

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT  
REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



Year 2005

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Chief of Police

Final Report

## **Use of Reportable Response Resistance (Force) Data Collection**

Despite Fresno police officers routine use of verbal commands, and attempts to negotiate peaceful solutions when involved in adversarial situations, there are times when physical force is necessary to make an arrest, prevent an escape, overcome resistance, or defend against injury to officers or citizens. Officers use force as a last resort, with the vast majority of confrontations resolved with very little, if any, force applied. On rare occasions, deadly force must be used; however, the public is often unaware of the vast majority of potentially deadly confrontations that are peacefully resolved without resorting to deadly force.

Until recently, the Department had no method to determine the number of times officers used non-lethal means to resolve potentially lethal situations, losing critical information needed to illustrate this important fact.

Effective March 31, 2003, the Professional Standards Unit began reviewing police reports and other force data for comparative analysis and composite reporting. This information is used to determine effectiveness and necessity of the force used, reliability of equipment, training needs, policy modifications, etc.

The Department defines reportable force as any force when:

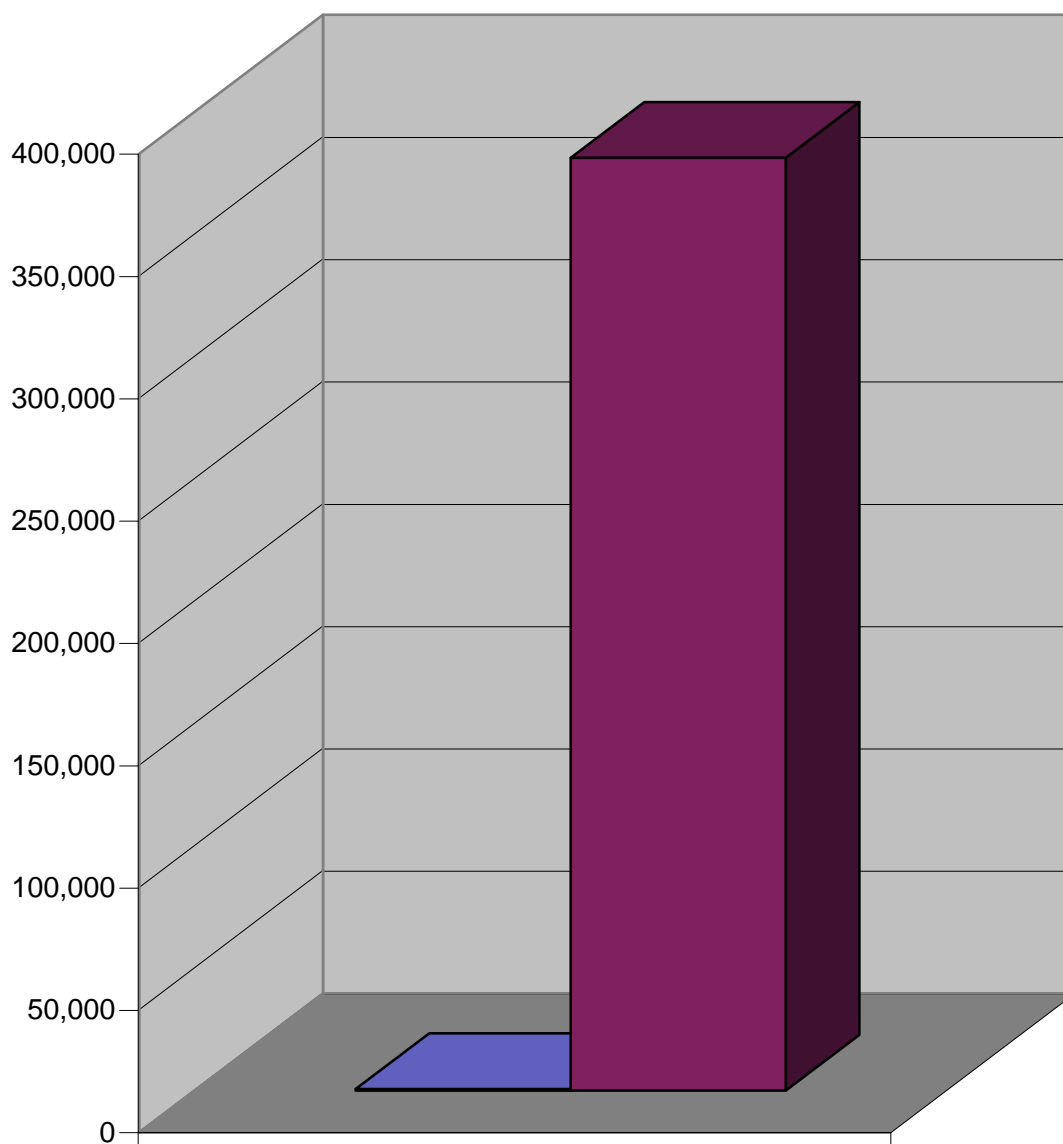
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (i.e., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (i.e., flashlight, clipboard, etc); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display) a department issued weapon (i.e., electronic immobilizing device, less-lethal impact projectile, chemical agents, baton, firearm, etc.).

Fresno police officers applied force in 637 incidents while responding to 381,304 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in less than one-fifth of one percent (0.17%) of all calls for service for this reporting period.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Calls For Service (CFS) vs. Reportable Response Resistance (Force) Incidents	1
Suspect Demographics	2
Daily Crime Bulletin (Wanted Persons) By Race	3
Force Incidents By Day Of Week, City-Wide	4
Force Incidents By Hour Of Day, City-Wide	4
Force Incidents By Policing District	5
All Calls For Service (CFS) By Policing District	5
Reportable Force Incidents By District	6
Part I Crimes By Zone	7
Force Incidents By Gender Of Suspects	8
Reported Crimes By Age and Race Of Suspects	8
Reportable Force Incidents By Age and Race Of Suspects	8-10
Type Of CFS Resulting In Reportable Force Incidents	11
Suspect's Actions Necessitating The Use of Force	12
Reportable Force Incidents By Type Of CFS and Suspect's Action	12
Suspect's Drug/Alcohol Use With Reportable Force Applied	13
Suspect Weapons With Reportable Force Applied	13
Reportable Force Used By Officers	14
Officer Safety Issues, Weapon Retention	15-16
Suspect Medical Review After Reportable Force Applied	17
Officers Assaulted	17
Officers Injured	18
Supervisor On Scene When Reportable Force Applied	18

## Calls For Service (CFS) vs. Reportable Response Resistance (Force) Incidents



■ FORCE USED

**Total**

**637**

■ CALLS FOR SERVICE

**381,304**

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.  
0.17% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

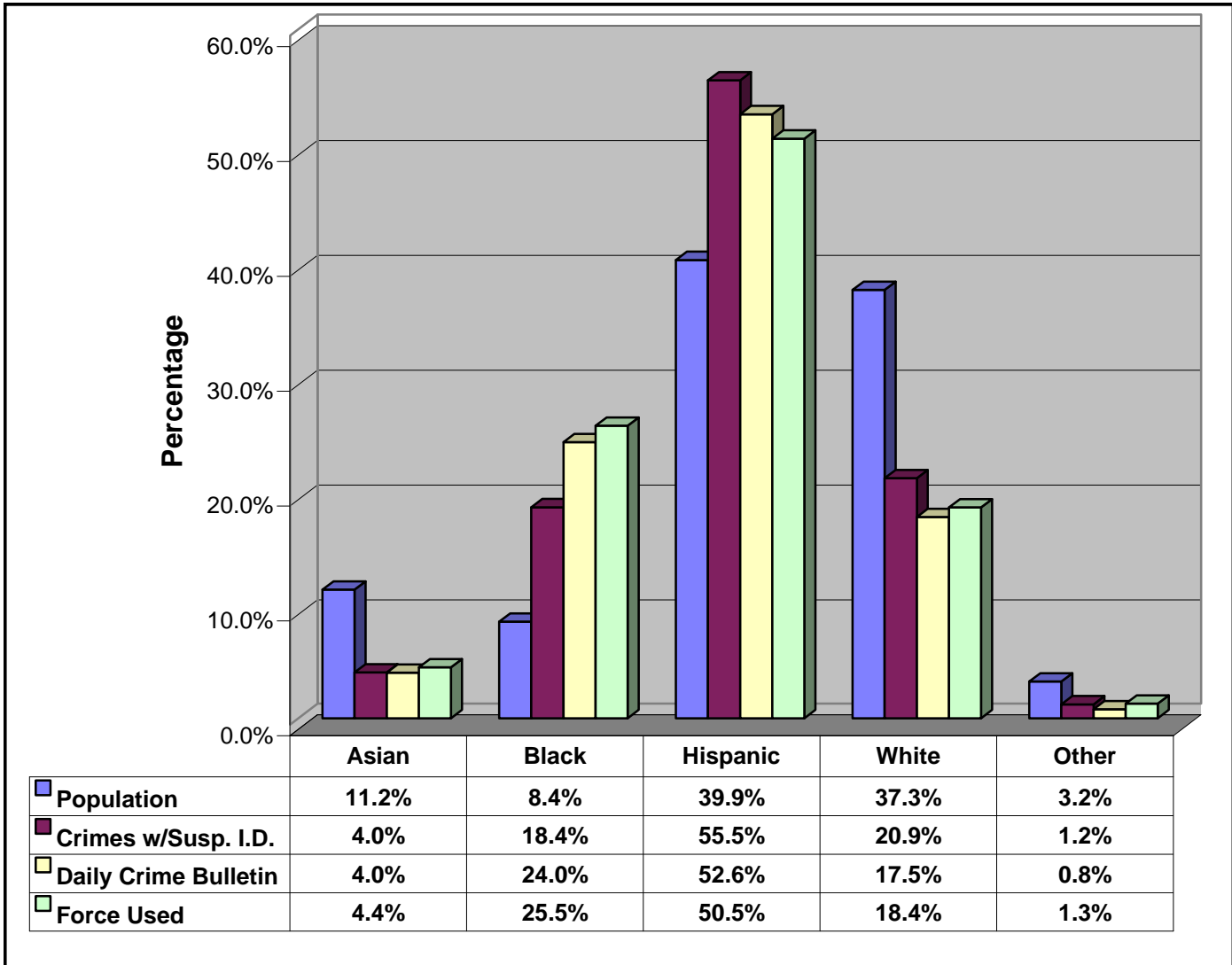
### Suspect Demographics

	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
<b>City of Fresno Pop. (427,652)*</b>	48,028	35,763	170,520	159,473	13,868
<b>Percentage</b>	11.2%	8.4%	39.9%	37.3%	3.2%
<b>Crimes with Suspect's Race/Age Identified (68,737)</b>	2,737	12,629	38,177	14,366	828
<b>Percentage</b>	4.0%	18.4%	55.5%	20.9%	1.2%
<b>Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (1773)**</b>	71	431	943	314	14
<b>Percentage</b>	4.0%	24.0%	52.6%	17.5%	0.8%
<b>Force Applications (632)***</b>	28	161	319	116	8
<b>Percentage</b>	4.4%	25.5%	50.5%	18.4%	1.3%

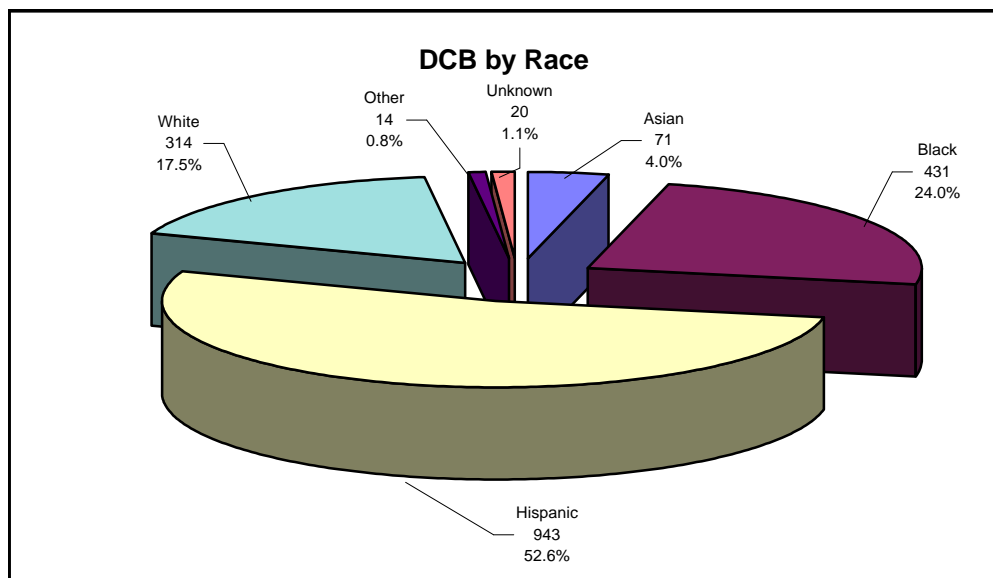
\* 2000 Census

\*\* 20 persons or 1.1% were listed as 'unknown' (see page 3 for definition of Daily Crime Bulletin - DCB)

\*\*\* Of the 637 reportable force cases, 5 had no age or race data available



**DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE  
LISTINGS – 1793**

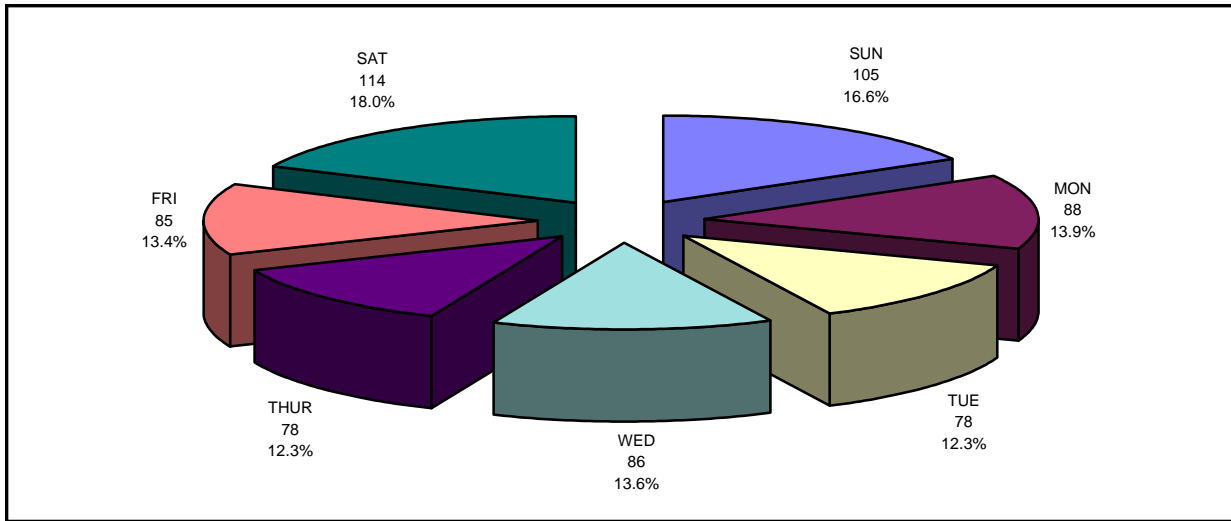


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	52.6%
	Black	-	24.0%
	White	-	17.5%
	Asian	-	4.0%
	Unknown	-	1.1%
	Other	-	0.8%

The Daily Crime Bulletin (DCB) is a restricted, law enforcement use only document, issued department wide to all sworn personnel and twelve other local/state agencies to assist in locating/arresting suspects and wanted persons. The DCB is issued seven days a week and typically contains the following information:

- 1) Felonies with known, at-large suspects
- 2) Wanted parolees
- 3) Officer safety information (vehicle occupants in possession of firearms, possible armed subjects, etc.)

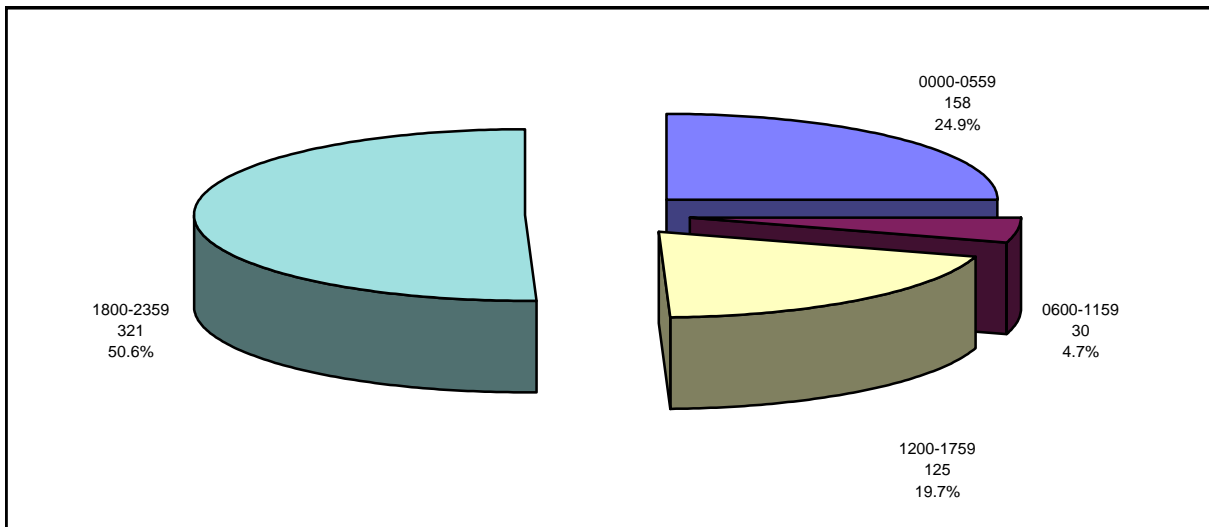
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Saturday	-	18.0%
Sunday	-	16.6%
Monday	-	13.9%
Wednesday	-	13.6%
Friday	-	13.4%
Thursday	-	12.3%
Tuesday	-	12.3%

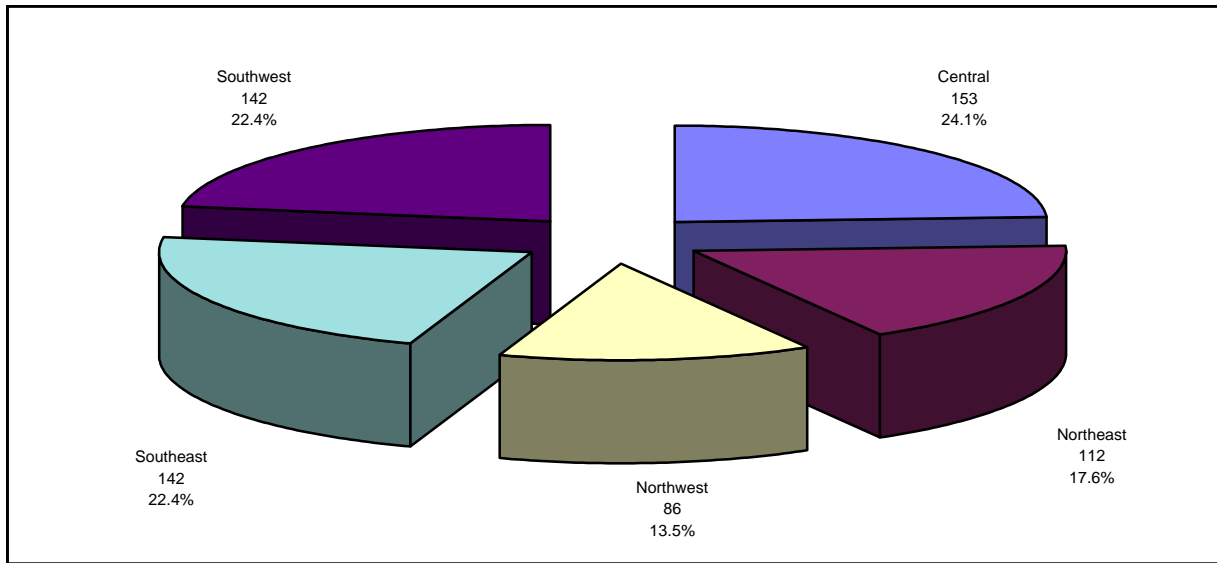
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	50.6%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	24.9%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	19.7%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	4.7%

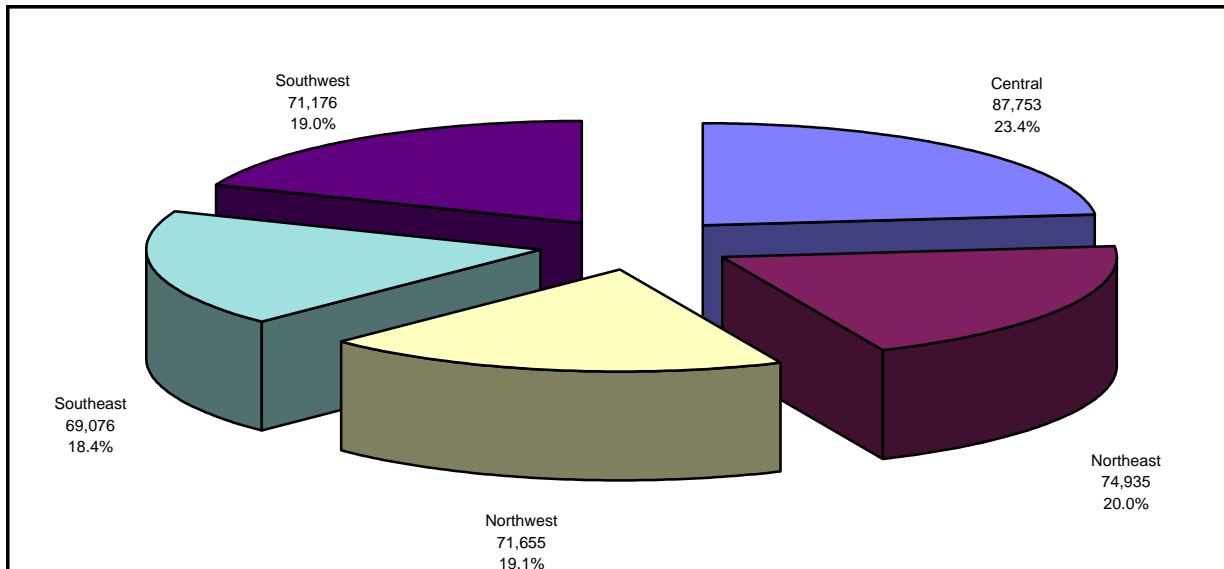
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT\*



Of the 637 force incidents, 2 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Central	-	24.1%
	Southeast	-	22.4%
	Southwest	-	22.4%
	Northeast	-	17.6%
	Northwest	-	13.5%

### ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT\*

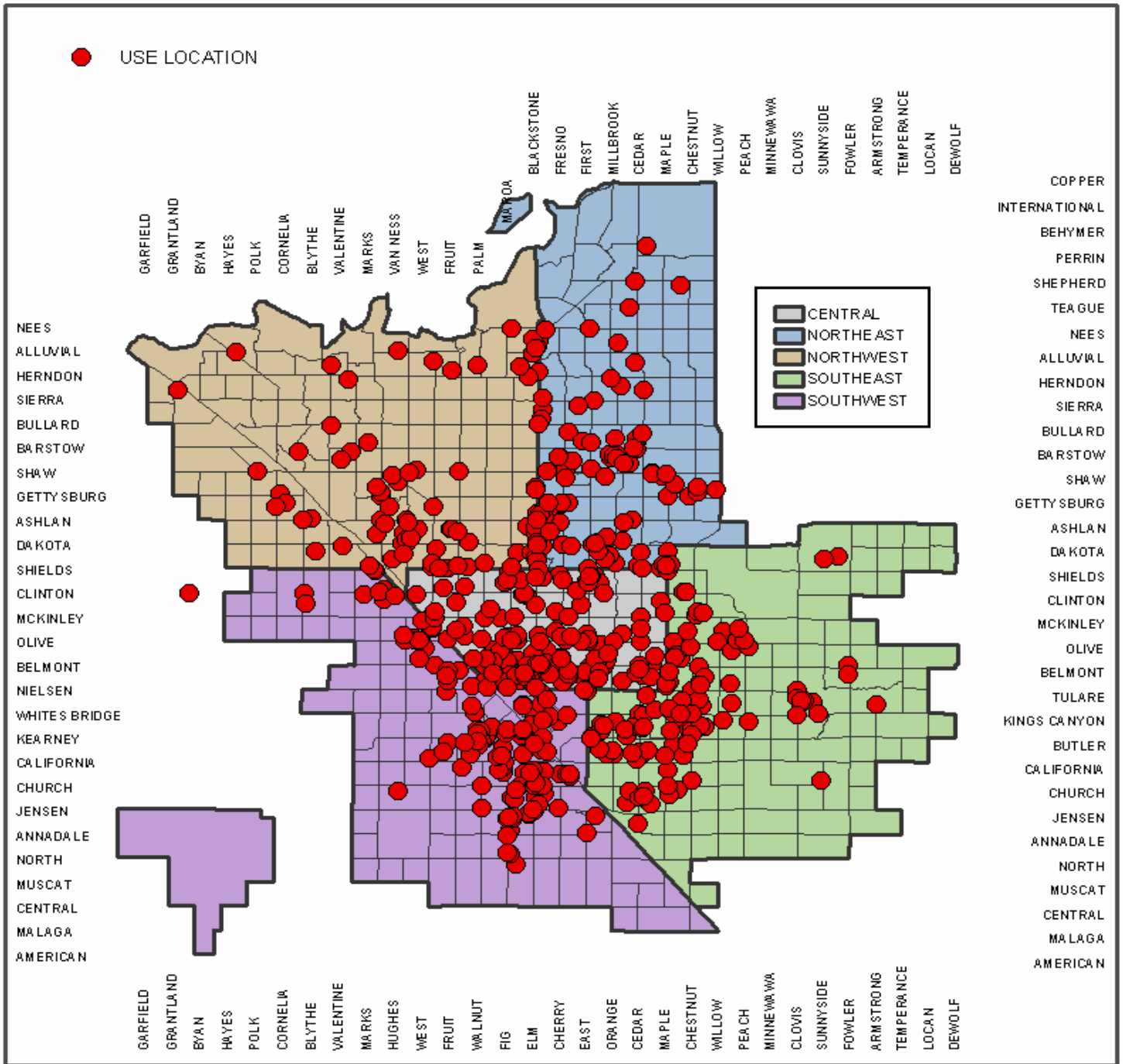


Of the 381,304 CFS, 6,709 were not assigned to a specific district.

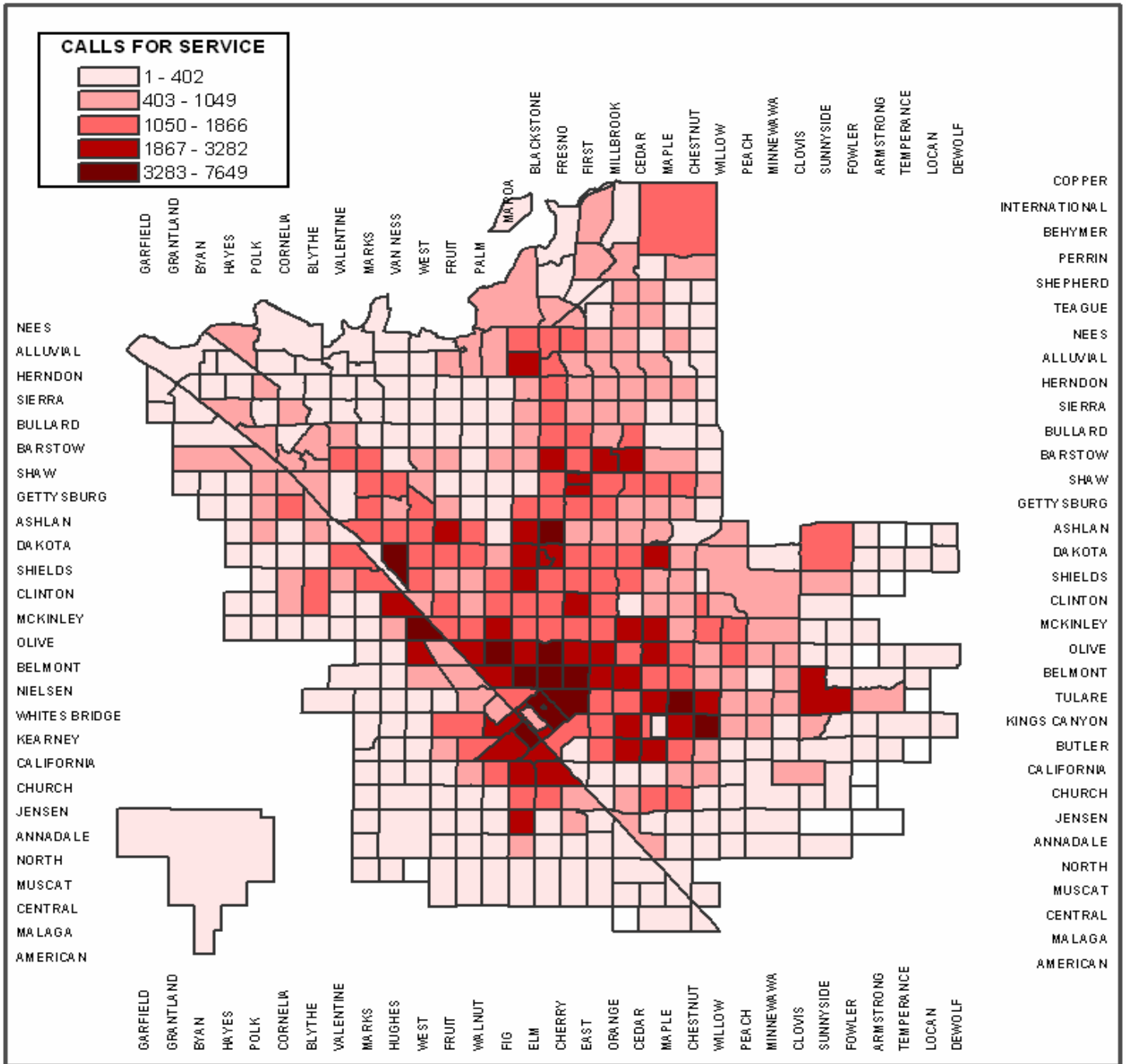
Order by District:	Central	-	23.4%
	Northeast	-	20.0%
	Northwest	-	19.1%
	Southwest	-	19.0%
	Southeast	-	18.4%

\* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

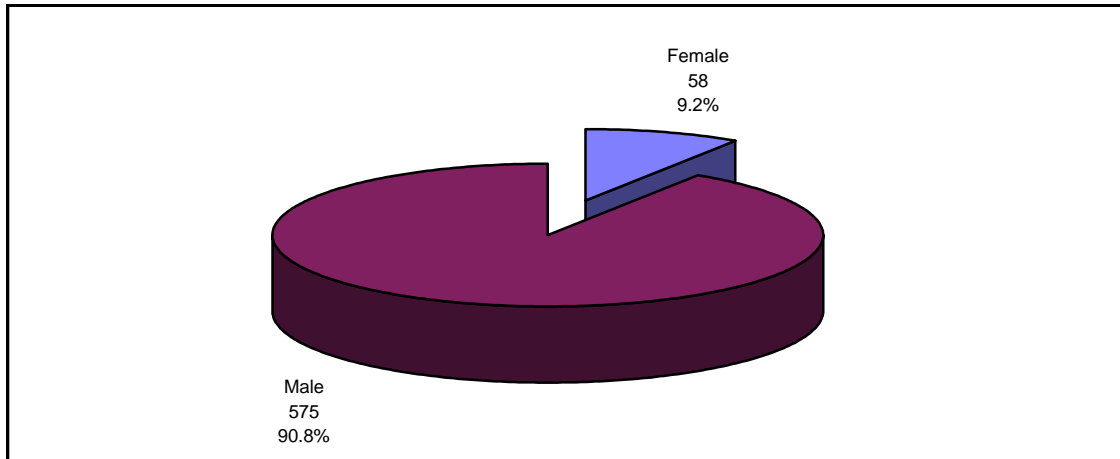
# FORCE USED BY DISTRICT



# PART I CRIMES BY ZONE



## FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 637 force incidents, 4 had no gender data available.

## REPORTED CRIMES BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17	662	1,448	3,661	1,085	105	6,961
18-23	945	2,495	9,850	2,725	205	16,220
24-29	570	2,226	8,723	2,433	171	14,123
30-35	209	1,585	6,058	2,093	102	10,047
36-41	166	1,786	4,660	2,280	105	8,997
42-47	99	1,460	2,834	1,998	81	6,472
48-53	44	1,094	1,480	1,049	36	3,703
54-59	28	374	572	434	20	1,428
60-65	3	91	189	161	0	444
66 and Over	11	70	150	108	3	342
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,737</b>	<b>12,629</b>	<b>38,177</b>	<b>14,366</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>68,737</b>

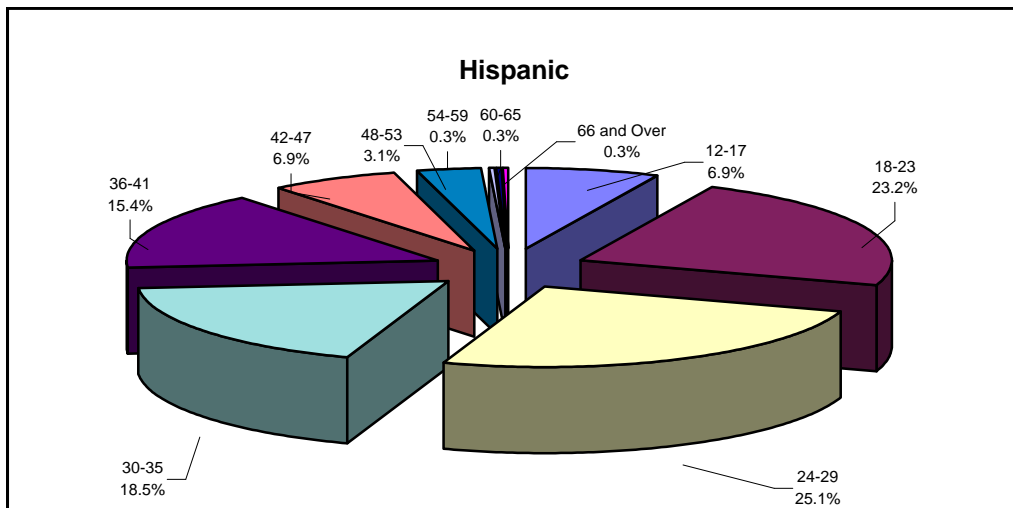
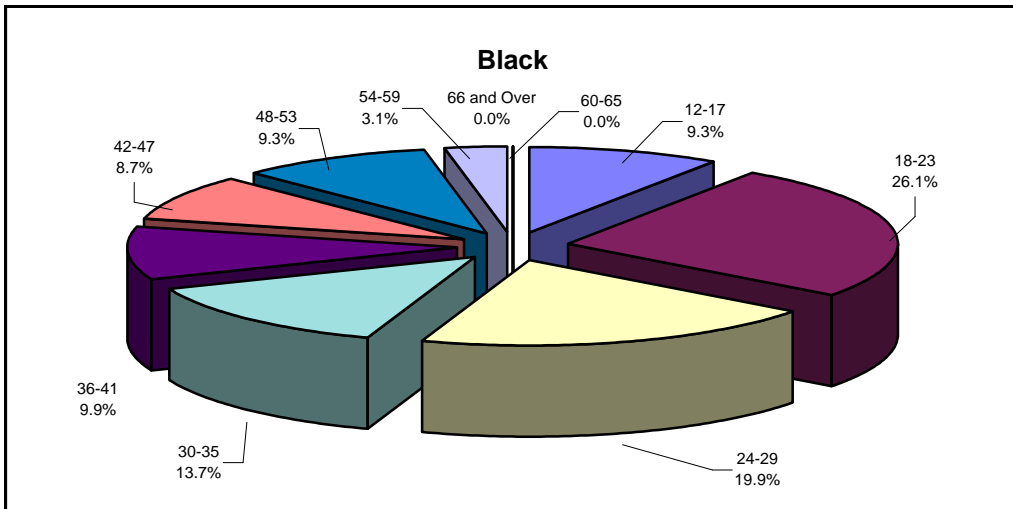
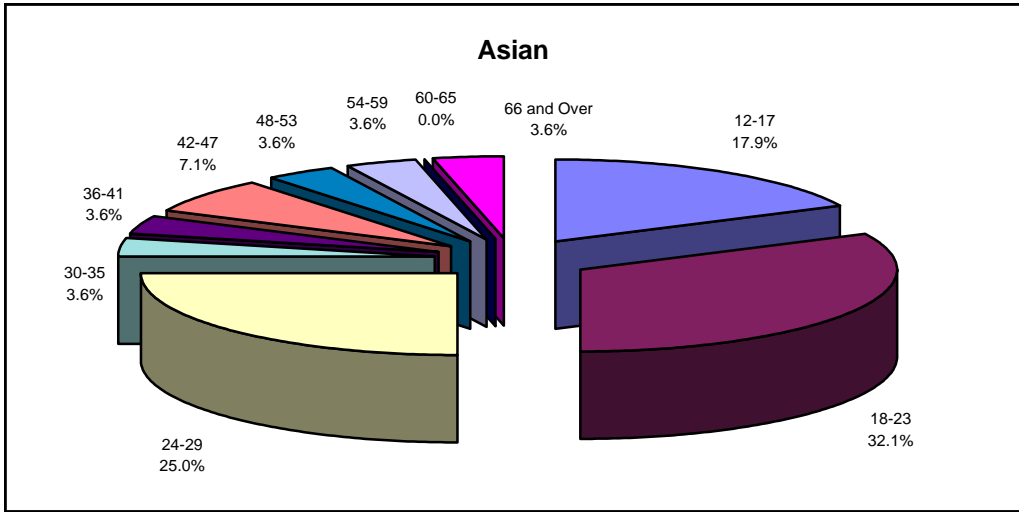
Of the 69,345 reported crime suspects, 68,737 had both age and race data.

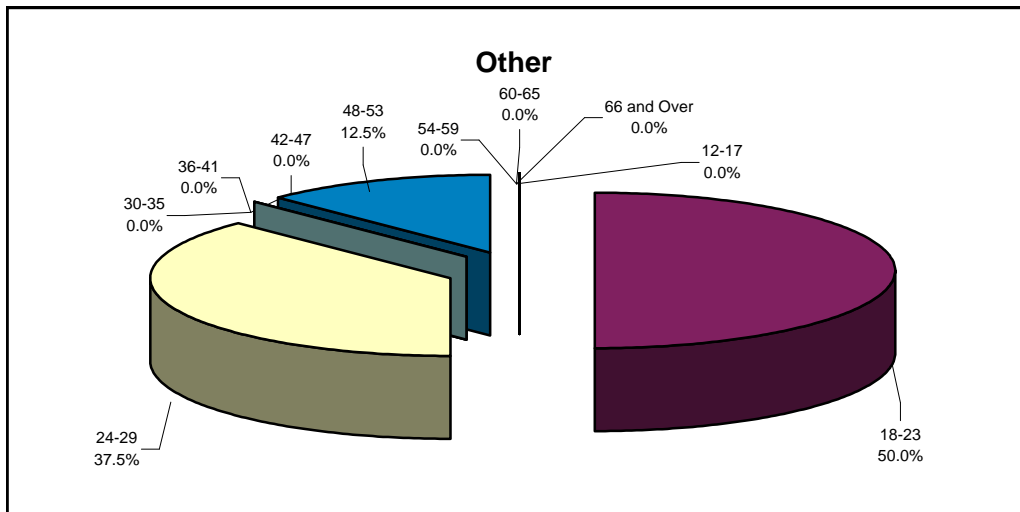
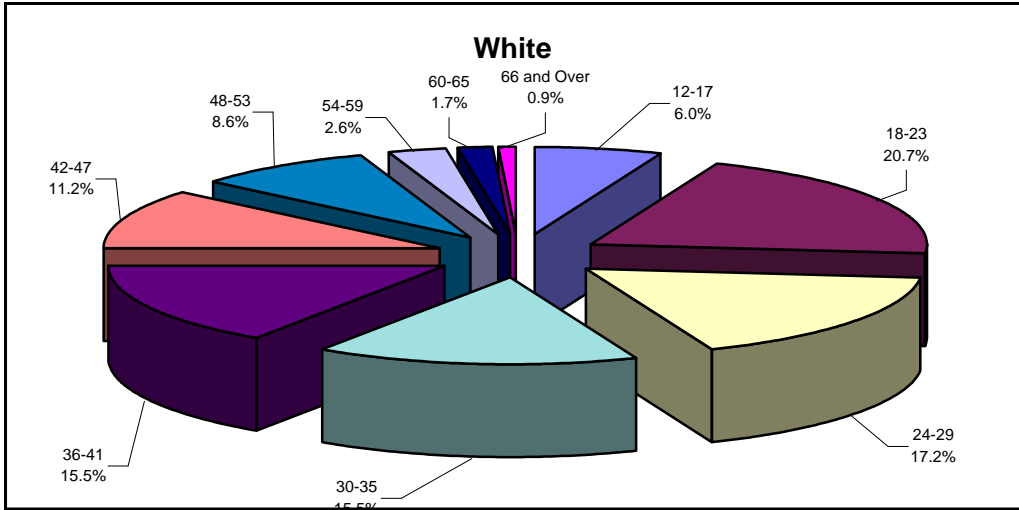
## REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17	5	15	22	7		49
18-23	9	42	74	24	4	153
24-29	7	32	80	20	3	142
30-35	1	22	59	18		100
36-41	1	16	49	18		84
42-47	2	14	22	13		51
48-53	1	15	10	10	1	37
54-59	1	5	1	3		10
60-65			1	2		3
66 and Over	1		1	1		3
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>632</b>

Of the 637 force incidents, 632 had both age and race data.

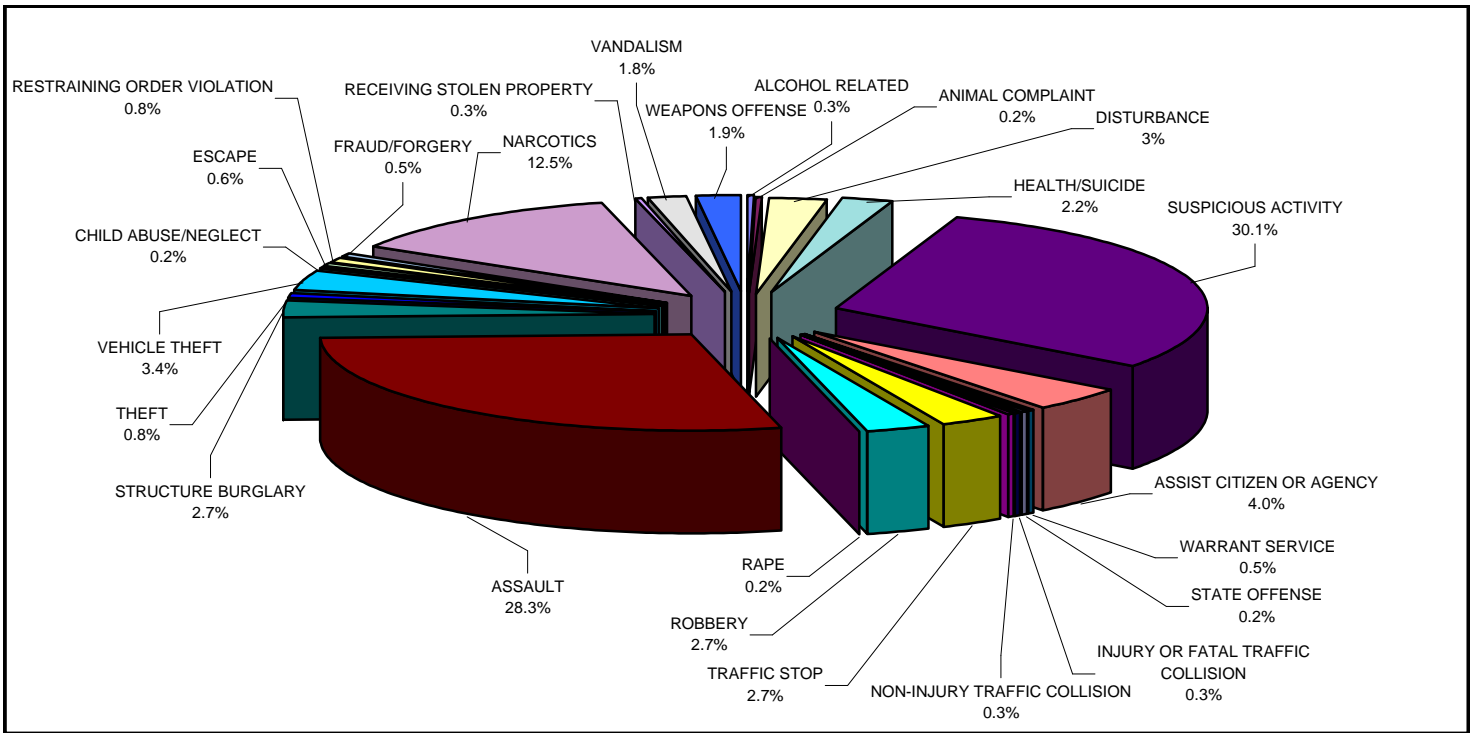
# REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"Other" refers to persons whose race is not defined as Asian, Black, Hispanic or White, i.e. persons from the Pacific Islands, Mid-East, or India.

### TYPE OF CFS RESULTING IN REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS

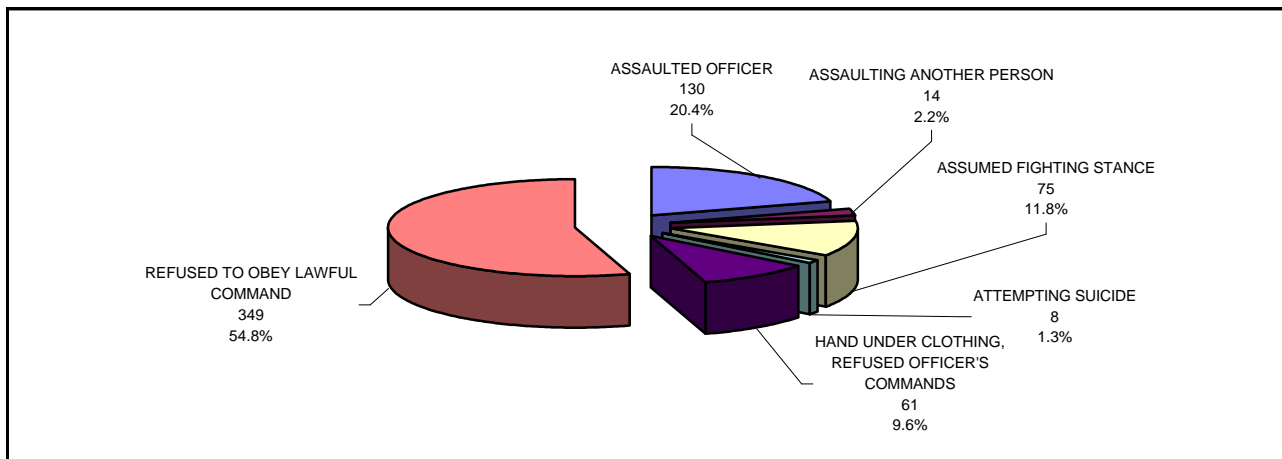


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Type	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	188	56936
ASSAULT	177	7839
NARCOTICS	78	5365
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	25	12082
VEHICLE THEFT	21	13949
TRAFFIC STOP	17	69864
ROBBERY	17	2028
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	17	18732
DISTURBANCE	16	61438
HEALTH/SUICIDE	14	12120
WEAPONS OFFENSE	12	3956
VANDALISM	11	4712
THEFT	5	12995
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	5	1174
ESCAPE	4	4
WARRANT SERVICE	3	13395
FRAUD/FORGERY	3	1763
ALCOHOL RELATED	2	3812
INJURY OR FATAL TRAFFIC COLLISION	2	2576
NON-INJURY TRAFFIC COLLISION	2	8345
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	2	21
ANIMAL COMPLAINT	1	3054
STATE OFFENSE	1	6
RAPE	1	1814
CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT	1	1288
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>625 **</b>	

\*\* 12 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

## SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

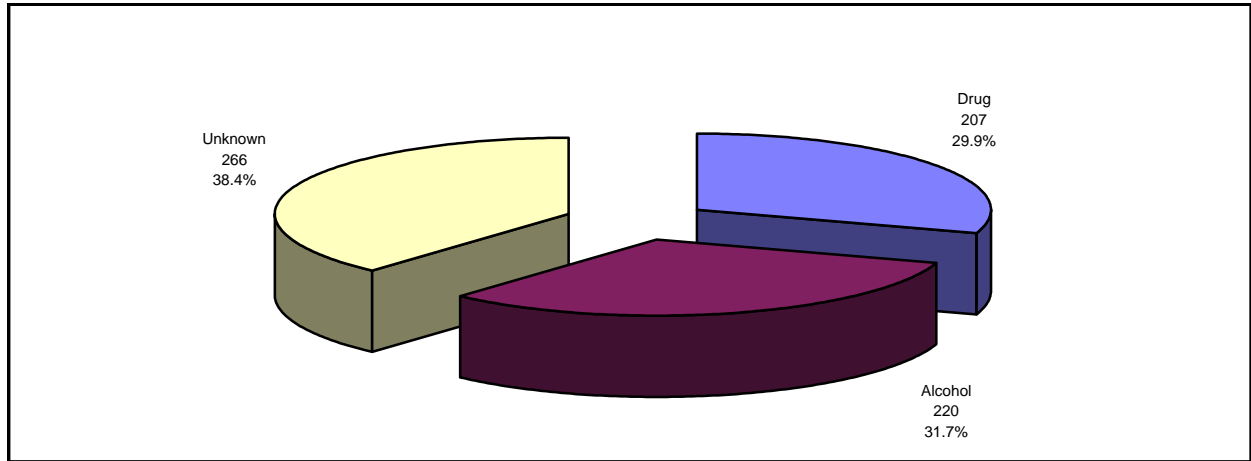
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	54.8%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	20.4%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	11.8%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	9.6%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	2.2%
ATTEMPTING SUICIDE	-	1.3%

## REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY TYPE OF CFS AND SUSPECT'S ACTION

TYPE OF CFS	ASSAULTED OFFICER	ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	ATTEMPTING SUICIDE	HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND
ALCOHOL RELATED	2	0	0	0	0	0
ANIMAL COMPLAINT	0	0	1	0	0	0
DISTURBANCE	2	3	1	0	1	9
HEALTH/SUICIDE	1	1	0	5	2	5
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	22	1	26	1	22	116
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	2	1	1	0	3	18
WARRANT SERVICE	0	0	0	0	0	3
STATE OFFENSE	1	0	0	0	0	0
INJURY OR FATAL TRAFFIC COLLISION	0	0	0	0	0	2
NON-INJURY TRAFFIC COLLISION	0	0	0	0	0	2
TRAFFIC STOP	1	0	2	0	4	10
ROBBERY	5	0	1	0	4	7
RAPE	0	0	1	0	0	0
ASSAULT	75	8	26	1	10	57
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	2	0	0	0	2	13
THEFT	1	0	1	0	0	3
VEHICLE THEFT	1	0	2	0	2	16
CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT	0	0	0	0	0	1
ESCAPE	0	0	0	0	1	3
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	0	5
FRAUD/FORGERY	0	0	1	0	0	2
NARCOTICS	10	0	8	1	8	51
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	0	0	2	0	0	0
VANDALISM	1	0	2	0	0	8
WEAPONS OFFENSE	1	0	0	0	0	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>127*</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>59*</b>	<b>342*</b>

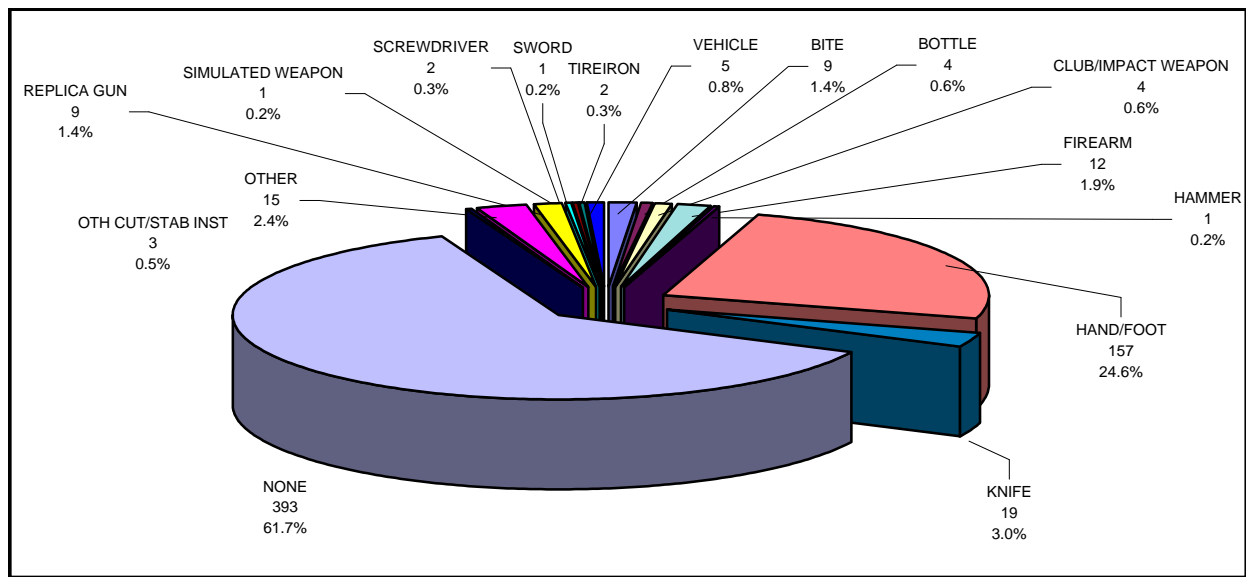
\* 12 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes (3 for assaulted officer, 7 for refused to obey lawful command, and 2 for hand under clothing, refused officer's commands).

### SUSPECT'S DRUG/ALCOHOL USE WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



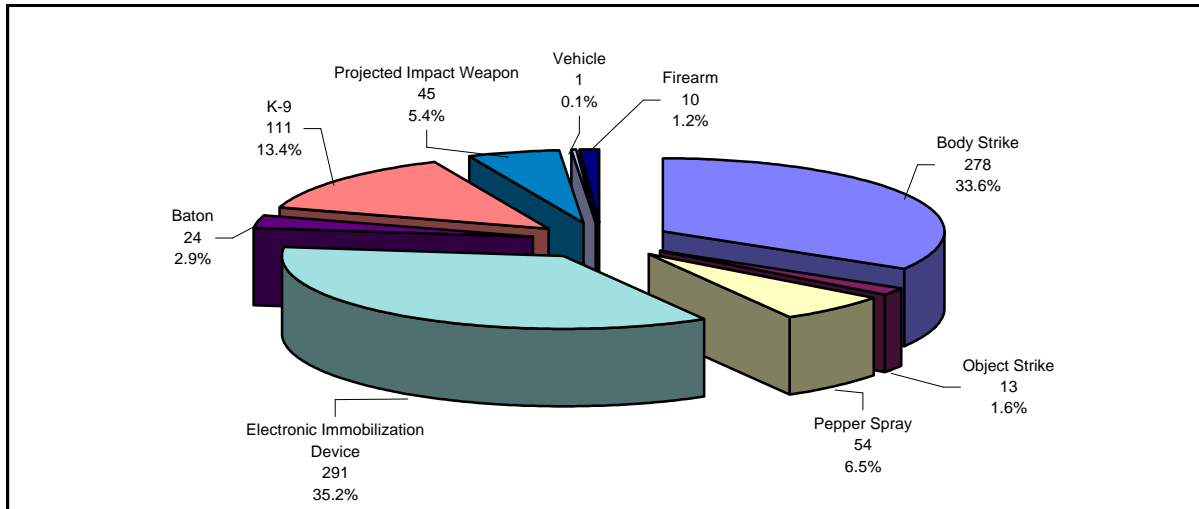
Some suspects were under the influence of both drugs and alcohol.

### SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	61.7%
	HAND/FOOT	-	24.6%
	KNIFE	-	3.0%
	OTHER	-	2.4%
	FIREARM	-	1.9%
	BITE	-	1.4%
	REPLICA GUN	-	1.4%
	BOTTLE	-	0.6%
	CLUB/IMPACT WEAPON	-	0.6%
	OTH CUT/STAB INST	-	0.5%
	SCREWDRIVER	-	0.3%
	HAMMER	-	0.2%
	SIMULATED WEAPON	-	0.2%
	SWORD	-	0.2%
	TIRE IRON	-	0.3%
	VEHICLE	-	0.8%

## REPORTABLE FORCE USED BY OFFICERS



Some incidents require multiple applications of force to take a suspect into custody or stop an unlawful attack.

### Order by Force:

Electronic Immobilization Device	-	35.2%
Body Strike	-	33.6%
K-9	-	13.4%
Pepper Spray	-	6.5%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	5.4%
Baton	-	2.9%
Object Strike	-	1.6%
Firearm	-	1.2%
Vehicle	-	0.1%

Note: Electronic Immobilization Device is also referred to as a Taser.

Projected Impact Weapon is also referred to as a Less Lethal Shotgun or bean bag gun.

## OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

On 2-21-2005, at 1925 hours, an officer approached a suspect who appeared to be under the influence of a controlled substance. During a pat search, the suspect became combative and engaged the officer in a physical fight that lasted for over three minutes. During the altercation, the suspect was able to reach the officer's sidearm and began pulling on it. Since the firearm was locked in its holster, the suspect was unable to release it. The officer applied distraction blows to the suspect, but the suspect attempted to take the sidearm a second time. He was unsuccessful. Assisting officers arrived and applied a taser to the suspect. The officers gained compliance and the suspect was transported to UMC for medical treatment.

On 3-5-2005, at approximately 2359 hours, officers responded to a large disturbance involving 50 subjects who were fighting. One of the officers was immediately assaulted and three suspects charged at the officer, knocking the officer to the ground. During the physical altercation, one suspect grabbed the officer's firearm and attempted to pull it from the holster, but was unsuccessful. The officer called for assistance and another officer was able to help remove the suspects from the brawl. Both officers were assaulted and injured. After officers were able to gain compliance, the three suspects were transported to the hospital for medical attention.

On 4-17-2005 at approximately 2130 hours, officers responded to a suspect who was under the influence of methamphetamine and attempted to run over two pedestrians. The officers tried to handcuff the suspect, but the suspect was being difficult and refused to put his arms behind his back. Two officers attempted to overcome the suspect's resistance, but the suspect kept fighting. At one point, the suspect reached over to one officer's duty belt and attempted to grab his baton. The officer quickly pushed the suspect away and a K-9 was used to gain compliance.

On 5-11-2005 at approximately 2000 hours, officers attempted to apprehend a man who barricaded himself in a bedroom. When an officer entered the room with his duty handgun drawn, the suspect charged him. The suspect attempted to grab the officer's handgun with both hands. The officer moved his hand with the firearm, to the side, but the suspect was able to grab the officer's wrist. The two struggled for the weapon, but the officer was able to break free of the suspect's grasp. The suspect continued to assault the officer with his hands and teeth. Other officers and a sergeant responded, and the suspect was arrested without further incident.

On 5-27-2005, at about 2030 hours, an officer responded to a call of a man disturbing neighbors. The officer was patting down the suspect when the suspect turned around and attempted to stab the officer with a double-edged knife. The officer and suspect exchanged blows, and the suspect made several attempts to grab the officer's duty weapon from his belt. The suspect was unsuccessful. The officer sprayed the suspect with OC and was able to take him into custody. Both were taken to UMC for treatment to injuries.

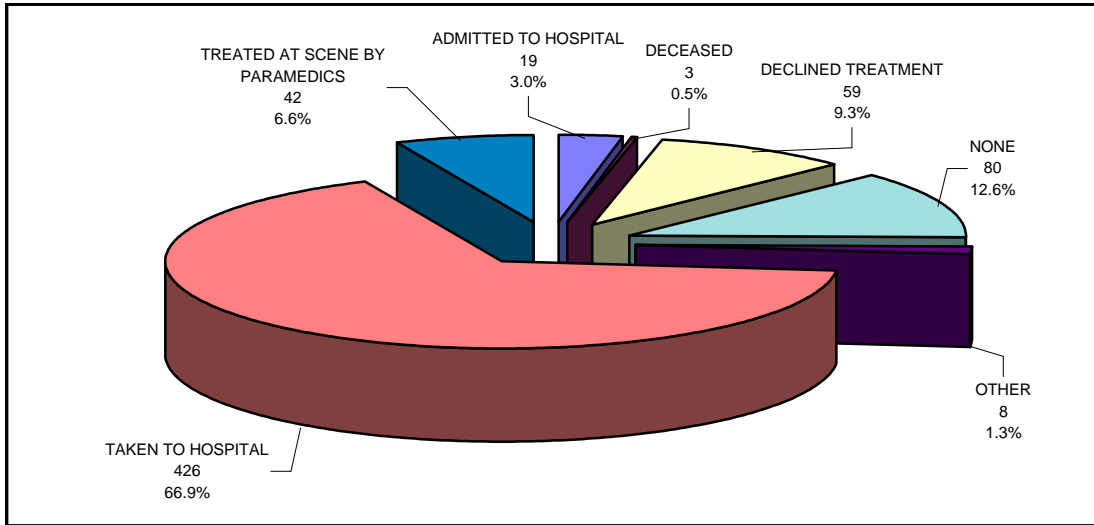
On 6-7-05, at about 1542 hours, officers responded to a man who was causing a disturbance in a local restaurant, then fled on foot and disrupted traffic on Blackstone Ave. The man was acting irrationally and demanding to see a lieutenant. The man approached the officer and immediately used both hands to grab the officer's holstered duty weapon. The snap on the holster came undone, but the officer was able to quickly grab the handgun and the suspect released his grip. The officer applied a carotid restraint, called for assistance, and the man was taken into custody.

On 9-25-2005, at approximately 2019 hours, officers attempted to stop a man who was staggering in the middle of the roadway and seemed to be intoxicated. After a lengthy foot chase the suspect stopped and faced the officer in a fighting position. The officer

used his department issued X26 taser, which had little effect. The officer then utilized a drive stun at which time the suspect grabbed the taser. The officer quickly pushed the suspect away and used physical force to apprehend him.

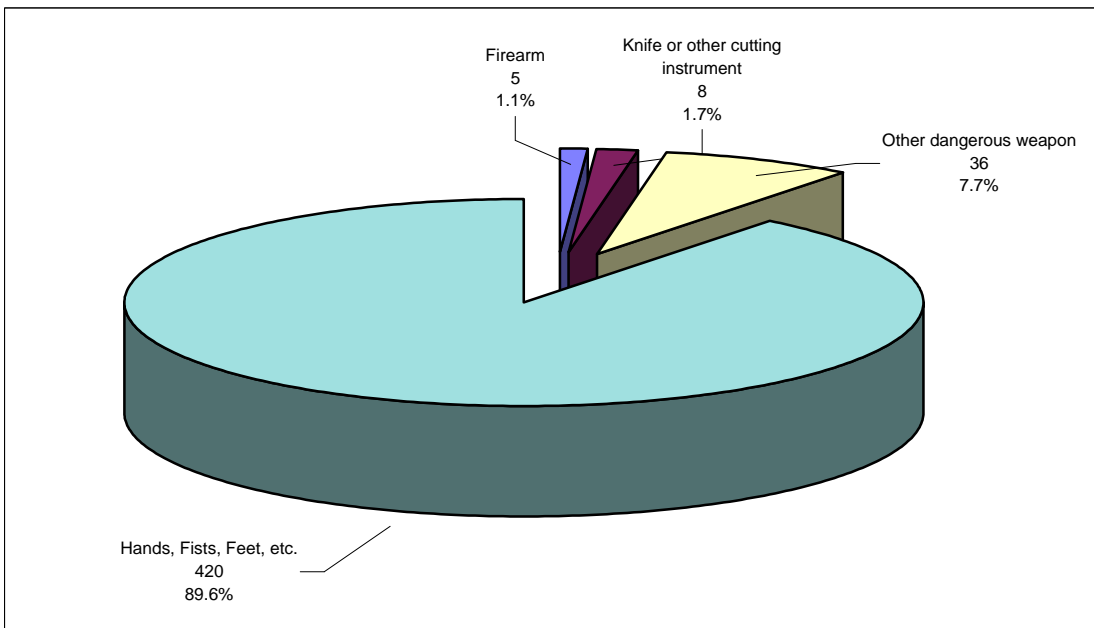
On 11-26-2005, at approximately 1650 hours, an officer attempted to stop two suspicious male subjects in response to a call in which persons were throwing rocks at a residence. The officer approached the two subjects and attempted to question them. Subject 1 had an aggressive demeanor and was placed in handcuffs for the officer's safety. Subject 2 then took a fighting stance and became aggressive towards the officer. While attempting to place subject 2 in handcuffs, he swung around and struck the officer in the jaw with a closed fist and then again with his elbow. Subject 2 then got the officer in a chokehold and attempted to remove his department issued handgun but was not successful. While being choked the officer removed his baton and struck the subject in the leg. He then dropped his baton and the subject picked it up with the intention of using it on the officer. The officer managed to remove the baton from the subject and was then assisted in apprehending him by a civilian who witnessed the incident.

### SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



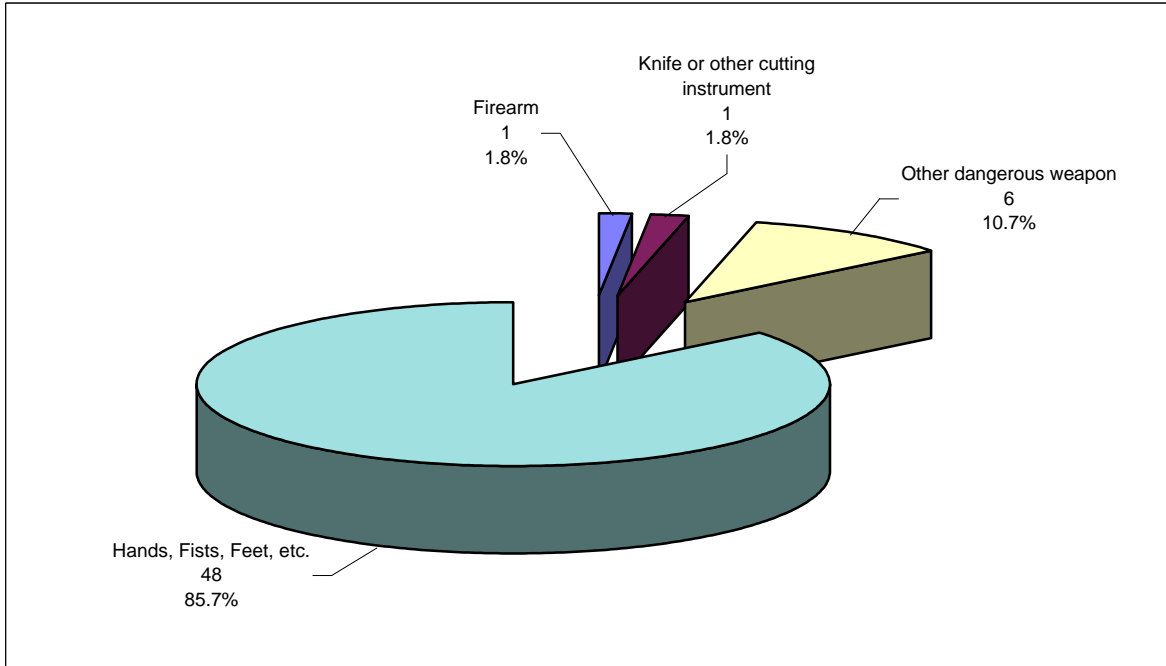
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically provided medical care by on-scene medical personnel or at a hospital.

### OFFICERS ASSAULTED \*



469 officers were assaulted.

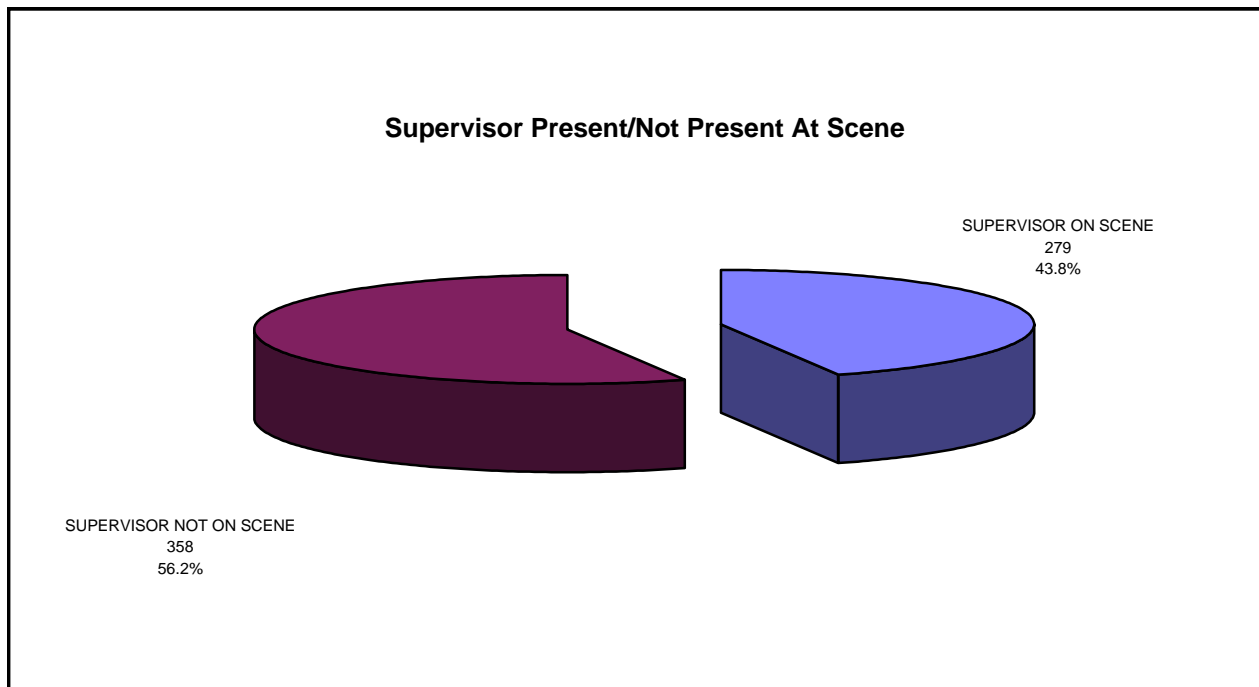
### OFFICERS INJURED \*



56 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

\* Data based on the Year 2005 LEOKA (Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted) report. Not all incidents, where an officer was injured, involved a use of reportable force, i.e., the suspect gives up after injuring an officer.

### SUPERVISOR ON SCENE WHEN REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



A supervisor may be enroute to assist an officer on a call, however, the officer may be required to use reportable force prior to the supervisor's arrival. In these circumstances, the supervisor would be considered "not on scene."