

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW 2021

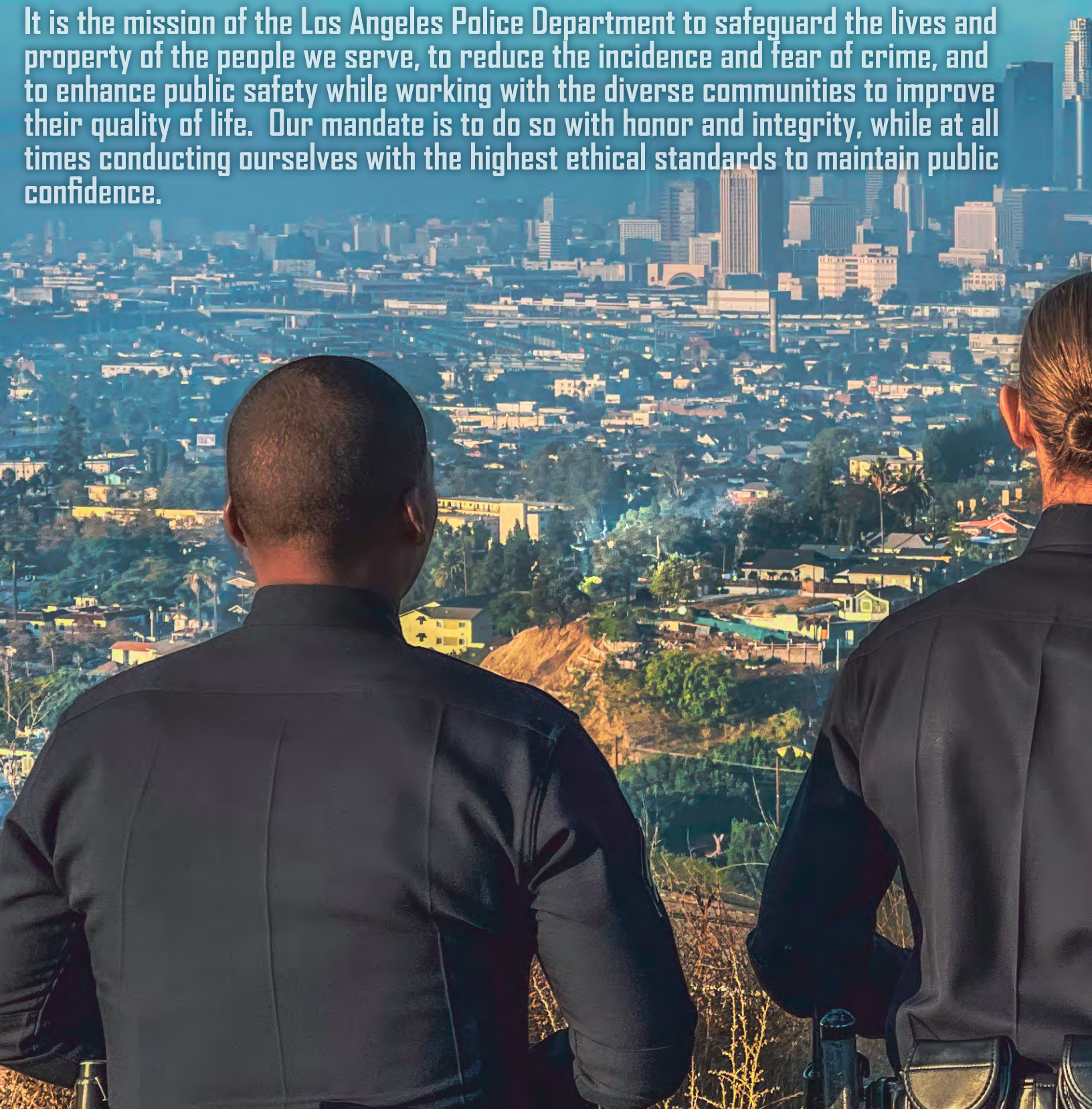


CHIEF OF POLICE MICHEL R. MOORE

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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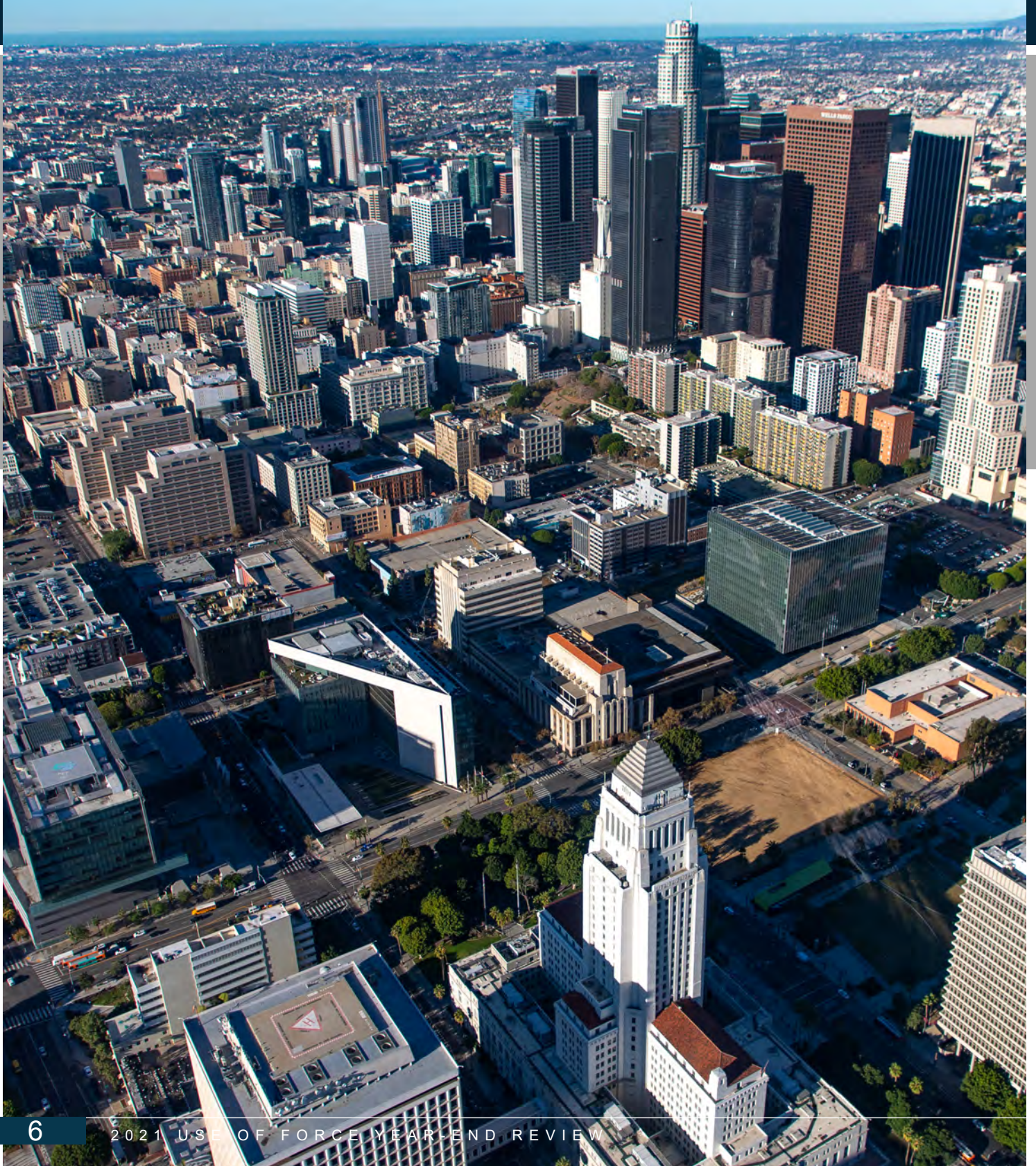
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INTRODUCTION

Transparency • Accountability • Trust



Improving Policing for the COMMUNITY

Our people will continue to partner with our community and their leaders to build trust and ensure their safety. We strive to work with the community for a safer City of Los Angeles.

-Michel R. Moore



It is the vision of the Los Angeles Police Department to, as closely as possible, achieve a City free from crime and public disorder. While fruition of that vision may seem distant, the men and women of the Los Angeles Police Department work toward that goal, every day, at every level. Their efforts, however, are just one step towards the solution; without the cooperation and support of the communities we serve, those efforts will not be nearly as effective. Community – Police partnerships, grounded in trust and stewardship, are the only path to achieving the Department’s vision of a city free from crime and disorder. History has taught us that a key element in the maintenance of that trust is true transparency and accountability. In no arena is that more important than in that of the topic of Police Uses of Force. In pursuit of full transparency, each year since 2015, the Department has compiled data and statistics relating to Departmental uses of force and published them in the Use of Force Year End Review (Report). This comprehensive document provides an in-depth critical look at the preceding 5-years of data relating to the use of force by Los Angeles Police Officers.

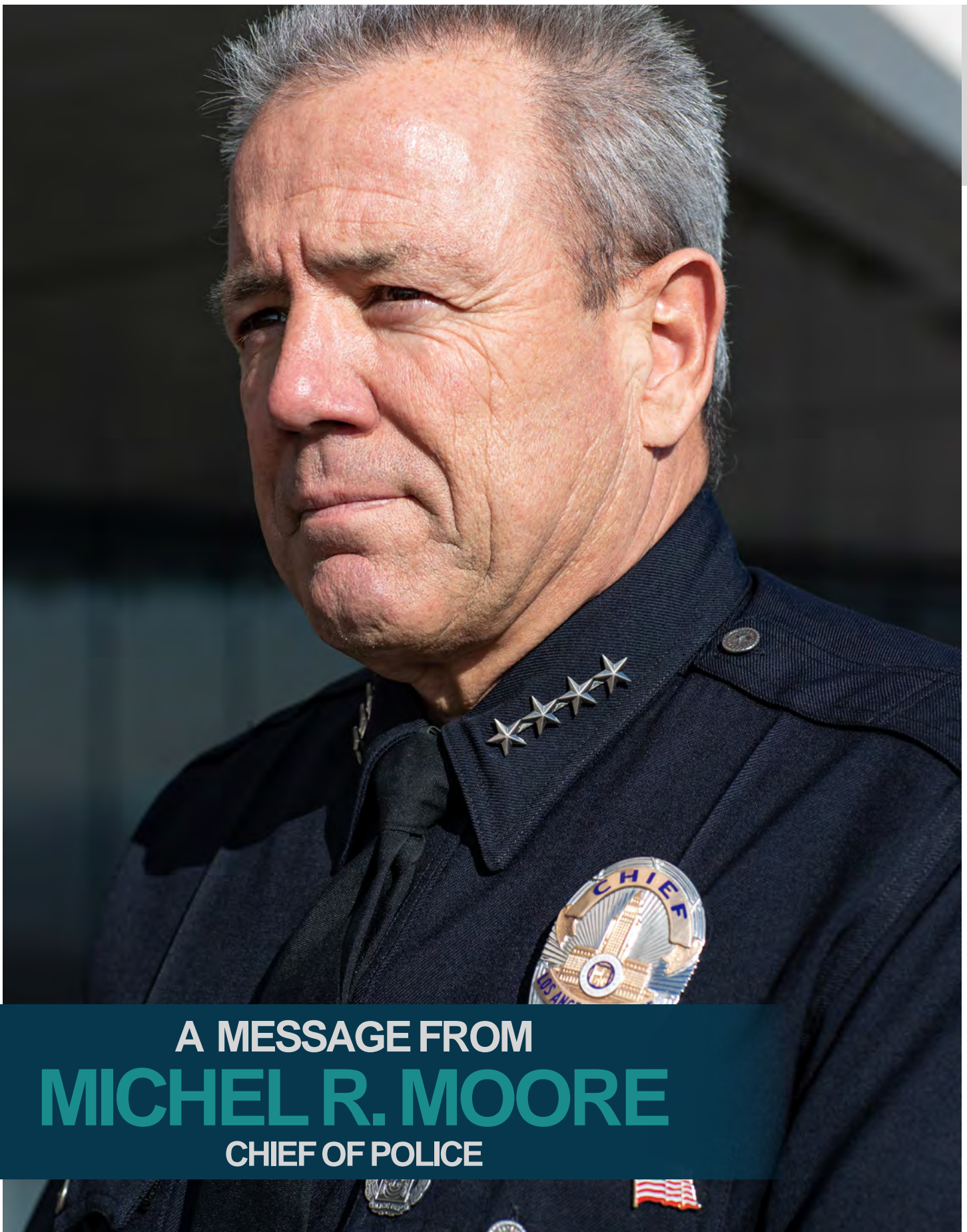
The use of force by law enforcement is a matter of critical concern both to the public and to law enforcement. The Department recognizes the importance of engaging in an open and honest dialogue about the use of force by our officers. This publication allows for a thorough internal examination of the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

changes and updates have positively impacted the way our officers do their work.

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

This report primarily focuses on the calendar year of 2021. This past year presented many challenges and opportunities for growth for the Department. Coupled with the ongoing challenges of the Coronavirus pandemic, 2021 also saw a marked increase in violent crime, particularly gun-related crime. The Department instituted several new approaches to combat crime including forming task forces with outside partners in efforts to stem the rising tide. These efforts resulted in a record number of illegal guns recovered as well as numerous impactful arrests. The Department also took the opportunity to closely examine the three After- Action Reports released as a result of the civil unrest during the summer of 2020. These reports provided an unbiased and unvarnished assessment of the Department’s response to the unrest and offered several recommendations, many of which we have incorporated into our Strategic Plan for 2021-2023.

As we move into 2022, the Department continues to be a leader in innovative practices, policies, technologies, and approaches to community engagement. The Department is committed to being at the forefront of diversity, equity, and inclusion in law enforcement while maintaining our unwavering commitment to our motto of “to protect and to serve.”



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.

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



DALE BONNER

Commissioner

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

DEPARTMENT

CORE VALUES



■ COMMITMENT TO LEADERSHIP

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

■ 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.

DEPARTMENT

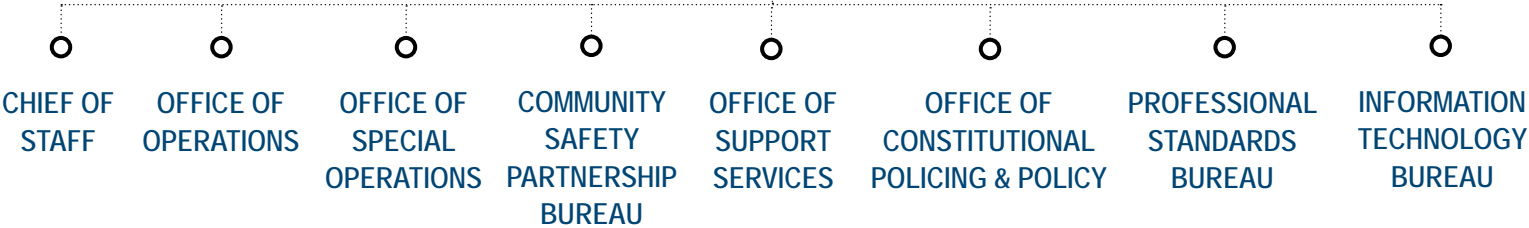
STRUCTURE AND RESOURCES





OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
MICHEL R. MOORE

Chief of Police





CHIEF OF STAFF **DANIEL RANDOLPH**

Deputy Chief

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

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



OFFICE OF OPERATIONS **BEATRICE M. GIRMALA**

Assistant Chief, Director

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

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



OFFICE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS **ROBERT E. MARINO**

Assistant Chief, Director

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

○ **TRANSIT SERVICES BUREAU**

Transit Services Group

- Transit Services Division

Traffic Group

- Central Traffic Division
- South Traffic Division
- West Traffic Division
- Valley Traffic Division

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

Major Crimes Division

Emergency Services Division

Metropolitan Division

Air Support Division

Security Services Division

○ **DETECTIVE BUREAU**

COMPSTAT Division

Detective Services Group

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



OFFICE OF SUPPORT SERVICES

DOMINIC H. CHOI

Assistant Chief, Director

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

○ ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BUREAU

- Fiscal Group
- Personnel Division

○ SUPPORT SERVICES GROUP

- Communications Division
- Custody Services Division
- Motor Transport Division
- Records and Identification Division
- Evidence and Property Management Division
- Facilities Management Division

○ TRAINING BUREAU

- Officer Representation Unit
- Employee Assistance Unit
- Police Training and Education
 - Training Division
 - Recruitment & Employment Division

○ CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW DIVISION (CIRD)

○ BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES (BSS)



OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING & POLICY

LIZABETH A. RHODES

Police Administrator III, Director

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

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



PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU

MICHAEL P. RIMKUNAS

Deputy Chief, Commanding Officer

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

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

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



COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP BUREAU **EMADA E. TINGIRIDES**

Deputy Chief, Commanding Officer

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

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

○ **COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP**

South Bureau
West Bureau
Central Bureau
Valley Bureau



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUREAU

JOHN J. MCMAHON

Deputy Chief, Commanding Officer

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

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

MENTAL ILLNESS

AND APPROACHES TO POLICING



Mental Evaluation Unit

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

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

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

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

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

The CAMP considers the following criteria or factors to activate a case for further follow-up and management:

- The subject has been the focus of a barricaded suspect scenario or critical incident and suffers from mental illness;
- The subject has been placed on a minimum of six mental health holds within one year and has been the focus of repeated contacts with emergency services. The catalyst of these contacts shall be the subject's mental health history. Each case shall be evaluated independently, and

six contacts shall only be used as a guide for accepting cases;

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

As a resource to Department personnel, the MEU has a 24-hour / 7-day-a-week Triage Desk which assesses all Department contacts with persons who are experiencing a mental health crisis. The MEU Triage Desk advises field personnel and memorializes all Department contacts with persons experiencing a mental health crisis by completing a Mental Evaluation Incident Report. These reports are protected from outside access to ensure privacy of the individuals who have been contacted.

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

In 2021, the Department received 46,769 calls for service involving persons who have a mental illness or were experiencing a mental health crisis. The MEU responded and handled approximately 7,469 of those calls. Of those calls-for-service, approximately 6,138 resulted in a §5150 WIC hold application. Approximately 1,773 cases were referred to CAMP and 836 weapons were seized Citywide per §8102 WIC.

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

In 2014, the Department reviewed its mental health training and initiated a redesign. At the end of 2014, the Department presented its newly developed Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT), a 40-hour course delivered 25 times a year to field personnel who have the greatest likelihood of interaction with persons who are experiencing mental illness or a mental health crisis. Since then, the MHIT course has been provided to all new police officers prior to completing their probationary year in the field. From 2014 through December 2021, approximately

4,582 LAPD officers have completed MHIT training. The MHIT students also include Field Training Officers, Resources Enhancement Services Enforcement Team (RESET) officers, and homeless outreach units. The Federal Consent Decree that once guided the Department considered it a best practice for 10% of patrol officers to receive specialized training such as MHIT. In 2021, 90% of patrol officers responding to calls were MHIT-trained. By mandating MHIT during the probationary year for new sworn personnel, the Department committed to increasing quality of service to individuals affected by mental illness. The eventual goal is the reduction in crime and uses of force in the City.

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

Mental Health

In furtherance of the BOPC's directives to address mental health, specifically as it relates to UOF incidents, the Department continued its efforts to provide resources to individuals with mental illness in 2021. Ongoing efforts include:

1. The Department continues to provide new officers, and those working in assignments interacting primarily with persons experiencing homelessness, with the 40-hour MHIT course.
2. Department personnel work alongside professionals from the DMH, Autism Society Los Angeles (ASLA), and the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) to broaden expertise and resources.
3. In February 2021, MEU SMART transitioned from a secondary responder to a co-responder model. The SMART units now deploy to certain mental illness calls at the same time as a patrol unit, instead of having patrol respond first, then call for SMART support.
4. Tactical de-escalation training, newly established Department protocols (including Communications Division – Divisional Order No. 8, Response Protocol for Calls Involving Knives, Swords, or any Edged Weapon, and No. 9, Response Protocols for Calls Involving Mental Illness) and the deployment of more effective less-lethal devices in recent years continues to have a positive impact on the disposition of mental health-related calls for service.
5. In February 2021, the Department and Didi Hirsch Mental Health Services implemented the Community Call Re-Direction to Ensure Suicide Safety (CRESS) program as a pilot program. With this program Communications Division dispatchers divert 911 calls involving non-imminent suicidal or potentially suicidal individuals to the Didi Hirsch Suicide Prevention Center instead of initiating a police response. In July 2021, CRESS was funded and became a round the clock service. Through January 1, 2022, 1,465 such calls were diverted.





THE UNSHELTERED

AND APPROACHES TO POLICING



THE DEPARTMENT'S ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES WITH HOMELESSNESS

The Department remains committed to a “services-led-approach” when contacting persons experiencing homelessness. Homelessness has been described by Mayor Eric Garcetti as the “moral and humanitarian crisis of our time.” The homeless are among the most vulnerable persons in society. The Department, in partnership with other City partners, continues to take significant steps to efficiently coordinate and enforce the City’s homeless strategy.

While the COVID-19 pandemic has posed a significant health risk to all Angelenos, persons experiencing homelessness remain the most vulnerable. As a result, in an effort to protect City employees and volunteers, the homeless count normally conducted every January by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) was cancelled following the advice of public health officials.

In 2020, LAHSA recorded approximately 41,290 persons experiencing homelessness of which 28,852 were unsheltered.¹ While the population of the City of Los Angeles in 2021 experienced a decrease of 68,189 from 3,966,936 to 3,898,747² it is not known if the population of persons experiencing homelessness increased or decreased due to the lack of a census. LAHSA does plan to resume the Homeless Count in February of 2022.³

Without substantiated data regarding the affected population, the Department has relied instead on crime data involving a nexus to persons experiencing homelessness. In 2021, there was a total of 3,535 persons experiencing homelessness who were reported being a victim of either a violent or property crime. In 2020, that number was 3,724, which is a decrease of approximately five percent. In 2021, the number of persons experiencing homelessness reported as being a suspect of a property or violent crime was 6,172. This was an increase from the previous year, in which the number reported was 5,930; a four percent increase.⁴

HOMELESS OUTREACH AND PROACTIVE ENGAGEMENT (HOPE)

On July 1, 2020, the Los Angeles City Council voted to cut the Department’s budget by 150 million dollars as a result of an anticipated tax short-fall. This unexpected reduction resulted in the dissolution of several key Department units. The Homeless Outreach and Proactive Engagement (HOPE) team, previously tasked with conducting homeless education and outreach, was one such unit. Despite the dissolution of HOPE, the Department remains committed to a services-led-approach in addressing the ongoing homelessness crisis.

¹ <https://www.lahsa.org/data?id=44-2020-homeless-county-by-city-council-district>

² <https://planning.lacity.org/resources/demographics>

³ <https://www.lahsa.org/news?article=869-lahsa-announces-2022-point-in-time-homeless-count-postponement>

⁴ LAPD COMSTAT/CST “2021 vs 2020 Part I and Part II Crime Comparison” Report (MO Code 2004/1218)

SUPPORT OF CARE/ CARE PLUS OPERATIONS

The Comprehensive Cleaning and Rapid Engagement (CARE/ CARE+) teams, which are made up of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation (LASAN) and Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) employees, are tasked with providing targeted sanitation and outreach services to encampments across the City. These operations are supported by Department divisional patrol resources who serve to “keep the peace” by de-escalating confrontations between people experiencing homelessness and LASAN/ LAHSA employees. These operations have been on-going and have achieved a balance of maintaining public health and providing access to services to this underserved community.

THE UNIFIED HOMELESSNESS RESPONSE CENTER (UHRC)

The UHRC is the operational hub for the City’s efforts to provide a timely, effective, and coordinated street-level response to unsheltered homelessness across the City. Created by Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti in 2019, the UHRC is intended to serve as a unified resource center representing the departments and offices most in touch with the community of persons experiencing homelessness.

Key roles of the UHRC are instituting the A Bridge Home (ABH) model including outreach, engagement, safety, and cleanup protocols; scheduling LASAN and LAHSA’s Comprehensive Cleaning and Rapid Engagement (CARE) and CARE(+) operations; acting as the operations center during Red Flag Alerts to safely and proactively minimize the fire risks involving the homeless in restricted areas within the Very High Fire Severity Zone (VHFSZ); and handling requests from Council Districts, and City and County partners that involve homelessness issues. The Department supports law enforcement roles at the UHRC with dedicated personnel and operational support.


Following the disbandment of the HOPE teams, the UHRC assumed the role of shifting the existing coordination of LAPD resources from HOPE to divisional patrol officers and Senior Lead Officers (SLO) to ensure the safety of the CARE teams.

AMENDMENT TO 41.18 LAMC AND THE DEPARTMENT’S ROLE

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and in accordance with the Mayor’s order, many enforcement sections, such as dwelling in a vehicle, certain parking restrictions, and certain vehicle impound sections, were suspended in an attempt to protect persons experiencing homelessness from further risk of remaining unhoused during these difficult times. As Angelenos began to go back to in-person work, the City and Department began reinstating certain enforcement sections which were previously suspended.

On July 28, 2021, the Los Angeles City Council voted to amend Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) 41.18, which went into effect September 3, 2021. Prior to this amendment, 56.11 LAMC applied strictly to property, and 41.18 LAMC applied strictly to people, both sections addressed blocking public right of ways. The section as amended now combines LAMC





sections 56.11 and 41.18 into one section by stating that such restrictions apply to both property and people. The section as amended applies to the street, sidewalk, and other right of ways, as well as the public right of way open to the use of a motor vehicle, bike lanes, bike paths, and the right of way open to the use of a bicycle. The section, as amended, further regulates the area of distance required within these specific locations.

Although certain enforcement sections have now been reinstated, the Department remains committed to a services-led-approach, which reserves enforcement as a last resort.

RESOURCES ENHANCEMENT SERVICES ENFORCEMENT TEAM (RESET)

Due to the large population of people experiencing homelessness within the Central Area, the Resources Enhancement Services Enforcement Team (RESET) was created in 2015. Its primary mission is to respond to service calls within a 54-square block (3.4 sq. miles) area known as Skid Row, provide uniform foot beats, conduct homeless outreach, code enforcement, and force protection for LASAN's CARE+ team. The RESET is a key component of reducing the incidences and fear of crimes in the Skid Row area.

TRANSIT SERVICES DIVISION HOPE TEAM

In 2017, the Los Angeles Police Department began providing security services on the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) buses and trains within the City limits. One of the biggest challenges in providing services was addressing the homeless population sheltering within the bus and rail systems. In order to focus on this population, dedicated HOPE units were assigned to Transit Services Bureau (TSB). The TSB HOPE units contact those who are using the MTA system as a means of shelter and work to connect them with services. The goal is to provide the ridership of the MTA system with a safe, clean, and accessible environment, while also providing those who are experiencing homelessness with resources to help them.

The TSD Hope Officers strive to uphold the mission of the LAPD by safeguarding the lives and property of MTA and its ridership through several distinct modes: by maintaining a strong commitment to housing the many people experiencing homelessness living within the MTA infrastructure; to protect the MTA ridership from victimization on the MTA transit system; and to connect vulnerable individuals with mental health services during critical times where the risk of a mental health crisis is exacerbated.

USE OF FORCE

LEGALITY AND POLICY



LEGAL STANDARDS

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

FEDERAL LEGAL STANDARDS

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

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

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

STATE OF CALIFORNIA LEGAL STANDARDS

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

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

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

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

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

THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT USE OF FORCE POLICY

Preamble to the Use of Force Policy

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

The Department's guiding principle when using force shall be reverence for human life. Officers shall attempt to control an incident by using time, distance, communications, and available resources in an effort to de-escalate the situation, whenever it is safe, feasible and reasonable to do so. As stated below, when warranted, Department personnel may use objectively reasonable force to carry out their duties. Officers may use deadly force only when they reasonably believe, based on the totality of circumstances, that such force is necessary in defense of human life.⁵ Officers who use unreasonable force degrade the confidence of the community we serve, expose fellow officers to physical hazards, violate the law and rights of individuals upon whom unreasonable force or unnecessary deadly force is used, and subject the Department and themselves to potential civil and criminal liability. Conversely, officers who fail to use force when warranted may endanger themselves, the community and fellow officers.

POLICY

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

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

Proportionality. Officers may only use a level of force that they reasonably believe is proportional to the seriousness of the suspected offense or the reasonably perceived level of actual or threatened resistance.⁵

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

Fair and Unbiased Policing. Officers shall carry out their duties, including use of force, in a manner that is fair and unbiased. Discriminatory conduct on the basis of race, religion, color, ethnicity, national origin, age, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, housing status, or disability while performing any law enforcement activity is prohibited.⁶

Requirement to Report Potential Excessive Force. An officer who is present and observes another officer using force that the present and observing officer believes to be beyond that which is necessary, shall report such force to a superior officer.⁶ This determination shall be made based upon an objectively reasonable officer under the same circumstances and based upon the totality of information actually known to the officer.

Requirement to Intercede When Excessive Force is Observed. An officer shall intercede when present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary. This determination shall be made based upon an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances, taking into account the possibility that other officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by a subject.⁶

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

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

NON-DEADLY FORCE

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

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

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

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

DRAWING AND/OR EXHIBITING FIREARMS

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

SERIOUS BODILY INJURY

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

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

DEADLY FORCE

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

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

⁶ California State Senate Bill No. 230, signed by Governor Newsom on September 12, 2019, and enacted on January 1, 2020, required law enforcement agencies to maintain a policy that provides guidelines on the use of force, utilizing de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to force when feasible, specific guidelines for the application of deadly force, and factors for evaluating and reviewing all use of force incidents, among other things.



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

In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of particular circumstances of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible.⁷ Before discharging a firearm, officers shall consider their surroundings and potential risk to bystanders to the extent reasonable under the circumstances.

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

WARNING SHOTS

It is the policy of this Department that warning shots shall only be used in exceptional circumstances where it might reasonably be expected to avoid the need to use deadly force.

SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES

It is the policy of this Department that firearms shall not be discharged at a moving vehicle unless a person in the vehicle is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force by means other than the vehicle. The moving vehicle itself shall not presumptively constitute a threat that justifies an officer's use of deadly force. An officer threatened by an oncoming vehicle shall move out of its path instead of discharging a firearm at it or any of its occupants. Firearms shall not be discharged from a moving vehicle, except in exigent circumstances and consistent with this policy in regard to the use of deadly force.⁸

DEPARTMENT CATEGORIZATION OF UOF INCIDENTS

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

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

A CUOF is defined as:

- An incident involving the use of deadly force (e.g., discharge of a firearm) by a Department employee;
- All deaths while the arrestee or detainee is in the custody of the Department (also known as an In-Custody Death or ICD);
- A UOF incident resulting in death;
- A UOF incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization, commonly referred to as a Law Enforcement Related Injury or LERI;
- Officer-involved animal shootings;
- Unintentional discharges;
- A K-9 bite or contact where hospitalization is required;

Note: A K-9 contact occurs when a Department K-9 strikes

or makes forcible contact with a person other than a bite that results in a complained of or visible injury.

- All intentional uses of a carotid restraint and choke hold that don't result in serious bodily injury, death or hospitalization; and,

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

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

Note: The Department does not authorize the use of upper body control holds, including the use of a modified carotid, full carotid, or locked carotid hold; therefore, any use is unauthorized and shall be investigated as a CUOF.⁹

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

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

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

A NCUOF is defined as an incident in which any on-duty or off-duty Department employee whose occupation as a Department employee is a factor, uses physical force or a control device to:

- Compel a person to comply with the employee's direction;
- Defend themselves;
- Defend others;
- Effect an arrest or detention;
- Prevent escape; or,
- Overcome resistance.

⁷ California Assembly Bill No. 392, signed by Governor Gavin Newsom on August 19, 2019, and enacted on January 1, 2020, modified California Penal Code Section 835(a) and redefined the circumstances under which a homicide by a peace officer is deemed justifiable.

⁸ California State Senate Bill No. 230, signed by Governor Newsom on September 12, 2019, and enacted on January 1, 2021, required law enforcement agencies to maintain a policy that provides guidelines on the use of force, utilizing de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to force when feasible, specific guidelines for the factors for evaluating and reviewing all use of force incidents, among other things.

⁹ California State Assembly Bill No. 1196, signed by Governor Gavin Newsom on August 31, 2020, and enacted on January 1, 2021 prohibits a law enforcement agency from authorizing the use of a carotid restraint or choke hold by any peace officer employed by that agency.

Non-Categorical Use of Force Levels

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

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

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

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

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

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

2021 ASSEMBLY BILL

Effective January 1, 2021, Assembly Bill (AB) 1506 added Section 12525.3 to the Government Code which designated the California State Attorney General (AG) as the state prosecutor. Upon implementation by the California Department of Justice, AB 1506 requires the state prosecutor to investigate incidents of an officer involved shooting resulting in the death of an unarmed civilian and authorizes him or her to initiate and prosecute a criminal action against the involved officer. Pursuant to Government Code Section 12525.3(a), an unarmed civilian is “anyone who is not in possession of a deadly weapon.” A deadly weapon “includes, but is not limited to, any loaded weapon from which a shot, readily capable of producing death or other serious physical injury, may be discharged, or a switchblade knife, pilum ballistic knife, metal knuckle knife, dagger, billy, blackjack, plastic knuckles, or metal knuckles.”

The AG will supply their own investigative team and will conduct the forensic recovery and analysis of evidence on any case under their purview. As California’s chief law enforcement officer, the AG is committed to strengthening trust between law enforcement and the communities we serve. This policy is vital to increasing transparency throughout the criminal justice system and will assist the AG in making recommendations that will improve police practices across California. The Department is fully supportive of this mission and is committed to complying with the AG’s office in their investigation of officer involved shootings.

THE FOLLOWING INCIDENTS ARE NOT REPORTABLE AS A NCUOF INCIDENT:

No injury or complaint of injury

01

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

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

02

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

Less-Lethal projectile weapon that does not contact a person

03

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

Force used during a crowd-control situation or riots

04

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

FID determination that an incident is a CUOF

05

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

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

DEPARTMENT

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT



In adapting to the needs and conditions of the City, the LAPD is committed to enhancing its training and education by complementing its tactical competencies with **the development of officers** who are self-motivated, independent, community oriented, critical thinkers and problem solvers.

LAPD TRAINING RESPONSE TO COVID-19 PROTOCOLS

As the entire world continued to deal with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic during 2021, the Los Angeles Police Department continuously modified training formats to be responsive to Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines as well as State and local health mandates. The Prevention and Exposure Protocols that were implemented in 2020 were continued to ensure the safety of recruit classes in our Police Academy locations as well as the in-service training that was conducted for existing personnel.

Training classes were moved to larger classrooms and reoriented from group seating to distanced seating. Additionally, signage was displayed in accordance with Department and Los Angeles City requirements. Disinfecting sprays, refills, and wipes were made available to all employees for their use during the workday, as well as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). All instructional staff assessed the environment to ensure that employee wellness needs were met, to include, but not limited to the following:

- Daily temperature checks upon entering the facility;
- Reminders were provided to wear face coverings, wash/sanitize hands frequently and maintain physical distance;
- Employees were encouraged to stay home if they did not feel well;
- Cleaning and disinfecting all equipment and frequently touched areas; and,
- Moving training scenarios outdoors when possible.

As the pandemic progressed, LAPD coordinated with the Los Angeles Fire Department and Carbon Health to provide vaccinations for Department personnel when they became available to first responders in January of 2021. The LAPD was able to set up a full field vaccination clinic at our Elysian Park Academy site to serve the entire Department as well as other entities within City government who were eligible for the vaccine.

Most importantly in 2021, the Training Division (TD) leadership provided employees with support to maintain their overall wellness. The TD ensured that employees understood other resources available in the following areas:

- Behavioral Science Services and Peer Support Teams;
- Sick Injured On Duty (IOD) Coordinator and Timekeeper;
- Family Medical Leave Act;
- Employee Relations Group; and,
- Police Protective League and civilian unions.

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF TRAINING

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

1. Expanding Use of Force (UOF) de-escalation techniques;

2. Building public trust and reverence for human life;
3. Serving the people and systems impacted by mental illness;
4. Mastering laws of Arrest, and Search and Seizure;
5. Incorporating Procedural Justice best practices;
6. Identifying, testing, and piloting of non-lethal munitions; and,
7. Reinforcing employee and organizational wellness.

EXPANDING THE USE OF DE-ESCALATION TECHNIQUES

Guided by the reverence for human life standard, the Department has consistently upheld the expectation that officers may only use that force which is objectively reasonable to effect an arrest, prevent the escape of suspects, or overcome resistance. It is also the Department's expectation that officers only resort to the use of force when de-escalation attempts are ineffective or not feasible. The Department recognized that elements of de-escalation had to be embodied in a comprehensive framework in order to ensure consistency from training through application in the field. In April of 2017, the Department formally incorporated the concept of de-escalation in the preamble to the UOF policy. Since then, training curriculum and other Department reference materials have been amended to include de-escalation principles. To date, de-escalation principles have been integrated into all training related to the Use of Force. A new Training Bulletin on concepts related to Command and Control was created in 2018 to ensure further coordination of de-escalation efforts, supported by a mandatory video to reinforce the training concepts. By the end of 2021, this course has been completed by 8,055 officers.

BUILDING PUBLIC TRUST AND REVERENCE FOR HUMAN LIFE

Integration - New Use of Force Policy

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

SERVING THE PEOPLE AND SYSTEMS IMPACTED BY MENTAL ILLNESS

For the past four years, the 40-hour Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT) course has been provided to all new police officers prior to completing their probationary year in the field. By providing MHIT as a mandatory curriculum during the probationary year for new sworn personnel, the Department has made a commitment to ensure all patrol officers are more effective in serving individuals affected by mental illness.



2021 TRAINING OBJECTIVES

1

EXPANDING

Expanding use of force de-escalation techniques.

2

BUILDING

Building public trust and Reverence for Human Life.

3

SERVING

Serving the people and systems impacted by mental illness.

4

MASTERING

Mastering laws of Arrest, Search and Seizure.

5

INCORPORATING

Incorporating Procedural Justice best practices.

6

IDENTIFYING

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

7

REINFORCING

Reinforcing employee and organizational wellness.

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

As of 2021, 82% of mental health crisis calls are being handled by an MHIT-trained officer. In February 2021, the MEU's Co-Response model was launched. Rather than have SMART units respond in a secondary capacity, the new model will have SMART units respond with patrol to some calls. It is intended that the co-response model will help to de-escalate situations, reduce use of force, and connect the individual (or their families) to a support network at the scene of the call. Also, in February of 2021, a 9-1-1 Call Diversion Program was launched to have some suicide calls diverted to Didi Hirsch's Suicide Prevention Hotline.

MASTERING LAWS OF ARREST: SEARCH AND SEIZURE

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

As recruit officers progress through the Academy, they are exposed to increasingly complex training in both classroom and scenario-based settings. This continued enrichment covers the concepts of law, arrest, preservation of life, de-escalation, tactical decision making, and use of force. In 2017, to comply with new California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) benchmarks, the Academy curriculum was enhanced with the incorporation of distinct blocks of instruction covering procedural justice, mental illness, and de-escalation. This same educational framework is built into all LAPD coursework, from Academy to Command Staff.

INCORPORATING PROCEDURAL JUSTICE BEST PRACTICES

Procedural Justice can be defined as a consistent method of operation in which community members are treated fairly, with dignity and respect, in every law enforcement encounter. The ultimate goal is that every Department member recognizes

every encounter as an opportunity to build trust and community connection. Procedural Justice promotes the use of internal procedural justice (how Department members treat each other) to support the use of procedural justice in every community exchange.

The four tenets of Procedural Justice include:

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

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

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

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

IDENTIFYING, TESTING, AND PILOTING OF NON-LETHAL MUNITIONS

Less-Lethal Enhanced Training (Beanbag, 40mm, 37mm) is presented by Metropolitan Division and Firearms Training Section (FTS) at Davis Training Facility (DTF). The school is a 4-hour course and is updated regularly to reflect changes required by the Department on an ongoing basis. As of December 1, 2021, a total of 7,910 personnel have been trained on the 40mm less lethal weapon system, and 2,309 personnel have been trained on the 37mm less-lethal weapon system. Training is scheduled to continue indefinitely in support of changing standards and procedures.

REINFORCING EMPLOYEE AND ORGANIZATIONAL WELLNESS

During 2021, the Arrest and Control/Lifetime Fitness Unit began a systematic, objective, impartial, expert-based examination and evaluation of how effectively their Lifetime Fitness program was working. This review focused on ensuring that police recruits were receiving physical fitness training which would not only enable them to safely and effectively perform peace officer duties, but also promote a healthy lifestyle after they completed their Police Academy training. Additionally,

the Arrest and Control/Lifetime Fitness Unit also examined strategies to promote a healthy lifestyle for police candidates and in-service personnel.

The results of this review led to some slight modifications of the Lifetime Fitness program which focused on encouraging Lifetime Fitness habits and using contemporary and functional exercises during physical fitness training at the Police Academy.

The Arrest and Control/Lifetime Fitness Unit also worked with Behavioral Science Services (BSS) in creating basic workout videos for use by all Department personnel. Additionally, similar videos were made for police candidates who are in the process of being hired onto the Department. These efforts are strategies which the Arrest and Control/Lifetime Fitness Unit used to encourage all Department personnel to reach their full potential.

In the later part of 2021, Department Divisional Wellness Days resumed to promote the physical and mental health of our employees. The Wellness Days incorporate Mental Health and Lifetime Fitness concepts and reinforce healthy lifestyles as an integral part of a person's overall wellbeing.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

As part of the Department's continuing commitment to de-escalation, TD developed a course titled Advanced Strategies for Command and Control (ASCC). Training in this course has been implemented Department-wide and was completed by all personnel in 2021. The ASCC course is scenario based and reviews de-escalation techniques and communication strategies focusing on managing intense incidents involving multiple officers. The ASCC course provides officers with a review of de-escalation strategies, the integration of procedural justice into field scenarios, and a formal definition of Command and Control. It also provides officers with the tools needed to address tactical situations and reinforces the Use of Force policy. Supervisory responsibilities related to de-escalation and the Incident Command System (ICS) are also incorporated into the training.

In October of 2020, the Department shifted from the regular presentation of the ASCC course to an updated Crowd Management and Control training. It is the Department's goal to address concerns related to the After-Action Reports produced following the civil unrest of June 2020. From October 2020 to September 2021, a total of 7,986 officers attended the updated Crowd Management and Control training. In addition, the Department acquired plexiglass protective body shields for use during crowd management incidents. The Shield Training has now been added to the Crowd Management and Control course and a total of 4,342 officers have attended this training.

POLICE ACADEMY TRAINING

In 2008, the Department implemented a completely redesigned Academy curriculum, which was geared toward problem-based learning. The Department recognized that the Academy's tradition of strong, tactical skill training must continue, but acknowledged that improvements had to be made to maximize critical thinking and capitalize on personal initiative and human potential. As such, the enhancement and implementation of the

modified curriculum compliments tactical performance with the development of officers who are self-motivated, independent, community oriented, and problem solvers.

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

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

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

Academy Hours

The Department's basic police Academy is currently 912 hours in duration, exceeding the POST requirement of 664 hours of mandated training. Class sizes generally range from 35 to 60 recruits. A new recruit class typically starts every four weeks, and each class is in training for a total of six months. There can be as many as six academy classes operating at any one time. The Department's goal is to exceed all POST minimum training requirements. The Academy successfully completed a Basic Course Certification Review (BCCR) by POST at the end of 2018. In 2021, the Academy reviewed all lesson plans and restructured the schedule to better facilitate learning and meet new POST objectives.

Academy Testing

Almost five years ago, POST implemented a new integrated testing system that emphasizes the importance of critical thinking and problem solving over memorization. This style of integrated testing is consistent with the changes the Department made to the Academy in 2008, emphasizing Problem Based Learning (PBL), critical thinking, and confidence building. Under this system of testing, recruit officers must pass two mid-term examinations and one final examination. The examinations cover material from 25 Learning Domains (LDs) introduced throughout the six months of the Academy program. Questions contained in the written examinations are also integrated into the 13 scenario-based tests which become increasingly complex as the Academy program progresses. The events depicted in each scenario require recruit officers to utilize the techniques, strategies, and course material from previous instruction to successfully resolve each situation. In addition to the written and scenario-based examinations, recruit officers must pass a series of rigorous physical fitness, self-defense, and firearms proficiency examinations before graduating from

the academy and transitioning to field assignments.

Academy Training

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

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

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

- LD 1: Leadership, Professionalism and Ethics;
- LD 3: Principled Policing in the Community;
- LD 25: Domestic Violence;
- LD 26: Critical Incident;
- LD 37: People with Disabilities; and,
- LD 42: Cultural Diversity.

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

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

Police Science and Leadership

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

other makes for a unique synergy during training.

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

In 2018, the Department developed PSL II to ensure officers are building leadership skills. PSL II underwent three pilot test-phases to determine feasibility and received positive reviews from attending officers. In 2020, the first class of 21 officers attended PSL II, which unfortunately had to be postponed due to the pandemic. The target audience for PSL II are officers who have between two and three years of service. The PSL II focuses on providing instruction to officers through reality-based training. Scenarios presented are derived from real-life incidents experienced by officers. Personnel apply the concepts and topics studied in the previous course and learn how to utilize de-escalation and procedural justice in real-time scenarios. During scenarios, they also apply the concepts learned in MHIT to interact with individuals who may be experiencing mental illness. In 2021, the curriculum was updated and re-designed to respond to current field training needs by incorporating tactical medicine and crisis negotiation skills. As the program progresses, additional coursework will be developed to help officers continue their development as law enforcement professionals. The foundations of this course are being outlined with a target implementation date of 2022.

Field Training Officers (FTO) Program

In October 2015, California State Senate Bill 29 was enacted, requiring Field Training Officers (FTOs) to complete a minimum of eight hours of Crisis Intervention Behavioral Health Training. The Department determined that in order to train other officers, all Field Training Officers required a higher level of training and ensured that they completed the 40-hour MHIT course.

In 2021, the Department continued its FTO Update course which included mental health awareness, de-escalation, and command and control concepts. Also included are public trust components such as constitutional policing, fair and impartial policing, and lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgender, and/or questioning cultural competency.

Field Operations Tactics and Concepts (FOTAC)

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

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

General Training Update

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

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

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

Tactical Debriefs

All substantially involved personnel in a CUOF incident are required to participate in a Tactical Debrief upon adjudication of the concerned case. The Tactical Debrief affords all involved personnel an opportunity to participate in collaborative training to enhance their performance, identify lessons learned, and understand the adjudication of the CUOF incident. The Tactical Debrief serves as the final training after the adjudication of a

CUOF incident. It is administered by a Tactics Supervisor familiar with the incident and who served as a resource in the Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB) process.

Force Options Simulator (FOS)

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

Training Division and Police Training and Education are currently working together to research new technology specific to virtual reality simulators. The goal is to harness technological advancements that will improve training in the areas of tactics, de-escalation, decision making, and articulation of the Use of Force policy. In 2021, POST provided LAPD with an approved Virtual Reality (VR) training system and the Department is currently evaluating and designing the best possible use for training.

The Department has continued to use the FOS system for Department-wide qualification during which instructors conduct debriefs after each scenario. All officers are required to utilize sound tactics and techniques in an attempt to de-escalate each incident, when feasible. The goal is to use techniques involved in tactical de-escalation to reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect and enable an officer to have additional options. In 2021, this course was being updated to incorporate the new POST requirements for the mandated 4-hour, perishable skills training on Use of Force/De-escalation. This new State-wide requirement will ensure that all officers complete a UOF/De-escalation course every two years.

Standardized Roll Call Training

During 2021, the Department leveraged the use of technology and video to ensure that all officers would receive Standardized Roll Call training through the use of video to introduce new topics or reinforce best practices. Each video is accompanied with an outline for generating facilitated discussions on current events and issues. Generally, 1-5 videos will be viewed every deployment period (4 weeks) and watched at the start of watch. Topics range from legal updates, new mandates, new training bulletins, and always include the most recent Chief's Message.

FIREARMS

Qualification Requirements

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

Note: In 2021, in response to safety concerns due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department paused the qualification process for some periods.

2021 Qualification Cycle Schedule

Cycle	Month	Required Qualification
1	Jan	Shotgun - CANCELED
2	Feb/Mar	Handgun – Duty Ammunition CANCELED
3	Apr/May	Handgun – Practice Ammunition N/A
4	Jun/Jul	Force Option Simulator
5	Sept/Oct	Handgun – Practice Ammunition
6	Nov/Dec	Handgun – Practice Ammunition

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

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

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

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

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

Multiple Attempts to Qualify

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

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

requirement. Training is documented on an ISTD Record of Remediation / Supplemental Training form.

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

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

Failure to Qualify (FTQ)

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

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

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

Medical Exemptions

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

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

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

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

Vacation Exemptions

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

REINTEGRATION

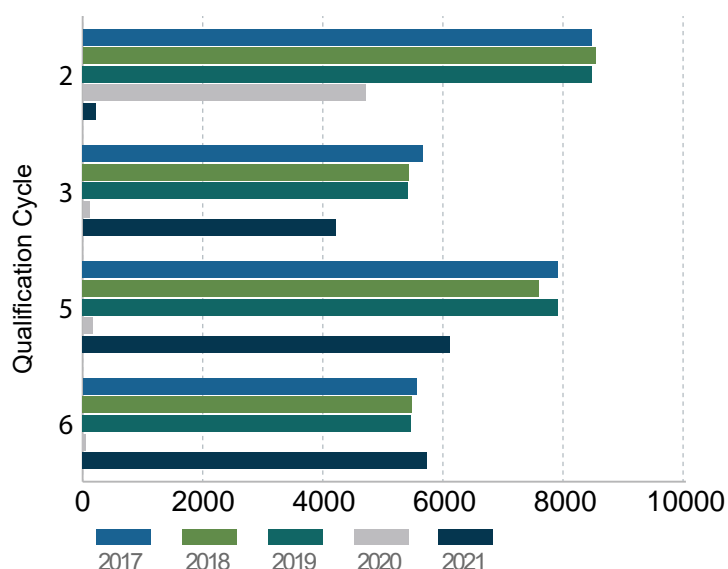
A sworn employee who has returned to work from a temporary relief from duty, or inactive duty in excess of 365 calendar days, shall meet with his/her Commanding Officer (CO) to begin the reintegration process and accomplish all reintegration tasks as directed by the Department. In-Service Training Division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

DEPARTMENT FIREARM QUALIFICATION STATISTICS

As a result of upgrades to the software and infrastructure which tracks and reports Department personnel qualification records, the data reported for "Firearms Qualifications, Three or More Attempts, Failure Rate, and Failure to Qualify Complaints", has been updated for the five-year period beginning in 2015. This updated data includes additional personnel which may have been omitted in the previous years' reports.

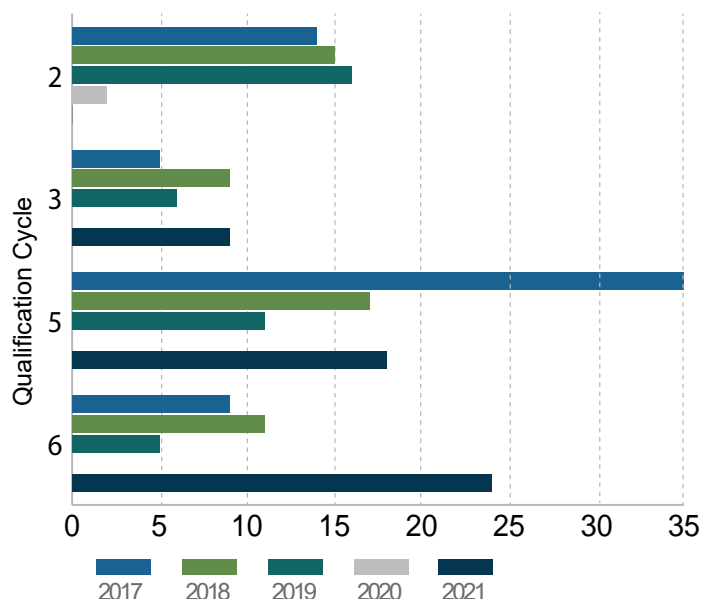
The Department requires its sworn personnel to qualify with their primary duty weapons on a regular basis to ensure shooting proficiencies and the development of sound judgment with the use of lethal force.

Handgun Qualification (by Cycle) - Sworn Personnel

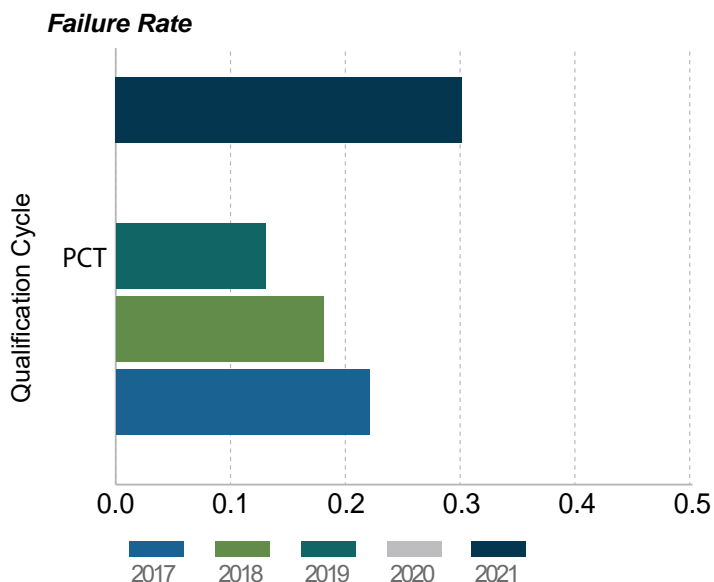


In 2021, Department personnel qualified with their handguns 18,266 times. Qualification Cycle five contained the highest number of Department personnel with 7,145 employees completing qualification. This number represented 39 percent of the total annual handgun qualifications.

Three or More Attempts (Failure)

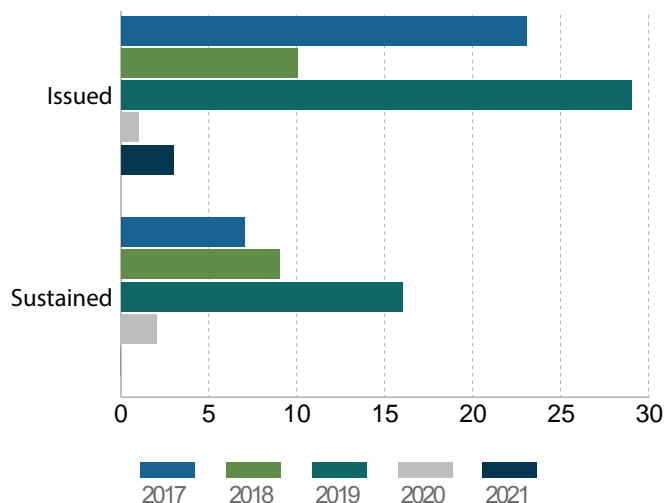


In 2021, 51 Department personnel failed to successfully qualify three or more times in one of the three handgun qualification cycles throughout the year. This was a 34 percent increase, or 13 more people as compared to the 38 total personnel that failed to successfully qualify three or more times in one of the four handgun qualification cycles of 2019 (2020 qualification was canceled in response to safety concerns due to the COVID-19 pandemic). In comparison to the 2017 to 2019 annual aggregate average of 51 Department Personnel, 2021 had no change.



The failure rate is calculated based on the number of personnel who failed to successfully qualify three or more times within a year, compared to the total number of personnel attempting to qualify. In 2021, an average of 0.31 percent of Department personnel failed to successfully qualify through the year, which represented a 28 percent reduction when compared to 2019. When compared to the aggregate failure rate percentage from 2017 through 2019 of 0.25 percent, 2021 had a 0.06 percentage point increase, or 24 percent.

Failure to Qualify Complaints – Issued vs. Sustained



In 2021, three personnel complaints were generated for FTQs. At the time of this publication, the 2021 complaints generated for FTQs are waiting to be adjudicated. In 2020, there were six FTQ complaints generated which resulted in two sustained allegations for neglecting to abide by the Department's Qualification policy, three FTQ complaints where the personnel's actions could be different, and one FTQ complaint that is pending adjudication.





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

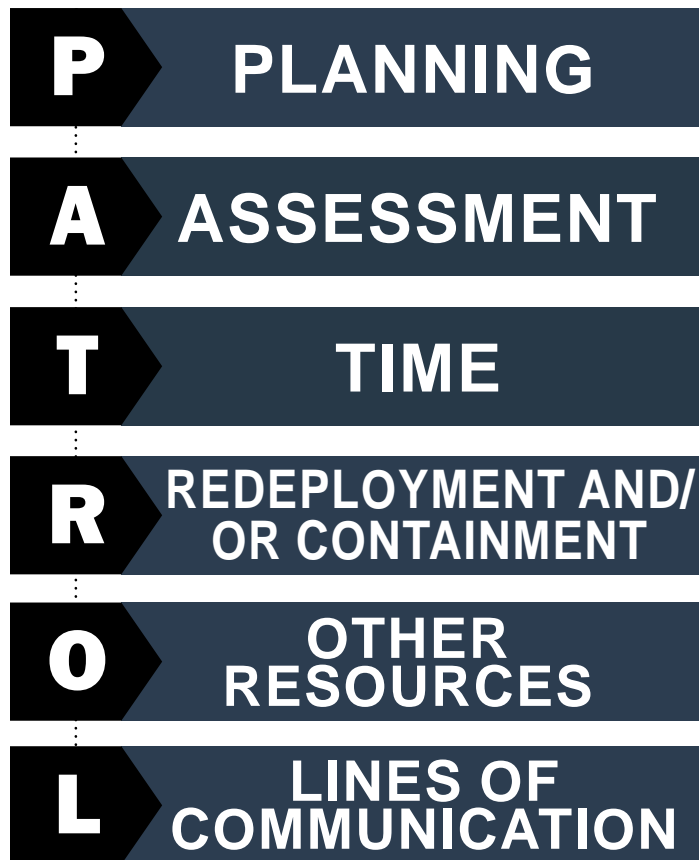
The senior officer, or any officer on-scene who has gained

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.

P A T

PLANNING
ASSESSMENT
TIME



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

RE-DEPLOYMENT
AND/OR CONTAINMENT

OTHER
RESOURCES

LINES OF
COMMUNICATION



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



LESS-LETHAL

DEPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT



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

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

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

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

40-MILLIMETER (MM) LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER

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

Originally authorized for use only by Metropolitan Division, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher was later approved in a pilot program for deployment by patrol personnel in 2016 and 2017. The purpose of the pilot program was to evaluate the effectiveness and functionality of the device in a patrol setting. In 2018, the Department authorized Department-wide use of the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher for all sworn personnel who have received the required training. At the conclusion of 2021, 7,521 sworn personnel have been

trained to use the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher.

BEANBAG SHOTGUN

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

OLEORESIN CAPSICUM SPRAY

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

TASER

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

The green coloring is consistent with the Department's color code system for less-lethal devices and signifies that the TASER is a less-lethal device. The current model of ECD deployed by the Department is the model X26P manufactured by Axon, previously known as Taser International. The X26P ECD has been in use since February 2015 and was an upgrade from previous ECD models. This model has the following improvements from the previous generation:

- Consistent performance and complete data capture due to a new all-digital architecture;
- Improved ergonomics; and,
- Green color coding for easy identification by officers and the community.

The TASER has three activation techniques, listed below:
Probe Mode: This is the most effective way to deploy the TASER and provides officers the ability to maintain distance

from the intended target. This method utilizes the TASER cartridge to deploy two metal probes attached to wires towards a subject. Once both probes make contact with the subject, NMI is possible.

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

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

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

In 2016, the Department approved the use of a new redesigned TASER cartridge. This redesigned cartridge features 25-foot long probe wires which offer an additional 4-feet of deployment distance, a redesigned longer probe point to better penetrate clothing, and green exterior cartridge doors (blast doors).

During the course of 2021 and into 2022, the Department will transition to the Axon TASER 7. The TASER 7 is a two-shot device that was designed to improve performance of the previous TASER models by reducing the number of misses, clothing disconnects, and close probe spreads. These issues were the most common reasons the TASER was ineffective in obtaining the desired or involuntary stimulation of both the sensory and motor nerves, which inhibit the subject's movement. Like the X26P, the TASER 7 features a green body, consistent with the Department's color code, indicating that it is a less-lethal device. The TASER 7 is equipped with two cartridges that contain both wires and probes, and which are capable of being deployed at different ranges. The objective of this less-lethal device is to allow officers to maintain a safe distance, up to a maximum of 22-feet depending on the cartridge selected, thus potentially providing the officers an opportunity to de-escalate dangerous situations. This model has the following additions:

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

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

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

FN-303 LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER

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

37-MILLIMETER PROJECTILE LAUNCHER

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

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

BATON

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

LAPD BALLISTIC SHIELD

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

also approved for use by certified officers assigned to patrol operations.

BOLAWRAP REMOTE RESTRAINT DEVICE

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

The BolaWrap pilot program began on February 6, 2020. There were too few uses of the device to make a determination

on the effectiveness of the BolaWrap; thus, the Board of Police Commissioners approved an indefinite extension of the pilot program. Rather than deploying them to all areas, it was determined that the pilot program would continue at Hollywood and Central Areas, and all 400 devices would be concentrated in these areas. The Los Angeles Police Department made recommendations to Wrap Technologies on improvements to the device and are currently testing recently delivered devices prior to deployment to the two identified areas for use. The original devices were recalled from the areas on February 1, 2021, while we waited for new devices from Wrap Technologies. There were no BolaWraps deployed to the areas after February 1, 2021.





TASER

The Thomas A. Swift Electric Rifle (TASER) or Electronic Control Device (ECD) is an Axon model X26P, which features a green body with removeable black cartridge that contains both wires and probes. The TASER induces neuro-muscular incapacitation (NMI) or involuntary stimulation of the sensory and motor nerves to inhibit the subject's movements. The TASER has three activation techniques with the Probe Mode being the most effective technique, which, when applied correctly, will create NMI and maintains distance for officers. The TASER's maximum effective range is 25 feet.



40-MILLIMETER LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER

The 40-millimeter (40mm) Less-Lethal Launcher is a direct impact device that delivers a foam or sponge type round at the desired target. Originally authorized for use by Metropolitan Division, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher was later approved for deployment by normal patrol functions in 2016. That year, the Department initiated a pilot program to evaluate the effectiveness and functionality of the device in a patrol setting. At the conclusion of the pilot program, the Department adopted the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher and issued them to all patrol and traffic divisions. The 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher's maximum effective range is 110 feet.



BEANBAG

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



37-MILLIMETER PROJECTILE LAUNCHER

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



BATON

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



OLEORESIN CAPSICUM SPRAY

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



TASER 7

During the course of 2021 and into 2022, the Department will transition to the Axon TASER 7. The TASER 7 is a two-shot ECD device that was designed to improve on the performance of the previous TASER models by reducing the number of misses, clothing disconnects, and close probe spreads. These issues were the most common reasons the TASER was ineffective in obtaining the desired neuromuscular incapacitation (NMI). The TASER 7 features a green body, with the option to deploy two different range cartridges that contain both wires and probes. The objective of this less-lethal device is to allow officers to maintain a safe distance, up to a maximum of 22-feet depending on the cartridge selected, thus potentially providing the officers an opportunity to de-escalate dangerous situations.



SHIELD

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

K-9 PLATOON

DEVELOPMENTS AND THE UOF



In November of 1979, two police officers recognized that the City and the Department needed assistance with conducting searches for dangerous suspects. These searches often ended with suspects eluding detention, despite the deployment of large numbers of police personnel and community members being inconvenienced for lengthy periods. In April of 1980, the Department approved the training of two dogs to be utilized in a one-year pilot program within Operations-West Bureau.

Within two months, the achievements of these two dogs were so notable that the one-year pilot program was declared a success. Over the last 40 years, the program has been formalized and expanded into the current Metropolitan Division, K-9 Platoon. The K-9 Platoon now provides the Department with rapid response for searches with K-9s on a city-wide basis, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

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

There are currently 18 police officers assigned as K-9 handlers in the Metropolitan Division K-9 Platoon. Each of these 18 officers are assigned one Police Service Dog (PSD). Four of the 18 officers are also assigned a second dog that is trained to detect firearms and firearm-related evidence.

While most agencies utilize a "find and bite" search method, the Los Angeles Police Department's K-9 program is one of the few agencies that trains and certifies their PSDs in the "find and bark" method. A PSD will search an identified area referred to as a "perimeter". Upon locating a suspect, the PSD will alert the K-9 handler by barking or by another positive alert method. The PSDs are trained to take a "bite hold" on a suspect only in response to movements that may constitute aggressive, threatening, or evasive action, or that pose a threat of harm to the PSDs, the K-9 handler, personnel, or community members in the area. Training in this method is more labor intensive. However, it has resulted in a higher percentage of finds while simultaneously lowering instances of K-9 contacts and bites, particularly when compared to other departments. The "bite hold" is considered a K-9 contact. A K-9 contact is defined as when a person is bitten or injured by a deployed K-9.

Metropolitan Division K-9 Platoon personnel are commonly used in instances when suspects flee from officers and a perimeter is established to contain the suspect with an area. Once containment is set, the Incident Commander coordinates the response of Metropolitan Division K-9 personnel. Upon arrival, K-9 personnel are briefed with the circumstances of the

perimeter, the crime the suspect is wanted for, and whether the suspect is armed. Once it is determined that the circumstances meet the established K-9 deployment criteria, a tactical plan is developed by the K-9 handler. The K-9 supervisor and the Incident Commander give final approval for the deployment of the K-9 team(s).

Prior to initiating a K-9 search, K-9 officers ensure that the announcements and warnings are given via the public address (PA) systems on patrol cars and often from the PA system mounted on the LAPD Helicopter (Airship). Using amplified sound systems in this way increases the likelihood that the announcement will be heard despite ambient noise, and long distances. The announcements and warnings are intended to notify persons within the search area of the intent to use a PSD. This gives suspects an opportunity to surrender and gives community members an opportunity to enter their homes, businesses, and/or leave the area. The search announcement and warning are additional attempts to de-escalate the situation and encourage the suspect(s) to voluntarily surrender before the PSD is used.

The search announcement and warnings are preloaded on the MDC systems of most patrol vehicles, ensuring accurate delivery of the warning. The warning is given as follows: "This is the Los Angeles Police Department; we are searching for a suspect and are preparing to use a police dog. For your safety, please go inside your home or business and stay inside until we have completed our search. To the person or persons who are hiding from the police, make your location known to us immediately. Put

down all weapons, come out with your hands raised, and follow directions. If you do not, a police dog will be used to find you. When the dog finds you, do not move or you may be bitten. You have one minute to surrender." The same warning is given, verbatim, in Spanish, prior to initiating the search.

As multiple announcements are made at various locations throughout the perimeter, an officer will document the time, location, vehicle number pertaining to the PA system used, and the person who confirmed that

the announcement was made. If there is no response from the suspect and there is no indication that the suspect(s) will surrender, the K-9 search will commence.

The K-9 search team is comprised of the K-9 handler and his PSD and depending on the nature and circumstances presented by the search, two to four additional officers. All search team personnel are briefed on the tactical search plan and their specific roles during the search. The K-9 handler will also ensure that at least one team member is equipped with a less-lethal force option before the search begins. Multiple K-9 search teams may be utilized depending on the size, geography, or other factors presented by the perimeter. As the PSD utilizes its capabilities, the search team will continually look for evidence that could prove vital in pinpointing the suspect's location or direction of

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

travel. During the search, officers will also interview witnesses and attempt to locate surveillance cameras along the suspect's direction of travel.

When a PSD is deployed, the K-9 handler is expected to exercise control in a manner that enhances the safety of the search team and the community while efficiently utilizing the detection capabilities of the PSD. Additionally, the K-9 handler maintains the sole responsibility for the control and direction of their PSD.

When the PSD locates a suspect, the handler will recall the PSD to their side to hold and control the PSD. Verbal orders will then be given to the suspect to surrender and submit to arrest. If it is

determined that the PSD has bitten or injured the suspect (K-9 contact/bite), an ambulance is requested, and the suspect is transported to a hospital for further evaluation and treatment. The on-scene K-9 Supervisor will initiate a K-9 Contact and a Use of Force (UOF) investigation simultaneously. Both investigations are conducted concurrently. If the suspect is admitted to a hospital due to the injury from the K-9 contact, like any other law enforcement related injury (LERI) resulting in hospitalization, the incident is investigated as a Categorical Use of Force, and proper protocols are initiated. In either instance, the Metropolitan Division Captains, as well as the Bureau Commander and Deputy Chief, are notified of the incident.

2017-2021 K-9 DEPLOYMENTS

Year	Deployments	Finds	Find Pct	Contacts=	Contacts Pct	CUOF	CUOF Pct
2017	408	305	75%	69	23%	4	6%
2018	421	333	79%	81	24%	4	5%
2019	323	248	77%	61	25%	1	2%
2020	367	296	81%	59	20%	0	0%
2021	315	249	79%	52	20%	1	2%



**2021 experienced the
least number of K-9
Contacts in the last
five years.**

MEDICAL CARE

OF DETAINEES AND ARRESTEES



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

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

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

After the MSD staff has cleared the arrestee for booking, arresting officers will present the arrestee and the booking

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

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



DICVS AND BWV

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES



OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENT VIDEO SYSTEMS

The Digital In-Car Video System (DICVS) platform was the first of two camera systems deployed by the Department and was initially introduced in Southeast Area in 2010. Efforts to expand the Department's video capability resulted in the implementation of Body Worn Video (BWV) cameras to all uniformed personnel working field assignments in patrol functions and Metropolitan Division. These camera platforms have proven to be powerful policing tools that enhance community relations through transparency, improve both operational and administrative oversight, and assist in resolving criminal matters more effectively. The release of DICVS and BWV footage along with other video sources following critical incidents was approved and implemented on April 13, 2018, by the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC) and Chief of Police (COP). The policy on Critical Incident Video Release authorizes the public release of video recordings that capture critical incidents involving LAPD officers. The videos are mandated to be released within 45 days of the date of incident unless the BOPC or the COP determines that either an earlier or later release is warranted.

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

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

To date, both video-based platforms have continued to be instrumental in daily police activities and serve the interest of all stakeholders. The technology platform continues to be updated and enhanced with the goal of achieving integration of both DICVS and BWV video systems into one interface.

DIGITAL IN-CAR VIDEO SYSTEM

In 2021, DICVS infrastructure was completed for the new Northeast Area Community Police Station. As the Department opens new Community Police Stations, capabilities of Wi-Fi connection will become imperative to the successful operation of the DICVS. Plans are in place to outfit Pacific-LAX Field Services Division with DICVS infrastructure as they transfer to a new facility on airport grounds.

BODY WORN VIDEO

The Department currently deploys Body Worn Video (BWV) kits that include an Axon Body 3 camera along with a Samsung Note 10 cellular phone. The Axon Body 3 device provides officers in the field with approximately 12-hour battery life, along with modes, and features (e.g., volume, lights, stealth mode) that are directly accessible from the BWV device. The AXON Body 3 is also equipped with an LED screen which displays easily identifiable icons and messages making camera status visible at a glance.

Officers utilize an upgraded "Wing Clip" mount that provides improved mounting stability of the BWV device on uniforms. This is intended to reduce the incidences of dislodged or detached BWV devices.

BODY WORN CAMERA

The Los Angeles Police Department currently deploys two types of video recording devices in field operations, the Digital In-Car Video System (DICVS) and the Body Worn Video (BWV) camera. Both devices and their related software serve a crucial role in streamlining data collection and evidence sharing. With the sheer number of DICVS and BWV cameras in use, the capabilities of the Department's digital evidence-management systems have become increasingly important. The effective management of the ever-growing repository of digital evidence is critical given that the overriding goal of these systems is to increase transparency while simultaneously assisting the Department and its personnel in the performance of their duties. In addition, these platforms have facilitated the Department's initiative to release video recordings as part of the Critical Incident Video Release Policy, with the goal of enhancing transparency and building public trust. It is also the goal of the Department to utilize these platforms to enhance accountability, deter criminal activity and uncooperative behavior, assist in resolving personnel complaints, and to provide information for officer training and improvement.

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

The DICVS program provides digital video and audio monitoring between officers and citizens. In effect, the DICVS assists officers in providing accurate depictions of events for courtroom testimony by capturing recordings of crimes in progress, the aftermath of crimes, and/or statements from suspects, victims, and witnesses. Audio recordings are obtained through wireless microphones (linked to the video system) that are worn on the officer's person. With the push of a microphone mounted button, the wireless microphone and the camera system are activated simultaneously. Two fixed video cameras are positioned on the interior of patrol vehicles: one forward facing inside the windshield and a second mounted to the ceiling in the rear passenger compartment. When the emergency light bar on a patrol vehicle is activated for more than eight seconds, the DICVS automatically begins recording. Officers can also manually activate the camera system utilizing the touch screen monitor inside the cabin of the vehicle.

The DICVS video and audio recordings are stored digitally and cannot be manipulated, altered, or deleted. Video footage from DICVS can be immediately viewed on a monitor within the patrol

vehicle or once uploaded, may be viewed later on any computer that is connected to the Department's Local Area Network. Prior to use and deployment, field personnel must complete the Department's DICVS training on the proper use, maintenance, and activation of the system. Supervisors are required to ensure that subordinates adhere to Department DICVS policy and procedures by providing the necessary guidance, training, and direction commensurate with both mandatory and proactive implementation standards. Each geographic Bureau is staffed with personnel whose sole job function is to conduct regular audits of both the DICVS and BWV footage to ensure proper adherence to Department policy. The DICVS program policy requires that officers activate DICVS during the initiation of the following activities (Special Order No. 45 - dated October 20, 2009):

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

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

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

BODY WORN VIDEO: EXPECTATIONS AND SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

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

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

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

Prior to usage and deployment in the field, Department personnel assigned BWV must complete the Department's training on the proper use, maintenance, and activation criteria.

Supervisors are required to ensure that subordinates adhere to Department BWV policy and procedures by providing the necessary guidance, training, and direction commensurate with both mandatory and proactive implementation standards. Each geographic bureau is staffed with personnel whose sole job function is to conduct regular audits of both the DICVS and BWV footage to ensure proper adherence to Department policy. Absent exigent circumstances that preclude the immediate activation of BWV (in which case activation is required when safe and practicable), officers are required to record any investigative or enforcement activity involving a member of the public, including all:

- Vehicle stops;
- Pedestrian stops (including officer-initiated consensual encounters);
- Calls for service;
- Code 3 responses (including vehicle pursuits);
- Foot pursuits;
- Searches;
- Arrests;
- Uses of force;
- In-custody transports;
- Witness and victim interviews;
- Crowd management and control involving enforcement or investigative contacts; and,
- Other investigative or enforcement activities where, in an officer's judgment, a video recording would assist in the investigation or prosecution of a crime or when a recording of an encounter would assist in documenting the incident for a later investigation or review.

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

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

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

Supervisors assigned to monitor any officer(s) involved in a CUOF must take possession of the concerned employee's BWV equipment to ensure the device is and remains powered off. The supervisor should maintain custody of the equipment until transferred to FID personnel.

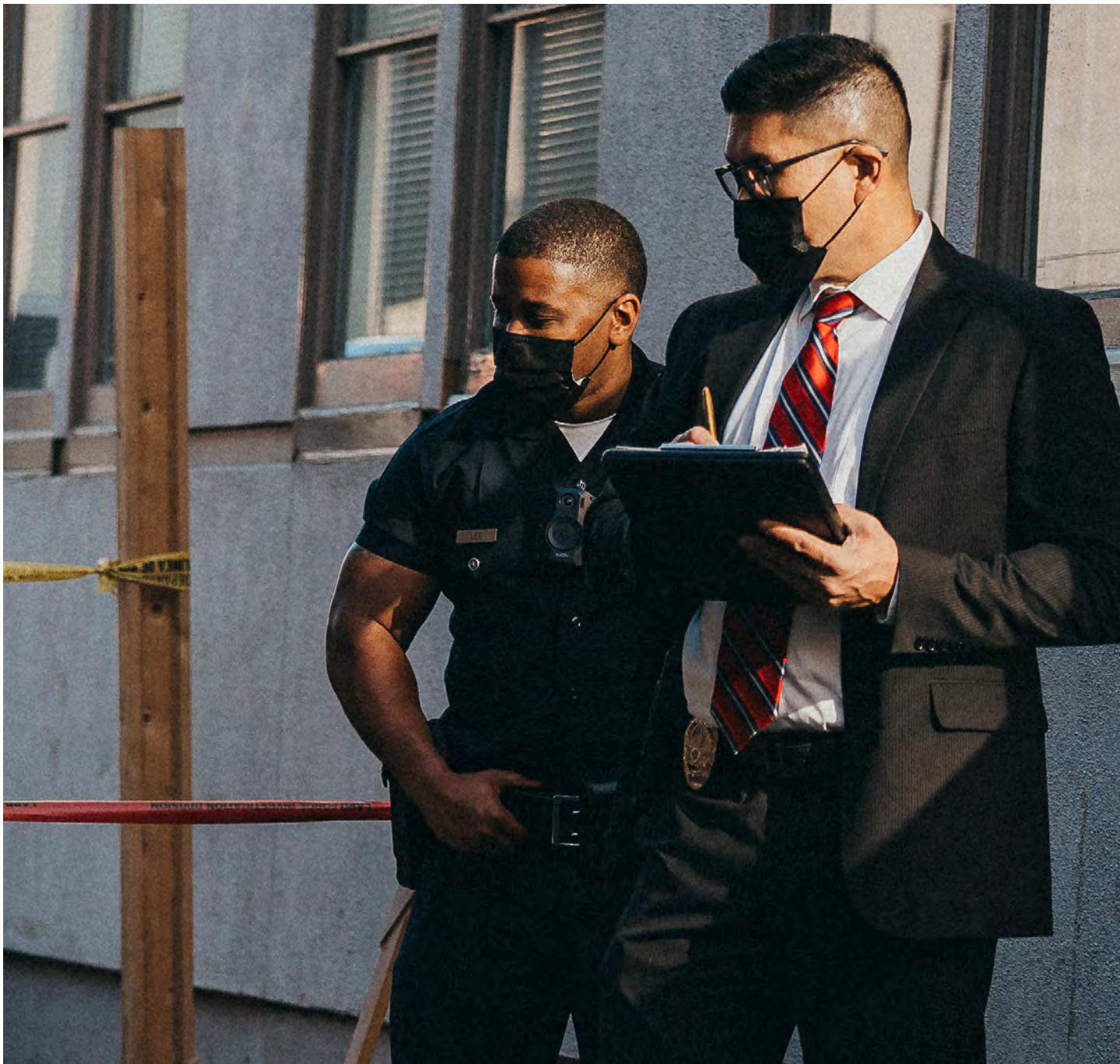
Supervisors investigating NCUOF incidents shall allow involved officers to review their BWV recordings and, if deemed necessary, other BWV recordings to ensure complete and accurate reporting and documentation of the incident.

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

Note: Department policy requires both the DICVS and BWV systems to be deployed while in the field and activated based on their individual criteria.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Department's BWV program is fully funded by an annual allocation from the City's General Fund and is currently contracted with Axon. The BWV program continues to enhance crime-fighting capabilities, police accountability, and police-community relationships. Future plans to integrate both DICVS and BWV video sources into one interface will further facilitate data gathering, accessibility, and mission effectiveness for the Department as a whole.



CRITICAL

INCIDENT COMMUNITY BRIEFING

**INCREASING
TRANSPARENCY**



The BWV video and audio recordings are stored digitally on the BWV camera and can be viewed on a Department-issued smartphone, tablet, or an authorized computer. The DICV and audio recordings are stored digitally on the DICV in-car module and are uploaded for viewing on an authorized computer.

California Senate Bill 1421, enacted on January 1, 2019, which amended Penal Code Section 832.7, mandated that police departments release previously privileged information related to any incident where personnel used deadly force or any incident in which the use of force resulted in death or great bodily injury. Additionally, California Assembly Bill 748, mandated disclosure of any associated video and audio recordings related to any of these critical incidents.

In response, the Los Angeles Police Department Board of Police Commissioners adopted Administrative Order No. 6 (2018), and subsequently, Administrative Order No. 14 (2020), which mandated that the Department release relevant video footage and details of critical use of force incidents within 45 days of the incident. It also set forth the standards and criteria for the public release of these video recordings. These orders took into consideration the public's interest in transparency and police accountability, as well as the privacy interests of the individuals depicted in the videos. At the same time, there is consideration for the preservation in the integrity of the related investigations.

Since the first video release on June 20, 2018, Critical Incident Community Briefings have generated approximately 5.5 million views with a combined approximate watch time of over 76 million minutes. In 2021, 51 videos have been released and have already generated over 2,030,460 views. These videos can be

viewed by visiting www.LAPDOnline.org or www.youtube.com/LAPDONLINE1.

Moreover, these analytics reinforce part of the purpose of this policy, which states, "The people of Los Angeles have an undeniable interest in being informed in a timely fashion and based on the most accurate information available, about how their police department conducts its business, especially where officers use lethal force or where the use of force by the police result in the death or serious injury of a civilian."

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

**In 2021, there were a total
of 3,821,828 body worn
videos and 792,915 hours
recorded.**



USE OF FORCE

INVESTIGATION, REVIEW, & ADJUDICATION PROCESS



NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE PROCESS

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

Investigation of a NCUOF Incident

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

Investigation of a NCUOF Level II Incident

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

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

Investigation of a NCUOF Level I Incident

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

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

as well as any part of the force observed;

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

Watch Commander Responsibility

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

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

Area Commanding Officer Responsibility

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

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

Bureau Commanding Officer Responsibility

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

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

CIRD Commanding Officer (CO) Responsibility

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

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

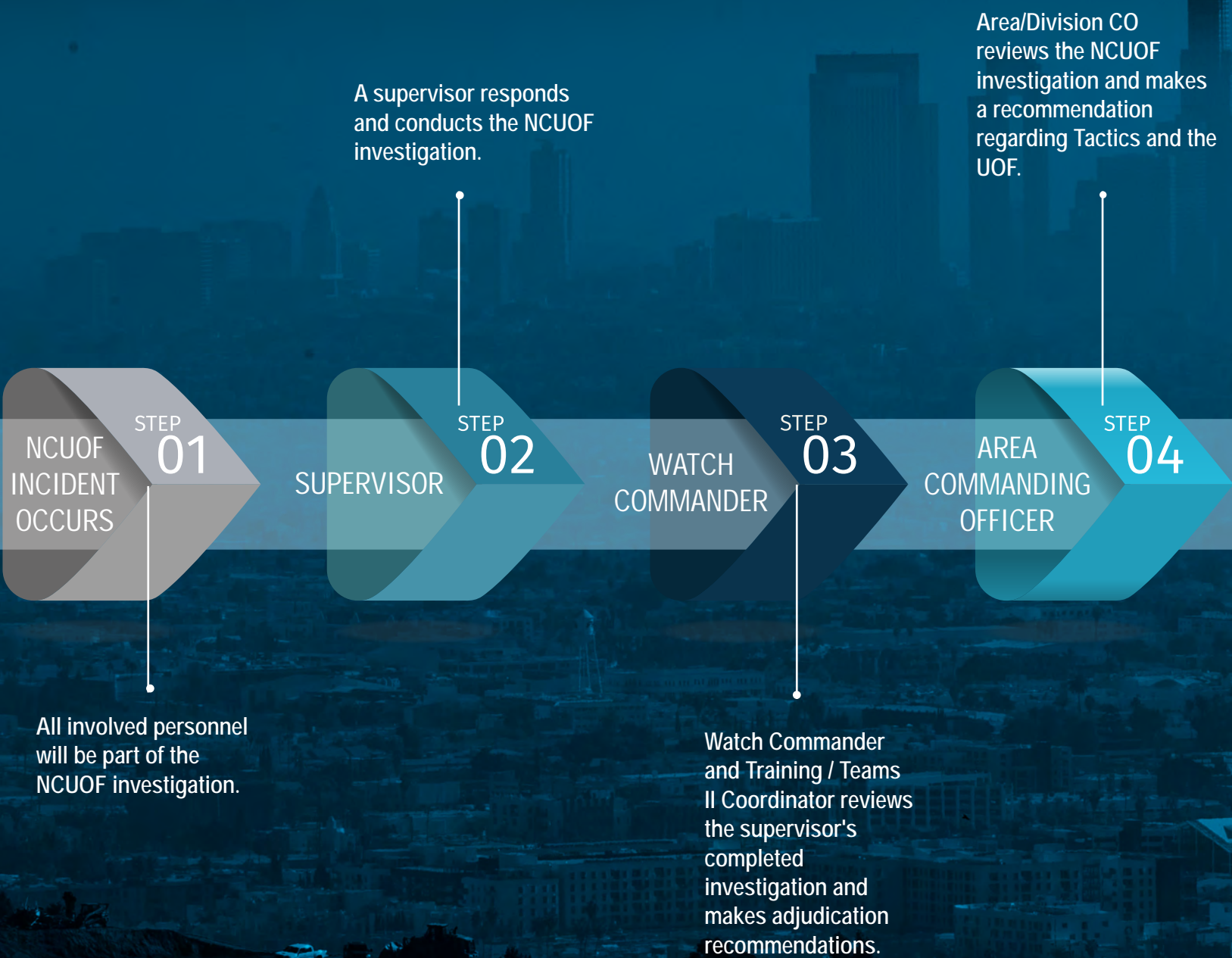
Following adjudication of a NCUOF incident, the following shall occur:

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





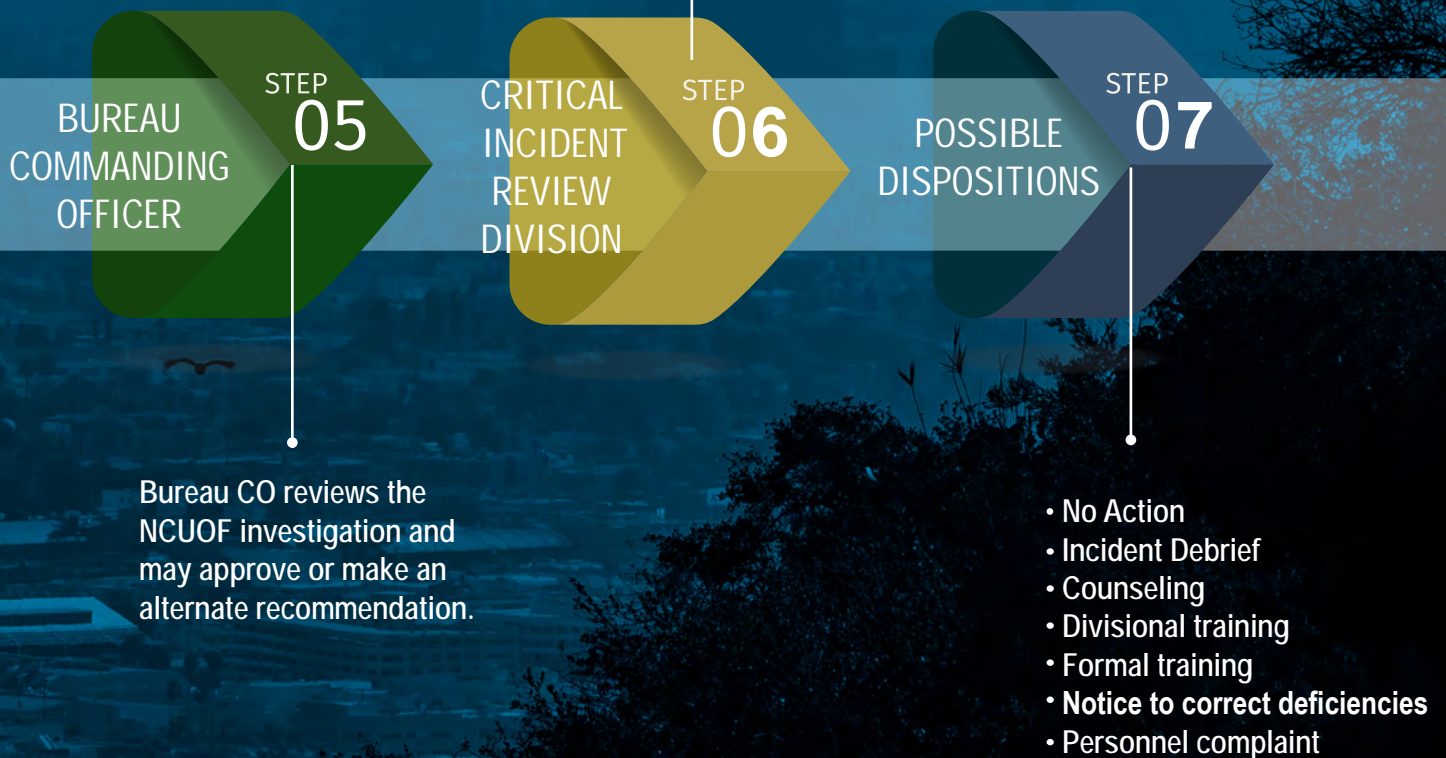
NON-CATEGORICAL



USE OF FORCE

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.



CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE PROCESS

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

PUBLIC SAFETY STATEMENT

Immediately after a CUOF incident occurs, specifically an OIS, a Department supervisor will take a Public Safety Statement (PSS) from substantially involved personnel (SIP). The PSS is a cursory statement of what occurred in order to address public safety concerns. After obtaining sufficient information, the supervisor shall immediately cause the individual separation of SIP and/or other witness employees and order them not to discuss the incident with anyone other than the assigned investigators and/or the employee's representative(s).

SEPARATION AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONNEL

After the PSS has been obtained and all public safety concerns have been addressed (e.g., establishing a perimeter, protecting the crime scene, locating witnesses/victims/suspects/injured bystanders/evidence, managing the response of additional resources, etc.), the Incident Commander shall ensure that all SIP's and witness employees are transported individually by supervisors to the location of the FID interview as soon as practicable.

DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

As soon as possible after being notified of a CUOF incident, but not required within 20 minutes, the DOC is responsible for making notifications to the following entities:

- Media Relations Division;

- Commanding Officer, Emergency Services Division;
- Commanding Officer, Professional Standards Bureau;
- Involved employee(s) Commanding Officer;
- Office of Constitutional Policing and Policy;
- Community Engagement Section;
- Risk Management Legal Affairs Group; and,
- Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office (LACDA) (for those cases identified in the roll out protocol governing such notifications).

INITIAL NOTIFICATION AND CALL-OUT PROCEDURES

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

FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION

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

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

Resources Utilized by FID

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

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

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

- Media Relations Division;
- Robbery Homicide Division;
- Office of the Inspector General (OIG);
- Officer Representation Section;
- Los Angeles Police Protective League;
- Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office;
- Justice System Integrity Division;
- Crimes Against Police Officers Section (CAPOS); and/or,



- Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner.

Investigative Procedures & Guidelines Following the Field Investigation

Force Investigation Division is obligated to complete the investigation and forward the case to CIRD within 240 days of the date of the CUOF incident date. If necessary, FID investigators may conduct additional investigative inquiries, as requested by the COP or the BOPC. To ensure that a CUOF is properly reviewed and adjudicated in a timely manner, the COP shall submit all CUOF recommended administrative findings to the BOPC within 60 calendar days prior to the administrative statute date, unless sufficient cause exists for an extension of that deadline. Grounds for such extension are as follows:

- 1) The FID investigation has not been completed within 125 calendar days prior to the administrative statute date, causing a delay in the review and the UOFRB process; or,
- 2) The CIRD; the Director, OSS; or the COP identifies a need for additional or supplemental investigation.

INCLUSION OF OTHER INVESTIGATIVE ENTITIES

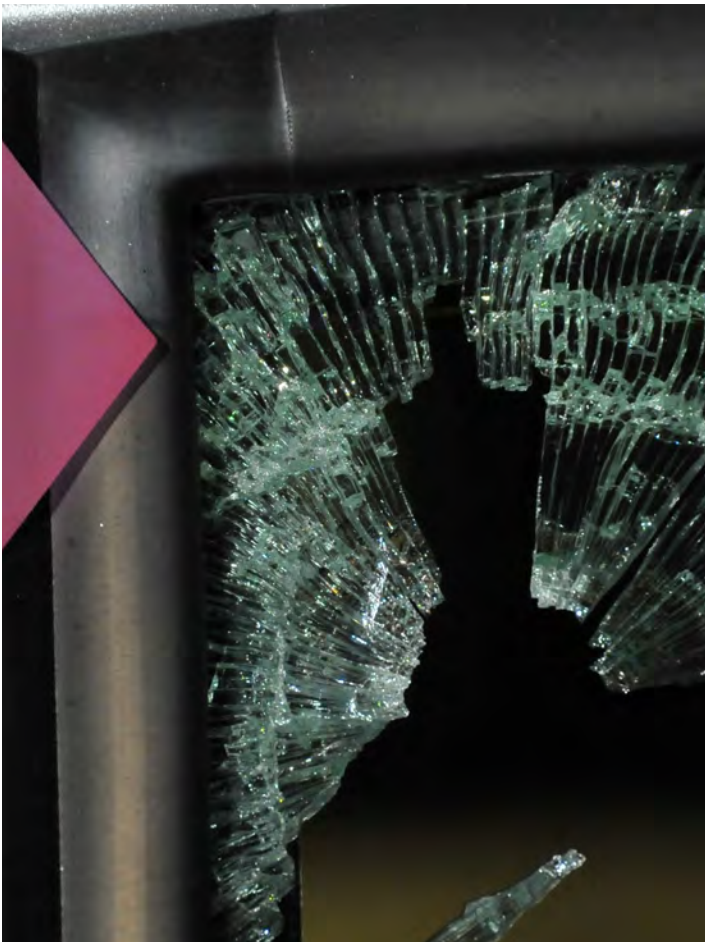
During the initial investigation, evidence and/or other facts about the incident may emerge, warranting joint investigations amongst several investigative entities. Force Investigation Division typically identifies the need to involve other entities during the preliminary notification of the CUOF by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

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

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

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

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





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

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES (BSS)

There are four specific situations that Department employees may be involved in that generate a mandated referral to BSS. These situations include OIS incidents, CUOF incidents (other than OIS incidents), blood-borne pathogen exposure, and military deployment. Appointments are arranged by the employee's CO and are conducted on-duty.

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

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

72-HOUR BRIEFING

Within 72 hours of an OIS (or other significant CUOF incident wherein a briefing is deemed necessary by the COP), an initial briefing is scheduled for the COP and other concerned command staff members. During the briefing, FID provides a preliminary presentation of the incident and answers questions by the COP and attending staff members. Although the briefing is an initial assessment of the incident based on preliminary

information, many basic facts are available at this stage. The objective of the briefing is to address issues that require immediate Department attention. The involved employees of the incident do not attend the briefing.

GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE

General Training Updates (GTU) are mandatory training sessions for all substantially involved personnel following a CUOF incident. The GTU is generally completed within two weeks of an incident and prior to the employee returning to field duty. There are six mandatory topics in addition to any other concerns addressed by the COP, the concerned area CO, CIRD, and/or TRB:

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

In 2017, TD was tasked with the responsibility of conducting GTUs for all CUOF incidents. Prior to TD assuming responsibility of the GTU instruction, area training coordinators completed the required training. General Training Update sessions are administered by instructors from TD, with assistance of training unit personnel from the concerned area and bureau. In addition to facilitating the actual training, TD is responsible for documentation and tracking of employees who did not attend the training due to valid temporary exemptions (e.g., on-leave due to injury, scheduled vacation, etc.).



Statute of Limitations for Adjudication

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

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

Review & Findings

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

Factors Considered in Determining Appropriate Findings

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

- **Tactics:** Was the officer's tactical decision making appropriate before and during the incident? Were his/her actions considered a substantial deviation from Department policy and training and if so, was that deviation justifiable?
- **Drawing/Exhibiting:** Did the officer have a reasonable belief that the tactical situation could potentially escalate to the point where deadly force may be justified?
- **Use of Force:** Was the officer's force objectively reasonable and carried out in accordance with the Department's UOF policy?

TACTICS

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

assessment of the incident and recommendations regarding Tactics, Drawing and Exhibiting and Use of Force. After careful examination, the UOFRB makes its recommendations of the findings and forwards them to the COP for consideration.

CHIEF OF POLICE

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

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

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

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

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

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

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

DRAWING/EXHIBITING OF FIREARM

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

USE OF FORCE

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

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

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

USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD

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

- Office of Support Services (Chair);
- Representative from the respective Office;
- Training Bureau
- Representative from the concerned geographic or specialized bureau; and,
- Peer member (similar rank of the substantially involved personnel).

Additionally, a representative from the OIG is present at the UOFRB in an oversight capacity.

Force Investigation Division personnel presents information and analysis regarding the facts of the incident and subsequent investigation to the UOFRB. The CO of the concerned substantially involved employee also attends and offers his/her



rationale for consideration by the BOPC.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

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

POST-ADJUDICATION PROCEDURES

Tactical Debrief, Extensive Retraining, & Disciplinary Proceedings

Under current policy, an Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy determination will result in one or more of the following: Extensive Retraining, Notice to Correct Deficiencies, and/or a Personnel Complaint. If such findings are adopted, the COP will render a decision on which of the outcomes are most suitable to address the employee's actions.

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

In certain circumstances, it may be appropriate for the Department to initiate a personnel complaint. Those instances include when training alone is insufficient, has already been provided and proven ineffective, and/or the employee substantially deviated from Department policy or procedure(s) without justification. When a personnel complaint is initiated, the employee could face an official reprimand, demotion, suspension, or termination.

Internal Process Report (IPR)

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

Tactical Debrief

All substantially involved personnel (SIP) in a CUOF receive a formal debriefing known as a Tactical Debrief. This Tactical Debrief is a critical part of the process for the employees, the Department, and law enforcement in general. It affords all parties the opportunity to identify what was successful, as well as which areas require improvement. The Tactical Debrief addresses topics that could assist in the modification or enhancement of the Department's commitment to best practices and overall employee performance. Curriculum and class instruction are formatted to promote dialogue and

an open forum between personnel and the instructors, thus allowing a more suitable platform for collaboration and overall enrichment. The Tactical Debrief is facilitated by a member of the Department's Training Division and occurs within 90 days after the BOPC's adjudication of the incident.

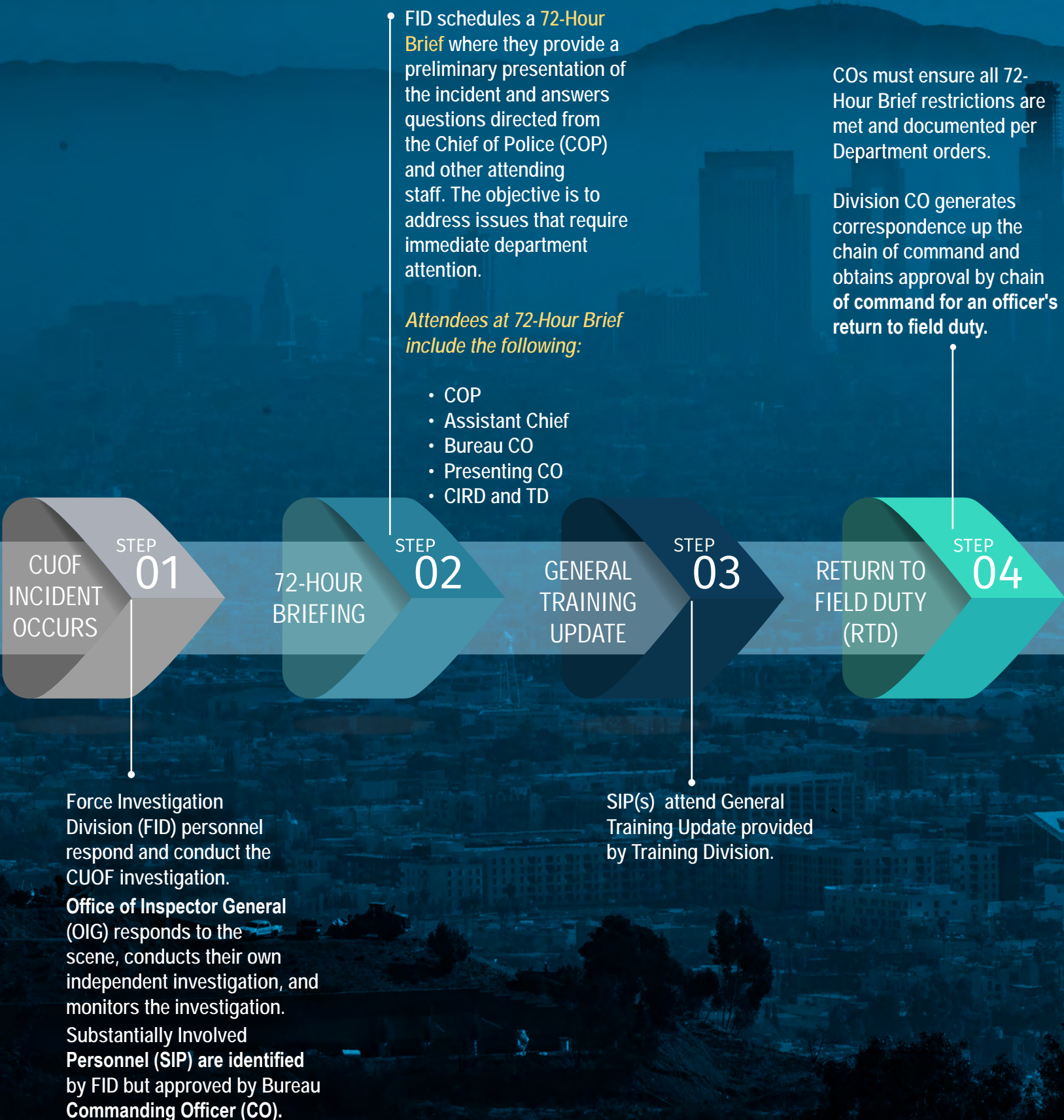
DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL TRACKING & MONITORING

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

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

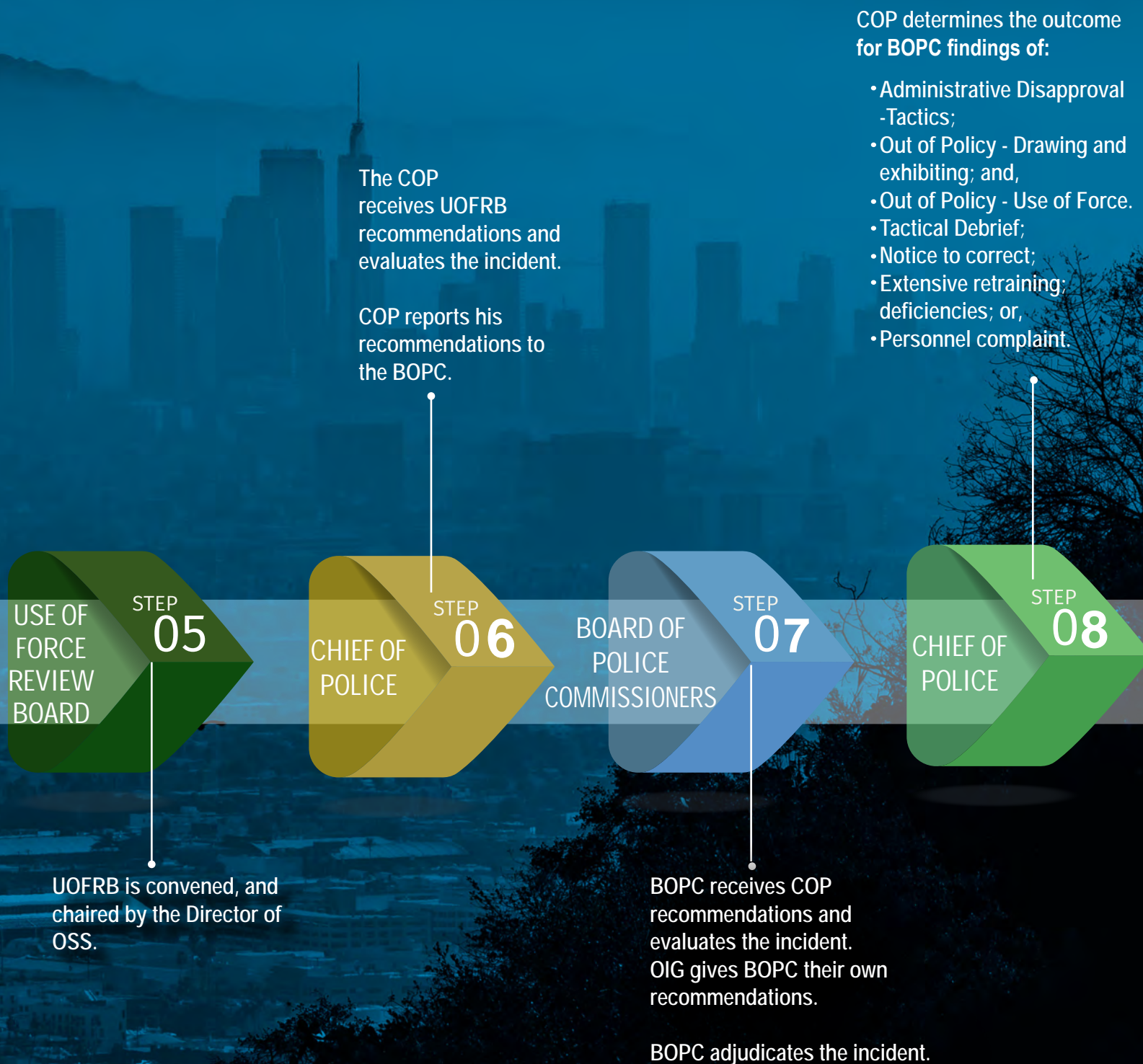


CATEGORICAL



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 for details on the personnel complaint process.

USE OF FORCE

COMPLAINT PROCESS



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

INITIATION & INVESTIGATION PROCESS

The initiation process for complaints resulting from Use of Force (UOF) findings of Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy differs depending on whether the force was classified as a Categorical Use of Force (CUOF) or Non-Categorical Use of Force (NCUOF) incident.

Categorical Use of Force

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

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

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

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

Non-Categorical Use of Force

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

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

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

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

COMPLAINT ADJUDICATION PROCESS

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

The possible disciplinary dispositions for all complaints of misconduct include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

POSSIBLE OUTCOMES

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

- Direct the employee to a Board of Rights and temporarily relieve from duty any member pending a hearing and decision by a Board of Rights; or,
- Suspend the employee for a total period not to exceed 22 working days with loss of pay and with or without reprimand; or,
- Demote the employee in rank, with or without suspension or reprimand or both; or,
- Demote the employee in rank, with or without temporary relief from duty or cancellation of such relief from duty. If the COP desires to suspend an employee for more than 22 days, or believes removal is the appropriate penalty, the matter is referred to a Board of Rights.

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

BOARD OF RIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

APPEAL PROCESS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Officers are also provided an opportunity to appeal the Department's action when a CUOF results in Administrative Disapproval – Extensive Retraining. As set forth in Article

9 of the MOU, CUOF adjudications of Administrative Disapproval – Extensive Retraining are subject to the Administrative Appeal process.

RESOURCES

OFFICER WELLNESS AND THE USE OF FORCE



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

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES (BSS) AND THE USE OF FORCE

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

The mission of BSS is to promote the health and wellness of sworn and civilian employees through a host of psychological services, including individual psychotherapy, marital/couples therapy, critical incident debriefing, and skill-building groups. Employees' spouses or significant others are also eligible for services. The BSS also employs the nation's first police dietitian, who provides guidance on nutrition, healthy diet, and disease management to further ensure healthy and resilient personnel. With 15 full-time, doctoral level police psychologists, BSS is one of the largest law enforcement psychology entities in the world.

For employees involved in an Officer Involved Shooting (OIS), BSS provides a series of at least three individual, mandatory debriefings for the officers who discharged their weapon. To ensure officers receive a proper night's sleep, interface with family, and eat a nutritious meal, officers are scheduled for their first mandatory debriefing following the first 48-hours after being released from a scene. The purpose of the debriefing is to provide the officer an opportunity to process the emotional, cognitive, and physiological reactions to the incident. The psychologist may then recommend for the officer to either return to their pre-incident duties or they may determine that additional debriefing sessions are needed prior to returning them to their field duties. At approximately the two-month mark following the OIS, an additional debriefing session is conducted to coincide with release of the Critical Incident Community Briefing Video and any other information that may have come to light following the incident. The final debriefing session takes place prior to, or immediately following the Use of Force Review Board.

Employees identified as being involved in an OIS resulting in Injury to any person or a Categorical Use of Force (CUOF) resulting in death or the substantial possibility of death, are seen for at least one mandatory debriefing session with BSS. Employees involved in other types of CUOFs can also be directed to a debriefing session. Other examples of incidents that may trigger a debriefing session include: exposure to a bloodborne pathogen, or involvement in a serious traffic collision with injuries that result in death or the substantial possibility of death. Additionally, certain assignments such as Juvenile Division, Internet Crimes Against Children, and undercover assignments may also warrant a mandatory debriefing session. In addition to providing employees with counseling services, BSS also oversees the robust LAPD Peer Support Program.

Officers who experience critical events are encouraged to speak with Peer Support members. In recent years, an OIS-specific peer support cadre was also created.

BSS provides organizational and psychological consultation to groups within the Department. Police psychologists respond with the Special Weapons and Tactics team to calls of hostage situations and barricaded suspect situations as part of the Crisis Negotiations Team. Furthermore, BSS designs and conducts research regarding various specialized Areas related to law enforcement training and operations.

In response to the global pandemic, BSS pivoted to a telehealth model for providing clinical services to ensure continued quality in service delivery. The challenges of policing during a pandemic, coupled with nationwide protests calling for police reform, created an increased demand for clinical services. Through the utilization of the telehealth model, BSS has been able to continue providing services to employees despite the restrictions of the global Covid-19 pandemic. In an effort to further adapt to the current landscape, BSS continues to find ways to reach a wider audience within the Department through informative webinars and video, social media, and website postings.

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 houses. In the background, there are mountains under a clear blue sky. A long pier extends into the ocean on the right side.

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 ¹⁰

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

OTHER CITY COMPARISON ^{11 12 13 14 15}

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.



¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Chicago Data Portal: <https://data.cityofchicago.org/>

¹² City of Phoenix Statistics and Maps: <https://www.phoenix.gov/police/resources-information/crime-stats-maps>

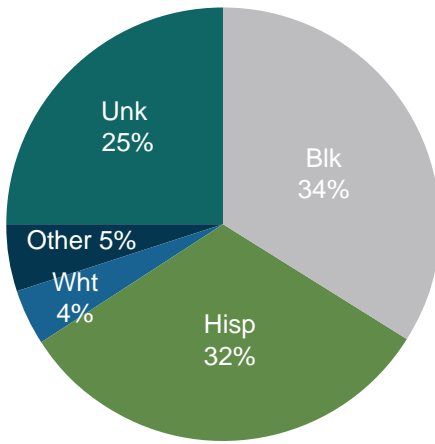
¹³ Crime Stats - NYPD COMPstat: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/nypd/stats/crime-statistics/compstat.page>

¹⁴ Crime Statistics, City of Houston: https://www.houstontx.gov/police/cs/Monthly_Crime_Data_by_Street_and_Police_Beat.htm

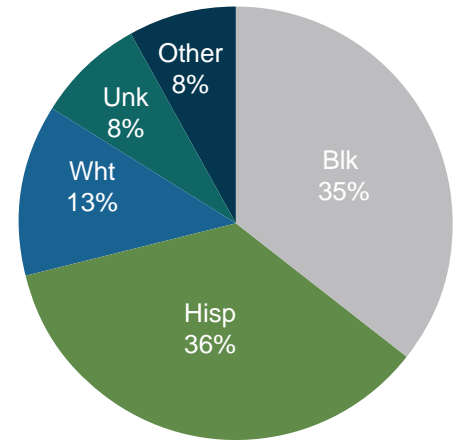
¹⁵ Crime Maps & Stats | Philadelphia Police Department: <https://www.phillypolice.com/crime-maps-stats/> <https://data.census.gov>

LOS ANGELES SUSPECT VIOLENT CRIME BY REPORTED RACE

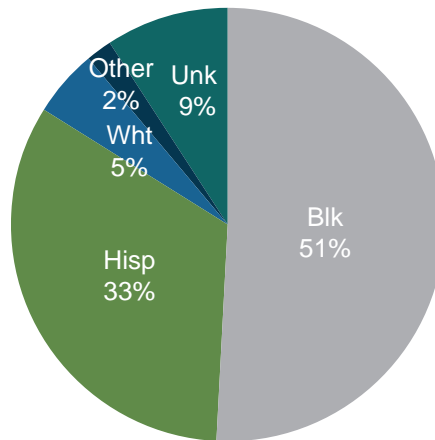
Homicide



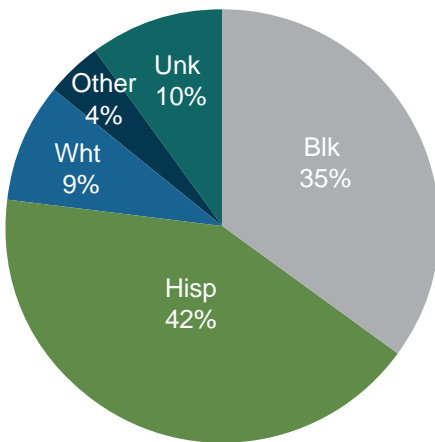
Rape



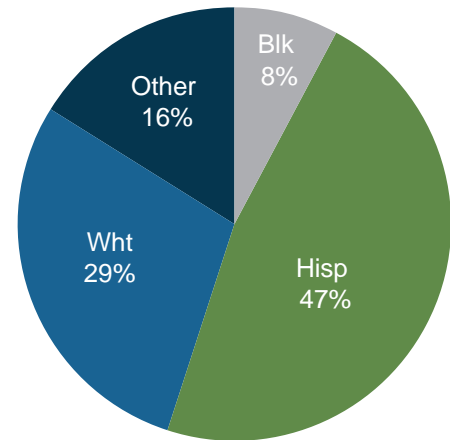
Robbery



Agg Assault



Population



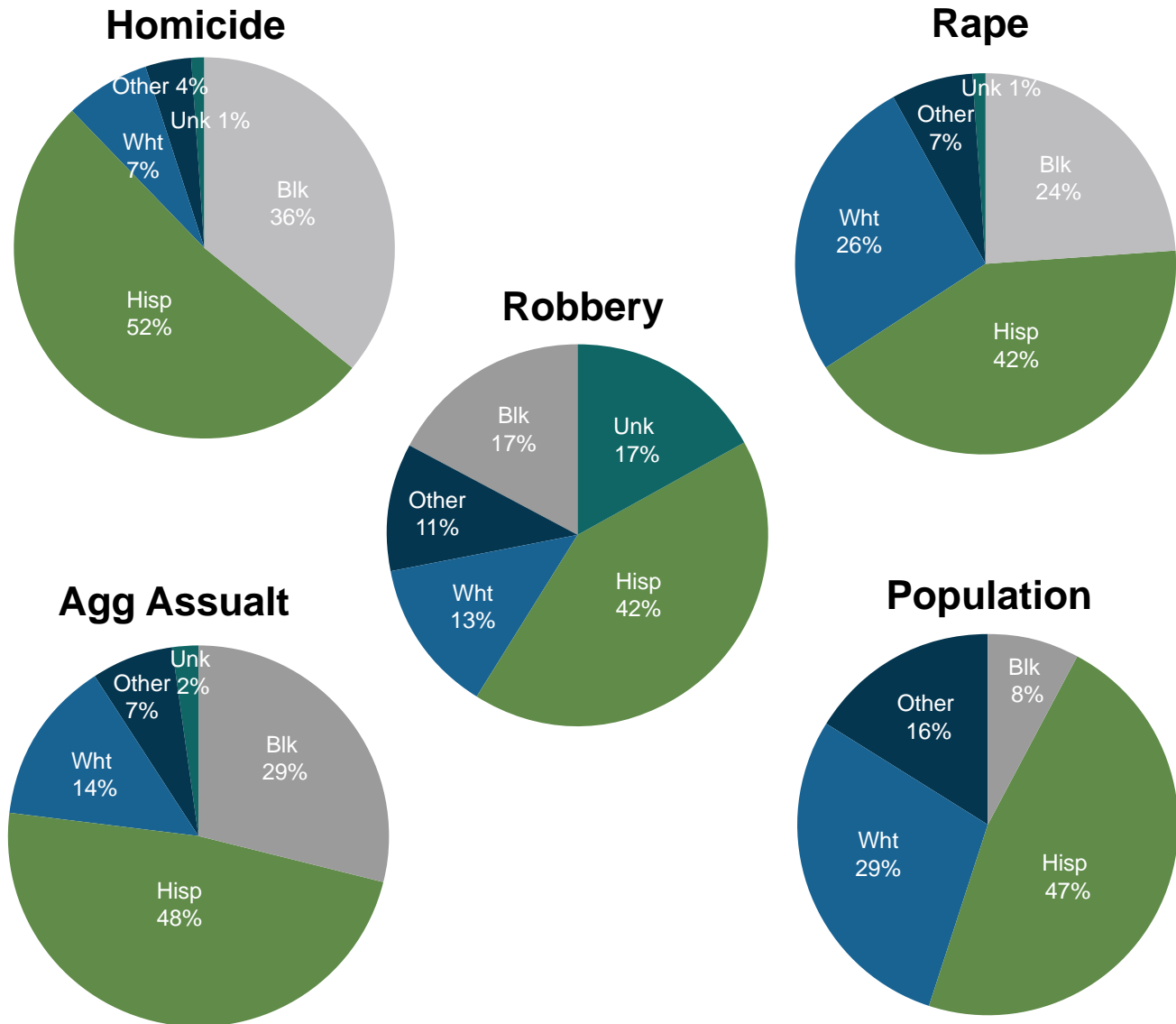
Black suspects accounted for 12,731 of the four cumulative violent crime categories, which represented 42 percent of the 30,572 total violent crime suspects in 2021. Hispanic suspects accounted for the second highest group with 11,619 suspects, or 38 percent, of the total. Whites had the third highest 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
Population¹⁶	8%	47%	29%	16%	N/A
Violent Crime	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.

¹⁶ Summary File, Demographic Research Unit, City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning.

LOS ANGELES VICTIM VIOLENT CRIME BY REPORTED RACE



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.

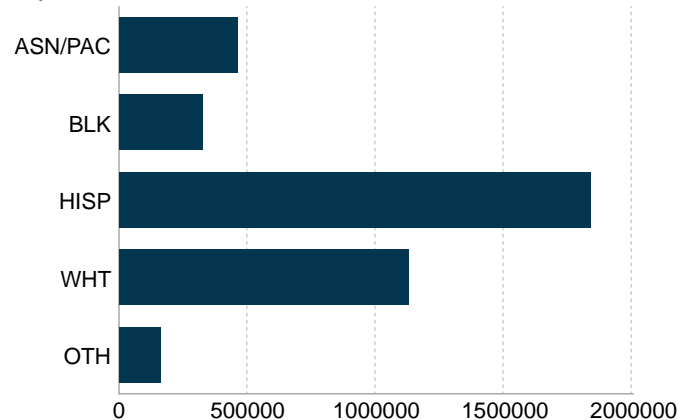
	Blk	Hisp	Wht	Other	Unk
Population¹⁶	8%	47%	29%	16%	N/A
Victim Violent Crime	25%	46%	14%	8%	7%
Homicide	36%	52%	7%	4%	1%
Rape	24%	42%	26%	7%	1%
Robbery	17%	42%	13%	11%	17%
Agg Assault	29%	48%	14%	7%	2%

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

CITY STATISTICS

POPULATION AND AREA¹⁷

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



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

Based on the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated population figures for the City, approximately 1.9 million of the 3.9 million residents, or 47 percent, are Hispanic. White residents account for approximately 1.1 million residents, or 29 percent. Asian/Pacific Islander residents account for approximately 459,158 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.

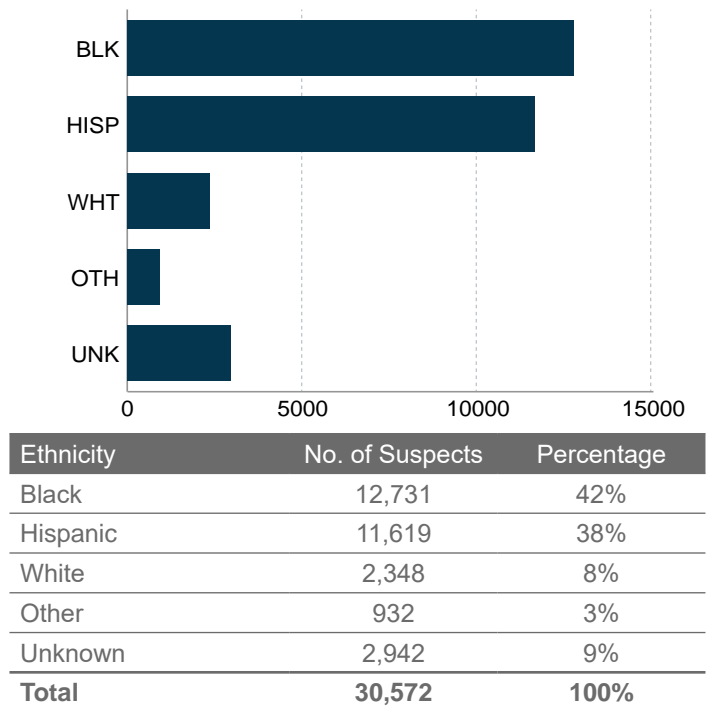
CITY CRIME STATISTICS

Violent Crime¹⁸

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:



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.

¹⁷ Los Angeles City Planning Demographics: <https://planning.lacity.org/resources/demographics>

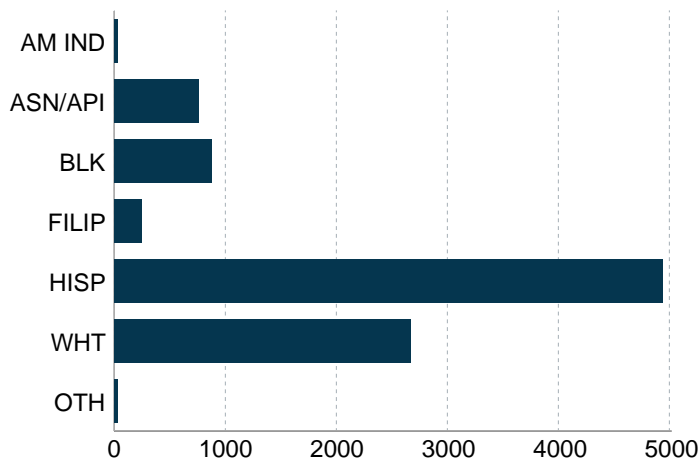
¹⁸ Violent crime totals are based on the date of occurrence, as opposed to United States Department of Justice data, which uses a reporting standard based on the date the crime is reported to the Department.

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:

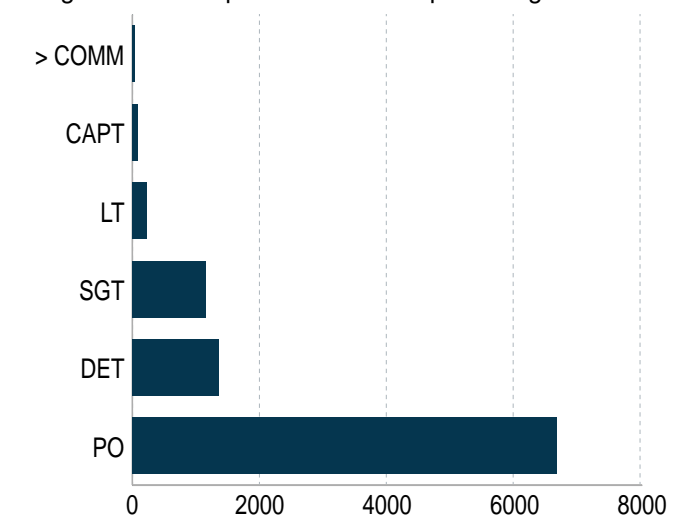


Ethnicity	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
American Indian	35	< 1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	762	8%
Black	871	9%
Filipino	245	3%
Hispanic	4,914	52%
White	2,662	28%
Other	35	< 1%
Total	9,524	100%

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:

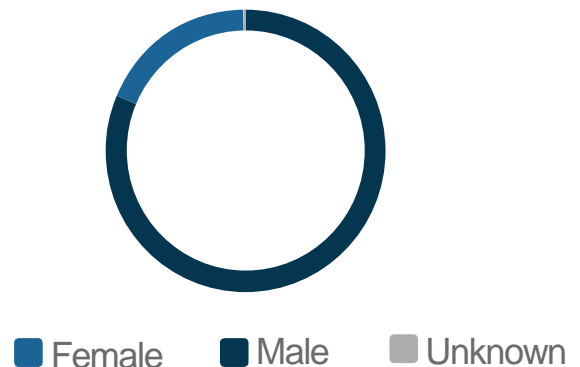


Rank	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Commander & Above	32	<1%
Captain	80	1%
Lieutenant	222	2%
Sergeant	1,161	12%
Detective	1,362	14%
Police Officer	6,667	70%
Total	9,524	100%

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%
Total	9,524	100%



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.

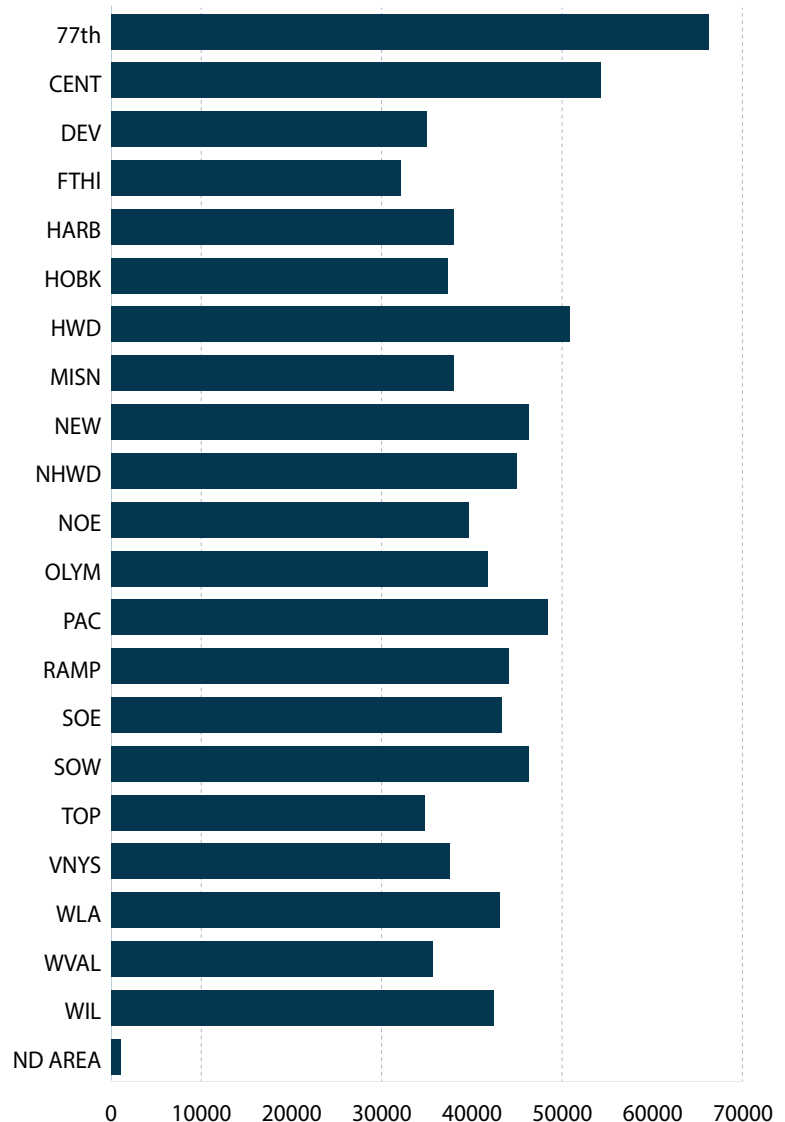
Based on bureau totals in 2021, Valley Bureau accounted for the most calls for service with 257,558 calls, or 29 percent, of the 895,758 totals for the year. West Bureau had the second highest count with 226,377 calls, or 25 percent. Central Bureau had the third highest count with 221,392, or 24 percent. 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

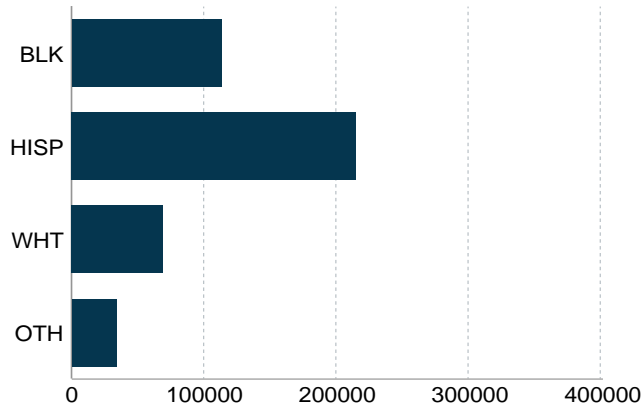


Department Field Detention Information

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%
Total	428,777	100%

Department Citation Information

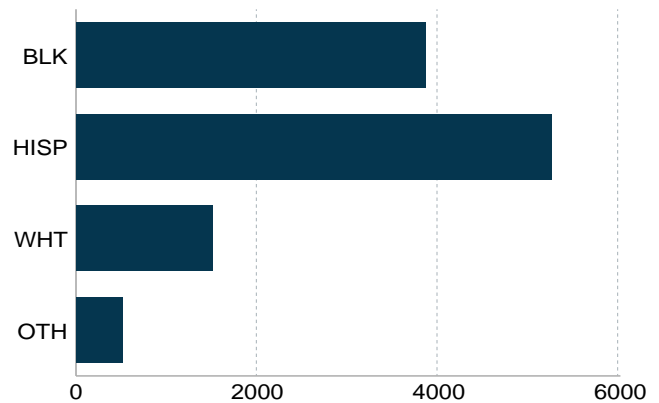
In 2021, a total of 135,122 citations were issued. This total included 121,699 traffic related citations and 13,423 Release from Custody (RFC) arrest reports, which are written in lieu of confinement for certain misdemeanor-related violations.

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%
Total	11,095	100%

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.

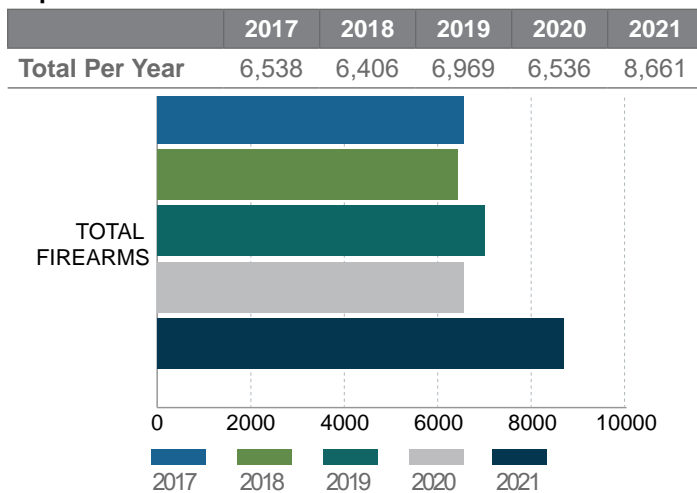
FIREARMS RECOVERED

Firearms Recovered by the Department

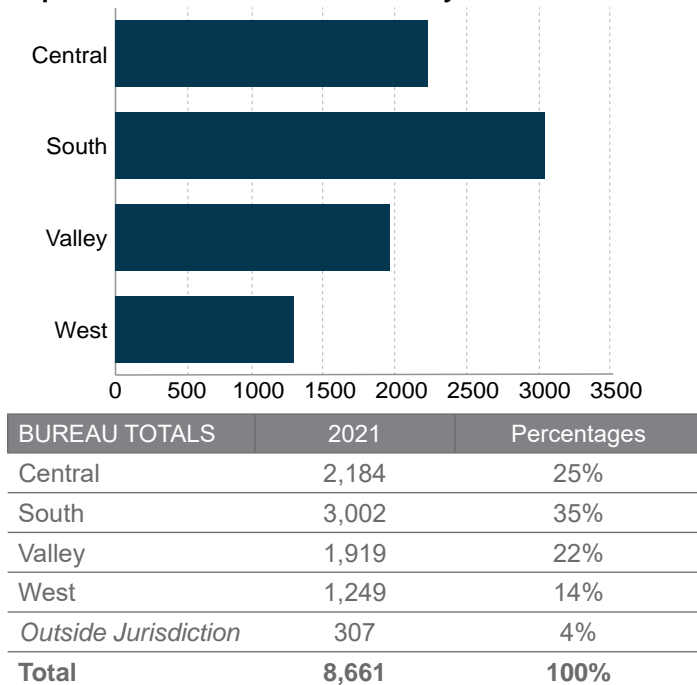
In 2021, there were 8661 firearms recovered in Department field operations, which was an increase of 2,125 or 33 percent more recovered firearms as compared to the 6,536 in 2020. In 2021, 1,921 of the recovered firearms were “ghost guns,” (unregistered, unserialized firearms) which was approximately 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

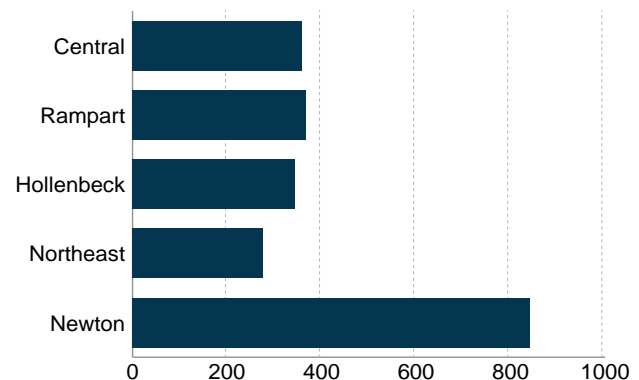


In 2021, a total of 35 percent of all guns recovered were from South Bureau, the highest in comparison to all bureaus. Twenty five percent of all guns recovered in 2021 came from Central Bureau, 22 percent from Valley Bureau, and 14 percent from West Bureau.

Firearms Recovered by Bureau in 2021

Central Bureau

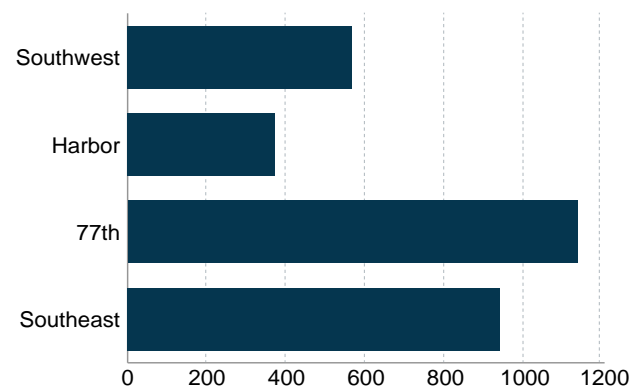
CENTAL BUREAU	2021	Percentages
Central	358	16%
Rampart	367	17%
Hollenbeck	343	16%
Northeast	276	13%
Newton	840	38%
Total	2,184	100%



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%
Total	3,002	100%

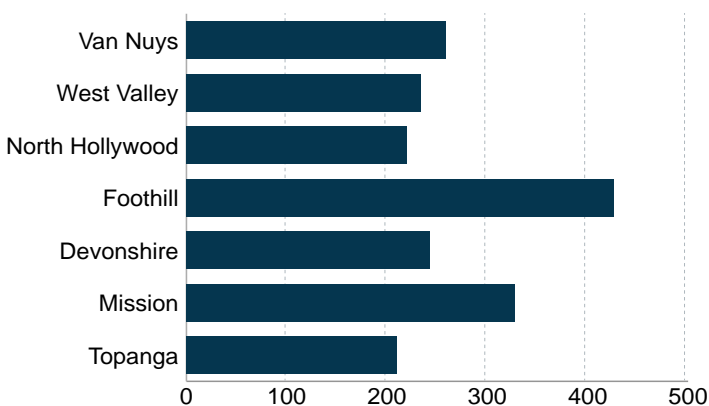


There were a total of 3,002 guns recovered from South Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from 77th Division, which were 38 percent of all firearms recovered from South Bureau.

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

Valley Bureau

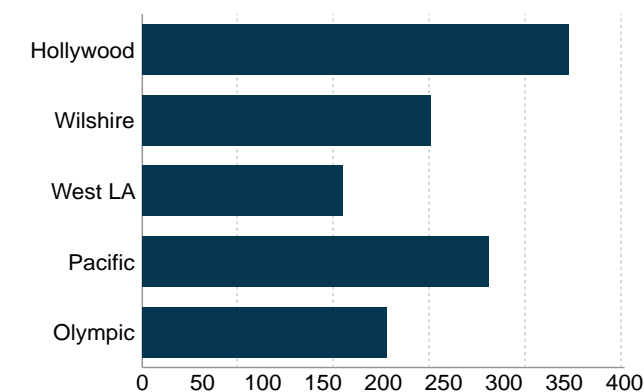
VALLEY BUREAU	2021	Percentages
Van Nuys	259	13%
West Valley	234	12%
North Hollywood	220	11%
Foothill	426	22%
Devonshire	243	13%
Mission	327	17%
Topanga	210	11%
Total	1,919	100%



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%
Total	1,249	100%



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.

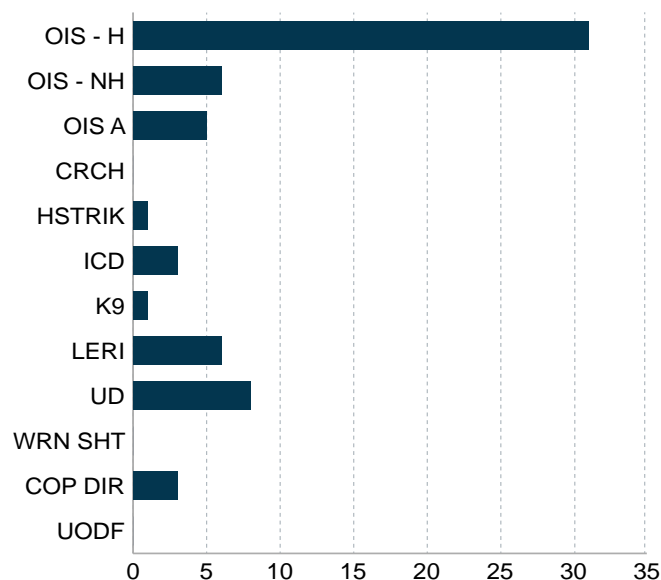


USE OF FORCE REVIEW

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 364 for definition.	
Total	64

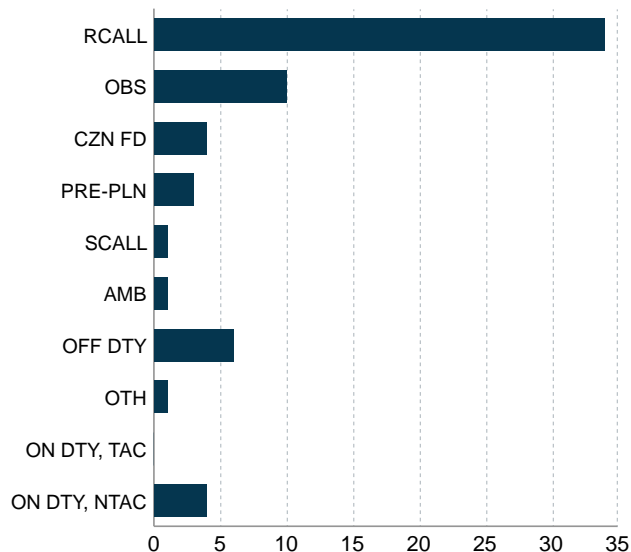
Source of Activity for CUOF Incidents

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



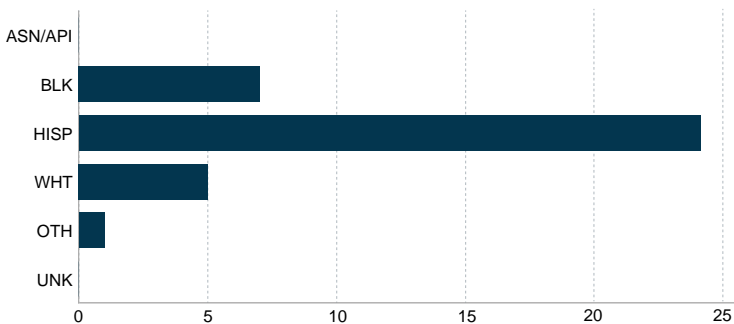
Source	2021
Radio Call	34
Observation	10
Citizen Flag Down	4
Pre-Planned	3
Station Call	1
Ambush	1
Off-Duty	6
Other	1
On-Duty, Tactical	0
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	4
Total	64

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.

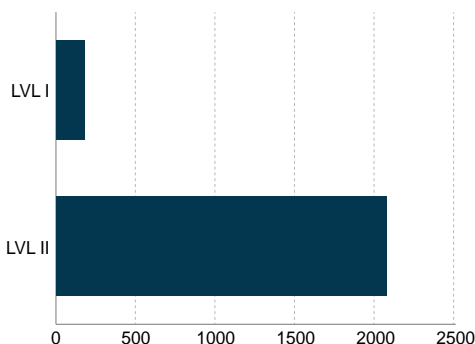
Officer Involved Shooting Incidents



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
Total	100%	100%	100%

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
Total	2,248

Note: Refer to Page 83, Non-Categorical Use of Force Levels, for definition of Level I and Level II.

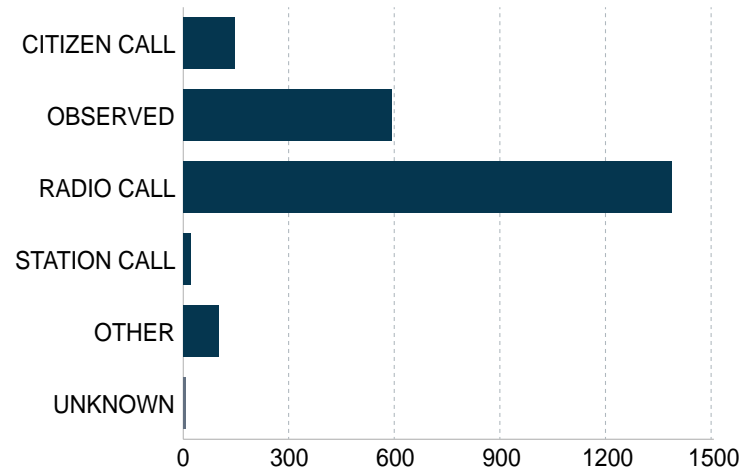
Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents

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



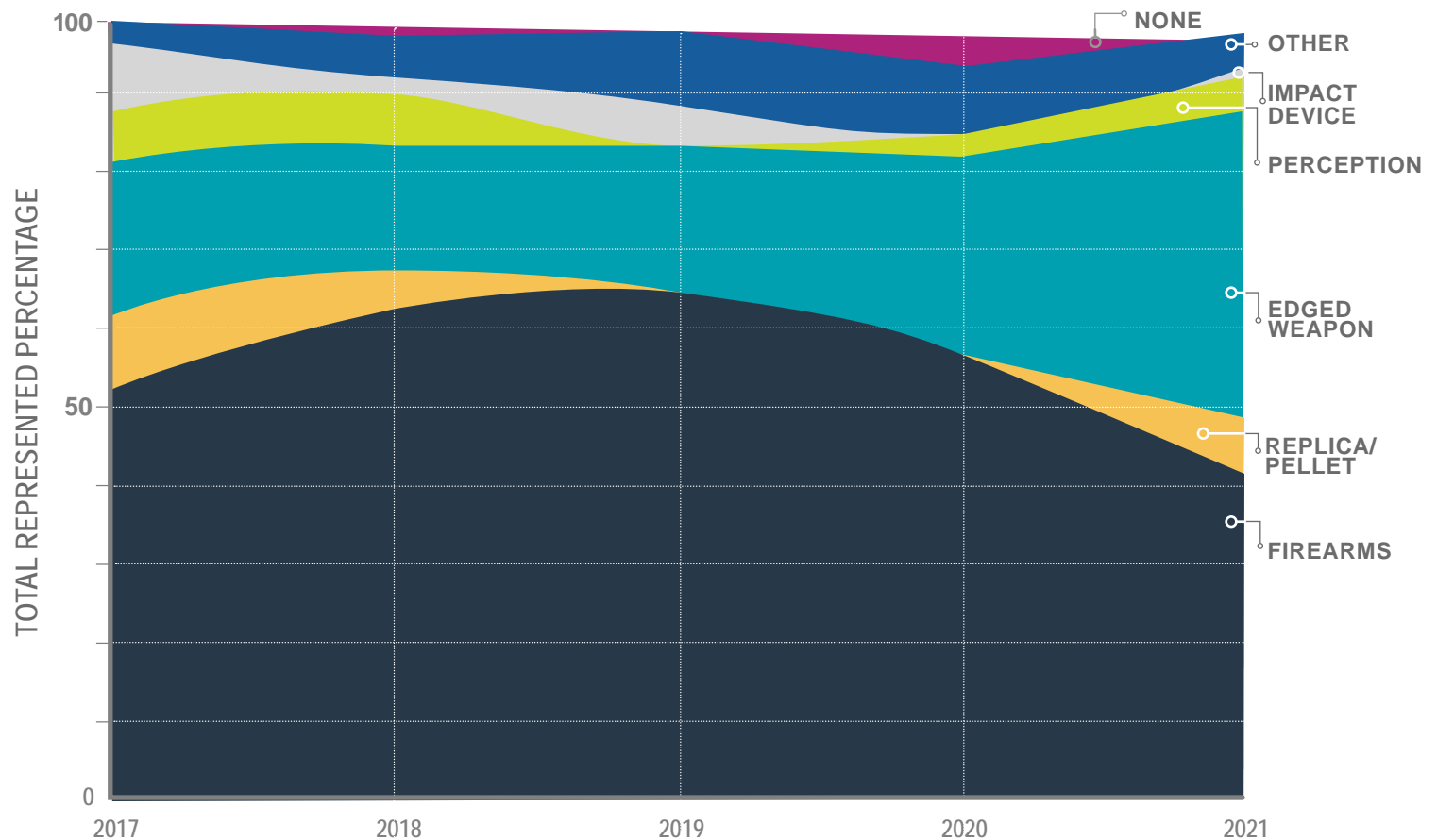
Source	2021
Citizen Flag Down	146
Observation	590
Radio Call	1,382
Station Call	22
Other	101
Unknown	7
Total	2,248

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.



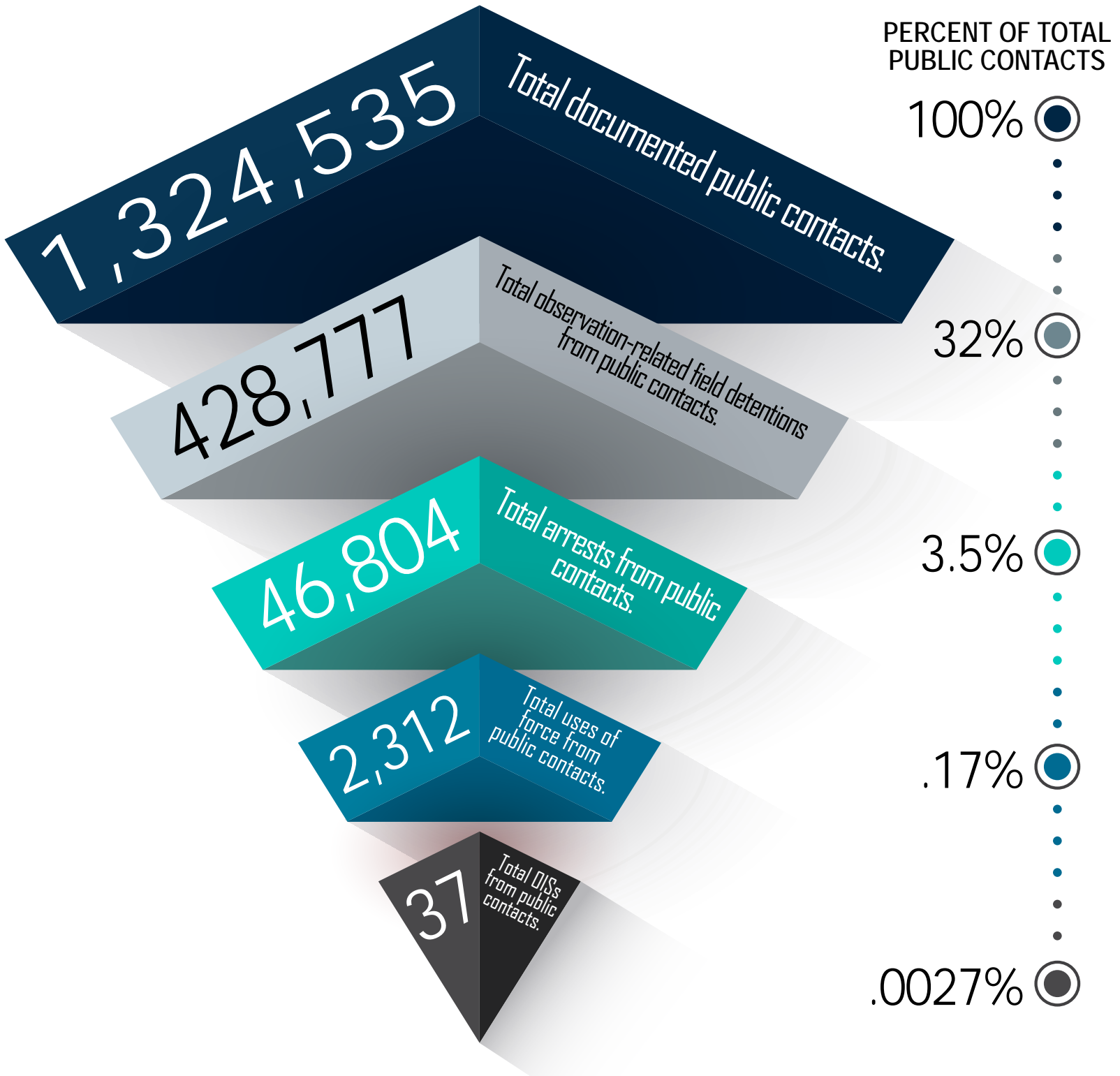
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
None	0%	3%	0%	6%	0%
Other <small>(automobile, physical force, unknown, and Other)</small>	4%	6%	12%	10%	5%
Impact device	9%	3%	4%	0%	3%
Perception	7%	6%	0%	3%	5%
Edged Weapon	20%	17%	19%	23%	38%
Replica/Pellet	9%	6%	0%	0%	8%
Firearm	52%	61%	65%	58%	41%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%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

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).



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)



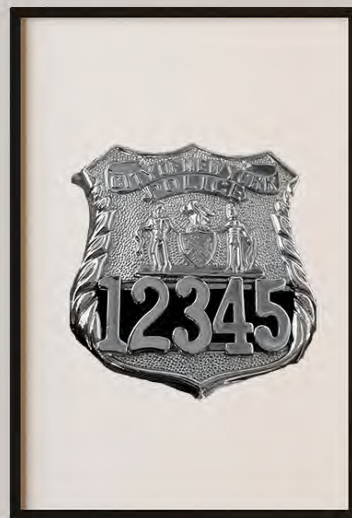
New York Police Department

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 126.

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 2020. 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.

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.

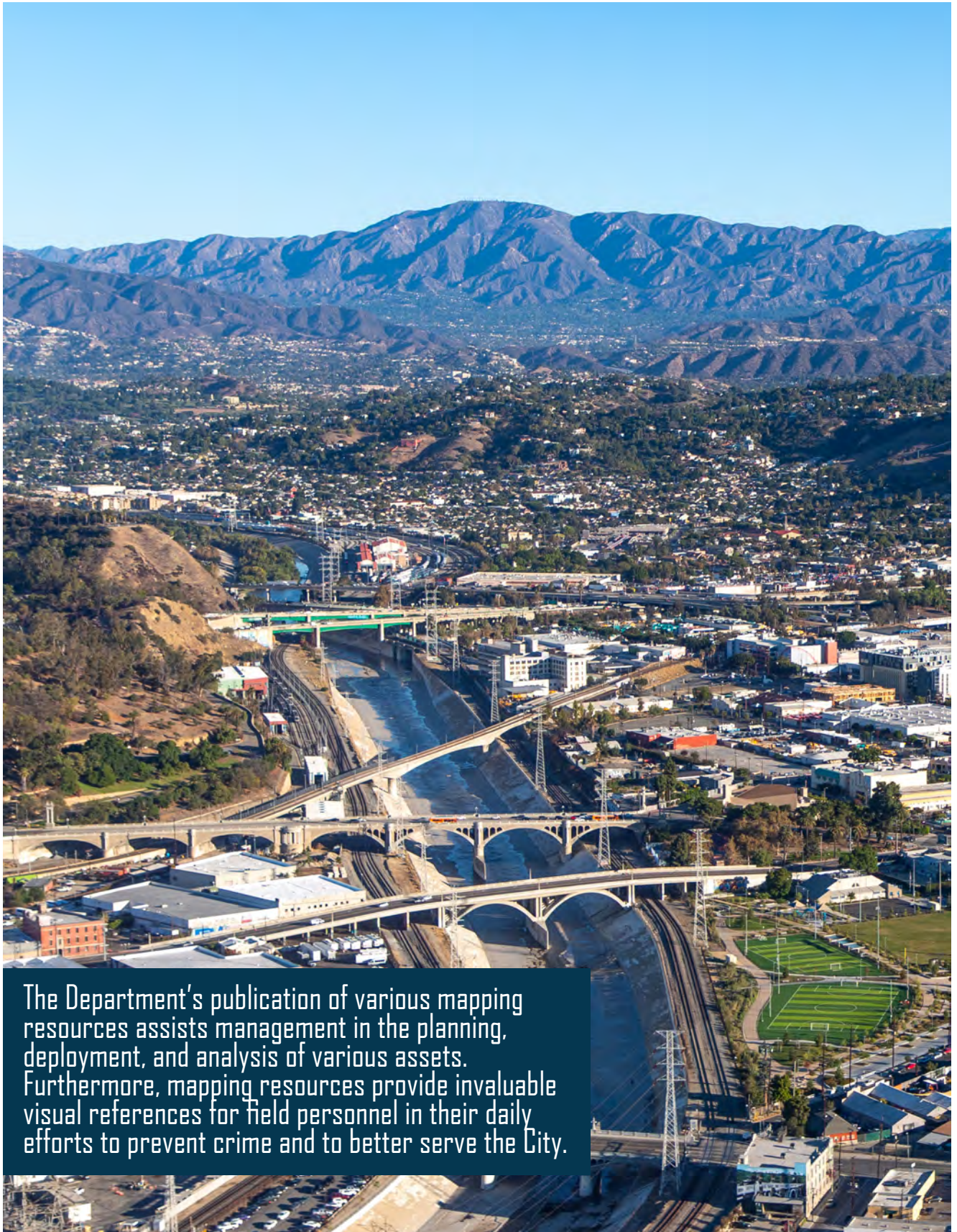
When comparing OIS suspect fatalities, the Department along with PPD and HPD all experienced an increase in OIS decedents from the previous year. The PPD saw the largest increase in OIS decedents with an increase of 300 percent, with the Department having the second largest increase of 143 percent. The 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.

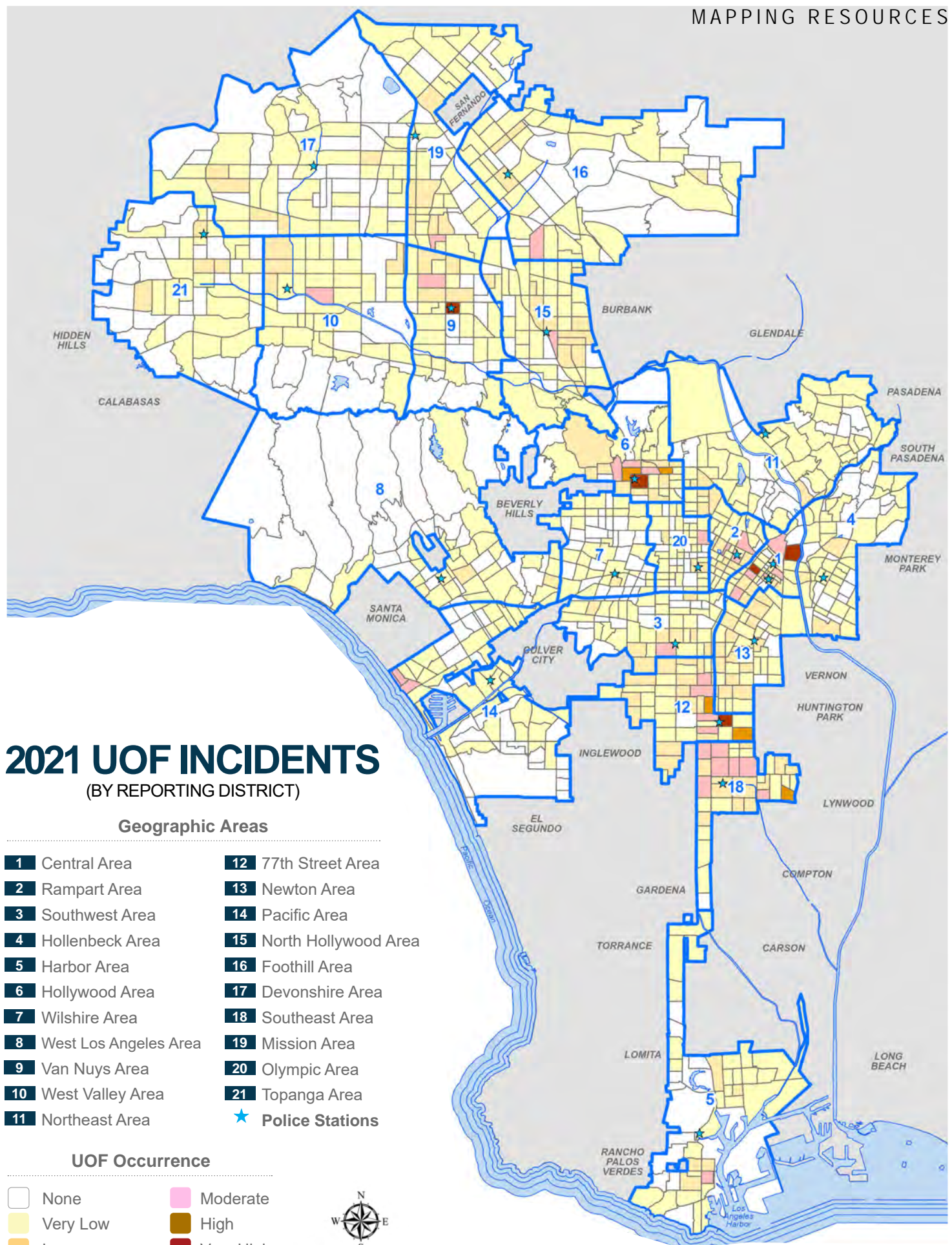


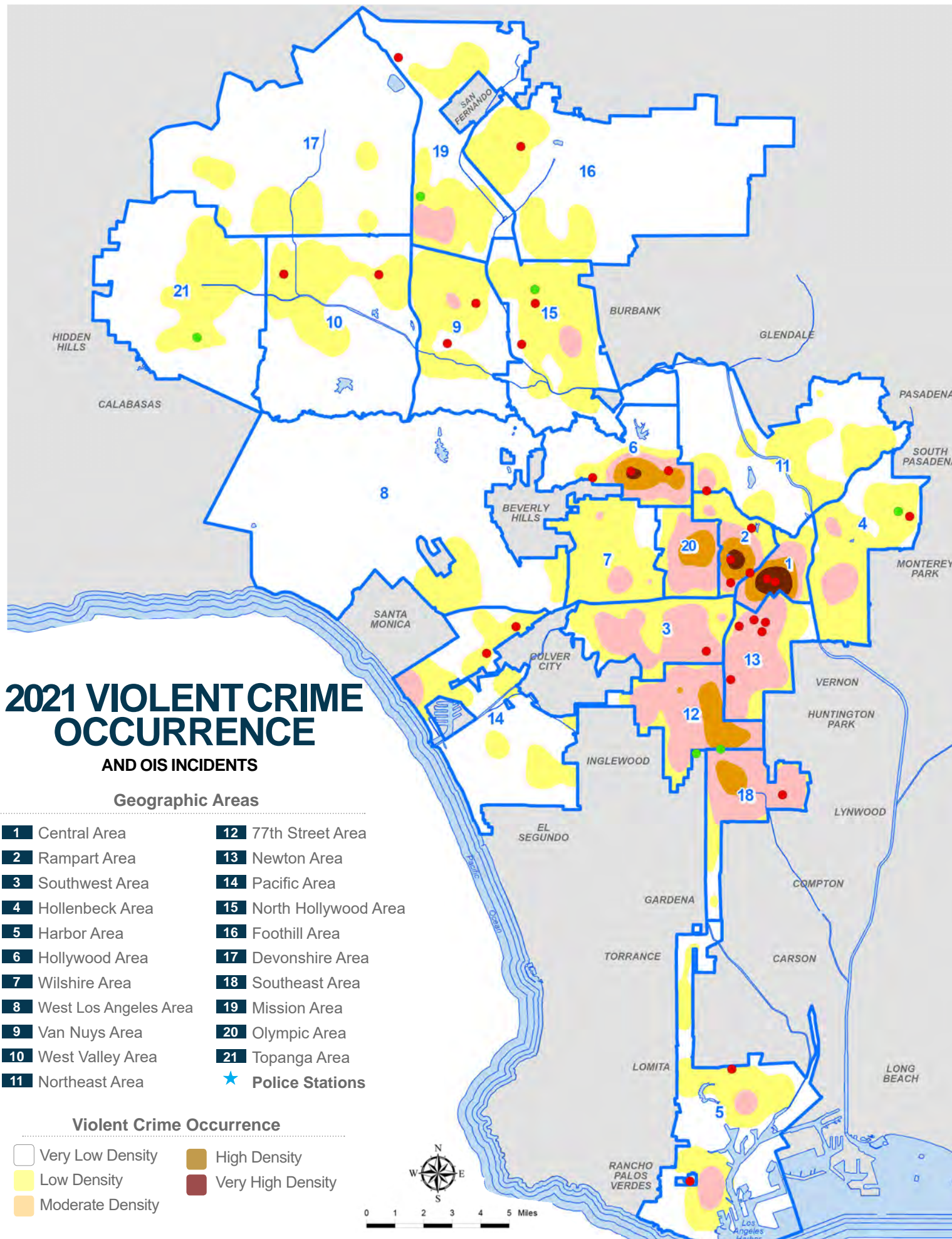
USE OF FORCE

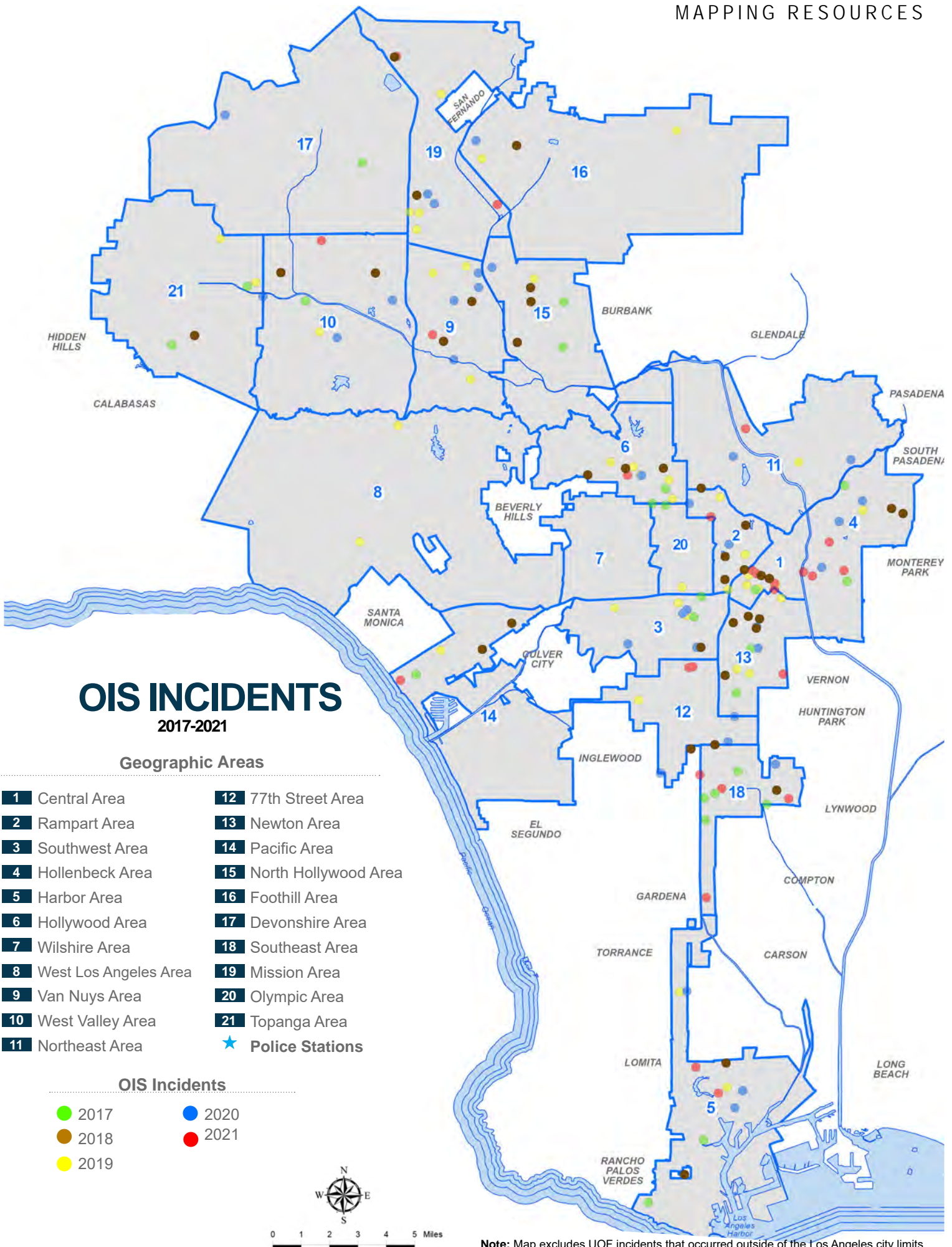
MAPPING RESOURCES AND HIGHLIGHTS

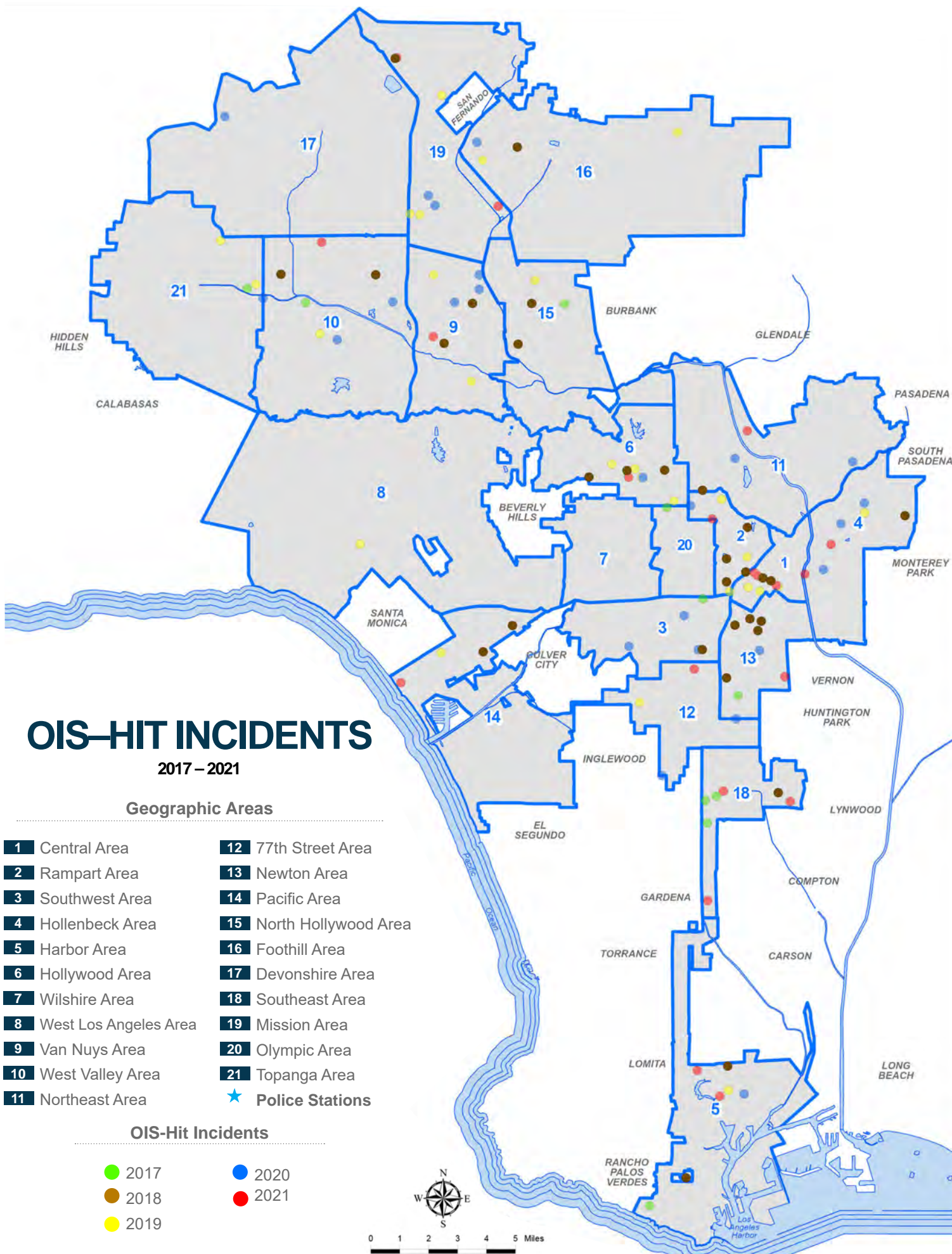


The Department's publication of various mapping resources assists management in the planning, deployment, and analysis of various assets. Furthermore, mapping resources provide invaluable visual references for field personnel in their daily efforts to prevent crime and to better serve the City.

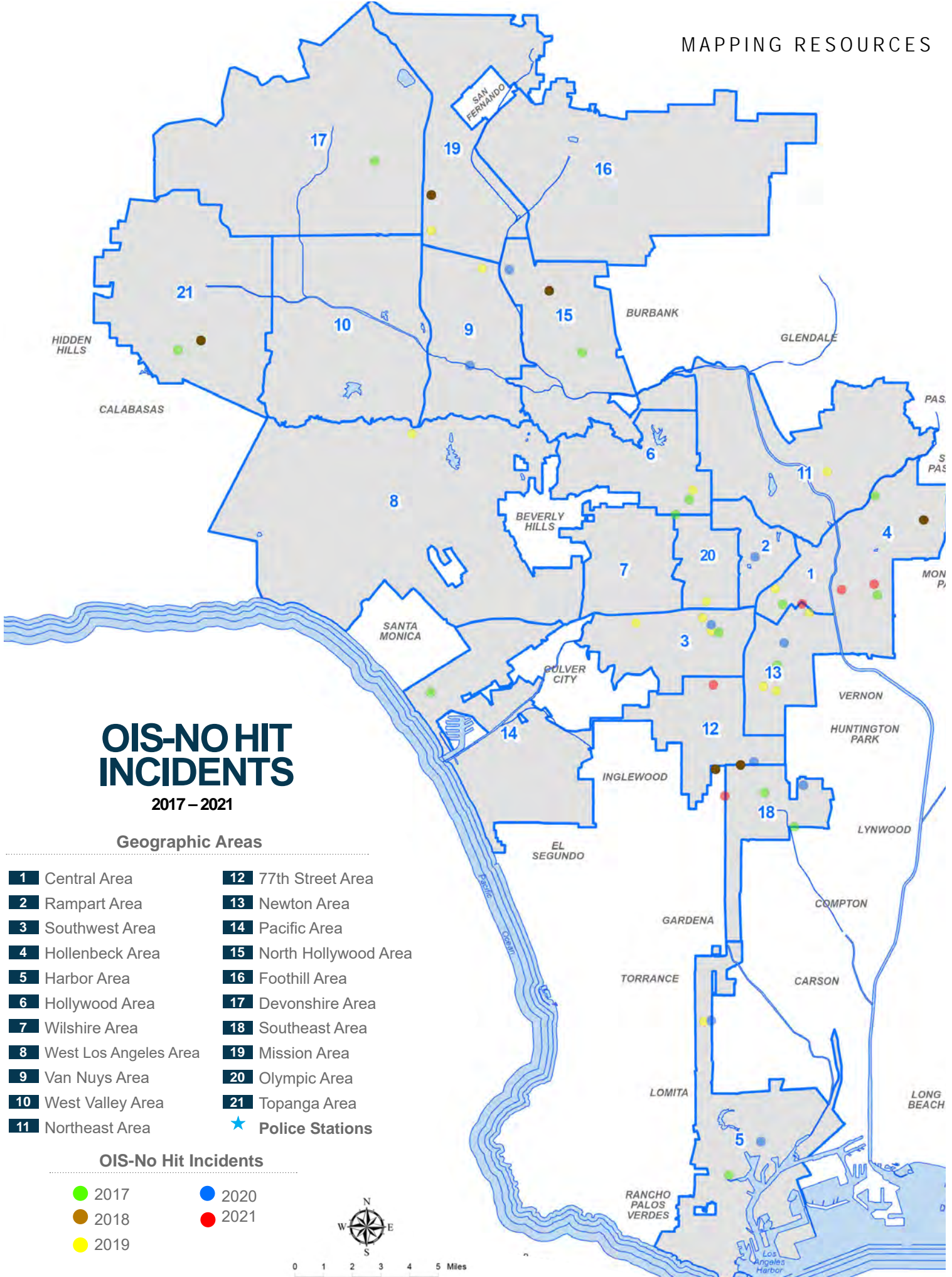




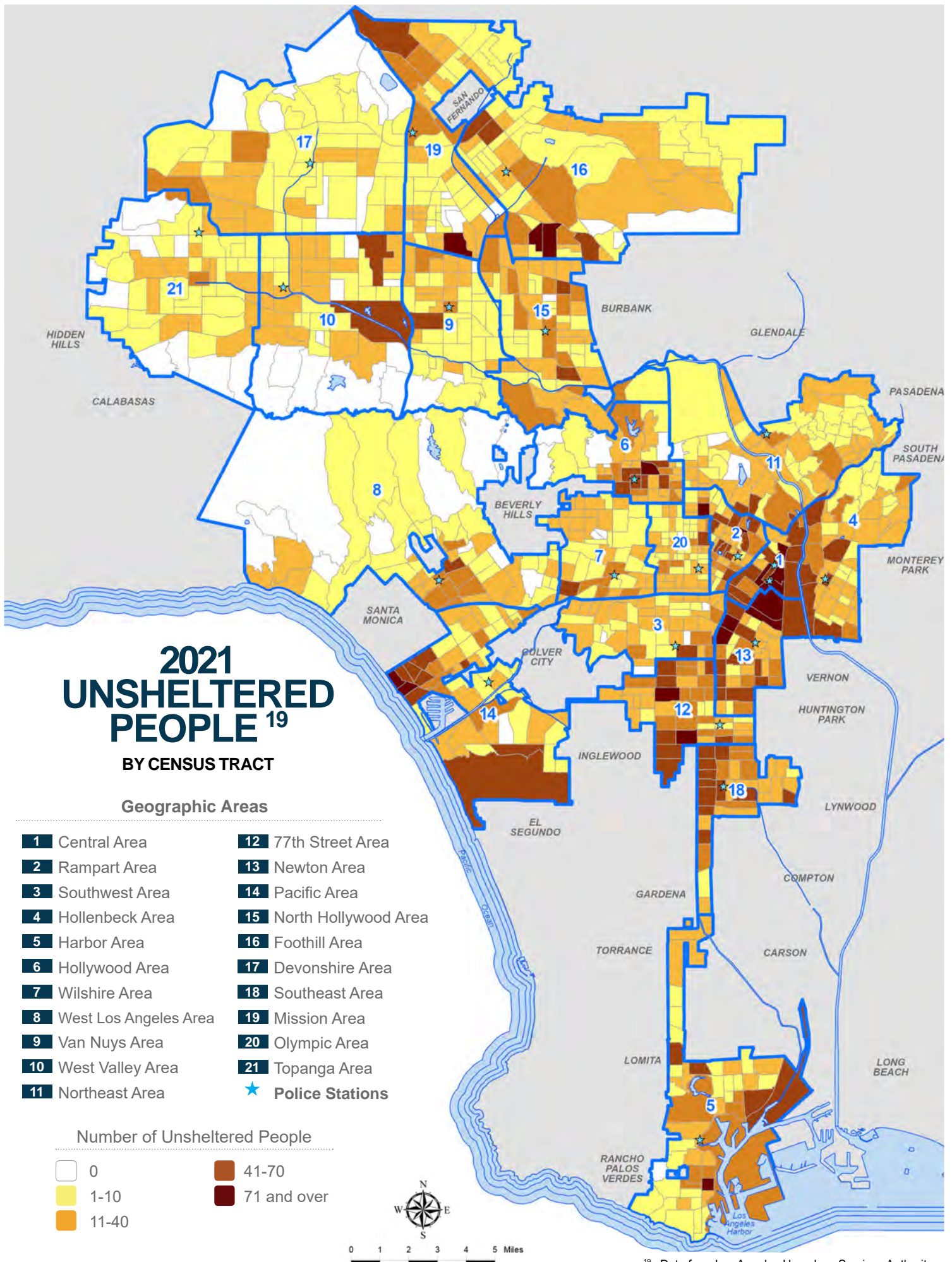


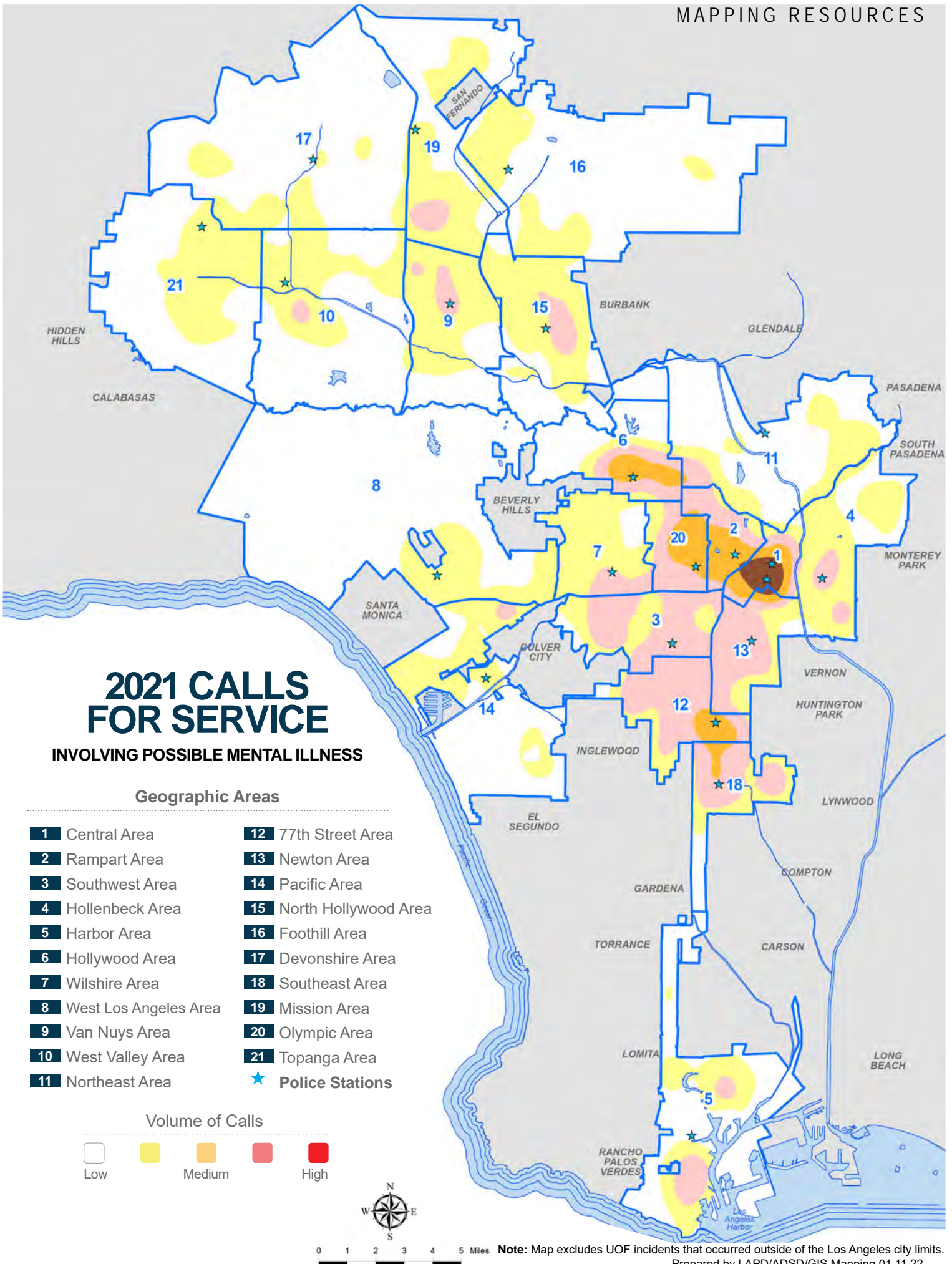


Note: Map excludes UOF incidents that occurred outside of the Los Angeles city limits.
Prepared by LAPD/ADSD/GIS Mapping 01.11.22



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





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.

48.4%

31 TOTAL

OIS-HIT

12.5%

9.37%

8 TOTAL

UNINTENTIONAL
DISCHARGE (UD)

6 TOTAL

OIS-NO HIT

4.68%

3 TOTAL

IN-CUSTODY
DEATH (ICD)

OIS-NO HIT 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

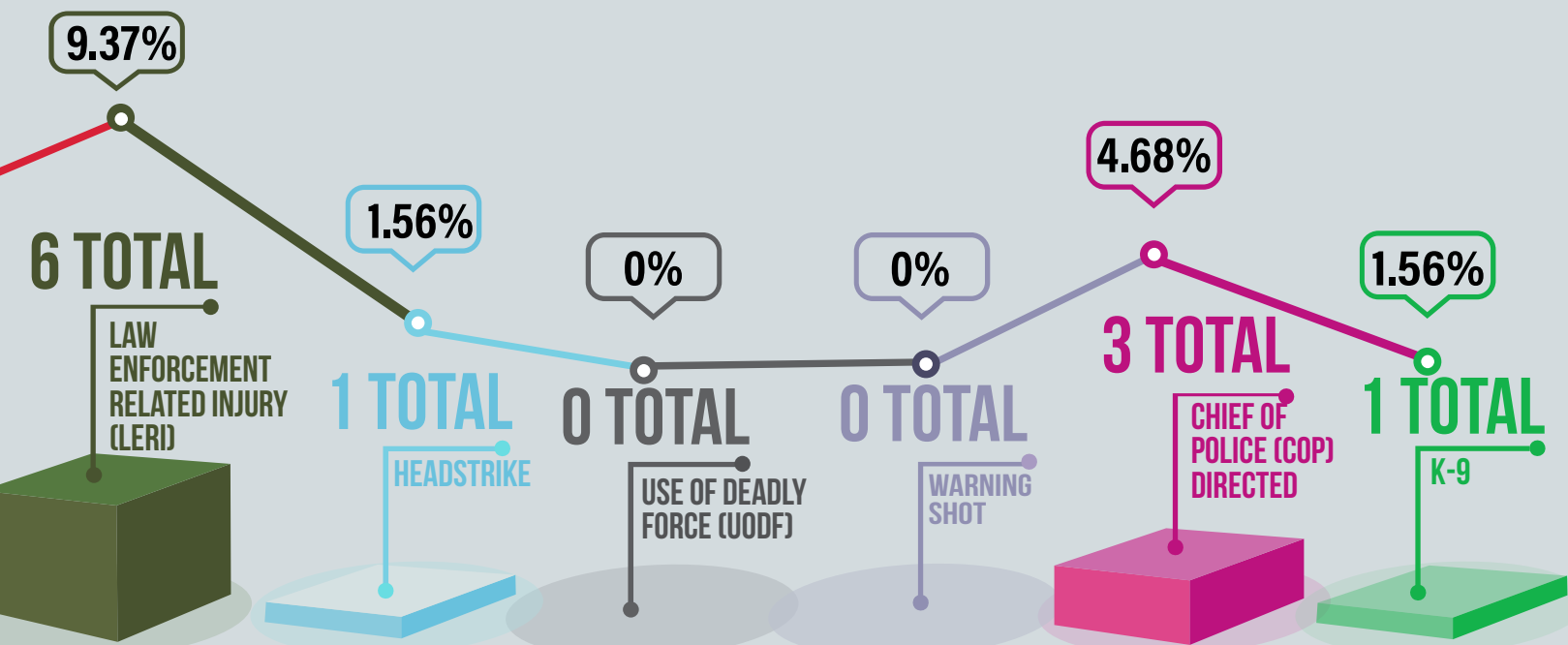
In 2021, there was only 1 incident which occurred during a crowd control situation.

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%

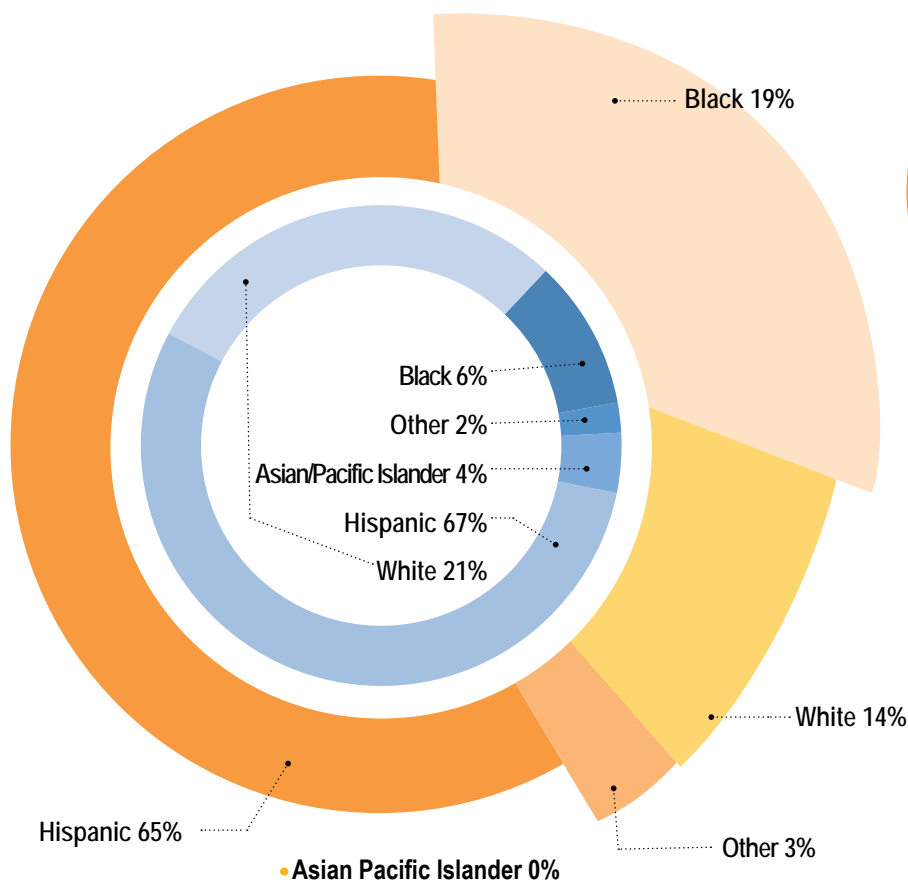
of OIS incidents originated from a **call for service**. Compared to 41% in 2020.

8,661

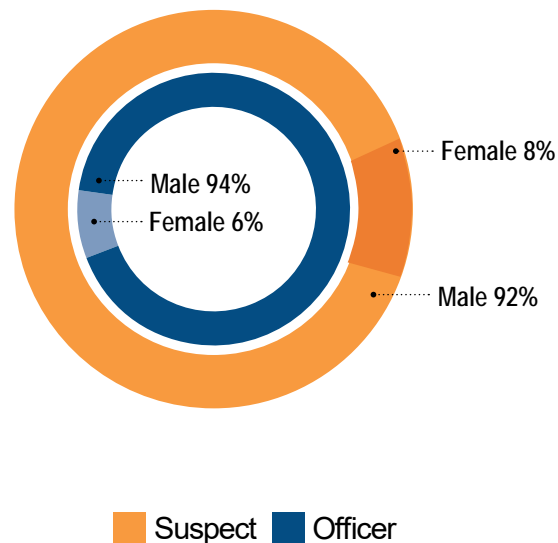
firearms were recovered by officers. A documented historical record for the Department. A 33% **increase** as compared to 2020.

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

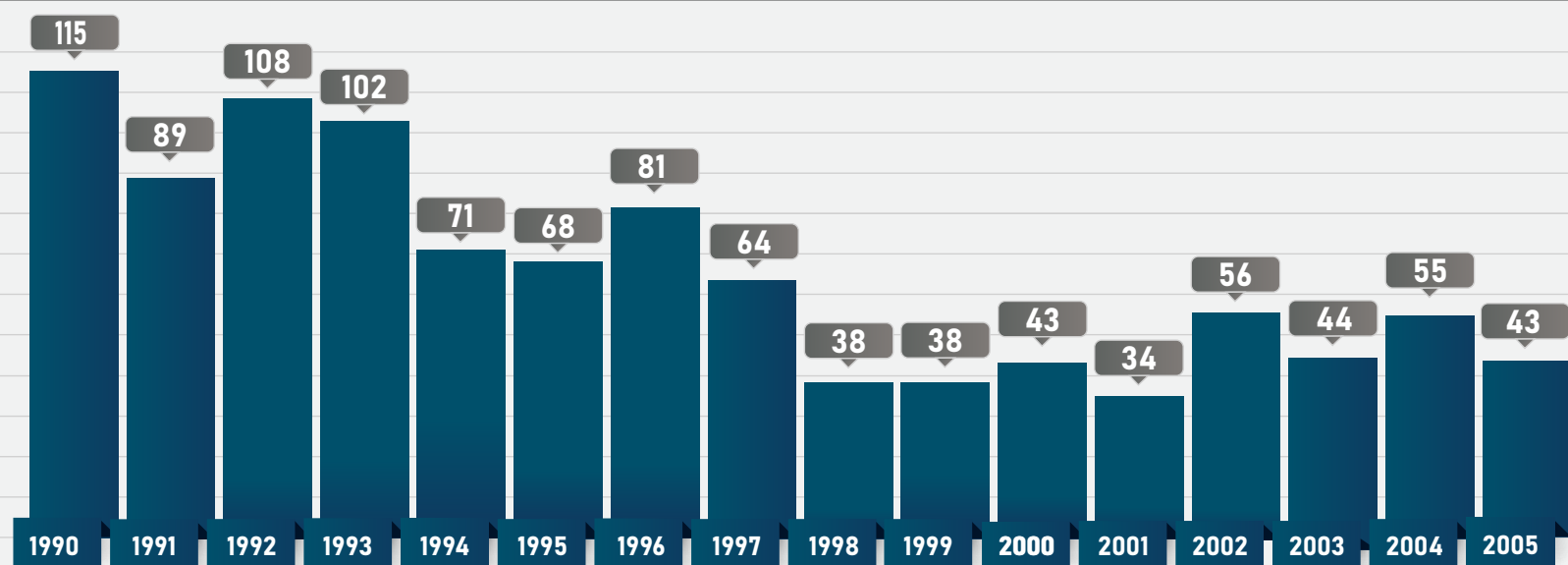
DECREASE 

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.

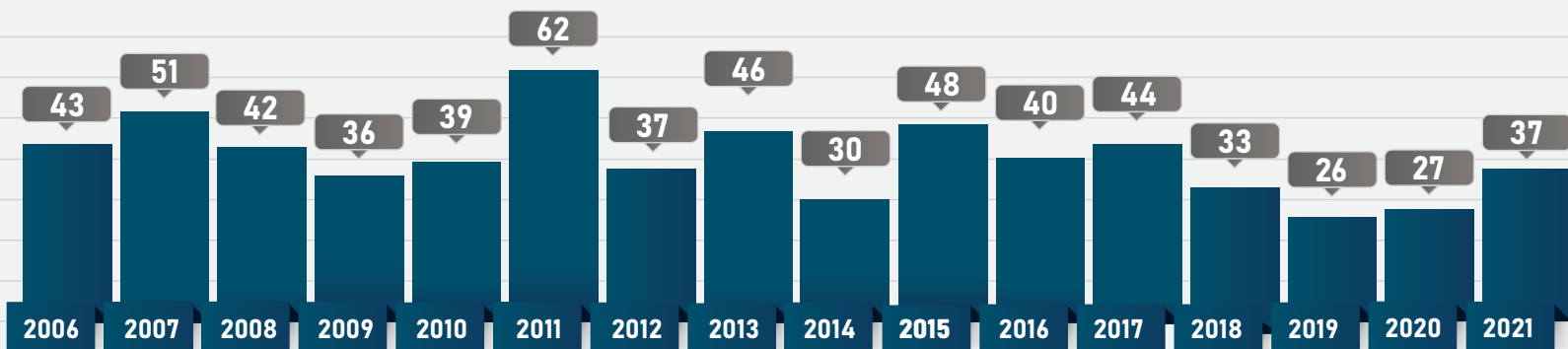
ATTACKS ON POLICE**INCREASE**

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.

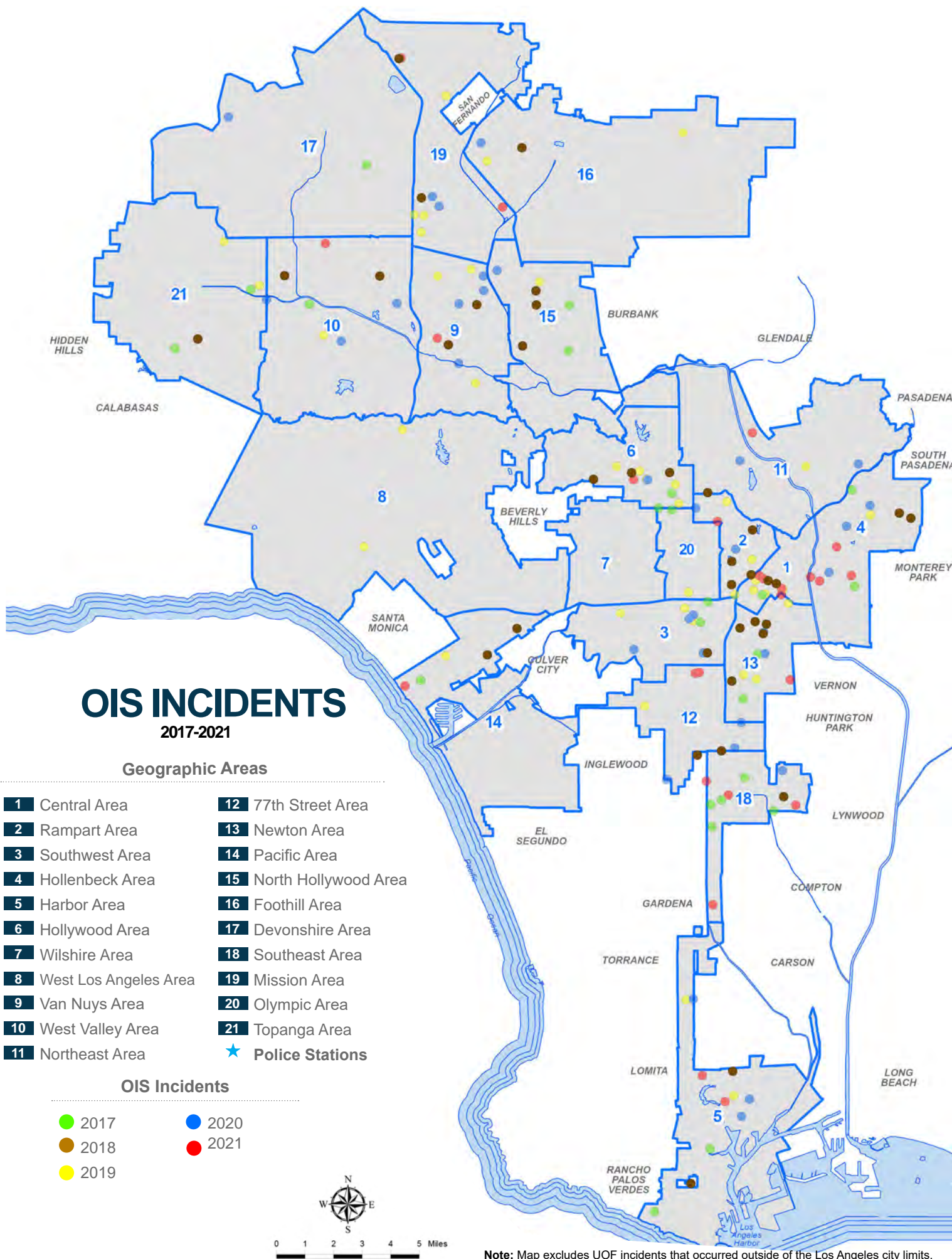
In 2021, five of the 37 total OIS incidents, or 14 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to 19 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 27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

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.

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
Total	44	33	26	27	37

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

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



SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 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
Total	44	33	26	27	37

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
Total	12	7	12	7	14

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
Total	6	11	7	9	5

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
Total	9	3	2	3	6

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
Total	13	12	3	6	10

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
Total	44	33	26	27	37

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
Total	44	33	26	27	37

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
Total	44	33	26	27	37

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
Total	110	48	47	39	52

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
Total	110	48	47	39	52

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%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS 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 (ten 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
Total	110	48	47	39	52

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
Total	110	48	47	39	52

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
Total	110	48	47	39	52

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 ten 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
Total	110	48	47	39	52

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
Total	12	9	5	6	2

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 three-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
Total	44	33	26	27	37

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
Total	110	50	47	39	52

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.

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
Total	491	248	263	156	175

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 seven-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 a shotgun 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.

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 OIS incidents in which 21 rounds, or more 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
Total	44	33	26	27	37

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
Hit Ratio (%)	24%	33%	28%	19%	46%

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
Total	46	36	26	31	37

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%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

In 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
Total	46	36	26	31	37

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
Total	46	36	26	31	37

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
Total	46	36	26	31	37

SUSPECT – HOMELESS ²⁰

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
Total	46	36	26	31	37

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
Total	17	14	12	7	N/A

²⁰ 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
Total	46	36	26	31	37

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
Total	46	36	26	31	37

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
Total	17	14	12	7	17

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ²¹

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
Total	300	126	126	92	N/A

²¹ 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
Total	35	28	22	34	N/A

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.

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING-HIT INCIDENTS

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

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2021, Department personnel were involved in 31 OIS-Hit incidents, an increase of 19 incidents, or 158 percent, compared to 2020. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, there were a total of 87 OIS-Hit incidents, resulting in an annual average of 21.75 incidents. The 2021 count fell above the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 9.25 incidents, or 43 percent.

CLASSIFICATION OF OIS-HIT INCIDENTS

In 2021, four of the 31 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 13 percent, were categorized as a Classification I shooting. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 23 percent, 2021 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Classification I shooting incidents accounted for 24 of the 118 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 20 percent.

In 2021, six of the 31 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 19 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for a 23-percentage point decrease compared to 42 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 34 percent, 2021 experienced a 15-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Classification II shooting incidents accounted for 36 of the 118 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 31 percent.

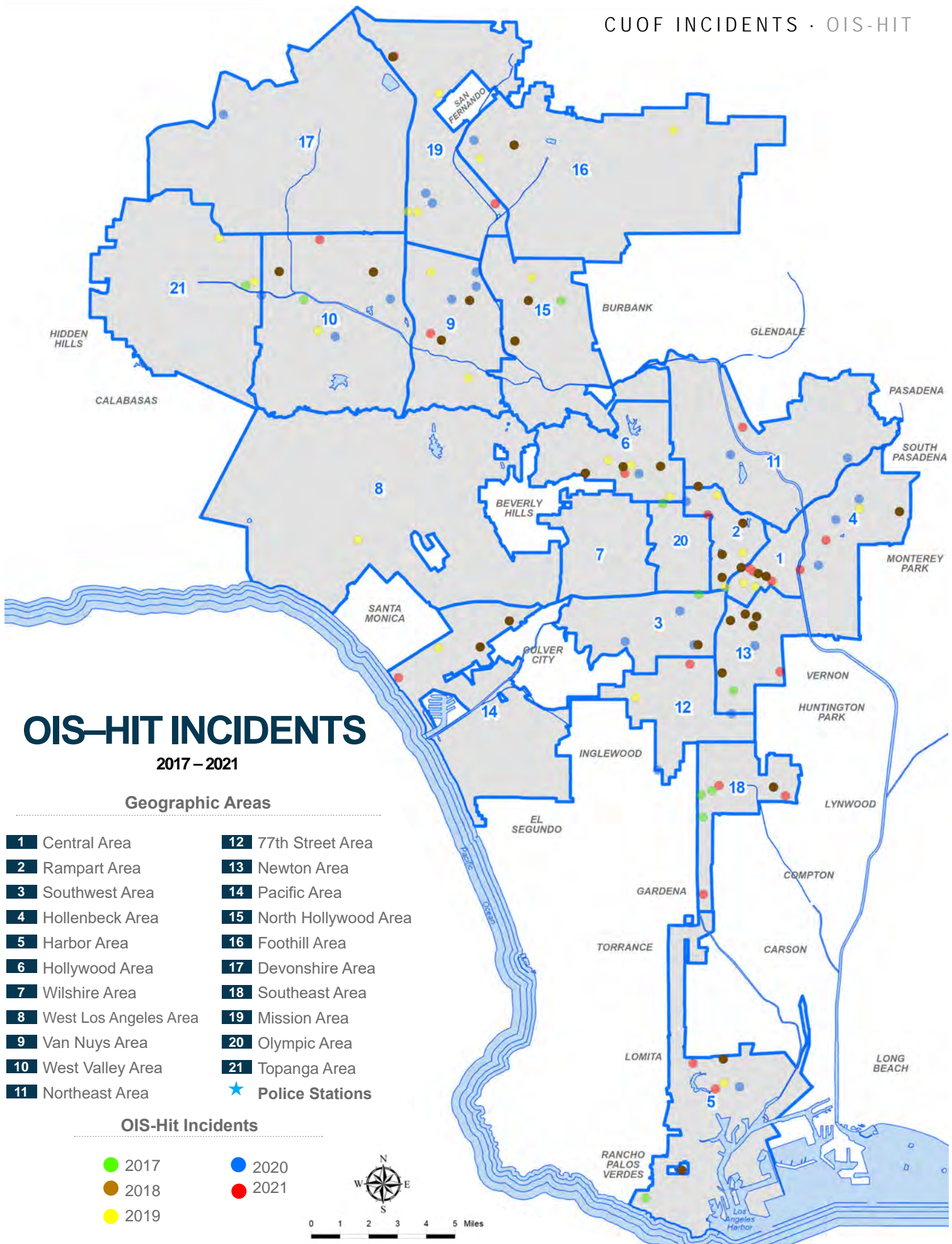
In 2021, three of the 31 total OIS-Hit incidents, or ten percent, was categorized as a Classification IV shooting. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification IV shooting incidents from 2017 through 2020 of seven percent, 2021 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Classification IV shooting incidents accounted for nine of the 118 total OIS-Hit incidents, or eight percent.

In 2021, 18 of the 31 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 58 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a 16-percentage point increase compared to 42 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 33 percent, 2021 experienced a 25-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Classification V shooting incidents accounted for 47 of the 118 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 40 percent.

OIS - Hit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Department Total	30	24	21	12	31

Classification	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
I	6	8	5	1	4
II	11	6	8	5	6
III	0	0	1	0	0
IV	3	1	1	1	3
V	10	8	6	5	18
VI	0	0	0	0	0
VII	0	1	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	24	21	12	31

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



SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2021, 21 of the Department's 31 OIS-Hit incidents, or 68 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to 58 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-Hit incidents resulting from radio calls from 2017 through 2020 of 53 percent, 2021 experienced a 15-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, radio calls represented the largest source category of OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 67 of the 118 total incidents, or 57 percent.

In 2021, four of the Department's 31 OIS-Hit incidents, or 13 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a 20-percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-Hit incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2017 through 2020 of 28 percent, 2021 experienced a 15-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 28 of the 118 total incidents, or 24 percent.

In 2021, three of the Department's 31 OIS-Hit incidents originated from flag down activity by citizens. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-Hit incidents resulting from flag down activity by citizens from 2017 through 2020 of five percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, flag down activity by citizens was the third highest source category of OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for seven of the 118 total incidents, or six percent.

Source	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Radio Call	16	14	9	7	21
Observation	6	9	5	4	4
Citizen Flag Down	2	0	2	0	3
Pre-Planned	4	1	1	1	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	1
Ambush	0	0	2	0	1
Off-Duty	2	0	2	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	24	21	12	31

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2021, 13 of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was an increase of eleven incidents, or 550 percent, compared to 2020. Forty-two percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 31; Central Bureau - 13).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, 23 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 5.8 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2021 was more than the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 7.2 incidents, or 124 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Central	3	0	3	0	3
Newton	0	1	2	2	3
Northeast	0	1	1	0	1
Rampart	2	0	1	0	4
Hollenbeck	2	3	2	0	2
Total	7	5	9	2	13

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2021, four of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was equal the number of incidents compared to 2020. Thirteen percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 31; South Bureau - four).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, 18 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 4.5 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2021 was less than the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 11 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	1	2	1	1	0
Southeast	0	0	3	2	1
Harbor	1	2	2	0	1
Southwest	0	2	0	1	2
Total	2	6	6	4	4

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2021, six of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was an increase of five incidents, or 500 percent, compared to 2020. Nineteen percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 31; West Bureau - six).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, 13 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 3.3 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2021 exceeded the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 2.7 incidents, or 82 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hollywood	3	3	1	0	3
Olympic	1	0	0	1	1
Pacific	2	0	1	0	2
West Los Angeles	1	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	3	2	1	6

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2021, seven of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of four incidents, or 133 percent, compared to 2020. Twenty-three percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 31; Valley Bureau - seven).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, 26 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 6.5 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2021 exceeded the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or eight percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Devonshire	0	1	0	0	0
Foothill	2	1	0	0	1
Mission	2	2	1	0	0
North Hollywood	1	0	0	1	2
Topanga	2	1	0	1	0
Van Nuys	2	3	1	0	2
West Valley	1	2	1	1	2
Total	10	10	3	3	7

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2021, one of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, which was an decrease of one incident, or 50 percent, compared to 2020. Three percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred outside the geographic jurisdiction (Department - 31; Outside Jurisdiction - one).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, seven OIS-Hit incidents occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 1.8 incidents. The Outside Jurisdiction count for 2021 was less than the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 0.8 incidents, or 44 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Outside Jurisdiction	4	0	1	2	1

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, March and October represented the months with the most OIS-Hit incidents with six occurrences each, or 19 percent, of the 31 total incidents for the year. April and December had the second most incidents with five incidents each, or 16 percent respectively. July had the third highest count with four incidents, or 13 percent.

From 2017 through 2021, April and June represented the months with the most OIS-Hit incidents with 15 each of the 118 total incidents, or 13 percent. September represented the month with the least, accounting for one incident, or one percent. February and November had the second fewest with six incidents each, or five percent.

The remaining 75 incidents, or 64 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

- January – March: 28 incidents, or 24 percent;
- April – June: 40 incidents, or 34 percent;
- July – September: 21 incidents; or 18 percent; and,
- October – December: 29 incidents, or 25 percent.

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	4	3	0	1	3
February	0	3	2	1	0
March	4	0	0	1	6
April	2	2	4	2	5
May	2	2	3	3	0
June	6	4	3	1	1
July	2	3	2	0	4
August	3	1	3	1	1
September	0	0	1	0	0
October	1	2	1	2	6
November	2	2	2	0	0
December	4	2	0	0	5
Total	30	24	21	12	31

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, Friday represented the day of the week with the most OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for nine occurrences, or 29 percent. Tuesday represented the second most frequent day of the week with six incidents, or 19 percent. Monday and Saturday represented the third most frequent days of the week with four incidents each, or 13 percent.

From 2017 through 2021, Monday represented the day with the most OIS-Hit incidents with 21 of the 118 total, or 18 percent. Sunday represented the day with the least OIS-Hit incidents with 14 of the 118 total, or 12 percent during the five-year period. The remaining 83 incidents, or 70 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Monday	4	6	6	1	4
Tuesday	7	2	3	1	6
Wednesday	4	2	3	3	3
Thursday	5	1	3	3	3
Friday	2	2	2	2	9
Saturday	6	5	1	1	4
Sunday	2	6	3	1	2
Total	30	24	21	12	31

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, 19 OIS-Hit incidents, or 61 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while 12 incidents, or 39 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The time distribution varied from 2017 through 2020, where 43 OIS-Hit incidents, or 49 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 44 incidents, or 51 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2017 through 2021 was 12.4 OIS-Hit incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 11.2 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0600 - 1759	14	12	11	6	19
1800 - 0559	16	12	10	6	12
Total	30	24	21	12	31

OFFICER INFORMATION

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

In 2021, 45 Department personnel were involved in the 31 OIS-Hit incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.5 officers per incident. This accounted for a decrease of six

percent compared to an average of 1.6 officers per incident in 2020. The 2021 officer to incident average decreased compared to the 2017 through 2020 aggregate annual average by 0.2 officers per incident, or 13 percent.

OFFICER - GENDER

In 2021, 42 male officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 93 percent of the 45 total employees. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 84 percent in 2020. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2021 was 12-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 a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were male, accounting for 210 of the 223 total employees, or 94 percent.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	3	4	0	3	3
Male	78	34	40	16	42
Total	81	38	40	19	45

In 2021, three female officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented seven percent of the 45 total employees. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 16 percent in 2020. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2021 was 12-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 an one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, females accounted for 13 of the 223 total involved employees, or six percent.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY

In 2021, 31 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 69 percent of the 45 total employees. This accounted for a 22-percentage point increase compared to 47 percent in 2020. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2021 was 17-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 51 percent, 2021 experienced an 18-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 122 of the 223 total employees, or 55 percent.

In 2021, eight White officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 45 total employees. This accounted for a 29-percentage point decrease compared to 47 percent in 2020. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2021 was ten-percentage points below the Department's overall White personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 35 percent, 2021 experienced an 17-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 70 of the 223 total employees, or 31 percent.

In 2021, three Black officers were involved in an OIS-Hit incident, which represented seven percent of the 45 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2020. The percentage of Black officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2021 was two-percentage points below the Department's overall Black personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2017 through 2020 of five percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Black officers represented the third largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 12 of the 223 total employees, or five percent.

In 2021, one Asian Pacific Islander was involved in an OIS-Hit incident. This accounted for a 100-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Asian/Pacific Islander officers represented the fourth largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 11 of the 223 total employees, or five percent.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	2	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	4	2	0	1
Black	4	1	3	1	3
Filipino	2	2	0	0	1
Hispanic	40	21	21	9	31
White	29	10	14	9	8
Other	0	0	0	0	1
Total	81	38	40	19	45

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS-Hit Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	4%
Black	8%	9%	7%
Hispanic	47%	52%	69%
White	29%	28%	18%
Other	4%	<1%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

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

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero of 45 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 47 percent (21 out of 45 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – nine percent (four out of 45 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 33 percent (15 out of 45 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 11 percent (five out of 45 total officers).

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

- Less than one year of service – no change (zero percent in 2020, zero percent in 2021);
- 1-5 years of service – no change (47 percent in 2020, 47 percent in 2021);
- 6-10 years of service – two-percentage point decrease (11 percent in 2020, nine percent in 2021);
- 11-20 years of service – one-percentage point increase (32 percent in 2020, 33 percent in 2021); and,
- More than 20 years of service – no change (11 percent in 2020, 11 percent in 2021).

In 2021, there were percentage point increases in one of the five years of service categories and decreases in two when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in OIS-Hit 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 – 15-percentage point increase (32 percent during four-year period, 47 percent in 2021);
- 6-10 years of service – 12-percentage point decrease (21 percent during four-year period, nine percent in 2021);
- 11-20 years of service – no change (33 percent during four-year period, 33 percent in 2021); and,
- More than 20 years of service – one-percentage point decrease (12 percent during four-year period, 11 percent in 2021).

Historically, from 2017 through 2021, a majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents had 1-5 years of service, accounting for 78 of the 223 total employees, or 35 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service accounted for the second

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Less than 1	2	1	2	0	0
1 - 5	21	13	14	9	21
6 - 10	14	8	13	2	4
11 - 20	30	14	8	6	15
More than 20	14	2	3	2	5
Total	81	38	40	19	45

largest category with a total of 73 employees, or 33 percent. Officers with 6-10 years of service were the third largest group, with 41 employees, or 18 percent. Officers with more than 20 years of service were the fourth largest group, with 26 employees, or 12 percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for five employees, represented only two percent of the total.

OFFICER – RANK

In 2021, 44 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 98 percent of the 45 total employees. This accounted for a 19-percentage point increase compared to 79 percent in 2020. The percentage of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2021 was 28-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 90 percent, 2021 experienced a eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 204 of the 223 total employees, or 91 percent. In 2021, zero employees at the rank of Detective were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 45 total employees. This accounted for a 16-percentage point decrease compared to 16 percent in 2020. The percentage of detectives involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2021 was 14-percentage points below the Department's overall Detective total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Detective from 2017 through 2020 of eight percent, 2021 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, detectives represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 14 of the 223 total employees, or six percent.

In 2021, one employee at the rank of Sergeant was involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented two percent of the 45 total employees. This was a three percentage point decrease from 2020, during which five percent of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents were at the Sergeant level. The percentage of sergeants involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2021 was ten-percentage points below the Department's overall Sergeant total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Sergeant from 2017 through 2020 of two percent, 2021 experienced no change. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, sergeants represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for five of the 223 total employees, or two percent.

Rank	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	1	2	0	1	1
Detective	6	3	2	3	0
Police Officer	74	33	38	15	44
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	81	38	40	19	45

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, seven personnel assigned to Rampart Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 16 percent of the 45 total employees. This represented a 16-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Rampart Division from 2017 through 2020 of seven percent, 2021 experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to Rampart Division accounted for 20 of the 223 total employees each, or nine percent.

In 2021, four personnel assigned to Hollywood Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented nine percent of the 45 total employees. This represented a nine-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Hollywood Division from 2017 through 2020 of 11 percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Hollywood Division personnel represented the second highest involved than any other division, accounting for 24 of the 223 total employees each, involved in OIS-Hit incidents, or 11 percent.

In 2021, four personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in an OIS-Hit incident, which represented nine percent of the 45 total employees. This represented a four-percentage point increase from five percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2017 through 2020 of 15 percent, 2021 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were the most involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 30 of the 223 total employees, or 13 percent.

In 2021, four personnel assigned to Northeast Division were involved in an OIS-Hit incident, which represented nine percent of the 45 total employees. This represented a nine-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Northeast Division from 2017 through 2020 of one percent, 2021 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to Northeast Division involved in OIS-Hit, accounted for six of the 223 total employees, or three percent.

In 2021, three personnel assigned to Newton Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented seven percent of the 45 total employees. This represented a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 16 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Newton Division from 2017 through 2020 of three percent, 2021 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to Newton Division involved in OIS-Hit, accounted for eight of the 223 total employees, or four percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	0	2	2	0	0
Central	2	0	0	0	2
Devonshire	0	1	0	0	0
Foothill	2	1	1	0	2
Harbor	2	2	5	0	1
Hollenbeck	2	3	4	0	2
Hollywood	14	4	2	0	4
Mission	5	2	2	0	1
Newton	0	0	2	3	3
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	2
Northeast	0	1	1	0	4
Olympic	2	0	0	1	1
Pacific	2	0	1	1	2
Rampart	12	0	1	0	7
Southeast	4	0	13	5	1
Southwest	0	5	1	5	2
Topanga	6	2	0	1	0
Van Nuys	3	6	0	0	1
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	3	1	1	3
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	1	0	0	0	1
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	6	2	1	0	1
Bureau Level	0	0	0	1	1
Metropolitan	18	4	3	1	4
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	81	38	40	19	45

The remaining 23 Department personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2021, or 51 percent, were evenly distributed amongst the remaining Areas/Divisions.

The following are the employee bureau assignments for the 45 total personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2021:

- Central Bureau: 18 personnel, or 40 percent;
- West Bureau: seven personnel, or 16 percent;
- South Bureau: four personnel, or nine percent;
- Valley Bureau: nine personnel, or 20 percent;
- CTSOB: four personnel, or eight percent; and,
- Other: three personnel, or seven percent.

In 2021, there were percentage point increases in three of the six bureau categories and decreases in none, when compared

to 2020. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 24-percentage point increase (16 percent in 2020, 40 percent in 2021);
- West Bureau: four-percentage point increase (11 percent in 2020, 16 percent in 2021);
- South Bureau: 34-percentage point decrease (53 percent in 2020, nine percent in 2021);
- Valley Bureau: zero-percentage change (16 percent in 2020, 16 percent in 2021);
- CTSOB: four-percentage point increase (five percent in 2019, nine percent in 2020); and,
- Other: zero-percentage change (zero percent in 2020, zero percent in 2021).

In 2021, there was a percentage point increase in three of the six bureau categories, decreases in two, and one bureau category with no change when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2017 through 2020. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 23-percentage point increase (17 percent during four-year period, 40 percent in 2021);
- West Bureau: three-percentage point increase (13 percent during four-year period, 16 percent in 2021);
- South Bureau: 25-percentage point decrease (34 percent during four-year period, nine percent in 2021);
- Valley Bureau: three-percentage point change (17 percent during four-year period, 20 percent in 2021);
- CTSOB: two-percentage point decrease (11 percent during four-year period, nine percent in 2021); and,
- Other: two-percentage point increase (five percent during four-year period, seven percent in 2021).

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, 38 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 84 percent of the 45 total personnel. This accounted for a 21-percentage point increase compared to 63 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2017 through 2020 of 57 percent, 2021 experienced an 27-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, a majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 140 of the 223 total employees, or 63 percent.

In 2021, three personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented seven percent of the 45 total personnel. This accounted for a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 32 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 15-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 43 of the 223 total employees, or 19 percent.

In 2021, four personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented nine percent of the 45 total personnel. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2017 through 2020 of 15 percent, 2021 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 30 of the 223 total employees, or 13 percent.

In 2021, no personnel assigned to investigative assignments were involved in an OIS-Hit incident, which represented zero percent of the 45 total personnel. This accounted for 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 six percent, 2021 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to investigative assignments represented the fourth largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for ten of the 223 total employees, or four percent.

Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	18	4	3	1	4
Patrol	40	25	25	12	38
Specialized	17	6	11	6	3
Investigative	6	3	1	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	81	38	40	19	45

OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from OIS-Hit incidents during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021. However, 22 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

In 2021, two officers sustained injuries during the 31 OIS-Hit incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a two percent decrease compared to one injured officer in 2020. Additionally, when compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of five injured officers, 2021 was 60 percent, below the four-year annual average.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	7	9	3	1	2
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	9	3	1	2

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT

In 2021, there were 18 single shooter OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 58 percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for a 17-percentage point decrease compared to 75 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 56 percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point increase.

In 2021, there was 12 two-shooter OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 39 percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for a 31-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of two-shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 25 percent, 2021 experienced a 14-percentage point increase.

In 2021, there was one three-shooter OIS-Hit incident, which represented three percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to eight percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of triple shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2021 of eight percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point decrease.

In 2021, there was zero four-shooter OIS-Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for no change compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of four-shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of five percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point increase.

No. of Shooters	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	16	12	12	9	18
2	6	10	5	1	12
3	1	2	3	1	1
4	4	0	0	0	0
5 - 10	1	0	1	1	0
11 or more	2	0	0	0	0
Total	30	24	21	12	31

OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE

In 2021, 35 handguns were utilized during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 78 percent of the 45 total weapon types. This accounted for a 11-percentage point decrease compared to 89 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 77 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 174 of the 225 total weapons, or 77 percent.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Handgun	52	35	34	17	35
Shotgun	3	2	3	1	1
Rifle	26	3	3	1	9
Total	81	40	40	19	45

In 2021, nine rifles were utilized during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 20 percent of the 45 total weapon types. This accounted for a 15-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 18 percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 42 of the 225 total weapons, or 19 percent.

In 2021, one shotgun was utilized during an OIS-Hit incident, which represented two percent of the 45 total weapon types. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to five percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during OIS Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of five percent, 2021 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, shotguns accounted for ten of the 225 total weapons, or two percent.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

In 2021, 152 rounds were fired during all 31 OIS-Hit incidents. When compared to the 2020 total of 90 rounds fired, 2021 experienced an increase of 62 rounds, or 69 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of 220.8 rounds fired, 2021 was 68.8 rounds, or 31 percent, below the four-year annual average.

OIS - Hit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Rounds	334	218	241	90	152

ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT

In 2021, an average of 4.9 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents. When compared to the 2020 average of 7.5 rounds fired, 2021 experienced a decrease of 2.6 rounds, or 35 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of 9.8 rounds fired per incident, 2021 was 4.9 rounds, or 50 percent, below the four-year annual average.

OIS - Hit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Average Rounds	11.1	9.1	11.5	7.5	4.9

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE

In 2021, 124 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 82 percent of the 152 total rounds fired. This accounted for a 11-percentage point decrease compared to 93 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 78 percent, 2021 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 816 of the 1,035 total rounds, or 79 percent.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Handgun	205	191	212	84	124
Shotgun	5	8	5	5	1
Rifle	124	19	24	1	27
Total	334	218	241	90	152

In 2021, 27 rounds were fired from a rifle during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 152 total rounds fired. This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to one percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 19 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 195 of the 1,035 total rounds, or 19 percent.

In 2021, one round was fired from a shotgun during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented one percent of the 152 total rounds fired. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of three percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 24 of the 1,035 total rounds, or two percent.

NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS

In 2021, there were 23 OIS-Hit incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 74 percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for a 24-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2020. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 48 percent, 2021 experienced a 26-percentage point increase.

In 2021, there were four OIS-Hit incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, which represented 13 percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for a 20-percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2020. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 18 percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point decrease.

In 2021, there were three OIS-Hit incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired, which represented ten percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2020. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of seven percent, 2021 experienced a three-percentage point increase.

In 2021, there were zero OIS-Hit incidents in which 31-35 rounds were fired, which represented zero percent of the 31 total incidents. This accounted for a eight-percentage point decrease compared to eight percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 31-35 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of two percent, 2021 experienced a 26-percentage point decrease.

No. of Rounds	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1 - 5	16	11	9	6	23
6 - 10	3	4	5	4	4
11 - 15	5	5	2	0	1
16 - 20	2	2	1	1	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	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	24	21	12	31

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 53 percent. This accounted for a 21-percentage point increase compared to 32 percent in 2020. In addition, when compared to the 2017 through 2020 aggregate hit ratio of 34 percent, 2021 experienced a 19-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the hit ratio of all OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 382 of the 1,037 total rounds fired, was 37 percent.

OIS-Hit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rounds Fired	334	220	241	90	152
Hits	116	83	73	29	81
Hit Ratio (%)	35%	38%	30%	32%	53%

SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2021, there were 31 suspects involved in the 31 OIS-Hit incidents. Twenty-one Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 68 percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to 43 percent in 2020. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2021 was 21-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2021 was 30-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 58 percent, 2021 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 74 of the 123 total suspects, or 60 percent.

In 2021, five Black suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 16 percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a 20-percentage point decrease compared to 36 percent in 2020. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2021 was eight-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. Additionally, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2021 was 26-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 22 percent, 2021 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 25 of the 123 total suspects, or 20 percent.

In 2021, four White suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 15 percent in 2020. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2021 was 16-percentage points below the City's overall White population total. Additionally, the percentage of White suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2021 was five-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 two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 18 of the 123 total suspects, or 15 percent.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	4	5	6	5	5
Filipino	0	0	0	1	0
Hispanic	18	17	12	6	21
White	9	1	2	2	4
Other	0	3	1	0	1
Total	31	26	21	14	31

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS-Hit Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	8%	42%	16%
Hispanic	47%	38%	68%
White	29%	8%	13%
Other	4%	3%	3%
Unknown	N/A	9%	N/A
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2021, 28 male suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 90 percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a 11-percentage point increase compared to 79 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2017 through 2020 of 95 percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, a majority of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents were male, representing 115 of the 123 total suspects, or 93 percent.

In 2021, three female suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented ten percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a 11-percentage point decrease compared to 21 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2017 through 2020 of five percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, female suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents represented eight of the 123 total suspects, or seven percent.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	1	0	1	3	3
Male	30	26	20	11	28
Total	31	26	21	14	31

SUSPECT – AGE

In 2021, most suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents were in the 30-39 and 40-49 age group, each representing ten of the 31 total suspects, or 32 percent. The 30-39 age category accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 36 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2017 through 2020 of 38 percent, 2021 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 30-39 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 45 of the 123 total suspects, or 37 percent.

In 2021, the 40-49 age category accounted for a 32-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 40-49 age range from 2017 through 2020 of ten percent, 2021 experienced a 22-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 40-49 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 19 of the 123 total suspects, or 15 percent.

In 2021, the 24-29 age group represented the second largest age category with seven of the 31 total suspects, or 23 percent. The 24-29 age category accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 21 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 24-29 age range from 2017 through 2020 of 20 percent, 2021 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 24-29 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 25 of the 123 total suspects, or 20 percent.

Age	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-17	2	1	0	0	0
18-23	5	5	4	4	1
24-29	5	7	3	3	7
30-39	11	10	9	5	10
40-49	5	1	3	0	10
50-59	1	1	1	2	3
60 and Above	2	1	1	0	0
Total	31	26	21	14	31

In 2021, the 18-23 age group represented the fifth largest age category, with one of the 31 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 20 percent, 2021 experienced a 17-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 18-23 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 19 of the 123 total suspects, or 15 percent.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2021, 15 of the 31 total suspects, or 48 percent, involved in OIS-Hit incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 19-percentage point increase compared to 29 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 29 percent, 2021 experienced a 19-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 42 of the 123 total suspects, or 34 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	9	11	3	4	18
No	22	15	18	10	13
Total	31	26	21	14	31

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.

Of the seven decedents involved in 2020 OIS-Hit incidents that had 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 an 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-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2019 of 80 percent, 2020 experienced a six percentage-point increase.

Substance Present	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	14	10	9	6	N/A
No	3	2	3	1	N/A
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	17	12	12	7	N/A

SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS

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

In 2020, four of the seven OIS-Hit 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-Hit incidents. Historically, 18 of the 48 decedents involved in 2017 through 2020 OIS-Hit incidents, representing 38 percent, had positive toxicology results for marijuana.

In 2020, two of the seven OIS-Hit 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-Hit incidents. Historically, 17 of the 48 decedents involved in 2017 through 2020 OIS-Hit incidents, representing 35 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol.

In 2020, one of the seven OIS-Hit decedents, or 14 percent, contained zero controlled substances/alcohol in their toxicology analysis. This was a decrease of one incident, or 50 percent compared to 2019.

Substance	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alcohol	7	3	5	2	N/A
Cocaine	1	1	1	1	N/A
Marijuana	4	5	5	4	N/A
Methamphetamine	6	7	6	5	N/A
Amphetamine	4	5	3	0	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	2	1	N/A

Substance	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alcohol	41%	25%	42%	29%	N/A
Cocaine	6%	8%	8%	14%	N/A
Marijuana	24%	42%	42%	57%	N/A
Methamphetamine	35%	58%	50%	71%	N/A
Amphetamine	24%	42%	25%	0%	N/A
Opiates	6%	8%	0%	0%	N/A
PCP	0%	8%	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%	17%	0%	14%	N/A

SUSPECT – HOMELESS²¹

In 2021, ten of the 31 total suspects, or 32 percent, involved in OIS-Hit incidents were homeless. This accounted for a 32-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. From 2017 through 2021, homeless suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents accounted for 22 of the 123 total suspects, or 18 percent.

Homeless	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	3	4	5	0	10
No	28	22	16	14	19
Unknown	0	0	0	0	2
Total	31	26	21	14	31

²¹ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2021, ten firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 32 percent of the 31 total weapon types. This accounted for an 18-percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 53 percent, 2021 experienced a 21-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 59 of the 123 total weapons, or 48 percent.

In 2021, 14 edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 45 percent of the 31 total weapon types. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 36 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 24 percent, 2021 experienced a 21-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, edged weapons were the second most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 36 of the 123 total weapons, or 29 percent.

In 2021, three replica/pellet guns were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented ten percent of the 31 total weapon types. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of replica/pellet guns utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of four percent, 2021 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, replica/pellet guns were the third most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, representing seven of the 123 total weapons, or six percent.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	6	6	5	5	14
Firearm	15	14	13	7	10
Impact Device	4	1	1	0	1
Perception	3	1	0	1	2
Physical Force	0	2	2	0	0
Replica/Pellet	3	1	0	0	3
Other	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	1	0	1	0
Total	31	26	21	14	31

SUSPECT – INJURIES

In 2021, 17 suspects died from police gunfire, resulting in a death in 55 percent of the 31 total suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2020. When compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of 12 deceased suspects, 2021 experienced five more, or 42 percent, above the four-year annual average. Additionally, when compared to the aggregate percentage of suspect deaths from police gunfire during OIS-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 52 percent, 2021 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, an average of 13 suspects died from police gunfire each year.

In 2021, 14 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries, resulting in 45 percent of the 31 total suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 36 percent in 2020. When compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of 10.25 injured suspects, 2021 experienced 3.75 non-fatal injuries, or 37 percent, below the four-year annual average. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, OIS-Hit incidents where the suspect sustained non-fatal injuries represented 55 of the total 123 suspects, or 45 percent.

ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS

Of the 17 decedents involved in OIS-Hit 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-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 63 percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, a majority of deceased suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 41 of the 65 total decedents, or 63 percent.

Of the 17 decedents involved in OIS-Hit 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-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 13 percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Black suspects represented the second highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for nine of the 65 total decedents, or 14 percent.

Of the 17 decedents involved in OIS-Hit 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-Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 19 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, White suspects represented the third highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for 12 of the 65 total decedents, or 18 percent.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	14	13	9	5	14
Deceased	17	12	12	7	17
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	1	0	2	0
Total	31	26	21	14	31

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	1	2	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
Total	17	12	12	7	17

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

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION²²

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2020, ten of the 19 total OIS-Hit Tactics findings, representing 52 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 21-percentage point decrease compared to 73 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2017 through 2019 of 79 percent, 2020 experienced 27-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 136 of the 464 total Tactics findings, or 76 percent.

In 2020, 17 of the 19 total OIS-Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 89 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for four-percentage point decrease compared to 93 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2017 through 2019 of 97 percent, 2020 experienced a eight-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 172 of the 178 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 97 percent.

In 2020, 12 of the 19 total Lethal force findings, representing 63 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 88 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Lethal force findings from 2017 through 2019 of 79 percent, 2020 experienced a 16-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, a majority of adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 138 of the 178 total findings, or 78 percent.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	72	25	29	10	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	81	37	37	17	N/A
Non-Lethal	3	4	2	3	N/A
Less-Lethal	2	2	2	0	N/A
Lethal	59	32	35	12	N/A
Total	217	100	105	42	N/A

²² 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, nine of the 19 total OIS-Hit Tactics findings, representing 47 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 19-percentage point increase compared to 28 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2017 through 2019 of 21 percent, 2020 experienced an 26-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, 42 of the 178 total Tactics findings, accounting for 24 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

In 2020, two of the 19 total OIS-Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 11 percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2017 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced a eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, six of the 178 Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing three percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).”

In 2020, seven of the 19 total Lethal force findings, representing 37 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a 24-percentage point increase compared to 13 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Lethal force findings from 2017 through 2019 of 21 percent, 2020 experienced a 16-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, 40 of the 138 total Lethal force findings, representing 29 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	9	13	11	9	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	1	3	2	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	3	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	22	6	5	7	N/A
Total	31	20	19	21	N/A

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING - NO HIT INCIDENTS

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

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2021, Department personnel were involved in six OIS-No Hit incidents, a decrease of nine incidents, or 67 percent, compared to 2020. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, there were a total of 43 OIS-No Hit incidents, resulting in an annual average of 10.8 incidents. The 2021 count fell below the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 4.8 incidents, or 44 percent.

OIS - No Hit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Department Total	14	9	5	15	6

CLASSIFICATION OF OIS-NO HIT INCIDENTS

In 2021, one of the six total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 17 percent, was categorized as a Classification I shooting. This accounted for a ten-percentage point decrease compared to 27 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 40 percent, 2021 experienced a 23-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Classification I shooting incidents accounted for 16 of the 49 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 33 percent.

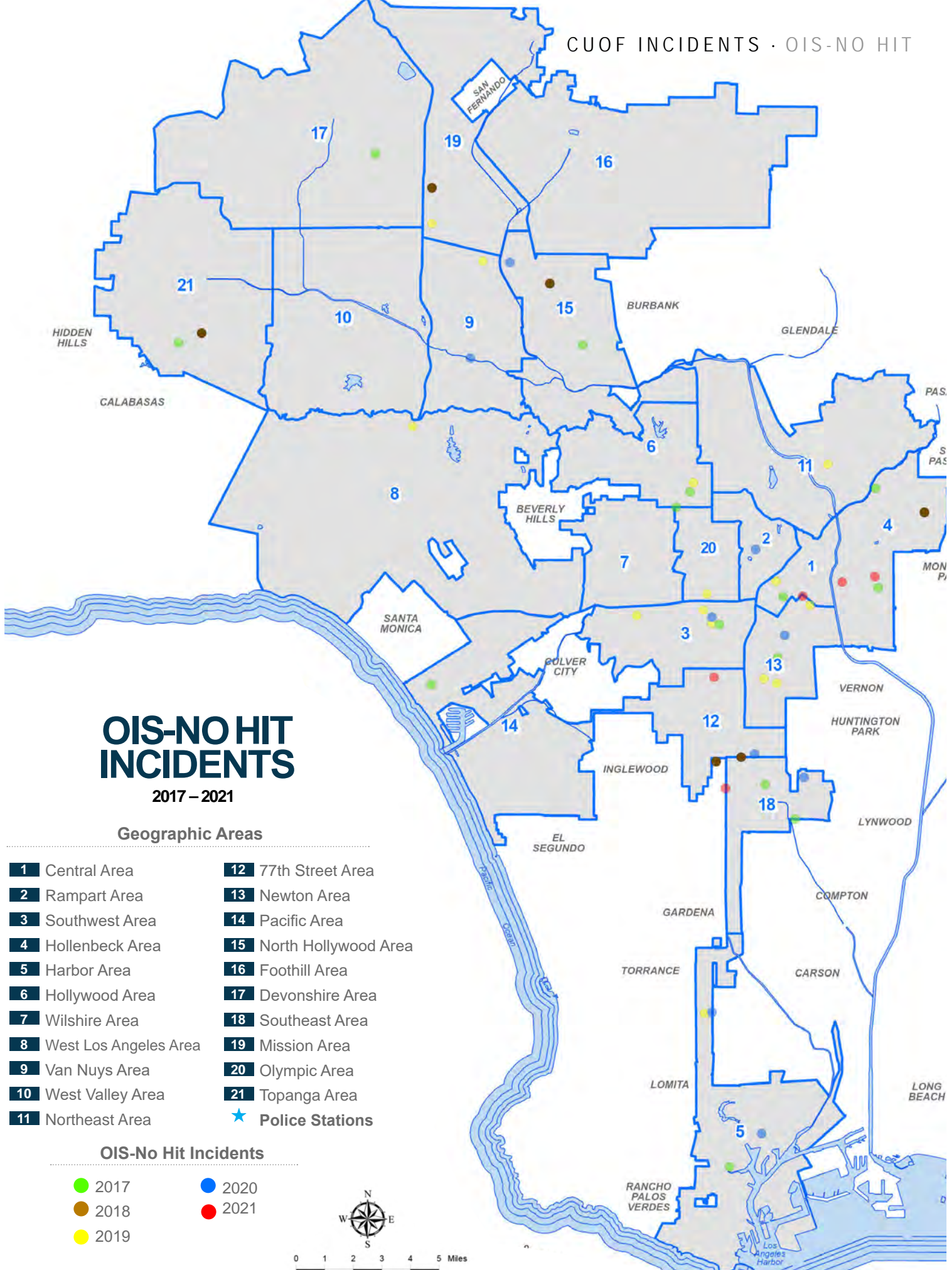
Classification	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
I	4	4	3	4	1
II	5	4	2	6	4
III	0	0	0	0	0
IV	0	1	0	0	0
V	5	0	0	4	1
VI	0	0	0	1	0
VII	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	9	5	15	6

In 2021, four of the six total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 67 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for 27-percentage point increase compared to 40 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 40 percent, 2021 experienced a 27-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Classification II shooting incidents accounted for 21 of the 49 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 43 percent.

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

In 2021, one of the six total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 17 percent, was categorized as a Classification V shooting. This accounted for a ten-percentage point decrease compared to 27 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 21 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Classification V shooting incidents accounted for ten of the 49 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 20 percent.

In 2021, zero of the six total OIS-No Hit incidents, or zero percent, was categorized as a Classification VI shooting. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to seven percent in 2020. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Classification VI shooting incidents accounted for one of the 49 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or two percent.



SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2021, one of the Department's six OIS-No Hit incidents, or 17 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a ten-percentage point decrease compared to 27 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from radio calls from 2017 through 2020 of 30 percent, 2021 experienced a 16-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, radio calls represented the second largest source category of OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 14 of the 49 total incidents, or 29 percent.

In 2021, three of the Department's six OIS-No Hit incidents, or 50 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e., pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a 23-percentage point increase compared to 27 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2017 through 2020 of 37 percent, 2021 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the largest source category of OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 19 of the 49 total incidents, or 39 percent.

In 2021, zero of the Department's six OIS-No Hit incidents, or zero percent, originated from pre-planned activities. This accounted for a 13-percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from pre-planned activities from 2017 through 2020 of 14 percent, 2021 experienced a 14-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, pre-planned activities represented the third largest source category of OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for six of the 49 total incidents, or 12 percent.

In 2021, zero of the Department's 15 OIS-No Hit incidents, or zero percent, originated from station calls. This accounted for a 13-percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from station call incidents from 2017 through 2020 of five percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, station calls of OIS-No Hit incidents accounted for two of the 49 total incidents, or four percent.

In 2021, zero of the Department's 15 OIS-No Hit incidents, or zero percent, originated from ambush incidents. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to seven percent in 2020. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, ambush occurrences of OIS-No Hit incidents accounted for one of the 49 total incidents, or two percent. In 2021, one of the Department's six OIS-No Hit incidents or, 17 percent originated from off-duty incidents. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from off-duty incidents from 2017 through 2020 of eight percent, 2021

Source	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Radio Call	3	4	2	4	1
Observation	6	5	1	4	3
Citizen Flag Down	1	0	0	1	1
Pre-Planned	3	0	1	2	0
Station Call	0	0	0	2	0
Ambush	0	0	0	1	0
Off-Duty	1	0	1	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	9	5	15	6

experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, off-duty OIS-No Hit incidents accounted for four of the 49 total incidents, or eight percent.

In 2021, one of the Department's six OIS-No Hit incidents, 17 percent, originated from citizen flag down incidents. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from citizen flag down incidents from 2017 through 2020 of five percent, 2021 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, citizen flag down call OIS-No Hit incidents accounted for three of the 49 total incidents, or six percent.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2021, one of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of four incidents, or 80 percent, compared to 2020. Seventeen percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - six; Central Bureau - one).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, 15 OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 3.8 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2021 fell below the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 2.8 incidents, or 74 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Central	1	0	0	2	0
Newton	3	1	1	1	0
Northeast	1	0	0	1	0
Rampart	0	1	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	2	1	1
Total	5	2	3	5	1

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2021, one of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was a decrease of four incidents, or 75 percent, compared to 2020. Seventeen percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - six; South Bureau - one).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, 15 OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 3.8 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2021 fell below the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 2.8 incidents, or 74 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	1	2	1	0	0
Southeast	0	1	0	3	1
Harbor	0	1	0	1	0
Southwest	3	1	0	1	0
Total	4	5	1	5	1

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2021, zero of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents or 100 percent compared to 2020. Zero percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - six; West Bureau - zero).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, four OIS No-Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of one incident. The West Bureau count for 2021 fell below the 2017 through 2020 annual average by one incident, or 100 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hollywood	1	0	0	2	0
Olympic	1	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	2	0

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2021, three of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which remained the same compared to 2020. Fifty percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - six; Valley Bureau - three).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, eight OIS No-Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of two incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2021 exceeded the 2017 through 2020 annual average by one incident, or 50 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Devonshire	0	0	0	1	0
Foothill	0	0	0	1	0
Mission	1	0	0	0	1
North Hollywood	0	1	0	1	1
Topanga	0	0	0	0	1
Van Nuys	1	1	0	0	0
West Valley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	3	2	0	3	3

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2021, one OIS-No Hit incident occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, which was an increase of one incident, or zero percent compared to zero incident in 2020. Seventeen percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred outside the geographic jurisdiction (Department – six; Outside Jurisdiction – one).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, one OIS-No Hit incident occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 0.25 incidents. The Outside Jurisdiction count for 2021 exceeded the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 0.75 incidents, or 300 percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, February, March, May, June, August, and October represented the months with one OIS-No Hit incident each, or 17 percent, of the six total incidents for the year. The remaining months had zero occurrence. From 2017 through 2021, May and November represented the months with the most OIS-No Hit incidents with six each, of the 49 total incidents, or 12 percent. February, April, and September represented the months with the least, accounting for two incidents each, or four percent. The remaining 31 incidents, or 63 percent, were distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

The OIS-No Hit percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2017 through 2021 was as follows:

- January – March: 11 incidents, or 22 percent;
- April – June: 12 incidents, or 24 percent;
- July – September: 11 incidents; or 22 percent; and,
- October – December: 15 incidents, or 31 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, every day except Monday accounted for one OIS-No Hit incident each, or 17 percent. Monday accounted for zero OIS-No Hit incident, or zero percent.

From 2017 through 2021, Sunday, Monday, and Friday represented the days with the most OIS-No Hit incidents with nine each of the 49 total incidents, or 18 percent. Saturday represented the day with the second most OIS-No Hit incidents with eight of the 49 total incidents, or 16 percent. The remaining 14 incidents, or 29 percent, were distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	1	0	1

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	2	2	0	1	0
February	1	0	0	0	1
March	1	1	0	1	1
April	0	0	1	1	0
May	3	1	0	1	1
June	1	0	0	2	1
July	2	2	0	0	0
August	0	1	1	2	1
September	1	0	0	1	0
October	0	0	1	3	1
November	1	2	1	2	0
December	2	0	1	1	0
Total	14	9	5	15	6

Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Monday	4	2	1	2	0
Tuesday	1	0	1	1	1
Wednesday	2	0	0	3	1
Thursday	3	0	0	0	1
Friday	2	2	2	2	1
Saturday	2	2	0	3	1
Sunday	0	3	1	4	1
Total	14	9	5	15	6

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, four OIS-No Hit incidents, or 67 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while two incidents, or 33 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The time distribution varied from 2017 through 2020, where ten OIS-No Hit incidents, or 23 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 33 incidents, or 77 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2017 through 2021 was 2.8 OIS-No Hit incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 8.3 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0600 - 1759	5	1	1	3	4
1800 - 0559	9	8	4	12	2
Total	14	9	5	15	6

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, BOPC lethal force adjudicative findings for their involvement in OIS-No Hit Incidents.

In 2021, seven Department personnel were involved in the six OIS-No Hit incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.2 officers per incident.

This accounted for a decrease of eight percent compared to an average of 1.3 officers per incident in 2020. The 2021 officer to incident average decreased compared to the 2017 through 2020 aggregate annual average by 0.3 or 20 percent.

OFFICER - GENDER

In 2021, seven male officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to 90 percent in 2020. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2021 was 19-percentage points above the Department's overall male personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 95 percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, most officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were male, accounting for 68 of the 73 total employees, or 93 percent.

In 2021, zero female officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a ten-percentage point decrease compared to ten percent in 2020. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2021 was 18-percentage points below the Department's overall female personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2017 through 2020 of five percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, females accounted for five of the 73 total involved employees, or seven percent.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	3	0	0	2	0
Male	26	10	7	18	7
Total	29	10	7	20	7



OFFICER - ETHNICITY

In 2021, four Hispanic officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 57 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to 65 percent in 2020. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2021 was five-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 58 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, a majority of officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 40 of the 73 total employees, or 55 percent.

In 2021, three white officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 43 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 23-percentage point increase compared to 20 percent in 2020. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2021 was 15-percentage points above the Department's overall White officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 26 percent, 2021 experienced a 17-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, White officers represented the second largest category of officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 24 of the 73 total employees, or 33 percent.

In 2021, no Black officer was involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2020. The percentage of Black officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2021 was nine-percentage points below the Department's overall Black officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2017 through 2020 of six percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Black officers represented the third largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for three of the 73 total employees, or four percent.

In 2021, no Asian/Pacific Islander officer was involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to five percent in 2020. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2021 was eight-percentage points below the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2017 through 2020 of five percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Asian/Pacific Islander officers equaled the number of Black officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents accounting for three of the 73 total employees, or four percent.

In 2021, no Filipino officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for no percentage point change

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	0	1	0
Black	1	0	1	1	0
Filipino	1	0	1	0	0
Hispanic	13	5	5	13	4
White	13	4	0	4	3
Other	0	0	0	1	0
Total	29	10	7	20	7

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS-No Hit Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	0%
Hispanic	47%	52%	57%
White	29%	28%	43%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

compared to zero percent in 2020. The percentage of Filipino officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2021 was three-percentage points below the Department's overall Filipino officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Filipino personnel from 2017 through 2020 of four percent, 2021 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021 Filipino officers accounted for two of the 73 total employees, or three percent.

In 2021, no other ethnic category officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the seven total employees. Historically, from 2017 through 2021 other ethnic category officers accounted for one of the 73 total employees, or one percent.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2021 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of seven total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 43 percent (three out of seven total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 43 percent (three out of seven total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – zero percent (zero out of seven total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 14 percent (one out of seven total officers).

In 2021, there were percentage point increases in one of the five categories, decrease in three, and no change in two age categories when compared to 2020. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – no change (zero percent in 2020, zero percent in 2021);
- 1-5 years of service – seven-percentage point increase (50 percent in 2020, 43 percent in 2021);
- 6-10 years of service – 33-percentage point increase (ten percent in 2020, 43 percent in 2021);
- 11-20 years of service – 25-percentage point decrease (25 percent in 2020, zero percent in 2021); and,
- More than 20 years of service – one-percentage point decrease (15 percent in 2020, 14 percent in 2021).

In 2021, there were percentage point increases in two of the five years of service categories and decreases in two when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents during the four-year period from 2017 through 2020. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – no change (zero percent in 2020, zero percent in 2021);
- 1-5 years of service – 20-percentage point increase (23 percent during four-year period, 43 percent in 2021);
- 6-10 years of service – 22-percentage point increase (21 percent during four-year period, 43 percent in 2021)
- 11-20 years of service – 32-percentage point decrease (32 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2021)
- More than 20 years of service – seven-percentage point decrease (21 percent during four-year period, 14 percent in 2021).

Historically, from 2017 through 2021, most of the officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents had 11-20 years of service, accounting for 21 of the 73 total employees, or 29 percent. Officers with 1-5 years of service were the second largest category, with 18 employees, or 25 percent. Officers with 6-10 years of service accounted for the third largest category with a total of 17 employees, or 23 percent, followed by officers

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Less than 1	1	1	0	0	0
1 - 5	2	0	3	10	3
6 - 10	9	3	0	2	3
11 - 20	10	3	3	5	0
More than 20	7	3	1	3	1
Total	29	10	7	20	7

with 20 or more years of service, which had 15 employees, or 21 percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for two employees, represented only three percent of the total.

OFFICER – RANK

In 2021, six employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 86 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 95 percent in 2020. The percentage of officers involved in OIS-No Hit 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 95 percent, 2021 experienced a nine-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, most of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 70 of the 73 total employees, or 96 percent.

Rank	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	1
Sergeant	0	0	1	1	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	29	10	6	19	6
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	10	7	20	7

In 2021, one employee at the rank of Lieutenant was involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 14 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. The percentage of Lieutenants involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2021 was 12-percentage points above the Department's overall Lieutenants total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Lieutenant from 2017 through 2020 of zero percent, 2021 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021 Lieutenants involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounted for one of the 73 total employees, or one percent.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, two personnel assigned to Topanga Division were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 29 percent of the seven total employees. This represented a 29-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Topanga Division from 2017 through 2020 of zero percent, 2021 experienced a 29-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to Topanga Division accounted for two of the 73 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or three percent.

In 2021, one personnel assigned to 77th Street Division was involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented 14 percent of the seven total employees. This represented a 14-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to 77th Street Division from 2017 through 2020 of two percent, 2021 experienced a 12-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to 77th Street Division accounted for three of the 73 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or four percent.

In 2021, one personnel assigned to Southeast Division were involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented 14 percent of the seven total employees. This represented a one-percentage point decrease compared to 15 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southeast Division from 2017 through 2020 of six percent, 2021 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to Southeast Division accounted for five of the 73 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or seven percent.

In 2021, zero personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented zero percent of the seven total employees. This represented a 15-percentage point decrease compared to 15 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2017 through 2020 of 31 percent, 2021 experienced a 31-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division accounted for 24 of the 73 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or 33 percent.

In 2021, personnel assigned to Wilshire Division and North Hollywood Division involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, represented one incident each, or 14 percent. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to Wilshire Division accounted for one of the 73 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or one percent. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to North Hollywood Division accounted for two of the 73 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or three percent. The remaining one personnel,

Division/Area/Bureau	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	2	0	0	0	1
Central	0	0	0	2	0
Devonshire	1	0	0	1	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	1	0	1	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	4	0	0
Hollywood	1	0	0	3	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	1
Newton	1	0	1	3	0
North Hollywood	0	1	0	0	1
Northeast	0	0	0	1	0
Olympic	1	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	1	0	3	1
Southwest	2	2	0	2	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	2
Van Nuys	1	1	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	1	0
West Valley	2	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	1
All Traffic Divisions	2	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	1	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	16	4	1	3	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	10	7	20	7

or 14 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020, was assigned to Mission Division.

The following is the employee bureau assignment for the seven total personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2021:

- Central Bureau: zero personnel, or zero percent;
- West Bureau: one personnel, or 14 percent;
- South Bureau: two personnel, or 29 percent;
- Valley Bureau: four personnel, or 57 percent;
- CTSOB: zero personnel, or zero percent; and,
- Other: zero personnel, or zero percent.

In 2021, there were percentage point increases in one of the six Bureau categories and decreases in three, when compared to 2020.

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The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 26-percentage point decrease (26 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2021);
- West Bureau: seven-percentage point increase (seven percent during four-year period, 14 percent in 2021);
- South Bureau: eight-percentage point increase (21 percent during four-year period, 29 percent in 2021);
- Valley Bureau: 47-percentage point increase (ten percent during four-year period, 57 percent in 2021);
- CTSOB: 31-percentage point decrease (31 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2021); and,
- Other: no change (zero percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020).

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, zero personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the seven total personnel. This accounted for a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 25 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2017 through 2020 of 24 percent, 2021 experienced a 24-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the third largest category of personnel involved in an OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 13 of the 73 total employees, or 18 percent.

In 2021, seven personnel assigned to patrol were involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented 100 percent of the seven total personnel. This accounted for a 45-percentage point increase compared to 55 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2017 through 2020 of 40 percent, 2021 experienced a 60-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the largest category of officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 34 of the 73 total employees, or 47 percent.

In 2021, zero personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the seven total personnel. This accounted for a 15-percentage point decrease compared to 15 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2017 through 2020 of 31 percent, 2021 experienced a 31-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 24 of the 73 total employees, or 33 percent.

Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Administrative	0	0	1	1	0
Metropolitan	16	4	1	3	0
Patrol	9	6	1	11	7
Specialized	4	0	4	5	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	10	7	20	7

In 2021, zero personnel assigned to an administrative assignment was involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the seven total personnel. This accounted for a 14-percentage point decrease compared to 14 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to administrative assignments from 2017 through 2020 of seven percent, 2021 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to administrative assignments involved in an OIS-No Hit incidents, accounted for two of the 73 total employees, or three percent.

OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from OIS-No Hit incidents during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021. However, 12 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

In 2021, zero officers sustained injuries during the seven OIS-No Hit incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a 100 percent decrease compared to five injured officers in 2020. Additionally, when compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of three injured officers, 2021 was three injured officers, or 100 percent, below the four-year annual average.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	5	0	2	5	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	0	2	5	0

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT

In 2021, there were five single shooter OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 83 percent of the six total incidents. This accounted for a 16-percentage point increase compared to 67 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS-No Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 80 percent, 2021 experienced a three-percentage point increase.

In 2021, there was one double shooter OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 17 percent of the six total incidents. This accounted for a 16-percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS-No Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 11 percent, 2021 experienced a six-percentage point increase.

No. of Shooters	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	12	8	4	10	5
2	0	1	0	5	1
3	0	0	1	0	0
4	1	0	0	0	0
5 - 10	0	0	0	0	0
11 or more	1	0	0	0	0
Total	14	9	5	15	6

In 2021, seven handguns were utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent of the seven total weapon types. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 95 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 85 percent, 2021 experienced a 15-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 61 of the 73 total weapons, or 84 percent.

In 2021, 23 rounds were fired during the seven OIS-No Hit incidents. When compared to the 2020 total of 66 rounds fired, 2021 experienced a decrease of 43 rounds, or 65 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of 68.8 rounds fired, 2021 was 45.8 rounds, or 67 percent, below the four-year annual average.

OFFICER- WEAPON TYPE

In 2021, seven handguns were utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent of the seven total weapon types. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease compared to 95 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 85 percent, 2021 experienced a 15-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 61 of the 73 total weapons, or 84 percent.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Handgun	69	29	21	64	23
Shotgun	0	0	0	0	0
Rifle	88	1	1	2	0
Total	157	30	22	66	23

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

In 2021, 23 rounds were fired during the seven OIS-No Hit incidents. When compared to the 2010 total of 66 rounds fired, 2021 experienced a decrease of 43 rounds, or 65 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of 68.8 rounds fired, 2021 was 45.8 rounds, or 67 percent, below the four-year annual average.

OIS - No Hit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Rounds	157	30	22	66	23

ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT

In 2021, an average of 3.8 rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents. When compared to the 2020 average of 4.4 rounds fired, 2021 experienced a decrease of 0.6 rounds. Additionally, when compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of 5.8 rounds fired per incident, 2021 was two rounds, or 34 percent, below the four-year annual average.

OIS - No Hit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Average Rounds	11.2	3.3	4.4	4.4	3.8

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE

In 2021, 23 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 23 total rounds fired. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 97 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 83 percent, 2021 experienced a 27-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 206 of the 298 total rounds, or 69 percent.

In 2021, no rounds were fired from a rifle during an OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 23 total rounds fired. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 97 percent in 2020.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during OIS No Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 17 percent, 2021 experienced a 17-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 92 of the 298 total rounds, or 31 percent.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Handgun	69	29	21	64	23
Shotgun	0	0	0	0	0
Rifle	88	1	1	2	0
Total	157	30	22	66	23

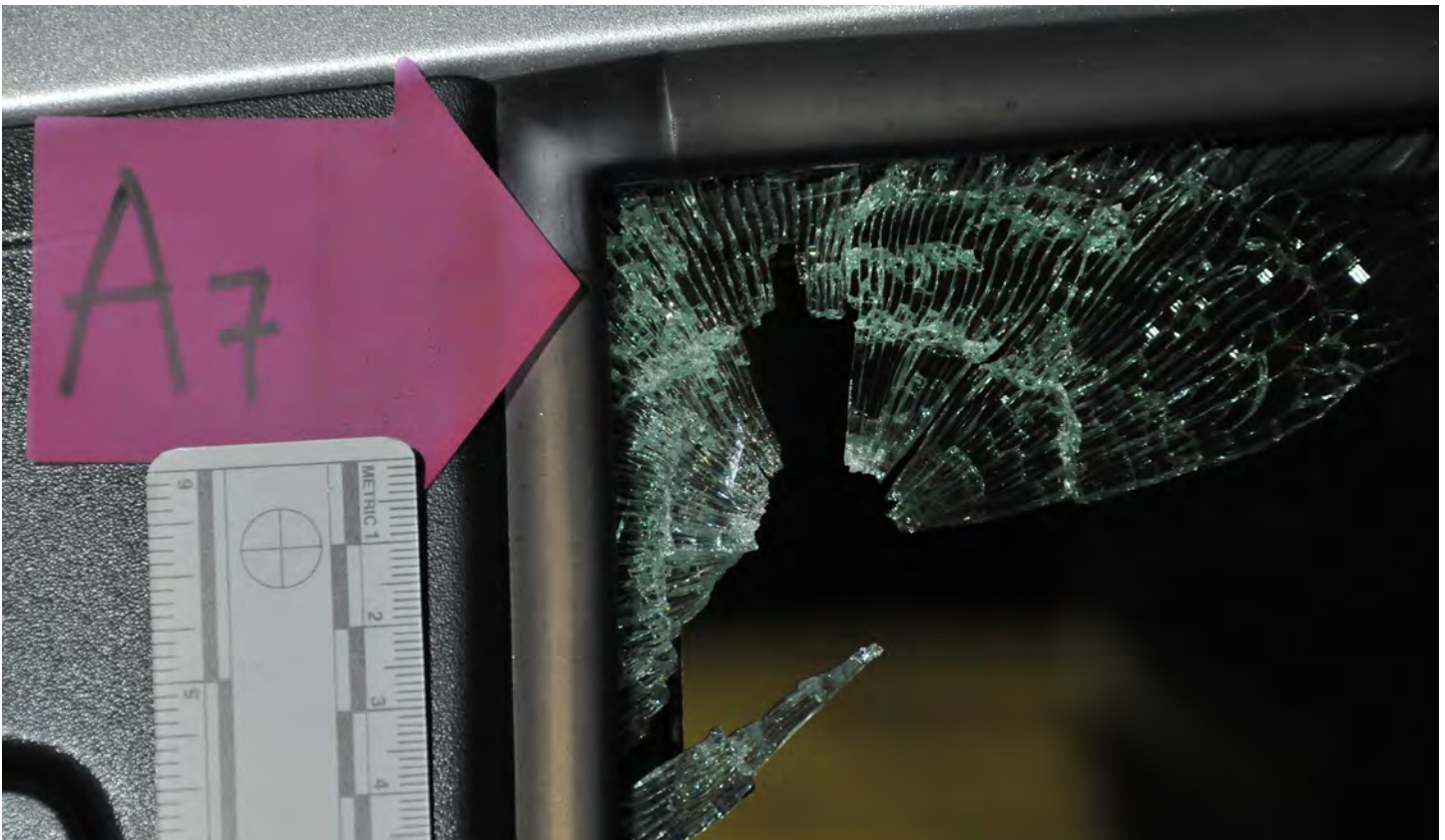
In 2021, no rounds were fired from shotguns during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 23 total rounds fired. This accounted for no change compared to zero percent in 2020.

NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS

In 2021, there were five OIS-No Hit incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, representing 83 percent of the six total incidents. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 80 percent in 2020. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 84 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease.

In 2021, there was one OIS-No Hit incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, representing 20 percent of the six total incidents. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of eight percent, 2021 experienced a 12-percentage point increase.

No. of Rounds	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1 - 5	11	7	5	12	5
6 - 10	0	1	0	2	1
11 - 15	1	1	0	0	0
16 - 20	1	0	0	1	0
21 - 25	0	0	0	0	0
26 - 30	0	0	0	0	0
31 - 35	0	0	0	0	0
36 - 40	0	0	0	0	0
41 - 45	0	0	0	0	0
46 - 50	0	0	0	0	0
51 or more	1	0	0	0	0
Total	14	9	5	15	6



SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2021, two Black suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 33 percent of the six total suspects. This accounted for an 14-percentage point decrease compared to 47 percent in 2020. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2021 was 25-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. Additionally, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2021 was nine-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 47 percent, 2021 experienced a 14-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the Black category was the most represented ethnic group, along with the Hispanic category, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents with 24 of the 53 total suspects, or 45 percent.

In 2021, three Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 50 percent of the six total suspects. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 41 percent in 2020. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2021 was three-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2021 was 12-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 43 percent, 2021 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the Hispanic category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-No Hit incidents with 23 of the 53 total suspects, or 43 percent.

SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2021, six male suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent of the six total suspects. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase when compared to 88 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2017 through 2020, of 94 percent, 2021 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, most suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were male, representing 50 of the 53 total suspects, or 94 percent.

In 2021, zero female suspect were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the six total suspects. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease when compared to six percent in 2020. When compared

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	6	6	2	8	2
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	8	2	3	7	3
White	1	1	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	0	1	0	1	0
Total	15	10	5	17	6

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS-No Hit Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	8%	42%	33%
Hispanic	47%	38%	50%
White	29%	8%	17%
Other	4%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	9%	N/A
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

In 2021, the remaining one suspect involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or 12 percent, was in the White category.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	1	0	0	1	0
Male	14	10	5	15	6
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0
Total	15	10	5	17	6

to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2017 through 2020, of four-percent, 2021 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, females represented the category least likely to be involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, with two of the 53 total suspects, or four percent.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2021, zero of the six total suspects, or zero percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease in comparison to 12 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 19 percent, 2021 experienced a 19-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 nine of the 53 total suspects, or 17 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	4	2	1	2	0
No	9	7	3	13	6
Unknown	2	1	1	2	0
Total	15	10	5	17	6

SUSPECT – AGE

In 2021, four of the six total suspects, or 67 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, were in the 30-39 age group. This accounted for a 32-percentage point increase when compared to 35 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of the 30-39 age group from 2017 through 2020, of 36 percent, 2021 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, most suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were in the 30-39 age group, representing 21 of the 53 total suspects, or 40 percent.

In 2021, one of the six total suspects, or 17 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, were in the 40-49 age group. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase when compared to 12 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of the 40-49 age group from 2017 through 2020, of six percent, 2021 experienced a 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 40-49 age group represented four of the 53 total suspects involved in OIS No-Hit incidents, or eight percent.

In 2021, two of the six total suspects, or 17 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, were in the 0-17 age group. This accounted for a 11-percentage point increase when compared to six percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of the 0-17 age group from 2017 through 2020, of two percent, 2021 experienced a 15-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 0-17 age group represented two of the 53 total suspects involved in OIS No Hit incidents, or four percent.

Age	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-17	0	0	0	1	1
18-23	3	3	1	5	0
24-29	2	1	1	1	0
30-39	6	4	1	6	4
40-49	1	0	0	2	1
50-59	1	0	0	0	0
60 and Above	0	1	1	0	0
Unknown	2	1	1	2	0
Total	15	10	5	17	6

SUSPECT – HOMELESS ²³

In 2021, there were no suspects involved in OIS No-Hit incidents experiencing homelessness. This accounted for no percentage point change compared to zero percent in 2020. From 2017 through 2021, homeless suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents accounted for one of the 53 total suspects, or two percent.

Homeless	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	0	0	1	0	0
No	13	9	3	15	6
Unknown	2	1	1	2	0
Total	15	10	5	17	6

SUSPECT – INJURIES

In 2021, zero suspects sustained non-fatal injuries during the six OIS-No Hit incidents. When compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of four injured suspects, 2021 experienced a 100 percent decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, an average of 3.2 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries during OIS-No Hit incidents each year. The 2021 number of suspects injured fell below the five-year average by 3.2 suspects, or 100 percent.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	6	3	1	6	0
Deceased	0	2	0	0	0
Unknown	2	1	1	2	0
None	7	4	3	9	6
Total	15	10	5	17	6

In 2021, six suspects, or 100 percent, were uninjured during OIS-No Hit incidents.

ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS

There were no deaths as a result of an OIS-No Hit incident in 2021, which represented no change compared to 2020. In 2018, there were two Black suspects that died from self-inflicted gunshot wounds during OIS-No Hit incidents.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	2	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	0	0	0

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

²³ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track data relating to uses of force involving suspects who were experiencing homelessness starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2021, five firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 83 percent of the total suspect weapon or force type used. This accounted for an 18-percentage point increase compared to 65 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 68 percent, 2021 experienced a 15-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents, representing 37, or 70 percent, of the 53 total suspect weapon or force type used.

In 2021, one automobile was utilized by a suspect during an OIS No-Hit incident, which represented 17 percent. This accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of automobiles utilized as weapons by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2017 through 2020 of six percent, 2021 experienced a 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, automobiles used as weapons by suspects during OIS No-Hit incidents, represented four of the 53 total weapons, or eight percent.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Automobile	2	0	0	1	1
Edged Weapon	3	0	0	2	0
Firearm	9	8	4	11	5
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	1	0	0	0
Physical Force	0	0	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	1	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	1	2	0
None	0	0	0	1	0
Total	15	10	5	17	6

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ²⁴

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2020, 13 of the 20 total OIS-No Hit Tactics findings, representing 65 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 63 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2017 through 2019 of 76 percent, 2020 experienced an 11-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 48 of the 66 total Tactics findings, or 73 percent.

In 2020, 20 of the 20 total OIS-No Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a zero-percentage point change compared to 100 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2017 through 2019 of 100 percent, 2020 experienced a zero-percentage point change. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, all adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 67 of the 67 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 100 percent.

In 2020, 14 of the 20 total Lethal Force findings, representing 50 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a 50-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Lethal force findings from 2017 through 2019 of 98 percent, 2020 experienced a 50-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, a majority of adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 58 of the 67 total findings, or 87 percent.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	26	4	5	13	N/A
Tactics - No Findings ²⁵	1	0	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	29	10	8	20	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	3	0	2	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	1	N/A
Lethal	27	9	8	14	N/A
Lethal-No Findings ²³	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	83	26	21	50	N/A

²⁴ 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.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2020, seven of the 20 total OIS-No Hit Tactics findings, representing 35 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 38 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2017 through 2019 of 24 percent, 2020 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, 18 of the 66 total Tactics findings, accounting for 27 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	2	6	3	7	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	1	0	0	N/A
Lethal	2	1	0	6	N/A
Total	4	8	3	13	N/A

In 2020, six of the 20 total Lethal force findings, representing 30 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a 70-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Lethal force findings from 2017 through 2019 of six percent, 2020 experienced a 24-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, nine of the 67 total Lethal force findings, representing 13 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

ANIMAL SHOOTING INCIDENTS

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

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2021, Department personnel were involved in five Animal Shooting incidents, an increase of one incident, or 25 percent, compared to 2020. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, there were a total of 22 Animal Shooting incidents, resulting in an annual average of 5.5 incidents per year. The 2021 count fell below the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or nine percent.

OIS - Animal	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Department Total	9	7	2	4	5

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2021, three of the Department's five Animal Shooting incidents, or 60 percent, originated from a radio call. This accounted for no change when compared to 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Animal Shooting incidents resulting from radio calls from 2017 through 2020 of 55 percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, radio calls represented the largest source category of Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 15 of the 27 total incidents, or 56 percent.

In 2021, two of the Department's five Animal Shooting incidents, or 40 percent, originated from a pre-planned incident. There were no Animal Shooting incidents that originated from a pre-planned incident in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Animal Shooting incidents resulting from a pre-planned incident from 2017 through 2020 of 14 percent, 2021 experienced a 36-percentage point increase. Historically from 2017 through 2021, pre-planned incidents represented the second largest source category of Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for five of the 27 total incidents, or 19 percent.

Source	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Radio Call	5	3	1	3	3
Observation	0	1	0	0	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	1	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	1	1	1	0	2
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	3	1	0	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	7	2	4	5

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2021, one of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical areas of Central Bureau, which was an increase of one incident compared to 2020. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, four Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of one incident.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Central	2	1	0	0	1
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	1	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	1	0	0	1

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2021, four of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents, or 100 percent, compared to 2020. Eighty percent of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - five; South Bureau - four).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, 8 Animal Shooting incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of two incidents. The South Bureau count for 2021 increased above the 2017 through 2020 annual average by two incidents, or 100 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	1	1	0	0	1
Southeast	0	0	1	1	3
Harbor	1	0	0	0	0
Southwest	1	1	0	1	0
Total	3	2	1	2	4

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2021, none of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical areas of West Bureau. There has not been an Animal Shooting in West Bureau since 2019. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, four Animal Shooting incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of one incident.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hollywood	1	2	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	1	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	3	0	0	0

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2021, none of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2020.

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, two Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Devonshire	0	0	1	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	1	0

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2021, none of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred outside the Department's geographical jurisdiction, which was a decrease of one incident compared to 2020. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, four Animal Shooting incidents occurred outside the Department's geographical jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of one incident.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Outside Jurisdiction	2	1	0	1	0

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, July represented the month with two Animal Shooting incidents. March, August and December represented the months with the Animal Shooting incidents with one occurrence each. From 2017 through 2021, May represented the month with the most Animal Shooting incidents with five of the 27 total incidents, or 19 percent. March had the second highest counts with four incidents or, 15 percent. February had the least with not a single incident during the same five-year period.

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

- January – March: six incidents, or 22 percent;
- April – June: eight incidents, or 30 percent;
- July – September: eight incidents; or 30 percent; and,
- October through December: five incidents, or 19 percent.

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	0	1	1	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	2	0	1	1
April	1	1	0	0	0
May	4	1	0	0	0
June	1	0	0	0	0
July	1	0	0	0	2
August	0	1	0	1	1
September	2	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	1	1	0
November	0	1	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	1	1
Total	9	7	2	4	5

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, Monday and Tuesday represented the days of the week with Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for four and one occurrence, respectively. From 2017 through 2021, Friday and Wednesday represented the day with the most Animal Shooting incidents with seven each, 14 of the 27 total, or 52 percent. From 2017 through 2021, Monday represented the day with the third most Animal Shooting incidents with 4 of the 27 total, or 15 percent. Thursday represented the day with the fourth most Animal Shooting incidents with three of the 27 total, or 11 percent. The remaining six incidents, or 22 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Monday	0	0	0	0	4
Tuesday	1	0	0	0	1
Wednesday	2	3	1	1	0
Thursday	1	1	0	1	0
Friday	4	2	1	0	0
Saturday	1	1	0	0	0
Sunday	0	0	0	2	0
Total	9	7	2	4	5

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, all five Animal Shooting incidents occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m. The five-year annual average for 2017 through 2021 was 4.2 Animal Shooting incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 1.2 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0600 - 1759	7	4	2	3	5
1800 - 0559	2	3	0	1	0
Total	9	7	2	4	5

OFFICER INFORMATION

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

In 2021, five Department personnel were involved in the five Animal Shooting incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of one officer per incident. This accounted for a

zero percent change compared to an average of one officer per incident in 2020. The 2021 officer to incident average remained unchanged compared to the 2017 through 2020 aggregate annual average of one officer per incident.

OFFICER – GENDER

In 2021, five male officers were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 100 percent of the total employees. This represented a 25 percent increase compared to 2020. The percentage of male officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2021 was 19-percentage points above the Department’s overall male personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 95 percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, a majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were male, accounting for 26 of the 27 total employees, or 96 percent.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	0	0	0	1	0
Male	9	7	2	3	5
Total	9	7	2	4	5

Note: No female officers were involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2021.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2021, three Hispanic officers were involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 60 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for a 40-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2020. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2021 was eight-percentage points above the Department’s overall Hispanic total of 52 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 68 percent, 2021 experienced a eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 18 of the 27 total employees, or 67 percent.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	5	5	1	4	3
White	4	2	1	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	7	2	4	5

In 2021, one White officer was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero in 2020. The percentage of White officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2021 was eight-percentage points below the Department’s overall White total of 28 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 32 percent, 2021 experienced a 12-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for eight of the 27 total employees, or 30 percent.

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS-Animal Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	20%
Hispanic	47%	52%	60%
White	29%	28%	20%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

In 2021, one Black officer was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero in 2020. The percentage of Black officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2021 was

11-percentage points above the Department’s overall Black total of nine percent. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Black officers represented the third largest ethnic category of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for one of the 27 total employees, or four percent.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

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

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of five total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 20 percent (one out of five total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 20 percent (one out of five total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – zero percent (one out of five total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 60 percent (three out of five total officers).

In 2021, there was no change in one of the categories, decreases in two, and increases in two when compared to 2020. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – no change (zero percent in 2020, zero percent in 2021);
- 1-5 years of service – 55-percentage point decrease (75 percent in 2020, 20 percent in 2021);
- 6-10 years of service – 20-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2020, 20 percent in 2021);
- 11-20 years of service – 25-percentage point decrease (25 percent in 2020, zero percent in 2021); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 60-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2020, 60 percent in 2021).

In 2021, there were percentage point increases in two of the five years of service categories and decreases in two when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents during the four-year period from 2017 through 2020. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – no change (zero percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2021);
- 1-5 years of service – 12-percentage point decrease (32 percent during four-year period, 20 percent in 2021);
- 6-10 years of service – two-percentage point increase (18 percent during four-year period, 20 percent in 2021);
- 11-20 years of service – 32-percentage point decrease (32 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2021); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 42-percentage point increase (18 percent during four-year period, 60 percent in 2021).

Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the largest officer category with involved in Animal Shooting incidents had 1-5 years of service, accounting for eight of the 27 total employees, or 30 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service and more than 20 years of service accounted for the second largest categories with a total of seven employees, or 26 percent each.

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	1	3	0	3	1
6 - 10	1	2	1	0	1
11 - 20	3	2	1	1	0
More than 20	4	0	0	0	3
Total	9	7	2	4	5

Officers with 6-10 of service were the fourth largest group, with five employees, or 19 percent. Officers with less than one year of service did not have any officers involved in an Animal Shooting incident.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, two employees assigned to Southeast Division were involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 40 percent of the five total employees. This represented a 15-percentage point increase compared to 25 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southeast Division from 2017 through 2020 of 14 percent, 2021 experienced a 26-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Southeast Division personnel accounted for five of the 27 Animal Shooting incidents, or 19 percent.

In 2021, one employee assigned to Central Division was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This represented a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned Central Division from 2017 through 2020 of five percent, 2021 experienced a 20-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, two personnel assigned to Central Division have been involved in an Animal Shooting incident.

In 2021, one employee assigned to Metropolitan Division was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This represented no change compared 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned Metropolitan Division from 2017 through 2020 of nine percent, 2021 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Metropolitan Division personnel accounted for three of the 27 Animal Shooting incidents, or 11 percent.

In 2021, one employee assigned to a Traffic Division was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This represented a 20-percentage point increase compared 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to a Traffic Division from 2017 through 2020 of nine percent, 2021 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Traffic Division personnel accounted for three of the 27 Animal Shooting incidents, or 11 percent.

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the four total personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2020:

- Central Bureau: one personnel, or 20 percent;
- West Bureau: no personnel, or zero percent;
- South Bureau: two personnel, or 40 percent;
- Valley Bureau: no personnel, or zero percent;
- CTSOB: one personnel, or 20 percent; and,
- Other: one personnel, or 20 percent.

In 2021, there were percentage point decreases in three of the six Bureau categories and an increase in one, when compared to 2020. The following depicts these changes:

Division/Area/Bureau	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	1	1	0	0	0
Central	1	0	0	0	1
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	1	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	2	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	2	0	0	0	0
Southeast	1	0	1	1	2
Southwest	0	1	0	1	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	1	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	1	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	2	0	0	0	1
Administrative Units	1	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	1	0	0
Metropolitan	0	1	0	1	1
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	7	2	4	5

- Central Bureau: 20-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2020, 20 percent in 2021);
- West Bureau: no change (zero percent in 2020, zero percent in 2021);
- South Bureau: ten-percentage point decrease (50 percent in 2020, 40 percent in 2021);
- Valley Bureau: 25-percentage point decrease (25 percent in 2020, zero percent in 2021);
- CTSOB: five-percentage point decrease (25 percent in 2020, 20 percent in 2021); and,
- Other: 20-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2020, 20 percent in 2021).

Continues on page 228.

In 2021, there were percentage point increases in four 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: six-percentage point increase (14 percent during four-year period, 20 percent in 2021);
- West Bureau: 14-percentage point decrease (14 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2021);
- South Bureau: four-percentage point increase (36 percent during four-year period, 40 percent in 2021);
- Valley Bureau: nine-percentage point decrease (nine percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2021);
- CTSOB: 13-percentage point increase (seven percent during four-year period, 20 percent in 2021); and,
- Other: two-percentage point increase (18 percent during four-year period, 20 percent in 2021).

OFFICER – RANK

In 2021, five employees at the rank of police officer were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 100 percent of the total employees. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to 75 percent in 2020. The percentage of police officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2021 was 30-percentage points above the Department's overall police officer total.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of police officer from 2017 through 2020 of 86 percent, 2021 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of employees involved in Animal Shooting incidents were at the rank of police officer, accounting for 24 of the 27 total employees, or 89 percent.

Rank	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	2	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	7	7	2	3	5
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	7	2	4	5

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, three employees assigned to patrol were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 60 percent of the five total personnel. This accounted for a 15-percentage point decrease compared to 75 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2017 through 2020 of 68 percent, 2021 experienced a eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 18 of the 27 total employees, or 67 percent.

In 2021, one employee assigned to Metropolitan was involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 20 percent of the five total personnel. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to 25 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2017 through 2020 of nine percent, 2021 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, three officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were assigned to Metropolitan, accounting for three of the 27 total employees, or 11 percent.

In 2021, one employee assigned to a Specialized assignment was involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 20 percent of the five total personnel. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2017 through 2020 of 18 percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, five officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were in a Specialized assignment, accounting for five of the 27 total employees, or 19 percent.

Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Administrative	1	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	1	0	1	1
Patrol	7	4	1	3	3
Specialized	1	2	1	0	1
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	7	2	4	5

OFFICER – INJURIES

No officers were killed during an Animal Shooting incident. One Department employee was injured during an Animal Shooting incident in 2021. During the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, five officers sustained injuries. When compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of one injured officer, 2021 had no change.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	3	0	0	1	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	0	0	1	1

OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE

In 2021, five handguns were utilized during Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 100 percent of the total weapon types. This accounted for no change compared to 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during Animal Shooting incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 86 percent, 2021 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 24 of the 27 total weapons, or 89 percent.

In 2021, no rifles were utilized during Animal Shooting incidents. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, rifles were the third most utilized weapon type during Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for only one of the 27 total weapons, or four percent.

In 2021, no shotguns were utilized during Animal Shooting incidents. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, shotguns accounted for two of the 27 total weapons utilized in Animal Shooting incidents, representing seven percent.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Handgun	8	5	2	4	5
Shotgun	1	1	0	0	0
Rifle	0	1	0	0	0
Total	9	7	2	4	5

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

In 2021, six rounds were fired during the five Animal Shooting incidents. When compared to the 2020 total of five rounds fired, 2021 experienced an increase of one round, or 20 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of 12.3 rounds fired, 2021 was 6.3 rounds, or 51 percent, below the four-year annual average.

OIS - Animal	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Rounds	20	17	7	5	6

ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT

In 2021, an average of 1.2 rounds were fired during Animal Shooting incidents. When compared to the 2020 average of 1.3 rounds fired, 2021 experienced a decrease of 0.1 rounds, or eight percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of 2.4 rounds fired per incident, 2021 was 1.2 rounds, or 50 percent, below the four-year annual average. 2021 experienced the lowest Annual Average Rounds fired involving Animal Shooting incidents in the last five years.

OIS - Animal	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Average Rounds	2.2	2.4	3.5	1.25	1.20

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE

In 2021, six rounds were fired from handguns during Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 100 percent of the six total rounds fired. This accounted for no change when compared to 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during Animal Shooting incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 90 percent, 2021 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 50 of the 55 total rounds, or 91 percent.

In 2021, no rounds were fired from shotguns during Animal Shooting incidents. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, rounds fired from shotguns were the second most frequent round type fired during Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for four of the 55 total rounds fired, or seven percent.

In 2021, no rounds were fired from rifles during Animal Shooting incidents.

Historically, from 2017 through 2021, rounds fired from rifles accounted for only one of the 55 total rounds, or two percent.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Handgun	17	15	7	5	6
Shotgun	3	1	0	0	0
Rifle	0	1	0	0	0
Total	20	17	7	5	6

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ²⁶

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2020, two of the four total Animal Shooting Tactics findings, representing 50 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for no change compared to 50 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2017 through 2019 of 94 percent, 2020 experienced a 44-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 19 of the 22 total Tactics findings, or 86 percent. In 2020, four of the total Animal Shooting Drawing/ Exhibiting findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, all Animal Shooting Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	9	7	1	2	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	9	7	2	4	N/A
Non-Lethal	2	0	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	9	7	2	3	N/A
Total	29	21	5	9	N/A

In 2020, three of the four total Animal Shooting Lethal force findings, representing 75 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Lethal force findings from 2017 through 2019 of 100 percent, 2020 experienced a 25-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, a majority of adjudicated Lethal Force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 21 of the 22 total findings, or 95 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2020, two of the Animal Shooting Tactics findings were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for no change compared to 50 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2017 through 2019 of six percent, 2020 experienced a 44-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, three of the 22 total Tactics findings, accounting for 14 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, none of the Animal Shooting Drawing/ Exhibiting findings resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	0	0	1	2	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	1	N/A
Total	0	0	1	3	N/A

In 2020, one of the four Animal Shooting Lethal force findings were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” Historically, from 2017 through 2020, only one of the 22 Lethal force findings, or five percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

²⁶ 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.

UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE (UD) INCIDENTS

The unintentional discharge of a firearm by a Department employee regardless of cause. Unintentional discharges are evaluated and then determined to be Tactical or Non-Tactical. During the adjudication, they are then classified as “Accidental Discharges” or “Negligent Discharges.”

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2021, Department personnel were involved in eight Unintentional Discharge incidents, an increase of three incidents, or 60 percent, compared to 2020. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, there were a total of 27 Unintentional Discharge incidents, resulting in an annual average of 6.8 incidents. The 2021 count exceeded the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 1.2 incidents, or 18 percent.

Unintentional Discharge	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Department Total	7	4	11	5	8

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2021, four of the Department’s eight Unintentional Discharge incidents, or 50 percent, occurred during on-duty non-tactical situations (e.g., weapon inspections, weapon cleaning, etc.). Four incidents, or 50 percent, occurred during an officer’s off-duty status. Lastly, zero incidents occurred during on-duty tactical situations (field operation circumstances wherein deployment of the weapon system was warranted).

Source	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Off-Duty	0	0	4	0	4
On-Duty, Tactical	0	0	1	2	0
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	7	4	6	3	4
Total	7	4	11	5	8

From 2017 through 2021, on-duty non-tactical situations were the most frequent source of Unintentional Discharge incidents, accounting for 24 of the 34 total incidents, or 71 percent. Off-Duty situations were the second most common, accounting for eight incidents, or 23 percent, followed by On-Duty Tactical situations, accounting for three incidents, or nine percent.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2021, one of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or 50 percent, compared to 2020.

In the four-year period from 2017-2020, eight Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of two incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2021 fell below annual average by one incident, or approximately 50 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Central	0	2	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	2	0	0	1
Rampart	2	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	4	0	2	1

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2021, two of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents, or 200 percent, compared to no incidents in 2020.

In the four-year period from 2017-2020, three Unintentional Discharge incident occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.8 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2021 exceeded the 2017-2020 annual average by 1.2 incidents, or 150 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	0	0	2	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	2
Southwest	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	0	3	0	2

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2021, two of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to one incident in 2020.

In the four-year period from 2017-2020, seven Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.8 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2021 exceeded the 2017-2020 annual average by 0.2 incidents, or 11 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hollywood	0	0	1	1	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	2	0	1
West Los Angeles	0	0	1	0	1
Wilshire	2	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	4	1	2

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2021, zero of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, compared 2020.

In the four-year period from 2017-2020, seven Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.8 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2021 was less than the 2017-2020 annual average by 1.8 incidents.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Devonshire	2	0	0	1	0
Foothill	0	0	0	1	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	1	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	2	0	0
Total	3	0	2	2	0

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2021, there were three Unintentional Discharge incidents outside the Department's jurisdiction, which was an increase of three incidents, or 300 percent, compared to zero incidents in 2020.

In the four-year period from 2017-2020, two Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred outside the Department's jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents. The outside jurisdiction count for 2021 exceeded the 2017-2020 annual average by 2.5 incidents, or 500 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	2	0	3

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, the month of April represented the month with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents with two occurrences or 25 percent, of the eight total incidents for the year. January, March, June, August, October and November each had one incident for the year.

From 2017 through 2021, April represented the month with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents with six occurrences from a total of 35, or 17 percent. September represented the month with the second most Unintentional Discharge incidents with five occurrences from a total of 35, or 14 percent. March and October represented the month with the third most occurrences with four each, or 11 percent. The remaining 16 incidents were distributed throughout the remaining months evenly.

The Unintentional Discharge incident percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2017 through 2021 was as follows:

- January – March: Eight incidents, or 23 percent;
- April – June: Nine incidents, or 26 percent;
- July – September: Eight incidents; or 23 percent; and,
- October through December: ten incidents, or 29 percent.

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	0	0	1	1	1
February	0	1	0	0	0
March	2	1	0	0	1
April	1	0	2	1	2
May	0	0	1	0	0
June	1	0	0	0	1
July	0	0	0	1	0
August	0	0	1	0	1
September	1	1	2	1	0
October	1	0	2	0	1
November	0	1	0	1	1
December	1	0	2	0	0
Total	7	4	11	5	8

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, Wednesday and Saturday represented the days of the week with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents, with two each, or 25 percent. Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Sunday, represented the second most frequent days of the week with one incident each, or 13 percent. Thursday had zero incidents.

From 2017 through 2021, Wednesday represented the day with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents with nine of the 35 total, or 26 percent. Monday accounted for the second highest count with eight incidents, or 23 percent. Tuesday accounted for the third highest count with six incidents or 17 percent. The remaining 12 incidents, or 34 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Monday	4	0	2	1	1
Tuesday	1	0	3	1	1
Wednesday	1	3	2	1	2
Thursday	0	1	0	0	0
Friday	0	0	1	1	1
Saturday	1	0	1	0	2
Sunday	0	0	2	1	1
Total	7	4	11	5	8

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, three Unintentional Discharge incidents, or 38 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while five incidents, or 63 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Historically from 2017 through 2021, 16 Unintentional Discharges, or 46 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m. Nineteen incidents, or 54 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2017 through 2021 was 3.2 Unintentional Discharges occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 3.8 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0600 - 1759	5	0	6	2	3
1800 - 0559	2	4	5	3	5
Total	7	4	11	5	8

OFFICER INFORMATION

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

OFFICER – GENDER

In 2021, seven male officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 88 percent of the eight total employees. This accounted for a eight-percentage point increase compared to 80 percent in 2020. In 2021, one female officer was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, compared to one in 2020. The percentage of male officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2021 was eight-percentage points below the Department’s overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 89 percent, 2021 experienced an one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were male, representing 31 of the 35 total employees, or 89 percent.

In 2021, eight Department personnel were involved in the eight Unintentional Discharge incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of one officer per incident. This represented no change when compared to the same officer per incident average in 2020. Similarly, the 2021 officer to incident average represented no change when compared to the same officer to incident aggregate annual average from 2017 through 2020.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	0	1	1	1	1
Male	7	3	10	4	7
Total	7	4	11	5	8

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2021, four Hispanic officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 50 percent of the eight total employees. This accounted for a ten-percentage point decrease compared to 60 percent in 2020. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2021 was two-percentage points below 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 six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, most of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were Hispanic, representing 19 of the 35 total employees, or 54 percent.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	0	0
Black	0	1	4	0	2
Filipino	0	0	1	0	0
Hispanic	6	3	3	3	4
White	1	0	2	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	4	11	5	8

In 2021, two Black officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 25 percent of the eight total employees. This accounted for an 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. The percentage of Black officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2021 was 16-percentage points above the Department’s overall Black officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 19 percent, 2021 experienced a six-percentage point increase.

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	UD Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	25%
Hispanic	47%	52%	50%
White	29%	28%	25%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

In 2021, two White officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 25 percent of the eight total employees. This accounted for an 15-percentage point increase compared to 2020. The percentage of White officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2021 was

three-percentage points below the Department’s overall White officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 19 percent, 2021 experienced a six-percentage point increase.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

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

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of eight total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 13 percent (one out of eight total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – zero percent (zero out of eight total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 13 percent (one out of eight total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 75 percent (six out of eight total officers).

In 2021, there were percentage point decreases in two of the five categories, an increase in two and no change in one, when compared to 2020. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – no change (zero percent in 2020, zero percent in 2021);
- 1-5 years of service – seven-percentage point decrease (20 percent in 2020, 13 percent in 2021);
- 6-10 years of service – 60-percentage point decrease (60 percent in 2020, zero percent in 2021);
- 11-20 years of service – 13-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2020, 13 percent in 2021); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 55-percentage point increase (20 percent in 2020, 75 percent in 2021).

In 2021, there were percentage point increases in two of the five years of service categories, and decreases in three, when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents during the four-year period from 2017 through 2020. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – seven-percentage point decrease (seven percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2021);

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Less than 1	0	0	2	0	0
1 - 5	2	0	6	1	1
6 - 10	2	1	2	3	0
11 - 20	1	2	0	0	1
More than 20	2	1	1	1	6
Total	7	4	11	5	8

- 1-5 years of service – 20-percentage point decrease (33 percent during four-year period, 13 percent in 2021);
- 6-10 years of service – 30-percentage point decrease (30 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2021);
- 11-20 years of service – two-percentage point increase (11 percent during four-year period, 13 percent in 2021)
- More than 20 years of service – 56-percentage point increase (19 percent during four-year period, 75 percent in 2021).

OFFICER – RANK

In 2021, seven employees at the rank of police officer were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 88 percent of the eight total employees. This accounted for a eight-percentage point increase compared to 80 percent in 2020. The percentage of police officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2021 was 18-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 three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021. The majority of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were at the rank of police officer, accounting for 30 of the 35 total employees, or 86 percent.

In 2021, one employee at the rank of detective was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 13

Rank	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	1	1	0
Detective	1	0	0	0	1
Police Officer	6	3	10	4	7
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Property Officer	0	1	0	0	0
Total	7	4	11	5	8

percent of the eight total employees. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Detective rank accounted for two of the 35 total employees, or six percent.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, two personnel assigned to West Los Angeles Division were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 25 percent of the eight total employees. In the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, West Los Angeles Division accounted for three of the 35 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or nine percent.

In 2021, one personnel assigned to administrative units was involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents. Historically, in the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, personnel assigned to an administrative unit accounted for the most Unintentional Discharge incidents with four of the 35 total, or 11 percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	0	0	2	0	0
Central	0	0	0	1	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	1	0
Foothill	0	0	1	1	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	1	0
Hollywood	0	0	1	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	1
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	2	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	1	1	0
Rampart	2	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	1	0	1
Topanga	1	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	1	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	1	0	2
West Valley	0	0	2	0	0
Wilshire	2	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	1
Administrative Units	1	2	0	0	1
Specialized Units	1	0	0	0	1
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	1	0	1
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	4	11	5	8

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, five personnel assigned to patrol were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 63 percent of the eight total personnel. This accounted for a 17-percentage point decrease compared to 80 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2017 through 2020 of 74 percent, 2021 experienced a 11-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were assigned to patrol representing 25 of 35 total employees, or 71 percent.

In 2021, personnel from the Metro, Investigative and Specialized Category was each involved in one Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 13 percent each of the eight total personnel. When comparing the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to the Administrative category from 2017 to 2020 of 11 percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically the Administrative Category represent the second highest category of officer involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents with four of the 35, or 11 percent.

Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Administrative	1	2	0	0	1
Metropolitan	0	0	1	0	1
Patrol	5	1	10	4	5
Specialized	0	1	0	1	0
Investigative	1	0	0	0	1
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	4	11	5	8

OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed as a result of Unintentional Discharge incidents during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021. However, two officers out of 35, or six percent, sustained injuries as a result of Unintentional Discharge incidents during the same five-year period.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	1	0	1	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	0	0

OFFICER – WEAPON SYSTEM

In 2021, five handguns were utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 63 percent of the eight total weapons. This accounted for a 17-percentage point decrease compared to 80 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 52 percent, 2021 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, handguns represented the highest weapon type count in Unintentional Discharge incidents with 19 of the 35 total firearms, or 54 percent.

In 2021, two rifles were utilized during an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 25 percent of the eight total weapons. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 20 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 26 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, rifles accounted for the second most weapon type involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents with nine of the 35 total firearms, or 26 percent.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Handgun	2	2	6	4	5
Shotgun	4	0	2	0	1
Rifle	1	2	3	1	2
Total	7	4	11	5	8

In 2021, one shotgun was utilized during an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 13 percent of the eight total weapons. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 22 percent, 2021 experienced a nine-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, shotguns accounted for seven of the 35 total firearms, or 20 percent.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON SYSTEM

During all Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2017 through 2021, only one round was fired per incident.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Handgun	2	2	6	4	5
Shotgun	4	0	2	0	1
Rifle	1	2	3	1	2
Total	7	4	11	5	8

OFFICER – HANDGUN TYPE

In 2021, four of the five handgun incidents, representing 80 percent, involved a striker fire pistol. During the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, striker fire pistols were the most frequent handgun type involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, accounting for 13 out of 17 total handgun incidents, or 59 percent.

In 2021, one of the five handgun incidents, representing 20 percent, involved a Decocker pistol. During the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, Decocker pistols were the second most frequent handgun type involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents account for two out of 17 total handgun incidents, or 12 percent.

Handgun Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Striker Fire	1	0	4	4	4
Decocker	0	1	0	0	1
1911	1	0	0	0	0
Revolver	0	0	1	0	0
Total	2	1	5	4	5

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ²⁷

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2020, two of the five total Unintentional Discharge Tactics findings, representing 40 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This represented a 60-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” findings from 2017 through 2019 of 100 percent, 2020 experienced a 60-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, the majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 24 of the 27 total Tactics findings, or 89 percent.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	7	4	11	2	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	1	2	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unintentional Discharge	0	2	0	0	N/A
Total	7	6	12	4	N/A

In 2020, two of the three Drawing and Exhibiting finding were “In Policy.” This accounted for 67 percent compared to 100 percent in 2020. During the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for three of the four total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 75 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2020, three of the five Unintentional Discharge Tactics findings, representing 60 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This represented a 60-percentage point increase when compared to 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” findings from 2017 through 2019 of zero percent, 2020 experienced a 60-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, three of the 27 total Tactics findings, or 11 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	0	0	0	3	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	1	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unintentional Discharge	7	2	11	5	N/A
Total	7	2	11	9	N/A

In 2020, one of the three Unintentional Discharge “Drawing and Exhibiting” findings, or 33 percent were found to be “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Historically from 2017-2020, only one of four findings, or 25 percent was found Out of Policy.

In 2020, five Unintentional Discharge findings were found to be “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This was a decrease of six incidents, or 55 percent from 2020. Historically, from 2017 to 2020, 25 of the 27 Unintentional Discharge findings, or 93 percent have resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

²⁷ 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.

IN-CUSTODY DEATH INCIDENTS (ICD)

In-Custody Death (ICD) incidents is defined as the death of an arrestee or detainee who is in the custodial care of the Department (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Note: Per Special Order No.10 (dated May 10, 2011), the Department is authorized to reclassify CUOF ICD investigations to death investigations when the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner's Office determines that the concerned subject's death was caused by natural, accidental, or undetermined means, and when the incident did not involve a UOF, negligence or misconduct, and there is no evidence of foul play.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2021, Department personnel were involved in three ICD incidents, which represented a 50 percent increase, compared to 2020. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, there were a total of 14 ICD incidents, resulting in an annual average of 3.5 incidents. The 2021 count fell below the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 14 percent.

In-Custody Death	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Department Total	2	7	3	2	3

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2021, one of the Department's three ICD incidents, or 33 percent, originated from a radio call. This accounted for a 67-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD incidents resulting from radio calls from 2017 through 2020 of 64 percent, 2021 experienced a 31-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, ICD incidents resulting from radio calls represented the largest source type, accounting for ten of the 17 total incidents, or 59 percent.

Source	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Radio Call	2	5	0	2	1
Observation	0	0	2	0	1
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	0	0
Station Call	0	1	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	1	0	1
Total	2	7	3	2	3

In 2021, one of the Department's three ICD incidents, or 33 percent, originated from an Officer initiated field detention. This accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD incidents resulting from Officer initiated field detentions from 2017 through 2020 of 14 percent, 2021 experienced a 19-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, ICD incidents resulting from an Officer initiated field detention accounted for three of the 17 total incidents, or 18 percent.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2021, none of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which represented no change, compared to 2020. Historically from 2017 through 2021, five of the 17 ICD incidents, or 29 percent have occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau. This results in an annual average of one ICD incident within Central Bureau.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Central	0	1	1	0	0
Newton	0	1	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	1	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1	3	1	0	0

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2021, none of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which represented no change compared to 2021 (Department – three; South Bureau – zero)

South Bureau has not been involved in a single ICD incident in the last five years.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2021, none of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents compared to 2020. Zero percent of the Department's ICD incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department –three; Valley Bureau – zero).

Historically from 2017 through 2021, five of the 17 ICD incidents, or 29 percent have occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau. This results in an annual average of one ICD incident within the Bureau.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	1	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	1	0
North Hollywood	0	1	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	1	1	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	2	0

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2021, one of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which represented an increase of one incident compared to 2020 (Department - three; West Bureau - one).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, two ICD incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2021 was above the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 100 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	1
Olympic	0	1	0	0	0
Pacific	0	1	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	0	0	1

CUSTODY SERVICES DIVISION

In 2021, one of the three, or 33 percent of the Department's ICD incidents occurred under the command of Custody Services Division. This was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2020 (Department - three; Custody Services Division - one).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, two ICD incidents occurred in Custody Services Division, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents. The Custody Services Division count for 2021 was above the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 100 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Custody Services	0	1	1	0	1

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2021, one of the three, or 33 percent of ICD incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction. Compared to zero percent of 2020, there was an increase of 33-percentage points in 2021. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, no ICD incidents occurred outside the Department's jurisdiction. (Department - three; Outside Jurisdiction - one).

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	1

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, May, June and July represented the months with the ICD incidents each having one occurrence. From 2017 through 2021, July represented the month with the most ICD incidents with four of the 17 total incidents, or 24 percent. February had the second highest count with three incidents or 18 percent. January and November had the least with no incidents during the same five-year period.

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	1	1	1	0	0
March	1	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	1	0	0
May	0	1	0	0	1
June	0	0	0	0	1
July	0	1	1	1	1
August	0	0	0	1	0
September	0	1	0	0	0
October	0	2	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	1	0	0	0
Total	2	7	3	2	3

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, Friday and Saturday represented the days of the week with ICD incidents, accounting for two and one occurrence, respectively. From 2017 through 2021, Saturday represented the day with the most ICD incidents with four of the 17 total, or 24 percent. Thursday had zero ICD incidents in the last five years. The rest of days had equally distributed incidents.

Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Monday	0	0	1	0	0
Tuesday	0	1	1	1	0
Wednesday	1	2	0	0	0
Thursday	0	0	0	0	0
Friday	0	1	0	1	1
Saturday	0	2	0	0	2
Sunday	1	1	1	0	0
Total	2	7	3	2	3

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, one of the three total ICD incidents, or 33 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while two incidents, or 67 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Historically from 2017 through 2021, 11 of the 17 ICD incidents, or 65 percent occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and the remaining six incidents, or 35 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0600 - 1759	1	5	3	1	1
1800 - 0559	1	2	0	1	2
Total	2	7	3	2	3

OFFICER INFORMATION

In 2021, ten Department personnel were involved in the three ICD incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 3.3 officers per incident. This accounted for a decrease of 27 percent decrease compared to the average of 4.5 officers per

incident in 2020. The 2021 officer to incident average was below the 2017 through 2020 aggregate annual average of 3.4 by 0.1, or three percent.

OFFICER – GENDER

In 2021, eight male officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 80 percent of the ten total employees. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 89 percent in 2020. The percentage of male officers involved in ICD incidents in 2021 was one-percentage point below 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 a 14-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of officers involved in ICD incidents were male, accounting for 52 of the 57 total employees, or 91 percent.

In 2021, two female officers were involved in an ICD incident, which represented 20 percent of the ten total employees. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 11 percent in 2020. The percentage of female officers involved in ICD incidents in 2021 was one-percentage point above 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 a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, females accounted for five of the 57 total involved employees, or nine percent.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	1	1	0	1	2
Male	11	22	3	8	8
Total	12	23	3	9	10

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2021, six Hispanic officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 60 percent of the ten total employees. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 56 percent in 2020. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in ICD incidents in 2021 was eight-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 53 percent, 2020 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of officers involved in ICD incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 31 of the 57 total employees, or 54 percent.

In 2021, three White officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 30 percent of the ten total employees. This accounted for a 14-percentage point decrease compared to 44 percent in 2020. The percentage of White officers involved in ICD incidents in 2021 was two-percentage points above the Department's overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 32 percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in ICD incidents, accounting for 18 of the 57 total employees, or 32 percent.

In 2021, one Asian/Pacific Islander officer was involved in an ICD incident which represented ten percent of the ten total employees. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in ICD incidents in 2021 was one-percentage point below the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2017 through 2020 of eight percent, 2021 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for four of the 57 total employees, or seven percent.

In 2021, no Black officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented zero percent of the ten total employees. This accounted for a no change compared to zero percent in 2020. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Black officers accounted for four of the 57 total employees, or seven percent. The five-year percentage total of Black officer involved in ICD incidents was two-percentage points below the Department's overall Black officer total.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2	0	0	0
Black	0	4	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	1
Hispanic	7	12	1	5	6
White	4	5	2	4	3
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	23	3	9	10

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	ICD Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	10%
Black	8%	9%	0%
Hispanic	47%	52%	60%
White	29%	28%	30%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

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

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of ten total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 70 percent (seven out of ten total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – ten percent (one out of ten total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 20 percent (two out of ten total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – zero percent (zero out of ten total officers).

In 2021, there were percentage point decreases in two of the years of service categories, an increase in one, and no change in two when compared to the percentage of personnel involved in ICD incidents to 2020. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – zero-percentage point change (zero percent in 2020, zero percent in 2021);
- 1-5 years of service – seven-percentage point decrease (78 percent in 2020, 70 percent in 2021);
- 6-10 years of service – 12-percentage point decrease (22 percent in 2020, ten percent in 2021);
- 11-20 years of service – 20-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2020, 20 percent in 2021); and,
- More than 20 years of service – zero-percentage point change (zero percent in 2020, zero percent in 2021).

In 2021, there were percentage point increases in two of the years of service categories and decreases in three of the years of service categories when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in ICD incidents during the four-year period from 2017 through 2020.

The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – nine-percentage point decrease (nine percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2021);
- 1-5 years of service – 36-percentage point increase (34 percent during four-year period, 70 percent in 2021);
- 6-10 years of service – 24-percentage point decrease (34 percent during four-year period, ten percent in 2021);
- 11-20 years of service – three-percentage point increase (17 percent during four-year period, 20 percent in 2021);
- More than 20 years of service – six-percentage point decrease (six percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2021).

Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of the officers involved in ICD incidents had 1-5 years of service, accounting for 23 of the 57 total employees, or 40 percent. Officers with 6-10 years of service accounted for the second largest category

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Less than 1	0	4	0	0	0
1 - 5	5	2	2	7	7
6 - 10	6	8	0	2	1
11 - 20	0	8	0	0	2
More than 20	1	1	1	0	0
Total	12	23	3	9	10

with a total of 17 employees, or 30 percent, during the same five-year period. Officers with 11-20 years of service were the third largest group, with ten personnel, or 18 percent, followed by officers with less than one year of service, which had four officers, or seven percent. Officers with more than 20 years of service, which accounted for three officers, represented five percent of the total.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, seven officers assigned to Hollywood Division were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 70 percent of the ten total employees. In the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, Hollywood Division personnel accounted for eight of the total 57 employees involved in ICD incidents, or 14 percent.

In 2021, three officers assigned to Custody Services Division were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 30 percent of the ten total employees. In the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, Custody Services Division personnel accounted for three of the total 57 employees involved in ICD incidents, or five percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	3	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	3	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	7	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	1	0	0	0	7
Mission	0	0	0	5	0
Newton	0	10	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	8	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	1	1	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	2	4	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	1	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	1	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Custody Services	0	0	0	0	3
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	23	3	9	10

OFFICER – RANK

In 2021, seven of the ten Department personnel involved in ICD incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, which represented 70 percent of the ten total employees. This accounted for a 30-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2020. The percentage of officers involved in ICD incidents in 2021 was equal to the Department's overall Police Officer rank total percentage.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2017 through 2020 of 91 percent, 2021 experienced a 21-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of personnel involved in ICD incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 50 of the 57 total employees, or 88 percent.

In 2021, three of the ten Department personnel involved in ICD incidents were at the rank of Detention Officer, which represented 30 percent of the ten total employees. This accounted for a 30-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. Historically in the last five years, three of 57 total employees involved in an ICD incident, or five percent, were the rank of Detention Officer.

Rank	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	1	0	0
Sergeant	1	1	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	10	22	2	9	7
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	3
Reserve Officer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	12	23	3	9	10

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, seven of the ten Department personnel involved in ICD incidents, accounting for 70 percent, were assigned to patrol. This accounted for a 30-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2017 through 2020 of 96 percent, 2021 experienced an 26-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of personnel involved in ICD incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 52 of the 57 total employees, or 91 percent.

In 2021, three of the ten Department personnel involved in ICD incidents accounting for 30 percent, were assigned to Custody. This accounted for a 30 percentage-point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, only three of 57 total employees were involved in an ICD incident. This amounts to five percent.

Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Administrative	0	0	1	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Patrol	11	23	2	9	7
Specialized	1	0	0	0	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	3
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	23	3	9	10

OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed as a result of ICD incidents during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021. However, one officer sustained an injury in 2021 and three officers have been injured in total during the same five-year period.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	2	0	0	0	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	0	1

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during occurrences investigated and/or later classified as ICD incidents.

SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2021, two male suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 67 percent of the three total suspects. This accounted for a 33-percentage point decrease compared to 2020 of 100 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2017 through 2020 of 93 percent, 2021 experienced a 26-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of suspects involved in ICD incidents were male, accounting for 14 of the 17 total suspects, or 82 percent.

In 2021, one female suspect was involved in ICD incidents, or 33 percent. This accounted for an increase of 33-percentage points compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	0	1	0	0	1
Male	2	6	3	2	2
Total	2	7	3	2	3

2017 through 2020 of seven percent, 2021 experienced a 26-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, female suspects involved in ICD incidents accounted for two of the 17 total suspects, or 12 percent.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2021, two Black suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 67 percent of the three total suspects. This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2020. The percentage of Black suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2021 was 59-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. Additionally, the percentage of Black suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2021 was 25-percentage points above 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 38-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the Black ethnicity category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in ICD incidents with six of the 17 total suspects, or 35 percent.

In 2021, one White suspect was involved in an ICD incident, which represented 33 percent of the three total suspects. This accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. The percentage of White suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2021 was four-percentage points above the City's overall White population total. Additionally, the percentage of White suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2021 was 25-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 21 percent, 2021 experienced a 12-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the White category represented the third largest ethnic group with four of the 17 total suspects involved in ICD incidents, or 24 percent. In 2021, no Hispanic suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented zero percent of the three total suspects.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	3	0	1	2
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	2	3	1	0
White	1	2	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	3	2	3

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	ICD Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	8%	42%	67%
Hispanic	47%	38%	0%
White	29%	8%	33%
Other	4%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	9%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

This accounted for a 50-percentage point decrease when compared to 2020. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the Hispanic category was the largest represented with seven of the 17 total suspects involved in ICD incidents, or 41 percent.

SUSPECT – AGE

In 2021, two of the three suspects involved in ICD incidents, or 67 percent, were in the 24-29 age category. This age category accounted for a 67-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 24-29 age range from 2017 through 2020 of 14 percent, 2021 experienced a 53-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 24-29 age group accounted for four of the 17 total suspects involved in ICD incidents, representing 24 percent. The majority of suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2021 were in the 24-29 age range.

Age	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	0	0	0	1
24-29	1	1	0	0	2
30-39	0	4	1	2	0
40-49	0	1	0	0	0
50-59	1	1	2	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	3	2	3

In 2021, one of the three suspects involved in an ICD incident, or 33 percent, was in the 18-23 age category. The 18-23 age range accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 18-23 age group accounted for only one of the 17 total suspects involved in ICD incidents, representing six percent.

Historically, from 2017-2021, the 30-39 age group accounted for the majority of suspects involved in ICD incidents with seven of the 17 total suspects, representing 41 percent.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2021, one of the three total suspects involved in an ICD incident was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero 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 29 percent, 2021 experienced a four-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 five of the 17 total suspects, or 29 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	1	2	1	0	1
No	1	5	2	2	2
Total	2	7	3	2	3

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

Toxicology reports from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner's Office, for decedents in 2021, are pending and not were completed prior to the publication of this report. Complete toxicology reports for 2021 decedents will be available in the 2022 Use of Force Year End Review. Of the three decedents involved in 2020 ICD incidents, three individuals, representing 100 percent had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance.

Substance Present	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	2	7	3	2	N/A
No	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	2	7	3	2	N/A

In 2020, the percentage of cases with positive alcohol and/or a controlled substance result, representing 100 percent, accounted for no change when compared to cases in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) during ICD incidents from 2017 through 2019 of 100 percent, 2020 experienced no change.

SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS

In 2020, both ICD decedents toxicology analysis resulted in positive results for methamphetamine. This accounted for no change when compared to decedents with positive methamphetamine results in 2019 ICD incidents. Historically, nine of the 14 decedents involved in 2017 through 2020 ICD incidents, representing 64 percent, had positive toxicology results for methamphetamine. In 2020, no ICD decedents tested positive for marijuana. Historically, five of the 14 decedents involved in 2017 through 2020 ICD incidents, representing 36 percent, had positive toxicology results for marijuana. In 2020, no ICD decedent's had positive toxicology results for Psychiatric Medication. Historically, two of the 14 decedents involved in 2017 through 2020 ICD incidents, representing 14 percent, had positive toxicology results for psychiatric medication.

Substance	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alcohol	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Cocaine	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Marijuana	50%	43%	33%	0%	N/A
Methamphetamine	100%	29%	100%	100%	N/A
Opiates	0%	14%	0%	0%	N/A
PCP	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0%	14%	33%	0%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
None	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A

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

SUSPECT – HOMELESS ²⁸

In 2021, one of the three total suspects involved in an ICD incident, or 33 percent, was homeless. This accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were homeless from 2017 through 2020 of 29 percent, 2021 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, suspects who were homeless accounted for five of the 17 total suspects, or 29 percent.

Homeless	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	1	2	1	0	1
No	1	5	2	2	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	3	2	3

²⁸ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

Of the three 2021, ICD incidents one suspect, representing 33 percent of the three total ICD suspects, was armed with a Firearm. This accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, suspects who were armed with a firearm accounted for two of the seven total armed suspects, or 29 percent, of the total armed suspects involved in an ICD incident.

In 2021, No weapons and/or force were utilized by two of the three total ICD suspects in 2021, or 67 percent. This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were not armed from 2017 through 2020 of 57 percent, 2021 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, suspects who were not armed accounted for ten of the 17 total suspects, or 59 percent.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	0	1	0
Firearm	0	1	0	0	1
Impact Device	1	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	1	1	1	0	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	5	2	1	2
DNA	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	3	2	3

SUSPECT – INJURIES

Because ICD incidents only involve suspects who are deceased, this section does not include those who only sustained injuries. Suspects who sustained injuries that required hospitalization, but who were not deceased as a result of the incident, are included in the Law Enforcement Related Injury (LERI) section.

In 2021, three individuals died while in the Department's custody. When compared to the 2020 total of two decedents, 2021 accounted for a 50 percent increase. When compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of 3.5 decedents from ICD incidents, 2021 was 0.5 decedents, or 14 percent, below the four-year annual average.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	0	0	0	0	0
Deceased	2	7	3	2	3
Total	2	7	3	3	3

SUSPECT – MANNER OF DEATH ²⁹

In 2021, one of the two decedents, representing 33 percent, died from suicide. This represents a 33-percentage point increase of decedent deaths attributed to suicide compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD decedents who died from suicides during the four-year period from 2017 through 2020 of 14 percent, 2021 experienced a 19-percentage point increase. Historically, during the period from 2017 through 2021, ICD deaths attributed to suicide accounted for three of the 17 total ICD deaths, or 18 percent.

In 2021, two of the three decedents, representing 67 percent, are pending manner of death determinations.

Manner	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Accidental	1	1	2	0	0
Homicide	1	2	0	1	0
Overdose	0	0	0	1	0
Suicide	0	2	0	0	1
Undetermined	0	2	1	0	0
Pending	0	0	0	0	2
Total	2	7	3	2	3

²⁹ The Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner determines the manner of death. As of year-end 2021, the Department was awaiting the completion of two autopsy reports from the Coroner's office, which include manner of death determinations.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ³⁰

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2020, five of the nine total ICD Tactics findings, representing 56 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 44-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” from 2017 through 2019 of 83 percent, 2020 experienced a 27-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, the majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 34 of the 44 total Tactics findings, or 77 percent.

In 2020, five of the five total ICD “Drawing and Exhibiting” force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action)”. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action), Drawing and Exhibiting” force findings from 2017 through 2019 of 100 percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, a majority of adjudicated “Drawing and Exhibiting” force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 14 of the 14 total “Drawing and Exhibiting” force findings, or 100 percent.

In 2020, eight of the eight total ICD Non-Lethal force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action)”. This accounted for no change compared to 100 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Non-Lethal force findings from 2017 through 2019 of 97 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, a majority of adjudicated Non-Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 41 of the 42 total Non-Lethal force findings, or 98 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2020, four of the nine total ICD Tactics findings, representing 44 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 44-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2017 through 2019 of 17 percent, 2020 experienced an 27-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, Tactics findings resulting in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome accounted for ten out of the 44 total Tactics findings, or 23 percent.

In 2020, the only ICD Less-Lethal finding, representing 100 percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Less-Lethal force findings from 2017 through 2019 of 14 percent, 2020 experienced a 86-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, Less-Lethal findings resulting in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome accounted for two out of the eight total Less-Lethal findings, or 25 percent.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	5	21	3	5	N/A
Tactics - No Findings	3	0	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	1	8	0	5	N/A
Non-Lethal	10	20	3	8	N/A
Less-Lethal	1	5	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	20	54	6	18	N/A

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	4	2	0	4	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	0	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	1	0	0	1	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	6	2	0	5	N/A

³⁰ 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.



CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD INCIDENTS

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

On June 8, 2020 the BOPC placed a moratorium on the use of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH). Prior to the Moratorium the Department considered the CRCH a Lethal Use of Force Application. Following the Moratorium, On September 30, 2020, the Governor of California signed into law Assembly Bill No. 1196, which prohibits law enforcement agencies from using the CRCH effective January 1, 2021.

As a result, Special Order No. 29, approved by the BOPC December 8, 2020, revised various Department Manual sections pertaining to carotid restraints in accordance with the new law.

Note: The department does not authorize the use of upper body control holds, including the use of a modified carotid, full carotid, or locked carotid hold; therefore, any use is unauthorized and shall be investigated as a categorical use of force (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2021, Department personnel were involved in zero CRCH incidents, which decreased by one when compared to 2020. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, there were a total of four CRCH incidents, resulting in an annual average of one incident.

CRCH	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Department Total	1	1	1	1	0

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

No CRCH incidents occurred in 2021. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, two of the four total CRCH incidents, or 50 percent, resulted from observational activity.

Source	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Radio Call	0	0	1	0	0
Observation	0	1	0	1	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	0	0
Station Call	1	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	1	0

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

No CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau in 2021. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, two CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic area of Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.4 incidents.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Central	0	0	0	1	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	1	0

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

No CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau in 2021. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, two CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	0	1	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	1	1	0	0

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

No CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

No CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No CRCH incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, there were zero CRCH incidents.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month of occurrence for CRCH incidents.

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	1	0
May	1	1	0	0	0
June	0	0	1	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	1	0

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, there were zero CRCH incidents.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for CRCH incidents.

Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Monday	0	0	0	0	0
Tuesday	1	0	1	0	0
Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0
Thursday	0	0	0	0	0
Friday	0	0	0	1	0
Saturday	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	1	0

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, there were zero CRCH incidents.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the time of occurrence for CRCH incidents.

Time of Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0600-1759	1	0	0	0	0
1800-0559	0	1	1	1	0
Total	1	1	1	1	0

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 CRCH incidents.

In 2021, there were no CRCH incidents reported.

OFFICER – GENDER

In 2021, there were no CRCH incidents reported.

In the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, all four involved personnel in CRCH incidents were male.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	1	1	1	0
Total	1	1	1	1	0

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2021, there were no CRCH incidents reported. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, three Hispanic officers were involved in CRCH incidents, which accounted for 75 percent of the four total employees.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	1	0	1	0
White	0	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	1	0

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	CRCH Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	0%
Hispanic	47%	52%	0%
White	29%	28%	0%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

In 2021, there were no CRCH incidents reported. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, two of the four personnel involved in CRCH incidents, or 50 percent, were within the 6-10 years of service category.

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 – 5	0	0	0	1	0
6 – 10	1	1	0	0	0
11 – 20	0	0	1	0	0
More than 20	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	1	0

OFFICER – RANK

In 2021, there were no CRCH incidents reported. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, all four employees involved in CRCH incidents were at the rank of Police Officer.

Rank	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	1	1	1	1	0
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	1	0

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, there were no CRCH incidents reported. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, two of the four officers involved in CRCH incidents were assigned to Patrol, or 50 percent.

Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metro	0	1	0	0	0
Patrol	1	0	1	0	0
Specialized	0	0	0	1	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	1	0

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, there were no CRCH incidents reported.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with an employee's Area/Division and/or Bureau of assignment for CRCH incidents.

Division/Area/Bureau	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	1	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	1	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	1	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	1	0	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	1	0

OFFICER – INJURIES

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

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	2	2	0	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	2	0	0	0

SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2021, there were no CRCH incidents reported. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Black suspects accounted for two of the four total CRCH suspects, or 50 percent.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	1	0	1	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	0	1	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	1	0

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

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

SUSPECT – GENDER

All suspects involved in CRCH incidents during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021 were male.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	1	1	1	0
Total	1	1	1	1	0

SUSPECT – AGE

In 2021, there were no CRCH incidents reported. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the age of suspects involved in CRCH incidents.

Age	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	0	0	0	0
24-29	0	0	1	0	0
30-39	0	0	0	1	0
40-49	1	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	1	0	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	1	0

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2021, there were no CRCH incidents reported. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, suspects involved in CRCH incidents who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for one of the four total suspects, or 25 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	0	0	1	0	0
No	1	1	0	1	0
Total	1	1	1	1	0

SUSPECT – HOMELESS ³¹

In 2021, there were no CRCH incidents reported. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, suspects involved in CRCH incidents who were determined to be homeless accounted for three of the four total suspects, or 75 percent.

Homeless	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	1	1	0	1	0
No	1	0	1	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	1	0

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

Historically, from 2017 through 2021, two of the four suspects utilized a firearm, or 50 percent.

Two suspects, one in 2017 and the other in 2019, used physical force. The application of the CRCH in these two incidents resulted because the Suspects physical force was an attempt to disarm an officer of his firearm.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm	0	1	0	1	0
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	1	0	1	0	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	1	0

SUSPECT – INJURIES

Historically from 2017-2021, all four suspects sustained injuries from the incident. No suspects were killed during CRCH incidents during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021. Although CRCH is considered a Lethal Use of Force Application, historically in the last 20 years, zero Suspects have died as the result of a CRCH application.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	1	1	1	1	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	1	0

³¹ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ³²

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2020, the single Non-Lethal force finding in CRCH incidents was adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action)”, representing 100 percent of the Non-Lethal force adjudication findings. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Non-Lethal force findings from 2017 through 2019 of 75 percent, 2020 experienced a 25-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, a majority of adjudicated Non-Lethal force findings resulted in “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, representing four of the five total findings, or 80 percent.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	0	0	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	1	1	1	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	1	N/A
Total	0	1	1	2	N/A

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2020, the single Tactics finding was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This represented no change when compared to the same percentage in 2019. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, all adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing 100 percent of the Tactics adjudication findings.

In 2020, the only Lethal force adjudication finding was “In Policy (No Further Action).” When compared to the aggregate percentage of Lethal force “Administrative Disapproval” findings from 2017 through 2019 of 75 percent, 2020 experienced a 75-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, Lethal force findings resulting in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, represented three of the four total findings, or 75 percent.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	1	1	1	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	0	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	1	1	1	0	N/A
Total	3	2	2	1	N/A

³² 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.



LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED INJURY (LERI) INCIDENTS

A use of force incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization, commonly referred to as a law enforcement related injury (LERI) (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2021, Department personnel were involved in six LERI incidents, a decrease of one incident, or 14 percent, compared to 2020. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, there were a total of 21 LERI incidents, resulting in an annual average of 5.3 incidents. The 2021 count increased when compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 0.7 incidents, or 13 percent.

LERI	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Department Total	4	6	4	7	6

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2021, six of the total LERI incidents, representing 100 percent, resulted from radio calls. This accounted for a 57-percentage point increase compared to 43 percent of LERI incidents resulting from radio calls in 2020. When compared to the 2017 through 2020 aggregate percentage of LERI incidents resulting from radio calls of 62 percent, 2021 experienced a 38-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, 19 of the 27 total LERI incidents, or 70 percent, resulted from radio calls.

Source	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Radio Call	4	3	3	3	6
Observation	0	2	1	0	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	1	0	4	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	6	4	7	6

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2021, two of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2020. Thirty-three percent of the Department's LERI incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department – six; Central Bureau – two).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, eight LERI incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of two incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2021 remained the same as the 2017 through 2021 annual average of two incidents.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Central	0	0	1	1	0
Newton	0	0	1	0	0
Northeast	1	0	0	0	0
Rampart	1	1	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	1	0	1	0	2
Total	3	1	3	1	2

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2021, one of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2020. Seventeen percent of the Department's LERI incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department – six; South Bureau – one).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, two LERI incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2021 exceeded the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 100 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	1	0	1
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	1	1	0	1

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2021, one of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was a decrease of three incidents, or 75 percent compared to 2020. Seventeen percent of the Department's LERI incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department – six; West Bureau – one).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, six LERI incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.5 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2021 fell below the 2017 through 2020 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 33 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hollywood	0	1	0	2	0
Olympic	0	0	0	1	1
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	1	0	1	0
Total	0	2	0	4	1

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2021, two of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau. Thirty-three percent of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau. (Department – six; Valley Bureau – two).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, four LERI incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of one incident.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	1	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	1
Van Nuys	0	0	0	1	1
West Valley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	2	2

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2021, none of the Department's LERI incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction (Department – eight; Outside Jurisdiction – zero).

In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, one LERI incident occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 0.25 incidents.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Outside Jurisdiction	0	1	0	0	0

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, March and October represented the months with the most LERI incidents representing two each out of the total six, or 33 percent respectively. The remaining two LERI incidents, or 33 percent, were divided evenly with one each amongst June and July. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, March and October represented the months with the most LERI incidents, accounting for four each of the 27 total incidents, or 15 percent. January, April, June, and July represented the months with the second most LERI incidents, accounting for three each of the 27 total incidents, or 11 percent. February and May represented the months with the third most LERI incidents, accounting for two each of the 27 total incidents, or seven percent. August, September, and November represented the months with the second least LERI incidents, accounting for one of the 27 total incidents, or four percent.

December had no LERI incidents. The LERI incident percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2017 through 2021 was as follows:

- January – March: nine incidents, or 33 percent;
- April – June: eight incidents, or 30 percent;
- July – September: five incidents, or 19 percent; and,
- October – December: five incidents, or 19 percent.

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	1	1	0	1	0
February	0	1	1	0	0
March	0	1	1	0	2
April	1	1	1	0	0
May	0	0	0	2	0
June	0	1	0	1	1
July	1	0	1	0	1
August	0	0	0	1	0
September	0	0	0	1	0
October	0	1	0	1	2
November	1	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	6	4	7	6

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, there appears to be no significant statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for LERI incidents.

Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Monday	1	0	1	2	0
Tuesday	1	1	1	1	3
Wednesday	0	0	2	1	1
Thursday	1	3	0	0	0
Friday	0	2	0	0	1
Saturday	0	0	0	2	0
Sunday	1	0	0	1	1
Total	4	6	4	7	6

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, four of the six LERI incidents occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and two LERI incidents occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, there appears to be no significant statistical trend associated with the time of occurrence for LERI incidents.

Time of Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0600 - 1759	3	4	3	3	4
1800 - 0559	1	2	1	4	2
Total	4	6	4	7	6

OFFICER INFORMATION

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

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2021, ten Hispanic officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 63 percent of the 16 total employees. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to 43 percent in 2020. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in LERI incidents in 2021 was 11-percentage above the total percentage of Hispanic officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 48 percent, 2021 experienced a 15-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, most of the officers involved in LERI incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 54 of the 107 total employees, or 50 percent.

In 2021, zero Black officers were involved in a LERI incident, which represented zero percent of the 16 total employees. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to five percent in 2020. The percentage of Black officers involved in LERI incidents in 2021 was nine-percentage points below the total percentage of Black officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2017 through 2020 of eight percent, 2021 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Black officers involved in LERI incidents accounted for seven of the 107 total employees, or seven percent.

In 2021, two Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 16 total employees. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to ten percent in 2020. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in LERI incidents in 2021 was two-percentage points above the total percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2017 through 2020 of seven percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in LERI incidents accounted for eight of the 107 total employees, or seven percent.

In 2021, three White officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 19 percent of the 16 total employees. This accounted for a 24-percentage point decrease compared to

In 2021, 16 Department personnel were involved in the six LERI incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 2.7 officers per incident. This accounted for a ten percent decrease compared to an average of three officers per incident in 2020. The 2021 officer to incident average fell below the 2017 through 2020 aggregate annual average by 0.3 or 11 percent.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	2	2	2
Black	1	3	2	1	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	1
Hispanic	15	10	10	9	10
White	9	14	1	9	3
Other	0	1	0	0	0
Total	26	29	15	21	16

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	LERI Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	19%
Black	8%	9%	0%
Hispanic	47%	52%	63%
White	29%	28%	19%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

43 percent in 2020. The percentage of White officers involved in LERI incidents in 2021 was nine-percentage points below the total percentage of White officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 37 percent, 2021 experienced a 18-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, White officers involved in LERI incidents accounted for 36 of the 107 total employees, or 34 percent.

OFFICER – GENDER

In 2021, 14 male officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 88 percent of the 16 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 86 percent in 2020. The percentage of male officers involved in LERI incidents in 2021 was eight-percentage points above the total percentage of male officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 88 percent, 2021 experienced a zero-percentage point change. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of officers involved in LERI incidents were male, accounting for 94 of the 107 total employees, or 88 percent.

In 2021, two female officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 16 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 14 percent in 2020. The percentage of female officers involved in LERI incidents in 2021 was six-percentage points below the total percentage of female officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 12 percent, 2021

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	5	2	1	3	2
Male	21	27	14	18	14
Total	26	29	15	21	16

experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, females accounted for 13 of the 107 total involved employees, or 12 percent.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

In 2021, seven of the 16 involved employees in LERI incidents, or 44 percent, were within the 1-5 years of service category. This accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to 52 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel within the 1-5 years of service category from 2017 through 2020 of 43 percent, 2021 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, 46 of the 107 total employees involved in LERI incidents, or 43 percent, were within the 1-5 years of service category.

In 2021, six of the 16 involved employees in LERI incidents, or 38 percent, were within the 11-20 years of service category. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 29 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel within the 11-20 years of service category from 2017 through 2020 of 29 percent, 2021 experienced an nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, 32 of the 107 total employees involved in LERI incidents, or 30 percent, were within the 11-20 years of service category.

In 2021, zero of the 16 involved employees in LERI incidents, or zero percent, were within the 20 or more years of service category. This accounted for a 14-percentage point decrease compared to 14 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel within the 20 or more years of service category from 2017 through 2020 of eight percent, 2021 experienced a eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, seven of the 107 total employees involved in LERI incidents, or seven percent, were within the 20 or more years of service category.

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Less than 1	1	3	2	0	0
1 - 5	10	9	9	11	7
6 - 10	5	5	2	1	3
11 - 20	8	10	2	6	6
More than 20	2	2	0	3	0
Total	26	29	15	21	16

OFFICER – RANK

In 2021, 16 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 16 total employees. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 95 percent in 2020. The percentage of officers involved in LERI incidents in 2021 was 30-percentage points above the total percentage of personnel with the rank of Police Officer in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2017 through 2020 of 95 percent, 2021 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of personnel involved in LERI incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 103 of the 107 total employees, or 96 percent.

Rank	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	2	1	1	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	26	27	14	20	16
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	29	15	21	16

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

One 2021 LERI incident that occurred in Hollenbeck Division accounted for the involvement of five personnel, assigned to Hollenbeck Division. From 2017 through 2020, two personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division were involved in LERI incidents, which represented two percent of the 91 total involved employees in all LERI incidents during the same four-year period.

One 2021 LERI incident that occurred in Topanga Division accounted for the involvement of four personnel assigned to Topanga Division. From 2017 through 2020, no personnel assigned to Topanga Division were involved in LERI incidents, which represented zero percent of the 91 total involved employees in all LERI incidents during the same four-year period.

One 2021 LERI incident that occurred in Olympic Division accounted for the involvement of three personnel assigned to Olympic Division. From 2017 through 2020, two personnel assigned to Olympic Division were involved in LERI incidents, which represented two percent of the 91 total involved employees in all LERI incidents during the same four-year period.

In 2021, Southeast and Van Nuys Divisions each had two personnel, or 19 percent, that were involved in LERI incidents.

Division/Area/Bureau	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	0	0	0	2	0
Central	0	0	5	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	7	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	2	0	5
Hollywood	0	0	0	4	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	2	0	0
North Hollywood	0	7	0	8	0
Northeast	6	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	2	3
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	9	2	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	6	2	2
Southwest	0	3	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	4
Van Nuys	0	0	0	1	2
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	6	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	6	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	5	4	0	2	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	29	15	21	16

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, 16 personnel involved in LERI incidents were assigned to patrol, which represented 100 percent of the 16 total employees. This accounted for a 24-percentage point increase compared to 76 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2017 through 2020 of 79 percent, 2021 experienced a 21-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of officers involved in LERI incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 88 of the 107 total employees, or 82 percent.

Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	5	4	0	2	0
Patrol	21	25	10	16	16
Specialized	0	0	5	3	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	29	15	21	16

OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed resulting from LERI incidents during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021. However, 11 officers sustained injuries during LERI incidents during the same five-year period.

In 2021, one officer sustained an injury during the six LERI incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a 50 percent decrease compared to two injured officers in 2020. Additionally, when compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of 2.5 injured officers, 2021 was 1.5 officers, or 60 percent, below the four-year annual average.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	3	2	3	2	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	2	3	2	1

SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2021, four Hispanic suspects were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 67 percent of the six total suspects. This accounted for a 11-percentage point increase compared to 56 percent in 2020. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2021 was 20-percentage points above the total percentage of the City's Hispanic population. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2021 was 29-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 52 percent, 2021 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in LERI incidents with 16 of the 29 total suspects, or 55 percent.

In 2021, one Black suspect was involved in a LERI incident. This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2017 through 2020 of 13 percent, 2021 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the Black category accounted for four of the 29 total suspects involved in LERI incidents, or 14 percent.

In 2021, one Asian/Pacific Islander suspect was involved in a LERI incident. This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander suspects from 2017 through 2020 of zero percent, 2021 experienced a 17-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the Asian/Pacific Islander category accounted for one of the 29 total suspects involved in LERI incidents, or three percent.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	1
Black	1	1	1	0	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	2	2	3	5	4
White	1	3	0	4	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	4	6	4	9	6
Total	4	6	4	9	6

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	LERI Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	17%
Black	8%	42%	17%
Hispanic	47%	38%	67%
White	29%	8%	0%
Other	4%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	9%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2021, five male suspects were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 83 percent of the six total suspects. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 78 percent in 2020. During the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, males accounted for 25 of the 29 total LERI suspects, or 86 percent.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	0	1	0	2	1
Male	4	5	4	7	5
Total	4	6	4	9	6

In 2021, one female suspect was involved in LERI incidents, which represented 17 percent of the six total suspects. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to 22 percent in 2020. During the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, females accounted for four of the 29 total LERI suspects, or 14 percent.

SUSPECT – AGE

In 2021, three suspects were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 50 percent of the six total suspects, was in the 30-39 age range. This accounted for a 39-percentage point increase compared to 11 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of LERI suspects in the 30-39 age range from 2017 through 2020 of 26 percent, 2021 experienced a 24-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 30-39 age range accounted for nine of the 29 total LERI suspects, or 31 percent.

Age	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-17	0	0	1	1	0
18-23	0	0	0	0	0
24-29	1	1	0	5	0
30-39	1	4	0	1	3
40-49	2	1	1	2	3
50-59	0	0	1	0	0
60 and above	0	0	1	0	0
Total	4	6	4	9	6

In 2021, three suspects involved in LERI incidents, which represented 50 percent of the six total suspects, were in the 40-49 age range. This accounted for a 28-percentage point increase compared to 22 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of LERI suspects in the 40-49 age range from 2017 through 2020 of 26 percent, 2021 experienced a 24-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 40-49 age range accounted for nine of the 29 total LERI suspects, or 31 percent.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2021, three of the six total suspects, or 50 percent, involved in LERI incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 39-percentage point increase compared to 11 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 39 percent, 2021 experienced a 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, LERI suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 12 of the 29 total suspects, or 41 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	2	4	2	1	3
No	2	2	2	8	3
Total	4	6	4	9	6

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2021 three of the six suspects, representing 50 percent, involved in LERI incidents utilized edged weapons against officers. This specific weapon/force type category accounted for a 300-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which edged weapons were utilized during LERI incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 13 percent, 2021 experienced a 287-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the edged weapons category accounted for six of the 29 total suspect weapon/ force types utilized during LERI incidents, or 21 percent.

In 2021 two of the six suspects, representing 33 percent, involved in LERI incidents utilized physical force against officers. This specific weapon/force type category accounted for no change in percentage point compared to 33 percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which physical force was utilized during LERI incidents from 2017 through 2020 of 57 percent, 2021 experienced a 24-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the physical force category accounted for 15 of the 29 total suspect weapon/ force types utilized during LERI incidents, or 52 percent.

In 2021, one of the six suspects, representing 17 percent, involved in LERI incidents utilized an impact device against officers. This specific weapon/force type category accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to 22 percent in 2020. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the impact device category accounted for three of the 29 total suspect weapon/ force types utilized during LERI incidents, or ten percent.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Automobile	0	1	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	2	1	0	3
Firearm	0	0	0	1	0
Impact Device	0	0	0	2	1
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	4	3	3	3	2
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0
None	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	6	4	9	6

SUSPECT – HOMELESS ³³

In 2021, three of the six total suspects, or 50 percent, involved in LERI incidents were experiencing homelessness. This accounted for a 300-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. From 2017 through 2021, homeless suspects involved in LERI incidents accounted for eight of the 29 total suspects, representing 28 percent.

In 2021, three of the six total suspects, or 50 percent, involved in LERI incidents were not experiencing homelessness. This accounted for a 50-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2020. From 2017 through 2021, suspects not experiencing homelessness involved in LERI incidents accounted for 21 of the 29 total suspects, representing 72 percent.

Homeless	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	1	2	2	0	3
No	3	4	2	9	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	6	4	9	6

³³ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT - INJURIES

As the category indicates, LERI incidents are those wherein suspects sustain injuries as a result of Department action. This section only includes those suspects who sustained injuries as a result of the incident. Any suspects who died from injuries sustained by force used by Department personnel are included in the ICD section.

In 2021, six suspects sustained injuries during the six LERI incidents throughout the year. The number of involved suspects in 2021 decreased by four individuals, or 40 percent, when compared to 2020. Additionally, the 2021 count remained the same compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average of six suspects.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	4	6	4	10	6
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	6	4	10	6

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ³⁴

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2020, 16 of the 21 total LERI incident Tactics findings, representing 76 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 22-percentage point decrease compared to 98 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2017 through 2019 of 90 percent, 2020 experienced a 14-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, the majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 80 of the 92 total Tactics findings, or 87 percent.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	23	26	15	16	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	6	14	6	1	N/A
Non-Lethal	24	22	16	14	N/A
Less-Lethal	4	8	2	2	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	57	70	39	33	N/A

In 2020, 14 of the 15 total LERI incident Non-Lethal force findings, representing 93 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Non-Lethal force findings from 2017 through 2019 of 97 percent, 2020 experienced a 21-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, the majority of adjudicated Non-Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 76 of the 79 total findings, or 96 percent.

In 2020, two of the six total LERI incident Less-Lethal force findings, representing 33 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a 77-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Less-Lethal force findings from 2017 through 2019 of 77 percent, 2020 experienced a 44-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, the majority of adjudicated Less-Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 16 of the 24 total findings, or 67 percent.

³⁴ 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, five of the 21 total LERI incident Tactics findings, representing 24 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 18-percentage point increase compared to 6 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2017 through 2019 of 10 percent, 2020 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, 12 of the 92 total Tactics findings, accounting for 13 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	3	3	1	5	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	1	0	1	N/A
Less-Lethal	2	2	0	4	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	6	6	1	10	N/A

In 2020, four of the six total LERI incident Less-Lethal force findings, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a 67-percentage point increase compared zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Non-Lethal force findings from 2017 through 2019 of 22 percent, 2020 experienced an 45-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, eight of the 24 total Less-Lethal force findings, representing 33 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

In 2020, one of the 15 total LERI incident Non-Lethal force findings, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Non-Lethal force findings from 2017 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2020, three of the 79 total Non-Lethal force findings, representing three percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.



HEAD STRIKE INCIDENTS

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

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2021, Department personnel were involved in one Head Strike incident, similarly to 2020. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, there were a total of five Head Strike incidents, resulting in an annual average of 1.3 incident per year. The 2021 count decreased by 23 percent when compared to the 2017 through 2020 annual average.

Head Strike	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Department Total	1	2	1	1	1

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

The single 2021 Head Strike incident originated from a pre-planned activity. When compared to the 2017 through 2020 aggregate percentage of Head Strike incidents resulting from officers' pre-planned activities, of 25 percent, 2021 experienced an 75-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, two of the six total Head Strike incidents, or 33 percent, resulted from officers' pre-planned activities.

Source	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Radio Call	1	1	1	0	0
Observation	0	0	0	1	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	1	0	0	1
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	1	1	1

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

No Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographic area of Central Bureau in 2021. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, two of the six total Head Strike incidents, or 33 percent, occurred in Central Bureau.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	1	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	1	0	1	0

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

No Head Strike incident occurred within the geographic area of South Bureau in 2021. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, one of the six total Head Strike incidents, or 17 percent, occurred in South Bureau.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	1	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	0	0

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

One Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographic area of West Bureau in 2021. One Head Strike incident occurred in West Bureau during the four-year period from 2017 through 2020. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, two of the six total Head Strike incidents, or 33 percent, occurred in West Bureau.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	1
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	0	1	0	1

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

No Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau in 2021. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, there have been zero Head Strike incidents in Valley Bureau, or zero percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No Head Strike incidents occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction in 2021. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, one of the six total Head Strike incidents, or 17 percent, occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Outside Jurisdiction	0	1	0	0	0

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, the single Head Strike incident occurred during the month of March.

Historically, from 2017 through 2021, two of the six total Head Strike incidents, or 33 percent each, occurred in the months of January and March respectively.

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	1	1	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	1	1
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	1	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	1	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	1	1	1

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, the single Head Strike incident occurred on a Saturday. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for Head Strike incidents

Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Monday	0	0	1	0	0
Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0
Wednesday	0	1	0	0	0
Thursday	0	1	0	0	0
Friday	1	0	0	1	0
Saturday	0	0	0	0	1
Sunday	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	1	1	1

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, the single Head Strike incident occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The time distribution for the five Head Strike incidents from 2017 through 2021 was as follows:

Time of Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0600 - 1759	0	1	1	0	0
1800 - 0559	1	1	0	1	1
Total	1	2	1	1	1

- 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m.: two incidents, or 33 percent; and,
- 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.: four incidents, or 67 percent

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 Head Strike incidents.

In 2021, one Department personnel was involved in the single Head Strike incident. The 2021 officer to incident average represented no change when compared to the same officer to incident aggregate annual average from 2017 through 2020.

OFFICER – GENDER

The single employee involved in the 2021 Head Strike incident was male. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the majority of officers involved in Head Strike incidents were male, accounting for five of the six total employees, or 83 percent.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	0	1	0	0	0
Male	0	1	1	1	1
Total	0	2	1	1	1

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

The single employee involved in the 2021 Head Strike incident was White. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, three of the six total employees, or 50 percent, involved in Head Strike incidents were White.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	1	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	0	0	1	0
White	0	2	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	1	1	1

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	Head Strike Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	0%
Hispanic	47%	52%	0%
White	29%	28%	100%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The single employee involved in the 2021 Head Strike incident was within the 6-10 years of service category. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, three of the six total employees, or 50 percent, involved in Head Strike incidents were within the 11-20 years of service category.

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	1	0	0	0	0
6 - 10	0	0	1	0	1
11 - 20	0	2	0	1	0
More than 20	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	1	1	1

OFFICER – RANK

The single employee involved in the 2021 Head Strike incident was at the rank of Police Officer. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, all six employees, representing 100 percent, involved in Head Strike incidents were at the rank of Police Officer.

Rank	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	1	2	1	1	1
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	1	1	1

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, the single employee involved in the Head Strike incident was assigned to Hollywood Division. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with an employee's Area/Division and/or Bureau of assignment for Head Strike incidents.

Division/Area/Bureau	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	1	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	1	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	1
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	1	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	1	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	1	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	1	1	1

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, the single employee involved in a Head Strike incident was assigned to a patrol unit. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, a majority of officers involved in Head Strike incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for four of the six total employees, or 67 percent.

Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Patrol	1	1	1	0	1
Specialized	0	0	0	1	0
Investigative	0	1	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	1	1	1

OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2021, the single employee involved in a Head Strike incident sustained injuries. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, five of the six total employees, representing 83 percent, sustained injuries during Head Strike incidents.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	1	2	1	0	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	1	0	1

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The Suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during Head Strikes.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

The single suspect involved in the 2021 Head Strike incident was Black. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, three of the six Head Strike incidents involved suspects have been Hispanic, or 50 percent.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	1	0	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	1	0	1	0
White	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	1	1	1

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	Head Strike Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	8%	42%	100%
Hispanic	47%	38%	0%
White	29%	8%	0%
Other	4%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	9%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

SUSPECT – GENDER

The single suspect involved in the 2021 Head Strike incident was male. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, all suspects involved in Head Strike incidents have been male.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	2	1	1	1
Total	1	2	1	1	1

SUSPECT – AGE

The single suspect involved in the 2021 Head Strike incident was in the 24-29 age category. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with a suspect's age for Head Strikes.

Age	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	0	0	1	0
24-29	0	0	0	0	1
30-39	0	1	0	0	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	1	0	0
60 and Above	1	1	0	0	0
Total	1	2	1	1	1

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

The single suspect involved in the 2021 Head Strike incident was not perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or mental health. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, one of the six total suspects, or 17 percent, was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or mental health.

Per. Mental Illness	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	0	1	0	0	0
No	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1	2	1	1	1

SUSPECT – HOMELESS ³⁵

The single suspect involved in the 2021 Head Strike incident was not homeless. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, one of the six total suspects, or 17 percent, was homeless.

Homeless	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	0	0	1	0	0
No	1	2	0	1	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	1	1	1

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

The single suspect involved in the 2021 Head Strike incident was categorized as “Other” weapon used against officers during the incident. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with a suspect’s weapons used for Head Strikes.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	1	0	0	0
Firearm	0	0	0	1	0
Impact Device	0	0	1	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	1	1	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1	2	1	1	1

SUSPECT - INJURIES

In 2021, the single suspect involved in the 2021 Head Strike incident sustained injuries. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, all six total suspects involved in Head Strike incidents sustained injuries.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	1	2	1	1	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	1	1	1

³⁵ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ³⁶

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2020, one Head Strike, Drawing and Exhibiting force finding was adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” Historically, from 2017 through 2020, all five Drawing and Exhibiting force findings during Head Strike incidents were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).”

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	1	1	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	1	2	1	1	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	2	1	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	1	1	1	0	N/A
Lethal	1	2	0	0	N/A
Total	5	8	3	1	N/A

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2020, one Head Strike, Tactics finding was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy.” Historically in Head Strike incidents, from 2017 through 2020, Tactics findings resulting in an “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy” outcome accounted for three of the five total Tactics findings, or 60 percent.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	0	1	1	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	1	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	1	1	N/A
Total	0	1	2	3	N/A

In 2020, one Head Strike, Non-Lethal finding was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy.” Historically, from 2017 through 2020, Head Strike incident Non-Lethal force findings resulting in an “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy” outcome accounted for one of the five total Non-Lethal force findings, or 20 percent.

In 2020, one Head Strike, the Lethal finding was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy.” Historically, from 2017 through 2020, Head Strike Lethal force findings resulting in an “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy” outcome accounted for two of the five total Head Strike Lethal force findings, or 40 percent.

³⁶ 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.



K-9 CONTACT INCIDENTS

An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department canine and hospitalization is required. Under Department policy, a K-9 is not a use of force, but has been included in this category to satisfy the provisions of the Consent Decree (2021 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2021, Department personnel were involved in one K-9 Contact incidents. In the four-year period from 2017 through 2020, there were a total of six K-9 Contact incidents, resulting in an annual average of 1.5 incidents.

K-9 Contact	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Department Total	4	1	1	0	1

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred which resulted from an observation, compared to zero incidents in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of K-9 Contact incidents resulting from observations from 2017 through 2020 of 83 percent, 2021 experienced a 17-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, K-9 Contact incidents resulting from observations accounted for six of the seven total incidents, or 86 percent.

Source	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Radio Call	0	0	1	0	0
Observation	4	1	0	0	1
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	0	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	1	1	0	1

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2021, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, two of the seven total K-9 Contact incidents, or 29 percent, occurred in Central Bureau.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	2	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	0	0

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2021, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, two of the seven total K-9 Contact incidents, or 29 percent, occurred in South Bureau.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	1	1	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	0	0

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2021, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, K-9 Contact incidents occurring in West Bureau accounted for one of the seven total incidents, or 14 percent.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	1	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	0	0

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, two of the seven total K-9 Contact incidents, or 29 percent, occurred in Valley Bureau.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	1
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	0	1

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2021, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, there were no K-9 Contact incidents that occurred outside of the Department's jurisdiction.

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred which occurred in the month of February. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, two of the seven total K-9 Contact incidents, or 29 percent, occurred in the month of February.

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	1	0	0	0	0
February	0	1	0	0	1
March	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0
June	1	0	0	0	0
July	1	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	1	0	1	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	1	1	0	1

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred on a Friday. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2017 through 2021, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for K-9 Contact incidents.

Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Monday	0	0	1	0	0
Tuesday	1	0	0	0	0
Wednesday	1	0	0	0	0
Thursday	0	0	0	0	0
Friday	0	0	0	0	1
Saturday	2	0	0	0	0
Sunday	0	1	0	0	0
Total	4	1	1	0	1

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, four of the seven total K-9 Contact incidents, or 57 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. and three of the seven total incidents, or 43 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m.

Time of Day	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0600 - 1759	2	0	1	0	0
1800 - 0559	2	1	0	0	1
Total	4	1	1	0	1

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending BOPC K-9 Contact deployment and force adjudicative findings for their involvement in K-9 Contact incidents.

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred compared to no incidents in 2020, which represented a 100-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020.

OFFICER – GENDER

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which the officer involved was a male. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, all seven total Department personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents were male.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	4	1	1	0	1
Total	4	1	1	0	1

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which a White officer was involved. This accounted for a 100-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. The percentage of White officers involved in K-9 Contact incidents in 2021 was 72-percentage points above the Department's overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2017 through 2020 of 83 percent, 2021 experienced a 17-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, White officers were the most represented Department personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents with six of the seven total incidents, or 86 percent.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	0	0	0	0
White	3	1	1	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	1	1	0	1

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	K-9 Contact Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	0%
Hispanic	47%	52%	0%
White	29%	28%	100%
Other	4%	<1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	0%

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

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which the involved officer had more than 20 years of service. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, four of the seven total personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents, or 57 percent, were within the more than 20 years of service classification. The remaining three officers, or 43 percent, were within the 11-20 years of service category.

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	0	0	0	0	0
6 - 10	0	0	0	0	0
11 - 20	3	0	0	0	0
More than 20	1	1	1	0	1
Total	4	1	1	0	1

OFFICER – RANK

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which the involved officer was at the rank of Police Officer. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, all seven personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents were of this same rank classification.

Rank	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	4	1	1	0	1
Total	4	1	1	0	1

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, one K-9 contact incident occurred in which the involved officer was assigned to Metropolitan Division. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, all seven personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division.

Division/Area/Bureau	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	4	1	1	0	1
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	1	1	0	1

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which the involved officer was assigned to Metropolitan Division. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, all seven personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division.

Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	4	1	1	0	1
Patrol	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized	0	0	0	0	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	1	1	0	1

OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred which no officers sustained injuries. Additionally, no Department personnel were killed or injured resulting from K-9 Contact incidents during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	0	0	0	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during K-9 Contact incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which the suspect was White. This accounted for an increase of one incident, or a 100-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in K-9 Contact incidents with four of the seven total incidents, or 57 percent.

Ethnicity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	1	1	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	3	0	1	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	1
DNA	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	1	1	0	1

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	K-9 Contact Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	8%	42%	0%
Hispanic	47%	38%	0%
White	29%	8%	100%
Other	4%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	9%	0%
Total	100%	100%	0%

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

SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred, in which the suspect was a male. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, all seven suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents were male.

Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	4	1	1	0	1
Total	4	1	1	0	1

SUSPECT – AGE

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which one suspect was in the 30-39 age group. This specific age group represented a 100-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, the 30-39 age category for suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents, represented the age group with the most suspects, accounting for three incidents each of the seven total incidents, or 43 percent. Historically the 18-23 age group for suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents, accounted for one incident of the seven total incidents, or 14 percent. The 40-49 age group for suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents, accounted for one incident of the seven total incidents, or 14 percent.

Age	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	1	0	0	0	0
24-29	2	0	0	0	0
30-39	0	1	1	0	1
40-49	1	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	1	1	0	1

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2021, zero suspects involved in a K-9 contact incident were perceived to suffer from mental illness. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, no suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents suffered from perceived mental illnesses and/or mental health.

Per. Mental Illness	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	0	0	0	0	0
No	4	1	1	0	1
Total	4	1	1	0	1

SUSPECT – HOMELESS ³⁷

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which the suspect was determined to be homeless. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, suspects who were determined to be homeless during K-9 Contact incidents, represented three of the seven total suspects, or 43 percent.

Homeless	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes	1	1	0	0	1
No	3	0	1	0	0
Total	4	1	1	0	1

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred compared to no incidents in 2020, in which the suspect was armed with an edged weapon. This specific weapon/force type category represented a 100-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2020. When compared to the aggregate percentage of suspects who were armed with an edged weapon during K-9 Contact incidents from 2017 through 2020 of zero percent, 2021 experienced a 100-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, suspects who were armed with an edged weapon during K-9 Contact incidents, accounted for one of the seven total suspects, or 14 percent.

Weapon Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	0	0	1
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0
Impact Device	1	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	0	0	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	3	1	1	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	1	1	0	1

SUSPECT - INJURIES

In 2021, one K-9 Contact incident occurred in which the single suspect sustained an injury. Historically, from 2017 through 2021, all seven suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents sustained an injury.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Injured	4	1	1	0	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	1	1	0	1

³⁷ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ³⁸

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

There were no K-9 Contact incidents in 2020. The single K-9 Contact incident in 2019 received “consistent with established criteria” adjudicative K-9 deployment findings.

There were no K-9 Contact incidents in 2020. The single K-9 Contact incident in 2019 received “consistent with established criteria” adjudicative K-9 contact findings.

There were no K-9 Contact incidents in 2020. The single K-9 Contact incident in 2019 received “consistent with established criteria” adjudicative post contact procedure findings.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	0	0	1	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Deployment	4	1	1	0	N/A
K-9 Contact	3	1	1	0	N/A
K-9 Post Contact Procedures	4	1	1	0	N/A
Total	11	3	4	0	N/A

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

There were no K-9 Contact incidents in 2020. In 2019, there were no K-9 Contact incidents determined to be not “consistent with established criteria.” Historically, from 2017 through 2020, one K-9 Contact finding, was determined to be not “consistent with established criteria.”

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tactics	0	0	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Deployment	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Contact	1	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Post Contact Procedures	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	1	0	0	0	N/A

³⁸ 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.



CHIEF OF POLICE DIRECTED

The Chief of Police (COP) has the authority to redirect or reclassify a Non-Categorical Use of Force investigation to a Categorical Use of Force investigation based on details of the incident and his discretion. The Los Angeles Police Department titles such reclassification of these incidents as a Chief of Police Directed incidents.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2021, Department personnel were involved in three incidents directed by the COP to be investigated as a CUOF incident. This was an increase of two incidents or, 200 percent, compared to 2020.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2021, two of the three COP Directed Incidents were as a result of a radio call, and the other incident, was a result of an officer-initiated observation.

In 2020, the single COP Directed Incident occurred when the involved Department personnel was Off Duty.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2021, two of the three Department's COP Directed Incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, specifically in Hollenbeck Division (Department – three; Central Bureau – two).

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2021, zero COP Directed incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau (Department – three; South Bureau – zero).

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2021, zero COP Directed incidents occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau (Department – three; West Bureau – zero).

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2021, one of the three Department's COP Directed Incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau within Topanga Division (Department – three; Valley Bureau – one).

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2021, zero COP Directed incidents occurred outside the Department's geographical jurisdiction. In 2020, the single COP incident occurred in an outside jurisdiction.

MONTH, DAY, AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, the three COP Directed incidents occurred during the months of March, July and September, these occurred on a Monday, Wednesday and Friday, respectively. Two incidents occurred between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 5:59 a.m., and the other occurred between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 5:59 p.m.

In 2020, the single COP Directed incident occurred in the month of May, on a Sunday between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

In 2021, 11 Department personnel were involved in the three COP Directed Incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 3.7 officers per incident. This was an increase of 2.7 officers per incident, or 270 Percent, compared to 2020.

OFFICER – GENDER

In 2021, 11 male officers were involved in the COP Directed Incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 11 total employees. The percentage of male officers involved in COP directed incidents in 2021 was 19-percentage points above the Department's overall male total.

In 2020, one male officer was involved in a COP Directed Incident, which represented 100 percent of the total employees.

In 2021, no female officers were involved in the COP Directed Incidents, which represented zero percent of the 11 total employees. The percentage of female officers involved in COP Directed incidents in 2021 was 19-percentage points below the Department's overall female total.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2021, nine Hispanic officers were involved in the COP Directed Incidents, which represented 82 percent of the 11 total employees. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in the COP Directed Incidents in 2021 was 30-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic officer total.

In 2021, two Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 11 total employees. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in the COP Directed Incidents in 2021 was three-percentage points above the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander officer total.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

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

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of 11 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – nine percent (one out of 11 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – zero percent (zero out of 11 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 55 percent (six out of 11 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 36 percent (four out of 11 total officers).

OFFICER – RANK

In 2021, the majority of personnel involved in the COP Directed Incidents were at the rank of police officer, accounting for ten of the 11 total employees, or 91 percent. The one remaining employee involved in 2021 COP Directed incidents, representing nine percent, was at the rank of sergeant.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, personnel involved in a COP Directed incident were assigned as follows:

- One – Hollenbeck Division – eight of 11, or 73 percent; and,
- Topanga Division - three of 11, or 27 percent.

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2021, 11 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in COP Directed incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 11 total personnel. This accounted for 100 percent increase compared to 2020.

In 2020, the single employee involved in a COP Directed incident was assigned to a specialized assignment.

OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2021, two Department personnel were injured during the three COP Directed Incidents. No officers were killed.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect information below includes data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during the COP Directed Incident.

In 2021, two suspects involved in the COP Directed Incidents were male Hispanics who were both 32 years of age. The one remaining suspect was a male black, 21 years of age. Zero of the three total suspects were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or mental health crisis and zero were homeless.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2021, two suspects, or 67 percent, used Physical Force during the COP Directed incident. One suspect, or 33 percent, did not use any Weapon/Force.

SUSPECT - INJURIES

In 2021, one of three suspects, or 33 percent, received a minor injury not requiring hospitalization.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ³⁹ TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2020, there were three findings involving the single incident: Tactics, “Drawing & Exhibiting” and Lethal UOF were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.”

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2020, there were a total of two incidents categorized as COP Directed incidents. One of the three incidents categorized as COP Directed incidents was recategorized as NCUOF incidents; therefore, is not represented in the Department Adjudication for COP Directed incidents.

³⁹ 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.

USE OF DEADLY FORCE INCIDENT

Deadly force is defined as the force which creates a substantial risk of causing serious bodily injury or death. The utilization of objects that can cause serious bodily injury or death not specifically designated as a force option can result in the initiation of a Use of Deadly Force (UODF) incident.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2021, Department personnel were not involved in a UODF incident. One UODF incident occurred in 2020 and one UODF incident occurred in 2019. Both UODF incidents involved officers' decision to use a marked Police patrol vehicle as a force option.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2021 no UODF incidents occurred involving Department Personnel.

In 2019 and 2020, both UODF incidents resulted from a radio call.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2021 there were zero UODF incidents that occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau. This was a decrease of one incident, or 100 percent when compared to 2020. Historically from 2017-2021, one of two UODF incidents has occurred within Central Bureau.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2021, no UODF incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau. In 2019 one UODF incident occurred in South Bureau. Historically from 2017-2021, one of two UODF incidents has occurred within South Bureau.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2021, no UODF incidents occurred with the geographical area of West Bureau. No UODF incidents have occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2021, no UODF incidents occurred with the geographical area of Valley Bureau. No UODF incidents have occurred within Valley Bureau during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2021, no UODF incidents occurred in any Outside Jurisdiction. No UODF incidents have occurred within Outside Jurisdictions during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021.

MONTH, DAY, AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2021, zero UODF occurred involving Department Personnel.

In 2020, the single UODF incident occurred on a Tuesday in July at approximately 1:20 a.m.

In 2019, the single UODF incident occurred on a Saturday in June at approximately 2:40 p.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer information below includes data for all employees who received BOPC Lethal Force adjudicative findings for their involvement in the UODF incident.

In 2021, no officers were involved in an UODF incident.

In 2020, one officer was involved in the single UODF incident. The involved officer was a male, Filipino, with three years of service. He was at the rank of police officer and assigned to Rampart patrol at the time of the incident. No officers were injured or killed as a result of the 2020 UODF incident.

In 2019, one officer was involved in the single UODF incident throughout the year. The involved officer was a male, Black, with more than 20 years of service. He was at the rank of police officer and assigned to 77th street patrol at the time of the incident. No officers were injured or killed as a result of the 2019 UODF incident.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

In 2021, no UODF incidents occurred involving Department Personnel; therefore zero suspects were involved and/or injured.

In the 2020 UODF incident, the suspect was a male Hispanic, 32 years of age. He was unarmed at the time of the incident and sustained a minor injury not requiring hospitalization.

In the 2019 UODF incident, the suspect was a male, Hispanic, within the 24-29 age group. He was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. The suspect was homeless. He was armed with a machete at the time of the incident and sustained an injury during the UODF incident.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ⁴⁰

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2020, there were zero adjudications of “Tactical Debrief/In-Policy findings.” There were no UODF Incidents with findings adjudicated as Tactical Debrief/In-Policy during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2020, there was a single Tactics finding that was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This was a zero-percentage point change compared to the single Tactics finding in 2019. There have only been two UODF Tactics findings in the period between 2017-2021.

In 2020, there was a single Drawing and Exhibiting finding adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” There have been no other UODF Drawing and Exhibiting findings during the five-year period from 2017 through 2021.

In 2020, there was a single Lethal finding that was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval”. This was a zero-percentage point change compared to the single Lethal finding adjudicated as Administrative Disapproval in 2020. There have only been two UODF Lethal findings in the period between 2017-2021.



⁴⁰ 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.

WARNING SHOT INCIDENTS

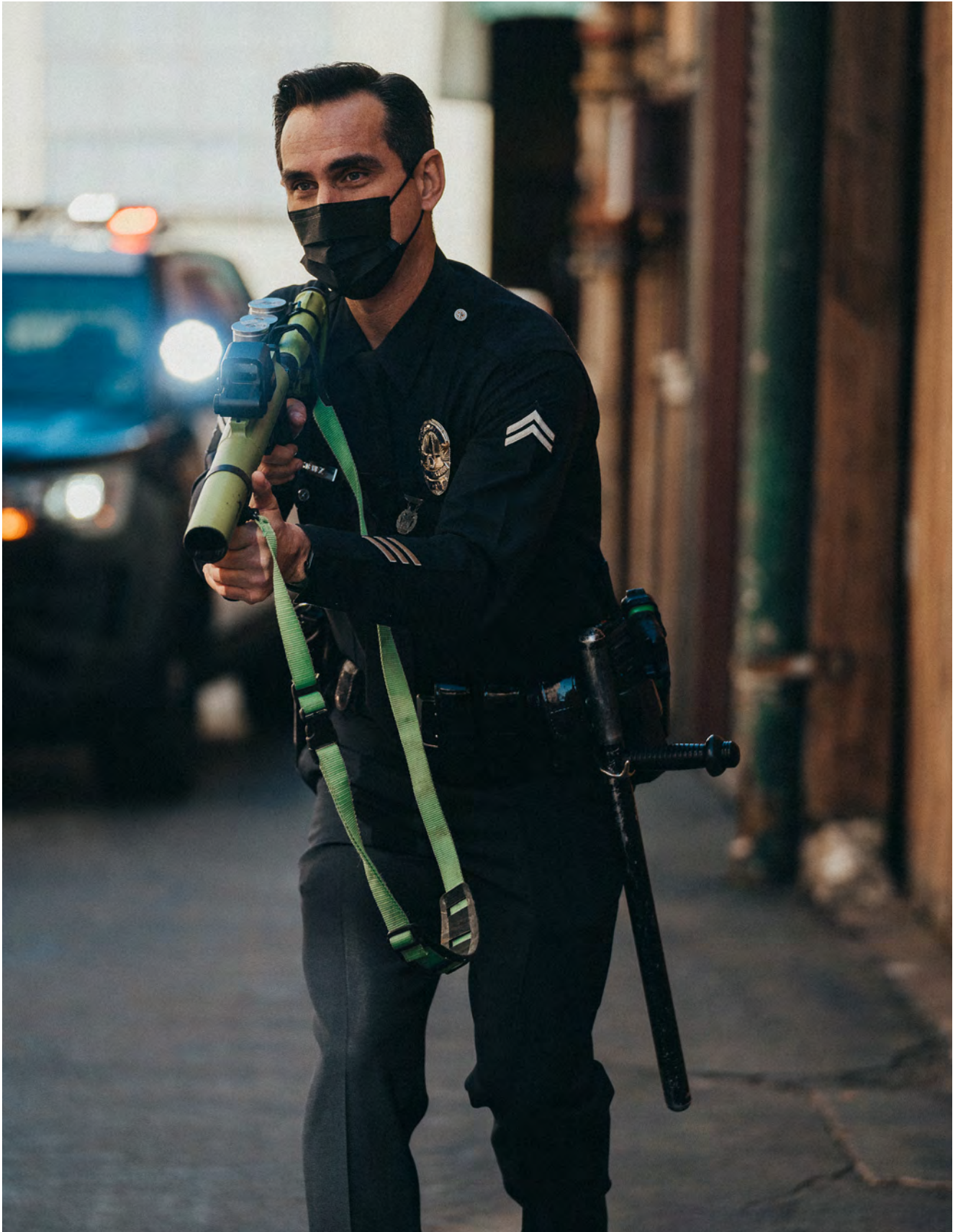
The intentional discharge of a firearm off target not intended to hit a person, to warn others that deadly force is imminent (2021 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

In the five-year period from 2017-2021, the Department had two Warning Shot incidents, which occurred in 2017. One incident occurred as a result of a radio call and the other was an off-duty occurrence. One of the Warning Shot incidents occurred within the geographical area of Hollenbeck Division, while the other occurred outside the city limits. The incidents occurred in the months of February and May. One incident occurred on a Tuesday and the other on a Wednesday. Both Warning Shot incidents occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m. Both Department employees involved in the two Warning Shot incidents were male, one of which had 1-5 years of service and the other had more than 20 years of service. Both Department employees involved in the Warning Shot incidents were at the rank of Police Officer and both were assigned to Patrol. One of the officers was assigned to Hollywood Division and the other was assigned to Hollenbeck Division. Both incidents involved a handgun with each incident resulting in one round fired for a total of two rounds in 2017. One officer was injured as a result of the incident.



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
Total	2,123	2,126	2,319	2,201	2,248

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 & 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
Total	1,240	666	607	544	520

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 & 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
Total	211	132	87	72	92

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 & 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
Total	18	63	106	115	123

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 1,061 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
Total	2,123	2,126	2,319	2,201	2,248

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

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
Total	658	639	697	654	668

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
Total	523	476	576	546	551

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
Total	401	394	387	410	412

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
Total	507	584	615	558	577

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
Total	2,123	2,126	2,319	2,201	2,248

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
Total	2,123	2,126	2,319	2,201	2,248

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
Total	2,123	2,126	2,319	2,201	2,248

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
Total	7,191	8,065	8,924	9,072	9,196

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
Total	7,191	8,065	8,924	9,072	9,196

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%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Continues on page 320

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
Total	7,191	8,065	8,924	9,072	9,196

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
Total	7,191	8,065	8,924	9,072	9,196

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
Total	7,191	8,065	8,924	9,072	9,196

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
Total	2,174	2,227	2,420	2,343	2,390

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
Total	2,174	2,227	2,420	2,343	2,390

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%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

SUSPECT – AGE

In 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
Total	2,174	2,227	2,420	2,343	2,390

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
Total	2,174	2,227	2,420	2,343	2,390

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
Total	2,174	2,227	2,420	2,343	2,390

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
Total	2,174	2,227	2,420	2,343	2,390

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
Total	2,174	2,227	2,420	2,343	2,390

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ⁴¹

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.

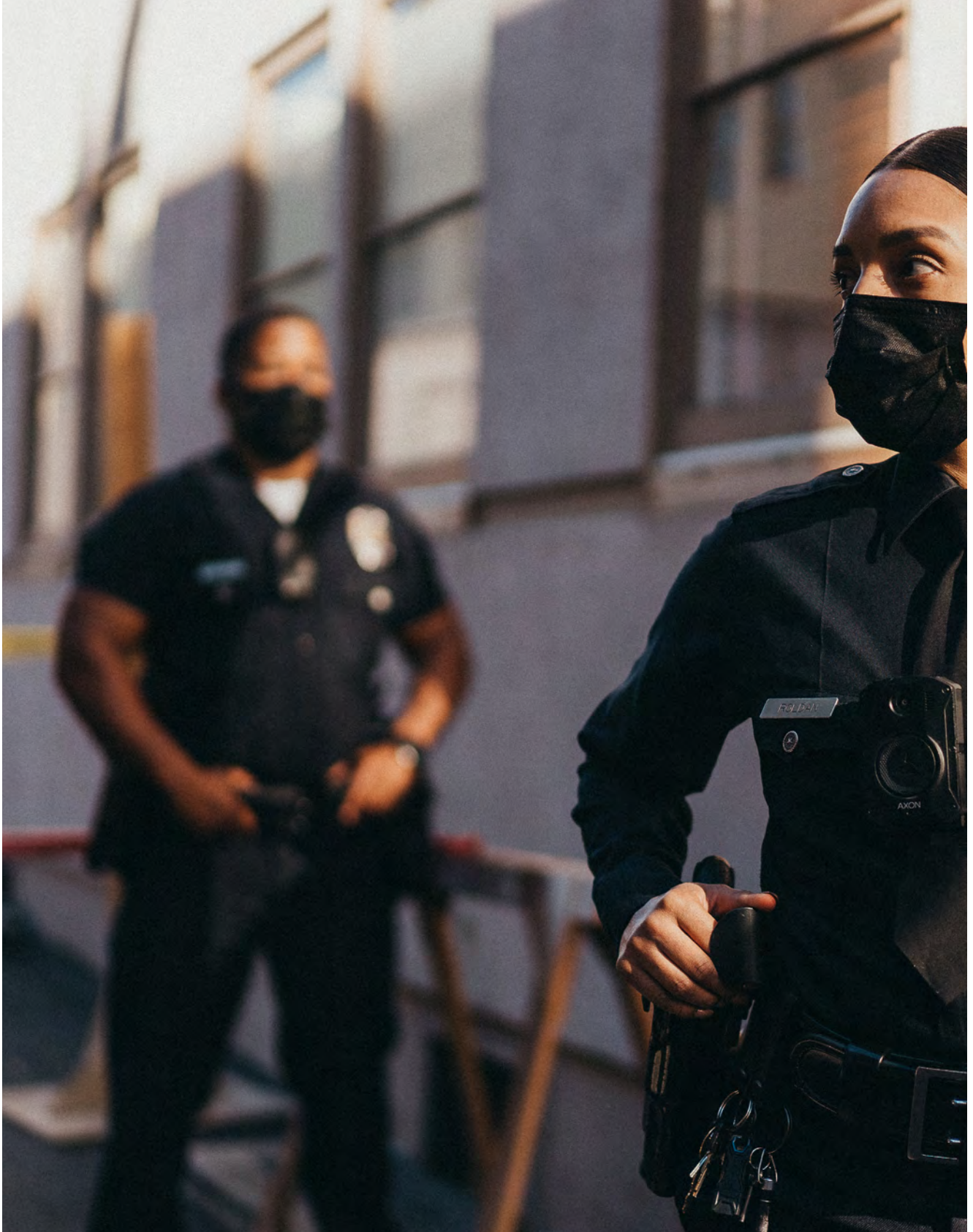
In 2020, 110 of the 28,436 total NCUOF Force findings, representing less than 0.4 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This represented a 0.1 percentage point increase as compared to “Administrative Disapproval” Force findings in 2019 of 0.3 percent. When compared to the 2017 through 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

⁴¹ Adjudication data for 2021 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the NCUOF incidents will be adjudicated in 2022.

OFFICER INVOLVED

SHOOTING INCIDENTS 2018-2021



**F002-18: January 8, 2018**

Uniformed officers observed a vehicle driving erratically. The vehicle collided with another vehicle and a street light. As officers approached, the suspect produced a rifle and pointed it at officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings

**F003-18: January 11, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a domestic violence incident at an intersection. Officers approached the suspect who produced an object that officers perceived was a handgun, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings

**F004-18: January 14, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of two suspects sleeping in a driveway with one of the suspects armed with a handgun. When officers arrived, one suspect fled on foot while the other suspect remained on the ground and appeared to be sleeping. As officers illuminated the suspect, the suspect who appeared to be sleeping turned toward the officer armed with a handgun, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings

**F007-18: January 26, 2018**

Uniformed officers were involved in a vehicle pursuit of a possible unreported stolen vehicle. The suspect exited the vehicle and fled on foot. Officers chased the suspect when they observed the suspect brandish a handgun in their direction, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings

*There was no photograph
available as the suspect
simulated a weapon*

F008-18: January 27, 2018

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a juvenile group in a park. While checking the area, they observed a suspect enter the roadway on a bicycle. The suspect dismounted his bicycle, simulated drawing a handgun, and took a shooting stance toward officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



F009-18: February 2, 2018

Uniformed officers were involved in a vehicle pursuit of a reckless driver. The suspect's vehicle was involved in a traffic collision and came to rest. As officers made contact with the suspect, he pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



F011-18: February 25, 2018

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a burglar alarm. Upon arrival, officers made contact with the suspect and verbalized with him to surrender peacefully. The suspect produced a handgun and pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings

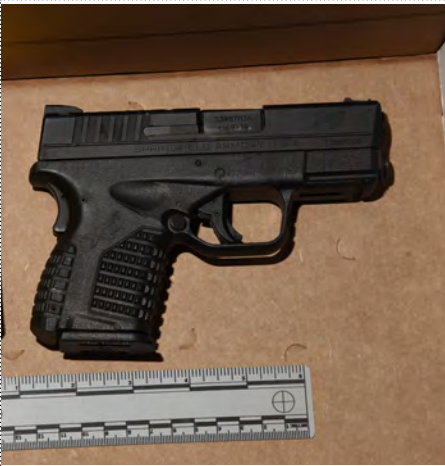


F013-18: February 26, 2018

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a suspect armed with a handgun and knife. The suspect stated he was going to shoot himself. As officers made contact with the suspect, he began walking towards them. Officers began to verbalize with the suspect to drop the weapon at which point he charged towards officers while armed with a pointed metal rod, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings

**F020-18: March 19, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a shooting at a business. While enroute, officers observed a vehicle matching the suspect's vehicle. The suspect's vehicle came to an abrupt stop, and the suspect exited the vehicle. The suspect walked towards officers holding a handgun, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings

**F023-18: April 10, 2018**

Uniformed patrol officers were in pursuit of a stolen vehicle. The suspect stopped, exited the vehicle, and a foot pursuit ensued through an alley. As the suspect ran through the alley, he produced a handgun and fired at officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings

**F024-18: April 10, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man with a knife at a business. When officers arrived, they observed the suspect holding a knife. They began to verbalize with the suspect to surrender. The suspect refused to comply and ran through the mall with the knife, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings

**F032-18: May 12, 2018**

Uniformed officers observed two suspects believed to be involved in gang activity in front of a residence. Officers approached the suspects with the intent of conducting a consensual encounter. One of the suspects immediately ran away from officers while holding a handgun. Officers went in foot pursuit which resulted in an OIS. A loaded firearms magazine was recovered by officers at the scene. The investigation determined that the suspect discarded a firearm; however, it was removed from the scene by an uninvolved individual.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings





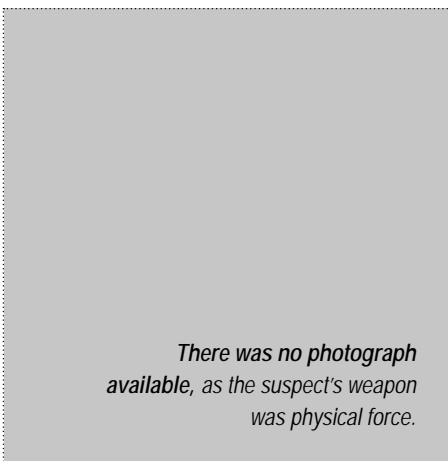
F034-18: May 21, 2018

Uniformed officers were involved in a vehicle pursuit of a stolen vehicle. The suspect in the passenger seat exposed his upper torso out of the vehicle window holding a shotgun. The suspect began to shoot at the officers with the shotgun, resulting in an OIS.



F035-18: May 30, 2018

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a stabbing. Upon arrival, officers encountered the suspect standing in the carport of the residence preventing them from having access to the stabbing victim. Officers gave commands for the suspect to surrender. The suspect refused to comply with officers' commands. After numerous attempts to communicate with the suspect, officers deployed less-lethal force options. The suspect armed himself with a large pickaxe and approached officers, resulting in an OIS.



There was no photograph available, as the suspect's weapon was physical force.

F036-18: June 9, 2018

Officers arrested a suspect who later was transported to a medical facility after the suspect showed signs of having a seizure. At the medical facility, officers removed the suspect's handcuffs at the request of the medical technician. While officers were in the process of re-handcuffing, the suspect attacked one of the officers and attempted to take an officer's handgun, resulting in an OIS.



F038-18: June 10, 2018

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a stabbing. When officers arrived, they observed the suspect through a locked security screen armed with a knife and in a physical struggle with his father. Officers entered the residence and used less-lethal munitions. The suspect advanced towards his father and attempted to stab him with his knife, resulting in an OIS.



**F040-18: June 16, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to an ambulance cutting radio call at a homeless outreach center. The officers confronted the suspect and ordered him to drop the knife. Officers utilized a beanbag shotgun to stop the suspect's actions. The suspect grabbed a female bystander and held a knife to her neck, resulting in an OIS.

As a result of the OIS, the suspect and bystander were both struck by gunfire.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INCUBITY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F041-18: June 20, 2018**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of an ambulance cutting. As officers arrived, they observed the victim of a stabbing on the ground. Officers observed the suspect standing outside of the residence holding a kitchen type knife. Officers ordered the suspect to drop the knife; however, the suspect walked towards officers while holding the knife. Officers deployed a bean bag shotgun followed by a TASER which were both ineffective. The suspect continued to walk toward officers while holding the knife, which resulted in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INCUBITY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F043-18: July 7, 2018**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a mother reporting that her son was possibly under the influence of an unknown narcotic and hallucinating. The subject was known to have a handgun and shotgun at the residence. Officers set up containment around the residence and attempted to communicate with the subject verbally and over the telephone. During the incident, the subject raised the handgun and fired at officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INCUBITY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F044-18: July 7, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a suicidal subject who had a handgun. Officers met with family members who directed officers to the subject's location in an alley. Officers communicated with the subject trying to get him to surrender. The subject failed to comply and fired at officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INCUBITY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F046-18: July 21, 2018

Uniformed officers were involved in a vehicle pursuit of an attempt murder suspect. During the pursuit, the suspect fired a handgun at the officers. The pursuit terminated when the suspect's vehicle collided with a utility pole. The suspect exited his vehicle and fled into a grocery store while firing a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS. During the exchange of gunfire, a bystander was struck by a round.

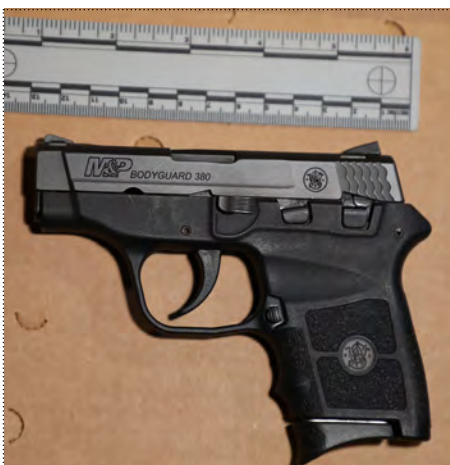
The suspect then barricaded himself in the store while taking numerous hostages. SWAT personnel responded and initiated crisis negotiations. The suspect submitted to arrest without further incident.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F047-18: July 27, 2018

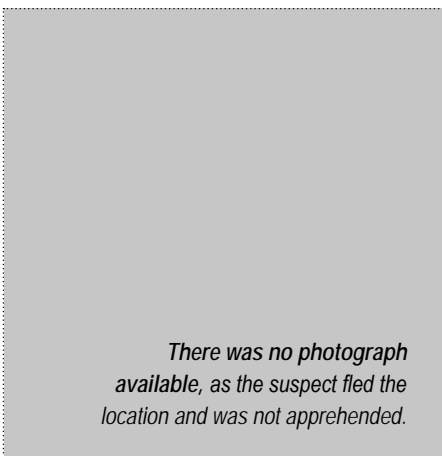
Uniformed patrol officers conducted an investigative vehicle stop. The officers approached the suspect and made contact. The contact officer recognized the suspect as a person on federal probation. After confirming his probation status, officers requested the suspect step out of the vehicle. When the suspect exited the vehicle, he produced a handgun and fired at one officer, striking her in the leg. The suspect then pointed the handgun at the partner officer. An OIS then ensued.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F048-18: July 29, 2018

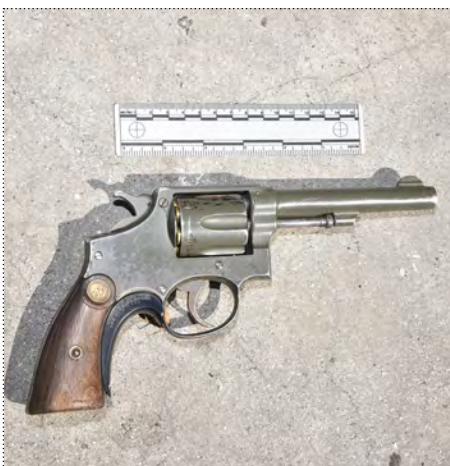
Uniformed officers responded to a radio call and began their investigation on the sidewalk. As officers spoke to the involved parties, an uninvolved vehicle drove by and one of its occupants began discharging rounds immediately. Officers perceived they were being fired upon and an OIS occurred.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F049-18: August 7, 2018

Plain clothes officers assigned to a task force went to serve a warrant and apprehend a murder suspect. Upon approaching the location, officers were confronted by the suspect who produced a handgun. The suspect shot at officers, resulting in an OIS. One officer was shot by the suspect during the incident.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F051-18: August 20, 2018**

Uniformed Metropolitan Division officers working crime suppression observed an individual, later identified as the suspect, straddling a bicycle in the middle of the roadway. The bicycle did not have a source of illumination as required during hours of darkness. Officers initiated contact for enforcement of the violation. As the passenger officer exited the police vehicle, the suspect mounted his bicycle and fled. Officers followed the suspect in their patrol vehicle as the suspect rode away. The suspect abruptly cut in front of the police vehicle, reached into his cargo shorts, and produced a handgun. The suspect pointed the handgun directly at the driver, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings

**F054-18: October 7, 2018**

Plain clothes officers assigned to a Narcotics Enforcement Detail were in an area known for narcotics sales. Officers attempted to initiate an investigative stop of three narcotics suspects. While conducting their investigation, one of the suspects produced a handgun at which point an OIS occurred.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



*There was no photograph
available, as the suspect's weapon
was physical force.*

F059-18: October 29, 2018 **PRIOR CRIMES**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a trespass suspect. Officers initiated contact with the suspect who was in the shower area. The suspect was naked, uncooperative, and became physically assaultive toward the officers as they attempted to handcuff him. The physical altercation involved physical force and the use of a TASER by officers. During the altercation, the suspect obtained control of the officer's TASER, punched and broke one officer's nose, forced a second officer to the ground, and repeatedly struck the officer in the face with his fists. An OIS then occurred.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings

**F061-18: November 11, 2018**

Uniformed Metropolitan officers were conducting patrol near a recreation center when they heard possible gunfire in the area. The officers observed two suspects walking from the recreation center gymnasium building in their direction. One of the suspects fired several rounds at officers who were still seated in their police vehicle. An OIS then occurred.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings





F063-18: November 18, 2018

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of shots fired. The comments of the call indicated someone was reportedly shot inside of the location. Upon arriving at the location, officers observed a pedestrian on the sidewalk in front of the location. Officers heard gun shots; however, they did not see where the pedestrian went or where the shots came from. An officer needs help request was broadcast. As additional personnel responded, an officer observed muzzle flash and believed he was being shot at. An OIS then occurred.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HARRY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F064-18: November 18, 2018

Uniformed officers were conducting patrol when they observed a vehicle with paper plates. A traffic stop was initiated and the driver (suspect) began to pull over. However, the suspect fled at a high rate of speed and officers went in pursuit. The vehicle pursuit entered the freeway, which had heavy traffic. The suspect exited the vehicle and was observed to be in possession of a handgun as he fled on foot through traffic, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HARRY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F065-18: November 25, 2018

Uniformed Metropolitan Division officers were working a crime suppression detail when they observed two pedestrians, one of whom was holding a handgun. Officers stopped their vehicle, exited, and gave commands for the suspect to drop the handgun. The suspect failed to comply, resulting in an OIS. The second suspect complied and was taken into custody without incident. It was determined that the second suspect also discharged a handgun.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HARRY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F068-18: December 22, 2018

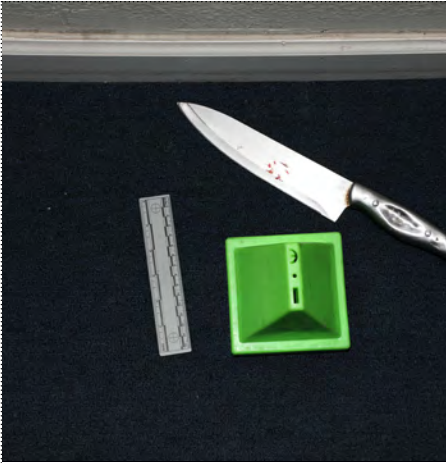
Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a man disturbing the peace. Upon arrival, officers observed the suspect unsheathing a large knife and confronting a citizen. Officers stopped their vehicle, exited, and attempted to take enforcement action. The suspect fled, causing officers to initiate a foot pursuit. During the foot pursuit, the suspect produced and pointed a handgun at officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



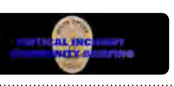
CATHAL INC. HARRY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F069-18: December 31, 2018**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a screaming woman. Upon arrival, officers knocked on the door of the residence. Officers heard noises coming from within the residence and requested additional resources. Before additional officers arrived, the suspect opened the door and was observed armed with a knife. The suspect moved quickly toward officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



There was no photograph available, as the suspect's weapon was physical force.

F004-19: February 14, 2019

An off-duty plain clothes detective was walking when he became involved in a physical altercation with an individual, later identified as the suspect. During the altercation, an OIS occurred.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F005-19: February 14, 2019

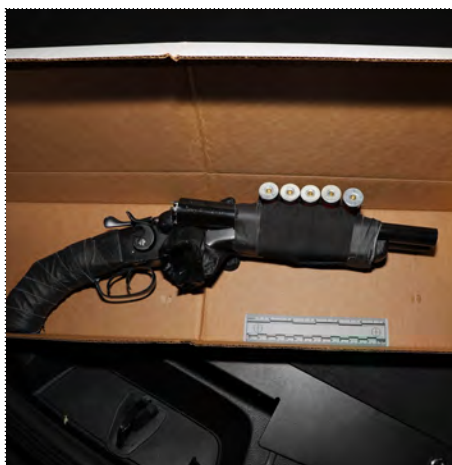
Uniformed officers assigned to a Transit Services Detail were working a foot beat when they observed security personnel engaged in an altercation with an individual armed with a knife. The officers utilized a TASER that was ineffective. An OIS then occurred.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F013-19: April 14, 2019

Uniformed Metropolitan Division officers assigned to a Transit Services Detail were notified by detectives of a wanted suspect's location in the area of their assignment. Officers observed the suspect carrying a backpack near their post. Officers began following the suspect at which point a foot pursuit ensued. The suspect removed a shotgun from his backpack and pointed it at officers resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F015-19: April 20, 2019

Uniformed officers were following a vehicle for traffic violations. As the vehicle came to a stop, the driver exited and fled on foot from officers. Believing the suspect was armed with a handgun, officers pursued the driver on foot. As the officers were running through a building complex, a second individual (later identified as the suspect), produced a handgun and shot one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F016-19: April 22, 2019**

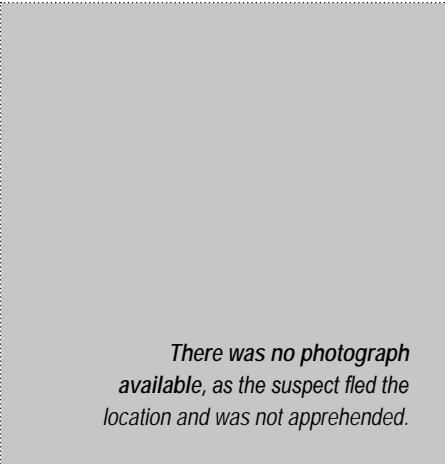
Uniformed patrol officers were responding to multiple radio calls of a man armed with a gun. The officers encountered the suspect and observed he was armed with a handgun. As they exited their vehicle, the suspect fired at officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



*There was no photograph
available, as the suspect fled the
location and was not apprehended.*

F017-19: April 26, 2019

An off-duty sergeant was in the waiting area of a car wash when he heard loud indistinguishable noises coming from the office/cashier area. Shortly after, a suspect exited the office armed with a handgun. The sergeant identified himself as a police officer and ordered the suspect to stop. The suspect pointed a handgun at the sergeant, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings

**F018-19: April 30, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a gun and possibly under the influence of narcotics. As officers approached the location of the call, the suspect began to shoot at officers while they were still in their vehicle which resulted in an OIS. The suspect retreated and proned himself next to a vehicle while still holding a handgun. Officers gave orders to the suspect to surrender. The suspect refused to come out. After multiple attempts to de-escalate the situation, the suspect pointed a handgun at officers, resulting in a second OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F020-19: May 20, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers conducted a traffic stop. While making contact with the driver, later identified as the suspect, a handgun was found secreted in the map pocket of the driver's door. The suspect suddenly exited his vehicle. Believing the suspect had armed himself with the handgun as he exited, an OIS occurred.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F021-19: May 26, 2019

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a woman armed with a handgun. Officers arrived and observed a woman, later identified as the suspect, armed with a pistol which she held pointed to her head. Officers communicated with the suspect to drop the handgun but she refused. During the incident, the suspect began to point the handgun in the direction of an officer and an OIS occurred.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F023-19: May 27, 2019

Uniformed officers were responding to a radio call of a shooting. Upon arrival, officers observed the suspect walking and armed with an assault rifle. The officers ordered the suspect to stop and drop the weapon but he failed to do so. The suspect pointed the rifle at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F025-19: June 5, 2019

Uniformed officers observed a vehicle with a vehicle code violation and conducted a traffic stop. As the vehicle came to a stop, the passenger, later identified as the suspect, exited the vehicle and ran away. The officers recognized the suspect as a wanted person and began to chase him. The suspect produced a handgun and tossed it on top of a trash bin. The handgun landed across the trash bin and fell onto the ground. As the suspect picked up the handgun, an OIS occurred.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F026-19: June 6, 2019

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a box cutter knife. Officers located the suspect who was on the sidewalk. The officers gave commands to the suspect and he complied by raising his hands and facing away from officers. Officers gave commands to the suspect to go down to his knees but he did not comply. After approximately 30 to 40 seconds, the suspect reached into his rear waistband, removed a box cutter type knife, and dropped it. He picked the knife up and charged at an officer, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

There was no photograph available, as the suspect's weapon was physical force.

F028-19: June 14, 2019

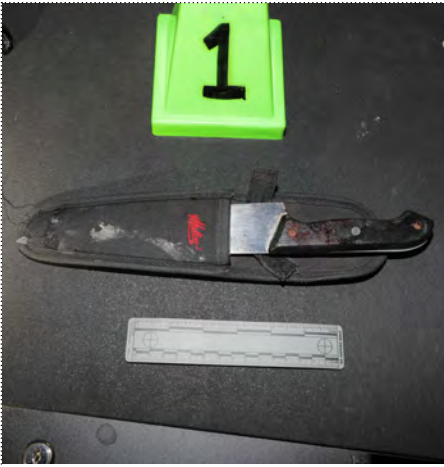
An off-duty officer was shopping at a store. While holding his child, the officer was approached by the suspect. In an unprovoked assault, the suspect struck the officer on the head, causing him to collapse to the ground with his child. An OIS subsequently occurred.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F033-19: July 16, 2019

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a knife. The suspect was inside the bedroom of an apartment and refused to exit for officers. A tactical plan was developed and a partner officer redeployed into an adjacent room to open the suspect's door. As the officer opened the door to the suspect's bedroom, the suspect armed himself with a machete and advanced towards officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F035-19: July 26, 2019

Uniformed officers were conducting a footbeat through a park. The officers observed a suspect spontaneously flee from them while reaching in his right pocket. Officers formed the opinion that the suspect was armed with a handgun and a short foot pursuit ensued. The suspect ran into a nearby courtyard and produced a handgun. An OIS then occurred.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F039-19: August 14, 2019

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a screaming man. Upon arriving at the location, officers encountered the suspect who was initially armed with a glass bottle. The suspect refused to drop the bottle and approached officers. Officers deployed a TASER; however, the darts did not strike the suspect. The suspect then armed himself with an approximate three foot long wooden plank and approached officers, which resulted in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings

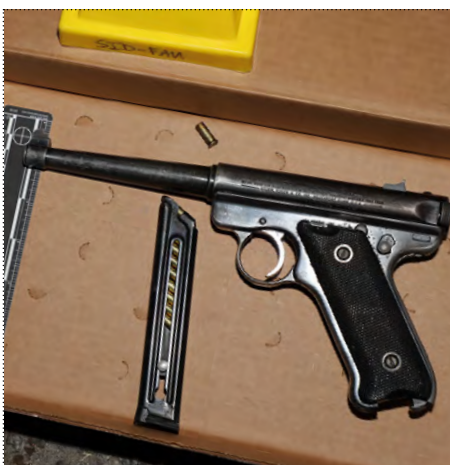


CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F041-19: August 18, 2019

Uniformed officers were driving a marked black and white police vehicle. As officers were approaching a red traffic light, the suspect fired one round at the officers. The round struck the police vehicle. The suspect then fled on foot. Officers attempted to locate the suspect as they requested help and began to establish a perimeter. Believing the suspect was still in the area, the officers drove through the neighborhood. As they reached an intersection, officers observed the suspect on the sidewalk. The officers exited their vehicle and the suspect fired at them again. An OIS then occurred. The suspect turned and fled through the street where he was confronted by additional officers who responded. A second OIS then occurred.



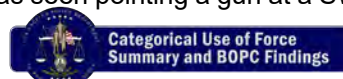
F042-19: August 19, 2019

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a family dispute. When officers arrived, they encountered the suspect on the front porch and attempted to communicate with him. After several minutes of dialog with the suspect, he suddenly stepped back into the residence and removed a handgun from his waistband. The suspect pointed the handgun at the officers and fired, resulting in an OIS. The suspect retreated into his residence. Moments later, he was seen running through a neighboring yard. While the suspect was armed, a second OIS occurred in the street. The suspect continued to run from officers. The suspect made his way through a nearby residence and into an alley. A responding unit observed the suspect in the alley and stopped their vehicle. The suspect raised his handgun in the direction of officers, resulting in a third OIS.



F043-19: August 19, 2019

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a neighbor dispute. Officers arrived and met with an uncooperative suspect. The suspect threatened to shoot the officers and proceeded to barricade himself in his residence. Officers requested and briefed Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) personnel of the threats made. SWAT personnel responded and deployed around the suspect's residence. They then began crisis negotiations. After repeated attempts to get the suspect to surrender, SWAT personnel deployed tear gas into the residence. Personnel entered the residence and conducted a search for the suspect. Officers determined the suspect may have barricaded himself in the attic crawl space. While covering a hole in the ceiling, the suspect was seen pointing a gun at a SWAT officer at which point an OIS occurred.



F045-19: September 23, 2019

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of an ADW shooting. Upon arrival, officers encountered a naked male acting erratically. As officers were giving the naked male verbal commands, the individual's father (later identified as the suspect) exited a nearby home while concealing his right hand behind his back. The suspect positioned himself behind his son and refused to comply with verbal commands. While shielding himself from officers behind his son, the suspect produced a handgun from behind his back and pointed it in the direction of the officers, resulting in an OIS.



**F049-19: October 16, 2019**

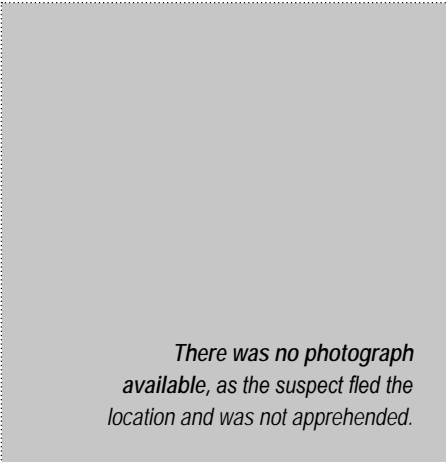
Uniformed officers and detectives conducted surveillance for a wanted suspect. Officers observed the suspect walking as the suspect simultaneously saw officers. The suspect fled and uniformed officers engaged in a foot pursuit. Additional personnel responded and gave orders to the suspect. The suspect then pointed a handgun at officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



*There was no photograph
available, as the suspect fled the
location and was not apprehended.*

F050-19: October 22, 2019

Uniformed officers were in an area searching for a wanted suspect. Officers observed the suspect walking and attempted to detain him. As officers exited their vehicle, the suspect fired a handgun, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F053-19: November 19, 2019**

A uniformed sergeant was flagged down by a citizen reporting a man armed with a knife. The sergeant searched the area for the suspect, located him, and requested a backup. Additional officers arrived and followed the suspect on foot. The suspect ran towards one of the officers while armed with a knife, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F054-19: November 25, 2019**

Uniformed officers were flagged down by witnesses to a robbery. The witnesses directed the officers to the suspect. The officers followed the suspect and observed him committing a carjacking. Officers attempted to utilize less-lethal force to stop the suspect; however, it was ineffective. The suspect drove away and collided into two police vehicles. He exited the vehicle armed with a machete. Officers utilized less-lethal force options which were ineffective. The suspect fled on foot, running a short distance. He then changed directions and ran towards one of the officers while holding a machete in his hand, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F055-19: November 29, 2019**

As uniformed officers were approaching a red traffic light in a marked police vehicle, the suspect fired one round at the officers. The round struck the police vehicle. The suspect then fled on foot. Officers attempted to locate the suspect as they requested help and began to establish a perimeter. Believing the suspect was still in the area, the officers drove through the neighborhood. As they reached an intersection, officers observed the suspect on the sidewalk. The officers exited their vehicle and the suspect fired at them again. An OIS then occurred. The suspect turned and fled through the street where he was confronted by additional officers who responded. A second OIS then occurred.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHOLIC JOURNALISM
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F056-19: December 1, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a gun. As officers arrived in the area, they observed the suspect on the street corner. Upon seeing the officers, the suspect fled on foot. After a short foot pursuit, the suspect changed direction and ran toward officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHOLIC JOURNALISM
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F001-20: January 5, 2020**

Uniformed officers conducted a pedestrian stop for a narcotics investigation. As the officers initiated contact with the suspect, a foot pursuit ensued. At the end of the foot pursuit, the suspect removed a handgun from his waistband area and an OIS occurred.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F003-20: January 11, 2020**

A uniformed supervisor assigned to patrol, responded to a radio call of a man with a gun. As the supervisor approached the location, he observed a male pedestrian walking matching the description provided in the radio call. The supervisor stopped and exited his police vehicle in order to contact the individual. When he did, the suspect raised his left arm and pointed what the supervisor believed to be a handgun in his direction, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F006-20: February 21, 2020**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call for of an unknown trouble. Upon their arrival, the officers located the individual, who was later determined to be the person reporting the unknown trouble. As the officers spoke with the individual, one of the officers observed a shiny silver object in the individual's waistband area. Officers decided to detain the individual pending further investigation. As the officers attempted to detain the individual, she removed a large knife from her rear waistband area and advanced toward the officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F007-20: February 25, 2020**

Uniformed officers were on patrol in a marked black and white police vehicle. A suspect pointed a handgun at the officers and fired multiple rounds at them as they were seated in their vehicle. Both officers returned fire at the suspect who fled on foot. Metropolitan Division K-9 personnel responded and ultimately located the suspect, resulting in a K-9 contact. A handgun was located immediately adjacent to the suspect's location.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

There was no photograph available, as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.

F010-20: March 30, 2020

An off-duty officer confronted burglary from motor vehicle suspects in his driveway. One of the suspects produced a handgun and raised it in the direction of the officer which resulted in an OIS. The suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F011-20: March 31, 2020

Plain clothes officers were parked in an unmarked police vehicle while conducting surveillance of a potential robbery suspect outside city limits. An individual, who was unrelated to the robbery investigation, approached the two officers while they were seated in their vehicle. The individual produced a handgun, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F012-20: April 15, 2020

Uniformed officers working patrol were driving when they heard multiple gunshots. Upon stopping their vehicle, they observed two suspects running toward their location. One of the suspects was armed with a handgun and pointed in the officers' direction, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F014-20: April 22, 2020

Uniformed officers working patrol stopped to investigate a traffic collision. Simultaneously, a separate call was then generated regarding a man with a knife at the location. Officers received information from a citizen at scene that the suspect that caused the accident was armed with a knife. Officers located the suspect who was armed with a knife. The suspect was given commands to drop the knife, however, the suspect advanced towards the officers with the knife and an OIS occurred.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F017-20: April 30, 2020**

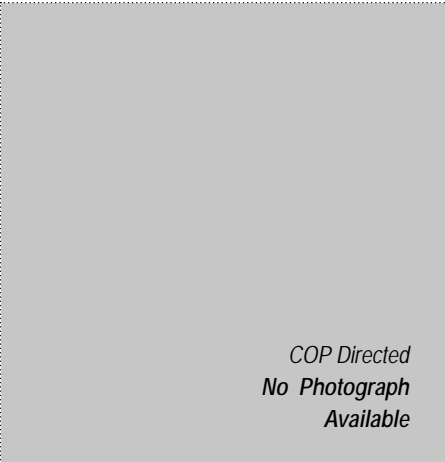
Uniformed officers working patrol observed a vehicle involved in a traffic collision flee the scene of an accident. Officers followed the vehicle until it stopped. The occupants fled. One of the occupants produced a handgun and an OIS occurred.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



COP Directed
No Photograph
Available

F018-20: May 5, 2020

While off-duty, one employee discharged his handgun causing injury to another employee.

Note: Due to the nature of this incident, this case was classified as a Chief of Police (COP) Directed case pending adjudication by the Board of Police Commissioners.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F019-20: May 14, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of shots fired. The person reporting advised that her son had a handgun and was attempting to kill a family member. Upon arrival, officers set up containment and made phone contact with the suspect. The suspect fired a round from a handgun inside of the residence and refused to release a family member. The suspect exited the residence with a handgun resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F020-20: May 27, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a neighbor dispute. Upon contact, the suspect held a large sword and advanced towards the officers. The officers redeployed, requested help, and attempted to de-escalate the situation. The suspect advanced at the officers again with the sword, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F022-20: May 30, 2020

Uniformed patrol officers assigned to crowd control duties were positioned on a skirmish line when a suspect drove his vehicle towards them. An officer fired a less lethal round, striking the driver. The driver continued to drive toward the officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F023-20: May 31, 2020

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a murder suspect there now. Upon arrival, the officers observed the suspect on top of the victim and stabbing her with an object. When the officers ordered the suspect to stop, the suspect refused and continued to stab the victim resulting in an OIS.



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F024-20: June 1, 2020

Plain clothes officers were driving an unmarked vehicle conducting crime suppression. As they drove through a gas station parking lot, they heard the sound of a handgun slide being racked and then observed a handgun being pointed at their direction. As additional plain clothes officers in an unmarked vehicle arrived in the location, they were fired upon by two individuals at the gas station, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F025-20: June 3, 2020

Uniformed patrol officers were on their way to the police station when they encountered a shooting-in-progress. The officers exited their police vehicle and were met by additional gunfire, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F026-20: June 7, 2020**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a citizen reporting multiple gunshots. When the officers arrived at the location, they observed the suspect armed with a rifle inside of his residence. The officers established containment and requested the response of Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT). As SWAT personnel were conducting evacuations, the suspect exited his residence armed with a crossbow, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F033-20: August 5, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a subject with mental illness. The comments of the call indicated that the subject suffered from mental illness and was attempting to cut himself with scissors. The comments also indicated that the subject had a Rottweiler dog on a leash. The officers located the subject inside of his apartment who was armed with the scissors and holding the leash to his dog. The officers attempted to de-escalate the incident through verbalization techniques; however, the subject let go of the leash and both the subject and his dog charged at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F034-20: August 7, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers received a radio call of a man with a knife. Upon their arrival, officers observed the suspect walking in the street holding a kitchen knife. As the officers attempted to verbalize with the suspect to drop the knife, he ran toward the officers while holding the knife, resulting in an OIS.



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F039-20: August 24, 2020**

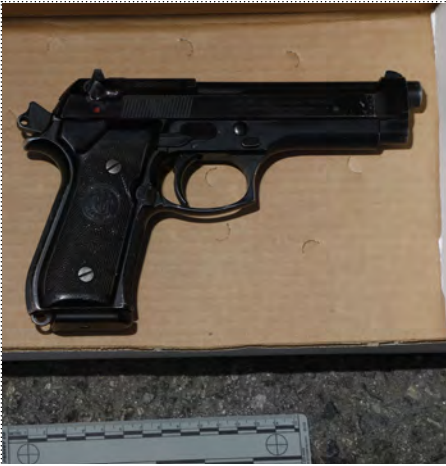
Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of gang activity to the rear of an apartment complex. The person reporting, indicated there were seven gang members standing around a vehicle parked to the rear of the location and that a handgun was observed. Several units arrived at scene and deployed simultaneously to the front and rear of the location. As officers approached the rear driveway of the apartment complex, the suspect ran north on the east side of the location. Upon reaching the front courtyard of the complex, the suspect, armed with a handgun, encountered other officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHAL INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F042-20: September 26, 2020

A male suspect entered the front lobby of the Harbor Community Police Station and was met by a uniformed officer assigned to front desk duties. The suspect approached and engaged in a physical altercation with the officer. A struggle over the officer's handgun resulted in the suspect removing it from the officer's holster. As the suspect assaulted the officer, the suspect stood up, pointed the handgun at the officer, and retreated towards the front door. The on duty assistant watch commander responded to the lobby. As the assistant watch commander turned to address the suspect, the suspect fired at the assistant watch commander, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHARTIC HARBOR
COMMUNITY POLICE



F046-20: October 14, 2020

Uniformed patrol officers were driving in the area when they observed two vehicles parked in a gas station with several people loitering near the vehicles. As the officers drove into the parking lot, they observed a suspect pointing a handgun at the occupants of the parked vehicles. Officers stopped their police vehicle and attempted to verbalize with the suspect; however, the suspect refused to drop the handgun, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHARTIC HARBOR
COMMUNITY POLICE



F047-20: October 15, 2020

Uniformed patrol officers were investigating a radio call of an ADW suspect with a gun at a motel. While conducting their investigation, the guest advised that he had rented a room at the motel the day prior and allowed the suspect, whom he met hours earlier, to stay in his room. The suspect locked him out of the room and refused to allow him back inside. The officers attempted to communicate with the suspect and ordered her to exit the room. When the suspect refused, the officers attempted to force the door open. Moments later, the suspect, who was armed with a handgun, extended her right hand through the gap in the doorway, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHARTIC HARBOR
COMMUNITY POLICE



F048-20: October 17, 2020

Uniformed patrol officers observed a shooting in progress. The suspect's vehicle was stopped in the roadway, and two of its passengers were firing their handguns at a victim, who had just exited their vehicle. One of the suspects ran northbound after the intended victim while the second suspect attempted to fire his handgun at a group of males on the sidewalk. When the officers stopped their vehicle, the second suspect turned and pointed his handgun in the direction of the officers resulting, in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATHARTIC HARBOR
COMMUNITY POLICE

**F049-20: October 18, 2020**

Fullerton Police Department Officers were conducting surveillance of a child sexual abuse suspect in the City of Los Angeles and requested the assistance of LAPD officers. As Fullerton Police officers attempted to detain the suspect, the suspect produced a knife and began stabbing himself. Uniformed LAPD officers arrived at scene moments later and followed the suspect, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

**F050-20: October 23, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers were flagged down by a citizen reporting a robbery suspect. The officers located the suspect and attempted to make a pedestrian stop. While initiating the pedestrian stop, the suspect turned and fired at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

**F052-20: November 1, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a 911 call at a market where a suspect had pointed a handgun at the manager. Officers arrived at scene and observed the suspect standing on top of a food shelf aisle near the front of the market. The officers verbalized with the suspect for several minutes to get him to surrender. Without notice, the suspect jumped down from the shelf and ran towards the rear of the market, holding a handgun in his right hand. The suspect then fired at an officer, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

**F054-20: November 20, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers were on patrol and observed several men congregating around a parked vehicle. When the officers exited their police vehicle, the driver officer observed one of the individuals place a handgun in a nearby vehicle. After confirming the item was a handgun, the driver officer informed his partner, the passenger officer, of what he observed and advised the passenger officer to take the male into custody. When the passenger officer attempted to do so, the male resisted, knocked the officer to the ground, and ran. The passenger officer got up and gave chase on foot. The passenger officer utilized a TASER, but the suspect overpowered the officer, obtained control of the TASER, and utilized the TASER on the passenger officer, resulting in an OIS.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



F002-21: January 21, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man with a gun. Upon arrival, the victim advised officers the suspect had pointed a handgun at him. The victim provided a description of the suspect to the officers and directed officers toward the suspect's last known location. Officers located a possible suspect and observed him holding what they believed to be a handgun. Officers gave the suspect numerous commands to drop the gun; however, he did not comply. The suspect pointed the handgun in the officers' direction, resulting in an OIS. No officers were injured during the incident. An imitation firearm was recovered at the scene.



F003-21: January 27, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a knife. Upon their arrival, the officers located the suspect and observed the suspect striking the victim in a stabbing like motion. In defense of the victim's life, both officers discharged their firearms, resulting in an OIS. A knife was recovered from the scene.



F004-21: January 29, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a suspect armed with a handgun. The officers located the suspect who then exited his vehicle and pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS. A firearm was recovered at scene.



F007-21: February 9, 2021

Uniformed officers conducted a vehicle stop. During the stop, the suspect failed to follow commands from the officer to shut off his vehicle ignition. The suspect then accelerated toward one of the officers resulting in an OIS.



**F013-21: March 16, 2021**

SWAT personnel and the Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) responded to a barricaded suspect who was wanted for ADW with a firearm. The suspect failed to comply with the officer's commands. The suspect fired at the SWAT officers from inside of the residence. One officer was struck. The suspect later exited the residence armed with a shotgun resulting in an OIS. A handgun and shotgun were recovered at scene.



Categorical Use of Force
Summary and BOPC Findings



CATICAL, INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F014-21: March 16, 2021**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an Assault with a Deadly Weapon suspect armed with a knife. The officers were advised that the suspect was inside armed with a knife attempting to force entry into the victim's bedroom. The officers entered the location and observed the suspect who was armed with two knives. The suspect failed to comply with the officer's commands resulting in the deployment of a 40-millimeter Less-Lethal Launcher. The suspect then forced the door open and began to slash the victim with the knife, resulting in an OIS. A knife was recovered at scene.



CATICAL, INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

F015-21: March 17, 2021

An off-duty officer observed two suspects in a vehicle parked in front of a residence. The passenger in the vehicle fired multiple rounds at a victim, who was standing on the sidewalk in front of his residence. The suspects then drove toward the off-duty officer. The passenger suspect turned in his seat and looked in the officer's direction. The officer believed the suspect was going to shoot him, and an OIS occurred.

There was no photograph available, as the suspects fled the location and were not apprehended.



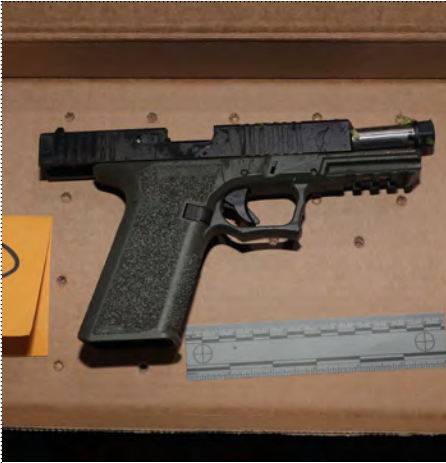
CATICAL, INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**F016-21: March 19, 2021**

Uniformed officers and supervisor responded to a radio call of a suspect armed with a hammer and small pick axe. The officers located the suspect and utilized multiple TASER and 40-millimeter Less-Lethal launcher deployments to no effect. The suspect then raised what appeared to be a small pick axe, above and behind his head and threw it at the officers, which resulted in an OIS. Both weapons were recovered at scene.

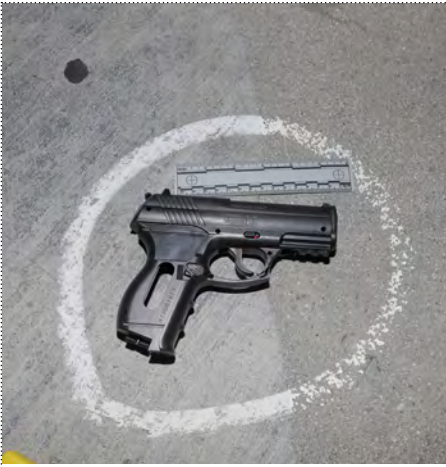


CATICAL, INC. HART
COMMUNITY OUTREACH



F017-21: March 19, 2021

Uniformed officers conducted a traffic stop. As the officers approached the vehicle, the suspect backed his vehicle toward the officers, striking the front of their police vehicle. The vehicle pursuit ensued. The suspect lost control of his vehicle and collided with a residential home. He then exited his vehicle armed with a handgun, resulting in an OIS. A firearm was recovered at scene.



F018-21: March 23, 2021

A uniformed officer was outside of a Department police station assisting an unrelated citizen. The suspect was waiting nearby and the officer saw the suspect produce a handgun. The suspect failed to comply with the officer's commands. The suspect raised the handgun in the direction of the officer, resulting in an OIS. A replica firearm was recovered at scene.



F019-21: March 29, 2021

Uniform officers conducted a pedestrian stop. They observed a handgun in the suspect's front sweatshirt pocket. The suspect refused to comply with officers' commands and fled on foot. The suspect armed himself with the handgun, resulting in an OIS. The suspect's firearm was recovered at scene.



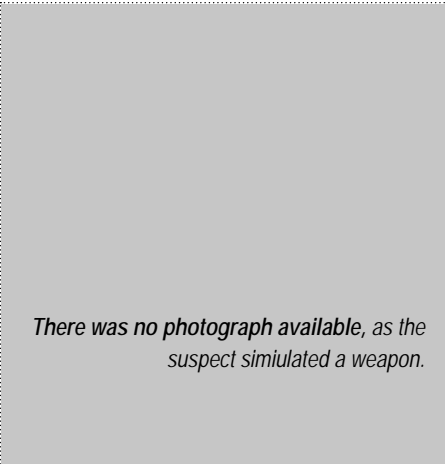
F020-21: April 2, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a suspect firing a handgun into the air in a public park. The officers located the suspect who failed to comply with officers' commands. The suspect pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS. A firearm was recovered at scene.



**F023-21: April 23, 2021**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an Assault with a Deadly Weapon suspect armed with a knife. The officers located the subject on the ground with a kitchen knife embedded in his neck. The subject advised the officers that he was suicidal. The officers attempted to communicate with the suspect but eventually deployed both TASER and 40 millimeter Less-Lethal applications to disarm the subject, so that they could render medical aid. The subject stood up and walked in the officers' direction, resulting in an OIS. Two large kitchen knives were recovered at scene

**F024-21: April 24, 2021**

Uniformed officers were responding to an unrelated radio call in their police vehicle. A suspect abruptly stopped his vehicle in their path. The suspect then reversed his vehicle colliding with the front of the police vehicle. The suspect exited his vehicle, holding his right hand behind his back and yelled at the officers to get out of their vehicle. After counting to three, the suspect quickly removed his right hand from behind his back and raised it in the direction of the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F025-21: April 27, 2021**

Uniformed officers heard what they believed was gunshots and then observed a suspect's vehicle flee the area at a high rate of speed. The officers pursued the suspect in their police vehicle and observed him shoot at victim who was driving in the same direction. At the termination of the pursuit, the suspect refused to comply with officers' commands. SWAT personnel responded and assumed command of the incident. The suspect then shot at the SWAT officers, resulting in an OIS. A firearm was recovered at scene.

**F026-21: April 27, 2021**

An off-duty officer discovered a suspect inside of his personal vehicle at his residence. The suspect armed himself and shot at the officer resulting in an OIS. Two firearms were recovered at scene.





F029-21: May 29, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an Assault with a Deadly Weapon. The suspect threatened a victim with a handgun. The officers contacted the suspect who refused to follow the officers' commands. The suspect pointed the handgun at the officers and an OIS ensued. A firearm was recovered at scene.



F032-21: June 24, 2021

Uniformed officers observed a suspect with what they believed was a handgun in his front pocket. The officers attempted to conduct a pedestrian stop. The suspect walked away and removed the handgun from his pocket, resulting in an OIS. A firearm was recovered at scene.



F034-21: June 28, 2021

Uniformed officers initiated a pursuit of a reckless driver. The suspect lost control of his vehicle and collided with city property. The suspect exited his vehicle armed with a handgun. He failed to follow officers' commands and pointed the handgun in their direction. An OIS then ensued. A replica firearm was located at scene.



F037-21: July 15, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a "man with a gun." The officers located the suspect armed with what they believed was a handgun. The suspect extended the object and pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS. The investigation revealed that the object believed to be a firearm was a butane lighter with a pistol grip. Both the lights and a knife were recovered at scene.



**F038-21: July 20, 2021**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a “man with a knife.” The officers located the suspect and gave commands. The suspect charged the officers armed with a kitchen knife, resulting in an OIS and one TASER application. A kitchen knife was recovered at scene.

**F041-21: July 26, 2021**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a hot prowler burglary. The officers located the suspect inside of the victim's residence armed with a large kitchen knife, which he held to the victim's throat. The suspect failed to comply with officers' commands, resulting in an OIS. A kitchen knife was recovered at scene.

**F042-21: July 26, 2021**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a “man with a knife.” The officers located the suspect who was armed with a knife. The suspect failed to comply with the officers' commands and charged them, resulting in an OIS. The suspect was struck by gunfire and dropped the knife. The suspect armed himself with a dark object (later determined as a cell phone) from his pants pocket and chased the officer, resulting in an additional OIS. The suspect resisted arrest, resulting in a Non-Categorical Use of Force. A knife and cell phone were recovered at scene.

**F044-21: August 6, 2021**

Uniformed officers were flagged down by a citizen reporting an altercation. The officers located the suspect who was armed with a handgun. The suspect pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS. A firearm was recovered at scene.





F046-21: August 13, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a “man with a knife.” The officers located the suspect and directed him to drop the knife. The suspect walked toward the officers, resulting in the use of less-lethal beanbag and 40mm less-lethal projectiles. The suspect continued in the direction of the officers, resulting in an OIS. The suspect fell to the ground with the knife near his hand. Officers utilized the TASER device as the arrest team approached the suspect. A kitchen knife was located at scene.



F051-21: October 1, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a mental illness radio call. Upon arrival they observed the suspect holding her minor son at knifepoint. The suspect refused to exit her residence. Officers notified SWAT and requested their response. As the officers utilized communication and time and distance, the suspect began to stab her son with the knife. An OIS then ensued. A knife was recovered at scene.



F053-21: October 2, 2021

A uniformed supervisor was alerted by a citizen who advised that they had witnessed a stabbing. The supervisor located the suspect and requested additional resources. The suspect refused to comply with the officers' commands. The suspect walked towards the officers with the knife in hand, resulting in an OIS and the deployment of a beanbag shotgun. The knife was recovered at scene.



F055-21: October 6, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to radio call of a suspect armed with a handgun. A citizen directed the officers to the suspect who was located inside a tent adjacent to a freeway offramp. The officers utilized distance and cover while they gave the suspect commands. The suspect fired multiple rounds at the officers. While awaiting the arrival SWAT, the suspect was observed holding a victim hostage. An OIS then ensued. The firearm was recovered at scene.



**F056-21: October 8, 2021**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a suspect who had committed multiple violent crimes, including attempt kidnapping, and ADW with a firearm. The officers were flagged down by a citizen and directed to the suspect's last known location which was a large apartment building. As the officers searched the building, the suspect entered a residence and took a victim hostage at gunpoint. SWAT officers responded and during the standoff, the suspect was observed through a window pointing the handgun at the victim's head. SWAT officers forced entry into the apartment and an OIS ensued. The suspect's firearm was located at scene.

**F058-21: October 13, 2021**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a suspect with mental illness holding a knife and choking his mother. The officers heard the victim yelling and forced entry into the residence. The officers observed the suspect on top of the victim swinging a knife toward her head, resulting in an OIS. A knife was recovered at scene.

**F059-21: October 24, 2021**

Uniformed officers conducted a vehicle stop. The suspect refused to comply with officers' commands and fled on foot. The officers initiated a foot pursuit during which the suspect produced a handgun and pointed it at the officers. An OIS then ensued. The suspect's firearm was located at scene.

**F060-21: October 31, 2021**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a vandalism suspect inside his residence. Officers attempted to communicate with the suspect who refused to respond. The officers made the decision to tactically disengage and left the location.

A second radio call was generated when the suspect was observed outside his residence armed with two knives and vandalizing parked vehicles. The officers verbalized with the suspect, who began walking toward them while armed with one of the knives, resulting in an OIS and a simultaneous deployment of less-lethal munitions.





F063-21: December 18, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a domestic violence suspect. Upon officers' arrival, the suspect exited the apartment building armed with a knife and a butane torch lighter. The suspect threatened to burn the apartment building down. The officers ordered the suspect to drop the knife. The suspect ignored officers' commands and still armed with the knife, walked towards the officers yelling, "Shoot me!" The suspect continued to approach the officers, resulting in an OIS.



F064-21: December 18, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call for a 415 Man armed with a butcher knife. The officers gave the suspect multiple commands to drop the knife which the suspect ignored. The suspect stood up and held the knife to his neck. Officers deployed a 40 millimeter Less-Lethal Launcher foam projectile which struck the suspect, but which was ineffective. The suspect continued to ignore officers' commands and walked onto the sidewalk holding the butcher knife in his hand. A second 40 millimeter Less-Lethal Launcher foam projectile was fired at the suspect, which was also ineffective. This deployment was immediately followed by an OIS.



F065-21: December 23, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call at a business for an Assault with a Deadly Weapon in progress. Additional radio calls advised that there was a possible shooting in progress and that individuals were sheltering in place inside the location. During the search for the suspect, officers located a female who was suffering from unknown injuries and covered with blood. They immediately encountered the suspect a few feet away and an OIS occurred.

When the OIS occurred, unbeknownst to the officers, a 14-year-old girl was in a changing room behind a wall, that was directly behind the suspect and out of the officers' view. During a search for additional suspects and victims, officers found the girl and discovered she had been struck by gunfire.



F066-21: December 24, 2021

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call for an Assault with a Deadly suspect. The suspect was observed discharging a firearm into the air and had trespassed in the backyard of his ex-girlfriend's residence. Shortly thereafter, an Air Unit arrived overhead and directed responding units to the suspect. As a patrol unit responded to the call for additional units they encountered the suspect on the sidewalk. The suspect pointed his firearm at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



**F067-21: December 26, 2021**

Uniformed Officers responded to a Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) backup request for a combative suspect refusing to exit his vehicle. LAFD personnel advised that the suspect was suffering from lacerations and puncture wounds to his neck. Upon the officers' arrival, the suspect immediately exited his vehicle with a 12-inch knife in his right hand. The officers gave verbal commands and ordered the suspect to drop the knife. The suspect refused to comply and began to walk toward the officers, holding the knife. As the suspect reached the front bumper of the police vehicle, an OIS occurred.



DEFINITIONS

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE ADJUDICATION FINDINGS:

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL – NEGLIGENT

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

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

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

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

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

CATEGORICAL UOF INCIDENT

A CUOF is defined as:

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

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

CRIME

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

FIELD DETENTION: Refer to Public Contact.

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

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

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

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

“homeless person” shall refer to the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NON-CATEGORICAL UOF: An incident in which any on-duty Department employee, or off-duty employee whose occupation as a Department employee is a factor, uses

physical force or a control device to compel a person to comply with the employee’s direction; defend themselves, defend others, effect an arrest or detention, prevent escape overcome resistance (2021 LAPD Manual 4/245.05).

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

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

PART I CRIME: Refer to Crime.

PART II CRIME: Refer to Crime.

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

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

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

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

- **Radio Call:** Call for service directed by Communications Division;
- **Observation:** Contact initiated by officers based on reasonable suspicion, probable cause, or as a consensual encounter;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USE OF FORCE - TACTICS DIRECTIVE: A written directive that contains procedure and/or insight into UOF and tactics issues. Use of Force policy will continue to be expressed in the Department Manual but may be reiterated in UOF-Tactics Directives. All Use of Force-Tactics Directives

will be reviewed and approved by the Chief of Police. Use of Force-Tactics Directives supersedes any Training Bulletins that have been published regarding the subject matter of the directives (2021 LAPD Manual 1/240.12).

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

VIOLENT CRIME: Refer to Crime.

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

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



ACRONYMS

ADSD – APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT DIVISION

AG – ATTORNEY GENERAL

ASCC – ADVANCED STRATEGIES FOR COMMAND AND CONTROL

ASLA – AUTISM SOCIETY LOS ANGELES

BCCR – BASIC COURSE CERTIFICATION REVIEW

BOPC – BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

BSS – BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES

BWV – BODY-WORN VIDEO

CAMP – CASE ASSESSMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CAPOS – CRIMES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS SECTION

CARE – COMPREHENSIVE CLEANING AND RAPID ENGAGEMENT

CCU – COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATIONS UNIT

CDC – CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

CEG – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT GROUP

CIRD – CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW DIVISION

CITY – CITY OF LOS ANGELES CO – COMMANDING OFFICER

COP – CHIEF OF POLICE

CPD – CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRCH – CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD

CRESS – COMMUNITY CALL RE-DIRECTION TO ENSURE SUICIDE SAFETY

CSD – CUSTODY SERVICES DIVISION

CUOF – CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

CSP – COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

DCO – DESIGNATED COVER OFFICER DEPARTMENT (OR LAPD) – LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

DICVS – DIGITAL IN-CAR VIDEO SYSTEM

DMH – DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

DOC – DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS CENTER

DTF – DAVIS TRAINING FACILITY

FBI – FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FID – FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION

FOS – FORCE OPTION SIMULATOR

FOTAC – FIELD OPERATIONS TACTICS AND CONCEPTS

FSD – FORENSIC SCIENCE DIVISION

FTO – FIELD TRAINING OFFICER

FTQ – FAILURE TO QUALIFY

FTS – FIREARM TRAINING SECTION

GTU – GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE

HOPE – HOMELESS OUTREACH AND PROACTIVE ENGAGEMENT

HPD – HOUSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

IAG – INTERNAL AFFAIRS GROUP

IC – INCIDENT COMMANDER

ICD – IN-CUSTODY DEATH

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

ICS – INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

IOD – INJURY ON DUTY

IPR – INTERNAL PROCESS REPORT

ITB – INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUREAU

ITG – INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GROUP

K-9 – CANINE

LACDA – LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

LAFD – LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

LAHSA – LOS ANGELES HOMELESS SERVICE AUTHORITY

LAMC – LOS ANGELES MUNICIPAL CODE

LAPD – (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.

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2021 USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

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

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