

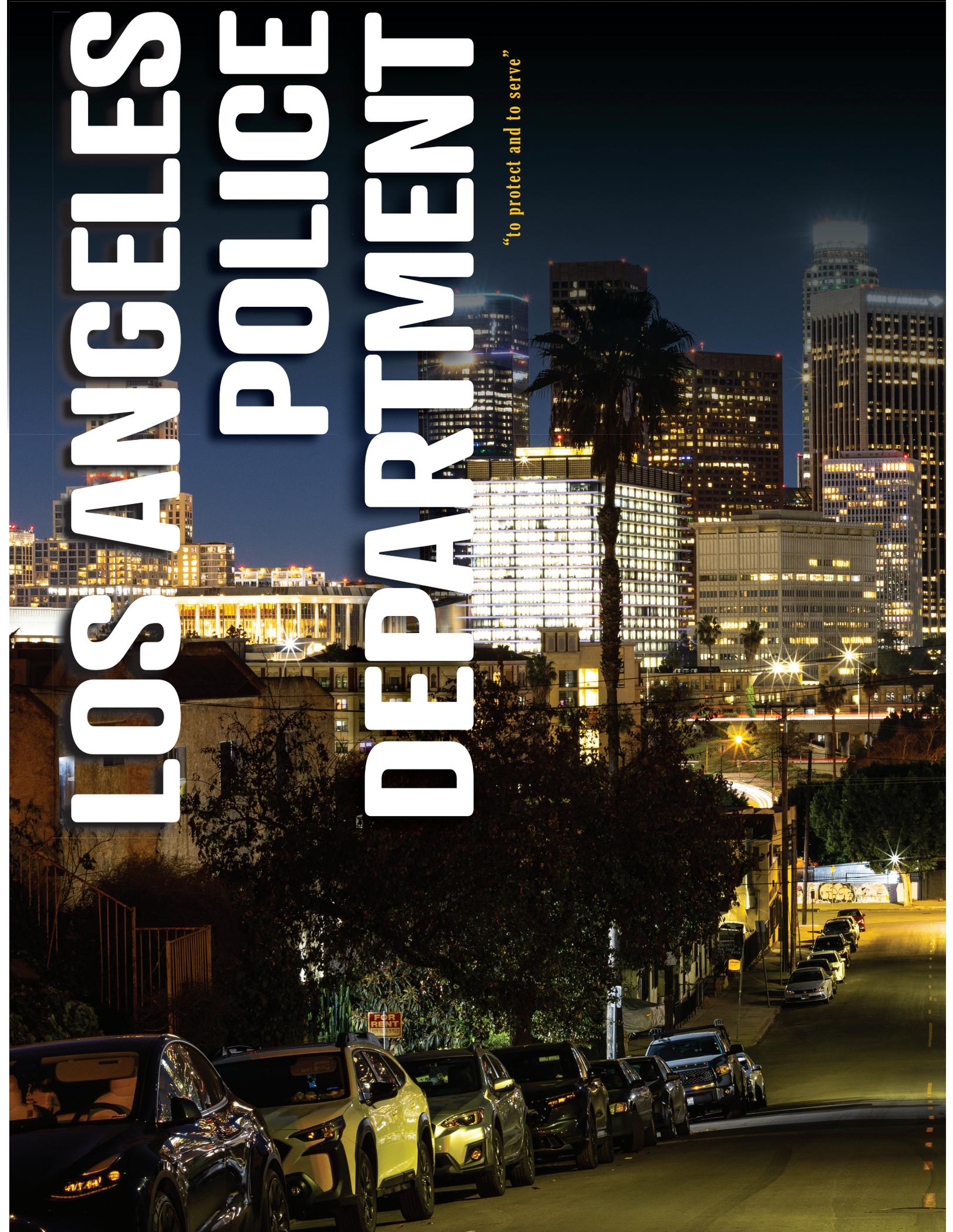


**2024 LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW**

**CHIEF OF POLICE JIM McDONNELL**

# LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

*"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.



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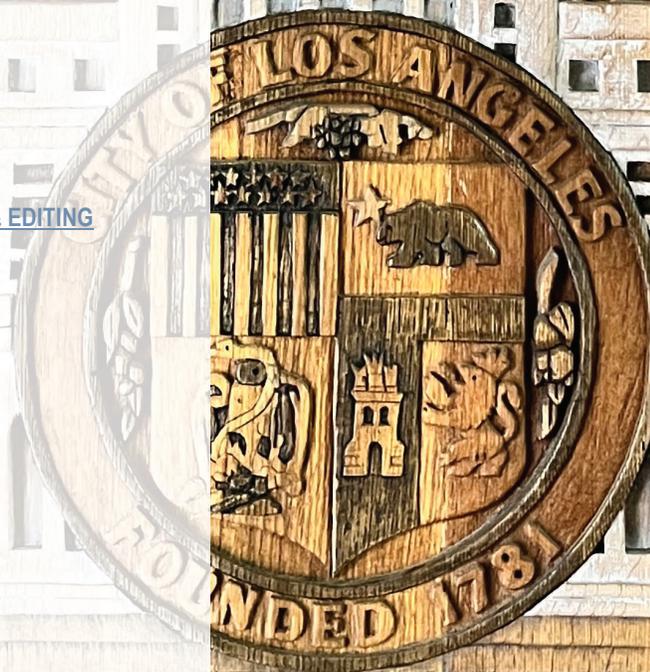
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LOS ANGELES POLICE

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**CHIEF OF POLICE**  
*Jim McDonnell*

*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.*

**A**s the incoming Chief of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) in 2024, I am committed to advancing constitutional policing through a community-based approach. As Chief, I reaffirm my dedication to creating a city free of crime and public disorder. Achieving this vision requires strong connections with the communities we serve, fostering trust and collaboration to build safer neighborhoods, regardless of immigration status. Through a partnership with community leaders and city agencies, the Department will continue to emphasize a relationship-based policing model that promotes accountability and respect during every public encounter. These principles remain integral to our mission as we work together to create a safer Los Angeles.

In 2024, our ongoing efforts to engage and empower the community in public safety have contributed to a reduction in several person crime categories (homicide, aggravated assault, robbery and sexual assault) city-wide. Homicides dropped from 318 in 2023 to 259, a decrease of 18-percent, (as of 12/14/2024) the number of victims shot decreased from 1,206 to 900 (as of 12/7/2024), a decrease of 25-percent, robberies decreased from 8,283 to 8,281, rapes declined from 1,453 to 1,343, and assaults fell from 19,183 to 16,970 (as of 12/14/2024). Furthermore, we are reporting a decrease in property crimes, including burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft-related offenses (as of 12/14/2024).

Neighborhood Engagement Areas (NEA) once again saw significant success, with a reduction in person crime across all 11 NEAs (as of 12/7/24). We also experienced a marked decrease in homicides within NEAs, down from 12 in 2023 to 6 in 2024 (as of 12/7/24). Additionally, each NEA holds monthly Public Safety Meetings (PSMs), which provide a platform for community members to voice concerns and help guide the Department's focus toward meaningful impacts in our diverse communities.

*"Forming meaningful connections and establishing trust with the communities are the cornerstones of effective policing."*

Given the well-documented success of the "Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Approach" and over a decade of experiential learning, it is believed that the CSP model provides significant value across all Department operations. Currently, there are 11 designated CSP NEAs city wide. As resources and circumstances allow additional CSP NEAs will be considered. To support this initiative, CSP Bureau leaders regularly conduct CSP-focused training modules during various LAPD in-service training courses, including Supervisor School, Watch Commander School, Command Development, LAPD Leadership Course, Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) School, Introduction to CSPB for Patrol (Quarterly training sessions conducted for Senior Lead Officers and Captains), Community Conversations (4-hour training block on community conversations for academy recruit officers), and the Police Sciences and Leadership Program. Community Safety Partnership Bureau has developed two distinct CSP-focused training concepts, an online, interactive learning program and a roll call training presentation aimed at enhancing CSP understanding among sworn employees outside of CSPB.

Promoting transparency and accountability is paramount, especially in the review of use of force incidents. Officers must sometimes use force during dangerous and unpredictable field encounters, but de-escalation and preservation of life are the highest priorities. The Department remains focused on ensuring that every use of force is carefully examined, with policies and training that emphasize de-escalation techniques and lethal force as a last resort. In 2024, the LAPD has worked to build on these principles while reducing use of force incidents overall. Categorical uses of force are down to 49 incidents from 67 in 2023, while Non-Categorical uses of force are down to 1,333 incidents from 1,442 (as of 11/30/24). All use of force incidents are subject to rigorous internal and external scrutiny, reflecting our commitment to transparency and public trust. In 2024, the LAPD saw a notable reduction in officer-involved shootings (OIS), with 26, down from 34 in 2023 (as of 12/14/24). This decline reflects our officers' commitment to de-escalation strategies and the Department's continued emphasis on advanced training and accountability in the use of force as well as our reverence for human life.

The LAPD continues to advance its training and technology programs to better serve the community. In 2024, our Virtual Reality Training System has allowed officers to engage in realistic, immersive scenarios.

In 2024, two additional trainings were certified by the Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training: Crisis Negotiation Awareness and Mental Health Intervention Training for Investigators. These trainings aim to enhance officers' ability to respond effectively to situations involving individuals in mental health crises, fostering trust and empathy within the community.

As part of our continuous improvement efforts, the Department has continued the biennial Intermediate Force Recertification Program. This program includes hands-on qualifications with Intermediate

Force tools like the 40mm Less Lethal Launcher and beanbag shotgun, as well as comprehensive reviews of laws and policies related to use of force. These training initiatives aim to ensure officers are prepared to handle situations safely and effectively while minimizing force.

Building meaningful connections and establishing trust with our communities are the cornerstones of effective policing. Each decision, especially those involving the use of force, has a profound impact on our relationship with the public. By promoting transparency, accountability, and continuous training, the LAPD will remain dedicated to protecting and serving Los Angeles with the highest ethical standards. Together, we will move toward a future of safety, unity, and mutual respect.





# LOS

## BOARD OF POLICE

# Commissioners

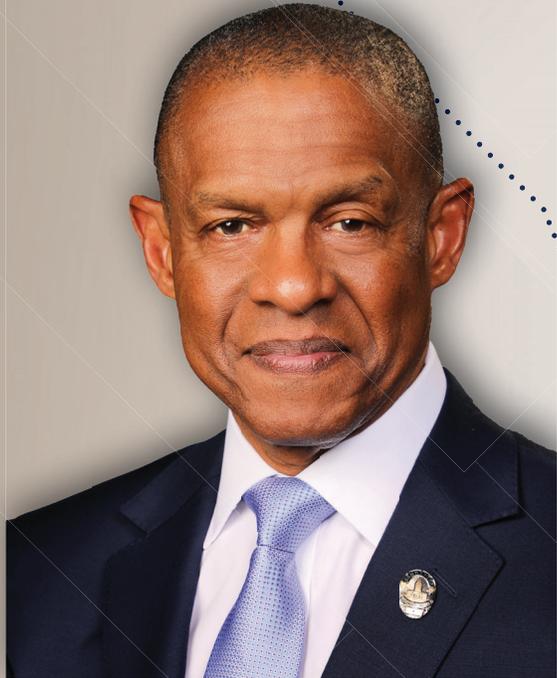
Governed by the Los Angeles City Charter, the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC or Commission), functions as the civilian head of the Los Angeles Police Department. The Commissioners are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council.

The BOPC, originally established in 1920, is comprised of five civilians who volunteer 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 BOPC 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 (OIS), 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.



*President*

## DR. ERROLL G. SOUTHERS

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 and 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.



*Vice-President*

## RASHA GERGES SHIELDS

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.

*Commissioner*

## MARIA LOU CALANCHE



Commissioner Maria Lou Calanche was appointed to the Commission in August 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 Council member 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.

*Commissioner*

## FABIAN GARCIA



Commissioner Fabian Garcia was appointed to the Commission in August 2023. He is currently Director of Government Relations at Homeboy Industries. Commissioner Garcia provides strategic guidance on policy and advocacy issues critical to the organization's mission. Prior to transitioning to Homeboy Industries, Commissioner Garcia 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. Commissioner Garcia 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). Commissioner Garcia has dedicated himself to empowering communities and creating opportunities for closing the equity gaps.

*Commissioner*

## TERESA SANCHEZ-GORDON



Commissioner Teresa Sanchez-Gordon was appointed to the Commission in January 2025. Commissioner Sanchez-Gordon was born in Jalisco, Mexico and raised in the community of East Los Angeles. She was elected to the East Los Angeles Municipal Court and began her tenure January, 1997. She was the first Mexican-American woman to preside at this court, mere blocks away from where she was raised. Prior to her election, she began her professional career as an elementary school teacher with the Los Angeles Unified School District, then became a lawyer for the Office of the Federal Public Defender at the US Courthouse, Central District. At the East Los Angeles Municipal court, she served as presiding judge from 1999-2000. Commissioner Sanchez-Gordon was assigned to the Superior Court in Alhambra in 2000 as Site Judge and presided over a long cause felony and civil calendar. In January, 2001, she began her assignment at the Stanley Mosk Civil Courthouse presiding over a civil calendar handling cases such as class actions, insurance coverage, commercial business and property rights, employment, legal and medical malpractice, among others. She remained in this assignment until her retirement in May, 2017. Commissioner Sanchez-Gordon is the Founder of the Latina Lawyers Bar Association and has been active in both Bar and non-profit associations, including the Mexican-American Bar Foundation, Proyecto Pastoral at Dolores Mission, and the Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation. Commissioner Sanchez-Gordon also currently serves on the board of AltaMed Health Services Corporation. She has been the recipient of several awards and honors for her community service, which continues to play an important role in her life.



# 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.

# DEPARTMENT

STRUCTURE AND RESOURCES



## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

### **Jim McDonnell**

*Chief of Police*

- CHIEF OF STAFF
- OFFICE OF OPERATIONS
- OFFICE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS
- OFFICE OF SUPPORT SERVICES
- OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING & POLICY
- PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU
- COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP BUREAU
- INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUREAU



## CHIEF OF STAFF

# T. SCOTT HARRELSON

*Deputy Chief*

The Office of the Chief of Police, Chief of Staff, is responsible for the coordination and dissemination of information from the Department to command and staff officers. Additionally, the Chief of Staff coordinates projects, investigations, and boards of inquiry on behalf of the Chief of Police. The Chief of Staff also serves as the Department's liaison with the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC). The Office of the Chief of Police, Chief of Staff, is overseen by Deputy Chief T. Scott Harrelson.

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



## OFFICE OF OPERATIONS

### DOMINIC H. CHOI

*Assistant Chief, Director*

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

#### ○ OPERATIONS CENTRAL BUREAU (OCB)

- Central Area
- Rampart Area
- Hollenbeck Area
- Northeast Area
- Newton Area

#### ○ OPERATIONS WEST BUREAU (OWB)

- Wilshire Area
- Hollywood Area
- West Los Angeles Area
- Olympic Area
- Pacific Area
- LAX Field Services

#### ○ OPERATIONS VALLEY BUREAU (OVB)

- Van Nuys Area
- Mission Area
- North Hollywood Area
- Foothill Area
- Devonshire Area
- West Valley Area
- Topanga Area

#### ○ OPERATIONS SOUTH BUREAU (OSB)

- 77th Street Area
- Southwest Area
- Harbor Area
- Southeast Area
- South Bureau Homicide Division

#### ○ HOMELESS COORDINATOR



## OFFICE OF SUPPORT SERVICES

# DANIEL RANDOLPH

*Assistant Chief, Director*

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

### ○ ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BUREAU

Fiscal Group  
Personnel Division  
Facilities Management Division

### ○ SUPPORT SERVICES GROUP

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

### ○ TRAINING BUREAU

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

### ○ CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW DIVISION (CIRD)

### ○ BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES (BSS)



OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL OPERATIONS

**BLAKE CHOW**

*Assistant Chief, Director*

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

○ **MAJOR EVENTS GROUP**

○ **TRANSIT SERVICES BUREAU**

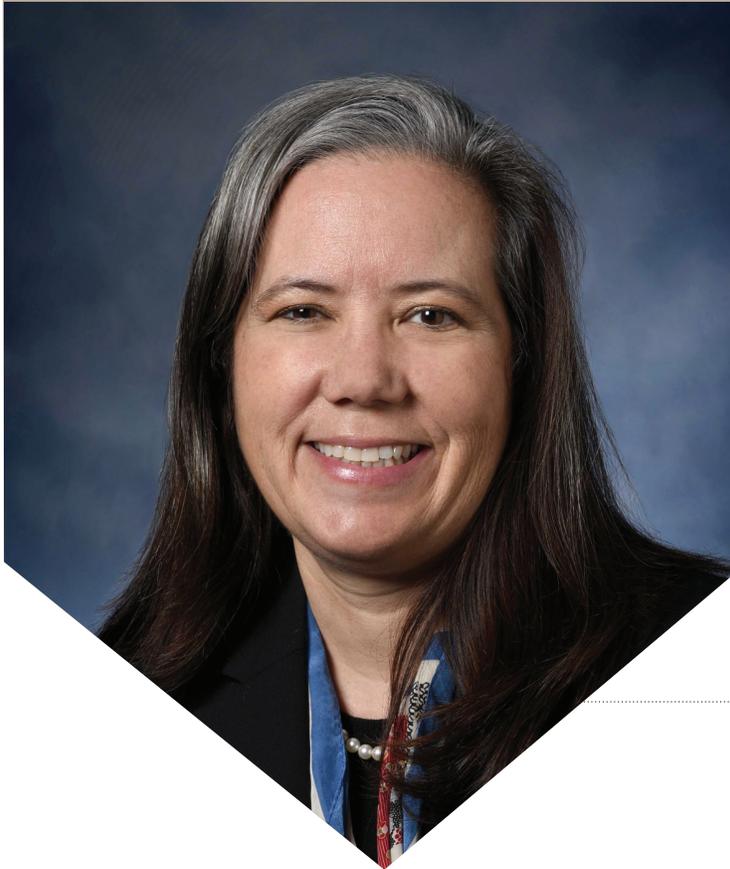
- Transit Services Group
- Transit Services Division
- Traffic Group
- Central Traffic Division
- South Traffic Division
- West Traffic Division
- Valley Traffic Division

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

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

○ **DETECTIVE BUREAU**

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



## OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING & POLICY

### LIZABETH RHODES

*Police Administrator III, Director*

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

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



## PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU

### MICHAEL P. RIMKUNAS

*Deputy Chief, Commanding Officer*

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

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

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



## COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP BUREAU

### BILLY BROCKWAY

*Deputy Chief, Commanding Officer*

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

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

- **COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP**
  - South Bureau
  - Central Bureau
  - Valley Bureau



## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUREAU

**JOHN J. MCMAHON**

*Deputy Chief, Commanding Officer*

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

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

# THE USE OF FORCE

LEGALITY AND POLICY



## LEGAL STANDARDS

Federal and State law defines general Use Of Force (UOF) policy standards and practices for all law enforcement agencies. The City's civilian police oversight body, the BOPC further refines the Department's UOF policy by establishing administrative standards. As a result, the Department's prescribed policies and procedures can

be more restrictive when compared to the broader legal guidelines. Therefore, OIS incidents and other applications of force utilized by Department personnel can be adjudicated as Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy by the BOPC, irrespective of the lawfulness of an officer's decisions or actions.

## FEDERAL LEGAL STANDARDS

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

*The reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of*

*hindsight. The calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments – in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving – about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation. The test of reasonableness is not capable of precise definition or mechanical application.*

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

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA LEGAL STANDARDS

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

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

A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from their efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested; nor shall such officer be deemed an aggressor or lose their right to self-defense by

the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. On August 19, 2013, the California State Supreme Court held, in the case of *Hayes v. County of San Diego*, that under California negligence law, liability can arise from tactical conduct and decisions employed by law enforcement preceding the use of deadly force. As such, officers' tactical conduct and decisions leading up to the use of deadly force are evaluated to determine the objective reasonableness of an incident.



## PREAMBLE TO THE USE OF FORCE POLICY

The UOF by members of law enforcement is a matter of critical concern both to the public and the law enforcement community. It is recognized that some individuals will not comply with the law or submit to control unless compelled to do so by the UOF; therefore, law enforcement officers are sometimes called upon to use force in the performance of their duties. The LAPD also recognizes that members of law enforcement derive their authority from the public and therefore must be ever mindful that they are not only the guardians, but also the servants of the public. The Department's guiding principle when using force shall be reverence for human life. Officers shall attempt to control an incident by using time, distance, communications, and available resources in an effort to de-escalate the situation, whenever it is safe, feasible and reasonable to do so.

As stated below, when warranted, Department personnel may use objectively reasonable force to carry out their duties. Officers may use deadly force only when they reasonably believe, based on the totality of circumstances, that such force is necessary in defense of human life. Officers who use unreasonable force degrade the confidence of the community we serve, expose fellow officers to physical hazards, violate the law and rights of individuals upon whom unreasonable force or unnecessary deadly force is used, and subject the Department and themselves to potential civil and criminal liability. Conversely, officers who fail to use force when warranted may endanger themselves, the community and fellow officers.

# LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT USE OF FORCE POLICY

## USE OF DE-ESCALATION TECHNIQUES

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

## VERBAL WARNING

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

## PROPORTIONALITY

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

## FAIR AND UNBIASED POLICING

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

## REQUIREMENT TO REPORT POTENTIAL EXCESSIVE FORCE

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

## REQUIREMENT TO INTERCEDE WHEN EXCESSIVE FORCE IS OBSERVED

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

## RENDERING AID

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

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



## USE OF FORCE

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

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

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

- The feasibility of using de-escalation tactics, crisis intervention, or other alternatives to force;
- The seriousness of the crime or suspected offense;
- The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject;
- Whether the subject was posing an immediate threat to officers or a danger to the community;

- The potential for injury to community members, officers or subjects;
- The risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape;
- The conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time);
- The amount of time and any changing circumstances during which the officer had to determine the type and amount of force that appeared to be reasonable;
- The availability of other resources;
- The training and experience of the officer;
- The proximity or access of weapons to the subject;
- Officer versus subject factors such as age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion and number of officers versus subjects;
- The environmental factors and/or other exigent circumstances; and,
- Whether a person is a member of a vulnerable population.

## DRAWING AND/OR EXHIBITING FIREARMS

Unnecessarily or prematurely drawing or exhibiting a firearm limits an officer’s alternatives in controlling a situation, creates unnecessary anxiety on the part of citizens, and may result in an unwarranted or accidental discharge of the firearm. Officers shall not draw or exhibit a firearm unless the circumstances surrounding the incident create a reasonable belief that it may be necessary to use the firearm. When an officer has

determined that the use of deadly force is not necessary, the officer shall, as soon as practicable, secure or holster the firearm. Any drawing and exhibiting of a firearm shall conform with this policy on the use of firearms. Moreover, any intentional pointing of a firearm at a person by an officer shall be reported.

## SERIOUS BODILY INJURY

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

- Loss of consciousness;
- Concussion;
- Bone fracture;

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

## DEADLY FORCE

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

- To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person; or,
- To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended.

In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate

each situation in light of particular circumstances of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible. Before discharging a firearm, officers shall consider their surroundings and potential risk to bystanders to the extent reasonable under the circumstances. Because the application of deadly force is limited to the above scenarios, an officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.

## SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES

It is the policy of this Department that firearms shall not be discharged at a moving vehicle unless a person in the vehicle is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force by means other than the vehicle. The moving vehicle itself shall not presumptively constitute a threat that justifies an officer's use of deadly force. An officer threatened by an oncoming vehicle

shall move out of its path instead of discharging a firearm at it or any of its occupants. Firearms shall not be discharged from a moving vehicle, except in exigent circumstances and consistent with this policy in regard to the use of deadly force.

## 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.

## DEPARTMENT CATEGORIZATION OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

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

## CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE DEFINED AS:

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

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

- All uses of a carotid restraint and choke hold; and,

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

windpipe." (2024 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

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

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

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





## NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE DEFINED AS:

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

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

## NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE REPORTING LEVELS

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

### LEVEL I

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

1. An allegation of unauthorized force is made regarding the force used by a Department employee(s); or,
2. The force used results in a serious bodily injury, as defined by California Penal Code Section 243(f)(4):
  - Loss of consciousness;
  - Concussion,
  - Bone Fracture;
  - Protracted loss of impairment of function of any bodily member or organ;
  - A wound requiring extensive suturing; or,
  - Serious disfigurement.
3. The injuries to the person upon whom force was used are inconsistent with the amount or type of force reported by involved Department employee(s); or,
4. Any use of force to the neck of the person that does not rise to the level of a Categorical Use of Force; or,
5. Accounts of the incident provided by witnesses and/or the subject of the UOF substantially conflict with the involved employee(s) account; or,
6. Body Worn Video, Digital In-Car Video, third-party video, or other physical evidence substantially differs from the involved employee(s) account; or,
7. Any unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strike(s) with an impact weapon or device, which does not result in serious bodily injury, hospitalization or death, and is approved to be handled as a NCUOF by the Commanding Officer, FID.

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

### LEVEL II

A NCUOF shall be reported as a **Level II** incident under any of the following circumstances:

- The force used included any intermediate force munitions (Bean Bag Shotgun, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher, TASER, Oleoresin Capsicum Spray, and/or baton) that contact a suspect or their clothing;
- A K-9 Bite or K-9 Contact that does not require hospitalization;
- Kick, knee strike, or leg sweep; or,
- Any takedown;
- Strike, punch, elbow;

**Note: Any of the above uses of force that result in serious bodily injury (as defined above) shall be investigated as a Level I incident.**

**LEVEL III**

A NCUOF shall be reported as a **Level III** incident under any of the following circumstances:

- Any wrist lock, joint lock, C-grip, firm grip, walk down, push, pull, or bodyweight that results in an injury or complained of injury to the subject, excluding injuries that would be reportable as a Categorical Use of Force, or a Level I use of force;
- The discharge of a projectile weapon (e.g., beanbag shotgun, 37mm or 40mm projectile launcher or Compressor Air Projectile System), electronic control device (TASER), or OC Spray that does not make contact with an individual or their clothing, excluding tactical discharges, as defined in Department Manual Section 4/245.05; or,
- Any use of force in a crowd control situation to include any discharge of a projectile weapon, baton strike, punch, elbow strike, kick, knee strike, leg sweep, takedown, or the use of chemical agents, including OC on a crowd as a whole, which does not go beyond the mission of the skirmish line, excluding injuries that would be reportable as a Categorical or Level I

Use of Force.

Note: Any use of force in a crowd control situation where officer(s) become involved in an isolated incident with an individual which goes beyond the mission of the skirmish line shall be reported at the appropriate level (Level I, II, or III). An example of such an isolated incident would be when an officer leaves the skirmish line and uses reportable force to effect an arrest on a person who is behind the skirmish line committing vandalism on a police vehicle.

Note: The use of chemical agents, including OC on a crowd as a whole, during crowd control situations shall be approved by a commander or above.

## INCIDENTS **NOT REPORTABLE** AS A NCUOF INCIDENT:

**FID INVESTIGATION** Any incident investigated by FID;

### **NO INJURY OR COMPLAINT OF INJURY**

The use of a C-grip, firm grip, joint lock walk-down, push, pull, or bodyweight which does not result in an injury or complained of injury to the subject;

### **FORCE USED DURING A CROWD-CONTROL SITUATION OR RIOTS**

A push or baton push used by an officer working in an organized squad directly involved in a crowd control mission that does not result in injury or complained of injury to the subject; and,

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

### **TACTICAL DISCHARGE**

The tactical discharge of a projectile weapon (e.g., beanbag shotgun, 37mm or 40mm projectile launcher, or Compressed Air Projectile System), electronic control device (TASER), or any chemical agent that does not make contact with an individual.

Note: A tactical discharge is defined as any projectile from a less lethal control device launched with the intent to gain a tactical advantage by creating a distraction, removing obstacles, or altering the environment, and not directed at an individual (e.g.), use of a baton or beanbag shotgun to break a window, or deployment of a chemical agent during a barricaded suspect incident.

# DEPARTMENT

COMMAND AND CONTROL



## COMMAND AND CONTROL

The Department's guiding principle when an officer considers using force is reverence for human life. 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.
- Reducing over-response or over-deployment to specific duties and responsibilities; and,

- Maintaining officer safety through personnel location and assignment.

*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.

## INDIVIDUAL OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

The initial officers at the scene of any incident are responsible for Command and Control of an incident until relieved by a more senior officer or supervisor. In addition to their initial assessment, individual officers must identify the IC, generally whomever is the most senior officer at that time, unless a supervisor is present. While taking appropriate action based on their assessments, officers

must be ready for, and receptive to, direction and orders from the IC. Every officer plays a crucial role in the management and handling of critical incidents and must understand their role within the Command and Control system. Officers should be ready to deploy or re-deploy as necessary.

## PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

Concurrent with the goal of containment, officers must assess any immediate danger to the community and to initial responders. During the assessment, the IC must direct available personnel and coordinate appropriate resources to mitigate the threat. After appropriate measures have been taken to mitigate risks and preserve human life, the officer who established Command and Control should update

the responding supervisor, who will continue to develop the plan. The plan should include the assignment of tasks to available personnel and the organized use of available resources.

## ESTABLISHING COMMAND AND CONTROL

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



# KEY COMPONENTS TO COMMAND AND CONTROL

## ACTIVE LEADERSHIP

Using clear, concise, and unambiguous communication to develop and implement a plan, direct personnel, and manage resources.

## USING AVAILABLE RESOURCES

Identifying and managing those resources that are needed to plan and implement the desired course of action.

## ACCOMPLISHING TASKS

Breaking down a plan of action into smaller objectives and using personnel and other resources to meet those objectives.

## MINIMIZE RISK

Taking appropriate actions to mitigate risk exposure to those impacted by the incident, including the community and first responders.



*"to protect  
and*

**POLICE**



*protect  
and to serve"*

# COMMAND AND CONTROL

*THE USE OF ACTIVE LEADERSHIP TO DIRECT OTHERS WHILE USING AVAILABLE RESOURCES TO COORDINATE A RESPONSE, ACCOMPLISH TASKS, AND MINIMIZE RISK.*



# RESOURCES



## **ADDITIONAL OFFICERS/UNITS/SPECIALIZED UNIT REQUEST(S):**

If needed, officers working patrol can request additional resources to an incident. These resources can vary from incident to incident and are dependent on the circumstances of a specific event. Resources can include: Airship, K-9/Bloodhound, SWAT, Bomb Squad, Hazmat, Fire Department, Mental Evaluation Unit (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:**

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:**

When there is a critical incident a command post is established at a nearby safe location and coordinates resources as needed.

# PATRROL

LINES OF COMMUNICATION

OTHER RESOURCES

RE-DEPLOYMENT AND/OR CONTAINMENT

TIME

ASSESSMENT

PLANNING

***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.***

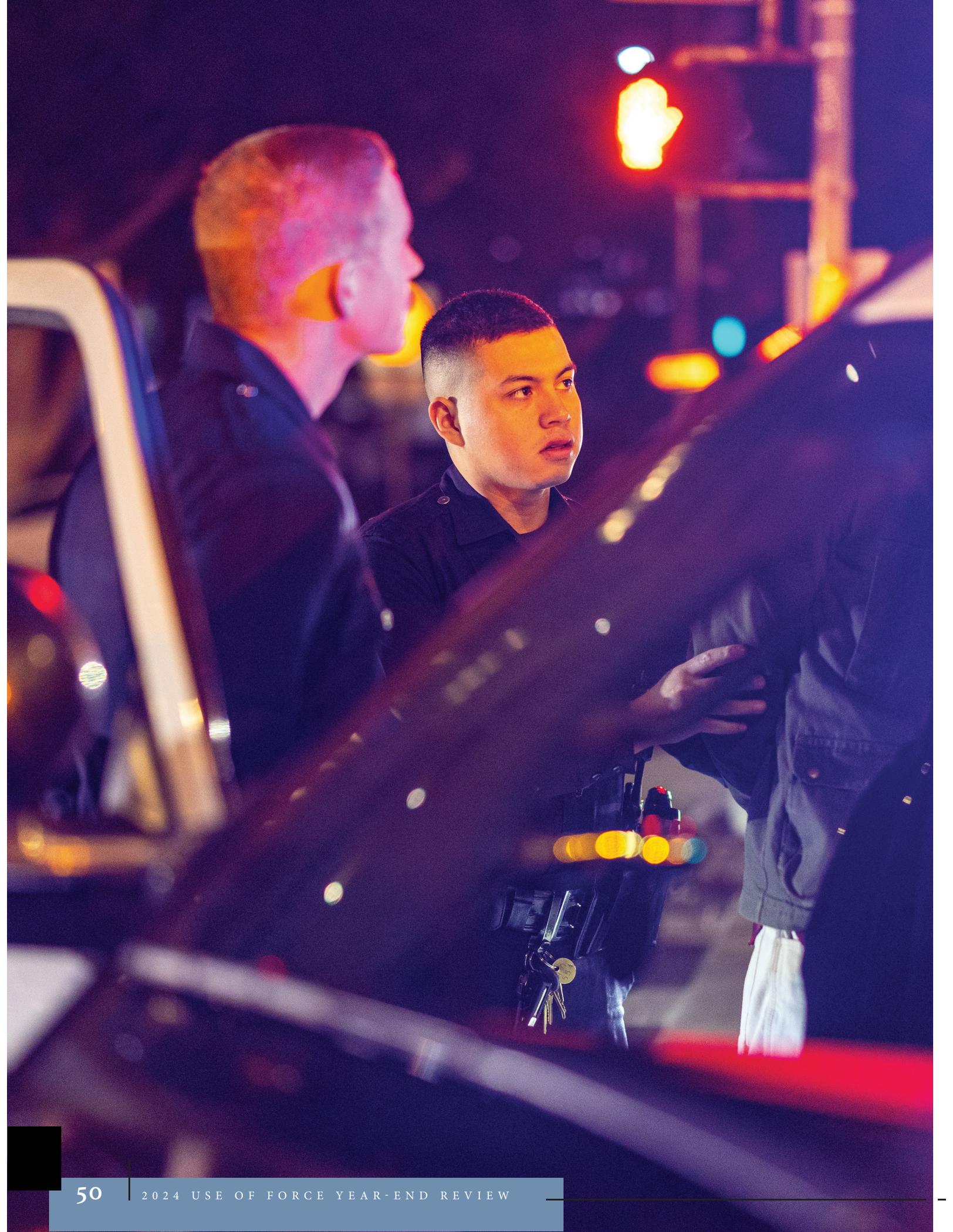


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# TACTICAL DE-ESCALATION

## SOME DE-ESCALATION OPTIONS

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

***TACTICAL DE-ESCALATION INVOLVES THE USE OF TECHNIQUES AND TOOLS TO REDUCE THE INTENSITY OF AN ENCOUNTER WITH A SUSPECT AND ENABLE AN OFFICER TO HAVE ADDITIONAL OPTIONS TO MITIGATE THE NEED TO USE A HIGHER LEVEL OF FORCE, WHILE MAINTAINING CONTROL OF THE SITUATION.***

# INTERMEDIATE FORCE OPTIONS

## BATON



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

## 40-MILLIMETER LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER



The 40-millimeter (40mm) Less-Lethal Launcher is a direct impact device that delivers a foam or sponge type round at the desired target. Originally authorized for use by Metropolitan Division, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher was later approved for deployment by normal patrol functions in 2016.

That year, the Department initiated a pilot program to evaluate the effectiveness and functionality of the device in a patrol setting. At the conclusion of the pilot program, the Department adopted the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher and issued them to all patrol and traffic divisions. The 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher's maximum effective range is 75 feet.

## BEANBAG SHOTGUN

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



## TASER 7 / TASER 10

The TASER 7 is a two-shot Electronic Control Device (ECD) device that was designed to improve on the performance of the previous TASER models by reducing the number of misses, clothing disconnects, and close probe spreads. These issues were the most common reasons the TASER was ineffective in obtaining the desired neuro-muscular incapacitation (NMI).

The Department is transitioning from the TASER 7 to the TASER 10, a new ECD. The TASER 10 offers greater flexibility as an intermediate force option than the TASER 7. The TASER 10 has a maximum deployment range of 45 feet versus the maximum range of the TASER 7, which is 22 feet. This increase in range permits officers to maintain a greater distance from the suspect or subject, which will allow for enhanced time for decision-making, redeployment, and

use of barriers, which improves an officer's ability to utilize de-escalation techniques preventing the potential need for the use of higher levels of force. Additionally, the cartridge now contains 10 probes, versus the traditional two-probe cartridge used in the TASER 7, which gives the operator up to nine opportunities to achieve NMI. This should dramatically improve the effectiveness of the TASER as an intermediate force option.

Additionally, Drive Stun mode is not available on the TASER 10 due to the "point of aim, point of impact" options, which allow the user to create their own spread with the probes. The device energizes up to four probes at once, automatically finding the optimally spaced probes.

## OLEORESIN CAPSICUM SPRAY



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

# CROWD CONTROL FORCE OPTIONS

## SHIELD

The shield, made from high-impact Plexiglass with a handle and strap, is a portable device deployable at static locations and limited mobile field force situations. The shield can be used when a crowd or individual(s) turns violent to provide added cover from impact weapons, including projectiles, such as bottles, rocks, and other items. The deployment of the shield can also provide officers with added protection as part of other crowd control strategies, including actions to arrest or stop the actions of a violent individual.





## 37-MILLIMETER PROJECTILE LAUNCHER

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



## FN-303 LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER

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

# CRITICAL INCIDENT

COMMUNITY BRIEFING



## CRITICAL INCIDENT COMMUNITY BRIEFING

The Los Angeles Police Department currently deploys two types of video recording devices in field operations, the Digital In-Car Video System (DICVS) and the Body Worn Video (BWV) camera. These integrated camera platforms have proven to be powerful policing tools that enhance community relations through transparency, improve both operational and administrative oversight and assist in resolving criminal matters more effectively. The Department has incorporated video and audio evidence in the investigative, review, and adjudication processes of internal investigations, including UOF investigations.

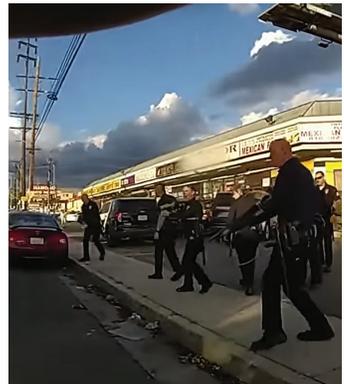
To date, both video-based platforms have continued to be instrumental in daily police activities and serve the interest of all stakeholders.

The Los Angeles Police Department Board of Police Commissioners adopted Administrative Order No. 6, and subsequently, Administrative Order No. 14 (2020), mandating that the Department release relevant video footage and details of critical use of force incidents within 45 days of the incident and set forth the standards and criteria for the public

release of these video recordings. These orders took into consideration the public's interest in transparency and police accountability, as well as the privacy interests of the individuals depicted in the videos. At the same time, there is consideration for the preservation of the integrity of the related investigations.

The videos also provide a training forum to improve upon our tactics in dealing with incidents that have an impact upon the lives of the people that we have sworn to protect and to serve. These videos can be viewed by visiting [www.LAPDonline.org](http://www.LAPDonline.org) and [lapdhq on youtube.com](https://www.youtube.com/lapdhq).

ALL CRITICAL INCIDENT VIDEOS ARE AVAILABLE TO VIEW ONLINE AT [LAPDONLINE.ORG](http://LAPDONLINE.ORG)



# NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE REVIEW AND ADJUDICATION PROCESS

## 1 NCUOF INCIDENT OCCURS

All involved personnel will be part of the NCUOF investigation.

## 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.

## 3 WATCH COMMANDER

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

## 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.

## 5 BUREAU COMMANDING OFFICER

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

## 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.

## 7 POSSIBLE DISPOSITIONS

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



# CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE REVIEW AND ADJUDICATION PROCESS

## 1 CUOF INCIDENT OCCURS

Force Investigation Division (FID) personnel responds and conducts 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 (LADA) or Attorney General (AG), if applicable, conducts their own independent criminal investigation. Substantially Involved Personnel (SIP) are identified by FID and approved by Bureau Commanding Officer (CO).

## 2 CRITICAL INCIDENT EXECUTIVE BRIEFING

FID schedules a Critical Incident Executive Brief, where 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 Critical Incident Executive Brief

- COP
- Assistant Chief
- Bureau CO
- Presenting CO
- CIRD
- Training Bureau

## 3 GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE

Substantially Involved Personnel attend the General Training Update (GTU) provided by Training Division. There are six mandatory topics, in addition to any other topics identified by either the Chief of Police (COP), the concerned area Commanding Officer (CO), Critical Incident Review Division (CIRD), and/or Training Bureau (TRB): Use of Force Policy; Reverence for Human Life; Tactical De-Escalation Techniques; Command and Control; Equipment Required/Maintained; and, Reality-Based Training/FOS (for OIS incidents).

## 4 RETURN TO FIELD DUTY

CO's must ensure all Critical Incident Executive 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.

## 5 USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD

The UOFRB is convened and chaired by the Director of OSS.

## 6 CHIEF OF POLICE

The COP receives the UOFRB recommendations and evaluates the incident. The COP reports his recommendations to the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC).

## 7 BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

The BOPC receives the COP recommendations and evaluates the incident. The OIG gives the BOPC their own recommendations. The BOPC adjudicates the incident.

## 8 CHIEF OF POLICE

The COP determines the outcome for BOPC findings of:

- Administrative Disapproval (AD) - Tactics;
- Out of Policy - Drawing / Exhibiting; and,
- Out of Policy - Use of Force;
- Notice to correct deficiencies;
- Extensive retraining; or,
- Personnel complaint.

## 9 TACTICAL DEBRIEF

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



# OFFICER WELLNESS

RESOURCES AND THE USE OF FORCE



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

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

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

For officers involved in an OIS, BSS provides a series of at least three mandatory appointments with a police psychologist for the officer who discharged his or her weapon. The officer is scheduled no sooner than 48-hours after being released from the scene to ensure some degree of physical, psychological, and social equilibrium is achieved. The purpose of each appointment is to support the officer's resilience by aiming to reduce any distress, assist with current psychological or problem-solving needs, and promote healthy adjustment from a potentially traumatic incident. After the first appointment, the psychologist may recommend that the officer return to pre-incident duties or require additional appointments to achieve the aforementioned aims. At least one appointment will be scheduled to coincide with the release of body worn video (approximately 4-6 weeks after the incident) and another with the convening of the Use of Force Review Board (typically several months after the incident).

Officers who intimately witnessed the OIS or were involved in another type of Categorical Use of Force are seen for at least one mandatory appointment with a police psychologist. Other examples of incidents that may trigger a mandated referral to BSS include those involving head strikes, animal shootings, in-custody deaths, or involvement in a serious traffic collision with injuries that result in death or the substantial possibility of death.

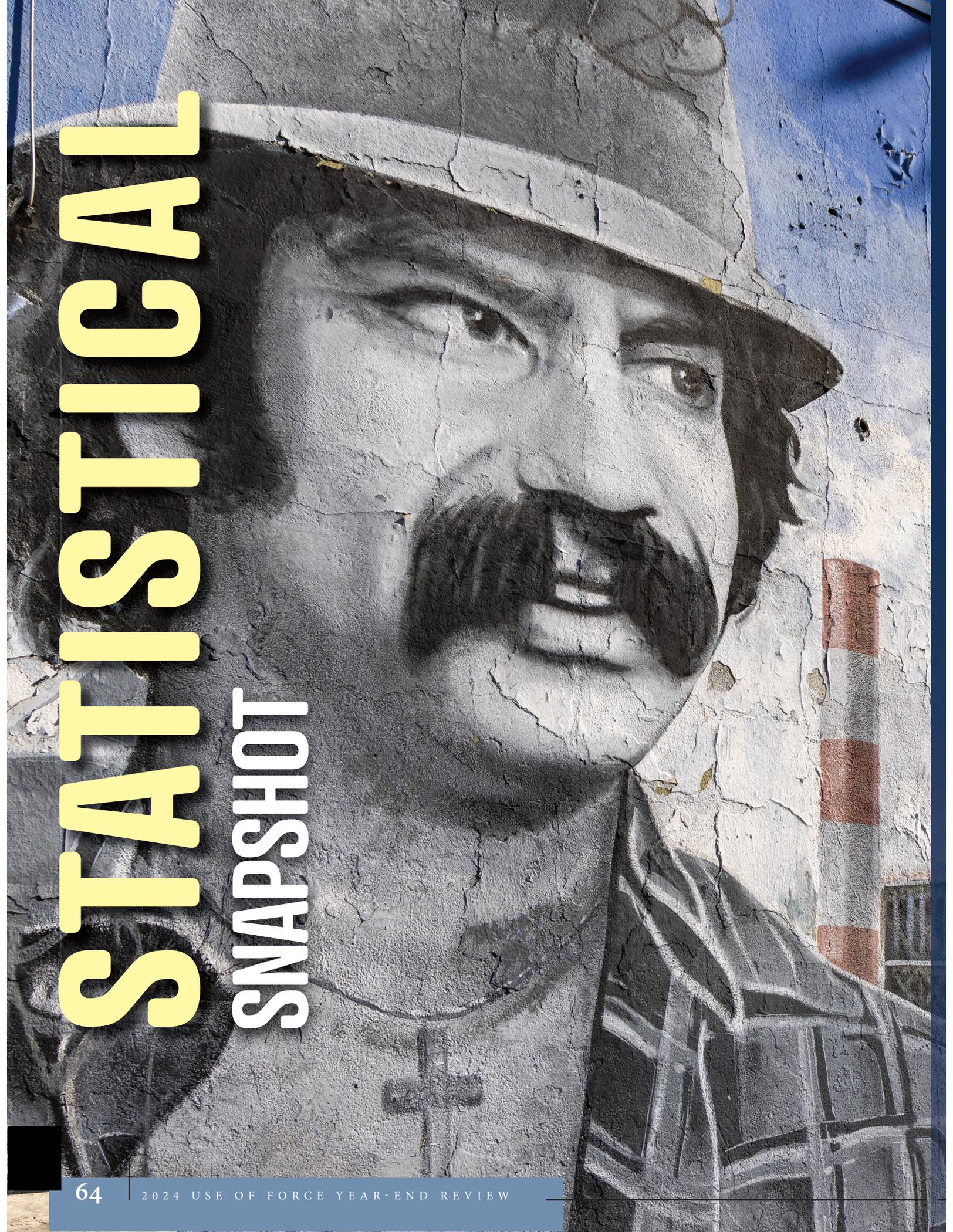
In addition to providing employees with psychological, nutritional, and substance abuse services, BSS oversees the robust LAPD Peer Support Program. Officers who experience critical incidents are encouraged to speak with Peer Support members. In recent years, multiple specialized peer support cadres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

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

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

# STATISTICAL

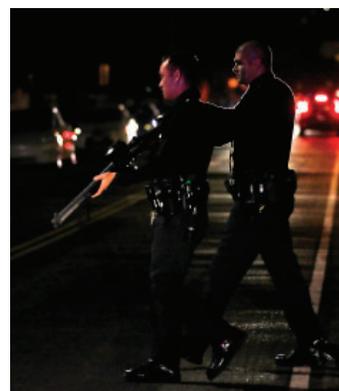
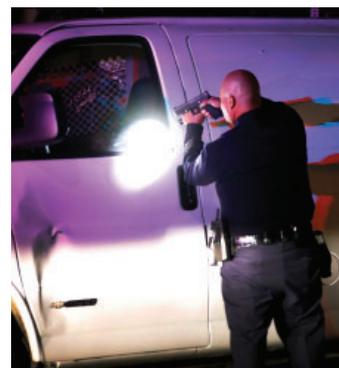
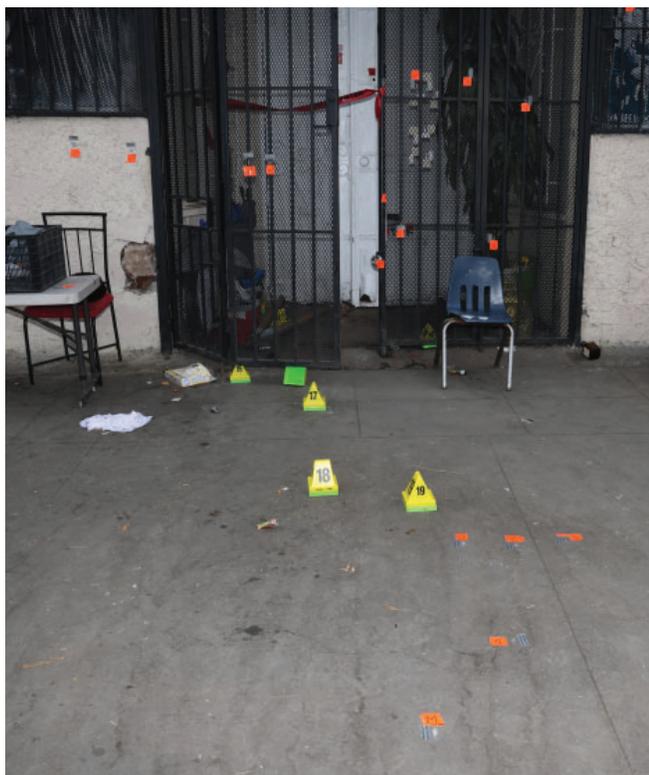
## SNAPSHOT



***THE ANALYSIS AND APPLICATION OF  
DATA-DRIVEN STRATEGIES WITHIN  
THE DEPARTMENT, SPECIFICALLY  
AS IT RELATES TO THE MONITORING  
OF CRIME LEVELS AND SIGNIFICANT  
LAW ENFORCEMENT-RELATED  
OCCURRENCES ENHANCES  
ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY,  
AND ALLOWS FOR A MORE EFFECTIVE  
UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES.***

# PERSON CRIMES

IN PERSPECTIVE



In 2024, there were a total of 32,458 person crimes that occurred throughout the City, which accounted for an increase of 2,199 person crime occurrences, or seven percent, compared to 2023.

In review of the four person crime categories, homicides experienced a decrease of 44 incidents compared to 2023. Robberies experienced an increase of 2,163 incidents in 2024 when compared to the prior year. Rapes increased by 847 incidents and aggravated assaults decreased by 767 incidents in 2024 when compared to the prior year.

NOTE: 2024 CRIME REPORTING NUMBERS UNDER NEW RECORDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (RMS) WILL DIFFER COMPARED TO PREVIOUS YEARS' PERSON CRIME STATISTICS TO BETTER ALIGN WITH FBI REPORTING CRITERIA. UPON THE TRANSITION TO RMS, WHAT USED TO BE CALLED, "VIOLENT CRIME" IS NOW REFERRED TO AS "PERSON CRIMES"

### CITY OF LOS ANGELES PERSON CRIMES STATISTICS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Homicide</b>	355	402	392	328	284
<b>Rape</b>	1,579	1,623	1,581	1,357	2,204
<b>Robbery</b>	8,018	8,498	9,118	8,676	10,839
<b>Agg Assault</b>	18,562	20,074	20,170	19,898	19,131
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,514</b>	<b>30,597</b>	<b>31,261</b>	<b>30,259</b>	<b>32,458</b>



# 2024 PERSON CRIMES SUSPECT DATA

3%

Described as Other.

37%

Described as Black.

8%

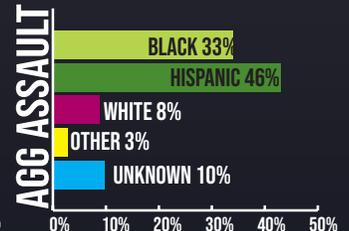
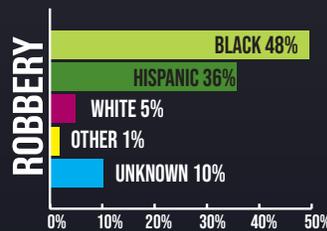
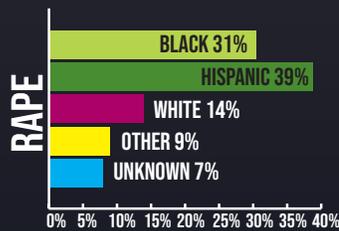
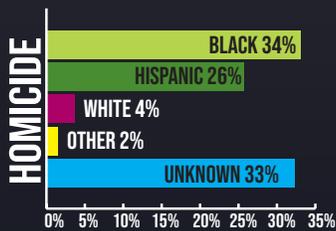
Described as White.

42%

Described as Hispanic.

10%

Described as Unknown.

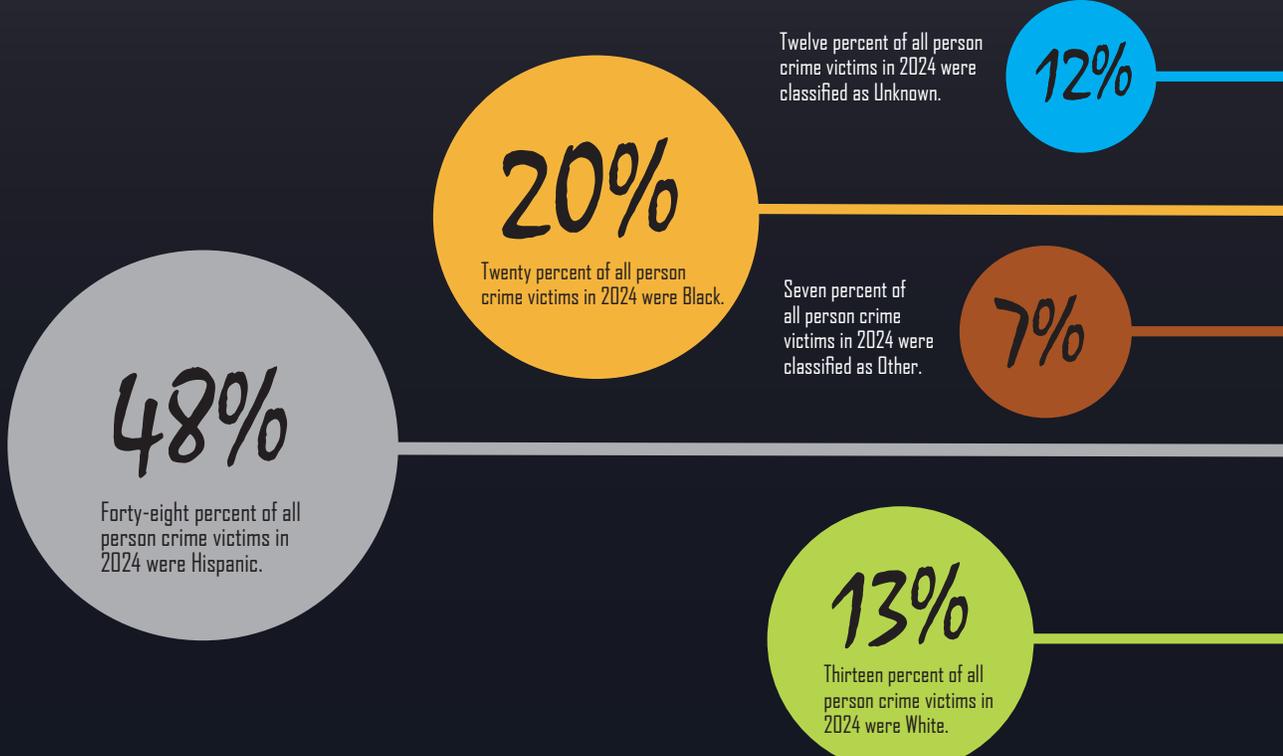
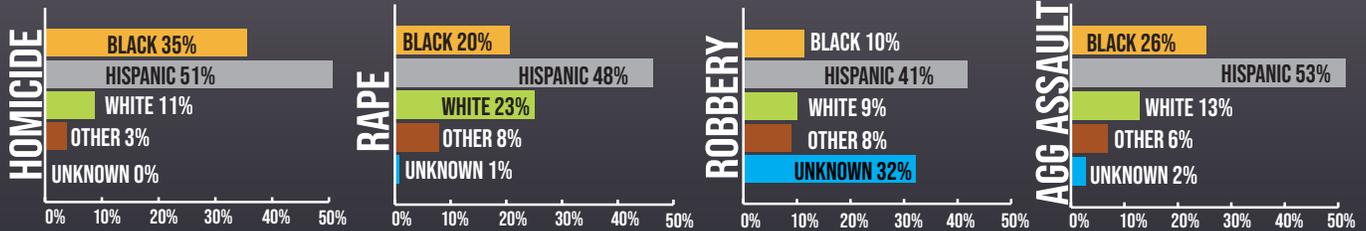


In 2024, there were 30,872 total person crime suspects which was a decrease of 1,775, or five percent compared to 32,647 person crime suspects in 2023. Amongst the four cumulative person crime categories, 925 suspects, or three percent, were classified as Other (includes Asian/Pacific Islander); 2,884 suspects, or nine percent, were classified as Unknown; 11,545 suspects, or 37 percent, were classified as Black; 2,418 suspects, or eight percent, were classified as White; and, 13,100 Suspects, or 42 percent, were classified as Hispanic

# 2024 PERSON CRIME VICTIM DATA

Hispanic victims accounted for 15,731 of the four cumulative person crime categories, which represented 48 percent of the 32,458 total person crime victims in 2024. Black victims accounted for the second highest group with 6,590 victims, or 20 percent, of the total. White victims had the third highest count with

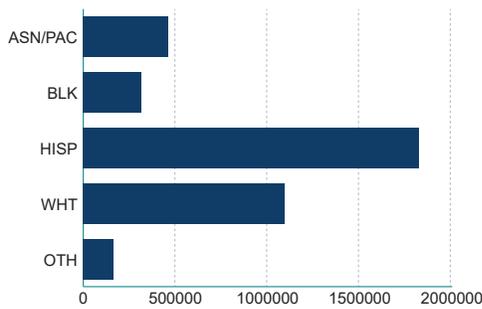
4,075 victims, or 13 percent, of the total. Other ethnic victims (includes Asian/Pacific Islander) accounted for 2,209 victims, or seven percent, of the total. Unknown ethnic victims accounted for 3,853 victims, or 12 percent, of the total.



# CITY STATISTICS

## POPULATION AND AREA

According to the 2023 Census American Community Survey (ACS) five year estimate, the United States (U.S.) Census Bureau estimated the City population to be approximately 3.9 million residents, living within a geographical area encompassing 468 square miles. Based on current estimates of 3.9 million residents, Los Angeles is California's most populous city and the second most populous city nationally, following New York City.



Based on the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS estimated population figures for the City, approximately 1.8 million of the 3.9 million residents, or 47 percent, are Hispanic. White residents account for approximately 1.1 million residents, or 28 percent. Asian/Pacific Islander residents account for approximately 460,996 or 12 percent. Black residents account for approximately 316,317 or eight percent. Lastly, approximately 165,734 residents, or five percent, have Other ethnic classifications.

Ethnicity	No. of Individuals	Percentage
Asian/Pacific Islander	460,996	12%
Black	316,317	8%
Hispanic	1,822,163	47%
White	1,092,168	28%
Other	165,734	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,857,897</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2024, 11,545 out of the 30,872 or 37 percent, of the suspects involved in person crime were Black. During the same period, 13,100, or 42 percent, of the suspects involved in person crime were Hispanic. Suspects involved in person crime who were White accounted for

2,418, or eight percent. Lastly, 3,809 suspects, or 12 percent, of the suspects involved in person crime were classified as Other or Unknown ethnic origins.

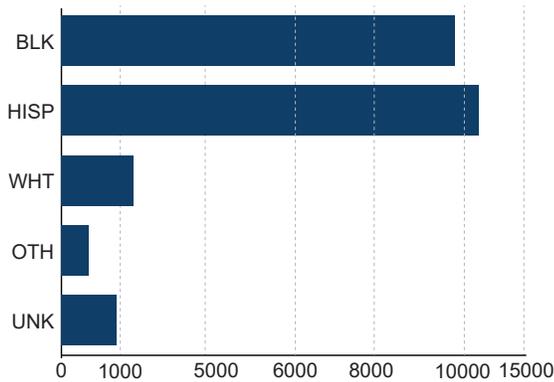


**Person Crime**

In 2024, 32,458 person crime incidents (consisting of homicides, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults) occurred throughout the City. The 2024 total accounted for an increase of 2,199 incidents, or approximately seven percent, compared to 30,259 incidents in

2023. The City experienced 284 homicides in 2024, which was 44 less, or a 13 percent decrease, compared to the 328 homicides in 2023.

The data below reflects the ethnic breakdown of suspects involved in person crime incidents during 2024:



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Black	11,545	37%
Hispanic	13,100	42%
White	2,418	8%
Other	925	3%
Unknown	2,884	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,572</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Person and Property Crimes**

In 2024, 132,947 Person and Property 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 4,595 less incidents, than the 137,542 incidents in 2023.

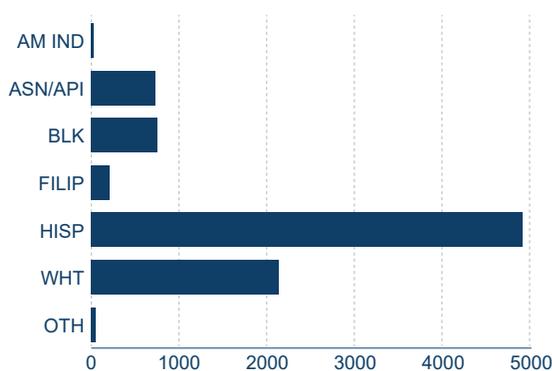
# LAPD PERSONNEL FIGURES

As of December 31st, 2024, the Department employed 8,806 sworn personnel, making it the third largest municipal police department in the nation behind the New York Police Department (NYPD) and the Chicago Police Department (CPD).

## SWORN PERSONNEL BY ETHNICITY

Sworn Department personnel of Hispanic descent account for the largest ethnic category of employees in the Department with 4,899 out of the 8,806 total personnel, or 56 percent.

The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to ethnicity along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:

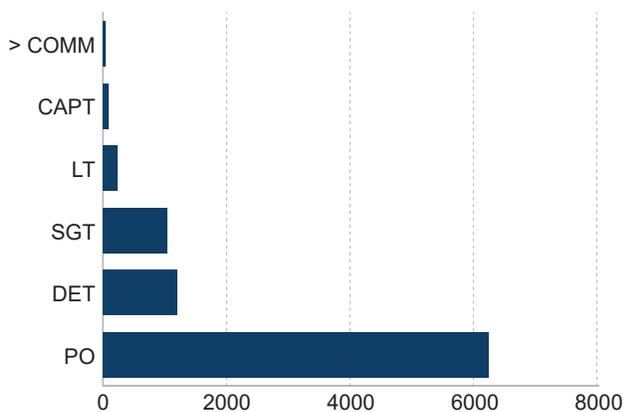


Ethnicity	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
American Indian	32	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	730	8%
Black	754	9%
Filipino	212	2%
Hispanic	4,899	56%
White	2,133	24%
Other	46	< 1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,806</b>	<b>100%</b>

## SWORN PERSONNEL BY RANK

The Department has 6,223 employees that are at the rank of police officer, which represents 71 percent of the 8,806 total Department personnel.

The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to rank along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:

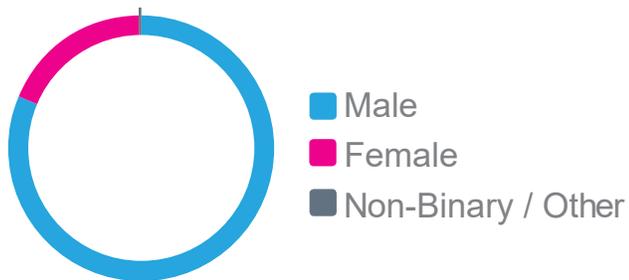


Rank	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Commander & Above	36	<1%
Captain	82	<1%
Lieutenant	239	3%
Sergeant	1,023	12%
Detective	1,203	14%
Police Officer	6,223	71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,806</b>	<b>100%</b>



**SWORN PERSONNEL BY GENDER**

Males accounted for 7,145 of the 8,806 total Department personnel, or 81 percent, and females the remaining 1,658 employees, or 19 percent. Three officers identified as non-binary.



Gender	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Male	7,145	81%
Female	1,658	19%
Non-binary / Other	3	< 1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,806</b>	<b>100%</b>

# LAPD STATISTICS

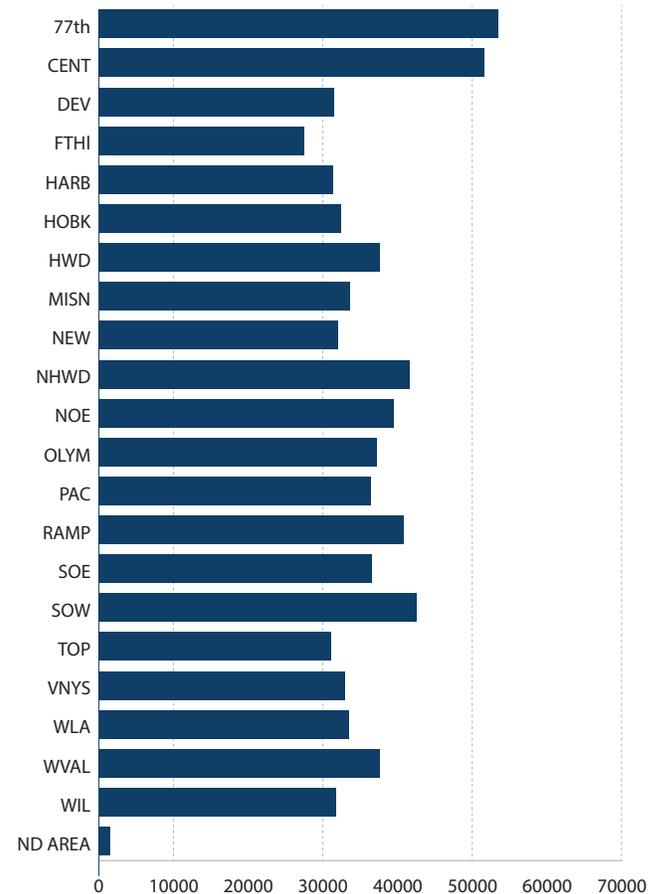
## DEPARTMENT CALLS FOR SERVICE INFORMATION

The Department received 773,494 calls for service in 2024, which was a decrease of 13,595 calls, or approximately two percent, compared to the 787,089 calls for service in 2023.

In 2024, 77th Street Area accounted for the most calls for service with 53,453 out of the total of 773,494, 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 51,588, or seven percent, of the total calls for service. Southwest Area had the third highest radio call count with 42,525 calls, or five percent of the total calls for service.

Based on Bureau totals in 2024, Valley Bureau accounted for the most calls for service with 227,577 calls, or 29 percent, of the 773,494 totals for the year. Central Bureau had the second highest count with 198,340 calls, or 26 percent. West Bureau had the third highest count with 182,246, or 24 percent. Lastly, South Bureau accounted for the lowest radio call count with 163,822 calls, or 21 percent. The remaining 1,509 calls for service, or less than one percent, occurred in non-defined City areas.

## DEPARTMENT CALLS FOR SERVICE BY DIVISION



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

## DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CONTACT INFORMATION

Department personnel contacted 1,122,025 individuals in 2024, 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 2024 total was a decrease of 15,182 individuals, or one percent, compared to 1,137,207 individuals contacted in 2023.

## ATTACKS ON LAPD OFFICERS

In 2024, there were 738 attacks on LAPD officers which was a decrease of 38 incidents, or five percent, compared to 772 incidents in 2023.

## DEPARTMENT CITATION INFORMATION

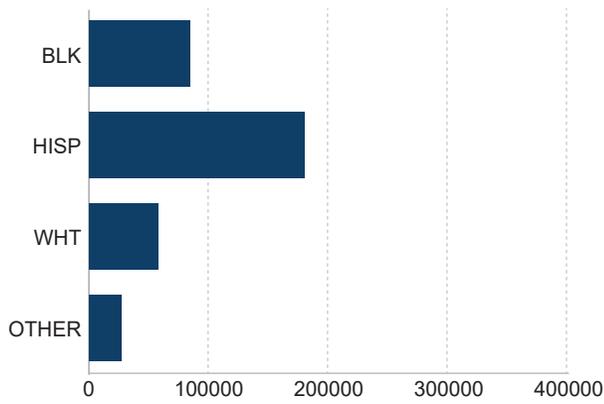
In 2024, a total of 114,665 citations were issued. This total included 94,736 traffic related citations and 19,929 Release from Custody (RFC) arrest reports, which are written in lieu of confinement for certain misdemeanor-related violations. The total citations issued in 2024 was a decrease of 10,397 citations, or eight percent, compared to 125,062 citations in 2023.

**DEPARTMENT FIELD DETENTION INFORMATION**

Department personnel stopped 348,531 individuals in 2024 during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops). This accounted for a decrease of 1,601 individuals, or less than one percent, compared to 350,132 observation-related field detentions in 2023. In 2024, Hispanic subjects accounted for 179,375, or 51 percent, of the 348,531 individuals stopped during 2024 observation-related field detentions. Black subjects accounted for 84,095, or 24 percent, of the individuals stopped. White subjects accounted for 17 percent with 57,788

of the individuals stopped. American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other or Unknown ethnicities accounted for 27,273 individuals, or eight percent, cumulatively.

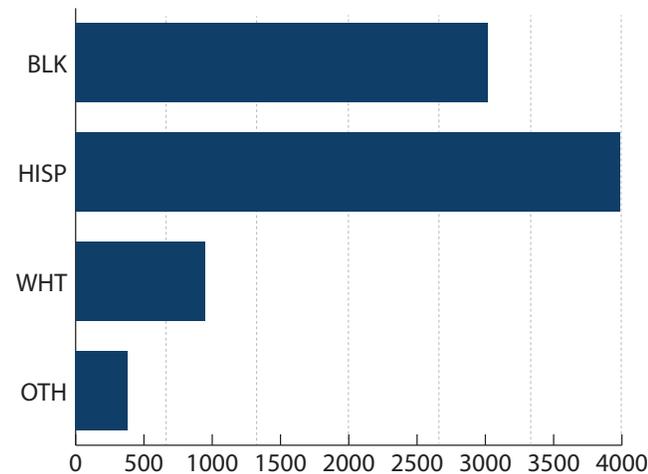
**FIELD DETENTION INFORMATION BY RACE**



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Black	84,095	24%
Hispanic	179,375	51%
White	57,788	17%
Other	27,273	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>348,531</b>	<b>100%</b>

The data below reflects the ethnic breakdown of person crime arrestees in 2024:

**PERSON CRIME ARRESTEE BY RACE**



Ethnicity	No. of Arrestees	Percentage
Black	2,719	36%
Hispanic	3,735	49%
White	777	10%
Other	355	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,586</b>	<b>100%</b>

**DEPARTMENT ARREST INFORMATION**

The Department had 43,374 total arrests in 2024, which was an increase of 1,006, or two percent, more than the 42,368 individuals arrested in 2023.



LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT  
**POLICE LINE - DO NOT CROSS**



# LAPD STATISTICS: FIREARMS POINTED AT PERSONS

In 2024, Los Angeles Police Department officers documented 1,122,025 public contacts, which include those detained for calls for service and field detentions. Officers drew and pointed their firearms at a total of 4,069 persons during 3,059 stops, or 0.36 percent of all public contacts. In 2024, officers pointed their firearms at 880 fewer persons, or 18 percent, as compared to 2023.

Firearms Pointed at Person	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Stops	4,510	4,940	4,161	3,791	3,059
Firearms Pointed	6,325	6,402	5,403	4,949	4,069

Firearms Pointed by Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Male	5,303	5,413	4,641	4,248	3,486
Female	1,022	988	760	699	582
Non-Binary	0	1	2	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,325</b>	<b>6,402</b>	<b>5,403</b>	<b>4,949</b>	<b>4,069</b>

Firearms Pointed by Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	2	4	1	0	1
Asian	191	180	170	164	104
Black	1,914	1,873	1,593	1,527	1,232
Hispanic	3,445	3,557	3,018	2,680	2,329
White	746	756	579	557	392
Other	27	32	42	21	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,325</b>	<b>6,402</b>	<b>5,403</b>	<b>4,949</b>	<b>4,069</b>

Firearms Pointed Disposition	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrested	3,635	4,089	3,626	3,182	2,511
Citation	484	331	295	261	136
Warned	297	339	242	294	246
Other	1,300	1,008	739	977	963
No Enforcement Action	609	635	501	235	213
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,325</b>	<b>6,402</b>	<b>5,403</b>	<b>4,949</b>	<b>4,069</b>

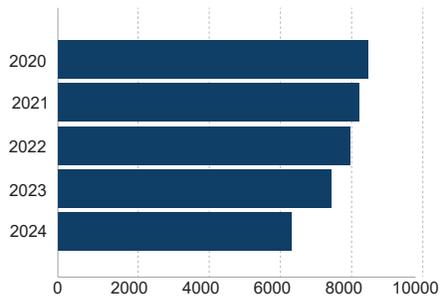
# FIREARMS RECOVERED

## FIREARMS RECOVERED BY THE DEPARTMENT

In 2024, there were 7,634 firearms recovered in Department field operations, which was a decrease of 520 or six percent less recovered firearms as compared to the 8,154 in 2023. In 2024, 790 of the recovered firearms were “ghost guns,” (unregistered, non-

serialized firearms) which was approximately ten percent of the total recovered firearms in 2024. This was a decrease of 442, or 36 percent as compared to 1,232 in 2023.

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



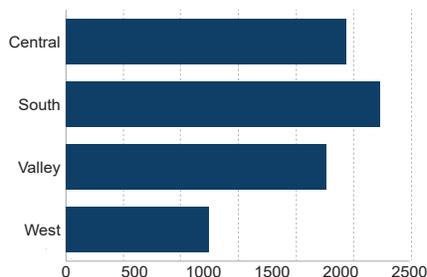
## DEPARTMENT'S FIREARMS RECOVERED 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Total Per Year</b>	6,536	8,661	8,427	8,154	7,634

## DEPARTMENT'S FIREARMS RECOVERED BY BUREAU IN 2024

In 2024, a total of 30 percent of all firearms recovered were from South Bureau, the highest in comparison to all bureaus. Central Bureau also had 27 percent of firearms recovered from within its geographic boundaries. Twenty-five percent of all firearms recovered

in 2024 came from Valley Bureau, 13 percent from West Bureau and five percent from outside city boundaries.

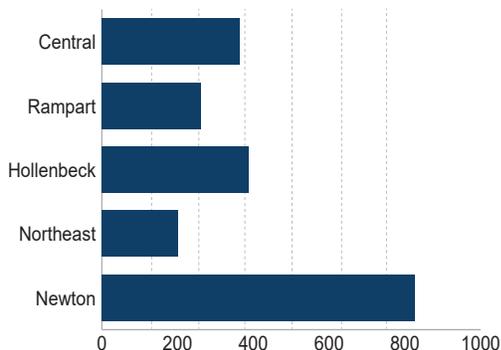


BUREAU TOTALS	2024	Percentages
Central	2,040	27%
South	2,281	30%
Valley	1,895	25%
West	1,040	13%
<i>Outside Jurisdiction</i>	378	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,634</b>	<b>100%</b>

## CENTRAL BUREAU RECOVERED FIREARMS

There was a total of 2,040 firearms recovered from Central Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from

Newton Division, which was 40 percent of all firearms recovered from Central Bureau.

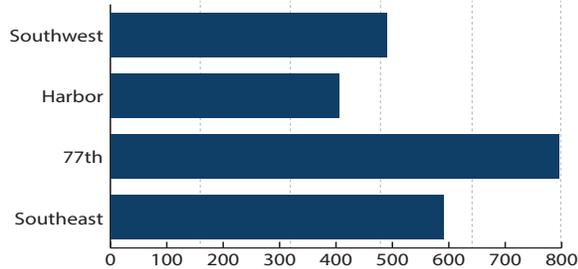


CENTRAL BUREAU	2024	Percentages
Central	365	18%
Rampart	261	13%
Hollenbeck	388	19%
Northeast	201	10%
Newton	825	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>100%</b>

**SOUTH BUREAU RECOVERED FIREARMS**

There was a total of 2,281 firearms recovered from South Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from 77th Street

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

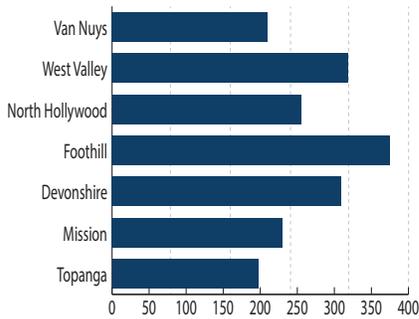


Division, which were 35 percent of all firearms recovered from South Bureau.

SOUTH BUREAU	2024	Percentages
Southwest	491	21%
Harbor	405	18%
77th	795	35%
Southeast	590	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,281</b>	<b>100%</b>

**VALLEY BUREAU RECOVERED FIREARMS**

There was a total of 1,895 firearms recovered from Valley Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from

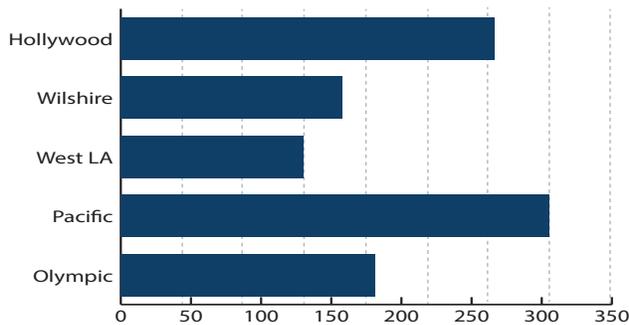


Foothill Division, which was 20 percent of all firearms recovered from Valley Bureau.

VALLEY BUREAU	2024	Percentages
Van Nuys	210	11%
West Valley	319	17%
North Hollywood	255	14%
Foothill	375	20%
Devonshire	309	16%
Mission	230	12%
Topanga	197	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>100%</b>

**WEST BUREAU RECOVERED FIREARMS**

There was a total of 1,040 firearms recovered from West Bureau. Of that total, most firearms were recovered from Pacific



Division which were 29 percent of all firearms recovered from West Bureau.

WEST BUREAU	2024	Percentages
Hollywood	266	26%
Wilshire	158	15%
West LA	130	13%
Pacific	305	29%
Olympic	181	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>100%</b>

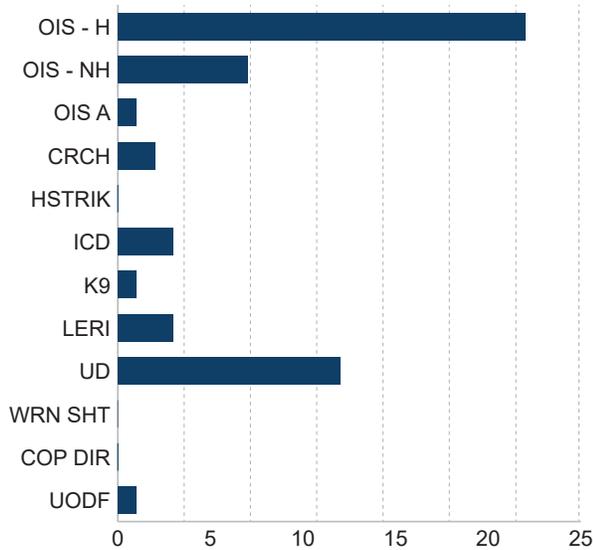
**FIREARM RECOVERY: GHOST GUNS**

In 2024, there were a total of 790 ghost guns recovered. The manufacturing, selling, use, and possession of ghost guns is an epidemic not only in our City, but also nationwide. Our Department continues to focus its efforts on investigating ghost gun manufacturers through street buys, tips, and internet sales. Despite our ongoing efforts, a high percentage of ghost guns recovered are still being constructed from pre-made kits. The Department will continue working with City,

State and Federal 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 - CATEGORICAL

Department personnel were involved in 52 CUOF incidents and 1,451 NCUOF incidents in 2024. The combined total of 1,503 incidents was a decrease of 45 incidents, or three percent less, compared to the 1,548 total UOF incidents in 2023.



Category	2024
OIS - Hit	22
OIS - No Hit	7
OIS - Animal	1
Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH)	2
Head Strike	0
In-Custody Death (ICD)	3
K-9 Contact	1
Law Enforcement Related Injury (LERI)	3
Unintentional Discharge (UD)	12
Warning Shot	0
Chief of Police (COP) Directed	0
Use of Deadly Force (Other)	1
<i>*See page 364 for definition.</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>

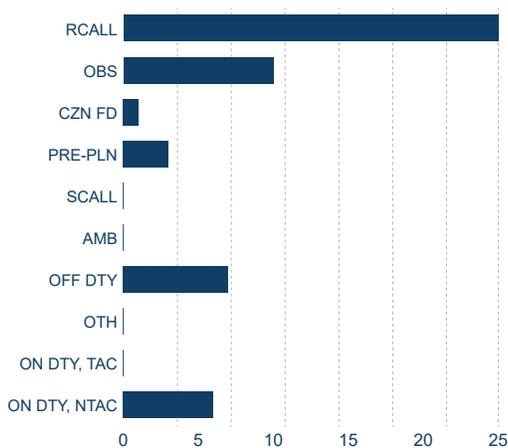
## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY FOR CUOF INCIDENTS

In 2024, 25 incidents, or 48 percent of the Department's 52 CUOF incidents, originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. Ten incidents, or 19 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). Seven incidents originated during off-duty incidents, which represented 13 percent.

respective percentages:

- On-Duty, Non-Tactical (Unintentional Discharge [UD] incidents): six incidents, or 12 percent;
- Citizen Flag Down: one incident, or two percent;
- Pre-planned event: three incidents, or six percent;
- Ambush: zero incidents, or zero percent;
- Station Call: zero incidents, or zero percent; and,
- Other: two incidents, or three percent.

The following depicts the remaining category totals and their



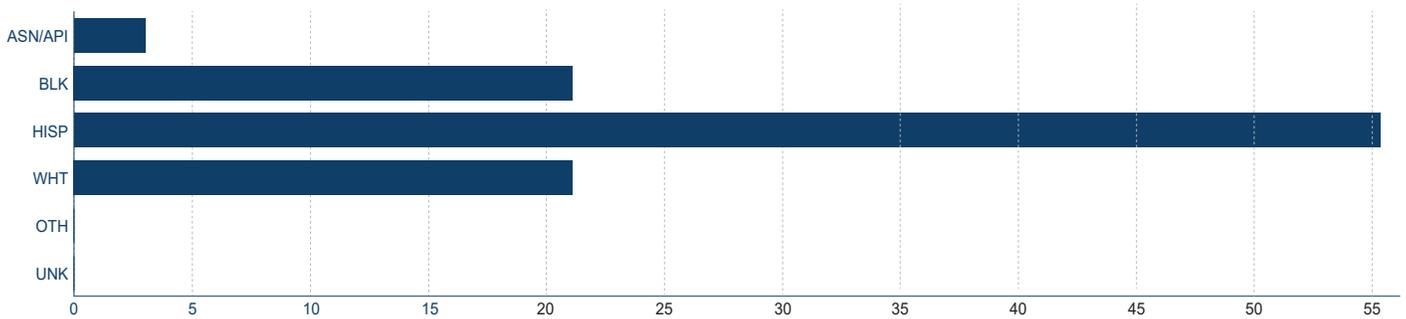
Source	2024
Radio Call	25
Observation	10
Citizen Flag Down	1
Pre-Planned	3
Station Call	0
Ambush	0
Off-Duty	7
Other	0
On-Duty, Tactical	0
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>

### OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS

Of the 52 CUOF incidents in 2024, 29 were OIS occurrences. The 2024 OIS total was a decrease of five incidents, or 15 percent, less than the 34 OIS incidents in 2023.

There were 29 suspects involved in the 29 OIS incidents in 2024. Sixteen of the 29 suspects, or 55 percent, were Hispanic. Six of the suspects, or 21 percent, were Black. Six of the suspects, or 21 percent, were White.

### OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS BY RACE



Ethnicity	2024 OIS Suspect	Person crime Suspect	City Population
Asian/Pacific Islander	3%	(See Other)	12%
Black	21%	37%	8%
Hispanic	55%	42%	47%
White	21%	8%	28%
Other	0%	3%	5%
Unknown	0%	10%	DNA
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

DNA - Does Not Apply

# USE OF FORCE REVIEW - NON-CATEGORICAL

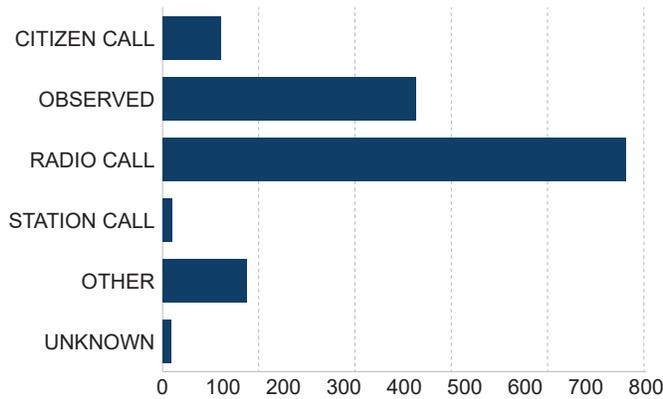
## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY FOR NCUOF INCIDENTS

In 2024, 766, or 53 percent, of the Department's 1,451 NCUOF incidents originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. During the same period, 419 incidents, or approximately 29 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops).

respective percentages:

- Citizen Flag Down: 97 incidents, or approximately seven percent
- Other: 139 incidents, or ten percent;
- Station Call: 16 incidents, or one percent; and,
- Unknown: 14 incidents, or less than one percent.

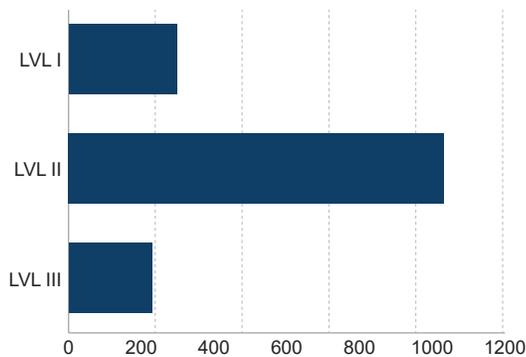
The following depicts the remaining category totals and their



Source	2024
Citizen Flag Down	97
Observation	419
Radio Call	766
Station Call	16
Other	139
Unknown	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,451</b>

## NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

In 2024, 1,451 NCUOF incidents occurred in the City.



Year	2024
Level I	265
Level II	896
Level III	290
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,451</b>

**Note:** Refer to Page 32, Non-Categorical Use of Force Levels, for definition of Level I, Level II and Level III.



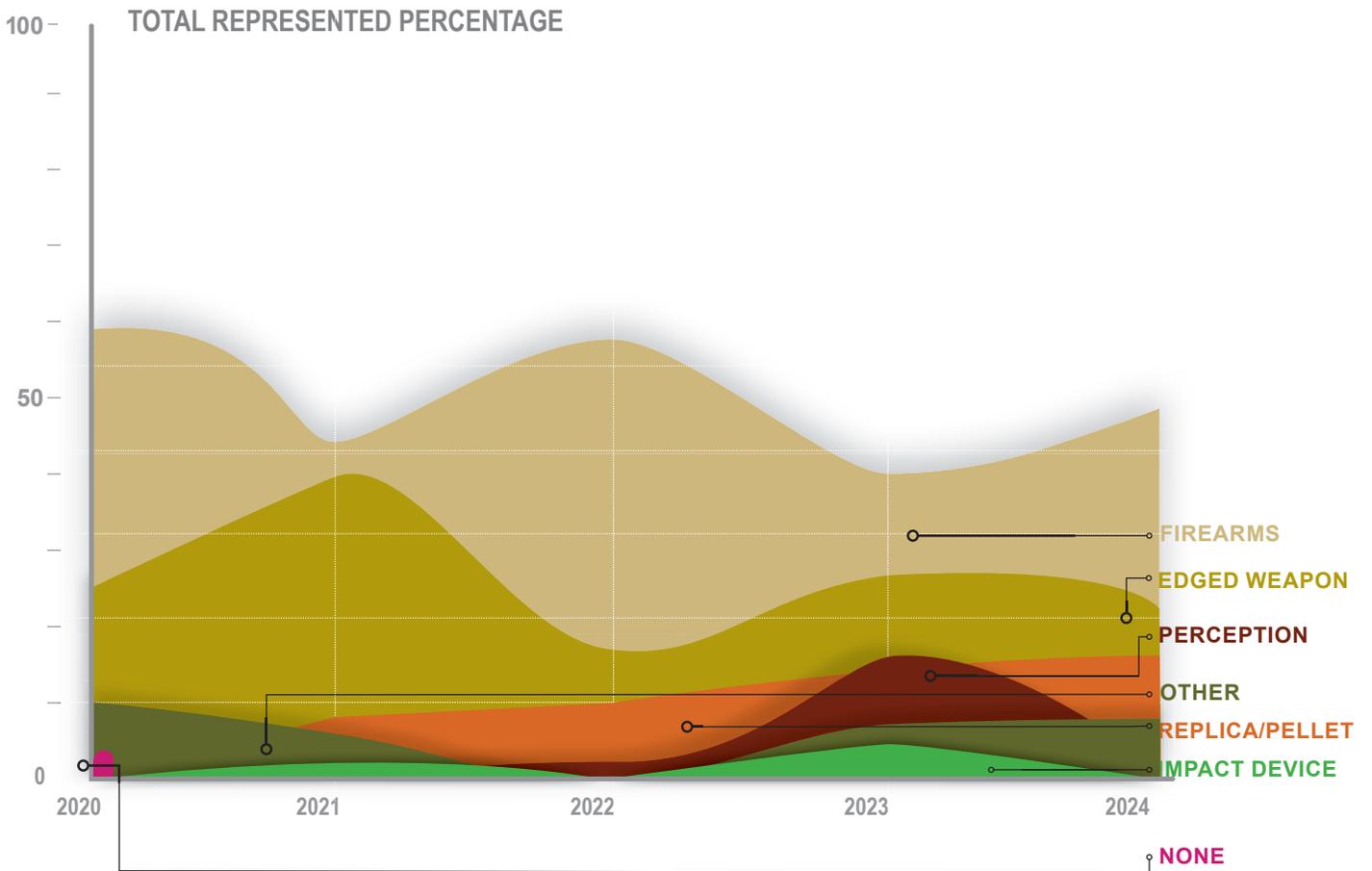
# SUSPECT WEAPONS

OR ACTIONS BY PERCENT



## SUSPECT WEAPONS OR ACTION BY PERCENT

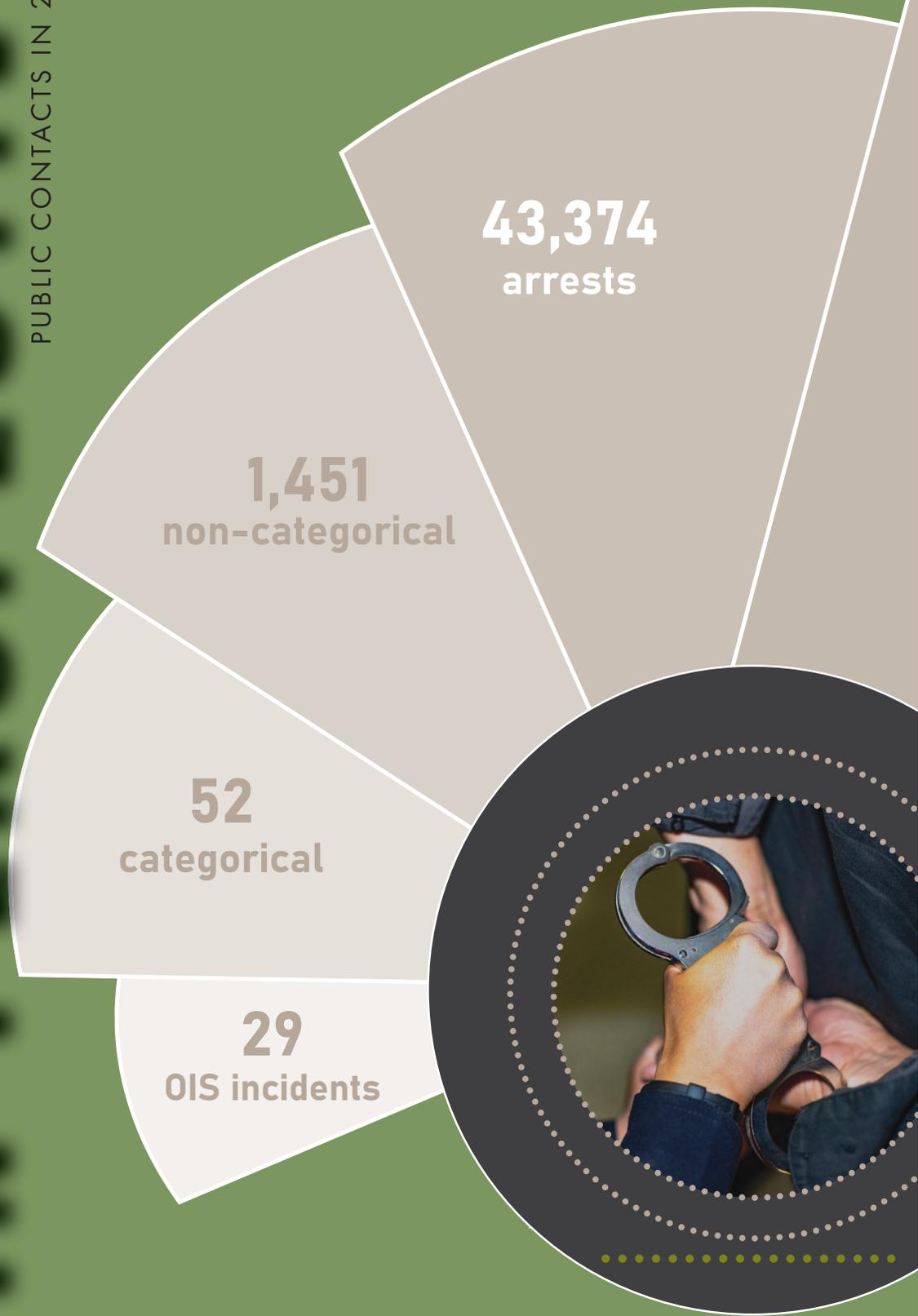
The graph below depicts the 2020 through 2024 annual percentages of seven of the most represented weapon/force types utilized by suspects in OIS incidents. As shown, firearms overwhelmingly accounted for the highest volume of weapons utilized by suspects, with a five-year annual average of 48 percent. 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.



Weapon Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>None</b>	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Other</b> (automobile, physical force, unknown, and Other)	10%	5%	0%	6%	7%
<b>Impact Device</b>	0%	3%	0%	6%	0%
<b>Perception</b>	3%	5%	16%	3%	10%
<b>Edged Weapon</b>	23%	38%	16%	35%	21%
<b>Replica/Pellet</b>	0%	8%	10%	12%	14%
<b>Firearm</b>	58%	41%	58%	38%	48%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

# USE OF FORCE IN PERSPECTIVE

PUBLIC CONTACTS IN 2024



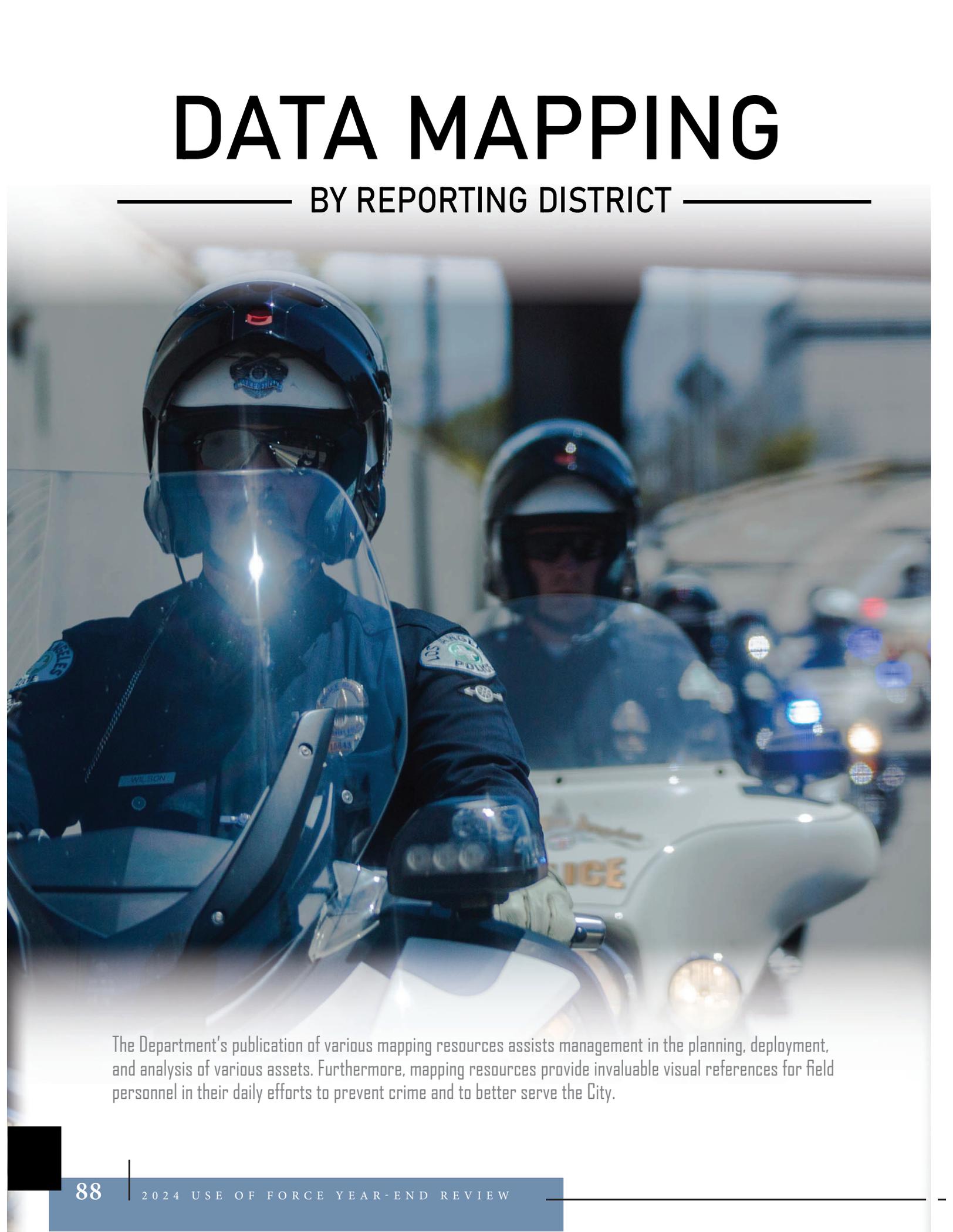
**348,531**  
observation-related  
field detentions

**1,122,025**  
documented public  
contacts

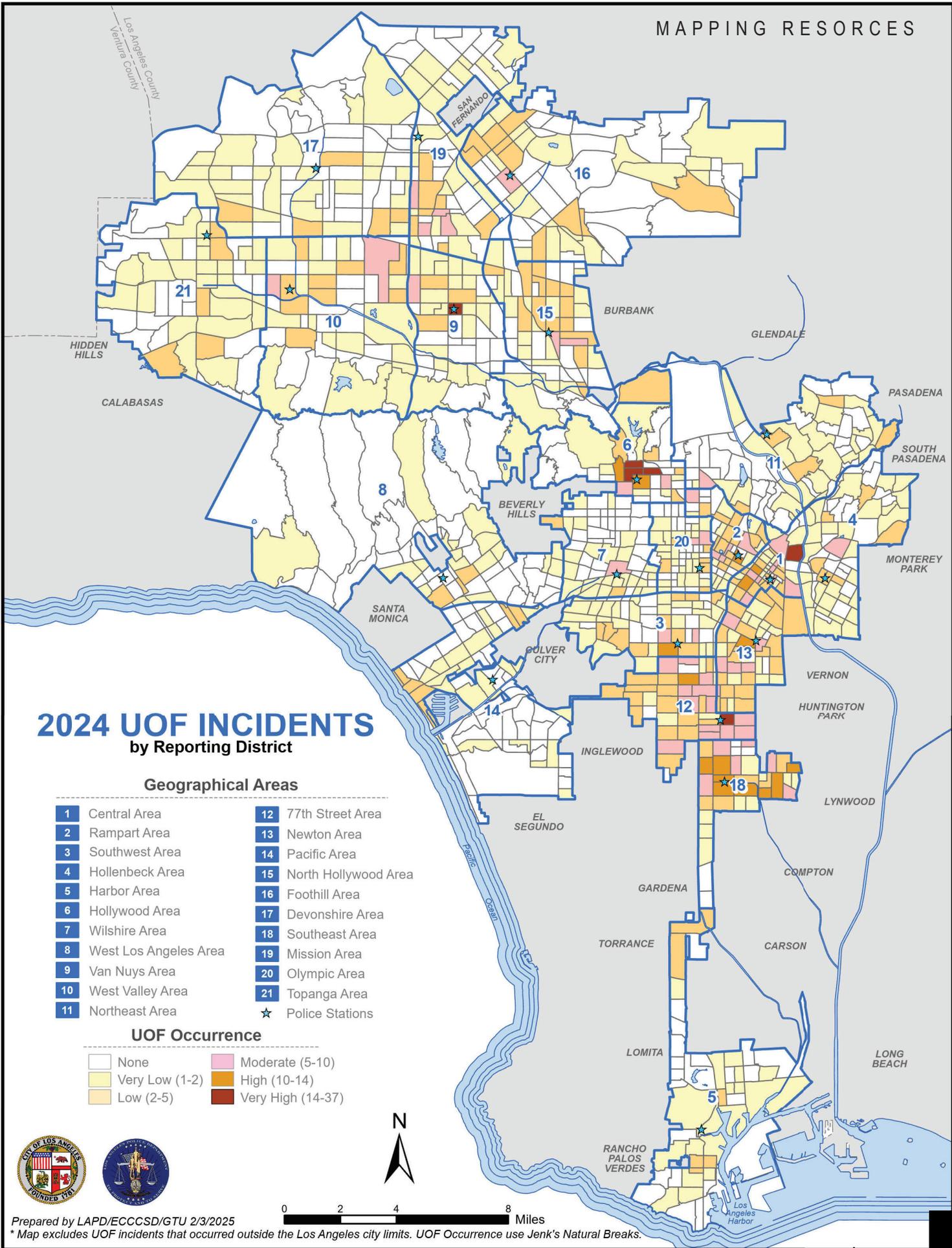
It is important to note that a vast majority of police interactions with the public do not result in a use of force. In 2024, the Department had 1,122,025 documented public contacts. During those contacts, 348,531 individuals were stopped during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops), 43,374 arrests were affected, and 1,503 use of force incidents occurred (29 of which were OIS incidents and 1,451 were non-categorical use of force incidents).

# DATA MAPPING

BY REPORTING DISTRICT



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.



Prepared by LAPD/ECCCS/D/GTU 2/3/2025  
 \* Map excludes UOF incidents that occurred outside the Los Angeles city limits. UOF Occurrence use Jenk's Natural Breaks.

# 2024 PERSON CRIMES OCCURRENCE

and OIS incidents

## Geographical Areas

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Central Area          | 13 77th Street Area     |
| 3 Rampart Area          | 13 Newton Area          |
| 3 Southwest Area        | 13 Pacific Area         |
| 4 Hollenbeck Area       | 13 North Hollywood Area |
| 5 Harbor Area           | 13 Foothill Area        |
| 6 Hollywood Area        | 13 Devonshire Area      |
| 7 Wilshire Area         | 13 Southeast Area       |
| 8 West Los Angeles Area | 13 Mission Area         |
| 8 Van Nuys Area         | 20 Olympic Area         |
| 13 West Valley Area     | 21 Topanga Area         |
| 13 Northeast Area       | ☆ Police Stations       |

### 2024 OIS Incidents

- Hit Incidents
- No-Hit Incidents

### Person Crime Occurrence

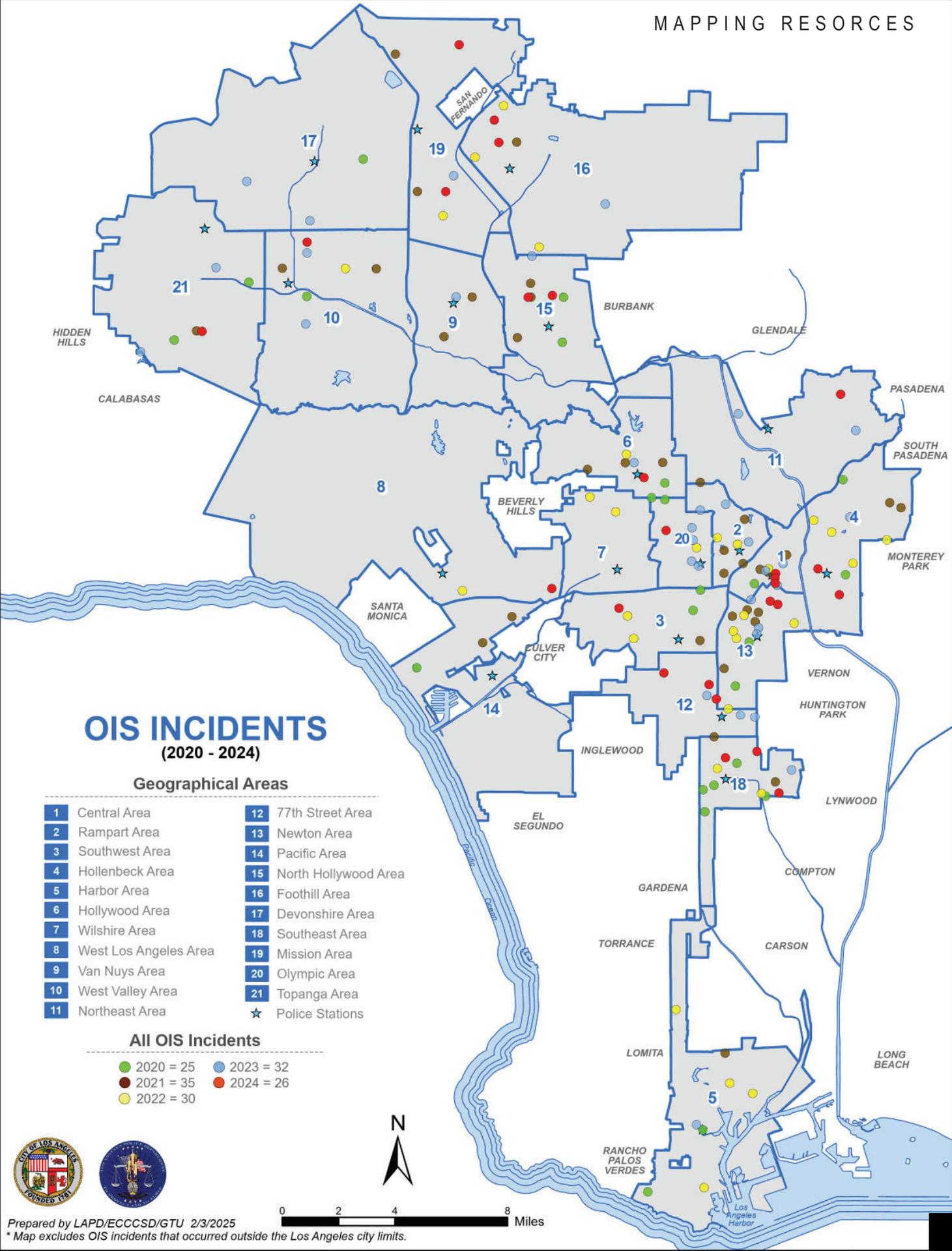
- Very Low
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High



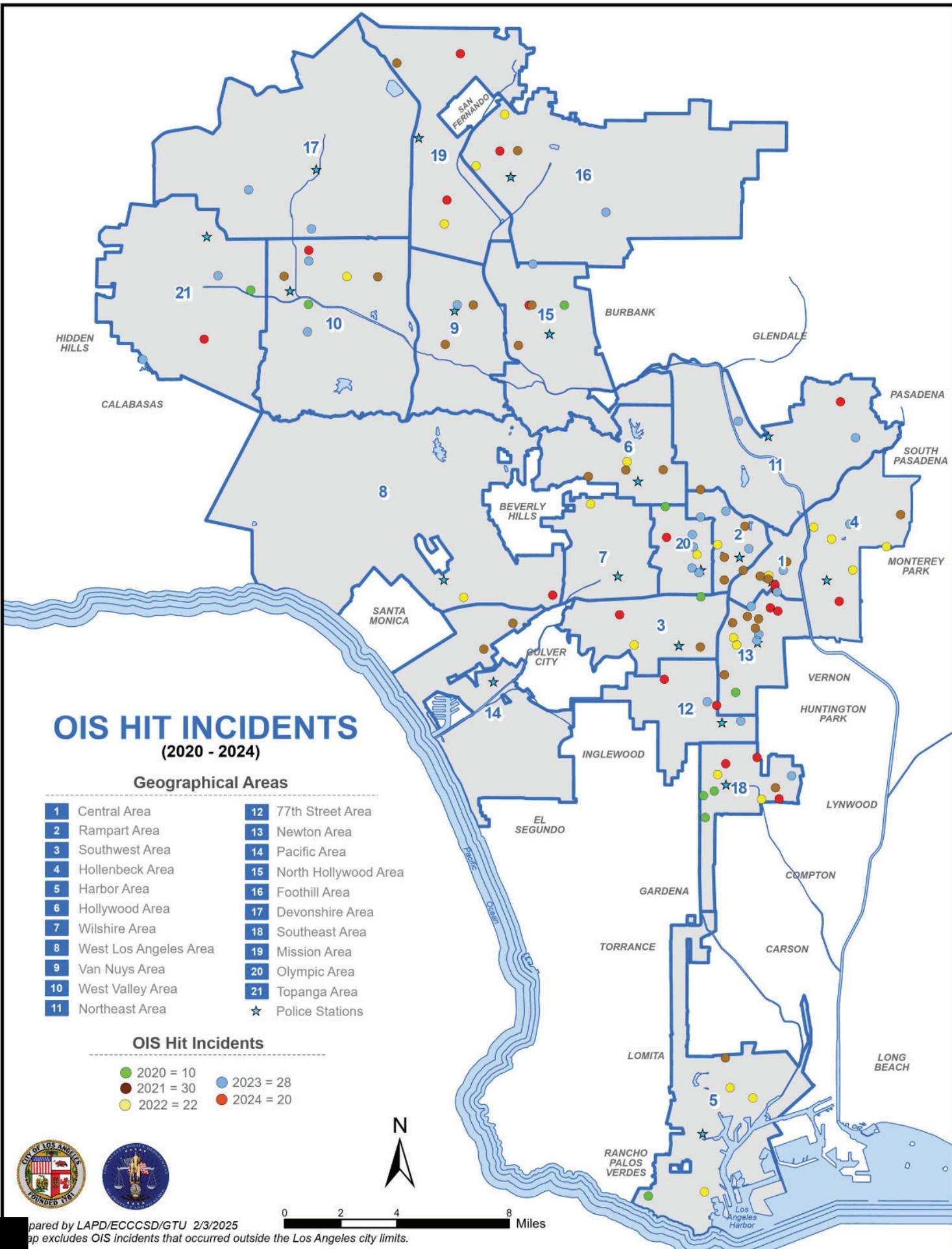
0 2 4 8 Miles



Prepared by LAPD/ECCCS/DGTU 2/6/2025  
 Map excludes violent crime and OIS incidents that occurred outside the Los Angeles city limits.



Prepared by LAPD/ECCSD/GTU 2/3/2025  
\* Map excludes OIS incidents that occurred outside the Los Angeles city limits.



# OIS HIT INCIDENTS (2020 - 2024)

## 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       |

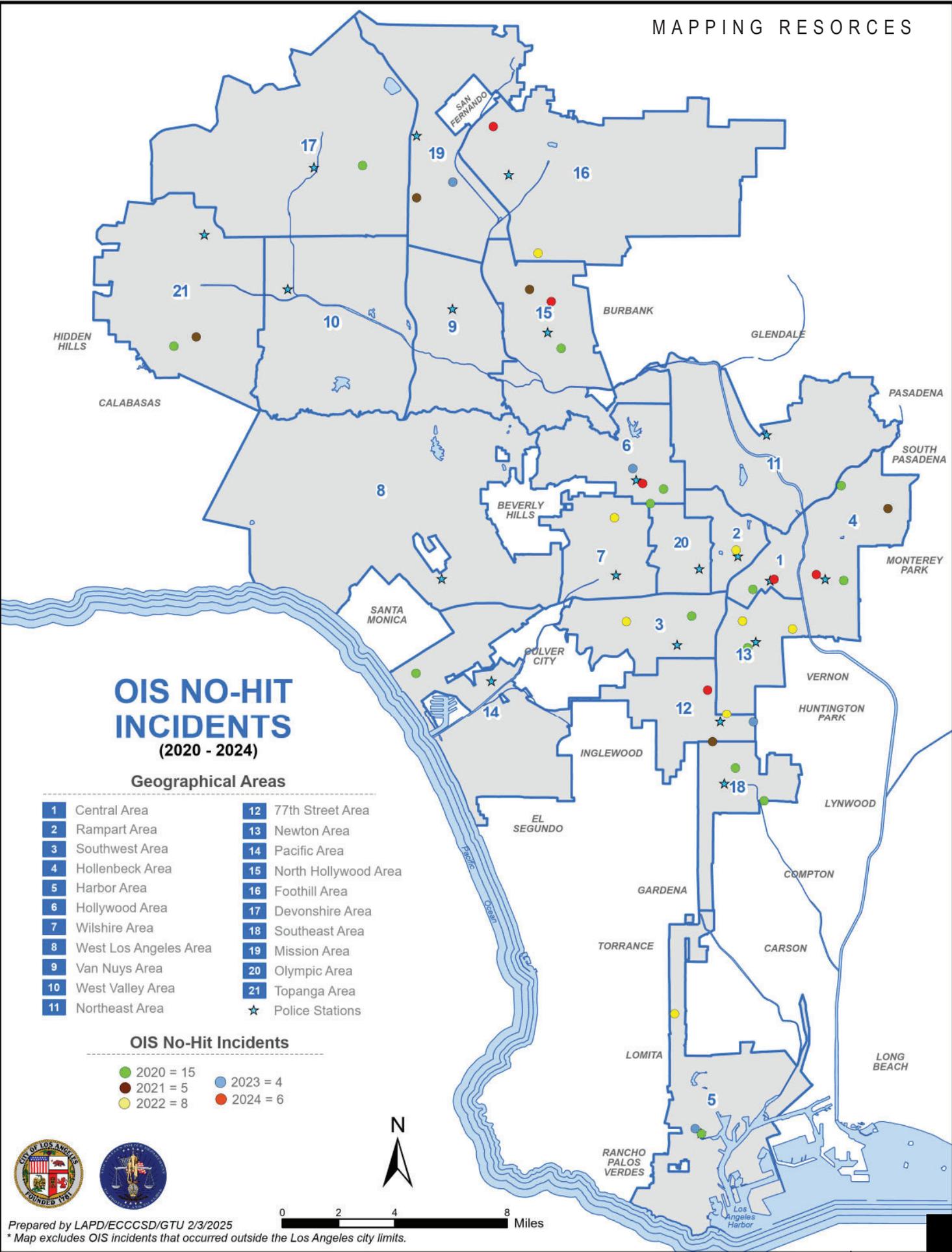
## OIS Hit Incidents

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| ● 2020 = 10 | ● 2023 = 28 |
| ● 2021 = 30 | ● 2024 = 20 |
| ● 2022 = 22 |             |



0 2 4 8 Miles

Prepared by LAPD/ECCCS/DTU 2/3/2025  
Map excludes OIS incidents that occurred outside the Los Angeles city limits.



Prepared by LAPD/ECCCS/GTU 2/3/2025  
\* Map excludes OIS incidents that occurred outside the Los Angeles city limits.

## COP DIRECTED

0

2024 had zero COP Directed CUOF incidents, which was same as 2023.

## USE OF DEADLY FORCE INCIDENTS

1

2024 HAD ONE USE OF DEADLY FORCE INCIDENT, SAME AS 2023.

## CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

52

2024 HAD 11 LESS CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS COMPARED TO 2023.

50 percent of Categorical use of force incidents resulted from Calls for service/Citizen flag down initiated call compared to 52 percent in 2023.

## IN CUSTODY DEATH (ICD)

3

2024 HAD TWO LESS ICD INCIDENTS THAN 2023.

Two of those incidents were within a police facility.

## ANIMAL SHOOTING

1

2024 had one animal shooting incidents, which was 80 percent less than 2023.

## 2024 OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING (OIS)

29

THERE WERE FIVE LESS OIS INCIDENTS IN 2024 COMPARED TO 2023. Shooting where suspects were armed with weapons other than firearms decreased by 47 percent compared to 2023.

# CATEGORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

USE OF FORCE

## UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE (UD)

12

2024 had two more UD incidents than 2023.  
67 percent of officers had less than 5 years of service.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED INJURY

3

2024 HAD THREE LESS LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED INJURY (LERI) INCIDENTS AS COMPARED TO 2023.  
100 percent of LERI incidents resulted from a radio call.

## HEAD STRIKE

0

2024 HAD ZERO HEAD STRIKES, WHICH WAS A DECREASE OF ONE INCIDENT COMPARED TO 2023.

## K-9 CONTACT

1

2024 HAD A DECREASE OF FIVE INCIDENTS OR 83 PERCENT LESS CONTACTS COMPARED TO 2023.

## CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD

2

2024 HAD TWO CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD (CRCH) INCIDENTS, WHICH WAS THE SAME AS 2023.

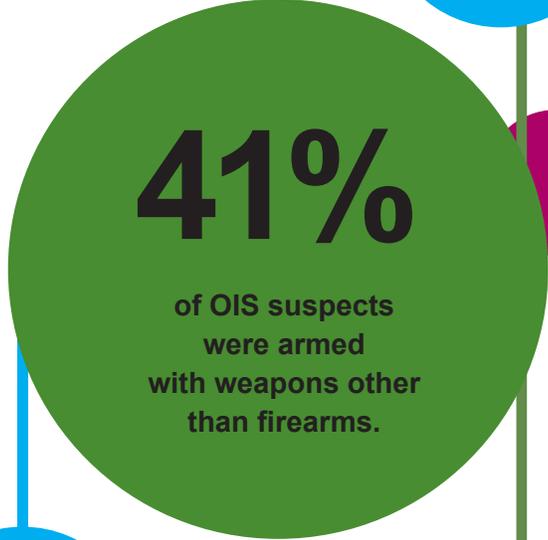
NOTE: There was no full application of a CRCH, there was only contact with the neck area.

# OIS INCIDENTS

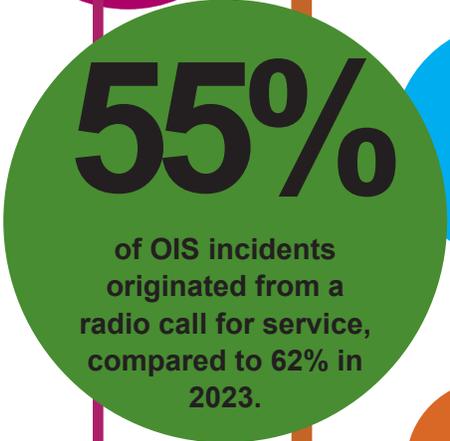
FOR 2024



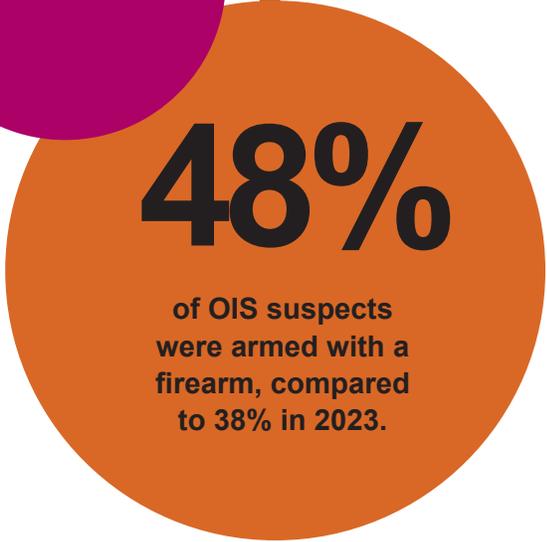
of OIS suspects were armed with an edged weapon, compared to 35% in 2023.



of OIS suspects were armed with weapons other than firearms.



of OIS incidents originated from a radio call for service, compared to 62% in 2023.



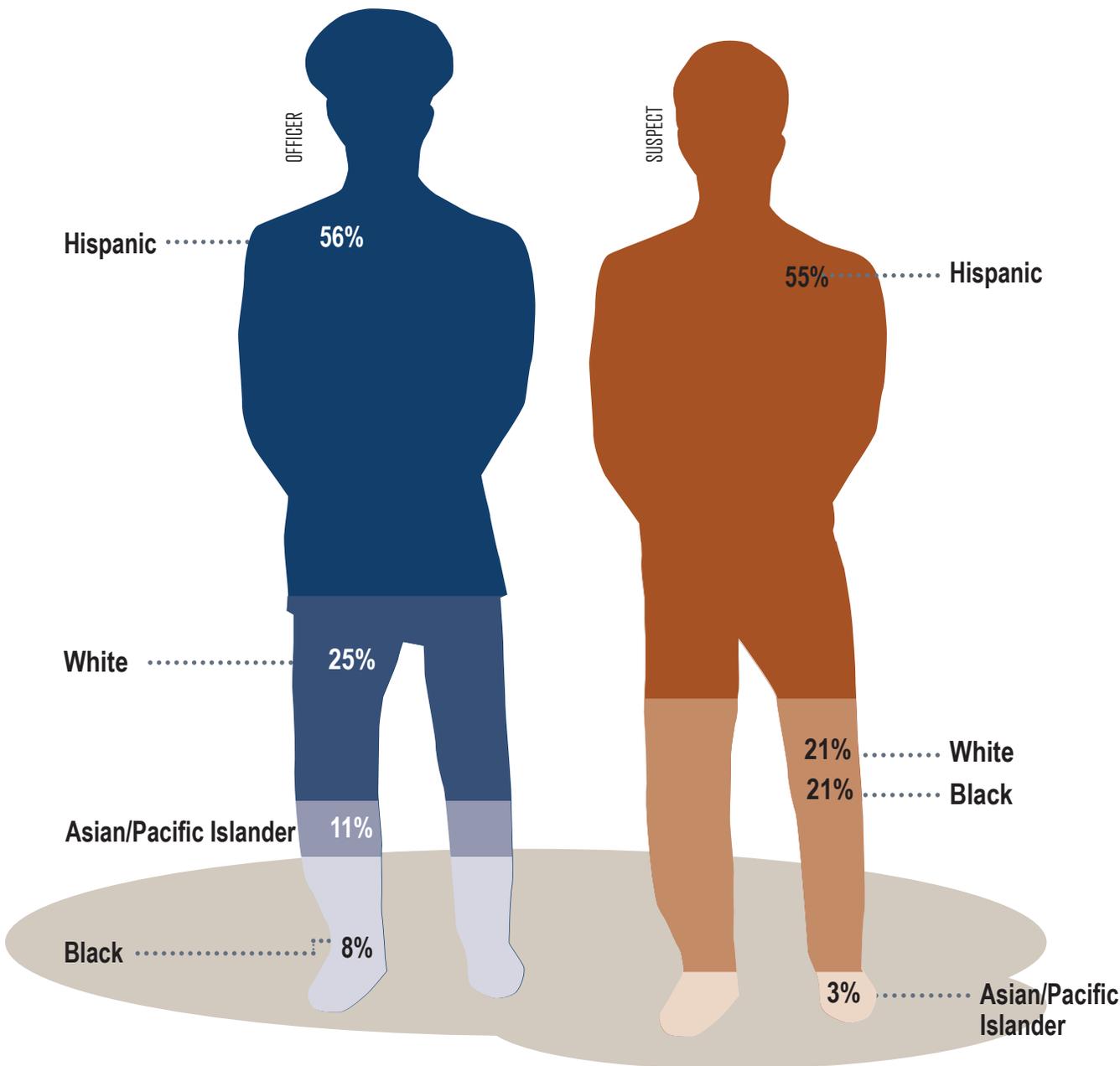
of OIS suspects were armed with a firearm, compared to 38% in 2023.

**7,634**  
**Firearms**  
recovered by officers

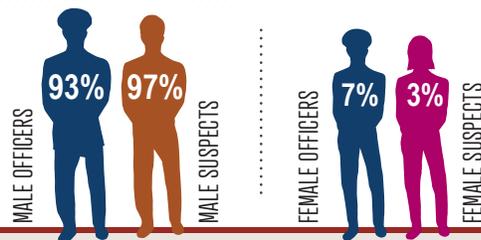
**790**  
of 7,634 were  
**Ghost Guns**

**7,586**  
**Person**  
crime-related arrests for 2024.

# ETHNICITY OF SUSPECTS & OFFICERS IN OIS INCIDENTS



# GENDER OF SUSPECTS & OFFICERS IN OIS INCIDENTS



**2.1** Officer to incident average

2024 has an average of 2.1 officers per incident with 61 Department personnel involved in 29 incidents. This was a 0.2 officer per incident increase, or 11 percent, when compared with the 2023 average of 1.9 officers per incident, (66 personnel involved in 34 OIS incidents).

## SUSPECT INJURIES

Suspects injured during NCUOF incidents decreased by six percent in 2024.

6%

## TOTAL NON-CATEGORICAL INCIDENTS

27 percent of Suspects were under the influence of alcohol and or narcotics during NCUOF incidents.

27%

## 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 11 percent in 2024.

11%

## SUSPECTS UNDER THE INFLUENCE

27 percent of suspects were under the influence of alcohol and/or narcotics during NCUOF incidents.

27%

## INTERMEDIATE FORCE OPTIONS

Intermediate Force Option Applications (40MM Launcher, Beanbag Shotgun, TASER) in non-categorical uses of force increased by 16 percent in 2024.

16%



# NON-CATEGORICAL

USE OF FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

1990

115

89

108

102

71

68

81

64

38

38

43

34

56

44

55

43

43

51

2007

NUMBER

OF

OIS

INCIDENTS

PER YEAR

1990-2024

42

36

39

62

37

46

30

48

40

44

33

26

27

37

31

34

29

2008

2024

# HIGHLIGHTS

PUBLIC CONTACTS, CRIME, PERSONNEL AND ARRESTS

## GUNS RECOVERED

↓ **DECREASE**

7,634 guns recovered  
(Decrease of 6% compared to 2023).

## GHOST GUNS

↓ **DECREASE**

790 ghost guns recovered  
(Decrease of 36% compared to 2023).

## PERSON CRIMES RATE

↓ **DECREASE**

132,947 Person Crimes (Homicides, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, theft from motor vehicles, personal/other thefts, and auto thefts)  
(Decrease of 3% compared to 2023)

## 2024 HOMICIDES

↓ **DECREASE**

284 homicides (Decrease of 44 homicides compared to 2023).

## ARMED SUSPECTS

↑ **INCREASE**

Suspects armed with a firearm or edged weapon during OIS incidents increased by one.  
(From 13 suspects in 2023 to 14 suspects in 2024).

## ARRESTS

↓ **DECREASE**

There were 3,892 weapon-related arrests in 2024, 5% decrease from 2023

## EDGED WEAPONS

↓ **DECREASE**

21% (Six Suspects) involved in OIS incidents were armed with an edged weapon  
(Compared to 12 suspects in 2023)

## ARRESTS

↓ **DECREASE**

7,586 violent crime related arrests, 9% decrease over 2023 with 8,331 arrests

## LAPD PERSONNEL

↓ **DECREASE**

In 2024, the Department employed 8,806 sworn personnel which is 2% less than the 8,965 sworn personnel employed at the close of 2023.

## ROUNDS FIRED

↑ **INCREASE**

In 2024, an average of 10.4 rounds were discharged per incident during OIS incidents compared to 9.7 in 2023.

## ATTACKS ON POLICE

↓ **DECREASE**

In 2024, there were 738 attacks on police officers; this is 5% less than 772 in 2023

## CALLS FOR SERVICE

↓ **DECREASE**

In 2024, a total 773,494 calls for service were recorded versus 787,089 for 2023 (2% less).

# STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

100%

25%

2020

2021

2023

2024

38%

41%

45%



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

# CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS 2020-2024



# 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 2024, Department personnel were involved in 29 OIS incidents, a decrease of five incidents, or 15 percent, compared to 2023.

OIS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Department Total	27	37	31	34	29

## OIS HIT / NO-HIT

In 2024, 22 of the 29 total OIS incidents, or 76 percent, were categorized as an OIS-Hit incident. This accounted for a nine percentage-point decrease compared to 85 percent in 2023.

OIS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
OIS-Hit	12	31	23	29	22
OIS-No Hit	15	6	8	5	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>

In 2024, seven of the 29 total OIS incidents, or 24 percent, were categorized as an OIS-No Hit incident. This accounted for a nine percentage-point increase compared to 15 percent in 2023.

## CLASSIFICATION OF OIS INCIDENTS

In 2024, ten of the 29 total OIS incidents, or 34 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a 22-percentage point decrease compared to 56 percent in 2023.

In 2024, one of the 29 total OIS incidents, or three percent, was categorized as a Classification VII shooting. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2023.

In 2024, nine of the 29 total OIS incidents, or 31 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to 18 percent in 2023.

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

In 2024, six of the 29 total OIS incidents, or 21 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for no change in percentage point compared to 21 percent in 2023.

In 2024, three of the 29 total OIS incidents, or ten percent, were categorized as Classification IV shootings. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2023.

Classification	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
I	5	5	8	6	9
II	11	10	10	7	6
III	0	0	0	0	0
IV	1	3	5	2	3
V	9	19	8	19	10
VI	1	0	0	0	0
VII	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>

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



SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2024, 16 of the Department’s 29 OIS incidents, or 55 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 62 percent in 2023.

In 2024, eight of the Department’s 29 OIS incidents, or 28 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers’ observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 21 percent in 2023.

In 2024, three of the Department’s 29 OIS incidents, or ten percent, originated from a pre-planned incident. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2023.

In 2024, one of the Department’s 29 OIS incidents, or three percent, originated from a citizen flag down at scene. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2023.

In 2024, one of the Department’s 29 OIS incidents, or three percent, originated from an off-duty incident. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2023.

Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Radio Call	11	22	17	21	16
Observation	8	7	10	7	8
Citizen Flag Down	1	4	2	3	1
Pre-Planned	3	0	1	0	3
Station Call	2	1	0	0	0
Ambush	1	1	0	1	0
Off-Duty	1	2	1	2	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>

# BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

## OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2024, seven of the Department's 29 OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau. Compared to 12 OIS incidents that occurred in 2023, there was a 43 percent decrease in 2024. Twenty-four percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 29; Central Bureau - Seven).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central	2	3	1	2	3
Newton	3	3	5	4	2
Northeast	1	1	0	2	1
Rampart	0	4	2	3	0
Hollenbeck	1	3	4	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>

## OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2024, nine of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was an increase of three incidents, or 50 percent, compared to 2023. Thirty-one percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 29; South Bureau - Nine).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	1	0	0	4	3
Southeast	5	2	3	1	5
Harbor	1	1	3	1	0
Southwest	2	2	2	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>

## OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2024, three of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 40 percent, compared to five OIS incidents that occurred in 2023. Ten percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 29; West Bureau - Three).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hollywood	2	3	1	1	1
Olympic	1	1	1	4	1
Pacific	0	2	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	1	0	1
Wilshire	0	0	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>

## OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2024, eight of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or 11 percent, compared to 2023. Twenty-eight percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 29; Valley Bureau - Eight).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Devonshire	1	0	0	2	0
Foothill	1	1	3	0	2
Mission	0	1	1	1	2
North Hollywood	2	3	0	1	2
Topanga	1	1	0	2	1
Van Nuys	0	2	0	1	0
West Valley	1	2	1	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>

## OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2024, two of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred outside the Department’s geographic jurisdiction, which was no change compared to two in 2023. Seven percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred outside the Department’s geographic jurisdiction (Department - 29; Outside Jurisdiction - Two).

OIS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Outside Jurisdiction	2	2	1	2	2

## MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, March represented the month with the most OIS incidents with four occurrences, or 14 percent, of the 29 total incidents for the year. February, May, July, September, November and December had the second most incidents with three occurrences each, or ten percent respectively. January and April had the third most incidents with two incidents each, or seven percent respectively. October had the fourth highest count with one incident, or three percent.

In 2024, there was two percentage point increases, one decrease, and one quarter no change when compared to 2023 Quarterly breakdowns. The following depicts these changes:

- January – March: 13-percentage point increase (18 percent in 2023, 31 percent in 2024);
- April – June: nine-percentage point increase (15 percent in 2023, 24 percent in 2024);
- July – September: 23-percentage point decrease (44 percent in 2023, 21 percent in 2024); and,
- October through December: No change (24 percent in 2023, 24 percent in 2024)

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	2	3	3	3	2
February	2	1	1	2	3
March	2	7	1	1	4
April	3	5	1	0	2
May	4	1	3	3	3
June	3	2	6	2	2
July	0	4	8	3	3
August	3	2	2	8	0
September	1	0	4	4	3
October	5	7	1	4	1
November	2	0	1	3	3
December	0	5	0	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>

## DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, Thursday represented the day of the week with the most OIS incidents, accounting for eight occurrences, or 28 percent. Saturday represented the second most frequent days of the week with five incidents, or 17 percent. Tuesday, Friday and Sunday represented the third most frequent days with four occurrences, or 14 percent, respectively. Wednesday represented the least frequent day of the week with one incident, or three percent.

Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Monday	3	4	4	1	3
Tuesday	2	6	7	4	4
Wednesday	6	5	4	9	1
Thursday	3	4	7	3	8
Friday	4	10	3	6	4
Saturday	4	5	3	5	5
Sunday	5	3	3	6	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>

## TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, 13 OIS incidents, or 55 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m. This was a decrease of two incidents, or 11 percent, when compared to 2023.

In 2024, 16 OIS incidents, or 45 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. This was a decrease of three incidents, or 19 percent, when compared to 2023.

Time of Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0600 - 1759	9	23	13	16	13
1800 - 0559	18	14	18	18	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>



## OFFICER INFORMATION

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

In 2024, 61 Department personnel were involved in the 29 OIS incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 2.1 officers per incident. This amount was 0.2 officers per incident above, or 11 percent, compared to the 1.9 officers per incident in 2023.

### OFFICER - GENDER

In 2024, 57 male officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 93 percent of the 61 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 91 percent in 2023. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS incidents in 2024 was 12 percentage points above the Department’s overall male total.

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	5	3	1	6	4
Male	34	49	55	60	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61</b>

In 2024, four female officers were involved in an OIS incident, which represented seven percent of the 61 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2023. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS incidents in 2024 was 12 percentage points below the Department’s overall female total.



## OFFICER - ETHNICITY

In 2024, 34 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 56 percent of the 61 total employees. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 62 percent in 2023. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS incidents in 2024 was equal to the Department's overall Hispanic officer total of 56 percent.

In 2024, 15 White officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 25 percent of the 61 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 24 percent in 2023. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS incidents in 2024 was one-percentage point above the Department's overall White officer percentage total of 24 percent.

In 2024, five Black officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 61 total employees. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2023. The percentage of Black officers involved in OIS incidents in 2024 was one-percentage point below the Department's overall Black officer percentage total of nine percent.

In 2024, six Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented ten percent of the 61 total employees. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2023. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in OIS incidents in 2024 was one-percentage point below the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander officer percentage total of 11 percent.

In 2024, one Filipino officer was involved in an OIS incident, which represented two percent of the 61 total employees. This accounted for no change compared to two percent in 2023.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	0	0	0	1	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	4	3	6
Black	2	3	1	3	5
Filipino	0	1	0	1	1
Hispanic	22	35	36	41	34
White	13	11	15	16	15
Other	1	1	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	11%
Black	8%	9%	8%
Hispanic	47%	56%	56%
White	28%	24%	25%
Other	5%	<1%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

*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 2024 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – seven percent (four out of 61 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 38 percent (23 out of 61 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 21 percent (13 out of 61 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 26 percent (16 out of 61 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – eight percent (five out of 61 total officers).

In 2024, there was one percentage point decrease, two increases, and no change in two classifications compared to 2023. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – five-percentage point increase (Two percent in 2023, seven percent in 2024);
- 1-5 years of service – two-percentage point increase (36 percent in 2023, 38 percent in 2024);
- 6-10 years of service – eight-percentage point decrease (29 percent in 2023, 21 percent in 2024);
- 11-20 years of service – no change (26 percent in 2023, 26 percent in 2024); and,
- More than 20 years of service – no change (Eight percent in 2023, eight percent in 2024).

Years	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Less than 1	0	0	2	1	4
1 - 5	19	24	26	24	23
6 - 10	4	7	12	19	13
11 - 20	11	15	9	17	16
More than 20	5	6	7	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61</b>



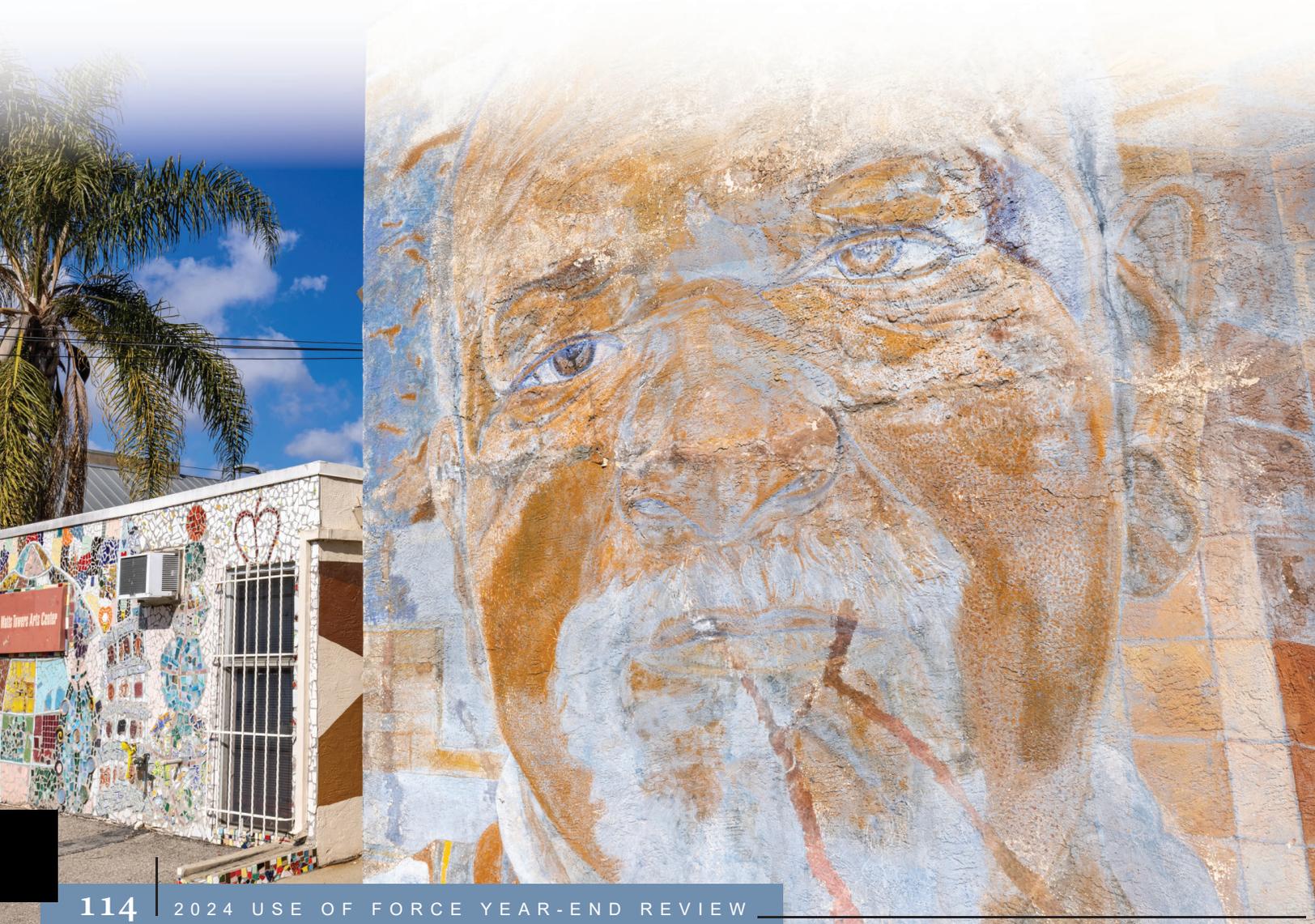
## OFFICER – RANK

In 2024, 56 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 92 percent of the 61 total employees. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 95 percent in 2023. The percentage of officers involved in OIS incidents in 2024 was 22-percentage points above the Department's overall Police Officer total of 70 percent.

In 2024, two employees at the rank of Sergeant were involved in an OIS incident, which represented three percent of the 61 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2023. The percentage of Sergeants involved in OIS incidents in 2024 was nine percentage points below the Department's overall Sergeant total of 12 percent.

In 2024, three employees at the rank of Detective were involved in an OIS incident in 2024, representing five percent of the 61 total employees. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2023. The percentage of Detectives involved in OIS incidents in 2024 was nine-percentage points below the Department's overall Detective total of 14 percent.

Rank	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	1	0	0	0
Sergeant	2	1	3	1	2
Detective	3	0	1	1	3
Police Officer	34	50	52	63	56
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61</b>



**OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT**

In 2024, 11 personnel assigned to Southeast Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 61 total employees. This represented a 12-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2023.

In 2024, eight personnel assigned to North Hollywood Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 61 total employees. This represented a ten-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2023.

In 2024, six personnel assigned to Harbor Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented ten percent of the 61 total employees. This represented an eight-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2023.

In 2024, five personnel assigned to Topanga Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 61 total employees. This represented a three-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2023.

In 2024, 77th Street, Central, Metropolitan and Specialized Units each had four personnel involved in OIS incidents, which represented seven percent, respectively, of the 61 total employees.

In 2024, two personnel assigned to Foothill, Hollywood, Northeast, Southwest and Van Nuys Divisions, respectively, were involved in OIS incidents, which represented three percent each of the 61 total employees.

The remaining four Department personnel, or seven percent, were evenly distributed amongst the remaining Areas/Divisions.

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the 61 total personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2024:

- Central Bureau: nine personnel, or 15 percent;
- West Bureau: three personnel, or five percent;
- South Bureau: 23 personnel, or 38 percent;
- Valley Bureau: 18 personnel, or 30 percent;
- CTSOB: four personnel, or six percent;
- Other: four personnel, or six percent.

In 2024, there were percentage point increases in two of the six Bureau categories and decreases in four, when compared to 2023. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: nine percentage point decrease (24 percent in 2023, 15 percent in 2024);
- West Bureau: six percentage point decrease (11 percent in 2023, five percent in 2024);
- South Bureau: 15 percentage point increase (23 percent in 2023, 38 percent in 2024);
- Valley Bureau: two percentage point decrease (32 percent in 2023, 30 percent in 2024);
- CTSOB: five percentage point decrease (11 percent in 2023, six percent in 2024);
- Other: six percentage point increase (zero percent in 2023, six percent in 2024).

Division/Area/Bureau	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	0	1	0	10	4
Central	2	2	0	2	4
Devonshire	1	0	0	4	0
Foothill	0	2	5	8	2
Harbor	1	1	7	1	6
Hollenbeck	0	2	6	0	1
Hollywood	3	4	3	2	2
Mission	0	2	1	1	1
Newton	6	3	15	5	1
North Hollywood	0	3	0	2	8
Northeast	1	4	0	1	2
Olympic	1	1	2	4	1
Pacific	1	2	0	0	0
Rampart	0	7	5	8	1
Southeast	8	2	4	4	11
Southwest	7	2	3	0	2
Topanga	1	2	0	3	5
Van Nuys	0	1	0	1	2
West Los Angeles	1	0	1	0	0
West Valley	1	3	0	2	0
Wilshire	0	1	1	1	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	1	1	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	1	0	0	4
Bureau Level	1	1	0	0	0
Metropolitan	4	4	2	7	4
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61</b>

## OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2024, 46 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 75 percent of the 61 total personnel. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 82 percent in 2023.

In 2024, 11 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 61 total personnel. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2023.

In 2024, four personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented seven percent of the 61 total personnel. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 11 percent in 2023.

Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Administrative	1	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	4	4	2	7	4
Patrol	23	45	41	54	46
Specialized	11	3	13	3	11
Investigative	0	0	0	1	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61</b>



## OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2024, 11 officers sustained injuries during the 29 OIS incidents throughout the year. This accounted for an increase of three officers, or 38 percent, compared to eight in 2023.

In 2024, zero Department personnel were killed during an OIS incident. Historically, during the five-year period from 2020 through 2024, one officer was killed during an OIS incident.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injured	6	2	2	8	11
Deceased	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>

## NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT

In 2024, there were 16 single shooter OIS incidents, which represented 55 percent of the 29 total incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 59 percent in 2023.

In 2024, there were eight double shooter OIS incidents, which represented 28 percent of the 29 total incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 26 percent in 2023.

In 2024, there was one triple shooter OIS incident, which represented three percent of the 29 total incidents. This accounted for no change compared to three percent in 2023.

In 2024, there was one quadruple shooter OIS incident, which represented three percent of the 29 total incidents. This accounted for no change compared to three percent in 2023.

In 2024, there were three 5-10 shooter OIS incidents, which represented ten percent of the 29 total incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to nine percent in 2023.

No. of Shooters	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	19	23	17	20	16
2	6	13	11	9	8
3	1	1	1	1	1
4	0	0	1	1	1
5 - 10	1	0	1	3	3
11 or more	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>

## OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE

In 2024, 52 handguns were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented 85 percent of the 61 total weapon types. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 89 percent in 2023.

In 2024, five shotguns were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 61 total weapon types. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2023.

In 2024, four rifles were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented seven percent of the 61 total weapon types. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2023.

*Note: Officer rounds unavailable for Incident No. F001-22 due to prosecution.*

Weapon Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Handgun	36	42	53	59	52
Shotgun	1	1	1	4	5
Rifle	2	9	2	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61</b>

## TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

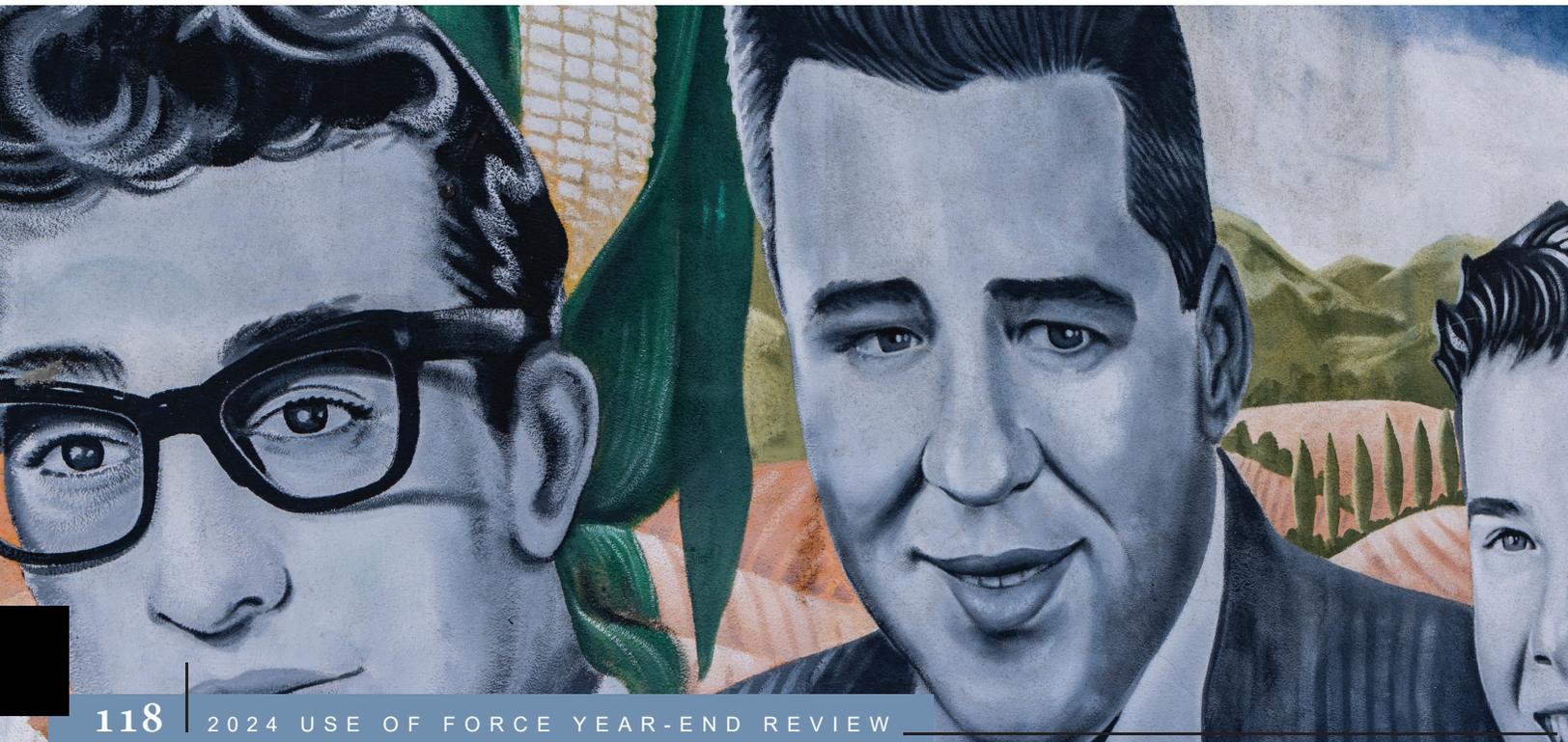
In 2024, a total of 303 rounds were fired during 29 OIS incidents. When compared to the 2023 total of 330 rounds fired, 2024 experienced a decrease of 27 rounds, or eight percent.

OIS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Rounds	156	175	215	330	303

## ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT

In 2024, an average of 10.4 rounds were fired during OIS incidents. When compared to the 2023 average of 9.7 rounds fired, 2024 experienced an increase of 0.7 rounds, or seven percent.

OIS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Average Rounds	5.7	4.7	6.9	9.7	10.4



TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE

In 2024, 267 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS incidents, which represented 88 percent of the 303 total rounds fired. This accounted for no change in percentage point compared to 88 percent in 2023.

In 2024, nine rounds were fired from a shotgun during OIS incidents, which represented three percent of the 303 total rounds fired. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to one percent in 2023.

In 2024, 27 rounds were fired from rifles during OIS incidents, which represented nine percent of the 303 total rounds fired. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 11 percent in 2023.

Weapon Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Handgun	148	147	212	291	267
Shotgun	5	1	1	4	9
Rifle	3	27	2	35	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>303</b>



## NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS

In 2024, there were 16 OIS incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 55 percent of the 29 total incidents. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 62 percent in 2023.

In 2024, there were three OIS incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, which represented ten percent of the 29 total incidents. This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 21 percent in 2023.

In 2024, there was one OIS incident in which 16-20 rounds were fired, which represented three percent of the 29 total incidents. This accounted for no change in percentage point compared to three percent in 2023.

In 2024, there were two OIS incidents in which 51 or more rounds were fired, which represented seven percent of the 29 total incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2023.

No. of Rounds	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 - 5	18	28	18	21	16
6 - 10	6	5	5	7	3
11 - 15	0	1	4	3	5
16 - 20	2	3	3	1	1
21 - 25	0	0	0	0	1
26 - 30	0	0	0	0	1
31 - 35	1	0	1	0	0
36 - 40	0	0	0	0	0
41 - 45	0	0	0	0	0
46 - 50	0	0	0	0	0
51 or more	0	0	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>

## OFFICER – HIT RATIO

The 2024 total number of rounds fired compared to the total number of rounds which struck their intended targets resulted in a hit ratio of 27 percent. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 25 percent in 2023.

OIS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Rounds Fired	156	175	215	330	303
Hits	29	80	77	83	83
<b>Hit Ratio (%)</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>27%</b>



# SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

## SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

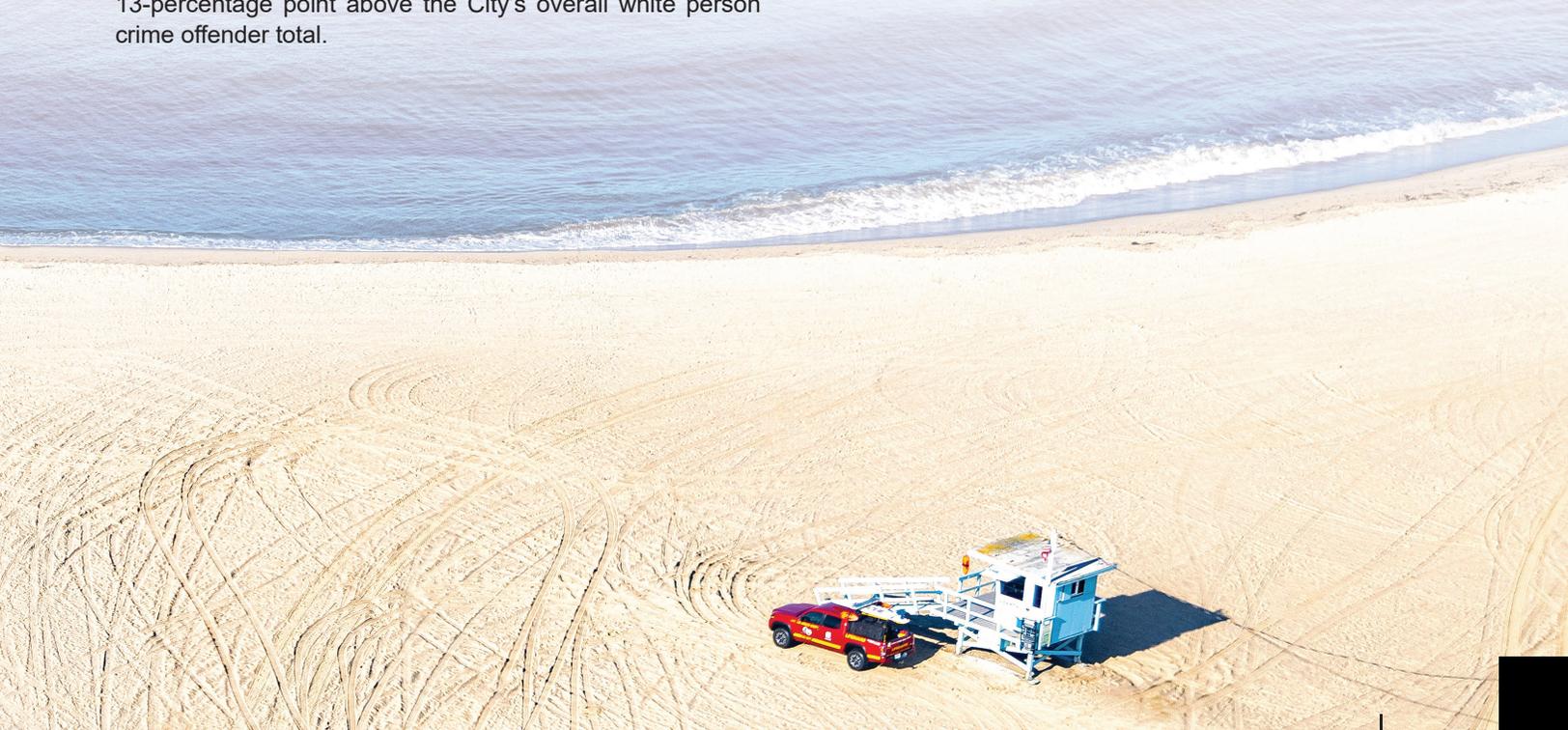
In 2024, 16 Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 55 percent of the 29 total suspects. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 53 percent in 2023. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2024 was eight-percentage points above the City’s overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2024 was 13-percentage points above the City’s overall Hispanic person crime offender total.

In 2024, six Black suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 21 percent of the 29 total suspects. This accounted for a five-percentage decrease compared to 26 percent in 2023. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2024 was 13-percentage points above the City’s overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2024 was 18-percentage points below the City’s overall Black person crime offender total.

In 2024, six White suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 21 percent of the 29 total suspects. This accounted for no change in percentage point compared to 21 percent in 2023. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2024 was seven-percentage points below the City’s overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2024 was 13-percentage point above the City’s overall white person crime offender total.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	1
Black	12	7	7	9	6
Filipino	1	0	1	0	0
Hispanic	13	24	20	18	16
White	2	5	3	7	6
Other	1	1	0	0	0
Unknown	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	3%
Black	8%	37%	21%
Hispanic	47%	42%	55%
White	28%	8%	21%
Other	5%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	10%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



## SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2024, 28 male suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 97 percent of the 29 total suspects. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase compared to 85 percent in 2023.

In 2024, one female suspect was involved in an OIS incident, which represented three percent of the 29 total suspects. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease compared to 15 percent in 2023.

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	4	3	1	5	1
Male	26	34	30	29	28
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>

## SUSPECT – AGE

In 2024, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were in the 30-39 age group. Specifically, 13 of the 29 total suspects, or 45 percent, were included in this age group. The 30-39 age category accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to 32 percent in 2023.

In 2024, the 40-49 age group represented the second largest age category, with five of the 29 total suspects, or 17 percent. The 40-49 age category accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 24 percent in 2023.

In 2024, the 18-23 age group represented the third largest age category with four of the 29 total suspects, or 14 percent. The 18-23 age category accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2023.

In 2024, the 24-29 age group represented the fifth largest age category with two of the 29 total suspects, or seven percent. The 24-29 age category accounted for a 19-percentage point decrease compared to 26 percent in 2023.

The two remaining suspects, or seven percent, in 2024 were each in the age ranges of 0-17 years and the “60 and above” category.

Age	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0-17	1	1	0	0	1
18-23	9	1	6	1	4
24-29	4	7	7	9	2
30-39	11	14	13	11	13
40-49	2	10	3	8	5
50-59	2	4	2	3	3
60 and Above	0	0	0	1	1
Unknown	2	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>

## DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

Toxicology reports for decedents in 2024 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 2024 decedents will be available in the 2025 Year End Use of Force Report.

Of the 16 decedents involved in 2023 OIS incidents, all of whom have completed toxicology examinations by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, 14 individuals, representing 88 percent, had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). The 2023 results accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent of positive cases in 2022.

Substance Present	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes	6	14	14	14	N/A
No	1	3	0	2	N/A
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>N/A</b>



## SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS

Toxicology reports for decedents in 2024 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 2024 decedents will be available in the 2025 Year End Use of Force Report.

In 2023, 12 of the 16 OIS suspect decedents, or 75 percent, had positive results for methamphetamine. The 2023 percentage experienced an 11-percentage point increase compared to 64 percent of the decedents with positive methamphetamine results in 2022 OIS incidents.

In 2023, two of the 16 OIS decedents, or 13 percent, had positive results for marijuana. The 2023 percentage accounted for a 30-percentage point decrease compared to 41 percent of decedents with positive marijuana results in 2022 OIS incidents.

In 2023, three of the 16 OIS decedents, or 19 percent, had positive results for alcohol. The 2023 percentage accounted for a 17-percentage point decrease compared to the 36 percent of decedents with positive alcohol results in 2022 OIS incidents.

In 2023, one of the 16 OIS decedents, or six percent, had positive results for cocaine and/or cocaine derived stimulants. The 2023 percentage accounted for a one-percentage point decrease, compared to seven percent of decedents with positive cocaine results in 2022 OIS incidents.

In 2023, one of the 16 OIS decedents, or six percent, had positive results for opiates and/or opiate derived substances. The 2023 percentage accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease, compared to 14 percent of decedents in 2022 OIS incidents.

Substance	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Alcohol	29%	29%	35%	19%	N/A
Cocaine	14%	24%	7%	6%	N/A
Marijuana	57%	41%	43%	13%	N/A
Methamphetamine	71%	35%	64%	75%	N/A
Opiates	0%	0%	14%	6%	N/A
PCP	0%	0%	7%	0%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0%	12%	0%	6%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
None	8%	14%	18%	13%	N/A

Substance	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Alcohol	2	5	5	3	N/A
Cocaine	1	4	1	1	N/A
Marijuana	4	9	6	2	N/A
Methamphetamine	5	9	9	12	N/A
Opiates	0	0	2	1	N/A
PCP	0	0	1	0	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0	2	0	1	N/A
Other	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unknown	0	0	0	0	N/A
None	1	3	0	2	N/A

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2024, 14 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 48 percent of the 29 total weapon types. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to 38 percent in 2023.

In 2024, six edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 21 percent of the 29 total weapon types. This accounted for a 14-percentage point decrease compared to 35 percent in 2023.

In 2024, four Replica/Pellet guns were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 29 total weapon types. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 12 percent in 2023.

In 2024, there were three perception-based OIS incidents, which represented ten percent. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2023.

Weapon Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Automobile	1	1	0	2	0
Edged Weapon	7	14	5	12	6
Firearm	18	15	18	13	14
Impact Device	0	1	0	2	0
Perception	1	2	5	1	3
Physical Force	0	0	0	0	1
Replica/Pellet	0	3	3	4	4
Other	2	1	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
None	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>



## SUSPECT – INJURIES

In 2024, 12 suspects died from police gunfire, or 41 percent of the 29 total suspects involved in OIS incidents. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 47 percent in 2023.

In 2024, 12 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries, or 41 percent of the total 29 suspect involved in OIS incidents. This accounted for no change in percentage point compared to 2023.

In 2024, five suspects, or 17 percent of the 29 total suspects involved in OIS incidents, were uninjured during OIS incidents. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 12 percent in 2023.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injured	12	14	12	14	12
Deceased	7	17	14	16	12
Unknown	2	0	0	0	0
None	10	6	5	4	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>



## ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2024, six individuals, or 50 percent, were Hispanic. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 56 percent in 2023.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2024, three individuals, or 25 percent were Black. This accounted for no change in percentage point compared to 25 percent in 2023.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2024, two individuals, or 17 percent were White. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 19 percent in 2023.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2024, two individuals, or 17 percent were White. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 19 percent in 2023.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2024, one individual, or eight percent was Asian and/or Pacific Islander. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2023.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	1
Black	1	3	2	4	3
Filipino	1	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	11	11	9	6
White	1	3	1	3	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>



# DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION

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

Adjudication data for 2024 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2025.

In 2023, 51 of the 66 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 77 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 36-percentage point increase compared to 41 percent in 2022.

In 2023, 66 of the 66 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 2022.

In 2023, 52 of the 66 total Lethal force findings, representing 79 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to 66 percent in 2022.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	23	30	23	51	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	37	52	56	66	N/A
Non-Lethal	5	1	1	3	N/A
Intermediate Force	1	0	1	2	N/A
Lethal	26	38	37	52	N/A



ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2023, 15 of the 66 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 23 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 36-percentage point decrease compared to 59 percent in 2022.

In 2023, none of the 66 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 2022.

In 2023, 14 of the 66 total Lethal force findings, representing 21 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a 13-percentage point decrease compared to 34 percent in 2022.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	16	22	33	15	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	2	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	3	0	0	0	N/A
Intermediate Force	0	0	1	1	N/A
Lethal	13	14	19	14	N/A



# ANIMAL SHOOTING INCIDENTS

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

## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2024, one Department employee was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which accounted for a decrease of four incidents compared to 2023.

OIS - Animal	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Department Total	4	5	5	5	1

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2024, the Department's sole Animal Shooting incident, originated from a radio call. This accounted for a decrease of two incidents compared to 2023.

Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Radio Call	3	3	1	3	1
Observation	0	0	1	1	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	1	0
Pre-Planned	0	2	2	0	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	1	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>



## BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

### OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2024, none of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical Areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of four incidents compared to 2023.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central	0	1	0	1	0
Newton	0	0	0	2	0
Northeast	0	0	0	1	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>

### OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2024, the Department's one Animal Shooting incident occurred within the geographical Areas of South Bureau, which remained the same compared to 2023.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	0	1	1	1	1
Southeast	1	3	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	1	0	0
Southwest	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2024, none of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical Areas of West Bureau.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2024, none of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical Areas of Valley Bureau.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	1	0	0
North Hollywood	1	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2024, none of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred outside the Department's geographical jurisdiction.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Outside Jurisdiction	1	0	1	0	0

## MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, October represented the month with one Animal Shooting incident.

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	1	1	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	1	0
June	0	0	2	0	0
July	0	2	0	0	0
August	1	1	1	0	0
September	0	0	0	3	0
October	1	0	1	0	1
November	0	0	1	1	0
December	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

## DAY OF OCCURRENCE

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2020 through 2024, there appears to be no significant statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for Animal Shooting incidents

Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Monday	0	4	2	1	0
Tuesday	0	1	1	3	0
Wednesday	1	0	0	0	1
Thursday	1	0	1	0	0
Friday	0	0	1	0	0
Saturday	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	2	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

## TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, one Animal Shooting incident occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m.

Time of Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0600 - 1759	3	5	3	4	1
1800 - 0559	1	0	2	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

## OFFICER INFORMATION

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

### OFFICER – GENDER

In 2024, one male officer was involved in Animal Shooting incident, which represented 100 percent of the total employees.

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	1	0	1	0	0
Male	3	5	4	5	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

### OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2024, one Hispanic officer was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 100 percent of the total employees.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	1	0	1	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	3	4	4	1
White	0	1	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS-Animal Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	0%
Hispanic	47%	56%	100%
White	28%	24%	0%
Other	5%	<1%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

In 2024, one employee was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, or 100 percent and was within the 1-5 years of service category.

Years	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	3	1	1	1	1
6 - 10	0	1	1	2	0
11 - 20	1	0	3	1	0
More than 20	0	3	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2024, one employee assigned to 77th Street Division was involved in an Animal Shooting incident.

Division/Area/Bureau	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	0	0	1	1	1
Central	0	1	0	1	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	1	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	1	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	2	0
North Hollywood	1	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	1	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	1	0	0
Southeast	1	2	0	0	0
Southwest	1	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	1	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	1	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	1	1	0	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>



## OFFICER – RANK

In 2024, one employee at the rank of police officer was involved in an Animal Shooting incident.

Rank	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	1	0
Detective	0	0	1	0	0
Police Officer	3	5	3	4	1
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	1	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

## OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2024, one employee assigned to patrol was involved in an Animal Shooting incident.

Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	1	1	0	0	0
Patrol	3	3	2	4	1
Specialized	0	1	2	1	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

## OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2024, zero officers sustained injuries or were killed stemming from an Animal Shooting incident.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injured	1	1	1	1	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

## OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE

In 2024, one handgun was utilized during an Animal Shooting incident.

Weapon Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Handgun	4	5	5	5	1
Shotgun	0	0	0	0	0
Rifle	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

### TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

In 2024, one round was fired during the Animal Shooting incident.

OIS - Animal	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Rounds	5	6	13	12	1

### ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT

In 2024, an average of 1.0 round was fired during the Animal Shooting incident. This was a 58% decrease compared to 2023.

OIS - Animal	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Average Rounds	1.3	1.2	2.6	2.4	1.0

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

In 2024, one round was fired from a handgun during the Animal Shooting incident.

Weapon Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Handgun	5	6	13	12	1
Shotgun	0	0	0	0	0
Rifle	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>



## DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION

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

In 2023, five officers involved in an Animal Shooting incident received Tactics findings. Three of those officers, representing 60 percent, received findings that were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 40-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2022.

In 2023, five of the total Animal Shooting Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for no change compared to 2022 Drawing/Exhibiting findings of 100 percent.

In 2023, five Animal Shooting Lethal force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a 20-percentage point decrease compared to 80 percent in 2022.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	2	5	5	3	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	4	5	5	5	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Intermediate Force	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	3	5	4	5	N/A

### ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2023, two of the five Animal Shooting Lethal force findings were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	2	0	0	2	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Intermediate Force	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	1	0	1	0	N/A



# UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE (UD) INCIDENTS

The unintentional discharge of a firearm by a Department employee regardless of cause. Unintentional discharges are evaluated and then determined to be Tactical or Non-Tactical. During the adjudication, they are then classified as “Accidental Discharges” or “Negligent Discharges.”

## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2024, Department personnel were involved in 12 Unintentional Discharge incidents, an increase of two incidents compared to 2023.

Unintentional Discharge	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Department Total	5	8	7	10	12

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2024, six of the Department’s 12 Unintentional Discharge incidents, or 60 percent, occurred during on-duty non-tactical situations (e.g., weapon inspections, weapon cleaning, etc.). Six incidents, or 50 percent, occurred while an officer was off duty.

Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Off-Duty	0	4	3	3	6
On-Duty, Tactical	2	0	1	1	0
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	3	4	3	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>



# BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

## OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2024, three of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographical Area of Central Bureau, which remained the same compared to 2023.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	1	0	0
Northeast	0	1	0	1	1
Rampart	0	0	0	1	2
Hollenbeck	2	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

## OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2024, two of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographical Area of South Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents compared to 2023.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	0	0	0	0	1
Southeast	0	0	0	0	1
Harbor	0	2	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

## OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2024, two of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographical Area of West Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents compared to 2023.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hollywood	1	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	1	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	1	0	0	1
Wilshire	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

## OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2024, one of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographical Area of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of four incidents, compared 2023.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Devonshire	1	0	0	1	1
Foothill	1	0	0	1	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	1	2	0
Topanga	0	0	0	1	0
Van Nuys	0	0	1	0	0
West Valley	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

## OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2024, four of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred outside the Department's jurisdiction, which increased by two compared to 2023.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Outside Jurisdiction	0	3	2	2	4

## MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, March represented the month with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents with three occurrences.

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	1	1	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	1
March	0	1	0	1	3
April	1	2	3	2	0
May	0	0	0	2	2
June	0	1	1	1	1
July	1	0	0	0	1
August	0	1	0	1	1
September	1	0	2	0	2
October	0	1	0	1	0
November	1	1	0	0	1
December	0	0	1	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

## DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, Friday represented the day of the week with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents, with a total of six, or 50 percent.

Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Monday	1	1	1	2	2
Tuesday	1	1	0	1	1
Wednesday	1	2	3	1	2
Thursday	0	0	2	0	1
Friday	1	1	1	0	6
Saturday	0	2	0	3	0
Sunday	1	1	0	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

## TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, eight Unintentional Discharge incidents, or 53 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while four incidents, or 47 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0600 - 1759	2	3	5	6	8
1800 - 0559	3	5	2	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

## OFFICER INFORMATION

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

### OFFICER – GENDER

In 2024 ten male officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 83 percent of the 12 total employees.

In 2024, two female officers were involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident. Which represented 17 percent of the 12 total employees.

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	1	1	0	1	2
Male	4	7	7	9	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

# OFFICER INFORMATION

## OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2024, two Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 17 percent of the 12 total employees.

In 2024, one Black officer was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented eight percent of the 12 total employees.

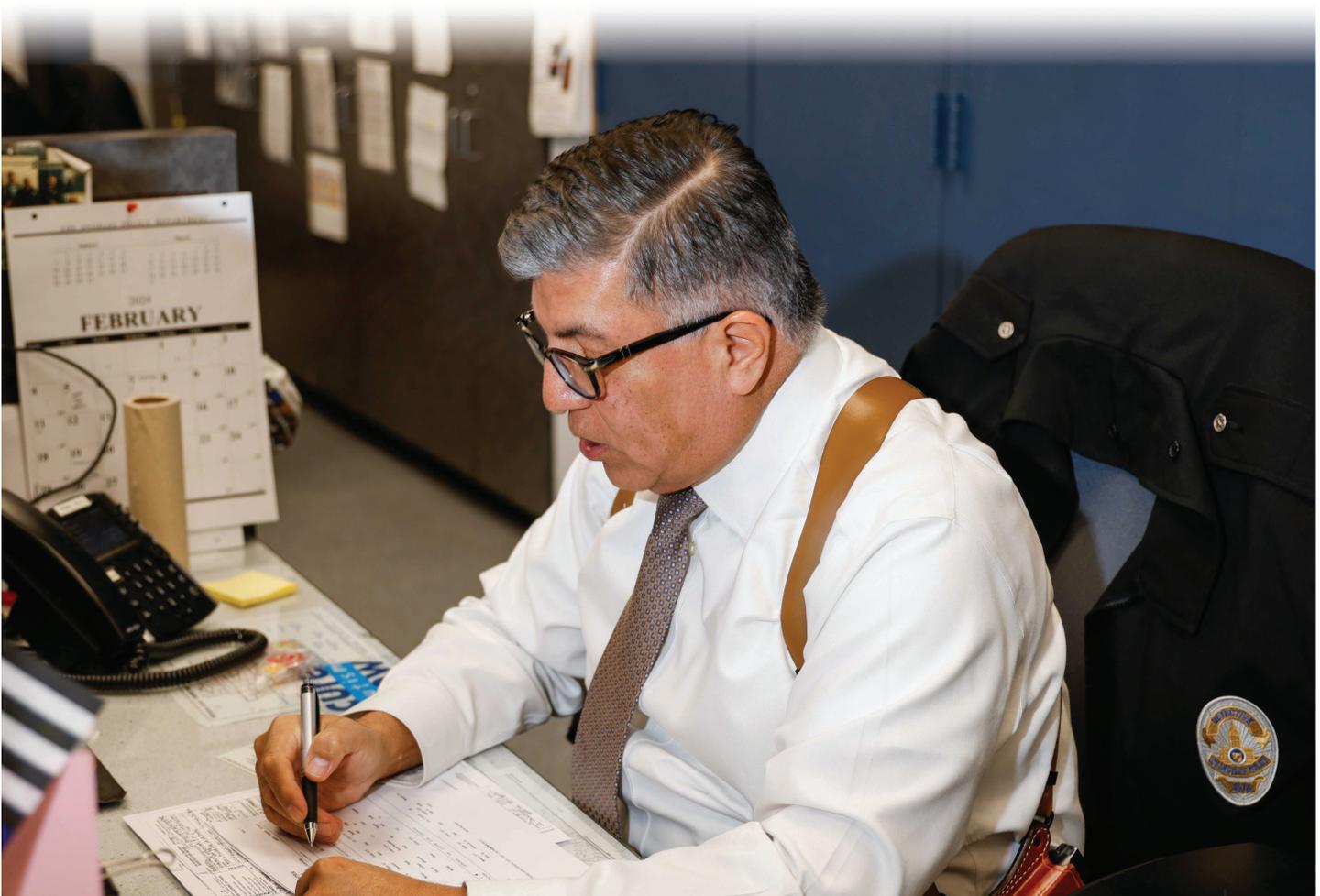
In 2024, one Filipino officer was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented eight percent of the 12 total employees.

In 2024, seven Hispanic officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 58 percent of the 12 total employees.

In 2024, one White officer was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented eight percent of the 12 total employees.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	2	2
Black	0	2	1	0	1
Filipino	0	0	0	1	1
Hispanic	3	4	4	7	7
White	2	2	2	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	UD Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	25%
Black	8%	9%	8%
Hispanic	47%	56%	58%
White	28%	24%	8%
Other	5%	<1%	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



## OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2024 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of 12 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 67 percent (eight out of twelve total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 8 percent (one out of twelve total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 25 percent (three out of twelve total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – zero percent (zero out of twelve total officers).

Years	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Less than 1	0	0	3	0	0
1 - 5	1	1	1	2	8
6 - 10	3	0	1	3	1
11 - 20	0	1	1	3	3
More than 20	1	6	1	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

## OFFICER – RANK

In 2024, ten employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 83 percent of the 12 total employees.

In 2024, two employees at the rank of Sergeant were involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 17 percent of the 12 total employees.

Rank	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	1	0	0	1	2
Detective	0	1	1	1	0
Police Officer	4	7	6	8	10
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Property Officer	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2024, one employee assigned to 77th Street Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented eight percent of the total 12 employees.

In 2024, one employee assigned to Northeast Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented eight percent of the total 12 employees.

In 2024, one employee assigned to Olympic Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented eight percent of the total 12 employees.

In 2024, one employee assigned to Rampart Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented eight percent of the total 12 employees.

In 2024, one employee assigned to Southeast Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented eight percent of the total 12 employees.

In 2024, two employees assigned to Southwest Division were involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 17 percent of the total 12 employees.

In 2024, one employee assigned to Topanga Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented eight percent of the total 12 employees.

In 2024, one employee assigned to West Los Angeles Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented eight percent of the total 12 employees.

In 2024, one employee assigned to Wilshire Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented eight percent of the total 12 employees.

In 2024, one employee assigned to a Specialized unit was involved in an unintentional discharge incident which represented eight percent of the total 12 employees.

In 2024, one employee assigned to other areas was involved in an unintentional discharge incident which represented eight percent of the total 12 employees.

Division/Area/Bureau	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	0	0	0	0	1
Central	1	0	0	1	0
Devonshire	1	0	0	0	0
Foothill	1	0	0	1	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	1	0	1	0	0
Hollywood	1	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	1	1	0	0
Newton	0	0	1	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	1	2	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	1
Olympic	0	0	1	0	1
Pacific	1	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	1	1
Southeast	0	0	0	0	1
Southwest	0	1	0	0	2
Topanga	0	0	0	1	1
Van Nuys	1	0	1	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	2	0	0	1
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	1
All Traffic Divisions	0	1	1	0	0
Administrative Units	0	1	0	1	0
Specialized Units	0	1	0	1	1
Bureau Level	0	0	0	1	0
Metropolitan	0	1	0	1	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

## OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2024, one employee assigned to an Administrative Unit was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented eight percent of the total 12 employees.

In 2024, eight employees assigned to Patrol were involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 67 percent of the total 12 employees.

In 2024, two personnel assigned to Specialized Units were involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 17 percent of the 12 total employees.

In 2024, one employee assigned to Other was involved in an unintentional discharge incident which represented eight percent of the 12 total employees.

Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Administrative	0	1	0	1	1
Metropolitan	0	1	0	1	0
Patrol	4	4	4	5	8
Specialized	1	0	3	2	2
Investigative	0	1	0	1	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

## OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were injured or killed as a result of Unintentional Discharge incident in 2024.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injured	0	0	1	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## OFFICER – WEAPON SYSTEM

In 2024, ten handguns were utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents. Additionally, two shotguns were utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents.

Weapon Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Handgun	4	5	7	9	10
Shotgun	0	1	0	1	2
Rifle	1	2	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

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

In 2024, one round was fired during each Unintentional Discharge incident.

Weapon Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Handgun	6	4	5	7	10
Shotgun	2	0	1	0	2
Rifle	3	1	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>

## OFFICER – HANDGUN TYPE

In 2024, ten Unintentional Discharges incidents involved the use of a handgun. Of those ten incidents, seven or 70 percent involved a Striker-Fired pistol.

Handgun Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Striker-Fired	4	4	7	5	7
Decocker	0	1	0	0	0
1911	0	0	0	2	2
Revolver	0	0	0	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>



## DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION

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

In 2023, ten officers involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident received Tactics findings. Nine of those officers, representing 90 percent, received findings that were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 86 percent in 2022.

In 2023, one officer involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident received a “Drawing and Exhibiting” force finding “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 14 percent in 2022.

In 2023, one officer involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident received a “Unintentional Discharge” force finding “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a 100-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2022.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	2	7	6	9	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	2	0	1	1	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Intermediate Force	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unintentional Discharge	0	0	0	1	N/A

### ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2023, ten officers involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident received a Tactics finding. One of the ten officers, or 10 percent, involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, received a Tactics finding that was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This represented a four-percentage point decrease when compared to 14 percent in 2022.

In 2023, ten officers involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident received a “Unintentional Discharge” force finding. Nine of the ten officers, or 90 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy.” This represented a ten-percentage point decrease when compared to 100 percent in 2022.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	3	1	1	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	1	1	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Intermediate Force	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unintentional Discharge	5	8	7	9	N/A

# IN-CUSTODY DEATH INCIDENTS (ICD)

In-Custody Death (ICD) incidents are defined as the death of an arrestee or detainee who is in the custodial care of the Department (2024 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Note: All ICD's occurring within a police facility, regardless of cause or manner of death, shall be evaluated as a CUOF (2024 LAPD Manual 3/792.10). Additionally, the Department is authorized to reclassify CUOF ICD investigations to death investigations when Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Corner's Office determines that the concerned subject's death was caused by natural, accidental, or undermined means, and when the incident did not involve a UOF, negligence or misconduct, and there is no evidence of foul play (2024 LAPD Manual 3/794.10).

## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2024, Department personnel were involved in three ICD incidents, which represented a 25 percent decrease, compared to 2023.

In-Custody Death	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Department Total	2	3	1	4	3

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2024, two of the Department's three ICD incidents, or 67 percent, originated from a radio call. This accounted for a 67-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2023.

In 2024, one of the Department's three ICD incidents, or 33 percent, originated from an observation (officer initiated field detention). This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 25 percent in 2023.

Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Radio Call	2	1	0	0	2
Observation	0	1	0	1	1
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	2	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	0	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

# BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

## OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2024, two of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Central Bureau, which represented an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2023 (Department – Three; Central Bureau – Two).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central	0	0	0	1	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	1
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	1
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

## OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2024, none of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau, which represented a decrease of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2023 (Department – Three; South Bureau – Zero).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	0	0	0	1	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

## OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2024, one of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2023. Thirty-three percent of the Department's ICD incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department – Three; Valley Bureau – One).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	1	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	1
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	1	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

## OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2024, none of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of West Bureau, which represented a decrease of one incident compared to one in 2023 (Department – Three; West Bureau – Zero).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hollywood	0	1	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	1	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

## CUSTODY SERVICES DIVISION

In 2024, none of the Department's ICD incidents occurred under the command of Custody Services Division. This was a decrease of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2023 (Department - Three; Custody Services Division - Zero).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Custody Services	0	1	1	1	0

## OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2024, none of the three, or zero percent of ICD incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction. Compared to zero percent of 2023, there was no change in percentage points in 2024.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Outside Jurisdiction	0	1	0	0	0

## MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, two of the Department's ICD incidents, or 67 percent, occurred in the month July. The remaining ICD incident occurred during the month of April.

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	0	0	0	1	0
February	0	0	1	0	0
March	0	0	0	1	0
April	0	0	0	0	1
May	0	1	0	1	0
June	0	1	0	0	0
July	1	1	0	0	2
August	1	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	1	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

## DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, Saturday represented the day of the week with the most ICD incidents, accounting for two of the three total incidents, or 67 percent.

In 2024, Tuesday had one of the three ICD incidents, or 33 percent.

Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Monday	0	0	0	0	0
Tuesday	1	0	0	1	1
Wednesday	0	0	1	0	0
Thursday	0	0	0	1	0
Friday	1	1	0	2	0
Saturday	0	2	0	0	2
Sunday	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

## TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, two of the three total ICD incidents, or 67 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while one incident, or 33 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0600 - 1759	1	1	1	2	2
1800 - 0559	1	2	0	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>



## OFFICER INFORMATION

In 2024, seven Department personnel were involved in the three ICD incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 2.3 officers per incident. This accounted for a decrease of 3.0 officers per incident, or 57 percent decrease compared to the total of 21 officers for four incidents in 2023.

### OFFICER – GENDER

In 2024, six male officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 86 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 95 percent in 2023. The percentage of male officers involved in ICD incidents in 2024 was five-percentage points above the Department’s overall male total.

In 2024, one female officer was involved in an ICD incident, which represented 14 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2023. The percentage of female officers involved in ICD incidents in 2024 was five-percentage points below the Department’s overall female total.

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	1	4	1	1	1
Male	8	2	10	20	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>



## OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2024, four Hispanic officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 57 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 24-percentage point decrease compared to 81 percent in 2023. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in ICD incidents in 2024 was one-percentage point above the Department's overall Hispanic total.

In 2024, two White officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 29 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 19-percentage point increase compared to

ten percent in 2023. The percentage of White officers involved in ICD incidents in 2024 was five-percentage points above the Department's overall White officer total.

In 2024, one Black officer was involved in an ICD incident which represented 14 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to ten percent in 2023. The percentage of Black officers involved in ICD incidents in 2024 was five-percentage points above the Department's overall Black officer total.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	0	0
Black	0	1	3	2	1
Filipino	0	1	1	0	0
Hispanic	5	3	5	17	4
White	4	1	1	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	ICD Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	14%
Hispanic	47%	56%	57%
White	28%	24%	29%
Other	5%	<1%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



## OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in ICD incidents in 2024 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – nine-percentage point increase (five percent in 2023, 14 percent in 2024);
- 1-5 years of service – 43-percentage point decrease (43 percent in 2023, zero percent in 2024);
- 6-10 years of service – 47-percentage point increase (24 percent in 2023, 71 percent in 2024);
- 11-20 years of service – five-percentage point decrease (19 percent in 2023, 14 percent in 2024); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 10-percentage point decrease (10 percent in 2023, zero percent in 2024).

In 2024, there were percentage point decreases in three of the years of service categories and an increase in two categories compared to the percentage of personnel involved in ICD incidents to 2023. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – nine-percentage point increase (five percent in 2023, 14 percent in 2024);
- 1-5 years of service – 43-percentage point decrease (43 percent in 2023, zero percent in 2024);
- 6-10 years of service – 47-percentage point increase (24 percent in 2023, 71 percent in 2024);
- 11-20 years of service – five-percentage point decrease (19 percent in 2023, 14 percent in 2024); and,
- More than 20 years of service – ten-percentage point decrease (10 percent in 2023, zero percent in 2024).

Years	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Less than 1	0	0	0	1	1
1 - 5	7	3	2	9	0
6 - 10	2	1	2	5	5
11 - 20	0	1	5	4	1
More than 20	0	1	2	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>



## OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2024, zero officers assigned to Custody Services Division were involved in ICD incidents, which represented zero percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 43-percentage point decrease compared to 43 percent in 2023.

In 2024, five officers assigned to Newton Division were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 71 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 61-percentage point increase compared to ten percent in 2023.

In 2024, the remaining two officers involved in an ICD incident were assigned to Rampart and Southeast respectively, each representing 14 percent of the total officers.

Division/Area/Bureau	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	3	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	2	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	1	0	0	0
Mission	5	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	2	5
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	6	4	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	1
Southeast	0	0	0	0	1
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	4	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	1	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Custody Services	0	5	5	9	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>



## OFFICER – RANK

In 2024, seven of the seven Department personnel involved in ICD incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, which represented 100 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 38 percentage point increase compared to 62 percent in 2023. The percentage of officers involved in ICD incidents in 2024 was 29 percentage points above the Department’s overall Police Officer rank total percentage.

In 2024, zero of the seven Department personnel involved in ICD incidents were at the rank of Detention Officer, which represented zero percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 33 percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2023.

Rank	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Captain and Above	0	1	1	1	0
Lieutenant	0	0	1	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	1	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	9	1	4	13	7
Detention Officer	0	4	4	7	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>

## OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2024, seven of the seven Department personnel involved in ICD incidents accounting for 100 percent, were assigned to patrol. This accounted for a 38 percentage point increase compared to 62 percent in 2023.

In 2024, zero of the seven Department personnel involved in ICD incidents accounting for zero percent, were assigned to Custody Services. This accounted for a 43 percentage point decrease compared to 43 percent in 2023.

Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Administrative	0	0	2	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Patrol	9	1	4	11	7
Specialized	0	0	0	1	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	5	5	9	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>

## OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2024, no Department personnel were injured or killed as a result of ICD incidents.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injured	0	1	0	1	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>



# SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during occurrences investigated and/or later classified as ICD incidents.

## SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2024, three male suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 100 percent of the three total suspects. This accounted for no change when compared to 2023 of 100 percent.

In 2024, no female suspects were involved in ICD incidents.

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	0	1	0	0	0
Male	2	2	1	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

## SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2024, two Black suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 67 percent of the three total suspects. This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2023. The percentage of Black suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2024 was 59-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. Additionally, the percentage of Black suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2024 was 28-percentage points above the City's overall Black person crime offender total.

In 2024, one Hispanic suspect was involved in an ICD incident, which represented 33 percent of the three total suspects. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase when compared to 2023. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2024 was 14-percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2024 was eight-percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic person crime offender total.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0
Black	1	2	0	2	2
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	0	0	1	1
White	0	1	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	ICD Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	8%	39%	67%
Hispanic	47%	41%	33%
White	28%	7%	0%
Other	5%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	10%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## SUSPECT – AGE

In 2024, one of the three suspects involved in an ICD incident, or 33 percent, was in the 18-23 age category. The 18-23 age range accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2023.

In 2024, one of the three suspects involved in ICD incidents, or 33 percent, were in the 30-39 age category. The 30-39 age category accounted for a 17-percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2023.

In 2024, one of the three suspects involved in an ICD incident, or 33 percent, was in the 40-49 age category. The 40-49 age range accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 25 percent in 2023.

Age	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	1	0	0	1
24-29	0	2	0	0	0
30-39	2	0	1	2	1
40-49	0	0	0	1	1
50-59	0	0	0	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

## DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

Toxicology reports from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner’s Office, for decedents in 2024, are pending and not completed prior to the publication of this report. Complete toxicology for 2024 decedents will be available in the 2025 Year End Use of Force Report.

The three of the four decedents involved in a 2023 ICD incident, representing 75 percent, had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance. This was a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) during ICD incidents in 2022.

Substance Present	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes	2	3	1	3	N/A
No	0	0	0	1	N/A
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>N/A</b>

## SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS

In 2023, one of the four decedents, or 25 percent, of ICD decedents toxicology analysis resulted in positive results for methamphetamine. This accounted for 75-percentage point decrease when compared to decedents with positive methamphetamine results in 2022 ICD incidents.

In 2023, one of the four decedents, or 25 percent, of ICD decedents toxicology analysis resulted in positive results for opiates. This accounted for 75-percentage point decrease when compared to decedents with positive opiates results in 2022 ICD incidents.

In 2023, one of the four decedents, or 25 percent, of ICD decedents toxicology analysis resulted in positive results for cocaine/cocaine-based derivatives. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase when compared to decedents with positive cocaine/cocaine base results in 2022 ICD incidents.

In 2023, one of the four decedents, or 25 percent, of ICD decedents toxicology analysis resulted in positive results for cocaine/cocaine-based derivatives. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase when compared to decedents with positive cocaine/cocaine base results in 2022 ICD incidents.

In 2023, one of the four decedents, or 25 percent, of ICD decedents toxicology analysis resulted in negative results for any controlled substances. This accounted for 25-percentage point increase when compared to decedents with negative results for controlled substances in 2022 ICD incidents.

Substance	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Alcohol	0%	100%	0%	0%	N/A
Cocaine	0%	0%	0%	25%	N/A
Marijuana	0%	100%	100%	25%	N/A
Methamphetamine	100%	33%	100%	25%	N/A
Opiates	0%	67%	100%	25%	N/A
PCP	0%	0%	100%	0%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0%	33%	0%	25%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	100%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
None	0%	0%	0%	25%	N/A

Substance	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Alcohol	0	3	0	0	N/A
Cocaine	0	0	0	1	N/A
Marijuana	0	3	1	1	N/A
Methamphetamine	2	1	1	1	N/A
Opiates	0	2	1	1	N/A
PCP	0	0	1	0	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0	1	0	1	N/A
Other	0	0	1	0	N/A
Unknown	0	0	0	0	N/A
None	0	0	0	1	N/A
Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A

## SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2024, No weapons and/or force were utilized by three of the three total ICD suspects in 2024, or 100 percent. This accounted for a 75-percentage point increase compared to 25 percent in 2023.

Weapon Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	1	0	0	1	0
Firearm	0	1	0	1	0
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	0	0	0	1	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	1	2	1	2	3
DNA	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

## SUSPECT – INJURIES

Because ICD incidents only involve suspects who are deceased, this section does not include those who only sustained injuries (those who sustained injuries that required hospitalization, but are not deceased, are included in the LERI section).

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injured	0	0	0	0	0
Deceased	2	3	1	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

In 2024, three individuals died while in the Department's custody. When compared to the 2023 total of four decedents, 2024 accounted for a 25 percent decrease.

## SUSPECT – MANNER OF DEATH

In 2023, three of the four decedents, representing 75 percent, died from suicide. This was an increase of three decedents, or 75-percentage points compared to zero percent in 2022.

In 2023, one of the four decedents, representing 25 percent, received an "undetermined" manner of death from the County Medical Examiner. This represented a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2022.

Manner	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Accidental	0	1	1	0	N/A
Homicide	1	1	0	0	N/A
Overdose	1	0	0	0	N/A
Suicide	0	1	0	3	N/A
Undetermined	0	0	0	1	N/A
Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>N/A</b>

# DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION

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

In 2023, five of the ten total ICD Tactics findings, representing 50 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 50-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2022.

In 2023, six of the six total ICD “Inmate Intake Procedures” findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “Consistent with Established Criteria, Tactical Debrief.” This was an increase of 100-percentage points compared to 2022, in which zero of the five findings were found “Consistent with Established Criteria.”

In 2023, four of the four total ICD “Inmate Welfare Procedures” findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “Consistent with Established Criteria, Tactical Debrief.” This was no change when compared to 100 percent of “Inmate Welfare Procedures” findings in 2022.

In 2023, five of the five total ICD “Inmate Emergency Medical Procedures” findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “Consistent with Established Criteria, Tactical Debrief.” This was no change when compared to 100 percent of “Inmate Emergency Medical Procedures” findings in 2022.

In 2023, one of the one total ICD “Post-In-Custody Death Procedures” findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “Consistent with Established Criteria, Tactical Debrief.”

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	5	6	0	5	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	5	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	8	0	0	0	N/A
Intermediate Force	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Inmate Intake Procedures	N/A	4	0	6	N/A
Inmate Welfare Procedures	N/A	0	4	4	N/A
Inmate Emergency Medical Procedures	N/A	3	4	5	N/A
Post-In-Custody Death Procedures	N/A	1	3	1	N/A

## ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL - OUT OF POLICY

In 2023, five of the ten total ICD Tactics findings, representing 50 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 50-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2022.

In 2023, one of the one total ICD Intermediate force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).”

In 2023, two of the two total Lethal force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).”

In 2023, zero of the six total ICD “Inmate Intake Procedures” findings, representing zero percent, were adjudicated as “Not Consistent with Established Criteria, Administrative Disapproval”. This was a decrease of 100-percentage points compared to 2022, in which five of the five findings were found “Not Consistent with Established Criteria, Administrative Disapproval.”

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	4	0	2	5	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Intermediate Force	1	0	0	1	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	2	N/A
Inmate Intake Procedures	N/A	0	5	0	N/A
Inmate Welfare Procedures	N/A	4	0	0	N/A
Inmate Emergency Medical Procedures	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Post-In-Custody Death Procedures	N/A	0	0	0	N/A



# CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD INCIDENTS

A carotid restraint is defined as a vascular neck restraint or any similar restraint, hold, or other defensive tactic, including a c-clamp in which pressure is applied to the sides of a person's neck that involves a substantial risk of restricting blood flow and may render the person unconscious in order to subdue or control the person (2024 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

On June 8, 2020 the BOPC placed a moratorium on the use of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH). Prior to the Moratorium the Department considered the CRCH a Lethal Use of Force application. Following the Moratorium, on September 30, 2020, the Governor of California signed into law Assembly Bill No. 1196, which prohibits law enforcement agencies from authorizing the CRCH effective January 1, 2021.

As a result, Special Order No. 29, approved by the BOPC December 8, 2020, revised various Department Manual sections pertaining to carotid restraints in accordance with the new law.

Note: The Department does not authorize the use of upper body control holds, including the use of a modified carotid, full carotid, or locked carotid hold; therefore, any use is unauthorized and shall be investigated as a categorical use of force (2024 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2024, Department personnel were involved in two CRCH incidents. This accounted for no change when compared to 2023.

CRCH	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Department Total	1	3	2	2	2

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2024, two of the two Department's CRCH incidents, or 100 percent, originated from a radio call. This accounted for no change when compared to 2023.

Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Radio Call	0	2	1	2	2
Observation	1	1	1	0	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	0	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

## BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

### OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2024, one of the Department's two CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic Area of Central Bureau, which was no change compared to one incident in 2023.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central	1	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	1	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	2	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2024, one of the Department's two CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic Area of South Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent compared to 2023.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	1
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

### OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2024, no CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic Area of West Bureau, which was no change compared to zero CRCH incidents in 2023.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2024, no CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic Area of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent compared to 2023.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Topanga	0	1	1	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

## OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

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In 2024, no CRCH incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction.

## MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

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Based on the data for the five-year period from 2020 through 2024, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month of occurrence for CRCH incidents.

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	1	0	0	1
April	1	0	0	0	1
May	0	0	2	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	1	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	1	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	1	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

## DAY OF OCCURRENCE

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In 2024, the two CRCH incidents occurred on a Friday.

Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Monday	0	1	0	0	0
Tuesday	0	0	0	1	0
Wednesday	0	1	0	1	0
Thursday	0	0	0	0	0
Friday	1	1	1	0	2
Saturday	0	0	1	0	0
Sunday	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

## TIME OF OCCURRENCE

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In 2024, one CRCH incident occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and one CRCH incident occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0600-1759	0	1	2	2	1
1800-0559	1	2	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

## OFFICER INFORMATION

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

### OFFICER – GENDER

In 2024, both officers involved in CRCH incidents were male.

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	3	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

### OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2024, one Hispanic officer was involved in an CRCH incident, which represented 50 percent of the two total employees and one Black officer was involved in an CRCH incident.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	1	0	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	3	0	2	1
White	0	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	CRCH Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	50%
Hispanic	47%	56%	50%
White	28%	24%	0%
Other	5%	<1%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

In 2024, one of the two officers involved in CRCH incidents, or 50 percent, was in the 20 years or more of service category. One other officer involved in CRCH incidents, was within the 11-20 years of service category.

Years	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 – 5	1	0	1	0	0
6 – 10	0	0	1	0	0
11 – 20	0	2	0	1	1
More than 20	0	1	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

## OFFICER – RANK

In 2024, both Department personnel involved in CRCH incidents were at the rank of Police Officer. This accounted for no change compared to 100 percent in 2023.

Rank	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	1	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	1	2	2	2	2
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

## OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2024, one officer involved in CRCH incident was assigned to Patrol duties. One officer involved in CRCH incident was assigned to Specialized duties.

Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metro	0	0	0	0	0
Patrol	0	3	2	2	1
Specialized	1	0	0	0	1
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>



## OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2020 through 2024, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with an employee’s Area/division and/or bureau of assignment for CRCH incidents.

Division/Area/Bureau	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	1	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	2	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Northeast	0	0	0	1	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	1
Southwest	0	0	1	0	0
Topanga	0	1	1	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	1
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

## OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed as a result of CRCH incidents during the five-year period from 2020 through 2024. In 2024, one officer was injured during CRCH incidents.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injured	0	3	1	0	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

# SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied “lethal” force against during CRCH incidents.

## SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2024, two black suspects were involved in CRCH incidents, which represented 100 percent of the two total suspects.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	1	1	1	0	2
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	2	1	0	0
White	0	0	0	2	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	CRCH Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	8%	37%	100%
Hispanic	47%	42%	0%
White	28%	8%	0%
Other	5%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	10%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2024, two suspects involved in CRCH incidents were male.

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	3	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

## SUSPECT – AGE

In 2024, one of two suspects involved in CRCH incidents, or 50 percent, was in the 30-39 age group. One suspect was in the 40-49 age group.

Age	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	1	1	0	0
24-29	0	0	1	1	0
30-39	1	2	0	1	1
40-49	0	0	0	0	1
50-59	0	0	0	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2024, both of the suspects used physical force during a CRCH incident.

Weapon Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm	1	0	0	0	0
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	0	2	0	2	2
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	1	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

SUSPECT – INJURIES

In 2024, none of the suspects, or zero percent, involved in CRCH incidents were injured.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injured	1	1	2	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

# DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION

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

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In 2023, two of the Tactics findings for the CRCH incidents were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.”

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	0	2	0	2	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	1	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	3	1	0	N/A
Intermediate	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	1	0	0	0	N/A

## ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

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In 2023, two Lethal force findings were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.”

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	1	1	2	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	1	0	N/A
Intermediate Force	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	3	2	2	N/A



# LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED INJURY (LERI) INCIDENTS

A use of force incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization, commonly referred to as a law enforcement related injury (2024 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

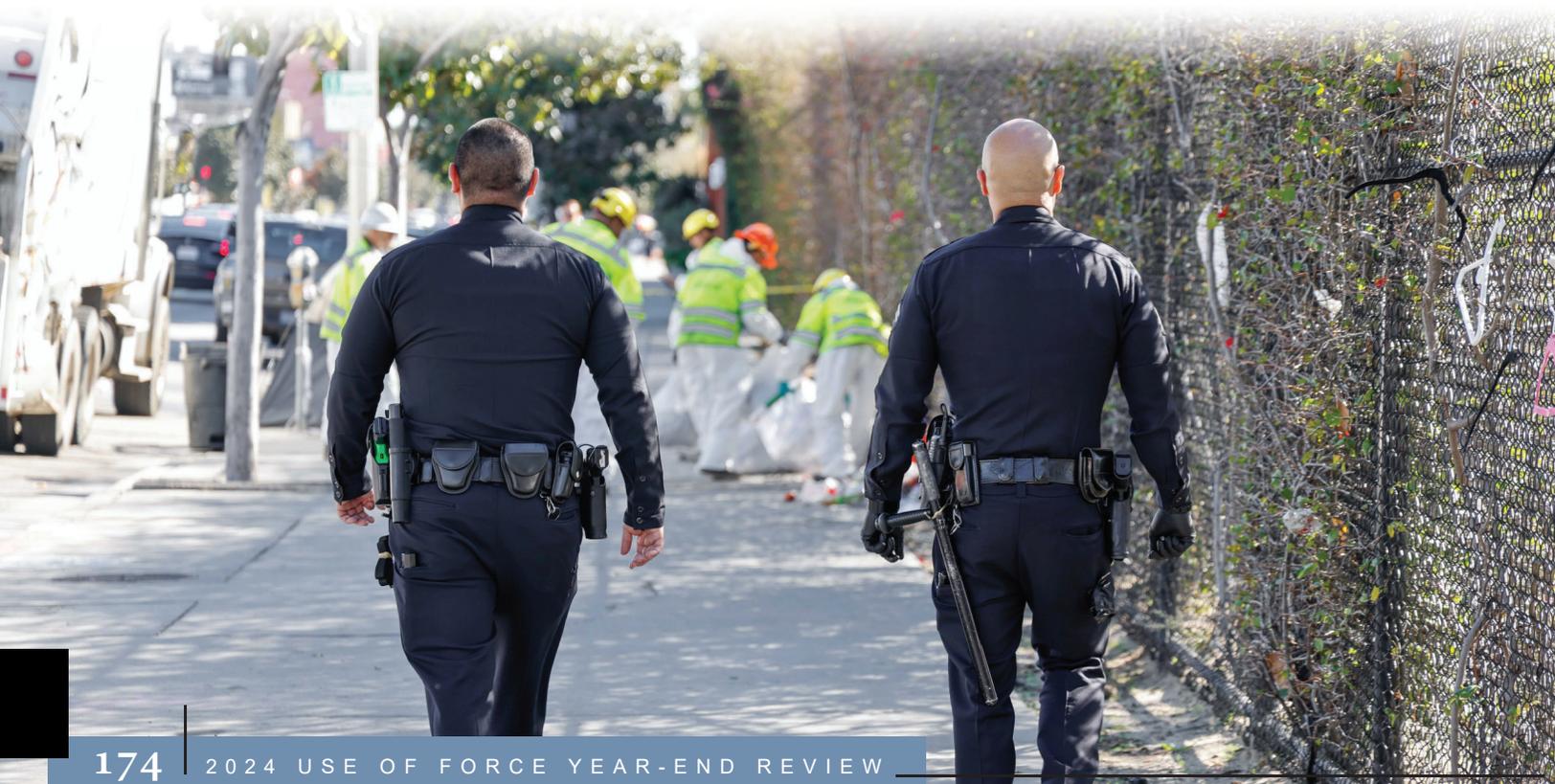
In 2024, Department personnel were involved in three LERI incidents, a decrease of two incidents, or 40 percent, compared to 2023.

LERI	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Department Total	7	6	3	5	3

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2024, all three LERI incidents, representing 100 percent, resulted from radio calls. This accounted for no change compared to 100 percent of LERI incidents resulting from radio calls in 2023.

Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Radio Call	3	6	1	5	3
Observation	0	0	2	0	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	4	0	0	0	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>



## BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

### OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2024, two of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographical Area of Central Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2023. Sixty-seven percent of the Department's LERI incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department – 3; Central Bureau – 2).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central	1	0	0	1	0
Newton	0	0	3	0	1
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	1
Hollenbeck	0	2	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

### OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2024, one of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographical Area of South Bureau which was a decrease of two incidents, or 67 percent, compared to 2023. Thirty-three percent of the Department's LERI incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department – 3; South Bureau – 1).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	0	0	0	2	1
Southeast	0	1	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

### OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2024, none of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographical Area of West Bureau (Department – 3; West Bureau – 0).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hollywood	2	0	0	0	0
Olympic	1	1	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	1	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

### OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2024, none of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographical Area of Valley Bureau (Department – 3; Valley Bureau – 0).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	1	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	1	0	0	0
Van Nuys	1	1	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2024, none of the Department's LERI incidents occurred outside the Department's geographical jurisdiction (Department – 3; Outside Jurisdiction – 0).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0

## MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, each of the three total LERI incidents occurred during the months of March, May, and July.

The LERI incident percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2023 through 2024 was as follows:

- January – March: two incidents, or 25 percent;
- April – June: two incidents, or 25 percent;
- July – September: four incidents, or 50 percent; and,
- October – December: zero incidents, or zero percent.

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	1	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	1	1	0
March	0	2	0	0	1
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	2	0	0	0	1
June	1	1	0	1	0
July	0	1	1	1	1
August	1	0	0	2	0
September	1	0	0	0	0
October	1	2	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>

## DAY OF OCCURRENCE

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2020 through 2024, there appears to be no significant statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for LERI incidents

Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Monday	2	0	1	2	0
Tuesday	1	3	0	1	0
Wednesday	1	1	0	1	0
Thursday	0	0	1	0	1
Friday	0	1	1	1	0
Saturday	2	0	0	0	1
Sunday	1	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>

## TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, one of the three LERI incidents occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and two LERI incidents occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0600 - 1759	3	4	1	4	1
1800 - 0559	4	2	2	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>

## OFFICER INFORMATION

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

In 2024, five Department personnel were involved in the three LERI incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.7 officers per incident. This accounted for a 43 percent decrease compared to an average of 3.0 officers per incident in 2023.

### OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2024, one Hispanic officer was involved in LERI incidents, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 27 percent in 2023. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in LERI incidents in 2024 was 36-percentage points below the total percentage of Hispanic officers in the Department.

In 2024, two Black officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 40 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to 20 percent in 2023. The percentage of Black officers involved in LERI incidents in 2024 was 31-percentage points above the total percentage of Black officers in the Department.

In 2024, one White officer was involved in a LERI incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for a 27-percentage point decrease compared to 47 percent in 2023. The percentage of White officers involved in LERI incidents in 2024 was four-percentage points below the total percentage of White officers in the Department.

In 2024, one Filipino officer was involved in LERI incidents, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2023.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	2	0	1	0
Black	1	4	0	3	2
Filipino	0	1	0	0	1
Hispanic	9	18	2	4	1
White	9	6	4	7	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	LERI Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	20%
Black	8%	9%	40%
Hispanic	47%	56%	20%
White	28%	24%	20%
Other	5%	<1%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## OFFICER – GENDER

In 2024, four male officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 80 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for a 20 percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2023. The percentage of male officers involved in LERI incidents in 2024 was one-percentage point below the total percentage of male officers in the Department.

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	3	5	0	0	1
Male	18	26	6	15	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>

In 2024, one female officer was involved in a LERI incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for a 20 percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2023. The percentage of female officers involved in LERI incidents in 2024 was one-percentage point above the total percentage of female officers in the Department.

## OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

In 2024, three of the five involved employees in LERI incidents, or 60 percent, were within the 1-5 years of service category. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to 47 percent in 2023.

Years	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Less than 1	0	1	0	0	0
1 - 5	11	13	2	7	3
6 - 10	1	4	1	2	2
11 - 20	6	10	1	6	0
More than 20	3	3	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>

In 2024, two of the five involved employees in LERI incidents, or 40 percent, were within the 6-10 years of service category. This accounted for a 27 percentage point increase compared to 13 percent in 2023.

## OFFICER – RANK

In 2024, five employees at the rank of police officer were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 100 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for a seven-percentage increase compared to 93 percent in 2023. The percentage of police officers involved in LERI incidents in 2024 was 29 percentage points above the total percentage of personnel with the rank of police officer in the Department.

Rank	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	1	1	1	1	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	20	30	5	14	5
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>

## OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2024, two officers involved in a LERI incident, or 40 percent, were assigned to 77th Street Division. This was a decrease of 27 percentage points compared to 13 percent in 2023.

In 2024, two officers involved in a LERI incident, or 40 percent, were assigned to Newton Division. This was an increase of 40 percentage points compared to zero percent in 2023.

In 2024, one officer involved in a LERI incident, or 20 percent, was assigned to Rampart Division. This was an increase of 20 percentage points compared to zero percent in 2023.

Division/Area/Bureau	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	2	0	0	2	2
Central	0	0	0	8	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	6	0	0	0
Hollywood	4	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	6	0	2
North Hollywood	8	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	2	9	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	1
Southeast	2	2	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	4	0
Topanga	0	4	0	0	0
Van Nuys	1	10	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	1	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	2	0	0	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>

## OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2024, five personnel involved in LERI incidents were assigned to patrol, which represented 100 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for no change in percentage points compared to 100 percent in 2023.

Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	2	0	0	0	0
Patrol	16	31	3	15	5
Specialized	3	0	3	0	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>

## OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from LERI incidents during the five-year period from 2020 through 2024.

In 2024, no officers sustained injuries during the three LERI incidents throughout the year. This was a decrease compared to one injured officer injured in 2023.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injured	2	1	0	1	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>



# SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

## SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2024, two Hispanic suspects were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 67 percent of the three total suspects. This accounted for a 27-percentage point increase compared to 40 percent in 2023. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2024 was 20 percentage points above the total percentage of the City’s Hispanic population. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2024 was 25 percentage points above the City’s overall Hispanic person crime offender total.

In 2024, one Black suspect was involved in a LERI incident, which represented 33 percent of the three total suspects. This accounted for a 27 percentage point decrease compared to 60 percent in 2023. The percentage of Black suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2024 was 25-percentage points above the total percentage of the City’s Black population. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2024 was 4-percentage points below the City’s overall Black person crime offender total.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	0	0	0
Black	0	1	1	3	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	5	4	1	2	2
White	4	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Person Crime Suspect	LERI Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	8%	37%	33%
Hispanic	47%	42%	67%
White	28%	8%	0%
Other	5%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	10%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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



## SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2024, all three suspects involved in LERI incidents were male. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to 80 percent in 2023.

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	2	1	0	1	0
Male	7	5	3	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>

## SUSPECT – AGE

In 2024, two suspects involved in LERI incidents, which represented 67 percent of the three total suspects, were in the 30-39 age range. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 60 percent in 2023.

In 2024, one suspect involved in LERI incidents, which represented 33 percent of the three total suspects, was in the 24-29 age range. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to 20 percent in 2023.

Age	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0-17	1	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	0	0	0	0
24-29	5	0	1	1	1
30-39	1	3	1	3	2
40-49	2	3	0	1	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0
60 and above	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>

## SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2024, one of the three suspects, representing 33 percent, involved in LERI incidents utilized physical force against officers. This specific weapon/force type category accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2023.

In 2024, one of the three suspects, representing 33 percent, involved in LERI incidents utilized an edged weapon against officers. This specific weapon/force type category accounted for a 27-percentage point decrease compared to 60 percent in 2023.

In 2024, one of the three suspects, representing 33 percent, involved in LERI incidents utilized a weapon classified as “other” against officers. This specific weapon/force type category accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2023.

Weapon Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	3	0	3	1
Firearm	1	0	0	0	0
Impact Device	2	1	0	1	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	3	2	1	0	1
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	1
None	2	0	2	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>

## SUSPECT - INJURIES

As the category indicates, LERI incidents are those wherein suspects sustain injuries as a result of Department action. Thus, suspects who died from injuries sustained by force used by Department personnel are included in the ICD section.

In 2024, three suspects sustained injuries during the three LERI incidents throughout the year.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injured	9	6	3	5	3
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>



# DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION

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

In 2023, 15 of the 15 total LERI incident Tactics findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 50 percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2022.

In 2023, 12 of the 12 total LERI incident Non-Lethal force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for no change compared to 100 percent in 2022.

In 2023, three of the three total LERI incident intermediate force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for no change in percentage point compared to 100 percent in 2022.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	16	27	3	15	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	1	11	1	3	N/A
Non-Lethal	14	21	5	12	N/A
Intermediate Force	2	11	1	3	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A

## ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2023, none of the 15 total LERI incident Tactics findings, representing zero percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 50 percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2022.

In 2023, none of the five total LERI incident Non-Lethal force findings, representing zero percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for no change compared to zero percent in 2022.

In 2023, zero of the three total LERI incident Intermediate force findings, representing zero percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for no change compared to zero percent in 2022.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	5	4	3	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	0	0	0	N/A
Intermediate Force	4	3	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A



# HEAD STRIKE INCIDENTS

All intentional head strikes with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight, etc.) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that results in serious bodily injury, hospitalization, or death (2024 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

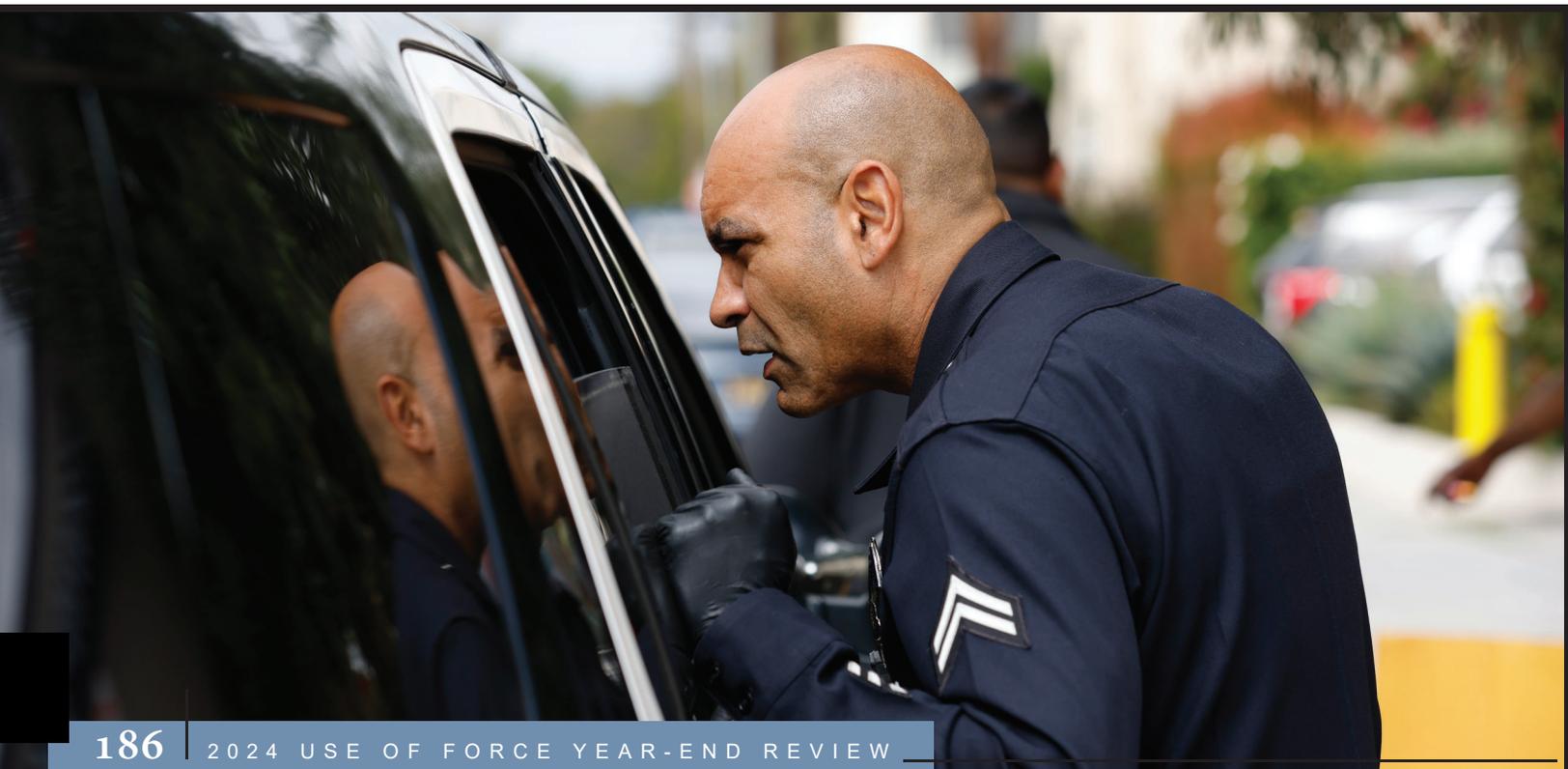
In 2024, there were zero Head Strike incidents. This is accounted for a 100 percent decrease compared to one Head Strike incident in 2023.

Head Strike	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Department Total	1	1	2	1	0

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2024, there were no Head Strike incidents. In 2023, the single Head Strike incident originated from a radio call.

Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Radio Call	0	0	1	1	0
Observation	1	0	0	0	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	1	0	0	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>



# BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

## OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

No Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographic Area of Central Bureau in 2024. This was a decrease compared to one incident in 2023.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central	0	0	0	1	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	1	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

## OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

No Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographic Area of South Bureau in 2024.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

No Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographic Area of West Bureau in 2024.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hollywood	0	1	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

No Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographic Area of Valley Bureau in 2024.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	1	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No Head Strike incidents occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction in 2024.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0

## MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

No Head Strike incidents occurred in 2024. Compared to 2023, the single Head Strike incident occurred in the month of June.

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	1	1	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	1	0	0
June	0	0	1	1	0
July	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

## DAY OF OCCURRENCE

No Head Strike incidents occurred in 2024. In 2023, the single Head Strike incident occurred on a Monday.

Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Monday	0	0	0	1	0
Tuesday	0	0	1	0	0
Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0
Thursday	0	0	0	0	0
Friday	1	0	0	0	0
Saturday	0	1	1	0	0
Sunday	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

## TIME OF OCCURRENCE

No Head Strike incidents occurred in 2024. In 2023, the single Head Strike incident occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m.

Time of Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0600 - 1759	0	0	1	1	0
1800 - 0559	1	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

## OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending BOPC Intermediate Force or Lethal Force adjudicative findings for their involvement in Head Strike incidents.

### OFFICER – GENDER

No Head Strike incidents occurred in 2024. In 2023, the single Head Strike incident involved a male officer.

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	1	1	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

### OFFICER – ETHNICITY

No Head Strike incidents occurred in 2024. In 2023, the single Head Strike incident involved an officer of Hispanic descent.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	0	1	1	0
White	0	1	2	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	Head Strike Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	0%
Hispanic	47%	56%	0%
White	28%	24%	0%
Other	5%	1%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

No Head Strike incidents occurred in 2024.

Years	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	0	0	0	1	0
6 - 10	0	1	2	0	0
11 - 20	1	0	0	0	0
More than 20	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

## OFFICER – RANK

No Head Strike incidents occurred in 2024. In 2023, the single officer involved in a Head Strike incident was the rank of Police Officer.

Rank	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	1	1	3	1	0
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

## OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

Based on the data, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with an employee's Area/Division and/or Bureau of assignment for Head Strike incidents.

Division/Area/Bureau	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	1	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	1	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	1	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	1	0	0
Newton	0	0	1	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	1	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>



## OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

No Head Strike incidents occurred in 2024. In 2023, the single officer involved in a Head Strike incident was assigned to patrol.

Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	1	0	0
Patrol	0	1	1	1	0
Specialized	1	0	1	0	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

## OFFICER – INJURIES

No Head Strike incidents occurred in 2024. In 2023, zero officers sustained injuries stemming from a Head Strike incident.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injured	0	1	0	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



# SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

## SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

No Head Strike incidents occurred in 2024. In 2023, one White suspect was involved in a Head Strike incident which represent 100 percent of the total suspects.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	1	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	2	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Person Crime Suspect	Head Strike Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	8%	37%	0%
Hispanic	47%	42%	0%
White	28%	8%	0%
Other	5%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	10%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>

## SUSPECT – GENDER

No Head Strike incidents occurred in 2024. In 2023, the single suspect involved in a Head Strike incident was male.

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	1	2	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

## SUSPECT – AGE

No Head Strike incidents occurred in 2024. In 2023, the single suspect involved in a Head Strike incident was part of the 30-39 age group.

Age	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	1	0	0	0	0
24-29	0	1	0	0	0
30-39	0	0	0	1	0
40-49	0	0	2	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>



### SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

No Head Strike incidents occurred in 2024. In 2023, the single suspect involved in a Head Strike incident was armed with an edged weapon.

Weapon Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	1	1	0
Firearm	1	0	0	0	0
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	0	0	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0	0	0
None	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

### SUSPECT - INJURIES

No Head Strike incidents occurred in 2024. In 2023, the single suspect received an injury.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injured	1	1	2	1	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

# DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION

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

In 2023, the single Head Strike Tactics finding, representing 100 percent, was adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 34-percentage point increase compared to 67 percent in 2022.

In 2023, the single Head Strike Intermediate Force force findings, representing 100 percent was adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for no change compared to 2022 Intermediate Force force findings of 100 percent.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	0	1	2	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	1	0	1	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Intermediate Force	0	1	3	1	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A

## ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2023, zero Head Strike Tactics finding was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy.” This was a decrease of 33-percentage points compared to 33 percent of Tactics findings in 2022.

In 2023, zero Head Strike Intermediate Force findings were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy.” This accounted for no change compared to 2022 Intermediate Force force findings of zero percent.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	1	0	1	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	0	0	0	N/A
Intermediate Force	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	1	0	0	0	N/A



*"to protect  
and to serve"*

# K-9 CONTACT INCIDENTS

An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department canine and hospitalization is required.

## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2024, Department personnel were involved in one K-9 Contact incident, which was a decrease of five incidents, or 83 percent compared to the 2023 total.

K-9 Contact	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Department Total	0	1	1	6	1

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

The single 2024 K-9 Contact incident, or 100 percent, resulted from a field detention based on Officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This was an increase of 17-percentage points compared to 83 percent of K-9 Contact incidents in 2023.

Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Radio Call	0	0	0	1	0
Observation	0	1	1	5	1
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	0	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>



## BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

### OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

No K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographical Area of Central Bureau in 2024.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	1	0
Rampart	0	0	1	1	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>

### OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

No K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographical Area of South Bureau in 2024.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	0	0	0	1	0
Southeast	0	0	0	1	0
Harbor	0	0	0	1	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

### OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2024, the Department's only K-9 Contact incident occurred within the geographical Areas of West Bureau, which was one hundred percent of the Department's K-9 Contact incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - one; West Bureau - one).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

### OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

No K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographical Area of Valley Bureau in 2024.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Devonshire	0	0	0	1	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	1	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

## OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No K-9 Contact incidents occurred outside the Department's geographical jurisdiction in 2024.

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0

## MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, the single K-9 Contact incident, or 100 percent, occurred in the month of February.

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	1	0	2	1
March	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	1	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	1	0
October	1	0	0	2	0
November	0	0	0	1	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

## DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, the single K-9 Contact incident, or 100 percent, occurred on a Saturday.

Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Monday	0	0	0	2	0
Tuesday	0	0	1	0	0
Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0
Thursday	0	0	0	1	0
Friday	0	1	0	1	0
Saturday	0	0	0	1	1
Sunday	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

## TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, the single K-9 Contact incident occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m.

Time of Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0600 - 1759	0	0	0	1	1
1800 - 0559	0	1	1	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

## OFFICER INFORMATION

The sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, BOPC K-9 Contact deployment and force adjudicative findings for their involvement in K-9 Contact incidents.

In 2024, one Department employee was involved in a K-9 Contact incident throughout the year, resulting in an average of one officer per incident. This represented no change when compared to the same officer per incident average in 2023.

### OFFICER – GENDER

The officer involved in the 2024 K-9 Contact incident was male. Similarly, from 2020 through 2024, all personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents were male.

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	2	2	6	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

### OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2024, one Hispanic officer was involved in a K-9 Contact incident, which represented 100 percent of the total employees. This accounted for a 67-percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2023. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in K-9 incidents in 2024 was 44-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic officer total.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	1	2	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	1	1	2	1
White	0	1	0	2	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	K-9 Contact Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	0%
Black	8%	9%	0%
Hispanic	47%	56%	100%
White	28%	24%	0%
Other	5%	<1%	<0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The single officer involved in a 2024 K-9 Contact incident was in the 11-20 years of service category. This was an increase of 17-percentage points compared to 83 percent in 2023.

Years	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	0	0	0	0	0
6 - 10	0	0	0	0	0
11 - 20	0	0	0	5	1
More than 20	0	2	2	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

## OFFICER – RANK

The single officer involved in a 2024 K-9 Contact incident was the rank of police officer. This was no change compared to all six officers involved in a 2023 K-9 Contact incident being the rank of police officer.

Rank	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	1	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	0	2	1	6	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

## OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2024, the only officer involved in a K-9 Contact was assigned to Metropolitan Division. Historically, all the employees involved in K-9 Contact incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division.

Division/Area/Bureau	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	2	2	6	1
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

## OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

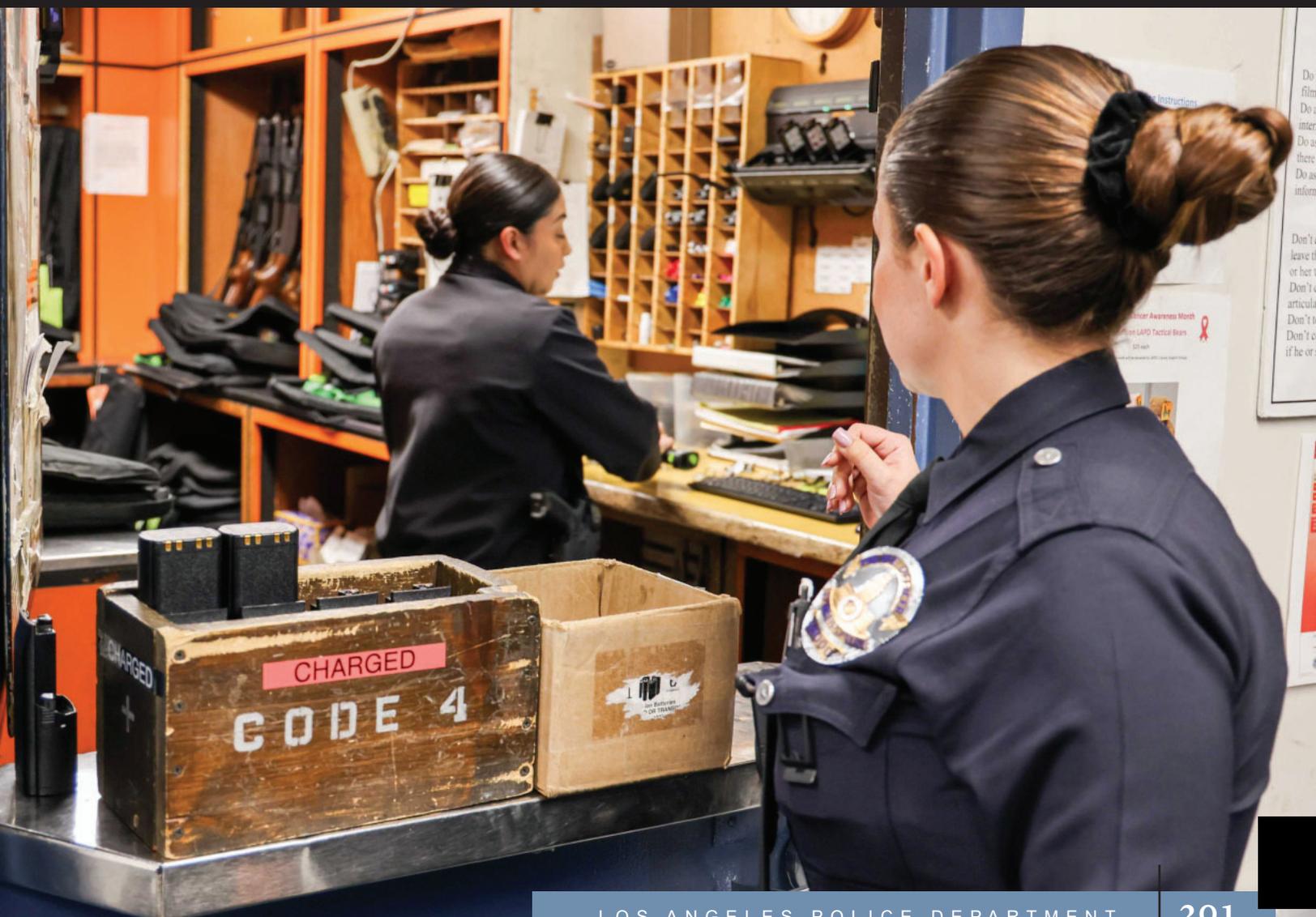
In 2024, the only officer involved in a K-9 Contact was assigned to Metropolitan Division. Historically, all the employees involved in K-9 Contact incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division.

Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	2	2	6	1
Patrol	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized	0	0	0	0	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

## OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2024, no officers sustained injuries during the one K-9 Contact incident. This was no change compared to 2023 K-9 Contact incidents. No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from K-9 Contact incidents during the five-year period from 2020 through 2024.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injured	0	0	0	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



# SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during K-9 Contact incidents.

## SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2024, one Hispanic suspect was involved in a K-9 Contact incident, which represented 100 percent of the total suspects. This accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to 67 percent in 2023. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents in 2024 was 56-percentage points above the City’s overall Hispanic population total. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents in 2024 was 58-percentage points above the City’s overall Hispanic person crime offender total.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	2	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0	4	1
White	0	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Person Crime Suspect	K-9 Contact Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	8%	37%	0%
Hispanic	47%	42%	100%
White	28%	8%	0%
Other	5%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	10%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

## SUSPECT – GENDER

The only suspect involved in a 2024 K-9 Contact incident was male. Similarly, from 2020 through 2024, all suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents were male.

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	1	1	6	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

## SUSPECT – AGE

In 2024, the only suspect involved in a K-9 Contact incident was in the 18-23 age group. This was an increase of 50-percentage points compared to 50 percent in 2023.

Age	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	0	0	3	1
24-29	0	0	1	2	0
30-39	0	1	0	1	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

## SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

The only suspect involved in a 2024 K9 Contact incident was unarmed. This specific weapon/force type category was an increase of 50-percentage points compared to 50 percent of K-9 Suspects in 2023.

Weapon Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	1	0	0	0
Firearm	0	0	0	3	0
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	0	0	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	1	3	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

## SUSPECT - INJURIES

The only suspect involved in a 2024 K-9 Contact incident sustained an injury. Historically all suspects involved in a K-9 Contact incident have received injuries.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injured	0	1	1	6	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>





## DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION

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

In 2023, six of the six total K-9 deployment findings received “consistent with established criteria” adjudicative findings. There was no change with 2022 in which two of the two K-9 deployment findings received “consistent with established criteria” adjudicative findings.

In 2023, six of the six total K-9 contact findings received “consistent with established criteria” adjudicative findings. There was no change with 2022 in which two of the two K-9 contact findings received “consistent with established criteria” adjudicative findings.

In 2023, six of the six total K-9 post contact procedures findings received “consistent with established criteria” adjudicative findings. There was no change with 2022 in which two of the two K-9 post contact procedures findings received “consistent with established criteria” adjudicative findings.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	0	2	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Intermediate Force	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Deployment	0	2	2	6	N/A
K-9 Contact	0	2	2	6	N/A
K-9 Post Contact Procedures	0	2	2	6	N/A

### ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2023, there were no K-9 Contact incidents determined to be “not consistent with established criteria.” Historically, from 2020 through 2024, no K-9 contact findings were determined to be “not consistent with established criteria.”

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	0	0	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Intermediate Force	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Deployment	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Contact	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Post Contact Procedures	0	0	0	0	N/A

# CHIEF OF POLICE DIRECTED

The Chief of Police (COP) has the authority to redirect or reclassify a Non-Categorical Use of Force investigation to a Categorical Use of Force investigation based on details of the incident at his discretion. The Los Angeles Police Department titles these reclassified incidents as a Chief of Police Directed incidents.

## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2024, there were zero COP Directed incidents. Historically, from 2020 through 2024, one COP directed incident occurred in 2020.

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

Historically, from 2020 through 2024, the single incident source of activity was classified as “other.”

## BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

### OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2024.

### OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2024.

### OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2024.

### OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2024.

## OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2024. Historically, the single COP Directed incident occurred in an outside jurisdiction.

## MONTH, DAY, AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE

Based on the data for the five-year period, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month, day, and time of occurrences for COP incidents.

## OFFICER INFORMATION

Historically, from 2020 through 2024, there was an average of one officer involved per incident.

### OFFICER – GENDER

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2024. Historically the single officer involved was male.

### OFFICER – ETHNICITY

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2024. Historically, the single officer involved was Hispanic.

### OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2024. Historically, the single officer involved was in the 11 to 20 years service category.

### OFFICER – RANK

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2024. Historically, the single officer involved was the rank of police officer.

### OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2024. Historically, the single officer involved was assigned to Newton division.

### OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2024. Historically, the single officer involved was assigned to a specialized unit.

### OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were involved in COP Directed incidents in 2024. Historically, one officer was injured during a COP incident.

## SUSPECT INFORMATION

There were no suspects involved in COP Directed incidents in 2024.

### SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

There were no suspects involved in COP Directed incidents in 2024.

### SUSPECT - INJURIES

There were no suspects involved in COP Directed incidents in 2024.

## DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION

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

Historically, from 2020 through 2023, zero officers involved in a COP Directed incident received a Tactics Finding of “Tactical Debrief/In Policy.”

### ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

Historically, from 2020 through 2023, the single officer involved in a COP Directed incident received a Tactics Finding of “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy.”

Historically, from 2020 through 2023, the single officer involved in a COP Directed incident received a Lethal Finding of “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy.”



# USE OF DEADLY FORCE INCIDENT

Deadly force is defined as the force which creates a substantial risk of causing serious bodily injury or death. The utilization of objects that can cause serious bodily injury or death not specifically designated as a force option can result in the initiation of a Use of Deadly Force (UODF) incident.

## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2024, Department personnel were involved in one UODF incident. There was no change compared to one UODF incident in 2023. Historically, from 2020-2024, Department personnel have been involved in a total of three UODF incidents. All three UODF incidents involved Officer's decision to use a police patrol vehicle as a force option.

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2024, the single UODF incident originated from a radio call. There was no change compared to the single UODF incident in 2023 that originated from a radio call. Historically, from 2020-2024, all three UODF incidents have originated from a radio call.

## BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

### OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2024, one UODF incident occurred within the geographical Areas of Central Bureau. This was an increase of one incident compared to zero incidents in 2023. Historically from 2020-2024, two UODF incidents occurred within the geographical Areas of Central Bureau.

### OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2024, zero UODF incidents occurred within the geographical areas of South Bureau. Historically from 2020-2024, zero UODF incidents occurred within the geographical areas of South Bureau.

### OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2024, zero UODF incidents occurred with the geographical areas of West Bureau. Historically from 2020-2024, zero UODF incidents occurred within the geographical areas of West Bureau.

### OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2024, zero UODF incidents occurred within the geographical areas of Valley Bureau. In 2023, one UODF incident occurred within the geographical Areas of Valley Bureau. Historically from 2020-2024, one UODF incident occurred within the geographical areas of Valley Bureau.

## OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2024, zero UODF incidents occurred in any Outside Jurisdiction. Historically from 2020-2024, zero UODF incidents occurred in any Outside Jurisdiction.

## MONTH, DAY, AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, the single UODF incident occurred in the month of April. In 2023, the single UODF incident occurred in February.

In 2024, the single UODF incident occurred on a Friday. Compared to 2023, the single UODF incident occurred on a Wednesday.

In 2024, the single UODF incident occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5.59 p.m. compared to 2023, in which the single UODF incident occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

## OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer information below includes data for all employees who received BOPC Lethal Force adjudicative findings for their involvement in the UODF incident.

In 2024, one officer was involved in an UODF incident. This is no change when compared to one officer involved in 2023. Historically from 2020-2024, three officers were involved in a UODF incident.

## SUSPECT INFORMATION

In 2024, one Hispanic suspect was involved in a UODF incident which represent 100 percent of the total suspects. In 2023, the single suspect involved in a UODF incident was White.

## DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION

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

In 2023, there was one UODF adjudication of “Tactical Debrief/In-Policy findings.” Historically, there was one UODF incident. There were zero UODF Incidents with findings adjudicated as Tactical Debrief/In-Policy during the four-year period from 2020 through 2023.

In 2023, there were zero UODF Lethal force findings adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome. Historically from 2020 through 2023 there have been zero total Lethal force findings adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome.

### ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2023, zero Tactics findings were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy.” Historically, from 2020 through 2023, Tactics findings resulting in an “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy” outcome accounted for one of the two total Tactics findings, or 50 percent.

In 2023, one UODF Lethal finding was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy.” Historically, from 2020 through 2023, UODF Lethal force findings resulting in an “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy” outcome accounted for two of the two total UODF Lethal force findings, or 100 percent.



## WARNING SHOT INCIDENTS

The intentional discharge of a firearm off target not intended to hit a person, to warn others that deadly force is imminent (2024 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

In the five-year period from 2020-2024, the Department had zero warning shot incidents. The last two Warning Shot incidents occurred in 2017.

# NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

— STATISTICAL ANALYSIS 2020-2024 —

## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2024, Department personnel were involved in 1,451 NCUOF incidents, a decrease of 97 incidents, or six percent, compared to 2023.

Incident Count	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Department Total	2,201	2,256	2,213	1,548	1,451

**Note:** In February 2023, NCUOF classification and reporting criteria changed thus decreasing the number of reportable NCUOF total incidents. See Page 32.

## LEVEL TOTALS

In 2024, 896 NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, which represented 62 percent of the 1,451 total incidents. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease when compared to 990 occurrences in 2023.

Level	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Level I	139	189	198	313	265
Level II	2,062	2,067	2,015	990	896
Level III	N/A	N/A	N/A	245	290
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>1,451</b>

In 2024, 290 NCUOF incidents were Level III occurrences, which represented 20 percent of the 1,451 total incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 16 percent in 2023.

In 2024, 265 NCUOF incidents were Level I occurrences, which represented 18 percent of 1,451 total incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease when compared to 20 percent in 2023.

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2024, 766 of the Department's 1,451 NCUOF incidents, or 53 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease when compared to 55 percent in 2023.

Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Citizen Flag Down	163	148	127	126	97
Observation	555	592	558	451	419
Radio Call	1,335	1,392	1,385	849	766
Station Call	19	22	26	20	16
Other	129	102	115	102	139
Unknown	0	0	2	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>1,451</b>

In 2024, 419 of the Department's 1,451 NCUOF incidents, or 29 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This represented no change in percentage point when compared to 29 percent in 2023.

The remaining 266 NCUOF incidents, or 18 percent, in 2024 occurred during citizen flag downs, station calls, occurrences with "other" designations, and those with "unknown" classifications.

## FORCE OPTION

In 2024, TASERS were utilized in 206, or 14 percent, of the 1,451 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 13 percent in 2023.

In 2024, beanbag shotguns were utilized in 38, or three percent, of the 1,451 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to one percent in 2023.

In 2024, 40mm launchers were utilized in 102 or seven percent, of the 1,451 incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2023.

In 2024, strikes/kicks/punches were utilized in 161, or 11 percent, of the 1,451 NCUOF incidents. This represented a one-percentage point increase compared to ten percent in 2023.

In 2024, batons or other impact devices were utilized in 25, or two percent, of the 1,451 NCUOF incidents. This represented an increase of one-percentage point, or 11 incidents when compared to 2023.



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

Force Option	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
40MM LL Launcher	69	75	69	75	102
Baton/Impact Device	34	35	18	14	25
Beanbag Shotgun	33	48	21	17	38
Body Weight	1,669	1,682	1,503	1,084	957
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	2,077	2,132	2,039	1,366	1,214
OC Spray	15	19	8	14	14
Other	345	382	370	244	215
Physical Force	1,637	1,761	1,528	863	736
Strike/Kick/Punch	161	166	140	160	161
Takedown/Leg Sweep	834	789	733	673	626
TASER	217	239	201	205	206

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	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
40MM LL Launcher	3%	3%	3%	5%	7%
Baton/Impact Device	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Beanbag Shotgun	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%
Body Weight	76%	75%	68%	70%	66%
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	94%	95%	92%	88%	84%
OC Spray	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Other	16%	17%	17%	16%	15%
Physical Force	74%	78%	69%	56%	51%
Strike/Kick/Punch	7%	7%	6%	10%	11%
Takedown/Leg Sweep	38%	35%	33%	43%	43%
TASER	10%	11%	9%	13%	14%

Note: The query period included for all NCUOF incidents is from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2024. 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	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Department Total	544	562	432	458	514

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES

In 2024, Department personnel activated a TASER 514 times during 206 NCUOF incidents in which TASERs were utilized, resulting in an average of 2.5 activations per incident. This accounted for a 0.3 activations or 14 percent increase compared to the 2023 average activations of 2.2 per incident.

In 2024, TASER activations were effective 286 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 56 percent of the 514 total activations. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase, compared to 55 percent in 2023.

TASER Effectiveness	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes	276	292	219	253	286
No	268	270	213	205	228
<b>Total</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>514</b>

TASER Effectiveness	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Effectiveness Percentage	51%	52%	51%	55%	56%

BEANBAG SHOTGUN INFORMATION

Beanbag Shotgun Discharges	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Department Total	72	97	40	35	97

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES

In 2024, Department personnel discharged a Beanbag Shotgun 97 times during 38 NCUOF incidents in which Beanbag Shotguns were utilized, resulting in an average of 2.6 rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for a 24 percent increase compared to the 2.1 average rounds discharged per incident in 2023.

In 2024, beanbag rounds were effective 37 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 38 percent of the 97 total rounds discharged. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 34 percent in 2023.

Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes	47	36	14	12	37
No	25	61	26	23	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>97</b>

Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Effectiveness Percentage	65%	37%	35%	34%	38%



40MM LESS LETHAL LAUNCHER INFORMATION

40MM Less-Lethal Launcher Discharges	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Department Total	115	137	138	133	195

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES

In 2024, Department personnel discharged a 40mm launcher 195 times during 102 NCUOF incidents in which 40mm Launchers were utilized, resulting in an average of 1.9 40mm launcher rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for a six percent increase, or 0.1 rounds, compared to 1.8 average rounds discharged per incident in 2023.

In 2024, 40mm Launcher rounds were effective 112 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 57 percent of the 195 total rounds discharged. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to 37 percent in 2023.

40MM Less-Lethal Launcher Effectiveness	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes	47	64	56	49	112
No	68	73	82	84	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>195</b>

40MM Less Lethal Launcher Effectiveness	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Effectiveness Percentage	41%	47%	41%	37%	57%

# BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

## OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2024, 446 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of 34 incidents, or seven percent, compared to 2023. Approximately 31 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau compared to 31 percent in 2023 (Department – 1,451; Central Bureau - 446).

Area	2022	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central	232	268	229	166	162
Newton	134	119	138	116	103
Northeast	73	79	72	41	42
Rampart	147	136	134	79	69
Hollenbeck	68	73	68	78	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>446</b>

## OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2024, 361 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau, which was a decrease of 49 incidents, or 12 percent compared to 410 South Bureau incidents in 2023. Approximately 25 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau which was a one-percentage point decrease compared to 26 percent in 2023 (Department – 1,451; South Bureau - 361).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
77th Street	180	202	208	142	128
Southeast	79	76	62	45	48
Harbor	185	168	167	133	75
Southwest	102	104	112	90	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>361</b>

## OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2024, 240 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of West Bureau, which was an increase of 20 incidents, or eight percent, compared to 2023. Approximately 17 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in West Bureau which was an increase of three-percentage points compared to 14 percent in 2023 (Department – 1,451; West Bureau - 240).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hollywood	133	156	147	64	65
Olympic	84	77	73	40	53
Pacific	88	85	61	41	39
West Los Angeles	40	52	44	28	36
Wilshire	65	41	57	47	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>240</b>

## OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2024, 371 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of 27 incidents, or seven percent, compared to 2023. Approximately 26 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department – 1,451; Valley Bureau - 371).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Devonshire	58	73	69	43	40
Foothill	76	70	69	58	40
Mission	111	97	113	75	67
North Hollywood	111	124	105	66	60
Topanga	43	53	65	46	45
Van Nuys	89	90	87	60	74
West Valley	70	73	94	50	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>371</b>

## OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2024, 33 of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred outside of the Department’s jurisdiction, which was a decrease of eight incidents, or 20 percent, compared to 2023. Approximately two percent of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside of the Department’s jurisdiction (Department – 1,451; Outside Areas - 33).

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Outside Jurisdiction	33	40	39	41	33

## MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, April represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 144 occurrences, or approximately ten percent of the 1,451 total incidents throughout the year. May and June had the second highest count with 136 incidents or nine percent, respectively. October had the fourth highest count with 127 incidents, or nine percent. November had the lowest monthly count with 104 occurrences, or approximately seven percent. September had the second lowest monthly count with 105 occurrences, or approximately seven percent. February had the third lowest count with 107 occurrences, or approximately seven percent. The remaining 736 incidents, or 51 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

The NCUOF percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2023 through 2024 was as follows:

- January through March: 761 incidents, or approximately 25 percent;
- April through June: 796 incidents, or approximately 27 percent;
- July through September: 740 incidents or approximately 25 percent; and,
- October through December: 702 incidents or approximately 23 percent.

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	192	194	184	182	114
February	186	183	141	118	107
March	210	184	178	118	122
April	233	188	171	129	144
May	225	202	178	128	136
June	177	207	193	123	136
July	154	212	196	115	116
August	178	188	203	141	123
September	156	175	182	140	105
October	187	196	211	138	127
November	146	174	192	110	104
December	157	153	184	106	117
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>1,451</b>



DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, Wednesday represented the day of the week with the most NCUOF incidents, accounting for 218 occurrences, or approximately 15 percent. Sunday had the second highest count with 214 occurrences, or 15 percent. Saturday was the day with the lowest occurrences, accounted for 189, or 13 percent.

Day	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Monday	315	293	329	224	196
Tuesday	310	283	287	218	212
Wednesday	321	339	294	210	218
Thursday	319	327	295	226	215
Friday	304	311	346	229	207
Saturday	317	351	315	202	189
Sunday	315	352	347	239	214
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>1,451</b>

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2024, 355 of the 1,451 total NCUOF incidents, or approximately 24 percent, occurred between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m. The time category with the second highest count was 4:00 p.m. to 7:59 p.m. which accounted for 305 incidents, or 21 percent. The time period with the fewest count was 4:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m., which accounted for 112 incidents, or eight percent. The time period with the second fewest count was 12:00 a.m. to 3:59 a.m., which accounted for 159 incidents, or 11 percent. The remaining 520 incidents, or 36 percent, were evenly distributed amongst the remaining time categories.

Time	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0000 - 0359	284	298	294	181	159
0400 - 0759	152	195	149	102	112
0800 - 1159	335	336	361	244	246
1200 - 1559	436	388	436	297	274
1600 - 1959	468	489	454	369	305
2000 - 2359	526	550	519	355	355
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>1,451</b>





## OFFICER INFORMATION

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

In 2024, 5,148 Department personnel were involved in 1,451 NCUOF incidents, resulting in an average of 3.5 officers per incident. This accounted for a 0.2 decrease, or five percent compared to an average of 3.7 officers per incident in 2023.

### OFFICER – GENDER

In 2024, 4,454 male officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 87 percent of the 5,148 total employees. This accounted no percentage change compared to 2023.

In 2024, 692 female officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 5,148 total employees. This accounted for a no change when compared to 2023.

In 2024, two non-binary officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented less than one percent of the 5,148 total employees. This accounted for a no change when compared to 2023.

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	1,233	1,228	1,138	711	692
Male	7,839	8,030	7,335	4,960	4,454
Non-Binary	2	5	1	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,074</b>	<b>9,263</b>	<b>8,474</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>5,148</b>

### OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2024, 3,279 Hispanic officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 64 percent of the 5,148 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 62 percent in 2023. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2024 was eight-percentage points above the Department’s overall Hispanic officer total.

In 2024, 927 White officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 5,148 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 20 percent in 2023. The percentage of White officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2024 is six-percentage points lower than the Department’s overall White officer total.

In 2024, 454 Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 5,148 total employees. This represented no change in percentage point compared to nine percent of involved Asian/Pacific Islander officers in 2023. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2024 was two-percentage points below the Department’s overall Asian/Pacific Islander officer total.

In 2024, 444 Black officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 5,148 total employees. This represented a one-percentage point increase when compared to eight percent of involved Black officers in 2023.

The percentage of Black officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2024 was equal to the Department’s overall Black officer total percentage.

The remaining 44 employees, or approximately one percent, involved in 2024 NCUOF incidents included, 13 American Indian officers, and 31 officers with “other” ethnic designations.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	37	50	52	28	13
Asian/Pacific Isl.	858	917	807	510	454
Black	696	682	649	440	444
Hispanic	5,174	5,339	5,049	3,541	3,279
White	2,258	2,201	1,863	1,131	927
Other	51	77	54	23	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,074</b>	<b>9,266</b>	<b>8,474</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>5,148</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	NCUOF Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	11%	9%
Black	8%	9%	9%
Hispanic	47%	56%	64%
White	28%	24%	18%
Other	5%	<1%	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## OFFICER – RANK

In 2024, 4,534 employees at the rank of police officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 88 percent of the 5,148 total employees. This accounted for no change in percentage point compared to 88 percent in 2023. The percentage of police officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2024 was 17-percentage points above the Department's overall police officer total.

In 2024, 390 employees at the rank of sergeant were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented eight percent of the 5,148 total employees. This represented no change in percentage point when compared to the eight percent of involved employees at the rank of sergeant in 2023. The percentage of sergeants involved in NCUOF incidents in 2024 was four-percentage points below the Department's overall sergeant total of 12 percent.

In 2024, 136 employees at the rank of detention officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented three percent of the 5,148 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase when compared to two percent in 2023.

The remaining 88 employees, or two percent, involved in 2024 NCUOF incidents included: 11 lieutenants, 36 detectives, three reserve police officers and 38 civilian personnel.

Rank	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Command Staff	7	5	3	1	0
Lieutenant	24	17	17	12	11
Sergeant	957	912	806	482	390
Police Officer	7,743	7,979	7,345	5,006	4,534
Reserve Police Officer	6	7	1	0	3
Detective	74	72	66	50	36
Detention Officer	211	219	192	97	136
Civilian	52	55	44	25	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,074</b>	<b>9,266</b>	<b>8,474</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>5,148</b>

Rank	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Captain and Above	118	<1%
Lieutenant	239	3%
Sergeant	1,023	12%
Detective	1,203	14%
Police Officer	6,223	71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,806</b>	<b>100%</b>



## OFFICER – ASSIGNMENT

In 2024, 4,098 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 80 percent of the 5,148 total personnel. This represented a two-percentage point decrease when compared to 82 percent in 2023.

In 2024, 538 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented ten percent of the 5,148 total personnel. This represented no change in percentage point compared to ten percent in 2023.

In 2024, 220 personnel assigned to administrative assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented four percent of the 5,148 total personnel. This represented no change in percentage point compared to four percent in 2023.

In 2024, 175 personnel assigned to custody assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented three percent of the 5,148 total personnel. This represented a one-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2023.

Assignment	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Administrative	354	298	253	221	220
Custody	276	265	229	133	175
Case-Carrying Investigator	77	63	80	67	60
Patrol	7,498	7,780	7,125	4,632	4,098
Reserve Police Officer	6	5	1	0	2
Specialized Enforcement	789	780	719	572	538
Traffic	73	72	56	35	35
Other	1	3	5	6	7
Unassigned	0	0	6	7	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,074</b>	<b>9,266</b>	<b>8,474</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>5,148</b>

## OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from NCUOF incidents during the five-year period from 2020 through 2024. However, 3,372 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

In 2024, 534 officers sustained injuries during the 5,148 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a five-percent decrease compared to 564 injured officers in 1,548 incidents.

Injuries	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
No	8,322	8,459	7,759	5,109	4,614
Yes	752	807	715	564	534
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,074</b>	<b>9,266</b>	<b>8,474</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>5,148</b>



# SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

## SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2024, 1,275 male suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 84 percent of the 1,525 total suspects. This accounted for no change in percentage point compared to 84 percent in 2023.

In 2024, 221 female suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 1,525 total suspects. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 25 percent in 2023.

The remaining 29 suspects, or one percent, involved in 2024 NCUOF incidents had unknown gender classifications.

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	466	434	471	239	221
Male	1,857	1,972	1,855	1,348	1,275
Unknown	20	5	18	20	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>1,525</b>



SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2024, 751 Hispanic suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 49 percent of the 1,525 total suspects. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2023. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2024 was two-percentage points above the City’s overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2024 were seven-percentage points above the City’s overall Hispanic person crime offender total.

In 2024, 546 Black suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 36 percent of the 1,525 total suspects. This represented no change in percentage point when compared to 36 percent of suspects who were Black in 2023 NCUOF incidents. The percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2024 was 28 percentage points above the City’s overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2024 was one-percentage point below the City’s overall Black person crime offender total.

In 2024, 158 White suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented ten percent of the 1,525 total suspects. This represented a one-percentage point decrease compared to 11 percent in 2023. The percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2024 was 18-percentage points below the City’s overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2024 were two-percentage points above the City’s overall White person crime offender total.

The remaining 70, or five percent, involved in 2024 NCUOF incidents included 12 Asians, 34 with “other” ethnic designations, and 24 with unknown ethnicities.

Ethnicity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian	3	1	1	1	0
Asian	33	21	29	11	12
Black	863	917	846	585	546
Hispanic	997	1,102	1,077	799	751
White	366	300	322	171	158
Other	58	61	50	34	34
Unknown	23	9	19	7	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>1,525</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Person Crime Suspect	NCUOF Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	1%
Black	8%	37%	36%
Hispanic	47%	42%	49%
White	28%	8%	10%
Other	5%	3%	2%
Unknown	N/A	10%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



## SUSPECT – AGE

In 2024, the 28-32 age group accounted for 359 of the 1,525 total suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, or 24 percent. The 28-32 age group accounted for a two-percentage point increase when compared to 22 percent in 2023 for the same age category.

In 2024, the 23-27 age group represented the second largest age category, with 234 of the 1,525 total suspects, or 15 percent. The 23-27 age category accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 17 percent in 2023.

In 2024, the 33-37 age group represented the third largest age category, with 232 of the 1,525 total suspects, or 15 percent. The 33-37 age category accounted for a one-percentage point decrease when compared to 16 percent in 2023.

In 2024, the 38-42 age group represented the fourth largest age category, with 150 of the 1,525 total suspects, or ten percent. The 38-42 age category accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 11 percent in 2023.

In 2024, the 18-22 age group represented the fifth largest age category, with 148 of the 1,525 total suspects, or ten percent. The 18-22 age category accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 12 percent in 2023.

Consistent with 2020 through 2024 figures, the remaining 2024 NCUOF suspect age categories experienced diminishing totals as age increased.

Age	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0 - 17	98	104	104	90	123
18 - 22	262	296	264	189	148
23 - 27	506	497	433	266	234
28 - 32	531	518	510	348	359
33 - 37	324	343	387	263	232
38 - 42	229	255	272	173	150
43 - 47	134	141	138	116	86
48 - 52	108	112	84	60	61
53 - 57	75	65	53	44	48
58 and Above	66	66	71	51	47
Unknown	10	14	28	7	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>1,525</b>

## SUSPECT – PERCEIVED IMPAIRMENT

In 2024, 1,164 suspects sustained injuries during the 1,451 NCUOF incidents throughout the year, which represented 76 percent of the 1,525 total suspects. This represented a one-percentage point decrease compared to 77 percent in 2023.

Impairment	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Alcohol Impaired	286	272	261	177	144
Drug & Alcohol Impaired	83	80	76	43	29
Drug Impaired	421	449	368	220	156
Drug or Alcohol Impaired	113	159	161	98	85
No Impression	1,318	1,341	1,309	937	726
Unknown	122	110	169	132	171
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>1,311</b>

## SUSPECT – INJURIES

In 2024, 1,164 suspects sustained injuries during the 1,451 NCUOF incidents throughout the year, which represented 76 percent of the 1,525 total suspects. This represented a one-percentage point decrease compared to 77 percent in 2023.

Injuries	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes	1,605	1,644	1,524	1,242	1,164
No	737	764	817	364	356
Unknown	1	3	3	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>1,525</b>

## DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION

### ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL

In 2023, 4,916 of the 5,157 total NCUOF Tactics findings, representing 95 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 96 percent of “Administrative Approval” Tactics findings in 2022.

Admin. Approval	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	8,896	9,023	8,172	4,916	N/A
Force	28,329	29,642	25,506	13,820	N/A

In 2023, 13,820, of the 13,904 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 2022.

### ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL

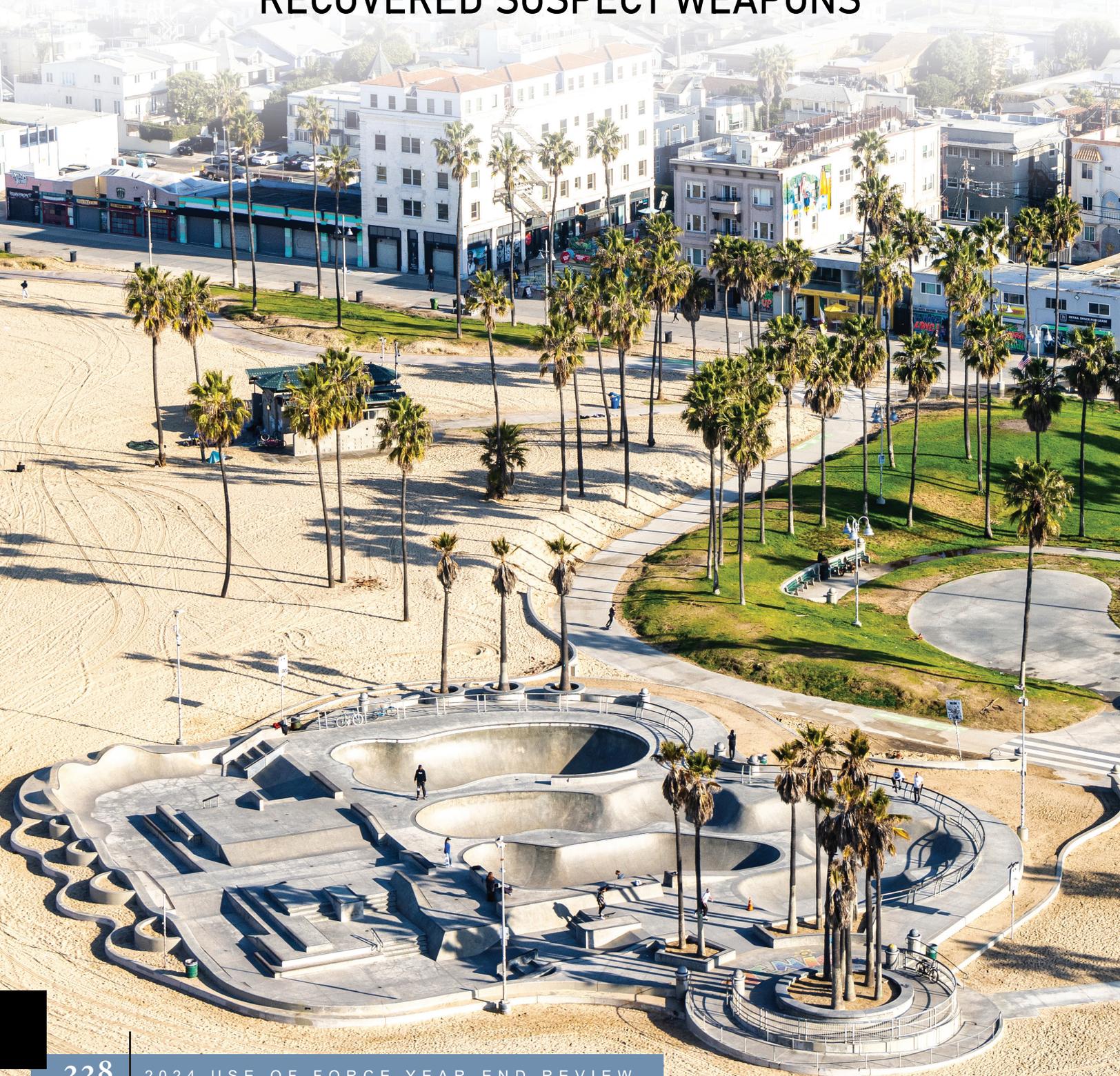
In 2023, 241 of the 5,157 total NCUOF Tactics Findings, representing five percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to four percent of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings in 2021.

Admin. Disapproval	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tactics	186	279	367	241	N/A
Force	107	147	144	84	N/A

In 2023, 84 of the 13,904 total NCUOF Force findings, representing less than one percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” The 2023 force findings of “Administrative Disapproval” represented no change in percentage point when compared to 2022 Force findings of less than one percent.

# OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING

— SYNOPSES AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF  
RECOVERED SUSPECT WEAPONS —





#### **F001-24: January 14, 2024**

Uniformed officers initiated a vehicle pursuit for a vehicle that was driving recklessly. During the pursuit, the officers were involved in a traffic collision with a light pole, lost sight of the vehicle and terminated the pursuit. Shortly thereafter, a different unit began pursuing the vehicle. That pursuit terminated when the suspect lost control of the vehicle and collided with a curb. The suspect immediately exited the vehicle holding a handgun and began walking toward an additional unit that arrived. The suspect did not comply with officers' commands and raised the handgun, resulting in an OIS.



#### **F002-24: January 19, 2024**

Uniformed officers located a vehicle that was reported stolen earlier that day and learned the victim had left a firearm inside the truck. Officers conducted a high-risk stop on the vehicle, however, the driver failed to yield and accelerated away. Officers initiated a vehicle pursuit after which the suspect collided with a parked vehicle. The suspect exited the vehicle and ran into an occupied business. While inside the business, the suspect removed a handgun from his clothing and racked the slide in front of officers, resulting in an OIS.



#### **F003-24: February 04, 2024**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an Assault with a Deadly Weapon Suspect. Officers were advised that the suspect had access to sharp items and metal objects inside of the business. The suspect initially complied with officers' commands, then turned and charged toward the officers with a white object protruding from the bottom of his clenched right hand, which was held at chest level. The officers deployed a 40mm LLL and two Beanbag Shotgun rounds toward the suspect, which were ineffective. The suspect continued to advance toward the officers with the object still clenched in his right hand. The suspect grabbed one of the officers and the Beanbag Shotgun she was holding, resulting in an OIS.



#### **F005-24: February 16, 2024**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a Restraining Order Violation at a residence. Once officers arrived, they met with a witness in the front yard who directed the officers to a back house on the property. While the officers were attempting to detain the suspect, a physical struggle ensued, during which the suspect produced a pistol from his front waistband area and pointed it in the officers' direction. Simultaneously, one of the officers TASED the suspect. The suspect then fired one round from his pistol at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



**F007-24: February 20, 2024**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call for an Assault with a Deadly Weapon suspect at a residence. Once officers arrived at the location, the Person Reporting (PR) informed the officers that the suspect pointed a gun at her. During this brief interaction, the suspect emerged from the doorway of his apartment with what appeared to be a pistol. The suspect pointed and fired the weapon at the officers and the PR, which resulted in an OIS.



**F010-24: March 07, 2024**

As uniformed officers were driving, they observed the suspect of an ADW radio call. The officers attempted a pedestrian stop on the suspect. As they issued verbal commands, the suspect did not comply and produced a handgun. Officers gave the suspect commands to drop the gun. The suspect failed to comply and pointed the handgun at officers, resulting in an OIS.



**F011-24: March 09, 2024**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a violent male with mental illness, who was possibly under the influence of narcotics. When officers arrived, they attempted to communicate with the suspect from outside the apartment; however, he refused to exit and threatened to stab them while brandishing a pair of kitchen shears. The officers requested the resources of SWAT, who responded to the scene and began negotiating with the suspect to surrender. The suspect ultimately exited the apartment armed with a large kitchen knife in his right hand and holding a skateboard against his left forearm as a shield. Despite multiple commands by officers to drop the knife, the suspect began rapidly descending the apartment staircase. The officers deployed several electronic control devices and Intermediate Force projectiles; however, the suspect continued running toward the officers, resulting in an OIS.



**F014-24: March 22, 2024**

Uniformed SWAT officers were serving a warrant. After making telephonic contact with the suspect, the suspect exited the residence and climbed over the third-story balcony of his apartment, armed with an assault rifle, and jumped to the ground. The suspect dropped the rifle as he struck the ground, and immediately began to reach for it. As the suspect reacquired a grip on the rifle, an OIS occurred.

**F017-24: March 31, 2024**

Uniformed officers were driving when they observed an unoccupied pick-up truck stopped in the middle of the roadway, with its doors open. As the officers began to investigate, they heard gunfire in the area. The officers exited their police vehicle and walked toward the area where they heard the gunfire coming from. Officers then observed two males running in their direction. As the males approached, the officers could see one of the males holding a firearm. Officers ordered him to the ground; however, he continued running in their direction, resulting in an OIS.

**F018-24: April 18, 2024**

Plain clothes officers were assisting in the service of a felony arrest warrant in an outside city. As officers and detectives were attempting to position themselves outside the residence, the suspect observed the team of officers outside his home via a CCTV system. The suspect armed himself with a handgun and fired at multiple officers and detectives from the residence, which resulted in an OIS.

**F019-24: April 18, 2024**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a female possibly being sexually assaulted. Upon their arrival, the officers determined the possible suspect was no longer at scene. The officers continued their investigation and were standing near their police vehicle when an individual approached within several feet of the officers, while holding a knife in his right hand. Moments later, the suspect suddenly ran toward the supervisor that arrived at scene, while raising the knife, resulting in an OIS.

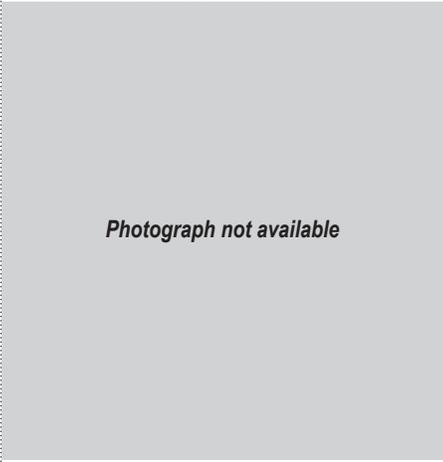
**F024-24: May 02, 2024**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call to assist the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health (DMH) who were attempting to place an individual on a mental health hold. Several attempts were made to communicate with the subject and encourage him to exit the residence; however, he refused. When officers entered the front door, the subject was observed standing in the living room several feet away, armed with a large kitchen knife. Moments later, the subject advanced toward the officers, resulting in an OIS.



**F027-24: May 19, 2024**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call for a report of an Assault with a Deadly Weapon suspect. Upon their arrival, officers located the suspect standing behind a vehicle parked on the street holding a knife in his right hand. The suspect ignored officers' commands and climbed onto the rear bumper of the parked vehicle. While still gripping the knife in his right hand, the suspect then stepped off the bumper, assumed a crouched position and ran toward the passenger officer, resulting in an OIS.



**F028-24: May 30, 2024**

An off-duty police officer, while operating his personal vehicle, was involved in a traffic crash in an outside city. As the second party of the crash and the officer exited their vehicle, a verbal argument ensued. The officer attempted to calm the other party, however, when he identified himself as an off-duty police officer, the other party violently attacked him. During the physical assault, an OIS occurred.



**F030-24: June 11, 2024**

Uniformed officers observed a vehicle traveling at a high rate of speed. The officers followed the vehicle a short distance with the intent to conduct a traffic stop. Moments later, the driver abruptly pulled over and the front passenger exited armed with a handgun and began running through a housing development. The officers chased the suspect on foot, and during the foot pursuit, the suspect stumbled to the ground while holding a handgun in his right hand. As the suspect stood up to continuing fleeing, an OIS occurred.



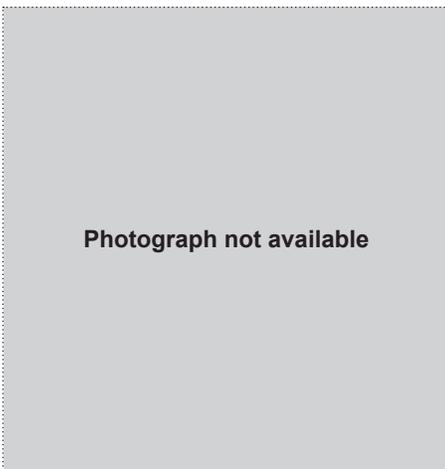
**F031-24: June 15, 2024**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an Assault with a Deadly Weapon suspect there now, armed with a knife. For several minutes, officers attempted to speak with the occupants in attempt to gain entry, with negative results. After a short period of time, officers heard what they believed was the suspect screaming and a loud banging sound coming from inside the apartment. Officers forced entry, and encountered the suspect advancing towards them, still armed with a knife. As the suspect continued to advance toward the officers, the suspect began to raise the knife in their hand, resulting in an OIS, simultaneously a TASER was discharged.



**F034-24: July 03, 2024**

Uniformed patrol officers initiated a traffic stop. The suspect's vehicle initially began to accelerate away but stopped suddenly. Before officers could exit the police vehicle, the suspect, armed with a fully automatic weapon, fired at officers without warning. An OIS occurred.



**F037-24: July 13, 2024**

Plainclothes officers were conducting a crime enforcement detail when one of the units observed the occupants of a vehicle wearing ski masks and in a possible dispute with the driver of another vehicle. That information was then broadcast to other units in the area. A supervisor, who was driving alone in an unmarked vehicle, observed and followed the vehicle. The vehicle momentarily pulled to the curb, then turned and stopped across both lanes of traffic. Two male passengers of the vehicle exited and simultaneously approached the front driver and passenger sides of the supervisor's stopped vehicle, and an OIS occurred.



**F040-24: July 29, 2024**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a Burglary Suspect. Shortly after the officers' arrival, the victim's house was set on fire. Los Angeles Fire Department personnel responded and observed the suspect inside the victim's residence. While inside the victim's residence, officers attempted to take the suspect into custody; however, the suspect produced a knife and lunged toward officers, resulting in one officer deploying two Beanbag shotgun rounds towards suspect. The suspect then barricaded themselves inside the residence while still armed with the knife. SWAT personnel responded and were establishing containment, when the suspect exited the residence through a side window covered with a blanket. The suspect did not comply with officers' commands, and instead, lifted their right arm, holding a large butcher knife, and charged the officers, resulting in an OIS, with the simultaneous deployment of a TASER.



**F044-24: September 02, 2024**

Officers were serving a search warrant for illegal cannabis cultivation. Officers breached a rear gate and entered the yard. As the officers made their approach, the suspect exited the residence and pointed a rifle-type weapon in their direction, resulting in an OIS.



**F045-24: September 03, 2024**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an Assault with a Deadly Weapon. The suspect was reported to have vandalized a parked vehicle and pointed a handgun at a resident. As the officers arrived, the suspect threw what appeared to be a rock toward the officers' police vehicle and then ran away from officers. Moments later, the suspect stopped, faced the officers, and pointed what they believed to be a handgun in their direction. The suspect then ran from officers and the officers followed the suspect in their vehicle. The suspect eventually ran into a driveway toward the rear of an apartment building. Upon reaching the rear of the apartment complex, the suspect faced the officers and again pointed what they believed to be a handgun at them, resulting in an OIS.



**F047-24: September 16, 2024**

Officers responded to a radio call of an Assault with a Deadly Weapon Suspect with a Firearm. As the officers entered the intersection, they encountered the suspect armed with a firearm. The suspect pointed the firearm at the officers and an OIS occurred. The suspect fled on foot as additional units began to arrive in the area. Additional officers encountered the suspect running, still armed with a firearm, where a second OIS occurred. The suspect continued running, while armed, into a nearby multi-story parking structure. Officers again encountered suspect in the parking structure where he pointed his firearm toward the officers, and a third OIS occurred.



**F049-24: October 03, 2024**

Officers responded to a radio call of a man with a gun. Officers made their initial contact with the suspect who was walking on the sidewalk with an article in his waistband. Officers issued verbal commands to the suspect, which he ignored and fled the area on foot. As officers caught up to the suspect, they observed the suspect holding an object resembling a small handgun. The suspect appeared to point the object at responding officers, resulting in an OIS.



**F051-24: November 01, 2024**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call in which the suspect pistol whipped two victims in an alley adjacent to a Laundromat. The suspect then entered the laundromat and threatened several additional victims while still armed. The suspect then proceeded to the exterior of the business where he again threatened several vendors with the firearm. As officers arrived, they observed the suspect standing on the sidewalk outside of the laundromat, who immediately fled, and a short foot pursuit ensued. During the foot pursuit, suspect produced a firearm and fired at officers, which resulted in an OIS.

**F052-24: November 22, 2024**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a male with mental illness, experiencing suicidal ideations, and armed with a handgun. Upon arrival, the officers observed the subject on the front porch of the residence. Officers attempted to communicate with subject, who then produced a handgun. The subject then discharged his handgun, resulting in an OIS.

**F053-24: November 26, 2024**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of an Assault with a Deadly Weapon, Domestic Violence suspect. Officers observed the suspect's vehicle and attempted to conduct a traffic stop. The suspect fled from the officers, and a vehicle pursuit ensued. The pursuit terminated when the suspect drove his vehicle to the rear of an apartment building. The suspect exited his vehicle and walked down an alley toward the street. The suspect then produced two firearms, one in each hand, and pointed them at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F055-24: November 26, 2024**

Uniformed officers were conducting crime suppression when they observed a male vandalizing a wall. In response, the officers stopped their police vehicle to investigate. Immediately thereafter, a second male, who was standing adjacent to subject, produced a handgun and fired at the officers. Both officers quickly exited their vehicle and returned fire, resulting in an OIS.

**F056-24: November 28, 2024**

The suspect attempted to rob two victims at gunpoint, however, the victims charged him, taking him to the ground. As the victims and suspect struggled over control of the gun, uniformed officers were conducting patrol in the area and observed the group fighting. Officers deployed from their vehicle, approached the group and as they did, one of the victim's yelled, "He's got a gun!" Officers gave numerous verbal orders to drop the gun. As the victims continued to struggle with the suspect, they attempted to break away, and an OIS occurred.



**F057-24: November 29, 2024**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a Vandalism suspect in a hotel. Upon arrival, officers encountered the suspect walking on the driveway, towards the street. The suspect produced two firearms and fired at officers, resulting in an OIS.



# DEFINITIONS

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

Tactics, drawing/exhibiting a firearm, and UOF shall be evaluated during the adjudication process (2024 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 (2024 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 rules (2024 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 (2024 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 (2024 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 (2024 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 (2024 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

## **CRIME**

- **Person Crimes (Former Title: 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.
- **Property Crimes (Former Title: 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.
- **Person 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. (2024 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 (2024 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

**IN-CUSTODY DEATH:** The death of any arrestee or detainee who is in the custodial care of the Department (2024 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 (2024 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 (2024 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 (2024 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.

**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 (2024 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 (2024 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

**SUICIDE BY COP:** Those incidents where the suspect appeared to intentionally provoke officers into believing that they 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 (2024 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 (2024 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 (2024 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 (2024 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 to the Chief of Police and upon adjournment, forward the UOF Internal Process Report, and other related reports to the Chief of Police (2024 LAPD Manual 2/092.50).

**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 (2024 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

AD – ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL  
AED – AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR  
AG – ATTORNEY GENERAL  
BOPC – BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS  
BSS – BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES  
BWV – BODY-WORN VIDEO  
CIRD – CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW DIVISION  
CITY – CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
COP – CHIEF OF POLICE  
CP – COMMAND POST  
CPD – CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CPR – CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION  
CRCH – CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD  
CSD – CUSTODY SERVICES DIVISION  
CSPB – COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP BUREAU  
CSP – COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP  
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  
DOJ – DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ECCSD – EMERGENCY COMMAND CONTROL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS DIVISION  
ECD – ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICE  
FBI – FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FID – FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION  
FOS – FORCE OPTION SIMULATOR  
GRYD – GANG REDUCTION AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT  
GTU – GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE  
IC – INCIDENT COMMANDER  
ICD – IN-CUSTODY DEATH  
ICS – INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM  
K-9 – CANINE  
LADA – LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY’S OFFICE

LAPD – LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT  
LAX – LOS ANGELES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT  
LERI – LAW ENFORCEMENT-RELATED INJURY  
MEU – MENTAL EVALUATION UNIT  
MHIT – MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTION TRAINING  
MSD – MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION  
NALEO – NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LATINO ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS  
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)  
OCCP – OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING AND POLICY  
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  
PCP - PHENCYCLIDINE  
POST – CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING  
PR – PERSON REPORTING  
PSB – PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU  
PSM – PUBLIC SAFETY MEETINGS  
RCB – RAPID CONTAINMENT BATON REPORT – USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW  
RFC – RELEASE FROM CUSTODY (ARREST REPORT)  
RIPA – RACIAL AND IDENTITY PROFILING ACT  
SIP – SUBSTANTIALLY INVOLVED PERSONNEL  
SWAT – SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS  
TASER – THOMAS A. SWIFT ELECTRIC RIFLE  
TD – TRAINING DIVISION

**TEAMS – TRAINING EVALUATION AND  
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**  
**UCR – UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING**  
**UD – UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE**  
**UODF – USE OF DEADLY FORCE (OTHER)**  
**UOF – USE OF FORCE**  
**UOFRB – USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD**  
**USC – UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**  
**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 2024 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, 2020 through December 31, 2024.

## 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

The terms “homelessness,” “homeless individual,” and “homeless person” shall refer to the 2024 LAPD Manual 1/240.07.

## NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

The CIRD queried the NCUOF data for the 2024 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, 2020 through December 31, 2024.

### 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.



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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is with sincere thanks to the men and women of the Los Angeles Police Department that we put forth this comprehensive Use of Force Year-End Review. This review allows us to provide the utmost transparency when it comes to the reporting of the use of force by members of the Los Angeles Police Department. We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of the LAPD's Leadership Team, staff and stakeholders that contributed to this Year-End Review.

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POLICE DEPARTMENT HANSON RECRUIT TRAINING CENTER

...to protect and serve.

I was consumed

- 1917  
J. A. ELLSWORTH  
C. E. JOHNSON  
O. E. BARNEY
- 1929  
H. KLADE  
C. DRANK  
J. M. MILLER  
A. L. DIMENSPORT  
A. J. DAVILLA
- 1934  
R. A. LEIDY
- 1942  
L. N. BUNCH  
M. V. DEIRO
- 1951  
T. J. KENNEDY  
C. M. GILDEHAUS
- 1960  
R. D. KENT
- 1963  
D. L. HIGLEY  
O. J. BRYANT  
G. W. MURAKAMI
- 1976  
Z. M. SINTIC  
J. LINDENBERG  
R. E. HICKS
- 1985  
T. WILLIAMS
- 1994  
C. W. DEAN  
C. L. HAMILTON  
C. D. HEIM
- 2004  
R. LIZARRAGA

- 1994  
C. A. MAY  
R. J. LYONS
- 1992  
P. J. DOWNES  
C. E. WALKER  
J. ROMBERG
- 1992  
P. J. DOWNES  
C. E. WALKER  
J. ROMBERG
- 1995  
D. E. BANEY  
R. BALL  
A. MCCREE
- 1996  
D. B. PEREZ-NEDRON  
L. M. DORRIS

In Memory of

- 1917  
J. A. ELLSWORTH  
C. E. JOHNSON  
O. E. BARNEY
- 1929  
H. KLADE  
C. DRANK  
J. M. MILLER  
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C. D. HEIM
- 2004  
R. LIZARRAGA

# 2024 USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

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

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