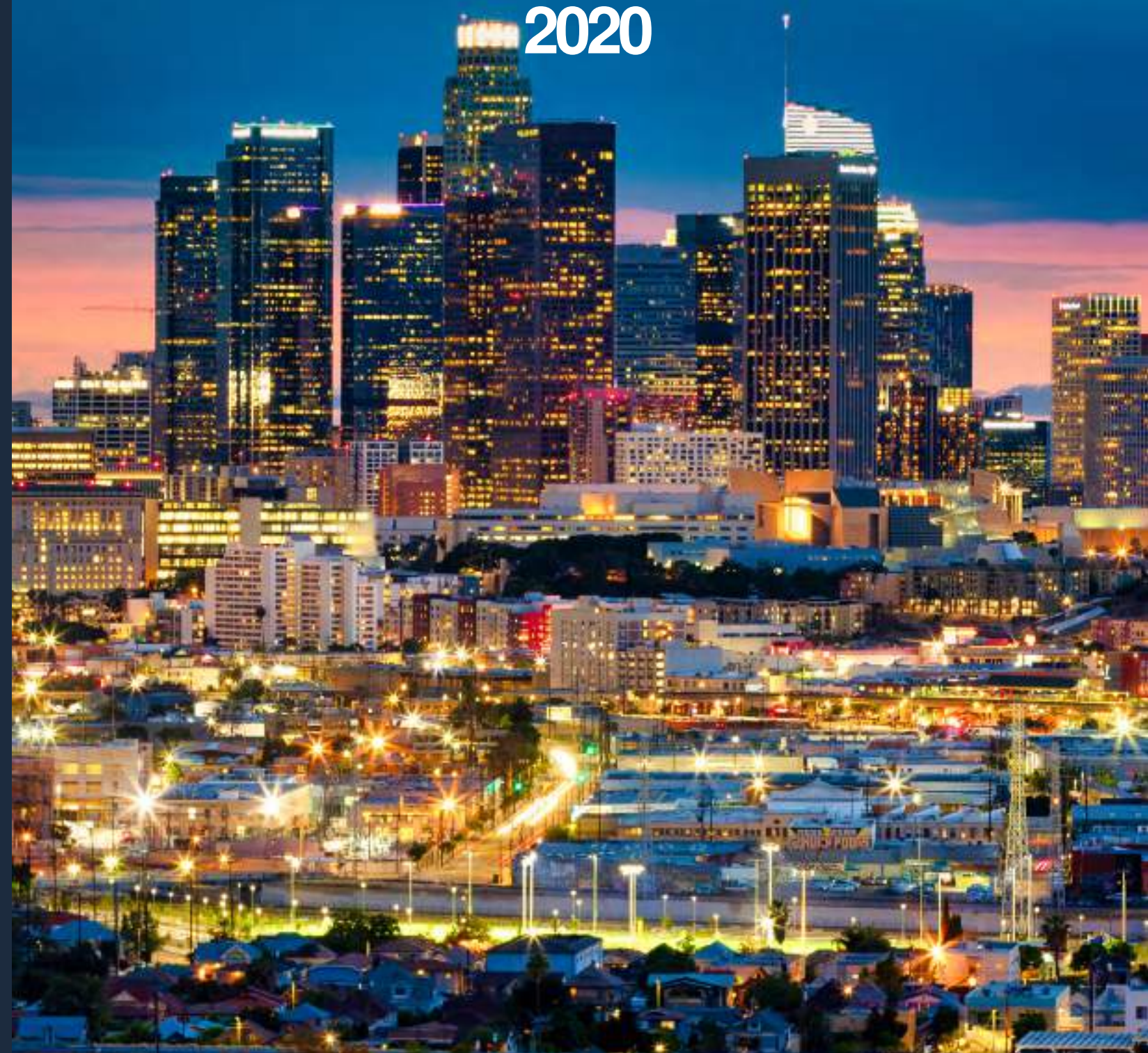


# LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

2020



LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

2020 USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

2020

## 2020 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.



Los Angeles  
Police Department

JAMES L. SETZER, Captain III  
Commanding Officer, Critical Incident Review Division  
100 West First Street, Suite 268  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
[www.lapdonline.org](http://www.lapdonline.org)

**CHIEF MICHEL R. MOORE**

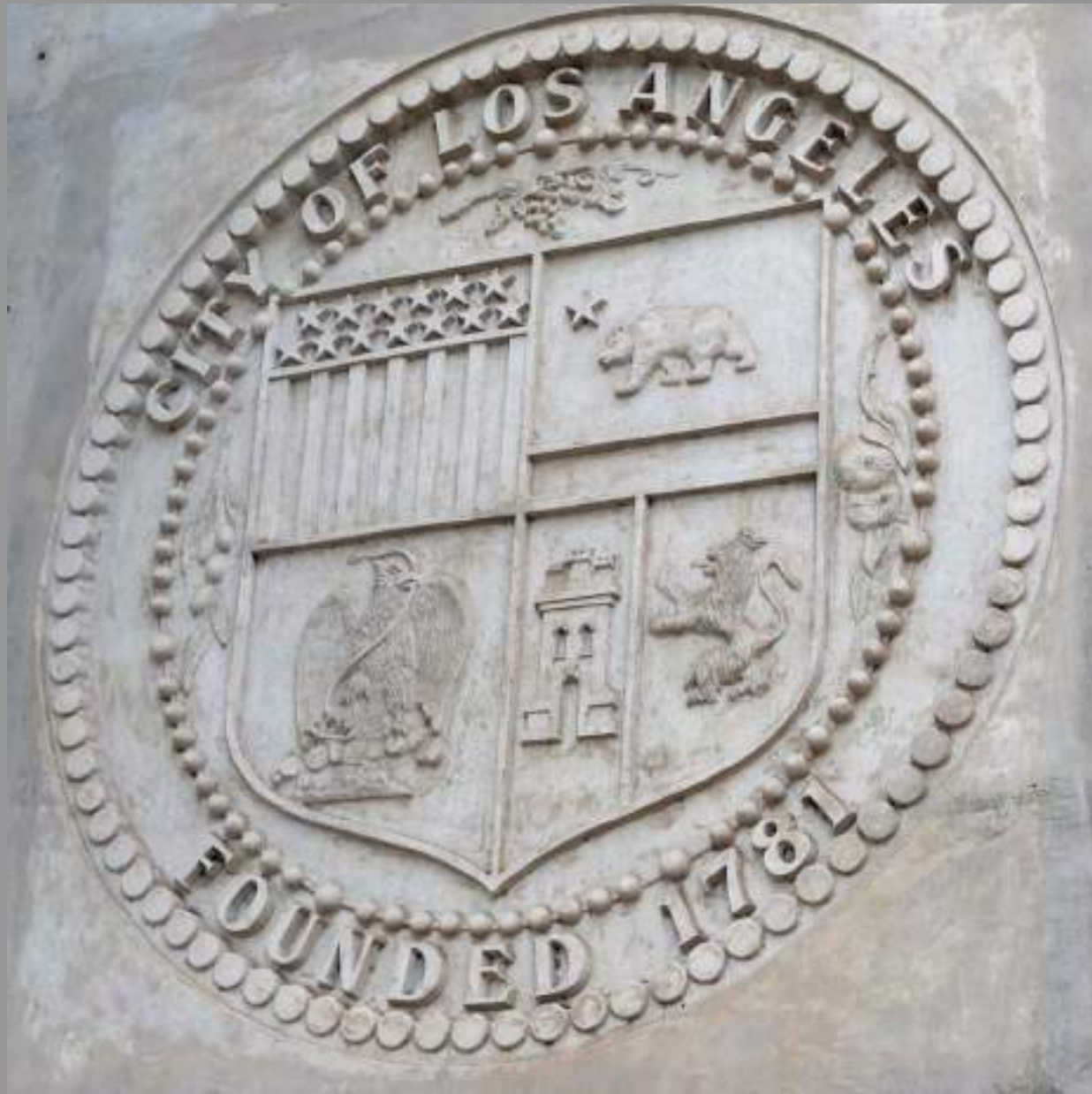
# LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

**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.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS



## REPORTING A NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE IN CROWD CONTROL SITUATIONS

In a crowd control situation, a Use of Force Report is not required when an officer becomes involved in an incident where force is used to push or move individuals who exhibit unlawful or hostile behavior and who do not respond to verbal directions by the police. This applies only to officers working in organized squad and platoon sized units directly involved in a crowd control mission. Additionally, should force be utilized under these circumstances, officers shall notify their immediate supervisor of the use of force once the tactical situation has been resolved. The supervisor shall report the actions on an Incident Command System (ICS) Form 214.

A Use of Force Report is required when an officer(s) becomes involved in an isolated incident with an individual during a crowd control situation, which goes beyond the mission of the skirmish line.

This Report does not capture Use of Force incidents related to crowd control operations that have been reported on an ICS Form 214.

## PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTION DISCLAIMER

Photographs in this Report were created prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and do not depict personal safety procedures, including social distancing and the wearing of a facial covering.

## EDITORIAL TEAM

**Michel R. Moore**, Chief of Police

**Dominic H. Choi**, Deputy Chief  
Director, Office of Support Services

**Daniel L. Randolph**, Commander  
Chief of Staff, Office of the Chief of Police

**James L. Setzer**, Captain III  
Commanding Officer, Critical Incident Review Division

**James Hwang**, Lieutenant II  
Officer-in-Charge, Categorical Review Section  
Critical Incident Review Division

**Robert Casimiro**, Sergeant II  
Officer-in-Charge, Tactics Review Section  
Critical Incident Review Division

## AUTHORS

**James Hwang**, Lieutenant II  
**Robert Casimiro**, Sergeant II  
**Kyung H. Park**, Police Officer II  
**Johnathan Stringer**, Police Officer II  
Critical Incident Review Division

## GRAPHIC DESIGN

**James Hwang**, Lieutenant II  
**Kyung H. Park**, Police Officer II  
Critical Incident Review Division

## STATISTICIANS & ANALYSTS

**Johnathan Stringer**, Police Officer II  
**Kyung H. Park**, Police Officer II  
**Nicholas Grace**, Police Officer II  
**Evelyn Diab**, Police Officer II  
Critical Incident Review Division

## PHOTOGRAPHY

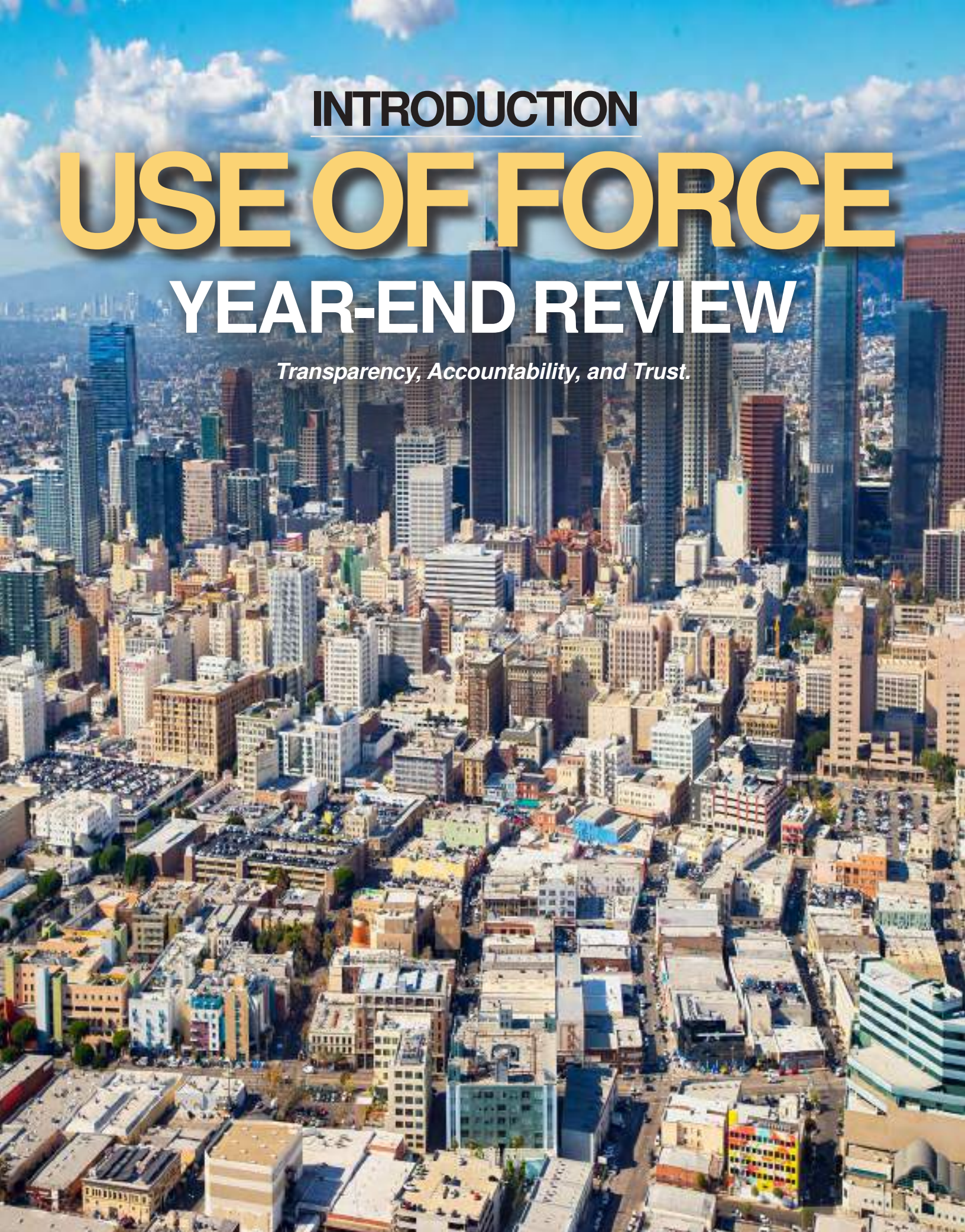
**Kevin Pellon**, Police Officer II  
Critical Incident Review Division

6	INTRODUCTION: USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW
8	A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF OF POLICE
10	LOS ANGELES BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS
14	DEPARTMENT CORE VALUES
16	DEPARTMENT STRUCTURE AND RESOURCES
26	HOMELESSNESS AND OUTREACH
30	MENTAL ILLNESS AND POLICING
32	THE USE OF FORCE: LEGALITY AND POLICY
40	DEPARTMENT TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT
50	COMMAND AND CONTROL
62	LESS-LETHAL DEPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
70	K-9 PLATOON: DEVELOPMENTS AND USE OF FORCE
74	MEDICAL CARE OF ARRESTEES
76	ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS
78	CRITICAL INCIDENT COMMUNITY BRIEFINGS
84	THE INVESTIGATION, REVIEW, AND ADJUDICATION PROCESS
102	PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS: INVESTIGATION AND ADJUDICATION
106	OFFICER WELLNESS AND RESOURCES
108	2020 STATISTICAL SNAPSHOT
122	AGENCY TO AGENCY DEMOGRAPHIC COMPARISON
126	MAPPING RESOURCES
134	2020 UOF HIGHLIGHTS
144	2016-2020 CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
324	2016-2020 NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
344	2017-2020 OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENT SYNOPSES
380	DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS, METHODOLOGY, AND INDEX
392	KEY CONTRIBUTORS

INTRODUCTION

# USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

*Transparency, Accountability, and Trust.*



# THE TRADITION CONTINUES TO *Protect & Serve* TO

*In 2020, the Department continued to progress in a direction that was collaboratively charted in partnership with a vast group of stakeholders. Coupled with the institutional knowledge and expertise derived from generations of dedicated police officers and civilian employees, the Department is continuing its efforts to promote a positive future.*



**I**n 2015, the Los Angeles Police Department (Department) began compiling one of the most comprehensive and detailed publications on use of force (UOF) statistics that has ever been released to the public by a local law enforcement agency in the United States of America (United States). The Use of Force Year-End Review (Report), an annual five-year comparison study, now released in its sixth edition, has come to serve as a vital platform of measurability and analysis of the Department's UOF occurrences. The Department reaffirms its commitment to transparency by the continuing analysis and publication of the Year-End Review.

Our Core Value, Quality Through Continuous Improvement, mandates that we strive to achieve the highest level of quality in all aspects of our work, and dedicate ourselves to proactively seek new and better ways to connect with, and serve the community.

This Report serves as a vital document in the self-assessment process and is an important medium in the sharing of information with the public. The Department is also committed to learning from the greater law enforcement community through the sharing of knowledge and experiences that have become best practices. Honest self-examination is necessary to shift organizational methods to align with current community expectations and needs.

Technological advancements are changing the way police conduct operations. These advancements include the tracking and monitoring of various forms of information, and, when necessary, addressing significant statistical trends and isolated outliers. As part of our ongoing effort to improve the Department and the service we provide, we will continue to implement systems that will measure results, improve efficiency, and provide overall accountability.

The Los Angeles Police Department continues to be a leader and model for innovation in crime reduction and prevention programs, as well as evolving performance management approaches. Through innovative prevention programs and community outreach, our Department will remain a national leader in our goal to become the safest big city in the United States.

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

As with past efforts and accomplished solutions, the Department continually strives to maintain its role as a global leader in transparency, innovation, and service. The Use of Force Year-End Review stands as a symbol of those principles.

## A MESSAGE FROM THE

## CHIEF OF POLICE

*Michel R. Moore*

*"Partnerships and building trust are at the heart of my efforts to increase police legitimacy in all the neighborhoods we serve."*

Nearly three years ago, I made a promise to you to serve all members of the public with purpose, compassion, and partnership. This has never been more important given the unprecedented challenges for law enforcement professionals due to the tumultuous events of 2020.

My commitment to serve all of you with integrity and honesty is still present, and the lessons learned over the past year have served to strengthen the Los Angeles Police Department's resolve "to protect and to serve" our communities and all Angelenos. The national movement to re-imagine and reshape police agencies to increase transparency, lessen lethal encounters, and focus on relationship-building was heard loud and clear in Los Angeles. As a leader in law enforcement, the Los Angeles Police Department demonstrated a continued commitment to working with the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners, City officials, and community leaders to institute constitutional policies and procedures which promote trust, respect, and neutrality in all encounters with the public.

During 2020, the Los Angeles Police Department completed a comprehensive revision of its use of force policy. The changes highlight my resolution to be transparent and accountable to the public we serve and reinforce our belief that we are not only the guardians but also the servants of the public. The policy now incorporates the requirement by every officer to report potential excessive force to a supervisor, and the requirement to intercede when an officer observes another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary. Carotid restraint control holds, referred to as "choke holds" are now banned. Additionally, the policy has incorporated the requirement to give verbal warnings prior to using force when feasible and the mandate that peace officers use deadly force only when necessary in defense of human life. There is now the requirement for officers to promptly provide basic and emergency medical assistance to all members of the community to the extent of the officer's training and experience in first aid and to the level of equipment available. Every member of this Department will be held to the high standards of this policy, and I am confident that the men and women of this Department will rise to this mandate.

The Department continued to train on de-escalation techniques, crowd management and control, and mental health intervention during 2020. Over 7,000 personnel have now attended the Command and Control course which provides officers and supervisors with de-escalation techniques, and over 3,727 personnel were provided training to engage with persons suffering from a mental illness through the 40-hour Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT). As we move forward with implementing these use of force changes, I am reminded that oftentimes our least tenured employees are entrusted to make the most critical use of force decisions—I am committed to ensuring all our employees have the adequate equipment, knowledge, and confidence through on-going training and a constant reminder of our guiding principle of reverence for human life.

The Department's commitment to de-escalation training, "fire discipline," and techniques to minimize the need to use higher levels of force resulted in notable reductions in officer-involved shootings (OIS). Over the past five years, the Los Angeles Police Department had a 44% reduction in overall OIS incidents and a 66% reduction in fatal OIS incidents. The Department's holistic approach to lessen fatal encounters resulted in seven fatal OIS incidents in 2020 compared to 37 fatal OIS incidents in 1990, the lowest in the past 30 years. This is truly a testament to the collective efforts of every member of this Department to embody the Department's Core Values of Respect for People and Quality through Continuous Improvement.

Partnerships and building trust are at the heart of my efforts to increase police legitimacy in all the neighborhoods we serve. Trust and legitimacy are greatly diminished when an officer uses unreasonable force. To this end, building trust is a goal in every encounter between the police and the public, but this is exponentially true when an officer prevents a use of force with the proper use of de-escalation techniques. The men and women of this Department are the best trained and most professional police officers in the nation, and I look forward to another year of transparency and relationship-building with the diverse communities that we serve.

This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.



# BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

## LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT



**EILEEN DECKER**

*President*



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

**SHANE MURPHY-GOLDSMITH**

*Vice-President*



Commissioner Goldsmith was appointed to the BOPC in 2016. Commissioner Goldsmith is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Liberty Hill Foundation, an institution dedicated to providing funding and leadership training for community-based organizations within Los Angeles County. She was also Executive Director of PATH Ventures, a non-profit agency that builds and provides housing for people who are homeless and mentally ill. Commissioner Goldsmith received her Master's Degree in Public Administration from California State University, Long Beach, and is a graduate of Kenyon College.

**STEVE SOBOROFF**

*Commissioner*



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

**DALE BONNER**

*Commissioner*



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

**MARIA LOU CALANCHE**

*Commissioner*



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

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

# BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

## AN OVERVIEW



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

The Board of Police Commissioners, originally created in the 1920s, is comprised of five civilians who donate their time to the City. The Commissioners serve a maximum of two five-year terms, as well as up to two years of an unexpired term. The Commissioners routinely spend 25-50 hours per week on Commission business and serve as the citizens' voice in police affairs in order to ensure a more responsive and effective City government.

The Commission is responsible for establishing Department policy, implementing necessary reform measures, improving the Department's service to the community, and enhancing community policing programs. The Commission also reviews and adjudicates Categorical Uses of Force by Department employees, including officer-involved shootings, in-custody deaths, and uses of force resulting in a person's admission to a hospital due to injury. In adjudicating each of these critical incidents, the Commission considers whether the actions of the involved officers adhered to all relevant Department policies and training. Should the Commission find any of the actions of the involved officers out of policy, the authority for the administration of discipline under the City Charter vests 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.

# 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 seek 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 the 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.



This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.



# DEPARTMENT

## STRUCTURE AND RESOURCES



This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.



### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE **MICHEL R. MOORE**

*Chief of Police*





## CHIEF OF STAFF **DOMINIC H. CHOI**

*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 Dominic Choi.

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



## OFFICE OF OPERATIONS **ROBERT N. ARCOS**

*Assistant Chief, Director*

The Department's general policing activities are managed through the Office of Operations (OO), which is responsible for a majority of the Department's sworn personnel. In addition to South Bureau Homicide Division, LAX Field Services Division, Community Engagement Group, 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 Robert Arcos.

- **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**
- **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT GROUP**  
Community Outreach & Development Division



## OFFICE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS HORACE E. FRANK

*Assistant Chief, Director*

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

### ○ TRANSIT SERVICES BUREAU

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

### ○ COUNTER-TERRORISM & SPECIAL OPERATIONS BUREAU

- Counter Terrorism Group
  - Major Crimes Division
  - Emergency Services Division
- Special Operations Group
  - Metropolitan Division
  - Air Support Division
  - Security Services Division

### ○ DETECTIVE BUREAU

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



## OFFICE OF SUPPORT SERVICES BEATRICE M. GIRMALA

*Assistant Chief, Director*

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

### ○ ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BUREAU

- Records & Identification Division
- Evidence and Property Management Division
- Facilities Management Division
- Personnel Division
- Support Services Group
  - Communications Division
  - Custody Services Division
  - Motor Transport Division

### ○ PERSONNEL & TRAINING BUREAU

- Officer Representation Unit
- Training Group
  - Training Division
  - In-Service Training Division
- Police Training & Education
- Personnel Group
  - Recruitment & Employment Division
  - Employee Assistance Unit

### ○ CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW DIVISION (CIRD)

### ○ BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES (BSS)

### ○ FISCAL GROUP



**OFFICE OF  
CONSTITUTIONAL  
POLICING & POLICY**  
**LIZABETH A. RHODES**

*Police Administrator III, Director*

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

- **RISK MANAGEMENT  
LEGAL AFFAIRS GROUP**  
Legal Affairs Division  
Risk Management and Policy Division  
Strategic Planning Section
- **OMBUDS**  
OMBUDS Section
- **AUDIT DIVISION**



**PROFESSIONAL  
STANDARDS BUREAU**  
**ROBERT F. MARINO**

*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 Use of Force (CUOF).

When a personnel complaint is generated as a result of an Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy finding for a 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 COP for final disposition. Additionally, PSB oversees both the administrative and criminal aspects of an OIS and other CUOF investigations, and ensures all OIS occurrences are presented to the Los Angeles County District Attorney (LACDA) for evaluation of any criminal allegations pertaining to the involved officer(s). Professional Standards Bureau is overseen by Deputy Chief Robert Marino.

- **INTERNAL AFFAIRS GROUP**  
Administrative Investigation Division  
Criminal Investigation Division
- **SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION**
- **FORCE INVESTIGATION GROUP**  
Force Investigatoin Division



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

*Deputy Chief, Commanding Officer*

It is the vision of the Community Safety Partnership 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.

- **COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP**  
 South and West  
 Central and Valley



**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. ITB also oversees all Department communication systems, including dispatch and the 9-1-1 system.

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

# HOMELESSNESS AND OUTREACH

## THE DEPARTMENT'S ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES WITH HOMELESSNESS

In 2020, the City of Los Angeles' population grew to 3,966,936.<sup>1</sup> Amongst the City's population, there were approximately 41,290 persons experiencing homelessness and of these, 28,903 were unsheltered.<sup>2</sup> Homelessness has been described by Mayor Eric Garcetti as the "moral and humanitarian crisis of our time." Every city department and community partner understands that homelessness requires working closely together to assist our community members that are experiencing homelessness, especially those that are unsheltered. The Department, along with other city departments and community partners, took significant steps in 2020 to efficiently coordinate and operationalize the city's homeless strategy. While keeping the city safe, clean, and accessible to all. The Department, in partnership with our city partners, remains steadfast in its commitment to improving the outcomes of persons experiencing homelessness. It is the Department's objective to lead with Los Angeles City's non-law enforcement resources when contacting a person experiencing homelessness.

The homeless are among the most vulnerable persons in society. In 2020, 7,872 persons experiencing homelessness were reported to be victims of a violent or property crime. In the same year, 5,722 persons experiencing homelessness were reported as suspects of a violent or property crime.<sup>3</sup> To protect some of the most vulnerable persons in society, the Department has committed resources, trained personnel, and is dedicated to the roles and responsibilities articulated in the City's Homeless Strategy.<sup>4</sup>

## HOMELESS OUTREACH AND PROACTIVE ENGAGEMENT (HOPE)

As of October 1, 2019, the Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation (LASAN), and Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) expanded their homeless outreach and clean-up teams to 30 Comprehensive Cleaning and Rapid Engagement (CARE) teams (formerly known as Rapid Response Teams and Clean Streets L.A.). These teams were created as a direct response to the city and county's joint plan to end homelessness. The teams address the needs of the homeless by providing resources, while also responding to general quality of life issues within neighborhoods.

In 2020, the Department had four Bureau Homeless Outreach and Proactive Engagement (HOPE) teams assigned to each geographic bureau and their corresponding divisions to support the CARE teams. There were a total of 42 HOPE officers and four sergeants. All personnel assigned to HOPE units receive Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT) during their tenure in the unit. HOPE officers were assigned the responsibility and responded when LASAN CARE (+) called for police support. This strategy is consistent with the Department's standing objective to lead with outreach and education when contacting a person experiencing homelessness and utilizing enforcement as a last resort.

In 2020, the Department had in excess of 1.3 million community contacts with only 2,250 incidents of Force, both Categorical and Non-Categorical, 798 of those cases involved persons experiencing homelessness. HOPE officers had 10,575 contacts with persons experiencing homelessness (PEH), with only 8 incidents of force, making up less than .07% of their contacts to UOF ratio.



## THE UNIFIED HOMELESSNESS RESPONSE CENTER (UHRC)

The UHRC is the operational hub of coordination for the City's efforts to provide a timely, effective, and coordinated street-level response to unsheltered homelessness across the City. Key roles of the UHRC are instituting the A Bridge Home (ABH) model including outreach, engagement, safety, and cleanup protocols; scheduling LASAN and LAHSA's CARE and CARE+ operations; acting as the operations center during Red Flag Alerts to safely and proactively minimize fire risks involving the homeless in restricted areas within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ); and handling requests from Council Districts and City and County partners that involve homelessness issues. The Department supports law enforcement's role and responsibilities at the UHRC with dedicated personnel and operational street level support.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Chief of Police had directed the Department Homelessness Coordinator (DHC) to temporarily relocate the hub of operations to the UHRC, located at the City's Emergency Operations Center (EOC). On March 18, 2020, the DHC established its command at the UHRC with specific focus on protecting PEH against COVID-19 and expanded the UHRC to a seven day per week coverage. On March 19, 2020, the Mayor of Los Angeles issued "Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority, Safer at Home."

The UHRC expanded from an administrative role supporting CARE (+) to an operational role expanding temporary housing of PEH through the Mass Shelter Expansion Program (MSEP) to an unprecedented level. The housing expansion started with Tier 3<sup>5</sup> and expanded into Tier 1<sup>6</sup> through the Recreational Vehicle (RV) housing program. The UHRC also supported the Wellness Surge, led by the Los Angeles Fire Department, testing unsheltered PEH for COVID-19 in the field.

<sup>1</sup> <https://planning.lacity.org/resources/demographic>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=4558-2020-greater-los-angeles-homeless-count-presentation>

<sup>3</sup> 2020 Semi Annual Reports on Homelessness

<sup>4</sup> City of Los Angeles Comprehensive Homeless Strategy: <http://www.lacity.org/for-residents/popular-in-formation/comprehensive-home-less-strategy-implementation>

<sup>5</sup> Congregate housing for PEH at Recreation and Park sites.

<sup>6</sup> Shelter for those that could be disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 due to age (over 65) or underlying health conditions.

The DHC in partnership with Los Angeles Recreation and Parks (RAP), LAHSA, Department of Transportation (LADOT), Los Angeles Sanitation and Environment (LASAN), and the Department of Public Works - Bureau of Engineering (BOE) were able to stand up the first eight MSEP sites within three days. This expanded to a total of 26 MSEP sites and included additional partnerships with Go RN, Department of Mental Health (DMH), Los Angeles Public Library, Get Help, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (DPH), UCLA School of Medicine, GSG Protective Services, and Allied Universal Security.

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) provided the City of Los Angeles with 535 RVs to be utilized during the crisis. The DHC was assigned as lead in the RV project and coordinated efforts of the various departments. After much discussion on alternatives, the decision from the Mayor's Office was to utilize the RV's as Tier I housing for PEH. DHC partnered with CalOES and RAP for transportation, acceptance, and interim storage of the RVs. In cooperation with RAP, Department of Water and Power (DWP), LASAN, and Department on Disability (DoD), eight RV sites were opened. Four of the eight sites were opened in collaboration with, and dedicated to, the Los Angeles County Project Room Key (PRK) sheltering program. The UHRC managed and coordinated the movement and interim storage of the 535 RV's.

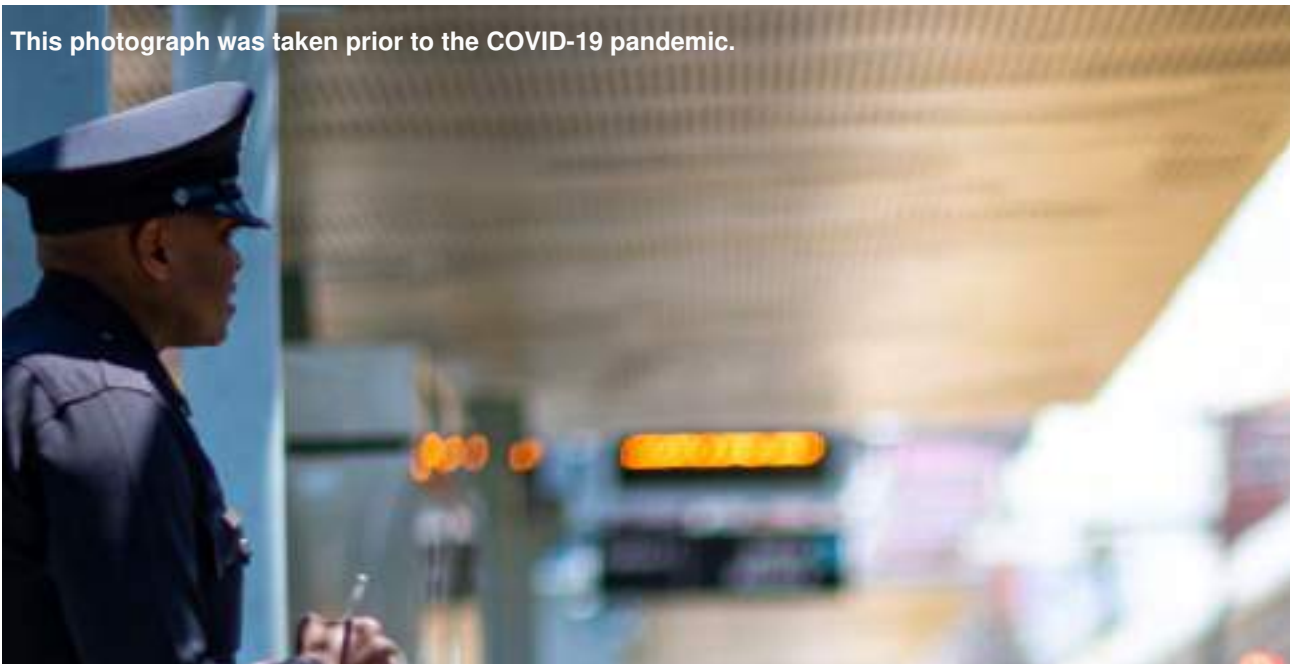
#### **RESOURCES ENHANCEMENT SERVICES ENFORCEMENT TEAM (RESET)**

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

#### **TRANSIT SERVICES DIVISION HOPE TEAM**

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

This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.



# APPROACHES TO MENTAL ILLNESS AND POLICING

## INITIATIVES

**From 2014 to 2020, a total of 3,934 LAPD officers have completed the 40 hour Mental Health Intervention Training.**

### Mental Evaluation Unit

The Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU) works with people who are experiencing mental illness or a mental health crisis. The mission of MEU is to reduce the potential for violence during police contacts involving people experiencing mental illness, while simultaneously assessing the mental health services available to assist them. Personnel from MEU respond and assist with mental illness crisis calls for service in support of field operations.

During these encounters, the Department's goal is to provide a humane, cooperative, compassionate, and effective law enforcement response. Reducing the potential for violence and offering mental health services to assist the individual requires a commitment to problem solving, partnerships, and supporting a coordinated effort from law enforcement, mental health services, and the greater community of Los Angeles.

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

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

To accomplish this, MEU utilizes the Systemwide Mental Assessment Response Team (SMART), comprised of a specially trained police officer and a clinician from the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health (LACDMH). This team's goal is to work with individuals experiencing a mental health crisis and to divert them to a mental health facility.

Case Assessment Management Program (CAMP) was added to MEU as a mental illness investigative follow-up team. Staffed by sworn investigators and LACDMH clinicians, CAMP's primary function is to identify those persons experiencing a mental illness who make frequent use of police and fire emergency services and/or who are at risk for violent encounters with police officers, e.g. Targeted Violence, Suicide Jumpers, and Suicide by Cop. Case Assessment Management Program links them to mental health resources, thereby decreasing the possibility of a violent episode with the community or first responders.

To accomplish this, CAMP developed the following criteria for follow up:

- The subject has been the focus of a barricaded suspect scenario or critical incident and suffers from mental illness;
- The subject has been placed on a minimum of six mental health holds within one year and been the focus of repeated contacts with emergency services. The catalyst of these contacts shall be the subject's mental health history. Each case shall be evaluated independently, and six contacts shall only be used as a threshold for accepting cases;
- The subject has engaged in behaviors indicative of Targeted Violence;
- Contacts with emergency services and members of the community where the subject's behavior is becoming increasingly violent due to their mental illness, including being involved in a use of force;
- The subject has attempted suicide at the hands of law enforcement (Police-Assisted Suicide or Suicide by Cop);
- Firearms and/or other deadly weapons are in the possession of and/or seized from the person with mental illness; or,
- The subject is a military veteran.

As a resource to Department personnel, MEU has a 24-hour/7 days a week Triage Desk which evaluates all Department contacts with persons who are experiencing a mental health crisis. The MEU Triage Desk provides advice, guides responding field personnel, and memorializes all Department contacts with those experiencing a mental health crisis by completing a Mental Evaluation Incident Report. Access to these reports are limited to personnel assigned to MEU to ensure all personal medical information is protected.

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

In 2020, the Department responded to approximately 19,226 calls for service involving persons experiencing a mental health crisis. Personnel from MEU responded and handled approximately 6,712 of those calls. Of those, approximately 5,627 calls resulted in a §5150 WIC hold being placed on the individual involved. There were 1,572 cases referred to CAMP and approximately 768 weapons were seized citywide per §8102 WIC.

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

In 2014, the Department reviewed its current mental health training and initiated a redesign. At the end of 2014, the Department presented its newly developed Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT), a 40-hour course delivered 25 times a year to field personnel who have the greatest likelihood of interaction with persons who are experiencing mental illness or a mental health crisis. For the past six years, the MHIT course has been provided to all new police officers prior to completing their probationary year in the field. A total of 3,934 LAPD officers have completed MHIT training: 54 in 2014, 303 in 2015, 660 in 2016, 677 in 2017, 718 in 2018, 702 in 2019, and 820 in 2020. It has also been a top priority to train officers working in specialized assignments such as Resource Enhancement and Services Enforcement (RESET), Field Training Officers, and Homeless Outreach and Proactive Engagement (HOPE) teams. These teams work closest with the community members experiencing homelessness and/or mental health issues. The Federal Consent Decree that once guided the Department in improving its responsiveness to societal changes considered it a best practice for ten percent of patrol officers to have specialized training, such as MHIT. The Department has more than doubled that number and by providing this as a mandatory curriculum during the probationary year for new sworn personnel, the Department has made a commitment for all patrol officers to be more effective in serving individuals affected by mental illness or suffering from a mental health crisis. In doing so, the hope is that crime in the City and uses of force can eventually be reduced.

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

### Mental Health

In furtherance of the Board of Police Commissioners' (BOPC) efforts to address mental health as it relates to use of force incidents, the Department continued its efforts to provide resources to individuals with mental illness, or to those experiencing a mental health crisis, in 2020. The following are examples of ongoing efforts:

1. The Department continues to provide new officers, and those working in assignments interacting primarily with persons experiencing homelessness, with a 40-hour MHIT course;
2. Department personnel work alongside professionals from the LACDMH and the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) for improved results;
3. The MEU has been an instrumental Department asset in serving individuals with mental illnesses or those experiencing a mental health crisis, and continues to deploy SMART assets to assist field personnel;
4. Tactical de-escalation training, newly established Department protocols (including the Office of Operations (OO) Communications Division – Divisional Order No. 8, Response Protocol for Calls Involving Knives, Swords, or any Edged Weapon, and No. 9, Response Protocols for Calls Involving Mental Illness) and the deployment of more effective less-lethal devices in recent years continues to have a positive impact on the disposition of mental health-related calls for service; and,
5. On December 8, 2020, the BOPC approved Special Order No. 30, which provides Department personnel with specific direction on interacting with, evaluating, taking custody of, and remanding persons with mental illness to treatment facilities. The Order also rescinds Chief of Detective Notice, Determination of Persons Suspected of Suffering from a Mental Illness, dated May 19, 2017.



THE

# USE OF FORCE

LEGALITY & POLICY



This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

## UNDERSTANDING

## LAPD UOF POLICY

## AND THE LEGAL STANDARD

*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 and reasonable to do so. When warranted, Department personnel may use objectively reasonable force to carry out their duties.*

**LEGAL STANDARDS**

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

**FEDERAL LEGAL STANDARDS**

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

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

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

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA LEGAL STANDARDS**

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

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

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

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

**THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT USE OF FORCE POLICY***Preamble to the Use of Force Policy*

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

The Department's guiding principle when using force shall be Reverence for Human Life. Officers shall attempt to control an incident by using time, distance, communications, and available resources in an effort to de-escalate the situation, whenever it is safe, feasible and reasonable to do so. As stated below, when warranted, Department personnel may use objectively reasonable force to carry out their duties. Officers may use deadly force only when they reasonably believe, based on the totality of circumstances, that such force is necessary in defense of human life.<sup>7</sup> Officers who use unreasonable force degrade the confidence of the community we serve, expose fellow officers to physical hazards, violate the law and rights of individuals upon whom unreasonable force or unnecessary deadly force is used, and subject the Department and themselves to potential civil and criminal liability. Conversely, officers who fail to use force when warranted may endanger themselves, the community and fellow officers.

**POLICY**

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

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

**Proportionality.** Officers may only use a level of force that they reasonably believe is proportional to the seriousness of the suspected offense or the reasonably perceived level of actual or threatened resistance.<sup>8</sup>

**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.<sup>8</sup>

**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, as determined by an objectively reasonable



officer under the circumstances based upon the totality of information actually known to the officer, shall report such force to a superior officer.<sup>8</sup>

**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, as determined by 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.<sup>8</sup>

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

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

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

- To the extent of the officer's training and experience in first aid/CPR/AED; and,
- To the level of equipment available to an officer at the time assistance is needed.<sup>9</sup>

#### NON-DEADLY FORCE

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

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

The Department examines the reasonableness of any particular 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;<sup>9</sup>
- The seriousness of the crime or suspected offense;
- The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject;
- Whether the subject was posing an immediate threat to officers or a danger to the community;
- The potential for injury to citizens, officers or subjects;
- The risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape;
- The conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time);
- The amount of time and any changing circumstances during which the officer had to determine the type and amount of force that appeared to be reasonable;
- The availability of other resources;
- The training and experience of the officer;
- The proximity or access of weapons to the subject;
- Officer versus subject factors such as age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion and number of officers versus subjects;
- The environmental factors and/or other exigent circumstances; and,
- Whether a person is a member of a vulnerable population.<sup>9</sup>



#### DRAWING AND/OR EXHIBITING FIREARMS

Unnecessarily or prematurely drawing or exhibiting a firearm limits an officer's alternatives in controlling a situation, creates unnecessary anxiety on the part of citizens, and may result in an unwarranted or accidental discharge of the firearm. Officers shall not draw or exhibit a firearm unless the circumstances surrounding the incident create a reasonable belief that it may be necessary to use the firearm. When an officer has determined that the use of deadly force is not necessary, the officer shall, as soon as practicable, secure or holster the firearm. Any drawing and exhibiting of a firearm shall conform with this policy on the use of firearms. Moreover, any intentional pointing of a firearm at a person by an officer shall be reported. Such reporting will be published in the Department's year-end use of force report.<sup>9</sup>

#### 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.<sup>10</sup> Before discharging a firearm, officers shall consider their surroundings and potential risk to bystanders to the extent reasonable under the circumstances.<sup>11</sup>

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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.<sup>11</sup>

#### DEPARTMENT CATEGORIZATION OF UOF INCIDENTS

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

#### CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

A CUOF is defined as:

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

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

- All 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."

**Note:** The Department does not authorize the use of upper body control holds, including the use of a modified carotid, full carotid, or locked carotid hold; therefore, any use is unauthorized and shall be investigated as a CUOF.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>9</sup>California State Senate Bill No. 230, signed by Governor Newsom on September 12, 2019, and enacted on January 1, 2021, required law enforcement agencies to maintain a policy that provides guidelines on the use of force, utilizing de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to force when feasible, specific guidelines for the application of deadly force, and factors for evaluating and reviewing all use of force incidents, among other things.

<sup>10</sup>California Assembly Bill No. 392, signed by Governor Gavin Newsom on August 19, 2019, and enacted on January 1, 2020, modified California Penal Code Section 835(a) and redefined the circumstances under which a homicide by a peace officer is deemed justifiable.

<sup>11</sup>California State Senate Bill No. 230, signed by Governor Newsom on September 12, 2019, and enacted on January 1, 2021, required law enforcement agencies to maintain a policy that provides guidelines on the use of force, utilizing de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to force when feasible, specific guidelines for the application of deadly force, and factors for evaluating and reviewing all use of force incidents, among other things.

<sup>12</sup>California State Assembly Bill No. 1196, signed by Governor Gavin Newsom on August 31, 2020, and enacted on January 1, 2021 prohibits a law enforcement agency from authorizing the use of a carotid restraint or choke hold by any peace officer employed by that agency.

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

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

**NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE**

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

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

**NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE LEVELS**

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

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

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

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

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

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



**The following incidents are not reportable as a NCUOF incident:**

- 1 No injury or complaint of injury**

The use of a C-grip, firm grip, or joint lock to compel a person to comply with an employee's direction which does not result in an injury or complaint of injury;
- 2 Overcoming passive resistance within physical or mental impediments with no injury or complaint of injury**

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

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

Force used by an organized squad in a crowd control situation, or a riotous situation when the crowd exhibits hostile behavior and does not respond to verbal directions from Department employees; and,
- 5 FID determination that incident is not a CUOF**

Any incident investigated by FID and determined not to rise to the level of a CUOF.

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

# DEPARTMENT TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

## LAPD TRAINING RESPONSE TO COVID-19 PROTOCOLS

On March 4, 2020, Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti declared a State of Emergency due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). On March 14, 2020, Training Division (TD) was tasked to develop a hygiene and exposure protocol consistent with Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Department standards. By March 16, 2020, there were 335 confirmed COVID-19 cases, among them was one Department employee. To ensure safety among Department and Recruit personnel, TD implemented a Prevention and Exposure Protocol to ensure the safety of the six recruit classes, at the time, who were actively training in the Department's Police Academy.

Effective immediately, all TD personnel, to include sworn, civilian, and recruit personnel, were briefed on the advisory notices disseminated via the Department Operations Center (DOC). Each employee was required to screen themselves prior to reporting to work and follow CDC guidelines if they exhibited any symptoms consistent with COVID-19. Temperature checks were conducted at Start of Watch (SOW) and each Team Supervisor, Unit Officer-in-Charge (OIC), and/or Drill Instructor (DI) met with their respective personnel to monitor the overall wellness of their employees. Classroom configuration changed from group work at tables to utilizing the largest classrooms available and spreading officers out in rows to prevent close contact.

As the pandemic progressed, LAPD leadership coordinated with the Los Angeles Fire Department to ensure weekly testing was completed at the Academy at the end of each week (Thursday and Friday) and results were acquired before recruits and staff could return to training the following Monday. When exposures occurred, TD worked closely with DOC and Facilities Management Division to coordinate decontamination services at the Ahmanson Recruit Training Facility (ARTC) and Davis Training Facility (DTF) in a timely manner.

When City-wide orders first came out, in-service training was completely shut down; however, ongoing training needs continued and required the Department to adapt. Training in "Command and Control" was an expectation from the Board of Police Commissioners and was eventually restarted with the new safety protocols that had been working in the Academy. Classes were cut in size and separated into two classrooms to allow for distancing. Signage was displayed in accordance with Department and Los Angeles City requirements. Disinfecting sprays, refills, and wipes were made available to all employees

for their use during the workday, as well as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). All instructional staff assessed the environment to ensure that employee wellness needs were met, to include, but not limited to the following:

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

As the year progressed, training needs shifted to developing and recertifying the Department's course on Crowd Control. The same principles were adopted in the roll out of this course to ensure Department was prepared to respond to potential protests associated with the Presidential Election on November 3rd. As the Department was able to acquire protective shields for the use in Crowd Control situations, a new training need evolved to enable officers to properly deploy and use this equipment for protection as needed. By the end of the year, COVID-19 cases and deaths were dramatically increasing and again, the Department needed to adapt. While the cleaning and safety protocols remained the same, the Shield Training was revised to be completed outside, in small groups, at each Division. This flexibility allowed the training mission to continue while keeping officers safe.

During the 2020 training cycle, 531 recruit officers, to include outside agencies, began training and 464 graduated the Police Academy. From the 67 recruit officers that were separated from Academy training, none were due to COVID-19. In-service Training, while significantly suspended, remained focused on critical areas that permitted a coordinated Department response to the elections in November and the inauguration in January.

Most importantly, the TD leadership provided employees with support to maintain their overall wellness. Additionally, it was ensured that employees understood other resources available in the following areas:

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

## DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF TRAINING

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

1. Teaching UOF de-escalation techniques;
2. Building public trust and Reverence for Human Life;
3. Serving the people and systems impacted by mental illness;
4. Mastering laws of Arrest, Search and Seizure;
5. Incorporating Procedural Justice best practices; and
6. Identifying, testing, and piloting of non-lethal munitions.

## EXPANDING THE USE OF DE-ESCALATION TECHNIQUES

Guided by the Reverence for Human Life, the Department has consistently upheld the expectation that officers may only use force that is objectively reasonable to effect an arrest, prevent the escape of suspects, or overcome their resistance, provided de-escalation attempts were ineffective or not feasible. For consistency from training exposure to field performance through congruity with training efforts, the Department recognized that elements of de-escalation had to be embodied in a comprehensive framework. In April 2017, the Department formally incorporated the concept of de-escalation in the preamble to the UOF policy. Since then, training curriculum and other Department reference materials have been amended to include de-escalation principles. To date, de-escalation principles have been integrated into all training regarding Use of Force. A new Training Bulletin on concepts related to Command and Control was created in 2018, followed by a mandatory video to reinforce the training concepts.

## INTEGRATION OF NEW UOF POLICY

In order to comply with California Senate Bill 230, the Department thoroughly reviewed the Academy curriculum and all existing courses for the integration of the new use of force policy. In total, 78 courses were moved into modification and 20 were updated and completed as of December 2020. The remaining courses will continue through the modification process before being utilized. It is expected that all 78 courses will be updated by the end of 2021.

## IN-SERVICE TRAINING

During 2018, the Department implemented a course on Integrating Communication, De-escalation, and Crowd Control (ICDC). Continuous Department-wide training was conducted until February 2019 ensuring that 7,796 officers were trained with this course content.

As part of the Department's continuing commitment to de-escalation, a new UOF course titled Advanced Strategies for Command and Control (ASCC) was developed. The ASCC course contained a review of de-escalation techniques and communication strategies focused on managing intense incidents involving multiple officers through scenario-based training. The ASCC course imparts officers with a formal definition of Command and Control. It also provides officers with the tools needed to control tactical situations and reinforces Use of Force policy. De-escalation, the Incident Command System (ICS), and supervisory responsibilities are also incorporated into the training. As of October 2020, a total of 7,500 officers have attended ASCC. An additional 1,800 officers need to attend the course, which will continue to be presented through 2021.

In October 2020, the Department moved from the presentation of the ASCC course to a Mobile Field Force (MFF) refresher training. From October to November 2020, a total of 4,614 officers attended MFF training. In addition, the Department acquired plexiglass protective body shields for use during crowd management incidents. 2,267 officers have attended that training, which has now been incorporated into the MFF refresher course.

## A HEALTHY AND FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION

A vital component in cultivating healthy work environments and strong relationships with the community we serve is a well-trained and educated body of supervision. To accomplish this, the Department collaborated with Pepperdine University's Stratus Institute for Dispute Resolution to design and develop conflict resolution training for Department leadership. Personnel from the rank of Captain and above attended a two-day course, while lieutenants and sergeants attended a more intense four-day course. Both courses emphasized the importance of understanding and supporting diversity in the workplace and provided practical methods of addressing and preventing conflict.



This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### SERVING THE PEOPLE AND SYSTEMS IMPACTED BY MENTAL ILLNESS

For the past four years, the 40-hour Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT) course has been provided to all new police officers prior to completing their probationary year in the field. It has also been a top priority to train officers working in specialized assignments such as MEU, RESET, and HOPE teams that work closest with those experiencing mental illness. The Federal Consent Decree that once guided the Department in improving its responsiveness to societal changes considered it a best practice for ten percent of patrol officers to have such specialized training. Currently, the Department has more than doubled that number. By providing MHIT as a mandatory curriculum during the probationary year for new sworn personnel, the Department has made a commitment for all patrol officers to be more effective in serving individuals affected by mental illness. In doing so, it is the goal of the Department to reduce both the fear and incidence of crime and uses of force within the City. By working with our community partners, including the Department of Mental Health (DMH), and through increased training efforts, the Department has enhanced the ability of field personnel to recognize the symptoms of mental illness and more accurately triage the growing number of calls for service involving persons experiencing a mental health crisis. Through further collaboration with community advocate groups, such as National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), the Department is working to modify its response to the overall mental health crisis by connecting affected individuals and their families to support services for a long-term solution.

#### MASTERING LAWS OF ARREST; SEARCH AND SEIZURE

During the Academy, recruit officers are exposed to numerous training scenarios where they apply and refine the concepts discussed in classroom instruction. Simply having an intellectual understanding of the material is often insufficient once officers are faced with real-life and volatile situations in the field, including UOF incidents. Scenario-based training creates realistic situations in a managed and controlled setting to facilitate lessons on how officers are to address high-stress incidents. Additionally, scenario-based training allows for Academy instructors to better assess recruit officers' understanding of the academic curriculum, and ultimately ensures the accurate and successful application of material in practice when recruit officers transition to field assignments.

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

#### POLICE ACADEMY TRAINING

In 2008, the Department implemented a completely redesigned Academy curriculum, which was geared toward problem-based learning. The Department recognized that the Academy's tradition of strong, tactical skill training must continue, but acknowledged that improvements had to be made to maximize critical thinking and capitalize on personal initiative and human potential. As such, the enhancement and implementation of the modified curriculum compliments tactical performance with the development of officers who are self-motivated, independent, community oriented, and problem solvers.

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

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

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

**Through an Event, Not to an Event** - To be comprehensively effective, training must be conducted within an experiential learning environment that requires critical thinking all the way through an event. Training "through an event" includes training not only for the skills needed in a crisis, but for the ongoing response once the tactical operation concludes. Leaders must learn to anticipate the ongoing needs of their people, the community, and the necessary resources once the crisis is over. Understanding the context and ensuring follow-through with key stakeholders will improve the Department's response for future incidents.

#### Academy Hours

The Department's basic police Academy is currently 912 hours in duration, exceeding the POST requirement of 664 hours of mandated training. Class sizes generally range from 30 to 50 recruits. A new recruit class typically starts every four weeks, and each class is in training for a total of six months. There can be as many as six academy classes operating at any one time. The Department's goal is to exceed all POST minimum training requirements. The Academy successfully completed a Basic Course Certification Review (BCCR) by POST at the end of 2018. In 2019, the Academy reviewed all lesson plans and restructured the schedule to better facilitate learning and

### 2020 TRAINING OBJECTIVES

- 1 **TEACHING**  
Teaching use of force de-escalation techniques.
- 2 **BUILDING**  
Building public trust and Reverence for Human Life.
- 3 **SERVING**  
Serving the people and systems impacted by mental illness.
- 4 **MASTERING**  
Mastering laws of arrest, Search and Seizure.
- 5 **INCORPORATING**  
Incorporating a range of de-escalation skills across a variety of situations.
- 6 **IDENTIFYING**  
Identifying, testing, and piloting of non-lethal munitions.

meet new POST objectives. Additional curriculum added in 2019 included the use of the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher and the Ballistic Shield.

#### Academy Testing

Almost five years ago, POST implemented a new integrated testing system that emphasizes the importance of critical thinking and problem solving over memorization. This style of integrated testing is consistent with the changes the Department made to the Academy in 2008, emphasizing Problem Based Learning (PBL), critical thinking, and confidence building. Under this system of testing, recruit officers must pass two mid-term examinations and one final examination. The examinations cover material from 43 Learning Domains (LDs) introduced throughout the six months of the Academy program. Questions contained in the written examinations are also integrated into the 14 scenario-based tests which become increasingly complex as the Academy program progresses. The events depicted in each scenario require recruit officers to utilize the techniques, strategies, and course material from previous instruction to successfully resolve each situation. In addition to the written and scenario-based examinations, recruit officers must pass a series of rigorous physical fitness, self-defense, and firearms proficiency examinations before graduation and their transition to field assignments.



This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Academy Training**

At the end of 2018, in an effort to integrate the use of new technologies into the Recruit Basic Course, the Academy curriculum was enhanced with the use of Body Worn Video (BWV) during reality-based scenarios.

**IN-SERVICE TRAINING**

**Police Science and Leadership**

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

The first course, PSL I, was designed to occur 11 months after academy graduation and immediately before the end of the officer's probationary period. The 84-hour course brings an entire academy class back together to focus on classroom instruction regarding procedural justice, implicit bias, communication, empathy, legitimacy, guardian or warrior mentality, use of force, and de-escalation. The concept of "guardian or warrior mentality" has taken center-stage in many discussions regarding the national dialogue on policing. The topic was added to the course to discuss varying current and obsolete policing strategies and methods. In 2020, 96 officers completed the course. Since the course's inception, a total of 1,356 officers have completed the course.

The class also attends the 40-hour Mental Health Intervention Training hosted by the Department's Mental Evaluation Unit which addresses topics such as crisis communications, suicide by cop, substance abuse, autism, and psychopharmacology.

In 2018, the Department developed PSL II to ensure officers are building leadership skills. PSL II underwent three pilot test-phases to determine feasibility and received positive reviews from attending officers. In 2020, the first class of 21 attended PSL II. The target audience for PSL II are officers who have between two and three years of service. PSL II focuses on instructing officers through reality-based training. Scenarios are created from real-life incidents experienced by officers. Attending personnel apply the concepts and topics instructed in the previous course in order to learn how to utilize de-escalation and procedural justice. During scenarios, they also apply the concepts learned from MHIT to address individuals who may be experiencing mental illness. Lastly, officers learn tactical medicine and crisis negotiation skills. As the program progresses, additional coursework will be developed to help officers continue their development as law enforcement professionals.

**Field Training Officers (FTO) Program**

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

In 2020, the Department continued its FTO Update course which included mental health awareness, de-escalation, and command and control concepts. Also included are public trust components such as constitutional policing, fair and impartial policing, and lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgender, and/or questioning cultural competency.

**Museum of Tolerance (MOT)**

The Department continues to harness the power of experiential environments at the MOT to assist officers in understanding complex societal issues. All recruit officers spend a full day at the MOT during their academy training. The MOT developed an interactive 10-hour course for in-service officers on building public trust, which incorporates training on diversity as well as California mandated training on racial profiling.

**Field Operations Tactics and Concepts**

In order to address current trends in law enforcement, the Field Operations Tactics and Concepts (FOTAC) Unit was created in 2018. Guided by our core value of Quality Through Continuous Improvement, FOTAC created the Advanced Strategies for Command and Control (ASCC) Course which began in 2019. The unit is also responsible for instructing the Law Enforcement Tactical Application Course (LETAC), a 32-hour class that incorporates a high concentration of scenario-based training. Various scenarios reflecting current trends reinforce and enhance officers' basic tactical knowledge and skills. The course includes in-depth discussion on the Department's UOF policy, its guiding principle of Reverence for Human Life, various force options, command and control concepts, UOF Tactics Directives, de-escalation, and firearms safety.

In addition to providing training during ASCC and LETAC classes, FOTAC instructors provide tactical training for Area Training Coordinators, Reserves, specialized units, and at the request of their commanding officers, tactical enhancement training for field personnel. Personnel from FOTAC also provide instruction to members of the Mayor's Office, City/District Attorney's Office, and the Office of Inspector General. Lastly, FOTAC instructors engage with the community by providing demonstrations at community events throughout the City.

**Force Options Simulators (FOS)**

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

In-Service Training Division and Police Training and Education are currently working together to research new technology specific to virtual reality simulators. The goal is to harness technological advancements that will improve training in the areas of tactics, de-escalation, decision making, and articulation of the Use of Force policy.

The Department has continued to use the FOS system for Department-wide qualification during which instructors conduct debriefs after each scenario. All officers are required to utilize sound tactics and techniques in an attempt to de-escalate each incident, when feasible. The goal is to use techniques involved in tactical de-escalation to reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect and enable an officer to have additional options.

**General Training Updates**

Following a CUOF incident, a General Training Update (GTU) is completed to address training needs in a collaborative setting between officers and instructors.

General Training Updates are mandatory training sessions for all substantially involved personnel following a CUOF incident. Personnel are not allowed to return to field duties until the GTUs have been successfully completed. There are six mandatory topics, in addition to any other topics identified by either the COP, the concerned Area Commanding Officer (CO), CIRD, and/or PTB:

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

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

**Tactical Debriefs**

All substantially involved personnel in a CUOF incident are required to participate in a Tactical Debrief upon adjudication of the concerned case. The Tactical Debrief affords all involved personnel an opportunity to participate in collaborative training to enhance their performance, identify lessons learned, and understand the adjudication of a CUOF incident. The Tactical Debrief serves as the final training after the adjudication of a CUOF incident. It is administered by an ISTD supervisor familiar with the incident and who served as a resource in the UOFRB process.

**Standardized Roll Call Training**

During 2020, all patrol personnel viewed approximately one video per deployment period during Roll-Call training. One of the videos was related to Procedural Justice. Procedural Justice can be defined as a consistent method of operation in which community members are treated fairly, with dignity and respect, in every law enforcement encounter.

**The four tenets of Procedural Justice included:**

- **Trustworthiness**  
The ultimate goal of every encounter between the Department, and community members should be to increase trust. This can be done by simply ensuring that a community member understands the reason behind the Department's actions.
- **Neutrality**  
When decisions are explained and the use of facts and legal principles are consistently applied to all, it demonstrates that law enforcement actions are based on the law and not personal bias. Officers must remember that their decisions can only be neutral when guided by the evidence and the law.

- Respect**  
 Displaying respect for another person shows awareness of the value of every individual. Treating a person with dignity validates that individual as a human being. Respect is one of the most critical components cited by community members in determining whether they have been treated in a fair and impartial manner.
- Voice**  
 Having a voice in the process increases the personal investment of the person involved and allows the officer to ensure that mutual goals are being accomplished. Being heard is one of the ways in which people feel respected in the process, even when the outcome is not favorable for them.

**FIREARMS  
Qualification Requirements**

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

**Note:** In 2020, in response to safety concerns due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department paused the qualification process. Qualification remained paused for the remainder of 2020.

Employees are required to qualify once within a two-month cycle (not including the one-month shotgun cycle). There are six qualification cycles in a calendar year. Sworn employees (lieutenants and below), reserve officers, and security officers with less than 20 years of service qualify as follows:

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

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

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

Captains and above with less than 30 years of service qualify as follows:

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

All sworn employees (regardless of rank), reserve officers, and security officers with 30 years or more of service are required

to qualify one time per calendar year at their convenience during Cycles 2, 3, 5, or 6. This requirement shall be met with their primary duty handgun and duty ammunition.

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

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

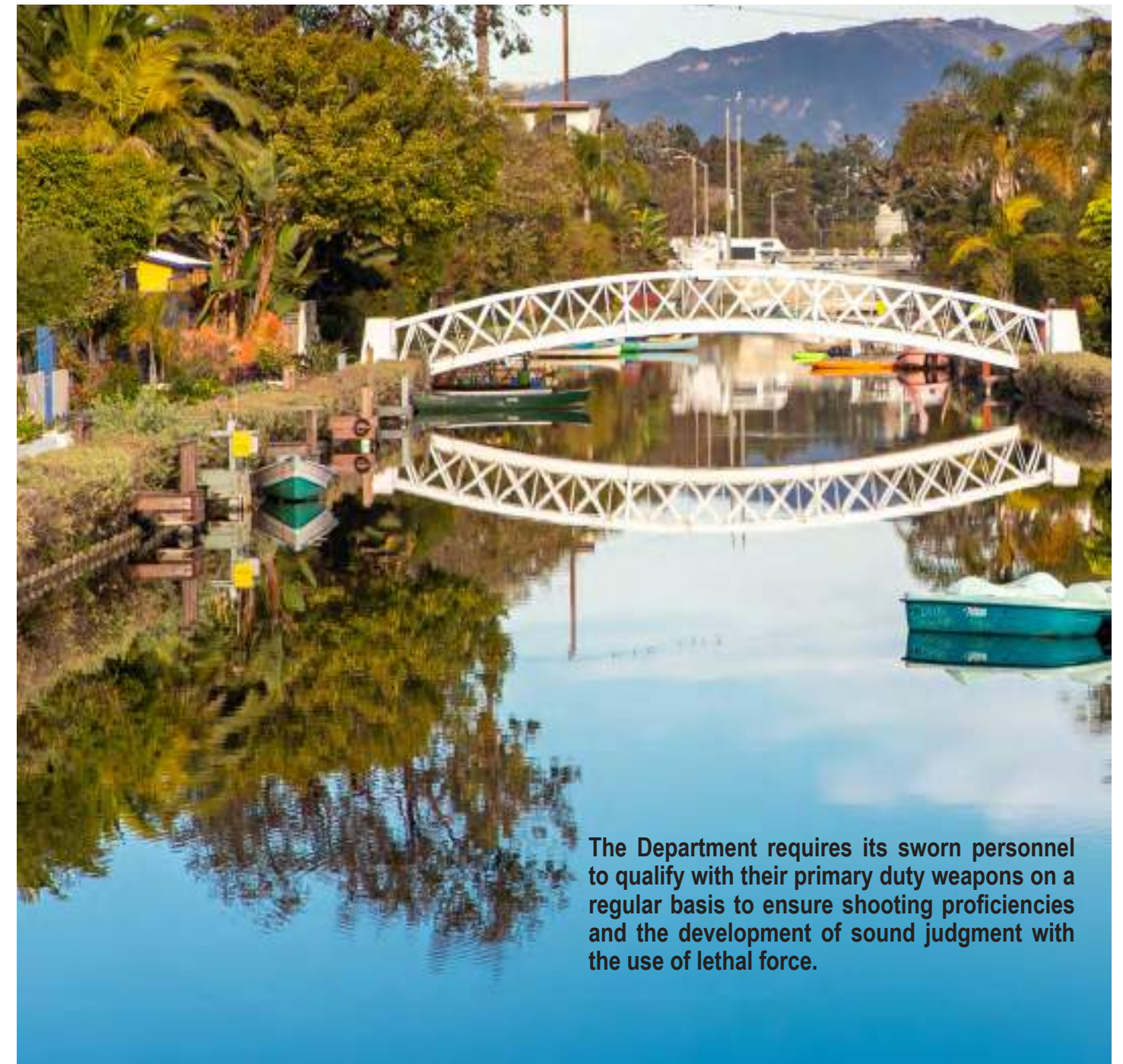
**Multiple Attempts to Qualify**  
 Officers who fail to receive a minimum passing score in a second attempt during a qualification cycle are required to attend a two-hour Enhanced Marksmanship Overview Workshop at Elysian Park Academy. A failure to receive a passing score in two attempts report is generated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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

**Vacation Exemptions**

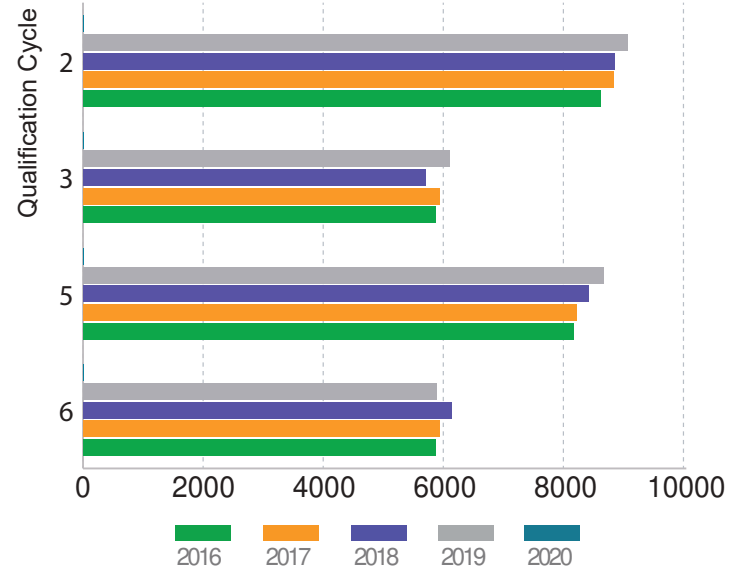
Officers are not exempt from qualification requirements due to vacation. Exemptions for qualification requirements may be granted for approved extended absences at the discretion of the concerned CO.

**REINTEGRATION**

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

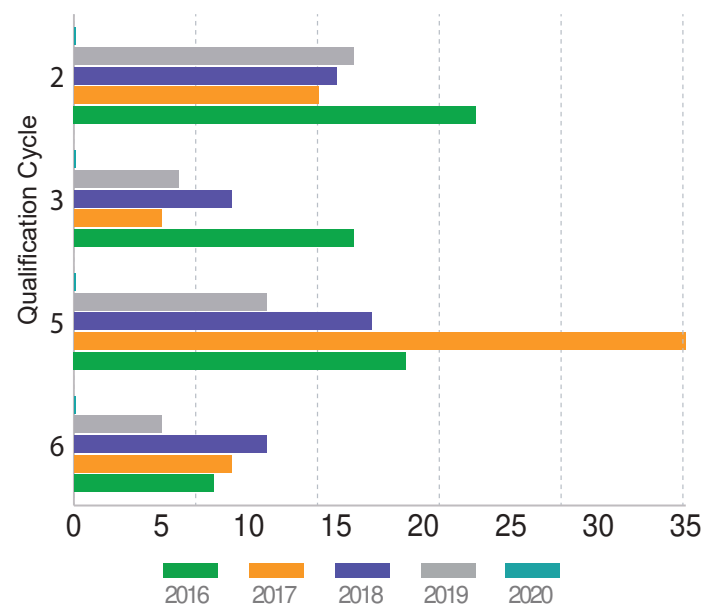
**DEPARTMENT FIREARM QUALIFICATION STATISTICS**

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



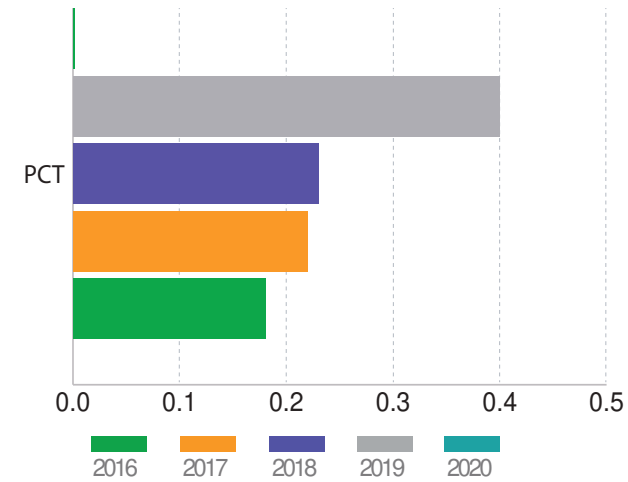
**Handgun Qualification (by Cycle) - Sworn Personnel**

In 2020 in response to safety concerns due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department paused the qualification process during Qualification Cycle 2. Qualification Cycle 2 was not completed, and qualification remained paused for the remainder of 2020; therefore, no analysis on the Department's qualification process was completed for this Report.



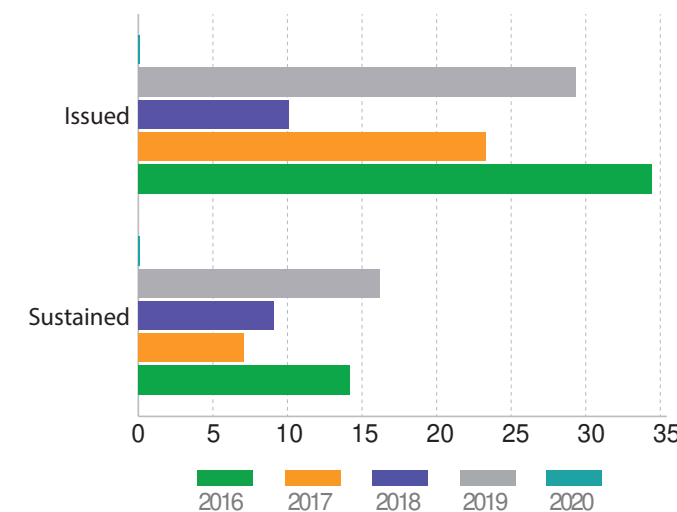
**Three or More Attempts (Failure)**

In 2020 in response to safety concerns due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department paused the qualification process during Qualification Cycle 2. Qualification Cycle 2 was not completed, and qualification remained paused for the remainder of 2020; therefore, no analysis on the Department's qualification process was completed for this Report.



**Failure Rate**

The failure rate is calculated based on the number of personnel who failed to successfully qualify three or more times within a particular year compared to the total number of personnel attempting to qualify. In 2020 in response to safety concerns due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department paused the qualification process during Qualification Cycle 2. Qualification Cycle 2 was not completed and qualification remained paused for the remainder of 2020. No analysis on the Department's qualification process was completed for this Report.



**Failure to Qualify Complaints – Issued vs. Sustained**

In 2020 in response to safety concerns due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department paused the qualification process during Qualification Cycle 2. Qualification Cycle 2 was not completed, and qualification remained paused for the remainder of 2020; therefore, no analysis on the Department's qualification process was completed for this Report.



# COMMAND & CONTROL

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

This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

## COMMAND AND CONTROL

The guiding value when an officer considers using force is Reverence for Human Life. The Department strove to create a framework that clearly and thoroughly conveyed the training and practices associated with reverence for human life. As noted by former Chief of Police Charlie Beck, “Although the term ‘tactical de-escalation’ was not specifically used by the Department in the past, many of the fundamental techniques and concepts that fall under the tactical de-escalation umbrella have long been incorporated in training curricula and successfully utilized by personnel in the field.”

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

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

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

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

### INITIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The senior officer, or any officer on-scene who has gained sufficient situational awareness, shall establish Command and Control and begin the process to develop a plan of action. Although awareness can begin while responding to an incident (e.g. radio calls and broadcasts), situational awareness best

occurs after arrival on scene, 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 lethal and less-lethal cover options;

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



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



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

**INDIVIDUAL OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY**

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

**PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS**

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

After appropriate measures have been taken to mitigate risks and preserve human life, the officer who established command and control should update the responding supervisor, who will continue to develop the plan. The plan should include the assignment of tasks to available personnel and the organized use of available resources.

**ESTABLISHING COMMAND AND CONTROL**

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

**SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITY**

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

In July 2018, the Department published the command and control Training Bulletin and in March 2019, implemented training on the Advanced Strategies of Command and Control (ASCC). As we move forward into 2021, the Department will remain focused on further refining the concept of command and control, while continuing to train officers on the ASCC. Critical concepts, such as the Designated Cover Officer, Tactical De-Escalation, and Active Leadership, will continue to be reinforced throughout the Department in an effort to prevent or minimize uses of force.



**C CONTROL**

**C COMMUNICATE**

**C COORDINATE**

**C CONTAIN**

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

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



**Additional Officers/Units/Specialized Unit Request(s):** If needed, officers 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: Air unit, K-9/Bloodhound, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), Bomb Squad, Hazardous Materials Unit (HMU), Fire Department, the Mental Evaluation Unit, Dive Team, Traffic, Mutual Aid (i.e. neighboring police departments), etc.

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



This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.



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

This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

# PATROL

PLANNING

ASSESSMENT

TIME

RE-DEPLOYMENT  
AND/OR CONTAINMENT

OTHER  
RESOURCES

LINES OF  
COMMUNICATION



Distance



Cover



Time

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

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

▶ **DE-ESCALATION OPTIONS**

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

# DE-ESCALATION

# LESS-LETHAL DEPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT



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

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

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

#### 40-MILLIMETER (MM) LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER

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

Originally authorized for use only by Metropolitan Division, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher was later approved in a pilot program for deployment by patrol personnel in 2016 and 2017. The purpose of the pilot program was to

evaluate the effectiveness and functionality of the device in a patrol setting. In 2018, the Department authorized Department-wide use of the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher for all sworn personnel who have been trained in its use. At the conclusion of 2020, 7,521 sworn personnel have been trained to use the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher.

#### BEANBAG SHOTGUN

The Department's Beanbag shotgun is a Remington 870 shotgun that has been reconfigured with a green slide handle and stock, rifled barrel, and side saddle ammunition holder. The green coloring is consistent with the Department's color code system for less-lethal devices and signifies that the Beanbag shotgun is for use with the Less-Lethal LAPD Super-Sock Round only.

The LAPD Super-Sock Round is a 12-gauge, clear-hulled cartridge, containing a shot-filled fabric bag. It can be identified by its clear plastic hull containing a yellow fabric bag. These rounds are designed to be non-penetrating and distribute energy over a broad surface area upon striking a target.

#### OLEORESIN CAPSICUM SPRAY

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

#### TASER

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

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

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

The TASER has three activation techniques, listed below:

**Probe Mode:** This is the most effective way to deploy the TASER and provides officers the ability to maintain distance from the intended target. This method utilizes the TASER cartridge to deploy two metal probes attached to wires towards a subject. Once both probes make contact with the subject, NMI is possible.

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

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

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

In 2016, the Department approved the use of a new redesigned TASER cartridge. This redesigned cartridge features 25-foot long probe wires which offer an additional

4-feet of deployment distance, a redesigned longer probe point to better penetrate clothing, and green exterior cartridge doors (blast door).

In the upcoming year of 2021, the Department will transition to the Axon TASER 7. The TASER 7 is a two-shot device that was designed to improve performance of previous TASER models by reducing the number of misses, clothing disconnects, and close probe spreads, which were the most common reasons the TASER was ineffective in obtaining the desired Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI) or involuntary stimulation of both the sensory and motor nerves, which inhibit the subject's movement. The TASER 7 features a green body, with the option to deploy two different range cartridges that contain both wires and probes. The objective of this less-lethal device is to allow officers to maintain a safe distance, up to a maximum of 22-feet depending on the cartridge selected, thus potentially providing the officers an opportunity to de-escalate dangerous situations. This model has the following additions:

- Two cartridge system so officers can determine to use stand-off or short-range cartridges, increasing the ability to achieve dart spread to cause NMI.
- Both cartridges can be deployed and, when an officer does so, all four darts communicate and work together to increase NMI.
- Rechargeable and downloadable battery (much like that of the Body Worn Video camera) to assist supervision with timely Use of Force investigations. Pre-watch activation will indicate that it was not an actual activation, but a system check only.
- LED screen that assures the officer that the TASER and cartridges are in good working order.

#### FN-303 LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER

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



**37-MILLIMETER PROJECTILE LAUNCHER**

The 37mm Projectile Launcher is a less-lethal shoulder device that can fire various types of munitions. A rifled barrel, coupled with a calibrated sighting system, such as a mounted optical sight or iron sighting system, makes the device highly accurate when delivering rounds to its intended target.

When deployed by specially trained personnel from Metropolitan Division, typical munitions include blunt force and chemical agent ordinance.

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

**BATON**

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

**LAPD BALLISTIC SHIELD**

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

**BOLAWRAP REMOTE RESTRAINT DEVICE**

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



# LESS – LETHAL

## DEPLOYMENT AT A GLANCE



### TASER

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



### BATON

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



### 40-MILLIMETER LESS LETHAL LAUNCHER

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



### BEANBAG SHOTGUN

The Department's Beanbag shotgun is a Remington 870 shotgun that has been reconfigured with a green forend 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 maximum effective range is 45 feet.

**Note:** In September 2020, for tactical and weapon retention purposes, the recommended deployment range for the Beanbag shotgun was clarified to be five to 30 feet.



### 37-MILLIMETER PROJECTILE LAUNCHER

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



### OLEORESIN CAPSICUM SPRAY

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

# LESS-LETHAL DEPLOYMENT AT A GLANCE



## BOLAWRAP REMOTE RESTRAINT DEVICE

### AN ADDED NON-LETHAL FORCE OPTION FOR OFFICERS IN THE FIELD

In 2019, the Department began pilot testing a remote restraint device, the BolaWrap 100. The handheld device discharges an eight-foot tether at 513 feet per second to restrain a suspect from a range of 10-25 feet. The tool was developed to restrain subjects without injury, while still maintaining a safe distance between the suspect and the officer. The BolaWrap does not rely on pain compliance and is intended to be deployed early in an engagement. The Department will review the findings of the pilot program and determine if additional testing is necessary for the approval or discontinuance of the BolaWrap.



## BALLISTIC SHIELD

### AN ADDED ELEMENT OF COVER FOR OFFICERS DURING TACTICAL INCIDENTS

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



## TASER 7

### AN UPCOMING LESS-LETHAL FORCE OPTION FOR OFFICERS IN THE FIELD

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



## AN INSIDE LOOK AT

## K-9 PLATOON

## DEVELOPMENTS AND THE UOF

This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.



Prior to initiating a K-9 search, K-9 officers ensure that K-9 announcements and warnings are given to the public. The announcements and warnings are intended to notify persons within the search area of the intent to use a PSD. This is to afford suspects an opportunity to surrender and to give community members an opportunity to enter their homes, businesses and/or leave the area.

In November of 1979, two police officers recognized that the City and the Department needed assistance with conducting searches for dangerous suspects. These searches often ended with suspects eluding detention despite the deployment of large numbers of personnel being utilized and community members being inconvenienced for an extended period of time.

In April of 1980, the Department approved the training of two dogs to be utilized in a one-year pilot program within

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

**The PSDs are trained to take a bite hold on a suspect in response to movement that may constitute an aggressive, threatening or evasive action that poses a threat of harm to the PSD, the K-9 handler, other personnel or community members in the area.**

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

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

The Department's K-9 program is one of the few that trains and certifies its PSDs in the "find and bark" method. While the majority of police agencies utilize a "find and bite" method, the LAPD does not employ it at this time. Instead, in the "find and bark" method, the PSD will search an identified area and upon locating a suspect, the PSD will alert the K-9 handler by barking or other positive alert methods. The PSDs are trained to take a bite hold on a suspect in response to movement that may constitute an aggressive, threatening, or evasive action that poses a threat of harm to the PSDs, the K-9 handler, other personnel or community members in the area. The bite hold is considered a K-9 contact, which occurs when a person is bitten or injured by a deployed K-9. Training in this method is more labor intensive; however, it has resulted in higher instances of finds and lower instances of K-9 contacts or bites as compared to other departments.

Metropolitan Division K-9 Platoon personnel are commonly used in instances where a suspect flees from officers and a perimeter is established to contain the suspect in a designated area. Once containment is set, the Incident Commander coordinates the response of Metropolitan Division K-9 personnel. Upon arrival, K-9 personnel are briefed on the circumstances of the perimeter, the crime the suspect is wanted for, and whether the suspect is armed. Once it is determined that the circumstances meet the established K-9 deployment criteria, a tactical plan is developed by the K-9 handler with concurrence from the K-9 supervisor and approval of the Incident Commander.

Prior to initiating a K-9 search, K-9 officers ensure that K-9 announcements and warnings are given. The announcements and warnings are intended to notify persons within the search area of the intent to use a PSD. This is to afford suspects an opportunity to surrender and to give community members an opportunity to enter their homes, businesses, and/or leave the area. In situations where noise or perimeter size is a factor, officers will use amplified sound systems such as bullhorns or the public-address systems on Department vehicles or helicopters to make the announcement. The search announcement and warning are additional attempts to de-escalate the situation and encourage the suspect(s) to voluntarily surrender before the PSD is used.

The search announcement and warning are as follows:

"This is the Los Angeles Police Department; we are searching for a suspect and are preparing to use a police dog. For your safety, please go inside your home or business and stay inside until we have completed our search.

To the person or persons who are hiding from the police, make your location known to us immediately. Put down all weapons, come out with your hands raised, and follow directions. If you do not, a police dog will be used to find you. When the dog finds you, do not move or you may be bitten. Surrender now and the dog will not be used."

As multiple announcements are made at various locations throughout the perimeter, an officer will document the time, location, and the person who confirmed that the announcement was made. If there is no response from the suspect and there is no indication that the suspect(s) will surrender, the K-9 search will commence.

This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.



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

When the PSD locates a suspect, the handler will recall the PSD to their side to hold and control the PSD. Verbal orders will then be given to the suspect to surrender and submit to arrest. If it is determined that the PSD has bitten or injured the suspect (K-9 contact), an ambulance is requested and the suspect is transported to a hospital for further evaluation and treatment. If the suspect is admitted to a hospital due to the injury from the K-9 contact, the incident is investigated as a Categorical Use of Force, and proper protocols are initiated.



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

**2016-2020 K-9 Deployments**

Year	Incidents	Finds	Find Percent	Contacts	Contacts Percent	CUOF	CUOF Percent
2016	370	296	80%	79	27%	4	5%
2017	408	305	75%	69	23%	4	6%
2018	421	333	79%	81	24%	4	5%
2019	323	248	77%	61	25%	1	2%
2020	367	296	81%	59	20%	0	0%



This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

# MEDICAL CARE

## OF ARRESTEES



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

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

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

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

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

# ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

## TECHNOLOGY BASED PLATFORM FOR ACCOUNTABILITY

### OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENT VIDEO SYSTEMS

The Digital In-Car Video System (DICVS) platform was the first of two camera systems deployed by the Department and was initially introduced in Southeast Area in 2010. Efforts to expand the Department's video capability resulted in the implementation of Body Worn Video (BWV) cameras to all uniformed personnel working field assignments in patrol functions and Metropolitan Division. These camera platforms have proven to be powerful policing tools that enhance community relations through transparency, improve both operational and administrative oversight, and assist in more effectively resolving criminal matters.

The release of DICVS and BWV footage along with other video sources following critical incidents was approved and implemented on April 13, 2018 by the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC) and Chief of Police (COP). The policy on Critical Incident Video Release authorizes the public release of video recordings that capture critical incidents involving LAPD officers. The videos are mandated to be released within 45 days of the date of incident unless the BOPC or the COP determines that either an earlier or later release is warranted.

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

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

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

### DIGITAL IN-CAR VIDEO

In 2020, DICVS platforms were upgraded in 50 vehicles throughout divisions in Operations – South Bureau. Since these vehicles were some of the first to deploy DICVS, they were in need of replacement.

### BODY WORN VIDEO

In 2020, the Department expanded the BWV system to Transit Services Division (TSD). This expansion was funded through a grant and allowed for the deployment of 250 BWV devices. These BWV devices were deployed to officers assigned to TSD and to officers working the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) overtime details.

Additionally, Innovation Management Division (IMD) deployed the new Axon Body 3 BWV devices to 28 patrol, traffic, and specialized divisions. Over the course of six weeks, 7,000 Axon Body 2 BWVs and 1,100 camera docks were replaced with the new third generation hardware. This new generation of BWV provides officers in the field with improved battery life, modes, and features (e.g. volume, lights, stealth mode) directly accessible from the BWV device. The new BWV device also allows for the simultaneous uploading of multiple BWVs in the dock, increased BWV capacity per dock, and an LED display on the BWV device with easily identifiable icons and messages with camera status visible at a glance.

After the deployment of the Axon Body 3 BWVs was complete, the new Wing Clip mount replaced the existing magnetic Flex Mount. The Wing Clip mount was deployed to all field enforcement officers who were issued BWV devices. The new mount provides more secure mounting on uniforms to reduce the incidence of dislodged BWV devices.



**Fact: In 2020, LAPD generated a total of 3,695,876 individual body worn videos and generated a total of 797,599 hours of video for the entire year.**

# CRITICAL INCIDENT COMMUNITY BRIEFINGS

## INCREASING TRANSPARENCY

*The BWV video and audio recordings are stored digitally on the BWV camera and can be viewed on a Department issued smartphone, tablet, or an authorized computer. In 2018, The Department began to release video recordings of critical incidents between officers and the public. These Critical Incident Review Briefings provide the community with any relevant video pertaining to the issue at hand.*



These photographs were taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Administrative Order No. 6 (2018), adopted by the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC), set forth the standards and criteria for the public release of video recordings that capture critical incidents involving LAPD officers. The order 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.

Since the first video release on June 20, 2018, Critical Incident Community Briefings have generated approximately 3.5 million views with a combined approximate watch time of over 32 million minutes. In 2020, 45 videos have been released and have already generated over 1,066,730 views.

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

Moving toward the future, the release of these videos will aid in transparency. The videos will 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.



Fact: In 2020, LAPD captured a total of 1,307,194 Digital In-Car Video recordings and generated a total of 307,575 hours of video.



This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

# DEPARTMENT POLICY AND REQUIREMENTS OF BODY WORN CAMERA

## AND DIGITAL IN-CAR VIDEO

*The Department's implementation of the digital in-car video and body worn video cameras are for the facilitation of evidence documentation, increased accountability, and transparency with members of the public.*

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

### DIGITAL IN-CAR VIDEO SYSTEM (DICVS): BACKGROUND, POLICY, AND CAPABILITIES

The DICVS program provides digital video and audio monitoring between officers and citizens. In effect, the DICVS assists officers in providing accurate depictions of events for courtroom testimony by capturing recordings of crimes in progress, the aftermath of crimes, and/or statements from suspects, victims, and witnesses.

Audio recordings are obtained through wireless microphones (linked to the video system) that are worn on the officer's person. The activation of the wireless microphone simultaneously activates the camera system with the push of a button. Two fixed video cameras are positioned on the interior of patrol vehicles: one forward facing inside the windshield and a second mounted to the ceiling in the rear passenger compartment. When the emergency light bar on a patrol vehicle is activated for more than eight seconds, the DICVS automatically begins recording. Officers can also manually activate the camera system utilizing the touch screen monitor inside the cabin of the vehicle.

The DICVS video and audio recordings are stored digitally and cannot be manipulated, altered, or deleted. Video footage from DICVS can be immediately viewed on a monitor within the patrol vehicle or once uploaded, may be viewed later on any computer that is connected to the Department's Local Area Network.

Prior to use and deployment, field personnel must complete the Department's DICVS training on the proper use, maintenance, and activation of the system. Supervisors are required to ensure that subordinates adhere to Department DICVS policy and procedures

by providing the necessary guidance, training, and direction commensurate with both mandatory and proactive implementation standards. Each geographic Bureau is staffed with personnel whose sole job function is to conduct regular audits of both the DICV and BWV to ensure proper adherence to Department policy. The DICVS program policy requires that officers activate DICVS during the initiation of the following activities (Special Order No. 45 - dated October 20, 2009):

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

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

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

### BODY WORN VIDEO (BWV): EXPECTATIONS AND SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

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

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

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

Prior to usage and deployment in the field, Department personnel assigned BWV must complete the Department's training on the proper use, maintenance, and activation criteria. Supervisors are required to ensure that subordinates adhere to Department BWV policy and procedures by providing the necessary guidance, training, and direction commensurate with both mandatory and proactive implementation standards. Each geographic Bureau is staffed with personnel whose sole job function is to conduct regular audits of both the DICV and BWV to ensure proper adherence to Department policy.

Absent exigent circumstances that preclude the immediate activation of BWV (in which case activation is required when safe and practicable), officers are required to record any investigative or enforcement activity involving a member of the public, including all:

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

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

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

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

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

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

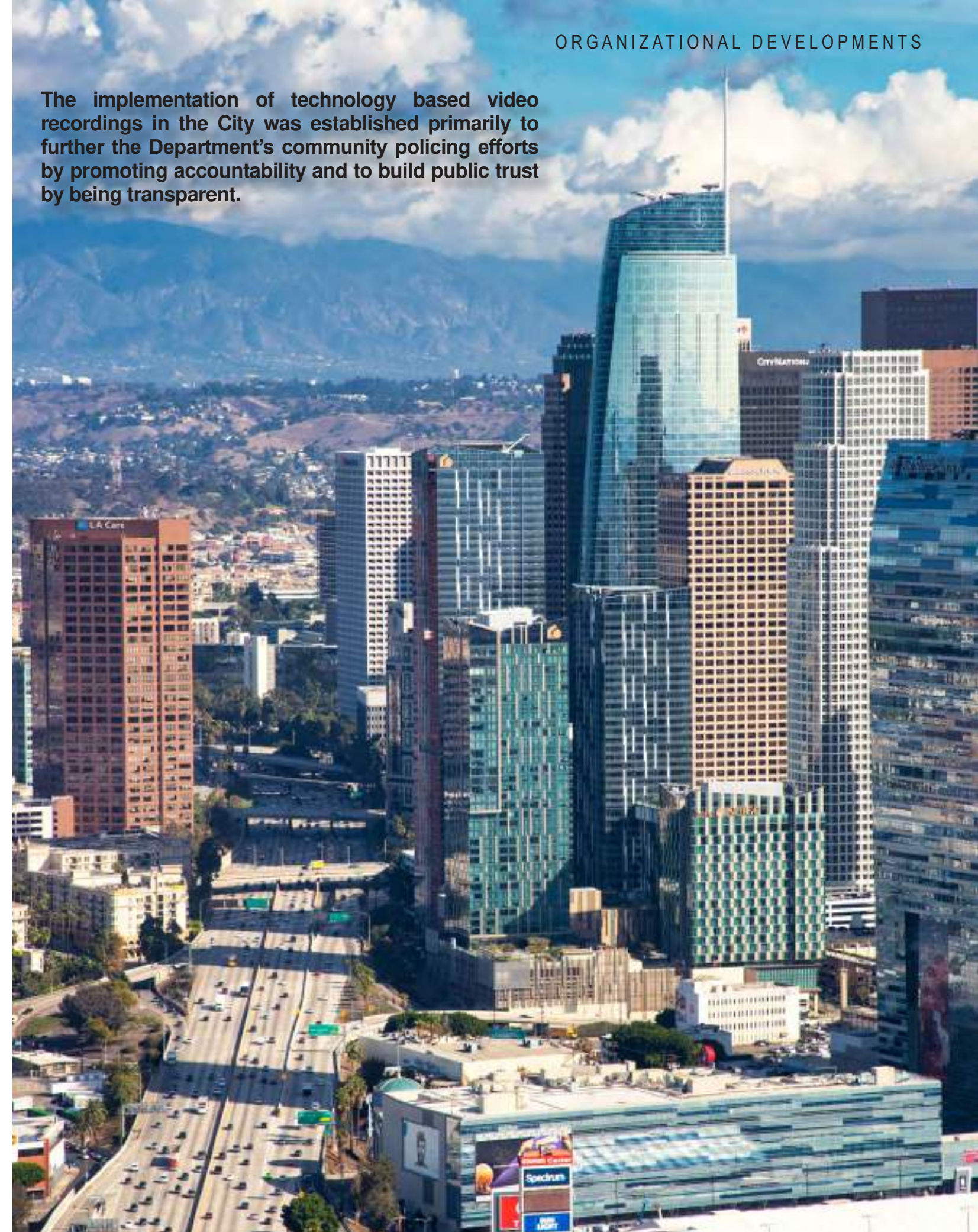
By the end of 2018, all LAPD geographical Areas, traffic divisions and Metropolitan Division were equipped with and deploying BWV.

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

#### FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

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

**The implementation of technology based video recordings in the City was established primarily to further the Department's community policing efforts by promoting accountability and to build public trust by being transparent.**



THE

# INVESTIGATION, REVIEW, AND ADJUDICATION PROCESS

FOR USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS



# NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

## THE PROCESS IN REVIEW

### NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

The adjudication process for Non-Categorical Use of Force (NCUOF) incidents differs with respect to the chain of investigation, review, analysis, and adoption of findings compared to Categorical Use of Force (CUOF) incidents. Nonetheless, the implementation of highly precise, systematic, and proficient levels of review ensures that all NCUOF cases receive a high degree of evaluation and proper adjudication by the Department.

#### Investigation of a NCUOF Level I incident

Supervisors are required to record non-Department witness statements, document/photograph injuries, obtain medical treatment (when applicable) of involved suspect(s) or employee(s), and acquire photographs of the scene of the NCUOF incident.

#### Investigation of a NCUOF Level II Incident

The process for documenting/reporting Level II incidents shall mirror that of a Level I incident, with the following exceptions:

- Recording non-Department employee witnesses;
- The requirement for an "Incident Overview" is eliminated; and,
- The requirement to document any suspect and witness statements in the narrative of the NCUOF report is eliminated.

The related crime and/or arrest report or Employee's Report will serve as documentation of statements for the subject of the UOF, witnesses, and involved Department employees. Any discrepancies between statements shall still be addressed in "Investigating Supervisor's Notes."

**Note:** Discrepancies that constitute a substantial conflict between witness or suspect accounts and the involved employee(s) account shall be reported as a Level I incident.

#### Watch Commander Responsibility

As part of the Watch Commander's evaluation of the NCUOF incident, they shall:

- Evaluate whether or not the applications of force used were objectively reasonable and consistent with actions reported by the involved Department employee(s), ensuring that all relevant tactical actions, UOF application(s) and policy issues are addressed.

**Note:** The Watch Commander/OIC shall evaluate the force that was used, not the force options that could have been considered.

- Ensure that all supervisors are interviewed regarding their conduct at the scene during the incident; and,
- Evaluate the actions of each of these supervisors.

#### Commanding Officer Responsibility

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

- Utilize the Area/Division Training Coordinator to evaluate the incident;
- Contact subject matter experts (e.g. Training Division) to obtain additional information, as needed;
- Review all reports and make a recommendation on the disposition; and,
- Notify the employee of Critical Incident Review Division's (CIRD) final disposition as soon as practicable.

#### Commanding Officer, CIRD Responsibility

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

- Review the NCUOF investigation and all related reports to ensure compliance with Department policy and procedure;
- Approve or disapprove the recommended disposition and provide a written rationale for any finding that differs from that of the Bureau CO;
- Retain the original Non-Categorical Use of Force Internal Process Report and copies of all related reports; and,
- Forward a copy of the completed Internal Process Report to the bureau commanding officer.

If the Commanding Officer, Critical Incident Review Division, requires further information prior to adjudication, such a request shall be submitted to the employee's bureau commanding officer.

#### Post-Adjudication Procedures

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

- Recordation of training into the concerned employee's TEAMS II Report; and,
- If applicable, directed training for issues or deficiencies identified from the incident, and/or initiation of a personnel complaint.

This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

# NON-CATEGORICAL

# USE OF FORCE REVIEW PROCESS



# CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

## THE PROCESS IN REVIEW

### CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

The Department, like all other law enforcement agencies, is mandated by law to oversee and investigate all UOF incidents by its officers. The adjudication process for CUOF incidents involves a precise and systematic process with specific procedures. Officer Involved Shootings (OIS), for example, take on a different level of investigation and review compared to NCUOF incidents. Unlike NCUOF incidents, all CUOF incidents are followed by a formal adjudication process consisting of a comprehensive investigation, a thorough analysis of the force used by a Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB), recommended findings presented by the UOFRB to the Chief of Police (COP), recommended findings by the COP to the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC), and the final adopted findings imposed by the BOPC.

**Note:** The Chair, UOFRB, may, at his or her discretion, choose not to convene the Board in the following instances:

- Discharge of firearm incidents involving only the destruction of animals;
- Accidental discharge of firearm incidents not resulting in injuries AND occurring in the presence of Department employees only AND not involving law enforcement action; and,
- In custody deaths where the cause of death is due to natural causes and there is no use of force or procedural violation by a Department employee.

### PUBLIC SAFETY STATEMENT

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

### SEPARATION AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONNEL

After the PSS has been obtained and all public safety concerns have been addressed (e.g., establishing a perimeter, protecting the crime scene, locating witnesses/victims/suspects/injured bystanders/evidence, managing the response of additional resources, etc.), the Incident Commander shall ensure that all SIP's and witness

employees are transported individually by supervisors to the location of the Force Investigation Division (FID) interview as soon as practicable.

### DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES

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

- Office of the Chief of Police or his designee;
- Chief of Staff;
- Force Investigation Division or FID on-call team during non-business hours; and,
- Office of the Inspector General (OIG).

As soon as possible after the initial notifications, DOC shall make the notifications to the following entities:

- Commanding Officer, Professional Standards Bureau;
- Involved employee(s) Commanding Officer;
- Department Risk Manager;
- Family Liaison Section; and,
- Los Angeles District Attorney's Office for those cases identified in the roll out protocol governing such notifications.

### INITIAL NOTIFICATION AND CALL-OUT PROCEDURES

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

### FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION

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

On August 22, 2004, FID was established as the Department entity responsible for the administrative investigation of all UOF incidents determined to be "Categorical," as defined in the Federal Consent Decree.



Force Investigation Division is comprised of four key components; the Administrative/Criminal Section, the Criminal Apprehension Team, the Investigative Support Unit, and the Investigative Support Section.

*Resources Utilized by FID*

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

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

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

- Media Relations Division;
- Robbery-Homicide Division;
- Office of the Inspector General;
- Officer Representation Section;
- Los Angeles Police Protective League;
- Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office;
- Justice System Integrity Division;
- Crimes Against Police Officers Section (CAPOS);
- Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner.

*Investigative Procedures & Guidelines Following the Field Investigation*

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

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



This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**INCLUSION OF OTHER INVESTIGATIVE ENTITIES**

During the initial investigation, evidence and/or other facts about the incident may emerge, warranting joint investigations amongst several investigative entities. Force Investigation Division typically identifies the need to involve other entities during the preliminary notification of the CUOF by on-scene supervisors or during their initial on-scene investigation.

Factors that would impact the decision to involve other investigative entities include, but are not limited to, the death of, or serious bodily injury sustained by a police officer as a result of the suspect's actions, the identification of a Department employee as the victim of a crime directly related to the incident being investigated, or allegations of officer involved serious misconduct. In such events, the Department may involve the following:

- Robbery-Homicide Division;
- Internal Affairs Group; and,
- Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office, Crimes Against Police Officers Section (CAPOS).

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

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

Los Angeles. The facility is shared by the Department, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, California State University, Los Angeles, the California Forensic Science Institute, and the California Criminalistics Institute. The Criminalistics Laboratory is comprised of the Field Investigation Unit, Firearm Analysis Unit, Narcotics Analysis Unit, Quality Assurance Unit, Questioned Documents Unit, Serology/DNA Unit, and the Toxicology and Trace Analysis Unit. The Technical Laboratory encompasses the Electronics, Latent Print, Photography and Polygraph Units.

**BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES**

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

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

**72-HOUR BRIEFING**

Within 72-Hours of an OIS (or other significant CUOF incident wherein a briefing is deemed necessary by the COP), an initial briefing is scheduled for the COP and other concerned command staff members.

Within 72-Hours of an OIS, an initial briefing is scheduled for the COP and other concerned command staff members. During the briefing, FID provides a preliminary presentation of the incident and answers questions by the COP and attending staff members.



During the briefing, FID provides a preliminary presentation of the incident and answers questions by the COP and attending staff members. Although the briefing is an initial assessment of the incident based on preliminary information, many basic facts are available at this stage. The objective of the briefing is to address issues that require immediate Department attention. The involved employees of the incident do not attend the briefing.

**GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE (GTU)**

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

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

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

*Statute of Limitations for Adjudication*

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

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

**REVIEW & FINDINGS**

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





**Factors Considered in Determining Appropriate Findings**

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

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

**TACTICS**

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

**DRAWING/EXHIBITING OF FIREARM**

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

**USE OF FORCE**

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

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

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

**USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD**

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

- The Director, Office of Support Services, Chair;
- The involved employee’s bureau commanding officer, as an ex-officio member;
- Peer Member;
- Operations staff officer s elected by the Director, Office of Operations; and,
- The Commanding Officer, Personnel and Training Bureau.

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

Force Investigation Division personnel presents information and analysis regarding the facts of the incident and subsequent investigation to the UOFRB. The CO of the concerned substantially involved employee also attends and offers his/her assessment of the incident and recommendations regarding Tactics, Drawing and Exhibiting and Use of Force. After careful examination, the UOFRB makes its recommendations of the findings and forwards them to the COP for consideration.

**CHIEF OF POLICE**

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

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY’S OFFICE**

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

**OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL**

All FID investigations and UOFRB proceedings are closely monitored by the OIG. The OIG’s oversight begins immediately following the occurrence of a CUOF. The OIG has a 24-hour response capability, and is promptly notified following a CUOF.



The OIG responds to the scene of CUOF incidents and monitors FID's on-scene investigation, assesses compliance with applicable policy standards, and generally works to ensure the overall quality of the investigative work being performed. In practice, the OIG works closely with FID and is briefed regularly to ensure that, whenever possible, investigative issues identified during the course of the investigation are addressed and resolved.

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

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

#### **BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS**

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

#### **POST-ADJUDICATION PROCEDURES**

*Tactical Debrief, Extensive Retraining, & Disciplinary Proceedings*

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

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

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

#### *Internal Process Report (IPR)*

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

#### *Tactical Debrief*

All substantially involved personnel (SIP) in a CUOF receive a formal debriefing known as a Tactical Debrief. This Tactical Debrief is a critical part of the process for the employees, the Department, and law enforcement in general. It affords all parties the opportunity to identify what was successful, as well as which areas require improvement. The Tactical Debrief addresses topics that could assist in the modification or enhancement of the Department's commitment to best practices and overall employee performance. Curriculum and class instruction are formatted to promote dialogue and an open forum between personnel and the instructors, thus allowing a more suitable platform for collaboration and overall enrichment. The Tactical Debrief is facilitated by a member of the Department's Training Division and occurs within 90 days after the BOPC's adjudication of the incident.

#### **DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL TRACKING & MONITORING**

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

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



This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

# CATEGORICAL

# USE OF FORCE REVIEW PROCESS

FID schedules a **72-Hour Brief** where they provide a preliminary presentation of the incident and answers questions directed from the Chief of Police (COP) and other attending staff. The objective is to address issues that require immediate department attention.

*Attendees at 72-Hour Brief include the following:*

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

COs must ensure all 72-Hour Brief restrictions are met and documented per department orders.

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

The COP receives UOFRB recommendations and evaluates the incident.

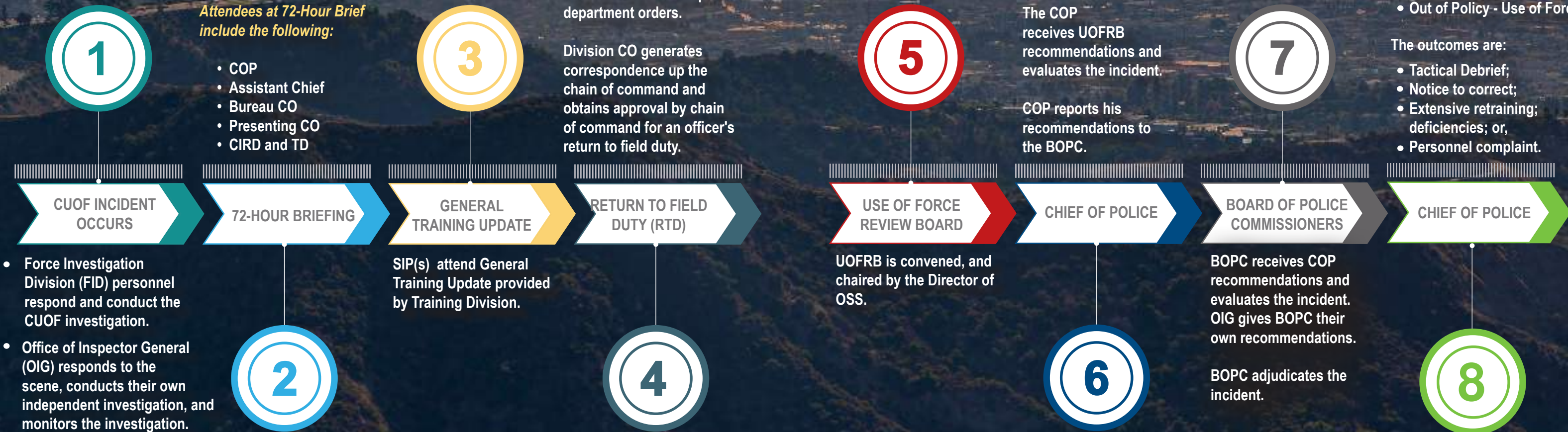
COP reports his recommendations to the BOPC.

COP determines the outcome for BOPC findings of:

- Administrative Disapproval - Tactics;
- Out of Policy - Drawing and exhibiting; and,
- Out of Policy - Use of Force.

The outcomes are:

- Tactical Debrief;
- Notice to correct;
- Extensive retraining; deficiencies; or,
- Personnel complaint.



- Force Investigation Division (FID) personnel respond and conduct the CUOF investigation.
- Office of Inspector General (OIG) responds to the scene, conducts their own independent investigation, and monitors the investigation.
- Substantially Involved Personnel (SIP) are identified by FID but approved by Bureau Commanding Officer (CO).

SIP(s) attend General Training Update provided by Training Division.

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

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

BOPC adjudicates the incident.

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE**  
LACDA call-out team monitors the investigation of incidents that meet the criteria.

**JUSTICE SYSTEM INTEGRITY DIVISION**  
The LACDA Justice System Integrity Division submits a letter of declination or files charges against the officer.

**PERSONNEL COMPLAINT**  
A personnel complaint may be initiated as a result of BOPC's findings. See page 104 for details on the personnel complaint process.

## USE OF FORCE

## PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS

## INVESTIGATION AND ADJUDICATION PROCESS



*Professional Standards Bureau was first created as a Bureau of the Department in 1949. Since its inception, Professional Standards Bureau has maintained the professionalism of the Department.*

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

#### INITIATION & INVESTIGATION PROCESS

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

#### Categorical Use of Force

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

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

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

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

#### Non-Categorical Use of Force

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

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

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

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

#### COMPLAINT ADJUDICATION PROCESS

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

This photograph was taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.



The possible disciplinary dispositions for all complaints of misconduct include:

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

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

The next level of review for the adjudication process of complaints with a recommended penalty of an Official Reprimand (OR) or greater is done in a group setting. This group consists of the CO and Assistant CO of PSB, the captains assigned to PSB, the Department Advocate, the lieutenants preparing to present sustained cases to the COP, and the Assistant Inspector General. The purpose of the meeting is to provide an opportunity for the presenters to brief the group on each case being presented to the COP. The presenters include a synopsis of the supporting evidence, or lack thereof, discuss errors made by the adjudicator(s) in the findings or recommended penalty, and a risk analysis of the employee which includes disciplinary history and other unusual circumstances that may affect the final decision by the COP. The group asks questions to ensure that all pertinent areas of the investigation were covered and that the final disposition of findings is sound. The recommended penalty is also evaluated to ensure that it is within a range consistent with other similarly situated officers that have received for similar misconduct. After this review, the case is then presented to the COP for final adjudication.

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

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

#### POSSIBLE OUTCOMES

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

- Direct the employee to a Board of Rights and temporarily relieve from duty any member pending a hearing and decision by a Board of Rights; or,
- Suspend the employee for a total period not to exceed 22 working days with loss of pay and with or without; or,
- Reprimand; or,
- Demote the employee in rank, with or without suspension or reprimand or both; or,
- Demote the employee in rank, with or without temporary relief from duty or cancellation of such relief from duty.

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

#### BOARD OF RIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

#### APPEAL PROCESS

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

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

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

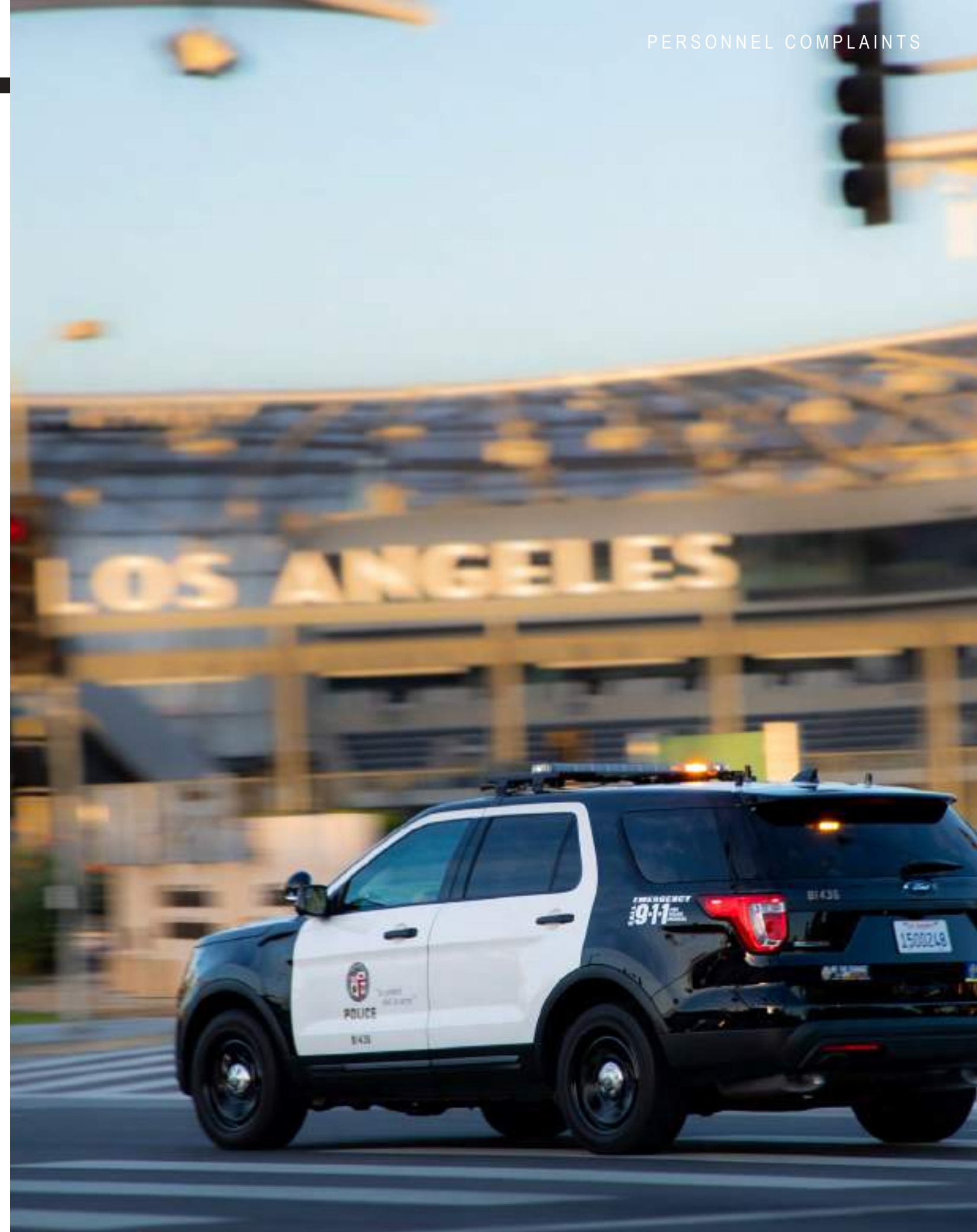
If the officer elects an Administrative Appeal, the officer is admitting guilt, and the only issue to be appealed is the degree of penalty. The hearing officer's report is submitted as a recommendation to the COP who makes the final determination. An Administrative Appeal may result in a lower level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

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

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

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

Officers are also provided an opportunity to appeal the Department's action when a CUOF results in Administrative Disapproval – Extensive Retraining. As set forth in Article 9 of the MOU, CUOF adjudications of Administrative Disapproval – Extensive Retraining are subject to the Administrative Appeal process.



# OFFICER WELLNESS

*The field of Police Psychology was founded within the Los Angeles Police Department in 1968 when the Department became the first municipal police agency in the nation to hire a full-time psychologist. Behavioral Science Services (BSS) has since been a leader in Police Psychology with many innovations for improving officer wellness.*

## AND RESOURCES

The field of Police Psychology was founded within the Los Angeles Police Department in 1968 when the Department became the first municipal police agency in the nation to hire a full-time psychologist. Behavioral Science Services (BSS) has since been a leader in Police Psychology with many innovations for improving officer wellness.

The main objective of BSS is to promote the health and wellness of sworn and civilian employees through a host of psychological services, including individual psychotherapy, marital/couples' therapy, critical incident debriefing, and skills building groups. The spouse or significant other is also eligible for services. Behavioral Science Services also employs the nation's first Police Dietitian who provides guidance on nutrition, healthy diets, and disease management to further build healthy and resilient personnel. With 15 full time Doctoral level Police Psychologists, BSS is one of the largest law enforcement psychology entities in the nation.

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

Officers who witnessed the OIS are seen for a single mandatory debriefing session. Officers involved in other types of uses of force are also seen for mandatory debriefings. Other incidents that trigger a debriefing include exposure to a bloodborne pathogen or involvement in a serious traffic collision with injuries that produce death or the substantial possibility of death. Additionally, certain assignments such as Juvenile Division, Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC), and undercover assignments may also warrant a mandatory debriefing session.

Behavioral Science Services oversees the robust LAPD Peer Support Program. Officers who experience critical events are encouraged to speak with Peer Support members. In the last three years, a Peer Support Cadre specific to OISs was created.

Behavioral Science Services provides organizational and psychological consultation to groups within the Department. Police Psychologists respond with the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team to calls of hostage situations and barricaded suspect situations as part of the Crisis Negotiations Team (CNT). Furthermore, BSS designs and conducts research regarding various specialized areas related to law enforcement training and operations.

In response to the global Pandemic, BSS pivoted to a telehealth model for providing clinical services to ensure continued quality in service delivery. Policing during a pandemic, coupled with the challenges of policing produced increased demand for clinical services. Compared to the same time in 2019, BSS observed a 58% increase in referrals for counseling for 2020. To further adapt to the current landscape, BSS continues to find ways to reach a wider audience in the Department through informative webinars, video postings, and an updated website.



# STATISTICAL SNAPSHOT

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

# VIOLENT CRIME

## IN PERSPECTIVE



In 2020, there were a total of 28,081 violent crimes that occurred throughout the City, which accounted for a decrease of 1,882 violent crime occurrences, or six percent, compared to 2019. When compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 29,853 violent crime occurrences, 2020 had 1,772 less violent crimes, or six percent below the four-year annual average.

In review of the four violent crime categories, rape experienced a 43 percent decrease while robbery experienced a 19 percent decrease in 2020 when compared to the prior year. Homicides increased by 92 incidents, or 36 percent when compared to the prior year. Aggravated assaults increased by 876 incidents, or five percent in 2020 when compared to the prior year. Additionally, two of the four violent crime categories (Rape and Robbery) fell below their respective 2016 through 2019 annual averages.<sup>13</sup>

### CITY OF LOS ANGELES VIOLENT CRIME STATISTICS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Homicide</b>	293	281	258	259	351
<b>Rape</b>	2,343	2,455	2,528	2,328	1,328
<b>Robbery</b>	10,307	10,814	10,327	9,846	7,996
<b>Agg Assault</b>	15,874	16,957	17,013	17,530	18,406
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,817</b>	<b>30,507</b>	<b>30,126</b>	<b>29,963</b>	<b>28,081</b>

### OTHER CITY COMPARISON<sup>14</sup>

According to 2019 Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program violent crime data, as published by the FBI, Houston experienced the highest violent crime rate amongst the five most populous cities in the country, with 10.7 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. Chicago experienced the second highest violent crime rate of 9.4 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. Los Angeles experienced the third highest violent crime rate of 7.3 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. Phoenix experienced the fourth highest violent crime rate of 6.9 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. New York City experienced the fifth highest violent crime rate of 5.7 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals.

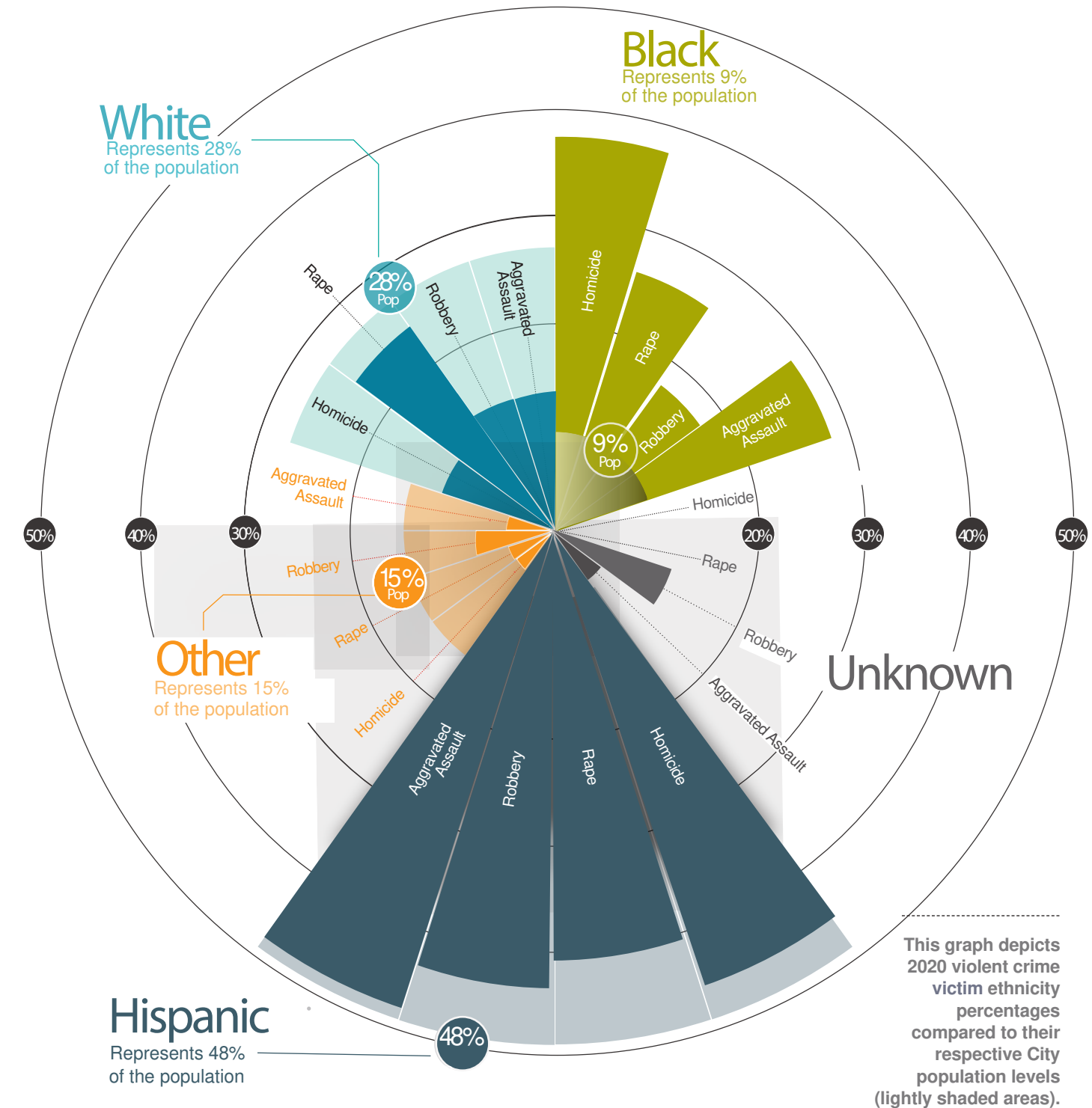
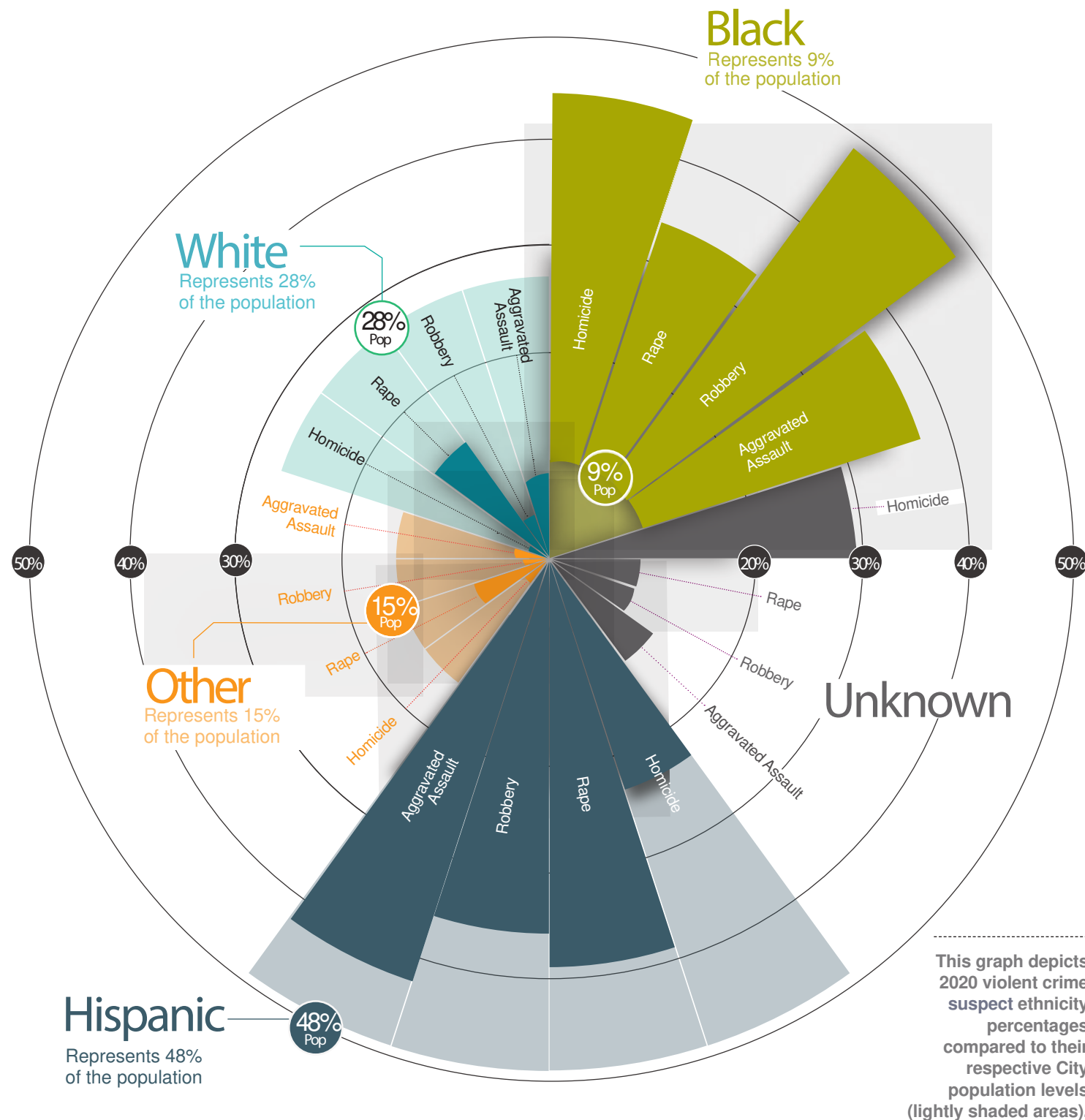
<sup>13</sup> Violent crime totals are based on the date of occurrence, as opposed to United States Department of Justice data, which uses a reporting standard based on the date the crime is reported to the Department.

<sup>14</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation Crime in the United States: <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2019/tables/table-8/table-8.state-cuts>

Note:  
At the time of this Report, data from the 2020 Uniform Crime Reporting Program had yet to be published from the FBI's Summary Reporting System (SRS) and the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).







### LOS ANGELES SUSPECT VIOLENT CRIME BY REPORTED RACE

Black suspects accounted for 12,318 of the four cumulative violent crime categories, which represented 42 percent of the 29,505 total violent crime suspects in 2020. Hispanic suspects accounted for the second highest group with 11,538 suspects, or 39 percent, of the total. Unknown ethnic classifications had the third highest count with 2,696 suspects, or nine percent of the total. Whites accounted for 2,197 suspects, or seven percent. Other ethnic classifications (includes Asian/Pacific Islander) accounted for 756 suspects, or three percent, of the total.

	Blk	Hisp	Wht	Other	Unk
<b>Population</b>	9%	48%	28%	15%	N/A
<b>Violent Crime</b>	42%	39%	7%	3%	9%
Homicide	44%	23%	1%	2%	29%
Rape	33%	39%	13%	8%	7%
Robbery	49%	36%	6%	2%	7%
Agg Assault	37%	41%	8%	3%	10%

### LOS ANGELES VICTIM VIOLENT CRIME BY REPORTED RACE

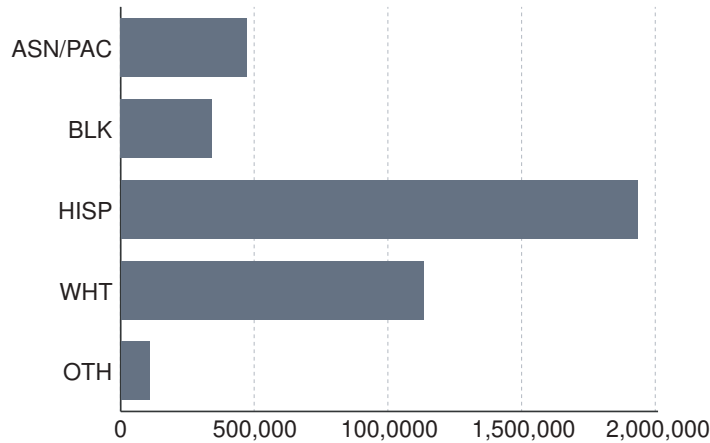
Hispanic victims accounted for 13,431 of the four cumulative violent crime categories, which represented 46 percent of the 29,108 total violent crime victims in 2020. Black victims accounted for the second highest group with 7,396 victims, or 25 percent, of the total. White victims had the third highest count with 4,199 victims, or 14 percent, of the total. Victim of Other ethnic victims (includes Asian/Pacific Islander) accounted for 2,173 victims, or seven percent, of the total. Victims of Unknown ethnic victims accounted for 1,909 victims, or seven percent, of the total.

	Blk	Hisp	Wht	Other	Unk
<b>Population</b>	9%	48%	28%	15%	N/A
<b>Victim Violent Crime</b>	25%	46%	14%	7%	7%
Homicide	38%	48%	7%	6%	1%
Rape	25%	42%	25%	7%	1%
Robbery	17%	45%	14%	10%	14%
Agg Assault	29%	47%	14%	6%	4%

# CITY STATISTICS

## POPULATION AND AREA<sup>15</sup>

As of year-end 2020, the Los Angeles City Planning estimated the City population to be approximately 3.96 million residents, living within a geographical area encompassing 469 square miles. Based on current estimates of 3.9 million residents, Los Angeles is California's most populous city and the second most populous city nationally, following New York City.



Ethnicity	No. of Individuals	Percentage
Asian/Pacific Islander	470,867	12%
Black	340,688	9%
Hispanic	1,922,889	48%
White	1,127,314	28%
Other	107,899	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,969,657</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on the Los Angeles City Planning's estimated population figures for the City, approximately 1.9 million of the 3.9 million residents, or 48 percent, are Hispanic. White residents account for approximately 1.1 million residents, or 28 percent. Asian/Pacific Islander residents account for approximately 470,000, or 12 percent. Black residents account for approximately 340,000, or nine percent. Lastly, approximately 108,000 residents, or three percent, have Other ethnic classifications.

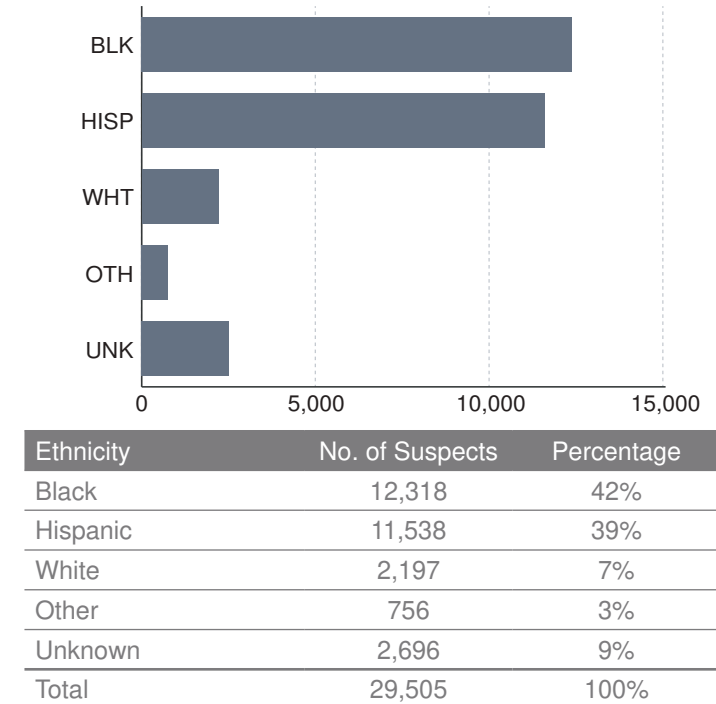
## CITY CRIME STATISTICS

### Violent Crime<sup>16</sup>

In 2020, a total of 28,081 violent crime incidents (consisting of homicides, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults) occurred throughout the City. The 2020 total accounted for a decrease of 1,882 incidents, or six percent, compared to 29,963 incidents in 2019. When compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 29,853 incidents, 2020 was 1,772 incidents, or six percent, below the four-year annual average. The City experienced 351 homicides in 2020, which was an increase of 92 incidents, or 36 percent, compared to the 259 homicides in 2019. There were 78 more

incidents, or a 29 percent increase, compared to the 2016 through 2019 four-year annual average of 273 decedents.

The data below reflects the ethnic breakdown of suspects involved in violent crime incidents during 2020:



In 2020, a total of 12,318 out of the 29,505, or 42 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were Black. During the same period, 11,538, or 39 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were Hispanic. Suspects involved in violent crime who were White accounted for 2,197, or seven percent. Lastly, 3,452 suspects, or 12 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were classified as Other or Unknown ethnic origins.

### Part I Crime

In 2020, a total of 113,288 Part I Crime incidents (consisting of homicides, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, burglaries/thefts from motor vehicles, personal/other thefts, and auto thefts) occurred throughout the City. This number represents an eight percent decrease, or 9,229 less incidents, than the 122,517 incidents in 2019. In 2020, there were 14,298, or 11 percent, less incidents than the 2016 through 2019 four-year annual average of 127,586 incidents.

### Part II Crime

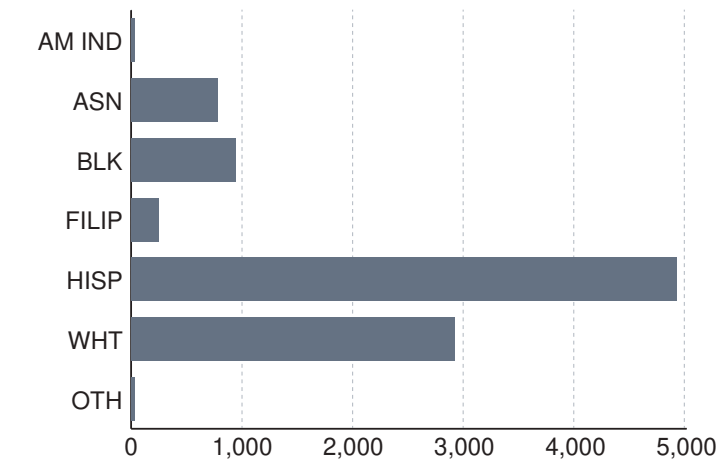
In 2020, a total of 80,054 Part II Crime incidents (kidnap, other sex crimes, simple assaults, crimes against family/children, weapons violations, identity theft, fraud, forgery/counterfeiting, embezzlement, prostitution, disorderly conduct, and vandalism) occurred throughout the City. The 2020 total was a decrease of 2,352 incidents, or three percent, less compared to the 77,702 incidents in 2019.

# LAPD PERSONNEL FIGURES

As of December 31st, 2020, the Department employed 9,850 sworn personnel, making it the third largest police department in the nation behind the New York Police Department (NYPD) and the Chicago Police Department (CPD).

### Sworn Personnel by Ethnicity

Sworn Department personnel of Hispanic descent account for the largest ethnic category of employees in the Department with 4,910 out of the 9,850 total personnel, or 50 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	34	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	778	8%
Black	940	10%
Filipino	244	2%
Hispanic	4,910	50%
White	2,909	30%
Other	35	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,850</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Sworn Personnel by Gender

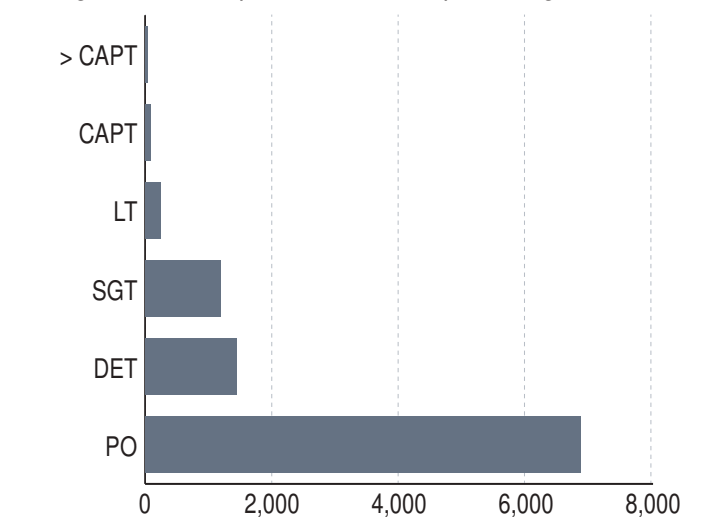
Males accounted for 8,036 of the 9,850 total Department personnel, or 82 percent, and females the remaining 1,813 employees, or 18 percent.

Gender	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Female	1,813	18%
Male	8,036	82%
Non-binary / Other	1	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,850</b>	<b>100%</b>

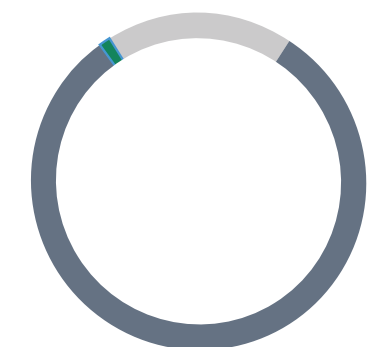
**Note:** On a per capita basis, the Department has 24.8 officers per 10,000 residents, compared to the CPD and NYPD averages of 45.1 and 41.5 officers per 10,000 residents, respectively. From a geographical perspective, the Department has 21 officers per square mile, compared to the CPD with 51 officers per square mile, and NYPD with 115 officers per square mile.

### Sworn Personnel by Rank

The Department has 6,853 employees that are at the rank of police officer, which represents 70 percent of the 9,850 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	34	<1%
Captain	80	1%
Lieutenant	243	2%
Sergeant	1,197	12%
Detective	1,443	15%
Police Officer	6,853	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,850</b>	<b>100%</b>



Female Male Non-binary/Other

<sup>15</sup> Los Angeles City Planning Demographics: <https://planning.lacity.org/resources/demographics>

<sup>16</sup> Violent crime totals are based on the date of occurrence, as opposed to United States Department of Justice data, which uses a reporting standard based on the date the crime is reported to the Department.

# LAPD STATISTICS

## Department Call for Service Information

The Department received 921,598 calls for service in 2020, which was a decrease of 57,994 calls, or six percent, compared to the 979,592 calls for service in 2019. In 2020, there were 43,152, or four percent, less calls for service than the 2016 through 2019 four-year annual average of 964,750 calls for service.

In 2020, 77th Street Area accounted for the most calls for service with 66,395 out of the total of 921,598, which represented seven percent of all calls for service generated for the Department's 21 geographical Areas and other non-defined City areas. Pacific Area accounted for the second highest call for service count with 51,930, or six percent, of the total calls for service. Central Area had the third highest radio call count with 51,542 calls, or six percent of the total calls for service.

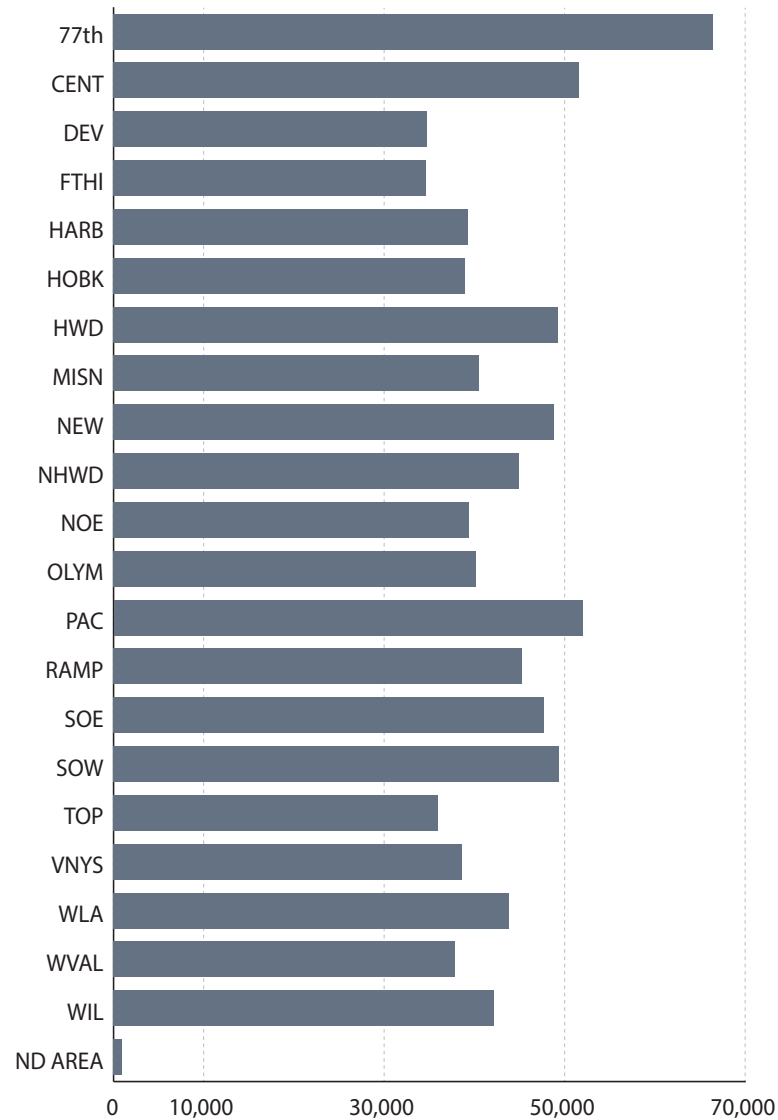
Based on Bureau totals in 2020, Valley Bureau accounted for the most calls for service with 267,063 calls, or 29 percent, of the 921,598 totals for the year. West Bureau had the second highest count with 227,154 calls, or 25 percent. Central Bureau had the third highest count with 223,780, or 24 percent. Lastly, South Bureau accounted for the lowest radio call count with 202,649 calls, or 22 percent. The remaining 952 calls for service, or less than one percent, occurred in non-defined City areas.

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

## Department Public Contact Information

Department personnel contacted 1,443,077 individuals in 2020, 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 2020 total was a decrease of 249,274 individuals, or 15 percent, compared to 1,692,351 individuals contacted in 2019. In 2020, there were 225,092, or 13 percent, less individuals contacted than the 2016 through 2019 four-year annual average of 1,668,169.

## Department Calls for Service By Division

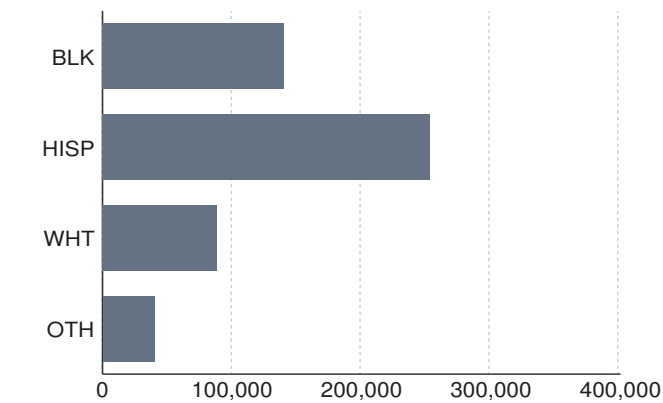


## Department Field Detention Information

Department personnel stopped 521,479 individuals in 2020 during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops). This accounted for a decrease of 191,280 individuals, or 27 percent, less compared to 712,759 observation-related field detentions in 2019. In 2020, there were 181,940, or 26 percent, less observation-related field detentions than the 2016 through 2019 four-year annual average of 703,419.

In 2020, Hispanic subjects accounted for 253,136, or 48 percent, of the 521,479 individuals stopped during 2020 observation related field detentions. Black subjects accounted for 140,037, or 27 percent, of the individuals stopped. White subjects accounted for 88,155, or 17 percent, of the individuals stopped. American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other or Unknown ethnicities accounted for 40,151 individuals, or eight percent, cumulatively.

## Field Detention Information By Race



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Black	140,037	27%
Hispanic	253,136	48%
White	88,155	17%
Other	40,151	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>521,479</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Department Citation Information

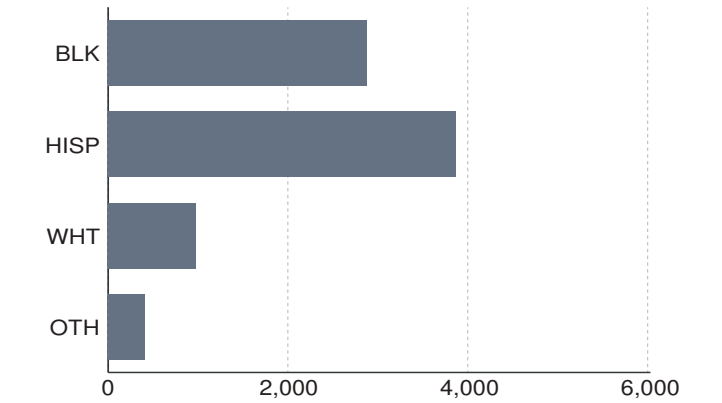
In 2020, a total of 166,483 citations were issued. This total included 152,218 traffic related citations and 14,265 Release from Custody (RFC) arrest reports, which are written in lieu of confinement for certain misdemeanor-related violations.

## Department Arrest Information

The Department had 46,915 total arrests in 2020, which was a decrease of 35,373, or 43 percent, less than the 82,288 individuals arrested in 2019. In 2020, there were 47,890, or 51 percent, less individuals arrested than the 2016 through 2019 four-year annual average of 94,805.

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

## Violent Crime Arrestee By Race



Ethnicity	No. of Arrestees	Percentage
Black	4,338	35%
Hispanic	6,044	48%
White	1,505	12%
Other	630	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,517</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Attacks on LAPD Officers

In 2020, there were 1,032 attacks on LAPD officers which was an increase of 274 incidents, or 36 percent, compared to 758 incidents in 2019. Ninety-seven of these attacks occurred during the civil unrest of 2020, accounting for 35 percent of the total increase, or nine percent of the total number of attacks against officers in 2020. In 2020, there were 295, or 40 percent more, incidents than the 2016 through 2019 four-year average of 737.

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

## Firearms Recovered by the Department

In 2020, there were 6,536 firearms recovered in Department field operations, which was a decrease of 433, or six percent less, recovered firearms as compared to the 6,969 in 2019. In 2020, there were 81, or one percent, more firearms recovered than the 2016 through 2019 four-year annual average of 6,455.

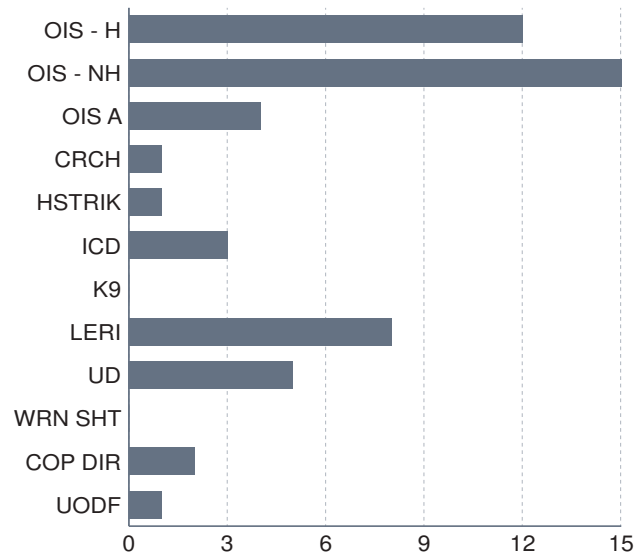
**Note:** These figures exclude firearms acquired through the Department's Gun Buyback Program.

# USE OF FORCE REVIEW

Department personnel were involved in 52 CUOF incidents and 2,194 NCUOF incidents in 2020. The combined total of 2,246 incidents was a decrease of 127 incidents, or five percent, less compared to the 2,373 total UOF incidents in 2019.

## Categorical Use of Force Incidents

The table below depicts the CUOF totals for 2020:



Category	2020
OIS - Hit	12
OIS - No Hit	15
OIS - Animal	4
Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH)	1
Head Strike	1
In-Custody Death (ICD)	3
K-9 Contact	0
Law Enforcement Related Injury (LERI)	8
Unintentional Discharge (UD)	5
Warning Shot	0
Chief of Police (COP) Directed	2
Use of Deadly Force (Other)	1
<i>* See page 382 for definition.</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>

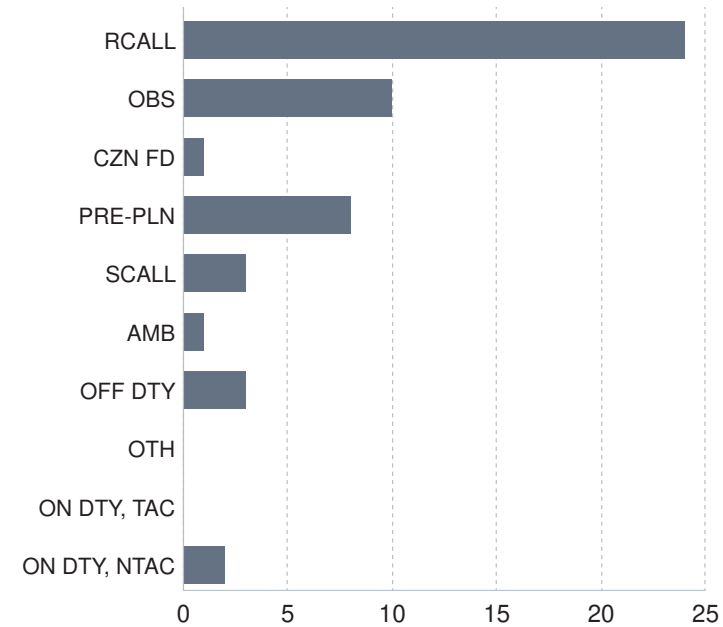
## Source of Activity for CUOF Incidents

In 2020, 24 incidents, or 46 percent of the Department's 52 CUOF incidents, originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. 10 incidents, or 19 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). Eight incidents originated during pre-planned incidents, which represented 15 percent.

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

- On-Duty, Non-Tactical (Unintentional Discharge [UD] incidents): two incidents, or 4 percent;
- Citizen Flag Down: one incident, or two percent;
- Off-Duty: three incidents, or six percent;
- Ambush: one incident, or two percent;
- On-Duty, Tactical: zero incidents;
- Station Call: three incidents or six percent; and,
- Other: zero incidents.

## Source of Activity for CUOF Incidents



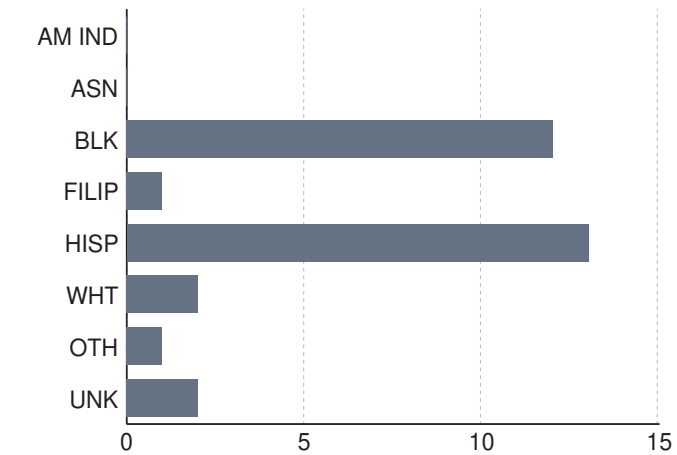
Source	2020
Radio Call	24
Observation	10
Citizen Flag Down	1
Pre-Planned	8
Station Call	3
Ambush	1
Off-Duty	3
Other	0
On-Duty, Tactical	0
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>

## Officer Involved Shooting Incidents

Of the 52 CUOF incidents in 2020, 27 were OIS occurrences. The 2020 OIS total was an increase of one incident, or four percent, compared to 26 OIS incidents in 2019. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, there were a total of 143 OIS occurrences, resulting in an annual average of 36 incidents. The 2020 count was below the 2016 through 2019 four-year annual average by 9 incidents, or 25 percent.

There were 31 suspects involved in the 27 OIS incidents in 2020. 13 of the 31 suspects, or 42 percent, were Hispanic. 12 of the suspects, or 39 percent, were Black. Two of the suspects, or 6.5 percent, were White. One of the suspects, or three percent, were Filipino. One of the suspects, or three percent, were Other. Two of the Suspects, or 6.5 percent, were Unknown.

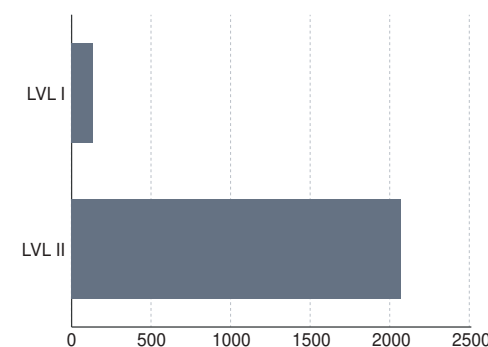
## Officer Involved Shooting Incidents



Ethnicity	2020 OIS Suspect	Violent Crime Suspect	City Population
Asian/Pacific Islander	3%	(See Other)	12%
Black	39%	42%	9%
Hispanic	42%	39%	48%
White	6.5%	7%	28%
Other	3%	3%	3%
Unknown	6.5%	9%	DNA
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Non-Categorical Use of Force Incidents

In 2020, 2,194 NCUOF incidents occurred in the City.



Level	2020
Level I	133
Level II	2,061
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,194</b>

**Note:** Refer to Page 87, Non-Categorical Use of Force Levels, for definition of Level I and Level II.

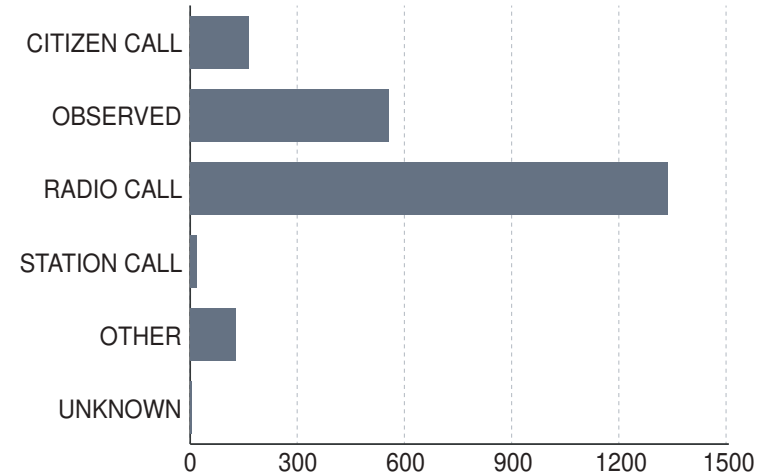
## Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents

In 2020, 1,331, or 61 percent, of the Department's 2,194 NCUOF incidents originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. During the same period, 552 incidents, or 25 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops).

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

- Citizen Flag Down: 163 incidents, or seven percent
- Other: 128 incidents, or six percent;
- Station Call: 19 incidents, or one percent; and,
- Unknown: 1 incident, or less than one percent

## Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents



Source	2020
Citizen Flag Down	163
Observation	552
Radio Call	1,331
Station Call	19
Other	128
Unknown	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,194</b>


# USE OF FORCE

## IN PERSPECTIVE

It is important to note that a vast majority of police interactions with the public do not result in a use of force. In 2020, the Department had 1,443,077 documented public contacts. During those contacts, 521,479 individuals were stopped during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops), 46,915 arrests were effected, and 2,246 use of force incidents occurred (27 of which were OIS incidents).

 **1,443,077** Total documented public contacts.

 **521,479** Total observation-related field detentions occurred in 36% of the total public contacts.

 **46,915** Arrests occurred in 3% of the total public contacts.

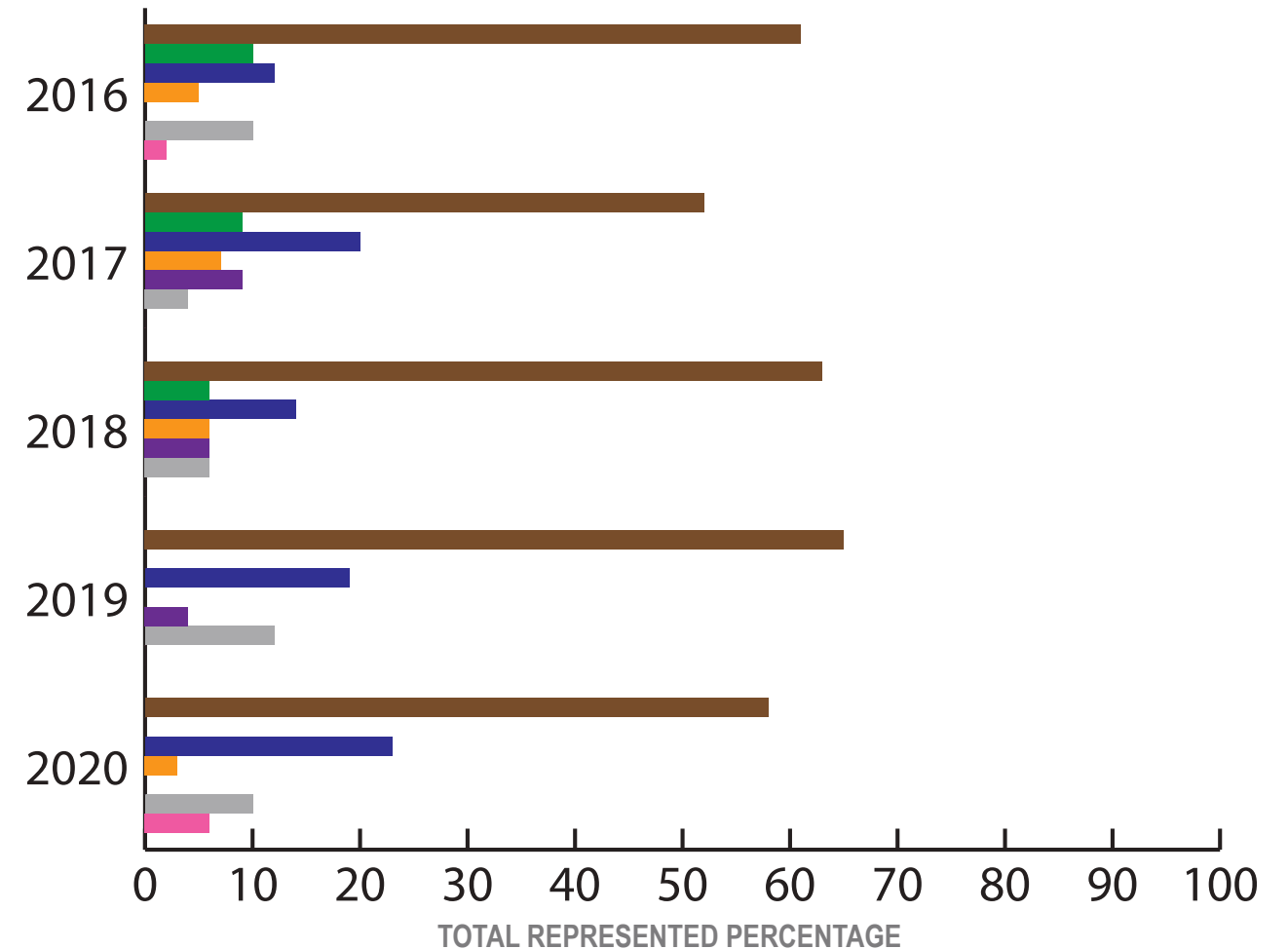
 **2,246** Uses of Force occurred in 0.14% of the total public contacts.

 **27** OISs occurred in 0.001% of the total public contacts.

# SUSPECT WEAPONS

## OR ACTIONS BY PERCENT

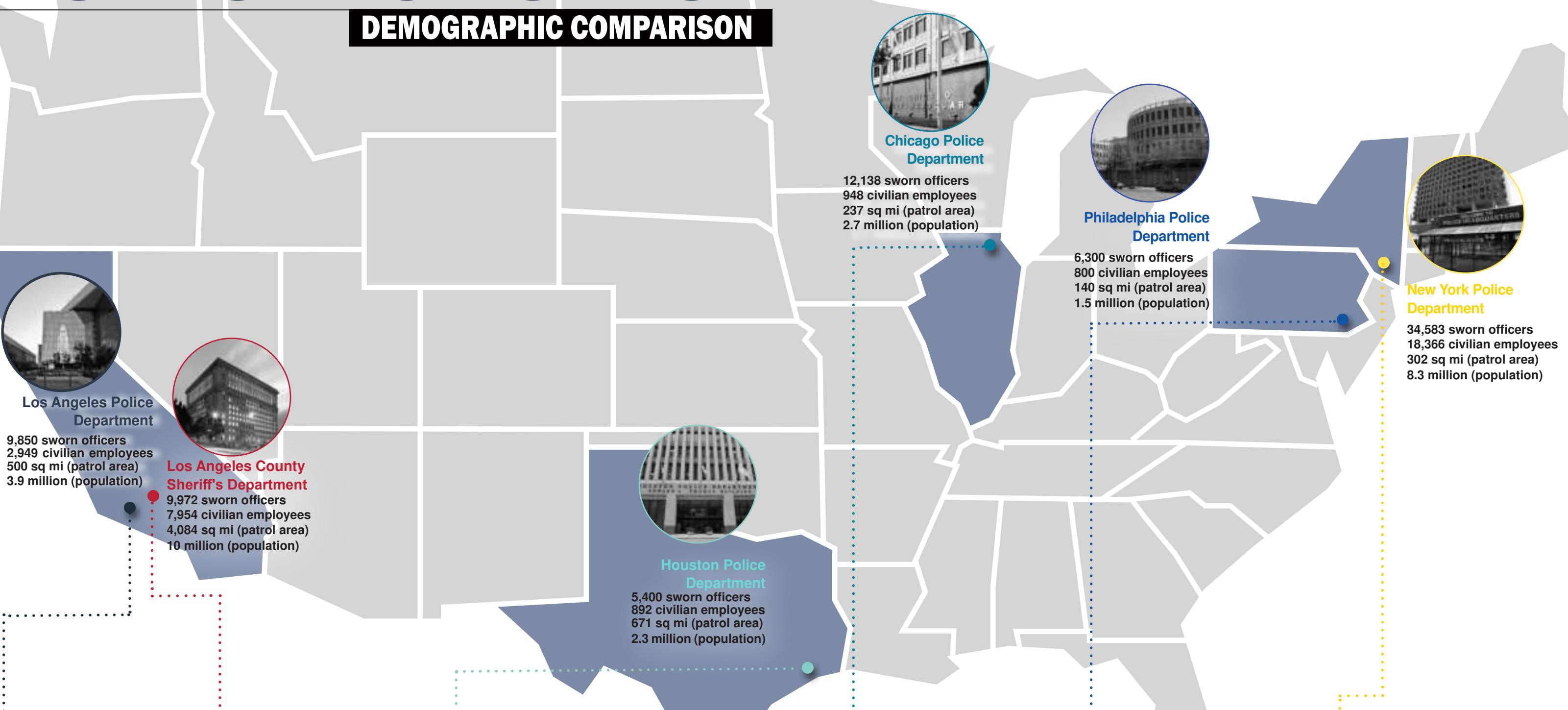
The graph below depicts the 2016 through 2020 annual percentages of seven of the most represented weapon/force types utilized by suspects in OIS incidents. As shown, firearms overwhelmingly accounted for the highest volume of weapons utilized by suspects, with a five-year annual average of 59 percent. During the same period, edged weapons consistently accounted for the second highest volume of weapons with a five-year annual average of 18 percent. OIS incidents involving "other" weapons, perception-based shootings, and replica/pellet guns accounted for a five-year annual average of 18 percent. Impact devices accounted for three percent of weapons utilized by suspects in OIS incidents within the five-year annual average; and lastly, two percent involved no weapons in the same five-year annual average.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
None	2%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Other (automobile, physical force, unknown, and other)	10%	4%	6%	12%	10%
Impact device	0%	9%	6%	4%	0%
Perception	5%	7%	6%	0%	3%
Edged Weapon	12%	20%	14%	19%	23%
Replica/Pellet	10%	9%	6%	0%	0%
Firearm	61%	52%	63%	65%	58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

# AGENCY TO AGENCY

## DEMOGRAPHIC COMPARISON



### Los Angeles Police Department

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

### Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

Qualify four times per year with handguns; no shotgun qualification, and no qualification on a FOS type system. Rifle certification for LASD is a two-year qualification which requires deputies to qualify twice on the range the first year, then complete an eight-hour class and another range qualification on the following year.

### Houston Police Department

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

### Chicago Police Department

Qualify once per year with handguns; currently there is no shotgun qualification and no shotgun field deployment in patrol. There is currently no FOS type qualification however, simulators are used in Recruit and In-Service training. There are no years of service and/or rank exemptions.

### Philadelphia Police Department

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

### New York Police Department

Qualify twice per year with handguns; no shotgun or rifle qualification unless certified and not part of a specialized unit. There is no FOS type qualification and no years of service and/or rank exemptions.

# AGENCY COMPARISON

## AND USE OF FORCE



### OIS INCIDENTS

In 2020, the Department had a total of 27 OIS incidents, which was the third highest number of incidents in the comparison group. When compared to 2019, the Department had the fourth largest increase in the number of OIS incidents with a single additional incident than the previous year. The Los Angeles Sheriff's Department (LASD) had the second greatest increase in the number of OIS incidents in the comparison group with an increase of seven more incidents from the previous year. The New York Police Department (NYPD), which was the largest police department in the comparison group, also had the fourth largest increase in comparison to OIS incidents by a single additional incident compared to 2019. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) had the largest increase in incidents from the previous year when compared to the comparison group of 112 percent increase. CPD had 36 OIS incidents in 2020 and 17 OIS incidents in 2019. The Houston Police Department (HPD) had the fourth highest number of OIS incidents in 2020 with 26 incidents, which was an increase of six incidents from 2019. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) had the highest number of OIS incidents in 2020 with 36 incidents which was an increase of 19 incidents from the previous year.

The Philadelphia Police Department (PPD) experienced a reduction in OIS incidents with a 13 percent reduction, or by one incident, compared to 2019. The Philadelphia Police Department, which is the smallest department of the comparison group, had the least number of OIS incidents with eight OIS incidents in 2020 which was a reduction of one incident from the previous year.

### OIS Incidents

Department	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Los Angeles Police Department	40	44	33	26	27
Chicago Police Department	43	30	32	17	36
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	31	22	22	26	33
New York Police Department	37	23	17	25	26
Houston Police Department	26	15	18	20	26
Philadelphia Police Department	23	13	11	9	8

### OIS DECEASED SUSPECTS

In 2020, the Department had a total of seven suspect fatalities as a result of an OIS incident, which was a 42 percent reduction, or five less fatalities than the previous year. This represented the lowest number of deceased OIS suspects in the past five years for the Department and when compared in the comparison group. In 2020, NYPD had a total of nine suspect fatalities, which was an 18 percent reduction, or two less fatalities than in 2019. NYPD, along with HPD, had had nine suspect fatalities which accounted for the second highest suspect fatality in the comparison group. In 2020, CPD had a total of seven suspect fatalities, which was a 40 percent increase, or an increase of two suspect fatalities compared to 2019. CPD had the third highest number of suspect fatalities for the year 2020 with seven fatalities in the comparison group. The HPD had a total of nine suspect fatalities, which was an increase of 29 percent, or increase of two suspect fatalities compared to 2019. HPD accounted for the second highest fatality in the comparison group. LASD had a total of 13 fatalities, which was an increase of 30 percent, or increase of three suspect fatalities compared to 2019. LASD had the most fatality in the comparison group. The PPD had a total of one fatality, which was an increase of one suspect fatality compared to 2019, or a 100 percent increase. PPD had the least amount of fatality among the comparison group.

### OIS Deceased Suspects

Department	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Los Angeles Police Department	20	17	14	12	7
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	15	8	9	10	13
Chicago Police Department	11	8	6	5	7
New York Police Department	9	10	5	11	9
Houston Police Department	6	5	4	7	9
Philadelphia Police Department	5	4	2	0	1

### DECEASED COMPARED TO OIS INCIDENTS

When comparing the number of deceased OIS suspects to the number of total OIS incidents in 2020, the Department had 26 percent of OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality. LASD had 39 percent of their incidents result in a suspect fatality. NYPD and HPD, both respectfully, had 35 percent of their OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality. CPD had 19 percent of their OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality and PPD had 13 percent of their OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality.

### Percentage of Deceased Suspects Compared to OIS Incidents

Department	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Los Angeles Police Department	50%	39%	42%	46%	26%
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	48%	36%	41%	38%	39%
New York Police Department	24%	43%	29%	44%	35%
Houston Police Department	23%	33%	22%	35%	35%
Chicago Police Department	26%	27%	19%	29%	19%
Philadelphia Police Department	22%	31%	18%	0%	13%

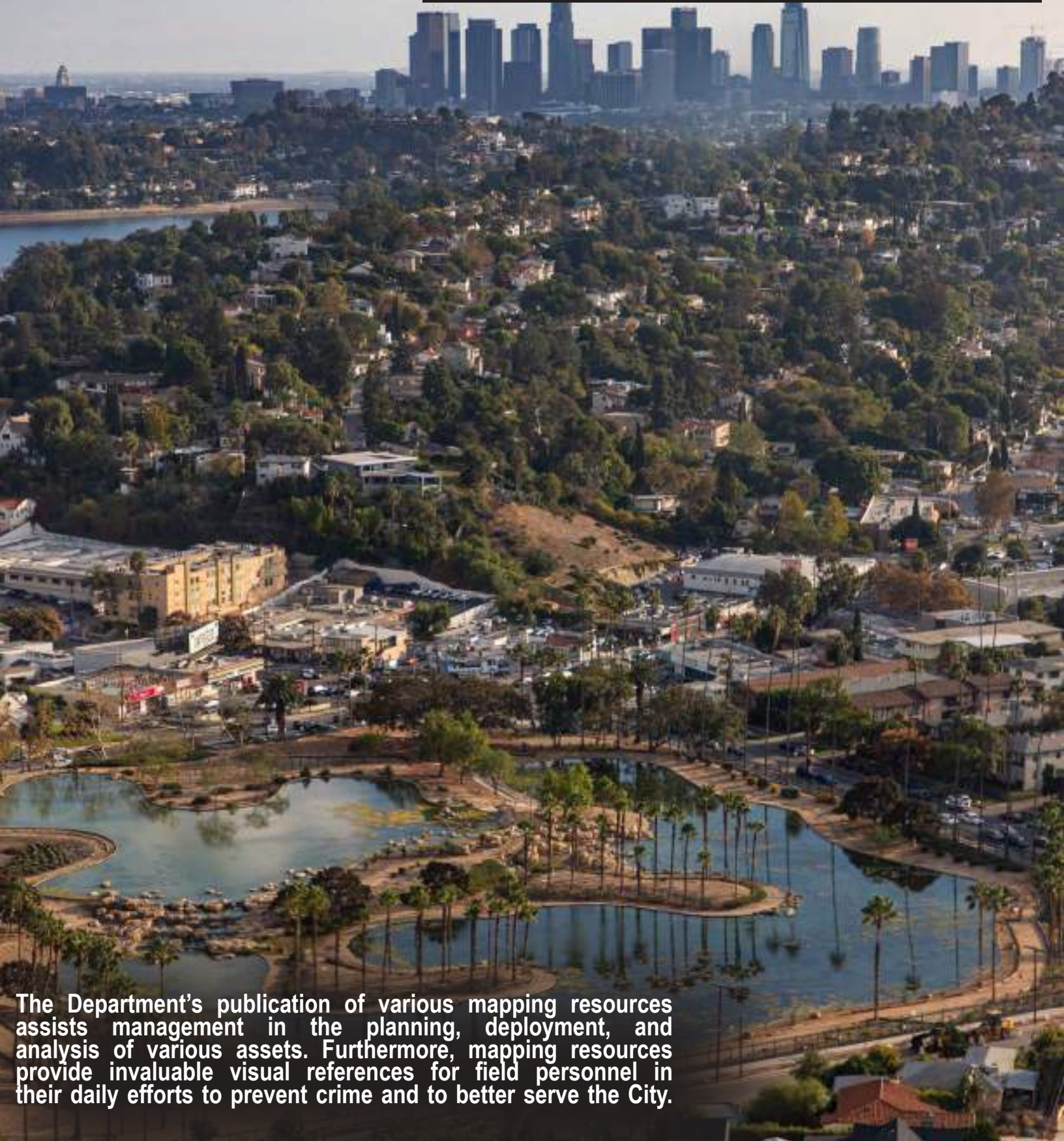
### PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2019 TO 2020

In 2020, PPD had an 11 percent decrease in the number of OIS incidents from 2019 to 2020. PPD was the sole agency that had a decrease in OIS incidents amongst the comparison group. The Department, LASD, NYPD CPD, and HPD all saw an increase in the number of OIS incidents for the year 2020 when compared to 2019. When comparing the agencies that saw an increase in the number of OIS incidents, CPD saw the largest increase of OIS incidents with an increase of 112 percent. HPD saw the second largest increase with a 30 percent increase of OIS incidents. LASD saw the third largest increase with a 27 percent increase in OIS incidents. The Department and NYPD both experienced a four percent increase in OIS incidents when compared to 2019.

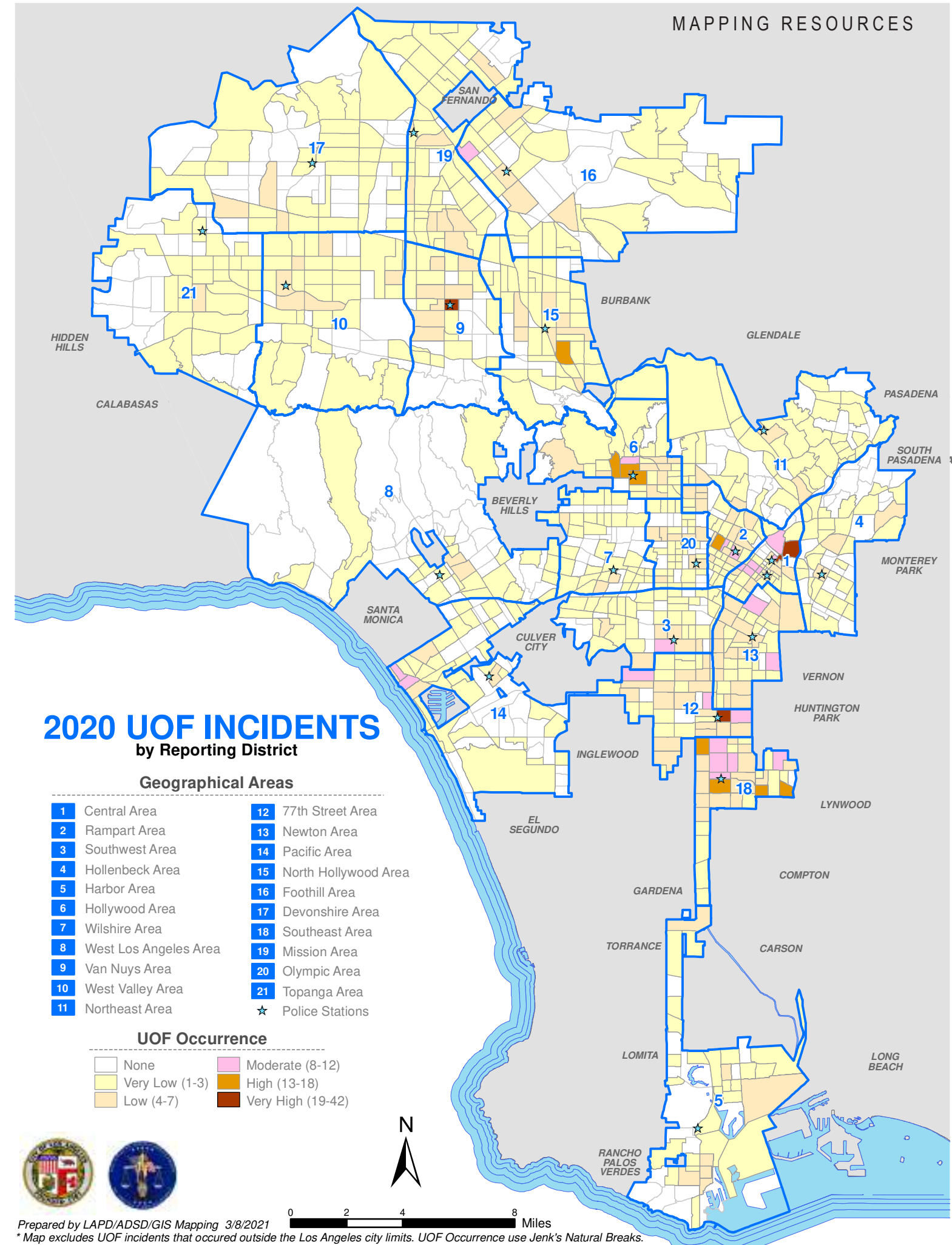
When comparing OIS suspect fatalities, the Department and NYPD experienced a reduction in OIS decedents from the previous year. The Department saw the largest reduction in OIS decedents with a reduction of 42 percent. NYPD had the second largest reduction of 18 percent reduction of OIS suspect fatalities. PPD had the largest increase of suspect decedent with an increase of a 100 percent when compared to 2019. LASD had the third largest increase with 30 percent, CPD had the second largest increase with 40 percent and HPD had the fourth largest increase with 29 percent over the previous year. In 2019 all six agencies combined had a total of 123 OIS incidents with a total of 45 suspect fatalities as a result of an OIS incident. In 2020, all six agencies combined had a total of 156 OIS incidents resulting in a 29 percent increase in the number of OIS incidents when compared to 2019. In 2020, all six agencies combined had a total of 46 suspect fatality resulting in a two percent increase in the number of suspect fatalities when compared to 2019.

# MAPPING RESOURCES

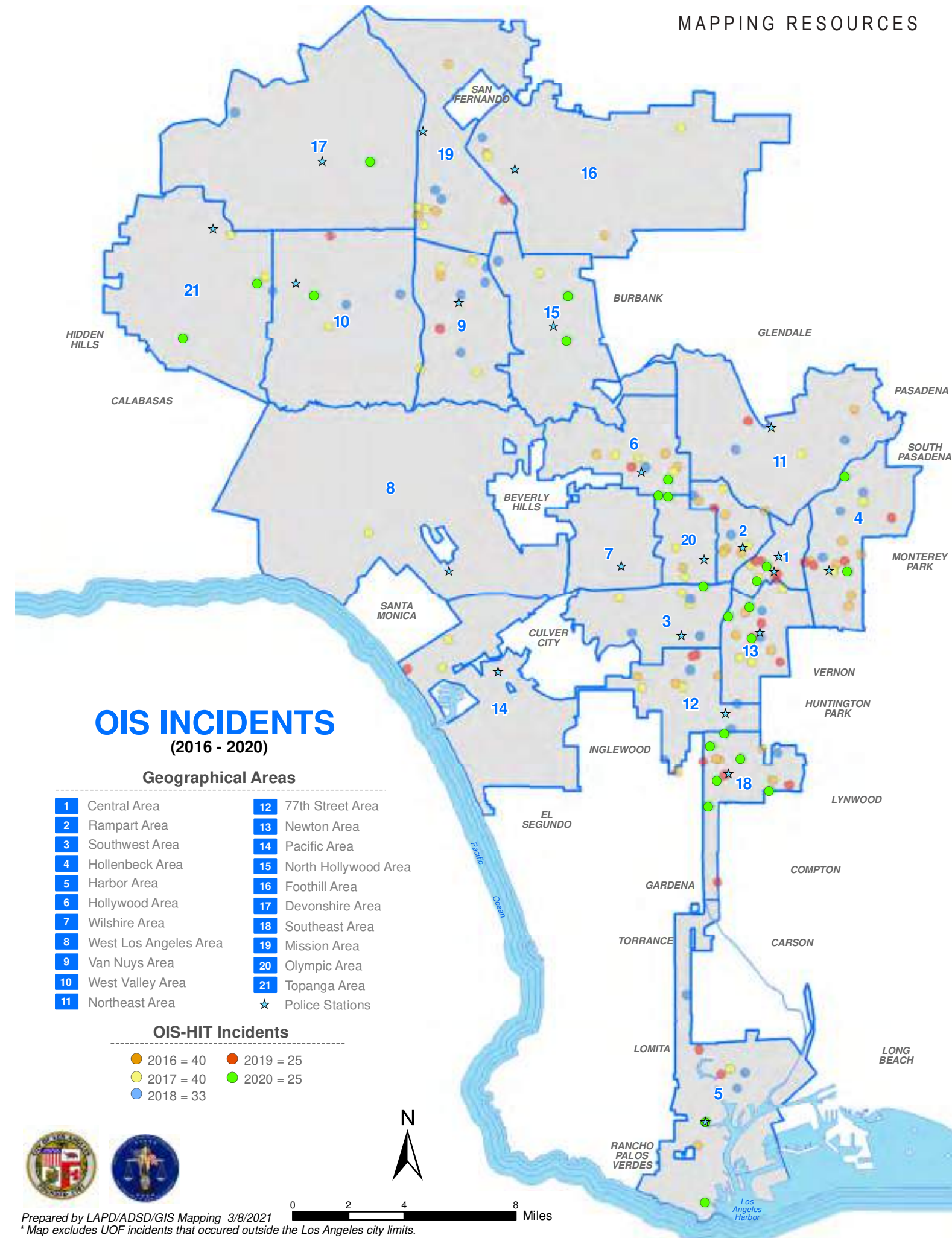
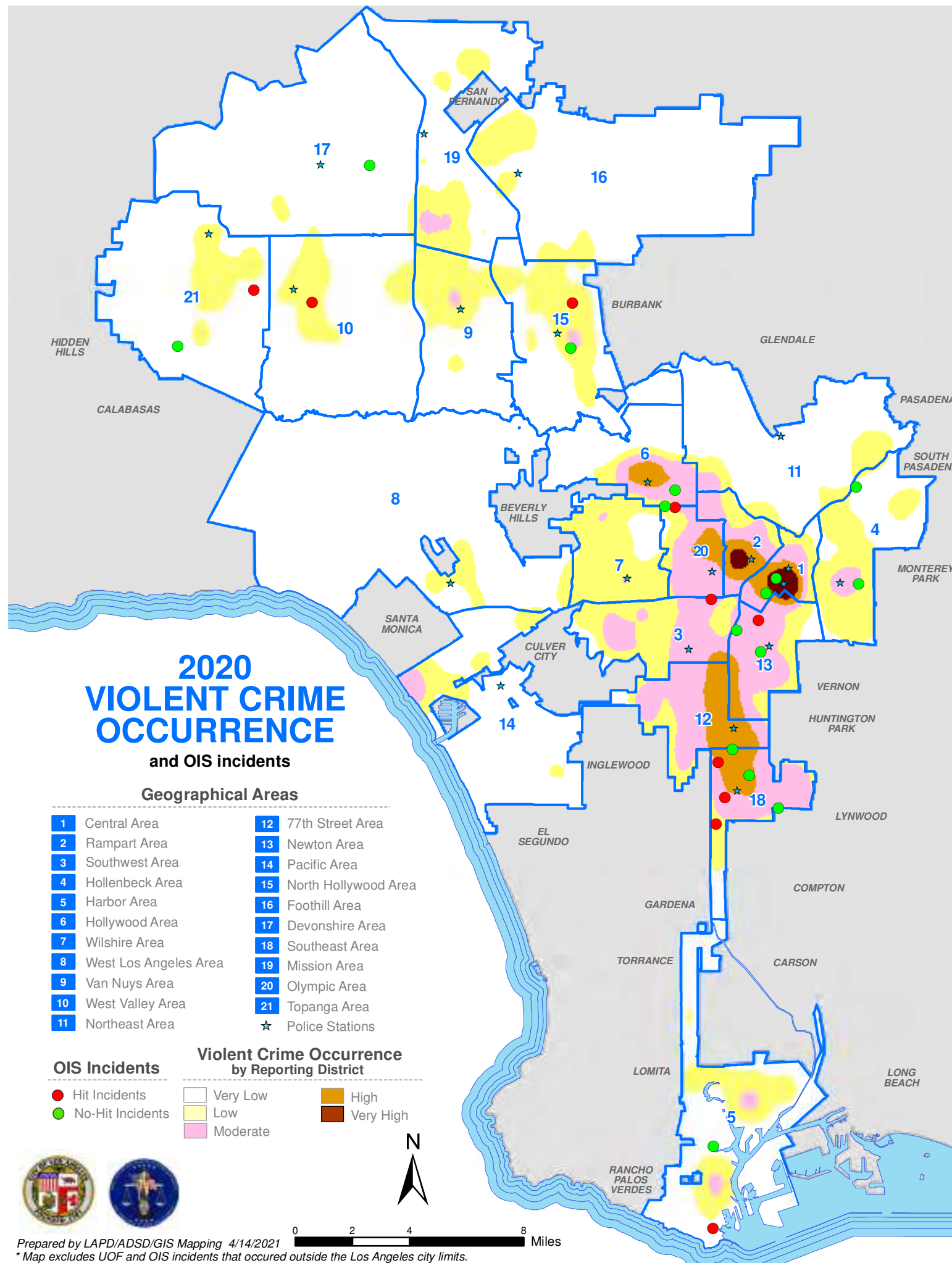
## AND USE OF FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

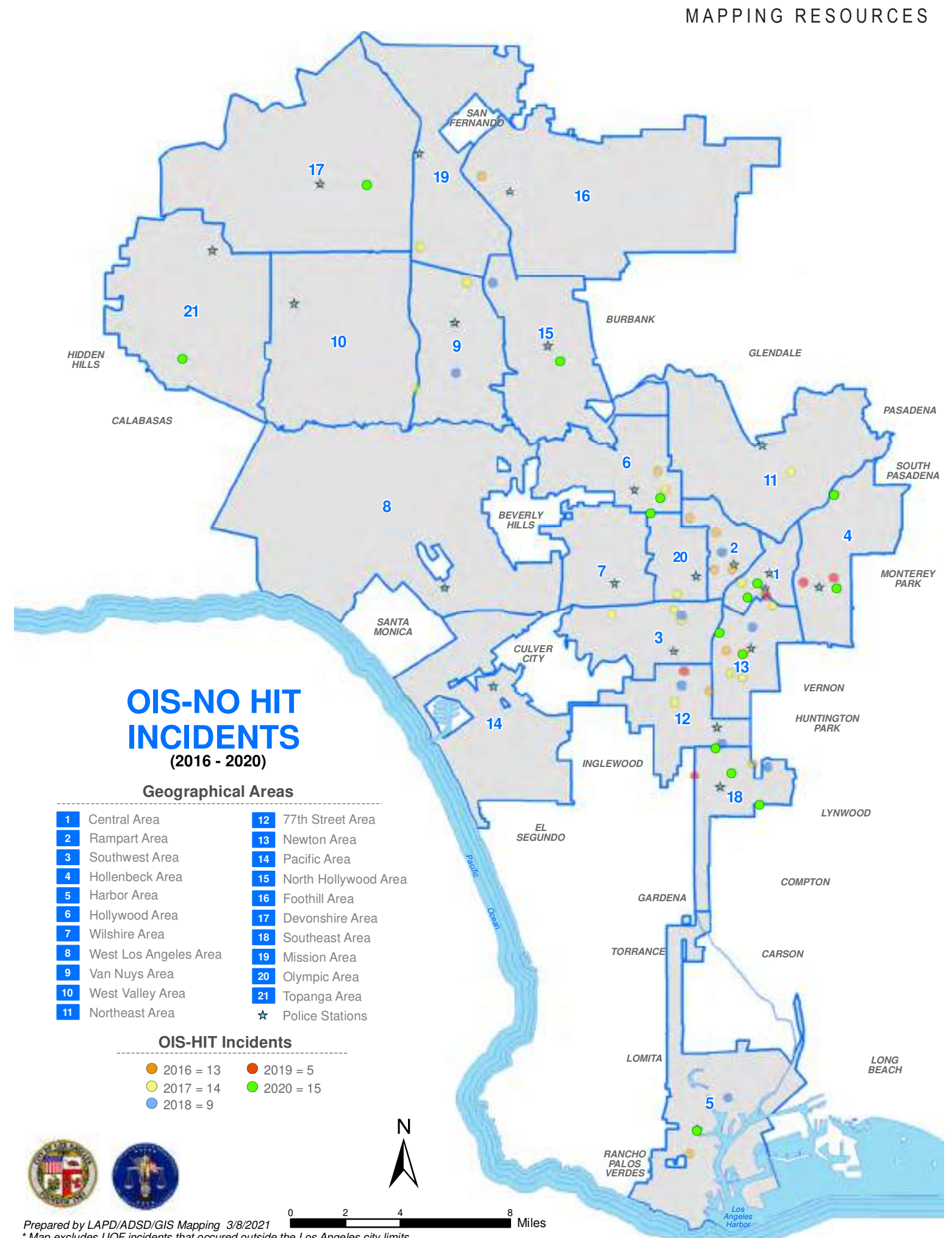
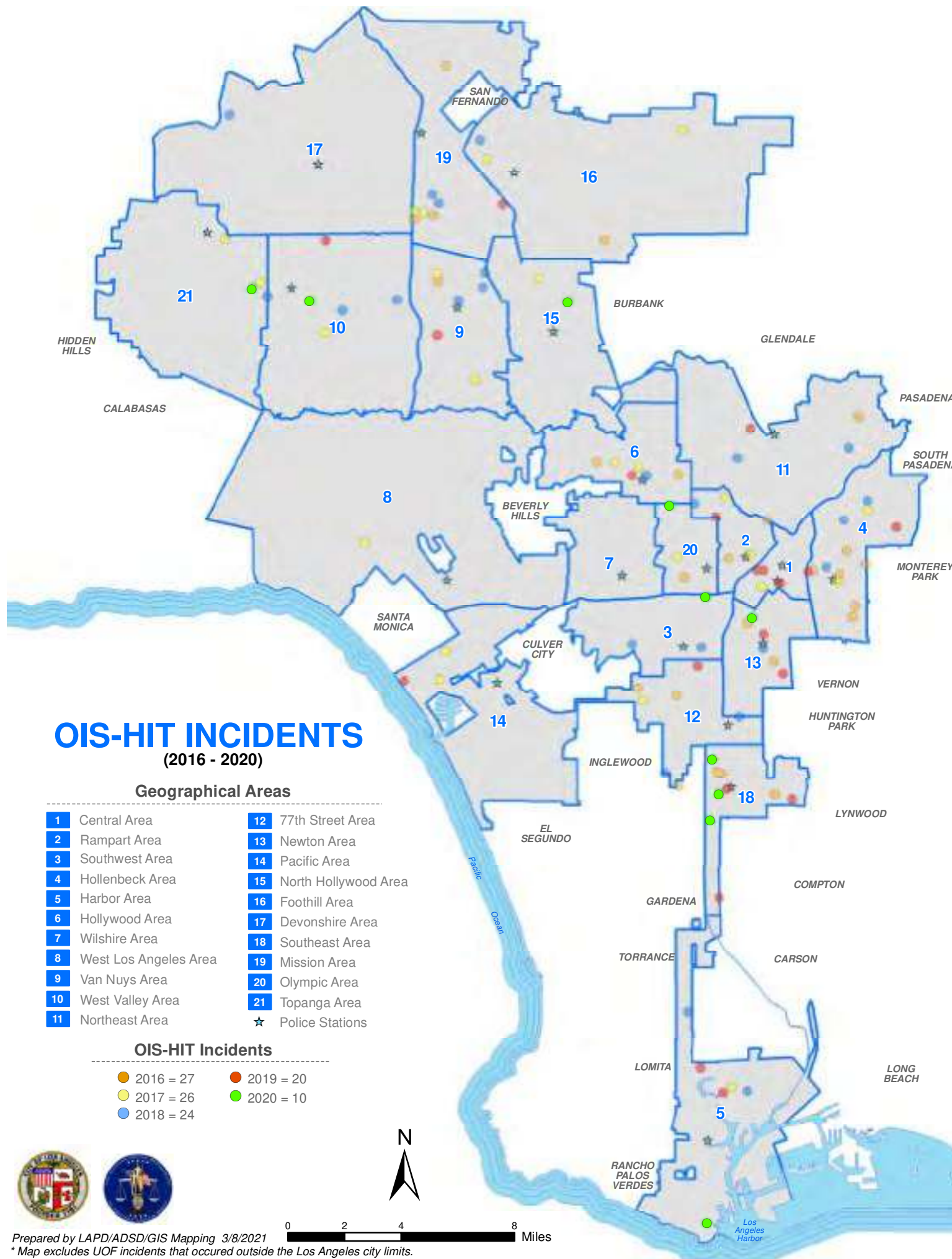


The Department's publication of various mapping resources assists management in the planning, deployment, and analysis of various assets. Furthermore, mapping resources provide invaluable visual references for field personnel in their daily efforts to prevent crime and to better serve the City.



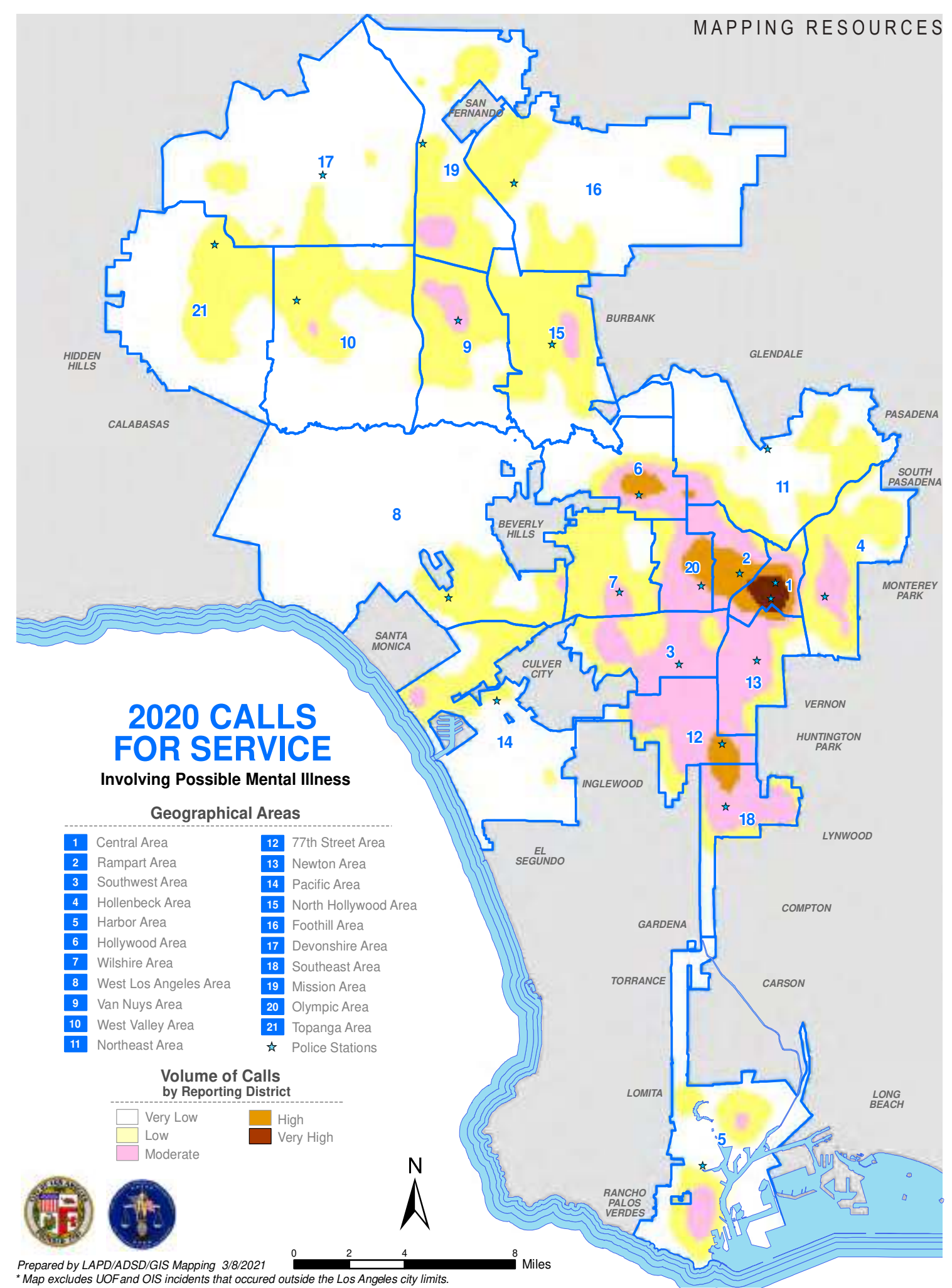
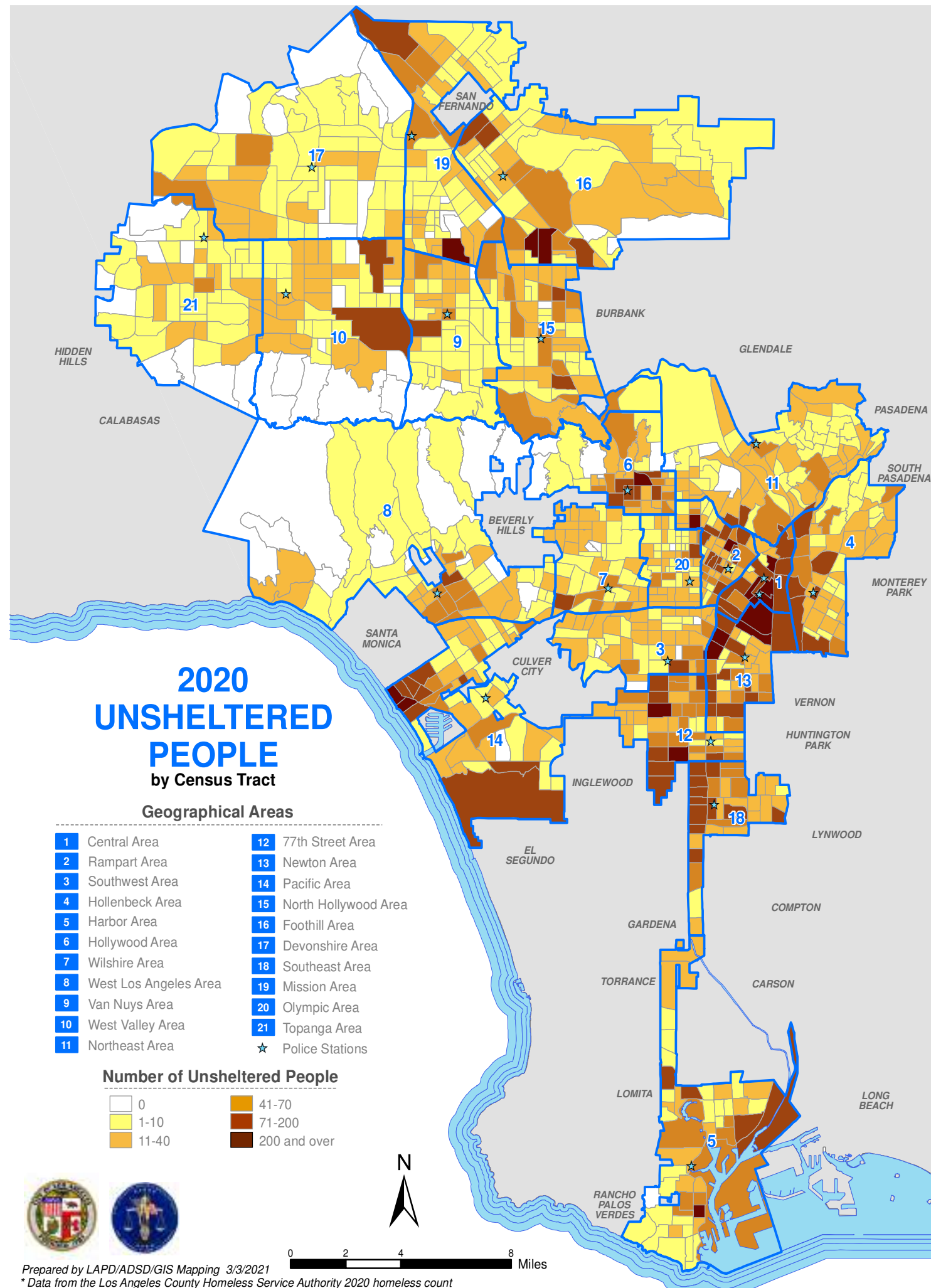






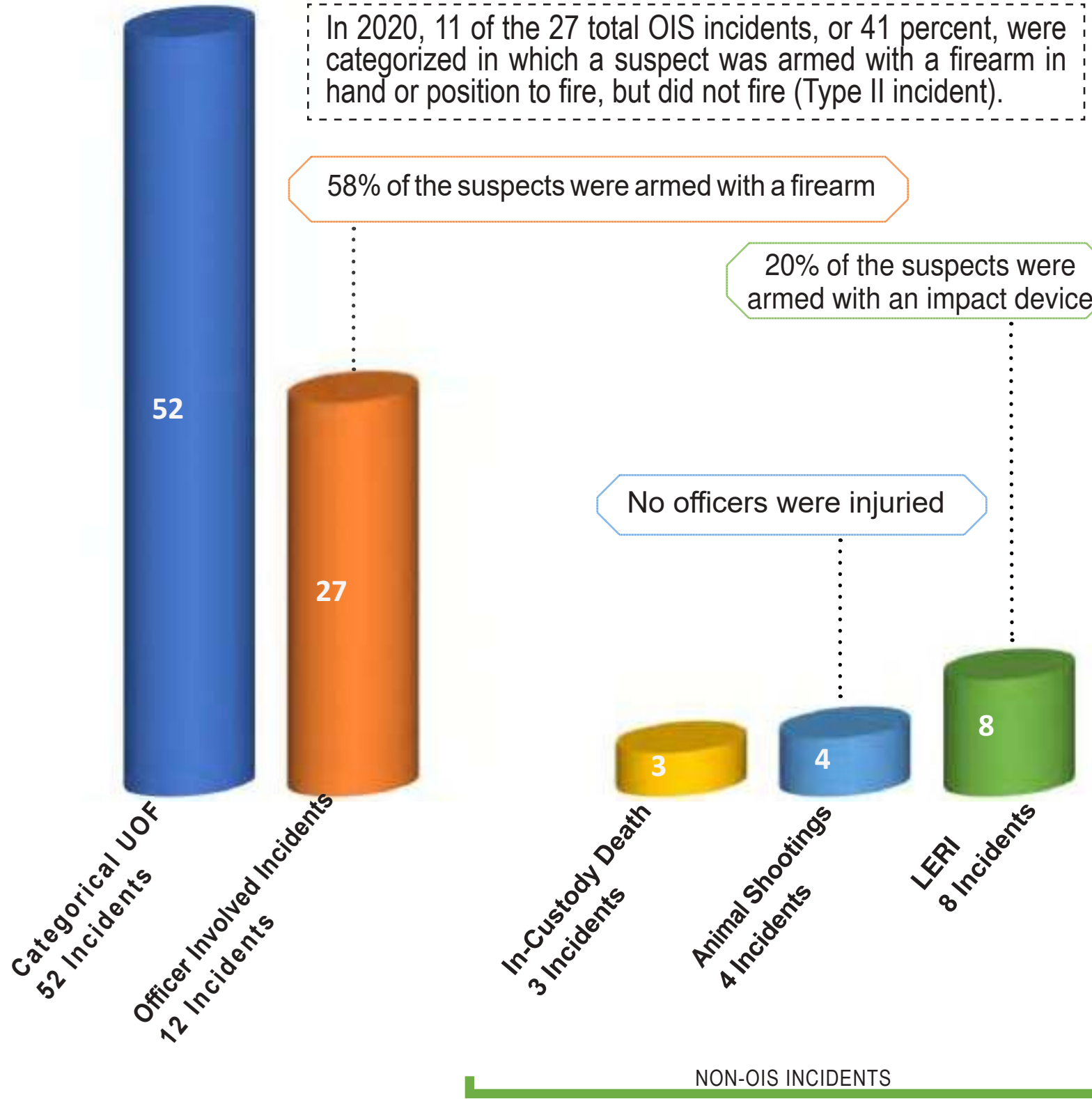
Prepared by LAPD/ADSD/GIS Mapping 3/8/2021  
 \* Map excludes UOF incidents that occurred outside the Los Angeles city limits.

Prepared by LAPD/ADSD/GIS Mapping 3/8/2021  
 \* Map excludes UOF incidents that occurred outside the Los Angeles city limits.

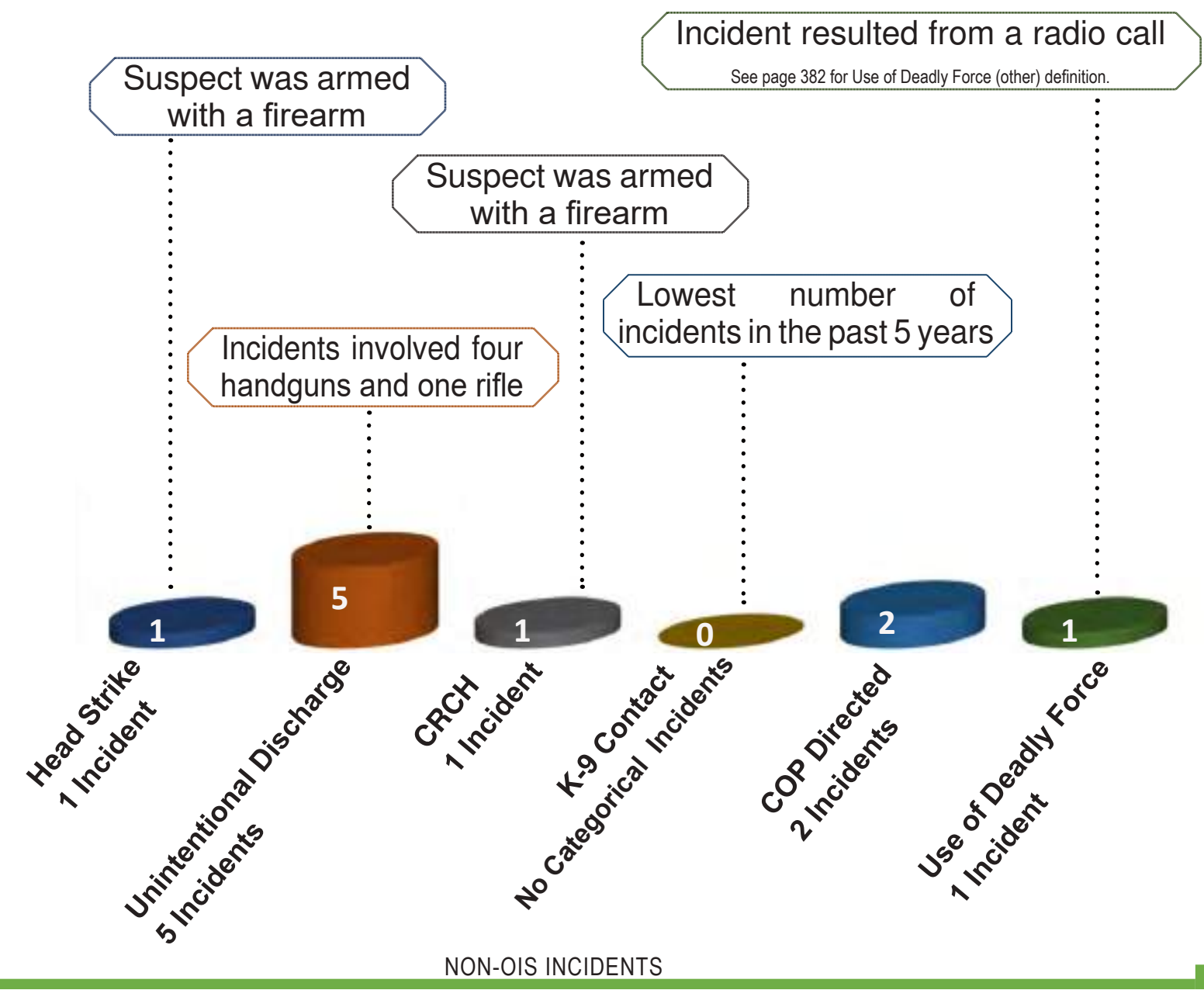


# CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

## HIGHLIGHTS AND PERSPECTIVES



In 2020, there was a total of 52 Categorical Use of Force Incidents, accounting for a decrease of one incident, or 1.9 percent, compared to 53 Categorical Use of Force Incidents in 2019.



In 2020, five of the 27 total OIS incidents, or 19 percent, were categorized in which a suspect fired at officers or a third party (Type I incident).

AN OVERVIEW

# CATEGORICAL UOF

INCIDENTS

**4%** ↓  
**WEAPONS**

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

**55%** ↓  
**UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE**

Number of personnel involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents decreased by six, or 55%, compared to 2019.

**7%** ↓  
**WEAPONS**

The percentage of suspects armed with a firearm during OIS incidents was 58% (decrease of 7% compared to 65% in 2019).

**50%** ↑  
**SUSPECTS**

The number of suspects perceived to have a mental illness during OIS incidents increased by two suspects, or 50% compared to 2019.

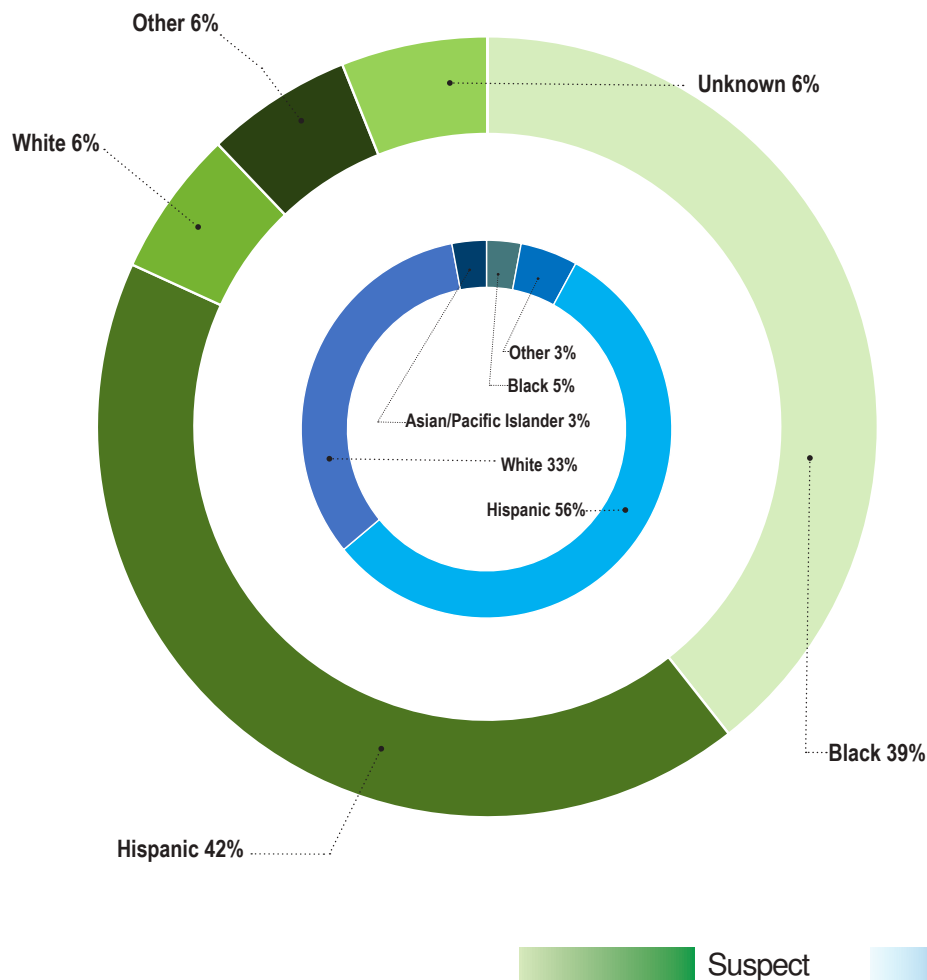
**0** INCIDENTS  
**HOMELESS**

Number of suspects involved in OIS incidents and experiencing homelessness decreased by six compared to 2019.

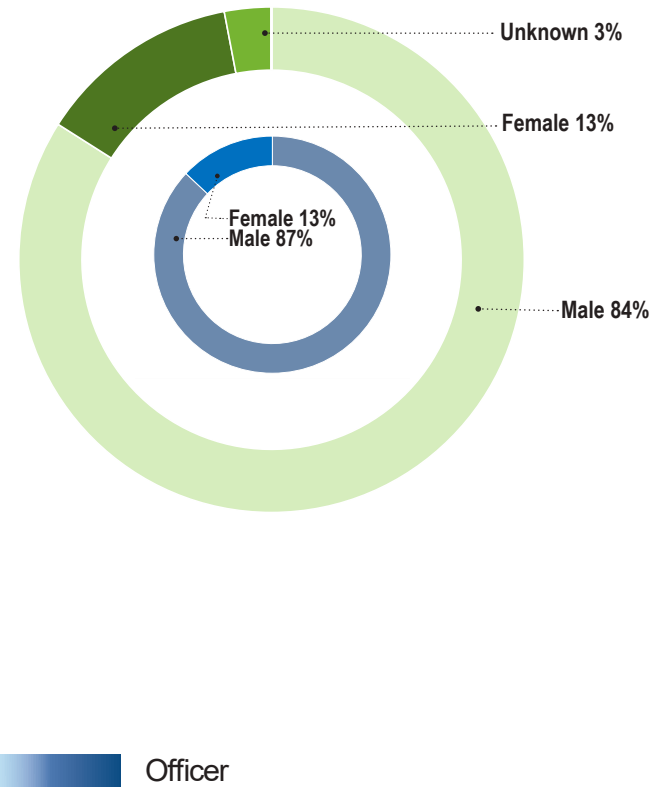
**12%** ↓  
**PATROL**

The number of personnel assigned to Patrol who were involved in OIS incidents decreased by three officers, or 12%, compared to 2019.

**ETHNICITY**  
OF SUSPECTS & OFFICERS

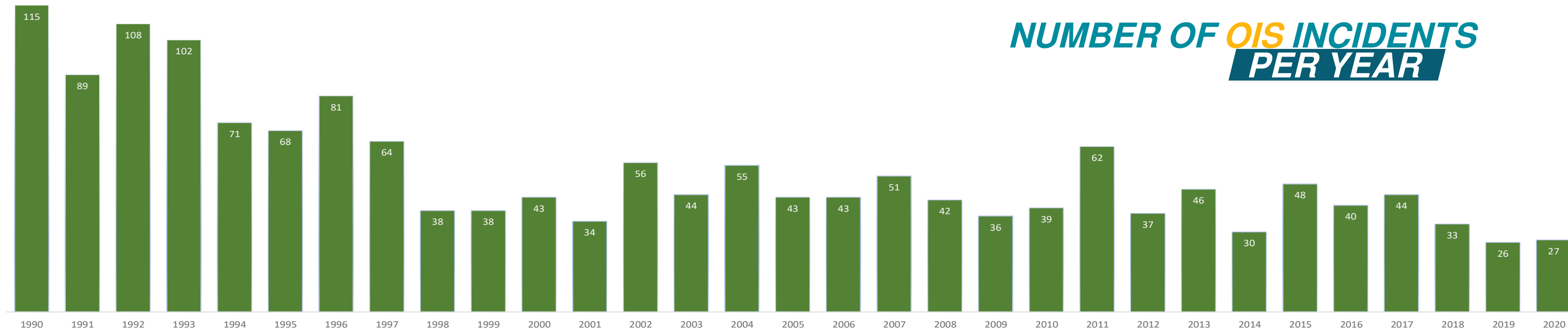


**GENDER**  
OF SUSPECTS & OFFICERS



Legend: Suspect (Green), Officer (Blue)

**NUMBER OF OIS INCIDENTS PER YEAR**



# OFFICER INVOLVED

# SHOOTING INCIDENTS

## 2020 TAKE AWAYS

### SINGLE OFFICER FIRING PER INCIDENT

In 2020, there were 19 OIS incidents with only a single officer discharging their firearm compared to 16 incidents in 2019. This represented a 19 percent increase in 2020 compared to the single officer discharging their firearm that occurred in 2019.

### OFFICER INJURIES

In 2020, there were 11 officers that sustained injuries during OIS incidents compared to five officers in 2019. This accounted for a 120 percent increase in 2020 compared to the total number of injured officers in 2019.

### ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT

In 2020, an average of 5.7 rounds were discharged during an OIS incident compared to an average of 10.1 rounds discharged per incident in 2019. This represented a 44 percent decrease in 2020 compared to the average number of rounds discharged per incident in 2019.

### TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS

In 2020, a total of 156 rounds were discharged during OIS incidents compared to 263 total rounds discharged in 2019. This accounted for a 41 percent decrease compared to the total rounds discharged during OIS incidents in 2019.

## 2020 TAKE AWAYS AND 2021 YEAR TO DATE

## 2021 YEAR TO DATE

### 2021 YEAR TO DATE

The Year to Date comparison period was January 1, 2020 to April 30, 2020, and January 1, 2021 to April 30, 2021.

### TOTAL OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS

For 2021 Year to Date, there were a total of 16 OIS incidents. For 2020 Year to Date, there were nine OIS incidents. The 2021 Year to Date period had an increase of seven incidents, or 78 percent, when compared to 2020 Year to Date.

### SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

For 2021 Year to Date, eight of the Department's OIS incidents originated from radio calls. For 2020 Year to Date, there were two incidents that originated from radio calls. The 2021 Year to Date period had an increase of six incidents, or 300 percent, when compared to 2020 Year to Date.

For 2021 Year to Date, five of the Department's OIS incidents originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). For 2020 Year to Date, there

### ATTACKS ON LAPD OFFICERS

For 2021 Year to Date, there were 299 attacks on LAPD officers. For 2020 Year to Date, there were 255 attacks on LAPD officers. The 2021 Year to Date period had an increase of 44 incidents, or 17 percent, when compared to 2020 Year to Date.

### SINGLE OFFICER FIRING PER INCIDENT

For 2021 Year to Date, there were ten OIS incidents which involved a single officer discharging a firearm. For 2020 Year to Date, there were six incidents involving a single officer discharging a firearm. The 2021 Year to Date period had an increase of four incidents, or 67 percent, when compared to 2020 Year to Date.

were three incidents originated from field detentions based on officers' observations. The 2021 Year to Date period had an increase of two incidents, or 67 percent, when compared to 2020 Year to Date.

For 2021 Year to Date, three of the Department's OIS incidents originated from a citizen flag down. For 2020 Year to Date, there were no incidents which originated from a citizen flag down. The 2021 Year to Date period had an increase of three incidents when compared to 2020 Year to Date.

2020

# NON-CATEGORICAL

## STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Less-Lethal Force (40mm Less-Lethal Launcher, Beanbag shotgun, OC Spray, and TASER) in NCUOF incidents **decreased** by 20 percent compared to 2019.

The total NCUOF incident count in 2020 (2,194 incidents) **decreased** by 126 incidents, or five percent, as compared to 2019 (2,320 incidents).



OC Spray applications per incident in NCUOF incidents decreased by 25 percent compared to 2019 (15 applications in 2020, 20 applications in 2019).



TASER applications per incident in NCUOF incidents decreased by 23 percent as compared to 2019 (217 applications in 2020, 282 applications in 2019).



Beanbag applications per incident decreased by 33 percent in 2020 as compared to 2019 (32 applications in 2020, 48 applications in 2019).



Baton applications per incident in NCUOF incidents had no change compared to 2019 (33 applications in 2020, 33 applications in 2019).



In 2020, 14 percent less officers were injured as a result of their involvement in NCUOF incidents as compared to 2019 (746 injured in 2020, 864 in 2019).



40mm Less-Lethal Launcher applications per incident in NCUOF incidents increased by 10 percent as compared to 2019 (68 applications in 2020, 62 applications in 2019).

Non-Lethal Force (body weight, firm grips, joint locks, physical force, strikes, and takedowns) in NCUOF **decreased** by 3 percent in 2020.



In 2020, there was a one percent decrease of **homeless** suspects involved in NCUOF incidents as compared to 2019.



In 2020, there was a 10 percent decrease in **suspect injuries** during NCUOF incidents as compared to 2019.



In 2020, there was a three percent decrease of suspects perceived with a **mental illness** involved in a NCUOF incident as compared to 2019 (727 perceived mentally ill in 2020, 753 in 2019).

# STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

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



HOLLYWOOD



2016-2020

# CATEGORICAL

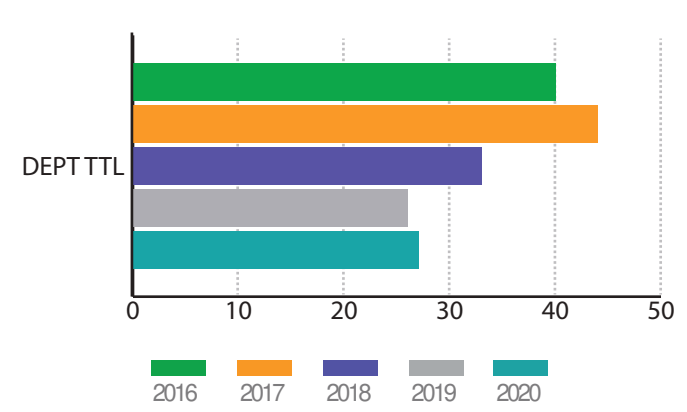
## USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS



# OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS

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

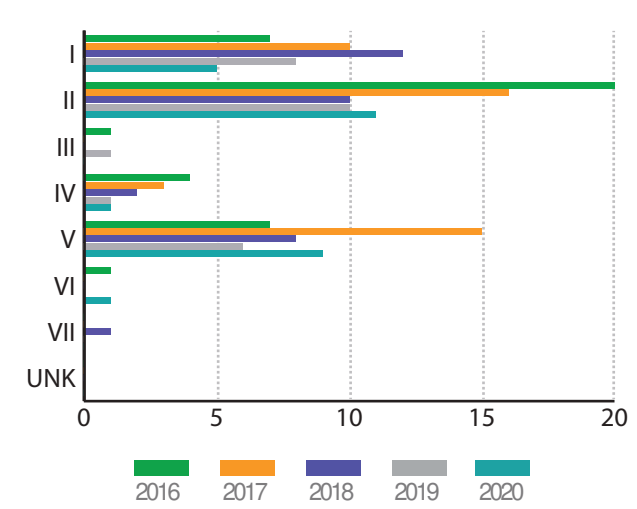
### ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



OIS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	40	44	33	26	27

In 2020, Department personnel were involved in 27 OIS incidents, an increase of one incident, or 3.8 percent, compared to 2019. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, there were a total of 143 OIS incidents, resulting in an annual average of 35.8 incidents. The 2020 count fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 8.8 incidents, or 25 percent.

### CLASSIFICATION OF OIS INCIDENTS



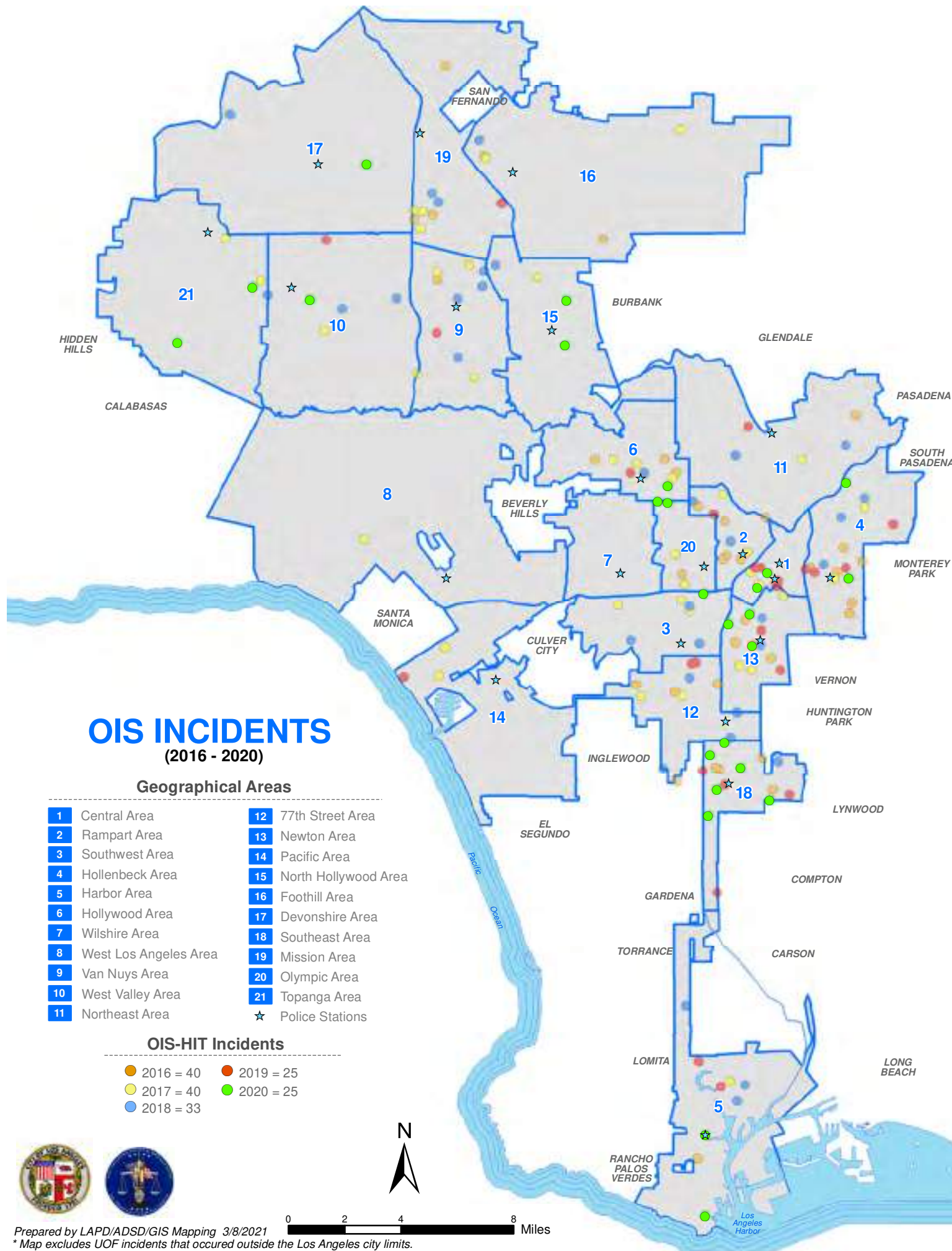
Classification	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
I	7	10	12	8	5
II	20	16	10	10	11
III	1	0	0	1	0
IV	4	3	2	1	1
V	7	15	8	6	9
VI	1	0	0	0	1
VII	0	0	1	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>

In 2020, 11 of the 27 total OIS incidents, or 41 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 38 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 39 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Classification II shooting incidents were the highest compared to other categories accounting for 67 of the 170 total OIS incidents, or 39 percent.

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

\*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.

Continues on page 147

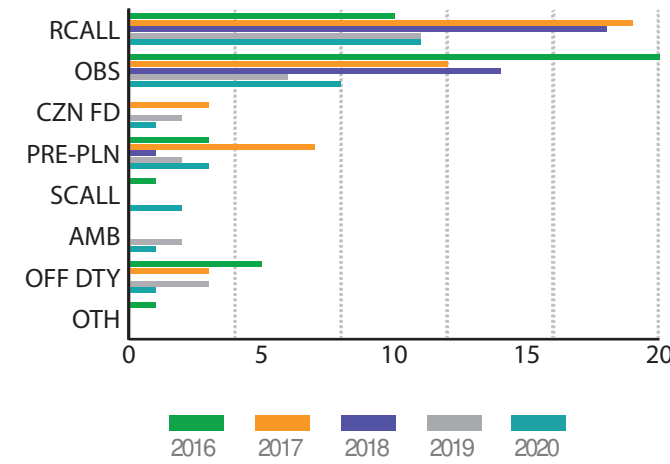


Classification of OIS Incidents continued

In 2020, five of the 27 total OIS incidents, or 19 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease compared to 31 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 26 percent, 2020 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Classification I shooting incidents were the third highest category accounting for 42 of the 170 total OIS incidents, or 25 percent.

In 2020, nine of the 27 total OIS incidents, or 33 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to 23 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 25 percent, 2020 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Classification V shooting incidents were the second highest category accounting for 45 of the 170 total OIS incidents, or 26 percent.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Radio Call	10	19	18	11	11
Observation	20	12	14	6	8
Citizen Flag Down	0	3	0	2	1
Pre-Planned	3	7	1	2	3
Station Call	1	0	0	0	2
Ambush	0	0	0	2	1
Off-Duty	5	3	0	3	1
Other	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>

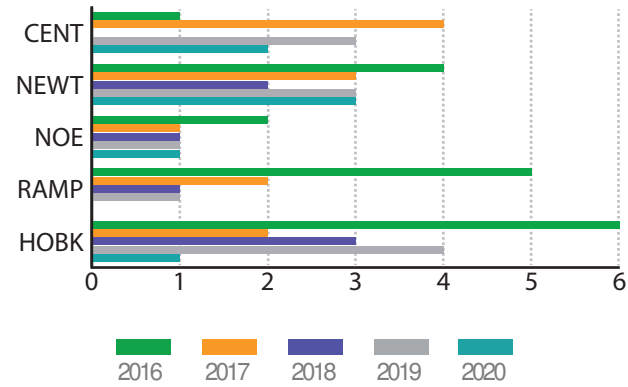
In 2020, 11 of the Department's 27 OIS incidents, or 41 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 42 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from radio calls from 2016 through 2019 of 41 percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, radio calls represented the largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 69 of the 170 total incidents, or 41 percent.

In 2020, three of the Department's 27 OIS incidents, or 11 percent, originated from pre-planned incidents. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from pre-planned incidents from 2016 through 2019 of nine percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, pre-planned incidents represented the third largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 16 of the 170 total incidents, or nine percent.

In 2020, eight of the Department's 27 OIS incidents, or 30 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 23 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2016 through 2019 of 36 percent, 2020 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 60 of the 170 total incidents, or 35 percent.

The remaining five incidents in 2020 occurred during citizen flag down, station call, ambush, and off-duty incidents.

## BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

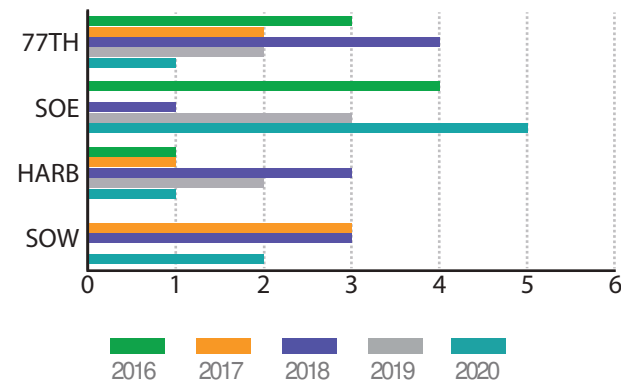


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	1	4	0	3	2
Newton	4	3	2	3	3
Northeast	2	1	1	1	1
Rampart	5	2	1	1	0
Hollenbeck	6	2	3	4	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>

In 2020, seven of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of five incidents, or 42 percent, compared to 2019. Twenty-six percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 27; Central Bureau - seven).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, 49 OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 12.25 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 5.25 incidents, or 43 percent.

## OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

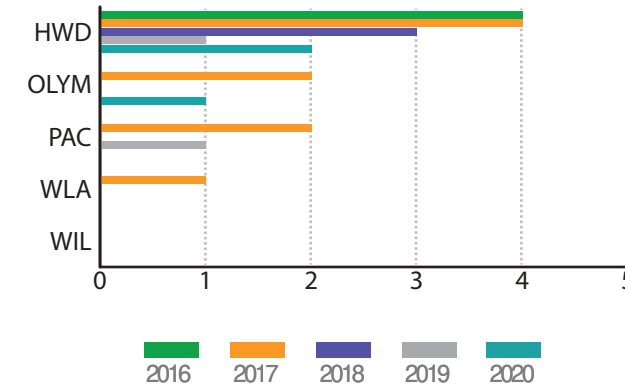


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	3	2	4	2	1
Southeast	4	0	1	3	5
Harbor	1	1	3	2	1
Southwest	0	3	3	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>

In 2020, nine of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents, or 29 percent, compared to 2019. Thirty-three percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 27; South Bureau - nine).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, 32 OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of eight incidents. The South Bureau count for 2020 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by one incident, or 13 percent.

## OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

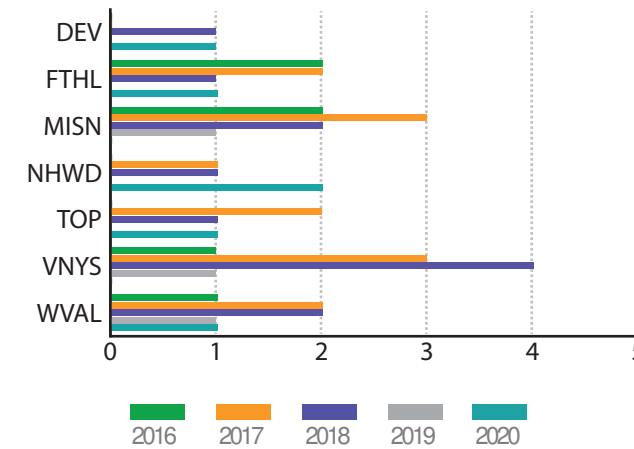


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hollywood	4	4	3	1	2
Olympic	0	2	0	0	1
Pacific	0	2	0	1	0
West Los Angeles	0	1	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

In 2020, three of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 50 percent, compared to 2019. Eleven percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 27; West Bureau - 3).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, 18 OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 4.5 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 1.5 incidents, or 33 percent.

## OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

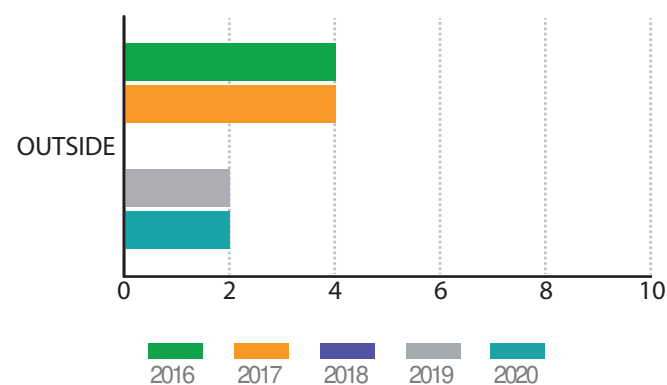


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Devonshire	0	0	1	0	1
Foothill	2	2	1	0	1
Mission	2	3	2	1	0
North Hollywood	0	1	1	0	2
Topanga	0	2	1	0	1
Van Nuys	1	3	4	1	0
West Valley	1	2	2	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>

In 2020, six of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of three incidents, or 100 percent, compared to 2019. Twenty-two percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 26; Valley Bureau - 6).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, 34 OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 8.5 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 2.5 incidents, or 29 percent.

### OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

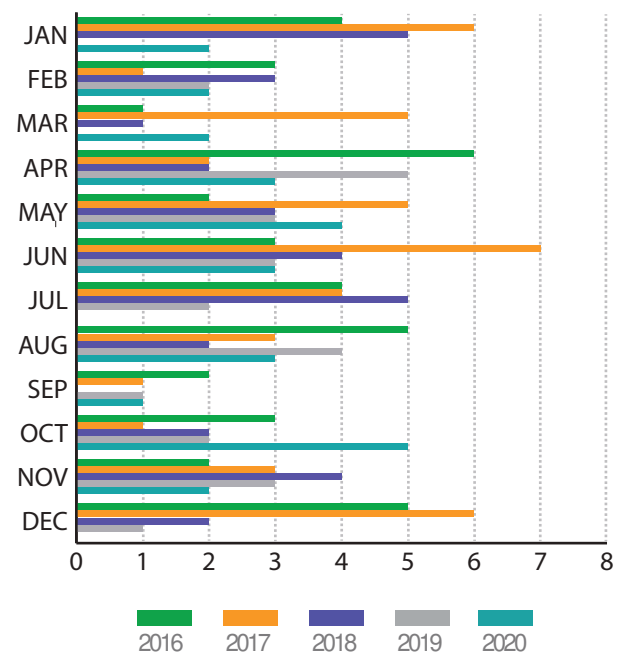


OIS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Outside Jurisdiction	4	4	0	2	2

In 2020, two of the Department's OIS incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, which equated to no change compared to 2019. Seven percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred outside the geographic jurisdiction (Department - 26; Outside Jurisdiction - two).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, ten OIS incidents occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 2.5 incidents. The Outside Jurisdiction count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 20 percent.

### MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	4	6	5	0	2
February	3	1	3	2	2
March	1	5	1	0	2
April	6	2	2	5	3
May	2	5	3	3	4
June	3	7	4	3	3
July	4	4	5	2	0
August	5	3	2	4	3
September	2	1	0	1	1
October	3	1	2	2	5
November	2	3	4	3	2
December	5	6	2	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>

In 2020, October represented the month with the most OIS incidents with five occurrences, or 19 percent, of the 27 total incidents for the year. May had the second most incidents with four occurrences, or 15 percent. April, June, and August each had the third most incidents with three incidents each, or 11 percent respectively. January, February, March, and November had the fourth highest counts with two incidents each, or seven percent respectively. The remaining incident occurred in the month of September, or four percent.

From 2016 through 2020, June represented the month with the most OIS incidents with 20 of the 170 total incidents, or 12 percent. September represented the month with the least, accounting for five incidents, or three percent. March had the second fewest with nine incidents, or five percent. The remaining 141 incidents, or 83 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

The OIS percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2016 through 2020 was as follows:

- January – March: 37 incidents, or 22 percent;
- April – June: 55 incidents, or 32 percent;
- July – September: 37 incidents, or 22 percent; and,
- October through December: 41 incidents, or 24 percent.

### DAY OF OCCURRENCE

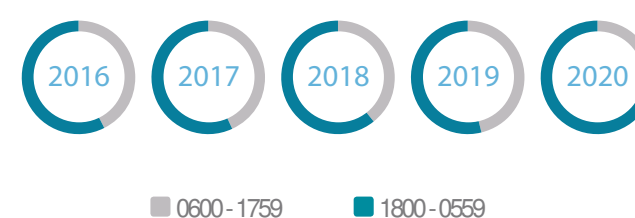


Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Monday	4	8	8	7	3
Tuesday	7	8	2	4	2
Wednesday	5	6	2	3	6
Thursday	1	8	1	3	3
Friday	6	4	4	4	4
Saturday	7	8	7	1	4
Sunday	10	2	9	4	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>

In 2020, Wednesday represented the day of the week with the most OIS incidents, accounting for six occurrences, or 22 percent. Sunday represented the second most frequent day of the week with five incidents, or 19 percent. Friday and Saturday represented the third most frequent days of the week with four incidents each, or 15 percent. Monday and Thursday represented the fourth most frequent days of the week with three incidents each, or 11 percent. The two remaining incidents, or seven percent, occurred on a Tuesday.

From 2016 through 2020, Monday and Sunday represented the days with the most OIS incidents with 30 incidents each of the 170 total, or 18 percent, occurring on that day. The remaining 110 incidents, or 65 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

### TIME OF OCCURRENCE



Time of Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0600 - 1759	17	19	13	12	9
1800 - 0559	23	25	20	14	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>

In 2020, nine OIS incidents, or 33 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while 18 incidents, or 67 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2016 through 2020 was 14 OIS incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 20 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

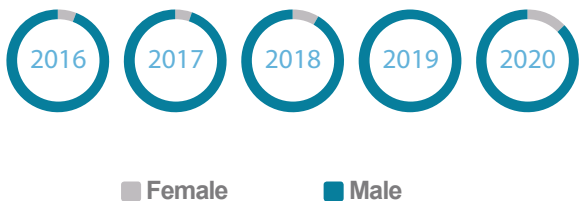
The time distribution varied from 2016 through 2019, where 61 OIS incidents, or 43 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 82 incidents, or 57 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

### OFFICER INFORMATION

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

In 2020, 39 Department personnel were involved in the 27 OIS incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.4 officers per incident. This accounted for a decrease of 22 percent compared to an average of 1.8 officers per incident in 2019. The 2020 officer to incident average was below the 2016 through 2019 aggregate annual average by 0.4 officers per incident or 22 percent.

### OFFICER - GENDER

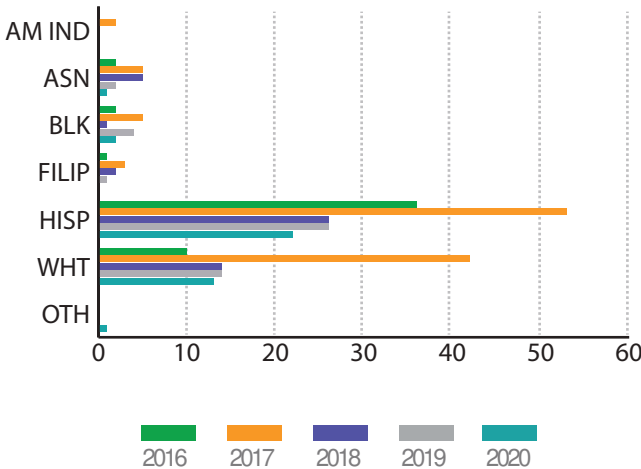


Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	3	6	4	0	5
Male	48	104	44	47	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>

In 2020, 34 male officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 87 percent of the 39 total employees. This accounted for a 13-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was five percentage points above the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 95 percent, 2020 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, most officers involved in OIS incidents were male, accounting for 277 of the 295 total employees, or 94 percent.

In 2020, five female officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 39 total employees. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was five percentage points below the Department's overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, females accounted for 18 of the 295 total involved employees, or six percent.

### OFFICER - ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	2	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	5	5	2	1
Black	2	5	1	4	2
Filipino	1	3	2	1	0
Hispanic	36	53	26	26	22
White	10	42	14	14	13
Other	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	3%
Black	9%	10%	5%
Hispanic	48%	50%	56%
White	28%	30%	33%
Other	3%	2%	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

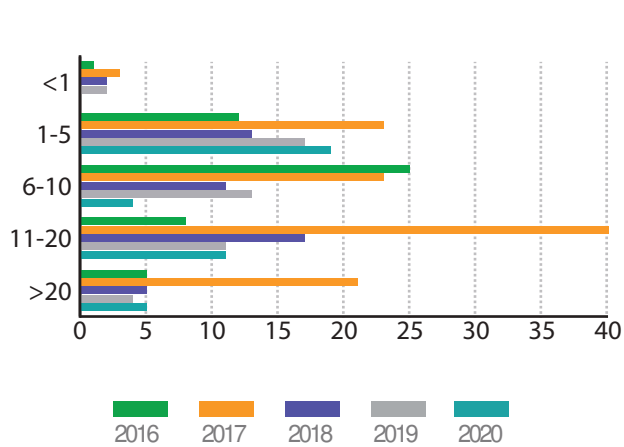
In 2020, 22 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 56 percent of the 39 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 55 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was six-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic officer total of 50 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 55 percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 163 of the 295 total employees, or 55 percent.

In 2020, two Black officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented five percent of the 39 total employees. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2019. The percentage of Black officers involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was five-percentage points below the Department's overall Black officer percentage total of ten percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Black officers represented the fourth largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 14 of the 295 total employees, or five percent.

In 2020, 13 White officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 33 percent of the 39 total employees. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 30 percent in 2019. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was three-percentage points above the Department's overall White officer percentage total of 30 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 31 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 93 of the 295 total employees, or 32 percent.

The remaining two employees, or six percent, involved in 2020 OIS incidents included one Asian officer and one officer who identified as other.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Less than 1	1	3	2	2	0
1 - 5	12	23	13	17	19
6 - 10	25	23	11	13	4
11 - 20	8	40	17	11	11
More than 20	5	21	5	4	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2020 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of 39 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 49 percent (19 out of 39 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – ten percent (four out of 39 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 28 percent (11 out of 39 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 13 percent (five out of 39 total officers).

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in three of the five categories, and two decreases compared to 2019. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – four-percentage point decrease (four percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020);
- 1-5 years of service – 13-percentage point increase (36 percent in 2019, 49 percent in 2020);
- 6-10 years of service – 18-percentage point decrease (28 percent in 2019, ten percent in 2020);
- 11-20 years of service – five-percentage point increase (23 percent in 2019, 28 percent in 2020); and,
- More than 20 years of service – four-percentage point increase (nine percent in 2019, 13 percent in 2020).

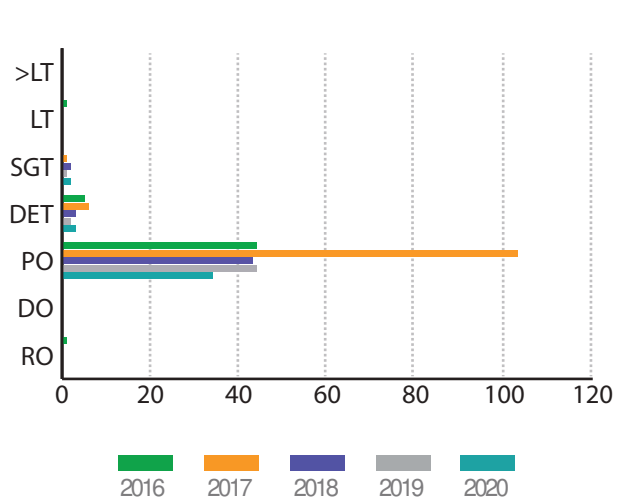
In 2020, there were percentage point decreases in four of the five years of service categories and one increase in one category when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in OIS incidents during the four-year period from 2016 through 2019.

The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – three-percentage point decrease (three percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020);
- 1-5 years of service – 24-percentage point increase (25 percent during four-year period, 49 percent in 2020);
- 6-10 years of service – 18-percentage point decrease (28 percent during four-year period, ten percent in 2020);
- 11-20 years of service – two-percentage point decrease (30 percent during four-year period, 28 percent in 2020); and,
- More than 20 years of service – one-percentage point decrease (14 percent during four-year period, 13 percent in 2020).

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, most officers involved in OIS incidents had 11-20 years of service, accounting for 87 of the 295 total employees, or 29 percent. Officers with 1-5 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 84 employees, or 28 percent. Officers with 6-10 years of service were the third largest group, with 76 employees, or 26 percent, followed by officers with more than 20 years of service, which had 40 employees, or 14 percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for eight employees, represented only three percent of the total.

OFFICER – RANK



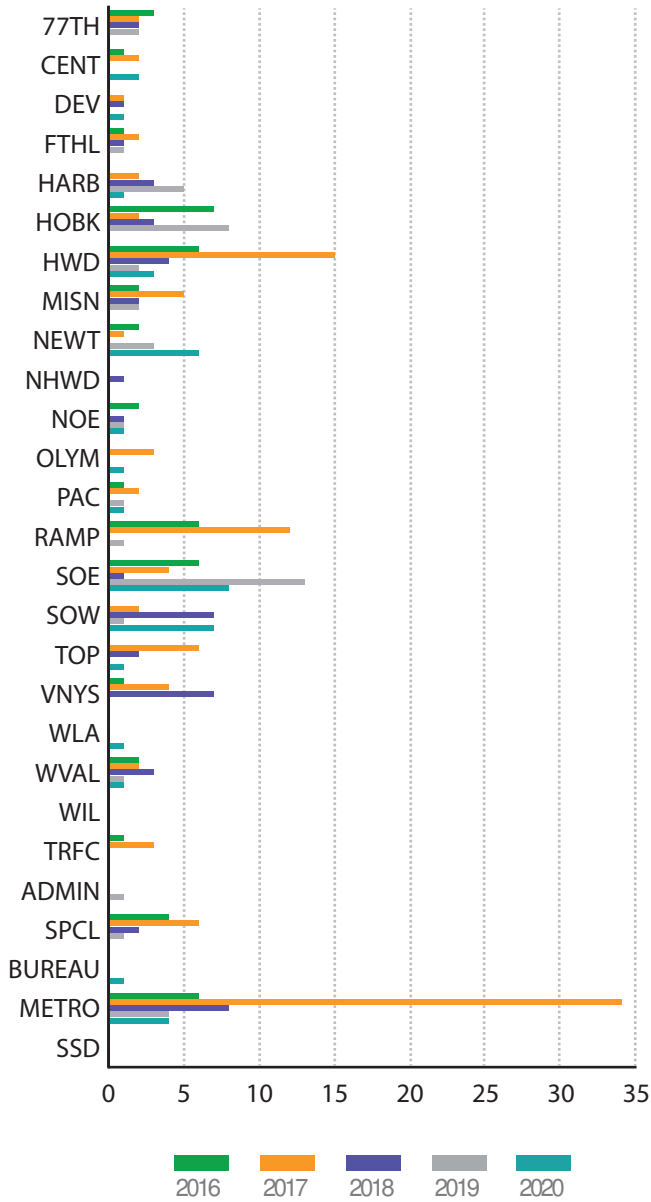
Rank	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	1	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	1	2	1	2
Detective	5	6	3	2	3
Police Officer	44	103	43	44	34
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>

In 2020, 34 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 87 percent of the 39 total employees. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 94 percent in 2019. The percentage of officers involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was 17-percentage points above the Department's overall Police Officer total of 70 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2016 through 2019 of 91 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, most of the personnel involved in OIS incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 268 of the 295 total employees, or 91 percent.

In 2020, three employees at the rank of Detective were involved in OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 39 total employees. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2019. The percentage of detectives involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was seven percentage points below the Department's overall Detective total of 15 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Detective from 2016 through 2019 of six percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Detectives represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 19 of the 295 total employees, or six percent.

The remaining two employees involved in OIS incidents in 2020, representing five percent of the 39 total personnel, were at the rank of Sergeant.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2020, eight personnel assigned to Southeast Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 21 percent of the 39 total employees. This represented a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 28 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southeast Division from 2016 through 2019 of nine percent, 2020 experienced a 12-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Southeast Division personnel were the second most involved in OIS incidents than any other division, accounting for 32 of the 295 total employees, or 11 percent.

In 2020, seven personnel assigned to Southwest Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 39 total employees. This represented a 16-percentage point decrease compared to two percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southwest Division from 2016 through 2019 of four percent, 2020 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Southwest Division accounted for 17 of the 295 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or six percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	3	2	2	2	0
Central	1	2	0	0	2
Devonshire	0	1	1	0	1
Foothill	1	2	1	1	0
Harbor	0	2	3	5	1
Hollenbeck	7	2	3	8	0
Hollywood	6	15	4	2	3
Mission	2	5	2	2	0
Newton	2	1	0	3	6
North Hollywood	0	0	1	0	0
Northeast	2	0	1	1	1
Olympic	0	3	0	0	1
Pacific	1	2	0	1	1
Rampart	6	12	0	1	0
Southeast	6	4	1	13	8
Southwest	0	2	7	1	7
Topanga	0	6	2	0	1
Van Nuys	1	4	7	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	1
West Valley	2	2	3	1	1
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	1	3	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	1	0
Specialized Units	4	6	2	1	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	1
Metropolitan	6	34	8	4	4
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>

In 2020, six personnel assigned to Newton Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 39 total employees. This represented a nine-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Newton Division from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Newton Division accounted for 12 of the 295 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or four percent.

The remaining 18 Department personnel, or 46 percent, were evenly distributed amongst the remaining Areas/Divisions.

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the 39 total personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2020:

- Central Bureau: nine personnel, or 23 percent;
- West Bureau: six personnel, or 15 percent;
- South Bureau: 16 personnel, or 41 percent;
- Valley Bureau: four personnel, or ten percent;
- CTSOB: four personnel, or ten percent;
- Other: zero personnel, or zero percent.

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in three of the six Bureau categories and decreases in two, when compared to 2019. The following depicts these changes:

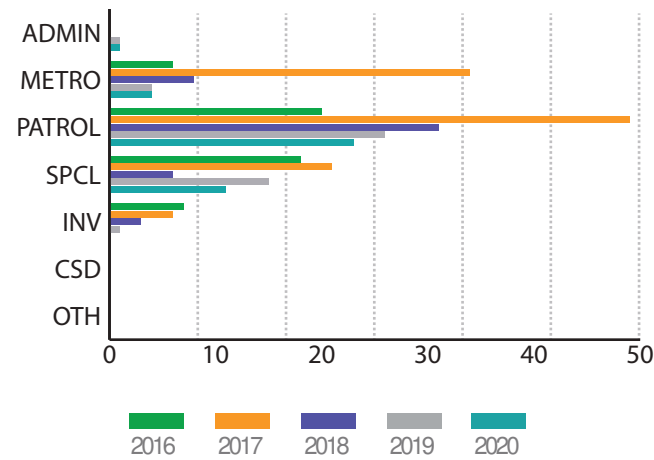
- Central Bureau: three-percentage point decrease (26 percent in 2019, 23 percent in 2020);
- West Bureau: 11-percentage point increase (four percent in 2019, 15 percent in 2020);
- South Bureau: 23-percentage point increase (18 percent in 2019, 41 percent in 2020);
- Valley Bureau: five-percentage point increase (ten percent in 2019, 15 percent in 2020);
- Other: four-percentage point decrease (four percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020).

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in three of the six Bureau categories and decreases in three, when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2016 through 2019.

The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: three-percentage point increase (20 percent during four-year period, 23 percent in 2020);
- West Bureau: two-percentage point increase (13 percent during four-year period, 15 percent in 2020);
- South Bureau: 20-percentage point increase (21 percent during four-year period, 41 percent in 2020);
- Valley Bureau: ten-percentage point decrease (18 percent during four-year period, eight percent in 2020);
- CTSOB: ten-percentage point decrease (20 percent during four-year period, ten percent in 2020); and,
- Other: two-percentage point decrease (two percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020).

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Administrative	0	0	0	1	1
Metropolitan	6	34	8	4	4
Patrol	20	49	31	26	23
Specialized	18	21	6	15	11
Investigative	7	6	3	1	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>

In 2020, 23 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 59 percent of the 39 total personnel. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 55 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2016 through 2019 of 49 percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 149 of the 295 total employees, or 51 percent.

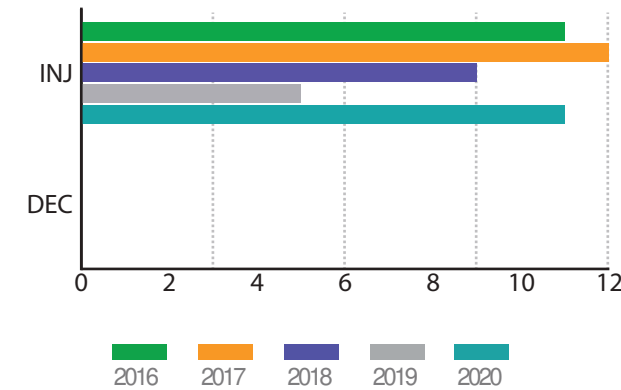
In 2020, one personnel assigned to administrative assignments was involved in an OIS incident, which represented three percent of the 39 total personnel. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to two percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to administrative assignments from 2016 through 2019 of 0.4 percent, 2020 experienced a 2.6-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to administrative assignments represented the fifth largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for two of the 295 total employees, or 0.7 percent.

In 2020, 11 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 28 percent of the 39 total personnel. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 32 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2016 through 2019 of 23 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 71 of the 295 total employees, or 24 percent.

In 2020, no personnel assigned to investigative assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented zero percent of the 39 total personnel. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to two percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to investigative assignments from 2016 through 2019 of seven percent, 2020 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, personnel assigned to administrative assignments accounted for 17 of the 295 total employees, or six percent.

In 2020, four personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented ten percent of the 39 total personnel. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to nine percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2016 through 2019 of 20 percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 56 of the 295 total employees, or 19 percent.

OFFICER – INJURIES

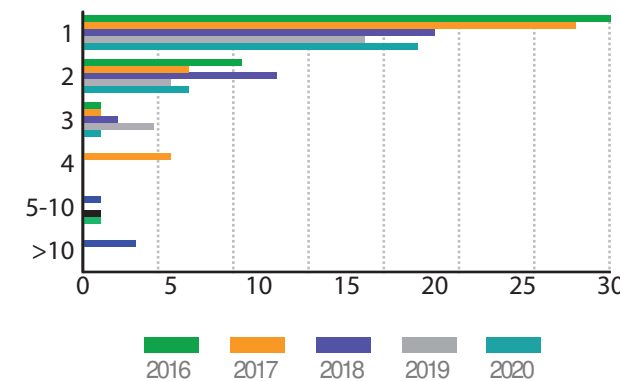


Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	11	12	9	5	11
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from OIS incidents during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020. However, 48 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

In 2020, 11 officers sustained injuries during the 27 OIS incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a 120 percent increase compared to five injured officers in 2019. Additionally, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 9.25 injured officers, 2020 had 1.75 more injured officers, or 19 percent, above the four-year annual average.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT



No. of Shooters	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	30	28	20	16	19
2	9	6	11	5	6
3	1	1	2	4	1
4	0	5	0	0	0
5 - 10	0	1	0	1	1
11 or more	0	3	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>

In 2020, there were 19 single shooter OIS incidents, which represented 70 percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 62 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 66 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point increase.

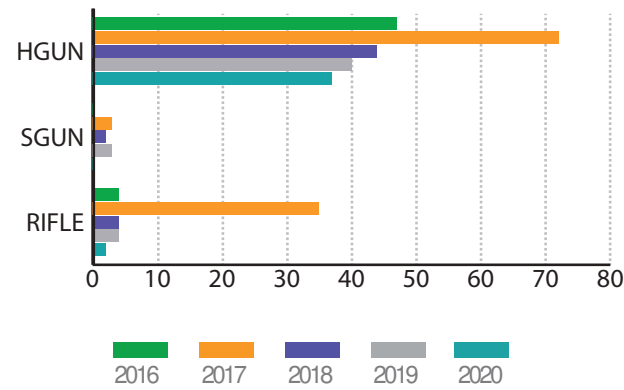
In 2020, there was one triple shooter OIS incident, which represented four percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 15 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of triple shooter OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of six percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease.

In 2020, there were six double shooter OIS incidents, which represented 22 percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 22 percent, 2020 experienced no change.

In 2020, there was one 5-10 shooter OIS incident, which represented four percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for no percentage point change compared to four percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of 5-10 shooter OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of one percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase.



OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE



Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Handgun	47	72	44	40	36
Shotgun	0	3	2	3	1
Rifle	4	35	4	4	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>

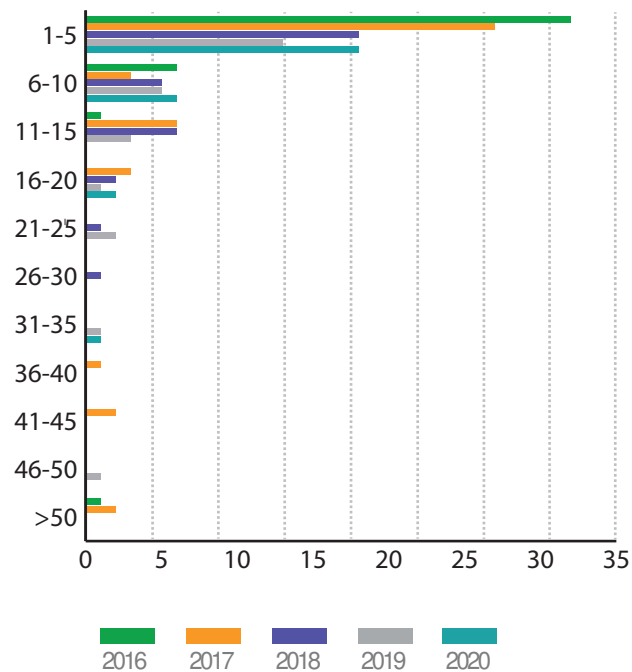
In 2020, 36 handguns were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented 92 percent of the 39 total weapon types. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 85 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 79 percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, accounting for 239 of the 297 total weapons, or 80 percent.

through 2019 of 18 percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, accounting for 49 of the 297 total weapons, or 16 percent.

In 2020, two rifles were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented five percent of the 39 total weapon types. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during OIS incidents from 2016

In 2020, one shotgun was utilized during OIS incidents, which represented three percent of the 39 total weapon types. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, shotguns accounted for nine of the 297 total weapons, or three percent.

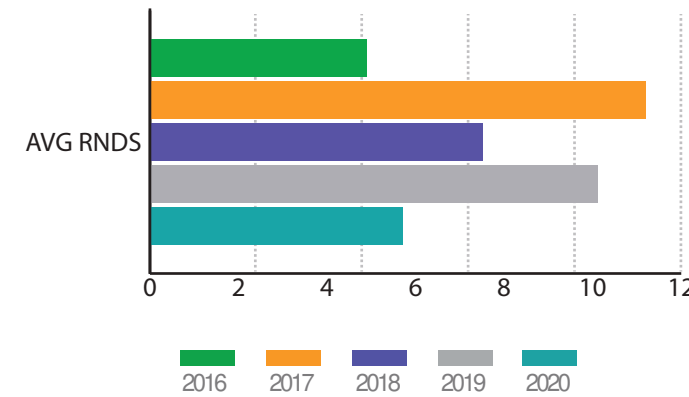
TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR



OIS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Rounds	194	491	248	263	156

In 2020, a total of 156 rounds were fired during all 27 OIS incidents. When compared to the 2019 total of 263 rounds fired, 2020 experienced a decrease of 107, or 41 percent. This was the lowest number of rounds fired in the last five years. Additionally, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 299 rounds fired, 2020 was 143 rounds, or 48 percent, below the four-year annual average.

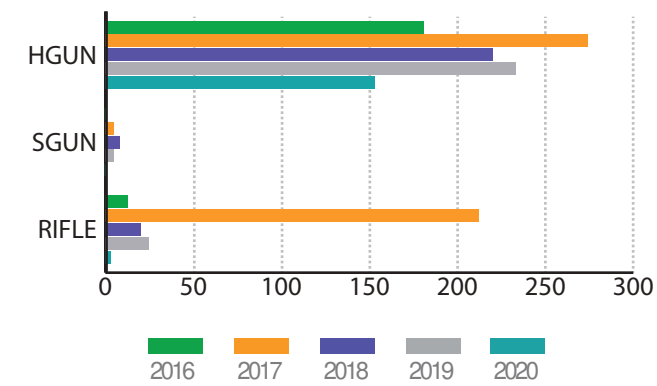
ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT



OIS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Average Rounds	4.9	11.2	7.5	10.1	5.7

In 2020, an average of 5.7 rounds were fired during OIS incidents. When compared to the 2019 average of 10.1 rounds fired, 2020 experienced a decrease of 4.4 rounds, or 44 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 8.4 rounds fired per incident, 2020 was 2.7 rounds, or 32 percent, below the four-year annual average.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE



Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Handgun	181	274	220	233	148
Shotgun	0	5	8	5	5
Rifle	13	212	20	25	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>156</b>

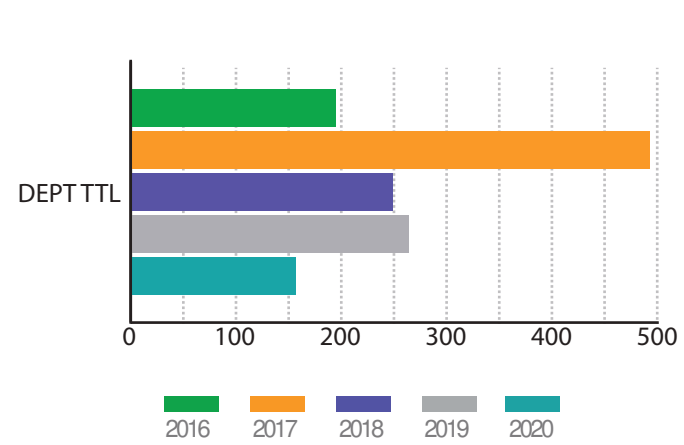
In 2020, 148 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS incidents, which represented 95 percent of the 156 total rounds fired. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to 89 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 76 percent, 2020 experienced a 19-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 1,056 of the 1,352 total rounds, or 78 percent.

OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 23 percent, 2020 experienced a 21-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 273 of the 1,352 total rounds, or 20 percent.

In 2020, three rounds were fired from rifles during OIS incidents, which represented two percent of the 156 total rounds fired. This accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to ten percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during

In 2020, five rounds were fired from shotguns during OIS incidents, which represented three percent of the 156 total rounds fired. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 23 of the 1,352 total rounds, or two percent.

NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS



In 2020, there were 18 OIS incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 67 percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2019. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 63 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point decrease.

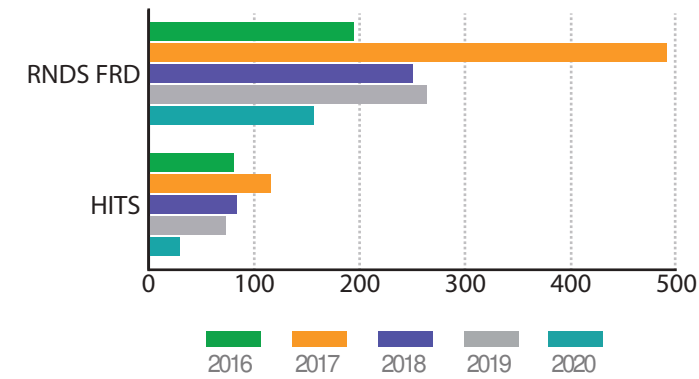
In 2020, there were six OIS incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, which represented 22 percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2019. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 13 percent, 2020 experienced a nine-percentage point increase.

No. of Rounds	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1 - 5	32	27	18	13	18
6 - 10	6	3	5	5	6
11 - 15	1	6	6	3	0
16 - 20	0	3	2	1	2
21 - 25	0	0	1	2	0
26 - 30	0	0	1	0	0
31 - 35	0	0	0	1	1
36 - 40	0	1	0	0	0
41 - 45	0	2	0	0	0
46 - 50	0	0	0	1	0
51 or more	1	2	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>

In 2020, there were two OIS incident in which 16-20 rounds were fired, which represented seven percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to 12 percent in 2019. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of four percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase.

In 2020, there was one OIS incident in which 31-35 rounds were fired, which represented four percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for no percentage point change compared to four percent in 2019. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 31-35 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of one percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase.

OFFICER – HIT RATIO



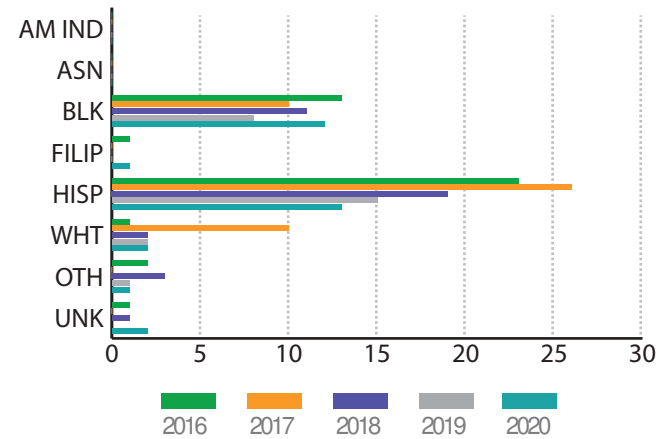
OIS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rounds Fired	194	491	248	263	156
Hits	81	116	83	73	29
<b>Hit Ratio (%)</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>

The 2020 total number of rounds fired compared to the total number of rounds which struck their intended targets resulted in a hit ratio of 19 percent. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 28 percent in 2019. In addition, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 aggregate hit ratio of 32 percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the hit ratio of all OIS incidents accounting for 382 of the 1,352 total rounds fired, was 28 percent.

## SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

### SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



In 2020, 13 Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 42 percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a 16-percentage point decrease compared to 58 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was six-percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was three-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 56 percent, 2020 experienced a 14-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 96 of the 180 total suspects, or 53 percent.

In 2019, 12 Black suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 39 percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for an eight-percentage increase compared to 31 percent in 2019. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was 30-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was three-percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 28 percent, 2020 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 54 of the 180 total suspects, or 30 percent.

In 2020, two White suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to eight percent in 2019. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was 22-percentage points below the City's overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was one-percentage point below the city's overall white violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2016 through 2019 of ten percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the White category was the third most represented

Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	13	10	11	8	12
Filipino	1	0	0	0	1
Hispanic	23	26	19	15	13
White	1	10	2	2	2
Other	2	0	3	1	1
Unknown	1	0	1	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	3%
Black	9%	42%	39%
Hispanic	48%	39%	42%
White	28%	7%	6%
Other	3%	3%	3%
Unknown	N/A	9%	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

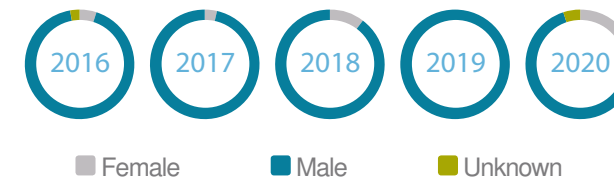
ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 17 of the 180 total suspects, or nine percent.

In 2020, one Filipino suspect was involved in an OIS incident, which represented three percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. The percentage of Filipino suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was nine-percentage points below the City's overall Asian/Pacific Islander population total. However, the percentage of Filipino suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2020 was equal to the city's overall Filipino violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Filipino suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 0.6 percent, 2020 experienced a 2.4-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Filipino category represented two of the 180 total suspects, or one percent.

In 2020, one suspect, or three percent, involved in OIS incidents was classified in the "Other" ethnicity category. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the "Other" category represented seven of the 180 total suspects, or four percent, were involved in OIS incidents.

In 2020, two suspects, or six percent, involved in OIS incidents were classified as "Unknown". Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the "Unknown" category represented four of the 180 total suspects, or two percent, were involved in OIS incidents.

### SUSPECT – GENDER



In 2020, 26 male suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 84 percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease compared to 96 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 97 percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were male, representing 171 of the 180 total suspects, or 95 percent.

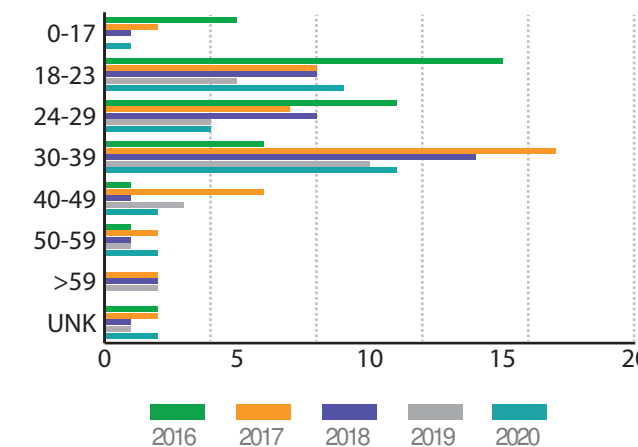
In 2020, four female suspects were involved in an OIS incident, which represented 13 percent of the 31 total suspects. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2019.

Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	0	2	0	1	4
Male	40	44	36	25	26
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a minority of suspects involved in OIS incidents were female, representing seven of the 180 total suspects, or four percent.

In 2020, one suspect, or three percent of the 31 total suspects, involved in an OIS incident was categorized as "Unknown." This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved unknown suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 0.6 percent, 2020 experienced a 2.4-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a minority of suspects involved in OIS incidents were categorized as "Unknown," representing two of the 180 total suspects, or one percent.

### SUSPECT – AGE



In 2020, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were in the 30-39 age group. Specifically, 11 of the 31 total suspects, or 35 percent, were included in this age group. The 30-39 age category accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 38 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 32 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 30-39 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 58 of the 180 total suspects, or 32 percent.

Age	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0-17	5	2	1	0	1
18-23	15	8	8	5	9
24-29	11	7	8	4	4
30-39	6	17	14	10	11
40-49	1	6	1	3	2
50-59	1	2	1	1	2
60 and Above	0	2	2	2	0
Unknown	2	2	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>

In 2020, the 18-23 age group represented the second largest age category, with nine of the 31 total suspects, or 29 percent. The 18-23 age category accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-23 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 24 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 18-23 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 45 of the 180 total suspects, or 25 percent.

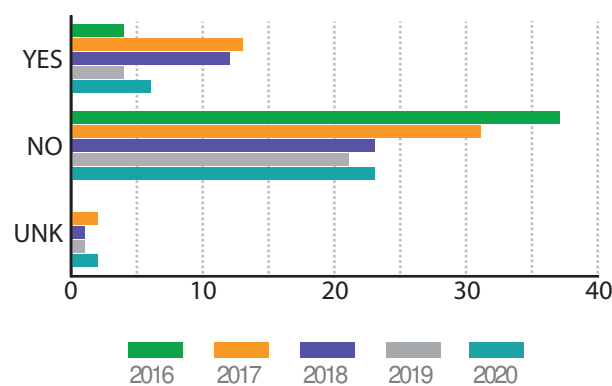
*Continues on page 166*

Suspect-Age continued

In 2020, the 24-29 age group represented the third largest age category with four of the 31 total suspects, or 13 percent. The 24-29 age category accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 15 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 24-29 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 20 percent, 2020 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 24-29 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 34 of the 180 total suspects, or 19 percent.

The seven remaining suspects, or 23 percent, in 2020 were in the age ranges of 0-17, 40-49, 50-59, and "unknown" age designation with one suspect in the 0-17, and two suspects each in the 40-49, 50-59 and "unknown" categories.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

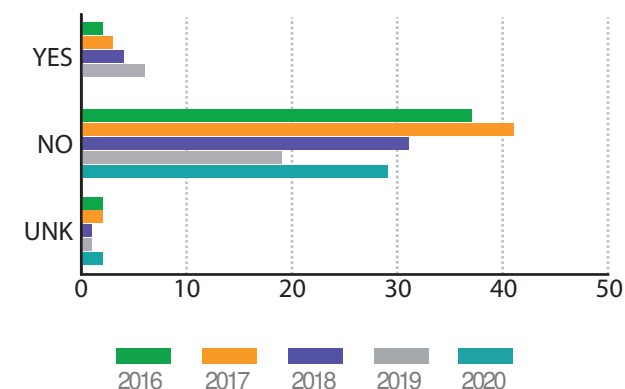


Per. Mental Illness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	4	13	13	4	6
No	37	31	22	21	23
Unknown	0	2	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>

In 2020, six of the 31 total suspects, or 19 percent, involved in OIS incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 15 percent in 2019.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2016 through 2019 of 23 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 40 of the 180 total suspects, or 22 percent.

SUSPECT – HOMELESS<sup>17</sup>

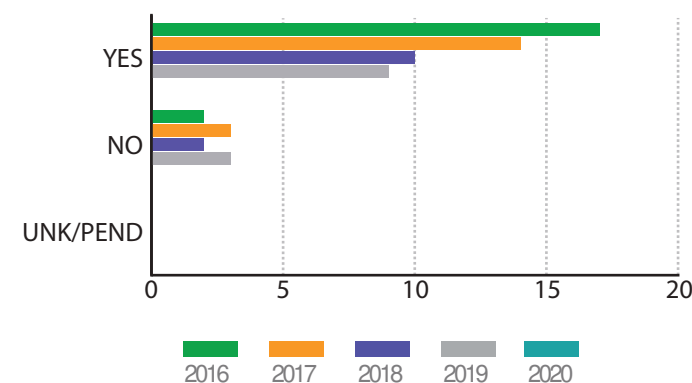


Homeless	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	2	3	4	6	0
No	37	41	31	19	29
Unknown	2	2	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>

In 2020, there were no homeless suspects involved in OIS incidents, compared to six homeless suspects in 2019. This accounted for a 23-percentage point decrease compared to 23 percent in 2019.

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, homeless suspects involved in OIS incidents accounted for 15 of the 180 total suspects, or eight percent.

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS



Substance Present	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	17	14	12	9	N/A
No	2	3	2	3	N/A
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>N/A</b>

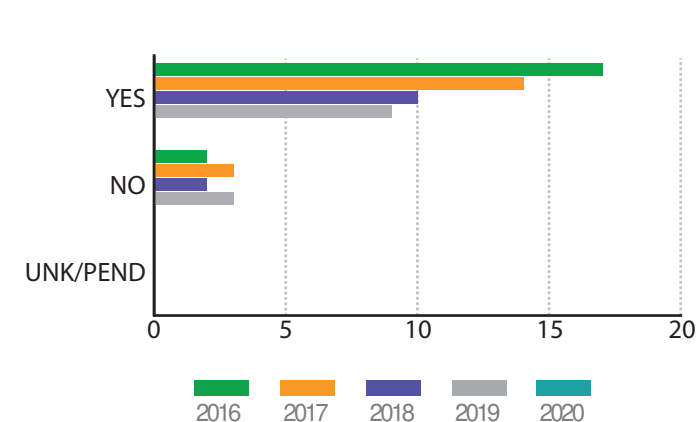
Toxicology reports for decedents in 2020 are pending and were not completed at the publication of this report from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner’s Office. Complete toxicology for 2020 decedents will be available in the 2021 Year End Use of Force Report.

The 2019 percentage of cases with positive alcohol and/or a controlled substance results, representing 75 percent, accounted for a 11-percentage point decrease compared to 86 percent of positive cases in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) in OIS incidents from 2016 through 2018 of 86 percent, 2019 experienced an 11-percentage point decrease.

Of the 12 decedents involved in 2019 OIS incidents, all of whom have completed toxicology examinations by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, nine individuals, representing 75 percent, had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s).

<sup>17</sup> The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS



Toxicology reports for decedents in 2020 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 2020 decedents will be available in the 2021 Year End Use of Force Report.

In 2019, six of the 12 OIS decedents, or 50 percent, had positive results for methamphetamine. The 2019 percentage experienced no change when compared to 50 percent of the decedents with positive methamphetamine results in 2018 OIS incidents. Historically, 29 of the 62 decedents involved in 2016 through 2019 OIS incidents, representing 47 percent, had positive toxicology results for methamphetamine.

In 2019, five of the 12 OIS decedents, or 42 percent, had positive results for marijuana. The 2019 percentage accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent of decedents with positive marijuana results in 2018 OIS incidents. Historically, 26 of the 62 decedents involved in 2016 through 2019 OIS incidents, representing 42 percent, had positive toxicology results for marijuana.

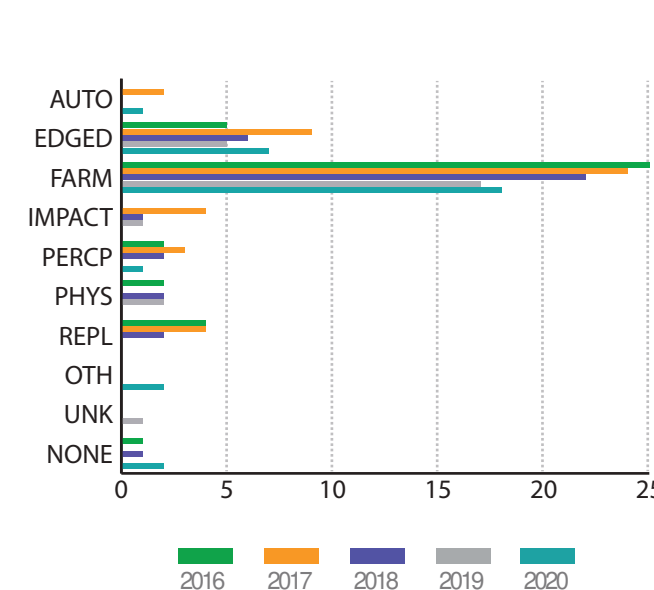
In 2019, five of the 12 OIS decedents, or 42 percent, had positive results for alcohol. The 2019 percentage accounted for a 21-percentage point increase compared to 21 percent of decedents with positive alcohol results in 2018 OIS incidents. Historically, 16 of the 62 decedents involved in 2016 through 2019 OIS incidents, representing 26 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol.

Substance	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alcohol	5%	41%	21%	42%	N/A
Cocaine	0%	6%	7%	0%	N/A
Marijuana	53%	24%	50%	42%	N/A
Methamphetamine	53%	35%	50%	50%	N/A
Opiates	0%	6%	7%	0%	N/A
PCP	0%	0%	7%	0%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0%	12%	0%	17%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
None	11%	18%	0%	25%	N/A

Substance	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alcohol	1	7	3	5	N/A
Cocaine	0	1	1	0	N/A
Marijuana	10	4	7	5	N/A
Methamphetamine	10	6	7	6	N/A
Opiates	0	1	1	0	N/A
PCP	0	0	1	0	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0	2	0	2	N/A
Other	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unknown	0	0	0	0	N/A
None	2	3	0	3	N/A
Pending	0	0	0	0	0

In 2019, two of the 12 OIS decedents, or 17 percent, had positive results for psychiatric medications. The 2019 percentage accounted for a 17-percentage point increase, compared to zero percent of decedents with positive psychiatric medication results in 2018 OIS incidents. Historically, four of the 62 decedents involved in 2016 through 2019 OIS incidents, representing six percent, had positive toxicology results for psychiatric medications. Three decedents, or 25 percent, had negative toxicology results for alcohol and/or controlled substances.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE



In 2020, 18 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 58 percent of the 31 total weapon types. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 65 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 59 percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 106 of the 180 total weapons, or 59 percent.

In 2020, seven edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 23 percent of the 31 total weapon types. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 17 percent, 2020 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, edged weapons were the second most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 32 of the 180 total weapons, or 18 percent.

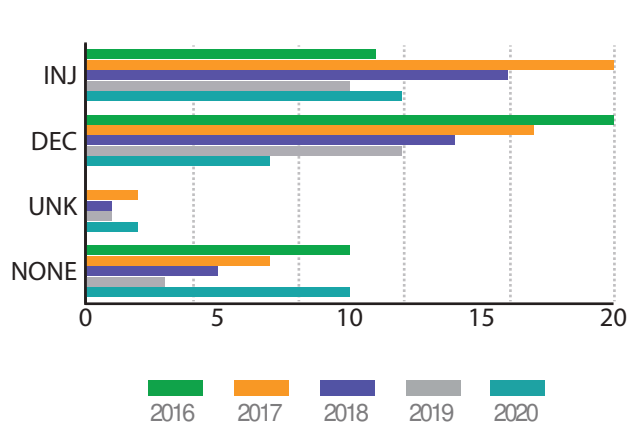
In 2020, one suspect utilized an automobile as force during an OIS incident, which represented three percent. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of automobile force utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, automobile force represented five of the 180 total weapons, or three percent, utilized by suspects during OIS incidents.

Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Automobile	2	2	0	0	1
Edged Weapon	5	9	6	5	7
Firearm	25	24	22	17	18
Impact Device	0	4	1	1	0
Perception	2	3	2	0	1
Physical Force	2	0	2	2	0
Replica/Pellet	4	4	2	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0
None	1	0	1	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>

In 2020, there was one perception-based OIS incident, which represented three percent. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of perceived weapons utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, perceived weapons represented eight of the 180 total weapons, or four percent, utilized by suspects during OIS incidents.

The remaining four weapon types utilized by suspects during OIS incidents were placed in the weapon type categories of “other” and “none” which represented 13 percent of the 31 total weapon types. The categories of “other” and “none” accounted for two incidents each.

SUSPECT – INJURIES



Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	11	20	16	10	12
Deceased	20	17	14	12	7
Unknown	0	2	1	1	2
None	10	7	5	3	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>

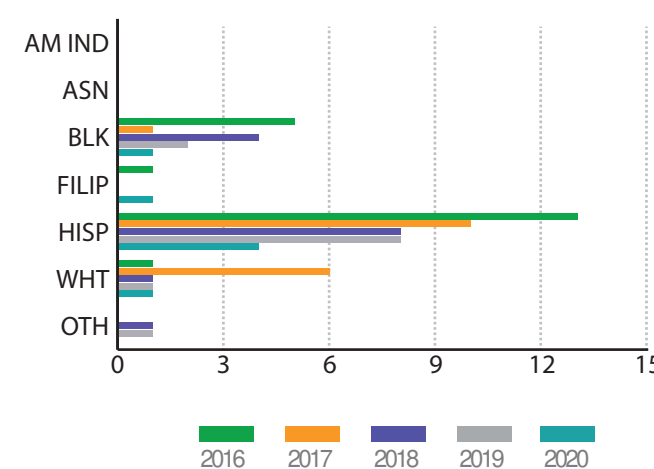
In 2020, seven suspects died from police gunfire, or 23 percent of the 31 total suspects involved in OIS incidents. This accounted for a 23-percentage point decrease in comparison to 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of deceased suspects during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019, of 42 percent, 2020 experienced a 19-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, deceased suspects during OIS incidents accounted for 70 of 180 total suspects, or 39 percent.

In 2020, 12 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries, or 39 percent of the total 31 suspect involved in OIS incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase in comparison to 38 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of injured suspects during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019, of 38 percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, injured suspects during OIS incidents accounted for 69 of the 180 total suspects, or 38 percent.

In 2020, two suspects, or six percent of the 31 total suspects involved in OIS incidents, were placed in the “unknown injuries” category. When compared to the aggregate percentage of unknown injuries suspects sustained during OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019, of three percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects in the unknown injury category during OIS incidents accounted for six of the 180 total suspects, or three percent.

In 2020, ten suspects were uninjured during OIS incidents.

ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS



Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	5	1	4	2	1
Filipino	1	0	0	0	1
Hispanic	13	10	8	8	4
White	1	6	1	1	1
Other	0	0	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>

Of the seven decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2020, four individuals, or 57 percent, were Hispanic. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 66 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Hispanic suspects from OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 62 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a majority of deceased suspects involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 43 of the 70 total decedents, or 61 percent.

Of the seven decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2020, one individual, or 14 percent was Black. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 16 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Black suspects from OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 19 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Black suspects represented the second highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for 13 of the 70 total decedents, or 19 percent.

Of the seven decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2020, one individual, or 14 percent was White. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2019.

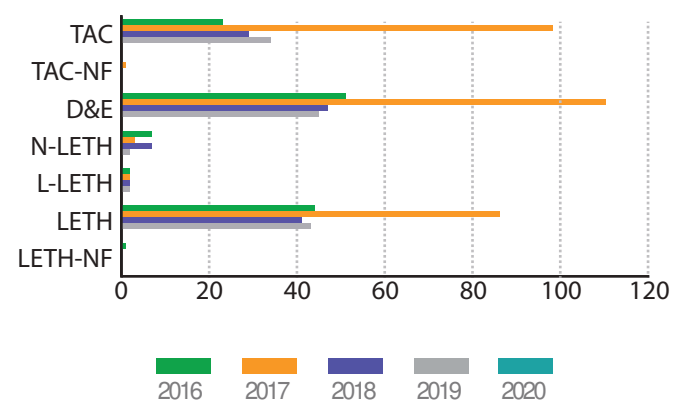
When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased White suspects from OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 14 percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, White suspects represented the third highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for ten of the 70 total decedents, or 14 percent.

Of the seven decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2020, one individual, or 14 percent was of Filipino ethnicity. This accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Filipino suspects from OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Filipino suspects accounted for two of the 70 total decedents, or three percent.

Of the seven decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2020, no individuals, or zero percent were of other ethnicity. This accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to eight percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased other suspects from OIS incidents from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, other suspects accounted for two of the 70 total decedents, or three percent.

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

## DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION <sup>18</sup> TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



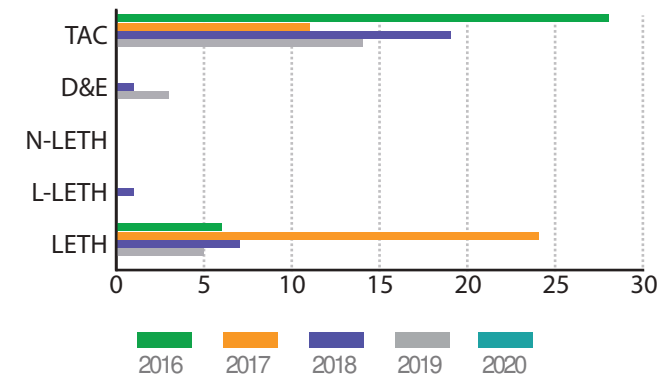
Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	23	98	29	34	N/A
Tactics-No Findings	0	1	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	51	110	47	45	N/A
Non-Lethal	7	3	7	2	N/A
Less-Lethal	2	2	2	2	N/A
Lethal	44	86	41	43	N/A
Lethal-No Findings	1	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>N/A</b>

In 2019, 34 of the 48 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 71 percent, were adjudicated as "Tactical Debrief." This accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to 60 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Tactical Debrief" Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018 of 72 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a "Tactical Debrief" outcome, accounting for 184 of the 256 total Tactics findings, or 72 percent.

In 2019, 45 of the 48 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 94 percent, were adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action)." This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 98 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "In Policy (No Further Action)" Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2016 through 2018 of 98 percent, 2019 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, a majority of adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome, accounting for 253 of the 257 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 98 percent.

In 2019, 43 of the 48 total Lethal force findings, representing 90 percent, were adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action)." This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 85 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "In Policy (No Further Action)" Lethal force findings from 2016 through 2018 of 82 percent, 2019 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, most of the adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome, accounting for 214 of the 256 total findings, or 84 percent.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY



Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	28	11	19	14	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	1	3	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	1	0	N/A
Lethal	6	24	7	5	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>N/A</b>

In 2019, 14 of the 48 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 29 percent, were adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval." This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 40 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Administrative Disapproval" Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018, of 28 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, 72 of the 256 total Tactics findings, accounting for 28 percent, resulted in an "Administrative Disapproval" outcome.

In 2019, three of the 48 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing six percent, was adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)." This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Administrative Disapproval" Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2016 through 2018, of .04 percent, 2019 experienced a 5.96-percentage point increase. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, four of the 257 Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing one percent were adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)."

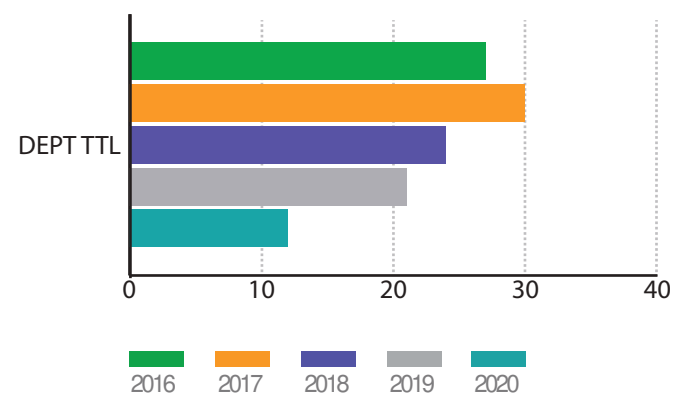
In 2019, five of the 48 total Lethal force findings, representing ten percent, were adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)." This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to 15 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)" Lethal force findings from 2016 through 2018 of 18 percent, 2019 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, 42 of the 256 total Lethal force findings, representing 16 percent, resulted in an "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)" outcome.

<sup>18</sup> Adjudication data for 2020 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2021.

# OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING-HIT INCIDENTS

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

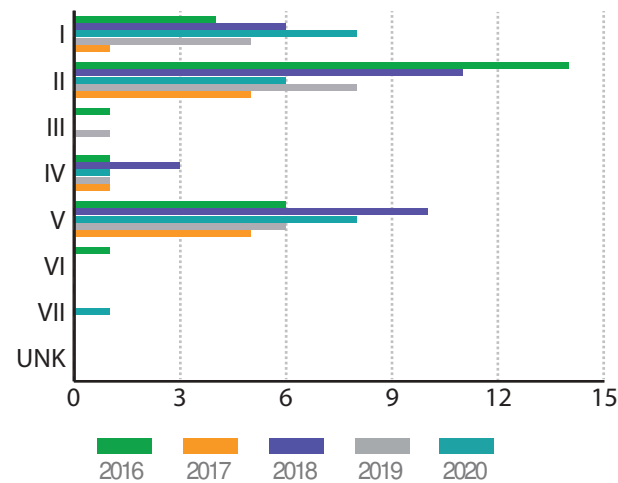
## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



OIS - Hit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	27	30	24	21	12

In 2020, Department personnel were involved in 12 OIS-Hit incidents, a decrease of nine incidents, or 43 percent, compared to 2019. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, there were a total of 102 OIS-Hit incidents, resulting in an annual average of 25.5 incidents. The 2020 count fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 13.5 incidents, or 53 percent.

## CLASSIFICATION OF OIS-HIT INCIDENTS

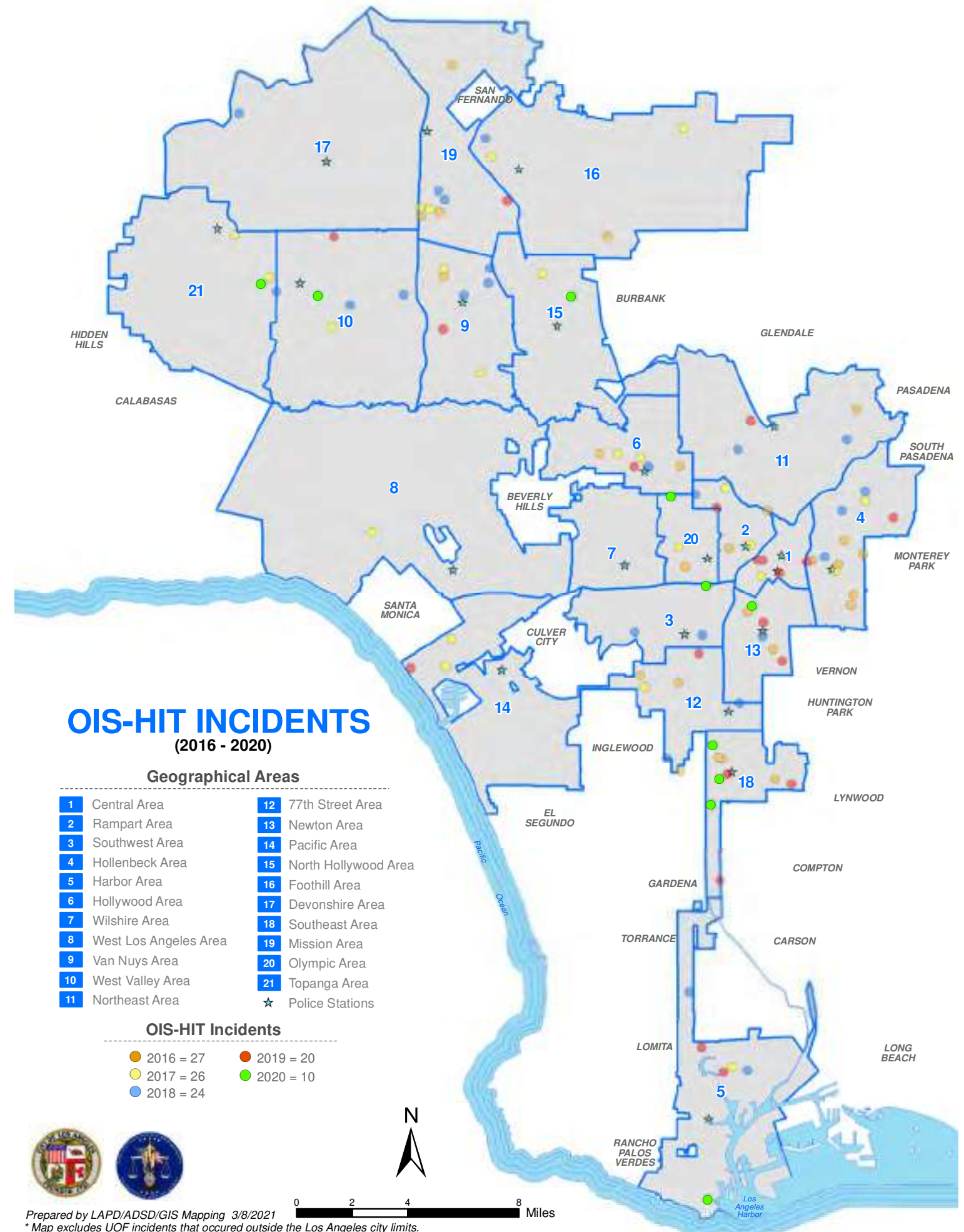


Classification	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
I	4	6	8	5	1
II	14	11	6	8	5
III	1	0	0	1	0
IV	1	3	1	1	1
V	6	10	8	6	5
VI	1	0	0	0	0
VII	0	0	1	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>

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 2020, one of the 12 total OIS-Hit incidents, or eight percent, was categorized as a Classification I shooting. This accounted for a 16-percentage point decrease compared to 24 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 23 percent, 2020 experienced a 15-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Classification I shooting incidents accounted for 24 of the 114 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 21 percent.

Continues on page 176





Classification of OIS-Hit Incidents continued

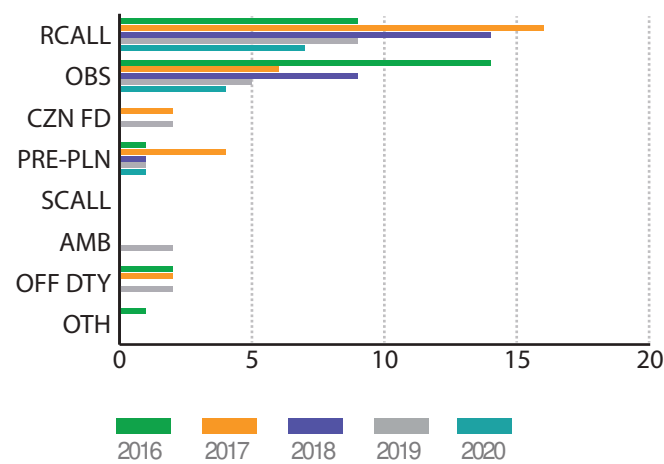
In 2020, five of the 12 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 42 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 38 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 38 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Classification II shooting incidents accounted for 44 of the 114 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 39 percent.

In 2020, one of the 12 total OIS-Hit incidents, or eight percent, was categorized as a Classification IV shooting. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification IV shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of six percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase.

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Classification IV shooting incidents accounted for seven of the 114 total OIS-Hit incidents, or six percent.

In 2020, five of the 12 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 42 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to 29 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 29 percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Classification V shooting incidents accounted for 35 of the 114 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 31 percent.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



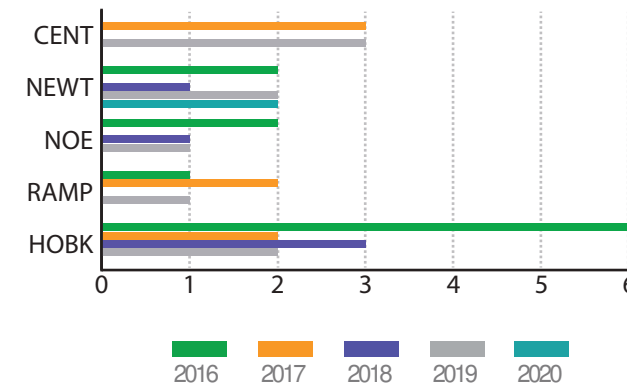
Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Radio Call	9	16	14	9	7
Observation	14	6	9	5	4
Citizen Flag Down	0	2	0	2	0
Pre-Planned	1	4	1	1	1
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	2	0
Off-Duty	2	2	0	2	0
Other	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>

In 2020, seven of the Department's 12 OIS-Hit incidents, or 58 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a 15-percentage point increase compared to 43 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-Hit incidents resulting from radio calls from 2016 through 2019 of 47 percent, 2020 experienced a 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, radio calls represented the largest source category of OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 55 of the 114 total incidents, or 48 percent.

In 2020, four of the Department's 12 OIS-Hit incidents, or 33 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 24 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-Hit incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2016 through 2019 of 33 percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 38 of the 114 total incidents, or 33 percent.

In 2020, one of the Department's 12 OIS-Hit incidents, or eight percent, originated from pre-planned activity by officers. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-Hit incidents resulting from pre-planned activity by officers from 2016 through 2019 of seven percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, pre-planned activity was the third highest source category of OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for eight of the 114 total incidents, or seven percent.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE  
OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

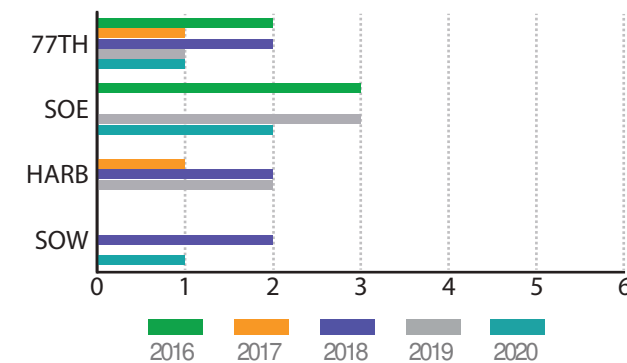


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	0	3	0	3	0
Newton	2	0	1	2	2
Northeast	2	0	1	1	0
Rampart	1	2	0	1	0
Hollenbeck	6	2	3	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>

In 2020, two of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of seven incidents, or 78 percent, compared to 2019. Seventeen percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 12; Central Bureau - two).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, 32 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of eight incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2020 was less than the 2016 through 2019 annual average by six incidents, or 75 percent.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

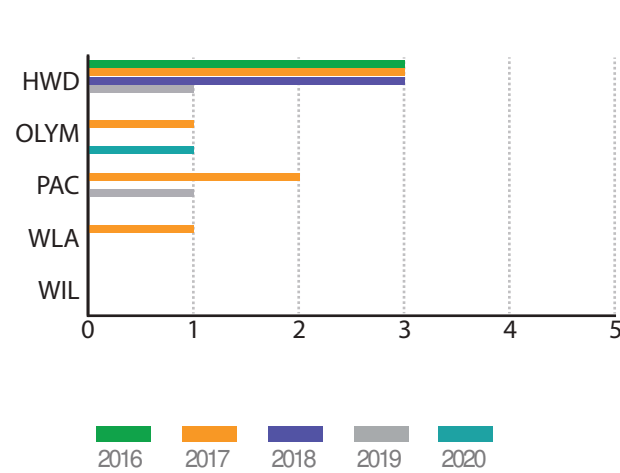


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	2	1	2	1	1
Southeast	3	0	0	3	2
Harbor	0	1	2	2	0
Southwest	0	0	2	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>

In 2020, four of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 33 percent, compared to 2019. Thirty-three percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 12; South Bureau - four).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, 19 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 4.8 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2020 was less than the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 0.8 incidents, or 17 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

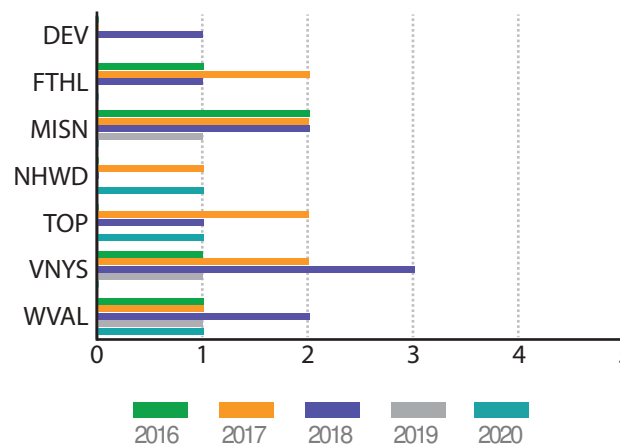


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hollywood	3	3	3	1	0
Olympic	0	1	0	0	1
Pacific	0	2	0	1	0
West Los Angeles	0	1	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

In 2020, one of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or 50 percent, compared to 2019. Eight percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 12; West Bureau - one).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, 15 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 3.8 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 2.8 incidents, or 74 percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

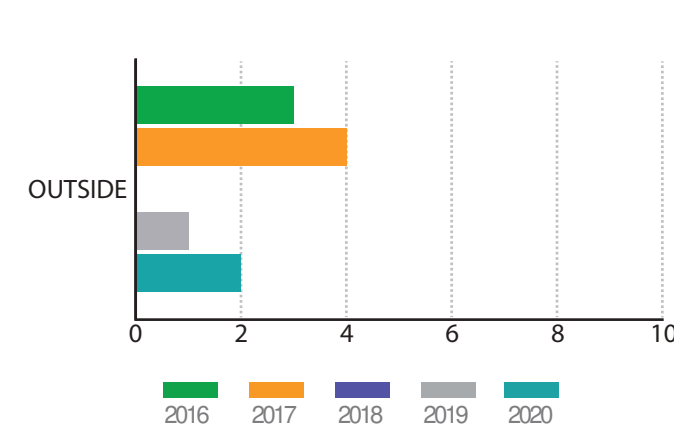


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Devonshire	0	0	1	0	0
Foothill	1	2	1	0	0
Mission	2	2	2	1	0
North Hollywood	0	1	0	0	1
Topanga	0	2	1	0	1
Van Nuys	1	2	3	1	0
West Valley	1	1	2	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

In 2020, three of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was equal the number of incidents compared to 2019. Twenty-five percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 12; Valley Bureau - three).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, 28 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of seven incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by four incidents, or 57 percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

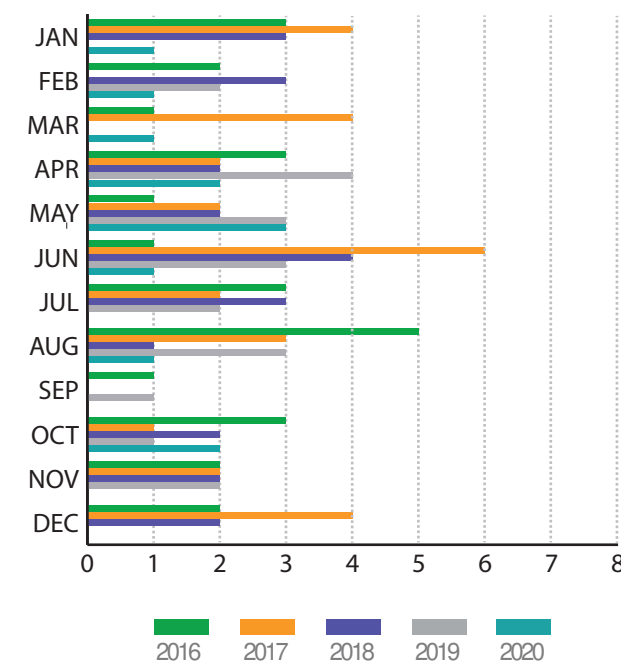


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Outside Jurisdiction	3	4	0	1	2

In 2020, two of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2019. Seventeen percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred outside the geographic jurisdiction (Department - 12; Outside Jurisdiction - two).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, eight OIS-Hit incidents occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of two incidents. The Outside Jurisdiction count for 2020 was equal to the number of incidents compared to 2016 through 2019 annual average of two.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	3	4	3	0	1
February	2	0	3	2	1
March	1	4	0	0	1
April	3	2	2	4	2
May	1	2	2	3	3
June	1	6	4	3	1
July	3	2	3	2	0
August	5	3	1	3	1
September	1	0	0	1	0
October	3	1	2	1	2
November	2	2	2	2	0
December	2	4	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>

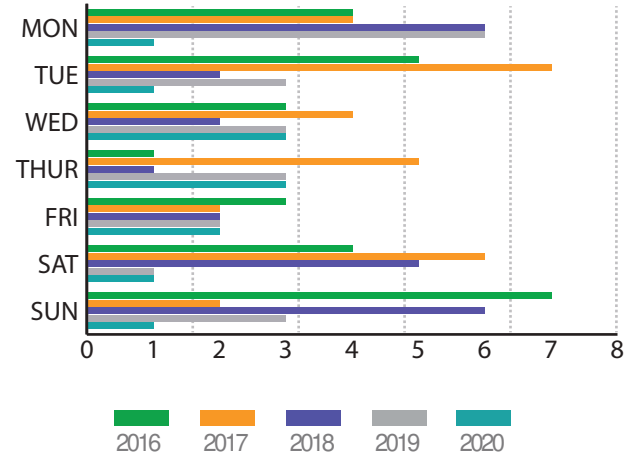
In 2020, May represented the month with the most OIS-Hit incidents with three occurrences, or 25 percent, of the 12 total incidents for the year. April and October each had the second most incidents with two incidents each, or 17 percent respectively. January, February, March, June, and August had the third highest counts with one incident each, or eight percent respectively.

The remaining 91 incidents, or 80 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

From 2016 through 2020, June represented the month with the most OIS-Hit incidents with 15 of the 114 total incidents, or 13 percent. September represented the month with the least, accounting for two incidents, or two percent. March had the second fewest with six incidents each, or five percent.

- January – March: 25 incidents, or 22 percent;
- April – June: 39 incidents, or 34 percent;
- July – September: 25 incidents; or 22 percent; and,
- October – December: 25 incidents, or 22 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

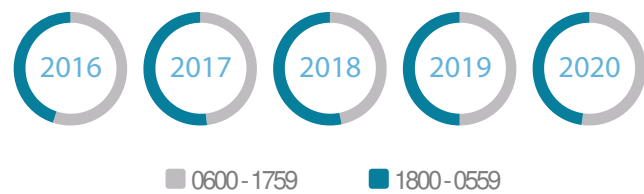


In 2020, Wednesday and Thursday represented the days of the week with the most OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for six occurrences, or 50 percent. Friday represented the second most frequent day of the week with two incidents, or 17 percent. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday represented the third most frequent days of the week with one incident each, or eight percent.

Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Monday	4	4	6	6	1
Tuesday	5	7	2	3	1
Wednesday	3	4	2	3	3
Thursday	1	5	1	3	3
Friday	3	2	2	2	2
Saturday	4	6	5	1	1
Sunday	7	2	6	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>

From 2016 through 2020, Monday represented the day with the most OIS-Hit incidents with 21 of the 114 total, or 18 percent. Friday represented the day with the least OIS-Hit incidents with 11 of the 114 total, or ten percent during the five-year period. The remaining 82 incidents, or 72 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



In 2020, six OIS-Hit incidents, or 50 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while six incidents, or 50 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0600 - 1759	13	14	12	11	6
1800 - 0559	14	16	12	10	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>

The five-year annual average for 2016 through 2020 was 11.2 OIS-Hit incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 11.6 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

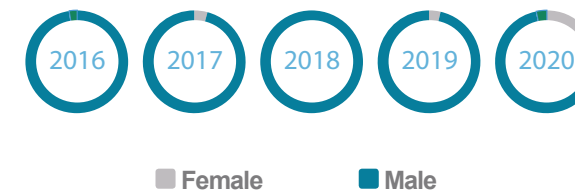
The time distribution varied from 2016 through 2019, where 50 OIS-Hit incidents, or 49 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 52 incidents, or 51 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

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

In 2020, 19 Department personnel were involved in the 12 OIS-Hit incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.6 officers per incident. This accounted for a decrease of 16 percent compared to an average of 1.9 officers per incident in 2019. The 2020 officer to incident average decreased compared to the 2016 through 2019 aggregate annual average by 0.3 officers per incident or 16 percent.

OFFICER - GENDER

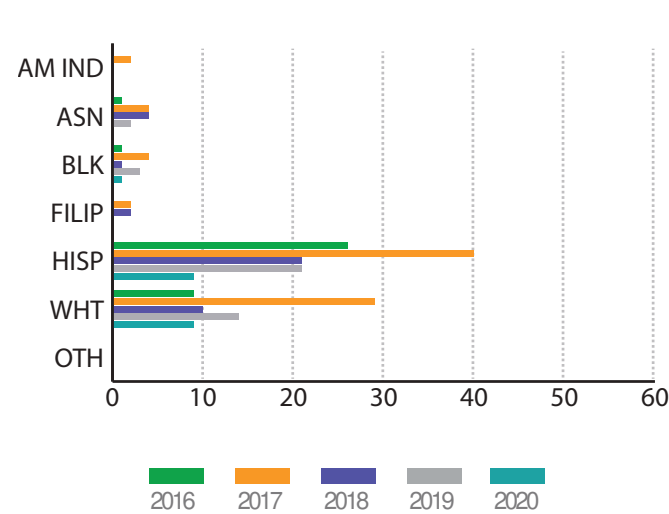


Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	2	3	4	0	3
Male	35	78	34	40	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19</b>

In 2020, 16 male officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 84 percent of the 19 total employees. This accounted for a 16-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 was two-percentage points above the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 95 percent, 2020 experienced a 11-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were male, accounting for 203 of the 215 total employees, or 94 percent.

In 2020, three female officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 16 percent of the 19 total employees. This accounted for a 16-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 was two-percentage points below the Department's overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced a 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, females accounted for 12 of the 215 total involved employees, or six percent.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY



In 2020, nine Hispanic officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 47 percent of the 19 total employees. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 53 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 was three-percentage points below the Department's overall Hispanic personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 55 percent, 2020 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 117 of the 215 total employees, or 54 percent.

In 2020, nine White officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 47 percent of the 19 total employees. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase compared to 35 percent in 2019. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 was 17-percentage points above the Department's overall White personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 32 percent, 2020 experienced a 15-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 71 of the 215 total employees, or 33 percent.

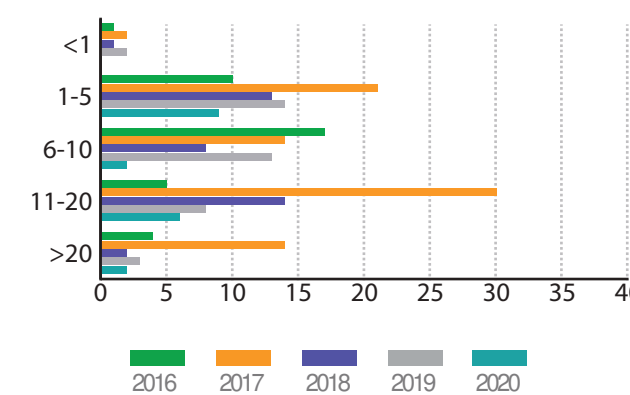
In 2020, no Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to five percent in 2019. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Asian/Pacific Islander officers represented the third largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 11 of the 215 total employees, or five percent.

Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	2	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	4	4	2	0
Black	1	4	1	3	1
Filipino	0	2	2	0	0
Hispanic	26	40	21	21	9
White	9	29	10	14	9
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS-Hit Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	0%
Black	9%	10%	5%
Hispanic	48%	50%	47%
White	28%	30%	47%
Other	3%	2%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2020, one Black officer was involved in an OIS-Hit incident, which represented five percent of the 19 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to seven percent in 2019. The percentage of Black officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 was five-percentage points below the Department's overall Black personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Black officers represented the fourth largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for ten of the 215 total employees, or five percent.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Less than 1	1	2	1	2	0
1 - 5	10	21	13	14	9
6 - 10	17	14	8	13	2
11 - 20	5	30	14	8	6
More than 20	4	14	2	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19</b>

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero of 19 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 47 percent (nine out of 19 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 11 percent (two out of 19 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 32 percent (six out of 19 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 11 percent (two out of 19 total officers).

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in three of the five categories and decreases in two, when compared to 2019. The following depicts these changes:

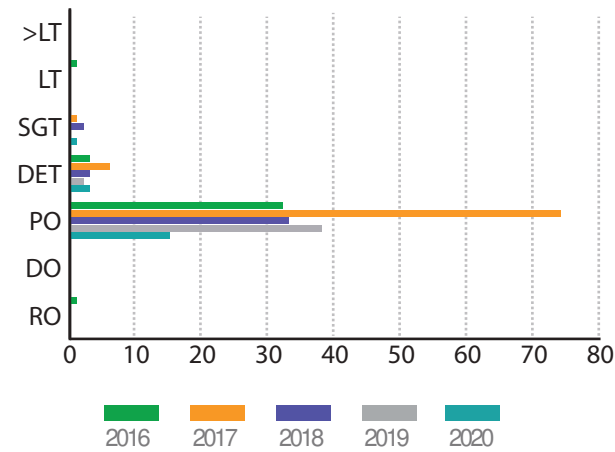
- Less than one year of service – five-percentage point decrease (five percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020);
- 1-5 years of service – 12-percentage point increase (35 percent in 2019, 47 percent in 2020);
- 6-10 years of service – 22-percentage point decrease (33 percent in 2019, 11 percent in 2020);
- 11-20 years of service – 12-percentage point increase (20 percent in 2019, 32 percent in 2020); and,
- More than 20 years of service – three-percentage point increase (eight percent in 2019, 11 percent in 2020).

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in two of the five years of service categories and decreases in two when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents during the four-year period from 2016 through 2020. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – three-percentage point decrease (three percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020);
- 1-5 years of service – 28-percentage point increase (19 percent during four-year period, 47 percent in 2020);
- 6-10 years of service – 16-percentage point decrease (27 percent during four-year period, 11 percent in 2020);
- 11-20 years of service – three-percentage point increase (29 percent during four-year period, 32 percent in 2020); and,
- More than 20 years of service – equal percentage point comparison (11 percent during four-year period, 11 percent in 2020).

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents had 1-5 years of service, accounting for 67 of the 215 total employees, or 31 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 63 employees, or 29 percent. Officers with 6-10 years of service were the third largest group, with 54 employees, or 25 percent. Officers with more than 20 years of service were the fourth largest group, with 25 employees, or 12 percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for six employees, represented only three percent of the total.

OFFICER – RANK



In 2020, 15 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 79 percent of the 19 total employees. This accounted for a sixteen-percentage point decrease compared to 95 percent in 2019. The percentage of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 was nine-percentage points above the Department's overall Police Officer total.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2016 through 2019 of 90 percent, 2020 experienced a 11-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 192 of the 215 total employees, or 89 percent.

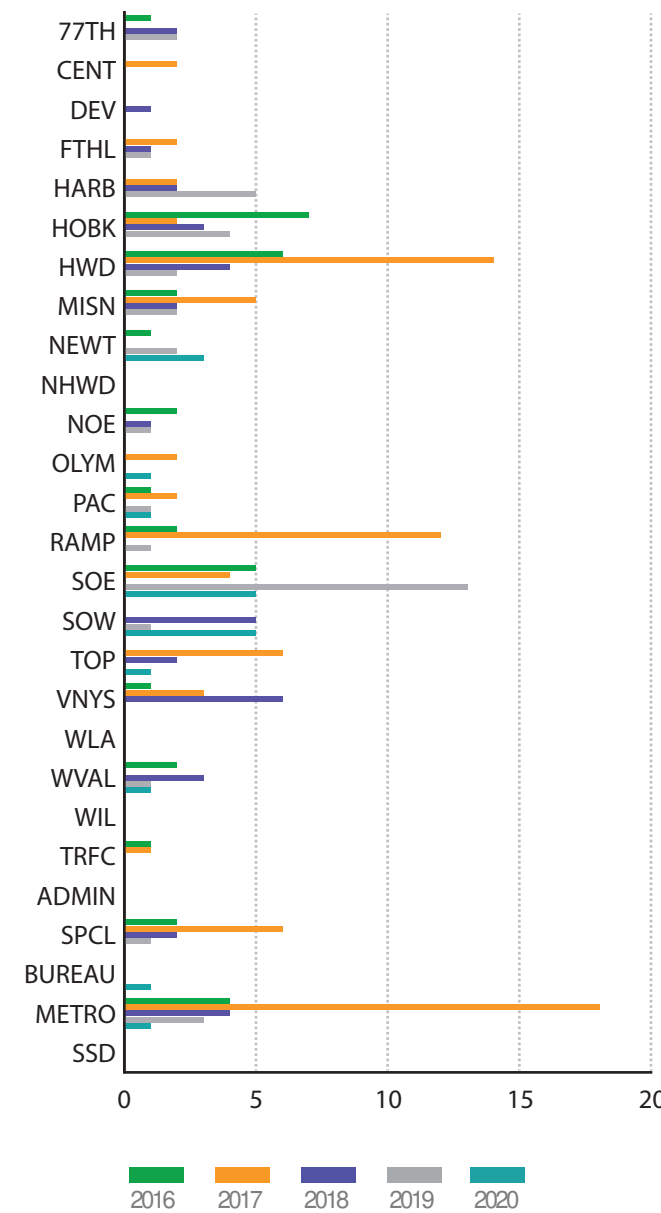
In 2020, three employees at the rank of Detective were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 16 percent of the 19 total employees. This accounted for a 11-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2019. The percentage of detectives involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 was one-percentage point above the Department's overall Detective total.

Rank	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	1	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	1	2	0	1
Detective	3	6	3	2	3
Police Officer	32	74	33	38	15
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19</b>

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Detective from 2016 through 2019 of seven percent, 2020 experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, detectives represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 17 of the 215 total employees, or eight percent.

In 2020, one employee at the rank of Sergeant was involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented five percent of the 19 total employees. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. The percentage of sergeants involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 was seven-percentage points below the Department's overall Sergeant total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Sergeant from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, sergeants represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for four of the 215 total employees, or two percent.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2020, five personnel assigned to Southwest Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 26 percent of the 19 total employees. This represented a 23-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southwest Division from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced a 23-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Southwest Division and Mission Division, accounted for 11 of the 215 total employees each, or five percent.

In 2020, five personnel assigned to Southeast Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 26 percent of the 19 total employees. This represented a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southeast Division from 2016 through 2019 of 11 percent, 2020 experienced a 15-percentage point increase.

Division/Area/Bureau	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	1	0	2	2	0
Central	0	2	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	1	0	0
Foothill	0	2	1	1	0
Harbor	0	2	2	5	0
Hollenbeck	7	2	3	4	0
Hollywood	6	14	4	2	0
Mission	2	5	2	2	0
Newton	1	0	0	2	3
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	2	0	1	1	0
Olympic	0	2	0	0	1
Pacific	1	2	0	1	1
Rampart	2	12	0	1	0
Southeast	5	4	0	13	5
Southwest	0	0	5	1	5
Topanga	0	6	2	0	1
Van Nuys	1	3	6	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	2	0	3	1	1
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	1	1	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	2	6	2	1	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	1
Metropolitan	4	18	4	3	1
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19</b>

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Southeast Division personnel represented the second highest involved than any other division, accounting for 27 of the 215 total employees each, involved in OIS-Hit incidents, or 13 percent.

In 2020, three personnel assigned to Newton Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 16 percent of the 19 total employees. This represented a 11-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Newton Division from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Newton Division involved in OIS-Hit, accounted for six of the 215 total employees, or three percent.

Continues on page 186

Officer – Area/Division of Assignment continued

In 2020, one personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division was involved in an OIS-Hit incident, which represented five percent of the 19 total employees. This represented a three-percentage point decrease compared to eight percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2016 through 2019 of 15 percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were the most involved in OIS-Hit incidents accounting for 30 of the 215 total employees, or 14 percent.

The remaining five Department personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020, or 26 percent, were evenly distributed amongst the remaining Areas/Divisions.

The following are the employee Bureau assignments for the 19 total personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020:

- Central Bureau: three personnel, or 16 percent;
- West Bureau: two personnel, or 11 percent;
- South Bureau: ten personnel, or 53 percent;
- Valley Bureau: three personnel, or 16 percent;
- CTSOB: one personnel, or five percent; and,
- Other: zero percent.

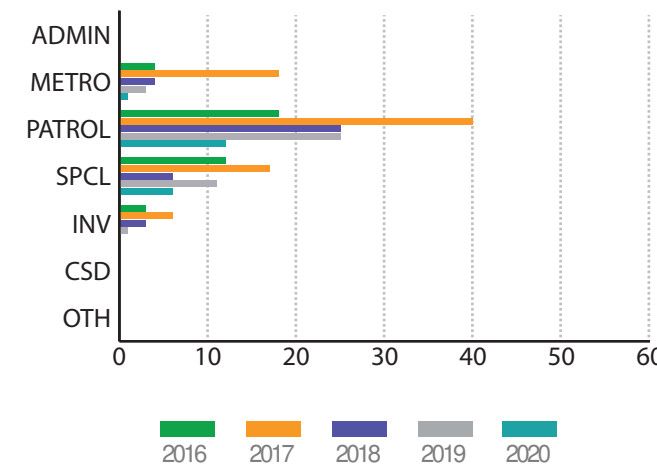
In 2020, there were percentage point increases in two of the six Bureau categories and decreases in three, when compared to 2019. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: four-percentage point decrease (20 percent in 2019, 16 percent in 2020);
- West Bureau: three-percentage point increase (eight percent in 2019, 11 percent in 2020);
- South Bureau: zero-percentage point change (53 percent in 2019, 53 percent in 2020);
- Valley Bureau: six-percentage point increase (ten percent in 2019, 16 percent in 2020);
- CTSOB: three-percentage point decrease (eight percent in 2019, five percent in 2020); and,
- Other: three-percentage point decrease (three percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020).

In 2020, there was a percentage point increase in one of the six Bureau categories and decreases in five, when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2016 through 2019. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: four-percentage point decrease (20 percent during four-year period, 16 percent in 2020);
- West Bureau: five-percentage point decrease (16 percent during four-year period, 11 percent in 2020);
- South Bureau: 32-percentage point increase (21 percent during four-year period, 53 percent in 2020);
- Valley Bureau: four-percentage point decrease (20 percent during four-year period, 16 percent in 2020);
- CTSOB: ten-percentage point decrease (15 percent during four-year period, five percent in 2020); and,
- Other: seven-percentage point decrease (seven percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020).

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	4	18	4	3	1
Patrol	18	40	25	25	12
Specialized	12	17	6	11	6
Investigative	3	6	3	1	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19</b>

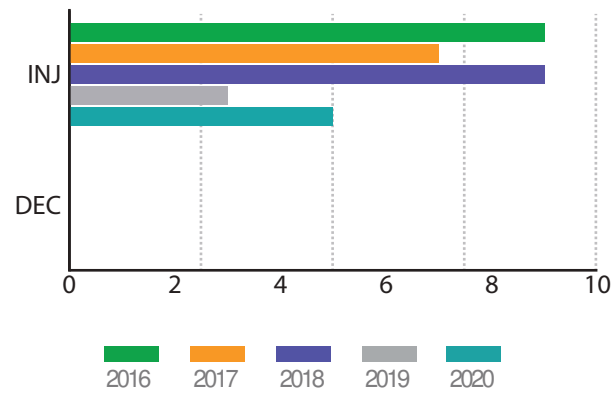
In 2020, 12 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 63 percent of the 19 total personnel. This accounted for a zero-percentage point change compared to 63 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2016 through 2019 of 55 percent, 2020 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 120 of the 215 total employees, or 56 percent.

In 2020, six personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 32 percent of the 19 total personnel. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 28 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2016 through 2019 of 23 percent, 2020 experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 52 of the 215 total employees, or 24 percent.

In 2020, one personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division was involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented five percent of the 19 total personnel. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to eight percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2016 through 2019 of 15 percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 30 of the 215 total employees, or 14 percent.

In 2020, no personnel assigned to investigative assignments were involved in an OIS-Hit incident, which represented zero percent of the 19 total personnel. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to three percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to investigative assignments from 2016 through 2019 of seven percent, 2020 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, personnel assigned to investigative assignments represented the fourth largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 13 of the 215 total employees, or six percent.

OFFICER – INJURIES

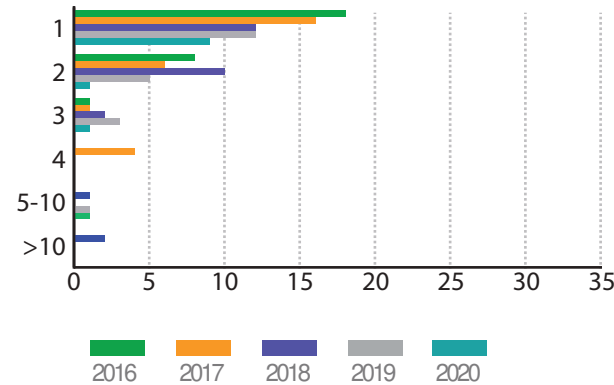


Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	9	7	9	3	5
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from OIS-Hit incidents during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020. However, 33 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

In 2020, five officers sustained injuries during the 12 OIS-Hit incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a 67 percent increase compared to three injured officers in 2019. Additionally, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of seven injured officers, 2020 was 29 percent, below the four-year annual average.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT



No. of Shooters	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	18	16	12	12	9
2	8	6	10	5	1
3	1	1	2	3	1
4	0	4	0	0	0
5 - 10	0	1	0	1	1
11 or more	0	2	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>

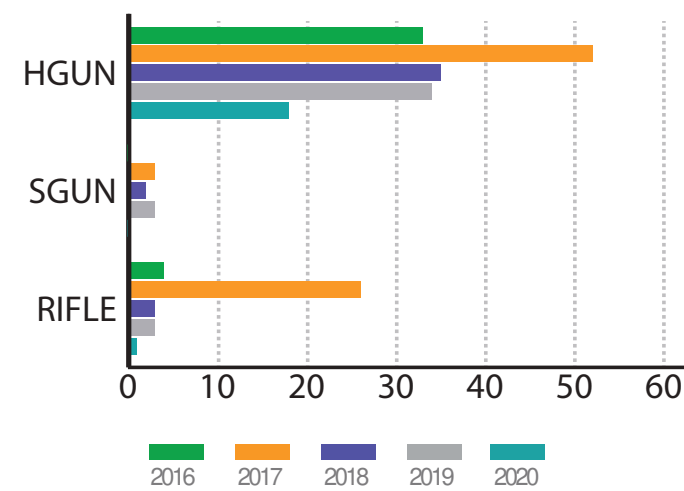
In 2020, there were nine single shooter OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 75 percent of the 12 total incidents. This accounted for an 18-percent point increase compared to 57 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 57 percent, 2020 experienced an 18-percent point decrease.

In 2020, there was one three shooter OIS-Hit incident, which represented eight percent of the 12 total incidents. This accounted for a six-percent point decrease compared to 14 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of triple shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of seven percent, 2020 experienced a one-percent point increase.

In 2020, there was one double shooter OIS-Hit incident, which represented eight percent of the 12 total incidents. This accounted for a 16-percent point decrease compared to 24 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 28 percent, 2020 experienced a 20-percent point decrease.

In 2020, there was one 5-10 shooter OIS-Hit incident, which represented eight percent of the 12 total incidents. This accounted for a three-percent point increase compared to five percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of 5-10 shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced a six-percent point increase.

OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE



Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Handgun	33	52	35	34	17
Shotgun	0	3	2	3	1
Rifle	4	26	3	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19</b>

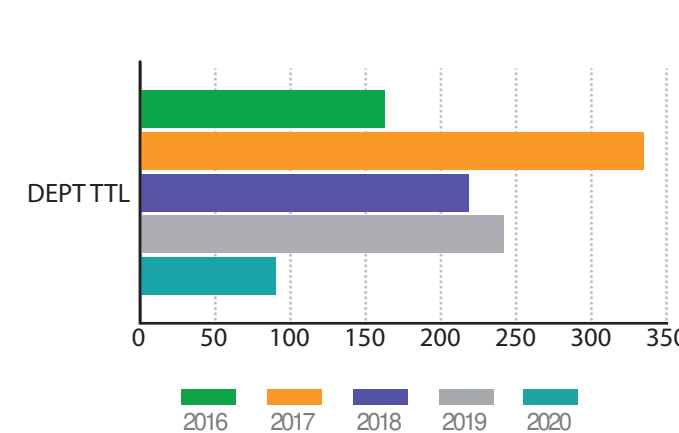
In 2020, 17 handguns were utilized during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 89 percent of the 19 total weapon types. This accounted for a nine-percent point increase compared to 85 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 78 percent, 2020 experienced a 11-percent point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 171 of the 217 total weapons, or 79 percent.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 18 percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percent point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 37 of the 217 total weapons, or 17 percent.

In 2020, one rifle was utilized during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented five percent of the 19 total weapon types. This accounted for a three-percent point decrease compared to eight percent in 2019.

In 2020, one shotgun was utilized during an OIS-Hit incident, which represented five percent of the 19 total weapons types. This accounted for a three-percent point decrease compared to eight percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of four percent, 2020 experienced a one-percent point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, shotguns accounted for nine of the 217 total weapons, or four percent.

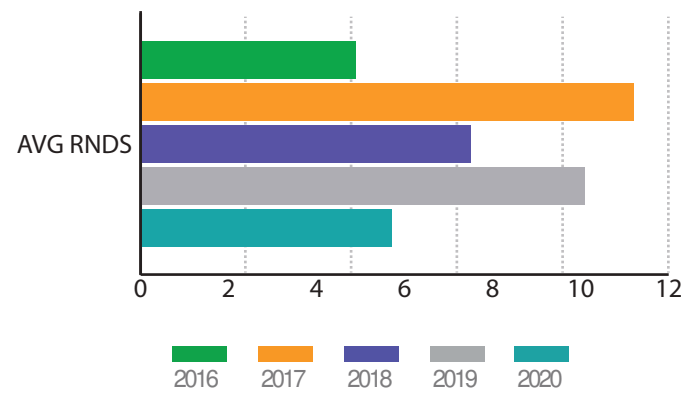
TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR



OIS - Hit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Rounds	162	334	218	241	90

In 2020, 90 rounds were fired during all 12 OIS-Hit incidents. When compared to the 2019 total of 241 rounds fired, 2020 experienced a decrease of 151 rounds, or 63 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 238.8 rounds fired, 2020 was 148.8 rounds, or 62 percent, below the four-year annual average.

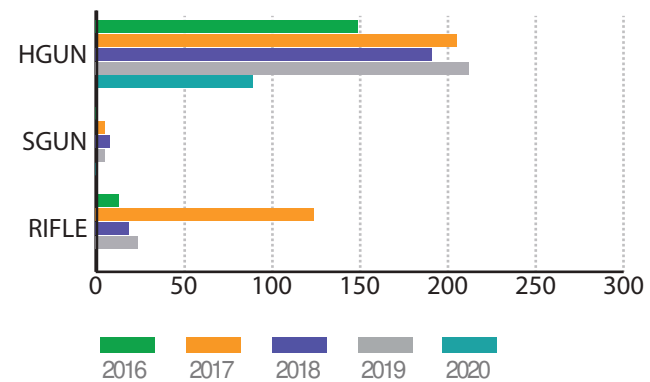
ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT



OIS - Hit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Average Rounds	6	11.1	9.1	11.5	7.5

In 2020, an average of 7.5 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents. When compared to the 2019 average of 11.5 rounds fired, 2019 experienced a decrease of four rounds, or 35 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 9.4 rounds fired per incident, 2020 was 1.9 rounds, or 20 percent, below the four-year annual average.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE



Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Handgun	149	205	191	212	84
Shotgun	0	5	8	5	5
Rifle	13	124	19	24	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>90</b>

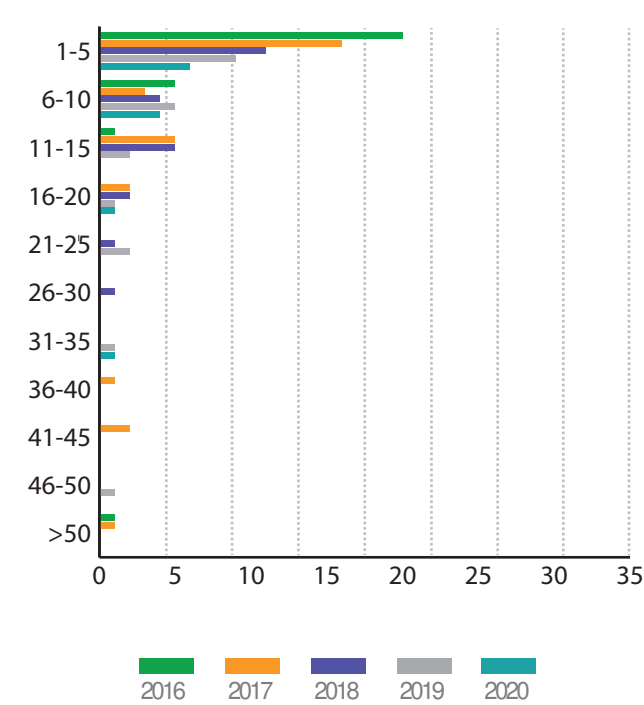
In 2020, 84 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 93 percent of the 90 total rounds fired. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 88 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 79 percent, 2020 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 841 of the 1,045 total rounds, or 80 percent.

In 2020, one round was fired from a rifle during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented one percent of the 90 total rounds fired. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to ten percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during

OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 19 percent, 2020 experienced an 18-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 181 of the 1,045 total rounds, or 17 percent.

In 2020, five rounds were fired from a shotgun during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented six percent of the 90 total rounds fired. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 23 of the 1,045 total rounds, or two percent.

NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS



No. of Rounds	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1 - 5	20	16	11	9	6
6 - 10	5	3	4	5	4
11 - 15	1	5	5	2	0
16 - 20	0	2	2	1	1
21 - 25	0	0	1	2	0
26 - 30	0	0	1	0	0
31 - 35	0	0	0	1	1
36 - 40	0	1	0	0	0
41 - 45	0	2	0	0	0
46 - 50	0	0	0	1	0
51 or more	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>

In 2020, there were six OIS-Hit incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 50 percent of the 12 total incidents. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 43 percent in 2019. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 55 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point decrease.

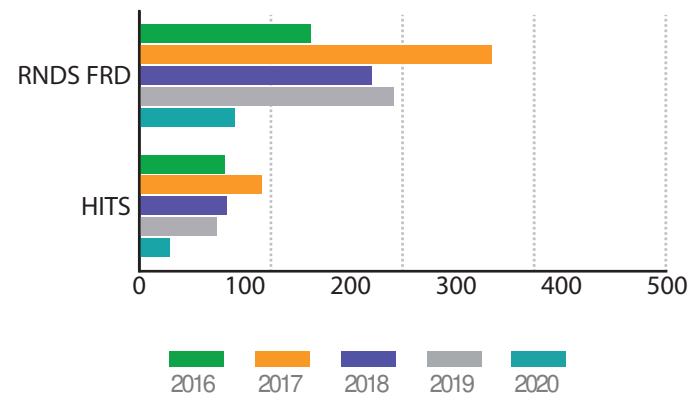
In 2020, there were four OIS-Hit incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, which represented 33 percent of the 12 total incidents. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to 23 percent in 2019. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 17 percent, 2020 experienced a 16-percentage point increase.

In 2020, there was one OIS-Hit incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired, which represented eight percent of the 12 total incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2019. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point decrease.

In 2020, there was one OIS-Hit incident in which 31-35 rounds were fired, which represented eight percent of the 12 total incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 31-35 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of one percent, 2020 experienced a seven-percentage point increase.



OFFICER – HIT RATIO



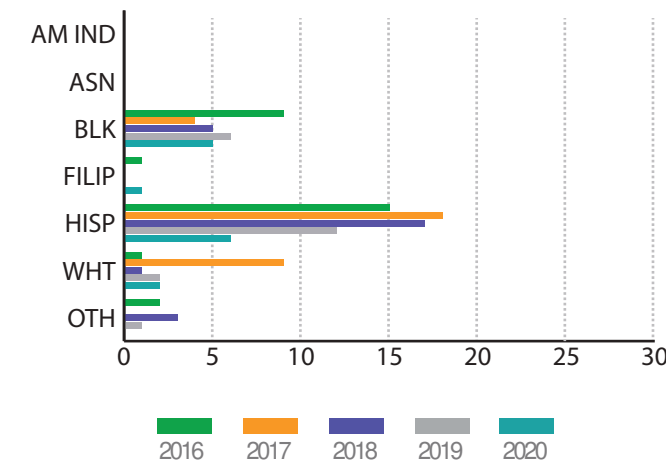
OIS-Hit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rounds Fired	162	334	218	241	90
Hits	81	116	83	73	29
<b>Hit Ratio (%)</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>32%</b>

The 2020 total number of rounds fired compared to the total number of rounds which struck their intended targets resulted in a hit ratio of 32 percent. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 30 percent in 2019. In addition, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 aggregate hit ratio of 37 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the hit ratio of all OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 382 of the 1,045 total rounds fired, was 37 percent.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	9	4	5	6	5
Filipino	1	0	0	0	1
Hispanic	15	18	17	12	6
White	1	9	1	2	2
Other	2	0	3	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>

In 2020, there were 14 suspects involved in the 12 OIS-Hit incidents. Six Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 43 percent of the 14 total suspects. This accounted for a 14-percentage point decrease compared to 57 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 was five-percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 was four-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 58 percent, 2020 experienced a 15-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 68 of the 120 total suspects, or 57 percent.

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS-Hit Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	7%
Black	9%	42%	36%
Hispanic	48%	39%	43%
White	28%	7%	14%
Other	3%	3%	0%
Unknown	N/A	9%	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

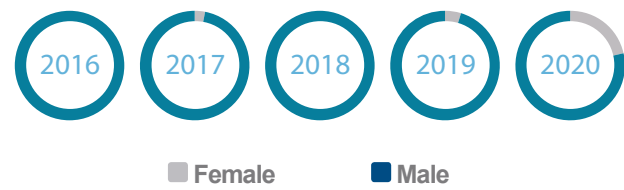
In 2020, five Black suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 36 percent of the 14 total suspects. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 29 percent in 2019. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 was 27-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. Additionally, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 was six-percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 23 percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 29 of the 120 total suspects, or 24 percent.

five-percentage point increase compared to nine percent in 2019. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 was 14-percentage points below the City's overall White population total. Additionally, the percentage of White suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 was seven-percentage points above the City's overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 12 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 15 of the 120 total suspects, or 13 percent.

In 2020, two White suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 14 total suspects. This accounted for a

In 2020, one Filipino suspect was involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented seven percent of the 14 total suspects. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. The percentage of Filipino suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 was five-percentage points below the City's overall Filipino population total. However, the percentage of Filipino suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020 was four-percentage points above the City's overall Filipino violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Filipino suspects from 2016 through 2019 of one percent, 2020 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Filipino ethnic group involved in OIS-Hit incidents represented two of the 120 total suspects, or two percent.

SUSPECT – GENDER

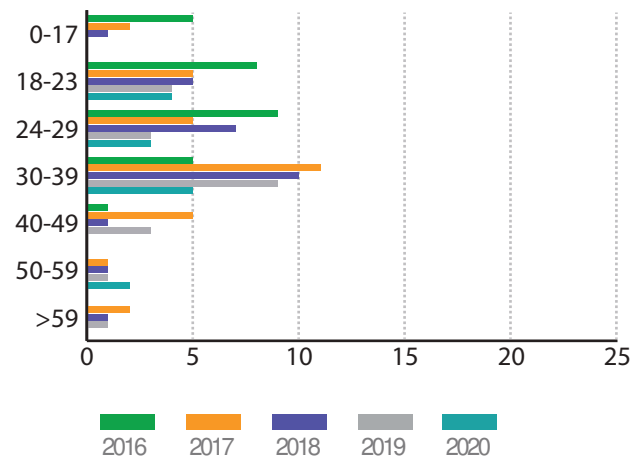


In 2020, 11 male suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 79 percent of the 14 total suspects. This accounted for a 16-percentage point decrease compared to 95 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 98 percent, 2020 experienced a 20-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a majority of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents were male, representing 115 of the 120 total suspects, or 96 percent.

Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	0	1	0	1	3
Male	28	30	26	20	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>

In 2020, three female suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 21 percent of the 14 total suspects. This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced a 19-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, female suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents represented five of the 120 total suspects, or four percent.

SUSPECT – AGE



In 2020, most suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents were in the 30-39 age group, representing five of the 14 total suspects, or 36 percent. The 30-39 age category accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 43 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 33 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 30-39 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 40 of the 120 total suspects, or 33 percent.

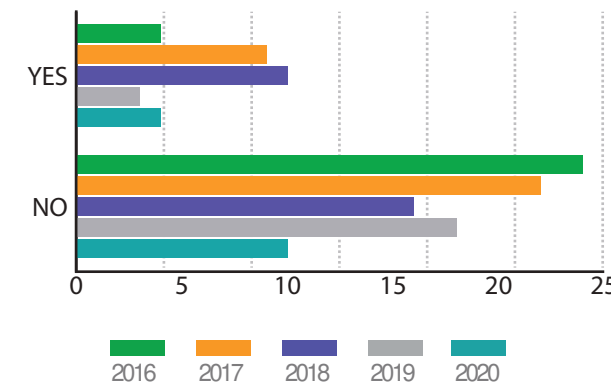
Age	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0-17	5	2	1	0	0
18-23	8	5	5	4	4
24-29	9	5	7	3	3
30-39	5	11	10	9	5
40-49	1	5	1	3	0
50-59	0	1	1	1	2
60 and Above	0	2	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>

In 2020, the 24-29 age group represented the third largest age category with three of the 14 total suspects, or 21 percent. The 24-29 age category accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 24-29 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 23 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 24-29 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 27 of the 120 total suspects, or 23 percent.

The two remaining suspects, or 14 percent, in 2020 were in the age ranges of 50-59, which accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2019.

In 2020, the 18-23 age group represented the second largest age category, with four of the 14 total suspects, or 29 percent. The 18-23 age category accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-23 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 21 percent, 2020 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 18-23 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 26 of the 120 total suspects, or 22 percent.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

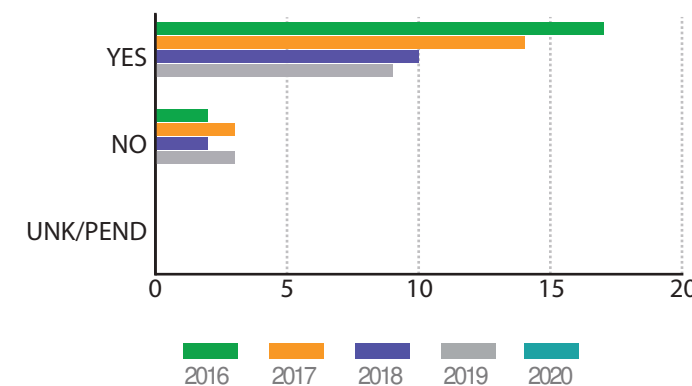


Per. Mental Illness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	4	9	11	3	4
No	24	22	15	18	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>

In 2020, four of the 14 total suspects, or 29 percent, involved in OIS-Hit incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 15-percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2016 through 2019 of 25 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point increase.

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 31 of the 120 total suspects, or 26 percent.

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS



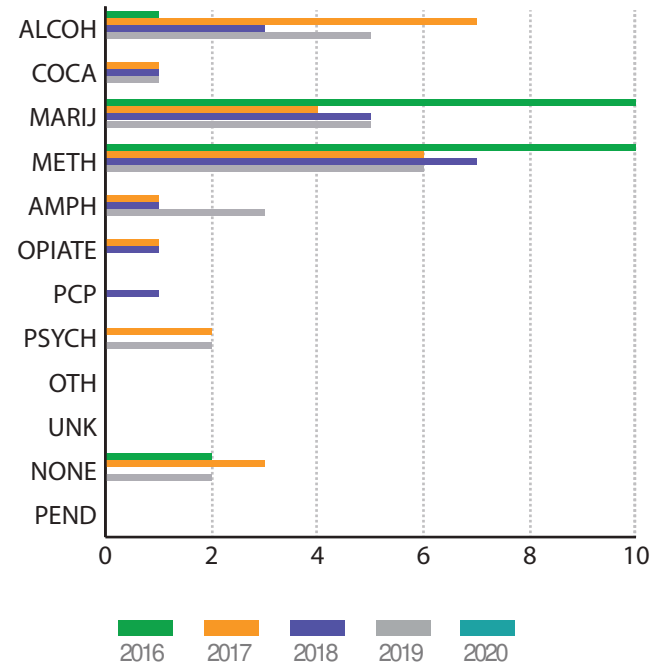
Substance Present	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	17	14	10	9	N/A
No	2	3	2	3	N/A
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Toxicology reports for decedents in 2020 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 2020 decedents will be available in the 2021 Year End Use of Force Report.

The 2019 percentage of cases with positive alcohol and/or a controlled substance results, representing 75 percent, accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to 83 percent of positive cases in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) in OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2018 of 85 percent, 2019 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease.

Of the 12 decedents involved in 2019 OIS-Hit incidents that had completed toxicology examinations by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, nine individuals, representing 75 percent, had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s).

SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS



Substance	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alcohol	1	7	3	5	N/A
Cocaine	0	1	1	1	N/A
Marijuana	10	4	5	5	N/A
Methamphetamine	10	6	7	6	N/A
Amphetamine	4	4	5	3	N/A
Opiates	0	1	1	0	N/A
PCP	0	0	1	0	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0	2	0	2	N/A
Other	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unknown	0	0	0	0	N/A
None	2	3	0	2	N/A

Substance	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alcohol	5%	41%	25%	42%	N/A
Cocaine	0%	6%	8%	8%	N/A
Marijuana	53%	24%	42%	42%	N/A
Methamphetamine	53%	35%	58%	50%	N/A
Amphetamine	21%	24%	42%	25%	N/A
Opiates	0%	6%	8%	0%	N/A
PCP	0%	0%	8%	0%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0%	12%	0%	17%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
None	11%	18%	0%	0%	N/A

In 2019, six of the 12 OIS-Hit decedents, or 50 percent, had positive results for methamphetamine. The 2019 percentage accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to 58 percent of decedents with positive methamphetamine results in 2018 OIS-Hit incidents. Historically, 29 of the 60 decedents involved in 2016 through 2019 OIS-Hit incidents, representing 48 percent, had positive toxicology results for methamphetamine.

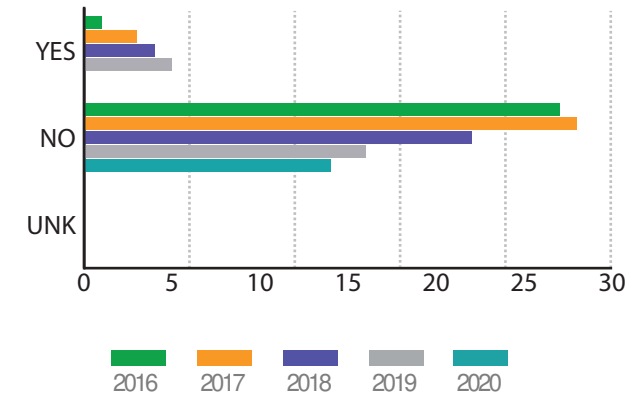
In 2019, five of the 12 OIS-Hit decedents, or 42 percent, had positive results for marijuana. The 2019 percentage accounted for a zero-percentage point increase compared to 42 percent of decedents with positive marijuana results in 2018 OIS-Hit incidents. Historically, 24 of the 60 decedents involved in 2016 through 2019 OIS-Hit incidents, representing 40 percent, had positive toxicology results for marijuana.

In 2019, five of the 12 OIS-Hit decedents, or 42 percent, had positive results for alcohol. The 2019 percentage accounted for a 17-percentage point decrease compared to 25 percent of decedents with positive alcohol results in 2018 OIS-Hit incidents. Historically, 16 of the 60 decedents involved in 2016 through 2019 OIS-Hit incidents, representing 27 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol.

In 2019, three decedents, representing 25 percent of the 12 OIS-Hit decedents had positive results for amphetamine. Additionally, two decedents, or 17 percent, had positive results for psychiatric medication and another decedent, representing eight percent, had positive results for cocaine. Two decedents, or 17 percent, had negative toxicology results for alcohol and/or controlled substances.

One of the decedents had no toxicology conducted by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner’s Office.

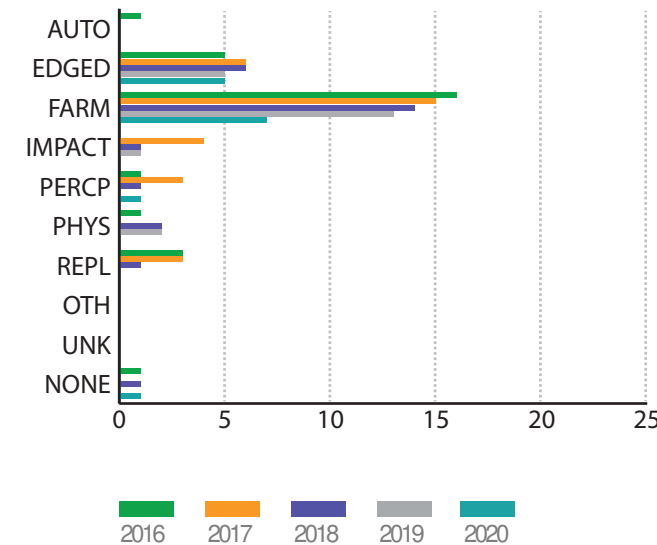
SUSPECT – HOMELESS<sup>19</sup>



Homeless	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	1	3	4	5	0
No	27	28	22	16	14
Unknown	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>

In 2020, zero of the 14 total suspects, or zero percent, involved in OIS-Hit incidents were homeless. This accounted for a 24-percentage point decrease compared to 24 percent in 2019. From 2016 through 2020, homeless suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents accounted for 13 of the 120 total suspects, or 11 percent.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE



Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Automobile	1	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	5	6	6	5	5
Firearm	16	15	14	13	7
Impact Device	0	4	1	1	0
Perception	1	3	1	0	1
Physical Force	1	0	2	2	0
Replica/Pellet	3	3	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
None	1	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>

In 2020, seven firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 50 percent of the 14 total weapon types. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease compared to 62 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 55 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 65 of the 120 total weapons, or 54 percent.

In 2020, five edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 36 percent of the 14 total weapon types. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase compared to 24 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 21 percent,

2020 experienced a 15-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, edged weapons were the second most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 27 of the 120 total weapons, or 23 percent.

In 2020, no replica/pellet guns were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 14 total weapon types. This accounted for a no change compared to 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of replica/pellet guns utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of seven percent, 2020 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, replica/pellet guns were the third most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, representing seven of the 120 total weapons, or six percent.

*Continues on page 198*

<sup>19</sup> The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

Suspect - Weapon/Forced continued

In 2020, no suspects utilized physical force during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 14 total weapon types. This accounted for a no change compared to 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of physical force utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, physical force represented five of the 120 total weapons, or four percent.

In 2020, no suspects utilized impact devices during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 14 total weapon types. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to five percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of impact devices utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of six percent, 2020 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, impact devices represented six of the 120 total weapons, or five percent.

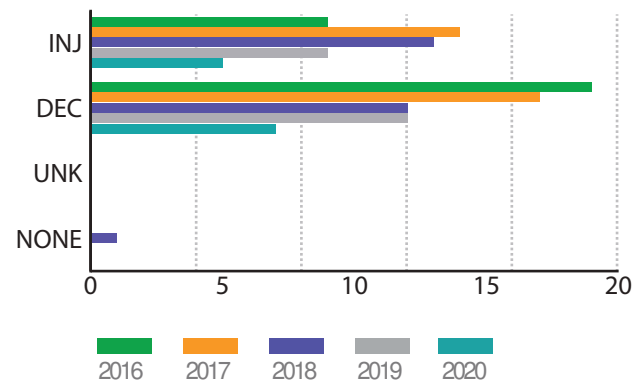
In 2020, no suspects utilized automobiles during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented a zero percent of the 14 total weapon types. This accounted for no change compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate

percentage of automobiles utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of one percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, automobiles represented one of the 120 total weapons, or one percent.

In 2020, there was one perception based OIS-Hit incident, which represented seven percent of the 14 total weapon types. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of perception based OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, perception based OIS-Hit incidents represented six of the 120 total weapons, or five percent.

In 2020, there was one OIS-Hit incident where the suspect was not armed, which represented seven percent of the 14 total weapon types. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of unarmed suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, unarmed OIS-Hit incidents represented three of the 120 total weapons, or three percent.

SUSPECT – INJURIES

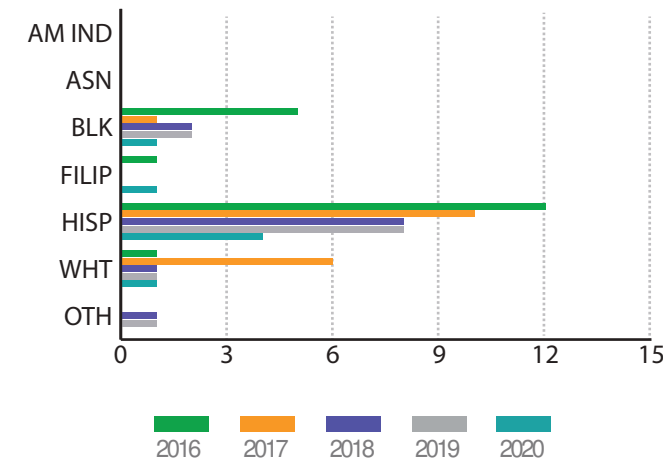


Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	9	14	13	9	5
Deceased	19	17	12	12	7
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	1	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>

In 2020, seven suspects died from police gunfire, resulting in a death in 50 percent of the 14 total suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 57 percent in 2019. When compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 15 deceased suspects, 2020 experienced eight decedents, or 53 percent, below the four-year annual average. Additionally, when compared to the aggregate percentage of suspect deaths from police gunfire during OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 57 percent, 2020 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, an average of 13.4 suspects died from police gunfire each year.

In 2020, five suspects sustained non-fatal injuries, resulting in 36 percent of the 14 total suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 43 percent in 2019. When compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 11.3 injured suspects, 2020 experienced 6.3 non-fatal injuries, or 56 percent, below the four-year annual average. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, OIS-Hit incidents where the suspect sustained non-fatal injuries represented 50 of the total 120 suspects, or 42 percent.

ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS



Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	5	1	2	2	1
Filipino	1	0	0	0	1
Hispanic	12	10	8	8	4
White	1	6	1	1	1
Other	0	0	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>

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

Of the seven decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020, four individuals, or 57 percent, were Hispanic. This accounted for a ten-percentage point decrease compared to 67 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Hispanic suspects from OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 63 percent, 2020 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a majority of deceased suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 42 of the 67 total decedents, or 63 percent.

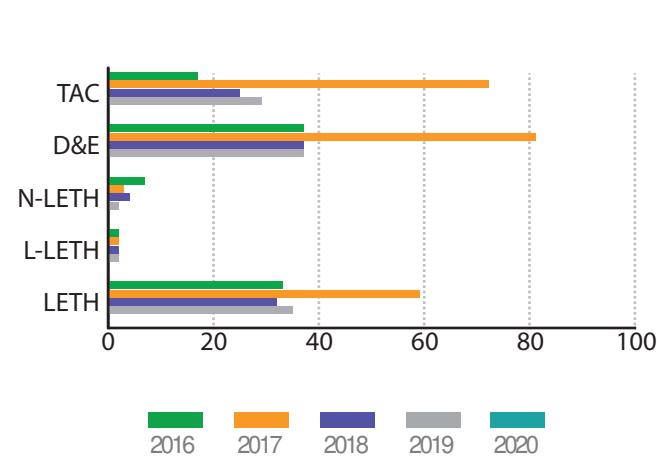
Of the seven decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020, one individual, or 14 percent, was of Filipino. This accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased other ethnicity suspects from OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced a 12-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Filipino ethnicity suspects represented two of the 67 total decedents, or three percent.

Of the seven decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020, one individual, or 14 percent, was Black. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 17 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Black suspects from OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 17 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Black suspects represented the second highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for 11 of the 67 total decedents, or 16 percent.

Of the seven decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020, zero were of other ethnicity. This accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to eight percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased other suspects from OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, other ethnicity suspects represented two of the 67 total decedents, or three percent.

Of the seven decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2020, one individual, or 14 percent, was White. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased White suspects from OIS-Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 15 percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, White suspects represented the third highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for ten of the 67 total decedents, or 15 percent.

## DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION <sup>20</sup> TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



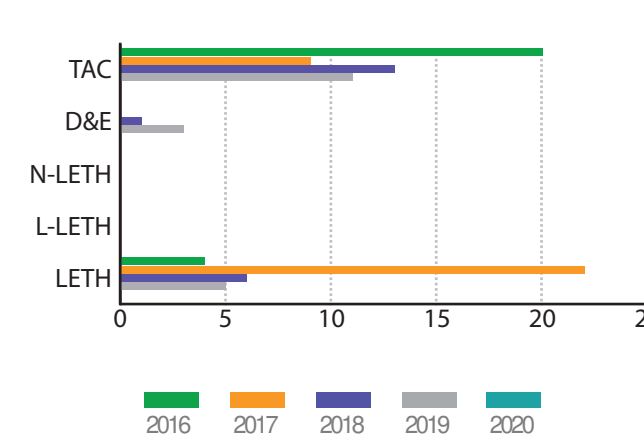
In 2019, 29 of the 40 total OIS-Hit Tactics findings, representing 73 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 66 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018 of 73 percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 143 of the 196 total Tactics findings, or 73 percent.

In 2019, 37 of the 40 total OIS-Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 93 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for four-percentage point decrease compared to 97 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2016 through 2018 of 99 percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, a majority of adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 192 of the 196 total Drawing/ Exhibiting findings, or 98 percent.

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	17	72	25	29	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	37	81	37	37	N/A
Non-Lethal	7	3	4	2	N/A
Less Lethal	2	2	2	2	N/A
Lethal	33	59	32	35	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>N/A</b>

In 2019, 35 of the 40 total Lethal force findings, representing 88 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 84 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Lethal force findings from 2016 through 2018 of 79 percent, 2019 experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, a majority of adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 159 of the 196 total findings, or 81 percent.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY



In 2019, 11 of the 40 total OIS-Hit Tactics findings, representing 28 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 34 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018 of 27 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, 53 of the 196 total Tactics findings, accounting for 27 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

In 2019, three of the 40 total OIS-Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing eight percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2016 through 2018 of one percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, four of the 196 Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing two percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).”

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	20	9	13	11	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	1	3	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	4	22	6	5	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>N/A</b>

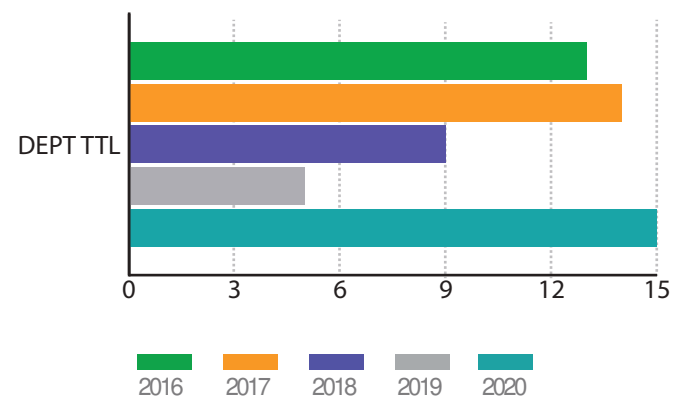
In 2019, five of the 40 total Lethal force findings, representing 13 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 16 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Lethal force findings from 2016 through 2018 of 21 percent, 2019 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, 37 of the 196 total Lethal force findings, representing 19 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

<sup>20</sup> Adjudication data for 2020 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2021.

# OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING - NO HIT INCIDENTS

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

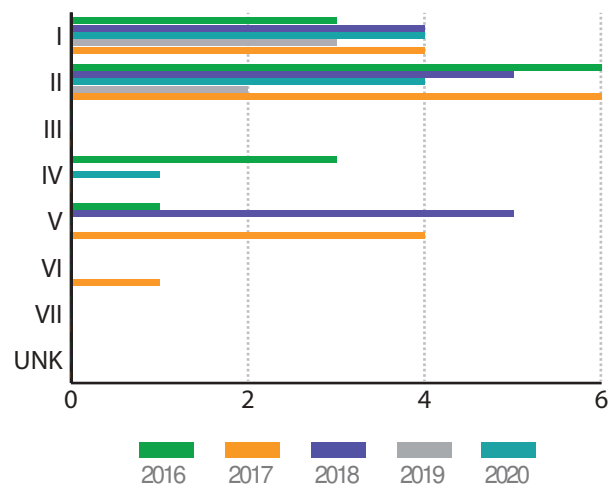
## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



OIS - No Hit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	13	14	9	5	15

In 2020, Department personnel were involved in 15 OIS-No Hit incidents, an increase of ten incidents, or 200 percent, compared to 2019. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, there were a total of 41 OIS-No Hit incidents, resulting in an annual average of 10.3 incidents. The 2020 count exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 4.7 incidents, or 46 percent.

## CLASSIFICATION OF OIS-NO HIT INCIDENTS



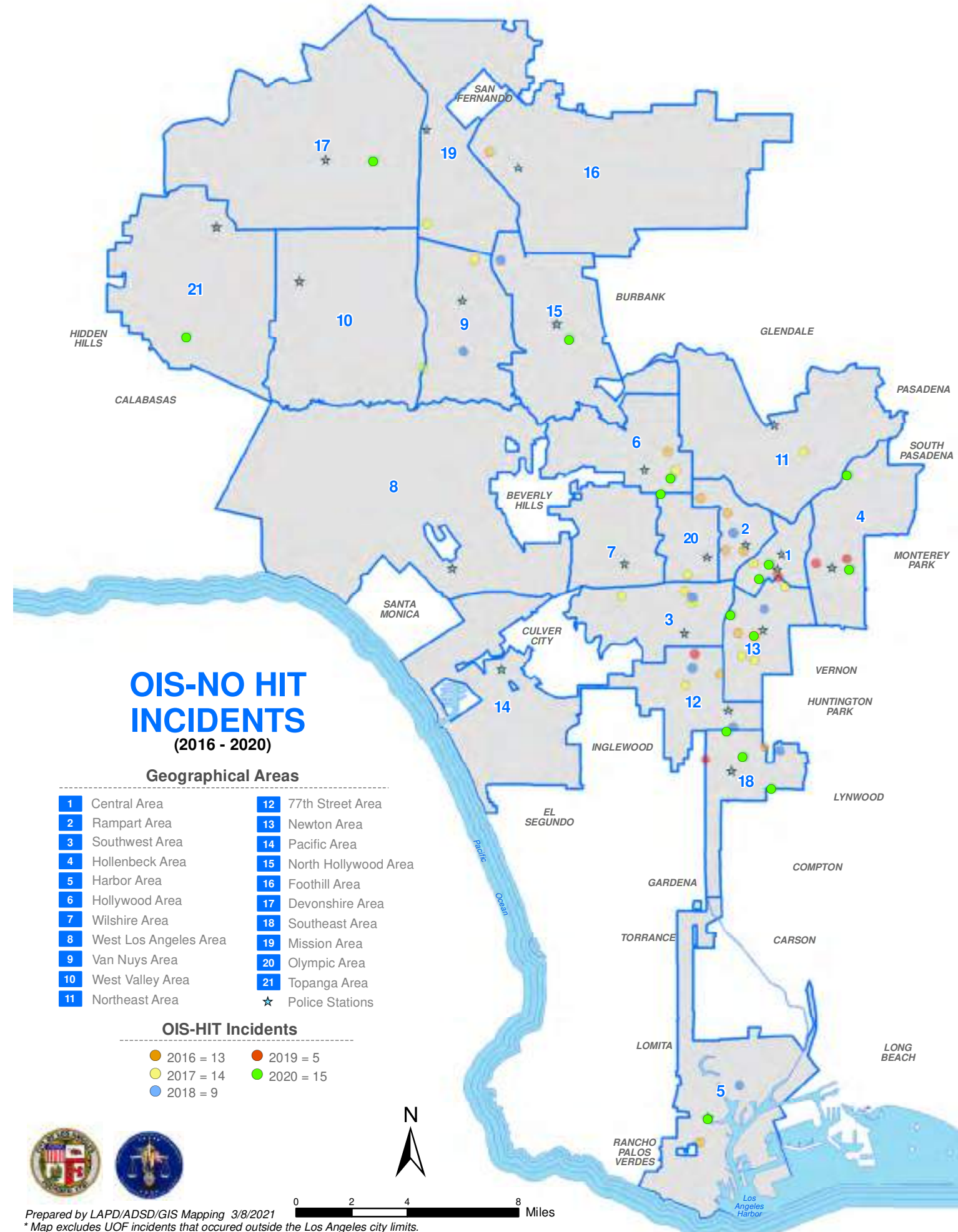
Classification	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
I	3	4	4	3	4
II	6	5	4	2	6
III	0	0	0	0	0
IV	3	0	1	0	0
V	1	5	0	0	4
VI	0	0	0	0	1
VII	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>

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 2020, four of the 15 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 27 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for a 33-percentage point decrease compared to 60 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 34 percent, 2020 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Classification I shooting incidents accounted for 18 of the 56 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 32 percent.

In 2020, six of the 15 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 40 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for no change compared to 40 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate

Continues on page 204



Classification of OIS-No Hit Incidents continued

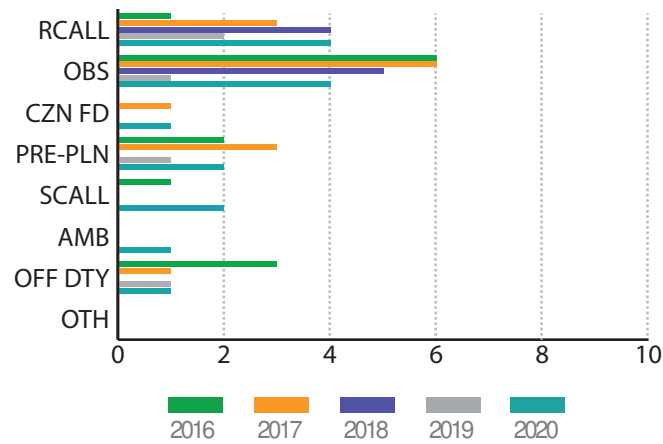
percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 41 percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Classification II shooting incidents accounted for 23 of the 56 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 41 percent.

In 2020, four of the 15 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 27 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a 27-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 15 percent, 2020 experienced a 12-percentage

point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Classification V shooting incidents accounted for ten of the 56 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 18 percent.

In 2020, one of the 15 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or seven percent, was categorized as a Classification VI shooting. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Classification VI shooting incidents accounted for one of the 56 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or two percent.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Radio Call	1	3	4	2	4
Observation	6	6	5	1	4
Citizen Flag Down	0	1	0	0	1
Pre-Planned	2	3	0	1	2
Station Call	1	0	0	0	2
Ambush	0	0	0	0	1
Off-Duty	3	1	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>

In 2020, four of the Department's 15 OIS-No Hit incidents, or 27 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a 13-percentage point decrease compared to 40 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from radio calls from 2016 through 2019 of 24 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, radio calls represented the second largest source category of OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 14 of the 56 total incidents, or 25 percent.

In 2020, four of the Department's 15 OIS-No Hit incidents, or 27 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 20 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2016 through 2019 of 44 percent, 2020 experienced a 17-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the largest source category of OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 22 of the 56 total incidents, or 39 percent.

In 2020, two of the Department's 15 OIS-No Hit incidents, or 13 percent, originated from pre-planned activities. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 20 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from pre-planned activities from 2016 through 2019 of 15 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, pre-planned activities represented the third largest source category of OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for eight of the 56 total incidents, or 14 percent.

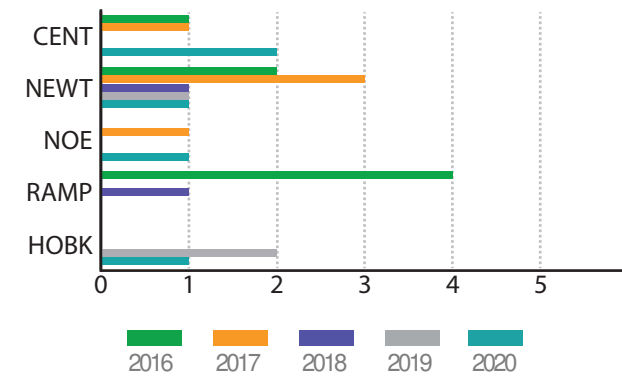
In 2020, two of the Department's 15 OIS-No Hit incidents, or 13 percent, originated from station calls. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from station call incidents from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, station calls of OIS-No Hit incidents accounted for three of the 56 total incidents, or five percent.

In 2020, one of the Department's 15 OIS-No Hit incidents, or seven percent, originated from ambush incidents. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, ambush occurrences of OIS-No Hit incidents accounted for one of the 56 total incidents, or two percent.

In 2020, one of the Department's 15 OIS-No Hit incidents or, seven percent originated from off-duty incidents. This accounted for a 13-percentage point decrease compared to 20 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from off-duty incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 12 percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, off-duty OIS-No Hit incidents accounted for six of the 56 total incidents, or 11 percent.

In 2020, one of the Department's 15 OIS-No Hit incidents or seven percent originated from citizen call incidents. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from citizen call incidents from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, citizen call OIS-No Hit incidents accounted for two of the 56 total incidents, or four percent.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE  
OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

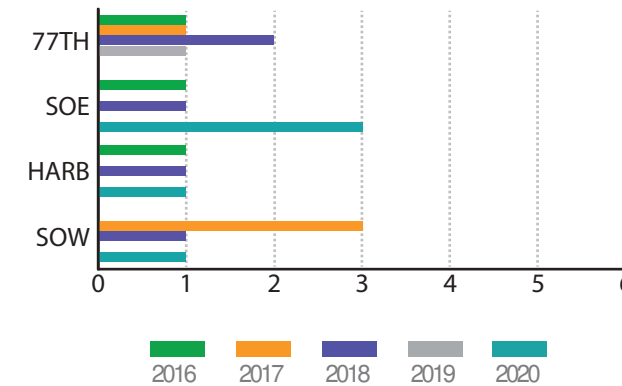


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	1	1	0	0	2
Newton	2	3	1	1	1
Northeast	0	1	0	0	1
Rampart	4	0	1	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>

In 2020, five of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents, or 67 percent, compared to 2019. Thirty-three percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 15; Central Bureau - five).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, 17 OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 4.3 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2020 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 0.7 incidents, or 16 percent.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

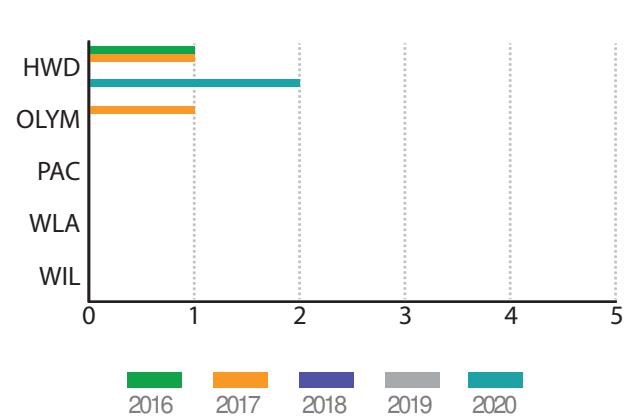


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	1	1	2	1	0
Southeast	1	0	1	0	3
Harbor	1	0	1	0	1
Southwest	0	3	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

In 2020, five of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was an increase of four incidents, or 400 percent, compared to 2019. Thirty-three percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 15; South Bureau - five).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, 13 OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 3.3 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2020 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 1.7 incidents, or 52 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

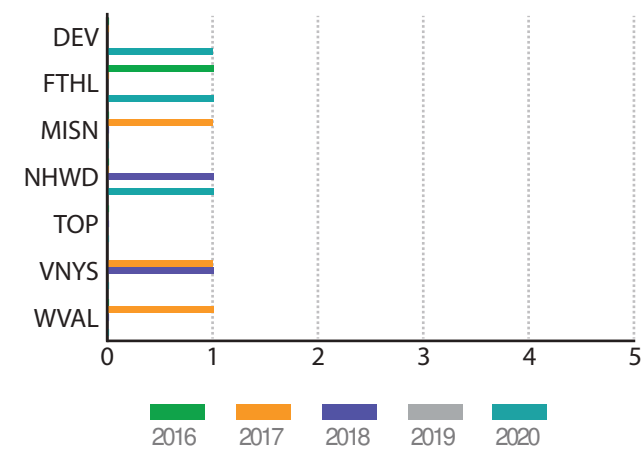


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hollywood	1	1	0	0	2
Olympic	0	1	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

In 2020, two of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents or 100 percent compared to 2019. Thirteen percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department – 15; West Bureau – two).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, three OIS No-Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.8 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2020 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 1.2 incidents, or 150 percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

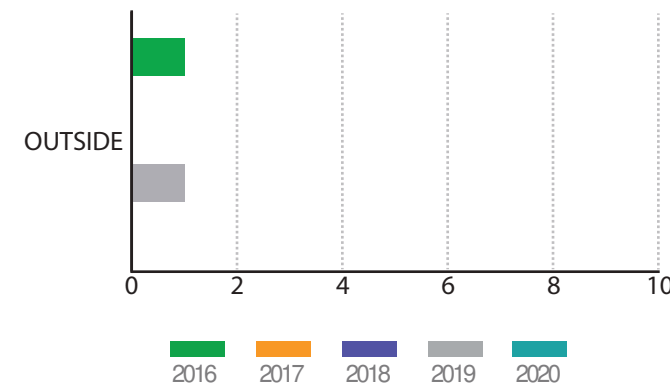


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	1
Foothill	1	0	0	0	1
Mission	0	1	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	1	0	1
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	1	1	0	0
West Valley	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

In 2020, three of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of three incidents or 100 percent compared to 2019. Twenty percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department – 15; Valley Bureau – three).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, six OIS No-Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.5 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2020 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 1.5 incidents, or 100 percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

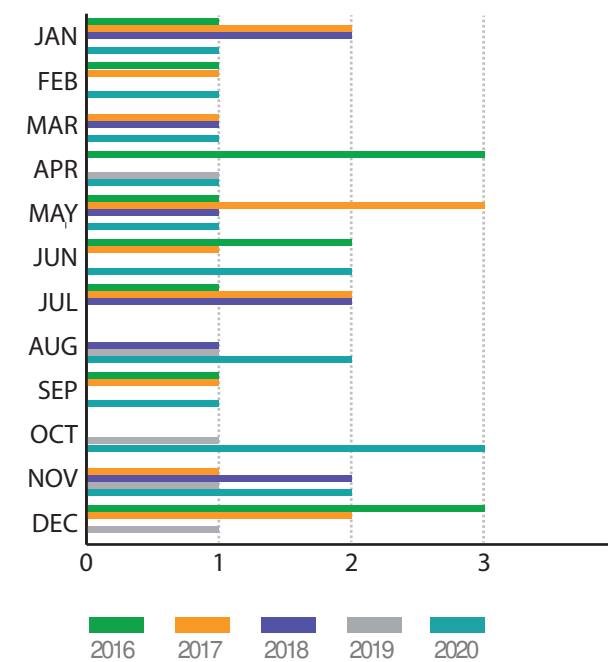


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Outside Jurisdiction	1	0	0	1	0

In 2020, no OIS-No Hit incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, which was a decrease of one incident, or 100 percent compared to one incident in 2019. Zero percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred outside the geographic jurisdiction (Department – 15; Outside Jurisdiction – zero).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, two OIS-No Hit incidents occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents. The Outside Jurisdiction count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 100 percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	1	2	2	0	1
February	1	1	0	0	1
March	0	1	1	0	1
April	3	0	0	1	1
May	1	3	1	0	1
June	2	1	0	0	2
July	1	2	2	0	0
August	0	0	1	1	2
September	1	1	0	0	1
October	0	0	0	1	3
November	0	1	2	1	2
December	3	2	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>

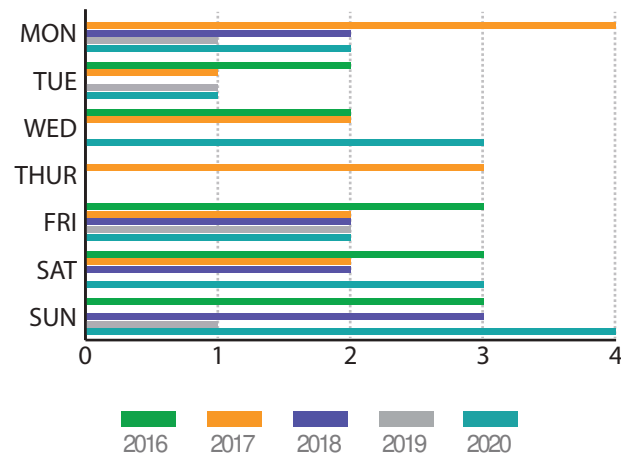
In 2020, October, represented the month with the most OIS-No Hit incidents with three occurrences, or 20 percent, of the 15 total incidents for the year. June, August, and November represented the months with the second most frequent occurrences, with two each, or 13 percent. January, February, March, April, May, and September had one occurrence each, or seven percent. From 2016 through 2020, January, May, November, and December represented the months with the most OIS-No Hit incidents with six each, of the 56 total incidents, or 11 percent. February, March, and September represented the months with the least, accounting for three incidents each, or five percent. The remaining 23 incidents, or 41 percent, were distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

The OIS-No Hit percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2016 through 2020 was as follows:

- January – March: 12 incidents, or 21 percent;
- April – June: 16 incidents, or 29 percent;
- July – September: 12 incidents; or 21 percent; and,
- October – December: 16 incidents, or 29 percent.



### DAY OF OCCURRENCE

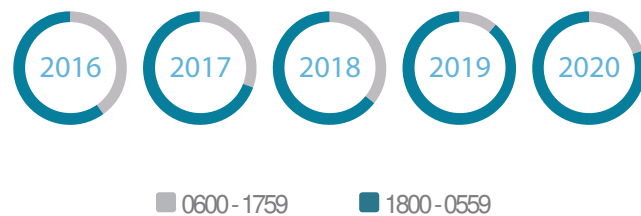


In 2020, Sunday represented the day of the week with the most OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for four occurrences, or 27 percent. Wednesday and Saturday accounted for three OIS-No Hit incidents each, or 20 percent. Monday and Friday accounted for two OIS-No Hit incidents each, or 13 percent. Tuesday accounted for the least OIS-No Hit incidents with one, or seven percent.

Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Monday	0	4	2	1	2
Tuesday	2	1	0	1	1
Wednesday	2	2	0	0	3
Thursday	0	3	0	0	0
Friday	3	2	2	2	2
Saturday	3	2	2	0	3
Sunday	3	0	3	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>

From 2016 through 2020, Sunday and Friday represented the days with the most OIS-No Hit incidents with 11 each of the 56 total incidents, or 20 percent. Saturday represented the day with the second most OIS-No Hit incidents with ten of the 56 total incidents, or 18 percent. The remaining 24 incidents, or 43 percent, were distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

### TIME OF OCCURRENCE



In 2020, three OIS-No Hit incidents, or 20 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while 12 incidents, or 80 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The time distribution varied from 2016 through 2019, where 11 OIS-No Hit incidents, or 27 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 30 incidents, or 73 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0600 - 1759	4	5	1	1	3
1800 - 0559	9	9	8	4	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>

The five-year annual average for 2016 through 2020 was 2.8 OIS-No Hit incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 8.4 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

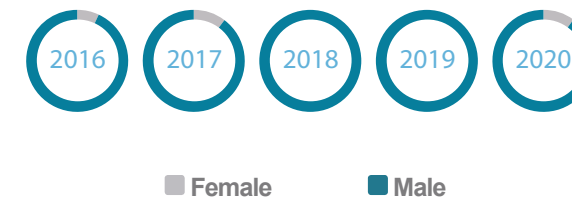
### OFFICER INFORMATION

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

In 2020, 20 Department personnel were involved in the 15 OIS-No Hit incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.3 officers per incident.

This accounted for a decrease of seven percent compared to an average of 1.4 officers per incident in 2019. The 2020 officer to incident average decreased compared to the 2016 through 2019 aggregate annual average by 0.2 or 13 percent.

### OFFICER - GENDER

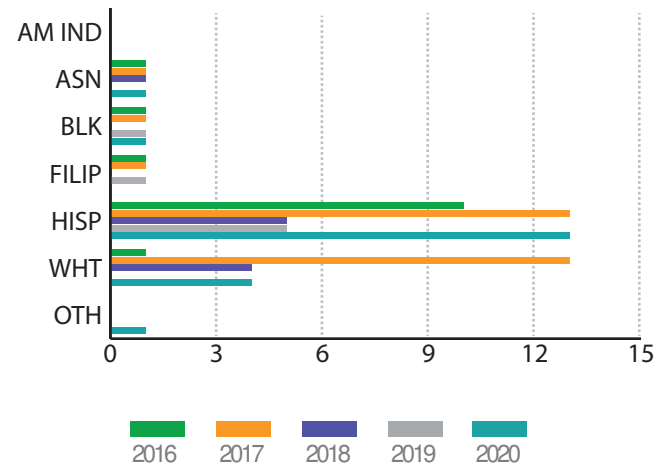


Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	1	3	0	0	2
Male	13	26	10	7	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>

In 2020, 18 male officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 90 percent of the 20 total employees. This accounted for a ten-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020 was eight-percentage points above the Department's overall male personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 93 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, most officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were male, accounting for 74 of the 80 total employees, or 93 percent.

In 2020, two female officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented ten percent of the 20 total employees. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020 was eight-percentage points below the Department's overall female personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2016 through 2019 of seven percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, females accounted for six of the 80 total involved employees, or eight percent.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY



In 2020, 13 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 65 percent of the 20 total employees. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 71 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020 was 15-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 55 percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a majority of officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 46 of the 80 total employees, or 58 percent.

In 2020, four white officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 20 percent of the 20 total employees. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020 was ten-percentage points above the Department's overall White officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 30 percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, White officers represented the second largest category of officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 22 of the 80 total employees, or 28 percent.

In 2020, one Black officer was involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented five percent of the 20 total employees. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 14 percent in 2019. The percentage of Black officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020 was five-percentage points below the Department's overall Black officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Black officers represented the third largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for four of the 80 total employees, or five percent.

In 2020, one Asian/Pacific Islander officer was involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented five percent of the 20 total employees. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. The

Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	1	0	1
Black	1	1	0	1	1
Filipino	1	1	0	1	0
Hispanic	10	13	5	5	13
White	1	13	4	0	4
Other	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>

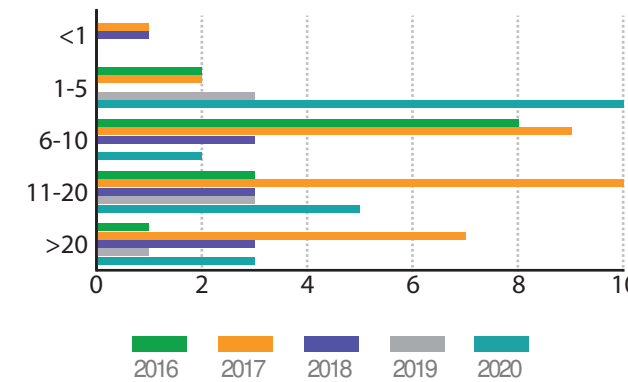
Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS-No Hit Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	5%
Black	9%	10%	5%
Hispanic	48%	50%	65%
White	28%	30%	20%
Other	3%	2%	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020 was three-percentage points below the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Asian/Pacific Islander officers equaled the number of Black officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents accounting for four of the 80 total employees, or five percent.

In 2020, no Filipino officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 20 total employees. This accounted for a 14-percentage point decrease compared to 14 percent in 2019. The percentage of Filipino officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020 was two-percentage points below the Department's overall Filipino officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Filipino personnel from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020 Filipino officers accounted for three of the 80 total employees, or four percent.

The remaining one officer involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020 represents the ethnic category of other. Historically, from 2016 through 2020 other ethnic category officers accounted for one of the 80 total employees, or one percent.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Less than 1	0	1	1	0	0
1 - 5	2	2	0	3	10
6 - 10	8	9	3	0	2
11 - 20	3	10	3	3	5
More than 20	1	7	3	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of 20 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 50 percent (ten out of 20 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – ten percent (two out of 20 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 25 percent (five out of 20 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 15 percent (three out of 20 total officers).

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in three of the five categories, decrease in one, and no change in one age category when compared to 2019. The following depicts these changes:

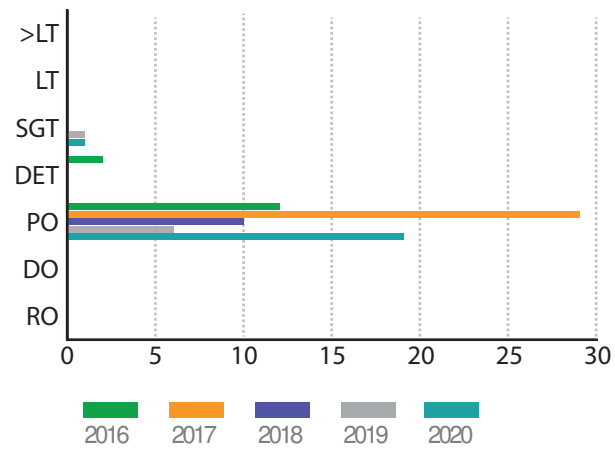
- Less than one year of service – no change (zero percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020);
- 1-5 years of service – seven-percentage point increase (43 percent in 2019, 50 percent in 2020);
- 6-10 years of service – ten-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2019, ten percent in 2020);
- 11-20 years of service – 18-percentage point decrease (43 percent in 2019, 25 percent in 2020); and,
- More than 20 years of service – one-percentage point increase (14 percent in 2019, 15 percent in 2020).

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in one of the five years of service categories and decreases in four when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents during the four-year period from 2016 through 2019. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – three-percentage point decrease (three percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020);
- 1-5 years of service – 38-percentage point increase (12 percent during four-year period, 50 percent in 2020);
- 6-10 years of service – 23-percentage point decrease (33 percent during four-year period, ten percent in 2020)
- 11-20 years of service – seven-percentage point decrease (32 percent during four-year period, 25 percent in 2020)
- More than 20 years of service – five-percentage point decrease (20 percent during four-year period, 15 percent in 2020).

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, most of the officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents had 11-20 years of service, accounting for 24 of the 80 total employees, or 30 percent. Officers with 6-10 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 22 employees, or 28 percent. Officers with more than 1-5 years of service were the third largest category, with 17 employees, or 21 percent, followed by officers with 20 or more years of service, which had 15 employees, or 19 percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for two employees, represented only three percent of the total.

OFFICER – RANK

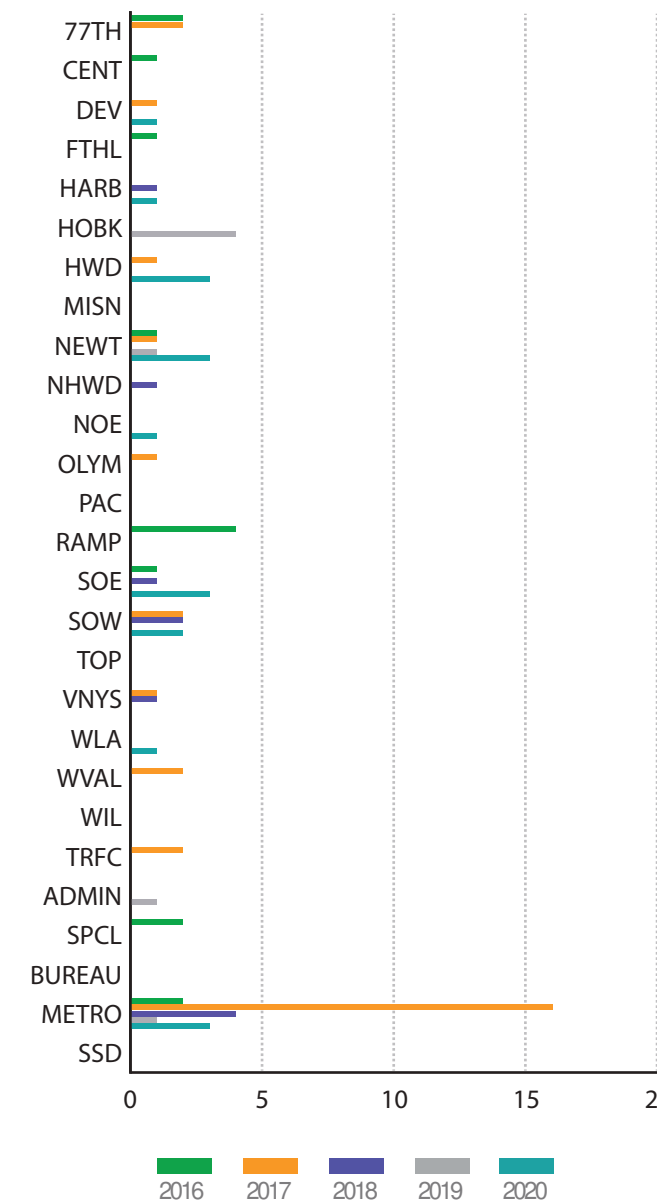


In 2020, 19 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 95 percent of the 20 total employees. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 86 percent in 2019. The percentage of officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020 was 25-percentage points above the Department's overall Police Officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2016 through 2019 of 95 percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, most of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 76 of the 80 total employees, or 95 percent.

Rank	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	1	1
Detective	2	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	12	29	10	6	19
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>

In 2020, one employee at the rank of Sergeant was involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented five percent of the 20 total employees. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 14 percent in 2019. The percentage of sergeants involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020 was seven-percentage points below the Department's overall Sergeants total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Sergeant from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020 Sergeants involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounted for two of the 80 total employees, or three percent.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2020, three personnel assigned to Newton Division were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 20 total employees. This represented a one-percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Newton Division from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Newton Division accounted for 6 of the 80 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or eight percent.

In 2020, three personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented 15 percent of the 20 total employees. This represented a one-percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2016 through 2019 of 38 percent, 2020 experienced a 23-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division accounted for 26 of the 80 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or 33 percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	2	2	0	0	0
Central	1	0	0	0	2
Devonshire	0	1	0	0	1
Foothill	1	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	1	0	1
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	4	0
Hollywood	0	1	0	0	3
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	1	1	0	1	3
North Hollywood	0	0	1	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	1
Olympic	0	1	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	4	0	0	0	0
Southeast	1	0	1	0	3
Southwest	0	2	2	0	2
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	1	1	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	1
West Valley	0	2	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	2	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	1	0
Specialized Units	2	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	2	16	4	1	3
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>

Similarly, in 2020, three personnel assigned to Southeast Division were involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented 15 percent of the 20 total employees. This represented a 15-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southeast Division from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced a 12-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Southeast Division accounted for five of the 80 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or six percent.

Similarly, in 2020, three personnel assigned to Hollywood Division were involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented 15 percent of the 20 total employees. This represented a 15-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Hollywood Division from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Hollywood Division accounted for four of the 80 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or five percent.

*Continues on page 214*

Officer - Area/Division of Assignment continued

In 2020, personnel assigned to Southwest Division and Central Division involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, represented two incidents each, or ten percent. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Southwest Division accounted for six of the 80 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or eight percent. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Central Division accounted for three of the 80 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or four percent.

The remaining four personnel, or 20 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020, were distributed evenly with one each assigned to Northeast Division, West Los Angeles Division, Harbor Division, and Devonshire Division.

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the 20 total personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020:

- Central Bureau: six personnel, or 30 percent;
- West Bureau: three personnel, or 15 percent;
- South Bureau: six personnel, or 30 percent;
- Valley Bureau: two personnel, or ten percent;
- CTSOB: three personnel, or 15 percent; and,
- Other: zero personnel, or zero percent.

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in four of the six Bureau categories and decreases in one, when compared to 2019.

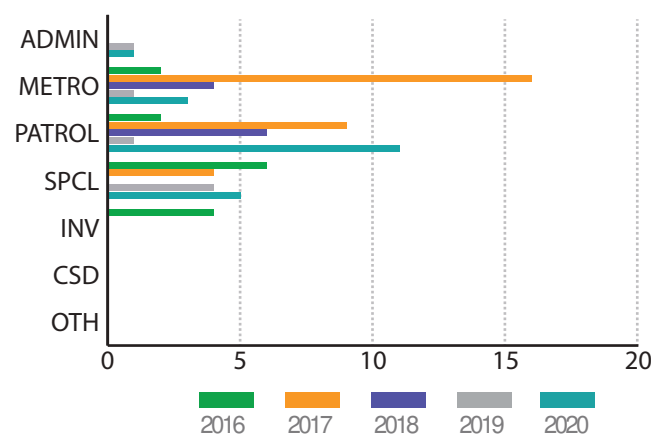
The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 41-percentage point decrease (71 percent in 2019, 30 percent in 2020);
- West Bureau: 15-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2019, 15 percent in 2020);
- South Bureau: 30-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2019, 30 percent in 2020);
- Valley Bureau: ten-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2019, ten percent in 2020);
- CTSOB: one-percentage point increase (14 percent in 2019, 15 percent in 2020); and,
- Other: no change (zero percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020).

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in four of the six Bureau categories and decreases in two, when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2016 through 2019. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: ten-percentage point increase (20 percent during four-year period, 30 percent in 2020);
- West Bureau: 12-percentage point increase (three percent during four-year period, 15 percent in 2020);
- South Bureau: 12-percentage point increase (18 percent during four-year period, 30 percent in 2020);
- Valley Bureau: two-percentage point decrease (12 percent during four-year period, ten percent in 2020);
- CTSOB: 23-percentage point decrease (38 percent during four-year period, 15 percent in 2020); and,
- Other: five-percentage point increase (five percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020).

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



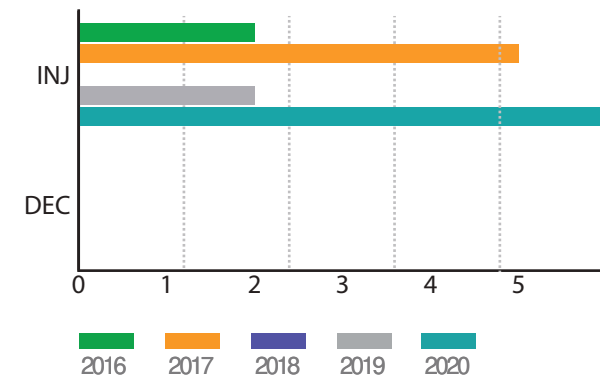
Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Administrative	0	0	0	1	1
Metropolitan	2	16	4	1	3
Patrol	2	9	6	1	11
Specialized	6	4	0	4	5
Investigative	4	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>

In 2020, five personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 25 percent of the 20 total personnel. This accounted for a 32-percentage point decrease compared to 57 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2016 through 2019 of 23 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 19 of the 80 total employees, or 24 percent.

In 2020, 11 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented 55 percent of the 20 total personnel. This accounted for a 41-percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2016 through 2019 of 30 percent, 2020 experienced a 25-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the largest category of officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 29 of the 80 total employees, or 36 percent.

In 2020, three personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 20 total personnel. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2016 through 2019 of 38 percent, 2020 experienced a 23-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to Metropolitan division represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 26 of the 80 total employees, or 33 percent.

OFFICER – INJURIES

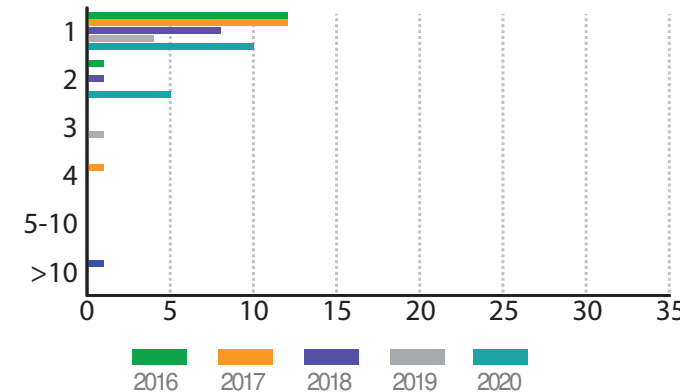


Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	2	5	0	2	6
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from OIS-No Hit incidents during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020. However, 15 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

In 2020, six officers sustained injuries during the 20 OIS-No Hit incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a 200 percent increase compared to two injured officers in 2019. Additionally, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 2.3 injured officers, 2020 was 3.7 injured officers, or 161 percent, above the four-year annual average.

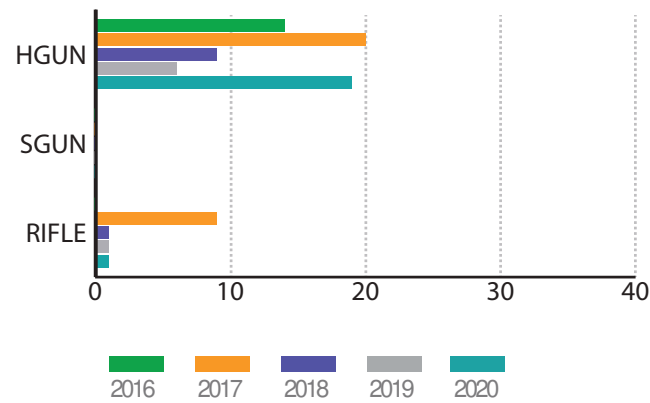
NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT



In 2020, there were ten single shooter OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 67 percent of the 15 total incidents. This accounted for a 13-percentage point decrease compared to 80 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS-No Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 88 percent, 2020 experienced a 21-percentage point decrease.

In 2020, there were five double shooter OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 33 percent of the 15 total incidents. This accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS-No Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced a 28-percentage point increase.

OFFICER- WEAPON TYPE

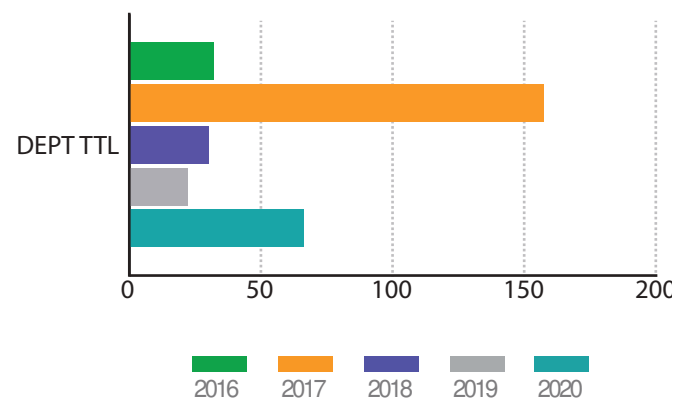


Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Handgun	14	20	9	6	19
Shotgun	0	0	0	0	0
Rifle	0	9	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>

In 2020, 19 handguns were utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 95 percent of the 20 total weapon types. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 86 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 82 percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 68 of the 80 total weapons, or 85 percent.

In 2020, one rifle was utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented five percent of the 20 total weapon types. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 14 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 18 percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 12 of the 80 total weapons, or 15 percent.

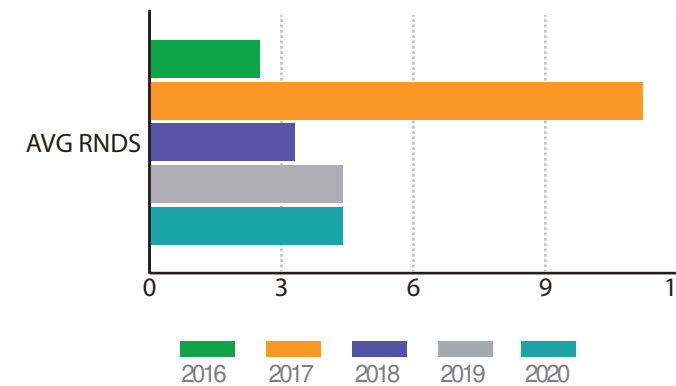
TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR



OIS - No Hit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Rounds	32	157	30	22	66

In 2020, 66 rounds were fired during the 15 OIS-No Hit incidents. When compared to the 2019 total of 22 rounds fired, 2020 experienced an increase of 44 rounds, or 200 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 60.3 rounds fired, 2020 was 5.7 rounds, or nine percent, above the four-year annual average.

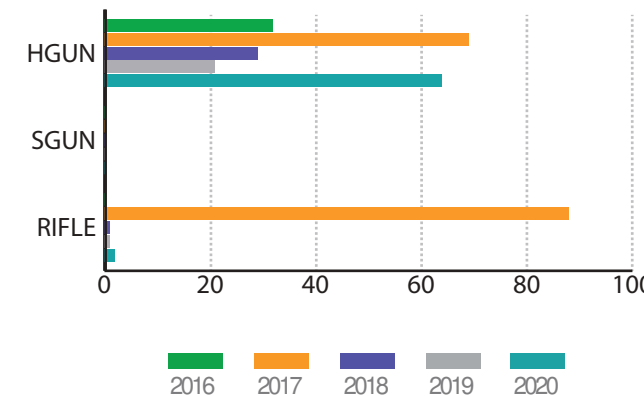
ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT



OIS - No Hit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Average Rounds	2.5	11.2	3.3	4.4	4.4

In 2020, an average of 4.4 rounds was fired during OIS-No Hit incidents. When compared to the 2019 average of 4.4 rounds fired, 2020 experienced no change. Additionally, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 5.4 rounds fired per incident, 2020 was one round, or 19 percent, below the four-year annual average.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE



Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Handgun	32	69	29	21	64
Shotgun	0	0	0	0	0
Rifle	0	88	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>66</b>

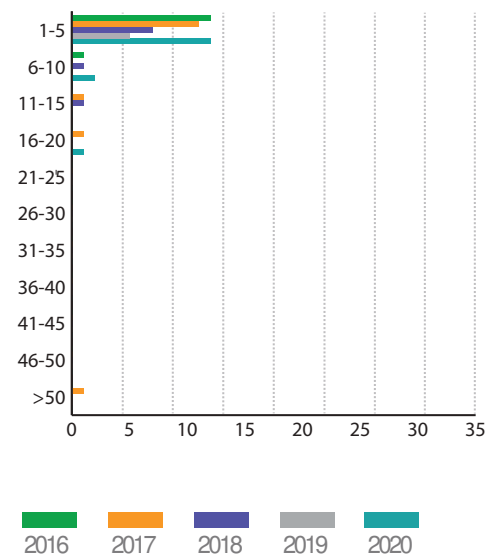
In 2020, 64 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 97 percent of the 66 total rounds fired. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 95 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 63 percent, 2020 experienced a 34-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 215 of the 307 total rounds, or 70 percent.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during OIS No Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 37 percent, 2020 experienced a 34-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 92 of the 307 total rounds, or 30 percent.

In 2020, two rounds were fired from a rifle during an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented three percent of the 66 total rounds fired. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to five percent in 2019.

In 2020, no rounds were fired from shotguns during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 66 total rounds fired. This accounted for no change compared to zero percent in 2019.

### NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS



No. of Rounds	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1 - 5	12	11	7	5	12
6 - 10	1	0	1	0	2
11 - 15	0	1	1	0	0
16 - 20	0	1	0	0	1
21 - 25	0	0	0	0	0
26 - 30	0	0	0	0	0
31 - 35	0	0	0	0	0
36 - 40	0	0	0	0	0
41 - 45	0	0	0	0	0
46 - 50	0	0	0	0	0
51 or more	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>

In 2020, there were 12 OIS-No Hit incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 80 percent of the 15 total incidents. This accounted for a 20-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 85 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point decrease.

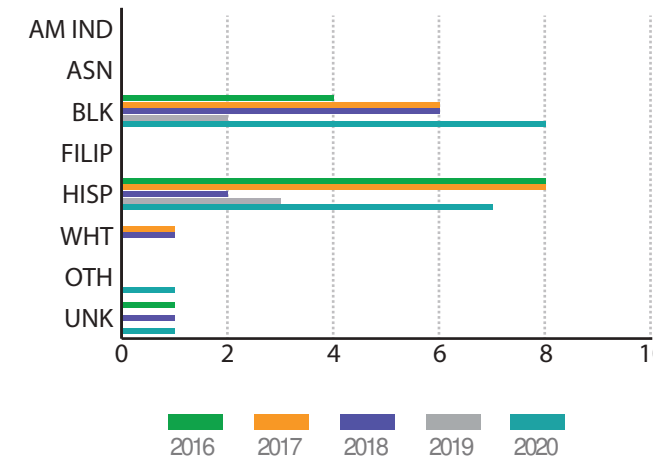
In 2020, there were two OIS-No Hit incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, which represented 13 percent of the 15 total incidents. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced an eight-percentage point increase.

In 2020, there was one OIS-No Hit incident in which 16-20 rounds were fired, which represented seven percent of the 15 total incidents. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of two percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point increase.

### SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

#### SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	4	6	6	2	8
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	8	8	2	3	7
White	0	1	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	1	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>

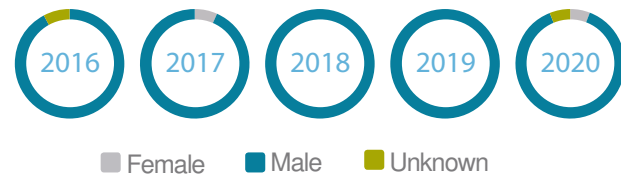
In 2020, eight Black suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 47 percent of the 17 total suspects. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 40 percent in 2019. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020 was 38-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. Additionally, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020 was five-percentage points above the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 42 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-No Hit incidents with 26 of the 60 total suspects, or 43 percent.

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS-No Hit Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	9%	42%	47%
Hispanic	48%	39%	41%
White	28%	7%	0%
Other	3%	3%	6%
Unknown	DNA	9%	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2020, seven Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 41 percent of the 17 total suspects. This accounted for a 19-percentage point decrease compared to 60 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020 was seven-percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2020 was two-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2016 through 2019, of 49 percent, 2020 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-No Hit incidents with 28 of the 60 total suspects, or 47 percent.

In 2020, the remaining two suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or 12 percent, were in the "Other" and "Unknown" categories, with one incident each.

SUSPECT – GENDER



In 2020, 15 male suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 88 percent of the 17 total suspects. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease when compared to 100 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2016 through 2019, of 95 percent, 2020 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, most suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were male, representing 56 of the 60 total suspects, or 93 percent.

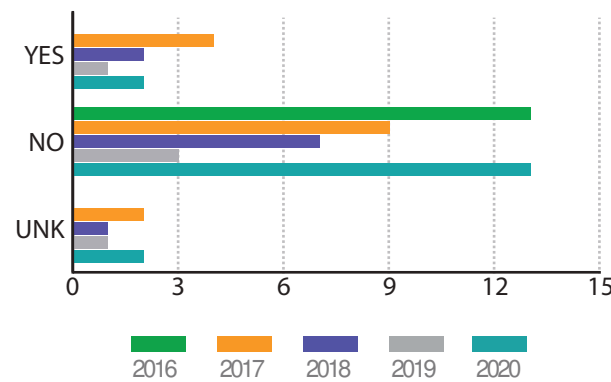
In 2020, one female suspect was involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented six percent of the 17 total suspects. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase when compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female

Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	0	1	0	0	1
Male	12	14	10	5	15
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>

suspects from 2016 through 2019, of two percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, females represented the category least likely to be involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, with two of the 60 total suspects, or three percent.

In 2020, the last remaining suspect involved in an OIS No-Hit incident was in the “unknown” category, which represented six percent of the 17 total suspects. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase when compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved unknown suspects from 2016 through 2019, of two percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, unknown suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents accounted for two of the 60 total suspects, or three percent.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

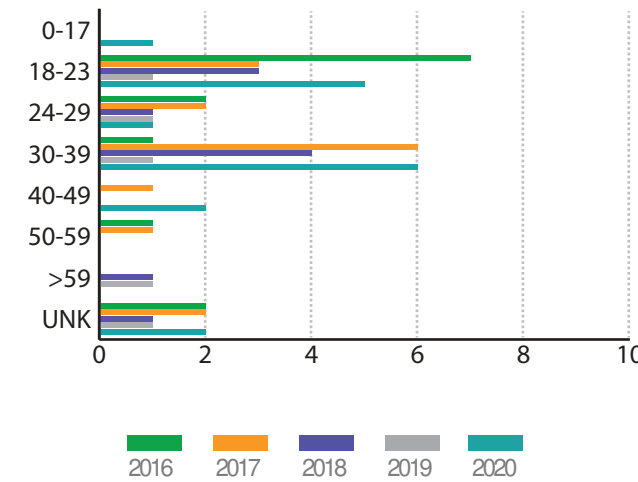


In 2020, two of the 17 total suspects, or 12 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease in comparison to 20 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2016 through 2019 of 16 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point decrease.

Per. Mental Illness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	0	4	2	1	2
No	13	9	7	3	13
Unknown	0	2	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for nine of the 60 total suspects, or 15 percent.

SUSPECT – AGE



In 2020, five of the 17 total suspects, or 29 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, were in the 18-23 age group. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease when compared to 20 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of the 18-23 age group from 2016 through 2019, of 33 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, most suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were in the 18-23 age group, representing 19 of the 60 total suspects, or 33 percent.

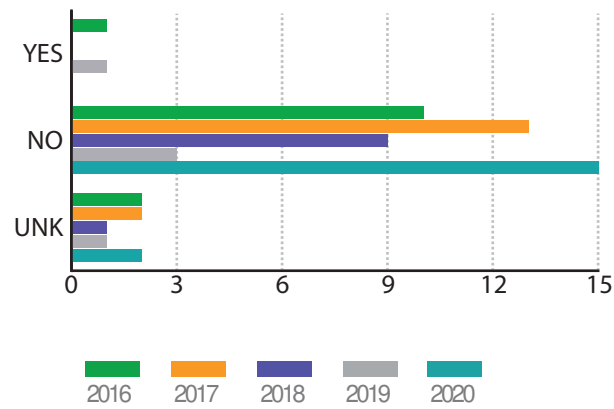
In 2020, six of the 17 total suspects, or 35 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, were in the 30-39 age group. This accounted for a 15-percentage point decrease when compared to 20 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of the 30-39 age group from 2016 through 2019, of 28 percent, 2020 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 30-39 age group was the second most represented with 18 of the 60 total suspects involved in OIS No Hit incidents, or 30 percent.

Age	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0-17	0	0	0	0	1
18-23	7	3	3	1	5
24-29	2	2	1	1	1
30-39	1	6	4	1	6
40-49	0	1	0	0	2
50-59	1	1	0	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	1	1	0
Unknown	2	2	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>

In 2020, two of the 17 total suspects, or 12 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, were in the 40-49 age group. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase when compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of the 40-49 age group from 2016 through 2019, of two percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 40-49 age group represented three of the 60 total suspects involved in OIS No-Hit incidents, or five percent.

In 2020, the 24-29 and 0-17 age groups represented 12 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, with one each. The remaining two suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were categorized as “Unknown.”

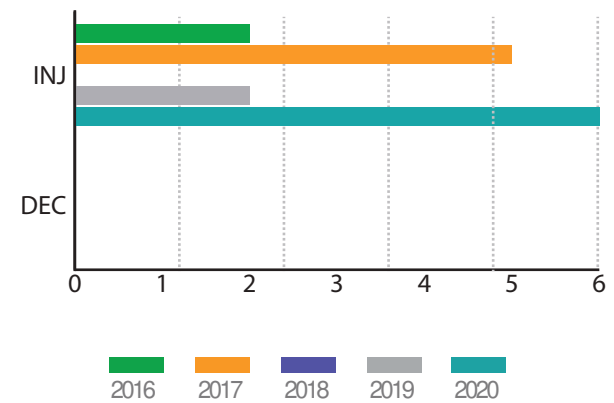
SUSPECT – HOMELESS <sup>21</sup>



Homeless	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	1	0	0	1	0
No	10	13	9	3	15
Unknown	2	2	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>

In 2020, there were no suspects involved in OIS No-Hit incidents experiencing homelessness. This accounted for a 20-percentage point decrease compared to 20 percent in 2019. From 2016 through 2020, homeless suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents accounted for two of the 60 total suspects, or three percent.

SUSPECT – INJURIES

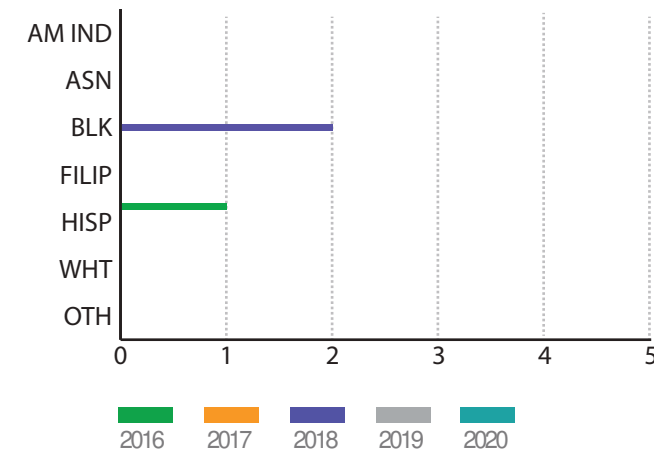


Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	2	6	3	1	6
Deceased	1	0	2	0	0
Unknown	0	2	1	1	2
None	10	7	4	3	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>

In 2020, six suspects sustained non-fatal injuries during the 15 OIS-No Hit incidents, which was an increase of five suspects compared to one suspect in 2019, or 500 percent. When compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of three injured suspects, 2020 experienced a 100 percent increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, an average of 3.6 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries during OIS-No Hit incidents each year. The 2020 number of suspects injured exceeded the five-year average by 2.4 suspects, or 67 percent.

In 2020, nine suspects, or 60 percent, were uninjured during OIS-No Hit incidents. Additionally, two suspects' injury status remained unknown.

ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS

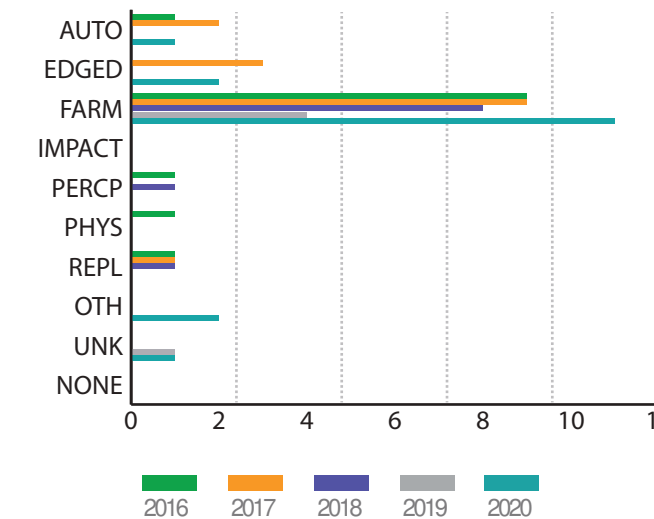


Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	2	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

There were no deaths as a result of an OIS-No Hit incident in 2020, which represented no change compared to 2019. However, in 2016 one Hispanic suspect was deceased from a self-inflicted gunshot wound during an OIS-No Hit incident. Furthermore, in 2018 there were two Black suspects that died from self-inflicted gunshot wounds during OIS-No Hit incidents.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE



Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Automobile	1	2	0	0	1
Edged Weapon	0	3	0	0	2
Firearm	9	9	8	4	11
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	1	0	1	0	0
Physical Force	1	0	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	1	1	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	2
None	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>

In 2020, 11 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 65 percent of the 17 total weapon types. This accounted for a 15-percentage point decrease compared to 80 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 70 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents, representing 41 of the 60 total weapons, or 68 percent.

In 2020, two edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS- No-Hit incidents, which represented 12 percent of the 17 total weapon types. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of seven percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, edged weapons were the second most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents, representing five of the 60 total weapons, or eight percent.

*Continues on page 224*

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

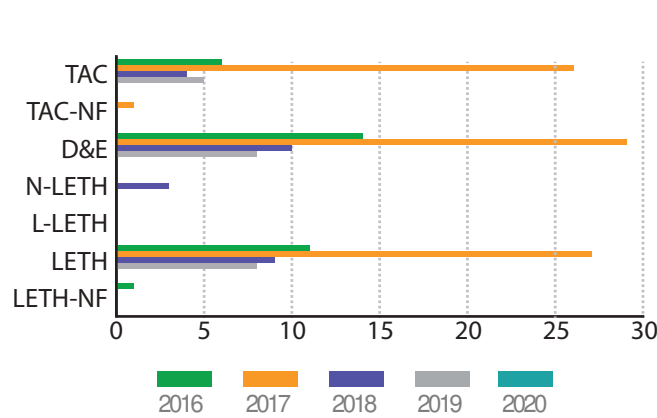


SUSPECT - WEAPON/FORCE CONTINUED

In 2020, one automobile was utilized by a suspect during an OIS No-Hit incident, which represented six percent. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of automobiles utilized as weapons by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2016 through 2019 of seven percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, automobiles used as weapons by suspects during OIS No-Hit incidents, representing four of the 60 total weapons, or seven percent.

The remaining three weapons used by suspects during OIS No-Hit incidents were categorized as "Other" and "None".

**DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION <sup>22</sup>**  
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



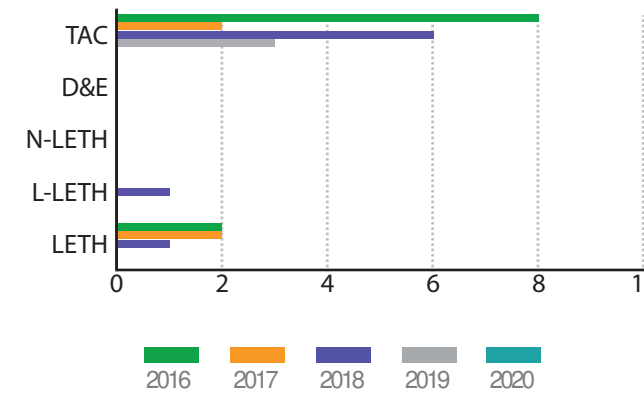
Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	8	2	6	3	0
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	0
Less Lethal	0	0	1	0	0
Lethal	2	2	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

In 2019, five of the eight total OIS-No Hit Tactics findings, representing 63 percent, were adjudicated as "Tactical Debrief." This accounted for a 23-percentage point increase compared to 40 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Tactical Debrief" Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018 of 69 percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a "Tactical Debrief" outcome, accounting for 41 of the 60 total Tactics findings, or 68 percent.

In 2019, eight of the eight total Lethal Force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action)." This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to 90 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "In Policy (No Further Action)" Lethal force findings from 2016 through 2018 of 90 percent, 2019 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, a majority of adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome, accounting for 55 of the 60 total findings, or 92 percent.

In 2019, eight of the eight total OIS-No Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action)." This accounted for no change compared to 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "In Policy (No Further Action)" Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2016 through 2018 of 100 percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, all adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome, accounting for 61 of the 61 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 100 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY



Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	8	2	6	3	0
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	0
Less Lethal	0	0	1	0	0
Lethal	2	2	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

In 2019, three of the eight total OIS-No Hit Tactics findings, representing 38 percent, were adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval." This accounted for a 22-percentage point decrease compared to 60 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Administrative Disapproval" Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018 of 31 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, 19 of the 60 total Tactics findings, accounting for 32 percent, resulted in an "Administrative Disapproval" outcome.

In 2019, none of the eight total Lethal force findings, representing zero percent, were adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)." This accounted for a ten-percentage point decrease compared to ten percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)" Lethal force findings from 2016 through 2018 of ten percent, 2019 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, five of the 60 total Lethal force findings, representing eight percent, resulted in an "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)" outcome.

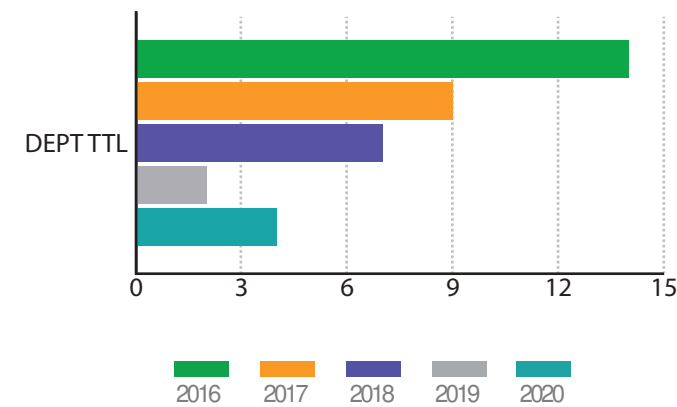
In 2019, none of the eight total OIS-No Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings were adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)." In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, none of the 61 Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing zero percent, were adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)."

<sup>22</sup> Adjudication data for 2020 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2021.  
<sup>23</sup> The Department's statute of limitations for adjudication of a CUOF incident is one year from the date of incident. When the case is heard by the BOPC for adjudication, a quorum of three of the five BOPC members is required for a majority decision of an adjudicative finding. In these instances, the case was heard by the BOPC during closed session meetings. However, no majority decision was reached, and thus, no adjudicative tactics and lethal force findings were rendered.

# ANIMAL SHOOTING INCIDENTS

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

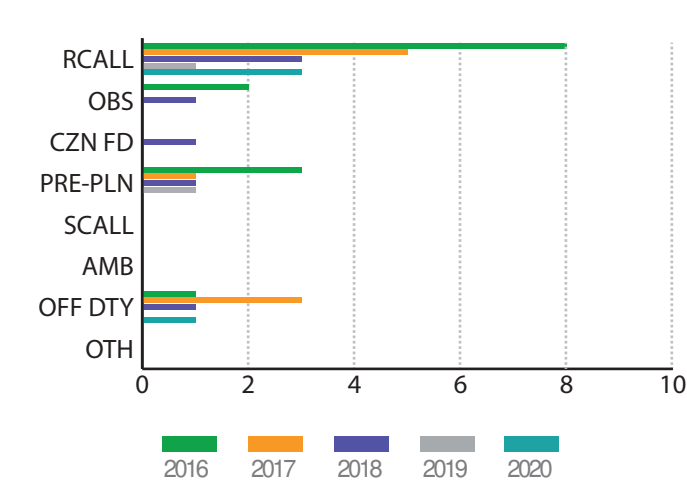
## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS <sup>24</sup>



OIS - Animal	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	14	9	7	2	4

In 2020, Department personnel were involved in four Animal Shooting incidents, an increase of two incidents, or 100 percent, compared to 2019. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, there were a total of 32 Animal Shooting incidents, resulting in an annual average of eight incidents per year. The 2020 count fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by four incidents, or 50 percent.

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

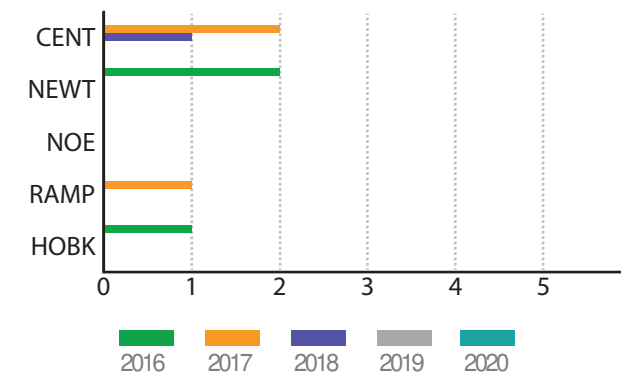


Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Radio Call	8	5	3	1	3
Observation	2	0	1	0	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	1	0	0
Pre-Planned	3	1	1	1	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	1	3	1	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

In 2020, three of the Department's four Animal Shooting incidents, or 75 percent, originated from a radio call. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Animal Shooting incidents resulting from radio calls from 2016 through 2019 of 53 percent, 2020 experienced a 22-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, radio calls represented the largest source category of Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 20 of the 36 total incidents, or 56 percent.

In 2020, one of the Department's four Animal Shooting incidents, or 25 percent, originated from an off-duty incident. This accounted for a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Animal Shooting incidents resulting from an off-duty incident from 2016 through 2019 of 16 percent, 2020 experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, off-duty and pre-planned incidents represented the second largest source category of Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for six incidents each, 12 total incidents, or 33 percent.

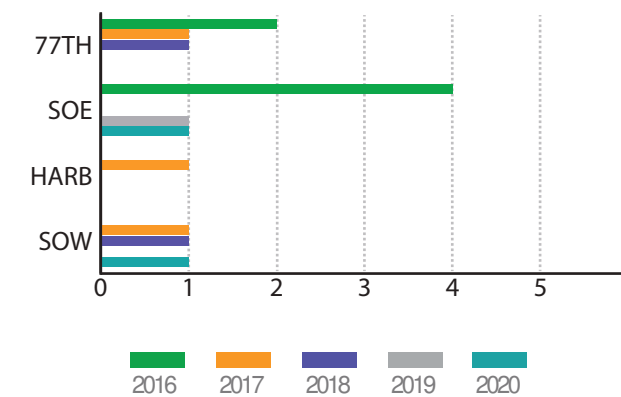
## BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU



Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	0	2	1	0	0
Newton	2	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	1	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

In 2020, none of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which accounted for no percentage change compared to 2019. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, seven Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.75 incidents (Department – four; Central Bureau – zero).

## OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU



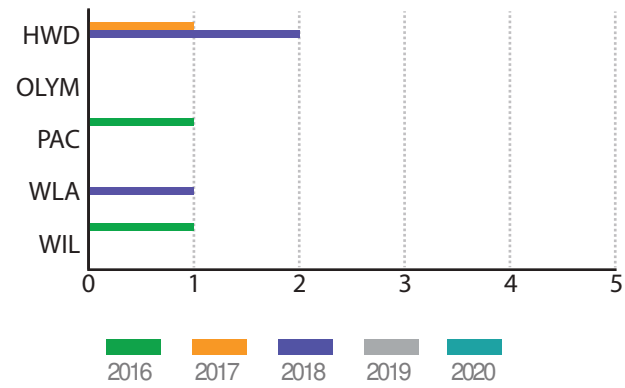
Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	2	1	1	0	0
Southeast	4	0	0	1	1
Harbor	0	1	0	0	0
Southwest	0	1	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

In 2020, two of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2019. Fifty percent of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department – four; South Bureau – two).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, 12 Animal Shooting incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of three incidents. The South Bureau count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by one incident, or 33 percent.

<sup>24</sup>A bystander was struck by a round fired by a Department employee during an Animal Shooting in 2016. This incident was classified as an Animal Shooting since the round struck the animal as intended, but travelled through it and struck the bystander who had no role in the incident.

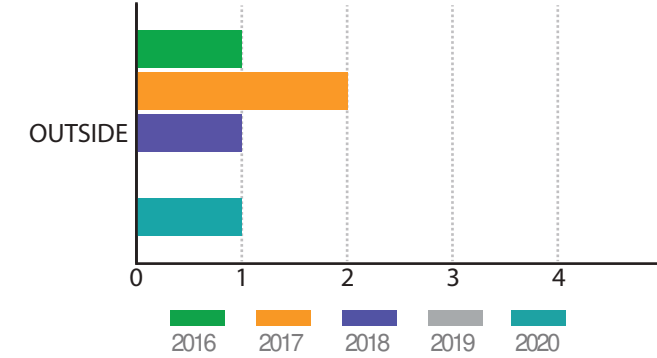
OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU



Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hollywood	0	1	2	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	1	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	1	0	0
Wilshire	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

In 2020, none of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which remained the same compared to 2019. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, six Animal Shooting incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.5 incidents (Department – four; West Bureau – zero).

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

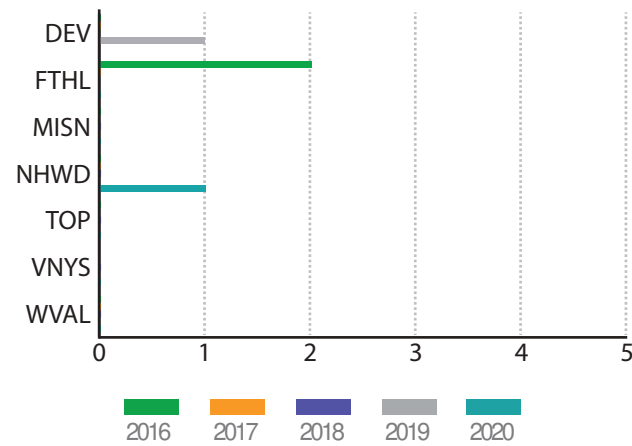


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Outside Jurisdiction	1	2	1	0	1

In 2020, one of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent compared to 2019. Twenty-five percent of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction (Department – four; Outside – one).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, four Animal Shooting incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of one incident per year. The Outside Jurisdiction Count for 2020 experienced no change compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of one incident.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

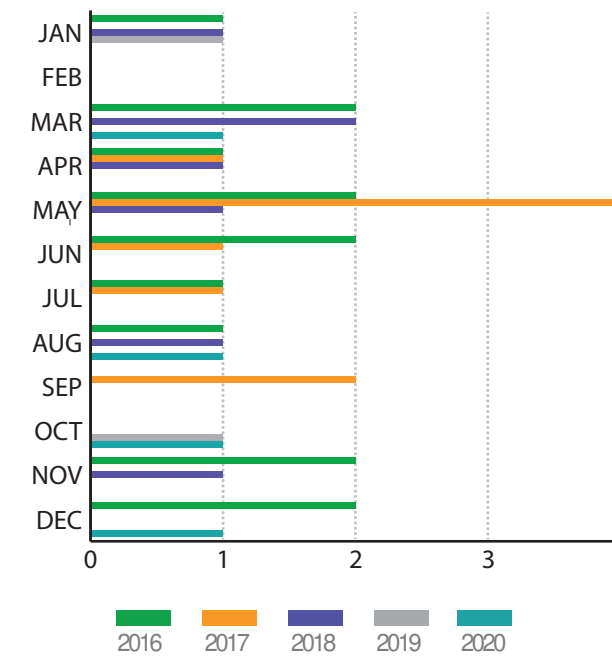


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Devonshire	0	0	0	1	0
Foothill	2	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	1
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

In 2020, one of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which remained the same compared to 2019. Twenty-five percent of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department – four; Valley Bureau – one).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, three Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of .75 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2020 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 0.25 incidents, or 33 percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



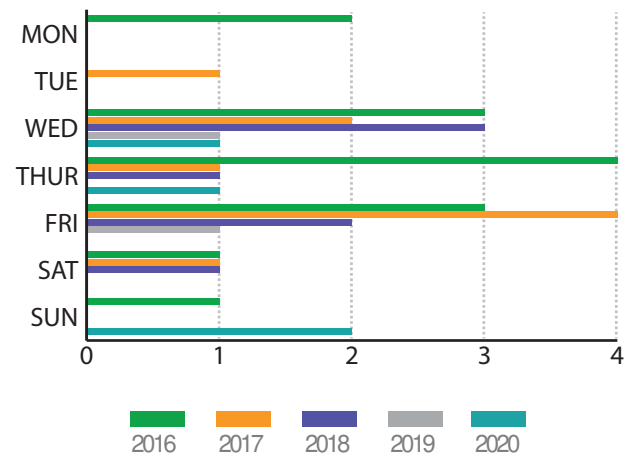
Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	1	0	1	1	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	2	0	2	0	1
April	1	1	1	0	0
May	2	4	1	0	0
June	2	1	0	0	0
July	1	1	0	0	0
August	1	0	1	0	1
September	0	2	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	1	1
November	2	0	1	0	0
December	2	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

In 2020, March, August, October, and December represented the months with the Animal Shooting incidents with one occurrence each. From 2016 through 2020, May represented the month with the most Animal Shooting incidents with seven of the 36 total incidents, or 19 percent. March had the second highest counts with five incidents, or 14 percent. February had the least with no incidents, or zero percent, during the same five-year period.

The Animal Shooting percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2016 through 2020 was as follows:

- January – March: eight incidents, or 22 percent;
- April – June: 13 incidents, or 36 percent;
- July – September: seven incidents, or 19 percent; and,
- October – December: eight incidents, or 22 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE



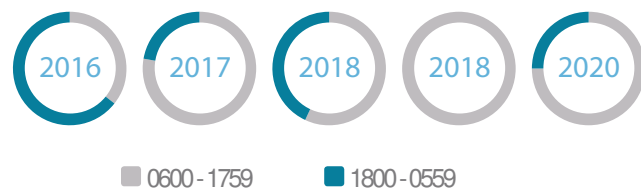
Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Monday	2	0	0	0	0
Tuesday	0	1	0	0	0
Wednesday	3	2	3	1	1
Thursday	4	1	1	0	1
Friday	3	4	2	1	0
Saturday	1	1	1	0	0
Sunday	1	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

In 2020, Sunday represented the day with the most Animal Shooting incidents with two of the four incidents, or 50 percent. Wednesday and Thursday had the second most Animal Shooting incidents accounting for one occurrence each day.

From 2016 through 2020, Thursday represented the day with the second most Animal Shooting incidents with seven of the 36 total, or 19 percent. Saturday and Sunday represented the days with the third most Animal Shooting incidents with three incidents each, equating to six of the 36 total, or 17 percent. The remaining three incidents, or eight percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

From 2016 through 2020, both Wednesday and Friday represented the days with the most Animal Shooting incidents with ten occurrences each, equating to 20 of the 36 total, or 56 percent.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



Time of Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0600 - 1759	5	7	4	2	3
1800 - 0559	9	2	3	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

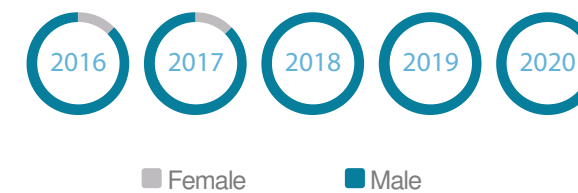
In 2020, three Animal Shooting incidents occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m. and one between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. The five-year annual average for 2016 through 2020 was 7.2 incidents. The annual average for 2016 through 2020 of Animal Shooting incidents between the hours 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m. was 4.2, and three incidents for the hours between 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

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

In 2020, four Department personnel were involved in the four Animal Shooting incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of one officer per incident. This accounted for no change compared to an average of one officer per incident in 2019. The 2020 officer to incident average remained unchanged compared to the 2016 through 2019 aggregate annual average of one officer per incident.

OFFICER – GENDER

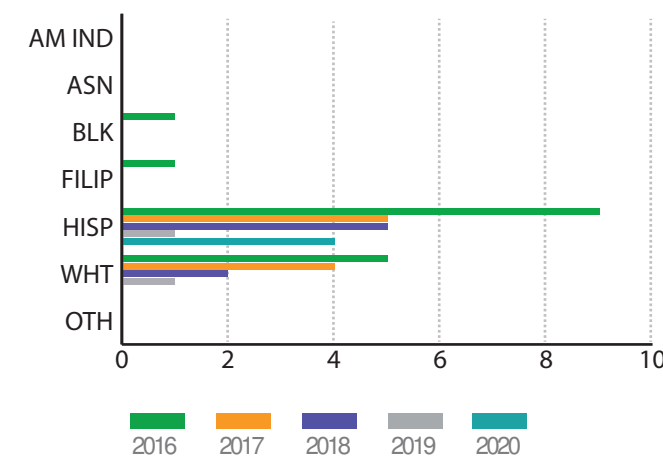


Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	2	0	0	0	1
Male	14	9	7	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

In 2020, three male officers were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 75 percent of the total employees. This represented a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. The percentage of male officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2020 was seven-percentage points below the Department's overall male personnel total of 82 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 94 percent, 2020 experienced a 19-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were male, accounting for 35 of the 38 total employees, or 92 percent.

In 2020, one female officer was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 25 percent of the total employees. This represented a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. The percentage of female officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2020 was seven percentage points above the Department's overall female personnel total of 18 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2016 through 2019 of six percent, 2020 experienced a 19-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, female officers were the least likely to be involved in Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for three of the 38 total employees, or eight percent.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

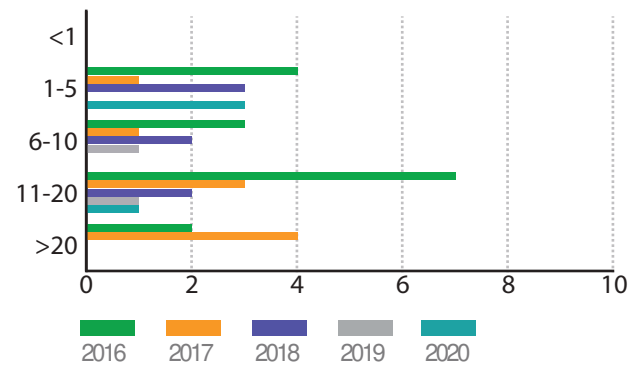


Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	1	0	0	0	0
Filipino	1	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	9	5	5	1	4
White	5	4	2	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS-Animal Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	0%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	48%	50%	100%
White	28%	30%	0%
Other	3%	2%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2020, four Hispanic officers were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 100 percent of the four total employees. This accounted for a 50-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2020 was 50-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic total of 50 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 59 percent, 2020 experienced a 41-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 24 of the 38 total employees, or 63 percent.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2020 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of four total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 75 percent (three out of four total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – zero percent (zero out of four total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 25 percent (one out of four total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – zero percent (zero out of four total officers).

In 2020, there were no changes in two of the categories, increase in one category and decrease in two, when compared to 2019. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – no percentage point change (zero percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020);
- 1-5 years of service – 75-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2019, 75 percent in 2020);
- 6-10 years of service – 50-percentage point decrease (50 percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020);
- 11-20 years of service – 25-percentage point decrease (50 percent in 2019, 25 percent in 2020); and,
- More than 20 years of service – no percentage point change (zero percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020).

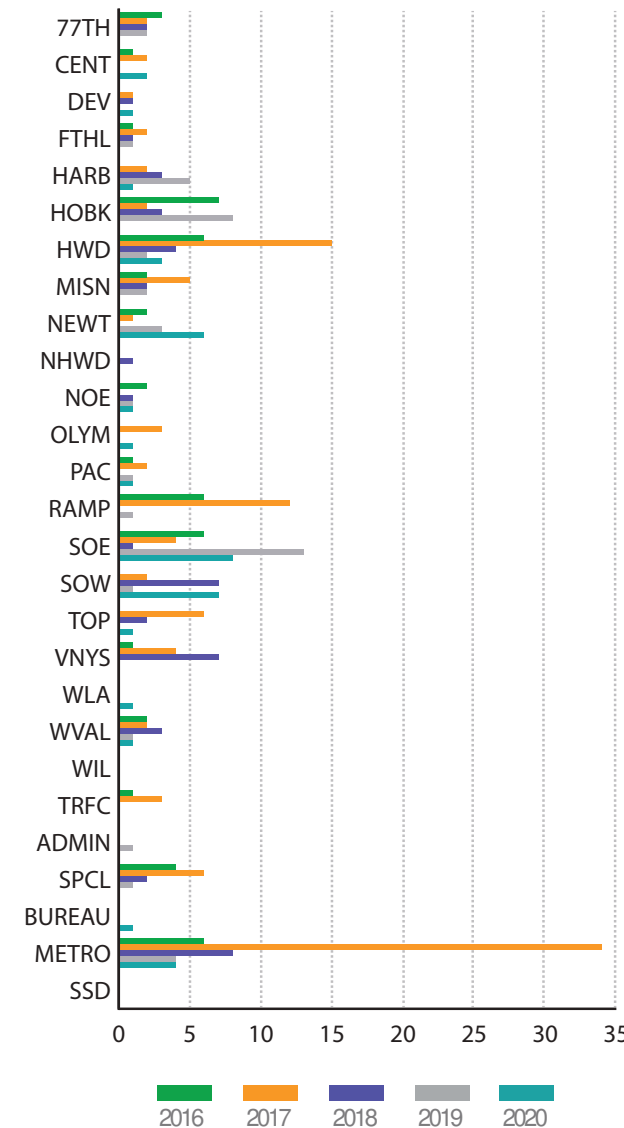
Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	4	1	3	0	3
6 - 10	3	1	2	1	0
11 - 20	7	3	2	1	1
More than 20	2	4	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

In 2020, there was no change in one of the five years of service categories, an increase in one, and a decrease in three of the categories when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents during the four-year period from 2016 through 2019. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – no change (zero percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019);
- 1-5 years of service – 51-percentage point increase (24 percent during four-year period, 75 percent in 2020);
- 6-10 years of service – 21-percentage point decrease (21 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020);
- 11-20 years of service – 13-percentage point decrease (38 percent during four-year period, 25 percent in 2020); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 18-percentage point decrease (18 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020).

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents had 11-20 years of service, accounting for 14 of the 38 total employees, or 37 percent. Officers with 1-5 years of service accounted for the second largest categories with a total of 11 employees, or 29 percent each. Officers with 6-10 years of service were the third largest group, with seven employees, or 18 percent. Officers with more than 20 years of service were the fourth largest group, with six employees, or 16 percent. Officers with less than one year of service were not involved in an Animal Shooting incident.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2020, one personnel assigned to Southeast Division was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 25 percent of the four total employees. This represented a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southeast Division from 2016 through 2019 of 15 percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Southeast Division personnel accounted for six of the 38 Animal Shooting incidents, or 16 percent.

In 2020, one personnel assigned to North Hollywood Division was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 25 percent of the four total employees. This represented a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to North Hollywood Division from 2016 through 2019 of zero percent, 2020 experienced a 25-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, North Hollywood Division personnel accounted for one of the 38 Animal Shooting incidents, or three percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	2	1	1	0	0
Central	0	1	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	3	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	1	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	1	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	2	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	3	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	1
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	2	0	0	0
Southeast	3	1	0	1	1
Southwest	0	0	1	0	1
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	1	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	1	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	1	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	2	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	1	0	0	0
Specialized Units	1	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	1	0
Metropolitan	2	0	1	0	1
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

In 2020, one personnel assigned to Southwest Division was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 25 percent of the four total employees. This represented a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southwest Division from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced a 22-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Southwest Division personnel accounted for one of the 38 Animal Shooting incidents, or three percent.

In 2020, one personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 25 percent of the four total employees. This represented a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2016 through 2019 of nine percent, 2020 experienced a 16-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Metropolitan Division personnel accounted for four of the 38 Animal Shooting incidents, or 11 percent.

Continues on page 234

Officer – Area/Division of Assignment continued

In 2020, no personnel assigned to a Bureau-level position were involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented zero percent of the four total employees. This represented a 50-percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to a Bureau-level position from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Bureau-level position personnel accounted for one of the 38 Animal Shooting incidents, or three percent.

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the four total personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2020:

- Central Bureau: no personnel, or zero percent;
- West Bureau: no personnel, or zero percent;
- South Bureau: two personnel, or 50 percent;
- Valley Bureau: one personnel, or 25 percent;
- CTSOB: one personnel, or 25 percent; and,
- Other: no personnel, or zero percent.

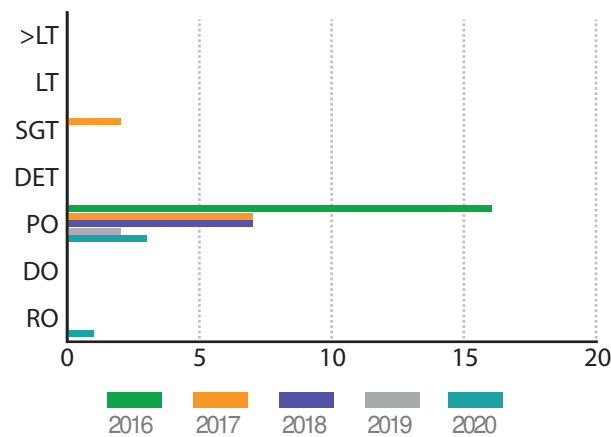
In 2020, there were percentage point increases in two of the six Bureau categories, no decreases, and no change in four of the six Bureau categories when compared to 2019. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: no change (zero percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020);
- West Bureau: no change (zero percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020);
- South Bureau: no change (50 percent in 2019, 50 percent in 2020);
- Valley Bureau: 25-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2019, 25 percent in 2020);
- CTSOB: 25-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2019, 25 percent in 2020);
- Other: no change (zero percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020);

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in three of the six Bureau categories, decreases in two, and no change in one when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2016 through 2019. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 21-percentage point decrease (21 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020);
- West Bureau: 12-percentage point decrease (12 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020);
- South Bureau: 18-percentage point increase (32 percent during four-year period, 50 percent in 2020);
- Valley Bureau: 13-percentage point increase (12 percent during four-year period, 25 percent in 2020);
- CTSOB: 16-percentage point increase (nine percent during four-year period, 25 percent in 2020).
- Other: no change (zero percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020).

OFFICER – RANK



In 2020, three employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 75 percent of the four total employees. This accounted for a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. The percentage of Police Officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2020 was five-percentage points above the Department's overall Police Officer total of 70 percent.

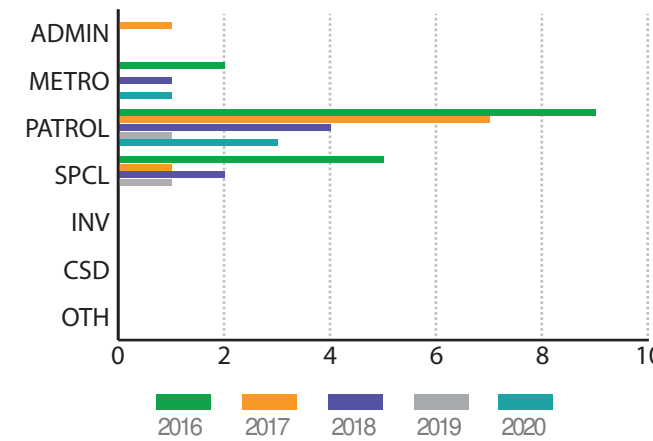
When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2016 through 2019 of 94 percent, 2020 experienced a 19-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through

Rank	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	2	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	16	7	7	2	3
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

2020, a majority of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 35 of the 38 total employees, or 92 percent.

In 2020, one employee at the rank of Reserve Officer was involved in Animal Shooting incident, which represented 25 percent of the four total employees. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents at the rank of Reserve Officer, accounted for one of the 38 total employees, or three percent.

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

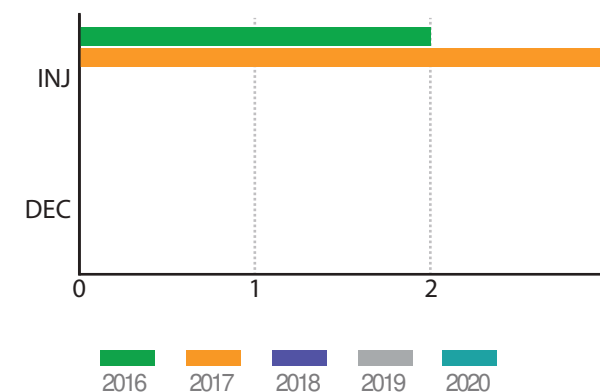


In 2020, three personnel assigned to patrol were involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 75 percent of the four total personnel. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2016 through 2019 of 62 percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 24 of the 38 total employees, or 63 percent.

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Administrative	0	1	0	0	0
Metropolitan	2	0	1	0	1
Patrol	9	7	4	1	3
Specialized	5	1	2	1	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

In 2020, one personnel assigned to Metropolitan division was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 25 percent of the four total personnel. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan division from 2016 through 2019 of nine percent, 2020 experienced a 16-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, officers assigned to Metropolitan division who were involved in Animal Shooting incidents accounted for four of the 38 total employees, or 11 percent.

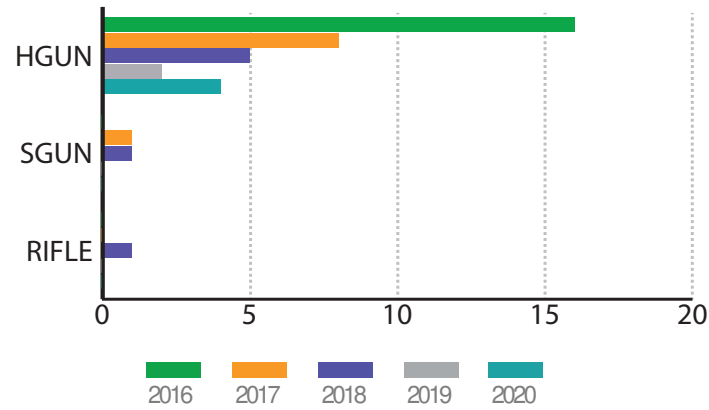
OFFICER – INJURIES



Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	2	3	0	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

No Department personnel were killed or injured during, or resulting from, Animal Shooting incidents in 2020. However, during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, five officers sustained injuries. When compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 1.25 injured officers, 2020 was 1.25 injured officers below the four-year annual average.

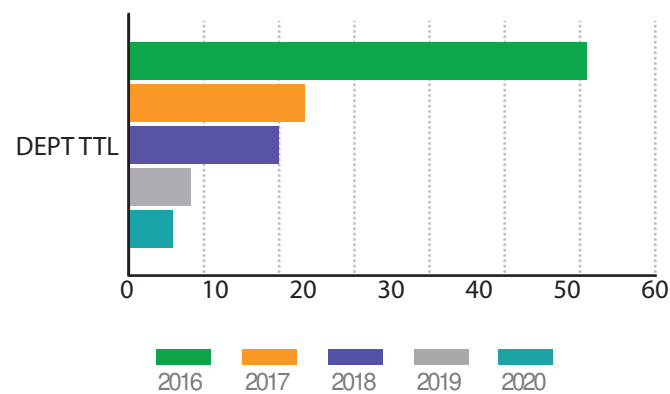
OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE



In 2020, four handguns were utilized during Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 100 percent of the four total weapon types. There was no percentage point change compared to 100 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during Animal Shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 91 percent, 2020 experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 35 of the 38 total weapons, or 92 percent.

In 2020, no shotguns were utilized during Animal Shooting incidents. There was no percentage point change compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during Animal Shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of six percent, 2020 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, shotguns accounted for two of the 38 total weapons utilized in Animal Shooting incidents, representing five percent.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

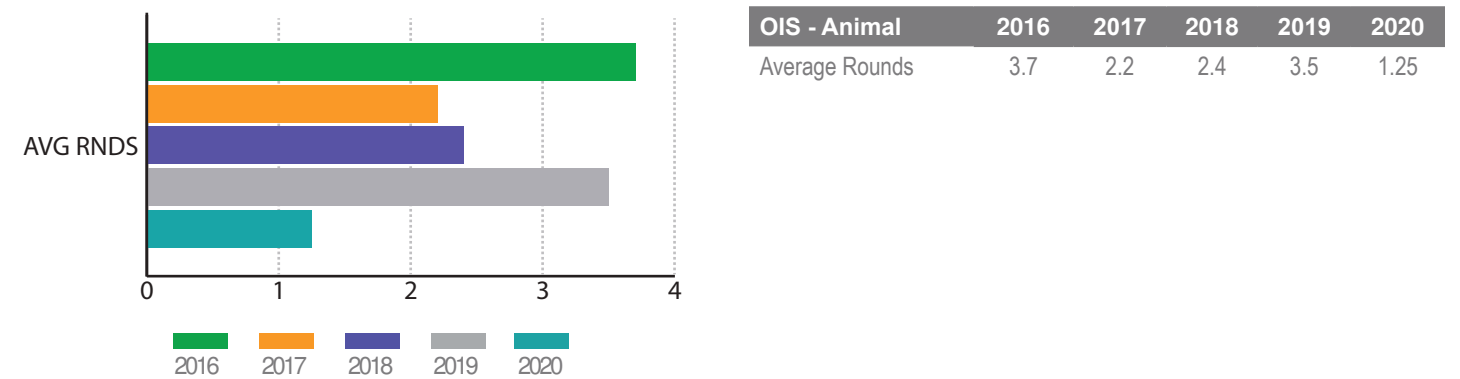


In 2020, five rounds were fired during the four Animal Shooting incidents. When compared to the 2019 total of seven rounds fired, 2020 experienced a decrease of two rounds, or 29 percent. This was the lowest number of rounds fired in the last five years. Additionally, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 24 rounds fired, 2020 was 19 rounds, or 79 percent, below the four-year annual average.

Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Handgun	16	8	5	2	4
Shotgun	0	1	1	0	0
Rifle	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

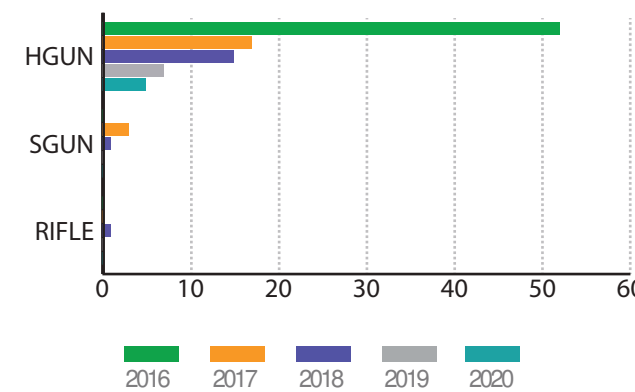
In 2020, no rifles were utilized during Animal Shooting incidents. This accounted for no percentage point change compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during Animal Shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rifles were the third most utilized weapon type during Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for one of the 38 total weapons, or three percent.

ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT



In 2020, an average of 1.25 rounds were fired during Animal Shooting incidents. When compared to the 2019 average of 3.5 rounds fired, 2020 experienced a decrease of 2.25 rounds, or 64 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of three rounds fired per incident, 2020 was 1.75 rounds, or 58 percent, below the four-year annual average.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE



In 2020, five rounds were fired from handguns during Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 100 percent of the five total rounds fired. This accounted for no change in percentage point points compared to 100 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during Animal Shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 95 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 96 of the 101 total rounds, or 95 percent.

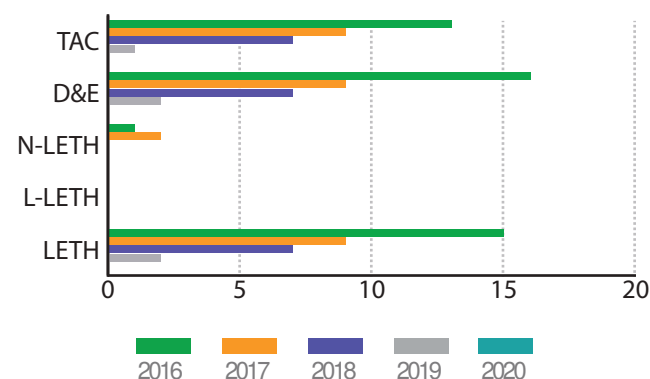
In 2020, no rounds were fired from shotguns during Animal Shooting incidents. This accounted for no percentage point change compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during Animal Shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of four percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point decrease.

Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Handgun	52	17	15	7	5
Shotgun	0	3	1	0	0
Rifle	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rounds fired from shotguns were the second most frequent round type fired during Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for four of the 101 total rounds fired, or four percent.

In 2020, no rounds were fired from rifles during Animal Shooting incidents. This accounted for no percentage point change compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during Animal Shooting incidents from 2016 through 2019 of one percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rounds fired from rifles accounted for one of the 101 total rounds, or one percent.

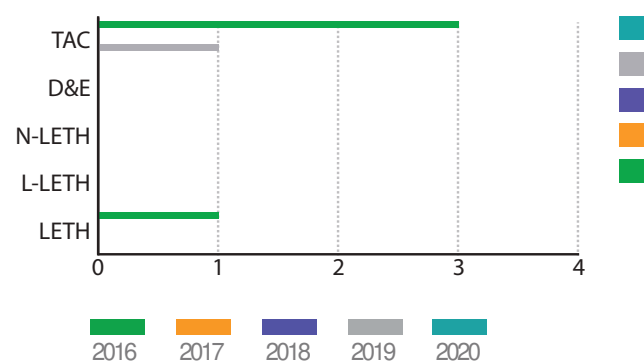
## DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION <sup>25</sup> TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



In 2019, one of the two total Animal Shooting Tactics findings, representing 50 percent, was adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 50-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018, of 91 percent, 2019 experienced a 41-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 30 of the 34 total Tactics findings, or 88 percent.

In 2019, two of the two total Animal Shooting Drawing/ Exhibiting findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, all Animal Shooting Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY



In 2019, one of the two Animal Shooting Tactics findings were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 50-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018 of nine percent, 2019 experienced a 41-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, four of the 34 total Tactics findings, accounting for 12 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, none of the Animal Shooting Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	13	9	7	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	16	9	7	2	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	2	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	15	9	7	2	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>N/A</b>

In 2019, two of the two total Animal Shooting Lethal force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for no change compared to 100 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Lethal force findings from 2016 through 2018 of 97 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, a majority of adjudicated Lethal Force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 33 of the 34 total findings, or 97 percent.

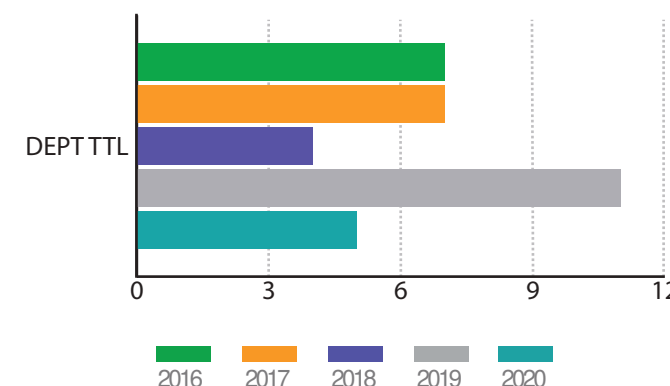
Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	3	0	0	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	1	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>N/A</b>

In 2019, none of the Animal Shooting Lethal force findings were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” Historically, from 2016 through 2019, only one of the 34 Lethal force findings, or three percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

## UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE 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

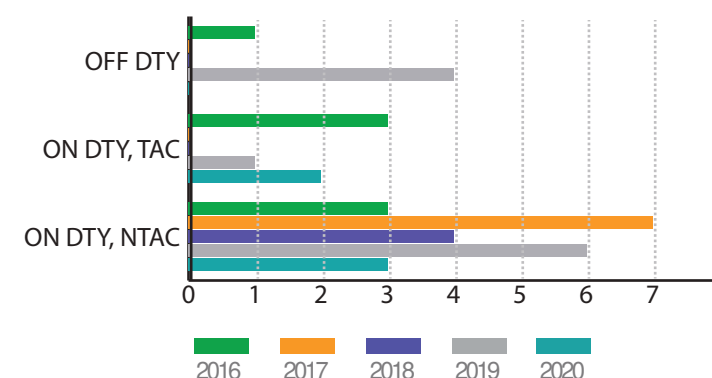


In 2020, Department personnel were involved in five Unintentional Discharge incidents, a decrease of six incidents, or 55 percent, compared to 2019.

Unintentional Discharge	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	7	7	4	11	5

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, there were a total of 29 Unintentional Discharge incidents, resulting in an annual average of 7.25 incidents. The 2020 count fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 2.25 incidents, or 31 percent.

### SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



In 2020, three of the Department’s five Unintentional Discharge incidents, or 60 percent, occurred during on-duty non-tactical situations (e.g. weapon inspections, weapon cleaning, etc.). Two, or 40 percent, occurred during an on-duty tactical situations (field operation circumstances wherein deployment of the firearm was warranted). Lastly, no incidents, or zero percent, occurred during an officer’s off-duty status.

Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Off-Duty	1	0	0	4	0
On-Duty, Tactical	3	0	0	1	2
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	3	7	4	6	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>

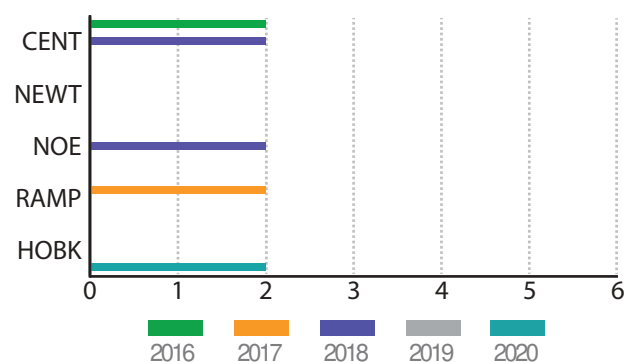
From 2016 through 2020, on-duty non-tactical situations were the most frequent source of Unintentional Discharge incidents, accounting for 23 of the 34 total incidents, or 68 percent. On-Duty tactical situations were the second most common, accounting for six incidents, or 18 percent, followed by off-duty situations, accounting for five incidents, or 15 percent.

<sup>25</sup> Adjudication data for 2020 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 20.



## BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

### OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

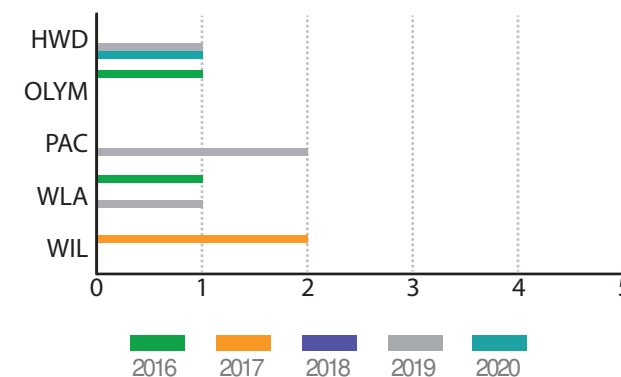


In 2020, two of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents, or 100 percent, compared to 2019.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	2	0	2	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	2	0	0
Rampart	0	2	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, eight Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of two incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2020 equaled the four-year annual average of four incidents, which resulted in no percentage change.

### OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

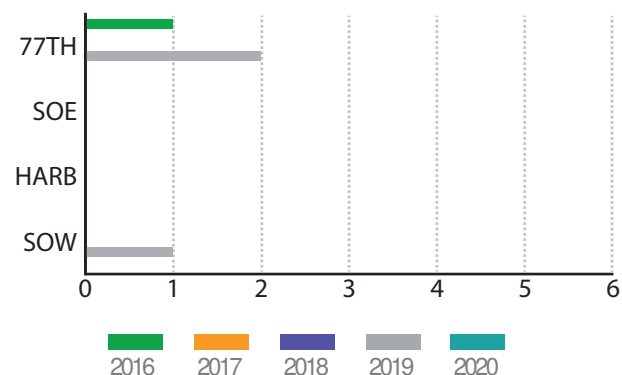


In 2020, one of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was a decrease of three incidents, or 75 percent, compared to 2019.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hollywood	0	0	0	1	1
Olympic	1	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	2	0
West Los Angeles	1	0	0	1	0
Wilshire	0	2	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, eight Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of two incidents. The West Bureau count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by one incident, or 50 percent.

### OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

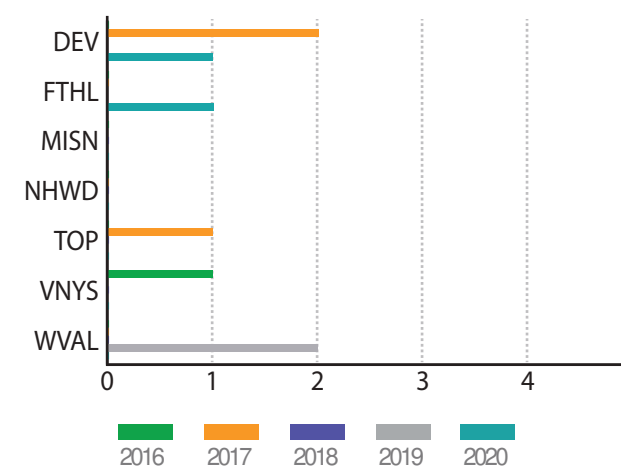


In 2020, there were no Department Unintentional Discharge incidents within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was a decrease of three incidents, or 100 percent, compared to three incidents in 2019.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	1	0	0	2	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, four Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of one incident. The South Bureau count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by one incident, or 100 percent.

### OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

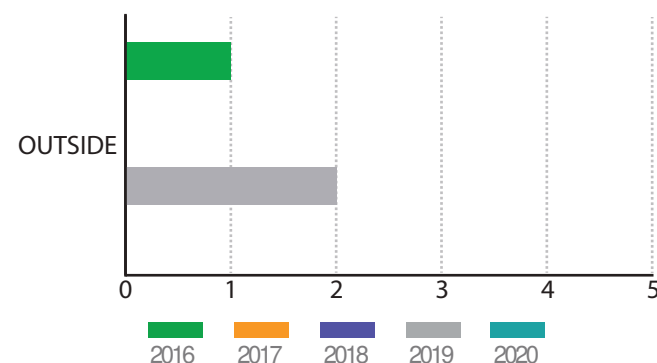


In 2020, two of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which experienced no change compared to 2019.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Devonshire	0	2	0	0	1
Foothill	0	0	0	0	1
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	1	0	0	0
Van Nuys	1	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, six Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.5 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2020 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 33 percent.

### OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

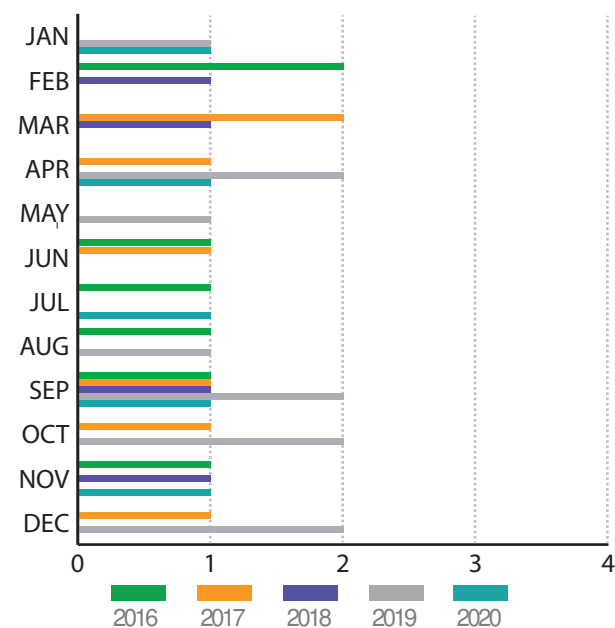


In 2020, there were no Unintentional Discharge incidents outside the Department's jurisdiction, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 100 percent, compared to 2019.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Outside Jurisdiction	1	0	0	2	0

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, three Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred outside the Department's jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 0.75 incidents. The outside jurisdiction count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 0.75 incidents, or 100 percent.

### MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



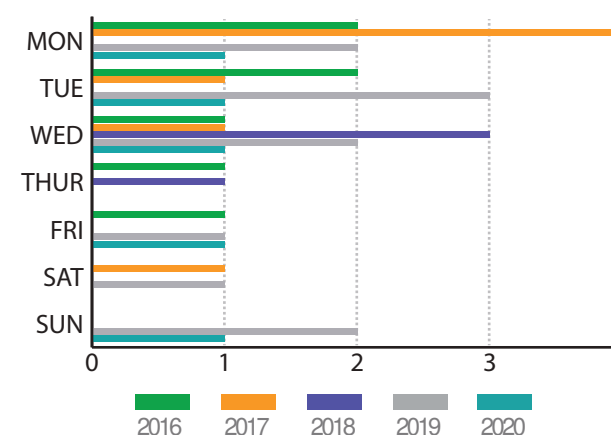
Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	0	0	0	1	1
February	2	0	1	0	0
March	0	2	1	0	0
April	0	1	0	2	1
May	0	0	0	1	0
June	1	1	0	0	0
July	1	0	0	0	1
August	1	0	0	1	0
September	1	1	1	2	1
October	0	1	0	2	0
November	1	0	1	0	1
December	0	1	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>

In 2020, the months of January, April, July, September, and November represented the months with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents with one occurrence each month, or 20 percent, of the five total incidents for the year. From 2016 through 2020, September represented the month with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents with six of the total 34 incidents, or 18 percent. April represented the month with the second most Unintentional Discharge incidents with four of the total 34, or 12 percent. February, March, October, November, and December represented the months with the third most Unintentional Discharge incidents with three incidents each, with 15 of the total 34, or 44 percent. The remaining nine incidents were distributed throughout the remaining months of the year without any apparent pattern.

The Unintentional Discharge incident percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2016 through 2020 was as follows:

- January through March: Eight incidents, or 24 percent;
- April through June: Seven incidents, or 21 percent;
- July through September: Ten incidents; or 29 percent; and,
- October through December: Nine incidents, or 26 percent.

### DAY OF OCCURRENCE

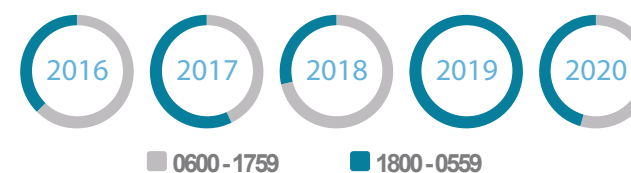


Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Monday	2	4	0	2	1
Tuesday	2	1	0	3	1
Wednesday	1	1	3	2	1
Thursday	1	0	1	0	0
Friday	1	0	0	1	1
Saturday	0	1	0	1	0
Sunday	0	0	0	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>

In 2020, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday represented the days in which Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred, with one incident each. Based on the data for 2020, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for Unintentional Discharges.

From 2016 through 2020, Monday represented the day with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents with nine of the 34 total, or 26 percent. Wednesday accounted for the second highest count with eight incidents, or 24 percent. Tuesday accounted for the third highest count with seven incidents or 21 percent. The remaining ten incidents, or 29 percent, were distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

### TIME OF OCCURRENCE



Time of Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0600 - 1759	3	5	0	6	2
1800 - 0559	4	2	4	5	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>

In 2020, two Unintentional Discharge incidents, or 40 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while three incidents, or 60 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

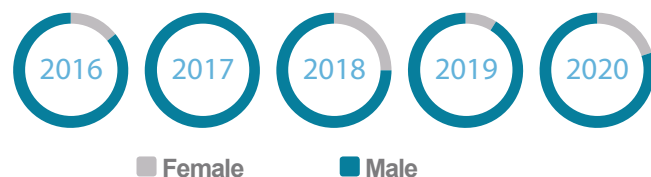
From 2016 through 2019, 14 Unintentional Discharges, or 48 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 15 incidents, or 52 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. The five-year annual average for 2016 through 2020 was 3.2 Unintentional Discharges occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 3.6 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

## OFFICER INFORMATION

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

In 2020, five Department personnel were involved in the five Unintentional Discharge incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of one officer per incident. This represented no change when compared to the same officer per incident average in 2019. Similarly, the 2020 officer to incident average represented no change when compared to the same officer to incident aggregate annual average from 2016 through 2019.

### OFFICER – GENDER

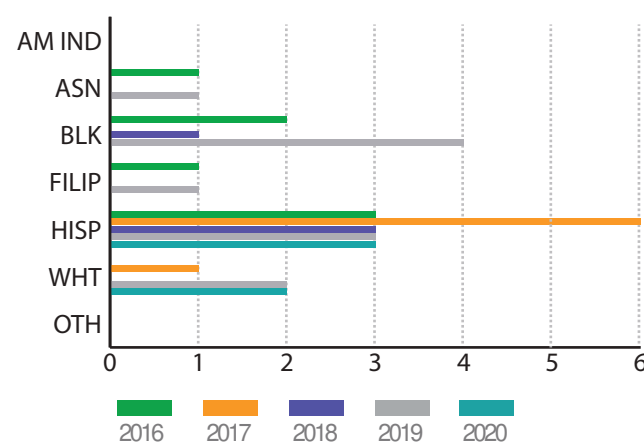


Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	1	0	1	1	1
Male	6	7	3	10	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>

In 2020, four male officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 80 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 91 percent in 2019. The percentage of male officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2020 was two-percentage points below the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 90 percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were male, representing 30 of the 34 total employees, or 88 percent.

In 2020, one female officer was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to nine percent in 2019. The percentage of female officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2020 was two-percentage points below the Department's overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2016 through 2020 of ten percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, female officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents accounted for four of the 34 total employees, or 12 percent.

### OFFICER – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0	1	0
Black	2	0	1	4	0
Filipino	1	0	0	1	0
Hispanic	3	6	3	3	3
White	0	1	0	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	UD Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	0%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	48%	50%	60%
White	28%	30%	40%
Other	3%	2%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

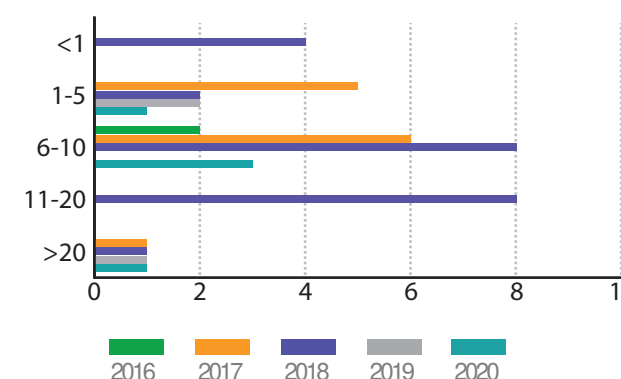
In 2020, three Hispanic officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 60 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for no change compared to the Hispanic officers involved in Unintentional Discharges in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2020 was ten-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 52 percent, 2020 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, most of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were Hispanic, representing 18 of the 34 total employees, or 53 percent.

In 2020, two White officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 40 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for a 22-percentage point increase compared to 18 percent in 2019. The percentage of White officers involved in Unintentional Discharge

incidents in 2020 was ten-percentage points above the Department's overall White officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2016 through 2019 of ten percent, 2020 experienced a 30-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, White personnel involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents accounted for five of the 34 total employees, or 15 percent.

In 2020, there were no Black officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents compared to four in 2019. This accounted for a 36-percentage point decrease compared to 36 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 24 percent, 2020 experienced a 100 percent decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Black personnel involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents accounted for seven of the 34 total employees, or 21 percent.

### OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Less than 1	0	0	0	2	0
1 - 5	2	2	0	6	1
6 - 10	4	2	1	2	3
11 - 20	1	1	2	0	0
More than 20	0	2	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2020 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of five total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 20 percent (one out of five total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 60 percent (three out of five total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – zero percent (zero out of five total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 20 percent (one out of five total officers).

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in two of the five categories, decrease in two, and no change in one of the categories when compared to 2019. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – 18-percentage point decrease (18 percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020);
- 1-5 years of service – 35-percentage point decrease (55 percent in 2019, 20 percent in 2020);
- 6-10 years of service – 42-percentage point increase (18 percent in 2019, 60 percent in 2020);
- 11-20 years of service – no percentage point change (zero percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 11-percentage point increase (nine percent in 2019, 20 percent in 2020).

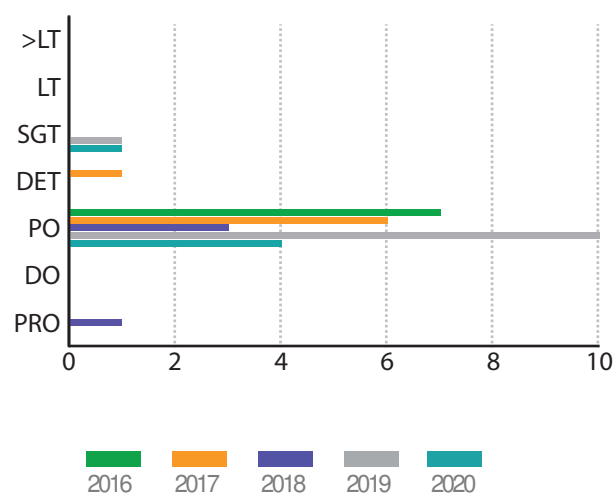
In 2020, there were no Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents compared to one in 2019. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2016 through 2019 of seven percent, 2020 experienced a 100 percent decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents accounted for two of the 34 total employees, or six percent.

In 2020, there were no Filipino officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents compared to one in 2019. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Filipino personnel from 2016 through 2019 of seven percent, 2020 experienced a 100 percent decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Filipino personnel involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents accounted for two of the 34 total employees, or six percent.

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in two of the five years of service categories, and decreases in three, when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents during the four-year period from 2016 through 2019. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – seven-percentage point decrease (seven percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020);
- 1-5 years of service – 14-percentage point decrease (34 percent during four-year period, 20 percent in 2020);
- 6-10 years of service – 29-percentage point increase (31 percent during four-year period, 60 percent in 2020);
- 11-20 years of service – 14-percentage point decrease (14 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020)
- More than 20 years of service – six-percentage point increase (14 percent during four-year period, 20 percent in 2020).

OFFICER – RANK

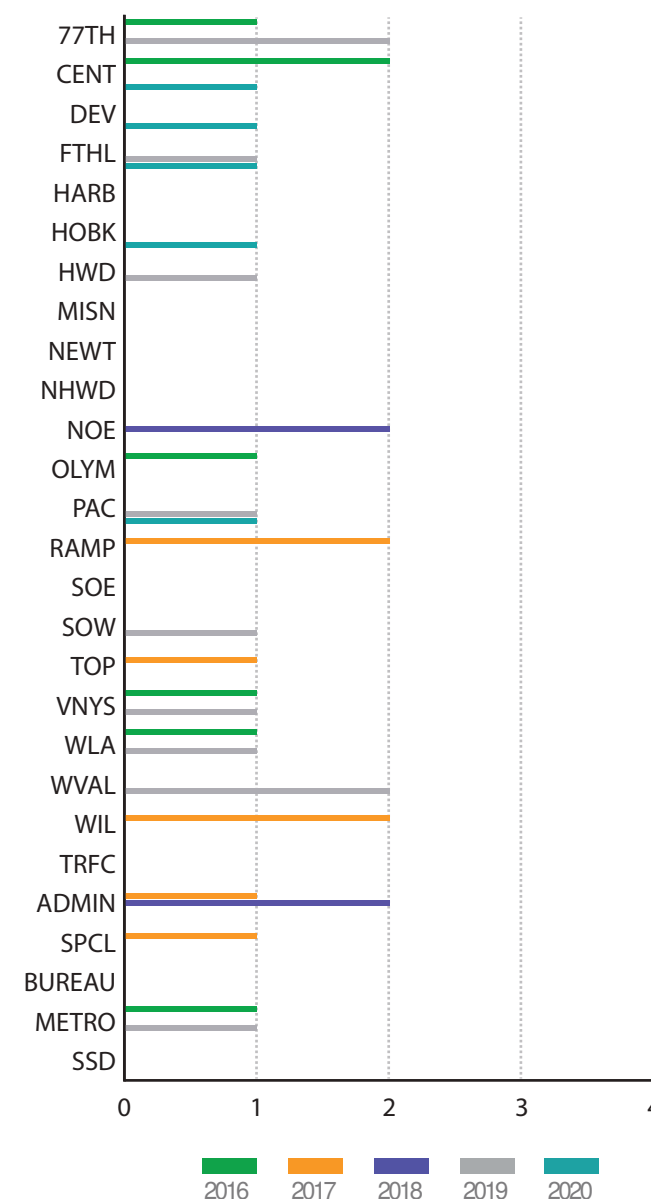


In 2020, four employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 80 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for an 11- percentage point decrease compared to 91 percent in 2019. The percentage of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2020 was ten-percentage points above the Department’s overall Police Officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2016 through 2019 of 90 percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 30 of the 34 total employees, or 88 percent.

Rank	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	1	1
Detective	0	1	0	0	0
Police Officer	7	6	3	10	4
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Property Officer	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>

In 2020, one employee at the rank of Sergeant was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. This accounted for an 11- percentage point increase compared to nine percent in 2019. The percentage of sergeants involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2020 was eight-percentage points above the Department’s overall Sergeant total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Sergeant from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced a 17-percentage point increase. In the five year-period from 2016 through 2020, Sergeants involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident represented two of the 34 total employee, or six percent.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2020, one employee assigned to Central Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. In the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, Central Division accounted for three of the 34 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or nine percent.

In 2020, one employee assigned to Devonshire Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. In the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, Devonshire Division accounted for one of the 34 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or three percent.

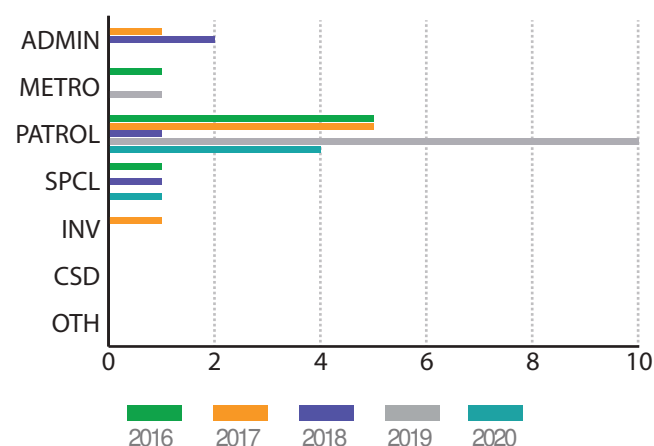
In 2020, one employee assigned to Foothill Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. In the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, Foothill Division accounted for two of the 34 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or six percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	1	0	0	2	0
Central	2	0	0	0	1
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	1
Foothill	0	0	0	1	1
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	1
Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	2	0	0
Olympic	1	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	1	1
Rampart	0	2	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	1	0
Topanga	0	1	0	0	0
Van Nuys	1	0	0	1	0
West Los Angeles	1	0	0	1	0
West Valley	0	0	0	2	0
Wilshire	0	2	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	1	2	0	0
Specialized Units	0	1	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	1	0	0	1	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>

In 2020, one employee assigned to Hollenbeck Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. In the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, Hollenbeck Division accounted for one of the 34 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or three percent.

In 2020, one employee assigned to Pacific Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total employees. In the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, Pacific Division accounted for two of the 34 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or six percent.

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

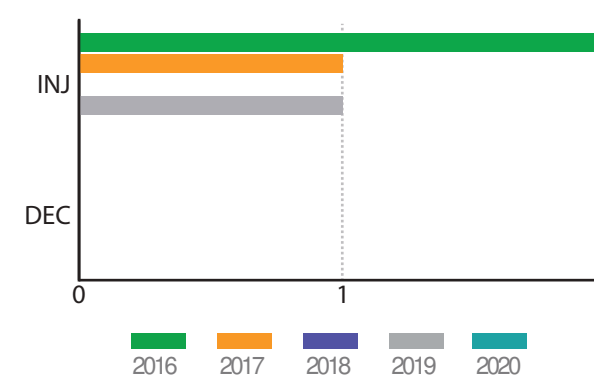


Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Administrative	0	1	2	0	0
Metropolitan	1	0	0	1	0
Patrol	5	5	1	10	4
Specialized	1	0	1	0	1
Investigative	0	1	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>

In 2020, four personnel assigned to patrol were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 80 percent of the five total personnel. This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 91 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2016 through 2019 of 72 percent, 2020 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were assigned to patrol representing 25 of the 34 total employees, or 74 percent.

In 2020, one personnel assigned to a Specialized Unit was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total personnel. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Specialized Units from 2016 through 2019 of seven percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents assigned to Specialized Units represented three of the 34 total employees, or nine percent.

OFFICER – INJURIES

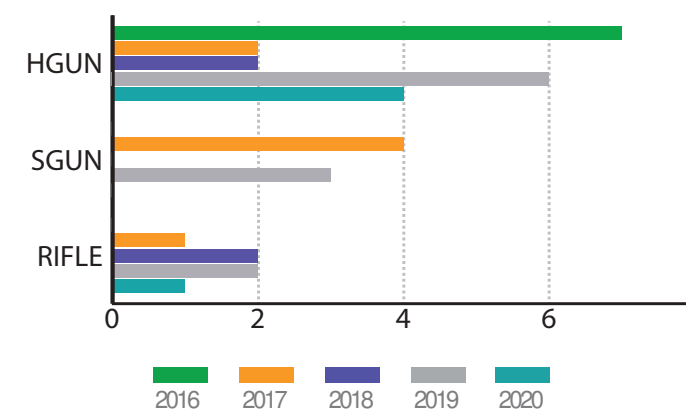


Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	2	1	0	1	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

No Department personnel were killed as a result of Unintentional Discharge incidents during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020. However, four officers sustained injuries as a result of Unintentional Discharge incidents during the same five-year period.

In 2020, no Department personnel were injured as a result of an Unintentional Discharge incident. This accounted for a 100 percent decrease compared to 2019. When compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 14 percent, 2020 experienced a 14-percentage point decrease.

OFFICER – WEAPON SYSTEM



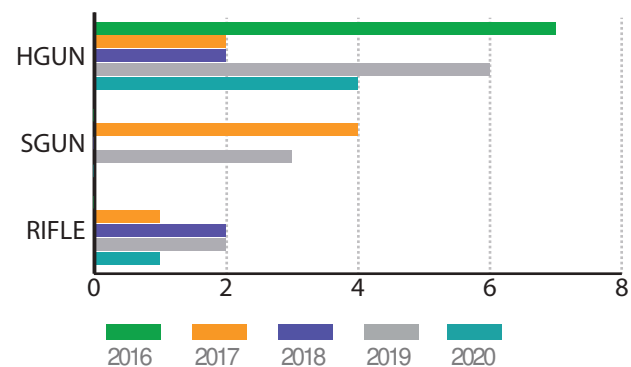
Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Handgun	7	2	2	6	4
Shotgun	0	4	0	3	0
Rifle	0	1	2	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>

In 2020, four handguns were utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 80 percent of the five total weapons. This accounted for a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 55 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 59 percent, 2020 experienced a 21-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, handguns represented the highest weapon type count in Unintentional Discharge incidents with 21 of the 34 total firearms, or 62 percent.

In 2020, one rifle was utilized during an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total weapons. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 18 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 17 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, rifles accounted for the fewest weapon types involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents with six of the 34 total firearms, or 18 percent.

In 2020, no shotguns were utilized during an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented zero percent of the five total weapons. This accounted for a 27-percentage point decrease compared to 27 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 24 percent, 2020 experienced a 24-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, shotguns accounted for seven of the 34 total firearms, or 21 percent.

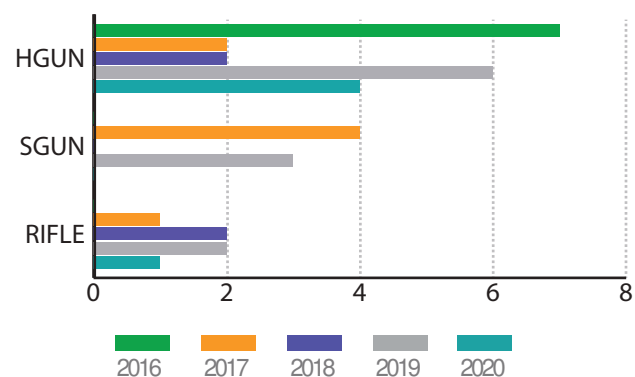
TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON SYSTEM



Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Handgun	7	2	2	6	4
Shotgun	0	4	0	3	0
Rifle	0	1	2	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>

During all Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2016 through 2020, only one round was fired per incident.

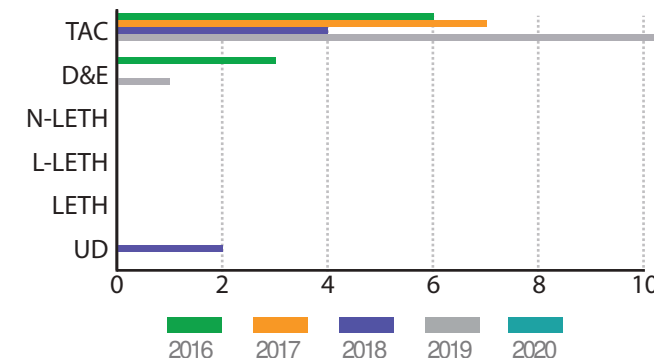
OFFICER – HANDGUN TYPE



Handgun Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Striker Fire	5	1	0	4	4
Decocker	0	0	1	0	0
1911	0	1	0	0	0
Revolver	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>

In 2020, all four of the handgun incidents, representing 100 percent, involved a striker fire pistol. During the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, striker fire pistols were the most frequent handgun types involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents accounting for 14 out of 17 total handgun incidents, or 82 percent.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION <sup>26</sup>  
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

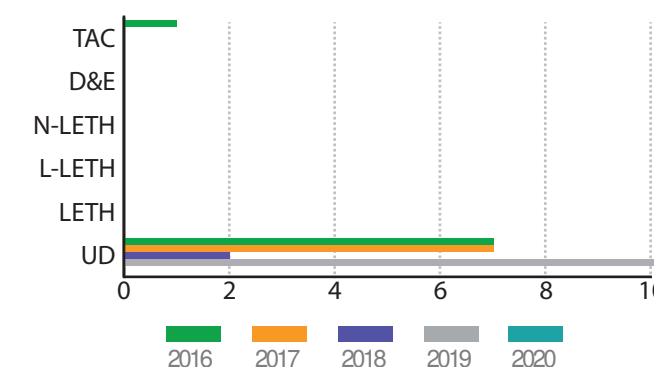


Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	6	7	4	11	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	3	0	0	1	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unintentional Discharge	0	0	2	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>N/A</b>

In 2019, 11 of the 11 total Unintentional Discharge Tactics findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This represented no change compared to 100 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” findings from 2016 through 2018 of 94 percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 28 of the 29 total Tactics findings, or 97 percent.

In 2019, the single Drawing/Exhibiting finding, representing 100 percent, was adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” During the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, all adjudicated Drawing/ Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for four of the four total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 100 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY



Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	1	0	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unintentional Discharge	7	7	2	11	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>N/A</b>

In 2019, zero of the 11 Unintentional Discharge Tactics findings, representing zero percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This represented no change when compared to 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” findings from 2016 through 2018 of six percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, one of the 29 total Tactics findings, or three percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

In 2019, 11 of the 11 total Unintentional Discharge incident findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” Historically, from 2016 through 2020, 28 out of 30, or 93 percent, Unintentional Discharge findings resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

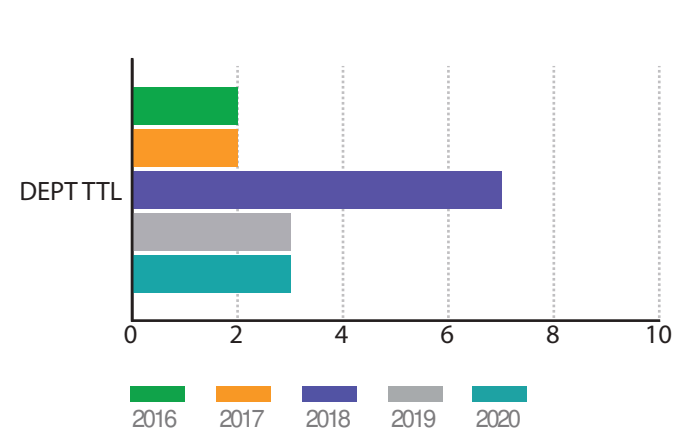
<sup>26</sup> Adjudication data for 2020 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2021.

# IN-CUSTODY DEATH INCIDENTS

The death of an arrestee or detainee who is in the custodial care of the Department (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

**Note:** Per Special Order No.10 (dated May 10, 2011), the Department is authorized to reclassify CUOF ICD investigations to death investigations when the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner’s Office determines that the concerned subject’s death was caused by natural, accidental, or undetermined means, and when the incident did not involve a UOF or evidence of foul play.

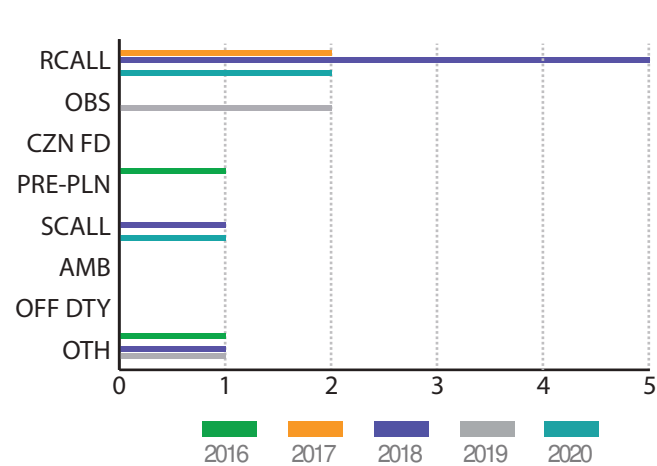
## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



In-Custody Death	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	2	2	7	3	3

In 2020, Department personnel were involved in three ICD incidents, which represented no change, compared to 2019. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, there were a total of 14 ICD incidents, resulting in an annual average of 3.5 incidents. The 2020 count fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 14 percent.

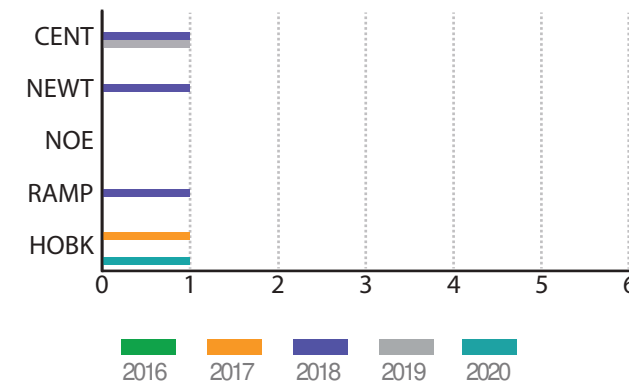
## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



In 2020, two of the Department’s three ICD incidents, or 67 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a 67-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD incidents resulting from radio calls from 2016 through 2019 of 50 percent, 2020 experienced a 17-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, ICD incidents resulting from radio calls represented the largest source type, accounting for nine of the 17 total incidents, or 53 percent.

In 2020, one of the Department’s three ICD incidents, or 33 percent, originated from a station call. This accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD incidents resulting from station calls from 2016 through 2019 of seven percent, 2020 experienced a 26-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, ICD incidents resulting from station calls accounted for two of the 17 total incidents, or 12 percent.

# BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

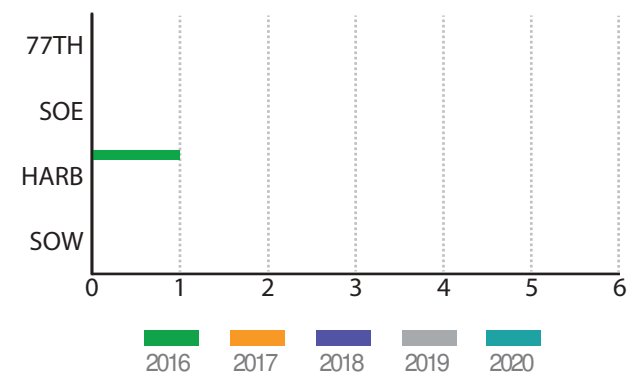


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	0	0	1	1	0
Newton	0	0	1	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	1	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

In 2020, one of the Department’s ICD incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which represented no change, compared to 2019. Thirty-three percent of the Department’s ICD incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department – three; Central Bureau – one).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, five ICD incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.3 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 0.3 incidents, or 23 percent.

## OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

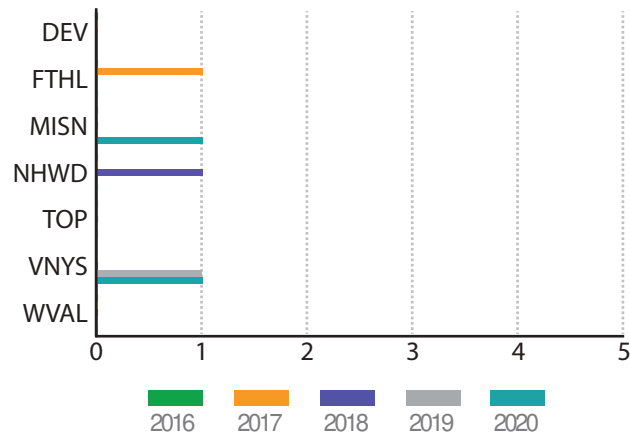


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	1	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

In 2020, none of the Department’s ICD incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which represented no change compared to 2019 (Department – three; South Bureau – zero).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, one ICD incident occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.3 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 0.3 incidents, or 100 percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

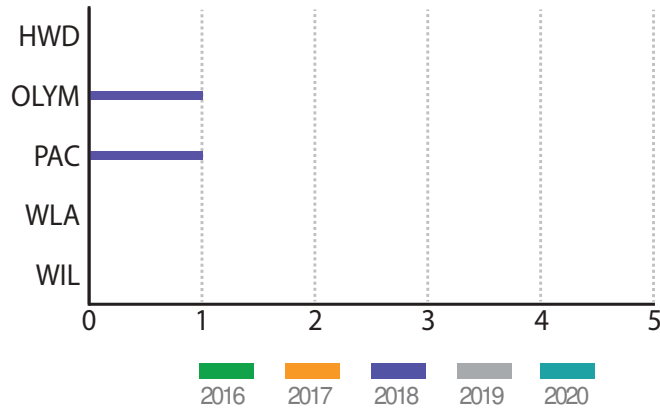


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	1	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	1
North Hollywood	0	0	1	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	1	1
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

In 2020, two 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 2019. Sixty-seven percent of the Department's ICD incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - three; Valley Bureau - two).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, three ICD incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.8 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2020 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 1.2 incidents, or 150 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

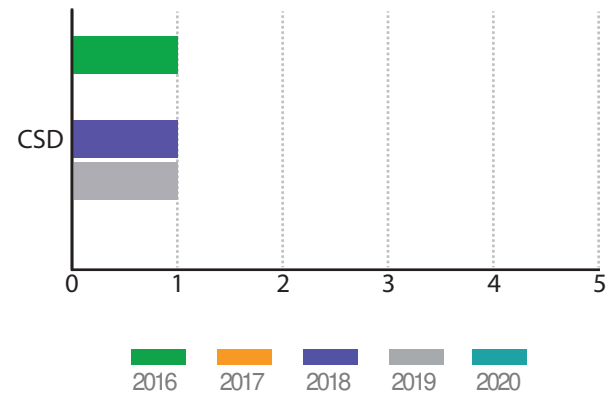


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	1	0	0
Pacific	0	0	1	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

In 2020, none of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which represented no change compared to 2019 (Department - three; West Bureau - zero).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, two ICD incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 100 percent.

CUSTODY SERVICES DIVISION



Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Custody Services	1	0	1	1	0

In 2020, none of the Department's ICD incidents occurred under the command of Custody Services Division, which was a decrease of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2019 (Department - three; Custody Services Division - zero).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, three ICD incidents occurred in Custody Services Division, resulting in an annual average of 0.8 incidents. The Custody Services Division count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 0.8 incidents, or 100 percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

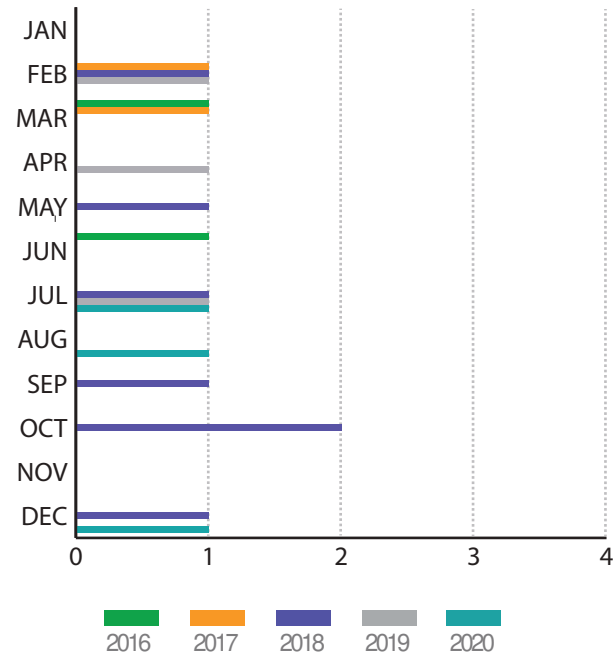
No ICD incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction in 2020.

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, no ICD incidents occurred outside the Department's jurisdiction.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	20
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0



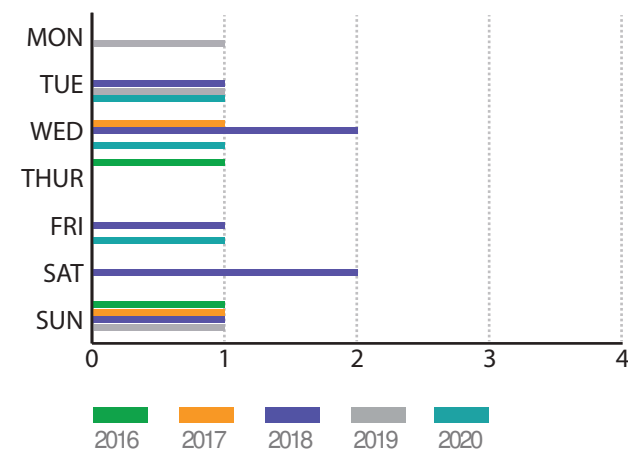
MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	1	1	1	0
March	1	1	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	1	0
May	0	0	1	0	0
June	1	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	1	1	1
August	0	0	0	0	1
September	0	0	1	0	0
October	0	0	2	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month of occurrence for ICD incidents.

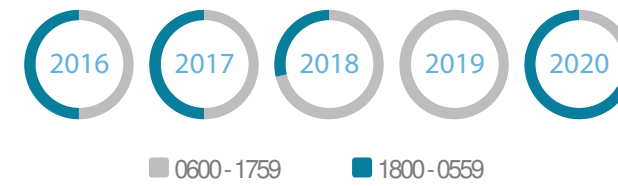
DAY OF OCCURRENCE



Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Monday	0	0	0	1	0
Tuesday	0	0	1	1	1
Wednesday	0	1	2	0	1
Thursday	1	0	0	0	0
Friday	0	0	1	0	1
Saturday	0	0	2	0	0
Sunday	1	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for ICD incidents.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



Time of Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0600 - 1759	1	1	5	3	1
1800 - 0559	1	1	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

In 2020, one of the three total ICD incidents, or 33 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while two incidents, or 67 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

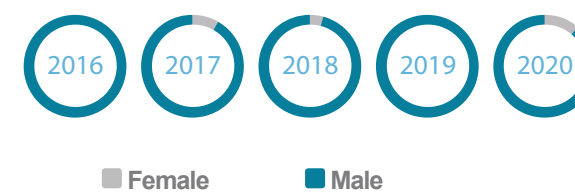
The time distribution varied from 2016 through 2019, where ten ICD incidents, or 71 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and four incidents, or 29 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

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

In 2020, nine Department personnel were involved in the three ICD incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of three officers per incident. This accounted for an increase of 200 percent compared to an average of one officer per incident in 2019. The 2020 officer to incident average was above the 2016 through 2019 aggregate annual average by 0.1, or three percent.

OFFICER – GENDER

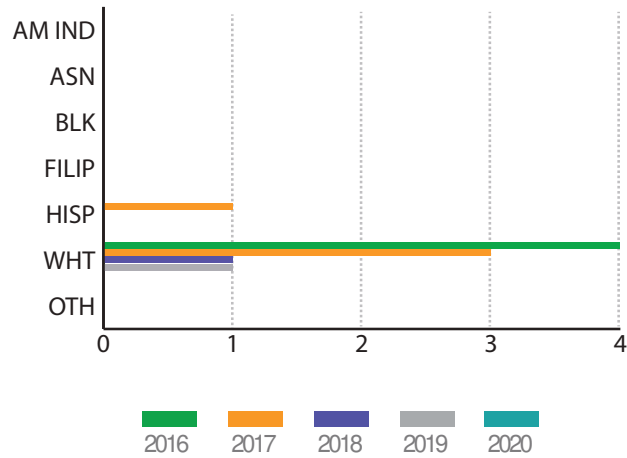


Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	0	1	1	0	1
Male	2	11	22	3	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>

In 2020, eight male officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 89 percent of the nine total employees. This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. The percentage of male officers involved in ICD incidents in 2020 was seven-percentage points above the Department’s overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 95 percent, 2020 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of officers involved in ICD incidents were male, accounting for 46 of the 49 total employees, or 94 percent.

In 2020, one female officer was involved in an ICD incident, which represented 11 percent of the nine total employees. This accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. The percentage of female officers involved in ICD incidents in 2020 was seven-percentage points below the Department’s overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2016 through 2019 of five percent, 2020 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, females accounted for three of the 49 total involved employees, or six percent.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY



In 2020, five Hispanic officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 56 percent of the nine total employees. This accounted for a 23-percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in ICD incidents in 2020 was six-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 53 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of officers involved in ICD incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 26 of the 49 total employees, or 53 percent.

In 2020, four White officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 44 percent of the nine total employees. This accounted for a 23-percentage point decrease compared to 67 percent in 2019. The percentage of White officers involved in ICD incidents in 2020 was 14-percentage points above the Department's overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 28 percent, 2020 experienced a 16-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in ICD incidents, accounting for 15 of the 49 total employees, or 31 percent.

In 2020, no Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in ICD incidents which represented zero percent of the nine total employees. This accounted for a no change compared to zero percent in 2019.

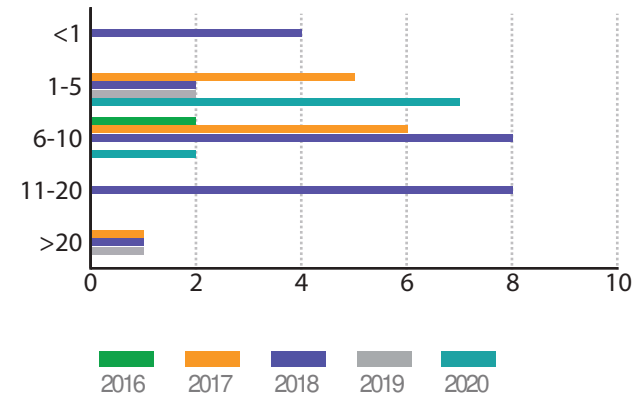
Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	2	0	0
Black	0	0	4	0	0
Filipino	1	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	7	12	1	5
White	0	4	5	2	4
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	ICD Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	0%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	48%	50%	56%
White	28%	30%	44%
Other	3%	2%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander involved in ICD incidents in 2020 was eight-percentage points below the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2016 through 2019 of eight percent, 2020 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for three of the 49 total employees, or six percent.

In 2020, no Black officers were involved in ICD incidents which represented zero percent of the nine total employees. This accounted for a no change compared to zero percent in 2019. The percentage of Black officers involved in ICD incidents in 2020 was ten-percentage points below the Department's overall Black personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2016 through 2019 of ten percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Black officers accounted for four of the 49 total employees, or eight percent.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in ICD incidents in 2020 based on their respective years of service classifications

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of nine total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 78 percent (seven out of nine total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 22 percent (two out of nine total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – zero percent (zero out of nine total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – zero percent (zero out of nine total officers).

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in two of the years of service categories, decreases in one, and no change in two of the years of service categories when compared to the percentage of personnel involved in ICD incidents in 2019. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – zero-percentage point change (zero percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020);
- 1-5 years of service – 11-percentage point increase (67 percent in 2019, 78 percent in 2020);
- 6-10 years of service – 22-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2019, 22 percent in 2020);
- 11-20 years of service – zero-percentage point change (zero percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 33-percentage point decrease (33 percent in 2019, zero percent in 2020).

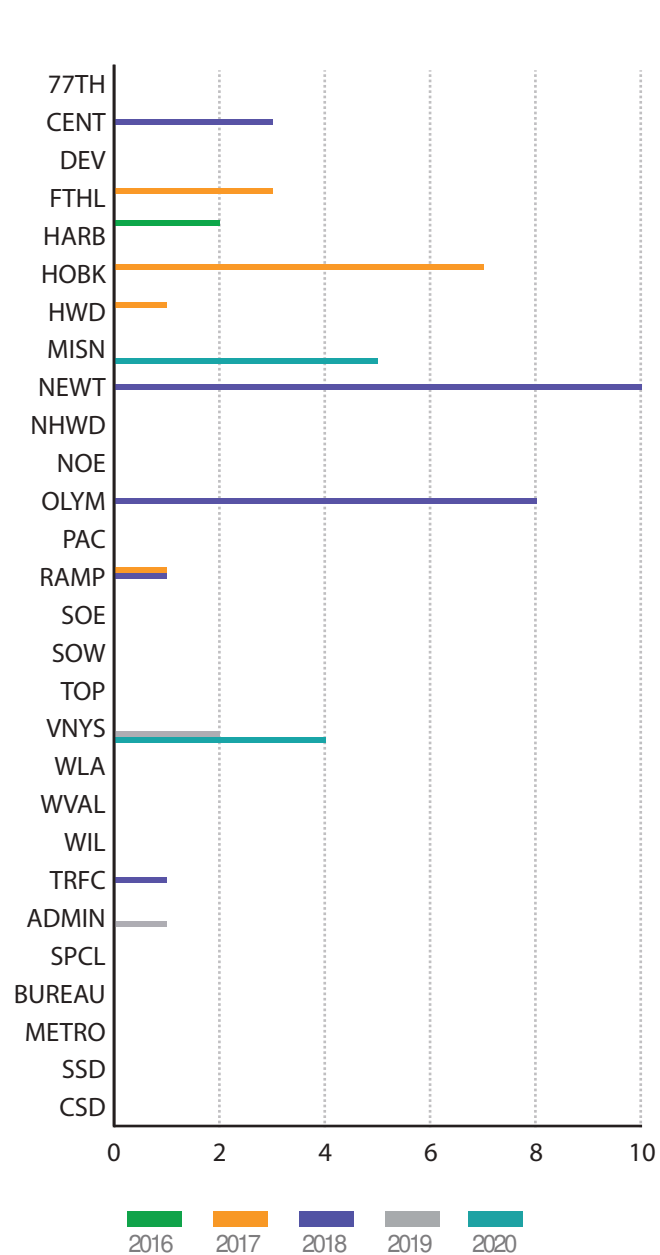
Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Less than 1	0	0	4	0	0
1 - 5	0	5	2	2	7
6 - 10	2	6	8	0	2
11 - 20	0	0	8	0	0
More than 20	0	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>

In 2020, there were percentage point increases in one of the years of service categories and decreases in four of the years of service categories when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in ICD incidents during the four-year period from 2016 through 2019. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – ten-percentage point decrease (ten percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020);
- 1-5 years of service – 55-percentage point increase (23 percent during four-year period, 78 percent in 2020);
- 6-10 years of service – 18-percentage point decrease (40 percent during four-year period, 22 percent in 2020);
- 11-20 years of service – 20-percentage point decrease (20 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020);
- More than 20 years of service – eight-percentage point decrease (eight percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2020).

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of the officers involved in ICD incidents had 6-10 years of service, accounting for 18 of the 49 total employees, or 37 percent. Officers with 1-5 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 16 employees, or 33 percent, during the same five-year period. Officers with 11-20 years of service were the third largest group, with eight personnel, or 16 percent, followed by officers with less than one year of service, which had four officers, or eight percent. Officers with more than 20 years of service, which accounted for three officers, represented six percent of the total.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



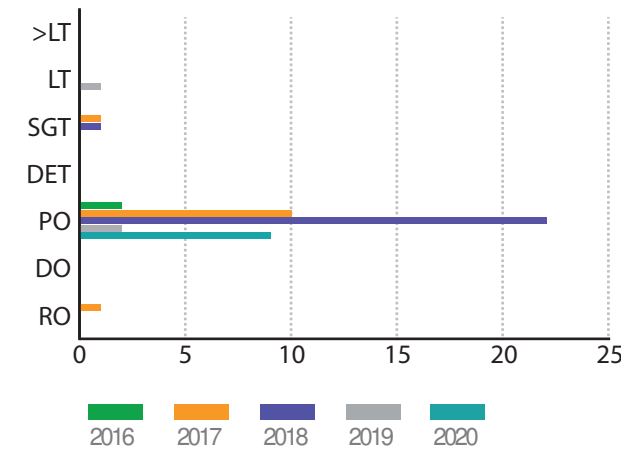
In 2020, four officers assigned to Van Nuys Division were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 44 percent of the nine total employees. In the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, Van Nuys Division personnel accounted for six of the total 49 employees involved in ICD incidents, or 12 percent.

In 2020, five officers assigned to Mission Division were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 56 percent of the nine total employees. In the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, Mission Division personnel accounted for five of the total 49 employees involved in ICD incidents, or ten percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	3	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	3	0	0	0
Harbor	2	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	7	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	1	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	5
Newton	0	0	10	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	8	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	1	1	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	2	4
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	1	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	1	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Custody Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>

Based on data for the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the area of assignment for personnel involved in ICD incidents.

OFFICER – RANK

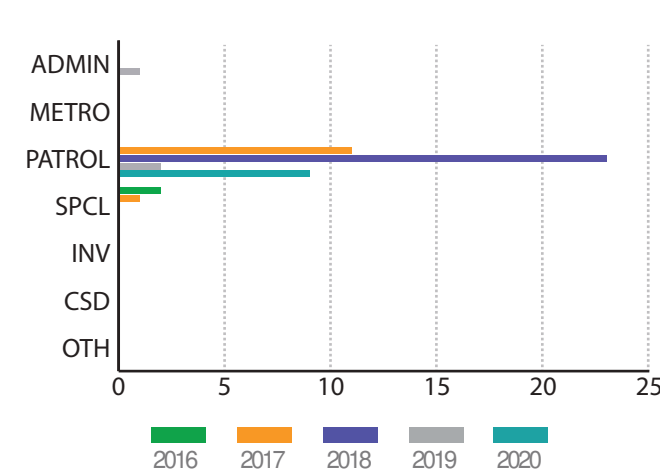


In 2020, all Department personnel involved in ICD incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, which represented 100 percent of the nine total employees. This accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to 67 percent in 2019. The percentage of officers involved in ICD incidents in 2020 was 30-percentage points above the Department's overall Police Officer total.

Rank	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	1	0
Sergeant	0	1	1	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	2	10	22	2	9
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>

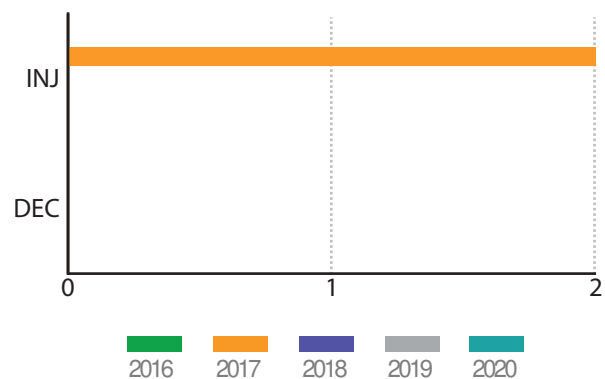
When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2016 through 2019 of 90 percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of personnel involved in ICD incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 45 of the 49 total employees, or 92 percent.

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2020, all nine Department personnel involved in ICD incidents were assigned to patrol, which represented 100 percent of the nine total employees. This accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to 67 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2016 through 2019 of 90 percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of personnel involved in ICD incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 45 of the 49 total employees, or 92 percent.

OFFICER – INJURIES



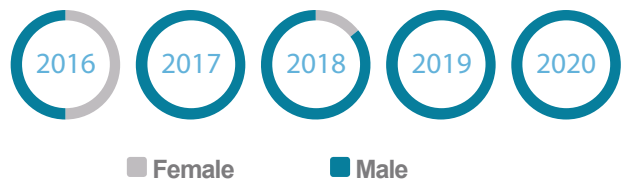
Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	0	2	0	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

No Department personnel were killed as a result of ICD incidents during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020. However, two officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period. No officers were injured during the three ICD incidents in 2020.

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

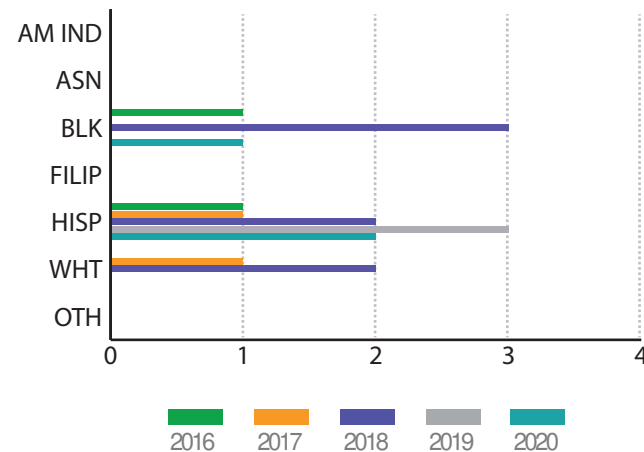


Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	1	0	1	0	0
Male	1	2	6	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

In 2020, three male suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 100 percent of the three total suspects. This accounted for no change compared to 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 86 percent, 2020 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of suspects involved in ICD incidents were male, accounting for 15 of the 17 total suspects, or 88 percent.

In 2020, no female suspects were involved in ICD incidents, or zero percent. This accounted for no change compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 14 percent, 2020 experienced a 14-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, female suspects involved in ICD incidents accounted for two of the 17 total suspects, or 12 percent.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	1	0	3	0	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	1	2	3	2
White	0	1	2	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

In 2020, two Hispanic suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 67 percent of the three total suspects. This accounted for a 33-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2020 was 19-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2020 was 28-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 50 percent, 2020 experienced a 17-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in ICD incidents with nine of the 17 total suspects, or 53 percent.

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	ICD Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	9%	42%	33%
Hispanic	48%	39%	67%
White	28%	7%	0%
Other	3%	3%	0%
Unknown	DNA	9%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2020, one Black suspect was involved in an ICD incident, which represented 33 percent of the three total suspects. This accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. The percentage of Black suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2020 was 24-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. Additionally, the percentage of Black suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2020 was nine-percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 29 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Black category represented five of the 17 total suspects involved in ICD incidents, or 29 percent.

In 2020, no White suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented zero percent of the three total suspects. This accounted for no change compared to zero percent in 2019. The percentage of White suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2020 was 28-percentage points below the City's overall White population total. Additionally, the percentage of White suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2020 was seven-percentage points below the City's overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 21 percent, 2020 experienced a 21-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the White category represented three of the 17 total suspects involved in ICD incidents, or 18 percent.

SUSPECT – AGE

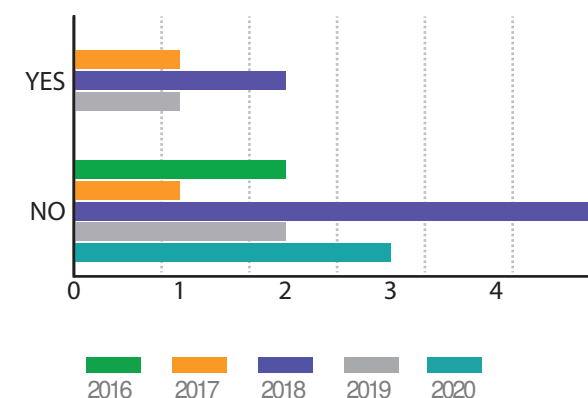


In 2020, two of the three suspects involved in ICD incidents, or 67 percent, were in the 30-39 age range. This particular age category accounted for a 34-percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 43 percent, 2020 experienced a 24-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 30-39 age group accounted for eight of the 17 total suspects involved in ICD incidents, representing 47 percent. The majority of suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2020 were in the 30-39 age range.

Age	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	0	0	0	0
24-29	0	1	1	0	0
30-39	1	0	4	1	2
40-49	1	0	1	0	0
50-59	0	1	1	2	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

In 2020, one of the three suspects involved in an ICD incident, or 33 percent, was in the 60 and above age range. This particular age range accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 60 and above age group accounted for one of the 17 total suspects involved in ICD incidents, representing six percent.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

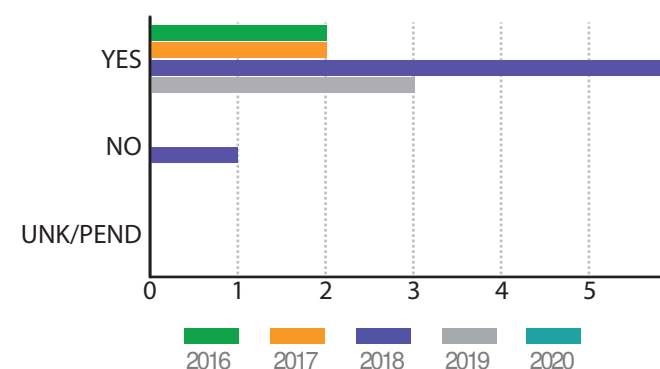


In 2020, none of the three total suspects, involved in an ICD incident were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 33-percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental

Per. Mental Illness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	0	1	2	1	0
No	2	1	5	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

health crisis from 2016 through 2019 of 29 percent, 2020 experienced a 29-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for four of the 17 total suspects, or 24 percent.

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

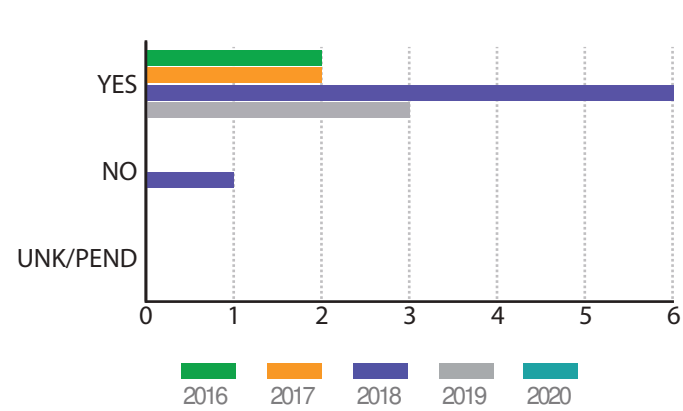


Toxicology reports for decedents in 2020 are pending and were not completed at the publication of this report from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner’s Office. Complete toxicology for 2020 decedents will be available in the 2021 Year End Use of Force Report.

Of the three decedents involved in 2019 ICD incidents, three individuals, representing 100 percent had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance.

In 2019, the percentage of cases with positive alcohol and/or a controlled substance results, representing 100 percent, accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to 86 percent of positive cases in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) during ICD incidents from 2016 through 2018 of 91 percent, 2019 experienced a nine-percentage point increase.

SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS



Substance	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alcohol	50%	0%	0%	0	N/A
Cocaine	0%	0%	0%	0	N/A
Marijuana	0%	50%	43%	33%	N/A
Methamphetamine	50%	100%	29%	100%	N/A
Opiates	50%	0%	14%	0	N/A
PCP	0%	0%	0%	0	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	50%	0%	14%	33%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0	N/A
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0	N/A
None	0%	0%	0%	0	N/A

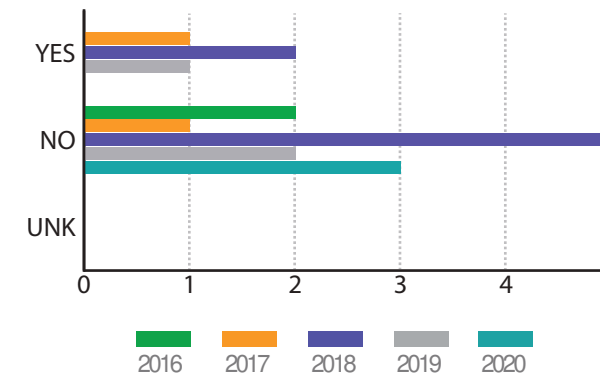
In 2019, all three ICD decedents, or 100 percent had positive results for methamphetamine. This accounted for a 71-percentage point increase compared to 29 percent of decedents with positive methamphetamine results in 2018 ICD incidents. Historically, eight of the 14 decedents involved in 2016 through 2019 ICD incidents, representing 57 percent, had positive toxicology results for methamphetamine.

In 2019, one of the three ICD decedents, or 33 percent, had positive results for marijuana. This accounted for a ten-percentage point decrease compared to 43 percent of decedents with positive marijuana results in 2018 ICD incidents. Historically, five of the 14 decedents involved in 2016 through 2019 ICD incidents, representing 36 percent, had positive toxicology results for marijuana.

In 2019, one of the three ICD decedents, or 33 percent, had a positive result for psychiatric medication. The 2019 percentage accounted for a 19-percentage point increase compared to 14 percent of decedents with positive psychiatric medication results in 2018 ICD incidents. Historically, three of the 14 decedents involved in 2016 through 2019 ICD incidents, representing 21 percent, had positive toxicology results for psychiatric medication.

Substance	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alcohol	1	0	0	0	N/A
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	N/A
Marijuana	1	1	3	1	N/A
Methamphetamine	1	2	2	3	N/A
Opiates	1	0	1	0	N/A
PCP	0	0	0	0	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	1	0	1	1	N/A
Other	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unknown	0	0	0	0	N/A
None	0	0	0	0	N/A

SUSPECT – HOMELESS <sup>27</sup>

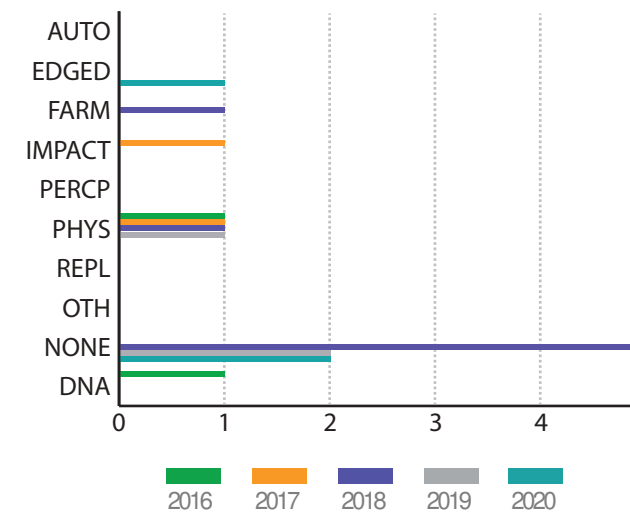


Homeless	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	0	1	2	1	0
No	2	1	5	2	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

In 2020, none of the three total suspects involved in an ICD incident were homeless. This accounted for a 33-percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were homeless from 2016 through 2019 of 29

percent, 2020 experienced a 29-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects who were homeless accounted for four of the 17 total suspects, or 24 percent.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE



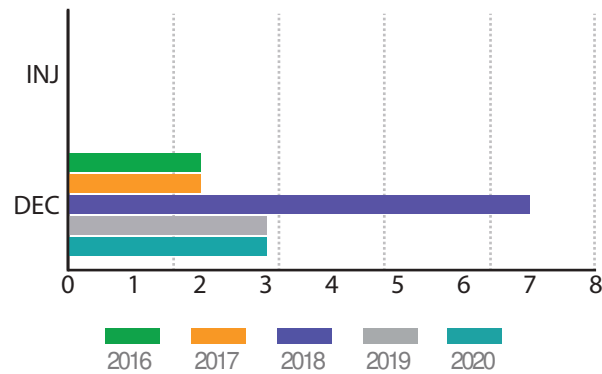
Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	0	0	1
Firearm	0	0	1	0	0
Impact Device	0	1	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	1	1	1	1	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	5	2	2
DNA	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

Of the three 2020 ICD incidents in which suspects were armed with a weapon or used some type of force, one suspect, representing 33 percent of the three total ICD suspects, utilized an edged weapon. This accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the past five years, this was the only occurrence of an ICD suspect who used an edged weapon.

No weapons and/or force were utilized by two of the three total ICD suspects in 2020, or 67 percent.

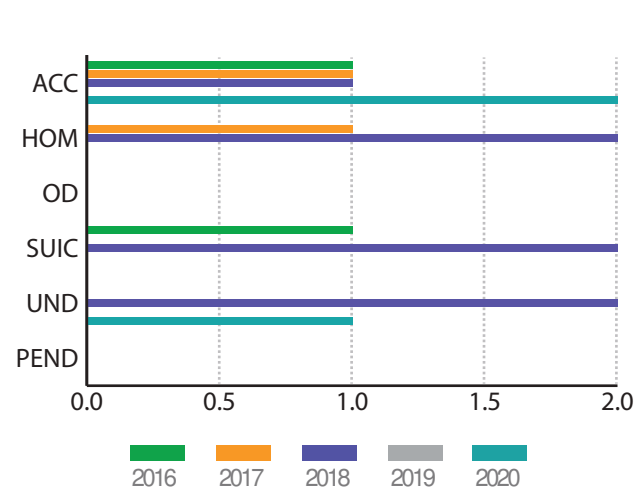
<sup>27</sup> The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT – INJURIES



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).

SUSPECT – MANNER OF DEATH <sup>28</sup>



In 2019, two of the three decedents, representing 67 percent, died from accidental causes. This represented a 53-percentage point increase of decedent deaths attributed to accidental causes compared to 14 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD decedents who died from accidental causes during the three-year period from 2016 through 2018 of 27 percent, 2019 experienced a 40-percentage point increase. Historically, during the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, ICD deaths attributed to accidental causes accounted for five of the 14 total ICD deaths, or 36 percent.

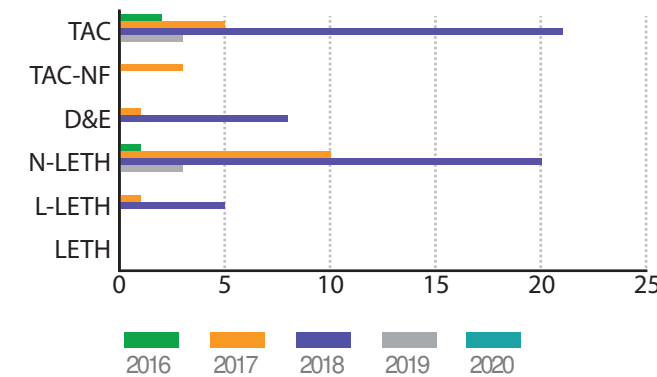
Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	0	0	0	0	0
Decedent	2	2	7	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

In 2020, three individuals died while in the Department’s custody. When compared to the 2019 total of three decedents, 2020 accounted for no change. When compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 3.5 decedents from ICD incidents, 2020 was 0.5 decedents, or 14 percent, below the four-year annual average.

Manner	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Accidental	1	1	1	2	N/A
Homicide	0	1	2	0	N/A
Overdose	0	0	0	0	N/A
Suicide	1	0	2	0	N/A
Undetermined	0	0	2	1	N/A
Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>N/A</b>

In 2019, one of the three decedents, representing 33 percent, died from undetermined causes. This represented a four-percentage point increase of decedent deaths attributed to undetermined causes compared to 29 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD decedents who died from undetermined causes during the three-year period from 2016 through 2018 of 18 percent, 2019 experienced a 15-percentage point increase. Historically, during the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, ICD deaths attributed to undetermined causes accounted for three of the 14 total ICD deaths, or 21 percent.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION <sup>29</sup>  
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



In 2019, three of the three total ICD Tactics findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 91 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” from 2016 through 2018 of 82 percent, 2019 experienced an 18-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, the majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 31 of the 37 total Tactics findings, or 84 percent.

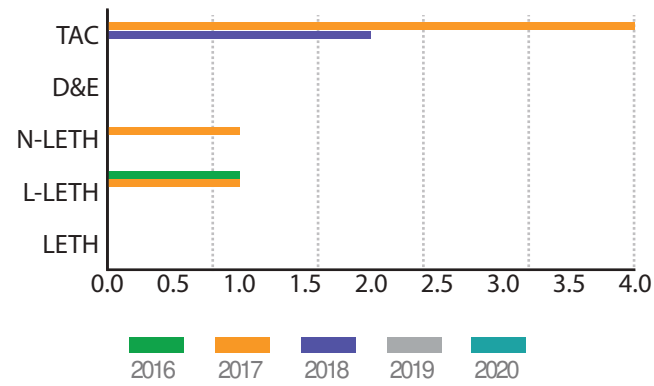
Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	2	5	21	3	N/A
Tactics - No Findings	0	3	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	1	8	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	10	20	3	N/A
Less Lethal	0	1	5	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>N/A</b>

In 2019, three of the three total ICD Non-Lethal force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action)”. This accounted for no change compared to 100 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Non-Lethal force findings from 2016 through 2018 of 97 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, a majority of adjudicated Non-Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 34 of the 35 total Non-Lethal force findings, or 97 percent.

<sup>28</sup> The Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner determines the manner of death. As of year-end 2020, the Department was awaiting the completion of three autopsy reports from the Coroner’s office, which include manner of death determinations.

<sup>29</sup> Adjudication data for 2020 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2021.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY



In 2019, no ICD findings in any category were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.”

In 2019, zero of the three total ICD Tactics findings, representing zero percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018 of 18 percent, 2019 experienced an 18-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, Tactics findings resulting in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome accounted for six out of the 37 total Tactics findings, or 16 percent.

In 2019, zero of the three total ICD Less-Lethal findings, representing zero percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for no change compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Less-Lethal force findings from 2016 through 2018 of 25 percent, 2019 experienced a 25-percentage point decrease.

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	0	4	2	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	1	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	1	1	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Historically, from 2016 through 2019, Less-Lethal force findings resulting in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome accounted for two out of the eight total Less-Lethal force findings, or 25 percent.

In 2019, zero out of the three total ICD 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 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Non-Lethal force findings from 2016 through 2018 of three percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, Non-Lethal force findings resulting in an “Out of Policy Administrative Disapproval) outcome accounted for one out of the 32 total Non-Lethal force findings, or three percent.





# CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD INCIDENTS

An upper body control hold by Department employee, including the modified carotid, full carotid, locked carotid hold (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2020, Department personnel were involved in one Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH) incident, which remained an unchanged total when compared to 2019. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, there were a total of six CRCH incidents, resulting in an annual average of 1.5 incidents. The 2020 count fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 33 percent.

CRCH	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	2	2	1	1	1

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

The single 2020 CRCH incident resulted from observational activity. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, four of the seven total CRCH incidents, or 57 percent, resulted from observational activity.

Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Radio Call	0	0	0	1	0
Observation	1	1	1	0	1
Citizen Flag Down	1	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	0	0
Station Call	0	1	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

## BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2020, the single CRCH incident occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent compared to zero percent in 2019.

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, three CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic area of Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.75 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2020 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 0.25 incidents or 33 percent.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	1	1	0	0	1
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

No CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau in 2020. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, two CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	0	0	1	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

No CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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

No CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau in 2020. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, one CRCH incident occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.25 incidents.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	1	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No CRCH incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2020, the single CRCH incident occurred in April.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month of occurrence for CRCH incidents.

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	1	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	1
May	0	1	1	0	0
June	0	0	0	1	0
July	0	1	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	1	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2020, the single CRCH incident occurred on a Friday.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for CRCH incidents.

Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Monday	0	1	0	0	0
Tuesday	0	1	0	1	0
Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0
Thursday	1	0	0	0	0
Friday	0	0	0	0	1
Saturday	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	1	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2020, the single CRCH incident occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the time of occurrence for CRCH incidents.

Time of Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0600-1759	0	1	0	0	0
1800-0559	2	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</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 CRCH incidents.

In 2020, one Department personnel was involved in the single CRCH 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 2019. Similarly, the 2020 officer to incident average represented no change when compared to the same officer to incident aggregate annual average from 2016 through 2019.

### OFFICER – GENDER

The single employee involved in the 2020 CRCH incident was male.

In the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, all seven involved personnel in CRCH incidents were male.

Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	2	2	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

### OFFICER – ETHNICITY

The single employee involved in the 2020 CRCH incident was Hispanic. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, four Hispanic officers were involved in CRCH incidents, which accounted for 57 percent of the seven total employees.

Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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	1	1	0	1
White	1	0	0	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	CRCH Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	0%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	48%	50%	100%
White	28%	30%	0%
Other	3%	2%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The single employee involved in the 2020 CRCH incident was within the 1-5 years of service category. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, one of the seven personnel involved in CRCH incidents, or 14 percent, were within the 1-5 years of service category.

Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 – 5	0	0	0	0	1
6 – 10	2	1	1	0	0
11 – 20	0	1	0	1	0
More than 20	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### OFFICER – RANK

The single employee involved in the 2020 CRCH incident was at the rank of Police Officer. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, all seven employees involved in CRCH incidents were at the rank of Police Officer.

Rank	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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	2	2	1	1	1
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

The single officer involved in the 2020 CRCH incident was assigned to a specialized unit. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, two of the seven officers involved in CRCH incidents were assigned to a specialized unit, or 29 percent.

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metro	0	0	1	0	0
Patrol	1	2	0	1	0
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>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

**OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT**

The single employee involved in the 2020 CRCH incident was assigned to Central Division.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, 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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	0	1	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	1
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	1	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	1	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	1	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	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	0	0	1	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

**OFFICER – INJURIES**

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from CRCH incidents during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020. However, ten officers sustained injuries during CRCH incidents during the same five-year period. In 2020, no officers sustained injuries during the single CRCH incident throughout the year.

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	5	3	2	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**SUSPECT INFORMATION**

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

**SUSPECT – ETHNICITY**

The single suspect involved in the 2020 CRCH incident was Black. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Black suspects accounted for two of the seven total CRCH suspects, or 29 percent.

Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	1	0	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	1	0	1	0
White	1	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	CRCH Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	9%	42%	0%
Hispanic	48%	39%	100%
White	28%	7%	0%
Other	3%	3%	0%
Unknown	DNA	9%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**SUSPECT – GENDER**

All suspects involved in CRCH incidents during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020 were male.

Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	2	2	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

**SUSPECT – AGE**

The single suspect involved in the 2020 CRCH incident was within the 30-39 age group. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the age of suspects involved in CRCH incidents.

Age	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	2	0	0	0	0
24-29	0	0	0	1	0
30-39	0	0	0	0	1
40-49	0	2	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	1	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

The single suspect involved in the 2020 CRCH incident was not perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects involved in CRCH incidents who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for one of the seven total suspects, or 14 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	0	0	0	1	0
No	2	2	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### SUSPECT – HOMELESS <sup>30</sup>

The single suspect involved in the 2020 CRCH incident was homeless. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects involved in CRCH incidents who were determined to be homeless accounted for four of the seven total suspects, or 57 percent.

Homeless	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	1	1	1	0	1
No	1	1	0	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

The single suspect involved in the 2020 CRCH incident utilized a firearm. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, two of the seven suspects utilized a firearm, or 29 percent.

Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm	0	0	1	0	1
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	1	2	0	1	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### SUSPECT – INJURIES

No suspects were killed during CRCH incidents during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020. However, all seven involved suspects during the same five-year period sustained injuries during the respective incidents.

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	2	2	1	1	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION <sup>31</sup> TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2019, the single Non-Lethal force finding in CRCH incidents was adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” findings from 2016 through 2018 of 80 percent, 2019 experienced a 20-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, a majority of adjudicated Non-Lethal force findings resulted in “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, representing five of the six total findings, or 83 percent.

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	0	0	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	2	1	1	1	N/A
Less Lethal	1	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	2	1	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2019, the single Tactics finding was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This represented no change when compared to the same percentage in 2018. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, all adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing six of the six total findings, or 100 percent.

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	2	2	1	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	1	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	1	1	1	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>N/A</b>

In 2019, the single CRCH Lethal force finding was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” findings from 2016 through 2018 of 40 percent, 2019 experienced a 60-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, Lethal force findings resulting in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing three of the six total findings, or 50 percent.

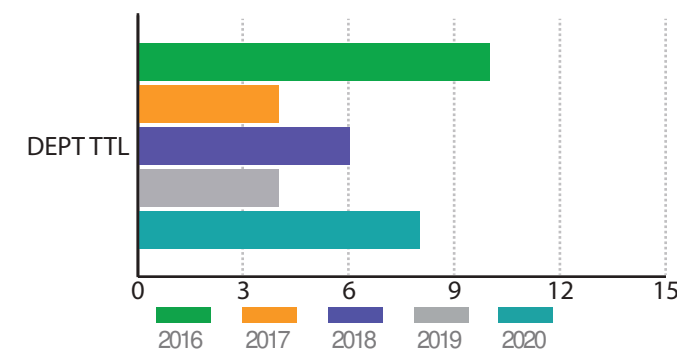
<sup>30</sup> The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

<sup>31</sup> Adjudication data for 2020 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2021.

# LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED INJURY INCIDENTS

A use of force incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization, commonly referred to as a law enforcement related injury (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

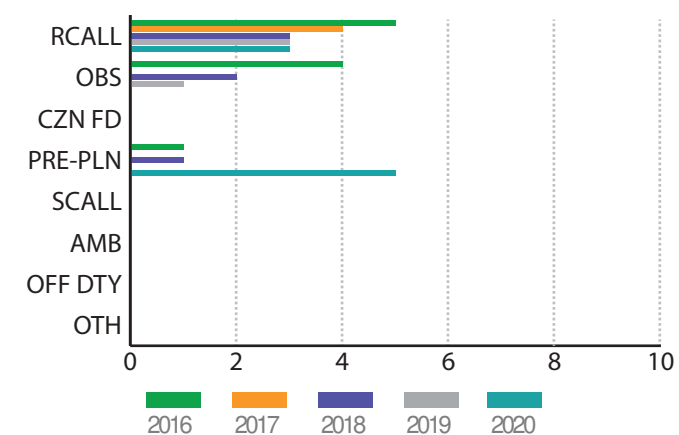
## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



LERI	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	10	4	6	4	8

In 2020, Department personnel were involved in eight LERI incidents, an increase of four incidents, or 100 percent, compared to 2019. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, there were a total of 24 LERI incidents, resulting in an annual average of six incidents. The 2020 count increased when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average by two incidents, or 33 percent.

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



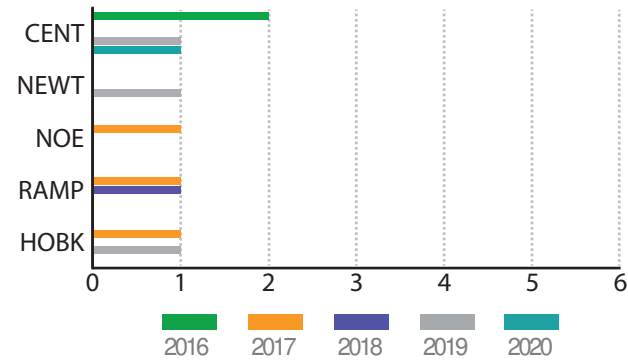
Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Radio Call	5	4	3	3	3
Observation	4	0	2	1	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	1	0	1	0	5
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>

In 2020, three of the eight total LERI incidents, representing 38 percent, resulted from radio calls. This accounted for a 37-percentage point decrease compared to 75 percent of LERI incidents resulting from radio calls in 2019. When compared to the 2016 through 2019 aggregate percentage of LERI incidents resulting from radio calls of 63 percent, 2020 experienced a 25-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, 18 of the 32 total LERI incidents, or 56 percent, resulted from radio calls.

In 2020, five of the eight total LERI incidents, representing 63 percent, resulted from pre-planned activities. This accounted for a 100-percentage point increase compared to zero percent of LERI incidents resulting from pre-planned activities in 2019. When compared to the 2016 through 2019 aggregate percentage of LERI incidents resulting from pre-planned activities of eight percent, 2020 experienced a 55-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, seven of the 32 total LERI incidents, or 22 percent, resulted from enforcement activity based on an officer's observation.



## BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

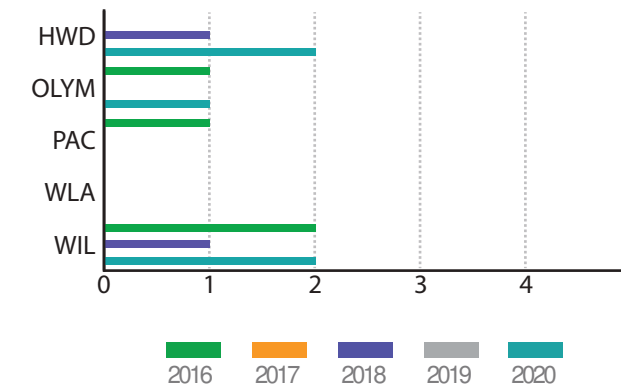


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	2	0	0	1	1
Newton	0	0	0	1	0
Northeast	0	1	0	0	0
Rampart	0	1	1	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

In 2020, one of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 67 percent, compared to 2019. Thirteen percent of the Department's LERI incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department – 8; Central Bureau – 1).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, nine LERI incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 2.3 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2020 fell below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 1.3 incidents, or 57 percent.

## OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

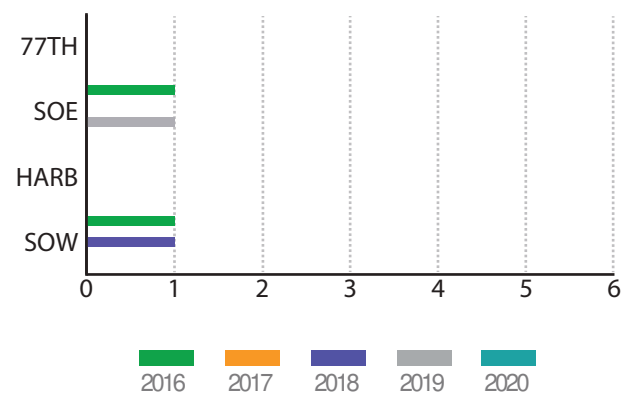


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hollywood	0	0	1	0	2
Olympic	1	0	0	0	1
Pacific	1	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	2	0	1	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

In 2020, five of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was an increase of five incidents, or 100 percent compared to 2019. Sixty-three percent of the Department's LERI incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department – 8; West Bureau – 5).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, six LERI incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.5 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2020 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 3.5 incidents, or 233 percent.

## OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

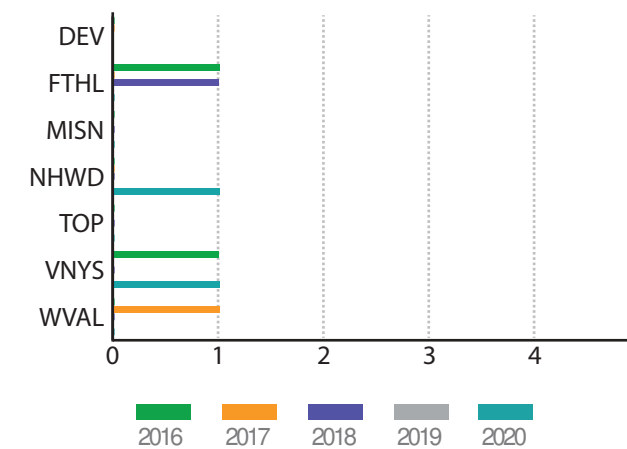


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	1	0	0	1	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	1	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

In 2020, none of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau (Department – 8; South Bureau – 0).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, four LERI incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of one incident per year.

## OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

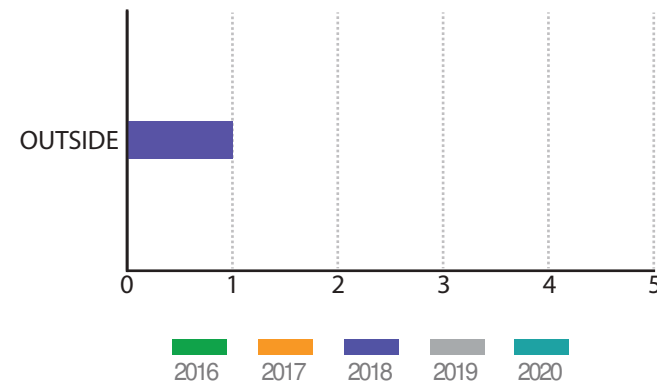


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	1	0	1	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	1
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	1	0	0	0	1
West Valley	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

In 2020, two of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents, or 100 percent compared to 2019. Twenty-five percent of the Department's LERI incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department – 8; Valley Bureau – 2).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, four LERI incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of one incident. The Valley Bureau count for 2020 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by one incident, or 100 percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

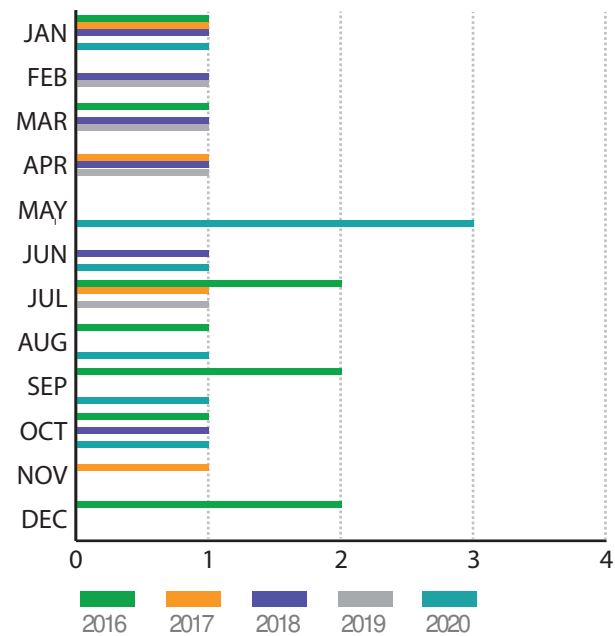


In 2020, none of the Department's LERI incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction (Department – 8; Outside Jurisdiction – 0).

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	1	0	0

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, one LERI incident occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 0.3 incidents.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



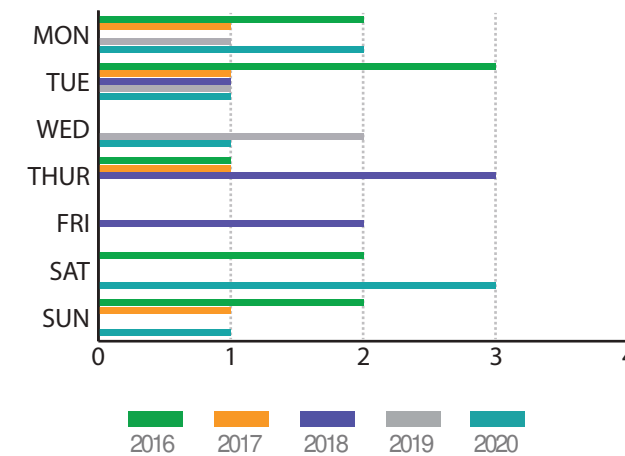
In 2020, May represented the month with the most LERI incidents representing three out of the total eight, or 38 percent. The remaining five LERI incidents, or 63 percent, were divided evenly with one each amongst January, June, August, September, and October. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, January and July represented the months with the most LERI incidents, accounting for four each of the 32 total incidents, or 13 percent. March, April, and May represented the months with the second most LERI incidents, accounting for three each of the 32 total incidents, or nine percent. November represented the month with the least LERI incidents, accounting for one of the 32 total incidents, or three percent.

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	1	1	1	0	1
February	0	0	1	1	0
March	1	0	1	1	0
April	0	1	1	1	0
May	0	0	0	0	3
June	0	0	1	0	1
July	2	1	0	1	0
August	1	0	0	0	1
September	2	0	0	0	1
October	1	0	1	0	1
November	0	1	0	0	0
December	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>

The LERI incident percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2016 through 2020 was as follows:

- January – March: nine incidents, or 28 percent;
- April – June: eight incidents, or 25 percent;
- July – September: nine incidents, or 28 percent; and,
- October – December: six incidents, or 19 percent.

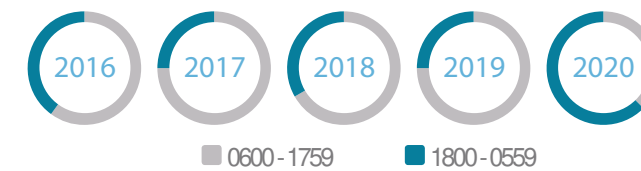
DAY OF OCCURRENCE



Based on the data for the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, there appears to be no significant statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for LERI incidents.

Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Monday	2	1	0	1	2
Tuesday	3	1	1	1	1
Wednesday	0	0	0	2	1
Thursday	1	1	3	0	0
Friday	0	0	2	0	0
Saturday	2	0	0	0	3
Sunday	2	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



In 2020, three of the eight LERI incidents occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and five LERI incidents occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0600 - 1759	6	3	4	3	3
1800 - 0559	4	1	2	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, there appears to be no significant statistical trend associated with the time of occurrence for LERI incidents.

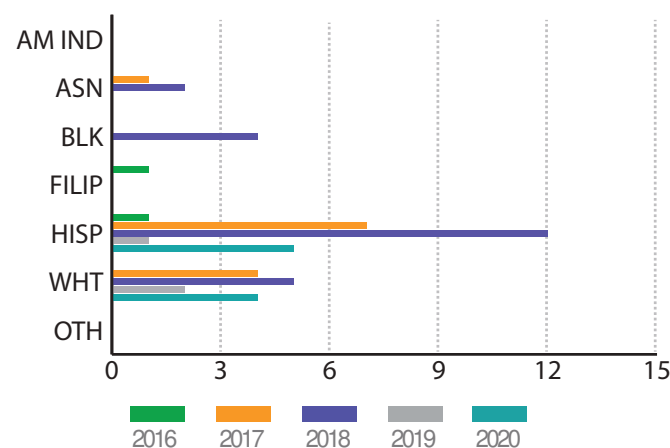


## OFFICER INFORMATION

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

In 2020, 15 Department personnel were involved in the eight LERI incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.9 officers per incident. This accounted for a 50 percent decrease compared to an average of 3.8 officers per incident in 2019. The 2020 officer to incident average fell below the 2016 through 2019 aggregate annual average by 2.5 or 57 percent.

### OFFICER – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	1	1	2	2
Black	2	1	3	2	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	11	15	10	10	5
White	16	9	14	1	7
Other	1	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	LERI Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	13%
Black	9%	10%	7%
Hispanic	48%	50%	33%
White	28%	30%	47%
Other	3%	2%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2020, five Hispanic officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 33 percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for a 34-percentage point decrease compared to 67 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in LERI incidents in 2020 was 17-percentage points below the total percentage of Hispanic officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 44 percent, 2020 experienced a 11-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, most of the officers involved in LERI incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 51 of the 120 total employees, or 43 percent.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2016 through 2019 of nine percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in LERI incidents accounted for 11 of the 120 total employees, or nine percent.

In 2020, one Black officer was involved in a LERI incident, which represented seven percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2019. The percentage of Black officers involved in LERI incidents in 2020 was three-percentage points below the total percentage of Black officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2016 through 2019 of eight percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Black officers involved in LERI incidents accounted for nine of the 120 total employees, or eight percent.

In 2020, seven White officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 47 percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for a 40-percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2019. The percentage of White officers involved in LERI incidents in 2020 was 17-percentage points above the total percentage of White officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 38 percent, 2020 experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, White officers involved in LERI incidents accounted for 47 of the 120 total employees, or 39 percent.

In 2020, two Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for a no change compared to 13 percent in 2019. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in LERI incidents in 2020 was five-percentage points above the total percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers in the Department.

### OFFICER – GENDER

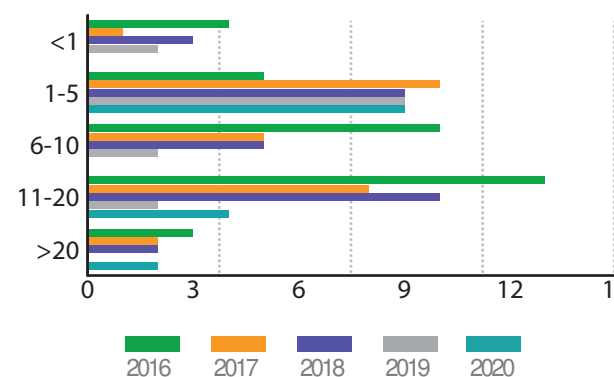


Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	2	5	2	1	3
Male	33	21	27	14	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>

In 2020, 12 male officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 80 percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for a 13-percentage point decrease compared to 93 percent in 2019. The percentage of male officers involved in LERI incidents in 2020 was two-percentage points below the total percentage of male officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 90 percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of officers involved in LERI incidents were male, accounting for 107 of the 120 total employees, or 89 percent.

In 2020, three female officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 20 percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2019. The percentage of female officers involved in LERI incidents in 2020 was two-percentage points above the total percentage of female officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2016 through 2019 of ten percent, 2020 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, females accounted for 13 of the 120 total involved employees, or 11 percent.

### OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Less than 1	4	1	3	2	0
1 - 5	5	10	9	9	9
6 - 10	10	5	5	2	0
11 - 20	13	8	10	2	4
More than 20	3	2	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>

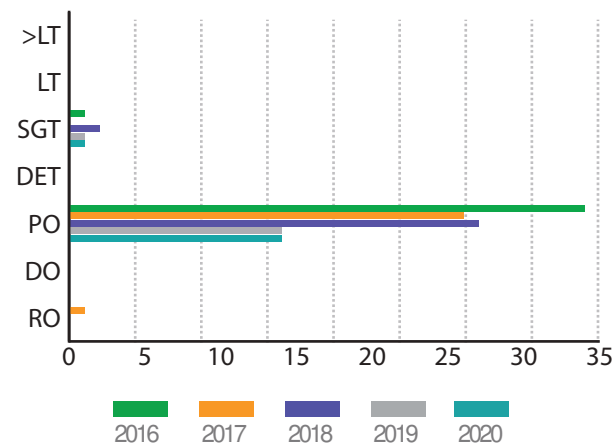
In 2020, nine of the 15 involved employees in LERI incidents, or 60 percent, were within the 1-5 years of service category. This accounted for no change compared to 60 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel within the 1-5 years of service category from 2016 through 2019 of 31 percent, 2020 experienced a 29-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, 42 of the 120 total employees involved in LERI incidents, or 35 percent, were within the 1-5 years of service category.

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, 37 of the 120 total employees involved in LERI incidents, or 31 percent, were within the 11-20 years of service category.

In 2020, four of the 15 involved employees in LERI incidents, or 27 percent, were within the 11-20 years of service category. This accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to 13 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel within the 11-20 years of service category from 2016 through 2019 of 31 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point decrease.

In 2020, two of the 15 involved employees in LERI incidents, or 13 percent, were within the 20 or more years of service category. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel within the 20 or more years of service category from 2016 through 2019 of seven percent, 2020 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, nine of the 120 total employees involved in LERI incidents, or eight percent, were within the 20 or more years of service category.

OFFICER – RANK

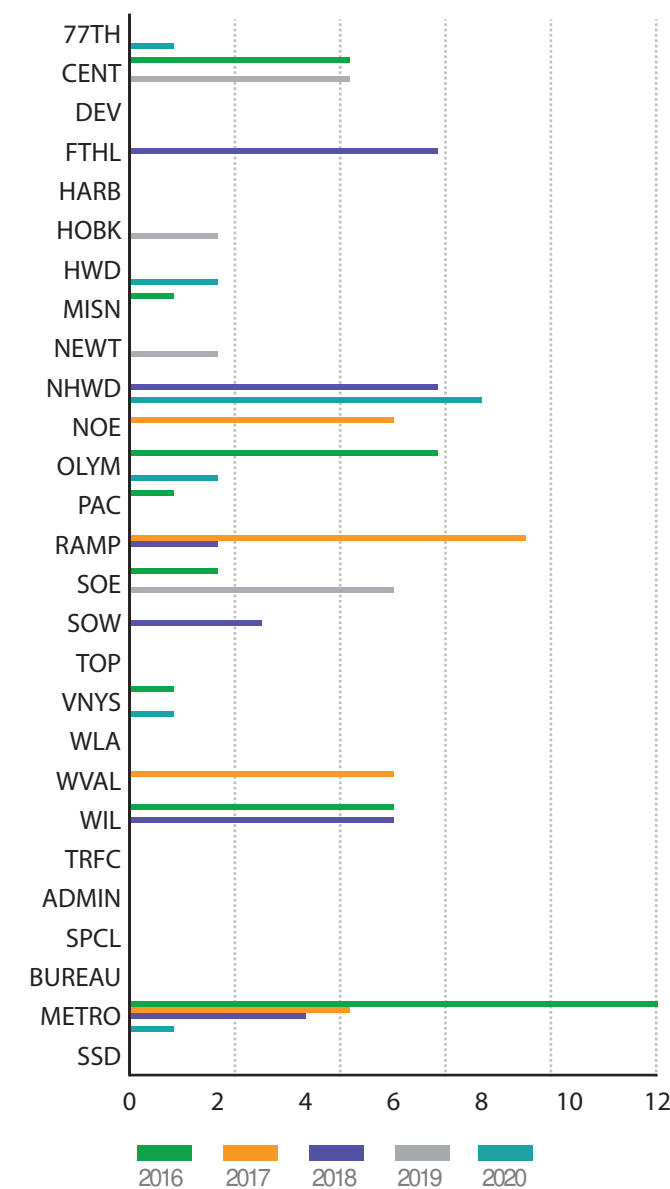


In 2020, 14 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 93 percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for no change compared to 93 percent in 2019. The percentage of officers involved in LERI incidents in 2020 was 23-percentage points above the total percentage of personnel with the rank of Police Officer in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2016 through 2019 of 96 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of personnel involved in LERI incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 115 of the 120 total employees, or 96 percent.

Rank	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	1	0	2	1	1
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	34	26	27	14	14
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>

In 2020, one employee at the rank of Sergeant was involved in a LERI incident, which represented seven percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for no change compared to seven percent in 2019. The percentage of sergeants involved in LERI incidents in 2020 was five-percentage points below the total percentage of personnel with the rank of Sergeant in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Sergeant from 2016 through 2019 of four percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel involved in LERI incidents at the rank of Sergeant, accounted for five of the 120 employees, or four percent.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



Division/Area/Bureau	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	0	0	0	0	1
Central	5	0	0	5	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	7	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	2	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	2
Mission	1	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	2	0
North Hollywood	0	0	7	0	8
Northeast	0	6	0	0	0
Olympic	7	0	0	0	2
Pacific	1	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	9	2	0	0
Southeast	2	0	0	6	0
Southwest	0	0	3	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	1	0	0	0	1
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	6	0	0	0
Wilshire	6	0	6	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	12	5	4	0	1
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>

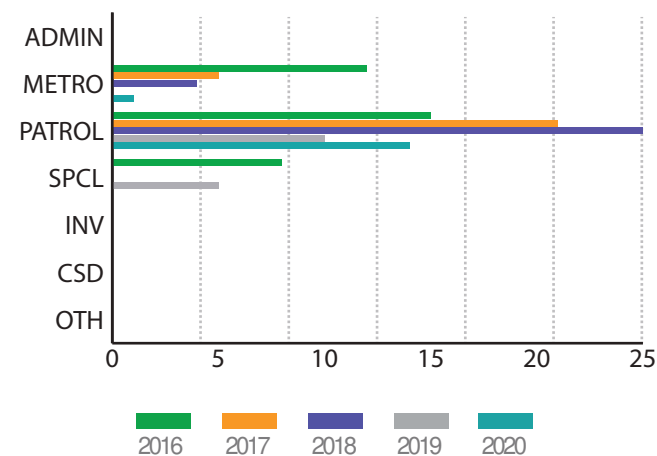
One 2020 LERI incident that occurred in North Hollywood Division accounted for the involvement of eight personnel, assigned to North Hollywood Division. From 2016 through 2019, seven personnel assigned to North Hollywood Division were involved in LERI incidents, which represented seven percent of the 105 total involved employees in all LERI incidents during the same four-year period.

One 2020 LERI incident that occurred in Hollywood Division accounted for the involvement of two personnel assigned to Hollywood Division. From 2016 through 2019, no personnel assigned to Hollywood Division were involved in LERI incidents, which represented zero percent of the 105 total involved employees in all LERI incidents during the same four-year period.

One 2020 LERI incident that occurred in Olympic Division accounted for the involvement of two personnel assigned to Olympic Division. From 2016 through 2019, seven personnel assigned to Olympic Division were involved in LERI incidents, which represented seven percent of the 105 total involved employees in all LERI incidents during the same four-year period.

In 2020, 77th, Van Nuys, and Metropolitan Divisions each had one personnel, or seven percent, that were involved in LERI incidents.

### OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

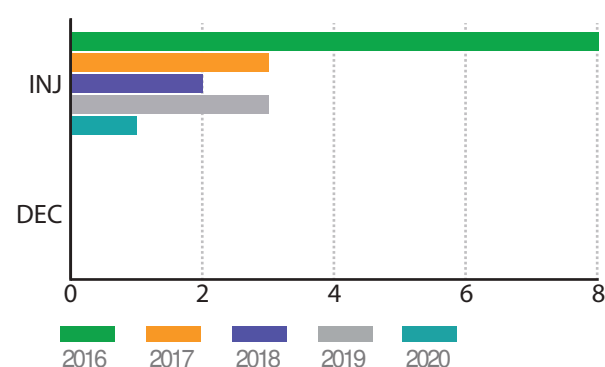


Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	12	5	4	0	1
Patrol	15	21	25	10	14
Specialized	8	0	0	5	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>

In 2020, 14 personnel involved in LERI incidents were assigned to patrol, which represented 93 percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for a 26-percentage point increase compared to 67 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2016 through 2019 of 68 percent, 2020 experienced a 25-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of officers involved in LERI incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 85 of the 120 total employees, or 71 percent.

In 2020, one personnel involved in a LERI incident was in a Metropolitan assignment, which represented seven percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel in Metropolitan assignments from 2016 through 2019 of 20 percent, 2020 experienced a 13-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, officers in a Metropolitan assignment involved in LERI incidents accounted for 22 of the 120 total employees, or 18 percent.

### OFFICER – INJURIES



Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	8	3	2	3	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

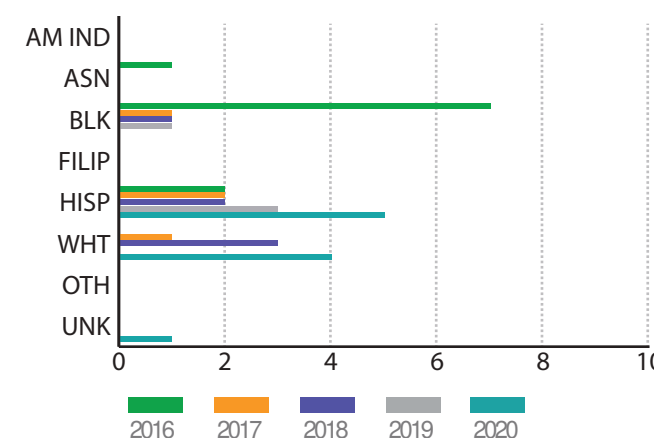
No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from LERI incidents during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020. However, 17 officers sustained injuries during LERI incidents during the same five-year period.

In 2020, one officer sustained an injury during the eight LERI incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a 67 percent decrease compared to three injured officers in 2019. Additionally, when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of four injured officers, 2020 was three officers, or 75 percent, below the four-year annual average.

### SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

#### SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0	0	0
Black	7	1	1	1	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	2	2	2	3	5
White	0	1	3	0	4
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>

In 2020, five Hispanic suspects were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 50 percent of the ten total suspects. This accounted for a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 75 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2020 was two-percentage points above the total percentage of the City's Hispanic population. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2020 was 11-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 38 percent, 2020 experienced a 12-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in LERI incidents with 14 of the 34 total suspects, or 41 percent.

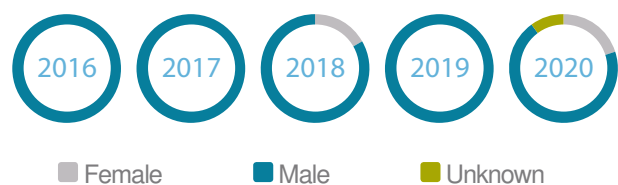
Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	LERI Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	9%	42%	0%
Hispanic	48%	39%	50%
White	28%	7%	40%
Other	3%	3%	0%
Unknown	DNA	9%	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2020, four White suspects were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 40 percent of the ten total suspects. This accounted for a 40-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. The percentage of White suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2020 was 12-percentage points above the total percentage of the City's White population. Additionally, the percentage of White suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2020 was 33-percentage points above the City's overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 17 percent, 2020 experienced a 23-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the White category accounted for eight of the 34 total suspects involved in LERI incidents, or 24 percent.

In 2020, one suspect categorized as Unknown was involved in a LERI incident. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Unknown category accounted for one of the 34 total suspects involved in LERI incidents, or three percent.

In 2020, zero Black suspects were involved in a LERI incident. This accounted for a 25-percentage point decrease compared to 25 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 42 percent, 2020 experienced a 42-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Black category accounted for ten of the 34 total suspects involved in LERI incidents, or 29 percent.

SUSPECT – GENDER



Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	0	0	1	0	2
Male	10	4	5	4	7
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>

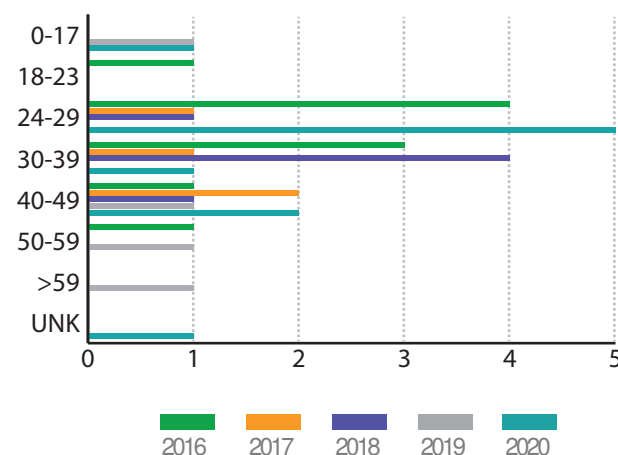
In 2020, seven male suspects were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 70 percent of the ten total suspects. This accounted for a 30-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. During the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, males accounted for 30 of the 34 total LERI suspects, or 88 percent.

In 2020, two female suspects were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 20 percent of the ten total suspects. This accounted for a

20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. During the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, females accounted for three of the 34 total LERI suspects, or nine percent.

In 2020, one suspect categorized as Unknown was involved in a LERI incident, which represented ten percent of the ten total suspects. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. During the five-year period from 2016 through 2020 the Unknown category accounted for one of the 34 total LERI suspects, or three percent.

SUSPECT – AGE



Age	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0-17	0	0	0	1	1
18-23	1	0	0	0	0
24-29	4	1	1	0	5
30-39	3	1	4	0	1
40-49	1	2	1	1	2
50-59	1	0	0	1	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>

In 2020, five suspects were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 50 percent, of the ten total suspects, were in the 24-29 age range. This accounted for a 50-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of LERI suspects in the 24-29 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 25 percent, 2020 experienced a 25-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 24-29 age range accounted for 11 of the 34 total LERI suspects, or 32 percent.

In 2020, two suspects involved in LERI incidents, which represented 20 percent of the ten total suspects, were in the 40-49 age range. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to 25 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of LERI suspects in the 40-49 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 21 percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 40-49 age range accounted for seven of the 34 total LERI suspects, or 21 percent.

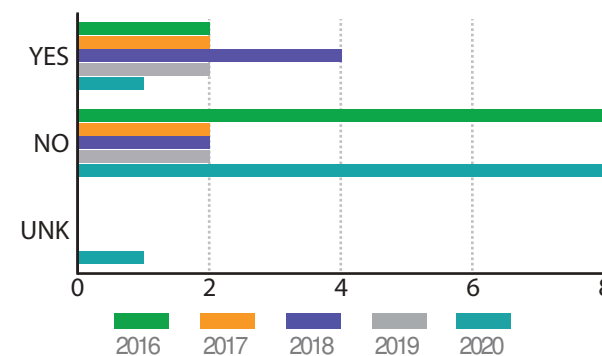
In 2020, one suspect involved in LERI incidents, which represented ten percent of the ten total suspects, was in the 30-39 age range. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in

2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of LERI suspects in the 30-39 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 33 percent, 2020 experienced a 23-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 30-39 age range accounted for nine of the 34 total LERI suspects, or 26 percent.

In 2020, one suspect involved in LERI incidents, which represented ten percent of the ten total suspects, was in the 0-17 age range. This accounted for a 15-percentage point decrease compared to 25 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of LERI suspects in the 0-17 age range from 2016 through 2019 of four percent, 2020 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 0-17 age range accounted for two of the 34 total LERI suspects, or six percent.

In 2020, one suspect involved in a LERI incident, which represented ten percent of the ten total suspects, was categorized in the Unknown age range. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. During the five-year period from 2016 through 2020 the Unknown age range accounted for one of the 34 total LERI suspects, or three percent.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

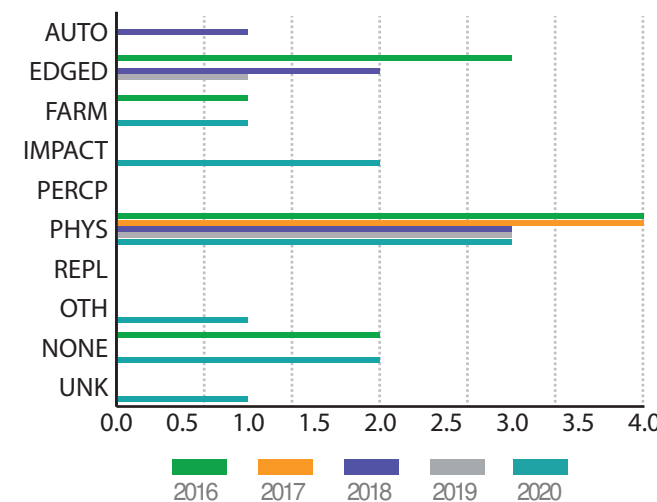


Per. Mental Illness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	2	2	5	2	1
No	8	2	1	2	8
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>

In 2020, one of the ten total suspects, or ten percent, involved in LERI incidents was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 40-percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2016 through 2019 of 46 percent, 2020 experienced a

36-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, LERI suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 12 of the 34 total suspects, or 35 percent.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE



Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Automobile	0	0	1	0	0
Edged Weapon	3	0	2	1	0
Firearm	1	0	0	0	1
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	2
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	4	4	3	3	3
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1
None	2	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>

In 2020, three of the ten suspects, representing 30 percent, involved in LERI incidents utilized physical force against officers. This specific weapon/force type category accounted for a 45-percentage point decrease compared to 75 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which physical force was utilized during LERI incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 58 percent, 2020 experienced a 28-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the physical force category accounted for 17 of the 34 total suspect weapon/force types utilized during LERI incidents, or 50 percent.

In 2020, two of the ten suspects, representing 20 percent, involved in LERI incidents utilized an impact device against officers. This specific weapon/force type category accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the impact device category accounted for two of the 34 total suspect weapon/force types utilized during LERI incidents, or six percent.

In 2020, one of the ten suspects, representing ten percent, involved in LERI incidents utilized other “aggressive behavior” against the officers.

This specific weapon/force type category accounted for ten-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the aggressive behavior category accounted for one of the 34 total suspect weapon/force types utilized during LERI incidents, or three percent.

In 2020, one of the ten suspects, representing ten percent, involved in LERI incidents utilized a firearm against officers. This specific weapon/force type category accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which a firearm was utilized during LERI incidents from 2016 through 2019 of four percent, 2020 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the firearm category accounted for two of the 34 total suspect weapon/force types utilized during LERI incidents, or six percent.

In 2020, two of the ten suspects, representing 20 percent, involved in LERI incidents utilized no weapon/force type against the officers. This specific weapon/force type category accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019.

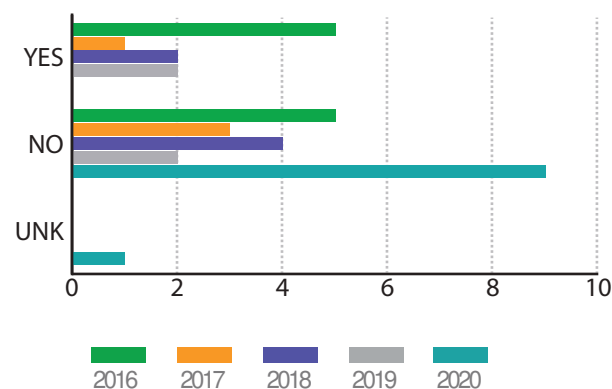
*Continues on page 296*

Suspect - Weapon/Force continued

When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which no weapon/force type was utilized during LERI incidents from 2016 through 2019 of eight percent, 2020 experienced a 12-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the no weapon/force type category accounted for two of the 34 total suspect weapon/force types utilized during LERI incidents, or six percent.

In 2020, one of the ten suspects, representing ten percent, involved in LERI incidents was categorized as unknown. This specific weapon/force type category accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2019. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the unknown category accounted for one of the 34 total suspect weapon/force types utilized during LERI incidents, or three percent.

SUSPECT – HOMELESS <sup>32</sup>

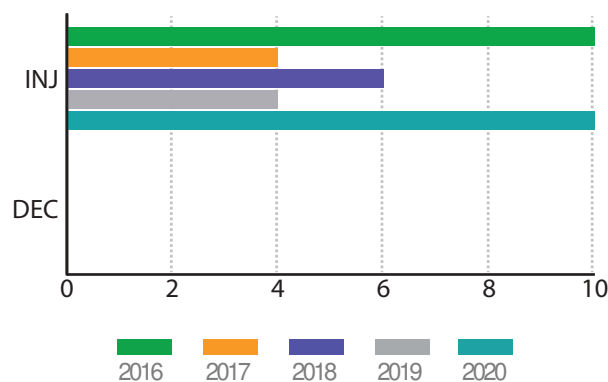


Homeless	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	5	1	2	2	0
No	5	3	4	2	9
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>

In 2020, nine of the ten total suspects, or 90 percent, involved in LERI incidents were not homeless. This accounted for a 40-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2019. From 2016 through 2020, homeless suspects involved in LERI incidents accounted for 11 of the 34 total suspects, representing 32 percent.

The one remaining suspect, or ten percent, involved in a LERI incident was categorized as unknown.

SUSPECT - INJURIES

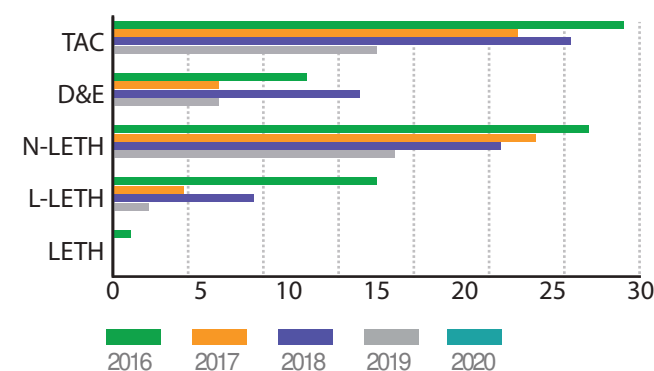


Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	10	4	6	4	10
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>

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 2020, ten suspects sustained injuries during the four LERI incidents throughout the year. The number of involved suspects in 2020 increased by six individuals, or 150 percent, when compared to 2019. Additionally, the 2020 count increased compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of six suspects by four individuals, or 67 percent.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION <sup>33</sup>  
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	29	23	26	15	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	11	6	14	6	N/A
Non-Lethal	27	24	22	16	N/A
Less Lethal	15	4	8	2	N/A
Lethal	1	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>N/A</b>

In 2019, 15 of the 16 total LERI incident Tactics findings, representing 94 percent, were adjudicated as "Tactical Debrief." This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 90 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Tactical Debrief" Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018 of 87 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, the majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a "Tactical Debrief" outcome, accounting for 93 of the 106 total Tactics findings, or 88 percent.

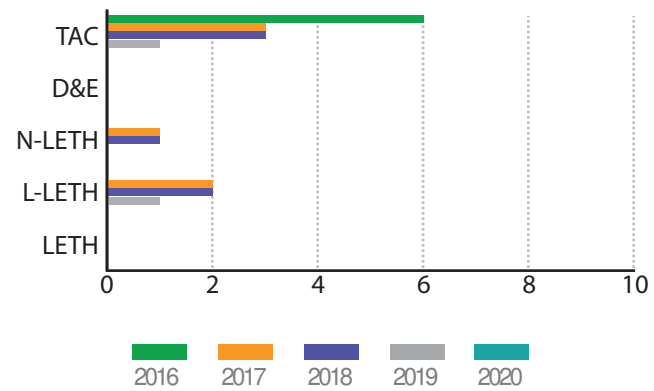
In 2019, all of the two total LERI incident Less-Lethal force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action)." This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to 80 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "In Policy (No Further Action)" Less-Lethal force findings from 2016 through 2018 of 87 percent, 2019 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, the majority of adjudicated Less-Lethal force findings resulted in an "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome, accounting for 29 of the 33 total findings, or 88 percent.

In 2019, all of the 16 total LERI incident Non-Lethal force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action)." This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 96 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "In Policy (No Further Action)" Non-Lethal force findings from 2016 through 2018 of 97 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, the majority of adjudicated Non-Lethal force findings resulted in an "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome, accounting for 89 of the 91 total findings, or 98 percent.

<sup>32</sup> The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

<sup>33</sup> Adjudication data for 2020 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2021.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

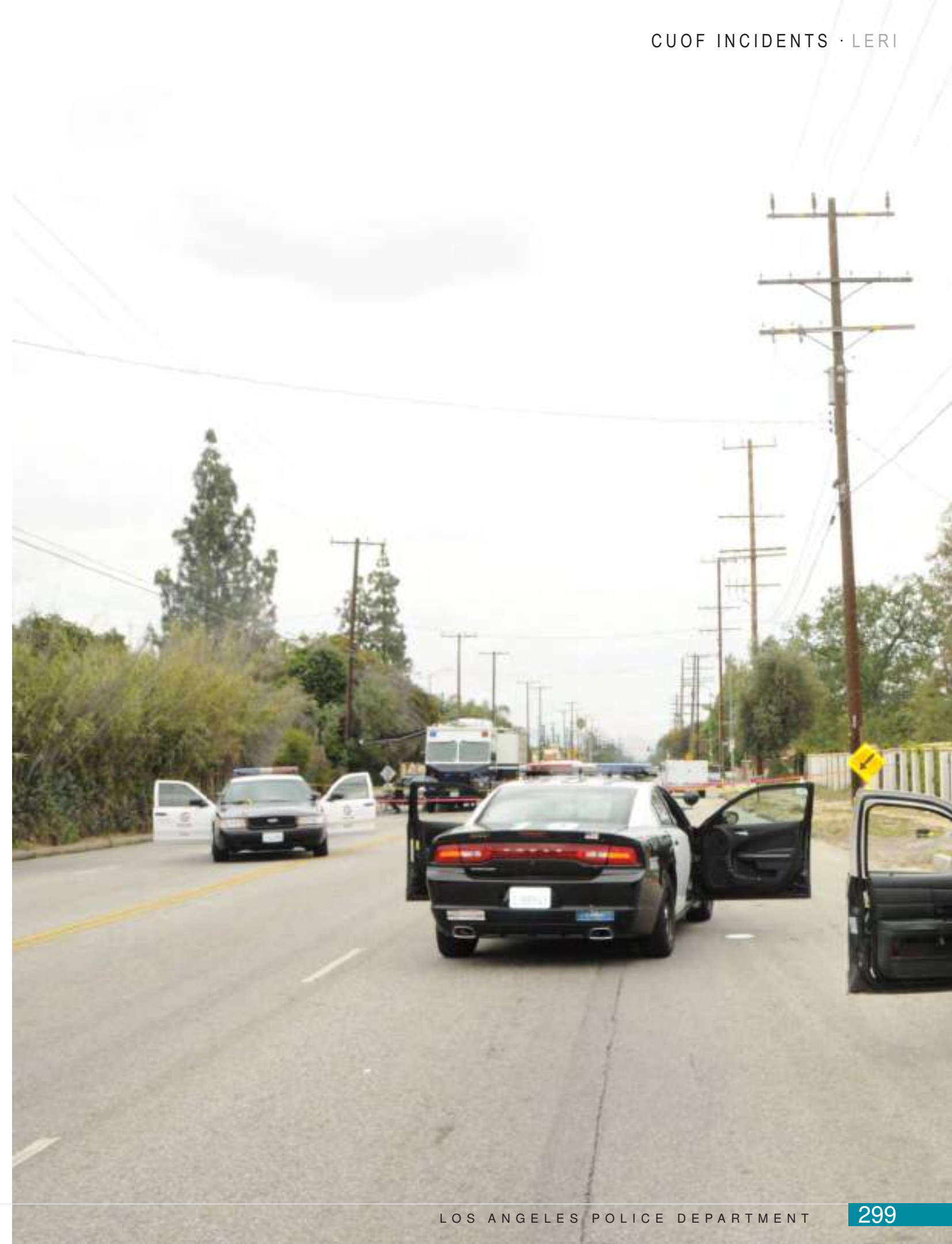


In 2019, one of the 16 total LERI incident Tactics findings, representing six percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to ten percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018 of 13 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, 13 of the 106 total Tactics findings, accounting for 12 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

In 2019, no LERI incident Non-Lethal force findings, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared four percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Non-Lethal force findings from 2016 through 2018 of four percent, 2019 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, two of the 91 total Non-Lethal force findings, representing two percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	6	3	3	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	1	1	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	2	2	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>N/A</b>

In 2019, no LERI incident Less-Lethal force findings, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a 20-percentage point decrease compared 20 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Non-Lethal force findings from 2016 through 2018 of 13 percent, 2019 experienced a 13-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, four of the 33 total Non-Lethal force findings, representing 12 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.



# HEAD STRIKE INCIDENTS

All intentional head strikes with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight, etc.) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that results in serious bodily injury, hospitalization, or death (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2020, Department personnel were involved in one Head Strike incident, similarly to 2019. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, there were a total of four Head Strike incidents, resulting in an annual average of one incident per year. The 2020 count remained unchanged when compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average.

Head Strike	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	0	1	2	1	1

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

The single 2020 Head Strike incident originated from a field detention based on officers' observation (i.e. Pedestrian and Traffic Stops). When compared to the 2016 through 2019 aggregate percentage of Head Strike incidents resulting from officers' observation, of zero percent, 2020 experienced a 100-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, one of the five total Head Strike incidents, or 20 percent, resulted from field detentions based on officers' observation.

Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Radio Call	0	1	1	1	0
Observation	0	0	0	0	1
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	1	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>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

## BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

The single 2020 Head Strike incident occurred within the geographic area of Central Bureau. One Head Strike incident occurred in Central Bureau during the four-year period from 2016 through 2019. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, two of the five total Head Strike incidents, or 40 percent, occurred in Central Bureau.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	1	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

## OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

No Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographic area of South Bureau in 2020. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, one of the five total Head Strike incidents, or 20 percent, occurred in South Bureau.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	0	1	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>1</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 2020. One Head Strike incident occurred in West Bureau during the four-year period from 2016 through 2019. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, one of the five total Head Strike incidents, or 20 percent, occurred in West Bureau.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

## OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

No Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau in 2020. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, there have been zero Head Strike incidents in Valley Bureau, or zero percent.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No Head Strike incidents occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction in 2020. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, one of the five total Head Strike incidents, or 20 percent, occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	1	0	0

### MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2020, the single Head Strike incident occurred during the month of March. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month of occurrence for Head Strike incidents.

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	0	1	1	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	1
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	1	0
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	1	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

### DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2020, the single Head Strike incident occurred on a Friday. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for Head Strike incidents.

Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Monday	0	0	0	1	0
Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0
Wednesday	0	0	1	0	0
Thursday	0	0	1	0	0
Friday	0	1	0	0	1
Saturday	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2020, the single Head Strike incident occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0600 - 1759	0	0	1	1	0
1800 - 0559	0	1	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

The time distribution for the five Head Strike incidents from 2016 through 2020 was as follows:

- 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m.: two incidents, or 40 percent; and,
- 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.: three incidents, or 60 percent.

### OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending BOPC Lethal Force adjudicative findings for their involvement in Head Strike incidents.

In 2020, one Department personnel was involved in the single Head Strike incident. The 2020 officer to incident average represented no change when compared to the same officer to incident aggregate annual average from 2016 through 2019.

#### OFFICER – GENDER

The single employee involved in the 2020 Head Strike incident was male. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of officers involved in Head Strike incidents were male, accounting for four of the five total employees, or 80 percent.

Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	0	0	1	0	0
Male	0	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

#### OFFICER – ETHNICITY

The single employee involved in the 2020 Head Strike incident was Hispanic. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, two of the five total employees, or 40 percent, involved in Head Strike incidents were Hispanic.

Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	1	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	1	0	0	1
White	0	0	2	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	Head Strike Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	0%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	48%	50%	100%
White	28%	30%	0%
Other	3%	2%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The single employee involved in the 2020 Head Strike incident was within the 11-20 years of service category. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, three of the five total employees, or 60 percent, involved in Head Strike incidents were within the 11-20 years of service category.

Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	0	1	0	0	0
6 - 10	0	0	0	1	0
11 - 20	0	0	2	0	1
More than 20	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>



OFFICER – RANK

The single employee involved in the 2020 Head Strike incident was at the rank of Police Officer. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, all five employees, representing 100 percent, involved in Head Strike incidents were at the rank of Police Officer.

Rank	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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	0	1	2	1	1
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2020, the single employee involved in the Head Strike incident was assigned to Hollenbeck Division. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, 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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	0	1	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	1
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	1	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	1	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	1	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>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2020, the single employee involved in a Head Strike incident was assigned to a specialized unit. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, a majority of officers involved in Head Strike incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for three of the five total employees, or 60 percent.

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Patrol	0	1	1	1	0
Specialized	0	0	0	0	1
Investigative	0	0	1	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2020, the single employee involved in a Head Strike incident sustained no injuries. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, four of the five total employees, representing 80 percent, sustained injuries during Head Strike incidents.

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	0	1	2	1	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</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 Head Strikes.

### SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

The single suspect involved in the 2020 Head Strike incident was Hispanic. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, three of the five Head Strike incidents involved suspects have been Hispanic, or 60 percent.

Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	1	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	1	1	0	1
White	0	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	Head Strike Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	9%	42%	0%
Hispanic	48%	39%	100%
White	28%	7%	0%
Other	3%	3%	0%
Unknown	DNA	9%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### SUSPECT – GENDER

The single suspect involved in the 2020 Head Strike incident was male. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, all suspects involved in Head Strike incidents have been male.

Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	1	2	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### SUSPECT – AGE

The single suspect involved in the 2020 Head Strike incident was in the 18-23 age category. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with a suspect's age for Head Strikes.

Age	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	0	0	0	1
24-29	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	0	0	1	0	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	1	0
60 and Above	0	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

### SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

The single suspect involved in the 2020 Head Strike incident was not perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or mental health. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, one of the five total suspects, or 20 percent, was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or mental health.

Per. Mental Illness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	0	0	1	0	0
No	0	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### SUSPECT – HOMELESS <sup>34</sup>

The single suspect involved in the 2020 Head Strike incident was not homeless. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, one of the five total suspects, or 20 percent, was homeless.

Homeless	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	0	0	0	1	0
No	0	1	2	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

The single suspect involved in the 2020 Head Strike incident utilized a firearm against officers during the incident. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, one suspect involved in Head Strike incidents has utilized a firearm, accounting for one of the five total incidents, or 20 percent.

Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	1	0	0
Firearm	0	0	0	0	1
Impact Device	0	0	0	1	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	0	1	1	0	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### SUSPECT - INJURIES

In 2020, the single suspect involved in the 2020 Head Strike incident sustained injuries. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, all five total suspects involved in Head Strike incidents sustained injuries.

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	0	1	2	1	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

<sup>34</sup> The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

## DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION <sup>35</sup> TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2019, there were no Head Strike Tactics finding adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” Historically, from 2016 through 2019, Tactics findings resulting in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome accounted for two of the four total Tactics findings, or 50 percent.

In 2019, one Head Strike Non-Lethal force finding was adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” Historically, from 2016 through 2019, all four Non-Lethal force findings were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).”

In 2019, the single Head Strike Less-Lethal force finding was adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” Historically, from 2016 through 2019, the three total Less-Lethal force findings were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).”

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	0	1	1	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	1	2	1	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	1	2	1	N/A
Less Lethal	0	1	1	1	N/A
Lethal	0	1	2	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>N/A</b>

## ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2019, one Head Strike Tactics finding was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy.” Historically, from 2016 through 2019, Tactics findings resulting in an “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy” outcome accounted for two of the four total Tactics findings, or 50 percent.

In 2019 the single Head Strike Lethal force finding was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy” outcome. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, one out of the four Head Strike incidents Lethal force findings was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy.”

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	0	0	1	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	1	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>N/A</b>

## K-9 CONTACT INCIDENTS

An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department canine and hospitalization is required. Under Department policy, a canine contact is not a use of force, but has been included in this category to satisfy the provisions of the Consent Decree (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05)

### ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2020, Department personnel were involved in zero K-9 Contact incidents. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, there were a total of ten K-9 Contact incidents, resulting in an annual average of 2.5 incidents.

K-9 Contact	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	4	4	1	1	0

### SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019, which resulted from a radio call. When compared to the aggregate percentage of K-9 Contact incidents resulting from radio calls from 2016 through 2019 of 30 percent, 2020 experienced a 30-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, K-9 Contact incidents resulting from radio calls accounted for three of the ten total incidents, or 30 percent.

Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Radio Call	2	0	0	1	0
Observation	2	4	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>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>35</sup> Adjudication data for 2020 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2021.

## BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

### OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, three of the ten total K-9 Contact incidents, or 30 percent, occurred in Central Bureau.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	1	2	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, two of the ten total K-9 Contact incidents, or 20 percent, occurred in South Bureau.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	0	1	1	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>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau. This accounted for a 100-percentage point decrease compared to one incident, or 100 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of K-9 incidents occurring in West Bureau from 2016 through 2019 of 30 percent, 2020 experienced a 30-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, K-9 Contact incidents occurring in West Bureau accounted for three of the ten total incidents, or 30 percent.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hollywood	1	0	0	0	0
Olympic	1	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>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

### OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, one of the ten total K-9 Contact incidents, or ten percent, occurred in Valley Bureau.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, one of the ten total incidents, or ten percent, occurred outside of the Department's jurisdiction.

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Outside Jurisdiction	1	0	0	0	0

### MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019, which occurred in the month of October. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, two of the ten total K-9 Contact incidents, or 20 percent, occurred in the month of October.

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	0	1	0	0	0
February	0	0	1	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	1	0	0	0
July	0	1	0	0	0
August	1	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	1	0	1	0
November	3	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

### DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019, which occurred on a Monday. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for K-9 Contact incidents.

Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Monday	0	0	0	1	0
Tuesday	1	1	0	0	0
Wednesday	2	1	0	0	0
Thursday	0	0	0	0	0
Friday	0	0	0	0	0
Saturday	1	2	0	0	0
Sunday	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

### TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019, which occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, six of the ten total K-9 Contact incidents, or 60 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m. and four of the ten total incidents, or 40 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0600 - 1759	3	2	0	1	0
1800 - 0559	1	2	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

### OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending BOPC K-9 Contact deployment and force adjudicative findings for their involvement in K-9 Contact incidents.

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019, which represented a 100-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019.

#### OFFICER – GENDER

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019, in which the officer involved was a male. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, all ten total Department personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents were male.

Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	4	4	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

#### OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019, in which a White officer was involved. This accounted for a 100-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. The percentage of White officers involved in K-9 Contact incidents in 2020 was 30-percentage points below the Department's overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 90 percent, 2020 experienced a 90-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, White officers were the most represented Department personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents with nine of the ten total incidents, or 90 percent.

Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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	0	1	0	0	0
White	4	3	1	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	K-9 Contact Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	0%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	48%	50%	0%
White	28%	30%	0%
Other	3%	2%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>

#### OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019, in which the involved officer had more than 20 years of service. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, five of the ten total personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents, or 50 percent, were within the more than 20 years of service classification. The remaining five officers, or 50 percent, were within the 11-20 years of service category.

Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	0	0	0	0	0
6 - 10	0	0	0	0	0
11 - 20	2	3	0	0	0
More than 20	2	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

OFFICER – RANK

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019, in which the involved officer was at the rank of Police Officer. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, all ten personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents were of this same rank classification.

Rank	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	4	4	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019, in which the involved officer was assigned to Metropolitan Division. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, all ten personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division.

Division/Area/Bureau	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	4	4	1	1	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019, in which the involved officer was assigned to Metropolitan Division. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, all ten personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division.

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	4	4	1	1	0
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>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred; therefore, no officers sustained injuries. Additionally, no Department personnel were killed or injured during or resulting from K-9 Contact incidents during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020.

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019. This accounted for a decrease of one incident, or a 100-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019, in which one Hispanic suspect was involved in a K-9 Contact incident. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents in 2020 was 48-percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic population. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents in 2020 was 39-percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in K-9 Contact incidents with eight of the ten total incidents, or 80 percent.

Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	1	1	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	3	0	1	0
White	0	0	0	0	0
DNA	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	K-9 Contact Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	9%	42%	0%
Hispanic	48%	39%	0%
White	28%	7%	0%
Other	3%	3%	0%
Unknown	DNA	9%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>

### SUSPECT – GENDER

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, all ten suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents were male.

Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	4	4	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

### SUSPECT – AGE

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019, in which one suspect was in the 30-39 age group. This specific age group represented a 100-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, both the 24-29 and 30-39 age categories for suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents, represented the age groups with the most suspects, accounting for four incidents each of the ten total incidents, or 40 percent. The 18-23 and 40-49 age group for suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents, accounted for one incident each of the ten total incidents, or ten percent.

Age	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	1	0	0	0
24-29	2	2	0	0	0
30-39	2	0	1	1	0
40-49	0	1	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

### SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, no suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents suffered from perceived mental illnesses and/or mental health.

Per. Mental Illness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	0	0	0	0	0
No	4	4	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

SUSPECT – HOMELESS <sup>36</sup>

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects who were determined to be homeless during K-9 Contact incidents, represented four of the ten total suspects, or 40 percent.

Homeless	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	2	1	1	0	0
No	2	3	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019, in which the suspect was unarmed. This specific weapon/force type category represented a 100-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of suspects who were unarmed during K-9 Contact incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 80 percent, 2020 experienced an 80-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects who were unarmed during K-9 Contact incidents, accounted for eight of the ten total suspects, or 80 percent.

Weapon Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	1	0	0	0	0
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0
Impact Device	0	1	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	0	0	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	3	3	1	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

SUSPECT - INJURIES

In 2020, no K-9 Contact incidents occurred compared to the single incident in 2019, in which the single suspect sustained an injury. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, all ten suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents sustained an injury.

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injured	4	4	1	1	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION <sup>37</sup>  
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

The single K-9 Contact incident in 2019 received “consistent with established criteria” adjudicative K-9 deployment findings.

The single K-9 Contact incident in 2019 received “consistent with established criteria” adjudicative K-9 contact findings.

The single K-9 Contact incident in 2019 received “consistent with established criteria” adjudicative post contact procedure findings.

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	0	0	0	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Deployment	4	4	1	1	N/A
K-9 Contact	4	3	1	1	N/A
K-9 Post Contact Procedures	4	4	1	1	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>N/A</b>

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2019, there were no K-9 Contact incidents determined not to be “consistent with established criteria.” Historically, from 2016 through 2019, one K-9 Contact finding was determined not to be “consistent with established criteria.”

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	0	0	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Deployment	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Contact	0	1	0	0	N/A
K-9 Post Contact Procedures	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>

<sup>36</sup> The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

<sup>37</sup> Adjudication data for 2020 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2021.



# CHIEF OF POLICE (COP) DIRECTED

The Chief of Police has the authority to redirect or reclassify a non-categorical use of force investigation to a categorical use of force investigation based on details of the incident and his discretion. The Los Angeles Police Department titles the reclassification of these investigations as a Chief of Police Directed incident.

## ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2020, Department personnel were involved in two incidents directed by the COP to be investigated as a CUOF incident.

## SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2020, one of the two COP Directed incidents was a result of a radio call, and the other incident occurred off duty, outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction.

## BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2020, one of the two COP Directed incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau (Department – 2; Central Bureau – 1).

## OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2020, no COP Directed incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau (Department – 2; South Bureau – 0).

## OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2020, no COP Directed incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau (Department – 2; West Bureau – 0).

## OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2019, two of the three COP Directed incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau. (Department – 3; Valley Bureau – 2)

## OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2020, one of the two COP Directed incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction (Department – 2; Outside Jurisdiction – 1).

## MONTH, DAY, AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2020, the two COP Directed incidents occurred during the months of April and May. One incident occurred on a Sunday, while the other occurred on a Monday. One incident occurred between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and the other occurred between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

## OFFICER INFORMATION

In 2020, two Department personnel were involved in the two COP Directed incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1 officer per incident.

## OFFICER – GENDER

In 2020, two male officers were involved in the COP Directed incidents, which represented 100 percent of the two total employees. The percentage of male officers involved in COP Directed incidents in 2020 was 18 percentage points above the Department's overall male personnel total.

In 2020, no female officers were involved in the COP Directed Incidents, which represented zero percent of the two total employees. The percentage of female officers involved in COP Directed incidents in 2020 was 18-percentage points below the Department's overall female personnel total.

## OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2020, two Hispanic officers were involved in the COP Directed Incidents, which represented 100 percent of the two total employees. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in the COP Directed incidents in 2020 was 50-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic officer total.

## OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in COP Directed incidents in 2020 based on their respective years of service classifications

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of two total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – zero percent (zero out of two total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – zero percent (zero out of two total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 50 percent (one out of two total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 50 percent (one out of two total officers).

## OFFICER – RANK

In 2020, two employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in the COP Directed incidents, which represented 100 percent of the two total employees.

## OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2020, the personnel involved in a COP Directed incident were assigned as follows:

- One – Hollenbeck Division
- One – Newton Division

## OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2020, one of the two personnel involved in a COP Directed incident was assigned to patrol. The remaining one employee was assigned to a specialized unit at the time of the incident.

## OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2020, one of the two personnel involved in a COP Directed incident was injured. The remaining one employee was not killed or injured during the incident.

## SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect information below includes data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force or "lethal" force against during the COP Directed incident.

In 2020, there were two individuals that Department personnel applied force or "lethal" force against during COP Directed incidents. One of the individuals has been classified as a suspect and one has been classified as a victim. The victim's information has not been categorized for the below suspect data.

In 2020, the one suspect involved in the COP Directed incidents was a male Hispanic between the ages of 23-29. The one suspect was not perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or mental health crisis and the one suspect was homeless.

## SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2020, the one suspect involved in the COP Directed incidents was not armed with a weapon/force.

## SUSPECT - INJURIES

In 2020, the one suspect involved in the COP Directed incidents was not injured.

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

In 2019, the single COP Directed incident Non-Lethal finding was adjudicated as "Administrative Approval." No COP Directed incidents occurred prior to 2019.

In 2019, the single COP Directed incident Less-Lethal force finding was adjudicated as "Administrative Approval." No COP Directed incidents occurred prior to 2019.

The adjudication of 2020 incidents will occur in 2021.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2019, the single COP Directed incident Tactics finding was adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval." No COP Directed incidents occurred prior to 2019.

In 2019, the single COP Directed incident Lethal force finding was adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval." No COP Directed incidents occurred prior to 2019.

## INCIDENT CATEGORIZATION

In 2019, there were a total of three incidents categorized as COP Directed incidents. Two of the three incidents categorized as COP Directed incidents were recategorized as NCUOF incidents; therefore, are not represented in the Department adjudication for COP Directed incidents.

The adjudication of 2020 incidents will occur in 2021.

## USE OF DEADLY FORCE (UODF) 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 2020, Department personnel were involved in one UODF incident, which was the second incident to occur during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020.

### SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

The single UODF incident in 2020 resulted from a radio call which was consistent with the single UODF incident which occurred in 2019.

### BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2020, the single UODF incident occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau.

### OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2020, no UODF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau.

### OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2020, no UODF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau.

### OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2020, no UODF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau.

### OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2020, no UODF incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction during the year 2020.

### MONTH, DAY, AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2020, the single UODF incident occurred in July on a Tuesday between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

### OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer information below includes data for all employees who received or are pending BOPC Lethal Force adjudicative findings for their involvement in the UODF incident.

In 2020, one Department personnel was involved in the single UODF incident throughout the year, resulting in an average of one officer per incident.

The involved officer was a male, Filipino, with 1-5 years of service. He was at the rank of Police Officer and assigned to Rampart patrol at the time of the incident. No officers were injured or killed.

### SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect information below includes data for all individuals that Department personnel applied lethal force against during the UODF incident.

The single suspect involved in the 2020 UODF incident was a male, Hispanic, within the 30-39 age group. He was not perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis and was not homeless. The suspect was not armed with a weapon at the time of the incident and sustained no injuries during the UODF incident.

### DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION <sup>38</sup> TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2019, the single UODF incident finding was adjudicated "Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy." No UODF incidents occurred prior to 2019.

### ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2019, the single Tactics finding was adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval." No UODF incidents occurred prior to 2019.

In 2019, the single UODF Lethal force finding was adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval." No UODF incidents occurred prior to 2019.

## WARNING SHOT INCIDENTS

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 (2020 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

In the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, the Department had two warning shot incidents, both of which occurred in 2017. One incident occurred as a result of a radio call and the other was an off-duty occurrence. One of the warning shot incidents occurred within the geographic area of Hollenbeck Division, while the other occurred outside of the city limits. The incidents occurred in the months of February and May. One incident occurred on a Tuesday and the other on a Wednesday, and both occurred during the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m. Both Department employees involved in the two warning shot incidents were male, one of which had 1-5 years of service and the other had more than 20 years of service. Both Department employees involved in the warning shot incidents were at the rank of Police Officer and both were assigned to Patrol. One of the officers was assigned to Hollywood Division and the other was assigned to Hollenbeck Division. Both incidents involved a handgun with each incident resulting in one round discharged for a total of two rounds in 2017. One officer was injured as a result of the incident.

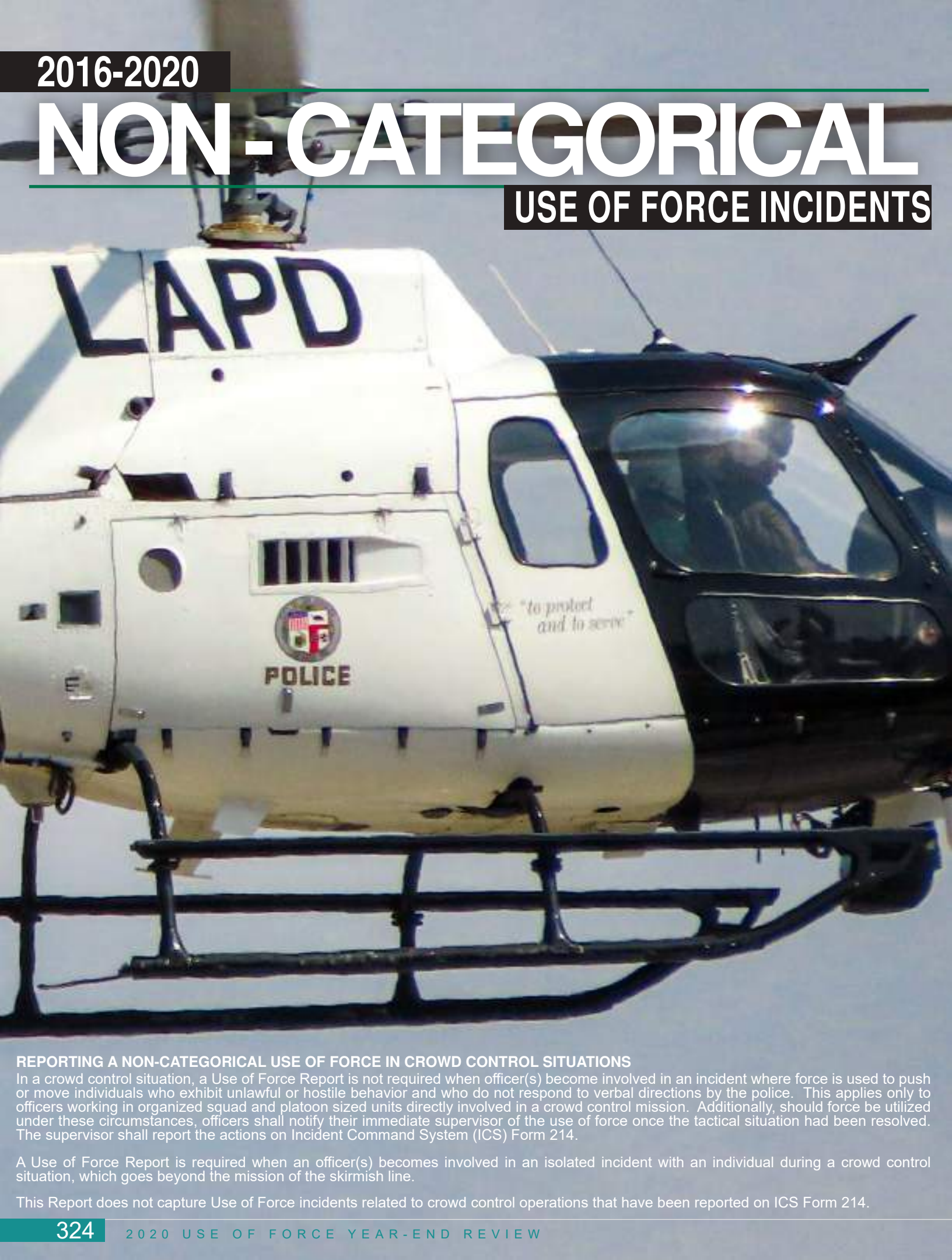


<sup>38</sup>Adjudication data for 2020 was omitted from this Report since the vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2021.

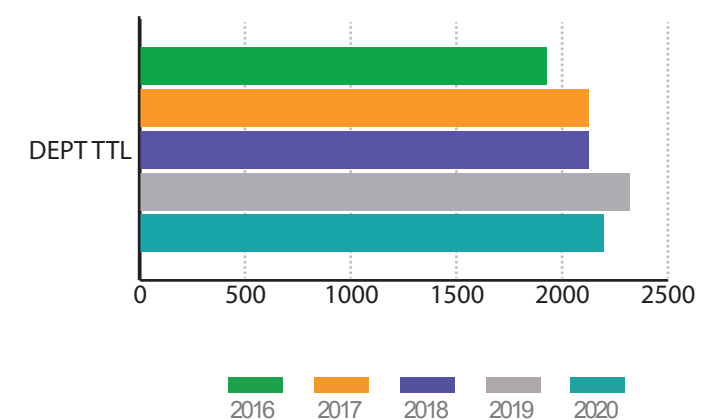
2016-2020

# NON-CATEGORICAL

## USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS



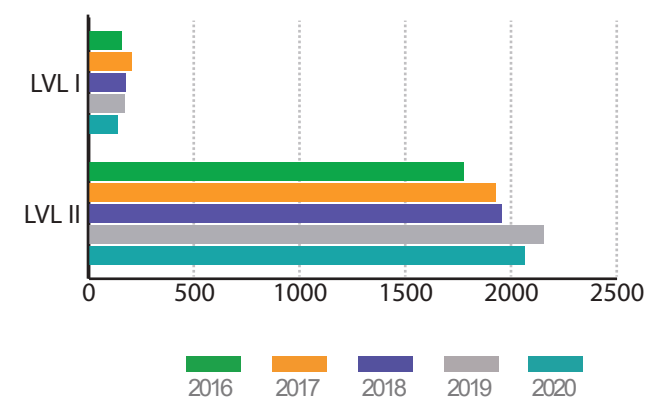
### ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



Incident Count	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	1,925	2,123	2,125	2,320	2,194

In 2020, Department personnel were involved in 2,194 NCUOF incidents, a decrease of 126 incidents, or five percent, compared to 2019. In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, there were a total of 8,493 incidents, resulting in an annual average of 2,123 incidents. The 2020 incident count exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 70.75 incidents, or three percent.

### LEVEL TOTALS



Level	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Level I	152	199	171	166	133
Level II	1,773	1,924	1,954	2,154	2,061
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,194</b>

In 2020, a total of 2,061 NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, which represented 94 percent of the 2,194 total incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 93 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Level II NCUOF incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 92 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, accounting for 9,866 of the 10,687 total incidents, or 92 percent.

In 2020, 133 NCUOF incidents were Level I occurrences, which represented six percent of 2,194 total incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease when compared to seven percent in 2019. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of Level I NCUOF incidents from 2016 through 2019 of eight percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Level I NCUOF occurrences accounted for 821 of the 10,687 total incidents, or eight percent.

#### REPORTING A NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE IN CROWD CONTROL SITUATIONS

In a crowd control situation, a Use of Force Report is not required when officer(s) become involved in an incident where force is used to push or move individuals who exhibit unlawful or hostile behavior and who do not respond to verbal directions by the police. This applies only to officers working in organized squad and platoon sized units directly involved in a crowd control mission. Additionally, should force be utilized under these circumstances, officers shall notify their immediate supervisor of the use of force once the tactical situation had been resolved. The supervisor shall report the actions on Incident Command System (ICS) Form 214.

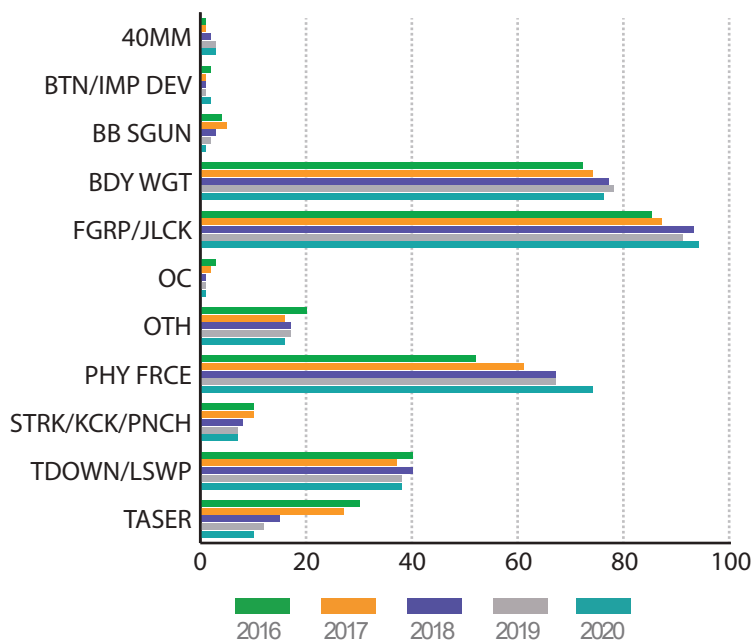
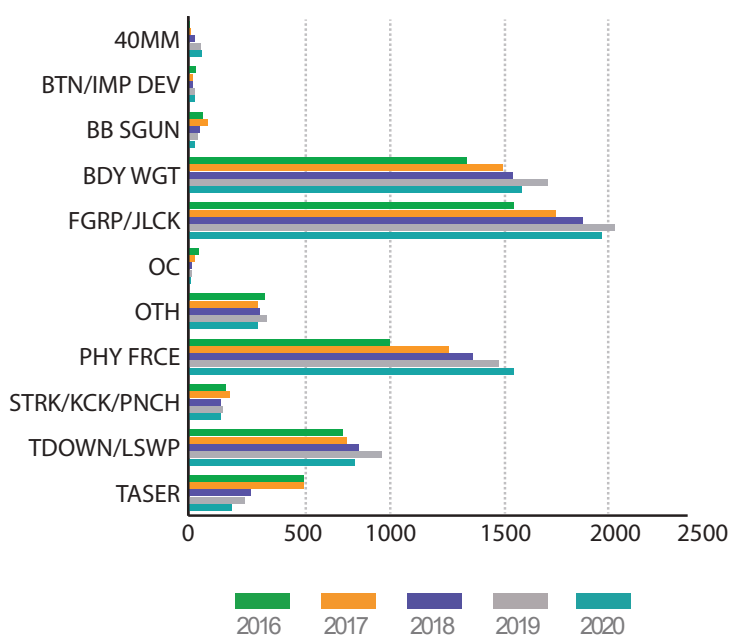
A Use of Force Report is required when an officer(s) becomes involved in an isolated incident with an individual during a crowd control situation, which goes beyond the mission of the skirmish line.

This Report does not capture Use of Force incidents related to crowd control operations that have been reported on ICS Form 214.

FORCE OPTION

Number of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option Was Applied

Force Option	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
40MM Launcher	6	11	33	62	68
Baton/Impact Device	39	22	24	33	33
Beanbag Shotgun	74	97	60	48	32
Body Weight	1,394	1,576	1,626	1,798	1,667
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	1,627	1,840	1,973	2,133	2,069
OC Spray	55	32	20	20	15
Other	383	347	356	395	347
Physical Force	1,009	1,304	1,426	1,553	1,629
Strike/Kick/Punch	190	208	164	171	161
Takedown/Leg Sweep	775	794	854	871	831
TASER	577	580	314	282	217



Percentage of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option Was Applied

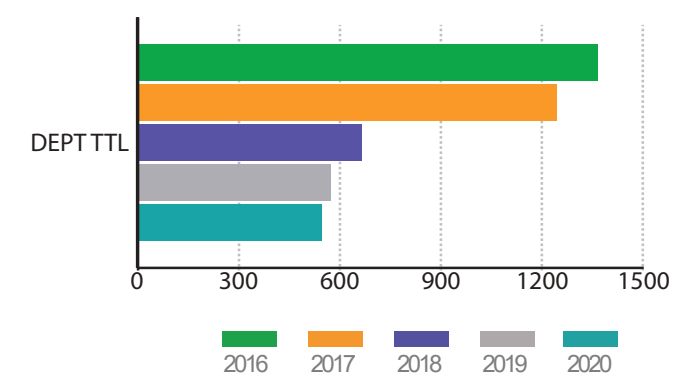
Force Option	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
40MM Launcher	<1%	<1%	<2%	3%	3%
Baton/Impact Device	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Beanbag Shotgun	4%	5%	3%	2%	1%
Body Weight	72%	74%	77%	78%	76%
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	85%	87%	93%	92%	94%
OC Spray	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Other	20%	16%	17%	17%	16%
Physical Force	52%	61%	67%	67%	74%
Strike/Kick/Punch	10%	10%	8%	7%	7%
Takedown/Leg Sweep	40%	37%	40%	38%	38%
TASER	30%	27%	15%	12%	10%

in 2019. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher usage during NCUOF incidents from 2016 through 2019 of one percent, 2020 experienced an approximate two-percentage point increase.

In 2020, strikes/kicks/punches were utilized in 161, or seven percent, of the 2,194 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a no change when compared to seven percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of strikes/kicks/punches utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2016 through 2019 of nine percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease.

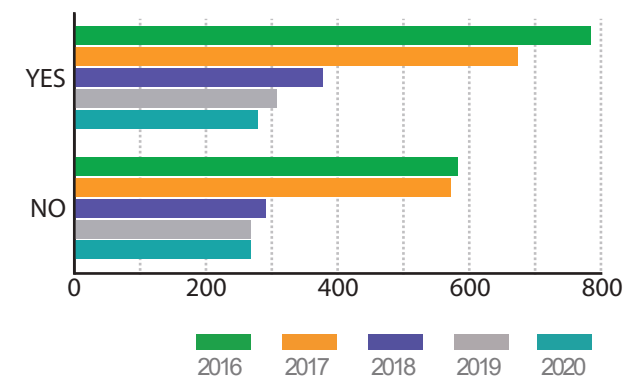
In 2020, batons or other impact devices were utilized in 33, or two percent, of the 2,194 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to one percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of batons or other impact devices utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2016 through 2019 of one percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point increase.

TASER INFORMATION

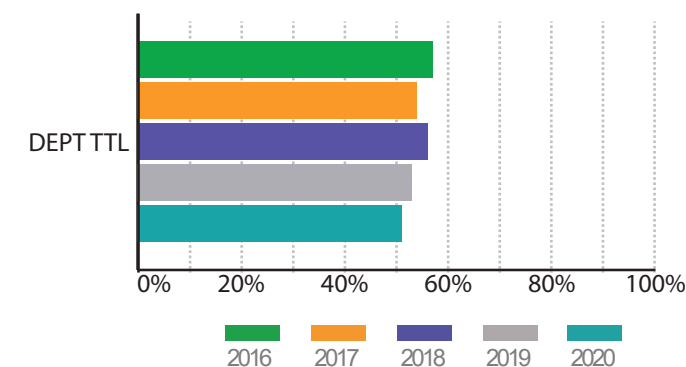


TASER Activations	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	1,363	1,242	666	574	545

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES



TASER Effectiveness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	782	672	376	307	278
No	581	570	290	267	267
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>545</b>

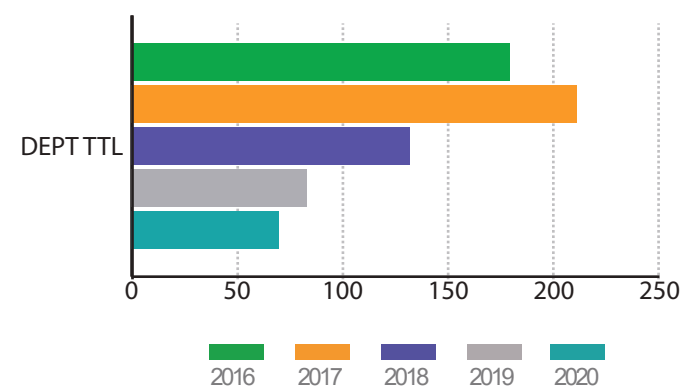


TASER Effectiveness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Effectiveness Percentage	57%	54%	54%	56%	51%

In 2020, Department personnel activated a TASER 545 times during 217 NCUOF incidents in which TASERS were utilized, resulting in an average of 2.51 activations per incident. This accounted for a 0.48-percentage point increase compared to the 2019 average activations per incident of 2.03. When compared to the aggregate annual average of TASER activations per incident from 2016 through 2019 of 2.19, 2020 experienced an increase of 0.32 activations per incident, or 15 percent.

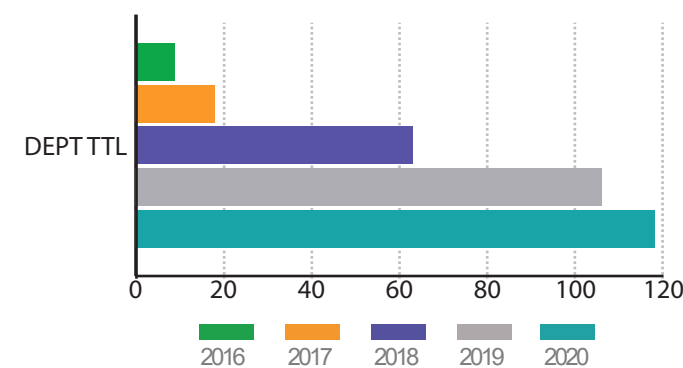
In 2020, TASER activations were effective 278 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 51 percent of the 545 total activations. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease, compared to 53 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of effective TASER activations from 2016 through 2019 of 56 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, TASER activations were effective 2,415 times of the 4,390 total activations, or 55 percent.

BEANBAG SHOTGUN INFORMATION



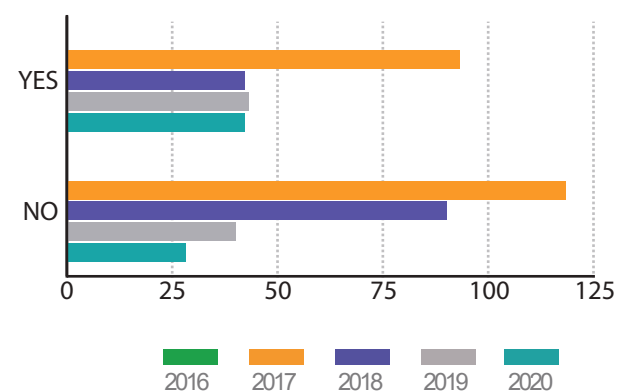
Beanbag Shotgun Discharges	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	179	211	132	83	70

40MM LESS LETHAL LAUNCHER INFORMATION



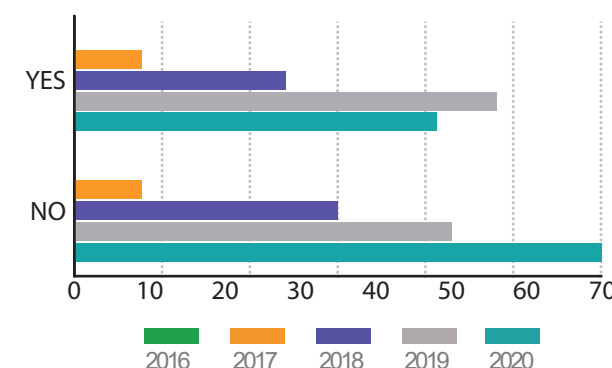
40MM Less Lethal Launcher Discharges	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Department Total	9	18	63	106	118

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES

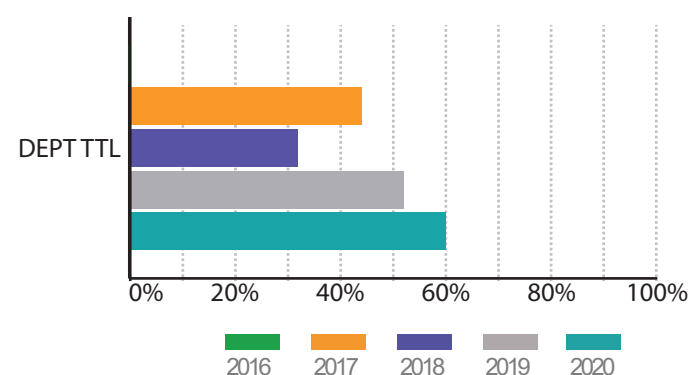


Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	N/A	93	42	43	42
No	N/A	118	90	40	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>70</b>

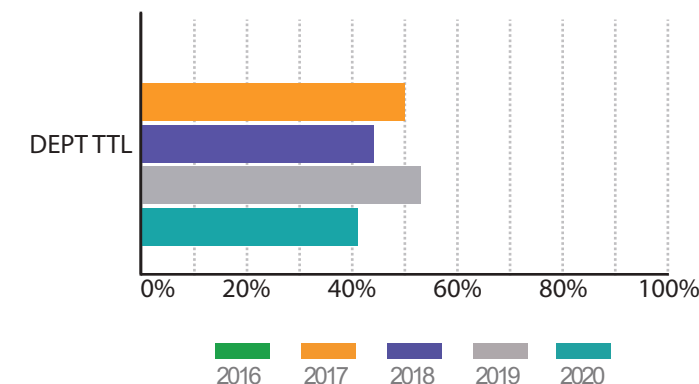
ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES



40MM Less Lethal Launcher Effectiveness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	N/A	9	28	56	48
No	N/A	9	35	50	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>118</b>



Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Effectiveness Percentage	N/A	44%	32%	52%	60%



40MM Less Lethal Launcher Effectiveness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Effectiveness Percentage	N/A	50%	44%	53%	41%

In 2020, Department personnel discharged a Beanbag shotgun 70 times during 32 NCUOF incidents in which Beanbag shotguns were utilized, resulting in an average of 2.2 rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for a 0.5-percentage point increase compared to the 2019 average activations per incident of 1.7. When compared to the aggregate annual average of Beanbag rounds discharged per incident from 2016 through 2019 of 2.2, 2020 experienced no change.

In 2020, Beanbag rounds were effective 42 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 60 percent of the 70 total rounds discharged. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 52 percent in 2019.

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

In 2020, Department personnel discharged a 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher 118 times during 68 NCUOF incidents in which 40mm Less-Lethal Launchers were utilized, resulting in an average of 1.7 rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for a no change compared to the 1.7 average rounds discharged per incident in 2019. When compared to the aggregate annual average of 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher discharges per incident from 2016 through 2019 of 1.8, 2020 experienced a decrease of 0.1 discharges per incident, or 6 percent.

In 2020, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher rounds were effective 48 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 41 percent of the 118 total rounds discharged. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease compared to 53 percent in 2019.

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

### LESS-LETHAL FORCE OPTION MISSES - NO CONTACT

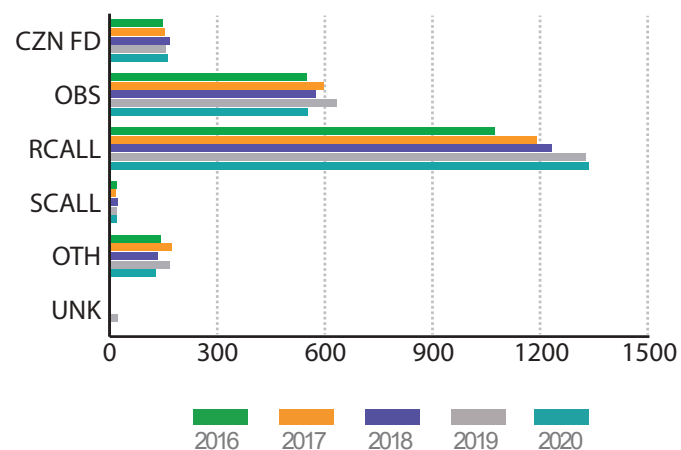
In 2020, there were three separate incidents in which less-lethal force options were intentionally deployed, but did not contact the involved suspects. Two incidents involved the use of two 40mm Less-Lethal Launchers, one involved the use of the TASER; all of which were deployed to stop the suspect's actions. None of the munitions in each of these three incidents contacted the suspects; therefore, were not reportable as Non-Categorical uses of force. Each of the suspects were taken into custody without further incident.

### FIREARM POINTED AT PERSON

In 2020, Los Angeles Police Department officers documented public contacts of 1,443,077 persons, which include those detained for calls for service and field detentions. Officers drew and pointed their firearms at a total of 7,277 persons, or 0.005 percent of all public contacts. Out of the 7,277 persons that officers pointed their firearms at, 3,304 persons were arrested, or 45 percent, 320 persons were issued a citation, or four percent, and 254 persons were warned, or three percent. 144 persons had other actions, or two percent, and 488 persons had no enforcement action, or seven percent.

Of the total 7,277 persons, 5,923 were male, or 81 percent, and 1,354 were female, or 19 percent. Hispanic persons accounted for 3,933 of the encounters, or 54 percent. Black persons accounted for 2,262 of the encounters, or 31 percent. White persons accounted for 817 of the encounters, or 11 percent. Persons of American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other or Unknown ethnicities accounted for 265 of the encounters, or four percent.

### SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Citizen Flag Down	148	152	168	157	163
Observation	547	594	572	632	552
Radio Call	1,070	1,188	1,228	1,324	1,331
Station Call	19	17	23	19	19
Other	141	172	134	166	128
Unknown	0	0	0	22	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,194</b>

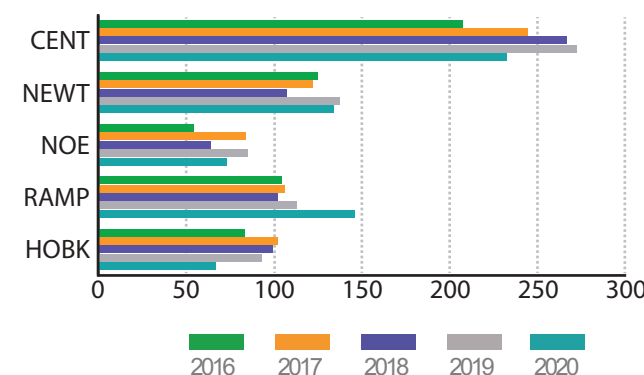
In 2020, a total of 1,331 of the Department's 2,194 NCUOF incidents, or 61 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase when compared to 57 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from radio calls from 2016 through 2019 of 57 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, radio calls represented the largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 6,141 of the 10,687 total incidents, or 57 percent.

decrease when compared to 27 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2016 through 2019 of 28 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, field detention based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 2,897 of the 10,687 total incidents, or 27 percent.

In 2020, 552 of the Department's 2,194 NCUOF incidents, or 25 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a two-percentage point

The remaining 311 NCUOF incidents, or 14 percent, in 2020 occurred during citizen flag downs, station calls, occurrences with "other" designations, and those with "unknown" classifications.

## BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

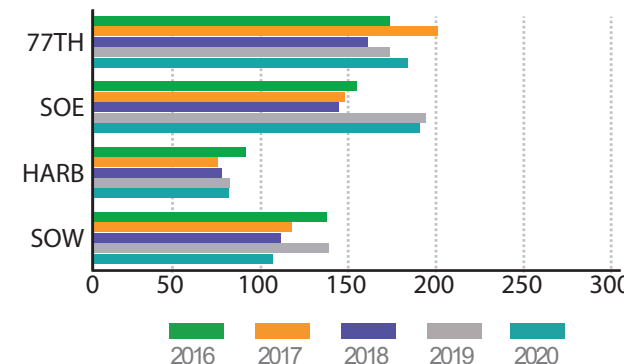


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	207	244	266	272	232
Newton	125	122	107	137	134
Northeast	54	84	64	85	73
Rampart	104	106	102	113	146
Hollenbeck	83	102	99	93	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>652</b>

In 2020, 652 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of 48 incidents, or seven percent, compared to 2019. Approximately 30 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department – 2,194; Central Bureau – 652).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, a total of 2,569 NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 642.3 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2020 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 9.7 incidents, or approximately two percent.

## OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

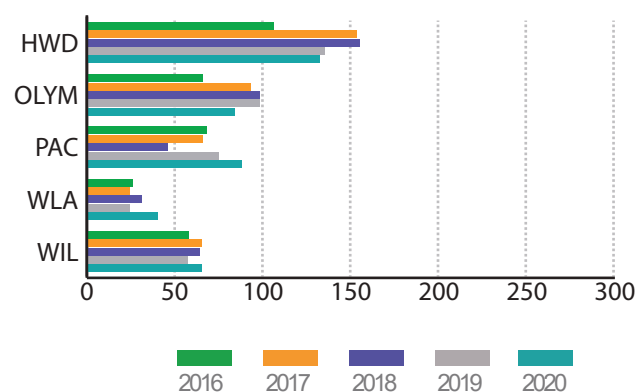


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
77th Street	169	196	156	169	179
Southeast	150	143	140	189	186
Harbor	87	71	73	78	77
Southwest	133	113	107	134	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>544</b>

In 2020, 544 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was a decrease of 26 incidents, or 5 percent, compared to 2019. Approximately 25 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department – 2,194; South Bureau – 544).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, a total of 2,108 NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 527 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2020 was above the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 17 incidents, or approximately three percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

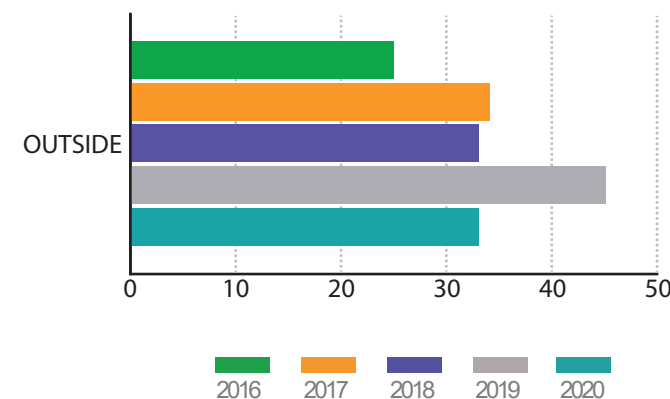


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hollywood	106	153	155	135	132
Olympic	66	93	98	98	84
Pacific	68	66	46	75	88
West Los Angeles	26	24	31	24	40
Wilshire	58	65	64	57	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>409</b>

In 2020, 409 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was an increase of 20 incidents, or five percent, compared to 2019. Approximately 19 percent of the Department's NCUOF incident occurred in West Bureau (Department – 2,194; West Bureau – 409).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, a total of 1,508 NCUOF incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 377 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2020 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 32 incidents, or approximately eight percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

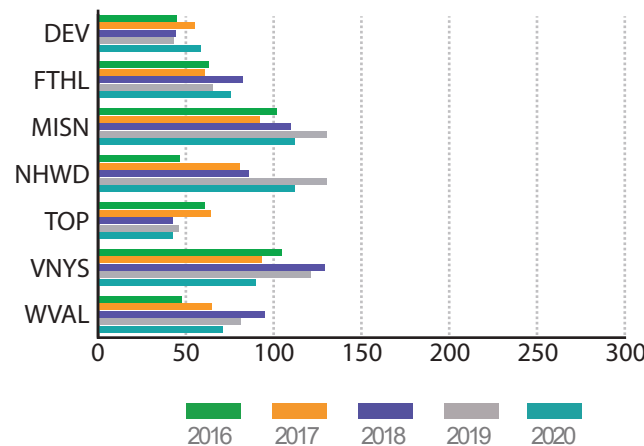


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Outside Jurisdiction	25	34	33	45	33

In 2020, 33 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred outside the Department's jurisdiction, which was a decrease of 12 incidents, or 27 percent, compared to 2019. Approximately two percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside the Department's jurisdiction (Department – 2,194; Outside Areas – 33).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, a total of 137 NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside of the Department's jurisdiction resulting in an annual average of 34.3 incidents. The outside area count for 2020 was below the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 1.3 incidents, or approximately four percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

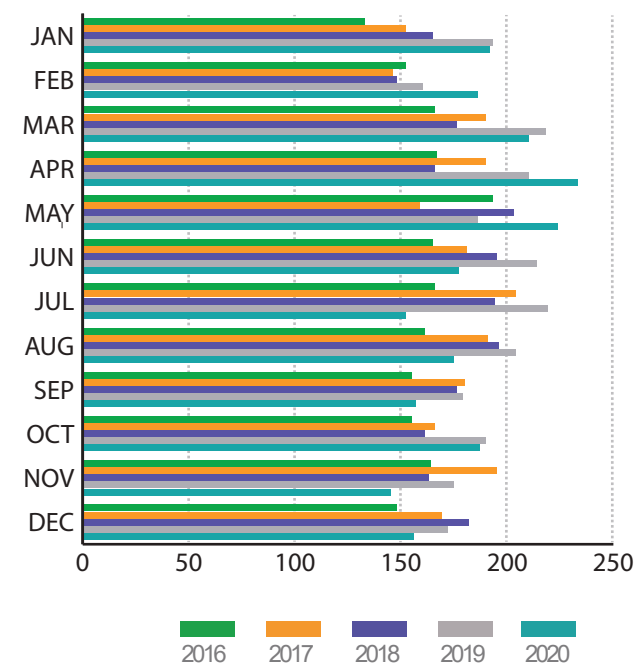


Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Devonshire	44	54	44	43	58
Foothill	62	60	82	65	75
Mission	101	92	109	130	111
North Hollywood	46	80	85	130	111
Topanga	60	64	42	46	42
Van Nuys	104	93	128	121	89
West Valley	47	64	94	81	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>556</b>

In 2020, 556 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of 60 incidents, or ten percent, compared to 2019. Approximately 25 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department – 2,194; Valley Bureau – 556).

In the four-year period from 2016 through 2019, a total of 21712,171 NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 542.8 incidents. The valley Bureau count for 2019 exceeded the 2016 through 2019 annual average by 13.2 incidents, or approximately two percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	133	152	165	193	192
February	152	146	148	160	186
March	166	190	176	218	210
April	167	190	166	210	233
May	193	159	203	186	224
June	165	181	195	214	177
July	166	204	194	219	152
August	161	191	196	204	175
September	155	180	176	179	157
October	155	166	161	190	187
November	164	195	163	175	145
December	148	169	182	172	156
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,194</b>

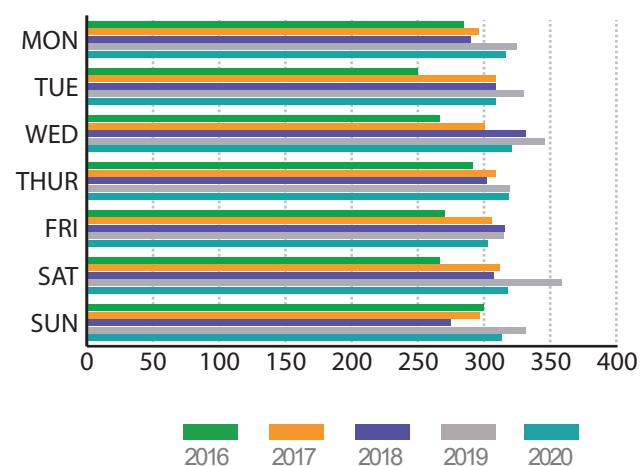
In 2020, April represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 233 occurrences, or approximately 11 percent of the 2,194 total incidents throughout the year. May had the second highest count with 224 incidents or ten percent, respectively. March had the third highest count with 210 occurrences, or approximately ten percent. January had the fourth highest count with 192 occurrences, or approximately nine percent. The remaining 1,335 incidents, or 61 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

The NCUOF percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2016 through 2020 was as follows:

- January through March: 2,587 incidents, or approximately 24 percent;
- April through June: 2,863 incidents, or approximately 27 percent;
- July through September: 2,709 incidents, or approximately 25 percent; and,
- October through December: 2,528 incidents or approximately 24 percent.

From 2016 through 2020, April represented the month with the most NCUOF with 966 of the 10,687 total incidents, or nine percent. February represented the month with the fewest incidents during the same time period with 792 incidents, or approximately seven percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

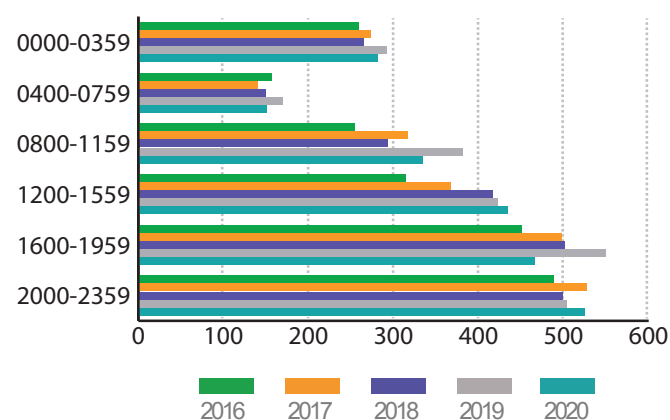


Day	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Monday	284	295	289	324	316
Tuesday	249	308	308	329	308
Wednesday	266	300	331	345	320
Thursday	291	308	301	319	318
Friday	270	305	315	314	302
Saturday	266	311	307	358	317
Sunday	299	296	274	331	313
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,194</b>

In 2020, Wednesday represented the day of the week with the most NCUOF incidents, accounting for 320 occurrences, or approximately 15 percent. Thursday had the second highest count with 318 occurrences, or 14 percent. From 2016 through 2020, Wednesday represented the day with

the most NCUOF incidents with 1,562 of the 10,687 total, or 15 percent. Tuesday represented the day with the fewest number of incidents with 1,502 occurrences, or 14 percent.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



Time	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0000 - 0359	259	273	265	292	282
0400 - 0759	157	141	150	170	151
0800 - 1159	255	317	293	381	335
1200 - 1559	314	367	417	423	435
1600 - 1959	451	498	501	550	466
2000 - 2359	489	527	499	504	525
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,194</b>

In 2020, the time category with the highest count was 8:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m. which accounted for 525 of the 2,194 total NCUOF incidents, or approximately 24 percent. The time category with the second highest count was 4:00 p.m. to 7:59 p.m. which accounted for 466 incidents, or 21 percent. The time category with the fewest count was 4:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m., which accounted for 151 incidents, or seven percent. The remaining 1,052 incidents, or 48 percent, were evenly distributed amongst the remaining time categories.

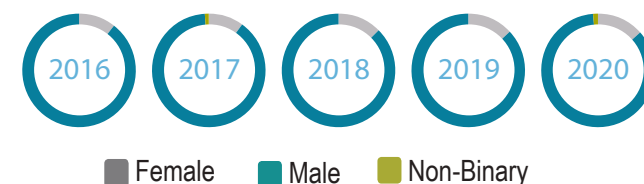
During the five-year period from 2016 through 2020, a total of 2,544 NCUOF incidents occurred between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m., which represented 24 percent of the 10,687 total incidents. The time category with the second highest count was 4:00 p.m. to 7:59 p.m., which accounted for 2,466 incidents, or 23 percent. The time category with the fewest number of NCUOF incidents was 4:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m., which accounted for 769 incidents, or seven percent.

OFFICER INFORMATION

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

In 2020, a total of 9,047 Department personnel were involved in 2,194 NCUOF incidents, resulting in an average of 4.1 officers per incident. This accounted for an increase of 0.3 officers per incident compared to an average of 3.8 officers per incident in 2019. The 2020 average exceeded the 2016 through 2019 aggregate annual average by 0.5 or 14 percent.

OFFICER – GENDER



Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	649	738	1,025	1,152	1,223
Male	5,468	6,442	7,048	7,649	7,822
Non-Binary	0	1	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,118</b>	<b>7,180</b>	<b>8,073</b>	<b>8,801</b>	<b>9,047</b>

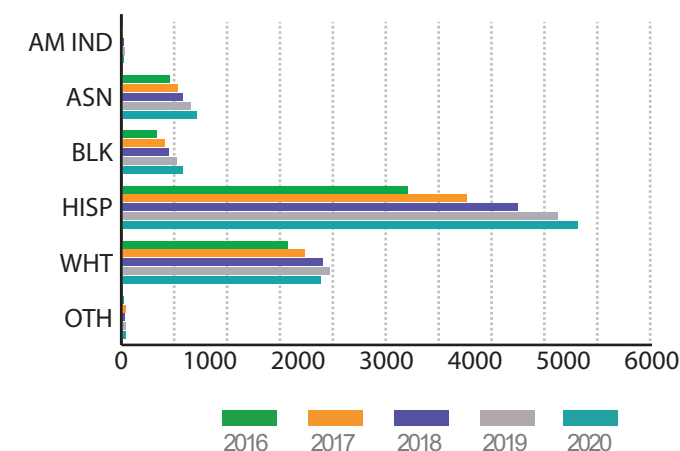
In 2020, a total of 7,822 male officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 86 percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease when compared to 87 percent 2019. The percentage of male officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was four-percentage points above the Department's overall male officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 88 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of officers involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 34,429 of the 39,219 total employees, or 88 percent.

The percentage of female officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was four-percentage points below the Department's overall female officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 12 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, female officers accounted for 4,787 of the 39,219 total involved employees, or 12 percent.

In 2020, a total of 1,223 female officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase when compared to 13 percent in 2019.

In 2020, two Non-Binary officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented less than one percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for a 100-percentage point increase when compared to zero percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Non-Binary personnel from 2016 through 2019 of less than one percent, 2020 exceeded over a 99-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Non-Binary officers accounted for two of the 39,219 total involved employees, or less than one percent.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	22	14	33	45	34
Asian	543	644	696	789	852
Black	399	488	538	631	694
Hispanic	3,234	3,906	4,487	4,931	5,166
White	1,888	2,072	2,280	2,356	2,253
Other	32	56	39	49	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,118</b>	<b>7,180</b>	<b>8,073</b>	<b>8,801</b>	<b>9,047</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	NCUOF Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	9%
Black	9%	10%	7%
Hispanic	49%	48%	56%
White	28%	31%	27%
Other	2%	3%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2020, a total of 5,166 Hispanic officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 57 percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase when compared to 56 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was seven-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic

Continues on page 336



Officer - Ethnicity continued

officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage involved Hispanic personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 55 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016, through 2020, the majority of officers involved in NCUOF incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 21,724 of the 39,219 total employees, or 55 percent.

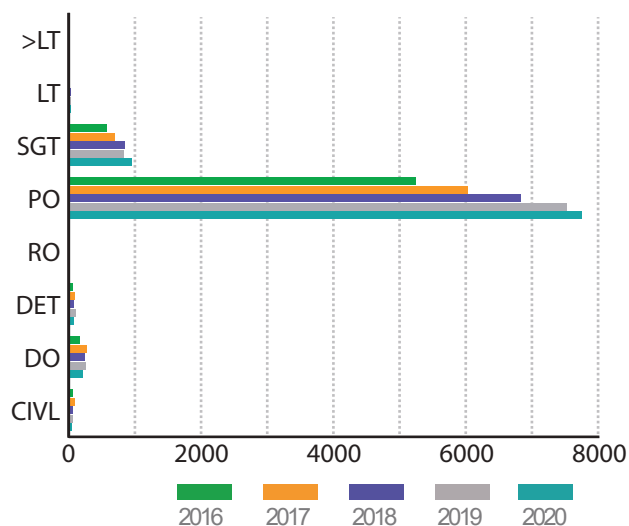
In 2020, a total of 2,253 White officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 25 percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 27 percent in 2019. The percentage of White officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was five-percentage points below the Department's overall White officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2016 through 2019 of 28 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 10,849 of the 39,219 total employees, or 28 percent.

In 2020, a total of 852 Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for no change when compared to the same percentage

of involved Asian/Pacific Islander officers in 2019. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was one-percentage point above the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2016 through 2019 of nine percent, 2020 experienced no percentage change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for 3,524 of the 39,219 total employees involved in NCUOF incident, or nine percent.

The remaining 776 employees, or approximately nine percent, involved in 2020 NCUOF incidents included 694 Black officers, 34 American Indian officers, and 48 officers with other ethnic designations.

OFFICER – RANK



Rank	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Command Staff	2	5	1	6	6
Lieutenant	17	12	28	23	23
Sergeant	577	694	844	833	951
Police Officer	5,228	6,010	6,813	7,503	7,727
Reserve Police Officer	3	7	4	8	6
Detective	55	91	81	106	72
Detention Officer	173	268	235	255	210
Civilian	63	93	67	67	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,118</b>	<b>7,180</b>	<b>8,073</b>	<b>8,801</b>	<b>9,047</b>

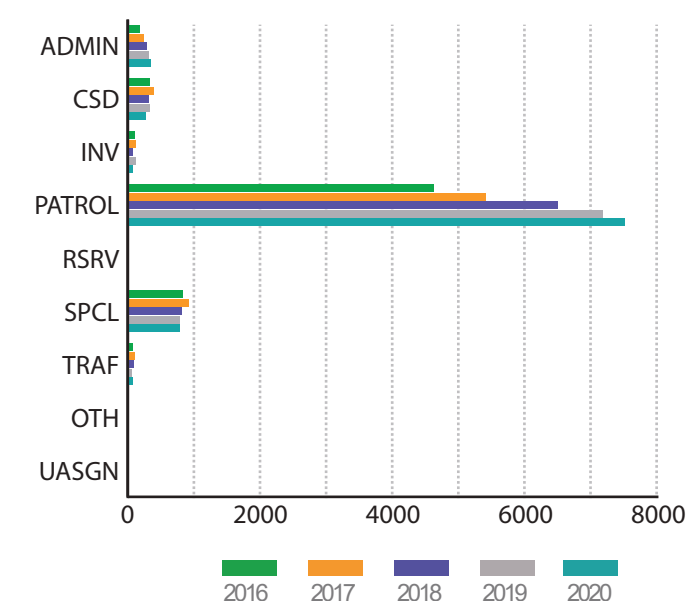
In 2020, a total of 7,727 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 85 percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for no change when compared to 85 percent in 2019. The percentage of police officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was 15-percentage points above the Department's overall police officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2016 through 2019 of 85 percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 33,281 of the 39,219 total employees, or 85 percent.

In 2020, a total of 951 employees at the rank of Sergeant were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 11 percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase when compared to the nine percent of involved employees at the rank of Sergeant in 2019. The percentage of sergeants involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was one-percentage points below the Department's overall sergeant total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of sergeant from 2016 through 2019 of ten percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, sergeants accounted for 3,899 of the 39,219 total number of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, or ten percent.

In 2020, a total of 210 employees at the rank of Detention Officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented two percent of the 9,047 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease when compared to three percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of detention officer from 2016 through 2019 of the three percent, 2020 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, detention officers accounted for 1,141 of the 39,219 total personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, or three percent.

The remaining 159 employees, or two percent, involved in 2020 NCUOF incidents included six command staff personnel, 23 lieutenants, six reserve officers, 73 detectives, and 51 civilian personnel.

OFFICER – ASSIGNMENT



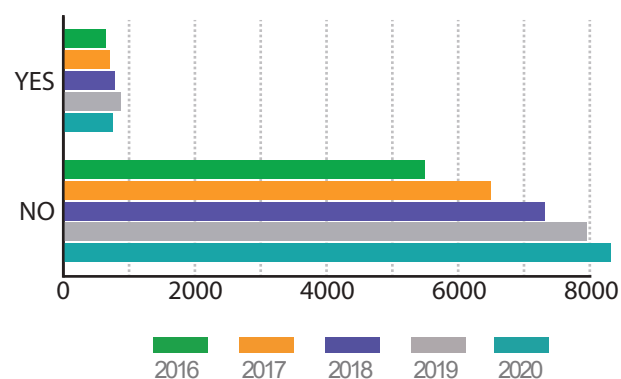
Assignment	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Administrative	177	241	281	315	353
Custody	333	390	318	333	274
Case-Carrying Investigator	100	117	78	120	76
Patrol	4,615	5,402	6,478	7,164	7,487
Reserve Police Officer	3	7	3	7	6
Specialized Enforcement	822	920	818	790	780
Traffic	67	99	95	66	70
Other	1	4	2	5	1
Unassigned	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,118</b>	<b>7,180</b>	<b>8,073</b>	<b>8,801</b>	<b>9,047</b>

In 2020, a total of 7,487 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 83 percent of the 9,047 total personnel. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 81 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2016 through 2019 of 78 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 31,146 of the 39,219 total employees, or 79 percent.

In 2020, a total of 353 personnel assigned to administrative assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented four percent of the 9,047 total personnel. This accounted for no change compared to four percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to custody from 2016 through 2019 of three percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to administrative represented the third largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 1,367 of the 39,219 total employees, or three percent.

In 2020, a total of 780 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 9,047 total personnel. This accounted for no change compared to nine percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2016 through 2019 of 11 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the second largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 4,130 of the 39,219 total employees, or 11 percent.

OFFICER – INJURIES



Injuries	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No	5,480	6,478	7,290	7,937	8,301
Yes	638	702	783	864	746
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,118</b>	<b>7,180</b>	<b>8,073</b>	<b>8,801</b>	<b>9,047</b>

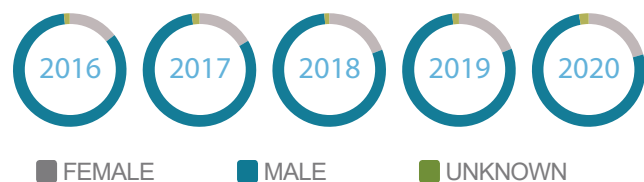
No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from NCUOF incidents during the five-year period from 2016 through 2020. However, 3,733 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

In 2020, 746 officers sustained injuries during the 2,194 NCUOF incidents, or eight percent. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to ten percent in 2019. When compared to the 2016 through 2019 annual average of 746.75 injured officers, 2020 was 0.75 officers, or 0.1 percent, below the four-year annual average.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT – GENDER



Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	295	365	435	465	459
Male	1,698	1,802	1,789	1,929	1,851
Unknown	3	7	2	6	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,323</b>

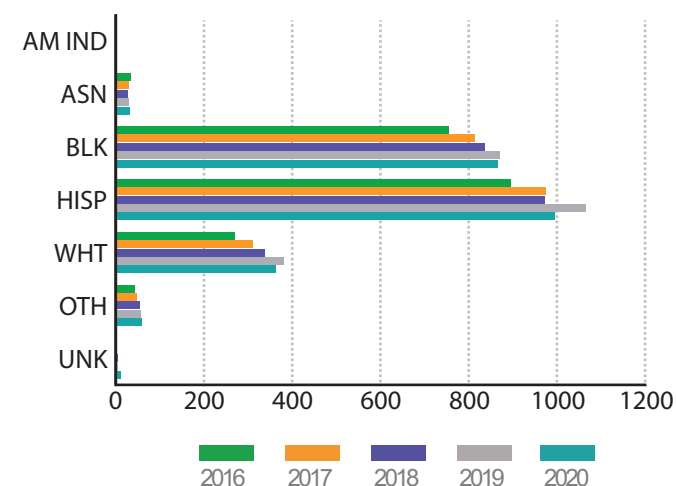
In 2020, a total of 1,851 male suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 80 percent of the 2,323 total suspects. This accounted for no change compared to 80 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 82 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the majority of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 9,069 of the 11,119 total suspects, or 82 percent.

2016 through 2019 of 18 percent, 2020 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, female suspects involved in NCUOF incidents accounted for 2,019 of the 11,119 total suspects or 18 percent.

The remaining 13 suspects, or less than one percent, involved in 2020 NCUOF incidents had an unknown gender classification.

In 2020, 459 female suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 20 percent of the 2,323 total suspects. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
American Indian	2	1	1	2	3
Asian	34	30	27	29	32
Black	754	811	834	868	863
Hispanic	892	973	969	1,062	993
White	270	310	336	379	362
Other	42	47	55	56	66
Unknown	2	2	4	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,323</b>

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	NCUOF Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	1%
Black	9%	43%	36%
Hispanic	49%	40%	44%
White	28%	8%	16%
Other	2%	3%	2%
Unknown	DNA	6%	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

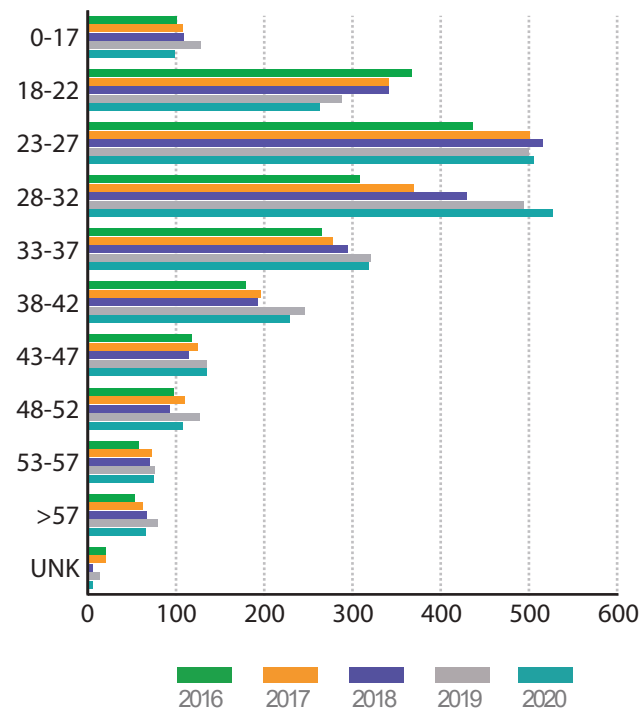
In 2020, 993 Hispanic suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 43 percent of the 2,323 total suspects. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 44 percent in 2019. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was five-percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic population total. However, the percentage of Hispanic suspect involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was four-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 44 percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 4,889 of the 11,119 total suspects, or 44 percent.

In 2020, 362 White suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 16 percent of the 2,323 total suspects. This accounted no change compared to 16 percent in 2019. The percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was 12-percentage points below the City's overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was nine-percentage points above the City's overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 15 percent, 2020 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 1,657 of the 11,119 total, or 15 percent.

In 2020, 863 Black suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 37 percent of the 2,323 total suspects. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase when compared to 36 percent of suspects who were Black in 2019 NCUOF incidents. The percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was 28-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2020 was five-percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2016 through 2019 of 37 percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents accounting for 4,130 of the 11,119 total suspects, or 37 percent.

The remaining 105 suspects, or five percent, involved in 2020 NCUOF incidents included three American Indians, 32 Asians, 58 with other ethnic designations, and 12 with unknown ethnicities.

SUSPECT – AGE



Age	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0 - 17	100	107	108	128	98
18 - 22	366	340	340	287	262
23 - 27	435	500	514	499	504
28 - 32	307	368	428	493	526
33 - 37	264	277	294	320	318
38 - 42	179	195	192	245	228
43 - 47	117	124	114	134	134
48 - 52	97	109	93	126	107
53 - 57	58	72	70	76	75
58 and Above	53	62	67	79	66
Unknown	20	20	6	13	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,323</b>

In 2020, the 28-32 age group represented the largest age category, with 526 of the 2,323 total suspects, or 23 percent. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase for this specific age category when compared to 21 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 28-32 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 18 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 28-32 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 2,122 of 11,119 total suspects, or 19 percent.

In 2020, the 23-27 age group represented the second largest age category, with 504 of the 2,323 total suspects, or 22 percent. The 23-27 age category accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 21 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 23-27 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 22 percent, 2020 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 23-27 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 2,452 of the 11,119 total suspects, or 22 percent.

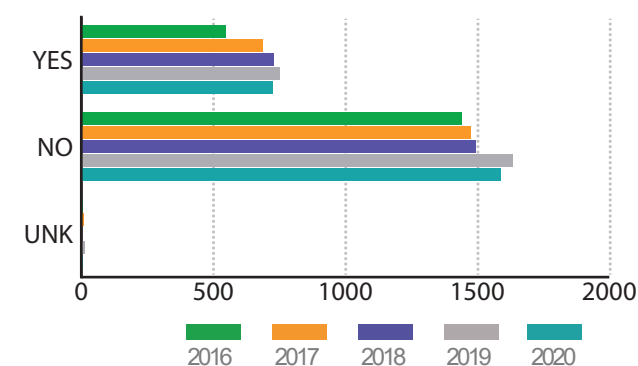
In 2020, the 33-37 age group represented the third largest age category, with 318 of the 2,323 total suspects or 14 percent. The 33-37 age category accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 13 percent in 2019.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 33-37 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 13 percent, 2020 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 33-37 age group represented the fourth largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 1,473 the 11,119 total suspects, or 13 percent.

In 2020, the 18-22 age group represented the fourth largest age category, with 262 of the 2,323 total suspects, or 11 percent. The 18-22 age category accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 12 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-22 age range from 2016 through 2019 of 15 percent, 2020 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2020, the 18-22 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 1,595 of the 11,119 total suspects, or 14 percent.

Consistent with 2016 through 2019 figures, the remaining 2020 NCUOF suspect age categories experienced diminishing totals as the age of the suspect increased.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

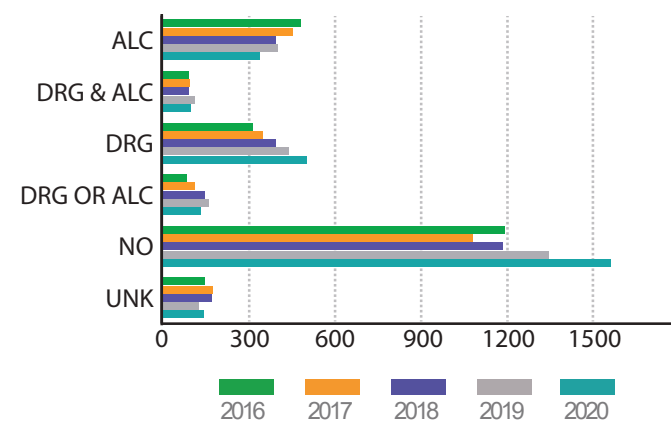


Mental Illness	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	547	689	730	753	727
No	1,443	1,475	1,493	1,635	1,589
Unknown	6	10	3	12	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,323</b>

In 2020, 727 of the 2,323 total suspects, or 31 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for no change when compared to the 31 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2016 through 2019 of 31 percent, 2020 experienced no change.

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 3,446 of the 11,119 total NCUOF suspects, or 31 percent.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED IMPAIRMENT

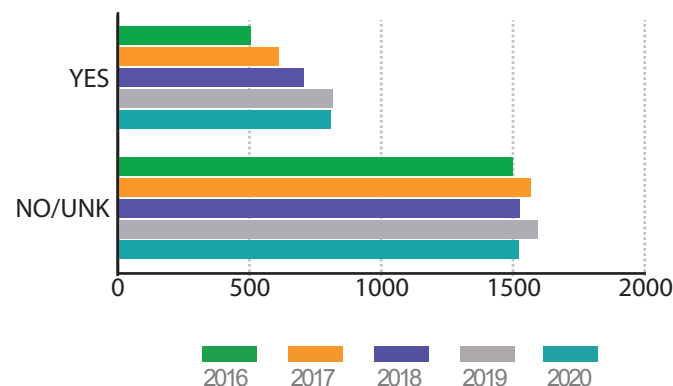


Impairment	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alcohol Impaired	331	339	309	361	285
Drug & Alcohol Impaired	78	95	71	84	83
Drug Impaired	331	367	411	408	419
Drug or Alcohol Impaired	125	137	122	142	112
No Impression	987	1,131	1,207	1,269	1,301
Unknown	144	105	106	136	123
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,323</b>

In 2020, 899 of the 2,323 total suspects, or 39 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease when compared to 41 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol from 2016 through 2019 of 42 percent, 2020 experienced a three-percentage point decrease.

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects who were perceived to be impaired accounted for 4,610 of the 11,119 total NCUOF suspects, or 41 percent.

SUSPECT – HOMELESS

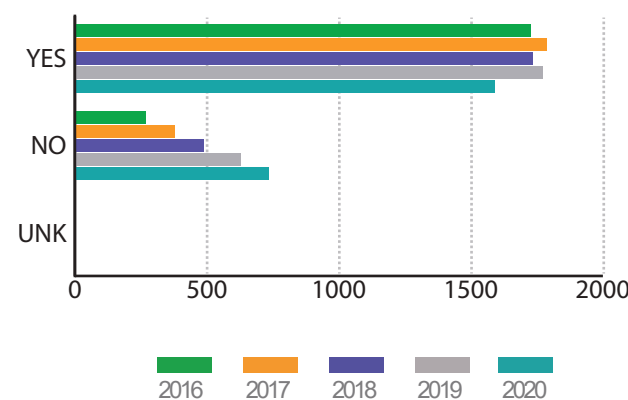


Homeless	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	503	610	703	812	804
No/Unknown	1,493	1,564	1,523	1,588	1,519
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,323</b>

In 2020, 804 of the 2,323 total suspects, or 35 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 34 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were perceived to be homeless from 2016 through 2019 of 30 percent, 2020 experienced a five-percentage point increase.

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects perceived to be homeless accounted for 3,432 of the 11,119 total NCUOF suspects, or 31 percent.

SUSPECT – INJURIES



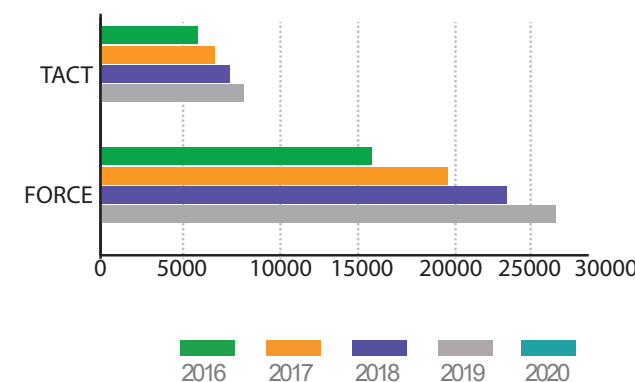
Injuries	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	1,726	1,786	1,735	1,771	1,589
No	269	376	489	626	733
Unknown	1	1	2	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,323</b>

In 2020, a total of 1,589 suspects sustained injuries during the 2,194 NCUOF incidents throughout the year, which represented 68 percent of the 2,323 total suspects. This represented a six-percentage point decrease compared to 74 percent in 2019. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who sustained injuries during NCUOF incidents from 2016 through 2019 of 80 percent, 2020 experienced a 12-percentage point decrease.

Historically, from 2016 through 2020, suspects that sustained injuries accounted for 8,607 of the 11,119 total NCUOF suspects or, 77 percent.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION <sup>39</sup>

ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL

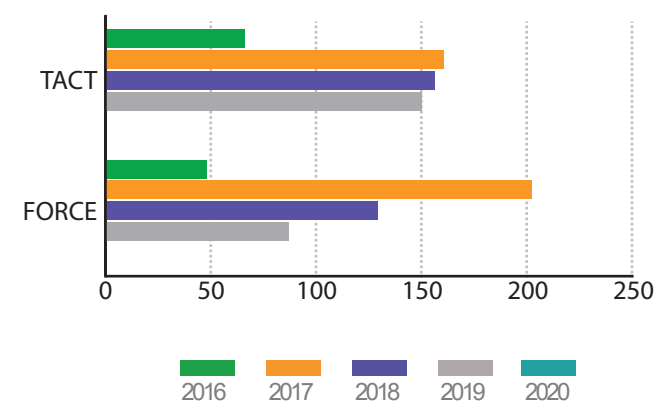


Admin. Approval	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	6,053	7,035	7,921	8,789	N/A
Force	16,679	21,337	24,995	27,992	N/A

In 2019, a total of 8,789 of the 8,939 NCUOF Tactics findings, representing 98 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This accounted for no change compared to 98 percent of “Administrative Approval” Tactics findings in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018 of 98 percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, the vast majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 29,798 of the 30,330 total tactics findings, or 98 percent.

In 2019, a total of 27,992 of the 28,079 total NCUOF Force findings, representing 99 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This accounted for no change when compared to 99 percent of “Administrative Approval” Force findings in 2018. When compared to the 2016 through 2018 aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” Force findings of 99 percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, the vast majority of adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 91,003 of the 91,469 total Force findings, or 99 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL



Admin. Disapproval	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tactics	66	160	156	150	N/A
Force	48	202	129	87	N/A

In 2019, a total of 150 of the 8,939 total NCUOF Tactics Findings, representing two percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for no change compared to two percent of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2016 through 2018 of two percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, 532 adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing two percent of the 30,330 total Tactics findings.

In 2019, a total of 87 of the 28,079 total NCUOF Force findings, representing 0.3 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 0.2-percentage point decrease compared to 0.5 percent of “Administrative Disapproval” Force findings 2018. When compared to the 2016 through 2018 aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Force findings of 0.5 percent, 2019 experienced a 0.2-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, 466 adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing 0.5 percent of the 91,469 total Force findings.

<sup>39</sup> Adjudication data for 2020 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the NCUOF incidents will be adjudicated in 2021.

2017-2020

# OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING

## INCIDENTS

### SYNOPSIS & PHOTOGRAPHS OF RECOVERED SUSPECT WEAPONS

**Note:** Information on officer involved shooting incidents prior to 2017 are in prior editions of the LAPD UOF Year-End Review.



#### F002-17: January 9, 2017

Uniformed officers conducted surveillance on several locations for a wanted attempted murder suspect. Officers observed the suspect enter a vehicle and drive away. Officers initiated a traffic stop with the assistance of additional patrol units. During the stop, the suspect exited the vehicle, was uncooperative, and failed to comply with officers' commands. Officers deployed the beanbag shotgun on the suspect, which had no effect. The suspect re-entered the vehicle and a vehicle pursuit ensued. During the pursuit, the suspect stopped the vehicle and fired at officers with a handgun, resulting in an OIS. The suspect continued driving, stopped his vehicle a second time, and fired at officers, resulting in a second OIS. Officers utilized the pursuit intervention technique, which disabled the suspect's vehicle. The suspect did not comply with officers' commands and a K-9 Contact occurred.



#### F003-17: January 10, 2017

While on patrol, uniformed officers observed a Department of Transportation officer being chased by an individual armed with a knife. The suspect ran toward the officers' vehicle with the knife in hand and attempted to open the driver's door. After requesting help and repositioning their vehicle, the officers exited the police vehicle and utilized their doors as cover. The suspect again advanced toward the officers with the knife in hand and told the officers he was going to kill them, resulting in an OIS.



#### F004-17: January 15, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a male suffering from a mental illness at a residence. Comments of the call indicated the suspect was armed with a knife and vandalizing the residence. The officers arrived at the scene and were directed to the suspect's whereabouts. The officers formulated a plan, entered the residence, and located the suspect in one of the bedrooms. The officers attempted to communicate with the suspect as they requested his cooperation and compliance, but were unsuccessful. The suspect opened the bedroom door armed with a knife, and moved toward one of the officers, resulting in the deployment of a beanbag shotgun and an OIS.



#### F005-17: January 17, 2017

A Federal Bureau of Investigation task force, consisting of various entities and plainclothes LAPD personnel, were directed to a commercial nursery outside City limits where a wanted homicide suspect was located. As the task force members approached the suspect to take him into custody, he armed himself with a sharpened bladed spade and refused to comply with repeated commands to drop the bladed spade and surrender. A task force member deployed a TASER twice, which struck the suspect but was ineffective. The suspect then lunged at an LAPD officer with the bladed spade, and an OIS occurred.

**F010-17: January 30, 2017**

While off-duty, an LAPD officer confronted two suspects inside his residence. A physical altercation between the officer and the suspects occurred, which resulted in an OIS.

*There was no photograph available, as the suspect's weapon was physical force.*



**F016-17: March 6, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a woman armed with a firearm at a residence. Officers arrived at the location, established a perimeter, and utilized various means to attempt to contact her. The suspect refused to exit the residence and SWAT was requested. While awaiting the arrival of SWAT personnel, uniformed officers observed the suspect exit the residence armed with a rifle. The suspect pointed the rifle at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F011-17: January 31, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a knife near a major entertainment center. Officers were directed to the suspect's location and incidentally observed a victim with an apparent stab wound. The officers then observed the suspect standing outside a nearby business holding a knife. As the officers approached the suspect, he immediately turned and entered the business. Once inside, the suspect began stabbing a second individual, which resulted in the deployment of a TASER and an OIS.



**F018-17: March 7, 2017**

While on patrol, uniformed officers observed a stolen vehicle being driven by a suspect involved in a previous carjacking and domestic violence incident. Officers attempted to initiate a traffic stop, however the suspect refused to yield, and a vehicle pursuit ensued. Officers utilized the pursuit intervention technique, which rendered the suspect's vehicle inoperable. As officers approached the vehicle, they observed the victim from the previous domestic violence incident attempt to flee the vehicle. The suspect then began to stab the victim, and an OIS ensued.



**F012-17: February 8, 2017**

While on patrol, uniformed officers observed a vehicle that matched the description of one involved in a prior shooting incident. Officers attempted to stop the vehicle and a vehicle pursuit ensued. The driver of the vehicle, later identified as the suspect, entered a multi-story parking structure in the downtown area. As officers attempted to contain the location, the suspect accelerated the vehicle toward an officer who was on foot, resulting in an OIS. A firearm was recovered during the investigation of the OIS incident.



**F019-17: March 8, 2017**

Uniformed officers were flagged down by an individual who informed them that he was the victim of a firearm brandishing incident. The victim then directed the officers to the nearby group of suspects. As the officers approached the group, one of the individuals, later identified as the suspect, ran from the officers into a nearby alley. The suspect drew a handgun from his waistband, and an OIS ensued.



**F015-17: March 4, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding an assault with a deadly weapon suspect. Officers arrived at the location and made contact with the suspect, who was armed with a large metal pipe. The officers gave numerous commands to the suspect to drop the pipe, however he failed to comply. The officers then deployed a TASER, which had negative results, and an OIS ensued.



**F021-17: March 25, 2017** **PRIOR CRIMES**

While on patrol, uniformed officers heard numerous gunshots emanating from a nearby area. Moments later, the officers observed an individual, later identified as the suspect, walking from the area of the shooting. The officers attempted to detain the suspect, who immediately ran from them, resulting in the initiation of a foot pursuit. As officers continued pursuing the suspect, they observed him remove a pistol from his waistband, and an OIS occurred.



**F025-17: April 7, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a location where several assault with a deadly weapon radio calls were generated. Comments of the calls indicated the suspect was armed with a knife. When the officers arrived at the scene, they observed the suspect involved in a verbal dispute with another individual. The suspect then began stabbing the individual, and an OIS ensued.

**F027-17: April 22, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding an assault with a deadly weapon incident at a residence. When the officers arrived, they encountered the suspect, who informed them he was armed with a knife and a gun. After refusing multiple commands to submit to being detained, the suspect removed a handgun from his waistband and pointed it at officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F029-17: May 8, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a burglary in progress at a residence. Comments of the call indicated the suspect entered the location while the lone resident was sleeping in one of the bedrooms. The resident observed the suspect in the kitchen area and believed he was armed with a firearm. Officers arrived at the scene, verified the suspect was in fact still inside the residence, and requested SWAT. A tactical plan was formulated and SWAT personnel began to deploy around the residence. After various less-lethal munitions were deployed, the suspect emerged and fired at SWAT personnel with a handgun, resulting in an OIS.

**F032-17: May 13, 2017**

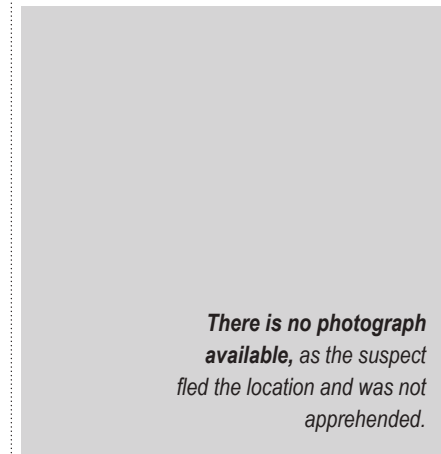
Uniformed officers attempted to detain a suspicious individual who appeared to be armed with a firearm in a City park. The suspect removed a pistol from his front pocket and began to turn toward the officers with the weapon in hand, resulting in an OIS.

**F034-17: May 16, 2017**

Uniformed officers attempted to detain an individual, later identified as the suspect, for drinking alcohol in public. As the officers approached the suspect, he immediately ran from them and removed a handgun from his waistband. The suspect turned and pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F036-17: May 25, 2017**

Uniformed and plainclothes officers executed a search warrant at a residence. Once inside the residence, the suspect advanced on one of the officers with a machete, and an OIS ensued.

**F038-17: May 29, 2017** **PRIOR CRIMES**

While at a social function, an off-duty officer observed a group of suspects armed with handguns in the middle of an intersection walking toward the area of the event. Individuals within the group began firing at a separate group, resulting in an OIS.

*There is no photograph available, as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.*

**F042-17: June 6, 2017** **REPLICA/PELLET/BB**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a male armed with a firearm. Upon their arrival, officers observed an individual matching the description of the suspect and attempted to detain him. As the officers exited their police vehicle, the suspect turned toward them with what officers believed to be a handgun, and an OIS ensued.

**F043-17: June 8, 2017**

Uniformed officers initiated a consensual encounter with a known gang member. The officers observed a bulge underneath the suspect's shorts and believed he was armed with a handgun. The suspect failed to comply with verbal commands and a physical altercation ensued. During the altercation, the suspect armed himself with a handgun and began to flee on foot. While doing so, he turned toward the officers with the handgun in hand and an OIS occurred.

**F046-17: June 15, 2017**

Uniformed officers conducted a parole/probation compliance check at a residence. As occupants of the residence were exiting the location, an individual who remained inside, later identified as the suspect, fired at officers, and an OIS ensued. The suspect fled the residence through a rear window and again fired at officers who were in the rear of the property, resulting in a second OIS. The suspect fled the location and a perimeter was established. K-9 units responded and assisted in a search of the area. During the search, the suspect shot a Department K-9. SWAT responded and located the suspect in a nearby shed, where the suspect again fired at them, resulting in a third OIS.

**F047-17: June 19, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a domestic violence incident at a residence. Upon their arrival, the officers verified that an assault had in fact occurred. The officers later located the suspect in front of a nearby residence armed with a knife. The suspect failed to comply with commands to drop the knife and approached the officers, resulting in the deployment of a TASER and an OIS.

**F048-17: June 22, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a battery investigation at a residence. The officers arrived at the scene and met with the victim, who directed them to the suspect's whereabouts. As the officers attempted to contact the suspect, he produced a handgun, and an OIS ensued. The suspect retreated into the residence, affording officers the opportunity to request additional resources. As a separate patrol unit arrived at the scene, they observed the suspect pointing a gun at them from a balcony, and an additional OIS occurred.

**F049-17: June 28, 2017**

Uniformed officers contacted a known gang member, who abruptly removed a handgun from his backpack and pointed it at his head. Additional units responded to the scene as officers continued verbalizing with the suspect. Officers deployed a beanbag shotgun at the suspect, which was ineffective. The suspect then pointed the handgun at the officers, and an OIS ensued.

**F050-17: June 29, 2017**

Metropolitan Division SWAT was involved in a vehicle pursuit with an individual, later identified as the suspect. The pursuit terminated when the suspect exited his vehicle outside City limits and attempted to flee on foot. While running toward an apartment complex, the suspect fired at officers, resulting in two separate OIS incidents.

**F053-17: July 14, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a male armed with a knife at a residence. Comments of the call indicated the suspect was threatening to stab additional residents. Officers arrived at the scene and attempted to make contact with the suspect. The suspect opened the front door armed with a knife, and an OIS ensued.

**F054-17: July 15, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a domestic violence incident at a residence. The officers encountered the suspect at the location, and a brief vehicle pursuit and foot pursuit ensued. At the termination of the foot pursuit, the suspect fired at officers, and an OIS occurred.



**F057-17: July 22, 2017**

Uniformed officers attempted to conduct a pedestrian stop on an individual, who then ran from them, resulting in a foot pursuit. During the foot pursuit, the suspect pointed a handgun at one of the officers, and an OIS occurred.

**F058-17: July 27, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a gun at a motel. Upon the officers' arrival, they were directed to the suspect's location in a second-story room. The officers verbalized with the suspect for approximately 10 minutes to exit the room, however he refused. The suspect then suddenly opened the door, pointed a handgun at the officers, and an OIS ensued.

**F059-17: August 4, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a request to keep the peace at a residence. Upon the officers' arrival, they were met by the person reporting, who advised them that the male resident, later identified as the suspect, was inside the location destroying property. The officers entered the residence and observed the suspect sitting in a chair across the room with his back to the door while armed with an assault rifle. The suspect ignored verbal commands to drop the rifle, stood, and pointed the rifle at one officer, resulting in an OIS.

**F060-17: August 9, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a domestic violence incident at a residence. Comments of the call indicated the suspect, who was armed with a shotgun and two handguns, had shot at the victim. Officers arrived at the scene and determined the suspect was barricaded, thus requesting the assistance of Metropolitan Division SWAT. A perimeter was established. The suspect shot at SWAT personnel manning the perimeter, and an OIS occurred.

**F061-17: August 22, 2017**

A Federal Bureau of Investigation task force, consisting of plainclothes LAPD personnel, conducted surveillance at a residence for a wanted murder/kidnap suspect. Officers located the suspect along with the kidnapped victim and attempted to effect an arrest. In doing so, the suspect removed a handgun from his waist and pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F064-17: September 8, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a violent male with a mental illness/assault with a deadly weapon investigation at a residence. Upon their arrival, officers heard screaming from within the location. As the officers walked toward the residence, the suspect emerged and pointed a rifle at them, resulting in the discharge of a beanbag shotgun and an OIS.

**F071-17: October 29, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a male with mental illness at a residence. After determining entry into the residence was not warranted, officers remained outside while another resident, later identified as the victim, entered the location. After doing so, the suspect began to chase the victim inside the residence while armed with a knife. The officers then entered the location and observed the victim being held by the suspect from behind with a knife to her throat. The suspect, refused commands to drop the knife and threatened to kill the victim and the officers. The suspect then approached the officers with the knife in hand, resulting in an OIS.

**F072-17: November 9, 2017**

Uniformed officers observed a stolen vehicle and attempted to detain the driver. The driver of the vehicle failed to yield and a vehicle pursuit ensued. During the pursuit, the suspect crashed her vehicle into two police vehicles, resulting in an OIS.

**F073-17: November 15, 2017**

Uniformed Gang Enforcement Detail officers observed a driver of a vehicle commit several traffic infractions in a vehicle with a reported "lost or stolen" license plate. The officers initiated a traffic stop and the suspect failed to yield. Officers initiated a vehicle pursuit and the suspect became involved in a traffic collision while evading them. Immediately upon exiting his vehicle, the suspect displayed a handgun and fired upon the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F080-17: December 20, 2017**

While off-duty, an LAPD officer was confronted by a suspect armed with a metal flashlight. The suspect struck the officer on the head with the flashlight, which resulted in an OIS.

**F076-17: November 30, 2017**

Plainclothes detectives attempted to conduct a vehicle stop on a wanted robbery suspect, which resulted in the initiation of a vehicle pursuit. SWAT responded and joined the pursuit. At the termination of the pursuit, the detectives observed what they believed to be a firearm and were involved in an OIS.

*There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.*

**F081-17: December 23, 2017**

A uniformed officer responded to a radio call regarding a domestic violence incident at a residence. After arriving at the scene, the officer encountered the suspect armed with a machete and requested additional resources. An additional unit responded and located the suspect. The suspect, who was armed with a machete and hammer, ran towards the officers with the weapons in hand, and an OIS ensued.

**F077-17: December 4, 2017 PRIOR CRIMES**

While inside a business, a uniformed officer heard gunfire emanating from outside the location. When the officer exited the business to investigate, he observed a suspect firing at a victim, and an OIS ensued.

*There was no photograph available, as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.*

**F082-17: December 30, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a domestic dispute at a residence. Comments of the call indicated the victim had fled the residence after the incident and the suspect remained at the scene while attempting to arm himself with a firearm. Additionally, the victim's mother was inside the residence with the suspect. When the officers arrived at the scene, they heard gunfire emanating from within the location. The officers then observed the suspect exit the front door while armed with a handgun. The suspect fired the handgun at the officers, and an OIS ensued.

**F079-17: December 19, 2017 STOLEN**

While on patrol, uniformed officers heard gunfire emanating from a nearby parking lot. The officers responded to the area and observed a suspect armed with an assault rifle and a revolver. The suspect pointed the revolver at the officers, and an OIS occurred.

**F083-17: December 31, 2017 REPLICATED/PELLET/BB**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call at a business regarding a man armed with a firearm, who brandished it at a victim. When the officers arrived at the scene, they observed the suspect in a nearby parking lot armed with what they believed to be a handgun. The officers ordered the suspect to drop the handgun, however the suspect failed to comply and began to point the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F001-18: January 8, 2018**

Uniformed officers observed a vehicle driving erratically. The vehicle collided with another vehicle and a street light. As officers approached, the suspect produced a rifle and pointed it at officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F003-18: January 11, 2018**

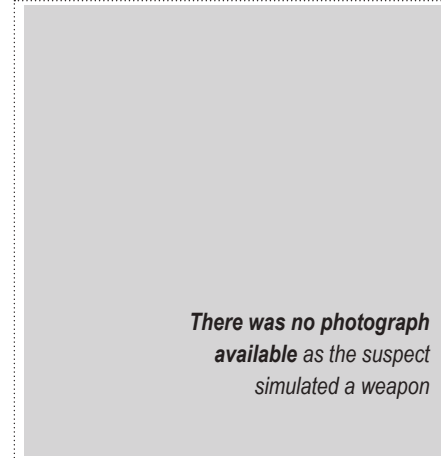
Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a domestic violence incident at an intersection. Officers approached the suspect who produced an object that officers perceived was a handgun, resulting in an OIS.

**F004-18: January 14, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of two suspects sleeping in a driveway with one of the suspects armed with a handgun. When officers arrived, one suspect fled on foot while the other suspect remained on the ground and appeared to be sleeping. As officers illuminated the suspect, the suspect who appeared to be sleeping turned toward the officer armed with a handgun, resulting in an OIS.

**F007-18: January 26, 2018**

Uniformed officers were involved in a vehicle pursuit of a possible unreported stolen vehicle. The suspect exited the vehicle and fled on foot. Officers chased the suspect when they observed the suspect brandish a handgun in their direction, resulting in an OIS.



*There was no photograph available as the suspect simulated a weapon*

**F008-18: January 27, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a juvenile group in a park. While checking the area, they observed a suspect enter the roadway on a bicycle. The suspect dismounted his bicycle, simulated drawing a handgun, and took a shooting stance toward officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F009-18: February 2, 2018**

Uniformed officers were involved in a vehicle pursuit of a reckless driver. The suspect's vehicle was involved in a traffic collision and came to rest. As officers made contact with the suspect, he pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F011-18: February 25, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a burglar alarm. Upon arrival, officers made contact with the suspect and verbalized with him to surrender peacefully. The suspect produced a handgun and pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F013-18: February 26, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a suspect armed with a handgun and knife. The suspect stated he was going to shoot himself. As officers made contact with the suspect, he began walking towards them. Officers began to verbalize with the suspect to drop the weapon at which point he charged towards officers while armed with a pointed metal rod, resulting in an OIS.

**F020-18: March 19, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a shooting at a business. While enroute, officers observed a vehicle matching the suspect's vehicle. The suspect's vehicle came to an abrupt stop, and the suspect exited the vehicle. The suspect walked towards officers holding a handgun, resulting in an OIS.

**F023-18: April 10, 2018**

Uniformed patrol officers were in pursuit of a stolen vehicle. The suspect stopped, exited the vehicle, and a foot pursuit ensued through an alley. As the suspect ran through the alley, he produced a handgun and fired at officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F024-18: April 10, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man with a knife at a business. When officers arrived, they observed the suspect holding a knife. They began to verbalize with the suspect to surrender. The suspect refused to comply and ran through the mall with the knife, resulting in an OIS.

**F032-18: May 12, 2018**

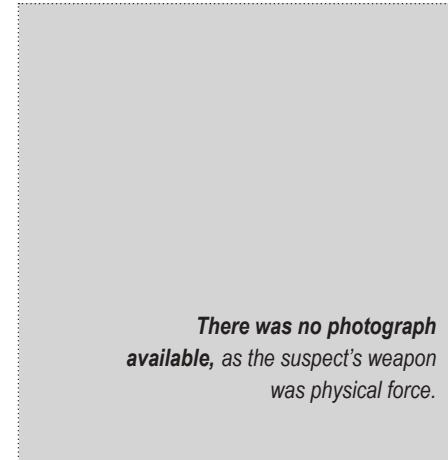
Uniformed officers observed two suspects believed to be involved in gang activity in front of a residence. Officers approached the suspects with the intent of conducting a consensual encounter. One of the suspects immediately ran away from officers while holding a handgun. Officers went in foot pursuit which resulted in an OIS. A loaded firearms magazine was recovered by officers at the scene. The investigation determined that the suspect discarded a firearm; however, it was removed from the scene by an uninvolved individual.

**F034-18: May 21, 2018**

Uniformed officers were involved in a vehicle pursuit of a stolen vehicle. The suspect in the passenger seat exposed his upper torso out of the vehicle window holding a shotgun. The suspect began to shoot at the officers with the shotgun, resulting in an OIS.

**F035-18: May 30, 2018**

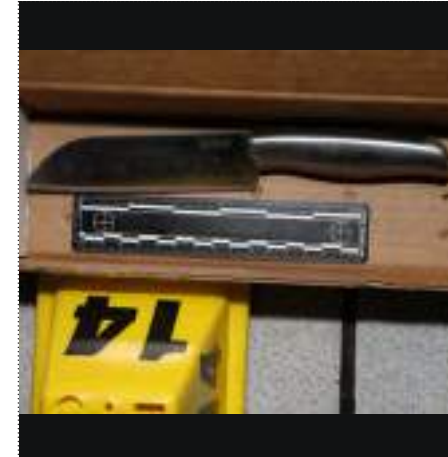
Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a stabbing. Upon arrival, officers encountered the suspect standing in the carport of the residence preventing them from having access to the stabbing victim. Officers gave commands for the suspect to surrender. The suspect refused to comply with officers' commands. After numerous attempts to communicate with the suspect, officers deployed less-lethal force options. The suspect armed himself with a large pickaxe and approached officers, resulting in an OIS.



*There was no photograph available, as the suspect's weapon was physical force.*

**F036-18: June 9, 2018**

Officers arrested a suspect who later was transported to a medical facility after the suspect showed signs of having a seizure. At the medical facility, officers removed the suspect's handcuffs at the request of the medical technician. While officers were in the process of re-handcuffing, the suspect attacked one of the officers and attempted to take an officer's handgun, resulting in an OIS.

**F038-18: June 10, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a stabbing. When officers arrived, they observed the suspect through a locked security screen armed with a knife and in a physical struggle with his father. Officers entered the residence and used less-lethal munitions. The suspect advanced towards his father and attempted to stab him with his knife, resulting in an OIS.

**F040-18: June 16, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to an ambulance cutting radio call at a homeless outreach center. The officers confronted the suspect and ordered him to drop the knife. Officers utilized a beanbag shotgun to stop the suspect's actions. The suspect grabbed a female bystander and held a knife to her neck, resulting in an OIS.

**F041-18: June 20, 2018**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of an ambulance cutting. As officers arrived, they observed the victim of a stabbing on the ground. Officers observed the suspect standing outside of the residence holding a kitchen type knife. Officers ordered the suspect to drop the knife; however, the suspect walked towards officers while holding the knife. Officers deployed a bean bag shotgun followed by a TASER which were both ineffective. The suspect continued to walk toward officers while holding the knife, which resulted in an OIS.

**F043-18: July 7, 2018**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a mother reporting that her son was possibly under the influence of an unknown narcotic and hallucinating. The subject was known to have a handgun and shotgun at the residence. Officers set up containment around the residence and attempted to communicate with the subject verbally and over the telephone. During the incident, the subject raised the handgun and fired at officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F044-18: July 7, 2018**

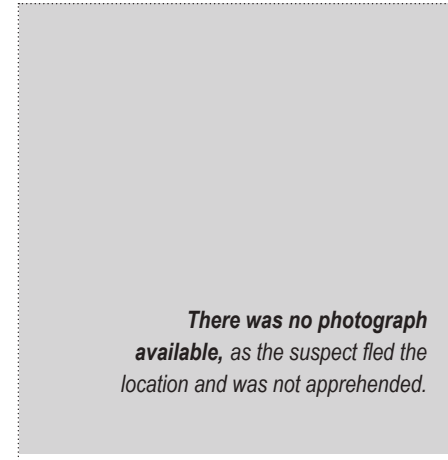
Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a suicidal subject who had a handgun. Officers met with family members who directed officers to the subject's location in an alley. Officers communicated with the subject trying to get him to surrender. The subject failed to comply and fired at officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F046-18: July 21, 2018**

Uniformed officers were involved in a vehicle pursuit of an attempt murder suspect. During the pursuit, the suspect fired a handgun at the officers. The pursuit terminated when the suspect's vehicle collided with a utility pole. The suspect exited his vehicle and fled into a grocery store while firing a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS. The suspect barricaded himself in the store while taking numerous hostages. SWAT personnel responded and initiated crisis negotiations. The suspect submitted to arrest without further incident.

**F047-18: July 27, 2018**

Uniformed patrol officers conducted an investigative vehicle stop. The officers approached the suspect and made contact. The contact officer recognized the suspect as a person on Federal Probation. After confirming his probation status, officers requested the suspect step out of the vehicle. When the suspect exited the vehicle, he produced a handgun and fired at one officer, striking her in the leg. The suspect then pointed the handgun at the partner officer. An OIS then ensued.



*There was no photograph available, as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.*

**F048-18: July 29, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call and began their investigation on the sidewalk. As officers spoke to the involved parties, an uninvolved vehicle drove by and one of its occupants began discharging rounds immediately. Officers perceived they were being fired upon and an OIS occurred.

**F049-18: August 7, 2018**

Plain clothes officers assigned to a task force went to serve a warrant and apprehend a murder suspect. Upon approaching the location, officers were confronted by the suspect who produced a handgun. The suspect shot at officers, resulting in an OIS. One officer was shot by the suspect during the incident.



**F051-18: August 20, 2018**

Uniformed Metropolitan officers working crime suppression observed an individual, later identified as the suspect, straddling a bicycle in the middle of the roadway. The bicycle did not have a source of illumination as required during hours of darkness. Officers initiated contact for enforcement of the violation. As the passenger officer exited the police vehicle, the suspect mounted his bicycle and fled. Officers followed the suspect in their patrol vehicle as the suspect rode away. The suspect abruptly cut in front of the police vehicle, reached into his cargo shorts, and produced a handgun. The suspect pointed the handgun directly at the driver resulting in an OIS.



**F054-18: October 7, 2018**

Plain clothes officers assigned to a Narcotics Enforcement Detail were in an area known for narcotics sales. Officers attempted to initiate an investigative stop of three narcotics suspects. While conducting their investigation, one of the suspects produced a handgun at which point an OIS occurred.



**F063-18: November 18, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of shots fired. The comments of the call indicated someone was reportedly shot inside of the location. Upon arriving at the location, officers observed a pedestrian on the sidewalk in front of the location. Officers heard gun shots; however, they did not see where the pedestrian went or where the shots came from. An officer needs help request was broadcast. As additional personnel responded, an officer observed muzzle flash and believed he was being shot at. An OIS then occurred.



**F064-18: November 18, 2018**

Uniformed officers were conducting patrol when they observed a vehicle with paper plates. A traffic stop was initiated and the driver (suspect) began to pull over. However, the suspect fled at a high rate of speed and officers went in pursuit. The vehicle pursuit entered the freeway, which had heavy traffic. The suspect exited the vehicle and was observed to be in possession of a handgun as he fled on foot through traffic, resulting in an OIS.

*There was no photograph available, as the suspect's weapon was physical force.*

**F059-18: October 29, 2018** **PRIOR CRIMES**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a trespass suspect. Officers initiated contact with the suspect who was in the shower area. The suspect was naked, uncooperative, and became physically assaultive toward the officers as they attempted to handcuff him. The physical altercation involved physical force and the use of a TASER by officers. During the altercation, the suspect obtained control of the officer's TASER, punched and broke one officer's nose, forced a second officer to the ground, and repeatedly struck the officer in the face with his fists. An OIS then occurred.



**F065-18: November 25, 2018**

Uniformed Metropolitan officers were working a crime suppression detail when they observed two pedestrians, one of whom was holding a handgun. Officers stopped their vehicle, exited, and gave commands for the suspect to drop the handgun. The suspect failed to comply resulting in an OIS. The second suspect complied and was taken into custody without incident. It was determined that the second suspect also discharged a handgun.



**F061-18: November 11, 2018**

Uniformed Metropolitan officers were conducting patrol near a recreation center when they heard possible gunfire in the area. The officers observed two suspects walking from the recreation center gymnasium building in their direction. One of the suspects fired several rounds at officers who were still seated in their police vehicle. An OIS then occurred.



**F068-18: December 22, 2018**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a man disturbing the peace. Upon arrival, officers observed the suspect unsheathing a large knife and confronting a citizen. Officers stopped their vehicle, exited, and attempted to take enforcement action. The suspect fled causing officers to initiate a foot pursuit. During the foot pursuit, the suspect produced and pointed a handgun at officers, resulting in an OIS.



**F069-18: December 31, 2018**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a screaming woman. Upon arrival, officers knocked on the door of the residence. Officers heard noises coming from within the residence and requested additional resources. Before additional officers arrived, the suspect opened the door and was observed armed with a knife. The suspect moved quickly toward officers, resulting in an OIS.

*There was no photograph available, as the suspect's weapon was physical force.*

**F004-19: February 14, 2019**

An off-duty plain clothes detective was walking when he became involved in a physical altercation with an individual, later identified as the suspect. During the altercation, an OIS occurred.



**F005-19: February 14, 2019**

Uniformed officers assigned to a Transit Services Detail were working a foot beat when they observed security personnel engaged in an altercation with an individual armed with a knife. The officers utilized a TASER that was ineffective. An OIS then occurred.



**F013-19: April 14, 2019**

Uniformed Metropolitan officers assigned to a Transit Services detail were notified by detectives of a wanted suspect's location in the area of their assignment. Officers observed the suspect carrying a backpack near their post. Officers began following the suspect at which point a foot pursuit ensued. The suspect removed a shotgun from his backpack and pointed it at officers resulting in an OIS.



**F015-19: April 20, 2019**

Uniformed officers were following a vehicle for traffic violations. As the vehicle came to a stop, the driver exited and fled on foot from officers. Believing the suspect was armed with a handgun, officers pursued the driver on foot. As the officers were running through a building complex, a second individual (later identified as the suspect), produced a handgun and shot one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F016-19: April 22, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers were responding to multiple radio calls of a man armed with a gun. The officers encountered the suspect and observed he was armed with a handgun. As they exited their vehicle, the suspect fired at officers resulting in an OIS.

**F021-19: May 26, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a woman armed with a handgun. Officers arrived and observed a woman, later identified as the suspect, armed with a pistol which she held pointed to her head. Officers communicated with the suspect to drop the handgun but she refused. During the incident, the suspect began to point the handgun in the direction of an officer and an OIS occurred.

**F017-19: April 26, 2019**

An off-duty sergeant was in the waiting area of a car wash when he heard loud indistinguishable noises coming from the office/cashier area. Shortly after, a suspect exited the office armed with a handgun. The sergeant identified himself as a police officer and ordered the suspect to stop. The suspect pointed a handgun at the sergeant, resulting in an OIS.

**F023-19: May 27, 2019**

Uniformed officers were responding to a radio call of a shooting. Upon arrival, officers observed the suspect walking and armed with an assault rifle. The officers ordered the suspect to stop and drop the weapon but he failed to do so. The suspect pointed the rifle at the officers resulting in an OIS.

*There was no photograph available, as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.*

**F018-19: April 30, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a gun and possibly under the influence of narcotics. As officers approached the location of the call, the suspect began to shoot at officers while they were still in their vehicle which resulted in an OIS. The suspect retreated and proned himself next to a vehicle while still holding a handgun. Officers gave orders to the suspect to surrender. The suspect refused to come out. After multiple attempts to de-escalate the situation, the suspect pointed a handgun at officers resulting in a second OIS.

**F025-19: June 5, 2019**

Uniformed officers observed a vehicle with a vehicle code violation and conducted a traffic stop. As the vehicle came to a stop, the passenger, later identified as the suspect, exited the vehicle and ran away. The officers recognized the suspect as a wanted person and began to chase him. The suspect produced a handgun and tossed it on top of a trash bin. The handgun landed across the trash bin and fell onto the ground. As the suspect picked up the handgun, an OIS occurred.

**F020-19: May 20, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers conducted a traffic stop. While making contact with the driver, later identified as the suspect, a handgun was found secreted in the map pocket of the driver's door. The suspect suddenly exited his vehicle. Believing the suspect had armed himself with the handgun as he exited, an OIS occurred.

**F026-19: June 6, 2019**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a box cutter knife. Officers located the suspect who was on the sidewalk. The officers gave commands to the suspect and he complied by raising his hands and facing away from officers. Officers gave commands to the suspect to go down to his knees but he did not comply. After approximately 30 to 40 seconds, the suspect reached into his rear waistband, removed a box cutter type knife, and dropped it. He picked the knife up and charged at an officer resulting in an OIS.





*There was no photograph available, as the suspect's weapon was physical force.*

**F028-19: June 14, 2019**

An off-duty officer was shopping at a store. While holding his child, the officer was approached by the suspect. In an unprovoked assault, the suspect struck the officer on the head, causing him to collapse to the ground with his child. An OIS subsequently occurred.



**F041-19: August 18, 2019**

Uniformed officers were driving a marked black and white police vehicle. As officers were approaching a red traffic light, the suspect fired one round at the officers. The round struck the police vehicle. The suspect then fled on foot. Officers attempted to locate the suspect as they requested help and began to establish a perimeter. Believing the suspect was still in the area, the officers drove through the neighborhood. As they reached an intersection, officers observed the suspect on the sidewalk. The officers exited their vehicle and the suspect fired at them again. An OIS then occurred. The suspect turned and fled through the street where he was confronted by additional officers who responded. A second OIS then occurred.



**F033-19: July 16, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a knife. The suspect was inside the bedroom of an apartment and refused to exit for officers. A tactical plan was developed and a partner officer redeployed into an adjacent room to open the suspect's door. As the officer opened the door to the suspect's bedroom, the suspect armed himself with a machete and advanced towards officers, resulting in an OIS.



**F042-19: August 19, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a family dispute. When officers arrived, they encountered the suspect on the front porch and attempted to communicate with him. After several minutes of dialog with the suspect, he suddenly stepped back into the residence and removed a handgun from his waistband. The suspect pointed the handgun at the officers and fired, resulting in an OIS. The suspect retreated into his residence. Moments later, he was seen running through a neighboring yard. While the suspect was armed, a second OIS occurred in the street. The suspect continued to run from officers. The suspect made his way through a nearby residence and into an alley. A responding unit observed the suspect in the alley and stopped their vehicle. The suspect raised his handgun in the direction of officers resulting in a third OIS.



**F035-19: July 26, 2019**

Uniformed officers were conducting a footbeat through a park. The officers observed a suspect spontaneously flee from them while reaching in his right pocket. Officers formed the opinion that the suspect was armed with a handgun and a short foot pursuit ensued. The suspect ran into a nearby courtyard and produced a handgun. An OIS then occurred.



**F043-19: August 19, 2019**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a neighbor dispute. Officers arrived and met with an uncooperative suspect. The suspect threatened to shoot the officers and proceeded to barricade himself in his residence. Officers requested and briefed Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) personnel of the threats made. SWAT personnel responded and deployed around the suspect's residence. They then began crisis negotiations. After repeated attempts to get the suspect to surrender, SWAT personnel deployed tear gas into the residence. Personnel entered the residence and conducted a search for the suspect. Officers determined the suspect may have barricaded himself in the attic crawl space. While covering a hole in the ceiling, the suspect was seen pointing a gun at a SWAT officer at which point an OIS occurred.



**F039-19: August 14, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a screaming man. Upon arriving at the location, officers encountered the suspect who was initially armed with a glass bottle. The suspect refused to drop the bottle and approached officers. Officers deployed a taser; however, the darts did not strike the suspect. The suspect then armed himself with an approximate three foot long wooden plank and approached officers which resulted in an OIS.



**F045-19: September 23, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of an ADW shooting. Upon arrival, officers encountered a naked male acting erratically. As officers were giving the naked male verbal commands, the individual's father (later identified as the suspect) exited a nearby home while concealing his right hand behind his back. The suspect positioned himself behind his son and refused to comply with verbal commands. While shielding himself from officers behind his son, the suspect produced a handgun from behind his back and pointed it in the direction of the officers resulting in an OIS.



**F049-19: October 16, 2019**

Uniformed officers and detectives conducted surveillance for a wanted suspect. Officers observed the suspect walking as the suspect simultaneously saw officers. The suspect fled and uniformed officers engaged in a foot pursuit. Additional personnel responded and gave orders to the suspect. The suspect then pointed a handgun at officers resulting in an OIS.



**F055-19: November 29, 2019**

As uniformed officers were approaching a red traffic light in a marked police vehicle, the suspect fired one round at the officers. The round struck the police vehicle. The suspect then fled on foot. Officers attempted to locate the suspect as they requested help and began to establish a perimeter. Believing the suspect was still in the area, the officers drove through the neighborhood. As they reached an intersection, officers observed the suspect on the sidewalk. The officers exited their vehicle and the suspect fired at them again. An OIS then occurred. The suspect turned and fled through the street where he was confronted by additional officers who responded. A second OIS then occurred.

*There was no photograph available, as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.*

**F050-19: October 22, 2019**

Uniformed officers were in an area searching for a wanted suspect. Officers observed the suspect walking and attempted to detain him. As officers exited their vehicle, the suspect fired a handgun, resulting in an OIS.



**F056-19: December 1, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a gun. As officers arrived in the area, they observed the suspect on the street corner. Upon seeing the officers, the suspect fled on foot. After a short foot pursuit, the suspect changed direction and ran towards officers, resulting in an OIS.



**F053-19: November 19, 2019**

A uniformed sergeant was flagged down by a citizen reporting a man armed with a knife. The sergeant searched the area for the suspect, located him, and requested a backup. Additional officers arrived and followed the suspect on foot. The suspect ran towards one of the officers while armed with a knife resulting in an OIS.



**F054-19: November 25, 2019**

Uniformed officers were flagged down by witnesses to a robbery. The witnesses directed the officers to the suspect. The officers followed the suspect and observed him committing a carjacking. Officers attempted to utilize less-lethal force to stop the suspect; however, it was ineffective. The suspect drove away and collided into two police vehicles. He exited the vehicle armed with a machete. Officers utilized less-lethal force options which were ineffective. The suspect fled on foot, running a short distance. He then changed directions and ran towards one of the officers while holding a machete in his hand, resulting in an OIS.



**F001-20: January 5, 2020**

Uniformed officers conducted a pedestrian stop for a narcotics investigation. As the officers initiated contact with the suspect, a foot pursuit ensued. At the end of the foot pursuit, the suspect removed a handgun from his waistband area and an OIS occurred.



**F003-20: January 11, 2020**

A uniformed supervisor assigned to patrol, responded to a radio call of a man with a gun. As the supervisor approached the location, he observed a male pedestrian walking matching the description provided in the radio call. The supervisor stopped and exited his police vehicle in order to contact the individual. When he did, the suspect raised his left arm and pointed what the supervisor believed to be a handgun in his direction resulting in an OIS.



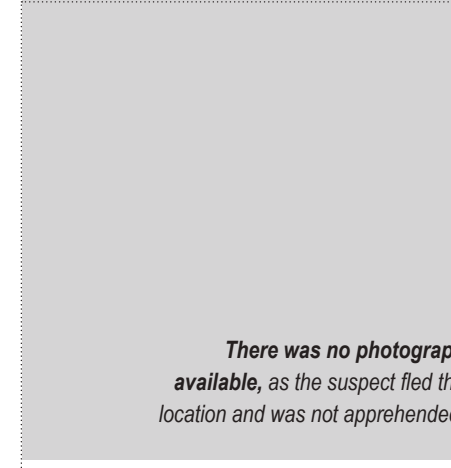
**F006-20: February 21, 2020**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call for of an unknown trouble. Upon their arrival, the officers located the individual, who was later determined to be the person reporting the unknown trouble. As the officers spoke with the individual, one of the officers observed a shiny silver object in the individual's waistband area. Officers decided to detain the individual pending further investigation. As the officers attempted to detain the individual, she removed a large knife from her rear waistband area and advanced toward the officers resulting in an OIS.



**F007-20: February 25, 2020**

Uniformed officers were on patrol in a marked black and white police vehicle. A suspect pointed a handgun at the officers and fired multiple rounds at them as they were seated in their vehicle. Both officers returned fire at the suspect who fled on foot. Metropolitan Division K-9 personnel responded and ultimately located the suspect, resulting in a K-9 contact. A handgun was located immediately adjacent to the suspect's location.



*There was no photograph available, as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.*

**F010-20: March 30, 2020**

An off-duty officer confronted burglary from motor vehicle suspects in his driveway. One of the suspects produced a handgun and raised it in the direction of the officer which resulted in an OIS. The suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.



**F011-20: March 31, 2020**

Plain clothes officers were parked in an unmarked police vehicle while conducting surveillance of a potential robbery suspect outside city limits. An individual, who was unrelated to the robbery investigation, approached the two officers while they were seated in their vehicle. The individual produced a handgun, resulting in an OIS.



**F012-20: April 15, 2020**

Uniformed officers working patrol were driving when they heard multiple gunshots. Upon stopping their vehicle, they observed two suspects running toward their location. One of the suspects was armed with a handgun and pointed in the officers' direction resulting in an OIS.



**F014-20: April 22, 2020**

Uniformed officers working patrol stopped to investigate a traffic collision. Simultaneously, a separate call was then generated regarding a man with a knife at the location. Officers received information from a citizen at scene that the suspect that caused the accident was armed with a knife. Officers located the suspect who was armed with a knife. The suspect was given commands to drop the knife, however, the suspect advanced towards the officers with the knife and an OIS occurred.



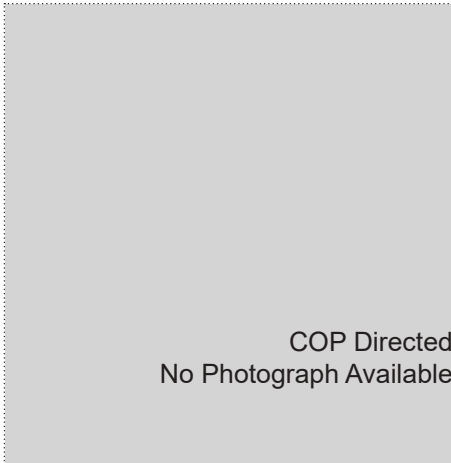
**F017-20: April 30, 2020**

Uniformed officers working patrol observed a vehicle involved in a traffic collision flee the scene of an accident. Officers followed the vehicle until it stopped. The occupants fled. One of the occupants produced a handgun and an OIS occurred.



**F022-20: May 30, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers assigned to crowd control duties were positioned on a skirmish line when a suspect drove his vehicle towards them. An officer fired a less lethal round, striking the driver. The driver continued to drive towards the officers resulting in an OIS.



**F018-20: May 5, 2020**

While off-duty, one employee discharged his handgun causing injury to another employee.

Note: Due to the nature of this incident, this case was classified as a Chief of Police (COP) Directed case pending adjudication by the Board of Police Commissioners.



**F023-20: May 31, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a murder suspect there now. Upon arrival, the officers observed the suspect on top of the victim and stabbing her with an object. When the officers ordered the suspect to stop, the suspect refused and continued to stab the victim resulting in an OIS.



**F019-20: May 14, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of shots fired. The person reporting advised that her son had a handgun and was attempting to kill a family member. Upon arrival, officers set up containment and made phone contact with the suspect. The suspect fired a round from a handgun inside of the residence and refused to release a family member. The suspect exited the residence with a handgun resulting in an OIS.



**F024-20: June 1, 2020**

Plain clothes officers were driving an unmarked vehicle conducting crime suppression. As they drove through a gas station parking lot, they heard the sound of a handgun slide being racked and then observed a handgun being pointed at their direction. As additional plain clothes officers in an unmarked vehicle arrived at the location, they were fired upon by two individuals at the gas station resulting in an OIS.



**F020-20: May 27, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a neighbor dispute. Upon contact, the suspect held a large sword and advanced towards the officers. The officers redeployed, requested help, and attempted to deescalate the situation. The suspect advanced at the officers again with the sword resulting in an OIS.



**F025-20: June 3, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers were on their way to the police station when they encountered a shooting-in-progress. The officers exited their police vehicle and were met by additional gunfire resulting in an OIS.

**F026-20: June 7, 2020**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a citizen reporting multiple gunshots. When the officers arrived at the location, they observed the suspect armed with a rifle inside of his residence. The officers established containment and requested the response of Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT). As SWAT personnel were conducting evacuations, the suspect exited his residence armed with a crossbow resulting in an OIS.

**F033-20: August 5, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a subject with mental illness. The comments of the call indicated that the subject suffered from mental illness and was attempting to cut himself with scissors. The comments also indicated that the subject had a Rottweiler dog on a leash. The officers located the subject inside of his apartment who was armed with the scissors and holding the leash to his dog. The officers attempted to de-escalate the incident through verbalization techniques; however, the subject let go of the leash and both the subject and his dog charged at the officers resulting in an OIS.

**F034-20: August 7, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers received a radio call of a man with a knife. Upon their arrival, officers observed the suspect walking in the street holding a kitchen knife. As the officers attempted to verbalize with the suspect to drop the knife, he ran towards the officers while holding the knife resulting in an OIS.

**F039-20: August 24, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of gang activity to the rear of an apartment complex. The person reporting indicated there were seven gang members standing around a vehicle parked to the rear of the location and that a handgun was observed. Several units arrived at scene and deployed simultaneously to the front and rear of the location. As officers approached the rear driveway of the apartment complex, the suspect ran north on the east side of the location. Upon reaching the front courtyard of the complex, the suspect, armed with a handgun, encountered other officers resulting in an OIS.

**F042-20: September 26, 2020**

A male suspect entered the front lobby of the Harbor Community Police Station and was met by a uniformed officer assigned to front desk duties. The suspect approached and engaged in a physical altercation with the officer. A struggle over the officer's handgun resulted in the suspect removing it from the officer's holster. As the suspect assaulted the officer, the suspect stood up, pointed the handgun at the officer, and retreated towards the front door. The on duty assistant watch commander responded to the lobby. As the assistant watch commander turned to address the suspect, the suspect fired at the assistant watch commander resulting in an OIS.

**F046-20: October 14, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers were driving in the area when they observed two vehicles parked in a gas station with several people loitering near the vehicles. As the officers drove into the parking lot, they observed a suspect pointing a handgun at the occupants of the parked vehicles. Officers stopped their police vehicle and attempted to verbalize with the suspect; however, the suspect refused to drop the handgun resulting in an OIS.

**F047-20: October 15, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers were investigating a radio call of an ADW suspect with a gun at a motel. While conducting their investigation, the guest advised that he had rented a room at the motel the day prior and allowed the suspect, whom he met hours earlier, to stay in his room. The suspect locked him out of the room and refused to allow him back inside. The officers attempted to communicate with the suspect and ordered her to exit the room. When the suspect refused, the officers attempted to force the door open. Moments later, the suspect, who was armed with handgun, extended her right hand through the gap in the doorway resulting in an OIS.

**F048-20: October 17, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers observed a shooting in progress. The suspects' vehicle was stopped in the roadway, and two of its passengers were firing their handguns at a victim, who had just exited their vehicle. One of the suspects ran northbound after the intended victim while the second suspect attempted to fire his handgun at a group of males on the sidewalk. When the officers stopped their vehicle, the second suspect turned and pointed his handgun in the direction of the officers resulting in an OIS.

**F049-20: October 18, 2020**

Fullerton Police Department Officers were conducting surveillance of a child sexual abuse suspect in the City of Los Angeles and requested the assistance of LAPD officers. As Fullerton Police officers attempted to detain the suspect, the suspect produced a knife and began stabbing himself. Uniformed LAPD officers arrived at scene moments later and followed the suspect resulting in an OIS.

**F050-20: October 23, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers were flagged down by a citizen reporting a robbery suspect. The officers located the suspect and attempted to make a pedestrian stop. While initiating the pedestrian stop, the suspect turned and fired at the officers resulting in an OIS.

**F052-20: November 1, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a 911 call at a market where a suspect had pointed a handgun at the manager. Officers arrived at scene and observed the suspect standing on top of a food shelf aisle near the front of the market. The officers verbalized with the suspect for several minutes to get him to surrender. Without notice, the suspect jumped down from the shelf and ran towards the rear of the market holding a handgun in his right hand. The suspect then fired at an officer resulting in an OIS.

**F054-20: November 20, 2020**

Uniformed patrol officers were on patrol and observed several men congregating around a parked vehicle. When the officers exited their police vehicle, the driver officer observed one of the individuals place a handgun in a nearby vehicle. After confirming the item was a handgun, the driver officer informed his partner, the passenger officer, of what he observed and advised the passenger officer to take the male into custody. When the passenger officer attempted to do so, the male resisted, knocked the officer to the ground, and ran. The passenger officer got up and gave chase on foot. The passenger officer utilized a TASER, but the suspect overpowered the officer, obtained control of the TASER, and utilized the TASER on the passenger officer resulting in an OIS.



# DEFINITIONS

**CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE ADJUDICATION FINDINGS:** Tactics, drawing/exhibiting a firearm, and UOF shall be evaluated during the adjudication process (2020 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 (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.10).

**ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL – NEGLIGENT DISCHARGE:** Finding, where it was determined that the unintentional discharge of a firearm resulted from operator error, such as the violation of a firearm safety rule (2020 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 (2020 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 (2020 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 (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

## CATEGORICAL UOF INCIDENT

A CUOF is defined as:

- An incident involving the use of deadly force (e.g., discharge of a firearm) by a Department employee;
- All uses of an upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the use of a modified carotid, full carotid or locked carotid hold;
- All deaths while the arrestee or detainee is in the custodial care of the Department (also known as an In-Custody Death or ICD);
- A UOF incident resulting in death;
- A UOF incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization (commonly referred to as a LERI);

- All intentional head strikes with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight, etc.) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that results in serious bodily injury, hospitalization or death;
- All other unintentional head strikes shall be investigated as Level I NCUOF incidents;
- Officer involved animal shootings;
- Non-tactical unintentional discharges; and,
- An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department canine and hospitalization is required (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

## CRIME

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

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

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

**GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE:** Standardized training provided by the employee's command or Training Division personnel to personnel involved in a CUOF incident. The General Training Update is not an inquiry into the specific details of the CUOF. The intent of the update is to provide involved personnel with standardized training material in tactical issues and actions readily identified in the CUOF incident as well as an update on the UOF policy. Training should be provided as soon as practicable. (2020 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 (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

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

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

**IN-CUSTODY DEATH:** The death of any arrestee or detainee who is in the custodial care of the Department (2020 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 (2020 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 (2020 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 (2020 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

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

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

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

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

- **Calls for Service:** Any radio call generated by communications in response to a call from the public.
- **Field Detentions:** Those incidents where officers utilize lights, emergency lights & siren, or a verbal command for a person to stop. The person stopped is not free to leave during the encounter. The detention is based on the reasonable suspicion that the suspect(s) to be stopped are involved in criminal activity
- **Pedestrian Stop:** A detention of a person who is on foot.
- **Vehicle Stop:** A detention of either a driver and/or a passenger in a motor vehicle.

**SERIOUS BODILY INJURY:** California Penal Code Section 243(f)(4), defines Serious Bodily Injury as including but not limited to: loss of consciousness, concussion; bone fracture, protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member, organ, a wound requiring extensive suturing, and serious disfigurement (2020 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 (2020 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

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

**TACTICAL DEBRIEF:** The collective review of an incident to identify those areas where actions and decisions were effective and those areas where actions and decisions could have been improved. The intent of a Tactical Debrief is to enhance future performance. The Tactical Debrief is conducted by the Categorical Use of Force Debrief Facilitator (2020 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 (2020 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 (2020 LAPD Manual 1/240.10).

**USE OF FORCE - TACTICS DIRECTIVE:** A written directive that contains procedure and/or insight into UOF and tactics issues. Use of Force policy will continue to be expressed in the Department Manual but may be reiterated in UOF-Tactics Directives. All Use of Force-Tactics Directives will be reviewed and approved by the Chief of Police. Use of Force-Tactics Directives supersedes any Training Bulletins that have been published regarding the subject matter of the directives (2020 LAPD Manual 1/240.12).

**USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD:** The UOF Review Board shall convene at the direction of the Chair of the Board and shall: Avail itself of any facilities of the Department necessary to conduct a complete examination of the circumstances involved in the incident under investigation, report its findings and ` to the Chief of Police and upon adjournment, forward the UOF Internal Process Report, and other related reports to the Chief of Police (2020 LAPD Manual 2/092.50).

**VIOLENT CRIME:** Refer to Crime.

**WARNING SHOTS:** It is the policy of this Department that warning shots shall only be used in exceptional circumstances where it might reasonably be expected to avoid the need to use deadly force. Generally, warning shots shall be directed in a manner that minimizes the risk of injury to innocent persons, ricochet dangers and property damage (2020 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

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

# METHODOLOGY

## CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

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

Critical Incident Review Division queried the CUOF data for the 2020 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, 2016 through December 31, 2020.

## BUREAU AND AREA/DIVISION OF OCCURRENCE

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

## INVOLVED DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

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

decision-making. The personnel who did not utilize the relevant force or who were not involved in a tactical decision-making were not counted as "involved" in this Report.

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

## DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL BY CUOF INCIDENT TYPE

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

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

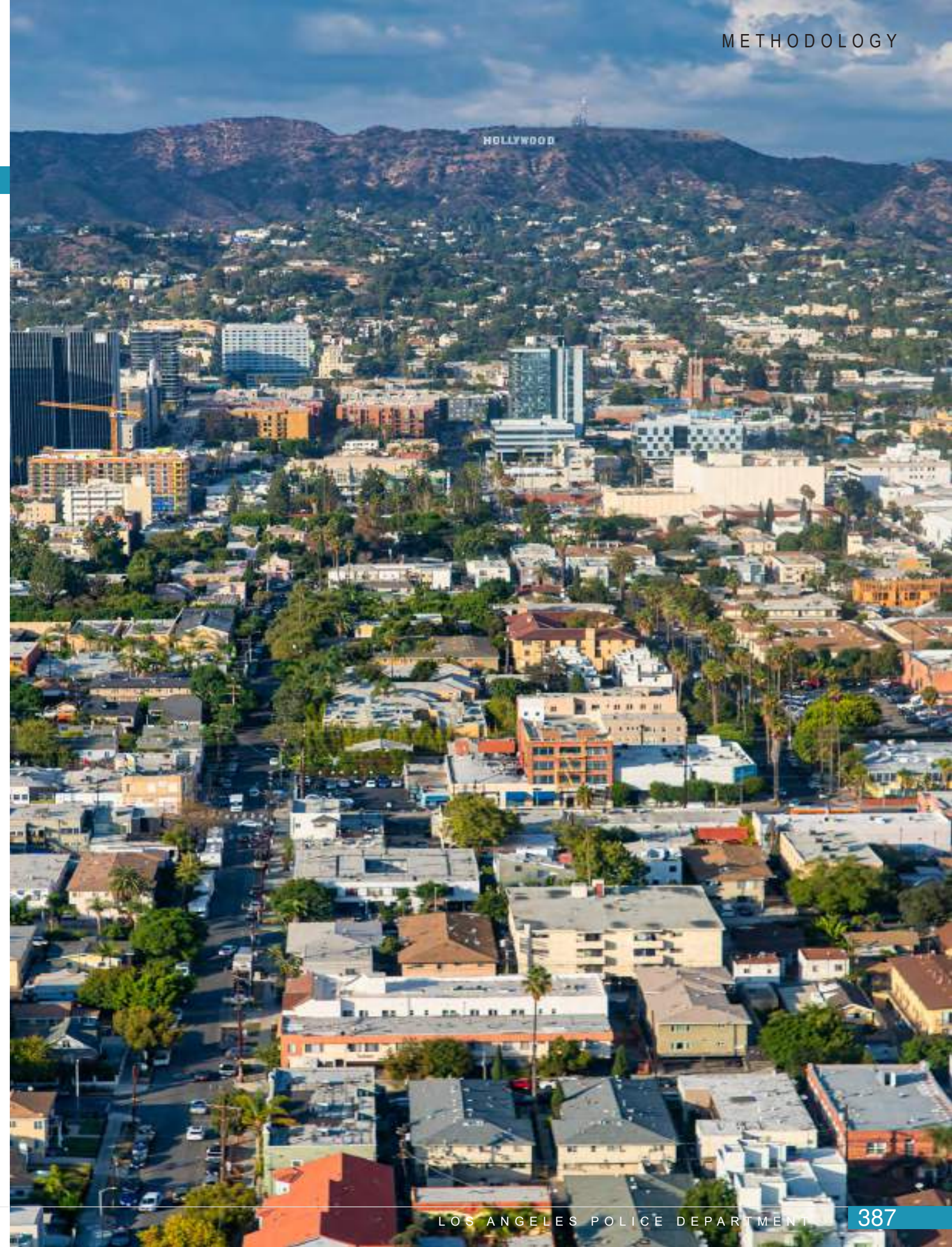
**Note:** The County of Los Angeles Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, determines the cause and manner of death of a suspect. ICD's are classified as CUOF's when the Coroner rules that a UOF was a primary or contributing factor to a suspect's cause of death, where the death is ruled a suicide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

## OFFICER - INJURIES

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

## INVOLVED SUSPECTS

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



## SUSPECT – INJURIES

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

## DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

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

### Suspect – Perceived Mental Illness

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

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

### Suspect – Homelessness

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

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

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

### Suspect – Perceived Suicide by Cop

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

## NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

With assistance from Application Development and Support Division, CIRD queried the NCUOF data for the 2020 Use of Force Year-End Review from TEAMS II.

### Annual Department Totals

The query period included all NCUOF incidents from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2020.

### Bureau And Area/Division Of Occurrence

Incident by Bureau and Area detailed where the NCUOF incident occurred, rather than where the involved officers were assigned.

### Force Option Used

Regardless of the number of times the force option was applied by one or more Department personnel, each force option was counted only once per incident. The force options were not mutually exclusive, as multiple force options could have been utilized in a single incident. In such cases, all force options used were counted once per incident.

## TASER

### TASER Activations

TASER activations were measured by the total number of times a TASER device was activated on a suspect during a NCUOF incident. All TASER activations were included in the total count when multiple activations occurred in an incident. Therefore, the total number of TASER activations exceeds the number of incidents in which a TASER was used.

### TASER Effectiveness

Effectiveness captured whether a TASER activation caused the suspect to submit to arrest. Multiple TASER activations may have been required for the force option to prove effective.

### Involved Department Personnel

For purposes of this Report, only Department personnel who received or are pending an adjudication finding, in

the concerned force type for each respective NCUOF incident are counted as involved employees. Department personnel are often at scene as part of the tactical situation, but do not apply force. The officers who did not utilize the relevant force were not counted as “involved” in this Report. All employee statistics were based on their current status as of the date of the UOF incident.

### Officer – Injuries

Officer injuries included all injuries sustained by a Department employee during the NCUOF incident regardless of whether they were caused by the suspect’s actions or other factors.

### Involved Suspects

Suspects included in this Report are those subject to Non-Categorical force used by Department personnel.

### Suspect – Perceived Mental Illness

A suspect’s perceived mental illness for NCUOF incidents was determined based on officers’ observations and was not verified by MEU.

### Suspect – Perceived Impairment

Officers’ observations were used to determine if a suspect was under the influence of alcohol and/or narcotics for NCUOF incidents. Suspects’ impairment status was not verified through field sobriety tests.

### Suspect – Perceived Homelessness

Perceived homelessness for NCUOF incidents was determined based on officers’ observations and statements made by suspects.

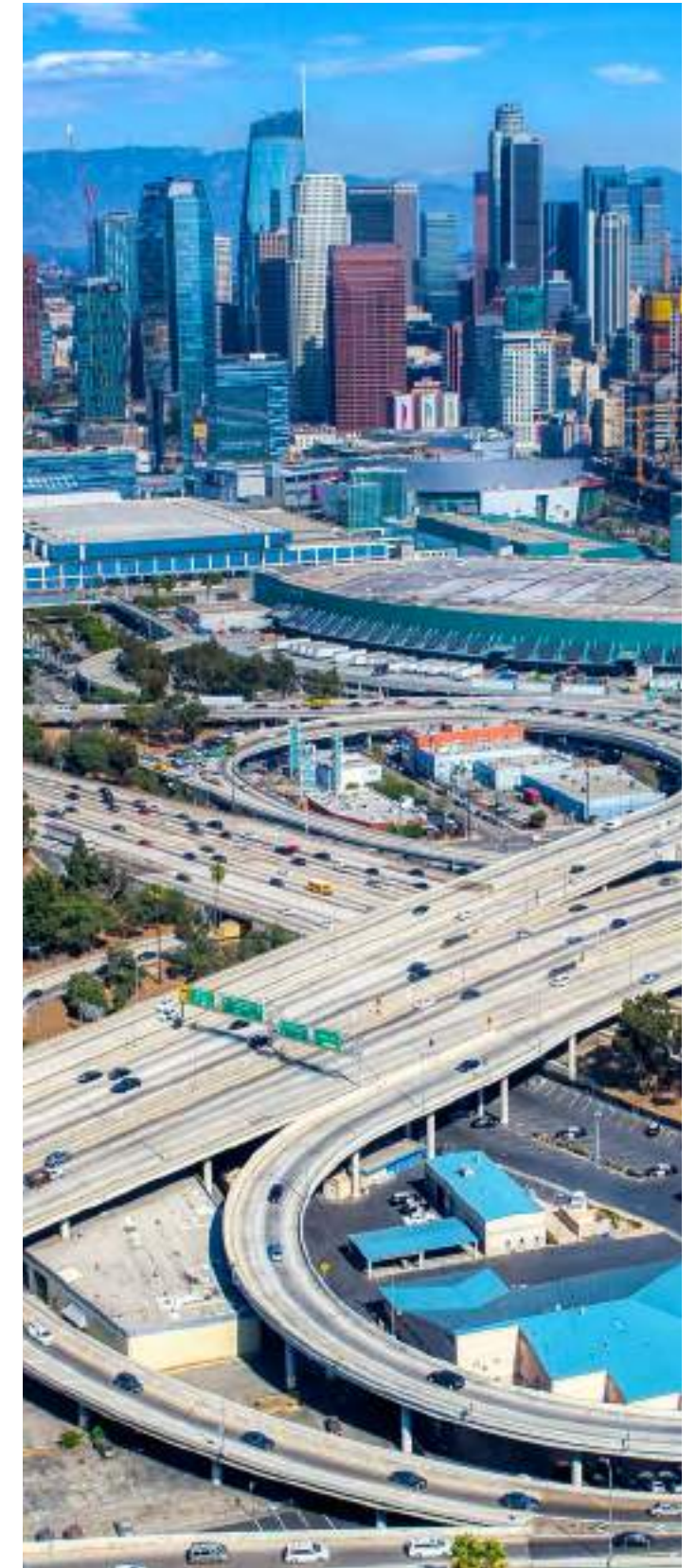
### Suspect - Injuries

Suspect injuries included injuries sustained by a suspect during a NCUOF incident that were caused by Department personnel.

## OTHER

### Attacks On Police Officers

Attacks on Police Officers include all battery and assault with a deadly weapon incidents against Department personnel.



# INDEX

## #s

37-Millimeter Projectile Launcher – 39, 64, 67  
 40-Millimeter Less-Lethal Launcher – 62, 66  
 72-Hour Briefing – 93, 94, 101

## A

Animal Shooting (OIS Animal) – 37, 134, 145, 174, 226-238, 380, 386  
 Arrests – 117, 120, 382

## B

Ballistic Shield – 42, 64, 69  
 Baton – 64, 66, 137, 300, 326, 380, 381  
 Beanbag Shotgun – 39, 62, 67, 136, 326, 328  
 Behavioral Science Services (BSS) – 21, 69, 93, 106  
 Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC) – 9-13, 18, 31, 34, 63, 69, 76, 82, 91, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101-104, 152, 167, 172, 181, 197, 200, 209, 222, 224, 231, 238, 244, 251, 257, 267, 269, 276, 280, 281, 288, 296, 297, 303, 307, 308, 313, 318, 319, 322, 384, 386, 388  
 Board of Rights – 104  
 Body Worn Video – 44, 61, 76-83, 106  
 Bola Wrap – 64, 68

## C

Canine Contact (K-9) – 37, 56, 63, 70-73, 118, 134, 135, 309-319, 345, 350, 372  
 Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH) – 9, 37, 118, 273-281, 380  
 Citations – 117  
 Core Values – 9, 14  
 COVID-19 – 40, 46, 49  
 Crime
 

- Part I – 114, 381
- Part II – 114, 381
- Violent – 26, 110-114, 117, 119, 128, 164, 193, 219, 263, 279, 306, 316, 380, 382
- Critical Incident Community Briefing – 78, 79

## D

De-escalation, Tactical – 9, 31, 35, 36, 40-45, 52, 54, 60-62, 94  
 Department of Mental Health (DMH) – 28, 30, 41, 384  
 Digital In-Car Video System (DICVS) – 76-81, 384

## F

Field Detentions – 116-120, 145, 174  
 Force Investigation Division (FID) – 38, 91-93, 96, 98, 100, 102  
 FN-303 Less-Lethal Launcher – 63  
 Force Option Simulator (FOS) – 45, 46, 47, 94, 122, 123, 384

## G

General Training Update (GTU) – 45, 94, 100, 380, 384

## H

Head Strike – 118, 300-308, 379, 384  
 Homeless Outreach and Proactive Engagement – 26, 31, 384  
 Homelessness – 26-28, 31, 138, 381, 388, 389

## I

Implicit Bias – 44  
 In-Custody Death Incidents (ICD) – 96, 118, 134, 252-269, 381, 384, 388  
 Integrating Communication, De-escalation, and Crowd Control (ICDC) – 40, 384  
 Internal Process Report – 87, 98, 384

## K

K-9 – 72-75

## L

Law Enforcement-Related Injury Investigation (LERI) – 35, 37, 118, 134, 283-298, 381, 384, 386  
 Law Enforcement Tactical Application Course (LETAC) – 45, 384  
 Los Angeles Homeless Service Authority (LAHSA) – 26-28, 384

## M

Mapping Resources – 126-133  
 Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU) – 30-31, 40, 44, 56, 384, 388, 389  
 Mental Health – 30-31, 40-41, 44, 75, 166, 195, 220, 265, 280, 295, 317, 321, 322, 341

## M (CONTINUED)

Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT) – 9, 26, 30, 31, 40, 41, 44, 385  
 Museum of Tolerance (MOT) – 45, 385

## N

National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI) – 31, 41, 385  
 Non-Categorical Use of Force Incidents (NCUOF) – 37-39, 80, 87-89, 91, 102, 104, 118-119, 140, 141, 324-343, 388

## O

Officer Involved Shooting Incidents (OIS) – 119, 134-139, 145, 225, 342-379, 383  
 Office of Constitutional Policing and Policy (OCP) – 22, 385  
 Office of Operations (OO) – 17, 19, 63, 96, 385  
 Office of Special Operations (OSO) – 17, 20, 385  
 Office of Support Services - 17, 21, 385  
 Office of the Inspector General (OIG) – 91, 92, 96, 385  
 Oleoresin Capsicum Spray – 62, 67, 140, 326, 378

## P

PATROL (acronym) – 52, 58, 59  
 Personnel Complaint – 23, 47, 78, 87, 89, 96, 98, 101-103  
 Personnel Figures, for Department – 115  
 Police Sciences Leadership (PSL) – 44, 385  
 Population, City – 26, 28, 36, 112-114, 119, 123, 153, 164, 182, 193, 210, 219, 231, 245, 258, 263, 277, 289, 293, 303, 306, 313, 316, 335  
 Professional Standards Bureau (PSB) – 17, 23, 91, 102, 104, 385  
 Public Contacts – 120, 121, 381  
 Public Safety Statement (PSS) – 91, 385

## Q

Qualification (Firearm) – 45-49, 122, 123

## R

Resource Enhancement and Services Enforcement Team (RESET) – 28, 31, 41, 385  
 Reverence for Human Life – 9, 34, 35, 39, 45, 52, 62, 94

## S

Systemwide Mental Assessment Response Team (SMART) – 30-31, 385

## T

Tactical Debrief – 45, 89, 96, 98, 101, 172, 201, 224, 238, 251, 269, 281, 297, 308, 319, 321, 322, 382  
 TASER – 62-63, 66, 68, 140, 141, 326, 330, 345, 346, 350, 362, 365, 378, 380, 385, 388  
 Training
 

- Academy – 41-44, 46, 69
- Firearm – 46-49
- In-Service – 42, 44-45, 48, 69

## U

Unintentional Discharge (UD) – 37, 94, 118, 134, 135, 136, 238-251, 380, 382, 385, 386  
 Use of Deadly Force (Other) – 118, 382, 385  
 Use of Force
 

- Department Policy – 9, 34, 40, 45, 94, 382,
- Legal Standards – 34, 35
- Review Board (UOFRB) – 21, 91, 96, 101, 106, 382, 385

## V

Video Footage (release of) – 78, 79

## W

Warning Shot – 37, 118, 145, 174, 202, 382, 386

# KEY CONTRIBUTORS

**Beatrice Girmala**, Assistant Chief  
Director, Office of Support Services

**Robert Arcos**, Assistant Chief  
Director, Office of Operations

**Horace Frank**, Assistant Chief  
Director, Office of Special Operations

**Robert Marino**, Deputy Chief  
Professional Standards Bureau

**Donald Graham**, Commander  
Commanding Officer, Homeless Coordinator

**Timothy Nordquist**, Commander  
Commanding Officer, Force Investigation Group

**Marc Reina**, Commander  
Commanding Officer, Employee Relations Group

**Dominic Choi**, Deputy Chief  
Chief of Staff

**Lizabeth Rhodes**, Police Administrator III  
Director, Office of Constitutional Policing and Policy

**Emada Tingirides**, Deputy Chief  
Community Safety Partnership Bureau

**John McMahon**, Deputy Chief  
Information Technology Bureau

**Dr. Luann Pannell**, Director  
Commanding Officer, Police Training and Education

**Peter Casey**, Captain II  
Commanding Officer, In-Service Training Division

**Alfred Pasos**, Captain III  
Commanding Officer, Force Investigation Division

Maurice Ghobrial, Sergeant II, Critical Incident Review Division  
Terence Klafke, Sergeant II, Critical Incident Review Division  
Ian Jackson, Police Officer III, Critical Incident Review Division  
Patrick Baghdasarian, Police Officer III, Critical Incident Review Division  
Daniel Lee, Police Officer III, Critical Incident Review Division  
David Valdez, Management Aide, Critical Incident Review Division  
Alvaro Governale, Police Officer III, Metropolitan Division  
Nhut Huynh, Police Officer III, Metropolitan Division  
Steven Jenkins, Police Officer III, Metropolitan Division  
Uunas, K-9, Metropolitan Division  
Dutch, K-9, Metropolitan Division  
Max 23, K-9, Metropolitan Division

Dr. Michael Craw, Police Psychologist II, Behavioral Science Services  
David Bluestein, Lieutenant II, Training Division  
Jerry Sally, Detective II, Force Investigation Division  
Elizabeth Reyes, Detective II, Mental Evaluation Unit  
Christopher Dodge, Senior Systems Analyst I, Application Development and Support Division  
Donna Moore, Principal Clerk Police II, Application Development and Support Division  
Nicholas Hager, Geographic Info Systems Specialist, Application Development and Support Division  
Patricia Jula, Geographic Info Systems Supervisor, Application Development and Support Division  
Greg Analian, Pre-Press Operator I, Publishing Services Division  
Daniel Hurst, Acting Superintendent, Publishing Services Division

