



POLICE DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 18, 2019

TO: JERRY P. DYER, Chief of Police
Office of the Chief

THROUGH: LYDIA CARRASCO, Deputy Police Chief
Administrative Division Commander

JOEY ALVAREZ, Lieutenant
Internal Affairs Commander

FROM: STEVEN JAQUEZ, Sergeant
Audits & Inspections Unit

SUBJECT: 2018 FOURTH QUARTER- REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO
RESISTANCE PROJECT

The fourth quarter 2018 reportable force data has been analyzed and compared with the fourth quarter 2017 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 fourth quarter 2017 and fourth quarter 2018 reportable force and related data:

Calls for Service:

Officers responded to 101,767 calls for service (CFS) during the fourth quarter of 2017. Officers responded to 111,036 CFS in fourth quarter 2018, an increase of 8.3%. The number of reportable force incidents increased from 59 in the fourth quarter 2017 to 61 in fourth quarter 2018; an increase of 3.3%.

Assaults:

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 66 officers were assaulted during the fourth quarter of 2018, compared to 115 officers in fourth quarter 2017, a decrease of 57.4%. Eight officers were injured as the result of an assault in the fourth quarter of 2018, compared to 8 officers who were injured in fourth quarter 2017, for no change.

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2018 Fourth Quarter Reportable Response to Resistance Project

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Type of Force:

Officers' most frequently applied method of force was non-striking body force in fourth quarter 2017 at 56.7%, followed by electronic immobilization device at 31.3% and body strikes at 6%. In fourth quarter 2018, the most frequently applied methods of force were non-striking force at 36.9%, followed by electronic control device at 27.7%, body strikes at 23.1%, K9 at 6.2%, firearm at 3.1%, carotid restraint and projected impact weapon at 1.5% each.

Actions Prior to Force:

In fourth quarter 2017, the leading cause necessitating the use of force was suspects refusing to obey a lawful command at 59.3% of reportable force. In fourth quarter 2018, the leading cause necessitating the use of force was hand under clothing/refused officer's command at 29.5%, followed by assaulting an officer at 27.9%. In fourth quarter 2018, two suspects requiring reportable force were in possession of a firearm or knife compared to five in fourth quarter 2017. There was one officer-involved shooting incident in fourth quarter 2017 and two in fourth quarter 2018.

In fourth quarter 2017, 36% of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force were either under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both. In fourth quarter 2018, of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force, 39.1% had an altered mental status, 26.1% were under the influence of alcohol, 20.3% were under the influence of drugs, and 14.5% had an unknown type of condition. Some suspects had more than one condition.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Saturday and Wednesday in fourth quarter 2018, compared to Thursday and Tuesday in fourth quarter 2017. In fourth quarter 2017, the Northwest District had the highest percentage of use of force at 32.2%, followed by the Southwest District at 22%, Central District at 18.6%, Southeast District at 15.3% and Northeast District at 11.9%. In fourth quarter 2018, the Northeast District had the highest percentage of use of force incidents at 27.9%, followed by the Southwest District at 26.2%, Southeast District at 18%, Central District with 16.4% and Northwest District at 11.5%.

In fourth quarter 2018, the Southeast District had the highest amount of calls for service at 23.3%, followed by Southwest District at 20.6%, Southwest District at 19.4%, Central District at 19.1% and Northwest District at 17.7%. In fourth quarter 2017, Northeast District generated the most calls at 22%, followed by Southeast District at 20.8%, Southwest District at 20.2%, Central District at 19.3% and Northwest District at 17.6%.

In fourth quarter 2018, supervisors were on-scene 19.7% of the time officers used reportable force. In fourth quarter 2017, this number was 23.7% of the time.

Examples of Officer Restraint:

During the fourth quarter of 2018, there were incidents that involved circumstances under which deadly force could have been reasonable, but was not used. Below are examples;

Physical Disturbance Call:

Officers were dispatched to an apartment for an adult male physically attacking several of his adult female family members. The male had beaten two adult family members and sexually assaulted one. When officers arrived, they heard a loud disturbance in one of the bedrooms and could see the male through a hole kicked in the door. They could also see the male had his arm around the throat of an adult female, and was choking her. The officers ordered him to release the female but he refused so

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one officer deployed his electronic control device (Taser) through the hole in the door on the male, but it did not have an effect. The officers entered the room and continued to demand the male release the female but he still refused. The officers used the Taser again but to no effect. By this time, the female was beginning to turn blue so the officers began to physically strike the male in an attempt to make him release the female but were still unable to force him to let her go. After another Taser deployment, the officers were finally able to get the male to release the female and were able to safely secure the male.

Armed Robbery:

Officers responded to an armed (handgun) robbery of a business. Responding officers were able to locate the fleeing suspects and a pursuit was initiated. The suspects eventually crashed their vehicle and ran away from the vehicle in opposite directions. One officer was able to give chase of one suspect, while several other officers went after the other suspect. The lone officer chased this armed robbery suspect alone for about 200 yards before the suspect finally stopped running and turned to face the officer. The officer ordered the suspect to place his hands in the air but the suspect would only raise one arm. He kept his other hand by his waist, which led the officer to fear the suspect could retrieve the weapon used during the robbery. Several more commands were given to place his hands above his head but the suspect refused. The officer then deployed his Taser which caused the suspect to fall to the ground and surrender. Assisting officers arrived and they were able to secure the suspect.

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



Fourth Quarter 2018
(October/November/December)

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:

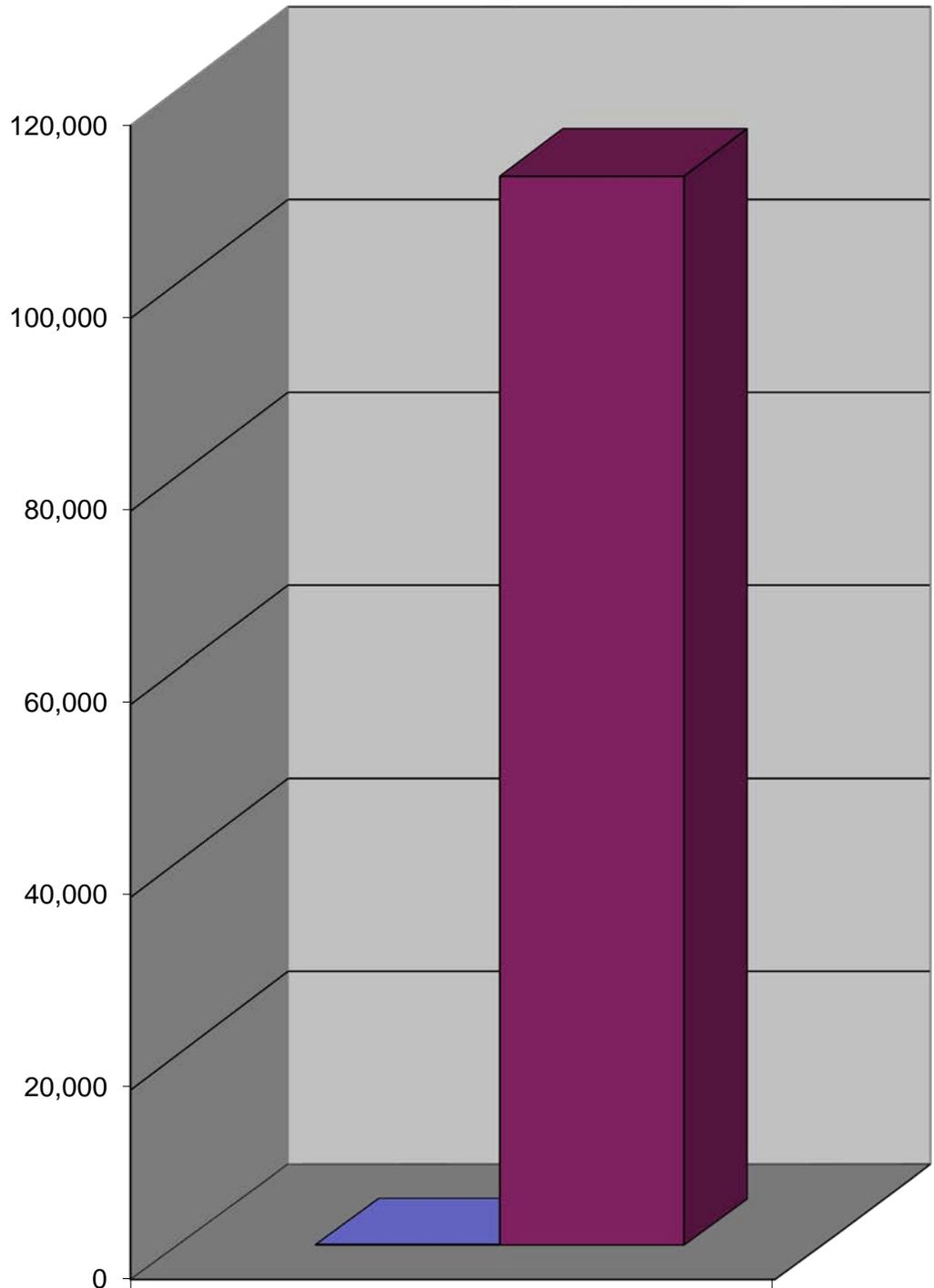
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured, has expressed a complaint of pain or has been rendered unconscious; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (e.g., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display) a Department issued weapon (e.g., baton, chemical agents, Taser, less lethal, shotgun, firearm, etc.) against another.

Fresno police officers applied force in 61 incidents while responding to 111,036 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.055% of all calls for service for this reporting period.

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



	Total
FORCE USED	61
CALLS FOR SERVICE	111,036

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.
0.055% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

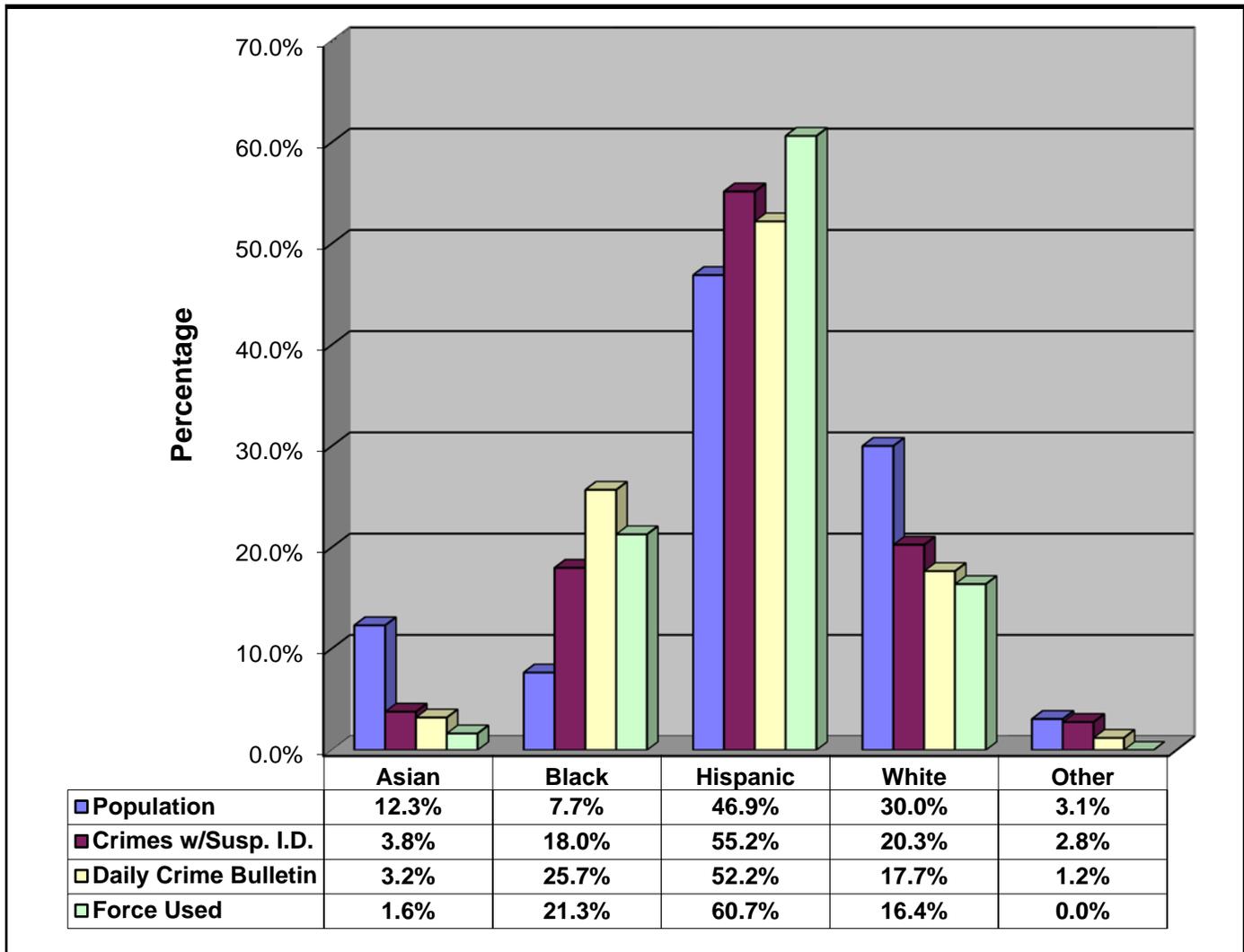
Suspect Demographics

	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
City of Fresno Pop. (494,665)*	60,939	37,885	232,055	148,598	15,188
Percentage	12.3%	7.7%	46.9%	30.0%	3.1%
Crimes with Suspect's Race/Age Identified (10,879)	412	1,958	6,002	2,206	301
Percentage	3.8%	18.0%	55.2%	20.3%	2.8%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (249)**	8	64	130	44	3
Percentage	3.2%	25.7%	52.2%	17.7%	1.2%
Force Applications (61)***	1	13	37	10	0
Percentage	1.6%	21.3%	60.7%	16.4%	0.0%

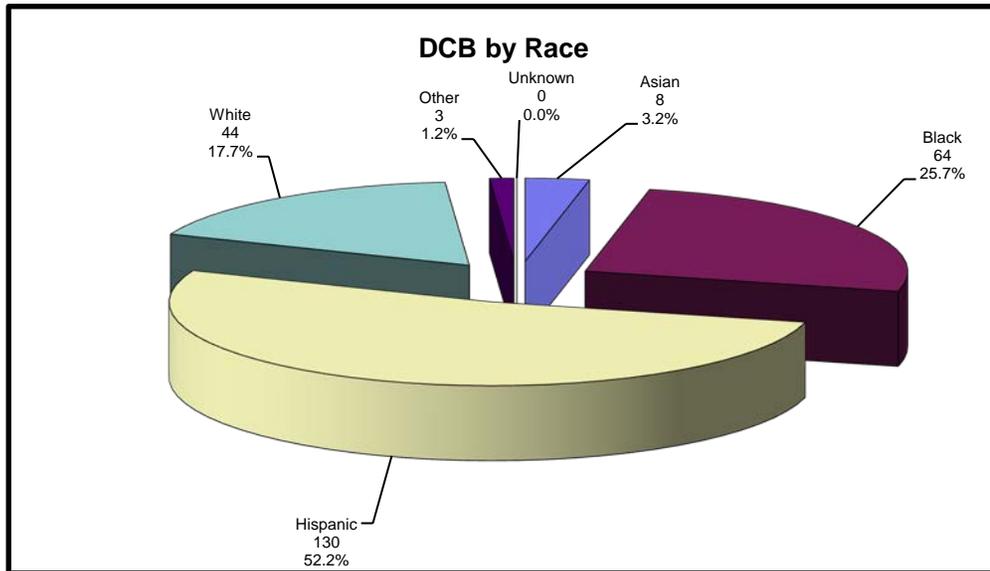
* 2010 Census

** 0 persons or 0.0% were listed as 'unknown' (see page 3 for definition of Daily Crime Bulletin - DCB)

*** Of the 61 reportable force cases, 0 had no age or race data available



**DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE
LISTINGS – 249**

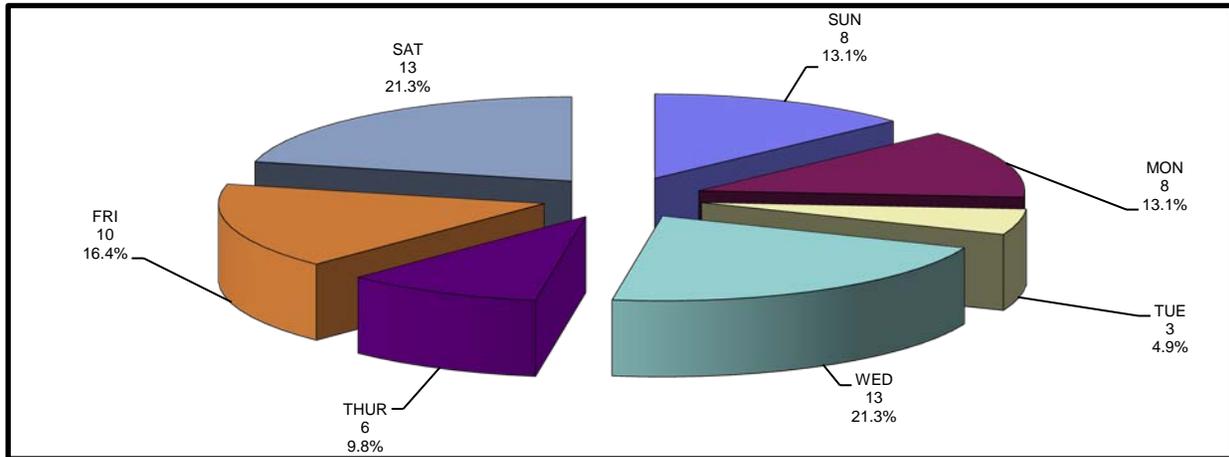


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	52.2%
	Black	-	25.7%
	White	-	17.7%
	Asian	-	3.2%
	Other	-	1.2%
	Unknown	-	0.0%

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.)

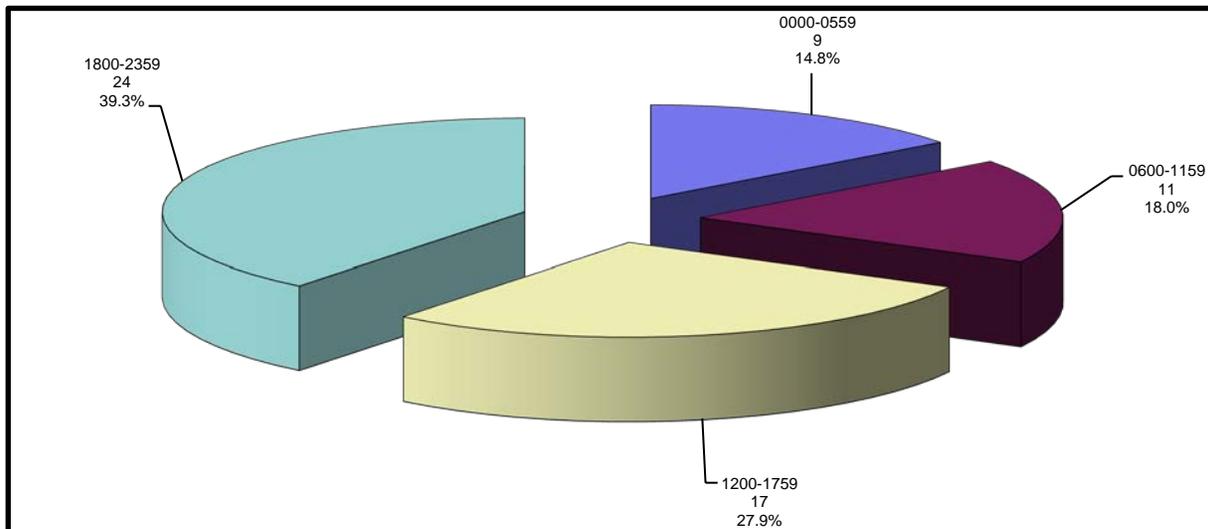
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Saturday	-	21.3%
Wednesday	-	21.3%
Friday	-	16.4%
Monday	-	13.1%
Sunday	-	13.1%
Thursday	-	9.8%
Tuesday	-	4.9%

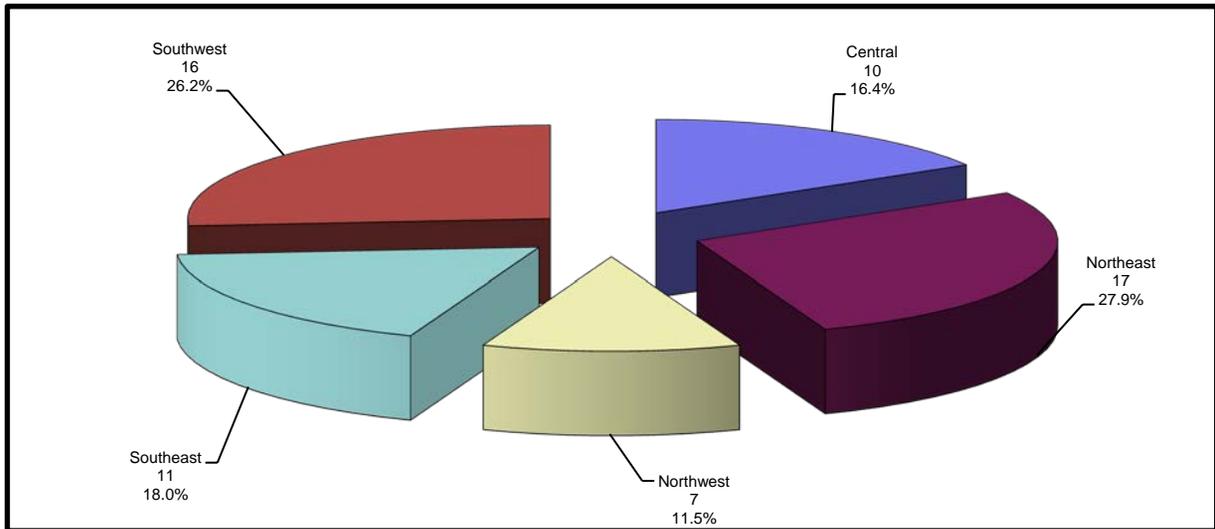
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	39.3%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	27.9%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	18.0%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	14.8%

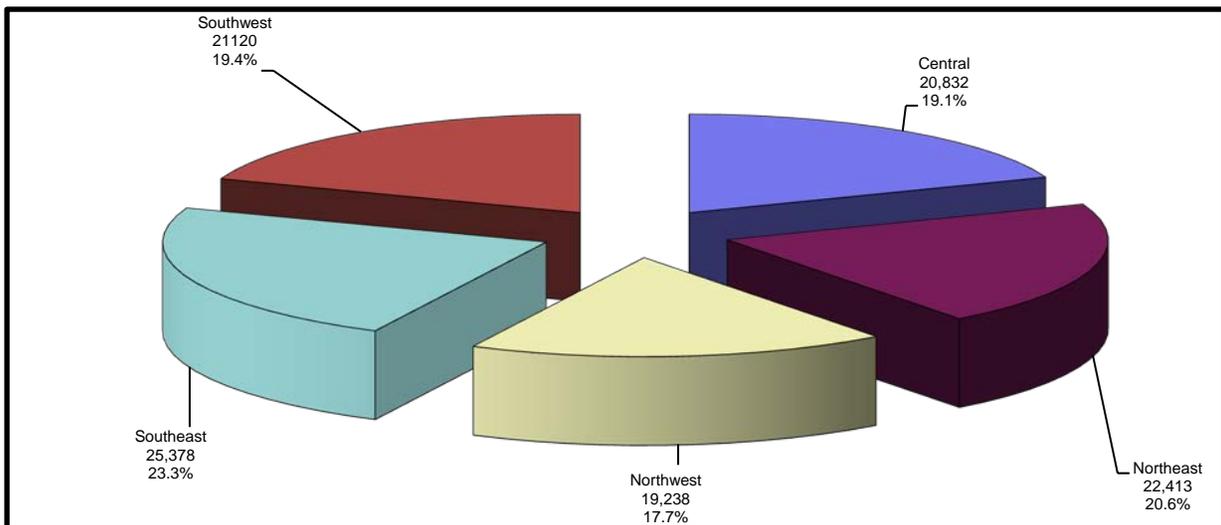
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 61 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Northeast	-	27.9%
	Southwest	-	26.2%
	Southeast	-	18.0%
	Central	-	16.4%
	Northwest	-	11.5%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 111,036 CFS, 2,055 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southeast	-	23.3%
	Northeast	-	20.6%
	Southwest	-	19.4%
	Central	-	19.1%
	Northwest	-	17.7%

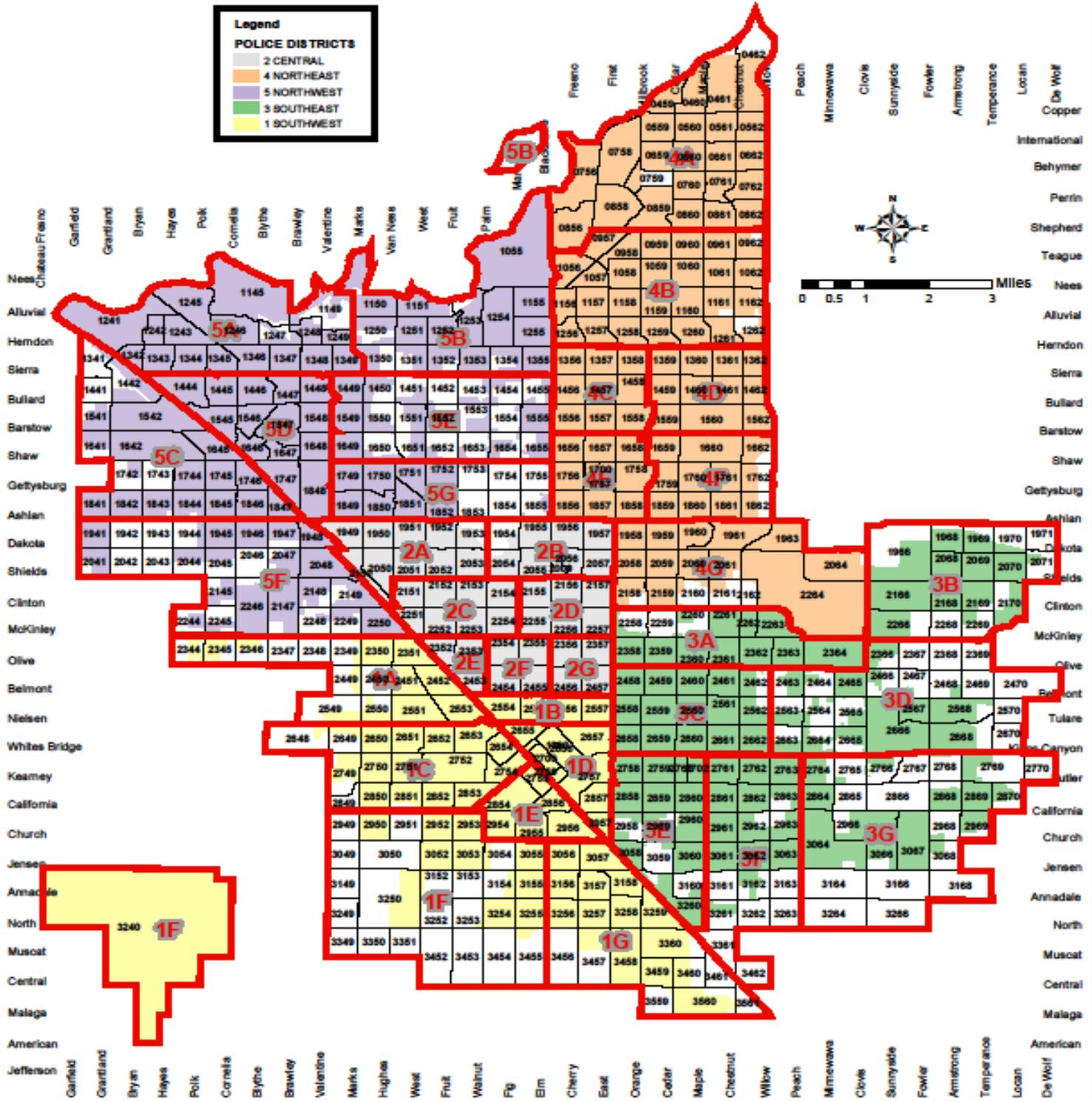
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

Fresno Police Department

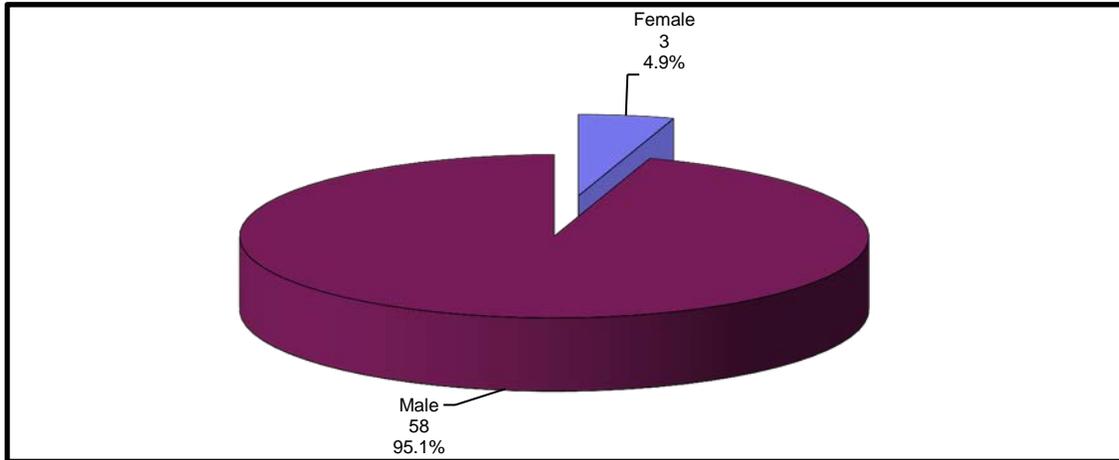
Legend

POLICE DISTRICTS

- 2 CENTRAL
- 4 NORTHEAST
- 5 NORTHWEST
- 3 SOUTHEAST
- 1 SOUTHWEST



FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 61 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	16	151	397	70	14	648
18-23	41	279	877	185	55	1,437
24-29	92	450	1,295	352	82	2,271
30-35	97	306	1,168	386	44	2,001
36-41	63	270	841	345	34	1,553
42-47	51	172	641	249	27	1,140
48-53	29	124	400	266	20	839
54-59	9	110	223	207	11	560
60-65	7	68	96	102	7	280
66 and Over	7	28	64	44	7	150
Total	412	1,958	6,002	2,206	301	10,879

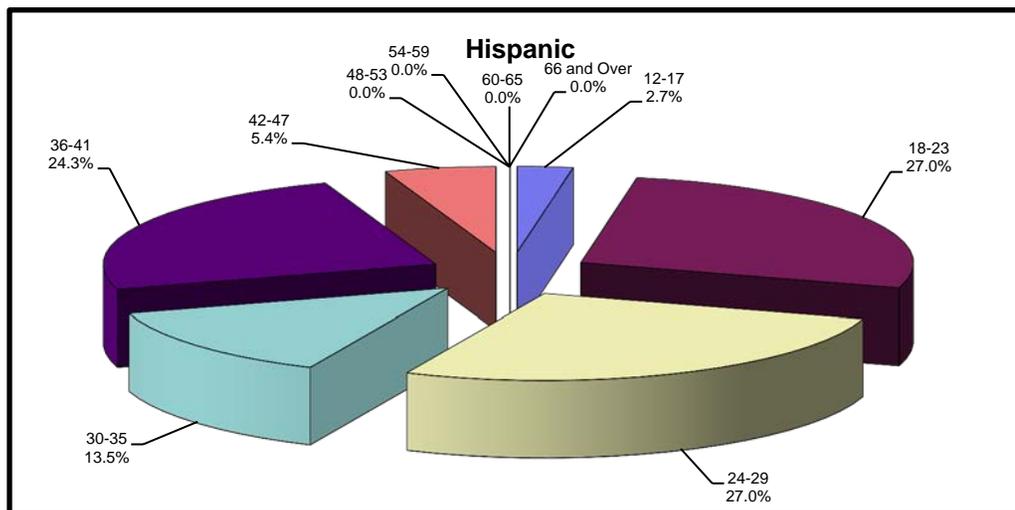
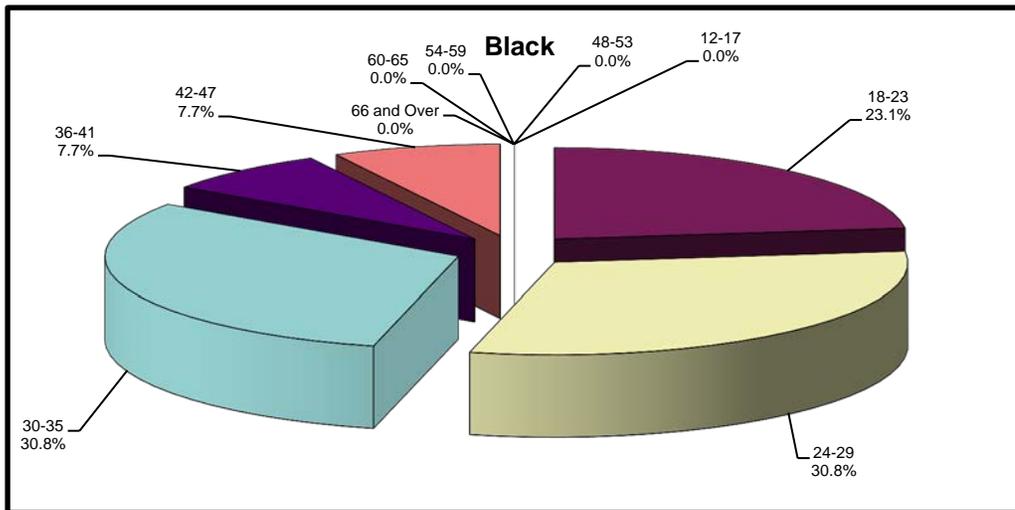
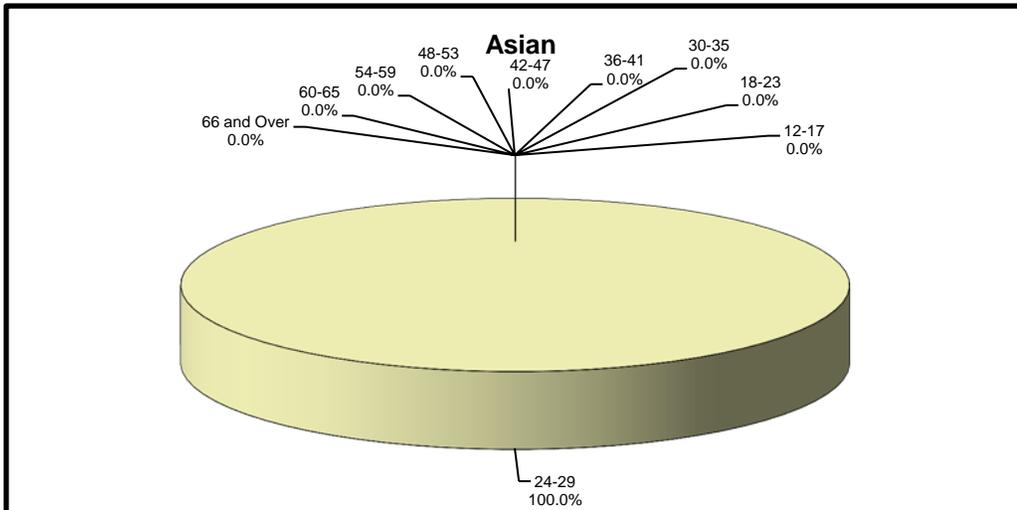
Of the 10,969 reported crime suspects, 10,879 had both age and race data.

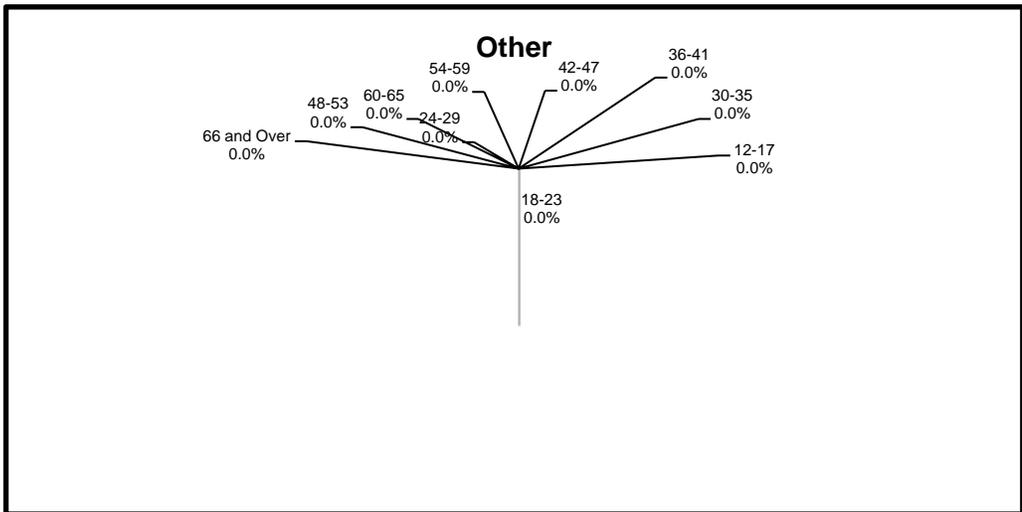
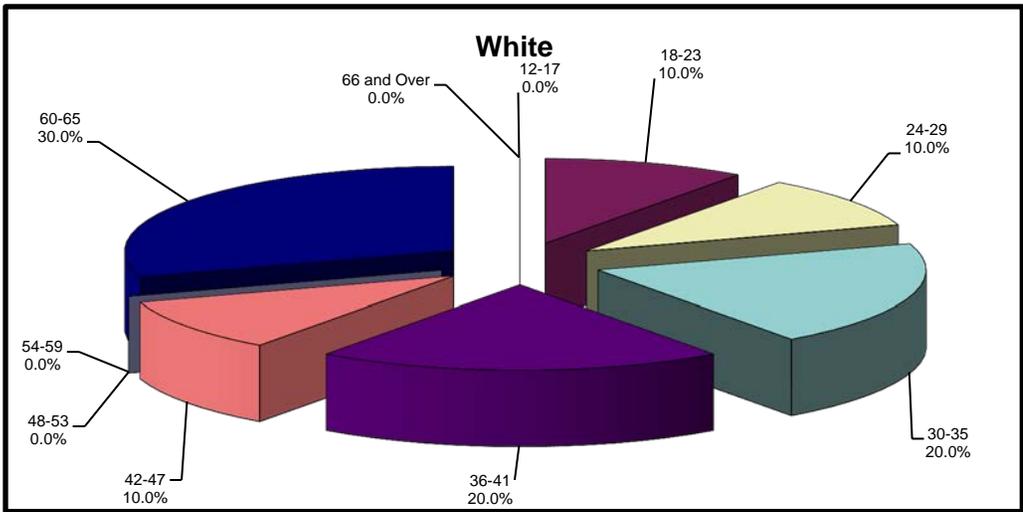
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17			1			1
18-23		3	10	1		14
24-29	1	4	10	1		16
30-35		4	5	2		11
36-41		1	9	2		12
42-47		1	2	1		4
48-53						0
54-59						0
60-65				3		3
66 and Over						0
Total	1	13	37	10	0	61

Of the 61 force incidents, 61 had both age and race data.

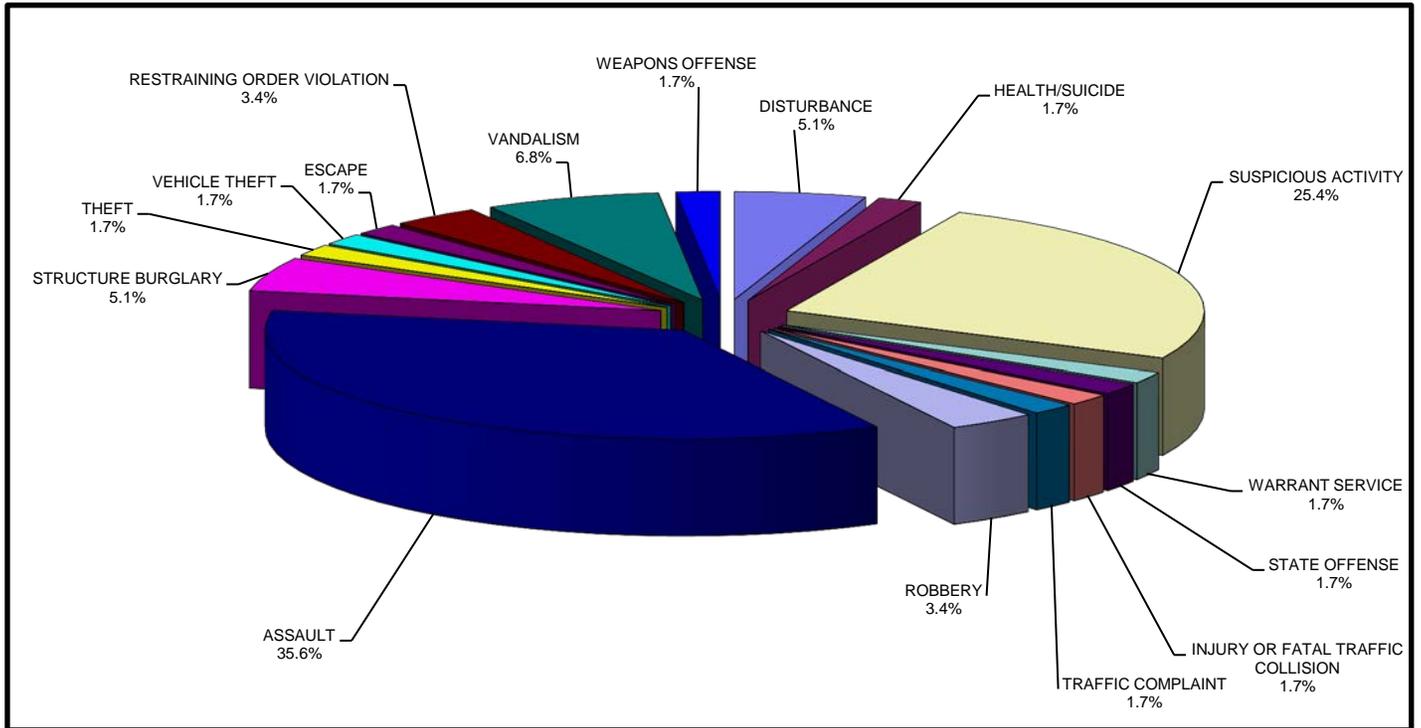
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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:

ASSAULT	-
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-
VANDALISM	-
DISTURBANCE	-
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	-
ROBBERY	-
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	-
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-
WARRANT SERVICE	-
STATE OFFENSE	-
INJURY OR FATAL TRAFFIC COLLISION	-
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	-
THEFT	-
VEHICLE THEFT	-
ESCAPE	-
WEAPONS OFFENSE	-
TOTAL	

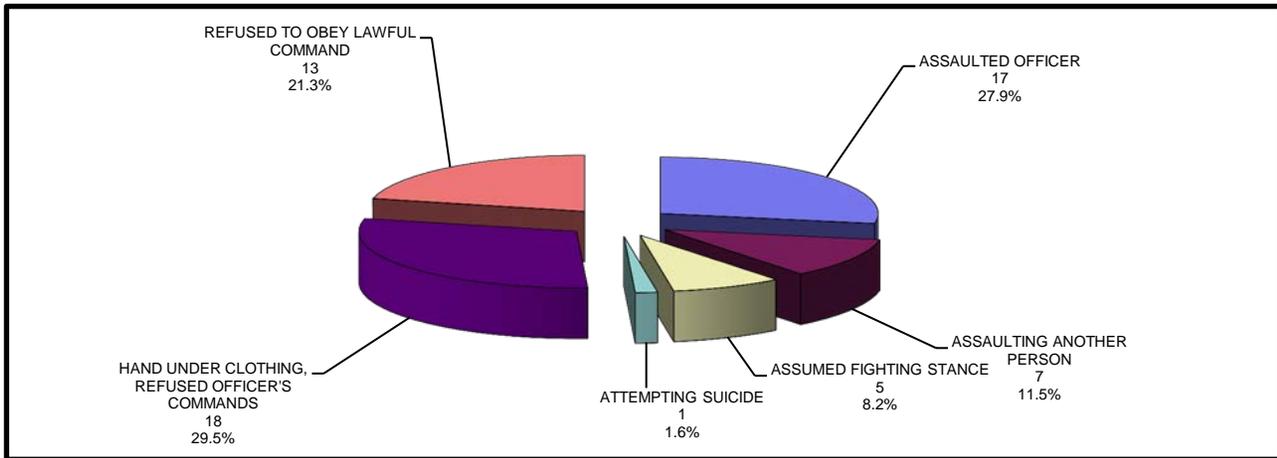
Force Incidents:

CFS Total:

-	21	1391
-	15	23830
-	4	812
-	3	12798
-	3	4326
-	2	283
-	2	538
-	1	5737
-	1	3239
-	1	1
-	1	530
-	1	3027
-	1	2857
-	1	1747
-	1	0
-	1	1083
	59 *	

* 2 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

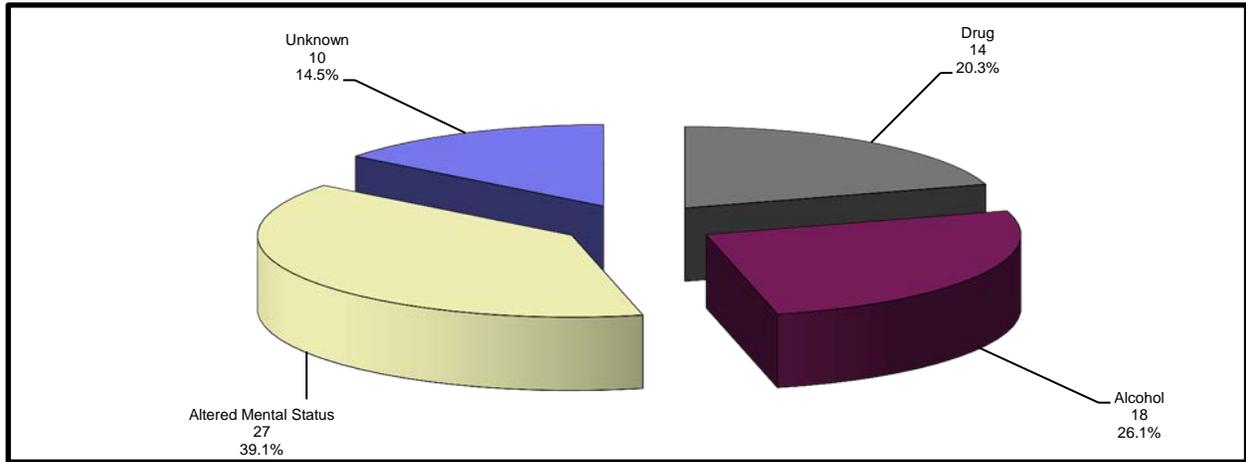
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	29.5%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	27.9%
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	21.3%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	11.5%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	8.2%
ATTEMPTING SUICIDE	-	1.6%

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	2	0	0	0	1
HEALTH/SUICIDE	1	0	0	0	0	0
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	3	1	0	0	9	2
WARRANT SERVICE	1	0	0	0	0	0
STATE OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	1	0
INJURY OR FATAL TRAFFIC COLLISIO	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	0	0	0	0	1	0
ROBBERY	0	0	1	0	0	1
ASSAULT	9	3	3	0	3	3
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	0	0	1	1	0	1
THEFT	0	0	0	0	1	0
VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	1
ESCAPE	0	0	0	0	1	0
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	1	0	0	0	1	0
VANDALISM	1	0	0	0	1	2
WEAPONS OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	16	6	5	1	18	13

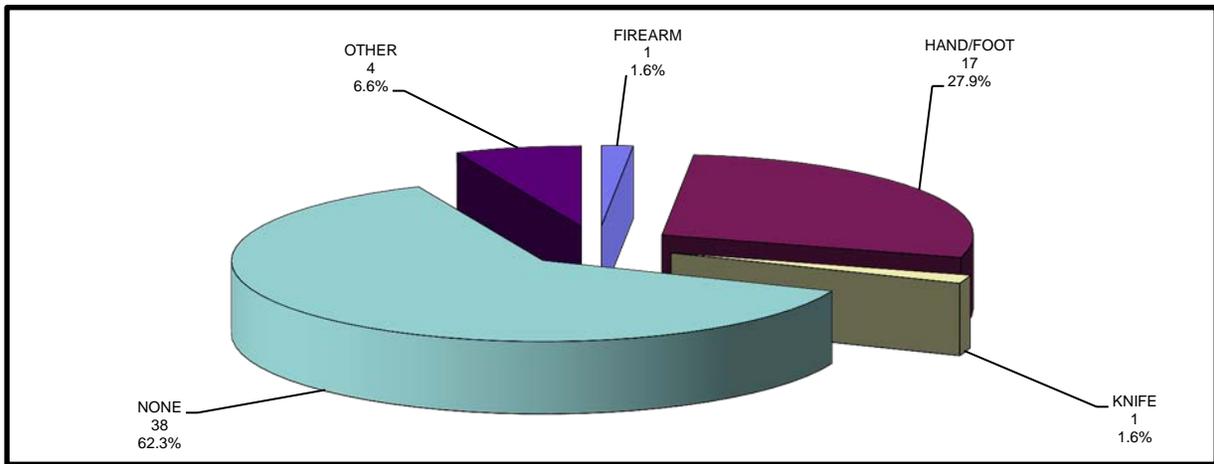
* 2 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



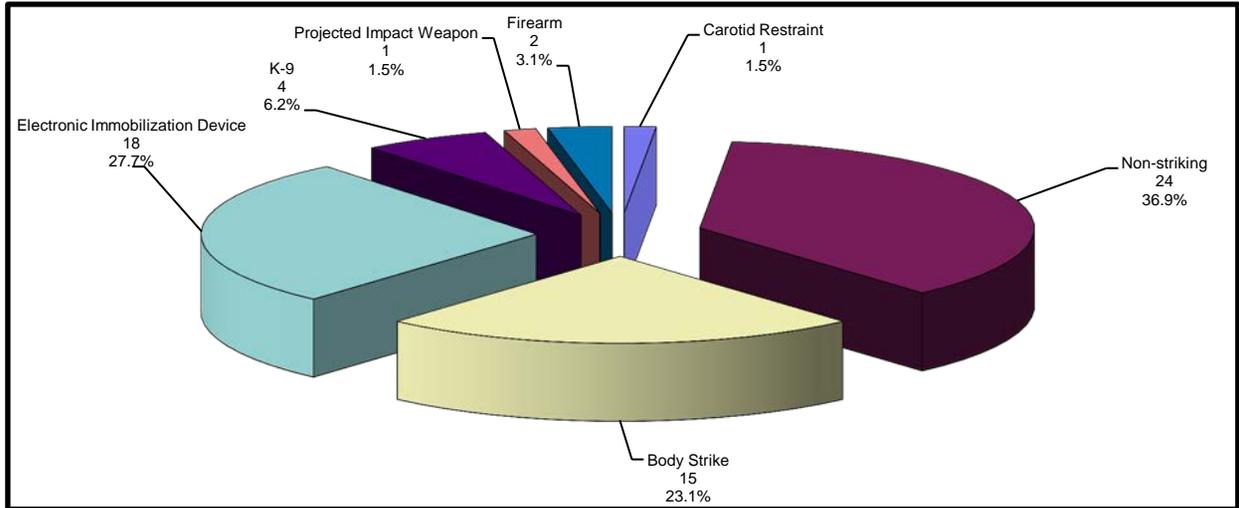
Some suspects had more than one condition.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	62.3%
	HAND/FOOT	-	27.9%
	OTHER	-	6.6%
	FIREARM	-	1.6%
	KNIFE	-	1.6%

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:

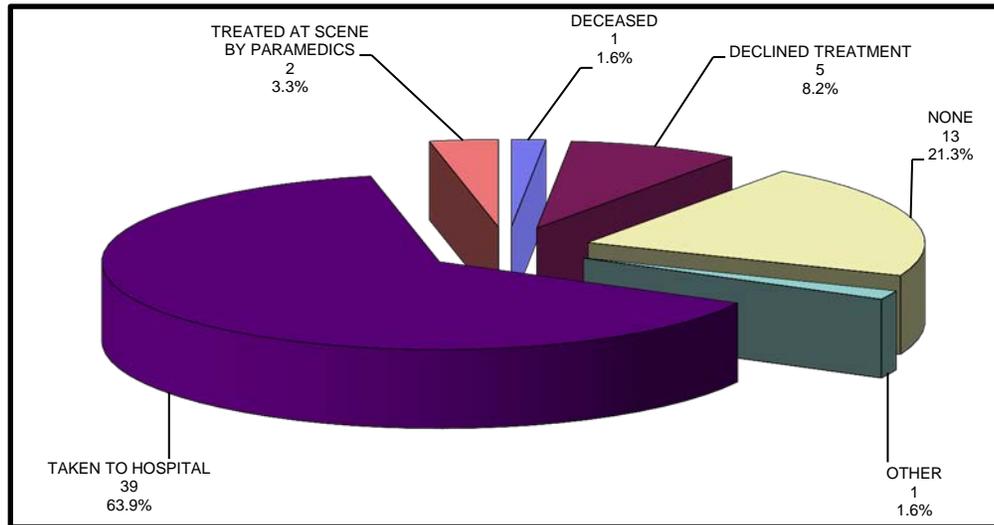
Non-striking	-	36.9%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	27.7%
Body Strike	-	23.1%
K-9	-	6.2%
Firearm	-	3.1%
Carotid Restraint	-	1.5%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	1.5%

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.

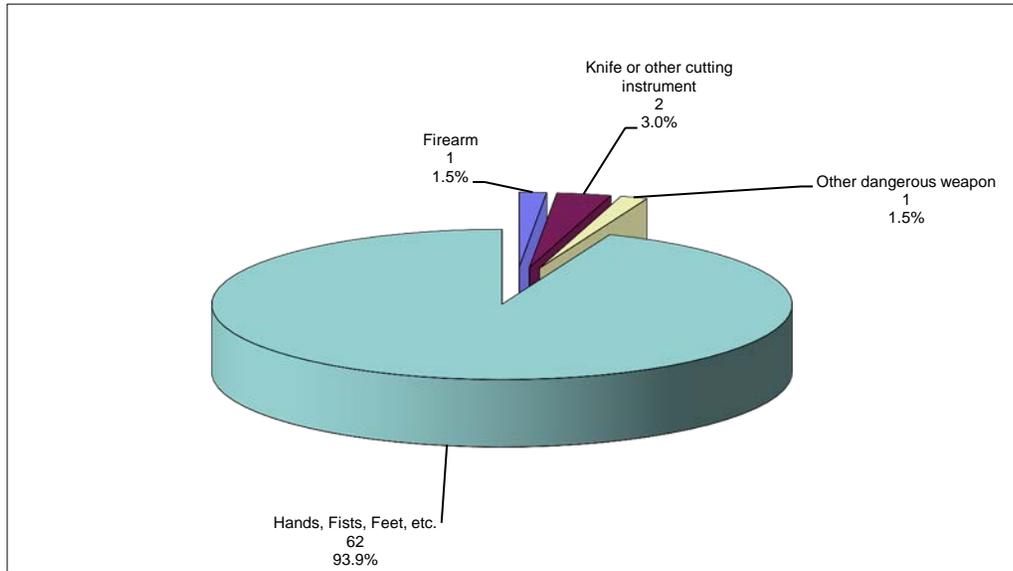
OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



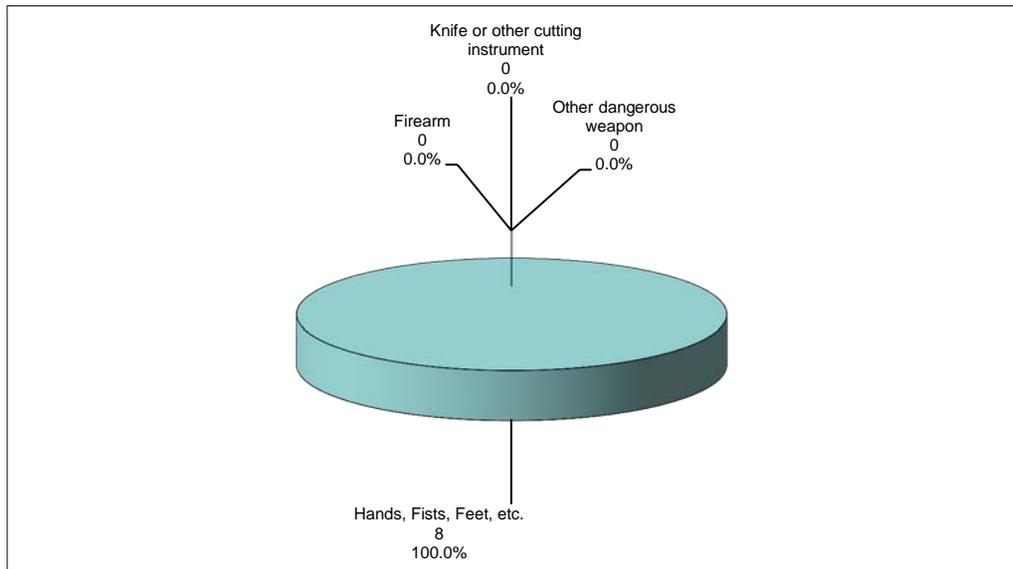
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

OFFICERS ASSAULTED *



66 officers were assaulted.

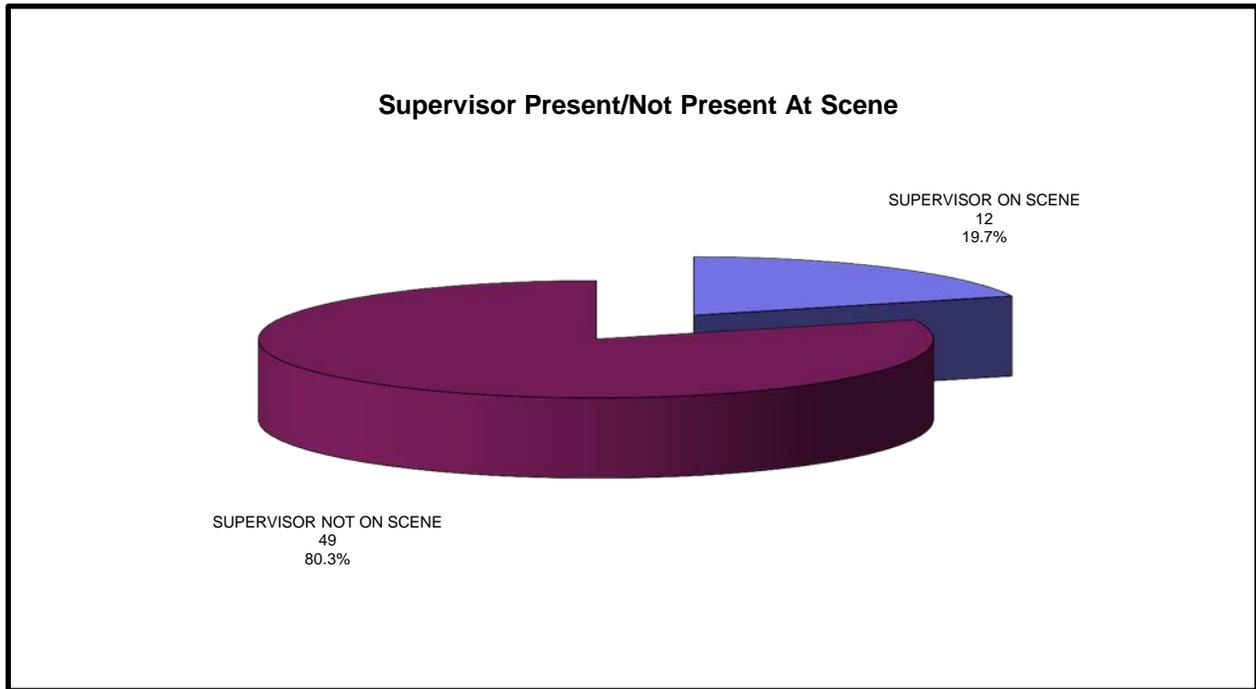
OFFICERS INJURED*



8 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the 4th Qtr 2018 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."