
A Review of the Jail Violence Tracking and Reporting Procedures of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

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Introduction

Pursuant to section 6.44.190 of the Los Angeles County Code, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides “comprehensive oversight, monitoring of, and reporting about the Sheriff’s Department and its jail facilities.” The OIG monitors violence in the Los Angeles County jail system and regularly requests data from the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department (Department) for tracking and trend analysis. The OIG then publishes portions of this data in its quarterly report – “Reform and Oversight Efforts: Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department” (Quarterly Report).

Over three quarters between June 2016 and March 2017, the OIG requested data on three types of jail violence for incorporation into its Quarterly Reports: (1) use-of-force on inmates by staff, (2) inmate-on-inmate assaults, and (3) inmate assaults on staff. The Department provided the requested data and reported that the data was vetted and approved for publication. The Department also validated the draft OIG reports prior to publication. As such, the jail violence data was subsequently published in OIG Quarterly Reports dated October 2016, December 2016 and April 2017. In February of 2017, the Department released jail violence data to the Los Angeles Times (Times) which purported to show some of the same information as was published in the OIG Quarterly Reports; however, portions of the Times data was inconsistent with data published in the OIG’s reports. In April 2017, the Department notified the OIG that the data provided to both the OIG and the Times was inaccurate. The Department was not sure, however, why the data was inaccurate nor could it provide new data that it could confidently report as accurate.

As a result of these and other data inconsistencies both detected by the OIG and reported to the OIG by the Department, the OIG conducted a review of the Department’s methods for tracking, compiling and reporting jail violence data. The OIG also reviewed the Custody Services Division’s (Custody) primary mechanisms for reporting jail violence data internally, including the data included in the “Monthly Books” and the data presented semi-annually at the Sheriff’s Critical Incident Forum (SCIF).

The Department tracks statistics related to jail violence in a number of databases and unit-level trackers. Custody Support Services (CSS), Custody’s data unit, then aggregates the data and prepares the Monthly Books and SCIF presentations.¹ The

¹ See LASD, *Custody Division Manual*, § 4-10/000.05; and CCJV, *Report of the Citizen’s Commission on Jail Violence*, September 2012, pp. 80-81. <http://ccjv.lacounty.gov>.

SCIF, in particular, is an important assessment tool used by department executives to identify and remedy systemic deficiencies related to force, violence and other jail operations. As such, the accuracy and consistency of the data presented is integral to the overall effectiveness of the SCIF process, prisoner welfare, and Departmental strategic planning.

The Department's failure to accurately track and report jail violence data was documented nearly five years ago in the Report of the Citizen's Commission on Jail Violence which deemed the Department's statistics on use-of-force "not reliable."² As discussed in detail below, OIG personnel found that the same deficiencies exist today. First, Custody has a decentralized system that includes multiple databases and processes which track jail violence data. Second, there is little standardization in data tracking processes and procedures and databases are not systematically cross-updated. Third, there is no system-wide process for data reconciliation to ensure that additions, deletions or amendments to jail violence data entries are reflected in the yearly totals, which results in reporting of some totals that are "stale" and do not reflect the most current information. Finally, there is a lack of clear accountability for the accuracy of Custody's jail violence data.

The OIG's review consisted of four phases. First, the published yearly totals for the three data-points discussed above were compared and inconsistencies were identified. Second, a preliminary survey of the processes and procedures used for tracking jail violence was conducted to identify potential causes of inconsistencies and inaccuracies in the yearly totals. Third, a general examination of the processes of preparing the yearly totals for publication was conducted to identify issues that might contribute to inconsistencies or inaccuracies. Lastly, the OIG made recommendations aimed at improving the quality and increasing the accuracy of the Department's jail violence data.

Comparisons of Jail Violence Data Provided by the Department

The OIG compared the 2016 inmate-on-inmate assault data released to the Times, reported in the Monthly Books, presented at SCIF, and reported to the OIG. The following table illustrates inconsistencies between totals for this data over the same time periods.

² Report of the Citizen's Commission on Jail Violence, September 2012, pp. 43-45. <http://ccjv.lacounty.gov>.

Inmate-on-Inmate Assault Data Provided by the Department		
Year	Total	Report
2016	3354	Provided to LA Times, February 2017
2016	3371	Monthly Book, February 2017
2016	3500	SCIF, April 2017
2016	3716	OIG Quarterly Report, April 2017

The published totals for 2016 inmate-on-inmate assaults reflected substantial variances depending on their source. The Department reported 3,716 incidents of inmate-on-inmate violence to the OIG and 3,354 assaults to the Times for the same period, a difference of 362, a variation of 9.7%. The Monthly Book and SCIF presentations also reflect different totals, 3,371 and 3,500 assaults respectively.

Inmate-on-Staff Assault Data Provided by the Department		
Year	Total	Report
2015	382	Monthly Book, February 2017
2015	414	SCIF, October 2016
2015	422	SCIF, April 2017
2015	464	OIG Quarterly Report, April 2017

Next, the OIG compared the 2015 inmate-on-staff assault data reported in the Monthly Books, presented at SCIF in October 2016 and April 2017, and reported to the OIG. The table above illustrates the variances between totals reported for the same reporting period. The published totals for 2015 inmate-on-staff assaults also reflected substantial variances depending on the data source. The Department reported 464 inmate-on-staff assaults to the OIG, but reported a total of 382 assaults in the February 2017 Monthly Book for the same period, reflecting a difference of 82, a variation of 17.7%. The SCIF presentations for October 2016 and April 2017 also reflect different 2015 inmate-on-staff assault totals of 414 and 422 incidents respectively.

Use-of-Force Data Provided by the Department		
Year	Total Force Reported	Report
2016	1833	OIG Quarterly Report, April 2017
2016	1833	Monthly Book, February 2017
2016	1849³	SCIF, April 2017

Lastly, the OIG compared the 2016 use-of-force data reported in the OIG’s Quarterly Report, published in the Monthly Books, and presented at SCIF in April 2017. The published 2016 totals for uses-of-force reflected a much smaller variance between totals. Initially, it appeared that the small variances indicated greater accuracy in the use-of-force totals; however, the processes used to aggregate and publish these numbers suggests that the opposite is true.

The current process used by Custody to compile use-of-force totals virtually guarantees that the totals will change from month-to-month as late or outstanding reports and revisions are received and input. As a result, yearly totals that do not exhibit significant variances may indicate that those totals have not been updated and are therefore outdated. As such, the OIG focused its initial review on the processes and procedures used to compile the data-set which reflected the greatest potential inaccuracy -- use-of-force data.

Tracking Use-of-Force Data

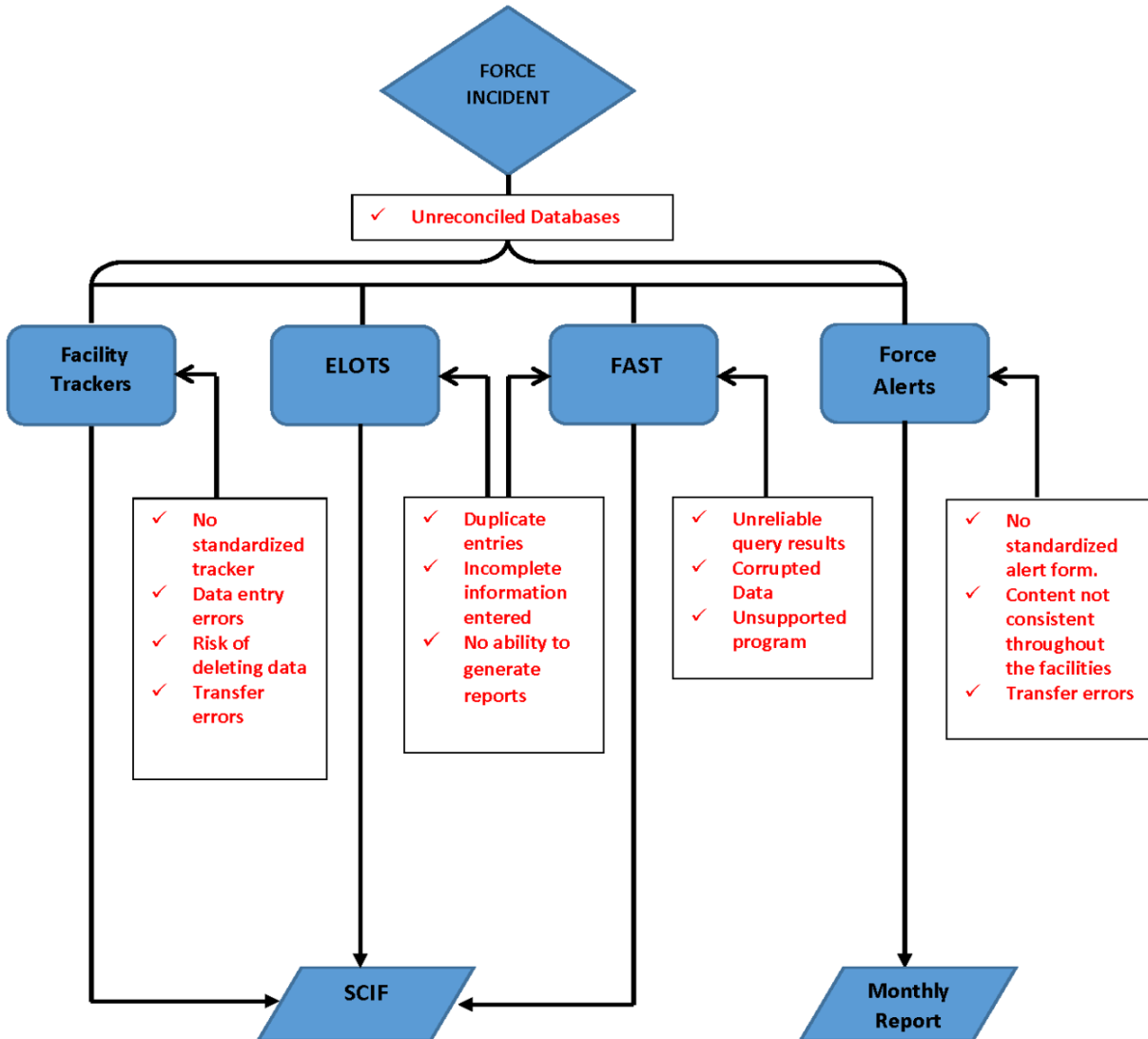
When the Department is notified of a use-of-force incident, information about the incident is documented in a number of data collection systems.⁴ These data collection systems document, with some necessary overlap, different types of force-related data and are used for different purposes. The data collection systems are not linked or reconciled with each other which results in data inconsistencies between them.

The flow chart below depicts the data collection systems and the processes utilized in documenting and reporting Custody use-of-force data. The red text indicates issues identified by the OIG with each data collection system that have the potential to create errors affecting the accuracy in the totals extracted from these systems.

³ The SCIF slide total as presented was 1,852; however, the slide included 3 cases from non-custody units which we excluded in order to isolate cases pertaining only to custody facilities.

⁴ This discussion of the force review process is limited to only those aspects pertinent to data collection and publication.

FORCE INCIDENT SYSTEMS AND POINTS OF POTENTIAL ERROR AFFECTING ACCURACY



Facility Trackers:

Facility Trackers are spreadsheets used by individual custody facilities to track use-of-force incidents. Facility Trackers are generally more detailed than the other systems listed above and give unit commanders immediate access to data regarding their facilities. However, the criteria for the data-points recorded in these trackers varies from facility to facility making it difficult to aggregate and analyze information from multiple facilities. Moreover, information is entered into Facility Trackers by employees with a wide variety of skill sets and job experiences, increasing the risk that data entry errors, accidental deletions of data, and errors during the transfer of data from one data collection system to another may occur.

Lastly, the CSS unit is not always notified of updates made to facility Force Trackers and the facilities and CSS do not regularly reconcile previously reported use-of-force data with updated information. As such, the totals from Force Trackers reported to CSS quickly become outdated.

e-LOTS:

“e-LOTS” is an acronym for “electronic-Line Operations Tracking System.” e-LOTS is a Custody Division database used to track force-related information. The information contained in this database includes, but is not limited to the following: use-of-force incidents; inmate extractions; allegations of force by staff on inmates; prevented uses-of-force by staff; major inmate disturbances; the category of force used in an incident; and tracking force investigations.⁵

The CSS unit reported that in the e-LOTS (and FAST, discussed below) database, duplicate entries can occur when staff enters information under an incorrect report number. If the record cannot be found using the correct report number, a new entry is made which results in multiple entries for the same incident. Additionally, the databases do not validate data entry fields; therefore, incomplete and incorrect entries can be saved.

FAST:

“FAST” is an acronym for “Facility Automated Statistical Tracking.” FAST is a Custody Division database which is also used to track incidents involving the use-of-force by jail staff, but collects different data points than e-LOTS. The information contained in FAST includes, but is not limited to the following: date/time/work shift of the incident, location of the use-of-force, specific type of force used (OC Spray, Taser, etc.), inmate’s mental history, weapons used, body part injured, and identifying information related to the staff members and inmates involved in the incident.

Although FAST is still being used at facilities to record force-related data, department employees reported that the FAST system is unreliable and should not be used. Specifically, database queries in FAST are downloaded to a Corel Paradox table which must then be converted into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. Paradox is a relational database software package that is no longer supported by the company that published the software. Department staff reported that the conversion process between Paradox and Excel produces inaccurate results and that data corruption may also occur when multiple people are using FAST at the same time.

⁵ See MPP 4-01/025.05 Electronic Line Operations.

Force Alerts:

A Force Alert is used to quickly notify department management of a use-of-force incident. The Force Alert contains a synopsis of the incident along with other information relating to the incident. After a use-of-force is reported, facility staff emails the Force Alert to all concerned departmental personnel and units, including CSS. Each facility uses its own Force Alert form and the format and contents of the alert forms vary between facilities.⁶

Use-of-Force Data Compilation and Reporting

As each reportable use-of-force is tracked by e-LOTS, FAST, Force Alerts, and Facility Trackers, the use-of-force totals from these data collection systems should be identical. Therefore, the published yearly totals for uses-of-force which are compiled from these data collection systems should likewise be identical. However, the OIG noted variances between the use-of-force totals published in the Monthly Books, SCIF presentations, and OIG Quarterly Reports. As such, OIG personnel reviewed the Custody Division's processes of compiling and reporting yearly force totals for each of these publications and discovered problematic issues unique to each publication.

Use-of-Force Data Reported in Monthly Books:

The Department has suspended the publication of the Monthly Books pending an internal review of its data tracking and reporting processes.

The process of tracking use-of-force data in the Monthly Books began with a Force Alert. When the Department learned of a reportable use-of-force, the involved facility sent a Force Alert via e-mail to the CSS unit. The CSS unit entered preliminary data from the Force Alert into a tracking spreadsheet and produced a daily use-of-force report reflecting all uses-of-force from the previous day. At the end of each month, the daily use-of-force totals were aggregated and published in the Monthly Books. At year end, the December Monthly Book contained the yearly use-of-force totals. OIG personnel reviewed the methodology used in producing the use-of-force totals and determined that the totals published in the Monthly Books were rarely updated.

The actual use-of-force totals often changed for one or more the following reasons: allegations of force which are later substantiated and documented as a use-of-force (increasing the total); force incidents being deleted because they were reported in error or there was a duplicate report number (decreasing the total); and late

⁶ Although Force Alerts work well in notifying management when incidents happen, their inconsistent formats and inconsistent data points make their use as a statistical tool problematic.

reporting or discovery of a use-of-force (increasing the total). However, the CSS unit rarely updated previously published use-of-force totals with this subsequent information. As such, the use-of-force totals reported in the Monthly Books became “static” and inaccurate.⁷ In recognition of this and other issues, the Department suspended the publication of the Monthly Books pending its internal review.

Use-of-Force Data Reported in Sheriff’s Critical Incident Forum (SCIF) Presentations:

The Sheriff’s Critical Incident Forum (SCIF) is a semi-annual meeting of department executives and facility/unit commanders held to review statistical data and issues pertaining to the function of the L.A. County jail system. Custody Support Services (CSS) collects data from all Custody Services Division facilities for presentation at the SCIF.⁸ None of the information contained in the Monthly Books is used in SCIF presentations. Instead, SCIF presentations are based on use-of-force data from e-LOTS, FAST and the Facility Trackers.

At the outset, department staff reported to OIG personnel that the e-LOTS and FAST databases frequently produced different use-of-force totals and were thus unreliable sources of information for statistical analysis. This uncertainty regarding the e-LOTS and FAST totals has caused CSS to rely more heavily on the totals obtained from the individual Facility Trackers for incorporation into SCIF presentations. As such, the individual Facility Trackers have become the default source for the use-of-force totals presented during SCIF .

This reliance on the individual Facility Trackers has created additional accuracy problems as the Facility Trackers are not standardized, do not track the same data points, and do not employ a consistent tracking methodology. It is also uncertain, given the different levels of training and expertise possessed by the employees charged with maintaining the Force Trackers at each facility, that facility Force Tracker data is free from calculation or input error.

Use-of-Force Data Reported in OIG Quarterly Reports:

The processes used by the Department to report and then validate use-of-force totals to the OIG also appear to be problematic. During this review, OIG personnel requested information regarding the Department-validated use-of-force totals published in the OIG’s Quarterly Report in April 2017 (a total of 1,833 force

⁷ Department personnel indicated that the Monthly Book was initially meant to provide departmental command staff a “snap shot” of the most immediate information available at the time. It was never meant to be a definitive statistical resource. Nevertheless, the Department released use-of-force totals from the Monthly Books for publication without qualification or caveat.

⁸ See, LASD, *Custody Division Manual*, 4-10/000.05 Sheriff’s Critical Issues Forum (Emphasis added).

incidents) and the totals from the “Force by Facility” report presented in the April 18, 2017 SCIF (a total of 1,849 force incidents).

After reviewing the Department’s response, OIG personnel asked if *work papers* were kept memorializing the processes used to calculate the Quarterly Report totals and the totals presented at the SCIF. OIG personnel stated that *work papers* would include any printouts from data collection systems used to arrive at the published totals and any supporting documents related to the process of calculating those totals. *Work papers* would also include the documentation necessary for a reviewer to reconstruct the totals that were published in the Quarterly Report and SCIF presentations. Department staff reported that they do not keep *work papers* for use-of-force totals and have never been instructed to keep such documentation.

Tracking Inmate Assault Data

OIG personnel reviewed the methods used to track “Inmate-on-Inmate” and “Inmate-on-Staff” violence (collectively “Inmate Assaults”). The Department begins tracking an Inmate Assault as soon as it is reported and a Uniform Report Number (URN)⁹ is generated. Each URN is a unique number that is used to identify the incident and is entered on all crime reports and supplemental reports and forms concerning that incident. All information relating to the initial incident is filed under the URN. Involved personnel forward their completed Crime Report (SH-R-49) and related Custody Services Division Crime Analysis Supplemental Form (SH-R-49C)¹⁰ documenting the incident to Operations staff for processing.

Each morning, operations staff generates a “URN Log” from the Los Angeles Regional Crime Information System (LARCIS)¹¹ database which lists all report numbers generated for incidents from the previous day. Operations staff then

⁹ See MPP 4-02/010.00 Uniform Report Number. A “Uniform Report Number” (URN) is a 15-digit number used to classify and compile statistical information.

¹⁰ Manual of Policy and Procedures 4-01/020.40, Supplemental Reports, requires that line personnel complete the Custody Services Division’s Crime Analysis Supplemental form (SH-R-49C). OIG personnel noted that certain custody facilities were not aware of or utilizing form SH-R-49C.

¹¹ LARCIS shows a summary of all pertinent information contained within a report including but not limited to the following: crimes committed; involved people (suspect, victim, witness, informant, etc.); vehicles involved in an incident; property mentioned in reports (e.g. stolen, recovered, or damaged property); crime analysis and modus operandi information; and case management/assignment information.

Immediately following an Inmate Assault, facility line staff obtain a Uniform Report Number (URN) from LARCIS and completes a crime report (SH-R-49) and related supplemental form (SH-R-49C). By the end of their shift or the following shift if deferred, the deputy forwards the Crime Report to Operations for processing. The unit initiating a first report where an URN is issued is responsible for making the necessary data entries into the LARCIS database. Additional information from subsequent supplemental reports must also be entered in LARCIS. This information is typically entered and updated at the unit level by supervising sergeants and administrative staff. (See MPP 4-01/140.00-140).

review the URN Log to ensure that they have received completed crime reports for every report number listed. Missing or late reports are noted by staff. Operations staff then process the crime reports and forward them to the Custody Division's Jail Investigations Unit (JIU) for investigation.¹²

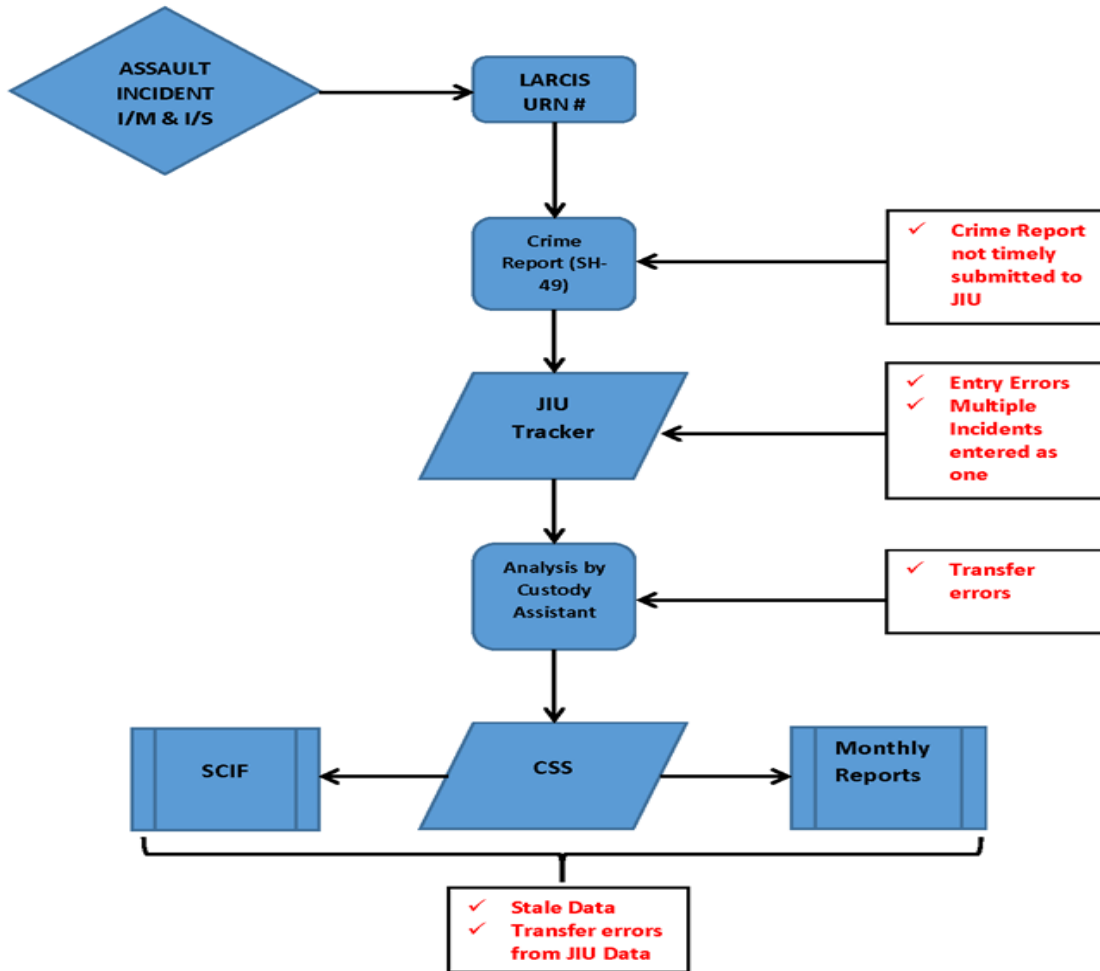
Once the JIU receives a crime report, a staff member will review the report and enter the details of the assault into an incident tracking spreadsheet (JIU Tracker). The JIU Tracker is the data collection system used to produce Inmate Assault data for the Custody Division. The Inmate Assault totals presented to Department command staff at the Sheriff's Critical Issues Forum (SCIF) are compiled by JIU. JIU also compiles the Inmate Assault totals for the Monthly Books as well as any other data requests related to Inmate Assaults.

When compiling Inmate Assault totals, the JIU only counts Inmate Assaults which have been entered into the JIU Tracker. If the JIU does not receive a completed crime report, then that incident will not be entered into the JIU Tracker and will not be included in the total number of Inmate Assaults reported for that time period. As such, missing and/or delayed reports result in an underreporting of Inmate Assault data in both the Monthly Books and SCIF presentations.¹³ The flow chart below depicts the processes utilized in documenting and reporting Inmate Assault data. The red text indicates issues identified by the OIG with each data collection system that may impact the accuracy in the totals extracted from these systems.

¹² JIU begins the Department's criminal investigation process that is not the subject of this review; therefore, discussion of this investigation process is limited to only those aspects pertinent to data collection and publication.

¹³ Custody Support Services (CSS) reported that the Inmate Assault data used for the Monthly Books and SCIF presentations is prepared and provided solely by JIU. CSS does not verify or modify the Inmate Assault data provided by the JIU. OIG compared 6 months of JIU data from 2016 and traced them to the monthly reports issued by CSS and concluded that CSS reported the JIU numbers without modification.

ASSAULT INCIDENT SYSTEMS AND POINTS OF POTENTIAL ERROR AFFECTING ACCURACY



The OIG has identified three significant issues affecting the accuracy of Inmate Assault data reported in the Monthly Books and SCIF presentations: (1) custody facilities are not submitting their crime reports in a timely manner; (2) multiple assaults in one incident are not always tracked; (3) and previously published Inmate Assault totals are not updated.

Facilities are not Sending Crime reports to the Jail Investigative Unit in a Timely Manner

Generally, the Department mandates that all written reports should be completed at the end of the handling employee’s shift unless the report is deferred. Deferred reports should be completed within 24 hours unless otherwise approved by a watch commander.¹⁴ However, custody facilities do not always submit crime reports to

¹⁴ LASD, *Custody Division Manual*, 4-01/000.00, et seq.

the JIU within that period. The OIG noted that certain custody facilities were not aware of or utilizing form SH-R-49C.

As depicted in the table below, the OIG reviewed six months of Inmate Assault reports (July through December 2016) and determined there were a total of 103 assault incidents noted in the LARCIS database in which late reports were submitted to the JIU.

Incident Month	Reports Outstanding as of	CRDF	IRC	MCJ	NCCF	North	South	TTCF	Totals
July	9/4/2016	0	0	3	5	7	1	1	17
August	10/5/2016	1	1	2	4	5	1	0	14
September	11/4/2016	2	0	4	3	0	0	3	12
October	12/6/2016	1	0	19	5	1	1	2	29
November	1/5/2017	1	0	12	4	0	0	5	22
December	2/8/2017	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	9
TOTAL LATE REPORTS		6	1	45	24	13	3	11	103

According to the JIU, when reports are not submitted to JIU in a timely manner, this results in the incidents not being input into the JIU Tracker. As a result of outstanding reports, the JIU tracker likely underreports Inmate Assault totals for both the Monthly Books and the SCIF presentations.

Multiple Inmate Assaults in One Incident.

Another identified accuracy issue is the potential underreporting of Inmate Assault data in the JIU Tracker when there are multiple inmate assaults in one incident. An assault is an attempt to commit a battery against a single victim. Multiple assaults against both inmates and staff can occur within a single incident of jail violence. According to the JIU staff, Inmate Assault totals do not necessarily include all the assaults in an incident of jail violence in which there were multiple assaults reported under the same report number. For example, if a single incident involves three "Inmate-on-Inmate" assaults and two "Inmate-on-Staff" assaults, the numbers reflected in the JIU tracker will be one "Inmate-on-Inmate" assault and one "Inmate-on-Staff" assault. The JIU Tracker documents the types of jail violence that occur in each incident. It does not track the number of incidents of jail violence or individual assaults.

The OIG recognizes that the JIU Tracker was not designed to track the number of incidents of jail violence or individual inmate assaults. However, it is important to recognize that one "incident" of jail violence can involve numerous individual inmate assaults, both on other inmates and on staff, and that these two concepts should not be conflated.

Previously Published Inmate Assault Totals were not Updated

Once the JIU Tracker totals had been reported in the Monthly Books, they were generally not updated to reflect additional data later input from missing or outstanding reports. For example, OIG personnel discovered that “Inmate-on-Staff” assaults for 2015 as reported in the February 2017 Monthly Book still displayed the same total that was first published at the end of 2015 (382). OIG personnel then verified that a subsequent SCIF presentation reflected an updated total of 414 for 2015 “Inmate-on-Staff” assaults, a 7.7% increase. The lack of subsequent updates to the published totals in the Monthly Books results in the permanent underreporting of Inmate Assault data.

Inmate Assault Totals Should Vary Depending on the Date They are Generated.

Inmate Assault totals in the Monthly Books present another example of how consistency in reported totals in all reports may actually indicate that the reported data is stale or less accurate. Depending upon when the report is created, inconsistent totals that change over time may indicate greater accuracy as totals are updated. Indeed, Inmate Assault totals should change over time as the JIU Tracker is updated. As such, totals that are generated at a later date for the same year will usually yield different results. The table below reflects three different reported totals for 2015 “Inmate-on-Staff” assaults. The variation is as much as 40 between two reports that were generated approximately 14 months apart.

Inmate-on-Staff Assaults for 2015

YEAR	REPORT	Inmate-on-Staff Assaults	Date Issued
2015	February 2016 Monthly Book	382	2/16/2016
2015	SCIF	414	10/27/2016
2015	SCIF	422	4/18/2017

The table below reflects variances in 2016 “Inmate-on-Inmate” assaults. The variance is as much as 396 between the February 2017 and April 2017 reports. Though such high variation is troubling, it suggests that the “Inmate-on-Inmate” assault totals are being updated with new data.

Inmate-on-Inmate Assaults for 2016 as Reported in 2017

YEAR	REPORT	Inmate-on-Inmate Totals	Date Issued
2016	February 2017 Monthly Book	3104	2/1/2017
2016	Provided to LA TIMES	3354	2/14/2017
2016	SCIF	3500	4/18/2017

Los Angeles Times Data Compared to Data Provided to the Office of Inspector General

When the Los Angeles Times inquired about the total number of “Inmate-on-Inmate” assaults, the Department provided totals that differed from the totals previously published by the OIG. OIG personnel compared the two sets of totals and found significant differences in the totals for each year from 2007 through 2013 and for 2016.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Totals
Provided to LA Times	2,496	2,393	2,235	2,124	1,880	2,621	3,076	2,849	3,104	3,354	26,132
Provided to OIG	1,804	1,494	1,370	1,395	1,302	1,682	2,746	2,849	3,104	3,716	21,462
Difference	692	899	865	729	578	939	330	-	-	(362)	4,670
Percent Difference	27.7%	37.6%	38.7%	34.3%	30.7%	35.8%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	17.9%

Discrepancies between the 2007 through 2013 Totals

The Department’s explanation for the different 2007 through 2013 totals is that the totals were generated by the FAST database. At the time, the Department did not realize that the FAST database limited the number of assaults that could be transferred from its Paradox software into the Excel spreadsheet that was used to tabulate the results. Consequently, the Department acknowledged, the numbers provided to the OIG for 2007 through 2013 underreported the totals due to this software issue. This problem was identified by department staff and a “work around” was used to produce the totals for the Los Angeles Times, which may be more accurate – or at least not definitively incorrect. The OIG was not provided *work papers* and therefore this error cannot be replicated.

Discrepancies Between the 2016 Totals

The JIU staff reported that the 2016 total reported to the OIG was incorrect and was issued in error. The JIU staff explained and provided *work papers* which showed that the numbers provided to the OIG reflected assaults that occurred in non-jail units such as Transportation and Court Services while inmates were en-route to or present in courts for their case appearances. As such, the JIU reported

the number provided to the OIG over-stated the number of "Inmate-on-Inmate" assaults.

OIG personnel reviewed the *work papers* and verified the Department's explanation accounted for the differences in the 2016 totals. However, to exclude inmate-on-inmate assaults because those assaults do not occur within the jails is misrepresentative of the true number of in-custody inmate-on-inmate assaults.

CONCLUSION

There is no single unit in the Department that is responsible for reconciling, verifying and validating the accuracy of jail violence statistics. The Department has acknowledged that this absence of centralized accountability allowed for inaccurate data to be generated and, if continued, would impede the Department's ability to correct the problem.

The Department maintains that it has not intentionally misled stakeholders in releasing inaccurate data, and the OIG review did not reveal information to suggest otherwise. However, on May 24, 2017, after the inaccuracies were discovered, department executives and the Custody Compliance and Sustainability Bureau again presented jail violence data at a Public Safety Cluster Agenda Review Meeting (CAR). This data was generated in the same manner, using the same databases and may reasonably be expected to contain similar errors.

The Department's system of tracking jail violence is comprised of a confusing collection of databases and processes. Each database is stand alone and there is no uniform procedure for reconciliation to ensure that subsequent additions, deletions or amendments are input to each database and are tracked consistently. Because these data are used by the Department to identify systemic deficiencies that impact safety and jail operations, report information to the OIG and other stakeholders, and for strategic planning purposes, it must be accurate if they are expected to be useful.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A single unit should be responsible for compiling, reconciling, verifying, and validating the accuracy of all jail violence data. Any future statistical methods and data reconciliation should adhere to generally accepted record keeping standards. The responsible unit should keep organized *work papers* for later evaluation and replication of its work, and data generated by this unit should be periodically audited and/or overseen by the AAB.
2. The Department should not release any data unless it is sure of its accuracy within a certain and identified margin of error. Any margins of error,

qualifying variables, or potential discrepancies must be clearly identified and reported with the data.

3. The Custody Services Division should ensure that any future Monthly Books or reports that contain data include the most current data available. Monthly Books or other reports which include data previously reported should be updated with the most current data.
4. The Department should identify which data collection system it will utilize for tracking and reporting each data set, and the single and centralized unit discussed in recommendation 1 above should be responsible for immediately reconciling and updating each dataset across all data collection systems.
5. The Department should create a standardized Facility Tracker template for use by all custody facilities to ensure consistency. This template could be modified to include the particular data requirements of each unit, but a baseline set of tracked data elements should be standardized across all facilities for ease and accuracy of compilation and analysis.
6. The Department should create a standardized Force Alert form for use by all custody facilities to ensure consistency. Although Force Alerts work well in notifying management when incidents happen, their inconsistent formats and inconsistent data points make their use as a statistical tool problematic. Standardized Force Alert forms should reduce error in the reporting and tracking of use-of-force incidents and create a more useful data set for future analysis.
7. Clear data collection and entry guidelines should be established and manuals and training provided to ensure that data is entered into all databases in a consistent manner at all custody facilities.
8. Custody facilities should conduct monthly reconciliations between incident alerts, databases (e-LOTS and FAST) and trackers to ensure consistency of the total number of force incidents. These reconciliations should then be verified for accuracy by the single and centralized unit discussed in recommendation 1 above.
9. All positions tasked with compiling statistical data should be staffed with qualified civilian personnel with an appropriate level of education, training and expertise in data collection/reporting and database management. All personnel should be trained in a single and consistent data entry method by qualified personnel.
10. The Department should re-evaluate the methodology used for compiling Inmate Assault data and develop a more accurate reporting mechanism for incidents which include multiple assaults against inmates and/or staff within a single incident of jail violence.

11. The Department should implement an Inmate Assault Alert system similar to the one used for Force Alerts to quickly inform the Jail Investigations Unit of inmate-on-inmate or inmate-on-staff incidents. Inmate Assault Alert details could then be reconciled with LARCIS to ensure that every assault is tracked.
12. Manual of Policy and Procedures 4-01/020.40, Supplemental Reports, requires that line personnel complete the Custody Services Division's Crime Analysis Supplemental form (SH-R-49C). Custody should ensure the appropriate data is memorialized and the correct forms are utilized by line staff. In addition, the Department should enforce the time deadline for the submission of crime reports and related crime analysis supplemental forms to the Jail Investigations Unit.
13. The Department should consider discontinuing its use of the FAST database altogether.

The OIG will continue to monitor this issue and any corrective action taken.