

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
**LOS ANGELES**  
**POLICE DEPARTMENT**  
**USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW**  
**2021**



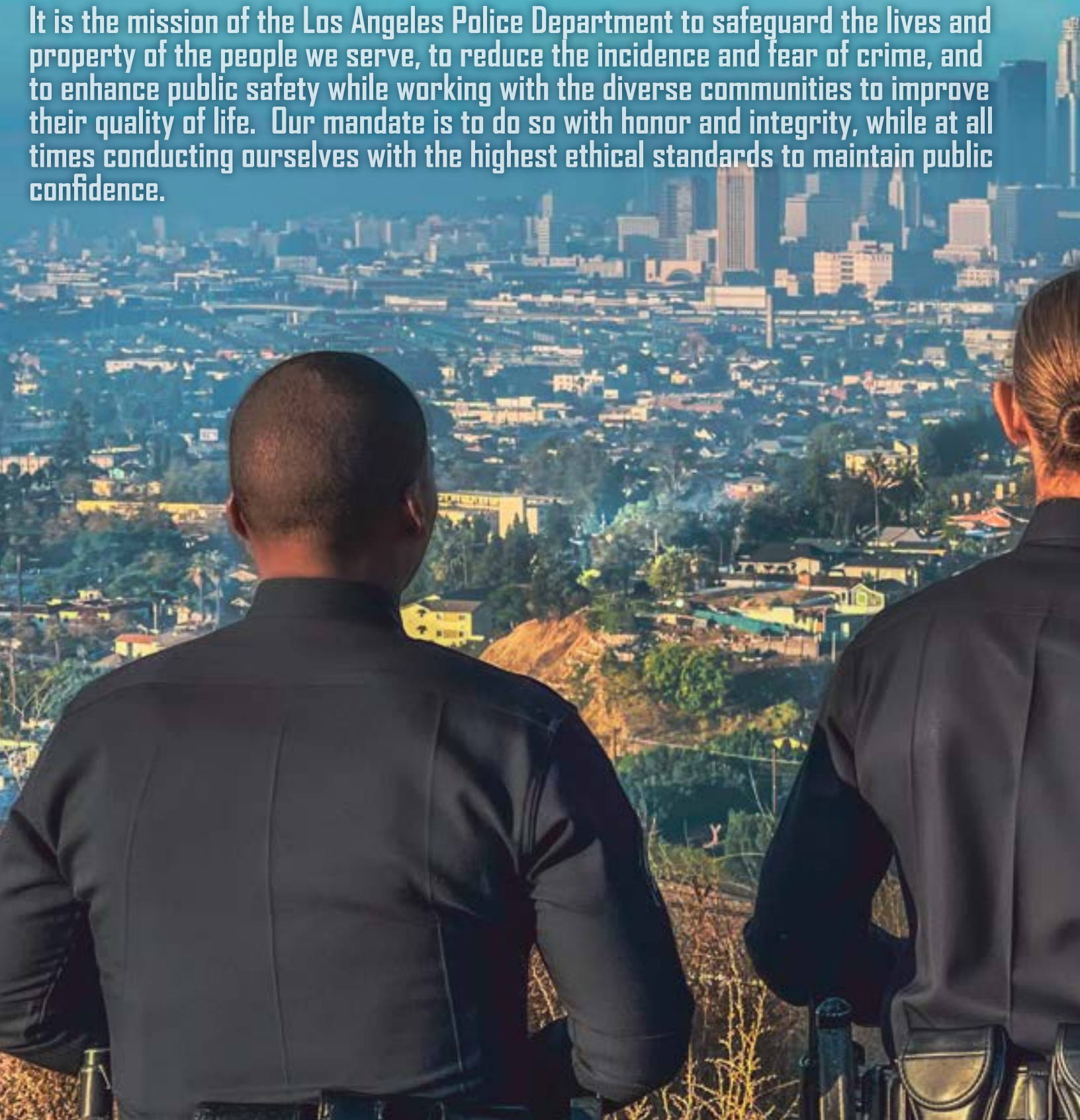
**CHIEF OF POLICE MICHEL R. MOORE**



# LOS ANGELES POLICE

*“To Protect and To Serve”*

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





# DEPARTMENT





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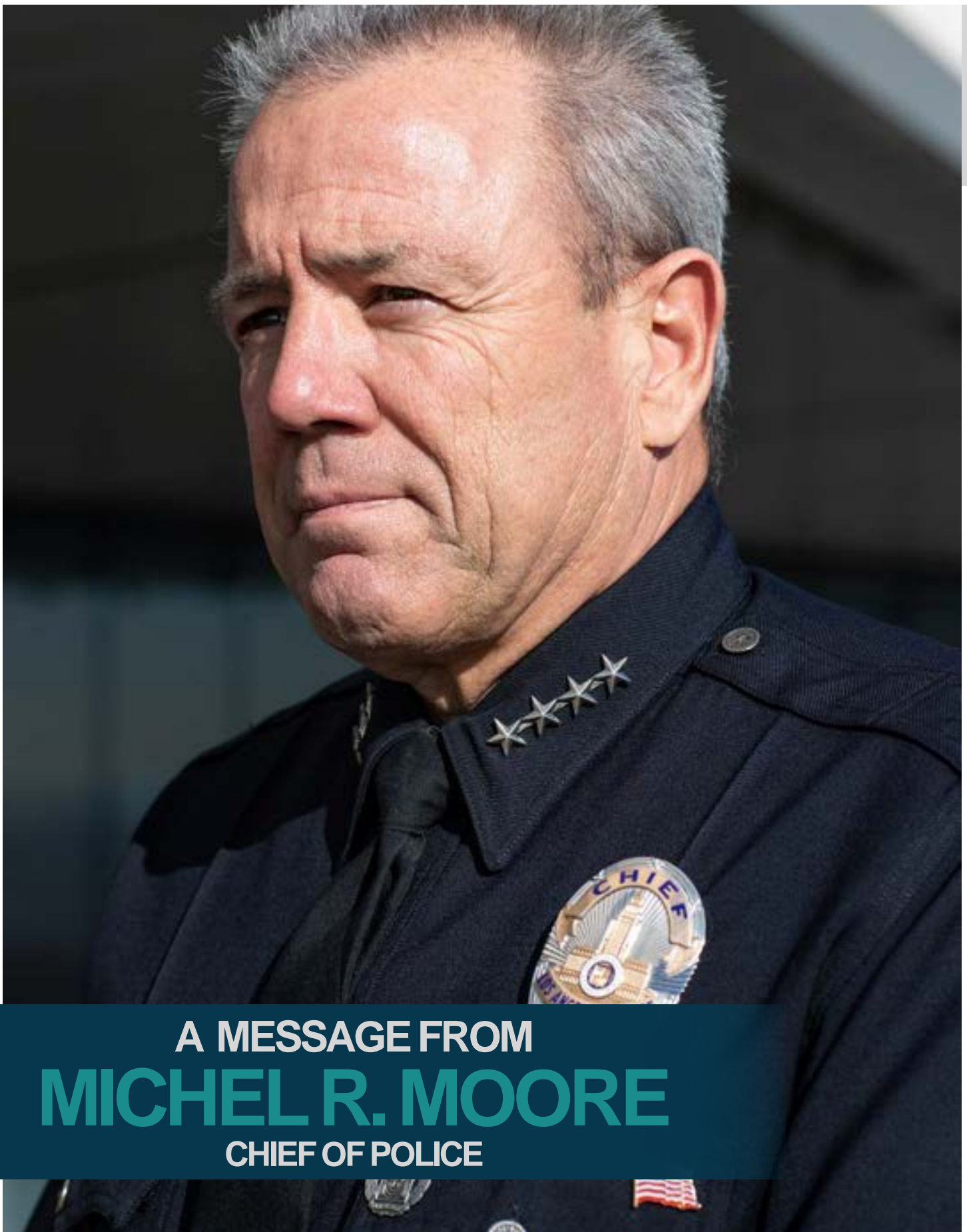
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A MESSAGE FROM  
**MICHEL R. MOORE**  
CHIEF OF POLICE

**Partnerships between law enforcement and the community are essential to public safety, and it is a shared responsibility. We constantly strive to develop positive working relationships, build enduring solutions and increase trust between the police and the public.**

**A**s I enter my fourth year as Chief of the Los Angeles Police Department, it remains one of the privileges of my life to lead our Department and serve the public. The Los Angeles Police Department is fulfilling our promise to empower and to collaborate with leaders and representatives from our diverse city to ensure our communities are safe. Although we have faced challenges in 2021, the men and women of the Los Angeles Police Department have displayed tremendous resiliency and unwavering dedication to working in partnership with the community to protect and to serve Los Angeles.

In 2021, we continued our focused commitment to transparency and accountability. Most notable are 12 significant use of force-related policy changes that were implemented this last year. These include, but not limited to changes to the use of less-lethal launchers during demonstrations and an updated use of force policy to include California Assembly Bill 26, which clarifies an officer's duty to intercede when they observe a potential excessive use of force. The implementation of these new policies enriches our ability to serve and secure public safety to shape a safe Los Angeles. We also saw a multitude of use of force-related recommendations stemming from the three major after-action reports which evaluated our actions and response during last year's civil unrest. The recommendations made it clear that deliberate, on-going, and realistic training for all of our personnel, from line officers to command staff, needs to be one of the top priorities for this Department. Truly, reverence for human life remains our guiding principle in our commitment to serve and to protect all members of the public.

During 2021, there were 2,261 incidents where officers used force as compared to the year 2020, where there were 2,201 incidents. These numbers include both non-categorical and categorical uses of force. 2021

saw a 37 percent increase of officer involved shooting (OIS) incidents over 2020 with 37 incidents compared to 2020's 27 incidents. It is important to note that the years 2019 and 2020 saw the lowest total of OIS incidents in the last 30 years. There was also an increase in the number of individuals who died during OIS incidents, with 18 individuals (including one innocent bystander) in 2021, compared to 7 individuals in 2020. Despite these significant challenges, the Department remains committed to continuously assessing volatile and dangerous situations to find better methods and techniques to de-escalate and learn from the outcomes of each occurrence.

It was further discovered that 17 individuals involved in the OIS incidents from 2021 were perceived to be suffering from a mental illness, which represented a significant increase from 2020, where there were only six individuals in total. The year-over-year increase was also made up entirely of incidents which involved individuals armed with weapons other than firearms. Furthermore, a quarter of all OIS incidents involved a person experiencing homelessness.

The Department continues to provide the necessary resources to our officers to facilitate better outcomes when dealing with persons experiencing a mental health crisis. During January 2021, the Department began its Mental Evaluation Unit Co-Responses Model, in which mental health clinicians from our Mental Evaluation Unit are now dispatched along with patrol officers to radio calls involving persons possibly experiencing a mental health crisis. The Department also continues to work with Didi Hirsch, an organization which allows 9-1-1 operators to divert calls for service involving mental illness and transfer community members to mental health professionals at a designated call center. While incidents of persons suffering from mental health crises continue to challenge us, our field officers are oftentimes faced with individuals who are released from care without adequate support systems in place. Pilot programs, such as the Crisis and Incident Response through

Community-Led Engagement, were introduced into our Hollywood and Venice communities and offer promising alternatives to policing as well as lasting transitions of persons experiencing homelessness into permanent housing.

I want to emphasize that there were countless instances of dangerous field encounters that our people were able to safely resolve without having to resort to any use of force. However, in its initial assessments of those individual instances that escalated to an officer-involved shooting, the Department has found the need for further training in de-escalation techniques, including a greater reliance on less-lethal options. As mentioned before, the Department's guiding principle when using force is and will always be Reverence for Human Life. The critical incident review process and debrief serve to identify best practices and lessons learned for all of our personnel as we strive to continually promote trust, respect, and neutrality in all encounters with the public.

During 2021, officers utilized the beanbag shotgun during 60 use of force incidents, and the 40mm Less-Lethal Launchers during 100 use of force incidents. Although no single device is effective 100 percent of the time, these tools remain invaluable in our attempts to de-escalate tense encounters by using time, distance, communication, and available resources. Furthermore, the Department amended the criteria when a 37mm and 40mm less-lethal launcher may be used during demonstrations and prohibited the use of beanbag shotguns during crowd control situations. These changes, in conjunction with a robust training curriculum, will continue to guide our personnel with unambiguous policies and provide alternatives to lethal force during volatile and dynamic situations.

The Department is further committed to providing employees with the most effective, realistic, and relevant training through researching new technology, best practices, and the most significant needs of the community. While a fully immersive training experience can be time intensive and logistically challenging, the implementation of a Virtual Reality system will provide employees with realistic, customizable scenarios to build critical decision-making and problem-solving skills. I am dedicated to offering the most beneficial training and equipment for our personnel in order to provide our diverse communities the highest quality service.

Throughout 2021, we have continued with our updated Mobile Field Force for Patrol Course, with 6,888 officers trained, and the Command and Control Course, with 8,055 officers receiving this training. The Department also developed a Mass Violence Tactical Response Course, in which over 600 personnel have already been trained. Moreover, I am very proud that there was full implementation of implicit bias, procedural justice, de-escalation, and duty to intervene concepts into the Department's training curriculum. To remain a policing model for training in the 21st century, the Department continually seeks innovative ways to train personnel to meet the City's needs and societal shifts. I am thankful to our City leaders for joining me in this opportunity to invest in ongoing police education and training, provide for better equipment, and instill in our personnel that such training is a fundamental part of their careers. As our most valuable resource, our men and women deserve the tools, training, and knowledge to

build confidence to perform at the highest levels. We are making long-term investments in our organization by implementing current, relevant training practices.

In closing, by identifying use of force trends and risk patterns, emphasizing transparent examination processes, and ensuring accountability for officers who use force, we will enhance public trust and elevate the quality of service to the valued communities we serve. We can never lose sight of our shared goals and responsibilities. As the Chief of Police, I am committed to serving all Angelenos with purpose, compassion, and partnerships as we continue forward into the new year.

"The Use of Force Year End Review Report is one of our efforts to increase transparency to build public trust with our community for effective policing in the City of Los Angeles."





## LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

# BOARD OF POLICE

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

The Board of Police Commissioners, originally created in the 1920s, is comprised of five civilians who donate their time to the City. The Commissioners serve a maximum of two five-year terms, as well as up to two years of an unexpired term.

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

The Commission also reviews and adjudicates Categorical Uses of Force by Department employees, including officer-involved shootings, in-custody deaths, and uses of force resulting in a person's admission to a hospital due to injury. In adjudicating each of these critical incidents, the Commission considers whether the actions of the involved officers adhered to all relevant Department policies and training. Should the Commission find any of the actions of the involved officers out of policy, the authority for the administration of discipline under the City Charter rests with the Chief of Police.

Additionally, the Commission regularly directs the Office of the Inspector General to investigate the conduct and performance of the Department. These investigations, which include recommendations for improvement when warranted, cover a wide variety of areas such as adherence to national best practices, reviews of the Department's specialized units, assessments of jail and holding tank procedures, etc.



**WILLIAM J. BRIGGS II**

*President*

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



**EILEEN DECKER**

*Vice-President*

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



# COMMISSIONERS



**MARIA LOU CALANCHE**

*Commissioner*

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



**STEVE SOBOROFF**

*Commissioner*

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



**DALE BONNER**

*Commissioner*

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

# 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.

# DEMOGRAPHIC

## AGENCY TO AGENCY COMPARISON



### Los Angeles Police Department

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

**9,524 sworn officers**  
**3,000 civilian employees**  
**500 sq mi (patrol area)**  
**3.9 million (population)**



### 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.

**10,180 sworn officers**  
**5,798 civilian employees**  
**3,159 sq mi (patrol area)**  
**2.9 million (population)**



### Houston Police Department

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

**5,168 sworn officers**  
**1,037 civilian employees**  
**665 sq mi (patrol area)**  
**2.3 million (population)**





### Chicago Police Department

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

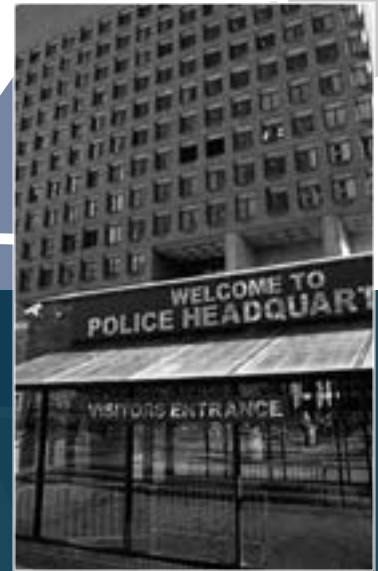
**12,132 sworn officers**  
**632 civilian employees**  
**234 sq mi (patrol area)**  
**2.7 million (population)**



### Philadelphia Police Department

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

**5,900 sworn officers**  
**800 civilian employees**  
**140 sq mi (patrol area)**  
**1.6 million (population)**



### New York Police Department

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

**34,690 sworn officers**  
**17,519 civilian employees**  
**302 sq mi (patrol area)**  
**8.8 million (population)**

# USE OF FORCE

## AGENCY TO AGENCY COMPARISON





## OIS INCIDENTS

In 2021, the Department had a total of 37 OIS incidents, which was the highest number of incidents in the comparison group. When compared to 2020, the Department had the second largest increase in the number of OIS incidents in the comparison group with an increase of 37 percent, or ten incidents. The New York Police Department (NYPD), which is the largest police department in the comparison group, had the second highest number of total OIS incidents in 2021 with a total of 36 OIS incidents. NYPD had an increase of 11 incidents, or 44 percent, from the previous year. The NYPD had the largest increase in incidents from the previous year out of the comparison group. The Los Angeles Sheriff's Department (LASD) had the third highest total of OIS incidents in 2021 with 35. It was an increase of three incidents from the previous year of 32, or nine percent. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) had the fourth highest number of OIS incidents in 2021 with 32 incidents which was a decrease of four incidents from the previous year. The Chicago Police Department had the only reduction in OIS incidents in the comparison group with a 11 percent reduction in OIS incidents compared to 2020. The Houston Police Department (HPD) had the fifth highest number of OIS incidents in 2021 with 29 incidents, which was an increase of three incidents from 2020, or 12 percent. The Philadelphia Police Department (PPD), which is the smallest department of the comparison group, had the least number of OIS incidents with eight OIS incidents in 2021, which was no change from the previous year.

### OIS Incidents

Department	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Los Angeles Police Department	44	33	26	27	37
Chicago Police Department	30	32	17	36	32
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	22	22	28	32	35
New York Police Department	23	17	25	25	36
Houston Police Department	15	18	20	26	29
Philadelphia Police Department	13	11	9	8	8

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

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

### OIS Suspects Deceased

In 2021, the Department had a total of 17 suspect fatalities as a result of OIS incidents, which was a 143 percent increase, or ten more fatalities than the previous year.

The LASD had the second highest number of OIS suspect fatalities, with 11 decedents, which was a decrease of five decedents from the previous year. LASD saw the largest decrease in decedents as a result of OIS incidents between 2020 and 2021. The HPD equaled LASD for the second highest number of OIS suspect fatalities in 2021 with 11 suspects, which was an increase of two decedents when compared with 2020. The HPD had the third highest increase in suspect fatalities in 2021, with a 22 percent increase from the previous year. The CPD had the fourth highest OIS suspect fatality rate with a total of seven OIS fatalities, which was the same when compared with 2020. The NYPD had a total of six OIS suspects fatalities in 2021, which was a decrease of two decedents, or 25 percent, when compared with the previous year. The NYPD had the fifth highest number of OIS suspect fatalities in 2021 and was one of two departments that had a decrease in suspect fatalities within the comparison group. The PPD had the lowest suspect fatalities in the comparison group, with a total of four. This was an increase of three decedents, or 300 percent, when compared with the previous year.

### OIS Suspects Deceased

Department	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Los Angeles Police Department	17	14	12	7	17
Chicago Police Department	8	6	5	7	7
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	8	8	13	16	11
New York Police Department	10	5	11	8	6
Houston Police Department	5	4	7	9	11
Philadelphia Police Department	4	2	0	1	4

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

### DECEASED COMPARED TO OIS INCIDENTS

When comparing the number of deceased OIS suspects to the number of total OIS incidents in 2021, the Department had 46 percent of OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality. The PPD had the largest percentage at 50 percent of OIS incidents resulting in a suspect fatality. The HPD had the third largest at 38 percent of their OIS incidents result in a fatality. LASD was fourth largest and had 31 percent of their incidents result in a suspect fatality. CPD was fifth, having 22 percent of OIS incidents resulting in a suspect fatality. Lastly the NYPD had 17 percent of their OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality.

*Continues on page 18.*

### Percentage of Deceased Suspects Compared to OIS Incidents

Department	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Los Angeles Police Department	39%	42%	46%	26%	46%
Chicago Police Department	27%	19%	29%	19%	22%
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	36%	36%	46%	50%	31%
New York Police Department	43%	29%	44%	32%	17%
Houston Police Department	33%	22%	35%	35%	38%
Philadelphia Police Department	31%	18%	0%	13%	50%

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

In 2021, the Department's fatal OIS incidents per capita of 0.462 decedents per 100,000 is the second largest total behind HPD which was 0.477. NYPD, which has the largest population in the comparison group, had the lowest fatal OIS incidents per capita of 0.068 per 100,000 in 2021. When comparing the Department's aggregate percentage of fatal OIS incidents per capita from 2017-2020 of 0.320, 2021 experienced a 0.14 percentage point increase. In 2021, HPD experienced a 0.21 percentage point increase from their 2017-2020 aggregate percentage of fatal OIS incidents per capita of 0.272.

The Department had the highest year over year increase of fatal OIS incidents per capita of 0.462 in 2021 compared to 0.18 in 2021. PPD, with the smallest population in the comparison group, had the second largest year over year increase of fatal OIS incidents per capita. The PPD had 0.249 decedents per 100,000 in 2021 compared to 0.062 in 2020.

In 2021, CPD experienced no change in their number of fatal OIS incidents per capita compared to 2020. LASD experienced a 0.17 percentage point decrease compared to 2020.

### Per Capita Ratio on Deceased OIS to Population

Department	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Los Angeles Police Department	0.436	0.359	0.308	0.18	0.462
Chicago Police Department	0.291	0.218	0.182	0.255	0.255
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	0.271	0.271	0.44	0.542	0.372
New York Police Department	0.114	0.057	0.125	0.091	0.068
Houston Police Department	0.217	0.174	0.304	0.391	0.477
Philadelphia Police Department	0.249	0.125	0	0.062	0.249

### PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2017 TO 2021

In 2021, only one department in the comparison group, the CPD, had a reduction in OIS incidents. The CPD had an 11 percent decrease in the number of OIS incidents from 2020 to 2021. The PPD had no change in the number of OIS incidents from 2020 to 2021. The largest increase in OIS incidents in terms of percentage was the NYPD, with an increase of 44 percent from 2020 to 2021. The Department had the second highest percentage increase in OIS incidents of 37 percent from the previous year. The LASD and the HPD saw an increase in the number of incidents from 2020 to 2021, six percent and 12 percent, respectively.

When comparing OIS suspect fatalities, the Department along with PPD and HPD all experienced an increase in OIS decedents from the previous year. The PPD saw the largest increase in OIS decedents with an increase of 300 percent, with the Department having the second largest increase of 143 percent. The HPD had an increase of 22 percent compared to the previous year. The LASD had the largest decrease in the number of OIS decedents with a decrease of 31 percent from the previous year. The NYPD had the second largest decrease with a 25 percent decrease from 2020.

In 2020, all six agencies combined had a total of 154 incidents, resulting in a total of 48 suspect fatalities, or 31 percent, as the result of an OIS incident. In 2021, all six agencies combined had a total of 177 OIS incidents with a total of 56 suspect fatalities, or 32 percent. This results in a 15 percent increase in the number of OIS incidents and a two percent increase in the number of suspect fatalities.







An aerial photograph of a coastal city, likely San Diego, showing a sandy beach, blue ocean waves, and a dense residential area with various colored buildings. In the background, there are mountains under a clear blue sky.

# STATISTICAL SNAPSHOT

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







# VIOLENT CRIME

## IN PERSPECTIVE





In 2021, there were a total of 30,078 violent crimes that occurred throughout the City, which accounted for an increase of 1,719 violent crime occurrences, or six percent, compared to 2020. When compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of 29,319 violent crime occurrences, 2021 had 759 more violent crimes, or three percent, above the four-year annual average.

In review of the four violent crime categories, homicides experienced a 12 percent increase while robberies experienced a five percent increase in 2021 when compared to the prior year. Rapes decreased by seven percent and aggravated assaults increased by seven percent in 2021 when compared to the prior year. Additionally, two of the four violent crime categories (Rape and Robbery) were lower than their respective 2017 through 2020 annual averages.

## CITY OF LOS ANGELES VIOLENT CRIME STATISTICS <sup>1</sup>

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Homicide</b>	282	260	258	355	397
<b>Rape</b>	2,191	2,104	1,806	1,465	1,368
<b>Robbery</b>	10,824	10,326	9,635	8,013	8,453
<b>Agg Assault</b>	16,973	17,016	17,240	18,526	19,860
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,270</b>	<b>29,706</b>	<b>28,939</b>	<b>28,359</b>	<b>30,078</b>

## OTHER CITY COMPARISON <sup>2 3 4 5 6</sup>

According to 2021 violent crime data for the year, Houston experienced the highest violent crime rate amongst the six most populous cities in the country, with 11.1 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. Chicago and Philadelphia experienced the second highest violent crime rate of 9.4 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. Los Angeles experienced the fourth highest violent crime rate of 7.8 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. New York City experienced the fifth highest violent crime rate of 4.4 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals.

At the completion of this publication, Phoenix violent crime data was only available for the first 11 months of the year. Using their available data, Phoenix had a rate of 7.6 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. During the same period, Los Angeles had a rate of 7.1 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals.



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

<sup>2</sup> Chicago Data Portal: <https://data.cityofchicago.org/>

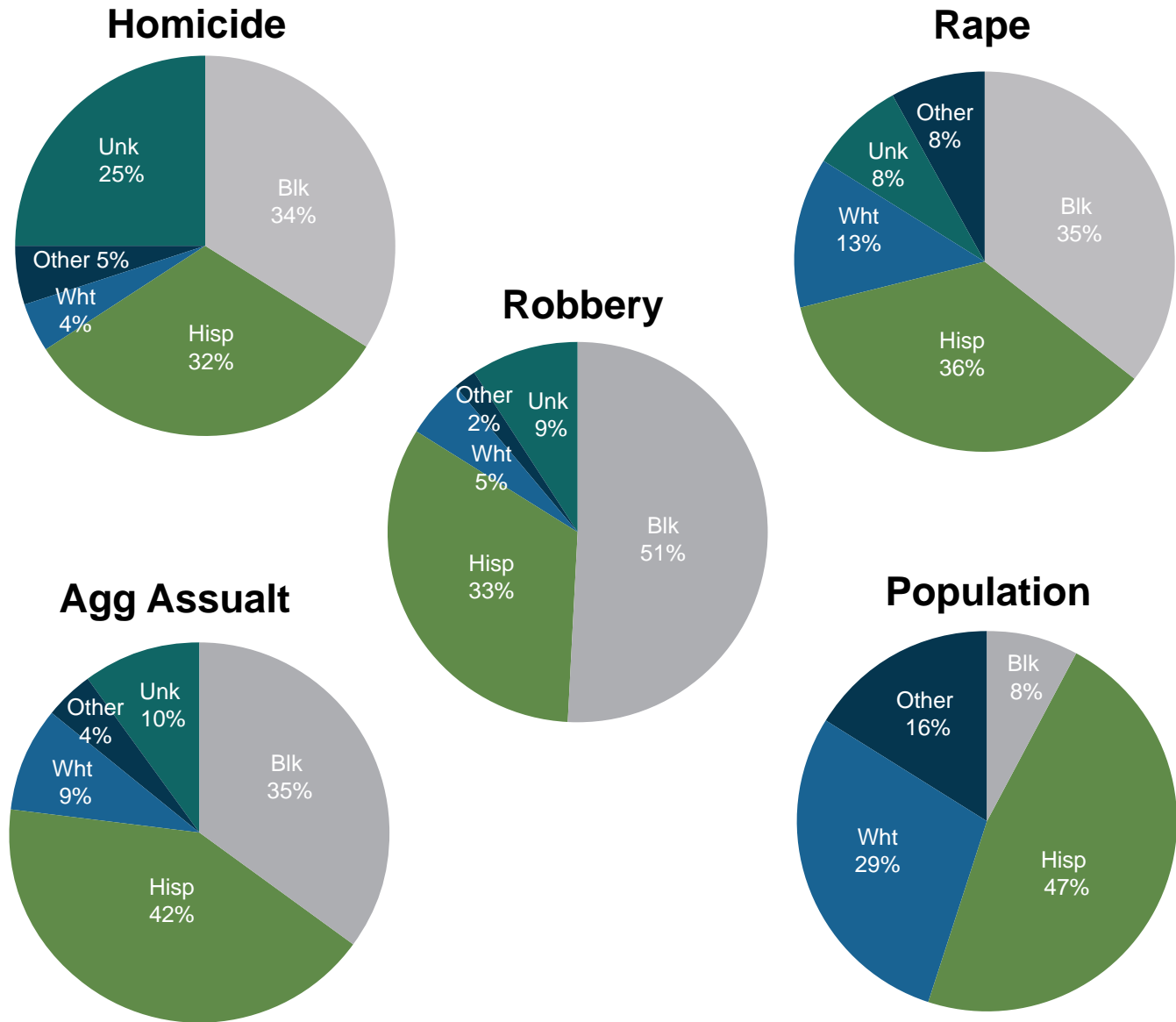
<sup>3</sup> City of Phoenix Statistics and Maps: <https://www.phoenix.gov/police/resources-information/crime-stats-maps>

<sup>4</sup> Crime Stats - NYPD COMPstat: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/nypd/stats/crime-statistics/compstat.page>

<sup>5</sup> Crime Statistics, City of Houston: [https://www.houstontx.gov/police/cs/Monthly\\_Crime\\_Data\\_by\\_Street\\_and\\_Police\\_Beat.htm](https://www.houstontx.gov/police/cs/Monthly_Crime_Data_by_Street_and_Police_Beat.htm)

<sup>6</sup> Crime Maps & Stats | Philadelphia Police Department: <https://www.phillypolice.com/crime-maps-stats/> <https://data.census.gov>

# LOS ANGELES SUSPECT VIOLENT CRIME BY REPORTED RACE



Black suspects accounted for 12,731 of the four cumulative violent crime categories, which represented 42 percent of the 30,572 total violent crime suspects in 2021. Hispanic suspects accounted for the second highest group with 11,619 suspects, or 38 percent, of the total. Whites had the third highest count with 2,348 suspects, or eight percent, of the total. Unknown ethnic classification accounted for 2,942 suspects, or nine percent, of the total. Other ethnic classifications (includes Asian/Pacific Islander) accounted for 932 suspects, or three percent, of the total.

	Blk	Hisp	Wht	Other	Unk
<b>Population</b> <sup>7</sup>	8%	47%	29%	16%	N/A
<b>Violent Crime</b>	42%	38%	8%	3%	9%
Homicide	34%	32%	4%	5%	25%
Rape	35%	36%	13%	8%	8%
Robbery	51%	33%	5%	2%	9%
Agg Assault	35%	42%	9%	4%	10%

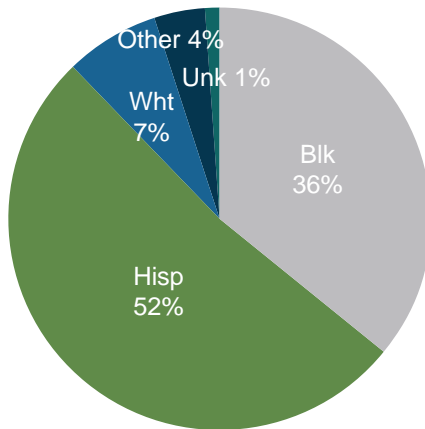
*Note: Population percentage data received from the Demographic Research Unit, City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning.*

<sup>7</sup> Summary File, Demographic Research Unit, City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning.

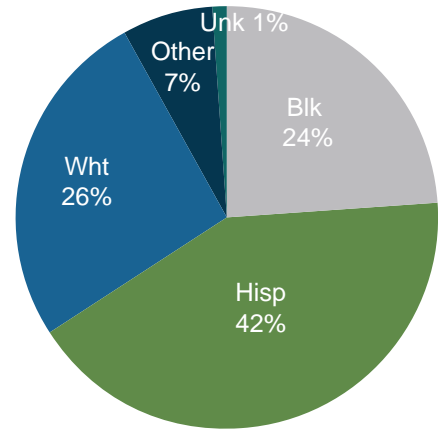


## LOS ANGELES VICTIM VIOLENT CRIME BY REPORTED RACE

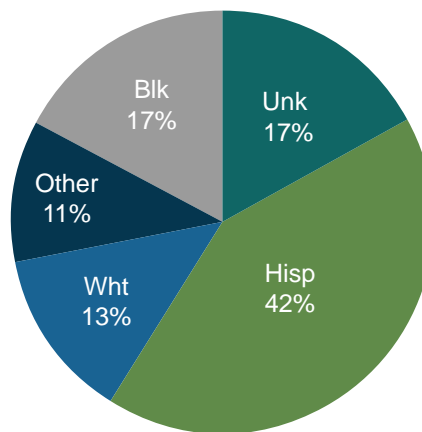
### Homicide



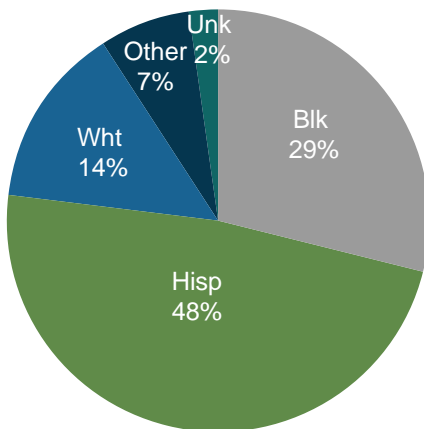
### Rape



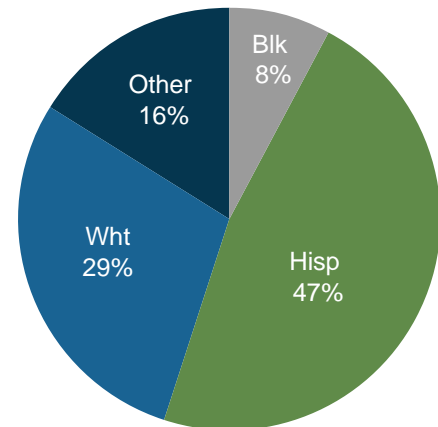
### Robbery



### Agg Assault



### Population



Hispanic victims accounted for 14,251 of the four cumulative violent crime categories, which represented 46 percent of the 31,063 total violent crime victims in 2021. Black victims accounted for the second highest group with 7,783 victims, or 25 percent, of the total. White victims had the third highest count with 4,373 victims, or 14 percent, of the total. Other ethnic victims (includes Asian/Pacific Islander) accounted for 2,454 victims, or eight percent, of the total. Unknown ethnic victims accounted for 2,202 victims, or seven percent, of the total.

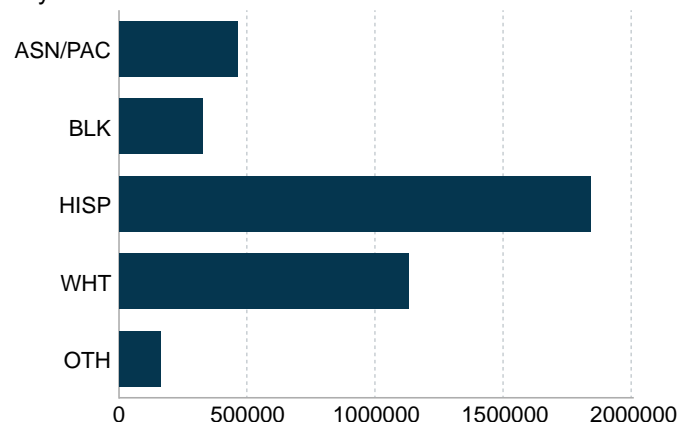
	Blk	Hisp	Wht	Other	Unk
<b>Population <sup>7</sup></b>	8%	47%	29%	16%	N/A
<b>Victim Violent Crime</b>	25%	46%	14%	8%	7%
Homicide	36%	52%	7%	4%	1%
Rape	24%	42%	26%	7%	1%
Robbery	17%	42%	13%	11%	17%
Agg Assault	29%	48%	14%	7%	2%

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

# CITY STATISTICS

## POPULATION AND AREA <sup>8</sup>

As of the 2020 Census, the United States (U.S.) Census Bureau estimated the City population to be approximately 3.9 million residents, living within a geographical area encompassing 468 square miles. Based on current estimates of 3.9 million residents, Los Angeles is California's most populous city and the second most populous city nationally, following New York City.



Ethnicity	No. of Individuals	Percentage
Asian/Pacific Islander	459,158	12%
Black	322,553	8%
Hispanic	1,829,991	47%
White	1,126,052	29%
Other	160,993	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,898,747</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

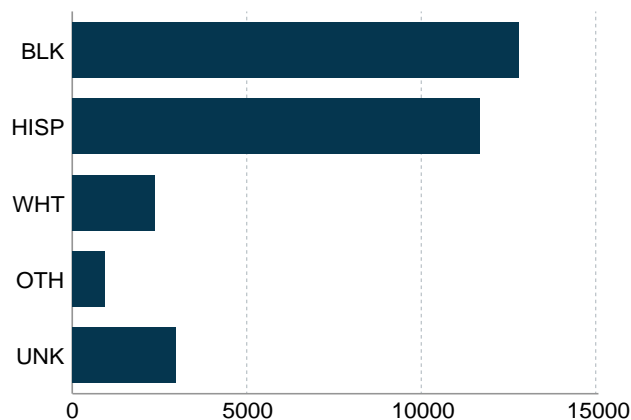
## CITY CRIME STATISTICS

### Violent Crime <sup>9</sup>

In 2021, 30,078 violent crime incidents (consisting of homicides, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults) occurred throughout the City. The 2021 total accounted for an increase of 1,719 incidents, or approximately six percent, compared to 28,359 incidents in 2020. When compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of 29,319 incidents, 2021 was 759 incidents, or approximately three percent, above the four-year annual average. The City experienced 397 homicides in 2021, which was 42 more, or a 12 percent increase, compared to the 355 homicides in 2020. There were

108 more, or a 37 percent increase, compared to the 2017 through 2020 four-year annual average of 289 homicides.

The data below reflects the ethnic breakdown of suspects involved in violent crime incidents during 2021:



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Black	12,731	42%
Hispanic	11,619	38%
White	2,348	8%
Other	932	3%
Unknown	2,942	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,572</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2021, 12,731 out of the 30,572, or 42 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were Black. During the same period, 11,619, or 38 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were Hispanic. Suspects involved in violent crime who were White accounted for 2,348, or eight percent. Lastly, 3,874 suspects, or 12 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were classified as Other or Unknown ethnic origins.

### Part I Crime

In 2021, 120,168 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 five percent increase, or 5,335 more incidents, than the 114,833 incidents in 2020. In 2021, there were 5,318, or approximately four percent, less incidents than the 2017 through 2020 four-year annual average of 125,487 incidents.

### Part II Crime

In 2021, 82,420 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 2021 total was a increase of 25 incidents, or less than one percent, more compared to the 82,395 incidents in 2020.

<sup>8</sup> Los Angeles City Planning Demographics: <https://planning.lacity.org/resources/demographics>

<sup>9</sup> Violent crime totals are based on the date of occurrence, as opposed to United States Department of Justice data, which uses a reporting standard based on the date the crime is reported to the Department.

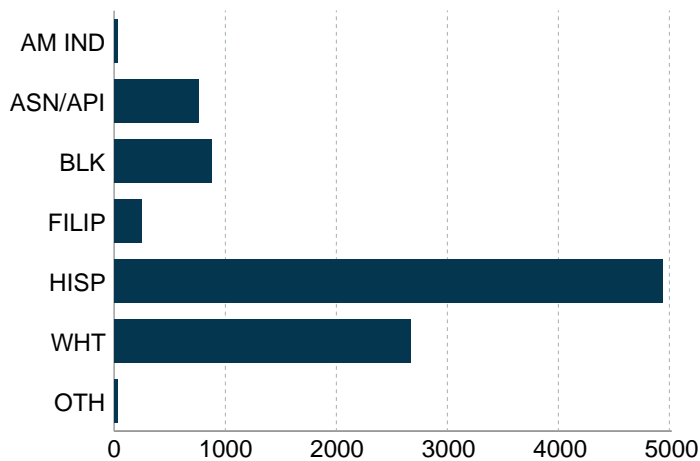


# LAPD PERSONNEL FIGURES

As of December 31, 2021, the Department employed 9,524 sworn personnel, making it the third largest municipal police department in the nation, behind the New York Police Department (NYPD) and the Chicago Police Department (CPD).

## Sworn Personnel by Ethnicity

Sworn Department personnel of Hispanic descent account for the largest ethnic category of employees in the Department with 4,914 out of the 9,524 total personnel, or 52 percent. The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to ethnicity along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:

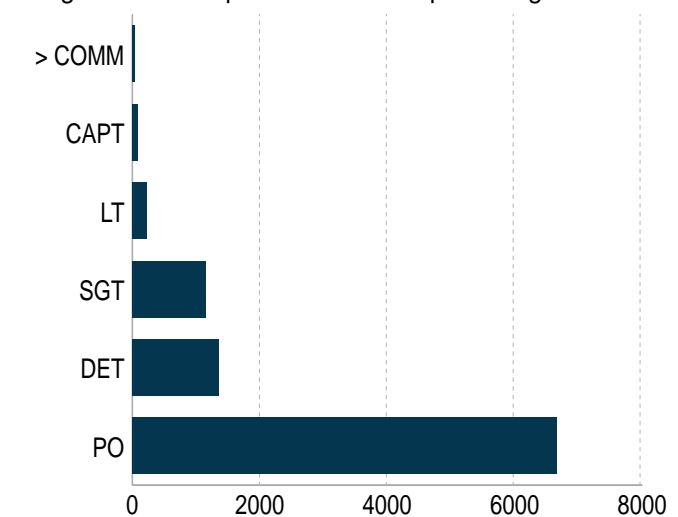


Ethnicity	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
American Indian	35	< 1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	762	8%
Black	871	9%
Filipino	245	3%
Hispanic	4,914	52%
White	2,662	28%
Other	35	< 1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,524</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Note:** On a per capita basis, the Department has 24.4 officers per 10,000 residents, compared to the CPD and NYPD averages of 44.2 and 39.4 officers per 10,000 residents, respectively. From a geographical perspective, the Department has 18.9 officers per square mile, compared to the CPD with 51.8 officers per square mile, and NYPD with 114.9 officers per square mile.

## Sworn Personnel by Rank

The Department has 6,667 employees that are at the rank of police officer, which represents 70 percent of the 9,524 total Department personnel. The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to rank along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:

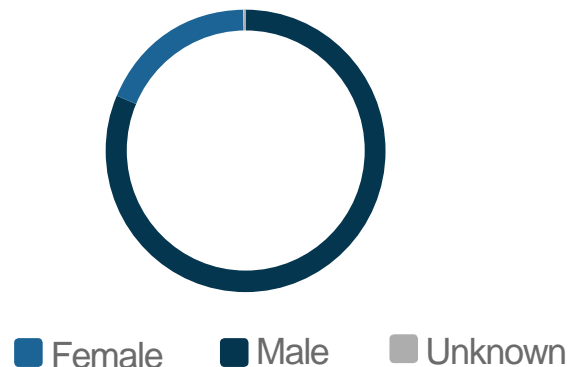


Rank	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Commander & Above	32	<1%
Captain	80	1%
Lieutenant	222	2%
Sergeant	1,161	12%
Detective	1,362	14%
Police Officer	6,667	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,524</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Sworn Personnel by Gender

Males accounted for 7,752 of the 9,524 total Department personnel, or 81 percent; and females accounted for 1,771 employees, or 19 percent. One officer identified as non-binary.

Gender	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Female	1,771	19%
Male	7,752	81%
Non-binary / Other	1	< 1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,524</b>	<b>100%</b>



# LAPD STATISTICS

## Department Call for Service Information

The Department received 895,758 calls for service in 2021, which was a decrease of 25,812 calls, or approximately three percent, compared to the 921,570 calls for service in 2020. In 2021, there were 61,287, or approximately six percent, less calls for service than the 2016 through 2020 five-year annual average of 957,045 calls for service.

In 2021, 77th Street Area accounted for the most calls for service with 61,838 out of the total of 895,758, which represented approximately seven percent of all calls for service generated for the Department's 21 geographical Areas and other non-defined City areas. Central Area accounted for the second highest call for service count with 54,278, or six percent, of the total calls for service. Hollywood Area had the third highest radio call count with 50,805 calls, or six percent of the total calls for service.

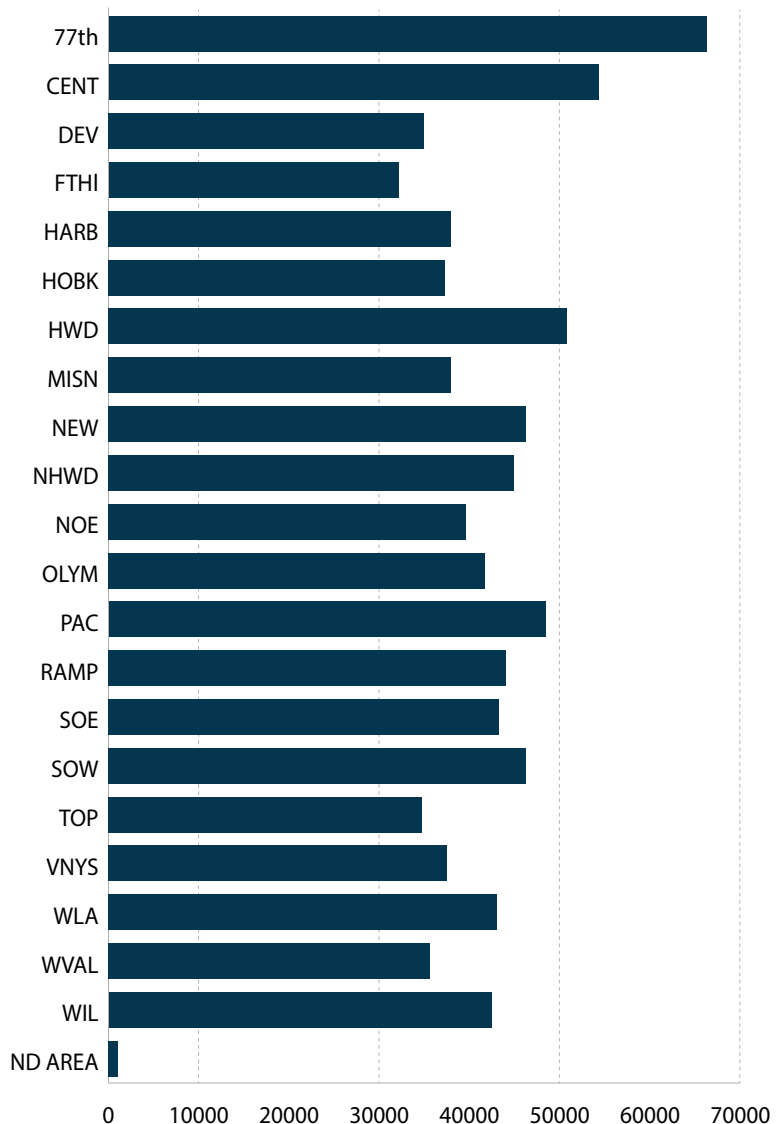
Based on bureau totals in 2021, Valley Bureau accounted for the most calls for service with 257,558 calls, or 29 percent, of the 895,758 totals for the year. West Bureau had the second highest count with 226,377 calls, or 25 percent. Central Bureau had the third highest count with 221,392, or 24 percent. Lastly, South Bureau accounted for the lowest radio call count with 189,336 calls, or 21 percent. The remaining 1,095 calls for service, or less than one percent, occurred in non-defined City areas.

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

## Department Public Contact Information

Department personnel contacted 1,324,535 individuals in 2021, 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 2021 total was a decrease of 118,522 individuals, or 8.2 percent, compared to 1,443,057 individuals contacted in 2020. In 2021, there were 300,666, or 19 percent, less individuals contacted than the 2016 through 2020 five-year annual average of 1,625,201.

## Department Calls for Service By Division



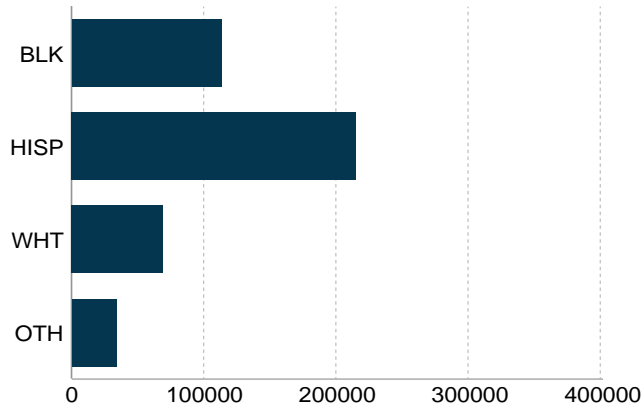
## Department Field Detention Information

Department personnel stopped 428,777 individuals in 2021 during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops). This accounted for a decrease of 92,710 individuals, or approximately 18 percent, less compared to 521,487 observation-related field detentions in 2020. In 2021, there were 239,379, or approximately 36 percent, less observation-related field detentions than the 2016 through 2020 five-year annual average of 668,156.



In 2021, Hispanic subjects accounted for 213,898, or 50 percent, of the 428,777 individuals stopped during 2021 observation-related field detentions. Black subjects accounted for 112,705, or 26 percent, of the individuals stopped. White subjects accounted for 16 percent with 68,611 of the individuals stopped. American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other or Unknown ethnicities accounted for 33,563 individuals, or eight percent, cumulatively.

#### Field Detention Information By Race



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Black	112,705	26%
Hispanic	213,898	50%
White	68,611	16%
Other	33,563	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>428,777</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Department Citation Information

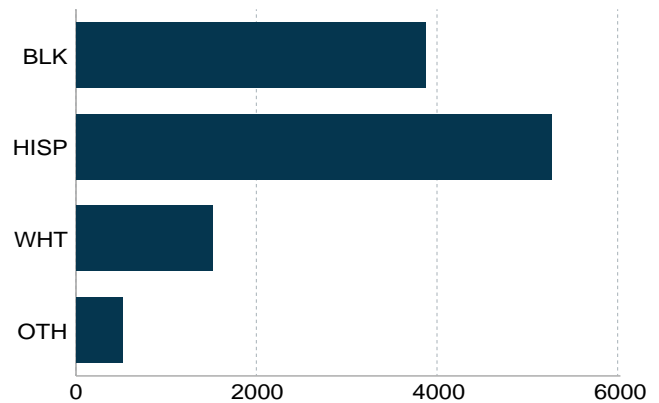
In 2021, a total of 135,122 citations were issued. This total included 121,699 traffic related citations and 13,423 Release from Custody (RFC) arrest reports, which are written in lieu of confinement for certain misdemeanor-related violations.

#### Department Arrest Information

The Department had 46,804 total arrests in 2021, which was a decrease of 20, or 11 percent, less than the 46,824 individuals arrested in 2020. In 2021, there were 12,692, or 21 percent, less individuals arrested than the 2017 through 2020 four-year annual average of 59,496.

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

#### Violent Crime Arrestee By Race



Ethnicity	No. of Arrestees	Percentage
Black	3,848	35%
Hispanic	5,239	47%
White	1,501	14%
Other	507	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,095</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Attacks on LAPD Officers

In 2021, there were 858 attacks on LAPD officers which was a decrease of 172 incidents, or 17 percent, compared to 1,030 incidents in 2020. In 2020, 97 of these attacks occurred during the civil unrest of 2020. In 2021, there were 30, or four percent more, incidents than the 2017 through 2020 four-year average of 828.

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

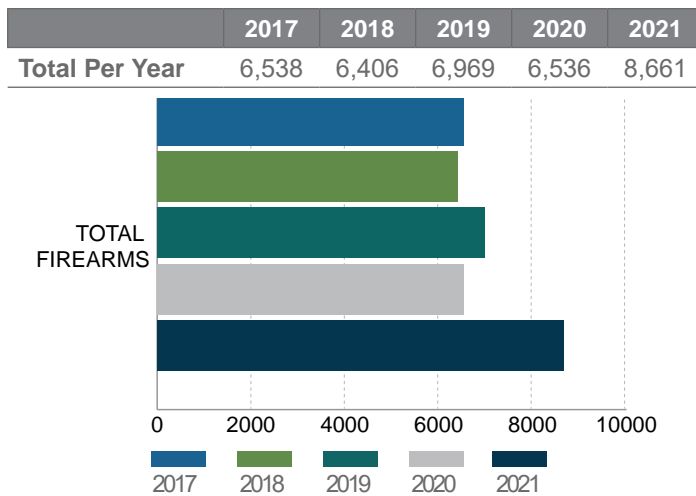
# FIREARMS RECOVERED

## Firearms Recovered by the Department

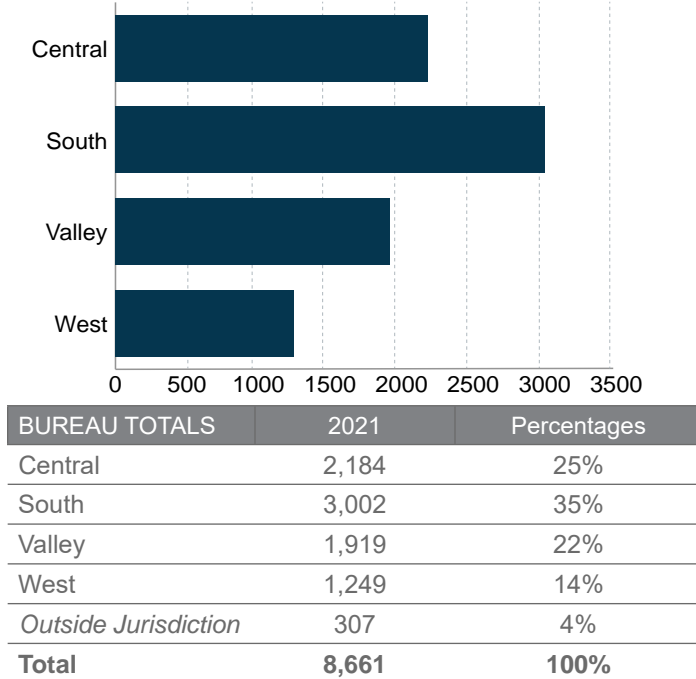
In 2021, there were 8661 firearms recovered in Department field operations, which was an increase of 2,125 or 33 percent more recovered firearms as compared to the 6,536 in 2020. In 2021, 1,921 of the recovered firearms were “ghost guns,” (unregistered, unserialized firearms) which was approximately 22 percent of the total recovered firearms in 2021. This was an increase of 1,108, or 136 percent as compared to 813 in 2020. In 2021, there were 863, or 14 percent, more firearms recovered than the 2017 through 2020 four-year annual average of 6,612.

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

## Department's Firearms Recovered 2017-2021



## Department's Firearms Recovered by Bureau in 2021

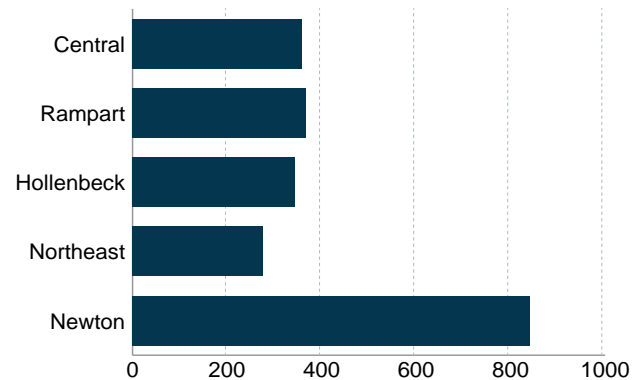


In 2021, a total of 35 percent of all guns recovered were from South Bureau, the highest in comparison to all bureaus. Twenty five percent of all guns recovered in 2021 came from Central Bureau, 22 percent from Valley Bureau, and 14 percent from West Bureau.

## Firearms Recovered by Bureau in 2021

### Central Bureau

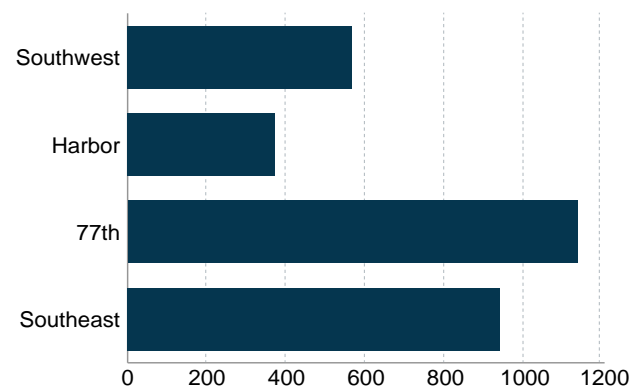
CENTAL BUREAU	2021	Percentages
Central	358	16%
Rampart	367	17%
Hollenbeck	343	16%
Northeast	276	13%
Newton	840	38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>100%</b>



There were a total of 2,184 guns recovered from Central Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from Newton Division, which was 38 percent of all firearms recovered from Central Bureau.

### South Bureau

SOUTH BUREAU	2021	Percentages
Southwest	564	19%
Harbor	370	12%
77th	1,132	38%
Southeast	936	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>100%</b>

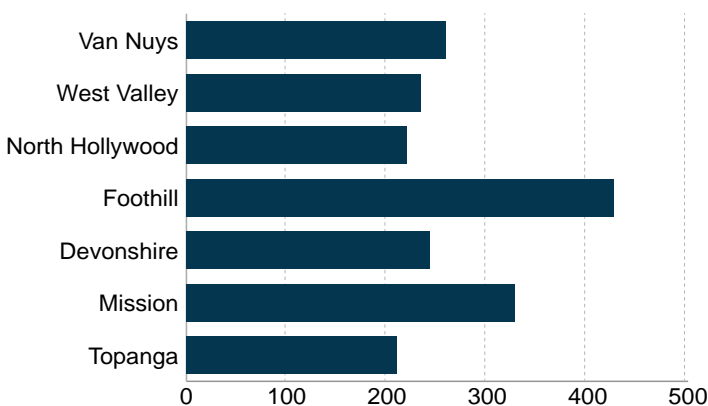


There were a total of 3,002 guns recovered from South Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from 77th Division, which were 38 percent of all firearms recovered from South Bureau.



### Valley Bureau

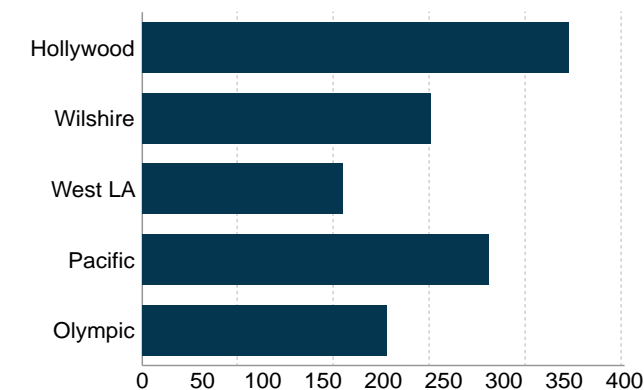
VALLEY BUREAU	2021	Percentages
Van Nuys	259	13%
West Valley	234	12%
North Hollywood	220	11%
Foothill	426	22%
Devonshire	243	13%
Mission	327	17%
Topanga	210	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>100%</b>



There were a total of 1,919 recovered from Valley Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from Foothill Division, which were 22 percent of all firearms recovered from Valley Bureau.

### West Bureau

WEST BUREAU	2021	Percentages
Hollywood	354	28%
Wilshire	239	19%
West LA	166	13%
Pacific	287	23%
Olympic	203	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>100%</b>



There were a total of 1,249 recovered from West Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from Hollywood Division, which were 28 percent of all firearms recovered from West Bureau.

### Increase of Firearm Recovery: Ghost Guns

The proliferation of self-made, non-serialized firearms, or ghost guns, has increased exponentially since 2020. In 2020, 813 ghost guns were recovered while 1,921 ghost guns were recovered in 2021, a 136 percent increase. In 2021, a total of 586 individuals who were prohibited possessors were arrested with a ghost gun. The manufacturing, selling, use, and possession of ghost guns is an epidemic not only in our City, but also nationwide. Several specialized units throughout the Department have focused their efforts on investigating ghost gun manufacturers through street buys, tips, and internet sales. These efforts led to the identification of four major ghost gun manufacturers, and the opening of two investigations which resulted in arrests and ghost gun recoveries. Of more significance, two three-dimensional printers, used in the mass production of ghost gun components, were also recovered. Despite our ongoing efforts, over 90 percent of ghost guns recovered are still being constructed from pre-made kits. In mid-2021, the Department published policies and guidance to unify the Department's method for investigating ghost gun manufacturers and traffickers. The Department will continue working with City leaders in the expansion and enforcement of legislative efforts, gun buyback programs, and further community awareness outreach, to combat this ever-growing threat. These leadership efforts will greatly assist our field officers and detectives in gathering valuable information to lead specialized units to those making and distributing ghost guns.

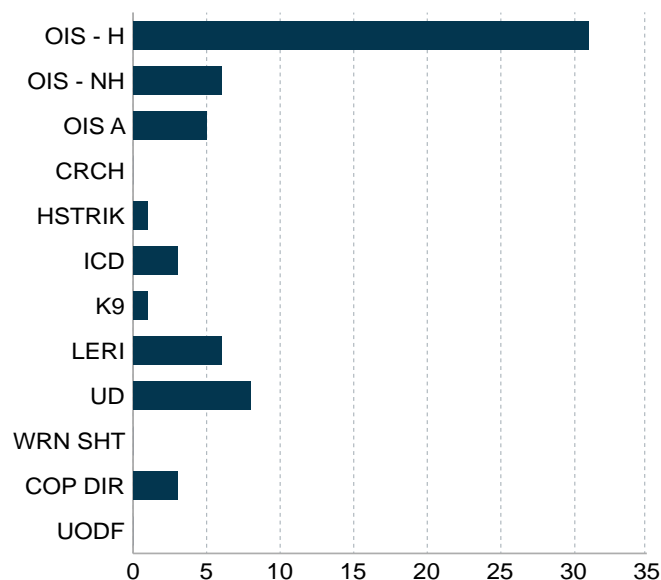


# USE OF FORCE REVIEW

Department personnel were involved in 64 CUOF incidents and 2,248 NCUOF incidents in 2021. The combined total of 2,312 incidents was an increase of 62 incidents, or three percent more, compared to the 2,250 total UOF incidents in 2020.

## Categorical Use of Force Incidents

The table below depicts the CUOF totals for 2021:



Category	2021
OIS - Hit	31
OIS - No Hit	6
OIS - Animal	5
Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH)	0
Head Strike	1
In-Custody Death (ICD)	3
K-9 Contact	1
Law Enforcement Related Injury (LERI)	6
Unintentional Discharge (UD)	8
Warning Shot	0
Chief of Police (COP) Directed	3
Use of Deadly Force (Other)	0
* See page 122 for definition.	
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>

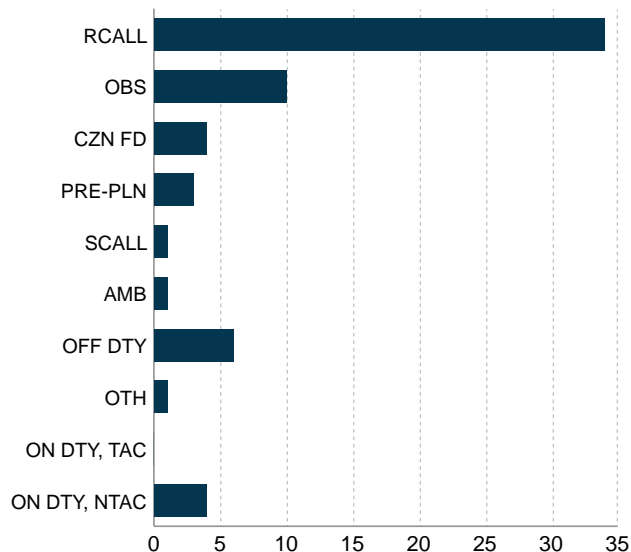
## Source of Activity for CUOF Incidents

In 2021, 34 incidents, or 53 percent of the Department's 64 CUOF incidents, originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. ten incidents, or 15 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e., pedestrian and traffic stops). Six incidents originated during off-duty incidents, which represented nine percent.

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

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

## Source of Activity for CUOF Incidents



Source	2021
Radio Call	34
Observation	10
Citizen Flag Down	4
Pre-Planned	3
Station Call	1
Ambush	1
Off-Duty	6
Other	1
On-Duty, Tactical	0
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>

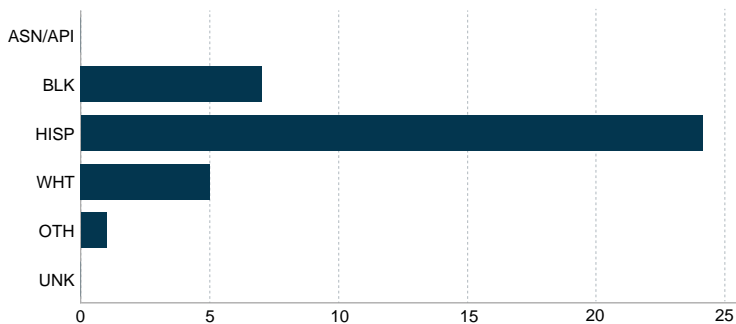


### Officer Involved Shooting Incidents

Of the 64 CUOF incidents in 2021, 37 were OIS occurrences. The 2021 OIS total was an increase of ten incidents, or 37 percent, more than the 27 OIS incidents in 2020. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, there were a total of 130 OIS occurrences, resulting in an annual average of 33 incidents. The 2021 count was above the 2017 through 2020 four-year annual average by four incidents, or 12 percent.

There were 37 suspects involved in the 37 OIS incidents in 2021. Twenty-four of the 37 suspects, or 65 percent, were Hispanic. Seven of the suspects, or 19 percent, were Black. Five of the suspects, or 14 percent, were White. One of the suspects, or three percent, was of the Other ethnic designation.

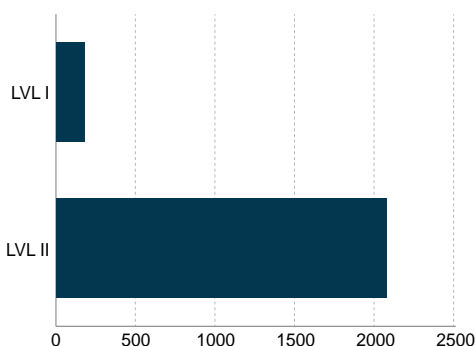
### Officer Involved Shooting Incidents



Ethnicity	2021 OIS Suspect	Violent Crime Suspect	City Population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0%	(See Other)	12%
Black	19%	42%	8%
Hispanic	65%	38%	47%
White	14%	8%	29%
Other	3%	3%	4%
Unknown	0%	9%	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Non-Categorical Use of Force Incidents

In 2021, 2,248 NCUOF incidents occurred in the City.



Level	2021
Level I	178
Level II	2,070
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,248</b>

**Note:** Refer to Page 121, Non-Categorical Use of Force Levels, for definition of Level I and Level II.

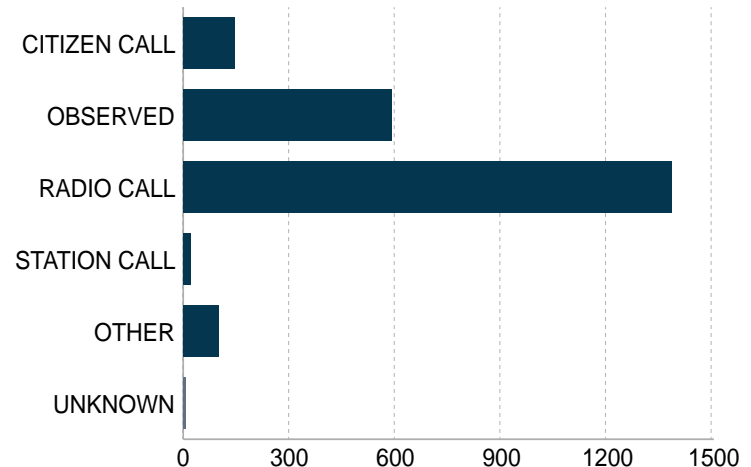
### Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents

In 2021, 1,382, or 61 percent, of the Department's 2,248 NCUOF incidents originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. During the same period, 590 incidents, or approximately 26 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: 146 incidents, or approximately six percent;
- Other: 101 incidents, or four percent;
- Station Call: 22 incidents, or one percent; and,
- Unknown: seven incidents, or less than one percent.

### Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents



Source	2021
Citizen Flag Down	146
Observation	590
Radio Call	1,382
Station Call	22
Other	101
Unknown	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,248</b>

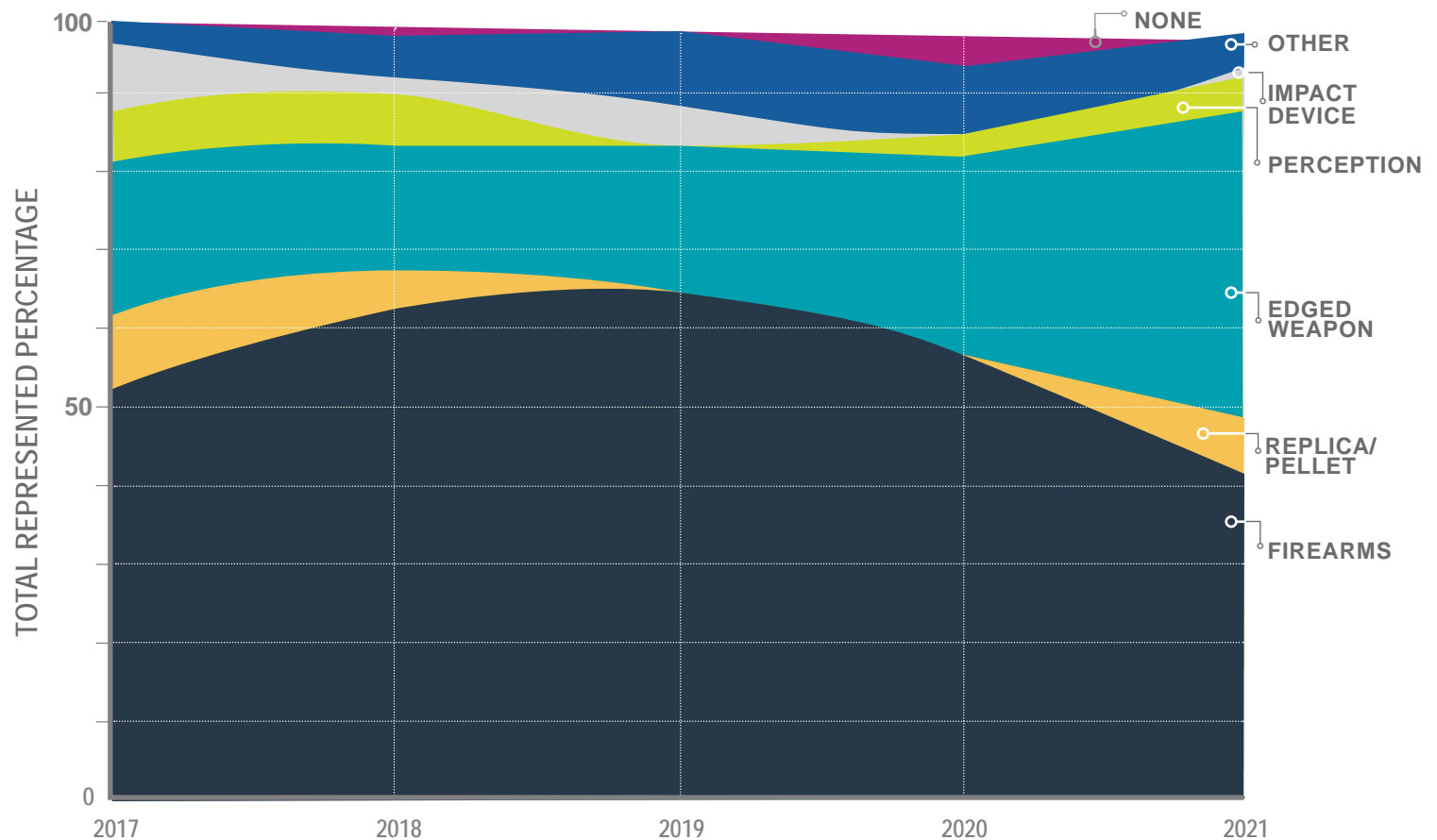
# SUSPECT WEAPONS

## OR ACTIONS BY PERCENT





The graph below depicts the 2017 through 2021 annual percentages of seven of the most represented weapon/force types utilized by suspects in OIS incidents. As shown, firearms overwhelmingly accounted for the highest volume of weapons utilized by suspects, with a five-year annual average of 55 percent. During the same period, edged weapons consistently accounted for the second highest volume of weapons with a five-year annual average of 23 percent. OIS incidents involving “other” weapons accounted for a five-year annual average of seven percent. OIS incidents involving a Replica/Pellet accounted for a five-year annual average of five percent. OIS perception-based shootings, and Impact devices each accounted for four percent of weapons. Lastly, a five-year annual average of two percent of OIS incidents involved no weapons.



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>None</b>	0%	3%	0%	6%	0%
<b>Other</b> (automobile, physical force, unknown, and Other)	4%	6%	12%	10%	5%
<b>Impact device</b>	9%	3%	4%	0%	3%
<b>Perception</b>	7%	6%	0%	3%	5%
<b>Edged Weapon</b>	20%	17%	19%	23%	38%
<b>Replica/Pellet</b>	9%	6%	0%	0%	8%
<b>Firearm</b>	52%	61%	65%	58%	41%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

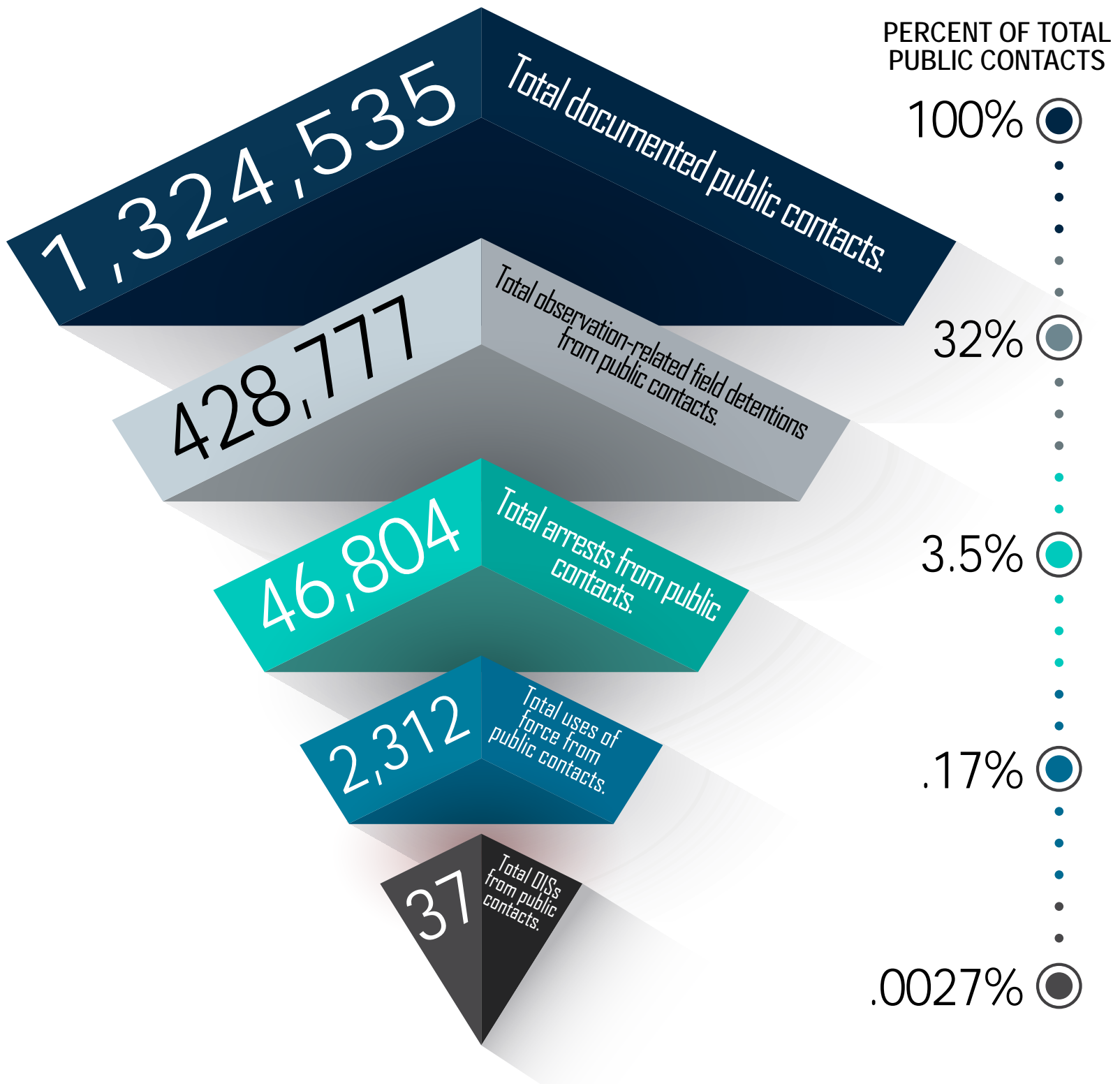
# USE OF FORCE

## IN PERSPECTIVE



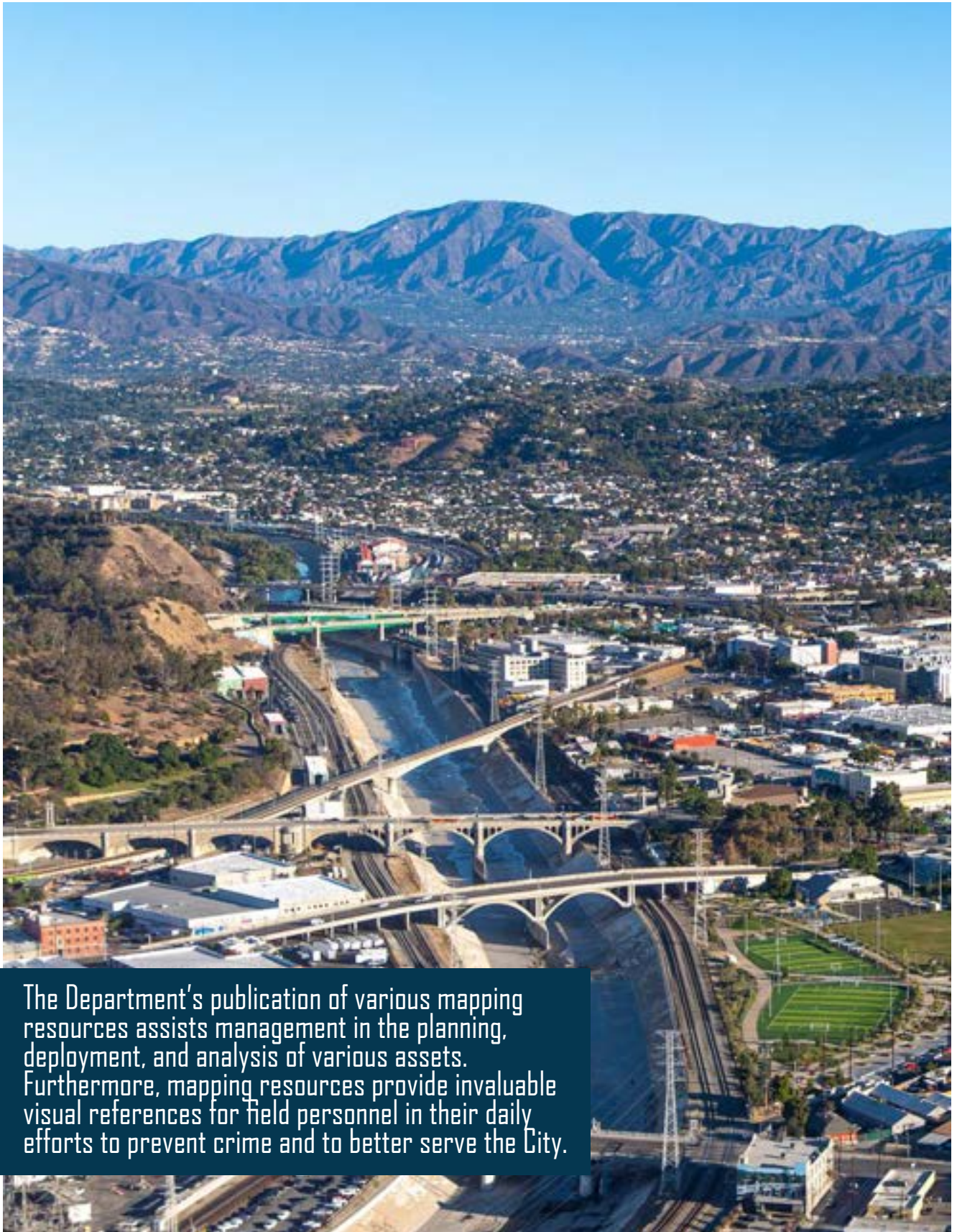


It is important to note that a vast majority of police interactions with the public do not result in a use of force. In 2021, the Department had 1,324,535 documented public contacts. During those contacts, 428,777 individuals were stopped during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops), 46,804 arrests were effected, and 2,312 use of force incidents occurred (37 of which were OIS incidents).



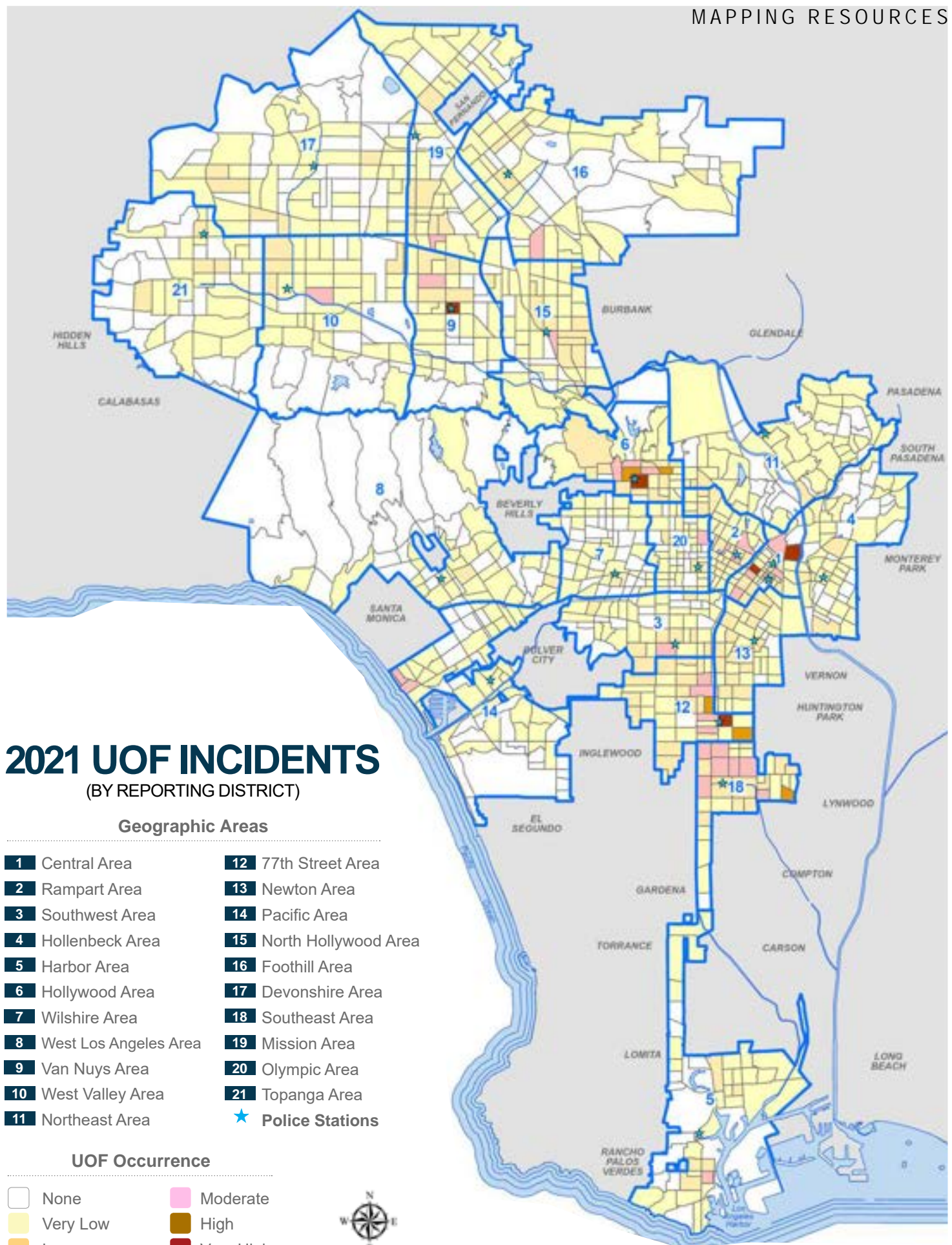
# USE OF FORCE

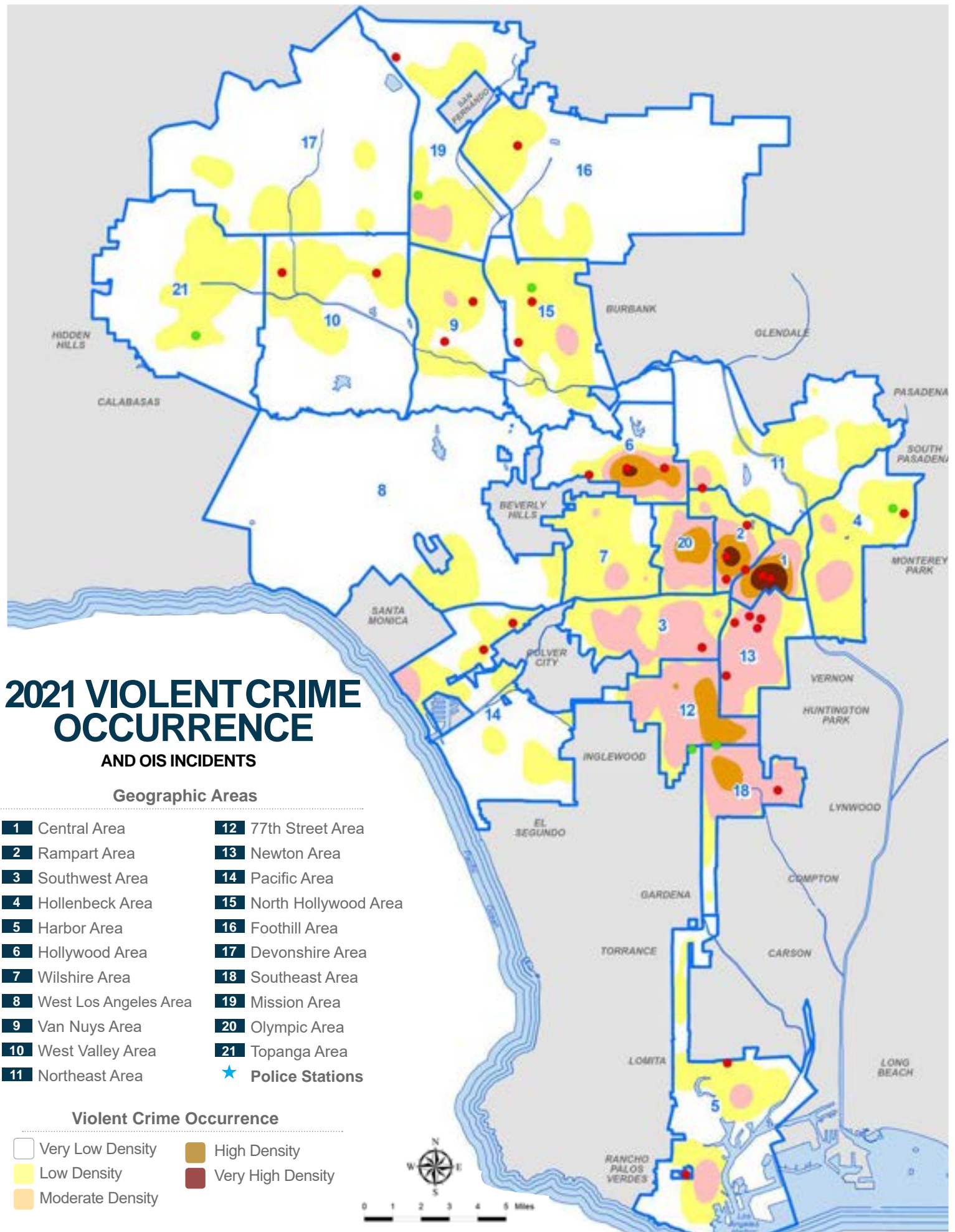
## MAPPING RESOURCES AND HIGHLIGHTS



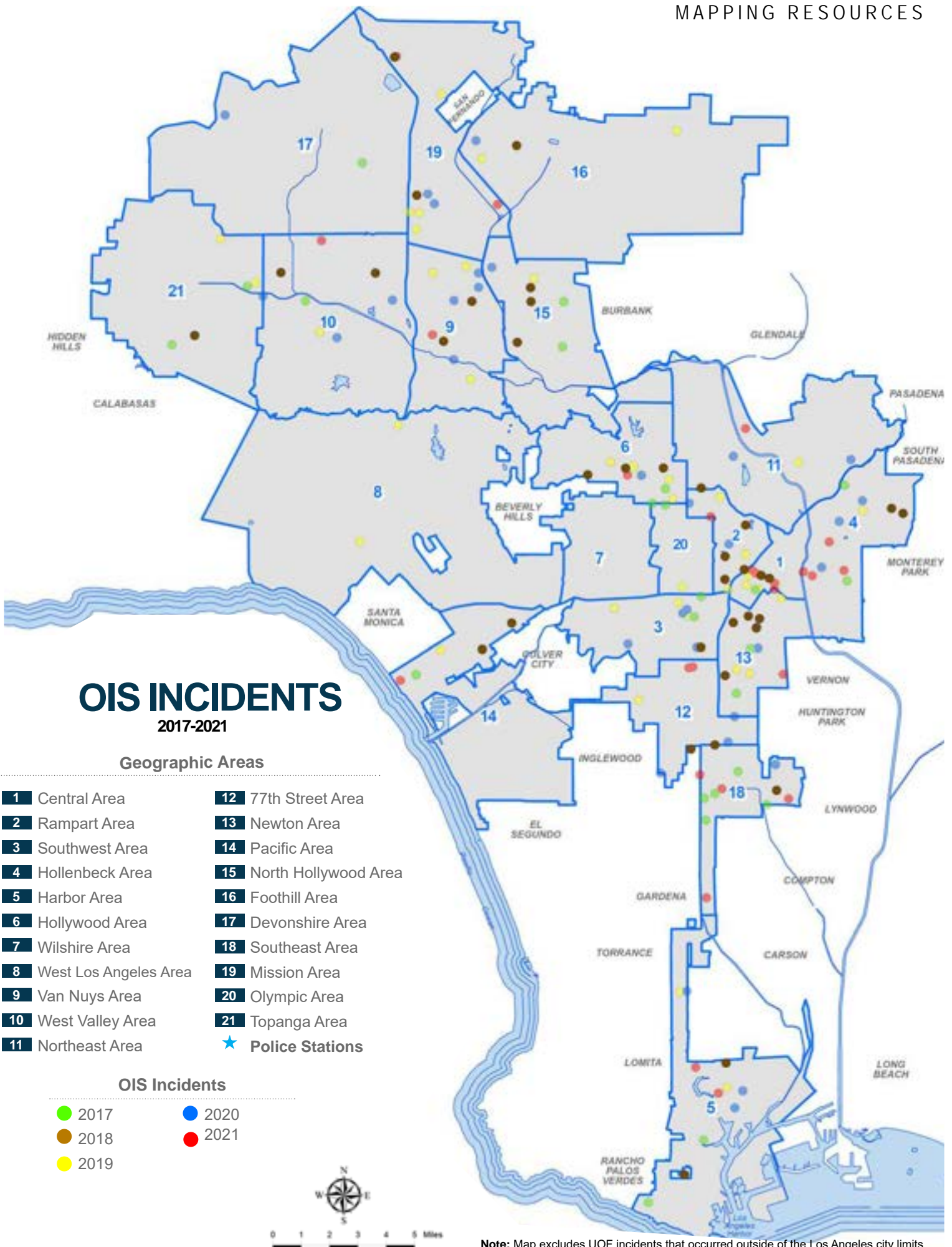
The Department's publication of various mapping resources assists management in the planning, deployment, and analysis of various assets. Furthermore, mapping resources provide invaluable visual references for field personnel in their daily efforts to prevent crime and to better serve the City.

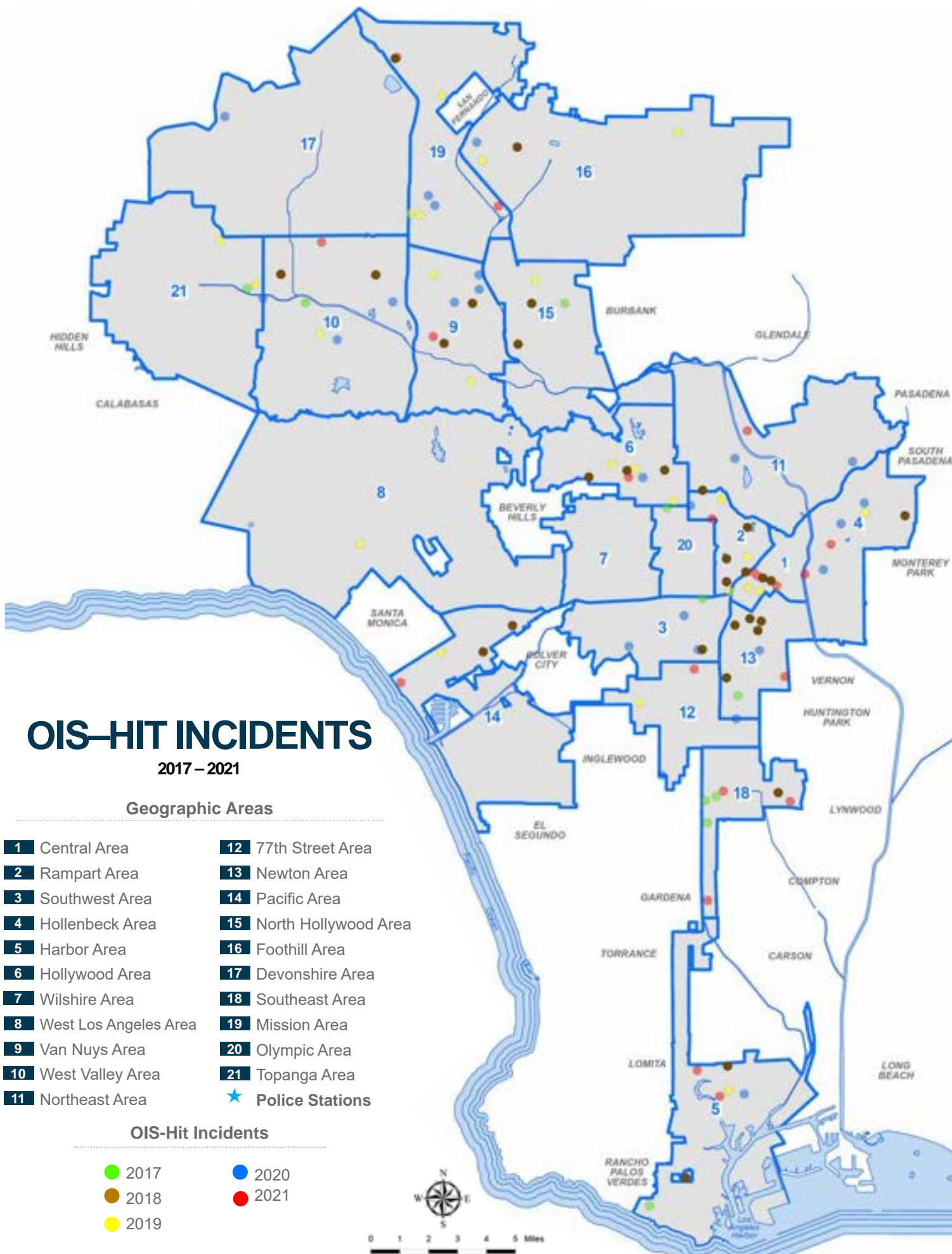






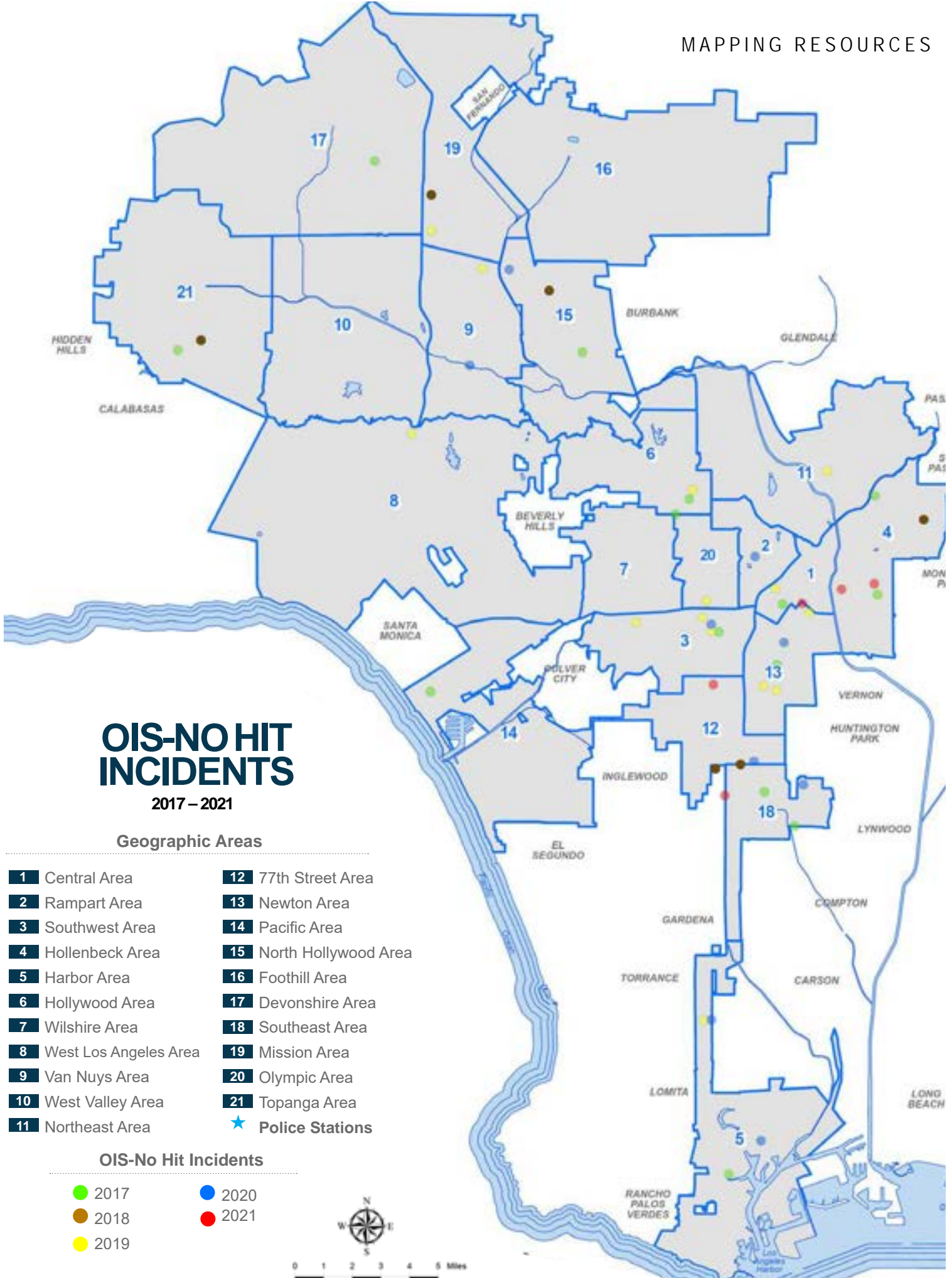


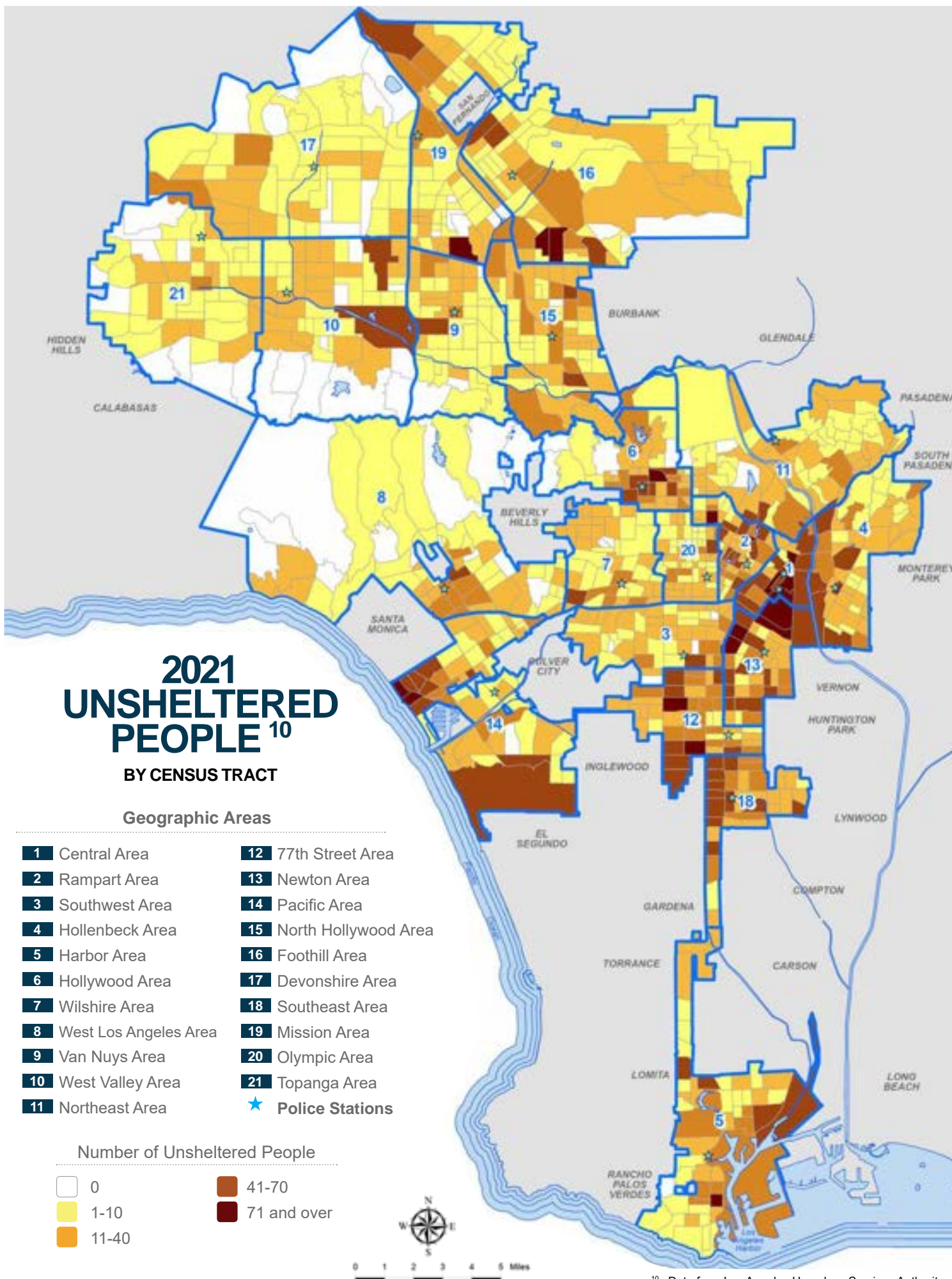




**Note:** Map excludes UOF incidents that occurred outside of the Los Angeles city limits.  
Prepared by LAPD/ADSD/GIS Mapping 01.11.22

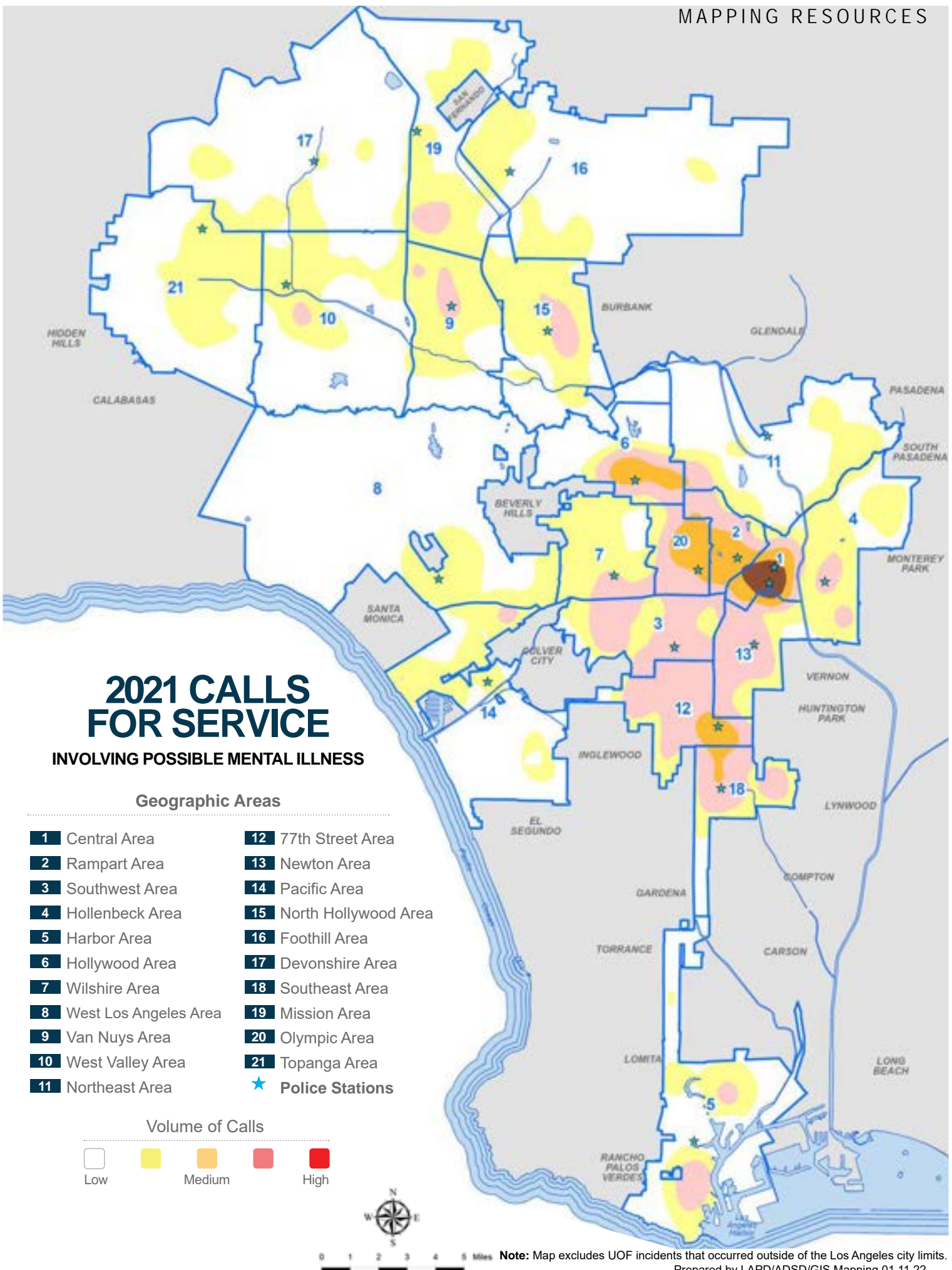






<sup>10</sup> Data from Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority  
Prepared by LAPD/ADSD/GIS Mapping 01.11.22





**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





# PLANNING ASSESSMENT TIME

A photograph of a police scene. A white and black patrol car with flashing lights is parked on a paved street. Several police officers in dark uniforms are gathered around the car. One officer is holding a green gas can. In the background, there are trees and a building. A person in a dark jacket is walking on a sidewalk to the right.

**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.**



RE-DEPLOYMENT  
AND/OR CONTAINMENTOTHER  
RESOURCESLINES OF  
COMMUNICATION

+



=







# 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.**



## COMMAND AND CONTROL

The Department's guiding principle when an officer considers using force is reverence for human life. The Department strove to create a defining framework that clearly and thoroughly conveyed all of the training and practices which incorporated the reverence for human life. As noted by former Chief of Police Charlie Beck, "Although the term 'tactical de-escalation' was not specifically used by the Department in the past, many of the fundamental techniques and concepts that fall under the tactical de-escalation umbrella have long been incorporated in training curricula and successfully utilized by personnel in the field."

The Department's official definition of tactical de-escalation strategies and techniques and their inclusion in the Use of Force (UOF) policy, paired with correlative training curriculum, provides officers a uniformed and well-articulated framework to reduce the intensity of an encounter. While officers regularly exercise tactical de-escalation techniques during intense encounters in the field, the need to use some level of force, whether intermediate or lethal, may arise. As a situation unfolds, it is important for officers and supervisors to exercise effective leadership and decision-making at the scene in order to control the incident. To assist in the implementation of this expectation, the Department established the concept of "Command and Control." The concept of Command and Control provides personnel with guidelines to follow in their efforts to contain, de-escalate, and minimize the negative impact of an incident.

Command and Control is the use of active leadership to direct others while using available resources to coordinate a response, accomplish tasks, and minimize risk. Command uses active leadership to establish order, provide stability and structure, set objectives, and create conditions under which the function of control can be achieved with minimal risk. Control implements the plan of action while continuously assessing the situation, making necessary adjustments, managing resources, managing the scope of the incident (containment), and evaluating whether existing Department protocols apply to the incident (Training Bulletin Volume XLVII, Issue 4, July 2018, "Command and Control.")

There are four key components to command and control:

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

## INITIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The senior officer, or any officer on-scene who has gained

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

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

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

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



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





ultimately responsible for articulating the reasonableness of their decision to draw, exhibit, and/or discharge their firearm.

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

### **INDIVIDUAL OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY**

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

### **PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS**

Concurrent with the goal of containment, officers must assess any immediate danger to the community and to initial responders. During the assessment, the IC must direct available personnel and coordinate appropriate resources to mitigate the threat. After appropriate measures have been taken to mitigate risks and preserve human life, the officer who established Command and Control should update the responding supervisor, who will continue to develop the plan. The plan should include the assignment of tasks to available personnel and the organized use of available resources.

### **ESTABLISHING COMMAND AND CONTROL**

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

### **SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITY**

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

In July 2018, the Department published the Command and Control Training Bulletin and in March of 2019, implemented training on the Advanced Strategies of Command and Control (ASCC). As we move forward into 2022, the Department will remain focused on further refining the concept of Command and Control, while continuing to train officers on the ASCC. Critical concepts, such as the Designated Cover Officer, Tactical De-Escalation, and Active Leadership, will continue to be reinforced throughout the Department in an effort to prevent or minimize uses of force.



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





**C CONTROL**

**C COMMUNICATE**

**C COORDINATE**

**C CONTAIN**

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

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



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





**Additional Officers/Units/Specialized Unit Request(s):** If needed, officers working patrol can request additional resources to an incident. These resources can vary from incident to incident and are dependent on the circumstances of a specific event. Resources can include: Airship, K-9/Bloodhound, SWAT, Bomb Squad, Hazmat, Fire Department, MEU, Dive Team, Traffic, Mutual Aid (i.e. neighboring police departments), etc.



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

# CATEGORICAL

## USE OF FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

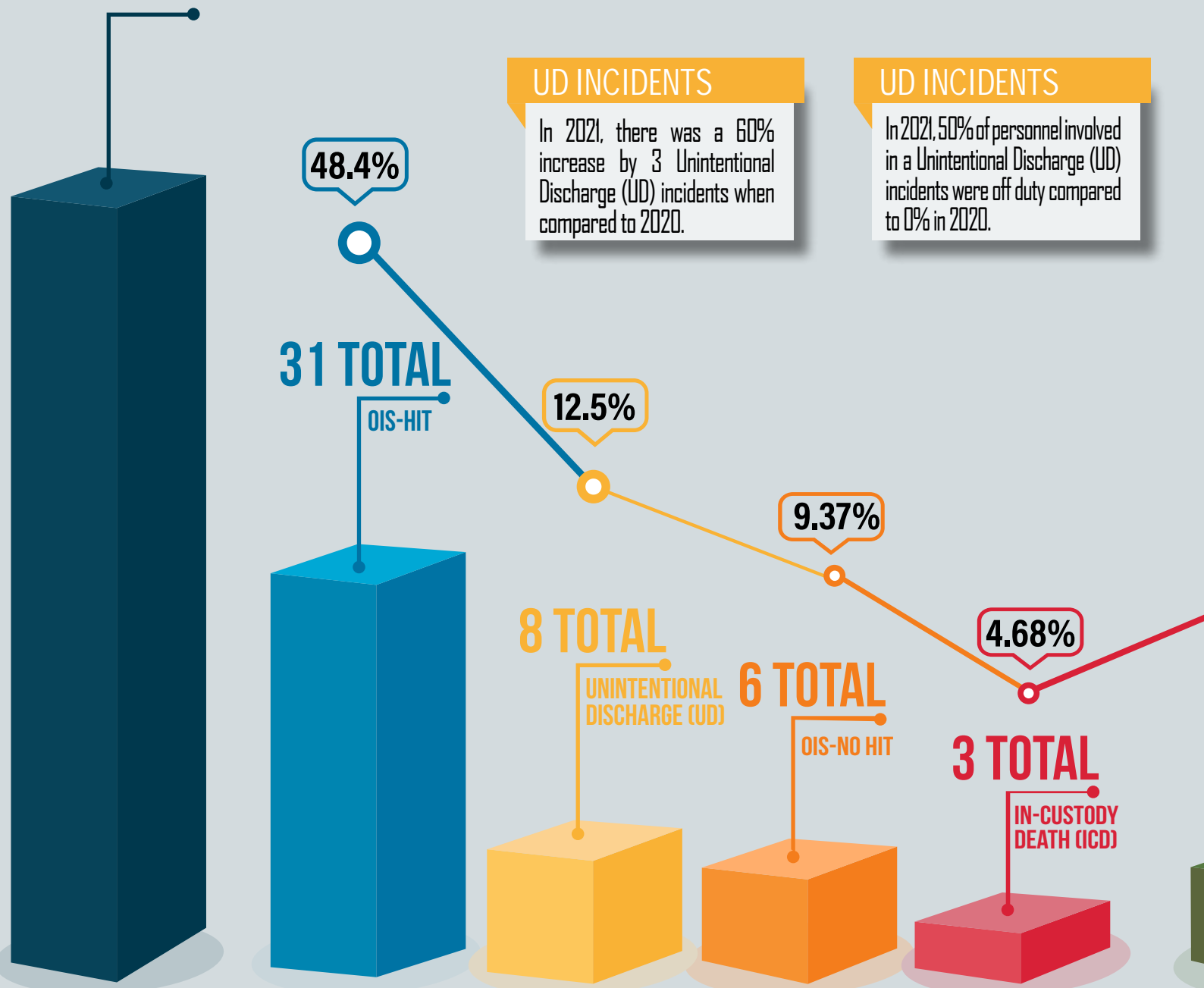
### OIS-HIT INCIDENTS

In 2021, 20 of the 31 (64.5 %) OIS Hit incidents occurred during a radio call.

### OIS-NO HIT INCIDENTS

All OIS No Hits incidents involved officers armed with a pistol.

64 TOTAL IN 2021



### UD INCIDENTS

In 2021, there was a 60% increase by 3 Unintentional Discharge (UD) incidents when compared to 2020.

### UD INCIDENTS

In 2021, 50% of personnel involved in a Unintentional Discharge (UD) incidents were off duty compared to 0% in 2020.



### OIS-NOHIT INCIDENTS

In 2021, 3 of the 6 incidents were as a result of an observationally based activity.

### ICD INCIDENTS

There were 3 In-Custody Death (ICD) incidents in 2021 versus previous 4-year (2017-2020) average of 3.5. A 9% decrease.

### ICD INCIDENTS

There was 1 In-Custody Death (ICD) incident in the jail, 1 was the result of a shooting unrelated to the involved officers, and 1 incident was the result of a self-inflicted injury.

### LERI INCIDENTS

In 2021, there was a 14% decrease of Law Enforcement Related Injury (LERI) incidents as compared to 2020.

### WARNING SHOTS

Continues a 4-year trend of no warning shots fired.

### k-9 INCIDENT

In 2021, there was only 1 k-9 contact incident.

### HEADSTRIKE

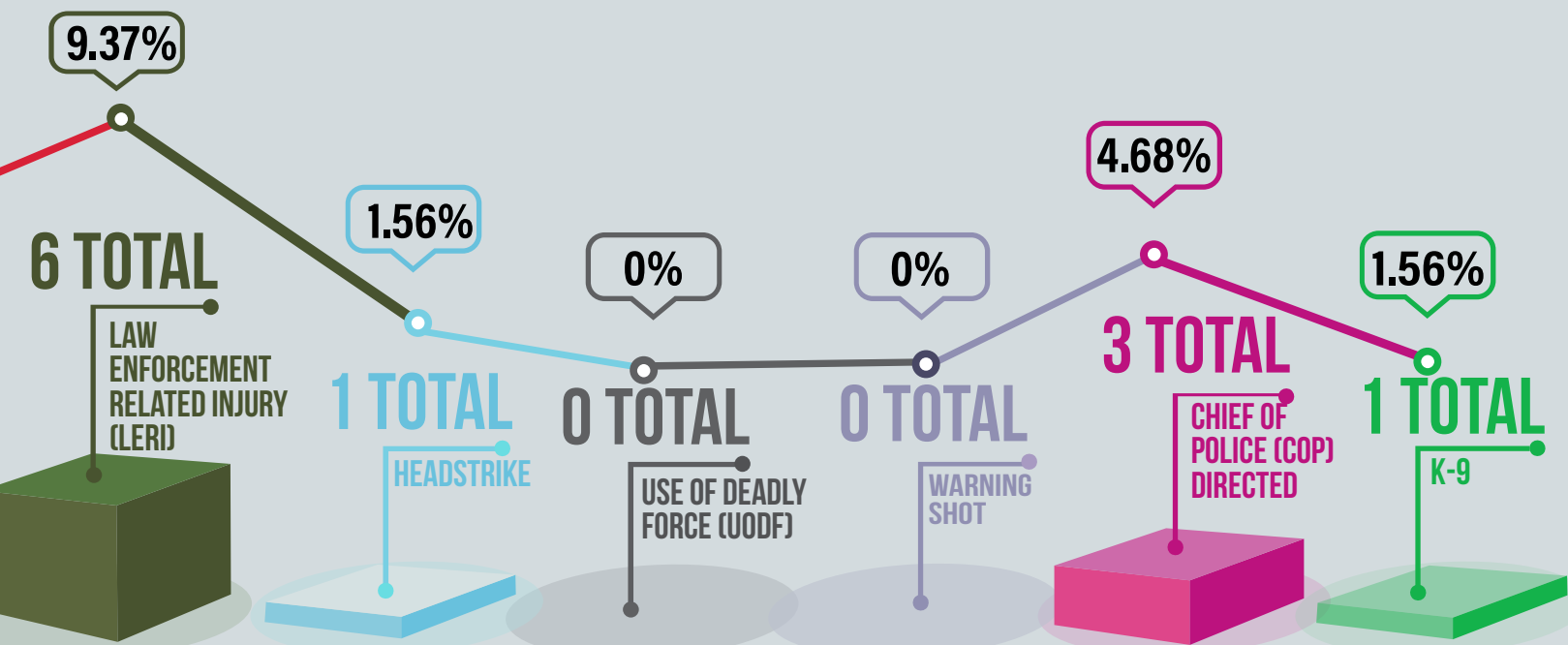
In 2021, there was only 1 incident which occurred during a crowd control situation.

### COP DIRECTED

All of the 3 Chief of Police (COP) Directed incidents involved possible contact with the suspect's neck.

### UODF INCIDENTS

Between 2017 and 2021 the Department only recorded 2 Use of Deadly Force (UODF) incidents 1 in 2019 and 1 in 2020.



# 2021 OIS INCIDENTS

## FACTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

### 37 TOTAL OIS INCIDENTS

#### MENTAL HEALTH & HOMELESSNESS

41%

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

27%

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



**150%** increase in OIS suspects who were experiencing a **mental health crisis** when compared to 2020.

**4.7 rounds**, rounds were discharged during an OIS incident compared to an average of 5.7 rounds discharged per incident in 2020.

**100%** increase, of suspects involved in an OIS were experiencing **homelessness** when compared to 2020.

78%

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

54%

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

38%

of OIS suspects were **armed** with an edged weapon. Compared to 23% in 2020.

59%

of OIS incidents originated from a **call for service**. Compared to 41% in 2020.

8,661

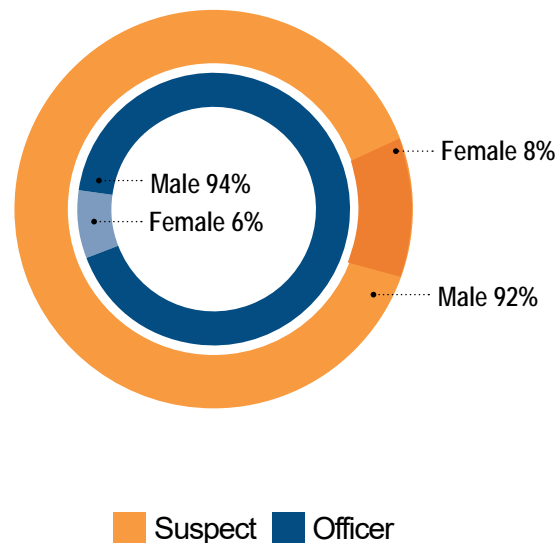
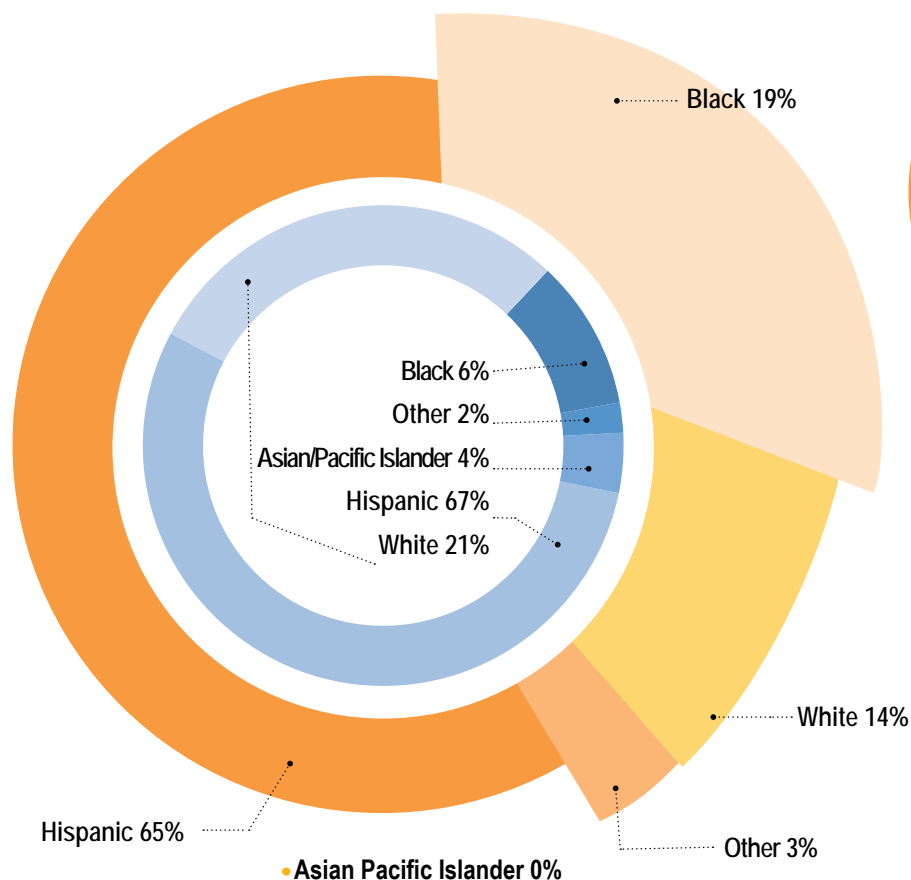
**firearms** were recovered by officers. A documented historical record for the Department. A 33% **increase** as compared to 2020.

A total of 1,921 **ghost guns** were recovered as compared to 813 in 2020, a 136% **increase**.



## ETHNICITY OF SUSPECTS & OFFICERS

## GENDER OF SUSPECTS & OFFICERS



■ Suspect ■ Officer

**1.4** Officer to  
incident  
average

2021 had an average of 1.4 officers per incident with 52 Department personnel involved in 37 OIS incidents. This was a 44% decrease when compared with the 2017 average of 2.5 officers per incident, (110 personnel involved in 44 OIS incidents). No change when compared to 2020.

**11,689**

**violent crime-related  
arrests compared to  
11,277 arrests in 2020, a  
4% *increase*.**

# NON CATEGORICAL

## USE OF FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

### TOTAL INCIDENTS

#### INCREASE

Each year since 2017 the number of officers involved in NCUOF has increased. 2021 had 9,196 officers involved vs 2017 which had 7,191 a 28% increase.

### NCUOF INCIDENTS

#### CENTRAL BUREAU

Central Bureau accounted for 30% of all NCUOF incidents in the city.

### DAY OF THE WEEK

#### NCUOF INCIDENTS

In 2021, 31% of NCUOF occurred on Saturday or Sunday.

### OFFICER RESPONSE

#### CALLS FOR SERVICE

In 2021, 61% of the NCUOF incidents occurred when officers responded to a radio call.

### SUSPECT

#### NARCOTICS

19% of the suspects involved in NCUOF with officers appeared to be under the influence of narcotics.

### SUSPECT

#### MENTAL ILLNESS

35% of the suspects involved in NCUOF were experiencing homelessness, and 31% were experiencing mental illness.



**Non-Lethal Force (body weight, firm grips, joint locks, physical force, strikes, and takedowns) in NCUOF *increased* by 2 percent in 2021.**

**OFFICER INJURY****USE OF FORCE**

9% of officers involved in a NUCOF sustained some form of injury as a result.

**ADJUDICATION****ADMIN APPROVAL**

99% of all NCUOF applications resulted in an adjudication of In Policy Administrative Approval.

**FINDINGS****IN POLICY RATE**

98% of the tactics findings related to NCUOF were found to be In Policy and were met with Administrative Approval.

**OFFICER INVOLVED****GENDER**

14% of the officers involved in NCUOF incidents were female.

**TASER****EFFECTIVENESS**

The TASER was found to be effective in 53% of applications, the Beanbag Shotgun, in 35% of applications, and the 40mm LLL in 46% of applications.

**SUSPECT****ALCOHOL USE**

In 2021, a total of 11% of the suspects appeared to be under the influence of alcohol.

# 2021 HIGHLIGHTS

## PUBLIC CONTACTS, CRIME, PERSONNEL AND ARRESTS

### GUNS RECOVERED

INCREASE 

In 2021 there was a total 8,661 guns recovered (increase of 33% compared to 2019).

### GHOST GUNS

INCREASE 

Of the guns recovered 1,921 were ghost guns, this is a 136% increase over 2020 which saw 813 ghost guns recovered.

### VIOLENT CRIME RATE

INCREASE 

2021 saw 30,078 violent crimes, a 6% increase over 2020 which had 28,359.

### 2021 HOMICIDES

INCREASE 

In 2021, there was a total of 397 homicides, the highest since 2006 which had 480.

### ARMED SUSPECTS

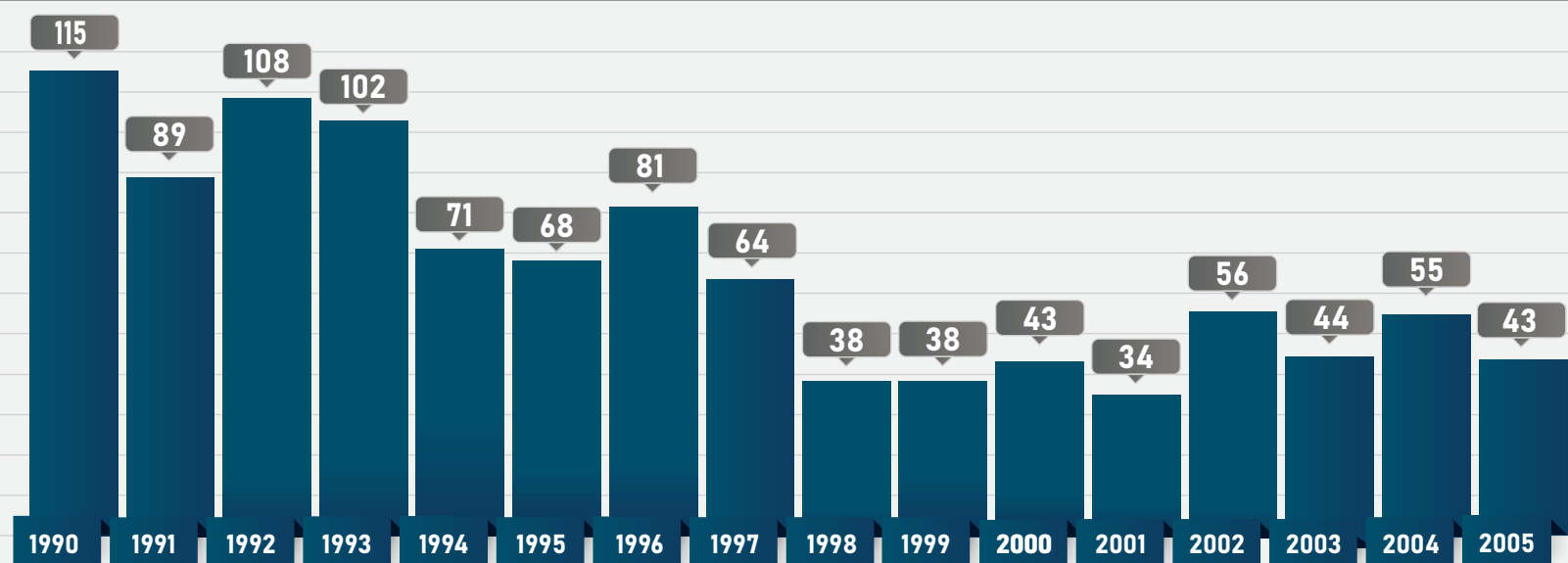
DECREASE 

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

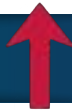
### ARRESTS

INCREASE 

There were 5,441 weapon-related arrests in 2021, which was a 53% increase over 2020 with 3,565 arrests, and a 68% increase over 2019 with 3,231 arrests.





**EDGED WEAPONS****INCREASE**

In 2021, 38% (14 suspects) involved in OIS incidents were armed with an edged weapon. This is a 100% increase from 2020.

**VIOLENT CRIME****INCREASE**

In 2021 there were 11,689 violent-crime related arrests, a 4% increase over 2020 with 11,277 arrests.

**LAPD PERSONNEL****DECREASE**

As of December 31st, 2021, the Department employed 9,524 sworn personnel which is 3.3% less than the 9,850 sworn personnel employed at the close of 2020.

**ROUNDS FIRED****DECREASE**

In 2021 an average of 4.7 rounds were discharged during OIS incidents compared to an average of 5.7 rounds per incident in 2020.

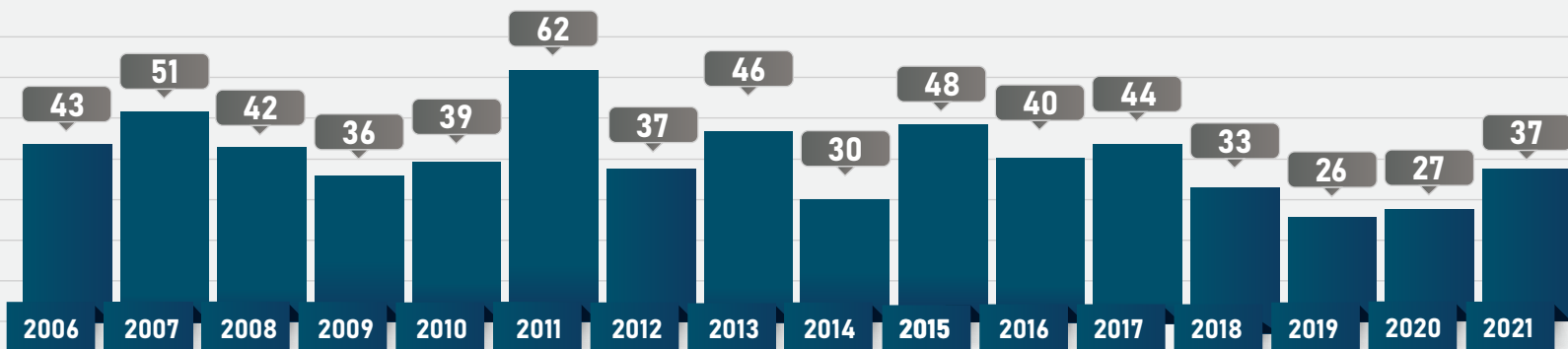
**ATTACKS ON POLICE****INCREASE**

In 2021 there were 858 attacks on police officers, this is 4% more than the 2017 to 2020 4-year average of 828.

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

In 2021 a total 1,857 calls for service were diverted (1,106 County 2-1-1, and 751 City 3-1-1 calls) to the Alternative Referral Service.

## NUMBER OF OIS INCIDENTS PER YEAR



# LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

## 2021 SIGNIFICANT USE OF FORCE

### POLICY CHANGES

#### DECEMBER 9, 2020

##### Office of the Chief of Police, Special Order No. 29

Order Regarding Various Changes to the Use of Force Adjudication Process

In an effort to further clarify the Categorical Use of Force (CUOF) Adjudication process, the steps required for returning employees to field duty following a CUOF, and various definitions relating to CUOF, including for the Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH) the Office of the Chief of Police released this notice in December of 2020. Of particular note is the addition of the ability for the Chief of Police and the Board of Police Commissioners to send personnel who were not identified as Substantially Involved personnel to a Tactical Debrief following the adjudication of the CUOF.

#### JANUARY 14, 2021

##### Office of the Chief of Police, Notice 8.2

Implementation of the Mental Evaluation Unit's Systemwide Mental Assessment Response Team Co-Response Model

In an effort to better serve the members of our community who are suffering from mental illness, as well as their families and caregivers, the Mental Evaluation Unit – Co-Response Model was developed and initiated. This model dispatches specially equipped teams of police officers and mental health professionals to radio calls involving persons suffering mental illness. The intent is to get mental health professionals and specially trained officers on scene, as quickly as possible.

#### MARCH 2, 2021

##### Office of the Chief of Police, Special Order No. 6

High Risk K9 Searches – Established

This policy was enacted in an effort to ensure that the appropriately trained and equipped officers are participating in K9 searches for suspects who have committed a violent armed assault against a police officer. This policy requires that any such searches be conducted by K9 platoon officers, supported primarily by Metropolitan Division SWAT officers.



#### JUNE 8, 2021

##### Chief of Detectives, Notice 1.8

Alternatives to Incarceration Initiative

On February 12, 2019 the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors passed a motion to utilize community resources to work in concert to divert individuals from jail into meaningful care, resulting in the Alternatives to Incarceration Initiative. This Notice served to inform Department Personnel of the criteria for diversion, and how individuals, once arrested, should be processed.

#### AUGUST 2021

##### Use of Force Tactics Directive No. 4.6

Electronic Control Device, Taser 7



In August of 2021 the Department began its transition from the TASER X26P to the newly designed TASER 7. This Directive served to acquaint Department Personnel with the Department Policies governing the deployment and use of the TASER 7. This Directive also served to highlight the numerous new and updated features available on the TASER 7 as compared to the TASER X26P.

#### AUGUST 2021

##### Training Bulletin, Volume L, Issue 8

Handcuffing

This training bulletin was released to inform Department Personnel about updated expectations for the application of handcuffs to subjects in the field. This Training Bulletin allows for discretion in handcuffing a person suffering from mental illness, as well as handcuffing expectations for arrestees who are pregnant. Additionally, this Training Bulletin outlined the Department policy governing treatment of handcuffed prone arrestees, specifically that arrestees should be moved to a seated or left lateral recumbent position immediately after handcuffing.



**MARCH 8, 2021****Office of the Chief of Police,  
Notice 1.14-Assembly Bill 1506**

Assembly Bill 1506, Police Use of Force,  
Officer Involved Shootings – Enacted

On September 30, 2020, Governor Newsom signed Assembly Bill 1506 into law. This bill designates the California State Attorney General (AG) as the State Prosecutor. This law allows the AG to assume investigative responsibility for any Officer Involved shooting that results in the death of an unarmed civilian. With Notice 1.14 the LAPD acknowledge that the AG intended to assume this responsibility as of July 2021. This notice served as an expression of the LAPD's support for the purpose of the bill and the Department's unwavering commitment to cooperate with and support any AG investigation.

**APRIL 21, 2021****Office of the Chief of Police,  
Notice 1.11**

Use of Less-Lethal Launchers During  
Demonstrations

On April 19, 2021 a restraining order related to the use of the 37mm and 40mm Less-Lethal launcher weapons systems was partially granted. As a result, the Department published this Notice, notifying all Department personnel of the immediate moratorium on the use of the 37mm Less-Lethal Launcher in crowd control situations. In addition, this notice served to remind Department personnel of the Department policies guiding the deployment and use of the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher system in crowd control situations.

**MAY 3, 2021****Office of the Chief of Police,  
Notice 1.14**

Use of Less-Lethal Launchers During  
Demonstrations – Revised



On April 28, 2021 Federal District Court Judge Consuelo B. Marshall modified a previous court order from April 19, 2021, and again allowed the use of the 37mm Less-Lethal Launcher during crowd control situations. This Notice served to remind Department personnel of the policies governing the deployment and use of these Less-Lethal Launchers during crowd control situations.

**SEPTEMBER 28, 2021****Office of the Chief of Police,  
Notice 1.3**

Prohibition on the Use of the Beanbag  
Shotgun in a Crowd Control Situation



This Notice was released following investigations conducted into Non-Categorical and Categorical Uses of Force arising out of multiple crowd control incidents. The Chief of Police declared that the Beanbag shotgun should no longer be used in crowd control situations. This order did not impact the deployment and use of the 37mm or 40mm Less-Lethal Launchers in crowd control situations.

**DECEMBER 8, 2021****Office of the Chief of Police,  
Special Order No. 23**

Policy on the Use of Force –  
Revised

In preparation for the January 1, 2022 effective date of California Assembly Bill (AB) 26, the Department updated its Use of Force Policy. California Assembly Bill 26 clarified an officer's duty to intercede when they observe a potential use of excessive force by another officer. The Department made updates to the Use of Force Policy to reinforce that expectation.

**DECEMBER 14, 2021****Office of the Chief of Police,  
Special Order No. 25**

Positional Asphyxia – Established; Use  
of the Hobble Restraint Device; and  
Transporting Injured Suspects /Arrest-  
ees/Inmates – Revised

In response to California Assembly Bill 490 the Department officially included the definition and description of "positional asphyxia" in Department policy. This Special Order also included specific directions for preventing positional asphyxia when the hobble restraint is in use and when transporting arrestees.

# STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

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









# CATEGORICAL

USE OF FORCE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS: 2017-2021



# OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS

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

## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2021, Department personnel were involved in 37 OIS incidents, an increase of ten incidents, or 37 percent, compared to 2020. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, there were a total of 130 OIS incidents, resulting in an annual average of 32.5 incidents. The 2021 count rose above the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 4.5 incidents, or 14 percent.

OIS	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Department Total	44	33	26	27	37

## CLASSIFICATION OF OIS INCIDENTS

In 2021, 10 of the 37 total OIS incidents, or 27 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for a 14-percentage point decrease compared to 41 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 36 percent, 2021 experienced a nine-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Classification II shooting incidents were one of the two highest categories, accounting for 57 of the 167 total OIS incidents, or 34 percent.

Classification	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
I	10	12	8	5	5
II	16	10	10	11	10
III	0	0	1	0	0
IV	3	2	1	1	3
V	15	8	6	9	19
VI	0	0	0	1	0
VII	0	1	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>

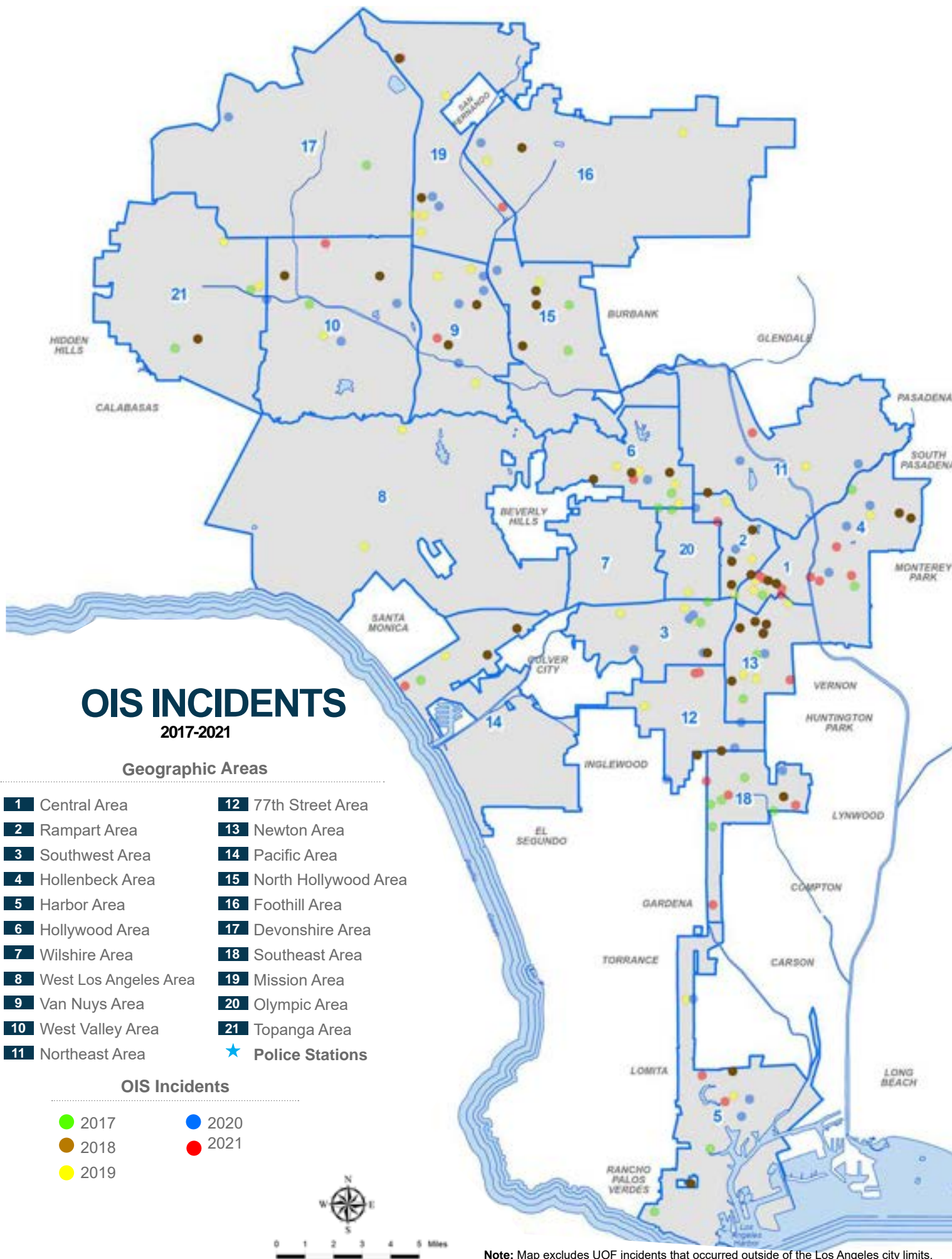
In 2021, five of the 37 total OIS incidents, or 14 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to 19 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 27 percent, 2021 experienced a 13-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Classification I shooting incidents were the third highest category accounting for 40 of the 167 total OIS incidents, or 24 percent.

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

In 2021, 19 of the 37 total OIS incidents, or 51 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a 18-percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 29 percent, 2021 experienced an 22-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Classification V shooting incidents were one of the two highest categories, accounting for 57 of the 167 total OIS incidents, or 34 percent.

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





## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2021, 22 of the Department's 37 OIS incidents, or 59 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a 18-percentage point increase compared to 41 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from radio calls from 2017 through 2020 of 45 percent, 2021 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, radio calls represented the largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 81 of the 167 total incidents, or 49 percent.

In 2021, seven of the Department's 37 OIS incidents, or 19 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e., pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a 11-percentage point decrease compared to 30 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2017 through 2020 of 31 percent, 2021 experienced a 12-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 47 of the 167 total incidents, or 28 percent.

In 2021, none of the Department's 37 OIS incidents, or zero percent, originated from pre-planned incidents. This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 11 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from pre-planned incidents from 2017 through 2020 of ten percent, 2021 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, pre-planned incidents represented the third largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 13 of the 167 total incidents, or eight percent.

The remaining eight incidents in 2021 occurred during citizen flag down, station call, ambush, and off-duty incidents.

Source	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Radio Call	19	18	11	11	22
Observation	12	14	6	8	7
Citizen Flag Down	3	0	2	1	4
Pre-Planned	7	1	2	3	0
Station Call	0	0	0	2	1
Ambush	0	0	2	1	1
Off-Duty	3	0	3	1	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>



# BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

## OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2021, 14 of the Department's 37 OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was an increase of seven incidents, or 100 percent, compared to 2020. Thirty-eight percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 37; Central Bureau - 14).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, 38 OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 9.5 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2021 rose above the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 4.5 incidents, or 47 percent.

## OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2021, five of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was a decrease of four incidents, or 44 percent, compared to 2020. Fourteen percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 37; South Bureau - five).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, 33 OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 8.3 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2021 fell below the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 3.3 incidents, or 40 percent.

## OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2021, six of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was an increase of three incidents, or 100 percent, compared to 2020. Sixteen percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 37; West Bureau - 16).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, 17 OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 4.3 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2021 rose above the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 1.7 incidents, or 40 percent.

## OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2021, ten of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of four incidents, or 67 percent, compared to 2020. Twenty-Seven percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 37; Valley Bureau - ten).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, 34 OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 8.5 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2021 rose above the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 1.5 incidents, or 18 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Central	4	0	3	2	3
Newton	3	2	3	3	3
Northeast	1	1	1	1	1
Rampart	2	1	1	0	4
Hollenbeck	2	3	4	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	2	4	2	1	0
Southeast	0	1	3	5	2
Harbor	1	3	2	1	1
Southwest	3	3	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hollywood	4	3	1	2	3
Olympic	2	0	0	1	1
Pacific	2	0	1	0	2
West Los Angeles	1	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Devonshire	0	1	0	1	0
Foothill	2	1	0	1	1
Mission	3	2	1	0	1
North Hollywood	1	1	0	2	3
Topanga	2	1	0	1	1
Van Nuys	3	4	1	0	2
West Valley	2	2	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>

## OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2021, two of the Department's OIS incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, which equated to no change compared to 2020. Five percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred outside the geographic jurisdiction (Department - 37; Outside Jurisdiction - two).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, eight OIS incidents occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of two incidents. The Outside Jurisdiction count for 2021 was unchanged from the 2017 through 2020 annual average.

OIS	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Outside Jurisdiction	4	0	2	2	2

## MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, March and October represented the month with the most OIS incidents with seven occurrences each, or 19 percent, of the 37 total incidents for the year. April and December had the second most incidents with five occurrences each, or 14 percent. July had the third most incidents with four incidents, or 11 percent. January had the fourth highest count with three incidents, or eight percent. The remaining incidents occurred in the months of June (two), August (two), February (one), May (one), September (zero), and November (zero).

From 2017 through 2021, June represented the month with the most OIS incidents with 19 of the 167 total incidents, or 11 percent. September represented the month with the least, accounting for three incidents, or two percent. February had the second fewest with nine incidents, or five percent. The remaining 136 incidents, or 81 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the five-year comparison.

The OIS percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2017 through 2021 was as follows:

- January – March: 40 incidents, or 24 percent;
- April – June: 52 incidents, or 31 percent;
- July – September: 32 incidents, or 19 percent; and,
- October through December: 43 incidents, or 26 percent

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	6	5	0	2	3
February	1	3	2	2	1
March	5	1	0	2	7
April	2	2	5	3	5
May	5	3	3	4	1
June	7	4	3	3	2
July	4	5	2	0	4
August	3	2	4	3	2
September	1	0	1	1	0
October	1	2	2	5	7
November	3	4	3	2	0
December	6	2	1	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>



## DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, Friday represented the day of the week with the most OIS incidents, accounting for ten occurrences, or 27 percent. Tuesday represented the second most frequent day of the week with seven incidents, or 19 percent. Saturday represented the third most frequent day of the week with five incidents, or 14 percent. Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday represented the fourth most frequent days of the week with four incidents each, or 11 percent. The three remaining incidents, or eight percent, occurred on a Sunday.

From 2017 through 2021, Monday and Friday represented the days with the most OIS incidents with 30 and 26 incidents respectively of the 167 total, or 34 percent, occurring on that day. The remaining 111 incidents, or 66 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Monday	8	8	7	3	4
Tuesday	8	2	4	2	7
Wednesday	6	2	3	6	4
Thursday	8	1	3	3	4
Friday	4	4	4	4	10
Saturday	8	7	1	4	5
Sunday	2	9	4	5	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>

## TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, 23 OIS incidents, or 62 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while 14 incidents, or 38 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The time distribution varied from 2017 through 2020, where 53 OIS incidents, or 41 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 77 incidents, or 59 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2017 through 2021 was 15.2 OIS incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 18.2 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0600 - 1759	19	13	12	9	23
1800 - 0559	25	20	14	18	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>

## OFFICER INFORMATION

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

1.4 officers per incident in 2020. The 2021 officer to incident average was below the 2017 through 2020 aggregate annual average by 0.5 officers per incident or 26 percent.

In 2021, 52 Department personnel were involved in the 37 OIS incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.4 officers per incident. This amount remained unchanged to the

### OFFICER - GENDER

In 2021, 49 male officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 94 percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 87 percent in 2020. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS incidents in 2021 was 13-percentage points above the Department’s overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 94 percent, 2021 experienced no change. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, most officers involved in OIS incidents were male, accounting for 278 of the 296 total employees, or 94 percent.

In 2021, three female officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2020. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS incidents in 2021 was 13-percentage points below the Department’s overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2017 through 2020 of six percent, 2021 experienced no change. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, females accounted for 18 of the 296 total involved employees, or six percent.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	6	4	0	5	3
Male	104	44	47	34	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>

## OFFICER - ETHNICITY

In 2021, 35 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 67 percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to 56 percent in 2020. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS incidents in 2021 was 15-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic officer total of 52 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 52 percent, 2021 experienced a 15-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 162 of the 296 total employees, or 55 percent.

In 2021, 11 White officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 21 percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2020. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was seven-percentage points below the Department's overall White officer percentage total of 28 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 34 percent, 2021 experienced 13-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 94 of the 296 total employees, or 32 percent.

In 2021, three Black officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2020. The percentage of Black officers involved in OIS incidents in 2021 was three-percentage points below the Department's overall Black officer percentage total of nine percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2017 through 2020 of five percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Black officers represented the third largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 15 of the 296 total employees, or five percent.

The remaining three employees, or six percent, involved in 2021 OIS incidents included one Asian officer, one Filipino officer, and one officer who identified as other.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	2	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	5	2	1	1
Black	5	1	4	2	3
Filipino	3	2	1	0	1
Hispanic	53	26	26	22	35
White	42	14	14	13	11
Other	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	4%
Black	8%	9%	6%
Hispanic	47%	52%	67%
White	29%	28%	21%
Other	4%	<1%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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



## OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2021 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of 52 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 46 percent (24 out of 52 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 13 percent (seven out of 52 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 29 percent (15 out of 52 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 12 percent (six out of 52 total officers).

In 2021, there was one-percentage point that remained unchanged, two-percentage point increases, and two decreases compared to 2020. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – Unchanged (zero percent in 2020, zero percent in 2021);
- 1-5 years of service – three-percentage point decrease (49 percent in 2020, 46 percent in 2021);
- 6-10 years of service – three-percentage point increase (10 percent in 2020, 13 percent in 2021);
- 11-20 years of service – one-percentage point increase (28 percent in 2020, 29 percent in 2021); and,
- More than 20 years of service – one-percentage point decrease (13 percent in 2020, 12 percent in 2021).

In 2021, there were percentage point decreases in four of the five years of service categories and one increase in one category when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in OIS incidents during the four-year period from 2017 through 2020.

The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – three-percentage point decrease (three percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2021);
- 1-5 years of service – 16-percentage point increase (30 percent during four-year period, 46 percent in 2021);
- 6-10 years of service – eight-percentage point decrease (21 percent during four-year period, 13 percent in 2021);
- 11-20 years of service – three-percentage point decrease (32 percent during four-year period, 29 percent in 2021); and,
- More than 20 years of service – two-percentage point decrease (14 percent during four-year period, 12 percent in 2021).

Historically, from 2017 through 2021, most officers involved in OIS incidents had 1-5 years of service, accounting for 96 of the 296 total employees, or 32 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Less than 1	3	2	2	0	0
1 - 5	23	13	17	19	24
6 - 10	23	11	13	4	7
11 - 20	40	17	11	11	15
More than 20	21	5	4	5	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>

total of 94 employees, or 32 percent. Officers with 6-10 years of service were the third largest group, with 58 employees, or 20 percent, followed by officers with more than 20 years of service, which had 41 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

In 2021, 50 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 96 percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 87 percent in 2020. The percentage of officers involved in OIS incidents in 2021 was 26-percentage points above the Department's overall Police Officer total of 70 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2017 through 2020 of 92 percent, 2021 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, most of the personnel involved in OIS incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 274 of the 296 total employees, or 93 percent.

In 2021, no employees at the rank of Detective were involved in OIS incidents, which represented zero percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for a eight-percentage point decrease compared to eight percent in 2020. The percentage of detectives involved in OIS incidents in 2021 was 14 percentage points below the Department's overall Detective total of 14 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Detective from 2017 through 2020 of six percent, 2021 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Detectives represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 14 of the 296 total employees, or five percent.

The remaining two employees involved in OIS incidents in 2021, representing two percent each of the 52 total personnel, were at the rank of Sergeant (one) and Lieutenant (one).

Rank	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	1
Sergeant	1	2	1	2	1
Detective	6	3	2	3	0
Police Officer	103	43	44	34	50
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>

## OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, seven personnel assigned to Rampart Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 52 total employees. This represented an increase of seven employees compared to zero employees in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Rampart Division from 2017 through 2020 of five percent, 2021 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Rampart Division personnel were the fourth most involved in OIS incidents than any other division, accounting for 20 of the 296 total employees, or seven percent.

In 2021, four personnel assigned to Hollywood (four), Northeast (four) and Metropolitan Division (four) each, were involved in OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 52 total employees. This represented an eight-percentage point increase compared to 15 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Hollywood, Northeast, and Metropolitan Divisions from 2017 through 2020 of 52 percent, 2021 experienced a 29-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to Hollywood, Northeast, and Metropolitan Divisions accounted for 89 of the 296 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or 30 percent.

**The remaining 33 Department personnel, or 63 percent, were evenly distributed amongst the remaining areas/divisions.**

The following is the employee bureau assignment for the 52 total personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2021:

- Central Bureau: 18 personnel, or 35 percent;
- West Bureau: Eight personnel, or 15 percent;
- South Bureau: Six personnel, or 12 percent;
- Valley Bureau: 13 personnel, or 25 percent;
- Counter Terrorism and Special Operations Bureau (CTSOB): Four personnel, or eight percent; and,
- Other: Three personnel, or six percent.

In 2021, there were percentage point increases in three of the six bureau categories and decreases in two, when compared to 2020. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 12-percentage point increase (23 percent in 2020, 35 percent in 2021);
- West Bureau: Zero-percentage point change (15 percent in 2020, 15 percent in 2021);
- South Bureau: 29-percentage point decrease (41 percent in 2020, 12 percent in 2021);
- Valley Bureau: 17-percentage point increase (eight percent in 2020, 25 percent in 2021);
- CTSOB: Two-percentage point decrease (ten percent in 2020, eight percent in 2021); and,
- Other: Three-percentage point increase (three percent in 2020, six percent in 2021).

Division/Area/Bureau	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	2	2	2	0	1
Central	2	0	0	2	2
Devonshire	1	1	0	1	0
Foothill	2	1	1	0	2
Harbor	2	3	5	1	1
Hollenbeck	2	3	8	0	2
Hollywood	15	4	2	3	4
Mission	5	2	2	0	2
Newton	1	0	3	6	3
North Hollywood	0	1	0	0	3
Northeast	0	1	1	1	4
Olympic	3	0	0	1	1
Pacific	2	0	1	1	2
Rampart	12	0	1	0	7
Southeast	4	1	13	8	2
Southwest	2	7	1	7	2
Topanga	6	2	0	1	2
Van Nuys	4	7	0	0	1
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	1	0
West Valley	2	3	1	1	3
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	1
All Traffic Divisions	3	0	0	0	1
Administrative Units	0	0	1	0	0
Specialized Units	6	2	1	0	1
Bureau Level	0	0	0	1	1
Metropolitan	34	8	4	4	4
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>

In 2021, there were percentage point increases in three of the six Bureau categories and decreases in two, when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2017 through 2020.

The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 17-percentage point increase (18 percent during four-year period, 35 percent in 2021);
- West Bureau: one-percentage point increase (14 percent during four-year period, 15 percent in 2021);
- South Bureau: 13-percentage point decrease (25 percent during four-year period, 12 percent in 2021);
- Valley Bureau: seven-percentage point increase (18 percent during four-year period, 25 percent in 2021);
- CTSOB: 12-percentage point decrease (20 percent during four-year period, eight percent in 2021); and,
- Other: Zero-percentage point change (six percent during four-year period, six percent in 2021).



## OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, 45 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 87 percent of the 52 total personnel. This accounted for a 28-percentage point increase compared to 59 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2017 through 2020 of 53 percent, 2021 experienced a 34-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 174 of the 296 total employees, or 59 percent.

In 2021, three personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 52 total personnel. This accounted for a 22-percentage point decrease compared to 28 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2017 through 2020 of 22 percent, 2021 experienced a 16-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 56 of the 296 total employees, or 19 percent.

In 2021, four personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 52 total personnel. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to ten percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2017 through 2020 of 20 percent, 2021 experienced a 12-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 54 of the 296 total employees, or 18 percent.

In 2021, no personnel assigned to administrative assignments were involved in an OIS incident, which represented zero percent of the 52 total personnel. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to three percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to administrative assignments from 2017 through 2020 of one percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to administrative assignments accounted for two of the 296 total employees, or one percent.

In 2021, no personnel assigned to investigative assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented zero percent of the 52 total personnel. This resulted in no change compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to investigative assignments from 2017 through 2020 of four percent, 2021 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to administrative assignments accounted for 10 of the 296 total employees, or three percent.

Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Administrative	0	0	1	1	0
Metropolitan	34	8	4	4	4
Patrol	49	31	26	23	45
Specialized	21	6	15	11	3
Investigative	6	3	1	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>

## OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from OIS incidents during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021. However, 34 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

In 2021, two officers sustained injuries during the 37 OIS incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a 17-percentage point decrease compared to six injured officers in 2020. Additionally, when compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of eight injured officers, 2021 had six less injured officers, or 25 percent below the four-year annual average.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	12	9	5	6	2
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>

## NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT

In 2021, there were 23 single shooter OIS incidents, which represented 62 percent of the 37 total incidents. This accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to 70 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 64 percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point decrease.

In 2021, there were 13 double shooter OIS incidents, which represented 35 percent of the 37 total incidents. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to 22 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 22 percent, 2021 experienced a 13- percentage point increase.

In 2021, there was one triple shooter OIS incident, which represented three percent of the 37 total incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to four percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of triple shooter OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of six percent, 2021 experienced a three-percentage point decrease.

In 2021, there were zero incidents with four or more shooters in an OIS incident, which represented zero percent of the 37 total incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to four percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of four-or more shooter OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of eight percent, 2021 experienced a eight-percentage point decrease.

No. of Shooters	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	28	20	16	19	23
2	6	11	5	6	13
3	1	2	4	1	1
4	5	0	0	0	0
5 - 10	1	0	1	1	0
11 or more	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>

## OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE

In 2021, 42 handguns were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented 81 percent of the 52 total weapon types. This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 92 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 78 percent, 2021 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, accounting for 234 of the 298 total weapons, or 79 percent.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Handgun	72	44	40	36	42
Shotgun	3	2	3	1	1
Rifle	35	4	4	2	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>

In 2021, nine rifles were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented 17 percent of the 52 total weapon types. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 18 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, accounting for 54 of the 298 total weapons, or 18 percent.

In 2021, one shotgun was utilized during OIS incidents, which represented two percent of the 52 total weapon types. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to three percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of four percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, shotguns accounted for ten of the 298 total weapons, or three percent.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

In 2021, a total of 175 rounds were fired during all 37 OIS incidents. When compared to the 2020 total of 156 rounds fired, 2021 experienced an increase of 19, or 12 percent. When compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of 289.5 rounds fired, 2021 was 114.5 rounds, or 40 percent, below the four-year annual average.

OIS	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Rounds	491	248	263	156	175

## ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT

In 2021, an average of 4.7 rounds were fired during OIS incidents. When compared to the 2020 average of 5.7 rounds fired, 2021 experienced a decrease of one round per incident, or 18 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of 7.5 rounds fired per incident, 2021 was 2.8 rounds, or 37 percent, below the four-year annual average.

OIS	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Average Rounds	11.2	7.5	5.6	5.7	4.7



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

In 2021, 147 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS incidents, which represented 84 percent of the 175 total rounds fired. This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 95 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 76 percent, 2021 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 1,022 of the 1,333 total rounds, or 78 percent.

In 2021, 27 rounds were fired from rifles during OIS incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 175 total rounds fired. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 22 percent, 2021 experienced a 7-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 287 of the 1,333 total rounds, or 22 percent.

In 2021, one round was fired from shotguns during OIS incidents, which represented one percent of the 175 total rounds fired. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to three percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of two percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 24 of the 1,333 total rounds, or two percent.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Handgun	274	220	233	148	147
Shotgun	5	8	5	5	1
Rifle	212	20	25	3	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>175</b>

## NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS

In 2021, there were 28 OIS incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 76 percent of the 37 total incidents. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 67 percent in 2020. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 58 percent, 2021 experienced an 18-percentage point increase.

In 2021, there were five OIS incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, which represented 14 percent of the 37 total incidents. This accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to 22 percent in 2020. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 15 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease.

In 2021, there were three OIS incident in which 16-20 rounds were fired, which represented eight percent of the 37 total incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2020. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of six percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point increase.

In 2021, there were no incidents in which more than 21 rounds were fired in the 37 total incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to four percent in 2020. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which more than 21 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of nine percent, 2021 experienced a nine-percentage point decrease.

No. of Rounds	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1 - 5	27	18	13	18	28
6 - 10	3	5	5	6	5
11 - 15	6	6	3	0	1
16 - 20	3	2	1	2	3
21 - 25	0	1	2	0	0
26 - 30	0	1	0	0	0
31 - 35	0	0	1	1	0
36 - 40	1	0	0	0	0
41 - 45	2	0	0	0	0
46 - 50	0	0	1	0	0
51 or more	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>

## OFFICER – HIT RATIO

The 2021 total number of rounds fired compared to the total number of rounds which struck their intended targets resulted in a hit ratio of 46 percent. This accounted for a 27-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2020. In addition, when compared to the 2017 through 2020 aggregate hit ratio of 26 percent, 2021 experienced a 20-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the hit ratio of all OIS incidents accounting for 382 of the 1,333 total rounds fired, was 29 percent.

OIS	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rounds Fired	491	248	263	156	175
Hits	116	83	73	29	81
<b>Hit Ratio (%)</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>46%</b>

## SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

### SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2021, 24 Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 65 percent of the 37 total suspects. This accounted for a 23-percentage point increase compared to 42 percent in 2020. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2021 was 18-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2021 was 27-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2017 through 2020 of 53 percent, 2021 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 97 of the 176 total suspects, or 55 percent.

In 2021, seven Black suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 19 percent of the 37 total suspects. This accounted for a 20-percentage point decrease compared to 39 percent in 2020. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2021 was 11-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2021 was 23-percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2017 through 2020 of 29 percent, 2021 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 48 of the 176 total suspects, or 27 percent.

In 2021, five White suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 37 total suspects. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2020. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2021 was 15-percentage points below the City's overall White population total. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2021 was six-percentage points above the city's overall white violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2017 through 2020 of 12 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 21 of the 176 total suspects, or 12 percent.

In 2021, one suspect, or three percent, involved in OIS incidents was classified in the "Other" ethnicity category. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the "Other" category represented six of the 176 total suspects, or three percent.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	10	11	8	12	7
Filipino	0	0	0	1	0
Hispanic	26	19	15	13	24
White	10	2	2	2	5
Other	0	3	1	1	1
Unknown	0	1	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	8%	42%	19%
Hispanic	47%	38%	65%
White	29%	8%	14%
Other	4%	3%	3%
Unknown	N/A	9%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

In 2021, zero suspects were involved in OIS incidents that were classified as "Unknown". Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the "Unknown" category represented three of the 176 total suspects, or two percent, were involved in OIS incidents.



## SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2021, 34 male suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 92 percent of the 37 total suspects. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 84 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2017 through 2020 of 94 percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were male, representing 165 of the 176 total suspects, or 94 percent.

In 2021, three female suspects were involved in an OIS incident, which represented eight percent of the 37 total suspects. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2017 through 2020 of five percent, 2021 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, a minority of suspects involved in OIS incidents were female, representing ten of the 176 total suspects, or six percent.

## SUSPECT – AGE

In 2021, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were in the 30-39 age group. Specifically, 14 of the 37 total suspects, or 38 percent, were included in this age group. The 30-39 age category accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 35 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2017 through 2020 of 37 percent, 2021 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 30-39 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 66 of the 176 total suspects, or 38 percent.

In 2021, zero suspects, or zero percent of the 37 total suspects, involved in an OIS incident was categorized as “Unknown.” This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved unknown suspects from 2017 through 2020 of four percent, 2021 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, a minority of suspects involved in OIS incidents were categorized as “Unknown,” representing six of the 176 total suspects, or three percent.

In 2021, the 18-23 age group presented the sixth largest age category with one of the 37 total suspects, or three percent. The 18-23 age category accounted for a 26-percentage point decrease compared to 29 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-23 age range from 2017 through 2020 of 22 percent, 2021 experienced a 19-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 18-23 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 31 of the 176 total suspects, or 18 percent.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	2	0	1	4	3
Male	44	36	25	26	34
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>

Age	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-17	2	1	0	1	1
18-23	8	8	5	9	1
24-29	7	8	4	4	7
30-39	17	14	10	11	14
40-49	6	1	3	2	11
50-59	2	1	1	2	3
60 and Above	2	2	2	0	0
Unknown	2	1	1	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>

In 2021, the 24-29 age group represented the third largest age category with seven of the 37 total suspects, or 19 percent. The 24-29 age category accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to 13 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 24-29 age range from 2017 through 2020 of 17 percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 24-29 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 30 of the 176 total suspects, or 17 percent.

The 15 remaining suspects, or 41 percent, in 2021 were in the age ranges of 0-17, 40-49, and 50-59 age designation with one suspect in the 0-17, 11 suspects in the 40-49, and three suspects in the 50-59 categories.

## SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2021, 15 of the 37 total suspects, or 41 percent, involved in OIS incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 22-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2020.

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 2017 through 2020 of 26 percent, 2021 experienced a 15-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 51 of the 176 total suspects, or 29 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	13	13	4	6	15
No	31	22	21	23	22
Unknown	2	1	1	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>

## SUSPECT – HOMELESS <sup>11</sup>

In 2021, ten of the 37 total suspects, or 27 percent, involved in OIS incidents were perceived to be homeless, compared to zero homeless suspects in 2020. This accounted for a 27-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020.

Historically, from 2017 through 2021, homeless suspects involved in OIS incidents accounted for 23 of the 176 total suspects, or 13 percent.

Homeless	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	3	4	6	0	10
No	41	31	19	29	25
Unknown	2	1	1	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>

## DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

Toxicology reports for decedents in 2021 are pending and were not completed at the publication of this report from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner's Office. Complete toxicology for 2021 decedents will be available in the 2022 Use of Force Year-End Review Report.

Of the seven decedents involved in 2020 OIS incidents, all of whom have completed toxicology examinations by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, six individuals, representing 86 percent, had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s).

The 2020 percentage of cases with positive alcohol and/or a controlled substance results, representing 86 percent, accounted for a 11-percentage point increase compared to 75 percent of positive cases in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) in OIS incidents from 2017 through 2019 of 81 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point increase.

Substance Present	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	14	12	9	6	N/A
No	3	2	3	1	N/A
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>N/A</b>

<sup>11</sup> The Department was directed by the BOPC to track data for suspects who are experiencing homelessness while involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

## SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS

In 2020, five of the seven OIS decedents, or 71 percent, had positive results for methamphetamine. The 2020 percentage experienced a 21-percentage point increase compared to the 50 percent of the decedents with positive methamphetamine results in 2019 OIS incidents. Historically, 24 of the 50 decedents involved in 2017 through 2020 OIS incidents, representing 48 percent, had positive toxicology results for methamphetamine.

In 2020, one decedents, or 14 percent, had negative toxicology results for alcohol and/or controlled substances.

In 2020, four of the seven OIS decedents, or 57 percent, had positive results for marijuana. The 2020 percentage accounted for a 15-percentage point increase compared to 42 percent of decedents with positive marijuana results in 2019 OIS incidents. Historically, 20 of the 50 decedents involved in 2017 through 2020 OIS incidents, representing 40 percent, had positive toxicology results for marijuana.

In 2020, two of the seven OIS decedents, or 29 percent, had positive results for alcohol. The 2020 percentage accounted for a 13-percentage point decrease compared to 42 percent of decedents with positive alcohol results in 2019 OIS incidents. Historically, 17 of the 50 decedents involved in 2017 through 2020 OIS incidents, representing 34 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol.

In 2020, none of the seven OIS decedents, or zero percent, had positive results for psychiatric medications. The 2020 percentage accounted for no change, compared to zero percent of decedents with positive psychiatric medication results in 2019 OIS incidents. Historically, four of the 50 decedents involved in 2017 through 2020 OIS incidents, representing eight percent, had positive toxicology results for psychiatric medications.

Substance	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alcohol	41%	21%	42%	29%	N/A
Cocaine	6%	7%	0%	14%	N/A
Marijuana	24%	50%	42%	57%	N/A
Methamphetamine	35%	50%	50%	71%	N/A
Opiates	6%	7%	0%	0%	N/A
PCP	0%	7%	0%	0%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	12%	0%	17%	0%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
None	18%	0%	25%	14%	N/A

Substance	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alcohol	7	3	5	2	N/A
Cocaine	1	1	0	1	N/A
Marijuana	4	7	5	4	N/A
Methamphetamine	6	7	6	5	N/A
Opiates	1	1	0	0	N/A
PCP	0	1	0	0	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	2	0	2	0	N/A
Other	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unknown	0	0	0	0	N/A
None	3	0	3	1	N/A
Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A



## SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2021, 15 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 41 percent of the 37 total weapon types. This accounted for a 21-percentage point decrease compared to 62 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 60 percent, 2021 experienced a 19-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 96, or 55 percent, of the 176 total weapons or force types.

In 2021, 14 edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 38 percent of the 37 total weapon types. This accounted for a 15-percentage point increase compared to 23 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 19 percent, 2021 experienced a 19-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, edged weapons were the second most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 41, or 23 percent of the 176 total weapons or force types.

In 2021, one suspect utilized an automobile as force during an OIS incident, which represented three percent. This accounted for no change compared to three percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of automobile force utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of two percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, automobile force represented four, or two percent, of the 176 total weapons or force types utilized by suspects during OIS incidents.

In 2021, there were two perception-based OIS incidents, which represented five percent of the total OIS incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of perceived weapons utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of four percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, perceived weapons represented eight, or five percent of the 176 total weapons or force types utilized by suspects during OIS incidents.

The remaining five weapon or force types utilized by suspects during OIS incidents in 2021 fell into the following categories of Replica/Pellet (three), Impact Device (one), None (zero), and “Other”(one) which collectively represented the remaining 16 percent of the 37 total weapon or force types.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Automobile	2	0	0	1	1
Edged Weapon	9	6	5	7	14
Firearm	24	22	17	18	15
Impact Device	4	1	1	0	1
Perception	3	2	0	1	2
Physical Force	0	2	2	0	0
Replica/Pellet	4	2	0	0	3
Other	0	0	0	2	1
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0
None	0	1	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>

## SUSPECT – INJURIES

In 2021, 17 suspects, or 46 percent, of the total 37 involved suspects were deceased as a result of OIS incidents. This accounted for a 23-percentage point increase in comparison to 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of deceased suspects during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020, of 36 percent, 2021 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, deceased suspects during OIS incidents accounted for 67 of 176 total suspects, or 38 percent.

In 2021, 14 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries, or 38 percent of the total 37 suspects involved in OIS incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease in comparison to 39 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of injured suspects during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020, of 42 percent, 2021 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, injured suspects during OIS incidents accounted for 72 of the 176 total suspects, or 41 percent.

In 2021, no suspects, or zero percent of the 37 total suspects involved in OIS incidents, were placed in the “unknown injuries” category. When compared to the aggregate percentage of unknown injuries sustained by suspects during OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020, of four percent, 2021 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, suspects in the unknown injury category during OIS incidents accounted for six of the 176 total suspects, or three percent.

In 2021, six suspects, or 16 percent, were uninjured during OIS incidents. When compared to the aggregate percentage of 18 percent of suspects who sustained no injuries from 2017 to 2020, 2021 experience two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 to 2021, the no injury category accounted for 31, or 18 percent of the 176 total suspects involved in OIS incidents.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	20	16	10	12	14
Deceased	17	14	12	7	17
Unknown	2	1	1	2	0
None	7	5	3	10	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>

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

## ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS

Of the 17 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2021, 11 individuals, or 65 percent, were Hispanic. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 57 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Hispanic suspects from OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 60 percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, a majority of deceased suspects involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 41 of the 67 total decedents, or 61 percent.

Of the 17 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2021, three individuals, or 18 percent, were Black. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Black suspects from OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 16 percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Black suspects represented the third highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for 11 of the 67 total decedents, or 16 percent.

Of the 17 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2021, three individuals, or 18 percent, were White. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased White suspects from OIS incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 18 percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, White suspects represented the second highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for 12 of the 67 total decedents, or 18 percent.

Of the 17 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2021, no individuals, or zero percent were of an ethnicity category of American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, Filipino, other “Other.”

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	1	4	2	1	3
Filipino	0	0	0	1	0
Hispanic	10	8	8	4	11
White	6	1	1	1	3
Other	0	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>



## DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION <sup>12</sup>

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

In 2020, 23 of the 39 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 59 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease compared to 71 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2017 through 2019 of 79 percent, 2020 experienced a 20-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 184 of the 244 total Tactics findings, or 75 percent.

In 2020, 37 of the 39 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 95 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 94 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2017 through 2019 of 98 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, a majority of adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 239 of the 245 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 98 percent.

In 2020, 26 of the 39 total Lethal force findings, representing 67 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a 23-percentage point decrease compared to 90 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Lethal force findings from 2017 through 2019 of 83 percent, 2020 experienced an 16-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, most of the adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 196 of the 245 total findings, or 80 percent.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	98	29	34	23	N/A
Tactics-No Findings	1	0	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	110	47	45	37	N/A
Non-Lethal	3	7	2	5	N/A
Less-Lethal	2	2	2	1	N/A
Lethal	86	41	43	26	N/A
Lethal-No Findings	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>N/A</b>

<sup>12</sup> Adjudication data for 2021 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2022.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

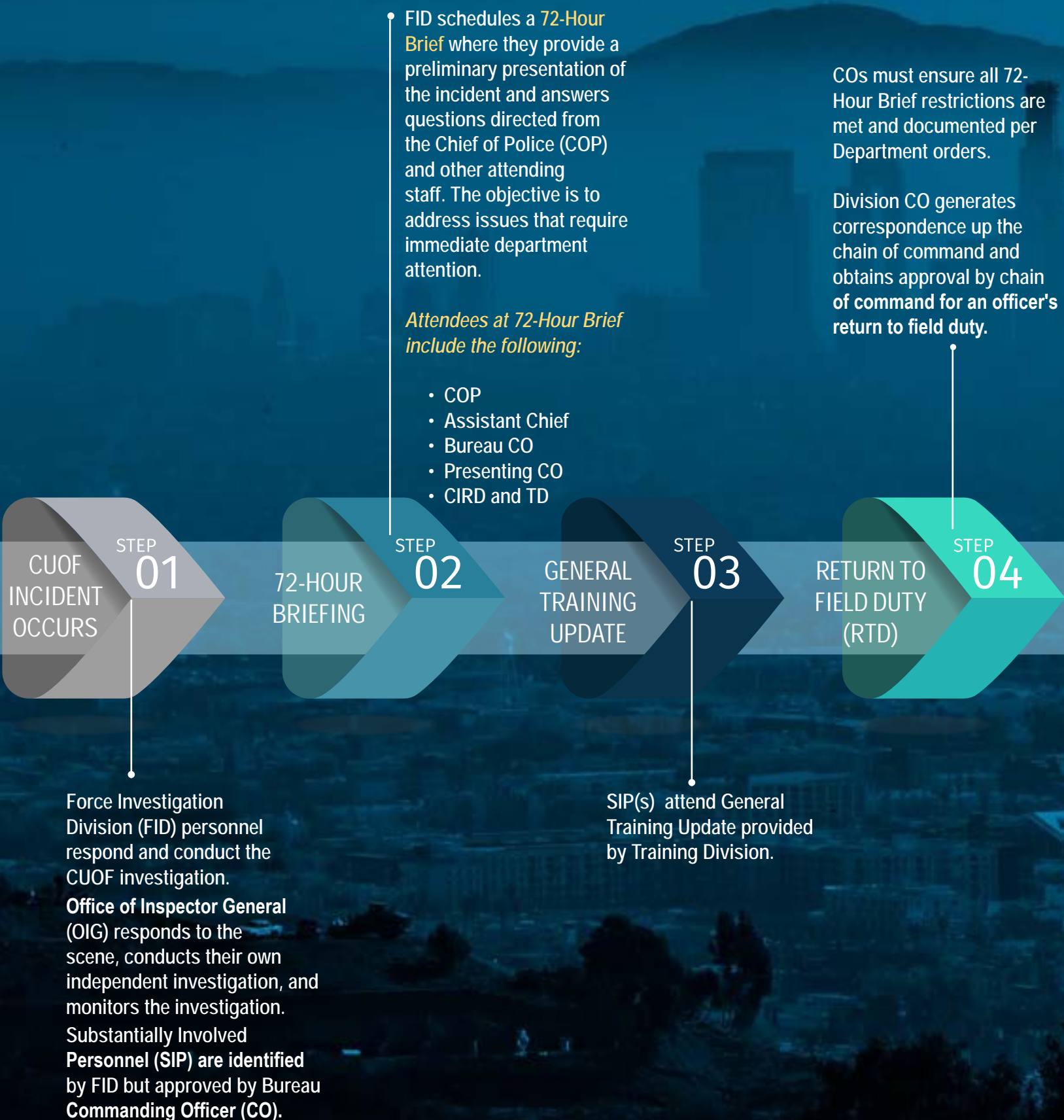
In 2020, 16 of the 39 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 41 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase compared to 29 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2017 through 2019, of 21 percent, 2020 experienced a 20-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, 60 of the 244 total Tactics findings, accounting for 25 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	11	19	14	16	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	1	3	2	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	3	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	1	0	0	N/A
Lethal	24	7	5	13	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>N/A</b>

In 2020, two of the 39 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing five percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2017 through 2019, of two percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, six of the 245 Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing two percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).”

In 2020, 13 of the 39 total Lethal force findings, representing 33 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a 23-percentage point increase compared to ten percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Lethal force findings from 2017 through 2019 of 17 percent, 2020 experienced a 16-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, 49 of the 245 total Lethal force findings, representing 20 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

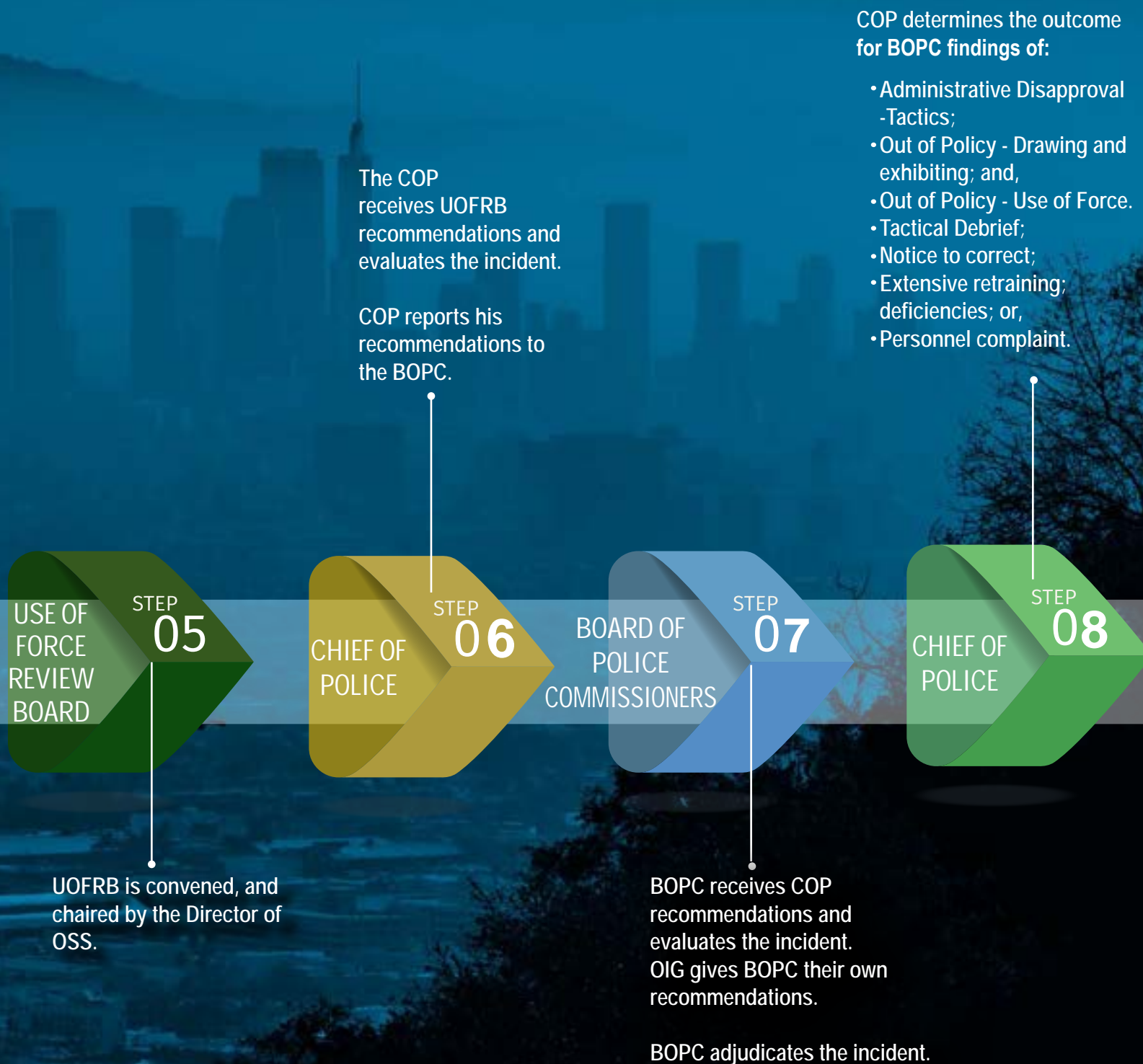
# CATEGORICAL





# 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

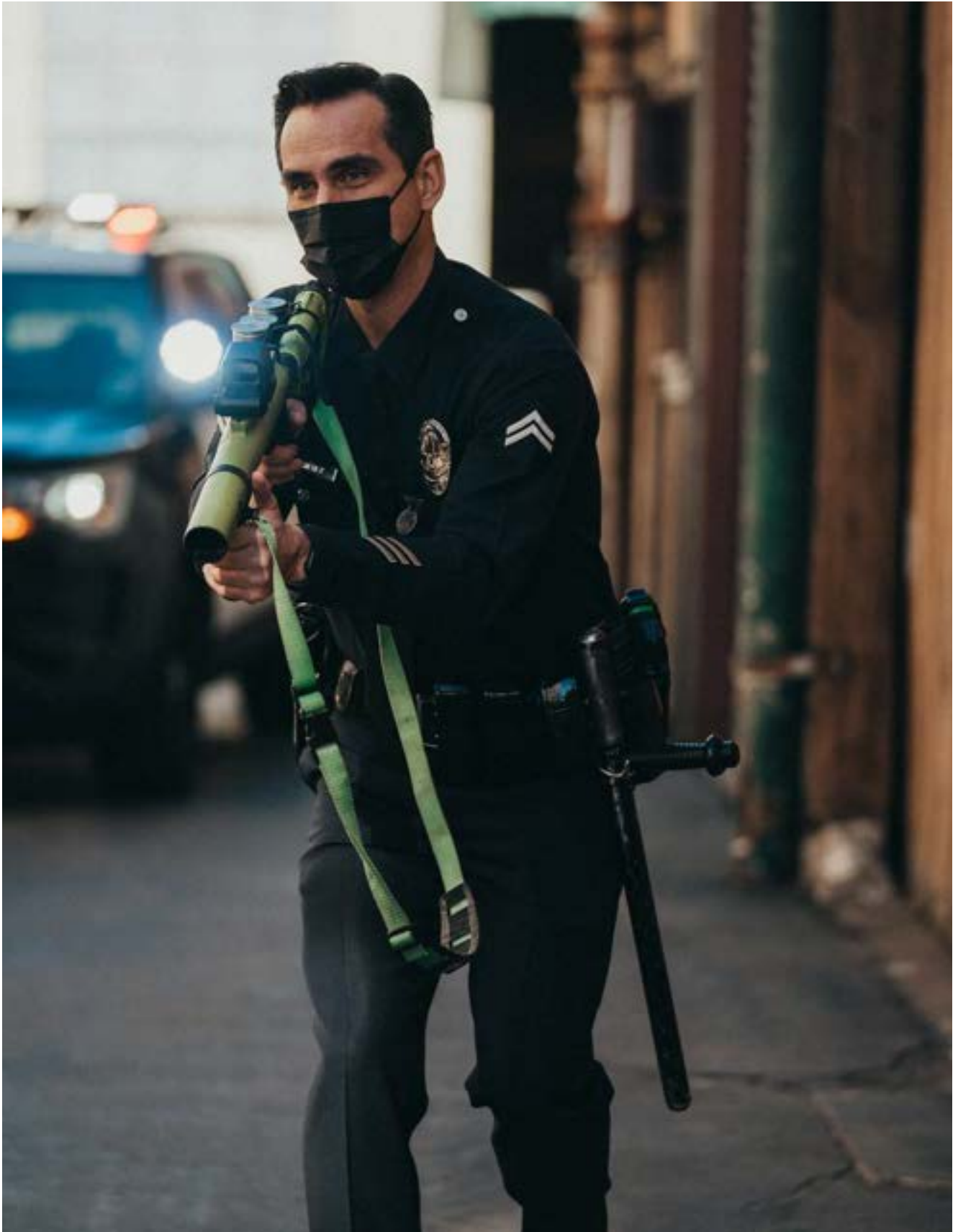
The LACDA Justice System Integrity Division submits a letter of declination or files charges against the officer.

### PERSONNEL COMPLAINT

A personnel complaint may be initiated as a result of BOPC's findings. See page 98 in the 2021 Use of Force Year End Review Report for details on the personnel complaint process.

# NON-CATEGORICAL

## USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS: 2017-2021



## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2021, Department personnel were involved in 2,248 NCUOF incidents, an increase of 47 incidents, or more than two percent, compared to 2020. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, there were a total of 8,769 incidents, resulting in an annual average of 2,192.3 incidents. The 2021 incident count exceeded the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 55.7 incidents, or approximately three percent.

Incident Count	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Department Total	2,123	2,126	2,319	2,201	2,248

## LEVEL TOTALS

In 2021, 2,070 NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, which represented 92 percent of the 2,248 total incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 94 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Level II NCUOF incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 92 percent, 2021 experienced no change. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, the majority of NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, accounting for 10,141 of the 11,017 total incidents, or 92 percent.

Level	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Level I	199	171	189	139	178
Level II	1,924	1,955	2,130	2,062	2,070
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,248</b>

In 2021, 178 NCUOF incidents were Level I occurrences, which represented eight percent of 2,248 total incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase when compared to six percent in 2020. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of Level I NCUOF incidents from 2017 through 2020 of eight percent, 2021 experienced an equal percentage. Historically from 2017 through 2021, Level I NCUOF occurrences accounted for 876 of the 11,017 total incidents, or eight percent.



## FORCE OPTION

In 2021, TASERs were utilized in 237, or 11 percent, of the 2,248 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 10 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of TASER usage during NCUOF incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 16 percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point decrease.

In 2021, beanbag shotguns were utilized in 46, or two percent, of the 2,248 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to one percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of beanbag shotguns utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2017 through 2020 of three percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease.

In 2021, 40mm less-lethal launchers were utilized in 74, or three percent, of the 2,248 incidents. This accounted for approximately the same percentage compared to 2020. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of 40mm less-lethal launcher usage during NCUOF incidents from 2017 through 2020 of two percent, 2021 experienced an approximate one-percentage point increase.

In 2021, strikes/kicks/punches were utilized in 164, or seven percent, of the 2,248 NCUOF incidents. This represented no change when compared to the same percentage in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of strikes/kicks/punches utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2017 through 2020 of eight percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease.

In 2021, batons or other impact devices were utilized in 34, or two percent, of the 2,248 NCUOF incidents. This represented no change when compared to the same percentage in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of batons or other impact devices utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2017 through 2020 of one percent, 2021 experienced an approximate one-percentage point increase.

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

Force Option	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
40MM LL Launcher	11	33	61	69	74
Baton/Impact Device	22	24	34	34	34
Beanbag Shotgun	97	60	48	33	46
Body Weight	1,576	1,627	1,819	1,669	1,667
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	1,840	1,974	2,166	2,077	2,117
OC Spray	32	20	20	15	19
Other	344	356	401	345	379
Physical Force	1,304	1,426	1,607	1,637	1,739
Strike/Kick/Punch	208	164	173	161	164
Takedown/Leg Sweep	794	854	915	834	774
TASER	580	314	282	217	237

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

Force Option	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
40MM LL Launcher	0%	<1%	<1%	2%	3%
Baton/Impact Device	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Beanbag Shotgun	4%	4%	5%	3%	2%
Body Weight	71%	72%	74%	77%	78%
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	83%	85%	87%	93%	92%
OC Spray	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Other	19%	20%	16%	17%	17%
Physical Force	44%	52%	61%	67%	67%
Strike/Kick/Punch	16%	10%	10%	8%	7%
Takedown/Leg Sweep	40%	40%	37%	40%	38%
TASER	29%	30%	27%	15%	12%

## TASER INFORMATION

TASER Activations	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Department Total	1,240	666	607	544	520

## ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS &amp; PERCENTAGES

In 2021, Department personnel activated a TASER 520 times during 237 NCUOF incidents in which TASERs were utilized, resulting in an average of 2.19 activations per incident. This accounted for 0.32 activations or 13 percentage point decrease compared to the 2020 average activations per incident of 2.51. When compared to the aggregate annual average of TASER activations per incident from 2017 through 2020 of 2.19, 2021 activations had no change.

In 2021, TASER activations were effective 275 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 53 percent of the 520 total activations. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase, compared to 51 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of effective TASER activations from 2017 through 2020 of 54 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, TASER activations were effective 1,928 times of the 3,577 total activations, or 54 percent.

TASER Effectiveness	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	672	376	329	276	275
No	568	290	278	268	245
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>520</b>

TASER Effectiveness	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Effectiveness Percentage	54%	56%	54%	51%	53%

## BEANBAG SHOTGUN INFORMATION

Beanbag Shotgun Discharges	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Department Total	211	132	87	72	92

## ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS &amp; PERCENTAGES

In 2021, Department personnel discharged a Beanbag Shotgun 92 times during 46 NCUOF incidents in which Beanbag Shotguns were utilized, resulting in an average of two rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for a nine percent decrease compared to the 2.2 average rounds discharged per incident in 2020. When compared to the aggregate annual average of Beanbag Rounds discharged per incident from 2017 through 2020 of 2.1, 2021 experienced a decrease of 0.1 discharges per incident, or five percent.

In 2021, beanbag rounds were effective 32 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 35 percent of the 92 total rounds discharged. This accounted for a 30-percentage point decrease compared to 65 percent in 2020. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, beanbag rounds were effective 257 times of the 594 total rounds discharged, or 43 percent.

Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	93	42	43	47	32
No	118	90	44	25	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>92</b>

Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Effectiveness Percentage	44%	32%	49%	65%	35%





## 40MM LESS LETHAL LAUNCHER INFORMATION

40MM Less-Lethal Launcher Discharges	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Department Total	18	63	106	115	123

## ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS &amp; PERCENTAGES

In 2021, Department personnel discharged a 40mm less-lethal launcher 123 times during 74 NCUOF incidents in which 40mm Launchers were utilized, resulting in an average of 1.7 40mm launcher rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for no change compared to average rounds discharged per incident in 2020. When compared to the aggregate annual average of 40mm launcher rounds discharged per incident from 2017 through 2020 of 1.7, 2021 experienced no change.

In 2021, 40mm less-lethal launcher rounds were effective 56 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 46 percent of the 123 total rounds discharged. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 41 percent in 2020. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, 40mm less-lethal launcher rounds were effective 196 times of the 425 total rounds discharged, or 46 percent.

40MM Less-Lethal Launcher Effectiveness	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	9	28	56	47	56
No	9	35	50	68	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>123</b>

40MM Less-Lethal Launcher Effectiveness	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Effectiveness Percentage	50%	44%	53%	41%	46%

## LESS-LETHAL FORCE OPTION MISSES - NO CONTACT

In 2021, there were four separate incidents in which less-lethal force options were intentionally deployed, but did not contact the involved suspects. This was an increase of one incident, or 33 percent from three incidents in 2020.

In 2021, three incidents involved the use of three 40mm Less-Lethal Launchers, one involved the use of the TASER; all of which were deployed to stop the suspect's actions. None of the munitions in each of these three incidents contacted the suspects; therefore, were not reportable as Non-Categorical uses of force. Each of the suspects were taken into custody without further incident.

## FIREARM POINTED AT PERSON

In 2021, Los Angeles Police Department officers documented 1,324,535 public contacts, which include those detained for calls for service and field detentions. Officers drew and pointed their firearms at a total of 7,091 persons, or 0.5 percent of all public contacts. This percentage accounted for no change when compared to 2020. Out of the 7,091 persons that officers pointed their firearms at, 4,976 persons were arrested, or 70 percent. Compared to 2020, this was a four-percentage point increase from 66 percent, where 4,806 persons were arrested out of 7,277. In 2021, 344 persons were issued a citation, or five percent, and 486 persons were warned, or seven percent. 224 persons had other actions, or three percent, and 1061 persons had no enforcement action, or 15 percent.

Of the total 7,091 persons, 5,870 were male, or 83 percent, and 1,221 were female, or 17 percent. Compared to 2020,

the male category increased by two percentage points from 81 percent and the female category decreased two percentage points respectively.

Hispanic persons accounted for 3,976 of the encounters, or 56 percent. Compared to 2020, this was an increase of two-percentage points. Black persons accounted for 2,059 of the encounters, or 29 percent, which was a decrease of two-percentage points, or 27 percent, when compared to 2020. White persons accounted for 825 of the encounters, or 12 percent. Compared to 2020, 2021 had an increase of one-percentage point from 11 percent. Persons of American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other or Unknown ethnicities accounted for 231 of the encounters, or three percent.

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2021, 1,382 of the Department's 2,248 NCUOF incidents, or 61 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for approximately the same percentage compared to 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from radio calls from 2017 through 2020 of 58 percent, 2021 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically from 2017 through 2021, radio calls represented the largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 6,466 of the 11,017 total incidents, or 59 percent.

In 2021, 590 of the Department's 2,248 NCUOF incidents, or 26 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e., pedestrian and traffic stops). This represented a one-percentage point increase when compared to 25 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2017 through 2020 of 27 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically from 2017 through 2021, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 2,950 of the 11,017 total incidents, or 27 percent.

The remaining 276 NCUOF incidents, or 12 percent, in 2021 occurred during citizen flag downs, station calls, occurrences with "other" designations, and those with "unknown" classifications.

Source	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	1	146
Observation	594	572	639	555	590
Radio Call	1,188	1,228	1,333	1,335	1,382
Station Call	17	23	19	19	22
Other	172	135	169	129	101
Unknown	0	0	0	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,248</b>

## OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2021, 668 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Central Bureau, which was an increase of 14 incidents, or two percent, compared to 2020. Approximately 30 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 2,248; Central Bureau - 668). In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, 2,648 NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 662 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2021 exceeded the 2017 through 2020 annual average by six incidents, or less than one percent point.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Central	244	267	271	232	265
Newton	122	107	136	134	117
Northeast	84	64	85	73	79
Rampart	106	102	112	147	134
Hollenbeck	102	99	93	68	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>668</b>

## OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2021, 551 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau, which was an increase of five incidents, or less than one percentage point, compared to 2020. Approximately 25 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 2,248; South Bureau - 551). In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, 2,121 NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 530.3 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2021 was above the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 20.7 incidents, or approximately four percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	196	156	172	180	204
Southeast	143	140	191	185	168
Harbor	71	73	78	79	75
Southwest	113	107	135	102	104
<b>Total</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>551</b>

## OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2021, 412 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of West Bureau, which was a increase of two incidents, or less than one percent, compared to 2020. Approximately 18 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 2,248; West Bureau - 412). In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, 1,592 NCUOF incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 398 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2021 exceeded the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 14 incidents, or approximately four percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hollywood	153	155	135	133	156
Olympic	93	98	96	84	77
Pacific	66	46	75	88	86
West Los Angeles	24	31	24	40	52
Wilshire	65	64	57	65	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>412</b>



## OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2021, 577 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of 19 incidents, or three percent, compared to 2018. Approximately 26 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 2,248; Valley Bureau - 577). In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, 2,264 NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 566 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2021 exceeded the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 11 incidents, or approximately two percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Devonshire	54	44	44	58	73
Foothill	60	82	64	76	70
Mission	92	109	130	111	97
North Hollywood	80	85	130	111	124
Topanga	64	42	46	43	52
Van Nuys	93	128	121	89	89
West Valley	64	94	80	70	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>577</b>

## OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2021, 40 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred outside of the Department's jurisdiction, which was an increase of seven incidents, or 21 percent, compared to 2020. Approximately two percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside of the Department's jurisdiction (Department – 2,248; Outside Areas - 40). In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, 144 NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside of the Department's jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 36 incidents. The total incident count for outside areas in 2021 exceeded the 2017 through 2020 annual average by four incidents, or approximately 11 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Outside Jurisdiction	34	33	44	33	40

## MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, July represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 212 occurrences, or approximately nine percent of the 2,248 total incidents throughout the year. June had the second highest count with 207 incidents or nine percent, respectively. May had the third highest count with 202 incidents, or nine percent. December had the lowest monthly count with 140 occurrences, or approximately six percent. The remaining 1,487 incidents, or 66 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

From 2017 through 2021, April represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 987 of the 11,017 total incidents, or nine percent. December represented the month with the fewest incidents during the same period with 818 incidents, or approximately seven percent.

The NCUOF percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2017 through 2021 was as follows:

- January through March: 2,699 incidents, or approximately 24 percent;
- April through June: 2,938 incidents, or approximately 27 percent;
- July through September: 2,802 incidents or approximately 25 percent; and,
- October through December: 2,578 incidents or approximately 23 percent.

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	152	165	192	192	196
February	146	148	160	186	183
March	190	177	218	210	184
April	190	166	210	233	188
May	159	203	187	225	202
June	181	195	215	177	207
July	204	194	218	154	212
August	191	196	203	178	187
September	180	176	178	156	175
October	166	161	190	187	198
November	195	163	178	146	176
December	169	182	170	157	140
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,248</b>

## DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, Sunday represented the day of the week with the most NCUOF incidents, accounting for 353 occurrences, or approximately 16 percent. Saturday had the second highest count with 351 occurrences, or 16 percent. From 2017 through 2021, Friday represented the day with the most NCUOF incidents with 1,592 of the 11,017 total, or 14 percent. Monday represented the day with the fewest number of incidents, with 1,547 occurrences, or 14 percent.

Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Monday	308	308	327	315	289
Tuesday	300	331	345	310	281
Wednesday	308	301	321	321	337
Thursday	305	316	312	319	327
Friday	311	307	360	304	310
Saturday	296	274	331	317	351
Sunday	295	289	323	315	353
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,248</b>

## TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, 551 of the 2,248 total NCUOF incidents, or approximately 25 percent, occurred between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m. The time category with the second highest count was 4:00 p.m. to 7:59 p.m. which accounted for 484 incidents, or 22 percent. The time period with the fewest count was 4:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m., which accounted for 194 incidents, or nine percent. The remaining 1,019 incidents, or 45 percent, were fairly evenly distributed amongst the remaining time categories.

Time	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0000 - 0359	273	265	291	284	297
0400 - 0759	141	150	170	152	194
0800 - 1159	317	293	381	335	335
1200 - 1559	367	418	421	436	387
1600 - 1959	498	501	553	468	484
2000 - 2359	527	499	503	526	551
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,248</b>

During the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, 2,606 NCUOF incidents occurred between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m., which represented 24 percent of the 11,017 total incidents. The time category with the second highest count was 4:00 p.m. to 7:59 p.m., which accounted for 2,504 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 807 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.

In 2021, 9,196 Department personnel were involved in 2,248 NCUOF incidents, resulting in an average of 4.1 officers per

incident. This accounted for no change compared to an average officers per incident in 2020. The 2021 average exceeded the 2017 through 2020 aggregate annual average of 0.3, or eight percent.

### OFFICER – GENDER

In 2021, 7,974 male officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 87 percent of the 9,196 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 86 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 87 percent, 2021 experienced no change. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of officers involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 37,061 of the 42,448 of total employees involved, or 87 percent.

In 2021, 1,220 female officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 9,196 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 14 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 13 percent, 2021 experienced no change. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, females accounted for 5,383 of the 42,448 total involved employees, or 13 percent.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	747	1,024	1,167	1,225	1,220
Male	6,444	7,041	7,757	7,845	7,974
Non-Binary	0	0	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,191</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>8,924</b>	<b>9,072</b>	<b>9,196</b>

### OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2021, 5,302 Hispanic officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 58 percent of the 9,196 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 57 percent in 2020. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2021 was six-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic officer total.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 56 percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of officers involved in NCUOF incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 23,881, of the 42,448 total employees, or 56 percent.

In 2021, 2,206 White officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 24 percent of the 9,196 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 25 percent in 2020. The percentage of White officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2021 is a four-percentage points lower than the Department's overall White officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	18	36	46	35	47
Asian	644	696	794	856	902
Black	493	539	650	693	672
Hispanic	3,909	4,484	5,005	5,181	5,302
White	2,071	2,271	2,380	2,259	2,206
Other	56	39	49	48	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,191</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>8,924</b>	<b>9,072</b>	<b>9,196</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	NCUOF Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	10%
Black	8%	9%	7%
Hispanic	47%	52%	58%
White	29%	28%	24%
Other	2%	1%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

Continues on page 110.

of involved White personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 27 percent, 2021 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 11,187 of the 42,448 total employees, or 26 percent.

In 2021, 902 Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented ten percent of the 9,196 total employees. This represented a one-percentage point increase when compared to nine percent of involved Asian/Pacific Islander officers in 2020. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2021 was two-percentage points above the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2017 through 2020 of nine percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through

2021, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for 3,892 of the 42,448 total employees involved in NCUOF incidents, or nine percent.

The remaining 786 employees, or approximately nine percent, involved in 2021 NCUOF incidents included 672 Black officers, 47 American Indian officers, and 67 officers with "other" ethnic designations.

## OFFICER – RANK

In 2021, 7,918 employees at the rank of police officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 86 percent of the 9,196 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 85 percent in 2020. The percentage of police officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2021 was 16-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 2017 through 2020 of 85 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were at the rank of police officer, accounting for 36,044 of the 42,448 total employees, or 85 percent.

In 2021, 906 employees at the rank of sergeant were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented ten percent of the 9,196 total employees. This represented a one percent decrease when compared to the 11 percent of involved employees at the rank of sergeant in 2020. The percentage of sergeants involved in NCUOF incidents in 2021 was two-percentage points below the Department's overall sergeant total of 12 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of sergeant from 2017 through 2020 of ten percent, 2021 experienced no change. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, sergeants accounted for 4,284 of the 42,448 total number of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing ten percent.

In 2021, 219 employees at the rank of detention officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented two percent of the 9,196 total employees. This accounted for no change when compared to two percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of detention officer from 2017 through 2020 of three percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, detention officers accounted for 1,194

Rank	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Command Staff	5	1	7	7	5
Lieutenant	12	28	24	24	17
Sergeant	691	838	888	961	906
Police Officer	6,024	6,811	7,554	7,737	7,918
Reserve Police Officer	7	4	8	6	7
Detective	91	81	112	74	69
Detention Officer	268	235	261	211	219
Civilian	93	67	70	52	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,191</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>8,924</b>	<b>9,072</b>	<b>9,196</b>

of the 42,448 total personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing three percent.

The remaining 153 employees, or less than two percent, involved in 2021 NCUOF incidents included: five command staff personnel, 17 lieutenants, seven reserve officers, 69 detectives, and 55 civilian personnel.

## OFFICER – ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, 7,716 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 84 percent of the 9,196 total personnel. This represented a four-percentage point increase compared to 83 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2017 through 2020 of 80 percent, 2021 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 34,346 of the 42,448 total employees, or 81 percent.

In 2021, 771 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented eight percent of the 9,196 total personnel. This represented a one-percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2017 through 2020 of ten percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to specialized assignments accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 4,105 of the 42,448 total employees, or ten percent.

In 2021, 265 personnel assigned to custody assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented three percent of the 9,196 total personnel. This represented no change compared to three percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to custody from 2017 through 2020 of four percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to custody accounted for the third largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 1,591 of the 42,448 total employees, or four percent.

Assignment	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Administrative	241	281	319	355	300
Custody	390	318	342	276	265
Case-Carrying Investigator	117	78	123	77	64
Patrol	5,413	6,470	7,252	7,495	7,716
Reserve Police Officer	7	3	7	6	5
Specialized Enforcement	920	818	807	789	771
Traffic	99	95	68	73	72
Other	4	2	5	1	3
Unassigned	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,191</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>8,924</b>	<b>9,072</b>	<b>9,196</b>

## OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from NCUOF incidents during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021. However, 3,925 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

In 2021, 799 officers sustained injuries during the 9,196 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a one percent increase compared to 753 injured officers in 2020. Additionally, when compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of 781.5 injured officers, 2021 was 17.5 officers, or two percent, above the four-year annual average.

Injuries	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No	6,488	7,281	8,038	8,319	8,397
Yes	703	784	886	753	799
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,191</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>8,924</b>	<b>9,072</b>	<b>9,196</b>



## SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

### SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2021, 1,953 male suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 82 percent of the 2,390 total suspects. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 79 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2017 through 2020 of 81 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 9,346 of the 11,554 total suspects, or 81 percent.

In 2021, 430 female suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 2,390 total suspects. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 20 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2017 through 2020 of 19 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, females accounted for 2,169 of the 11,554 total suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, or 19 percent.

The remaining seven suspects, or less than one percent, involved in 2021 NCUOF incidents had unknown gender classifications.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	365	435	473	466	430
Male	1,802	1,790	1,944	1,857	1,953
Unknown	7	2	3	20	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,390</b>

## SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2021, 1,090 Hispanic suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 46 percent of the 2,390 total suspects. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 43 percent in 2020. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2021 was one-percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic population total. However, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2021 was eight percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2017 through 2020 of 44 percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 5,095 of 11,554 total suspects, or 44 percent.

In 2021, 910 Black suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 38 percent of the 2,390 total suspects. This represented a one-percentage point decrease when compared to 37 percent of suspects who were Black in 2020 NCUOF incidents. The percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2021 was 30 percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2021 was four-percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2017 through 2020 of 37 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 4,304 of the 11,554 total suspects, or 37 percent.

In 2021, 298 White suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 12 percent of the 2,390 total suspects. This represented a four-percentage point decrease compared to 16 percent in 2020. The percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2021 was 17 percentage points below the City's overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2021 was four-percentage points above the City's overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2017 through 2020 of 15 percent, 2021 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, with 1,689 of the 11,554 total, or 15 percent.

The remaining 92, or four percent, involved in 2021 NCUOF incidents included one American Indian, 20 Asians, 60 with "other" ethnic designations, and four with unknown ethnicities.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	1	1	2	3	1
Asian	30	27	29	33	20
Black	811	835	885	863	910
Hispanic	973	969	1,066	997	1,090
White	310	336	379	366	298
Other	47	55	56	58	60
Unknown	2	4	3	23	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,390</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	NCUOF Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See Other)	1%
Black	8%	42%	38%
Hispanic	47%	38%	46%
White	29%	8%	12%
Other	4%	3%	3%
Unknown	N/A	9%	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

## SUSPECT – AGE

In 2021, the 23-27 age group represented the second largest age category, with 494 of the 2,390 total suspects, or 21 percent. The 23-27 age category accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 22 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 23-27 age range from 2017 through 2020 of 22 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 23-37 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 2,518 of the 11,554 total suspects, or 22 percent.

In 2021, the 28-32 age group accounted for 515 of the 2,390 total suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, or 22 percent. This represented a one-percentage point decrease when compared to 23 percent in 2020 for the same age category. When compared to the aggregate percentage of 20 percent from 2017 through 2020, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 28-32 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 2,339 of 11,554 total suspects, or 20 percent.

In 2021, the 33-37 age group represented the third largest age category, with 343 of the 2,390 total suspects, or 14 percent. The 33-37 age category accounted for no change compared to 14 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 33-37 age range from 2017 through 2020 of 13 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 33-37 age group represented the third largest age category with 1,558 of the 11,554 total suspects, or 13 percent.

In 2021, the 18-22 age group represented the fourth largest age category, with 291 of the 2,390 total suspects, or 12 percent. The 18-22 age category accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 11 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-22 age range from 2017 through 2020 of 13 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 18-22 age group represented the fourth largest age category with 1,524, of the 11,554 total suspects, or 13 percent.

Consistent with 2017 through 2020 figures, the remaining 2021 NCUOF suspect age categories experienced diminishing totals as age increased.

Age	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0 - 17	107	108	130	98	104
18 - 22	340	340	291	262	291
23 - 27	500	514	504	506	494
28 - 32	368	428	497	531	515
33 - 37	277	294	320	324	343
38 - 42	195	192	247	229	251
43 - 47	124	115	137	134	138
48 - 52	109	93	125	108	109
53 - 57	72	70	79	75	65
58 and Above	62	67	78	66	64
Unknown	20	6	12	10	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,390</b>



## SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2021, 733 of the 2,390 total suspects, or 31 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/ or a mental health crisis. This represented a no change in percentage when compared to 2020. 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 2017 through 2020 of 32 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 3,669 of the 11,554 total NCUOF suspects, or 32 percent.

Mental Illness	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	689	730	786	731	733
No	1,475	1,494	1,627	1,605	1,646
Unknown	10	3	7	7	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,390</b>

## SUSPECT – PERCEIVED IMPAIRMENT

In 2021, 955 of the 2,390 total suspects, or 40 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol. This represented a one-percentage point increase when compared to 39 percent in 2020. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol from 2017 through 2020 of 41 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, 4,720 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol, representing 41 percent of the 11,554 total suspects.

Impairment	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alcohol Impaired	339	309	366	286	269
Drug & Alcohol Impaired	95	71	84	83	80
Drug Impaired	367	411	415	421	448
Drug or Alcohol Impaired	137	122	146	113	158
No Impression	1,131	1,207	1,289	1,318	1,321
Unknown	105	107	120	122	114
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,390</b>

## SUSPECT – HOMELESS

In 2021, 832 of the 2,390 total suspects, or 35 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 34 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were perceived to be homeless from 2017 through 2020 of 32 percent, 2021 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, 3,771 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless, representing 33 percent of the 11,554 total suspects.

Homeless	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	610	703	821	805	832
No/Unknown	1,564	1,524	1,599	1,538	1,558
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,390</b>

## SUSPECT – INJURIES

In 2021, 1,608 suspects sustained injuries during the 2,248 NCUOF incidents throughout the year, which represented 67 percent of the 2,390 total suspects. This represented a two-percentage point decrease compared to 69 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who sustained injuries during NCUOF incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 76 percent, 2021 experienced a nine-percentage point decrease. Historically from 2017 through 2021, 8,584 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents sustained injuries, representing 74 percent of the 11,554 total suspects.

Injuries	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	1,810	1,735	1,826	1,605	1,608
No	364	490	593	737	777
Unknown	0	2	1	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,390</b>

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION <sup>13</sup>

## ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL

In 2020, 8,894 of the 9,082 total NCUOF Tactics findings, representing 98 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This accounted for no change compared to 98 percent of “Administrative Approval” Tactics findings in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” Tactics findings from 2017 through 2019 of 98 percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, the vast majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 32,638 of the 33,290 total tactics findings, or 98 percent.

In 2020, 28,326 of the 28,436 total NCUOF Force findings, representing 99 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This represented no change when compared to 99 percent of “Administrative Approval” Force findings in 2019. When compared to the 2017 through 2019 aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” Force findings of 99 percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, the vast majority of adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 102,615 of the 103,140 total Force findings, or 99 percent.

Admin. Approval	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	7,031	7,924	8,789	8,894	N/A
Force	21,303	24,994	27,992	28,326	N/A

## ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL

In 2020, 188 of the 9,082 total NCUOF Tactics Findings, representing two percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for no change compared to two percent of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2017 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, 652 adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing two percent of the 33,290 total Tactics findings.

In 2020, 110 of the 28,436 total NCUOF Force findings, representing less than 0.4 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This represented a 0.1 percentage point increase as compared to “Administrative Disapproval” Force findings in 2019 of 0.3 percent. When compared to the 2017 through 2019 aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Force findings of 0.6 percent, 2020 experienced a 0.2 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, 525 adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing 0.5 percent of the 103,140 total Force findings.

Admin. Disapproval	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	160	154	150	188	N/A
Force	202	126	87	110	N/A

<sup>13</sup> Adjudication data for 2021 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the NCUOF incidents will be adjudicated in 2022.



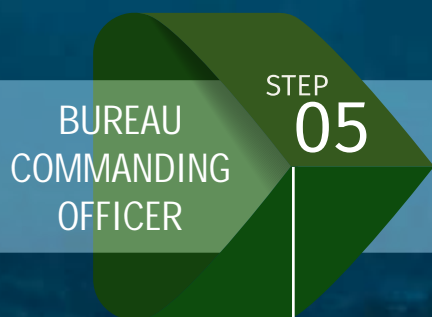
# NON-CATEGORICAL



# USE OF FORCE

## USE OF FORCE REVIEW PROCESS

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



Bureau CO reviews the NCUOF investigation and may approve or make an alternate recommendation.



- No Action
- Incident Debrief
- Counseling
- Divisional training
- Formal training
- **Notice to correct deficiencies**
- Personnel complaint

# DEFINITIONS

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

Tactics, drawing/exhibiting a firearm, and UOF shall be evaluated during the adjudication process (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.10).

## **DRAWING AND EXHIBITING AND/OR USE OF FORCE-ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL-OUT OF POLICY:**

Finding, supported by a preponderance of the evidence that the actions of the employee relative to drawing/exhibiting a firearm or UOF were not within the Department's policies (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.10).

## **ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL – NEGLIGENT**

**DISCHARGE:** Finding, where it was determined that the unintentional discharge of a firearm resulted from operator error, such as the violation of a firearm safety rule (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

**TACTICS-ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL:** A finding, supported by a preponderance of the evidence that the tactics employed during a CUOF incident unjustifiably and substantially deviated from approved Department tactical training (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

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

**CANINE (K9) CONTACT:** An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department K9 and hospitalization is required (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

**CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD:** All uses of an upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the modified carotid, full carotid, and locked carotid hold (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

## **CATEGORICAL UOF INCIDENT**

A CUOF is defined as:

- An incident involving the use of deadly force (e.g., discharge of a firearm) by a Department employee;
- All uses of an upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the use of a modified carotid, full carotid or locked carotid hold;
- All deaths while the arrestee or detainee is in the custodial care of the Department (also known as an In-Custody Death or ICD);
- A UOF incident resulting in death;
- A UOF incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization (commonly referred to as a LERI);
- All intentional head strikes with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight, etc.) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that results in serious bodily injury, hospitalization or death;

- All other unintentional head strikes shall be investigated as Level I NCUOF incidents;
- Officer involved animal shootings;
- Non-tactical unintentional discharges; and,
- An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department canine and hospitalization is required (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

## **CRIME**

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

**FIELD DETENTION:** Refer to Public Contact.

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

**GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE:** Standardized training provided by the employee's command or Training Division personnel to personnel involved in a CUOF incident. The General Training Update is not an inquiry into the specific details of the CUOF. The intent of the update is to provide involved personnel with standardized training material in tactical issues and actions readily identified in the CUOF incident as well as an update on the UOF policy. Training should be provided as soon as practicable. (2021 LAPD Manual 3/796.35).

**HEAD STRIKES:** An intentional head strike with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that results in serious bodily injury, hospitalization, or death (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

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

- An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and



adequate nighttime residence;

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

**IN-CUSTODY DEATH:** The death of any arrestee or detainee who is in the custodial care of the Department (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.05)

**LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED INJURY INVESTIGATION:** A UOF incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization, commonly referred to as a LERI (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

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

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

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

**NON-CATEGORICAL UOF:** An incident in which any on-duty Department employee, or off-duty employee whose occupation as a Department employee is a factor, uses physical force or a control device to compel a person to comply with the employee's direction; defend themselves, defend others, effect an arrest or detention, prevent escape overcome resistance (2021 LAPD Manual 4/245.05).

**NON-CATEGORICAL UOF LEVELS:** All NCUOF incidents shall be initially classified by the investigating supervisor as either a Level I or Level II incident.

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

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

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

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

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

**OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE:** The legal standard used to determine the lawfulness of a UOF is the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. See *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989). Graham states in part, "The reasonableness of a particular UOF must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight (2021 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

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

**PART I CRIME:** Refer to Crime.

**PART II CRIME:** Refer to Crime.

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

Calls for Service: Any radio call generated by communications in response to a call from the public.

Field Detentions: Those incidents where officers utilize lights, emergency lights & siren, or a verbal command for a person to stop. The person stopped is not free to leave during the encounter. The detention is based on the reasonable suspicion that the suspect(s) to be stopped are involved in criminal activity

Pedestrian Stop: A detention of a person who is on foot.

Vehicle Stop: A detention of either a driver and/or a passenger in a motor vehicle.

**SERIOUS BODILY INJURY:** California Penal Code Section 243(f)(4), defines Serious Bodily Injury as including but not limited to: loss of consciousness, concussion; bone fracture, protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member, organ, a wound requiring extensive suturing, and serious disfigurement (2021 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

#### **SOURCE OF ACTIVITY**

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

**SUBSTANTIALLY INVOLVED PERSONNEL:** Employee(s) applying force or who had a significant tactical or decision making role in the incident (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

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

**TACTICAL DEBRIEF:** The collective review of an incident to identify those areas where actions and decisions were effective and those areas where actions and decisions could have been improved. The intent of a Tactical Debrief is to enhance future performance. The Tactical Debrief is conducted by the Categorical Use of Force Debrief Facilitator (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

**UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE:** The unintentional discharge of a firearm regardless of cause. Unintentional discharges are evaluated then determined to be Accidental Discharges or Negligent Discharges (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

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

**USE OF FORCE:** In a complex urban society, officers are confronted daily with situations where control must be exercised to effect arrests and to protect the public safety. Control may be exercised through advice, warnings, persuasion, or by use of physical force. Officers are permitted to use force that is objectively reasonable to defend themselves or others, to effect an arrest or detention, and/or to prevent escape or overcome resistance, consistent with the Department's Policy on the UOF (2021 LAPD Manual 1/240.10).

**USE OF FORCE - TACTICS DIRECTIVE:** A written directive that contains procedure and/or insight into UOF and tactics issues. Use of Force policy will continue to be expressed in the Department Manual but may be reiterated in UOF-Tactics Directives. All Use of Force-Tactics Directives will be reviewed and approved by the Chief of Police. Use of Force-Tactics Directives supersedes any Training Bulletins that have been published regarding the subject matter of the directives (2021 LAPD Manual 1/240.12).

**USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD:** The UOF Review Board shall convene at the direction of the Chair of the Board and shall: Avail itself of any facilities of the Department necessary to conduct a complete examination of the circumstances involved in the incident under investigation, report its findings and to the Chief of Police and upon adjournment, forward the UOF Internal Process Report, and other related reports to the Chief of Police (2021 LAPD Manual 2/092.50).

**VIOLENT CRIME:** Refer to Crime.

**WARNING SHOTS:** It is the policy of this Department that warning shots shall only be used in exceptional circumstances where it might reasonably be expected to avoid the need to use deadly force. Generally, warning shots shall be directed in a manner that minimizes the risk of injury to innocent persons, ricochet dangers and property damage (2021 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

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







# ACRONYMS

**ADSD – APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT DIVISION**

**AG – ATTORNEY GENERAL**

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

**BOPC – BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS**

**BSS – BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES**

**BWV – BODY-WORN VIDEO**

**CIRD – CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW DIVISION**

**CITY – CITY OF LOS ANGELES CO – COMMANDING OFFICER**

**COP – CHIEF OF POLICE**

**CPD – CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**CRCH – CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD**

**CSD – CUSTODY SERVICES DIVISION**

**CUOF – CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE**

**DCO – DESIGNATED COVER OFFICER**

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

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

**FBI – FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**FID – FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION**

**FOS – FORCE OPTION SIMULATOR**

**FSD – FORENSIC SCIENCE DIVISION**

**HPD – HOUSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**IC – INCIDENT COMMANDER**

**ICD – IN-CUSTODY DEATH**

**ICS – INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM**

**K-9 – CANINE**

**LACDA – LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY**

**LAFD – LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT**

**LAPD – (SEE DEPARTMENT)**

**LASD – LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT**

**LAX – LOS ANGELES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

**LD – LEARNING DOMAIN**

**LERI – LAW ENFORCEMENT-RELATED INJURY**

**LETAC – LAW ENFORCEMENT TACTICAL APPLICATION COURSE**

**LMS – LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

**MEU – MENTAL EVALUATION UNIT**

**MHIT – MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTION TRAINING**

**MOT – MUSEUM OF TOLERANCE**

**MSD – MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION**

**MTA – METROPOLITAN TRANSIT AUTHORITY**

**NAMI – NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR THE MENTALLY ILL**

**NCUOF – NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE**

**NMI – NEUROMUSCULAR INCAPACITATION**

**NYPD – NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**OC – OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (SPRAY)**

**OCPP – OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING AND POLICY**

**OIC – OFFICER-IN-CHARGE**

**OIG – OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL**

**OIS – OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING**

**OO – OFFICE OF OPERATIONS**

**OSO – OFFICE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS**

**OSS – OFFICE OF SUPPORT SERVICES**

**PA – PUBLIC ADDRESS (SYSTEM)**

**PATROL – PLANNING, ASSESSMENT, TIME,**

**REDEPLOYMENT (AND/OR CONTAINMENT), OTHER RESOURCES, AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION**

**PBL – PROBLEM BASED LEARNING**

**POST – CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING**

**PPD – PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**PPE – PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

**PSB – PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU**

**PSD – POLICE SERVICE DOG**

**PSL – POLICE SCIENCES LEADERSHIP**

**PSS – PUBLIC SAFETY STATEMENT**

**PTE – POLICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION**

**RBC – REGULAR BASIC COURSE**

**RCB – RAPID CONTAINMENT BATON**

**REPORT – USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW**

**RESET – RESOURCE ENHANCEMENT AND SERVICES ENFORCEMENT TEAM**

**RFC – RELEASE FROM CUSTODY (ARREST REPORT)**

**SIP – SUBSTANTIALLY INVOLVED PERSONNEL**

**SMART – SYSTEM-WIDE MENTAL ASSESSMENT RESPONSE TEAM**

**SQUAB – SHOOTING QUALIFICATION AND BONUS**

**SWAT – SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS**

**TASER – THOMAS A. SWIFT ELECTRIC RIFLE**

**TD – TRAINING DIVISION**

**TEAMS – TRAINING EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

**TID – TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION**

**TSB – TRANSIT SERVICES BUREAU**

**UCR – UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING**

**UD – UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE**

**UHRC – UNIFIED HOMELESSNESS RESPONSE CENTER**

**UODF – USE OF DEADLY FORCE (OTHER)**

**UOF – USE OF FORCE**

**UOFRB – USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD**

# 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 2021 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, 2017 through December 31, 2021.

## 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)
- Chief of Police (COP) Directed

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

## OFFICER - INJURIES

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

## INVOLVED SUSPECTS

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

## SUSPECT – INJURIES

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





## DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

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

### Suspect – Perceived Mental Illness

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

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

### Suspect – Homelessness

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

An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;

An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground);

An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing); or,

An individual who resided in a shelter or place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided.

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

## NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

CIRD queried the NCUOF data for the 2021 Use of Force Year-End Review from TEAMS II.

### Annual Department Totals

The query period included all NCUOF incidents from January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2021.

### 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.



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Latrece Johnson, Management Analyst, Critical Incident Review Division

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Heidi Stoecklein, Sergeant II, Public Communications Group

Jennifer Emery, Photographer III, Technical Investigation Division

Henry Wang, Photographer III, Technical Investigation Division

Scott Davis, Sergeant II, Metropolitan Division

Arno Clair, Sergeant II, Metropolitan Division

Nhut Huynh, Police Officer III, Metropolitan Division

Juan Flores, Police Officer III, Metropolitan Division

Ruben Chavez, Police Officer III, Metropolitan Division

Ren-Dozer, K-9, Metropolitan Division

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## 2021 USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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