

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

USE OF FORCE

YEAR-END REVIEW

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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Non-
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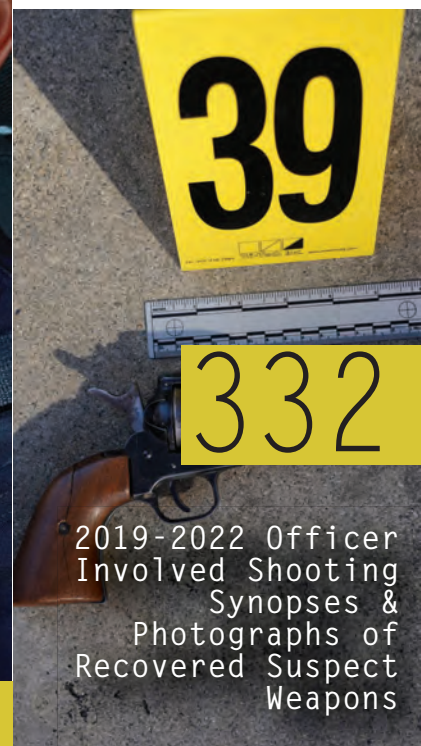
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An aerial photograph of a city skyline at sunset. The sun is low on the right side, casting a warm orange glow over the entire scene. Several skyscrapers are visible, including one with 'AECOM' and another with 'US' on top. In the foreground, there are more modern buildings and a large, angular, metallic structure. The word 'INTRODUCTION' is written in large, bold, white capital letters across the middle of the image.

INTRODUCTION

Transparency • Accountability • Trust

Raising Our Standards FOR THE COMMUNITY

The City of Los Angeles is constantly changing but our commitment to transparency, accountability, maintaining public trust, and a relentless pursuit of improvements remain unchanged.



It is the vision of the Los Angeles Police Department to, as closely as possible, achieve a City free from crime and public disorder. While fruition of that vision may seem distant, the men and women of the Los Angeles Police Department work toward that goal, every day, at every level. Their efforts, however, are just one step towards the solution; without the cooperation and support of the communities we serve, those efforts will not be nearly as effective. Community – Police partnerships, grounded in trust and stewardship, are the only path to achieving the Department's vision of a city free from crime and disorder. History has taught us that a key element in the maintenance of that trust is true transparency and accountability. In no arena is that more important than in that of the topic of Police Uses of Force (UOF). In pursuit of full transparency, each year since 2015, the Department has compiled data and statistics relating to Departmental uses of force and published them in the Use of Force Year End Review (Report). This comprehensive document provides an in-depth critical look at the preceding five-years of data relating to the use of force by Los Angeles Police Officers.

The UOF by law enforcement is a matter of critical concern both to the public and to law enforcement. The Department recognizes the importance of engaging in an open and honest dialogue about the use of force by our officers. This publication allows for a thorough internal examination of the data, as well as provides an opportunity for the public to make their own assessment. This document is a demonstration of the Department's commitment to our Core Value of Quality Through Continuous Improvement. By turning a critical eye to this information, we are able to identify any patterns or outliers that might be cause for further examination, while also identifying areas where policy changes and updates have positively impacted the way our officers do their work.

In addition to data on UOF, this Report also provides extensive background and information on Department policies and procedures, entities and services, and tools and equipment. Also featured are data on crime and crime trends across the City, comparisons with other similar agencies across the nation, and demographic information for the Department and for the City of Los Angeles.

This report primarily focuses on the calendar year of 2022. This past year presented many challenges and opportunities for growth for the Department. Coupled with the ongoing challenges of the Coronavirus pandemic, 2022 also saw a marked increase in violent crime, particularly gun-related crime. The Department instituted several new approaches to combat crime including forming task forces with outside partners in efforts to stem the rising tide. These efforts resulted in a record number of illegal guns recovered as well as numerous impactful arrests.

As we move into 2023, the Department continues to be a leader in innovative practices, policies, technologies, and approaches to community engagement. The Department is committed to being at the forefront of diversity, equity, and inclusion in law enforcement while maintaining our unwavering commitment to our motto, "to protect and to serve."

A portrait of Michel R. Moore, the Chief of Police of the Los Angeles Police Department. He is a middle-aged man with short, graying hair and glasses, wearing a dark blue police uniform with a tie. He is seated at a dark wooden desk with his hands clasped. Behind him are several flags, including the City of Los Angeles flag and the California state flag. The text "A Message from the" is in a gold script font, "CHIEF OF POLICE" is in large white bold letters, and "Michel R. Moore" is in a white script font.

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.

The 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 yet to fully

"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."

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.





DEPARTMENT

STRUCTURE & RESOURCES



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
MICHEL R. MOORE

Chief of Police





CHIEF OF STAFF **DANIEL RANDOLPH**

Deputy Chief

The Office of the Chief of Police, Chief of Staff, is responsible for the coordination and dissemination of information from the Department to command and staff officers. Additionally, the Chief of Staff coordinates projects, investigations, and boards of inquiry on behalf of the Chief of Police. The Chief of Staff also serves as the Department's liaison with the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC). The Office of the Chief of Police, Chief of Staff, is overseen by Deputy Chief Daniel Randolph.

- **PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS GROUP**
Media Relations Division
- **EMPLOYEE RELATIONS GROUP**
- **BOPC LIAISON**
- **MAYOR'S SECURITY DETAIL**
- **GOVERNMENTAL LIAISON SECTION**



OFFICE OF OPERATIONS

ROBERT E. MARINO

Assistant Chief, Director

The Department's general policing activities are managed through the Office of Operations (OO), which is responsible for the majority of the Department's sworn personnel. In addition to South Bureau Homicide Division, LAX Field Services Division, and the Department Homeless Coordinator, there are four Bureaus within OO, which are further divided into 21 geographic areas. The Office of Operations is overseen by Assistant Chief Robert E. Marino.

- **OPERATIONS
CENTRAL BUREAU (OCB)**
 - Central Area
 - Rampart Area
 - Hollenbeck Area
 - Northeast Area
 - Newton Area
- **OPERATIONS
WEST BUREAU (OWB)**
 - Wilshire Area
 - Hollywood Area
 - West Los Angeles Area
 - Olympic Area
 - Pacific Area
 - LAX Field Services
- **OPERATIONS
VALLEY BUREAU (OVb)**
 - Van Nuys Area
 - Mission Area
 - North Hollywood Area
 - Foothill Area
 - Devonshire Area
 - West Valley Area
 - Topanga Area
- **OPERATIONS
SOUTH BUREAU (OSB)**
 - 77th Street Area
 - Southwest Area
 - Harbor Area
 - Southeast Area
 - South Bureau Homicide Division
- **HOMELESS COORDINATOR**



OFFICE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS **ALFRED LABRADA**

Assistant Chief, Director

The Office of Special Operations (OSO), is overseen by Assistant Chief Alfred Labrada and is responsible for various specialized uniformed and investigative resources, detective investigations, along with transit and traffic resources within the Department.

○ **TRANSIT SERVICES BUREAU**

Transit Services Group
Transit Services Division

Traffic Group
Central Traffic Division
South Traffic Division
West Traffic Division
Valley Traffic Division

○ **COUNTER-TERRORISM & SPECIAL OPERATIONS BUREAU**

Major Crimes Division
Emergency Services Division
Metropolitan Division
Air Support Division
Security Services Division

○ **DETECTIVE BUREAU**

COMPSTAT Division
Detective Services Group
Robbery-Homicide Division
Juvenile Division
Gang and Narcotics Division
Commercial Crimes Division
Detective Support and Vice Division
Forensic Science Division
Technical Investigation Division



OFFICE OF SUPPORT SERVICES **DOMINIC H. CHOI**

Assistant Chief, Director

The Office of Support Services (OSS), is overseen by Assistant Chief Dominic H. Choi and is responsible for various administrative, training and support functions of the Department. Assistant Chief Choi also serves as the Chair of the Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB).

- **ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BUREAU**
Fiscal Group
Personnel Division
- **SUPPORT SERVICES GROUP**
Communications Division
Custody Services Division
Motor Transport Division
Records and Identification Division
Evidence and Property Management Division
Facilities Management Division
- **TRAINING BUREAU**
Officer Representation Unit
Employee Assistance Unit
Police Training and Education
Training Division
Recruitment & Employment Division
- **CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW DIVISION (CIRD)**
- **BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES (BSS)**



OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING & POLICY

LIZABETH A. RHODES

Police Administrator III, Director

The Office of Constitutional Policing & Policy (OCP) promotes the Department's steadfast commitment to building public trust through accountability, and effective policies and procedures that protect and serve the City. The OCP performs essential Department functions including policy development and coordination, risk management, internal audits, compliance with legal and community requests for information, legislative affairs, and interdepartmental relations. The OCP is overseen by Police Administrator III Lizabeth Rhodes, who holds a civilian rank equivalent to that of an Assistant Chief.

- **RISK MANAGEMENT & LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION**
- **DIVERSITY, EQUITY, & INCLUSION GROUP**
Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion Division
- **STRATEGIC PLANNING SECTION**
- **OMBUDS SECTION**
- **AUDIT DIVISION**



- INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
- SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION
- FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU

MICHAEL P. RIMKUNAS

Deputy Chief, Commanding Officer

Professional Standards Bureau (PSB) oversees all internal administrative and criminal investigations as well as external criminal investigations that are related to Categorical Uses of Force (CUOF).

When a personnel complaint is generated as a result of an Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy finding for a Use of Force (UOF), or for any misconduct discovered during the UOF investigation, PSB assumes investigative responsibility of the complaint. Once the investigative process is complete, the findings are forwarded through the respective chain of command to the Chief of Police (COP) for final disposition. Additionally, PSB oversees both the administrative and criminal aspects of an Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) and other CUOF investigations, and ensures all OIS occurrences are presented to the Los Angeles County District Attorney (LACDA) for evaluation of any criminal allegations pertaining to the involved officer(s). Professional Standards Bureau is overseen by Deputy Chief Michael P. Rimkunas.



COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP BUREAU

EMADA E. TINGIRIDES

Deputy Chief, Commanding Officer

It is the vision of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Bureau for the communities in and around the CSP Neighborhood Engagement Areas to sustain long term community development and to maintain safe, thriving and healthy communities. It is our belief that all families should live in peace, feel safe in their surroundings, and experience a healthy quality of life.

The mission of the Community Safety Partnership Bureau is to use community relationship strategies to strengthen trust between law enforcement and the community. The development of long term relationships, enhanced community capacity, and community partnering lead to decreased crime and improved community perception of safety. The CSP Bureau is overseen by Deputy Chief Emada E. Tingirides.

○ **COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP**

South Bureau
West Bureau
Central Bureau
Valley Bureau



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUREAU

JOHN J. MCMAHON

Deputy Chief, Commanding Officer

Information Technology Bureau (ITB) implements technology for the Department and is responsible for technology-related initiatives, computer systems, and network support Department-wide. The ITB also oversees all Department communication systems, including dispatch and the 9-1-1 system. The ITB is overseen by Deputy Chief John J. McMahon.

- INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
- APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT DIVISION
- EMERGENCY COMMAND CONTROL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS DIVISION (ECCCS)
- INNOVATION MANAGEMENT DIVISION



MENTAL ILLNESS

AND DEPARTMENT INITIATIVES

MENTAL EVALUATION UNIT

The Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU) is a Department component that works with people experiencing mental illness or a mental health crisis. The mission of the MEU is to reduce the potential for violence during police contacts involving people experiencing mental illness while simultaneously assessing the mental health services available to assist them. The MEU responds and assists with mental illness crisis calls-for-service in support of field operations. In police contacts with persons suspected to be experiencing mental illness or a mental health crisis, the Department's goal is to provide a humane, cooperative, compassionate, and effective law enforcement response. This requires a commitment to problem solving, partnerships, and supporting a coordinated effort from law enforcement, mental health services, and the greater community of Los Angeles.

The MEU evaluates if individuals suspected of experiencing a mental health crisis are a danger to themselves, to others, or are gravely disabled due to mental illness, as per Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) §5150. If so, MEU can assist with:

- Providing resources and references to field personnel;
- Preventing unnecessary incarceration and/or hospitalization;
- Preventing the duplication of mental health service requests;
- Providing alternate care in the least restrictive environment through a coordinated and comprehensive systemwide approach; and,
- Providing intervention, referral, or placement, allowing patrol personnel to return to other field duties.

To accomplish this, MEU deploys Systemwide Mental Assessment Response Teams (SMART). A SMART team is comprised of a specially trained police officer and a clinician from the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health (DMH). This team works with individuals experiencing a mental health crisis and diverts them to a mental health facility instead of jail.

The Case Assessment Management Program (CAMP) was added to the MEU as a mental illness investigative follow-up team. Staffed by sworn investigators and DMH clinicians, CAMP identifies those persons experiencing a mental illness who make frequent use of emergency services or who are at risk for violent encounters with police officers, e.g. Targeted School Violence, Suicide Jumpers, and Suicide by Cop (SBC). The CAMP links people who have a mental illness to existing mental health resources, mitigating risk and decreasing the possibility of future violent episodes with emergency first responders and the community.

The following criteria are factors considered when referring cases to CAMP:

- The subject has been the focus of a barricaded suspect scenario or critical incident and suffers from mental illness;
- The subject has been placed on a minimum of six mental health holds within one year and been the focus of

repeated contacts with emergency services. The catalyst of these contacts shall be the subject's mental health history. Each case shall be evaluated independently, and six contacts shall only be used as a guide for accepting cases;

- The subject has made threats or engaged in behaviors indicative of Targeted Mass/School Violence;
- Contacts with emergency services and members of the community where the subject's behavior is becoming increasingly violent due to their mental illness, including being involved in a UOF;
- The subject has attempted suicide at the hands of law enforcement (Police-Assisted Suicide or Suicide by Cop);
- Firearms or other deadly weapons are in the possession of or seized from the person with mental illness;
- School Bullying; or,
- The subject is a military veteran who may have a mental illness.

As a resource to Department personnel, MEU has a 24-hour/7-day-a-week Triage Desk which assesses all Department contacts with persons who are experiencing a mental health crisis. The MEU Triage Desk advises field personnel and completes a Mental Evaluation Incident Report.

Mental health professionals work alongside police officers during the triage process and query the DMH database for an individual's prior case managers, psychiatrists, or treatment center history. The Triage Desk determines whether to dispatch a SMART unit or to direct the field personnel to transport the individual directly to a mental health facility. If the Triage Desk determines that a person has repeatedly contacted police or has demonstrated high-risk behaviors, the case will be referred to CAMP for more intensive case management.

In 2022, the Department received 48,700 calls for service involving persons who have a mental illness or were experiencing a mental health crisis. Of those calls, 22,656, were MEU SMART calls for service when a SMART unit could have been dispatched. The MEU responded and handled approximately 5,816 of those calls. Of those calls-for-service, approximately 4,383 resulted in a §5150 WIC hold application. Approximately 1,616 cases were referred to CAMP and 711 weapons were seized Citywide per §8102 WIC.

Additionally, the Department has mandated that when a person is arrested for a criminal offense and is also suspected of experiencing mental illness or a mental health crisis, MEU shall be contacted prior to the person being booked into a jail. Officers shall also contact the MEU if the person indicates that he or she has ever sought or obtained mental health treatment.

In 2014, the Department reviewed its mental health training and initiated a redesign. At the end of 2014, the Department presented its newly developed Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT), a 40-hour course delivered 25 times a year to field personnel who have the greatest likelihood of interaction with persons who are experiencing mental illness or a mental health crisis. Since then, the MHIT course has been provided to all new police officers prior to completing their

probationary year in the field. From 2014 through December 2022, approximately 4,989 LAPD officers have completed MHIT training. The MHIT students also include Field Training Officers, Resources Enhancement Services Enforcement Team (RESET) officers, and homeless outreach units. The Federal Consent Decree that once guided the Department considered it a best practice for 10 percent of patrol officers to receive specialized training such as MHIT. In 2022, 90 percent of patrol officers responding to calls were MHIT-trained. By mandating MHIT during the probationary year for new sworn personnel, the Department committed to increasing quality of service to individuals affected by mental illness. The eventual goal is the reduction in crime and uses of force in the City.

By increasing mental health training and working with our partners, including those with the DMH, the Department has enhanced the ability of field personnel to recognize symptoms of mental illness and more accurately triage the growing number of calls for service involving individuals suffering from a mental health crisis by connecting those individuals and their families with support services for long-term solutions.

DEPARTMENT MENTAL HEALTH INITIATIVES

In furtherance of the BOPC's efforts to address mental health, specifically as it relates to UOF incidents, the Department continued its efforts to provide resources to individuals with mental illness in 2022. Ongoing efforts include:

1. The Department continues to provide new officers, and those working in assignments interacting primarily with persons experiencing homelessness, with the 40-hour MHIT course;
2. Department personnel work alongside professionals from the DMH, Autism Society Los Angeles (ASLA), and the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) to broaden expertise and resources;
3. In February 2021, MEU SMART transitioned from a secondary responder to a co-responder model. The SMART units now deploy to certain high-risk calls involving mental illness at the same time as a patrol unit, instead of having patrol respond first, and then calling for SMART support;
4. Tactical de-escalation training, established Department protocols [including the Office of Operations (OO) Communications Division – Divisional Order No. 8, Response Protocol for Calls Involving Knives, Swords, or any Edged Weapon, and No. 9, Response Protocols for Calls Involving Mental Illness], a newly established training bulletin on encounters with suicidal or self-mutilating subjects, tactical disengagement, and the deployment of more effective less-lethal devices in recent years continues to have a positive impact on the disposition of mental health-related calls for service.
5. Community Call Re-Direction to Ensure Suicide Safety (CRESS). In February 2021, the Department and Didi Hirsch Mental Health Services implemented CRESS as a pilot program, in which Communications Division dispatchers diverted 9-1-1 calls involving non-imminent suicidal or potentially suicidal individuals to the Didi Hirsch Suicide Prevention Center instead of a police

response. In July 2021, CRESS was funded and became 24/7. Through December 31, 2022, 1,365 such calls were diverted.

6. On July 16, 2022, the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline (formerly known as the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline) went into effect nationwide. The 988 line was established to improve and facilitate access to crisis, mental health and emotional services and resources to divert these calls to highly trained mental health counselors in assisting individuals in emotional distress or suicidal crisis. Officers are sharing this resource in the field, empowering the community and diverting calls from 911.







THE UNSHELTERED

AND POLICING INITIATIVES

THE DEPARTMENT'S ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES WITH HOMELESSNESS^{1 & 2}

While the COVID-19 pandemic posed a significant health risk to all Angelenos, persons experiencing homelessness (PEH) remained the most vulnerable. Homelessness has been described by former Mayor Eric Garcetti as the “moral and humanitarian crisis of our time.” The Department, along with other City partners, continue to take significant steps to efficiently coordinate and implement the City’s homeless strategy in a “services-led-approach.” The Department remains committed to providing instruction and education when interacting with a PEH, with enforcement being a last resort.

The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) conducts a Homeless count in January every year. However, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, LAHSA did not conduct the unsheltered count in 2021. In 2022, LAHSA resumed the Homeless count and 28,458 within the City of Los Angeles were unsheltered.

In 2022, the City of Los Angeles recorded an increase in both property-related crimes as well as violent crimes, but this varied in statistics involving PEH. In 2021, the collected data reported 3,614 PEH were victims of violent or property crime in comparison to 3,469 in 2022. This data set represents a decrease of approximately 4 percent. The number of PEH reported to be suspects of a property or violent crime was 6,334 in 2021, with the 2022 report showing 6,040. This data set represents a decrease of approximately 4.6 percent in documented crimes with a PEH as the suspect in a property or violent crime. To protect the most vulnerable among our community, the Department has committed resources, trained personnel, and remained dedicated to the roles and responsibilities articulated in the City’s Homeless Strategy.

SUPPORT OF CARE/CARE PLUS OPERATIONS

The Comprehensive Cleaning and Rapid Engagement (CARE) and CARE+ teams, which are made up of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation (LASAN) and LAHSA employees, provide resources and respond to general quality of life issues. The CARE and CARE+ operations use data-driven tools to provide public health services to encampments, identify areas of highest need, and ensure that the hardest-hit areas receive regularly scheduled cleanups and hygiene services. These operations are supported by Department Area patrol resources who serve to “keep the peace” by de-escalating confrontations between PEH and LASAN/LAHSA employees. These operations are on-going and have achieved a balance of maintaining public health and providing access to services in this underserved community.

THE UNIFIED HOMELESSNESS RESPONSE CENTER

The unified homelessness response center (UHRC) is a hub for the City’s efforts to provide a timely, effective, and coordinated street-level response to unsheltered homelessness across

the City. The UHRC assists City entities and resources involved with PEH. The primary functions include outreach, engagement, safety, and cleanup protocols; scheduling LAHSA and LASAN’s CARE and CARE+ operations; acting as the operations center during Red Flag Alerts to safely and proactively minimize the fire risks involving PEH in restricted areas within the Very High Fire Severity Zone (VHFSZ). The Department supports law enforcement roles at the UHRC with dedicated personnel and operational support.

Following the disbanding of the Homeless Outreach Proactive Engagement (HOPE) teams, the Department Homeless Coordinator’s Office assumed the role in tandem with the Office of the City Administrator in coordination of patrol resources and Senior Lead Officers to ensure the safety of the CARE teams. These coordination efforts include meetings between the Council Districts, City entities, and outreach efforts for all Council District concerns.

AMENDMENT TO LOS ANGELES MUNICIPAL CODE 41.18 AND THE DEPARTMENT’S ROLE

As we transitioned to normal life following the COVID-19 pandemic, the Los Angeles City Council voted to amend Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) 41.18. Prior to this amendment, LAMC 56.11 applied strictly to property, and LAMC 41.18 applied strictly to people. These sections, as amended, apply in coordination with one another to both property and persons, and increase streets, sidewalks, and other rights of way used by motor vehicles, and rights of way designated for use by a bicycle. LAMC 41.18 prohibits the stated actions from being conducted within 500 feet of Schools and Day Care centers, or 500 to 1000 feet from any specified location selected and passed through resolution by the City Council.

RESOURCES ENHANCEMENT SERVICES ENFORCEMENT TEAM

Due to the history of the Skid Row area, there is a heavy concentration of outreach and shelter services for PEH and other at-risk members of the community. The Resources Enhancement Services Enforcement Team (RESET) was created in 2015 to address this community’s unique circumstance. Its primary mission is to respond to service calls within a 54-square block (3.4 sq. miles) area known as Skid Row, provide uniform foot beats, conduct homeless outreach, code enforcement, and scene security for LASAN’s CARE+ team. The RESET is a key component of reducing the incidence and fear of crime in the Skid Row area.

Continues on page 33.

¹ Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority. "Data". Website: <https://www.lahsa.org/data?id=44-2020-homeless-county-by-city-council-district>

² MO 1218_Vict Homeless.xls (lacity.org) (Data extracted October 4, 2022)





TRANSIT SERVICES DIVISION HOPE TEAM

In 2017, the Los Angeles Police Department began providing security services on the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) buses and trains within the City limits. One of the biggest challenges in providing services was addressing the homeless population sheltering within the bus and rail systems. Focusing on this population, a dedicated HOPE unit was created for Transit Services Bureau (TSB). The TSB HOPE unit would contact those who were experiencing homelessness and using the MTA system as a means of shelter. TSB HOPE members would work to connect the PEH individuals to outreach programs and services.

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the officers strove to uphold the mission of the LAPD by safeguarding the lives and property of MTA and its ridership. The LAPD stayed committed to assisting the many PEH living within the MTA infrastructure. These efforts were to protect the MTA ridership from victimization on the MTA transit system and to link vulnerable individuals to mental health services during these critical times.



USE OF FORCE

LEGALITY & POLICY

LEGAL STANDARDS

Federal and State law defines general Use of Force (UOF) policy standards and practices for all law enforcement agencies. The City's civilian police oversight body, the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC), however, further refines the Department's UOF policy by establishing administrative standards. As a result, the Department's prescribed policies and procedures can be more restrictive when compared to the broader legal guidelines. Therefore, OIS incidents and other applications of force utilized by Department personnel can be adjudicated as Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy by the BOPC, irrespective of the lawfulness of an officer's decisions or actions.

FEDERAL LEGAL STANDARDS

The United States (U.S.) Constitution and extensive case law dictates how all law enforcement organizations across the nation establish and maintain their UOF policies. The federal legal standard used to determine the lawfulness of a UOF is the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. In *Graham v. Connor*, the U.S. Supreme Court determined that an objective reasonableness standard should apply to a civilian's claim that law enforcement officials used excessive force in the course of making an arrest, conducting an investigatory stop, or other "seizure" of his/her person. *Graham* states in part:

The reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight. The calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments – in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving – about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation. The test of reasonableness is not capable of precise definition or mechanical application.

In essence, the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling established that the force used must be reasonable under the circumstances known to the officer at the time. Therefore, the Department examines all UOF incidents from an objective, rather than a subjective, reasonableness standard.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA LEGAL STANDARDS

In accordance with California Penal Code Section 835(a), law enforcement personnel may only use the amount of force that is "objectively reasonable" to:

- Effect an arrest or detention;
- Prevent escape; or,
- Overcome resistance.

A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested; nor shall such officer be deemed an aggressor or lose his right to self-defense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

On August 19, 2013, the California State Supreme Court held, in the case of *Hayes v. County of San Diego*, that under California

negligence law, liability can arise from tactical conduct and decisions employed by law enforcement preceding the use of deadly force. As such, officers' tactical conduct and decisions leading up to the use of deadly force are evaluated to determine the objective reasonableness of an incident.

THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT USE OF FORCE POLICY

Preamble to the Use of Force Policy

The UOF by members of law enforcement is a matter of critical concern both to the public and the law enforcement community. It is recognized that some individuals will not comply with the law or submit to control unless compelled to do so by the UOF; therefore, law enforcement officers are sometimes called upon to use force in the performance of their duties. The LAPD also recognizes that members of law enforcement derive their authority from the public and therefore must be ever mindful that they are not only the guardians, but also the servants of the public.

The Department's guiding principle when using force shall be reverence for human life. Officers shall attempt to control an incident by using time, distance, communications, and available resources in an effort to de-escalate the situation, whenever it is safe, feasible and reasonable to do so. As stated below, when warranted, Department personnel may use objectively reasonable force to carry out their duties. Officers may use deadly force only when they reasonably believe, based on the totality of circumstances, that such force is necessary in defense of human life.³ Officers who use unreasonable force degrade the confidence of the community we serve, expose fellow officers to physical hazards, violate the law and rights of individuals upon whom unreasonable force or unnecessary deadly force is used, and subject the Department and themselves to potential civil and criminal liability. Conversely, officers who fail to use force when warranted may endanger themselves, the community and fellow officers.

POLICY

Use of de-escalation techniques. It is the policy of this Department that, whenever feasible, officers shall use techniques and tools consistent with Department de-escalation training to reduce the intensity of any encounter with a suspect and enable an officer to have additional options to mitigate the need to use a higher level of any force, while maintaining control of the situation.

Verbal Warnings. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of any force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe that the person is aware of those facts.

Proportionality. Officers may only use a level of force that they reasonably believe is proportional to the seriousness of the suspected offense or the reasonably perceived level of actual or threatened resistance.³

³ California Assembly Bill No. 392, signed by Governor Gavin Newsom on August 19, 2019, and enacted on January 1, 2020, modified California Penal Code Section 835(a) and redefined the circumstances under which a homicide by a peace officer is deemed justifiable.

Fair and Unbiased Policing. Officers shall carry out their duties, including use of force, in a manner that is fair and unbiased. Discriminatory conduct on the basis of race, religion, color, ethnicity, national origin, age, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, housing status, or disability while performing any law enforcement activity is prohibited.⁴

Requirement to Report Potential Excessive Force. An officer who is present and observes another officer using force that the present and observing officer believes to be beyond that which is necessary, shall report such force to a superior officer.⁴ This determination shall be made based upon an objectively reasonable officer under the same circumstances and based upon the totality of information actually known to the officer.

Requirement to Intercede When Excessive Force is Observed. An officer shall intercede when present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary. This determination shall be made based upon an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances, taking into account the possibility that other officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by a subject.

Rendering Aid. After any use of force, officers shall immediately request a rescue ambulance for any person injured. In addition, officers shall promptly provide basic and emergency medical assistance to all members of the community, including victims, witnesses, subjects, suspects, persons in custody, subjects of a use of force and fellow officers:

- To the extent of the officer's training and experience in first aid/Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)/automated external defibrillator (AED); and,
- To the level of equipment available to an officer at the time assistance is needed.

NON-DEADLY FORCE

It is the policy of this Department that personnel may use only that force which is "objectively reasonable" to:

- Defend themselves;
- Defend others;
- Effect an arrest or detention;
- Prevent escape; or,
- Overcome resistance.

The Department examines the reasonableness of any particular use of force pursuant to the opinion issued by the United States Supreme Court in *Graham v. Connor* from the perspective of a reasonable Los Angeles Police Officer with similar training and experience, in the same situation; and, based on the facts and circumstances of each particular case. Those factors may include, but are not limited to:

- The feasibility of using de-escalation tactics, crisis intervention, or other alternatives to force;
- The seriousness of the crime or suspected offense;
- The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject;
- Whether the subject was posing an immediate threat to officers or a danger to the community;
- The potential for injury to citizens, officers or subjects;
- The risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape;
- The conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time);
- The amount of time and any changing circumstances during which the officer had to determine the type and amount of force that appeared to be reasonable;
- The availability of other resources;
- The training and experience of the officer;
- The proximity or access of weapons to the subject;
- Officer versus subject factors such as age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion and number of officers versus subjects;
- The environmental factors and/or other exigent circumstances; and,
- Whether a person is a member of a vulnerable population.

DRAWING AND/OR EXHIBITING FIREARMS

Unnecessarily or prematurely drawing or exhibiting a firearm limits an officer's alternatives in controlling a situation, creates unnecessary anxiety on the part of citizens, and may result in an unwarranted or accidental discharge of the firearm. Officers shall not draw or exhibit a firearm unless the circumstances surrounding the incident create a reasonable belief that it may be necessary to use the firearm. When an officer has determined that the use of deadly force is not necessary, the officer shall, as soon as practicable, secure or holster the firearm. Any drawing and exhibiting of a firearm shall conform with this policy on the use of firearms. Moreover, any intentional pointing of a firearm at a person by an officer shall be reported. Such reporting will be published in the Department's year-end use of force report.

SERIOUS BODILY INJURY

Pursuant to California Penal Code Section 243(f)(4), serious bodily injury includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Loss of consciousness;
- Concussion;
- Bone fracture;
- Protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ;
- A wound requiring extensive suturing; and; or,
- Serious disfigurement.

DEADLY FORCE

It is the policy of this Department that officers shall use deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:

- To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person; or,
- To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that

⁴ California State Senate Bill No. 230, signed by Governor Newsom on September 12, 2019, and enacted on January 1, 2020, required law enforcement agencies to maintain a policy that provides guidelines on the use of force, utilizing de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to force when feasible, specific guidelines for the application of deadly force, and factors for evaluating and reviewing all use of force incidents, among other things.



threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended.

In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of particular circumstances of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible.⁵ Before discharging a firearm, officers shall consider their surroundings and potential risk to bystanders to the extent reasonable under the circumstances.

Because the application of deadly force is limited to the above scenarios, an officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.

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.

SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES

It is the policy of this Department that firearms shall not be discharged at a moving vehicle unless a person in the vehicle is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force by means other than the vehicle. The moving vehicle itself shall not presumptively constitute a threat that justifies an officer's use of deadly force. An officer threatened by an oncoming vehicle shall move out of its path instead of discharging a firearm at it or any of its occupants. Firearms shall not be discharged from a moving vehicle, except in exigent circumstances and consistent with this policy in regard to the use of deadly force.⁶

DEPARTMENT CATEGORIZATION OF UOF INCIDENTS

The Department classifies UOF incidents as either a Categorical Use of Force (CUOF) or a Non-Categorical Use of Force (NCUOF), depending on the level of force used or severity of injuries sustained by the suspect and/or officer.

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

A CUOF is defined as:

- An incident involving the use of deadly force (e.g., discharge of a firearm) by a Department employee;
- All deaths while the arrestee or detainee is in the custody 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 Law Enforcement Related Injury or LERI;
- Officer-involved animal shootings;
- Unintentional discharges;
- A K-9 bite or contact where hospitalization is required;

Note: A K-9 contact occurs when a Department K-9 strikes or makes forcible contact with a person other than a bite that results in a complained of or visible injury.

- Any use 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); and,

Note: A carotid restraint is defined as a vascular neck restraint or any similar restraint, hold, or other defensive tactic, including a c-clamp in which pressure is applied to the sides of a person's neck that involves a substantial risk of restricting blood flow and may render the person unconscious in order to subdue or control the person (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

A choke hold is defined as "any defensive tactic or force option in which direct pressure is applied to a person's trachea or windpipe."⁷

- All intentional head strikes with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that result in serious bodily injury, hospitalization or death.

Note: All other unintentional head strikes shall be investigated as Level I Non-Categorical Use of Force incidents.

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

A NCUOF is defined as an incident in which any on-duty or off-duty Department 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; or,
- Overcome resistance.

⁵ California Assembly Bill No. 392, signed by Governor Gavin Newsom on August 19, 2019, and enacted on January 1, 2020, modified California Penal Code Section 835(a) and redefined the circumstances under which a homicide by a peace officer is deemed justifiable.

⁶ California State Senate Bill No. 230, signed by Governor Newsom on September 12, 2019, and enacted on January 1, 2021, required law enforcement agencies to maintain a policy that provides guidelines on the use of force, utilizing de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to force when feasible, specific guidelines for the factors for evaluating and reviewing all use of force incidents, among other things.

⁷ California State Assembly Bill No. 1196, signed by Governor Gavin Newsom on August 31, 2020, and enacted on January 1, 2021 prohibits a law enforcement agency from authorizing the use of a carotid restraint or choke hold by any peace officer employed by that agency. Note: The Department does not authorize the use of upper body control holds, including the use of a modified carotid, full carotid, or locked carotid hold; therefore, any use is unauthorized and shall be investigated as a CUOF.

Non-Categorical Use of Force Levels

All NCUOF incidents shall be initially classified by the investigating supervisor as either a Level I or Level II incident.

A NCUOF shall be reported as a Level I incident under the following circumstances:

- An allegation of unauthorized force is made regarding the force used by a Department employee(s); or,
- The force used results in a serious injury, such as a broken bone, dislocation, an injury requiring sutures, etc., that does not rise to the level of a CUOF; or,
- The injuries to the person upon whom force was used are inconsistent with the amount or type of force reported by involved Department employee(s); or,
- Accounts of the incident provided by witnesses and/or the subject of the UOF substantially conflict with the involved employee(s) account.

All other reportable NCUOF incidents that do not meet Level I criteria shall be reported as Level II incidents. This includes the use of an impact device or less-lethal munitions with hits.

Note: If the investigating supervisor is unable to verify the seriousness of an injury or complained of injury, it shall be reported as a Level I incident. If the injury requires admission to a hospital, the incident becomes a CUOF and will be investigated by Force Investigation Division.

If the use of an impact device or less-lethal munitions causes a serious injury such as a broken bone, dislocation, or an injury requiring sutures, etc., and does not rise to the level of a CUOF, it shall be reported as a Level I incident.

2021 ASSEMBLY BILL

Effective January 1, 2021, Assembly Bill (AB) 1506 added Section 12525.3 to the Government Code which designated the California State Attorney General (AG) as the state prosecutor. The AG will supply their own investigative team and will conduct the forensic recovery and analysis of evidence on any case under their purview.

As California's chief law enforcement officer, the AG is committed to strengthening trust between law enforcement and the communities we serve. This policy is vital to increasing transparency throughout the criminal justice system and will assist the AG in making recommendations that will improve police practices across California. The Department is fully supportive of this mission and is committed to complying with the AG's office in their investigation of officer involved shootings.

Upon implementation by the California Department of Justice, AB 1506 requires the state prosecutor to investigate incidents of an officer involved shooting resulting in the death of an unarmed civilian and authorizes him or her to initiate and prosecute a criminal action against the involved officer. Pursuant to Government Code Section 12525.3(a), an unarmed civilian is "anyone who is not in possession of a deadly weapon." A deadly weapon "includes, but is not limited to, any loaded weapon from which a shot, readily capable of producing death or other serious physical injury, may be discharged, or a switchblade knife, pilum ballistic knife, metal knuckle knife, dagger, billy, blackjack, plastic knuckles, or metal knuckles."

THE FOLLOWING INCIDENTS ARE NOT REPORTABLE AS A NCUOF INCIDENT:

No injury or complaint of injury

01

The use of a C-grip, firm grip, or joint lock to compel a person to comply with an employee's direction which does not result in an injury or complaint of injury;

Overcoming passive resistance within physical or mental impediments with no injury or complaint of injury

02

The UOF reasonable to overcome passive resistance due to physical disability, mental illness, intoxication, or muscle rigidity of a person (e.g., use of a C-grip or firm grip, joint lock, joint lock walk down, or body weight) which does not result in an injury or complaint of injury;

Less-Lethal projectile weapon that does not contact a person

03

Under any circumstances, the discharge of a less-lethal projectile weapon (e.g., beanbag shotgun, TASER, 37mm or 40mm projectile launcher, any chemical control dispenser or Compressed Air Projectile System) that does not contact a person;

Force used during a crowd-control situation or riots

04

Force used by an organized squad in a crowd-control situation, or a riotous situation when the crowd exhibits hostile behavior and does not respond to verbal directions from Department employees; and,

FID determination that an incident is a CUOF

05

Any incident assessed by FID, which is determined to rise the level of a CUOF, and investigated by FID.

Note: Isolated incidents resulting from a crowd control situation may require a UOF investigation as determined by a supervisor at the scene.



DEPARTMENT

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

LAPD TRAINING RESPONSE TO COVID-19 PROTOCOLS

As the City of Los Angeles continued to deal with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic during 2022, the Los Angeles Police Department adjusted training formats to be responsive to Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines as well as State and local health mandates.

Most importantly, during 2022, LAPD leadership provided employees with support to maintain their overall health and wellness. In addition to an increased emphasis within the training curriculum, employees and supervisors were informed of the numerous resources available to support employee and organizational wellness:

- Behavioral Science Services (BSS);
- Peer Support Team Program;
- Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Division (DEID);
- Sick or Injured-On-Duty (IOD) Coordinator and Timekeeper;
- Department Wellness Coordinators;
- Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA);
- Employee Relations Group; and,
- Police Protective League and civilian unions.

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF TRAINING

The Department is committed to delivering the highest quality training with an unwavering resolve to ultimately reshape the national discussion on law enforcement training and development. There are seven key training topics that continue to serve as a platform for how the Department designs and implements training:

1. Expanding Use of Force (UOF) De-escalation Techniques;
2. Building Public Trust and Reverence for Human Life;
3. Serving the People and Systems Impacted by Mental Illness;
4. Mastering Laws of Arrest, and Search and Seizure;
5. Incorporating Procedural Justice best practices;
6. Identifying, Testing, and Piloting of Non-Lethal Munitions; and,
7. Reinforcing Employee and Organizational Wellness.

EXPANDING THE USE OF DE-ESCALATION TECHNIQUES

Guided by the reverence for human life standard, the Department has consistently upheld the expectation that officers may only use that force which is objectively reasonable to affect an arrest, prevent the escape of suspects, or overcome resistance. It is also the Department's expectation that officers only resort to the use of force when de-escalation attempts are ineffective or not feasible. The Department recognized that elements of de-escalation had to be embodied in a comprehensive framework in order to ensure consistency from training through application in the field. In April of 2017, the Department formally incorporated the concept of de-escalation in the preamble to the UOF policy. Since then, training curriculum and other Department reference materials have been amended to include de-escalation principles. To

date, de-escalation principles have been integrated into all training related to the Use of Force.

Building on the research from the use of force review process, officer feedback from training, and the need to reinforce the Use of Force Policy based on SB 230, a new course, Critical Thinking and Force Options (CTFO) was designed and implemented in March 2022. This course emphasizes communication skills used by crisis negotiators and integrates Department policy and tactics on the use of less lethal tools during scenarios based on real and complex encounters from the field. The duty to intervene is not only discussed in the classroom as part of the Department's Use of Force Policy but also practiced within the scenarios. To ensure the continuity of this content across the Department, the Chief of Police required all Command Officers to attend a management version of this course.

Given the increased number of school shootings across the country, the Department is responding by updating officers on how to respond to an active shooting incident. Mass Violence Tactical Response (MVTR) is another scenario-based course that prepares officers for how to respond quickly and in a coordinated manner. In this course, officers review what has been learned from other national incidents and are reinforced in the proper techniques for rendering aid that could save a life.

The implementation of these two courses has been a priority during 2022 and will continue through 2023.

Two new exciting advances in de-escalation training will be addressed in the IN-SERVICE TRAINING section of this report: I) Virtual Reality (VR) Training and II) De-escalation Lab.

BUILDING PUBLIC TRUST AND REVERENCE FOR HUMAN LIFE

In order to comply with California Senate Bill 230, the Department thoroughly reviewed the Academy curriculum and all existing courses for the integration of the new UOF policy. The new UOF policy was initially distributed to all employees through mandated e-learning, and then integrated into broader Department training lesson plans. In total, 78 courses were identified as requiring modification. At the close of 2021, all of the identified courses had been updated and modified. The new UOF policy emphasizes reverence for human life and rendering aid as soon as possible, the evaluation of necessity and proportionality when using force, and the requirement to both intervene, stop, and report force which is clearly excessive.

In 2022, the Department continued to build capacity to safely present training after COVID-19 and the implementation of the 78 modified courses became the focus. Having updated curriculum in all these courses enables consistency across all ranks and functions across the Department from recruit training to supervisors, investigators, and commanding officers.



2022 TRAINING OBJECTIVES

1

EXPANDING

Expanding use of force de-escalation techniques.

2

BUILDING

Building public trust and Reverence for Human Life.

3

SERVING

Serving the people and systems impacted by mental illness.

4

MASTERING

Mastering laws of Arrest, Search and Seizure.

5

INCORPORATING

Incorporating Procedural Justice best practices.

6

IDENTIFYING

Identifying, testing, and piloting of non-lethal munitions; and

7

REINFORCING

Reinforcing employee and organizational wellness.

SERVING THE PEOPLE AND SYSTEMS IMPACTED BY MENTAL ILLNESS

Starting in 2016, the 40-hour (MHIT) course has been provided to all new police officers prior to completing their probationary year in the field. By providing MHIT as a mandatory curriculum during the probationary year for new sworn personnel, the Department has made a commitment to ensure all patrol officers are more effective in serving individuals affected by mental illness. In doing so, it is the goal of the Department to reduce both the fear and incidence of crime, and to reduce uses of force within the City.

By working with our community partners, including the Los Angeles County (DMH), and through increased training efforts, the Department has enhanced the ability of field personnel to recognize the symptoms of mental illness and more accurately triage the growing number of calls for service involving persons experiencing a mental health crisis. Through further collaboration with community advocate groups, such as the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), the Department is working to modify its response to the overall mental health crisis by connecting affected individuals and their families to support services in the hopes of finding a long-term solution.

Since 2021, over 85 percent of mental health crisis calls are being handled by an MHIT-trained officer. In February 2021, the MEU's Co-Response model was launched. Rather than have SMART units respond in a secondary capacity, this model has SMART units respond with patrol to some calls. It is intended that the co-response model will help to de-escalate situations, reduce use of force, and connect the individual (or their families) to a support network at the scene of the call. Also, in February of 2021, a 9-1-1 Call Diversion Program was launched to have some suicide calls diverted to Didi Hirsch's Suicide Prevention Hotline. These programs have continued and are discussed more fully in the Mental Health section of this report.

MASTERING LAWS OF ARREST: SEARCH AND SEIZURE

During the Academy, recruit officers are exposed to numerous training scenarios where they apply and refine the concepts discussed in classroom instruction in a live action setting. Simply having an intellectual understanding of the material is often insufficient. Officers are faced with dynamic and volatile real-life situations in the field, particularly those incidents which result in the use of force. Scenario-based training creates realistic situations in a managed and controlled setting which facilitates officers' learning how to address high-stress incidents. Additionally, scenario-based training allows for Academy instructors to better assess recruit officers' understanding of the academic curriculum. It also reinforces understanding with the goal of the successful application of learned material when recruit officers transition to the field.

As recruit officers progress through the Academy, they are exposed to increasingly complex training in both classroom and scenario-based settings. This continued enrichment covers the concepts of law, arrest, preservation of life, de-escalation, tactical decision making, and use of force. In 2017,

to comply with new California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) benchmarks, the Academy curriculum was enhanced with the incorporation of distinct blocks of instruction covering procedural justice, mental illness, and de-escalation. This same educational framework is built into all LAPD coursework, from Academy to Command Staff.

INCORPORATING PROCEDURAL JUSTICE BEST PRACTICES

Procedural Justice can be defined as a consistent method of operation in which community members are treated fairly, with dignity and respect, in every law enforcement encounter. The ultimate goal is that every Department member recognizes every encounter as an opportunity to build trust and community connection. Procedural Justice promotes the use of internal procedural justice (how Department members treat each other) to support the use of procedural justice in every community exchange.

The four tenets of Procedural Justice include:

Voice - Having a voice in the process increases the personal investment of the person involved and allows the officer to ensure that mutual goals are being accomplished. Being heard is one of the ways in which people feel respected in the process, even when the outcome is not favorable for them. To give people a voice in the process requires actively listening to an individual during an encounter.

Neutrality - When decisions are explained, and the use of facts and legal principles are consistently applied to all, it demonstrates that law enforcement actions are based on the law and not personal bias. Officers must remember that their decisions can only be neutral when guided by the evidence and the law.

Respect - Displaying respect for another person shows awareness of the value of every individual. Treating a person with dignity validates that individual as a human being. Respect is one of the most critical components cited by community members in determining whether they have been treated in a fair and impartial manner.

Trustworthiness - The ultimate goal of every encounter between the Department and community members should be to increase trust. This can be done by simply ensuring the first three tenets of Procedural Justice are followed. By building the use of Voice, Neutrality, and Respect into every encounter, it increases the likelihood that the community member will gain understanding and view law enforcement actions as legitimate.

IDENTIFYING, TESTING, AND PILOTING OF NON-LETHAL MUNITIONS

Less-Lethal Enhanced Training (Beanbag, 40mm) is presented by Metropolitan Division and Firearms Training Section (FTS) at Davis Training Facility (DTF). The school is a four-hour course and is updated regularly to reflect changes required by the Department on an ongoing basis. Training is scheduled to continue indefinitely in support of changing standards and procedures.

To ensure Department readiness for large events or unusual occurrences, Less Lethal Cadres have been identified for each bureau. By the end of 2022, each bureau cadre will have received specialized training for this role and training will continue into 2023 to ensure consistency across the four bureaus.

New recruits are not certified to use the 37mm. The criteria for using the 37mm are very restricted and only certified officers are permitted to deploy it with the approval from an incident commander during a crowd control incident. Each deployment of the 37mm must meet the requirements of AB 48. The 37mm is not used in regular patrol functions; therefore, it is not trained in the Academy.

REINFORCING EMPLOYEE AND ORGANIZATIONAL WELLNESS

During 2021, the Arrest and Control/Lifetime Fitness Unit began a systematic, objective, impartial, expert-based examination and evaluation of how effectively their Lifetime Fitness program was working. This review focused on ensuring that recruit officers were receiving physical fitness training which would not only enable them to safely and effectively perform peace officer duties, but also promote a healthy lifestyle after they completed their Police Academy training. Additionally, the Arrest and Control/Lifetime Fitness Unit also examined strategies to promote a healthy lifestyle for police candidates and in-service personnel. The results of this review led to some modifications of the Lifetime Fitness program which focused on encouraging Lifetime Fitness habits and using contemporary and functional exercises during physical fitness training at the Police Academy.

The Arrest and Control/Lifetime Fitness Unit also worked with Behavioral Science Services (BSS) in creating basic workout videos for use by all Department personnel. Additionally, similar videos were made for police candidates who are in the process of being hired onto the Department. These changes have continued to be emphasized in 2022 with the previously mentioned effort to share Department resources and support employee and organizational health and wellness.

During 2022, POST was focused on developing new curriculum on Employee and Organizational Wellness to enhance Academy training. The LAPD collaborated with POST and subject matter experts from across California to enhance Academy curriculum to include:

- a) Emotional Intelligence;
- b) Mental Health Awareness;
- c) Financial Health;
- d) Awareness on Substance Use and Abuse; and,
- e) Resiliency.

In 2023, LAPD will be among the first academies to pilot the new curriculum and provide feedback to POST for State-wide implementation.

POLICE ACADEMY TRAINING

In 2008, the Department implemented a completely redesigned Academy curriculum, which was geared toward problem-based learning (PBL). The Department recognized that the Academy's tradition of strong, tactical skill training must continue, but acknowledged that improvements had to be made to maximize critical thinking and capitalize on personal initiative and human potential. As such, the enhancement and implementation of the modified curriculum compliments tactical performance with the development of officers who are self-motivated, independent, community oriented, and problem solvers.

Through the examination of best practices in law enforcement training, three key constructs were identified as a lens for all Department training for recruits, in-service personnel, and civilians. These constructs, as discussed by Doctor Luann Pannell, Director of Police Training and Education, in the article, "Changing the Training Paradigm," are as follows:

Training the Whole Person - Peak performance is achieved through utilization of all three learning domains: psychomotor domain – physical skills and strength; cognitive domain – critical thinking and problem solving; and affective domain – utilizing emotional intelligence. Preparing people for all facets of their job will develop more resilient individuals, and ultimately, a more resilient workforce.

In a Team, By a Team, to Be a Team - Public safety requires team effort. All officers must develop individual skills within the framework of a team. Teamwork should facilitate self-assessment, appreciation for the skills of others, and increase the value of collaboration. Teamwork incorporates respect for other teams both inside the Department and within the community.

Through an Event, Not to an Event - To be comprehensively effective, training must be conducted within an experiential learning environment that requires critical thinking all the way through an event. Training "through an event" includes building the skills needed in a crisis but also for the ongoing response once the tactical operation concludes. Leaders must learn to anticipate the ongoing needs of their people, the community, and the necessary resources once the crisis is over. Understanding the context, social and cultural expectations, and ensuring follow-through with key stakeholders will improve the Department's response for future incidents.

Academy Hours

The Department's basic police Academy is currently 912 hours in duration, exceeding the POST requirement of 664 hours of mandated training. Class sizes generally range from 35 to 60 recruit officers. A new recruit class typically starts every four weeks, and each class is in training for a total of six months. Throughout 2022, there have been as many as six Academy classes operating at any one time. The Department's goal is to exceed all POST minimum training requirements. The Academy successfully completed a Basic Course Certification Review (BCCR) by POST at the end of 2018. In 2022, the Academy reviewed all lesson plans and restructured the schedule to better facilitate learning and meet new POST objectives and prepare for the upcoming BCCR in 2023.

Academy Testing

The POST utilizes an integrated testing system that emphasizes the importance of critical thinking and problem solving over memorization. This style of integrated testing is consistent with the changes the Department made to the Academy in 2008, emphasizing PBL, critical thinking, and confidence building. Under this system of testing, recruit officers must pass two mid-term examinations and one final examination. The examinations cover material from 42 Learning Domains (LDs) introduced throughout the six months of the Academy program. Questions contained in the written examinations are also integrated into the 13 scenario-based tests which become increasingly complex as the Academy program progresses. The events depicted in each scenario require recruit officers to utilize the techniques, strategies, and course material from previous instruction to successfully resolve each situation. In addition to the written and scenario-based examinations, recruit officers must pass a series of rigorous physical fitness, self-defense, and firearms proficiency examinations before graduating from the Academy and transitioning to field assignments.

Academy Training

In 2020, to maximize the use of new technologies into the Regular Basic Course (RBC), the Academy curriculum was enhanced to implement a live Body Worn Video (BWV) training system during reality-based scenarios. Additionally, the videos generated would be debriefed within the various disciplines covering the following topic areas:

- Appropriate activation of BWV based on Department policy and procedure;
- Legal considerations;
- Officer safety (tactical) considerations;
- Quality of the investigation;
- Quality of the contact and the use of Procedural Justice concepts;
- Decision making and disposition;
- Appropriate deactivation of BWV; and,
- Documentation requirements.

To further these enhancements to the Academy curriculum, the Academy applied for a technology improvement grant in 2022. The use of these funds will allow for the update and improvement of classroom technology and will facilitate safe but also comprehensive exposure to the complexity of policing. Providing this exposure at an early phase of training will allow officers to expand classroom learning into real world scenarios.

In 2021, Training Division added 25 hours of enhanced training in Community Engagement to the RBC. The newly developed Community Engagement curriculum focuses on LAPD and community history, to include special topics on cultural diversity, homelessness, mental illness, media relations and personal use of social media. These topics were integrated into the following LDs during Academy Training:

- LD 1: Leadership, Professionalism and Ethics;
- LD 3: Principled Policing in the Community;
- LD 25: Domestic Violence;
- LD 26: Critical Incident;

- LD 37: People with Disabilities; and,
- LD 42: Cultural Diversity.

At the conclusion of the RBC, each recruit class participates in a “Days of Dialogue” session with community members. This provides them with the opportunity to apply the skills learned during Academy training as well as become active participants, early on, in helping to build trust and confidence with the community.

In 2022, these curriculum enhancements were continued and evaluations indicate that both recruit officers and community participants find the interaction to be very positive and informative. The Days of Dialogue was initially funded with outside resources and given the significance of the program, the Department has begun efforts to move funding into the regular Academy budget.

To foster instructional development for the Academy staff, Training Division worked with outside subject matter experts to provide Academy staff with updated skills building related to diversity, equity and inclusion, understanding trauma and managing triggers in the classroom.

As mentioned, LAPD will be one of the first Academies to pilot the new curriculum on LD 14: Employee and Organizational Wellness in 2023.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

New Technologies and Developments

The following were 2022 additions to the training development of officers:

I. Virtual Reality Training (VR)

In 2022, the V-Armed Virtual Reality (VR) training system was successfully installed in the Elysian Park Gym. Fifteen sets of VR equipment consisting of the Head Mounted Display (HMD), backpack mounted computer, Inert Glock, Taser, OC Spray, Inert Rifle, and Flashlight are set up for use in VR. The newly acquired VR training team has been focused on learning the new system and is working with Police Training and Education (PTE) to identify how to best incorporate VR scenarios into new and training.

Further pending developments for the VR system include BWV support and the use of the 40mm less lethal launcher. Scenarios can be built including up to 10 participants in VR, instructor and role-player inclusive. There are several generic environments built, and three LAPD specific environments partially built. The interior environments for Skid Row and Venice Beach are still pending. V-Armed is releasing a new software update soon and will replace all current scenario buildings.

A gradual implementation of the new technology has started by incorporating VR scenarios into the existing scenarios typically role-played in the MHIT. Course coordinators for other classes are collaborating with PTE and the VR team to identify the most productive use of the system for integration into scenario rotations.



II. De-escalation Lab

Training Division acquired an outside grant, and through the collaboration of the Leadership Unit and the Field Operations Tactics and Concepts Unit, a new framework was created for a de-escalation learning lab. Through working with community partners, old training facilities were re-designed to be more functional and to create diverse possibilities for varied training scenarios. The design of rooms with movable walls, different entry points and different levels of light will facilitate greater applications of the training to the field. The opportunity to utilize video feedback will also increase the effectiveness of each debrief for every officer involved. The course design for the de-escalation lab provides another opportunity to emphasize the articulation and proper application of the Department's use of force policy. Pilot classes have been conducted for generating course feedback, refining time lines and moving toward greater implementation in 2023.

III. Police Sciences and Leadership

As recruit officers progress through the Academy, they are introduced to advanced concepts in policing that will assist them in their field training. Having an understanding of these topics is important. However, once officers are faced with real-life situations, wherein critical thinking and split-second decision making is commonplace, simply understanding concepts is not enough. To assist newer officers with building a strong comprehension of subjects such as procedural justice, mental illness, and de-escalation, the Police Sciences and Leadership (PSL) program was established in 2016. The PSL program delivers courses in a cohort-format bringing officers from the same Academy class back together. These officers have the same level of training and experience and are better able to reflect on each other's experiences in the field to provide dialogue and feedback. Additionally, their familiarity with each other makes for a unique synergy during training.

PSL I, was designed to occur 11 months after Academy graduation and immediately before the end of the officer's probationary period. The 84-hour course brings an entire Academy class back together to focus on classroom instruction regarding procedural justice, implicit bias, communication, empathy, legitimacy, guardian or warrior mentality, use of force, and de-escalation. The dichotomy of "guardian or warrior mentality" has taken center-stage in many discussions regarding the national dialogue on policing. The topic was added to the course to discuss varying current and obsolete policing strategies and methods. The course was put on hold during 2020 due to the pandemic but was restarted in 2021. The second week of training required the class members to attend the 40-hour Mental Health Intervention Training hosted in partnership with the Department's Mental Evaluation Unit and the DMH. The combined experience of these two entities creates an interactive and challenging learning environment which addresses topics such as crisis communications, suicide by cop, substance abuse, autism, homelessness, and psychopharmacology.

IV. Field Training Officers Program

In October 2015, California State Senate Bill 29 was enacted, requiring Field Training Officers (FTOs) to complete a minimum of eight hours of Crisis Intervention Behavioral Health Training. The Department determined that in order to train other officers, all Field Training Officers required a higher level of training and ensured that they completed the 40-hour MHIT course. This requirement continues to ensure all FTOs are trained in managing a mental health crisis prior to teaching another officer.

In 2022, the Department continued its FTO Update course which included mental health awareness, de-escalation, and command and control concepts. Also included are public trust components such as constitutional policing, fair and impartial

policing, and lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgender, and/or questioning cultural competency. In order to increase training support for FTOs, approved training opportunities were made available within the first six months of being promoted, and additional training every 18 months instead of every three years.

V. Field Operations Tactics and Concepts

In order to address current trends in law enforcement, the Field Operations Tactics and Concepts (FOTAC) Unit was created in 2018. The unit is responsible for instructing the Law Enforcement Tactical Application Course (LETAC), a 32-hour class that utilizes a majority of scenario-based training. Various scenarios reflecting current trends reinforce and enhance officers' basic tactical knowledge and skills. The course includes in-depth discussions on the Department's UOF policy, its guiding principle of reverence for human life, various force options, command and control concepts, UOF Tactics Directives, de-escalation, and firearms safety.

The FOTAC instructors provide tactical training for area training coordinators, Reserves Officers, specialized units, tactical enhancement training for field personnel, and general training updates (see below). Personnel from FOTAC also provide instruction to members of the Mayor's Office, City/District Attorney's Office, and the Office of Inspector General. Lastly, FOTAC instructors engage with the community by providing demonstrations at community events throughout the City.

VI. General Training Update

Following a Categorical Use of Force (CUOF) incident, a General Training Update (GTU) is completed to address training needs in a collaborative setting between officers and instructors. General Training Updates are mandatory training sessions for all substantially involved personnel following a CUOF incident. Personnel are not allowed to return to field duties until the GTU has been successfully completed. There are six mandatory topics, in addition to any other topics identified by either the Chief of Police (COP), the concerned area Commanding Officer (CO), Critical Incident Review Division (CIRD), and/or Training Bureau (TRB):

1. Use of Force Policy;
2. Reverence for Human Life;
3. Tactical De-Escalation Techniques;
4. Command and Control;
5. Equipment Required/Maintained; and,
6. Reality-Based Training/FOS (for OIS incidents).

Training Division was tasked with the responsibility of conducting GTUs for all CUOF incidents. General Training Update sessions are administered by instructors from FOTAC, with assistance of training unit personnel from the concerned area and bureau. In addition to facilitating the actual training, FOTAC is responsible for the documentation and tracking of employees who did not attend the training due to valid temporary exemptions (e.g., on-leave due to injury, scheduled vacation, etc.).

VII. Tactical Debriefs

All substantially involved personnel in a CUOF incident are

required to participate in a Tactical Debrief upon adjudication of the concerned case. The Tactical Debrief affords all involved personnel an opportunity to participate in collaborative training to enhance their performance, identify lessons learned, and understand the adjudication of the CUOF incident. The Tactical Debrief serves as the final training after the adjudication of a CUOF incident. It is administered by a Tactics Supervisor familiar with the incident and who served as a resource in the Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB) process.

VIII. Force Options Simulator

The Department relies on additional training platforms to uphold proficiency standards for sworn personnel. Force Options Simulators (FOS) present situations in a virtual reality/scenario-based environment, which requires officers to rely on their skills, knowledge, and experience in addressing challenging situations that may or may not require the UOF.

Training Division and Police Training and Education are currently working together to research new technology specific to virtual reality simulators. The goal is to harness technological advancements that will improve training in the areas of tactics, de-escalation, decision making, and articulation of the Use of Force policy. In 2021, POST provided LAPD with a smaller (VR) training system than the one purchased by the Department. The Department is currently evaluating and designing the best possible use in training such that it supports the larger training system.

The Department has continued to use the FOS system for Department-wide qualification during which instructors will conduct debriefs after each scenario. All officers are required to utilize sound tactics and techniques in an attempt to de-escalate each incident, when feasible. The goal is to use techniques involved in tactical de-escalation to reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect and enable an officer to have additional options. In 2021, this course was updated to incorporate the new POST requirements for the mandated four-hour, perishable skills training on Use of Force/De-escalation. This new State-wide requirement will ensure that all officers complete a UOF/De-escalation course every two years.

IX. Standardized Roll Call Training

During 2022, the Department leveraged the use of technology and video to ensure that all officers would receive Standardized Roll Call training. The use of video media would introduce new topics and reinforce best practices. Each video is accompanied with an outline for generating facilitated discussions on current events and issues. Generally, one to five videos will be viewed every deployment period (four weeks) and watched at the start of watch. Topics range from legal updates, new mandates, new training bulletins, and always include the most recent Chief's Message.

FIREARMS

Qualification Requirements

The Department requires its sworn personnel to qualify with their primary duty weapons on a regular basis to ensure shooting proficiencies and the development of sound judgment with the use of lethal force. A qualification schedule has been created, which includes a combination of handgun, shotgun,

and FOS qualification.

Note: In 2022, in response to safety concerns due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department had to periodically pause the qualification process.

2022 Qualification Cycle Schedule

Cycle	Month	Required Qualification
1	January	Shotgun - CANCELED
2	February/ March	Handgun
3	April/May	Shotgun - 40mm/Beanbag familiarization
4	June/July	Force Option Simulator
5	September/ October	Handgun – Practice Ammunition
6	November/ December	Handgun – Practice Ammunition

Sworn employees (lieutenants and below), reserve officers, and security officers with 20 to 29 years of service qualify as follows:

Cycle	Month	Required Qualification
1	Jan	Shotgun CANCELED
2	Feb/Mar	Handgun – Duty Ammunition
5	Sept/Oct	Handgun – Practice Ammunition

All sworn employees (regardless of rank), reserve officers, and security officers with 30 years or more of service are required to qualify once per calendar year at their convenience during Cycles 2, 3, 5, or 6. This requirement shall be met with their

The Department requires its sworn personnel to qualify with their primary duty weapons on a regular basis to ensure shooting proficiencies and the development of sound judgment with the use of lethal force.

primary duty handgun and duty ammunition.

To qualify on the handgun combat course, sworn employees, reserve officers, and security officers shall meet the minimum qualification requirements. Personnel who fail to achieve a qualifying score shall repeat the course until the minimum score for each target is attained in one relay. The maximum score is 300 points. When sufficient daylight exists, the minimum passing score is 210 points, with a minimum of 105 points on each target. During the hours of darkness, the minimum passing score is 180 points, with a minimum of 90 points on each target.

The shotgun qualification course is not scored; however, personnel must demonstrate proficiency with the shotgun to satisfy the qualification requirement.

Multiple Attempts to Qualify

Officers who fail to receive a minimum passing score in a second

attempt during a qualification cycle are required to attend a two-hour Enhanced Marksmanship Overview Workshop at Elysian Park Academy. A failure to receive a passing score in two attempts will cause a report to be generated by the Administrative Unit, Firearms Training Section.

Application Development and Support Division (ADSD) generates a three or more attempts report at the end of the qualification cycle. Employees with three or more attempts are required to attend remedial training, regardless of whether they passed in subsequent attempts. Employees will receive a two-hour Enhanced Marksmanship Overview Workshop at Elysian Park Academy or a four-hour Firearms Reintegration course at Davis Training Facility to fulfill the remedial training requirement. Training is documented on an ISTD Record of Remediation / Supplemental Training form.

During both the Enhanced Marksmanship Overview Workshop and Firearms Reintegration, the Firearms Instructor observes, diagnoses, and remediates the employee. Once the Firearms Instructor believes the officer is prepared to qualify, the employee shoots the Department's qualification course again to demonstrate proficiency. Both the Enhanced Marksmanship Overview Workshop and Firearms Reintegration training is entered into the Learning Management System (LMS) and the Shooting Qualification and Bonus (SQUAB) computer system.

If an employee is unable to receive a passing qualification score during training, they are given additional remedial training at the conclusion of the course. If attempts to remediate are unsuccessful, the employee is brought back to Elysian Park Academy or Davis Training Facility for one-on-one training with a Firearms Instructor.

Failure to Qualify

A Department FTQ report is generated for officers who Fail To Qualify and is sent to Internal Affairs Division (IAD). The IAD's Annual Complaint Report contains information on actions taken for FTQs. When a Commanding Officer is notified that an officer, reserve officer, or security officer under his or her command fails to meet qualification requirements set forth by the Department and lacks a valid exemption, the concerned CO may initiate a personnel complaint. Commanding officers shall be responsible for administering disciplinary action for personnel who FTQ.

The SQUAB system computer application was developed to document shooting and FOS qualification, firearms training, and bonus scores for sworn and armed civilian personnel. The application is used at the four range locations (Davis Training Facility, Elysian Park Academy, Harbor Range, and Oaktree Range) by the Firearms Training Section, FOTAC Unit, and Harbor Range personnel.

The information entered into SQUAB appears on an employee's Training Evaluation and Management System (TEAMS) II Report, showing a record of the employee's qualification history for the last five years. The system generates the Department's FTQ report after each qualification cycle. That report is forwarded by ADSD to the IAD upon request of the concerned CO.

Medical Exemptions

Sworn personnel who are unable to qualify due to an injury shall be examined by a physician. A statement shall be obtained from the physician imposing the medical restriction with an estimated time for which the officer should be exempt from qualification requirements.

Note: Temporary medical restrictions are valid for 30 days only. If a medical condition persists past 30 days and continues to inhibit an officer from meeting Department qualification standards, the officer must obtain a subsequent doctor's statement every 30 days until the restriction is rescinded or is classified as permanent and stationary.

An officer with a medical exemption who has not qualified with his or her duty firearm for one calendar year shall be served with a "Notice to Meet Firearm Qualification Requirements within 30 Calendar Days" (30-Day Notice). Once served, the officer has 30 days to determine if he or she is medically fit to qualify and successfully pass the minimum firearm qualification standards. If the officer is unable to qualify with his or her duty firearm by the expiration of the 30-Day Notice, the officer shall be served with an "Order to Relinquish City-Issued Duty Firearm and Police Identification Card, and Restriction of Peace Officer Powers" (Order to Relinquish).

Note: If an officer with either a temporary or permanent restriction believes that he or she is medically fit to meet Department firearm qualification standards, the officer is encouraged to make an appointment with his or her doctor and have the restrictions re-evaluated and possibly rescinded.

Vacation Exemptions

Officers are not exempt from qualification requirements due to vacation. Exemptions for qualification requirements may be granted for approved extended absences at the discretion of the concerned CO.

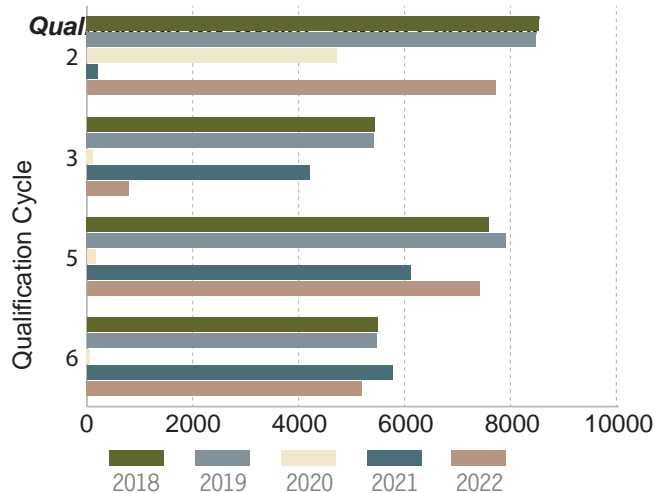
REINTEGRATION

A sworn employee who has returned to work from a temporary relief from duty, or inactive duty in excess of 365 calendar days, shall meet with his/her Commanding Officer to begin the reintegration process and accomplish all reintegration tasks as directed by the Department. In-Service Training Division is responsible for determining what training is necessary to bring the employee into compliance with the POST requirements and other Department requirements that are consistent with the employee's work restrictions. Training Division will reissue all City-issued equipment and will periodically update the returning employee's Commanding Officer as to the status of the employee in the reintegration process

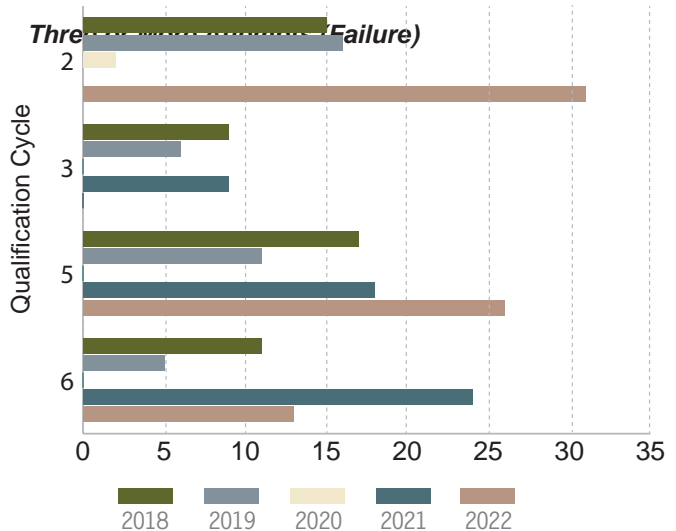
DEPARTMENT FIREARM QUALIFICATION STATISTICS

As a result of upgrades to the software and infrastructure which tracks and reports Department personnel qualification records, the data reported for "Firearms Qualifications, Three or More Attempts, Failure Rate, and Failure to Qualify Complaints", has been updated for the five-year period beginning in 2018. This updated data includes additional personnel which may

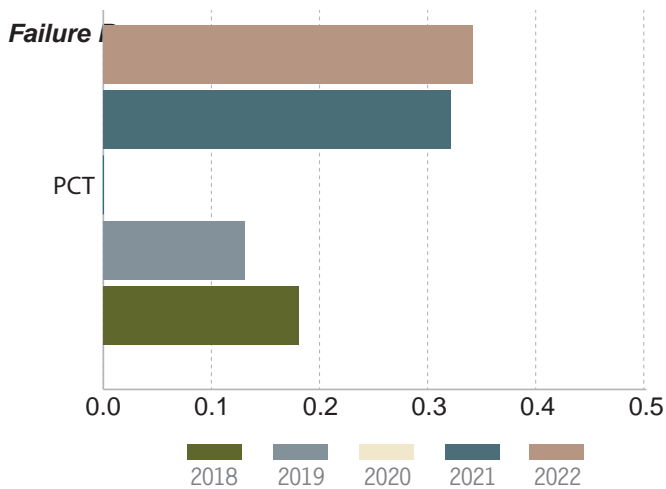
have been omitted in the previous years' reports.



In 2022, Department personnel qualified with their handguns 25,589 times. Qualification Cycle two contained the highest number of Department personnel with 7,678 employees completing qualification. This number represented 35 percent of the total annual handgun qualifications.

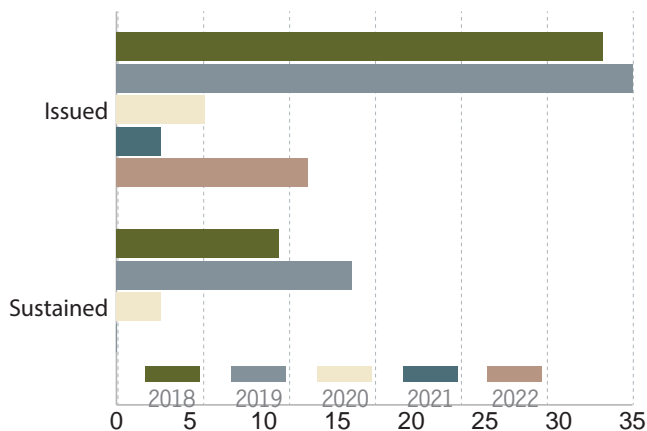


In 2022, 70 Department personnel failed to successfully qualify three or more times in one of the three handgun qualification cycles throughout the year. This was an eight percent increase, or five more people as compared to the 65 total personnel that failed to successfully qualify three or more times in one of the four handgun qualification cycles in 2021. In 2020, qualification was canceled in response to safety concerns due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In comparison to the 2018, 2019 and 2021 annual aggregate average of 51 Department Personnel, 2022 had an increase of 19 personnel or 37 percent.



The failure rate is calculated based on the number of personnel who failed to successfully qualify three or more times within a year compared to the total number of personnel attempting to qualify, in 2022, an average of 0.34 percent of Department personnel failed to successfully qualify through the year, this represented a six percent increase when compared to 0.32 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate failure rate percentage from 2018, 2019 and 2021 of 0.24 percent, 2022 had a 0.1 percentage point increase, or 42 percent.

Failure to Qualify Complaints – Issued vs. Sustained



In 2022, 13 personnel complaints were generated for FTQs. At the time of this publication, the 2022 complaints generated for FTQs are waiting to be adjudicated. In 2021, there were three FTQ complaints generated which resulted in zero sustained allegations for neglecting to abide by the Department's Qualification policy. All three FTQ related complaints received a disposition where the personnel's actions could be different. Additionally, from 2018-2021, there were a total of 77 FTQ complaints generated and 30 FTQ complaints were sustained.





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.



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



ROOL

**RE-DEPLOYMENT
AND/OR CONTAINMENT**

**OTHER
RESOURCES**

**LINES OF
COMMUNICATION**

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



LESS-LETHAL

DEPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The Department's guiding principle when utilizing force shall always be the Reverence for Human Life. When a situation warrants the use of intermediate force, personnel, when practicable, can utilize a variety of less-lethal force options to attempt to safely defuse a situation.

Less-lethal, or intermediate force options as defined by recent court decisions, shall not be used on a suspect or subject who is passively resisting or merely failing to comply with commands. Verbal threats of violence or mere non-compliance alone do not justify the use of less-lethal force. Personnel may use less-lethal force options when they have a reasonable belief that a suspect or subject is violently resisting arrest or poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.

**The Department constantly examines
new, innovative, and more effective
less-lethal systems to prevent volatile
situations or suspects' actions from
escalating.**

Less-lethal devices can afford officers the opportunity to seek cover and maintain distance between themselves and suspects. The use of cover and distance are fundamental concepts that create time to allow for tactical decision-making. When officers are able to safely and effectively deploy lesslethal devices, the risk of injury to themselves, the suspect(s), and the public can be reduced. Less-lethal devices can also be effective tools to prevent the escalation of an incident to a higher, more serious level of force. The Department currently has a variety of less-lethal devices available to personnel for daily field operations and other tactical situations.

40-MILLIMETER (MM) LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER

The Defense Technology Model 1425LA Less-Lethal Launcher is a single shot, 40mm launcher configured with a green stock and pistol grip, a rifled barrel, picatinny rail mounting system, and Department-approved optic. The green coloring of the launcher is consistent with the Department's color coded system for less-lethal devices and signifies that the 40mm launcher is for the Less-Lethal 40mm eXact iMPact round only. The 40mm eXact iMPact round is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact, direct fire round consisting of a plastic body and a sponge nose. It can be identified by its silver metal case and blue sponge material nose. These sponge rounds are designed to be non-penetrating and upon striking a target, distribute energy over a broad surface area. Due to the smokeless powder propellant, it has velocities that are extremely consistent.

Originally authorized for use only by Metropolitan Division, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher was later approved in a pilot program for deployment by patrol personnel in 2016 and 2017. The purpose of the pilot program was to evaluate the effectiveness and functionality of the device in a patrol setting. In 2018, the Department authorized Department-wide use of the 40mm Less-Lethal

Launcher for all sworn personnel who have received the required training.

BEANBAG SHOTGUN

The Department's Beanbag shotgun is a Remington 870 shotgun that has been reconfigured for use with less-lethal rounds. The Beanbag shotgun is equipped with a green slide handle and stock, rifled barrel, and side saddle ammunition holder. The green coloring is consistent with the Department's color code system for less-lethal devices and signifies that the Beanbag shotgun is for use with the Less-Lethal LAPD SuperSock Round only. The LAPD Super-Sock Round is a 12-gauge, clear-hulled cartridge, containing a shot-filled fabric bag. It can be identified by its clear plastic hull containing a yellow fabric bag. These rounds are designed to be non-penetrating and distribute energy over a broad surface area upon striking a target.

OLEORESIN CAPSICUM SPRAY

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray is a chemical agent that is either extracted from cayenne pepper plants or produced by synthetic means. Oleoresin Capsicum spray primarily affects the eyes, the respiratory system, and the skin by generating an intense burning sensation. The mucous membranes may swell, causing uncontrollable coughing, gagging, and/or gasping. Oleoresin Capsicum spray can be an effective tool for law enforcement. However, it has proven to have varying degrees of effectiveness on individuals, with some even being unaffected or immune. Additionally, OC spray may contaminate enclosed areas, is susceptible to wind and other weather factors, and can have unintended effects on officers and/or the public in close proximity.

TASER

The Thomas A. Swift Electric Rifle (TASER) or Electronic Control Device (ECD), is a conducted electrical device that has the ability to cause neuro-muscular incapacitation (NMI) of a subject. Neuro-muscular incapacitation is the involuntary stimulation of both the sensory and motor nerves, causing uncontrollable muscle contractions that inhibit a subject's ability to perform coordinated movement, thereby reducing the subject's ability to harm themselves or others. The Department issued TASER features a green body and removable black cartridge, which houses the probes and wires.

The green coloring is consistent with the Department's color code system for less-lethal devices and signifies that the TASER is a less-lethal device.

The TASER has three activation techniques, listed below:

Probe Mode: This is the most effective way to deploy the TASER and provides officers the ability to maintain distance from the intended target. This method utilizes the TASER cartridge to deploy two metal probes attached to wires towards a subject. Once both probes make contact with the subject, NMI is possible.

Drive-Stun/Direct-Stun: This method is used in close-quarters situations and requires the device to be brought into direct

contact with the subject's body or clothing. As soon as the TASER is moved away from the subject's body, the energy being delivered to the subject stops. This feature may be used with or without a cartridge in place. If a cartridge is in place, the probes will deploy into the subject when the TASER is activated. The drive-stun mode generally will not cause NMI and is primarily a pain compliance option.

Three-Point Drive-Stun: This is a technique where a drive-stun is applied with a cartridge in place. After deploying the probes from the cartridge into the body of the subject at a minimum of two inches, the officer applies a drive-stun to an area of the body away from the probe impact site. The drive stun paired with the two deployed probes creates NMI in the area of the body between the contact locations.

As of September 2015, all uniformed officers assigned to the Office of Operations are required to carry a TASER on their person while working any field assignment (OO Order No. 4, dated September 21, 2015).

In 2016, the Department approved the use of a new redesigned TASER cartridge. This redesigned cartridge features 25-foot long probe wires which offer an additional four-feet of deployment distance, a redesigned longer probe point to better penetrate clothing, and green exterior cartridge doors (blast doors).

The current model of ECD deployed by the Department is the TASER 7, manufactured by Axon, previously known as TASER International. The TASER 7 was approved for duty use in August of 2021 but was deployed to the field in 2022. It was an upgrade from the previously authorized TASER X26P.

The TASER 7 is a two-shot device that was designed to improve performance of the previous TASER models by reducing the number of misses, clothing disconnects, and close probe spreads. These issues were the most common reasons the TASER was ineffective in obtaining the desired or involuntary stimulation of both the sensory and motor nerves, which inhibit the subject's movement. Like the X26P, the TASER 7 features a green body, consistent with the Department's color code, indicating that it is a less-lethal device. The TASER 7 is equipped with two cartridges that contain both wires and probes, and which are capable of being deployed at different ranges. The objective of this less-lethal device is to allow officers to maintain a safe distance, up to a maximum of 22-feet depending on the cartridge selected, thus potentially providing the officers an opportunity to de-escalate dangerous situations. This model has the following additions:

- Two cartridge system allow officers to determine to use stand-off or short-range cartridges, increasing the ability to achieve dart spread to cause NMI;
- Both cartridges can be deployed, and, when an officer does so, all four darts communicate and work together to increase NMI;
- Rechargeable and downloadable battery (much like that of the Body Worn Video camera) to assist supervision with timely Use of Force investigations. Pre-watch activation

will indicate that it was not an actual activation, but a system check only; and,

- LED screen that assures the officer that the TASER and cartridges are in good working order.

The Department still deploys a limited amount of the prior generation TASER X26P devices as the training and transition to the TASER 7 is being completed.

FN-303 LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER

The FN-303 Less-Lethal Launcher is a semi-automatic, shoulder fired device that fires non-lethal munitions and liquids. The device is powered by compressed air to fire the projectiles, which are loaded into an attached 15-round drum magazine. The Department, with the approval of the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC), initiated a limited-time pilot program for the device in 2016. At the conclusion of the pilot program, the Department determined that additional testing and data gathering was necessary for a more comprehensive analysis. In July 2017, the Department re-initiated the pilot program for two divisions: Metropolitan Division and Custody Services Division. At the conclusion of 2018, the FN-303 Less-Lethal Launcher was recommended for deployment by both Metropolitan Division, K-9 and SWAT. In November 2019, the Department approved the FN-303 Less-Lethal Launcher to be utilized by Metropolitan Division (Metropolitan line platoons, K-9, and SWAT) and Custody Services Division.

37-MILLIMETER PROJECTILE LAUNCHER

The 37mm Projectile Launcher is a less-lethal shoulder device that can fire various types of munitions. A rifled barrel, coupled with a calibrated sighting system, such as a mounted optical sight or iron sighting system, makes the device highly accurate when delivering rounds to its intended target. When deployed by specially trained personnel from Metropolitan Division, typical munitions include blunt force and chemical agent ordinance.

The 37mm Projectile Launcher can also be deployed during incidents where the circumstances require a crowd to be dispersed when immediate action is necessary to stop violence and/or property damage and/or sufficient resources are not present to ensure public safety. Less-lethal munitions can be deployed by Metropolitan Division or specially trained personnel. Both groups may deploy 37mm non-target specific dispersal rounds.

BATON

A baton is an impact and/or control device used to push, move, or strike individuals who exhibit unlawful or hostile behavior. Currently, the Department authorizes three versions of the baton for Department-wide use: a collapsible baton, a side handle baton, and a collapsible side handle baton. In 2017, the Department transitioned to the Peacekeeper Rapid Containment Baton (RCB) collapsible baton as the preferred and standard-issued model. When compared to previous models, the Peacekeeper RCB has a more durable and functional design. Additionally, the Department authorizes a straight baton for Metropolitan Division personnel only.

LAPD BALLISTIC SHIELD

Ballistic shields had historically been deployed by specialized entities, such as Metropolitan Division. To provide additional resources for officers, the Department tested and evaluated several different ballistic shields. In 2016, the ASPIS X Level III Ballistic Shield, manufactured by Point Blank, was also approved for use by certified officers assigned to patrol operations.

BOLAWRAP REMOTE RESTRAINT DEVICE

In 2019, the Department began pilot testing a non-lethal force option, the BolaWrap 100 remote restraint device. The handheld device discharges an eight-foot tether at 513 feet per second from a range of 10-25 feet. The tool was developed to restrain subjects without injury, while still maintaining a safe distance between the suspect and the officer. The BolaWrap does not rely on pain compliance and is intended to be

deployed early in an engagement.

The BolaWrap pilot program began on February 6, 2020. There were too few uses of the device to make a determination on the effectiveness of the BolaWrap; thus, the Board of Police Commissioners approved an indefinite extension of the pilot program. Rather than deploying them to all areas, it was determined that the pilot program would continue at Hollywood and Central Areas, and all 400 devices would be concentrated in these areas. The Los Angeles Police Department made recommendations to Wrap Technologies on improvements to the device. Wrap Technologies instituted the Department's recommendations and released the BolaWrap 150. The pilot program resumed in September 2022 in Hollywood and Central Areas.





BOLA WRAP

The BolaWrap 100 is a remote restraint device. The handheld device discharges an eight-foot tether at 513 feet per second from a range of 10-25 feet. The tool was developed to restrain subjects without injury, while still maintaining a safe distance between the suspect and the officer. Wrap Technologies instituted the Department's recommendations and released the BolaWrap 150. The pilot program resumed in September 2022 in Hollywood and Central Areas.

40-MILLIMETER LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER



The 40-millimeter (40mm) Less-Lethal Launcher is a direct impact device that delivers a foam or sponge type round at the desired target. Originally authorized for use by Metropolitan Division, SWAT, the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher was later approved for deployment by normal patrol functions in 2016. That year, the Department initiated a pilot program to evaluate the effectiveness and functionality of the device in a patrol setting. At the conclusion of the pilot program, the Department adopted the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher and issued them to all patrol and traffic divisions. The 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher's maximum effective range is 75 feet.



BEANBAG

The Department's Beanbag shotgun is a Remington 870 shotgun that has been reconfigured for use with less-lethal rounds. The Beanbag shotgun is equipped with a green slide handle and stock, rifled barrel, and side saddle ammunition holder. The Beanbag shotgun ammunition is the LAPD Super-Sock 12-gauge round that can be identified by its clear-hulled plastic cartridge, containing a shot-filled fabric bag. The Beanbag shotgun's recommended deployment range is five to 30 feet. On September 28, 2021, the Chief of Police released a notice advising that the Beanbag shotgun shall not be used in a crowd-control situation.

37-MILLIMETER PROJECTILE LAUNCHER



The 37-millimeter (37mm) Projectile Launcher is a less-lethal device that can fire various types of munitions (blunt force and chemical agents). The 37mm Projectile Launcher is normally deployed by Metropolitan Division or specially trained personnel and can be utilized with non-target specific munitions for crowd dispersal. The 37mm Projectile Launcher's maximum effective range is 50 feet.



TASER 7

Throughout 2022, the Department continued to transition to the Axon TASER 7. The TASER 7 is a two-shot ECD device that was designed to improve on the performance of the previous TASER models by reducing the number of misses, clothing disconnects, and close probe spreads. These issues were the most common reasons the TASER was ineffective in obtaining the desired NMI. The TASER 7 features a green body, with the option to deploy two different range cartridges that contain both wires and probes. The objective of this less-lethal device is to allow officers to maintain a safe distance, up to a maximum of 22-feet depending on the cartridge selected, thus potentially providing the officers an opportunity to de-escalate dangerous situations.

BATON



The baton is an impact/control device used to push, move, or strike individuals who exhibit unlawful or hostile behavior. Currently, the Department authorizes three versions of the baton for Departmentwide use: a collapsible baton, a side handle baton, and a collapsible side handle baton.



OLEORESIN CAPSICUM SPRAY

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray is a chemical agent that is extracted from cayenne pepper plants or produced synthetically. The OC spray primarily affects the eyes, respiratory system and skin by causing an intense burning sensation. The OC spray has been proven to have varying degrees of effectiveness and can cause unintended effects to officers/public if deployed in enclosed areas. The maximum effective range of the OC spray is 12 feet.

SHIELD



Ballistic shields have historically been deployed by specialized entities, such as Metropolitan Division. To provide additional resources for officers, the Department tested and evaluated several different ballistic shields. In 2016, the ASPIS X Level III Ballistic Shield, manufactured by Point Blank, was approved for use by certified officers assigned to patrol operations.



K-9 DEVELOPMENTS

————— & THE USE OF FORCE —————

In November of 1979, two police officers recognized that the City of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Police Department needed assistance with conducting searches for dangerous suspects. These searches often ended with suspects eluding detention despite the large deployment of personnel being utilized and community members being inconvenienced for an extended period. In April of 1980, the Department approved training two dogs to be utilized in a one-year pilot program within Operations - West Bureau. Within two months, the achievements of these two dogs were so astounding that the one-year pilot program was declared a success. Over the last 40 years, the program has been formalized and expanded into the current Metropolitan Division, K-9 Platoon. The K-9 Platoon now provides the Department with rapid response to search with K-9s on a City-wide basis, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The mission of the Metropolitan Division's K-9 Platoon is to support the Department's field and detective operations in the search for outstanding felony suspects, misdemeanor suspects who are reasonably believed to be armed with a firearm or other deadly weapon, and the search for firearms and firearm-related evidence (i.e., ammunition, magazines, etc.).

There are currently 18 police officers assigned as K-9 handlers in the Metropolitan Division K-9 Platoon. Each of these 18 officers is assigned one Police Service Dog (PSD). Five of the 18 officers are also assigned a second dog that is trained to detect firearms and firearm-related evidence. The Department's K-9 program is one of the few that trains and certifies its PSDs in the "find and bark" method. In the "find and bark" method, the PSD will search an identified area, and upon locating a suspect, the PSD will alert the K-9 handler by barking or other positive alert methods. The PSDs are trained to take a bite hold on a suspect in response to a movement that may constitute an aggressive, threatening, or evasive action that poses a threat of harm to the PSDs, the K-9 handler, and other personnel or community members in the area. The bite hold is considered a K-9 contact, which occurs when a person is bitten or injured by a deployed K-9. Training in this method is more labor intensive; however, it has resulted in higher instances of finds and lower instances of K-9 contacts or bites, as compared to other departments.

Metropolitan Division, K-9 Platoon personnel, are commonly used in instances where a suspect flees from officers and a perimeter is established to contain the suspect in a designated area. Once containment is set, the Incident Commander coordinates the response of Metropolitan Division K-9 personnel. Upon arrival, K-9 personnel are briefed on the circumstances of the perimeter, such as the type of crime the suspect committed and whether the suspect is armed. Once

it is determined that the circumstances meet the established K-9 deployment criteria, a tactical plan is developed by the K-9 handler with concurrence from the K-9 supervisor and approval of the Incident Commander.

Prior to initiating a K-9 search, K-9 officers ensure that K-9 announcements and warnings are given. The announcements and warnings are intended to notify persons within the search area of the intent to use a PSD. This announcement affords the suspect(s) an opportunity to surrender and allows community members to enter their homes and businesses or leave the area. In situations where noise or perimeter size is a factor, officers will use amplified sound systems such as bullhorns or the public address systems on Department vehicles or helicopters to make the announcement. The search announcement and warning are additional attempts to de-escalate the situation and encourage the suspect(s) to voluntarily surrender before the PSD is used. The search announcement and warning are as follow: "This is the Los Angeles Police Department; we are searching for a suspect and are preparing to use a police dog. For your safety, please go inside your home or business and stay inside until we have completed our search. To the person or persons who are hiding from the police, make your location known to us immediately. Put down all weapons, come out with your hands raised, and follow directions. If you do not, a police dog will be used to find you. When the dog finds you, do not move or you may be bitten. Surrender now and the dog will not be used."

As multiple announcements are made at various locations throughout the perimeter, an officer will document the time, location, and the person who confirmed that the announcement was made. If there is no response from the suspect and there is no indication that the suspect(s) will surrender, the K-9 search will commence.

"The LAPD's K-9 program is one of the few agencies that trains and certifies their PSDs in the "find and bark" method. It has resulted in a higher percentage of finds while simultaneously lowering instances of K-9 contacts and bites."

The K-9 search team is comprised of the K-9 handler and his PSD and, depending on the nature and circumstances presented by the search, two to four additional officers. All search team personnel are briefed on the tactical search

plan and their specific roles during the search. The K-9 handler will also ensure that at least one team member is equipped with a less-lethal force option before the search begins. Multiple K-9 search teams may be utilized depending on the size, geography, or other factors presented by the perimeter. As the PSD utilizes its capabilities, the search team will continually look for evidence that could prove vital in pinpointing the suspect's location or direction of travel. During the search, officers will also interview witnesses and attempt to locate surveillance cameras near the suspect's direction of travel.

When a PSD is deployed, the K-9 handler is expected to exercise control in a manner that enhances the safety of

the search team and community, while efficiently utilizing the detection capabilities of the PSD. Additionally, the K-9 handler maintains the sole responsibility for the control and direction of their PSD.

When the PSD locates a suspect, the handler will recall the PSD to their side to hold and control the PSD. Verbal orders will

then be given to the suspect to surrender and submit to arrest. If it is determined that the PSD has bitten or injured the suspect (K-9 contact), an ambulance is requested, and the suspect is transported to a hospital for further evaluation and treatment. If the suspect is admitted to a hospital due to the injury from the K-9 contact, the incident is investigated as a Categorical Use of Force, and proper protocols are initiated.

2018-2022 K-9 DEPLOYMENTS

Year	Deployments	Finds	Find Pct	Contacts	Contacts Pct	CUOF	CUOF Pct
2018	408	305	75%	69	23%	4	6%
2019	421	333	79%	81	24%	4	5%
2020	323	248	77%	61	25%	1	2%
2021	367	296	81%	59	20%	0	0%
2022	350	330	94%	63	19%	1	2%





MEDICAL CARE

— DETAINEEES & ARRESTEES —

Upon the detention and transportation of an arrestee to a geographic area, a watch commander will visually inspect the arrestee and inquire whether they have any medical conditions or medical complaints. Medical conditions declared by the arrestee are documented on the detention log and are addressed prior to booking into the care and custody of either Custody Services Division (CSD) or the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD). Any medical conditions which are life-threatening or require immediate emergency medical care are addressed by requesting the Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) who assess, and may treat, and/or transport the arrestee to the appropriate hospital. Medical conditions which are pre-existing or non-life threatening are addressed at a detention facility dispensary by the Department approved medical staff. An arrestee suspected of having or exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19 will be transported to a hospital for a rapid test. Those returning positive for COVID-19 will be booked at a CSD facility and released on their own recognizance or transferred to the county jail for a higher level of care.

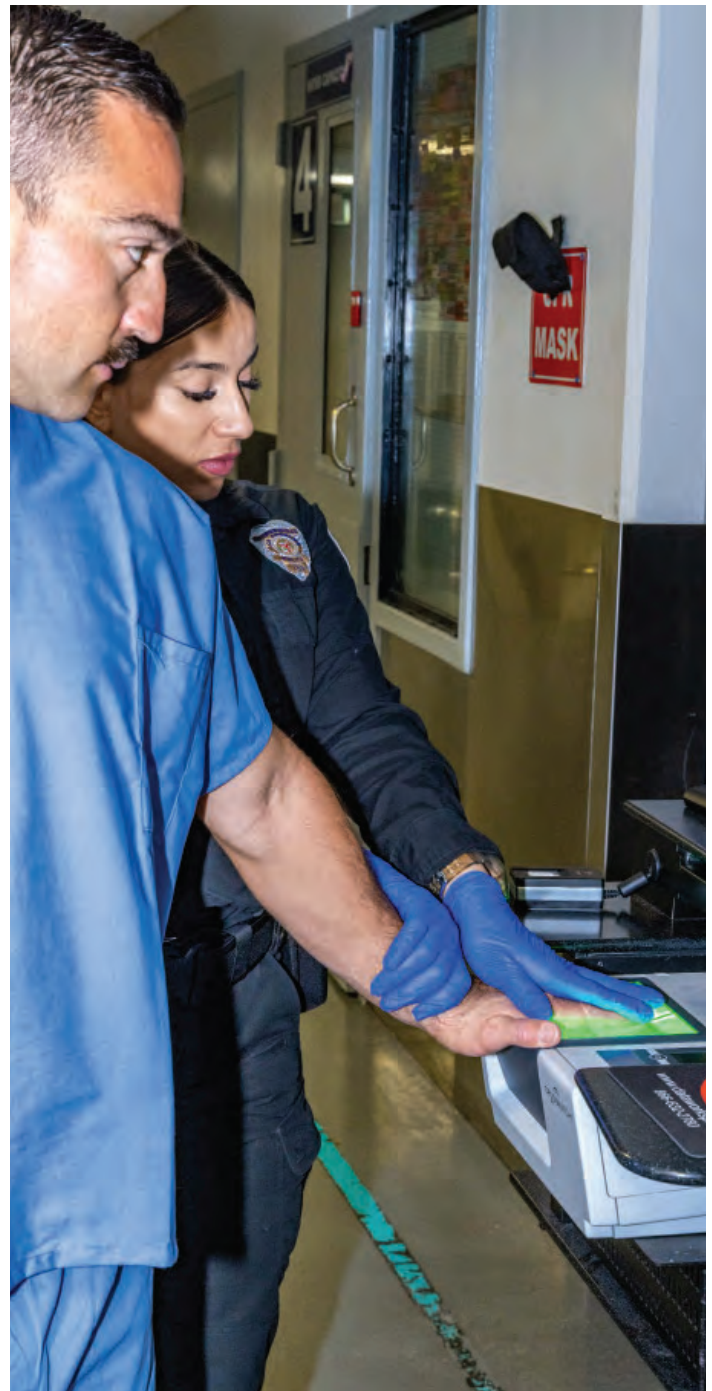
Once booking approval has been obtained by the arresting officer at the geographic Area, the arrestee is transported by officers to a detention facility, where the arrestee is provided any necessary medical treatment prior to being booked. While at the facility, arresting officers complete a standardized medical questionnaire. The questionnaire is utilized to identify and assess the arrestee's medical concerns, mental health status, use of prescribed medication, and substance abuse. All arrestees who exhibit objective symptoms of being under the influence of Phencyclidine (PCP), or who register a Gas Chromatography Intoximeter (GCI) of 30 percent or higher, must be examined by medical staff. Additionally, the questionnaire is used to document observations made by the arresting officers that describe the arrestee's level of impairment and any medical condition, along with documenting any injuries or medical history that may require the arrestee to receive an increased level of care.

Onsite Medical Services Division (MSD) staff examine any arrestee who reports or displays the need for medical treatment. The staff utilize the medical questionnaire along with an in-person assessment to conduct an evaluation of the arrestee. An arrestee who has medications for a pre-existing condition may have their medications stored with MSD. Any medications brought into the detention facility must be inspected by staff prior to booking. If the arrestee's medication is unable to be dispensed by medical staff, the medicine is itemized and stored with the arrestee's personal property package. If the arrestee requires medication which is not available at the dispensary or if the level of care the arrestee needs is greater than what the onsite facility can provide, the arrestee is transferred to a contract hospital or county jail for further treatment. If the treating physician at a contract hospital clears the arrestee for booking, a secondary evaluation at the detention facility is conducted. Medical Services Division will then continue to monitor the arrestee and the level of care provided until the arrestee is transferred to another facility.

After the MSD staff has cleared the arrestee for booking,

arresting officers will present the arrestee and the booking paperwork to staff from CSD. All documents are reviewed and an additional evaluation by CSD staff is completed to determine if any special housing arrangements are required for the arrestee. Once the arrestee is accepted by the detention facility, CSD personnel conduct in-person welfare checks on the arrestee at a minimum of twice per hour.

While in custody, arrestees with medical conditions are seen by MSD staff during Sick-Call twice per day. Personnel assigned to CSD document the date and times Sick-Calls were conducted each day. Medical Service Division staff also use this time to address any new medical concerns that appear while the arrestee is in custody at the facility, including symptoms consistent with COVID-19. Additionally, those arrestees requesting medical attention during Sick-Call are evaluated by a Department-approved physician.





BODY WORN VIDEO AND DIGITAL IN-CAR VIDEO SYSTEM

POLICY & PROCEDURES

OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENT VIDEO SYSTEMS

The Los Angeles Police Department currently deploys two types of video recording devices in field operations, the Digital In-Car Video System (DICVS) and the Body Worn Video (BWV) camera. The DICVS platform was the first of two camera systems deployed by the Department and was initially introduced in Southeast Area in 2010. Efforts to expand the Department's video capability resulted in the implementation of BWV cameras to all uniformed personnel working field assignments in patrol functions and Metropolitan Division. These camera platforms have proven to be powerful policing tools that enhance community relations through transparency, improve both operational and administrative oversight, and assist in resolving criminal matters more effectively.

The release of DICVS and BWV footage along with other video sources following critical incidents was approved and implemented on April 13, 2018, by the BOPC and the COP. The policy on Critical Incident Video Release authorizes the public release of video recordings that capture critical incidents involving LAPD officers. The videos are mandated to be released within 45 days of the date of incident unless the BOPC or the COP determines that either an earlier or later release is warranted.

The public release of video is contingent on certain privacy and legal considerations. When such factors are a cause for concern, a three-member panel, comprised of the COP and the two BOPC Commissioners that are designated liaisons for video release, must unanimously determine to delay the release for a 14-day period. At the conclusion of the 14-day period, that decision must be re-assessed. If the delayed release continues for more than 28 days, the matter shall be placed on the agenda for the next regularly scheduled BOPC meeting for consideration of the continued justification for delay, as well as an anticipated time frame for release. The BOPC shall make the decision to release or continue the delay. The video imagery in question shall be released as soon as the purpose for the delay has been resolved.

The Department has incorporated video and audio evidence in the investigative, review, and adjudication processes of internal investigations, including UOF investigations, for many years. It should be noted however, that the legal basis used to determine the lawfulness of an officer's actions during a use of force incident still remains the standard of objective reasonableness, as detailed in *Graham v. Connor* 490 U.S. 386 (1989). As such, events captured on DICVS and/or BWV are only one source of evidence and should not be used as the sole factor in determining the lawfulness of an officer's actions.

To date, both video-based platforms have continued to be instrumental in daily police activities and serve the interest of all stakeholders. The technology platform continues to be updated and enhanced. In 2022, DICV and BWV systems were integrated into one interface which enabled storage and retrieval of video from a single cloud-based repository.

INTEGRATION OF DICVS AND BWV

The web application that manages the DICVS and BWV devices serve a crucial role in streamlining data collection and evidence

sharing. With the sheer number of DICVS and BWV cameras in use, the capabilities of the Department's digital evidence-management systems have become increasingly important. The integration of both DICVS and BWV into Evidence.com greatly increases efficiency in case creation, identification and review of digital evidence by allowing access to video from either system within a single web application.

The effective management of the ever-growing repository of digital evidence is critical given that the overriding goal of these systems is to increase transparency while assisting Department personnel in the performance of their duties. In addition, this platform has facilitated the Department's initiative to release video recordings as part of the Critical Incident Video Release Policy to enhance transparency and build public trust. It is also the goal of the Department to utilize these platforms to enhance accountability, deter criminal activity and uncooperative behavior, assist in resolving personnel complaints, and to provide information for officer training and improvement.

DIGITAL IN-CAR VIDEO SYSTEM

In July 2022, the Department began its DICVS transition from Coban to the new Axon Fleet 3 system. Fleet 3 is scheduled to be fully deployed, replacing all Coban systems, by Summer 2023. The new system operates on existing Cradlepoint routers currently installed in all patrol vehicles to wirelessly upload video from any location provided that a network connection is available. The DICVS videos are uploaded into Evidence.com, which is the same repository BWV is stored, and they can be accessed in a similar manner as BWV. This transition to Axon Fleet 3 made significant improvements in daily operations as follows:

- Investigators can now electronically share a single case file including DICVS and BWV evidence with the City Attorney's Office and the District Attorney's Office, which eliminates the need for a physical reproduction and delivery of digital video discs (DVD);
- Officers are no longer required to wear DICVS microphones; and,
- Access points in station parking lots are no longer needed as videos are uploaded wirelessly.

DIGITAL IN-CAR VIDEO SYSTEM BACKGROUND, POLICY, AND CAPABILITIES

The DICVS program provides digital video and audio recording of public interactions in or around the police vehicle. In effect, the DICVS assists officers in providing accurate depictions of events for courtroom testimony by capturing recordings of crimes in progress, the aftermath of crimes, and/or statements from suspects, victims, and witnesses. With the new Axon Fleet 3 system, wireless microphones are no longer utilized relieving officers of the need to carry additional equipment on their person. The interior cameras for the Fleet 3 system have built-in microphones which record audio inside and within close proximity to the passenger compartments. The body worn camera, when activated in accordance with Department policy, replaces the wireless microphone by capturing both in-car and outside police vehicle audio.

Two fixed video cameras are positioned on the interior of patrol

vehicles: one forward facing inside the windshield and a second mounted facing rearward in the rear passenger compartment. When the emergency light bar on a patrol vehicle is activated for more than ten seconds, the DICVS automatically begins recording. Officers can also manually activate the camera system utilizing the Dashboard application on the MDC monitor inside the cabin of the vehicle or by using the buttons on the forward-facing camera.

The DICVS video and audio recordings are stored digitally and cannot be manipulated, altered, or deleted. Once an officer stops a recording, the video footage from DICVS can be immediately viewed on the Dashboard application even after the video has been uploaded wirelessly to Evidence.com. Videos are also available for viewing in Evidence.com immediately after upload. Prior to use and deployment, field personnel must complete the Department's DICVS training on the proper use, maintenance, and activation of the system. Supervisors are required to ensure that subordinates adhere to Department DICVS policy and procedures by providing the necessary guidance, training, and direction.

Each geographic bureau is staffed with personnel designated to conduct audits of both the DICVS and BWV footage to ensure proper adherence to Department policy. The current DICVS program policy requires that officers activate DICVS during the initiation of the following activities (Special Order No. 45 - dated October 20, 2009):

- All vehicle and pedestrian stops (as soon as safe and practicable);
- All Code 3 responses and pursuits;
- All suspect transports; and,
- Any other occasion when, in the officer's judgment, it would be beneficial to do so. This may include, but is not limited to, stops and detentions, crimes in progress when recording is reasonably feasible, Mobile Field Force situations, or any situation, condition, or event presenting the potential for injury, loss of life, damage to property, or any potential risk-management issue.

Exception: Exigent circumstances that preclude officers from the immediate activation of DICVS. Each exception will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Activation of the front DICVS camera shall remain in effect until the entire incident has stabilized or field contact has ended. The rear camera shall remain activated until the suspect (rear passenger) has exited the vehicle.

Note: As the Department transitions from Coban to the Fleet 3 system, the DICVS policy is currently being revised to reflect the new features of the Axon Fleet 3 system.

BODY WORN VIDEO

In 2022, two significant changes were made to BWV. First, the entire inventory of BWV cameras was updated with new Axon Body 3 (AB3) cameras, replacing the older AB3 cameras issued in 2020. The AB3 provides officers with approximately 14-hour battery life, along with modes and features (e.g. volume, lights,

stealth mode) that are directly accessible and controllable from the BWV camera. The AB3 is equipped with an LED screen which displays easily identifiable icons and messages making camera status visible at a glance.

Second, the Department transitioned BWV mobile viewing devices to iOS-based Apple iPhone 13 Pro Max from Android-based Samsung mobile devices. Since the transition, all Department personnel required to deploy BWV were permanently assigned iPhones. This transition reduced the BWV kit to BWV, City-issued accessories, and two camera mounts (one for uniforms and the other for clothing such as jackets).

BODY WORN VIDEO: EXPECTATIONS AND SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Consistent with the objectives of DICVS, the Department's Body Worn Video (BWV) program was instituted to enhance:

- Police operations and safety;
- Police reporting;
- Officer accountability;
- Investigation and resolution of personnel complaints; and,
- Documentation of evidence for criminal prosecution.

The BWV equipment generally consists of a body-mounted camera with a built-in microphone and City-issued accessories. The BWV camera is worn facing forward, on the outside of the uniform. The BWV recordings are stored digitally on the camera's internal memory and can be immediately viewed on Department issued smartphones, or, once uploaded, may be viewed on any tablet or computer connected to the Department's Local Area Network (LAN). The recordings cannot be manipulated, altered, or deleted.

Prior to usage and deployment in the field, Department personnel assigned BWV must complete the Department's training on the proper use, maintenance, and activation criteria. Supervisors are required to ensure that subordinates adhere to Department BWV policy and procedures by providing the necessary guidance, training, and direction. Each geographic bureau is staffed with personnel designated to conduct audits of both the DICVS and BWV footage to ensure proper adherence to Department policy. Absent exigent circumstances that preclude the immediate activation of BWV (in which case activation is required when safe and practicable), officers are required to record any investigative or enforcement activity involving a member of the public, including all:

- Vehicle stops;
- Pedestrian stops (including officer-initiated consensual encounters);
- Calls for service;
- Code 3 responses (including vehicle pursuits);
- Foot pursuits;
- Searches;
- Arrests;
- Uses of force;
- In-custody transports;
- Witness and victim interviews;

- Crowd management and control involving enforcement or investigative contacts; and,
- Other investigative or enforcement activities where, in an officer's judgment, a video recording would assist in the investigation or prosecution of a crime or when a recording of an encounter would assist in documenting the incident for a later investigation or review.

The BWV shall continue recording until the investigative or enforcement activity has concluded. If enforcement or investigative activity resumes, officers are required to reactivate the BWV device and resume recording.

Officers are encouraged to inform individuals that they are being recorded when feasible, however, consent is not required when the officer is lawfully in an area where the recording takes place. In addition, officers are not required to play back BWV recordings for review by members of the public.

If an officer is involved in a Categorical Use of Force (CUOF), they shall not review any BWV footage until authorized by the assigned Force Investigation Division (FID) investigator. Prior to being interviewed by FID and upon the approval of the assigned FID supervisor, the involved officer shall review the footage, and any other relevant recording (including DICVS footage). Once approved, the officer may review the videos with an employee representative or attorney without FID being present. The separating and monitoring of officers involved in a CUOF shall be maintained during the review of BWV recordings. Video review shall not occur jointly among involved employees. Supervisors assigned to monitor any officer(s) involved in a CUOF must take possession of the concerned employee's BWV equipment to ensure the device is and remains powered off. The supervisor should maintain custody of the equipment

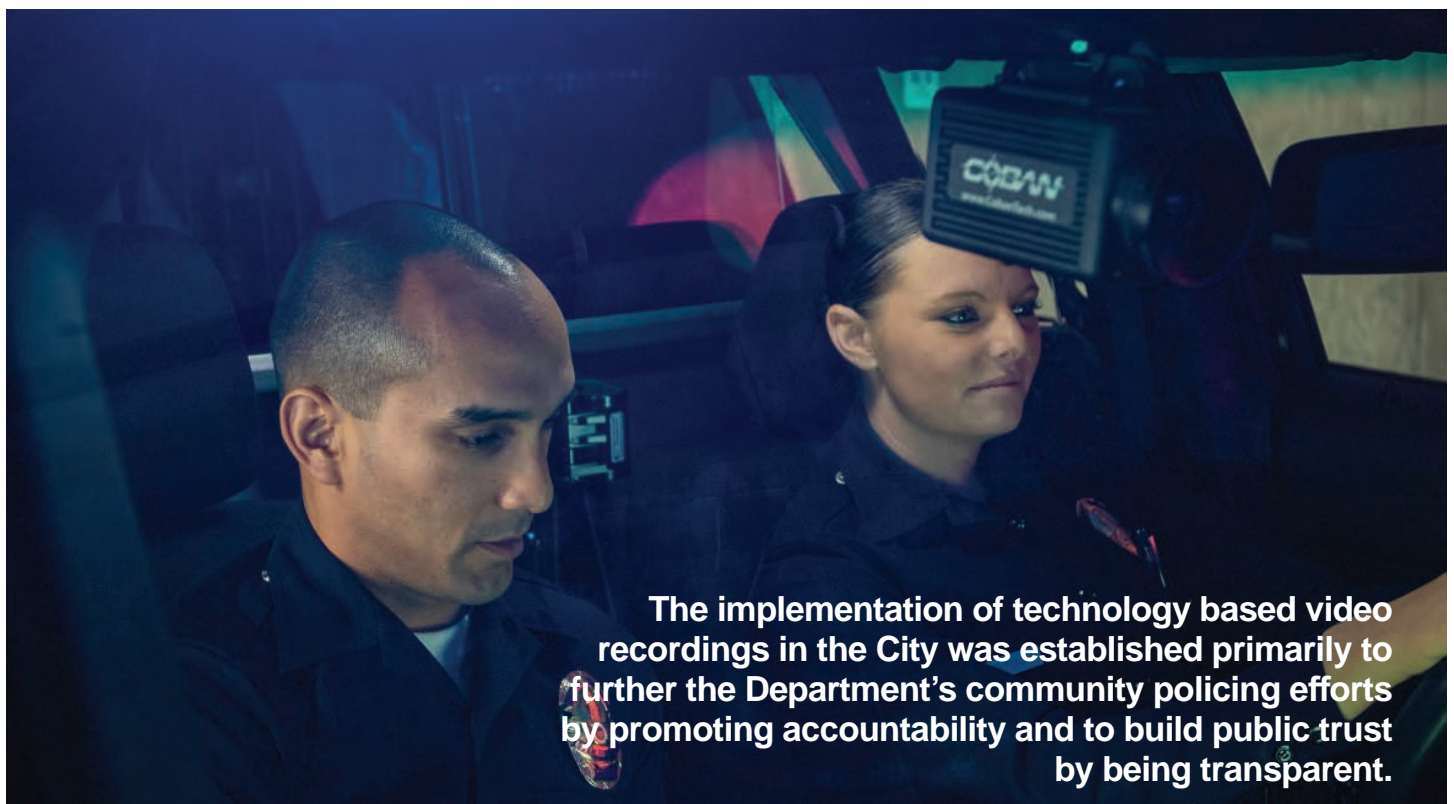
until transferred to FID personnel.

Supervisors investigating NCUOF incidents shall allow involved officers to review their BWV recordings and, if deemed necessary, other BWV recordings to ensure complete and accurate reporting and documentation of the incident.

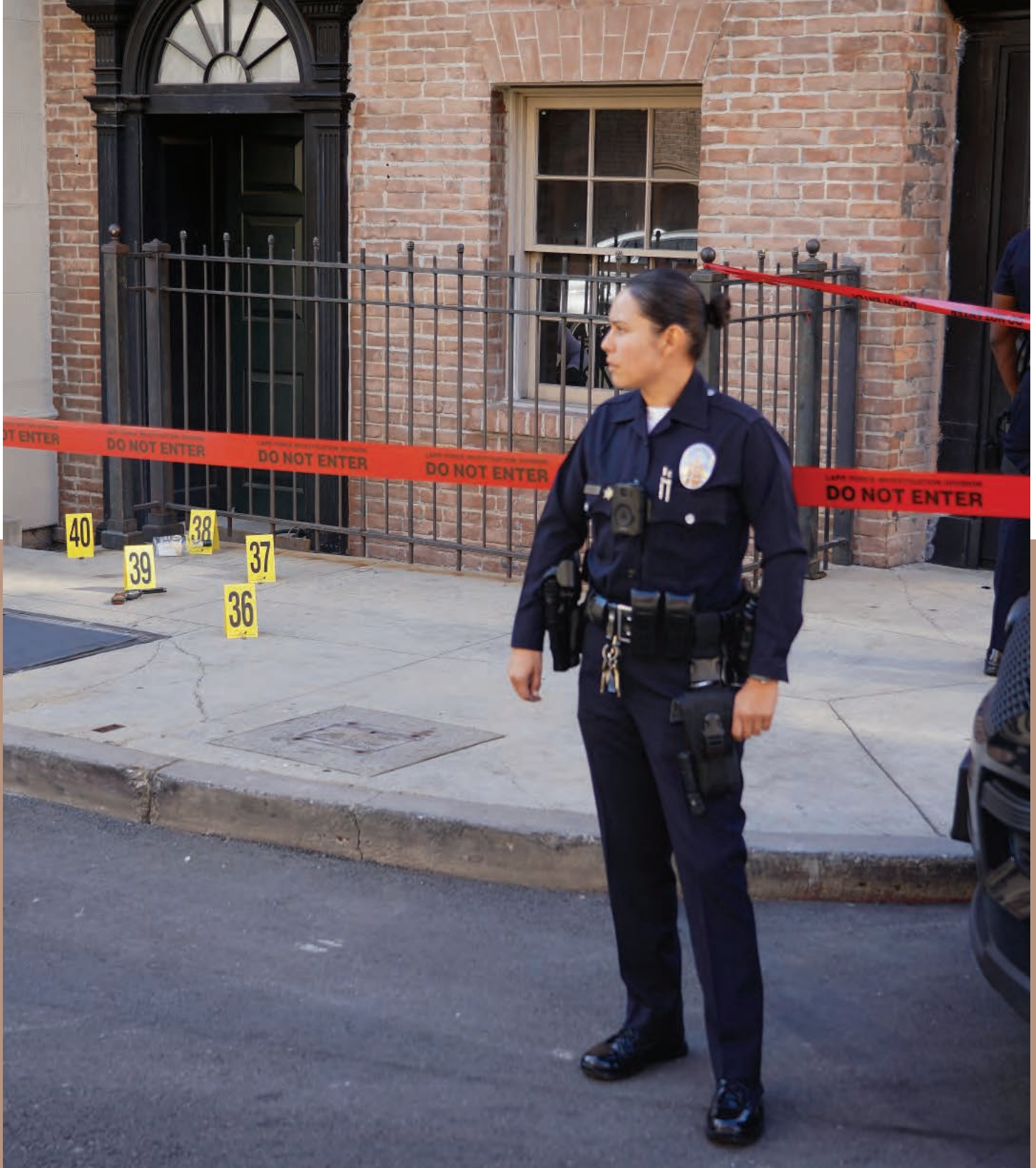
By the end of 2018, all LAPD geographical Areas, traffic divisions and Metropolitan Division were equipped with and deploying BWV. In 2021, in partnership with the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, personnel assigned to Transit Services Division were equipped with BWV. Department policy was also updated in 2021 to require the use of BWV during uniformed overtime details, to include personnel not normally assigned a BWV camera.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Department's BWV and DICVS programs are fully funded by an annual allocation from the City's General Fund and is currently contracted with Axon. The BWV program continues to enhance crime-fighting capabilities, police accountability, and police-community relationships. Future plans to incorporate an "auto tagging" feature into Evidence.com will automatically match Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) incident numbers with BWV and DICVS recordings. The current integration of both DICVS and BWV video sources into one repository will further facilitate data gathering, accessibility, and mission effectiveness for the Department as a whole.



The implementation of technology based video recordings in the City was established primarily to further the Department's community policing efforts by promoting accountability and to build public trust by being transparent.



CRITICAL INCIDENT

COMMUNITY BRIEFING

The BWV video and audio recordings are stored digitally on the BWV camera and can be viewed on a Department issued smartphone, tablet, or an authorized computer.

Moving toward the future, the release of these videos will aid in transparency. The videos will also provide a training forum to improve upon our tactics in dealing with incidents that have an impact upon the lives of the people that we have sworn to protect and to serve.





USE OF FORCE

— INVESTIGATION, REVIEW, & ADJUDICATION PROCESS —

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE PROCESS

The investigation and adjudication process for a Non-Categorical Use of Force (NCUOF), while different in structure, is no less rigorous or thorough than the investigation into a CUOF. Each NCUOF investigation is subject to multiple levels of review and critical examination. Through a standardized system, all NCUOF cases undergo intense evaluation which results in a proper and fair adjudication by the Department.

Investigation of a NCUOF Incident

When an officer has been involved in a NCUOF in the field, he or she shall notify a Department supervisor without delay. An uninvolved Department supervisor will respond to the scene in order to initiate the NCUOF Investigation. During the investigation the Department supervisor will establish if the Use of Force should be classified as a Level I, or as a Level II. See page 39 for the definition of a Level I and Level II incident.

Investigation of a NCUOF Level II Incident

When conducting an investigation of a Level II NCUOF the Department Supervisor shall:

- Collect and preserve all appropriate evidence and canvas the scene to locate witnesses, when appropriate;
- Conduct independent interviews with all involved and witnessing Department employees, non-Department witnesses, and the person(s) against whom force was used;
- Determine an initial classification of the NCUOF as either a Level I or Level II incident;
- Review all audio and video recordings of the use of force and state in the report that recordings were reviewed;
- Identify the time frames relevant to the use of force and electronically "bookmark" the relevant portions of any video recordings collected (i.e., BWV) for subsequent reviewers;
- Verify whether all statements obtained are consistent with the arrest report or related reports; and,
- Identify and document any inconsistencies or conflicts between the accounts of the officers, the suspect(s), and/or the witness(es), and attempt to resolve those differences.

Investigation of a NCUOF Level I Incident

During the course of their investigation into a NCUOF, the Department supervisor may determine that the use of force meets the criteria for a Level I Incident. If this proves to be the case, there are additional specific steps the supervisor must take as a part of their investigation. These steps include:

- Review any related crime and/or arrest report or Employee's Report, to ensure that the related reports contain a complete account of the incident. A Follow-up Investigation, Form 03.14.00, may be used to make any necessary corrections to the related report(s) or to provide additional information;
- Record all statements obtained from Non-Department witnesses, and the subject of the use of force;
- Document the vantage point of officers and witness(es), as well as any part of the force observed;

- Document all visible and complained of injuries, including any medical treatment provided; and,
- Provide an "Incident Overview" documenting the investigation, including a summary of any Non-Department and Department witness statements, and any statements obtained from the subject of the use of force.

Watch Commander Responsibility

A Watch Commander reviewing a NCUOF investigation shall document his or her insight in the "Findings" section of the NCUOF Report. As part of this evaluation, watch commanders shall:

- Evaluate whether or not the force used was objectively reasonable and ensure that all relevant tactical, use of force, and policy issues are addressed;
- Evaluate each force option used by each officer and determine if it was reasonable based on the actions of the subject of the force used (i.e., suspect);
- Evaluate the officer's efforts at tactical de-escalation and provide a rationale if tactical de-escalation was not feasible;
- Ensure that all supervisors are interviewed regarding their actions at the scene during the incident;
- Evaluate the actions of each of these supervisors and the existence and effectiveness of supervisory command and control;
- Level I issues need to be identified and addressed in the "Insight" section, such as how the inconsistencies or conflicts were resolved (e.g., independent witnesses corroborated the officer's or subject's account, a lack of injuries one would expect to see with the force reported by the subject, or video/audio corroborated or refuted the subject's allegation); and,
- Review the relevant recordings of the incident "bookmarked" by the investigating supervisor and certify that this has been completed.

Area Commanding Officer Responsibility

Upon receipt of a NCUOF investigation, the CO of the concerned Bureau/Area/Division shall:

- Utilize the Area/Division Training Coordinator to evaluate the incident;
- Contact subject matter experts (e.g., Training Division) to obtain additional information, as needed;
- Review all reports and make a recommendation on the disposition;
- Notify the employee of Critical Incident Review Division's (CIRD) final disposition as soon as practicable; and,
- Ensure the officer is served with a copy of the Non-Categorical Use of Force Administrative Disapproval Internal Process Receipt, Form 01.67.07, when the final disposition for tactics and/or the use of force is Administrative Disapproval.

Bureau Commanding Officer Responsibility

Upon receipt of a Non-Categorical use of force investigation, the bureau commanding officer shall:

- Cross-staff with Internal Affairs Division (IAD) to determine if a related complaint investigation has been initiated regarding the use of force incident and, if so, take that information into consideration;
- Review all reports and make a recommendation on the disposition;
- Sign the Internal Process Report (IPR);
- Forward the IPR, with all related reports attached, to the CO of CIRD, within 45 calendar days of receipt; and,
- Upon receipt of the disposition from CIRD notify the employee's commanding officer of that disposition.

CIRD Commanding Officer (CO) Responsibility

The Director of the Office of Support Services (OSS) is the Department's review authority for the administrative review of all UOF incidents. For NCUOF incidents, that authority is generally exercised through the CO of CIRD, who shall:

- Review the NCUOF investigation and all related reports to ensure compliance with Department policy and procedure;
- Approve or disapprove the recommended disposition and provide a written rationale for any finding that differs from that of the bureau CO;
- Retain the original Non-Categorical Use of Force Internal Process Report and copies of all related reports; and,
- Forward a copy of the completed Internal Process Report to the bureau CO; and,
- If the CO of CIRD requires further information prior to adjudication, such a request shall be submitted to the employee's bureau CO.

Following adjudication of a NCUOF incident, the following shall occur:

- Possible adjudications for a NCUOF are: In Policy – Administrative Approval, or Out of Policy – Administrative Disapproval;
- Possible dispositions are as follows: No Action, Incident Debrief, Counseling, Divisional Training, Formal training, Notice to Correct Deficiencies, or Personnel Complaint; and,
- The final adjudication and disposition, and any training provided shall be recorded into the concerned employee's TEAMS II Report.





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.



CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE PROCESS

Like other law enforcement agencies, the Department is mandated by law to oversee and investigate all UOF incidents by its officers. The adjudication process for Categorical Use of Force (CUOF) incidents involves a precise and systematic process with specific procedures. Officer-involved shootings (OIS), for example, take on a different level of investigation and review compared to NCUOF incidents. Unlike NCUOF incidents, all CUOF incidents are followed by a formal adjudication process consisting of a comprehensive investigation, a thorough analysis of the force used by a Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB) (does not apply to Animal Shootings and Unintentional Discharges (UD's), recommended findings presented by the UOFRB to the COP, recommended findings by the COP to the BOPC, and the findings of the BOPC.

PUBLIC SAFETY STATEMENT

Following a CUOF incident, specifically an OIS, Department supervisors will obtain a Public Safety Statement (PSS) from the Substantially Involved Personnel (SIP). The PSS is a cursory statement of what occurred to address public safety concerns.

SEPARATION AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONNEL

In addition to obtaining PSSs, supervisors shall also cause the separation of the SIP and/or other witness employees and order them not to discuss the incident with anyone other than the assigned investigators and/or the employee's representative(s). After the PSS has been obtained and all public safety concerns have been addressed (e.g., establishing a perimeter, protecting the crime scene, locating witnesses/victims/suspects/injured bystanders/evidence, managing the response of additional resources, etc.), the Incident Commander shall ensure that all SIP and witnessing employees are transported individually by supervisors to the location of the FID interview as soon as practicable.

DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department Operations Center (DOC) is responsible for making the following notifications within 20 minutes of being notified by the Area watch commander/Incident Commander that a CUOF incident has occurred:

- Force Investigation Division (FID);
- Family Liaison Unit;
- Office of the COP or his designee;
- Office of Operations;
- Office of Support Services;
- Chief of Staff; and,
- Office of the Inspector General (acting on behalf of the BOPC).

As soon as possible after being notified of a CUOF incident, the DOC is responsible for making notifications to the following entities:

- Media Relations Division;
- Commanding Officer (CO), Emergency Services Division;
- Commanding Officer, Professional Standards Bureau;
- Involved employee(s)' CO;
- Office of Constitutional Policing and Policy;
- Community Engagement Section; and,
- Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office (LACDA) (for those cases identified in the rollout protocol governing such notifications).

INITIAL NOTIFICATION AND CALL-OUT PROCEDURES

Currently, the DOC notifies the on-call FID Officer-in-Charge (OIC) that a CUOF incident has occurred. The FID OIC then coordinates for FID personnel to respond to the scene within one hour of notification. The first arriving FID investigator ensures that the on-scene personnel have secured the crime scene(s), generated crime scene logs, and established a perimeter.

FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Upon arrival at the scene of a CUOF incident, FID personnel assume responsibility for the overall investigation. As part of the investigation, FID personnel conduct interviews of all involved parties, locate and collect evidence, manage crime scenes, coordinate the acquisition of photographs, and liaise with other relevant Department and non-Department entities.

On August 22, 2004, FID was established as the Department entity responsible for the administrative investigation of all UOF incidents determined to be "Categorical," as defined in the Federal Consent Decree. Force Investigation Division is comprised of four key components: the Administrative/Criminal Section, the Criminal Apprehension Team, the Investigative Support Unit, and the Investigative Support Section.

Resources Utilized by FID

Depending upon the type of CUOF incident, the following Department resources may be utilized:

- Command Post Unit;
- Forensic Science Division (FSD), comprised of Field Investigation, Firearms Analysis, Narcotics Analysis, Quality Assurance, Questioned Documents, Serology/DNA, Toxicology, and Trace Analysis Units;
- Technical Investigation Division (TID) comprised of the Electronics, Latent Print, Photography, and Polygraph Units; and,
- Air Support Division (aerial photographs).

Additionally, the following Department and/or outside entities may respond:

- Media Relations Division;
- Robbery Homicide Division;
- Office of the Inspector General (OIG);
- Officer Representation Section;
- Los Angeles Police Protective League;
- Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office;
- Justice System Integrity Division/CAL DOJ/AG Office



- Crimes Against Peace Officers Section (CAPOS); and/or,
- Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner-Coroner.

Investigative Procedures & Guidelines Following the Field Investigation

Force Investigation Division is obligated to complete the investigation and forward the case to Critical Incident Review Division (CIRD) within 240 days of the date of the CUOF. If necessary, FID investigators may conduct additional investigative inquiries, as requested by the COP or the BOPC. To ensure that a CUOF is properly reviewed and adjudicated promptly, the COP shall submit all CUOF recommended administrative findings to the BOPC no less than 60 calendar days before the administrative statute date, unless sufficient cause exists for an extension of that deadline. Grounds for such extension are as follows:

- 1) The FID's investigation was not completed at least 125 calendar days before the administrative statute date, delaying the UOFRB process; or,
- 2) The CIRD; the Director, OSS; or the COP identifies a need for additional or supplemental investigation.

INCLUSION OF OTHER INVESTIGATIVE ENTITIES

During the initial investigation, evidence and/or other facts about the incident may emerge, warranting joint investigations among several investigative entities. Force Investigation Division typically identifies the need to involve other entities during the preliminary notification of the CUOF by on-scene supervisors or during their initial on-scene investigation. Factors that would impact the decision to involve other investigative entities include, but are not limited to, a police officer sustaining serious bodily injury or death due to a suspect's actions, the identification of a Department employee as the victim of a crime directly related to the incident being investigated, or allegations of serious misconduct against a Department employee. In such events, the Department may involve the following:

- Robbery-Homicide Division;
- Internal Affairs Division; and,
- Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office, CAPOS.

Forensic Science Division (FSD) & Technical Investigation Division (TID)

The FSD and TID include the Criminalistics Laboratory and the Technical Laboratory. In the broadest sense, FSD and TID's functions are to facilitate the collection, comparison, and interpretation of all types of physical evidence found at crime scenes, or collected from suspects and victims, and to provide expert testimony in these areas.

The Criminalistics Laboratory is a part of the Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center at the Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory. The 180,000-square-foot forensic science facility is located on the campus of California State University, Los Angeles. The facility is shared by the Department, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, California State University, Los Angeles, the California Forensic Science Institute, and the





California Criminalistics Institute. The Criminalistics Laboratory is comprised of the following units: Toxicology and Trace Analysis, Field Investigation, Firearm Analysis, Narcotics Analysis, Quality Assurance, Serology/DNA, and Questioned Documents. The Technical Laboratory encompasses the Electronics, Latent Print, Photography, and Polygraph Units.

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES (BSS)

As it pertains to CUOF incidents, two situations generate a mandated referral to BSS. These situations include an OIS or a CUOF resulting in death or the substantial possibility of death. Appointments are arranged by the employee's CO and are conducted on-duty.

Any officer who is involved in an OIS is required to attend three mandatory, on-duty sessions with BSS. The first session is generally scheduled within 72 hours of the incident, or as soon as practicable. The second session takes place approximately four to eight weeks after the incident. The last session is scheduled just before or after the Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB) has concluded.

The officer must attend the first BSS session before returning to full duty.

72-HOUR BRIEFING

Within 72 hours of an OIS (or other CUOF if deemed necessary by the COP), an initial briefing is scheduled for the COP. During the briefing, FID provides a preliminary presentation of the incident and answers questions from the COP and attending staff members. Although the briefing is an initial assessment of the incident based on preliminary information, many basic facts are available at this stage. The objective of the briefing is to address issues that require immediate Department attention.

The employees involved in the incident do not attend the briefing.

GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE

The General Training Update (GTU) is a mandatory training session for all SIP following a CUOF incident. Generally, the GTU is completed within two weeks of an incident and before employees return to field duty. During the GTU, the below mandatory topics are covered, as well as any other topics identified by the COP, the concerned area CO, or Training Bureau. The mandatory topics are as follows:

- Use of Force Policy;
- Reverence for Human Life;
- Tactical De-Escalation Techniques;
- Command and Control;
- Equipment Required/Maintained; and,
- If an employee discharges his or her firearm during an OIS other than an negligent discharge, Reality-Based Training/FOS is also a topic.

Starting in 2017, Training Division (TD) was tasked with conducting GTUs for all CUOF incidents. Before 2017, the GTU was conducted by the concerned area's training coordinators. Currently, the GTU is administered by instructors from TD, with the assistance of training unit personnel from the concerned area and bureau. Training Division is also responsible for documentation and tracking of employees who did not attend the GTU due to valid temporary exemptions (e.g., on-leave due to injury, scheduled vacation, etc.).



Statute of Limitations for Adjudication

To ensure that CUOF incidents are properly reviewed and adjudicated promptly, time limitations are implemented for various levels of investigation and review. These include:

- The statute date, or completion date for the entire process, which is one year from the date of the CUOF incident (or the date the incident is reported to a Department supervisor);
- Force Investigation Division's completion of the entire CUOF incident, which is within 240 calendar days from the date of the incident (or the date the incident is reported to a Department supervisor); and,
- The COP's recommended findings, which shall be submitted to the BOPC within 60 calendar days before the administrative statute date.

Review & Findings

Upon completion of FID's investigation of a CUOF incident, CIRD receives the investigation and completes a comprehensive review and analysis of the incident. Critical Incident Review Division then schedules the UOFRB.

Factors Considered in Determining Appropriate Findings

In determining the proper adjudication for a CUOF incident, the following sections are extensively evaluated by all levels of review (including the UOFRB, the COP, the OIG, and the BOPC):

- **Tactics:** Was the officer's tactical decision-making appropriate before and during the incident? Were his/her actions a substantial deviation from Department policy and training and if so, was that deviation justifiable?
- **Drawing/Exhibiting:** Did the officer have a reasonable belief that there was a substantial risk the tactical situation may have escalated to the point where deadly force may have been justified?
- **Use of Force:** Was the force carried out per Department policy? Specifically, was the force used proportional and objectively reasonable? For lethal force, there is also an evaluation to determine if the force used was necessary.

TACTICS

Findings	Outcome
Tactical Debrief	Tactical Debrief
Administrative Disapproval	Tactical Debrief and one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive Retraining; • Notice to Correct Deficiencies; and/or, • Personnel Complaint.

DRAWING/EXHIBITING OF FIREARM

Findings	Outcome
In Policy/No Further Action	Tactical Debrief
Administrative Disapproval/ Out of Policy	Tactical Debrief and one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extensive Retraining;• Notice to Correct Deficiencies; and/or,• Personnel Complaint.

USE OF FORCE

Findings	Outcome
In Policy/No Further Action	Tactical Debrief
Administrative Disapproval/ Out of Policy	Tactical Debrief and one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extensive Retraining;• Notice to Correct Deficiencies; and/or,• Personnel Complaint.

Note: Per Department Manual 3/792.10, a finding of Administrative Disapproval in any area will result in one or more of the following:

- Extensive Retraining;
- Notice to Correct Deficiencies; and/or,
- Personnel Complaint.

USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD

The UOFRB consists of a representative from each of the following entities:

- Office of Support Services (Chair of the UOFRB);
- The respective Office;
- Training Bureau;
- The concerned geographic or specialized bureau; and,
- Peer member(s) (similar in rank to the SIP) and a representative from the OIG, in an oversight capacity.

Force Investigation Division personnel present information and analysis regarding the facts of the incident and subsequent investigation to the UOFRB. The CO of the concerned substantially involved employee also attends and offers his/her assessment of the incident and recommendations regarding Tactics, Drawing and Exhibiting, and the force used. After careful examination, the UOFRB makes its recommended findings and forwards them to the COP for consideration.

CHIEF OF POLICE

Force Investigation Division personnel present information and analysis regarding the facts of the incident and subsequent investigation to the COP. The COP analyzes and examines all the facts presented, including the UOFRB's recommendations, and either adopts in whole or in part their recommendations or comes to a different determination. The COP then submits a correspondence to the BOPC detailing his/her recommended findings, 60 days before the administrative statute date.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Personnel from LACDA respond to OIS and In-Custody Death (ICD) incidents to assess whether an independent criminal investigation is necessary. Additionally, the LACDA is available to provide advice to FID regarding criminal law issues.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The OIG closely monitors all FID investigations and UOFRB proceedings. The OIG's oversight begins immediately following the occurrence of a CUOF. The OIG has a 24-hour response capability and is promptly notified following a CUOF. The OIG responds to the scene of CUOF incidents, monitors FID's on-scene investigation, assesses compliance with applicable policy standards, and generally works to ensure the quality of the investigative work being performed. In practice, the OIG works closely with FID and is briefed regularly to ensure that, whenever possible, investigative issues identified during the course of the investigation are addressed and resolved.

As it conducts its independent review of each CUOF, the OIG's staff also monitors the progression of the Department's internal review. This monitoring role includes attendance at every UOFRB, where the OIG may ask questions and provide input to the board members.

The OIG reviews the COP's report to the BOPC and evaluates the COP's recommendations and rationale. The OIG's oversight of each investigation culminates in a detailed report to the BOPC. The OIG report reviews every aspect of the case, including an assessment of the quality of the FID investigation, and an analysis of the COP's recommendations. The report also provides the OIG's recommendations regarding Tactics, Drawing and Exhibiting, and Use of Force. In cases where the OIG concurs with the findings of the COP, it will recommend to the BOPC that it adopt those findings. If the OIG believes additional or different analysis is warranted, they provide a supporting rationale in their report to the BOPC. In cases where the OIG determines that the available evidence supports findings other than those recommended by the COP, they will make alternate recommendations and provide supporting analysis and rationale to the BOPC.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

Force Investigation Division personnel present information and analysis regarding the facts of the incident and subsequent investigation to the BOPC. The BOPC reviews and examines the facts of the case while considering the recommended findings proposed by both the COP and OIG. The BOPC adjudicates the case and delivers the adopted findings for each of the concerned Department personnel.

POST-ADJUDICATION PROCEDURES

Tactical Debrief, Extensive Retraining, & Disciplinary Proceedings

Under current policy, an Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy determination will result in one or more of the following: Extensive Retraining, a Notice to Correct Deficiencies, and/or a Personnel Complaint. If such findings are adopted, the

COP will render a decision on which of the outcomes are most suitable to address the employee's actions.

Department and its use promotes transparency and accountability within the organization.

Extensive Retraining is conducted by TD. The facilitator of the Extensive Retraining course tailors the training to be incident specific and verifies that the areas of concern are included in the course curriculum. If a Notice to Correct Deficiencies is served, the CO of the employee will complete and submit the necessary documentation, which is to be recorded on the employee's TEAMS II Report.

In certain circumstances, it may be appropriate for the Department to initiate a personnel complaint, such as when training alone is insufficient or has been provided and proven ineffective. When a personnel complaint is initiated, the employee could face an official reprimand, demotion, suspension, or termination.

Internal Process Report (IPR)

Immediately following the adjudication by the BOPC and the decision by the COP regarding outcomes, CIRD forwards an IPR to the involved employee's CO, listing the findings for the involved employee. The CO personally meets with the employee(s) and discusses the incident, the BOPC findings, and COP determination on the outcomes. Additionally, the CO shall discuss any adverse actions related to the incident as a result of a finding of Administrative Disapproval or Out of Policy.

Tactical Debrief

All SIP in a CUOF receive a formal debriefing known as a Tactical Debrief. This Tactical Debrief is a critical part of the process for the employees, the Department, and law enforcement in general. It allows all parties to identify what was successful, as well as which areas require improvement. The Tactical Debrief addresses topics that could assist in the modification or enhancement of the Department's commitment to best practices and overall employee performance. Curriculum and class instruction are formatted to promote dialogue and an open forum between personnel and the instructors, thus allowing a more suitable platform for collaboration and overall enrichment. The Tactical Debrief is facilitated by a member of the Department's Training Division and occurs within 90 days after the BOPC adjudicates the incident.

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL TRACKING & MONITORING

Following the enactment of the Federal Consent Decree in 2001, the Department was required to implement numerous reform measures to track the trajectory and scope of its performance and consent decree adherence. One such measure was the development of the computerized TEAMS II database.

The TEAMS II is the Department's version of a risk management database, wherein information is collected about each officer's UOF involvement, complaints, training activities, commendations, vehicle accidents, and many other performance measures. Once a threshold in any of those fields is reached, the system automatically alerts supervisors about officers whose patterns of activity seem more at risk than their peers. The TEAMS II system is an effective human resource management tool for the

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

CUOF INCIDENT OCCURS

STEP 01

72-HOUR BRIEFING

STEP 02

GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE

STEP 03

RETURN TO FIELD DUTY (RTD)

STEP 04

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).

SIP attend General Training Update provided by Training Division.

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.

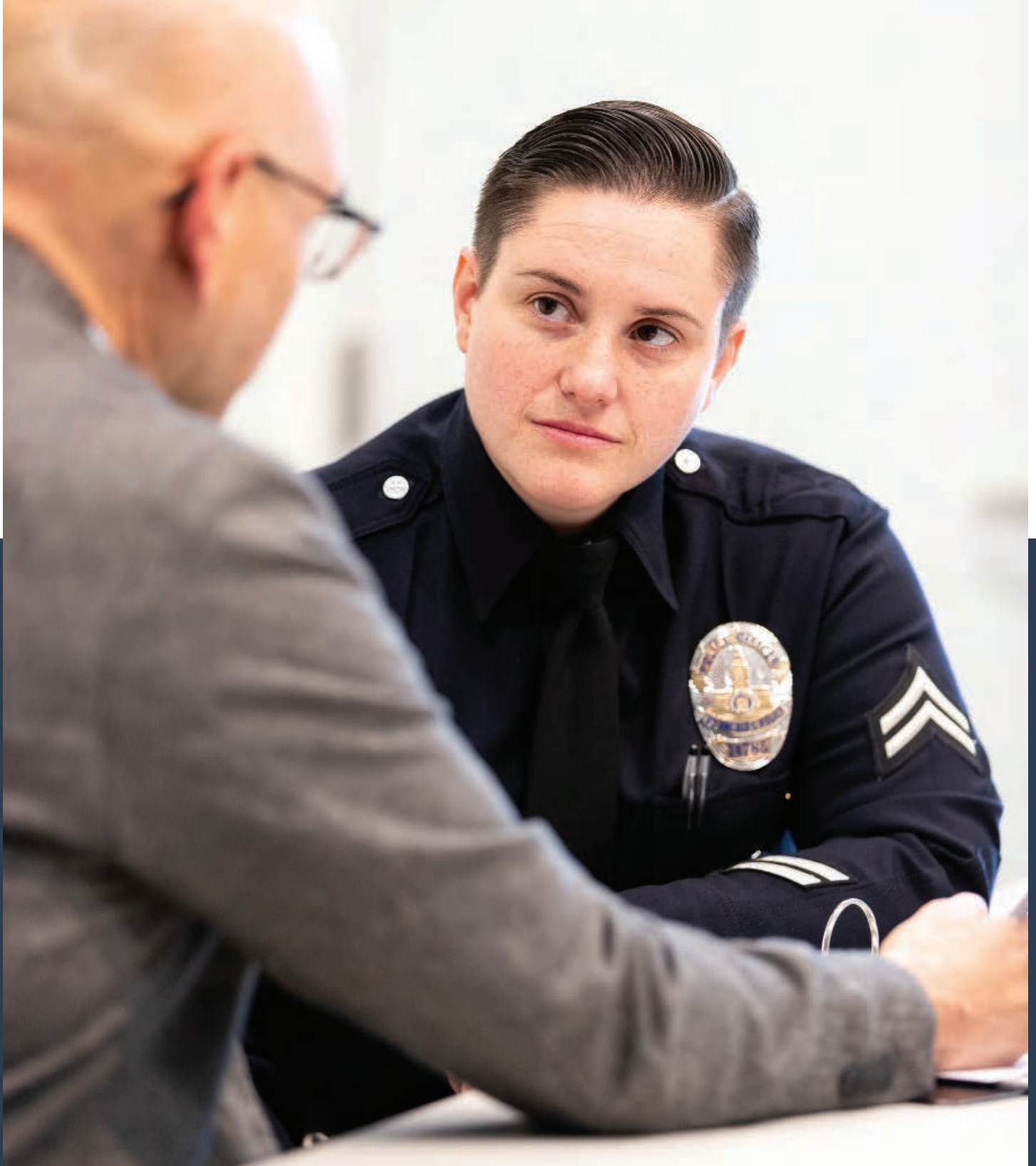
BOPC adjudicates the incident.

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.



COMPLAINT PROCESS

———— THE USE OF FORCE ————

For over 70 years, Professional Standards Bureau (PSB) has operated as the investigative arm of the COP to identify and report misconduct and employee behavior that violates Department policy or otherwise discredits the organization.

INITIATION & INVESTIGATION PROCESS

The initiation process for complaints resulting from UOF findings of Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy differs depending on whether the force was classified as a CUOF or incident.

Categorical Use of Force

The BOPC adjudicates the UOF and determines the findings for each involved employee. If an Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy finding is adopted, the COP determines which of the below listed outcomes is most appropriate to address the employee's actions. Such remedial actions may include:

- Completion of extensive retraining;
- Notice to Correct Deficiencies; and/or,
- Personnel complaint.

If the COP determines a personnel complaint is appropriate, the CIRD initiates the complaint through the Complaint Management System (CMS) and transmits it to the Complaint Classifications Unit (CCU), PSB. Complaints resulting from CUOF incidents are investigated by CCU.

Due to the extensive FID investigation and subsequent review process, complaints are commonly initiated within two months of the administrative statute date. To complete the complaint investigation within such a short time period, CCU investigators generally use the FID investigation, transcribed interviews, and transcripts to complete the complaint. There are occasions when ancillary allegations and discrepancies necessitate additional investigation by CCU staff.

Non-Categorical Use of Force

Personnel complaints and/or training resulting from Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy findings for NCUOF incidents may be initiated by one of the following, at any point throughout the UOF review cycle:

- Divisional CO;
- Bureau CO; or,
- Commanding Officer, CIRD.

Note: Under the authority of the Director of the Office of Support Services (OSS), the CO of CIRD ultimately approves or disapproves the bureau's recommended disposition. When there is a finding of Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy, CIRD may recommend training and/ or discipline.

Complaints associated with NCUOF incidents are generally investigated by CCU, other PSB investigators, or the involved officer's chain of command. The investigators review all reports and interviews related to the UOF, probe ancillary allegations, and address discrepancies as they would any other type of allegation.

COMPLAINT ADJUDICATION PROCESS

The Department's adjudication process begins with the accused employee's CO and goes through multiple levels of review. Upon completion of a disciplinary complaint investigation, the employee's CO is responsible for reviewing the investigation, determining whether misconduct occurred, recommending the disposition, and if applicable, the penalty. Consistent with the Department's standards, the adjudicators must determine by a preponderance of evidence whether misconduct occurred. Preponderance of Evidence means the weight of evidence on one side is greater than the evidence presented for the other side. The adjudicator must make a determination for each allegation based on factual, reasonable consideration of the evidence, and statements presented in the investigation.

The possible disciplinary dispositions for all complaints of misconduct include:

- Sustained;
- Unfounded (the act did not occur);
- Exonerated (the act occurred but was justified, lawful and proper);
- Not Resolved (when evidence does not clearly prove or disprove the allegation);
- Insufficient Evidence to Adjudicate; or,
- Withdrawn by the COP (used only by the COP when an allegation would be better adjudicated by a court; imposing discipline is legally prohibited; the alleged act is minor misconduct and significant time has passed; or evidence has been lost or destroyed).

The CO submits the adjudication disposition recommendation up the chain of command to the employee's bureau CO. The bureau CO can concur with the recommendation, or if the bureau CO disagrees with the recommended adjudication, the bureau CO will prepare correspondence to PSB documenting the rationale for the bureau's recommended adjudication. This is referred to as a Military Endorsement.

The next level of review for the adjudication process of complaints with a recommended penalty of an Official Reprimand (OR) or greater is done in a group setting. This group consists of the CO and Assistant CO of PSB, the captains assigned to Internal Affairs Division, the Department Advocate, the lieutenants preparing to present sustained cases to the COP, and the Assistant Inspector General. The purpose of the meeting is to provide an opportunity for the presenters to brief the group on each case being presented to the COP. The presenters include a synopsis of the supporting evidence, or lack thereof, discuss errors made by the adjudicator(s) in the findings or recommended penalty, and a risk analysis of the employee which includes disciplinary history and other unusual circumstances that may affect the final decision by the COP.

The group asks questions to ensure that all pertinent areas of the investigation were covered and that the final disposition of findings is sound. The recommended penalty is also evaluated to ensure that it is within a range consistent with other similarly situated officers that have received penalties for similar misconduct. After this review, the case is then presented to the

COP for final adjudication.

All personnel complaints resulting from CUOF incidents found to be Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy by the BOPC are presented to the COP for final adjudication and penalty.

Complaints resulting from Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy findings for NCUOF incidents are subject to the same review process as all other types of complaints. When the recommended adjudication is sustained with a penalty of an official reprimand or greater, PSB submits the completed investigation and recommendation to the COP for final adjudication and penalty consideration.

POSSIBLE OUTCOMES

When a complaint is sustained, under City Charter Section 1070(b), the COP may:

- Direct the employee to a Board of Rights and temporarily relieve from duty any member pending a hearing and decision by a Board of Rights; or,
- Suspend the employee for a total period not to exceed 22 working days with loss of pay and with or without reprimand; or,
- Demote the employee in rank, with or without suspension or reprimand or both; or,
- Demote the employee in rank, with or without temporary relief from duty or cancellation of such relief from duty.

If the COP desires to suspend an employee for more than 22 days, or believes removal is the appropriate penalty, the matter is referred to a Board of Rights.

BOARD OF RIGHTS

A Board of Rights is considered a de novo hearing. The Board is composed of a three-member panel. An officer can select a Board with two sworn Department members (at the rank of Captain or above) and one civilian member from the BOPC's list of approved hearing officers or choose an all-civilian member board from the approved list. Members of the Board of Rights must make an independent assessment of the matter based solely on the evidence presented to them at the hearing [City Charter Sections 1070(f), 1070(h), and 1070(x)].

The Board of Rights will determine, by majority vote, if the officer is guilty or not guilty based on the preponderance of evidence [City Charter Section 1070(l)]. If the Board of Rights finds the officer not guilty, the complaint concludes, and the COP may not impose a penalty.

If the officer is found guilty, under City Charter Section 1070(n), the Board of Rights recommends a penalty which is prescribed by written order of:

- Suspension for a definite period not exceeding 65 working days with total loss of pay, and with or without reprimand; or
- Demotion in rank, with or without suspension or reprimand or both; or
- Reprimand without further penalty; or,
- Removal.

In determining the final penalty, the COP will consider the Board of Rights' recommendation, but has the authority to impose a lesser penalty than recommended. The COP, however, may not impose a higher penalty [City Charter Section 1070(p)].

APPEAL PROCESS

The appeal process for complaints resulting from Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy findings on UOF incidents vary depending on the penalty imposed.

If the complaint is sustained with no penalty, a penalty of admonishment, or an official reprimand, the officer may request an Administrative Appeal to be held before a civilian hearing officer selected from the BOPC's list of approved hearing officers. The standard used is a preponderance of the evidence. Within 30 days, the hearing officer's recommendation is provided to the COP for consideration. The decision of the COP is final.

If the penalty imposed is a demotion and/or suspension of one to 22 days, the officer may either appeal using the Administrative Appeal procedure [MOU Article 9] or opt for a Board of Rights [City Charter Section 1070(b)(2)].

If the officer elects an Administrative Appeal, the officer is admitting guilt, and the only issue to be appealed is the degree of penalty. The hearing officer's report is submitted as a recommendation to the COP who makes the final determination. An Administrative Appeal may result in lower level of discipline but may not result in a higher penalty [MOU Article 9].

If the officer opts to appeal to a Board of Rights, the officer may appeal both the sustained finding and the penalty imposed. As explained above, under City Charter Section 1070(n), the Board of Rights can impose a penalty of:

- Suspension for a definite period not exceeding 65 working days with total loss of pay, and with or without reprimand; or,
- Demotion in rank, with or without suspension or reprimand or both; or,
- Reprimand without further penalty; or
- Removal.

The COP shall either uphold the recommendation of the Board of Rights or may, at his discretion, impose a penalty less severe than that ordered by the Board of Rights, but may not impose a greater penalty [City Charter Section 1070(p)].

Officers are also provided an opportunity to appeal the Department's action when a CUOF results in Administrative Disapproval – Extensive Retraining. As set forth in Article 9 of the MOU, CUOF adjudications of Administrative Disapproval – Extensive Retraining are subject to the Administrative Appeal process.





OFFICER WELLNESS

—— RESOURCES & THE USE OF FORCE ——

The Department's Behavioral Science Services is the oldest and most established in-house law enforcement psychological service entity in the United States. They advise whether an officer involved in a Categorical Use of Force is suitable to return to duty.

The field of police psychology was founded in 1968 when the Los Angeles Police Department became the first municipal police agency in the nation to hire a full-time psychologist. The Behavioral Science Services (BSS) has since been a leader in police psychology, driving many innovations for improving officer wellness.

The mission of the BSS is to promote the health and wellness of sworn and civilian employees primarily through a host of the psychological services, including psychotherapy, relationship counseling, psychological first aid/debriefings, crisis intervention, and skill-building groups. With over a dozen full-time, in-house police psychologists, the BSS is one of the largest law enforcement psychology entities in the world. The BSS also employs the nation's first police dietitian, who provides guidance on nutrition, healthy diet, and disease management to further ensure healthy and resilient personnel. Finally, the Department's Addiction Prevention Unit operates within BSS and is comprised of sworn peer support members who help triage, guide, support, and educate in matters related to alcohol and other substance use and abuse.

For officers involved in an OIS, the BSS provides a series of at least three mandatory appointments with a police psychologist for the officer who discharged his or her weapon. The officer is scheduled no sooner than 48-hours after being released from the scene to ensure some degree of physical, psychological, and social equilibrium is achieved. The purpose of each appointment is to support the officer's resilience by aiming to reduce any distress, assist with current psychological or problem-solving needs, and promote healthy adjustment from a potentially traumatic incident. After the first appointment, the psychologist may recommend that the officer return to pre-incident duties or require additional appointments to achieve the aforementioned aims. At least one appointment will be scheduled to coincide with the release of the critical incident video (approximately six to eight weeks after the incident), and another with the convening of the Use of Force Review Board (typically several months after the incident).

Officers who intimately witnessed the OIS or were involved in another type of Categorical Use of Force are seen for at least one mandatory appointment with a police psychologist. Other examples of incidents that may trigger a mandated referral to the BSS include those involving head strikes, animal shootings, in-custody deaths, or involvement in a serious traffic collision with injuries that result in death or the substantial possibility of death. Additionally, certain assignments such as Juvenile Division Internet Crimes Against Children and undercover assignments may also warrant a mandatory appointment with a police psychologist.

In addition to providing employees with psychological, nutritional, and substance abuse services, the BSS oversees the robust LAPD Peer Support Program. Officers who experience critical incidents are encouraged to speak with Peer Support members. In recent years, multiple specialized peer support cadres have been created, including one for officers who have experienced an OIS.

The BSS also provides organizational and operational consultation to entities within the Department. The BSS staff design and implement research and training on a variety of law enforcement-related topics, and police psychologists respond with the Special Weapons and Tactics team on every call involving a barricaded subject or hostage situation as part of the Crisis Negotiation Team.

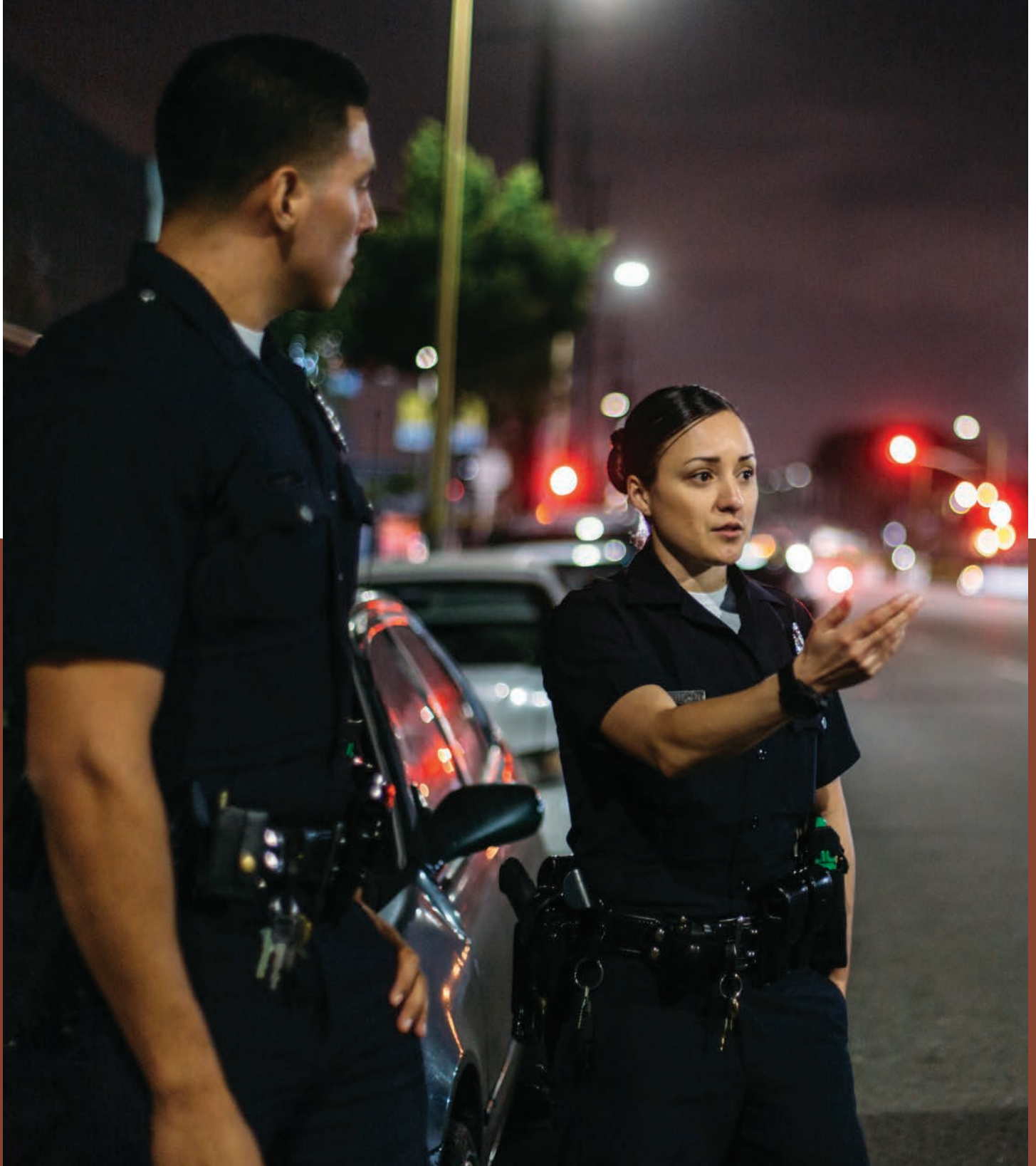
The BSS continues to evolve to meet the needs of 21st century policing as it approaches its 55th year. Telehealth services, along with the utilization of other digital tools, have gone from being temporary digital solutions during a global pandemic to staples of service delivery that increase utilization and efficiency. Further, the BSS has increased its involvement in policy, training, and employee development, establishing key consultations and partnerships that capitalize on the intersection of law enforcement and the behavioral sciences.

An aerial photograph of a city skyline at dusk. The sky is a mix of orange, pink, and blue. Several tall skyscrapers are visible, including the Bank of America Tower and the Transamerica Pyramid. The city lights are beginning to glow. The title 'Statistical SNAPSHOT' is overlaid on the image. 'Statistical' is in a green, cursive font, and 'SNAPSHOT' is in a large, white, bold, sans-serif font.

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 ⁸

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

OTHER CITY COMPARISON ^{9 10 11 12}

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.

⁸ 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.

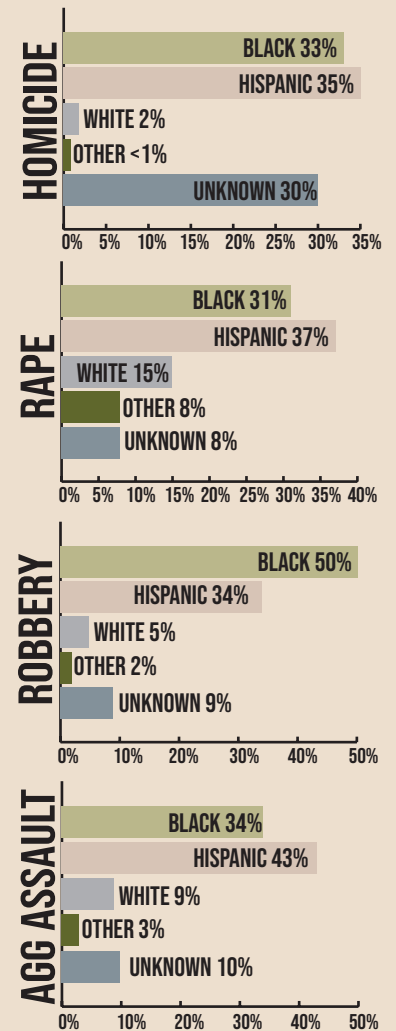
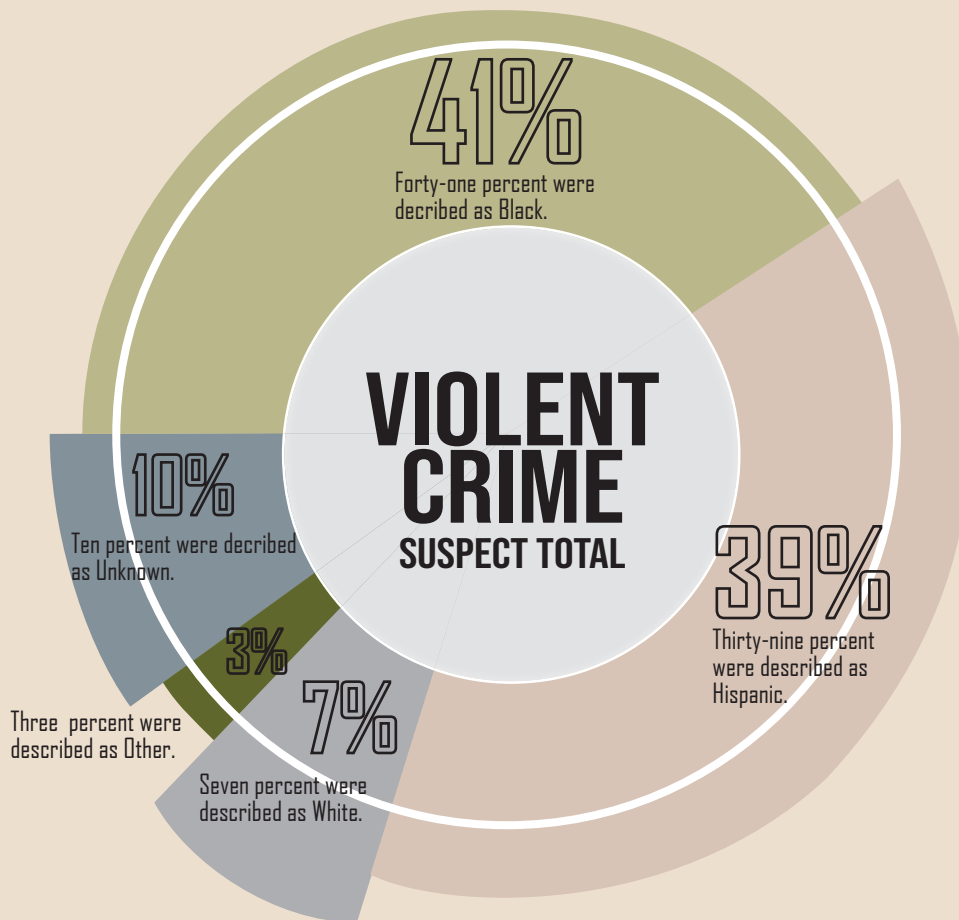
⁹ Chicago Data Portal: <https://data.cityofchicago.org/>

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

¹¹ Crime Statistics, City of Houston: https://www.houstontx.gov/police/cs/Monthly_Crime_Data_by_Street_and_Police_Beat.htm

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

2022 LOS ANGELES VIOLENT CRIME SUSPECT DATA



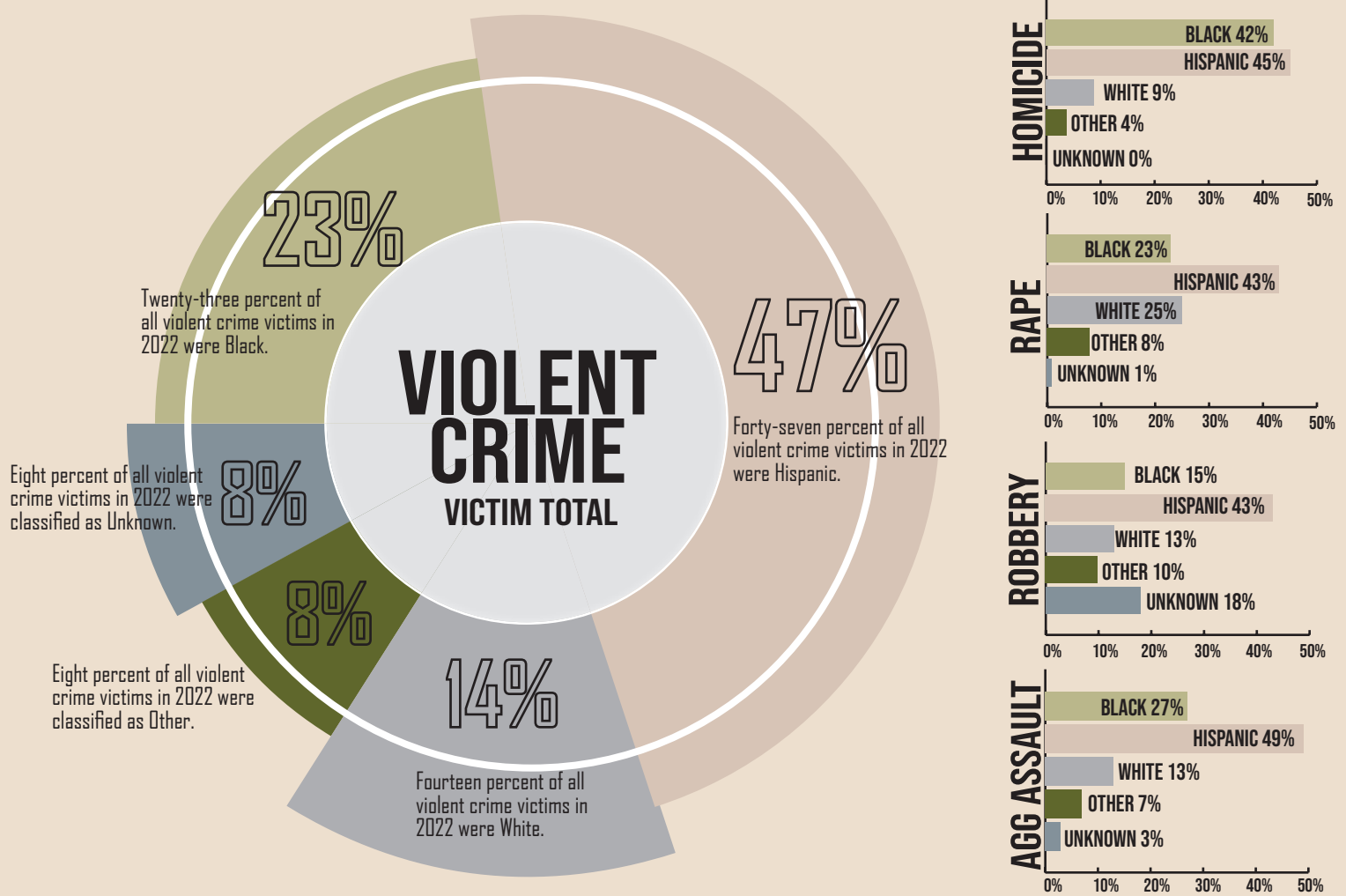
The Los Angeles Police Department understands that criminality, victimization, and policing often intersect as a result of complex social issues that involve much more than race, ethnicity, and other identifiable characteristics. It adheres to the mandate that policing in the City of Los Angeles be done 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
Population	8%	47%	29%	16%	N/A
Violent Crime	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.

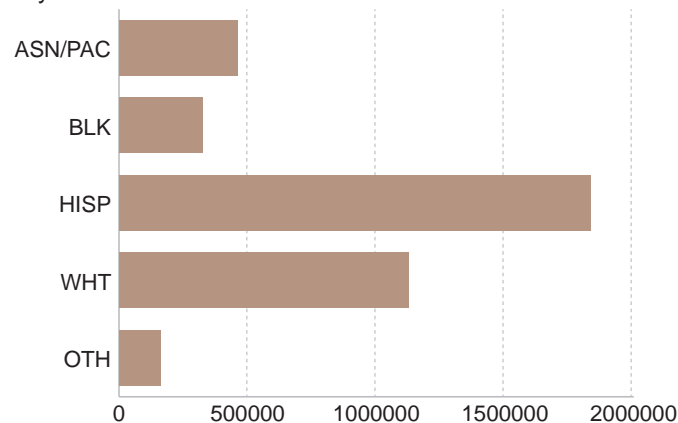
	Blk	Hisp	Wht	Other	Unk
Population	8%	47%	29%	16%	N/A
Victim Violent Crime	23%	47%	14%	8%	8%
Homicide	42%	45%	9%	4%	0%
Rape	23%	43%	25%	8%	1%
Robbery	15%	43%	13%	10%	18%
Agg Assault	27%	49%	13%	7%	3%

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

CITY STATISTICS

POPULATION AND AREA¹³

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%
Total	3,898,747	100%

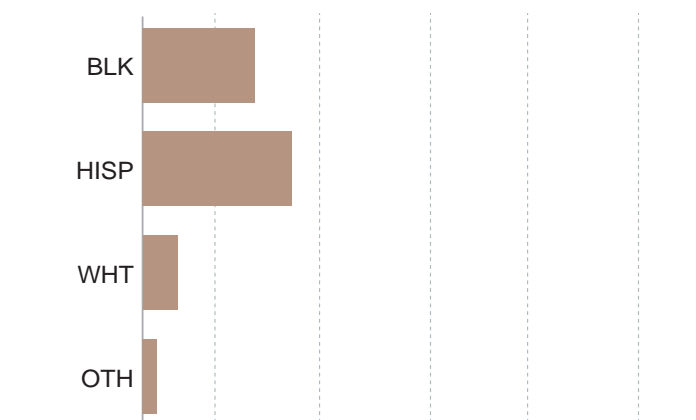
Based on the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated population figures for the City, approximately 1.9 million of the 3.9 million residents, or 47 percent, are Hispanic. White residents account for approximately 1.1 million residents, or 29 percent. Asian/Pacific Islander residents account for approximately 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 Crime¹⁴

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%
Total	32,912	100%

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.

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

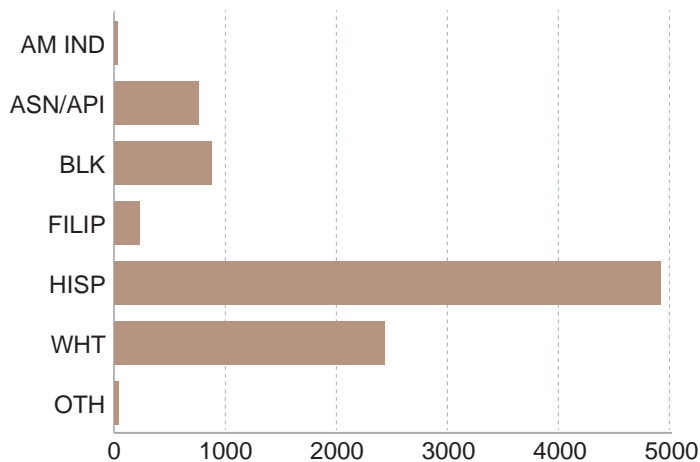
¹⁴ Violent crime totals are based on the date of occurrence, as opposed to United States Department of Justice data, which uses a reporting standard based on the date the crime is reported to the Department.

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:

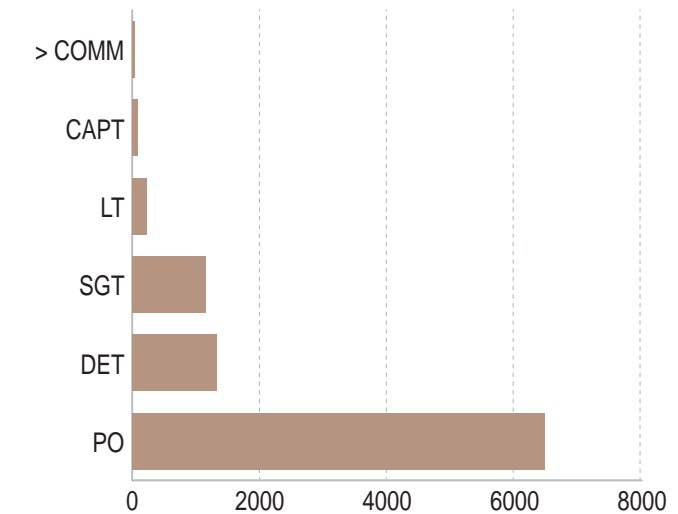


Ethnicity	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
American Indian	34	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	753	8%
Black	838	9%
Filipino	233	3%
Hispanic	4,899	53%
White	2,422	26%
Other	36	< 1%
Total	9,215	100%

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:

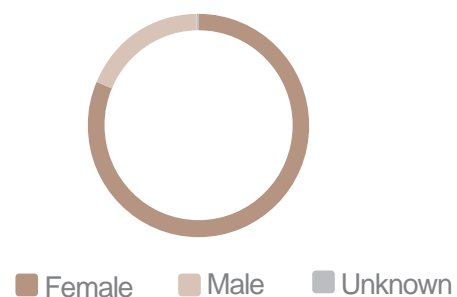


Rank	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Commander & Above	35	<1%
Captain	81	1%
Lieutenant	228	2%
Sergeant	1,085	12%
Detective	1,318	14%
Police Officer	6,468	70%
Total	9,215	100%

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%
Total	9,215	100%



LAPD STATISTICS

Department Call for Service Information

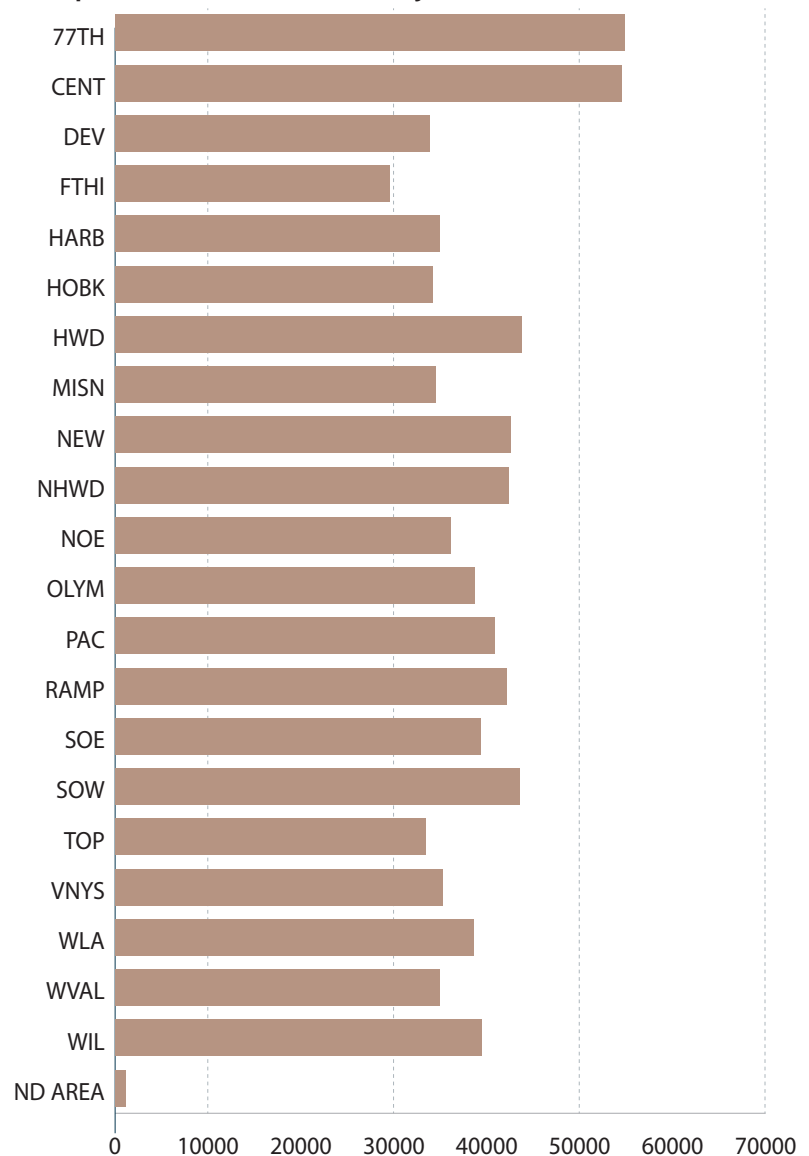
The Department received 828,411 calls for service in 2022, which was a decrease of 67,346 calls, or approximately eight percent, compared to the 895,757 calls for service in 2021. In 2022, there were 119,739, or approximately 13 percent, fewer calls for service than the 2017 through 2021 five-year annual 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 geographic Areas and other non-defined City areas. Central Area accounted for the second highest call for service count with 54,523, or seven 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

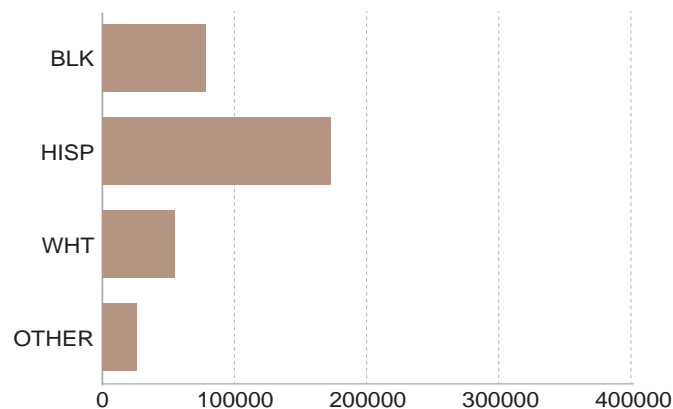
Department personnel contacted 1,159,568 individuals in 2022, which includes those detained during field detentions and calls for service. This figure, however, is only a small fraction of the total number of individuals officers interact with on an annual basis, as it does not account for interactions 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 417,126, or 26 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 23 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.

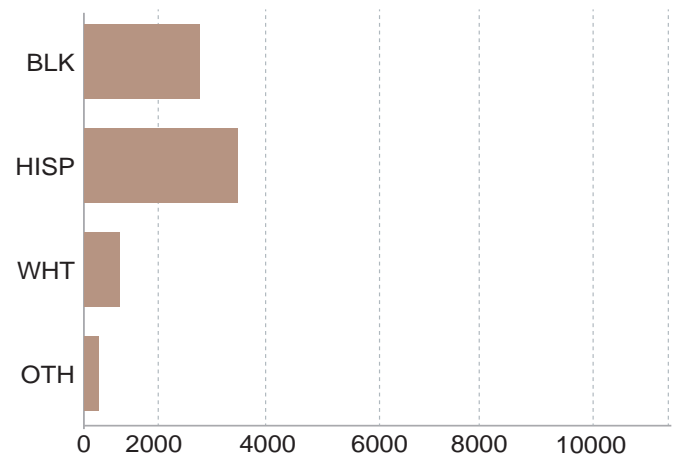
Field Detention Information By Race



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

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

Violent Crime Arrestee By Race



Ethnicity	No. of Arrestees	Percentage
Black	2,957	36%
Hispanic	3,924	48%
White	915	11%
Other	379	5%
Total	8,175	100%

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
Total	N/A	6060	6325	6402	5403

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
Total	N/A	6,060	6,325	6,402	5,403

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
Total	N/A	6,060	6,325	6,402	5,403

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



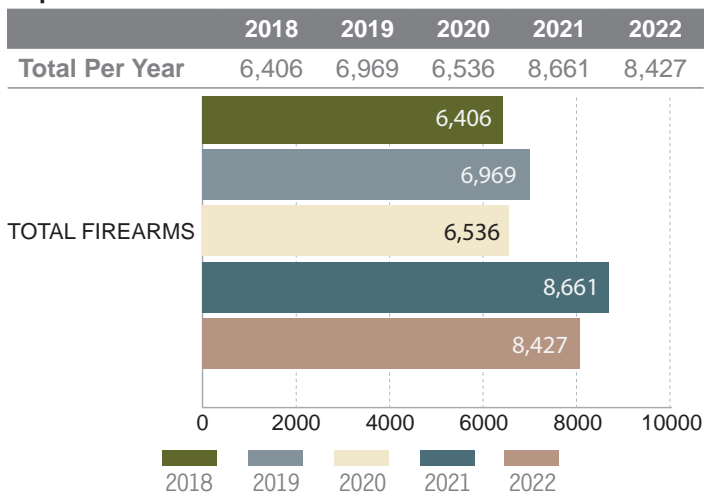
FIREARMS RECOVERED

Firearms Recovered by the Department

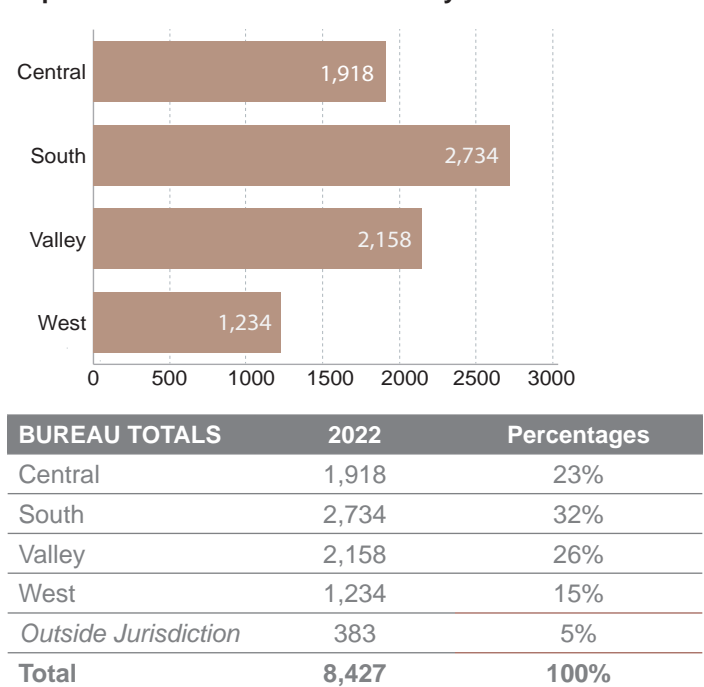
In 2022, there were 8,427 firearms recovered in Department field operations, which was a decrease of 234 or three percent less recovered firearms as compared to the 8,661 in 2021. In 2022, 1,706 of the recovered firearms were “ghost guns,” (unregistered, non-serialized firearms) which was approximately 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 1,284, or 18 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

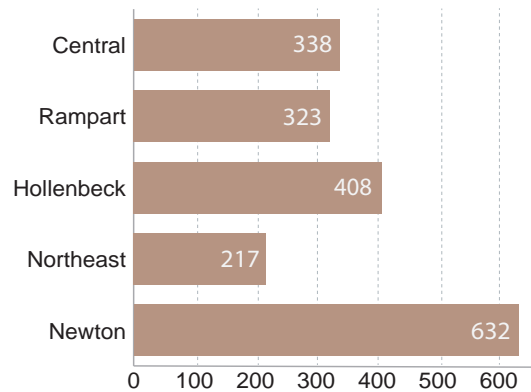


In 2022, a total of 32 percent of all guns recovered were from South Bureau, the highest in comparison to all bureaus. Twenty-three percent of all guns recovered in 2022 came from Central Bureau, 26 percent from Valley Bureau, and 15 percent from West Bureau and five percent from outside city boundaries.

Firearms Recovered by Bureau in 2022

Central Bureau

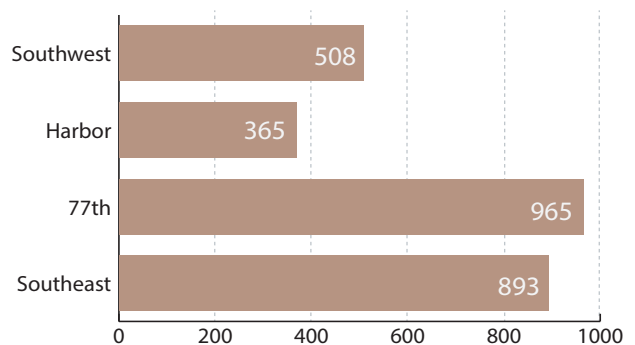
CENTRAL BUREAU	2022	Percentages
Central	338	18%
Rampart	323	17%
Hollenbeck	408	21%
Northeast	217	11%
Newton	632	33%
Total	1,918	100%



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%
Total	2,734	100%

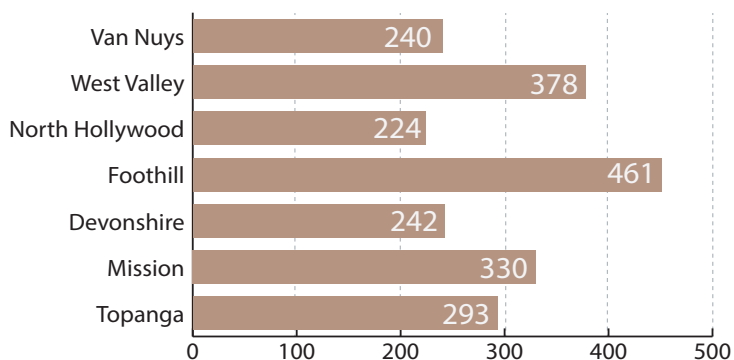


There was a total of 2,734 guns recovered from South Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from 77th Street Division, which were 35 percent of all firearms recovered from South Bureau.

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

Valley Bureau

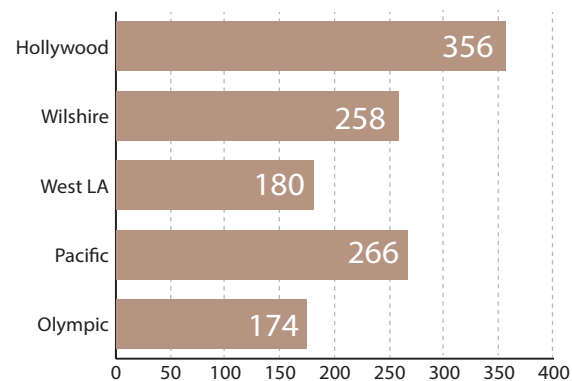
VALLEY BUREAU	2022	Percentages
Van Nuys	240	11%
West Valley	378	18%
North Hollywood	224	10%
Foothill	451	21%
Devonshire	242	11%
Mission	330	15%
Topanga	293	14%
Total	2,158	100%



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%
Total	1,234	100%



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 guns 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.

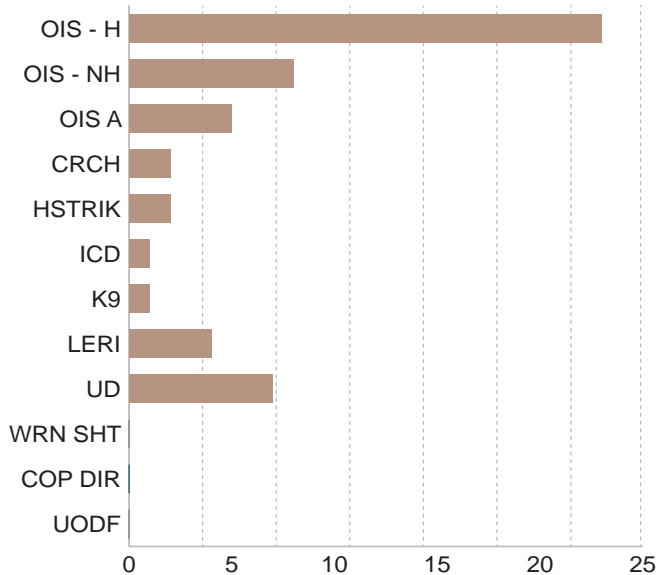


USE OF FORCE REVIEW

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.	
Total	53

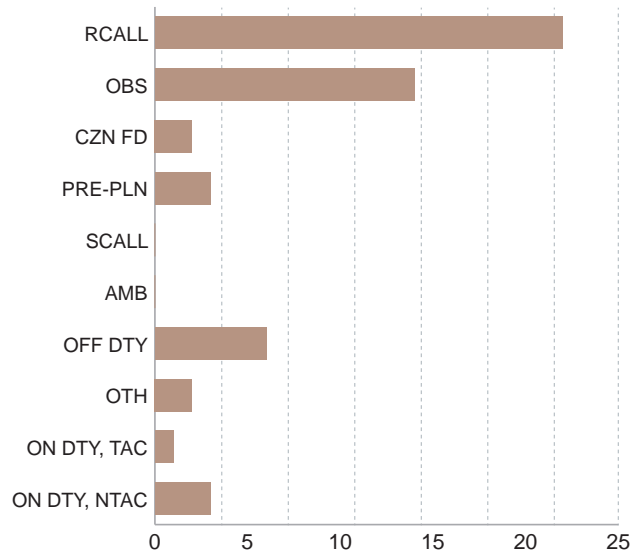
Source of Activity for CUOF Incidents

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). Six incidents originated during off-duty incidents, which represented 11 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 four 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



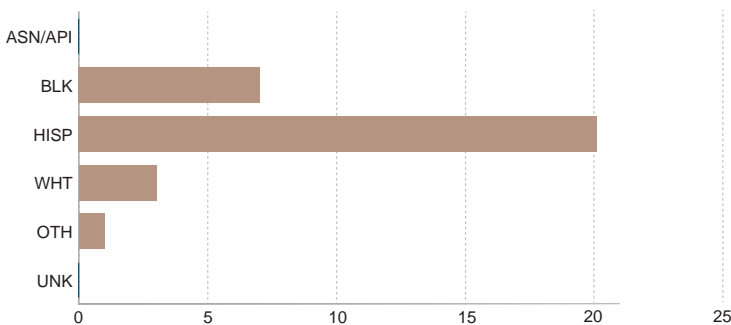
Source	2022
Radio Call	22
Observation	14
Citizen Flag Down	2
Pre-Planned	3
Station Call	0
Ambush	0
Off-Duty	6
Other	2
On-Duty, Tactical	1
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	3
Total	53

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

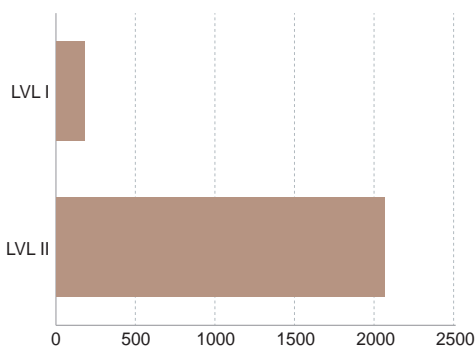


Ethnicity	2022 OIS Suspect	Violent Crime Suspect	City Population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0%	(See Other)	12%
Black	23%	41%	8%
Hispanic	65%	39%	47%
White	9%	7%	29%
Other	3%	3%	4%
Unknown	0%	10%	DNA
Total	100%	100%	100%

DNA - Does Not Apply

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
Total	2,230

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

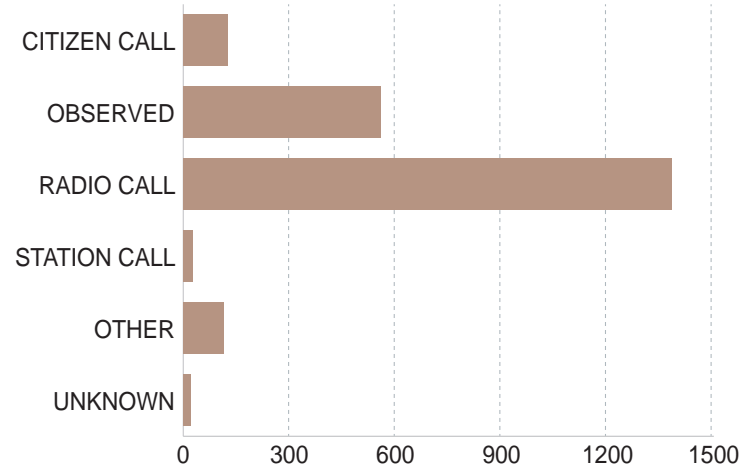
Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents

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



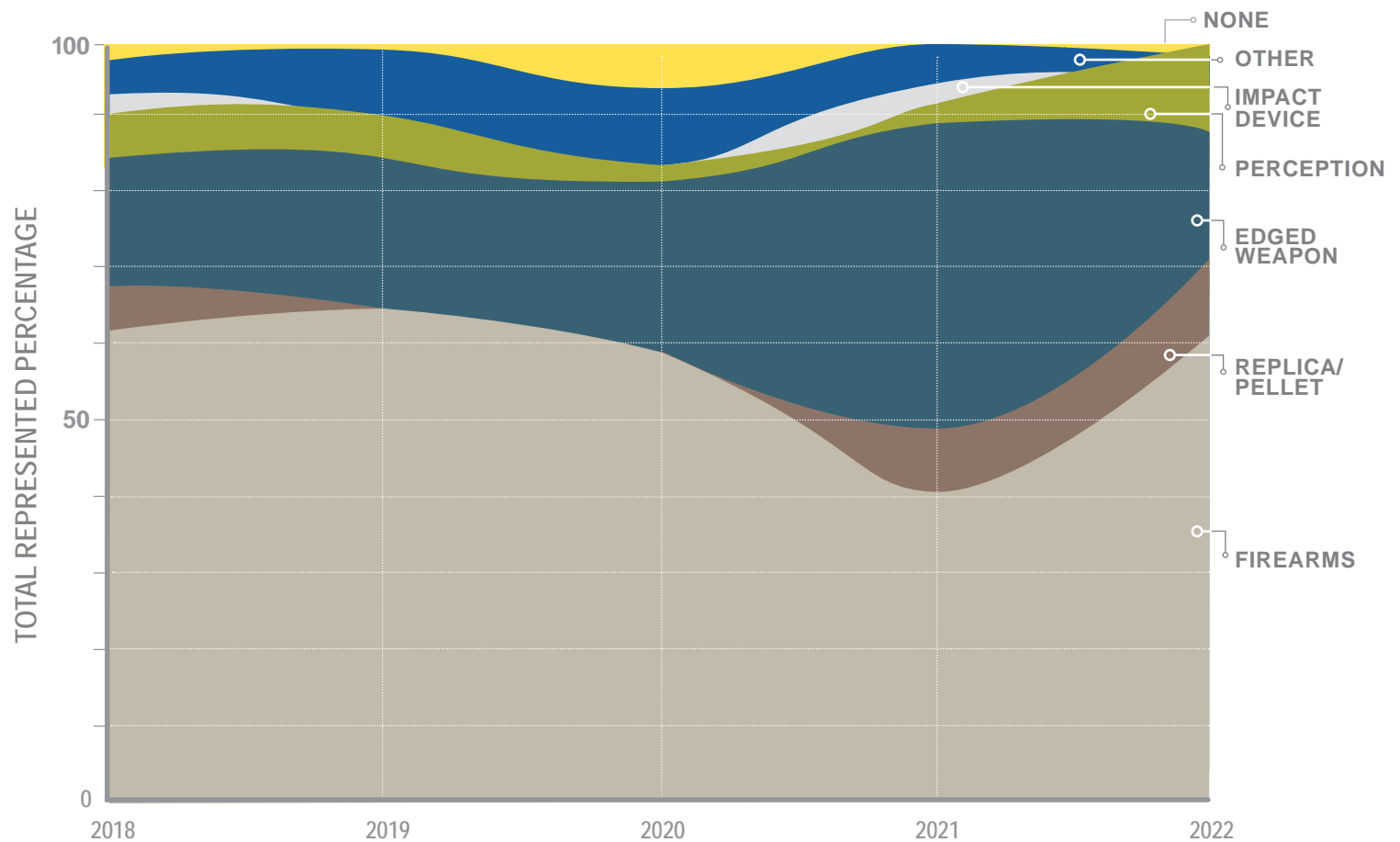
Source	2022
Citizen Flag Down	127
Observation	558
Radio Call	1,382
Station Call	26
Other	115
Unknown	22
Total	2,230



SUSPECT WEAPONS

OR ACTIONS BY PERCENT

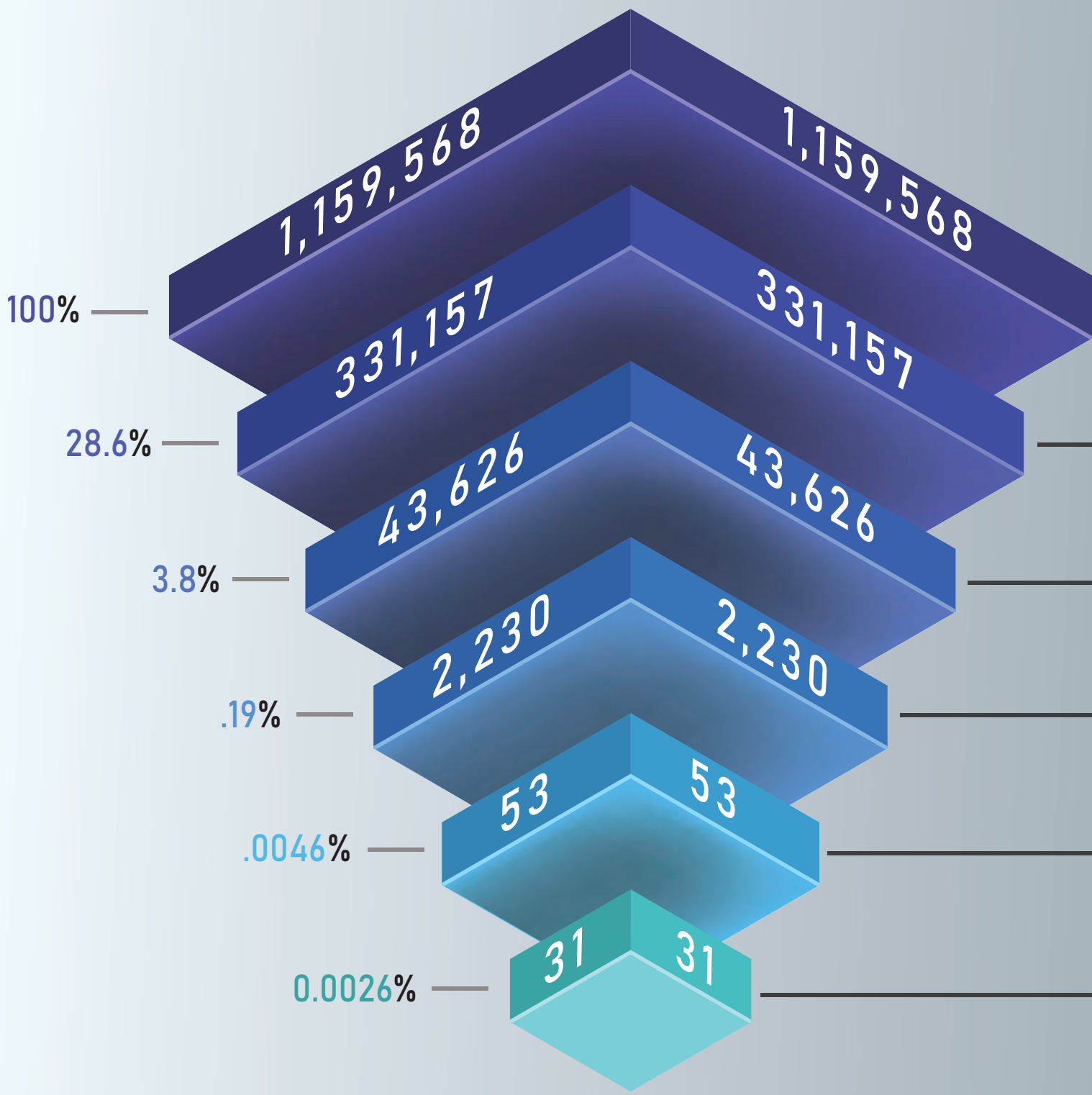
The graph below depicts the 2018 through 2022 annual percentages of seven of the most represented weapon/force types utilized by suspects in OIS incidents. As shown, firearms overwhelmingly accounted for the highest volume of weapons utilized by suspects, with a five-year annual average of 57 percent. 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%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%


USE OF FORCE

IN PERSPECTIVE



***Infographic not to scale


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.

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.

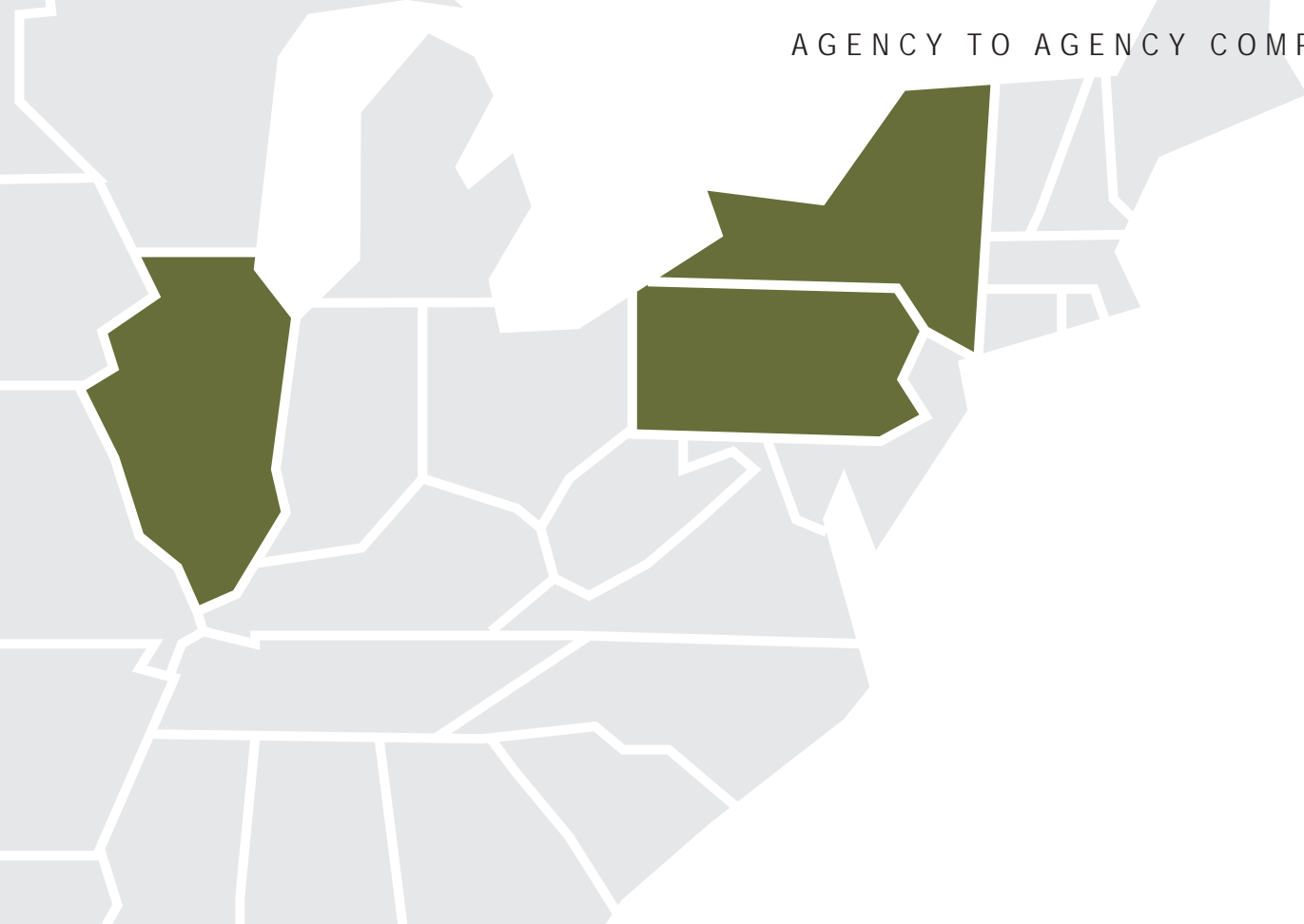
9,977 sworn officers
5,480 civilian employees
3,159 sq mi (patrol area)
2.9 million (population)



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.

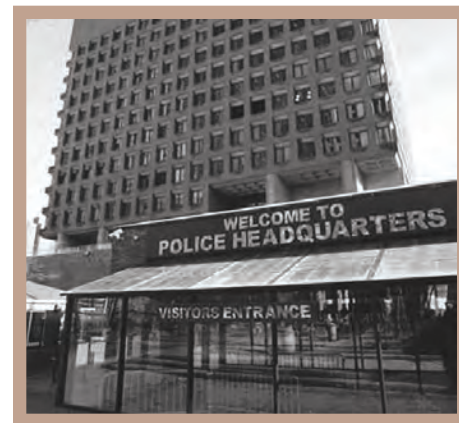
11,746 sworn officers
719 civilian employees
234 sq mi (patrol area)
2.7 million (population)



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 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.

Continues on page 132.

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 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.

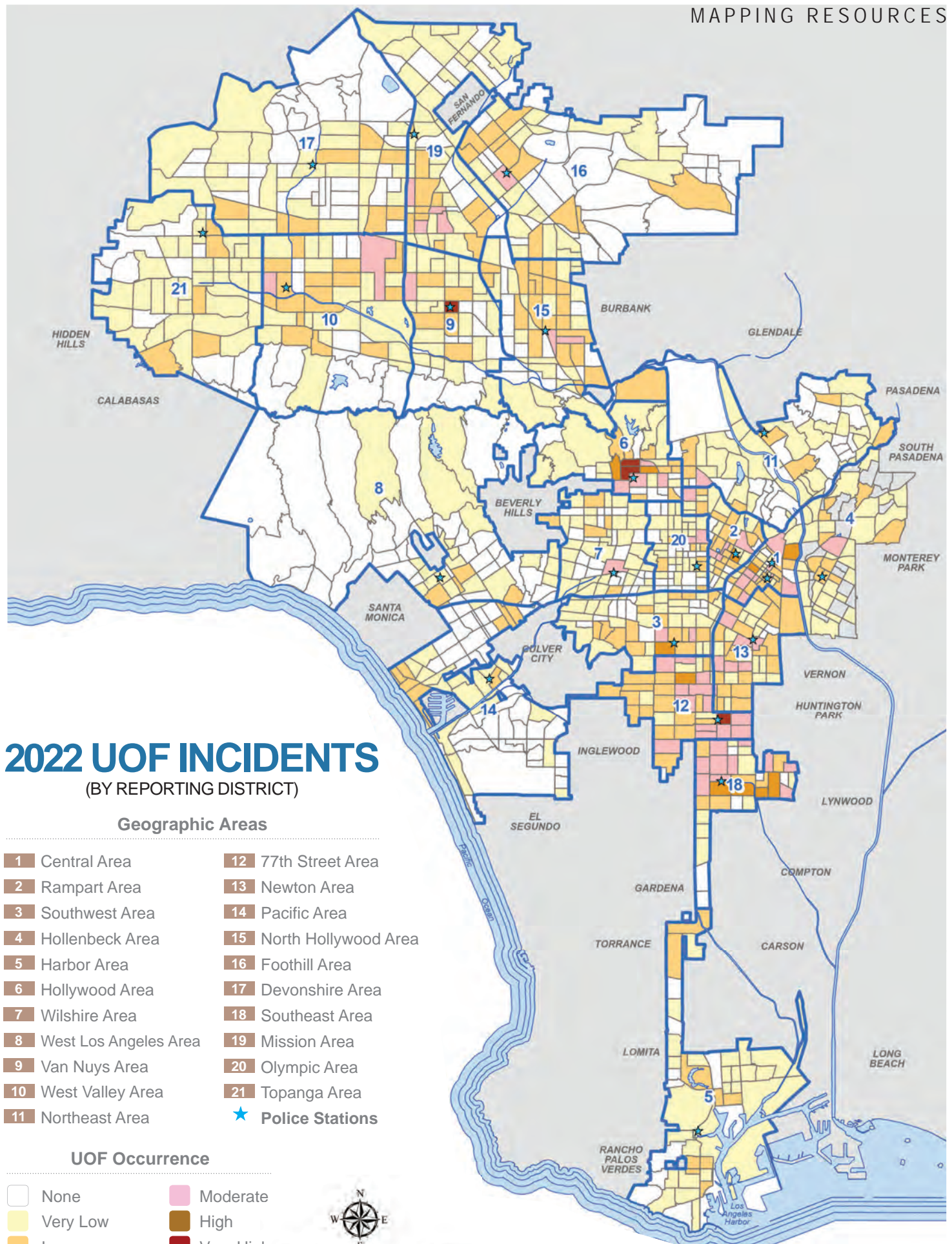


The Department's publication of various mapping resources assists management in the planning, deployment, and analysis of various assets. Furthermore, mapping resources provide invaluable visual references for field personnel in their daily efforts to prevent crime and to better serve the City.

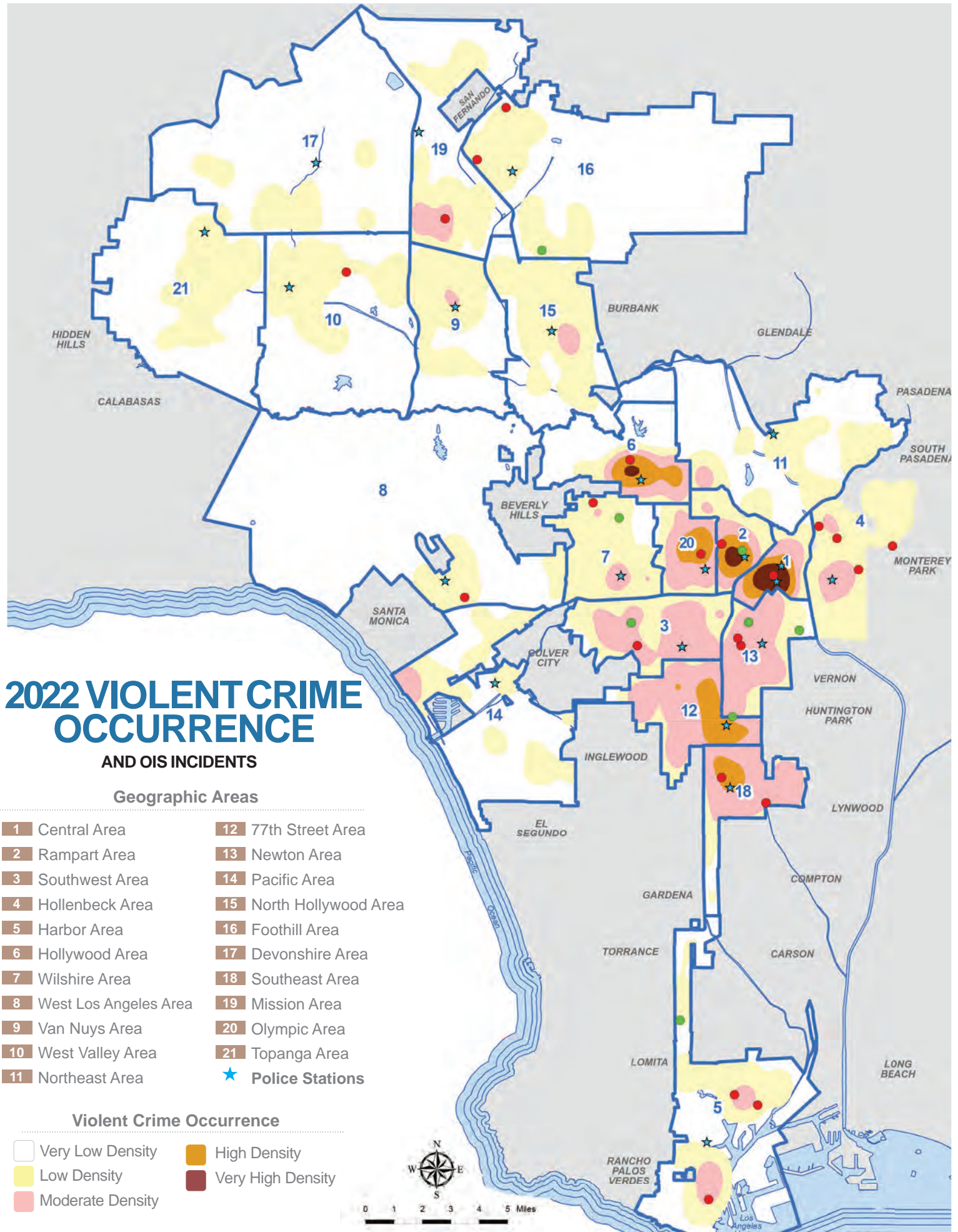


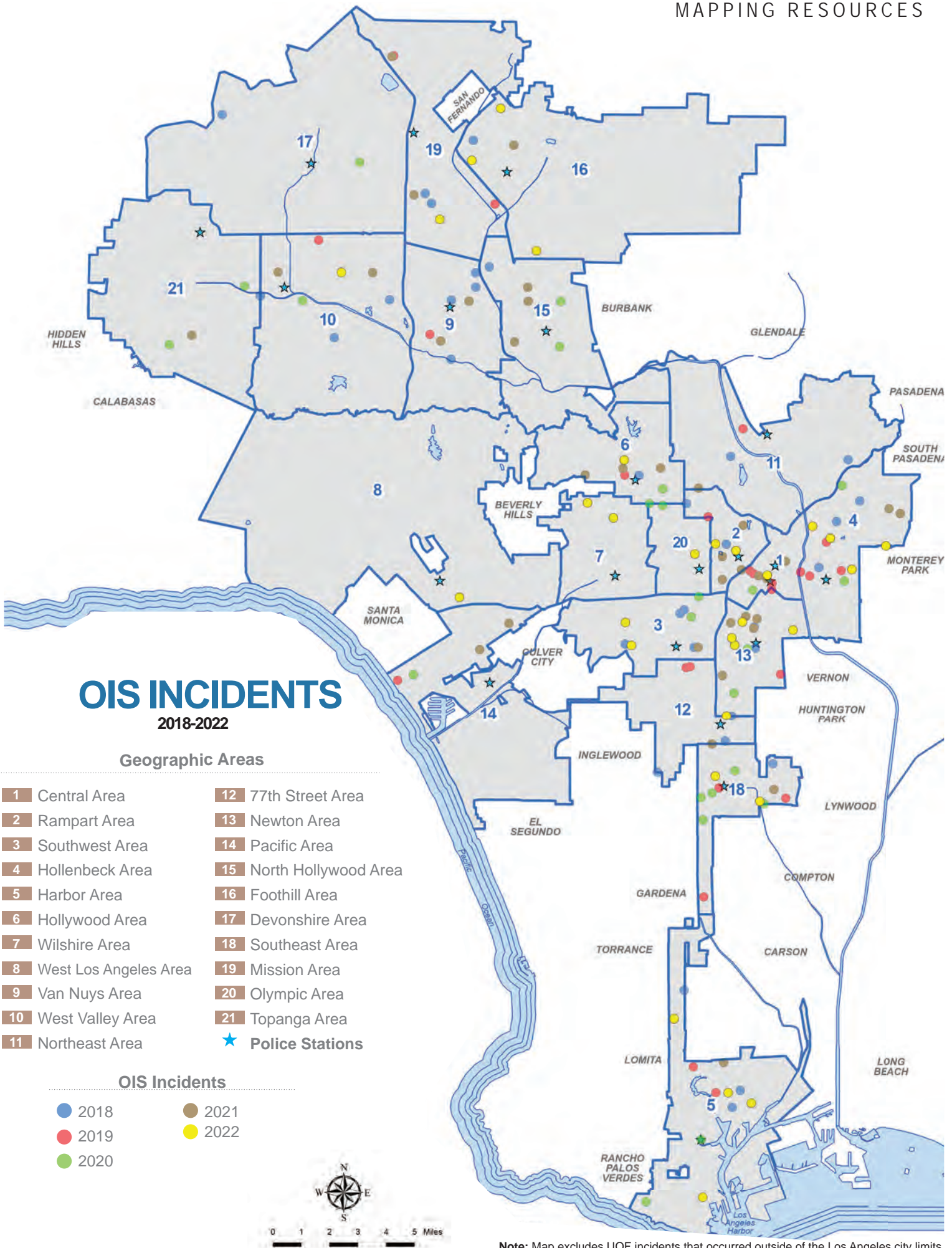
DATA MAPPING

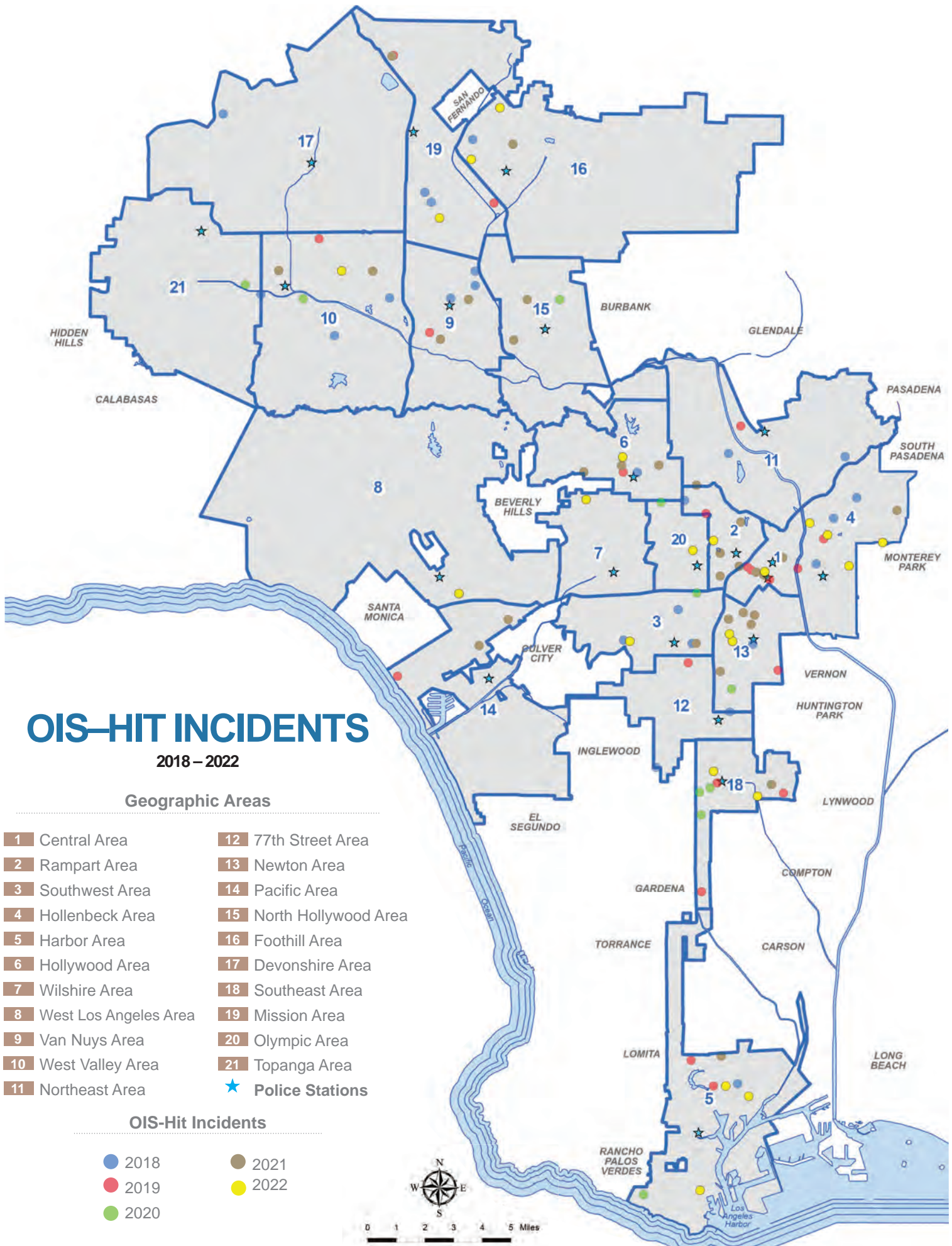
— BY REPORTING DISTRICT —

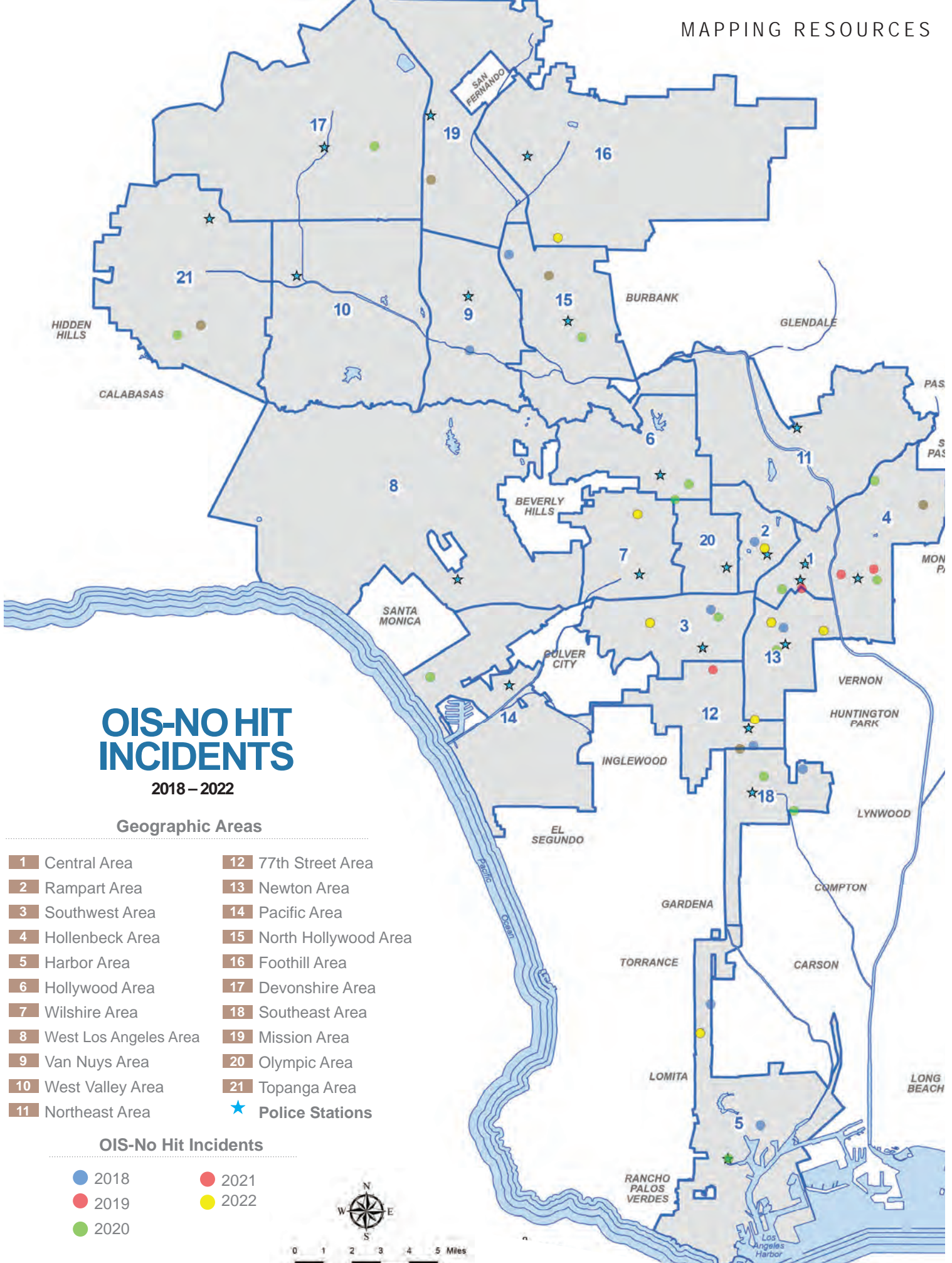


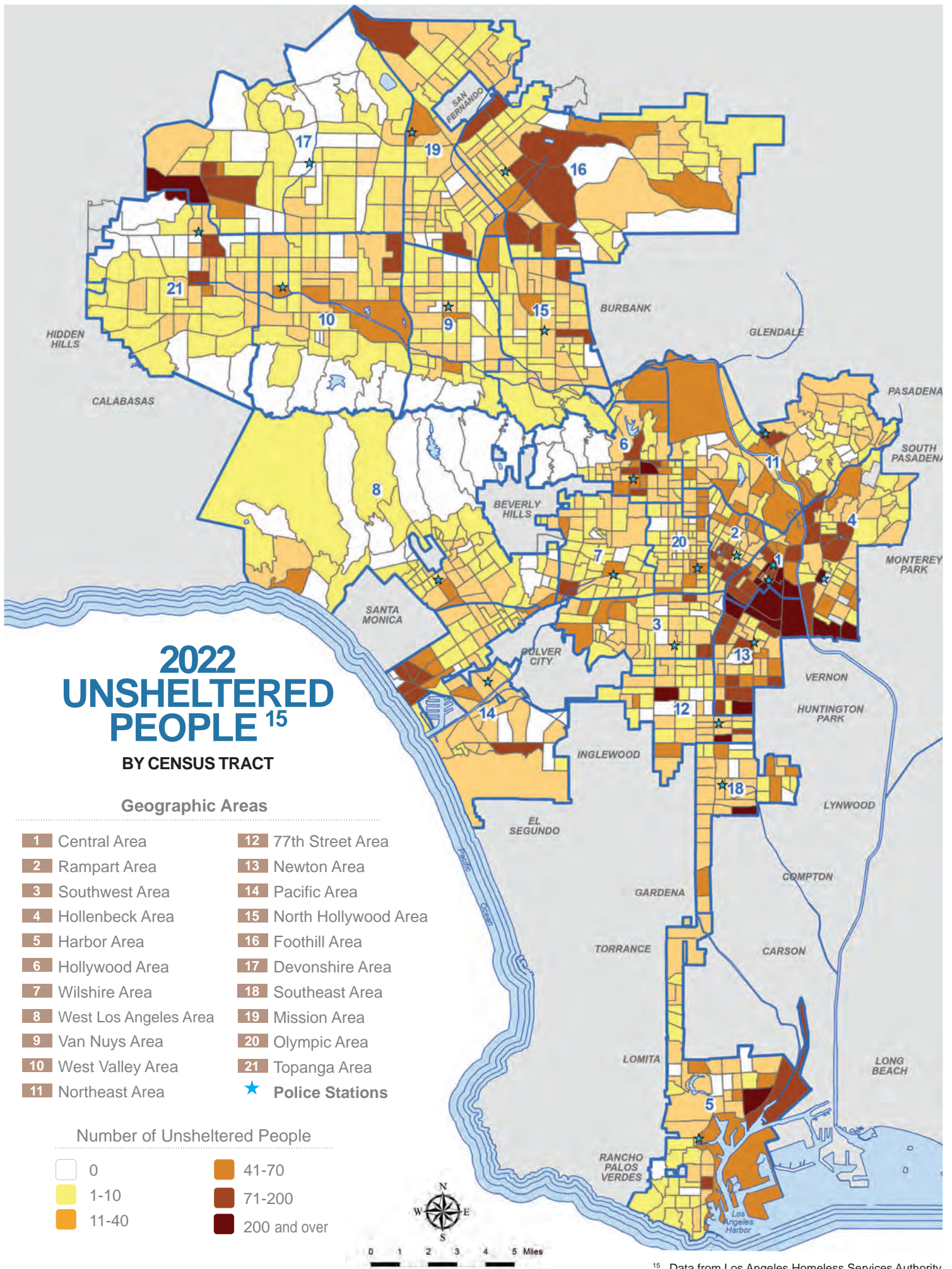
Note: Map excludes UOF incidents that occurred outside of the Los Angeles city limits.
Prepared by LAPD/ADSD/GIS Mapping 01.19.23

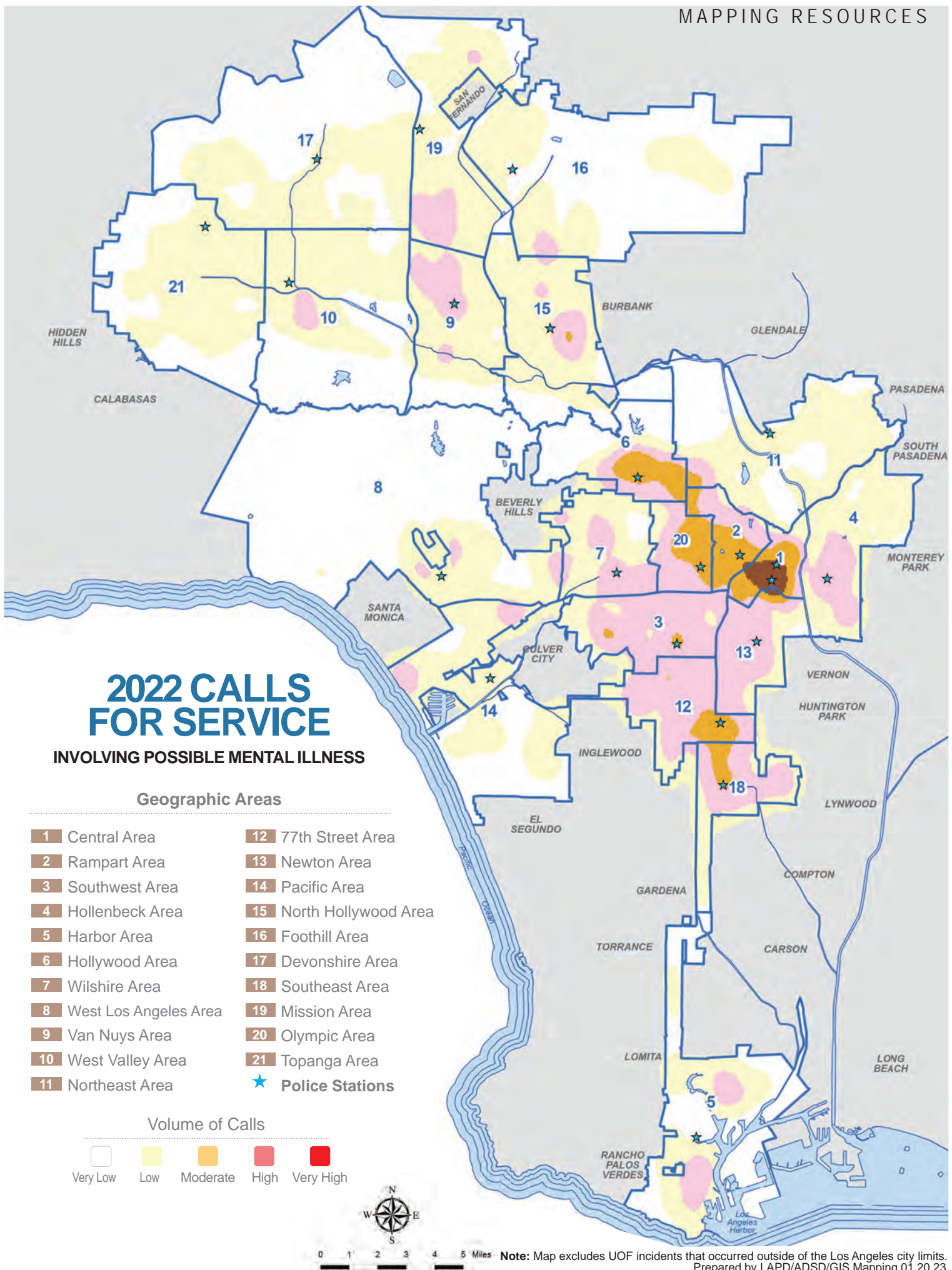












CATEGORICAL

2022 CATEGORICAL 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)

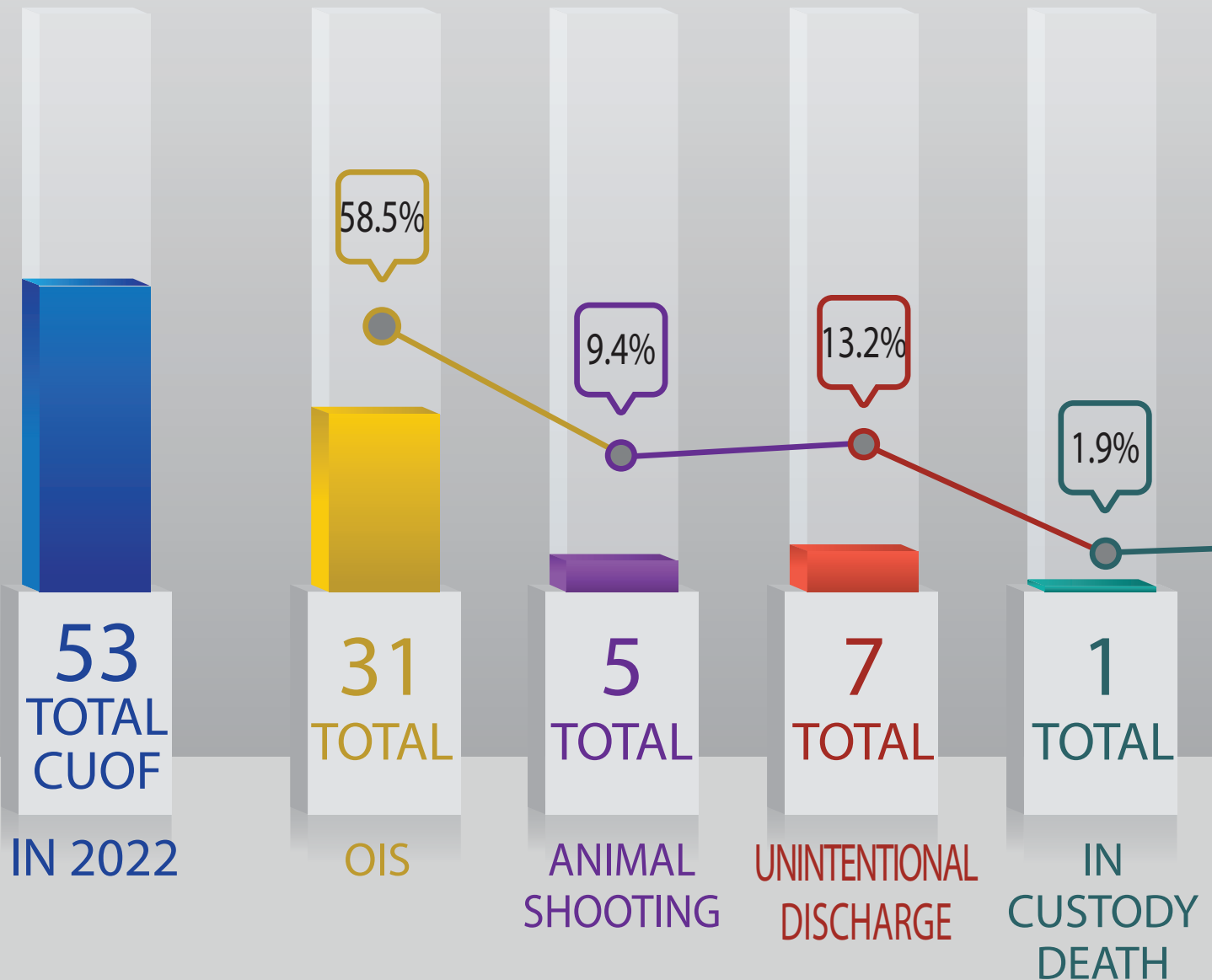
- 2022 had one fewer UD incident compared to 2021.
- Three of the seven personnel involved in a UD incident had less than one year of service.

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 three incidents in 2021.

NOTE: There was no full application of a CRCH, there was only contact w/ the neck area.

HEAD STRIKE

- 2022 had two 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 Three incidents in 2021.

LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED INJURY

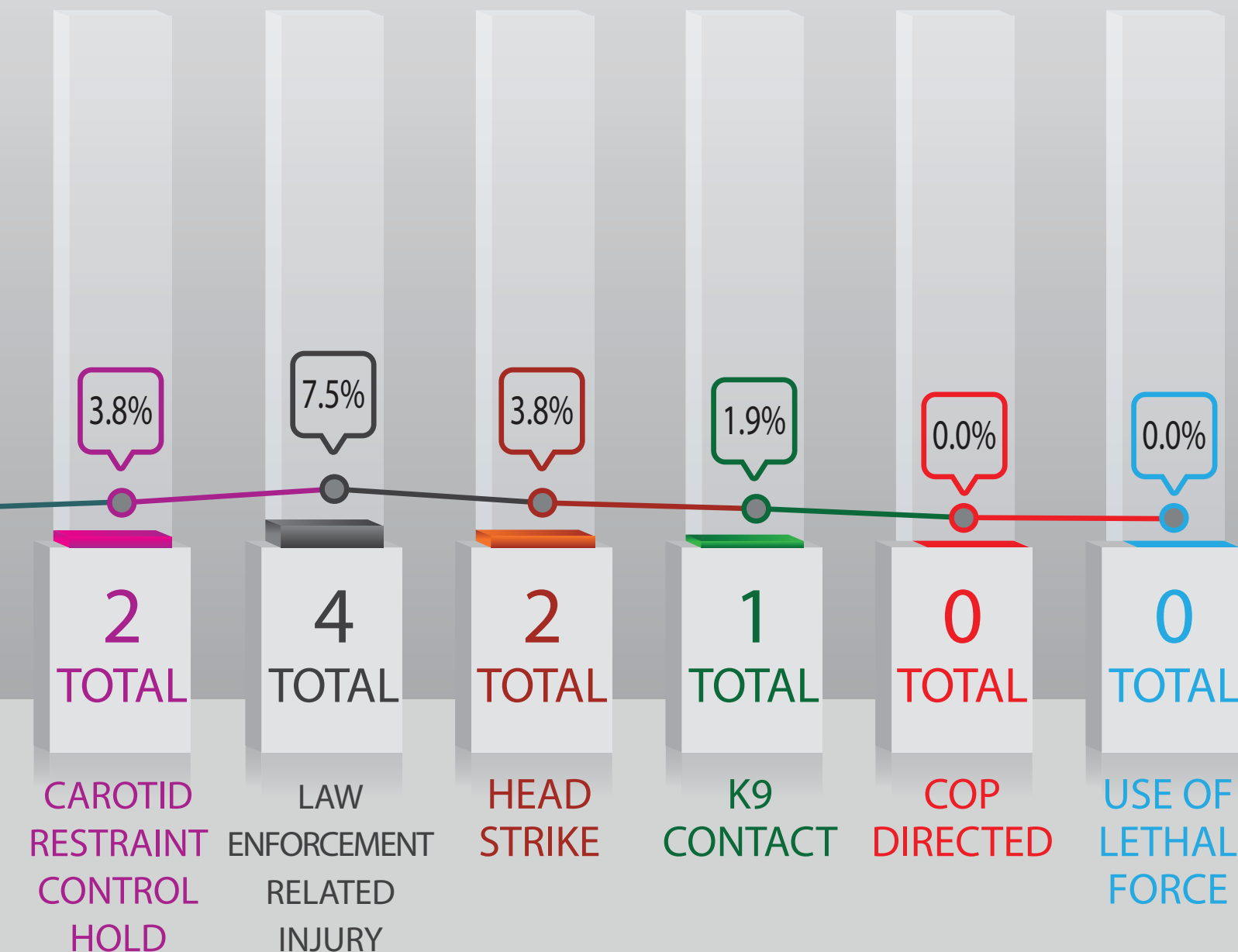
- 2022 had four Law Enforcement Related Injury (LERI) incidents, which was the lowest within the past three years.

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 7 rounds, were discharged during an OIS compared to an average of 5.4 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.

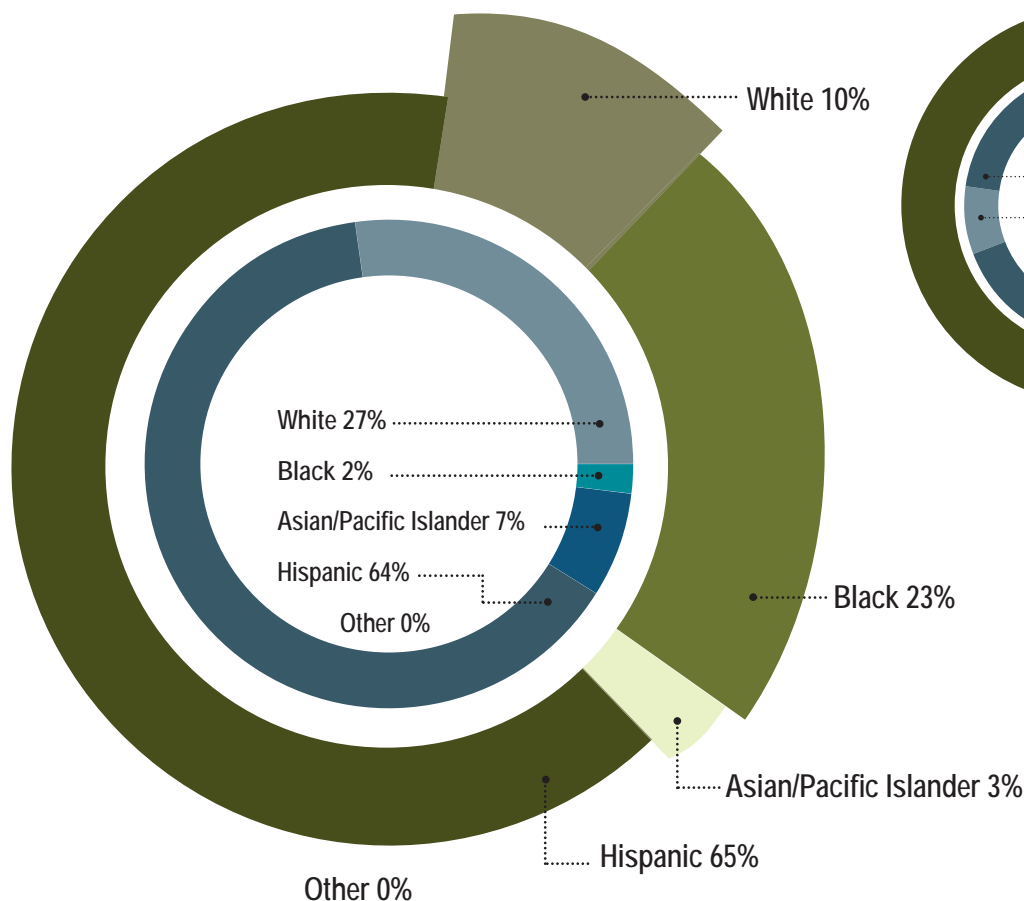
55%

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

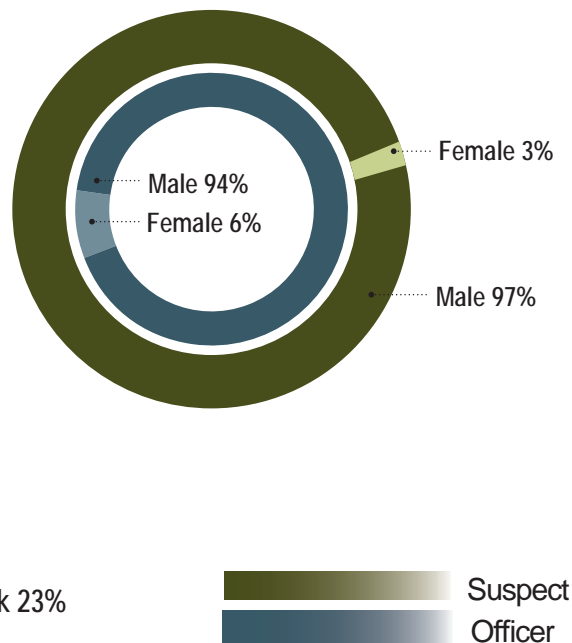
8,427

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%

SUSPECT 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

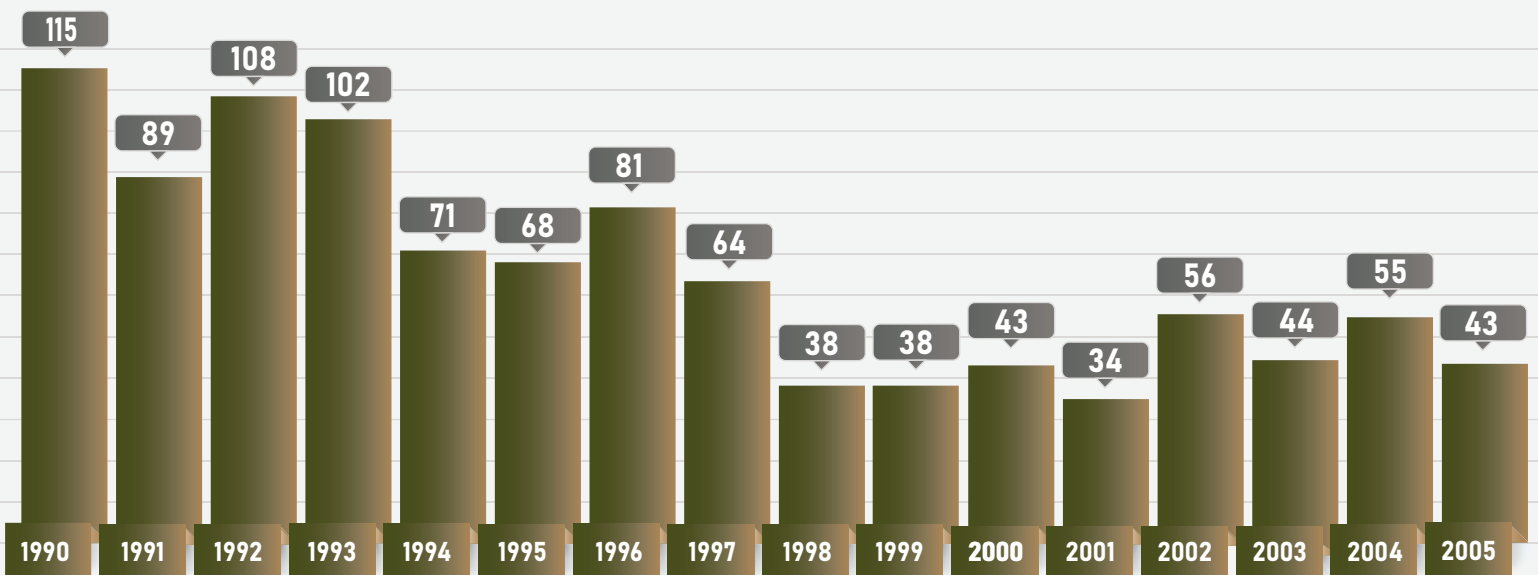
↓ DECREASE

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 7.0 rounds were discharged during OIS incidents compared to the 2018 to 2021 four year average of 5.9 rounds.

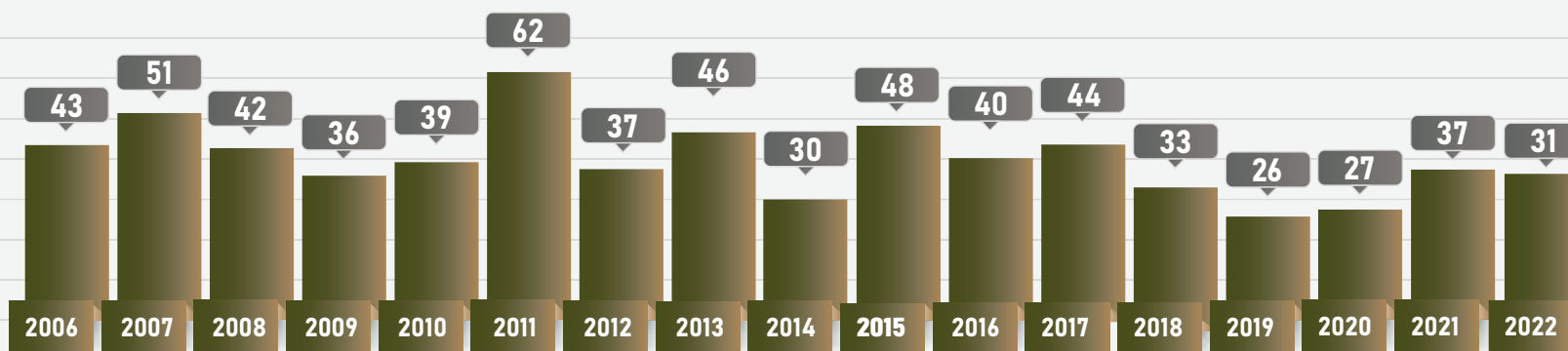
ATTACKS ON POLICE**DECREASE**

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 details highlighted by the warm light. The title 'STATISTICAL ANALYSIS' is overlaid in large, white, sans-serif capital letters. A thin orange horizontal line is positioned 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.

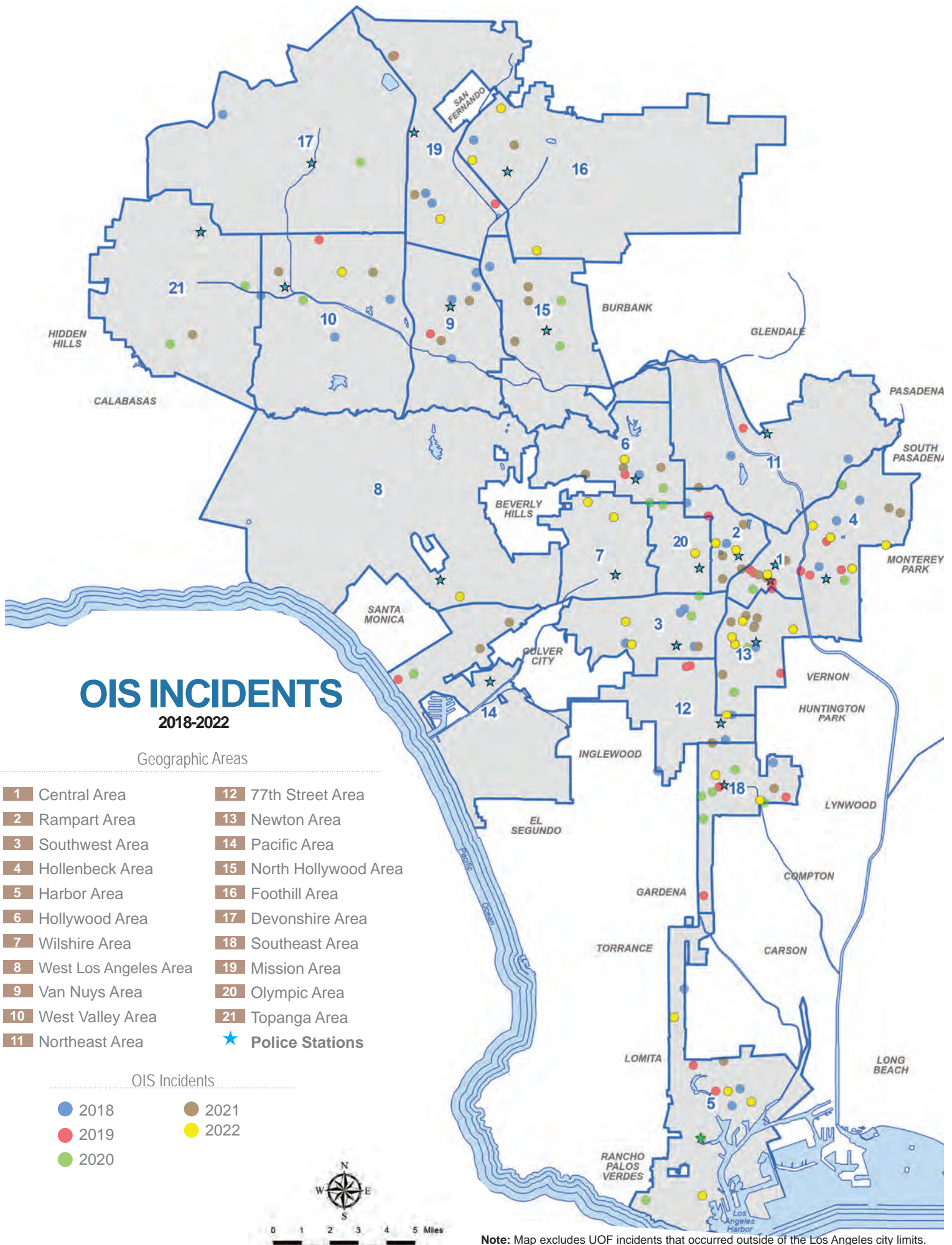
In 2022, eight of the 31 total OIS incidents, or 26 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 51 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 34 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
Total	33	26	27	37	31

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

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



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 - five).

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
Total	7	12	7	14	12

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
Total	11	7	9	5	8

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
Total	3	2	3	6	5

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
Total	12	3	6	10	5

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
Total	33	26	27	37	31

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
Total	33	26	27	37	31

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
Total	33	26	27	37	31

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
Total	48	47	39	52	56

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
Total	48	47	39	52	56

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%
Total	100%	100%	100%

***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

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
Total	48	47	39	52	56

a total of 63 employees, or 26 percent. Officers with 6-10 years 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
Total	48	47	39	52	56

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
Total	48	47	39	52	56

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
Total	48	47	39	52	56

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
Total	9	5	6	2	3

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
Total	33	26	27	37	31

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
Total	50	47	39	52	56

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 216 rounds were fired during 31 OIS incidents. When compared to the 2021 total of 175 rounds fired, 2022 experienced an increase of 41 rounds, or 23 percent. When compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 210.5 rounds fired, 2022 was 5.5 rounds, or three percent, above the four-year annual average.

OIS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Rounds	248	263	156	175	216

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 7.0 rounds were fired during OIS incidents. When compared to the 2021 average of 4.7 rounds fired, 2022 experienced an increase of 2.3 rounds, or 49 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 5.9 rounds fired per incident, 2022 was 1.1 rounds, or 19 percent, above the four-year annual average.

OIS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Average Rounds	7.5	5.6	5.7	4.7	7.0

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, 213 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS incidents, which represented 99 percent of the 216 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 961 of the 1,058 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 1,058 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 1,058 total rounds, or two percent.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Handgun	220	233	148	147	213
Shotgun	8	5	5	1	1
Rifle	20	25	3	27	2
Total	248	263	156	175	216

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
Total	33	26	27	37	31

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 31 percent. This accounted for a 15-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 no change in percentage point. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the hit ratio of all OIS incidents accounting for 333 of the 1,058 total rounds fired, was 31 percent.

OIS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rounds Fired	248	263	156	175	216
Hits	83	73	29	80	68
Hit Ratio (%)	33%	28%	19%	46%	31%

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
Total	36	26	31	37	31

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%
Total	100%	100%	100%

***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
Total	36	26	31	37	31

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
Total	36	26	31	37	31

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
Total	36	26	31	37	31

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
Total	36	26	31	37	31

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
Total	14	12	7	17	N/A

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
Total	36	26	31	37	31

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
Total	36	26	31	37	31

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
Total	14	12	7	17	14

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ²¹

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.

In 2021, all 52 total 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.

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

²¹ 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

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING - HIT INCIDENTS

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

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2022, Department personnel were involved in 23 OIS-Hit incidents, a decrease of eight incidents, or 26 percent, compared to 2021. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, there were a total of 88 OIS-Hit incidents, resulting in an annual average of 22 incidents. The 2022 count rose above the 2018 through 2021 annual average by one incident, or five percent.

OIS - Hit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Department Total	24	21	12	31	23

CLASSIFICATION OF OIS-HIT INCIDENTS

In 2022, six of the 23 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 26 percent, was categorized as a Classification I shooting. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to 13 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 20 percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Classification I shooting incidents accounted for 24 of the 111 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 22 percent.

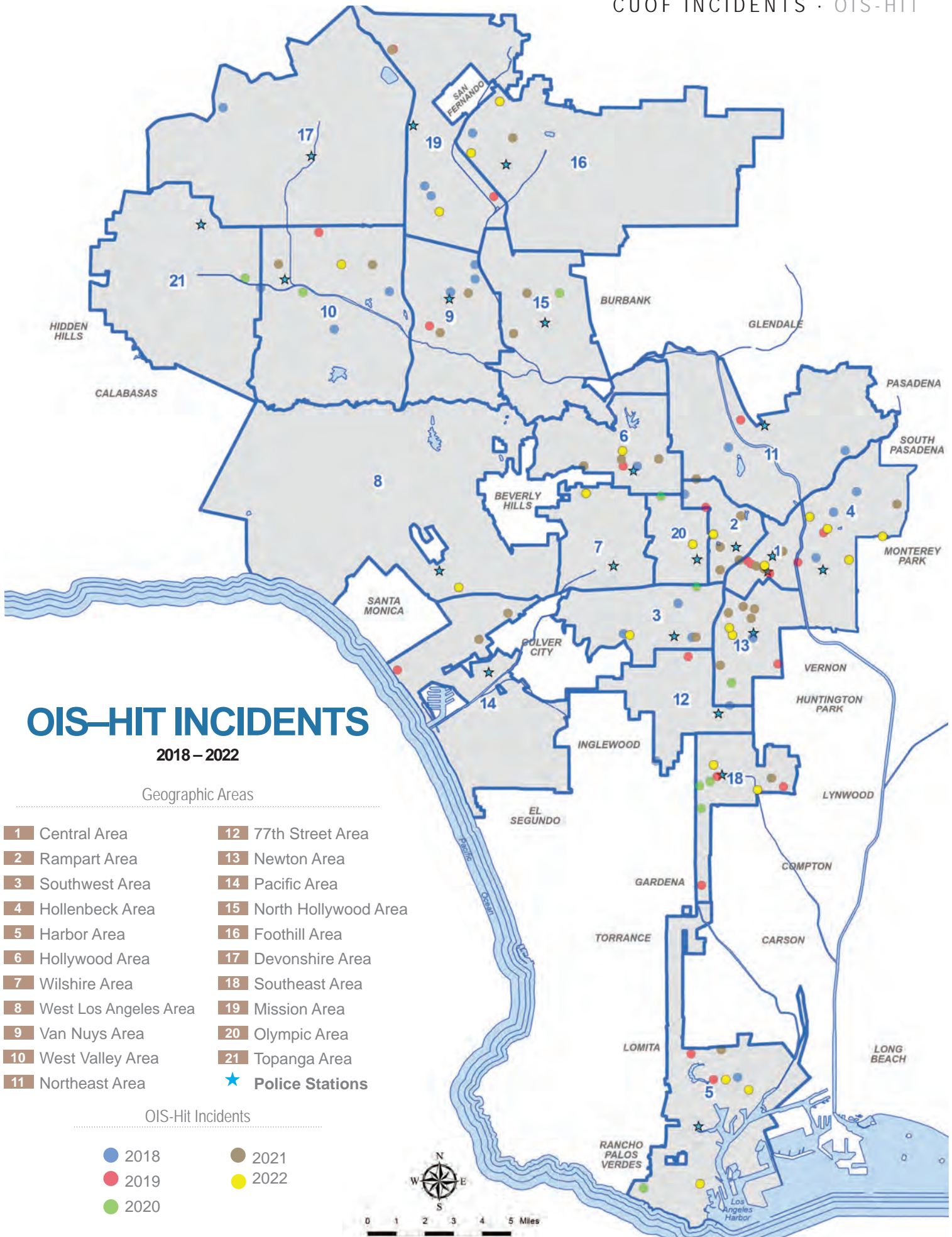
Classification	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
I	8	5	1	4	6
II	6	8	5	6	8
III	0	1	0	0	0
IV	1	1	1	3	3
V	8	6	5	18	6
VI	0	0	0	0	0
VII	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24	21	12	31	23

In 2022, eight of the 23 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 35 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for a 16-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 28 percent, 2022 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Classification II shooting incidents accounted for 33 of the 111 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 30 percent.

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

In 2022, three of the 23 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 13 percent, was categorized as a Classification IV shooting. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to ten percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification IV shooting incidents from 2018 through 2021 of seven percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Classification IV shooting incidents accounted for nine of the 111 total OIS-Hit incidents, or eight percent.

In 2022, six of the 23 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 26 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a 32-percentage point decrease compared to 58 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 42 percent, 2022 experienced a 16-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Classification V shooting incidents accounted for 43 of the 111 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 39 percent.



SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2022, 14 of the Department's 23 OIS-Hit incidents, or 61 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 68 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-Hit incidents resulting from radio calls from 2018 through 2021 of 58 percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, radio calls represented the largest source category of OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 65 of the 111 total incidents, or 59 percent.

In 2022, six of the Department's 23 OIS-Hit incidents, or 26 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 13 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-Hit incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2018 through 2021 of 25 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 28 of the 111 total incidents, or 25 percent.

In 2022, two of the Department's 23 OIS-Hit incidents, or nine percent, originated from a "Citizen Flag Down." This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to ten percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-Hit incidents resulting from a citizen flag down from 2018 through 2021 of six percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, "Citizen Flag Down" category was the third highest source category of OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for seven of the 111 total incidents, or six percent.

In 2022, one of the Department's 23 OIS-Hit incidents, or four percent, originated from an off-duty incident. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to three-percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-Hit incidents occurring from off-duty actions from 2018 through 2021 of three percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the off-duty category was the fourth highest source category of OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for four of the 111 total incidents, or four percent.

Source	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Radio Call	14	9	7	21	14
Observation	9	5	4	4	6
Citizen Flag Down	0	2	0	3	2
Pre-Planned	1	1	1	0	0
Station Call	0	0	0	1	0
Ambush	0	2	0	1	0
Off-Duty	0	2	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24	21	12	31	23

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2022, seven of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of six incidents, or 46 percent, compared to 2021. Thirty percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 23; Central Bureau - Seven).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, 29 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 7.3 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2022 was less than the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 0.3 incidents, or four percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Central	0	3	0	3	1
Newton	1	2	2	3	2
Northeast	1	1	0	1	0
Rampart	0	1	0	4	1
Hollenbeck	3	2	0	2	3
Total	5	9	2	13	7

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2022, six of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents, or 50 percent, compared to 2021. Twenty-six percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 23; South Bureau - Six).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, 20 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of five incidents. The South Bureau count for 2022 was above the 2018 through 2021 annual average by one incident, or 20 percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	2	1	1	0	0
Southeast	0	3	2	1	2
Harbor	2	2	0	1	3
Southwest	2	0	1	2	1
Total	6	6	4	4	6

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2022, five of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of West Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or 17 percent, compared to 2021. Twenty-two percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 23; West Bureau - five).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, 12 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of three incidents. The West Bureau count for 2022 exceeded the 2018 through 2021 annual average by two incidents, or 67 percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hollywood	3	1	0	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
Total	3	2	1	6	5

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2022, four of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of three incidents, or 43 percent, compared to 2021. Seventeen percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 23; Valley Bureau - 4).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, 23 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 5.8 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2022 was below the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 1.8 incidents, or 31 percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Devonshire	1	0	0	0	0
Foothill	1	0	0	1	2
Mission	2	1	0	0	1
North Hollywood	0	0	1	2	0
Topanga	1	0	1	0	0
Van Nuys	3	1	0	2	0
West Valley	2	1	1	2	1
Total	10	3	3	7	4

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2022, one of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents, or four percent, occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, which was the same as one incident, compared to 2021. (Department - 23; Outside Jurisdiction - one).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, four OIS-Hit incidents occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of one incident. The Outside Jurisdiction count for 2022 was equal to the 2018 through 2021 annual average.

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

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, July represented the month with the most OIS-Hit incidents with seven occurrences, or 30 percent, of the 23 total incidents for the year. June had the second most incidents with four incidents, or 17 percent. September had the third highest count with three incidents, or 13 percent. November and December represented the least amount with zero OIS-Hit incidents.

From 2018 through 2022, July represented the month with the most OIS-Hit incidents with 16 of the 111 total incidents, or 14 percent. April represented the month with the second most OIS-Hit incidents with 14 of 111 total incidents, or 13 percent. September and November represented the month with the least, accounting for four incidents each, or four percent respectively. February and December represent the months with second fewest OIS-Hit incidents with seven each, or six percent, respectively.

The remaining 59 incidents, or 53 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

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

- January – March: 24 incidents, or 22 percent;
- April – June: 36 incidents, or 32 percent;
- July – September: 28 incidents; or 25 percent; and,
- October – December: 23 incidents, or 21 percent.

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	3	0	1	3	2
February	3	2	1	0	1
March	0	0	1	6	1
April	2	4	2	5	1
May	2	3	3	0	1
June	4	3	1	1	4
July	3	2	0	4	7
August	1	3	1	1	2
September	0	1	0	0	3
October	2	1	2	6	1
November	2	2	0	0	0
December	2	0	0	5	0
Total	24	21	12	31	23

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, Tuesday represented the day of the week with the most OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for five occurrences, or 22 percent. Wednesday and Thursday represented the second most frequent day of the week with four incidents each, or 17 percent respectively. Friday and Saturday represented the fourth most frequent days of the week with three incidents each, or 13 percent respectively.

From 2018 through 2022, Monday represented the day with the most OIS-Hit incidents with 19 of the 111 total, or 17 percent. Thursday, Saturday and Sunday represented the days with the least OIS-Hit incidents with 14 each of the 111 total, or 13 percent each for the same five-year period. The remaining 50 incidents, or 45 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Monday	6	6	1	4	2
Tuesday	2	3	1	5	5
Wednesday	2	3	3	4	4
Thursday	1	3	3	3	4
Friday	2	2	2	9	3
Saturday	5	1	1	4	3
Sunday	6	3	1	2	2
Total	24	21	12	31	23

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, 11 OIS-Hit incidents, or 48 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while 12 incidents, or 52 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. The time distribution varied from 2018 through 2021, where 48 OIS-Hit incidents, or 55 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 40 incidents, or 45 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2018 through 2022 was 11.8 OIS-Hit incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 10.4 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0600 - 1759	12	11	6	19	11
1800 - 0559	12	10	6	12	12
Total	24	21	12	31	23

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-Hit incidents.

In 2022, 44 Department personnel were involved in the 23 OIS-Hit incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.9 officers per incident. This accounted for an increase of 27

percent compared to an average of 1.5 officers per incident in 2021. The 2022 officer to incident average increased compared to the 2018 through 2021 aggregate annual average by 0.3 officers per incident or 19 percent.

OFFICER - GENDER

In 2022, 43 male officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 98 percent of the 44 total employees. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 93 percent in 2021. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS-Hit 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 93 percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were male, accounting for 175 of the 186 total employees, or 94 percent.

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	4	0	3	3	1
Male	34	40	16	42	43
Total	38	40	19	45	44

In 2022, one female officer was involved in an OIS-Hit incident, which represented two percent of the 44 total employees. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to seven percent in 2021. The percentage of the female officer involved in an OIS-Hit incident 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 seven percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, females accounted for 11 of the 186 total involved employees, or six percent.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY

In 2022, 27 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 61 percent of the 44 total employees. This accounted for a eight-percentage point decrease compared to 69 percent in 2021. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2022 was eight-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 58 percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 109 of the 186 total employees, or 59 percent.

In 2022, 13 White officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 30 percent of the 44 total employees. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase compared to 18 percent in 2021. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2022 was four-percentage points above the Department's overall White personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 29 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 54 of the 186 total employees, or 29 percent.

In 2022, three Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents which represented seven percent of the 44 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-Hit incidents in 2022 was four-percentage points below the Department's overall Asian/Pacific islander personnel total percentage. 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-Hit incidents, accounting for ten of the 186 total employees, or five percent.

In 2022, one Black officer was involved in an OIS-Hit incident, which represented two percent of the 44 total employees. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to seven percent in 2021. The percentage of Black officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2022 was seven-percentage points below the Department's overall Black personnel total percentage. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2018 through 2021 of six percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Black officers represented the fourth largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for nine of the 186 total employees, or five percent.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	2	0	1	3
Black	1	3	1	3	1
Filipino	2	0	0	1	0
Hispanic	21	21	9	31	27
White	10	14	9	8	13
Other	0	0	0	1	0
Total	38	40	19	45	44

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS-Hit Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	7%
Black	8%	9%	2%
Hispanic	47%	53%	61%
White	29%	26%	30%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

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

- Less than one year of service – two percent (one of 44 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 45 percent (20 out of 44 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 20 percent (nine out of 44 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 18 percent (eight out of 44 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 14 percent (six out of 44 total officers).

In 2022, there was percentage point increases in three of the five categories and decreases in two, when compared to 2021. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – two-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2021, two percent in 2022);
- 1-5 years of service – two-percentage point decrease (47 percent in 2021, 45 percent in 2022);
- 6-10 years of service – 11-percentage point increase (nine percent in 2021, 20 percent in 2022);
- 11-20 years of service – 15-percentage point decrease (33 percent in 2021, 18 percent in 2022); and,
- More than 20 years of service – three-percentage point increase (11 percent in 2021, 14 percent in 2022).

In 2022, there were percentage point increases in three of the five years of service categories, decrease in one and no change in one when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents during the four-year period from 2018 through 2021. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – No Change in percentage point (two percent during four-year period, two percent in 2022);
- 1-5 years of service – five-percentage point increase (40 percent during four-year period, 45 percent in 2022);
- 6-10 years of service – one-percentage point increase (19 percent during four-year period, 20 percent in 2022);
- 11-20 years of service – 12-percentage point decrease (30 percent during four-year period, 18 percent in 2022); and,
- More than 20 years of service – six-percentage point increase (eight percent during four-year period, 14 percent in 2022).

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, a majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents had 1-5 years of service,

Years	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Less than 1	1	2	0	0	1
1 - 5	13	14	9	21	20
6 - 10	8	13	2	4	9
11 - 20	14	8	6	15	8
More than 20	2	3	2	5	6
Total	38	40	19	45	44

accounting for 77 of the 186 total employees, or 41 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 51 employees, or 27 percent. Officers with 6-10 years of service were the third largest group, with 36 employees, or 19 percent. Officers with more than 20 years of service were the fourth largest group, with 18 employees, or 10 percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for four employees, represented only two percent of the total.

OFFICER – RANK

In 2022, 40 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 91 percent of the 44 total employees. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 98 percent in 2021. The percentage of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2022 was 21-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 92 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 170 of the 186 total employees, or 91 percent.

Rank	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	2	0	1	1	3
Detective	3	2	3	0	1
Police Officer	33	38	15	44	40
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	40	19	45	44

In 2022, one employee at the rank of Detective was involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented two percent of the 44 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. The percentage of detectives involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2022 was 12-percentage point below the Department's overall Detective total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Detective from 2018 through 2021 of six percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, detectives represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for nine of the 186 total employees, or five percent.

In 2022, three employees at the rank of Sergeant were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented seven percent of the 44 total employees. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase, compared to two percent in 2021. The percentage of Sergeants involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2022 was five-percentage points below the Department's overall Sergeant total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Sergeant from 2018 through 2021 of three percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Sergeants represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for seven of the 186 total employees, or four percent.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, 11 personnel assigned to Newton Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 25 percent of the 44 total employees. This represented an 18-percentage point increase compared to seven 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 19-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to Newton Division accounted for 19 of the 186 total employees, or ten percent.

In 2022, seven personnel assigned to Harbor Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 16 percent of the 44 total employees. This represented a 14-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 six percent, 2022 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Harbor Division personnel accounted for 15 of the 186 total employees, involved in OIS-Hit incidents, or eight percent.

In 2022, five personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division was involved in an OIS-Hit incident, which represented 11 percent of the 44 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 six percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division involved in OIS-Hit incidents accounted for 14 of the 186 total employees, or eight percent.

In 2022, four personnel assigned to Foothill Division was involved in an OIS-Hit incident, which represented nine percent of the 44 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 three percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to Foothill Division involved in OIS-Hit incidents accounted for eight of the 186 total employees, or four percent.

In 2022, there were percentage point increases in two of the six bureau categories, decreases in three bureau categories and no change in one, when compared to 2021. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: one-percentage point increase (40 percent in 2021, 41 percent in 2022);
- West Bureau: no change in percentage point (16 percent in 2021, 16 percent in 2022);
- South Bureau: 16-percentage point increase (nine percent in 2021, 25 percent in 2022);
- Valley Bureau: nine-percentage decrease (20 percent in 2021, 11 percent in 2022);

Division/Area/Bureau	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	2	2	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	2	0
Devonshire	1	0	0	0	0
Foothill	1	1	0	2	4
Harbor	2	5	0	1	7
Hollenbeck	3	4	0	2	5
Hollywood	4	2	0	4	3
Mission	2	2	0	1	1
Newton	0	2	3	3	11
North Hollywood	0	0	0	2	0
Northeast	1	1	0	4	0
Olympic	0	0	1	1	2
Pacific	0	1	1	2	0
Rampart	0	1	0	7	2
Southeast	0	13	5	1	2
Southwest	5	1	5	2	2
Topanga	2	0	1	0	0
Van Nuys	6	0	0	1	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	1
West Valley	3	1	1	3	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	1
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	1	1
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	2	1	0	1	0
Bureau Level	0	0	1	1	0
Metropolitan	4	3	1	4	2
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	40	19	45	44

- CTSOB: four-percentage point decrease (nine percent in 2021, five percent in 2022); and,
- Other: five-percentage point decrease (seven percent in 2021, two percent in 2022).



OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, 32 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 73 percent of the 44 total personnel. This accounted for a 11-percentage point decrease compared to 84 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2018 through 2021 of 70 percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, a majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 132 of the 186 total employees, or 71 percent.

In 2022, ten personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 23 percent of the 44 total personnel. This accounted for a 16-percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2018 through 2021 of 18 percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 36 of the 186 total employees, or 19 percent.

In 2022, two personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented five percent of the 44 total personnel. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2018 through 2021 of eight percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 14 of the 186 total employees, or eight percent.

Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	4	3	1	4	2
Patrol	25	25	12	38	32
Specialized	6	11	6	3	10
Investigative	3	1	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	40	19	45	44

OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2022, one Department personnel was killed in an off-duty OIS-Hit 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 23 OIS-Hit incidents throughout the year. This accounted for no change compared to two officers injured in 2021. Additionally, when compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 3.8 injured officers, 2022 was 47 percent, below the four-year annual average.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	9	3	1	2	2
Deceased	0	0	0	0	1
Total	9	3	1	2	3

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT

In 2022, there were 12 single shooter OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 52 percent of the 23 total incidents. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 58 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 58 percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point decrease.

In 2022, there were nine double shooter OIS-Hit incident, which represented 39 percent of the 23 total incidents. This accounted for no change in percentage point difference compared to 39 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 32 percent, 2022 experienced a seven-percentage point increase.

In 2022, there was one four-shooter OIS-Hit incident, which represented four percent of the 23 total incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of quadruple shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of zero percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point increase.

In 2021, there was one 5-10 shooter OIS-Hit incident, which represented four percent of the 23 total incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of 5-10 shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of two percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point increase.

No. of Shooters	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	12	12	9	18	12
2	10	5	1	12	9
3	2	3	1	1	0
4	0	0	0	0	1
5 - 10	0	1	1	0	1
11 or more	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24	21	12	31	23

OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE

In 2022, 41 handguns were utilized during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 93 percent of the 44 total weapon types. This accounted for a 15-percentage point increase compared to 78 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 84 percent, 2022 experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 162 of the 188 total weapons, or 86 percent.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Handgun	35	34	17	35	41
Shotgun	2	3	1	1	1
Rifle	3	3	1	9	2
Total	40	40	19	45	44

In 2022, two rifles were utilized during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented five percent of the 44 total weapon types. This accounted for a 15-percentage point decrease compared to 20 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 11 percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 18 of the 188 total weapons, or ten percent.

In 2022, one shotgun was utilized during an OIS-Hit incident, which represented two percent of the 44 total weapons types. This accounted for no change percentage point difference compared to two percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of five percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, shotguns accounted for eight of the 188 total weapons, or four percent.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

In 2022, 166 rounds were fired during all 23 OIS-Hit incidents. When compared to the 2021 total of 152 rounds fired, 2022 experienced an increase of 14 rounds, or nine percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 175.3 rounds fired, 2022 was 9.3 rounds, or five percent, below the four-year annual average.

OIS - Hit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Rounds	218	241	90	152	166

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 7.2 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents. When compared to the 2021 average of 4.9 rounds fired, 2022 experienced an increase of 2.3 rounds, or 47 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 8.3 rounds fired per incident, 2022 was 1.1 rounds, or 13 percent, below the four-year annual average.

OIS - Hit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Average Rounds	9.1	11.5	7.5	4.9	7.2

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

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE

In 2022, 163 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 98 percent of the 166 total rounds fired. This accounted for a 16-percentage point increase compared to 82 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 87 percent, 2022 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 774 of the 867 total rounds, or 89 percent.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Handgun	191	212	84	124	163
Shotgun	8	5	5	1	1
Rifle	19	24	1	27	2
Total	218	241	90	152	166

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

In 2022, two rounds were fired from a rifle during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented one percent of the 166 total rounds fired. This accounted for a 17-percentage point decrease compared to 18 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of ten percent, 2022 experienced a nine-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 73 of the 867 total rounds, or eight percent.

In 2022, one round was fired from a shotgun during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented one percent of the 166 total rounds fired. This accounted for no change in percentage point difference compared to one percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of three percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 20 of the 867 total rounds, or two percent.

NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS

In 2022, there were 12 OIS-Hit incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 52 percent of the 23 total incidents. This accounted for a 22-percentage point decrease compared to 74 percent in 2021. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 56 percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point decrease.

In 2022, there were four OIS-Hit incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, which represented 17 percent of the 23 total incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 13 percent in 2021. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 19 percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point decrease.

In 2022, there were three OIS-Hit incidents in which 11-15 rounds were fired, which represented 13 percent of the 23 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-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of nine percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point increase.

In 2022, there were two OIS-Hit incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired, which represented nine percent of the 23 total incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to ten percent in 2021. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of eight percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point increase.

In 2022, there was one OIS-Hit incident in which 31-35 rounds were fired, which represented four percent of the 23 total incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 31-35 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of two percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point increase.

No. of Rounds	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1 - 5	11	9	6	23	12
6 - 10	4	5	4	4	4
11 - 15	5	2	0	1	3
16 - 20	2	1	1	3	2
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
Total	24	21	12	31	23

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

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 41 percent. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease compared to 53 percent in 2021. In addition, when compared to the 2018 through 2021 aggregate hit ratio of 38 percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the hit ratio of all OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 333 of the 869 total rounds fired, was 38 percent.

OIS-Hit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rounds Fired	218	241	90	152	166
Hits	83	73	29	80	68
Hit Ratio (%)	38%	30%	32%	53%	41%

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-Hit incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2022, there were 23 suspects involved in the 23 OIS-Hit incidents. There were 16 Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 70 percent of the 23 total suspects. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 68 percent in 2021. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2022 was 23-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2022 was 31-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 61 percent, 2022 experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 72 of the 115 total suspects, or 63 percent.

In 2022, five Black suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 22 percent of the 23 total suspects. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to 16 percent in 2021. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2022 was 14-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. Additionally, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2022 was 19-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 23 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 26 of the 115 total suspects, or 23 percent.

In 2022, two White suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented nine percent of the 23 total suspects. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2021. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2022 was 20-percentage points below the City's overall White population total. Additionally, the percentage of White suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2022 was two-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 ten percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 11 of the 115 total suspects, or ten percent.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	5	6	5	5	5
Filipino	0	0	1	0	0
Hispanic	17	12	6	21	16
White	1	2	2	4	2
Other	3	1	0	1	0
Total	26	21	14	31	23

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS-Hit Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	8%	41%	22%
Hispanic	47%	39%	70%
White	29%	7%	9%
Other	4%	3%	3%
Unknown	N/A	10%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2022, 23 male suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 23 total suspects. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to 90 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2018 through 2021 of 92 percent, 2022 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, a majority of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents were male, representing 108 of the 115 total suspects, or 94 percent.

In 2022, zero female suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 23 total suspects. This accounted for a ten-percentage point decrease compared to ten percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2018 through 2021 of eight percent, 2022 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, female suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents represented seven of the 115 total suspects, or six percent.

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	0	1	3	3	0
Male	26	20	11	28	23
Total	26	21	14	31	23

SUSPECT – AGE

In 2022, most suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents were in the 30-39 age group, representing ten of the 23 total suspects, or 43 percent. The 30-39 age category accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to 32 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2018 through 2021 of 37 percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 30-39 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 44 of the 115 total suspects, or 38 percent.

In 2022, the 24-29 age group represented the second largest age category with six of the 23 total suspects, or 26 percent. The 24-29 age category accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 23 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 24-29 age range from 2018 through 2021 of 22 percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 24-29 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 26 of the 115 total suspects, or 23 percent.

In 2022, the 18-23 age group represented the third largest age category, with four of the 23 total suspects, or 17 percent. The 18-23 age category accounted for a 14-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 15 percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 18-23 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 18 of the 115 total suspects, or 16 percent.

Age	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0-17	1	0	0	0	0
18-23	5	4	4	1	4
24-29	7	3	3	7	6
30-39	10	9	5	10	10
40-49	1	3	0	9	2
50-59	1	1	2	4	1
60 and Above	1	1	0	0	0
Total	26	21	14	31	23

In 2022, the 40-49 age category represented the fourth largest age category, with two of the 23 total suspects, or nine percent. This accounted for a 20-percentage point decrease compared to 29 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 40-49 age range from 2018 through 2021 of 14 percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 40-49 age group represented the fourth largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 15 of the 115 total suspects, or 13 percent.

In 2022, the 50-59 age category represented the fifth largest age category, with one of the 23 total suspects, or four percent. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 50-59 age range from 2018 through 2021 of nine percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 50-59 age group represented the fifth largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with nine of the 115 total suspects, or eight percent.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2022, nine of the 23 total suspects, or 39 percent, involved in OIS-Hit incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 48 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 36 percent, 2022 experienced a three-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 42 of the 115 total suspects, or 37 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	11	3	4	15	9
No	15	18	10	16	14
Total	26	21	14	31	23

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.

Substance Present	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	10	11	6	14	N/A
No	2	1	1	3	N/A
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	12	12	7	17	N/A

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-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2020 of 87 percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point decrease.

SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS

In 2021, six of the 17 OIS-Hit 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-Hit incidents. Historically, 25 of the 48 decedents involved in 2018 through 2021 OIS-Hit incidents, representing 52 percent, had positive toxicology results for methamphetamine.

In 2021, seven of the 17 OIS-Hit 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-Hit incidents. Historically, 21 of the 48 decedents involved in 2018 through 2021 OIS-Hit incidents, representing 44 percent, had positive toxicology results for marijuana.

In 2021, five of the 17 OIS-Hit 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-Hit incidents. Historically, 15 of the 48 decedents involved in 2018 through 2021 OIS-Hit incidents, representing 31 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol.

In 2021, four of the 17 OIS-Hit 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-Hit incidents. Historically, seven of the 48 decedents involved in 2018 through 2021 OIS-Hit incidents, representing 15 percent, had positive toxicology results for cocaine and/or cocaine derived stimulants.

In 2021, two of the 17 OIS-Hit 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-Hit incidents. Historically, five of the 48 decedents involved in 2018 through 2021 OIS-Hit incidents, representing ten percent, had positive toxicology results for psychiatric medications.

Substance	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alcohol	3	5	2	5	N/A
Cocaine	1	1	1	4	N/A
Marijuana	5	5	4	7	N/A
Methamphetamine	7	7	5	6	N/A
Amphetamine	5	3	0	7	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	1	1	3	N/A

Substance	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alcohol	25%	42%	29%	29%	N/A
Cocaine	8%	8%	14%	24%	N/A
Marijuana	42%	42%	57%	41%	N/A
Methamphetamine	58%	58%	71%	35%	N/A
Amphetamine	42%	25%	0%	41%	N/A
Opiates	8%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
PCP	8%	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

In 2021, three of the 17 OIS-Hit decedents, or 18 percent, had negative toxicology results for alcohol and/or controlled substances. Historically, five of the 48 decedents involved in 2018 through 2021 OIS incidents, representing ten percent, had negative toxicology results for alcohol and/or controlled substances.

SUSPECT – HOMELESS

In 2022, six of the 23 total suspects, or 26 percent, involved in OIS-Hit incidents were homeless. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 32 percent in 2021. From 2018 through 2022, homeless suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents accounted for 25 of the 115 total suspects, or 22 percent.

Homeless	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	4	5	0	10	6
No	22	16	14	19	17
Unknown	0	0	0	2	0
Total	26	21	14	31	23

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2022, 14 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 61 percent of the 23 total weapon types. This accounted for a 29-percentage point increase compared to 32 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 48 percent, 2022 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 58 of the 115 total weapons, or 50 percent.

In 2022, four edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 17 percent of the 23 total weapon types. This accounted for a 28-percentage point decrease compared to 45 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 33 percent, 2022 experienced a 16-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, edged weapons were the second most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 34 of the 115 total weapons, or 30 percent.

In 2022, two replica/pellet guns were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented nine percent of the 23 total weapon types. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 10 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of replica/pellet guns utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of four percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, replica/pellet guns were the fourth most utilized weapon/force type by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, representing six of the 115 total weapons, or five percent.

In 2022, there were three perception-based OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 13 percent. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of perceived weapons utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of four percent, 2022 experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, perceived weapons represented seven of the 115 total Suspect Weapon/Force category, or six percent, utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	6	5	5	14	4
Firearm	14	13	7	10	14
Impact Device	1	1	0	1	0
Perception	1	0	1	2	3
Physical Force	2	2	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	1	0	0	3	2
Other	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
None	1	0	1	0	0
Total	26	21	14	31	23

SUSPECT – INJURIES

In 2022, 14 suspects died from police gunfire, resulting in a death in 61 percent of the 23 total suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to 55 percent in 2021. When compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 12 deceased suspects, 2022 experienced two more, or 17 percent, above the four-year annual average. Additionally, when compared to the aggregate percentage of suspect deaths from police gunfire during OIS-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 52 percent, 2022 experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, an average of 12.4 suspects died from police gunfire each year.

In 2022, nine suspects sustained non-fatal injuries, resulting in 39 percent of the 23 total suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 45 percent in 2021. When compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 10.25 injured suspects, 2022 experienced 1.25 non-fatal injuries, or 12 percent, below the four-year annual average. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, OIS-Hit incidents where the suspect sustained non-fatal injuries represented 50 of the total 115 suspects, or 43 percent.

ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS

Of the 14 decedents involved in OIS-Hit 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-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 65 percent, 2022 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, a majority of deceased suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 42 of the 62 total decedents, or 68 percent.

Of the 14 decedents involved in OIS-Hit 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-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 17 percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Black suspects represented the second highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for ten of the 62 total decedents, or 16 percent.

Of the 14 decedents involved in OIS-Hit 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-Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 13 percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, White suspects represented the third highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for seven of the 62 total decedents, or 11 percent.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	13	9	5	14	9
Deceased	12	12	7	17	14
None	1	0	2	0	0
Total	26	21	14	31	23

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	2	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
Total	12	12	7	17	14

Note: This analysis only includes information related to OIS-Hit incidents.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ²²

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2021, 30 of the 45 total OIS-Hit Tactics findings, representing 67 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to 53 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2018 through 2020 of 66 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 94 of the 142 total Tactics findings, or 66 percent.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	25	29	10	30	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	37	37	17	45	N/A
Non-Lethal	4	2	3	1	N/A
Less-Lethal	2	2	0	0	N/A
Lethal	32	35	12	36	N/A

In 2021, 45 of the 45 total OIS-Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to 89 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2018 through 2020 of 94 percent, 2021 experienced a six-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 136 of the 142 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 96 percent.

In 2021, 36 of the 45 total Lethal force findings, representing 80 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to 63 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 one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, a majority of adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 115 of the 142 total findings, or 81 percent.

²² 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, 15 of the 45 total OIS-Hit Tactics findings, representing 33 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 14-percentage point decrease compared to 47 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2018 through 2020 of 34 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, 48 of the 142 total Tactics findings, accounting for 34 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	13	11	9	15	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	1	3	2	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	3	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	6	5	7	9	N/A

In 2021, none of the 45 total OIS-Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing zero percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 11 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2018 through 2020 of six percent, 2021 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, six of the 142 Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing four percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).”

In 2021, nine of the 45 total Lethal force findings, representing 20 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a 17-percentage point decrease compared to 37 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 a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, 27 of the 142 total Lethal force findings, representing 19 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING - NO HIT INCIDENTS

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

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2022, Department personnel were involved in eight OIS-No Hit incidents, an increase of two incidents, or 33 percent, compared to 2021. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, there were a total of 35 OIS-No Hit incidents, resulting in an annual average of 8.8 incidents. The 2022 count fell below the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 0.8 incidents, or nine percent.

OIS - No Hit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Department Total	9	5	15	6	8

CLASSIFICATION OF OIS-NO HIT INCIDENTS

In 2022, two of the eight total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 25 percent, were categorized as a Classification I shooting. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 34 percent, 2022 experienced a nine-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Classification I shooting incidents accounted for 14 of the 43 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 33 percent.

Classification	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
I	4	3	4	1	2
II	4	2	6	4	2
III	0	0	0	0	0
IV	1	0	0	0	2
V	0	0	4	1	2
VI	0	0	1	0	0
VII	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	5	15	6	8

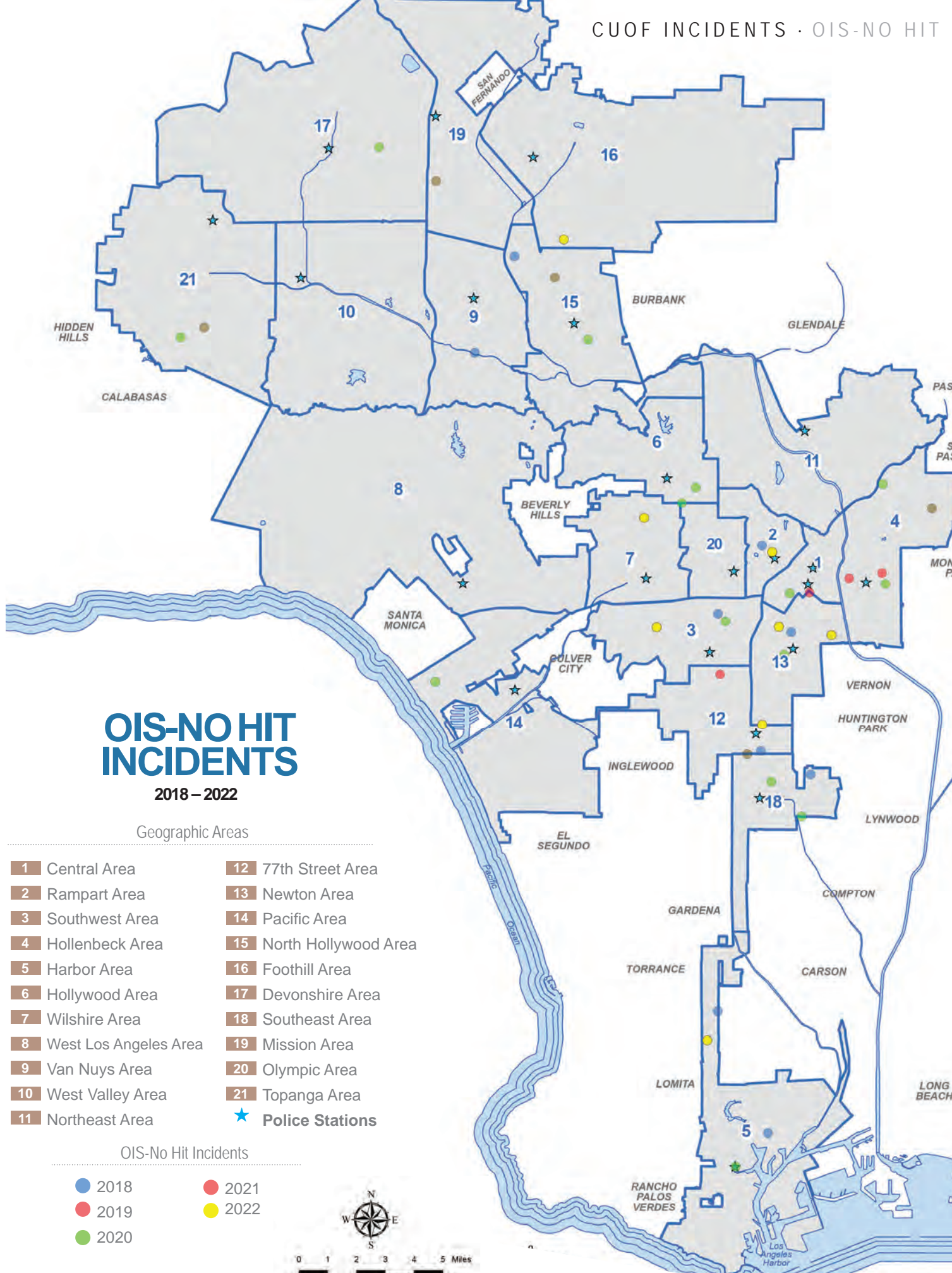
In 2022, two of the eight total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 25 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for 42-percentage point decrease compared to 67 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 46 percent, 2022 experienced a 21-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Classification II shooting incidents accounted for 18 of the 43 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 42 percent.

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

In 2022, two of the eight total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 25 percent, were categorized as a Classification IV shooting. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification IV shooting incidents from 2018 through 2021 of three percent, 2022 experienced a 22-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Classification IV shooting incidents accounted for three of the 43 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or seven percent.

In 2022, two of the eight total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 25 percent, were categorized as a Classification V shooting. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 14 percent, 2022 experienced an

11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Classification V shooting incidents accounted for seven of the 43 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 16 percent.



SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2022, three of the Department's eight OIS-No Hit incidents, or 38 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a 21-percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from radio calls from 2018 through 2021 of 31 percent, 2022 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, radio calls represented the second largest source category of OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 14 of the 43 total incidents, or 33 percent.

In 2022, four of the Department's eight OIS-No Hit incidents, or 50 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e., pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for no change in percentage point difference compared to 50 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2018 through 2021 of 37 percent, 2022 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the largest source category of OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 17 of the 43 total incidents, or 40 percent.

In 2022, one of the Department's eight OIS-No Hit incidents, or 13 percent, originated from pre-planned activities. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from pre-planned activities from 2018 through 2021 of nine percent, 2022 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, pre-planned activities represented the third largest source category of OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for four of the 43 total incidents, or nine percent.

Source	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Radio Call	4	2	4	1	3
Observation	5	1	4	3	4
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	1	1	0
Pre-Planned	0	1	2	0	1
Station Call	0	0	2	0	0
Ambush	0	0	1	0	0
Off-Duty	0	1	1	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	5	15	6	8

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2022, five of the Department's eight OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Central Bureau, which was an increase of four incidents, or 400 percent, compared to 2021. Sixty-three percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - eight; Central Bureau – five).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, 11 OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 2.8 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2022 rose above the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 2.2 incidents, or 79 percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Central	0	0	2	0	0
Newton	1	1	1	0	3
Northeast	0	0	1	0	0
Rampart	1	0	0	0	1
Hollenbeck	0	2	1	1	1
Total	2	3	5	1	5

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2022, two of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2021. Twenty-five percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - eight; South Bureau - two).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, 12 OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of three incidents. The South Bureau count for 2022 fell below the 2018 through 2021 annual average by one incident, or 33 percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	2	1	0	0	0
Southeast	1	0	3	1	1
Harbor	1	0	1	0	0
Southwest	1	0	1	0	1
Total	5	1	5	1	2

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2022, zero of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of West Bureau, which was no change compared to zero incidents in 2021. Zero percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department – eight; West Bureau – zero).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, two OIS No-Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2022 fell below the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 100 percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hollywood	0	0	2	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	2	0	0

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2022, one of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 67 percent compared to 2021. Thirteen percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department – eight; Valley Bureau – one).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, eight OIS No-Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of two incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2022 fell below the 2018 through 2021 annual average by one incident, or 50 percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Devonshire	0	0	1	0	0
Foothill	0	0	1	0	1
Mission	0	0	0	1	0
North Hollywood	1	0	1	1	0
Topanga	0	0	0	1	0
Van Nuys	1	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	3	3	1

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2022, zero OIS-No Hit incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, which was a decrease of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to one incident in 2021. Zero percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred outside the geographic jurisdiction (Department – eight; Outside Jurisdiction – zero).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, two OIS-No Hit incident occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents. The Outside Jurisdiction count for 2022 fell below the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 100 percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, May and June represented the months with two OIS-No Hit incidents each, or 25 percent respectively. January, July, September and November represented the months with one OIS-No Hit incidents each, or 13 percent respectively. The remaining months had zero occurrences.

From 2018 through 2022, November represented the month with the most OIS-No Hit incidents with six, of the 43 total incidents, or 14 percent. May, June, August and October represented the months with the second most, accounting for five incidents each, or 12 percent respectively. February accounted for the month for the least incidents with one OIS-No Hit occurrence, or two percent. The remaining 16 incidents, or 37 percent, were distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

The OIS-No Hit percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2018 through 2022 was as follows:

- January – March: eight incidents, or 19 percent;
- April – June: 12 incidents, or 28 percent;
- July – September: ten incidents; or 23 percent; and,
- October – December: 13 incidents, or 30 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, Monday and Tuesday accounted for two OIS-No Hit incident each, or 25 percent respectively. Thursday accounted for three OIS-No Hit incidents, or 38 percent. Sunday accounted for one incident or 13 percent. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday had zero incident occurrences.

From 2018 through 2022, Sunday represented the day with the most OIS-No Hit incidents with ten of the 43 total incidents, or 23 percent. Monday and Friday represented the days with the second most OIS-No Hit incidents with seven each of the 43 total incidents, or 16 percent respectively. The remaining 19 incidents, or 44 percent, were distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Outside Jurisdiction	0	1	0	1	0

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	2	0	1	0	1
February	0	0	0	1	0
March	1	0	1	1	0
April	0	1	1	0	0
May	1	0	1	1	2
June	0	0	2	1	2
July	2	0	0	0	1
August	1	1	2	1	0
September	0	0	1	0	1
October	0	1	3	1	0
November	2	1	2	0	1
December	0	1	1	0	0
Total	9	5	15	6	8

Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Monday	2	1	2	0	2
Tuesday	0	1	1	1	2
Wednesday	0	0	3	1	0
Thursday	0	0	0	1	3
Friday	2	2	2	1	0
Saturday	2	0	3	1	0
Sunday	3	1	4	1	1
Total	9	5	15	6	8

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, six OIS-No Hit incidents, or 75 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while two incidents, or 25 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. When compared to the annual aggregate percentage from 2018 through 2021, where nine OIS-No Hit incidents, or 26 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., 2022 experienced a 49-percentage point increase. In the 2018 through 2021 annual percentage aggregate 26 incidents, or 74 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. In comparison, 2022 experienced 49-percentage point decrease.

The five-year annual average for 2018 through 2022 was three OIS-No Hit incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 5.6 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0600 - 1759	1	1	3	4	6
1800 - 0559	8	4	12	2	2
Total	9	5	15	6	8

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-No Hit Incidents.

In 2022, 12 Department personnel were involved in the eight OIS-No Hit incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.5 officers per incident.

This accounted for an increase of 25 percent compared to an average of 1.2 officers per incident in 2021. The 2022 officer to incident average increased compared to the 2018 through 2021 aggregate annual average by 0.2 or 15 percent.

OFFICER - GENDER

In 2022, 12 male officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 12 total employees. This accounted for no change in percentage point difference when compared to 100 percent in 2021. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2022 was 19-percentage points above the Department's overall male personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 95 percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, most officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were male, accounting for 54 of the 56 total employees, or 96 percent.

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	0	0	2	0	0
Male	10	7	18	7	12
Total	10	7	20	7	12

In 2022, zero female officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 12 total employees. This accounted for a no change in percentage point difference when compared to zero percent in 2021. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2022 was 19-percentage points below the Department's overall female personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2018 through 2021 of five percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, females accounted for two of the 56 total involved employees, or four percent.



OFFICER - ETHNICITY

In 2022, nine Hispanic officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 75 percent of the 12 total employees. This accounted for an 18-percentage point increase compared to 57 percent in 2021. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2022 was 22-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 61 percent, 2022 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, a majority of officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 36 of the 56 total employees, or 64 percent.

In 2022, two White officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 17 percent of the 12 total employees. This accounted for a 26-percentage point decrease compared to 43 percent in 2021. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2022 was nine-percentage points below the Department's overall White officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 25 percent, 2022 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, White officers represented the second largest category of officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 13 of the 56 total employees, or 23 percent.

In 2022, one Asian/Pacific Islander officer was involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented eight percent of the 12 total employees. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2022 was three-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 five percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents accounted for three of the 56 total employees, or five percent.

In 2022, zero Department personnel from the "other" ethnic category were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 12 total employees. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, "other" ethnic category officers accounted for one of the 56 total employees, or two percent.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	0	1
Black	0	1	1	0	0
Filipino	0	1	0	0	0
Hispanic	5	5	13	4	9
White	4	0	4	3	2
Other	0	0	1	0	0
Total	10	7	20	7	12

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS-No Hit Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	8%
Black	8%	9%	0%
Hispanic	47%	53%	75%
White	29%	26%	17%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2022 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – eight percent (one out of 12 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 50 percent (six out of 12 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 25 percent (three out of 12 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – eight percent (one out of 12 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – eight percent (one out of 12 total officers).

In 2022, there were percentage point increases in three of the five categories and decrease in two categories when compared to 2021. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – eight-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2021, eight percent in 2022);
- 1-5 years of service – seven-percentage point increase (43 percent in 2021, 50 percent in 2022);
- 6-10 years of service – 18-percentage point decrease (43 percent in 2021, 25 percent in 2022);
- 11-20 years of service – eight-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2021, eight percent in 2022); and,
- More than 20 years of service – six-percentage point decrease (14 percent in 2021, eight percent in 2022).

In 2022, there were percentage point increases in three of the five years of service categories and decreases in two when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents during the four-year period from 2018 through 2021. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – six-percentage point increase (two percent during four-year period, eight percent in 2022);
- 1-5 years of service – 14-percentage point increase (36 percent during four-year period, 50 percent in 2022);
- 6-10 years of service – seven-percentage point increase (18 percent during four-year period, 25 percent in 2022);
- 11-20 years of service – 17-percentage point decrease (25 percent during four-year period, eight percent in 2022); and,
- More than 20 years of service – ten-percentage point decrease (18 percent during four-year period, eight percent in 2022).

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, most of the officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents had 1-5 years of service, accounting for 22 of the 56 total employees, or 39 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service were the second largest category, with 12 employees, or 21 percent. Officers with 6-10

Years	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Less than 1	1	0	0	0	1
1 - 5	0	3	10	3	6
6 - 10	3	0	2	3	3
11 - 20	3	3	5	0	1
More than 20	3	1	3	1	1
Total	10	7	20	7	12

years of service accounted for the third largest category with a total of 11 employees, or 20 percent, followed by officers with 20 or more years of service, which had nine employees, or 16 percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for two employees, represented only four percent of the total.

OFFICER – RANK

In 2022, 12 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 12 total employees. This accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to 86 percent in 2021. The percentage of officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2022 was 30-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 93 percent, 2022 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, most of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 53 of the 56 total employees, or 95 percent.

In 2022, zero employees at the rank of Sergeant were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were at the rank of Sergeant accounted for two of the 56 total employees, or four percent.

Rank	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	1	0
Sergeant	0	1	1	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	10	6	19	6	12
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	7	20	7	12

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, four personnel assigned to Newton Division were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 33 percent of the 12 total employees. This represented a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Newton Division from 2018 through 2021 of nine percent, 2022 experienced a 24-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to Newton Division accounted for eight of the 56 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or 14 percent.

In 2022, three personnel assigned to Rampart Division were involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented 25 percent of the 12 total employees. This represented a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Rampart Division from 2018 through 2021 of zero percent, 2022 experienced a 25-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to Rampart Division accounted for three of the 56 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or five percent.

In 2022, two personnel assigned to Southeast Division were involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented 17 percent of the 12 total employees. This represented a three-percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southeast Division from 2018 through 2021 of 11 percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to Southeast Division accounted for seven of the 56 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or 13 percent.

In 2022, personnel assigned to Foothill, Hollenbeck, and Southwest Divisions, were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented one incident each, or eight percent. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to Foothill Division accounted for one of the 56 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or two percent. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division accounted for five of the 56 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or nine percent. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to Southwest Division accounted for five of the 56 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or nine percent.

The following is the employee bureau assignment for the 12 total personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2022:

- Central Bureau: eight personnel, or 67 percent;
- West Bureau: zero personnel, or zero percent;
- South Bureau: three personnel, or 25 percent;
- Valley Bureau: one personnel, or eight percent;
- CTSOB: zero personnel, or zero percent; and,
- Other: zero personnel, or zero percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	0	0	0	1	0
Central	0	0	2	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	1	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	1
Harbor	1	0	1	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	4	0	0	1
Hollywood	0	0	3	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	1	0
Newton	0	1	3	0	4
North Hollywood	1	0	0	1	0
Northeast	0	0	1	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	3
Southeast	1	0	3	1	2
Southwest	2	0	2	0	1
Topanga	0	0	0	2	0
Van Nuys	1	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	1	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	1	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	1	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	4	1	3	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	7	20	7	12

In 2022, there were percentage point increases in one of the six bureau categories, decreases in three and no change in two, when compared to 2021.

The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 67-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2021, 67 percent in 2022);
- West Bureau: 14-percentage point decrease (14 percent in 2021, zero percent in 2022);
- South Bureau: four-percentage point decrease (29 percent in 2021, 25 percent in 2022);
- Valley Bureau: 49-percentage point decrease (57 percent in 2021, eight percent in 2022);
- CTSOB: no change (zero percent in 2021 zero percent in 2022); and,
- Other: no change (zero percent in 2021, zero percent in 2022).

Continues on page 216.

In 2022, there were percentage point increases in three of the six bureau categories and decreases in two when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel bureau assignments in OIS-No Hit incidents during the four-year period from 2018 through 2021.

The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 42-percentage point increase (25 percent during four-year period, 67 percent in 2022);
- West Bureau: 11-percentage point decrease (11 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2022);
- South Bureau: two-percentage point decrease (27 percent during four-year period, 25 percent in 2022);
- Valley Bureau: eight-percentage point decrease (16 percent during four-year period, eight percent in 2022);
- CTSOB: 18-percentage point decrease (18 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2022); and,
- Other: two-percentage point decrease (two percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2021).

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, nine personnel assigned to patrol were involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented 75 percent of the 12 total personnel. This accounted for a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2018 through 2021 of 57 percent, 2022 experienced an 18-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the largest category of officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 34 of the 56 total employees, or 61 percent.

In 2022, three personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 25 percent of the 12 total personnel. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2018 through 2021 of 20 percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 12 of the 56 total employees, or 21 percent.

In 2022, zero personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 12 total personnel. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for eight of the 56 total employees, or 14 percent.

In 2022, zero personnel assigned to an administrative assignment was involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 12 total personnel. Historically,

Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Administrative	0	1	1	0	0
Metropolitan	4	1	3	0	0
Patrol	6	1	11	7	9
Specialized	0	4	5	0	3
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	7	20	7	12

from 2018 through 2022, personnel assigned to administrative assignments that were involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, accounted for two of the 56 total employees, or four percent.

OFFICER – INJURIES

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

In 2022, zero officers sustained injuries during the eight OIS-No Hit incidents throughout the year. This accounted for no change in percent difference compared to zero injured officers in 2021.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	0	2	5	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	5	0	0

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT

In 2022, there were five single shooter OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 63 percent of the eight total incidents. This accounted for a 20-percentage point decrease compared to 83 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS-No Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 77 percent, 2022 experienced a 14-percentage point decrease.

In 2022, there were two double shooter OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 25 percent of the eight total incidents. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS-No Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 20 percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point increase.

In 2022, there was one triple shooter OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 13 percent of the eight total incidents. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS-No Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of three percent, 2022 experienced a ten-percentage point increase.

No. of Shooters	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	8	4	10	5	5
2	1	0	5	1	2
3	0	1	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	0	0
5 - 10	0	0	0	0	0
11 or more	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	5	15	6	8

OFFICER- WEAPON TYPE

In 2022, 12 handguns were utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 12 total weapon types. This accounted for no change in percentage point difference compared to 100 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS- No Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 93 percent, 2022 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 53 of the 56 total weapons, or 95 percent.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Handgun	9	6	19	7	12
Shotgun	0	0	0	0	0
Rifle	1	1	1	0	0
Total	10	7	20	7	12

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

In 2022, 50 rounds were fired during the eight OIS-No Hit incidents. When compared to the 2021 total of 23 rounds fired, 2022 experienced an increase of 27 rounds, or 117 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 35.3 rounds fired, 2022 was 14.7 rounds, or 42 percent, above the four-year annual average.

OIS - No Hit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Rounds	30	22	66	23	50

ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT

In 2022, an average of 6.3 rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents. When compared to the 2021 average of 3.8 rounds fired, 2022 experienced an increase of 2.5 rounds or 66 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of four rounds fired per incident, 2022 was 2.3 rounds, or 58 percent, above the four-year annual average.

OIS - No Hit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Average Rounds	3.3	4.4	4.4	3.8	6.3

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE

In 2022, 50 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 50 total rounds fired. This accounted for no change when compared to 100 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 97 percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 187 of the 191 total rounds, or 98 percent.

In 2022, zero rounds were fired from a rifle during an OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 50 total rounds fired. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of three percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Handgun	29	21	64	23	50
Shotgun	0	0	0	0	0
Rifle	1	1	2	0	0
Total	30	22	66	23	50

round type fired during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 4 of the 191 total rounds, or two percent.

In 2022, zero rounds were fired from shotguns during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 50 total rounds fired. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, zero rounds have been fired from a shotgun during OIS-No Hit incidents.

NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS

In 2022, there were five OIS-No Hit incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, representing 63 percent of the eight total incidents. This accounted for a 20-percentage point decrease compared to 83 percent in 2021. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 83 percent, 2022 experienced a 20-percentage point decrease.

In 2022, there was one OIS-No Hit incident in which 6-10 rounds were fired, representing 13 percent of the eight total incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 17 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 11 percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point increase.

In 2022, there was one OIS-No Hit incident in which 11-15 rounds were fired, representing 13 percent of the eight total incidents. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 11-15 rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of three percent, 2022 experienced a ten-percentage point increase.

In 2022, there was one OIS-No Hit incident in which 16-20 rounds were fired, representing 13 percent of the eight total incidents. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of three percent, 2022 experienced a ten-percentage point increase.

No. of Rounds	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1 - 5	7	5	12	5	5
6 - 10	1	0	2	1	1
11 - 15	1	0	0	0	1
16 - 20	0	0	1	0	1
21 - 25	0	0	0	0	0
26 - 30	0	0	0	0	0
31 - 35	0	0	0	0	0
36 - 40	0	0	0	0	0
41 - 45	0	0	0	0	0
46 - 50	0	0	0	0	0
51 or more	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	5	15	6	8

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during OIS-No Hit incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2022, four Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 50 percent of the eight total suspects. This accounted for no change in percentage point difference when compared to 50 percent in 2021. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2022 was three-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2022 was 11-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 39 percent, 2022 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the Hispanic category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-No Hit incidents with 19 of the 46 total suspects, or 41 percent.

In 2022, two Black suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 25 percent of the eight total suspects. This accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2021. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2022 was 17-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. Additionally, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2022 was 16-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 47 percent, 2022 experienced a 22-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the Black category was the most represented ethnic group, along with the Hispanic category, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents with 20 of the 46 total suspects, or 43 percent.

In 2022, the one suspect involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or 13 percent, was in the White category. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 17 percent in 2021. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2022 was 16-percentage points below the City's overall White population total. Additionally, the percentage of White suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2022 was six-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 five percent, 2022 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group in OIS-No Hit incidents with three of the 46 total suspects, or seven percent.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	6	2	8	2	2
Filipino	0	0	0	0	1
Hispanic	2	3	7	3	4
White	1	0	0	1	1
Other	0	0	1	0	0
Unknown	1	0	1	0	0
Total	10	5	17	6	8

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS-No Hit Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	13%
Black	8%	41%	25%
Hispanic	47%	39%	50%
White	29%	7%	13%
Other	4%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	10%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

In 2022, one suspect involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or 13 percent, was Filipino. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Filipino category is represented with one of the 46 total suspects, or two percent.

SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2022, seven male suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 88 percent of the eight total suspects. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease when compared to 100 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2018 through 2021, of 95 percent, 2022 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, most suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were male, representing 43 of the 46 total suspects, or 93 percent.

In 2022, one female suspect was involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 13 percent of the eight total suspects. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase when compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2018 through 2021, of three percent, 2022 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, females represented the category least likely to be involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, with two of the 46 total suspects, or four percent.

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	0	0	1	0	1
Male	10	5	15	6	7
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0
Total	10	5	17	6	8

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2022, two of the eight total suspects, or 25 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase in comparison to zero 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 13 percent, 2022 experienced a 12-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 seven of the 46 total suspects, or 15 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	2	1	2	0	2
No	7	3	13	6	6
Unknown	1	1	2	0	0
Total	10	5	17	6	8

SUSPECT – AGE

In 2022, three of the eight total suspects, or 38 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, were in the 30-39 age group. This accounted for a 29-percentage point decrease when compared to 67 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of the 30-39 age group from 2018 through 2021, of 39 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, most suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were in the 30-39 age group, representing 18 of the 46 total suspects, or 39 percent.

In 2022, two of the eight total suspects, or 25 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, were in the 18-23 age group. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase when compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of the 18-23 age group from 2018 through 2021, of 24 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 18-23 age group represented 11 of the 46 total suspects involved in OIS No Hit incidents, or 24 percent.

In 2022, one of the eight total suspects, or 13 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, was in the 40-49 age group. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease when compared to 17 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of the 40-49 age group from 2018 through 2021, of eight percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 40-49 age group represented four

Age	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0-17	0	0	1	1	0
18-23	3	1	5	0	2
24-29	1	1	1	0	1
30-39	4	1	6	4	3
40-49	0	0	2	1	1
50-59	0	0	0	0	1
60 and Above	1	1	0	0	0
Unknown	1	1	2	0	0
Total	10	5	17	6	8

of the 46 total suspects involved in OIS No-Hit incidents, or nine percent.

In 2022, one of the eight total suspects, or 13 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, was in the 24-29 age group. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 24-29 age group represented four of the 46 total suspects involved in OIS No-Hit incidents, or nine percent.

SUSPECT – HOMELESS

In 2022, there was one suspect, or 13 percent, involved in an OIS No-Hit incident who was experiencing homelessness. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. From 2018 through 2022, homeless suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents accounted for two of the 46 total suspects, or four percent.

Homeless	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	0	1	0	0	1
No	9	3	15	6	7
Unknown	1	1	2	0	0
Total	10	5	17	6	8

SUSPECT – INJURIES

In 2022, three out of the eight suspects, or 38 percent, sustained non-fatal injuries during the eight OIS-No Hit incidents. When compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 2.5 injured suspects, 2022 experienced a 20 percent increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, an average of 2.6 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries during OIS-No Hit incidents each year. The 2022 number of suspects injured rose above below the five-year average by 0.4 suspects, or 15 percent.

In 2022, five suspects, or 63 percent, were uninjured during OIS-No Hit incidents. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, 27 out of the 46 suspects, or 59 percent, were uninjured during OIS-No Hit incidents.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	3	1	6	0	3
Deceased	2	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	1	2	0	0
None	4	3	9	6	5
Total	10	5	17	6	8

ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS

There were no deaths as a result of OIS-No Hit incidents in 2022, which represented no change compared to 2021. In 2018, there were two Black suspects that died from self-inflicted gunshot wounds during OIS-No Hit incidents.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	2	0	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	0	0

Note: Two suspects in 2018 died from causes other than police gunfire. The suspects died from self-inflicted gunshot wounds.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2022, four firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 50 percent of the total suspect weapon or force type used. This accounted for a 33-percentage point decrease compared to 83 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 74 percent, 2022 experienced a 24-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents, representing 32, or 70 percent, of the 46 total suspect weapon or force type used.

In 2022, one edged weapon was utilized by a suspect during an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented 13 percent. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of five percent, 2022 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, edged weapon used by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents, represented three of the 46 total weapons, or seven percent.

In 2022, there were two perception-based OIS No-Hit incidents, which represented 25 percent. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of perceived weapons utilized by suspects during an OIS- No Hit incidents from 2018 through 2021 of three percent, 2022 experienced a 22-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, perceived weapons represented three of the 46 total weapons, or seven percent.

In 2022, there were two perception-based OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 25 percent. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of perceived weapons utilized by suspects during an OIS-No

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Automobile	0	0	1	1	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	2	0	1
Firearm	8	4	11	5	4
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	1	0	0	0	2
Physical Force	0	0	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	1	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	1	2	0	0
None	0	0	1	0	0
Total	10	5	17	6	8

Hit incident from 2018 through 2021 of three percent, 2022 experienced a 22-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, perceived weapons represented three of the 46 total weapons, or seven percent.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ²⁴

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2021, zero of the seven total OIS-No Hit Tactics findings, representing zero percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 65-percentage point decrease compared to 65 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2018 through 2020 of 59 percent, 2021 experienced a 59-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, Tactics findings resulting in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounted for 22 of the 44 total Tactics findings, or 50 percent.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	4	5	13	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	10	7	20	7	N/A
Non-Lethal	3	0	2	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	1	0	N/A
Lethal	9	7	14	2	N/A

In 2021, seven of the seven total OIS-No Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a zero-percentage point change compared to 100 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2018 through 2020 of 100 percent, 2021 experienced a zero-percentage point change. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, all adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 44 of the 44 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 100 percent.

In 2021, two of the seven total Lethal Force findings, representing 29 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a 41-percentage point decrease compared to 70 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 52-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, a majority of adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 32 of the 44 total findings, or 73 percent.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ The Department’s statute of limitations for adjudication of a CUOF incident is one year from the date of incident. When the case is heard by the BOPC for adjudication, a quorum of three of the five BOPC members is required for a majority decision of an adjudicative finding. In these instance, the case was heard by the BOPC during closed session meetings. However, no majority decision was reached, and thus, no adjudicative tactics and lethal force findings were rendered.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2021, all seven OIS-No Hit Tactics findings, representing 71 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 65-percentage point increase compared to 35 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2018 through 2020 of 41 percent, 2021 experienced a 59-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, 22 of the 44 total Tactics findings, accounting for 50 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	6	2	7	7	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	1	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	1	0	6	5	N/A

In 2021, five of the seven total Lethal force findings, representing 71 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a 41-percentage point increase compared to 30 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 a 52-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, 12 of the 44 total Lethal force findings, representing 27 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

ANIMAL SHOOTING INCIDENTS

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

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2022, Department personnel were involved in five Animal Shooting incidents, which accounted for no change compared to 2021. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, there were a total of 18 Animal Shooting incidents, resulting in an annual average of 4.5 incidents per year. The 2022 count exceeded the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 11 percent.

OIS - Animal	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Department Total	7	2	4	5	5

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2022, one of the Department's five Animal Shooting incidents, or 20 percent, originated from a radio call. This accounted for a 40 percent decrease compared to 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Animal Shooting incidents resulting from radio calls from 2018 through 2021 of 56 percent, 2022 experienced a thirty-six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, radio calls represented the largest source category of Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 11 of the 23 total incidents, or 48 percent.

In 2022, two of the Department's five Animal Shooting incidents, or 40 percent, originated from a pre-planned incident, resulting in no change compared to 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Animal Shooting incidents resulting from a preplanned incident from 2018 through 2021 of 22 percent, 2022 experienced an 18-percentage point increase. Historically from 2018 through 2022, pre-planned incidents represented the second largest source category of Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for six of the 23 total incidents, or 26 percent.

Source	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Radio Call	3	1	3	3	1
Observation	1	0	0	0	1
Citizen Flag Down	1	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	1	1	0	2	2
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	1	0	1	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	2	4	5	5

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2022, none of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical Areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident compared to 2021. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, two Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Central	1	0	0	1	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	1	0

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2022, two of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical Area of South Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents compared to 2021. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, nine Animal Shooting incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 2.3 incidents.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	1	0	0	1	1
Southeast	0	1	1	3	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	1
Southwest	1	0	1	0	0
Total	2	1	2	4	2

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2022, none of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical Areas of West Bureau. There has not been an Animal Shooting in West Bureau since 2018. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, three Animal Shooting incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.8 incidents.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hollywood	2	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	1	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	0	0	0	0

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2022, two of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical Areas of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents compared to 2021. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, two Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents.

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, two Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Devonshire	0	1	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	1
North Hollywood	0	0	1	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	1	1	0	2

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2022, one of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred outside the Department's geographical jurisdiction, which was an increase of one incident compared to 2021. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, two Animal Shooting incidents occurred outside the Department's geographical jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Outside Jurisdiction	1	0	1	0	1

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, June represented the month with two Animal Shooting incidents. August, October and November represented the months with the Animal Shooting incidents with one occurrence each. From 2018 through 2022, March and August represented the months with the most Animal Shooting incidents with eight of the 23 total incidents, or 35 percent. February and September had the least with not a single incident during the same five-year period.

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

- January – March: six incidents, or 26 percent;
- April – June: four incidents, or 17 percent;
- July – September: six incidents; or 26 percent; and,
- October through December: seven incidents, or 30 percent.

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	1	1	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	2	0	1	1	0
April	1	0	0	0	0
May	1	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	2
July	0	0	0	2	0
August	1	0	1	1	1
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	1	1	0	1
November	1	0	0	0	1
December	0	0	1	1	0
Total	7	2	4	5	5

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, Monday represented the day of the week with the most Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for two of the five incidents or 40 percent. From 2018 through 2022, Monday and Wednesday represented the day with the most Animal Shooting incidents with 11 of the 23 total, or 48 percent. From 2018 through 2022, Friday represented the day with the third most Animal Shooting incidents with four of the 23 total, or 17 percent. Thursday represented the day with the fourth most Animal Shooting incidents with three of the 23 total, or 13 percent. The remaining incidents were evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Monday	0	0	0	4	2
Tuesday	0	0	0	1	1
Wednesday	3	1	1	0	0
Thursday	1	0	1	0	1
Friday	2	1	0	0	1
Saturday	1	0	0	0	0
Sunday	0	0	2	0	0
Total	7	2	4	5	5

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, three Animal Shooting incidents occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m. In 2022, Two Animal Shooting Incidents occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. The five-year annual average for 2018 through 2022 was 3.4 Animal Shooting incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 1.2 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0600 - 1759	4	2	3	5	3
1800 - 0559	3	0	1	0	2
Total	7	2	4	5	5

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 Animal Shooting incidents.

In 2022, five Department personnel were involved in the five Animal Shooting incidents, resulting in an average of one officer per incident. This accounted for a zero percent change

compared to an average of one officer per incident in 2021. The 2022 officer to incident average remained unchanged compared to the 2018 through 2021 aggregate annual average of one officer per incident.

OFFICER – GENDER

In 2022, four male officers were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 80 percent of the total employees. In 2022, one female officer was involved in an Animal Shooting Incident, which represented 20 percent of the total employees. In 2021, all five personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents were male. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 94 percent, 2022 experienced a 14-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, a majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were male, accounting for 21 of the 23 total employees, or 91 percent.

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	0	0	1	0	1
Male	7	2	3	5	4
Total	7	2	4	5	5

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2022, four Hispanic officers were involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 80 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to 60 percent in 2021. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2022 was 27-percentage points above the Department’s overall Hispanic total of 53 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 72 percent, 2022 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 17 of the 23 total employees, or 74 percent.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	1	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	5	1	4	3	4
White	2	1	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	2	4	5	5

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS-Animal Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	0%
Hispanic	47%	53%	80%
White	29%	26%	20%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

In 2022, one White officer was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for no change compared to one in 2021. The percentage of White officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2022 was six-percentage points below the Department’s overall White total of 26 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 22 percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for five of the 23 total employees, or 22 percent.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

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

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of five total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 20 percent (one out of five total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 20 percent (one out of five total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 60 percent (three out of five total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – zero percent (zero of the five total officers).

In 2022, there was no change in three of the categories, decreases in one, and an increase in one when compared to 2021. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – no change (zero percent in 2021, zero percent in 2022);
- 1-5 years of service – no change (20 percent in 2021, 20 percent in 2022);
- 6-10 years of service – no change (20 percent in 2021, 20 percent in 2022);
- 11-20 years of service – 60-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2021, 60 percent in 2022); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 60-percentage point decrease (60 percent in 2021, zero percent in 2022).

In 2022, there were percentage point increases in one of the five years of service categories and a decrease in three when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents during the four-year period from 2018 through 2021. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – no change (zero percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2022);
- 1-5 years of service – 19-percentage point increase (39 percent during four-year period, 20 percent in 2022);
- 6-10 years of service – two-percentage point decrease (22 percent during four-year period, 20 percent in 2022);
- 11-20 years of service – 38-percentage point increase (22 percent during four-year period, 60 percent in 2022); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 17-percentage point decrease (17 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2022).

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the largest officer category with involved in Animal Shooting incidents had 1-5 years of service, accounting for eight of the 23 total employees, or 35 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service accounted for the second largest categories with a total of seven employees, or 30 percent each.

Years	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	3	0	3	1	1
6 - 10	2	1	0	1	1
11 - 20	2	1	1	0	3
More than 20	0	0	0	3	0
Total	7	2	4	5	5

Officers with 6-10 of service were the third largest group, with five employees, or 22 percent. Officers with more than 20 years of service were the fourth largest group, with three employees, or 13 percent. Officers with less than one year of service did not have any officers involved Animal Shooting incident within the past five years.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, one employee assigned to 77th Street Division was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This represented a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned 77th Street Division from 2018 through 2021 of six percent, 2022 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, two personnel assigned to 77th Street Division have been involved in an Animal Shooting incident.

In 2022, one employee assigned to Harbor Division was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This represented a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned Harbor Division from 2018 through 2021 of zero percent, 2022 experienced a 20-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, one personnel assigned to Harbor Division has been involved in an Animal Shooting incident.

In 2022, one employee assigned to Mission Division was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This represented a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned Mission Division from 2018 through 2021 of zero percent, 2022 experienced a 20-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, one personnel assigned to Mission Division has been involved in an Animal Shooting incident.

In 2022, one employee assigned to Rampart Division was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This represented a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned Rampart Division from 2018 through 2021 of zero percent, 2022 experienced a 20-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, one personnel assigned to Rampart Division has been involved in an Animal Shooting incident.

In 2022, one employee assigned to West Valley Division was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This represented a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned West Valley Division from 2018 through 2021 of zero percent, 2022 experienced a 20-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, one personnel assigned to West Valley Division has been involved in an Animal Shooting incident.

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

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the five total personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2022:

- Central Bureau: one personnel, or 20 percent;
- West Bureau: no personnel, or zero percent;
- South Bureau: two personnel, or 40 percent;
- Valley Bureau: two personnel, or 40 percent;
- CTSOB: no personnel, or zero percent; and,
- Other: no personnel, or zero percent.

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In 2022, there were zero percentage point changes in three of the six bureau categories, an increase in one, and a decrease in two, when compared to 2021. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: no change (20 percent in 2021, 20 percent in 2022);
- West Bureau: no change (zero percent in 2021, zero percent in 2022);
- South Bureau: no change (40 percent in 2021, 40 percent in 2022);
- Valley Bureau: 40-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2021, 40 percent in 2022);
- CTSOB: 20-percentage point decrease (20 percent in 2021, zero percent in 2022); and,
- Other: 20-percentage point decrease (20 percent in 2021, zero percent in 2022).

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

- Central Bureau: 14-percentage point increase (six percent during four-year period, 20 percent in 2022);
- West Bureau: 17-percentage point decrease (17 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2022);
- South Bureau: one-percentage point increase (39 percent during four-year period, 40 percent in 2022);
- Valley Bureau: 23-percentage point increase (17 percent during four-year period, 40 percent in 2022);
- CTSOB: 17-percentage point decrease (17 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2022); and,
- Other: six-percentage point decrease (six percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2022).

OFFICER – RANK

In 2022, three employees at the rank of police officer were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 60 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for a 40-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2021. In 2022, one Detective and one Reserve Officer were involved in an animal shooting incident which represented 20 percent respectively of the five total employees.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of police officer from 2018 through 2021 of 94 percent, 2022 experienced a 34-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of employees involved in Animal Shooting incidents were at the rank of police officer, accounting for 20 of the 23 total employees, or 87 percent.

Rank	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	1
Police Officer	7	2	3	5	3
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	1	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	2	4	5	5

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, two employees assigned to patrol were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 40 percent of the five total personnel. This accounted for a 20-percentage point decrease compared to 60 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2018 through 2021 of 61 percent, 2022 experienced a 21-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 13 of the 23 total employees, or 57 percent.

In 2022, two employees assigned to specialized assignment were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 40 percent of the five total personnel. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to 20 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2018 through 2021 of 22 percent, 2022 experienced an 18-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, employees assigned to specialized assignments, accounting for six of the 23 total employees, or 26 percent.

In 2022, one employee assigned to a unit classified as Other was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total personnel. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. No other employees were assigned to a unit classified as other were involved in an Animal Shooting Incident within the past five years.

Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	1	0	1	1	0
Patrol	4	1	3	3	2
Specialized	2	1	0	1	2
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1
Total	7	2	4	5	5

OFFICER – INJURIES

No officers were killed during an Animal Shooting incident. One Department employee was injured during an Animal Shooting incident in 2022. During the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, three officers sustained injuries. When compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 0.5 injured officers per year, 2022 had an increase of 0.5 officers injured.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	0	0	1	1	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	1	1

OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE

In 2022, five handguns were utilized during Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 100 percent of the total weapon types. This accounted for no change compared to 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during Animal Shooting incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 89 percent, 2022 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 21 of the 23 total weapons used, or 91 percent.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Handgun	5	2	4	5	5
Shotgun	1	0	0	0	0
Rifle	1	0	0	0	0
Total	7	2	4	5	5

In 2022, no rifles were utilized during Animal Shooting incidents. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, rifles accounted for only one of the 23 total weapons used, or 0.4 percent.

In 2022, no shotguns were utilized during Animal Shooting incidents. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, shotguns accounted for one of the 23 total weapons used in Animal Shooting incidents, representing 0.4 percent.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

In 2022, 13 rounds were fired during the five Animal Shooting incidents. When compared to the 2021 total of six rounds fired, 2022 experienced an increase of seven rounds, or 117 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 8.8 rounds fired, 2022 was 4.2 rounds above the four-year annual average, or 48 percent.

OIS - Animal	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Rounds	17	7	5	6	13

ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT

In 2022, an average of 2.6 rounds were fired during Animal Shooting incidents. When compared to the 2021 average of 1.2 rounds fired, 2022 experienced an increase of 1.4 rounds, or 117 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 2.1 rounds fired per incident, 2022 was 0.5 rounds above the four-year annual average.

OIS - Animal	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Average Rounds	2.4	3.5	1.3	1.2	2.6

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE

In 2022, 13 rounds were fired from handguns during Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 13 total rounds fired. This accounted for a seven round, or 117 percent increase, compared to the six rounds fired from a handgun in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during Animal Shooting incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 94 percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 46 of the 48 total rounds, or 96 percent.

In 2022, no rounds were fired from shotguns or rifles during Animal Shooting incidents. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, rounds fired from shotguns or rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for one round each (two total) from shotguns and rifles of the 48 total rounds fired, or four percent.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Handgun	15	7	5	6	13
Shotgun	1	0	0	0	0
Rifle	1	0	0	0	0
Total	17	7	5	6	13

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ²⁶

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2021, all five Animal Shooting Tactics findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 50-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2018 through 2020 of 77 percent, 2021 experienced a 23-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 15 of the 18 total Tactics findings, or 83 percent.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	7	1	2	5	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	7	2	4	5	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	7	2	3	5	N/A

In 2021, five of the total Animal Shooting Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, all Animal Shooting Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome.

In 2021, five Animal Shooting Lethal force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to 75 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Lethal force findings from 2018 through 2020 of 92 percent, 2021 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, a majority of adjudicated Lethal Force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 18 of the 19 total findings, or 95 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2021, none of the Animal Shooting Tactics findings were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for decrease of two tactics findings when compared to 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2018 through 2020 of 23 percent, 2021 experienced a 23-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, three of the 18 total Tactics findings, accounting for 17 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	0	1	2	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	1	0	N/A

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, none of the Animal Shooting Drawing/ Exhibiting findings resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

In 2021, none of the five Animal Shooting Lethal force findings were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” Historically, from 2018 through 2021, only one of the 18 Lethal force findings, or six percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

²⁶ Adjudication data for 2022 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents from 2022 will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2023.

UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE (UD) INCIDENTS

The unintentional discharge of a firearm by a Department employee regardless of cause. Unintentional discharges are evaluated and then determined to be Tactical or Non-Tactical. During the adjudication, they are then classified as “Accidental Discharges” or “Negligent Discharges.”

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2022, Department personnel were involved in seven Unintentional Discharge incidents, a decrease of one incident, or 13 percent, compared to 2021. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, there were a total of 28 Unintentional Discharge incidents, resulting in an annual average of seven incidents.

Unintentional Discharge	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Department Total	4	11	5	8	7

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2022, three of the Department’s seven Unintentional Discharge incidents, or 43 percent, occurred during on-duty non-tactical situations (e.g. weapon inspections, weapon cleaning, etc.). Three incidents, or 43 percent, occurred while an officer was off-duty. Lastly, one incident occurred during on-duty tactical situations (field operation circumstances wherein deployment of the weapon system was warranted).

Source	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Off-Duty	0	4	0	4	3
On-Duty, Tactical	0	1	2	0	1
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	4	6	3	4	3
Total	4	11	5	8	7

From 2018 through 2022, on-duty non-tactical situations were the most frequent source of Unintentional Discharge incidents, accounting for 20 of the 35 total incidents, or 57 percent. Off-Duty situations were the second most common, accounting for 11 incidents, or 31 percent, followed by On-Duty Tactical situations, accounting for four incidents, or 11 percent.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2022, one of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographical Area of Central Bureau, which remained the same compared to 2021.

In the four-year period from 2018-2021, seven Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.8 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2022 fell below annual average by 0.8 incidents or approximately 80 percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Central	2	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	1
Northeast	2	0	0	1	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	2	0	0
Total	4	0	2	1	1

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2022, zero of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographical Area of South Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 100 percent, compared to two incidents in 2021.

In the four-year period from 2018-2021, five Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.3 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2022 fell below the 2018-2021 annual average by 1.3 incidents, or 130 percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	0	2	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	2	0
Southwest	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	3	0	2	0

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2022, one of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographical Area of West Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or 50 percent, compared to one incident in 2021.

In the four-year period from 2018-2021, seven Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.8 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2022 fell below the 2018-2021 annual average by 0.8 incidents, or 80 percent.

It is important to note that one Division within West Bureau, Olympic division, has not had any Unintentional Discharge in the last five years.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hollywood	0	1	1	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	2	0	1	0
West Los Angeles	0	1	0	1	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	4	1	2	1

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2022, three of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographical Area of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of three incidents, compared 2021.

In the four-year period from 2018-2021, four Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1 incident. The Valley Bureau count for 2022 was equal to the 2018-2021 annual average.

It is important to note that two Divisions within Valley Bureau, Mission and Topanga divisions, did not have any Unintentional Discharges in the last five years.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Devonshire	0	0	1	0	0
Foothill	0	0	1	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	1
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	1
West Valley	0	2	0	0	1
Total	0	2	2	0	3

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2022, two of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred outside the Department's jurisdiction, which was a decrease of one incident compared to three incidents in 2021.

In the four-year period from 2018-2021, five Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred outside the Department's jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 1.3 incidents. The outside jurisdiction count for 2022 exceeded the 2018-2021 annual average by 0.7 incidents, or 70 percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, the month of April represented the month with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents with three occurrences or 43 percent, of the seven total incidents for the year. June and December each had one incident for the year and September had two incidents for 2022.

From 2018 through 2022, April represented the month with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents with eight occurrences from a total of 35, or 23 percent. September represented the month with the second most Unintentional Discharge incidents with six occurrences from a total of 35, or 17 percent. January, October, November, and December represented the month with the third most occurrences with three each, or nine percent. The remaining nine incidents were distributed throughout the remaining months evenly.

The Unintentional Discharge incident percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2018 through 2022 was as follows:

- January – March: six incidents, or 17 percent;
- April – June: 11 incidents, or 31 percent;
- July – September: nine incidents; or 26 percent; and,
- October through December: nine incidents, or 26 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, Wednesday represented the day of the week with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents, with three, or 43 percent. Thursday represented the second most frequent day of the week with two incidents, or 26 percent. Monday and Friday represented the third most frequent days of the week with one incident each, or 14 percent. Tuesday, Saturday, and Sunday had zero incidents.

From 2018 through 2022, Wednesday represented the day with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents with 11 of the 35 total, or 31 percent. Monday and Tuesday accounted for the second highest count with five incidents, or 14 percent. Friday and Sunday accounted for the third highest count with four incidents or 11 percent. The remaining six incidents, or 17 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Outside Jurisdiction	0	2	0	3	2

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	0	1	1	1	0
February	1	0	0	0	0
March	1	0	0	1	0
April	0	2	1	2	3
May	0	1	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	1	1
July	0	0	1	0	0
August	0	1	0	1	0
September	1	2	1	0	2
October	0	2	0	1	0
November	1	0	1	1	0
December	0	2	0	0	1
Total	4	11	5	8	7

Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Monday	0	2	1	1	1
Tuesday	0	3	1	1	0
Wednesday	3	2	1	2	3
Thursday	1	0	0	0	2
Friday	0	1	1	1	1
Saturday	0	1	0	2	0
Sunday	0	2	1	1	0
Total	4	11	5	8	7

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, five Unintentional Discharge incidents, or 71 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while two incidents, or 29 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Historically from 2018 through 2022, 16 Unintentional Discharges, or 46 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m. Nineteen 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 3.2 Unintentional Discharges occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 3.8 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0600 - 1759	0	6	2	3	5
1800 - 0559	4	5	3	5	2
Total	4	11	5	8	7

OFFICER INFORMATION

In 2022, seven Department personnel were involved in the seven Unintentional Discharge incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of one officer per incident. This represented no change when compared to the officer per incident average in 2021. Similarly, the 2021 officer to incident average represented no change when compared to the officer per incident aggregate annual average from 2018 through 2021.

OFFICER – GENDER

In 2022, seven male officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 100 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase compared to 88 percent in 2021. In 2022, no female officers were involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident. The percentage of male officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2022 was 19-percentage points above the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 86 percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were male, representing 31 of the 35 total employees, or 89 percent.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2022, four Hispanic officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 57 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2021. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2022 was four-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 46 percent, 2022 experienced a 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, most of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were Hispanic, representing 17 of the 35 total employees, or 49 percent.

In 2022, one Black officer was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 14 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 11-percentage point decrease compared to 25 percent in 2021. The percentage of Black officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2022 was five-percentage points above the Department's overall Black officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 25 percent, 2022 experienced a 11-percentage point decrease.

In 2022, two White officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 29 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 2021. The percentage of White officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2022 was

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

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	1	1	1	1	0
Male	3	10	4	7	7
Total	4	11	5	8	7

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	0	0	0
Black	1	4	0	2	1
Filipino	0	1	0	0	0
Hispanic	3	3	3	4	4
White	0	2	2	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	11	5	8	7

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	UD Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	14%
Hispanic	47%	53%	57%
White	29%	26%	29%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

three-percentage points below the Department's overall White officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 21 percent, 2022 experienced an eight-percentage point increase.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

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

- Less than one year of service – 44 percent (three out of seven total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 14 percent (one out of seven total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 14 percent (one out of seven total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 14 percent (one out of seven total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 14 percent (one out of seven total officers).

In 2022, there were percentage point increases in four of the five categories and a decrease in one, when compared to 2021. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – 43-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2021, 43 percent in 2022);
- 1-5 years of service – one-percentage point increase (13 percent in 2021, 14 percent in 2022);
- 6-10 years of service – 14-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2021, 14 percent in 2022);
- 11-20 years of service – one-percentage point increase (13 percent in 2021, 14 percent in 2022); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 61-percentage point decrease (75 percent in 2021, 14 percent in 2022).

In 2022, there were percentage point increases in two of the five years of service categories, and decreases in three, when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents during the four-year period

OFFICER – RANK

In 2022, six employees at the rank of police officer were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 86 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 88 percent in 2021. The percentage of police officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2022 was 9.3-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 86 percent, 2022 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022. The majority of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were at the rank of police officer, accounting for 30 of the 35 total employees, or 86 percent.

In 2022, one employee at the rank of detective was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 14

Years	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Less than 1	0	2	0	0	3
1 - 5	0	6	1	1	1
6 - 10	1	2	3	0	1
11 - 20	2	0	0	1	1
More than 20	1	1	1	6	1
Total	4	11	5	8	7

from 2018 through 2021. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – 36-percentage point increase (seven percent during four-year period, 43 percent in 2022);
- 1-5 years of service – 15-percentage point decrease (29 percent during four-year period, 14 percent in 2022);
- 6-10 years of service – seven-percentage point decrease (21 percent during four-year period, 14 percent in 2022);
- 11-20 years of service – three-percentage point increase (11 percent during four-year period, 14 percent in 2022)
- More than 20 years of service – 18-percentage point decrease (32 percent during four-year period, 14 percent in 2022).

Rank	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	1	1	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	1	1
Police Officer	3	10	4	7	6
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Property Officer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	4	11	5	8	7

percent of the seven total employees. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Detective rank accounted for two of the 35 total employees, or six percent.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, one employee assigned to Hollenbeck Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 14 percent of the total employees. In the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, Hollenbeck Division accounted for two of the 35 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or six percent.

In 2022, one employee assigned to Mission Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 14 percent of the total employees. In the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, Mission Division accounted for two of the 35 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or six percent.

In 2022, one employee assigned to Newton Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 14 percent of the total employees. In the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, Newton Division accounted for one of the 35 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or three percent.

In 2022, one employee assigned to North Hollywood Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 14 percent of the total employees. In the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, North Hollywood Division accounted for one of the 35 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or three percent.

In 2022, one employee assigned to Olympic Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 14 percent of the total employees. In the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, Olympic Division accounted for one of the 35 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or three percent.

In 2022, one employee assigned to Van Nuys Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 14 percent of the total employees. In the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, Van Nuys Division accounted for two of the 35 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or six percent.

In 2022, one employee assigned to a Traffic Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 14 percent of the total employees. In the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, All Traffic Divisions accounted for two of the 35 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or six percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	0	2	0	0	0
Central	0	0	1	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	1	0	0
Foothill	0	1	1	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	1	0	1
Hollywood	0	1	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	1	1
Newton	0	0	0	0	1
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	1
Northeast	2	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	1
Pacific	0	1	1	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	1	0	1	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	1	0	0	1
West Los Angeles	0	1	0	2	0
West Valley	0	2	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	1	1
Administrative Units	2	0	0	1	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	1	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	1	0	1	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	11	5	8	7

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, four personnel assigned to patrol were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 57 percent of the seven total personnel. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 63 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2018 through 2021 of 68 percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were assigned to patrol representing 23 of 35 total employees, or 71 percent.

In 2022, three personnel from the Specialized Category were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 43 percent each of the seven total personnel. When comparing the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to the specialized category from 2018 to 2021 of seven percent, 2022 experienced a 36-percentage point increase. Historically the Specialized Category represents the second highest category of officer involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents with five of the 35, or 14 percent.

Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Administrative	2	0	0	1	0
Metropolitan	0	1	0	1	0
Patrol	1	10	4	4	4
Specialized	1	0	1	0	3
Investigative	0	0	0	1	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	11	5	8	7

OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed as a result of Unintentional Discharge incidents during the five-year period from 2018 through 2022. However, two officers of the 35, or six percent, sustained injuries as a result of Unintentional Discharge incidents during the same five-year period.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	0	1	0	0	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	0	1

OFFICER – WEAPON SYSTEM

In 2022, seven handguns were utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 100 percent of the seven total weapons. This accounted for a 37-percentage point decrease compared to 63 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 61 percent, 2022 experienced a 39-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, handguns represented the highest weapon type count in Unintentional Discharge incidents with 24 of the 35 total firearms, or 69 percent.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Handgun	2	6	4	5	7
Shotgun	0	2	0	1	0
Rifle	2	3	1	2	0
Total	4	11	5	8	7

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON SYSTEM

During all Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2018 through 2022, only one round was fired per incident.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Handgun	2	6	4	5	7
Shotgun	0	2	0	1	0
Rifle	2	3	1	2	0
Total	4	11	5	8	7

OFFICER – HANDGUN TYPE

In 2022, all seven Unintentional Discharges were handgun incidents, 100 percent, involved a striker fire pistol. During the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, striker fire pistols were the most frequent handgun type involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, accounting for 19 out of 22 total handgun incidents, or 79 percent

Handgun Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Striker Fire	0	4	4	4	7
Decocker	1	0	0	1	0
1911	0	0	0	0	0
Revolver	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	5	4	5	7

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION²⁷

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2021, eight officers involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident received Tactics findings. Seven of those officers, representing 88 percent, received findings that were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This represented a 48-percentage point increase compared to 40 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” findings from 2018 through 2020 of 85 percent, 2021 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, the majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 24 of the 28 total Tactics findings, or 86 percent.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	4	11	2	7	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	1	2	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unintentional Discharge	2	0	0	0	N/A

In 2021, one officer involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident received a “Drawing and Exhibiting” force finding. Zero of the single “Drawing and Exhibiting” force findings were “In Policy,” compared to two in 2020. During the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings that resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounted for three of the five total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 60 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2021, eight officers involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident received a Tactics finding. One of the eight Officers, or 13 percent, involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, received a Tactics finding that was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This represented a 47-percentage point decrease when compared to 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” findings from 2018 through 2020 of 14 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, four of the 28 total Tactics findings, or 14 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	0	0	3	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	1	1	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unintentional Discharge	2	11	5	8	N/A

In 2021, eight officers involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident received a “Unintentional Discharge” force finding. All eight, or 100 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy.” This represented no change compared to 100 percent in 2020. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, 26 of the 28 total Unintentional Discharge force findings, or 93 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

²⁷ 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.

IN-CUSTODY DEATH INCIDENTS (ICD)

In-Custody Death (ICD) incidents are defined as the death of an arrestee or detainee who is in the custodial care of the Department (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Note: Per Special Order No.10 (dated May 10, 2011), the Department is authorized to reclassify CUOF ICD investigations to death investigations when the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner’s Office determines that the concerned subject’s death was caused by natural, accidental, or undetermined means, and when the incident did not involve a UOF, negligence or misconduct, and there is no evidence of foul play. 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, shall be evaluated as a CUOF.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2022, Department personnel were involved in one ICD incident, which represented a 67 percent decrease, compared to three incidents in 2021. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, there were a total of 15 ICD incidents, resulting in an annual average of 3.8 incidents. The 2022 count fell below the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 2.8 incidents, or 74 percent.

In-Custody Death	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Department Total	7	3	2	3	1

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2022, none of the Department’s ICD incidents, or zero percent, originated from a Radio Call. This accounted for a 33-percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD incidents resulting from radio calls from 2018 through 2021 of 53 percent, 2022 experienced a 53-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, ICD incidents resulting from radio calls represented the largest source type, accounting for eight of the 16 total incidents, or 50 percent.

In 2022, one of the Department’s ICD incidents, or 100 percent, originated from a source of activity classified as Other. This accounted for a 67-percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD incidents resulting from a source of activity classified as Other from 2018 through 2021 of 20 percent, 2022 experienced an 80-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, ICD incidents resulting from an Other source, accounted for four of the 16 total incidents, or 25 percent.

Source	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Radio Call	5	0	2	1	0
Observation	0	2	0	1	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	0	0
Station Call	1	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	1	0	1	1
Total	7	3	2	3	1

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2022, none of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Central Bureau, which represented no change, compared to 2021. (Department – One; Central Bureau – zero).

Historically from 2018 through 2022, four of the 16 ICD incidents, or 25 percent have occurred within the geographical Areas of Central Bureau. This results in an annual average of 0.8 ICD incidents within Central Bureau.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Central	1	1	0	0	0
Newton	1	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	1	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	1	0	0	0

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2022, none of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau, which represented no change compared to 2021 (Department – One; South Bureau – zero).

South Bureau has not been involved in a single ICD incident in the last five years.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2022, none of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau, which represented no change compared to 2021. (Department –One; Valley Bureau – zero).

Historically from 2018 through 2022, four of the 16 ICD incidents, or 25 percent have occurred within the geographical Areas of Valley Bureau. This results in an annual average of 0.8 ICD incidents within the Bureau.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	1	0	0
North Hollywood	1	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	1	1	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	2	0	0

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2022, None of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of West Bureau, which represented a decrease of one incident compared to 2021 (Department - One; West Bureau - Zero).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, three of the ICD incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.8 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2022 was below the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 0.8 incidents, or 100 percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Olympic	1	0	0	0	0
Pacific	1	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	1	0

CUSTODY SERVICES DIVISION

In 2022, the one incident, or 100 percent of the Department's ICD incidents occurred under the command of Custody Services Division. This represented no change compared to one incident in 2021 (Department - One; Custody Services Division - One).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, three ICD incidents occurred in Custody Services Division, resulting in an annual average of 0.8 incidents. The Custody Services Division count for 2022 was above the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 0.2 incidents or 20 percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Custody Services	1	1	0	1	1

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2022, no ICD incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction. Compared to one incident in 2021, there was a decrease of one incident in 2022. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, one ICD incident occurred outside the Department's jurisdiction. (Department - One; Outside Jurisdiction - None).

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	1	0

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, February represented the month with the single ICD incident. From 2018 through 2022, July represented the month with the most ICD incidents with four of the 16 total incidents, or 25 percent. February had the second highest count with three incidents or 19 percent. January, March and November had the least with no incidents during the same five-year period.

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	1	1	0	0	1
March	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	1	0	0	0
May	1	0	0	1	0
June	0	0	0	1	0
July	1	1	1	1	0
August	0	0	1	0	0
September	1	0	0	0	0
October	2	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	1	0	0	0	0
Total	7	3	2	3	1

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, Wednesday represented the day of the week with one ICD incident. From 2018 through 2022, Saturday represented the day with the most ICD incidents with four of the 16 total, or 25 percent. Thursday had zero ICD incidents in the last five years.

Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Monday	0	1	0	0	0
Tuesday	1	1	1	0	0
Wednesday	2	0	0	0	1
Thursday	0	0	0	0	0
Friday	1	0	1	1	0
Saturday	2	0	0	2	0
Sunday	1	1	0	0	0
Total	7	3	2	3	1

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, the one incident, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while no incidents occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Historically from 2018 through 2022, 11 of the 16 ICD incidents, or 69 percent occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and the remaining five incidents, or 31 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0600 - 1759	5	3	1	1	1
1800 - 0559	2	0	1	2	0
Total	7	3	2	3	1

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees, to include sworn and civilian detention officers who received or were pending BOPC “non-lethal,” less-lethal,” “lethal,” “inmate intake procedures,” “inmate welfare procedures,” “inmate emergency medical procedures,” and “post-in-custody death procedures,” adjudicative findings for their involvement in ICD incidents.

In 2022, 11 Department personnel were involved in the one ICD incident, resulting in an average of 11 officers per incident. This accounted for an increase of 7.3 officers per incident, or 197 percent increase, compared to the average of 3.7 officers per incident in 2021.

OFFICER – GENDER

In 2022, 10 male officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 91 percent of the 11 total employees. This accounted for a 55-percentage point decrease compared to 36 percent in 2021. The percentage of male officers involved in ICD incidents in 2022 was 10-percentage points above the Department’s overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 80 percent, 2022 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of officers involved in ICD incidents were male, accounting for 47 of the 57 total employees, or 82 percent.

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	1	0	1	7	1
Male	22	3	8	4	10
Total	23	3	9	11	11

In 2022, one female officer was involved in an ICD incident, which represented nine percent of the 11 total employees. This accounted for a 55-percentage point decrease compared to 64 percent in 2021. The percentage of female officers involved in ICD incidents in 2022 was 10-percentage points below the Department’s overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 20 percent, 2022 experienced a 11-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, females accounted for 10 of the 57 total involved employees, or 18 percent.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2022, five Hispanic officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 45 percent of the 11 total employees. This accounted for no change when compared to 45 percent in 2021. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in ICD incidents in 2022 was eight-percentage points below the Department's overall Hispanic total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 50 percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of officers involved in ICD incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 28 of the 57 total employees, or 49 percent.

In 2022, one White officer was involved in ICD incidents, which represented nine percent of the 11 total employees. This accounted for a 27-percentage point decrease compared to 36 percent in 2021. The percentage of White officers involved in ICD incidents in 2022 was 17-percentage points below the Department's overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 33 percent, 2022 experienced a 24-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in ICD incidents, accounting for 16 of the 57 total employees, or 28 percent.

In 2022, one Asian/Pacific Islander officer was involved in an ICD incident which represented nine percent of the 11 total employees. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2018 through 2021 of four percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for three of the 57 total employees, or five percent.

In 2022, three Black officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 27 percent of the 11 total employees. This accounted for an 18-percentage point increase compared to nine percent in 2021. The percentage of Black officers involved in ICD incidents in 2022 was 18-percentage points above the Department's overall Black officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 11 percent, 2022 experienced a 16-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Black officers accounted for eight of the 57 total employees, or 14 percent.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	0	0	1
Black	4	0	0	1	3
Filipino	0	0	0	1	1
Hispanic	12	1	5	5	5
White	5	2	4	4	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	3	9	11	11

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	ICD Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	18%
Black	8%	9%	27%
Hispanic	47%	53%	45%
White	29%	26%	9%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

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

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of 11 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 18 percent (two out of 11 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 18 percent (two out of 11 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 45 percent (five out of 11 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 18 percent (two out of the 11 total officers).

In 2022, there were percentage point decreases in one of the years of service categories, no change in one, and an increase in three, compared to the percentage of personnel involved in ICD incidents to 2021. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – zero-percentage point change (zero percent in 2021, zero percent in 2022);
- 1-5 years of service – 27-percentage point decrease (45 percent in 2021, 18 percent in 2022);
- 6-10 years of service – nine-percentage point increase (nine percent in 2021, 18 percent in 2022);
- 11-20 years of service – nine-percentage point increase (36 percent in 2021, 45 percent in 2022); and,
- More than 20 years of service – nine-percentage point increase (nine percent in 2021, 18 percent in 2022).

In 2022, there were percentage point increases in two of the years of service categories and decreases in three of the years of service categories when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in ICD incidents during the four-year period from 2018 through 2021.

The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – nine-percentage point decrease (nine percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2022);
- 1-5 years of service – 17-percentage point decrease (35 percent during four-year period, 18 percent in 2022);
- 6-10 years of service – six-percentage point decrease (24 percent during four-year period, 18 percent in 2022);
- 11-20 years of service – 19-percentage point increase (26 percent during four-year period, 45 percent in 2022);
- More than 20 years of service – 11-percentage point increase (seven percent during four-year period, 18 percent in 2022).

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of the officers involved in ICD incidents had 1-5 years of service, accounting for 18 of the 57 total employees, or 32 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service were the second largest group, with 17

Years	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Less than 1	4	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	2	2	7	5	2
6 - 10	8	0	2	1	2
11 - 20	8	0	0	4	5
More than 20	1	1	0	1	2
Total	23	3	9	11	11

personnel, or 30 percent. Officers with 6-10 years of service accounted for the third largest category with a total of 13 employees, or 23 percent, during the same five-year period. followed by officers with more than 20 years of service which had five officers, or nine percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for four officers, represented seven percent of the total.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, six officers assigned to Pacific Division were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 55 percent of the 11 total employees. In the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, Pacific Division personnel accounted for six of the total 57 employees involved in ICD incidents, or 11 percent.

In 2022, five officers assigned to Custody Services Division were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 45 percent of the 11 total employees. In the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, Custody Services Division personnel accounted for 12 of the total 57 employees involved in ICD incidents, or 21 percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	3	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Mission	0	0	5	0	0
Newton	10	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	3	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	8	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	6
Rampart	1	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	2	4	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	1	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	1	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Custody Services	0	0	0	7	5
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	3	9	11	11

OFFICER – RANK

In 2022, four of the 11 Department personnel involved in ICD incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, which represented 36 percent of the 11 total employees. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 27 percent in 2021. The percentage of officers involved in ICD incidents in 2022 was 34 percentage points below the Department's overall Police Officer rank total percentage. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2018 through 2021 of 78 percent, 2022 experienced a 42-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of personnel involved in ICD incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 40 of the 57 total employees, or 70 percent.

Rank	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Captain and Above	0	0	0	1	1
Lieutenant	0	1	0	0	1
Sergeant	1	0	0	1	1
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	22	2	9	3	4
Detention Officer	0	0	0	6	4
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	3	9	11	11

In 2022, four of the 11 Department personnel involved in ICD incidents were at the rank of Detention Officer, which represented 36 percent of the 11 total employees. This accounted for a 19-percentage point decrease compared to 55 percent in 2021. Historically in the last five years, 10 of 57 total employees involved in an ICD incident, or 18 percent, were the rank of Detention Officer.

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, four of the 11 Department personnel involved in ICD incidents, accounting for 36 percent, were assigned to patrol. This accounted for no change compared to 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2018 through 2021 of 83 percent, 2022 experienced a 47-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of personnel involved in ICD incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 42 of the 57 total employees, or 74 percent.

Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Administrative	0	1	0	0	2
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Patrol	23	2	9	4	4
Specialized	0	0	0	0	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	7	5
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	3	9	11	11

In 2022, two of the 11 Department personnel involved in ICD incidents accounting for 18 percent, were assigned to Administrative duties. This accounted for an 18 percentage-point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, three of the 57 total employees, or five percent, were involved in an ICD incident while assigned to an Administrative position.

OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed as a result of ICD incidents during the five-year period from 2018 through 2022. No officers sustained an injury as a result of an ICD in 2022. One officer sustained an injury in 2021.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	0	0	0	1	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	0

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during occurrences investigated and/or later classified as ICD incidents.

SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2022, one male suspect was involved in ICD incident, which represented 100 percent of the total suspects. This accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to 2021 of 67 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2018 through 2021 of 87 percent, 2022 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of suspects involved in ICD incidents were male, accounting for 14 of the 16 total suspects, or 88 percent.

In 2022, no female suspects were involved in ICD incidents, or zero percent. This accounted for a decrease of 33-percentage points compared to 33 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2018

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	1	0	0	1	0
Male	6	3	2	2	1
Total	7	3	2	3	1

through 2021 of 13 percent, 2022 experienced a 13-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, female suspects involved in ICD incidents accounted for two of the 16 total suspects, or 13 percent.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2022, one White suspect was involved in ICD incidents, which represented 100 percent of the total suspects. This accounted for a 67-percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2021. The percentage of White suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2022 was 71-percentage points above the City's overall white population total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2018 through 2021 of 20 percent, 2022 experienced a 80-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the White ethnicity category was the third most represented ethnic group involved in ICD incidents with four of the 16 total suspects, or 25 percent.

In 2022, zero Hispanic suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented zero percent of the total suspects. This accounted for no change compared to 2021. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the Hispanic category represented with six of the 16 total suspects involved in ICD incidents, or 38 percent.

In 2022, no Black suspects were involved in an ICD incident, which represented zero percent of the total suspects. This accounted for a 67-percentage point decrease compared to 67 percent in 2021. The percentage of Black suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2022 was eight-percentage points below the City's overall Black population total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2018 through 2021 of 40 percent, 2022 experienced a 40-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the Black and Hispanic category represented the largest ethnic group with 12 (six Black and six Hispanic) of the 16 total suspects involved in ICD incidents, or 38 percent respectively.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	3	0	1	2	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	2	3	1	0	0
White	2	0	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	3	2	3	1

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

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

SUSPECT – AGE

In 2022, no suspects involved in ICD incidents, or zero percent, were in the 24-29 age category. This age category accounted for a 67-percentage point decrease compared to 67 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 24-29 age range from 2018 through 2021 of 20 percent, 2022 experienced a 20-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 24-29 age group accounted for three of the 16 total suspects involved in ICD incidents, representing 19 percent.

In 2022, no suspects involved in ICD incidents, or zero percent, were in the 18-23 age category. The 18-23 age range accounted for a 33-percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2021. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 18-23 age group accounted for only one of the 16 total suspects involved in ICD incidents, representing six percent.

In 2022, one suspect in ICD incident, or 100 percent, was in the 30-39 age category. This age category accounted for a 100 percent increase compared to zero incidents in 2021. Historically, from 2018-2022, the 30-39 age group accounted for the majority of suspects involved in ICD incidents with eight of the 16 total suspects, representing 50 percent.

Age	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	0	0	1	0
24-29	1	0	0	2	0
30-39	4	1	2	0	1
40-49	1	0	0	0	0
50-59	1	2	0	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	3	2	3	1

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2022, one suspect involved in an ICD incident was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 67-percentage point increase compared to 33 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 27 percent, 2022 experienced a 63-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 five of the 16 total suspects, or 31 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	2	1	0	1	1
No	5	2	2	2	0
Total	7	3	2	3	1

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 not were completed prior to the publication of this report. Complete toxicology reports for 2022 decedents will be available in the 2023 Use of Force Year End Review. Of the three decedents involved in 2021 ICD incidents, three individuals, representing 100 percent had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance.

In 2021, the percentage of cases with positive alcohol and/or a controlled substance result, representing 100 percent, accounted for no change when compared to cases in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) during ICD incidents from 2018 through 2020 of 100 percent, 2021 experienced no change.

Substance Present	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	7	3	2	3	N/A
No	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	7	3	2	3	N/A

SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS

In 2021, three, or 100 percent of ICD decedents toxicology analysis resulted in positive results for alcohol and marijuana. In 2020, no ICD decedents tested positive for alcohol and marijuana. Historically, seven of the 15 decedents involved in 2018 through 2021 ICD incidents, representing 47 percent, had positive toxicology results for marijuana.

In 2021, one ICD decedent, or 33 percent, had positive toxicology results for Psychiatric Medication. Historically, three of the 15 decedents involved in 2018 through 2021 ICD incidents, representing 20 percent, had positive toxicology results for psychiatric medication.

In 2021, one ICD decedent, or 33 percent, had positive toxicology results for Methamphetamine. When compared to 2020 where two decedents, or 100 percent, had positive toxicology results for Methamphetamine, 2021 had a 67 percent decrease. Historically, eight of the 15 decedents involved in 2018 through 2021 ICD incidents, representing 53 percent, had positive toxicology results for Methamphetamine.

Substance	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alcohol	0%	0%	0%	100%	N/A
Cocaine	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Marijuana	43%	33%	0%	100%	N/A
Methamphetamine	29%	100%	100%	33%	N/A
Opiates	14%	0%	0%	67%	N/A
PCP	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	14%	33%	0%	33%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
None	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A

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

SUSPECT – HOMELESS ²⁸

In 2022, the one suspect involved in an ICD incident, or 100 percent, was homeless. This accounted for a 67-percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were homeless from 2018 through 2021 of 27 percent, 2022 experienced a 73-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, suspects who were homeless accounted for five of the 16 total suspects, or 31 percent.

Homeless	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	2	1	0	1	1
No	5	2	2	2	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	3	2	3	1

²⁸ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2022, no weapons and/or force was utilized by the one ICD suspect. This accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to 67 percent in 2021. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, suspects who were not armed and/or used no force accounted for 11 of the 16 total suspects, or 69 percent.

In 2022, zero suspects involved in an ICD incident used a firearm. This represented a decrease of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to one suspect who was armed with a firearm in 2021. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, suspects who were armed with a firearm accounted for two of the total 16 ICD incidents.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	1	0	0
Firearm	1	0	0	1	0
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	1	1	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	5	2	1	2	1
DNA	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	3	2	3	1

SUSPECT – INJURIES

Because ICD incidents only involve suspects who are deceased, this section does not include those who only sustained injuries. Suspects who sustained injuries that required hospitalization, but who were not deceased as a result of the incident, are included in the Law Enforcement Related Injury (LERI) section.

In 2022, one individual died while in the Department's custody. When compared to the 2021 total of three decedents, 2022 accounted for a 67 percent decrease. When compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of 3.8 decedents from ICD incidents, 2022 was 2.8 decedents, or 74 percent, below the four-year annual average.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	0	0	0	0	0
Deceased	7	3	2	3	1
Total	7	3	2	3	1

SUSPECT – MANNER OF DEATH ²⁹

In 2021, one of the three decedents, representing 33 percent, died from suicide. This represents a 33-percentage point increase of decedent deaths attributed to suicide compared to zero percent in 2020. Historically, during the period from 2018 through 2021, ICD deaths attributed to suicide accounted for three of the 15 total ICD deaths, or 20 percent.

In 2021, one of the three decedents, representing 33 percent, died from Homicide. This represents a 17-percentage point decrease of decedent deaths attributed to Homicide compared to 50 percent in 2020. Historically, during the period from 2018 through 2021, ICD deaths attributed to Homicide accounted for four of the 15 total ICD deaths, or 27 percent.

Manner	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accidental	1	2	0	0	N/A
Homicide	2	0	1	1	N/A
Overdose	0	0	1	1	N/A
Suicide	2	0	0	1	N/A
Undetermined	2	1	0	0	N/A
Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	7	3	2	3	N/A

²⁹ The Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner determines the manner of death.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ³⁰

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2021, the 11 ICD Tactics findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 44-percentage point increase compared to 56 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” from 2018 through 2020 of 83 percent, 2021 experienced a 17-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, the majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 40 of the 46 total Tactics findings, or 87 percent.

In 2021, the one ICD “Drawing and Exhibiting” force findings, representing 100 percent, was adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action), Drawing and Exhibiting” force findings from 2018 through 2020 of 100 percent, 2021 experienced no change. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, a majority of adjudicated “Drawing and Exhibiting” force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 14 of the 14 total “Drawing and Exhibiting” force findings, or 100 percent.

In 2021, zero ICD incidents received Non-Lethal force findings. This accounted for a decrease of eight Non-Lethal force findings compared to 2020. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, a majority of adjudicated Non-Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 31 of the 31 total Non-Lethal force findings, or 100 percent.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	21	3	5	11	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	8	0	5	1	N/A
Non-Lethal	20	3	8	0	N/A
Less Lethal	5	0	0	1	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Inmate Intake Procedures	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A
Inmate Welfare Procedures	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A
Inmate Emergency Medical Procedures	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A
Post-In-Custody Death Procedures	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A

In 2021, four Department personnel received “Inmate Intake Procedures” findings that were adjudicated as “Consistent with Established Criteria.”

In 2021, three Department personnel received “Inmate Emergency Medical Procedures” findings that were adjudicated as “Consistent with Established Criteria.”

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2021, zero ICD Tactics findings, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 44-percentage point decrease compared to 44 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2018 through 2020 of 17 percent, 2021 experienced a 17-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, Tactics findings resulting in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome accounted for six out of the 46 total Tactics findings, or 13 percent.

In 2021, there were four ICD Inmate Welfare Procedures findings of “Not Consistent with Established Criteria” Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy. The four Inmate Welfare Procedures findings represented 100 percent of the Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy findings in 2021. All other categories in 2021 were adjudicated as Tactical Debrief/In Policy.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	2	0	4	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	1	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Inmate Welfare Procedures	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A
Inmate Emergency Medical Procedures	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A
Post-In-Custody Death Procedures	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A

³⁰ 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.



CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD INCIDENTS

A carotid restraint is defined as a vascular neck restraint or any similar restraint, hold, or other defensive tactic, including a c-clamp in which pressure is applied to the sides of a person's neck that involves a substantial risk of restricting blood flow and may render the person unconscious in order to subdue or control the person (2022 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

On June 8, 2020 the BOPC placed a moratorium on the use of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH). Prior to the moratorium the Department considered the CRCH a Lethal Use of Force application. Following the moratorium, on September 30, 2020, the Governor of California signed into law, Assembly Bill No. 1196, which prohibits law enforcement agencies from using the CRCH effective January 1, 2021.

As a result, Special Order No. 29, approved by the BOPC on December 8, 2020, revised various Department Manual sections pertaining to carotid restraints in accordance with the new law. Additionally, in 2021, three COP Directed incidents involved Department personnel making contact with the suspects neck; in the Interest of transparency, these three incidents will be included in the following CRCH section for statistical analysis.

Note: The Department does not authorize the use of upper body control holds, including the use of a modified carotid, full carotid, or locked carotid hold; therefore, any use is unauthorized and shall be investigated as a categorical use of force (2022 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2022, Department personnel were involved in two CRCH incidents, which was a decrease of one incident, or 33 percent, compared to three incidents in 2021. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, there were a total of six CRCH incidents, resulting in an annual average of 1.5 incidents per year. The 2022 count rose above by 0.5 incidents, or 33 percent.

CRCH	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Department Total	1	1	1	3	2

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2022, one of the Department's two CRCH incidents, or 50 percent, originated from a radio call. This accounted for a 17-percentage point decrease compared to 67 percent in 2021. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, radio calls accounted for four of the eight total CRCH incidents, or 50 percent.

In 2022, one of the Department's two CRCH incidents, or 50 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2021. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, field detentions based on officers' observations accounted for four of the eight total CRCH incidents, or 50 percent.

Source	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Radio Call	0	1	0	2	1
Observation	1	0	1	1	1
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	0	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	3	2

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

No CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Central Bureau in 2022. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, three CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.8 incidents.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Central	0	0	1	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	2	0
Total	0	0	1	2	0

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

One CRCH incident occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau in 2022. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, two CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	1	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	1	0	0	1
Total	1	1	0	0	1

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

No CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of West Bureau during the five-year period from 2018 through 2022.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

One CRCH incident occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau in 2022. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, one CRCH incident occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.3 incidents.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	1	1
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	1

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No CRCH incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction during the five-year period from 2018 through 2022.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, two, or 100 percent, of the CRCH incidents occurred in the month of May. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, May represented the month with the most CRCH incidents with three of the total eight incidents, or 38 percent.

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	1	0
April	0	0	1	0	0
May	1	0	0	0	2
June	0	1	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	1	0
August	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	1	0
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	3	2

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, one CRCH incident, or 50 percent, occurred on a Friday. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Friday represented the day with the most CRCH incidents with three of the total eight incidents, or 38 percent.

Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Monday	0	0	0	1	0
Tuesday	0	1	0	0	0
Wednesday	0	0	0	1	0
Thursday	0	0	0	0	0
Friday	0	0	1	1	1
Saturday	0	0	0	0	1
Sunday	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	3	2

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the time of occurrence for CRCH incidents.

Time of Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0600-1759	0	0	0	1	2
1800-0559	1	1	1	2	0
Total	1	1	1	3	2

OFFICER INFORMATION

In 2022, two Department personnel were involved in two CRCH incidents throughout the year resulting in an average of one officer per incident. Historically from 2018 through 2022, the officer to incident average was one officer per incident.

OFFICER – GENDER

In the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, all eight Department personnel involved in CRCH incidents were male.

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	1	1	0	2
Total	1	1	1	3	2

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, five Hispanic officers were involved in CRCH incidents, which accounted for 63 percent of the eight total employees. Two White officers were involved in CRCH incidents, which accounted for 25 percent of the eight total employees. One Black officer was involved in a CRCH incident, which accounted for 13 percent of the five total employees.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	0	1	3	0
White	0	1	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	3	2

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	CRCH Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	50%
Hispanic	47%	53%	0%
White	29%	26%	50%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, two of the eight personnel involved in CRCH incidents, or 25 percent, were within the 1-5 years of service category. Two of the eight personnel involved in CRCH incidents, or 25 percent, were within the 6-10 years of service category. Three of the eight personnel involved in CRCH incidents, or 38 percent, were within the 11-20 years of service category.

Years	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 – 5	0	0	1	0	1
6 – 10	1	0	0	0	1
11 – 20	0	1	0	2	0
More than 20	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1	1	1	3	2

OFFICER – RANK

In 2022, two employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in CRCH incidents. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, all eight Department personnel involved in CRCH incidents were at the rank of Police Officer.

Rank	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	1	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	1	1	1	2	2
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	3	2

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, six of the eight officers involved in CRCH incidents were assigned to Patrol, or 75 percent.

Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metro	1	0	0	0	0
Patrol	0	1	0	3	2
Specialized	0	0	1	0	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	3	2

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with an employee's Area/Division and/or Bureau of assignment for CRCH incidents.

Division/Area/Bureau	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	1	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	2	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	1	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	1
Topanga	0	0	0	1	1
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	1	0	0	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	3	2

OFFICER – INJURIES

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

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	2	0	0	3	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	3	1

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied “lethal” force against during CRCH incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2022, one Black suspect was involved in a CRCH incident, which represented 50 percent of the two total suspects. This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2021. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the Black category accounted for four of the eight total suspects involved in CRCH incidents, or 50 percent.

In 2022, one Hispanic suspect was involved in a CRCH incident, which represented 50 percent of the two total suspects. This accounted for a 17-percentage point decrease compared to 67 percent in 2021. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the Hispanic category accounted for four of the eight total suspects involved in CRCH incidents, or 50 percent.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	1	0	1	1	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	1	0	2	1
White	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	3	2

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	CRCH Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	8%	41%	50%
Hispanic	47%	39%	50%
White	29%	7%	0%
Other	4%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	10%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

SUSPECT – GENDER

All suspects involved in CRCH incidents during the five-year period from 2018 through 2022 were male.

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	1	1	3	2
Total	1	1	1	3	2

SUSPECT – AGE

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the age of suspects involved in CRCH incidents.

Age	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	0	0	1	1
24-29	0	1	0	0	1
30-39	0	0	1	2	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	1	0	0	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	3	2

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, suspects involved in CRCH incidents who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for one of the eight total suspects, or 13 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	0	1	0	0	0
No	1	0	1	3	2
Total	1	1	1	3	2

SUSPECT – HOMELESS ³¹

In 2022, there were zero CRCH incidents involving a suspect experiencing homelessness. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, suspects involved in CRCH incidents who were determined to be experiencing homelessness accounted for two of the eight total suspects, or 25 percent.

Homeless	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	1	0	1	0	0
No	0	1	0	3	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	3	2

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2022, two of the two total suspects involved in CRCH incidents, representing 100 percent, utilized physical force against officers. This weapon/force type category accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to 67 percent in 2021. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the physical force category accounted for five of the eight total suspect weapon/force types utilized during CRCH incidents, or 63 percent.

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, two of the eight suspects, or 25 percent, involved in a CRCH incident utilized a firearm.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm	1	0	1	0	0
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	0	1	0	2	2
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1	1	1	3	2

SUSPECT – INJURIES

Historically from 2018 through 2022, six of the eight total suspects, or 75 percent, sustained injuries from a CRCH incident. During the same five-year period zero suspects were killed during CRCH incidents. Although CRCH is considered a Lethal Use of Force Application, historically in the last 20 years, zero Suspects have died as the result of a CRCH application.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	1	1	1	1	2
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	1	2

³¹ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ³²

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2021, three officers involved in a CRCH incident received a Tactics finding. Two of those three officers' Tactics findings, representing 67 percent, were adjudicated as "Tactical Debrief." Historically, from 2018 through 2021, two of the six total Tactics findings, 33 percent, resulted in a "Tactical Debrief" outcome.

In 2021, three officers involved in a CRCH incident received a Lethal force finding. None were adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action)." Historically, from 2018 through 2021, one of the six total adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome, representing 17 percent.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	0	0	0	2	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	1	1	3	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	1	0	N/A

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2021, three officers involved in a CRCH incident received a Tactics finding. One of those three officers' Tactics findings, representing 33 percent, were adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval." Historically, from 2018 through 2021, four of the six total Tactics findings, accounting for 67 percent, resulted in an "Administrative Disapproval" outcome.

In 2021, three officers involved in a CRCH incident received a Lethal force finding. All were adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)." Historically, from 2018 through 2021, five of the six total Lethal force findings, representing 83 percent, resulted in an "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)" outcome.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	1	1	1	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	1	1	0	3	N/A

³² 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.



LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED INJURY (LERI) INCIDENTS

A use of force incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization, commonly referred to as a law enforcement related injury (LERI) (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2022, Department personnel were involved in four LERI incidents, a decrease of two incidents, or 33 percent, compared to 2021. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, there were a total of 23 LERI incidents, resulting in an annual average of 5.8 incidents. The 2022 count decreased when compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average by 1.8 incidents, or 31 percent.

LERI	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Department Total	6	4	7	6	4

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2022, two of the total LERI incidents, representing 50 percent, resulted from radio calls. This accounted for a 50-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent of LERI incidents resulting from radio calls in 2021. When compared to the 2018 through 2021 aggregate percentage of LERI incidents resulting from radio calls of 65 percent, 2022 experienced a 15-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, 17 of the 27 total LERI incidents, or 63 percent, resulted from radio calls.

In 2022, two of the total LERI incidents, representing 50 percent, resulted from an officer's observation. This accounted for a 50-percentage point increase compared to zero percent of LERI incidents resulting from an observation in 2021. When compared to the 2018 through 2021 aggregate percentage of LERI incidents resulting from officers' observations of 13 percent, 2022 experienced a 37-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, five of the 27 total LERI incidents, or 19 percent, resulted from officers' observations.

Source	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Radio Call	3	3	3	6	2
Observation	2	1	0	0	2
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	1	0	4	0	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	4	7	6	4

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2022, three of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Central Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, compared to 2021. Seventy-five percent of the Department's LERI incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department – four; Central Bureau – three).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, seven LERI incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.8 incidents.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Central	0	1	1	0	0
Newton	0	1	0	0	3
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	1	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	1	0	2	0
Total	1	3	1	2	3

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2022, none of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2021. (Department – four; South Bureau – zero).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, three LERI incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.8 incidents.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	1	0	1	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	1	0

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2022, none of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of West Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident compared to 2021. None of the Department's four LERI incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department – four; West Bureau – zero).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, seven LERI incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.8 incidents.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hollywood	1	0	2	0	0
Olympic	0	0	1	1	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	1	0	1	0	0
Total	2	0	4	1	0

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2022, one of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau. Twenty-five percent of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau. (Department – four; Valley Bureau – one).

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, five LERI incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.3 incidents.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	1	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	1	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	1	0
Van Nuys	0	0	1	1	1
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	2	2	1

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2022, none of the Department's LERI incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction (Department – four; Outside Jurisdiction – zero). The last LERI incident located outside the Department's jurisdiction occurred in the year 2018.

In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, one LERI incident occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 0.3 incidents.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, July represented the month with the most LERI incidents representing two out of the total four, or 50 percent. The remaining two LERI incidents, or 50 percent, were divided with one each in February and December. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, March, July and October represented the months with the most LERI incidents, accounting for four each of the 27 total incidents, or 15 percent. February and June represented the months with the second most LERI incidents, accounting for three each of the 27 total incidents, or 11 percent. January, April and May represented the months with the third most LERI incidents, accounting for two each of the 27 total incidents, or seven percent. August, September, and December represented months with one LERI incident. November had no LERI incidents within the past 5 years.

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

- January – March: nine incidents, or 33 percent;
- April – June: seven incidents, or 26 percent;
- July – September: six incidents, or 22 percent; and,
- October – December: five incidents, or 19 percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Outside Jurisdiction	1	0	0	0	0

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	1	0	1	0	0
February	1	1	0	0	1
March	1	1	0	2	0
April	1	1	0	0	0
May	0	0	2	0	0
June	1	0	1	1	0
July	0	1	0	1	2
August	0	0	1	0	0
September	0	0	1	0	0
October	1	0	1	2	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	1
Total	6	4	7	6	4

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, there appears to be no significant statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for LERI incidents.

Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Monday	0	1	2	0	1
Tuesday	1	1	1	3	0
Wednesday	0	2	1	1	0
Thursday	3	0	0	0	1
Friday	2	0	0	1	1
Saturday	0	0	2	0	0
Sunday	0	0	1	1	1
Total	6	4	7	6	4

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, two of the four LERI incidents occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and two LERI incidents occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, there appears to be no significant statistical trend associated with the time of occurrence for LERI incidents.

Time of Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0600 - 1759	4	3	3	4	2
1800 - 0559	2	1	4	2	2
Total	6	4	7	6	4

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending BOPC “non-lethal,” “less-lethal,” and “lethal” force adjudicative findings for their involvement in LERI incidents.

In 2022, seven Department personnel were involved in the four LERI incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.8 officers per incident. This accounted for a 3.4 officers per incident decrease, or 65 percent, compared to an average of 5.2 officers per incident in 2021.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2022, three Hispanic officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 43 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 15-percentage point decrease compared to 58 percent in 2021. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in LERI incidents in 2022 was 10-percentage points below the total percentage of Hispanic officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 49 percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, most of the officers involved in LERI incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 50 of the 103 total employees, or 49 percent.

In 2022, zero Black officers were involved in a LERI incident, which represented zero percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 13-percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2021. The percentage of Black officers involved in LERI incidents in 2022 was nine-percentage points below the total percentage of Black officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 10 percent, 2022 experienced a 10-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, Black officers involved in LERI incidents accounted for 10 of the 103 total employees, or 10 percent.

In 2022, four White officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 57 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 38-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2021. The percentage of White officers involved in LERI incidents in 2021 was 31-percentage points above the total percentage of White officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 31 percent, 2021 experienced an 18-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2022, White officers involved in LERI incidents accounted for 34 of the 103 total employees, or 33 percent.

In 2022, zero Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian and Filipino officers were involved in LERI incidents.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2	2	2	0
Black	3	2	1	4	0
Filipino	0	0	0	1	0
Hispanic	10	10	9	18	3
White	14	1	9	6	4
Other	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	15	21	31	7

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	LERI Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	0%
Hispanic	47%	53%	43%
White	29%	26%	57%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

OFFICER – GENDER

In 2022, seven male officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 100 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 16-percentage point increase compared to 84 percent in 2021. The percentage of male officers involved in LERI incidents in 2022 was 19-percentage points above the total percentage of male officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 89 percent, 2022 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of officers involved in LERI incidents were male, accounting for 92 of the 103 total employees, or 89 percent.

In 2022, no female officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented zero percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 16-percentage point decrease compared to 16 percent in 2021. The percentage of female officers involved in LERI incidents in 2022 was 19-percentage points below the total percentage of female officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	2	1	3	5	0
Male	27	14	18	26	7
Total	29	15	21	31	7

female personnel from 2018 through 2021 of 11 percent, 2022 experienced an 11-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, females accounted for 11 of the 103 total involved employees, or 11 percent.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

In 2022, five of the seven involved employees in LERI incidents, or 71 percent, were within the 1-5 years of service category. This accounted for a 29-percentage point increase compared to 42 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel within the 1-5 years of service category from 2018 through 2021 of 44 percent, 2022 experienced a 27-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, 47 of the 103 total employees involved in LERI incidents, or 46 percent, were within the 1-5 years of service category.

In 2022, one of the seven involved employees in LERI incidents, or 14 percent, were within the 6-10 years of service category. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 13 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel within the 6-10 years of service category from 2018 through 2021 of 13 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, 13 of the 103 total employees involved in LERI incidents, or 13 percent, were within the 6-10 years of service category.

In 2022, one of the seven involved employees in LERI incidents, or 14 percent, were within the 11-20 years of service category. This accounted for an 18-percentage point decrease compared to 32 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel within the 11-20 years of service category from 2018 through 2021 of 29 percent, 2022 experienced a 15-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, 29 of the 103 total employees involved in LERI incidents, or 28 percent, were within the 11-20 years of service category.

Years	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Less than 1	3	2	0	1	0
1 - 5	9	9	11	13	5
6 - 10	5	2	1	4	1
11 - 20	10	2	6	10	1
More than 20	2	0	3	3	0
Total	29	15	21	31	7

In 2022, zero of the seven involved employees in LERI incidents, or zero percent, were within the less than one year of service or 20 or more years of service category.

OFFICER – RANK

In 2022, seven employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 100 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 97 percent in 2021. The percentage of officers involved in LERI incidents in 2022 was 30-percentage points above the total percentage of personnel with the rank of Police Officer in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2018 through 2021 of 95 percent, 2022 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of personnel involved in LERI incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 98 of the 103 total employees, or 95 percent.

Rank	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	2	1	1	1	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	27	14	20	30	7
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	15	21	31	7

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, five personnel, or 71 percent of the seven personnel involved in LERI incidents were assigned to Newton Division. From 2018 through 2021, two personnel assigned to Newton Division were involved in LERI incidents, which represented two percent of the 96 total involved employees in all LERI incidents during the same four-year period.

In 2022, two personnel, or 29 percent of the seven personnel involved in LERI incidents were assigned to Van Nuys Division. From 2018 through 2021, 11 personnel assigned to Van Nuys Division were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 11 percent of the 96 total involved employees in all LERI incidents during the same four-year period.

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, 15 of the 103 total personnel involved in LERI incidents, or 15 percent, were assigned to North Hollywood Division. This accounted for the Division with the highest amount of personnel involved in LERI incidents.

Division/Area/Bureau	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	0	0	2	0	0
Central	0	5	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	7	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	2	0	6	0
Hollywood	0	0	4	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	2	0	0	5
North Hollywood	7	0	8	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	2	9	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	2	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	6	2	2	0
Southwest	3	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	4	0
Van Nuys	0	0	1	10	2
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	6	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	4	0	2	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	15	21	31	7

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, five personnel involved in LERI incidents were assigned to patrol, which represented 71 percent of the 7 total employees. This accounted for a 29-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2018 through 2021 of 85 percent, 2022 experienced a 14-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of officers involved in LERI incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 87 of the 103 total employees, or 84 percent.

In 2022, two personnel involved in LERI incidents were assigned to specialized units, which represented 29 percent of the 7 total employees. This accounted for a 29-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized units from 2018 through 2021 of eight percent, 2022 experienced a 21-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the number of officers involved in LERI incidents assigned to specialized units, accounted for 10 of the 103 total employees, or 10 percent.

Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	4	0	2	0	0
Patrol	25	10	16	31	5
Specialized	0	5	3	0	2
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	15	21	31	7

OFFICER – INJURIES

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

In 2022, zero officers sustained an injury during the four LERI incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a decrease of one injured officer when compared to 2021. From 2018 through 2022, 2022 represented the only year that no officers sustained an injury from LERI incidents.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	2	3	2	1	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	3	2	1	0

SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2022, one Hispanic suspect was involved in LERI incidents, which represented 25 percent of the four total suspects. This accounted for a 42-percentage point decrease compared to 67 percent in 2021. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2022 was 22-percentage points below the total percentage of the City's Hispanic population. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2022 was 14-percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2018 through 2021 of 56 percent, 2022 experienced a 31-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in LERI incidents with 15 of the 29 total suspects, or 52 percent.

In 2022, one Black suspect was involved in a LERI incident, which represented 25 percent of the four total suspects. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2021. The percentage of Black suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2022 was 17-percentage points above the total percentage of the City's Black population. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2022 was 16-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 12 percent, 2022 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the Black category accounted for four of the 29 total suspects involved in LERI incidents, or 14 percent.

In 2022, one Asian/Pacific Islander suspect was involved in a LERI incident, which represented 25 percent of the four total suspects. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander suspects from 2018 through 2021 of four percent, 2022 experienced a 21-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the Asian/Pacific Islander category accounted for two of the 29 total suspects involved in LERI incidents, or seven percent.

In 2022, one White suspect was involved in a LERI incident, which represented 25 percent of the four total suspects. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2018 through 2021 of 28 percent, 2022 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the White category accounted for eight of the 29 total suspects involved in LERI incidents, or 28 percent.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	1
Black	1	1	0	1	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	2	3	5	4	1
White	3	0	4	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	4	9	6	4

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	LERI Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	25%
Black	8%	41%	25%
Hispanic	47%	39%	25%
White	29%	7%	25%
Other	4%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	10%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2022, all four suspects involved in LERI incidents were male, which represented 100 percent of the four total suspects. This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to 83 percent in 2021. During the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, males accounted for 25 of the 29 total LERI suspects, or 86 percent.

In 2022, no female suspects were involved in LERI incidents. This accounted for a 17-percentage point decrease compared to 17 percent in 2021. During the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, females accounted for four of the 29 total LERI suspects, or 14 percent.

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	1	0	2	1	0
Male	5	4	7	5	4
Total	6	4	9	6	4

SUSPECT – AGE

In 2022, one of the four suspects involved in LERI incidents, or 25 percent, was in the 24-29 age category. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of LERI suspects in the 24-29 age category from 2018 through 2021 of 24 percent, 2022 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 24-29 age category accounted for seven of the 29 total LERI suspects, or 24 percent.

In 2022, one of the four suspects involved in LERI incidents, or 25 percent, was in the 30-39 age category. This accounted for a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of LERI suspects in the 30-39 age category from 2018 through 2021 of 32 percent, 2022 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 30-39 age category accounted for nine of the 29 total LERI suspects, or 31 percent.

In 2022, two of the four suspects involved in LERI incidents, or 50 percent, were in the 60 and above age category. This

Age	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0-17	0	1	1	0	0
18-23	0	0	0	0	0
24-29	1	0	5	0	1
30-39	4	0	1	3	1
40-49	1	1	2	3	0
50-59	0	1	0	0	0
60 and above	0	1	0	0	2
Total	6	4	9	6	4

accounted for a 50-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of LERI suspects in the 60 and above age category from 2018 through 2021 of four percent, 2022 experienced a 46-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 60 and above age category accounted for three of the 29 total LERI suspects, or 10 percent.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2022, one of the four total suspects, or 25 percent, involved in LERI incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 50 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 40 percent, 2022 experienced a 15-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, LERI suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 11 of the 29 total suspects, or 38 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	4	2	1	3	1
No	2	2	8	3	3
Total	6	4	9	6	4

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2022 two of the four suspects, representing 50 percent, involved in LERI incidents utilized physical force against officers. This specific weapon/force type category accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2021. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which physical force was utilized by the suspect during LERI incidents from 2018 through 2021 of 44 percent, 2022 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the physical force category accounted for 13 of the 29 total suspect weapon/ force types utilized during LERI incidents, or 45 percent.

In 2022, two of the four suspects, representing 50 percent, involved in LERI incidents utilized no weapon/force against officers. This specific weapon/force type category accounted for a 50-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the no weapon/ force category accounted for four of the 29 total suspect weapon/force types utilized during LERI incidents, or 14 percent.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Automobile	1	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	2	1	0	3	0
Firearm	0	0	1	0	0
Impact Device	0	0	2	1	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	3	3	3	2	2
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	0	0
None	0	0	2	0	2
Total	6	4	9	6	4

SUSPECT – HOMELESS ³³

In 2022, two of the four total suspects, or 50 percent, involved in LERI incidents were experiencing homelessness. This accounted for no percentage point change compared to 50 percent in 2021. From 2018 through 2022, homeless suspects involved in LERI incidents accounted for nine of the 29 total suspects, representing 31 percent.

In 2022, two of the four total suspects, or 50 percent, involved in LERI incidents were not experiencing homelessness. This accounted for no percentage point change compared to 50 percent in 2021. From 2018 through 2022, suspects not experiencing homelessness involved in LERI incidents accounted for 20 of the 29 total suspects, representing 69 percent.

Homeless	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	2	2	0	3	2
No	4	2	9	3	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	4	9	6	4

³³ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT - INJURIES

As the category indicates, LERI incidents are those wherein suspects sustain injuries as a result of Department action. This section only includes those suspects who sustained injuries as a result of the incident. Any suspects who died from injuries sustained by force used by Department personnel are included in the ICD section.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	6	4	10	6	4
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	4	10	6	4

In 2022, four suspects sustained injuries during the four LERI incidents throughout the year. The number of involved suspects in 2022 decreased by two individuals, or 33 percent, when compared to 2021. Additionally, the 2022 count decreased by two suspects compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average of six suspects.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ³⁴

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2021, 31 officers involved in a LERI incident, received a Tactics finding. Twenty-seven of those 31 officers' Tactics findings, representing 87 percent, were adjudicated as "Tactical Debrief." This accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to 76 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Tactical Debrief" Tactics findings from 2018 through 2020 of 86 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, the majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a "Tactical Debrief" outcome, accounting for 84 of the 97 total Tactics findings, or 87 percent.

In 2021, 21 officers involved in a LERI incident received a Non-Lethal force finding. Twenty-one of those 21 officers' Non-Lethal force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action)." This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 93 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "In Policy (No Further Action)" Non-Lethal force findings from 2018 through 2020 of 96 percent, 2021 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, the majority of adjudicated Non-Lethal force findings resulted in an "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome, accounting for 73 of the 75 total findings, or 97 percent.

In 2021, 14 officers involved in a LERI incident received a Less-Lethal force finding. Eleven of those 14 officers' Less-Lethal force findings, representing 79 percent, were adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action)." This accounted for a 46-percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "In Policy (No Further Action)" Less-Lethal force findings from 2018 through 2020 of 67 percent, 2021 experienced a 12-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, the majority of adjudicated Less-Lethal force findings resulted in an "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome, accounting for 23 of the 32 total findings, or 72 percent.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	26	15	16	27	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	14	6	1	11	N/A
Non-Lethal	22	16	14	21	N/A
Less Lethal	8	2	2	11	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A

³⁴ 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.

In 2021, 31 officers involved in a LERI incident, received a Tactics finding. Four of those 31 officers' Tactics findings, representing 13 percent, were adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval." This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 24 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Administrative Disapproval" Tactics findings from 2018 through 2020 of 14 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, 13 of the 97 total Tactics findings, accounting for 13 percent, resulted in an "Administrative Disapproval" outcome.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	3	1	5	4	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	0	1	0	N/A
Less Lethal	2	0	4	3	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A

In 2021, 14 officers involved in a LERI incident received a Less-Lethal force finding. Three of those 14 officers' Less-Lethal force findings, representing 21 percent, were adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)." This accounted for a 46-percentage point decrease compared 67 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)" Less-Lethal force findings from 2018 through 2020 of 33 percent, 2021 experienced a 12-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, nine of the 32 total Less-Lethal force findings, representing 28 percent, resulted in an "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)" outcome.

In 2021, 21 officers involved in a LERI incident received a Non-Lethal force finding. Zero of those 21 officers' Non-Lethal force findings were adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)." This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared seven percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)" Non-Lethal force findings from 2018 through 2020 of four percent, 2021 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2018 through 2021, two of the 75 total Non-Lethal force findings, representing three percent, resulted in an "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)" outcome.

³⁵ 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.



HEAD STRIKE INCIDENTS

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 (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2022, two Department personnel were involved in Head Strike incidents. In the four-year period from 2018 through 2021, there were a total of five Head Strike incidents, resulting in an annual average of 1.3 incident per year. The 2022 count increased by 100 percent when compared to the 2018 through 2021 annual average.

Head Strike	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Department Total	2	1	1	1	2

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, three of the seven total Head Strike incidents, or 43 percent, resulted from Radio Call activities and two Head Strike incidents, or 29 percent, resulted from officers' pre-planned activities. One Head Strike incident, or 14 percent resulted from officers' observation and the remaining one Head Strike incident, or 14 percent resulted from other activities.

Source	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Radio Call	1	1	0	0	1
Observation	0	0	1	0	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	1	0	0	1	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2	1	1	1	2

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

One Head Strike incident occurred within the geographic Areas of Central Bureau in 2022. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, three of the seven total Head Strike incidents, or 43 percent, occurred in Central Bureau.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	1	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	1	0	1
Total	1	0	1	0	1

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

No Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau in 2022. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, zero Head Strike incidents occurred in South Bureau.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

No Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of West Bureau in 2022. Two Head Strike incident occurred in West Bureau during the four-year period from 2018 through 2021. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, two of the seven total Head Strike incidents, or 29 percent, occurred in West Bureau.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	1	0

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

One Head Strike incident occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau in 2022. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, there has been one Head Strike incident in Valley Bureau, or 14 percent.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	1
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	1

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No Head Strike incidents occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction in 2022. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, one of the seven total Head Strike incidents, or 14 percent, occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Outside Jurisdiction	1	0	0	0	0

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, two of the seven total Head Strike incidents, or 29 percent, occurred in the month of March.

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	1	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	1	1	0
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	1
June	0	0	0	0	1
July	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	1	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	1	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	1	2

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for Head Strike incidents.

Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Monday	0	1	0	0	0
Tuesday	0	0	0	0	1
Wednesday	1	0	0	0	0
Thursday	1	0	0	0	0
Friday	0	0	1	0	0
Saturday	0	0	0	1	1
Sunday	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	1	2

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

The time distribution for the five Head Strike incidents from 2018 through 2022 was as follows:

- 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m.: three incidents, or 43 percent; and,
- 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.: four incidents, or 57 percent

Time of Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0600 - 1759	1	1	0	0	1
1800 - 0559	1	0	1	1	1
Total	2	1	1	1	2

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending BOPC “Lethal Force” or “Less-Lethal” adjudicative findings for their involvement in Head Strike incidents.

OFFICER – GENDER

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the majority of officers involved in Head Strike incidents were male, accounting for seven of the eight total employees, or 88 percent.

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	1	0	0	0	0
Male	1	1	1	1	3
Total	2	1	1	1	3

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, five of the eight total employees, or 63 percent, involved in Head Strike incidents were White.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	1	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	1	0	1
White	2	0	0	1	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	1	3

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	Head Strike Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	0%
Hispanic	47%	53%	33%
White	29%	26%	67%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, four of the eight total employees, or 50 percent, involved in Head Strike incidents were in the 6 – 10 years of service category. Additionally, from 2018 through 2022, three of the eight total employees, or 38 percent, involved in Head Strike incidents were within the 11-20 years of service category.

Years	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	0	0	0	0	0
6 - 10	0	1	0	1	2
11 - 20	2	0	1	0	0
More than 20	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2	1	1	1	3

OFFICER – RANK

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, all eight employees, representing 100 percent, involved in Head Strike incidents were at the rank of Police Officer.

Rank	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	2	1	1	1	3
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	1	3

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with an employee's Area/Division and/or Bureau of assignment for Head Strike incidents.

Division/Area/Bureau	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	1	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	1
Newton	0	0	0	0	1
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	1	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	1	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	1	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	1
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	1	3

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, a majority of officers involved in Head Strike incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for four of the eight total employees, or 50 percent.

Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	1
Patrol	1	1	0	1	1
Specialized	0	0	1	0	1
Investigative	1	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	1	3

OFFICER – INJURIES

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, four of the eight total employees, representing 50 percent, sustained injuries during Head Strike incidents.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	2	1	0	1	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	0	1	0

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The Suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during Head Strikes.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, two of the Head Strike incidents involved suspects have been Black, or 29 percent, two of the seven have been Hispanic, or 29 percent, and three of the seven being White, at 43 percent.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	1	0	1	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	0	1	0	0
White	1	0	0	0	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	1	2

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

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

SUSPECT – GENDER

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, all suspects involved in Head Strike incidents have been male.

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	2	1	1	1	2
Total	2	1	1	1	2

SUSPECT – AGE

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with a suspect's age for Head Strike incidents.

Age	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	0	1	0	0
24-29	0	0	0	1	0
30-39	1	0	0	0	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	2
50-59	0	1	0	0	0
60 and Above	1	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	1	2

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, one of the seven total suspects involved in Head Strike incidents, or 14 percent, was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or mental health crisis.

Per. Mental Illness	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	1	0	0	0	0
No	1	1	1	1	2
Total	2	1	1	1	2

SUSPECT – HOMELESS ³⁵

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, one of the seven total suspects involved in Head Strike incidents, or 14 percent, was homeless.

Homeless	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	0	1	0	0	0
No	2	0	1	1	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	1	2

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with a suspect's weapons used during Head Strike incidents.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	1	0	0	0	1
Firearm	0	0	1	0	0
Impact Device	0	1	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	1	0	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0
None	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2	1	1	1	2

SUSPECT - INJURIES

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, all seven total suspects involved in Head Strike incidents sustained injuries.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	2	1	1	1	2
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	1	2

³⁵ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ³⁶

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2021, one Head Strike incident, Tactics finding was adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” Historically in Head Strike incidents, from 2018 through 2021, Tactics findings resulting in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome accounted for two of the five total Tactics findings, or 40 percent.

In 2021, one Head Strike incident, Less Lethal force finding was adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” Historically, from 2018 through 2021, all three Less Lethal force findings during Head Strike incidents, or 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).”

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	1	0	0	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	2	1	1	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	2	1	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	1	1	0	1	N/A
Lethal	2	0	0	0	N/A

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2021, zero Head Strike incidents, Tactics finding were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy.” Historically in Head Strike incidents, from 2018 through 2021, Tactics findings resulting in an “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy” outcome accounted for three of the five total Tactics findings, or 60 percent.

In 2021, zero Head Strike incidents, had a Lethal finding that were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy.” Historically, from 2018 through 2021, Head Strike Lethal force findings resulting in an “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy” outcome accounted for two of the four total Head Strike incidents Lethal force findings, or 50 percent.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	1	1	1	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	1	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	1	1	0	N/A

³⁶ 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.



K-9 CONTACT INCIDENTS

An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department canine and hospitalization is required. Under Department policy, a K-9 contact is not a use of force but has been included in this category to satisfy the provisions of the Consent Decree (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2022, Department personnel were involved in one K-9 Contact incident. In the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, there were a total of four K-9 Contact incidents, resulting in an annual average of 0.8 incidents.

K-9 Contact	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Department Total	1	1	0	1	1

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2022, one K-9 Contact incident occurred which resulted from an observation, there was no change compared to 2021. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, K-9 Contact incidents resulting from observations accounted for three of the four total incidents, or 75 percent.

Source	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Radio Call	0	1	0	0	0
Observation	1	0	0	1	1
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	0	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	1	1

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2022, one K-9 Contact incident occurred within the geographic Areas of Central Bureau. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, one of the four total K-9 Contact incidents, or 25 percent, occurred in Central Bureau.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	1
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	1

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2022, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, one of the four total K-9 Contact incidents, or 25 percent, occurred in South Bureau.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	1	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	0	0

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2022, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of West Bureau. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, one of the four total K-9 Contact incidents, or 25 percent, occurred in West Bureau.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	1	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	0	0

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2022, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, one of the four total K-9 Contact incidents, or 25 percent, occurred in Valley Bureau.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	1	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	0

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2022, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, there were no K-9 Contact incidents that occurred outside of the Department's jurisdiction.

Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in the month of July. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, two of the four total K-9 Contact incidents, or 50 percent, occurred in the month of February.

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	1	0	0	1	0
March	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	1
August	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	1	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	1	1

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, one K-9 Contact incident occurred on a Tuesday. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for K-9 Contact incidents.

Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Monday	0	1	0	0	0
Tuesday	0	0	0	0	1
Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0
Thursday	0	0	0	0	0
Friday	0	0	0	1	0
Saturday	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	1	1

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, one K-9 Contact incident occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, two of the four total K-9 Contact incidents, or 50 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. and the remaining two incidents, or 50 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m.

Time of Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0600 - 1759	0	1	0	0	1
1800 - 0559	1	0	0	1	0
Total	1	1	0	1	1

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending BOPC K-9 Contact deployment and force adjudicative findings for their involvement in K-9 Contact incidents.

In 2022, one K-9 Contact incident occurred and there were no changes compared to 2021.

OFFICER – GENDER

In 2022, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which the officer involved was a male. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, all four Department personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents were male.

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	1	0	1	1
Total	1	1	0	1	1

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2022, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which a Hispanic officer was involved. This accounted for a 100-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2021. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in K-9 Contact incidents in 2022 was 47-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic total.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0	0	1
White	1	1	0	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	1	1

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	K-9 Contact Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	0%
Hispanic	47%	53%	100%
White	29%	26%	0%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	0%

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

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

In 2022, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which the involved officer had more than 20 years of service. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, all four of the personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents, or 100 percent, were within the more than 20 years of service classification.

Years	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	0	0	0	0	0
6 - 10	0	0	0	0	0
11 - 20	0	0	0	0	0
More than 20	1	1	0	1	1
Total	1	1	0	1	1

OFFICER – RANK

In 2022, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which the involved officer was at the rank of Police Officer. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, all four personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents were of this same rank classification.

Rank	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	1	1	0	1	1
Total	1	1	0	1	1

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, one K-9 contact incident occurred in which the involved officer was assigned to Metropolitan Division. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, all four personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division.

Division/Area/Bureau	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	1	1	0	1	1
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	1	1

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2022, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which the involved officer was assigned to Metropolitan Division. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, all four personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division.

Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	1	1	0	1	1
Patrol	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized	0	0	0	0	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	1	1

OFFICER – INJURIES

From 2018 to 2022 there have been no K9 Contact incidents in which the involved officers were killed or injured.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	0	0	0	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during K-9 Contact incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2022, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which the suspect was White. This specific ethnic group remained the same compared to 2021. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the White category was the most represented ethnic group involved in K-9 Contact incidents with two of the four total incidents, or 50 percent.

Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	1	0	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	1	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	1	1
DNA	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	1	1

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	K-9 Contact Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	8%	41%	0%
Hispanic	47%	39%	0%
White	29%	7%	100%
Other	4%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	10%	0%
Total	100%	100%	0%

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

SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2022, one K-9 Contact incident occurred, in which the suspect was a male. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, all four suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents were male.

Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	1	0	1	1
Total	1	1	0	1	1

SUSPECT – AGE

In 2022, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which the suspect was in the 30-39 age group. There was no change compared to 2021. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, the 30-39 age category represented the majority age bracket for suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents, as all suspects were in this age bracket, or 100 percent.

Age	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	0	0	0	0
24-29	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	1	1	0	1	1
40-49	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	1	1

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

There was no indication that the single suspect involved in the 2022 K9 contact incident suffered from a mental illness.

Per. Mental Illness	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	0	0	0	0	0
No	1	1	0	1	1
Total	1	1	0	1	1

SUSPECT – HOMELESS

In 2022, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred in which the suspect was determined to be homeless. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, suspects who were determined to be homeless during K-9 Contact incidents, represented two of the four total suspects, or 50 percent.

Homeless	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	1	0	0	1	0
No	0	1	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	1	1

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2022, none of the K-9 Contact incidents involved suspects with weapons. Historically from 2018 through 2022, suspects who were armed with an edged weapon during K-9 Contact incidents, accounted for one of the four total suspects, or 25 percent.

Weapon Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	0	1	0
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	0	0	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	1	1	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	1	1

SUSPECT - INJURIES

In 2022, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which the single suspect sustained an injury. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, all four suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents sustained an injury.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Injured	1	1	0	1	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	1	1

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ³⁸

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

Two K-9 Contact incidents; one in 2019 and one in 2021 received "Tactics" adjudicative K-9 deployment findings.

Three K-9 Contact incidents; one in 2018, one in 2019, and one in 2021 received "K-9 Deployment" adjudicative K-9 contact findings.

Three K-9 Contact incidents; one in 2018, one in 2019, and one in 2021 received "K-9 Contact" adjudicative K-9 contact findings.

Three K-9 Contact incidents; one in 2018, one in 2019, and one in 2021 received "K-9 Post Contact Procedures" adjudicative K-9 contact findings.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	0	1	0	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Deployment	1	1	0	1	N/A
K-9 Contact	1	1	0	1	N/A
K-9 Post Contact Procedures	1	1	0	1	N/A

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2021, there were no K-9 Contact incidents determined to be not "consistent with established criteria." Historically, from 2018 through 2021, no K-9 Contact findings, were determined to be not "consistent with established criteria."

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tactics	0	0	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Deployment	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Contact	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Post Contact Procedures	0	0	0	0	N/A

³⁸ 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.



CHIEF OF POLICE DIRECTED

The Chief of Police (COP) has the authority to redirect or reclassify a Non-Categorical Use of Force investigation to a Categorical Use of Force investigation based on details of the incident at his discretion. The Los Angeles Police Department titles these reclassified incidents as a Chief of Police Directed incidents.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2022, there were zero COP Directed incidents. Historically, from 2018 through 2022, two COP directed incidents occurred, averaging 0.4 incidents per year.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, one of the two total COP directed incidents, or 50 percent, resulted from Radio Call activities and one COP directed incident, or 50 percent, resulted from an off-duty occurrence.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2022.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2022.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2022.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2022.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2022.

MONTH, DAY, AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2018 through 2022, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month, day, and time of occurrences for COP incidents.

OFFICER INFORMATION

Historically, from 2018 through 2022, there was an average of one officer involved per incident.

OFFICER – GENDER

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2022.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2022.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2022.

OFFICER – RANK

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2022.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2022.

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2022.

OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2022.

Note: In 2021, all three COP Directed Incidents involved Department Personnel making contact with the Suspects neck. For statistical analysis purposes, these three incidents will now be included in "CRCH" section.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

There were no suspects involved in COP Directed incidents in 2022.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

There were no suspects involved in COP Directed incidents in 2022.

SUSPECT - INJURIES

There were no suspects involved in COP Directed incidents in 2022.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ³⁹

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

Historically, from 2018 through 2021, two officers involved in COP Directed incidents received Tactics findings. Zero of those two officers' findings for "Tactics," were adjudicated as "Tactical Debrief/In Policy."

Historically, from 2018 through 2021, one officer involved in a COP Directed incident received "Non-Lethal" and "Less-Lethal" findings. Two of those Two findings were adjudicated as "In Policy, (No Further Action)."

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

Historically, from 2018 through 2021, two officers involved in COP Directed incidents received Tactics findings. Two of those two officers' findings for "Tactics," were adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy."

Historically, from 2018 through 2021, two officers involved in a COP Directed incident received "Lethal" findings. Both findings were adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy."

³⁹ 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.

USE OF DEADLY FORCE INCIDENT

Deadly force is defined as the force which creates a substantial risk of causing serious bodily injury or death. The utilization of objects that can cause serious bodily injury or death not specifically designated as a force option can result in the initiation of a Use of Deadly Force (UODF) incident.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2022, Department personnel were not involved in a UODF incident. One UODF incident occurred in 2020 and one UODF incident occurred in 2019. Both UODF incidents involved officers' decision to use a marked Police patrol vehicle as a force option

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2022 no UODF incidents occurred involving Department Personnel.

In 2019 and 2020, both UODF incidents resulted from a radio call.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2022, no UODF incidents occurred within the geographical Area of Central Bureau. In 2019 one UODF incident occurred in Central Bureau. Historically from 2018-2022, one of two UODF incidents have occurred within Central Bureau.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2022, no UODF incidents occurred within the geographical Area of South Bureau. In 2019 one UODF incident occurred in South Bureau. Historically from 2018-2022, one of two UODF incidents has occurred within South Bureau.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2022, no UODF incidents occurred with the geographical Area of West Bureau. No UODF incidents have occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau during the five-year period from 2018 through 2022.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2022, no UODF incidents occurred with the geographical Area of Valley Bureau. No UODF incidents have occurred within Valley Bureau during the five-year period from 2018 through 2022.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2022, no UODF incidents occurred in any Outside Jurisdiction. No UODF incidents have occurred within Outside Jurisdictions during the five-year period from 2018 through 2022.

MONTH, DAY, AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2022, zero UODF occurred involving Department Personnel.

In 2020, the single UODF incident occurred on a Tuesday in July at approximately 1:20 a.m.

In 2019, the single UODF incident occurred on a Saturday in June at approximately 2:40 p.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer information below includes data for all employees who received BOPC Lethal Force adjudicative findings for their involvement in the UODF incident.

In 2022, no officers were involved in an UODF incident.

In 2020, one officer was involved in the single UODF incident. The involved officer was a male, Filipino, with three years of service. He was at the rank of Police Officer and assigned to Rampart patrol at the time of the incident. No officers were injured or killed as a result of the 2020 UODF incident.

In 2019, one officer was involved in the single UODF incident throughout the year. The involved officer was a male, Black, with more than 20 years of service. He was at the rank of police officer and assigned to 77th Street patrol at the time of the incident. No officers were injured or killed as a result of the 2019 UODF incident.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

In 2022, no UODF incidents occurred involving Department Personnel; therefore, zero suspects were involved and/or injured.

In the 2020 UODF incident, the suspect was a male Hispanic, 32 years of age. The suspect was unarmed at the time of the incident and sustained a minor injury not requiring hospitalization.

In the 2019 UODF incident, the suspect was a male, Hispanic, within the 24-29 age group. The suspect was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. The suspect was homeless. The suspect was armed with a machete at the time of the incident and sustained an injury during the UODF incident.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION⁴⁰

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

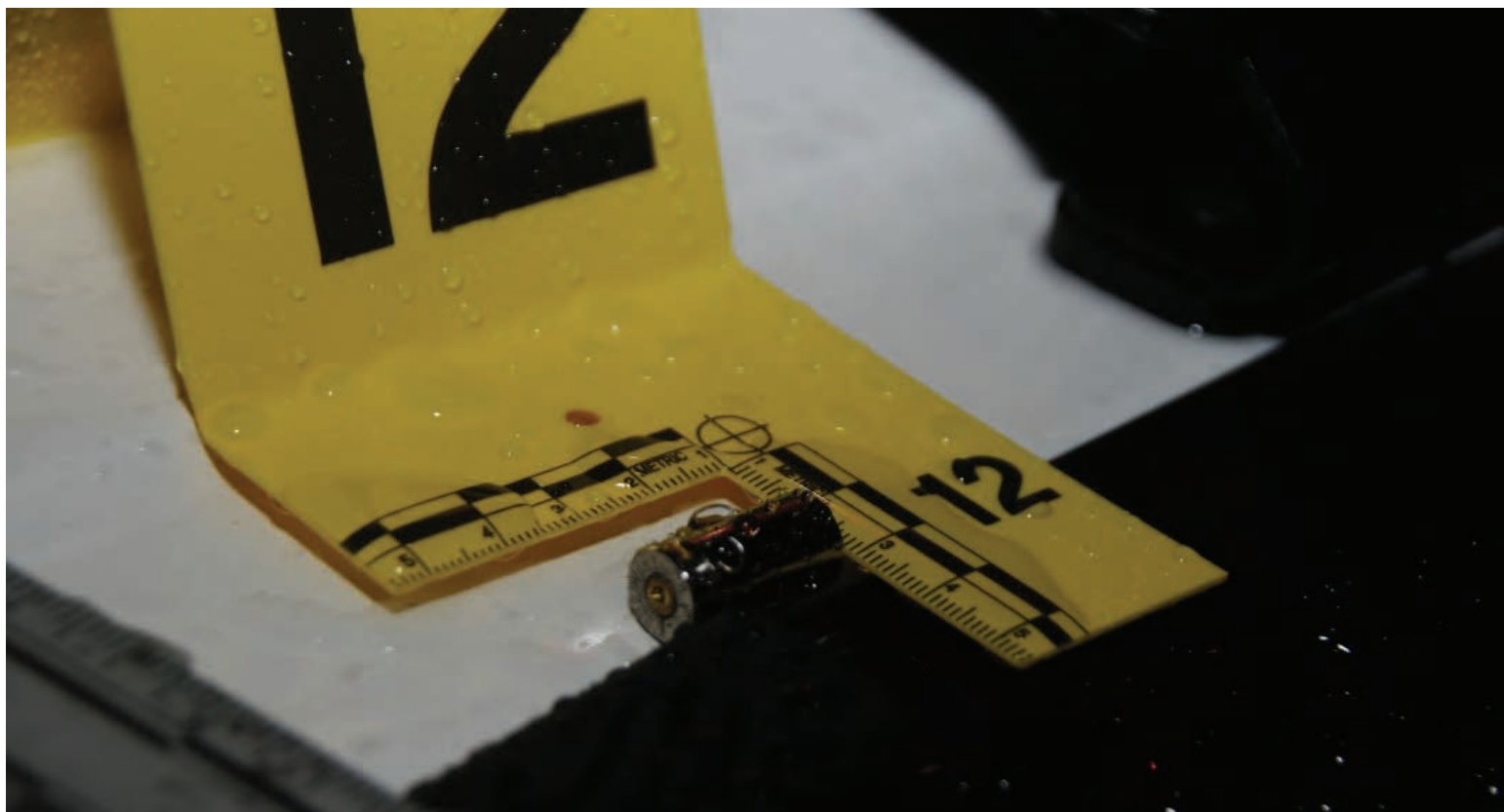
In 2021, there were zero adjudications of “Tactical Debrief/In-Policy findings.” There were no UODF Incidents with findings adjudicated as Tactical Debrief/In-Policy during the period from 2018 through 2021.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2020, there was a single Tactics finding that was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This was a zero-percentage point change compared to the single Tactics finding in 2019. There have only been two UODF Tactics findings in the period between 2018-2021.

In 2020, there was a single Drawing and Exhibiting finding adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” There have been no other UODF Drawing and Exhibiting findings during the period between 2018-2021.

In 2020, there was a single Lethal finding that was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval”. This was a zero-percentage point change compared to the single Lethal finding adjudicated as Administrative Disapproval in 2019. There have only been two UODF Lethal findings in the period between 2018-2021.



⁴⁰ 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.

WARNING SHOT INCIDENTS

The intentional discharge of a firearm off target not intended to hit a person, to warn others that deadly force is imminent (2021 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

In the five-year period from 2018-2022, the Department was involved in zero Warning Shot incidents.





NON-CATEGORICAL

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS 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
Total	2,126	2,319	2,201	2,256	2,230

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
Total	2,126	2,319	2,201	2,256	2,230

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 & 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
Total	666	607	544	562	432

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 & 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
Total	132	87	72	97	40

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 & 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
Total	63	106	115	137	138

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
Total	639	697	654	675	644

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
Total	476	576	546	550	550

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
Total	394	387	410	411	386

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
Total	584	615	558	580	611

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
Total	2,126	2,319	2,201	2,256	2,230



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
Total	2,126	2,319	2,201	2,256	2,230

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
Total	2,126	2,319	2,201	2,256	2,230

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.

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.

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
Total	8,063	8,923	9,068	9,258	8,433

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.

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.

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
Total	8,063	8,923	9,068	9,258	8,433

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%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Continues on page 324.

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
Total	8,063	8,923	9,068	9,258	8,433

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%
Total	9,215	100%

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
Total	8,063	8,923	9,068	9,258	8,433

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
Total	8,063	8,923	9,068	9,258	8,433

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
Total	2,227	2,420	2,343	2,411	2,345

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/Pacific Isl., 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
Total	2,227	2,420	2,343	2,411	2,345

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%
Total	100%	100%	100%

***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
Total	2,227	2,420	2,343	2,411	2,345

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
Total	2,227	2,420	2,343	2,411	2,345

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
Total	2,227	2,420	2,343	2,411	2,345

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
Total	2,227	2,420	2,343	2,411	2,345

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
Total	2,227	2,420	2,343	2,411	2,345

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ⁴¹

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.

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



OFFICER INVOLVED

SHOOTING INCIDENTS 2019-2022

There was no photograph available, as the suspect's weapon was physical force.

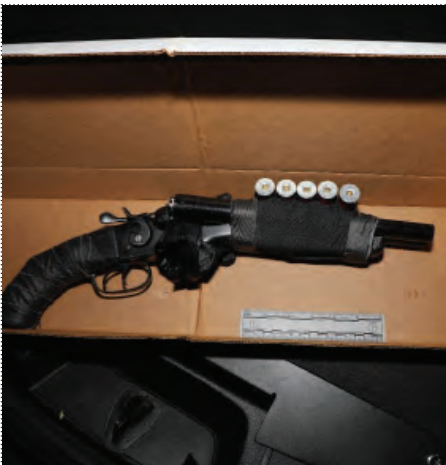
F004-19: February 14, 2019

An off-duty plain clothes detective was walking when he became involved in a physical altercation with an individual, later identified as the suspect. During the altercation, an OIS occurred.



F005-19: February 14, 2019

Uniformed officers assigned to a Transit Services Detail were working a foot beat when they observed security personnel engaged in an altercation with an individual armed with a knife. The officers utilized a TASER that was ineffective. An OIS then occurred.



F013-19: April 14, 2019

Uniformed Metropolitan Division officers assigned to a Transit Services Detail were notified by detectives of a wanted suspect's location in the area of their assignment. Officers observed the suspect carrying a backpack near their post. Officers began following the suspect at which point a foot pursuit ensued. The suspect removed a shotgun from his backpack and pointed it at officers resulting in an OIS.



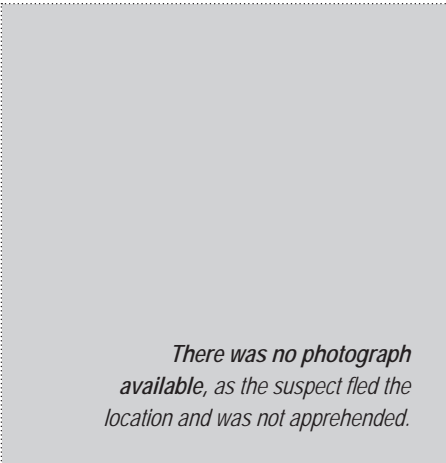
F015-19: April 20, 2019

Uniformed officers were following a vehicle for traffic violations. As the vehicle came to a stop, the driver exited and fled on foot from officers. Believing the suspect was armed with a handgun, officers pursued the driver on foot. As the officers were running through a building complex, a second individual (later identified as the suspect), produced a handgun and shot one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.



F016-19: April 22, 2019

Uniformed patrol officers were responding to multiple radio calls of a man armed with a gun. The officers encountered the suspect and observed he was armed with a handgun. As they exited their vehicle, the suspect fired at officers, resulting in an OIS.



F017-19: April 26, 2019

An off-duty sergeant was in the waiting area of a car wash when he heard loud indistinguishable noises coming from the office/cashier area. Shortly after, a suspect exited the office armed with a handgun. The sergeant identified himself as a police officer and ordered the suspect to stop. The suspect pointed a handgun at the sergeant, resulting in an OIS.



F018-19: April 30, 2019

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a gun and possibly under the influence of narcotics. As officers approached the location of the call, the suspect began to shoot at officers while they were still in their vehicle which resulted in an OIS. The suspect retreated and proned himself next to a vehicle while still holding a handgun. Officers gave orders to the suspect to surrender. The suspect refused to come out. After multiple attempts to de-escalate the situation, the suspect pointed a handgun at officers, resulting in a second OIS.



F020-19: May 20, 2019

Uniformed patrol officers conducted a traffic stop. While making contact with the driver, later identified as the suspect, a handgun was found secreted in the map pocket of the driver's door. The suspect suddenly exited his vehicle. Believing the suspect had armed himself with the handgun as he exited, an OIS occurred.

**F021-19: May 26, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a woman armed with a handgun. Officers arrived and observed a woman, later identified as the suspect, armed with a pistol which she held pointed to her head. Officers communicated with the suspect to drop the handgun but she refused. During the incident, the suspect began to point the handgun in the direction of an officer and an OIS occurred.

**F023-19: May 27, 2019**

Uniformed officers were responding to a radio call of a shooting. Upon arrival, officers observed the suspect walking and armed with an assault rifle. The officers ordered the suspect to stop and drop the weapon but he failed to do so. The suspect pointed the rifle at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F025-19: June 5, 2019**

Uniformed officers observed a vehicle with a vehicle code violation and conducted a traffic stop. As the vehicle came to a stop, the passenger, later identified as the suspect, exited the vehicle and ran away. The officers recognized the suspect as a wanted person and began to chase him. The suspect produced a handgun and tossed it on top of a trash bin. The handgun landed across the trash bin and fell onto the ground. As the suspect picked up the handgun, an OIS occurred.

**F026-19: June 6, 2019**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a box cutter knife. Officers located the suspect who was on the sidewalk. The officers gave commands to the suspect and he complied by raising his hands and facing away from officers. Officers gave commands to the suspect to go down to his knees but he did not comply. After approximately 30 to 40 seconds, the suspect reached into his rear waistband, removed a box cutter type knife, and dropped it. He picked the knife up and charged at an officer, resulting in an OIS.

There was no photograph available, as the suspect's weapon was physical force.

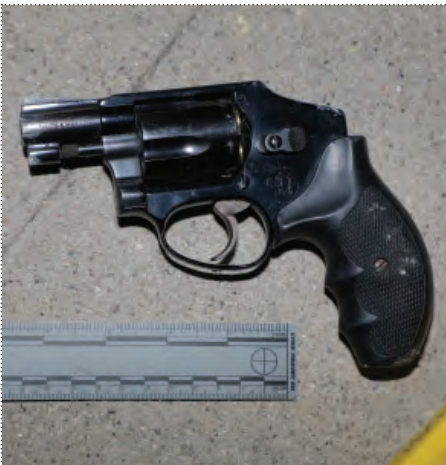
F028-19: June 14, 2019

An off-duty officer was shopping at a store. While holding his child, the officer was approached by the suspect. In an unprovoked assault, the suspect struck the officer on the head, causing him to collapse to the ground with his child. An OIS subsequently occurred.



F033-19: July 16, 2019

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a knife. The suspect was inside the bedroom of an apartment and refused to exit for officers. A tactical plan was developed and a partner officer redeployed into an adjacent room to open the suspect's door. As the officer opened the door to the suspect's bedroom, the suspect armed himself with a machete and advanced towards officers, resulting in an OIS.



F035-19: July 26, 2019

Uniformed officers were conducting a footbeat through a park. The officers observed a suspect spontaneously flee from them while reaching in his right pocket. Officers formed the opinion that the suspect was armed with a handgun and a short foot pursuit ensued. The suspect ran into a nearby courtyard and produced a handgun. An OIS then occurred.



F039-19: August 14, 2019

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a screaming man. Upon arriving at the location, officers encountered the suspect who was initially armed with a glass bottle. The suspect refused to drop the bottle and approached officers. Officers deployed a TASER; however, the darts did not strike the suspect. The suspect then armed himself with an approximate three foot long wooden plank and approached officers, which resulted in an OIS.

**F041-19: August 18, 2019**

Uniformed officers were driving a marked black and white police vehicle. As officers were approaching a red traffic light, the suspect fired one round at the officers. The round struck the police vehicle. The suspect then fled on foot. Officers attempted to locate the suspect as they requested help and began to establish a perimeter. Believing the suspect was still in the area, the officers drove through the neighborhood. As they reached an intersection, officers observed the suspect on the sidewalk. The officers exited their vehicle and the suspect fired at them again. An OIS then occurred. The suspect turned and fled through the street where he was confronted by additional officers who responded. A second OIS then occurred.

**F042-19: August 19, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a family dispute. When officers arrived, they encountered the suspect on the front porch and attempted to communicate with him. After several minutes of dialog with the suspect, he suddenly stepped back into the residence and removed a handgun from his waistband. The suspect pointed the handgun at the officers and fired, resulting in an OIS. The suspect retreated into his residence. Moments later, he was seen running through a neighboring yard. While the suspect was armed, a second OIS occurred in the street. The suspect continued to run from officers. The suspect made his way through a nearby residence and into an alley. A responding unit observed the suspect in the alley and stopped their vehicle. The suspect raised his handgun in the direction of officers, resulting in a third OIS.

**F043-19: August 19, 2019**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a neighbor dispute. Officers arrived and met with an uncooperative suspect. The suspect threatened to shoot the officers and proceeded to barricade himself in his residence. Officers requested and briefed Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) personnel of the threats made. SWAT personnel responded and deployed around the suspect's residence. They then began crisis negotiations. After repeated attempts to get the suspect to surrender, SWAT personnel deployed tear gas into the residence. Personnel entered the residence and conducted a search for the suspect. Officers determined the suspect may have barricaded himself in the attic crawl space. While covering a hole in the ceiling, the suspect was seen pointing a gun at a SWAT officer at which point an OIS occurred.

**F045-19: September 23, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of an ADW shooting. Upon arrival, officers encountered a naked male acting erratically. As officers were giving the naked male verbal commands, the individual's father (later identified as the suspect) exited a nearby home while concealing his right hand behind his back. The suspect positioned himself behind his son and refused to comply with verbal commands. While shielding himself from officers behind his son, the suspect produced a handgun from behind his back and pointed it in the direction of the officers, resulting in an OIS.



F049-19: October 16, 2019

Uniformed officers and detectives conducted surveillance for a wanted suspect. Officers observed the suspect walking as the suspect simultaneously saw officers. The suspect fled and uniformed officers engaged in a foot pursuit. Additional personnel responded and gave orders to the suspect. The suspect then pointed a handgun at officers, resulting in an OIS.

There was no photograph available, as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.



F053-19: November 19, 2019

A uniformed sergeant was flagged down by a citizen reporting a man armed with a knife. The sergeant searched the area for the suspect, located him, and requested a backup. Additional officers arrived and followed the suspect on foot. The suspect ran towards one of the officers while armed with a knife resulting in an OIS.



F054-19: November 25, 2019

Uniformed officers were flagged down by witnesses to a robbery. The witnesses directed the officers to the suspect. The officers followed the suspect and observed him committing a carjacking. Officers attempted to utilize less-lethal force to stop the suspect; however, it was ineffective. The suspect drove away and collided into two police vehicles. He exited the vehicle armed with a machete. Officers utilized less-lethal force options which were ineffective. The suspect fled on foot, running a short distance. He then changed directions and ran towards one of the officers while holding a machete in his hand, resulting in an OIS.

**F055-19: November 29, 2019**

As uniformed officers were approaching a red traffic light in a marked police vehicle, the suspect fired one round at the officers. The round struck the police vehicle. The suspect then fled on foot. Officers attempted to locate the suspect as they requested help and began to establish a perimeter. Believing the suspect was still in the area, the officers drove through the neighborhood. As they reached an intersection, officers observed the suspect on the sidewalk. The officers exited their vehicle and the suspect fired at them again. An OIS then occurred. The suspect turned and fled through the street where he was confronted by additional officers who responded. A second OIS then occurred.

**F056-19: December 1, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a gun. As officers arrived in the area, they observed the suspect on the street corner. Upon seeing the officers, the suspect fled on foot. After a short foot pursuit, the suspect changed direction and ran toward officers, resulting in an OIS.



F001-20: January 5, 2020

Uniformed officers conducted a pedestrian stop for a narcotics investigation. As the officers initiated contact with the suspect, a foot pursuit ensued. At the end of the foot pursuit, the suspect removed a handgun from his waistband area and an OIS occurred.



F003-20: January 11, 2020

A uniformed supervisor assigned to patrol, responded to a radio call of a man with a gun. As the supervisor approached the location, he observed a male pedestrian walking matching the description provided in the radio call. The supervisor stopped and exited his police vehicle in order to contact the individual. When he did, the suspect raised his left arm and pointed what the supervisor believed to be a handgun in his direction, resulting in an OIS.



F006-20: February 21, 2020

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call for of an unknown trouble. Upon their arrival, the officers located the individual, who was later determined to be the person reporting the unknown trouble. As the officers spoke with the individual, one of the officers observed a shiny silver object in the individual's waistband area. Officers decided to detain the individual pending further investigation. As the officers attempted to detain the individual, she removed a large knife from her rear waistband area and advanced toward the officers, resulting in an OIS.



F007-20: February 25, 2020

Uniformed officers were on patrol in a marked black and white police vehicle. A suspect pointed a handgun at the officers and fired multiple rounds at them as they were seated in their vehicle. Both officers returned fire at the suspect who fled on foot. Metropolitan Division K-9 personnel responded and ultimately located the suspect, resulting in a K-9 contact. A handgun was located immediately adjacent to the suspect's location.

There was no photograph available, as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.

F010-20: March 30, 2020

An off-duty officer confronted burglary from motor vehicle suspects in his driveway. One of the suspects produced a handgun and raised it in the direction of the officer which resulted in an OIS. The suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.



F011-20: March 31, 2020

Plain clothes officers were parked in an unmarked police vehicle while conducting surveillance of a potential robbery suspect outside city limits. An individual, who was unrelated to the robbery investigation, approached the two officers while they were seated in their vehicle. The individual produced a handgun, resulting in an OIS.



F012-20: April 15, 2020

Uniformed officers working patrol were driving when they heard multiple gunshots. Upon stopping their vehicle, they observed two suspects running toward their location. One of the suspects was armed with a handgun and pointed in the officers' direction, resulting in an OIS.



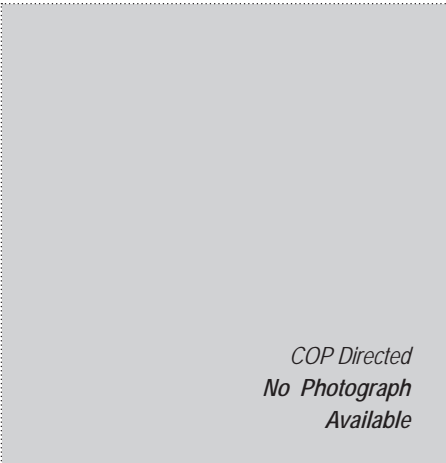
F014-20: April 22, 2020

Uniformed officers working patrol stopped to investigate a traffic collision. Simultaneously, a separate call was then generated regarding a man with a knife at the location. Officers received information from a citizen at scene that the suspect that caused the accident was armed with a knife. Officers located the suspect who was armed with a knife. The suspect was given commands to drop the knife, however, the suspect advanced towards the officers with the knife and an OIS occurred.



F017-20: April 30, 2020

Uniformed officers working patrol observed a vehicle involved in a traffic collision flee the scene of an accident. Officers followed the vehicle until it stopped. The occupants fled. One of the occupants produced a handgun and an OIS occurred.



F018-20: May 5, 2020

While off-duty, one employee discharged his handgun causing injury to another employee.

Note: Due to the nature of this incident, this case was classified as a Chief of Police (COP) Directed case pending adjudication by the Board of Police Commissioners.



F019-20: May 14, 2020

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of shots fired. The person reporting advised that her son had a handgun and was attempting to kill a family member. Upon arrival, officers set up containment and made phone contact with the suspect. The suspect fired a round from a handgun inside of the residence and refused to release a family member. The suspect exited the residence with a handgun resulting in an OIS.



F020-20: May 27, 2020

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a neighbor dispute. Upon contact, the suspect held a large sword and advanced towards the officers. The officers redeployed, requested help, and attempted to de-escalate the situation. The suspect advanced at the officers again with the sword, resulting in an OIS.

**F022-20: May 30, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers assigned to crowd control duties were positioned on a skirmish line when a suspect drove his vehicle towards them. An officer fired a less lethal round, striking the driver. The driver continued to drive toward the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F023-20: May 31, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a murder suspect there now. Upon arrival, the officers observed the suspect on top of the victim and stabbing her with an object. When the officers ordered the suspect to stop, the suspect refused and continued to stab the victim resulting in an OIS.

**F024-20: June 1, 2020**

Plain clothes officers were driving an unmarked vehicle conducting crime suppression. As they drove through a gas station parking lot, they heard the sound of a handgun slide being racked and then observed a handgun being pointed at their direction. As additional plain clothes officers in an unmarked vehicle arrived in the location, they were fired upon by two individuals at the gas station, resulting in an OIS.

**F025-20: June 3, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers were on their way to the police station when they encountered a shooting-in-progress. The officers exited their police vehicle and were met by additional gunfire, resulting in an OIS.



F026-20: June 7, 2020

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a citizen reporting multiple gunshots. When the officers arrived at the location, they observed the suspect armed with a rifle inside of his residence. The officers established containment and requested the response of Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT). As SWAT personnel were conducting evacuations, the suspect exited his residence armed with a crossbow, resulting in an OIS.



F033-20: August 5, 2020

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a subject with mental illness. The comments of the call indicated that the subject suffered from mental illness and was attempting to cut himself with scissors. The comments also indicated that the subject had a Rottweiler dog on a leash. The officers located the subject inside of his apartment who was armed with the scissors and holding the leash to his dog. The officers attempted to de-escalate the incident through verbalization techniques; however, the subject let go of the leash and both the subject and his dog charged at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



F034-20: August 7, 2020

Uniformed patrol officers received a radio call of a man with a knife. Upon their arrival, officers observed the suspect walking in the street holding a kitchen knife. As the officers attempted to verbalize with the suspect to drop the knife, he ran toward the officers while holding the knife, resulting in an OIS.



F039-20: August 24, 2020

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of gang activity to the rear of an apartment complex. The person reporting, indicated there were seven gang members standing around a vehicle parked to the rear of the location and that a handgun was observed. Several units arrived at scene and deployed simultaneously to the front and rear of the location. As officers approached the rear driveway of the apartment complex, the suspect ran north on the east side of the location. Upon reaching the front courtyard of the complex, the suspect, armed with a handgun, encountered other officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F042-20: September 26, 2020**

A male suspect entered the front lobby of the Harbor Community Police Station and was met by a uniformed officer assigned to front desk duties. The suspect approached and engaged in a physical altercation with the officer. A struggle over the officer's handgun resulted in the suspect removing it from the officer's holster. As the suspect assaulted the officer, the suspect stood up, pointed the handgun at the officer, and retreated towards the front door. The on duty assistant watch commander responded to the lobby. As the assistant watch commander turned to address the suspect, the suspect fired at the assistant watch commander, resulting in an OIS.

**F046-20: October 14, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers were driving in the area when they observed two vehicles parked in a gas station with several people loitering near the vehicles. As the officers drove into the parking lot, they observed a suspect pointing a handgun at the occupants of the parked vehicles. Officers stopped their police vehicle and attempted to verbalize with the suspect; however, the suspect refused to drop the handgun, resulting in an OIS.

**F047-20: October 15, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers were investigating a radio call of an ADW suspect with a gun at a motel. While conducting their investigation, the guest advised that he had rented a room at the motel the day prior and allowed the suspect, whom he met hours earlier, to stay in his room. The suspect locked him out of the room and refused to allow him back inside. The officers attempted to communicate with the suspect and ordered her to exit the room. When the suspect refused, the officers attempted to force the door open. Moments later, the suspect, who was armed with a handgun, extended her right hand through the gap in the doorway, resulting in an OIS.

**F048-20: October 17, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers observed a shooting in progress. The suspect's vehicle was stopped in the roadway, and two of its passengers were firing their handguns at a victim, who had just exited their vehicle. One of the suspects ran northbound after the intended victim while the second suspect attempted to fire his handgun at a group of males on the sidewalk. When the officers stopped their vehicle, the second suspect turned and pointed his handgun in the direction of the officers resulting, in an OIS.



F049-20: October 18, 2020

Fullerton Police Department Officers were conducting surveillance of a child sexual abuse suspect in the City of Los Angeles and requested the assistance of LAPD officers. As Fullerton Police officers attempted to detain the suspect, the suspect produced a knife and began stabbing himself. Uniformed LAPD officers arrived at scene moments later and followed the suspect, resulting in an OIS.



F050-20: October 23, 2020

Uniformed patrol officers were flagged down by a citizen reporting a robbery suspect. The officers located the suspect and attempted to make a pedestrian stop. While initiating the pedestrian stop, the suspect turned and fired at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



F052-20: November 1, 2020

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a 911 call at a market where a suspect had pointed a handgun at the manager. Officers arrived at scene and observed the suspect standing on top of a food shelf aisle near the front of the market. The officers verbalized with the suspect for several minutes to get him to surrender. Without notice, the suspect jumped down from the shelf and ran towards the rear of the market, holding a handgun in his right hand. The suspect then fired at an officer, resulting in an OIS.



F054-20: November 20, 2020

Uniformed patrol officers were on patrol and observed several men congregating around a parked vehicle. When the officers exited their police vehicle, the driver officer observed one of the individuals place a handgun in a nearby vehicle. After confirming the item was a handgun, the driver officer informed his partner, the passenger officer, of what he observed and advised the passenger officer to take the male into custody. When the passenger officer attempted to do so, the male resisted, knocked the officer to the ground, and ran. The passenger officer got up and gave chase on foot. The passenger officer utilized a TASER, but the suspect overpowered the officer, obtained control of the TASER, and utilized the TASER on the passenger officer, resulting in an OIS.





F002-21: January 21, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man with a gun. Upon arrival, the victim advised officers the suspect had pointed a handgun at him. The victim provided a description of the suspect to the officers and directed officers toward the suspect's last known location. Officers located a possible suspect and observed him holding what they believed to be a handgun. Officers gave the suspect numerous commands to drop the gun; however, he did not comply. The suspect pointed the handgun in the officers' direction, resulting in an OIS. No officers were injured during the incident.

An imitation firearm was recovered at the scene.



F003-21: January 27, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a knife. Upon their arrival, the officers located the suspect and observed the suspect striking the victim in a stabbing like motion. In defense of the victim's life, both officers discharged their firearms, resulting in an OIS. A knife was recovered from the scene.



F004-21: January 29, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a suspect armed with a handgun. The officers located the suspect who then exited his vehicle and pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS. A firearm was recovered at scene.



F007-21: February 9, 2021

Uniformed officers conducted a vehicle stop. During the stop, the suspect failed to follow commands from the officer to shut off his vehicle ignition. The suspect then accelerated toward one of the officers resulting in an OIS.

**F013-21: March 16, 2021**

SWAT personnel and the Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) responded to a barricaded suspect who was wanted for ADW with a firearm. The suspect failed to comply with the officer's commands. The suspect fired at the SWAT officers from inside of the residence. One officer was struck. The suspect later exited the residence armed with a shotgun resulting in an OIS. A handgun and shotgun were recovered at scene.

**F014-21: March 16, 2021**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an Assault with a Deadly Weapon suspect armed with a knife. The officers were advised that the suspect was inside armed with a knife attempting to force entry into the victim's bedroom. The officers entered the location and observed the suspect who was armed with two knives. The suspect failed to comply with the officer's commands resulting in the deployment of a 40-millimeter Less-Lethal Launcher. The suspect then forced the door open and began to slash the victim with the knife, resulting in an OIS. A knife was recovered at scene.

F015-21: March 17, 2021

An off-duty officer observed two suspects in a vehicle parked in front of a residence. The passenger in the vehicle fired multiple rounds at a victim, who was standing on the sidewalk in front of his residence. The suspects then drove toward the off-duty officer. The passenger suspect turned in his seat and looked in the officer's direction. The officer believed the suspect was going to shoot him, and an OIS occurred.

There was no photograph available, as the suspects fled the location and were not apprehended.

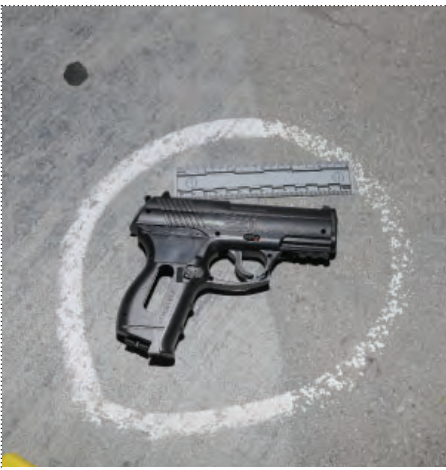
**F016-21: March 19, 2021**

Uniformed officers and supervisor responded to a radio call of a suspect armed with a hammer and small pick axe. The officers located the suspect and utilized multiple TASER and 40-millimeter Less-Lethal launcher deployments to no effect. The suspect then raised what appeared to be a small pick axe, above and behind his head and threw it at the officers, which resulted in an OIS. Both weapons were recovered at scene.



F017-21: March 19, 2021

Uniformed officers conducted a traffic stop. As the officers approached the vehicle, the suspect backed his vehicle toward the officers, striking the front of their police vehicle. The vehicle pursuit ensued. The suspect lost control of his vehicle and collided with a residential home. He then exited his vehicle armed with a handgun, resulting in an OIS. A firearm was recovered at scene.



F018-21: March 23, 2021

A uniformed officer was outside of a Department police station assisting an unrelated citizen. The suspect was waiting nearby and the officer saw the suspect produce a handgun. The suspect failed to comply with the officer's commands. The suspect raised the handgun in the direction of the officer, resulting in an OIS. A replica firearm was recovered at scene.



F019-21: March 29, 2021

Uniform officers conducted a pedestrian stop. They observed a handgun in the suspect's front sweatshirt pocket. The suspect refused to comply with officers commands and fled on foot. The suspect armed himself with the handgun, resulting in an OIS. The suspect's firearm was recovered at scene.

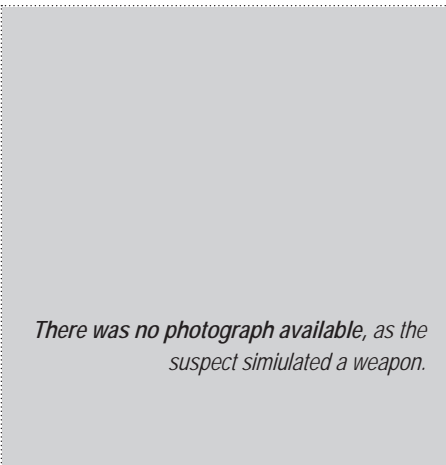


F020-21: April 2, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a suspect firing a handgun into the air in a public park. The officers located the suspect who failed to comply with officers commands. The suspect pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS. A firearm was recovered at scene.

**F023-21: April 23, 2021**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an Assault with a Deadly Weapon suspect armed with a knife. The officers located the subject on the ground with a kitchen knife embedded in his neck. The subject advised the officers that he was suicidal. The officers attempted to communicate with the suspect but eventually deployed both TASER and 40 millimeter Less-Lethal applications to disarm the subject, so that they could render medical aid. The subject stood up and walked in the officers' direction, resulting in an OIS. Two large kitchen knives were recovered at scene.

**F024-21: April 24, 2021**

Uniformed officers were responding to an unrelated radio call in their police vehicle. A suspect abruptly stopped his vehicle in their path. The suspect then reversed his vehicle colliding with the front of the police vehicle. The suspect exited his vehicle, holding his right hand behind his back and yelled at the officers to get out of their vehicle. After counting to three, the suspect quickly removed his right hand from behind his back and raised it in the direction of the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F025-21: April 27, 2021**

Uniformed officers heard what they believed were gunshots and then observed a suspect's vehicle flee the area at a high rate of speed. The officers pursued the suspect in their police vehicle and observed him shoot at victim who was driving in the same direction. At the termination of the pursuit, the suspect refused to comply with officers' commands. The SWAT personnel responded and assumed command of the incident. The suspect then shot at the SWAT officers, resulting in an OIS. A firearm was recovered at scene.

**F026-21: April 27, 2021**

An off-duty officer discovered a suspect inside of his personal vehicle at his residence. The suspect armed himself and shot at the officer resulting in an OIS. Two firearms were recovered at scene.



F029-21: May 29, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an Assault with a Deadly Weapon. The suspect threatened a victim with a handgun. The officers contacted the suspect who refused to follow the officers' commands. The suspect pointed the handgun at the officers and an OIS ensued. A firearm was recovered at scene.



F032-21: June 24, 2021

Uniformed officers observed a suspect with what they believed was a handgun in his front pocket. The officers attempted to conduct a pedestrian stop. The suspect walked away and removed the handgun from his pocket, resulting in an OIS. A firearm was recovered at scene.



F034-21: June 28, 2021

Uniformed officers initiated a pursuit of a reckless driver. The suspect lost control of his vehicle and collided with city property. The suspect exited his vehicle armed with a handgun. He failed to follow officers' commands and pointed the handgun in their direction. An OIS then ensued. A replica firearm was located at scene.



F037-21: July 15, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a "man with a gun." The officers located the suspect armed with what they believed was a handgun. The suspect extended the object and pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS. The investigation revealed that the object believed to be a firearm was a butane lighter with a pistol grip. Both the light and a knife were recovered at scene.

**F038-21: July 20, 2021**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a “man with a knife.” The officers located the suspect and gave commands. The suspect charged the officers armed with a kitchen knife, resulting in an OIS and one TASER application. A kitchen knife was recovered at scene.

**F041-21: July 26, 2021**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a hot prowl burglary. The officers located the suspect inside of the victim’s residence armed with a large kitchen knife, which he held to the victim’s throat. The suspect failed to comply with officers’ commands, resulting in an OIS. A kitchen knife was recovered at scene.

**F042-21: July 26, 2021**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a “man with a knife.” The officers located the suspect who was armed with a knife. The suspect failed to comply with the officers’ commands and charged them, resulting in an OIS. The suspect was struck by gunfire and dropped the knife. The suspect armed himself with a dark object (later determined as a cell phone) from his pants pocket and chased the officer, resulting in an additional OIS. The suspect resisted arrest, resulting in a Non-Categorical Use of Force. A knife and cell phone were recovered at scene.

**F044-21: August 6, 2021**

Uniformed officers were flagged down by a citizen reporting an altercation. The officers located the suspect who was armed with a handgun. The suspect pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS. A firearm was recovered at scene.



F046-21: August 13, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a “man with a knife.” The officers located the suspect and directed him to drop the knife. The suspect walked toward the officers, resulting in the use of less-lethal beanbag and 40mm less-lethal projectiles. The suspect continued in the direction of the officers, resulting in an OIS. The suspect fell to the ground with the knife near his hand. Officers utilized the TASER device as the arrest team approached the suspect. A kitchen knife was located at scene.



F051-21: October 1, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a mental illness radio call. Upon arrival they observed the suspect holding her minor son at knifepoint. The suspect refused to exit her residence. Officers notified SWAT and requested their response. As the officers utilized communication and time and distance, the suspect began to stab her son with the knife. An OIS then ensued. A knife was recovered at scene.



F053-21: October 2, 2021

A uniformed supervisor was alerted by a citizen who advised that they had witnessed a stabbing. The supervisor located the suspect and requested additional resources. The suspect refused to comply with the officers’ commands. The suspect walked towards the officers with the knife in hand, resulting in an OIS and the deployment of a beanbag shotgun. The knife was recovered at scene.



F055-21: October 6, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to radio call of a suspect armed with a handgun. A citizen directed the officers to the suspect who was located inside a tent adjacent to a freeway offramp. The officers utilized distance and cover while they gave the suspect commands. The suspect fired multiple rounds at the officers. While awaiting the arrival SWAT, the suspect was observed holding a victim hostage. An OIS then ensued. The firearm was recovered at scene.

**F056-21: October 8, 2021**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a suspect who had committed multiple violent crimes, including attempt kidnapping, and ADW with a firearm. The officers were flagged down by a citizen and directed to the suspect's last known location which was a large apartment building. As the officers searched the building, the suspect entered a residence and took a victim hostage at gunpoint. The SWAT officers responded and during the standoff, the suspect was observed through a window pointing the handgun at the victim's head. The SWAT officers forced entry into the apartment and an OIS ensued. The suspect's firearm was located at scene.

**F058-21: October 13, 2021**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a suspect with mental illness holding a knife and choking his mother. The officers heard the victim yelling and forced entry into the residence. The officers observed the suspect on top of the victim swinging a knife toward her head, resulting in an OIS. A knife was recovered at scene.

**F059-21: October 24, 2021**

Uniformed officers conducted a vehicle stop. The suspect refused to comply with officers' commands and fled on foot. The officers initiated a foot pursuit during which the suspect produced a handgun and pointed it at the officers. An OIS then ensued. The suspect's firearm was located at scene.

**F060-21: October 31, 2021**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a vandalism suspect inside his residence. Officers attempted to communicate with the suspect who refused to respond. The officers made the decision to tactically disengage and left the location.

A second radio call was generated when the suspect was observed outside his residence armed with two knives and vandalizing parked vehicles. The officers verbalized with the suspect, who began walking toward them while armed with one of the knives, resulting in an OIS and a simultaneous deployment of less-lethal munitions.



F063-21: December 18, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a domestic violence suspect. Upon officers' arrival, the suspect exited the apartment building armed with a knife and a butane torch lighter. The suspect threatened to burn the apartment building down. The officers ordered the suspect to drop the knife. The suspect ignored officers' commands and still armed with the knife, walked towards the officers yelling, "Shoot me!" The suspect continued to approach the officers, resulting in an OIS.



F064-21: December 18, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call for a 415 Man armed with a butcher knife. The officers gave the suspect multiple commands to drop the knife which the suspect ignored. The suspect stood up and held the knife to his neck. Officers deployed a 40 millimeter Less-Lethal Launcher foam projectile which struck the suspect, but which was ineffective. The suspect continued to ignore officers' commands and walked onto the sidewalk holding the butcher knife in his hand. A second 40 millimeter Less-Lethal Launcher foam projectile was fired at the suspect, which was also ineffective. This deployment was immediately followed by an OIS.



F065-21: December 23, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call at a business for an Assault with a Deadly Weapon in progress. Additional radio calls advised that there was a possible shooting in progress and that individuals were sheltering in place inside the location. During the search for the suspect, officers located a female who was suffering from unknown injuries and covered with blood. They immediately encountered the suspect a few feet away and an OIS occurred.

When the OIS occurred, unbeknownst to the officers, a 14-year-old girl was in a changing room behind a wall, that was directly behind the suspect and out of the officers' view. During a search for additional suspects and victims, officers found the girl and discovered she had been struck by gunfire.



F066-21: December 24, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call for an Assault with a Deadly suspect. The suspect was observed discharging a firearm into the air and had trespassed in the backyard of his ex-girlfriend's residence. Shortly thereafter, an Air Unit arrived overhead and directed responding units to the suspect. As a patrol unit responded to the call for additional units they encountered the suspect on the sidewalk. The suspect pointed his firearm at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F067-21: December 26, 2021**

Uniformed Officers responded to a Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) backup request for a combative suspect refusing to exit his vehicle. The LAFD personnel advised that the suspect was suffering from lacerations and puncture wounds to his neck. Upon the officers' arrival, the suspect immediately exited his vehicle with a 12-inch knife in his right hand. The officers gave verbal commands and ordered the suspect to drop the knife. The suspect refused to comply and began to walk toward the officers, holding the knife. As the suspect reached the front bumper of the police vehicle, an OIS occurred.

There was no photograph available, this is being investigated by another agency.

F001-22: January 10, 2022

An off-duty officer was looking at a home for sale with his girlfriend. While at the location, three suspects approached the officer and his girlfriend, and attempted to rob them. The officer and at least one suspect exchanged gunfire, resulting in an OIS. The suspects fled the scene in their vehicle.



F002-22: January 11, 2022

Uniformed officers pulled into a parking lot and began to have a consensual encounter with the suspect. During the encounter, the suspect spontaneously fled on foot. One officer observed the suspect holding a firearm in his waistband as he fled and officers went in foot pursuit. During the foot pursuit, the suspect produced a firearm and an OIS occurred.



F003-22: January 28, 2022

Plain clothes officers observed a male armed with a firearm. When additional uniformed patrol units arrived, the suspect ran from them, produced a firearm from his waistband and an OIS occurred. The suspect's firearm was recovered at scene. The firearm was a 9mm, Luger Polymer 80 Ghost Gun. The firearm was equipped with a 33-round magazine. The loaded handgun had four rounds in the magazine no round in the chamber.



F004-22: February 1, 2022

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an "Assault with a Deadly Weapon (ADW) Suspect there now." The suspect was reported to be possibly under the influence and making threats while armed with a knife. The suspect exited the residence while armed with two knives. Officers fired one round from a 40mm less-lethal launcher and fired three beanbag rounds, which had little effect on the suspect. The suspect then charged at officers resulting in an OIS. Two knives were recovered at scene.

**F007-22: March 29, 2022**

Uniformed officers received a radio call of a male suspect pointing a handgun at passersby. Shortly thereafter, an Air Unit arrived overhead and reported seeing the suspect armed with a handgun and firing into a residence. When officers arrived in their police vehicle, the passenger officer began to exit the police vehicle and an OIS occurred. A large black cell phone was recovered on the sidewalk near where the suspect was taken into custody.

**F008-22: April 6, 2022**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an ADW. According to the radio call, the suspect was breaking windows, armed with a knife, and threatening to kill the Person Reporting (PR) if she called the police. When uniformed officers arrived, they encountered the suspect walking towards them in the driveway. The officers verbalized with the suspect, who was holding a six-inch kitchen knife behind his back. The suspect refused to comply with commands and then charged at officers with the knife in his left hand, resulting in an OIS and a simultaneous deployment of a TASER. A 6-inch knife was recovered at scene.

**F014-22: May 3, 2022**

Uniformed officers responded to a Fire Department Backup request. Officers arrived at the location, and as they attempted to speak to the suspect, the suspect pointed a handgun at the officers. The Officers immediately re-deployed and the situation evolved into a Barricaded Suspect, prompting a SWAT call out. The suspect moved to an open window of his apartment and fired one round from a 9mm handgun, which resulted in an OIS.

**F017-22: May 17, 2022**

Officers were conducting a surveillance operation on an ADW suspect, who was also wanted on a Fugitive Warrant with the United States Marshals. While monitoring the location, officers observed the suspect exit the building and drive off in a vehicle. The officers attempted a traffic stop, however, the suspect continued driving. Shortly after, the suspect collided with an unrelated vehicle resulting in his vehicle being disabled. The suspect exited his vehicle armed with a firearm and carjacked a nearby vehicle. The suspect fled in the stolen vehicle and officers initiated a vehicle pursuit. During the pursuit, the suspect was involved in a second traffic collision which disabled his vehicle. The suspect exited the stolen vehicle, still armed with a firearm in his hand resulting in an OIS. The suspect fled on foot into a multi-complex gated property and an additional OIS occurred.

**F019-22: May 23, 2022**

Uniformed officers were driving their police vehicle when they observed a suspect armed with a handgun running along the sidewalk. While the officers followed the suspect in their police vehicle, the suspect pointed a handgun at the officers and fired, resulting in an OIS.

**F020-22: June 2, 2022**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a suspect armed with a handgun. As the officers responded to the area, they observed a person matching the description of the suspect and exited their police vehicle to detain the suspect. The suspect fled on foot. During the short foot pursuit, the suspect removed a handgun from his waistband, pointed it in the direction of the officers, and an OIS occurred.

**F022-22: June 8, 2022**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of three burglary suspects at the location. Officers detained two suspects while the third suspect fled on foot. Shortly after, officers on the perimeter observed someone matching the description of the third suspect. When officers attempted to detain the suspect, the suspect fled, and a foot pursuit ensued. During the foot pursuit the suspect pointed a gun in the officer's direction resulting in an OIS.

**F023-22: June 12, 2022**

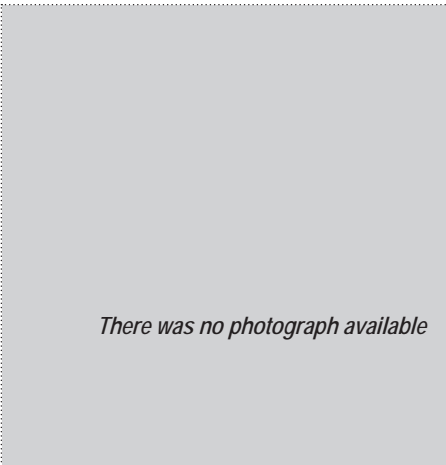
Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a robbery just occurred at a business. When officers arrived, they located the suspect who appeared to be armed with an edged weapon. Officers deployed from their police vehicle, gave numerous commands and discharged two 40mm Less-Lethal- Launcher (LLL) rounds, striking the suspect in the lower torso with limited effect on the suspect. As the suspect continued to advance in the direction of one of the officers, an OIS occurred.

**F026-22: June 17, 2022**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an ADW suspect who pointed a gun at construction workers. When officers arrived, they located the suspect, who produced a handgun and fired at the officers, resulting in an OIS. The suspect ran from officers, and fired at the officers again, resulting in a second OIS.

**F027-22: June 19, 2022**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a "Man with a gun." Upon the officers' arrival, they observed a person matching the description of the reported suspect. An officer gave the suspect verbal commands and the suspect walked in the direction toward the officers, removed a firearm from his front waist area and fired it at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F028-22: June 23, 2022**

Uniformed officers conducted a traffic stop for a vehicle code violation, however, the driver of the vehicle failed to comply and accelerated away. Shortly after, the officers located the vehicle parked. As officers approached the vehicle, the suspect quickly exited the driver's side door and turned toward the officers with a gun in his hand, resulting in an OIS.

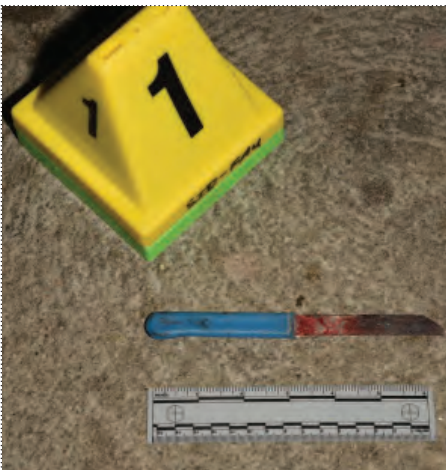
**F030-22: July 2, 2022**

Uniformed officers initiated a pedestrian stop for someone they believed to be under the influence. The suspect deliberately walked away with both hands in his pockets and failed to comply. Less lethal was deployed and one 40mm round was fired at the suspect. The suspect fell to the ground and landed on his left side and produced a gun in his right hand. Officers ordered the suspect to drop the gun; however, the suspect started to raise the gun resulting in an OIS.



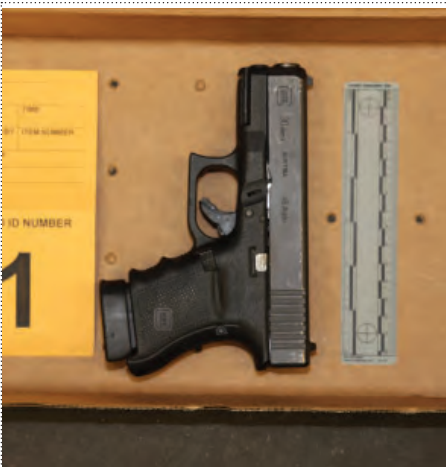
F031-22: July 5, 2022

Uniformed officers responded to an ADW shots fired radio call. While responding officers were in the nearby area, they observed the suspect walking on the sidewalk. Officers gave the suspect verbal commands, but he continued to walk away. Officers followed the suspect in their police vehicle. As officers contacted the suspect, they observed that he was armed with a handgun. The suspect suddenly pointed the handgun at officers resulting in an OIS.



F034-22: July 7, 2022

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an ADW suspect armed with a knife. Upon arrival, a security guard directed the officer to the suspect who was walking on the sidewalk. The suspect refused to comply with officer's commands and began to walk toward the officer with a knife. As the officer continued to issue commands, the suspect ran toward the officer armed with the knife, resulting in an OIS.



F036-22: July 14, 2022

Uniformed officers were driving in their police vehicle when a citizen flagged down the officers and informed them there was a robbery in progress inside a nearby business. The officers exited their police vehicle and approached the location to investigate. As the officers proceeded to the front of the business, the suspects exited the location armed with handguns. Officers directed the suspects to stop and drop their weapons. One of the suspects holding a firearm, turned toward one of the officers, resulting in an OIS. The suspect dropped his handgun in the street and fled on foot with the second suspect, who was still armed. The suspects entered a vehicle and drove away from the location. The officers searched the area and were unable to locate the suspects.



F037-22: July 18, 2022

Uniformed officers responded to an ADW radio call, where the suspect was also armed with a black, semi-automatic handgun. Uniformed personnel observed the suspect matching the description walking on the sidewalk. Officers made contact with the suspect, who was in possession of a black metal latch actuator. The suspect refused to respond to officer's verbal commands. As a uniformed supervisor arrived at scene an OIS occurred.

**F039-22: July 21, 2022**

Uniformed officers were conducting patrol in the area when the officers observed a known gang member exiting the passenger side of a parked vehicle. When officers attempted to conduct a pedestrian stop on the suspect, the suspect appeared to be holding a firearm and an OIS occurred.

**F040-22: July 22, 2022**

Uniformed officers followed a vehicle into a parking lot with the intention of conducting a traffic stop for a vehicle code violation. As the driver of the vehicle came to a stop, the front passenger exited holding a firearm and ran from the vehicle. The officers initiated a foot pursuit and chased the suspect through a residential area. While in foot pursuit, the officers observed the suspect point the firearm in their direction, resulting in an OIS.

**F041-22: July 27, 2022**

A uniformed officer was conducting a collision investigation, when he was approached by a citizen who advised him of a man with a gun walking across the street. Additional officers responded and located the suspect walking. The officers made contact with the suspect and ordered him to drop the gun. The suspect turned and pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F044-22: August 17, 2022**

Uniformed officers responded to a report of a man using narcotics and armed with a machete in the alley. Upon their arrival, the officers located the suspect and ordered him to drop his machete; however, the suspect refused and left on a bicycle. As the officers continued to follow behind the suspect, he abruptly dismounted his bicycle and confronted one of the officers, while holding the machete, resulting in an OIS.



F045-22: August 20, 2022

Uniformed officers observed the suspect vehicle parked in a handicap parking spot in front of a business with four occupants inside the vehicle. During a pat down search, a Glock handgun was located in one of the suspects' front waistband. While waiting for backup, both officers re-deployed to their police vehicle. The officers issued a verbal command for the suspect to move away from the passenger side of the car. The suspect failed to comply, and instead suddenly lunged into the rear passenger side of the vehicle, turned toward the officers, and an OIS occurred.



F046-22: September 11, 2022

Uniformed officers were stopped at a red tri-light when they heard gunfire in the area. The officers realized they witnessed a shooting in progress. The officers observed the suspect running toward their location in the crosswalk, in possession of a handgun. When the suspect ignored the officers' commands, an OIS occurred. The suspect continued running and discharged his firearm in the officer's direction, resulting in a second OIS. Officers chased after the suspect on foot. While running away, the suspect dropped his firearm, and he ran back to the firearm to pick it up. After picking it up, the suspect was facing the officers with the firearm in his hand, resulting in both officers discharging their firearm.



F048-22: September 17, 2022

Uniformed officers responded to a domestic violence radio call. As officers approached the front porch area of the residence, the suspect emerged from the front door holding what appeared to be a black assault rifle. The officers gave verbal commands to the suspect to drop the rifle; however, he refused to comply with those commands. Instead, the suspect shouldered the rifle and pointed it directly at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



F049-22: September 22, 2022

Uniformed officers observed a male riding a bicycle and believed he matched the description of a suspect wanted for an ADW. As the officers approached the suspect to conduct an investigative stop, he abruptly abandoned his bicycle and ran from the officers, resulting in a foot pursuit. Officers gave chase while giving the suspect verbal commands to stop running. During the foot pursuit, the suspect produced a handgun and fired one round, resulting in an OIS.

**F052-22: September 29, 2022**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of "Shots Fired." While canvassing the area for victims and/or evidence of a shooting, officers observed a male walking towards them. The male produced a handgun and fired at the officers, resulting in an OIS. The suspect turned and ran away from officers, where he fired at officers again, resulting in a second OIS.

**F053-22: October 11, 2022**

Uniformed officers observed a traffic collision. As they deployed to the scene of the collision, they observed that the vehicle was empty, and its occupant had fled. After a brief search of the area, the officers located the suspect hiding in some nearby bushes. A foot pursuit ensued, and at the conclusion of the foot pursuit, the suspect pointed a semi-automatic pistol at the pursuing officers, resulting in an OIS. The suspect sought cover behind a parked semi-truck trailer and fired several additional rounds at officers. The suspect pointed a firearm at responding officers and a second OIS occurred.

**F055-22: November 14, 2022**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a woman with a gun at the strip mall. Upon arrival, the officers observed the suspect in front of a business in possession of a handgun. The suspect was yelling at the officers as she waved the handgun in multiple directions, including pointing the handgun at the officers, members of the community, and placing it against her own head. The suspect then walked away from the officers and at times ran from them, while still in possession of her handgun. The officers followed the suspect in their vehicles, while communicating with each other and ordering the suspect to drop her handgun. At one point the suspect pointed her handgun at one of the officers, resulting in the deployment of one 40mm LL Launcher round. The suspect was struck by a 40mm LL Launcher round. Almost simultaneously, another officer discharged his pistol at the suspect, resulting in an OIS.

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

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

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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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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