



POLICE DEPARTMENT

June 8, 2017

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Chief of Police

THROUGH: DEPUTY CHIEF ROBERT NEVAREZ  
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Personnel Bureau Commander

FROM: SERGEANT JENNIFER HORSFORD  
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SUBJECT: 2017 FIRST QUARTER– REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO  
RESISTANCE PROJECT

The first quarter 2017 reportable force data has been analyzed and compared with the first quarter 2016 reportable force data. In 2017, the types of force categories were modified to track the use of the carotid restraint and clarify the use of physical force. In previous years, all physical force was classified as body strike force. The category of non-striking force was added to differentiate between physical force that involved an officer striking a person with a body part (i.e. fist, foot, elbow, etc.) and physical force used to control a person (i.e. control hold, tackle, body weight to hold suspect down, etc.). The following is a summarized comparison between 2016 and 2017 first quarter reportable force and related data:

**Calls for Service:**

Officers responded to 97,000 calls for service (CFS) during the first quarter of 2016. Officers responded to 102,120 CFS in the first quarter of 2017, an increase of 5.3%. The number of reportable force incidents increased from 65 in 2016 to 73 in 2017; an increase of 12.3%.

**Assaults:**

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 74 officers were assaulted during the first quarter of 2017, compared to 63 officers in the first quarter of 2016, a 17.5% increase. Sixteen officers were injured as the result of an assault in 2017, compared to 9 officers who were injured in 2016; an increase of 77.8%.

**Type of Force:**

Officers most frequently used body strikes in 2016 at 40%, followed by the electronic control device at 29.1% and K9 applications at 18.2%. In 2017, the most frequently applied methods of force were non-striking force at 41.5%, followed by electronic control device at 26.8%,

body strikes at 18.3% and K9 applications at 9.8%. Projected impact weapon was utilized once in 2017 and in 2016. Pepper spray was used once in 2016 and not used in 2017. In 2017, the carotid restraint was not used.

### **Actions Prior to Force:**

Suspects refusing to obey a lawful command preceded the majority of all reportable force incidents in 2016 and 2017. In 2017, 4 suspects requiring reportable force were in possession of a firearm or knife compared to 5 in 2016. There were 4 OIS incidents in the first quarter of 2016 and one in 2017.

In 2016, 29.8% of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force were either under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both. In 2017, the category of altered mental status was added to this section. Of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force, 21.9% were under the influence of drugs, 19.8% were under the influence of alcohol, and 26% had an altered mental status.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Fridays in 2017, compared to Wednesday in 2016. In 2016, the Southeast District had the highest percentage at 27.7% followed by the Southwest at 26.2% and Northeast and Northwest, each with 23.1%. In 2017, the Southeast District had the highest percentage at 28.8%, followed by the Southwest District at 27.4%, Central District at 19.2%, Northeast at 13.7% and Northwest at 11%.

In 2017, the Central District had the highest amount of calls for service at 21.1%, followed by Southwest at 21.0%, Southeast at 20.5% Northeast at 20.5% and Northwest at 16.9%. In 2016, Southwest generated the most calls at 27.7%, followed by Northeast at 26.5%, Northwest at 25.9% and Southeast at 19.9%. The Central District was not established until October of 2016.

In 2017, supervisors were on-scene 21.9% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2016, this number was 27.7% of the time.

### **Example of Officers Restraint:**

During the first quarter of 2017, there were incidents that involved circumstances under which deadly force could have been reasonable, but was not used. Below is an example.

#### **Disturbance Call:**

Officers responded to a family disturbance at a residence. They made contact with the family who provided them with a description of the male causing the disturbance and damaging property. Officers made contact with the male subject as he returned to the residence with the intent to arrest him. He was armed with a 5" hunting knife and ignored repeated commands to drop the knife. The male stated he was a grown male and did not have to comply. Additional officers arrived to assist and an officer was able to deploy an electronic control device (Taser). It was effective but the male was able to retain control of the knife and pull out the darts. As the officer was reloading the electronic control device for a second deployment, the male decided to put down the knife and was taken into custody.

#### **Disturbance Call:**

Officer responded to a disturbance involving an intoxicated male. Upon arriving the male subject was contacted. He was armed with a 5-6" knife. He refused to drop the knife after

being ordered to do so. He stated he was hearing voices and wanted to hurt himself. He started walking towards the officers while still armed with the knife. He refused to stop or drop the knife. An officer deployed an electronic control device causing the male to stop advancing on the officers. He dropped the knife when ordered to do so and was taken into custody.

Disturbance Call:

Officers responded to a business regarding a disturbance call with a male armed with a metal rod. Officers arrived and located a store employee who was unconscious with a head wound inflicted by the male subject. Officers contacted the male subject down the street armed with a 6' long metal pole. He refused to drop the pole and yelled at officers to shoot him. He raised the pole above his head like a bat and swung the pole at an officer. The officer deployed his electronic control device which caused the male to drop the pole. The officers tackled the male as he continued to assault the officers. He was taken into custody with the assistance of additional officers.

# **FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT**



**First Quarter 2017**  
**(January/February/March)**

Jerry P. Dyer  
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.

Closely monitoring our officers assures management oversight and helps to build public trust. In order to accomplish this, we require a review of each reportable use of force by field supervisors. Data is collected by the supervisors, forwarded through the department chain of command and reviewed at each level of supervision, to include Deputy Chiefs of Police.

After staff review is complete, the Professional Standards Unit reviews 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:

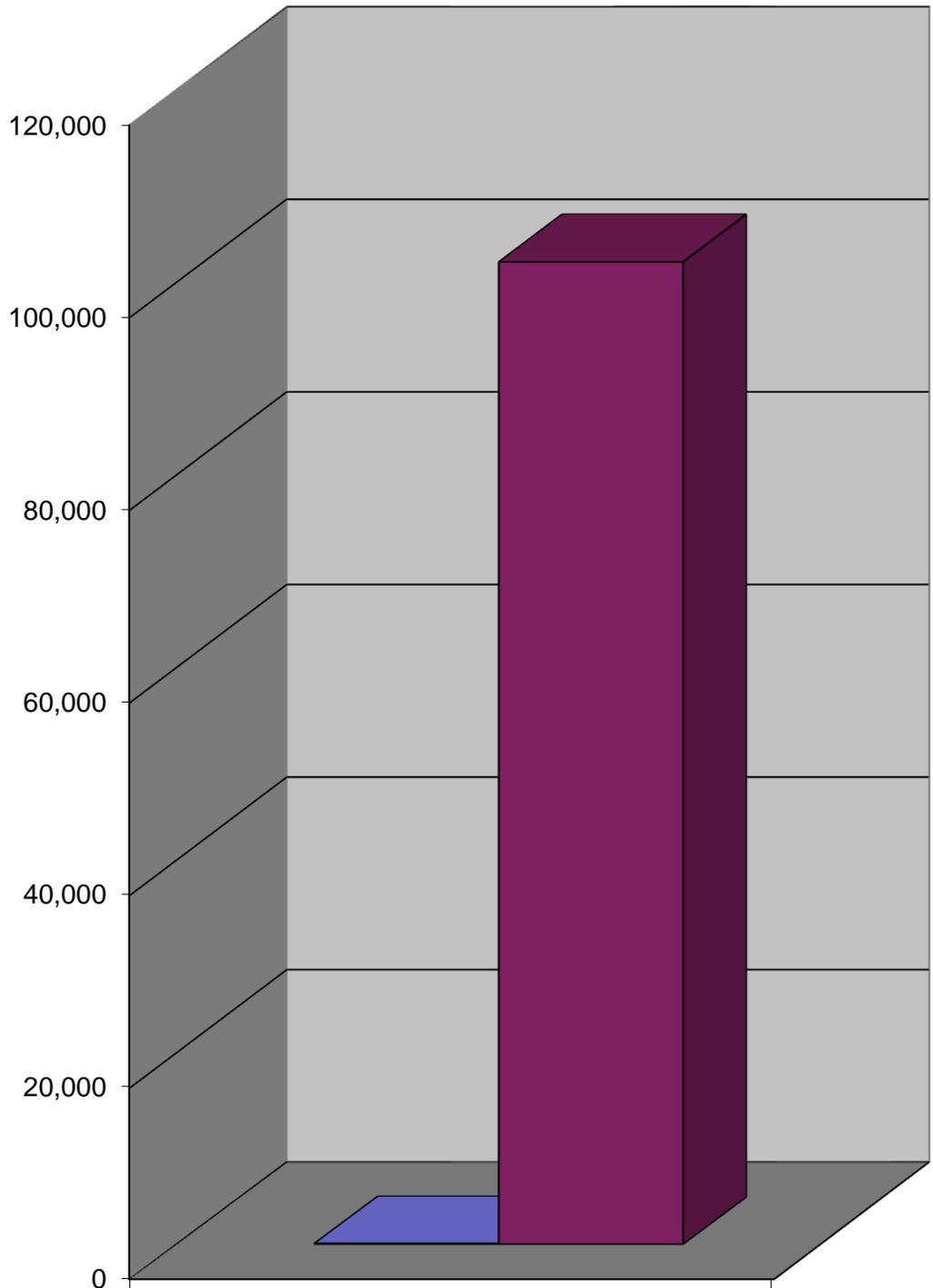
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (i.e. fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (i.e. flashlight, clipboard, etc); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display) a department issued weapon (i.e. electronic immobilizing device,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

Fresno police officers applied force in 74 incidents while responding to 102,119 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.072% of all calls for service for this reporting period.

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



	<b>Total</b>
■ FORCE USED	<b>74</b>
■ CALLS FOR SERVICE	<b>102,119</b>

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.  
0.072% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

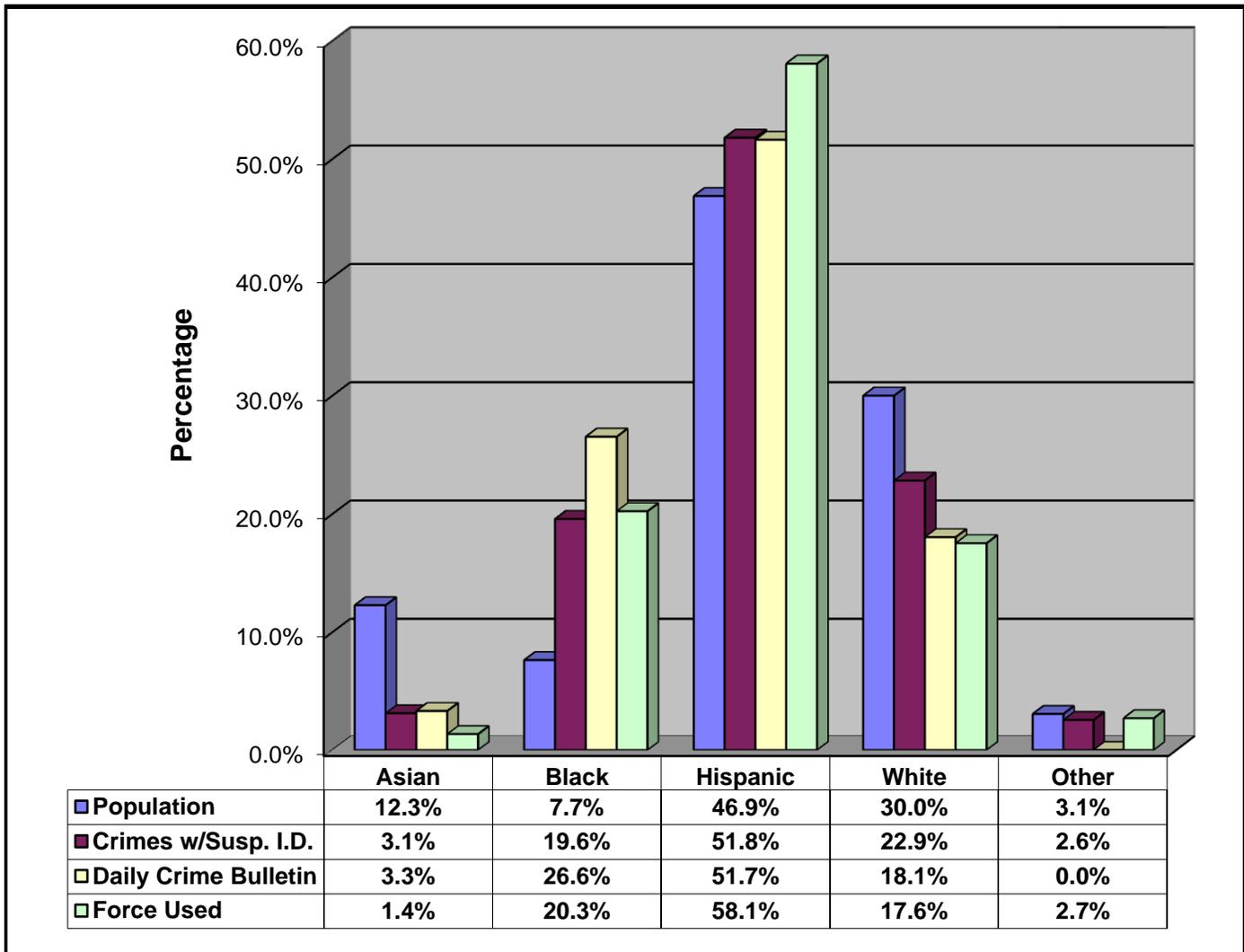
### Suspect Demographics

	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
<b>City of Fresno Pop. (494,665)*</b>	60,939	37,885	232,055	148,598	15,188
<b>Percentage</b>	12.3%	7.7%	46.9%	30.0%	3.1%
<b>Crimes with Suspect's Race/Age Identified (10,409)</b>	325	2,042	5,396	2,380	266
<b>Percentage</b>	3.1%	19.6%	51.8%	22.9%	2.6%
<b>Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (270)**</b>	9	72	140	49	0
<b>Percentage</b>	3.3%	26.6%	51.7%	18.1%	0.0%
<b>Force Applications (74)***</b>	1	15	43	13	2
<b>Percentage</b>	1.4%	20.3%	58.1%	17.6%	2.7%

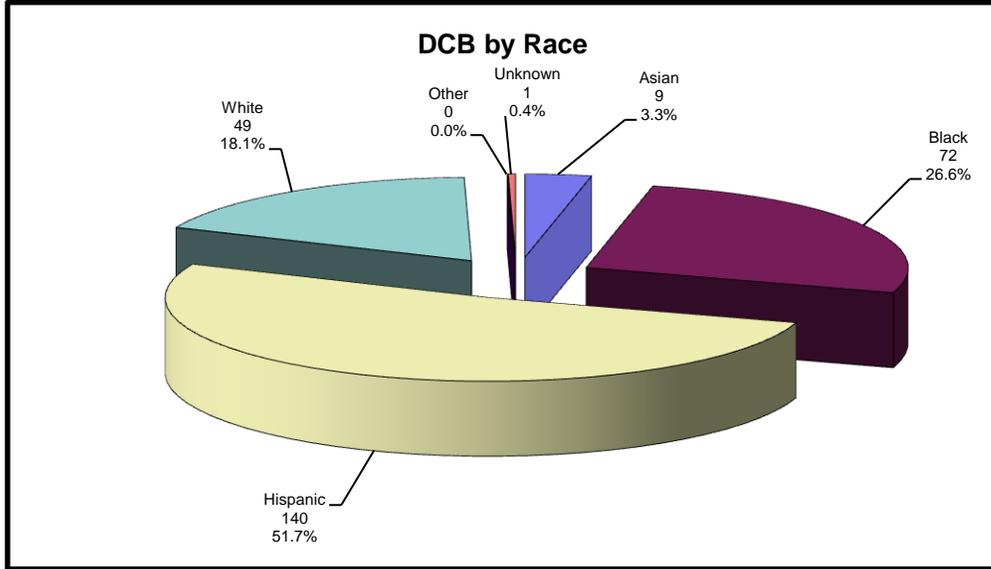
\* 2010 Census

\*\* 1 persons or 0.4% were listed as 'unknown' (see page 3 for definition of Daily Crime Bulletin - DCB)

\*\*\* Of the 74 reportable force cases, 0 had no age or race data available



### DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE LISTINGS – 271

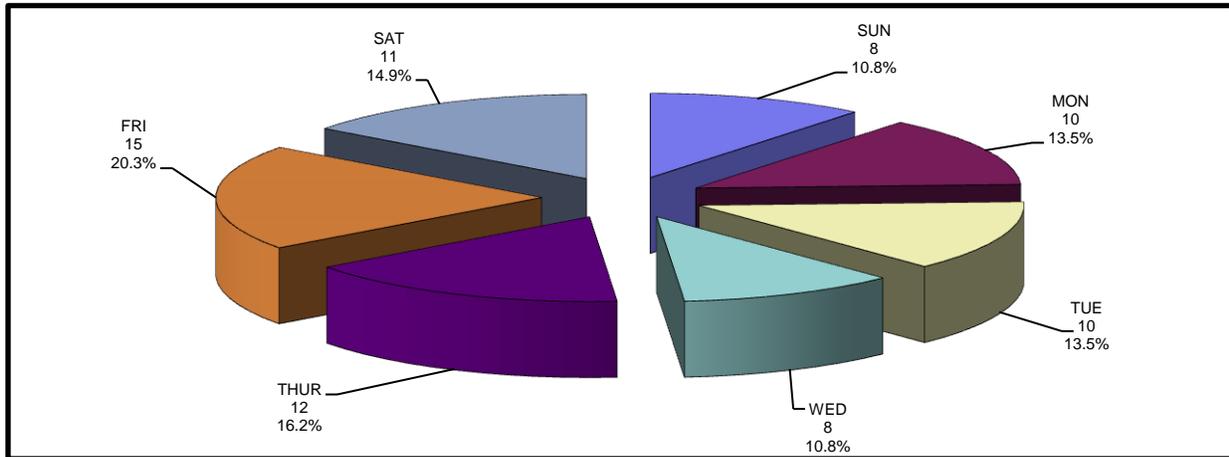


Order by Race:			
	Hispanic	-	51.7%
	Black	-	26.6%
	White	-	18.1%
	Asian	-	3.3%
	Unknown	-	0.4%
	Other	-	0.0%

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.)

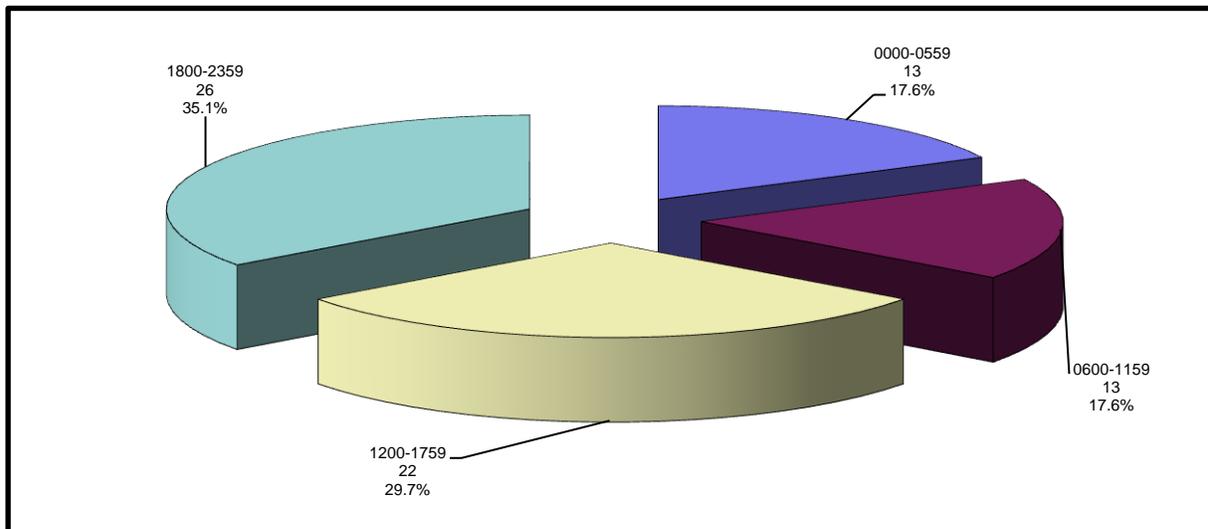
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Friday	-	20.3%
Thursday	-	16.2%
Saturday	-	14.9%
Monday	-	13.5%
Tuesday	-	13.5%
Sunday	-	10.8%
Wednesday	-	10.8%

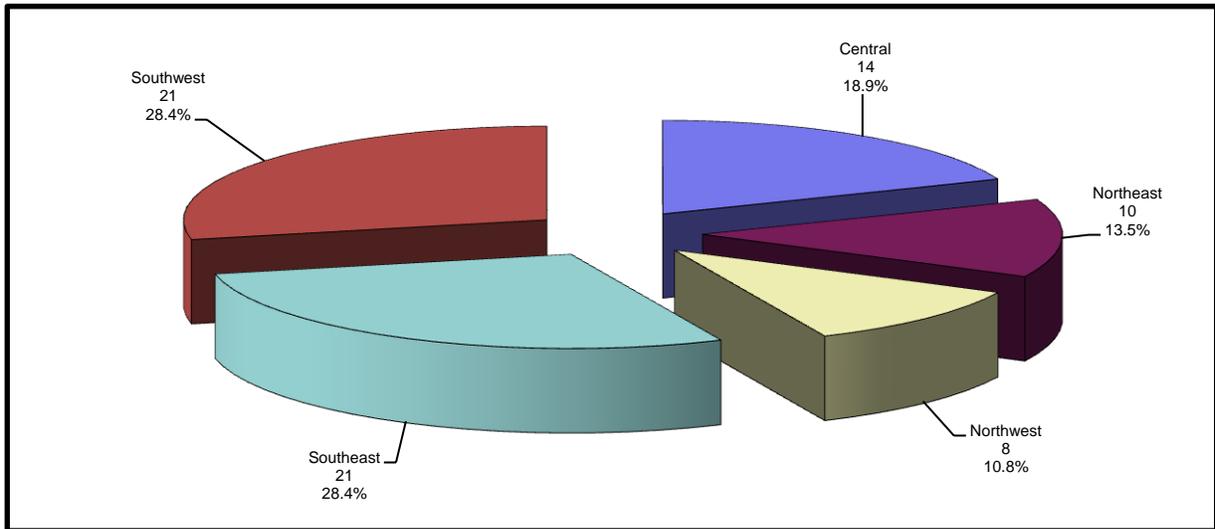
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	35.1%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	29.7%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	17.6%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	17.6%

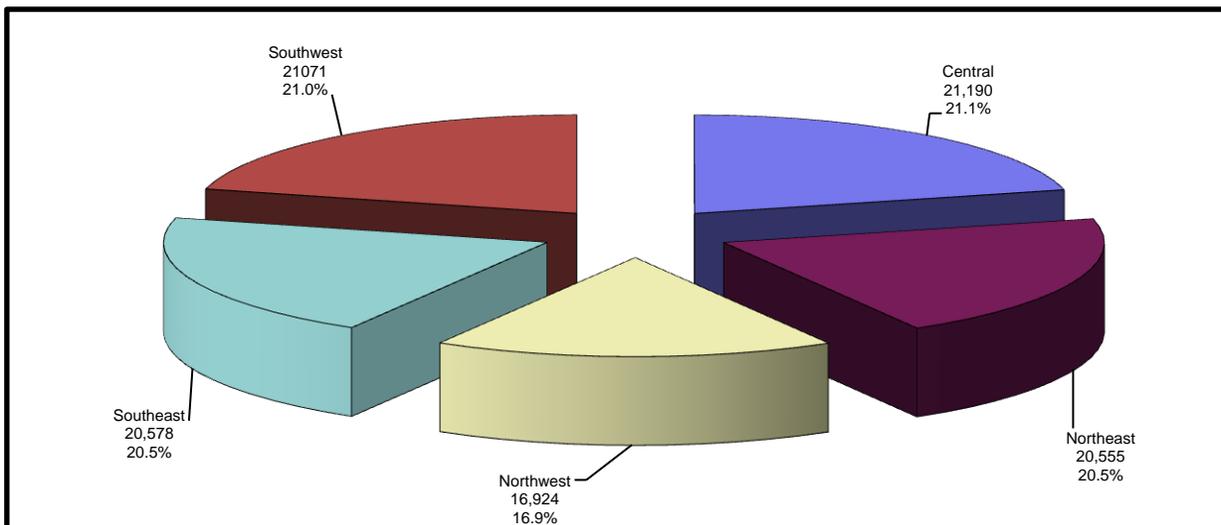
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT\*



Of the 74 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southeast	-	28.4%
	Southwest	-	28.4%
	Central	-	18.9%
	Northeast	-	13.5%
	Northwest	-	10.8%

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



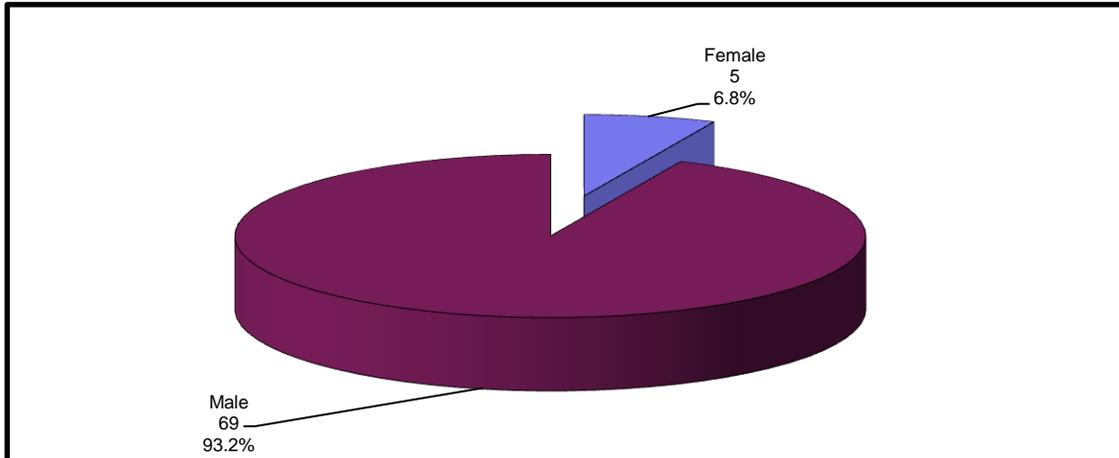
Of the 102,119 CFS, 1,801 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Central	-	21.1%
	Southwest	-	21.0%
	Southeast	-	20.5%
	Northeast	-	20.5%
	Northwest	-	16.9%

\* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.



## FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 74 force incidents, 0 had no gender data available.

## REPORTED CRIMES BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17	17	161	413	61	13	665
18-23	33	360	925	268	45	1,631
24-29	80	466	1,225	466	62	2,299
30-35	82	290	944	425	47	1,788
36-41	36	254	703	329	38	1,360
42-47	42	168	486	256	20	972
48-53	16	173	319	286	21	815
54-59	6	102	237	180	14	539
60-65	5	55	105	71	1	237
66 and Over	8	13	39	38	5	103
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>5,396</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>10,409</b>

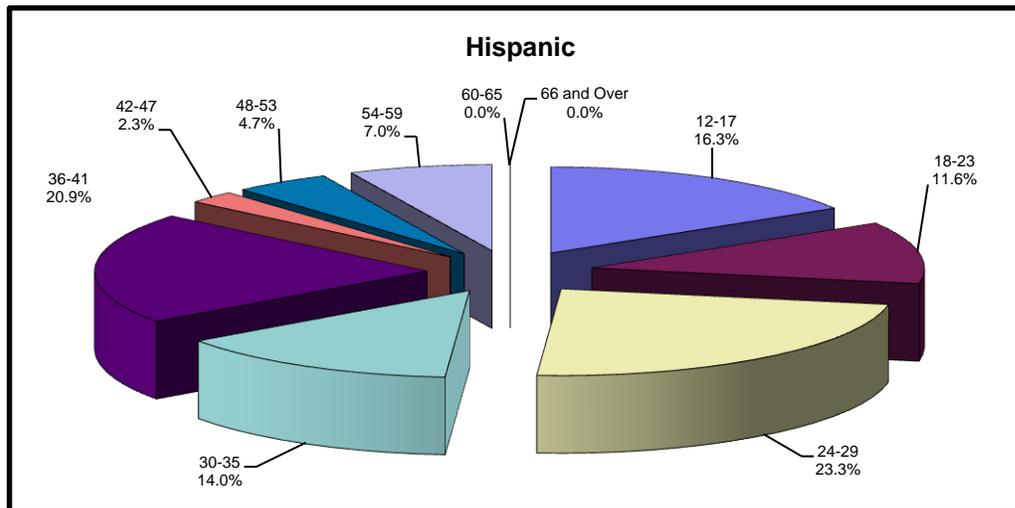
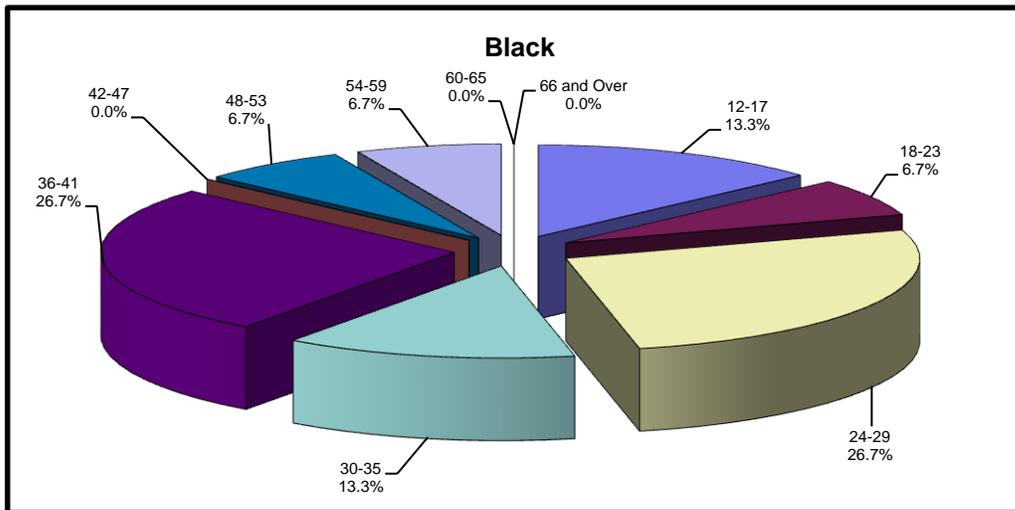
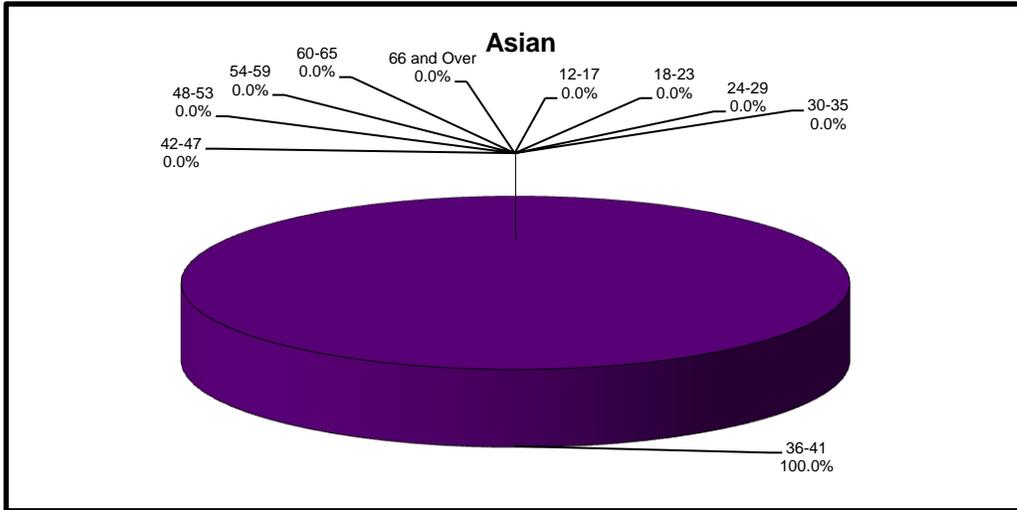
Of the 10,454 reported crime suspects, 10,409 had both age and race data.

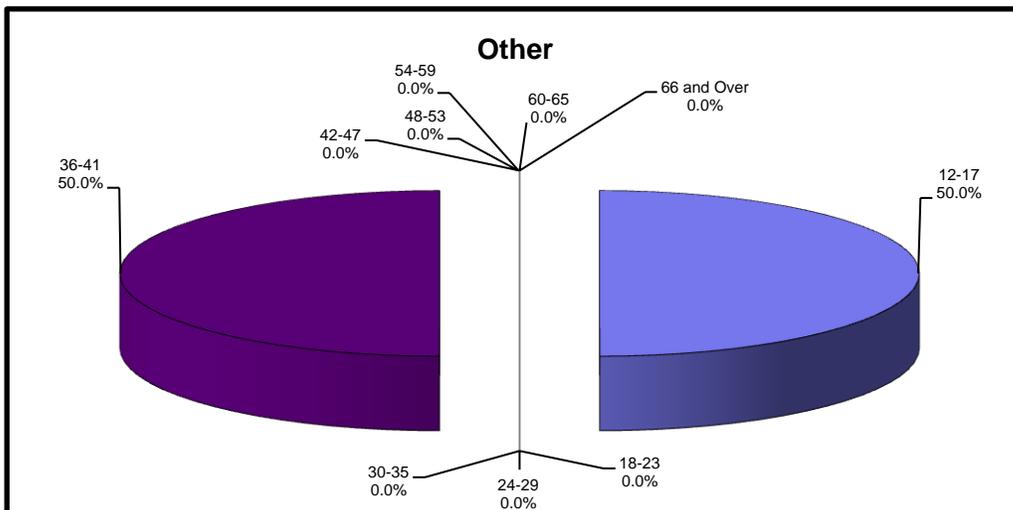
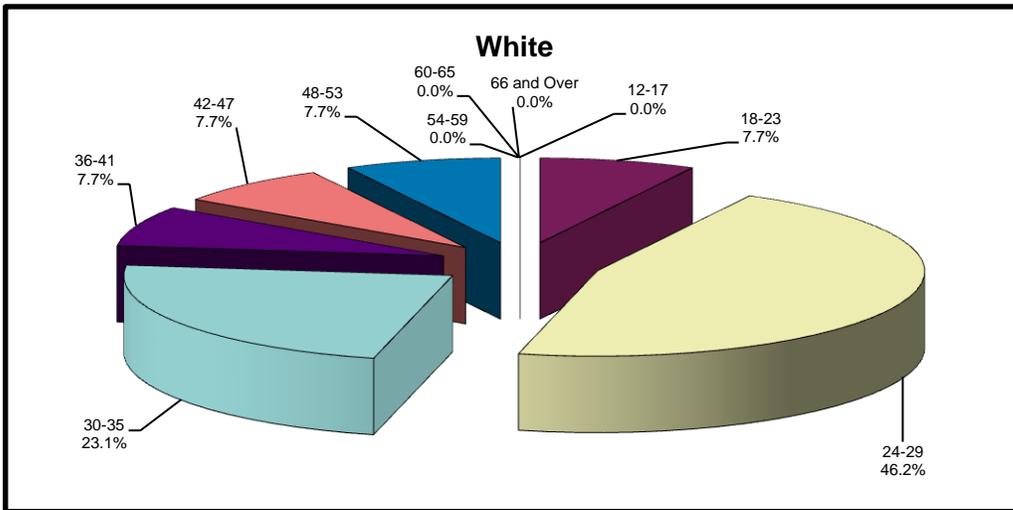
## REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17		2	7		1	10
18-23		1	5	1		7
24-29		4	10	6		20
30-35		2	6	3		11
36-41	1	4	9	1	1	16
42-47			1	1		2
48-53		1	2	1		4
54-59		1	3			4
60-65						0
66 and Over						0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>74</b>

Of the 74 force incidents, 74 had both age and race data.

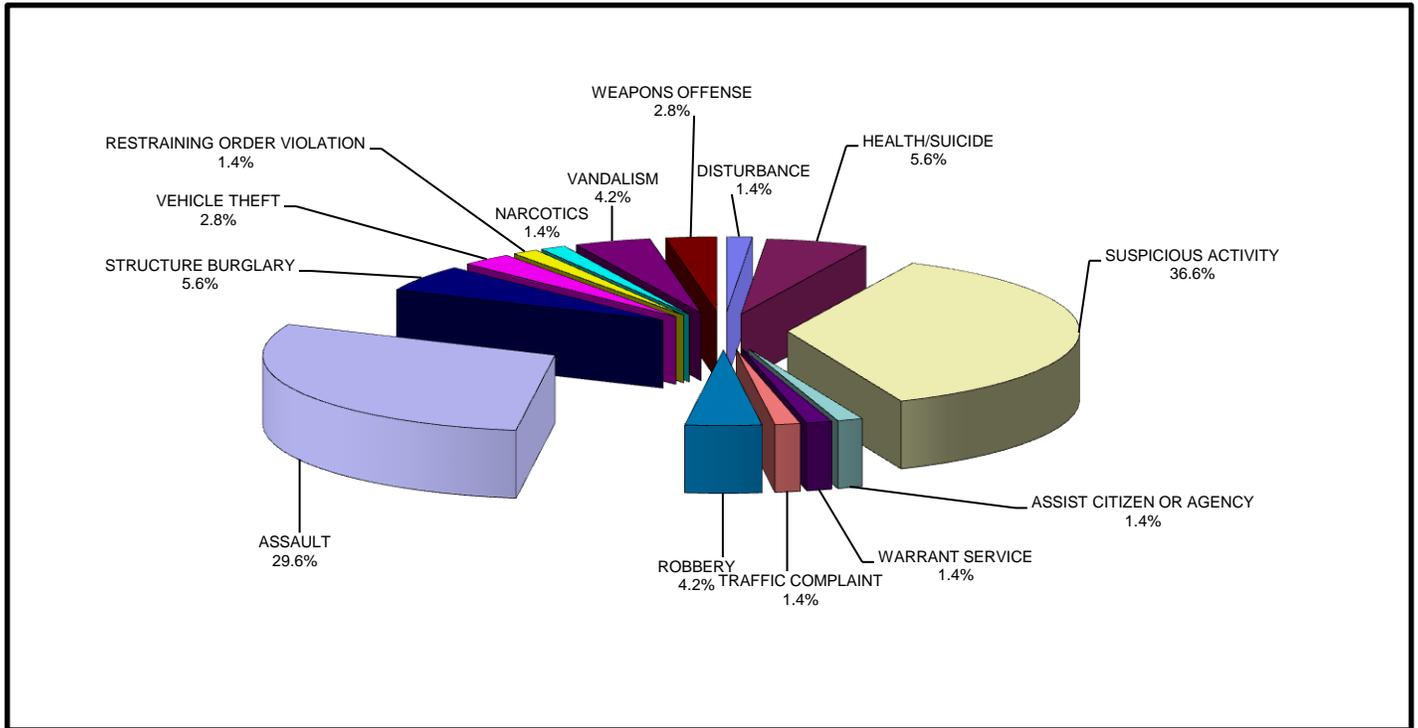
### REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





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

### TYPE OF CFS RESULTING IN REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS

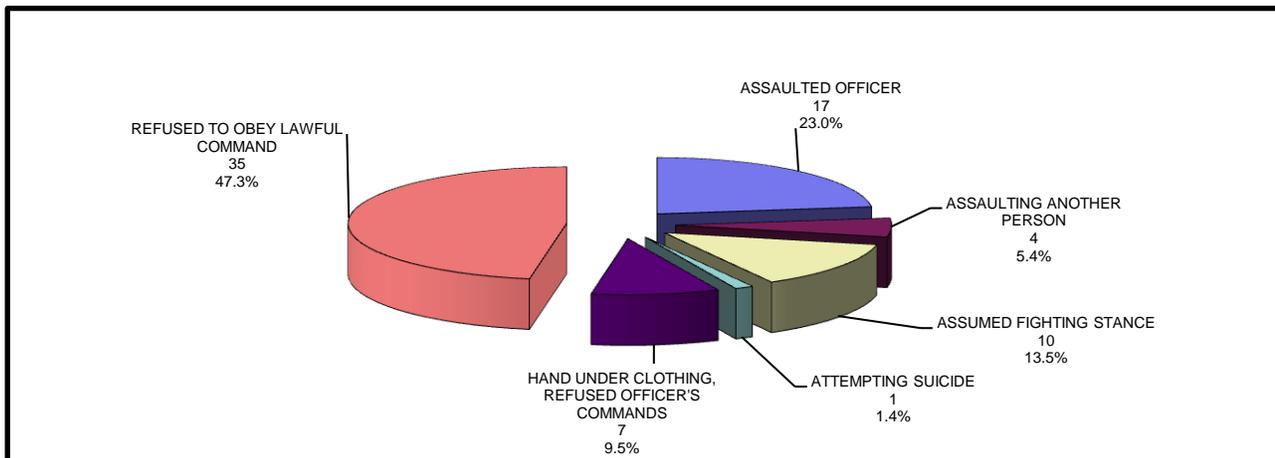


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-	26
ASSAULT	-	21
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-	4
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	-	4
ROBBERY	-	3
VANDALISM	-	3
VEHICLE THEFT	-	2
WEAPONS OFFENSE	-	2
DISTURBANCE	-	1
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	-	1
WARRANT SERVICE	-	1
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	-	1
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	-	1
NARCOTICS	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71 *</b>	

\* 3 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

## SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

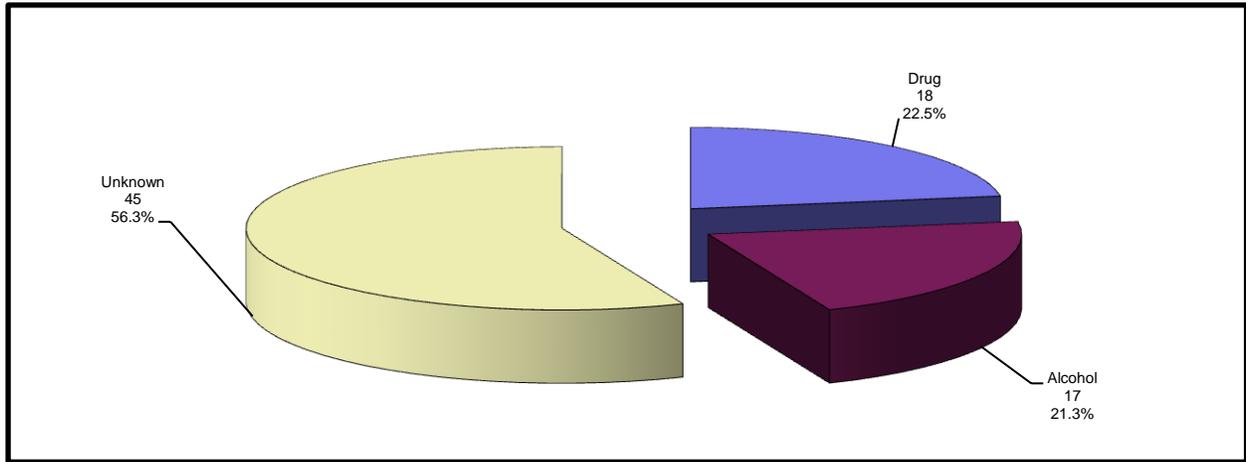
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	47.3%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	23.0%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	13.5%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	9.5%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	5.4%
ATTEMPTING SUICIDE	-	1.4%

## 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
DISTURBANCE	0	1	0	0	0	0
HEALTH/SUICIDE	0	0	1	0	0	3
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	4	0	2	0	3	17
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	0	0	0	0	0	1
WARRANT SERVICE	1	0	0	0	0	0
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	0	0	1	0	0	0
ROBBERY	1	0	0	0	1	1
ASSAULT	9	3	4	0	0	5
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	1	0	0	0	2	1
VEHICLE THEFT	1	0	0	0	0	1
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	0	1
NARCOTICS	0	0	0	0	0	1
VANDALISM	0	0	1	0	0	2
WEAPONS OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>

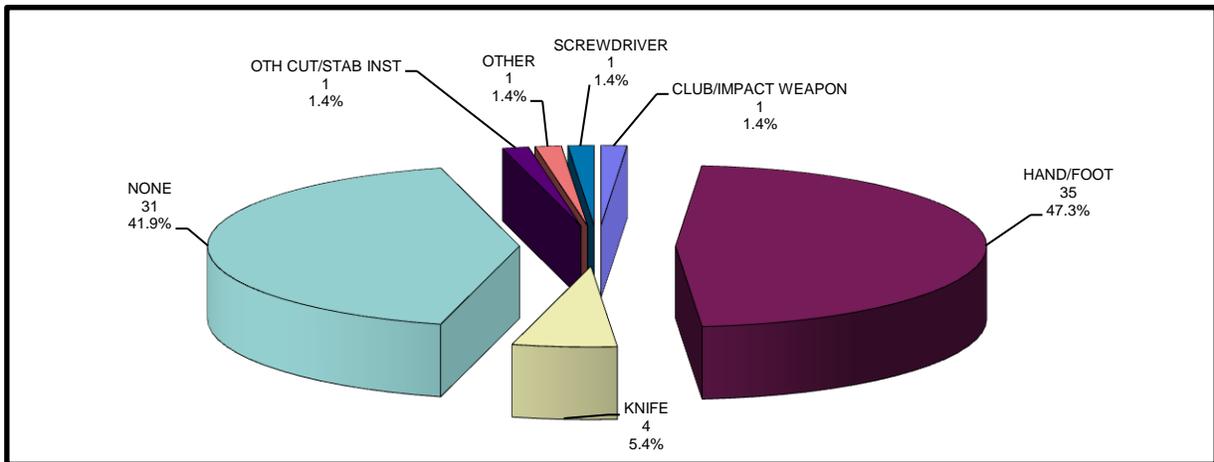
\* 3 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

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



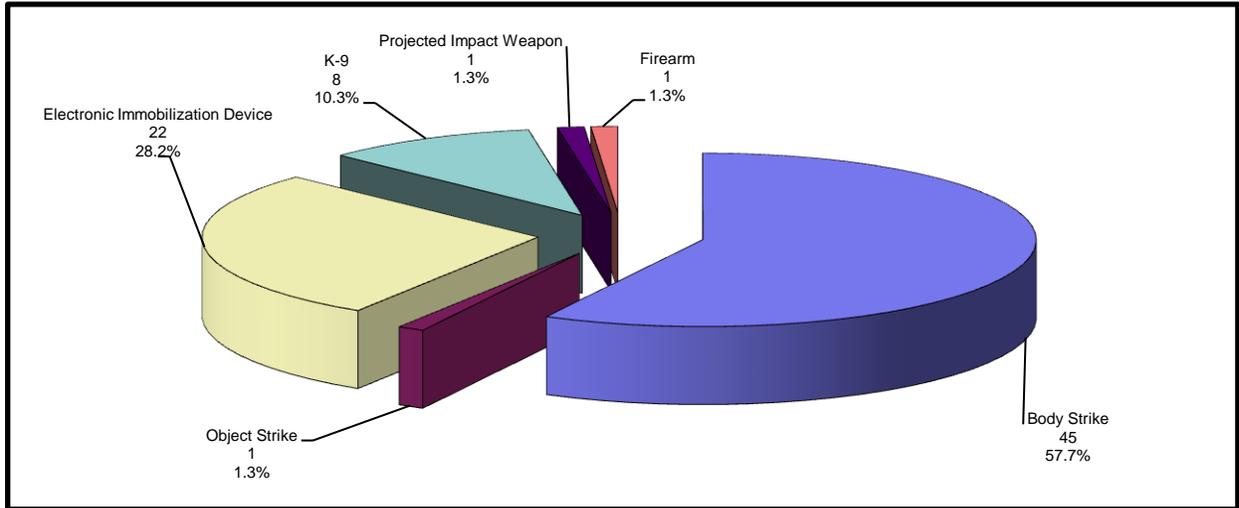
Some suspects were under the influence of both drugs and alcohol.

### SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	HAND/FOOT	-	47.3%
	NONE	-	41.9%
	KNIFE	-	5.4%
	CLUB/IMPACT WEAPON	-	1.4%
	OTH CUT/STAB INST	-	1.4%
	OTHER	-	1.4%
	SCREWDRIVER	-	1.4%

## REPORTABLE FORCE USED BY OFFICERS



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

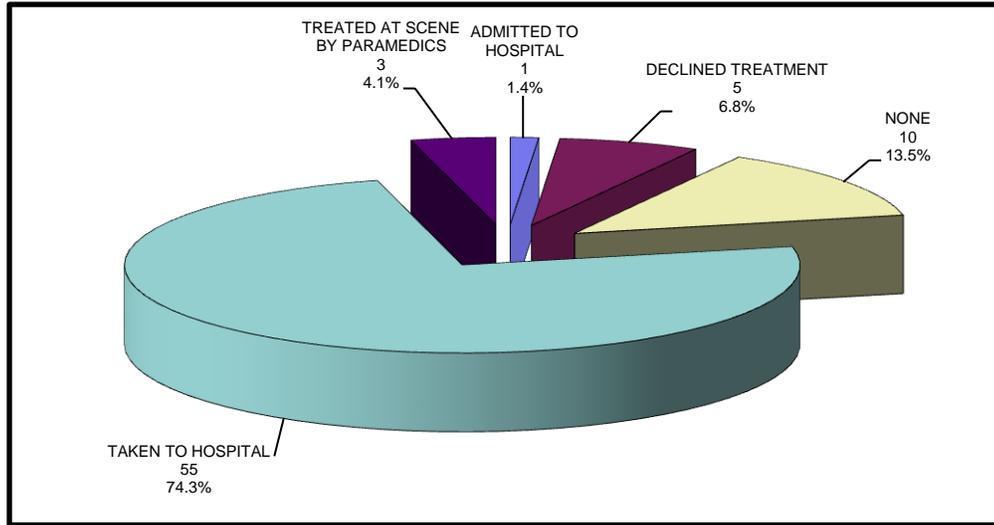
Order by Force:

Body Strike	-	57.7%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	28.2%
K-9	-	10.3%
Object Strike	-	1.3%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	1.3%
Firearm	-	1.3%

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

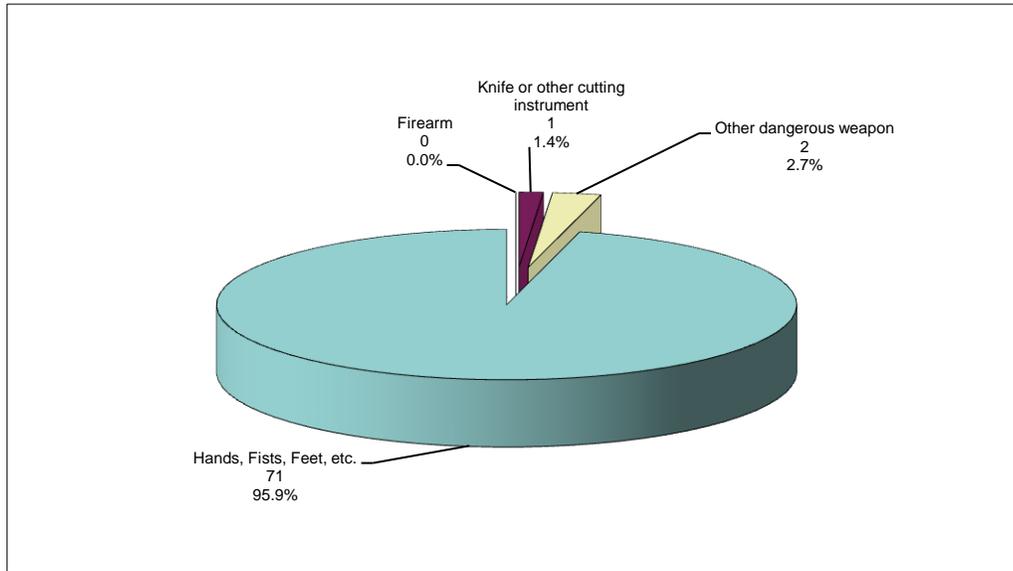
## OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

### SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



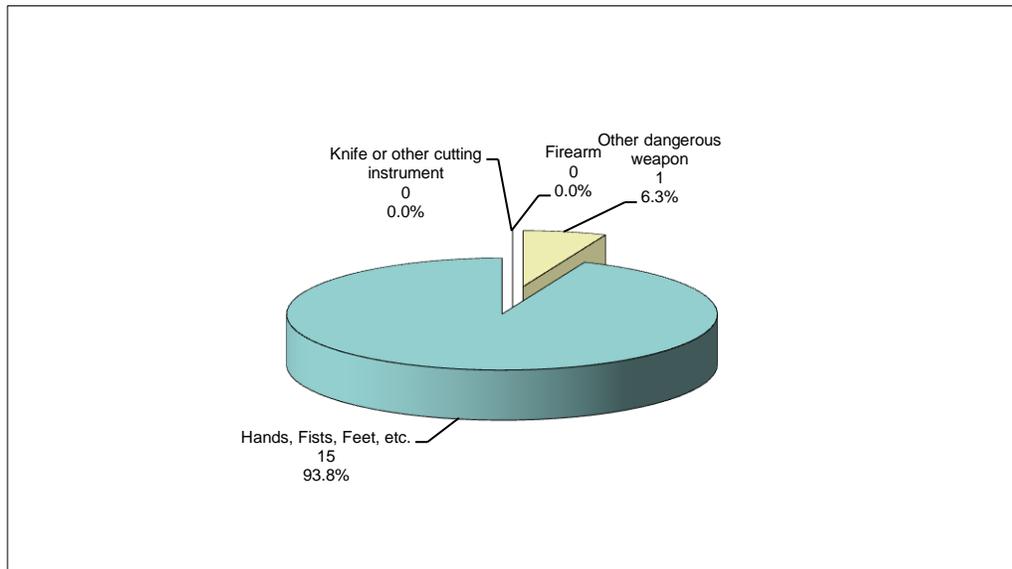
NOT all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

### OFFICER'S ASSAULTED \*



74 officers were assaulted.

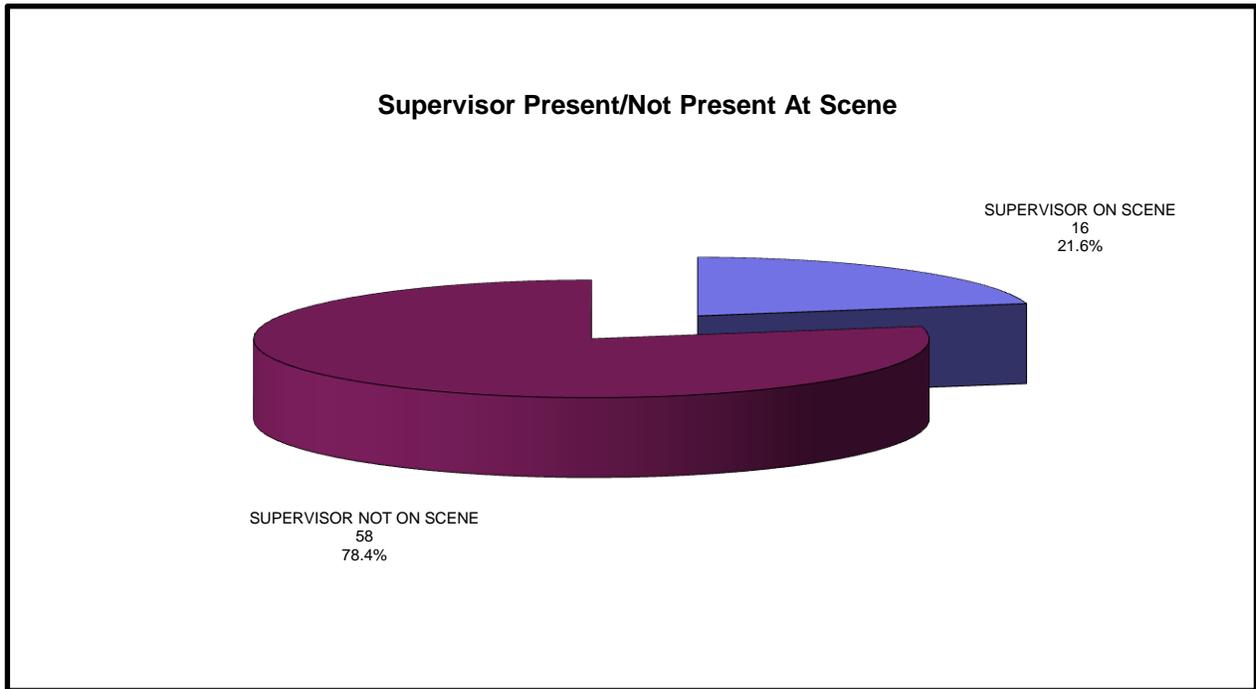
### OFFICER'S INJURED \*



16 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

\* Data based on the 1st Qtr 2017 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."