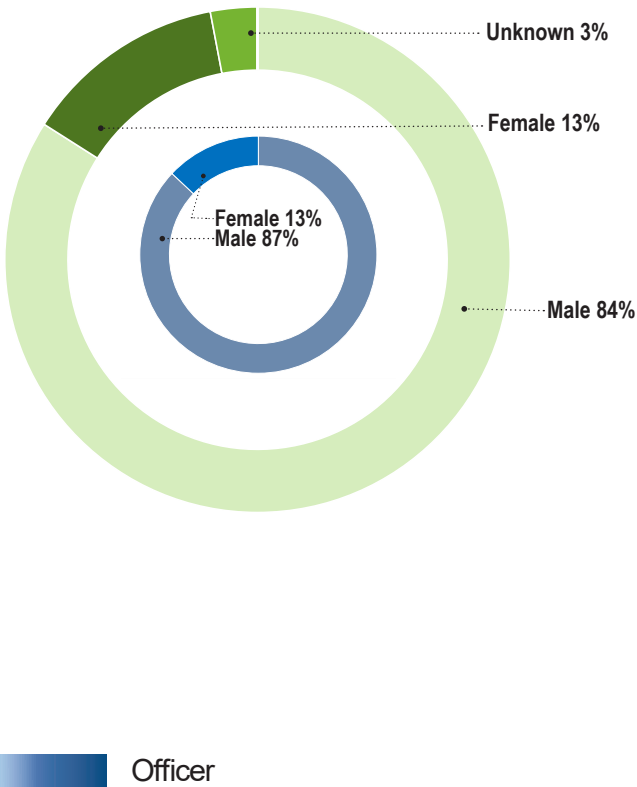
ETHNICITY

OF SUSPECTS & OFFICERS



GENDER

OF SUSPECTS & OFFICERS



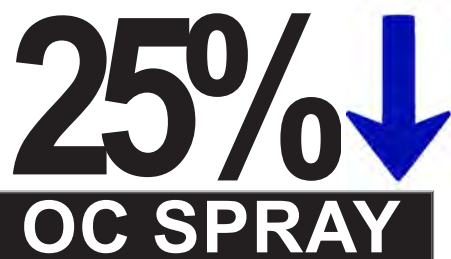
2020

NON-CATEGORICAL

STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Less-Lethal Force (40mm Less-Lethal Launcher, Beanbag shotgun, OC Spray, and TASER) in NCUOF incidents **decreased** by 20 percent compared to 2019.

The total NCUOF incident count in 2020 (2,194 incidents) **decreased** by 126 incidents, or five percent, as compared to 2019 (2,320 incidents).



OC Spray applications per incident in NCUOF incidents decreased by 25 percent compared to 2019 (15 applications in 2020, 20 applications in 2019).



TASER applications per incident in NCUOF incidents decreased by 23 percent as compared to 2019 (217 applications in 2020, 282 applications in 2019).



Beanbag applications per incident decreased by 33 percent in 2020 as compared to 2019 (32 applications in 2020, 48 applications in 2019).



Baton applications per incident in NCUOF incidents had no change compared to 2019 (33 applications in 2020, 33 applications in 2019).



In 2020, 14 percent less officers were injured as a result of their involvement in NCUOF incidents as compared to 2019 (746 injured in 2020, 864 in 2019).



40mm Less-Lethal Launcher applications per incident in NCUOF incidents increased by 10 percent as compared to 2019 (68 applications in 2020, 62 applications in 2019).

Non-Lethal Force (body weight, firm grips, joint locks, physical force, strikes, and takedowns) in NCUOF **decreased** by 3 percent in 2020.



In 2020, there was a one percent decrease of **homeless** suspects involved in NCUOF incidents as compared to 2019.



In 2020, there was a 10 percent decrease in **suspect injuries** during NCUOF incidents as compared to 2019.



In 2020, there was a three percent decrease of suspects perceived with a **mental illness** involved in a NCUOF incident as compared to 2019 (727 perceived mentally ill in 2020, 753 in 2019).

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS

2020 TAKE AWAYS

2020 TAKE AWAYS AND 2021 YEAR TO DATE 2021 YEAR TO DATE

SINGLE OFFICER FIRING PER INCIDENT

In 2020, there were 19 OIS incidents with only a single officer discharging their firearm compared to 16 incidents in 2019. This represented a 19 percent increase in 2020 compared to the single officer discharging their firearm that occurred in 2019.

OFFICER INJURIES

In 2020, there were 11 officers that sustained injuries during OIS incidents compared to five officers in 2019. This accounted for a 120 percent increase in 2020 compared to the total number of injured officers in 2019.

ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT

In 2020, an average of 5.7 rounds were discharged during an OIS incident compared to an average of 10.1 rounds discharged per incident in 2019. This represented a 44 percent decrease in 2020 compared to the average number of rounds discharged per incident in 2019.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS

In 2020, a total of 156 rounds were discharged during OIS incidents compared to 263 total rounds discharged in 2019. This accounted for a 41 percent decrease compared to the total rounds discharged during OIS incidents in 2019.

2021 YEAR TO DATE

The Year to Date comparison period was January 1, 2020 to April 30, 2020, and January 1, 2021 to April 30, 2021.

TOTAL OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS

For 2021 Year to Date, there were a total of 16 OIS incidents. For 2020 Year to Date, there were nine OIS incidents. The 2021 Year to Date period had an increase of seven incidents, or 78 percent, when compared to 2020 Year to Date.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

For 2021 Year to Date, eight of the Department's OIS incidents originated from radio calls. For 2020 Year to Date, there were two incidents that originated from radio calls. The 2021 Year to Date period had an increase of six incidents, or 300 percent, when compared to 2020 Year to Date.

For 2021 Year to Date, five of the Department's OIS incidents originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). For 2020 Year to Date, there

SINGLE OFFICER FIRING PER INCIDENT

For 2021 Year to Date, there were ten OIS incidents which involved a single officer discharging a firearm. For 2020 Year to Date, there were six incidents involving a single officer discharging a firearm. The 2021 Year to Date period had an increase of four incidents, or 67 percent, when compared to 2020 Year to Date.

were three incidents originated from field detentions based on officers' observations. The 2021 Year to Date period had an increase of two incidents, or 67 percent, when compared to 2020 Year to Date.

For 2021 Year to Date, three of the Department's OIS incidents originated from a citizen flag down. For 2020 Year to Date, there were no incidents which originated from a citizen flag down. The 2021 Year to Date period had an increase of three incidents when compared to 2020 Year to Date.

ATTACKS ON LAPD OFFICERS

For 2021 Year to Date, there were 299 attacks on LAPD officers. For 2020 Year to Date, there were 255 attacks on LAPD officers. The 2021 Year to Date period had an increase of 44 incidents, or 17 percent, when compared to 2020 Year to Date.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

In review of the statistics published herein, the Department seeks to identify areas where potentially ineffective or outdated Use of Force related policies and training can be enhanced, and new innovative practices can be implemented.



2016-2020

CATEGORICAL

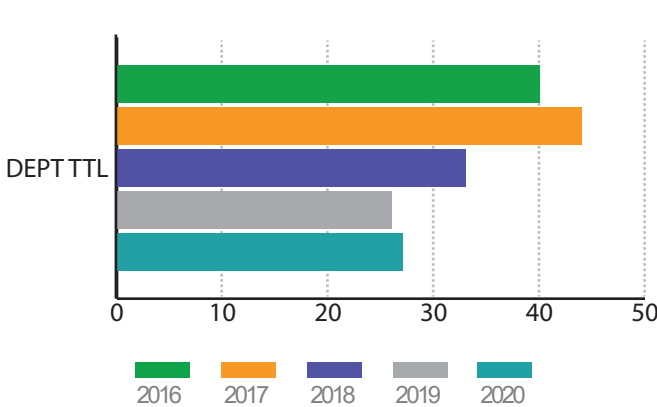
USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS



OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS

An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm (excluding Warning Shot, Animal Shooting, and/or Tactical Intentional Discharge Incidents). Officer Involved Shooting incidents are categorized into Hit or No Hit occurrences.

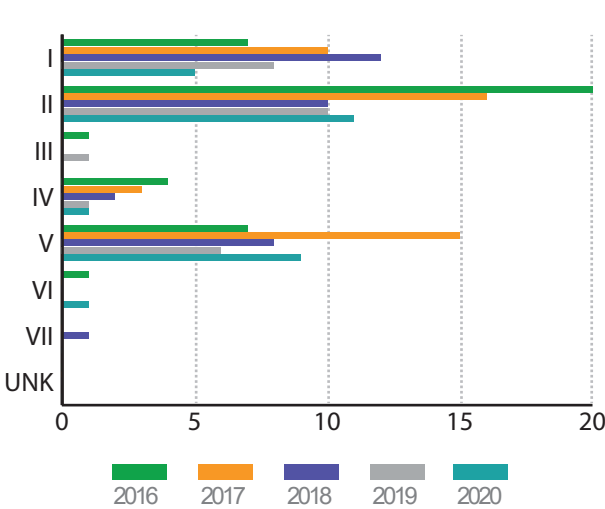
ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



OIS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	40	44	33	26	27

In 2020, Department personnel were involved in 27 OIS incidents, an increase of one incident, or 3.8 percent, compared to 2019. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, there were a total of 143 OIS incidents, resulting in an annual average of 35.8 incidents. The 2020 count fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 8.8 incidents, or 25 percent.

CLASSIFICATION OF OIS INCIDENTS



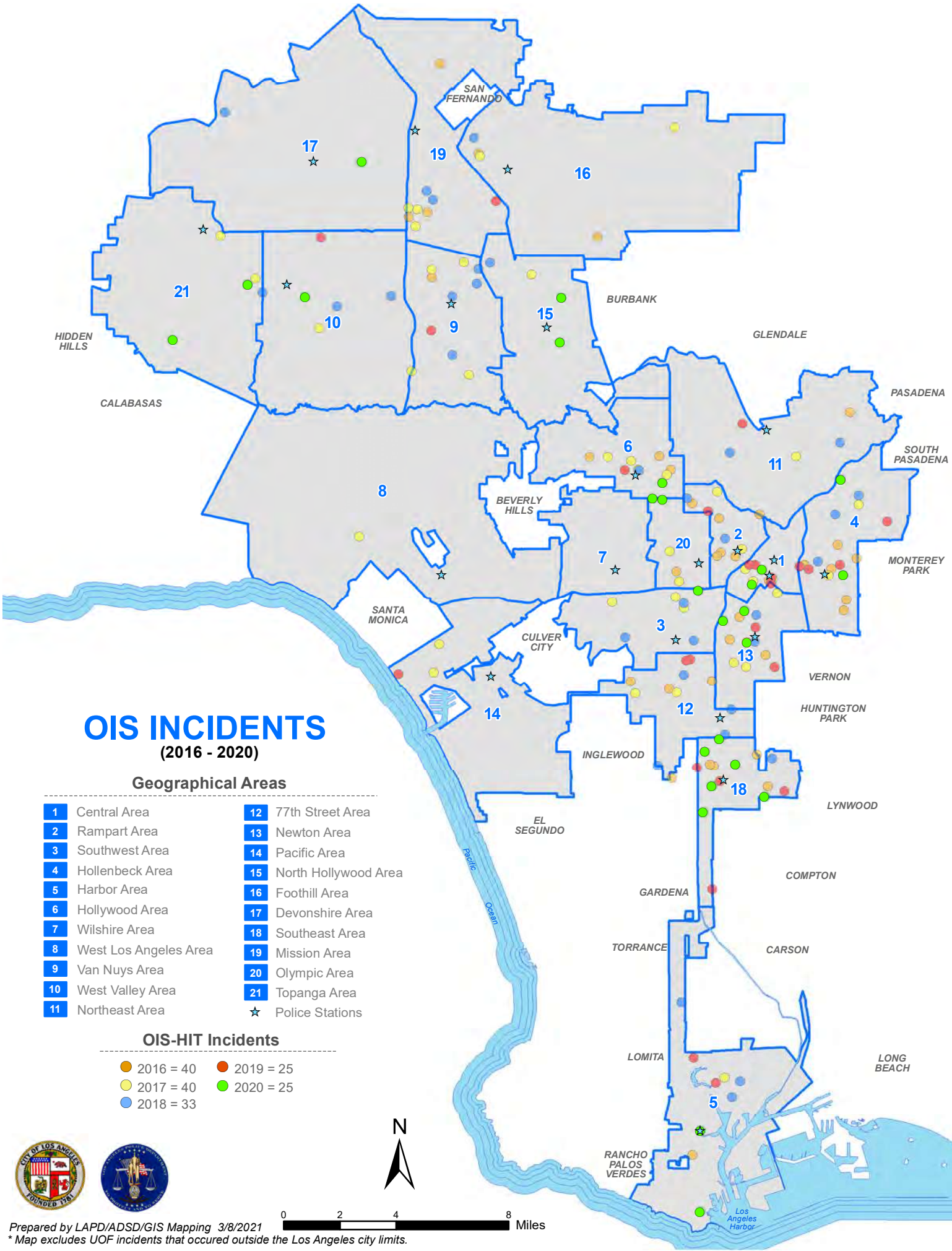
Classification	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
I	7	10	12	8	5
II	20	16	10	10	11
III	1	0	0	1	0
IV	4	3	2	1	1
V	7	15	8	6	9
VI	1	0	0	0	1
VII	0	0	1	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	44	33	26	27

In 2020, 11 of the 27 total OIS incidents, or 41 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 38 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 39 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Classification II shooting incidents were the highest compared to other categories accounting for 67 of the 170 total OIS incidents, or 39 percent.

Classification	Description
I	Suspect verified with firearm - fired at officer or 3 rd party
II	Suspect verified with firearm - firearm in hand or position to fire (but did not fire)
III	Perception shooting - firearm present but not drawn
IV	Perception shooting - no firearm found
V	Suspect armed with weapon other than firearm*
VI	Suspect not armed, but threat of/causing serious bodily injury or death to others
VII	Other

*Weapons other than a firearm pose a threat to the public and officers and generally fall into two categories: edged weapons and blunt weapons. Edged weapons include any object capable of cutting, slashing, or stabbing. A blunt weapon is any object that can be used to strike a person and inflict serious bodily injury or death.

Continues on page 67

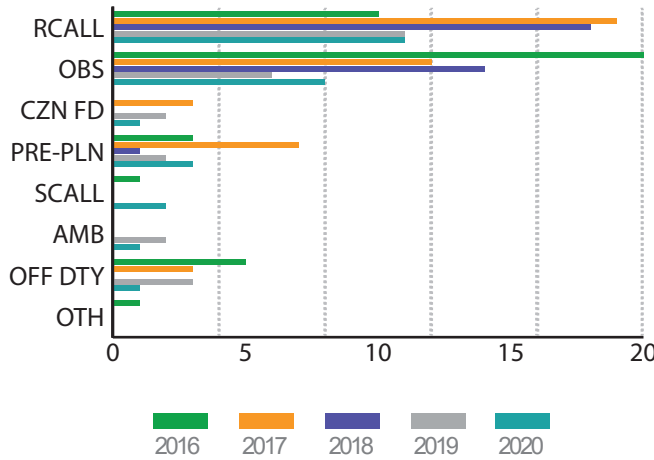


Classification of OIS Incidents continued

In 2020, five of the 27 total OIS incidents, or 19 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease compared to 31 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 26 percent, 2020 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Classification I shooting incidents were the third highest category accounting for 42 of the 170 total OIS incidents, or 25 percent.

In 2020, nine of the 27 total OIS incidents, or 33 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to 23 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 25 percent, 2020 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Classification V shooting incidents were the second highest category accounting for 45 of the 170 total OIS incidents, or 26 percent.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Radio Call	10	19	18	11	11
Observation	20	12	14	6	8
Citizen Flag Down	0	3	0	2	1
Pre-Planned	3	7	1	2	3
Station Call	1	0	0	0	2
Ambush	0	0	0	2	1
Off-Duty	5	3	0	3	1
Other	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	44	33	26	27

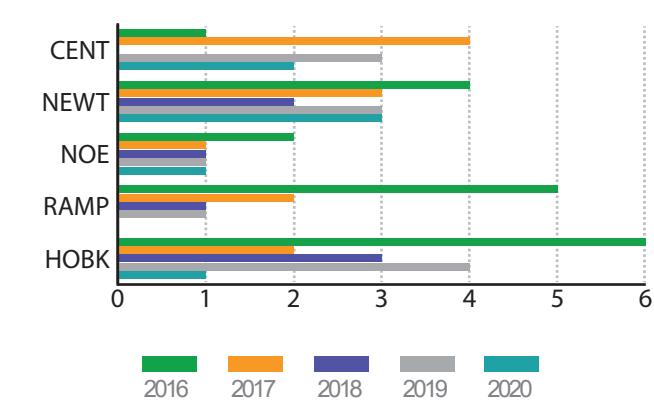
In 2020, 11 of the Department's 27 OIS incidents, or 41 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 42 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from radio calls from 2016 through 2019 of 41 percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, radio calls represented the largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 69 of the 170 total incidents, or 41 percent.

In 2020, three of the Department's 27 OIS incidents, or 11 percent, originated from pre-planned incidents. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from pre-planned incidents from 2016 through 2019 of nine percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, pre-planned incidents represented the third largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 16 of the 170 total incidents, or nine percent.

In 2020, eight of the Department's 27 OIS incidents, or 30 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 23 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2016 through 2019 of 36 percent, 2020 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 60 of the 170 total incidents, or 35 percent.

The remaining five incidents in 2020 occurred during citizen flag down, station call, ambush, and off-duty incidents.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE
OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

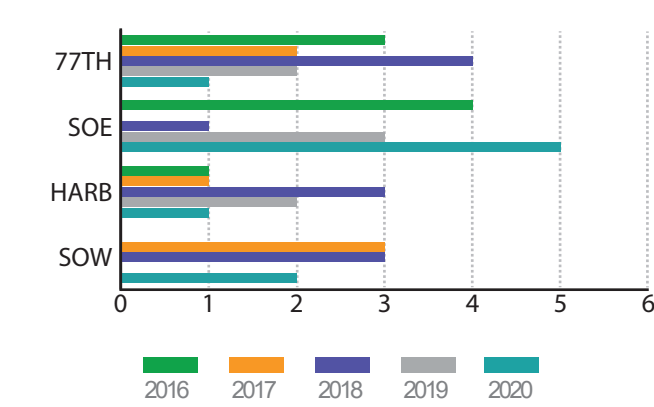


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	1	4	0	3	2
Newton	4	3	2	3	3
Northeast	2	1	1	1	1
Rampart	5	2	1	1	0
Hollenbeck	6	2	3	4	1
Total	18	12	7	12	7

In 2020, seven of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of five incidents, or 42 percent, compared to 2019. Twenty-six percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 27; Central Bureau - seven).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, 49 OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 12.25 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 5.25 incidents, or 43 percent.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

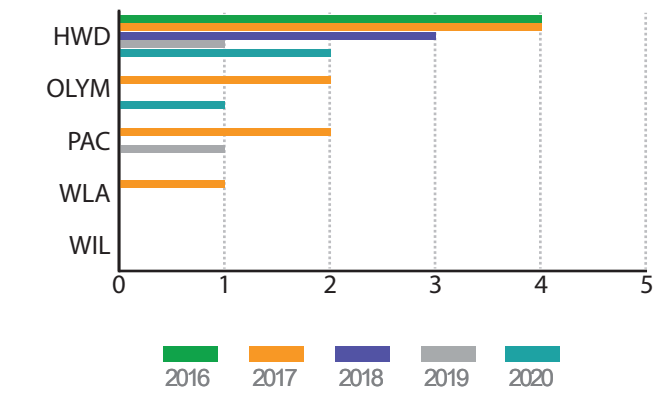


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	3	2	4	2	1
Southeast	4	0	1	3	5
Harbor	1	1	3	2	1
Southwest	0	3	3	0	2
Total	8	6	11	7	9

In 2020, nine of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents, or 29 percent, compared to 2019. Thirty-three percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 27; South Bureau - nine).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, 32 OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of eight incidents. The South Bureau count for 2020 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by one incident, or 13 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

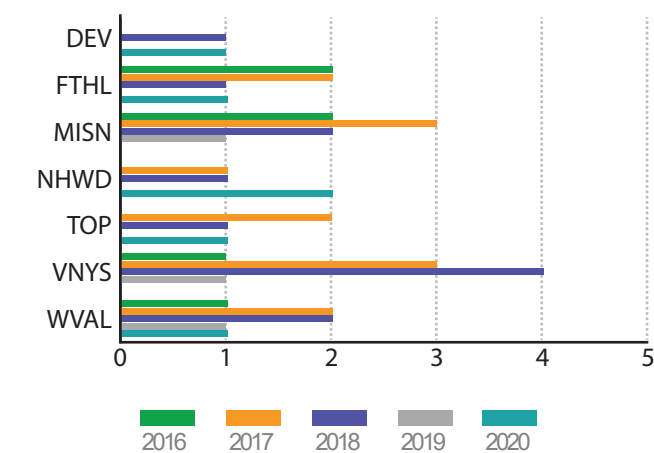


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hollywood	4	4	3	1	2
Olympic	0	2	0	0	1
Pacific	0	2	0	1	0
West Los Angeles	0	1	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	9	3	2	3

In 2020, three of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 50 percent, compared to 2019. Eleven percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 27; West Bureau - 3).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, 18 OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 4.5 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 1.5 incidents, or 33 percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

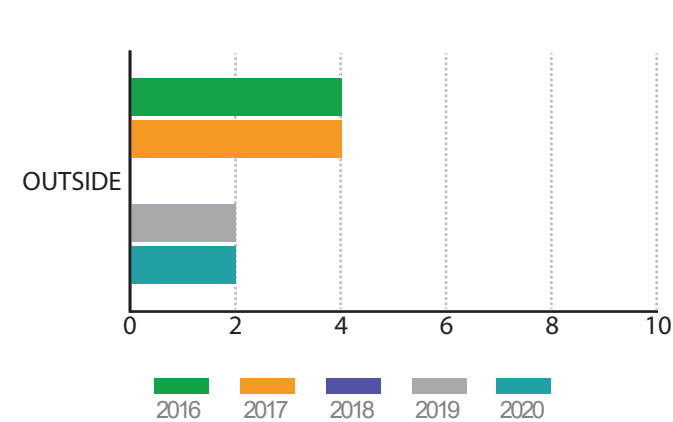


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Devonshire	0	0	1	0	1
Foothill	2	2	1	0	1
Mission	2	3	2	1	0
North Hollywood	0	1	1	0	2
Topanga	0	2	1	0	1
Van Nuys	1	3	4	1	0
West Valley	1	2	2	1	1
Total	6	13	12	3	6

In 2020, six of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of three incidents, or 100 percent, compared to 2019. Twenty-two percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 26; Valley Bureau - 6).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, 34 OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 8.5 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 2.5 incidents, or 29 percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

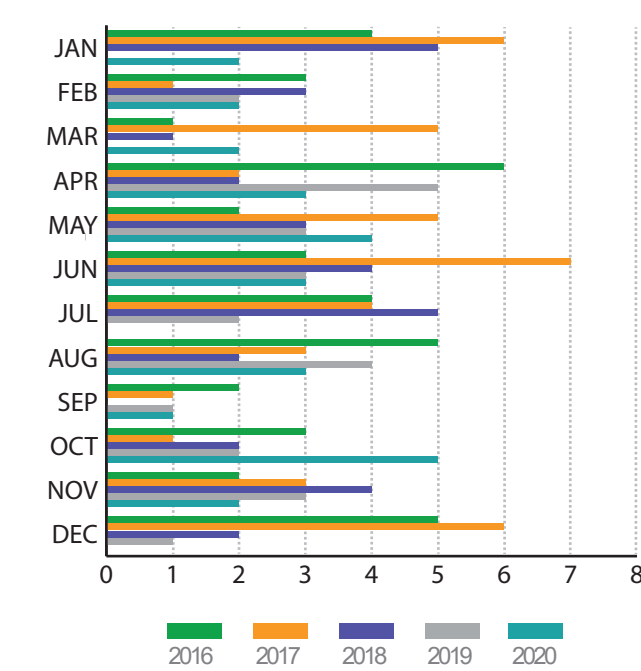


OIS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Outside Jurisdiction	4	4	0	2	2

In 2020, two of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred outside the Department’s geographic jurisdiction, which equated to no change compared to 2019. Seven percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred outside the geographic jurisdiction (Department - 26; Outside Jurisdiction - two).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, ten OIS incidents occurred outside of the Department’s geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 2.5 incidents. The Outside Jurisdiction count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 20 percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	4	6	5	0	2
February	3	1	3	2	2
March	1	5	1	0	2
April	6	2	2	5	3
May	2	5	3	3	4
June	3	7	4	3	3
July	4	4	5	2	0
August	5	3	2	4	3
September	2	1	0	1	1
October	3	1	2	2	5
November	2	3	4	3	2
December	5	6	2	1	0
Total	41	44	33	26	27

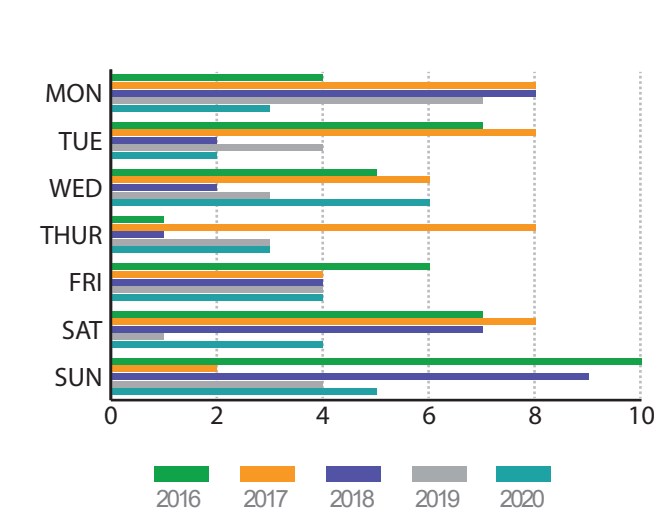
In 2020, October represented the month with the most OIS incidents with five occurrences, or 19 percent, of the 27 total incidents for the year. May had the second most incidents with four occurrences, or 15 percent. April, June, and August each had the third most incidents with three incidents each, or 11 percent respectively. January, February, March, and November had the fourth highest counts with two incidents each, or seven percent respectively. The remaining incident occurred in the month of September, or four percent.

From 2016 through 2020, June represented the month with the most OIS incidents with 20 of the 170 total incidents, or 12 percent. September represented the month with the least, accounting for five incidents, or three percent. March had the second fewest with nine incidents, or five percent. The remaining 141 incidents, or 83 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

The OIS percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2016 through 2020 was as follows:

- January – March: 37 incidents, or 22 percent;
- April – June: 55 incidents, or 32 percent;
- July – September: 37 incidents, or 22 percent; and,
- October through December: 41 incidents, or 24 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

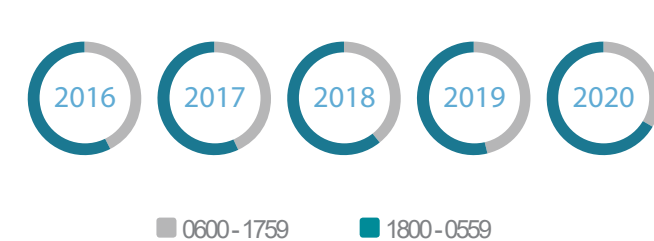


Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Monday	4	8	8	7	3
Tuesday	7	8	2	4	2
Wednesday	5	6	2	3	6
Thursday	1	8	1	3	3
Friday	6	4	4	4	4
Saturday	7	8	7	1	4
Sunday	10	2	9	4	5
Total	40	44	33	26	27

In 2020, Wednesday represented the day of the week with the most OIS incidents, accounting for six occurrences, or 22 percent. Sunday represented the second most frequent day of the week with five incidents, or 19 percent. Friday and Saturday represented the third most frequent days of the week with four incidents each, or 15 percent. Monday and Thursday represented the fourth most frequent days of the week with three incidents each, or 11 percent. The two remaining incidents, or seven percent, occurred on a Tuesday.

From 2016 through 2020, Monday and Sunday represented the days with the most OIS incidents with 30 incidents each of the 170 total, or 18 percent, occurring on that day. The remaining 110 incidents, or 65 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



Time of Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0600 - 1759	17	19	13	12	9
1800 - 0559	23	25	20	14	18
Total	40	44	33	26	27

In 2020, nine OIS incidents, or 33 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while 18 incidents, or 67 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2016 through 2020 was 14 OIS incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 20 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

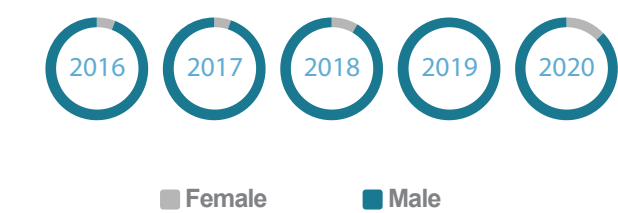
The time distribution varied from 2016 through 2019, where 61 OIS incidents, or 43 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 82 incidents, or 57 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending BOPC "lethal force" adjudicative findings for their involvement in OIS incidents.

In 2020, 39 Department personnel were involved in the 27 OIS incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.4 officers per incident. This accounted for a decrease of 22 percent compared to an average of 1.8 officers per incident in 2019. The 2020 officer to incident average was below the 2016 through 2019 aggregate annual average by 0.4 officers per incident or 22 percent.

OFFICER - GENDER

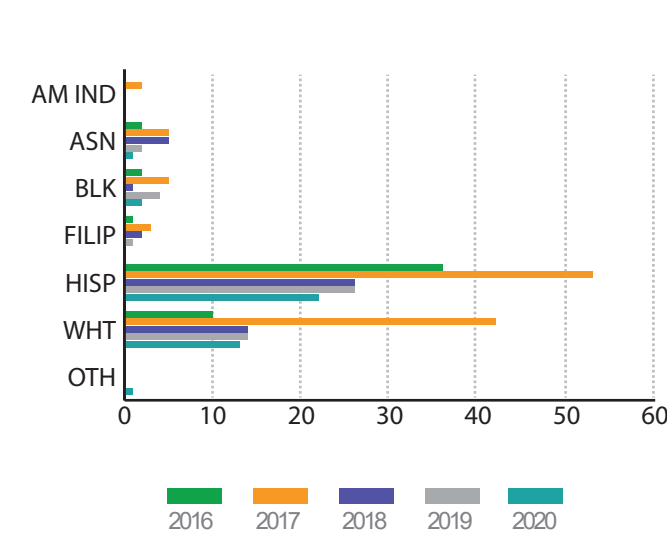


In 2020, 34 male officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 87 percent of the 39 total employees. This accounted for a 13-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was five percentage points above the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 95 percent, 2020 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, most officers involved in OIS incidents were male, accounting for 277 of the 295 total employees, or 94 percent.

Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	3	6	4	0	5
Male	48	104	44	47	34
Total	51	110	48	47	39

In 2020, five female officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 39 total employees. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was five percentage points below the Department's overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, females accounted for 18 of the 295 total involved employees, or six percent.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY



In 2020, 22 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 56 percent of the 39 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 55 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was six-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic officer total of 50 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 55 percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 163 of the 295 total employees, or 55 percent.

In 2020, 13 White officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 33 percent of the 39 total employees. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 30 percent in 2019. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was three-percentage points above the Department's overall White officer percentage total of 30 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 31 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 93 of the 295 total employees, or 32 percent.

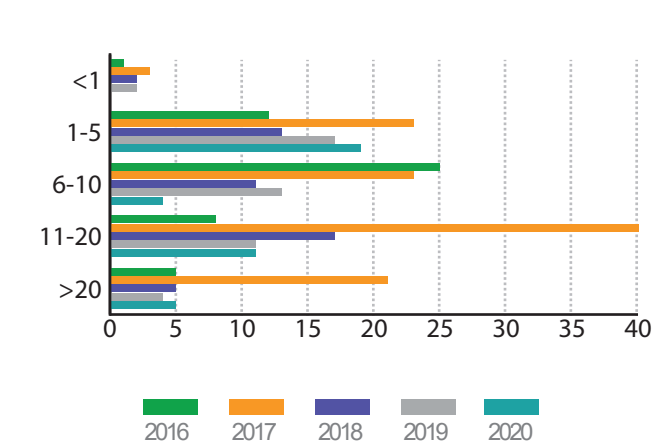
Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	2	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	5	5	2	1
Black	2	5	1	4	2
Filipino	1	3	2	1	0
Hispanic	36	53	26	26	22
White	10	42	14	14	13
Other	0	0	0	0	1
Total	51	110	48	47	39

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	3%
Black	9%	10%	5%
Hispanic	48%	50%	56%
White	28%	30%	33%
Other	3%	2%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%

In 2020, two Black officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented five percent of the 39 total employees. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2019. The percentage of Black officers involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was five-percentage points below the Department's overall Black officer percentage total of ten percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Black officers represented the fourth largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 14 of the 295 total employees, or five percent.

The remaining two employees, or six percent, involved in 2020 OIS incidents included one Asian officer and one officer who identified as other.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2020 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of 39 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 49 percent (19 out of 39 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – ten percent (four out of 39 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 28 percent (11 out of 39 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 13 percent (five out of 39 total officers).

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in three of the five categories, and two decreases compared to 2019. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – four-percentage point decrease (four percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020);
- 1-5 years of service – 13-percentage point increase (36 percent in 2019, 49 percent in 2020);
- 6-10 years of service – 18-percentage point decrease (28 percent in 2019, ten percent in 2020);
- 11-20 years of service – five-percentage point increase (23 percent in 2019, 28 percent in 2020); and,
- More than 20 years of service – four-percentage point increase (nine percent in 2019, 13 percent in 2020).

In 2020, there were percentage point decreases in four of the five years of service categories and one increase in one category when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in OIS incidents during the four-year period from 2016 through 2019.

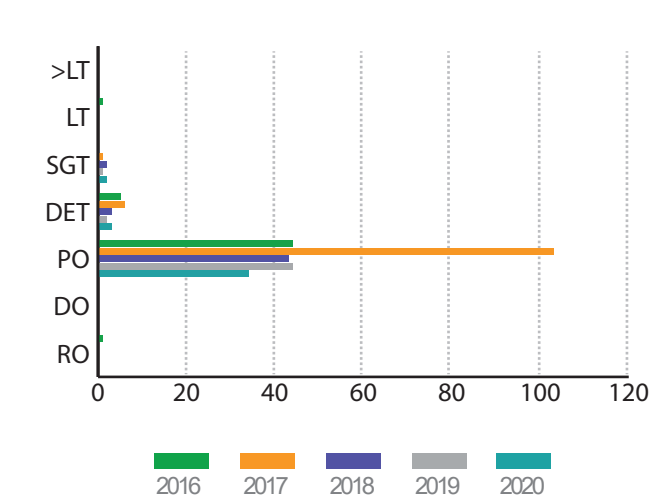
Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Less than 1	1	3	2	2	0
1 - 5	12	23	13	17	19
6 - 10	25	23	11	13	4
11 - 20	8	40	17	11	11
More than 20	5	21	5	4	5
Total	51	110	48	47	39

The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – three-percentage point decrease (three percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020);
- 1-5 years of service – 24-percentage point increase (25 percent during four-year period, 49 percent in 2020);
- 6-10 years of service – 18-percentage point decrease (28 percent during four-year period, ten percent in 2020);
- 11-20 years of service – two-percentage point decrease (30 percent during four-year period, 28 percent in 2020); and,
- More than 20 years of service – one-percentage point decrease (14 percent during four-year period, 13 percent in 2020).

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, most officers involved in OIS incidents had 11-20 years of service, accounting for 87 of the 295 total employees, or 29 percent. Officers with 1-5 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 84 employees, or 28 percent. Officers with 6-10 years of service were the third largest group, with 76 employees, or 26 percent, followed by officers with more than 20 years of service, which had 40 employees, or 14 percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for eight employees, represented only three percent of the total.

OFFICER – RANK



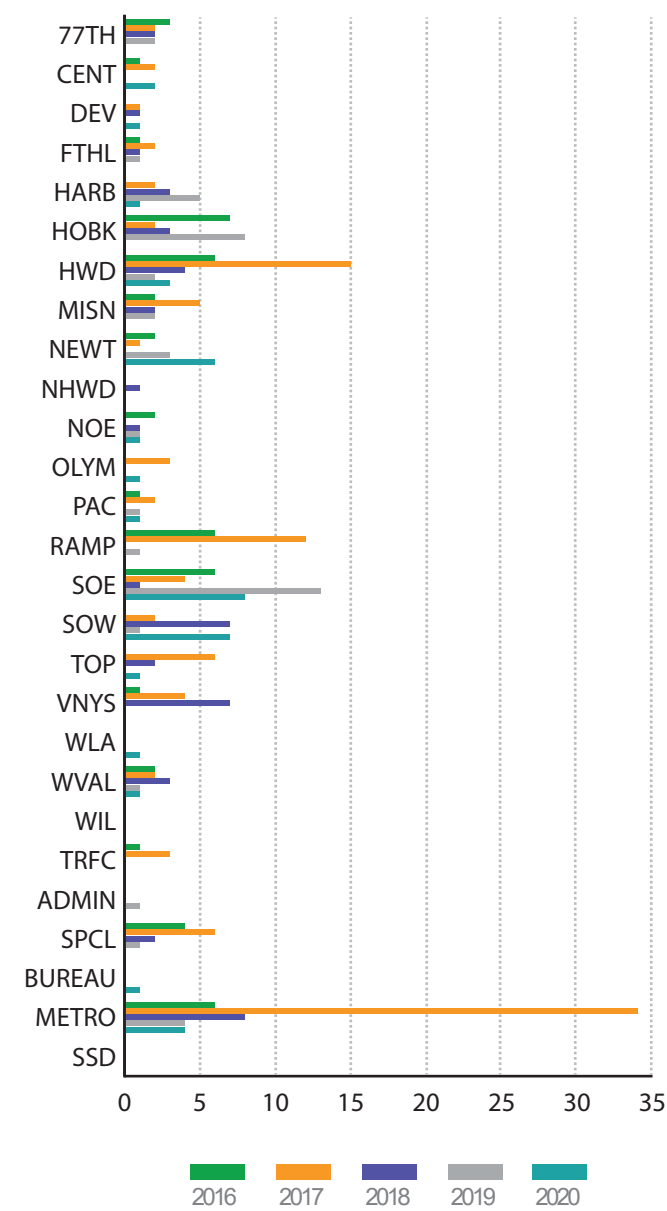
In 2020, 34 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 87 percent of the 39 total employees. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 94 percent in 2019. The percentage of officers involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was 17-percentage points above the Department’s overall Police Officer total of 70 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2016 through 2019 of 91 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, most of the personnel involved in OIS incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 268 of the 295 total employees, or 91 percent.

Rank	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	1	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	1	2	1	2
Detective	5	6	3	2	3
Police Officer	44	103	43	44	34
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	51	110	48	47	39

In 2020, three employees at the rank of Detective were involved in OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 39 total employees. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2019. The percentage of detectives involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was seven percentage points below the Department’s overall Detective total of 15 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Detective from 2016 through 2019 of six percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Detectives represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 19 of the 295 total employees, or six percent.

The remaining two employees involved in OIS incidents in 2020, representing five percent of the 39 total personnel, were at the rank of Sergeant.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2020, eight personnel assigned to Southeast Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 21 percent of the 39 total employees. This represented a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 28 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southeast Division from 2016 through 2019 of nine percent, 2020 experienced a 12-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Southeast Division personnel were the second most involved in OIS incidents than any other division, accounting for 32 of the 295 total employees, or 11 percent.

In 2020, seven personnel assigned to Southwest Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 39 total employees. This represented a 16-percentage point decrease compared to two percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southwest Division from 2016 through 2019 of four percent, 2020 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Southwest Division accounted for 17 of the 295 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or six percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	3	2	2	2	0
Central	1	2	0	0	2
Devonshire	0	1	1	0	1
Foothill	1	2	1	1	0
Harbor	0	2	3	5	1
Hollenbeck	7	2	3	8	0
Hollywood	6	15	4	2	3
Mission	2	5	2	2	0
Newton	2	1	0	3	6
North Hollywood	0	0	1	0	0
Northeast	2	0	1	1	1
Olympic	0	3	0	0	1
Pacific	1	2	0	1	1
Rampart	6	12	0	1	0
Southeast	6	4	1	13	8
Southwest	0	2	7	1	7
Topanga	0	6	2	0	1
Van Nuys	1	4	7	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	1
West Valley	2	2	3	1	1
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	1	3	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	1	0
Specialized Units	4	6	2	1	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	1
Metropolitan	6	34	8	4	4
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	51	110	48	47	39

In 2020, six personnel assigned to Newton Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 39 total employees. This represented a nine-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Newton Division from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Newton Division accounted for 12 of the 295 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or four percent.

The remaining 18 Department personnel, or 46 percent, were evenly distributed amongst the remaining Areas/Divisions.

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the 39 total personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2020:

- Central Bureau: nine personnel, or 23 percent;
- West Bureau: six personnel, or 15 percent;
- South Bureau: 16 personnel, or 41 percent;
- Valley Bureau: four personnel, or ten percent;
- CTSOB: four personnel, or ten percent;
- Other: zero personnel, or zero percent.

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in three of the six Bureau categories and decreases in two, when compared to 2019. The following depicts these changes:

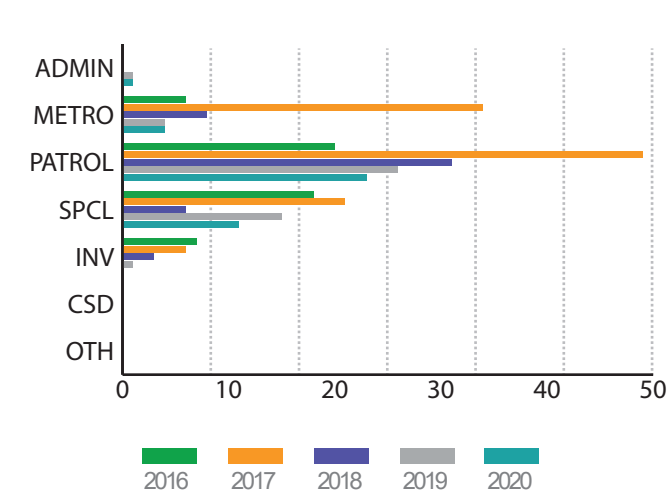
- Central Bureau: three-percentage point decrease (26 percent in 2019, 23 percent in 2020);
- West Bureau: 11-percentage point increase (four percent in 2019, 15 percent in 2020);
- South Bureau: 23-percentage point increase (18 percent in 2019, 41 percent in 2020);
- Valley Bureau: five-percentage point increase (ten percent in 2019, 15 percent in 2020);
- Other: four-percentage point decrease (four percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020).

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in three of the six Bureau categories and decreases in three, when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2016 through 2019.

The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: three-percentage point increase (20 percent during four-year period, 23 percent in 2020);
- West Bureau: two-percentage point increase (13 percent during four-year period, 15 percent in 2020);
- South Bureau: 20-percentage point increase (21 percent during four-year period, 41 percent in 2020);
- Valley Bureau: ten-percentage point decrease (18 percent during four-year period, eight percent in 2020);
- CTSOB: ten-percentage point decrease (20 percent during four-year period, ten percent in 2020); and,
- Other: two-percentage point decrease (two percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020).

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2020, 23 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 59 percent of the 39 total personnel. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 55 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2016 through 2019 of 49 percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 149 of the 295 total employees, or 51 percent.

In 2020, 11 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 28 percent of the 39 total personnel. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 32 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2016 through 2019 of 23 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 71 of the 295 total employees, or 24 percent.

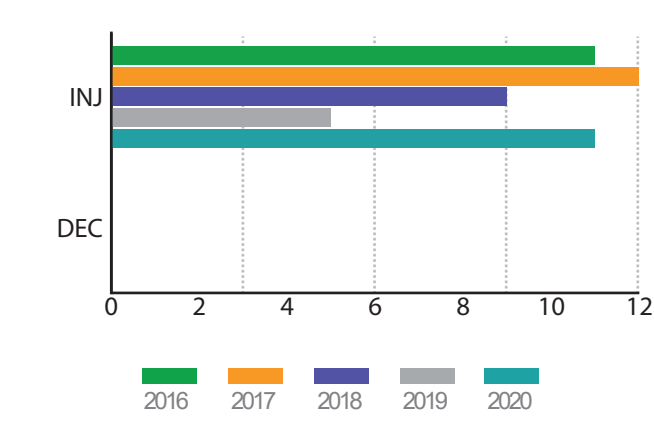
In 2020, four personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented ten percent of the 39 total personnel. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to nine percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2016 through 2019 of 20 percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 56 of the 295 total employees, or 19 percent.

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Administrative	0	0	0	1	1
Metropolitan	6	34	8	4	4
Patrol	20	49	31	26	23
Specialized	18	21	6	15	11
Investigative	7	6	3	1	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	51	110	48	47	39

In 2020, one personnel assigned to administrative assignments was involved in an OIS incident, which represented three percent of the 39 total personnel. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to two percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to administrative assignments from 2016 through 2019 of 0.4 percent, 2020 experienced a 2.6-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to administrative assignments represented the fifth largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for two of the 295 total employees, or 0.7 percent.

In 2020, no personnel assigned to investigative assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented zero percent of the 39 total personnel. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to two percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to investigative assignments from 2016 through 2019 of seven percent, 2020 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, personnel assigned to administrative assignments accounted for 17 of the 295 total employees, or six percent.

OFFICER – INJURIES

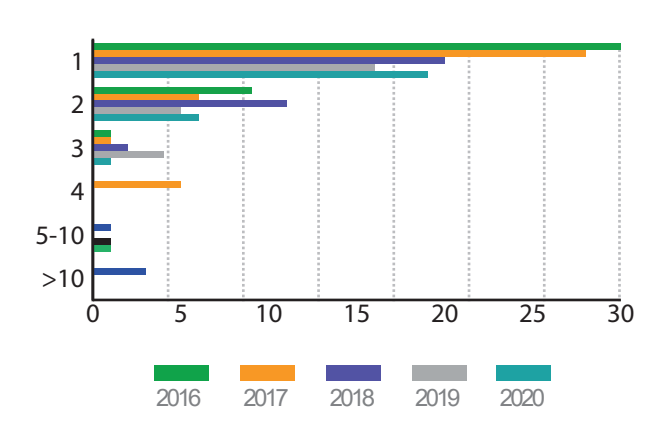


No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from OIS incidents during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020. However, 48 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	11	12	9	5	11
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	12	9	5	11

In 2020, 11 officers sustained injuries during the 27 OIS incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a 120 percent increase compared to five injured officers in 2019. Additionally, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 9.25 injured officers, 2020 had 1.75 more injured officers, or 19 percent, above the four-year annual average.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT



In 2020, there were 19 single shooter OIS incidents, which represented 70 percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 62 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 66 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point increase.

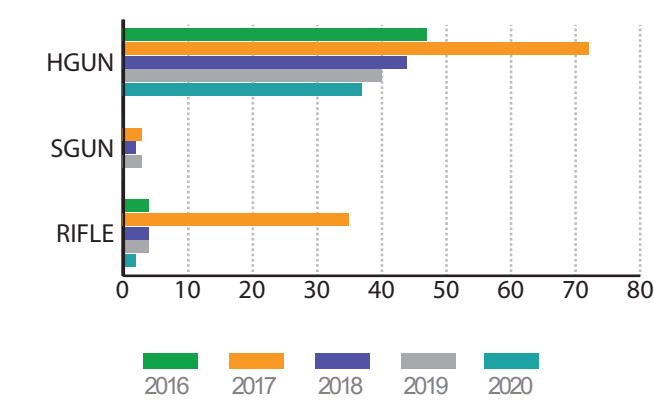
In 2020, there were six double shooter OIS incidents, which represented 22 percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 22 percent, 2020 experienced no change.

No. of Shooters	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	30	28	20	16	19
2	9	6	11	5	6
3	1	1	2	4	1
4	0	5	0	0	0
5 - 10	0	1	0	1	1
11 or more	0	3	0	0	0
Total	40	44	33	26	27

In 2020, there was one triple shooter OIS incident, which represented four percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 15 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of triple shooter OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of six percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease.

In 2020, there was one 5-10 shooter OIS incident, which represented four percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for no percentage point change compared to four percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of 5-10 shooter OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of one percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase.

OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE



Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Handgun	47	72	44	40	36
Shotgun	0	3	2	3	1
Rifle	4	35	4	4	2
Total	51	110	50	47	39

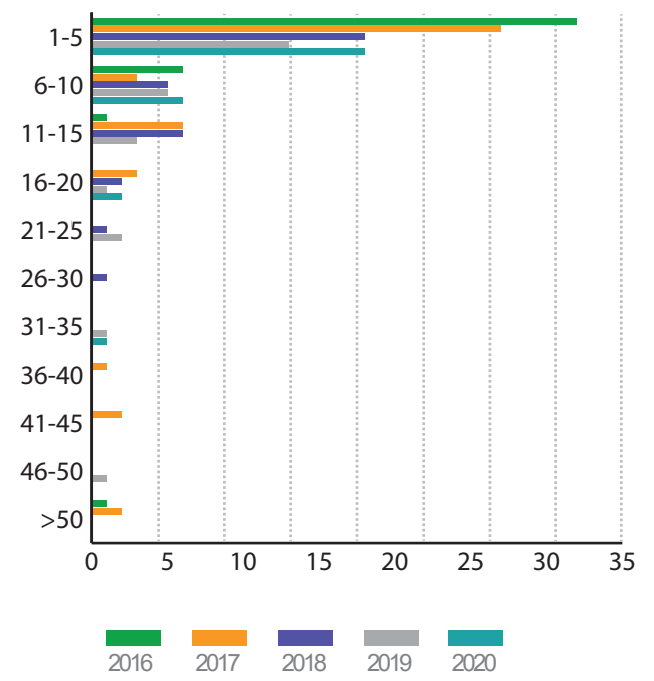
In 2020, 36 handguns were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented 92 percent of the 39 total weapon types. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 85 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 79 percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, accounting for 239 of the 297 total weapons, or 80 percent.

In 2020, two rifles were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented five percent of the 39 total weapon types. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during OIS incidents from 2016

through 2019 of 18 percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, accounting for 49 of the 297 total weapons, or 16 percent.

In 2020, one shotgun was utilized during OIS incidents, which represented three percent of the 39 total weapon types. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, shotguns accounted for nine of the 297 total weapons, or three percent.

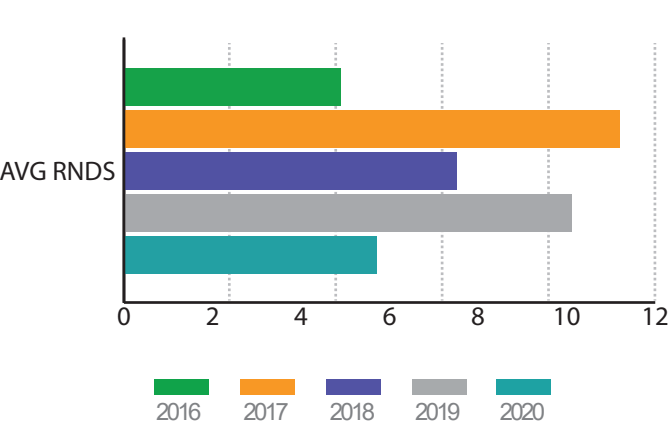
TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR



OIS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Rounds	194	491	248	263	156

In 2020, a total of 156 rounds were fired during all 27 OIS incidents. When compared to the 2019 total of 263 rounds fired, 2020 experienced a decrease of 107, or 41 percent. This was the lowest number of rounds fired in the last five years. Additionally, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 299 rounds fired, 2020 was 143 rounds, or 48 percent, below the four-year annual average.

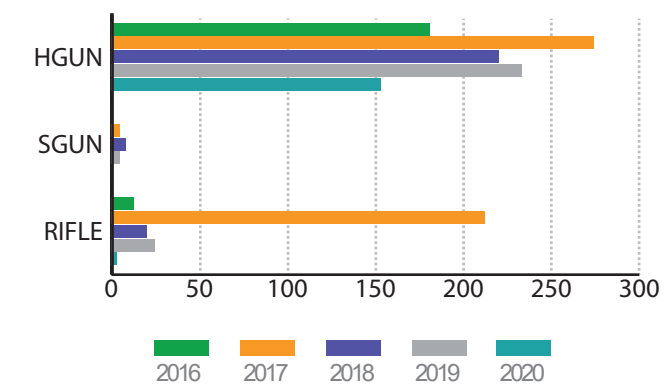
ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT



OIS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Average Rounds	4.9	11.2	7.5	10.1	5.7

In 2020, an average of 5.7 rounds were fired during OIS incidents. When compared to the 2019 average of 10.1 rounds fired, 2020 experienced a decrease of 4.4 rounds, or 44 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 8.4 rounds fired per incident, 2020 was 2.7 rounds, or 32 percent, below the four-year annual average.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE



Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Handgun	181	274	220	233	148
Shotgun	0	5	8	5	5
Rifle	13	212	20	25	3
Total	194	491	248	263	156

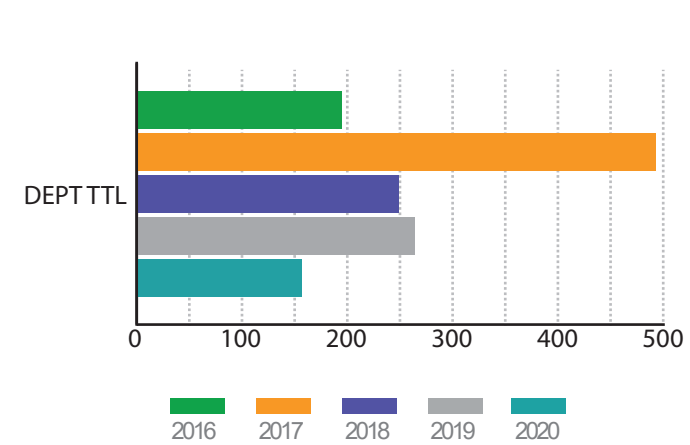
In 2020, 148 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS incidents, which represented 95 percent of the 156 total rounds fired. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to 89 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 76 percent, 2020 experienced a 19-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 1,056 of the 1,352 total rounds, or 78 percent.

In 2020, three rounds were fired from rifles during OIS incidents, which represented two percent of the 156 total rounds fired. This accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to ten percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during

OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 23 percent, 2020 experienced a 21-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 273 of the 1,352 total rounds, or 20 percent.

In 2020, five rounds were fired from shotguns during OIS incidents, which represented three percent of the 156 total rounds fired. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 23 of the 1,352 total rounds, or two percent.

NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS



In 2020, there were 18 OIS incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 67 percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2019. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 63 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point decrease.

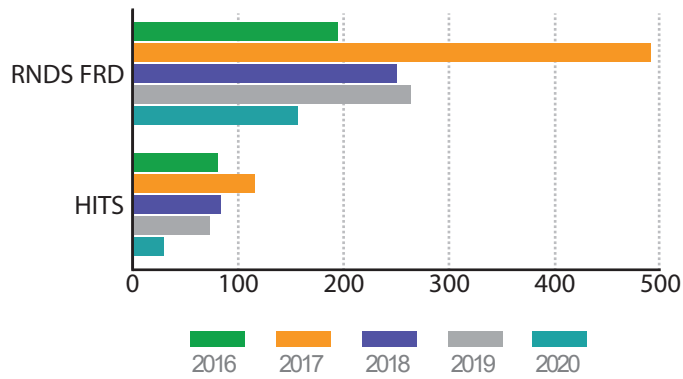
In 2020, there were six OIS incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, which represented 22 percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2019. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 13 percent, 2020 experienced a nine-percentage point increase.

No. of Rounds	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1 - 5	32	27	18	13	18
6 - 10	6	3	5	5	6
11 - 15	1	6	6	3	0
16 - 20	0	3	2	1	2
21 - 25	0	0	1	2	0
26 - 30	0	0	1	0	0
31 - 35	0	0	0	1	1
36 - 40	0	1	0	0	0
41 - 45	0	2	0	0	0
46 - 50	0	0	0	1	0
51 or more	1	2	0	0	0
Total	40	44	33	26	27

In 2020, there were two OIS incident in which 16-20 rounds were fired, which represented seven percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to 12 percent in 2019. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of four percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase.

In 2020, there was one OIS incident in which 31-35 rounds were fired, which represented four percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for no percentage point change compared to four percent in 2019. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 31-35 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of one percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase.

OFFICER – HIT RATIO



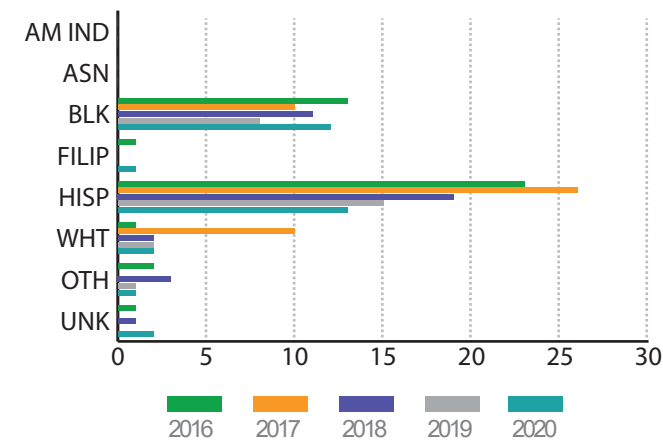
The 2020 total number of rounds fired compared to the total number of rounds which struck their intended targets resulted in a hit ratio of 19 percent. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 28 percent in 2019. In addition, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 aggregate hit ratio of 32 percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the hit ratio of all OIS incidents accounting for 382 of the 1,352 total rounds fired, was 28 percent.

OIS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rounds Fired	194	491	248	263	156
Hits	81	116	83	73	29
Hit Ratio (%)	42	24	33	28	19

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during OIS incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



In 2020, 13 Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 42 percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a 16-percentage point decrease compared to 58 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was six-percentage points below the City’s overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was three-percentage points above the City’s overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 56 percent, 2020 experienced a 14-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 96 of the 180 total suspects, or 53 percent.

In 2019, 12 Black suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 39 percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for an eight-percentage increase compared to 31 percent in 2019. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was 30-percentage points above the City’s overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was three-percentage points below the City’s overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 28 percent, 2020 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 54 of the 180 total suspects, or 30 percent.

In 2020, two White suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to eight percent in 2019. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was 22-percentage points below the City’s overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was one-percentage point below the city’s overall white violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2016 through 2019 of ten percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the White category was the third most represented

Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	13	10	11	8	12
Filipino	1	0	0	0	1
Hispanic	23	26	19	15	13
White	1	10	2	2	2
Other	2	0	3	1	1
Unknown	1	0	1	0	2
Total	41	46	36	26	31

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	3%
Black	9%	42%	39%
Hispanic	48%	39%	42%
White	28%	7%	6%
Other	3%	3%	3%
Unknown	N/A	9%	6%
Total	100%	100%	100%

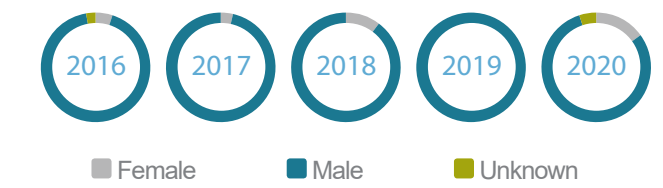
ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 17 of the 180 total suspects, or nine percent.

In 2020, one Filipino suspect was involved in an OIS incident, which represented three percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. The percentage of Filipino suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was nine-percentage points below the City’s overall Asian/Pacific Islander population total. However, the percentage of Filipino suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was equal to the city’s overall Filipino violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Filipino suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 0.6 percent, 2020 experienced a 2.4-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Filipino category represented two of the 180 total suspects, or one percent.

In 2020, one suspect, or three percent, involved in OIS incidents was classified in the “Other” ethnicity category. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the “Other” category represented seven of the 180 total suspects, or four percent, were involved in OIS incidents.

In 2020, two suspects, or six percent, involved in OIS incidents were classified as “Unknown”. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the “Unknown” category represented four of the 180 total suspects, or two percent, were involved in OIS incidents.

SUSPECT – GENDER



In 2020, 26 male suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 84 percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease compared to 96 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 97 percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were male, representing 171 of the 180 total suspects, or 95 percent.

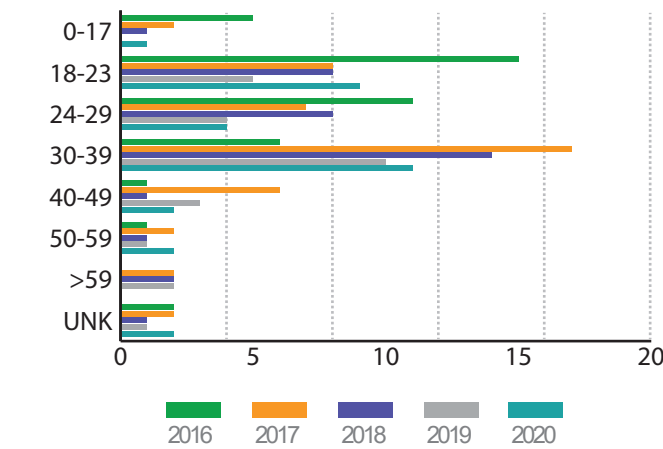
In 2020, four female suspects were involved in an OIS incident, which represented 13 percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2019.

Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	0	2	0	1	4
Male	40	44	36	25	26
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1
Total	41	46	36	26	31

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a minority of suspects involved in OIS incidents were female, representing seven of the 180 total suspects, or four percent.

In 2020, one suspect, or three percent of the 31 total suspects, involved in an OIS incident was categorized as “Unknown.” This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved unknown suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 0.6 percent, 2020 experienced a 2.4-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a minority of suspects involved in OIS incidents were categorized as “Unknown,” representing two of the 180 total suspects, or one percent.

SUSPECT – AGE



In 2020, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were in the 30-39 age group. Specifically, 11 of the 31 total suspects, or 35 percent, were included in this age group. The 30-39 age category accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 38 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 32 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 30-39 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 58 of the 180 total suspects, or 32 percent.

Age	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0-17	5	2	1	0	1
18-23	15	8	8	5	9
24-29	11	7	8	4	4
30-39	6	17	14	10	11
40-49	1	6	1	3	2
50-59	1	2	1	1	2
60 and Above	0	2	2	2	0
Unknown	2	2	1	1	2
Total	41	46	36	26	31

In 2020, the 18-23 age group represented the second largest age category, with nine of the 31 total suspects, or 29 percent. The 18-23 age category accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-23 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 24 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 18-23 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 45 of the 180 total suspects, or 25 percent.

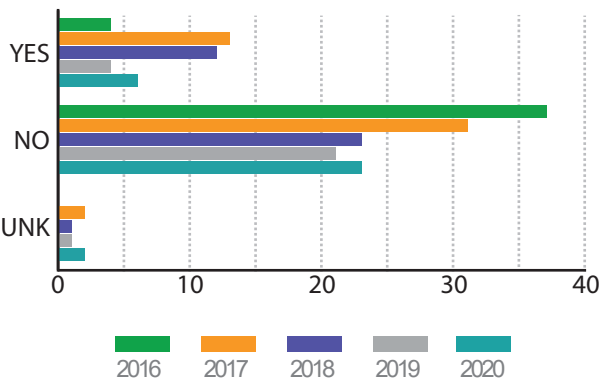
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Suspect-Age continued

In 2020, the 24-29 age group represented the third largest age category with four of the 31 total suspects, or 13 percent. The 24-29 age category accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 15 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 24-29 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 20 percent, 2020 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 24-29 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 34 of the 180 total suspects, or 19 percent.

The seven remaining suspects, or 23 percent, in 2020 were in the age ranges of 0-17, 40-49, 50-59, and “unknown” age designation with one suspect in the 0-17, and two suspects each in the 40-49, 50-59 and “unknown” categories.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

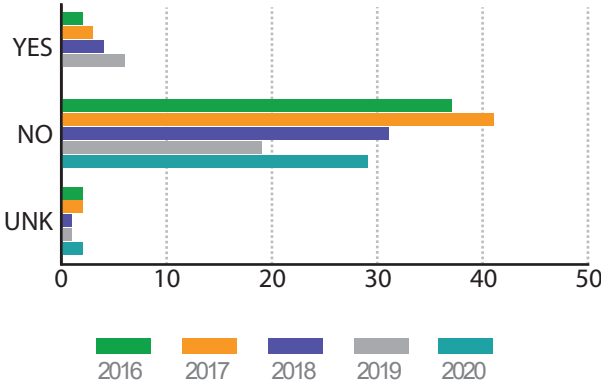


Per. Mental Illness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	4	13	13	4	6
No	37	31	22	21	23
Unknown	0	2	1	1	2
Total	41	46	36	26	31

In 2020, six of the 31 total suspects, or 19 percent, involved in OIS incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 15 percent in 2019.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2016 through 2019 of 23 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 40 of the 180 total suspects, or 22 percent.

SUSPECT – HOMELESS⁵

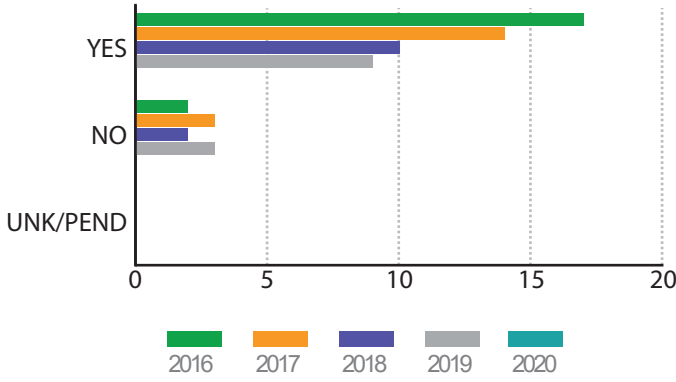


Homeless	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	2	3	4	6	0
No	37	41	31	19	29
Unknown	2	2	1	1	2
Total	41	46	36	26	31

In 2020, there were no homeless suspects involved in OIS incidents, compared to six homeless suspects in 2019. This accounted for a 23-percentage point decrease compared to 23 percent in 2019.

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, homeless suspects involved in OIS incidents accounted for 15 of the 180 total suspects, or eight percent.

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS



Substance Present	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	17	14	12	9	N/A
No	2	3	2	3	N/A
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	19	17	14	12	N/A

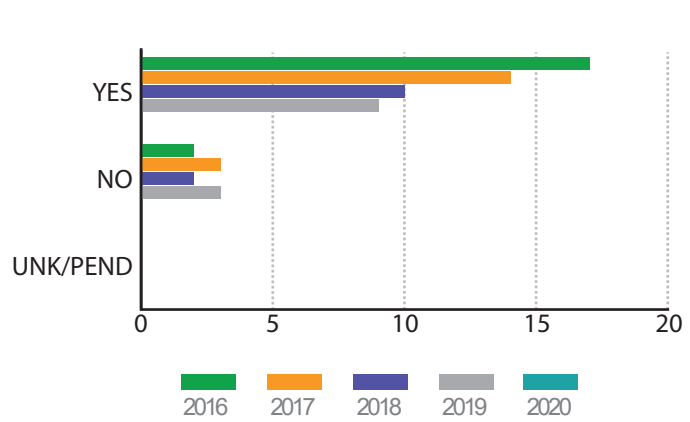
Toxicology reports for decedents in 2020 are pending and were not completed at the publication of this report from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner’s Office. Complete toxicology for 2020 decedents will be available in the 2021 Year End Use of Force Report.

Of the 12 decedents involved in 2019 OIS incidents, all of whom have completed toxicology examinations by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, nine individuals, representing 75 percent, had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s).

The 2019 percentage of cases with positive alcohol and/or a controlled substance results, representing 75 percent, accounted for a 11-percentage point decrease compared to 86 percent of positive cases in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) in OIS incidents from 2016 through 2018 of 86 percent, 2019 experienced an 11-percentage point decrease.

⁵ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS



Substance	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alcohol	5%	41%	21%	42%	N/A
Cocaine	0%	6%	7%	0%	N/A
Marijuana	53%	24%	50%	42%	N/A
Methamphetamine	53%	35%	50%	50%	N/A
Opiates	0%	6%	7%	0%	N/A
PCP	0%	0%	7%	0%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0%	12%	0%	17%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
None	11%	18%	0%	25%	N/A

Toxicology reports for decedents in 2020 are pending and were not completed at the publication of this report from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner’s Office. Complete toxicology for 2020 decedents will be available in the 2021 Year End Use of Force Report.

In 2019, six of the 12 OIS decedents, or 50 percent, had positive results for methamphetamine. The 2019 percentage experienced no change when compared to 50 percent of the decedents with positive methamphetamine results in 2018 OIS incidents. Historically, 29 of the 62 decedents involved in 2016 through 2019 OIS incidents, representing 47 percent, had positive toxicology results for methamphetamine.

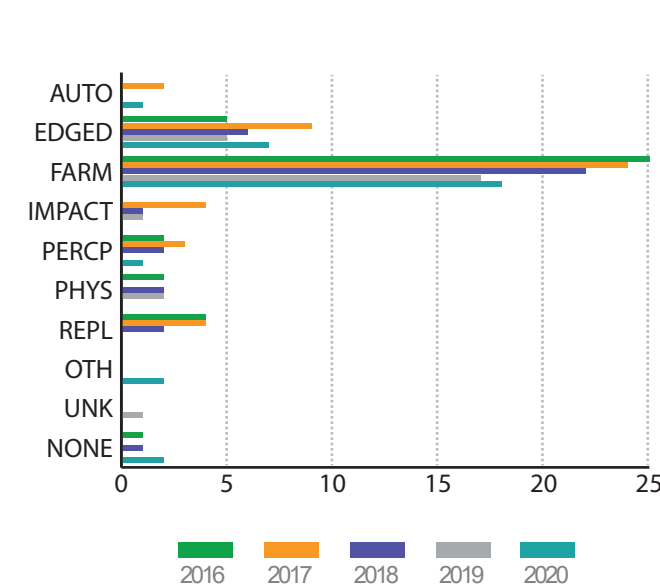
In 2019, five of the 12 OIS decedents, or 42 percent, had positive results for marijuana. The 2019 percentage accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent of decedents with positive marijuana results in 2018 OIS incidents. Historically, 26 of the 62 decedents involved in 2016 through 2019 OIS incidents, representing 42 percent, had positive toxicology results for marijuana.

In 2019, five of the 12 OIS decedents, or 42 percent, had positive results for alcohol. The 2019 percentage accounted for a 21-percentage point increase compared to 21 percent of decedents with positive alcohol results in 2018 OIS incidents. Historically, 16 of the 62 decedents involved in 2016 through 2019 OIS incidents, representing 26 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol.

Substance	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alcohol	1	7	3	5	N/A
Cocaine	0	1	1	0	N/A
Marijuana	10	4	7	5	N/A
Methamphetamine	10	6	7	6	N/A
Opiates	0	1	1	0	N/A
PCP	0	0	1	0	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0	2	0	2	N/A
Other	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unknown	0	0	0	0	N/A
None	2	3	0	3	N/A
Pending	0	0	0	0	0

In 2019, two of the 12 OIS decedents, or 17 percent, had positive results for psychiatric medications. The 2019 percentage accounted for a 17-percentage point increase, compared to zero percent of decedents with positive psychiatric medication results in 2018 OIS incidents. Historically, four of the 62 decedents involved in 2016 through 2019 OIS incidents, representing six percent, had positive toxicology results for psychiatric medications. Three decedents, or 25 percent, had negative toxicology results for alcohol and/or controlled substances.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE



Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Automobile	2	2	0	0	1
Edged Weapon	5	9	6	5	7
Firearm	25	24	22	17	18
Impact Device	0	4	1	1	0
Perception	2	3	2	0	1
Physical Force	2	0	2	2	0
Replica/Pellet	4	4	2	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0
None	1	0	1	0	2
Total	44	46	36	26	31

In 2020, 18 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 58 percent of the 31 total weapon types. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 65 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 59 percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 106 of the 180 total weapons, or 59 percent.

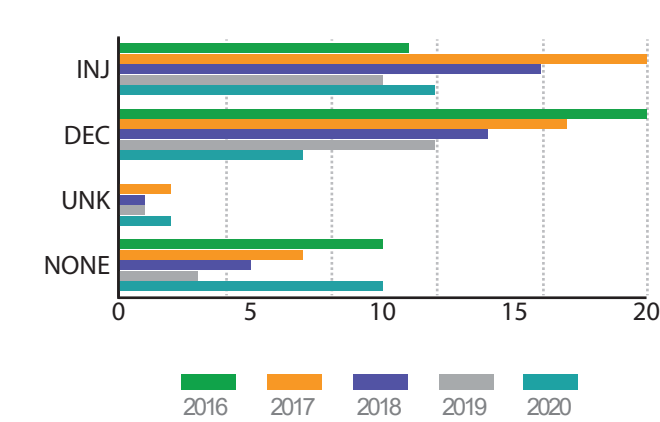
In 2020, seven edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 23 percent of the 31 total weapon types. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 17 percent, 2020 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, edged weapons were the second most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 32 of the 180 total weapons, or 18 percent.

In 2020, one suspect utilized an automobile as force during an OIS incident, which represented three percent. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of automobile force utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, automobile force represented five of the 180 total weapons, or three percent, utilized by suspects during OIS incidents.

In 2020, there was one perception-based OIS incident, which represented three percent. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of perceived weapons utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, perceived weapons represented eight of the 180 total weapons, or four percent, utilized by suspects during OIS incidents.

The remaining four weapon types utilized by suspects during OIS incidents were placed in the weapon type categories of “other” and “none” which represented 13 percent of the 31 total weapon types. The categories of “other” and “none” accounted for two incidents each.

SUSPECT – INJURIES



In 2020, seven suspects died from police gunfire, or 23 percent of the 31 total suspects involved in OIS incidents. This accounted for a 23-percentage point decrease in comparison to 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of deceased suspects during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019, of 42 percent, 2020 experienced a 19-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, deceased suspects during OIS incidents accounted for 70 of 180 total suspects, or 39 percent.

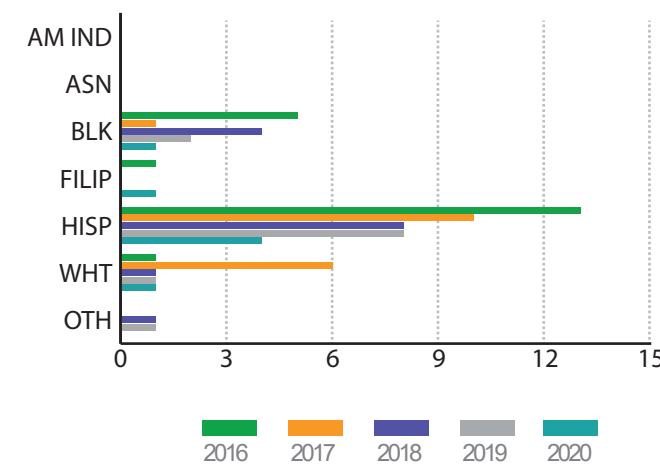
In 2020, 12 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries, or 39 percent of the total 31 suspect involved in OIS incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase in comparison to 38 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of injured suspects during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019, of 38 percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, injured suspects during OIS incidents accounted for 69 of the 180 total suspects, or 38 percent.

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	11	20	16	10	12
Deceased	20	17	14	12	7
Unknown	0	2	1	1	2
None	10	7	5	3	10
Total	41	46	36	26	31

In 2020, two suspects, or six percent of the 31 total suspects involved in OIS incidents, were placed in the “unknown injuries” category. When compared to the aggregate percentage of unknown injuries suspects sustained during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019, of three percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects in the unknown injury category during OIS incidents accounted for six of the 180 total suspects, or three percent.

In 2020, ten suspects were uninjured during OIS incidents.

ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS



Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	5	1	4	2	1
Filipino	1	0	0	0	1
Hispanic	13	10	8	8	4
White	1	6	1	1	1
Other	0	0	1	1	0
Total	20	17	14	12	7

Of the seven decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2020, four individuals, or 57 percent, were Hispanic. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 66 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Hispanic suspects from OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 62 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a majority of deceased suspects involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 43 of the 70 total decedents, or 61 percent.

Of the seven decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2020, one individual, or 14 percent was Black. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 16 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Black suspects from OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 19 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Black suspects represented the second highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for 13 of the 70 total decedents, or 19 percent.

Of the seven decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2020, one individual, or 14 percent was White. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2019.

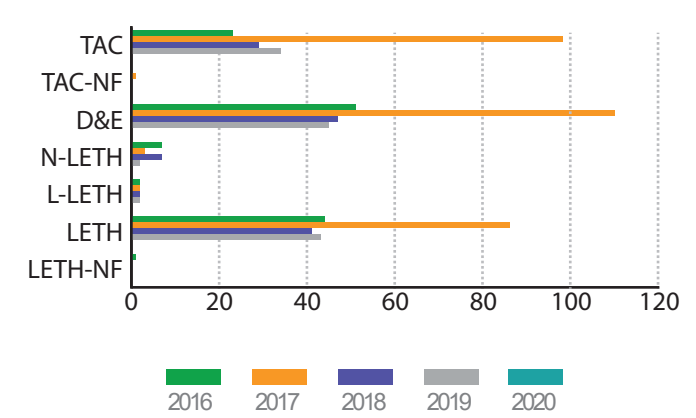
When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased White suspects from OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 14 percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, White suspects represented the third highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for ten of the 70 total decedents, or 14 percent.

Of the seven decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2020, one individual, or 14 percent was of Filipino ethnicity. This accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Filipino suspects from OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Filipino suspects accounted for two of the 70 total decedents, or three percent.

Of the seven decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2020, no individuals, or zero percent were of other ethnicity. This accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to eight percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased other suspects from OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, other suspects accounted for two of the 70 total decedents, or three percent.

Note: Two suspects died from self-inflicted gunshot wounds in two OIS-No Hit incidents in 2018 and were not counted in the comparison with 2019.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION⁶
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



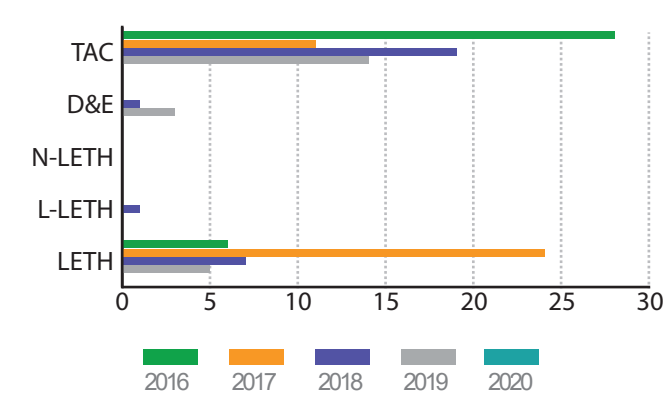
In 2019, 34 of the 48 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 71 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to 60 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018 of 72 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 184 of the 256 total Tactics findings, or 72 percent.

In 2019, 45 of the 48 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 94 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 98 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2016 through 2018 of 98 percent, 2019 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, a majority of adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 253 of the 257 total Drawing/ Exhibiting findings, or 98 percent.

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	23	98	29	34	N/A
Tactics-No Findings	0	1	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	51	110	47	45	N/A
Non-Lethal	7	3	7	2	N/A
Less-Lethal	2	2	2	2	N/A
Lethal	44	86	41	43	N/A
Lethal-No Findings	1	0	0	0	N/A
Total	128	300	126	126	N/A

In 2019, 43 of the 48 total Lethal force findings, representing 90 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 85 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Lethal force findings from 2016 through 2018 of 82 percent, 2019 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, most of the adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 214 of the 256 total findings, or 84 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY



Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	28	11	19	14	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	1	3	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	1	0	N/A
Lethal	6	24	7	5	N/A
Total	34	35	28	22	N/A

In 2019, 14 of the 48 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 29 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 40 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018, of 28 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, 72 of the 256 total Tactics findings, accounting for 28 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

In 2019, three of the 48 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing six percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2016 through 2018, of .04 percent, 2019 experienced a 5.96-percentage point increase. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, four of the 257 Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing one percent were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).”

In 2019, five of the 48 total Lethal force findings, representing ten percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to 15 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Lethal force findings from 2016 through 2018 of 18 percent, 2019 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, 42 of the 256 total Lethal force findings, representing 16 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

⁶ Adjudication data for 2020 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2021.

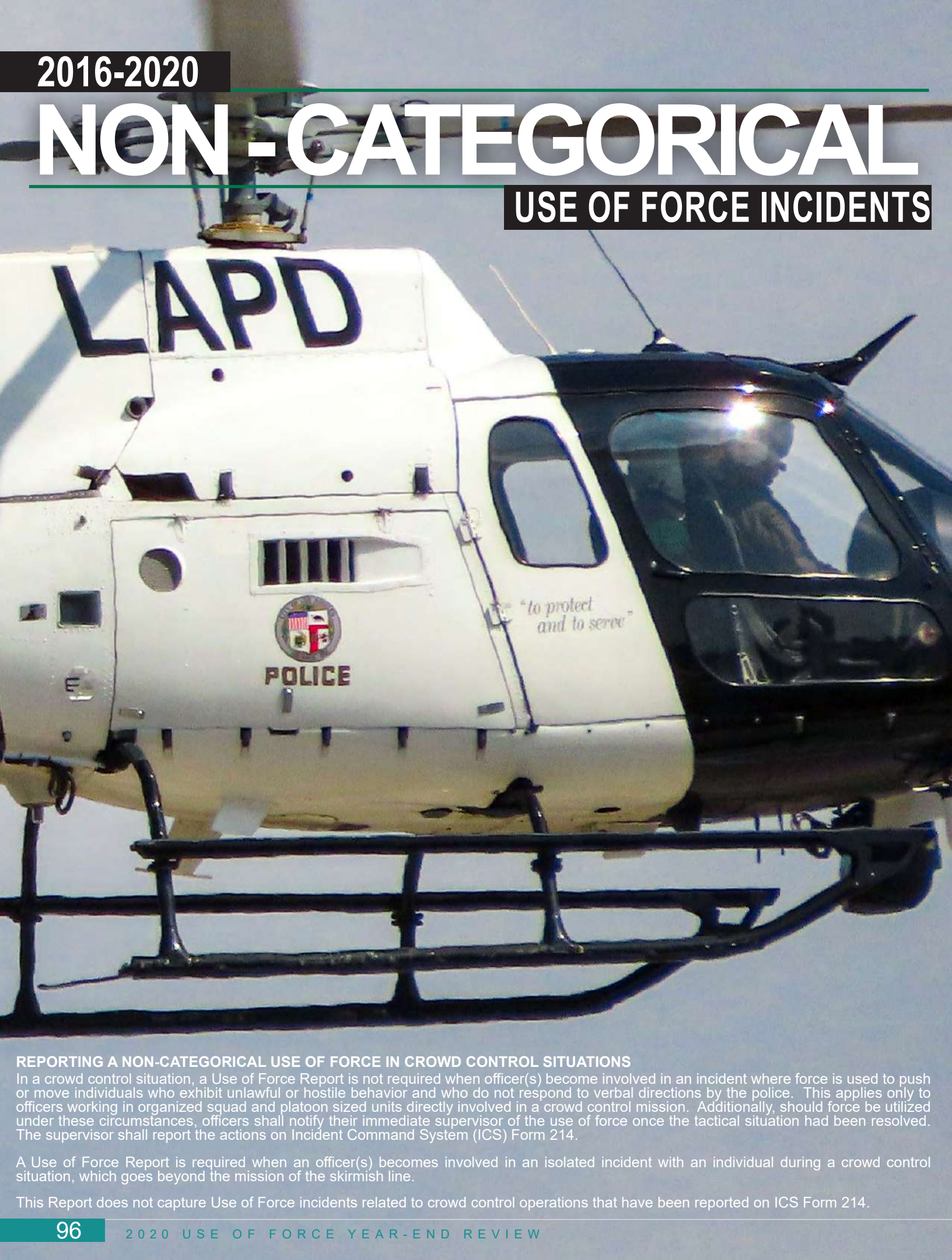
NON-CATEGORICAL

USE OF FORCE

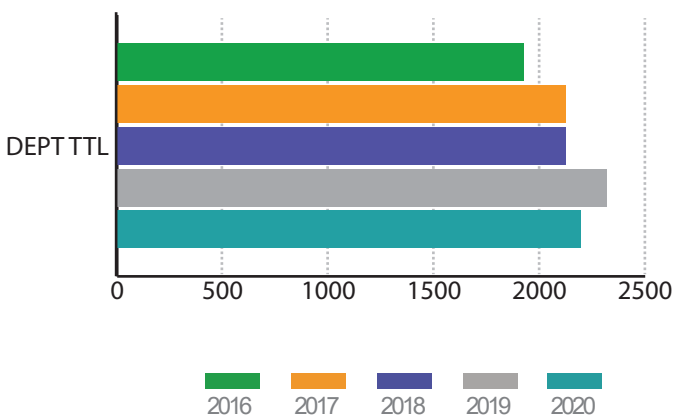
REVIEW PROCESS



NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS



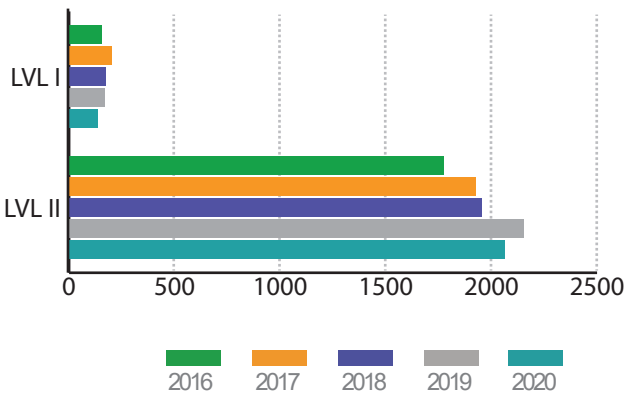
ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



Incident Count	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	1,925	2,123	2,125	2,320	2,194

In 2020, Department personnel were involved in 2,194 NCUOF incidents, a decrease of 126 incidents, or five percent, compared to 2019. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, there were a total of 8,493 incidents, resulting in an annual average of 2,123 incidents. The 2020 incident count exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 70.75 incidents, or three percent.

LEVEL TOTALS



Level	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Level I	152	199	171	166	133
Level II	1,773	1,924	1,954	2,154	2,061
Total	1,925	2,123	2,125	2,320	2,194

In 2020, a total of 2,061 NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, which represented 94 percent of the 2,194 total incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 93 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Level II NCUOF incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 92 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, accounting for 9,866 of the 10,687 total incidents, or 92 percent.

In 2020, 133 NCUOF incidents were Level I occurrences, which represented six percent of 2,194 total incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease when compared to seven percent in 2019. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of Level I NCUOF incidents from 2016 through 2019 of eight percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Level I NCUOF occurrences accounted for 821 of the 10,687 total incidents, or eight percent.

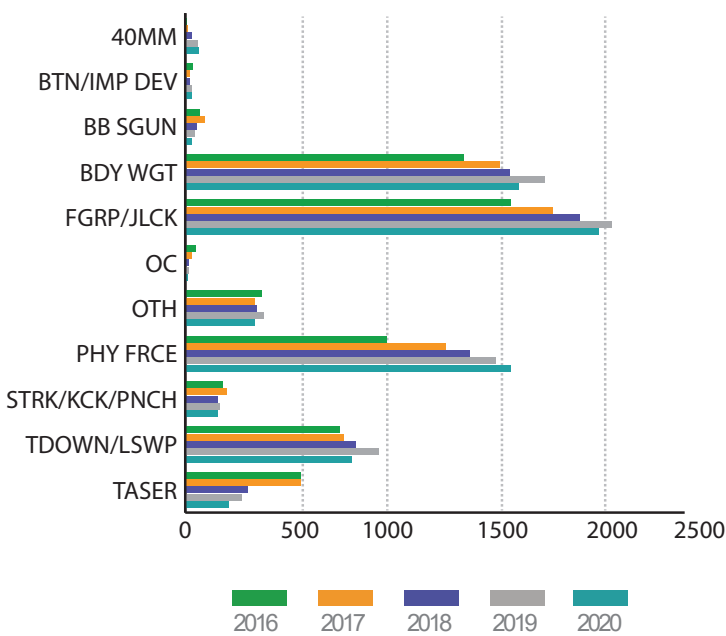
REPORTING A NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE IN CROWD CONTROL SITUATIONS

In a crowd control situation, a Use of Force Report is not required when officer(s) become involved in an incident where force is used to push or move individuals who exhibit unlawful or hostile behavior and who do not respond to verbal directions by the police. This applies only to officers working in organized squad and platoon sized units directly involved in a crowd control mission. Additionally, should force be utilized under these circumstances, officers shall notify their immediate supervisor of the use of force once the tactical situation had been resolved. The supervisor shall report the actions on Incident Command System (ICS) Form 214.

A Use of Force Report is required when an officer(s) becomes involved in an isolated incident with an individual during a crowd control situation, which goes beyond the mission of the skirmish line.

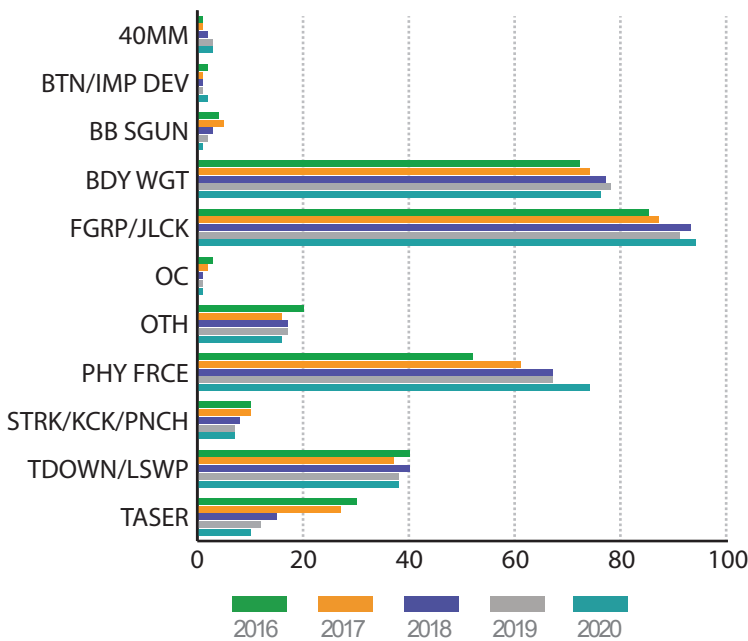
This Report does not capture Use of Force incidents related to crowd control operations that have been reported on ICS Form 214.

FORCE OPTION



Number of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option Was Applied

Force Option	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
40MM Launcher	6	11	33	62	68
Baton/Impact Device	39	22	24	33	33
Beanbag Shotgun	74	97	60	48	32
Body Weight	1,394	1,576	1,626	1,798	1,667
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	1,627	1,840	1,973	2,133	2,069
OC Spray	55	32	20	20	15
Other	383	347	356	395	347
Physical Force	1,009	1,304	1,426	1,553	1,629
Strike/Kick/Punch	190	208	164	171	161
Takedown/Leg Sweep	775	794	854	871	831
TASER	577	580	314	282	217



Percentage of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option Was Applied

Force Option	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
40MM Launcher	<1%	<1%	<2%	3%	3%
Baton/Impact Device	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Beanbag Shotgun	4%	5%	3%	2%	1%
Body Weight	72%	74%	77%	78%	76%
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	85%	87%	93%	92%	94%
OC Spray	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Other	20%	16%	17%	17%	16%
Physical Force	52%	61%	67%	67%	74%
Strike/Kick/Punch	10%	10%	8%	7%	7%
Takedown/Leg Sweep	40%	37%	40%	38%	38%
TASER	30%	27%	15%	12%	10%

In 2020, TASERs were utilized in 217, or ten percent, of the 2,194 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 12 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of TASER usage during NCUOF incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 21 percent, 2020 experienced a 11-percentage point decrease.

In 2020, Beanbag shotguns were utilized in 32, or one percent, of the 2,194 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to the two percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Beanbag shotguns utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease.

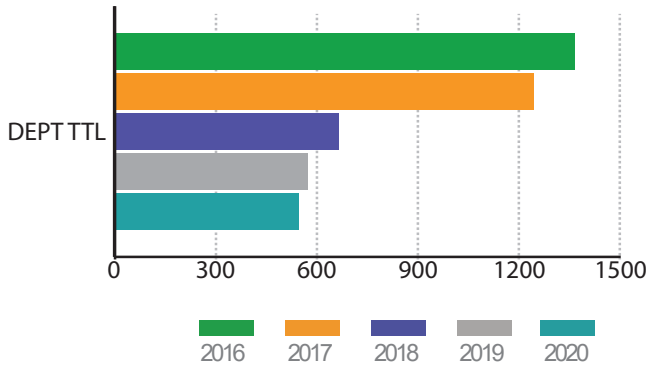
In 2020, 40mm Less-Lethal Launchers were utilized in 68, or three percent, of the 2,194 incidents. This accounted for a no change when compared to three percent

in 2019. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher usage during NCUOF incidents from 2016 through 2019 of one percent, 2020 experienced an approximate two-percentage point increase.

In 2020, strikes/kicks/punches were utilized in 161, or seven percent, of the 2,194 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a no change when compared to seven percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of strikes/kicks/punches utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2016 through 2019 of nine percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease.

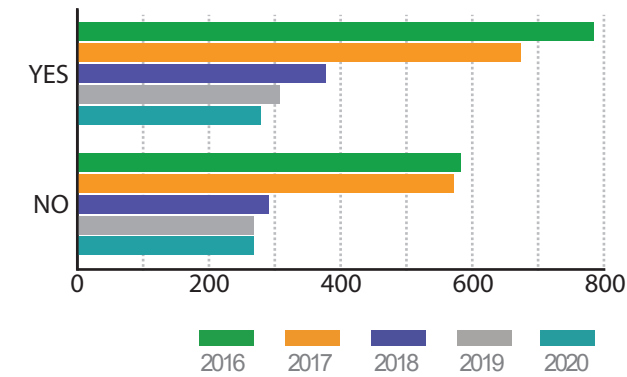
In 2020, batons or other impact devices were utilized in 33, or two percent, of the 2,194 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to one percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of batons or other impact devices utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2016 through 2019 of one percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point increase.

TASER INFORMATION

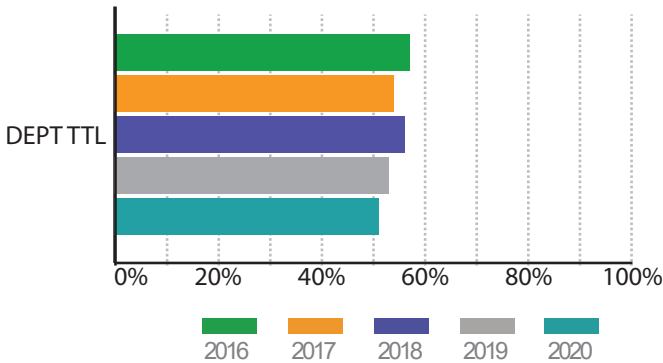


TASER Activations	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	1,363	1,242	666	574	545

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES



TASER Effectiveness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	782	672	376	307	278
No	581	570	290	267	267
Total	1,363	1,242	666	574	545

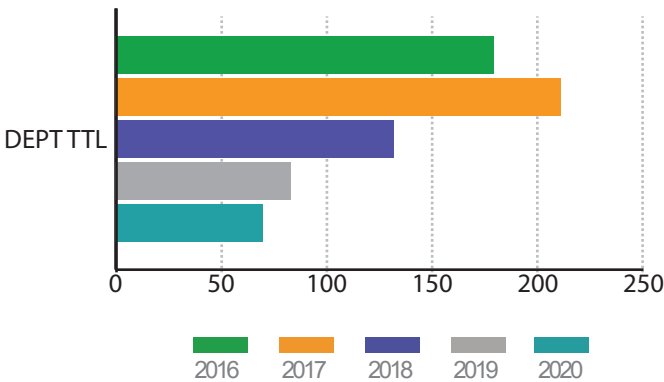


TASER Effectiveness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Effectiveness Percentage	57%	54%	54%	56%	51%

In 2020, Department personnel activated a TASER 545 times during 217 NCUOF incidents in which TASERs were utilized, resulting in an average of 2.51 activations per incident. This accounted for a 0.48-percentage point increase compared to the 2019 average activations per incident of 2.03. When compared to the aggregate annual average of TASER activations per incident from 2016 through 2019 of 2.19, 2020 experienced an increase of 0.32 activations per incident, or 15 percent.

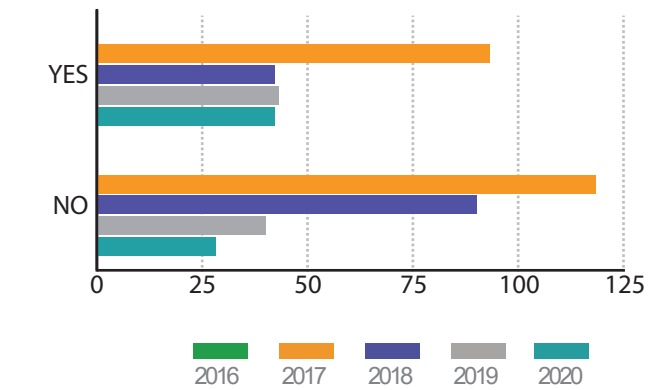
In 2020, TASER activations were effective 278 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 51 percent of the 545 total activations. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease, compared to 53 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of effective TASER activations from 2016 through 2019 of 56 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, TASER activations were effective 2,415 times of the 4,390 total activations, or 55 percent.

BEANBAG SHOTGUN INFORMATION

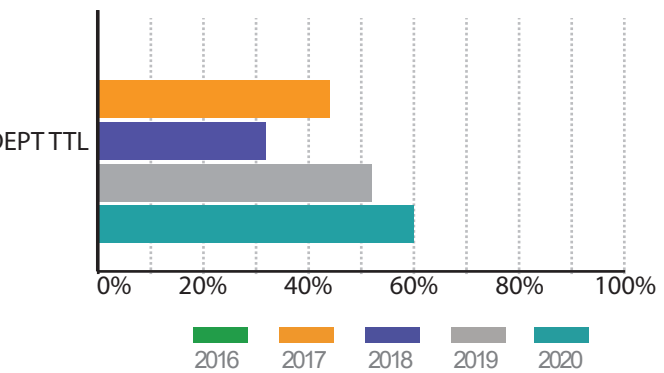


Beanbag Shotgun Discharges	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	179	211	132	83	70

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES



Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	N/A	93	42	43	42
No	N/A	118	90	40	28
Total	0	211	132	83	70



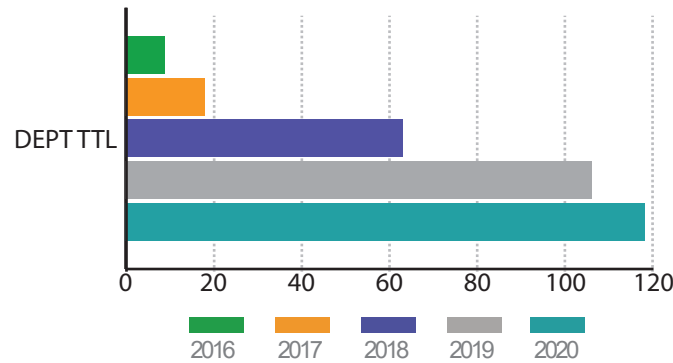
Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Effectiveness Percentage	N/A	44%	32%	52%	60%

In 2020, Department personnel discharged a Beanbag shotgun 70 times during 32 NCUOF incidents in which Beanbag shotguns were utilized, resulting in an average of 2.2 rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for a 0.5-percentage point increase compared to the 2019 average activations per incident of 1.7. When compared to the aggregate annual average of Beanbag rounds discharged per incident from 2016 through 2019 of 2.2, 2020 experienced no change.

In 2020, Beanbag rounds were effective 42 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 60 percent of the 70 total rounds discharged. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 52 percent in 2019.

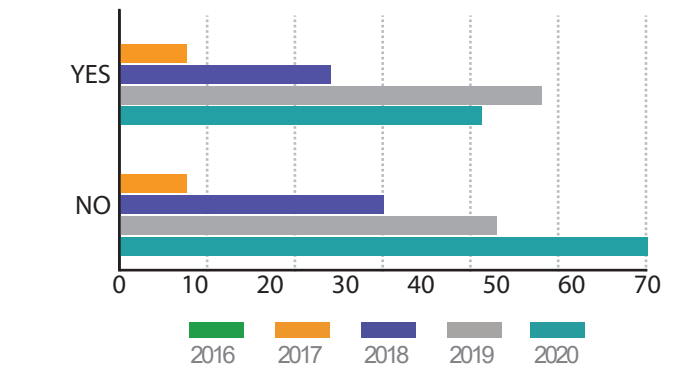
Note: The Department began tracking the effectiveness of the Beanbag shotgun in late 2016. As such, an aggregate comparison of the Beanbag shotgun's effectiveness could not be completed at the time of this writing.

40MM LESS LETHAL LAUNCHER INFORMATION

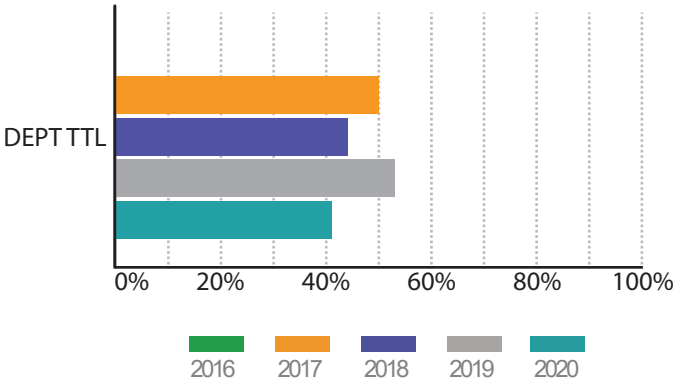


40MM Less Lethal Launcher Discharges	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	9	18	63	106	118

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES



40MM Less Lethal Launcher Effectiveness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	N/A	9	28	56	48
No	N/A	9	35	50	70
Total	N/A	18	63	106	118



40MM Less Lethal Launcher Effectiveness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Effectiveness Percentage	N/A	50%	44%	53%	41%

In 2020, Department personnel discharged a 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher 118 times during 68 NCUOF incidents in which 40mm Less-Lethal Launchers were utilized, resulting in an average of 1.7 rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for a no change compared to the 1.7 average rounds discharged per incident in 2019. When compared to the aggregate annual average of 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher discharges per incident from 2016 through 2019 of 1.8, 2020 experienced a decrease of 0.1 discharges per incident, or 6 percent.

In 2020, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher rounds were effective 48 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 41 percent of the 118 total rounds discharged. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease compared to 53 percent in 2019.

Note: The Department began tracking the effectiveness of the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher in late 2016. As such, an aggregate comparison of the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher's effectiveness could not be completed at the time of this writing.

LESS-LETHAL FORCE OPTION MISSES - NO CONTACT

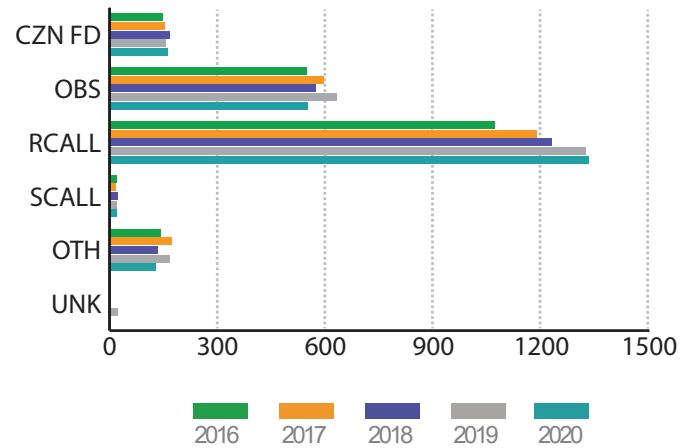
In 2020, there were three separate incidents in which less-lethal force options were intentionally deployed, but did not contact the involved suspects. Two incidents involved the use of two 40mm Less-Lethal Launchers, one involved the use of the TASER; all of which were deployed to stop the suspect's actions. None of the munitions in each of these three incidents contacted the suspects; therefore, were not reportable as Non-Categorical uses of force. Each of the suspects were taken into custody without further incident.

FIREARM POINTED AT PERSON

In 2020, Los Angeles Police Department officers documented public contacts of 1,443,077 persons, which include those detained for calls for service and field detentions. Officers drew and pointed their firearms at a total of 7,277 persons, or 0.005 percent of all public contacts. Out of the 7,277 persons that officers pointed their firearms at, 3,304 persons were arrested, or 45 percent, 320 persons were issued a citation, or four percent, and 254 persons were warned, or three percent. 144 persons had other actions, or two percent, and 488 persons had no enforcement action, or seven percent.

Of the total 7,277 persons, 5,923 were male, or 81 percent, and 1,354 were female, or 19 percent. Hispanic persons accounted for 3,933 of the encounters, or 54 percent. Black persons accounted for 2,262 of the encounters, or 31 percent. White persons accounted for 817 of the encounters, or 11 percent. Persons of American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other or Unknown ethnicities accounted for 265 of the encounters, or four percent.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Citizen Flag Down	148	152	168	157	163
Observation	547	594	572	632	552
Radio Call	1,070	1,188	1,228	1,324	1,331
Station Call	19	17	23	19	19
Other	141	172	134	166	128
Unknown	0	0	0	22	1
Total	1,925	2,123	2,125	2,320	2,194

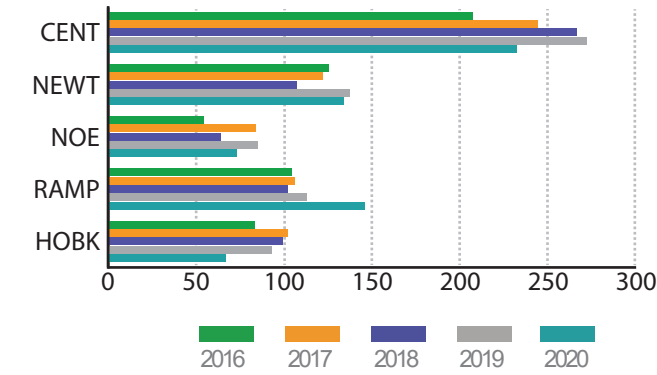
In 2020, a total of 1,331 of the Department's 2,194 NCUOF incidents, or 61 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase when compared to 57 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from radio calls from 2016 through 2019 of 57 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, radio calls represented the largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 6,141 of the 10,687 total incidents, or 57 percent.

decrease when compared to 27 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2016 through 2019 of 28 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, field detention based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 2,897 of the 10,687 total incidents, or 27 percent.

In 2020, 552 of the Department's 2,194 NCUOF incidents, or 25 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a two-percentage point

The remaining 311 NCUOF incidents, or 14 percent, in 2020 occurred during citizen flag downs, station calls, occurrences with "other" designations, and those with "unknown" classifications.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE
OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

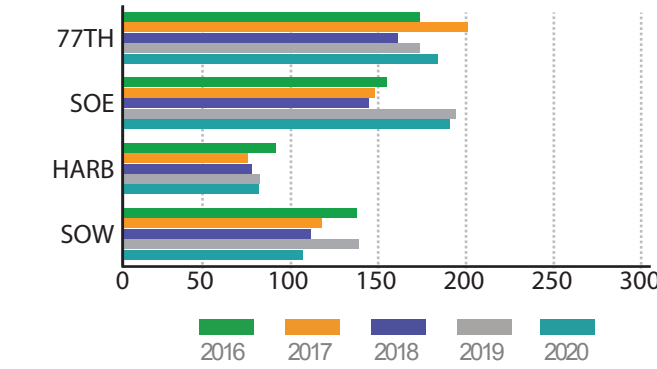


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	207	244	266	272	232
Newton	125	122	107	137	134
Northeast	54	84	64	85	73
Rampart	104	106	102	113	146
Hollenbeck	83	102	99	93	67
Total	573	658	638	700	652

In 2020, 652 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of 48 incidents, or seven percent, compared to 2019. Approximately 30 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department – 2,194; Central Bureau – 652).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, a total of 2,569 NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 642.3 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2020 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 9.7 incidents, or approximately two percent.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

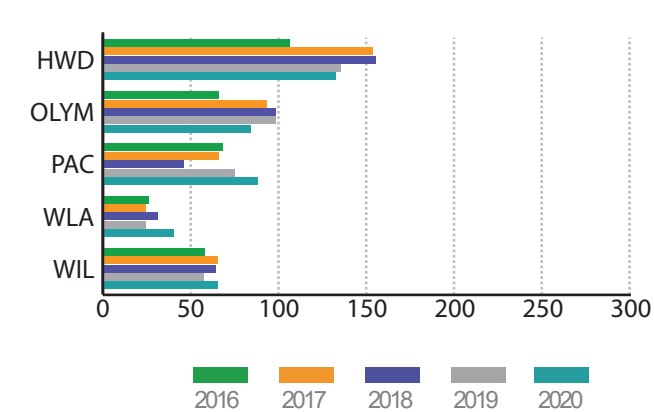


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	169	196	156	169	179
Southeast	150	143	140	189	186
Harbor	87	71	73	78	77
Southwest	133	113	107	134	102
Total	539	523	476	570	544

In 2020, 544 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was a decrease of 26 incidents, or 5 percent, compared to 2019. Approximately 25 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department – 2,194; South Bureau – 544).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, a total of 2,108 NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 527 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2020 was above the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 17 incidents, or approximately three percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

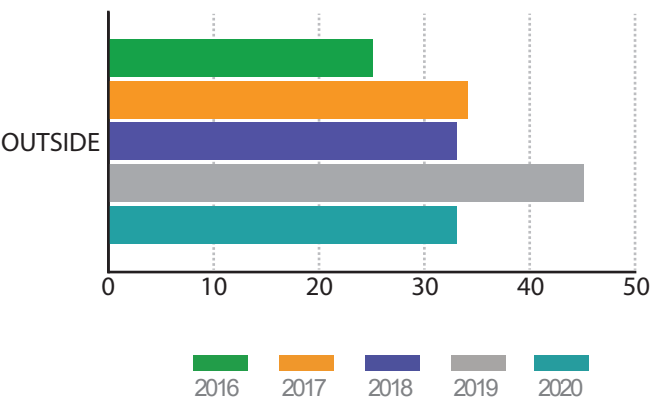


In 2020, 409 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was an increase of 20 incidents, or five percent, compared to 2019. Approximately 19 percent of the Department's NCUOF incident occurred in West Bureau (Department – 2,194; West Bureau – 409).

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hollywood	106	153	155	135	132
Olympic	66	93	98	98	84
Pacific	68	66	46	75	88
West Los Angeles	26	24	31	24	40
Wilshire	58	65	64	57	65
Total	324	401	394	389	409

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, a total of 1,508 NCUOF incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 377 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2020 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 32 incidents, or approximately eight percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

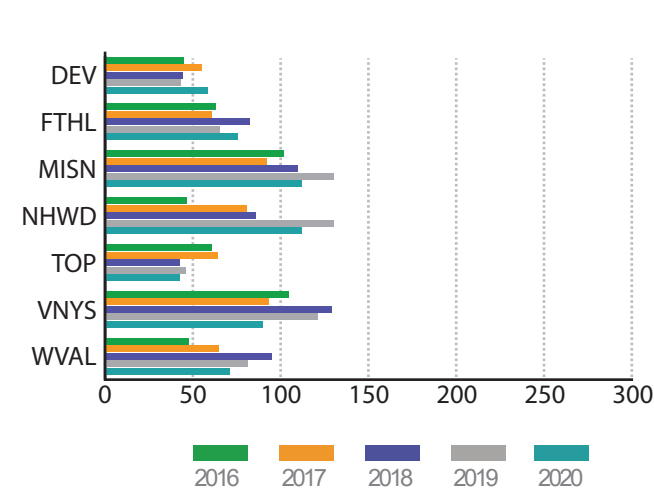


In 2020, 33 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred outside the Department's jurisdiction, which was a decrease of 12 incidents, or 27 percent, compared to 2019. Approximately two percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside the Department's jurisdiction (Department – 2,194; Outside Areas – 33).

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Outside Jurisdiction	25	34	33	45	33

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, a total of 137 NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside of the Department's jurisdiction resulting in an annual average of 34.3 incidents. The outside area count for 2020 was below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 1.3 incidents, or approximately four percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

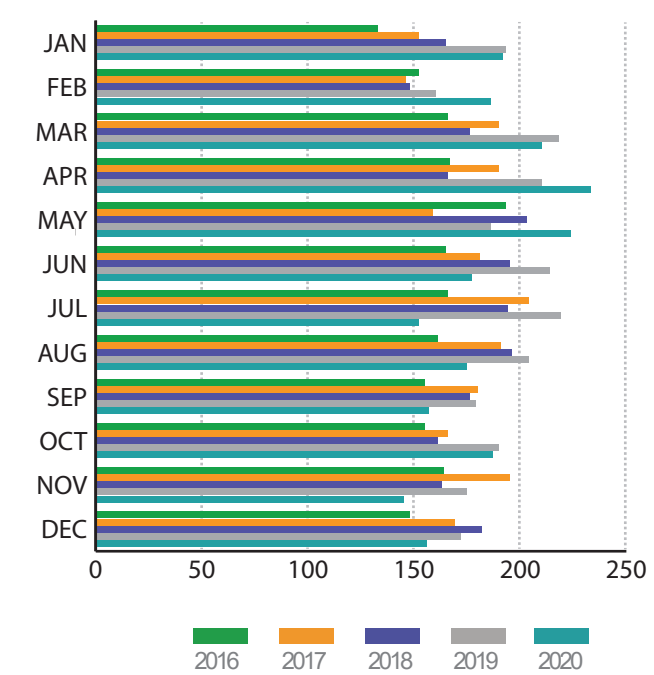


In 2020, 556 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of 60 incidents, or ten percent, compared to 2019. Approximately 25 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department – 2,194; Valley Bureau – 556).

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Devonshire	44	54	44	43	58
Foothill	62	60	82	65	75
Mission	101	92	109	130	111
North Hollywood	46	80	85	130	111
Topanga	60	64	42	46	42
Van Nuys	104	93	128	121	89
West Valley	47	64	94	81	70
Total	464	507	584	616	556

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, a total of 21712,171 NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 542.8 incidents. The valley Bureau count for 2019 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 13.2 incidents, or approximately two percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



In 2020, April represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 233 occurrences, or approximately 11 percent of the 2,194 total incidents throughout the year. May had the second highest count with 224 incidents or ten percent, respectively. March had the third highest count with 210 occurrences, or approximately ten percent. January had the fourth highest count with 192 occurrences, or approximately nine percent. The remaining 1,335 incidents, or 61 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

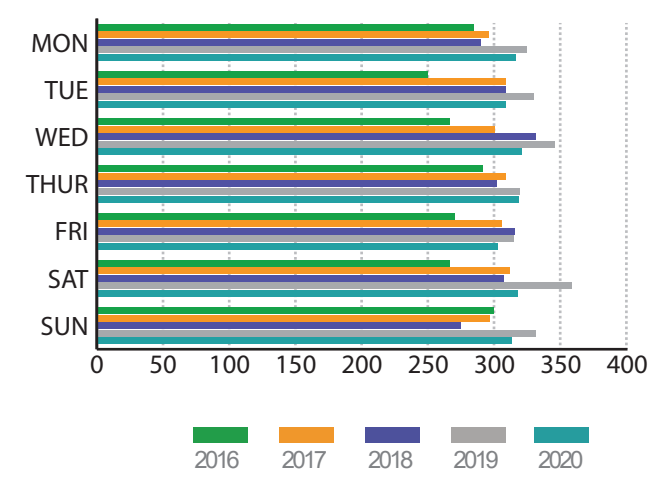
From 2016 through 2020, April represented the month with the most NCUOF with 966 of the 10,687 total incidents, or nine percent. February represented the month with the fewest incidents during the same time period with 792 incidents, or approximately seven percent.

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	133	152	165	193	192
February	152	146	148	160	186
March	166	190	176	218	210
April	167	190	166	210	233
May	193	159	203	186	224
June	165	181	195	214	177
July	166	204	194	219	152
August	161	191	196	204	175
September	155	180	176	179	157
October	155	166	161	190	187
November	164	195	163	175	145
December	148	169	182	172	156
Total	1,925	2,123	2,125	2,320	2,194

The NCUOF percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2016 through 2020 was as follows:

- January through March: 2,587 incidents, or approximately 24 percent;
- April through June: 2,863 incidents, or approximately 27 percent;
- July through September: 2,709 incidents, or approximately 25 percent; and,
- October through December: 2,528 incidents or approximately 24 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

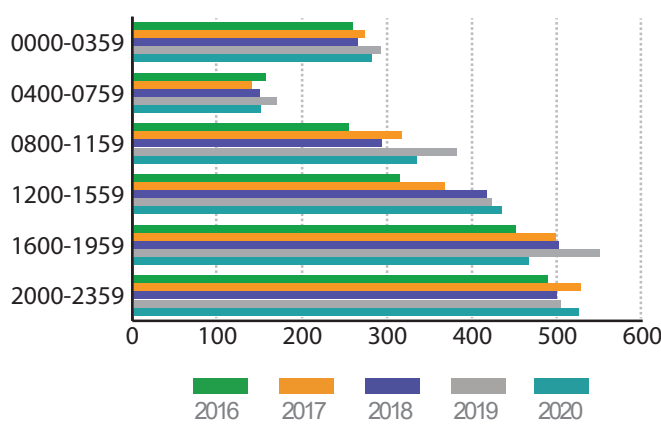


Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Monday	284	295	289	324	316
Tuesday	249	308	308	329	308
Wednesday	266	300	331	345	320
Thursday	291	308	301	319	318
Friday	270	305	315	314	302
Saturday	266	311	307	358	317
Sunday	299	296	274	331	313
Total	1,925	2,123	2,125	2,320	2,194

In 2020, Wednesday represented the day of the week with the most NCUOF incidents, accounting for 320 occurrences, or approximately 15 percent. Thursday had the second highest count with 318 occurrences, or 14 percent. From 2016 through 2020, Wednesday represented the day with

the most NCUOF incidents with 1,562 of the 10,687 total, or 15 percent. Tuesday represented the day with the fewest number of incidents with 1,502 occurrences, or 14 percent.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



Time	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0000 - 0359	259	273	265	292	282
0400 - 0759	157	141	150	170	151
0800 - 1159	255	317	293	381	335
1200 - 1559	314	367	417	423	435
1600 - 1959	451	498	501	550	466
2000 - 2359	489	527	499	504	525
Total	1,925	2,123	2,125	2,320	2,194

In 2020, the time category with the highest count was 8:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m. which accounted for 525 of the 2,194 total NCUOF incidents, or approximately 24 percent. The time category with the second highest count was 4:00 p.m. to 7:59 p.m. which accounted for 466 incidents, or 21 percent. The time category with the fewest count was 4:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m., which accounted for 151 incidents, or seven percent. The remaining 1,052 incidents, or 48 percent, were evenly distributed amongst the remaining time categories.

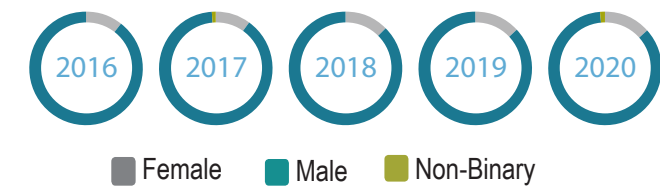
During the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, a total of 2,544 NCUOF incidents occurred between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m., which represented 24 percent of the 10,687 total incidents. The time category with the second highest count was 4:00 p.m. to 7:59 p.m., which accounted for 2,466 incidents, or 23 percent. The time category with the fewest number of NCUOF incidents was 4:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m., which accounted for 769 incidents, or seven percent.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer section below include data for all employees who received or were pending NCUOF findings for their involvement in NCUOF incidents.

In 2020, a total of 9,047 Department personnel were involved in 2,194 NCUOF incidents, resulting in an average of 4.1 officers per incident. This accounted for an increase of 0.3 officers per incident compared to an average of 3.8 officers per incident in 2019. The 2020 average exceeded the 2016 through 2019 aggregate annual average by 0.5 or 14 percent.

OFFICER – GENDER



Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	649	738	1,025	1,152	1,223
Male	5,468	6,442	7,048	7,649	7,822
Non-Binary	0	1	0	0	2
Total	6,118	7,180	8,073	8,801	9,047

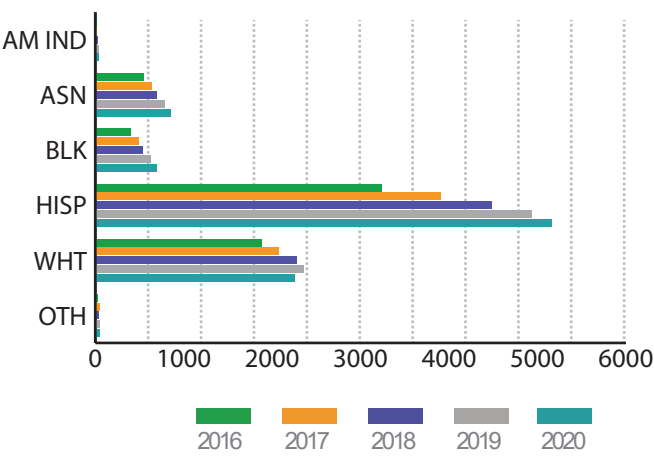
In 2020, a total of 7,822 male officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 86 percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease when compared to 87 percent 2019. The percentage of male officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was four-percentage points above the Department's overall male officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 88 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of officers involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 34,429 of the 39,219 total employees, or 88 percent.

The percentage of female officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was four-percentage points below the Department's overall female officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 12 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, female officers accounted for 4,787 of the 39,219 total involved employees, or 12 percent.

In 2020, two Non-Binary officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented less than one percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for a 100-percentage point increase when compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Non-Binary personnel from 2016 through 2019 of less than one percent, 2020 exceeded over a 99-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Non-Binary officers accounted for two of the 39,219 total involved employees, or less than one percent.

In 2020, a total of 1,223 female officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase when compared to 13 percent in 2019.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	22	14	33	45	34
Asian	543	644	696	789	852
Black	399	488	538	631	694
Hispanic	3,234	3,906	4,487	4,931	5,166
White	1,888	2,072	2,280	2,356	2,253
Other	32	56	39	49	48
Total	6,118	7,180	8,073	8,801	9,047

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	NCUOF Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	9%
Black	9%	10%	7%
Hispanic	49%	48%	56%
White	28%	31%	27%
Other	2%	3%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

In 2020, a total of 5,166 Hispanic officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 57 percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase when compared to 56 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was seven-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic

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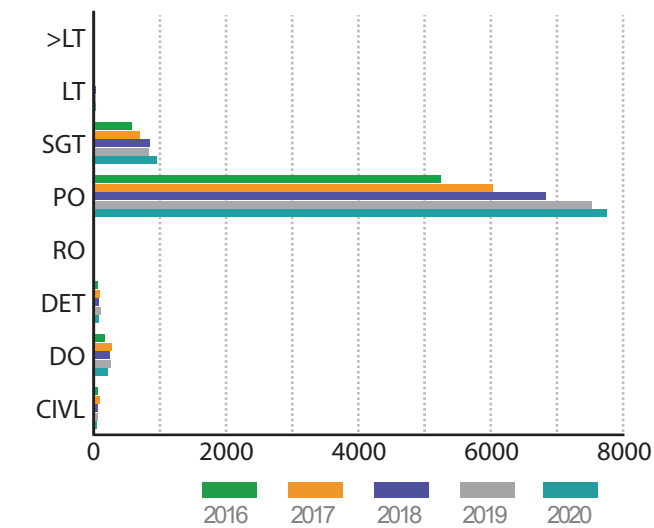
Officer - Ethnicity continued

officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage involved Hispanic personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 55 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016, through 2020, the majority of officers involved in NCUOF incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 21,724 of the 39,219 total employees, or 55 percent.

In 2020, a total of 2,253 White officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 25 percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 27 percent in 2019. The percentage of White officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was five-percentage points below the Department's overall White officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 28 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 10,849 of the 39,219 total employees, or 28 percent.

In 2020, a total of 852 Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for no change when compared to the same percentage

OFFICER – RANK



In 2020, a total of 7,727 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 85 percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for no change when compared to 85 percent in 2019. The percentage of police officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was 15-percentage points above the Department's overall police officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2016 through 2019 of 85 percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 33,281 of the 39,219 total employees, or 85 percent.

of involved Asian/Pacific Islander officers in 2019. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was one-percentage point above the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2016 through 2019 of nine percent, 2020 experienced no percentage change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for 3,524 of the 39,219 total employees involved in NCUOF incident, or nine percent.

The remaining 776 employees, or approximately nine percent, involved in 2020 NCUOF incidents included 694 Black officers, 34 American Indian officers, and 48 officers with other ethnic designations.

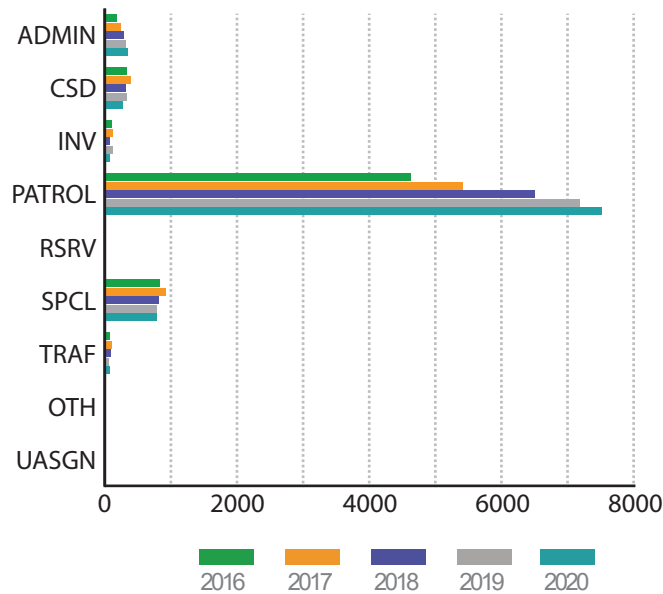
Rank	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Command Staff	2	5	1	6	6
Lieutenant	17	12	28	23	23
Sergeant	577	694	844	833	951
Police Officer	5,228	6,010	6,813	7,503	7,727
Reserve Police Officer	3	7	4	8	6
Detective	55	91	81	106	72
Detention Officer	173	268	235	255	210
Civilian	63	93	67	67	51
Total	6,118	7,180	8,073	8,801	9,047

In 2020, a total of 951 employees at the rank of Sergeant were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 11 percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase when compared to the nine percent of involved employees at the rank of Sergeant in 2019. The percentage of sergeants involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was one-percentage points below the Department's overall sergeant total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of sergeant from 2016 through 2019 of ten percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, sergeants accounted for 3,899 of the 39,219 total number of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, or ten percent.

In 2020, a total of 210 employees at the rank of Detention Officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented two percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease when compared to three percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of detention officer from 2016 through 2019 of the three percent, 2020 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, detention officers accounted for 1,141 of the 39,219 total personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, or three percent.

The remaining 159 employees, or two percent, involved in 2020 NCUOF incidents included six command staff personnel, 23 lieutenants, six reserve officers, 73 detectives, and 51 civilian personnel.

OFFICER – ASSIGNMENT



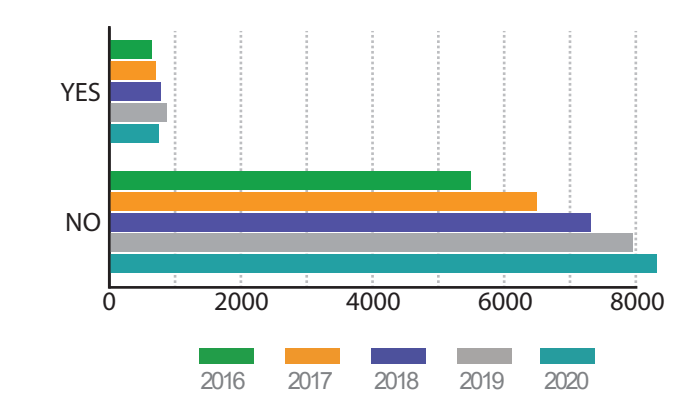
Assignment	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Administrative	177	241	281	315	353
Custody	333	390	318	333	274
Case-Carrying Investigator	100	117	78	120	76
Patrol	4,615	5,402	6,478	7,164	7,487
Reserve Police Officer	3	7	3	7	6
Specialized Enforcement	822	920	818	790	780
Traffic	67	99	95	66	70
Other	1	4	2	5	1
Unassigned	0	0	0	1	0
Total	6,118	7,180	8,073	8,801	9,047

In 2020, a total of 7,487 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 83 percent of the 9,047 total personnel. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 81 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2016 through 2019 of 78 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 31,146 of the 39,219 total employees, or 79 percent.

In 2020, a total of 353 personnel assigned to administrative assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented four percent of the 9,047 total personnel. This accounted for no change compared to four percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to custody from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to administrative represented the third largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 1,367 of the 39,219 total employees, or three percent.

In 2020, a total of 780 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 9,047 total personnel. This accounted for no change compared to nine percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2016 through 2019 of 11 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the second largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 4,130 of the 39,219 total employees, or 11 percent.

OFFICER – INJURIES



No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from NCUOF incidents during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020. However, 3,733 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

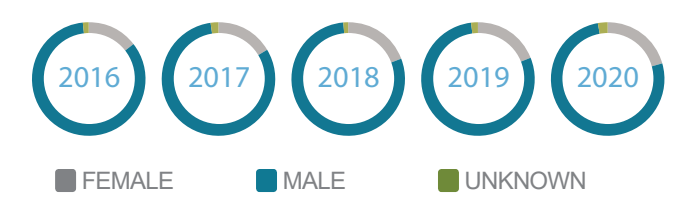
Injuries	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No	5,480	6,478	7,290	7,937	8,301
Yes	638	702	783	864	746
Total	6,118	7,180	8,073	8,801	9,047

In 2020, 746 officers sustained injuries during the 2,194 NCUOF incidents, or eight percent. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to ten percent in 2019. When compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 746.75 injured officers, 2020 was 0.75 officers, or 0.1 percent, below the four-year annual average.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied NCUOF against.

SUSPECT – GENDER



In 2020, a total of 1,851 male suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 80 percent of the 2,323 total suspects. This accounted for no change compared to 80 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 82 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 9,069 of the 11,119 total suspects, or 82 percent.

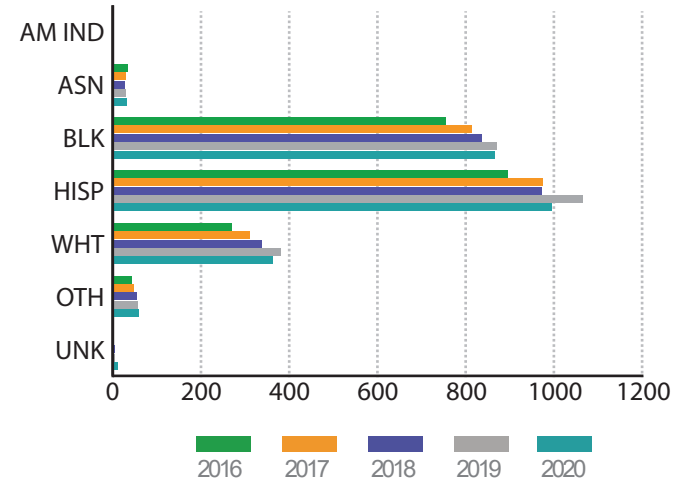
In 2020, 459 female suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 20 percent of the 2,323 total suspects. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from

Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	295	365	435	465	459
Male	1,698	1,802	1,789	1,929	1,851
Unknown	3	7	2	6	13
Total	1,996	2,174	2,226	2,400	2,323

2016 through 2019 of 18 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, female suspects involved in NCUOF incidents accounted for 2,019 of the 11,119 total suspects or 18 percent.

The remaining 13 suspects, or less than one percent, involved in 2020 NCUOF incidents had an unknown gender classification.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	2	1	1	2	3
Asian	34	30	27	29	32
Black	754	811	834	868	863
Hispanic	892	973	969	1,062	993
White	270	310	336	379	362
Other	42	47	55	56	66
Unknown	2	2	4	4	4
Total	1,996	2,174	2,226	2,400	2,323

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	NCUOF Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	1%
Black	9%	43%	36%
Hispanic	49%	40%	44%
White	28%	8%	16%
Other	2%	3%	2%
Unknown	DNA	6%	<1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

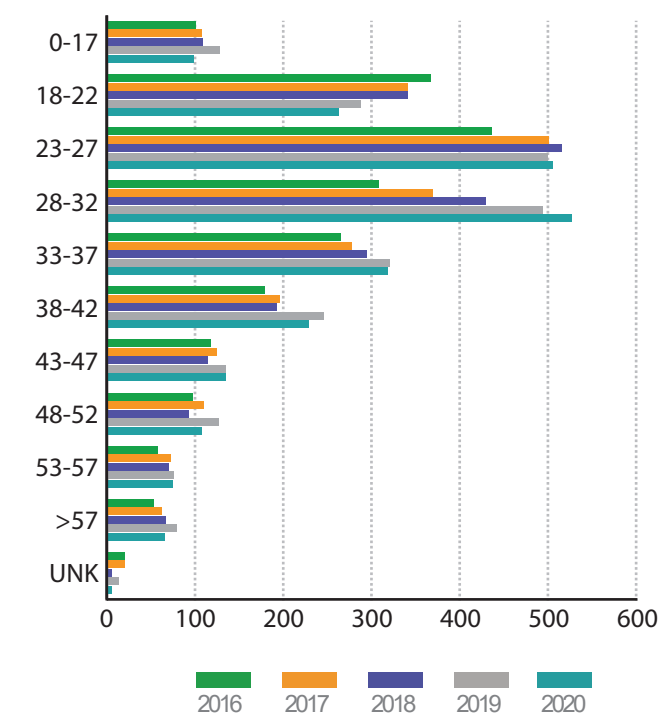
In 2020, 993 Hispanic suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 43 percent of the 2,323 total suspects. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 44 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was five-percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic population total. However, the percentage of Hispanic suspect involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was four-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 44 percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 4,889 of the 11,119 total suspects, or 44 percent.

In 2020, 863 Black suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 37 percent of the 2,323 total suspects. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase when compared to 36 percent of suspects who were Black in 2019 NCUOF incidents. The percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was 28-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was five-percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 37 percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents accounting for 4,130 of the 11,119 total suspects, or 37 percent.

In 2020, 362 White suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 16 percent of the 2,323 total suspects. This accounted no change compared to 16 percent in 2019. The percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was 12-percentage points below the City's overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was nine-percentage points above the City's overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 15 percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 1,657 of the 11,119 total, or 15 percent.

The remaining 105 suspects, or five percent, involved in 2020 NCUOF incidents included three American Indians, 32 Asians, 58 with other ethnic designations, and 12 with unknown ethnicities.

SUSPECT – AGE



In 2020, the 28-32 age group represented the largest age category, with 526 of the 2,323 total suspects, or 23 percent. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase for this specific age category when compared to 21 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 28-32 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 18 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 28-32 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 2,122 of 11,119 total suspects, or 19 percent.

In 2020, the 23-27 age group represented the second largest age category, with 504 of the 2,323 total suspects, or 22 percent. The 23-27 age category accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 21 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 23-27 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 22 percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 23-27 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 2,452 of the 11,119 total suspects, or 22 percent.

In 2020, the 33-37 age group represented the third largest age category, with 318 of the 2,323 total suspects or 14 percent. The 33-37 age category accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 13 percent in 2019.

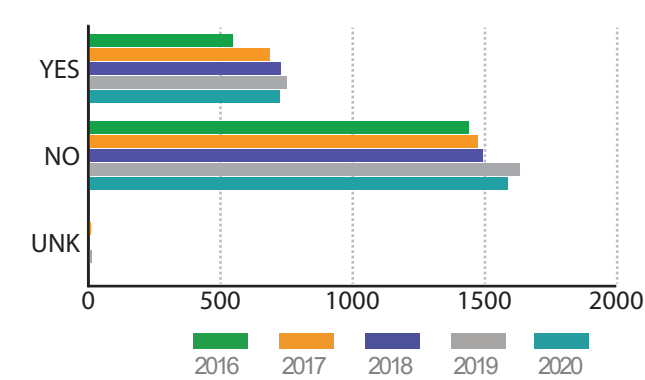
Age	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0 - 17	100	107	108	128	98
18 - 22	366	340	340	287	262
23 - 27	435	500	514	499	504
28 - 32	307	368	428	493	526
33 - 37	264	277	294	320	318
38 - 42	179	195	192	245	228
43 - 47	117	124	114	134	134
48 - 52	97	109	93	126	107
53 - 57	58	72	70	76	75
58 and Above	53	62	67	79	66
Unknown	20	20	6	13	5
Total	1,996	2,174	2,226	2,400	2,323

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 33-37 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 13 percent, 2020 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 33-37 age group represented the fourth largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 1,473 the 11,119 total suspects, or 13 percent.

In 2020, the 18-22 age group represented the fourth largest age category, with 262 of the 2,323 total suspects, or 11 percent. The 18-22 age category accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 12 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-22 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 15 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 18-22 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 1,595 of the 11,119 total suspects, or 14 percent.

Consistent with 2016 through 2019 figures, the remaining 2020 NCUOF suspect age categories experienced diminishing totals as the age of the suspect increased.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

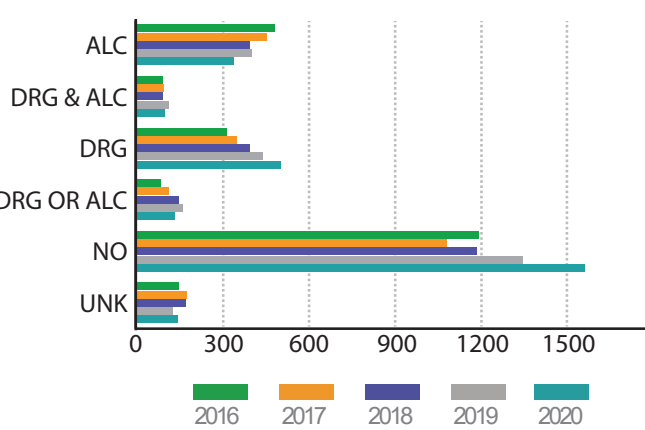


In 2020, 727 of the 2,323 total suspects, or 31 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for no change when compared to the 31 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2016 through 2019 of 31 percent, 2020 experienced no change.

Mental Illness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	547	689	730	753	727
No	1,443	1,475	1,493	1,635	1,589
Unknown	6	10	3	12	7
Total	1,996	2,174	2,226	2,400	2,323

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 3,446 of the 11,119 total NCUOF suspects, or 31 percent.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED IMPAIRMENT

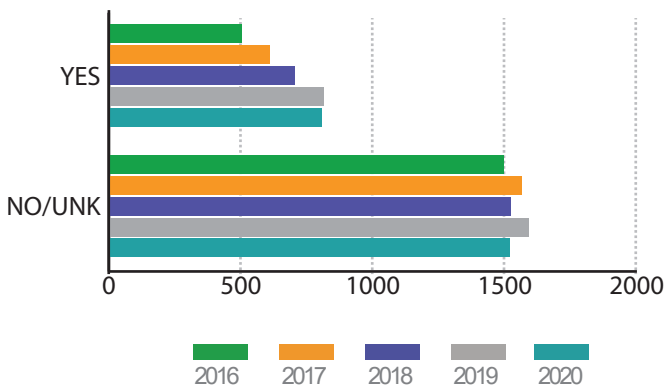


In 2020, 899 of the 2,323 total suspects, or 39 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease when compared to 41 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol from 2016 through 2019 of 42 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point decrease.

Impairment	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alcohol Impaired	331	339	309	361	285
Drug & Alcohol Impaired	78	95	71	84	83
Drug Impaired	331	367	411	408	419
Drug or Alcohol Impaired	125	137	122	142	112
No Impression	987	1,131	1,207	1,269	1,301
Unknown	144	105	106	136	123
Total	1,996	2,174	2,226	2,400	2,323

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects who were perceived to be impaired accounted for 4,610 of the 11,119 total NCUOF suspects, or 41 percent.

SUSPECT – HOMELESS

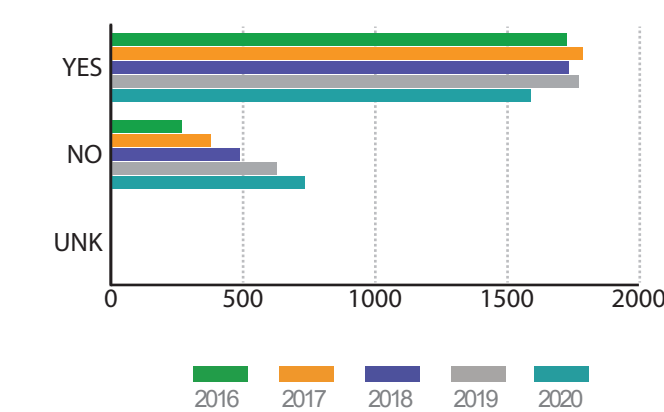


Homeless	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	503	610	703	812	804
No/Unknown	1,493	1,564	1,523	1,588	1,519
Total	1,996	2,174	2,226	2,400	2,323

In 2020, 804 of the 2,323 total suspects, or 35 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 34 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were perceived to be homeless from 2016 through 2019 of 30 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point increase.

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects perceived to be homeless accounted for 3,432 of the 11,119 total NCUOF suspects, or 31 percent.

SUSPECT – INJURIES

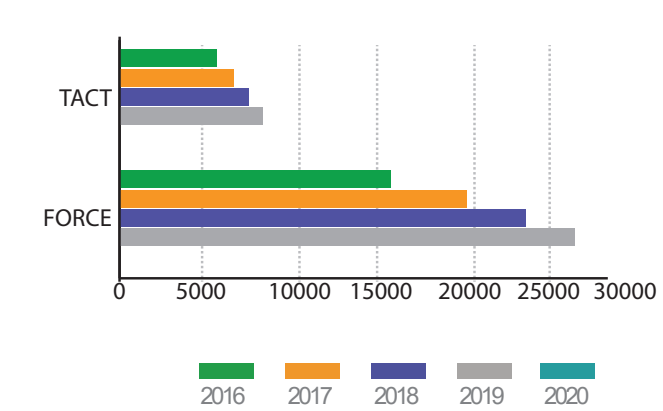


Injuries	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	1,726	1,786	1,735	1,771	1,589
No	269	376	489	626	733
Unknown	1	1	2	3	1
Total	1,996	2,163	2,226	2,400	2,323

In 2020, a total of 1,589 suspects sustained injuries during the 2,194 NCUOF incidents throughout the year, which represented 68 percent of the 2,323 total suspects. This represented a six-percentage point decrease compared to 74 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who sustained injuries during NCUOF incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 80 percent, 2020 experienced a 12-percentage point decrease.

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects that sustained injuries accounted for 8,607 of the 11,119 total NCUOF suspects or, 77 percent.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ⁷
ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL

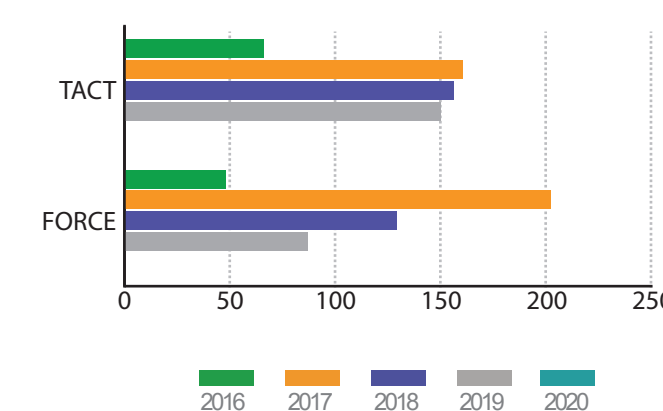


Admin. Approval	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	6,053	7,035	7,921	8,789	N/A
Force	16,679	21,337	24,995	27,992	N/A

In 2019, a total of 8,789 of the 8,939 NCUOF Tactics findings, representing 98 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This accounted for no change compared to 98 percent of “Administrative Approval” Tactics findings in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018 of 98 percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, the vast majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 29,798 of the 30,330 total tactics findings, or 98 percent.

In 2019, a total of 27,992 of the 28,079 total NCUOF Force findings, representing 99 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This accounted for no change when compared to 99 percent of “Administrative Approval” Force findings in 2018. When compared to the 2016 through 2018 aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” Force findings of 99 percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, the vast majority of adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 91,003 of the 91,469 total Force findings, or 99 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL



Admin. Disapproval	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	66	160	156	150	N/A
Force	48	202	129	87	N/A

In 2019, a total of 150 of the 8,939 total NCUOF Tactics Findings, representing two percent, were adjudicates as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for no change compared to two percent of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018 of two percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, 532 adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing two percent of the 30,330 total Tactics findings.

In 2019, a total of 87 of the 28,079 total NCUOF Force findings, representing 0.3 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 0.2-percentage point decrease compared to 0.5 percent of “Administrative Disapproval” Force findings 2018. When compared to the 2016 through 2018 aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Force findings of 0.5 percent, 2019 experienced a 0.2-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, 466 adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing 0.5 percent of the 91,469 total Force findings.

⁷ Adjudication data for 2020 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the NCUOF incidents will be adjudicated in 2021.

DEFINITIONS

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE ADJUDICATION FINDINGS: Tactics, drawing/exhibiting a firearm, and UOF shall be evaluated during the adjudication process (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.10).

DRAWING AND EXHIBITING AND/OR USE OF FORCE-ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL-OUT OF POLICY: Finding, supported by a preponderance of the evidence that the actions of the employee relative to drawing/exhibiting a firearm or UOF were not within the Department's policies (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.10).

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL – NEGLIGENT DISCHARGE: Finding, where it was determined that the unintentional discharge of a firearm resulted from operator error, such as the violation of a firearm safety rule (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

TACTICS-ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL: A finding, supported by a preponderance of the evidence that the tactics employed during a CUOF incident unjustifiably and substantially deviated from approved Department tactical training (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANIMAL SHOOTING: An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm at an animal.

CANINE (K9) CONTACT: An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department K9 and hospitalization is required (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD: All uses of an upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the modified carotid, full carotid, and locked carotid hold (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

CATEGORICAL UOF INCIDENT

A CUOF is defined as:

- An incident involving the use of deadly force (e.g., discharge of a firearm) by a Department employee;
- All uses of an upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the use of a modified carotid, full carotid or locked carotid hold;
- All deaths while the arrestee or detainee is in the custodial care of the Department (also known as an In-Custody Death or ICD);
- A UOF incident resulting in death;
- A UOF incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization (commonly referred to as a LERI);

- All intentional head strikes with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight, etc.) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that results in serious bodily injury, hospitalization or death;
- All other unintentional head strikes shall be investigated as Level I NCUOF incidents;
- Officer involved animal shootings;
- Non-tactical unintentional discharges; and,
- An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department canine and hospitalization is required (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

CRIME

- **Part I Crime:** The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program classifies the following offenses as Part I crimes: criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft (except motor vehicle theft), motor vehicle theft, and arson.
- **Part II Crime:** The FBI's UCR Program classifies all violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I offenses (except traffic violations) as Part II crimes.
- **Violent Crime:** The FBI defines violent crime in its UCR program as those offenses which involve force or threat of force. As such, violent crime is comprised of four offenses (criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.)

FIELD DETENTION: Refer to Public Contact.

FORCE OPTIONS: All Department-approved physical force techniques (e.g. firm grip, strike, takedown) or devices (e.g. OC spray, baton, TASER) available to an officer. Force Options fall into the following three categories: Deadly Force; Less-Lethal force (e.g. TASER, bean bag), and Non-Lethal force (e.g. firm grip, takedown).

GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE: Standardized training provided by the employee's command or Training Division personnel to personnel involved in a CUOF incident. The General Training Update is not an inquiry into the specific details of the CUOF. The intent of the update is to provide involved personnel with standardized training material in tactical issues and actions readily identified in the CUOF incident as well as an update on the UOF policy. Training should be provided as soon as practicable. (2020 LAPD Manual 3/796.35).

HEAD STRIKES: An intentional head strike with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that results in serious bodily injury, hospitalization, or death (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

HOMELESSNESS: Per the Department's Special Order No. 13, Policy Regarding Police Contacts with Persons Experiencing Homelessness, dated June 22, 2016, the terms "homelessness," "homeless individual," and "homeless person" shall refer to the following:

- An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
- An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground);
- An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing); or,
- An individual who resided in a shelter or place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided.

IN-CUSTODY DEATH: The death of any arrestee or detainee who is in the custodial care of the Department (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05)

LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED INJURY INVESTIGATION: A UOF incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization, commonly referred to as a LERI (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

MANNER OF DEATH: The Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner defines the different manners of death based on the following criteria:

- **Natural:** Due entirely (or nearly so) to natural disease processes;
- **Homicide:** Due to a volitional act of another person;
- **Suicide:** Due to injury that occurred with the intent to induce self-harm or cause one's own death;
- **Accident:** Due to injury when there is no evidence of intent to harm (for purposes of this Report, accidental deaths are further categorized into causes of death attributed to narcotic/alcohol overdose); and,

- **UNDETERMINED:** Inadequate information regarding the circumstances of death to determine manner.

Example: An individual is found unconscious with massive subdural hemorrhage. In the absence of information on the events leading up to death, it is impossible to determine if the hemorrhage was due to accidental fall, homicidal violence, etc.

NON-CATEGORICAL UOF: An incident in which any on-duty Department employee, or off-duty employee whose occupation as a Department employee is a factor, uses physical force or a control device to compel a person to comply with the employee's direction; defend themselves, defend others, effect an arrest or detention, prevent escape overcome resistance (2020 LAPD Manual 4/245.05).

OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE: The legal standard used to determine the lawfulness of a UOF is the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. See *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989). Graham states in part, "The reasonableness of a particular UOF must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight (2020 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING: An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm (excluding Warning Shot, Animal Shooting, and/or Tactical Intentional Discharge incidents). Officer Involved Shooting incidents are categorized into Hit or No Hit occurrences.

PART I CRIME: Refer to Crime.

PART II CRIME: Refer to Crime.

PUBLIC CONTACT: For this report, public contacts are comprised of calls for service and field detentions:

- **Calls for Service:** Any radio call generated by communications in response to a call from the public.
- **Field Detentions:** Those incidents where officers utilize lights, emergency lights & siren, or a verbal command for a person to stop. The person stopped is not free to leave during the encounter. The detention is based on the reasonable suspicion that the suspect(s) to be stopped are involved in criminal activity
- **Pedestrian Stop:** A detention of a person who is on foot.
- **Vehicle Stop:** A detention of either a driver and/or a passenger in a motor vehicle.

SERIOUS BODILY INJURY: California Penal Code Section 243(f)(4), defines Serious Bodily Injury as including but not limited to: loss of consciousness, concussion; bone fracture, protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member, organ, a wound requiring extensive suturing, and serious disfigurement (2020 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

- **Radio Call:** Call for service directed by Communications Division;
- **Observation:** Contact initiated by officers based on reasonable suspicion, probable cause, or as a consensual encounter;
- **Citizen Flag Down:** Private person alert officers to a subject, an activity, or a location not otherwise observed by officers or reported to Communications Division;
- **Pre-Planned:** Any type of activity that requires an operational plan (e.g. search/arrest warrant services, task forces);
- **Station Call:** Non-coded or low priority incidents where officers are directed to a location by Department personnel, other than Communications Division;
- **Ambush:** An act or an instance to attack by surprise or lure officers resulting in an officer involved shooting; and,
- **Off-Duty:** Incident where officers are off-duty and not conducting official Department business.

SUBSTANTIALLY INVOLVED PERSONNEL: Employee(s) applying force or who had a significant tactical or decision making role in the incident (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

SUICIDE BY COP: Those incidents where the suspect appeared to intentionally provoke officers into believing that he posed a deadly threat that resulted in an OIS.

TACTICAL DEBRIEF: The collective review of an incident to identify those areas where actions and decisions were effective and those areas where actions and decisions could have been improved. The intent of a Tactical Debrief is to enhance future performance. The Tactical Debrief is conducted by the Categorical Use of Force Debrief Facilitator (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE: The unintentional discharge of a firearm regardless of cause. Unintentional discharges are evaluated then determined to be Accidental Discharges or Negligent Discharges (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

USE OF DEADLY FORCE (OTHER): An incident involving the use of deadly force by Department personnel. This type of force will encompass those forces that are not included in other CUOF classifications such as Firearm, CRCH, and Head Strike.

USE OF FORCE: In a complex urban society, officers are confronted daily with situations where control must be exercised to effect arrests and to protect the public safety. Control may be exercised through advice, warnings, persuasion, or by use of physical force. Officers are permitted to use force that is objectively reasonable to defend themselves or others, to effect an arrest or detention, and/or to prevent escape or overcome resistance, consistent with the Department's Policy on the UOF (2020 LAPD Manual 1/240.10).

USE OF FORCE - TACTICS DIRECTIVE: A written directive that contains procedure and/or insight into UOF and tactics issues. Use of Force policy will continue to be expressed in the Department Manual but may be reiterated in UOF-Tactics Directives. All Use of Force-Tactics Directives will be reviewed and approved by the Chief of Police. Use of Force-Tactics Directives supersedes any Training Bulletins that have been published regarding the subject matter of the directives (2020 LAPD Manual 1/240.12).

USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD: The UOF Review Board shall convene at the direction of the Chair of the Board and shall: Avail itself of any facilities of the Department necessary to conduct a complete examination of the circumstances involved in the incident under investigation, report its findings and ` to the Chief of Police and upon adjournment, forward the UOF Internal Process Report, and other related reports to the Chief of Police (2020 LAPD Manual 2/092.50).

VIOLENT CRIME: Refer to Crime.

WARNING SHOTS: It is the policy of this Department that warning shots shall only be used in exceptional circumstances where it might reasonably be expected to avoid the need to use deadly force. Generally, warning shots shall be directed in a manner that minimizes the risk of injury to innocent persons, ricochet dangers and property damage (2020 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

WEAPONS OTHER THAN FIREARM: Weapons other than a firearm pose a threat to the public and officers and generally fall into two categories: edged weapons and blunt weapons. Edged weapons include any object capable of cutting, slashing, or stabbing. A blunt weapon is any object that can be used to strike a person and inflict serious bodily injury or death.



ACRONYMS

BOPC – BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS	FOS – FORCE OPTION SIMULATOR	MHIT – MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTION TRAINING	PTE – POLICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION
BSS – BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES	FSD – FORENSIC SCIENCE DIVISION	MOT – MUSEUM OF TOLERANCE	RBC – RECRUIT BASIC COURSE
BWV – BODY-WORN VIDEO	FTO – FIELD TRAINING OFFICER	NAMI – NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR THE MENTALLY ILL	REPORT – USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW
CAPOS – CRIMES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS SECTION	FTQ – FAILURE TO QUALIFY	NCUOF – NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE	RESET – RESOURCE ENHANCEMENT AND SERVICES ENFORCEMENT TEAM
CCU – COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATIONS UNIT	GTU – GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE	NYPD – NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT	RFC – RELEASE FROM CUSTODY (ARREST REPORT)
CEG – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT GROUP	HOPE – HOMELESS OUTREACH AND PROACTIVE ENGAGEMENT	OC – OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (SPRAY)	RMEC – RISK MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
CIRD – CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW DIVISION	HPD – HOUSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT	OCPD – OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING AND POLICY	SIP – SUBSTANTIALLY INVOLVED PERSONNEL
CITY – CITY OF LOS ANGELES	IAG – INTERNAL AFFAIRS GROUP	OIC – OFFICER-IN-CHARGE	SMART – SYSTEM-WIDE MENTAL ASSESSMENT RESPONSE TEAM
CO – COMMANDING OFFICER	ICD – IN-CUSTODY DEATH	OIG – OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	SQUAB – SHOOTING QUALIFICATION AND BONUS
CODD – COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION	ICDC – INTEGRATING COMMUNICATION, DE-ESCALATION, AND CROWD CONTROL	OIS – OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING	SWAT – SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS
COP – CHIEF OF POLICE	IPR – INTERNAL PROCESS REPORT	OO – OFFICE OF OPERATIONS	TASER – THOMAS A. SWIFT ELECTRIC RIFLE
CPD – CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT	ITG - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GROUP	OSO – OFFICE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS	TD – TRAINING DIVISION
CPT – CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL TRAINING	K-9 – CANINE	OSS – OFFICE OF SUPPORT SERVICES	TEAMS – TRAINING EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
CRCH – CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD	LACDA – LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY	PATROL – PLANNING, ASSESSMENT, TIME, REDEPLOYMENT (AND/OR CONTAINMENT), OTHER RESOURCES, AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION	TID – TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION
CSD – CUSTODY SERVICES DIVISION	LAHSA – LOS ANGELES HOMELESS SERVICE AUTHORITY	PCG – PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS GROUP	TTRC – TACTICS AND TRAINING REVIEW COMMITTEE
CUOF – CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE	LAPD – (SEE DEPARTMENT)	POST – CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING	UCR – UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING
DEPARTMENT (OR LAPD) – LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT	LASD – LOS ANGELES SHERIFF’S DEPARTMENT	PPD – PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT	UD – UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE
DICVS – DIGITAL IN-CAR VIDEO SYSTEM	LERI – LAW ENFORCEMENT-RELATED INJURY	PSB – PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU	UODF – USE OF DEADLY FORCE (OTHER)
DMH – DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH	LETAC – LAW ENFORCEMENT TACTICAL APPLICATION COURSE	PSD – POLICE SERVICE DOG	UOF – USE OF FORCE
DOC – DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS CENTER	LMS – LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	PSL – POLICE SCIENCES LEADERSHIP	UOFRB – USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD
FBI – FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	MC – MAJOR CAPSAICINOID CONTENT	PSS – PUBLIC SAFETY STATEMENT	VKS – VARIABLE KINETIC SYSTEM, PEPPER BALL LAUNCHER
FID – FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION	MEU – MENTAL EVALUATION UNIT	PTB – PERSONNEL AND TRAINING BUREAU	
FIP – FAIR AND IMPARTIAL POLICING			

METHODOLOGY

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

The Department classifies incidents as CUOF's when a suspect dies in our custody, a suspect is hospitalized as a result of a UOF and when various types of force are used, i.e.: firearms, intentional head strikes, upper body control holds, etc. The FID investigation may reveal that multiple force options were used during an incident. Each one of the force options could potentially be classified as different CUOF categories if captured separately. For tracking purposes, and to avoid duplicate records of an incident, the Department classifies an incident based on the highest level of force used by Department personnel. All aspects of CUOF's are fully investigated and adjudicated, including additional force options not captured under the primary classification.

Critical Incident Review Division queried the CUOF data for the 2020 Use of Force Year-End Review from the Department's internal databases. Although FID was instrumental in providing outstanding information on cases from their records, they were unable to provide information on every open case as some cases were still being investigated at the time of this Report.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

The query period included all CUOF incidents from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2020.

BUREAU AND AREA/DIVISION OF OCCURRENCE

The Bureau and Area/Division of occurrence is the location where the CUOF incident occurred, regardless of where the incident originated or where the involved personnel were assigned. The exception is ICD incidents, where CSD is the Area/Division of occurrence, not the geographic Area where the jail facility is located.

INVOLVED DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

For purposes of this Report, only Department personnel who received an adjudication finding, or have a pending finding, in the concerned force type for each respective CUOF incident are counted as involved employees. Department personnel are often at scene as part of the tactical situation, but do not apply force or have a part in the tactical

decision-making. The personnel who did not utilize the relevant force or who were not involved in a tactical decision-making were not counted as "involved" in this Report.

All employee statistics were based on their current status as of the date of the UOF incident.

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL BY CUOF INCIDENT TYPE

This Report included all employees who received, or were pending, BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the following types of incidents:

- Officer Involved Shootings (OIS)
- Animal Shootings
- Unintentional Discharges (UD)
- Warning Shots
- Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH)
- Head Strike Incidents
- K-9 Contact Incidents Resulting in Hospitalization
- Law Enforcement Related Injuries (LERI)
- In Custody Deaths (ICD)

Note: The County of Los Angeles Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, determines the cause and manner of death of a suspect. ICD's are classified as CUOF's when the Coroner rules that a UOF was a primary or contributing factor to a suspect's cause of death, where the death is ruled a suicide or is undetermined.

OFFICER - INJURIES

Officer injuries were recorded based on the number of those who sustained injuries during CUOF incidents, regardless if the injuries were caused by the suspect's actions or other factors.

INVOLVED SUSPECTS

Suspects included in this Report were those subject to categorical force used by Department personnel. The exception is ICD incidents, which also included individuals whose death occurred while in the custodial care of a Department employee, or the Department, regardless if force was used.



SUSPECT – INJURIES

Suspect injuries include self-inflicted injuries, pre-existing medical conditions aggravated during the incident, accidental injuries, and those caused by Department personnel. The manner of death of decedents is determined by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner - Coroner.

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

Toxicology results for deceased suspects were obtained by FID from the County of Los Angeles Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner. It is uncommon for suspects to release their medical records to the Department. Therefore, toxicology results could only be obtained for deceased suspects involved in OIS-Hit and ICD incidents.

Suspect – Perceived Mental Illness

A suspect was identified as having a perceived mental illness based on the following:

1. Officer(s) and/or investigator(s) perception of the suspect;
2. Suspect having self-reported mental illness;
3. Third-party statement; and/or,
4. Prior MEU contact resulting in a 5150 WIC hold or referral.

Suspect – Homelessness

Per Department Special Order No. 13 - Policy Regarding Police Contacts with Persons Experiencing Homelessness, dated June 22, 2016, the terms “homelessness,” “homeless individual,” and “homeless person” shall refer to the following:

- An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
- An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground);
- An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing); or,
- An individual who resided in a shelter or place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided.

Prior to 2016, the Department did not capture the homeless status of suspects involved in CUOF incidents. At the request of the BOPC, FID captured this information starting in 2016.

Suspect – Perceived Suicide by Cop

Those incidents where the suspect appeared to intentionally provoke officers into believing the suspect posed a deadly threat, resulting in an OIS.

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

With assistance from Application Development and Support Division, CIRD queried the NCUOF data for the 2020 Use of Force Year-End Review from TEAMS II.

Annual Department Totals

The query period included all NCUOF incidents from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2020.

Bureau And Area/Division Of Occurrence

Incident by Bureau and Area detailed where the NCUOF incident occurred, rather than where the involved officers were assigned.

Force Option Used

Regardless of the number of times the force option was applied by one or more Department personnel, each force option was counted only once per incident. The force options were not mutually exclusive, as multiple force options could have been utilized in a single incident. In such cases, all force options used were counted once per incident.

TASER

TASER Activations

TASER activations were measured by the total number of times a TASER device was activated on a suspect during a NCUOF incident. All TASER activations were included in the total count when multiple activations occurred in an incident. Therefore, the total number of TASER activations exceeds the number of incidents in which a TASER was used.

TASER Effectiveness

Effectiveness captured whether a TASER activation caused the suspect to submit to arrest. Multiple TASER activations may have been required for the force option to prove effective.

Involved Department Personnel

For purposes of this Report, only Department personnel who received or are pending an adjudication finding, in

the concerned force type for each respective NCUOF incident are counted as involved employees. Department personnel are often at scene as part of the tactical situation, but do not apply force. The officers who did not utilize the relevant force were not counted as “involved” in this Report. All employee statistics were based on their current status as of the date of the UOF incident.

Officer – Injuries

Officer injuries included all injuries sustained by a Department employee during the NCUOF incident regardless of whether they were caused by the suspect’s actions or other factors.

Involved Suspects

Suspects included in this Report are those subject to Non-Categorical force used by Department personnel.

Suspect – Perceived Mental Illness

A suspect’s perceived mental illness for NCUOF incidents was determined based on officers’ observations and was not verified by MEU.

Suspect – Perceived Impairment

Officers’ observations were used to determine if a suspect was under the influence of alcohol and/or narcotics for NCUOF incidents. Suspects’ impairment status was not verified through field sobriety tests.

Suspect – Perceived Homelessness

Perceived homelessness for NCUOF incidents was determined based on officers’ observations and statements made by suspects.

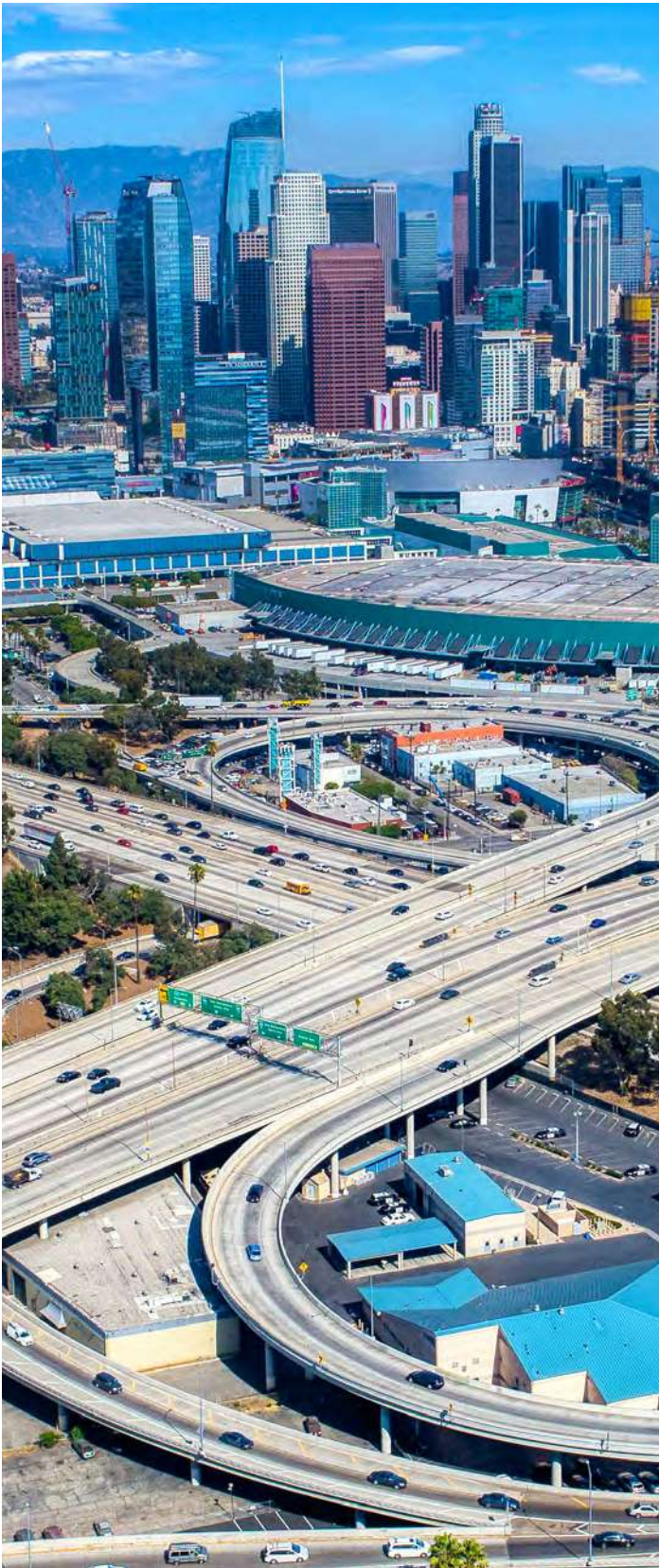
Suspect - Injuries

Suspect injuries included injuries sustained by a suspect during a NCUOF incident that were caused by Department personnel.

OTHER

Attacks On Police Officers

Attacks on Police Officers include all battery and assault with a deadly weapon incidents against Department personnel.



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