

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



Second Quarter 2015
(April/May/June)



A Nationally Accredited Law Enforcement Agency

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:

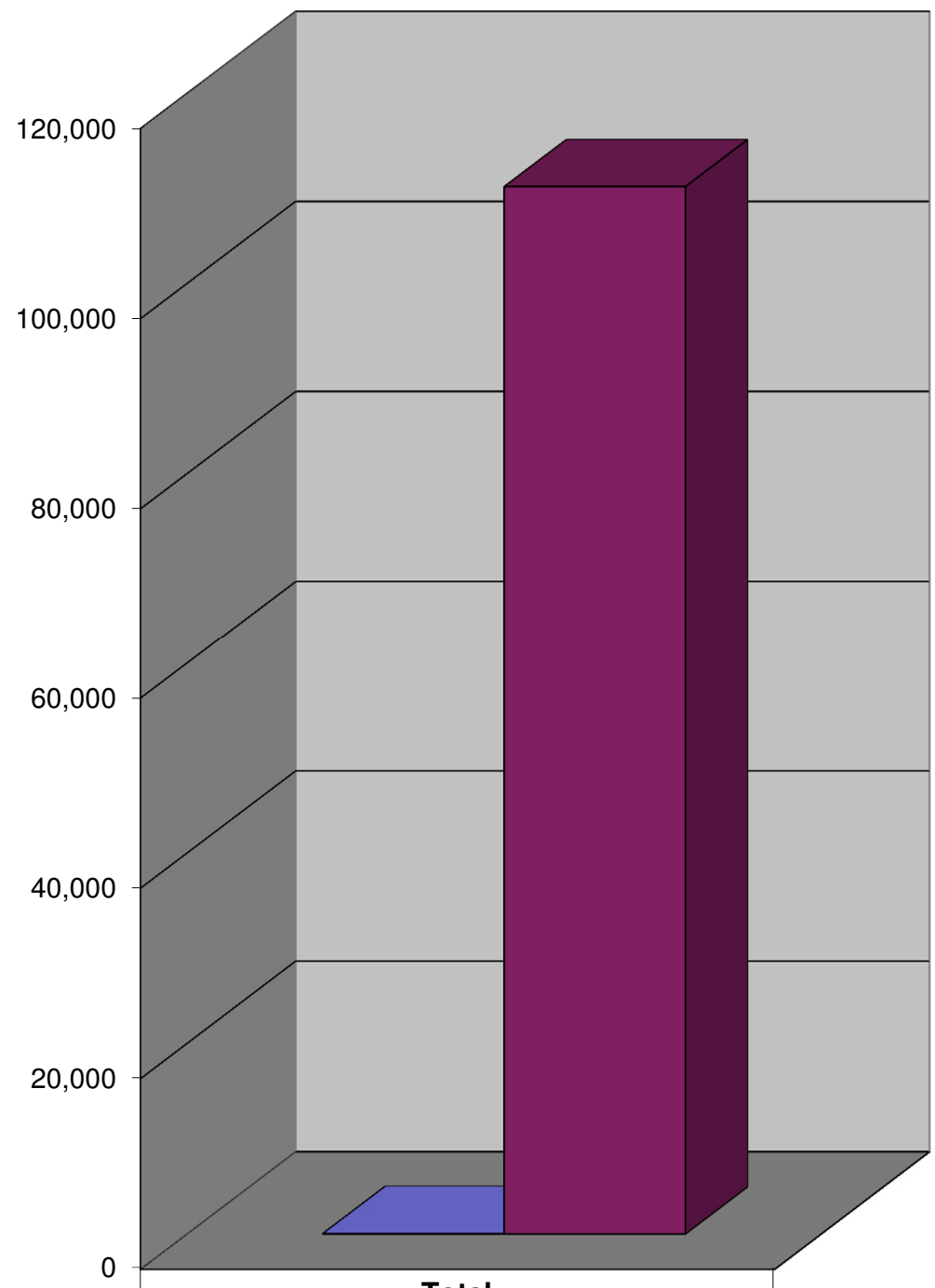
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (i.e. fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (i.e. flashlight, clipboard, etc); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display) a department issued weapon (i.e. electronic immobilizing device,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

Fresno police officers applied force in 56 incidents while responding to 110,186 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in less than one-sixth of one percent (0.051%) 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	56
■ CALLS FOR SERVICE	110,186

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.
0.051% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

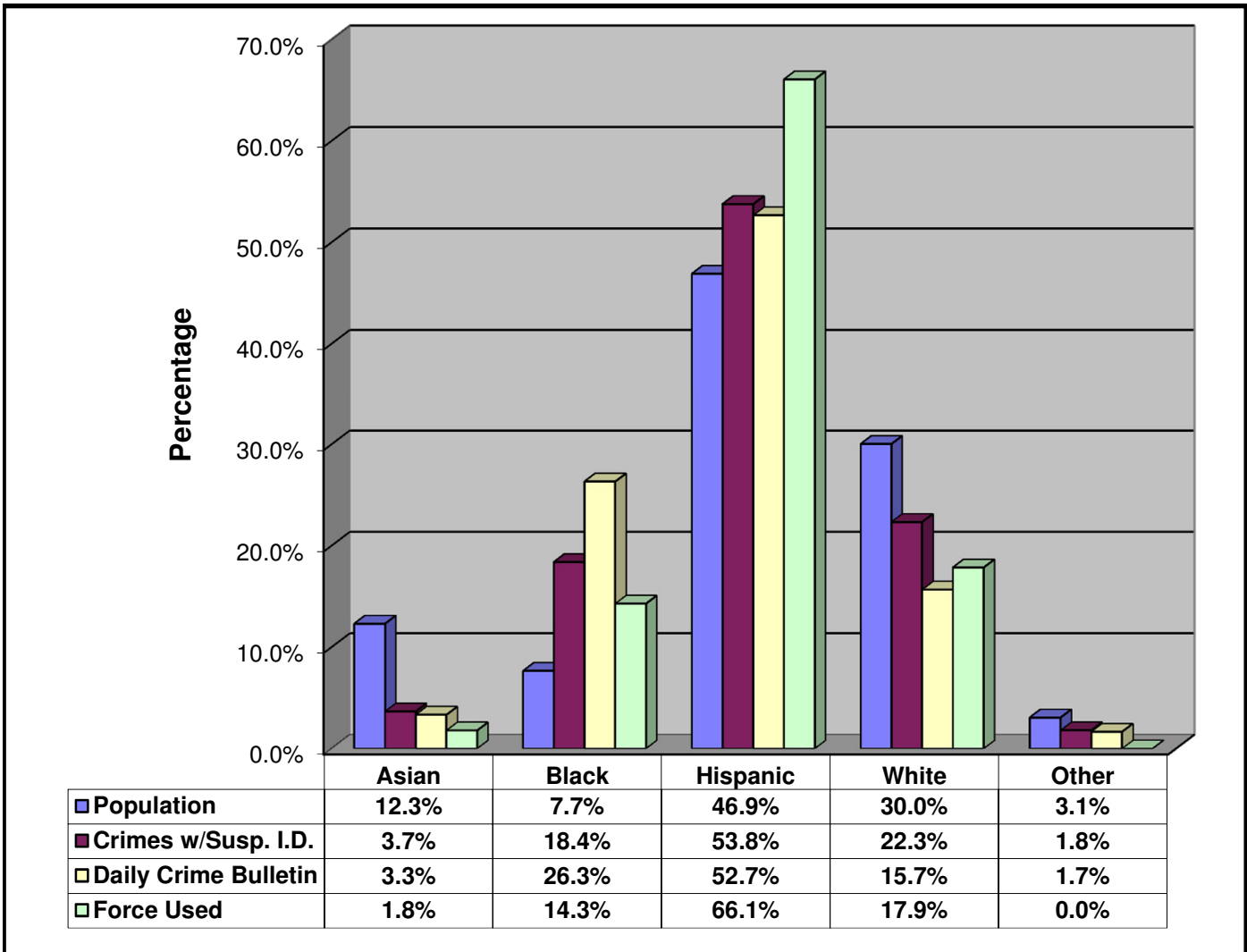
Suspect Demographics

	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 (11,938)	438	2,196	6,421	2,668	215
Percentage	3.7%	18.4%	53.8%	22.3%	1.8%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (299)**	10	79	158	47	5
Percentage	3.3%	26.3%	52.7%	15.7%	1.7%
Force Applications (56)***	1	8	37	10	0
Percentage	1.8%	14.3%	66.1%	17.9%	0.0%

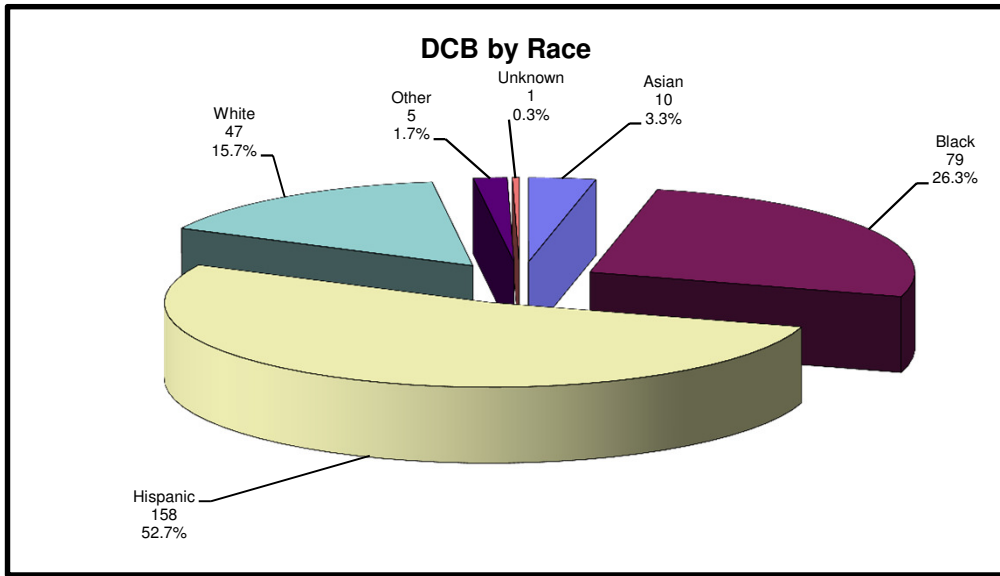
* 2010 Census

** 1 persons or 0.3% were listed as 'unknown' (see page 3 for definition of Daily Crime Bulletin - DCB)

*** Of the 56 reportable force cases, 0 had no age or race data available



DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE LISTINGS – 300

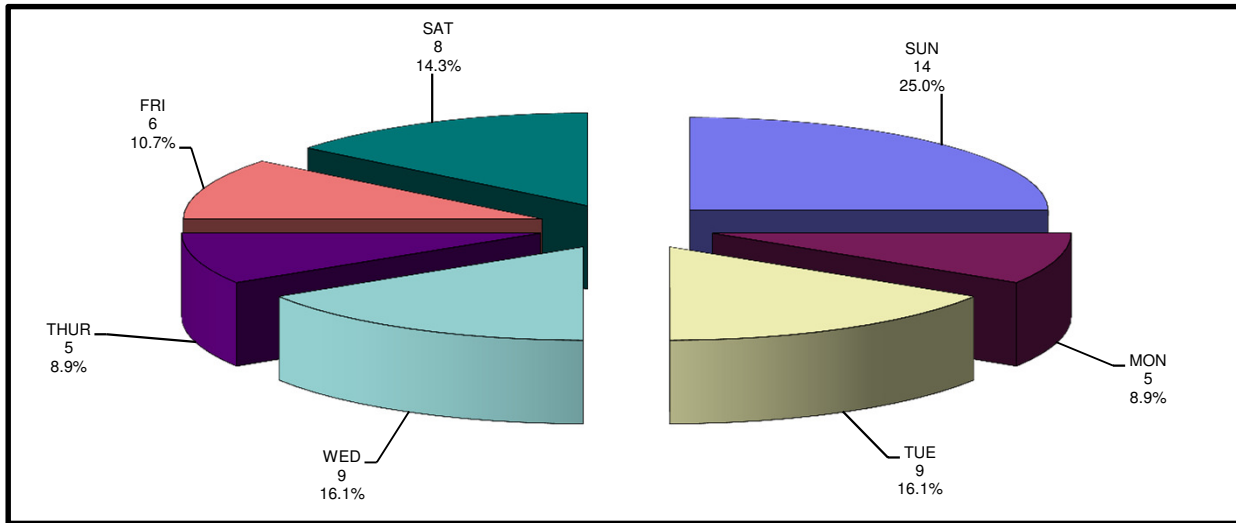


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	52.7%
	Black	-	26.3%
	White	-	15.7%
	Asian	-	3.3%
	Other	-	1.7%
	Unknown	-	0.3%

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.)

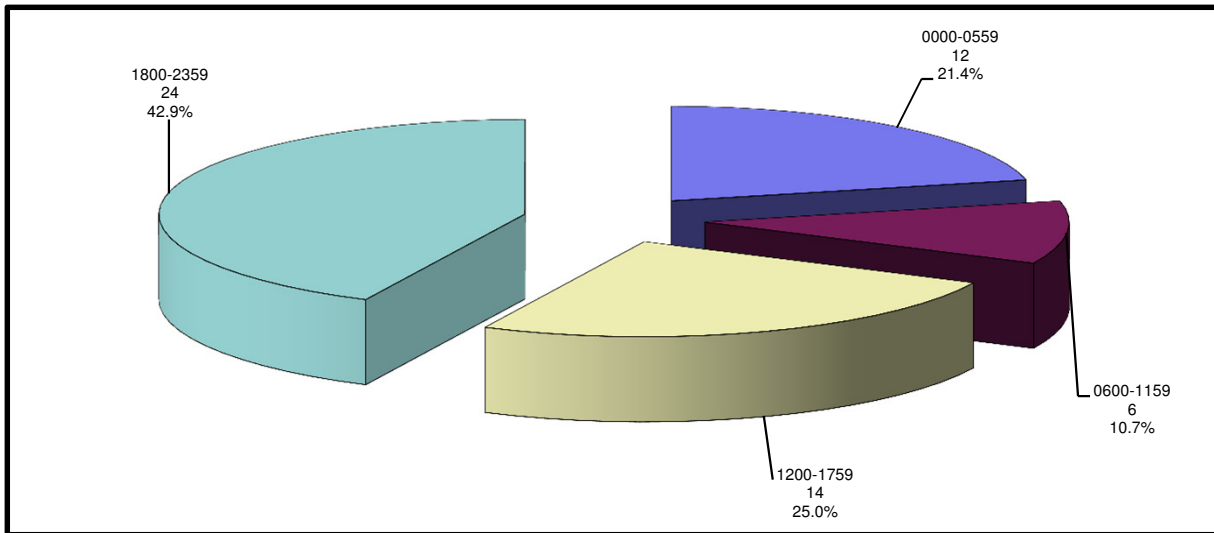
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Sunday	-	25.0%
Tuesday	-	16.1%
Wednesday	-	16.1%
Saturday	-	14.3%
Friday	-	10.7%
Monday	-	8.9%
Thursday	-	8.9%

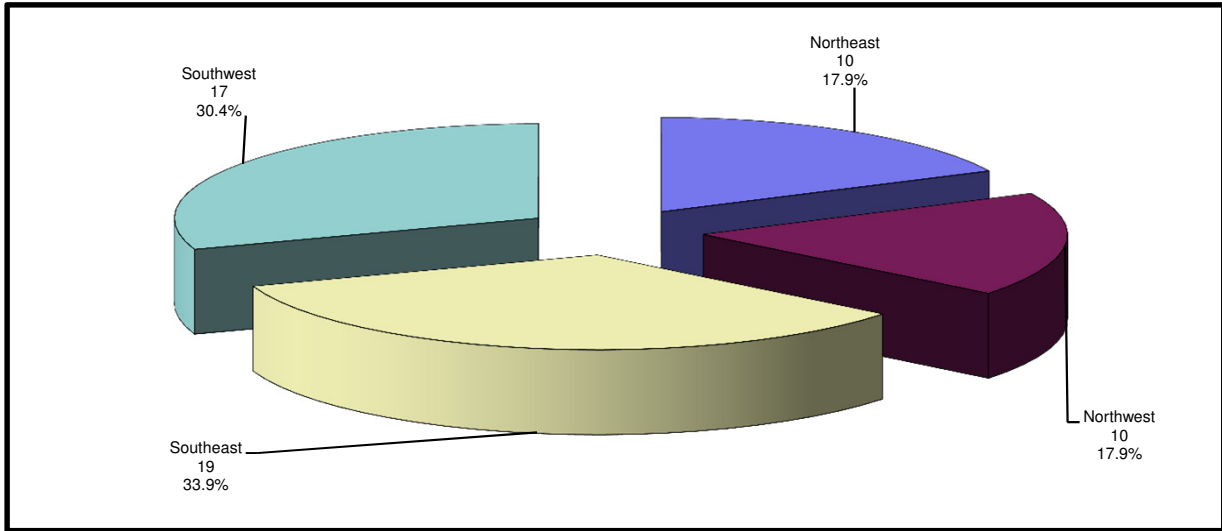
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	42.9%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	25.0%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	21.4%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	10.7%

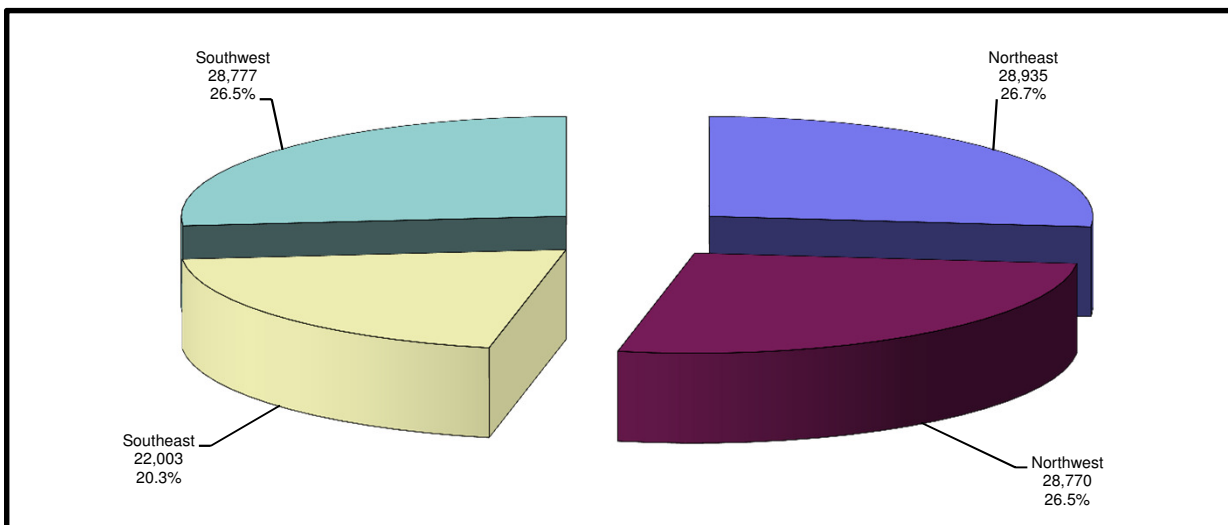
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 56 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	District	Count	Percentage
	Southeast	-	33.9%
	Southwest	-	30.4%
	Northeast	-	17.9%
	Northwest	-	17.9%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 110,186 CFS, 1,701 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	District	Count	Percentage
	Northeast	-	26.7%
	Southwest	-	26.5%
	Northwest	-	26.5%
	Southeast	-	20.3%

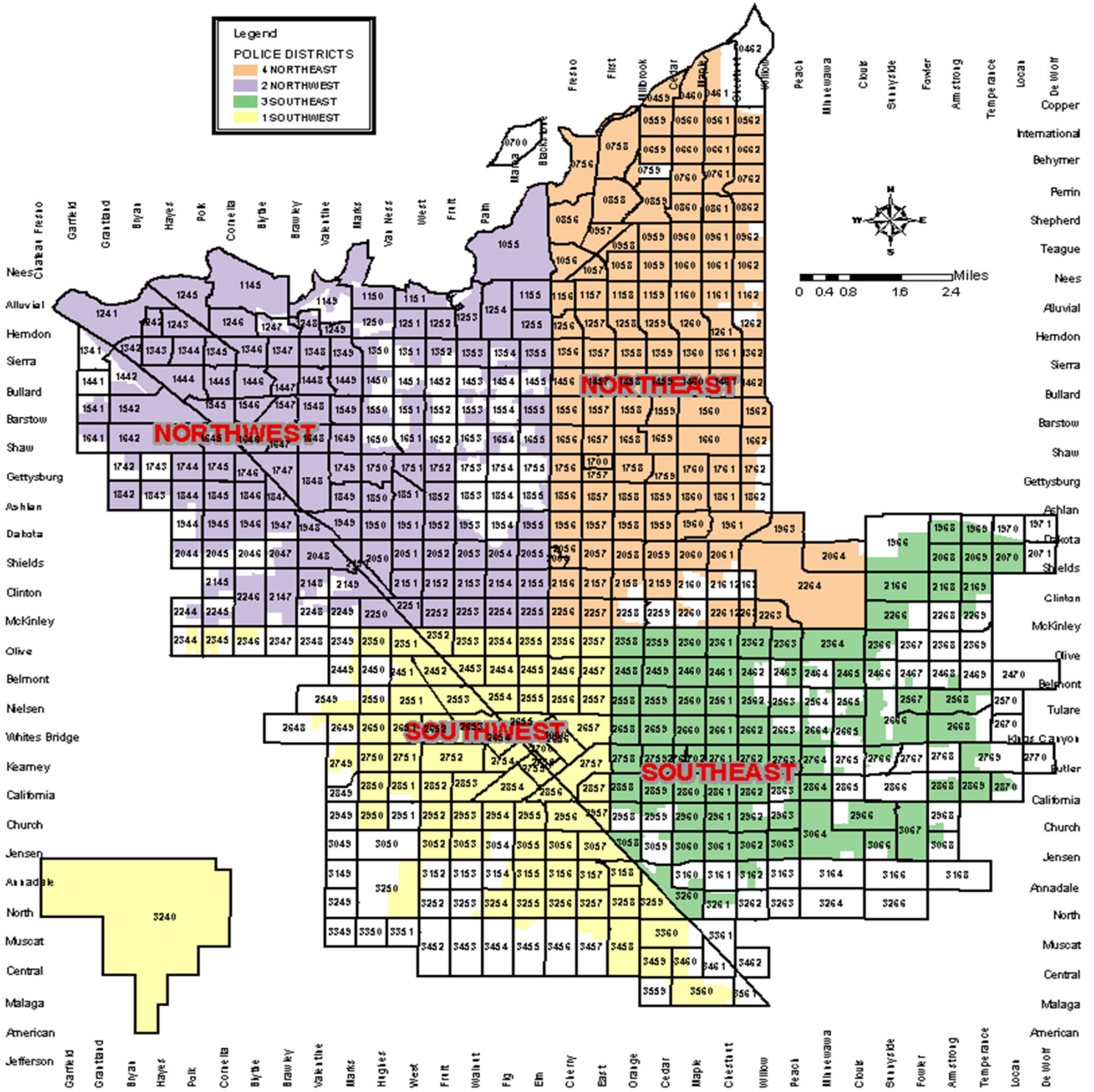
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

Fresno Police Department

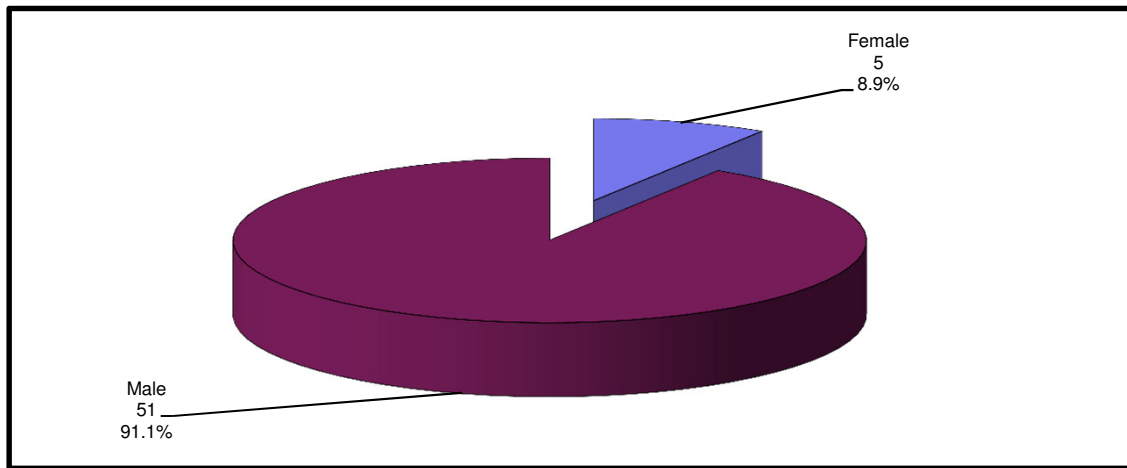
Legend

POLICE DISTRICTS

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



FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 56 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	27	150	333	68	6	584
18-23	66	467	1,182	328	60	2,103
24-29	113	446	1,497	491	56	2,603
30-35	94	322	1,197	500	29	2,142
36-41	50	254	825	348	19	1,496
42-47	50	196	632	357	17	1,252
48-53	20	181	429	285	12	927
54-59	9	119	227	183	8	546
60-65	4	41	71	79	3	198
66 and Over	5	20	28	29	5	87
Total	438	2,196	6,421	2,668	215	11,938

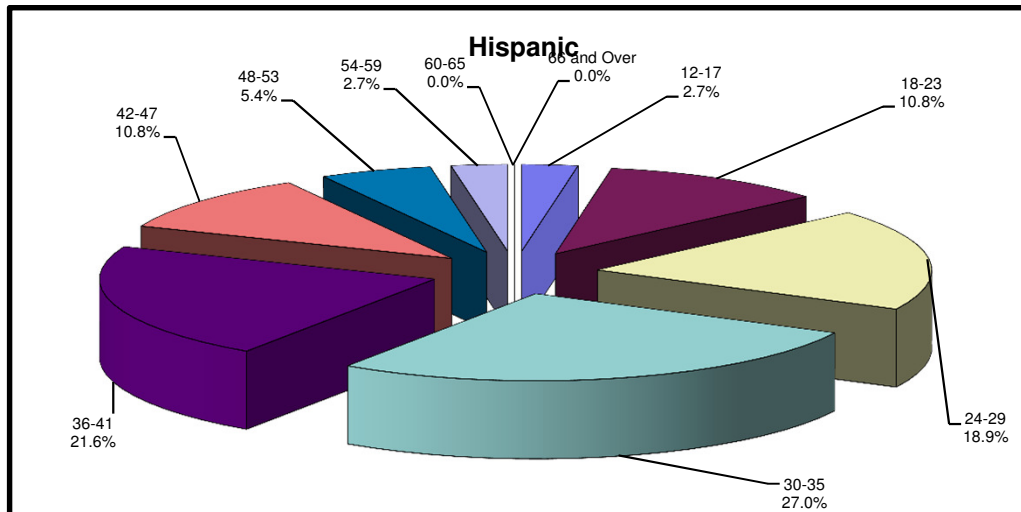
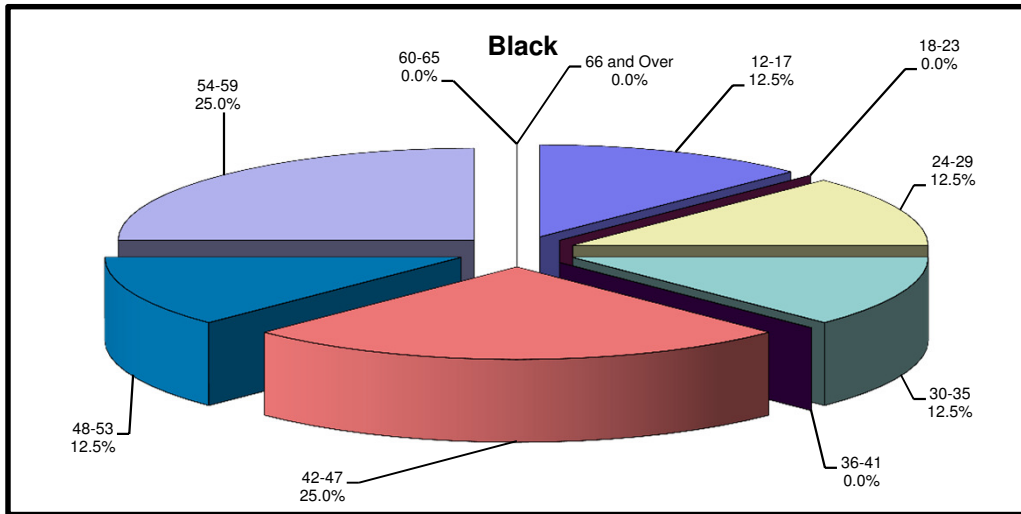
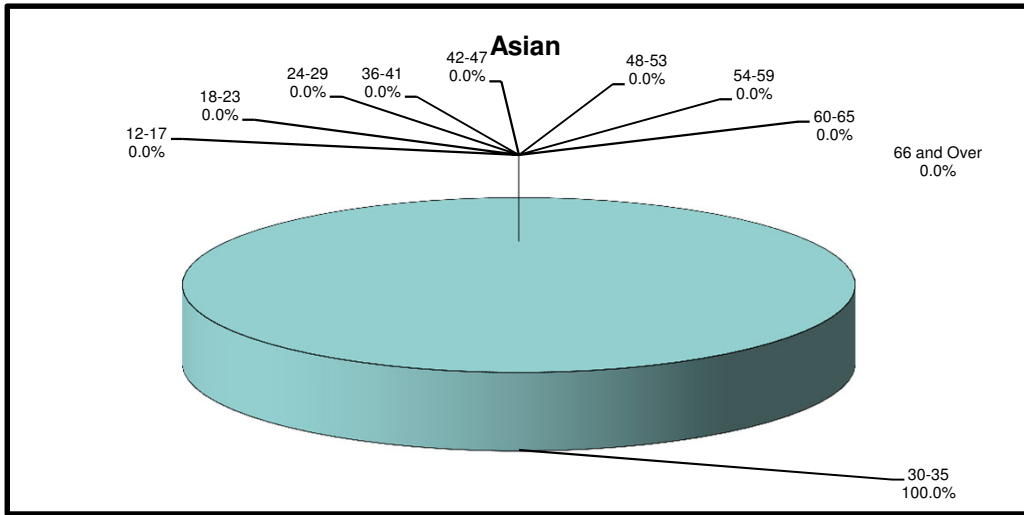
Of the 12,019 reported crime suspects, 11,938 had both age and race data.

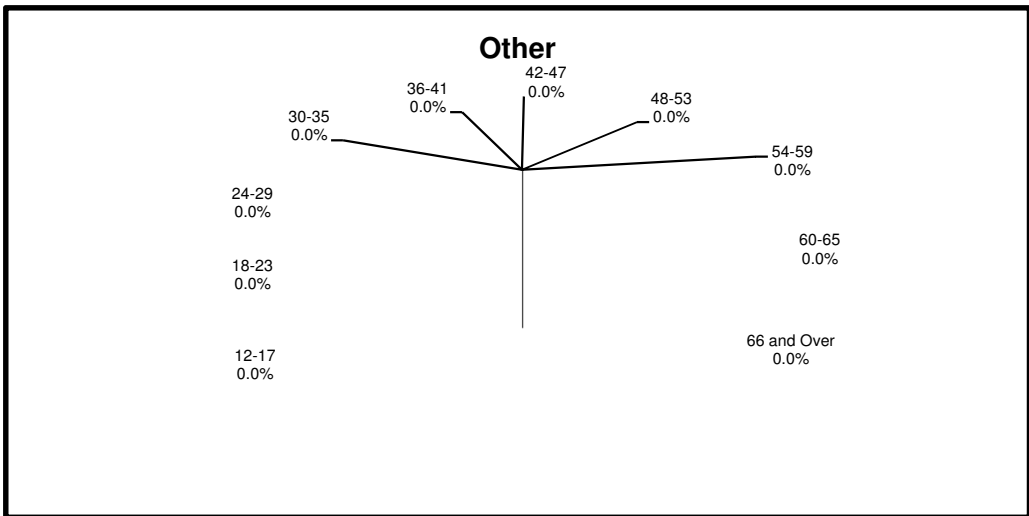
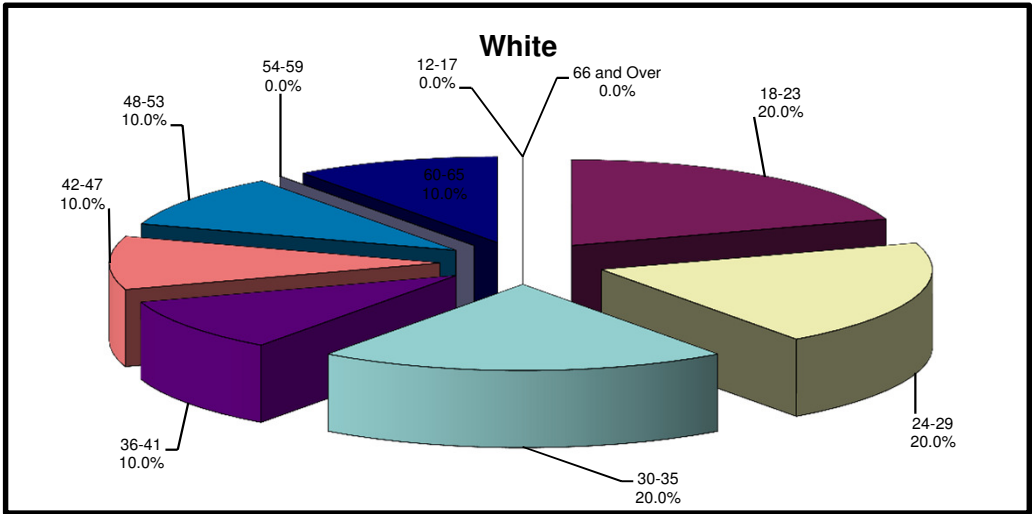
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17		1	1			2
18-23			4	2		6
24-29		1	7	2		10
30-35	1	1	10	2		14
36-41			8	1		9
42-47		2	4	1		7
48-53		1	2	1		4
54-59		2	1			3
60-65				1		1
66 and Over						0
Total	1	8	37	10	0	56

Of the 56 force incidents, 56 had both age and race data.

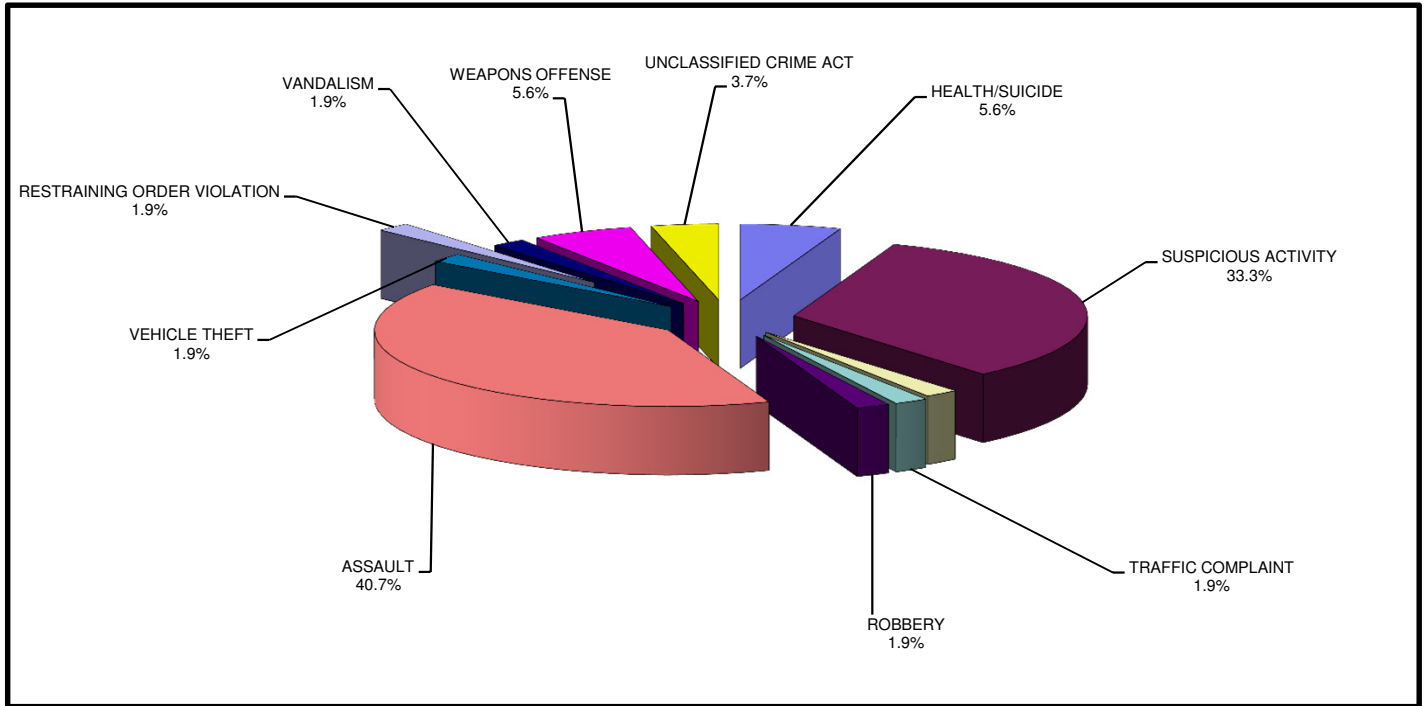
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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

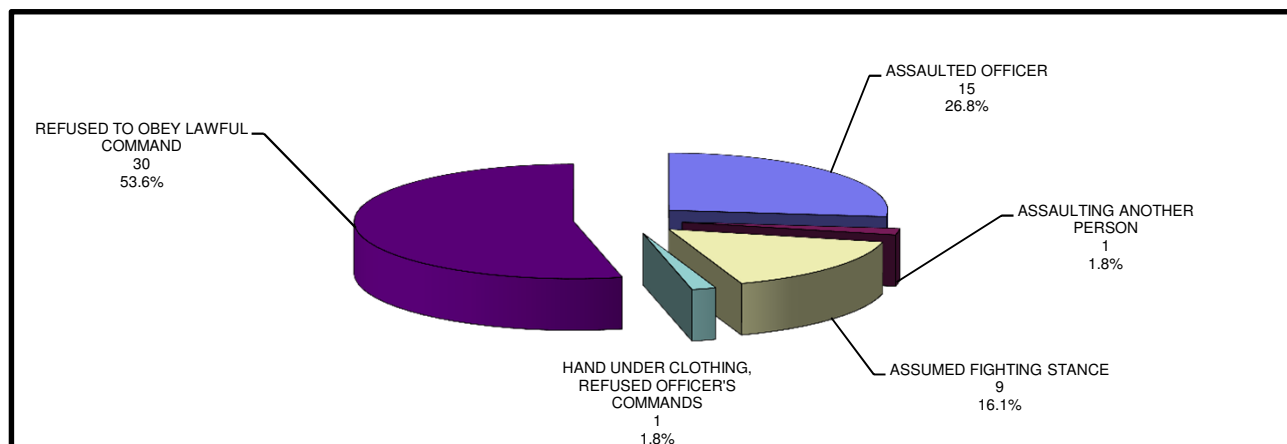


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
ASSAULT	22	1841
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	18	23998
HEALTH/SUICIDE	3	6127
WEAPONS OFFENSE	3	1255
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	2	582
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	1	4103
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	1	3148
ROBBERY	1	450
VEHICLE THEFT	1	1984
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	1	576
VANDALISM	1	890
TOTAL	54 *	

* 2 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

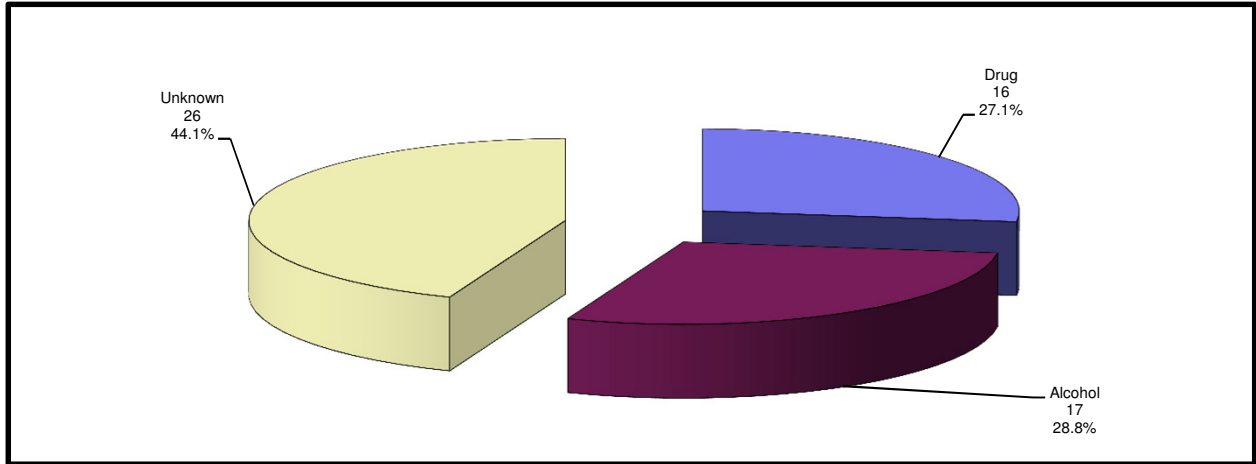
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	53.6%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	26.8%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	16.1%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	1.8%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	1.8%

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
HEALTH/SUICIDE	2	0	1	0	0	0
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	1	1	5	0	0	11
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	0	0	0	0	0	1
ROBBERY	1	0	0	0	0	0
ASSAULT	11	0	2	0	1	8
VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	1
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	0	1
VANDALISM	0	0	1	0	0	0
WEAPONS OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	0	3
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	15	1	9	0	1	28

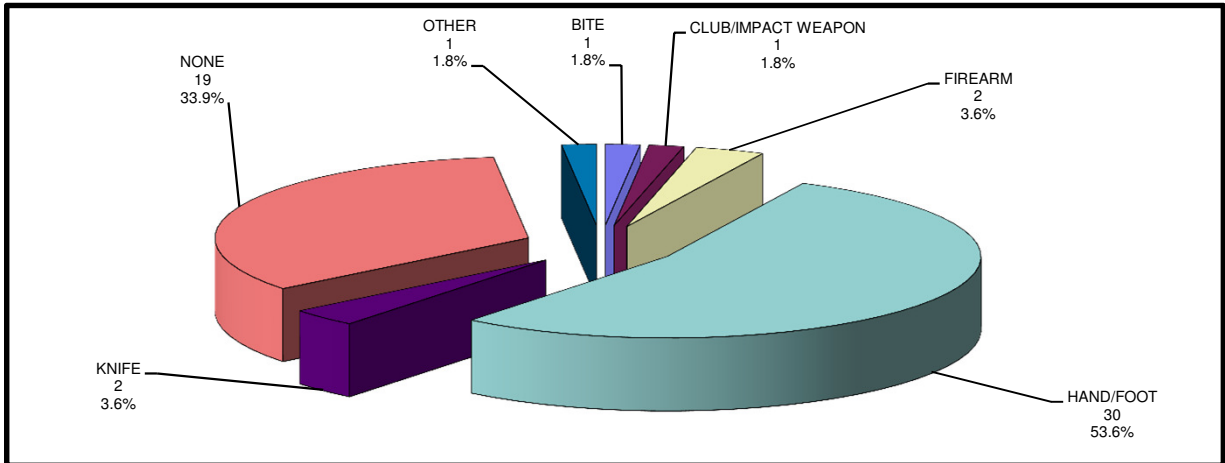
* 2 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S DRUG/ALCOHOL USE WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



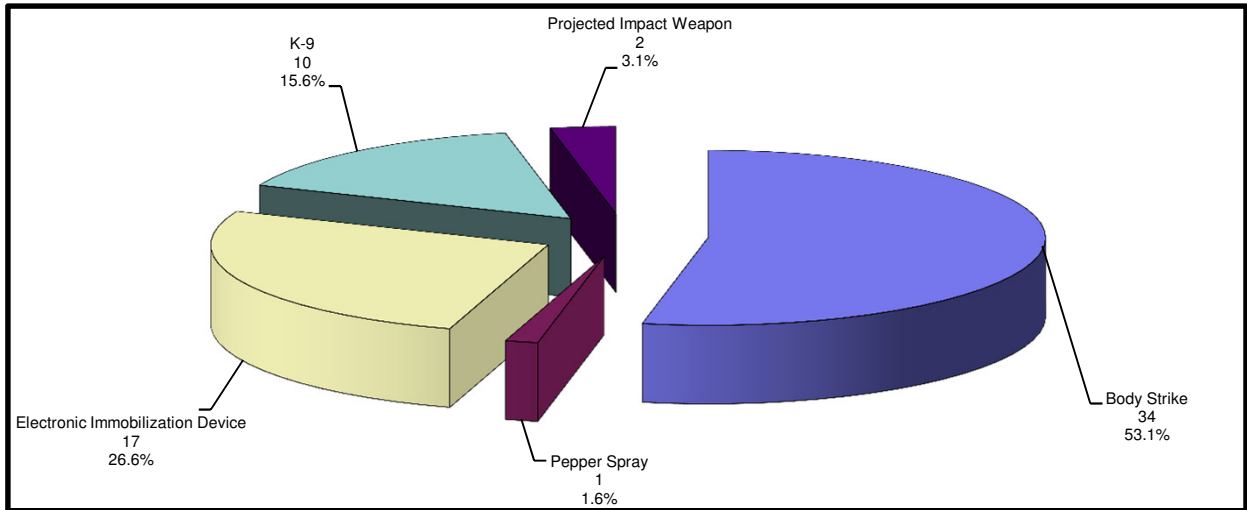
Some suspects were under the influence of both drugs and alcohol.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	HAND/FOOT	-	53.6%
	NONE	-	33.9%
	FIREARM	-	3.6%
	KNIFE	-	3.6%
	BITE	-	1.8%
	CLUB/IMPACT WEAPON	-	1.8%
	OTHER	-	1.8%

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:

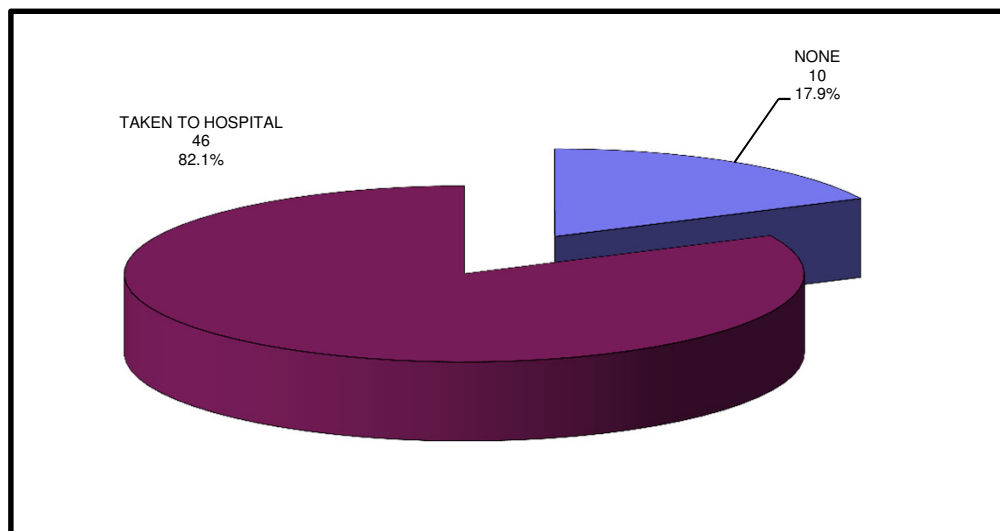
Body Strike	-	53.1%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	26.6%
K-9	-	15.6%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	3.1%
Pepper Spray	-	1.6%

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

OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

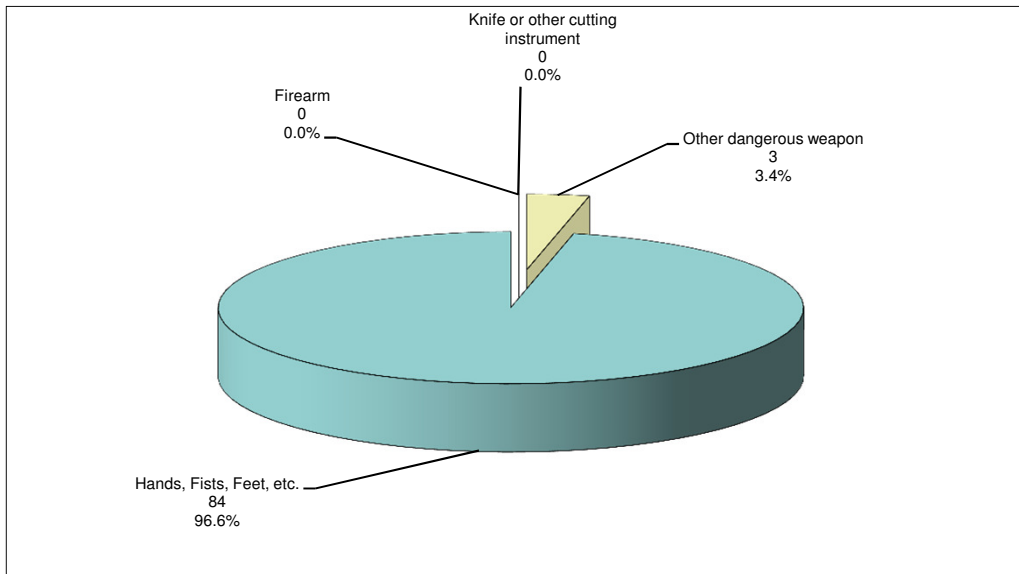
There was one incident where a suspect attempted to remove an officer's weapon.

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



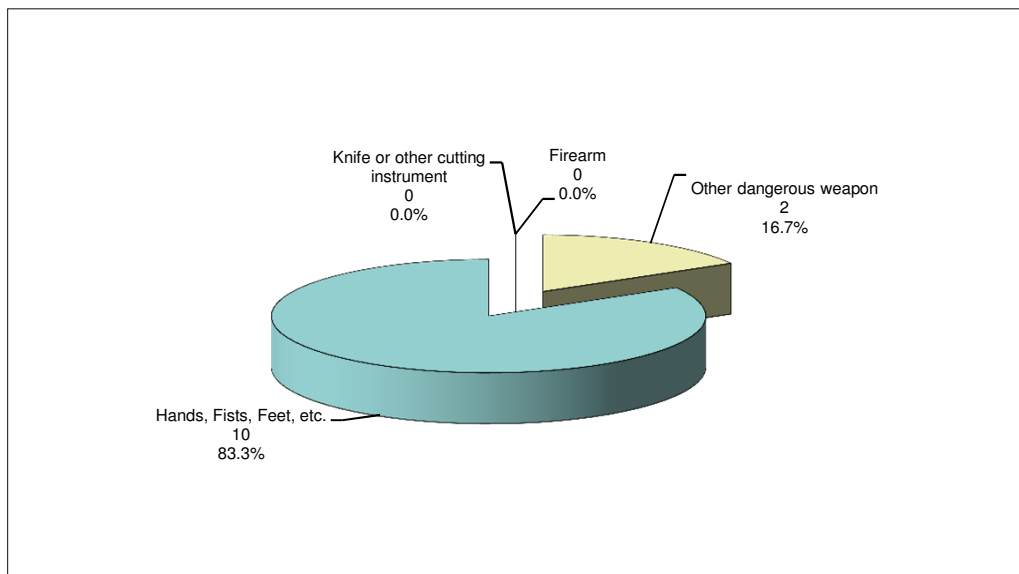
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

OFFICER'S ASSAULTED *



87 officers were assaulted.

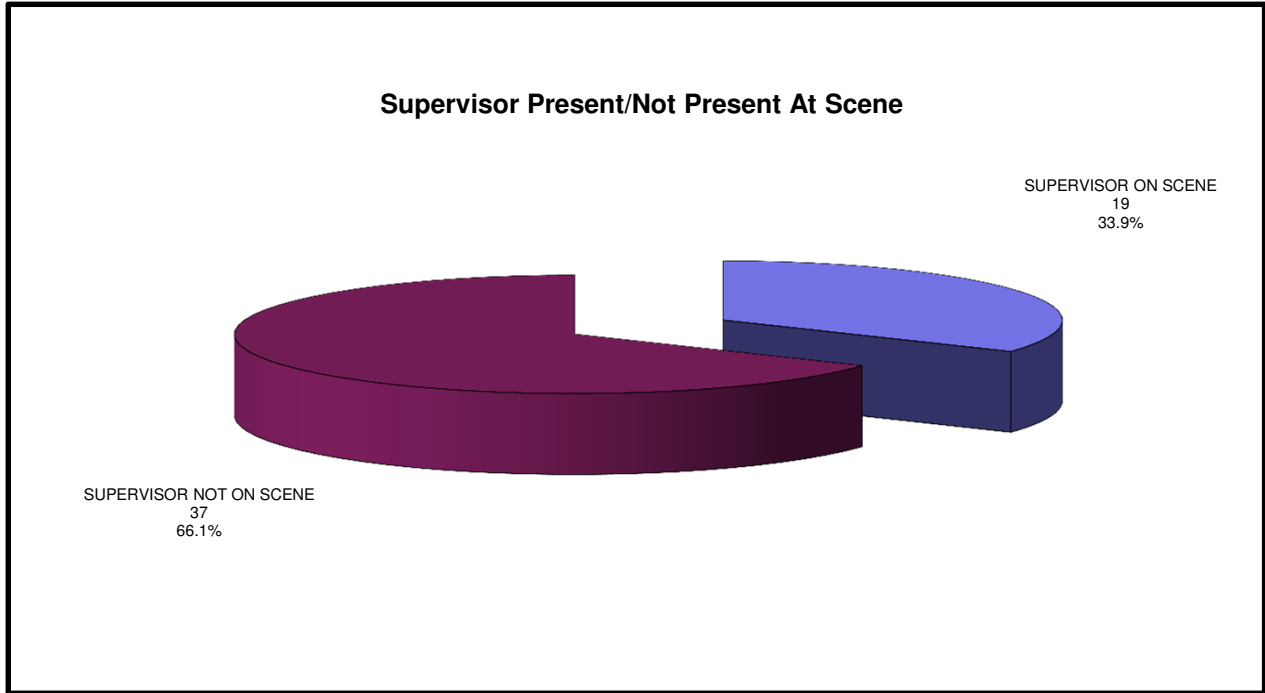
OFFICER'S INJURED *



12 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the 2nd Qtr 2015 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."



POLICE DEPARTMENT

Sept 1, 2015

TO: JERRY P. DYER
Chief of Police

THROUGH: DEPUTY CHIEF ROBERT NEVAREZ
Administrative Services Division Commander

CAPTAIN LYDIA CARRASCO
Professional Standards Bureau Commander

FROM: SERGEANT TODD MILLER
Accountability and Compliance Bureau/CALEA

SUBJECT: 2015 Second Quarter – Reportable Response to Resistance Project

The second quarter of the 2015 reportable force data, has been analyzed and compared with the second quarter of the 2014 reportable force data. The following is a summarized comparison between 2014 and 2015 second quarter reportable force and related data:

Calls For Service:

Officers responded to 110,186 calls for service (CFS) during the second quarter of 2015, an increase from 102,313 CFS in the second quarter of 2014. The number of calls for service increased 7.6% between 2014 and 2015, but the number of reportable force incidents decreased from 65 in 2014, to 56 in 2015, a 13.8% decrease. The increase in CFS may be attributed to the passing of Proposition 47, Criminal Sentences, Misdemeanor Penalties, Initiative Statute.

Assaults:

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 115 officers were assaulted during the second quarter of 2014, compared to 81 officers in the second quarter of 2015, a 29.5% decrease. Thirty five officers were injured as the result of an assault in 2014, compared to 12 officers who were injured in 2015, a decrease of 65.7%

Type of Force:

Officers most frequently used body strikes when applying reportable force in 2014 at 54.5%, followed by taser at 24.7% and K9 at 11.7%. In 2015, the most frequently applied methods of force were also body strikes at 53.1%, followed by taser applications at 26.6% and K9 at 15.6%. In 2014, the less lethal shotgun was deployed once in the second quarter compared

to twice in 2015. Batons, object strikes and pepper spray each accounted for less than 10% of reportable force in both 2014 and 2015.

Fist strikes to the head were tracked separately by the Audit and Inspections Unit. In the second quarter 2014 there were 4 fist strikes to the head compared to 3 in 2015.

Actions Prior to Force:

Suspects refusing to obey a lawful command preceded the majority of all reportable force incidents in 2014 and 2015. In 2014 and 2015, 4 suspects requiring reportable force were in possession of a firearm or knife. There were 2 OIS incidents in the second quarter of 2014 and only 1 in 2015.

Sixty five percent of individuals who required officers to use reportable force in 2014 were either under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both compared to 56.9% in 2015.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Thursdays and Sundays in 2014, compared to Sunday in 2015. In 2015, the Southeast District had the highest percentage at 33.9% followed by the Southwest District at 30.4%. In 2014, the Southeast and Southwest districts had the highest percentage at 27.7% each. Calls for service were nearly even between the four policing districts in 2014. Northwest had the most calls for service at 27.4% and Southeast had the least at 19.5%. In 2015, Northeast had the highest amount of calls at 26.7%, Southwest at 26.5%, Northwest at 26.5% and Southeast at 20.3%.

In 2014, supervisors were on-scene 30.0% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2015, this number increased to 33.9% of the time.

Example of Officers Restraint:

During the first quarter of 2015, there were incidents that involved circumstances under which deadly force could have been reasonable, but was not used. Below are examples.

Welfare check:

Officers responded to a welfare check of a man on the ground. The man had a backpack that had a BB gun sticking out of it. As the officers arrived they saw the man and attempted to make contact with him. As they ordered the man to sit on the curb, he started to walk towards the backpack that was still on the ground. He refused to comply with the officer's commands and walked to the backpack and picked it up. He put the backpack on with the BB gun/rifle on his front side instead of the normal back mounted pack. The weapon in the backpack looked like a rifle with a long black barrel and a wooden but stock. The BB gun/rifle was pointed at the ground but facing the officers as the man walked around in circles. The man would not comply with officers who were commanding the man to get on the ground. One officer deployed his taser, which had the desired effect and the suspect was taken into custody.

Brandishing of a firearm:

Officers responded to a call of brandishing of a firearm. They arrived and saw the suspect on the front porch of his house. Every time the officers attempted to make contact the suspect ran into his house. A plan was put into action to use a less lethal shotgun on the suspect the next time he came out of the house. The suspect eventually came out on the porch and one officer deployed 4 rounds from the less lethal shotgun, striking the suspect 3 times. The

suspect ran back into the house with the officers right behind him. As the suspect was running into the house he was reaching for his waistband. The officers tackled the suspect near his couch and struggled on the floor in an attempt to hand cuff him. The suspect continued to reach for his waistband as they struggled. The suspect was finally handcuffed and taken into custody. Under the suspect the officers located a replica handgun.

Robbery:

Officers responded to a robbery that had just occurred by a suspect armed with a knife. The officers found the suspect who immediately ran from them. The officers caught up to the suspect who stopped and confronted them. The suspect had a large hunting knife in one hand and was pacing back and forth asking the officers to shoot him. The officers gave him several commands to drop the knife and get on the ground. The suspect then put the knife to his own throat. The officers continued commanding the suspect to drop the knife. After several minutes of commands the suspect did drop the knife and as he did he turned his back to the officers. The officers could see a second large knife in his back pants pocket. As his back was turned, one officer deployed his less lethal striking the suspect. The suspect fell to the ground and dropped the knife. As the officers approached, the suspect reached for the knife. One officer deployed his taser striking the suspect. The taser had the desired affect and the suspect was taken into custody.

