

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USE OF FORCE

YEAR-END REVIEW

2018

CHIEF OF POLICE MICHEL R. MOORE

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT To Protect & 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.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

6	A Message from the Chief of Police
10	Developments and Initiatives
12	Department Core Values
14	Tactical De-Escalation
16	PATROL and De-Escalation Techniques
18	Command and Control
26	Use of Force Highlights
34	Agency to Agency Comparison
40	Statistical Snapshot
52	Officer Involved Shooting Incidents
80	Non-Categorical Use of Force Incidents
100	Use of Force Review Process
104	Definitions, Acronyms, Methodology
114	Key Contributors

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6

A Message from the Chief of Police



Agency to Agency Comparison: Uses of Force

34



Command and Control: Training & Development

18



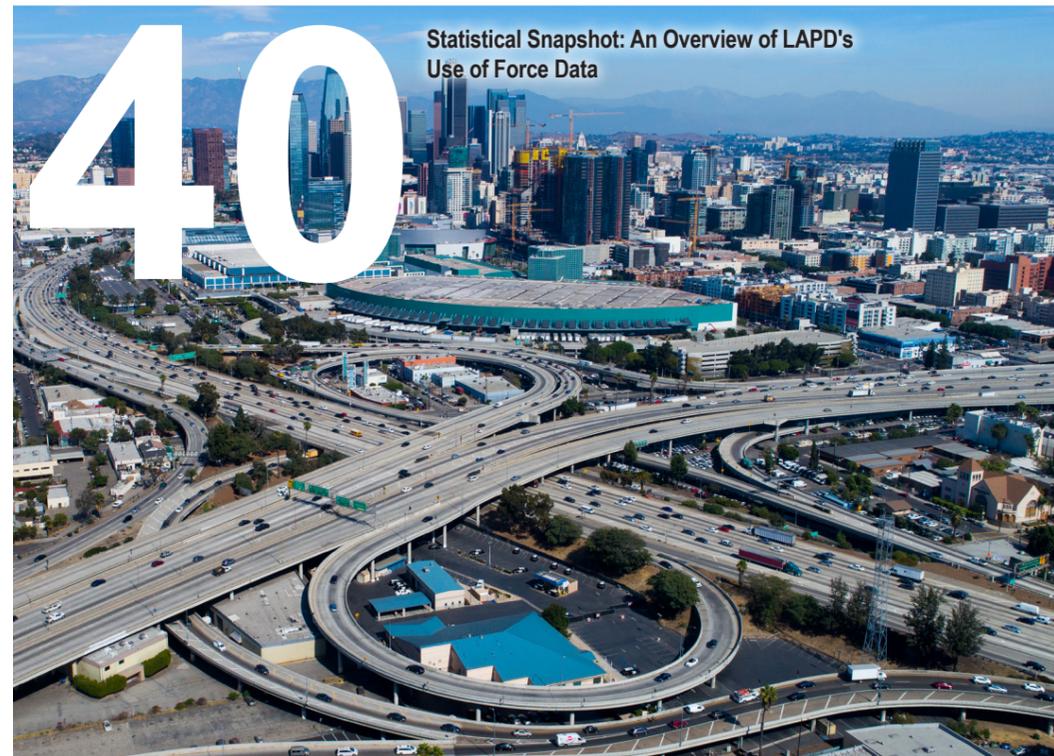
Non-Categorical Use of Force Incidents

80



Use of Force Review Process

100



Statistical Snapshot: An Overview of LAPD's Use of Force Data

40



Officer Involved Shooting Incidents

52

A MESSAGE FROM THE

CHIEF OF POLICE

MICHEL R. MOORE



FOR A
working together
safer tomorrow



Becoming Chief of Police for the City of Los Angeles is an honor of a lifetime. Leading the men and women of the Los Angeles Police Department – to protect and serve the residents of the City of Los Angeles is a privilege. I am looking forward to leading us to change for a safer city.

2018 was a year of transition for the Los Angeles Police Department. With my appointment as the 57th Chief of Police, I pledged the Department would continue policing with purpose and compassion while strengthening the partnerships established by former Chief Charlie Beck. As part of our continued effort to create a police department that is both effective and efficient, we implemented a reorganization plan that realigned key functions under strong leaders, flattened organizational components, and reinforced support for complex and emerging police tasks. While the reduction of crime remains a top priority for the City of Los Angeles, our vision for the Department goes beyond the traditional notions of policing. In 2018, our Department focused on community empowerment, increased responsiveness of our uniformed patrol assets, reduction in the Use of Force, safer roads, and planning for the future of the City of Los Angeles.

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

Throughout 2018, we remained committed to reducing senseless violence in our communities by engaging with the community members we serve and providing them with resources designed to reduce the destructive influence drugs, crime, and street gangs have historically held over many of the City's neighborhoods. The success of our strategic approach to tackling this problem was demonstrated by the observed

reductions in the total number of gang homicides, aggravated assaults, shots fired, and victims shot Citywide. Under the leadership of Mayor Eric Garcetti, we strengthened the Department's coordination with the Gang Reduction and Youth Development Office (GRYD) to expand gang intervention programming in our most vulnerable

“ Keeping L.A. safe is better done when we take an all hands-on-deck approach and really embrace public safety as a shared responsibility. This mission is reinforced one conversation at a time. We grow as a city when we reach common ground, mutual respect, and understanding.

-Chief Michel R. Moore”

neighborhoods. GRYD was designed to create safe spaces and provide vital resources for community members through initiatives such as; Summer Night Lights, Fall Friday Nights, and the annual Gun Buy Back program. GRYD was a key component to our expansion of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) program into Harvard Park. In turn, the Harvard Park CSP program harnessed collaborations between community groups, City resources, and police officers dedicated to relationship-based policing to successfully transform what was once a dangerous hub for gang activity into a healthy environment for

people to live, work, and play. Each of the Department's CSP sites have proven the power of placing communities and their specific needs squarely at the center of our policing efforts. CSP collectively stands apart as the model for the next generation of policing.

MORE RESPONSIVENESS

We made a pledge in 2018 to put more officers back on the street and to dedicate resources to the LAPD's core function – uniformed patrol. Uniformed patrol is vital because it works within and with our diverse communities to answer calls

for service and to respond to critical incidents within our City. In 2018, we reorganized and streamlined the Department, by reallocating approximately 600 personnel from administrative positions and specialized functions to assignments in neighborhood patrol divisions. This reorganization, coupled with the first full-year providing police services to the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, resulted in logging more than 6.4 million regularly scheduled work hours, which marked a four percent increase from 2017. It also effectively increased the number of officers patrolling the City's streets by more than eight percent, which amounts to an increase of 1 million additional patrol coverage hours. In conjunction with returning resources to neighborhood patrol divisions, the Department also trained and deployed an additional 100 Police Service Representatives, who answer emergency calls from the community. This allows us to answer more emergency calls in a more efficient manner, reducing the wait-times to the more than 3.4-million 911 calls this year.

FEWER USES OF FORCE

One of the greatest challenges our officers face is the responsibility of safely resolving complex and dynamic incidents with various resources, including justified force, while also attempting to de-escalate the incident, which may afford the suspect the opportunity to create further risk to the officer or the public. I feel confident that the men and women of our organization are successfully meeting this challenge under extremely demanding circumstances every day. You will see as you read this report that we had decreases in the number of Officer Involved Shootings (OIS), suspect fatalities, suspect injuries, and applications of less-lethal force, all while contacting approximately 86,000 more people in 2018 as compared to 2017. Despite our officers responding to more than 1-million calls for service in 2018, the Department experienced 11 fewer Officer Involved Shootings, which was a 25 percent reduction from 2017. We are encouraged by the progress we have made as it tends to show that our emphasis on the preservation of life, access to less lethal force options, command and control, and continued de-escalation training is having positive effects. In a continued commitment to use the least amount of force necessary to resolve crisis situations, the Department tested and deployed nearly 300 new 40mm less lethal launchers, which utilize foam rounds designed to impact suspects, but not penetrate the skin. The Department anticipates providing this tool to all patrol resources by the end of 2019.

LOOKING AHEAD TO 2019

As the Department moves into 2019, it will continue its relentless pursuit of building trust, engaging the public, and enhancing the safety and quality of life for all Angelenos. We will accomplish this by reducing crime, increasing responsiveness, and strengthening partnerships through the following initiatives:

- Expanding the Community Safety Partnership Program into the San Fernando Valley, an additional site in Operations-Central Bureau, and are looking to identify the

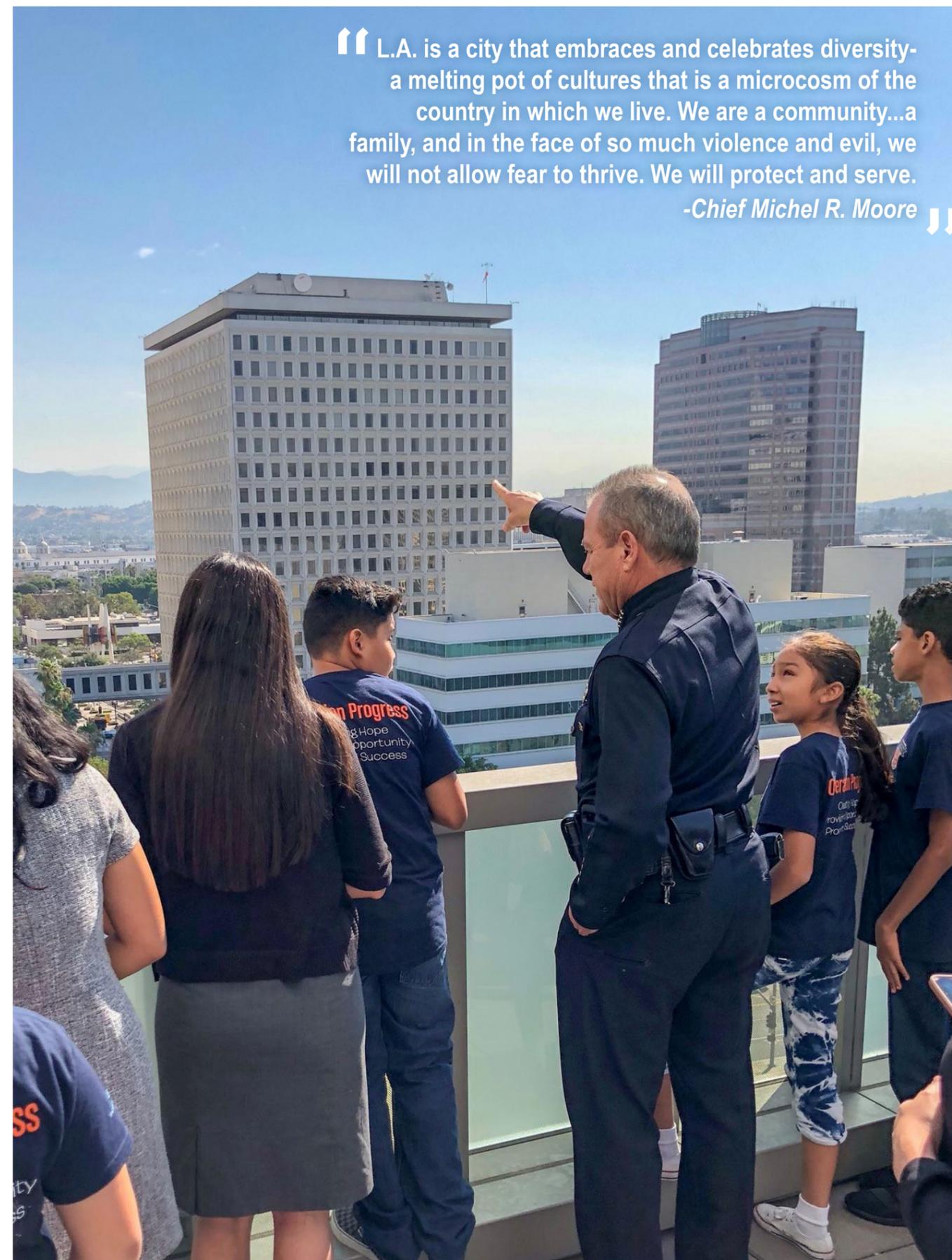
In 2018, we *reorganized* and *streamlined* the Department, [which] resulted in logging **more than 6.4 million regularly scheduled work hours...[and] increased the number of officers patrolling the City's streets by more than eight percent, which amounts to 1 million additional patrol coverage hours.**

- feasibility of two additional sites
- Implement and expand Youth Diversion Programs Citywide
- Conduct additional community surveys to: gauge performance and gain insight into community concerns, evaluate the effects of specific programs, and allow the Department to be more proactive in developing community-based solutions to localized problems
- Continued expansion of community partnerships to emphasize the critical importance of emergency preparedness in our neighborhoods
- Work alongside our community partners to address the needs of persons experiencing homelessness to reduce the victimization of our most vulnerable residents
- Increasing the operational capabilities and service hours of the City's Unified Homelessness Response Center
- Modernization of technology with an emphasis on improving efficiencies and working conditions to reduce time spent by police officers on administrative tasks
- Exploring new methods to prevent and solve crime through precision and evidence-based policing, while leveraging data to promote transparency and accountability
- Revitalizing, energizing, and expanding our volunteer cadres, reserves and Community Police Advisory Boards
- Utilizing emerging technologies and systems to increase the ease with which the public can report traffic accidents and crime to improve the efficiency with which they are investigated

Our City and its stakeholders deserve and expect that we continue our mission while holding ourselves to the highest ethical standards to maintain public confidence. Through innovative prevention programs and community outreach, our Department will remain a national leader in our goal to become the safest big city in America. To accomplish this goal, we will maintain a singular focus on improving this organization so it can continue to set an unparalleled standard of excellence in the daily pursuit of the Department's mission to safeguard the lives and property of the people we serve, to reduce the fear and incidence of crime, and to enhance public safety while working with our diverse communities to improve their quality of life.

↑↑ L.A. is a city that embraces and celebrates diversity—a melting pot of cultures that is a microcosm of the country in which we live. We are a community...a family, and in the face of so much violence and evil, we will not allow fear to thrive. We will protect and serve.

-Chief Michel R. Moore



DEVELOPMENTS AND INITIATIVES

The Board of Police Commissioners, originally created in the 1920's, is comprised of five civilians who donate their time to the City while maintaining their professional careers. They are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The Commissioners serve a maximum of two five-year terms. The Commissioners routinely spend 25-50 hours per week on Commission business, and serve as the community's voice in police affairs and as a means of ensuring more responsive and effective city government.

Fact:
The Board of Police Commissioners adjudicated 78 Categorical Use of Force (CUOF) cases in 2018.

The Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners serves as the Department's oversight body. The commissioners are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The BOPC is responsible for establishing policy, implementing necessary reform measures, improving the Department's service to the community, reducing crime, and enhancing community policing programs. Among other essential functions, the BOPC continually strives to improve the Department's best practices relative to the UOF.

At the recommendation and direction of the BOPC, the Department initiated the following UOF-related developments and initiatives to provide greater transparency in UOF related incidents and to aid in the reduction of UOF occurrences.

BODY WORN VIDEO (BWV)

The BOPC continued its oversight role with respect to the continued rollout of BWV among the remaining Areas/Divisions projected for BWV implementation. By the end of 2018, all twenty-one Geographic Areas, all four Traffic Divisions and Metropolitan Division had operational BWV programs.

DIGITAL IN-CAR VIDEO SYSTEM (DICVS)

The BOPC continued its oversight role with respect to the continued rollout of DICVS among the remaining Areas/Divisions projected for DICVS implementation. By the end of 2018, all twenty-one Geographic Areas and the four Traffic Divisions had operational DICVS programs.

TRAINING BULLETIN UPDATES

As new laws and court case decisions are created, law enforcement must update its policies and procedures to reflect these changes. In July 2018, the Department, at the direction of the BOPC, updated its Use of Force Tactics Directives pertaining to the Electronic Control Device - TASER, Oleoresin Capsicum, Bean Bag Shotgun, and Baton. Additionally, the Department approved the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher in July 2018 and published a related Use of Force-Tactics Directive.

The updates to the Use of Force-Tactics Directives included

that whenever practical, officers shall exercise de-escalation techniques to resolve potential use of force incidents and seek voluntary compliance from suspects/subjects. The directives also include the requirement to give a verbal use of force warning, when feasible, prior to utilizing the less-lethal device.

PROCEDURES FOLLOWING AN OIS OR A CATEGORICAL UOF RESULTING IN DEATH OR THE SUBSTANTIAL POSSIBILITY OF DEATH

During critical incidents, officers are faced with the need to make split second decisions, which could have an everlasting effect on all involved parties. The BOPC and COP identified the need to change procedures to give officers time to reflect and process the incident they were involved in. To that end, officers involved in an OIS or a CUOF resulting in death or the substantial possibility of death are required to be removed from field duty for a minimum of 14 days, along with attending a General Training Update (GTU) hosted by Training Division, with participation and input from the employee's Area and respective Bureau. The GTU shall be completed within two weeks of the incident and prior to returning the employee to field duty, unless otherwise directed by the COP. The GTU shall include the following mandatory topics:

- Use of Force Policy;
- Reverence for Human Life;
- Tactical De-Escalation Techniques;
- Command and Control;
- Equipment Required/Maintained; and,
- Reality-Based Training/Force Options Simulator (only if the employee discharged his/her firearm during an OIS other than an Unintentional Discharge).

Additionally, the employee is required to attend three mandatory sessions with Behavioral Science Services (BSS). The first session shall generally be scheduled within 72 hours of the incident and must be completed prior to returning to full duty. The second session is typically scheduled 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 goal is to provide the involved personnel an opportunity to speak with a mental health professional who is there to support the officer as they process the incident and its aftermath.

ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness is one of the ongoing challenges facing the City of Los Angeles. The BOPC and the COP recognized that more was needed to be done to address this issue. The Department is committed to not only assisting persons experiencing homelessness, but to address the ongoing crime and quality of life issues affecting those neighborhoods impacted by homelessness. As a result of this commitment, the Department restructured its Homeless Outreach Proactive Engagement (HOPE) program and added additional officers to the unit. The officers assigned to the HOPE program receive enhanced training that equips them to better address homelessness issues. For example, HOPE officers must attend a 40-hour Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT) program, which provides them with the skills and knowledge to better understand and assist those in our communities that are experiencing some form of mental illness.

The Homeless Outreach Coordinator's office began to report on the performance of units, who are interacting with the homeless population, in May of 2017. These reports are

submitted quarterly and are summarized on a yearly basis to the BOPC. The Coordinator's office continues to find innovative methods of addressing homelessness, providing resources to assist those experiencing homelessness, and in identifying personnel who could best help a community that is in need of these resources.

CRITICAL INCIDENT VIDEO RELEASE

The BOPC and COP established Administrative Order No. 6 in April 2018. The stated purpose of the Critical Incident Video Release policy is to increase transparency with respect to operations of the LAPD, which will foster greater public trust. The policy sets the standard and criteria for the public release of video recordings that capture critical incidents involving LAPD officers within 45 days of the incident. The policy is meant to balance the public's interest in transparency and police accountability, and the privacy interests of the individuals depicted in the videos. The BOPC and COP understood that the release of videos without providing context could lead to the misinterpretation of what was depicted in the videos. The videos have been widely viewed due to not only the quality of the videos, but the narration that provides much needed context to understand what is occurring.

DEPARTMENT CORE VALUES

■ COMMITMENT TO LEADERSHIP

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

■ RESPECT FOR PEOPLE

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

■ QUALITY THROUGH CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

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

■ SERVICE TO OUR COMMUNITIES

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

■ REVERENCE FOR THE LAW

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

■ INTEGRITY IN ALL WE SAY AND DO

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



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

DE-ESCALATION OPTIONS

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



TACTICAL DE-ESCALATION



Distance



Cover



Time



PATROL

Planning

Assessment

Time

Redeployment
and/or
Containment

Other
Resources

Lines of
Communication

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.

COMMAND & CONTROL

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

The guiding value when an officer uses force is reverence for human life. The Department worked toward creating a framework that clearly and thoroughly conveyed the practices and training associated with reverence for human life. As noted by former Chief of Police Charlie Beck, "Although the term 'tactical de-escalation' was not specifically used by the Department in the past, many of the fundamental techniques and concepts that fall under the tactical de-escalation umbrella have long been incorporated in training curriculum and successfully utilized by personnel in the field."

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

Command and Control is the use of active leadership to direct others while using available resources

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

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

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



INITIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The senior officer, or any officer on-scene who has gained sufficient situational awareness, shall establish Command and Control and begin the process to develop a plan of action. Although awareness can begin while responding to an incident (e.g. radio calls and broadcasts), situational awareness best occurs after arrival on scene where observations and conditions are witnessed firsthand. Generally, the person responsible for establishing Command and Control will declare themselves the Incident Commander (IC) and initiate the Incident Command System (ICS).

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

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

Note: Reverence for human life is the primary consideration 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, etc the individual officer is ultimately responsible for articulating the reasonableness of their decision to draw, exhibit, 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

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.

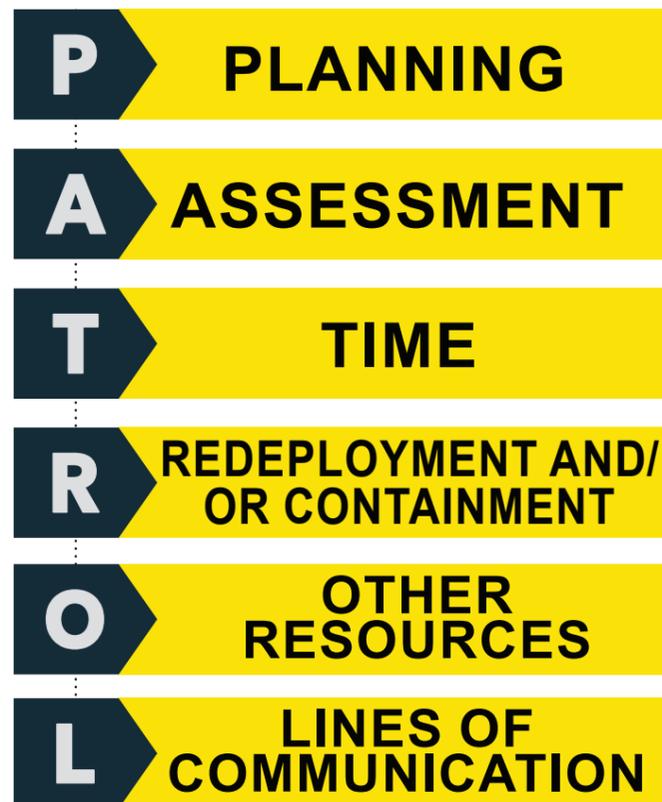
PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

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

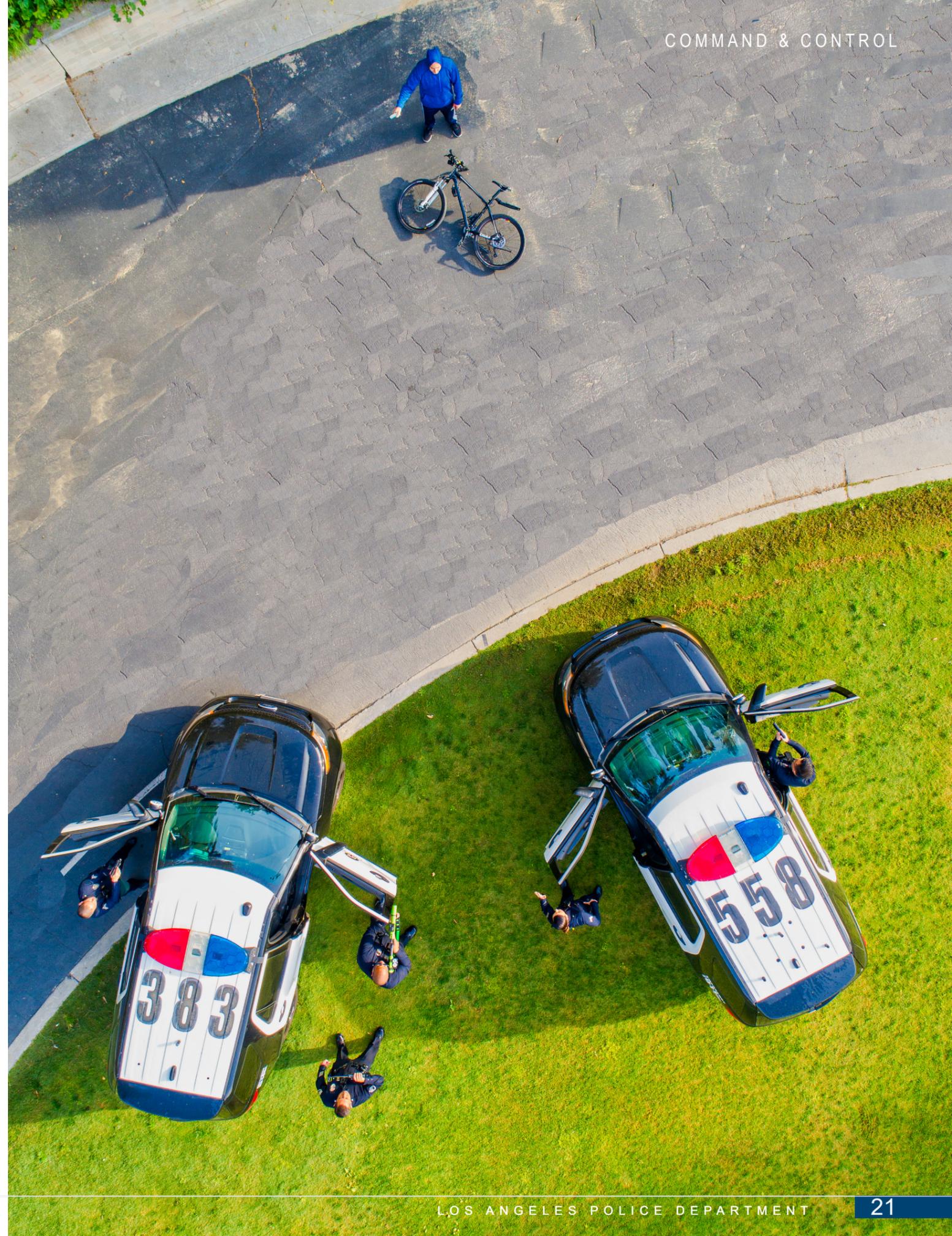
After appropriate measures have been taken to mitigate risks and preserve human life, the officer who established Command and Control should continue to develop a plan. The plan should include the assignment of tasks to available personnel and the organized use of available resources.

ESTABLISHING COMMAND AND CONTROL

Implementing Command and Control involves utilizing active leadership to use available resources, accomplish tasks, and minimize risk. Major events or incidents that require Command and Control include both natural disasters and tactical situations. 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.



■ The PATROL acronym stands for planning, assessment, time, redeployment and/or containment, other resources, and lines of communication as illustrated above.



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.

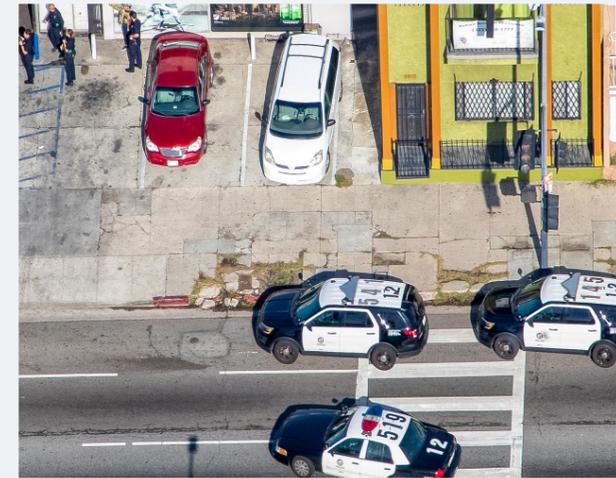
In July 2018, the Department published the Command and Control Training Bulletin. As we move forward into 2019, the Department will remain focused on further refining the concept of Command and Control. In the future, the Department will also begin training officers on the Advanced Strategies of Command and Control (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 the UOF.



**THE TACTICAL
FOUR C'S**

- C CONTROL**
- C COMMUNICATE**
- C COORDINATE**
- C CONTAIN**

The Tactical Four C's stand for control, communicate, coordinate, and contain as illustrated above.



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.



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.

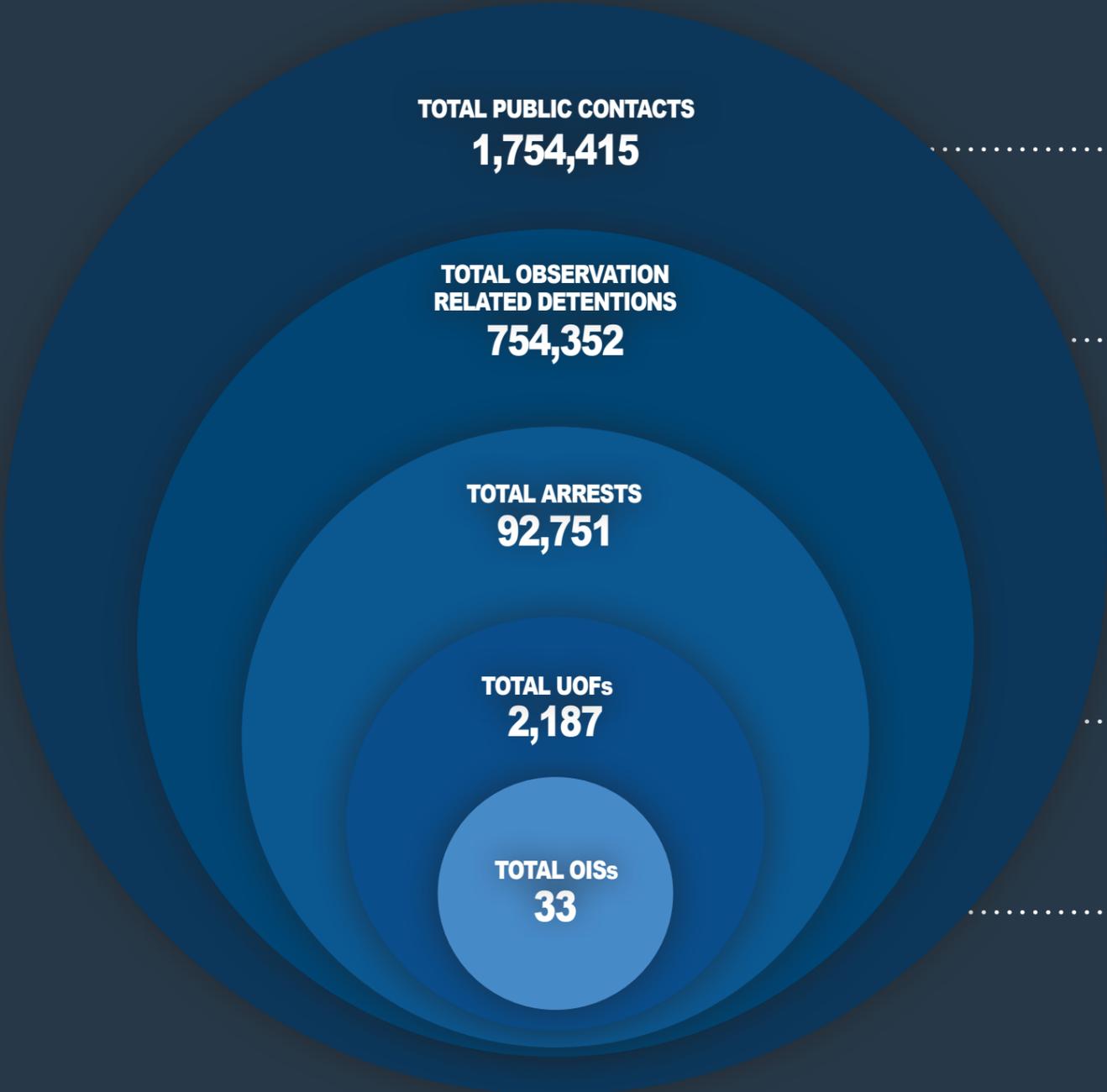


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USE OF FORCE

HIGHLIGHTS

It is important to note that a vast majority of police interactions with the public do not result in a use of force. In 2018, the Department had 1,754,415 documented public contacts. During those contacts, 754,352 individuals were stopped during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops), 92,751 arrests were effected, and 2,187 use of force incidents occurred (33 of which were OIS incidents).



Total documented public contacts.

Total observation-related field detentions occurred in 43% of the total public contacts.

Arrests occurred in 5% of the total public contacts.

Uses of Force occurred in 0.12% of the total public contacts.

OISs occurred in 0.002% of the total public contacts.

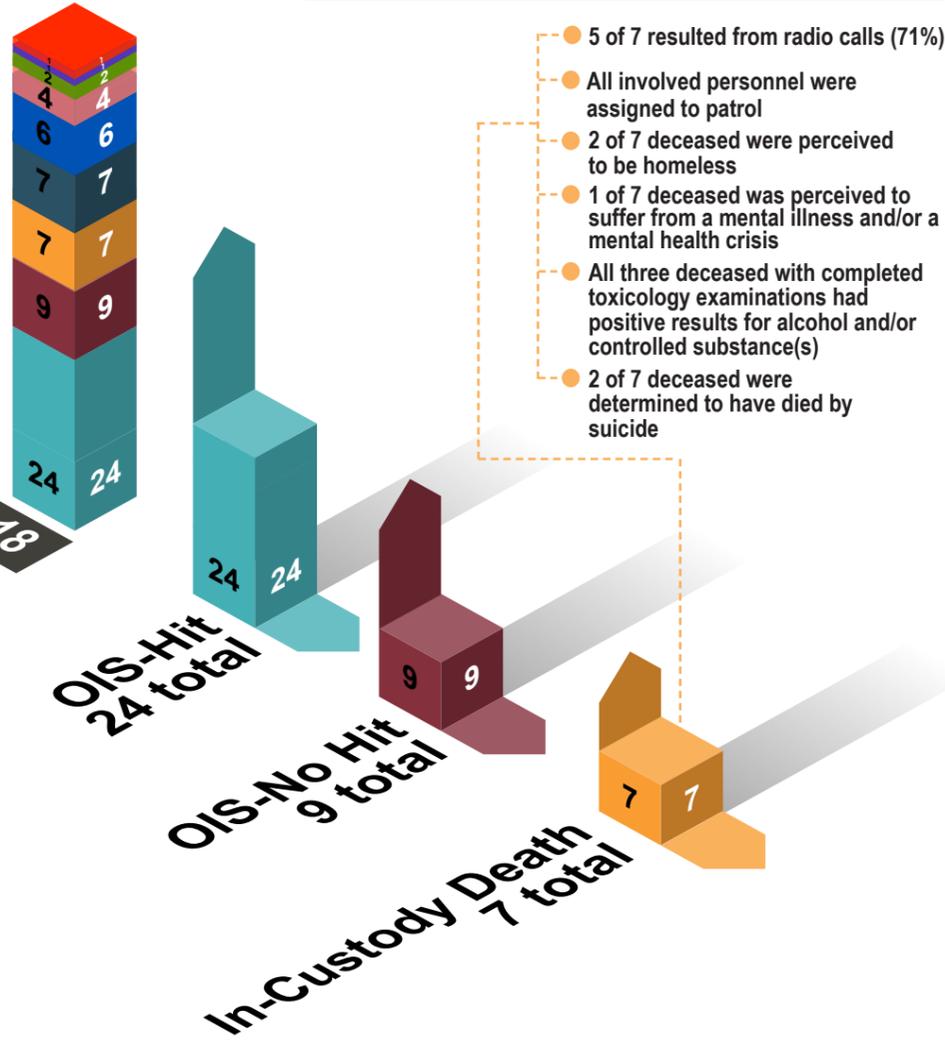
CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

HIGHLIGHTS & PERSPECTIVE

Total Categorical Use of Force Incidents

61

There were a total of 61 categorical use of force incidents in 2018.



- 5 of 7 resulted from radio calls (71%)
- All involved personnel were assigned to patrol
- 2 of 7 deceased were perceived to be homeless
- 1 of 7 deceased was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis
- All three deceased with completed toxicology examinations had positive results for alcohol and/or controlled substance(s)
- 2 of 7 deceased were determined to have died by suicide

0 OIS INCIDENTS INVOLVED FOUR OR MORE OFFICERS

11 FEWER OIS INCIDENTS COMPARED TO 2017

8 FEWER OIS INCIDENTS COMPARED TO 2014-2017 AVERAGE

77% OF SUSPECTS WERE ARMED WITH A FIREARM OR AN EDGED WEAPON

56% DECREASE OF OFFICERS DISCHARGING FIREARM, COMPARED TO 2017

36% OIS INCIDENTS INVOLVED SUSPECTS SHOOTING AT OFFICERS OR THIRD-PARTIES

241 FEWER ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS COMPARED TO 2017

- Fewest number of incidents in the last five years
- 3 of 7 incidents resulted from radio calls
- 4 of 7 involved personnel assigned to patrol
- Average 2.3 rounds fired was 18% below four-year annual average (2014-2017)

- Second fewest incidents in the last five years
- 3 of 6 originated from radio calls
- 4 of 6 were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis
- All involved personnel were assigned to patrol
- 2 of 6 were perceived to be homeless

- 1 of 2 personnel assigned to patrol, the other to investigative function
- 2 of 2 involved officers were injured
- 1 of 2 suspects were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis
- 1 of 2 suspects were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis

Animal Shooting 7 total

LERI 6 total

Unintentional Discharge 4 total

Head Strike 2 total

- Incident resulted from observation
- Suspect was perceived to be homeless
- Officer was assigned to Metropolitan Division
- Suspect was armed with a firearm

- Fewest incidents in the past 5 years
- Incident resulted from observation
- Suspect was perceived to be homeless

Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) - Hit
There were a total of 24 OIS incidents in 2018.

Officer Involved Shooting (OIS)- No Hit
There were a total of 9 OIS- Not Hit incidents in 2018.

In-Custody Death (ICD)
There were a total of 7 In-Custody Death incidents in 2018.

Animal Shooting
There were a total of 7 Animal Shooting incidents in 2018.

Law Enforcement Related Injury (LERI)
There were a total of 6 LERI incidents in 2018.

Unintentional Discharge
There were a total of 4 Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2018.

Head Strike
There were a total of 2 Head Strike incidents in 2018.

Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH)
There was a total of 1 CRCH incident in 2018.

K-9 Contact (Requiring Hospitalization)
There was a total of 1 K-9 Contact incident requiring hospitalization in 2018.

Full Cube - 10 Incidents

Half Cube - 5 Incidents

2018 OIS INCIDENTS

33 TOTAL OIS INCIDENTS

DRUGS/ALCOHOL

58% of completed toxicology examinations for deceased suspects indicated the presence of **drugs and/or alcohol.**

25% decrease of OIS incidents compared to 2017. 19% below the 2014 through 2017 annual average.

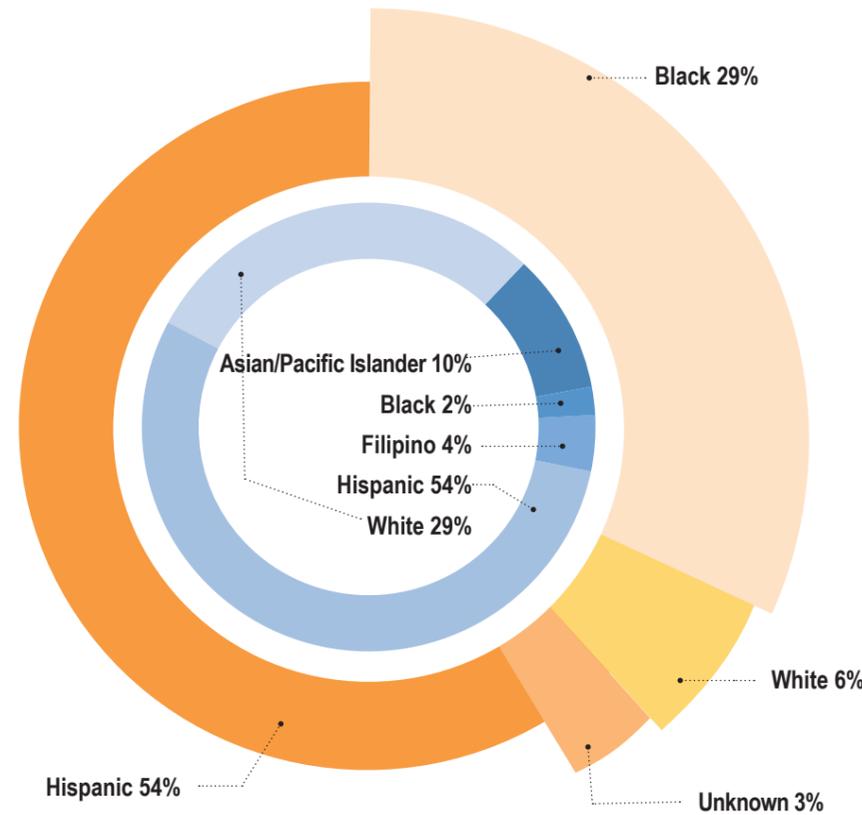
48 officers were involved, an average of 1.5 officers per incident, and a 40% decrease compared to the 2017 average of 2.5.

54% of OIS incidents involved 1-5 rounds fired by officers.

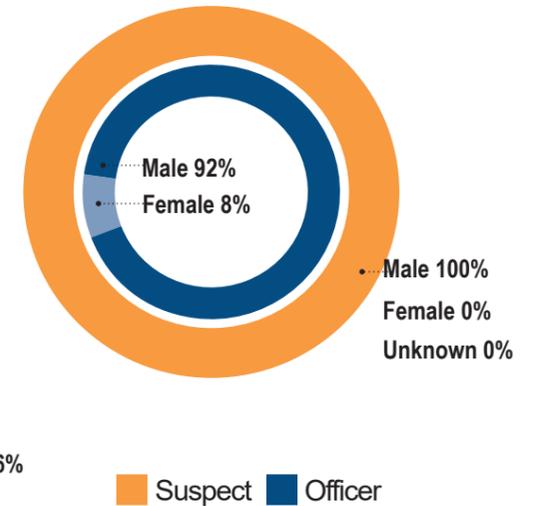


USE OF FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

ETHNICITY OF SUSPECTS & OFFICERS



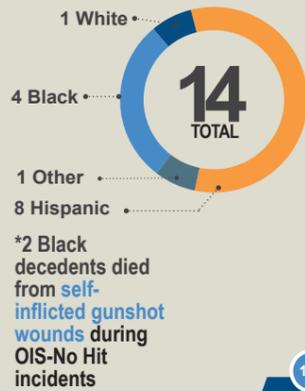
GENDER OF SUSPECTS & OFFICERS



1.5 Officer to incident average

2018 had an average of 1.5 officers per incident (48 Department personnel involved in 33 OIS incidents which was 40% less than the 2017 average of 2.5 officers per incident) 110 Department personnel involved in 44 OIS incidents.

Ethnicity of OIS decedents



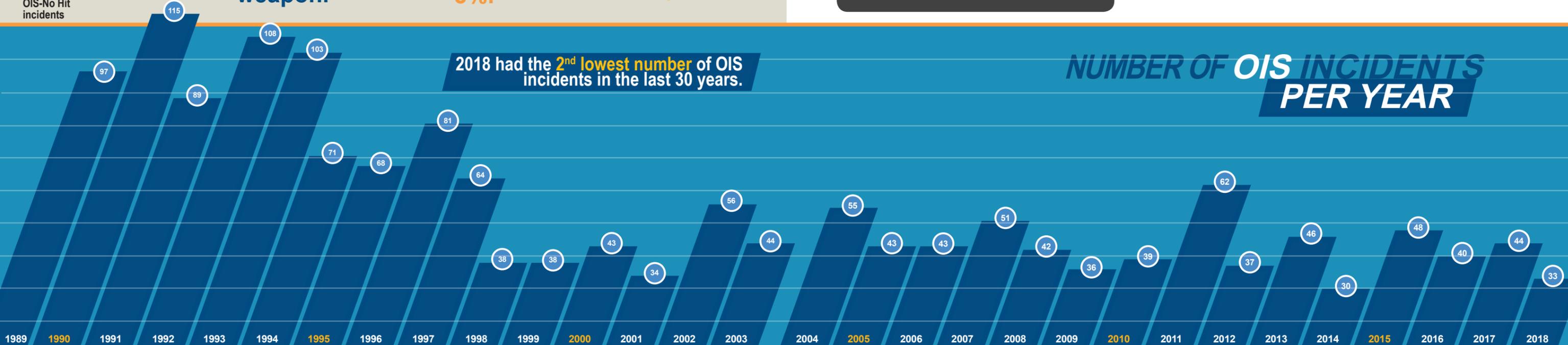
77% of OIS suspects were **armed** with either a firearm or an edged weapon.

61% of OIS incidents involved 1 officer firing during the incident in 2018. A decrease of **3%**.

36% of OIS incidents involved suspects shooting at officers and/or third-parties.

2018 had the **2nd lowest number** of OIS incidents in the last 30 years.

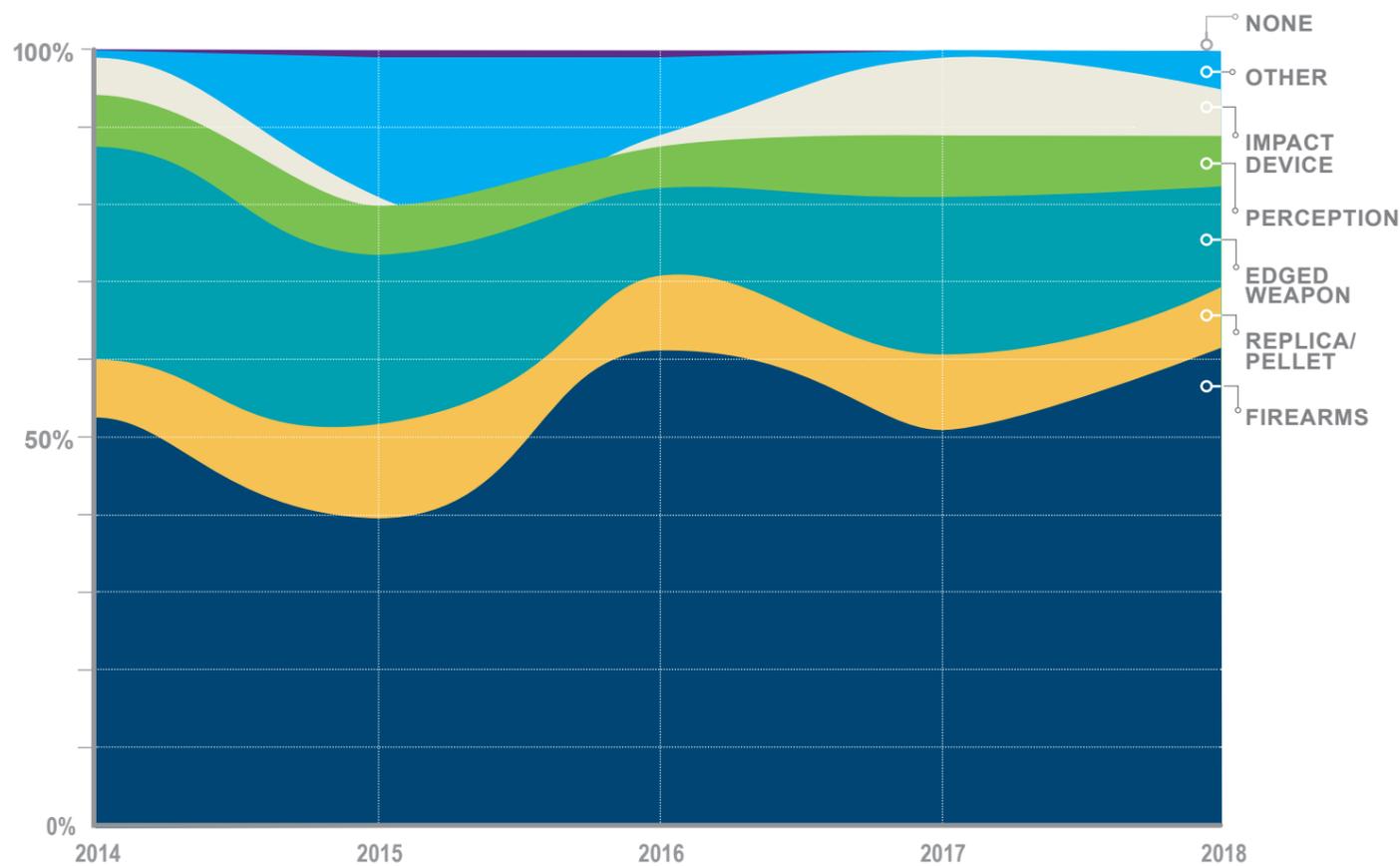
NUMBER OF OIS INCIDENTS PER YEAR



SUSPECT WEAPONS OR ACTIONS BY PERCENT

The graph below depicts the 2014 through 2018 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 seven-year annual average of 53 percent. During the same period, edged weapons consistently accounted for the second highest volume

of weapons with a five-year annual average of 19 percent. OIS incidents involving "other" weapons, perception-based shootings, and replica/pellet guns accounted for a five-year annual average of 16 percent. Impact devices accounted for four percent of weapons; and lastly, two percent involved no weapons.



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
None	0%	4%	2%	0%	0%
Other (automobile, physical force, unknown, and Other)	3%	15%	10%	4%	6%
Impact device	3%	2%	0%	9%	6%
Perception	7%	6%	5%	7%	6%
Edged Weapon	27%	21%	12%	20%	14%
Replica/Pellet	7%	13%	10%	9%	6%
Firearm	53%	40%	61%	52%	63%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



2018 EXPERIENCED THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF SUSPECTS ARMED WITH FIREARMS COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS.

AGENCY TO AGENCY COMPARISON



Los Angeles Police Department
 10,080 sworn officers
 3,000 civilian employees
 500 sq mi (patrol area)
 3.9 million (population)



Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
 10,000 sworn officers
 8,000 civilian employees
 4,084 sq mi (patrol area)
 10 million (population)



Chicago Police Department
 12,400 sworn officers
 2,000 civilian employees
 227 sq mi (patrol area)
 2.7 million (population)



Houston Police Department
 5,200 sworn officers
 1,200 civilian employees
 669 sq mi (patrol area)
 2.3 million (population)



Philadelphia Police Department
 6,000 sworn officers
 800 civilian employees
 140 sq mi (patrol area)
 1.5 million (population)



New York Police Department
 36,863 sworn officers
 19,000 civilian employees
 302 sq mi (patrol area)
 8.5 million (population)

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.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

Los Angeles 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.

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.

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 rifle if rifle certified. There is currently no FOS type qualification. There are no years of service and/or rank exemptions.

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.

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.

AGENCY COMPARISON & USE OF FORCE



OIS INCIDENTS

In 2018, the Department had a total of 33 OIS incidents, which was the highest number of incidents in the comparison group. When compared to 2017, the Department had the largest reduction in the number of OIS incidents with 11 less incidents than the previous year. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) had the second highest number of OIS incidents in 2018 and saw no reduction in the number of incidents from the previous year. The Los Angeles Sheriff's Department (LASD) had the third highest number of OIS incidents in 2018 and like CPD, had no change in the number of incidents from the previous year. The New York Police Department (NYPD), which was the largest police department in the comparison group, reduced their OIS incidents by six incidents from the previous year and had the fourth highest number of OIS incidents in the group. Houston Police Department (HPD) had the fifth highest number of OIS incidents in 2018 and like CPD and LASD, saw no change in the number of incidents from the previous year. The Philadelphia Police Department (PPD) was the smallest department of the comparison group and had the least number of OIS incidents in 2018.

OIS Incidents

Department	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Los Angeles Police Department	30	48	40	44	33
Chicago Police Department	68	49	46	32	32
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	33	34	31	22	22
New York Police Department	35	33	37	23	17
Houston Police Department	34	32	26	16	16
Philadelphia Police Department	29	23	23	13	11

OIS SUSPECTS DECEASED

In 2018, the Department had a total of 14 suspect fatalities as a result of OIS incidents, which was an 18 percent reduction, or three less fatalities than the previous year. **This represented the lowest**

number of deceased OIS suspects in the last five years. The Department had the second highest reduction in suspect fatalities from the previous year in the comparison group and had a five-year average of 18 OIS fatalities. The LASD had the second highest number of OIS suspect fatalities in 2018 and had the third highest number of OIS incidents in the comparison group. The LASD had a total of nine OIS suspect fatalities in 2018, which was one more than the previous year and had a five-year average of 13 OIS suspect fatalities. The LASD was the only agency in the comparison group to have an increase of OIS suspect fatalities. The CPD had the third highest number of OIS suspect fatalities in 2018 and had the second highest number of OIS incidents. The CPD had six OIS suspect fatalities in 2018, which was two less than the previous year, and had a five-year average of 10 OIS suspect fatalities. The NYPD had the fourth highest OIS suspect fatalities with a total of five OIS fatalities, which was five less than the previous year. The NYPD had the highest reduction in OIS fatalities amongst the five agencies and had a five-year average of eight OIS fatalities. The HPD had a total of four OIS suspect fatalities in 2018, which was one less than the previous year. The HPD had the fifth highest number of OIS suspect fatalities and had a five-year average of 7.6 OIS suspect fatalities. The PPD had the least amount of OIS suspect fatalities in 2018 with a total of four fatalities, which was two less than the previous year. The PPD saw the second smallest reduction of OIS fatalities compared to the other agencies and had a five-year average of 3.4 OIS suspect fatalities.

OIS Suspects Deceased

Department	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Los Angeles Police Department	18	21	20	17	14
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	20	14	15	8	9
Chicago Police Department	16	9	11	8	6
New York Police Department	8	8	9	10	5
Houston Police Department	11	12	6	5	4
Philadelphia Police Department	4	2	5	4	2

DECEASED COMPARED TO OIS INCIDENTS

When comparing the number of deceased OIS suspects to the number of total OIS incidents in 2018, the Department had 42 percent of OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality. The LASD had 41 percent of their OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality and the NYPD had 29 percent of their incidents result in a suspect fatality. The HPD had the fourth highest percentage at 25 percent with CPD at 19 percent of OIS incidents resulting in a suspect fatality. The PPD had the smallest percentage at 18 percent of OIS incidents resulting in a suspect fatality.

Percentage of Deceased Suspects Compared to OIS Incidents

Department	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Los Angeles Police Department	60%	44%	50%	39%	42%
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	61%	41%	48%	36%	41%
New York Police Department	23%	24%	24%	43%	29%
Houston Police Department	32%	38%	23%	31%	25%
Chicago Police Department	24%	18%	24%	25%	19%
Philadelphia Police Department	14%	9%	22%	31%	18%

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2017 TO 2018

Overall, the six largest agencies in the U.S. either saw no change or a reduction in the number of OIS incidents in 2018 when compared to 2017. The NYPD had a 26 percent decrease in the number of OIS incidents from 2017 to 2018, which was the highest percentage decrease amongst the other agencies. **The Department had the second highest percentage decrease in OIS incidents at 25 percent** and the PPD had the third largest decrease of incidents at 15 percent. The CPD, LASD and the HPD saw no change in the number of incidents from 2017 to 2018. When comparing OIS suspect fatalities, the NYPD and the PPD each had a 50 percent reduction which was the highest percentage decrease from the previous year. The CPD saw a 25 percent reduction from the previous year, and the HPD experienced a 20 percent decrease of OIS suspect fatalities. The Department experienced the smallest percentage decrease when compared to the other agencies at 18 percent. The LASD was the only agency that saw an increase of one OIS suspect fatality, or a 13 percent increase, from 2017 to 2018. In 2017, all six agencies combined had a total of 150 incidents, resulting in a total of 52 suspect fatalities as the result of an OIS incident. In 2018, all six agencies combined had a total of 131 incidents with a total of 40 suspect fatalities as the result of an OIS incident, resulting in a 13 percent reduction in the number of OIS incidents and a 23 percent reduction in the number of suspect fatalities.

2018 NCUOF INCIDENTS

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE



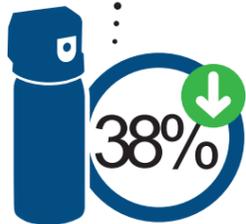
Beanbag use

in NCUOF incidents decreased by 38% compared to 2017, and showed a decrease of 1 percentage point compared to the 2014 through 2017 aggregate percentage average of 4%.



TASER use

in NCUOF incidents decreased by 46% compared to 2017, and was 40% below the 2014 through 2017 average. 2018 had the lowest number of TASER usages in the past 4 years.



OC use

in NCUOF incidents decreased by 38% compared to 2017, and continued in a five-year downward trend.

Non-Lethal Force Increase in 2018



Non-Lethal Force (Up) 4%

(body weight, firm grips, joint locks, physical force, strikes, and takedowns) in NCUOF increased by 4% in 2018. 2018 had the highest number of non-lethal force applications in the past 4 years.

Attacks on Officers



783 attacks on LAPD officers in 2018, a 5% increase compared to 2017, and a 25% increase compared to the 2013-2017 annual average of 628 incidents.



Firearm Recoveries



6,406 firearm recoveries, a 9% increase when compared to the 2013-2017 annual average of 5,851 firearm recoveries.



Public Contacts



2018 had 86,258 more public contacts than 2017, but had only 3 more NCUOF incidents than the previous year.



Suspects Drug Impaired



Suspect drug impairment has seen a 11% increase compared to 2017.



Suspects Perceived Mentally Ill



Suspect perceived mentally ill has seen a 3% increase compared to 2017.



Suspect Injuries



Suspect Injuries are down when compared to 2017.

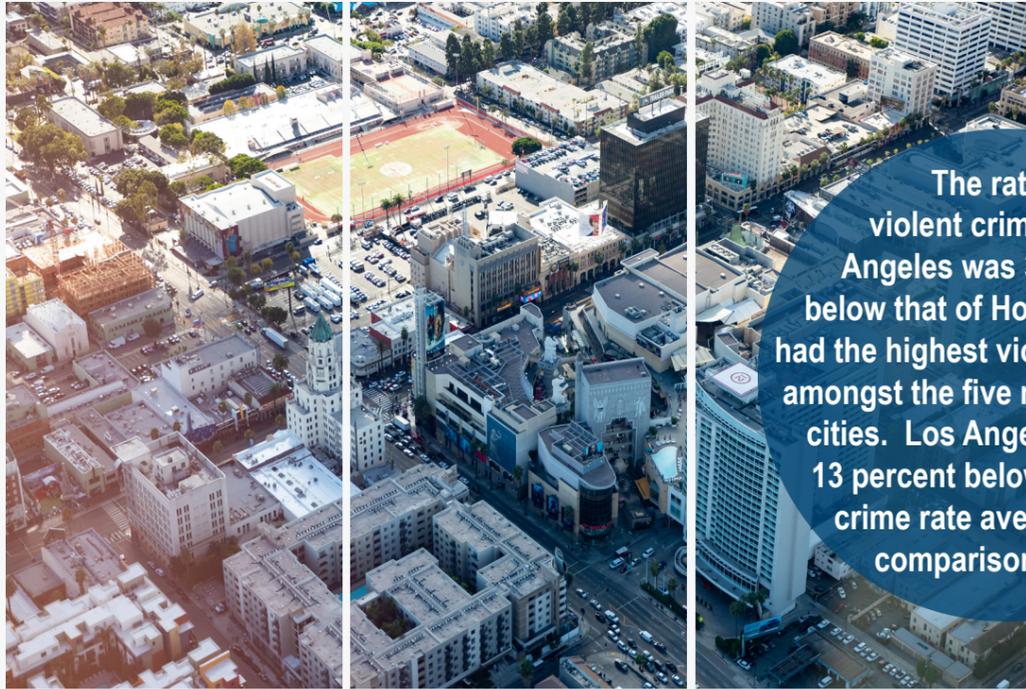


2018 STATISTICAL SNAPSHOT

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 LOS ANGELES



The rate of violent crime in Los Angeles was 31 percent below that of Houston, which had the highest violent crime rate amongst the five most populous cities. Los Angeles was also 13 percent below the violent crime rate average of the comparison group.

Consistent with the parameters established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, the Department categorizes the following four criminal offenses as violent crimes: criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Homicide	260	281	294	282	259
Rape	1,650	1,918	2,094	2,025	1,773
Robbery	7,940	9,001	10,307	10,818	10,277
Agg Assault	10,652	14,396	15,996	16,944	16,836
Total	14,502	25,596	28,691	30,069	29,145

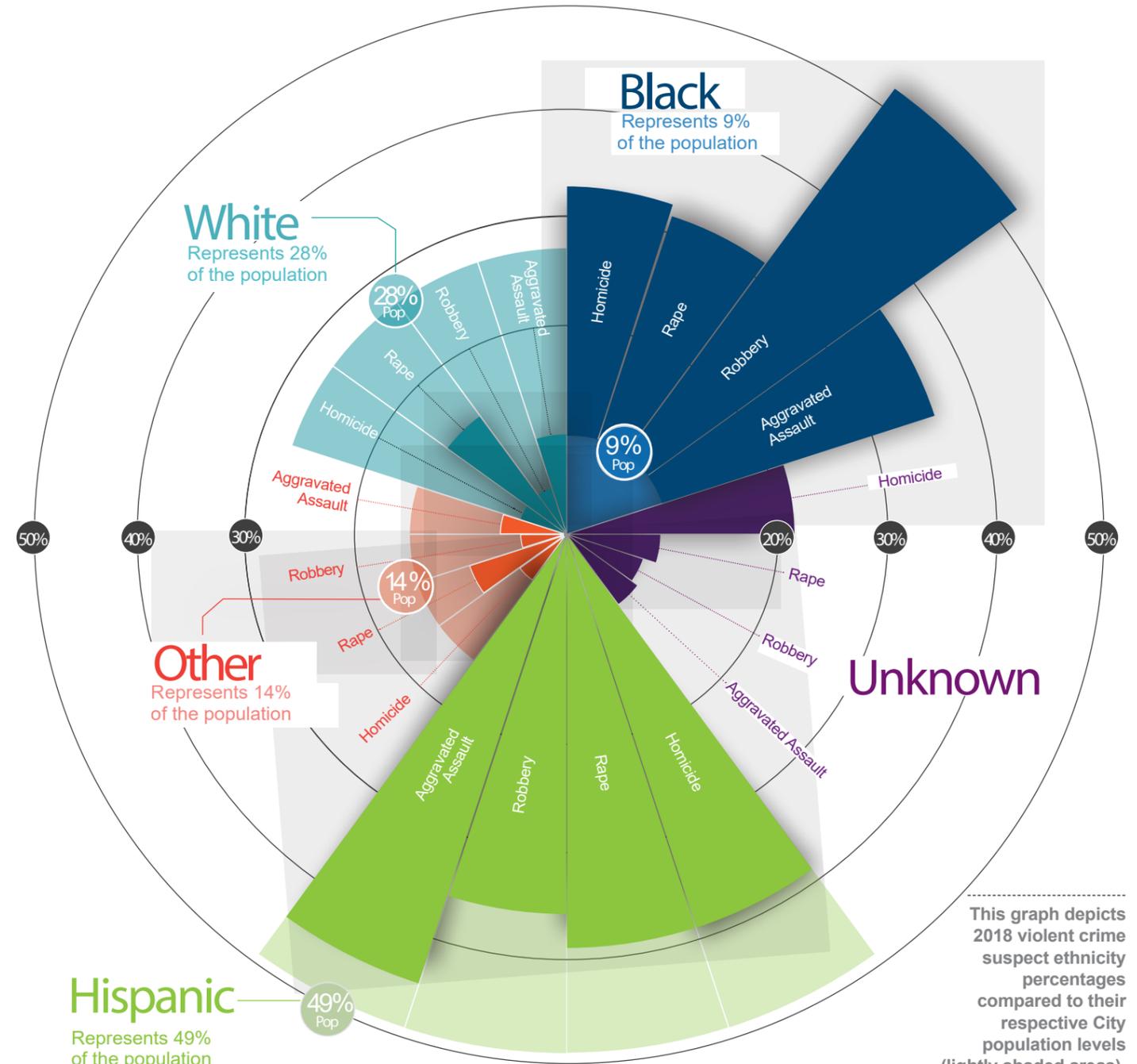
In 2018, there were a total of 29,145 violent crimes that occurred throughout the City, which accounted for a decrease of 924 violent crime occurrences, or three percent, compared to 2017.⁹ When compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 24,715 violent crime occurrences, 2018 had 4,430 more violent crimes, or 18 percent, above the four-year annual average.

In review of the four violent crime categories, all four categories (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) experienced decreases in 2018 as compared to the prior year. Additionally, two of the four violent crime categories (robbery and aggravated assault) exceeded their respective 2014 through 2017 annual averages.

OTHER CITY COMPARISON¹⁰

According to 2018 UCR violent crime data for the first half of 2018, as published by the FBI, Houston experienced the highest violent crime rate amongst the five most populous cities in the country, with 5.2 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. Chicago experienced the second highest violent crime rate of 4.8 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. Philadelphia experienced the third highest violent crime rate of 4.4 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. Los Angeles experienced the fourth highest violent crime rate of 3.6 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. New York City experienced the fifth highest violent crime rate of 2.6 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals.

⁹ 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.
¹⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation (January-June 2018). Crime in the United States: <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2018/preliminary-report/tables/table-4/table-4.xls/view>

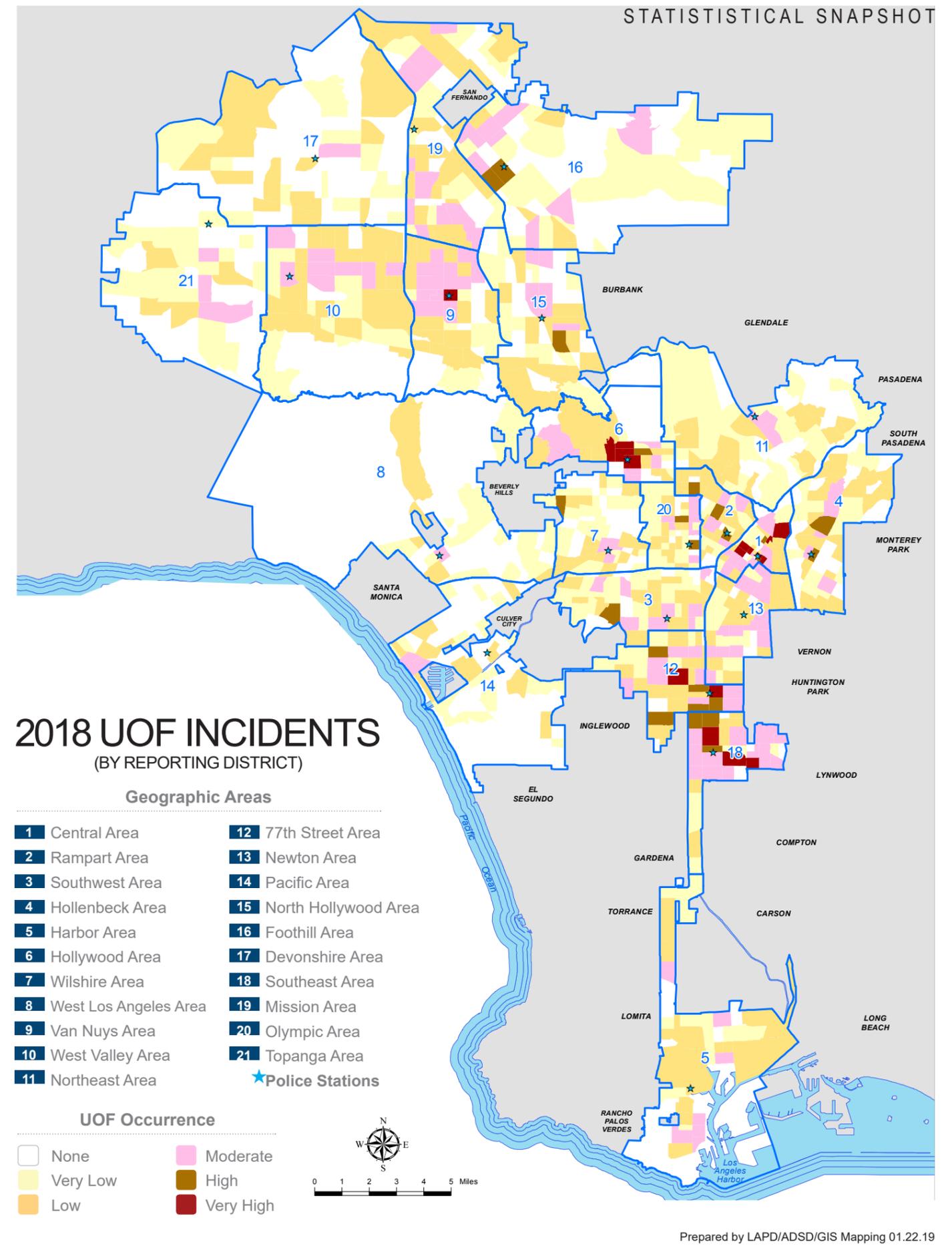
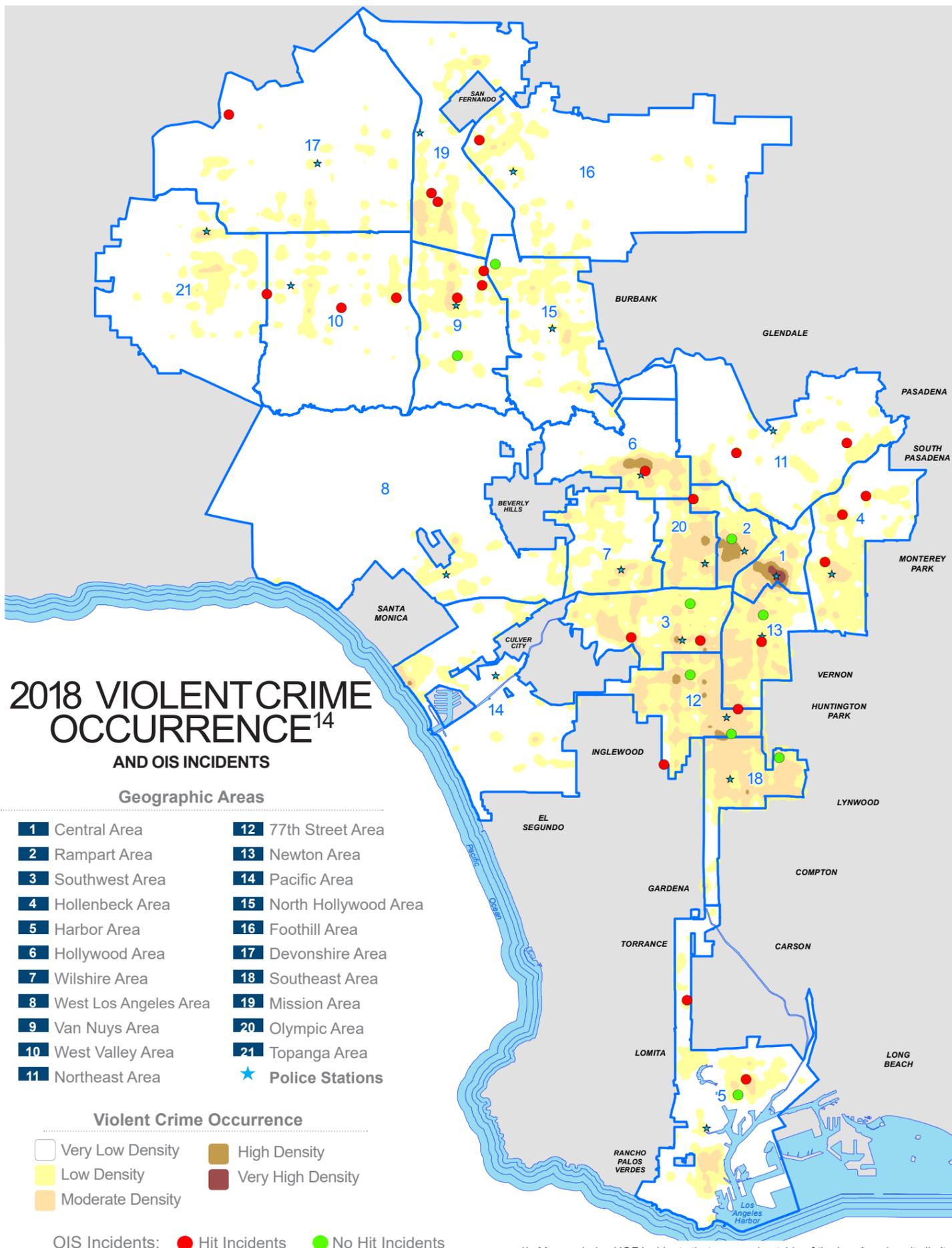


LOS ANGELES VIOLENT CRIME BY RACE

Black suspects accounted for 17,685 of the four cumulative violent crime categories, which represented 43 percent of the 41,119 total violent crime suspects in 2018. Hispanic suspects accounted for the second highest group with 16,456 suspects, or 40 percent, of the total. Whites had the third highest count with 3,324 suspects, or eight percent, of the total. Unknown ethnic classification accounted for 2,429 suspects, or six percent, of the total. Other ethnic classifications (includes Asian/Pacific Islander) accounted for 1,225 suspects, or three percent, of the total.

	Blk	Hisp	Wht	Other	Unk
Population	9%	49%	28%	14%	N/A
Violent Crime	43%	40%	8%	3%	6%
Homicide	34%	37%	5%	2%	22%
Rape	32%	37%	15%	7%	9%
Robbery	52%	35%	5%	1%	7%
Agg Assault	36%	44%	9%	4%	8%

This graph depicts 2018 violent crime suspect ethnicity percentages compared to their respective City population levels (lightly shaded areas).

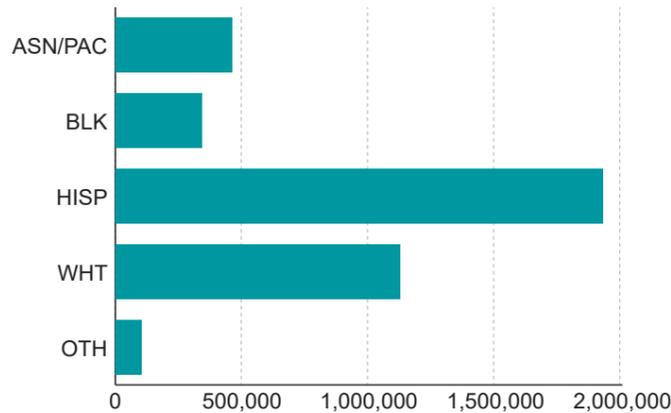


¹⁴ Map excludes UOF incidents that occurred outside of the Los Angeles city limits. Prepared by LAPD/ADSD/GIS Mapping 01.22.19

CITY STATISTICS

POPULATION AND AREA⁷

As of year-end 2018, 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	459,951	12%
Black	339,659	9%
Hispanic	1,922,879	49%
White	1,123,131	28%
Other	104,156	3%
Total	3,949,776	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 49 percent, are Hispanic. White residents account for approximately 1.1 million residents, or 28 percent. Asian/Pacific Islander residents account for approximately 460,000, or 12 percent. Black residents account for approximately 340,000, or nine percent. Lastly, approximately 104,000 residents, or two percent, have Other ethnic classifications.

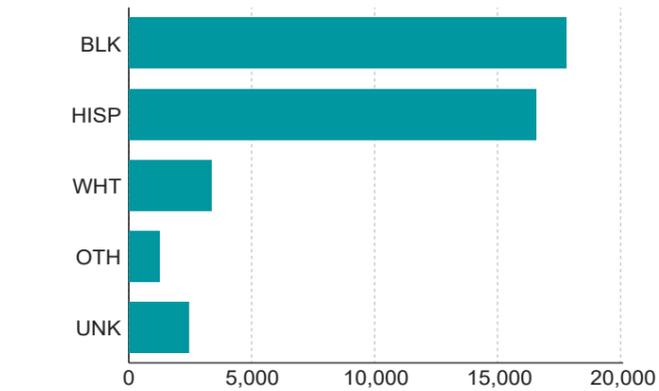
CITY CRIME STATISTICS

Violent Crime⁸

In 2018, 29,145 violent crime incidents (consisting of homicides, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults) occurred throughout the City. The 2018 total accounted for a decrease of 924 incidents, or three percent, compared to 30,069 incidents in 2017. When compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 24,715 incidents, 2018 was 4430 incidents, or 18 percent, above the four-year annual average. The City experienced 259 homicides in 2018, which was 23 less, or an eight percent reduction, compared to the 282 homicides in 2017. There were 20 less, or a five percent

reduction, compared to the 2014 through 2017 four-year annual average of 279 decedents.

The data below reflects the ethnic breakdown of suspects involved in violent crime incidents during 2018:



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Black	17,685	43%
Hispanic	16,456	40%
White	3,324	8%
Other	1,225	3%
Unknown	2,429	6%
Total	41,119	100%

In 2018, 17,685 out of the 41,119, or 43 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were Black. During the same period, 16,456, or 40 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were Hispanic. 3,654 suspects, or nine percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were classified as Other or Unknown ethnic origins. Lastly, 3,324, or eight percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were White.

Part I Crime

In 2018, 129,093 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 two percent decrease, or 2,432 less incidents, than the 131,525 incidents in 2017. In 2018, there were 11,927, or ten percent, more incidents than the 2013 through 2017 five-year annual average of 117,155 incidents.

Part II Crime

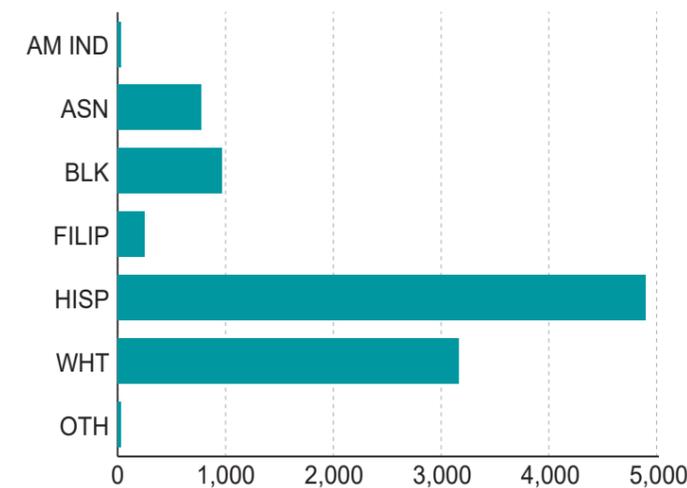
In 2018, 81,963 Part II Crime incidents (kidnap, other sex crimes, simple assaults, crimes against family/children, weapons violations, identity theft, fraud, forgery/counterfeiting, embezzlement, prostitution, disorderly conduct, and vandalism) occurred throughout the City. The 2018 total was a decrease of 2,911 incidents, or three percent, less compared to the 84,874 incidents in 2017.

LAPD PERSONNEL FIGURES

As of December 31st, 2018, the Department employed 10,080 sworn personnel, making it the third largest police department in the nation behind the New York Police Department (NYPD) and the Chicago Police Department (CPD).

Sworn Personnel by Ethnicity

Sworn Department personnel of Hispanic descent account for the largest ethnic category of employees in the Department with 4,881 out of the 10,080 total personnel, or 48 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	30	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	768	8%
Black	966	10%
Filipino	249	2%
Hispanic	4,881	48%
White	3,155	31%
Other	31	<1%
Total	10,080	100%

Sworn Personnel by Gender

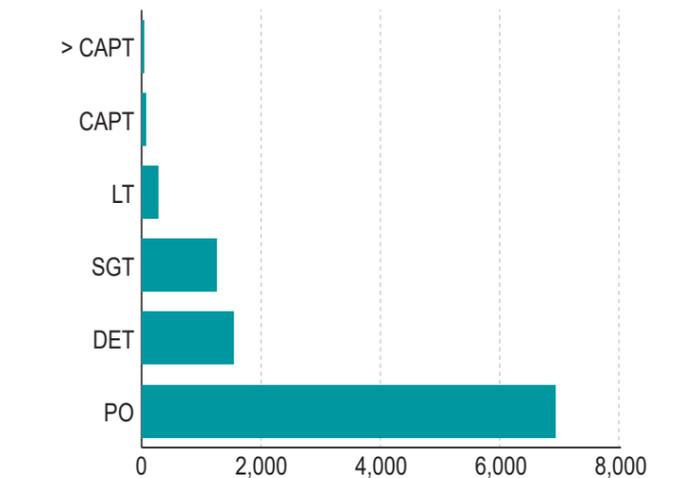
Males accounted for 8,224 of the 10,080 total Department personnel, or 82 percent, and females the remaining 1,856 employees, or 18 percent.

Gender	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Female	1,856	18%
Male	8,224	82%
Total	10,080	100%

Note: On a per capita basis, the Department has 25.5 officers per 10,000 residents, compared to the CPD and NYPD averages of 46.1 and 41.8 officers per 10,000 residents, respectively. From a geographical perspective, the Department has 21.5 officers per square mile, compared to the CPD with 54 officers per square mile, and NYPD with 119 officers per square mile.

Sworn Personnel by Rank

The Department has 6,900 employees that are at the rank of police officer, which represents 68 percent of the 10,080 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	78	1%
Lieutenant	280	3%
Sergeant	1,253	12%
Detective	1,534	15%
Police Officer	6,900	68%
Total	10,080	100%



⁷ United States Census Bureau, Los Angeles City QuickFacts, March 9, 2019.

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.

LAPD STATISTICS

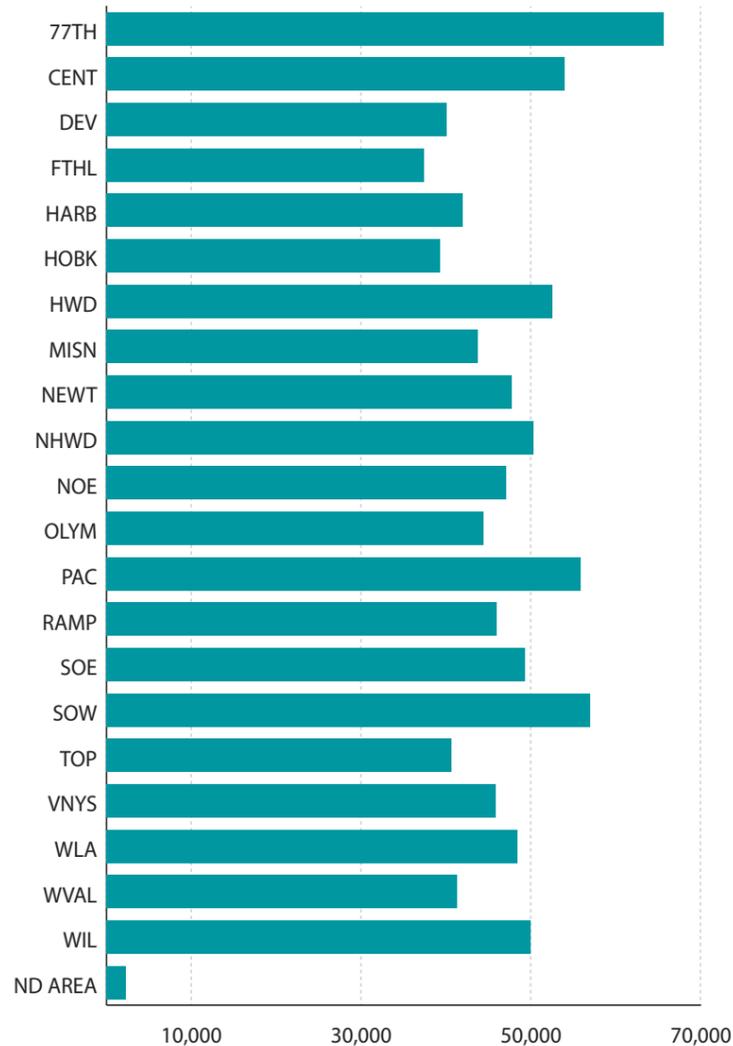
Department Call for Service Information

The Department received 1,000,063 calls for service in 2018, which was an increase of 56,290 calls, or six percent, compared to the 943,773 calls for service in 2017. In 2018, there were 103,709, or 12 percent, more calls for service than the 2013 through 2017 five-year annual average of 896,354 calls for service.

In 2018, 77th Street Division accounted for the most calls for service with 65,575 out of the total of 1,000,063, which represented seven percent of all calls for service generated for the Department's 21 geographical Divisions and other non-defined City areas. Southwest Division accounted for the second highest call for service count with 56,934, or six percent, of the total calls for service. Pacific Division had the third highest radio call count with 55,855 calls, or six percent of the total calls for service.

Based on Bureau totals in 2018, Valley Bureau accounted for the most calls for service with 299,139 calls, or 30 percent, of the 1,000,063 total for the year. West Bureau had the second highest count with 251,006 calls, or 25 percent. Central Bureau had the third highest count with 233,912, or 23 percent. Lastly, South Bureau accounted for the lowest radio call count with 213,677 calls, or 21 percent. The remaining 2,329 calls for service, or two percent, occurred in non-defined City areas.

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



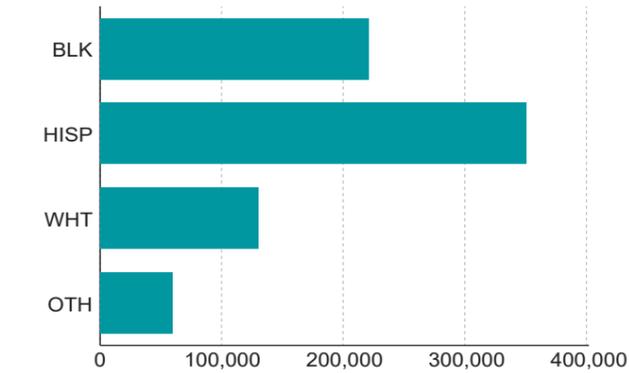
Department Public Contact Information

Department personnel contacted 1,754,415 individuals in 2018, 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 2018 total was an increase of 86,258 individuals, or four percent, compared to 1,688,157 individuals contacted in 2017. In 2018, there were 117,129, or seven percent, more individuals contacted than the 2013 through 2017 five-year annual average of 1,637,286.

Department Field Detention Information

Department personnel stopped 754,352 individuals in 2018 during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops). This accounted for an increase of 29,968 individuals, or four percent, more compared to 724,384 observation-related field detentions in 2017. In 2018, there were 13,420, or two percent, more observation-related field detentions than the 2013 through 2017 five-year annual average of 740,932.

In 2018, Hispanic subjects accounted for 348,388, or 46 percent, of the 754,352 individuals stopped during 2018 observation-related field detentions. Black subjects accounted for 219,471, or 29 percent, of the individuals stopped. White subjects accounted for 129,627 of the individuals stopped. American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other or Unknown ethnicities accounted for 56,866 individuals, or eight percent, cumulatively.



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Black	219,471	29%
Hispanic	348,388	46%
White	129,627	17%
Other	56,866	8%
Total	754,352	100%

Department Citation Information

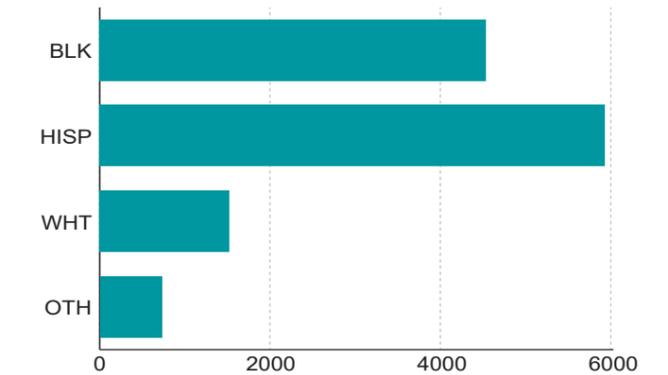
In 2018, a total of 227,293 citations were issued. This total included 198,500 traffic related citations and 28,793 Release from Custody (RFC) arrest reports, which are written in lieu of confinement for certain misdemeanor-related violations.

Department Arrest Information

The Department had 92,751 total arrests in 2018, which was a decrease of 4,191, or four percent, less than the 96,942 individuals arrested in 2017. In 2018, there were 24,588, or 21 percent, less individuals arrested than the 2013 through 2017 five-year annual average of 117,339.

In 2018, 5,901, or 46 percent, of the 12,652 suspects arrested by Department personnel for violent crime offenses were Hispanic. During the same period, 4,510 violent crime arrestees, or 36 percent, were Black. White violent crime arrestees accounted for 1,515 individuals, or 12 percent. The remaining 726 violent crime arrestees, or six percent, were classified as Asian/Pacific Islander, Other or Unknown ethnic designations.

The data below reflects the ethnic breakdown of violent crime arrestees in 2018:



Ethnicity	No. of Arrestees	Percentage
Black	4,510	36%
Hispanic	5,901	47%
White	1,515	12%
Other	726	6%
Total	12,652	100%

Attacks on LAPD Officers

In 2018, there were 783 attacks on LAPD officers which was an increase of 42 incidents or six percent, more than the 741 incidents in 2017. In 2018, there were 155, or 25 percent more incidents than the 2013 through 2017 five-year average of 628.

Firearms Recovered by the Department

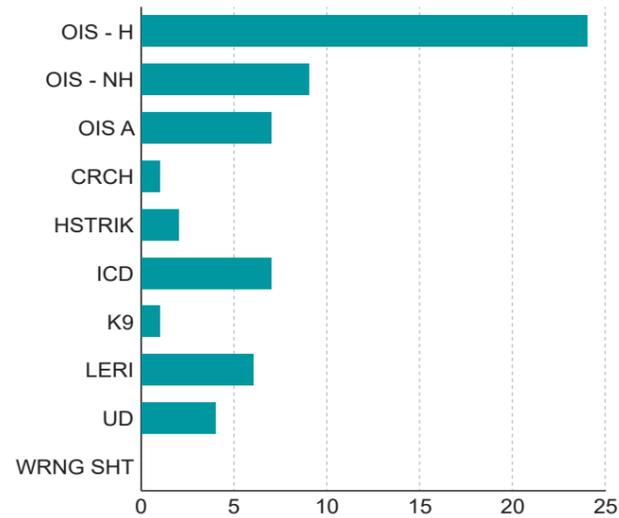
In 2018, there were 6,406 firearms recovered in Department field operations, which was a decrease of 132 or two percent less recovered firearms as compared to the 6,538 in 2017. In 2018, there were 555 or nine percent more firearms recovered than the 2013 through 2017 five-year annual average of 5,851.

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

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

Department personnel were involved in 61 CUOF incidents and 2,126 NCUOF incidents in 2018. The combined total of 2,187 incidents was a decrease of 14 incidents, or one percent less, compared to the 2,201 total UOF incidents in 2017.

Categorical Use of Force Incidents



Category	2018
OIS - Hit	24
OIS - No Hit	9
OIS - Animal	7
CRCH	1
Head Strike	2
In-Custody Death	7
K9 Contact	1
LERI	6
UD	4
Warning Shot	0
Total	61

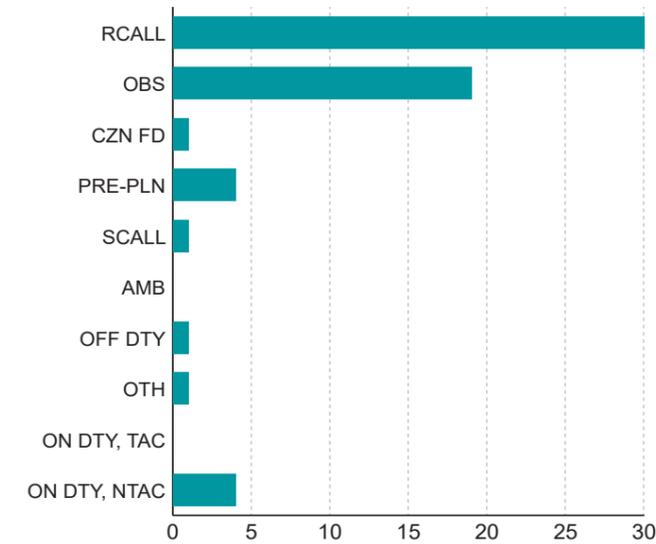
The table above depicts the CUOF totals for 2018.

Source of Activity for CUOF Incidents

In 2018, 30 incidents, or 50 percent of the Department's 61 CUOF incidents, originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. Eighteen incidents, or 30 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). Four incidents originated as pre-planned activities, which represented seven percent.

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

- Off-Duty: one incident, or two percent;
- On-Duty, Non-Tactical (Unintentional Discharge [UD] incidents): four incidents, or seven percent;
- Station Call: one incident, or two percent;
- Citizen Flag Down: one incident, or two percent; and,
- Other: one incident, or two percent

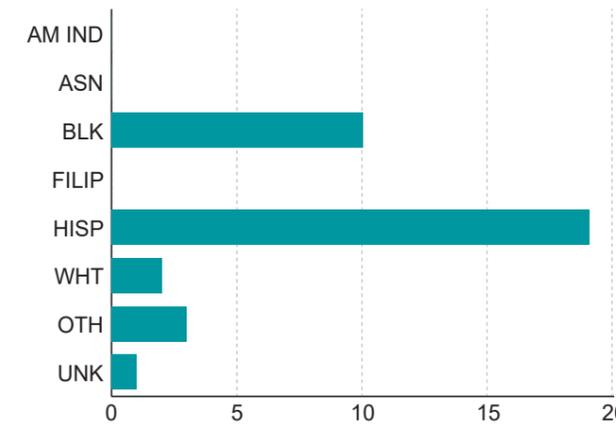


Source	2018
Radio Call	30
Observation	19
Citizen Flag Down	1
Pre-Planned	4
Station Call	1
Ambush	0
Off-Duty	1
Other	1
On-Duty, Tactical	0
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	4
Total	61

Officer Involved Shooting Incidents

Of the 61 CUOF incidents in 2018, 33 were OIS occurrences. The 2018 OIS total was a decrease of 11 incidents, or 25 percent, less than the 44 OISs in 2017. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, there were a total of 162 OIS occurrences, resulting in an annual average of 41 incidents. The 2018 count was below the 2014 through 2017 four-year annual average by eight incidents, or 20 percent.

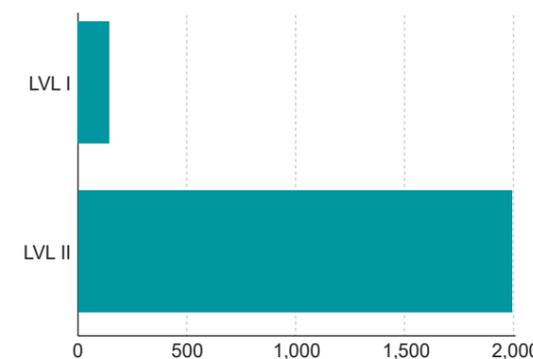
There were 35 suspects involved in the 33 OIS incidents in 2018. Nineteen of the 35 suspects, or 54 percent, were Hispanic. Ten of the suspects, or 29 percent, were Black. Four of the suspects, or 11 percent, were Other or Unknown ethnic designation. Two of the suspects, or six percent, were White.



Ethnicity	2018 OIS Suspect	Violent Crime Suspect	City Population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0%	(See Other)	12%
Black	29%	43%	9%
Hispanic	54%	40%	49%
White	6%	8%	28%
Other	9%	3%	2%
Unknown	3%	6%	DNA
Total	100%	100%	100%

Non-Categorical Use of Force Incidents

In 2018, 2,126 NCUOF incidents occurred in the City.



Level	2018
Level I	146
Level II	1,980
Total	2,126

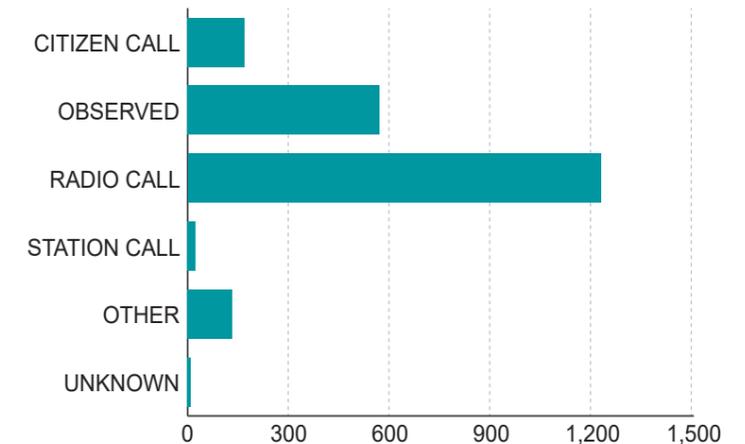
Note: Refer to Page 40, Non-Categorical Use of Force Levels, for definition of Level I and Level II.

Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents

In 2018, 1,226, or 58%, of the Department's 2,126 NCUOF incidents, originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. During the same period, 570 incidents, or 27 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: 169 incidents, or eight percent
- Other: 132 incidents, or six percent;
- Station Call: 23 incidents, or one percent; and,
- Unknown: six incidents, or less than one percent



Source	2018
Citizen Flag Down	169
Observation	570
Radio Call	1,226
Station Call	23
Other	132
Unknown	6
Total	2,126

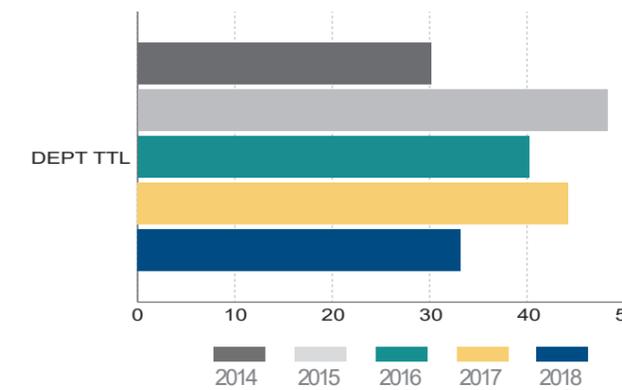
2014-2018

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS

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

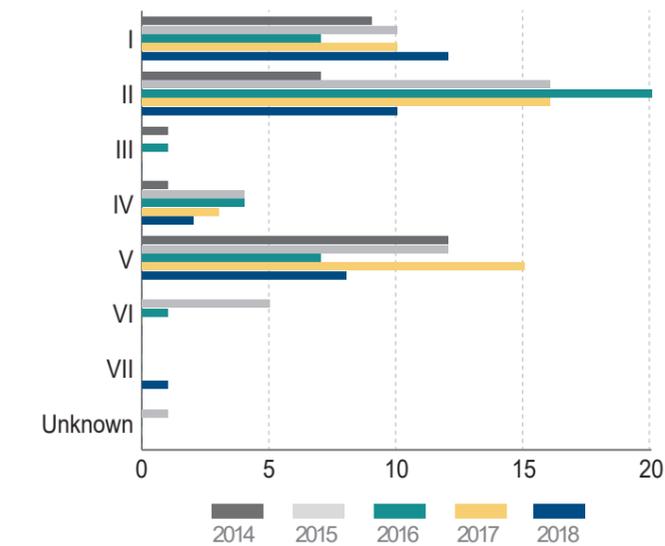
ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



OIS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Department Total	30	48	40	44	33

In 2018, Department personnel were involved in 33 OIS incidents, a decrease of 11 incidents, or 25 percent, compared to 2017. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, there were a total of 162 OIS incidents, resulting in an annual average of 40.5 incidents. The 2018 count fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 7.5 incidents, or 19 percent.

CLASSIFICATION OF OIS INCIDENTS

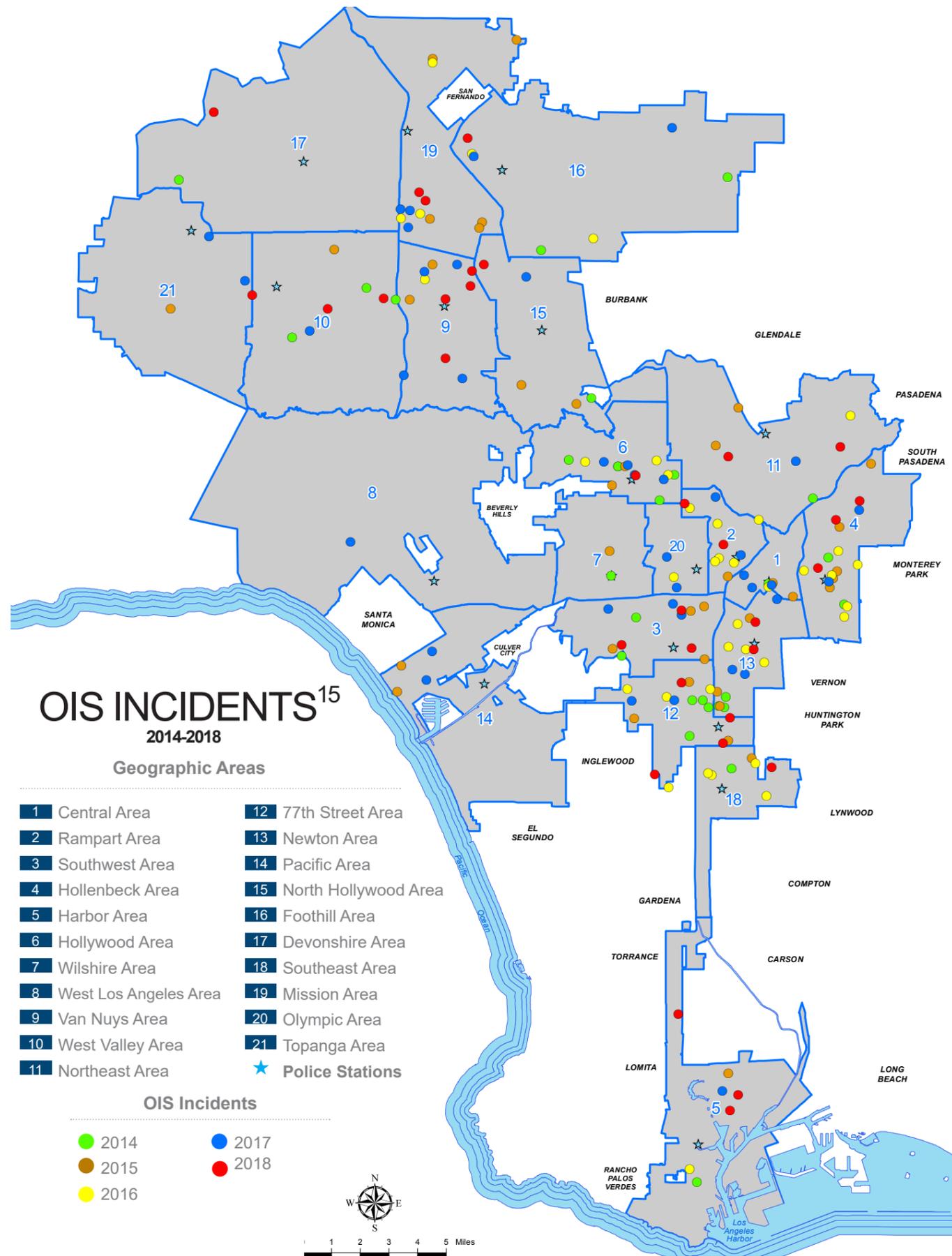


Classification	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
I	9	10	7	10	12
II	7	16	20	16	10
III	1	0	1	0	0
IV	1	4	4	3	2
V	12	12	7	15	8
VI	0	5	1	0	0
VII	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0
Total	30	48	40	44	33

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 2018, 12 of the 33 total OIS incidents, or 36 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for a 13 percentage point increase compared to 23 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 22 percent, 2018 experienced a 14 percentage point increase. Historically from 2014 through 2018, Classification I shooting incidents accounted for 48 of the 195 total OIS incidents, or 27 percent.

Continues on page 55



¹⁵ Map excludes UOF incidents that occurred outside of the Los Angeles city limits.

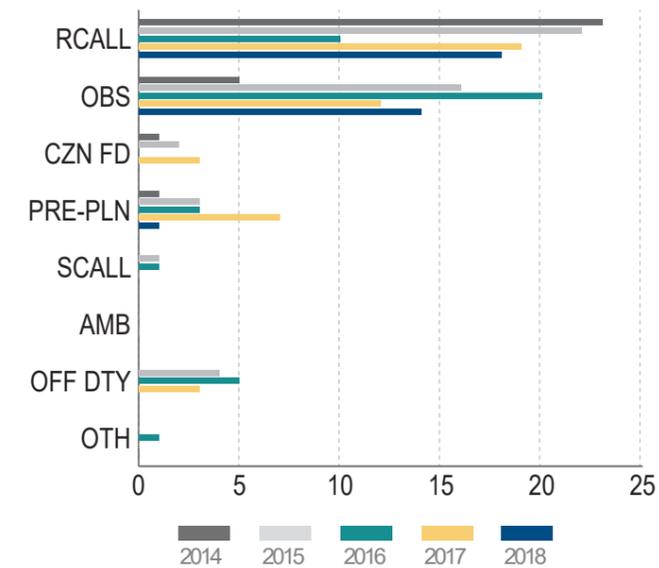
Prepared by LAPD/ADSD/GIS Mapping 01.22.19

Classification of OIS Incidents continued

In 2018, ten of the 33 total OIS incidents, or 30 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for a six percentage point decrease compared to 36 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 36 percent, 2018 experienced a six percentage point decrease. Historically from 2014 through 2018, Classification II shooting incidents accounted for 69 of the 195 total OIS incidents, or 35 percent.

In 2018, eight of the 33 total OIS incidents, or 24 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a ten percentage point decrease compared to 34 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 28 percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Classification V shooting incidents accounted for 54 of the 195 total OIS incidents, or 28 percent.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

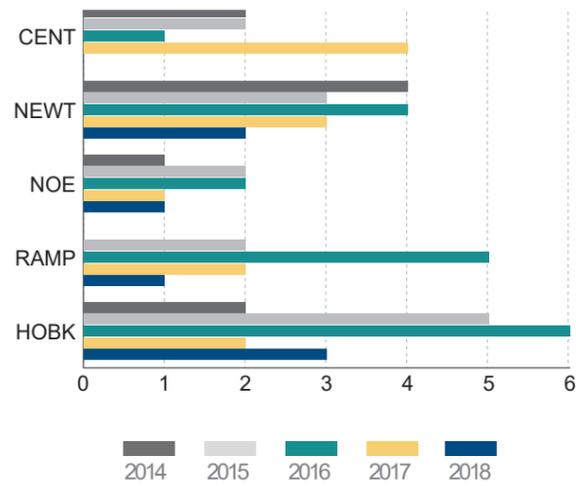


In 2018, 18 of the Department's 33 OIS incidents, or 55 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a 12 percentage point increase compared to 43 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from radio calls from 2014 through 2017 of 46 percent, 2018 experienced a nine percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, radio calls represented the largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 92 of the 195 total incidents, or 47 percent.

In 2018, 14 of the Department's 33 OIS incidents, or 42 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a 15 percentage point increase compared to 27 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2014 through 2017 of 33 percent, 2018 experienced a nine percentage point increase. Historically from 2014 through 2018, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 67 of the 195 total incidents, or 34 percent.

The remaining incident in 2018 occurred during a pre-planned activity, such as a warrant service.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

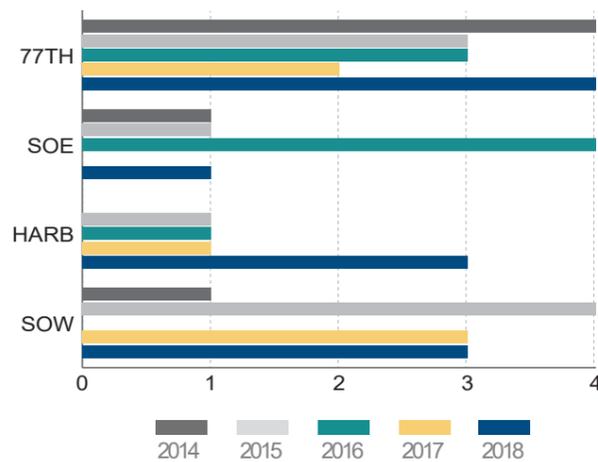


In 2018, seven of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of five incidents, or 42 percent, compared to 2017. Twenty-one percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 33; Central Bureau - seven).

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Central	2	2	1	4	0
Newton	4	3	4	3	2
Northeast	1	2	2	1	1
Rampart	0	2	5	2	1
Hollenbeck	2	5	6	2	3
Total	9	14	18	12	7

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 53 OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 13.3 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2018 fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 6.3 incidents, or 53 percent. **For the first time in the past five years, Central Area did not have any OIS incidents.**

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

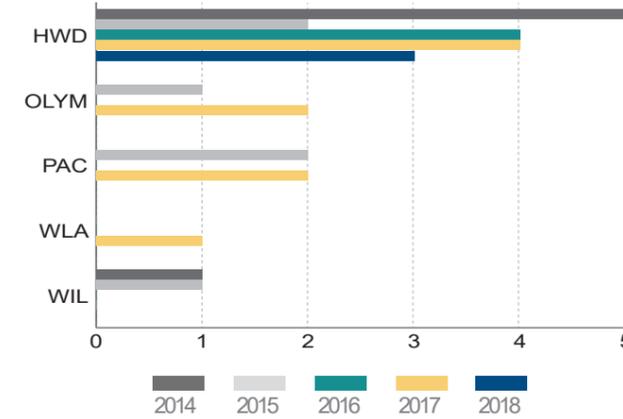


In 2018, 11 of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau, which was an increase of five incidents, or 83 percent, compared to 2017. Thirty-three percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 33; South Bureau - 11).

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
77th Street	4	3	3	2	4
Southeast	1	1	4	0	1
Harbor	0	1	1	1	3
Southwest	1	4	0	3	3
Total	6	9	8	6	11

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 29 OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 7.3 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 3.7 incidents, or 51 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU



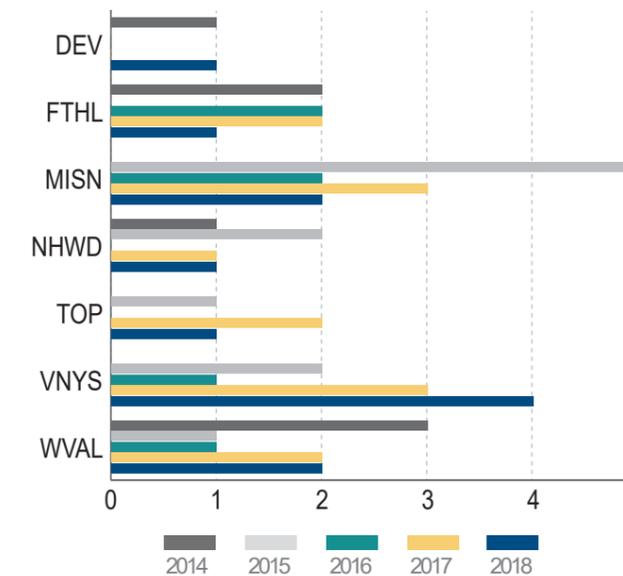
In 2018, three of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau, a decrease of six incidents, or 67 percent, compared to 2017. Nine percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 33; West Bureau - three).

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Hollywood	5	2	4	4	3
Olympic	0	1	0	2	0
Pacific	0	2	0	2	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	1	0
Wilshire	1	1	0	0	0
Total	6	6	4	9	3

Note: In 2018, West Bureau experienced the lowest number of OIS incidents of all four Bureaus over the last five years.

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 25 OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 6.3 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2018 fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 3.3 incidents, or 52 percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

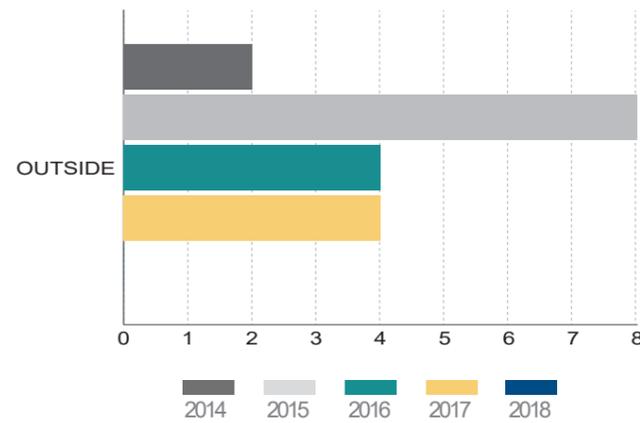


In 2018, 12 of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or eight percent, compared to 2017. Thirty-six percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 33; Valley Bureau - 12).

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Devonshire	1	0	0	0	1
Foothill	2	0	2	2	1
Mission	0	5	2	3	2
North Hollywood	1	2	0	1	1
Topanga	0	1	0	2	1
Van Nuys	0	2	1	3	4
West Valley	3	1	1	2	2
Total	7	11	6	13	12

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 37 OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 9.3 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 2.7 incidents, or 29 percent.

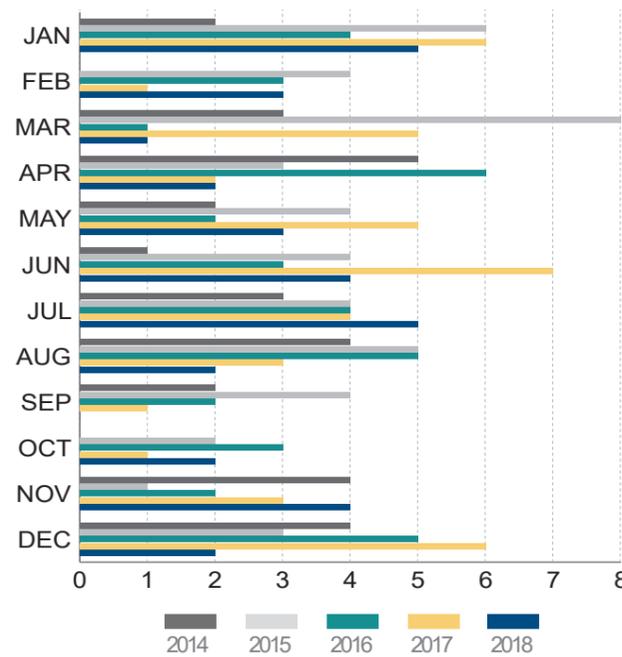
OUTSIDE JURISDICTION



Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Outside Jurisdiction	2	8	4	4	0

No OIS incidents occurred outside the Department's geographical jurisdiction in 2018. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 18 OIS incidents occurred outside the Department's geographical jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 4.5 incidents.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	2	6	4	6	5
February	0	4	3	1	3
March	3	8	1	5	1
April	5	3	6	2	2
May	2	4	2	5	3
June	1	4	3	7	4
July	3	4	4	4	5
August	4	5	5	3	2
September	2	4	2	1	0
October	0	2	3	1	2
November	4	1	2	3	4
December	4	3	5	6	2
Total	30	48	40	44	33

In 2018, January and July represented the months with the most OIS incidents with five occurrences each, or 15 percent respectively, of the 33 total incidents for the year. June and November each had the second most incidents with four incidents each, or 12 percent respectively. February and May had the third highest counts with three incidents each, or nine percent respectively. The remaining nine incidents, or 27 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

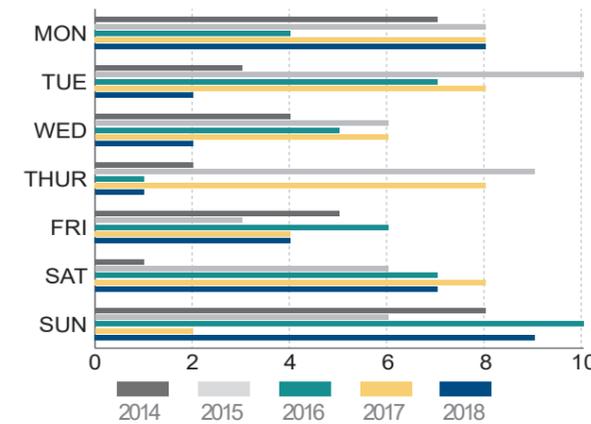
From 2014 through 2018, January represented the month with the most OIS incidents with 23 of the 195 total incidents, or 12 percent. October represented the month with the least, accounting for eight incidents, or four percent. September had the second

fewest with nine incidents, or five percent. The remaining 155 incidents, or 80 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

The OIS percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2014 through 2018 was as follows:

- January – March: 52 incidents, or 27 percent;
- April – June: 53 incidents, or 27 percent;
- July – September: 48 incidents; or 25 percent; and,
- October through December: 42 incidents, or 22 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE



Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Monday	7	8	4	8	8
Tuesday	3	10	7	8	2
Wednesday	4	6	5	6	2
Thursday	2	9	1	8	1
Friday	5	3	6	4	4
Saturday	1	6	7	8	7
Sunday	8	6	10	2	9
Total	30	48	40	44	33

In 2018, Sunday represented the day of the week with the most OIS incidents, accounting for nine occurrences, or 27 percent. Monday represented the second most frequent day of the week with eight incidents, or 24 percent. Saturday represented the third most frequent day of the week with seven incidents, or 21 percent. The remaining nine incidents, or 27 percent, were fairly evenly distributed through the remaining days of the week.

From 2014 through 2018, Sunday and Monday represented the days with the most OIS incidents with 35 of the 195 total, or 18 percent, each. The remaining 125 incidents, or 64 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



Time of Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0600 - 1759	13	25	17	19	13
1800 - 0559	17	23	23	25	20
Total	30	48	40	44	33

In 2018, 13 OIS incidents, or 39 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while 20 incidents, or 61 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2014 through 2018 was 17.4 OIS incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 21.6 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The time distribution varied from 2014 through 2017, where 74 OIS incidents, or 46 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 88 incidents, or 54 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

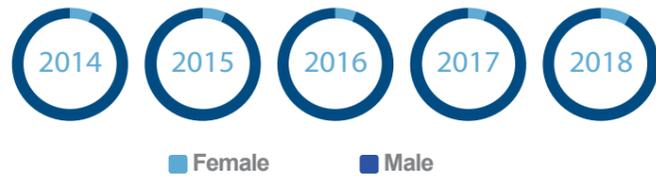
OFFICER INFORMATION

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

In 2018, 48 Department personnel were involved in the 33 OIS incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.5 officers per incident. This accounted for a 40 percent decrease compared to an average of 2.5 officers per incident

in 2017. The 2018 officer to incident average fell below the 2014 through 2017 aggregate annual average of 1.8 officers per incident by 17 percent.

OFFICER - GENDER

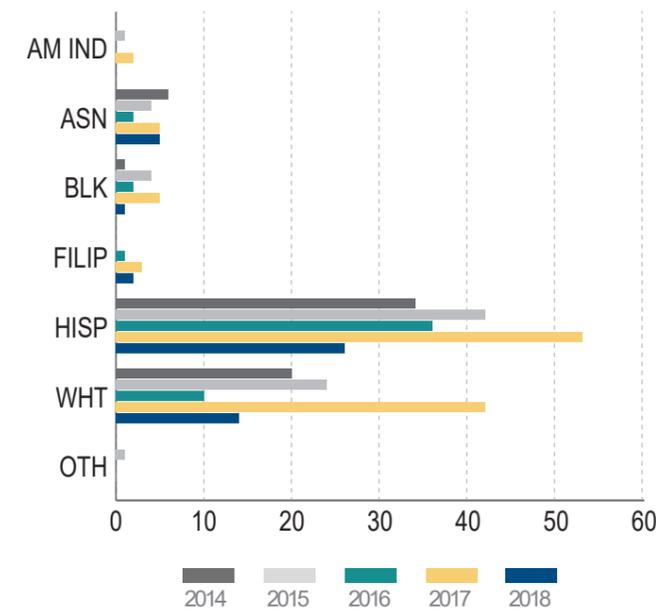


Gender	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	4	5	3	6	4
Male	57	71	48	104	44
Total	61	76	51	110	48

In 2018, 44 male officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 92 percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to 95 percent in 2017. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was ten percentage points above the Department’s overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 94 percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were male, accounting for 324 of the 346 total employees, or 94 percent.

In 2018, four female officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2017. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was ten percentage points below the Department’s overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2014 through 2017 of six percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, females accounted for 22 of the 346 total involved employees, or six percent.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian	0	1	0	2	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	4	2	5	5
Black	1	4	2	5	1
Filipino	0	0	1	3	2
Hispanic	34	42	36	53	26
White	20	24	10	42	14
Other	0	1	0	0	0
Total	61	76	51	110	48

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	10%
Black	9%	10%	2%
Hispanic	49%	48%	54%
White	28%	31%	29%
Other	3%	3%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%

In 2018, 26 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 54 percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to 48 percent in 2017. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was six percentage points above the Department’s overall Hispanic total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 55 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 191 of the 346 total employees, or 55 percent.

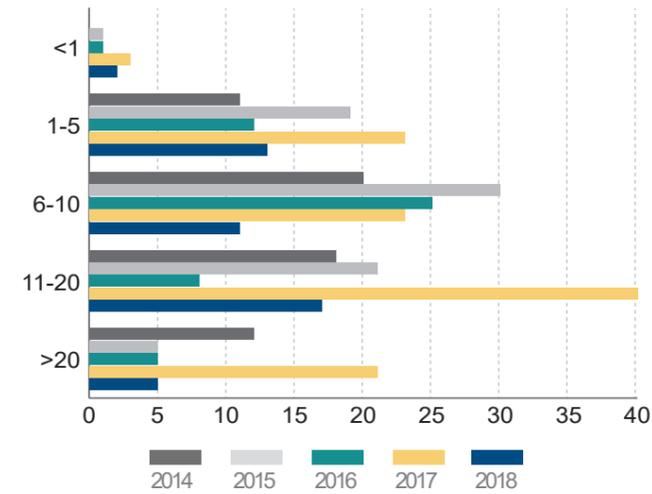
2018, White officers represented for the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 110 of the 346 total employees, or 32 percent.

In 2018, 14 White officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 29 percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a nine percentage point decrease compared to 38 percent in 2017. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was two percentage points below the Department’s overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 32 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through

In 2018, five Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented ten percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a five percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2017. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was two percentage points above the Department’s overall Asian/Pacific Islander total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2014 through 2017 of six percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for 22 of the 346 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or six percent.

The remaining three employees, or six percent, involved in 2018 OIS incidents included two Filipino officers and one Black officer.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



Years	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Less than 1	0	1	1	3	2
1 - 5	11	19	12	23	13
6 - 10	20	30	25	23	11
11 - 20	18	21	8	40	17
More than 20	12	5	5	21	5
Total	61	76	51	110	48

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2018 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – four percent (two out of 48 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 27 percent (13 out of 48 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 23 percent (11 out of 48 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 35 percent (17 out of 48 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – ten percent (five out of 48 total officers).

In 2018, 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 OIS incidents during the four-year period from 2014 through 2017. The following depicts these changes:

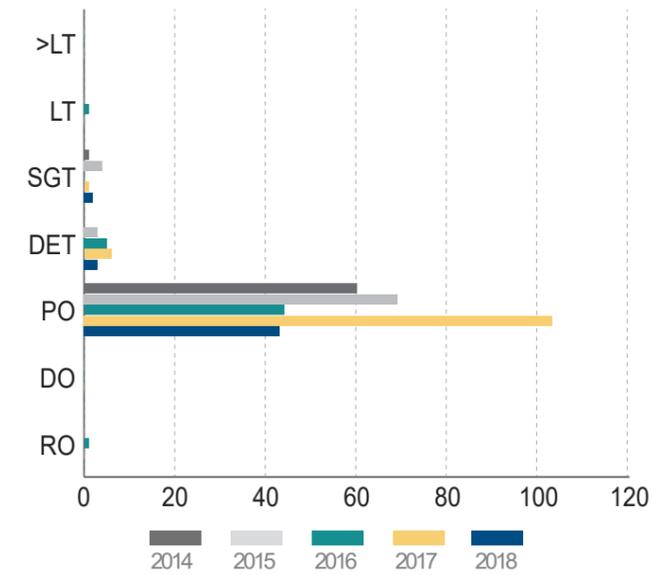
- Less than one year of service – two percentage point increase (two percent during four-year period, four percent in 2018);
- 1-5 years of service – five percentage point decrease (22 percent during four-year period, 27 percent in 2018);
- More than 20 years of service – four percentage point decrease (14 percent during four-year period, ten percent in 2018).

In 2018, there were percentage point increases in three of the five categories and decreases in two, when compared to 2017. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – one percentage point increase (three percent in 2017, four percent in 2018);
- 1-5 years of service – six percentage point increase (21 percent in 2017, 27 percent in 2018);
- 6-10 years of service – two percentage point increase (21 percent in 2017, 23 percent in 2018);
- 11-20 years of service – one percentage point decrease (36 percent in 2017, 35 percent in 2018); and,
- More than 20 years of service – nine percentage point decrease (19 percent in 2017, ten percent in 2018).

Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents had 6-10 years of service, accounting for 109 of the 346 total employees, or 32 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 104 employees, or 30 percent. Officers with 1-5 years of service were the third largest group, with 78 employees, or 23 percent, followed by officers with more than 20 years of service, which had 48 employees, or 14 percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for seven employees, represented only two percent of the total.

OFFICER – RANK



Rank	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	1	0	0
Sergeant	1	4	0	1	2
Detective	0	3	5	6	3
Police Officer	60	69	44	103	43
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	1	0	0
Total	61	76	51	110	48

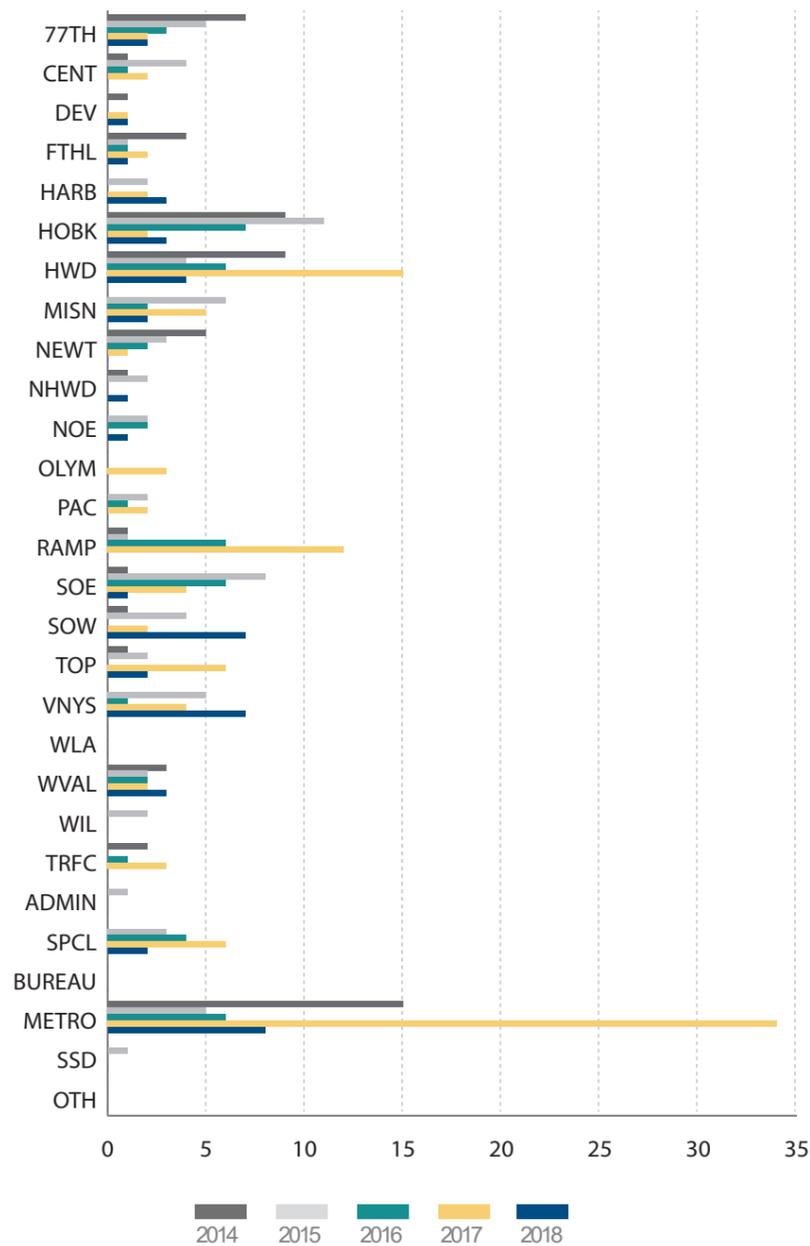
In 2018, 43 employees at the rank of police officer were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 90 percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a four percentage point decrease compared to 94 percent in 2017. The percentage of police officers involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was 22 percentage 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 2014 through 2017 of 93 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of personnel involved in OIS incidents were at the rank of police officer, accounting for 319 of the 346 total employees, or 92 percent.

point increase compared to five percent in 2017. The percentage of detectives involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was nine percentage points below the Department's overall detective total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of detective from 2014 through 2017 of five percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, detectives represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 17 of the 346 total employees, or five percent.

The remaining two employees involved in OIS incidents in 2018, representing four percent of the 48 total personnel, were at the rank of sergeant.

In 2018, three employees at the rank of detective were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a one percentage

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2018, eight personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 17 percent of the 48 total employees. This represented a 14 percentage point decrease compared to 31 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2014 through 2017 of 20 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Metropolitan Division personnel were in more OIS incidents than any other division, accounting for 68 of the 346 total employees, or 20 percent.

In 2018, seven personnel assigned to Southwest Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 48 total employees. This represented a 13 percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southwest Division from 2014 through 2017 of two percent, 2018 experienced a 13 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to Southwest Division accounted for 14 of the 346 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or four percent. In 2017, Metropolitan Division SWAT personnel were involved in four OIS incidents, accounting for 65 percent of the Metropolitan Division personnel involved in OIS incidents.

Division/Area/Bureau	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
77th Street	7	5	3	2	2
Central	1	4	1	2	0
Devonshire	1	0	0	1	1
Foothill	4	1	1	2	1
Harbor	0	2	0	2	3
Hollenbeck	9	11	7	2	3
Hollywood	9	4	6	15	4
Mission	0	6	2	5	2
Newton	5	3	2	1	0
North Hollywood	1	2	0	0	1
Northeast	0	2	2	0	1
Olympic	0	0	0	3	0
Pacific	0	2	1	2	0
Rampart	1	1	6	12	0
Southeast	1	8	6	4	1
Southwest	1	4	0	2	7
Topanga	1	2	0	6	2
Van Nuys	0	5	1	4	7
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	3	2	2	2	3
Wilshire	0	2	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	2	0	1	3	0
Administrative Units	0	1	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	3	4	6	2
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	15	5	6	34	8
Security Services	0	1	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	61	76	51	110	48

Note: In 2017, 22 Metropolitan Division SWAT personnel were involved in four OIS incidents, accounting for 65 percent of the Metropolitan Division personnel involved in OIS incidents.

Similarly in 2018, seven personnel assigned to Van Nuys Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 48 total employees. This represented an 11 percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Van Nuys Division from 2014 through 2017 of three percent, 2018 experienced a 12 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel

assigned to Van Nuys Division accounted for 17 of the 346 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or five percent.

The remaining 26 Department personnel, or 54 percent, were fairly evenly distributed amongst the remaining Areas/Divisions.

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the 48 total personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2018:

- Central Bureau: four personnel, or eight percent;
- West Bureau: four personnel, or eight percent;
- South Bureau: 13 personnel, or 27 percent;
- Valley Bureau: 17 personnel, or 35 percent;
- CTSOB: eight personnel, or 17 percent; and,
- Other: two personnel, or four percent.

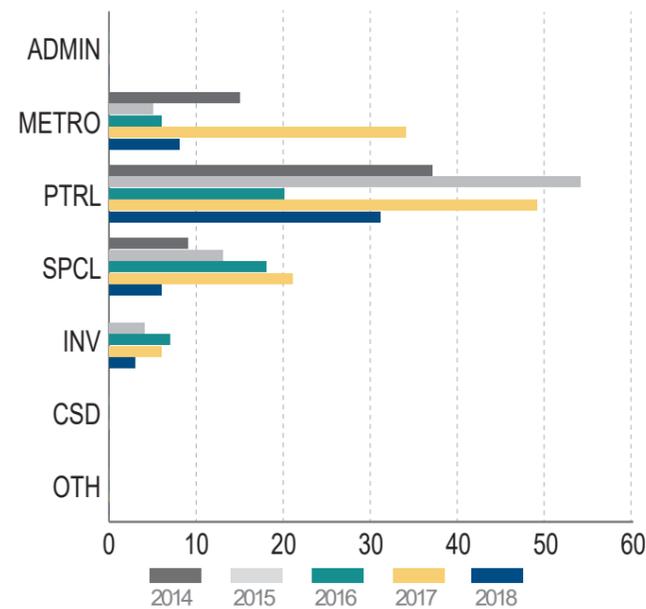
In 2018, there were percentage point increases in two of the six Bureau categories and decreases in four, when compared to 2017. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: seven percentage point decrease (15 percent in 2017, eight percent in 2018);
- West Bureau: ten percentage point decrease (18 percent in 2017, eight percent in 2018);
- South Bureau: 18 percentage point increase (nine percent in 2017, 27 percent in 2018);
- Valley Bureau: 17 percentage point increase (18 percent in 2017, 35 percent in 2018);
- CTSOB: 14 percentage point decrease (31 percent in 2017, 17 percent in 2018); and,
- Other: four percentage point decrease (eight percent in 2017, four percent in 2018).

In 2018, 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 2014 through 2017. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 16 percentage point decrease (24 percent during four-year period, eight percent in 2018);
- West Bureau: seven percentage point decrease (15 percent during four-year period, eight percent in 2018);
- South Bureau: 11 percentage point increase (16 percent during four-year period, 27 percent in 2018);
- Valley Bureau: 17 percentage point increase (18 percent during four-year period, 35 percent in 2018);
- CTSOB: three percentage point decrease (20 percent during four-year period, 17 percent in 2018); and,
- Other: three percentage point decrease (seven percent during four-year period, four percent in 2018).

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2018, 31 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 65 percent of the 48 total personnel. This accounted for a 20 percentage point increase compared to 45 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2014 through 2017 of 54 percent, 2018 experienced an 11 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 191 of the 346 total employees, or 55 percent.

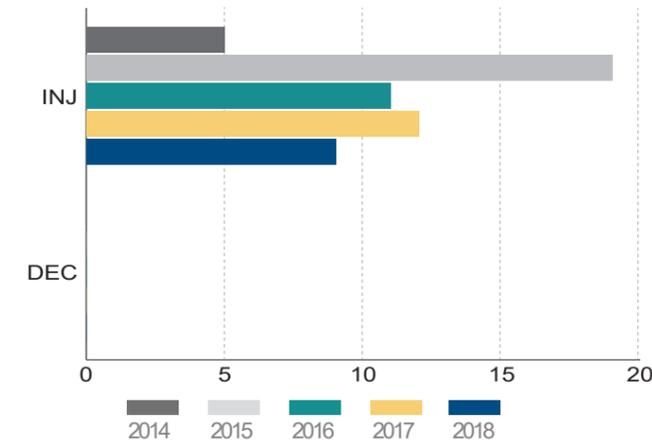
In 2018, eight personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 17 percent of the 48 total personnel. This accounted for a 14 percentage point decrease compared to 31 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2014 through 2017 of 20 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 68 of the 346 total employees, or 20 percent.

Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	15	5	6	34	8
Patrol	37	54	20	49	31
Specialized	9	13	18	21	6
Investigative	0	4	7	6	3
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	61	76	51	110	48

In 2018, six personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 48 total personnel. This accounted for a six percentage point decrease compared to 19 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2014 through 2017 of 20 percent, 2018 experienced a seven percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 67 of the 346 total employees, or 19 percent.

In 2018, three personnel assigned to investigative assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 48 total personnel. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to investigative assignments from 2014 through 2017 of six percent, 2018 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to investigative assignments represented the fourth largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 20 of the 346 total employees, or six percent.

OFFICER – INJURIES

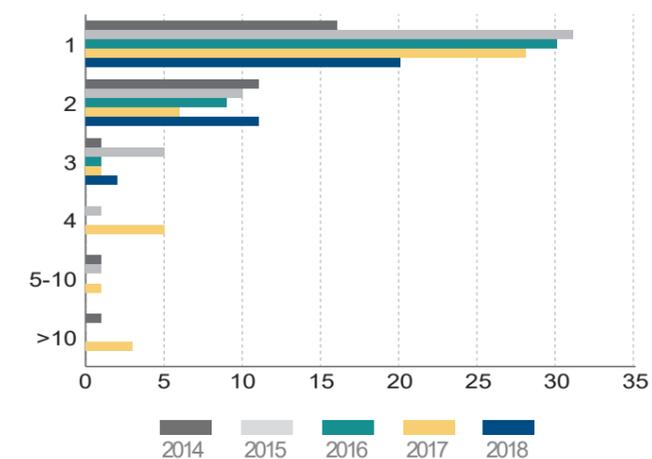


No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from OIS incidents during the five-year period from 2014 through 2018. However, 56 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Injured	5	19	11	12	9
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	19	11	12	9

In 2018, nine officers sustained injuries during the 33 OIS incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a 25 percent decrease compared to 12 injured officers in 2017. Additionally, when compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 11.75 injured officers, 2018 was 2.75 injured officers, or 23 percent, below the four-year annual average.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT

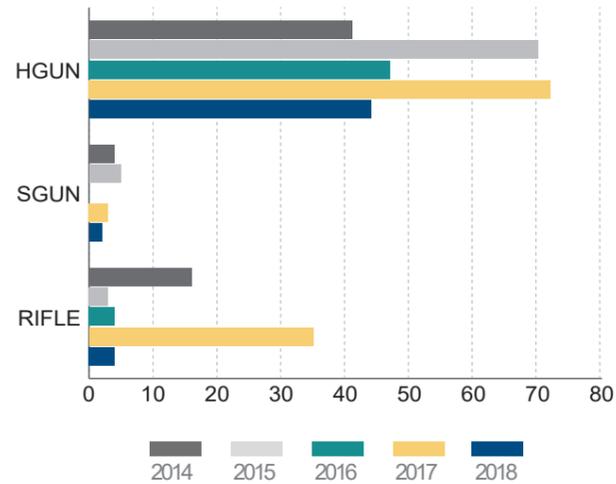


In 2018, there were 20 single shooter OIS incidents, which represented 61 percent of the 33 total incidents. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to 64 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 65 percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point decrease.

In 2018, there were 11 double shooter OIS incidents, which represented 33 percent of the 33 total incidents. This accounted for a 19 percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 22 percent, 2018 experienced an 11 percentage point increase.

The two remaining OIS incidents, or six percent, were triple officer shooter occurrences. For only the second time in the last five years, there were no OIS incidents involving four or more shooters in 2018.

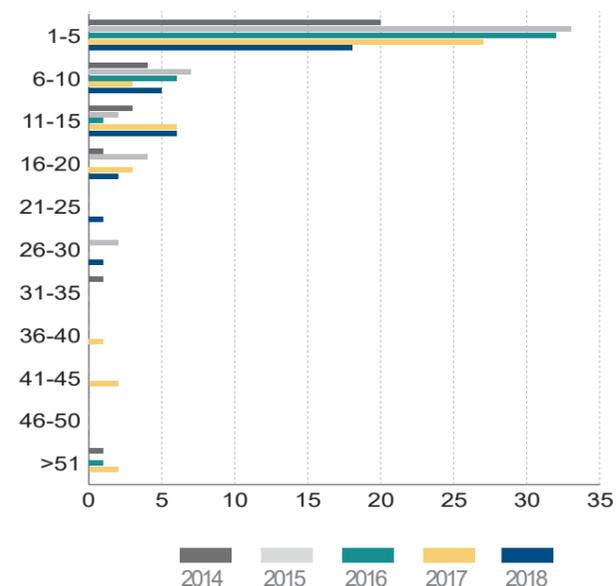
OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE



In 2018, 44 handguns were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented 88 percent of the 50 total weapon types. This accounted for a 23 percentage point increase compared to 65 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 77 percent, 2018 experienced an 11 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, accounting for 274 of the 350 total weapons, or 79 percent.

In 2018, four rifles were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 50 total weapon types. This

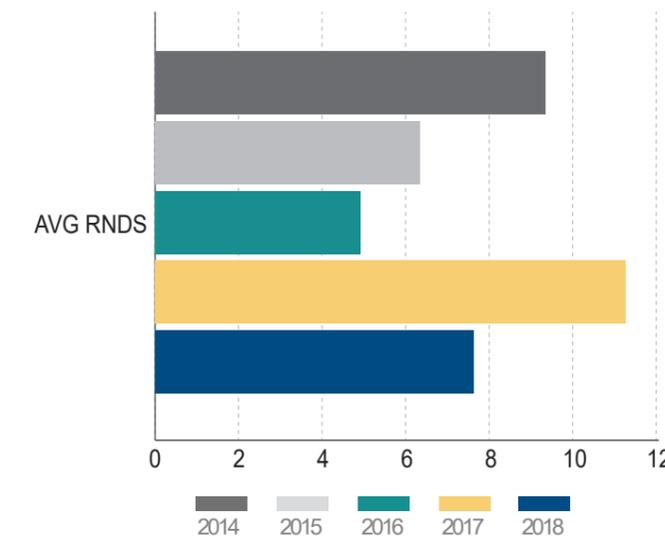
TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR



OIS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Rounds	278	304	194	491	250

In 2018, 250 rounds were fired during all 33 OIS incidents. When compared to the 2017 total of 491 rounds fired, 2018 experienced a decrease of 241 rounds, or 49 percent. **This was the second lowest number of rounds fired in the last five years.** This was the second lowest number of rounds fired in the last five years. Additionally, when compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 317 rounds fired, 2018 was 67 rounds, or 21 percent, below the four-year annual average.

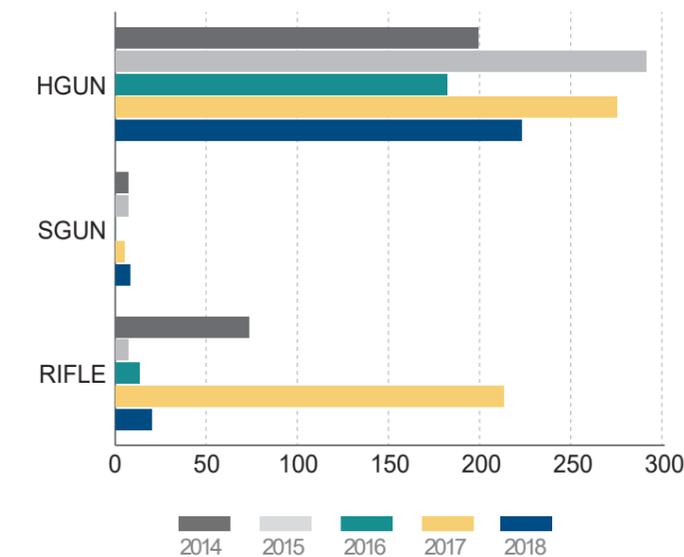
ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT



OIS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Average Rounds	9.3	6.3	4.9	11.2	7.6

In 2018, an average of 7.6 rounds were fired during OIS incidents. When compared to the 2017 average of 11.2 rounds fired, 2018 experienced a decrease of 3.6 rounds, or 32 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 7.8 rounds fired per incident, **2018 was 0.2 rounds, or three percent, below the four-year annual average.**

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE



Weapon Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Handgun	198	290	181	274	222
Shotgun	7	7	0	5	8
Rifle	73	7	13	212	20
Total	278	304	194	491	250

In 2018, 222 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS incidents, which represented 89 percent of the 250 total rounds fired. This accounted for a 33 percentage point increase compared to 56 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 74 percent, 2018 experienced a 15 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 1,165 of the 1,517 total rounds, or 77 percent.

In 2018, 20 rounds were fired from rifles during OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 250 total rounds fired. This accounted for a 35 percentage point decrease compared to 43 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 24

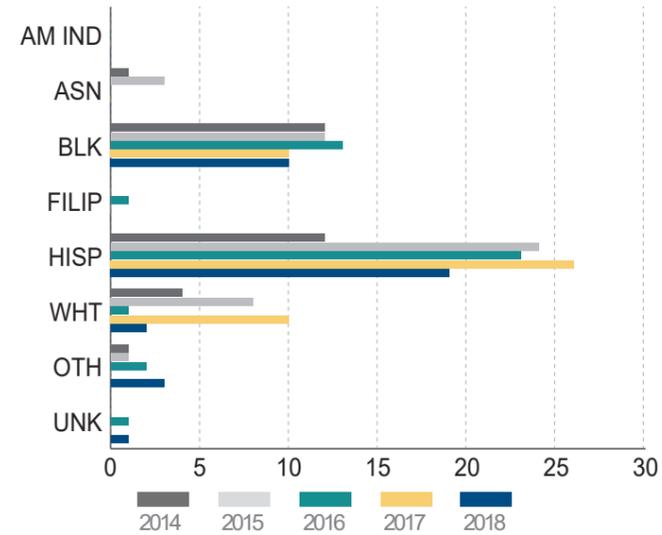
percent, 2018 experienced a 16 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 325 of the 1,517 total rounds, or 21 percent.

In 2018, eight rounds were fired from shotguns during OIS incidents, which represented three percent of the 250 total rounds fired. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to one percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of two percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 27 of the 1,517 total rounds fired, or two percent.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



In 2018, there were 35 suspects involved in the 33 OIS incidents. Two incidents involved two suspects, while the remaining incidents involved one suspect each. In 2018, 19 Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 54 percent of the 35 total suspects. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to 57 percent in 2017. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was five percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was 14 percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 52 percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 104 of the 200 total suspects, or 52 percent.

In 2018, ten Black suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 29 percent of the 35 total suspects. This accounted for a seven percentage point increase compared to 22 percent in 2017. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was 20 percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was 14 percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 28 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 57 of the 200 total suspects, or 29 percent.

Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	3	0	0	0
Black	12	12	13	10	10
Filipino	0	0	1	0	0
Hispanic	12	24	23	26	19
White	4	8	1	10	2
Other	1	1	2	0	3
Unknown	0	0	1	0	1
Total	30	48	41	46	35

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See Other)	0%
Black	9%	43%	29%
Hispanic	49%	40%	54%
White	28%	8%	6%
Other	3%	3%	9%
Unknown	DNA	6%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%

In 2018, two White suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 35 total suspects. This accounted for a 16 percentage point decrease compared to 22 percent in 2017. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was 22 percentage points below the City's overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was two percentage points below the City's overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 14 percent, 2018 experienced an eight percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 25 of the 200 total suspects, or 13 percent.

In 2018, three suspects, or nine percent, involved in OIS incidents were classified in the "Other" ethnicity category. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the "Other" category represented seven of the 200 total suspects, or four percent, involved in OIS incidents.

One suspect, representing three percent, had an "Unknown" ethnicity classification, pending completion of the investigation by FID.

SUSPECT – GENDER

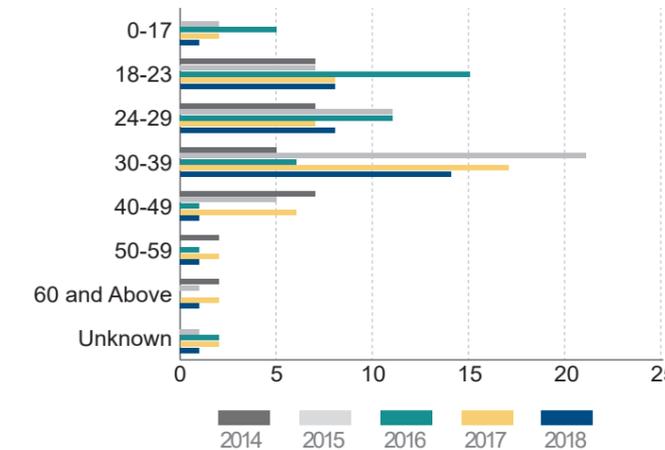


Gender	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	1	2	0	2	0
Male	29	46	40	44	35
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0
Total	30	48	41	46	35

In 2018, 35 male suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 35 total suspects. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to 96 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 96 percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of suspects involved in OIS incidents were male, representing 194 of the 200 total suspects, or 97 percent.

No female suspects were involved in OIS incidents in 2018.

SUSPECT – AGE



Age	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0-17	0	2	5	2	1
18-23	7	7	15	8	8
24-29	7	11	11	7	8
30-39	5	21	6	17	14
40-49	7	5	1	6	1
50-59	2	0	1	2	1
60 and Above	2	1	0	2	1
Unknown	0	1	2	2	1
Total	30	48	41	46	35

In 2018, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were in the 30-39 age group. Specifically, 14 of the 35 total suspects, or 40 percent, were included in this age group. The 30-39 age category accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to 37 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2014 through 2017 of 30 percent, 2018 experienced a ten percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 30-39 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 63 of the 200 total suspects, or 32 percent.

In 2018, the 18-23 age group represented the second largest age category (along with the 24-29 age group), with eight of the 35 total suspects, or 23 percent. The 18-23 age category accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-23 age range from 2014 through 2017 of 22 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 18-23 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 45 of the 200 total suspects, or 23 percent.

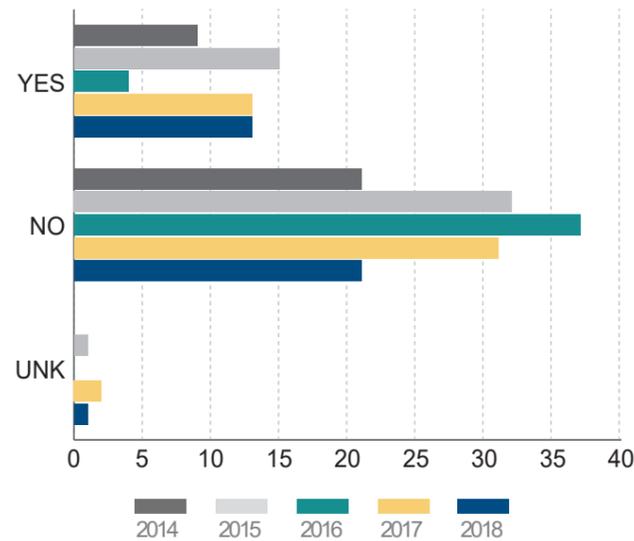
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Suspect-Age continued

In 2018, the 24-29 age group represented the second largest age category (along with the 18-23 age group), with eight of the 35 total suspects, or 23 percent. The 24-29 age category accounted for an eight percentage point increase compared to 15 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 24-29 age range from 2014 through 2017 of 22 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 24-29 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 44 of the 200 total suspects, or 22 percent.

The five remaining suspects, or 14 percent, in 2018 were in the age ranges of 0-17, 40-49, 50-59, 60 and above, and one with an “unknown” age designation, each accounting for one suspect each.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

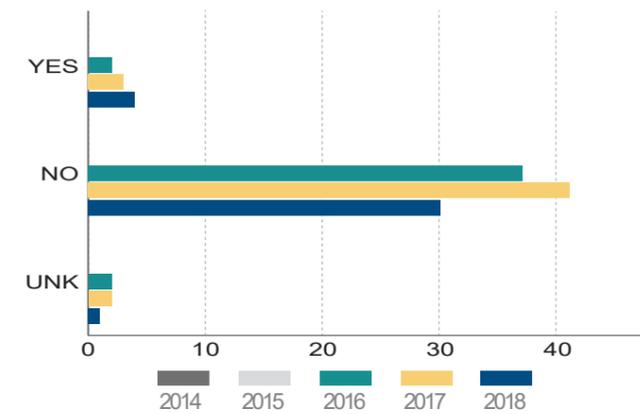


Per. Mental Illness	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	9	15	4	13	13
No	21	32	37	31	21
Unknown	0	1	0	2	1
Total	30	48	41	46	35

In 2018, 13 of the 35 total suspects, or 37 percent, involved in OIS incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a nine percentage point increase compared to 28 percent in 2017. 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 2014 through 2017 of 25 percent, 2018 experienced a 12 percentage point increase.

Historically from 2014 through 2018, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 54 of the 200 total suspects, or 27 percent.

SUSPECT – HOMELESS²⁰

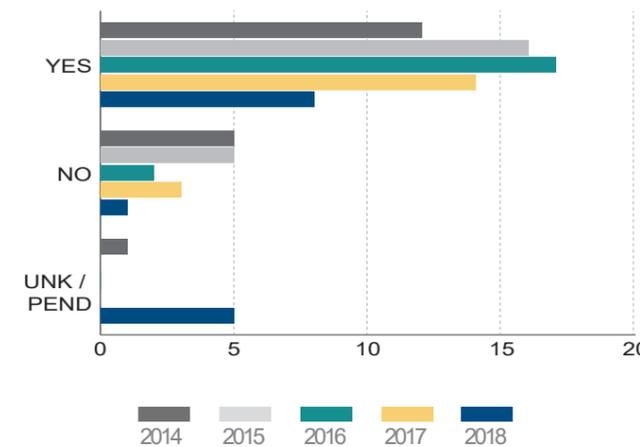


Homeless	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	NA	NA	2	3	4
No	NA	NA	37	41	30
Unknown	NA	NA	2	2	1
Total	NA	NA	41	46	35

In 2018, four of the 35 total suspects, or 11 percent, involved in OIS incidents were homeless. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2017.

From 2016 through 2018, homeless suspects involved in OIS incidents accounted for nine of the 122 total suspects, or seven percent.

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS



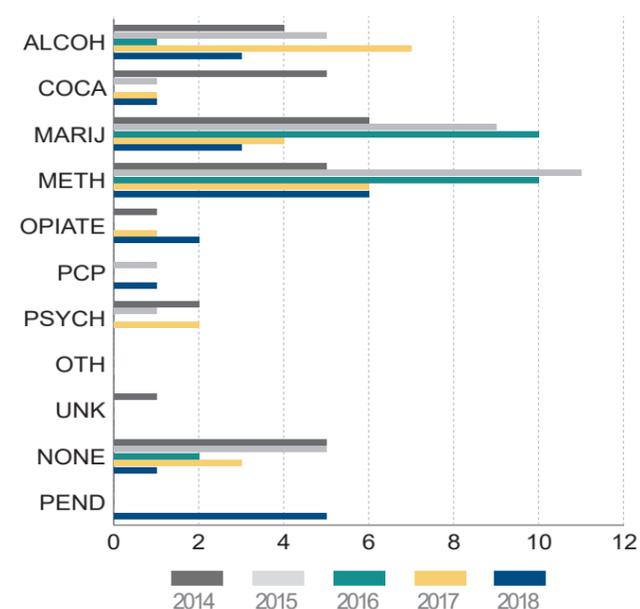
Substance Present	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	12	16	17	14	8
No	5	5	2	3	1
Unknown/Pending	1	0	0	0	5
Total	18	21	19	17	14

Of the 14 decedents involved in 2018 OIS incidents, nine of whom have completed toxicology examinations by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, eight individuals, representing 89 percent of those completed cases, had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). Toxicology reports for five decedents, or 36 percent of the 14 total decedents, are pending from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner’s Office.

The partial 2018 percentage of completed cases with positive alcohol and/or a controlled substance results, representing 89 percent, accounted for a seven percentage point increase compared to 82 percent of positive cases in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) in OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 79 percent, 2018 experienced a ten percentage point increase.

²⁰ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS



As of year-end 2018, toxicology results for four decedents involved in OIS incidents for the year were unavailable due to pending toxicology reports from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner.

In 2018, six of the nine OIS decedents with completed toxicology examinations, or 67 percent, had positive results for methamphetamine. This partial 2018 percentage accounted for a 32 percentage point increase compared to 35 percent of decedents with positive methamphetamine results in 2017 OIS incidents. Historically, 32 of the 75 decedents involved in 2014 through 2017 OIS incidents, representing 43 percent, had positive toxicology results for methamphetamine.

In 2018, three of the nine OIS decedents with completed toxicology examinations, or 33 percent, had positive results for alcohol. This partial 2018 percentage accounted for an eight percentage point decrease compared to 41 percent of decedents with positive alcohol results in 2017 OIS incidents. Historically, 17 of the 75 decedents involved in 2014 through 2017 OIS incidents, representing 23 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol.

In 2018, three of the nine OIS decedents with completed toxicology examinations, or 33 percent, had positive results for marijuana. This partial 2018 percentage accounted for a nine percentage point increase compared to 24 percent of decedents with positive marijuana results in 2017 OIS

Substance	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Alcohol	22%	24%	5%	41%	33%
Cocaine	28%	5%	0%	6%	11%
Marijuana	33%	43%	53%	24%	33%
Methamphetamine	28%	52%	53%	35%	67%
Opiates	6%	0%	0%	6%	22%
PCP	0%	5%	0%	0%	11%
Psychiatric Medication	11%	5%	0%	12%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unknown	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
None	28%	24%	11%	18%	11%

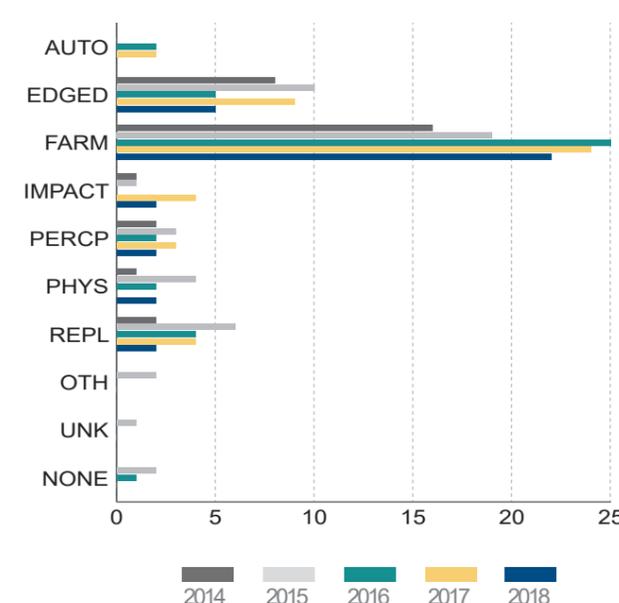
Note: Percentages are based on available toxicology results.

Substance	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Alcohol	4	5	1	7	3
Cocaine	5	1	0	1	1
Marijuana	6	9	10	4	3
Methamphetamine	5	11	10	6	6
Opiates	1	0	0	1	2
PCP	0	1	0	0	1
Psychiatric Medication	2	1	0	2	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0
None	5	5	2	3	1
Pending	0	0	0	0	5

incidents. Historically, 29 of the 75 decedents involved in 2014 through 2017 OIS incidents, representing 39 percent, had positive toxicology results for marijuana.

Two decedents, representing 22 percent of the nine OIS decedents with completed toxicology examinations, had positive results for opiates. Additionally, one decedent, or 11 percent, had positive results for cocaine and another decedent, also representing 11 percent, had positive results for PCP. One decedent, or 11 percent, had negative toxicology results for alcohol and/or controlled substances.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE



Weapon Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Automobile	0	0	2	2	0
Edged Weapon	8	10	5	9	5
Firearm	16	19	25	24	22
Impact Device	1	1	0	4	2
Perception	2	3	2	3	2
Physical Force	1	4	2	0	2
Replica/Pellet	2	6	4	4	2
Other	0	2	0	0	0
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0
None	0	2	1	0	0
Total	30	48	41	46	35

In 2018, 22 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 63 percent of the 35 total weapon types. This accounted for an 11 percentage point increase compared to 52 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 51 percent, **2018 experienced a 12 percentage point increase.** Historically, from 2014 through 2018, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 106 of the 200 total weapons, or 53 percent.

In 2018, five edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 35 total weapon types. This accounted for a six percentage point decrease compared to 20 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 19 percent, 2018 experienced a five percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, edged weapons were the second most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 37 of the 200 total weapons, or 19 percent.

In 2018, two replica/pellet guns were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 35 total weapon types. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of replica/pellet guns utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of ten percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage

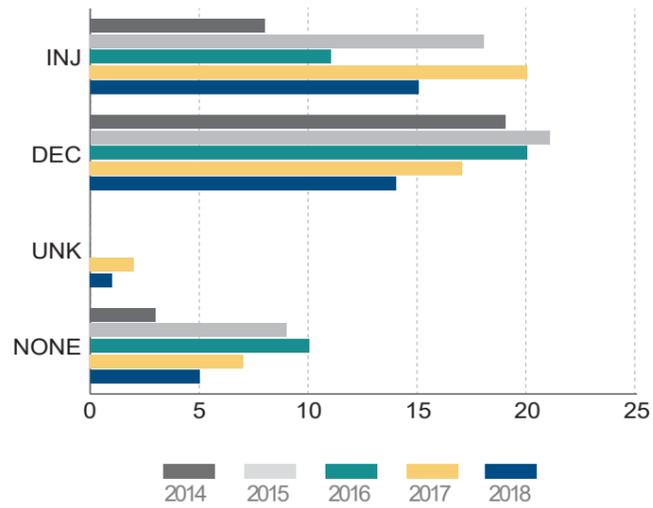
point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, replica/pellet guns were the third most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 18 of the 200 total weapons, or nine percent.

In 2018, two impact devices were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 35 total weapon types. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of impact devices utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of four percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, impact devices represented eight of the 200 total weapons, or four percent, utilized by suspects during OIS incidents.

In 2018, two suspects were perceived to be armed with a weapon (perception-based shooting), which represented six percent of the 35 total weapon types. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to seven percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of perception-based OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of six percent, 2018 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, perception-based OIS incidents represented 12 of the 200 total incidents, or six percent.

The two remaining suspect weapon types, representing six percent, involved in 2018 OIS incidents were in the Physical Force category.

SUSPECT – INJURIES



Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Injured	8	18	11	20	15
Deceased	19	21	20	17	14
Unknown	0	0	0	2	1
None	3	9	10	7	5
Total	30	48	41	46	35

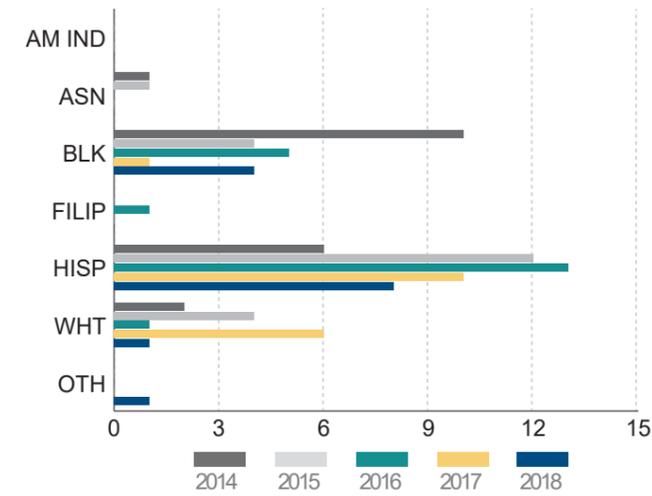
One suspect in 2014, one suspect in 2016, and **two suspects in 2018 suffered a fatal self-inflicted gunshot wound during OIS incidents** and were not included in the analysis below.

In 2018, 12 suspects died from police gunfire, resulting in a death in 36 percent of the 33 total OIS incidents. When compared to the 2017 total of 17 deaths, the number of deceased suspects decreased by five individuals, or 29 percent, in 2018. Additionally, the 2018 percentage of deaths relative to the number of incidents accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to 39 percent in 2017. When compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 19 deceased suspects, 2018 was seven decedents, or 37 percent, below the four-year annual average. Additionally, when compared to the aggregate percentage of suspect deaths from police gunfire during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 46 percent, 2018 experienced a ten percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, an average of 18 suspects died from police gunfire each year.

In 2018, 15 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries in 45 percent of the 33 total OIS incidents. When compared to the 2017 total of 20 suspects injured during OIS incidents, the number of injured suspects decreased by five individuals, or 25 percent, in 2018. When compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 14.25 injured suspects, 2018 experienced a five percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, an average of 14.4 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries during OIS incidents each year. Eighty-eight percent of the Department's 33 OIS incidents in 2018 included a suspect struck by police gunfire (either suffering a fatal or non-fatal injury).

In 2018, five suspects were uninjured during OIS incidents. Additionally, one suspect's injury status remained unknown as of year-end 2018.

ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS



Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	0	0	0
Black	10	4	5	1	4
Filipino	0	0	1	0	0
Hispanic	6	12	13	10	8
White	2	4	1	6	1
Other	0	0	0	0	1
Total	19	21	20	17	14

Note: Two of the four black suspects died as a result of self-inflicted gunshot wounds

One suspect in 2014, one suspect in 2016, and **two suspects in 2018 suffered a fatal self-inflicted gunshot wound during OIS incidents** and were not included in the analysis below.

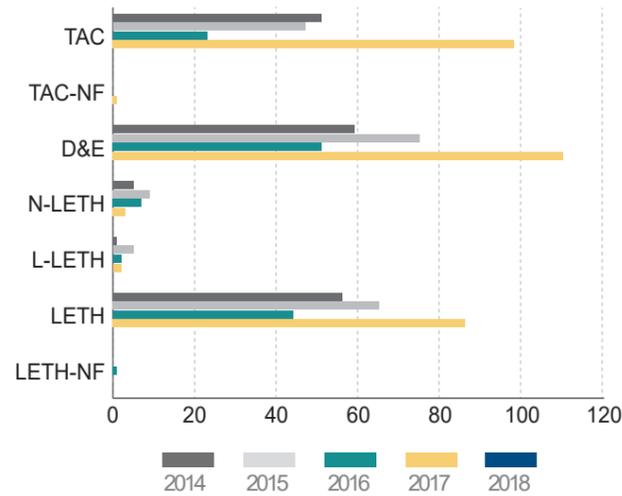
Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2018, eight individuals, or 67 percent, were Hispanic. This accounted for an eight percentage point increase compared to 59 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Hispanic suspects from OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 53 percent, 2018 experienced a fourteen percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of deceased suspects involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 48 of the 87 total decedents, or 55 percent.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2018, two individuals, or 17 percent, were Black. This accounted for an eleven percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of

involved deceased Black suspects from OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 25 percent, 2018 experienced an eight percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Black suspects represented the second highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for 21 of the 87 total decedents, or 24 percent.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2018, one individual, or eight percent, were White. This accounted for a 27 percentage point decrease compared to 35 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased White suspects from OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 17 percent, 2018 experienced a nine percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, White suspects represented the third highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for 14 of the 87 total decedents, or 16 percent.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION²¹
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



In 2017, the Tactics in one OIS incident resulted in a “No Findings” decision by the BOPC. As such, **98 of the 109 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 90 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 45 percentage point increase compared to 45 percent in 2016.** When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2014 through 2016 of 65 percent, 2017 experienced a 25 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 219 of the 295 total Tactics findings, or 74 percent.

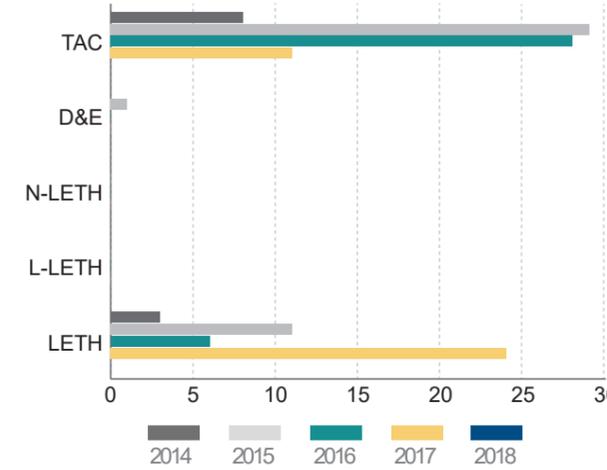
In 2017, 110 of the 110 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for no percentage point change compared to 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2014 through 2016 of 99.5 percent, 2017 experienced a 0.5 percentage point increase. Historically,

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tactics	51	47	23	98	N/A
Tactics - No Findings	0	0	0	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	59	75	51	110	N/A
Non-Lethal	5	9	7	3	N/A
Less Lethal	1	5	2	2	N/A
Lethal	56	65	44	86	N/A
Lethal-No Findings	0	0	1	0	N/A
Total	172	201	128	300	N/A

from 2014 through 2017, a majority of adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 295 of the 296 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 99.7 percent.

In 2017, 86 of the 110 total Lethal force findings, representing 78 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a ten percentage point decrease compared to 88 percent in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Lethal force findings from 2014 through 2016 of 89 percent, 2017 experienced an 11 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a majority of adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 251 of the 295 total findings, or 85 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY



In 2017, the Tactics in one OIS incident resulted in a “No Findings” decision by the BOPC. As such, **11 of the 109 total OIS Tactics findings, representing ten percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 45 percentage point decrease compared to 55 percent in 2016.** When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2014 through 2016 of 35 percent, 2017 experienced a 25 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, 76 of the 295 total Tactics findings, accounting for 26 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

In 2017, none of the 110 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” In the four-year period from 2014 through

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tactics	8	29	28	11	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	1	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	3	11	6	24	N/A
Total	11	41	34	35	N/A

2017, only one of the 296 Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing less than one percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).”

In 2017, **24 of the 110 total Lethal force findings, representing 22 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).”** This accounted for a ten percentage point increase compared to 12 percent in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Lethal force findings from 2014 through 2016 of 11 percent, 2017 experienced an 11 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, 44 of the 295 total Lethal force findings, representing 15 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

²¹ Adjudication data for 2018 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2019.
²² 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 this instance, the case was heard by the BOPC during two closed session meetings. However, no majority decision was reached, and thus, no adjudicative lethal force finding was rendered.

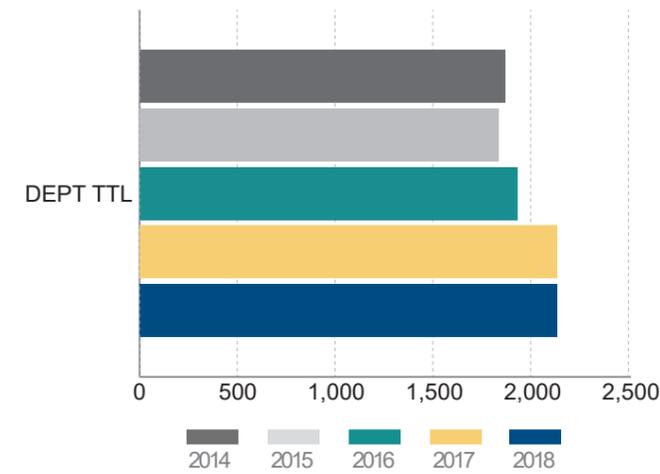
2014-2018

NON-CATEGORICAL

USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

An incident in which any on-duty Department employee, or off-duty employee whose occupation as a Department employee is a factor, uses a less-lethal control device or physical force to compel a person to comply with the employee's direction; overcome resistance of a person during an arrest or a detention; or, defend any individual from an aggressive action by another person (2018 LAPD Manual 4/245.05).

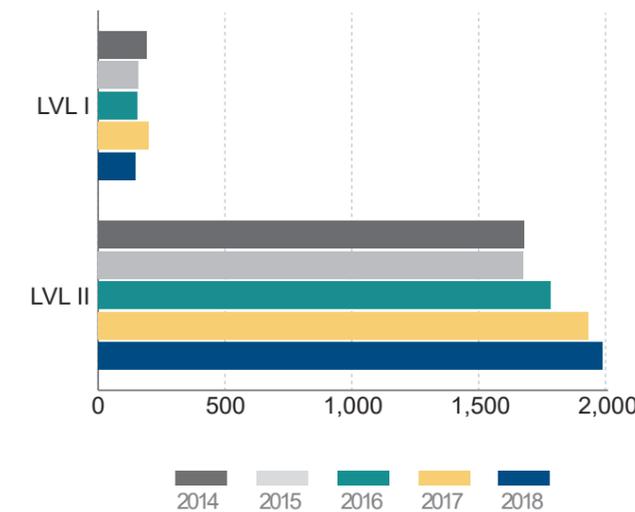
ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



Incident Count	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Department Total	1,863	1,825	1,925	2,123	2,126

In 2018, Department personnel were involved in 2,126 NCUOF incidents, an increase of three incidents, or less than one percent, compared to 2017. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, there were a total of 7,736 incidents, resulting in an annual average of 1,934 incidents. The 2018 incident count exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 192 incidents, or ten percent.

LEVEL TOTALS

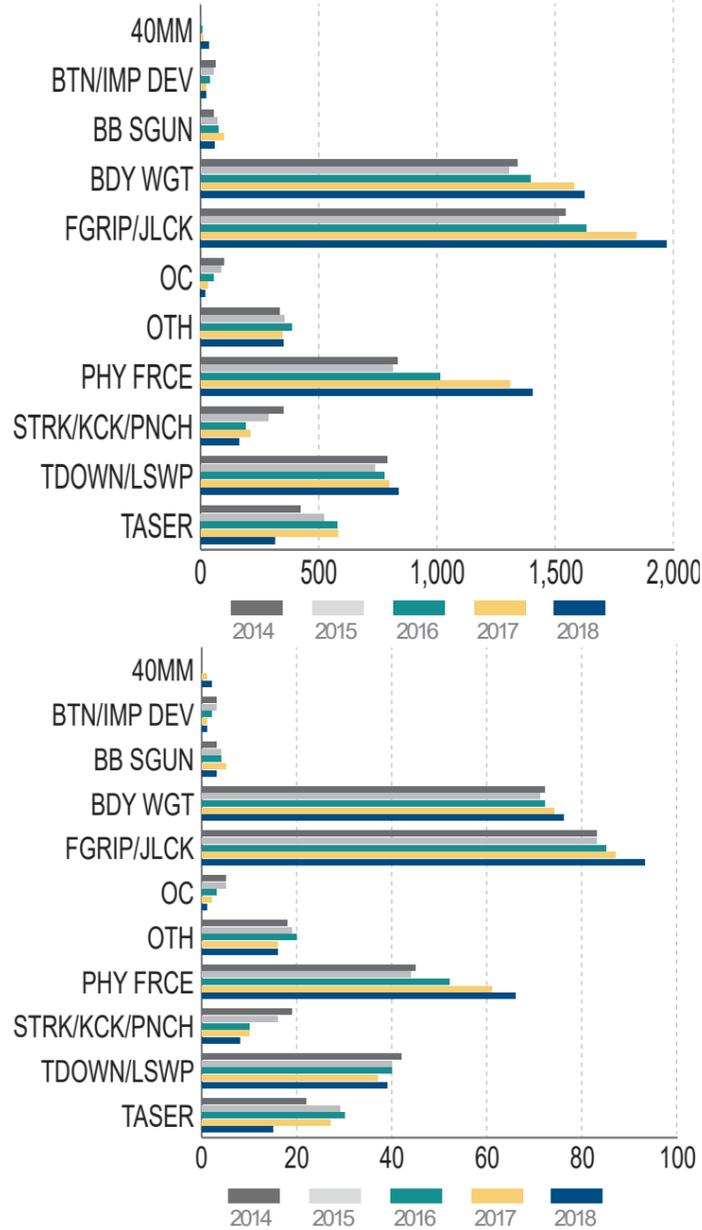


Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Level I	191	156	152	199	146
Level II	1,672	1,669	1,773	1,924	1,980
Total	1,863	1,825	1,925	2,123	2,126

In 2018, 1,980 NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, which represented 93 percent of the 2,126 total incidents. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 91 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Level II NCUOF incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 91 percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the majority of NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, accounting for 9,018 of the 9,862 total incidents, or 91 percent.

In 2018, 146 NCUOF incidents were Level I occurrences, which represented seven percent of 2,126 total incidents. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease when compared to nine percent in 2017. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of Level I NCUOF incidents from 2014 through 2017 of nine percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically from 2014 through 2018, Level I NCUOF occurrences accounted for 844 of the 9,862 total incidents, or nine percent.

FORCE OPTION



Number of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option Was Applied

Force Option	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
40MM Launcher	0	0	6	11	33
Baton/Impact Device	64	53	39	22	23
Beanbag Shotgun	54	71	74	97	60
Body Weight	1,335	1,301	1,394	1,576	1,620
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	1,539	1,511	1,627	1,840	1,968
OC Spray	98	85	55	32	20
Other	332	353	383	347	349
Physical Force	830	811	1,009	1,304	1,402
Strike/Kick/Punch	350	285	190	208	163
Takedown/Leg Sweep	787	736	775	794	836
TASER	419	522	577	580	313

Percentage of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option Was Applied

Force Option	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
40MM Launcher	0%	0%	<1%	<1%	2%
Baton/Impact Device	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Beanbag Shotgun	3%	4%	4%	5%	3%
Body Weight	72%	71%	72%	74%	76%
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	83%	83%	85%	87%	93%
OC Spray	5%	5%	3%	2%	1%
Other	18%	19%	20%	16%	16%
Physical Force	45%	44%	52%	61%	66%
Strike/Kick/Punch	19%	16%	10%	10%	8%
Takedown/Leg Sweep	42%	40%	40%	37%	39%
TASER	22%	29%	30%	27%	15%

2017. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of 40mm launcher usage during NCUOF incidents from 2016 through 2017 of less than one percent, 2018 experienced an approximate two percentage point increase.

In 2018, Strikes/Kicks/Punches were utilized in 163, or eight percent, of the 2,126 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease when compared to ten percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Strikes/Kicks/Punches utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 13 percent, 2018 experienced a five percentage point decrease.

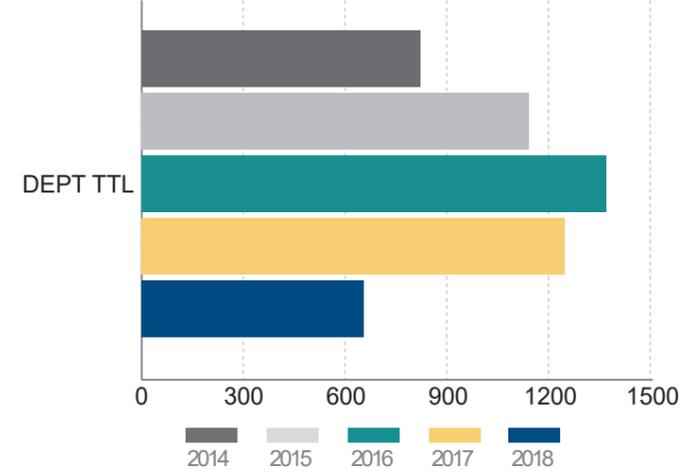
In 2018, batons or other impact devices were utilized in 23, or one percent, of the 2,126 NCUOF incidents. This represented no change when compared to the same percentage in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of batons or other impact devices utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2014 through 2017 of two percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point decrease.

In 2018, TASERs were utilized in 313, or 15 percent, of the 2,126 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a 12 percentage point decrease compared to 27 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of TASER usage during NCUOF incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 27 percent, 2018 experienced a 12 percentage point decrease.

In 2018, beanbag shotguns were utilized in 60, or three percent, of the 2,126 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to five percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of beanbag shotguns utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2014 through 2017 of four percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point decrease.

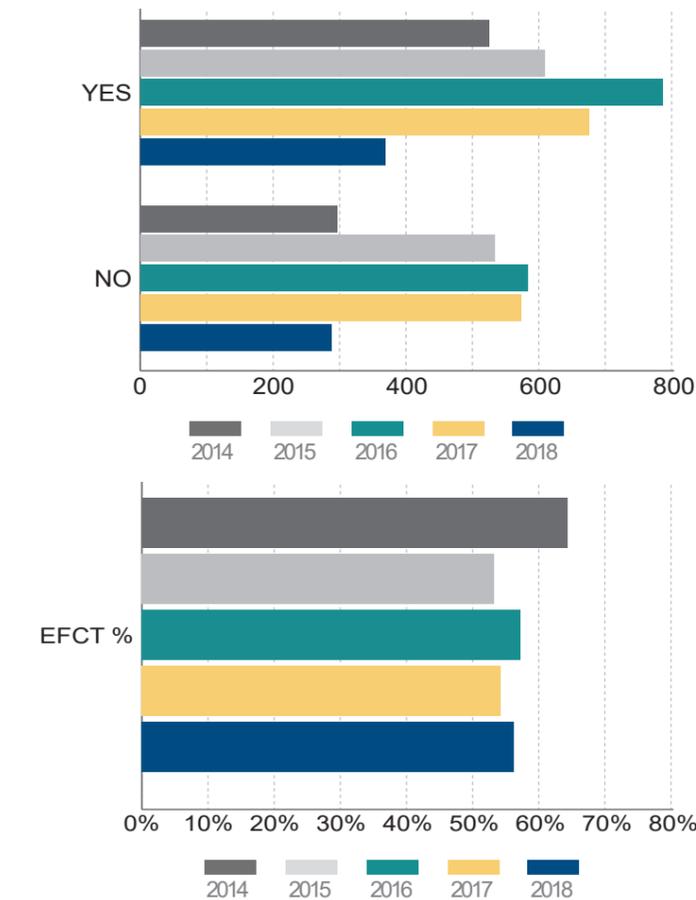
In 2018, 40mm launchers were utilized in 33, or two percent, of the 2,126 incidents. This accounted for an approximate two percentage point increase compared to less than one percentage point in

TASER INFORMATION



TASER Activations	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Department Total	817	1,137	1,363	1,242	653

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES



TASER Effectiveness	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	522	606	782	672	367
No	295	531	581	570	286
Total	817	1,137	1,363	1,242	653

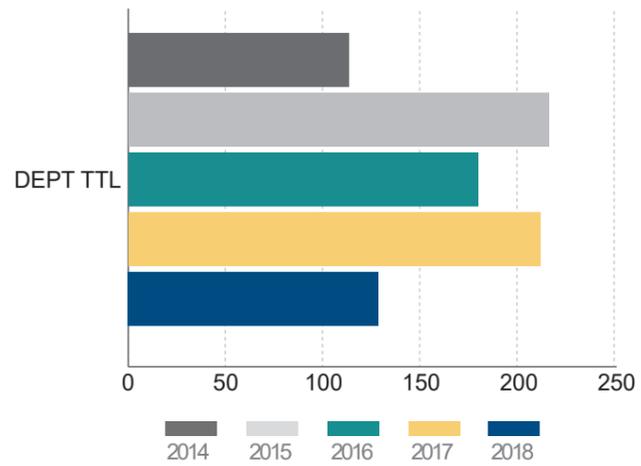
TASER Effectiveness Percentage	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Effectiveness Percentage	64%	53%	57%	54%	56%

2018 fell below the four-year average by 0.08 activations per incident, or four percent.

In 2018, Department personnel activated a TASER 653 times during 313 NCUOF incidents in which TASERs were utilized, resulting in an average of 2.09 activations per incident. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to the 2017 average activations per incident of 2.14. When compared to the aggregate annual average of TASER activations per incident from 2014 through 2017 of 2.17,

In 2018, TASER activations were effective 367 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 56 percent of the 653 total activations. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 54 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of effective TASER activations from 2014 through 2017 of 57 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, TASER activations were effective 2,949 times of the 5,212 total activations, or 57 percent.

BEANBAG SHOTGUN INFORMATION



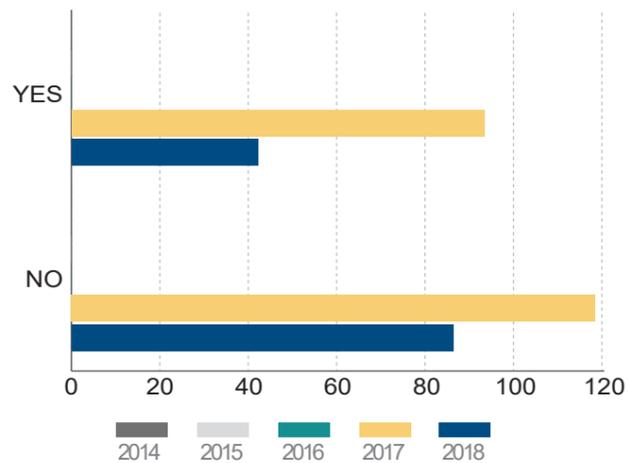
Beanbag Shotgun Discharges	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Department Total	113	215	179	211	128

40MM LAUNCHER INFORMATION

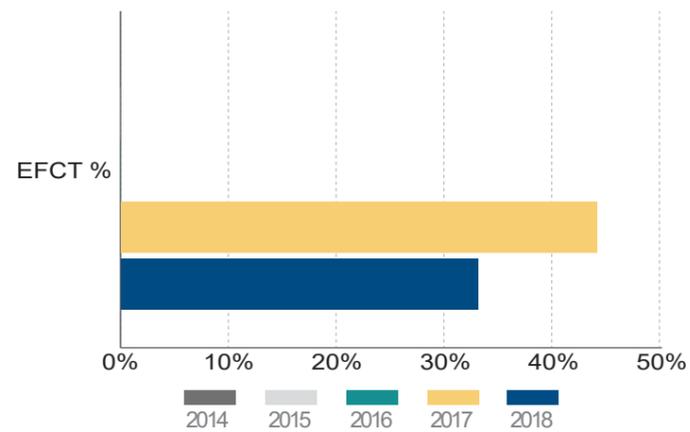


40MM Launcher Discharges	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Department Total	N/A	N/A	9	18	63

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES



Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	93	42
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	118	86
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	211	128



Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Effectiveness Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	44%	33%

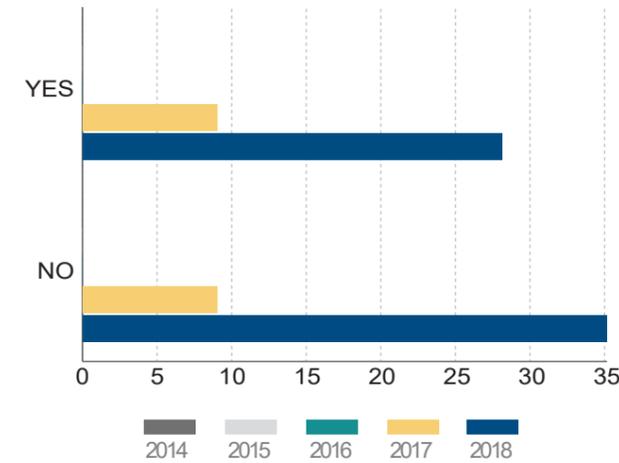
2014 through 2017 of 2.43, 2018 experienced a decrease of 0.30 discharges per incident, or 12 percent.

In 2018, Beanbag Rounds were effective 42 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 33 percent of the 128 total rounds discharged. This accounted for an 11 percentage point decrease compared to 44 percent in 2017.

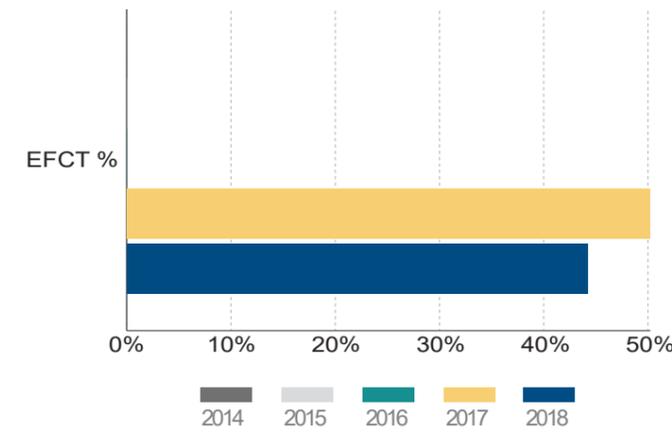
Note: The Department began tracking the effectiveness of the Beanbag Shotgun in late 2016. As such, an aggregate comparison of the Beanbag Shotgun's effectiveness could not be completed at the time of this writing.

In 2018, Department personnel discharged a Beanbag Shotgun 128 times during 60 NCUOF incidents in which Beanbag Shotguns were utilized, resulting in an average of 2.13 rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for a two percent decrease compared to the 2.18 average rounds discharged per incident in 2017. When compared to the aggregate annual average of Beanbag Rounds discharged per incident from

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES



40MM Launcher Effectiveness	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	28
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	35
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	63



40MM Launcher Effectiveness	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Effectiveness Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	44%

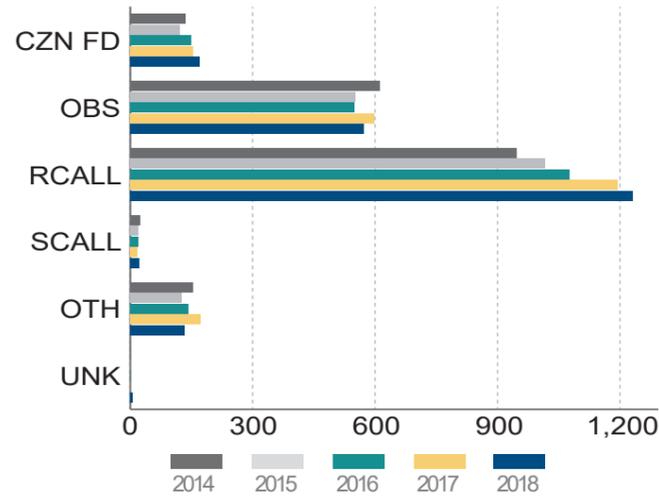
deployed Departmentwide in 2017. As such, an aggregate comparison could not be completed at this time.

In 2018, 40mm Launcher Rounds were effective 28 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 44 percent of the 63 total rounds discharged. This accounted for a six percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2017.

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

In 2018, Department personnel discharged a 40mm Launcher 63 times during 33 NCUOF incidents in which 40mm Launchers were utilized, resulting in an average of 1.91 40mm Launcher Rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for a 16 percent increase compared to the 1.64 average rounds discharged per incident in 2017. The 40mm Launcher was

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Citizen Flag Down	135	120	148	152	169
Observation	609	549	547	594	570
Radio Call	941	1,010	1,070	1,188	1,226
Station Call	24	20	19	17	23
Other	154	126	141	172	132
Unknown	0	0	0	0	6
Total	1,863	1,825	1,925	2,123	2,126

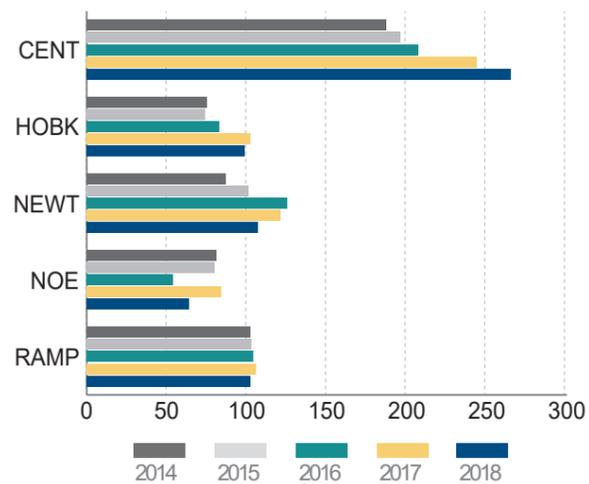
In 2018, 1,226 of the Department's 2,126 NCUOF incidents, or 58 percent, originated from radio calls. This represented a two percentage point increase when compared to 56 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from radio calls from 2014 through 2017 of 54 percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically from 2014 through 2018, radio calls represented the largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 5,435 of the 9,862 total incidents, or 55 percent.

represented a one percentage point decrease when compared to 28 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2014 through 2017 of 30 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically from 2014 through 2018, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 2,869 of the 9,862 total incidents, or 29 percent.

In 2018, 570 of the Department's 2,126 NCUOF incidents, or 27 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This

The remaining 330 NCUOF incidents, or 16 percent, in 2018 occurred during citizen flag downs, station calls, occurrences with "other" designations, and those with "unknown" classifications.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE
OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

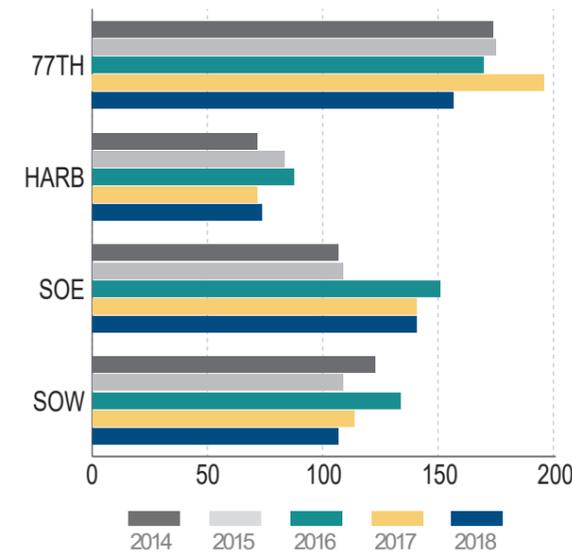


Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Central	187	196	207	244	265
Hollenbeck	75	74	83	102	99
Newton	87	101	125	122	107
Northeast	81	80	54	84	64
Rampart	102	103	104	106	102
Total	532	554	573	658	637

In 2018, 637 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of 21 incidents, or three percent, compared to 2017. Approximately 30 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 2,126; Central Bureau - 637). In the four-year period from 2014

through 2017, 2,317 NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 579 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 58 incidents, or approximately ten percent.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

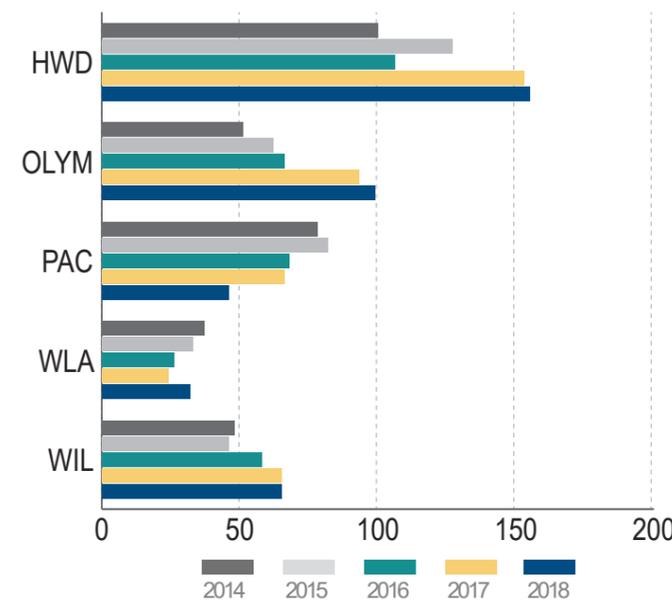


Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
77th Street	173	174	169	196	156
Harbor	71	83	87	71	73
Southeast	106	108	150	143	140
Southwest	122	108	133	113	106
Total	472	473	539	523	475

In 2018, 475 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau, which was a decrease of 48 incidents, or nine percent, compared to 2017. Approximately 22 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 2,126; South Bureau - 475). In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017,

2,007 NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 502 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2018 fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 27 incidents, or approximately five percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

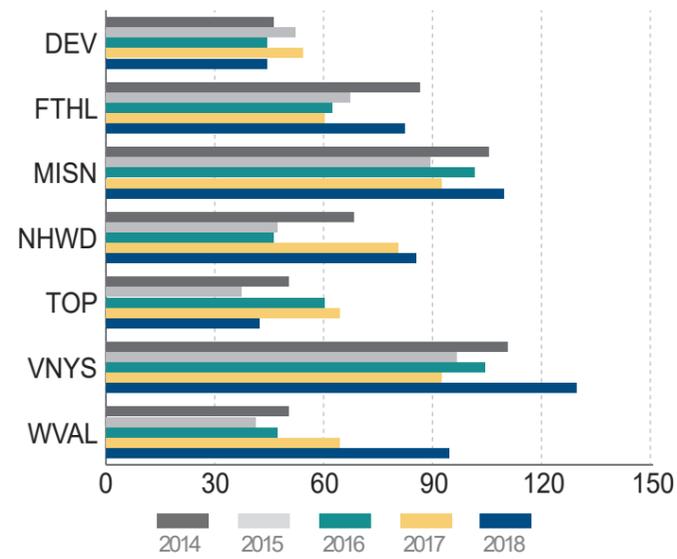


Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Hollywood	100	127	106	153	155
Olympic	51	62	66	93	99
Pacific	78	82	68	66	46
West Los Angeles	37	33	26	24	32
Wilshire	48	46	58	65	65
Total	314	350	324	401	397

In 2018, 397 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of West Bureau, which was a decrease of four incidents, or one percent, compared to 2017. Approximately 19 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 2,126; West

Bureau - 397). In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 1,389 NCUOF incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 347 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 50 incidents, or approximately 14 percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

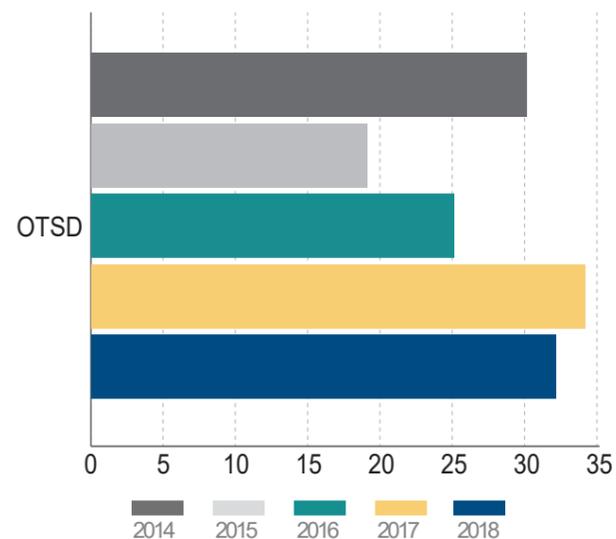


Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Devonshire	46	52	44	54	44
Foothill	86	67	62	60	82
Mission	105	89	101	92	109
North Hollywood	68	47	46	80	85
Topanga	50	37	60	64	42
Van Nuys	110	96	104	93	129
West Valley	50	41	47	64	94
Total	515	429	464	507	585

In 2018, 585 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of 78 incidents, or 15 percent, compared to 2017. Approximately 28 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department – 2,126; Valley Bureau - 585). In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 1,915

NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 479 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 106 incidents, or approximately 22 percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

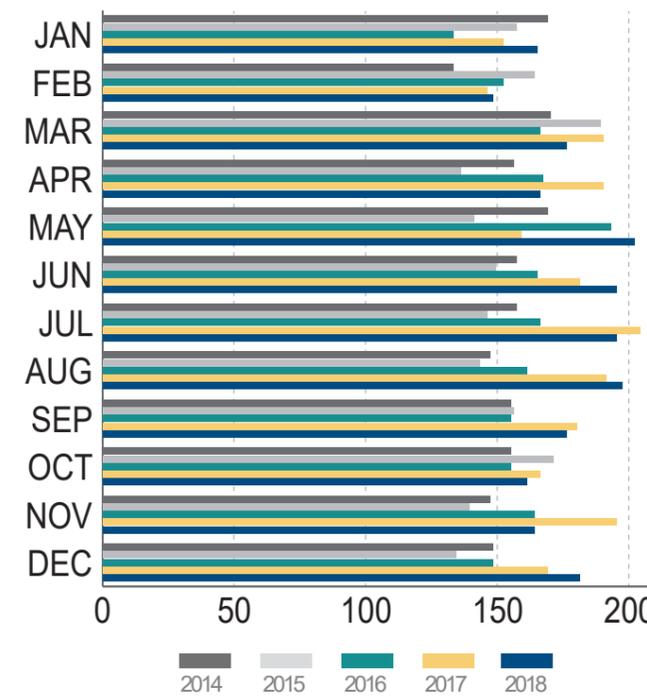


Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Outside Jurisdiction	30	19	25	34	32

In 2018, 32 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred outside of the Department's jurisdiction, which was a decrease of two incidents, or six percent, compared to 2017. Approximately two percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside of the Department's jurisdiction (Department – 2,126; Outside Areas - 32). In the four-year period from 2014

through 2017, 108 NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside of the Department's jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 27 incidents. The total incident count for outside areas in 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by five incidents, or approximately 19 percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	169	157	133	152	165
February	133	164	152	146	148
March	170	189	166	190	176
April	156	136	167	190	166
May	169	141	193	159	202
June	157	149	165	181	195
July	157	146	166	204	195
August	147	143	161	191	197
September	155	156	155	180	176
October	155	171	155	166	161
November	147	139	164	195	164
December	148	134	148	169	181
Total	1,863	1,825	1,925	2,123	2,126

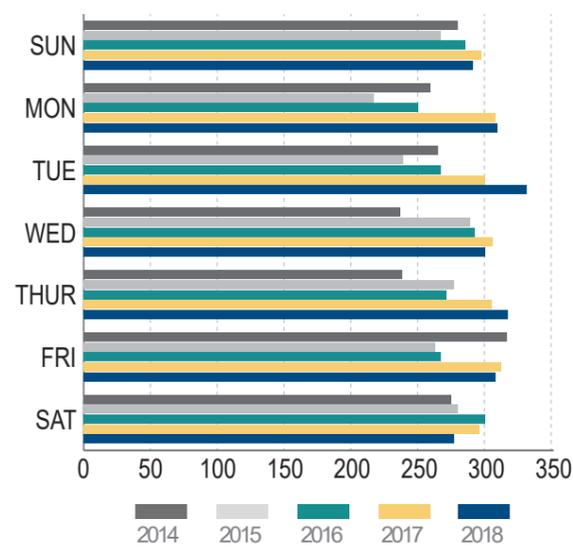
In 2018, May represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 202 occurrences, or approximately ten percent, of the 2,126 total incidents throughout the year. August had the second highest count with 197 incidents or nine percent, respectively. June and July had the third highest counts with 195 incidents, or nine percent. December had the fourth highest count with 181 occurrences, or approximately nine percent. The remaining 1,156 incidents, or 54 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

The NCUOF percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2014 through 2018 was as follows:

- January through March: 2,410 incidents, or approximately 24 percent;
- April through June: 2,526 incidents, or approximately 26 percent;
- July through September: 2,529 incidents or approximately 26 percent; and,
- October through December: 2,397 incidents or approximately 24 percent.

From 2014 through 2018, March represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 891 of the 9,862 total incidents, or nine percent. February represented the month with the fewest incidents during the same time period with 743 incidents, or approximately eight percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

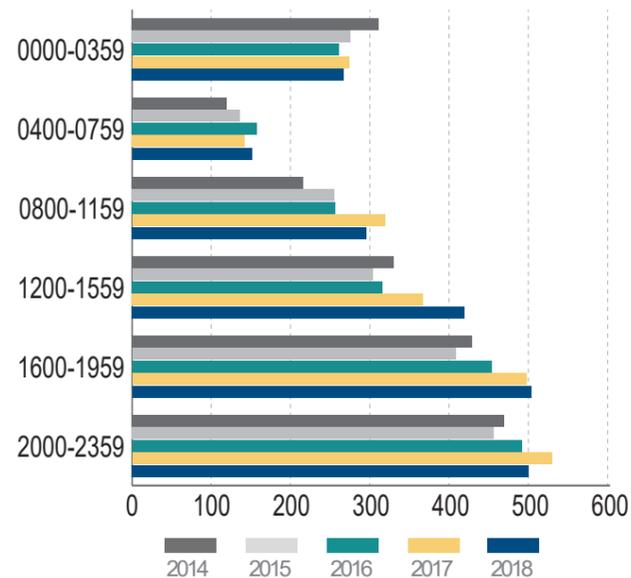


Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Monday	279	266	284	295	290
Tuesday	258	216	249	308	308
Wednesday	264	238	266	300	330
Thursday	236	288	291	308	299
Friday	237	276	270	305	316
Saturday	315	262	266	311	307
Sunday	274	279	299	296	276
Total	1,863	1,825	1,925	2,123	2,126

In 2018, Tuesday represented the day of the week with the most NCUOF incidents, accounting for 330 occurrences, or approximately 16 percent. Thursday had the second highest count with 316 occurrences, or 15 percent. From 2014 through

2018, Friday represented the day with the most NCUOF incidents with 1,461 of the 9,862 total, or 15 percent. Monday represented the day with the fewest number of incidents, with 1,339 occurrences, or 14 percent.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



Time	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0000 - 0359	309	274	259	273	266
0400 - 0759	119	135	157	141	150
0800 - 1159	214	254	255	317	294
1200 - 1559	328	302	314	367	417
1600 - 1959	426	406	451	498	501
2000 - 2359	467	454	489	527	498
Total	1,863	1,825	1,925	2,123	2,126

In 2018, 501 of the 2,126 total NCUOF incidents, or approximately 24 percent, occurred between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 7:59 p.m. The time category with the second highest count was 8:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m. which accounted for 498 incidents, or 23 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 977 incidents, or 46 percent, were fairly evenly distributed amongst the remaining time categories.

During the five-year period from 2014 through 2018, 2,435 NCUOF incidents occurred between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m., which represented 25 percent of the 9,862 total incidents. The time category with the second highest count was 4:00 p.m. to 7:59 p.m., which accounted for 2,282 incidents, or 23 percent. The time category with the fewest number of NCUOF incidents was 4:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m., which had 702 incidents, or seven percent.

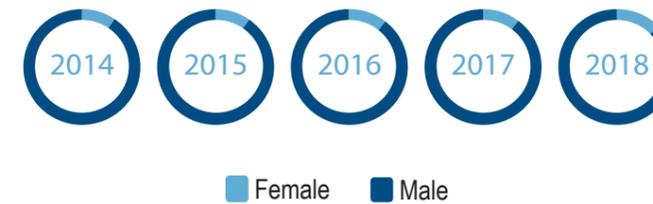
OFFICER INFORMATION

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

incident. This accounted for a nine percent increase compared to an average of 3.4 officers per incident in 2017. The 2018 average exceeded the 2014 through 2017 aggregate annual average of 3.1 by 19 percent.

In 2018, 7,963 Department personnel were involved in 2,126 NCUOF incidents, resulting in an average of 3.7 officers per

OFFICER – GENDER

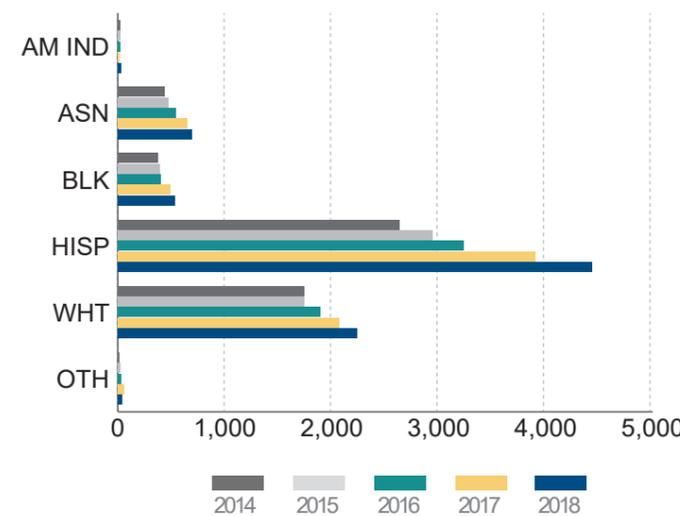


Gender	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	507	544	649	738	1005
Male	4718	5044	5468	6442	6958
Non-Binary	0	0	1	0	0
Total	5225	5588	6118	7180	7963

In 2018, 6,958 male officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 88 percent of the 7,963 total employees. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to 90 percent in 2017. The percentage of male officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was six percentage points below the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 90 percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 28,630 of the 32,074 total employees, or 89 percent.

In 2018, 1,005 female officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 7,963 total employees. This accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to ten percent in 2017. The percentage of female officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was five percentage points below the Department's overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 10 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, females accounted for 3,443 of the 32,074 total involved employees, or 11 percent.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian	20	18	22	14	31
Asian	438	471	543	644	691
Black	378	389	399	488	531
Hispanic	2,632	2,944	3,234	3,906	4,436
White	1,743	1,746	1,888	2,072	2,235
Other	14	20	32	56	39
Total	5,225	5,588	6,118	7,180	7,963

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

In 2018, 4,436 Hispanic officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 56 percent of the 7,963 total employees. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 54 percent in 2017. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018

Continues on page 92

Officer - Ethnicity continued

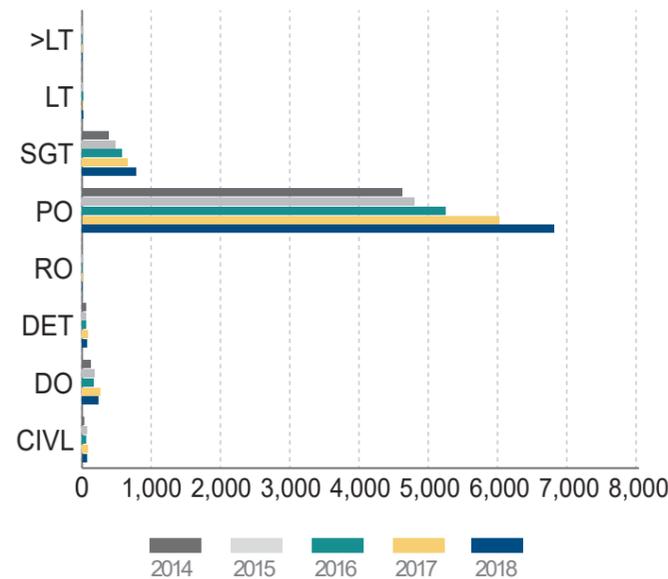
was eight percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 53 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in NCUOF incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 17,152 of the 32,074 total employees, or 53 percent.

In 2018, 2,235 White officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 28 percent of the 7,963 total employees. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 29 percent in 2017. The percentage of White officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was three percentage points below the Department's overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 31 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 9,684 of the 32,074 total employees, or 30 percent.

In 2018, 691 Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 7,963 total employees. This represented no change when compared to the same percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander officers in 2017. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was one percentage above below the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2014 through 2017 of nine percent, 2018 experienced no percentage change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for 2,787 of the 32,074 total employees involved in NCUOF incidents, or nine percent.

The remaining 601 employees, or approximately eight percent, involved in 2018 NCUOF incidents included 531 Black officers, 31 American Indian officers, and 39 officers with "other" ethnic designations.

OFFICER – RANK



Rank	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Command Staff	3	3	2	5	1
Lieutenant	8	16	17	12	24
Sergeant	377	475	577	694	776
Police Officer	4,606	4,776	5,228	6,010	6,780
Reserve Police Officer	6	6	3	7	4
Detective	65	56	55	91	78
Detention Officer	127	182	173	268	233
Civilian	33	74	63	93	67
Total	5,225	5,588	6,118	7,180	7,963

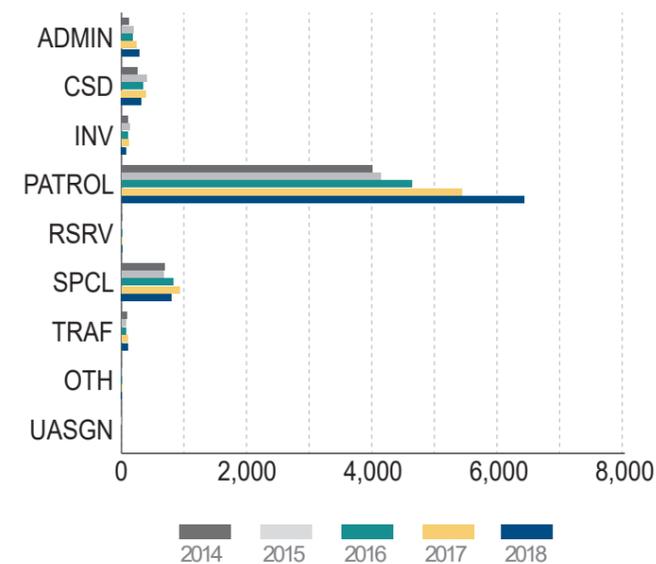
In 2018, 6,780 employees at the rank of police officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 85 percent of the 7,963 total employees. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to 84 percent in 2017. The percentage of police officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 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 2014 through 2017 of 86 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were at the rank of police officer, accounting for 27,400 of the 32,074 total employees, or 85 percent.

In 2018, 776 employees at the rank of sergeant were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented ten percent of the 7,963 total employees. This represented no change when compared to the same percentage of involved employees at the rank of sergeant in 2017. The percentage of sergeants involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was two percentage points above the Department's overall sergeant total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of sergeant from 2014 through 2017 of nine percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, sergeants accounted for 2,899 of the 32,074 total number of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing nine percent.

In 2018, 233 employees at the rank of detention officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented three percent of the 7,963 total employees. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease when compared to four percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of detention officer from 2014 through 2017 of three percent, 2018 experienced no percentage change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, detention officers accounted for 983 of the 32,074 total personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing three percent.

The remaining 173 employees, or two percent, involved in 2018 NCUOF incidents included one command staff personnel, 24 lieutenants, four reserve officers, 78 detectives, and 67 civilian personnel.

OFFICER – ASSIGNMENT



Assignment	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Administrative	121	188	177	241	276
Custody	250	399	333	390	316
Case-Carrying Investigator	94	126	100	117	77
Patrol	3,982	4,123	4,615	5,402	6,397
Reserve Police Officer	6	5	3	7	3
Specialized Enforcement	686	673	822	920	797
Traffic	86	70	67	99	95
Other	0	3	1	4	2
Unassigned	0	1	0	0	0
Total	5,225	5,588	6,118	7,180	7,963

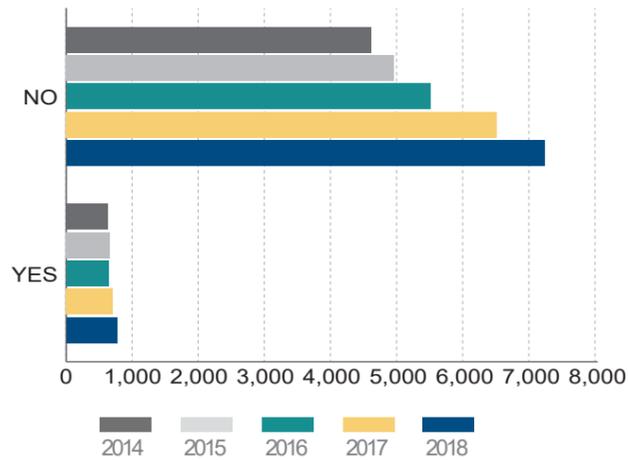
In 2018, 6,397 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 80 percent of the 7,963 total personnel. This represented a five percentage point increase compared to 75 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2014 through 2017 of 75 percent, 2018 experienced a five percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 24,519 of the 32,074 total employees, or 76 percent.

accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 3,898 of the 32,074 total employees, or 12 percent.

In 2018, 797 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented ten percent of the 7,963 total personnel. This represented a three percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2014 through 2017 of 13 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to specialized assignments

In 2018, 316 personnel assigned to custody assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented four percent of the 7,963 total personnel. This represented a one percentage point decrease compared to five percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to custody from 2014 through 2017 of six percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to custody accounted for the third largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 1,688 of the 32,074 total employees, or five percent.

OFFICER – INJURIES



Injuries	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No	4,595	4,933	5,480	6,478	7,198
Yes	630	655	638	702	765
Total	5,225	5,588	6,118	7,180	7,963

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from NCUOF incidents during the five-year period from 2014 through 2018. However, 3,390 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

compared to 702 injured officers in 2017. Additionally, when compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 656 injured officers, 2018 was 109 officers, or 17 percent, above the four-year annual average.

In 2018, 765 officers sustained injuries during the 2,126 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a nine percent increase

SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT – GENDER



Gender	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	274	291	295	365	428
Male	1,657	1,602	1,698	1,802	1,769
Unknown	2	3	3	7	4
Total	1,933	1,896	1,996	2,174	2,201

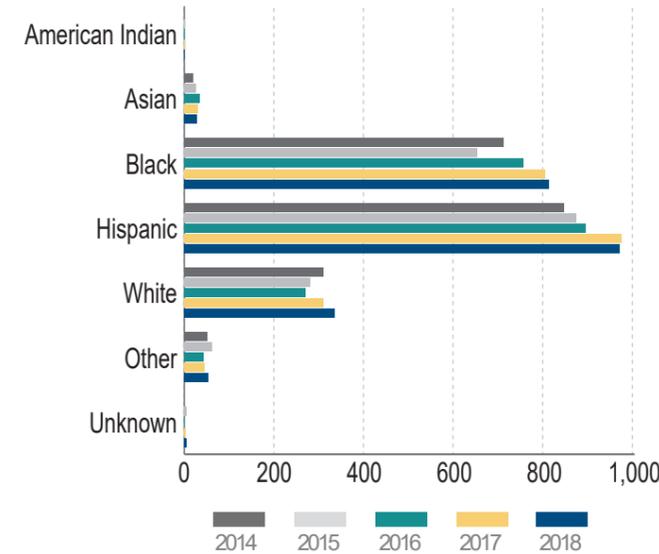
In 2018, 1,769 male suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 80 percent of the 2,201 total suspects. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to 83 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 85 percent, 2018 experienced a five percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 8,528 of the 10,200 total suspects, or 84 percent.

suspects. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 15 percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, females accounted for 1,653 of the 10,200 total suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, or 16 percent.

The remaining four suspects, or less than one percent, involved in 2018 NCUOF incidents have unknown gender classifications.

In 2018, 428 female suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 19 percent of the 2,201 total

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian	0	1	2	1	1
Asian	19	27	34	30	28
Black	709	651	754	811	810
Hispanic	844	871	892	973	967
White	308	280	270	310	336
Other	51	61	42	47	54
Unknown	2	5	2	2	5
Total	1,933	1,896	1,996	2,174	2,201

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	NCUOF Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See Other)	1%
Black	9%	43%	37%
Hispanic	49%	40%	44%
White	28%	8%	15%
Other	3%	3%	2%
Unknown	DNA	6%	<1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

In 2018, 967 Hispanic suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 44 percent of the 2,201 total suspects. This represented a one percentage point decrease compared to 45 percent in 2017. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was five percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic population total. However, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was four percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 45 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 4,547 of the 10,200 total suspects, or 45 percent.

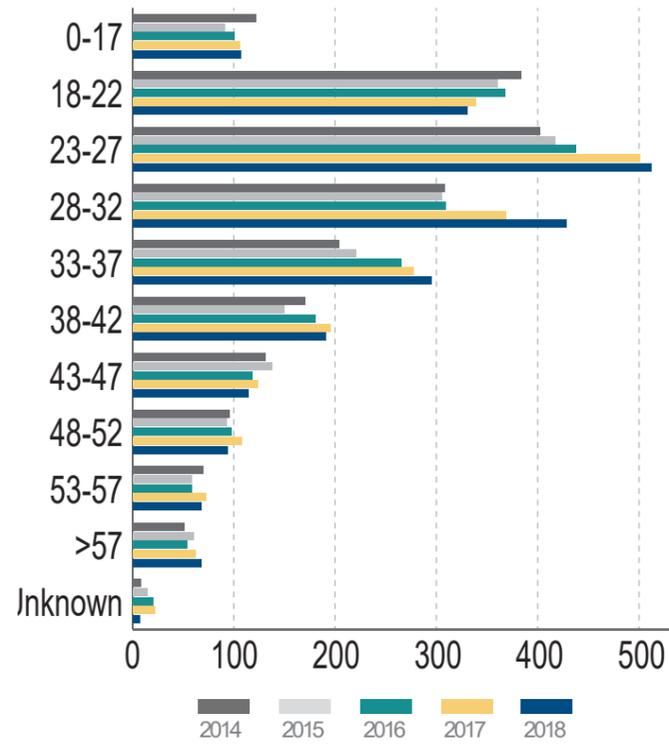
Black suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 37 percent, 2018 experienced no change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 3,735 of the 10,200 total suspects, or 37 percent.

In 2018, 336 White suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 2,201 total suspects. This represented a one percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2017. The percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was 13 percentage points below the City's overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 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 2014 through 2017 of 15 percent, 2018 experienced no change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 1,504 of the 10,200 total, or 15 percent.

In 2018, 810 Black suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 37 percent of the 2,201 total suspects. This represented no change when compared to the same percentage of suspects who were Black in 2017 NCUOF incidents. The percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was 28 percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was six percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved

The remaining 88, or four percent, involved in 2018 NCUOF incidents included one American Indian, 28 Asians, 54 with "other" ethnic designations, and five with unknown ethnicities.

SUSPECT – AGE



Age	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0 - 17	121	90	100	107	106
18 - 22	381	358	366	340	329
23 - 27	400	415	435	500	509
28 - 32	306	304	307	368	426
33 - 37	203	219	264	277	293
38 - 42	169	149	179	195	190
43 - 47	130	137	117	124	114
48 - 52	95	92	97	109	93
53 - 57	69	58	58	72	67
58 and Above	51	60	53	62	67
Unknown	8	14	20	20	7
Total	1,933	1,896	1,996	2,174	2,201

In 2018, the 23-27 age group accounted for 509 of the 2,201 total suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, or 23 percent. This represented no change for this specific age category when compared to the same percentage in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 23-27 age range from 2014 through 2017 of 22 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 23-27 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 2,259 of 10,200 total suspects, or 22 percent.

In 2018, the 28-32 age group represented the second largest age category, with 426 of the 2,201 total suspects, or 19 percent. The 28-32 age category accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 28-32 age range from 2014 through 2017 of 16 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 28-32 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 1,711 of the 10,200 total suspects, or 17 percent.

In 2018, the 18-22 age group represented the third largest age category, with 329 of the 2,201 total suspects, or 15 percent. The 18-22 age category accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 16 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-22 age range from 2014 through 2017 of 18 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 18-22 age group represented the second largest age category with 1,774 of the 10,200 total suspects, or 17 percent.

Consistent with 2014 through 2017 figures, the remaining 2018 NCUOF suspect age categories experienced diminishing totals as age increased.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

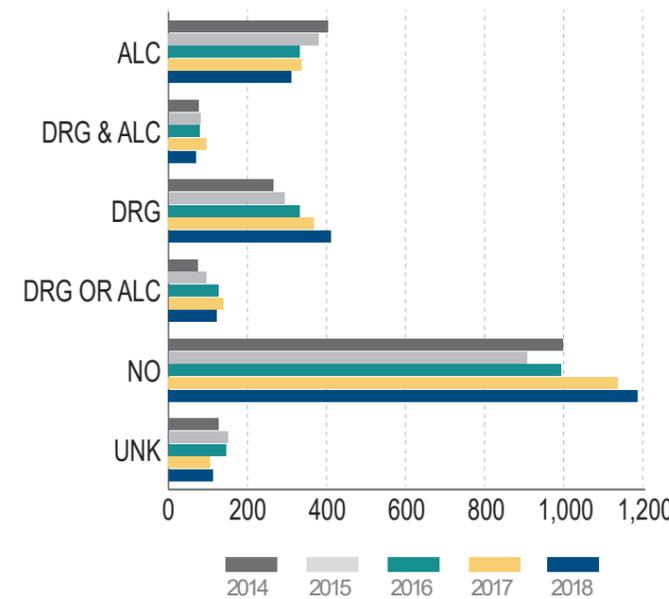


Mental Illness	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	403	471	547	689	698
No	1,508	1,413	1,443	1,475	1,497
Unknown	22	12	6	10	6
Total	1,933	1,896	1,996	2,174	2,201

In 2018, 698 of the 2,201 total suspects, or 32 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This represented no change when compared to the same percentage for 2017. 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 2014 through 2017 of 26 percent, 2018 experienced a six percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 2,808 of the 10,200 total NCUOF suspects, or 28 percent.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED IMPAIRMENT

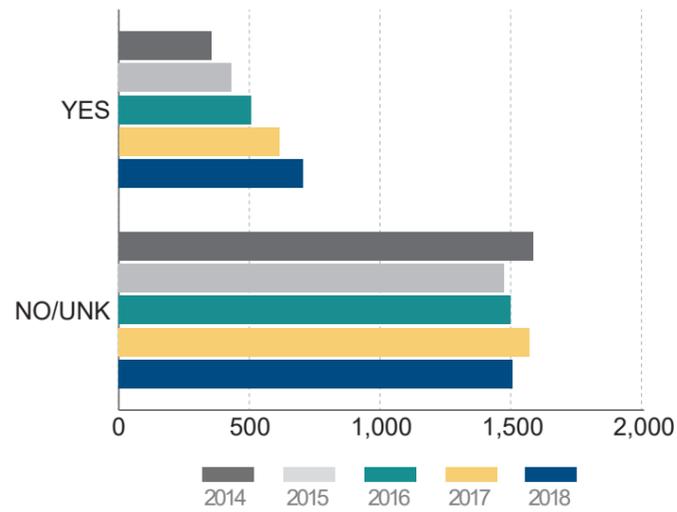


Impairment	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Alcohol Impaired	402	378	331	339	309
Drug & Alcohol Impaired	77	80	78	95	70
Drug Impaired	263	292	331	367	408
Drug or Alcohol Impaired	73	95	125	137	122
No Impression	993	902	987	1,131	1,181
Unknown	125	149	144	105	111
Total	1,933	1,896	1,996	2,174	2,201

In 2018, 909 of the 2,201 total suspects, or 41 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol. This represented a two percentage point decrease compared to 43 percent in 2017. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were perceived to be impaired by drugs

and/or alcohol from 2014 through 2017 of 43 percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, 4,372 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol, representing 43 percent of the 10,200 total suspects.

SUSPECT – HOMELESS

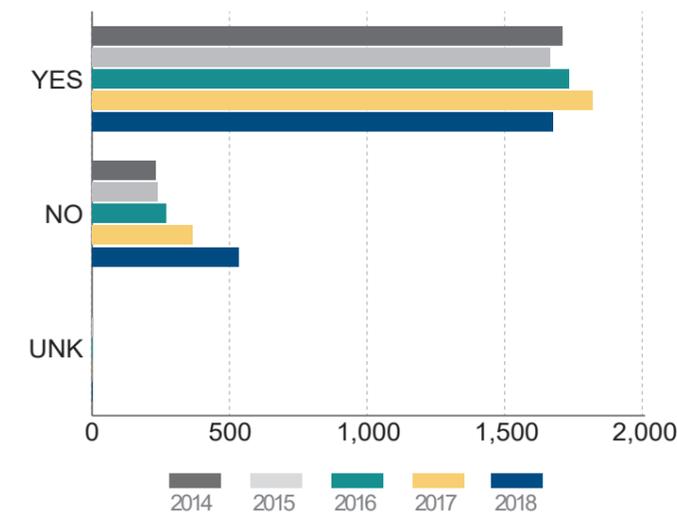


Homeless	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	354	428	503	610	702
No/Unknown	1,579	1,468	1,493	1,564	1,499
Total	1,933	1,896	1,996	2,174	2,201

In 2018, 702 of the 2,201 total suspects, or 32 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to 28 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were perceived to be homeless from 2014 through 2017 of 24 percent, 2018

experienced an eight percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, 2,597 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless, representing 25 percent of the 10,200 total suspects.

SUSPECT – INJURIES

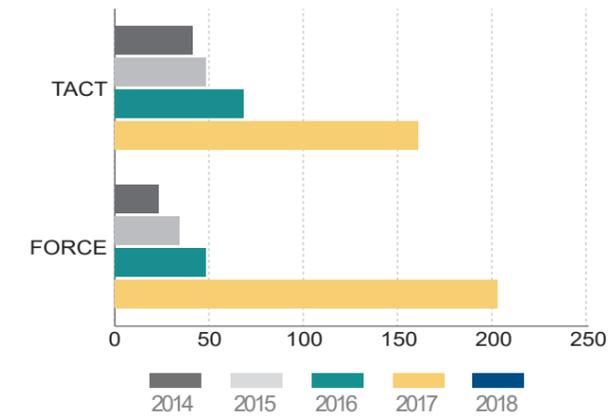


Injuries	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	1,701	1,656	1,726	1,786	1,667
No	231	236	269	376	532
Unknown	1	4	1	1	2
Total	1,933	1,896	1,996	2,163	2,201

In 2018, 1,667 suspects sustained injuries during the 2,126 NCUOF incidents throughout the year, which represented 76 percent of the 2,201 total suspects. This represented a seven percentage point decrease compared to 83 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who sustained injuries during NCUOF incidents

from 2014 through 2017 of 86 percent, 2018 experienced a ten percentage point decrease. Historically from 2014 through 2018, 8,560 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents sustained injuries, representing 84 percent of the 10,200.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION⁴⁹
ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL

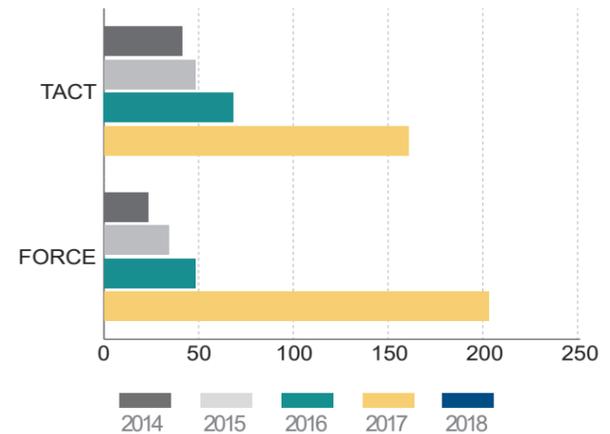


Admin. Approval	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tactics	5,195	5,546	6,053	7,035	N/A
Force	13,753	14,860	16,679	21,337	N/A

In 2017, 7,035 of the 7,195 total NCUOF Tactics findings, representing 97.8 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This accounted for a 1.1 percentage point decrease compared to 98.9 percent of “Administrative Approval” Tactics findings in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” Tactics findings from 2014 through 2016 of 99.1 percent, 2017 experienced a 1.3 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a vast majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 23,829 of the 24,145 total tactics findings, or 98.7 percent.

In 2017, 21,337 of the 21,539 total NCUOF Force findings, representing 99.1 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This represented a 0.6 percentage point decrease compared to 99.7 percent of “Administrative Approval” Force findings in 2016. When compared to the 2014 through 2016 aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” Force findings of 99.8 percent, 2017 experienced a 0.7 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a vast majority of adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 66,629 of the 66,937 total Force findings, or 99.5 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL



Admin. Disapproval	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tactics	42	48	66	160	N/A
Force	24	34	48	202	N/A

In 2017, 160 of the 7,195 total NCUOF Tactics Findings, representing 2.2 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 1.1 percentage point increase compared to 1.1 percent of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2014 through 2016 of 0.9 percent, 2017 experienced a 1.3 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, 316 adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome,

representing 1.3 percent of the 24,145 total Tactics findings. In 2017, 202 of the 21,539 total NCUOF Force findings, representing 0.9 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This represented a 0.6 percentage point increase compared to 0.3 percent of “Administrative Disapproval” Force findings in 2016. When compared to the 2014 through 2016 aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Force findings of 0.2 percent, 2017 experienced a 0.7 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, 308 adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing 0.5 percent of the 66,937 total Force findings.

⁴⁹ Adjudication data for 2018 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the NCUOF incidents will be adjudicated in 2019.

CATEGORICAL

USE OF FORCE USE OF FORCE REVIEW PROCESS



LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

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

JUSTICE SYSTEM INTEGRITY DIVISION

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

PERSONNEL COMPLAINT

A personnel complaint may be initiated as a result of BOPC's findings. See page 134 for details on the personnel complaint process.

NON-CATEGORICAL

USE OF FORCE

USE OF FORCE REVIEW PROCESS



DEFINITIONS

ADJUDICATION: Tactics, drawing/exhibiting a firearm, and UOF shall be evaluated during the adjudication process. The adjudication process for CUOF incidents differs from NCUOF with respect to the chain of investigation, review, and analysis (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792 and 3/793).

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY – DRAWING AND EXHIBITING AND/OR UOF: A 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 (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL – NEGLIGENT DISCHARGE:

A 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 (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL – TACTICS:

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 (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

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

CATEGORICAL CANINE (K-9) CONTACT: An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department K-9 and hospitalization is required. If hospitalization is not required, the incident does not rise to the level of a UOF (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD: An upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the modified carotid, full carotid, and locked carotid hold (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

CATEGORICAL UOF INCIDENT

A CUOF is defined as:

- 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 incident); 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;

- 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 (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

CRIME

Part I Crime: The FBI's 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, beanbag shotgun) 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 In-Service Training Division personnel to personnel involved in a CUOF incident. The 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, and before the involved officer(s) return to field duties, but within 90 days following the incident (2018 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 (2018 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 an arrestee or detainee who is in the custodial care of the Department (2018 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 incident (2018 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 a less-lethal control device or physical force to compel a person to comply with the employee's direction; overcome resistance of a person during an arrest or a detention; or, defend any individual from an aggressive action by another person (2018 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" (2018 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: A temporary detention where a person is not free to leave and is initiated by officer's own observations. Such detentions are categorized as:

- **Pedestrian Stop:** Those incidents where officers use the lights, or lights and siren, or make a command, or even a request, for a person to stop or converse. The officers should have reasonable suspicion to believe the suspect to be stopped is involved in criminal activity.
- **Vehicle Stop:** Those incidents where officers use the emergency lights, or emergency lights and siren to stop a suspected traffic violator or the officers have reasonable suspicion to believe the suspect(s) to be stopped is involved in criminal activity and is either driving and/or a passenger in a motor vehicle.

SERIOUS BODILY INJURY: Serious bodily injury, as defined in California Penal Code Section 243(f)(4), includes, but is not limited to, the following: 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 (2018 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:** Contact initiated by a private person alerting 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 (2018 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 In-Service Training Division personnel (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE: The unintentional discharge of a firearm by a Department employee regardless of cause. Unintentional discharges are evaluated and categorized as "Tactical Discharges" or "Non-Tactical Discharges" (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

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 (2018 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. Use of Force-Tactics Directives supersedes any Training Bulletins that have been published regarding the subject matter of the directives (2018 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 recommendations to the Chief of Police and upon adjournment, forward the UOF Internal Process Report, and other related reports to the Chief of Police (2018 LAPD Manual 2/092.50).

USE OF LETHAL 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.

VIOLENT CRIME: Refer to Crime.

WARNING SHOTS: The intentional discharge of a firearm off target not intended to hit a person, to warn others that deadly force is imminent (2018 LAPD Manual 1/556.01).

ACRONYMS

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

METHODOLOGY

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

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

Critical Incident Review Division queried the CUOF data for the 2018 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, 2014 through December 31, 2018.

BUREAU AND AREA/DIVISION OF OCCURRENCE

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

INVOLVED DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

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

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

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL BY CUOF INCIDENT TYPE

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

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

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

OFFICER - INJURIES

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

INVOLVED SUSPECTS

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

SUSPECT – INJURIES

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



DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

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

Suspect – Perceived Mental Illness

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

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

Suspect – Homelessness

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

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

Prior to 2016, the Department did not capture the homeless

status of suspects involved in CUOF incidents. At the request of the BOPC, FID captured this information starting in 2016.

Suspect – Perceived Suicide by Cop

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

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

With assistance from Application Development and Support Division, CIRDC queried the NCUOF data for the 2018 Use of Force Year-End Review from TEAMS II.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

The query period included all NCUOF incidents from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2018.

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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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2018 USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

The Los Angeles Police Department's guiding value 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 and reasonable to do so. When warranted, Department personnel may use objectively reasonable force to carry out their duties.

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