LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW
2018

CHIEF OF POLICE MICHEL R. MOORE
It is the mission of the Los Angeles Police Department to safeguard the lives and property of the people we serve, to reduce the incidence and fear of crime, and to enhance public safety while working with the diverse communities to improve their quality of life. Our mandate is to do so with honor and integrity, while at all times conducting ourselves with the highest ethical standards to maintain public confidence.
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2018 was a year of transition for the Los Angeles Police Department. With my appointment as the 57th Chief of Police, I pledged the Department would continue policing with purpose and compassion while strengthening the partnerships established by former Chief Charlie Beck. As part of our continued effort to create a police department that is both effective and efficient, we implemented a reorganization plan that realigned key functions under strong leaders, flattened organizational components, and reinforced support for complex and emerging police tasks. While the reduction of crime remains a top priority for the City of Los Angeles, our vision for the Department goes beyond the traditional notions of policing. In 2018, our Department focused on community empowerment, increased responsiveness of our uniformed patrol assets, reduction in the Use of Force, safer roads, and planning for the future of the City of Los Angeles.

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT
Throughout 2018, we remained committed to reducing senseless violence in our communities by engaging with the community members we serve and providing them with resources designed to reduce the destructive influence of drugs, crime, and street gangs have historically held over many of the City’s neighborhoods. The success of our strategic approach to tackling this problem was demonstrated by the observed reductions in the total number of gang homicides, aggravated assaults, shots fired, and victims shot Citywide. Under the leadership of Mayor Eric Garcetti, we strengthened the Department’s coordination with the Gang Reduction and Youth Development Office (GRYD) to expand gang intervention programming in our most vulnerable neighborhoods. GRYD was designed to create safe spaces and provide vital resources for community members through initiatives such as; Summer Night Lights, Fall Friday Nights, and the annual Gun Buy Back program. GRYD was a key component to our expansion of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) program into Harvard Park. In turn, the Harvard Park CSP program harnessed collaborations between community groups, City resources, and police officers dedicated to relationship-based policing to successfully transform what was once a dangerous hub for gang activity into a healthy environment for people to live, work, and play. Each of the Department’s CSP sites have proven the power of placing communities and their specific needs squarely at the center of our policing efforts. CSP collectively stands apart as the model for the next generation of policing.

MORE RESPONSIVENESS
We made a pledge in 2018 to put more officers back on the street and to dedicate resources to the LAPD’s core function – uniformed patrol. Uniformed patrol is vital because it works within and with our diverse communities to answer calls...
for service and to respond to critical incidents within our City. In 2018, we reorganized and streamlined the Department, by reallocating approximately 600 personnel from administrative positions and specialized functions to assignments in neighborhood patrol divisions. This reorganization, coupled with the first full-year providing police services to the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, resulted in logging more than 6.4 million regularly scheduled work hours, which marked a four percent increase from 2017. It also effectively increased the number of officers patrolling the City’s streets by more than eight percent, which amounts to an increase of 1 million additional patrol coverage hours. In conjunction with returning resources to neighborhood patrol divisions, the Department also trained and deployed an additional 100 Police Service Representatives, who answer emergency calls from the community. This allows us to answer more emergency calls in a more efficient manner, reducing the wait-times to the more than 3.4-million 911 calls this year.

FEWER USES OF FORCE

One of the greatest challenges our officers face is the responsibility of safely resolving complex and dynamic incidents with various resources, including justified force, while also attempting to de-escalate the incident, which may afford the suspect the opportunity to create further risk to the officer or the public. I feel confident that the men and women of our organization are successfully meeting this challenge under extremely demanding circumstances every day. You will see as you read this report that we have decreases in the number of Officer Involved Shootings (OIS), suspect fatalities, suspect injuries, and applications of less-lethal force, all while contacting approximately 86,000 more people in 2018 as compared to 2017. Despite our officers responding to more than 1-million calls for service in 2018, the Department experienced 11 fewer Officer Involved Shootings, which was a 25 percent reduction from 2017. We are encouraged by the progress we have made as it tends to show that our emphasis on the preservation of life, access to less lethal force options, command and control, and continued de-escalation training is having positive effects. In a continued commitment to use the least amount of force necessary to resolve crisis situations, the Department tested and deployed nearly 300 new 40mm less lethal launchers, which utilize foam rounds designed to impact suspects, but not penetrate the skin. The Department also trained and deployed an additional 100 Police Service Representatives, who answer emergency calls from the community. This allows us to answer more emergency calls in a more efficient manner, reducing the wait-times to the more than 3.4-million 911 calls this year.

2018 USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

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One of the greatest challenges our officers face is the responsibility of safely resolving complex and dynamic incidents with various resources, including justified force, while also attempting to de-escalate the incident, which may afford the suspect the opportunity to create further risk to the officer or the public. I feel confident that the men and women of our organization are successfully meeting this challenge under extremely demanding circumstances every day. You will see as you read this report that we have decreases in the number of Officer Involved Shootings (OIS), suspect fatalities, suspect injuries, and applications of less-lethal force, all while contacting approximately 86,000 more people in 2018 as compared to 2017. Despite our officers responding to more than 1-million calls for service in 2018, the Department experienced 11 fewer Officer Involved Shootings, which was a 25 percent reduction from 2017. We are encouraged by the progress we have made as it tends to show that our emphasis on the preservation of life, access to less lethal force options, command and control, and continued de-escalation training is having positive effects. In a continued commitment to use the least amount of force necessary to resolve crisis situations, the Department tested and deployed nearly 300 new 40mm less lethal launchers, which utilize foam rounds designed to impact suspects, but not penetrate the skin. The Department anticipates providing this tool to all patrol resources by the end of 2019.

LOOKING AHEAD TO 2019

As the Department moves into 2019, it will continue its relentless pursuit of building trust, engaging the public, and enhancing the safety and quality of life for all Angelenos. We will accomplish this by reducing crime, increasing responsiveness, and strengthening partnerships through the following initiatives:

- Expanding the Community Safety Partnership Program into the San Fernando Valley, an additional site in Operations-Central Bureau, and are looking to identify the feasibility of two additional sites
- Implement and expand Youth Diversion Programs Citywide
- Conduct additional community surveys to: gauge performance and gain insight into community concerns, evaluate the effects of specific programs, and allow the Department to be more proactive in developing community-based solutions to localized problems
- Continued expansion of community partnerships to emphasize the critical importance of emergency preparedness in our neighborhoods
- Work alongside our community partners to address the needs of persons experiencing homelessness to reduce the victimization of our most vulnerable residents
- Increasing the operational capabilities and service hours of the City’s Unified Homelessness Response Center
- Modernization of technology with an emphasis on improving efficiencies and working conditions to reduce time spent by police officers on administrative tasks
- Exploring new methods to prevent and solve crime through precision and evidence-based policing, leveraging data to promote transparency and accountability
- Revitalizing, energizing, and expanding our volunteer cadres, reserves and Community Police Advisory Boards
- Utilizing emerging technologies and systems to increase the ease with which the public can report traffic accidents and crime to improve the efficiency with which they are investigated

Our City and its stakeholders deserve and expect that we continue our mission while holding ourselves to the highest ethical standards to maintain public confidence. Through innovative prevention programs and community outreach, our Department will remain a national leader in our goal to become the safest big city in America. To accomplish this goal, we will maintain a singular focus on improving this organization so it can continue to set an unparalleled standard of excellence in the daily pursuit of the Department’s mission to safeguard the lives and property of the people we serve, to reduce the fear and incidence of crime, and to enhance public safety while working with our diverse communities to improve their quality of life.

“L.A. is a city that embraces and celebrates diversity—a melting pot of cultures that is a microcosm of the country in which we live. We are a community...a family, and in the face of so much violence and evil, we will not allow fear to thrive. We will protect and serve.

-Chief Michel R. Moore”

CHIEF’S MESSAGE
The updates to the Use of Force-Tactics Directives included in 2018 and published a related Use of Force-Tactics Directive. Enforcement must update its policies and procedures to reflect the changes. By the end of 2018, all twenty-one Geographic Areas and the four Traffic Divisions were projected for DICVS implementation. By the end of 2018, all twenty-one Geographic Areas, all four Traffic Divisions and Metropolitan Division had operational BWV programs. The BOPC continued its oversight role with respect to the UOF. At the recommendation and direction of the BOPC, the Department initiated the following UOF-related developments and initiatives to provide greater transparency in UOF-related incidents and to aid in the reduction of UOF occurrences.

**BODY WORN VIDEO (BWV)**

The BOPC continued its oversight role with respect to the continued rollout of BWV among the remaining Areas/Divisions projected for BWV implementation. By the end of 2018, all twenty-one Geographic Areas, all four Traffic Divisions and Metropolitan Division had operational BWV programs.

**DIGITAL IN-CAR VIDEO SYSTEM (DICVS)**

The BOPC continued its oversight role with respect to the continued rollout of DICVS among the remaining Areas/Divisions projected for DICVS implementation. By the end of 2018, all twenty-one Geographic Areas and the four Traffic Divisions had operational DICVS programs.

**TRAINING BULLETIN UPDATES**

As new laws and court case decisions are created, law enforcement must update its policies and procedures to reflect these changes. In July 2018, the Department, at the direction of the BOPC, updated its Use of Force Tactics Directives pertaining to the Electronic Control Device - TASER, Oleoresin Capsicum, Bean Bag Shotgun, and Baton. Additionally, the Department approved the 60mm Less-Lethal Launcher in July 2018 and published a related Use of Force-Tactics Directive.

The updates to the Use of Force-Tactics Directives included that whenever practical, officers shall exercise de-escalation techniques to resolve potential use of force incidents and seek voluntary compliance from suspects/subjects. The directives also include the requirement to give a verbal use of force warning, when feasible, prior to utilizing the less-lethal device.

**PROCEDURES FOLLOWING AN OIS OR A CATEGORICAL UOF RESULTING IN DEATH OR THE SUBSTANTIAL POSSIBILITY OF DEATH**

During critical incidents, officers are faced with the need to make split second decisions, which could have an everlasting effect on all involved parties. The BOPC and COP identified the need to change procedures to give officers time to reflect and process the incident they were involved in. To that end, officers involved in an OIS or a CUOF resulting in death or the substantial possibility of death are required to be removed from field duty for a minimum of 14 days, along with attending a General Training Update (GTU) hosted by Training Division, with participation and input from the employee’s Area and respective Bureau. The GTU shall be completed within two weeks of the incident and prior to returning the employee to field duty, unless otherwise directed by the COP. The GTU shall include the following mandatory topics:

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

Additionally, the employee is required to attend three mandatory sessions with Behavioral Science Services (BSS). The first session shall generally be scheduled within 72 hours of the incident and must be completed prior to returning to full duty. The second session is typically scheduled four to eight weeks after the incident. The last session is scheduled just before or after the Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB) has concluded.

**ADRESSING HOMELESSNESS**

Homelessness is one of the ongoing challenges facing the City of Los Angeles. The BOPC and COP recognized that more was needed to be done to address this issue. The Department is committed to not only assisting persons experiencing homelessness, but to address the ongoing crime and quality of life issues affecting those neighborhoods impacted by homelessness. As a result of this commitment, the Department restructured its Homeless Outreach Proactive Engagement (HOPE) program and added additional officers to the unit. The officers assigned to the HOPE program receive enhanced training that equips them to better address homelessness issues. For example, HOPE officers must attend a 40-hour Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT) program, which provides them with the skills and knowledge to better understand and assist those in our communities that are experiencing some form of mental illness.

The Homeless Outreach Coordinator’s office began to report on the performance of units, who are interacting with the homeless population, in May of 2017. These reports are submitted quarterly and are summarized on a yearly basis to the BOPC. The Coordinator’s office continues to find innovative methods of addressing homelessness, providing resources to assist those experiencing homelessness, and in identifying personnel who could best help a community that is in need of these resources.

**CRITICAL INCIDENT VIDEO RELEASE**

The BOPC and COP established Administrative Order No. 6 in April 2018. The stated purpose of the Critical Incident Video Release policy is to increase transparency with respect to operations of the LAPD, which will foster greater public trust. The policy sets the standard and criteria for the public release of video recordings that capture critical incidents involving LAPD officers within 45 days of the incident. The policy is meant to balance the public’s interest in transparency and police accountability, and the privacy interests of the individuals depicted in the videos. The BOPC and COP understood that the release of videos without providing context could lead to the misinterpretation of what was depicted in the videos. The videos have been widely viewed due to not only the quality of the videos, but the narration that provides much needed context to understand what is occurring.
DEPARTMENT CORE VALUES

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

■ RESPECT FOR PEOPLE
Working with the Los Angeles Police Department should be challenging and rewarding. Our people are our most important resource. We can best serve the many and varied needs of our communities by empowering our employees to fulfill their responsibilities with knowledge, authority, and appropriate discretion. We encourage our people to submit ideas, we listen to their suggestions, and we help them develop to their maximum potential. We believe in treating all people with respect and dignity. We show concern and empathy for the victims of crime and treat violators of the law with fairness and dignity. By demonstrating respect for others, we will earn respect for the Los Angeles Police Department.

■ QUALITY THROUGH CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT
We will strive to achieve the highest level of quality in all aspects of our work. We can never be satisfied with the “status quo.” We must aim for continuous improvement in serving the people in our communities. We value innovation and support creativity. We realize that constant change is a way of life in a dynamic city like Los Angeles, and we dedicate ourselves to proactively seeking new and better ways to serve.

■ SERVICE TO OUR COMMUNITIES
We are dedicated to enhancing public safety and reducing the fear and the incidence of crime. People in our communities are our most important customers. Our motto “To Protect and to Serve” is not just a slogan - it is our way of life. We will work in partnership with the people in our communities and do our best, within the law, to solve community problems that effect public safety. We value the great diversity of people in both our residential and business communities and serve all with equal dedication.

■ REVERENCE FOR THE LAW
We have been given the honor and privilege of enforcing the law. We must always exercise integrity in the use of the power and authority that have been given to us by the people. Our personal and professional behavior should be a model for all to follow. We will obey and support the letter and spirit of the law.

■ INTEGRITY IN ALL WE SAY AND DO
Integrity is our standard. We are proud of our profession and will conduct ourselves in a manner that merits the respect of all people. Our personal and professional behavior should be a model for all to follow. We will obey and support the letter and spirit of the law.

■ RESPECT FOR PEOPLE
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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

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.
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.
The guiding value when an officer uses force is reverence for human life. The Department worked toward creating a framework that clearly and thoroughly conveyed the practices and training 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 curriculum and successfully utilized by personnel in the field.”

The Department’s official definition and inclusion of tactical de-escalation in the UOF policy, in addition to correlative training curriculum, provides officers a uniform and well-articulated framework of the strategies and techniques available 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 non-lethal, less-lethal, 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 where observations and 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;

Note: Reverence for human life is the primary consideration 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, etc the individual officer is ultimately responsible for articulating the reasonableness of their decision to draw, exhibit, or discharge their firearm.

• Reducing over-response or over-deployment to specific duties and responsibilities; and,

• Maintaining officer safety through personnel location and assignment.

INDIVIDUAL OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY
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.

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

PLANNING

ASSESSMENT

TIME

REDEPLOYMENT AND/OR CONTAINMENT

OTHER RESOURCES

LINES OF COMMUNICATION

After appropriate measures have been taken to mitigate risks and preserve human life, the officer who established Command and Control should continue to develop a 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 natural disasters and tactical situations. Existing Department concepts can be used as tools to aid in establishing Command and Control, based on the type and complexity of the incident. Examples include the PATROL acronym and the Tactical Four C's.

The PATROL acronym stands for planning, assessment, time, redeployment and/or containment, other resources, and lines of communication as illustrated above.
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. As we move forward into 2019, the Department will remain focused on further refining the concept of Command and Control. In the future, the Department will also begin training officers on the Advanced Strategies of Command and Control (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 the UOF.

THE TACTICAL FOUR C’S

The Tactical Four C’s stand for control, communicate, coordinate, and contain as illustrated above.
Additional Officers/Units/Specialized Unit Request(s): If needed, officers working patrol can request additional resources to an incident. These resources can vary from incident to incident and are dependent on the circumstances of a specific event. Resources can include: airship, K-9/Bloodhound, SWAT, Bomb Squad, Hazmat, Fire Department, MEU, Dive Team, Traffic, Mutual Aid (i.e. neighboring police departments), etc.

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. The debrief is usually led by a supervisor or an involved senior officer.

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.

All officers at the scene of any incident, at some level, are responsible for Command and Control. In addition to their initial assessment, individual officers must identify the Incident Commander (IC) - or whomever is responsible for Command and Control at that time. While taking appropriate action based on their assessments, officers must be ready for, and receptive to, direction and orders from the IC. Every officer plays a crucial role in the management and handling of critical incidents and must understand their role within the Command and Control scheme. Officers should be ready to deploy or re-deploy as necessary.
It is important to note that a vast majority of police interactions with the public do not result in a use of force. In 2018, the Department had 1,754,415 documented public contacts. During those contacts, 754,352 individuals were stopped during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops), 92,751 arrests were effected, and 2,187 use of force incidents occurred (33 of which were OIS incidents).
There were a total of 61 categorical use of force incidents in 2018.

Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) - Hit
- There were a total of 24 OIS incidents in 2018.
- 5 of 7 resulted from radio calls (71%)
- All involved personnel were assigned to patrol
- 2 of 7 deceased were perceived to be homeless
- 1 of 7 deceased was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis
- All three deceased with completed toxicology examinations had positive results for alcohol and/or controlled substance(s)
- 2 of 7 deceased were determined to have died by suicide

Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) - No Hit
- There were a total of 9 OIS - Not Hit incidents in 2018.
- Second fewest incidents in the last five years
- 3 of 7 incidents resulted from radio calls
- 4 of 7 involved personnel assigned to patrol
- Average 2.3 rounds fired was 18% below four-year annual average (2014-2017)

In-Custody Death
- There were a total of 7 In-Custody Death incidents in 2018.
- Fewest number of incidents in the last five years
- 3 of 7 incidents resulted from radio calls
- 4 of 7 involved personnel assigned to patrol
- Average 2.3 rounds fired was 18% below four-year annual average (2014-2017)

Animal Shooting
- There were a total of 7 Animal Shooting incidents in 2018.
- Fewest incidents in the past 5 years
- 2 of 4 were assigned to administrative functions
- No officers injured
- 2 of 4 were handguns, 2 of 4 were rifles
- All incidents were non-tactical, unintentional discharges

Unintentional Discharge
- There were a total of 4 Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2018.
- Full Cube - 10 Incidents
- Fewest incidents in the past 5 years
- 2 of 4 were assigned to administrative functions
- No officers injured
- 2 of 4 were handguns, 2 of 4 were rifles
- All incidents were non-tactical, unintentional discharges

Head Strike
- There were a total of 2 Head Strike incidents in 2018.
- Half Cube - 5 Incidents
- Fewest incidents in the past 5 years
- 2 of 4 were assigned to administrative functions
- No officers injured
- 2 of 4 were handguns, 2 of 4 were rifles
- All incidents were non-tactical, unintentional discharges

Law Enforcement Related Injury (LERI)
- There were a total of 6 LERI incidents in 2018.
- Full Cube - 10 Incidents
- Fewest incidents in the past 5 years
- 2 of 4 were assigned to administrative functions
- No officers injured
- 2 of 4 were handguns, 2 of 4 were rifles
- All incidents were non-tactical, unintentional discharges

Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH)
- There was a total of 1 CRCH incident in 2018.
- Full Cube - 10 Incidents
- Fewest incidents in the past 5 years
- 2 of 4 were assigned to administrative functions
- No officers injured
- 2 of 4 were handguns, 2 of 4 were rifles
- All incidents were non-tactical, unintentional discharges

K-9 Contact (Requiring Hospitalization)
- There was a total of 1 K-9 Contact incident requiring hospitalization in 2018.
- Full Cube - 10 Incidents
- Fewest incidents in the past 5 years
- 2 of 4 were assigned to administrative functions
- No officers injured
- 2 of 4 were handguns, 2 of 4 were rifles
- All incidents were non-tactical, unintentional discharges

Fewer OIS incidents involved four or more officers compared to 2017 average.

77% of suspects were armed with a firearm or an edged weapon compared to 2017.

56% decrease of officers discharging firearm, compared to 2017 average.

Fewer rounds fired by officers compared to 2017.
2018 OIS INCIDENTS

33 TOTAL OIS INCIDENTS

DRUGS/ALCOHOL

58% of completed toxicology examinations for deceased suspects indicated the presence of drugs and/or alcohol.

25% decrease of OIS incidents compared to 2017. 19% below the 2014 through 2017 annual average.

48 officers were involved, an average of 1.5 officers per incident, and a 40% decrease compared to the 2017 average of 2.5.

54% of OIS incidents involved 1-5 rounds fired by officers.

77% of OIS suspects were armed with either a firearm or an edged weapon.

61% of OIS incidents involved 1 officer firing during the incident in 2018. A decrease of 3%.

36% of OIS incidents involved suspects shooting at officers and/or third-parties.

Ethnicity of OIS decedents

- Hispanic 54%
- Black 29%
- White 29%
- Asian/Pacific Islander 10%
- Filipino 4%
- Unknown 3%

Gender of OIS suspects & officers

- Male 92%
- Female 8%

- Male 100%
- Female 0%
- Unknown 0%

USE OF FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

2018 had an average of 1.5 officers per incident (48 Department personnel involved in 33 OIS incidents which was 40% less than the 2017 average of 2.5 officers per incident) 110 Department personnel involved in 44 OIS incidents.

2018 had the 2nd lowest number of OIS incidents in the last 30 years.

Ethnicity of OIS suspects & officers

- Hispanic 54%
- Black 29%
- White 29%
- Asian/Pacific Islander 10%
- Filipino 4%
- Unknown 3%
The graph below depicts the 2014 through 2018 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 seven-year annual average of 53 percent. During the same period, edged weapons consistently accounted for the second highest volume of weapons with a five-year annual average of 19 percent. OIS incidents involving “other” weapons, perception-based shootings, and replica/pellet guns accounted for a five-year annual average of 16 percent. Impact devices accounted for four percent of weapons; and lastly, two percent involved no weapons.

2018 experienced the highest percentage of suspects armed with firearms compared to the previous four years.
Philadelphia Police Department
Philadelphia Police Department (PPD) – Qualify once per year with handguns; twice per year with long gun (rifle or shotgun) if certified, and once a year on a FOS type system. There are no years of service and/or rank exemptions.

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

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

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

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

Percentage of Deceased Suspects Compared to OIS Incidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles Police</td>
<td>60%</td>
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<td>50%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>42%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Los Angeles Sheriff's</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Police</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston Police</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Police</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Police</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2017 TO 2018

Overall, the six largest agencies in the U.S. either saw no change or a reduction in the number of OIS incidents in 2018 when compared to 2017. The NYPD had a 26 percent decrease in the number of OIS incidents from 2017 to 2018, which was the highest percentage decrease amongst the other agencies. The Department had the second highest percentage decrease in OIS incidents at 25 percent and the PPD had the third largest decrease of incidents at 15 percent. When comparing OIS suspect fatalities, the NYPD and the PPD each had a 50 percent reduction which was the highest percentage decrease from the previous year. The CPD saw a 26 percent reduction from the previous year, and the HPD experienced a 20 percent decrease of OIS suspect fatalities. The Department experienced the smallest percentage decrease when compared to the other agencies at 18 percent. The LASD was the only agency that saw an increase of one OIS suspect fatality, or a 13 percent increase, from 2017 to 2018. In 2017, all six agencies combined had a total of 150 incidents, resulting in a total of 52 suspect fatalities as the result of an OIS incident. In 2018, all six agencies combined had a total of 131 incidents with a total of 40 suspect fatalities resulting in a 13 percent reduction in the number of OIS incidents and a 23 percent reduction in the number of suspect fatalities.

Agency Comparison & Use of Force

OIS Incidents

In 2018, the Department had a total of 33 OIS incidents, which was the highest number of incidents in the comparison group. When compared to 2017, the Department had the largest reduction in the number of OIS incidents with 11 less incidents than the previous year. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) had the second highest number of OIS incidents in 2018 and saw no reduction in the number of incidents from the previous year. The Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department (LASD) had the third highest number of OIS incidents in 2018 and like CPD, had no change in the number of incidents from the previous year. The New York Police Department (NYPD), which was the largest police department in the comparison group, reduced their OIS incidents by six incidents from the previous year and had the fourth highest number of OIS incidents in the group. Houston Police Department (HPD) had the fifth highest number of OIS incidents in 2018 and like CPD and LASD, saw no change in the number of incidents from the previous year. The Philadelphia Police Department (PPD) was the smallest department in the comparison group and had the least number of OIS incidents in 2018.

OIS Suspects Deceased

In 2018, the Department had a total of 14 suspect fatalities as a result of OIS incidents, which was an 18 percent reduction, or three less fatalities than the previous year. This represented the lowest number of deceased OIS suspects in the last five years. The Department had the second highest reduction in suspect fatalities from the previous year in the comparison group and had a five-year average of 18 OIS fatalities. The LASD had the second highest number of OIS suspect fatalities in 2018 and had the third highest number of OIS incidents in the comparison group. The LASD had a total of nine OIS suspect fatalities in 2018, which was one more than the previous year and had a five-year average of 13 OIS suspect fatalities. The LASD was the only agency in the comparison group to have an increase of OIS suspect fatalities. The CPD had the third highest number of OIS suspect fatalities in 2018 and had the second highest number of OIS incidents. The PPD had six OIS suspect fatalities in 2018, which was two less than the previous year, and had a five-year average of 10 OIS suspect fatalities. The NYPD had the fourth highest OIS suspect fatalities with a total of five OIS fatalities, which was five less than the previous year. The NYPD had the highest reduction in OIS fatalities amongst the five agencies and had a five-year average of eight OIS fatalities. The HPD had a total of four OIS suspect fatalities in 2018, which was one less than the previous year. The HPD had the fifth highest number of OIS suspect fatalities and had a five-year average of 7.6 OIS suspect fatalities. The PPD had the least amount of OIS suspect fatalities in 2018 with a total of four fatalities, which was two less than the previous year. The PPD saw the second smallest reduction of OIS fatalities compared to the other agencies and had a five-year average of 3.4 OIS suspect fatalities.

Percentage of Deceased Suspects Compared to OIS Incidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
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<th>2015</th>
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<td>18%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles Sheriff's</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Police</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston Police</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Police</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attacks on Officers
783 attacks on LAPD officers in 2018, a 5% increase compared to 2017, and a 25% increase compared to the 2013-2017 annual average of 628 incidents.

Beanbag use
In NCUOF incidents decreased by 38% compared to 2017, and showed a decrease of 1 percentage point compared to the 2014 through 2017 aggregate percentage average of 4%.

TASER use
In NCUOF incidents decreased by 46% compared to 2017, and was 40% below the 2014 through 2017 average. 2018 had the lowest number of TASER usages in the past 4 years.

OC use
In NCUOF incidents decreased by 38% compared to 2017, and continued in a five-year downward trend.

Non-Lethal Force Increase in 2018
Non-Lethal Force (Up) 4%
(body weight, firm grips, joint locks, physical force, strikes, and takedowns) in NCUOF increased by 4% in 2018. 2018 had the highest number of non-lethal force applications in the past 4 years.

Firearm Recoveries
6,406 firearm recoveries, a 9% increase when compared to the 2013-2017 annual average of 5,851 firearm recoveries.

Public Contacts
2018 had 86,258 more public contacts than 2017, but had only 3 more NCUOF incidents than the previous year.

Suspects Drug Impaired
Suspect drug impairment has seen a 11% increase compared to 2017.

Suspects Perceived Mentally Ill
Suspect perceived mentally ill has seen a 3% increase compared to 2017.

Suspect Injuries
Suspect injuries are down when compared to 2017.
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.
In 2018, there were a total of 29,145 violent crimes that occurred throughout the City, which accounted for a decrease of 924 violent crime occurrences, or three percent, compared to 2017. When compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 24,715 violent crime occurrences, 2018 had 4,430 more violent crimes, or 18 percent, above the four-year annual average.

In review of the four violent crime categories, all four categories (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) experienced decreases in 2018 as compared to the prior year. Additionally, two of the four violent crime categories (robbery and aggravated assault) exceeded their respective 2014 through 2017 annual averages.

OTHER CITY COMPARISON

According to 2018 UCR violent crime data for the first half of 2018, as published by the FBI, Houston experienced the highest violent crime rate amongst the five most populous cities. Los Angeles was also 13 percent below the violent crime rate average of the comparison group.

Black suspects accounted for 17,685 of the four cumulative violent crime categories, which represented 43 percent of the 41,119 total violent crime suspects in 2018. Hispanic suspects accounted for the second highest group with 16,456 suspects, or 40 percent, of the total. White suspects accounted for 2,429 suspects, or six percent, of the total. Other ethnic classifications (includes Asian/Pacific Islander) accounted for 1,226 suspects, or three percent, of the total.

This graph depicts 2018 violent crime rates amongst the five most populous cities in the country, with 5.2 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. Houston had the highest violent crime rate of 7.9 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. New York City had the fifth highest violent crime rate of 4.4 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals.

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As of year-end 2018, the United States (U.S.) Census Bureau estimated the City population to be approximately 3.9 million residents, living within a geographical area encompassing 468 square miles. Based on current estimates of 3.9 million residents, Los Angeles is California’s most populous city and the second most populous city nationally, following New York City.

Based on the U.S. Census Bureau’s estimated population figures for the City, approximately 1.9 million of the 3.9 million residents, or 49 percent, are Hispanic. White residents account for approximately 1.1 million residents, or 28 percent. Lastly, approximately 104,000 residents, or two percent, have Other ethnic classifications.

In 2018, 81,963 Part II Crime incidents (kidnap, other sex offenses) occurred throughout the City. This number represents a two percent decrease, or 2,432 less incidents, than the 131,525 incidents in 2017. In 2018, there were 11,927, or ten percent, more incidents than the 2013 through 2017 five-year annual average of 117,155 incidents.

LAPD PERSONNEL FIGURES

As of December 31st, 2018, the Department employed 10,080 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 4,881 out of the 10,080 total personnel, or 48 percent. The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to ethnicity along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:

Sworn Personnel by Rank
The Department has 6,900 employees that are at the rank of police officer, which represents 68 percent of the 10,080 total Department personnel. The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to rank along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:

Note: On a per capita basis, the Department has 25.5 officers per 10,000 residents, compared to the CPD and NYPD averages of 40.1 and 41.8 officers per 10,000 residents, respectively. From a geographical perspective, the Department has 21.5 officers per square mile, compared to the CPD with 54 officers per square mile, and NYPD with 119 officers per square mile.

Sworn Personnel by Gender
Males accounted for 8,224 of the 10,080 total Department personnel, or 82 percent, and females the remaining 1,856 employees, or 18 percent.
Department Call for Service Information
The Department received 1,000,063 calls for service in 2018, which was an increase of 56,290 calls, or six percent, compared to the 943,773 calls for service in 2017. In 2018, there were 103,709, or 12 percent, more calls for service than the 2013 through 2017 five-year annual average of 896,354 calls for service.

In 2018, 77th Street Division accounted for the most calls for service with 65,575 out of the total of 1,000,063, which represented seven percent of all calls for service generated for the Department’s 21 geographical Divisions and other non-defined City areas. Southwestern Division accounted for the second highest call for service count with 56,934, or six percent, of the total calls for service. Pacific Division had the third highest radio call count with 55,855 calls, or six percent of the total calls for service.

The Department had 92,751 total arrests in 2018, which was an increase of 56,290 calls, or six percent, less individuals arrested than the 2013 through 2017 five-year annual average of 96,942 arrests.

In 2018, Hispanic subjects accounted for 348,388, or 46 percent, of the 754,352 individuals stopped during 2018 observation-related field detentions. Black subjects accounted for 219,471, or 29 percent, of the individuals stopped. White subjects accounted for 17 percent with 129,827 of the individuals stopped. American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other or Unknown ethnicities accounted for 56,866 individuals, or eight percent, cumulatively.

Attacks on LAPD Officers
In 2018, there were 783 attacks on LAPD officers which was an increase of 42 incidents or six percent, more than the 741 incidents in 2017. In 2018, there were 155, or 25 percent more incidents than the 2013 through 2017 five-year average of 628.

Firearms Recovered by the Department
In 2018, there were 6,406 firearms recovered in Department field operations, which was a decrease of 132 or two percent less recovered firearms as compared to the 6,538 in 2017. In 2018, there were 555 or nine percent more firearms recovered than the 2013 through 2017 five-year average of 5,851.

Department’s Gun Buyback Program.

The data below reflects the ethnic breakdown of violent crime arrestees in 2018:

### Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>No. of Arrestees</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>219,471</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>348,388</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>129,827</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>56,866</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>754,352</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Department Citation Information
In 2018, a total of 227,293 citations were issued. This total included 198,500 traffic related citations and 28,793 Release from Custody (RFC) arrest reports, which are written in lieu of confinement for certain misdemeanor-related violations.

### Department Arrest Information
The Department had 92,751 total arrests in 2018, which was a decrease of 4,191, or four percent, less than the 96,942 individuals arrested in 2017. In 2018, there were 24,588, or 21 percent, less individuals arrested than the 2013 through 2017 five-year annual average of 117,339.

In 2018, 5,901, or 46 percent, of the 12,652 suspects arrested by Department personnel for violent crime offenses were Hispanic. During the same period, 4,510 violent crime arrestees, or 36 percent, were Black. White violent crime arrestees accounted for 1,515 individuals, or 12 percent. The remaining 726 violent crime arrestees, or six percent, were classified as Asian/Pacific Islander, Other or Unknown ethnic designations.

Note: These figures exclude firearms acquired through the Department’s Gun Buyback Program.
CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

Department personnel were involved in 61 CUOF incidents and 2,126 NCUOF incidents in 2018. The combined total of 2,187 incidents was a decrease of 14 incidents, or one percent less, compared to the 2,201 total UOF incidents in 2017.

Categorical Use of Force Incidents

The table above depicts the CUOF totals for 2018. In 2018, 30 incidents, or 50 percent of the Department’s 61 CUOF incidents, originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. Eighteen incidents, or 30 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers’ observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). Four incidents originated as pre-planned activities, which represented seven percent.

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

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

Source of Activity for CUOF Incidents

Of the 61 CUOF incidents in 2018, 33 were OIS occurrences. The 2018 OIS total was a decrease of 11 incidents, or 25 percent, less than the 44 OISs in 2017. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, there were a total of 162 OIS occurrences, resulting in an annual average of 41 incidents. The 2018 count was below the 2014 through 2017 four-year annual average by eight incidents, or 20 percent.

There were 35 suspects involved in the 33 OIS incidents in 2018. Nineteen of the 35 suspects, or 54 percent, were Hispanic. Ten of the suspects, or 29 percent, were Black. Four of the suspects, or 11 percent, were Other or Unknown ethnic designation. Two of the suspects, or six percent, were White.

Officer Involved Shooting Incidents

Of the 61 CUOF incidents in 2018, 33 were OIS occurrences. The 2018 OIS total was a decrease of 11 incidents, or 25 percent, less than the 44 OISs in 2017. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, there were a total of 162 OIS occurrences, resulting in an annual average of 41 incidents. The 2018 count was below the 2014 through 2017 four-year annual average by eight incidents, or 20 percent.

There were 35 suspects involved in the 33 OIS incidents in 2018. Nineteen of the 35 suspects, or 54 percent, were Hispanic. Ten of the suspects, or 29 percent, were Black. Four of the suspects, or 11 percent, were Other or Unknown ethnic designation. Two of the suspects, or six percent, were White.

NCUOF Incidents

In 2018, 1,226, or 58%, of the Department’s 2,126 NCUOF incidents originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. During the same period, 570 incidents, or 27 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: 169 incidents, or eight percent;
- Other: 132 incidents, or six percent;
- Station Call: 23 incidents, or one percent; and,
- Unknown: six incidents, or less than one percent.

Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents

In 2018, 1,226, or 58%, of the Department’s 2,126 NCUOF incidents originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. During the same period, 570 incidents, or 27 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers’ observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops).

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- Citizen Flag Down: 169 incidents, or eight percent;
- Other: 132 incidents, or six percent;
- Station Call: 23 incidents, or one percent; and,
- Unknown: six incidents, or less than one percent.

Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents

- Citizen Flag Down: 169 incidents, or eight percent;
- Other: 132 incidents, or six percent;
- Station Call: 23 incidents, or one percent; and,
- Unknown: six incidents, or less than one percent.

Note: Refer to Page 40, Non-Categorical Use of Force Levels, for definition of Level I and Level II.
In 2018, 12 of the 33 total OIS incidents, or 36 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for a 13 percentage point increase compared to 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 22 percent, 2018 experienced a 14 percentage point increase. Historically from 2014 through 2018, Classification I shooting incidents accounted for 48 of the 195 total OIS incidents, or 27 percent.
In 2018, ten of the 33 total OIS incidents, or 30 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for a six percentage point decrease compared to 36 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 36 percent, 2018 experienced a six percentage point decrease. Historically from 2014 through 2018, Classification II shooting incidents accounted for 69 of the 195 total OIS incidents, or 35 percent.

In 2018, eight of the 33 total OIS incidents, or 24 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a ten percentage point decrease compared to 34 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 28 percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Classification V shooting incidents accounted for 54 of the 195 total OIS incidents, or 28 percent.

In 2018, 18 of the Department’s 33 OIS incidents, or 55 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a 12 percentage point increase compared to 43 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from radio calls from 2014 through 2017 of 46 percent, 2018 experienced a nine percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, radio calls represented the largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 92 of the 195 total incidents, or 47 percent.

In 2018, 14 of the Department’s 33 OIS incidents, or 42 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers’ observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a 15 percentage point increase compared to 27 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers’ observations from 2014 through 2017 of 33 percent, 2018 experienced a nine percentage point increase. Historically from 2014 through 2018, field detentions based on officers’ observations represented the second largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 67 of the 195 total incidents, or 34 percent.

The remaining incident in 2018 occurred during a pre-planned activity, such as a warrant service.
In 2018, seven of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of five incidents, or 42 percent, compared to 2017. Twenty-one percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 33; Central Bureau - seven).

In 2018, 12 of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau, which was an increase of five incidents, or 83 percent, compared to 2017. Thirty-three percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 33; South Bureau - seven).

In 2018, 37 OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, which was an increase of 9.3 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 2.7 incidents, or 29 percent.
No OIS incidents occurred outside the Department’s geographical jurisdiction in 2018. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 18 OIS incidents occurred outside the Department’s geographical jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 4.5 incidents.

In 2018, January and July represented the months with the most OIS incidents with 23 of the 195 total incidents, or 12 percent. From 2014 through 2017, January represented the month with the fewest with nine incidents, or five percent. The remaining nine incidents, or 27 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

In 2018, 13 OIS incidents, or 39 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while 20 incidents, or 61 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

In 2018, Sunday represented the day of the week with the most OIS incidents, accounting for nine occurrences, or 27 percent. Monday represented the second most frequent day of the week with eight incidents, or 24 percent. Saturday represented the third most frequent day of the week with seven incidents, or 21 percent. The remaining nine incidents, or 27 percent, were fairly evenly distributed through the remaining days of the week.

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 18 OIS incidents occurred outside the Department’s geographical jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 4.5 incidents.
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 2018, 48 Department personnel were involved in the 33 OIS incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.5 officers per incident. This accounted for a 40 percent decrease compared to an average of 2.5 officers per incident in 2017. The 2018 officer to incident average fell below the 2014 through 2017 aggregate annual average of 1.8 officers per incident by 17 percent.

OFFICER - GENDER

In 2018, 44 male officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 92 percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to 95 percent in 2017. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was ten percentage points above the Department’s overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2014 through 2017 of nine percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease compared to which represented 324 of the 346 total employees, or 94 percent.

In 2018, 4 female officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2017. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was ten percentage points below the Department’s overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2014 through 2017 of six percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were male, accounting for 324 of the 346 total employees, or 94 percent.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY

In 2018, 26 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 54 percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to 48 percent in 2017. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was six percentage points above the Department’s overall Hispanic total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 55 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 191 of the 346 total employees, or 55 percent.

In 2018, 14 White officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 29 percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a nine percentage point decrease compared to 38 percent in 2017. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was two percentage points below the Department’s overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 32 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, White officers represented for the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 110 of the 346 total employees, or 32 percent.

In 2018, five Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented ten percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a five percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2017. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was two percentage points above the Department’s overall Asian/Pacific Islander total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 10 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for 36 of the 346 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or six percent.

The remaining three employees, or six percent, involved in 2018 OIS incidents included two Filipino officers and one Black officer.
In 2018, three employees at the rank of detective were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2017. The percentage of detectives involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was nine percentage points below the Department’s overall detective total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of detective from 2014 through 2017 of five percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, detectives represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents were at the rank of police officer, accounting for 51 of the 346 total employees, or 15 percent.

In 2018, 43 employees at the rank of police officer were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 90 percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a four percentage point decrease compared to 94 percent in 2017. The percentage of police officers involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was 22 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 2014 through 2017 of 93 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of personnel involved in OIS incidents were at the rank of police officer, accounting for 319 of the 346 total employees, or 92 percent.

In 2018, 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 OIS incidents during the four-year period from 2014 through 2017. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – two percentage point increase (two percent during four-year period, four percent in 2018);
- 1-5 years of service – five percentage point decrease (22 percent during four-year period, 27 percent in 2018);
- More than 20 years of service – four percentage point decrease (22 percent during four-year period, ten percent in 2018).

Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents had 6-10 years of service, accounting for 109 of the 346 total employees, or 32 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 104 employees, or 30 percent. Officers with 1-5 years of service were the third largest group, with 78 employees, or 23 percent, followed by officers with more than 20 years of service, which had 48 employees, or 14 percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for seven employees, represented only two percent of the total.

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2018 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – four percent (two out of 48 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 27 percent (13 out of 48 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 23 percent (11 out of 48 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 35 percent (17 out of 48 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – ten percent (five out of 48 total officers).

In 2018, there were percentage point increases in three of the five categories and decreases in two, when compared to 2017. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – one percentage point increase (three percent in 2017, four percent in 2018);
- 1-5 years of service – six percentage point increase (21 percent in 2017, 27 percent in 2018);
- 6-10 years of service – two percentage point increase (21 percent in 2017, 23 percent in 2018);
- 11-20 years of service – one percentage point decrease (36 percent in 2017, 35 percent in 2018); and,
- More than 20 years of service – nine percentage point decrease (19 percent in 2017, ten percent in 2018).
In 2018, eight personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 17 percent of the 48 total employees. This represented a 14 percentage point decrease compared to 31 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2014 through 2017 of 20 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Metropolitan Division personnel were in more OIS incidents than any other division, accounting for 68 of the 346 total employees, or 20 percent.

In 2018, seven personnel assigned to Southwest Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 48 total employees. This represented a 13 percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southwest Division from 2014 through 2017 of two percent, 2018 experienced a 13 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to Southwest Division accounted for 14 of the 346 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or four percent. In 2017, Metropolitan Division SWAT personnel were involved in four OIS incidents, accounting for 65 percent of the Metropolitan Division personnel involved in OIS incidents.

In 2018, there were percentage point increases in two of the six Bureau categories and decreases in four, when compared to 2017. The following depicts these changes:

- **Central Bureau**: seven percentage point decrease (15 percent in 2017, eight percent in 2018); and,
- **West Bureau**: ten percentage point decrease (18 percent in 2017, eight percent in 2018); and,
- **South Bureau**: 18 percentage point increase (nine percent in 2017, 27 percent in 2018); and,
- **Valley Bureau**: 17 percentage point increase (18 percent in 2017, 35 percent in 2018); and,
- **CTSOB**: 14 percentage point decrease (31 percent in 2017, 17 percent in 2018); and,
- **Other**: four percentage point decrease (eight percent in 2017, four percent in 2018).

In 2018, there were percentage point increases in two of the six Bureau categories and decreases in four, when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2014 through 2017. The following depicts these changes:

- **Central Bureau**: seven percentage point decrease (15 percent during four-year period, eight percent in 2018); and,
- **West Bureau**: 10 percentage point decrease (18 percent during four-year period, eight percent in 2018); and,
- **South Bureau**: 18 percentage point increase (nine percent during four-year period, 27 percent in 2018); and,
- **Valley Bureau**: 17 percentage point increase (18 percent during four-year period, 35 percent in 2018); and,
- **CTSOB**: 14 percentage point decrease (31 percent during four-year period, 17 percent in 2018); and,
- **Other**: four percentage point decrease (eight percent during four-year period, four percent in 2018).

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the 48 total personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2018:

- **Central Bureau**: four personnel, or eight percent;
- **West Bureau**: four personnel, or eight percent;
- **South Bureau**: 13 personnel, or 27 percent;
- **Valley Bureau**: 17 personnel, or 35 percent;
- **CTSOB**: eight personnel, or 17 percent; and,
- **Other**: two personnel, or four percent.

Note: In 2017, 22 Metropolitan Division SWAT personnel were involved in four OIS incidents, accounting for 65 percent of the Metropolitan Division personnel involved in OIS incidents.

Similarly in 2018, seven personnel assigned to Van Nuys Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 48 total employees. This represented an 11 percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Van Nuys Division from 2014 through 2017 of three percent, 2018 experienced a 12 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to Van Nuys Division accounted for 17 of the 346 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or five percent.

The remaining 26 Department personnel, or 54 percent, were fairly evenly distributed amongst the remaining Areas/Divisions.

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the 48 total personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2018:

- **Central Bureau**: four personnel, or eight percent;
- **West Bureau**: four personnel, or eight percent;
- **South Bureau**: 13 personnel, or 27 percent;
- **Valley Bureau**: 17 personnel, or 35 percent;
- **CTSOB**: eight personnel, or 17 percent; and,
- **Other**: two personnel, or four percent.
In 2018, 31 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 65 percent of the 48 total personnel. This accounted for a 20 percentage point increase compared to 45 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2014 through 2017 of 54 percent, 2018 experienced an 11 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 191 of the 346 total employees, or 55 percent.

In 2018, eight personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 17 percent of the 48 total personnel. This accounted for a 14 percentage point decrease compared to 31 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2014 through 2017 of 22 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 68 of the 346 total employees, or 20 percent.

In 2018, six personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 48 total personnel. This accounted for a six percentage point decrease compared to 19 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2014 through 2017 of 20 percent, 2018 experienced a seven percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 67 of the 346 total employees, or 19 percent.

In 2018, three personnel assigned to investigative assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 48 total personnel. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to five percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to investigative assignments from 2014 through 2017 of 19 percent, 2018 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to investigative assignments represented the fourth largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 51 of the 346 total employees, or six percent.

In 2018, there were 11 double shooter OIS incidents, which represented 33 percent of the 33 total incidents. This accounted for a 19 percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 22 percent, 2018 experienced an 11 percentage point increase.

The two remaining OIS incidents, or six percent, were triple officer shooter occurrences. For only the second time in the last five years, there were no OIS incidents involving four or more shooters in 2018.
In 2018, 44 handguns were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented 88 percent of the 50 total weapon types. This accounted for a 23 percentage point increase compared to 65 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 77 percent, 2018 experienced an 11 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, accounting for 274 of the 350 total weapons, or 79 percent.

In 2018, four rifles were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 50 total weapon types. This accounted for a 24 percentage point decrease compared to 32 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 19 percent, 2018 experienced an 11 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, accounting for 62 of the 350 total weapons, or 18 percent.

In 2018, two shotguns were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented four percent of the 50 total weapon types. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of four percent, 2018 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, shotguns accounted for 14 of the 350 total weapons utilized in OIS incidents, representing four percent.

In 2018, 20 rounds were fired from rifles during OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 250 total rounds fired. This accounted for a 33 percentage point increase compared to 6 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 74 percent, 2018 experienced a 15 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 1,165 of the 1,517 total rounds, or 77 percent.

In 2018, 20 rounds were fired from shotguns during OIS incidents, which represented 89 percent of the 250 total rounds fired. This accounted for a 35 percentage point decrease compared to 43 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 24 percent, 2018 experienced a 16 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 325 of the 1,517 total rounds, or 21 percent.

In 2018, eight rounds were fired from shotguns during OIS incidents, which represented three percent of the 250 total rounds fired. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to one percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of one percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 27 of the 1,517 total rounds fired, or two percent.

In 2018, 73 rounds were fired from shotguns during OIS incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 414 total rounds fired. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to 20 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 25 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 36 of the 1,517 total rounds fired, or 2 percent.

In 2018, 278 rounds were fired during OIS incidents, which represented three percent of the 250 total rounds fired. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to five percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 7 percent, 2018 experienced an 11 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from shotguns were the second least common round type fired during OIS incidents, representing 16 of the 1,517 total rounds, or 1 percent.

In 2018, 70 rounds were fired during OIS incidents, which represented 17 percent of the 414 total rounds fired. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to 16 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of three percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 54 of the 1,517 total rounds fired, or three percent.

In 2018, 61 rounds were fired during OIS incidents, which represented 16 percent of the 414 total rounds fired. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 17 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of five percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 44 of the 1,517 total rounds fired, or three percent.

In 2018, 198 rounds were fired during OIS incidents, which represented 50 percent of the 396 total rounds fired. This accounted for an 11 percentage point increase compared to 39 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 23 percent, 2018 experienced a 16 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from shotguns were the most common round type fired during OIS incidents, representing 637 of the 1,517 total rounds, or 42 percent.

In 2018, 304 rounds were fired during OIS incidents, which represented 73 percent of the 414 total rounds fired. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 71 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 71 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 280 of the 1,517 total rounds fired, or 18 percent.

In 2018, 181 rounds were fired during OIS incidents, which represented 46 percent of the 396 total rounds fired. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 47 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 45 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 161 of the 1,517 total rounds fired, or 11 percent.

In 2018, 194 rounds were fired during OIS incidents, which represented 47 percent of the 414 total rounds fired. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 49 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 48 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 143 of the 1,517 total rounds fired, or 9 percent.

In 2018, 222 rounds were fired from shotguns during OIS incidents, which represented 53 percent of the 417 total rounds fired. This accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to 47 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 47 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 151 of the 1,517 total rounds fired, or 10 percent.

In 2018, 72 rounds were fired from shotguns during OIS incidents, which represented 17 percent of the 417 total rounds fired. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 18 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 18 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 63 of the 1,517 total rounds fired, or four percent.
In 2018, ten Black suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 29 percent of the 35 total suspects. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to 2017, the 18-23 age group represented the second largest age category (along with the 24-29 age group), with eight of the 200 total suspects, or 4 percent, involved in OIS incidents.

In 2018, the 18-23 age category accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 35 percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of suspects involved in OIS incidents were male, representing 194 of the 200 total suspects, or 97 percent.

In 2018, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were in the 30-39 age group. Specifically, 14 of the 35 total suspects, or 40 percent, were included in this age group. The 30-39 age category accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-23 age range from 2014 through 2017 of 35 percent, 2018 experienced a ten percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 30-39 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 63 of the 200 total suspects, or 32 percent.

In 2018, 35 male suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 35 total suspects. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to 96 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 96 percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of suspects involved in OIS incidents were male, representing 194 of the 200 total suspects, or 97 percent.

In 2018, 35 male suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 35 total suspects. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to 96 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 96 percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of suspects involved in OIS incidents were male, representing 194 of the 200 total suspects, or 97 percent.

In 2018, the 18-23 age group represented the second largest age category (along with the 24-29 age group), with eight of the 35 total suspects, or 23 percent. The 18-23 age category accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-23 age range from 2014 through 2017 of 22 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 18-23 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 45 of the 200 total suspects, or 23 percent.

Continues on page 72
In 2018, 13 of the 35 total suspects, or 37 percent, involved in OIS incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a nine percentage point increase compared to 28 percent in 2017. 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 2014 through 2017 of 25 percent, 2018 experienced a 12 percentage point increase.

Historically from 2014 through 2018, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 54 of the 200 total suspects, or 27 percent.

The five remaining suspects, or 14 percent, in 2018 were in the age ranges of 0-17, 40-49, 50-59, 60 and above, and one with an “unknown” age designation, each accounting for one suspect each.

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.

In 2018, four of the 35 total suspects, or 11 percent, involved in OIS incidents were homeless. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2017. From 2016 through 2018, homeless suspects involved in OIS incidents accounted for nine of the 122 total suspects, or seven percent.

Of the 14 decedents involved in 2018 OIS incidents, nine of whom have completed toxicology examinations by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, eight individuals, representing 89 percent of those completed cases, had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). Toxicology reports for five decedents, or 36 percent of the 14 total decedents, are pending from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner’s Office.

The partial 2018 percentage of completed cases with positive alcohol and/or a controlled substance results, representing 89 percent, accounted for a seven percentage point increase compared to 82 percent of positive cases in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) in OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 79 percent, 2018 experienced a ten percentage point increase.

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.
As of year-end 2018, toxicology results for four decedents involved in OIS incidents for the year were unavailable due to pending toxicology reports from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner.

In 2018, six of the nine OIS decedents with completed toxicology examinations, or 67 percent, had positive results for methamphetamine. This partial 2018 percentage accounted for a 32 percentage point increase compared to 35 percent of decedents with positive methamphetamine results in 2017 OIS incidents. Historically, 32 of the 75 decedents involved in 2014 through 2017 OIS incidents, representing 43 percent, had positive results for methamphetamine.

In 2018, three of the nine OIS decedents with completed toxicology examinations, or 33 percent, had positive results for alcohol. This partial 2018 percentage accounted for an eight percentage point decrease compared to 41 percent of decedents with positive alcohol results in 2017 OIS incidents. Historically, 17 of the 75 decedents involved in 2014 through 2017 OIS incidents, representing 23 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol.

In 2018, three of the nine OIS decedents with completed toxicology examinations, or 33 percent, had positive results for cocaine. This partial 2018 percentage accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to five percent of decedents with positive cocaine results in 2017 OIS incidents. Historically, 29 of the 75 decedents involved in 2014 through 2017 OIS incidents, representing 39 percent, had positive toxicology results for cocaine.

As of year-end 2018, toxicology results for four decedents involved in OIS incidents for the year were unavailable due to pending toxicology reports from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner.

In 2018, six of the nine OIS decedents with completed toxicology examinations, or 67 percent, had positive results for methamphetamine. This partial 2018 percentage accounted for a 32 percentage point increase compared to 35 percent of decedents with positive methamphetamine results in 2017 OIS incidents. Historically, 32 of the 75 decedents involved in 2014 through 2017 OIS incidents, representing 43 percent, had positive results for methamphetamine.

In 2018, three of the nine OIS decedents with completed toxicology examinations, or 33 percent, had positive results for alcohol. This partial 2018 percentage accounted for an eight percentage point decrease compared to 41 percent of decedents with positive alcohol results in 2017 OIS incidents. Historically, 17 of the 75 decedents involved in 2014 through 2017 OIS incidents, representing 23 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol.

In 2018, three of the nine OIS decedents with completed toxicology examinations, or 33 percent, had positive results for cocaine. This partial 2018 percentage accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to five percent of decedents with positive cocaine results in 2017 OIS incidents. Historically, 29 of the 75 decedents involved in 2014 through 2017 OIS incidents, representing 39 percent, had positive toxicology results for cocaine.

Two decedents, representing 22 percent of the nine OIS decedents with completed toxicology examinations, had positive results for opiates. Additionally, one decedent, or one percent, had positive results for cocaine and another decedent, also representing 11 percent, had positive results for PCP. One decedent, or 11 percent, had negative toxicology results for alcohol and/or controlled substances.

In 2018, 22 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 63 percent of the 35 total weapon types. This accounted for an 11 percentage point increase compared to 52 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 51 percent, 2018 experienced a 12 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 106 of the 200 total weapons, or 53 percent.

In 2018, five edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 35 total weapon types. This accounted for a six percentage point decrease compared to 20 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 19 percent, 2018 experienced a five percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, edged weapons were the second most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 37 of the 200 total weapons, or 19 percent.

In 2018, two replica/pellet guns were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 35 total weapon types. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of replica/pellet guns utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of six percent, 2018 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, perception-based OIS incidents represented 12 of the 200 total incidents, or six percent.

The remaining two suspects were perceived to be armed with a weapon (perception-based shooting), which represented six percent of the 35 total weapon types. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to seven percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of perception-based OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of six percent, 2018 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, perception-based OIS incidents represented 12 of the 200 total incidents, or six percent.

In 2018, two suspects were perceived to be armed with a weapon (perception-based shooting), which represented six percent of the 35 total weapon types. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to seven percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of perception-based OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of six percent, 2018 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, perception-based OIS incidents represented 12 of the 200 total incidents, or six percent.
In 2018, 12 suspects died from police gunfire, resulting in a death in 36 percent of the 33 total OIS incidents. When compared to the 2017 total of 17 deaths, the number of deceased suspects decreased by five individuals, or 29 percent, in 2018. Additionally, the 2018 percentage of deaths relative to the number of incidents accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to 39 percent in 2017. When compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 19 deceased suspects, 2018 was seven decedents, or 37 percent, below the four-year annual average. Additionally, when compared to the aggregate percentage of suspect deaths from police gunfire during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 46 percent, 2018 experienced a ten percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, an average of 18 suspects died from police gunfire each year.

In 2018, 15 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries in 45 percent of the 33 total OIS incidents. When compared to the 2017 total of 20 suspects injured during OIS incidents, the number of injured suspects decreased by five individuals, or 25 percent, in 2018. When compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 14.25 injured suspects, 2018 experienced a five percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, an average of 14.4 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries during OIS incidents each year. Eighty-eight percent of the Department’s 33 OIS incidents in 2018 included a suspect struck by police gunfire (either suffering a fatal or non-fatal injury).

In 2018, five suspects were uninjured during OIS incidents. Additionally, one suspect’s injury status remained unknown as of year-end 2018.

### Ethnicity of Deceased Suspects

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | 19 | 21 | 20 | 17 | 14 |

**Note:** Two of the four black suspects died as a result of self-inflicted gunshot wounds.

One suspect in 2014, one suspect in 2016, and two suspects in 2018 suffered a fatal self-inflicted gunshot wound during OIS incidents and were not included in the analysis below.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2018, eight individuals, or 67 percent, were Hispanic. This accounted for an eight percentage point increase compared to 59 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Hispanic suspects from OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 53 percent, 2018 experienced a fourteen percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of deceased suspects involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 48 of the 87 total decedents, or 55 percent.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2018, two individuals, or 17 percent, were Black. This accounted for an eleven percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Black suspects from OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 25 percent, 2018 experienced an eight percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Black suspects represented the second highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for 21 of the 87 total decedents, or 24 percent.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2018, one individual, or eight percent, were White. This accounted for a 27 percentage point decrease compared to 35 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased White suspects from OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 17 percent, 2018 experienced a nine percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, White suspects represented the third highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for 14 of the 87 total decedents, or 16 percent.
In 2017, the Tactics in one OIS incident resulted in a “No Findings” decision by the BOPC. As such, 98 of the 109 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 90 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 45 percentage point increase compared to 45 percent in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2014 through 2016 of 65 percent, 2017 experienced a 25 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 219 of the 295 total Tactics findings, or 74 percent.

In 2017, 110 of the 110 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 251 of the 295 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 85 percent.

In 2017, only one of the 296 Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing less than one percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).”

In 2017, 24 of the 110 total Lethal force findings, representing 22 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a ten percentage point increase compared to 12 percent in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Lethal force findings from 2014 through 2016 of 11 percent, 2017 experienced an 11 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, 44 of the 295 total Lethal force findings, representing 15 percent, resulted in a “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.
An incident in which any on-duty Department employee, or off-duty employee whose occupation as a Department employee is a factor, uses a less-lethal control device or physical force to compel a person to comply with the employee’s direction; overcome resistance of a person during an arrest or a detention; or, defend any individual from an aggressive action by another person (2018 LAPD Manual 4/245.05).

In 2018, Department personnel were involved in 2,126 NCUOF incidents, an increase of three incidents, or less than one percent, compared to 2017. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, there were a total of 7,736 incidents, resulting in an annual average of 1,934 incidents. The 2018 incident count exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 192 incidents, or ten percent.

In 2018, 146 NCUOF incidents were Level I occurrences, which represented seven percent of 2,126 total incidents. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease when compared to nine percent in 2017. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of Level I NCUOF incidents from 2014 through 2017 of nine percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the majority of NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, accounting for 9,018 of the 9,862 total incidents, or 91 percent.

In 2018, 1,980 NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, which represented 93 percent of the 2,126 total incidents. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 91 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Level II NCUOF incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 91 percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the majority of NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, accounting for 9,018 of the 9,862 total incidents, or 91 percent.
In 2018, TASERs were utilized in 313, or 15 percent, of the 2,126 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a 12 percentage point decrease compared to 27 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of TASER usage during NCUOF incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 27 percent, 2018 experienced a 12 percentage point decrease when compared to 27 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of effective TASER activations from 2014 through 2017 of 2.14, 2018 fell below the four-year average by 0.08 activations per incident, or four percent.

In 2018, Department personnel activated a TASER 653 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 56 percent of the 653 total activations. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to the 2017 average activations per incident of 2.14. When compared to the aggregate annual average of TASER activations per incident from 2014 through 2017 of 2.17, 2018 fell below the four-year average by 0.08 activations per incident, or four percent.

In 2018, TASER activations were effective 2,949 times of the 817 total activations, or 36 percent. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 34 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of effective TASER activations from 2014 through 2017 of 30 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point decrease.
In 2018, Department personnel discharged a Beanbag Shotgun 128 times during 60 NCUOF incidents in which Beanbag Shotguns were utilized, resulting in an average of 2.13 rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for a two percent decrease compared to the 2.18 average rounds discharged per incident in 2017. The 40mm Launcher was deployed Departmentwide in 2017. As such, an aggregate comparison could not be completed at this time.

In 2018, Department personnel discharged a 40mm Launcher 63 times during 33 NCUOF incidents in which 40mm Launchers were utilized, resulting in an average of 1.91 40mm Launcher rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for a 16 percent increase compared to the 1.64 average rounds discharged per incident in 2017. The 40mm Launcher was deployed Departmentwide in 2017. As such, an aggregate comparison could not be completed at this time.
In 2018, 1,226 of the Department’s 2,126 NCUOF incidents, or 58 percent, originated from radio calls. This represented a two percentage point increase when compared to 56 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from radio calls from 2014 through 2017 of 54 percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically from 2014 through 2018, radio calls represented the largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 5,435 of the 9,862 total incidents, or 55 percent.

In 2018, 570 of the Department’s 2,126 NCUOF incidents, or 27 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers’ observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This represented a one percentage point decrease when compared to 28 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers’ observations from 2014 through 2017 of 30 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically from 2014 through 2018, field detentions based on officers’ observations represented the second largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 2,869 of the 9,862 total incidents, or 29 percent.

The remaining 330 NCUOF incidents, or 16 percent, in 2018 occurred during citizen flag downs, station calls, occurrences with “other” designations, and those with “unknown” classifications.

In 2018, 637 of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of 21 incidents, or three percent, compared to 2017. Approximately 30 percent of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department – 2,126; Central Bureau - 637). In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 2,317 NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 579 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 58 incidents, or approximately ten percent.

In 2018, 475 of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau, which was a decrease of 48 incidents, or nine percent, compared to 2017. Approximately 22 percent of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department – 2,126; South Bureau - 475). In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 1,389 NCUOF incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 347 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 27 incidents, or approximately five percent.
In 2018, 585 of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of 78 incidents, or 15 percent, compared to 2017. Approximately 28 percent of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department – 2,126; Valley Bureau - 585). In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 1,915 NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 479 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 106 incidents, or approximately 22 percent.

In 2018, May represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 202 occurrences, or approximately ten percent, of the 2,126 total incidents throughout the year. August had the second highest count with 197 incidents or nine percent, respectively. June and July had the third highest counts with 195 incidents, or nine percent. December had the fourth highest count with 197 incidents or nine percent, produced by December. The remaining 1,156 incidents, or 54 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

From 2014 through 2018, March represented the month with the fewest incidents during the same time period with 743 incidents, or nine percent. February represented the month with the highest count with 181 occurrences, or approximately nine percent. December had the fourth highest count with 195 incidents or nine percent. The remaining 1,156 incidents, or 54 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

The NCUOF percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2014 through 2018 was as follows:

- **January through March**: 2,410 incidents, or approximately 24 percent;
- **April through June**: 2,526 incidents, or approximately 26 percent;
- **July through September**: 2,529 incidents or approximately 26 percent;
- **October through December**: 2,397 incidents or approximately 24 percent.

In 2018, 32 of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred outside of the Department’s jurisdiction, which was a decrease of two incidents, or six percent, compared to 2017. Approximately two percent of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside of the Department’s jurisdiction (Department – 2,126; Outside Areas - 32). In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 108 NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside of the Department’s jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 27 incidents. The total incident count for outside areas in 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by five incidents, or approximately 19 percent.
In 2018, Tuesday represented the day of the week with the most NCUOF incidents, accounting for 330 occurrences, or approximately 16 percent. Thursday had the second highest count with 316 occurrences, or 15 percent. From 2014 through 2018, Friday represented the day with the most NCUOF incidents with 1,461 of the 9,862 total, or 15 percent. Monday represented the day with the fewest number of incidents, with 1,339 occurrences, or 14 percent.

In 2018, 501 of the 2,126 total NCUOF incidents, or 23 percent. The time category with the fewest count was 4:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m., which accounted for 498 incidents, or 46 percent. The remaining 877 incidents, or 46 percent, were fairly evenly distributed amongst the remaining time categories.

During the five-year period from 2014 through 2018, 2,435 NCUOF incidents occurred between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m., which represented 25 percent of the 9,862 total incidents. The time category with the second highest count was 4:00 p.m. to 7:59 p.m., which accounted for 2,282 incidents, or 23 percent. The time category with the fewest count was 8:00 a.m. to 11:59 p.m. which accounted for 498 incidents, or 23 percent. The time period with the fewest count was 4:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m., which accounted for 150 incidents, or seven percent. The remaining 877 incidents, or 46 percent, were fairly evenly distributed amongst the remaining time categories.

In 2018, 7,963 Department personnel were involved in 2,126 NCUOF incidents, results in an average of 3.7 officers per incident. This accounted for a nine percent increase compared to an average of 3.4 officers per incident in 2017. The 2018 average exceeded the 2014 through 2017 aggregate annual average of 3.1 by 19 percent.

In 2018, 6,958 male officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 88 percent of the 7,963 total employees. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to 90 percent in 2017. The percentage of male officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was six percentage points below the Department’s overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 90 percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 28,630 of the 32,074 total employees, or 89 percent.

In 2018, 1,005 female officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 7,963 total employees. This accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to ten percent in 2017. The percentage of female officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was five percentage points below the Department’s overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 10 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, females accounted for 3,443 of the 32,074 total involved employees, or 11 percent.
In 2018, 6780 employees at the rank of police officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 29 percent of the 7,963 total employees. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved police officer personnel at the rank of police officer from 2014 through 2017 of 31 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, White personnel from 2014 through 2018, sergeants accounted for 2,899 of the 32,074 total employees or 9 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved police personnel at the rank of police officer from 2014 through 2017 of nine percent, 2018 experienced no percentage change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Asian/Pacific Islander personnel accounted for 2,767 of the 32,074 total employees involved in NCUOF incidents, or nine percent. The remaining 601 employees, or approximately eight percent, involved in 2018 NCUOF incidents included 531 Black officers, 31 American Indian officers, and 39 officers with “other” ethnic designations.

### Officer - Ethnicity continued

In 2018, 2,235 White officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 28 percent of the 7,963 total employees. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 29 percent in 2017. The percentage of White officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was three percentage points below the Department’s overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 31 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 9,684 of the 32,074 total employees, or 30 percent.

### Officer - Rank

In 2018, 6,780 employees at the rank of police officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 85 percent of the 7,963 total employees. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to 84 percent in 2017. The percentage of police officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was 17 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 2014 through 2017 of 66 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were at the rank of police officer, accounting for 27,400 of the 32,074 total employees, or 85 percent.

In 2018, 691 Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 7,963 total employees. This represented no change when compared to the same percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander officers in 2017. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was one percentage point above below the Department’s overall Asian/Pacific Islander total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2014 through 2017 of nine percent, 2018 experienced no percentage change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for 2,767 of the 32,074 total employees involved in NCUOF incidents, or nine percent. The remaining 601 employees, or approximately eight percent, involved in 2018 NCUOF incidents included 531 Black officers, 31 American Indian officers, and 39 officers with “other” ethnic designations.

### Officer - Assignment

In 2018, 6,397 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 80 percent of the 7,963 total personnel. This represented a five percentage point increase compared to 75 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2014 through 2017 of 75 percent, 2018 experienced a five percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 24,519 of the 32,074 total personnel, or 76 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2014 through 2017 of three percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to specialized assignments accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 3,898 of the 32,074 total employees, or 12 percent.

In 2018, 316 personnel assigned to custody assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented four percent of the 7,963 total personnel. This represented a one percentage point decrease compared to five percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to custody from 2014 through 2017 of six percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to custody accounted for the third largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 1,688 of the 32,074 total employees, or five percent.
In 2018, 765 officers sustained injuries during the 2,126 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a nine percent increase compared to 702 injured officers in 2017. Additionally, when compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 656 injured officers, 2018 was 109 officers, or 17 percent, above the four-year annual average.

**Suspect Information**

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

**Suspect – Gender**

In 2018, 1,769 male suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 80 percent of the 2,201 total suspects. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to 83 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 85 percent, 2018 experienced a five percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 8,528 of the 10,200 total suspects, or 84 percent.

In 2018, 428 female suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 19 percent of the 2,201 total suspects. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 15 percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, females accounted for 1,653 of the 10,200 total suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, or 16 percent.

The remaining four suspects, or less than one percent, involved in 2018 NCUOF incidents have unknown gender classifications.

**Suspect – Ethnicity**

In 2018, 967 Hispanic suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 44 percent of the 2,201 total suspects. This represented a one percentage point decrease compared to 45 percent in 2017. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was 5 percentage points below the City’s overall Hispanic population total. However, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 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 2014 through 2017 of 45 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the Hispanic category was the second most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 3,735 of the 10,200 total suspects, or 37 percent.

In 2018, 1,769 male suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 80 percent of the 2,201 total suspects. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to 83 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 85 percent, 2018 experienced a five percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 8,528 of the 10,200 total suspects, or 84 percent.

In 2018, 428 female suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 19 percent of the 2,201 total suspects. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 15 percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, females accounted for 1,653 of the 10,200 total suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, or 16 percent.

The remaining four suspects, or less than one percent, involved in 2018 NCUOF incidents have unknown gender classifications.

In 2018, 336 White suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 2,201 total suspects. This represented a one percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2017. The percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was 13 percentage points below the City’s overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was four percentage points above the City’s overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 15 percent, 2018 experienced no change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 3,390 of the 10,200 total suspects, or 37 percent.

In 2018, 810 Black suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 37 percent of the 2,201 total suspects. This represented no change when compared to the same percentage of suspects who were Black in 2017 NCUOF incidents. The percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was 28 percentage points above the City’s overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 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 2014 through 2017 of 37 percent, 2018 experienced no change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 3,735 of the 10,200 total suspects, or 37 percent.
In 2018, the 23-27 age group accounted for 509 of the 2,201 total suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, or 23 percent. This represented a no change for this specific age category when compared to the same percentage in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 23-27 age range from 2014 through 2018, the 23-27 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 2,259 of 10,200 total suspects, or 22 percent.

In 2018, the 28-32 age group represented the second largest age category, with 426 of the 2,201 total suspects, or 19 percent. The 28-32 age category accounted for a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 28-32 age group represented the second largest age category with 1,774 of the 10,200 total suspects, or 18 percent.

In 2018, the 18-22 age group represented the third largest age category, with 329 of the 2,201 total suspects, or 15 percent. The 18-22 age category accounted for a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 18-22 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 1,711 of the 10,200 total suspects, or 17 percent.

In 2018, 698 of the 2,201 total suspects, or 32 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This represented no change when compared to the same percentage for 2017. 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 2014 through 2017 of 26 percent, 2018 experienced a six percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 2,808 of the 10,200 total NCUOF suspects, or 28 percent.

In 2018, 909 of the 2,201 total suspects, or 41 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol. This represented a two percentage point decrease compared to 43 percent in 2017. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol from 2014 through 2017 of 28 percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, 4,372 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol, representing 43 percent of the 10,200 total suspects.
### Non-Categorical - Suspect Injuries

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In 2018, 702 of the 2,201 total suspects, or 32 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to 28 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were perceived to be homeless from 2014 through 2017 of 24 percent, 2018 experienced an eight percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, 2,597 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless, representing 25 percent of the 10,200 total suspects.

### Suspect - Homeless

- **Yes**
- **No/Unknown**

### Suspect - Injuries

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</tbody>
</table>

In 2018, 1,667 suspects sustained injuries during the 2,126 NCUOF incidents throughout the year, which represented 76 percent of the 2,201 total suspects. This represented a seven percentage point decrease compared to 83 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who sustained injuries from 2014 through 2017 of 86 percent, 2018 experienced a ten percentage point decrease. Historically from 2014 through 2018, 8,560 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents sustained injuries, representing 84 percent of the 10,200 total suspects.

### Administrative Disapproval

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tactics</th>
<th>Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2017, 160 of the 7,195 total NCUOF Tactics Findings, representing 2.2 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 1.1 percentage point increase compared to 1.0 percent of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2014 through 2016 of 0.9 percent, 2017 experienced a 1.3 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, 316 adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing 1.3 percent of the 24,145 total Tactics findings. In 2017, 21,337 of the 21,539 total NCUOF Force findings, representing 99.1 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This represented a 0.6 percentage point decrease compared to 99.7 percent of “Administrative Approval” Force findings in 2016. When compared to the 2014 through 2016 aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” Force findings of 99.8 percent, 2017 experienced a 0.7 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a vast majority of adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 66,629 of the 66,937 total Force findings, or 99.5 percent.

### Department Adjudication

#### Administrative Approval

- **Tactics**: 5,195
- **Force**: 13,753

#### Administrative Disapproval

- **Tactics**: 42
- **Force**: 24

In 2017, 7,035 of the 7,195 total NCUOF Tactics findings, representing 97.8 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This accounted for a 1.1 percentage point decrease compared to 98.9 percent of “Administrative Approval” Tactics findings in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” Tactics findings from 2014 through 2016 of 99.1 percent, 2017 experienced a 1.3 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a vast majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 23,829 of the 24,145 total tactics findings, or 98.7 percent.

In 2017, 21,337 of the 21,539 total NCUOF Force findings, representing 99.1 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This represented a 0.6 percentage point decrease compared to 99.7 percent of “Administrative Approval” Force findings in 2016. When compared to the 2014 through 2016 aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” Force findings of 99.8 percent, 2017 experienced a 0.7 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a vast majority of adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 66,629 of the 66,937 total Force findings, or 99.5 percent.

#### Findings

In 2017, 202 of the 21,539 total NCUOF Force findings, representing 0.9 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This represented 0.6 percentage point increase compared to 0.3 percent of “Administrative Disapproval” Force findings in 2016. When compared to the 2014 through 2016 aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Force findings of 0.2 percent, 2017 experienced a 0.7 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, 308 adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing 0.5 percent of the 66,937 total Force findings.

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Adjudication data for 2018 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the NCUOF incidents will be adjudicated in 2019.
NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE REVIEW PROCESS

1. CUOF INCIDENT OCCURS
   - SIP immediately restricted from the field.

2. FID/OIG
   - Force Investigation Division (FID) personnel respond and conduct the CUOF investigation (completed within 240 days of the incident).
   - Office of Inspector General (OIG) responds to the scene and monitors the investigation.

3. CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW DIVISION
   - CIRD receives completed FID investigation for review and schedules a UOFRB.

4. USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD
   - UOFRB is convened, and chaired by the Director of OSS.

5. CHIEF OF POLICE
   - The COP receives UOFRB recommendations and evaluates the incident.
   - COP reports his recommendations to the BOPC.

6. BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS
   - BOPC receives COP recommendations and evaluates the incident. BOPC adjudicates the incident.

7. CHIEF OF POLICE
   - 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:
- Extensive retraining;
- Notice to correct deficiencies; or,
- Personnel complaint.

LACDA call-out team monitors the Investigation of incidents that meet the criteria.

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

A personnel complaint may be initiated as a result of BOPC’s findings. See page 134 for details on the personnel complaint process.
NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

NCUOF INCIDENT OCCURS
All involved personnel will be part of the NCUOF investigation.

SUPERVISOR
A supervisor responds and conducts the NCUOF investigation

WATCH COMMANDER
Watch Commander and Training / Teams II Coordinator reviews the supervisor’s completed investigation and makes adjudication recommendations.

AREA COMMANDING OFFICER
Area/Division CO reviews the NCUOF investigation and makes a recommendation regarding Tactics and the UOF.

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

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

POSSIBLE DISPOSITIONS
• No Action
• Incident Debrief
• Informal meeting/counseling
• Divisional training
• Formal training
• Comment Card
• Notice to correct deficiencies
• Personnel complaint
• Modified field duties
• Assigned to non-field duties
• Tactical Debrief

USE OF FORCE REVIEW PROCESS

17 USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
ADJUDICATION: Tactics, drawing/exhibiting a firearm, and UOF shall be evaluated during the adjudication process. The adjudication process for CUOF incidents differs from NCUOF with respect to the chain of investigation, review, and analysis (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792 and 3/793).

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY – DRAWING AND EXHIBITING AND/OR UOF: A 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 (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL – NEGLIGENT DISCHARGE: A 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 (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL – TACTICS: 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 (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

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

CATEGORICAL CANINE (K-9) CONTACT: An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department K-9 and hospitalization is required. If hospitalization is not required, the incident does not rise to the level of a UOF (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD: An upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the modified carotid, full carotid, and locked carotid hold (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

CATEGORICAL UOF INCIDENT: A CUOF is defined as: 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 incident); 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; 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 (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

CRIME
Part I Crime: The FBI’s 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, beanbag shotgun) 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 In-Service Training Division personnel to personnel involved in a CUOF incident. The 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, and before the involved officer(s) return to field duties, but within 90 days following the incident (2018 LAPD Manual 3/796.35).

HEAD STRIKES: An intentional head strike with an impact

DEFINITIONS

HEAD STRIKES: An intentional head strike with an impact requiring hospitalization (commonly referred to as a LERI incident); 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; 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 (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

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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.

SERIOUS BODILY INJURY: Serious bodily injury, as defined in California Penal Code Section 243(f)(4), includes, but is not limited to, the following: 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 (2018 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: Contact initiated by a private person alleging 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 (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

SUICIDE BY COP: Those incidents where the suspect appeared to intentionally provoke 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 In-Service Training Division personnel (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE: The unintentional discharge of a firearm by a Department employee regardless of cause. Unintentional discharges are evaluated and categorized as “Tactical Discharges” or “Non-Tactical Discharges” (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

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 (2018 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. Use of Force-Tactics Directives supersedes any Training Bulletins that have been published regarding the subject matter of the directives (2018 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 findings and recommendations to the Chief of Police and upon adjournment, forward the UOF Internal Process Report, and other related reports to the Chief of Police (2018 LAPD Manual 2/092.50).

USE OF LETHAL 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.

VIOLENT CRIME: Refer to Crime.

WARNING SHOTS: The intentional discharge of a firearm off target not intended to hit a person, to warn others that deadly force is imminent (2018 LAPD Manual 1/556.01).
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<th>ACRONYMS</th>
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<td><strong>OSO</strong> – OFFICE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS</td>
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<td><strong>POST</strong> – CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING</td>
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<td><strong>PSB</strong> – PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU</td>
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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 2018 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, 2014 through December 31, 2018.

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.

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 are 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-Hi 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
With assistance from Application Development and Support Division, CIRD queried the NCUOF data for the 2018 Use of Force Year-End Review from TEAMS II.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS
The query period included all NCUOF incidents from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2018.

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 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.

INVOLED 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
Officer’s 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.

ATTACKS ON POLICE OFFICERS
Attacks on Police Officers include all battery and assault with a deadly weapon incidents against Department personnel.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2018 USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

The Los Angeles Police Department’s guiding value 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.