



POLICE DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 21, 2020

TO: ANDREW J HALL, Chief of Police
Office of the Chief

THROUGH: LYDIA CARRASCO, Deputy Police Chief
Administrative Division

MICHAEL LANDON, Lieutenant
Internal Affairs Commander

FROM: ZEBULON PRICE, Sergeant
Audits & Inspections Unit

SUBJECT: 2020 FIRST QUARTER- REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE PROJECT

The first quarter 2020 reportable force data has been analyzed and compared with the first quarter 2019 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.).

A resolution of the Council of the City of Fresno, Resolution 2020-140, regarding the use of the carotid restraint hold was passed on June 18, 2020. Due to the resolution, the Fresno Police Department has changed its department policy, Policy § 308 – Force Options, to reflect the resolution. Neither this Policy change or the resolution were in effect during the first quarter of 2020.

The following is a summarized comparison between the 2019 and the 2020 first quarter reportable force and related data:

Calls for Service:

Officers responded to 96,676 calls for service (CFS) during the first quarter of 2020 compared to 109,763 CFS in the first quarter of 2019. This is a decrease of 12%. Of these CFS, there were 90 reportable force incidents in 2020 compared to 73 in 2019; an increase of 23%.

Assaults:

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 96 officers were assaulted during the first quarter of 2020, compared to 85 officers in the first quarter of 2019, an increase of 13%. Of these officers assaulted, 16 officers were injured in 2020, compared to 11 officers who were injured in 2019; an increase of 45%.

Type of Force:

Officers' most frequently applied method of force was non-striking force in first quarter 2020 at 49%, followed by body strikes at 15.7%, K9 applications at 14.7%, electronic immobilization device at 13.7%, projected impact weapon at 2%, firearm at 2%, pepper spray at 1%, Baton at 1%, and the carotid restraint at 1%.

In first quarter 2019, the most frequently applied methods of force were non-striking force at 61.6%, followed by body strikes at 12.3%, K9 applications at 9.6%, pepper spray and electronic control device at 5.5%, projected impact weapon at 4.4% and firearm at 1.4%.

Actions Prior to Force:

In First quarter of 2020, the leading cause necessitating the use of force was the suspect refusing to obey lawful commands at 56.7%, followed by suspects assaulting officers at 23.3%. In first quarter 2019, the leading cause necessitating the use of force was suspects placing hand under clothing / refused officer's commands at 38.4%.

In 2020, three suspects requiring reportable force were in possession of a firearm, replica firearm, or a cutting/stabbing instrument compared to three in 2019.

Of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force in first quarter 2020, 15.2% had an altered mental status, 8.7% were under the influence of alcohol, 6.5% were under the influence of drugs, and 69.9% had an unknown type of condition. Some suspects had more than one condition.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Sunday in the first quarter of 2020 compared to Wednesdays in 2019. In 2020, the Southeast District had the highest percentage of use of force incidents at 24.4%, followed by Northwest at 23.3%, Northeast at 21.1%, Central at 15.6% and Southwest at 15.6%. In comparison to the first quarter of 2019 where the Southeast District had the highest percentage at 30.1%, followed by Southwest at 23.3%, Central at 20.5%, Northeast at 19.2% and Northwest at 6.8%.

In 2020, the Southeast and Northeast Districts had 21.5% of the City's total calls for service, followed by Southwest at 19.7%, Central at 19.2% and Northwest at 18.1%. In 2019, Southeast generated the most calls at 22.8%, followed by Southwest at 20.9%, Northeast at 20.2%, Central at 18.5% and Northwest at 17.7%.

In 2020, supervisors were on-scene 31.1% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2019, this number was 16.4% of the time.

Examples of Officer Restraint:

During the first quarter of 2020, there were incidents that involved circumstances under which deadly force could have been considered, but was not used. Below are some examples;

Physical Disturbance:

An officer was dispatched to a residence where a citizen had called in stating he had just been punched in the face by a random stranger. The officers arrived and located the subject. It was discovered the subject had two active warrants and, based on his behavior, it was determined the subject was to be placed on a mental health evaluation hold. When one of the officers tried to detain the subject, the subject swung at and tried to hit the officer. The two began to struggle with each other. During the struggle, the subject placed his hand on the officer's neck and began to choke him. With an assisting officer's help, they were able to take the subject into custody. Not only was the officer choked, but he also received a laceration to the top of his head which required stitches.

Disorderly Subject:

Officers were dispatched to liquor store parking lot where a subject was telling the security guard that he had a gun. The subject also made statements that had taken PCP. Several officers responded to the parking lot since they were familiar with the subject, and he was known to be uncooperative, combative, and unpredictable. When officers arrived, the subject walked to the back of a pickup truck and armed himself with a five foot metal pole. The Officers tried to talk to the subject; however he picked up the pole and held it with both hands like a spear, pointing it at the officers. The subject told the officers to back up and used some profanity. Fearing the subject was going to stab or assault one of the officers, an electronic control device (ECD) was used. The ECD was only partially effective since the subject was able to stay on his feet and maintained control of the pole. The officers had to grab ahold of the subject and take him to the ground. After a brief struggle the subject was taken into custody and then placed on a mental evaluation hold.

Subject Armed with Handgun:

Officers responded to an apartment complex where there was a report of approximately twelve (12) gunshots were heard. When the officers arrived they located a male who matched the description given in the call in the parking lot of the apartment complex. When they called out to the subject, he walked over to the officers with his hands in his sweater pocket. During the contact with the subject, one officer conducted a pat search of the subject for any weapons. The officer felt a handgun in the subject's sweater pocket. The subject pulled away from the officer and reached into his sweater and grabbed the handgun. The officer and the subject began to fight and struggle over control of the handgun until an assisting officer helped and they were able to take the subject into custody. The handgun was a .38 revolver handgun and the subject was also in possession of ten (10) spent casings.

AJH:LC:zp

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



First Quarter 2020
(January/February/March)

Andrew J. Hall
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 Policy 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:

The Department defines reportable force as any force when:

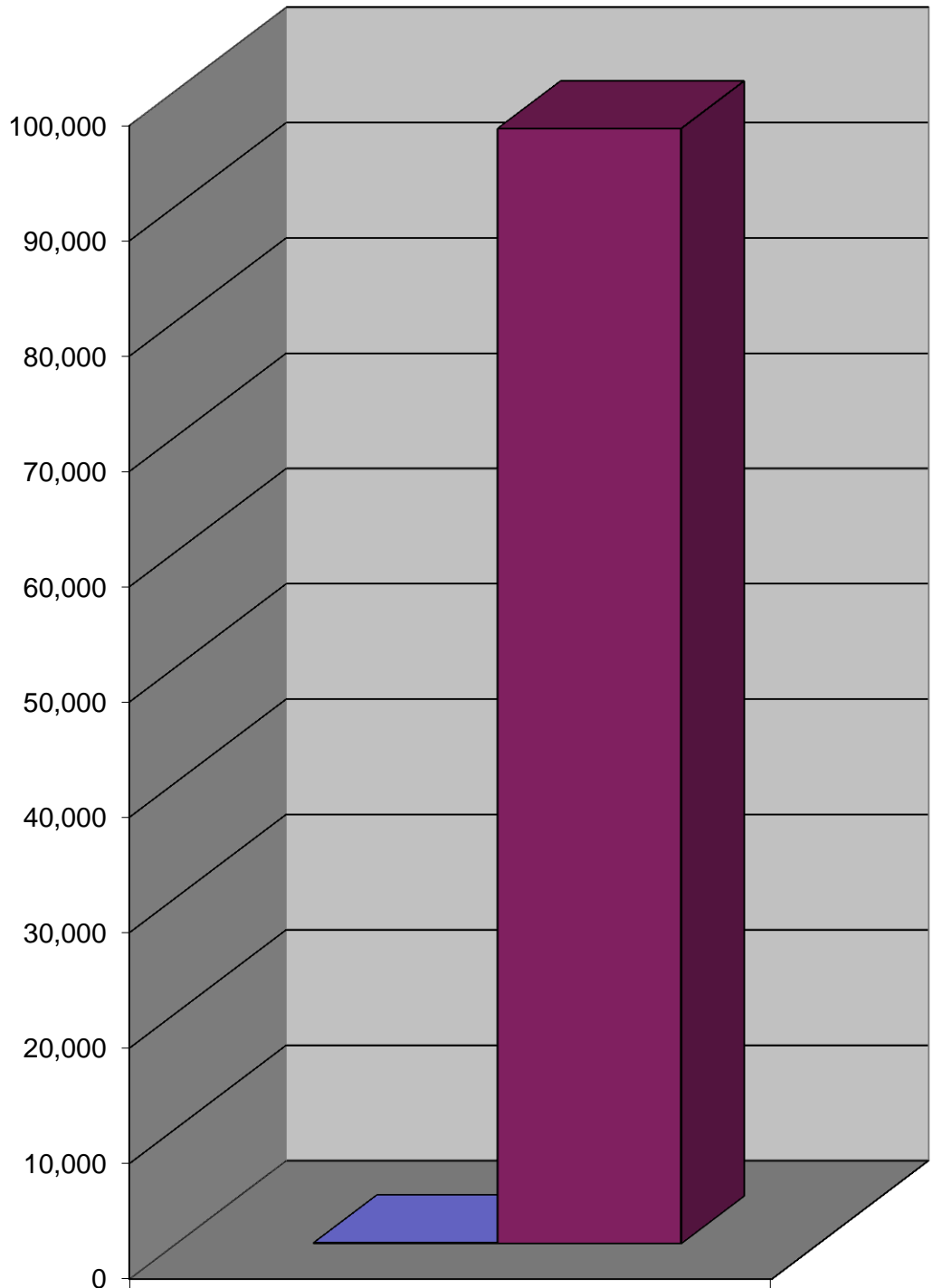
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured, has expressed a complaint of pain or has been rendered unconscious; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (e.g., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display)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

Fresno police officers applied force in 90 incidents while responding to 96,676 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.093% 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
District Map	6
Force Incidents By Gender Of Suspects	7
Reported Crimes By Age and Race Of Suspects	7
Reportable Force Incidents By Age and Race Of Suspects	8-9
Type Of CFS Resulting In Reportable Force Incidents	10
Suspect's Actions Necessitating The Use of Force	11
Reportable Force Incidents By Type Of CFS and Suspect's Action	11
Suspect's Drug/Alcohol Use With Reportable Force Applied	12
Suspect Weapons With Reportable Force Applied	12
Reportable Force Used By Officers	13
Officer Safety Issues, Weapon Retention	14
Suspect Medical Review After Reportable Force Applied	14
Officers Assaulted	15
Officers Injured	15
Supervisor On Scene When Reportable Force Applied	16

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



	Total
■ FORCE USED	90
■ CALLS FOR SERVICE	96,676

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.
0.093% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

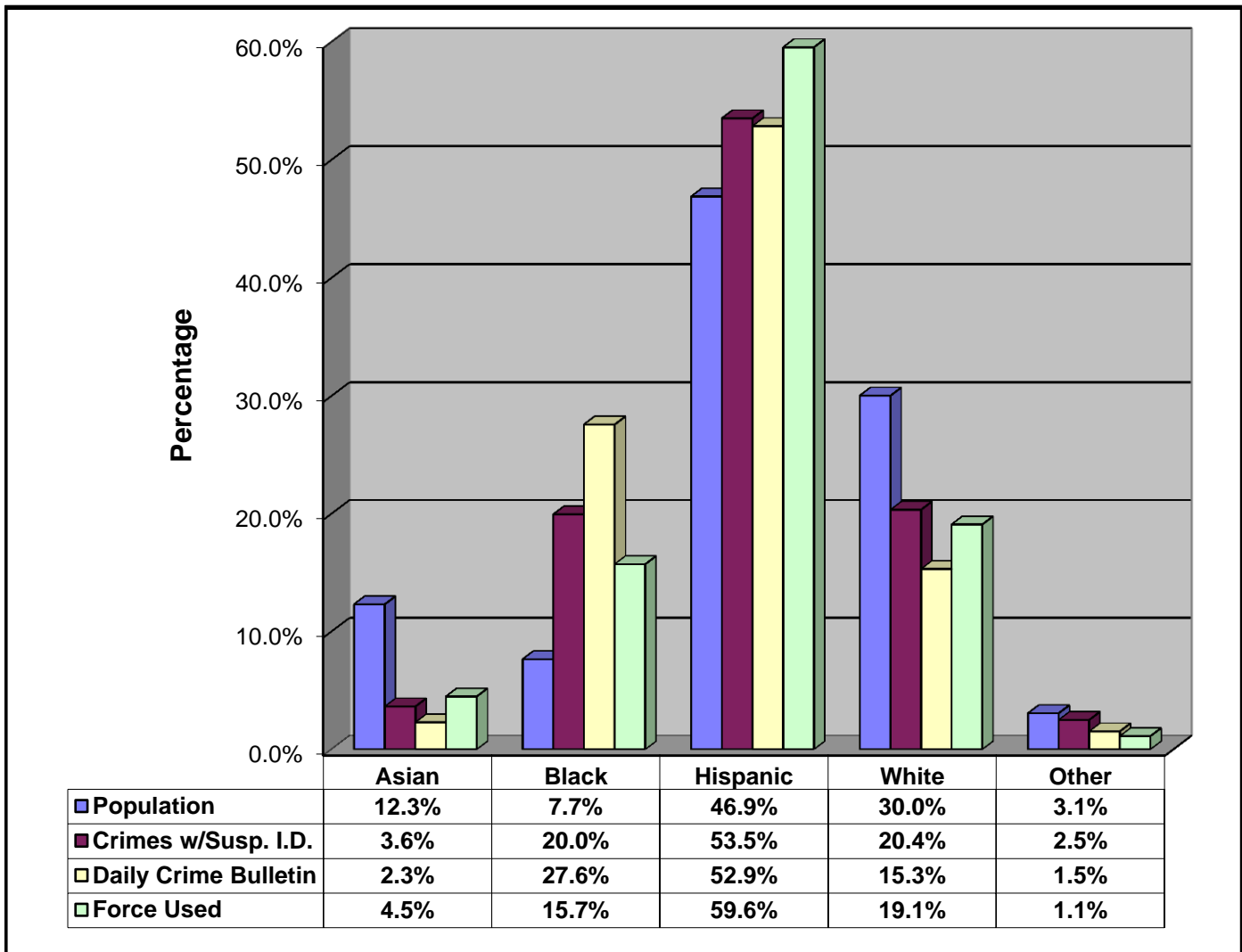
Suspect Demographics

	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 (9,024)	329	1,801	4,831	1,837	226
Percentage	3.6%	20.0%	53.5%	20.4%	2.5%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (260)**	6	72	138	40	4
Percentage	2.3%	27.6%	52.9%	15.3%	1.5%
Force Applications (89)***	4	14	53	17	1
Percentage	4.5%	15.7%	59.6%	19.1%	1.1%

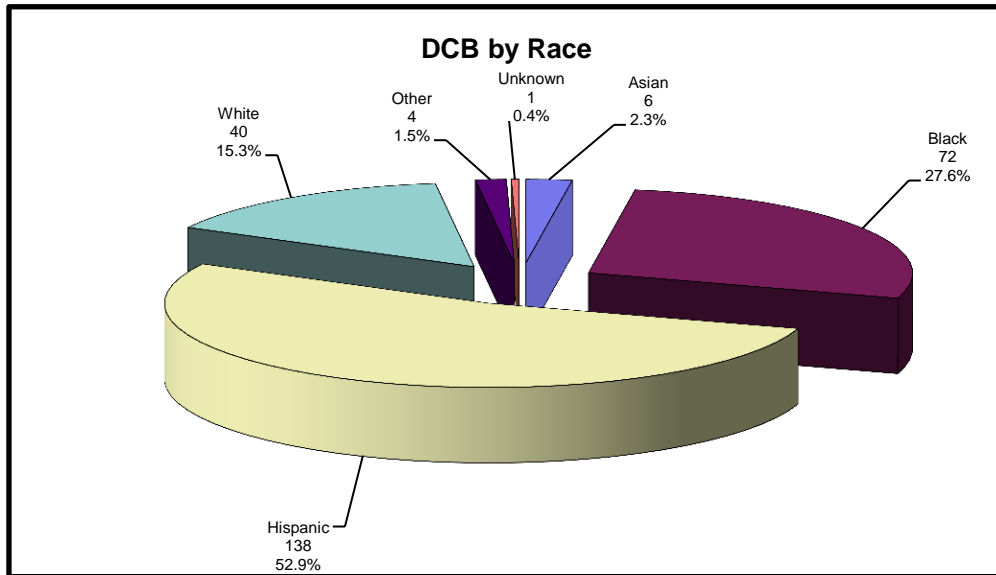
* 2010 Census

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

*** Of the 90 reportable force cases, 1 had no age or race data available



**DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE
LISTINGS – 261**

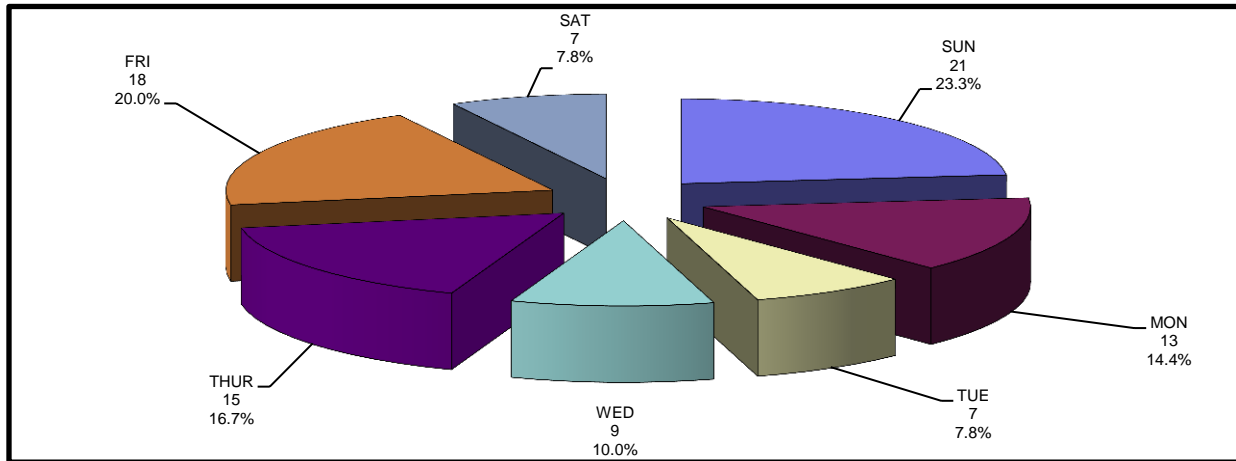


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	52.9%
	Black	-	27.6%
	White	-	15.3%
	Asian	-	2.3%
	Other	-	1.5%
	Unknown	-	0.4%

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.)

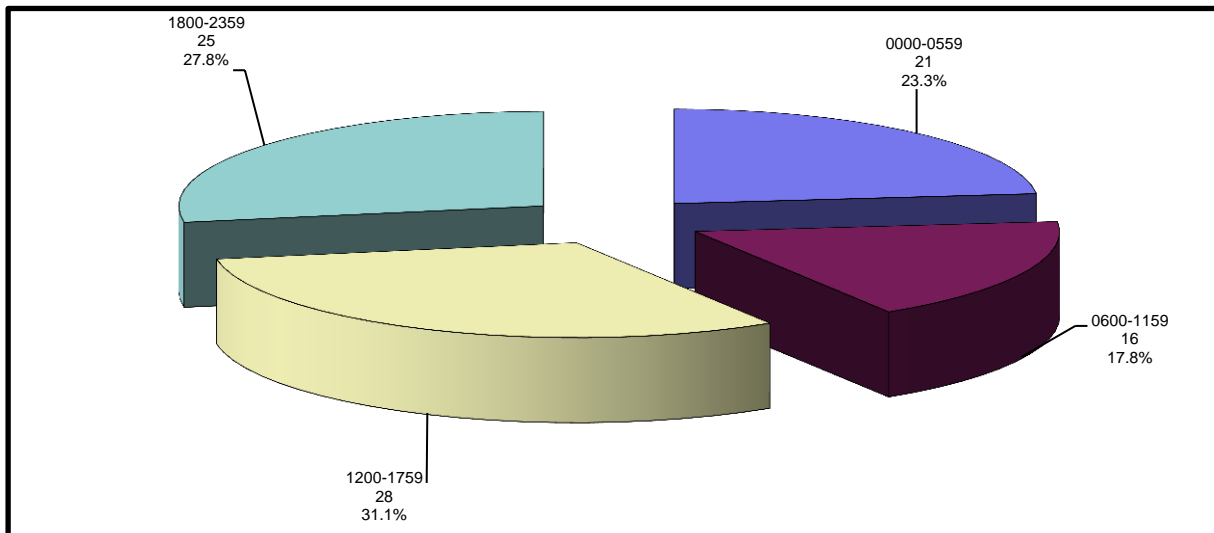
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Sunday	-	23.3%
Friday	-	20.0%
Thursday	-	16.7%
Monday	-	14.4%
Wednesday	-	10.0%
Saturday	-	7.8%
Tuesday	-	7.8%

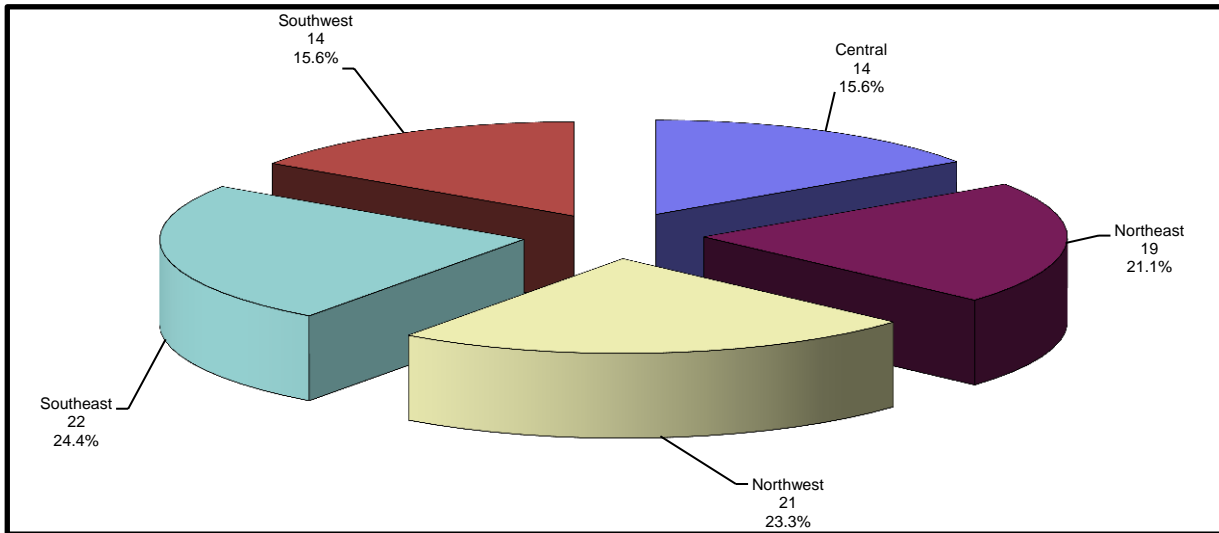
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1200 to 1759 hrs	-	31.1%
1800 to 2359 hrs	-	27.8%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	23.3%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	17.8%

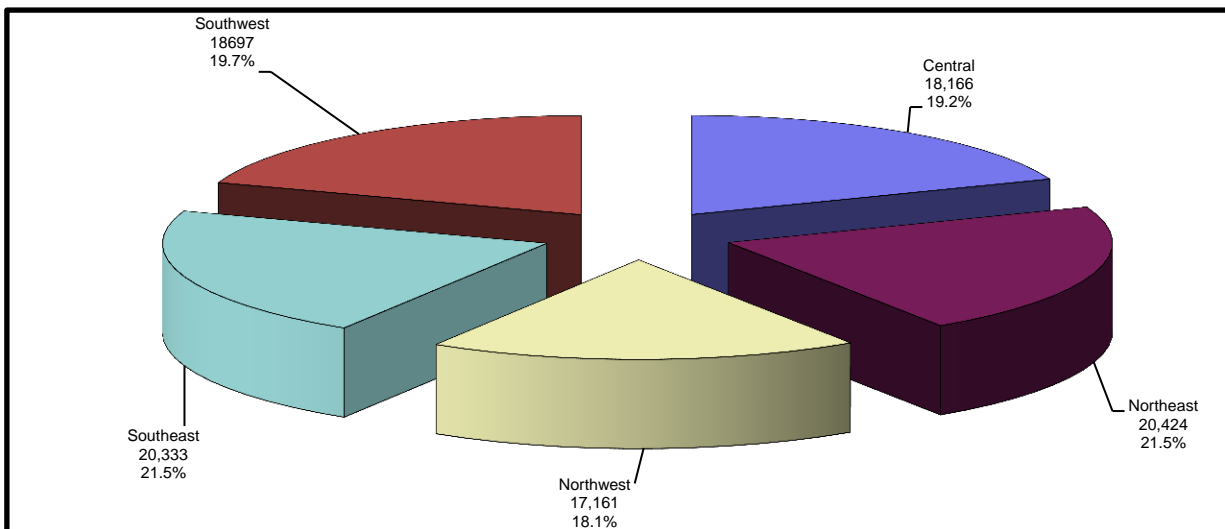
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 90 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southeast	-	24.4%
	Northwest	-	23.3%
	Northeast	-	21.1%
	Central	-	15.6%
	Southwest	-	15.6%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 96,676 CFS, 1,895 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Northeast	-	21.5%
	Southeast	-	21.5%
	Southwest	-	19.7%
	Central	-	19.2%
	Northwest	-	18.1%

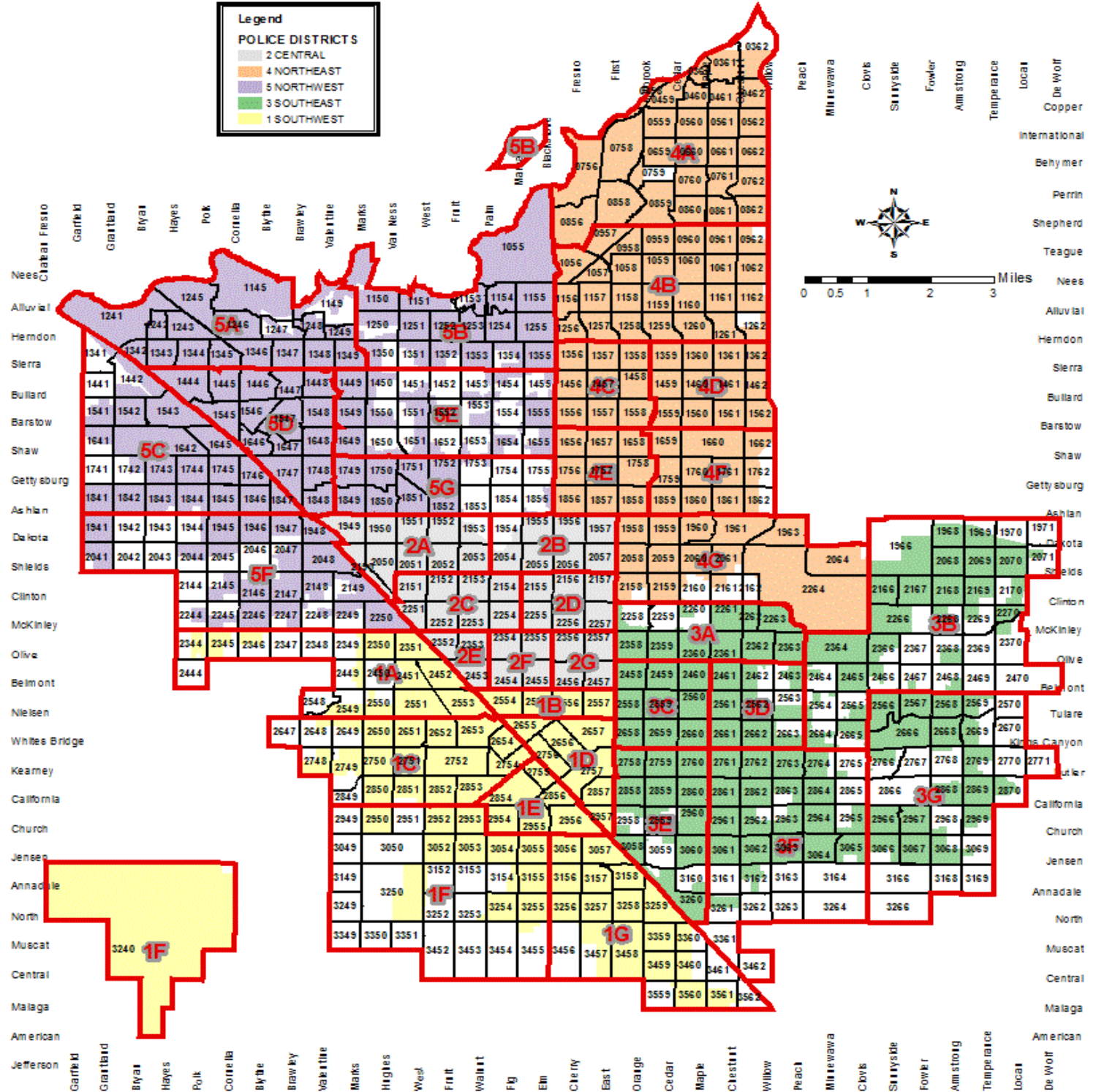
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

Fresno Police Department

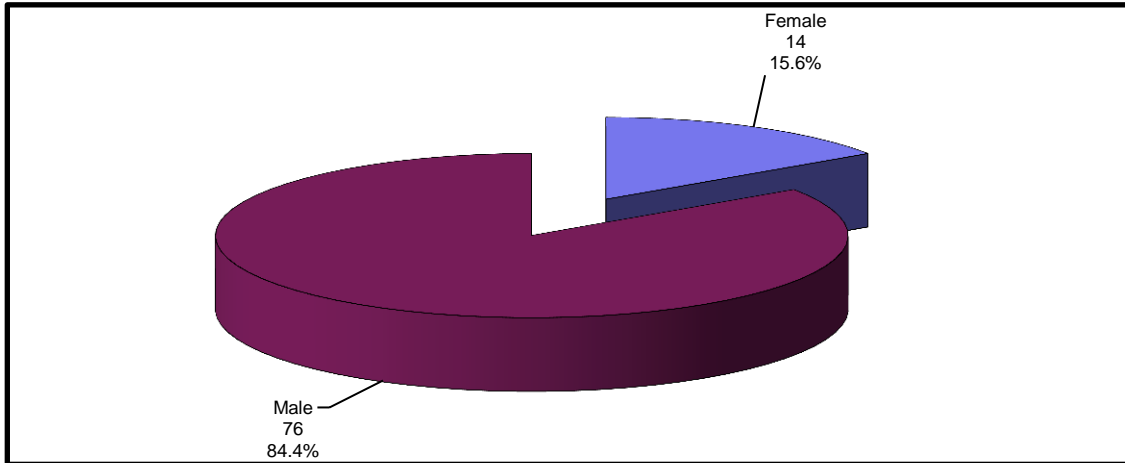
Legend

POLICE DISTRICTS

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



FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 90 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	24	159	344	60	13	600
18-23	35	277	809	164	38	1,323
24-29	52	416	997	330	61	1,856
30-35	83	283	946	363	48	1,723
36-41	57	239	734	293	22	1,345
42-47	33	150	454	192	13	842
48-53	20	111	251	202	20	604
54-59	13	89	182	143	5	432
60-65	5	50	79	60	4	198
66 and Over	7	27	35	30	2	101
Total	329	1,801	4,831	1,837	226	9,024

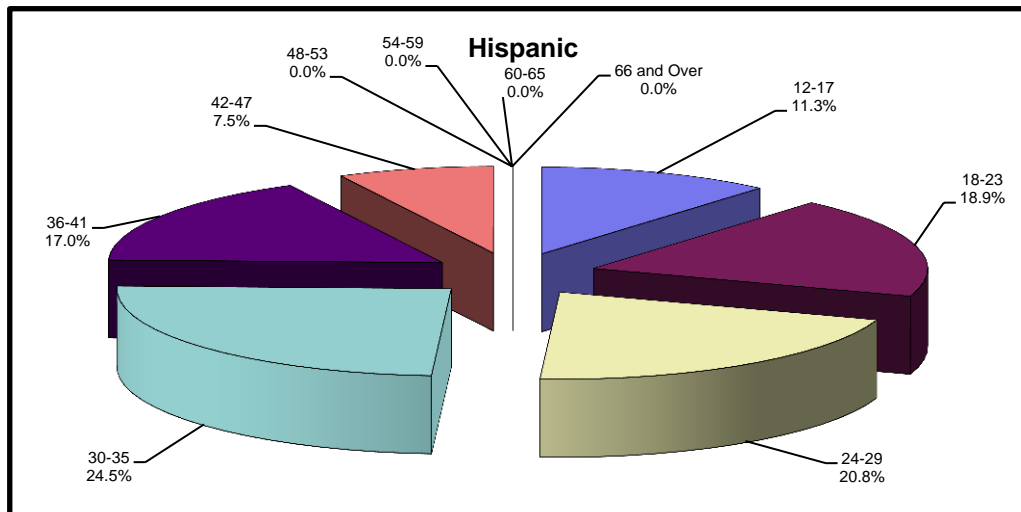
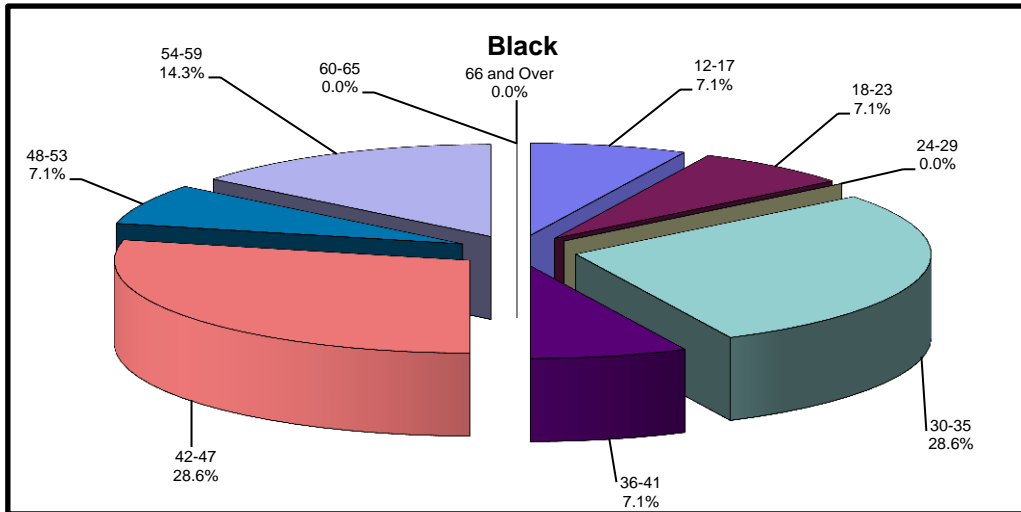
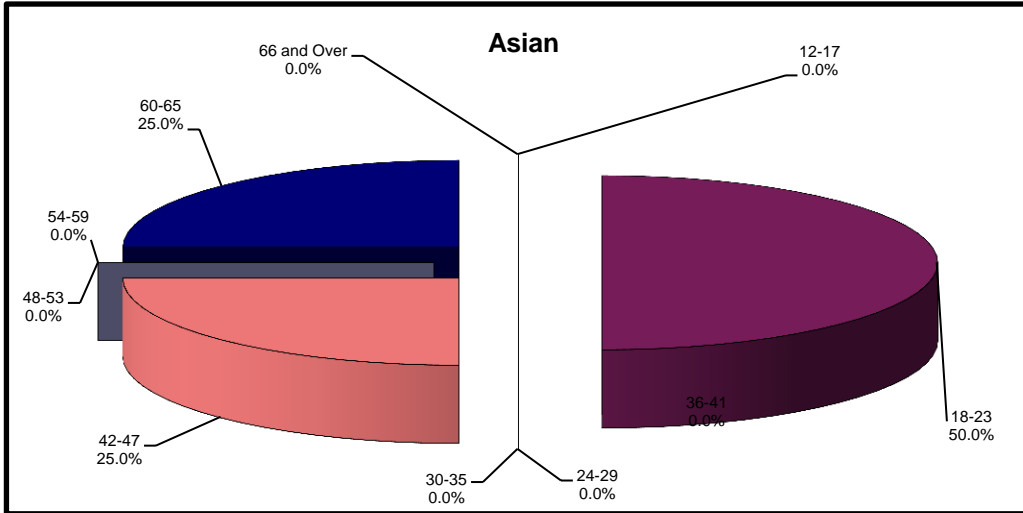
Of the 11,080 reported crime suspects, 9,024 had both age and race data.

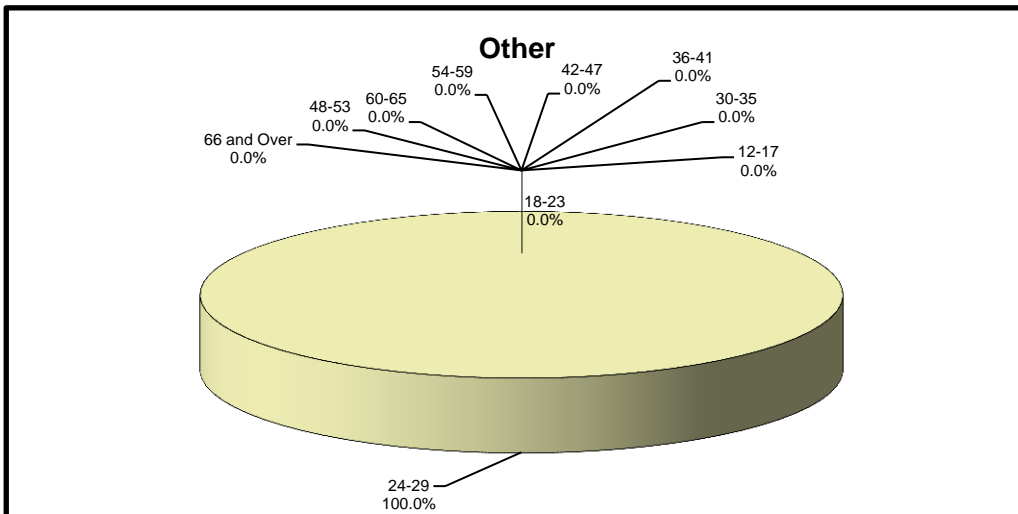
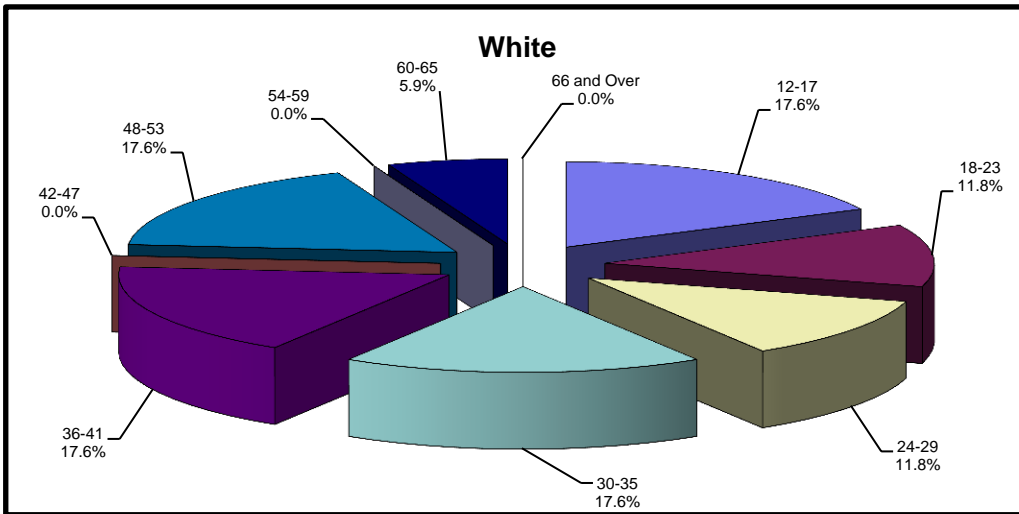
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17		1	6	3		10
18-23	2	1	10	2		15
24-29			11	2	1	14
30-35		4	13	3		20
36-41		1	9	3		13
42-47	1	4	4			9
48-53		1		3		4
54-59		2				2
60-65	1			1		2
66 and Over						0
Total	4	14	53	17	1	89

Of the 90 force incidents, 89 had both age and race data.

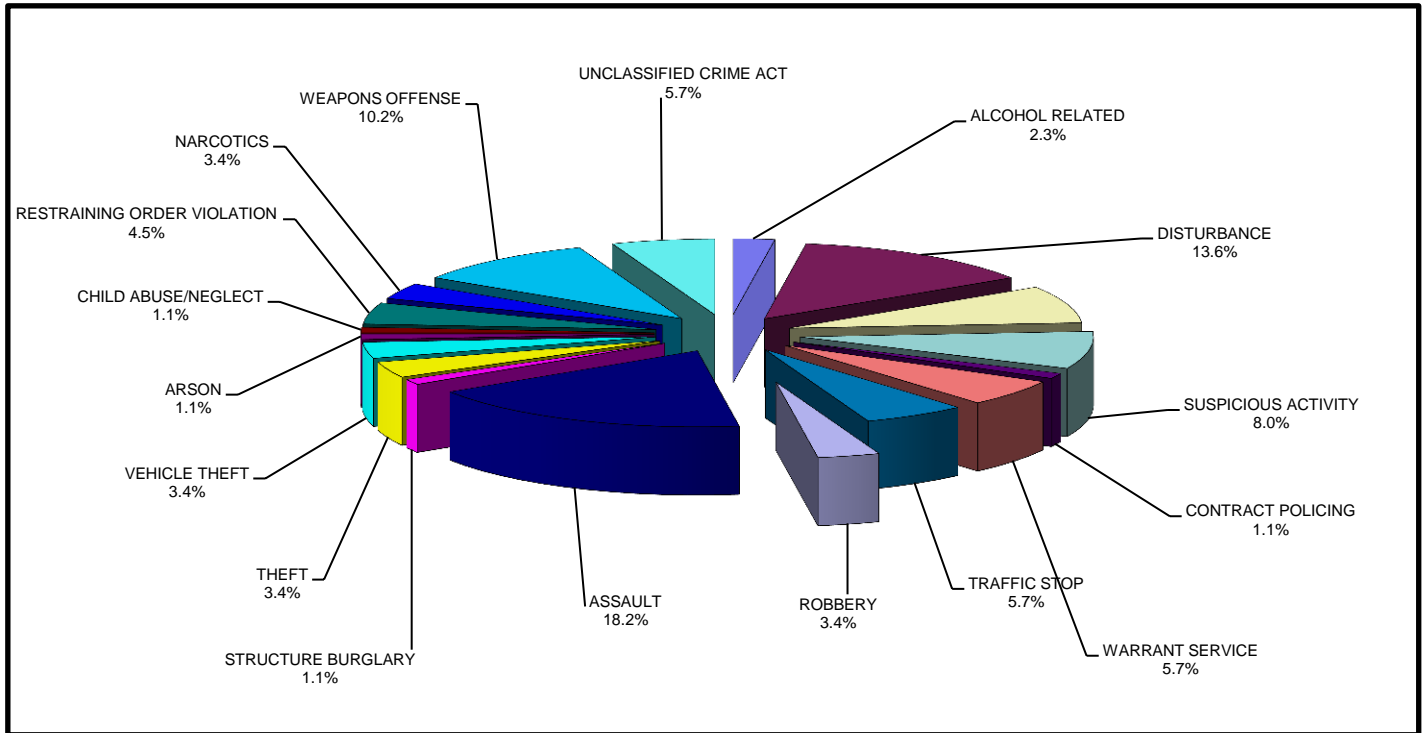
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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

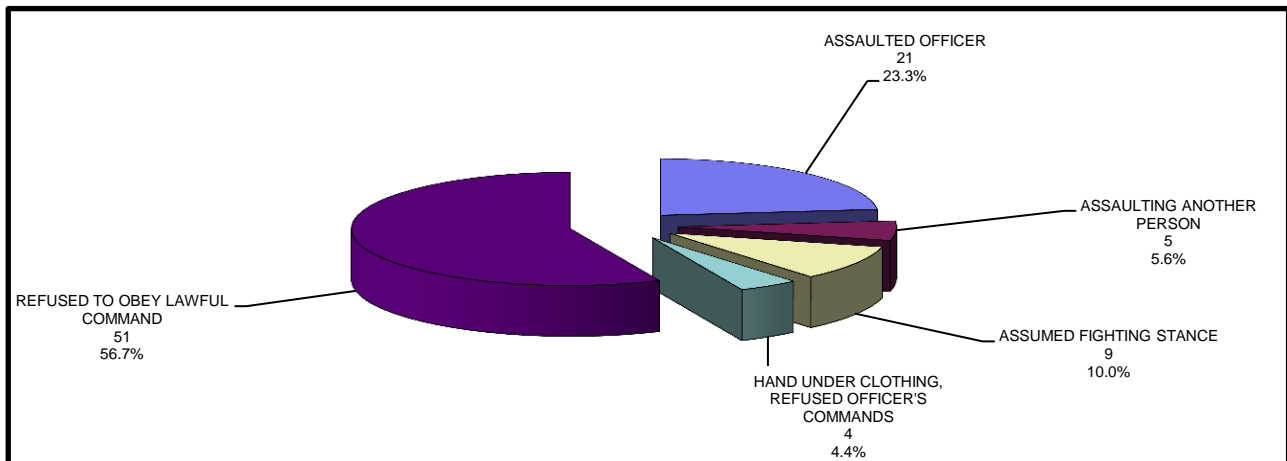


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Type	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
ASSAULT	-	16
DISTURBANCE	-	12
WEAPONS OFFENSE	-	9
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-	7
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-	7
WARRANT SERVICE	-	5
TRAFFIC STOP	-	5
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	-	5
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	-	4
ROBBERY	-	3
THEFT	-	3
VEHICLE THEFT	-	3
NARCOTICS	-	3
ALCOHOL RELATED	-	2
CONTRACT POLICING	-	1
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	-	1
ARSON	-	1
CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT	-	1
TOTAL	88 *	

* 2 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

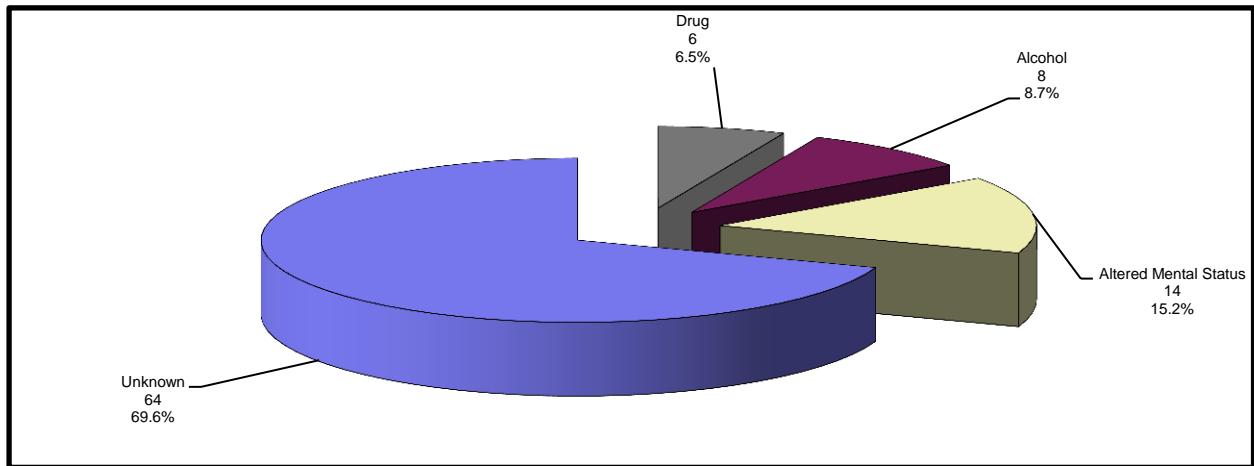
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	56.7%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	23.3%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	10.0%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	5.6%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	4.4%

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
ALCOHOL RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	2
DISTURBANCE	4	2	2	0	0	4
HEALTH/SUICIDE	4	0	1	0	0	2
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	1	0	0	0	1	5
CONTRACT POLICING	0	0	0	0	0	1
WARRANT SERVICE	0	0	0	0	0	5
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	0	0	0	5
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	3
ASSAULT	6	2	2	0	0	6
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	1	0	0	0	0	0
THEFT	1	0	1	0	0	1
VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	1	0	0	2
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT	0	0	0	0	0	1
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	1	1	0	0	2
NARCOTICS	2	0	0	0	0	1
WEAPONS OFFENSE	1	0	0	0	1	7
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	1	0	1	0	1	2
Total	21	5	9	0	3	50

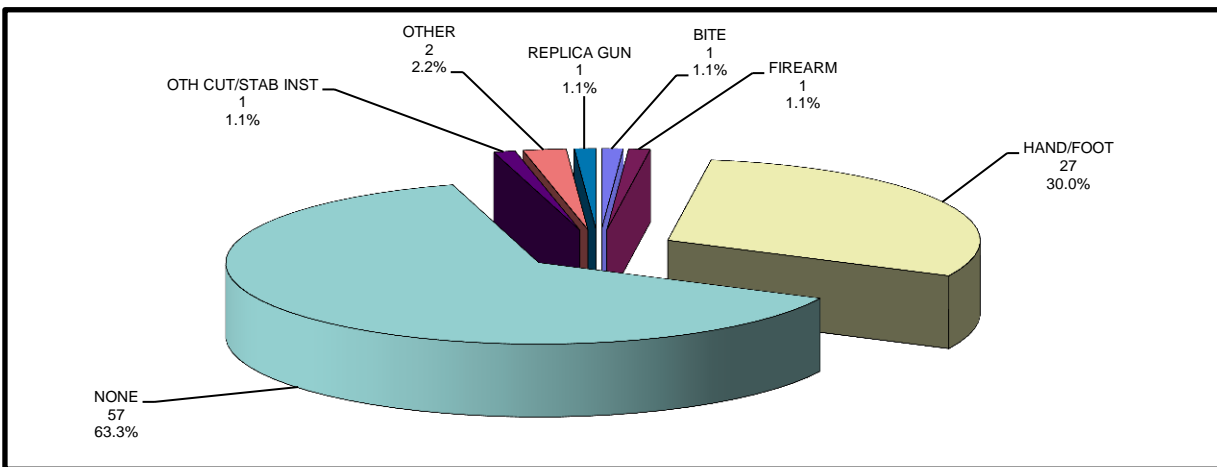
* 2 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



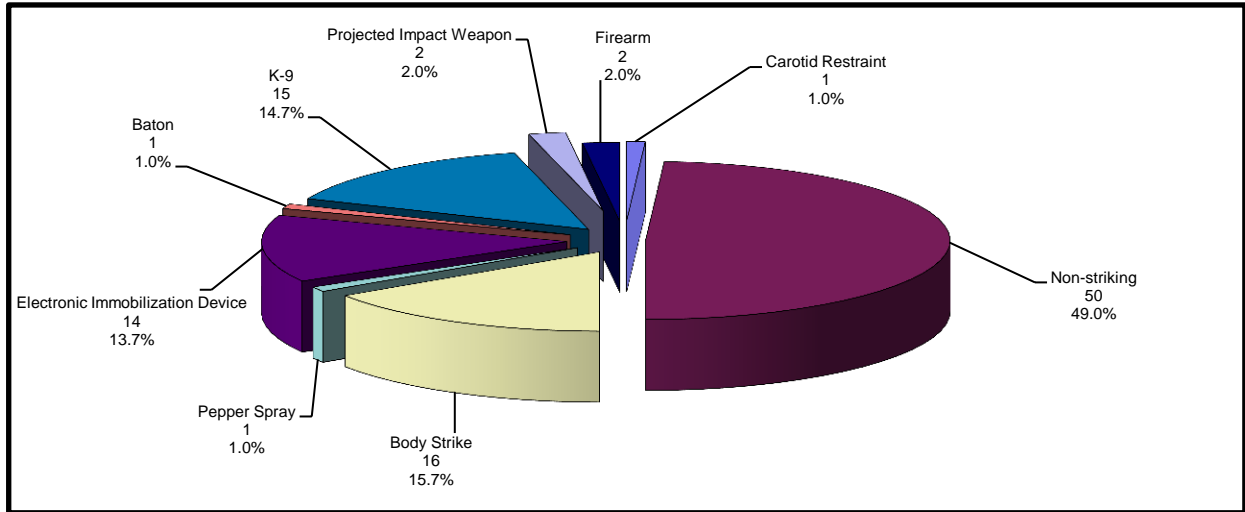
Some suspects had more than one condition.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	63.3%
	HAND/FOOT	-	30.0%
	OTHER	-	2.2%
	BITE	-	1.1%
	FIREARM	-	1.1%
	OTH CUT/STAB INST	-	1.1%
	REPLICA GUN	-	1.1%

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:

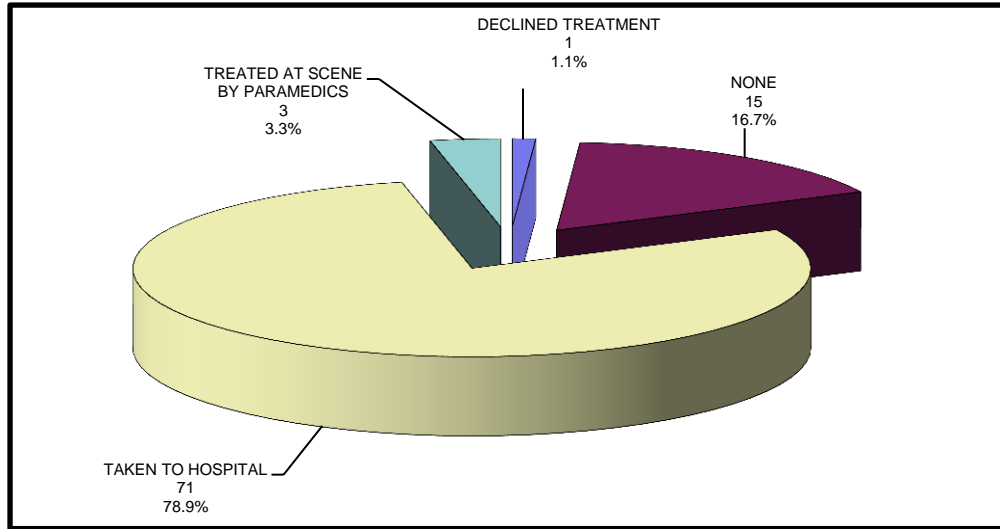
Non-striking	-	49.0%
Body Strike	-	15.7%
K-9	-	14.7%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	13.7%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	2.0%
Firearm	-	2.0%
Carotid Restraint	-	1.0%
Pepper Spray	-	1.0%
Baton	-	1.0%

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.

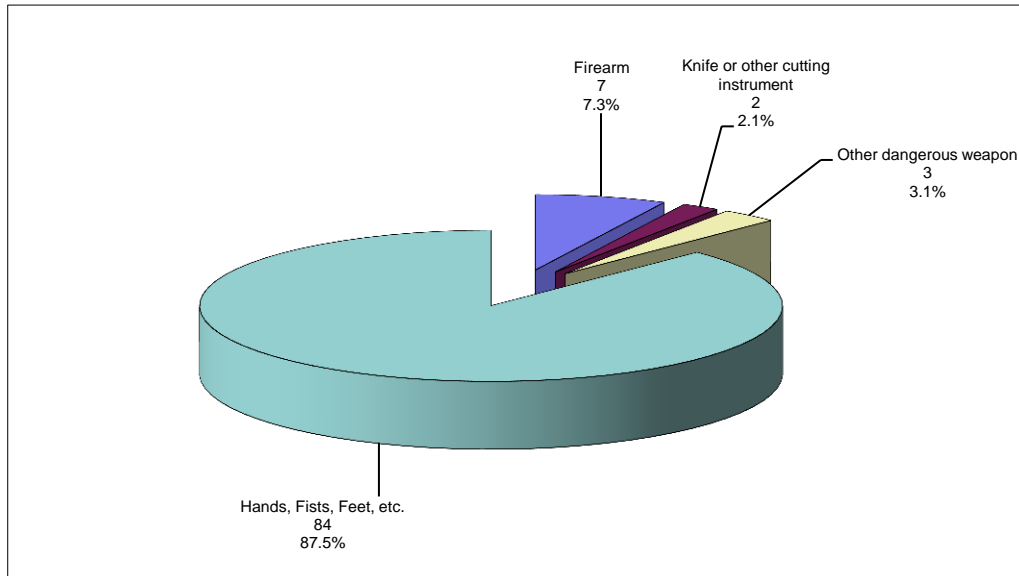
OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



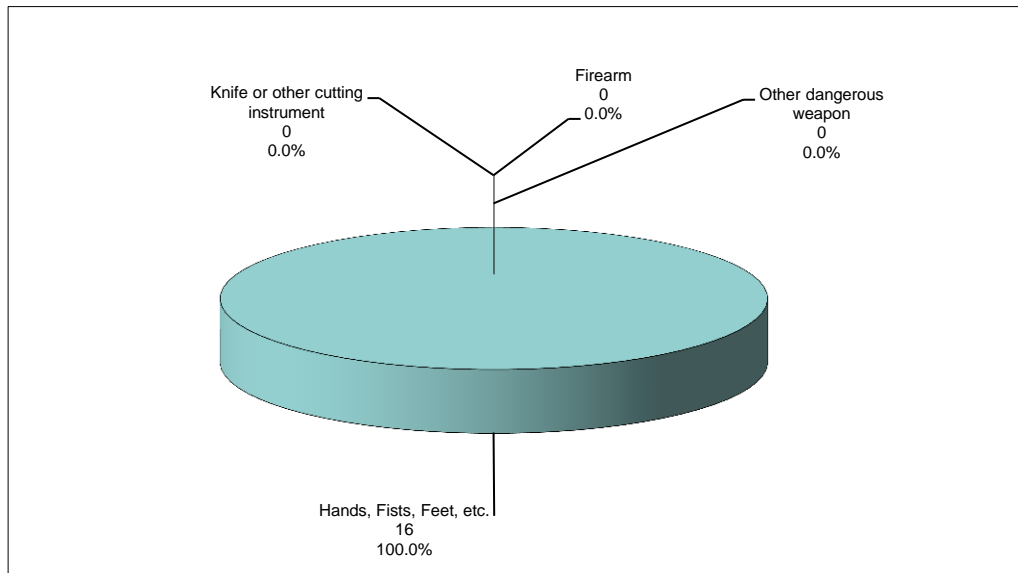
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

OFFICER'S ASSAULTED *



96 officers were assaulted.

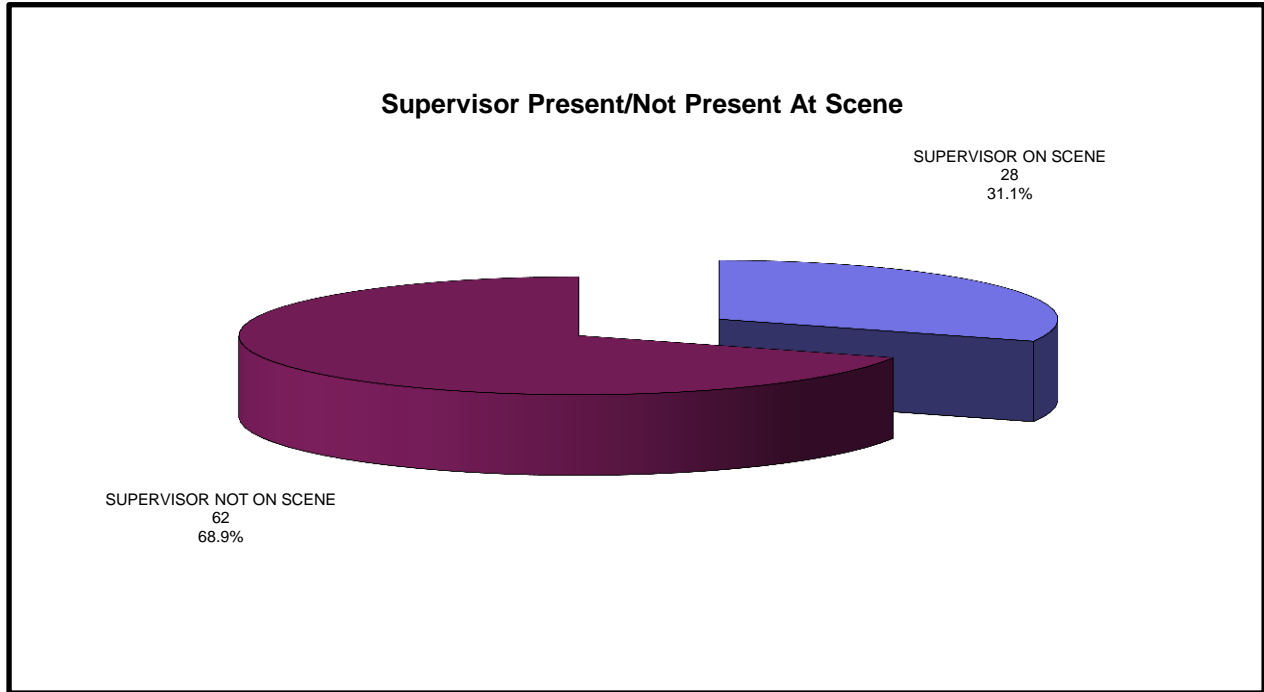
OFFICER'S INJURED *



16 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the 1st Qtr 2020 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."