

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

2023

USE OF FORCE
YEAR-END REVIEW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



CHIEF OF POLICE MICHEL R. MOORE

LOS ANGELES POLICE

“to protect and to serve”

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



DEPARTMENT



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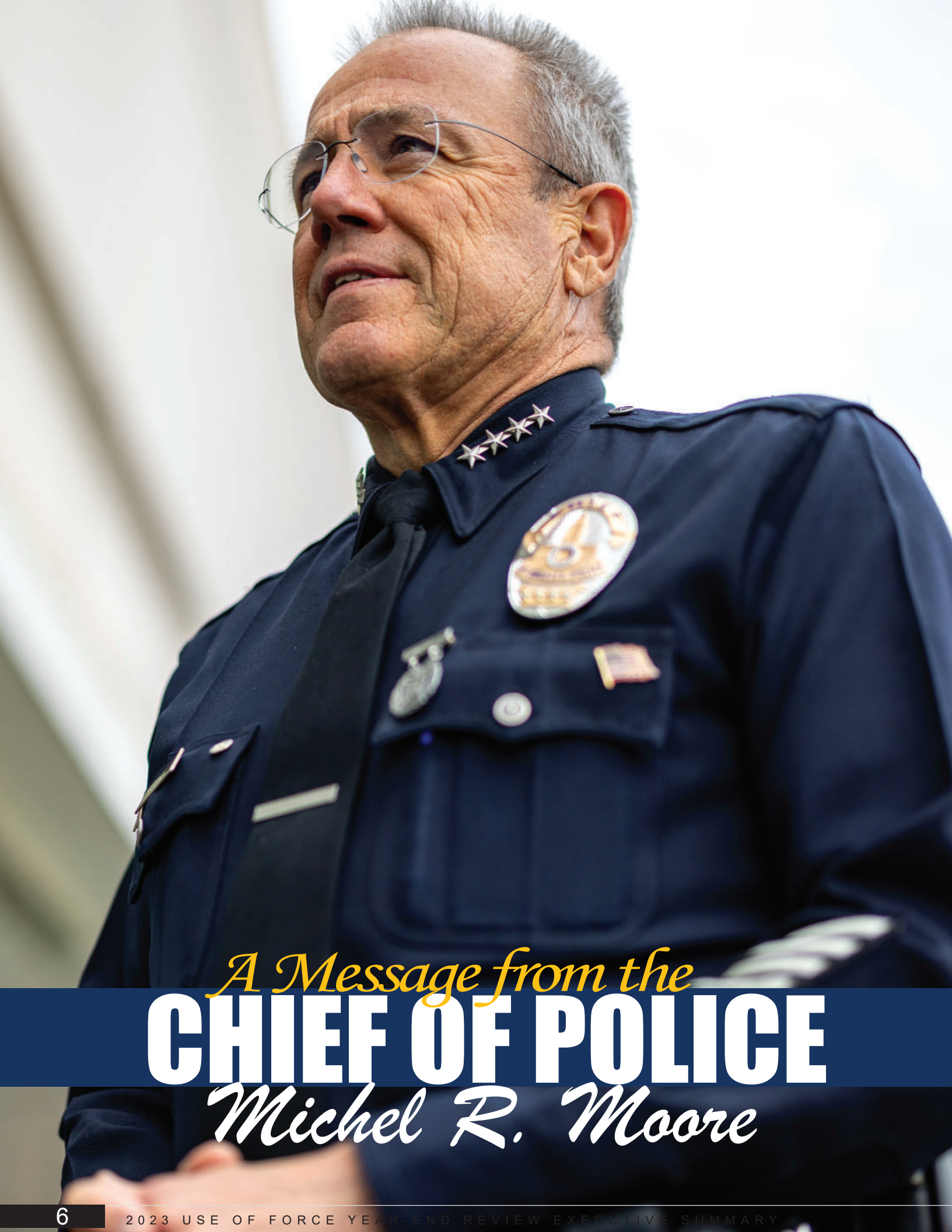
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A Message from the
CHIEF OF POLICE
Michel R. Moore

The Los Angeles Police Department constantly strives to improve and to meet the needs of our community members. We work with our communities to identify opportunities for growth and cooperation in the hope that we continue to build and maintain the trust and confidence of the people we serve.

Finishing my tenure as Chief of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), I remain committed to constitutional policing through a community-based approach. As Chief, I maintain my unwavering commitment to achieving a City free of crime and public disorder. As such, I understand the importance of forming connections with the communities we serve, to building relationships, and establishing public trust while working together to create a safer City. Through a collaborative approach with community leaders and our City partners, the Department emphasizes a relationship-based policing model which is built around meaningful engagement with the communities we serve. As a result, we have incorporated these principles into the fabric of our organization, promoting accountability and respect with every public encounter.

Our efforts to better engage and empower our communities as our partners in public safety has resulted in a marked decrease in all violent crime City-wide, including homicides, shooting victims, and robberies. Additionally, we also experienced a decrease in gang-related crime city-wide. Many of these successes can be attributed to our officers' focus on community policing, including our commitment to the Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) program and the implementation of our Community Safety Partnership Bureau's (CSPB) Neighborhood Engagement Areas (NEAs). Notably, half of our NEAs experienced zero homicides, with a decrease in shooting victims across all NEAs. In addition, nighttime Public Safety Meetings (PSMs) take place quarterly, allowing the community's voice to be heard to help focus the Department's efforts towards meaningful impact in the diverse communities we serve.

One of the important aspects of promoting transparency and accountability involves a critical review of our use of force incidents. To safely and effectively police our communities, officers must occasionally use force in the performance of their duties. During these dangerous field encounters, de-escalation principles are of the utmost importance as our officers work to resolve volatile situations while using the least amount of force possible. In all things, particularly uses of force, officers are expected to make decisions firmly guided by the intent to protect and to preserve human life. We understand use of force incidents involving community members are points of concern for the public subject to a high level of scrutiny both

from within and from outside of the Department. Because of this, the Department's Use of Force policy is centered around de-escalation techniques up to and including the use of lethal force as a last resort.

A challenge we faced in 2023 was an increase in officer-involved shooting incidents and categorical use of force incidents. In 2023, we had 34 officer-involved shootings (OIS), compared to 31 in 2022. Additionally, we experienced 70 categorical use of force incidents, an increase of 17 from 2022, when there were 53. In the officer-involved shootings, all the suspects were armed with a weapon or object that posed a threat to officers, with the majority of those weapons being firearms 13 and 12 being edged weapons. One data point of note is six of the firearms were ghost guns. In 2023, there were 1,610 incidents where officers used force, as opposed to 2,253 in 2022. The 1,610 incidents where officers used force resulted in 938 suspects being injured and 16 suspects succumbing to those injuries.

Through 2023, the Department continued its ongoing efforts to improve and update our Department-wide trainings. With the implementation of our Virtual Reality Training System, we can further develop our use of force de-escalation techniques, particularly with those subjects suffering from mental illness, within a virtual reality environment. The Virtual Reality Training Unit oversees this course which is a State of California, Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) certified training. This training is a crucial portion of the Department's Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT) and provides officers with invaluable experience interacting with persons who are suffering from mental illness. In 2023, 1,309 officers completed various virtual reality trainings.

"Forming meaningful connections and establishing trust with the communities we protect and serve are critical components in effective policing."

In response to several after-action reports which were developed as a result of the civil unrest in the city during 2020, the Department has prioritized training our personnel on our updated Mobile Field Force for Patrol course. This is a demonstration of the Department's commitment to training our officers in the effective use of crowd management and control. The Department's Metropolitan Division has a cadre of dedicated instructors that is tasked with the responsibility for conducting this training Department-wide. In 2023, 1,093 officers completed the Mobile Field Force for Patrol training course.

As part of our ongoing pursuit of quality through continuous improvement, the Department finalized a biennial Intermediate

Force Recertification Program, which is scheduled to begin in the summer of 2024. This recertification includes qualifying with the 40mm Less Lethal Launcher and the beanbag shotgun while conducting a comprehensive review of the laws and policies related to the use of force. The goal of this training is to ensure our officers have a healthy understanding of the available intermediate force options, as well as how to use those options effectively and safely.

Finally, the Department understands the importance of building relationships and employing community policing principles. Implementing relevant trainings to achieve those goals have remained an utmost priority for the Department. The CSPB regularly facilitates Community Safety Partnership (CSP) trainings, which focus on relationship building between officers and community members. In 2023, a total of 37 trainings were conducted, including (9) nine Supervisor Schools, (6) six Watch Commander Schools, (7) seven LAPD Leadership Courses, (6) six GRYD Schools, and (9) nine Police Sciences and Leadership Programs. In addition to these trainings, CSPB developed two separate CSP-focused training concepts: an online Learning Management System (LMS) learning program and a roll call training presentation. These trainings are designed to bolster understanding of CSP principles among sworn employees assigned outside of CSPB. Both training concepts, titled "Community Safety Partnership: Foundations for Patrol," were launched in 2023 and have been completed by 7,024 officers.

In addition to our ongoing training efforts, the Department recognizes the importance of utilizing cutting edge technology in the performance of our duties. In 2023, Innovation Management Division (IMD) assisted Traffic Group (TRFG) in obtaining a pilot for Axon Respond. Axon Respond is a function that allows Department supervisors to monitor vehicle pursuits through the Department's Fleet 3 Digital In-Car Video System (DICVS). This allows the watch commander in charge of the division of occurrence to communicate directly in real-time with the officers in a pursuit, allowing for greater oversight and increased public safety.

Forming meaningful connections and establishing trust with the communities we protect and serve are critical components in effective policing. When officers use force, it has the potential to strain our relationship with the community, reducing public trust and our effectiveness as law enforcement professionals. To this end, it is crucial that we maintain accountability and transparency in our examination of every application of force, to include use of force trends and patterns as we strive to continuously improve as a police department. Through continuous training, community policing initiatives, and critical analysis, I remain committed to ensuring that all our officers uphold our Core Values while maintaining the highest ethical standards as we protect and serve the City of Los Angeles.





BOARD OF POLICE *Commissioners*

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

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

The Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC or Commission) serves as the Department's oversight body. The BOPC is responsible for establishing policy, implementing necessary reform measures, improving the Department's service to the community, and enhancing community policing programs.

The Commission also reviews and adjudicates Categorical Uses of Force by Department employees, including officer-involved

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

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

DR. ERROLL G. SOUTHERS *President*



Commission President, Dr. Erroll G. Southers, was appointed to the Commission in March 2023. He was elected to serve as President in August 2023. Dr. Southers is an Associate Senior Vice President at the University of Southern California (USC), professor and veteran of three law enforcement agencies including the FBI. He is a former presidential nominee, who has served at every level of government, including the Schwarzenegger and Newsom administrations, before being appointed to the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners by Mayor Karen Bass. Dr. Southers is a noted counterterrorism expert, security analyst to media networks, who lectures and consults around the world. He earned his undergraduate degree from Brown University, and he holds masters and doctoral degrees in public policy from USC.

RASHA GERGES SHIELDS *Vice-President*



Commission Vice President, Rasha Gerges Shields, was appointed to the Commission in March 2023. She was elected as Vice President in August 2023. Commissioner Shields is a Partner at Jones Day and a former federal prosecutor with nearly 20 years of first-chair trial and appellate experience. She defends companies and executives in high-stakes civil and criminal matters, including DOJ and State Attorneys General enforcement actions. She also helps companies conduct internal investigations and develop effective compliance programs. She has been the lead trial counsel in federal court, has argued before the California Supreme Court and federal/state appellate courts, and has submitted amicus briefs to the U.S. Supreme Court as lead counsel.

Commissioner Shields has significant experience litigating complex civil cases both affirmatively and defensively, involving a broad spectrum of claims, including contractual disputes, trade secret theft, product liability, fraud, antitrust and unfair business practices, racketeering, and claims against financial institutions. She has also represented clients in government investigations relating to public corruption, tax, civil rights, fraud, health care, and cybersecurity. Commissioner Shields serves on the Jones Day's diversity committee and on the Constitutional Policing and Civil Justice Reform Task Force. She immigrated from Egypt and is a first generation professional.

MARIA LOU CALANCHE

Commissioner



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

WILLIAM J. BRIGGS II

Commissioner



Commissioner Briggs was appointed to the Commission in December 2020. Upon his appointment, he was elected Vice-President by his fellow Commissioners and subsequently elected 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.

FABIAN GARCIA

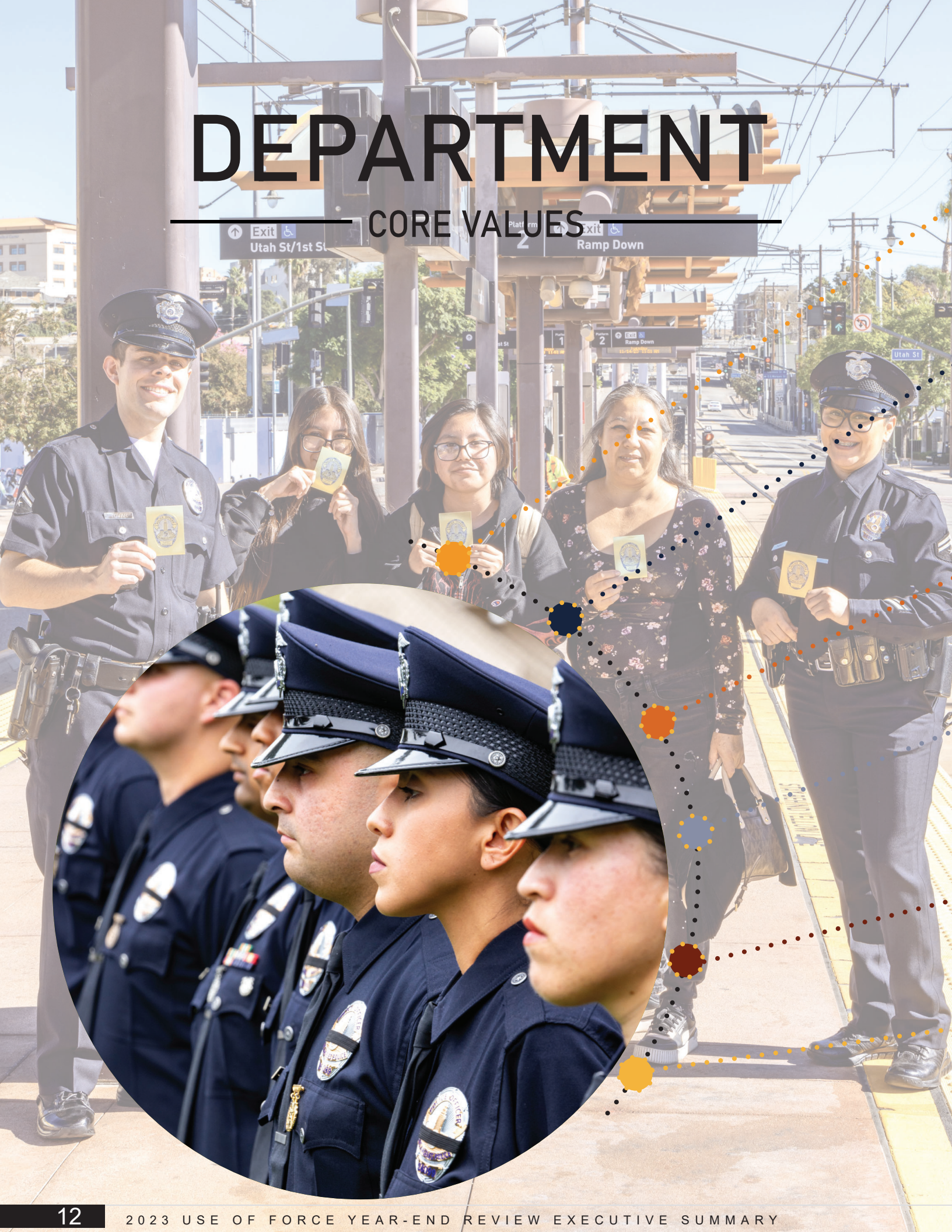
Commissioner



Commissioner Garcia was appointed to the Commission in August 2023. He is currently Director of Government Relations at Homeboy Industries. Fabian provides strategic guidance on policy and advocacy issues critical to the organization's mission. Prior to transitioning to Homeboy Industries, Fabian served as Senior Regional Program Coordinator for Los Angeles Mayor's Office of Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) under Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa's and Mayor Eric Garcetti's administrations. Fabian played an instrumental role in the development of the City's Gang Prevention, Gang Intervention, Re-entry, and Tattoo Removal Programs. He provided regional oversight of contracts between the City of Los Angeles and community-based service providers. Oversight included providing technical assistance, training on model fidelity, advising on budget management, and developing community and law enforcement partnerships. He has also worked for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) and the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO). Fabian has dedicated himself to empowering communities and creating opportunities for closing the equity gaps.

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 affect 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

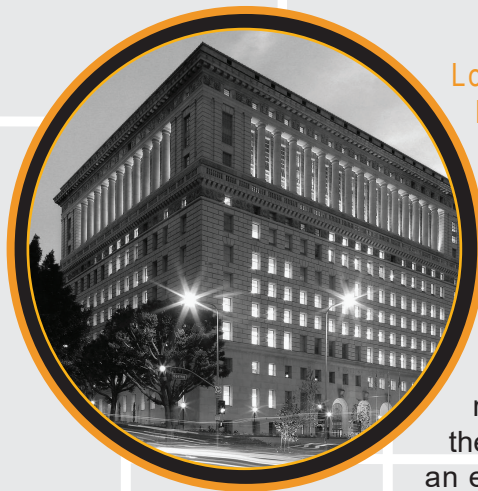
Integrity is our standard. We are proud of our profession and will conduct ourselves in a manner that merits the respect of all people. We will demonstrate honest, ethical behavior in all our interactions. Our actions will match our words. We must have the courage to stand up for our beliefs and do what 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.



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.

8,965 sworn personnel
2,627 civilian employees
468 sq mi (patrol area)
3.9 million (population)



Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

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

9,132 sworn personnel
5,356 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.

5,187 sworn personnel
867 civilian employees
665 sq mi (patrol area)
2.3 million (population)

New York Police Department



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

33,612 sworn personnel
16,611 civilian employees
302 sq mi (patrol area)
8.5 million (population)



Chicago Police Department

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

11,782 sworn personnel
761 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 an FOS type system. There are no years of service and/or rank exemptions.

5,435 sworn personnel
817 civilian employees
140 sq mi (patrol area)
1.6 million (population)



AGENCY TO AGENCY

USE OF FORCE COMPARISON

OIS INCIDENTS

In 2023, the Department had a total of 34 OIS incidents, which was the highest number of OIS incidents in the comparison group and an increase of three OIS incidents, or 10 percent, compared to 2022. When compared to 2022, the Department was the only agency to have an increase in the number of OIS incidents in the comparison group. 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 2023 with a total of 30 OIS incidents. In 2023, NYPD had a decrease of 10 incidents, or 25 percent, from the previous year. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) had 21 OIS incidents in 2023, which was a decrease of six incidents from the previous year, or 22 percent. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) had the lowest number of OIS incidents in 2023 with 17 incidents which was a decrease of 11 incidents from the previous year, or 39 percent. The Houston Police Department (HPD) had 20 OIS incidents in 2023 compared to 29 incidents in 2022, which was a decrease of nine incidents, or 31 percent. The Philadelphia Police Department (PPD), which is the smallest department of the comparison group, had the third highest number of OIS incidents with 23 OIS incidents in 2023, compared to 29 incidents in 2022.

OIS Incidents

Department	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Los Angeles Police Department	26	27	37	31	34
Chicago Police Department	17	36	32	28	17
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	28	32	35	27	21
New York Police Department	25	25	36	40	30
Houston Police Department	20	26	29	29	20
Philadelphia Police Department	9	8	8	29	23

OIS SUSPECTS DECEASED

In 2023, the Department had a total of 16 suspect fatalities as a result of OIS incidents, which was the highest number of fatalities in the comparison group. In 2023, the Department had an increase of two fatalities compared to 14 fatalities in 2022. HPD had the second highest number of OIS suspect fatalities, with 11 decedents, a decrease of two decedents from the previous year. NYPD had seven decedents a decrease of six decedents from the previous year. CPD had an increase of three decedents

as a result of OIS incidents in 2023 compared to two decedents in 2022. LASD experienced a decrease of one decedent from the previous year with 10 decedents in 2023 and 11 decedents in 2022. PPD experienced no change in the number of suspect fatalities with a total of five in 2022 and 2023, respectively. In 2023, the Department and CPD experienced increases in the number of OIS decedents. In 2023, LASD, HPD, and NYPD experienced decreases in the number of OIS decedents. In 2023, PPD was the single department that experienced no change in the number of OIS decedents.

OIS Suspects Deceased

Department	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Los Angeles Police Department	12	7	17	14	16
Chicago Police Department	5	7	7	2	5
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	13	16	11	11	10
New York Police Department	11	8	6	13	7
Houston Police Department	7	9	11	13	11
Philadelphia Police Department	0	1	4	5	5

DECEASED COMPARED TO OIS INCIDENTS

When comparing the number of deceased OIS suspects to the number of total OIS incidents in 2023, the Department had 47 percent of the OIS incidents resulting in a suspect fatality. HPD had the highest amount in the comparison group with 55 percent of their OIS incidents result in a fatality. LASD had 48 percent of their incidents result in a suspect fatality. NYPD had 23 percent of their OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality. CPD had 29 percent of OIS incidents resulting in a suspect fatality. PPD had the lowest percent in the comparison group with 22 percent of their OIS incidents resulting in a suspect fatality.

Percentage of Deceased Suspects Compared to OIS Incidents

Department	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Los Angeles Police Department	46%	26%	46%	45%	47%
Chicago Police Department	29%	19%	22%	7%	29%
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	46%	50%	31%	41%	48%
New York Police Department	44%	32%	17%	33%	23%
Houston Police Department	35%	35%	38%	45%	55%
Philadelphia Police Department	0%	13%	50%	17%	22%

FATAL OIS AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION

(per 100,000 residents) In 2023, the Department's fatal OIS incidents per capita of 0.410 decedents per 100,000 is the second highest of the comparison group. PPD, with the smallest city population in the comparison group, had the fourth highest fatal OIS incidents per capita in 2023, with 0.313 per 100,000. HPD had the highest fatal OIS incidents per capita in the comparison group of 0.480. LASD had the third highest fatal OIS incidents per capita of 0.340 per 100,000 in 2023. CPD, had the second lowest fatal OIS incidents per capita of 0.182. NYPD, which has the largest population in the comparison group, had the lowest fatal OIS incidents per capita of 0.080 per 100,000 in 2023.

Per Capita Ratio on Deceased OIS to Population

Department	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Los Angeles Police Department	0.308	0.18	0.462	0.359	0.410
Chicago Police Department	0.182	0.255	0.255	0.073	0.182
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	0.44	0.542	0.372	0.370	0.340
New York Police Department	0.125	0.091	0.068	0.148	0.080
Houston Police Department	0.304	0.391	0.477	0.564	0.480
Philadelphia Police Department	0	0.062	0.249	0.312	0.313

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2019 TO 2023

In 2023, five departments in the comparison group, LASD, HPD, CPD, PPD, and NYPD, had a reduction in OIS incidents compared to 2022. LASD had a decrease of six incidents, the HPD had a decrease of nine incidents, CPD had a decrease of 11 incidents, PPD had a decrease of six incidents, and NYPD had a decrease of 10 incidents. In 2023, the Department was the single agency in the comparison group that had an increase in OIS incidents compared to 2022. The Department had an increase of three incidents, or an increase of 10 percent.

When comparing OIS suspect fatalities, the Department along with CPD experienced an increase compared to 2022 (LAPD had an increase of two decedents, and CPD had an increase of three decedents). In 2023, LASD, HPD and NYPD had a decrease in the number of suspect fatalities resulting in an OIS (LASD decrease of one decedent, HPD had a decrease of two decedents and NYPD had a decrease of six decedents).

In 2023, PPD had no change in OIS suspect fatalities compared to 2022 (PPD had five decedents in 2022, five decedents in 2023). In 2023, all six agencies combined for a total of 145 incidents, resulting in a total of 54 suspect fatalities, or 37 percent, as the result of an OIS incident. In 2022, all six agencies combined had a total of 184 OIS incidents with a total of 58 suspect fatalities, or 32 percent. This results in an 21 percent decrease in the number of OIS incidents and a seven percent decrease in the number of suspect fatalities.

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 enhances accountability and transparency, and allows for a more effective utilization of resources.

STATISTICS SNAPSHOT





STATISTICAL



VIOLENT CRIME

IN PERSPECTIVE

In 2023, there were a total of 30,259 violent crimes that occurred throughout the City, which accounted for a decrease of 1,002 violent crime occurrences, or three percent, compared to 2022. When compared to the 2019 through 2022 annual average of 29,856 violent crime occurrences, 2023 had 403 more violent crimes, or one percent, above the four-year annual average.

In review of the four violent crime categories, homicides experienced a 16 percent decrease along with robberies which experienced a five percent decrease in 2023 when compared to the prior year. Rapes decreased by 14 percent and aggravated assaults decreased by one percent in 2023 when compared to the prior year.



CITY OF LOS ANGELES VIOLENT CRIME STATISTICS ⁶

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Homicide	258	355	402	392	328
Rape	1,904	1,579	1,623	1,581	1,357
Robbery	9,638	8,018	8,498	9,118	8,676
Agg Assault	17,250	18,562	20,074	20,170	19,898
TOTAL	29,050	28,514	30,597	31,261	30,259

OTHER CITY COMPARISON ^{7, 8, 9, 10}

According to 2023 violent crime data for the year, Houston experienced the highest violent crime rate amongst the five most populous cities in the country, with 97.3 violent crime occurrences per 10,000 individuals. Philadelphia had the second highest rate at 88.7 violent crime occurrences per 10,000 individuals. Los Angeles had the third highest violent crime occurrences at 77.5 violent crimes per 10,000 individuals. Chicago had the fourth highest violent crime occurrences per 10,000 individuals at a rate of 72.9. New York City experienced the fewest violent crime occurrences of the five most populous cities in the country at 53.4 violent crime incidents per 10,000 individuals.

⁶ 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.

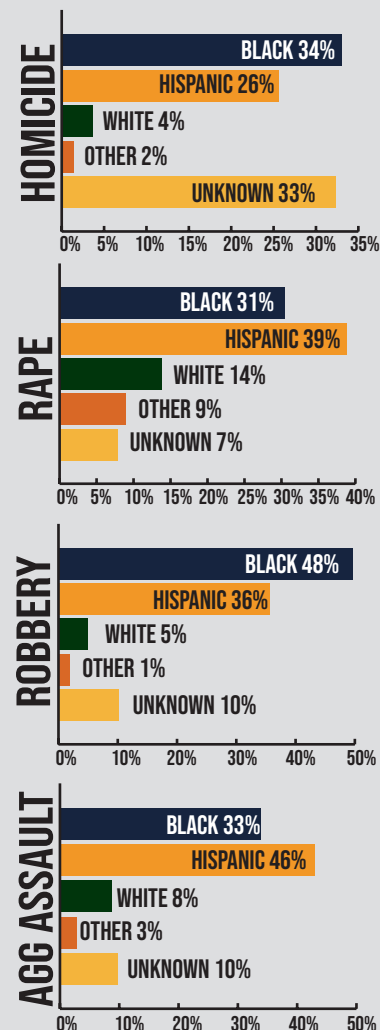
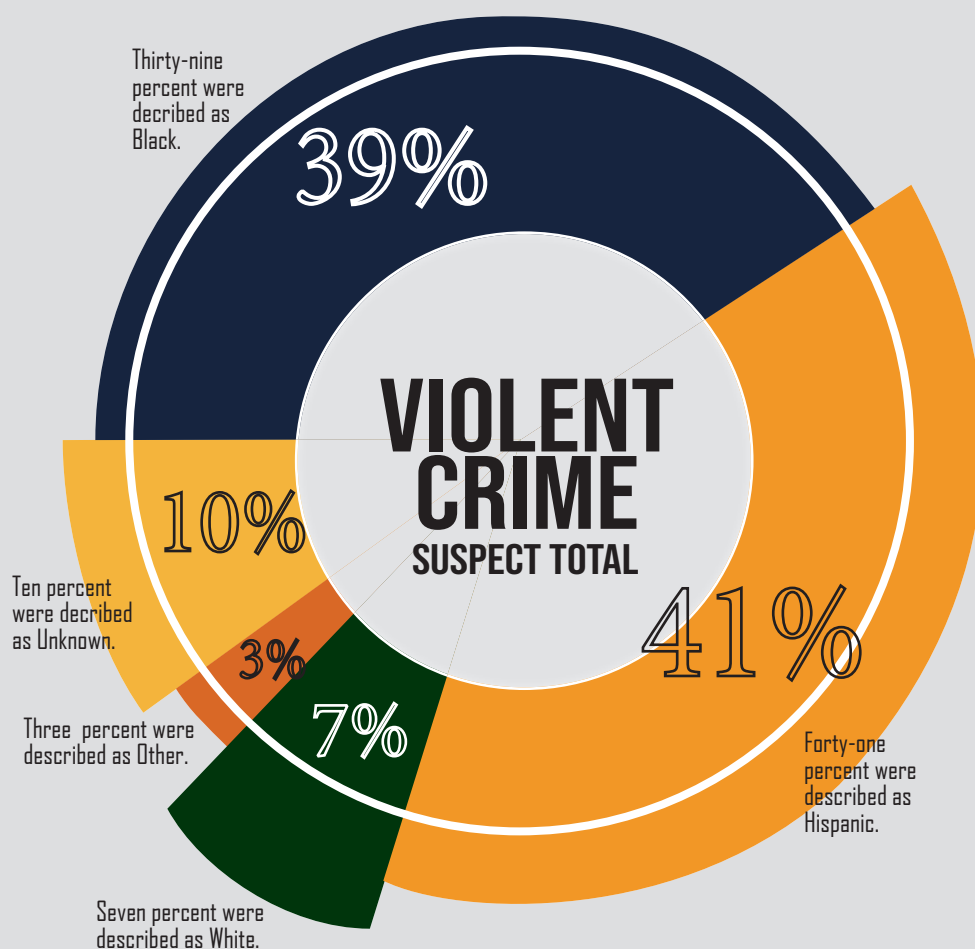
⁷ Chicago Data Portal: <https://data.cityofchicago.org/>

⁸ Crime Stats - NYPD COMPSTAT 2.0: <https://compstat.nypdonline.org>

⁹ Crime Statistics, City of Houston: https://www.houstontx.gov/police/cs/Monthly_Crime_Data_by_Street_and_Police_Beat.htm

¹⁰ Crime Maps & Stats | Philadelphia Police Department: <https://www.phillypolice.com/crime-maps-stats/> <https://data.census.gov>

2023 LOS ANGELES VIOLENT CRIME SUSPECT DATA



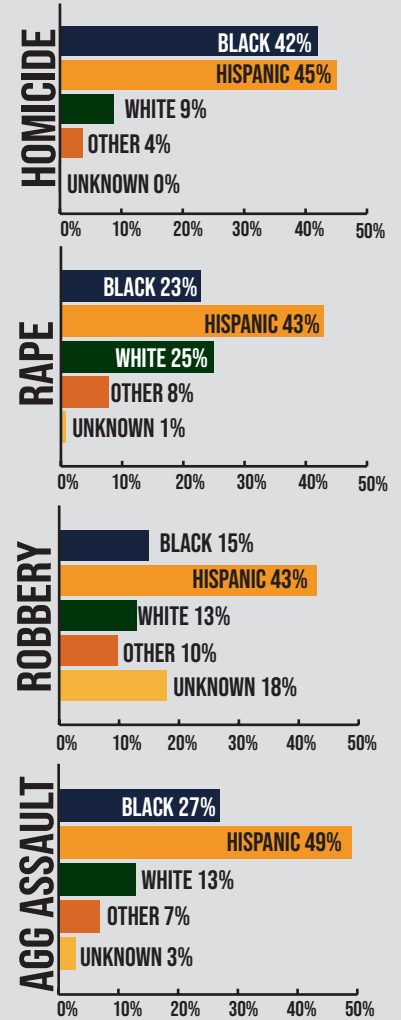
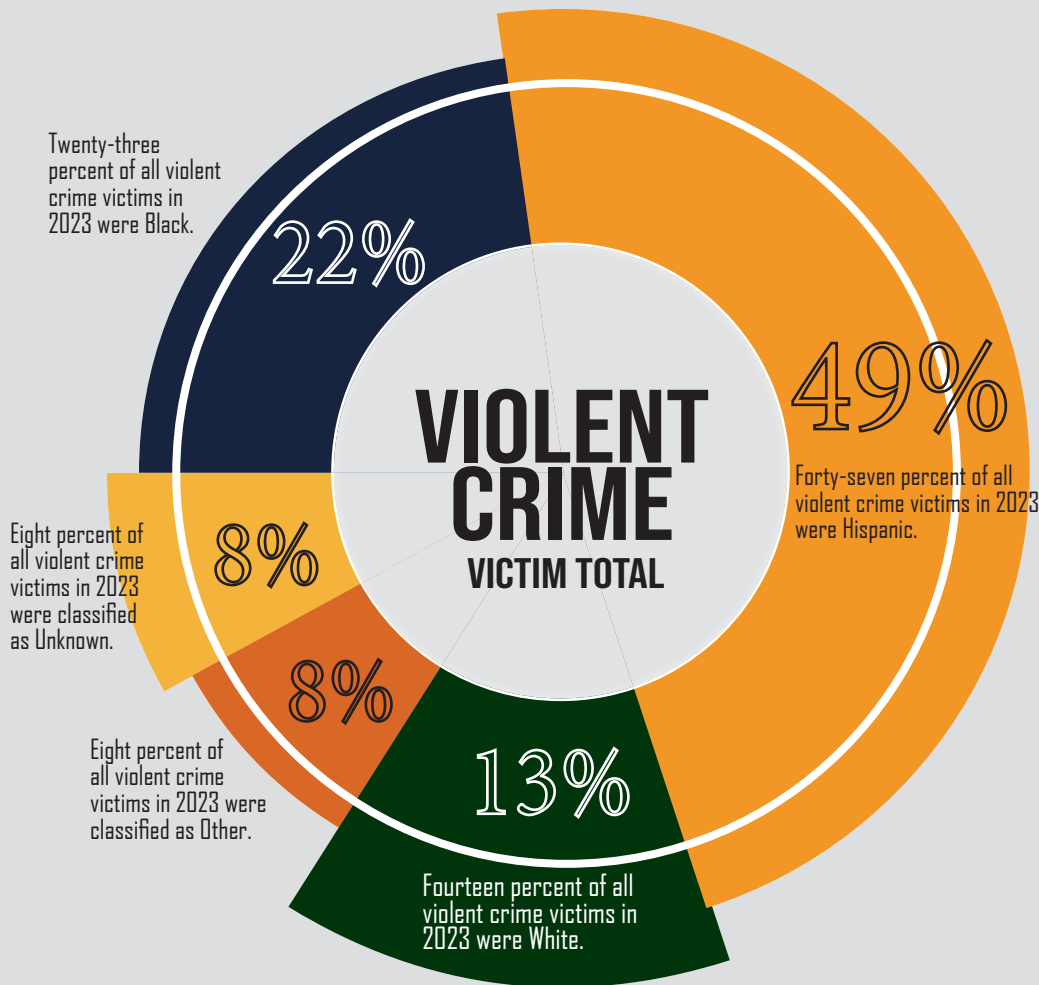
The Los Angeles Police Department understands that criminality, victimization, and policing often intersect as a result of complex social issues that involve much more than race, ethnicity, and other identifiable characteristics. It adheres to the mandate that policing in the City of Los Angeles be done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

In 2023, there were 32,647 total violent crime suspects. Amongst the four cumulative violent crime categories, 893 suspects, or three percent, were classified as Other (includes Asian/Pacific Islander); 3,260 suspects, or ten percent, were classified as Unknown; 12,711 suspects, or 39 percent, were classified as Black; 13,467 suspects, or 41 percent, were classified as Hispanic; and, 2,316 suspects, or seven percent, were classified as White.

	Blk	Hisp	Wht	Other	Unk
Population	8%	48%	28%	16%	N/A
Violent Crime	39%	41%	7%	3%	10%
Homicide	34%	26%	4%	2%	33%
Rape	31%	39%	14%	9%	7%
Robbery	48%	36%	5%	1%	10%
Agg Assault	33%	46%	8%	3%	10%

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

2023 LOS ANGELES VIOLENT CRIME VICTIM DATA



Hispanic victims accounted for 15,202 of the four cumulative violent crime categories, which represented 47 percent of the 31,285 total violent crime victims in 2023. Black victims accounted for the second highest group with 6,935 victims, or 22 percent, of the total. White victims had the third highest count with 4,122 victims, or 13 percent, of the total. Other ethnic victims (includes Asian/Pacific Islander) accounted for 2,471 victims, or eight percent, of the total. Victims of unknown ethnicity accounted for 2,555 victims, or eight percent, of the total.

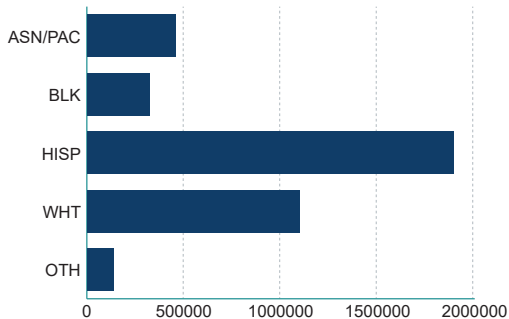
	Blk	Hisp	Wht	Other	Unk
Population	8%	48%	28%	16%	N/A
Violent Crime	22%	49%	13%	8%	8%
Homicide	42%	45%	9%	4%	0%
Rape	23%	43%	25%	8%	1%
Robbery	15%	43%	13%	10%	18%
Agg Assault	27%	49%	13%	7%	3%

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

CITY STATISTICS

POPULATION AND AREA¹¹

According to the 2021 Census American Community Survey (ACS) estimate, the United States (U.S.) Census Bureau estimated the population of the City of Los Angeles 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	455,631	12%
Black	324,152	8%
Hispanic	1,890,337	48%
White	1,095,259	28%
Other	137,061	4%
Total	3,902,440	100%

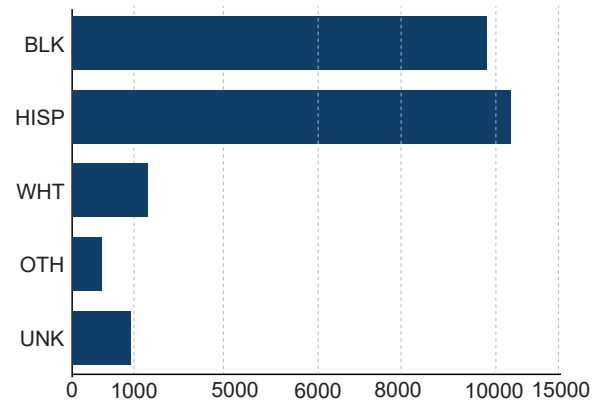
Based on the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS estimated population figures for the City, approximately 1.9 million of the 3.9 million residents, or 48 percent, are Hispanic. White residents account for approximately 1.1 million residents, or 28 percent. Asian/Pacific Islander residents account for approximately 455,631 or 12 percent. Black residents account for approximately 324,152 or eight percent. Lastly, approximately 137,061 residents, or four percent, have Other ethnic classifications.

CITY CRIME STATISTICS

Violent Crime¹²

In 2023, 30,259 violent crime incidents (consisting of homicides, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults) occurred throughout the City. The 2023 total accounted for a decrease of 1,002 incidents, or approximately three percent, compared to 31,261 incidents in 2022. When compared to the 2019 through 2022 annual average of 29,856 incidents, 2023 was 403 incidents, or approximately one percent, above the four-year annual average. The City experienced 328 homicides in 2023, which was 64 less, or a 16 percent decrease, compared to the 392 homicides in 2022. There were 24 less, or a seven percent decrease, compared to the 2019 through 2022 four-year annual average of 352 decedents.

The data below reflects the ethnic breakdown of suspects involved in violent crime incidents during 2023:



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Black	12,711	39%
Hispanic	13,467	41%
White	2,316	7%
Other	893	3%
Unknown	3,260	10%
Total	32,647	100%

In 2023, 12,711 out of the 32,647 or 39 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were Black. During the same period, 13,467, or 41 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were Hispanic. Suspects involved in violent crime who were White accounted for 2,316, or seven percent. Lastly, 4,153 suspects, or 13 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were classified as Other or Unknown ethnic origins.

Part I Crime

In 2023, 137,542 Part I Crime incidents (consisting of homicides, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, burglaries/thefts from motor vehicles, personal/other thefts, and auto thefts) occurred throughout the City. This number represents a two percent increase, or 2,730 more incidents, than the 134,812 incidents in 2022. In 2023, there were 13,268, or approximately 11 percent, more incidents than the 2019 through 2022 four-year annual average of 124,274 incidents.

Part II Crime

In 2023, 91,760 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 2023 total was a decrease of 6,414 incidents, or less than seven percent, compared to the 98,174 incidents in 2022.

¹¹ Los Angeles City Planning Demographics: <https://planning.lacity.org/resources/demographics>

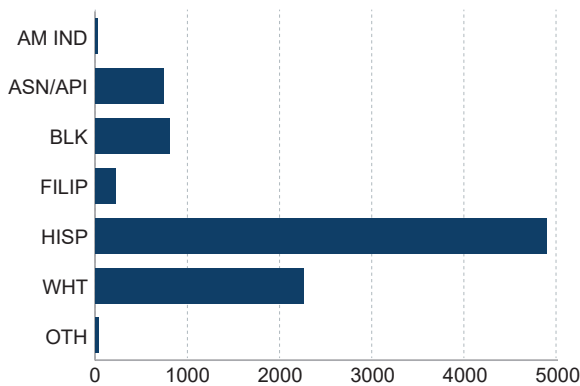
¹² Violent crime totals are based on the date of occurrence, as opposed to United States Department of Justice data, which uses a reporting standard based on the date the crime is reported to the Department.

LAPD PERSONNEL FIGURES

As of December 31st, 2023, the Department employed 8,965 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 4,881 out of the 8,965 total personnel, or 54 percent. The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to ethnicity along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:

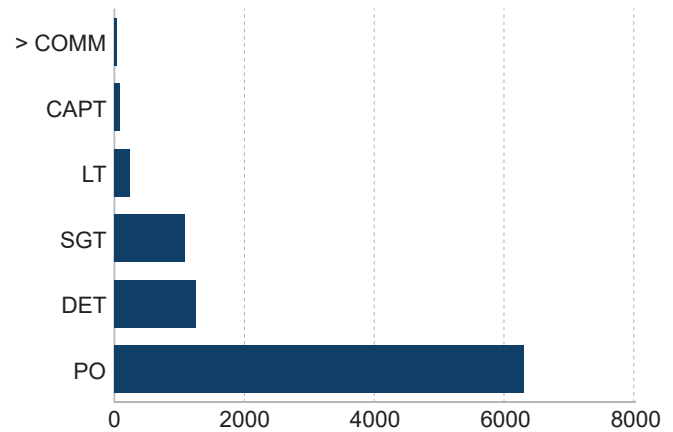


Ethnicity	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
American Indian	31	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	738	8%
Black	800	9%
Filipino	221	2%
Hispanic	4,881	54%
White	2,252	25%
Other	42	< 1%
Total	8,965	100%

Note: On a per capita basis, the Department has 30.0 officers per 10,000 residents, compared to the CPD and NYPD averages of 43.7 and 39.7 officers per 10,000 residents, respectively. From a geographical perspective, the Department has 17.9 officers per square mile, compared to the CPD with 50.4 officers per square mile, and NYPD with 111.3 officers per square mile.

Sworn Personnel by Rank

The Department has 6,285 employees that are at the rank of police officer, which represents 70 percent of the 8,965 total Department personnel. The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to rank along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:

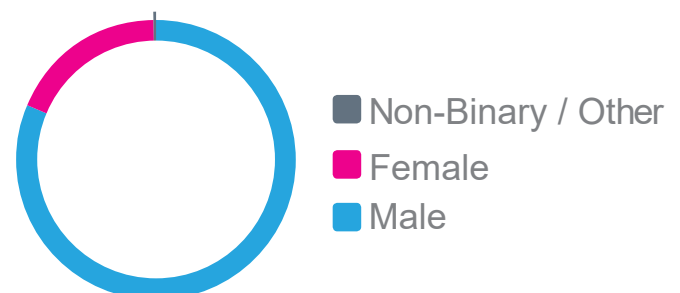


Rank	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Commander & Above	37	<1%
Captain	80	1%
Lieutenant	233	3%
Sergeant	1,085	12%
Detective	1,245	14%
Police Officer	6,285	70%
Total	8,965	100%

Sworn Personnel by Gender

Males accounted for 7,278 of the 8,965 total Department personnel, or 81 percent, and females accounted for 1,685 employees, or 19 percent. Two officers identified as non-binary.

Gender	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Female	1,685	19%
Male	7,278	81%
Non-binary / Other	2	< 1%
Total	8,965	100%



LAPD STATISTICS

Department Calls for Service Information

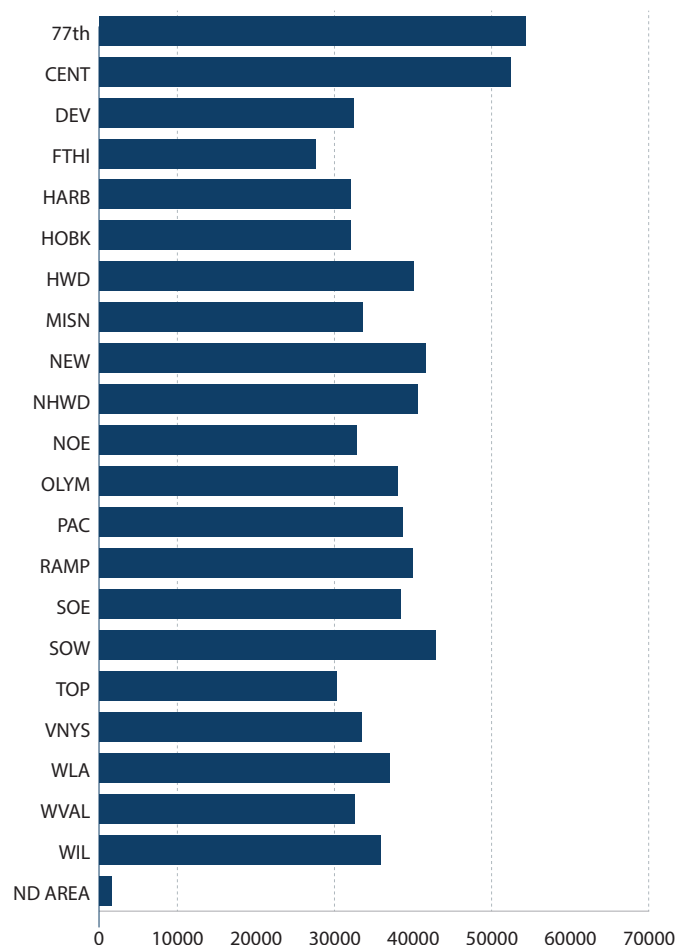
The Department received 787,089 calls for service in 2023, which was a decrease of 41,322 calls, or approximately five percent, compared to the 828,411 calls for service in 2022. In 2023, there were 119,243, or approximately 13 percent, less calls for service than the 2019 through 2022 four-year annual average of 906,332 calls for service.

In 2023, 77th Street Area accounted for the most calls for service with 54,249 out of the total of 787,089, 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 52,310, or seven percent, of the total calls for service. Southwest Area had the third highest radio call count with 42,839 calls, or five percent of the total calls for service.

Based on Bureau totals in 2023, Valley Bureau accounted for the most calls for service with 230,115 calls, or 29 percent, of the 787,089 totals for the year. Central Bureau had the second highest count with 198,559 calls, or 25 percent. West Bureau had the third highest count with 189,356, or 24 percent. Lastly, South Bureau accounted for the lowest radio call count with 167,481 calls, or 21 percent. The remaining 1,578 calls for service, or less than one percent, occurred in non-defined City areas.

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

Department Calls for Service By Division



Department Public Contact Information

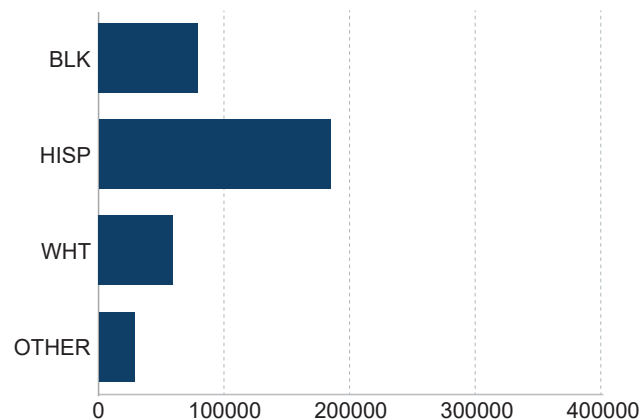
Department personnel contacted 1,137,207 individuals in 2023, which includes those detained during field detentions and calls for service. This figure, however, is only a small fraction of the total number of individuals officers interact with on an annual basis, as it does not account for interactions with members of the public other than those detailed above. The 2023 total was a decrease of 22,361 individuals, or two percent, compared to 1,159,568 individuals contacted in 2022. In 2023, there were 267,818 or 19 percent, less individuals contacted than the 2019 through 2022 four-year annual average of 1,405,025.

Department Field Detention Information

Department personnel stopped 350,118 individuals in 2023 during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops). This accounted for an increase of 18,896 individuals, or approximately six percent, compared to 331,222 observation-related field detentions in 2022. In 2023, there were 148,620, or approximately 30 percent, less observation-related field detentions than the 2019 through 2022 four-year annual average of 498,738.

In 2023, Hispanic subjects accounted for 183,781, or 52 percent, of the 350,118 individuals stopped during 2023 observation-related field detentions. Black subjects accounted for 78,690, or 22 percent, of the individuals stopped. White subjects accounted for 17 percent with 59,225 of the individuals stopped. American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other or Unknown ethnicities accounted for 28,422 individuals, or eight percent, cumulatively.

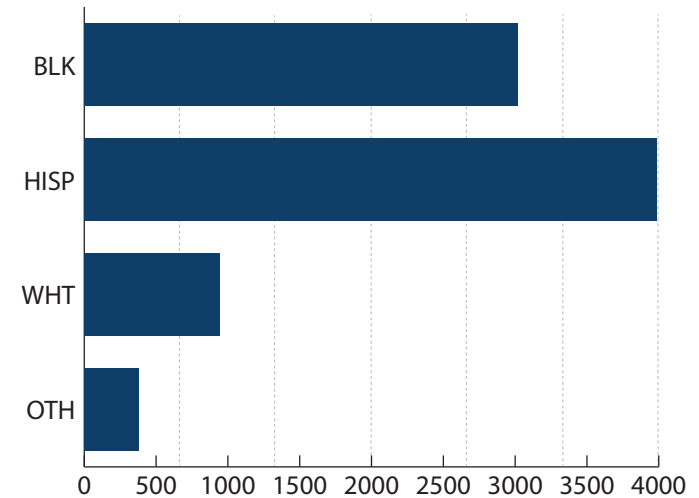
Field Detention Information By Race



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Black	78,690	22%
Hispanic	183,781	52%
White	59,225	17%
Other	28,422	8%
Total	350,118	100%

The data below reflects the ethnic breakdown of violent crime arrestees in 2023:

Violent Crime Arrestee by Race



Ethnicity	No. of Arrestees	Percentage
Black	3,019	36%
Hispanic	3,986	48%
White	945	11%
Other	381	5%
Total	8,331	100%

Attacks on LAPD Officers

In 2023, there were 772 attacks on LAPD officers which was a decrease of 39 incidents, or five percent, compared to 811 incidents in 2022. In 2023, there were 93, or 11 percent less, incidents than the 2019 through 2022 four-year average of 865.

Department Citation Information

In 2023, a total of 115,674 citations were issued. This total included 100,115 traffic related citations and 15,559 Release from Custody (RFC) arrest reports, which are written in lieu of confinement for certain misdemeanor-related violations. The total citations issued in 2023 was a decrease of 49,864 citations, or 30 percent, compared to the 2019-2022 four-year annual average of 165,538.

Department Arrest Information

The Department had 42,373 total arrests in 2023, which was a decrease of 1,228, or three percent, less than the 43,601 individuals arrested in 2022. In 2023, there were 6,863, or 14 percent, less individuals arrested than the 2019 through 2022 four-year annual average of 49,236.

LAPD STATISTICS: FIREARMS POINTED AT PERSONS

In 2023, Los Angeles Police Department officers documented 1,137,207 public contacts, which include those detained for calls for service and field detentions. Officers drew and pointed their firearms at a total of 4,949 persons during 3,791 stops, or 0.4 percent of all public contacts. In 2023, officers pointed their firearms at 454 fewer persons, or eight percent less, as compared to 2022. When compared to the four-year annual average of 2019 through 2022, 6,048 persons who had firearms pointed in their direction, 2023 had 1,099 fewer, or 18 percent less incidents.

In 2023, of the total 4,949 persons involved in incidents where firearms were pointed at them, 4,248 were male, or 86 percent, and 699 were female, or 14 percent. Compared to 2022, there was no change in gender category percentages. In 2023, two persons identified as Non-Binary.

In 2023, 2,680 Hispanic persons were involved in incidents where firearms were pointed at them. This represented 54 percent of the 4,949 total persons. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 56 percent in 2022. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Hispanic persons from 2019 through 2022 of 55 percent, 2023 represented a one-percentage point decrease.

In 2023, 1,527 Black persons were involved in incidents where firearms were pointed at them. This represented 31 percent of the 4,949 total persons. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 29 percent in 2022. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Black persons from 2019 through 2022 of 30 percent, 2023 represented a one-percentage point increase.

In 2023, 557 White persons were involved in incidents where firearms were pointed at them. This represented 11 percent of the 4,949 total persons. This accounted no change when compared to 11 percent in 2022. When compared to the aggregate percentage of White persons from 2019 through 2022 of 11 percent, 2023 had no percentage-point change.

In 2023, of the 4,949 persons that officers pointed their firearms, 3,182 persons were arrested, or 64 percent. Compared to 2022, this was a three-percentage point decrease from 67 percent, where 3,626 persons were arrested. Compared to the aggregate percentage of persons arrested from 2019 through 2022, of 62 percent, 2023 experienced a two-percentage point increase.

In 2023, 261 persons were issued a citation, or five percent. Compared to the 2022 percentage-point of five percent, 2023 experienced no change.

In 2023, 294 persons were warned, or six percent. This was a two-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2022.

In 2023, 322 persons had “no further enforcement action,” or seven percent. This was a two-percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2022.

Firearms Pointed at Person	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Stops	4,171	4,510	4,940	4,161	3,791
Firearms Pointed	6,060	6,325	6,402	5,403	4,949

Firearms Pointed by Gender	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Male	5,068	5,303	5,413	4,641	4,248
Female	991	1022	988	760	699
Non-Binary	1	0	1	2	2
Total	6,060	6,325	6,402	5,403	4,949

Firearms Pointed by Ethnicity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
American Indian	2	2	4	1	0
Asian	179	191	180	170	164
Black	1,969	1,914	1,873	1,593	1,527
Hispanic	3,242	3,445	3,557	3,018	2,680
White	644	746	756	579	557
Other	24	27	32	42	21
Total	6,060	6,325	6,402	5,403	4,949

Firearms Pointed Disposition	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Arrested	3,578	3,635	4,089	3,626	3,182
Citation	441	484	331	295	261
Warned	303	297	339	242	294
Other	1,252	1,300	1,008	739	977
No Enforcement Action	486	609	635	501	235
Total	6,060	6,325	6,402	5,403	4,949



FIREARMS RECOVERED

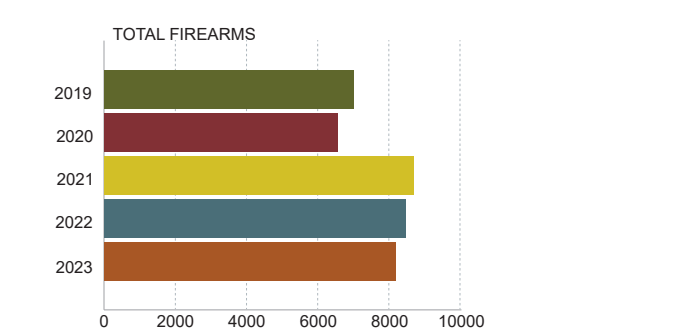
Firearms Recovered by the Department

In 2023, there were 8,154 firearms recovered in Department field operations, which was a decrease of 273 or three percent less recovered firearms as compared to the 8,427 in 2022. In 2023, 1,232 of the recovered firearms were “ghost guns,” (unregistered, non-serialized firearms) which was approximately 15 percent of the total recovered firearms in 2023. This was a decrease of 474, or 28 percent as compared to 1,706 in 2022. In 2023, there were 506, or seven percent, more firearms recovered than the 2019 through 2022 four-year annual average of 7,648.

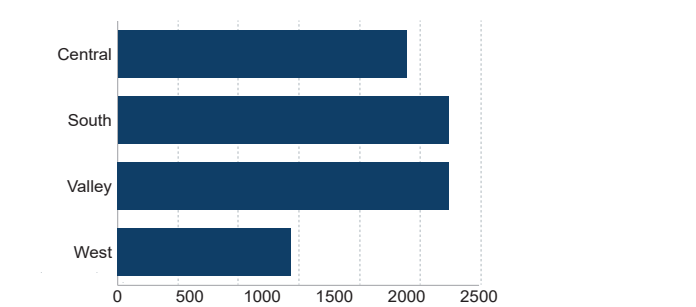
Note: These figures exclude firearms acquired through the Department’s Gun Buyback Program.

Department’s Firearms Recovered 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Per Year	6,969	6,536	8,661	8,427	8,154



Department’s Firearms Recovered by Bureau in 2023

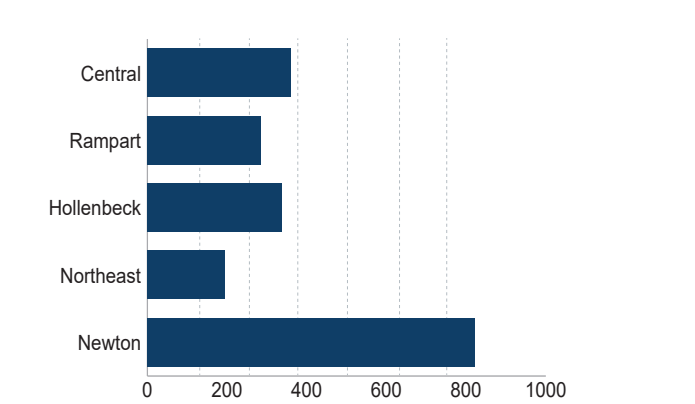


BUREAU TOTALS	2023	Percentages
Central	1,997	24%
South	2,288	28%
Valley	2,293	28%
West	1,199	15%
Outside Jurisdiction	377	5%
Total	8,154	100%

In 2023, a total of 28 percent of all firearms recovered were from Valley Bureau, the highest in comparison to all bureaus. South Bureau also had 28 percent of firearms recovered from within its geographic boundaries. Twenty-four percent of all firearms recovered in 2023 came from Central Bureau, 15 percent from West Bureau and five percent from outside city boundaries.

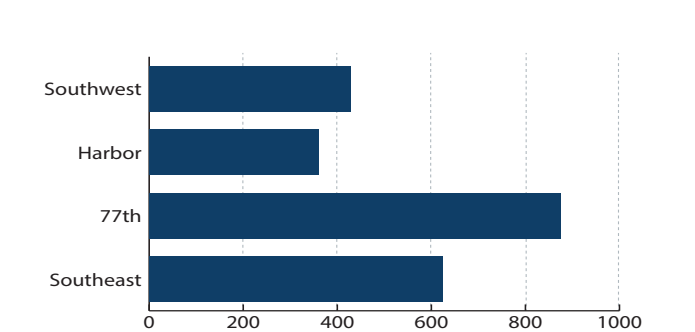
Firearms Recovered by Bureau in 2023

CENTRAL BUREAU	2023	Percentages
Central	359	18%
Rampart	285	14%
Hollenbeck	337	17%
Northeast	195	10%
Newton	821	41%
Total	1,997	100%



There was a total of 1,997 guns recovered from Central Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from Newton Division, which was 41 percent of all firearms recovered from Central Bureau.

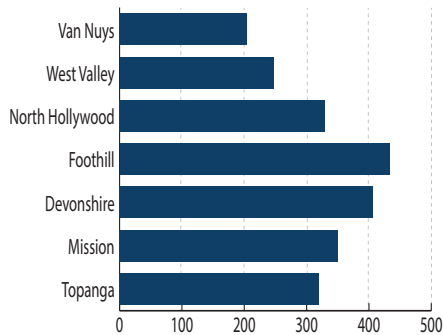
SOUTH BUREAU	2023	Percentages
Southwest	429	19%
Harbor	361	16%
77th	874	38%
Southeast	624	27%
Total	2,288	100%



There was a total of 2,288 firearms recovered from South Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from 77th Street Division, which were 38 percent of all firearms recovered from South Bureau.

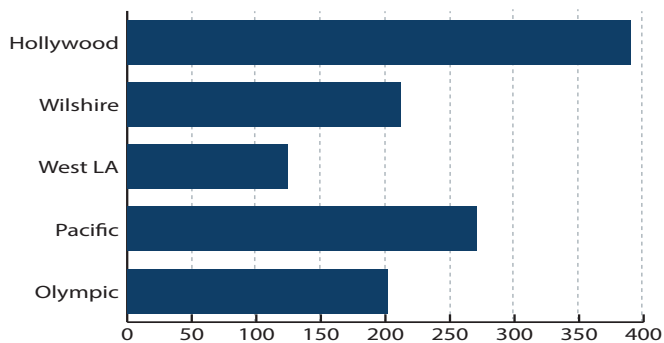
Note: Data collected from APIMS by Evidence and Property Management Division.

VALLEY BUREAU	2023	Percentages
Van Nuys	205	9%
West Valley	247	11%
North Hollywood	330	14%
Foothill	433	19%
Devonshire	407	18%
Mission	351	15%
Topanga	320	14%
Total	2,293	100%



There was a total of 2,293 firearms recovered from Valley Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from Foothill Division, which was 19 percent of all firearms recovered from Valley Bureau.

WEST BUREAU	2023	Percentages
Hollywood	390	32%
Wilshire	212	18%
West LA	124	10%
Pacific	271	23%
Olympic	202	17%
Total	1,199	100%



There was a total of 1,199 firearms recovered from West Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from Hollywood Division which were 32 percent of all firearms recovered from West Bureau.

Firearm Recovery: Ghost Guns

In 2023, there were a total of 1,232 ghost gun recovered. The manufacturing, selling, use, and possession of ghost guns is an epidemic not only in our City, but also nationwide. Our Department continues to focus its efforts on investigating ghost gun manufacturers through street buys, tips, and internet sales. Despite our ongoing efforts, a high percentage of ghost guns recovered are still being constructed from pre-made kits. The Department will continue working with City leaders in the expansion and enforcement of legislative efforts, gun buyback programs, and further community awareness outreach, to combat this ever-growing threat. These leadership efforts will greatly assist our field officers and detectives in gathering valuable information and lead specialized units to those making and distributing ghost guns

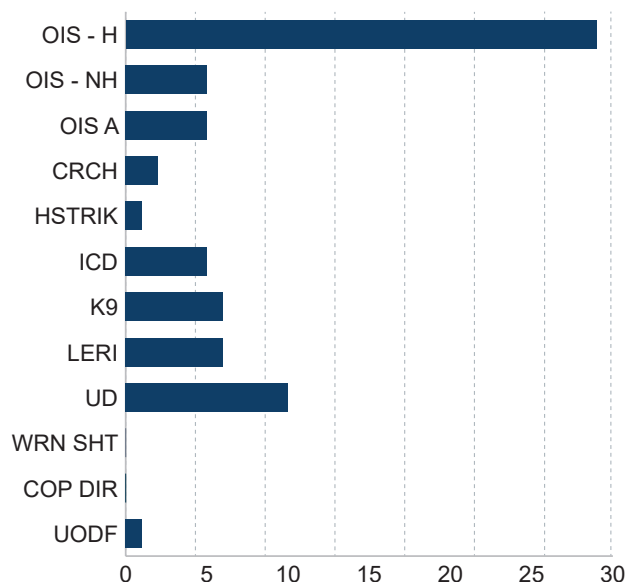


USE OF FORCE REVIEW

Department personnel were involved in 70 CUOF incidents and 1,560 NCUOF incidents in 2023. The combined total of 1,630 incidents was a decrease of 636 incidents, or 28 percent less, compared to the 2,266 total UOF incidents in 2022.

Categorical Use of Force Incidents

The table below depicts the CUOF totals for 2023:



Category	2023
OIS - Hit	29
OIS - No Hit	5
OIS - Animal	5
Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH)	2
Head Strike	1
In-Custody Death (ICD)	5
K-9 Contact	6
Law Enforcement Related Injury (LERI)	6
Unintentional Discharge (UD)	10
Warning Shot	0
Chief of Police (COP) Directed	0
Use of Deadly Force (Other)	1
*See page 364 for definition.	
Total	70

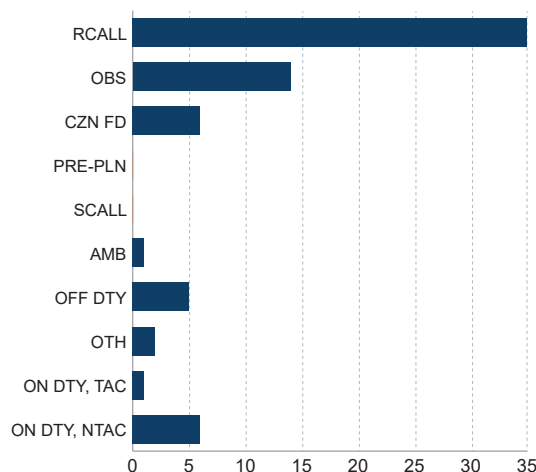
Source of Activity for CUOF Incidents

In 2023, 35 incidents, or 50 percent of the Department's 70 CUOF incidents, originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. Fourteen incidents, or 20 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). Five incidents originated during off-duty incidents, which represented seven percent.

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

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

Source of Activity for CUOF Incidents



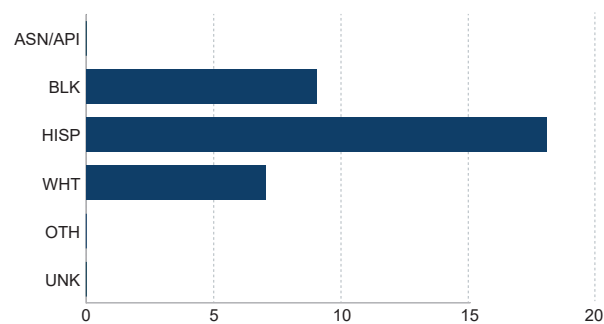
Source	2023
Radio Call	35
Observation	14
Citizen Flag Down	6
Pre-Planned	0
Station Call	0
Ambush	1
Off-Duty	5
Other	2
On-Duty, Tactical	1
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	6
Total	70

Officer-Involved Shooting Incidents

Of the 70 CUOF incidents in 2023, 34 were OIS occurrences. The 2023 OIS total was an increase of three incidents, or ten percent, more than the 31 OIS incidents in 2022. In the four-year period from 2019 through 2022, there were a total of 121 OIS occurrences, resulting in an annual average of 30 incidents. The 2023 count was above the 2019 through 2022 four-year annual average by four incidents, or 13 percent.

There were 34 suspects involved in the 34 OIS incidents in 2023. Eighteen of the 34 suspects, or 53 percent, were Hispanic. Nine of the suspects, or 26 percent, were Black. Seven of the suspects, or 21 percent, were White.

Officer-Involved Shooting Incidents by Race

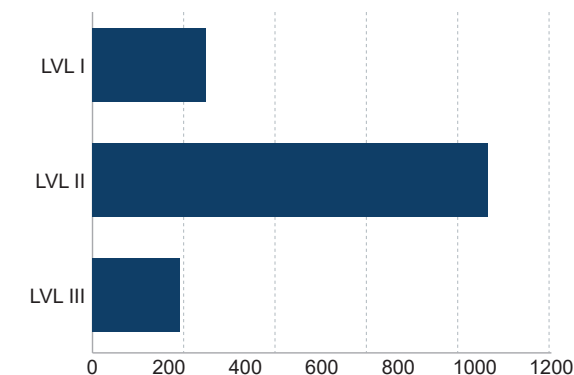


Ethnicity	2023 OIS Suspect	Violent Crime Suspect	City Population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0%	(See Other)	12%
Black	26%	39%	8%
Hispanic	53%	41%	48%
White	21%	7%	28%
Other	0%	3%	4%
Unknown	0%	10%	DNA
Total	100%	100%	100%

DNA - Does Not Apply

Non-Categorical Use of Force Incidents

In 2023, 1,560 NCUOF incidents occurred in the City.



Year	2023
Level I	298
Level II	1,033
Level III	229
Total	1,560

Note: Refer to Page 74, Non-Categorical Use of Force Levels, for definition of Level I, Level II and Level III.

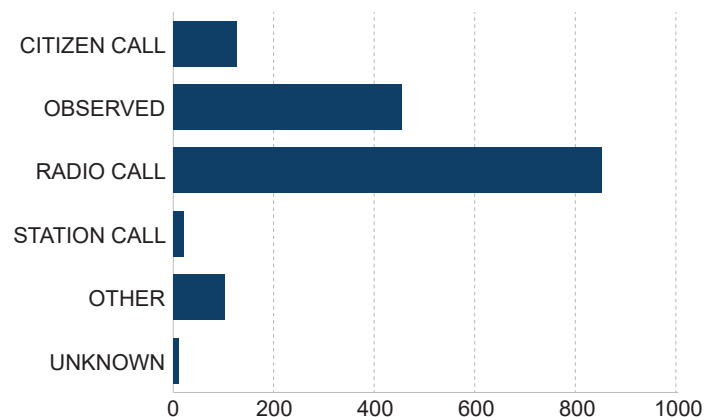
Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents

In 2023, 849, or 54 percent, of the Department's 1,560 NCUOF incidents originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. During the same period, 453 incidents, or approximately 29 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops).

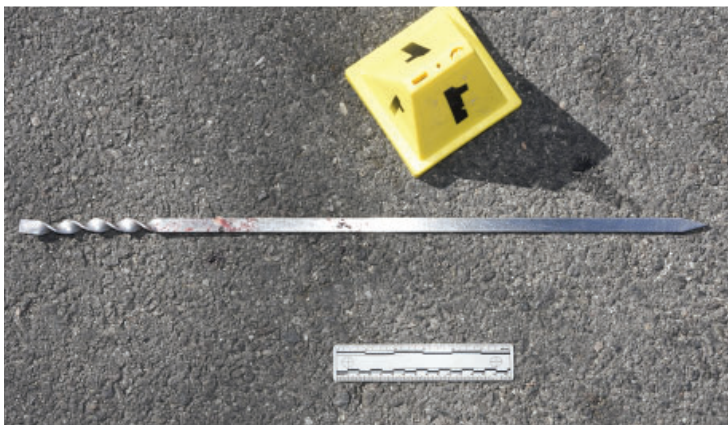
The following depicts the remaining category totals and their respective percentages:

- Citizen Flag Down: 126 incidents, or approximately eight percent
- Other: 102 incidents, or seven percent;
- Station Call: 20 incidents, or one percent; and,
- Unknown: ten incidents, or less than one percent.

Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents



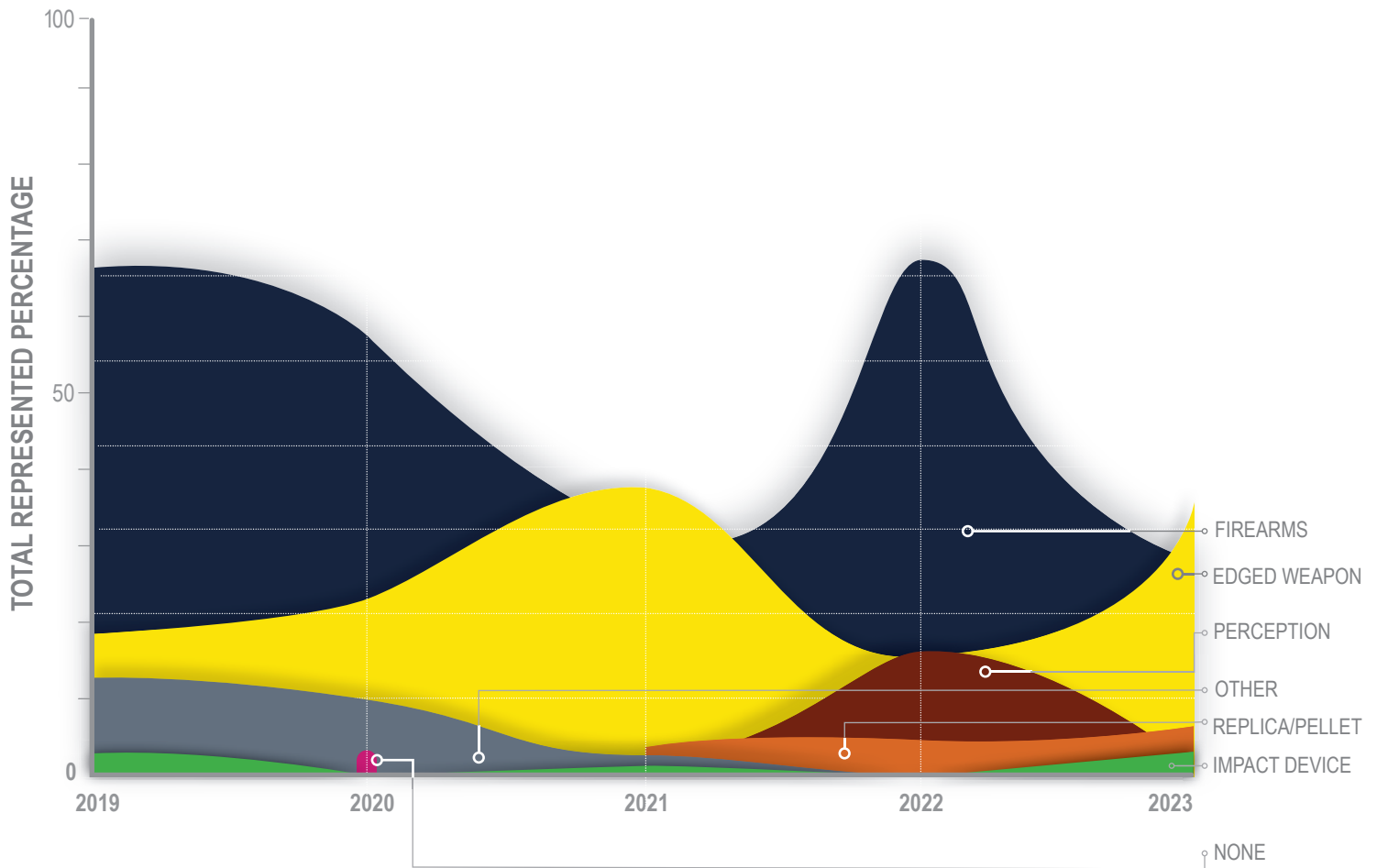
Source	2023
Citizen Flag Down	126
Observation	453
Radio Call	849
Station Call	20
Other	102
Unknown	10
Total	1,560



SUSPECT WEAPONS

OR ACTIONS BY PERCENT

The graph below depicts the 2019 through 2023 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 51 percent. During the same period, edged weapons consistently accounted for the second highest volume of weapons with a five-year annual average of 27 percent. The OIS incidents involving “other” weapons, replica/pellet weapons and perception based shootings accounted for a five-year annual average of six percent. OIS incidents with Impact devices accounted for three percent of weapons. Lastly, a five-year annual average of one percent of OIS incidents involved no weapons.



	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
None	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Other (automobile, physical force, unknown, and Other)	12%	10%	5%	0%	6%
Impact Device	4%	0%	3%	0%	6%
Perception	0%	3%	5%	16%	3%
Edged Weapon	19%	23%	38%	16%	35%
Replica/Pellet	0%	0%	8%	10%	12%
Firearm	65%	58%	41%	58%	38%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

USE OF FORCE IN PERSPECTIVE

FOR PUBLIC CONTACTS IN 2023

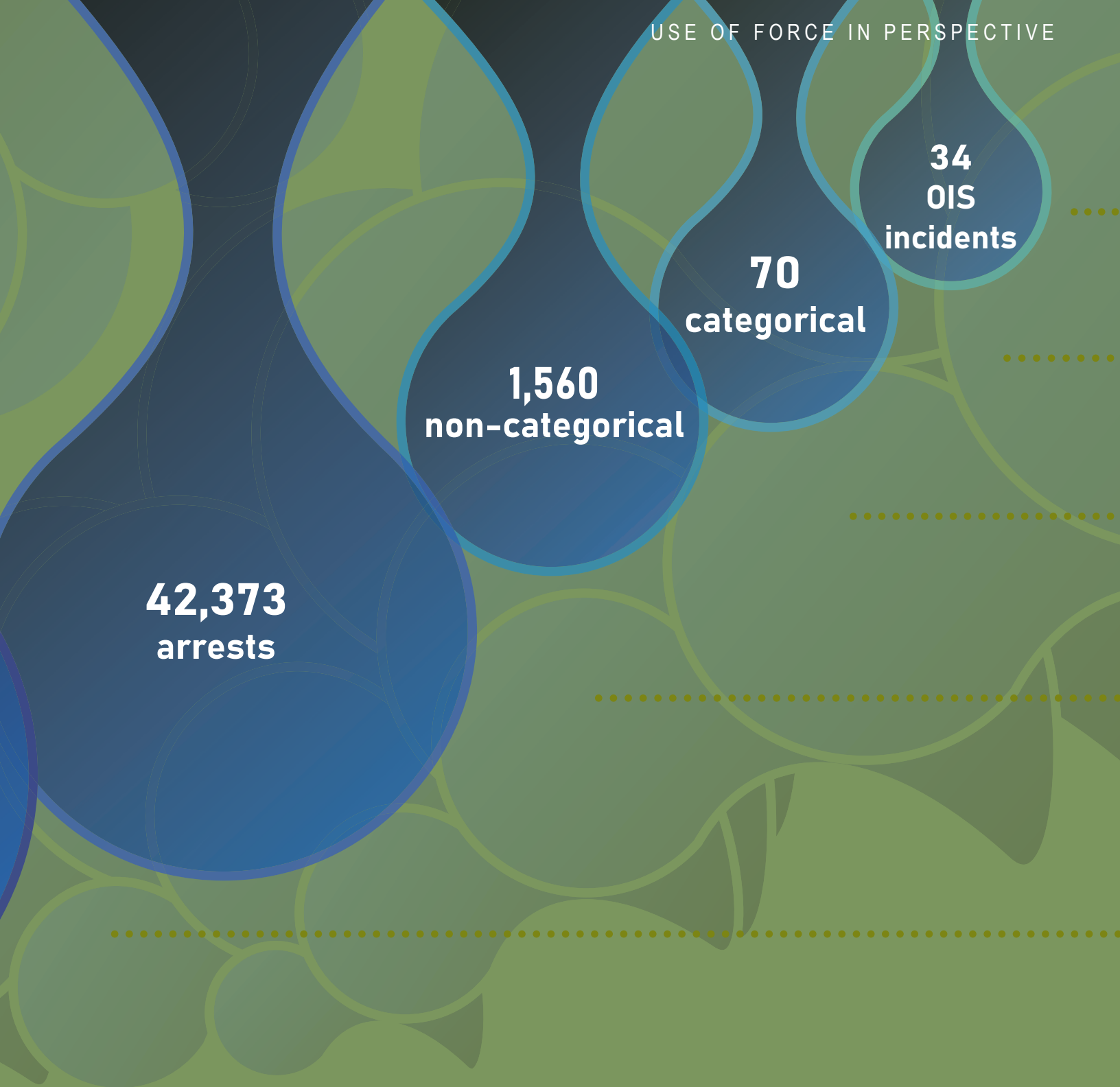
350,118

observation-related
field detentions

1,137,207

documented
public contacts

***Infographic not to scale



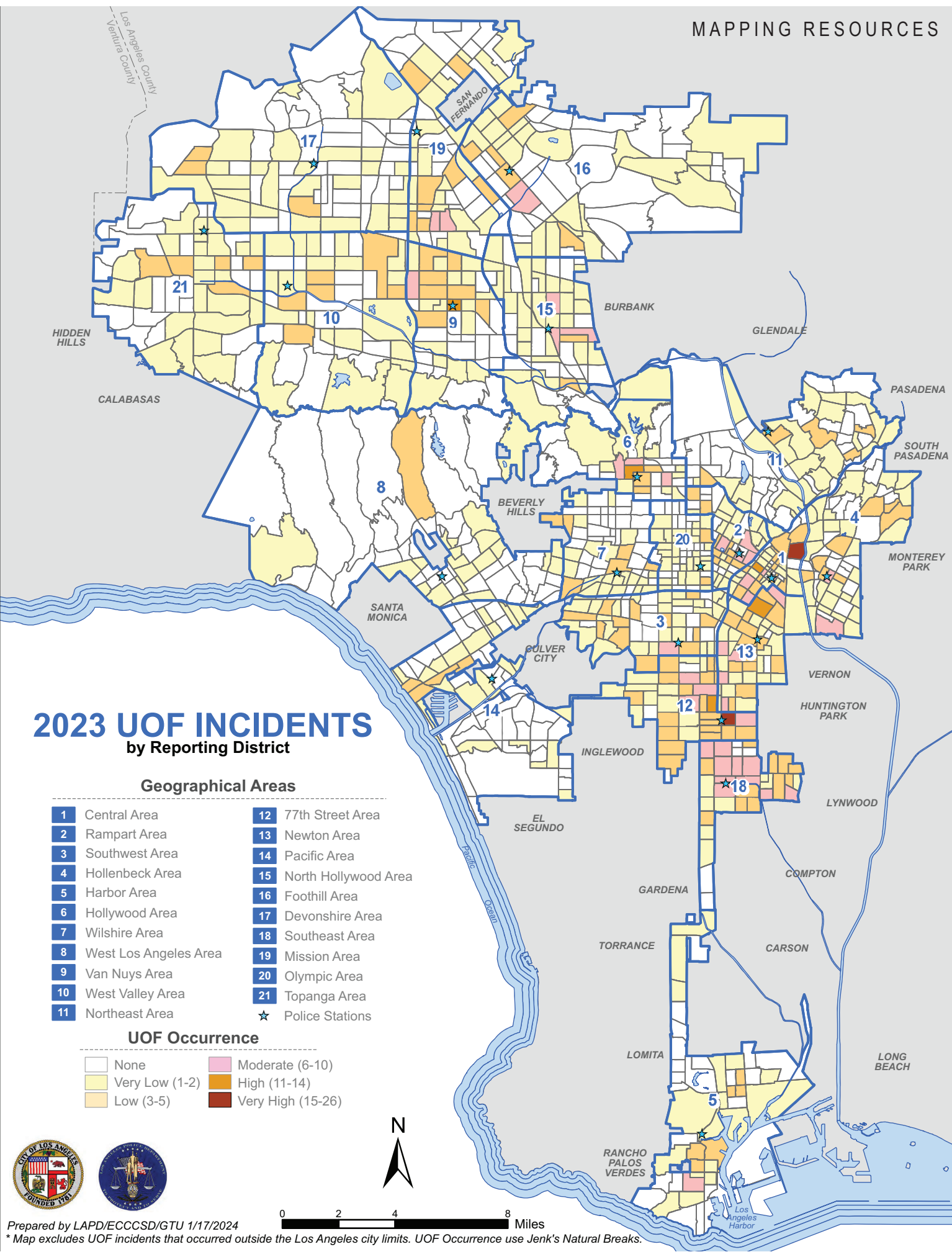
- It is important to note that a vast majority of police interactions with the public do not result in a use of force. In 2023, the Department had 1,137,207 documented public contacts. During those contacts, 350,118 individuals were stopped during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops), 42,373 arrests were affected, and 1,630 use of force incidents occurred (34 of which were OIS incidents and 1,560 were non-categorical use of force incidents).

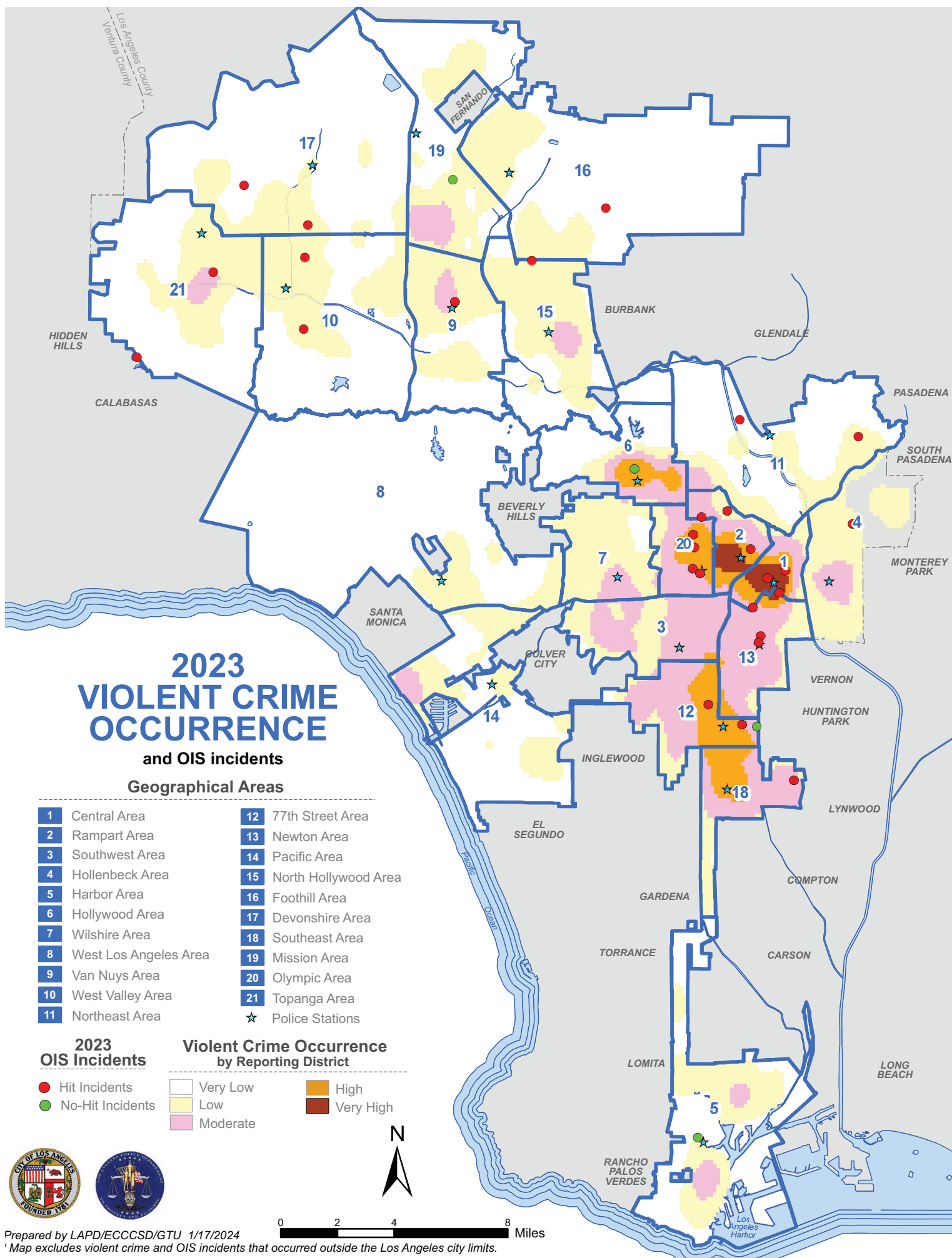


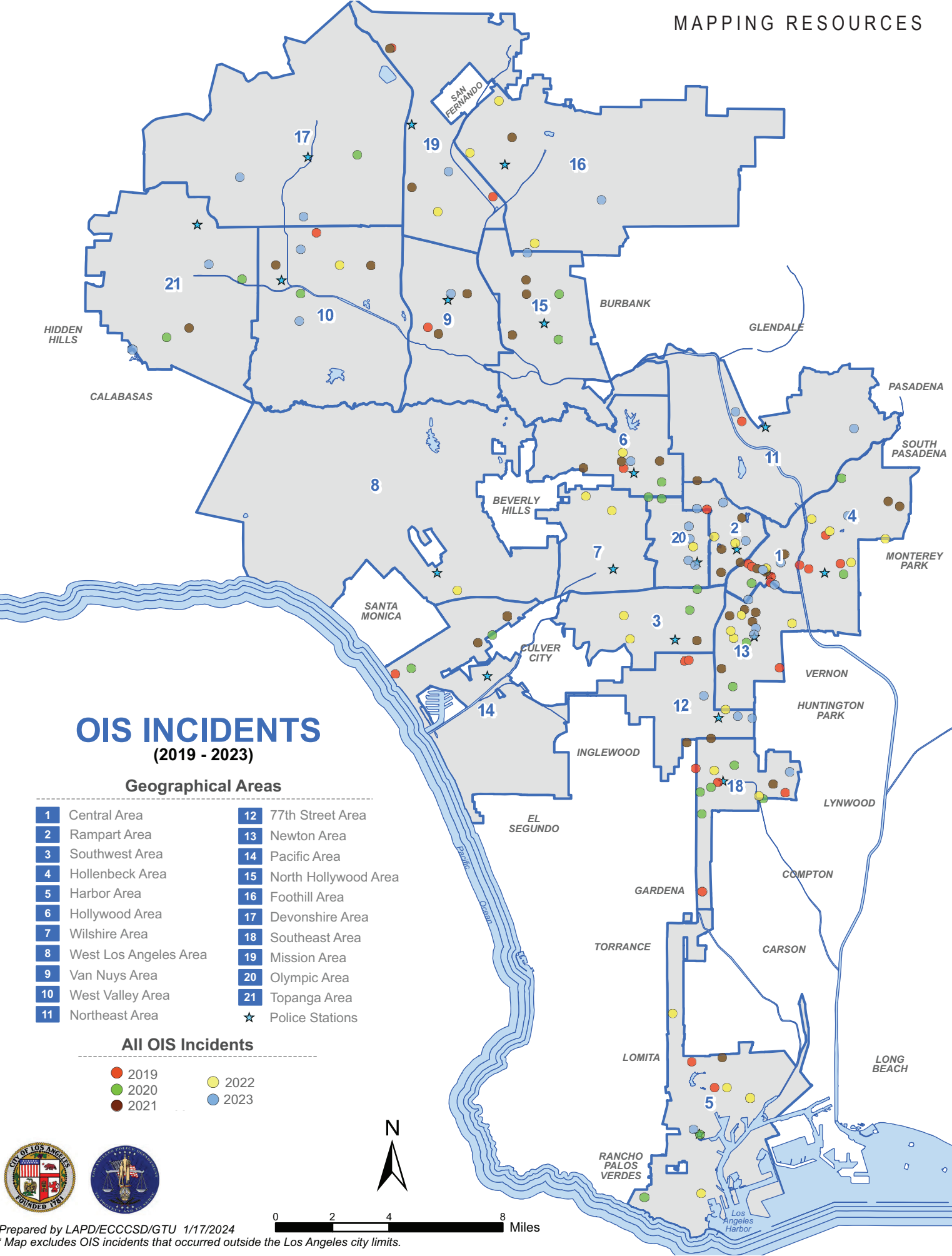
The Department's publication of various mapping resources assists management in the planning, deployment, and analysis of various assets. Furthermore, mapping resources provide invaluable visual references for field personnel in their daily efforts to prevent crime and to better serve the City.

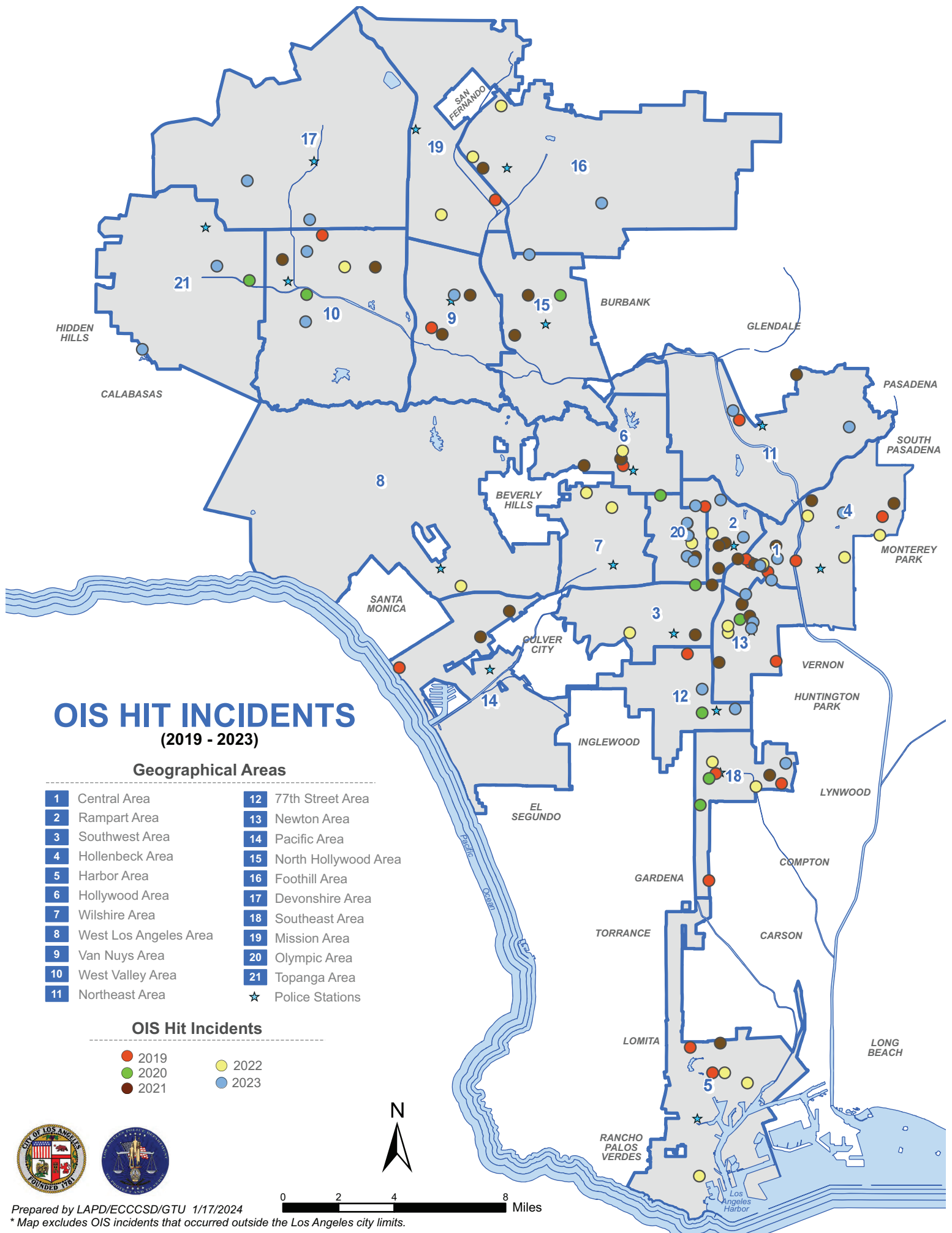
DATA MAPPING

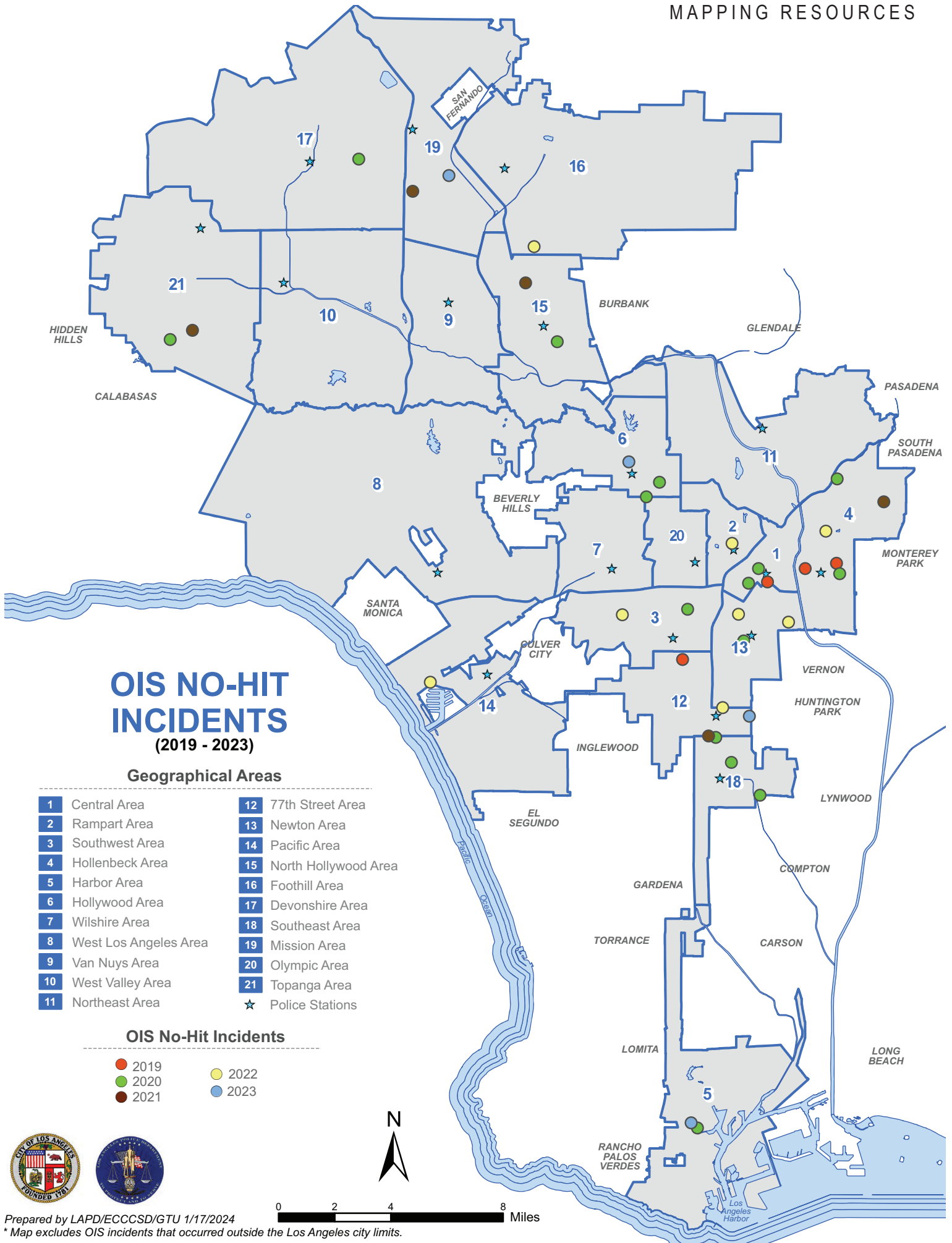
BY REPORTING DISTRICT

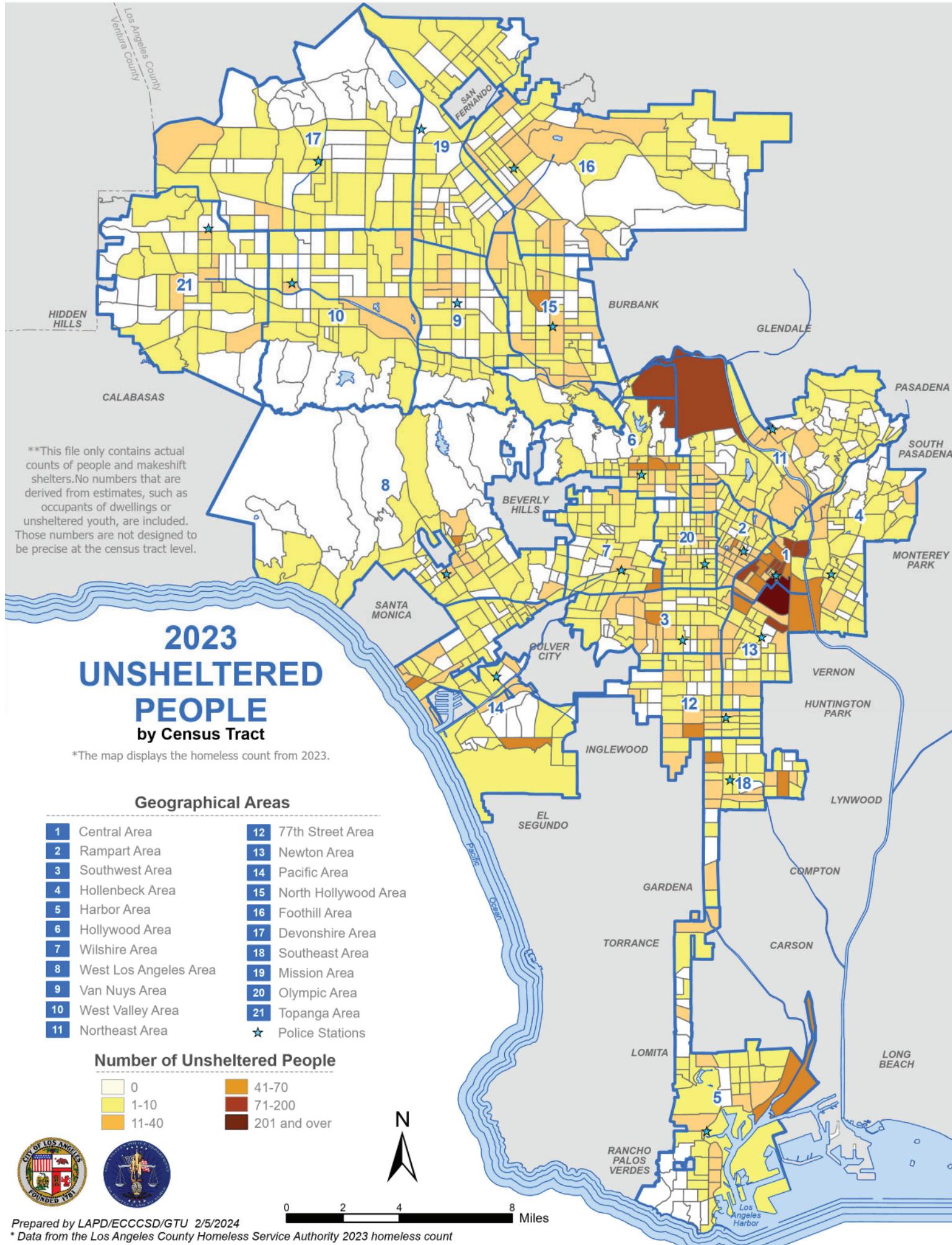


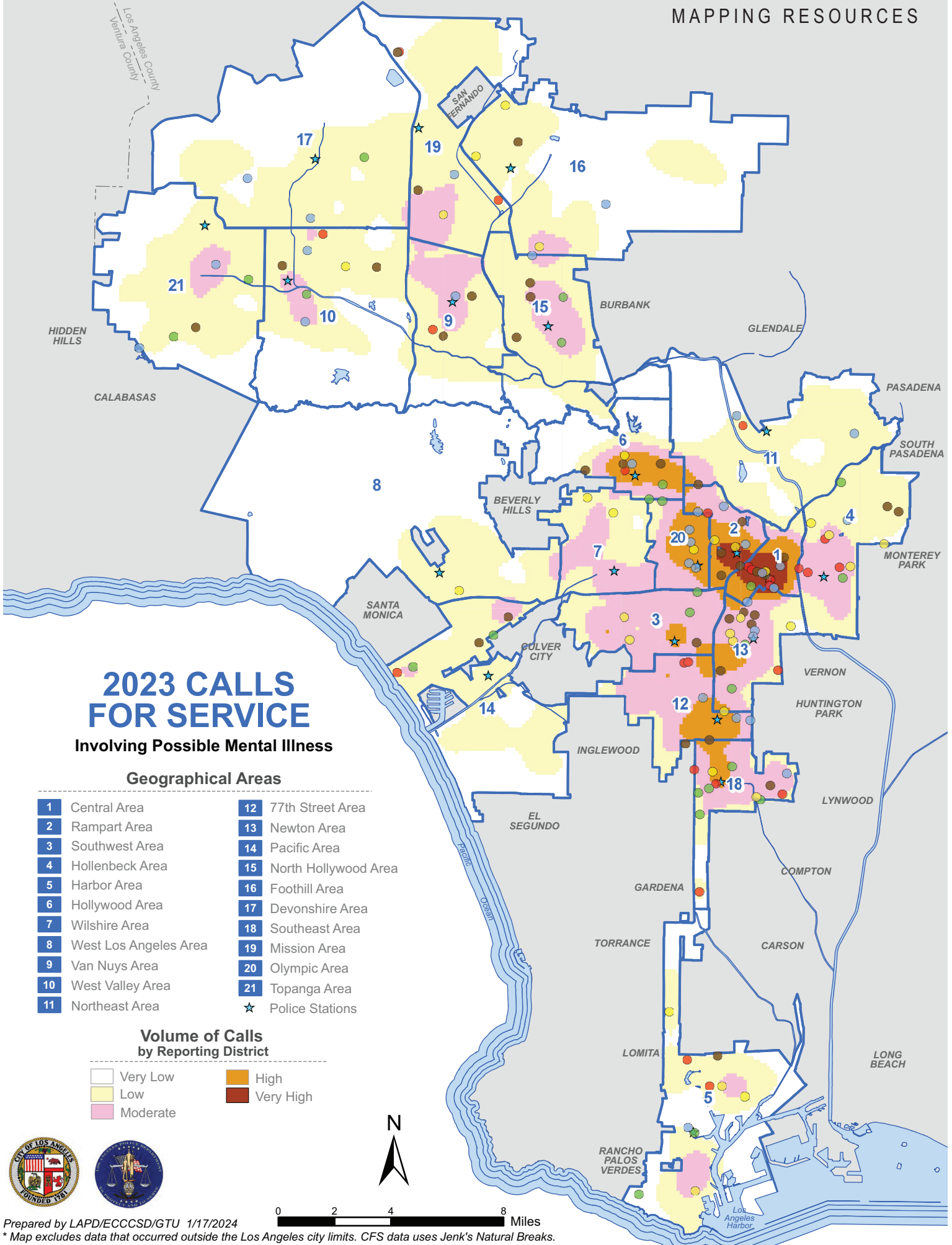












Prepared by LAPD/ECCCS/GTU 1/17/2024
* Map excludes data that occurred outside the Los Angeles city limits. CFS data uses Jenk's Natural Breaks.

TACTICAL DE-ESCALATION

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.

SOME DE-ESCALATION OPTIONS

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



PICCAL ALATION



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.



PLANNING

ASSESSMENT

TIME



+



=



RE-DEPLOYMENT
AND/OR CONTAINMENT

OTHER
RESOURCES

LINES OF
COMMUNICATION

COMM

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



COMMAND AND CONTROL

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

The Department's official definition of tactical de-escalation strategies and techniques and their inclusion in the UOF policy, paired with correlative training curriculum, provides officers a uniform 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.")

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

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

INDIVIDUAL OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

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

In September of 2022, the Department published the Designated Cover Officer, Training Bulletin, Volume LI, Issue 5. This training bulletin expanded on and reinforced the principles articulated in the Training Bulletin Volume XLVII, Issue 4, July 2018, "Command and Control." The purpose of the Designated Cover Officer Training Bulletin was to establish a framework for understanding the duties of a Designated

Cover Officer and the expectation that officers should engage in thoughtful decision-making when determining whether to draw and exhibit their firearm. This training bulletin further emphasized the Department's guiding principle of reverence for human life.

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

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

ESTABLISHING COMMAND AND CONTROL

Implementing Command and Control involves utilizing active leadership to use available resources, to accomplish tasks, and minimize risk. Major events or incidents that require Command and Control include 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). 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**
Control
Communicate
Coordinate
Contain

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



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 (e.g. 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.

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

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



Command Post (CP): When there is a critical incident a CP is established at a nearby safe location and coordinates resources as needed.



CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

2023 HAD 17 MORE CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS COMPARED TO 2022.

59 percent of Categorical use of force incidents resulted from Calls for service/Citizen flag down initiated call compared to 45 percent in 2022.

2023 OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING (OIS)

There were three more OIS incidents in 2023 compared to 2022.

Perception based shootings decreased by 80 percent compared to 2022.

IN CUSTODY DEATH (ICD)

2023 had four more ICD incidents than 2022.

Two of those incidents were within a police facility.

USE OF DEADLY FORCE INCIDENTS

2023 had one Use of Deadly Force incident compared to zero in 2022.

COP DIRECTED

2023 had zero COP Directed CUOF incidents, which was same as 2022.

ANIMAL SHOOTING

2023 had five animal shooting incidents, which was the same as 2022.

34

70

5

1

5

0

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD

2023 had two Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH) incidents, which was the same as 2022.

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

UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE (UD)

2023 had three more UD incidents than 2022.

Five of the 10 personnel involved in a UD incident were assigned to unit assignments other than Patrol.

HEAD STRIKE

2023 had one Head Strike incident, which was a decrease of one incident compared to 2022

LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED INJURY

2023 had two more Law Enforcement Related Injury (LERI) incidents as compared to 2022.

100 percent of LERI incidents resulted from a radio call, compared to 33 percent in 2022.

K-9 CONTACT

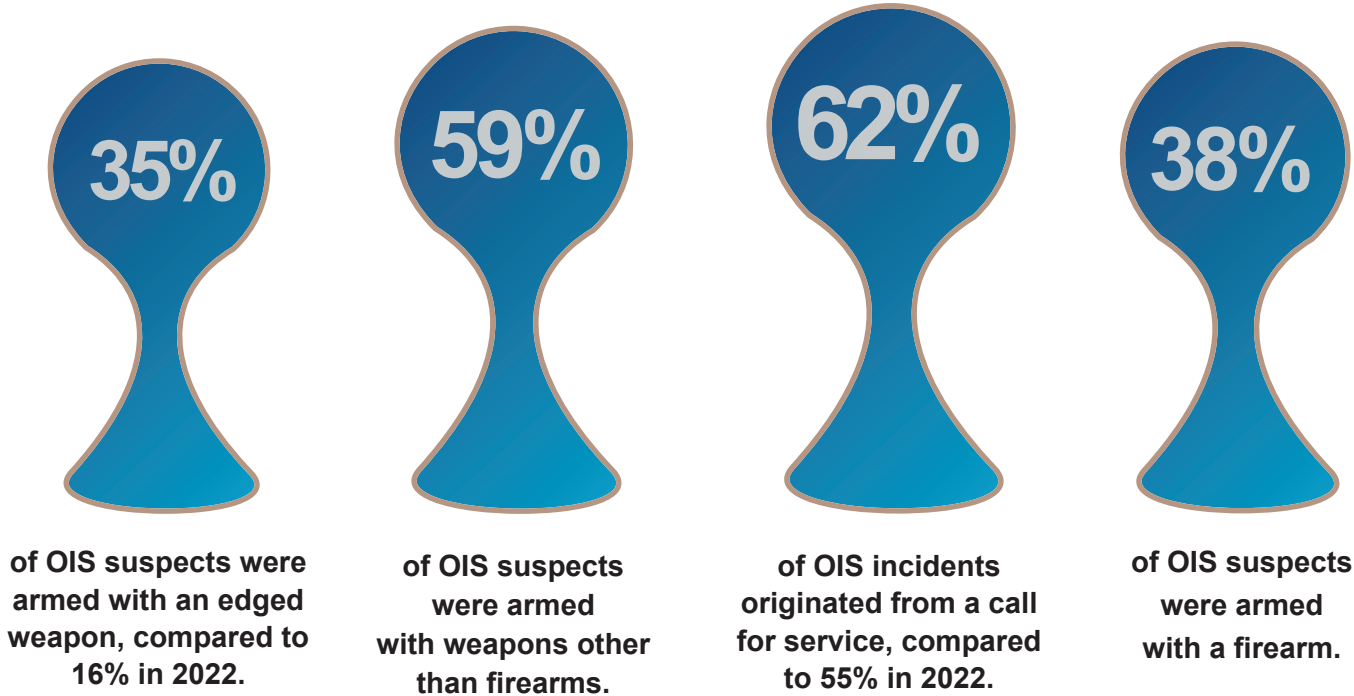
2023 had five more K-9 Contact incidents as compared to 2022

83 percent occurred during night time hours.

OIS INCIDENTS

FOR 2023

MENTAL HEALTH & HOMELESSNESS



8,154
Firearms
recovered by officers

1,232
of 8,154 were
Ghost Guns



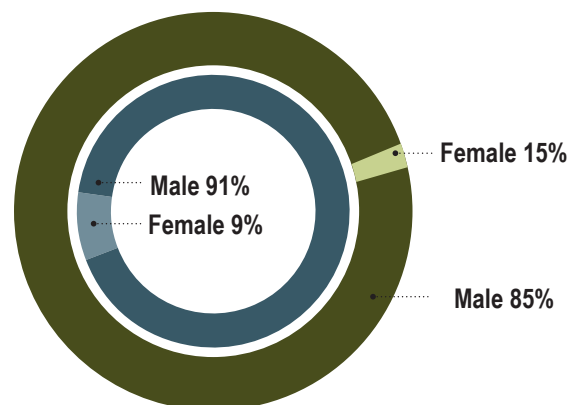
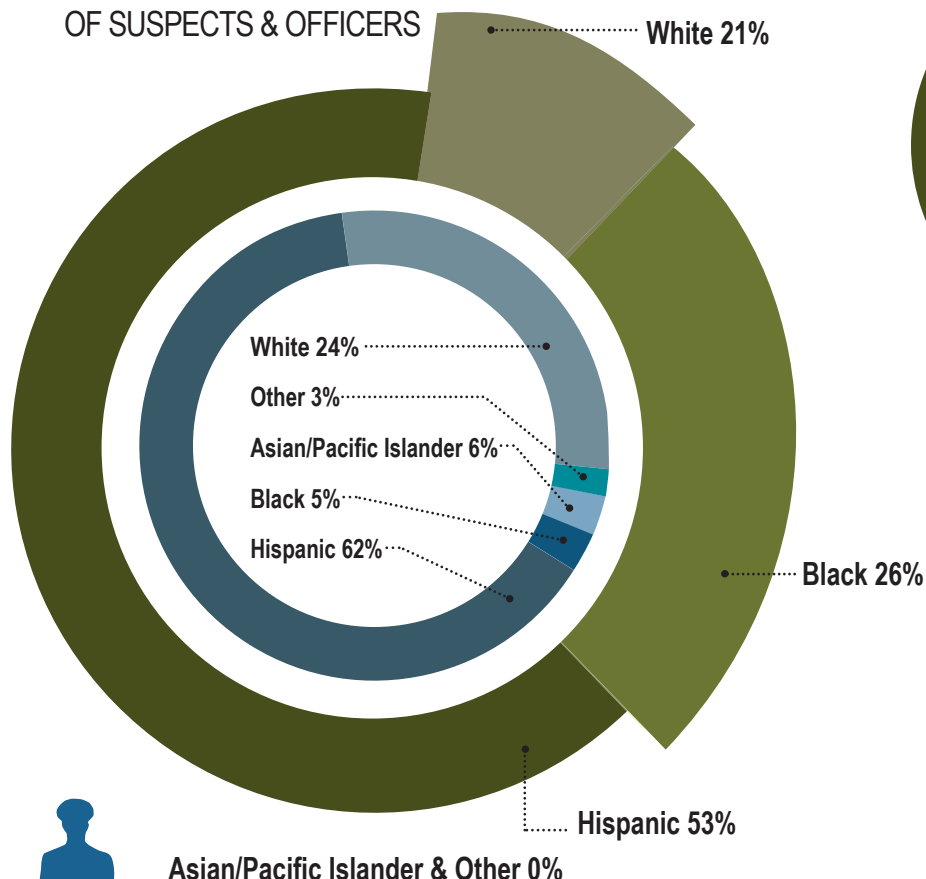
Suspect



Officer

ETHNICITY

OF SUSPECTS & OFFICERS



GENDER

OF SUSPECTS & OFFICERS



1.9 Officer to incident average

2023 had an average of 1.9 officers per incident with 66 Department personnel involved in 34 OIS incidents. This was a 0.1 officers per incident increase, or six percent, when compared with the 2022 average of 1.8 officers per incident, (56 personnel involved in 31 OIS incidents).

8,331
Violent
crime-related arrests for 2023.

NON-CATEGORICAL

USE OF FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

31%

TOTAL NON-CATEGORICAL INCIDENTS

Central Bureau remained the top bureau with the most non-categorical uses of force incidents in the City for 2023.

30%

TOTAL NON-LETHAL FORCE APPLICATIONS

Non-Lethal Force Applications (body weight, firm grips, joint locks, physical force, strikes, and takedowns) in non-categorical uses of force decreased by 30 percent in 2023.

33%

TOTAL NON-CATEGORICAL INCIDENTS

33 percent of Suspects were under the influence of alcohol and or narcotics during non-categorical use of force incidents.

21%

SUSPECTS AND MENTAL ILLNESS

21 percent of suspects were suffering from a mental health crisis during the non-categorical use of force incident.

33%

SUSPECTS AND HOMELESSNESS

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



2023

PUBLIC CONTACTS, CRIME, PERSONNEL AND ARRESTS

HIGHLIGHTS

GUNS RECOVERED

↓ **DECREASE**

8,154 guns recovered
(Decrease of 3% compared to 2022).

GHOST GUNS

↓ **DECREASE**

1,232 ghost guns recovered
(Decrease of 28% compared to 2022).

VIOLENT CRIME RATE

↓ **DECREASE**

30,259 violent crime
(Decrease of 3% compared to 2022).

2023 HOMICIDES

↓ **DECREASE**

328 homicides (Decrease of 64 homicides compared to 2022).

ARMED SUSPECTS

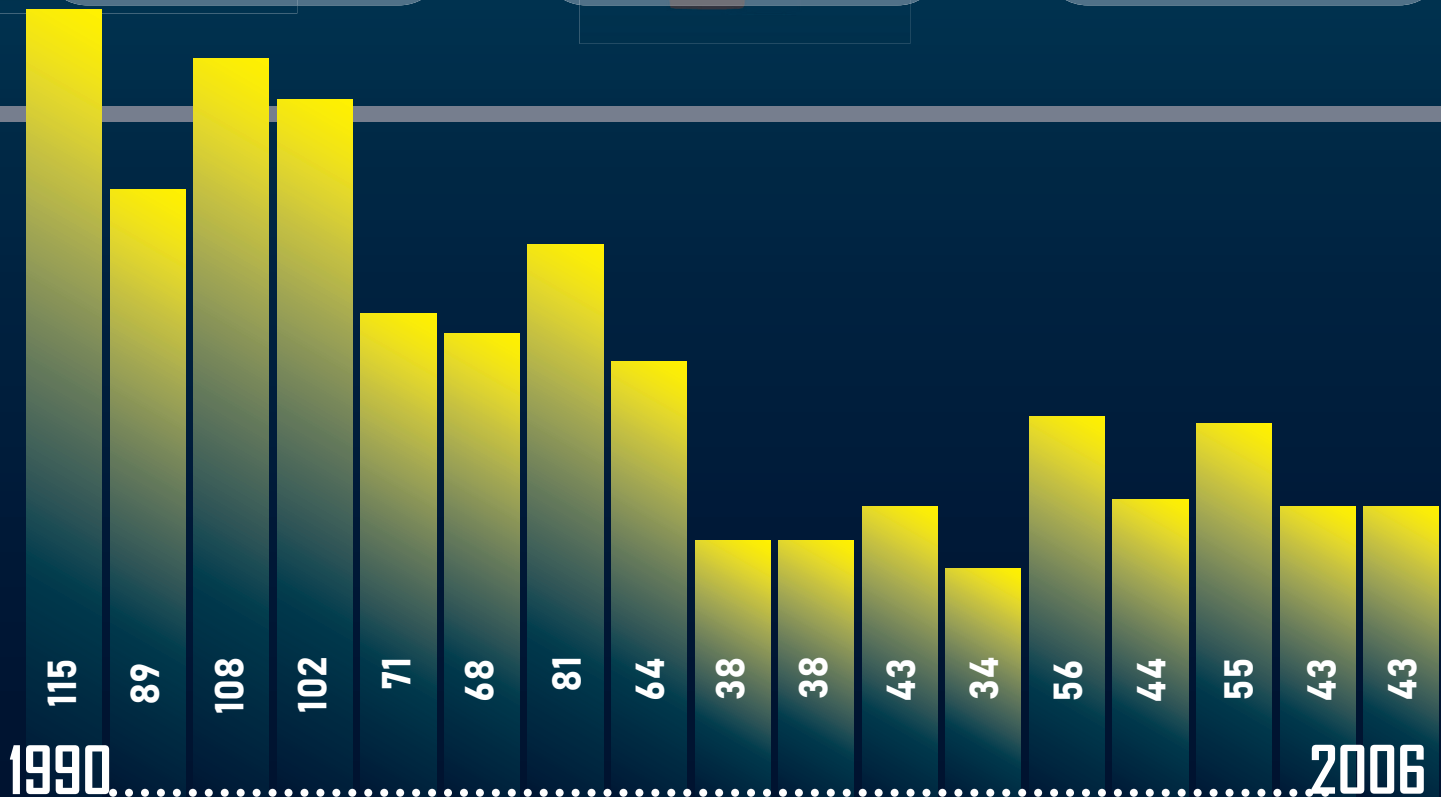
↑ **INCREASE**

Suspects armed with a firearm or edged weapon during DIS incidents increased by nine percent (From 23 suspects in 2022 to 25 suspects in 2023).

ARRESTS

↓ **DECREASE**

There were 4,080 weapon-related arrests in 2023
6% Decrease from 2022.



EDGED WEAPONS**↑ INCREASE**

35% (12 suspects) involved in OIS incidents were armed with an edged weapon (Compared to 5 suspects in 2022).

ARRESTS**↑ INCREASE**

8,331 violent-crime related arrests, 2% Increase over 2022 with 8,175 arrests.

LAPD PERSONNEL**↓ DECREASE**

In 2023, the Department employed 8,965 sworn personnel which is 3% less than the 9,215 sworn personnel employed at the close of 2022.

ROUNDS FIRED**↑ INCREASE**

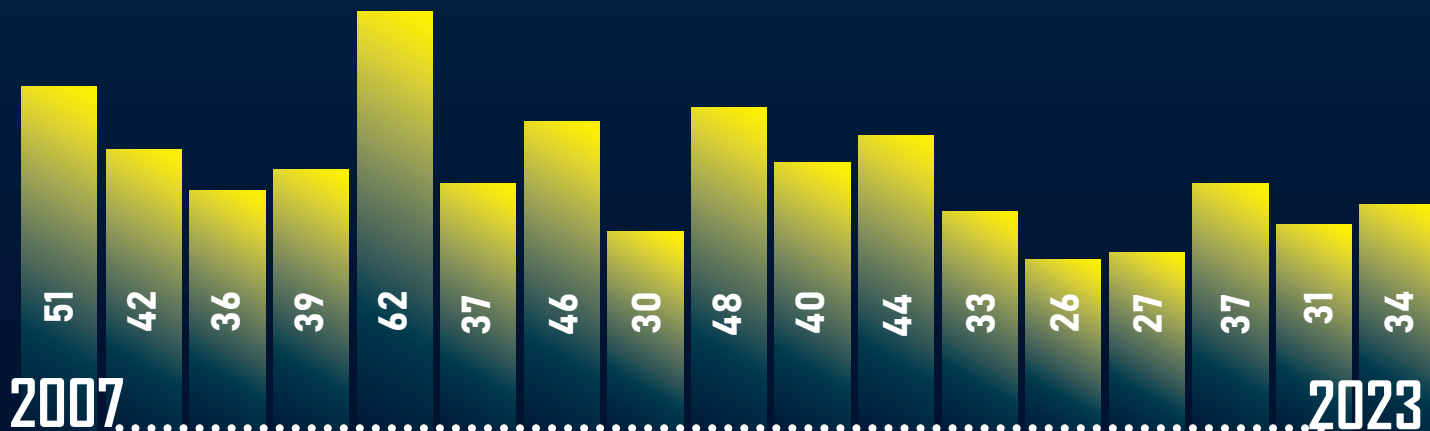
In 2023, an average of 9.6 rounds were discharged during OIS incidents compared to 6.9 in 2022.

ATTACKS ON POLICE**↓ DECREASE**

In 2023, there were 772 attacks on police officers; this is 5% less than 811 in 2022.

CALLS FOR SERVICE**↓ DECREASE**

In 2023, a total 787,089 calls for service were recorded versus 828,411 for 2022 (5% less).

NUMBER OF OIS INCIDENTS PER YEAR



98%

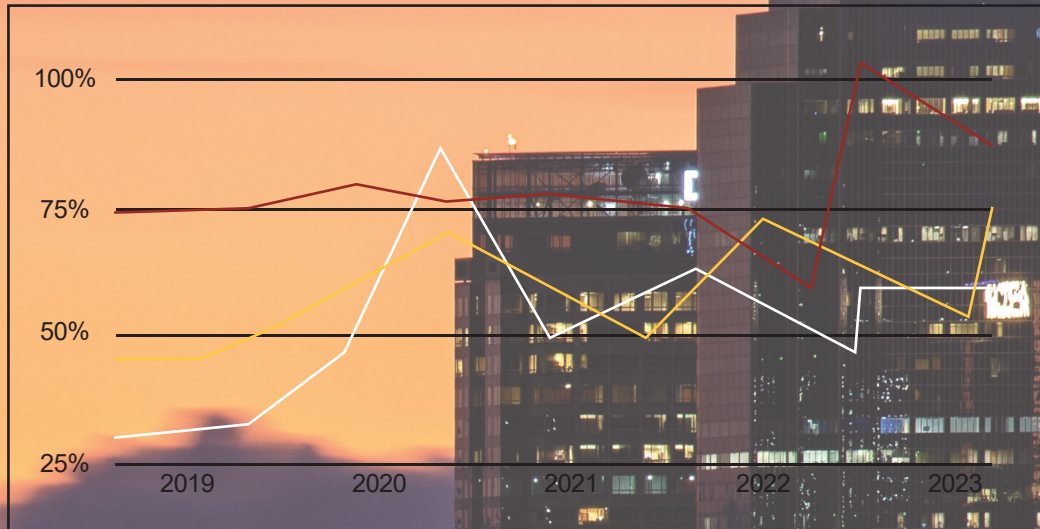
55%

32%

25%

2%

ONNI.COM



38%

41%

45%

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.



OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS

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

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2023, Department personnel were involved in 34 OIS incidents, an increase of three incidents, or ten percent, compared to 2022. In the four-year period from 2019 through 2022, there were a total of 121 OIS incidents, resulting in an annual average of 30.3 incidents. The 2023 count rose above the 2019 through 2022 annual average by 3.7 incidents, or 12 percent.

OIS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Department Total	26	27	37	31	34

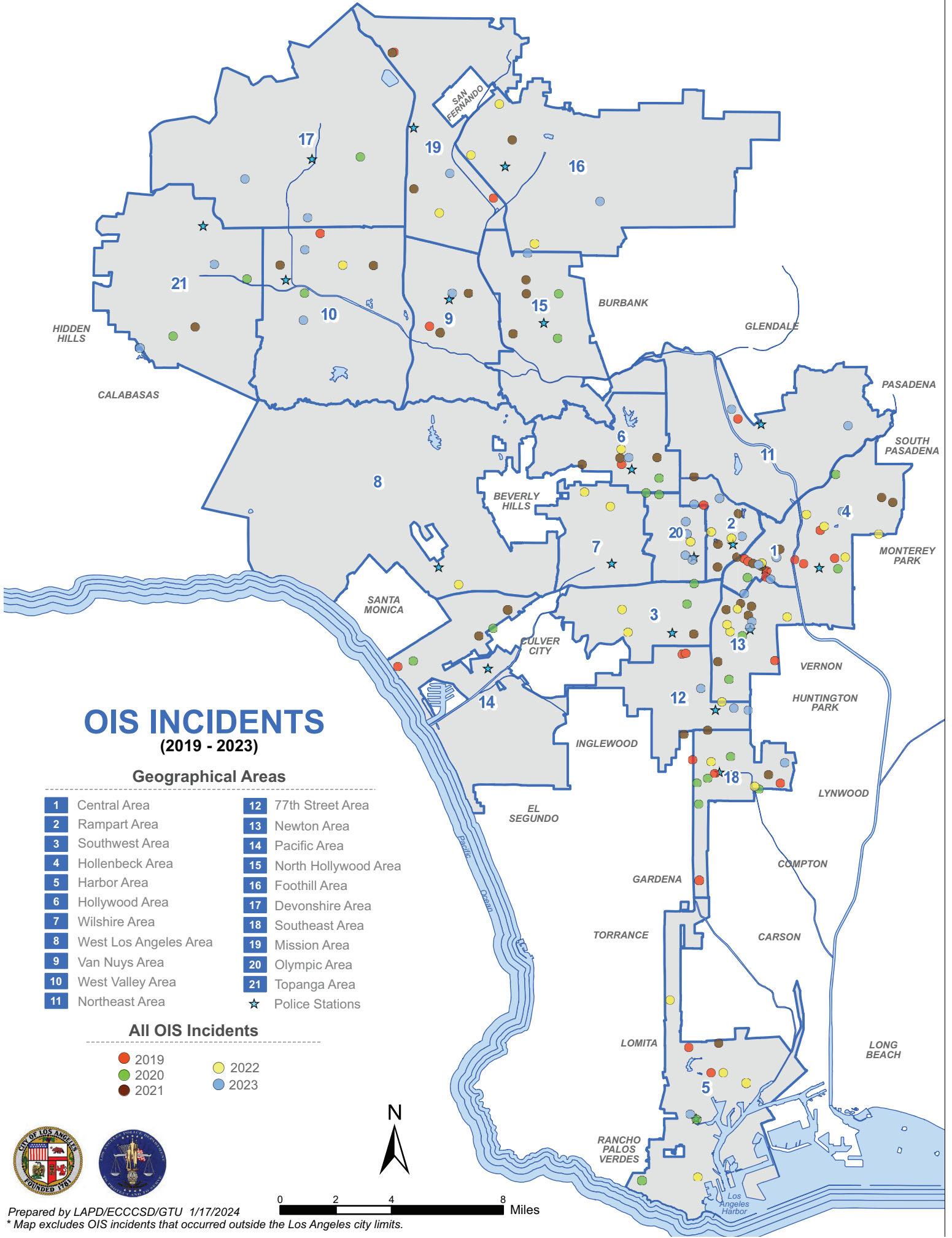
OIS HIT / NO-HIT

In 2023, 29 of the 34 total OIS incidents, or 85 percent, were categorized as an OIS-Hit incident. This accounted for an 11 percentage-point increase compared to 74 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, OIS-Hit incidents accounted for 116 of the 155 total OIS incidents, or 75 percent.

OIS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
OIS-Hit	21	12	31	23	29
OIS-No Hit	5	15	6	8	5
Total	26	27	37	31	34

In 2023, five of the 34 total OIS incidents, or 15 percent, were categorized as an OIS-No Hit incident. This accounted for an 11 percentage-point decrease compared to 26 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, OIS-No Hit incidents accounted for 39 of the 155 total OIS incidents, or 25 percent.





OIS INCIDENTS (2019 - 2023)

Geographical Areas

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

All OIS Incidents

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| ● 2019 | ● 2022 |
| ● 2020 | ● 2023 |
| ● 2021 | |



Prepared by LAPD/ECCCS/DTU 1/17/2024

* Map excludes OIS incidents that occurred outside the Los Angeles city limits.

CLASSIFICATION OF OIS INCIDENTS

In 2023, 19 of the 34 total OIS incidents, or 56 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a 30-percentage point increase compared to 26 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, Classification V shooting incidents were the highest category accounting for 61 of the 155 total OIS incidents, or 39 percent.

In 2023, seven of the 34 total OIS incidents, or 21 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 32 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, Classification II shooting incidents were the second highest compared to other categories accounting for 48 of the 155 total OIS incidents, or 31 percent.

In 2023, six of the 34 total OIS incidents, or 18 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to 26 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, Classification I shooting incidents were the third highest category accounting for 32 of the 155 total OIS incidents, or 21 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

*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.

Classification	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
I	8	5	5	8	6
II	10	11	10	10	7
III	1	0	0	0	0
IV	1	1	3	5	2
V	6	9	19	8	19
VI	0	1	0	0	0
VII	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	27	37	31	34

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2023, 21 of the Department's 34 OIS incidents, or 62 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 55 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, radio calls represented the largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 82 of the 155 total incidents, or 53 percent.

In 2023, seven of the Department's 34 OIS incidents, or 21 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 32 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 38 of the 155 total incidents, or 25 percent.

In 2023, three of the Department's 34 OIS incidents, or nine percent, originated from a citizen flag down at scene. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, citizen flag down incidents represented the third largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 12 of the 155 total incidents, or eight percent.

In 2023, two of the Department's 34 OIS incidents, or six percent, originated from an off-duty incident. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, off-duty incidents represented the fourth largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for nine of the 155 total incidents, or six percent.

In 2023, one of the Department's 34 OIS incidents, or three percent, originated from an ambush incident. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, ambush incidents represented the sixth largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for five of the 155 total incidents, or three percent.

Source	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Radio Call	11	11	22	17	21
Observation	6	8	7	10	7
Citizen Flag Down	2	1	4	2	3
Pre-Planned	2	3	0	1	0
Station Call	0	2	1	0	0
Ambush	2	1	1	0	1
Off-Duty	3	1	2	1	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	27	37	31	34

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2023, 12 of the Department's 34 OIS incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Central Bureau. Compared to 12 OIS incidents that occurred in 2022, there was no change in 2023. Thirty-five percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 34; Central Bureau - 12).

Area	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Central	3	2	3	1	2
Newton	3	3	3	5	4
Northeast	1	1	1	0	2
Rampart	1	0	4	2	3
Hollenbeck	4	1	3	4	1
Total	12	7	14	12	12

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2023, six of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 25 percent, compared to 2022. Eighteen percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 34; South Bureau - 6).

Area	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
77th Street	2	1	0	0	4
Southeast	3	5	2	3	1
Harbor	2	1	1	3	1
Southwest	0	2	2	2	0
Total	7	9	5	8	6

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2023, five of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of West Bureau. Compared to five OIS incidents that occurred in West Bureau the year prior, 2023 experienced no change. Fifteen percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 34; West Bureau - 5).

Area	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Hollywood	1	2	3	1	1
Olympic	0	1	1	1	4
Pacific	1	0	2	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	1	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	3	6	5	5

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2023, nine of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of four incidents, or 80 percent, compared to 2022. Twenty-Six percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 34; Valley Bureau - 9).

Area	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Devonshire	0	1	0	0	2
Foothill	0	1	1	3	0
Mission	1	0	1	1	1
North Hollywood	0	2	3	0	1
Topanga	0	1	1	0	2
Van Nuys	1	0	2	0	1
West Valley	1	1	2	1	2
Total	3	6	10	5	9

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2023, two of the Department's OIS incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent compared to 2022. Six percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred outside the geographic jurisdiction (Department - 34; Outside Jurisdiction - 2).

OIS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Outside Jurisdiction	2	2	2	1	2

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

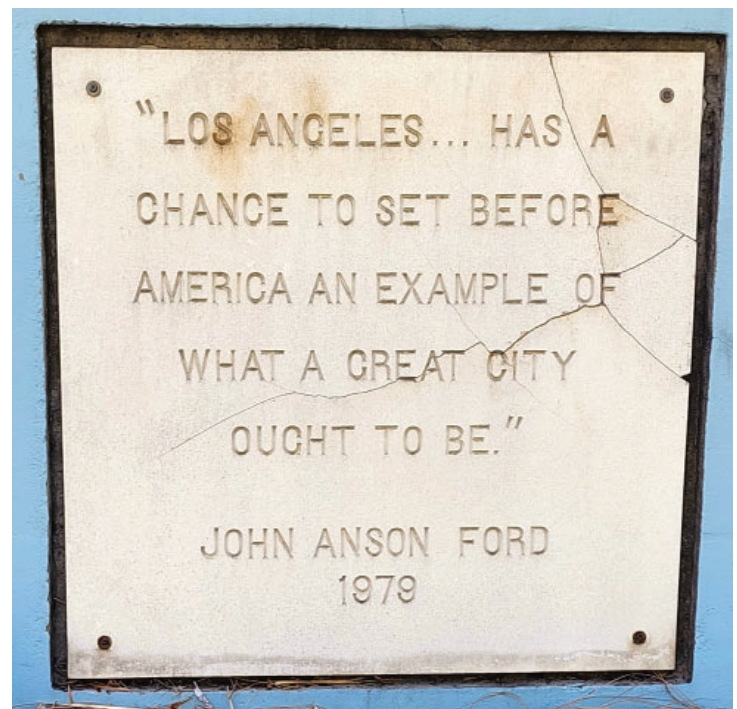
In 2023, August represented the month with the most OIS incidents with eight occurrences, or 24 percent, of the 34 total incidents for the year. September and October had the second most incidents with four occurrences each, or 12 percent. January, May, July and November had the third most incidents with three incidents each, or nine percent. February and June had the fourth highest count with two incidents each, or six percent, respectively. The remaining incidents occurred in the months of March (1) and December (1).

From 2019 through 2023, August and October represented the months with the most OIS incidents with 19 incidents each of the 155 total incidents, or 12 percent respectively. July represented the month with the second most OIS incidents with 17 of the 155 total incidents, or 11 percent. December represented the month with the least, accounting for seven incidents, or five percent. February had the second fewest with eight incidents, or five percent. November had the third fewest with nine incidents or six percent. The remaining 76 incidents, or 49 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

The OIS percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2019 through 2023 was as follows:

- January – March: 30 incidents, or 19 percent;
- April – June: 44 incidents, or 28 percent;
- July – September: 46 incidents, or 30 percent; and,
- October through December: 35 incidents, or 23 percent.

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	0	2	3	3	3
February	2	2	1	1	2
March	0	2	7	1	1
April	5	3	5	1	0
May	3	4	1	3	3
June	3	3	2	6	2
July	2	0	4	8	3
August	4	3	2	2	8
September	1	1	0	4	4
October	2	5	7	1	4
November	3	2	0	1	3
December	1	0	5	0	1
Total	26	27	37	31	34



DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2023, Wednesday represented the day of the week with the most OIS incidents, accounting for nine occurrences, or 26 percent. Friday and Sunday represented the second most frequent days of the week with six incidents each, or 18 percent, respectively. Monday represented the least frequent day of the week with one incident, or three percent.

From 2019 through 2023, Wednesday and Friday represented the days with the most OIS incidents with 27 incidents each of the 155 total incidents, or 17 percent respectively. Saturday represented the day with the fewest OIS incidents with 18 of the 155, or 12 percent. Monday represented the day with the second fewest OIS incidents with 19 of the 155, or 12 percent. The remaining 64 incidents, or 41 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Monday	7	3	4	4	1
Tuesday	4	2	6	7	4
Wednesday	3	6	5	4	9
Thursday	3	3	4	7	3
Friday	4	4	10	3	6
Saturday	1	4	5	3	5
Sunday	4	5	3	3	6
Total	26	27	37	31	34

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2023, 18 OIS incidents, or 53 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m., while 16 incidents, or 47 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m.

The five-year annual average for 2019 through 2023 was 14.6 OIS incidents per year occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 16.4 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
0600 - 1759	12	9	23	13	16
1800 - 0559	14	18	14	18	18
Total	26	27	37	31	34



OFFICER INFORMATION

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

In 2023, 66 Department personnel were involved in the 34 OIS incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.9 officers per incident. This amount was 0.1 officers per incident above, or six percent, compared to the 1.8 officers per incident in 2022.

OFFICER - GENDER

In 2023, 60 male officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 91 percent of the 66 total employees. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 98 percent in 2022. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS incidents in 2023 was ten percentage points above the Department’s overall male total. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, most officers involved in OIS incidents were male, accounting for 245 of the 260 total employees, or 94 percent.

Gender	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Female	0	5	3	1	6
Male	47	34	49	55	60
Total	47	39	52	56	66

In 2023, six female officers were involved in an OIS incident, which represented nine percent of the 66 total employees. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2022. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS incidents in 2023 was ten percentage points below the Department’s overall female total. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, females accounted for 15 of the 260 total involved employees, or six percent.



OFFICER - ETHNICITY

In 2023, 41 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 62 percent of the 66 total involved employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 64 percent in 2022. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS incidents in 2023 was eight-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic officer total of 54 percent. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 160 of the 260 total employees, or 62 percent.

In 2023, 16 White officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 24 percent of the 66 total employees. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 27 percent in 2022. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS incidents in 2023 was one-percentage point below the Department's overall White officer percentage total of 25 percent. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 69 of the 260 total employees, or 27 percent.

In 2023, three Black officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented five percent of the 66 total employees. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2022. The percentage of Black officers involved in OIS incidents in 2023 was four-percentage points below the Department's overall Black officer percentage total of nine percent. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, Black officers represented the third largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 13 of the 260 total employees, or five percent.

In 2023, three Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented five percent of the 66 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to seven percent in 2022. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in OIS incidents in 2023 was six-percentage points below the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander officer percentage total of 11 percent. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, Asian/Pacific Islander officers represented the fourth largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 11 of the 260 total employees, or four percent.

In 2023, one employee, or two percent, from an "Other" ethnic category was involved in 2023 OIS incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase from 2022 from zero percent. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, officers from the "Other" ethnic category represented the second smallest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for three of the 260 total employees, or one percent.

The remaining two officers were from the American Indian and Filipino ethnic category, respectively.

Ethnicity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
American Indian	0	0	0	0	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1	1	4	3
Black	4	2	3	1	3
Filipino	1	0	1	0	1
Hispanic	26	22	35	36	41
White	14	13	11	15	16
Other	0	1	1	0	1
Total	47	39	52	56	66

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	6%
Black	8%	9%	5%
Hispanic	48%	54%	62%
White	28%	25%	24%
Other	4%	<1%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

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

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2023 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – two percent (1 out of 66 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 36 percent (24 out of 66 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 29 percent (19 out of 66 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 26 percent (17 out of 66 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – eight percent (5 out of 66 total officers).

Years	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Less than 1	2	0	0	2	1
1 - 5	17	19	24	26	24
6 - 10	13	4	7	12	19
11 - 20	11	11	15	9	17
More than 20	4	5	6	7	5
Total	47	39	52	56	66

The following is a comparison of 2023 to 2022.

- Less than one year of service – two-percentage point decrease (four percent in 2022, two percent in 2023);
- 1-5 years of service – ten-percentage point decrease (46 percent in 2022, 36 percent in 2023);
- 6-10 years of service – eight-percentage point increase (21 percent in 2022, 29 percent in 2023);
- 11-20 years of service – ten-percentage point increase (16 percent in 2022, 26 percent in 2023); and,
- More than 20 years of service – five-percentage point decrease (13 percent in 2022, 8 percent in 2023).

Historically, from 2019 through 2023, majority of personnel involved in OIS incidents had 1-5 years of service, accounting for 110 of the 260 total personnel, or 42 percent. Personnel with 11-20 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 63 Department personnel, or 24 percent. Personnel with 6-10 years of service were the third largest group, with 55 personnel, or 21 percent, followed by personnel with more than 20 years of service, which had 27 personnel, or ten percent. Personnel with less than one year of service, which accounted for five personnel, represented only two percent of the total.

OFFICER – RANK

In 2023, 63 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 95 percent of the 66 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 93 percent in 2022. The percentage of officers involved in OIS incidents in 2023 was 25-percentage points above the Department's overall Police Officer total of 70 percent. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, most of the personnel involved in OIS incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 243 of the 260 total employees, or 93 percent.

In 2023, one employee at the rank of Sergeant was involved in an OIS incident, which represented two percent of the 66 total employees. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to five percent in 2022. The percentage of Sergeants involved in OIS incidents in 2023 was ten percentage points below the Department's overall Sergeant total of 12 percent. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, Sergeants represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for eight of the 260 total employees, or three percent.

In 2023, one employee at the rank of Detective was involved in an OIS incident in 2023, representing two percent of the 66 total employees. This accounted for no change compared to two percent in 2022. The percentage of Detectives involved in OIS incidents in 2023 was 12-percentage points below the Department's overall Detective total of 14 percent. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, Detectives represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for seven of the 260 total employees, or three percent.

The remaining one employee involved in an OIS incident in 2023, representing two percent of the 66 total personnel, was at the rank of Reserve Officer. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, a single Reserve Officer of the 260 total employees, or less than one percent, has been involved in an OIS incident.

Rank	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	1	0	0
Sergeant	1	2	1	3	1
Detective	2	3	0	1	1
Police Officer	44	34	50	52	63
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	0	1
Total	47	39	52	56	66

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2023, ten personnel assigned to 77th Street Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 66 total employees. This represented a 15-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, 77th Street Division personnel were the ninth most involved in OIS incidents than any other division, accounting for 13 of the 260 total employees, or five percent.

In 2023, eight personnel assigned to Rampart Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 12 percent of the 66 total employees. This represented a three-percentage point increase compared to nine percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, personnel assigned to Rampart Division accounted for 21 of the 260 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or eight percent.

In 2023, eight personnel assigned to Foothill Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 12 percent of the

66 total employees. This represented a three-percentage point increase compared to nine percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, personnel assigned to Foothill Division accounted for 16 of the 260 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or six percent.

In 2023, seven personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 11 percent of the 66 total employees. This represented a seven-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division accounted for 21 of the 260 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or eight percent.

In 2023, five personnel assigned to Newton Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 66 total employees. This represented a 19-percentage point decrease compared to 27 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through

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OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

2023, personnel assigned to Newton Division accounted for 32 of the 260 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or 12 percent.

In 2023, four personnel assigned to Devonshire, Olympic and Southeast Division, respectively, were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent each of the 66 total employees. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, personnel assigned to Southeast Division accounted for 31 of the 260 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or 12 percent.

The remaining 16 Department personnel, or 24 percent, were evenly distributed amongst the remaining Areas/divisions.

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the 66 total personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2023:

- Central Bureau: 16 personnel, or 24 percent;
- West Bureau: seven personnel, or 11 percent;
- South Bureau: 15 personnel, or 23 percent;
- Valley Bureau: 21 personnel, or 32 percent;
- CTSOB: seven personnel, or 11 percent; and,
- Other: zero personnel, or zero percent.

The following compares 2023 to 2022:

- Central Bureau: 22-percentage point decrease (46 percent in 2022, 24 percent in 2023);
- West Bureau: two-percentage point decrease (13 percent in 2022, 11 percent in 2023);
- South Bureau: two-percentage point decrease (25 percent in 2022, 23 percent in 2023);
- Valley Bureau: 21-percentage point increase (11 percent in 2022, 32 percent in 2023);
- CTSOB: seven-percentage point increase (four percent in 2022, 11 percent in 2023); and,
- Other: two-percentage point decrease (two percent in 2022, zero percent in 2023).

Division/Area/Bureau	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
77th Street	2	0	1	0	10
Central	0	2	2	0	2
Devonshire	0	1	0	0	4
Foothill	1	0	2	5	8
Harbor	5	1	1	7	1
Hollenbeck	8	0	2	6	0
Hollywood	2	3	4	3	2
Mission	2	0	2	1	1
Newton	3	6	3	15	5
North Hollywood	0	0	3	0	2
Northeast	1	1	4	0	1
Olympic	0	1	1	2	4
Pacific	1	1	2	0	0
Rampart	1	0	7	5	8
Southeast	13	8	2	4	4
Southwest	1	7	2	3	0
Topanga	0	1	2	0	3
Van Nuys	0	0	1	0	1
West Los Angeles	0	1	0	1	0
West Valley	1	1	3	0	2
Wilshire	0	0	1	1	1
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	1	1	0
Administrative Units	1	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	1	0	1	0	0
Bureau Level	0	1	1	0	0
Metropolitan	4	4	4	2	7
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	47	39	52	56	66

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2023, 54 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 82 percent of the 66 total personnel. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 73 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 189 of the 260 total employees, or 73 percent.

In 2023, seven personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 11 percent of the 66 total personnel. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 21 of the 260 total employees, or eight percent.

In 2023, three personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented five percent of the 66 total personnel. This accounted for an 18-percentage point decrease compared to 23 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 45 of the 260 total employees, or 17 percent.

Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Administrative	1	1	0	0	0
Metropolitan	4	4	4	2	7
Patrol	26	23	45	41	54
Specialized	15	11	3	13	3
Investigative	1	0	0	0	1
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1
Total	47	39	52	56	66



OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2023, nine officers sustained injuries during the 34 OIS incidents throughout the year. This accounted for an increase of seven officers, or 350 percent, compared to two in 2022. Additionally, when compared to the 2019 through 2022 annual average of 3.8 injured officers, 2023 had 5.2 more injured officers, or 137 percent, above the four-year annual average.

In 2023, zero Department personnel were killed during an OIS incident. Historically, during the five-year period from 2019 through 2023, one officer was killed during an OIS incident.

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Injured	5	6	2	2	9
Deceased	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	6	2	3	9

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT

In 2023, there were 20 single shooter OIS incidents, which represented 59 percent of the 34 total incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 55 percent in 2022. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS incidents from 2019 through 2022 of 62 percent, 2023 experienced a three-percentage point decrease.

In 2023, there were nine double shooter OIS incidents, which represented 26 percent of the 34 total incidents. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 35 percent in 2022.

In 2023, there was one triple shooter OIS incident, which represented three percent of the 34 total incidents. This accounted for no change compared to three percent in 2022.

In 2023, there was one quadruple shooter OIS incident, which represented three percent of the 34 total incidents. This accounted for no change compared to three percent in 2022.

In 2023, there were three 5-10 shooter OIS incidents, which represented nine percent of the 34 total incidents. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2022.

No. of Shooters	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	16	19	23	17	20
2	5	6	13	11	9
3	4	1	1	1	1
4	0	0	0	1	1
5 - 10	1	1	0	1	3
11 or more	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	27	37	31	34

OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE

In 2023, 59 handguns were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented 89 percent of the 66 total weapon types. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 95 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, accounting for 230 of the 260 total weapons, or 88 percent.

Weapon Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Handgun	40	36	42	53	59
Shotgun	3	1	1	1	4
Rifle	4	2	9	2	3
Total	47	39	52	56	66

In 2023, four shotguns were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 66 total weapon types. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, shotguns accounted for ten of the 260 total weapons, or four percent.

In 2023, three rifles were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented five percent of the 66 total weapon types. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, accounting for 20 of the 260 total weapons, or eight percent.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

In 2023, a total of 327 rounds were fired during 34 OIS incidents. When compared to the 2022 total of 215 rounds fired, 2023 experienced an increase of 112 rounds, or 52 percent.

OIS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Rounds	263	156	175	215	327

ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT

In 2023, an average of 9.6 rounds were fired during OIS incidents. When compared to the 2022 average of 6.9 rounds fired, 2023 experienced an increase of 2.7 rounds, or 39 percent.

OIS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Average Rounds	10.1	5.7	4.7	6.9	9.6

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE

In 2023, 288 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS incidents, which represented 88 percent of the 327 total rounds fired. This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 99 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 1,028 of the 1,136 total rounds, or 90 percent.

Weapon Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Handgun	233	148	147	212	288
Shotgun	5	5	1	1	4
Rifle	25	3	27	2	35
Total	263	156	175	215	327

In 2023, 35 rounds were fired from rifles during OIS incidents, which represented 11 percent of the 327 total rounds fired. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to one percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 92 of the 1,136 total rounds, or eight percent.

In 2023, four rounds were fired from a shotgun during OIS incidents, which represented one percent of the 327 total rounds fired. This accounted for a less than one-percentage point increase compared to less than one percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 16 of the 1,136 total rounds, or one percent.

NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS

In 2023, there were 21 OIS incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 62 percent of the 34 total incidents. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 55 percent in 2022.

In 2023, there were seven OIS incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, which represented 21 percent of the 34 total incidents. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 16 percent in 2022.

In 2023, there were three OIS incidents in which 11-15 rounds were fired, which represented nine percent of the 34 total incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2022.

In 2023, there was one OIS incident in which 16-20 rounds were fired, which represented three percent of the 34 total incidents. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to ten percent in 2022.

In 2023, there were two OIS incidents in which 51 or more rounds were fired, which represented six percent of the 34 total incidents. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2022.

No. of Rounds	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1 - 5	13	18	28	17	21
6 - 10	5	6	5	5	7
11 - 15	3	0	1	4	3
16 - 20	1	2	3	3	1
21 - 25	2	0	0	0	0
26 - 30	0	0	0	0	0
31 - 35	1	1	0	1	0
36 - 40	0	0	0	0	0
41 - 45	0	0	0	0	0
46 - 50	1	0	0	0	0
51 or more	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0
Total	26	27	37	31	34

OFFICER – HIT RATIO

The 2023 total number of rounds fired compared to the total number of rounds which struck their intended targets resulted in a hit ratio of 25 percent. This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 36 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the hit ratio of all OIS incidents accounting for 342 of the 1,136 total rounds fired, was 30 percent.

OIS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Rounds Fired	263	156	175	215	327
Hits	73	29	80	77	83
Hit Ratio (%)	28%	19%	46%	36%	25%

SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2023, 18 Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 53 percent of the 34 total suspects. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease compared to 65 percent in 2022. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2023 was five-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2023 was 12-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 90 of the 159 total suspects, or 57 percent.

In 2023, nine Black suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 26 percent of the 34 total suspects. This accounted for a three-percentage increase compared to 23 percent in 2022. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2023 was 18-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2023 was 13-percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 43 of the 159 total suspects, or 27 percent.

In 2023, seven White suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 21 percent of the 34 total suspects. This accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to ten percent in 2022. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2023 was seven-percentage points below the City's overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2023 was 14-percentage point above the city's overall white violent crime offender total. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 19 of the 159 total suspects, or 12 percent.

Ethnicity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	8	12	7	7	9
Filipino	0	1	0	1	0
Hispanic	15	13	24	20	18
White	2	2	5	3	7
Other	1	1	1	0	0
Unknown	0	2	0	0	0
Total	26	31	37	31	34

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	8%	39%	26%
Hispanic	48%	41%	53%
White	28%	7%	21%
Other	4%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	10%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2023, 29 male suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 85 percent of the 34 total suspects. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease compared to 97 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were male, representing 144 of the 159 total suspects, or 91 percent.

In 2023, five female suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 34 total suspects. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, female suspects involved in OIS incidents represented a minority with 14 of the 159 total suspects, or nine percent.

Gender	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Female	1	4	3	1	5
Male	25	26	34	30	29
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0
Total	26	31	37	31	34

SUSPECT – AGE

In 2023, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were in the 30-39 age group. Specifically, 11 of the 34 total suspects, or 32 percent, were included in this age group. The 30-39 age category accounted for a ten-percentage point decrease compared to 42 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the 30-39 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 59 of the 159 total suspects, or 37 percent.

In 2023, the 24-29 age group represented the second largest age category with nine of the 34 total suspects, or 26 percent. The 24-29 age category accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 23 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the 24-29 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 31 of the 159 total suspects, or 19 percent.

In 2023, the 40-49 age group represented the third largest age category, with eight of the 34 total suspects, or 24 percent. The 40-49 age category accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to ten percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the 40-49 age group represented the fourth largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 26 of the 159 total suspects, or 16 percent.

In 2023, the 50-59 age group represented the fourth largest age category, with three of the 34 total suspects, or nine percent. The 50-59 age category accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the 50-59 age group represented the fifth largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 12 of the 159 total suspects, or eight percent.

The three remaining suspects, or nine percent, in 2023 were in the age ranges of 18-23, 60 and above and one suspect with an unknown age.

Age	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
0-17	0	1	1	0	0
18-23	5	9	1	6	1
24-29	4	4	7	7	9
30-39	10	11	14	13	11
40-49	3	2	10	3	8
50-59	1	2	4	2	3
60 and Above	2	0	0	0	1
Unknown	1	2	0	0	1
Total	26	31	37	31	34

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2023, 12 of the 34 total suspects, or 35 percent, involved in OIS incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for no change compared to 35 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 48 of the 159 total suspects, or 30 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes	4	6	15	11	12
No	21	23	22	20	22
Unknown	1	2	0	0	0
Total	26	31	37	31	34

SUSPECT – HOMELESS

In 2023, 13 of the 34 total suspects, or 38 percent, involved in OIS incidents were experiencing homelessness, compared to eight suspects in 2022. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase compared to 26 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, suspects experiencing homelessness, involved in OIS incidents accounted for 37 of the 159 total suspects, or 23 percent.

Homeless	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes	6	0	10	8	13
No	19	29	25	23	21
Unknown	1	2	2	0	0
Total	26	31	37	31	34

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

Toxicology reports for decedents in 2023 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 2023 decedents will be available in the 2024 Use of Force Year-End Review.

Of the 14 decedents involved in 2022 OIS incidents, all of whom have completed toxicology examinations by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, 14 individuals, representing 100 percent, had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s).

The 2022 percentage of cases with positive alcohol and/or a controlled substance results, representing 100 percent, accounted for an 18-percentage point increase compared to 82 percent of positive cases in 2021.

Substance Present	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes	9	6	14	14	N/A
No	3	1	3	0	N/A
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	12	7	17	14	N/A

SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS

Toxicology reports for decedents in 2023 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 2023 decedents will be available in the 2024 Use of Force Year-End Review..

In 2022, nine of the 14 OIS suspect decedents, or 64 percent, had positive results for methamphetamine. The 2022 percentage experienced a 29-percentage point increase compared to 35 percent of the decedents with positive methamphetamine results in 2021 OIS incidents. Historically, 27 of the 50 decedents involved in 2019 through 2022 OIS incidents, representing 54 percent, had positive toxicology results for methamphetamine.

In 2022, six of the 14 OIS decedents, or 43 percent, had positive results for marijuana. The 2022 percentage accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 41 percent of decedents with positive marijuana results in 2021 OIS incidents. Historically, 22 of the 50 decedents involved in 2019 through 2022 OIS incidents, representing 44 percent, had positive toxicology results for marijuana.

In 2022, five of the 14 OIS decedents, or 36 percent, had positive results for alcohol. The 2022 percentage accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to the 29 percent of decedents with positive alcohol results in 2021 OIS incidents. Historically, 17 of the 50 decedents involved in 2019 through 2022 OIS incidents, representing 34 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol.

In 2022, one of the 14 OIS decedents, or seven percent, had positive results for cocaine and/or cocaine derived stimulants. The 2022 percentage accounted for a 17-percentage point decrease, compared to 24 percent of decedents with positive cocaine results in 2021 OIS incidents. Historically, seven of the 50 decedents involved in 2019 through 2022 OIS incidents, representing 14 percent, had positive toxicology results for cocaine and/or cocaine derived stimulants.

In 2022, two of the 14 OIS decedents, or 14 percent, had positive results for opiates and/or opiate derived substances. The 2022 percentage accounted for a 14-percentage point increase, compared to zero percent of decedents in 2021 OIS incidents. Historically, two of the 50 decedents involved in 2019 through 2022 OIS incidents, representing four percent, had positive toxicology results for opiates and/or opiate derived substances.

Substance	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Alcohol	42%	29%	29%	36%	N/A
Cocaine	0%	14%	24%	7%	N/A
Marijuana	42%	57%	41%	43%	N/A
Methamphetamine	50%	71%	35%	64%	N/A
Opiates	0%	0%	0%	14%	N/A
PCP	0%	0%	0%	7%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0%	0%	12%	0%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
None	8%	14%	18%	0%	N/A

Substance	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Alcohol	5	2	5	5	N/A
Cocaine	1	1	4	1	N/A
Marijuana	5	4	7	6	N/A
Methamphetamine	7	5	6	9	N/A
Opiates	0	0	0	2	N/A
PCP	0	0	0	1	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	3	0	2	0	N/A
Other	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unknown	0	0	0	0	N/A
None	3	1	3	0	N/A
Pending	1	0	0	0	N/A

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2023, 13 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 38 percent of the 34 total weapon types. This accounted for a 20-percentage point decrease compared to 58 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 81 of the 159 total weapons, or 51 percent.

In 2023, 12 edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 35 percent of the 34 total weapon types. This accounted for a 19-percentage point increase compared to 16 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, edged weapons were the second most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 43 of the 159 total weapons, or 27 percent.

In 2023, four Replica/Pellet guns were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 12 percent of the 34 total weapon types. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to ten percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, Replica/Pellet guns represented ten of the 159 total weapons, or six percent, utilized by suspects during OIS incidents.

In 2023, two impact weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 34 total weapon types. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, impact weapons represented four of the 159 total weapons, or three percent, utilized by suspects during OIS incidents.

In 2023, two automobiles utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 34 total weapon types. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, automobiles represented four of the 159 total weapons, or three percent, utilized by suspects during OIS incidents.

In 2023, there was one perception-based OIS incident, which represented three percent. This accounted for a 13-percentage point decrease compared to 16 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, perception-based OIS incidents represented nine of the 159 total Suspect Weapon/Force category, or six percent, utilized by suspects during OIS incidents.

Weapon Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Automobile	0	1	1	0	2
Edged Weapon	5	7	14	5	12
Firearm	17	18	15	18	13
Impact Device	1	0	1	0	2
Perception	0	1	2	5	1
Physical Force	2	0	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	3	3	4
Other	0	2	1	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0
None	0	2	0	0	0
Total	26	31	37	31	34

SUSPECT – INJURIES

In 2023, 16 suspects died from police gunfire, or 47 percent of the 34 total suspects involved in OIS incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase in comparison to 45 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, deceased suspects during OIS incidents accounted for 66 of 159 total suspects, or 42 percent.

In 2023, 14 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries, or 41 percent of the total 34 suspect involved in OIS incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase in comparison to 39 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, injured suspects during OIS incidents accounted for 62 of the 159 total suspects, or 39 percent.

In 2023, four suspects, or 12 percent of the 34 total suspects involved in OIS incidents, were uninjured during OIS incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 16 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, suspects in the uninjured category during OIS incidents accounted for 28 of the 159 total suspects, or 18 percent.

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Injured	10	12	14	12	14
Deceased	12	7	17	14	16
Unknown	1	2	0	0	0
None	3	10	6	5	4
Total	26	31	37	31	34



ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS

Of the 16 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2023, nine individuals, or 56 percent, were Hispanic. This accounted for a 23-percentage point decrease compared to 79 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, a majority of deceased suspects involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 43 of the 66 total decedents, or 65 percent.

Of the 16 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2023, four individuals, or 25 percent were Black. This accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, Black suspects represented the second highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for 12 of the 66 total decedents, or 18 percent.

Of the 16 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2023, three individuals, or 19 percent were White. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, White suspects represented the third highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for nine of the 66 total decedents, or 14 percent.

Ethnicity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	2	1	3	2	4
Filipino	0	1	0	0	0
Hispanic	8	4	11	11	9
White	1	1	3	1	3
Other	1	0	0	0	0
Total	12	7	17	14	16



DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION¹³

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2022, 23 of the 56 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 41 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 17-percentage point decrease compared to 58 percent in 2021. Historically, from 2019 through 2022, most adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 110 of the 194 total Tactics findings, or 57 percent.

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Tactics	34	23	30	23	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	44	37	52	56	N/A
Non-Lethal	2	5	1	1	N/A
Less-Lethal	2	1	0	1	N/A
Lethal	42	26	38	37	N/A

In 2022, 56 of the 56 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for no change compared to 100 percent in 2021. Historically, from 2019 through 2022, a majority of adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 189 of the 194 total Drawing/ Exhibiting findings, or 97 percent.

In 2022, 37 of the 56 total Lethal force findings, representing 66 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 73 percent in 2021. Historically, from 2019 through 2022, most of the adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 143 of the 194 total findings, or 74 percent.

¹³ Adjudication data for 2023 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2024.



ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2022, 33 of the 56 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 59 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to 42 percent in 2021. Historically, from 2019 through 2022, 84 of the 194 total Tactics findings, accounting for 43 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

In 2022, none of the 56 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing zero percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for no change compared to zero percent in 2021. Historically, from 2019 through 2022, five of the 194 Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing three percent were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).”

In 2022, 19 of the 56 total Lethal force findings, representing 34 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 27 percent in 2021. Historically, from 2019 through 2022, 51 of the 194 total Lethal force findings, representing 26 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Tactics	13	16	22	33	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	3	2	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	3	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	1	N/A
Lethal	5	13	14	19	N/A



CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

CUOF INCIDENT OCCURS

STEP

1

Force Investigation Division (FID) personnel respond and conduct the CUOF investigation. Office of Inspector General (OIG) responds to the scene, conducts their own independent investigation, and monitors the investigation. Los Angeles County District Attorney (LACDA) or Attorney General (AG), if applicable, conduct their own independent criminal investigation. Substantially Involved Personnel (SIP) are identified by FID and approved by Bureau Commanding Officer (CO)

STEP

2

72-HOUR BRIEFING

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

ATTENDEES

at the 72-Hour Brief

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

STEP

3

GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE

Substantially Involved Personnel attend the General Training Update (GTU) provided by Training Division.

STEP

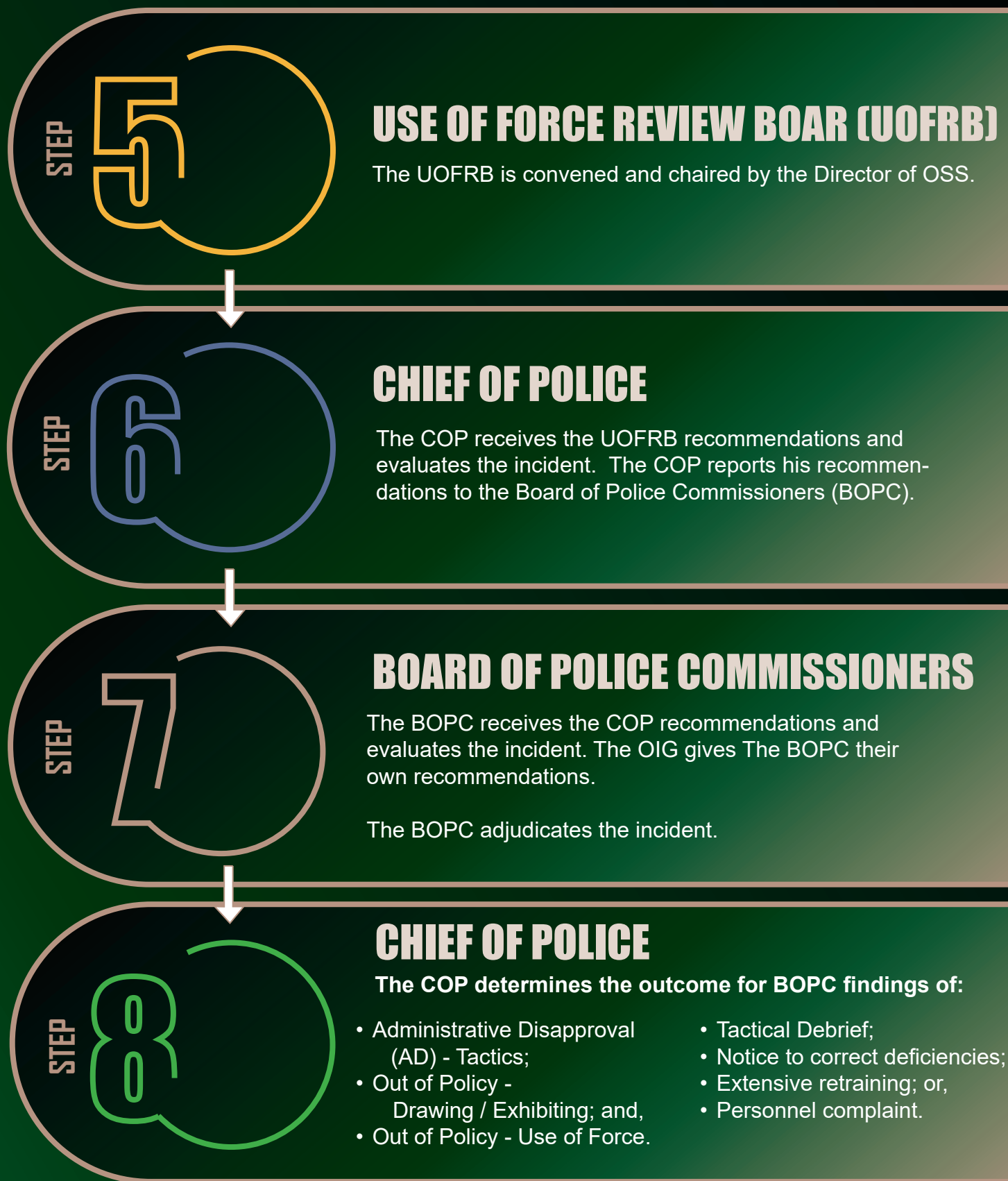
4

RETURN TO FIELD DUTY (RTD)

CO's must ensure all 72-Hour Brief restrictions are met and documented per Department orders.

Division CO generates correspondence up the Chain of Command and obtains approval by Chain of Command for an officer's return to field duty.

REVIEW AND ADJUDICATION PROCESS





NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

— STATISTICAL ANALYSIS 2019-2023 —

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2023, Department personnel were involved in 1,560 Non-Categorical Use of Force incidents.

Incident Count	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Department Total	2,319	2,201	2,256	2,213	1,560

Note: In February 2023, NCUOF classification and reporting criteria changed thus decreasing the number of reportable NCUOF total incidents. See Page 36.

LEVEL TOTALS

In 2023, 1,033 NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, which represented 66 percent of the 1,560 total incidents. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the majority of NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, accounting for 9,307 of the 10,549 total incidents, or 88 percent.

Level	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Level I	189	139	189	198	298
Level II	2,130	2,062	2,067	2,015	1,033
Level III	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	229
Total	2,319	2,201	2,256	2,213	1,560

In 2023, 298 NCUOF incidents were Level I occurrences, which represented 19 percent of 1,560 total incidents. Historically from 2019 through 2023, Level I NCUOF occurrences accounted for 1,013 of the 10,549 total incidents, or ten percent.

In 2023, 229 NCUOF incidents were Level III occurrences, which represented 15 percent of the 1,560 total incidents.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2023, 849 of the Department's 1,560 NCUOF incidents, or 54 percent, originated from radio calls. Historically from 2019 through 2023, radio calls represented the largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 6,294 of the 10,549 total incidents, or 60 percent.

Source	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Citizen Flag Down	159	163	148	127	126
Observation	639	555	592	558	453
Radio Call	1,333	1,335	1,392	1,385	849
Station Call	19	19	22	26	20
Other	169	129	102	115	102
Unknown	0	0	0	2	10
Total	2,319	2,201	2,256	2,213	1,560

In 2023, 453 of the Department's 1,560 NCUOF incidents, or 29 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). Historically from 2019 through 2023, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 2,797 of the 10,549 total incidents, or 27 percent.

The remaining 258 NCUOF incidents, or 17 percent, in 2023 occurred during citizen flag downs, station calls, occurrences with "other" designations, and those with "unknown" classifications.

FORCE OPTION

In 2023, TASERs were utilized in 204, or 13 percent, of the 1,560 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to nine percent in 2022.

In 2023, beanbag shotguns were utilized in 17, or one percent, of the 1,560 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for no change compared to one percent in 2022.

In 2023, 40mm launchers were utilized in 74, or five percent, of the 1,560 incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2022.

In 2023, strikes/kicks/punches were utilized in 160, or 10 percent, of the 1,560 NCUOF incidents. This represented a four-percentage point increase when compared to six percent in 2022.

In 2023, batons or other impact devices were utilized in 14, under one percent, of the 1,560 NCUOF incidents. This represented no change, when compared to 2022.

Number of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option Was Applied

Force Option	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
40MM LL Launcher	61	69	75	69	74
Baton/Impact Device	34	34	35	18	14
Beanbag Shotgun	48	33	48	21	17
Body Weight	1,819	1,669	1,682	1,503	1,084
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	2,166	2,077	2,132	2,039	1,366
OC Spray	20	15	19	8	14
Other	401	345	382	370	241
Physical Force	1,607	1,637	1,761	1,528	858
Strike/Kick/Punch	173	161	166	140	160
Takedown/Leg Sweep	915	834	789	733	664
TASER	282	217	239	201	204
Unknown	0	9	8	61	82

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

Percentage of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option Was Applied

Force Option	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
40MM LL Launcher	3%	3%	3%	3%	5%
Baton/Impact Device	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Beanbag Shotgun	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Body Weight	78%	76%	75%	68%	69%
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	93%	94%	95%	92%	88%
OC Spray	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Other	17%	16%	17%	17%	15%
Physical Force	69%	74%	78%	69%	55%
Strike/Kick/Punch	7%	7%	7%	6%	10%
Takedown/Leg Sweep	39%	38%	35%	33%	43%
TASER	12%	10%	11%	9%	13%

Note: The query period included for all NCUOF incidents is from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2023. Due to late reportings after the stated query period, the percentages/figures will experience variances within various categories. Additionally, the variances will also account for discrepancies between previous versions of the Use of Force, Year-End Review

TASER INFORMATION

TASER Activations	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Department Total	607	544	562	432	458

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES

In 2023, Department personnel activated a TASER 458 times during 204 NCUOF incidents in which TASERs were utilized, resulting in an average of 2.25 activations per incident. This accounted for a 0.1 activation or five percent increase compared to the 2022 average activations per incident of 2.15.

In 2023, TASER activations were effective 253 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 55 percent of the 458 total activations. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase, compared to 51 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, TASER activations were effective 1,369 times of the 2,603 total activations, or 53 percent.

TASER Effectiveness	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes	329	276	292	219	253
No	278	268	270	213	205
Total	607	544	562	432	458

TASER Effectiveness	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Effectiveness Percentage	54%	51%	52%	51%	55%

BEANBAG SHOTGUN INFORMATION

Beanbag Shotgun Discharges	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Department Total	87	72	97	40	35

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES

In 2023, Department personnel discharged a beanbag Shotgun 35 times during 17 NCUOF incidents in which beanbag Shotguns were utilized, resulting in an average of 2.06 rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for an eight percent increase compared to the 1.9 average rounds discharged per incident in 2022.

In 2023, beanbag rounds were effective 12 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 34 percent of the 35 total rounds discharged. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 35 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, beanbag rounds were effective 152 times of the 331 total rounds discharged, or 46 percent.

Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes	43	47	36	14	12
No	44	25	61	26	23
Total	87	72	97	40	35

Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Effectiveness Percentage	49%	65%	37%	35%	34%



40MM LESS LETHAL LAUNCHER INFORMATION

40MM Less-Lethal Launcher Discharges	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Department Total	106	115	137	138	133

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES

In 2023, Department personnel discharged a 40mm launcher 133 times during 74 NCUOF incidents in which 40mm Launchers were utilized, resulting in an average of 1.8 40mm launcher rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for a 10 percent decrease, or 0.2 rounds, compared to two average rounds discharged per incident in 2022.

In 2023, 40mm Launcher rounds were effective 49 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 37 percent of the 133 total rounds discharged. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 41 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, 40mm Launcher rounds were effective 272 times of the 629 total rounds discharged, or 43 percent.

40MM Less-Lethal Launcher Effectiveness	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes	56	47	64	56	49
No	50	68	73	82	84
Total	106	115	137	138	133

40MM Less-Lethal Launcher Effectiveness	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Effectiveness Percentage	53%	41%	47%	41%	37%

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2023, approximately 31 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau compared to 29 percent in 2022 (Department – 1,560; Central Bureau - 485).

Area	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Central	271	232	268	229	167
Newton	136	134	119	138	120
Northeast	85	73	79	72	41
Rampart	112	147	136	134	79
Hollenbeck	93	68	73	68	78
Total	697	654	675	641	485

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2023, approximately 27 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau which was a two-percentage point increase compared to 25 percent in 2022 (Department – 1,560; South Bureau - 414).

Area	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
77th Street	172	180	202	208	144
Southeast	78	79	76	62	45
Harbor	191	185	168	167	135
Southwest	135	102	104	112	90
Total	576	546	550	549	414

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2023, approximately 14 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in West Bureau which was a decrease of three-percentage points compared to 17 percent in 2022 (Department – 1,560; West Bureau - 222).

Area	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Hollywood	135	133	156	147	65
Olympic	96	84	77	73	41
Pacific	75	88	85	61	41
West Los Angeles	24	40	52	44	28
Wilshire	57	65	41	57	47
Total	387	410	411	382	222

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2023, 398 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of 204 incidents, or 34 percent, compared to 2022. Approximately 26 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department – 1,560; Valley Bureau - 398).

Area	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Devonshire	44	58	73	69	43
Foothill	64	76	70	69	58
Mission	130	111	97	113	75
North Hollywood	130	111	124	105	66
Topanga	46	43	53	65	47
Van Nuys	121	89	90	87	60
West Valley	80	70	73	94	49
Total	615	558	580	602	398

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2023, 41 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred outside of the Department's jurisdiction, which was an increase of two incidents, or five percent, compared to 2022. Approximately three percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside of the Department's jurisdiction (Department – 1,560; Outside Areas - 41).

Area	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Outside Jurisdiction	44	33	40	39	41

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2023, January represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 183 occurrences, or approximately 12 percent of the 1,560 total incidents throughout the year. August had the second highest count with 144 incidents or nine percent. September had the third highest count with 142 incidents, or nine percent. December had the lowest monthly count with 107 occurrences, or approximately seven percent. November had the second lowest monthly count with 111 occurrences, or approximately seven percent. The remaining 773 incidents, or 50 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

From 2019 through 2023, January represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 945 of the 10,549 total incidents, or nine percent. December represented the month with the fewest incidents during the same period with 771 incidents, or approximately seven percent.

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	192	192	194	184	183
February	160	186	183	141	118
March	218	210	184	178	118
April	210	233	188	171	129
May	187	225	202	178	128
June	215	177	207	193	124
July	218	154	212	196	118
August	203	178	188	203	144
September	178	156	175	182	142
October	190	187	196	211	138
November	178	146	174	192	111
December	170	157	153	184	107
Total	2,319	2,201	2,256	2,213	1,560

The NCUOF percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2019 through 2023 was as follows:

- January through March: 2,641 incidents, or approximately 25 percent;
- April through June: 2,767 incidents, or approximately 26 percent;
- July through September: 2,647 incidents or approximately 25 percent; and,
- October through December: 2,494 incidents or approximately 24 percent.



DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2023, Sunday represented the day of the week with the most NCUOF incidents, accounting for 239 occurrences, or approximately 15 percent. Friday had the second highest count with 234 occurrences, or 15 percent. From 2019 through 2023, Sunday represented the day with the most NCUOF incidents with 1,576 of the 10,549 total, or 15 percent. Tuesday represented the day with the fewest number of incidents, with 1,446 occurrences, or 14 percent.

Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Monday	327	315	293	329	225
Tuesday	345	310	283	287	221
Wednesday	321	321	339	294	210
Thursday	312	319	327	295	232
Friday	360	304	311	346	234
Saturday	331	317	351	315	199
Sunday	323	315	352	347	239
Total	2,319	2,201	2,256	2,213	1,560

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2023, 372 of the 1,560 total NCUOF incidents, or approximately 24 percent, occurred between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 7:59 p.m. The time category with the second highest count was 8:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m. which accounted for 358 incidents, or 23 percent. The time period with the lowest count was 4:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m., which accounted for 103 incidents, or seven percent. The time period with the second lowest count was 12:00 a.m. to 3:59 a.m., which accounted for 183 incidents, or 12 percent. The remaining 544 incidents, or 35 percent, were evenly distributed amongst the remaining time categories.

Time	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
0000 - 0359	291	284	298	294	183
0400 - 0759	170	152	195	149	103
0800 - 1159	381	335	336	361	247
1200 - 1559	421	436	388	436	297
1600 - 1959	553	468	489	454	372
2000 - 2359	503	526	550	519	358
Total	2,319	2,201	2,256	2,213	1,560

During the five-year period from 2019 through 2023, 2,456 NCUOF incidents occurred between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m., which represented 23 percent of the 10,549 total incidents. The time category with the second highest count was 4:00 p.m. to 7:59 p.m., which accounted for 2,336 incidents, or 22 percent. The time category with the fewest number of NCUOF incidents was 4:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m., which had 769 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 2023, 5,671 Department personnel were involved in 1,560 NCUOF incidents, resulting in an average of 3.6 officers per incident.

OFFICER – GENDER

In 2023, 4,957 male officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 87 percent of the 5,671 total employees. This accounted for no percentage change compared to 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the majority of officers involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 35,914 of the 41,402 of total employees involved, or 87 percent.

Gender	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Female	1,170	1,233	1,228	1,135	712
Male	7,752	7,839	8,030	7,336	4,957
Non-Binary	0	2	5	1	2
Total	8,922	9,074	9,263	8,472	5,671

In 2023, 712 female officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 5,671 total employees. This accounted for no change when compared to 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, females accounted for 5,478 of the 41,402 total involved employees, or 13 percent.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2023, 3,543 Hispanic officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 62 percent of the 5,671 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 60 percent in 2022. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2023 was eight-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic officer total. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the majority of officers involved in NCUOF incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 24,098 of the 41,402 total employees, or 58 percent.

Ethnicity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
American Indian	51	37	48	50	27
Asian/Pacific Isl.	799	858	917	807	509
Black	650	696	682	649	440
Hispanic	4,997	5,174	5,335	5,049	3,543
White	2,375	2,258	2,209	1,863	1,132
Other	50	51	72	54	20
Total	8,922	9,074	9,263	8,472	5,671

In 2023, 1,132 White officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 20 percent of the 5,671 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 22 percent in 2022. The percentage of White officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2023 is five-percentage points lower than the Department's overall White officer total. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 9,837 of the 41,402 total employees, or 24 percent.

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	NCUOF Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	9%
Black	8%	9%	8%
Hispanic	48%	54%	62%
White	28%	25%	20%
Other	4%	<1%	<1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

In 2023, 509 Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 5,671 total employees. This represented a one-percentage point decrease when compared to 10 percent of involved Asian/Pacific Islander officers in 2022. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2023 was two-percentage points below the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander officer total. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for 3,890 of the 41,402 total employees involved in NCUOF incidents, or nine percent.

In 2023, 440 Black officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented eight percent of the 5,671 total employees. This represented no change when compared to eight percent

of involved Black officers in 2022. The percentage of Black officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2023 was one-percentage point below the Department's overall Black officer total. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, Black officers accounted for 3,117 of the 41,402 total employees involved in NCUOF incidents, or eight percent.

The remaining 47 employees, or approximately one percent, involved in 2023 NCUOF incidents included, 27 American Indian officers, and 20 officers with "other" ethnic designations.

OFFICER – RANK

In 2023, 5,018 employees at the rank of police officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 88 percent of the 5,671 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 87 percent in 2022. The percentage of police officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2023 was 18-percentage points above the Department's overall police officer total. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were at the rank of police officer, accounting for 35,640 of the 41,402 total employees, or 86 percent.

In 2023, 473 employees at the rank of sergeant were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented eight percent of the 5,671 total employees. This represented a two percent decrease when compared to the ten percent of involved employees at the rank of sergeant in 2022. The percentage of sergeants involved in NCUOF incidents in 2023 was four-percentage points below the Department's overall sergeant total of 12 percent. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, sergeants accounted for 4,028 of the 41,402 total number of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 10 percent.

In 2023, 97 employees at the rank of detention officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented two percent of the 5,671 total employees. This accounted for no change when compared to two percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, detention officers accounted for 980 of the 41,402 total personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing two percent.

The remaining 83 employees, or one percent, involved in 2023 NCUOF incidents included: one command staff employee, 12 lieutenants, 22 detectives, and 22 civilian personnel.

Rank	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Command Staff	7	7	5	3	1
Lieutenant	24	24	17	17	12
Sergeant	874	957	914	810	473
Police Officer	7,566	7,743	7,974	7,339	5,018
Reserve Police Officer	8	6	7	1	0
Detective	112	74	72	66	48
Detention Officer	261	211	219	192	97
Civilian	70	52	55	44	22
Total	8,922	9,074	9,263	8,472	5,671

Rank	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Captain and Above	117	1%
Lieutenant	233	3%
Sergeant	1,085	12%
Detective	1,245	14%
Police Officer	6,285	70%
Total	8,965	100%

OFFICER – ASSIGNMENT

In 2023, 4,634 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 82 percent of the 5,671 total personnel. This represented a two-percentage point decrease when compared to 84 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 34,285 of the 41,402 total employees, or 83 percent.

In 2023, 573 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 10 percent of the 5,671 total personnel. This represented a two-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, personnel assigned to specialized assignments accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 3,667 of the 41,402 total employees, or nine percent.

In 2023, 222 personnel assigned to administrative assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented four percent of the 5,671 total personnel. This represented a one-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, personnel assigned to administrative accounted for the third largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 1,446 of the 41,402 total employees, or three percent.

In 2023, 130 personnel assigned to custody assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented two percent of the 5,671 total personnel. This represented a one-percentage point decrease compared to three percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, personnel assigned to custody accounted for the fourth largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 1,242 of the 41,402 total employees, or three percent.

Assignment	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Administrative	319	354	298	253	222
Custody	342	276	265	229	130
Case-Carrying Investigator	123	77	63	80	65
Patrol	7,251	7,498	7,777	7,125	4,634
Reserve Police Officer	7	6	5	1	0
Specialized Enforcement	806	789	780	719	573
Traffic	68	73	72	56	35
Other	5	1	3	5	5
Unassigned	1	0	0	4	7
Total	8,922	9,074	9,263	8,472	5,671

OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from NCUOF incidents during the five-year period from 2019 through 2023. However, 3,724 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

In 2023, 563 officers sustained injuries during the 1,560 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a 21 percent decrease compared to 715 injured officers in 2022.

Injuries	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No	8,036	8,321	8,456	7,757	5,108
Yes	886	753	807	715	563
Total	8,922	9,074	9,263	8,472	5,671

SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2023, 1,353 male suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 84 percent of the 1,613 total suspects. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 79 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the majority of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 8,981 of the 11,131 total suspects, or 81 percent.

Gender	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Female	473	466	434	471	239
Male	1,944	1,857	1,972	1,855	1,353
Unknown	3	20	5	18	21
Total	2,420	2,343	2,411	2,344	1,613

In 2023, 239 female suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 1,613 total suspects. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to 20 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, females accounted for 2,083 of the 11,131 total suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, or 19 percent.

The remaining 21 suspects, or one percent, involved in 2023 NCUOF incidents had unknown gender classifications.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2023, 801 Hispanic suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 50 percent of the 1,613 total suspects. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 46 percent in 2022. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2023 was two-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2023 was nine-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 5,043 of 11,131 total suspects, or 45 percent.

In 2023, 589 Black suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 37 percent of the 1,613 total suspects. This represented a one-percentage point increase when compared to 36 percent of suspects who were Black in 2022 NCUOF incidents. The percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2023 was 29 percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2023 was two-percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 4,100 of the 11,131 total suspects, or 37 percent.

In 2023, 170 White suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 11 percent of the 1,613 total suspects. This represented a three-percentage point decrease compared to 14 percent in 2022. The percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2023 was 17-percentage points below the City's overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2023 was four-percentage points above the City's overall White violent crime offender total. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, with 1,537 of the 11,131 total, or 14 percent.

The remaining 53, or three percent, involved in 2023 NCUOF incidents included one American Indian, 11 Asians, 34 with "other" ethnic designations, and seven with unknown ethnicities.

Ethnicity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
American Indian	2	3	1	1	1
Asian	29	33	21	29	11
Black	885	863	917	846	589
Hispanic	1,066	997	1,102	1,077	801
White	379	366	300	322	170
Other	56	58	61	50	34
Unknown	3	23	9	19	7
Total	2,420	2,343	2,411	2,344	1,613

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	NCUOF Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	1%
Black	8%	39%	37%
Hispanic	48%	41%	50%
White	28%	7%	11%
Other	4%	3%	2%
Unknown	N/A	10%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

SUSPECT – AGE

In 2023, the 28-32 age group accounted for 351 of the 1,613 total suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, or 22 percent. This represented no change when compared to 22 percent in 2022 for the same age category. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the 28-32 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 2,407 of 11,131 total suspects, or 22 percent.

In 2023, the 23-27 age group represented the second largest age category, with 265 of the 1,613 total suspects, or 16 percent. The 23-27 age category accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 18 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the 23-27 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 2,205 of the 11,131 total suspects, or 20 percent.

In 2023, the 33-37 age group represented the third largest age category, with 264 of the 1,613 total suspects, or 16 percent. The 33-37 age category accounted for a one-percentage point decrease when compared to 17 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the 33-37 age group represented the third largest age category with 1,638 of the 11,131 total suspects, or 15 percent.

In 2023, the 18-22 age group represented the fourth largest age category, with 190 of the 1,613 total suspects, or 12 percent. The 18-22 age category accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 11 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the 18-22 age group represented the fourth largest age category with 1,303 of the 11,131 total suspects, or 12 percent.

In 2023, the 38-42 age group represented the fifth largest age category, with 173 of the 1,613 total suspects, or 11 percent. The 38-42 age category accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 12 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, the 38-42 age group represented the fifth largest age category with 1,176 of the 11,131 total suspects, or 11 percent.

Consistent with 2019 through 2023 figures, the remaining 2023 NCUOF suspect age categories experienced diminishing totals as age increased.

Age	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
0 - 17	130	98	104	104	91
18 - 22	291	262	296	264	190
23 - 27	504	506	497	433	265
28 - 32	497	531	518	510	351
33 - 37	320	324	343	387	264
38 - 42	247	229	255	272	173
43 - 47	137	134	141	138	116
48 - 52	125	108	112	84	60
53 - 57	79	75	65	53	44
58 and Above	78	66	66	71	51
Unknown	12	10	14	28	8
Total	2,420	2,343	2,411	2,344	1,613

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2023, 338 of the 1,613 total suspects, or 21 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/ or a mental health crisis. This represented a seven-percentage point decrease when compared to 28 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 3,265 of the 11,131 total NCUOF suspects, or 29 percent.

Mental Illness	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes	786	731	743	667	338
No	1,627	1,605	1,661	1,664	1,262
Unknown	7	7	7	13	13
Total	2,420	2,343	2,411	2,344	1,613

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED IMPAIRMENT

In 2023, 535 of the 1,613 total suspects, or 33 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol. This represented a four-percentage point decrease when compared to 37 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, 4,275 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol, representing 38 percent of the 11,131 total suspects.

Impairment	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Alcohol Impaired	366	286	272	261	175
Drug & Alcohol Impaired	84	83	80	76	43
Drug Impaired	415	421	449	368	220
Drug or Alcohol Impaired	146	113	159	161	97
No Impression	1,289	1,318	1,341	1,309	941
Unknown	120	122	110	169	137
Total	2,420	2,343	2,411	2,344	1,613

SUSPECT – HOMELESS

In 2023, 528 of the 1,613 total suspects, or 33 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless. This accounted for two-percentage point decrease compared to 35 percent in 2022. Historically, from 2019 through 2023, 3,809 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless, representing 34 percent of the 11,131 total suspects.

Homeless	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes	821	805	835	820	528
No/Unknown	1,599	1,538	1,576	1,524	1,085
Total	2,420	2,343	2,411	2,344	1,613

SUSPECT – INJURIES

In 2023, 1,239 suspects sustained injuries during the 1,560 NCUOF incidents throughout the year, which represented 77 percent of the 1,613 total suspects. This represented a 12-percentage point increase compared to 65 percent in 2022. Historically from 2019 through 2023, 7,838 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents sustained injuries, representing 70 percent of the 11,131 total suspects.

Injuries	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes	1,826	1,605	1,644	1,524	1,239
No	593	737	764	817	372
Unknown	1	1	3	3	2
Total	2,420	2,343	2,411	2,344	1,613

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION²⁸ NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL

In 2022, 8,171 of the 8,539 total NCUOF Tactics findings, representing 96 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 97 percent of “Administrative Approval” Tactics findings in 2021. Historically, from 2019 through 2022, the vast majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 34,877 of the 35,842 total tactics findings, or 97 percent.

Admin. Approval	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Tactics	8,789	8,894	9,023	8,171	N/A
Force	27,992	28,326	29,642	25,502	N/A

In 2022, 25,502, of the 25,650 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 2021. Historically, from 2019 through 2022, the vast majority of adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 111,462 of the 111,954 total Force findings, or greater than 99 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL

In 2022, 368 of the 8,539 total NCUOF Tactics Findings, representing four percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to three percent of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings in 2021. Historically, from 2019 through 2022, 985 adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing three percent of the 35,862 total Tactics findings.

Admin. Disapproval	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Tactics	150	188	279	368	N/A
Force	87	110	147	148	N/A

In 2022, 148 of the 25,650 total NCUOF Force findings, representing less than one percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This represented no change when compared to less than one percent of “Administrative Disapproval” Force findings in 2021. Historically, from 2019 through 2022, adjudicated Force findings resulting in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, accounted for 492 of the 111,954 total Force findings, or less than one percent.

²⁸ Adjudication data for 2023 was not included in this Report since a vast majority of the NCUOF incidents will be adjudicated in 2024.

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE REVIEW AND ADJUDICATION PROCESS

STEP

1

NCUOF INCIDENT OCCURS

All involved personnel will be part of the NCUOF investigation.

STEP

2

SUPERVISOR

The supervisor responds and determines if a reportable Use of Force incident occurred, or the appropriate level of investigation (Level I, II or III) and the supervisor then conducts the NCUOF investigation.

STEP

3

WATCH COMMANDER

Watch commander and Training / Teams II Coordinator reviews the supervisor's completed investigation and makes the appropriate finding recommendations.

STEP

4

AREA COMMANDING OFFICER

Area / Division Commanding Officer reviews the NCUOF investigation and either closes Level III investigations at the divisional level or, for Level I or II investigations, provides finding recommendations regarding tactics and the force used.

STEP

5

BUREAU COMMANDING OFFICER

Bureau Commanding Officer reviews the Level I or II NCUOF investigation and may concur or make alternative recommendations.

STEP

6

CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW DIVISION

CIRD reviews the NCUOF investigation on behalf of the Director of the Office of Support Services and concurs with the finding recommendations provided by the Division and Bureau, or determines if alternative findings are more appropriate.

STEP

7

POSSIBLE DISPOSITIONS

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

DEFINITIONS

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE ADJUDICATION FINDINGS:

Tactics, drawing/exhibiting a firearm, and UOF shall be evaluated during the adjudication process (2023 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 (2023 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 (2023 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 (2023 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 (2023 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 (2023 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 result 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 (2023 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; Intermediate 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. (2023 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 (2023 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

HOMELESSNESS: Per the Department's Special Order No. 13, The terms "homelessness, homeless individual, and homeless person" shall refer to the following: (2023 LAPD Manual 1/240.07).

- 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 (2023 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 (2023 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 (2023 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 (2023 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 (2023 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 (2023 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 (2023 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 (2023 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 (2023 LAPD Manual 1/240.10).

USE OF FORCE - TACTICS DIRECTIVE: A written directive that contains procedures 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 (2023 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 (2023 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 (2023 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

AB – ASSEMBLY BILL

AD – ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL

**ADSD – APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT AND
SUPPORT DIVISION**

AED – AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR

AG – ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

ASLA – AUTISM SOCIETY LOS ANGELES

BOPC – BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

BSS – BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES

BWV – BODY-WORN VIDEO

**CAMP – CASE ASSESSMENT MANAGEMENT
PROGRAM**

**CAPOS – CRIMES AGAINST PEACE OFFICERS
SECTION**

**CARE – COMPREHENSIVE CLEANING AND RAPID
ENGAGEMENT**

CCS – COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATIONS SECTION

CIRD – CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW DIVISION

CITY – CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CMS – COMPLAINT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

CO – COMMANDING OFFICER

COP – CHIEF OF POLICE

CP – COMMAND POST

CPD – CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

CPR – CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION

CRCH – CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD

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

CSD – CUSTODY SERVICES DIVISION

**CSPB – COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP
BUREAU**

CSP – COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

CTFO – CRITICAL THINKING AND FORCE OPTIONS

**CTSOB – COUNTER-TERRORISM AND SPECIAL
OPERATIONS BUREAU**

CUOF – CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

**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

DOJ – DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**ECCCS – EMERGENCY COMMAND CONTROL
COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS DIVISION**

ECD – ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICE

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

GCI – GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY INTOXIMETER

**GRYD – GANG REDUCTION AND YOUTH
DEVELOPMENT**

GTU – GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE

**HOPE – HOMELESS OUTREACH AND PROACTIVE
ENGAGEMENT**

HMD – HEAD MOUNTED DISPLAY

HPD – HOUSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

IAD – INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

IC – INCIDENT COMMANDER

ICD – IN-CUSTODY DEATH

ICS – INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

IMD – INNOVATION MANAGEMENT DIVISION

IPR – INTERNAL PROCESS REPORT

ISTS – IN-SERVICE TRAINING SECTION

ITB – INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUREAU

JSID – JUSTICE SYSTEM INTEGRITY DIVISION

K-9 – CANINE

**LACDA – LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY**

LAFD – LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

**LAHSA – LOS ANGELES HOMELESS SERVICE
AUTHORITY**

LAMC – LOS ANGELES MUNICIPAL CODE

LAPD – LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

LASAN – LOS ANGELES SANITATION AND

ENVIROMENT**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****MALDEF – MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE
AND EDUCATION FUND****MEU – MENTAL EVALUATION UNIT****MHIT – MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTION TRAINING****MSD – MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION****MTA – METROPOLITAN TRANSIT AUTHORITY****MVTR – MASS VIOLENCE TACTICAL RESPONSE****NALEO – NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LATINO
ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS****NAMI – NATIONAL ALLIANCE ON MENTAL ILLNESS****NCUOF – NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE****NEA – NEIGHBORHOOD ENGAGEMENT AREAS****NMI – NEUROMUSCULAR INCAPACITATION****NYPD – NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT****OCB – OPERATIONS CENTRAL BUREAU****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****OSB – OPERATIONS SOUTH BUREAU****OSO – OFFICE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS****OSS – OFFICE OF SUPPORT SERVICES****OVb – OPERATIONS VALLEY BUREAU****OWB – OPERATIONS WEST BUREAU****PATROL – PLANNING, ASSESSMENT, TIME,
REDEPLOYMENT (AND/OR CONTAINMENT), OTHER
RESOURCES, AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION****PBL – PROBLEM BASED LEARNING****PCP - PHENCYCLIDINE****PEH – PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS****POST – CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON PEACE****OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING****PPD – PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT****PR – PERSON REPORTING****PSB – PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU****PSD – POLICE SERVICE DOG****PSL – POLICE SCIENCES AND LEADERSHIP****PSM – PUBLIC SAFETY MEETINGS****PSS – PUBLIC SAFETY STATEMENT****PTE – POLICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION****RA – RESCUE AMBULANCE****RCB – RAPID CONTAINMENT BATON****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)****RIPA – RACIAL AND IDENTITY PROFILING ACT****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****USC – UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA****VHFSZ – VERY HIGH FIRE SEVERITY ZONE****VR – VIRTUAL REALITY****WIC – WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE**

METHODOLOGY

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

The Department classifies incidents as a CUOF's when a suspect dies while in the Department's 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 2023 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, 2019 through December 31, 2023.

BUREAU AND AREA/DIVISION OF OCCURRENCE

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

INVOLVED DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

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

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

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL BY CUOF INCIDENT TYPE

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

- Officer-Involved Shootings (OIS);
- Animal Shootings;
- Unintentional Discharges (UD);
- Warning Shots;
- Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH) or any variation of a Choke Hold;
- Head Strike Incidents;
- K-9 Contact Incidents Resulting in Hospitalization;
- Law Enforcement Related Injuries (LERI);
- In Custody Deaths (ICD);
- Chief of Police (COP) Directed; and/or,
- Use of Deadly Force (Other).

Note: The County of Los Angeles Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, determines the cause and manner of death of a suspect. The ICD's are classified as CUOF's when the Coroner rules that a UOF was a primary or contributing factor to a suspect's cause of death, where the death is ruled a suicide or is undetermined. Additionally, per Department Special Order 18 – Policy to revise police facility in-custody death adjudication protocols, dated August 6, 2020, all ICD's occurring within a police facility, regardless of cause or manner of death, would be investigated as a CUOF.

OFFICER - INJURIES

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

INVOLVED SUSPECTS

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

SUSPECT – INJURIES

Suspect injuries include self-inflicted injuries, pre-existing medical conditions aggravated during the incident, accidental injuries, and those caused by the force applied 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 –See Definition

The terms “homelessness,” “homeless individual,” and “homeless person” shall refer to the following: (2023 LAPD Manual 1/240.07)

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

The CIRD queried the NCUOF data for the 2023 Use of Force Year-End Review from TEAMS II and RIPA Dashboard.

Annual Department Totals

The query period included all NCUOF incidents from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2023.

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 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.



← 7406 mi **Makati**

← 6176 mi **Pusan**

← 6789 mi **Taipei**

← 5633 mi **Guangzhou**

← 7436 mi **Jakarta**

Sister Cities of Los Angeles

Eilat 7744 mi →

Giza 7606 mi →

St. Petersburg 5720 mi →

Athens 6925 mi →

Berlin 5759 mi →

Lusaka 10,017 mi →

Bordeaux

San Salvador 2305 mi →

San Salvador 6386 mi →

San Salvador 6230 mi →

Ischia 6436 mi →

Yerevan 7200 mi →

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Communications Division.

K-9 Tigar, Metropolitan Division

K-9 Mash, Metropolitan Division

K-9 Mitra, Emergency Services Division

K-9 Lightning-Linnane, Emergency Services Division



2023 USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Matthew W. Plugge, Captain III

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