

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

# USE OF FORCE

YEAR-END REVIEW EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2022

Chief of Police  
**Michel R. Moore**

# LOS ANGELES POLICE

## "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.



# DEPARTMENT



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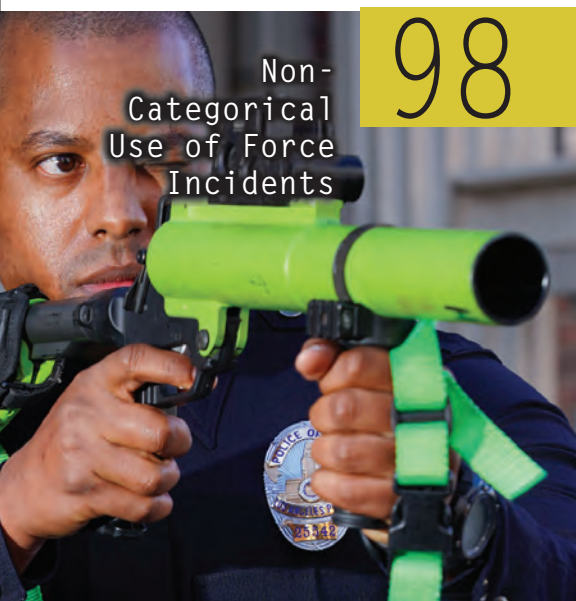
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*A Message from the*  
**CHIEF OF POLICE**  
*Michel R. Moore*

*The Los Angeles Police Department constantly strives to improve itself and to meet the needs of our community members. We work with our communities to identify areas where improvement is needed in hope that we continue to maintain the trust and confidence of the people we serve.*

**T**he last five years serving as the Chief of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), leading the many professionals of this organization, has been one of the greatest honors of my life. Throughout my tenure, I have been committed to serving the diverse members of our communities with purpose, compassion, and partnerships. I have worked every day to ensure that this personal standard is also reflected in the Department's direction and development. In turn, every day, members of this Department work tirelessly to achieve our vision of a City free from crime and public disorder. As our personnel go about their duties, occasionally they are faced with situations where they must use force in order to maintain public safety and order. Now more than ever before, the use of force by law enforcement is of great public concern and interest. In response to this, the Department has published the Use of Force Year End Review every year since 2015. The honest, unvarnished publication of five years of use of force data each year is a demonstration of the Department's commitment to transparency and reflects our earnest efforts towards increasing the public's trust.

As in years past, the 2022 Use of Force Year End Review Report makes use of force data available for the public to review as a part of our continuing commitment to transparency and accountability. Internally, this data is scrutinized and analyzed at multiple levels throughout the Department. Through an honest and candid examination, we are able to learn from what went right and gain insight into areas where the Department can improve. This understanding facilitates the design and construction of better, more effective training, and provides important guidance on the way the Department responds to critical incidents. During 2021 and 2022, lessons from the preceding years were the impetus for changes and developments in training, policies, and procedures,

while maintaining the LAPD at the forefront of policing reform and responsive public service. These training and policy developments yielded immediate positive results as 2022 saw a two-percent reduction in total use of force incidents compared to 2021, and even more significantly a 17-percent reduction in Categorical Uses of Force.

The close of 2021 saw a marked increase in officer-involved shootings (OIS) involving suspects armed with edged weapons. During 2022, the Department took a close look at these incidents in an effort to identify opportunities for growth and improvement. As a result of this review, the Critical Thinking Force Options (CTFO) training was developed and implemented. This scenario-based training challenges participants to use strategic communication and de-escalation techniques to resolve incidents with armed suspects. In 2022, following the deployment of this training, the Department saw a 64-percent reduction in OIS incidents involving suspects armed with edged weapons and a 16-percent reduction in all OIS incidents when compared with 2021.

While the incidents involving officers firing upon suspects saw a marked decrease, another far more disturbing trend was identified. During 2022 officers were involved in 18 OIS incidents where the suspect was armed with a firearm, compared to 15 in 2021. In seven of those 18 incidents, the suspect discharged their firearm at the officers, accounting for a 75-percent increase in assaults on

officers of this manner. This increase demonstrated that suspects armed with firearms were far more likely to engage in violent resistance against officers in 2022 compared to 2021. This issue is further compounded by the proliferation of dangerous and illegal "ghost guns" on our City's streets. In eight of these OIS incidents, the suspect was armed with one of these firearms. This ongoing issue is highlighted in the number of "ghost guns" that officers were able to take off the street in 2022. While officers recovered 1,706 of these firearms, their efforts have

**"The honest, unvarnished publication of five years of use of force data each year is a demonstration of the Department's commitment to transparency and reflects our earnest efforts towards increasing the public's trust."**

yet to fully stem the tide of the violence and heartbreak wreaked by these weapons. In response to the inherent threat these weapons pose, the Department has entered into an agreement with our long standing partner, LA Crime Stoppers. This agreement will offer a reward for any tips that lead to the seizure of evidence of manufacturing or possession of ghost guns. Through the partnership and cooperation of the community, I am optimistic we can have a meaningful impact and arrest the spread of this growing threat.

In 2020 and the preceding years, the Department has made a concerted and ongoing effort to adapt, improve, and update our Department-wide trainings. Of particular focus in 2021 and 2022 were trainings focused on de-escalation techniques, command and control, and interactions with persons suffering from mental illness. Since 2014, the Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT) has been a one of a kind Department-created training that focuses on the myriad of complex issues that are involved in interacting with persons suffering from mental illness. This unique training has been offered in an ongoing capacity, and in 2022 our Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU) put 406 officers through the course. Year to date, approximately 4,989 Department personnel have completed this training, the results of which are reflected in the data shared in this publication. In 2022, there was a 27-percent reduction in OIS incidents involving persons suspected of suffering from a mental illness. Also significant was the 12-percent reduction in non-categorical uses of force with persons from this same group. The Department will not rest as we continue to work to identify the best practices, policies, and procedures for interacting with persons from this vulnerable and fragile population.

The Department continues to work to increase the effectiveness with which we utilize technology, particularly where this offers us an opportunity for the most state-of-the-art training tools. To that end, I directed Training Bureau (TB) to research and identify a virtual reality (VR) training system that would provide our officers with the most dynamic and interactive training experience possible. After months of research, TB identified the V-armed product as the best, most versatile VR system available. This instructor-led system allows for live role players to interact with computer-controlled characters in realistic scenarios. During the scenarios, officers practice using de-escalation techniques to gain voluntary compliance and they react to the actions of the computer-controlled suspects when voluntary compliance cannot be achieved. A focus on the use of non-lethal and less-lethal options to mitigate the need for lethal force helps to better prepare our officers for real-world encounters. The Virtual Reality Training Unit went live in October 2022 and has already facilitated training for approximately 150 students during the scenario-based section of MHIT

and an additional 150 students in other enrichment training sessions. This new technology represents the future of law enforcement training, and the Department intends to utilize it to provide our officers with the highest level of training available.

In addition to cutting edge technology and training, the Department has taken a close look at our policies and procedures. Over the last four years, I have directed the Office of Support Services to create use of force-related policy enhancements, such as including in our Use of Force Policy an officer's duty to intercede when excessive force is witnessed; an officer's duty to render aid following any use of force; and the requirement for proportionality in the response when force is used by officers. All of these updates have been codified in Department policy and have been made clear as expectations for behavior and performance of officers in the field. Additionally, it is required that any supervisor who is investigating a use of force, whether categorical or non-categorical, provides an assessment of an officer's adherence to these standards. No use of force adjudication will be completed without an honest and candid review of an officer's efforts in these areas. In every interaction, officers are expected to be guided by the principle of reverence for human life, particularly in those interactions that require officers to use of force. In 2021 officers were involved in 2,256 non-categorical use of force incidents, resulting in a total of 29,789 force findings. Of those findings, 29,642 applications of force, or 99-percent, were found to be "In Policy" after an extensive multi-level review and adjudication process. This percentage clearly demonstrates our officers' intent to utilize force responsibly and in accordance with our Department policy.

In the following pages you will find a transparent depiction of the use of force by Los Angeles Police Officers. I encourage you to read and review this document with a critical eye, just as we have done. I am confident that this report will demonstrate the progress and growth we as a Department have made so far as well provide some insight into where we are headed. As we move into 2023, I will ensure that this Department is keeping a firm grasp on our past lessons learned, while simultaneously looking forward and embracing opportunities for growth while addressing the challenges this new year might bring. Through careful analysis and continual training, we will work to further reduce use of force incidents and strive to keep our officers and the community safe. I will not relent in my quest to make the City of Los Angeles safer, while we as a Department continue to protect and to serve this great City of ours.



# BOARD OF POLICE *Commissioners*

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 Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC or Commission) serves as the Department's oversight body. The BOPC is responsible for establishing 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 rests 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.



**WILLIAM J. BRIGGS II**  
*President*

Commissioner Briggs was appointed to the BOPC on December 9, 2020. Upon his appointment, he was elected Vice-President by his fellow Commissioners and President in July 2021. Commissioner Briggs is a trial lawyer and civil litigator with a broad experience in the entertainment industry. His trial experience has been in state and federal courts, involving intellectual property disputes, complex entertainment contract disputes, partnership disputes, rights of publicity and First Amendment issues, and employment matters. Commissioner Briggs has substantial courtroom experience in disputes that involve trademarks, copyrights, the First Amendment, defamation, invasion of privacy, right of publicity, guild disputes, profit participation, royalty payments, violations of the Talent Agencies Act, and interpretation and enforcement of talent, executive, distribution, film, and recording contracts. Commissioner Briggs is active in the local community, serving on the Sierra Canyon School Board of Directors. Additionally, he provides pro bono legal services to the Alliance for Children's Rights. Commissioner Briggs obtained his education from Bethune-Cookman College in 1978 and his J.D., from Georgetown University Law Center, in 1988. He is also a recipient of the American Jurisprudence Award in Civil Rights.



**EILEEN DECKER**  
*Vice-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 University of Southern California, University of California Los Angeles, and Pepperdine Law Schools. Commissioner Decker is a Fulbright Specialist with the Department of State, Bureau of Educational 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 also a Wasserstein Fellow at Harvard Law School.



**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 support to 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 and a Master's 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.



**STEVEN SOBOROFF**  
*Commissioner*

Commissioner Soboroff was appointed to the Board of Police Commissioners in 2013 and served as President until 2015. He served a second term as President of the BOPC 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.



# 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.

## 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 effect public safety. We value the great diversity of people in both our residential and business communities and serve all with equal dedication.

## 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.

## 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 spirit of the law.

## 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 seeking new and better ways to serve.

## 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.



# AGENCY TO AGENCY COMPARISON

## DEPARTMENT DEMOGRAPHICS AND QUALIFICATION OVERVIEW



Los Angeles Police Department

Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) – Qualify four times per year with handguns; once per year with shotgun, twice per year with rifle, if certified, and once per year on a Force Option Simulator (FOS) system. There are years of service and rank exemptions.

**9,215 sworn officers**  
**2,645 civilian employees**  
**500 sq mi (patrol area)**  
**3.9 million (population)**



Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) – Qualify four times per year with handguns; no shotgun qualification, and no qualification on a FOS type system. Rifle certification for LASD is a two year qualification which requires deputies to qualify twice on the range the first year, then complete an eight hour class and another range qualification the following year.

**9,977 sworn officers**  
**5,480 civilian employees**  
**3,159 sq mi (patrol area)**  
**2.9 million (population)**



Houston Police Department

Houston Police Department (HPD) – Qualify once per year with handguns; once per year with shotgun, and once per year with rifle, if rifle certified. There is no FOS type qualification, but monthly training on a FOS type system is required. There are no years of service and/or rank exemptions.

**5,091 sworn officers**  
**922 civilian employees**  
**665 sq mi (patrol area)**  
**2.3 million (population)**



Chicago Police Department

Chicago Police Department (CPD) – Qualify once per year with handguns; once per year with shotgun, if deploying shotgun in the field, and twice per year with a rifle, if rifle certified. There is currently no FOS type qualification. There are no years of service and/or rank exemptions.

**11,746 sworn officers**  
**719 civilian employees**  
**234 sq mi (patrol area)**  
**2.7 million (population)**



Philadelphia Police Department

Philadelphia Police Department (PPD) – Qualify once per year with handguns; twice per year with long gun (rifle or shotgun), if certified, and once a year on a FOS type system. There are no years of service and/or rank exemptions.

**5,737 sworn officers**  
**821 civilian employees**  
**140 sq mi (patrol area)**  
**1.6 million (population)**



New York Police Department

New York Police Department (NYPD) – Qualify twice per year with handguns; no shotgun or rifle qualification unless certified and part of a specialized unit. There is no FOS type qualification and there are no years of service and/or rank exemptions.

**33,822 sworn officers**  
**16,876 civilian employees**  
**302 sq mi (patrol area)**  
**8.8 million (population)**



# AGENCY TO AGENCY

— USE OF FORCE COMPARISON —

## OIS INCIDENTS

In 2022, the Department had a total of 31 OIS incidents, which was the second highest number of incidents in the comparison group, with New York Police Department (NYPD) having the highest number at 40 OIS incidents. When compared to 2021, the Department had the second largest decrease in the number of OIS incidents in the comparison group with a decrease of 16 percent, or six incidents. The NYPD, which is the largest police department in the comparison group, had the highest number of total OIS incidents in 2022 with a total of 40 OIS incidents. The NYPD had an increase of four incidents, or 11 percent, from the previous year. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) had the least amount of total OIS incidents in 2022 with 27, which was a decrease of eight incidents from the previous year of 35 incidents, or 23 percent. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) had the second lowest number of OIS incidents in 2022 with 28 incidents which was a decrease of four incidents from the previous year, or a decrease of 13 percent. The Houston Police Department (HPD) had no change in the number of OIS incidents in 2022 compared to 2021 with 29 incidents. The Philadelphia Police Department (PPD), which is the smallest department of the comparison group, had the third highest number of OIS incidents with 29 OIS incidents in 2022. The PPD had the largest increase in incidents from the previous year out of the comparison group of 21 incidents or 263 percent.

### OIS Incidents

Department	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Los Angeles Police Department	33	26	27	37	31
Chicago Police Department	32	17	36	32	28
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	22	28	32	35	27
New York Police Department	17	25	25	36	40
Houston Police Department	18	20	26	29	29
Philadelphia Police Department	11	9	8	8	29

*NOTE: In 2022, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department provided LAPD with updated numbers for OIS Incidents for the years 2019 and 2020. The table for this year's Review reflects the updated numbers and are different than previous years of this Review.*

*NOTE: In 2022, the New York Police Department provided LAPD with updated numbers for OIS Incidents and the numbers of OIS Suspects Deceased for the year 2020. The table for this year's Review reflects the updated numbers and are different than previous years of this Review.*

### OIS Suspects Deceased

In 2022, the Department had a total of 14 suspect fatalities as a result of OIS incidents, which was an 18 percent decrease, or three fewer fatalities than the previous year.

The NYPD and the HPD had the second highest number of OIS suspect fatalities, with 13 decedents each. The NYPD had an increase of seven decedents from the previous year or an increase of 117 percent. The HPD had an increase of two decedents from the previous year or an increase of 18 percent. The CPD had the largest decrease in decedents as a result of OIS incidents between 2021 and 2022 with a decrease in five decedents or 71 percent. The LASD experienced no change in the number of decedents from the previous year with 11 decedents in 2021 and 11 decedents in 2022. The PPD had the lowest suspect fatalities in the comparison group, with a total of five, which was an increase of one decedent, or 25 percent, when compared with the previous year. In 2022, the NYPD, the HPD, and the PPD experienced increases in the number of OIS decedents. In 2022, the Department and the CPD experienced decreases in the number of OIS decedents. In 2022, the LASD was the only department that experienced no change in the number of OIS decedents.

### OIS Suspects Deceased

Department	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Los Angeles Police Department	14	12	7	17	14
Chicago Police Department	6	5	7	7	2
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	8	13	16	11	11
New York Police Department	5	11	8	6	13
Houston Police Department	4	7	9	11	13
Philadelphia Police Department	2	0	1	4	5

*NOTE: In 2022, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department provided LAPD with updated numbers for OIS Suspects Deceased Incidents for the years 2018-2020. The table for this year's Review reflects the updated numbers and are different than previous years of this Review.*

### DECEASED COMPARED TO OIS INCIDENTS

When comparing the number of deceased OIS suspects to the number of total OIS incidents in 2022, the Department had 45 percent of the OIS incidents resulting in a suspect fatality. The HPD had the same amount as the Department with 45 percent of their OIS incidents result in a fatality. LASD had 41 percent of their incidents result in a suspect fatality. The NYPD had 33 percent of their OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality. The PPD had 17 percent of OIS incidents resulting in a suspect fatality. The CPD had the lowest percent in the comparison group with seven percent of their OIS incidents resulting in a suspect fatality.

### Percentage of Deceased Suspects Compared to OIS Incidents

Department	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Los Angeles Police Department	42%	46%	26%	46%	45%
Chicago Police Department	19%	29%	19%	22%	7%
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	36%	46%	50%	31%	41%
New York Police Department	29%	44%	32%	17%	33%
Houston Police Department	22%	35%	35%	38%	45%
Philadelphia Police Department	18%	0%	13%	50%	17%

### FATAL OIS AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION (PER 100,000 RESIDENTS)

In 2022, the Department's fatal OIS incidents per capita of 0.359 decedents per 100,000 is the third highest of the comparison group. The PPD, which has the smallest population in the comparison group, had the fourth highest fatal OIS incidents per capita of 0.312 per 100,000 in 2022. The HPD had the highest fatal OIS incidents per capita in the comparison group of 0.564. The CPD, had the lowest fatal OIS incidents per capita of 0.073 in 2022. The NYPD, which has the largest population in the comparison group, had the second lowest fatal OIS incidents per capita of 0.148 per 100,000 in 2022. When comparing the Department's aggregate percentage of fatal OIS incidents per capita from 2018-2021 of 0.327, 2022 experienced a 0.032-point increase, or ten percent.

In 2022, the LASD experienced a less than one percent decrease in the number of fatal OIS incidents per capita compared to 2021.

### Per Capita Ratio on Deceased OIS to Population

Department	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Los Angeles Police Department	0.359	0.308	0.18	0.462	0.359
Chicago Police Department	0.218	0.182	0.255	0.255	.073
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	0.271	0.44	0.542	0.372	.370
New York Police Department	0.057	0.125	0.091	0.068	.148
Houston Police Department	0.174	0.304	0.391	0.477	.564
Philadelphia Police Department	0.125	0	0.062	0.249	.312

### PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2018 TO 2022

In 2022, three departments in the comparison group, LAPD, CPD, and LASD, had a reduction in OIS incidents compared to 2021. The LAPD had a decrease of six incidents, or 16 percent, CPD had a decrease of four incidents or 13 percent, and LASD had a decrease of eight incidents or 23 percent. In 2022, two departments in the comparison group, the NYPD and PPD, had an increase in OIS incidents compared to 2021. The NYPD had an increase of four incidents, or 11 percent, and the PPD had an increase of 21 incidents, 263 percent. In 2022, the HPD had no change in OIS incidents as compared to 2021.

When comparing OIS suspect fatalities, the Department along with the CPD experienced a decrease compared to 2021 (the LAPD had a decrease of six decedents or 35 percent, and the CPD had a decrease of five decedents or 71 percent). In 2022 the NYPD, the HPD and the PPD had an increase in the number of suspect fatalities resulting in an OIS (NYPD increase of seven decedents or 117 percent, the HPD had an increase of two decedents or 18 percent, the PPD had an increase of one decedent or 25 percent).

In 2022, the LASD had no change in OIS suspect fatalities compared to 2021 (the LASD 11 decedents in 2021, 11 decedents in 2022). In 2022, all six agencies combined had a total of 184 incidents, resulting in a total of 58 suspect fatalities, or 32 percent, as the result of an OIS incident. In 2021, all six agencies combined had a total of 177 OIS incidents with a total of 56 suspect fatalities, or 32 percent. This results in a four percent increase in the number of OIS incidents and a four percent decrease in the number of suspect fatalities.

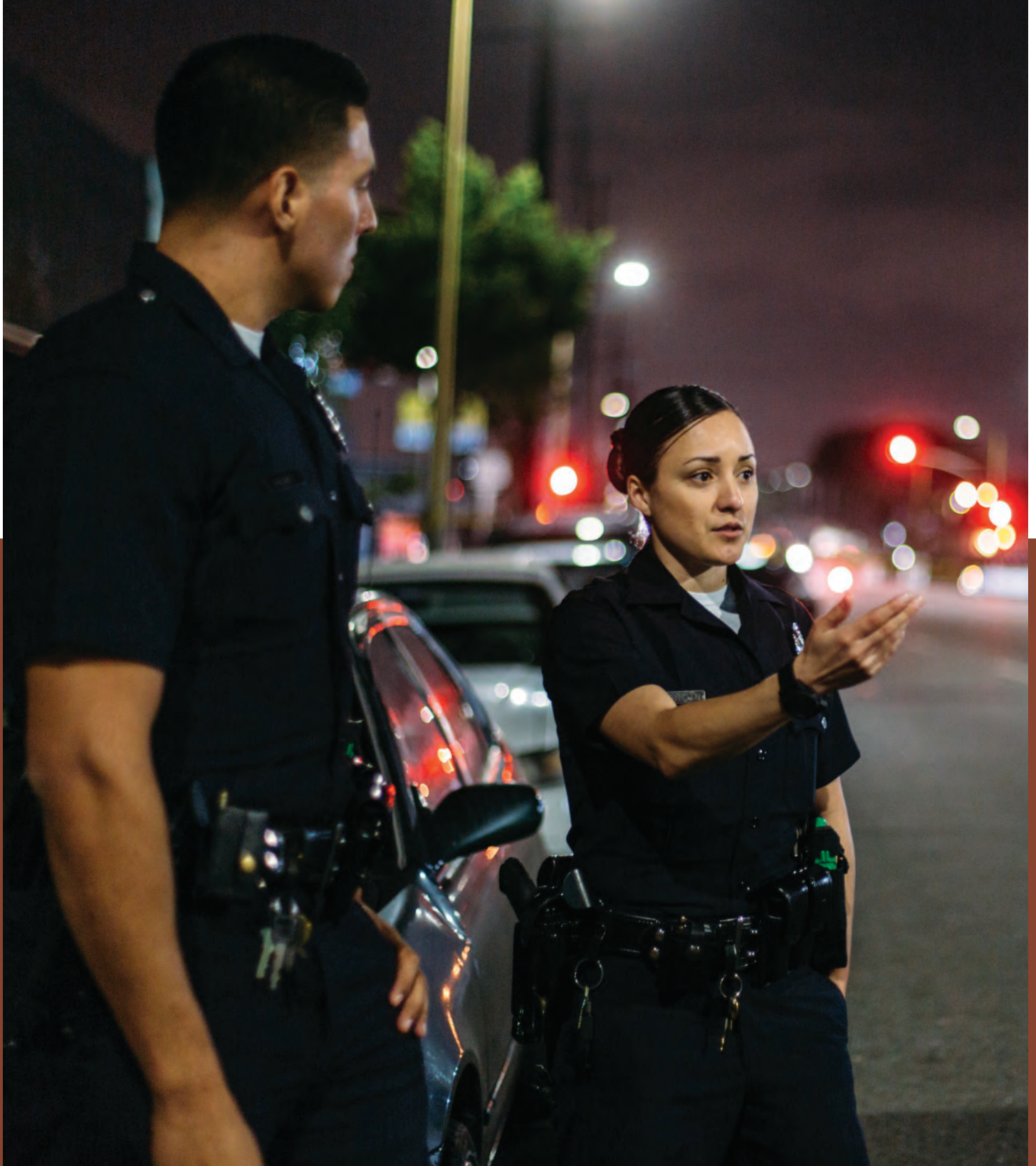




# *Statistical* SNAPSHOT

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 2022, there were a total of 30,927 violent crimes that occurred throughout the City, which accounted for an increase of 398 violent crime occurrences, or one percent, compared to 2021. When compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 29,439 violent crime occurrences, 2022 had 1,488 more violent crimes, or five percent, above the four-year annual average.

In review of the four violent crime categories, homicides experienced a five percent decrease while robberies

experienced a seven percent increase in 2022 when compared to the prior year. Rapes decreased by 10 percent and aggravated assaults decreased by less than a percent in 2022 when compared to the prior year.

Additionally, three of the four violent crime categories (Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault) were lower than their respective 2018 through 2021 annual averages.



## CITY OF LOS ANGELES VIOLENT CRIME STATISTICS <sup>8</sup>

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Homicide</b>	260	258	355	402	383
<b>Rape</b>	2,151	1,864	1,541	1,563	1,412
<b>Robbery</b>	10,327	9,636	8,014	8,497	9,100
<b>Agg Assault</b>	17,022	17,243	18,555	20,067	20,032
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,760</b>	<b>29,001</b>	<b>28,465</b>	<b>30,529</b>	<b>30,927</b>

## OTHER CITY COMPARISON <sup>9 10 11 12</sup>

According to 2022 violent crime data for the year, Houston experienced the highest violent crime rate amongst the five most populous cities in the country, with 11.4 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. Philadelphia had the second highest violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals at a rate of 9.1 percent. Los Angeles had the third highest violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals at a rate of 7.9 percent. Chicago had the fourth highest violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals at a rate of 6.4 percent. New York City experienced the lowest violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals of 5.2 percent.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

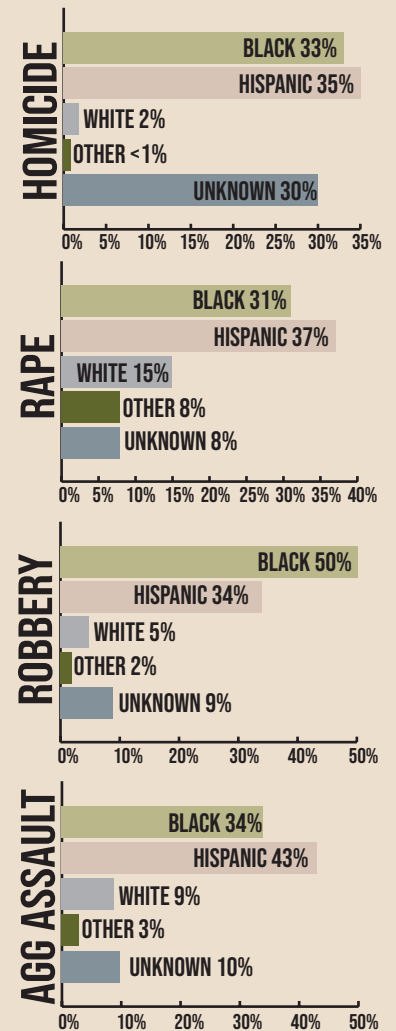
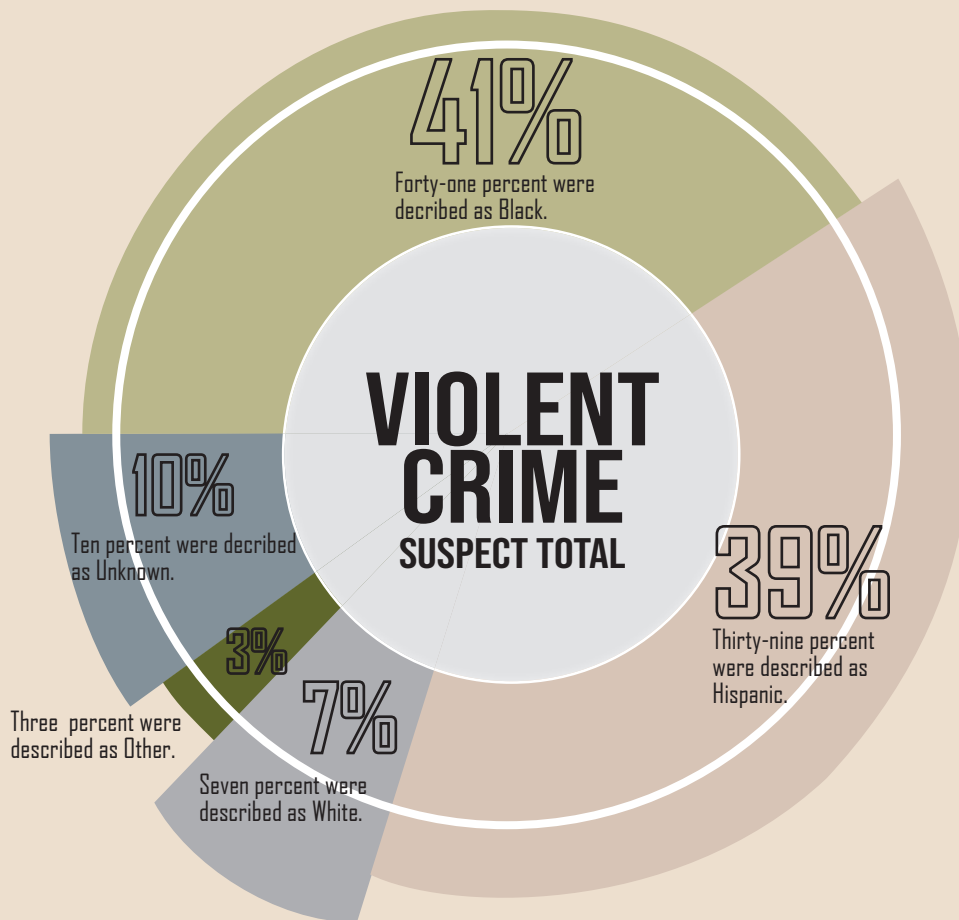
<sup>9</sup> Chicago Data Portal: <https://data.cityofchicago.org/>

<sup>10</sup> Crime Stats - NYPD COMPstat: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/nypd/stats/crime-statistics/compstat.page>

<sup>11</sup> Crime Statistics, City of Houston: [https://www.houstontx.gov/police/cs/Monthly\\_Crime\\_Data\\_by\\_Street\\_and\\_Police\\_Beat.htm](https://www.houstontx.gov/police/cs/Monthly_Crime_Data_by_Street_and_Police_Beat.htm)

<sup>12</sup> Crime Maps & Stats | Philadelphia Police Department: <https://www.phillypolice.com/crime-maps-stats/> <https://data.census.go>

# 2022 LOS ANGELES VIOLENT CRIME SUSPECT DATA



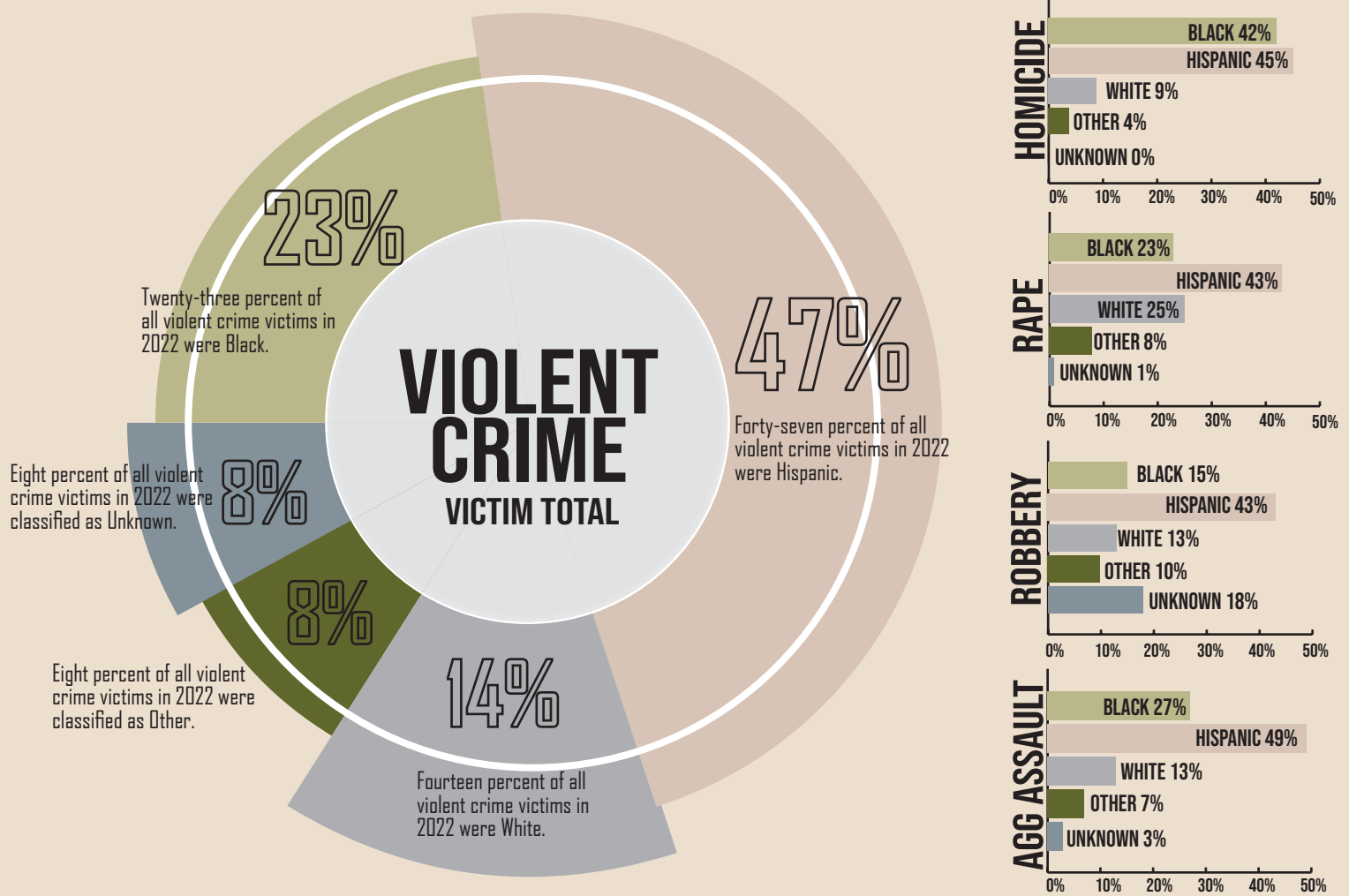
The Los Angeles Police Department understands that criminality, victimization, and policing often intersect as a result of complex social issues that involve much more than race, ethnicity, and other identifiable characteristics. It adheres to the mandate that policing in the City of Los Angeles be done in an unbiased manner. Demographic data related to crime victims and suspects (Age, Gender, Race, etc.) is gathered from crime reports taken throughout the City of Los Angeles and is based upon the accounts and perceptions of victims and witnesses participating in the reporting process. The demographic data of suspects, victims, and police officers contained in this report is neither intended to draw any conclusions about the criminality of any subset of the population or the legitimacy of policing efforts of any subset of the Department, nor is it used by the Department to influence its policing practices.

In 2022, there were 32,912 total violent crime suspects. Amongst the four cumulative violent crime categories, 909 suspects, or three percent, were classified as Other (includes Asian/Pacific Islander); 3,181 suspects, or ten percent, were classified as Unknown; 13,488 suspects, or 41 percent, were classified as Black; and, 12,876 Suspects, or 39 percent, were classified as Hispanic.

	Blk	Hisp	Wht	Other	Unk
<b>Population</b>	8%	47%	29%	16%	N/A
<b>Violent Crime</b>	41%	39%	7%	3%	10%
Homicide	33%	35%	2%	<1%	30%
Rape	31%	37%	15%	8%	8%
Robbery	50%	34%	5%	2%	9%
Agg Assault	34%	43%	9%	3%	10%

*Note: Population percentage data received from the Demographic Research Unit, City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning.*

## 2022 LOS ANGELES VIOLENT CRIME VICTIM DATA



Hispanic victims accounted for 14,998 of the four cumulative violent crime categories, which represented 47 percent of the 32,039 total violent crime victims in 2022. Black victims accounted for the second highest group with 7,468 victims, or 23 percent, of the total. White victims had the third highest count with 4,403 victims, or 14 percent, of the total. Other ethnic victims (includes Asian/Pacific Islander) accounted for 2,661 victims, or eight percent, of the total. Unknown ethnic victims accounted for 2,509 victims, or eight percent, of the total.

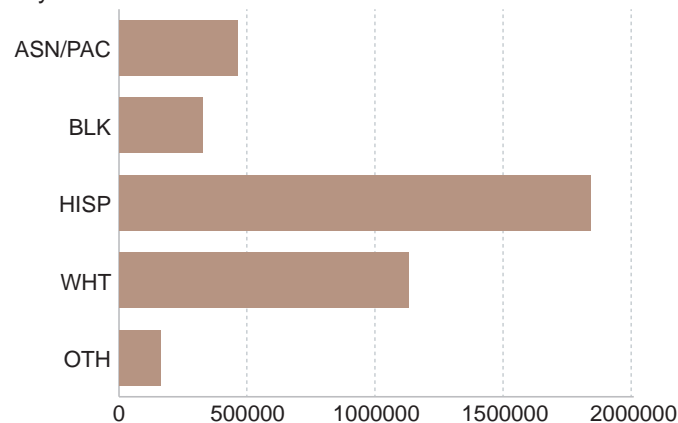
	Blk	Hisp	Wht	Other	Unk
<b>Population</b>	8%	47%	29%	16%	N/A
<b>Victim Violent Crime</b>	23%	47%	14%	8%	8%
Homicide	42%	45%	9%	4%	0%
Rape	23%	43%	25%	8%	1%
Robbery	15%	43%	13%	10%	18%
Agg Assault	27%	49%	13%	7%	3%

*Note: Population percentage data received from the Demographic Research Unit, City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning.*

# CITY STATISTICS

## POPULATION AND AREA<sup>13</sup>

As of the 2020 Census, the United States (U.S.) Census Bureau estimated the City population to be approximately 3.9 million residents, living within a geographical area encompassing 468 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	459,158	12%
Black	322,553	8%
Hispanic	1,829,991	47%
White	1,126,052	29%
Other	160,993	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,898,747</b>	<b>100%</b>

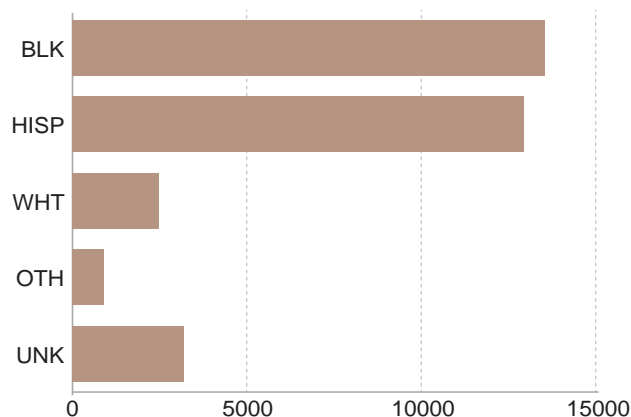
Based on the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated population figures for the City, approximately 1.9 million of the 3.9 million residents, or 47 percent, are Hispanic. White residents account for approximately 1.1 million residents, or 29 percent. Asian/Pacific Islander residents account for approximately 459,158 or 12 percent. Black residents account for approximately 322,553 or eight percent. Lastly, approximately 160,993 residents, or four percent, have Other ethnic classifications.

## CITY CRIME STATISTICS

### Violent Crime<sup>14</sup>

In 2022, 30,927 violent crime incidents (consisting of homicides, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults) occurred throughout the City. The 2022 total accounted for an increase of 398 incidents, or approximately 1.3 percent, compared to 30,529 incidents in 2021. When compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 29,439 incidents, 2022 was 1,488 incidents, or approximately five percent, above the four-year annual average. The City experienced 383 homicides in 2022, which was 19 less, or a five percent decrease, compared to the 402 homicides in 2021. There were 64 more, or a 20 percent increase, compared to the 2018 through 2021 four-year annual average of 319 decedents.

The data below reflects the ethnic breakdown of suspects involved in violent crime incidents during 2022:



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Black	13,488	41%
Hispanic	12,876	39%
White	2,458	7%
Other	909	3%
Unknown	3,181	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,912</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2022, 13,488 out of the 32,912, or 41 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were Black. During the same period, 12,876, or 39 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were Hispanic. Suspects involved in violent crime who were White accounted for 2,458, or seven percent. In the "other" ethnic category, 909 suspects, or three percent were involved in violent crime. Lastly, 3,181 suspects, or ten percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were classified as Unknown ethnic origins.

### Part I Crime

In 2022, 132,998 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 a eight percent increase, or 10,378 more incidents, then the 122,620 incidents in 2021. In 2022, there were 9,726, or approximately eight percent, more incidents than the 2018 through 2021 four-year annual average of 123,272 incidents.

### Part II Crime

In 2022, 96,354 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 2022 total was a decrease of 10,948 incidents, or 13 percent, increase compared to the 85,406 incidents in 2021.

<sup>13</sup> Los Angeles City Planning Demographics: <https://planning.lacity.org/resources/demographics>

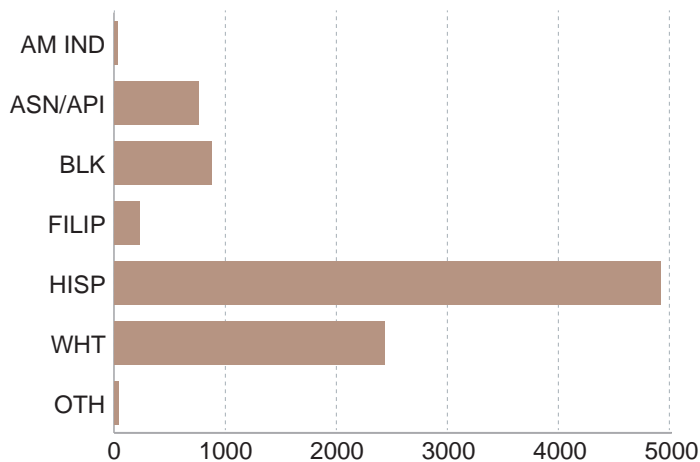
<sup>14</sup> Violent crime totals are based on the date of occurrence, as opposed to United States Department of Justice data, which uses a reporting standard based on the date the crime is reported to the Department.

# LAPD PERSONNEL FIGURES

As of December 31st, 2022, the Department employed 9,215 sworn personnel, making it the third largest municipal 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 4,899 out of the 9,215 total personnel, or 53 percent. The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to ethnicity along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:

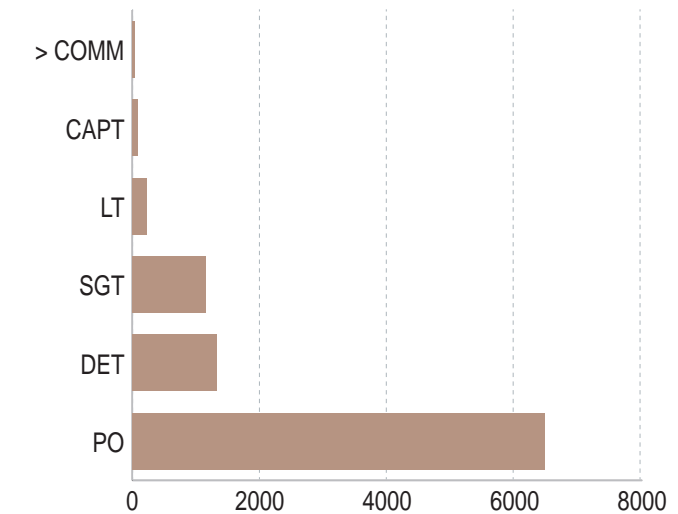


Ethnicity	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
American Indian	34	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	753	8%
Black	838	9%
Filipino	233	3%
Hispanic	4,899	52%
White	2,422	28%
Other	36	< 1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,215</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Note:** On a per capita basis, the Department has 23.6 officers per 10,000 residents, compared to the CPD and NYPD averages of 44.2 and 39.4 officers per 10,000 residents, respectively. From a geographical perspective, the Department has 19.7 officers per square mile, compared to the CPD with 51.8 officers per square mile, and NYPD with 114.9 officers per square mile.

## Sworn Personnel by Rank

The Department has 6,468 employees that are at the rank of police officer, which represents 70 percent of the 9,215 total Department personnel. The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to rank along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:

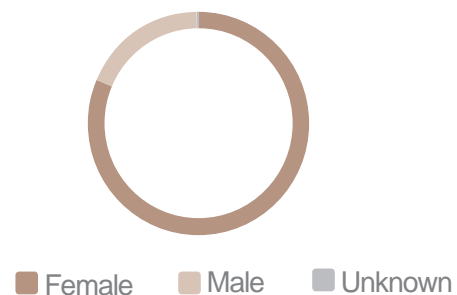


Rank	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Commander & Above	35	<1%
Captain	81	1%
Lieutenant	228	2%
Sergeant	1,085	12%
Detective	1,318	14%
Police Officer	6,468	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,215</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Sworn Personnel by Gender

Males accounted for 7,505 of the 9,215 total Department personnel, or 81 percent, and females the remaining 1,709 employees, or 19 percent. One officer identified as non-binary.

Gender	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Female	1,709	19%
Male	7,505	81%
Non-binary / Other	1	< 1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,215</b>	<b>100%</b>



# LAPD STATISTICS

## Department Call for Service Information

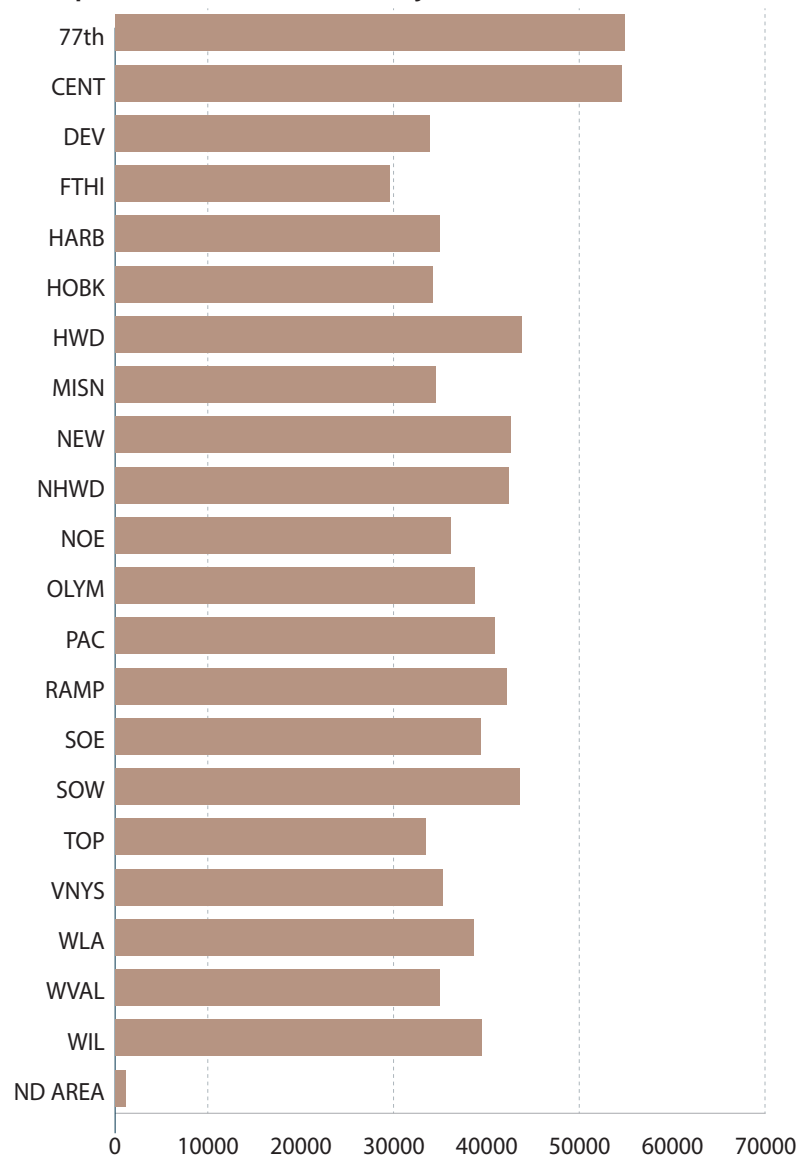
The Department received 828,411 calls for service in 2022, which was a decrease of 67,346 calls, or approximately eight percent, compared to the 895,757 calls for service in 2021. In 2022, there were 61,287, or approximately six percent, less calls for service than the 2017 through 2021 five-year annual average of 948,150 calls for service.

In 2022, 77th Street Area accounted for the most calls for service with 54,826 out of the total of 828,411, which represented approximately seven percent of all calls for service generated for the Department's 21 geographical Areas and other non-defined City areas. Central Area accounted for the second highest call for service count with 54,523, or six percent, of the total calls for service. Hollywood Area had the third highest radio call count with 50,805 calls, or six percent of the total calls for service.

Based on Bureau totals in 2022, Valley Bureau accounted for the most calls for service with 243,780 calls, or 29 percent, of the 828,411 totals for the year. Central Bureau had the second highest count with 209,425, or 25 percent. West Bureau had the third highest count with 201,312 calls, or 24 percent. Lastly, South Bureau accounted for the lowest radio call count with 172,728 calls, or 21 percent. The remaining 1,166 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 Calls for Service By Division



### Department Public Contact Information

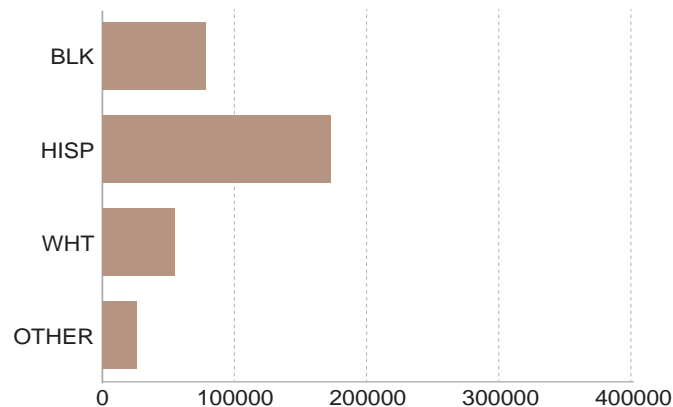
Department personnel contacted 1,159,568 individuals in 2022, which includes those detained during field detentions and calls for service. This figure, however, is only a small fraction of the total number of individuals officers interact with on an annual basis, as it does not account for interactions with members of the public other than those detailed above. The 2022 total was a decrease of 165,537 individuals, or 12.5 percent, compared to 1,325,105 individuals contacted in 2021. In 2022, there were 300,666, or 19 percent, less individuals contacted than the 2017 through 2021 five-year annual average of 1,576,694.

### Department Field Detention Information

Department personnel stopped 331,157 individuals in 2022 during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops). This accounted for a decrease of 98,191 individuals, or approximately 18 percent, less compared to 429,348 observation-related field detentions in 2021. In 2022, there were 297,386, or approximately 47 percent, less observation-related field detentions than the 2017 through 2021 five-year annual average of 628,543.

In 2022, Hispanic subjects accounted for 172,303, or 52 percent, of the 331,157 individuals stopped during 2022 observation-related field detentions. Black subjects accounted for 77,803, or 23 percent, of the individuals stopped. White subjects accounted for 17 percent with 54,801 of the individuals stopped. American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other or Unknown ethnicities accounted for 26,250 individuals, or eight percent, cumulatively.

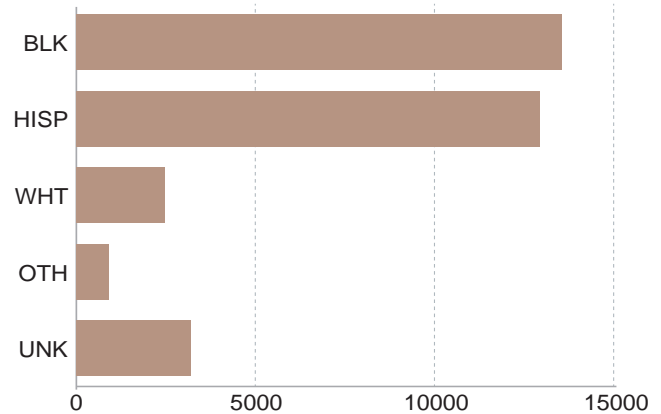
### Field Detention Information By Race



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Black	77,803	23%
Hispanic	172,303	52%
White	54,801	17%
Other	26,250	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>331,157</b>	<b>100%</b>

The data below reflects the ethnic breakdown of violent crime arrestees in 2022:

### Violent Crime Arrestee By Race



Ethnicity	No. of Arrestees	Percentage
Black	13,488	41%
Hispanic	12,876	39%
White	2,458	7%
Other	909	3%
Unknown	3,181	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,095</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Attacks on LAPD Officers

In 2022, there were 811 attacks on LAPD officers which was a decrease of 47 incidents, or five percent, compared to 858 incidents in 2021. In 2022, there were 47, or five percent less, incidents than the 2018 through 2021 four-year annual average of 858.

### Department Citation Information

In 2022, a total of 110,162 citations were issued. This total included 98,074 traffic related citations and 12,088 Release from Custody (RFC) arrest reports, which are written in lieu of confinement for certain misdemeanor-related violations. Compared to 141,617 total citations issued in 2021, 2022 experienced a decrease of 31,455 citations or 22 percent.

### Department Arrest Information

The Department had 43,626 total arrests in 2022, which was a decrease of 3,062, or 6.6 percent, less than the 46,688 individuals arrested in 2021. In 2022, there were 10,567, or 19 percent, less individuals arrested than the 2018 through 2021 four-year annual average of 54,193.

# LAPD STATISTICS: FIREARMS POINTED AT PERSONS

In 2022, Los Angeles Police Department officers documented 1,159,568 public contacts, which include those detained for calls for service and field detentions. Officers drew and pointed their firearms at a total of 5,403 persons during 4,161 stops, or 0.5 percent of all public contacts. In 2022, officers pointed their firearms at 999 fewer persons, or 16 percent, as compared to 2021.

Out of the 5,403 persons that officers pointed their firearms at, 3,626 persons were arrested, or 67 percent. Compared to 2021, this was a three-percentage point increase from 64 percent, where 4,089 persons were arrested out of 6,402. In 2022, 295 persons were issued a citation, or five percent, and 242 persons were warned, or four percent. 739 persons had other actions, or 14 percent, and 501 persons had no enforcement action, or nine percent.

Of the total 5,403 persons in 2022, 4,641 were male, or 86 percent, and 760 were female, or 14 percent. Compared to 2021, the male category increased by one percentage point from 85 percent and the female category decreased the same percentage point respectively. Two people identified as Non-Binary.

Firearms Pointed	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Stops	N/A	4,171	4,510	4,940	4,161
Firearms Pointed	N/A	6,060	6,325	6,402	5,403

Firearms Pointed by Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	N/A	5068	5303	5413	4641
Female	N/A	991	1022	988	760
Non-Binary	N/A	1	0	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>6060</b>	<b>6325</b>	<b>6402</b>	<b>5403</b>

Firearms Pointed by Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	N/A	2	2	4	1
Asian	N/A	179	191	180	170
Black	N/A	1,969	1,914	1,873	1,593
Hispanic	N/A	3,242	3,445	3,557	3,018
White	N/A	644	746	756	579
Other	N/A	24	27	32	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>6,060</b>	<b>6,325</b>	<b>6,402</b>	<b>5,403</b>

Firearms Pointed Disposition	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrested	N/A	3,578	3,635	4,089	3,626
Citation	N/A	441	484	331	295
Warned	N/A	303	297	339	242
Other	N/A	1,252	1,300	1,008	739
No Enforcement Action	N/A	486	609	635	501
<b>Total</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>6,060</b>	<b>6,325</b>	<b>6,402</b>	<b>5,403</b>

**Note:** LAPD data for firearms pointed at persons began mid-2018. Therefore, complete data is only available as earliest as 2019.



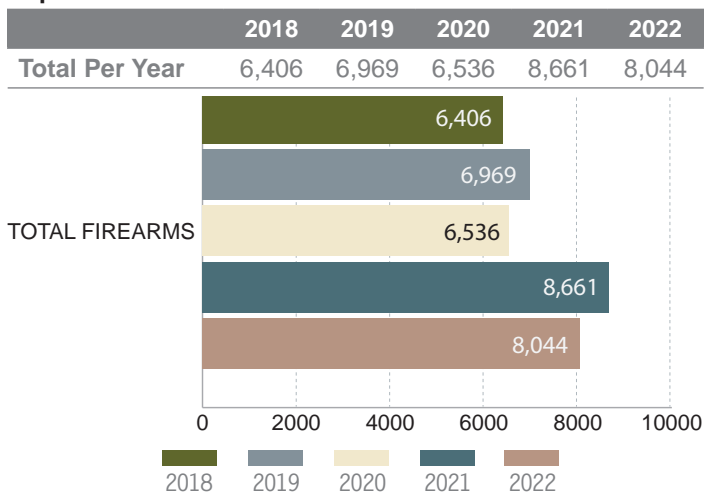
# FIREARMS RECOVERED

## Firearms Recovered by the Department

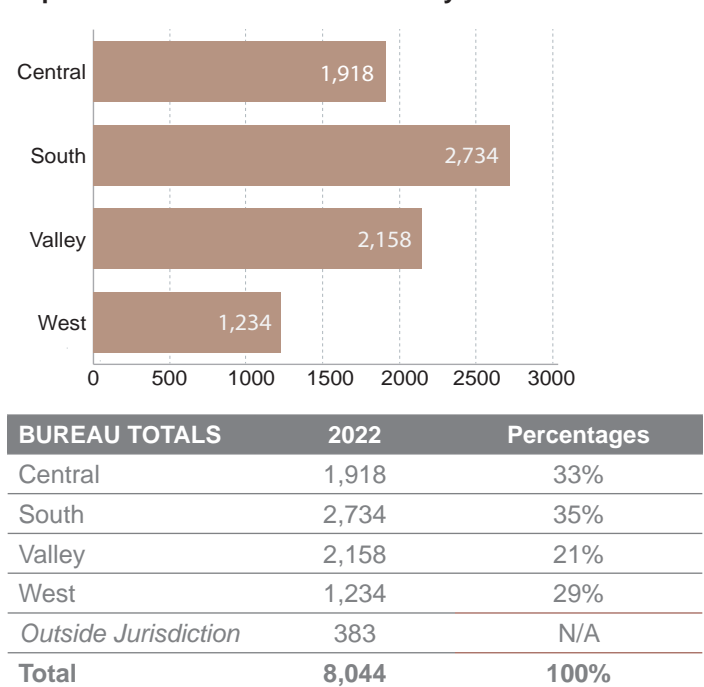
In 2022, there were 8,044 firearms recovered in Department field operations, which was a decrease of 567 or seven percent more recovered firearms as compared to the 8,611 in 2021. In 2022, 1,706 of the recovered firearms were “ghost guns,” (unregistered, non-serialized firearms) which was approximately 21 percent of the total recovered firearms in 2022. This was a decrease of 215, or 11 percent as compared to 1,921 in 2021. In 2022, there were 901, or 12 percent, more firearms recovered than the 2018 through 2021 four-year annual average of 7,143.

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

## Department's Firearms Recovered 2018-2022



## Department's Firearms Recovered by Bureau in 2022

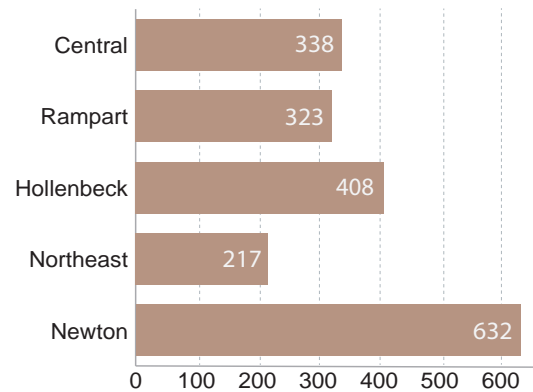


In 2022, a total of 34 percent of all guns recovered were from South Bureau, the highest in comparison to all bureaus. Twenty four percent of all guns recovered in 2022 came from Central Bureau, 27 percent from Valley Bureau, and 15 percent from West Bureau.

## Firearms Recovered by Bureau in 2022

### Central Bureau

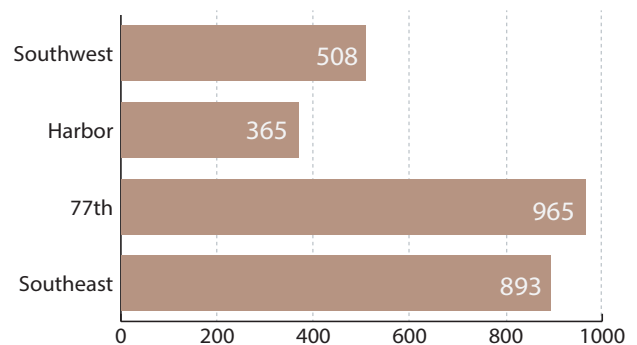
CENTRAL BUREAU	2022	Percentages
Central	338	18%
Rampart	323	17%
Hollenbeck	408	21%
Northeast	217	11%
Newton	632	33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>100%</b>



There was a total of 1,918 guns recovered from Central Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from Newton Division, which was 33 percent of all firearms recovered from Central Bureau.

### South Bureau

SOUTH BUREAU	2022	Percentages
Southwest	508	19%
Harbor	368	13%
77th	965	35%
Southeast	893	33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>100%</b>

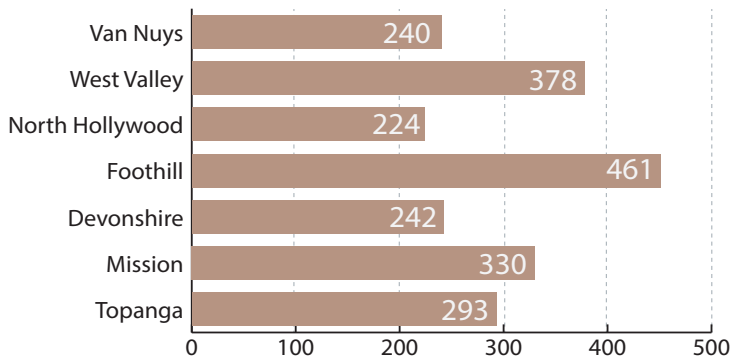


There was a total of 2,734 guns recovered from South Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from 77th Division, which were 35 percent of all firearms recovered from South Bureau.

**Note:** Data collected from APIMS by Evidence and Property Management Division.

### Valley Bureau

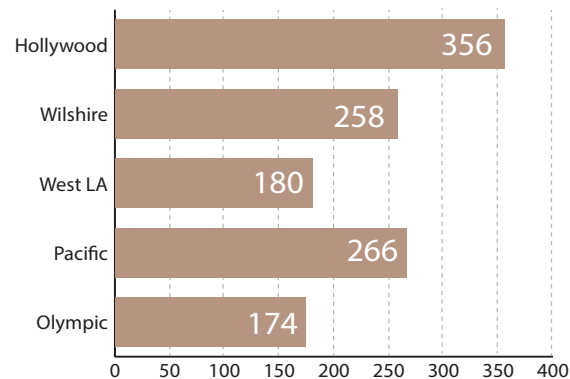
VALLEY BUREAU	2022	Percentages
Van Nuys	240	11%
West Valley	378	18%
North Hollywood	224	10%
Foothill	451	21%
Devonshire	242	11%
Mission	330	15%
Topanga	293	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>100%</b>



There was a total of 2,158 recovered from Valley Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from Foothill Division, which were 21 percent of all firearms recovered from Valley Bureau.

### West Bureau

WEST BUREAU	2022	Percentages
Hollywood	356	29%
Wilshire	258	21%
West LA	180	15%
Pacific	266	22%
Olympic	174	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>100%</b>



There was a total of 1,234 recovered from West Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from Hollywood Division, which were 29 percent of all firearms recovered from West Bureau.

### Firearm Recovery: Ghost Guns

In 2022, there were a total of 1,706 ghost gun recovered. The manufacturing, selling, use, and possession of ghost guns is an epidemic not only in our City, but also nationwide. Our Department continues to focus its efforts on investigating ghost gun manufacturers through street buys, tips, and internet sales. Despite our ongoing efforts, a high percentage of ghost guns recovered are still being constructed from pre-made kits. The Department will continue working with City leaders in the expansion and enforcement of legislative efforts, gun buyback programs, and further community awareness outreach, to combat this ever-growing threat. These leadership efforts will greatly assist our field officers and detectives in gathering valuable information and lead specialized units to those making and distributing ghost guns.

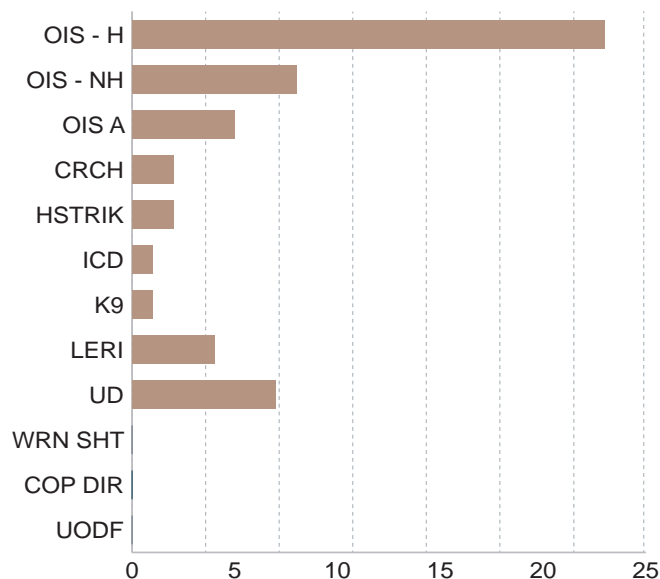


# USE OF FORCE REVIEW

Department personnel were involved in 53 CUOF incidents and 2,230 NCUOF incidents in 2022. The combined total of 2,283 incidents was a decrease of 29 incidents, or one percent, compared to the 2,312 total UOF incidents in 2021.

## Categorical Use of Force Incidents

The table below depicts the CUOF totals for 2022:



Category	2022
OIS - Hit	23
OIS - No Hit	8
OIS - Animal	5
Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH)	2
Head Strike	2
In-Custody Death (ICD)	1
K-9 Contact	1
Law Enforcement Related Injury (LERI)	4
Unintentional Discharge (UD)	7
Warning Shot	0
Chief of Police (COP) Directed	0
Use of Deadly Force (Other)	0
* See page 364 for definition.	
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>

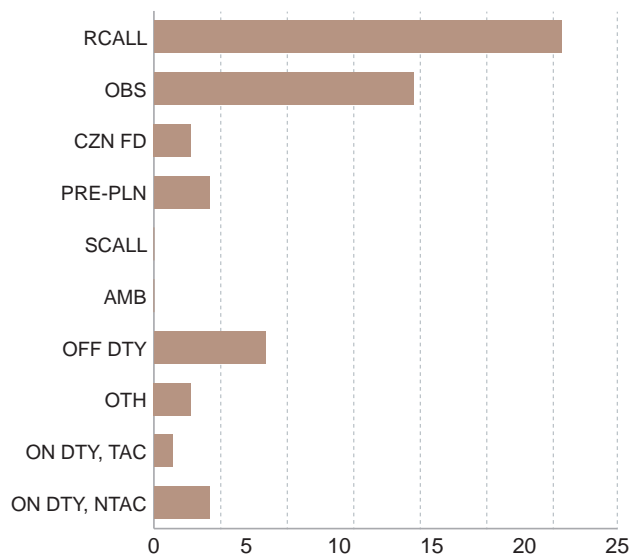
## Source of Activity for CUOF Incidents

In 2022, 22 incidents, or 42 percent of the Department's 53 CUOF incidents, originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. Fourteen incidents, or 26 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). Five incidents originated during off-duty incidents, which represented nine percent.

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

- On-Duty, Non-Tactical (Unintentional Discharge [UD] incidents): three incidents, or six percent;
- Citizen Flag Down: two incidents, or three percent;
- Pre-planned event: three incidents, or six percent;
- Ambush: zero incidents;
- Station Call: zero incidents,
- Other: two incidents, or four percent.

## Source of Activity for CUOF Incidents



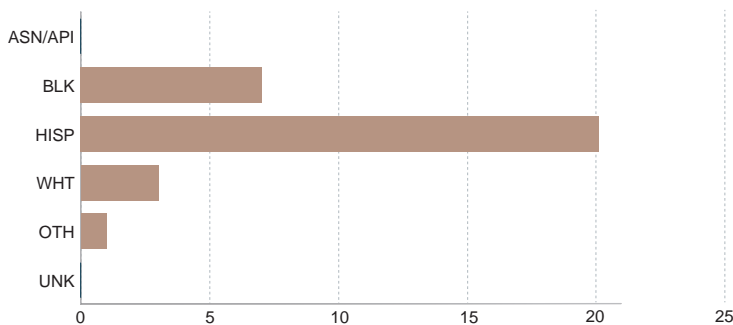
Source	2022
Radio Call	22
Observation	14
Citizen Flag Down	2
Pre-Planned	3
Station Call	0
Ambush	0
Off-Duty	6
Other	2
On-Duty, Tactical	1
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>

### Officer Involved Shooting Incidents

Of the 53 CUOF incidents in 2022, 31 were OIS occurrences. The 2022 OIS total was a decrease of six incidents, or 16 percent, then the 37 OIS incidents in 2021. In the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, there were a total of 154 OIS occurrences, resulting in an annual average of 31 incidents. The 2022 count was equal to the 2017 through 2021 five-year annual average.

There were 31 suspects involved in the 31 OIS incidents in 2022. Twenty of the 31 suspects, or 65 percent, were Hispanic. Seven of the suspects, or 23 percent, were Black. Three of the suspects, or nine percent, were White. One of the suspects, or three percent, were Other ethnic designation.

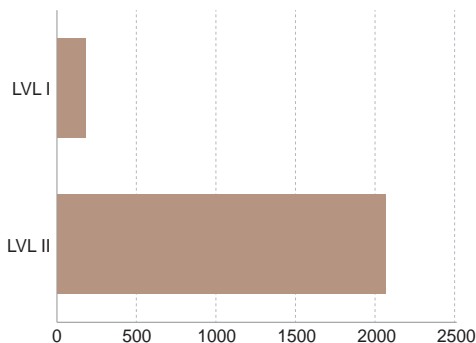
### Officer Involved Shooting Incidents



Ethnicity	2022 OIS Suspect	Violent Crime Suspect	City Population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0%	(See Other)	12%
Black	23%	41%	8%
Hispanic	65%	39%	47%
White	9%	7%	29%
Other	3%	3%	4%
Unknown	0%	10%	DNA
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Non-Categorical Use of Force Incidents

In 2022, 2,230 NCUOF incidents occurred in the City.



Level	2022
Level I	178
Level II	2,052
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,230</b>

**Note:** Refer to Page 39, Non-Categorical Use of Force Levels, for definition of Level I and Level II.

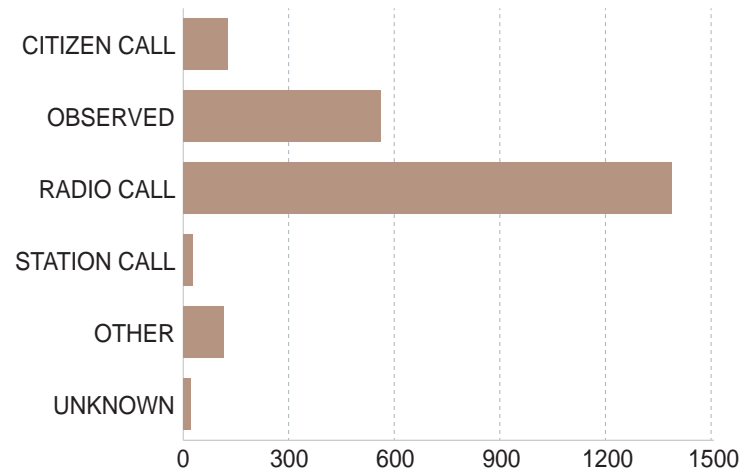
### Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents

In 2022, 1,382, or 62 percent, of the Department's 2,230 NCUOF incidents originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. During the same period, 558 incidents, or approximately 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: 127 incidents, or approximately 6 percent;
- Other: 115 incidents, or five percent;
- Station Call: 26 incidents, or one percent; and,
- Unknown: 22 incidents, or one percent.

### Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents



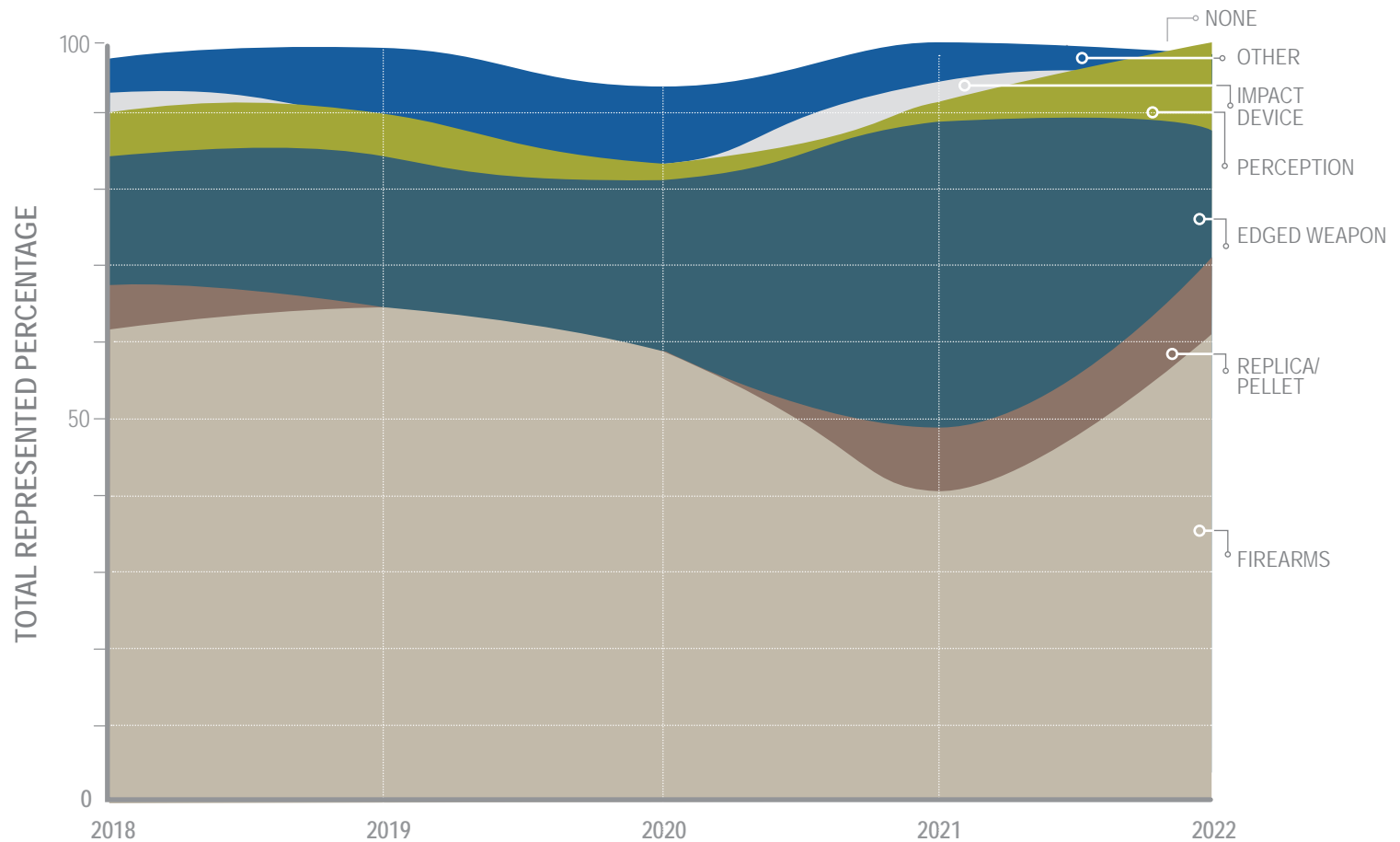
Source	2022
Citizen Flag Down	127
Observation	558
Radio Call	1,382
Station Call	26
Other	115
Unknown	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,230</b>










# SUSPECT WEAPONS

OR ACTIONS BY PERCENT

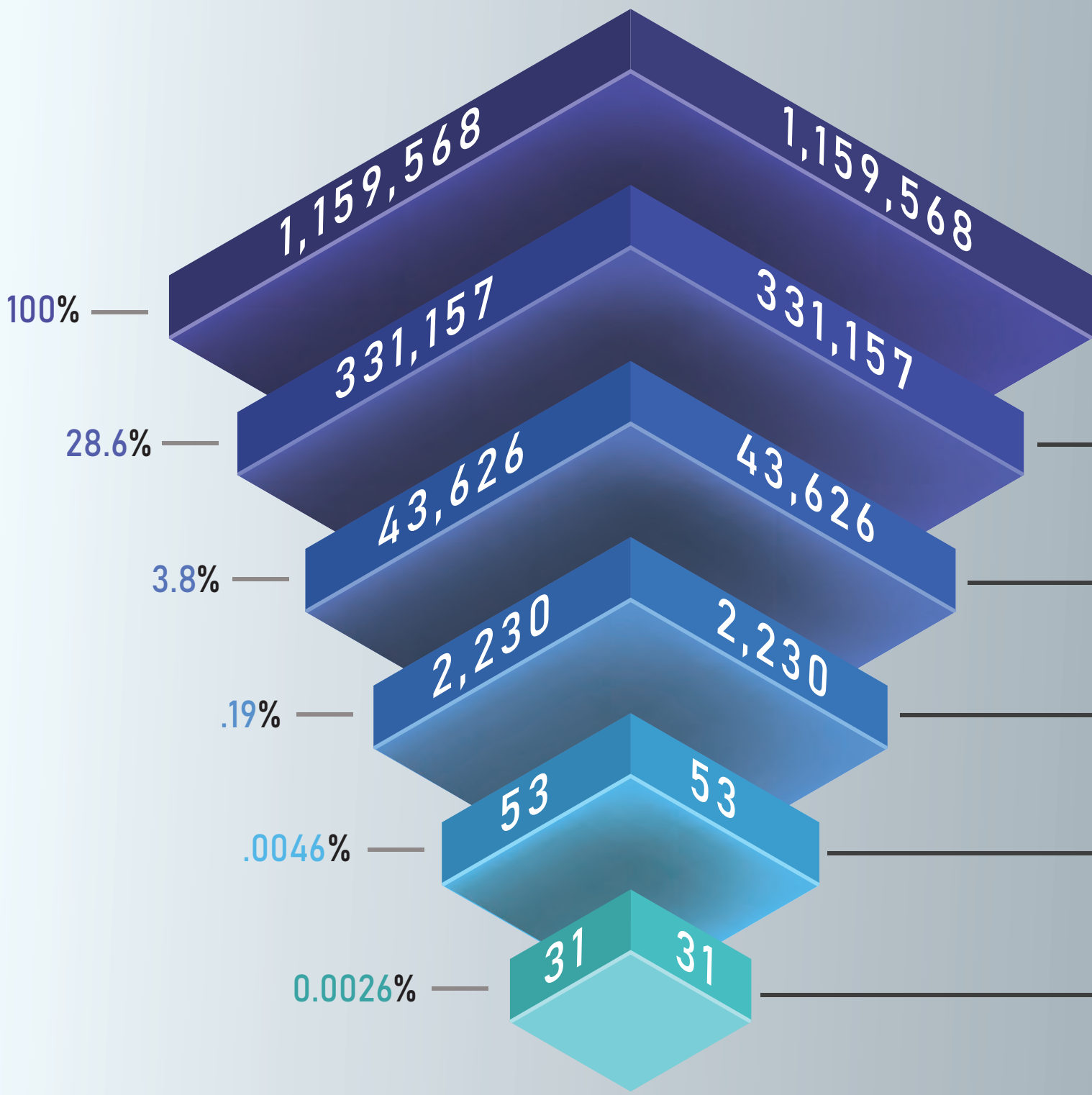
The graph below depicts the 2018 through 2022 annual percentages of seven of the most represented weapon/force types utilized by suspects in OIS incidents. As shown, firearms overwhelmingly accounted for the highest volume of weapons utilized by suspects, with a five-year annual average of 57 percent. During the same period, edged weapons consistently accounted for the second highest volume of weapons with a five-year annual average of 23 percent. The OIS incidents involving “other” weapons accounted for a five-year annual average of seven percent. The OIS incidents involving a Replica/Pellet accounted for a five-year annual average of five percent. The OIS perception-based shootings, and Impact devices each accounted for six percent of weapons. Lastly, a five-year annual average of six percent of OIS incidents involved no weapons.



	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
 None	3%	0%	6%	0%	0%
 Other (automobile, physical force, unknown, and Other)	6%	12%	10%	5%	0%
 Impact device	3%	4%	0%	3%	0%
 Perception	6%	0%	3%	5%	16%
 Edged Weapon	17%	19%	23%	38%	16%
 Replica/Pellet	6%	0%	0%	8%	10%
 Firearm	61%	65%	58%	41%	58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

# 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 2022, the Department had 1,159,568 documented public contacts. During those contacts, 331,157 individuals were stopped during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops), 43,626 arrests were affected, and 2,283 use of force incidents occurred (31 of which were OIS incidents and 2,230 were non-categorical use of force incidents).



There were a total of **1,159,568** documented **public contacts** in 2022.



There were a total of **331,157** observation-related **field detentions** from public contacts in 2022.



There were a total of **43,626** total **arrests** from public contacts in 2022.



There were a total of **2,230 non-categorical** use of force incidents from public contacts in 2022.



There were a total of **53 categorical** use of force incidents from public contacts in 2022.



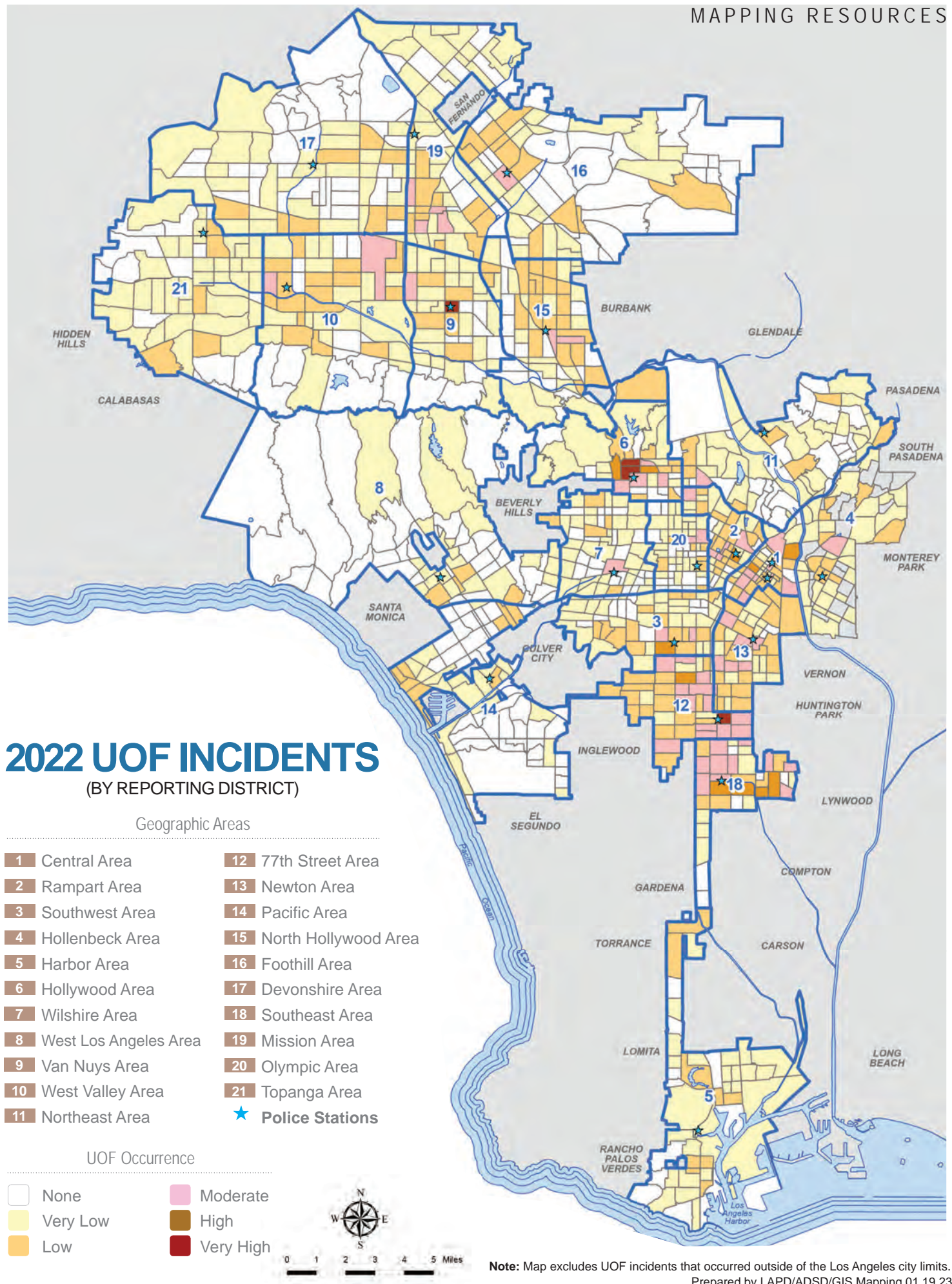
There were a total of **31 OIS incidents** from public contacts in 2022.

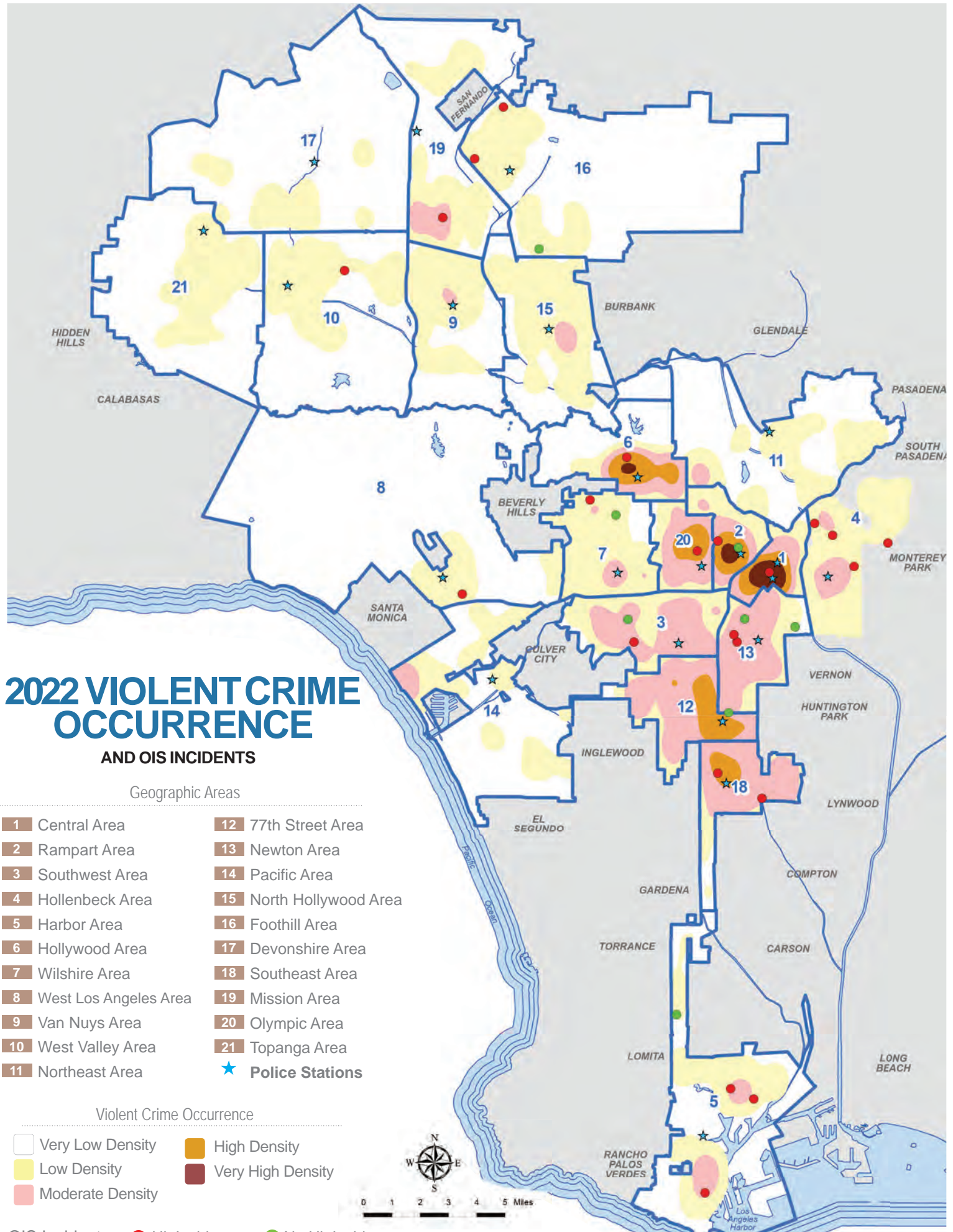
The Department's publication of various mapping resources assists management in the planning, deployment, and analysis of various assets. Furthermore, mapping resources provide invaluable visual references for field personnel in their daily efforts to prevent crime and to better serve the City.

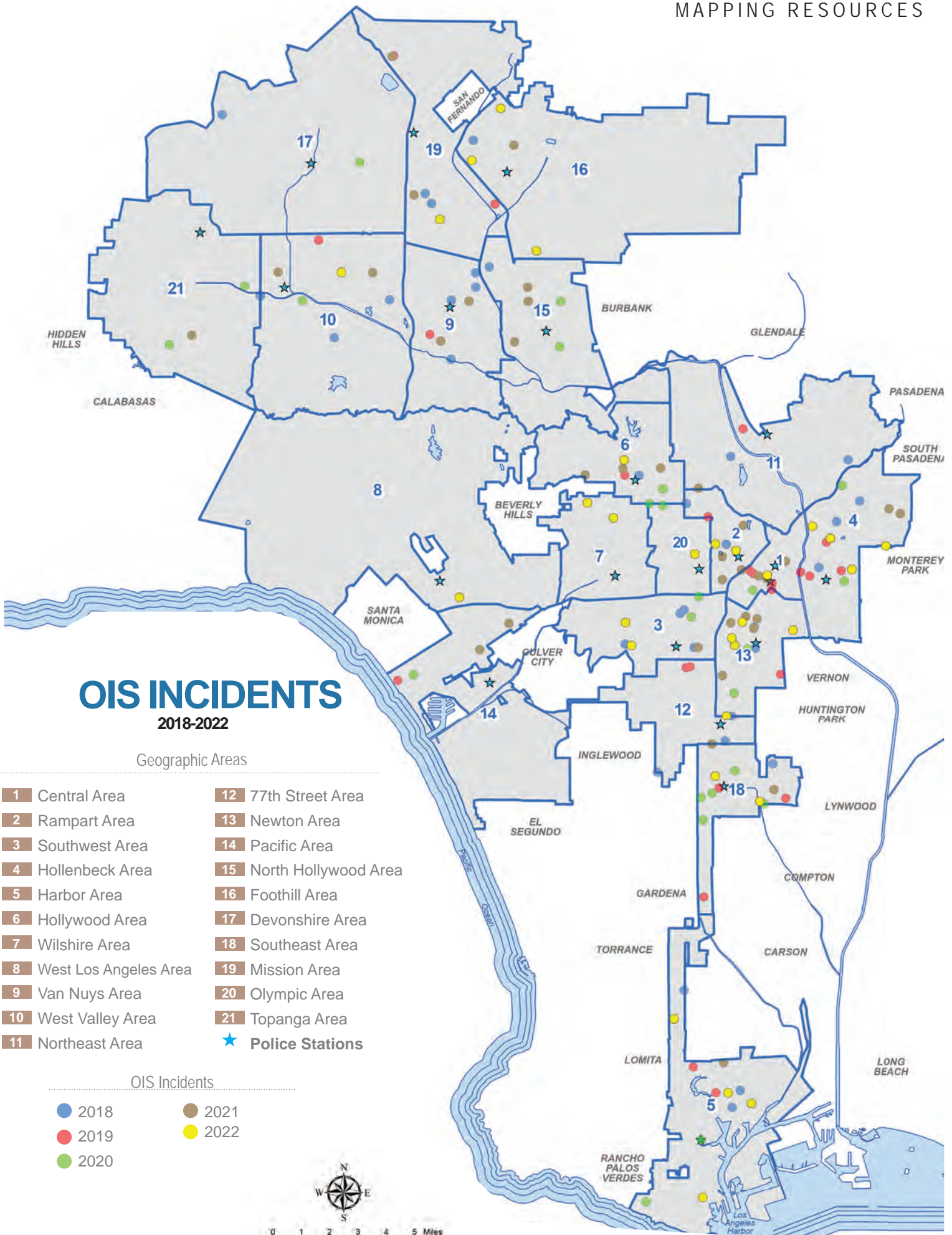


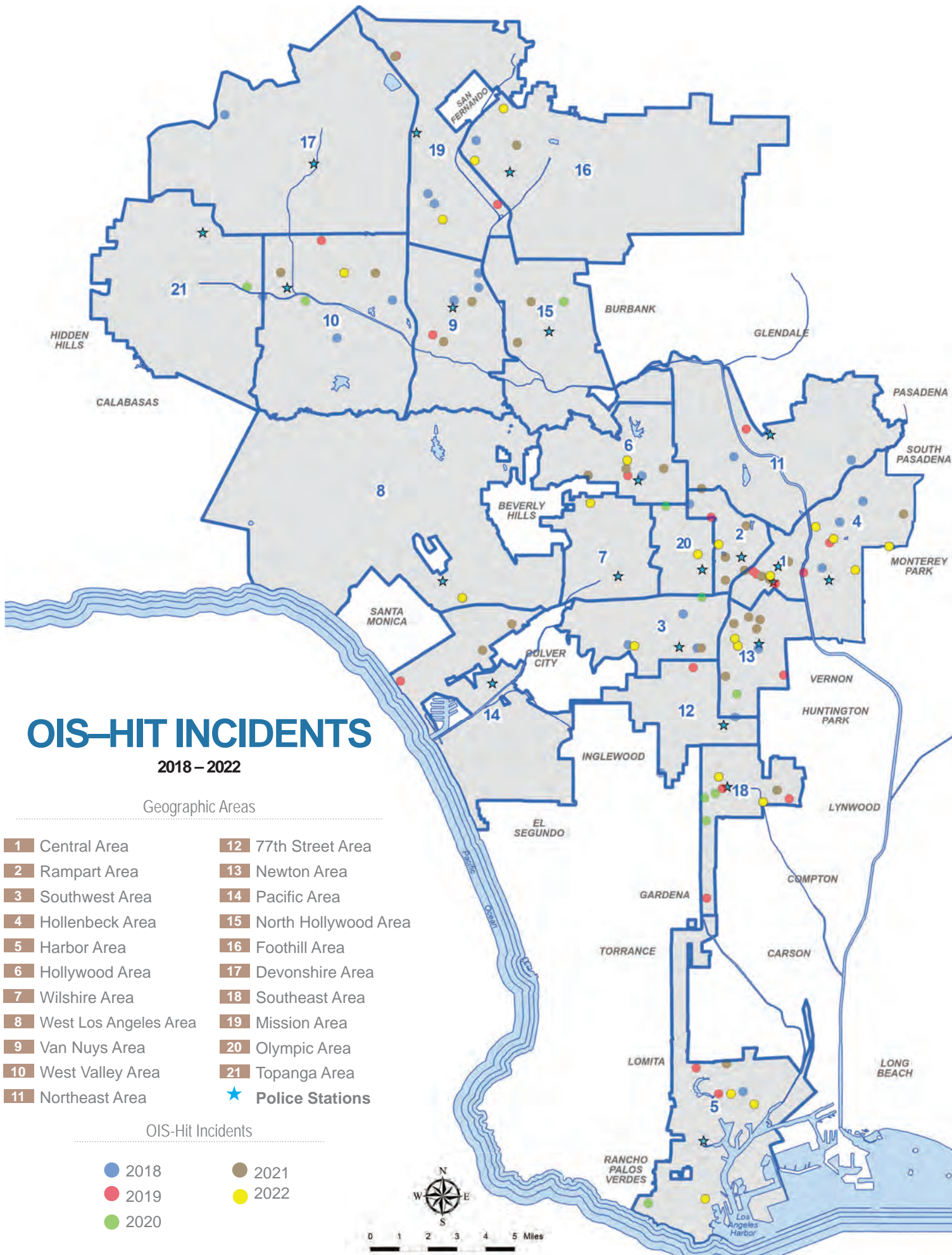
# DATA MAPPING

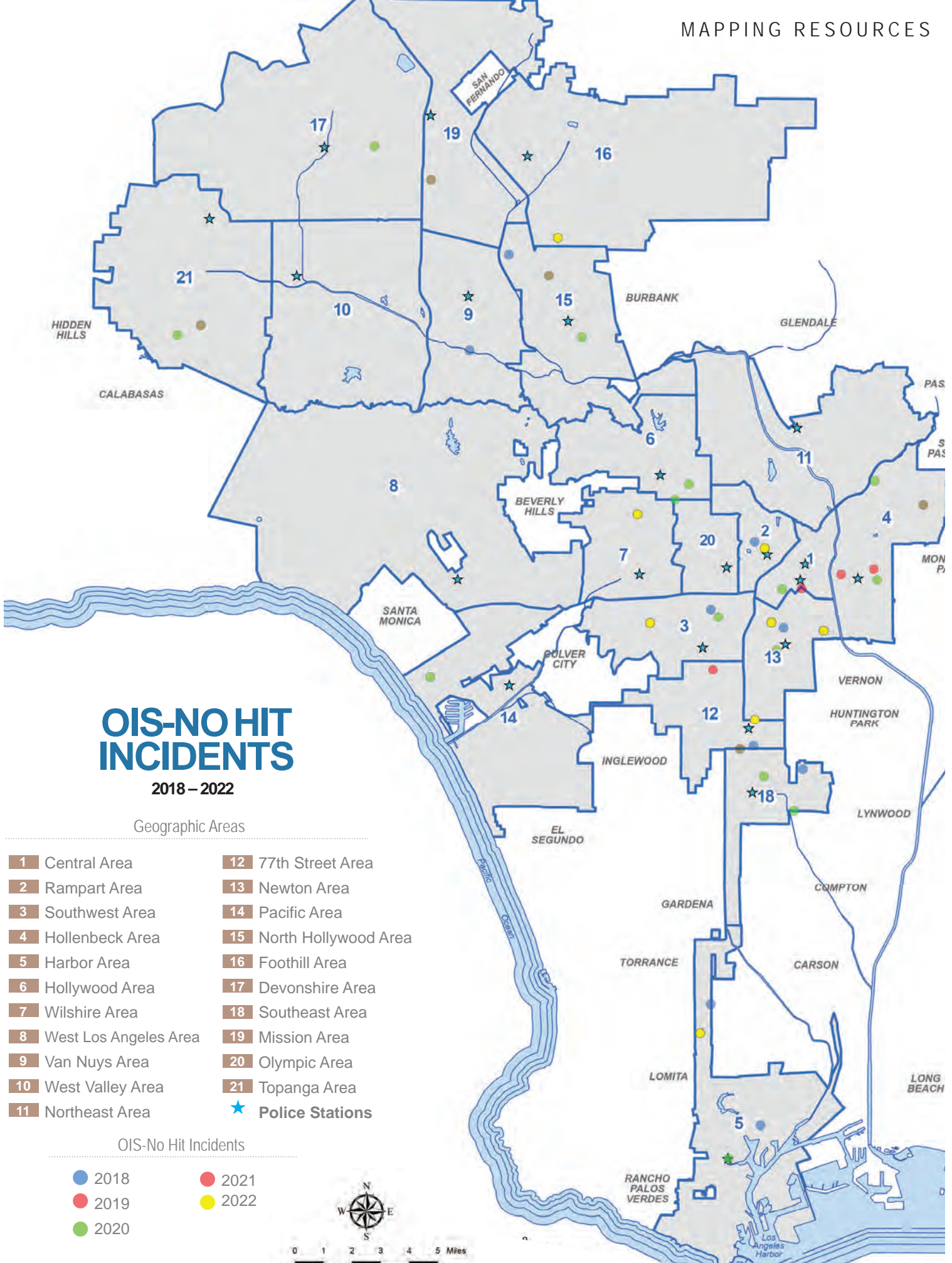
BY REPORTING DISTRICT

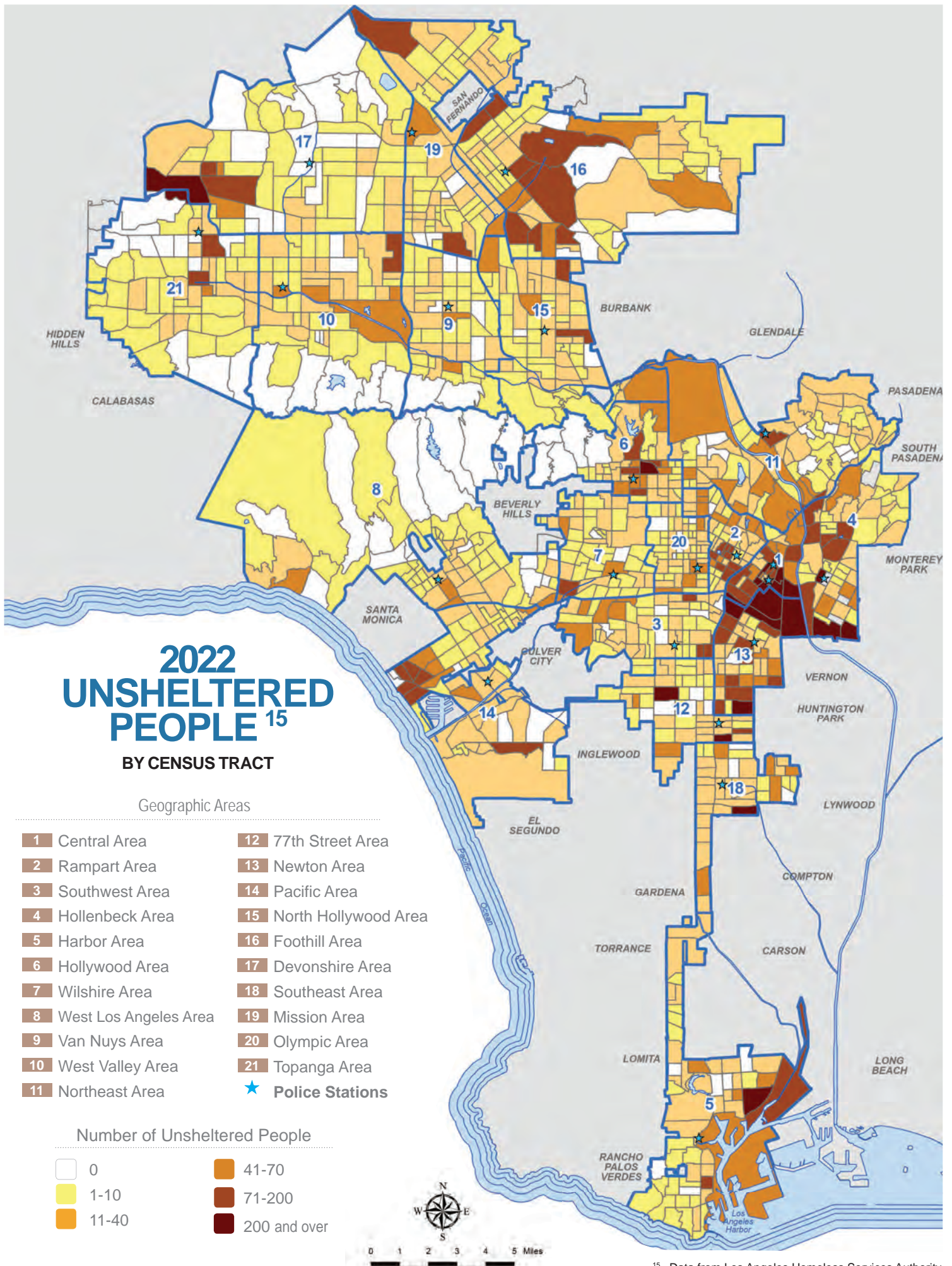


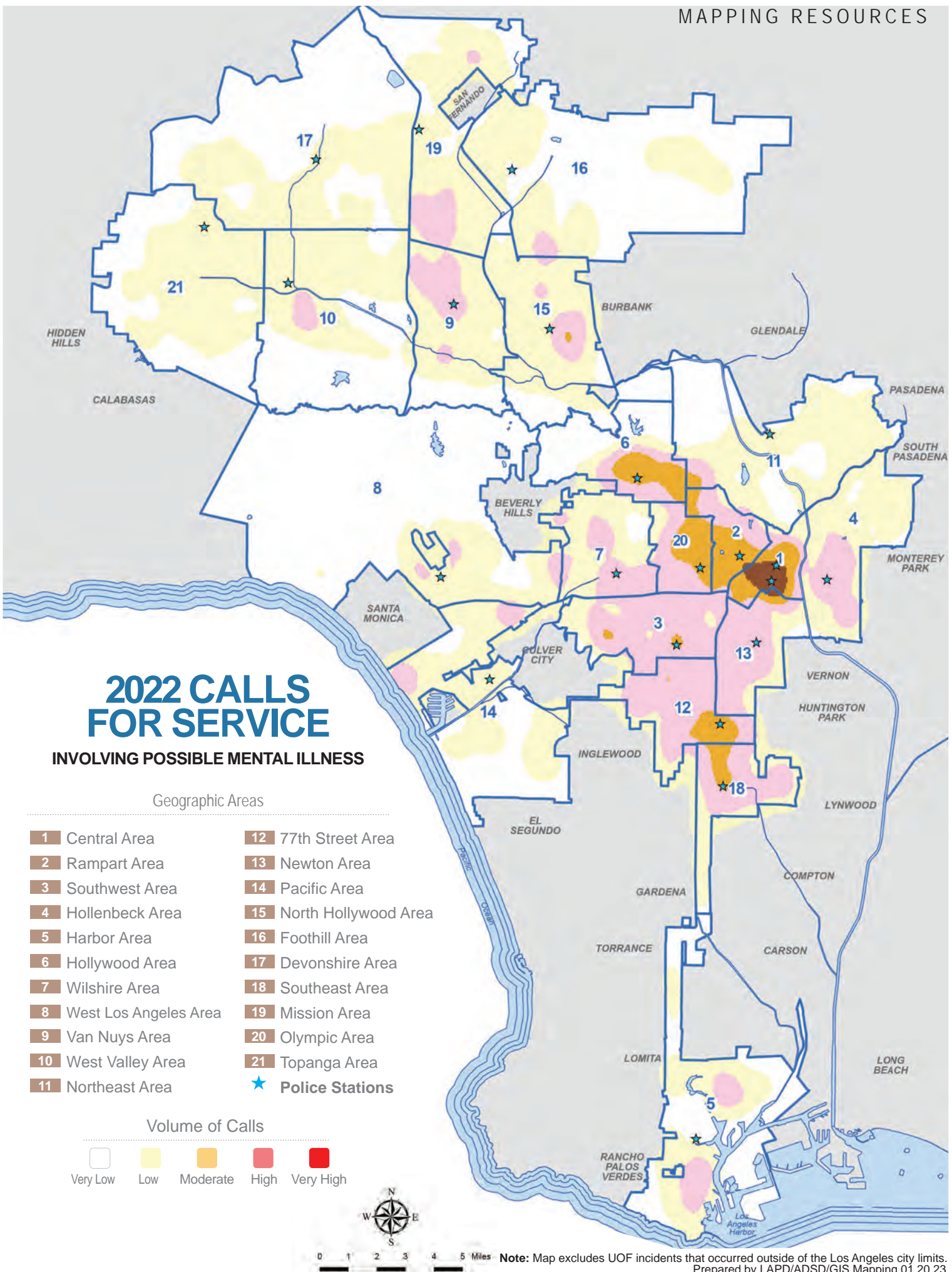












# TACTICAL DE-ESCA



**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.**

# ALATION

## SOME DE-ESCALATION OPTIONS

- Tactical Planning
- Giving Clear & Direct Orders
- Less-Lethal Options (when applicable)
- Empathy
- Persuasion
- Re-Deployment
- Redirecting
- Building Rapport
- Deflection
- Verbal warnings
- Handcuffing
- Additional Resources

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.



PAT  
PLANNING ASSESSMENT TIME



+



=



# ROLL

**RE-DEPLOYMENT  
AND/OR CONTAINMENT**

**OTHER  
RESOURCES**

**LINE OF  
COMMUNICATION**

# COMMAND

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.



# CONTROL



## COMMAND AND CONTROL

The Department's guiding principle when an officer considers using force is reverence for human life. The Department strove to create a defining framework that clearly and thoroughly conveyed all of the training and practices which incorporated the 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 of tactical de-escalation strategies and techniques and their inclusion in the UOF policy, paired with correlative training curriculum, provides officers a uniformed and well-articulated framework to reduce the intensity of an encounter. While officers regularly exercise tactical de-escalation techniques during intense encounters in the field, the need to use some level of force, whether intermediate or lethal, may arise. 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 assist in the implementation of this expectation, the Department established the concept of "Command and Control." The concept of Command and Control provides personnel with guidelines to follow in their 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 (Training Bulletin Volume XLVII, Issue 4, July 2018, "Command and Control.")

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 intermediate force and 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



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



their decision to draw, exhibit, and/or discharge their firearm.

- 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.

In September of 2022, the Department published the Designated Cover Officer, Training Bulletin, Volume LI, Issue 5. This training bulletin expanded on and reinforced the principles articulated in the Command and Control, Training Bulletin, Volume XLVII Issue 4, that was published by the Department in July of 2018. The purpose of the Designated Cover Officer Training Bulletin was to establish a framework for understanding the duties of a Designated Cover Officer and the expectation that officers should engage in thoughtful decision-making when determining whether to draw and exhibit their firearm. This training bulletin further emphasized the Department's guiding principle of reverence for human life.

## **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, to 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 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 of 2019, implemented training on the Advanced Strategies of Command and Control (ASCC). As we move forward into 2022, 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.

## **The Tactical Four C's**



**C CONTROL**

**C COMMUNICATE**

**C COORDINATE**

**C CONTAIN**

Note: The Tactical Four C's stand for Control, Communicate, Coordinate, and Contain as illustrated.

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.



**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.



**Additional Officers/Units/Specialized Unit Request(s):** If needed, officers working patrol 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: Airship, K-9/Bloodhound, SWAT, Bomb Squad, Hazmat, Fire Department, MEU, 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.

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.

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.



# CATEGORICAL

## 2022 CATEGORIAL USE OF FORCE

**2022 HAD 11 FEWER  
CATEGORICAL USE OF  
FORCE INCIDENTS  
COMPARED TO 2021.**

### OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING (OIS)

- There were six fewer OIS incidents in 2022 compared to 2021.
- 55 percent of OIS incidents were a result of a radio call.

### UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE (UD)

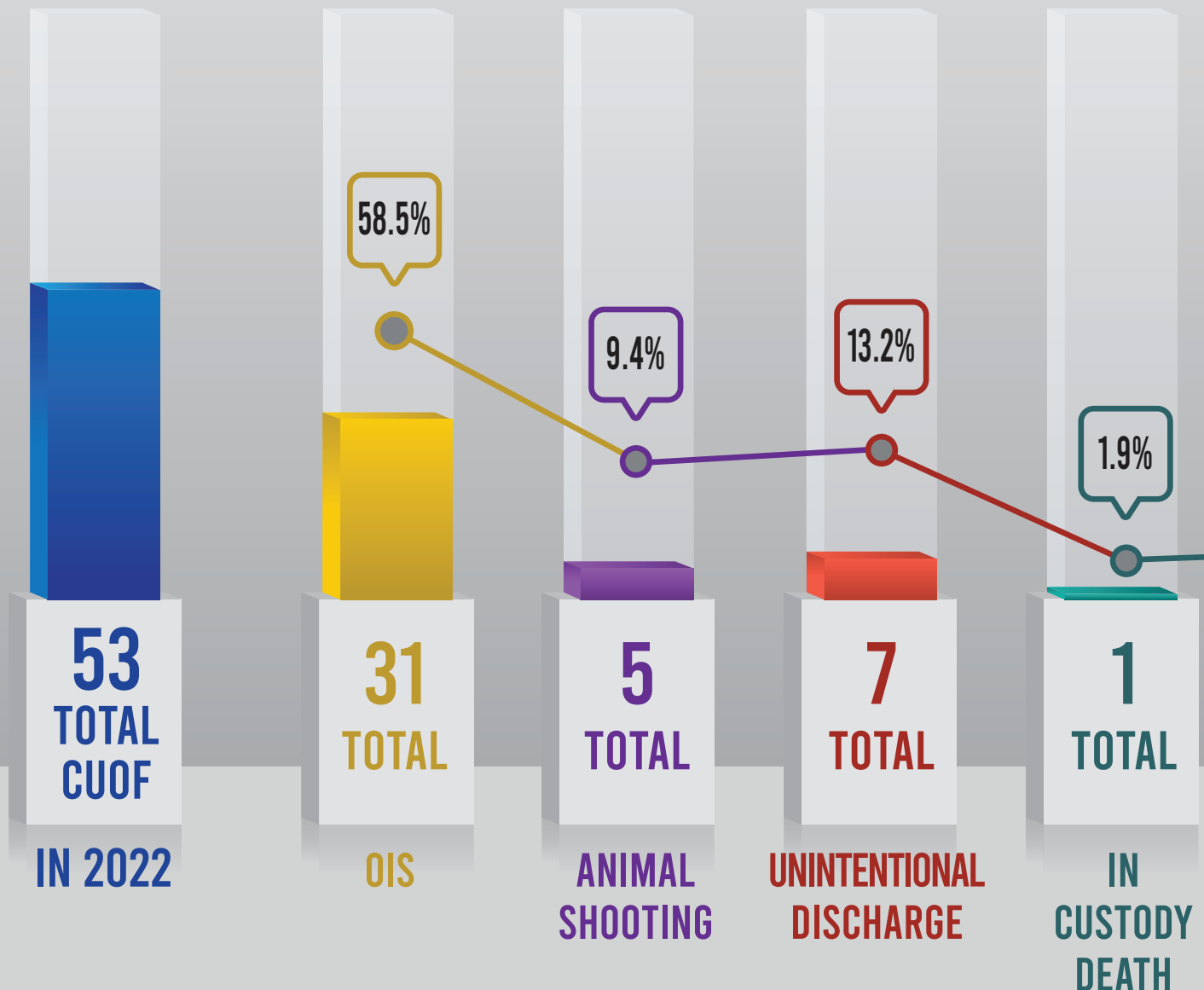
- 2022 had one fewer UD incident compared to 2021.
- Three of the seven personnel involved in a UD incident had less than 1 year of service.

### ANIMAL SHOOTING

- 2022 had five animal shooting incidents, which was the same as 2021.

### IN CUSTODY DEATH (ICD)

- 2022 had one ICD, which was the lowest within the past five years and two fewer incidents compared to 2021.



# USE OF FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

## CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD

- 2022 had two Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH) incidents compared to zero incidents in 2021.

NOTE: There was no full application of a CRCH as defined by policy. There was only contact w/ the neck area.

## HEAD STRIKE

- 2022 had 2 head strike incidents which was an increase of one incident compared to one incident in 2019, 2020, and 2021.

## COP DIRECTED

- 2022 had zero COP Directed CUOF incidents compared to 3 incidents in 2021.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED INJURY

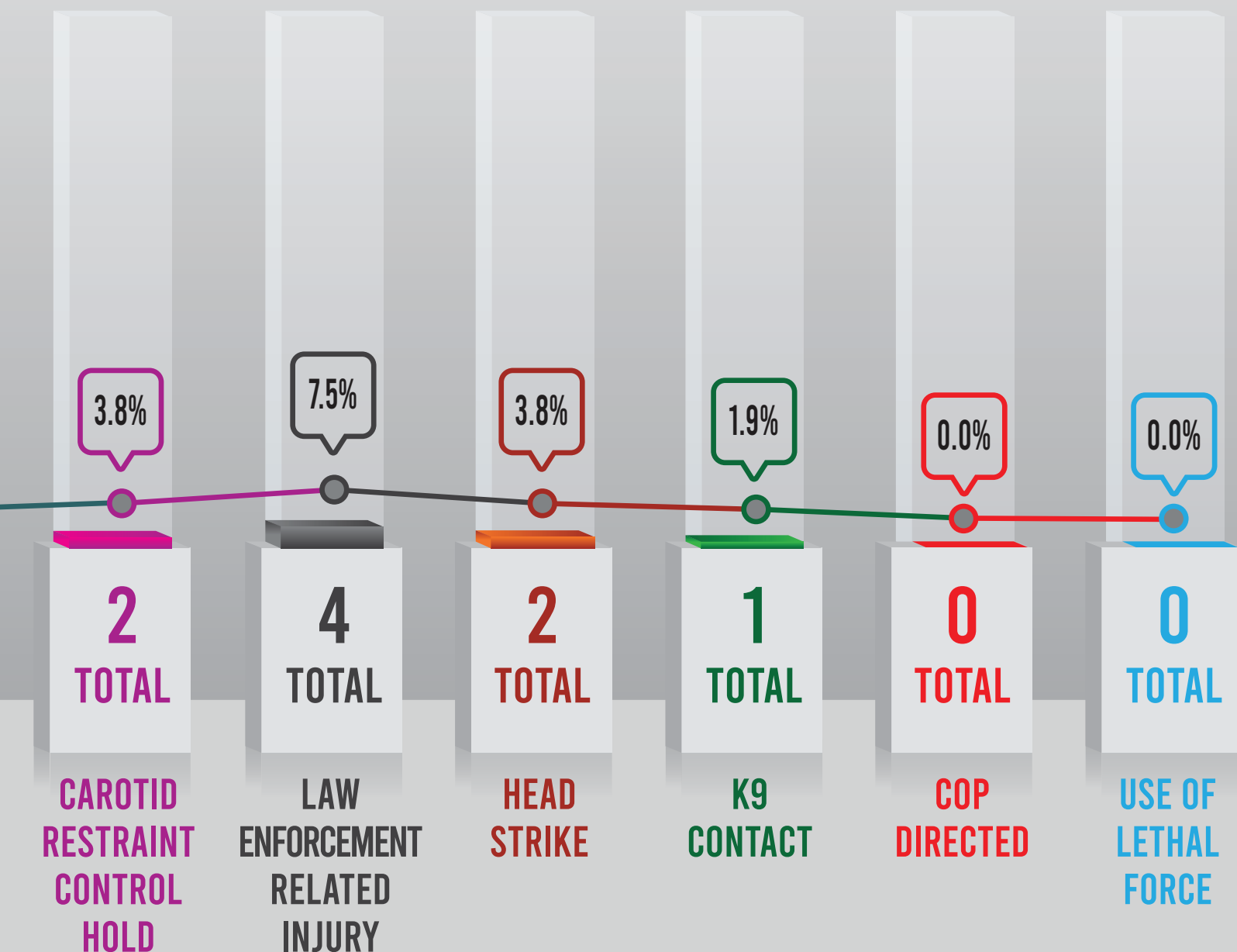
- 2022 had four Law Enforcement Related Injury (LERI) incidents, which was the lowest within the past 3 years.

## K-9 CONTACT

- 2022 had one K-9 contact which was the same as the five-year average of one incident per year.

## USE OF DEADLY FORCE INCIDENTS

- 2022 had no Use of Deadly Force Incidents.



# 2022 OIS INCIDENTS

## FACTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

### 31 TOTAL OIS INCIDENTS

#### MENTAL HEALTH & HOMELESSNESS

**35%**

of suspects involved in an OIS were experiencing a **mental health crisis**.

**23%**

of suspects involved in an OIS were experiencing **homelessness**.



**6% decrease** in OIS suspects who were experiencing a **mental health crisis** when compared to 2021.

**An average of 6.9 rounds**, were discharged during an OIS compared to an average of 4.7 rounds discharged per incident in 2021.

**4% decrease**, of suspects involved in an OIS were experiencing **homelessness** when compared to 2021.

**58%**

of OIS suspects were **armed** with a firearm.

**26%**

of OIS suspects were **armed** with weapons other than firearms.

**16%**

of OIS suspects were **armed** with an edged weapon. Compared to 38% in 2021.

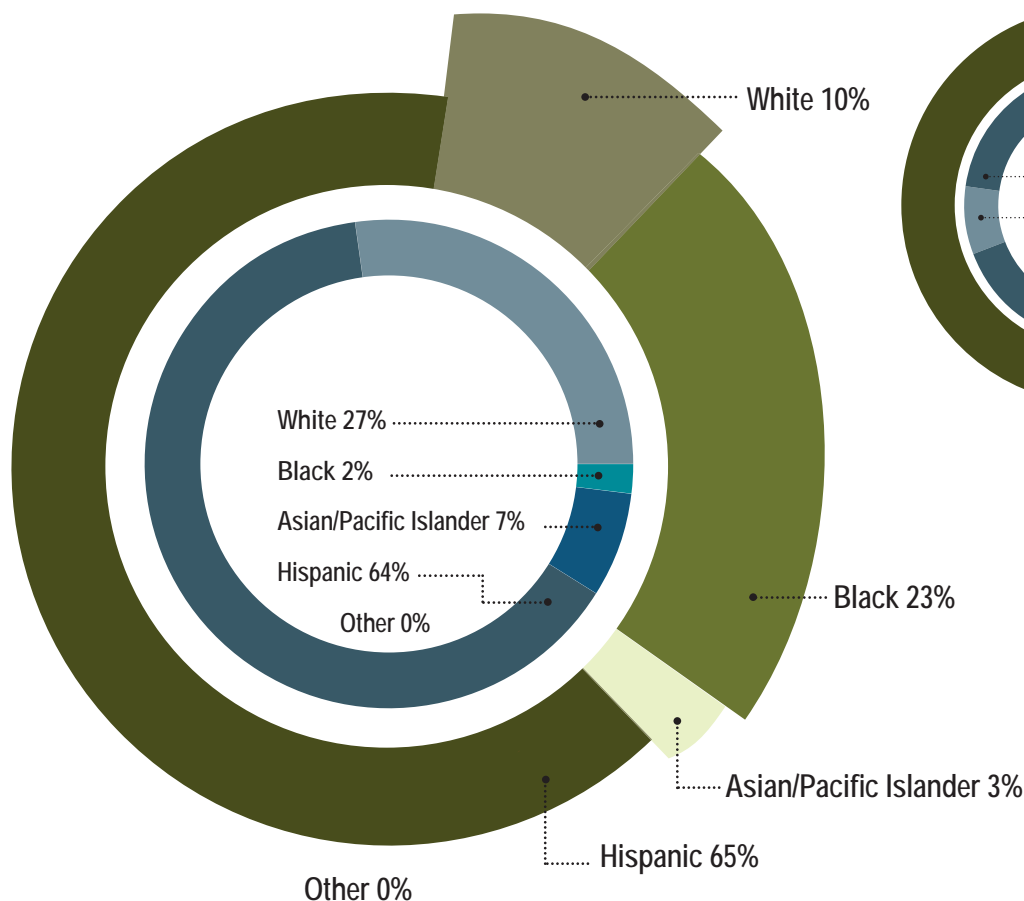
**55%**

of OIS incidents originated from a **call for service**. Compared to 59% in 2021.

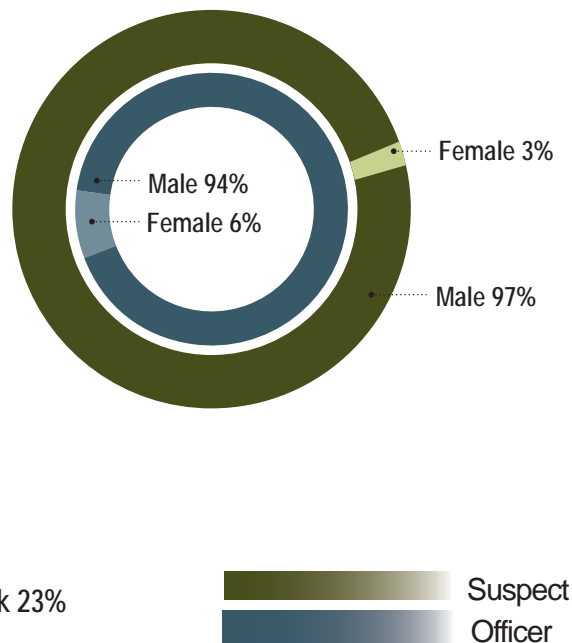
**8,427**

**firearms** were recovered by officers. Of the total, **1,706** were ghost guns.

## ETHNICITY OF SUSPECTS & OFFICERS



## GENDER OF SUSPECTS & OFFICERS



**1.8** Officer to  
incident  
average

2022 had an average of 1.8 officers per incident with 56 Department personnel involved in 31 OIS incidents. This was a .4% increase when compared with the 2021 average of 1.4 officers per incident, (52 personnel involved in 37 OIS incidents). There was a 29% change when compared to 2021.

**8,175**

**violent** crime-related  
arrests for 2022.

# NON-CATEGORICAL

## USE OF FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

1%

### TOTAL NON-CATEGORICAL INCIDENTS

The Department has seen a decrease of NCUOF incidents, a one percent decrease for 2022 compared to 2021.

29%

### TOTAL NON-CATEGORICAL INCIDENTS

Central Bureau remained the top Bureau with the most non-categorical uses of force incidents in the City for 2022.

16%

### TOTAL NON-LETHAL FORCE APPLICATIONS

Non-Lethal Force Applications (body weight, firm grips, joint locks, physical force, strikes, and takedowns) in non-categorical uses of force decreased by 16 percent in 2022.

16%

### TOTAL NON-CATEGORICAL INCIDENTS

16 percent of Suspects were under the influence of narcotics during NCUOF incidents.

31%

### SUSPECTS AND MENTAL ILLNESS

A total of 31 percent of suspects were experiencing mental illness during the non-categorical use of force incident.

28%

### SUSPECTS AND HOMELESSNESS

A total of 28 percent of all suspects were experiencing homelessness at the time of the non-categorical use of force incident.



# 2022 HIGHLIGHTS

## PUBLIC CONTACTS, CRIME, PERSONNEL AND ARRESTS

### GUNS RECOVERED

↓ DECREASE

In 2022, there was a total 8,427 guns recovered (decrease of 3% compared to 2021).

### GHOST GUNS

↓ DECREASE

In 2022, there was a total 1,706 ghost guns recovered (decrease of 11% compared to 2021).

### VIOLENT CRIME RATE

↑ INCREASE

In 2022, there was a total 30,927 violent crime (Increase of 1% compared to 2021).

### 2022 HOMICIDES

↓ DECREASE

In 2022, there was total of 383 homicides, a decrease of 19 homicides compared to 2021.

### ARMED SUSPECTS

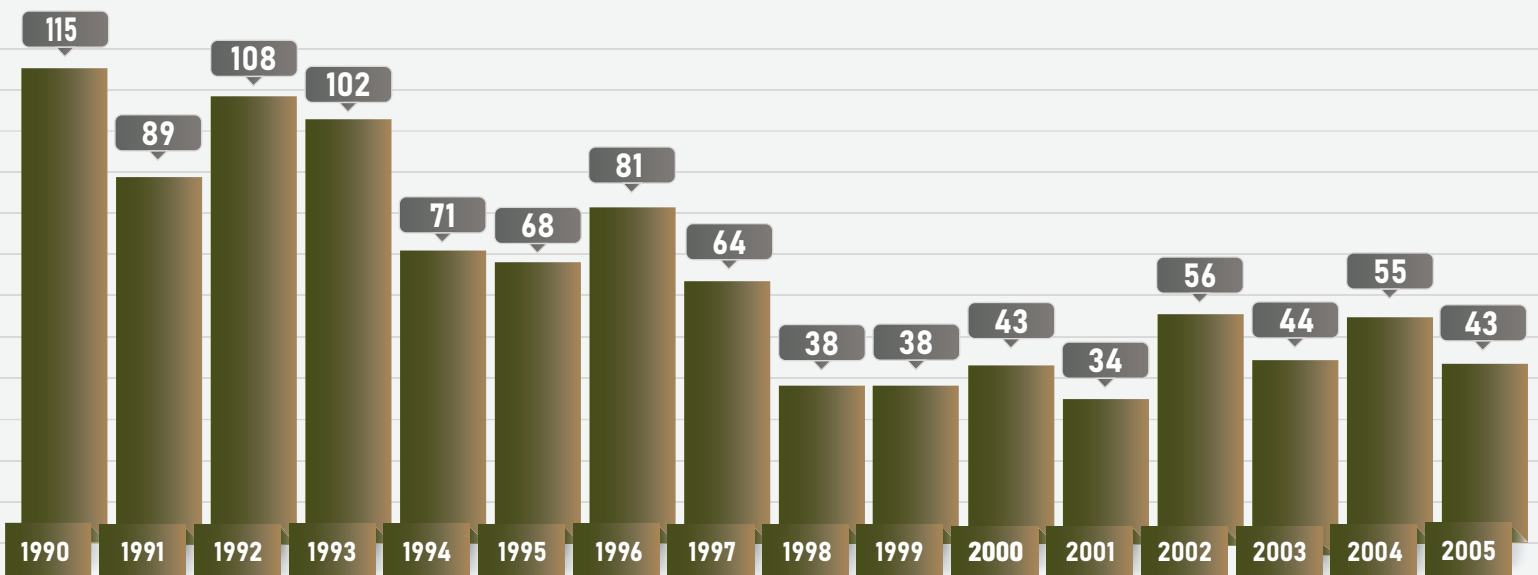
↓ DECREASE

Number of suspects armed with a firearm or edged weapon during OIS incidents was 74% (decrease of 4% compared to 2021).

### ARRESTS

↓ DECREASE

There were 4,354 weapon-related arrests in 2022, which was a 14% decrease over 2021 with 5,078 arrests.



**EDGED WEAPONS****DECREASE**

In 2022, 16% (5 suspects) involved in OIS incidents were armed with an edged weapon. This is a 64% decrease from 2021.

**ARRESTS****DECREASE**

In 2022, there were 8,157 violent-crime related arrests, a 1% decrease over 2021 with 8,281 arrests.

**LAPD PERSONNEL****DECREASE**

In 2022, the Department employed 9,215 sworn personnel which is 3% less than the 9,524 sworn personnel employed at the close of 2021.

**ROUNDS FIRED****INCREASE**

In 2022, an average of 6.9 rounds were discharged during OIS incidents compared to 4.7 rounds in 2021.

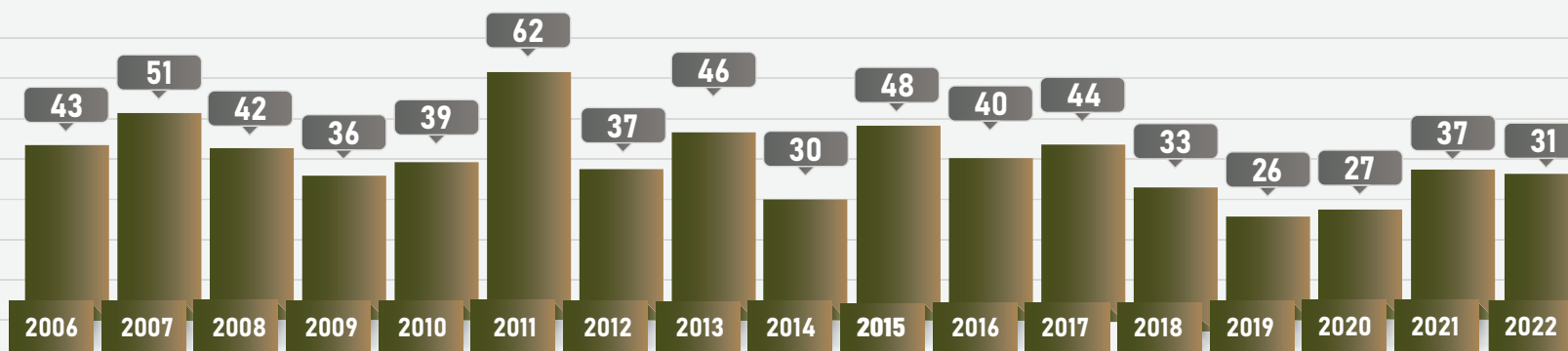
**ATTACKS ON POLICE****DECREASE**

In 2022, there were 811 attacks on police officers; this is 5% less than the 2018 to 2021 4-year average of 858.

**CALLS FOR SERVICE****DECREASE**

In 2022, a total 828,411 calls for service were recorded versus 895,757 for 2021.

## **NUMBER OF OIS INCIDENTS PER YEAR**



An aerial photograph of a city skyline at sunset. The sky is a deep orange and yellow, with the sun low on the horizon behind a range of hills. Numerous skyscrapers and buildings are visible, their silhouettes and some lit windows contrasting against the bright sky. The city extends down to the foreground, showing a dense urban landscape with parking lots and smaller buildings. Overlaid on the lower half of the image is the title 'STATISTICAL ANALYSIS' in large, white, sans-serif capital letters. A thin orange horizontal line is positioned just below the title.

# 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.





# CATEGORICAL UOF

— STATISTICAL ANALYSIS 2018-2022 —

# OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS

Officer-involved shooting incidents are incidents in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm (excluding Warning Shot, Animal Shooting, and/or Unintentional Discharge incidents). Officer-Involved Shooting incidents are categorized into Hit or No Hit occurrences..

## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2022, Department personnel were involved in 31 OIS incidents, a decrease of six incidents, or 16 percent, compared to 2021. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, there was a total of 123 OIS incidents, resulting in an annual average of 30.8 incidents. The 2022 count rose above the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 0.2 incidents, or less than one percent.

OIS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Department Total	33	26	27	37	31

## CLASSIFICATION OF OIS INCIDENTS

In 2022, ten of the 31 total OIS incidents, or 32 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 27 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 33 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Classification II shooting incidents were the highest compared to other categories accounting for 51 of the 154 total OIS incidents, or 33 percent.

In 2022, eight of the 31 total OIS incidents, or 26 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 24 percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Classification I shooting incidents were the third highest category accounting for 38 of the 154 total OIS incidents, or 25 percent.

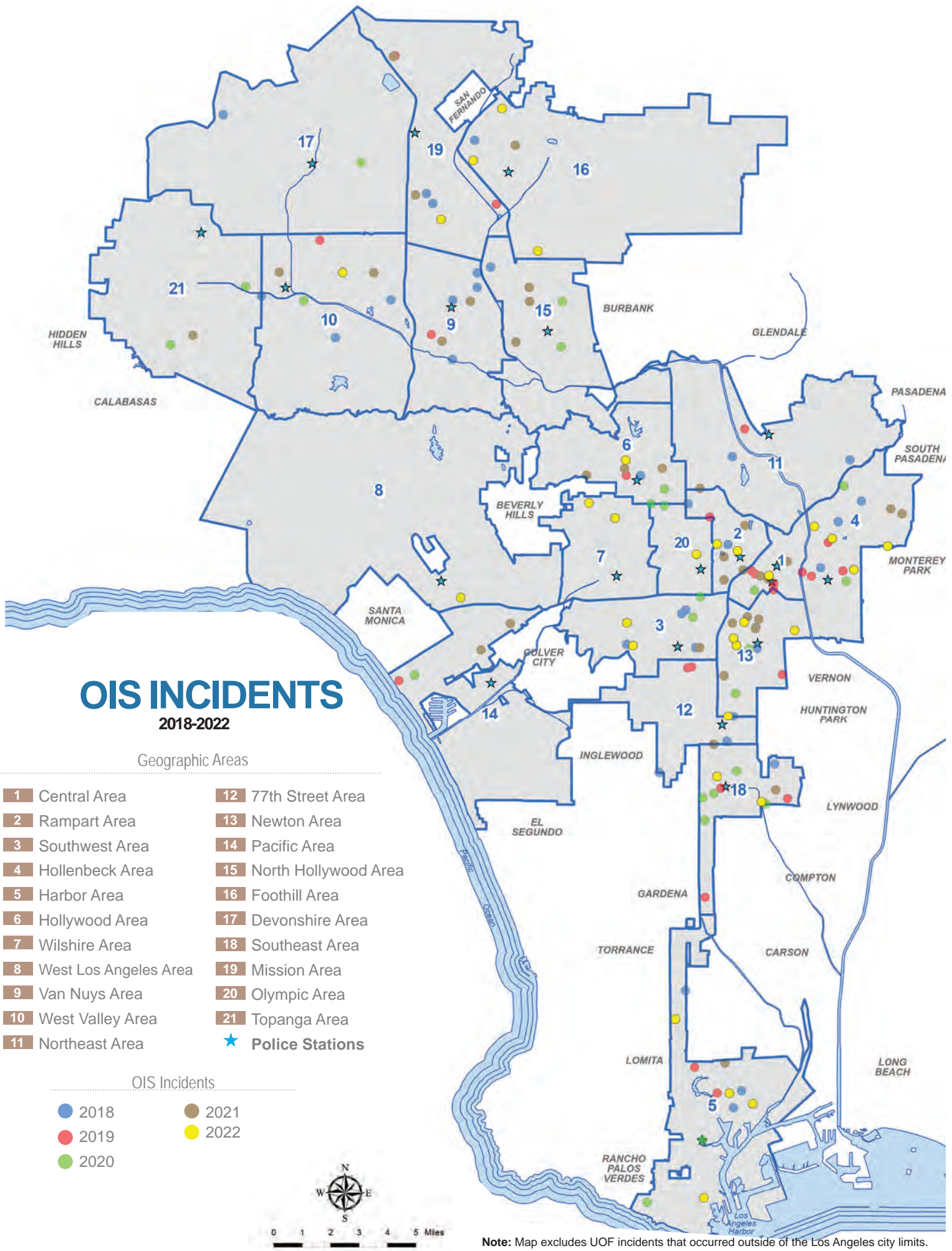
In 2022, eight of the 31 total OIS incidents, or 26 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 51 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 34 percent, 2022 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Classification V shooting incidents were the second highest category accounting for 50 of the 154 total OIS incidents, or 32 percent.

In 2022, five of the 31 total OIS incidents, or 16 percent, were categorized as Classification IV shootings. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification IV shooting incidents from 2018 through 2021 of six percent, 2022 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Classification IV shooting incidents were the fourth highest category accounting for 12 of the 154 total OIS incidents, or eight percent.

Classification	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
I	12	8	5	5	8
II	10	10	11	10	10
III	0	1	0	0	0
IV	2	1	1	3	5
V	8	6	9	19	8
VI	0	0	1	0	0
VII	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>

Classification	Description
I	Suspect verified with firearm - fired at officer or 3 <sup>rd</sup> 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.



# OIS INCIDENTS

2018-2022

## Geographic Areas

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Central Area          | 12 77th Street Area     |
| 2 Rampart Area          | 13 Newton Area          |
| 3 Southwest Area        | 14 Pacific Area         |
| 4 Hollenbeck Area       | 15 North Hollywood Area |
| 5 Harbor Area           | 16 Foothill Area        |
| 6 Hollywood Area        | 17 Devonshire Area      |
| 7 Wilshire Area         | 18 Southeast Area       |
| 8 West Los Angeles Area | 19 Mission Area         |
| 9 Van Nuys Area         | 20 Olympic Area         |
| 10 West Valley Area     | 21 Topanga Area         |
| 11 Northeast Area       | ★ Police Stations       |

## OIS Incidents

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| ● 2018 | ● 2021 |
| ● 2019 | ● 2022 |
| ● 2020 |        |



**Note:** Map excludes UOF incidents that occurred outside of the Los Angeles city limits.  
Prepared by LAPD/ADSD/GIS Mapping 01.24.23

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2022, 17 of the Department's 31 OIS incidents, or 55 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 59 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from radio calls from 2018 through 2021 of 50 percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, radio calls represented the largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 79 of the 154 total incidents, or 51 percent.

In 2022, 10 of the Department's 31 OIS incidents, or 32 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2018 through 2021 of 28 percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 45 of the 154 total incidents, or 29 percent.

In 2022, one of the Department's 31 OIS incidents, or three percent, originated from an off-duty incident. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to five percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from off-duty incidents from 2018 through 2021 of five percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, off-duty incidents represented the fourth largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for seven of the 154 total incidents, or five percent.

The remaining three incidents in 2022 occurred during a citizen flag down and pre-planned incidents.

Source	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Radio Call	18	11	11	22	17
Observation	14	6	8	7	10
Citizen Flag Down	0	2	1	4	2
Pre-Planned	1	2	3	0	1
Station Call	0	0	2	1	0
Ambush	0	2	1	1	0
Off-Duty	0	3	1	2	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	26	27	37	31

# BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

## OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2022, 12 of the Department's 31 OIS incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 14 percent, compared to 2021. Thirty-nine percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 31; Central Bureau - 12).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, 40 OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of ten incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2022 rose above the 2018 through 2021 annual average by two incidents, or 20 percent.

## OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2022, eight of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau, which was an increase of three incidents, or 60 percent, compared to 2021. Twenty-six percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 31; South Bureau - eight).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, 32 OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of eight incidents. The South Bureau count for 2022 was equal to the 2018 through 2021 annual average with no change.

## OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2022, five of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of West Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or 17 percent, compared to 2021. Sixteen percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 31; West Bureau - five).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, 14 OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 3.5 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2022 rose above the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 1.5 incidents, or 43 percent.

## OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2022, five of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of five incidents, or 50 percent, compared to 2021. Sixteen percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 31; Valley Bureau - 5).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, 31 OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 7.8 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2022 fell below the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 2.8 incidents, or 36 percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Central	0	3	2	3	1
Newton	2	3	3	3	5
Northeast	1	1	1	1	0
Rampart	1	1	0	4	2
Hollenbeck	3	4	1	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	4	2	1	0	0
Southeast	1	3	5	2	3
Harbor	3	2	1	1	3
Southwest	3	0	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hollywood	3	1	2	3	1
Olympic	0	0	1	1	1
Pacific	0	1	0	2	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	1
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Devonshire	1	0	1	0	0
Foothill	1	0	1	1	3
Mission	2	1	0	1	1
North Hollywood	1	0	2	3	0
Topanga	1	0	1	1	0
Van Nuys	4	1	0	2	0
West Valley	2	1	1	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>

## OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2022, one of the Department's OIS incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, which was a decrease of one incident, or 50 percent compared to 2021. Three percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred outside the geographic jurisdiction (Department - 31; Outside Jurisdiction - one).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, six OIS incidents occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 1.5 incidents. The outside jurisdiction count for 2022 fell below the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 33 percent.

OIS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Outside Jurisdiction	0	2	2	2	1

## MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, July represented the month with the most OIS incidents with eight occurrences, or 26 percent, of the 31 total incidents for the year. June had the second most incidents with six occurrences each, or 19 percent. September had the third most incidents with four incidents, or 13 percent. January and May had the fourth highest count with three incidents each, or ten percent, respectively. The remaining incidents occurred in the months of August (2), February (1), March (1), April (1), October (1), and November (1).

From 2018 through 2022, July represented the month with the most OIS incidents with 19 of the 154 total incidents, or 12 percent. September represented the month with the least, accounting for six incidents, or four percent. December had the second fewest with eight incidents, or five percent. February had the third fewest with nine incidents or six percent. The remaining 112 incidents, or 73 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	5	0	2	3	3
February	3	2	2	1	1
March	1	0	2	7	1
April	2	5	3	5	1
May	3	3	4	1	3
June	4	3	3	2	6
July	5	2	0	4	8
August	2	4	3	2	2
September	0	1	1	0	4
October	2	2	5	7	1
November	4	3	2	0	1
December	2	1	0	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>

The OIS percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2018 through 2022 was as follows:

- January – March: 33 incidents, or 21 percent;
- April – June: 48 incidents, or 31 percent;
- July – September: 38 incidents, or 25 percent; and,
- October – December: 35 incidents, or 23 percent.

## DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, Tuesday and Thursday represented the day of the week with the most OIS incidents, accounting for seven occurrences each, or 23 percent respectively. Monday and Wednesday represented the second most frequent days of the week with four incidents, or 13 percent, respectively. Friday, Saturday and Sunday represented the third most frequent day of the week with three incidents each, or 10 percent.

From 2018 through 2022, Monday represented the day with the most OIS incidents with 26 of the 154 total, or 17 percent, occurring on that day. Thursday represented the day with the fewest OIS incidents with 18 of the 154, or 12 percent. The remaining 110 incidents, or 71 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Monday	8	7	3	4	4
Tuesday	2	4	2	6	7
Wednesday	2	3	6	5	4
Thursday	1	3	3	4	7
Friday	4	4	4	10	3
Saturday	7	1	4	5	3
Sunday	9	4	5	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>

## TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, 18 OIS incidents, or 58 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m., while 13 incidents, or 42 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m.

The time distribution varied from 2018 through 2021, where 57 OIS incidents, or 46 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 66 incidents, or 54 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2018 through 2022 was 14 OIS incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 16.8 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0600 - 1759	13	12	9	23	13
1800 - 0559	20	14	18	14	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>

## 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 2022, 56 Department personnel were involved in the 31 OIS incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.8 officers per incident. This amount was 0.4 officers per incident

above, or 29 percent, compared to the 1.4 officers per incident in 2021. The 2022 officer to incident average was above the 2018 through 2021 aggregate annual average by 0.3 officers or 20 percent.

### OFFICER - GENDER

In 2022, 55 male officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 98 percent of the 56 total employees. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 94 percent in 2021. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS incidents in 2022 was 17 percentage points above the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 94 percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, most officers involved in OIS incidents were male, accounting for 229 of the 242 total employees, or 95 percent.

In 2022, one female officer was involved in an OIS incident, which represented two percent of the 56 total employees. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2021. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS incidents in 2022 was 17 percentage points below the Department's overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2018 through 2021 of six percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, females accounted for 13 of the 242 total involved employees, or five percent.

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	4	0	5	3	1
Male	44	47	34	49	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>

## OFFICER - ETHNICITY

In 2022, 36 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 64 percent of the 56 total employees. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 67 percent in 2021. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS incidents in 2022 was 11-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic officer total of 53 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 59 percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 145 of the 242 total employees, or 60 percent.

In 2022, 15 White officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 27 percent of the 56 total employees. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to 21 percent in 2021. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS incidents in 2022 was one-percentage point above the Department's overall White officer percentage total of 26 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 28 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 67 of the 242 total employees, or 28 percent.

In 2022, four Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented seven percent of the 56 total employees. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2021. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in OIS incidents in 2022 was four-percentage points below the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander officer percentage total of 11 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2018 through 2021 of five percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Asian/Pacific Islander officers represented the third largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 13 of the 242 total employees, or five percent.

The remaining one employee, or two percent, involved in 2022 OIS incidents included one Black officer. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease from 2021 and was seven-percentage points below the Department's overall Black officer percentage of nine-percent. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Black officers represented the fourth largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 11 of the 242 total employees, or five percent.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	2	1	1	4
Black	1	4	2	3	1
Filipino	2	1	0	1	0
Hispanic	26	26	22	35	36
White	14	14	13	11	15
Other	0	0	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	7%
Black	8%	9%	2%
Hispanic	47%	53%	64%
White	29%	26%	27%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*\*\*Ethnicity categories for the city population differ from LAPD ethnicity categories (i.e. American Indian not included for city statistics).

Note: For the purposes of comparing Department ethnicity categories, Officers who are Filipino are combined with Asian/Pacific Islander Officers for a total percentage of 11 percent.

## OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2022 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – four percent (two out of 56 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 46 percent (26 out of 56 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 21 percent (12 out of 56 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 16 percent (nine out of 56 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 13 percent (seven out of 56 total officers).

In 2022, there was one percentage point that remained unchanged, three percentage point increases, and one decrease compared to 2021. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – four-percentage point increase (Zero percent in 2021, four percent in 2022);
- 1-5 years of service – no change (46 percent in 2021, 46 percent in 2022);
- 6-10 years of service – eight-percentage point increase (13 percent in 2021, 21 percent in 2022);
- 11-20 years of service – 13-percentage point decrease (29 percent in 2021, 16 percent in 2022); and,
- More than 20 years of service – one-percentage point increase (12 percent in 2021, 13 percent in 2022).

In 2022, there were percentage point increases in four of the five years of service categories and one decrease in the remaining category when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in OIS incidents during the four-year period from 2018 through 2021.

The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – Two-percentage point increase (two percent during four-year period, four percent in 2022);
- 1-5 years of service – Seven-percentage point increase (39 percent during four-year period, 46 percent in 2022);
- 6-10 years of service – Two-percentage point increase (19 percent during four-year period, 21 percent in 2022);
- 11-20 years of service – 13-percentage point decrease (29 percent during four-year period, 16 percent in 2022); and,
- More than 20 years of service – two-percentage point increase (11 percent during four-year period, 13 percent in 2022).

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, most officers involved in OIS incidents had one to five years of service, accounting for 99 of the 242 total employees, or 41 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 63 employees, or 26 percent. Officers with 6-10 years

Years	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Less than 1	2	2	0	0	2
1 - 5	13	17	19	24	26
6 - 10	11	13	4	7	12
11 - 20	17	11	11	15	9
More than 20	5	4	5	6	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>

of service were the third largest group, with 47 employees, or 19 percent, followed by officers with more than 20 years of service, which had 27 employees, or 11 percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for six employees, represented only two percent of the total.

## OFFICER – RANK

In 2022, 52 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 93 percent of the 56 total employees. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 96 percent in 2021. The percentage of officers involved in OIS incidents in 2022 was 23-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 2018 through 2021 of 92 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, most of the personnel involved in OIS incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 223 of the 242 total employees, or 92 percent.

In 2022, three employees at the rank of Sergeant were involved in OIS incidents, which represented five percent of the 56 total employees. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2021. The percentage of Sergeants involved in OIS incidents in 2022 was seven-percentage points below the Department's overall Sergeant total of 12 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Sergeant from 2018 through 2021 of three percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Sergeants represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for nine of the 242 total employees, or four percent.

The remaining one employee involved in OIS incidents in 2022, representing two percent of the 56 total personnel, was at the rank of Detective. The percentage of Detectives involved in OIS incidents in 2022 was 12-percentage points below the Department's overall Detective total of 14 percent.

Rank	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	1	0
Sergeant	2	1	2	1	3
Detective	3	2	3	0	1
Police Officer	43	44	34	50	52
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Detective from 2018 through 2021 of four percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Detectives represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for nine of the 242 total employees, or four percent.

## OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, 15 personnel assigned to Newton Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 27 percent of the 56 total employees. This represented a 21-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Newton Division from 2018 through 2021 of six percent, 2022 experienced a 21-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Newton Division personnel were the second most involved in OIS incidents than any other division, accounting for 27 of the 242 total employees, or 11 percent.

In 2022, seven personnel assigned to Harbor Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 56 total employees. This represented an 11-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Harbor Division from 2018 through 2021 of five percent, 2022 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically,

from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to Harbor Division accounted for 17 of the 242 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or seven percent.

In 2022, six personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 11 percent of the 56 total employees. This represented a seven-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division from 2018 through 2021 of seven percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division accounted for 19 of the 242 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or eight percent.

In 2022, five personnel assigned to Rampart Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented nine percent of the 56 total employees. This represented a four-percentage

point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Rampart Division from 2018 through 2021 of four percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to Rampart Division accounted for 13 of the 242 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or five percent.

In 2022, five personnel assigned to Foothill Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented nine percent of the 56 total employees. This represented a five-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Foothill Division from 2018 through 2021 of two percent, 2022 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to Foothill Division accounted for 9 of the 242 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or four percent.

The remaining 18 Department personnel, or 32 percent, were evenly distributed amongst the remaining Areas/Divisions.

The following is the employee bureau assignment for the 56 total personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2022:

- Central Bureau: 26 personnel, or 46 percent;
- West Bureau: seven personnel, or 13 percent;
- South Bureau: 14 personnel, or 25 percent;
- Valley Bureau: six personnel, or 11 percent;
- CTSOB: two personnel, or four percent;
- Other: one personnel, or two percent.

In 2022, there were percentage point increases in two of the six bureau categories and decreases in four, when compared to 2021. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 11-percentage point increase (35 percent in 2021, 46 percent in 2022);
- West Bureau: two-percentage point decrease (15 percent in 2021, 13 percent in 2022);
- South Bureau: 13-percentage point increase (12 percent in 2021, 25 percent in 2022);
- Valley Bureau: 14-percentage point decrease (25 percent in 2021, 11 percent in 2022);
- CTSOB: four-percentage point decrease (eight percent in 2021, four percent in 2022);
- Other: four-percentage point decrease (six percent in 2021, two percent in 2022).

In 2022, there were percentage point increases in two of the six bureau categories and decreases in four, when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2018 through 2021.

Division/Area/Bureau	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	2	2	0	1	0
Central	0	0	2	2	0
Devonshire	1	0	1	0	0
Foothill	1	1	0	2	5
Harbor	3	5	1	1	7
Hollenbeck	3	8	0	2	6
Hollywood	4	2	3	4	3
Mission	2	2	0	2	1
Newton	0	3	6	3	15
North Hollywood	1	0	0	3	0
Northeast	1	1	1	4	0
Olympic	0	0	1	1	2
Pacific	0	1	1	2	0
Rampart	0	1	0	7	5
Southeast	1	13	8	2	4
Southwest	7	1	7	2	3
Topanga	2	0	1	2	0
Van Nuys	7	0	0	1	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	1	0	1
West Valley	3	1	1	3	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	1	1
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	1	1
Administrative Units	0	1	0	0	0
Specialized Units	2	1	0	1	0
Bureau Level	0	0	1	1	0
Metropolitan	8	4	4	4	2
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>

The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 22-percentage point increase (24 percent during four-year period, 46 percent in 2022);
- West Bureau: two-percentage point increase (11 percent during four-year period, 13 percent in 2022);
- South Bureau: five-percentage point decrease (30 percent during four-year period, 25 percent in 2022);
- Valley Bureau: 19-percentage point decrease (20 percent during four-year period, 11 percent in 2022);
- CTSOB: seven-percentage point decrease (11 percent during four-year period, four percent in 2022); and,
- Other: two-percentage point decrease (four percent during four-year period, two percent in 2022).

## OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, 41 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 73 percent of the 56 total personnel. This accounted for a 14-percentage point decrease compared to 87 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2018 through 2021 of 67 percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 166 of the 242 total employees, or 69 percent.

In 2022, 13 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 23 percent of the 56 total personnel. This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2018 through 2021 of 19 percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 48 of the 242 total employees, or 20 percent.

In 2022, two personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented four percent of the 56 total personnel. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to eight percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2018 through 2021 of 11 percent, 2022 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 22 of the 242 total employees, or nine percent.

Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Administrative	0	1	1	0	0
Metropolitan	8	4	4	4	2
Patrol	31	26	23	45	41
Specialized	6	15	11	3	13
Investigative	3	1	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>

## OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2022, one Department personnel was killed in an off-duty OIS incident. No other Department personnel were killed during or resulting from OIS incidents during the five-year period from 2018 through 2022.

In 2022, two officers sustained injuries during the 31 OIS incidents throughout the year. This accounted for no change compared to two injured officers in 2021. Additionally, when compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 5.5 injured officers, 2022 had 3.5 less injured officers, or 64 percent, below the four-year annual average.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	9	5	6	2	2
Deceased	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

## NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT

In 2022, there were 17 single shooter OIS incidents, which represented 55 percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 62 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 63 percent, 2022 experienced a eight-percentage point decrease.

In 2022, there were 11 double shooter OIS incidents, which represented 35 percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for no change in percentage point increase compared to 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 28 percent, 2022 experienced a seven-percentage point increase.

In 2022, there was one triple shooter OIS incident, which represented three percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for no change compared to three percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of triple shooter OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of seven percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point decrease.

In 2022, there was one quadruple shooter OIS incident, which represented three percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for three percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of triple shooter OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of zero percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point increase.

In 2022, there was one 5-10 shooter OIS incident, which represented three percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of 5-10 shooter OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of two percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point increase.

No. of Shooters	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	20	16	19	23	17
2	11	5	6	13	11
3	2	4	1	1	1
4	0	0	0	0	1
5 - 10	0	1	1	0	1
11 or more	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>

## OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE

In 2022, 53 handguns were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented 95 percent of the 56 total weapon types. This accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to 81 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 86 percent, 2022 experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, accounting for 215 of the 244 total weapons, or 88 percent.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Handgun	44	40	36	42	53
Shotgun	2	3	1	1	1
Rifle	4	4	2	9	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>

In 2022, two rifles were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented four percent of the 56 total weapon types. This accounted for a 13-percentage point decrease compared to 17 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of ten percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, accounting for 21 of the 244 total weapons, or nine percent.

In 2022, one shotgun was utilized during OIS incidents, which represented two percent of the 56 total weapon types. This accounted for no change in percentage points compared to two percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of four percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, shotguns accounted for eight of the 244 total weapons, or three percent.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

In 2022, a total of 215 rounds were fired during 31 OIS incidents. When compared to the 2021 total of 175 rounds fired, 2022 experienced an increase of 40 rounds, or 23 percent. When compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 210.5 rounds fired, 2022 was 4.5 rounds, or two percent, above the four-year annual average.

OIS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Rounds	248	263	156	175	215

**Note:** Officer rounds were unavailable for Incident F001-22 due to pending criminal prosecution.

## ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT

In 2022, an average of 6.9 rounds were fired during OIS incidents. When compared to the 2021 average of 4.7 rounds fired, 2022 experienced an increase of 2.2 rounds, or 47 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 7.0 rounds fired per incident, 2022 was 0.1 rounds, or one percent, above the four-year annual average.

OIS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Average Rounds	7.5	5.6	5.7	4.7	6.9

**Note:** Officer rounds were unavailable for Incident F001-22 due to pending criminal prosecution.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE

In 2022, 212 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS incidents, which represented 99 percent of the 215 total rounds fired. This accounted for a 15-percentage point increase compared to 84 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 89 percent, 2022 experienced a 10-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 960 of the 1,057 total rounds, or 91 percent.

In 2022, two rounds were fired from rifles during OIS incidents, which represented one percent of the 216 total rounds fired. This accounted for a 14-percentage point decrease compared to 15 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of nine percent, 2022 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 77 of the 1,057 total rounds, or seven percent.

In 2022, one round was fired from a shotgun during OIS incidents, which represented less than one percent of the 216 total rounds fired. This accounted for no percentage point change compared to 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of two percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 20 of the 1,057 total rounds, or two percent.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Handgun	220	233	148	147	215
Shotgun	8	5	5	1	1
Rifle	20	25	3	27	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>215</b>

**Note:** Officer rounds were unavailable for Incident F001-22 due to pending criminal prosecution.

## NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS

In 2022, there were 17 OIS incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 55 percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for a 21-percentage point decrease compared to 76 percent in 2021. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 63 percent, 2022 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease.

In 2022, there were five OIS incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, which represented 16 percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2021. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 17 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease.

In 2022, there were four OIS incidents in which 11-15 rounds were fired, which represented 13 percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2021. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 11-15 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of eight percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point increase.

In 2022, there were three OIS incident in which 16-20 rounds were fired, which represented ten percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2021. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of seven percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point increase.

In 2022, there was one OIS incident in which 31-35 rounds were fired, which represented three percent of the 31 total

No. of Rounds	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1 - 5	18	13	18	28	17
6 - 10	5	5	6	5	5
11 - 15	6	3	0	1	4
16 - 20	2	1	2	3	3
21 - 25	1	2	0	0	0
26 - 30	1	0	0	0	0
31 - 35	0	1	1	0	1
36 - 40	0	0	0	0	0
41 - 45	0	0	0	0	0
46 - 50	0	1	0	0	0
51 or more	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>

**Note:** Officer rounds were unavailable for Incident F001-22 due to pending criminal prosecution.

incidents. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 31-35 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of two percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point increase.

In 2022, there was one OIS incident in which officer's rounds are unknown and not available at the time of the publishing of this report.

## OFFICER – HIT RATIO

The 2022 total number of rounds fired compared to the total number of rounds which struck their intended targets resulted in a hit ratio of 36 percent. This accounted for a 10-percentage point decrease compared to 46 percent in 2021. In addition, when compared to the 2018 through 2021 aggregate hit ratio of 31 percent, 2022 experienced a five percent point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the hit ratio of all OIS incidents accounting for 342 of the 1,057 total rounds fired, was 32 percent.

OIS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rounds Fired	248	263	156	175	215
Hits	83	73	29	80	77
<b>Hit Ratio (%)</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>36%</b>

**Note:** Officer rounds were unavailable for Incident F001-22 due to pending criminal prosecution.

## SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

### SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2022, 20 Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 65 percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for no change in percentage points compared to 2021. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2022 was 18-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2022 was 26-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2018 through 2021 of 55 percent, 2022 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 91 of the 161 total suspects, or 57 percent.

In 2022, seven Black suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 23 percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a four-percentage increase compared to 19 percent in 2021. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2022 was 15-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2022 was 18-percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2018 through 2021 of 29 percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 45 of the 161 total suspects, or 28 percent.

In 2022, three White suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented ten percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 14 percent in 2021. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2022 was 19-percentage points below the City's overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2022 was three-percentage point above the City's overall white violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2018 through 2021 of eight percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 14 of the 161 total suspects, or nine percent.

In 2022, 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 2021. The percentage of Filipino suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2022 was nine-percentage points

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	11	8	12	7	7
Filipino	0	0	1	0	1
Hispanic	19	15	13	24	20
White	2	2	2	5	3
Other	3	1	1	1	0
Unknown	1	0	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	3%
Black	8%	41%	23%
Hispanic	47%	39%	65%
White	29%	7%	10%
Other	4%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	10%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*\*\*Ethnicity categories for the city population differ from LAPD ethnicity categories (i.e., American Indian not included for city statistics).

below the City's overall Asian/Pacific Islander population total. However, the percentage of Filipino suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2022 was equal to the City's overall Filipino violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Filipino suspects from 2018 through 2021 of one percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the Filipino category represented two of the 161 total suspects, or one percent.

In 2022, zero suspects involved in OIS incidents were classified as "Unknown." Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the "Unknown" category represented three of the 161 total suspects, or two percent, that were involved in OIS incidents.

## SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2022, 30 male suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 97 percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 92 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2018 through 2021 of 93 percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were male, representing 151 of the 161 total suspects, or 94 percent.

In 2022, one female suspect was involved in an OIS incident, which represented three percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to eight percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2018 through 2021 of six percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, female suspects involved in OIS incidents represented a minority with nine of the 161 total suspects, or six percent.

## SUSPECT – AGE

In 2022, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were in the 30-39 age group. Specifically, 13 of the 31 total suspects, or 42 percent, were included in this age group. The 30-39 age category accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 38 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2018 through 2021 of 38 percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 30-39 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 62 of the 161 total suspects, or 39 percent.

In 2022, the 24-29 age group represented the second largest age category with seven of the 31 total suspects, or 23 percent. The 24-29 age category accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 24-29 age range from 2018 through 2021 of 18 percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 24-29 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 30 of the 161 total suspects, or 19 percent.

In 2022, the 18-23 age group represented the third largest age category, with six of the 31 total suspects, or 19 percent. The 18-23 age category accounted for a 16-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-23 age range from 2018 through 2021 of 18 percent, 2022

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	0	1	4	3	1
Male	36	25	26	34	30
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>

Age	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0-17	1	0	1	1	0
18-23	8	5	9	1	6
24-29	8	4	4	7	7
30-39	14	10	11	14	13
40-49	1	3	2	10	3
50-59	1	1	2	4	2
60 and Above	2	2	0	0	0
Unknown	1	1	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>

experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 18-23 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 29 of the 161 total suspects, or 18 percent.

The five remaining suspects, or 16 percent, in 2022 were in the age ranges of 40-49, and 50-59, with three suspects in the 40-49 age range and two suspects in the 50-59 category.

## SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2022, 11 of the 31 total suspects, or 35 percent, involved in OIS incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 41 percent in 2021. 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 2018 through 2021 of 29 percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 49 of the 161 total suspects, or 30 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	13	4	6	15	11
No	22	21	23	22	20
Unknown	1	1	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>

## SUSPECT – HOMELESS

In 2022, seven of the 31 total suspects, or 23 percent, involved in OIS incidents were experiencing homelessness, compared to ten suspects in 2021. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 27 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were experiencing homelessness from 2018 through 2021 of 15 percent, 2022 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, suspects experiencing homelessness involved in OIS incidents accounted for 27 of the 161 total suspects, or 17 percent.

Homeless	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	4	6	0	10	7
No	31	19	29	25	24
Unknown	1	1	2	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>

## DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

Toxicology reports from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner's Office for decedents in 2022 are pending and were not completed at the publication of this report. Complete toxicology for 2022 decedents will be available in the 2023 Year End Use of Force Report.

Of the 17 decedents involved in 2021 OIS incidents, all of whom have completed toxicology examinations by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, 14 individuals, representing 82 percent, had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s).

The 2021 percentage of cases with positive alcohol and/or a controlled substance results, representing 82 percent, accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 86 percent of positive cases in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) in OIS incidents from 2018 through 2020 of 88 percent, 2021 experienced a six-percentage point decrease.

Substance Present	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	12	9	6	14	N/A
No	2	3	1	3	N/A
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>N/A</b>

## SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS

Toxicology reports for decedents in 2022 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 2022 decedents will be available in the 2023 Year End Use of Force Report.

In 2021, six of the 17 OIS suspect decedents, or 35 percent, had positive results for methamphetamine. The 2021 percentage experienced a 36-percentage point decrease compared to 71 percent of the decedents with positive methamphetamine results in 2020 OIS incidents. Historically, 25 of the 50 decedents involved in 2018 through 2021 OIS incidents, representing 50 percent, had positive toxicology results for methamphetamine.

In 2021, seven of the 17 OIS decedents, or 41 percent, had positive results for marijuana. The 2021 percentage accounted for a 16-percentage point decrease compared to 57 percent of decedents with positive marijuana results in 2020 OIS incidents. Historically, 23 of the 50 decedents involved in 2018 through 2021 OIS incidents, representing 46 percent, had positive toxicology results for marijuana.

In 2021, five of the 17 OIS decedents, or 29 percent, had positive results for alcohol. The 2021 percentage accounted no change in percentage point compared to the 29 percent of decedents with positive alcohol results in 2020 OIS incidents. Historically, 15 of the 50 decedents involved in 2018 through 2021 OIS incidents, representing 30 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol.

In 2021, four of the 17 OIS decedents, or 24 percent, had positive results for cocaine and/or cocaine derived stimulants. The 2021 percentage accounted for a ten-percentage point increase, compared to 14 percent of decedents with positive cocaine results in 2020 OIS incidents. Historically, seven of the 50 decedents involved in 2018 through 2021 OIS incidents, representing 14 percent, had positive toxicology results for cocaine and/or cocaine derived stimulants.

In 2021, two of the 17 OIS decedents, or 12 percent, had positive results for psychiatric medications. The 2021 percentage accounted for a 12-percentage point increase, compared to zero percent of decedents with positive psychiatric medication results in 2020 OIS incidents. Historically, five of the 50 decedents involved in 2018 through 2021 OIS incidents, representing ten percent, had positive toxicology results for psychiatric medications.

In 2021, three of the 17 OIS decedents, or 18 percent, had negative toxicology results for alcohol and/or controlled substances. Historically, five of the 50 decedents involved in 2018 through 2021 OIS incidents, representing ten percent, had negative toxicology results for alcohol and/or controlled substances.

Substance	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alcohol	21%	42%	29%	29%	N/A
Cocaine	7%	0%	14%	24%	N/A
Marijuana	50%	42%	57%	41%	N/A
Methamphetamine	50%	50%	71%	35%	N/A
Opiates	7%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
PCP	7%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0%	25%	0%	12%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
None	0%	8%	14%	18%	N/A

Substance	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alcohol	3	5	2	5	N/A
Cocaine	1	1	1	4	N/A
Marijuana	7	5	4	7	N/A
Methamphetamine	7	7	5	6	N/A
Opiates	1	0	0	0	N/A
PCP	1	0	0	0	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0	3	0	2	N/A
Other	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unknown	0	0	0	0	N/A
None	0	3	1	3	N/A
Pending	0	1	0	0	N/A

## SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2022, 18 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 58 percent of the 31 total weapon types. This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to 41 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 55 percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 90 of the 161 total weapons, or 56 percent.

In 2022, five edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 16 percent of the 31 total weapon types. This accounted for a 22-percentage point decrease compared to 38 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 25 percent, 2022 experienced a nine-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, edged weapons were the second most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 37 of the 161 total weapons, or 23 percent.

In 2022, there was five perception-based OIS incidents, which represented 16 percent. This accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of perceived weapons utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of four percent, 2022 experienced a 12-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, perceived weapons represented 10 of the 161 total Suspect Weapon/Force category, or six percent, utilized by suspects during OIS incidents.

In 2022, three Replica/Pellet guns were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented ten percent of the 31 total weapon types. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Replica/Pellet guns utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of four percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Replica/Pellet guns represented eight of the 161 total weapons, or five percent, utilized by suspects during OIS incidents.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Automobile	0	0	1	1	0
Edged Weapon	6	5	7	14	5
Firearm	22	17	18	15	18
Impact Device	1	1	0	1	0
Perception	2	0	1	2	5
Physical Force	2	2	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	2	0	0	3	3
Other	0	0	2	1	0
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0
None	1	0	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>

## SUSPECT – INJURIES

In 2022, 14 suspects died from police gunfire, or 45 percent of the 31 total suspects involved in OIS incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease in comparison to 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of deceased suspects during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021, of 38 percent, 2022 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, deceased suspects during OIS incidents accounted for 64 of 161 total suspects, or 40 percent.

In 2022, 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 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of injured suspects during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021, of 40 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, injured suspects during OIS incidents accounted for 64 of the 161 total suspects, or 40 percent.

In 2022, five suspects, or 16 percent of the 31 total suspects involved in OIS incidents, were uninjured during OIS incidents. This accounted for no changes in percentage points compared to 16 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of uninjured suspects during OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021, of 18 percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, suspects in the uninjured category during OIS incidents accounted for 29 of the 161 total suspects, or 18 percent.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	16	10	12	14	12
Deceased	14	12	7	17	14
Unknown	1	1	2	0	0
None	5	3	10	6	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>

**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.

## ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS

Of the 14 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2022, 11 individuals, or 79 percent, were Hispanic. This accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to 65 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Hispanic suspects from OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 62 percent, 2022 experienced a 17-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, a majority of deceased suspects involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 42 of the 64 total decedents, or 66 percent.

Of the 14 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2022, two individuals, or 14 percent were Black. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 18 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Black suspects from OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 20 percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Black suspects represented the second highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for 12 of the 64 total decedents, or 19 percent.

Of the 14 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2022, one individual, or seven percent was White. This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 18 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased White suspects from OIS incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 12 percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, White suspects represented the third highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for seven of the 64 total decedents, or 11 percent.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	4	2	1	3	2
Filipino	0	0	1	0	0
Hispanic	8	8	4	11	11
White	1	1	1	3	1
Other	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>

## DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION <sup>21</sup>

### TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2021 30 of the 52 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 58 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 59 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2018 through 2020 of 64 percent, 2021 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, most adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 116 of the 186 total Tactics findings, or 62 percent.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	29	34	23	30	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	47	44	37	52	N/A
Non-Lethal	7	2	5	1	N/A
Less Lethal	2	2	1	0	N/A
Lethal	41	42	26	38	N/A

In 2021, 52 all 52 OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 95 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2018 through 2020 of 96 percent, 2021 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, a majority of adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 180 of the 186 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 97 percent.

In 2021, 38 of the 52 total Lethal force findings, representing 73 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to 67 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Lethal force findings from 2018 through 2020 of 81 percent, 2021 experienced a nine-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, most of the adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 147 of the 186 total findings, or 79 percent.

<sup>21</sup> Adjudication data for 2022 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2023.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2021, 22 of the 52 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 42 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 41 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2018 through 2020, of 36 percent, 2021 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, 70 of the 186 total Tactics findings, accounting for 38 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

In 2021, none of the 52 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing zero percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to five percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2018 through 2020, of four percent, 2021 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, six of the 186 Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing three percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).”

In 2021, 14 of the 52 total Lethal force findings, representing 27 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Lethal force findings from 2018 through 2020 of 19 percent, 2021 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, 39 of the 186 total Lethal force findings, representing 21 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	19	13	16	22	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	1	3	2	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	3	0	N/A
Less Lethal	1	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	7	5	13	14	N/A

# CATEGORICAL

FID schedules a **72-Hour Brief** where they provide a preliminary presentation of the incident and answer questions directed from the Chief of Police (COP) and other attending staff.

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.

*Attendees at 72-Hour Brief include the following:*

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

STEP  
01

CUOF  
INCIDENT  
OCCURS

Force Investigation Division (FID) personnel respond and conduct the CUOF investigation.

Office of Inspector General (OIG) responds to the scene, conducts their own independent investigation, and monitors the investigation. Substantially Involved Personnel (SIP) are identified by FID but approved by Bureau Commanding Officer (CO).

STEP  
02

72-HOUR  
BRIEFING

STEP  
03

GENERAL  
TRAINING  
UPDATE

SIP attend General Training Update provided by Training Division.

STEP  
04

RETURN TO  
FIELD DUTY  
(RTD)

# USE OF FORCE

## ADJUDICATION REVIEW PROCESS

COP determines the outcome for BOPC findings of:

- Administrative Disapproval -Tactics;
- Out of Policy - Drawing and exhibiting; and,
- Out of Policy - Use of Force.
- Tactical Debrief;
- Notice to correct;
- Extensive retraining; deficiencies; or,
- Personnel complaint.

The COP receives UOFRB recommendations and evaluates the incident.

COP reports his recommendations to the BOPC.

USE OF  
FORCE  
REVIEW  
BOARD

STEP  
05

UOFRB is convened, and chaired by the Director of OSS.

### LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

LACDA call-out team monitors the Investigation of incidents that meet the criteria.

CHIEF OF  
POLICE

STEP  
06

BOARD OF  
POLICE  
COMMISSIONERS

STEP  
07

BOPC receives COP recommendations and evaluates the incident. OIG gives BOPC their own recommendations.

BOPC adjudicates the incident.

### 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 103 for details on the personnel complaint process.



# NON-CATEGORICAL

— USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS 2018-2022 —

## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2022, Department personnel were involved in 2,230 NCUOF incidents, a decrease of 26 incidents, or one percent, compared to 2021. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, there were a total of 8,902 incidents, resulting in an annual average of 2,225.5 incidents. The 2022 incident count exceeded the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 4.5 incidents, or less than one percent.

Incident Count	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Department Total	2,126	2,319	2,201	2,256	2,230

## LEVEL TOTALS

In 2022, 2,052 NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, which represented 92 percent of the 2,230 total incidents. This accounted for a no change in percentage when compared to 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Level II NCUOF incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 92 percent, 2022 experienced no change. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, accounting for 10,266 of the 11,132 total incidents, or 92 percent.

Level	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Level I	171	189	139	189	178
Level II	1,955	2,130	2,062	2,067	2,052
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,230</b>

In 2022, 178 NCUOF incidents were Level I occurrences, which represented eight percent of 2,230 total incidents. This accounted for no change when compared to eight percent in 2021. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of Level I NCUOF incidents from 2018 through 2021 of eight percent, 2022 experienced no change in percentage. Historically from 2018 through 2022, Level I NCUOF occurrences accounted for 866 of the 11,132 total incidents, or eight percent.

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2022, 1,382 of the Department's 2,230 NCUOF incidents, or 62 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for approximately the same percentage compared to 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from radio calls from 2018 through 2021 of 59 percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically from 2018 through 2022, radio calls represented the largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 6,670 of the 11,132 total incidents, or 60 percent.

Source	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Citizen Flag Down	168	159	163	148	127
Observation	572	639	555	592	558
Radio Call	1,228	1,333	1,335	1,392	1,382
Station Call	23	19	19	22	26
Other	135	169	129	102	115
Unknown	0	0	0	0	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,230</b>

In 2022, 558 of the Department's 2,230 NCUOF incidents, or 25 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This represented a one-percentage point decrease when compared to 26 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2018 through 2021 of 26 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically from 2018 through 2022, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 2,916 of the 11,132 total incidents, or 26 percent.

The remaining 290 NCUOF incidents, or 13 percent, in 2022 occurred during citizen flag downs, station calls, occurrences with "other" designations, and those with "unknown" classifications.

## FORCE OPTION

In 2022, TASERs were utilized in 200, or nine percent, of the 2,230 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 11 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of TASER usage during NCUOF incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 12 percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point decrease.

In 2022, beanbag shotguns were utilized in 21, or one percent, of the 2,230 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to two percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of beanbag shotguns utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2018 through 2021 of two percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease.

In 2022, 40mm LL Launchers were utilized in 69, or three percent, of the 2,230 incidents. This accounted for approximately the same percentage compared to 2021. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of 40mm LL Launcher usage during NCUOF incidents from 2018 through 2021 of three percent, 2022 experienced no change.

In 2022, strikes/kicks/punches were utilized in 137, or six percent, of the 2,230 NCUOF incidents. This represented a one percentage point decrease when compared to seven percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of strikes/kicks/punches utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2018 through 2021 of seven percent, 2022 experienced a one percentage point decrease.

In 2022, batons or other impact devices were utilized in 18, or one percent, of the 2,230 NCUOF incidents. This represented a one percentage point decrease from two percent, when compared to 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of batons or other impact devices utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2018 through 2021 of one percent, 2022 experienced no change.

### *Number of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option Was Applied*

Force Option	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
40MM LL Launcher	33	61	69	75	69
Baton/Impact Device	24	34	34	35	18
Beanbag Shotgun	60	48	33	48	21
Body Weight	1,627	1,819	1,669	1,682	1,492
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	1,974	2,166	2,077	2,132	2,033
OC Spray	20	20	15	19	8
Other	356	401	345	382	365
Physical Force	1,427	1,607	1,637	1,761	1,503
Strike/Kick/Punch	164	173	161	166	137
Takedown/Leg Sweep	854	915	834	789	724
TASER	314	282	217	239	200
Unknown	0	0	9	8	61

*Note: In April of 2021 the Board of Police Commissioners approved K-9 Contacts to be a reportable Use of Force. In 2022, there were 62 reports of NCUOF K-9 Contacts there are included in the "Other" category.*

### *Percentage of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option Was Applied*

Force Option	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
40MM LL Launcher	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Baton/Impact Device	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Beanbag Shotgun	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Body Weight	77%	78%	76%	75%	67%
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	93%	93%	94%	95%	91%
OC Spray	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Other	17%	17%	16%	17%	16%
Physical Force	67%	69%	74%	78%	67%
Strike/Kick/Punch	8%	7%	7%	7%	6%
Takedown/Leg Sweep	40%	39%	38%	35%	32%
TASER	15%	12%	10%	11%	9%

## LESS-LETHAL FORCE OPTION MISSES - NO CONTACT

In 2022, there were two separate incidents in which less-lethal force options were intentionally deployed but did not contact the involved suspects. This was a decrease of three incidents, or 60 percent compared to five incidents in 2021.

In 2022, both incidents involved the use of three 40mm Less-Lethal Launchers; all of which were deployed to stop the suspect's actions. None of the munitions in each of these two 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.

## TASER INFORMATION

TASER Activations	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Department Total	666	607	544	562	432

## ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS &amp; PERCENTAGES

In 2022, Department personnel activated a TASER 432 times during 200 NCUOF incidents in which TASERs were utilized, resulting in an average of 2.16 activations per incident. This accounted for a 0.19 activations or eight percent decrease compared to the 2021 average activations per incident of 2.35. When compared to the aggregate annual average of TASER activations per incident from 2018 through 2021 of 2.26, 2022 activations accounted for a 0.1 decrease, or approximately four percent.

In 2022, TASER activations were effective 219 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 51 percent of the 432 total activations. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease, compared to 52 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of effective TASER activations from 2018 through 2021 of 53 percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, TASER activations were effective 1,492 times of the 2,811 total activations, or 53 percent.

TASER Effectiveness	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	376	329	276	292	219
No	290	278	268	270	213
<b>Total</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>432</b>

TASER Effectiveness	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Effectiveness Percentage	56%	54%	51%	52%	51%

## BEANBAG SHOTGUN INFORMATION

Beanbag Shotgun Discharges	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Department Total	132	87	72	97	40

## ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS &amp; PERCENTAGES

In 2022, Department personnel discharged a Beanbag Shotgun 40 times during 21 NCUOF incidents in which Beanbag Shotguns were utilized, resulting in an average of 1.90 rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for a six percent decrease compared to the 2.02 average rounds discharged per incident in 2021. When compared to the aggregate annual average of Beanbag Rounds discharged per incident from 2018 through 2021 of 2.05, 2022 experienced a decrease of 0.15 discharges per incident, or seven percent.

Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	42	43	47	36	14
No	90	44	25	61	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>40</b>

Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Effectiveness Percentage	32%	49%	65%	37%	35%



## 40MM LESS LETHAL LAUNCHER INFORMATION

40MM Less-Lethal Launcher Discharges	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Department Total	63	106	115	137	138

## ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS &amp; PERCENTAGES

In 2022, Department personnel discharged a 40mm LL Launcher 138 times during 69 NCUOF incidents in which 40mm LL Launchers were utilized, resulting in an average of two 40mm LL Launcher rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for a nine percent increase, or 0.17 rounds, compared to 1.83 average rounds discharged per incident in 2021. When compared to the aggregate annual average of 40mm LL Launcher rounds discharged per incident from 2018 through 2021 of 1.77, 2022 experienced a 13 percent increase or 0.23 rounds per incident.

In 2022, 40mm LL Launcher rounds were effective 56 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 41 percent of the 138 total rounds discharged. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 47 percent in 2021. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, 40mm LL Launcher rounds were effective 251 times of the 559 total rounds discharged, or 45 percent.

40MM Less-Lethal Launcher Effectiveness	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	28	56	47	64	56
No	35	50	68	73	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>138</b>

40MM Less-Lethal Launcher Effectiveness	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Effectiveness Percentage	44%	53%	41%	47%	41%

## BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

### OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2022, 644 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of 31 incidents, or five percent, compared to 2021. Approximately 29 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department – 2,230; Central Bureau - 644). In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, 2,665 NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 666.3 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2022 was below the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 22.3 incidents, or three percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Central	267	271	232	268	229
Newton	107	136	134	119	142
Northeast	64	85	73	79	72
Rampart	102	112	147	136	134
Hollenbeck	99	93	68	73	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>644</b>

### OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2022, 550 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau, which was no change compared to 2021 South Bureau incidents of 550. Approximately 25 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department – 2,230; South Bureau - 550). In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, 2,148 NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 537 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2022 was above the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 13 incidents, or approximately two percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	156	172	180	202	209
Southeast	73	78	79	76	62
Harbor	140	191	185	168	167
Southwest	107	135	102	104	112
<b>Total</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>550</b>

### OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2022, 386 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of West Bureau, which was a decrease of 25 incidents, or six percent, compared to 2021. Approximately 17 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department – 2,230; West Bureau - 386). In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, 1,602 NCUOF incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 400.5 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2022 was lower than the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 14.5 incidents, or approximately four percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hollywood	155	135	133	156	149
Olympic	98	96	84	77	73
Pacific	46	75	88	85	61
West Los Angeles	31	24	40	52	46
Wilshire	64	57	65	41	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>386</b>

### OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2022, 611 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of 31 incidents, or five percent, compared to 2021. Approximately 27 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department – 2,230; Valley Bureau - 611). In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, 2,337 NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 584.3 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2022 exceeded the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 26.7 incidents, or approximately five percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Devonshire	44	44	58	73	69
Foothill	82	64	76	70	69
Mission	109	130	111	97	113
North Hollywood	85	130	111	124	105
Topanga	42	46	43	53	65
Van Nuys	128	121	89	90	95
West Valley	94	80	70	73	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>611</b>

## OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2022, 39 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred outside of the Department's jurisdiction, which was a decrease of one incident, or three percent, compared to 2021. Approximately two percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside of the Department's jurisdiction (Department – 2,230; Outside Areas - 39). In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, 150 NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside of the Department's jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 37.5 incidents. The total incident count for outside areas in 2022 exceeded the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 1.5 incidents, or four percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Outside Jurisdiction	33	44	33	40	39

## MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, October represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 211 occurrences, or approximately nine percent of the 2,230 total incidents throughout the year. August had the second highest count with 203 incidents or nine percent. July had the third highest count with 196 incidents, or nine percent. February had the lowest monthly count with 141 occurrences, or approximately six percent. The remaining 1,479 incidents, or 66 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

From 2018 through 2022, May represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 995 of the 11,132 total incidents, or nine percent. February represented the month with the fewest incidents during the same period with 818 incidents, or approximately seven percent.

The NCUOF percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2018 through 2022 was as follows:

- January through March: 2,719 incidents, or approximately 24 percent;
- April through June: 2,956 incidents, or approximately 27 percent;
- July through September: 2,808 incidents or approximately 25 percent; and
- October through December: 2,649 incidents or approximately 24 percent.

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	165	192	192	194	185
February	148	160	186	183	141
March	177	218	210	184	184
April	166	210	233	188	177
May	203	187	225	202	178
June	195	215	177	207	193
July	194	218	154	212	196
August	196	203	178	188	203
September	176	178	156	175	181
October	161	190	187	196	211
November	163	178	146	174	193
December	182	170	157	153	188
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,230</b>



## DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, Sunday and Friday represented the day of the week with the most NCUOF incidents, accounting for 348 occurrences, or approximately 16 percent each. Monday had the second highest count with 335 occurrences, or 15 percent. From 2018 through 2022, Friday represented the day with the most NCUOF incidents with 1,630 of the 11,132 total, or 15 percent. Tuesday represented the day with the fewest number of incidents, with 1,560 occurrences, or 14 percent.

Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Monday	308	327	315	293	335
Tuesday	331	345	310	283	291
Wednesday	301	321	321	339	298
Thursday	316	312	319	327	297
Friday	307	360	304	311	348
Saturday	274	331	317	351	313
Sunday	289	323	315	352	348
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,230</b>

## TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, 520 of the 2,230 total NCUOF incidents, or approximately 23 percent, occurred between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m. The time category with the second highest count was 4:00 p.m. to 7:59 p.m. which accounted for 455 incidents, or 20 percent. The time period with the fewest count was 4:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m., which accounted for 150 incidents, or seven percent. The remaining 1,105 incidents, or 50 percent, were fairly evenly distributed amongst the remaining time categories.

Time	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0000 - 0359	265	291	284	298	295
0400 - 0759	150	170	152	195	150
0800 - 1159	293	381	335	336	361
1200 - 1559	418	421	436	388	449
1600 - 1959	501	553	468	489	455
2000 - 2359	499	503	526	550	520
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,230</b>

During the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, 2,598 NCUOF incidents occurred between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m., which represented 23 percent of the 11,132 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 22 percent. The time category with the fewest number of NCUOF incidents was 4:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m., which had 817 incidents, or seven percent.



## OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, NCUOF findings for their involvement in NCUOF incidents from 2018-2022.

In 2022, 8,433 Department personnel were involved in 2,230 NCUOF incidents, resulting in an average of 3.8 officers per

incident. This accounted for a 0.3 decrease, or seven percent compared to an average of 4.1 officers per incident in 2021. The 2022 average fell below the 2018 through 2021 aggregate annual average of 4.0, by 0.2 officers, or five percent.

### OFFICER – GENDER

In 2022, 7,313 male officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 87 percent of the 8,433 total employees. This accounted no percentage change compared to 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 87 percent, 2022 experienced no change as well. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of officers involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 37,977 of the 43,745 of total employees involved, or 87 percent.

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	1,028	1,169	1,227	1,220	1,119
Male	7,035	7,754	7,839	8,036	7,313
Non-Binary	0	0	2	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,063</b>	<b>8,923</b>	<b>9,068</b>	<b>9,258</b>	<b>8,433</b>

In 2022, 1,119 female officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 8,433 total employees. This accounted for a no change when compared to 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 13 percent, 2022 experienced no change as well. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, females accounted for 5,763 of the 43,745 total involved employees, or 13 percent.

### OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2022, 5,031 Hispanic officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 60 percent of the 8,433 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 58 percent in 2021. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2022 was seven-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 57 percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of officers involved in NCUOF incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 25,024 of the 43,745 total employees, or 57 percent.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	36	46	35	47	49
Asian/Pacific Isl.	697	798	857	914	801
Black	539	650	693	678	649
Hispanic	4,484	5,003	5,174	5,332	5,031
White	2,268	2,377	2,260	2,217	1,851
Other	39	49	49	70	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,063</b>	<b>8,923</b>	<b>9,068</b>	<b>9,258</b>	<b>8,433</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	NCUOF Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	9%
Black	8%	9%	8%
Hispanic	47%	53%	60%
White	29%	26%	22%
Other	4%	<1%	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*\*\*Ethnicity categories for the city population differ from LAPD ethnicity categories (i.e. American Indian not included for city statistics).

In 2022, 1,851 White officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 22 percent of the 8,433 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 24 percent in 2021. The percentage of White officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2022 is a four-percentage points lower than the Department's overall White officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 26 percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point decrease.

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Historically, from 2018 through 2022, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 10,973 of the 43,745 total employees, or 25 percent.

In 2022, 801 Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 8,433 total employees. This represented a one-percentage point decrease when compared to ten percent of involved Asian/Pacific Islander officers in 2021. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2022 was two-percentage points below the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2018 through 2021 of nine percent, 2022 experienced no change. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for 4,067 of the 43,745 total employees involved in NCUOF incidents, or nine percent.

## OFFICER – RANK

In 2022, 7,325 employees at the rank of police officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 87 percent of the 8,433 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 86 percent in 2021. The percentage of police officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2022 was 17-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 2018 through 2021 of 85 percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were at the rank of police officer, accounting for 37,389 of the 43,745 total employees, or 85 percent.

In 2022, 789 employees at the rank of sergeant were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 8,433 total employees. This represented a one percent decrease when compared to the ten percent of involved employees at the rank of sergeant in 2021. The percentage of sergeants involved in NCUOF incidents in 2022 was three-percentage points below the Department's overall sergeant total of 12 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of sergeant from 2018 through 2021 of ten percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, sergeants accounted for 4,390 of the 43,745 total number of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing ten percent.

In 2022, 192 employees at the rank of detention officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented two percent of the 8,433 total employees. This accounted for no change when compared to two percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of detention officer from 2018 through 2021 of three percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically,

In 2022, 649 Black officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented eight percent of the 8,433 total employees. This represented a one-percentage point increase when compared to seven percent of involved Black officers in 2021. The percentage of Black officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2022 was one percentage-point below the Department's overall Black officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2018 through 2021 of seven percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Black officers accounted for 3,209 of the 43,745 total employees involved in NCUOF incidents, or seven percent.

The remaining 101 employees, or approximately one percent, involved in 2022 NCUOF incidents included, 49 American Indian officers, and 52 officers with "other" ethnic designations.

Rank	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Command Staff	1	7	7	5	2
Lieutenant	28	24	24	17	15
Sergeant	836	881	960	924	789
Police Officer	6,811	7,560	7,734	7,959	7,325
Reserve Police Officer	4	8	6	7	1
Detective	81	112	74	72	65
Detention Officer	235	261	211	219	192
Civilian	67	70	52	55	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,063</b>	<b>8,923</b>	<b>9,068</b>	<b>9,258</b>	<b>8,433</b>

Rank	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Commander & Above	35	<1%
Captain	81	<1%
Lieutenant	228	2%
Sergeant	1,085	12%
Detective	1,318	14%
Police Officer	6,468	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,215</b>	<b>100%</b>

from 2018 through 2022, detention officers accounted for 1,118 of the 43,745 total personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing three percent.

The remaining 127 employees, or less than two percent, involved in 2022 NCUOF incidents included: two command staff personnel, 15 lieutenants, one reserve officer, 65 detectives, and 44 civilian personnel.

## OFFICER – ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, 7,093 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 84 percent of the 8,433 total personnel. This represented no change when compared to 84 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2018 through 2021 of 82 percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 36,074 of the 43,745 total employees, or 82 percent.

In 2022, 716 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented eight percent of the 8,433 total personnel. This represented no change compared to the eight percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2018 through 2021 of nine percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to specialized assignments accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 3,910 of the 43,745 total employees, or nine percent.

In 2022, 252 personnel assigned to administrative assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented three percent of the 8,433 total personnel. This represented a no change compared to the three percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel in administrative assignments from 2018 through 2021 of four percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to administrative accounted for the third largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 1,506 of the 43,745 total employees, or three percent.

Assignment	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Administrative	280	319	354	301	252
Custody	318	342	276	265	229
Case-Carrying Investigator	78	123	77	63	79
Patrol	6,468	7,252	7,492	7,769	7,093
Reserve Police Officer	3	7	6	5	1
Specialized Enforcement	819	806	789	780	716
Traffic	95	68	73	72	54
Other	2	5	1	3	5
Unassigned	0	1	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,063</b>	<b>8,923</b>	<b>9,068</b>	<b>9,258</b>	<b>8,433</b>

In 2022, 229 personnel assigned to custody assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented three percent of the 8,433 total personnel. This represented no change compared to three percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel in custody assignments from 2018 through 2021 of three percent, 2022 experienced no change in percentage point difference. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to custody accounted for the fourth largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 1,430 of the 43,745 total employees, or three percent.

## OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from NCUOF incidents during the five-year period from 2018 through 2022. However, 3,937 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

In 2022, 708 officers sustained injuries during the 8,433 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a one percentage-point decrease compared to 807 injured officers in 2021. Additionally, when compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 807.3 injured officers, 2022 was 99.3 officers, or 12 percent, below the four-year annual average.

Injuries	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
No	7,279	8,037	8,316	8,451	7,725
Yes	784	886	752	807	708
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,063</b>	<b>8,923</b>	<b>9,068</b>	<b>9,258</b>	<b>8,433</b>

## SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

### SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2022, 1,857 male suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 79 percent of the 2,345 total suspects. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 82 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2018 through 2021 of 80 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 9,420 of the 11,746 total suspects, or 80 percent.

In 2022, 470 female suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 20 percent of the 2,345 total suspects. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 18 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2018 through 2021 of 19 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, females accounted for 2,278 of the 11,746 total suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, or 19 percent.

The remaining 18 suspects, or less than one percent, involved in 2022 NCUOF incidents had unknown gender classifications.

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	435	473	466	434	470
Male	1,790	1,944	1,857	1,972	1,857
Unknown	2	3	20	5	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,345</b>

## SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2022, 850 Black suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 36 percent of the 2,345 total suspects. This represented a two-percentage point decrease when compared to 38 percent of suspects who were Black in 2021 NCUOF incidents. The percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2022 was 28 percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2022 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 2018 through 2021 of 37 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 4,350 of the 11,746 total suspects, or 37 percent.

In 2022, 1,075 Hispanic suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 46 percent of the 2,345 total suspects. This accounted for no change in percentage points compared to 2021. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2022 was one-percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic population total. However, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2022 was seven percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2018 through 2021 of 44 percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 5,209 of 11,746 total suspects, or 44 percent.

In 2022, 321 White suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 2,345 total suspects. This represented a two-percentage point increase compared to 12 percent in 2021. The percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2022 was 15 percentage points below the City's overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2022 was seven-percentage points above the City's overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2018 through 2021 of 15 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, with 1,702 of the 11,746 total, or 14 percent.

The remaining 99, or five percent, involved in 2022 NCUOF incidents included one American Indian, 29 Asians, 50 with "other" ethnic designations, and 19 with unknown ethnicities.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	1	2	3	1	1
Asian	27	29	33	21	29
Black	835	885	863	917	850
Hispanic	969	1,066	997	1,102	1,075
White	336	379	366	300	321
Other	55	56	58	61	50
Unknown	4	3	23	9	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,345</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	NCUOF Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	<1%
Black	8%	41%	36%
Hispanic	47%	39%	46%
White	29%	7%	14%
Other	4%	3%	2%
Unknown	DNA	10%	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*\*\*Ethnicity categories for the city population differ from LAPD ethnicity categories (i.e. American Indian not included for city statistics).

## SUSPECT – AGE

In 2022, the 28-32 age group accounted for 509 of the 2,345 total suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, or 22 percent. This represented a one-percentage point increase when compared to 21 percent in 2021 for the same age category. When compared to the aggregate percentage of 21 percent from 2018 through 2021, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point increase in the 28-32 age category. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 28-32 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 2,483 of 11,746 total suspects, or 21 percent.

In 2022, the 23-27 age group represented the second largest age category, with 434 of the 2,345 total suspects, or 19 percent. The 23-27 age category accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 21 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 23-27 age range from 2018 through 2021 of 21 percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 23-27 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 2,455 of the 11,746 total suspects, or 21 percent.

In 2022, the 33-37 age group represented the third largest age category, with 386 of the 2,345 total suspects, or 16 percent. The 33-37 age category accounted for a two-percentage point increase when compared to 14 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 33-37 age range from 2018 through 2021 of 14 percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 33-37 age group represented the third largest age category with 1,667 of the 11,746 total suspects, or 14 percent.

In 2022, the 38-42 age group represented the fourth largest age category, with 273 of the 2,345 total suspects, or 12 percent. The 38-42 age category accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 11 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 38-42 age range from 2018 through 2021 of ten percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 38-42 age group represented the fifth largest age category with 1,196 of the 11,746 total suspects, or 10 percent.

In 2022, the 18-22 age group represented the fifth largest age category, with 266 of the 2,345 total suspects, or 11 percent. The 18-22 age category accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 12 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the

Age	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0 - 17	108	130	98	104	104
18 - 22	340	291	262	296	266
23 - 27	514	504	506	497	434
28 - 32	428	497	531	518	509
33 - 37	294	320	324	343	386
38 - 42	192	247	229	255	273
43 - 47	115	137	134	141	138
48 - 52	93	125	108	112	84
53 - 57	70	79	75	65	53
58 and Above	67	78	66	66	70
Unknown	6	12	10	14	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,345</b>

18-22 age range from 2018 through 2021 of 13 percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 18-22 age group represented the fourth largest age category with 1,455, of the 11,746 total suspects, or 12 percent.

Consistent with 2018 through 2022 figures, the remaining 2022 NCUOF suspect age categories experienced diminishing totals as age increased.

## SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2022, 653 of the 2,345 total suspects, or 28 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/ or a mental health crisis. This represented a three-percentage point decrease when compared to 31 percent in 2021. 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 2018 through 2021 of 32 percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 3,643 of the 11,746 total NCUOF suspects, or 31 percent.

Mental Illness	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	730	786	731	743	653
No	1,494	1,627	1,605	1,661	1,671
Unknown	3	7	7	7	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,345</b>

## SUSPECT – PERCEIVED IMPAIRMENT

In 2022, 863 of the 2,345 total suspects, or 37 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol. This represented a three-percentage point decrease when compared to 40 percent in 2021. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol from 2018 through 2021 of 40 percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, 4,650 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol, representing 40 percent of the 11,746 total suspects.

Impairment	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alcohol Impaired	309	366	286	272	258
Drug & Alcohol Impaired	71	84	83	80	76
Drug Impaired	411	415	421	449	368
Drug or Alcohol Impaired	122	146	113	159	161
No Impression	1,207	1,289	1,318	1,341	1,294
Unknown	107	120	122	110	188
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,345</b>

## SUSPECT – HOMELESS

In 2022, 820 of the 2,345 total suspects, or 35 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless. This accounted for no change in percentage point when compared to 35 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were perceived to be homeless from 2018 through 2021 of 34 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, 3,984 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless, representing 34 percent of the 11,746 total suspects.

Homeless	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	703	821	805	835	820
No/Unknown	1,524	1,599	1,538	1,576	1,525
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,345</b>

## SUSPECT – INJURIES

In 2022, 1,505 suspects sustained injuries during the 2,230 NCUOF incidents throughout the year, which represented 64 percent of the 2,345 total suspects. This represented a four-percentage point decrease compared to 68 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who sustained injuries during NCUOF incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 72 percent, 2022 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically from 2018 through 2022, 8,315 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents sustained injuries, representing 71 percent of the 11,746 total suspects.

Injuries	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	1,735	1,826	1,605	1,644	1,505
No	490	593	737	764	837
Unknown	2	1	1	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,345</b>

## DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION <sup>41</sup>

### ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL

In 2021, 9,023 of the 9,302 total NCUOF Tactics findings, representing 97 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 98 percent of “Administrative Approval” Tactics findings in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” Tactics findings from 2018 through 2020 of 98 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, the vast majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 34,631 of the 35,401 total tactics findings, or 98 percent.

Admin. Approval	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	7,925	8,789	8,894	9,023	N/A
Force	24,996	27,992	28,326	29,642	N/A

In 2021, 29,642, of the 29,789 total NCUOF Force findings, representing 99 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This represented no change when compared to 99 percent of “Administrative Approval” Force findings in 2020. When compared to the 2018 through 2020 aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” Force findings of 99 percent, 2021 experienced no change. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, the vast majority of adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 110,956 of the 111,424 total Force findings, or greater than 99 percent.

### ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL

In 2021, 279 of the 9,302 total NCUOF Tactics Findings, representing three percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to two percent of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2018 through 2020 of two percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, 770 adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing two percent of the 35,401 total Tactics findings.

Admin. Disapproval	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	153	150	188	279	N/A
Force	124	87	110	147	N/A

In 2021, 147 of the 29,789 total NCUOF Force findings, representing less than 0.5 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This represented a 0.1 percentage point increase as compared to “Administrative Disapproval” Force findings in 2020 of 0.4 percent. When compared to the 2018 through 2020 aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Force findings of 0.4 percent, 2021 experienced a 0.1 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, 468 adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing 0.4 percent of the 111,424 total Force findings.

<sup>41</sup> Adjudication data for 2022 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the NCUOF incidents will be adjudicated in 2023.

# NON-CATEGORICAL



# USE OF FORCE ADJUDICATION REVIEW PROCESS

- CIRD reviews the NCUOF investigation.
- CIRD CO may approve the recommendations of either the Area/Division CO or Bureau CO or determine that an alternate Adjudication is more appropriate.



# DEFINITIONS

## **CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE ADJUDICATION FINDINGS:**

Tactics, drawing/exhibiting a firearm, and UOF shall be evaluated during the adjudication process (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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. (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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 (2021 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

**ADSD – APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT DIVISION**

**AG – ATTORNEY GENERAL**

**ASCC – ADVANCED STRATEGIES FOR COMMAND AND CONTROL**

**ASLA – AUTISM SOCIETY LOS ANGELES**

**BCCR – BASIC COURSE CERTIFICATION REVIEW**

**BOPC – BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS**

**BSS – BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES**

**BWV – BODY-WORN VIDEO**

**CAMP – CASE ASSESSMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

**CAPOS – CRIMES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS SECTION**

**CARE – COMPREHENSIVE CLEANING AND RAPID ENGAGEMENT**

**CCU – COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATIONS UNIT**

**CDC – CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL**

**CEG – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT GROUP**

**CIRD – CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW DIVISION**

**CITY – CITY OF LOS ANGELES**

**CO – COMMANDING OFFICER**

**COP – CHIEF OF POLICE**

**CPD – CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**CRCH – CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD**

**CRESS – COMMUNITY CALL RE-DIRECTION TO ENSURE SUICIDE SAFETY**

**CSD – CUSTODY SERVICES DIVISION**

**CUOF – CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE**

**CSP – COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP**

**DCO – DESIGNATED COVER OFFICER**

**DEPARTMENT (OR LAPD) – LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**DICVS – DIGITAL IN-CAR VIDEO SYSTEM**

**DMH – DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH  
DOC – DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS CENTER**

**DTF – DAVIS TRAINING FACILITY**

**FBI – FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**FID – FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION**

**FOS – FORCE OPTION SIMULATOR**

**FOTAC – FIELD OPERATIONS TACTICS AND CONCEPTS**

**FSD – FORENSIC SCIENCE DIVISION**

**FTO – FIELD TRAINING OFFICER**

**FTQ – FAILURE TO QUALIFY**

**FTS – FIREARM TRAINING SECTION**

**GTU – GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE**

**HOPE – HOMELESS OUTREACH AND PROACTIVE ENGAGEMENT**

**HPD – HOUSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**IAG – INTERNAL AFFAIRS GROUP**

**IC – INCIDENT COMMANDER**

**ICD – IN-CUSTODY DEATH**

**ICDC – INTEGRATING COMMUNICATION, DE-ESCALATION, AND CROWD CONTROL**

**ICS – INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM**

**IOD – INJURY ON DUTY**

**IPR – INTERNAL PROCESS REPORT**

**ITB – INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUREAU**

**ITG – INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GROUP**

**K-9 – CANINE**

**LACDA – LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY**

**LAFD – LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT**

**LAHSA – LOS ANGELES HOMELESS SERVICE AUTHORITY**

**LAMC – LOS ANGELES MUNICIPAL CODE**

<b>LAPD – LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT</b>	<b>PPD – PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT</b>
<b>LASD – LOS ANGELES SHERIFF’S DEPARTMENT</b>	<b>PPE – PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT</b>
<b>LAX – LOS ANGELES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</b>	<b>PSB – PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU</b>
<b>LD – LEARNING DOMAIN</b>	<b>PSD – POLICE SERVICE DOG</b>
<b>LERI – LAW ENFORCEMENT-RELATED INJURY</b>	<b>PSL – POLICE SCIENCES LEADERSHIP</b>
<b>LETAC – LAW ENFORCEMENT TACTICAL APPLICATION COURSE</b>	<b>PSS – PUBLIC SAFETY STATEMENT</b>
<b>LMS – LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</b>	<b>PTE – POLICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION</b>
<b>MEU – MENTAL EVALUATION UNIT</b>	<b>RBC – REGULAR BASIC COURSE</b>
<b>MHIT – MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTION TRAINING</b>	<b>RCB – RAPID CONTAINMENT BATON</b>
<b>MOT – MUSEUM OF TOLERANCE</b>	<b>REPORT – USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW</b>
<b>MSD – MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION</b>	<b>RESET – RESOURCE ENHANCEMENT AND SERVICES ENFORCEMENT TEAM</b>
<b>MTA – METROPOLITAN TRANSIT AUTHORITY</b>	<b>RFC – RELEASE FROM CUSTODY (ARREST REPORT)</b>
<b>NAMI – NATIONAL ALLIANCE ON MENTAL ILLNESS</b>	<b>SIP – SUBSTANTIALLY INVOLVED PERSONNEL</b>
<b>NCUOF – NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE</b>	<b>SMART – SYSTEM-WIDE MENTAL ASSESSMENT RESPONSE TEAM</b>
<b>NMI – NEUROMUSCULAR INCAPACITATION</b>	<b>SQUAB – SHOOTING QUALIFICATION AND BONUS</b>
<b>NYPD – NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT</b>	<b>SWAT – SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS</b>
<b>OC – OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (SPRAY)</b>	<b>TASER – THOMAS A. SWIFT ELECTRIC RIFLE</b>
<b>OCPP – OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING AND POLICY</b>	<b>TD – TRAINING DIVISION</b>
<b>OIC – OFFICER-IN-CHARGE</b>	<b>TEAMS – TRAINING EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</b>
<b>OIG – OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL</b>	<b>TID – TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION</b>
<b>OIS – OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING</b>	<b>TSB – TRANSIT SERVICES BUREAU</b>
<b>OO – OFFICE OF OPERATIONS</b>	<b>UCR – UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING</b>
<b>OSO – OFFICE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS</b>	<b>UD – UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE</b>
<b>OSS – OFFICE OF SUPPORT SERVICES</b>	<b>UHRC – UNIFIED HOMELESSNESS RESPONSE CENTER</b>
<b>PA – PUBLIC ADDRESS (SYSTEM)</b>	<b>UODF – USE OF DEADLY FORCE (OTHER)</b>
<b>PATROL – PLANNING, ASSESSMENT, TIME, REDEPLOYMENT (AND/OR CONTAINMENT), OTHER RESOURCES, AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>UOF – USE OF FORCE</b>
<b>PBL – PROBLEM BASED LEARNING</b>	<b>UOFRB – USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD</b>
<b>POST – CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING</b>	

# 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 2022 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, 2018 through December 31, 2022.

## 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) or any variation of a Choke Hold;
- Head Strike Incidents;
- K-9 Contact Incidents Resulting in Hospitalization;
- Law Enforcement Related Injuries (LERI);
- In Custody Deaths (ICD);
- Chief of Police (COP) Directed; and/or,
- Use of Deadly Force (Other);

**Note:** The County of Los Angeles Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, determines the cause and manner of death of a suspect. The 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. Additionally, per Department Special Order 18 – Policy to revise police facility in-custody death adjudication protocols, dated August 6, 2020, all ICD's occurring within a police facility, regardless of cause or manner of death, would be investigated as a CUOF.

## 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.

## NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

The CIRD queried the NCUOF data for the 2022 Use of Force Year-End Review from TEAMS II and RIPA Dashboard.

### Annual Department Totals

The query period included all NCUOF incidents from January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2022.

### 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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*Director, Office of Special Operations*

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**John McMahon**, *Deputy Chief*  
*Information Technology Bureau*

**Emada Tingirides**, *Deputy Chief*  
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Arsenio Avelleneda, Detention Officer, Custody Services Division  
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Julian Guzman, Police Officer II, Hollywood Patrol Division  
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Keewon Tapp, Police Officer II, Harbor Patrol Division  
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Ramon Romero, Police Officer II, Rampart Patrol Division  
Martin Reyes, Police Officer II, Rampart Patrol Division  
Ernesto Hernandez, Police Officer III, Topanga Patrol Division  
William Cooper, Sergeant I, Wilshire Patrol Division  
Natasha Madjd, Police Officer III, Wilshire Patrol Division  
Juan Blas, Police Officer II, Pacific Patrol Division  
Carmen Lo, Police Officer II, Pacific Patrol Division  
Jordan Soto, Police Officer I, Southwest Patrol Division  
Eldred Day, Lieutenant I, Olympic Patrol Division  
Golrycella Garcia, Police Officer III, Olympic Patrol Division  
Troy Hagen, Police Officer II, 77th Patrol Division  
Kiandra Conley, Police Officer II, 77th Patrol Division  
Ben Castaneda, Police Officer II, South Traffic Division  
Frank Bancalari, Sergeant I, Valley Traffic Division  
Juan Mendoza, Police Officer III, Central Traffic Division  
Brandon Pollard, Police Officer II, South Traffic Division  
Eric Horn, Police Officer II, Northeast Patrol Division  
Hayssen Aguirre, Police Officer II, Northeast Patrol Division  
Kristan Delatori, Police Officer III, Van Nuys Patrol Division  
Lynn Whitey, Police Officer III, Van Nuys Patrol Division  
Jay Balgemino, Sergeant I, Van Nuys Patrol Division  
Bryce Butler, Police Officer II, Southeast Patrol Division  
Joshua Walkters, Police Officer II, North Hollywood Patrol Division  
Maricela Corral, Police Officer III, Metropolitan Division  
Robert Jenkins, Police Officer II, Detective Support Vice Division  
Theodore Simola, Police Officer III, Detective Support Vice Division  
Silvia Corral, Sergeant II, Audit Division  
Mauro Morales, Police Officer II, West Bureau  
Renetia James, Police Officer III, Community Safety Partnership Bureau  
Warren Moore, Police Officer II, Media Relations Division



## 2022 USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

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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