



LOUISIANA STATE POLICE

USE OF FORCE/PURSUIT REPORT

2025 End of Year Review



Technology and Business Support
Force Investigation Unit

VISION

The Louisiana State Police will be a model of an exemplary law enforcement organization providing service to the public, the law enforcement community, and allied agencies through impartial enforcement of the laws. Our highly skilled workforce will serve as a model of forward-thinking leadership and professionalism.

MISSION

The Louisiana State Police is a statutorily-mandated, statewide law enforcement agency charged with ensuring the safety, order, and security of the people in the state through enforcement, regulation, education, and provision of other essential public safety services.

VALUES/PHILOSOPHY

The values/philosophy of the Louisiana State Police can be summed up by the abbreviated acronym for leadership: **LEADERSHIP**.

Loyalty - Bear true faith and allegiance to the U.S. Constitution, the State of Louisiana, and the communities you serve.

Equity - Serve with fairness, impartiality, compassion, and empathy for all.

Accountability - Maintain public trust with transparency and honesty.

Duty - Fulfill your obligations.

Excellence - Deliver the highest quality of service through innovation and discipline.

Respect - Treat people as they should be treated.

Selfless Service - Put the welfare of others before your own.

Honor - Live up to all the State Police core values.

Integrity - Do what is right—legally and morally.

Personal Courage - Face fear, danger, or adversity (physical or moral).

COLLECTION OF STATISTICS

Louisiana State Police Force Investigation Unit (FIU) works closely with the Technology of Business and Support Unit (TBS) to create and maintain accurate annual use of force-related trends and statistics. TBS is building and will maintain the framework for connectivity with our report management system (RMS)/computer-aided dispatch (CAD) system, utilizing Amazon Web Services (AWS) to securely host and manage the data, ensuring accessibility and scalability.

TBS will use Tableau to visualize and analyze data, providing intuitive graphs and insights to better understand trends and patterns such as the number of calls for service, types of offense/incidents, arrests, citations, uses of force, etc. Together, these tools streamline the data collection, storage, and reporting process, ensuring accuracy and efficiency.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The 2024 annual report analyzed data using a combined Use of Force/Pursuit report. Beginning in January 2025, a separate Use of Force (UOF) report was implemented to independently document force incidents and pursuits. To provide the most comprehensive analysis, events were separated into three categories: Pursuit (only), Pursuit with Use of Force, and Use of Force (only). This structure allows for independent evaluation of each event type as well as those involving both activities. Historically, subject behavior initiating enforcement activity has been similar across most pursuit and use-of-force events. The terminating activity and force used during the event are where we historically see variations by event and geographic location. The analysis in this report focuses on subject demographics, event-specific data such as date and time, pursuit termination techniques, and types of force applied.
- In 2025, 549 out of 471,865 Louisiana State Police (LSP) citizen contacts resulted in either a pursuit or a use of force event, representing 0.001% of all interactions. These incidents, primarily involving subjects resisting through flight or physical force, were frequently associated with violent crimes, stolen vehicles, or high-speed violations. Additional events involved troopers assisting other agencies.
- In 2025, LSP experienced a 22.3% increase in pursuit and use-of-force events compared to 2024. Troopers and officers were involved in 319 Pursuit (only) events, 116 Pursuit with Use of Force events, and 114 Use of Force (only) events. Demographic data show that Black males aged 20–34 remain the most frequently engaged group. While activity has historically peaked between 2100 and 0100 hours and on weekends, a new increase in early-afternoon events (1300–1600 hours) has prompted further internal review to determine root causes and whether training adjustments may be needed. Most pursuits continue to be resolved without the use of a termination technique; however, when techniques are deployed, tire deflation devices and vehicle interventions remain the most successful, resulting in a 66% apprehension rate. Force is primarily applied through Tasers (39%) and hands-on tactics, and while most encounters result in little to no injury, four of the five moderate-to-serious subject injuries involved Black individuals. The data reflect two lethal encounters and nine trooper injuries, suggesting that current tactics remain generally effective for apprehension. The reason for contact and the percentage of events terminated because of the successful deployment of pursuit and use-of-force tactics do not indicate an immediate need for corrective action. The review also identified inconsistent terminology between pursuit reporting (“Vehicle Intervention”) and use of force reporting (“Deliberate Vehicle Strike”). Use of force reporting options will be updated to ensure consistency in data reporting and policy language. Due to the overall double-digit increase in pursuit and use of force events in 2025, TBS will meet with FIU, Professional Standards, and the Training Academy quarterly to further evaluate current training and enforcement strategies.

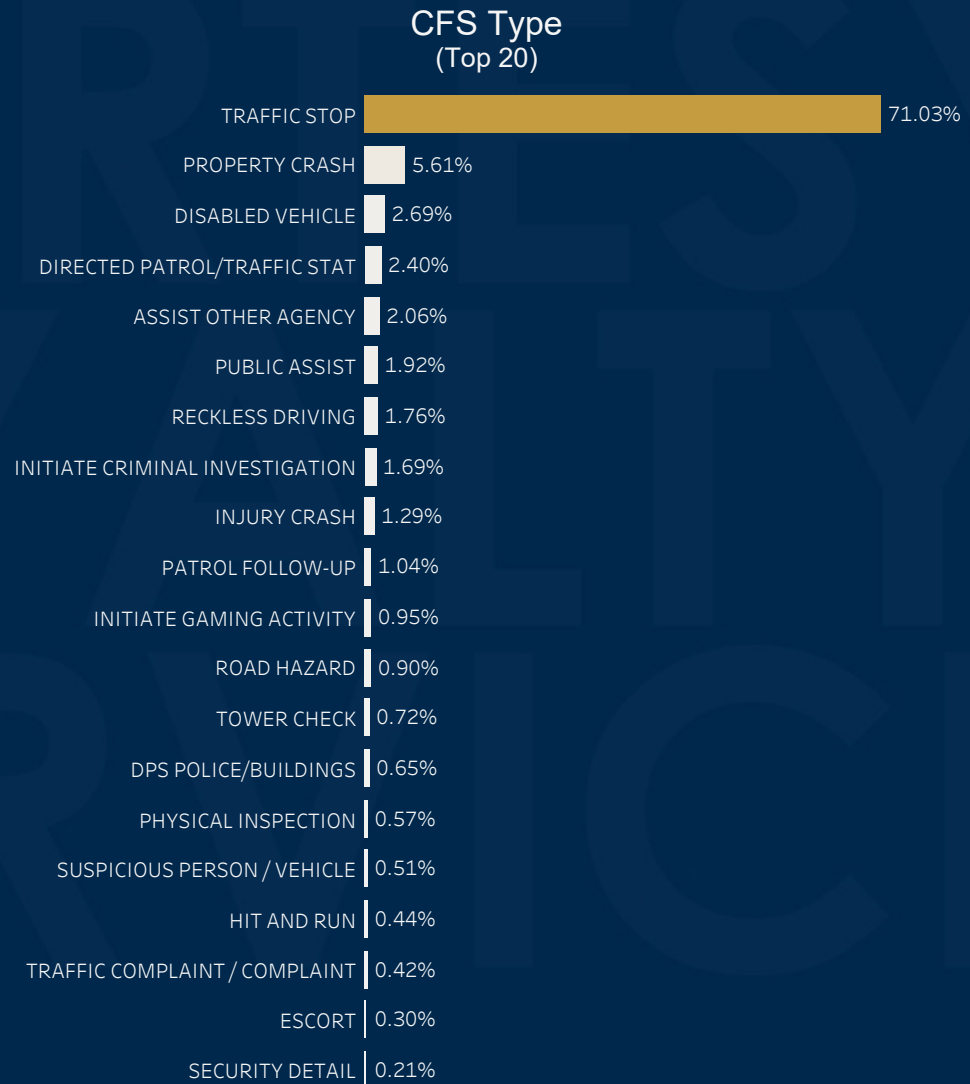
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE

471,865
Calls for Service

All Louisiana State Police (LSP) trooper and Department of Public Safety (DPS) officer activities are recorded in Mark43 CAD as a Call for Service (CFS).

During 2025, LSP/DPS had 471,865 CFS.

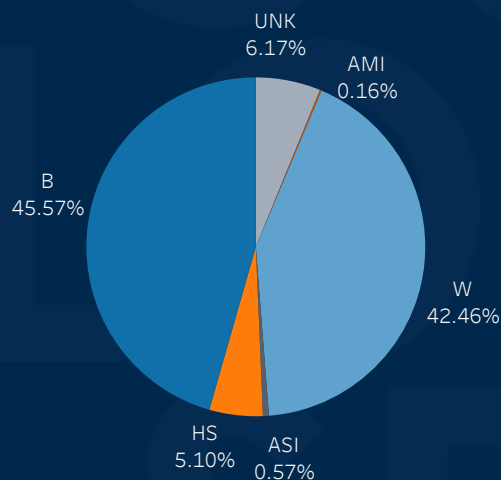
The table to the right shows a breakdown of the top 20 CFS.



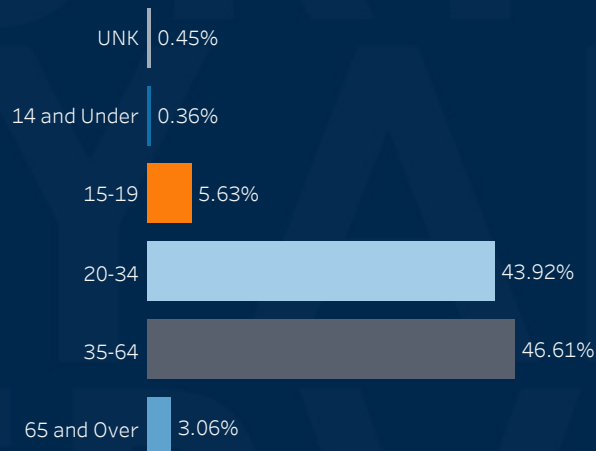
OFFENSE/INCIDENT SUBJECT DEMOGRAPHICS

23,815
Total Offense/Incident Reports

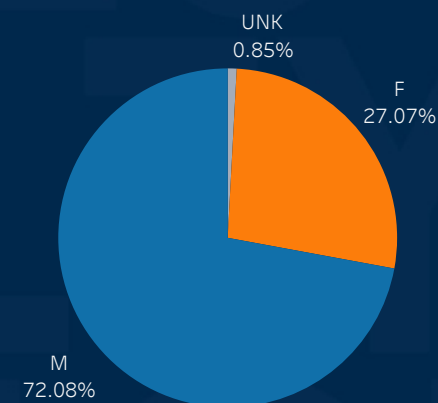
Race



Age



Sex

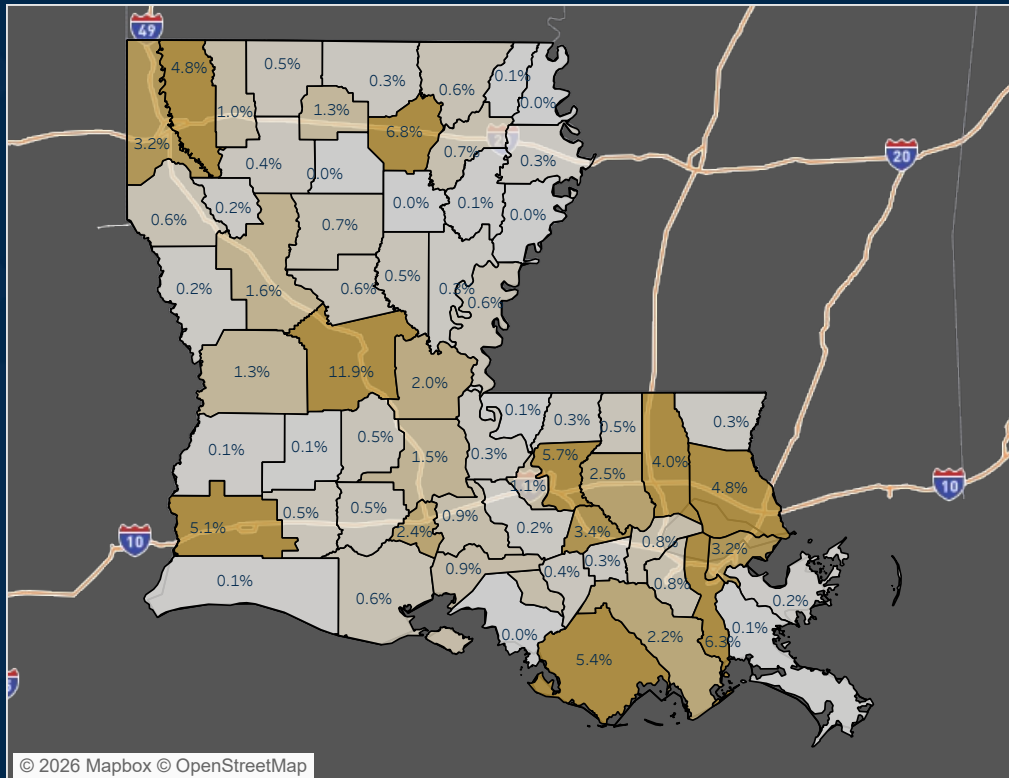


When a Call for Service (CFS) requires additional reporting, an Offense/Incident (O/I) report is created by LSP troopers and DPS officers. The O/I report serves as the official document used to record most incidents or investigations related to enforcement activities. These reports are typically generated when making an arrest, conducting a criminal investigation, documenting a use of force or pursuit, or recording initial crime reports, among other enforcement-related events.

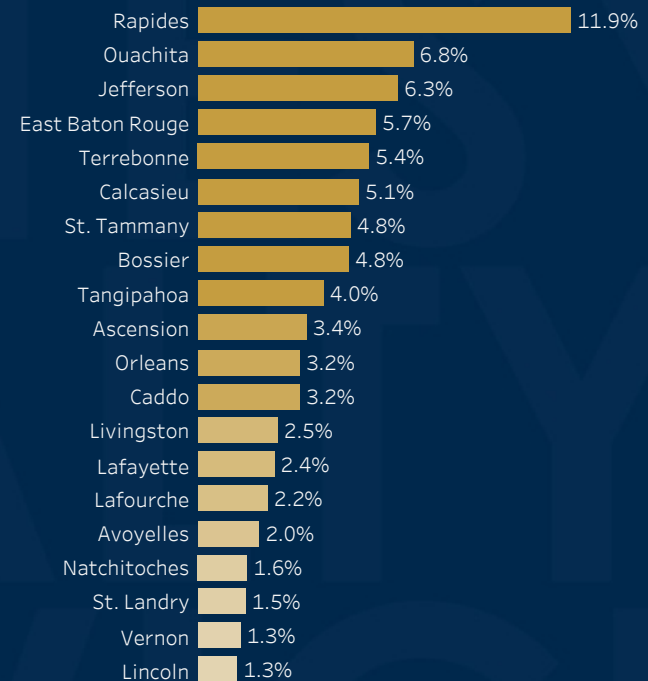
The accompanying graphs provide a demographic breakdown of the subjects involved in the O/I reports. Out of 471,865 total CFS, 23,813 resulted in the creation of an O/I report.

*This data does not include citations or crash reports written by troopers/officers.

ARRESTS BY PARISH



Parish Totals
(Top 20)

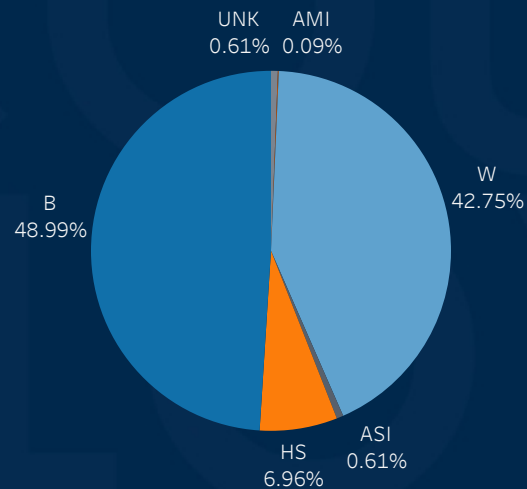


Rapides Parish recorded the highest number of arrests in the state, accounting for 11.9% of all arrests, followed by Ouachita Parish at 6.8% and Jefferson Parish at 6.3%. Orleans Parish reported 3.2% of arrests. When comparing this data to use-of-force (UOF) and pursuit incidents, a notable pattern emerges: Orleans Parish shows a high number of combined UOF and pursuit events but a significantly lower number of arrests, while Ouachita Parish shows the opposite trend, with arrests increasing relative to its combined UOF and pursuit activity.

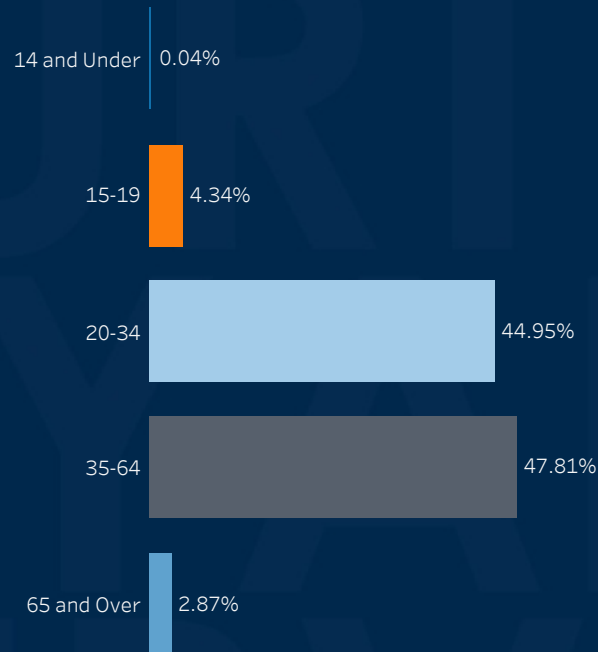
One potential explanation for this discrepancy lies in the type of patrol activity conducted in each parish. In Ouachita Parish, law enforcement officers typically perform routine patrol duties and respond to Calls for Service (CFS), which naturally results in a higher volume of arrests. In contrast, Orleans Parish is not typically part of regular patrol operations. Troop NOLA primarily conducts special operations focused on serious criminal activity. This proactive, targeted enforcement approach may contribute to a higher number of UOF and pursuit incidents, as these operations often involve more intense encounters due to the nature of the specialized assignments.

ARREST SUBJECT DEMOGRAPHICS

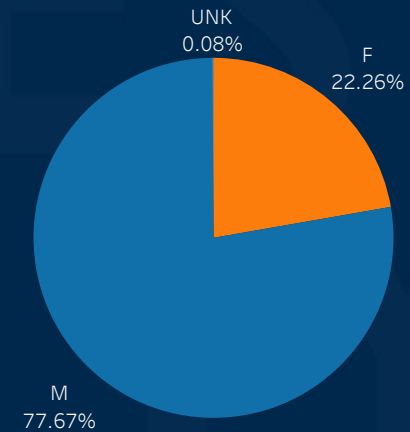
Race



Age



Sex



In 2025, LSP/DPS personnel made a total of 12,869 physical arrests statewide. Of these arrests, 42.75% were white, 48.99% were Black, and 6.96% were Hispanic. Age distribution shows that 44.95% of arrestees were between 20–34 years old, while 47.81% were between 35–64 years old. Additionally, 77.67% of those arrested were male and 22.26% were female.

2024 AND 2025 USE OF FORCE COMPARISON

449
2024 Total
(Combined Use of Force and Pursuits)

549
2025 Total
(Combined Use of Force and Pursuits)

90

Use of Force

114

65

Pursuit with Use of Force

116

294

Pursuit

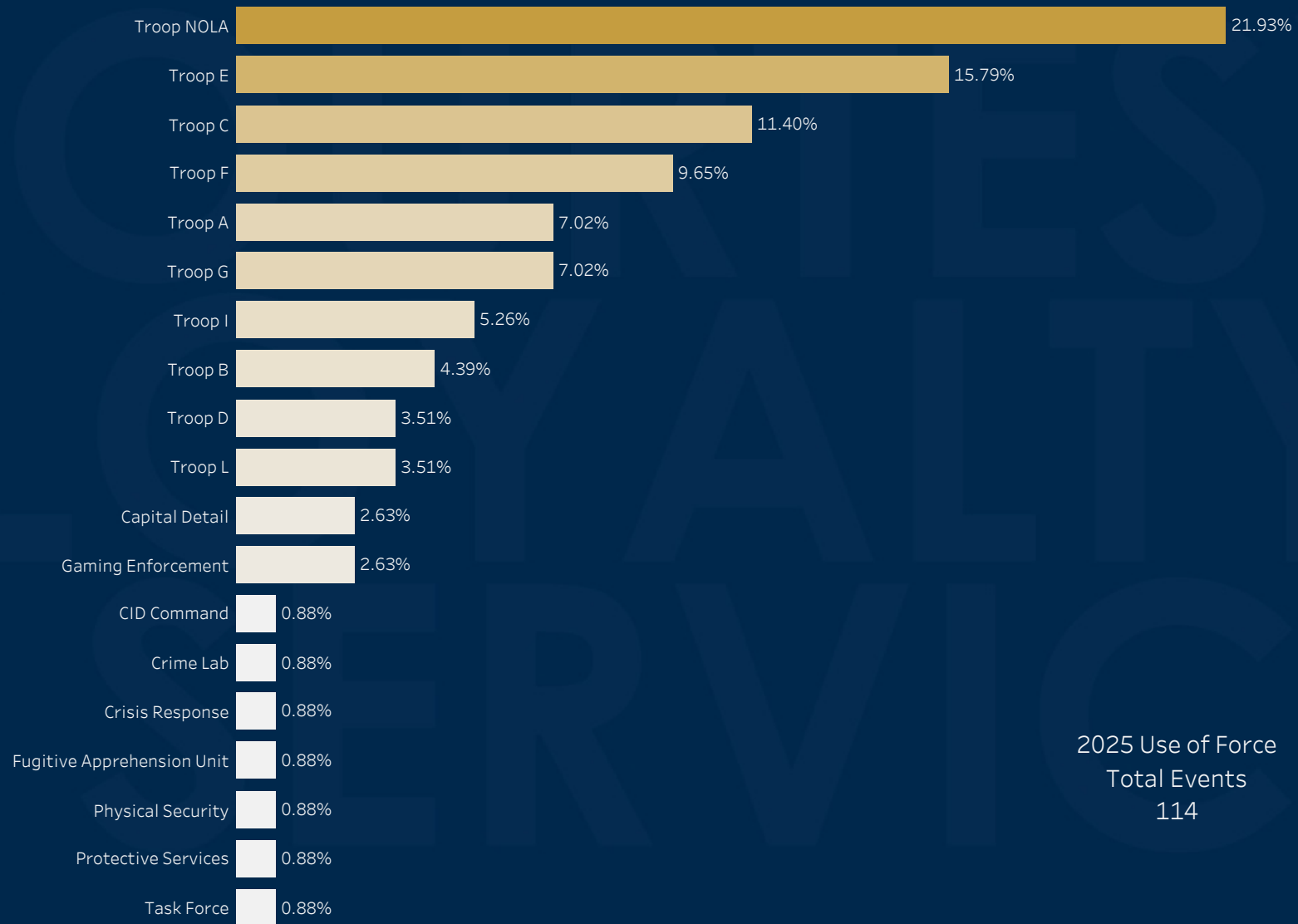
319

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Grand Tot..
2024	42	42	29	28	36	38	45	32	46	37	33	41	449
2025	27 -35.7%	29 -31.0%	54 86.2%	46 64.3%	49 36.1%	36 -5.3%	48 6.7%	52 62.5%	41 -10.9%	68 83.8%	56 69.7%	43 4.9%	549 22.3%

USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

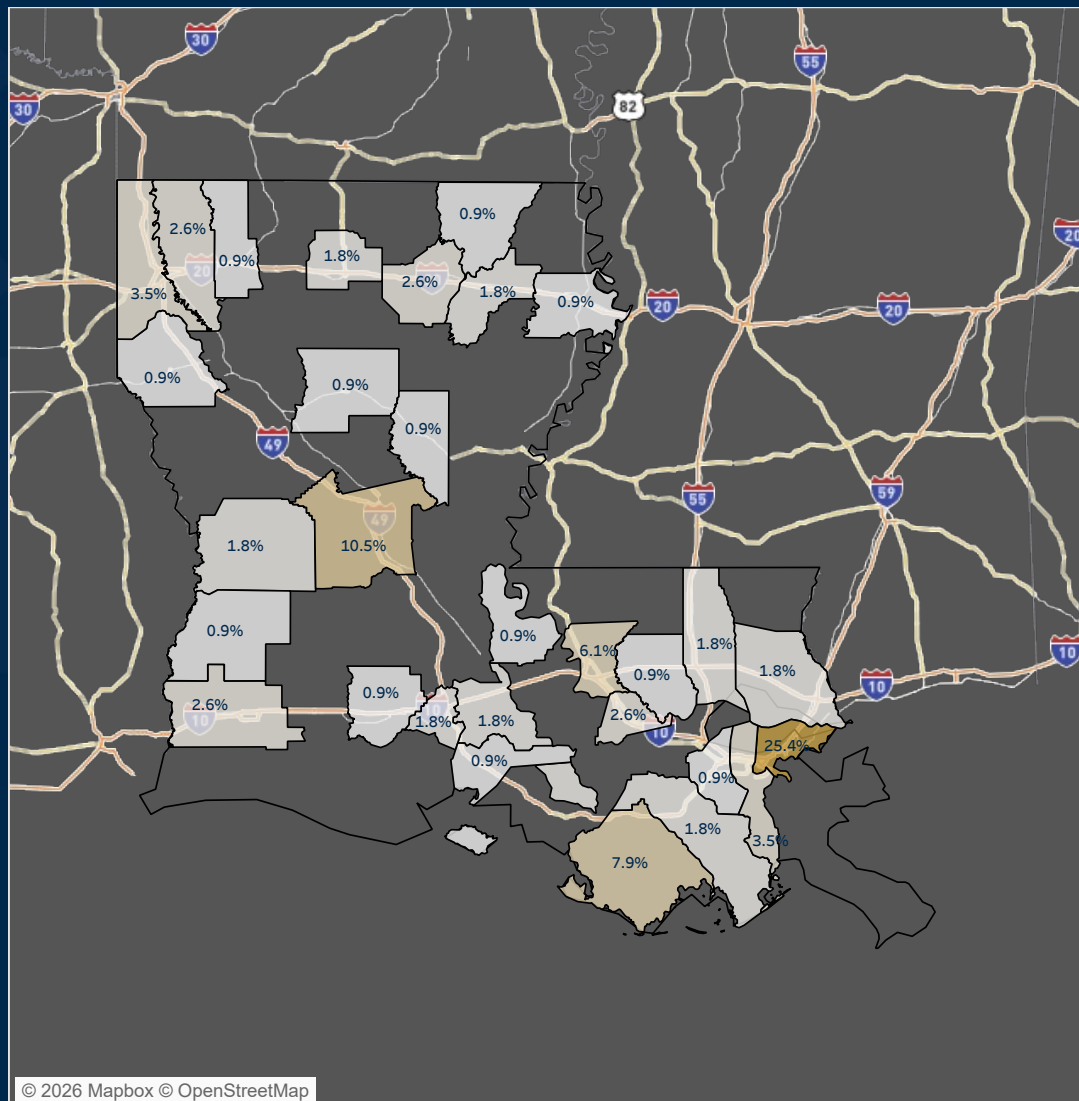
- Of the 114 use of force (only) events reported in 2025, Troop NOLA accounted for the highest percentage at 21.93%, followed by Troop E at 15.79% and Troop C at 11.40%.
- A location-based analysis identified that 25.4% of use of force (only) events occurred in Orleans Parish, followed by Rapides Parish at 10.5%. These two parishes are not only among the most populous in Louisiana but were also heavily involved in numerous proactive enforcement operations throughout the year.
- In 2025, a total of 78 subjects were involved in use-of-force events statewide. A demographic analysis of these subjects showed the following:
 - **Race:** 25.64% were white, 66.67% were Black, and 7.69% were Hispanic.
 - **Age:** 47.44% were between 20–34 years old, while 48.72% were between 35–64 years old.
 - **Sex:** 92.31% were male and 6.41% were female.
- A temporal analysis showed that the most common initiation times for use-of-force (only) events were 0000 hours and 1400 hours. Tuesday was the most frequent day of occurrence, and October recorded the highest number of use of force (only) events.

USES OF FORCE BY TROOP/SECTION

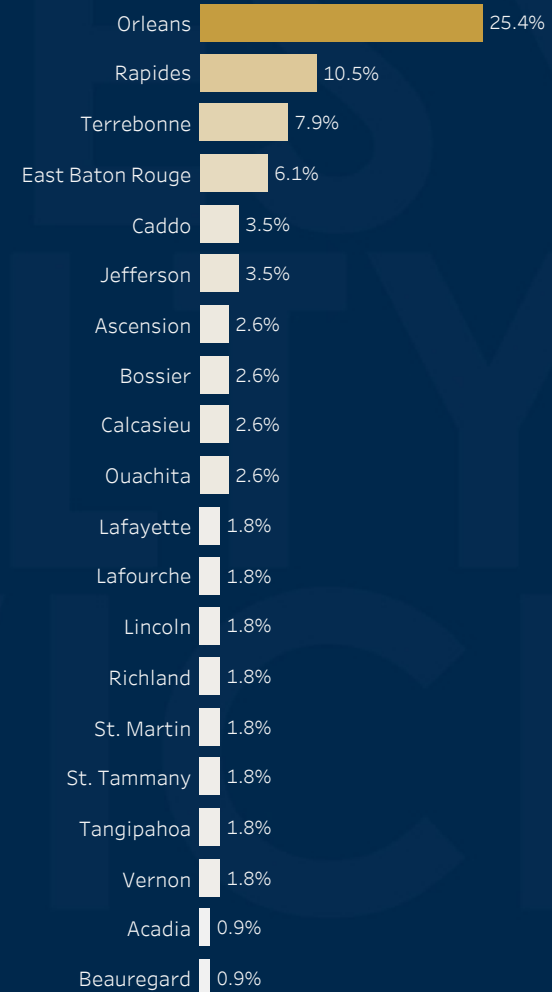


2025 Use of Force
Total Events
114

USES OF FORCE BY PARISH

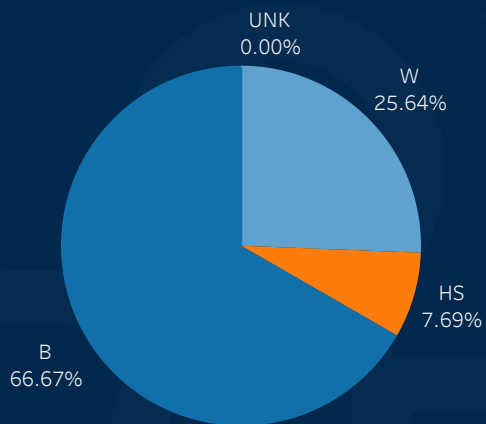


Parish Totals (Top 20)

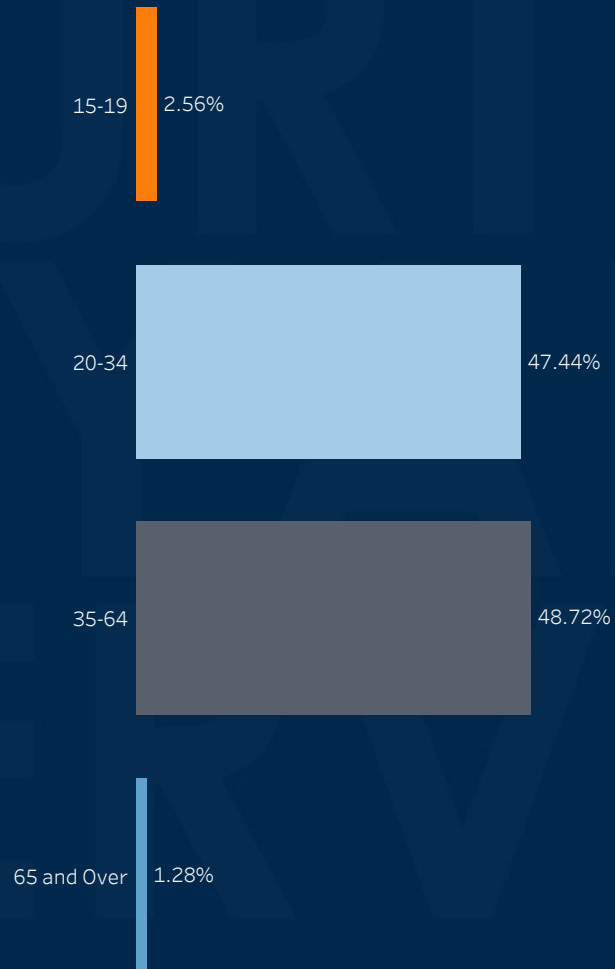


USE OF FORCE SUBJECT DEMOGRAPHICS

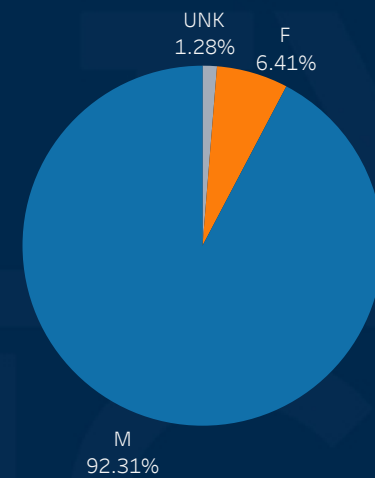
Race



Age

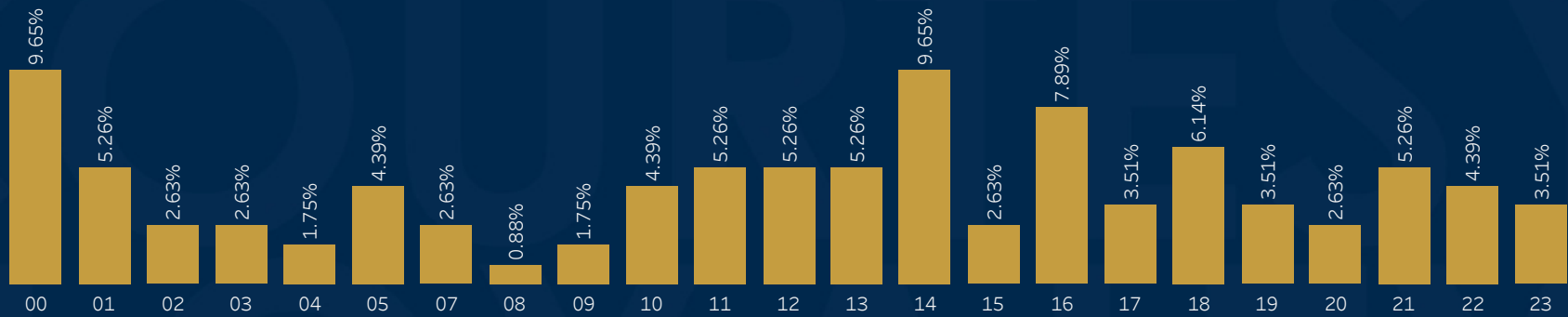


Sex

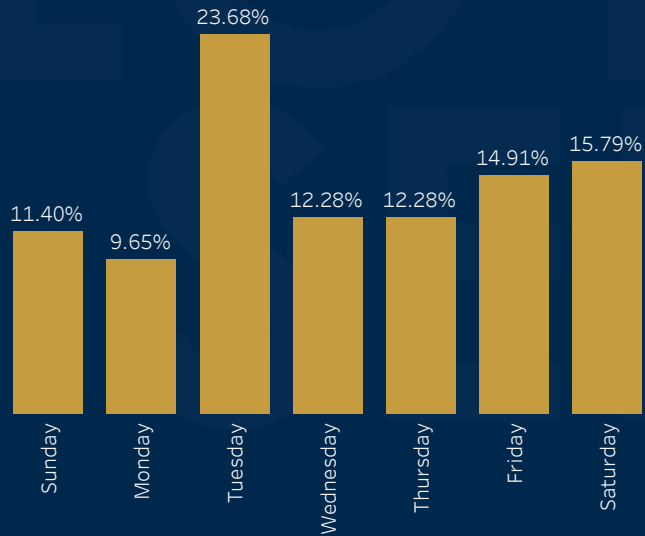


USE OF FORCE BY TIME AND DATE

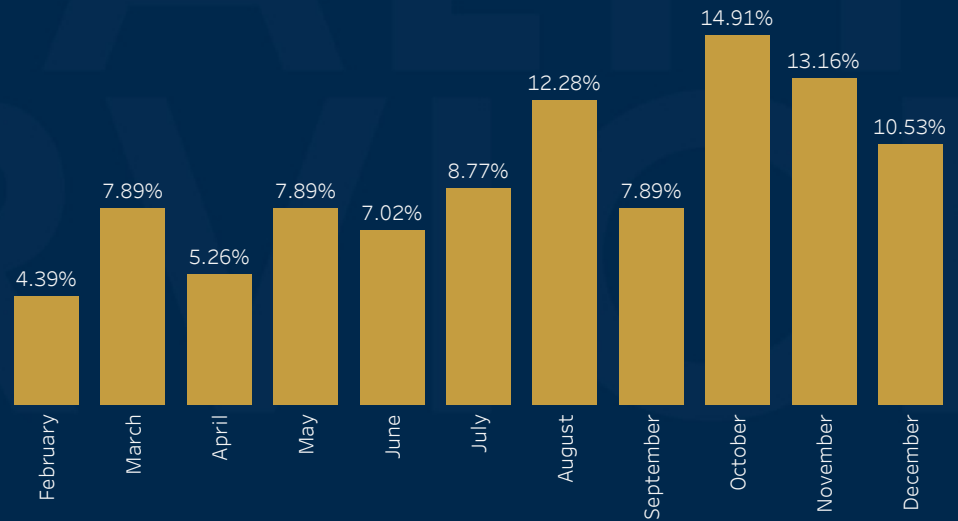
Hour of Day



Day of Week



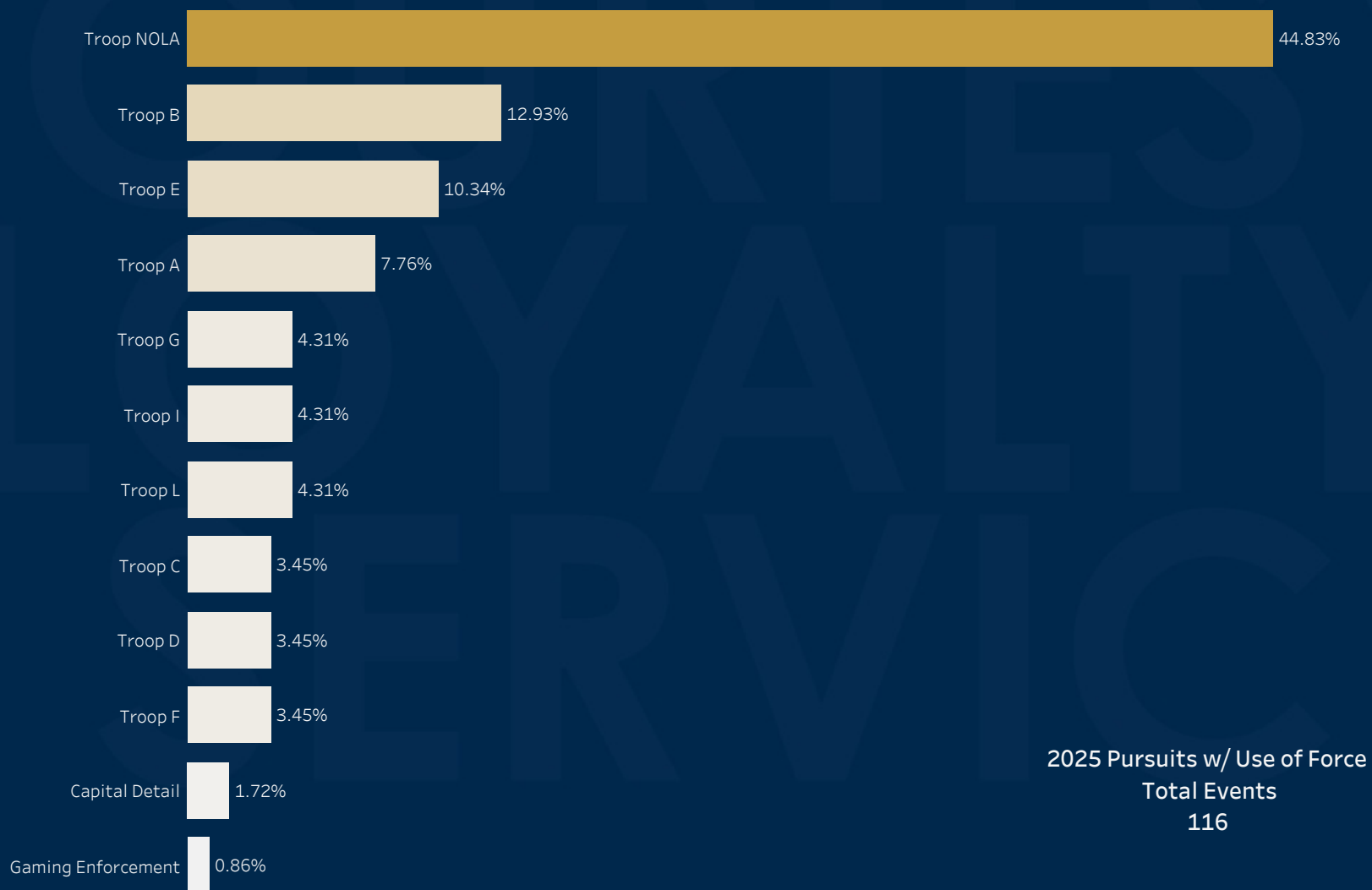
Month of Year



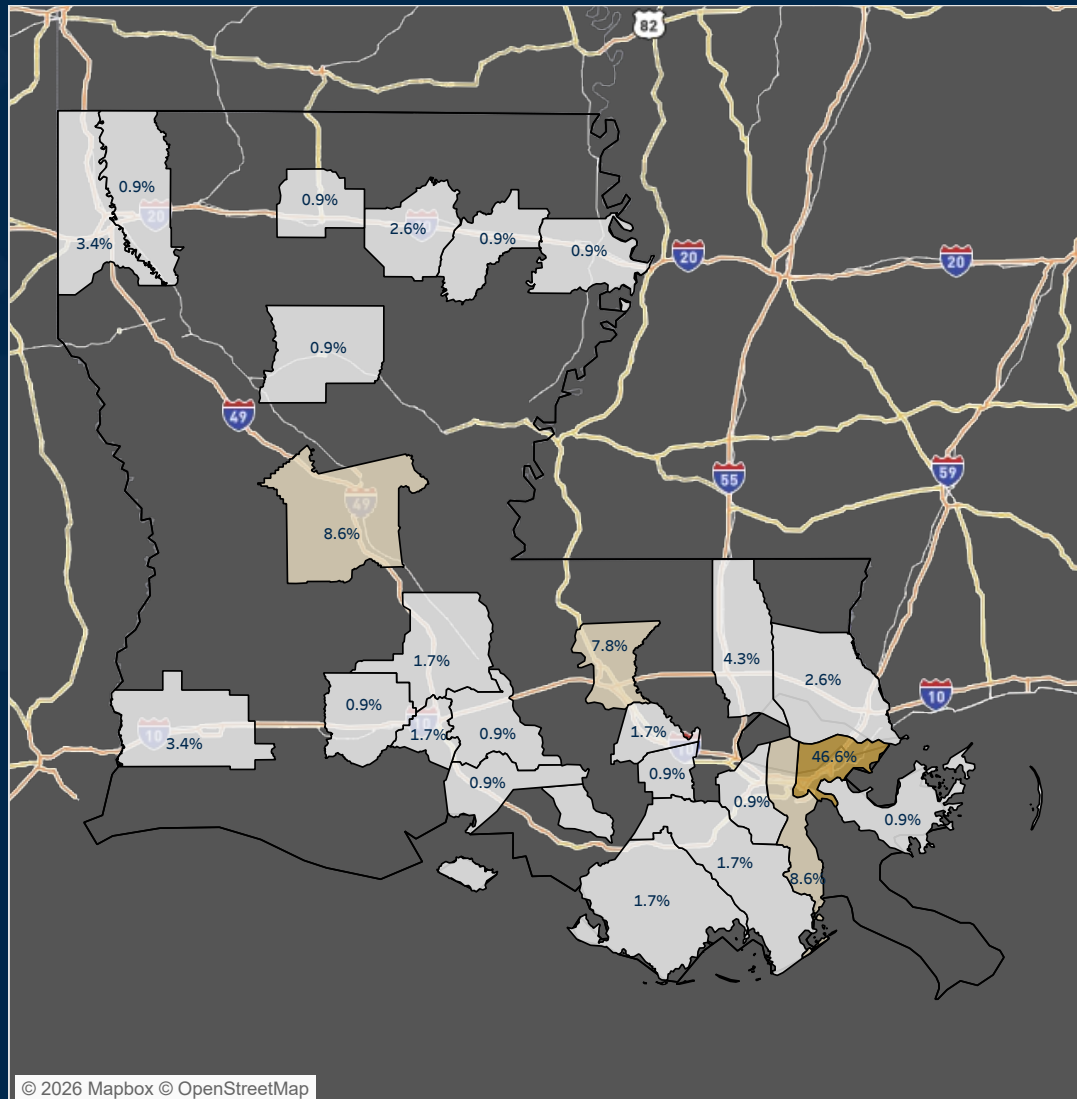
PURSUIT WITH USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

- Of the 116 pursuits that also involved use of force reported in 2025, Troop NOLA accounted for the highest number of incidents at 44.83%, followed by Troop B at 12.93% and Troop E at 10.34%.
- Orleans and Jefferson Parishes recorded the highest number of pursuits with use of force among all parishes in the state. These two parishes make up the metropolitan New Orleans area and were heavily involved in numerous proactive enforcement operations throughout the year.
- In 2025, a total of 177 subjects were involved in pursuit incidents that also included use of force. A demographic analysis of these subjects showed the following:
 - **Race:** 29.48% were white, 63.01% were Black, and 4.62% were Hispanic.
 - **Age:** 49.71% were between 20–34 years old, while 35.57% were between 35–64 years old.
 - **Sex:** 79.77% were male and 20.33% were female.
- A temporal analysis identified 2200 hours as the most common initiation time for pursuit events involving use of force. Friday was the most frequent day of occurrence, and October recorded the highest number of pursuits with use of force incidents.

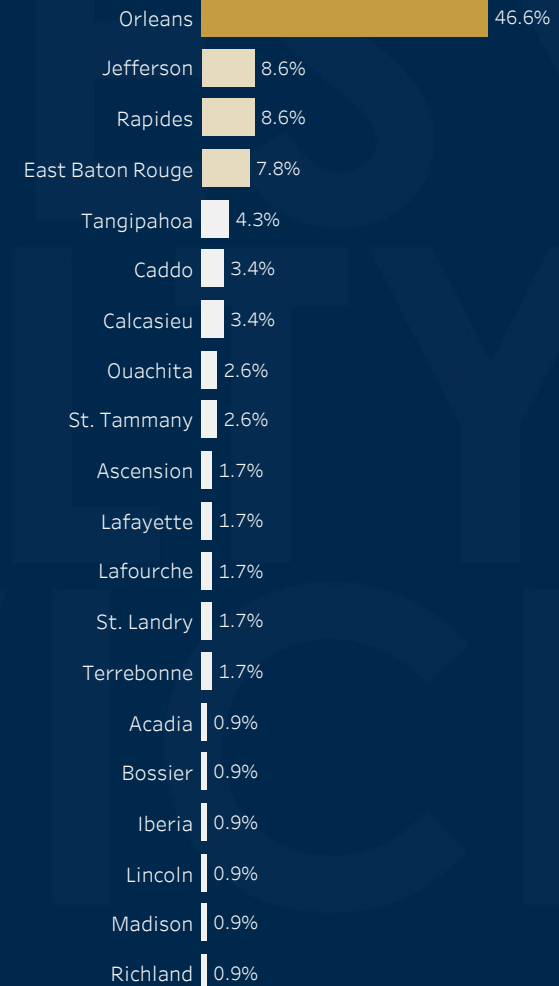
PURSUIT WITH USE OF FORCE BY TROOP/SECTION



PURSUIITS WITH USE OF FORCE BY PARISH

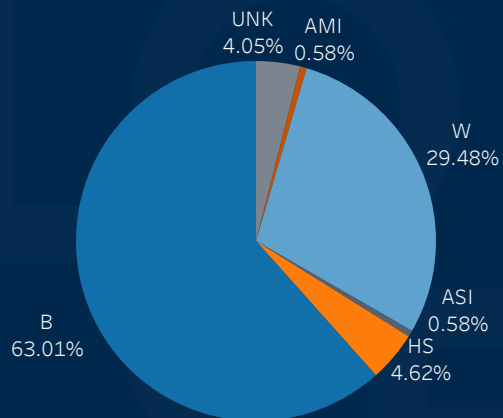


Parish Totals (Top 20)

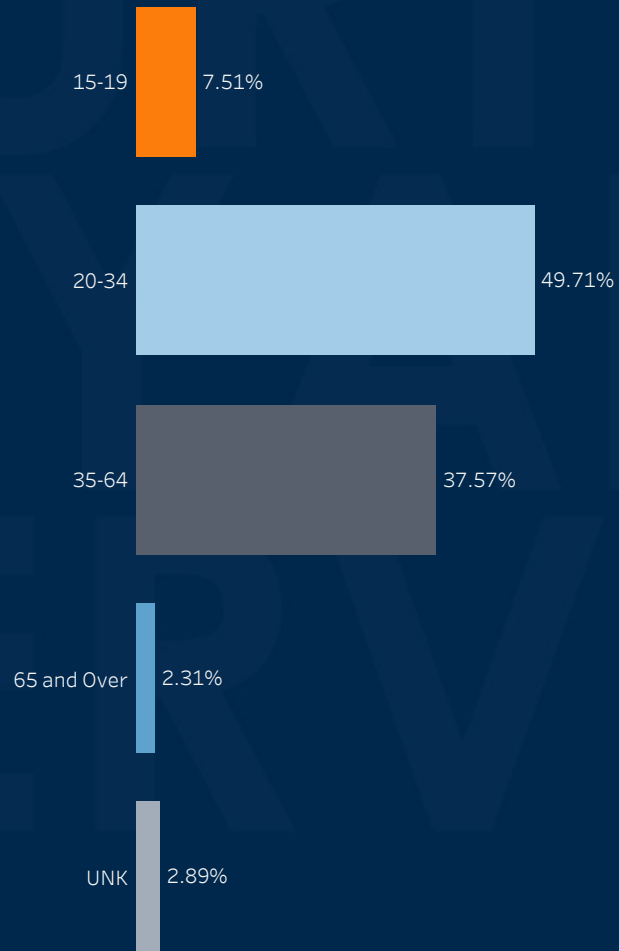


PURSUIT WITH USE OF FORCE SUBJECT DEMOGRAPHICS

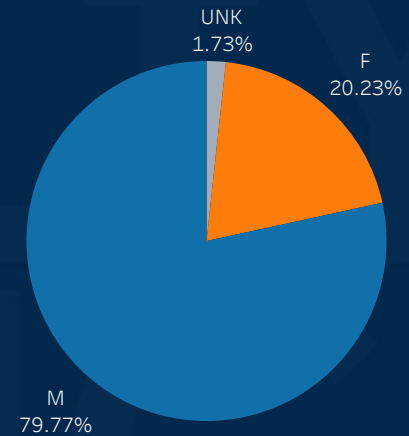
Race



Age

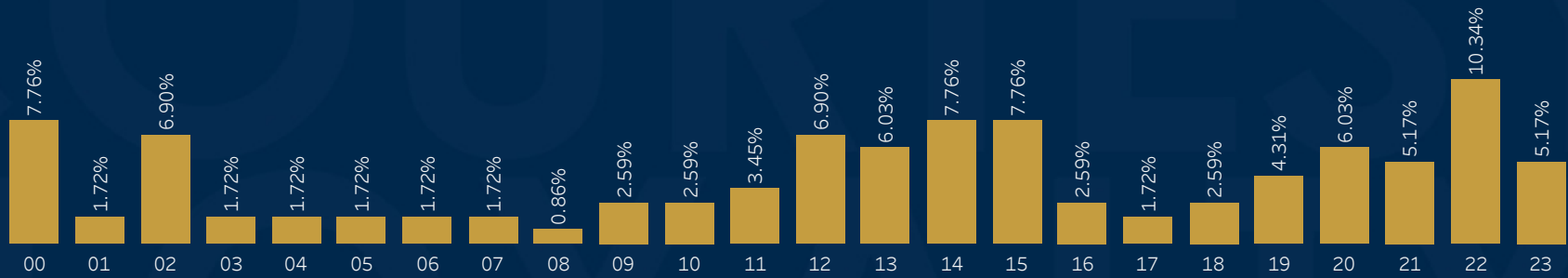


Sex

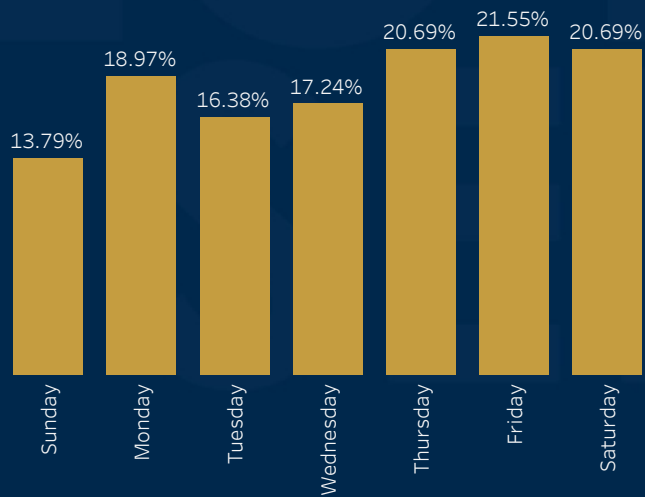


PURSUIT WITH USE OF FORCE BY TIME AND DATE

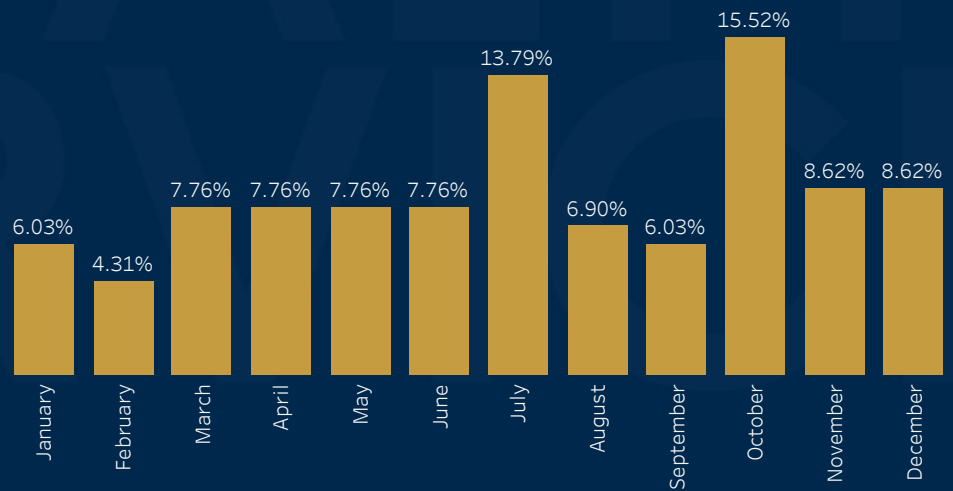
Hour of Day



Day of Week



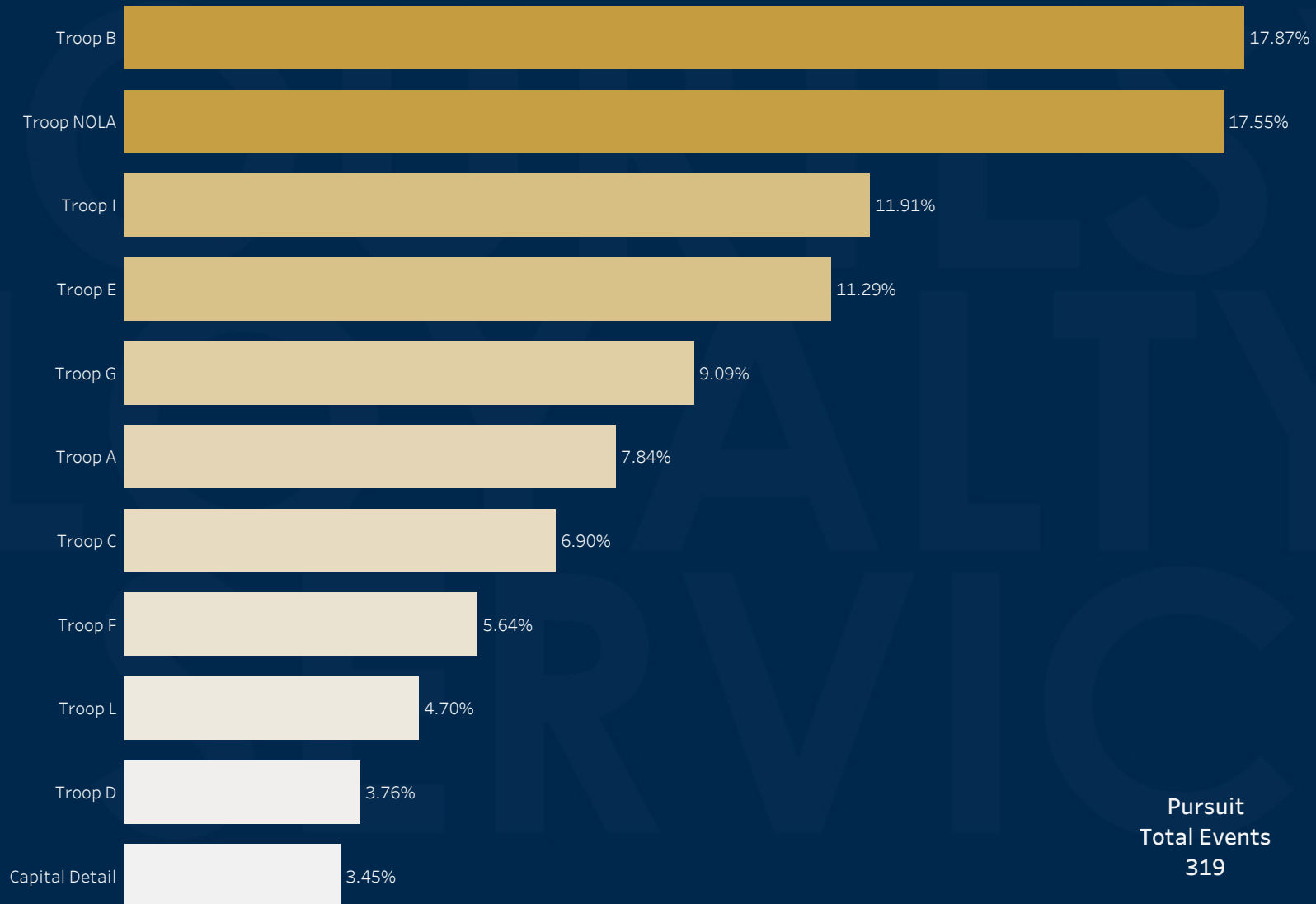
Month of Year



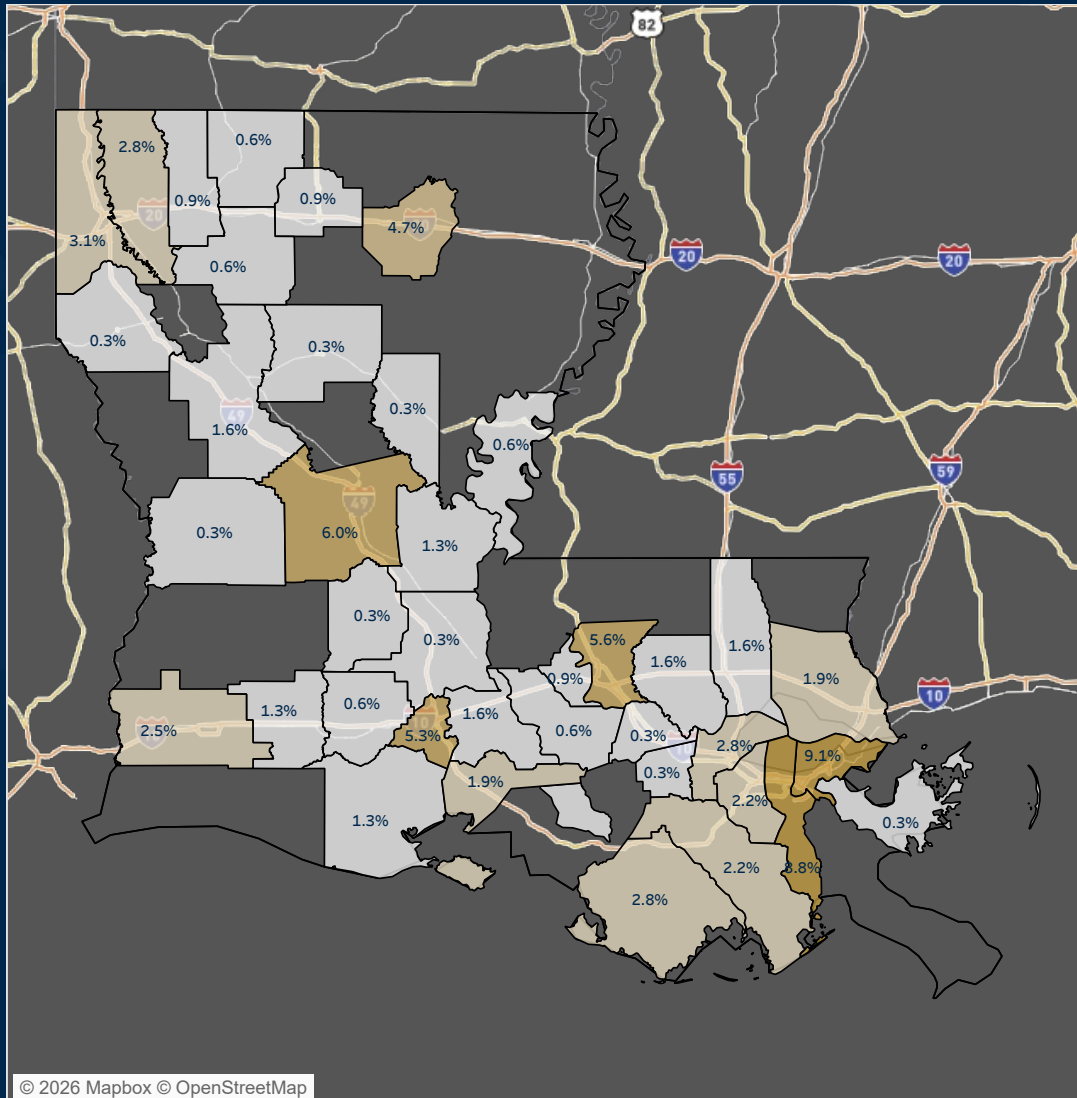
PURSUIT ANALYSIS

- Of the 319 pursuits reported in 2025, Troop B accounted for the highest number at 17.87%, followed closely by Troop NOLA at 17.55% and Troop I at 11.91%.
- Orleans and Jefferson Parishes recorded the highest number of pursuit incidents among all parishes in the state. These two parishes make up the metropolitan New Orleans area and were heavily involved in numerous proactive enforcement operations throughout the year.
- In 2025, a total of 360 subjects were involved in pursuit incidents statewide. A demographic analysis of these subjects showed the following:
 - **Race:** 33.61% were white, 57.42% were Black, and 2.80% were Hispanic.
 - **Age:** 53.50% were between 20–34 years old, while 28.29% were between 35–64 years old.
 - **Sex:** 77.59% were male and 19.05% were female.
- A temporal analysis identified 0000 hours as the most common initiation time for pursuit events, followed by 0100 hours. Friday was the most frequent day of occurrence, and March recorded the highest number of reported pursuit incidents.

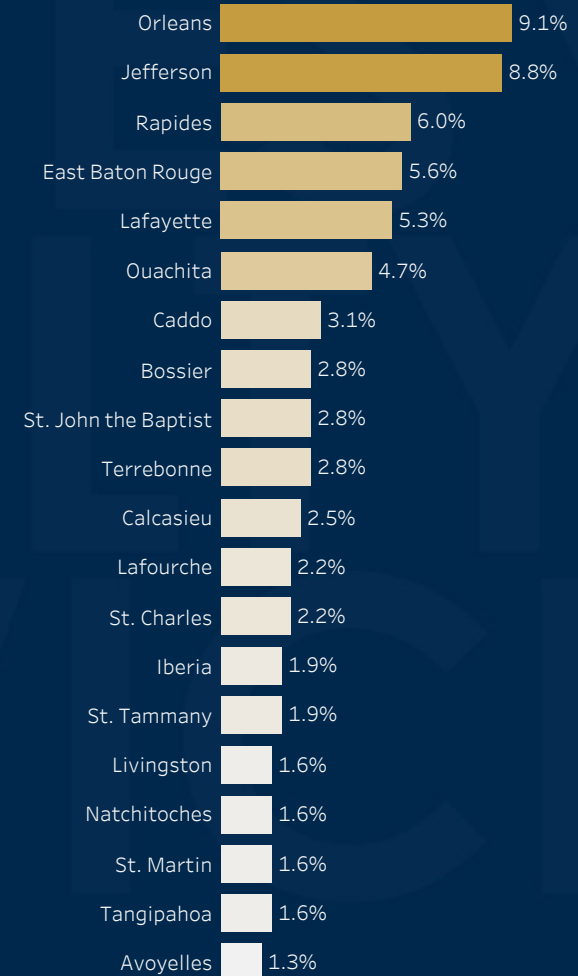
PURSUIITS BY TROOP/SECTION



PURSUIITS BY PARISH

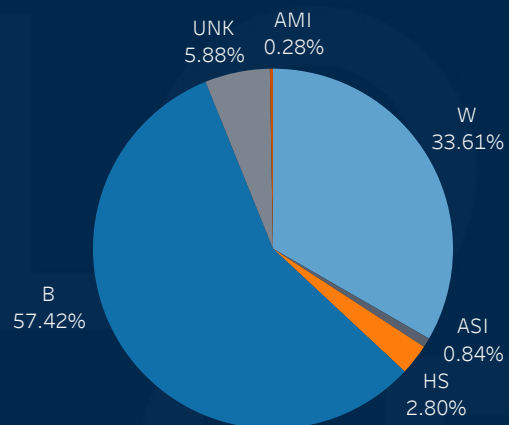


Parish Totals (Top 20)

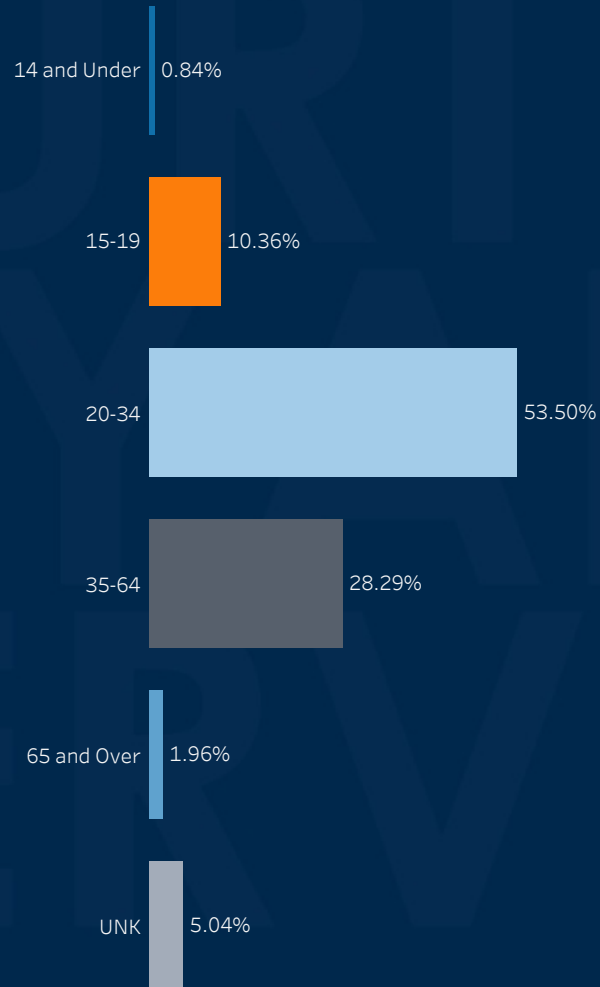


PURSUIT SUBJECT DEMOGRAPHICS

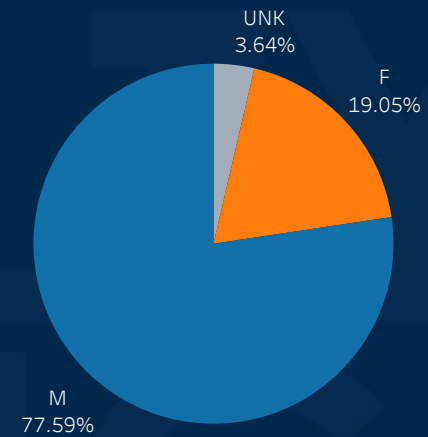
Race



Age

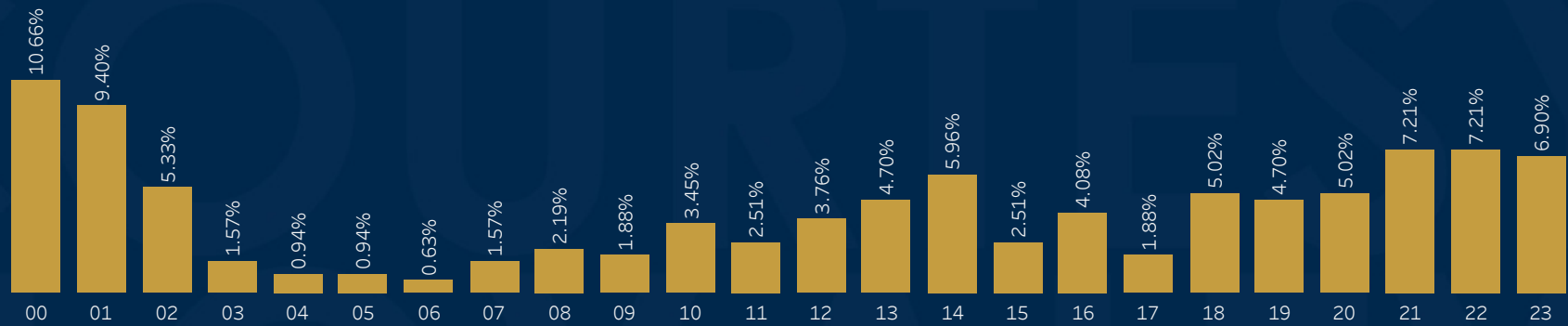


Sex

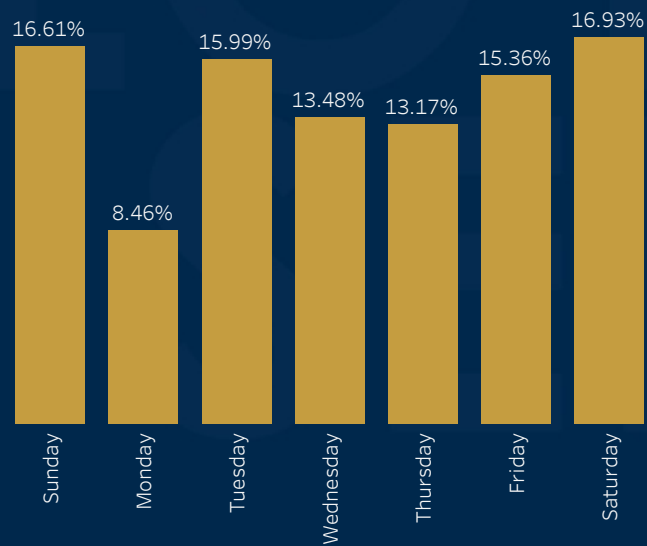


PURSUIT BY TIME AND DATE

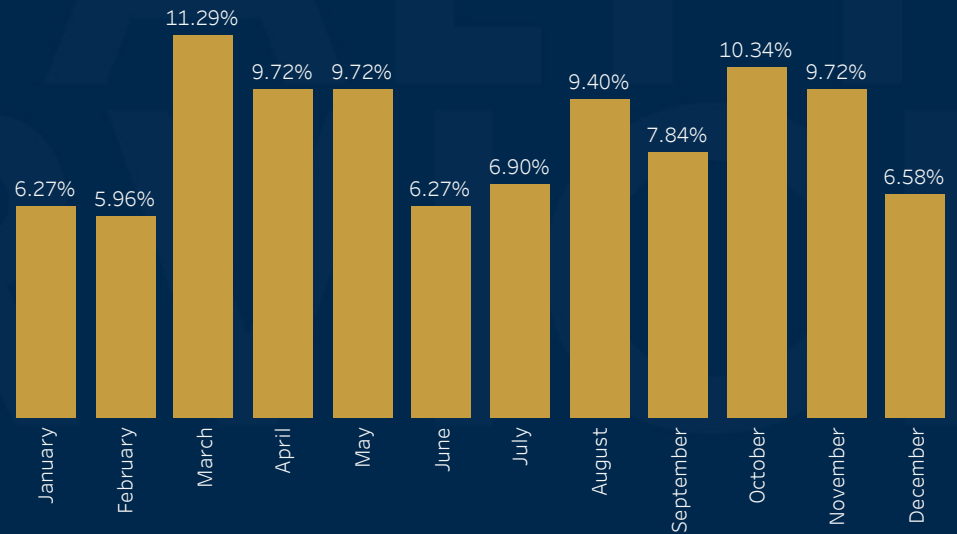
Hour of Day



Day of Week



Month of Year



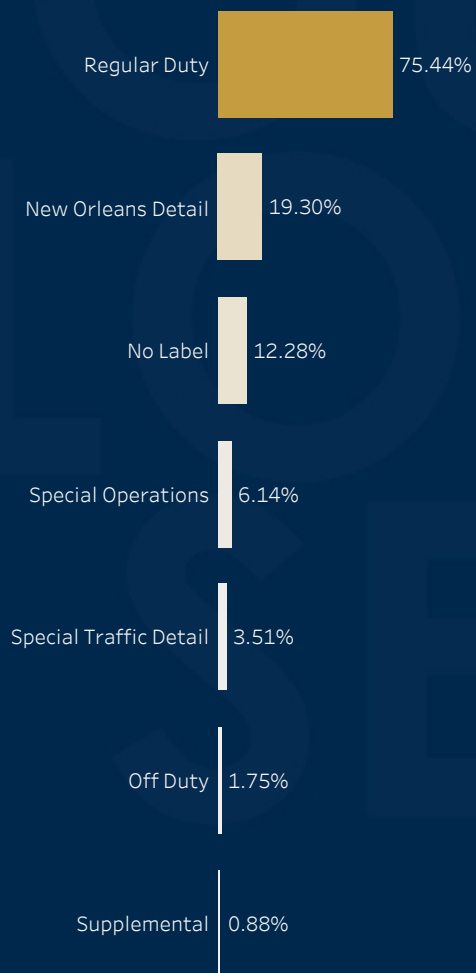
ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS

In addition to the analysis above, we also examined the duty status of Troopers and Officers during incidents involving pursuits and use of force, their years of service, the types of force employed, injury severity, and the techniques used to terminate pursuits.

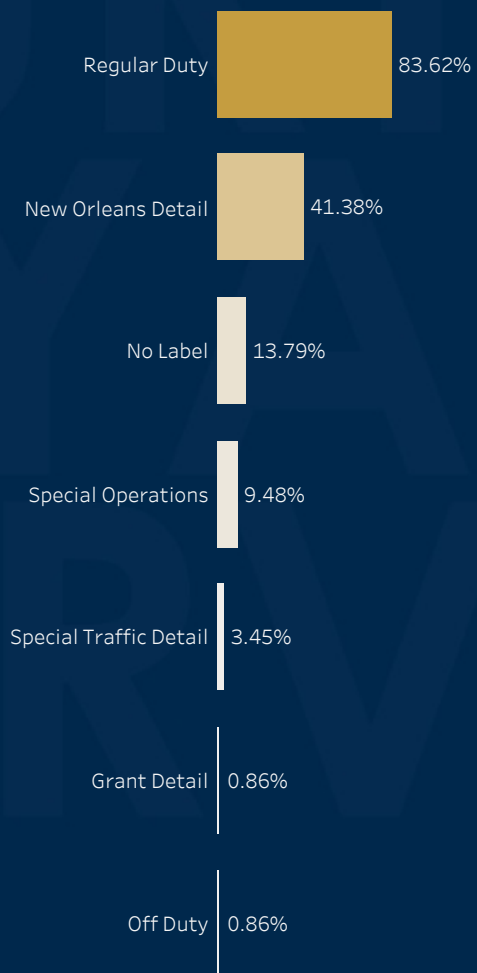
- The majority of incidents involving pursuits or use of force occurred while personnel were in a regular duty status. Throughout the year, LSP deploys Troopers and Officers to the New Orleans area to support various enforcement initiatives, special events, and crowd-control operations. These activities are documented under the New Orleans Detail label. To distinguish between incidents occurring during special details and regular duty, personnel affix the appropriate label when documenting use-of-force events.
- In 2025, Troopers and Officers with less than two years of service recorded the highest number of use of force incidents, followed by those with five to nine years of service. This section provides a more detailed examination of years-of-service trends.
- The primary type of force employed during incidents involving only use of force was the effective deployment of tasers (42.2%). In contrast, the primary type of force used during pursuits involving use of force was vehicle intervention (44%).
- In 2025, most use of force incidents resulted in minor injuries. However, five incidents resulted in serious injuries, and two incidents involved the death of the subject.
- An analysis of pursuit-related incidents showed that 74.2% of pursuits ended with a successful apprehension. The most effective technique used to terminate pursuits was vehicle intervention (48.8%), followed by tire deflation devices (24.8%).

PURSUIT AND USE OF FORCE BY DETAIL

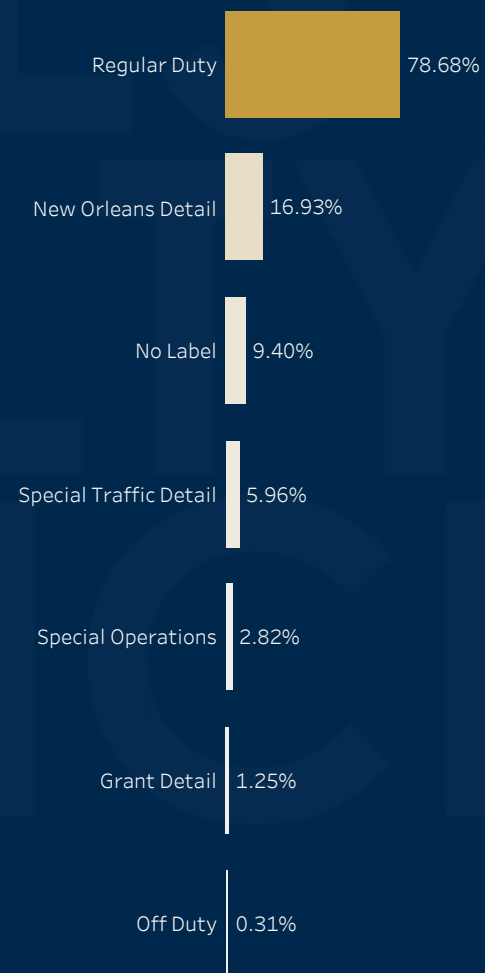
Use of Force



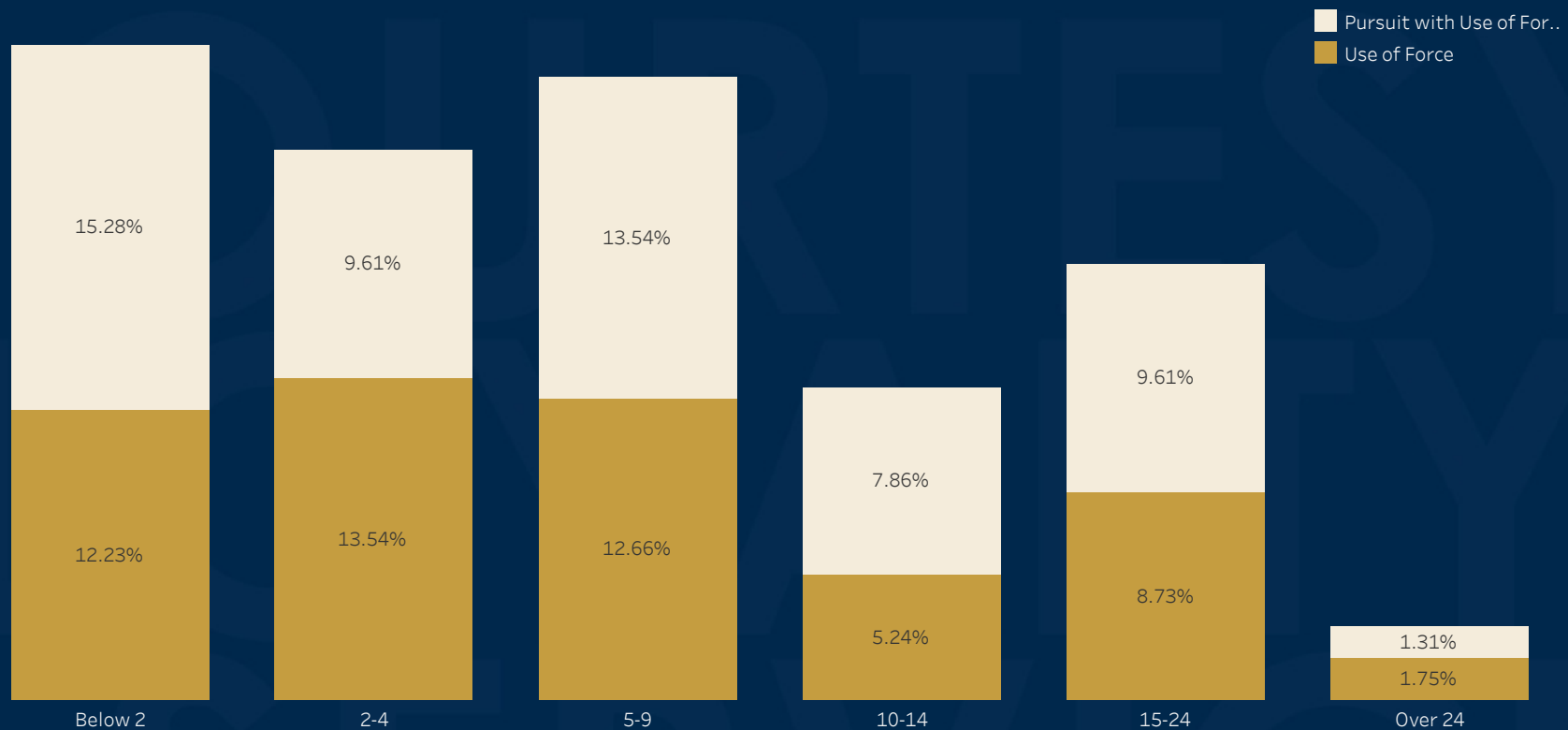
Pursuit with Use of Force



Pursuit



TOTAL USE OF FORCE BY YEARS OF SERVICE



A possible explanation for why the “Below 2” years group accounts for the highest number of use of force incidents is the shift in overall workforce experience. In recent years, increased recruiting efforts combined with the retirement of more seasoned troopers have lowered the average experience level across the agency. As a result, newly graduated troopers are being deployed into details that place them in select urban areas where targeted crime-reduction efforts are underway. These assignments often involve higher-risk encounters, which may contribute to the elevated number of use of force incidents within this experience group.

The next highest group, troopers with 5 to 9 years of service, typically includes personnel selected for proactive enforcement details due to their demonstrated experience and motivation. Troopers in this range are often viewed as having an optimal balance of operational knowledge and drive, making them well-suited for assignments such as Mobile Field Force, Mardi Gras operations, and other special enforcement initiatives. Their frequent involvement in these high-activity details likely contributes to their elevated number of use-of-force incidents.

TYPE OF USE OF FORCE EMPLOYED

Use of Force

Taser Effective	41.2%
Hands On Effective	23.7%
Taser Ineffective	12.3%
Defensive Tactics Effective	8.8%
Drive Stun Effective	6.1%
Drive Stun Ineffective	2.6%
Vehicle Intervention Unsuccessful	0.9%
Stop Sticks Effective	0.9%
Hands On Ineffective	0.9%
Discharge of a Firearm Effective	0.9%
Defensive Tactics Ineffective	0.9%
Chemical Agent Effective	0.9%

Pursuit with Use of Force

Vehicle Intervention Successful	44.0%
Taser Effective	22.4%
Taser Ineffective	10.3%
Vehicle Intervention Unsuccessful	8.6%
Hands On Effective	3.4%
None - Pursuit Only	1.7%
Weapon Strike	0.9%
Vehicle Intervention	0.9%
Vehicle Intercept Successful	0.9%
Tire Deflation Devices Unsuccessful	0.9%
Stop Sticks Effective	0.9%
Legal Intervention	0.9%
Hands on Ineffective	0.9%
Firearm Discharged Uneffective	0.9%
Firearm Discharged Effective	0.9%
Drive Stun Effective	0.9%
Discharge of Firearm Effective	0.9%

USE OF FORCE SUBJECT AND OFFICER SEVERITIES BY RACE

Subject Injury Severity

	AMI	ASI	B	HS	UNK	W
No Injury			129	9	2	30
Minor Injury			37	5	1	17
Moderate Injury			2			1
Serious Injury			1			
Unconsciousness			1			
Death			1			1
Unknown	1	2	92	7	27	40
Grand Total	1	2	171	14	28	63

Officer Injury Severity

	AMI	ASI	B	HS	UNK	W
Minor Injury						7
Moderate Injury						1
Serious Injury			1			
Not Reported	1	15	51	3	2	178
Grand Total	1	15	51	3	2	185

*Both Pursuits and Pursuits with Use of Force incidents are tabulated in these tables.

PURSUIT TERMINATION TECHNIQUES, SUCCESS, AND RESULTS

Pursuit Termination Techniques and Success

Vehicle Intervention Successful	48.8%
Tire Deflation Devices Successful	24.8%
Vehicle Intervention Unsuccessful	13.6%
Rolling Roadblock Successful	8.0%
Rolling Roadblock Unsuccessful	6.4%
Vehicle Intercept Successful	5.6%
Tire Deflation Devices Unsuccessful	4.8%
Stationary Roadblock Unsuccessful	3.2%
Vehicle Intercept Unsuccessful	1.6%

Pursuit Result

Pursuit with Apprehension	74.2%
Pursuit without Apprehension	16.7%
Pursuit Terminated/Safety (Trooper)	6.8%
Pursuit Terminated/Safety (Supervisor)	2.6%

*Both Pursuits and Pursuits with Use of Force incidents are tabulated in these tables.

USE OF FORCE/PURSUIT RESULTING IN FIU CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
Cases Opened	11	5	5
General Use of Force	1	1	4
In Custody Death/Significant Injury	5	0	1
Investigative Assists	0	0	0
Medical Incident	0	0	0
Narcotics Investigation	0	0	0
Offender Arrests	2	1	0
Officer Arrests	0	0	0
Officer-Involved Shootings	3	1	0
Ramming (Vehicle)	2	0	0
Unintentional Discharge	0	2	0