

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



Third Quarter 2015
(July/August/September)



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:

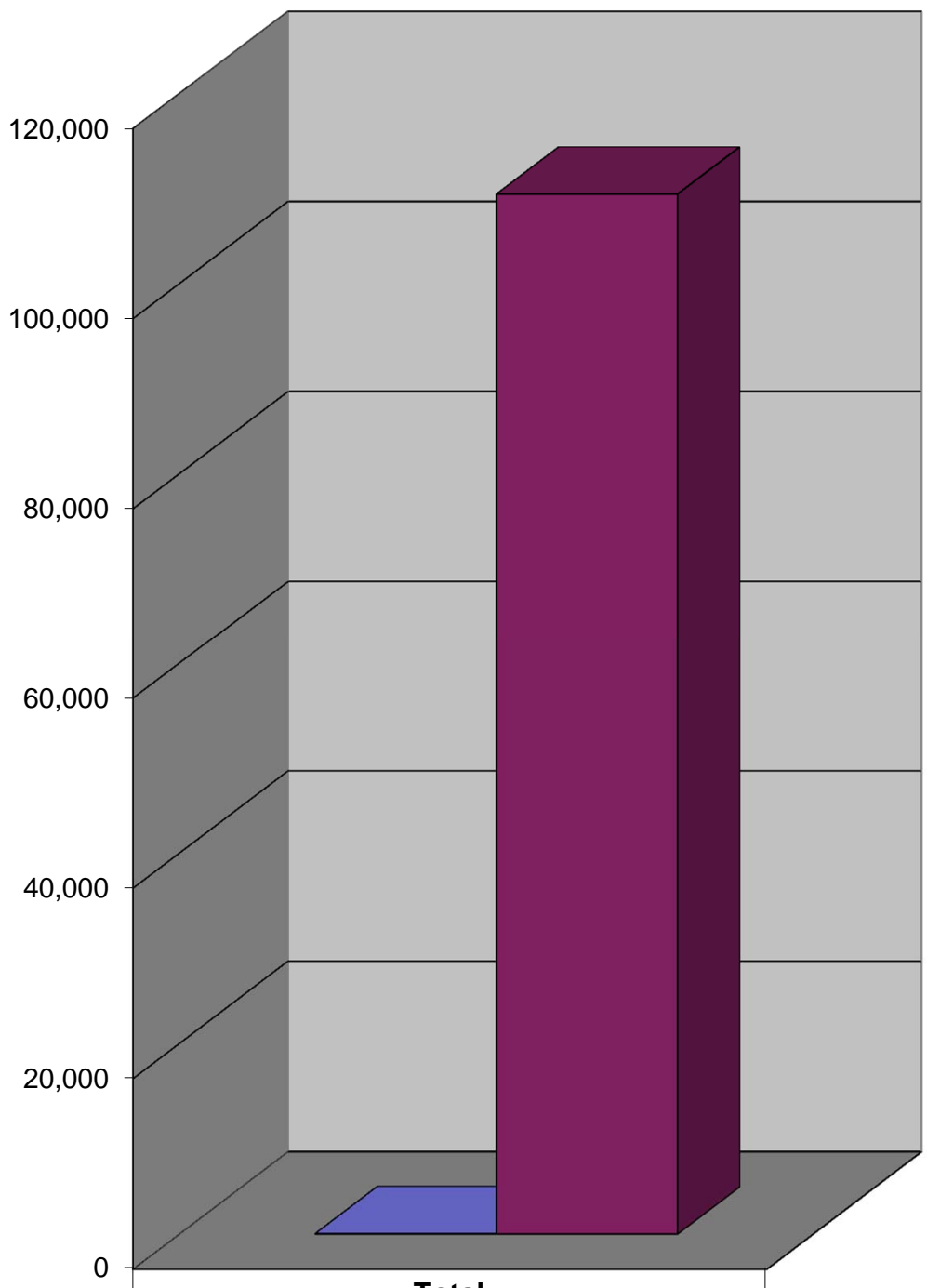
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (i.e. fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (i.e. flashlight, clipboard, etc); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display) a department issued weapon (i.e. electronic immobilizing device,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

Fresno police officers applied force in 46 incidents while responding to 109,405 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in less than one-sixth of one percent (0.042%) of all calls for service for this reporting period.

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



FORCE USED	46
CALLS FOR SERVICE	109,405

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.
0.042% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

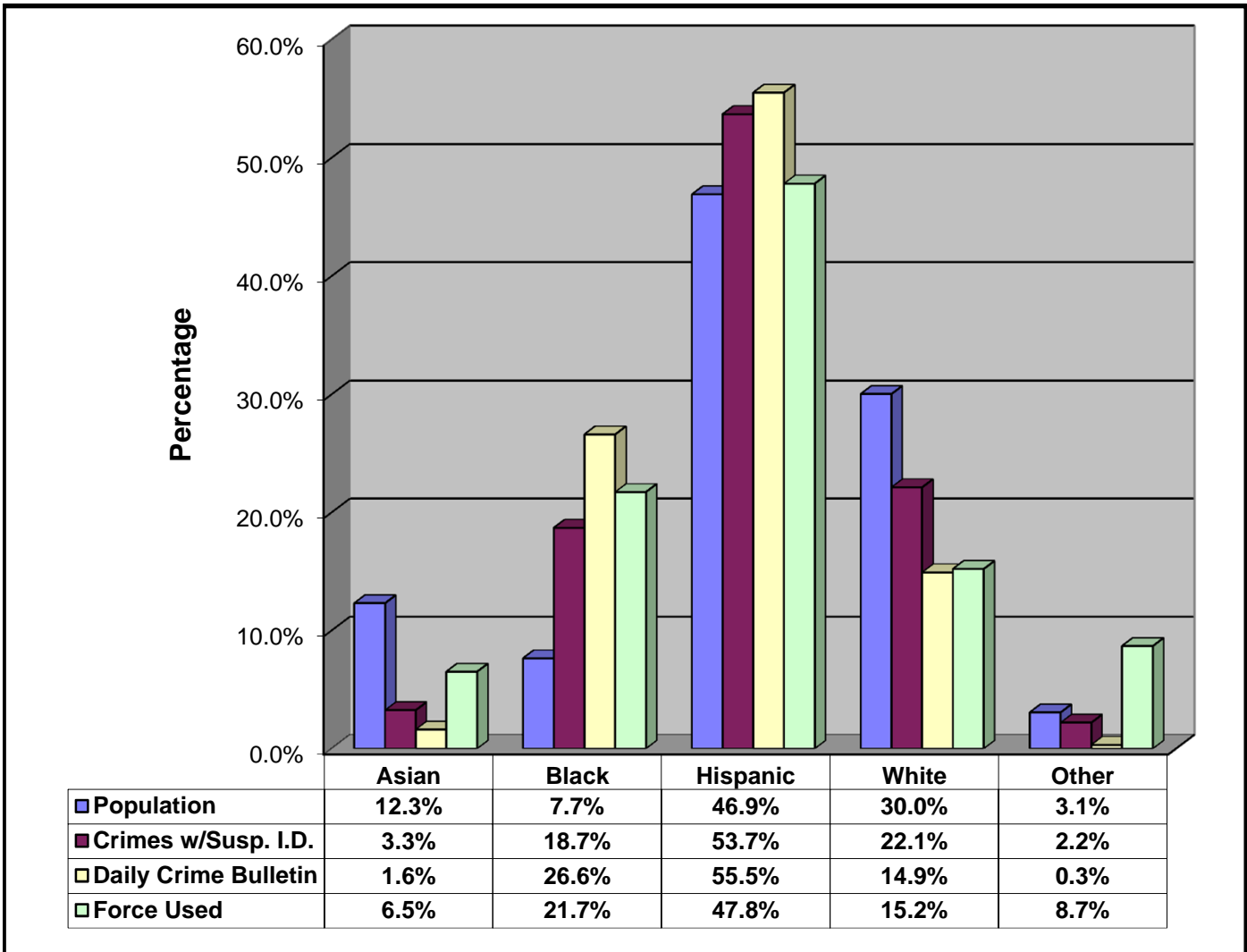
Suspect Demographics

	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 (11,616)	378	2,173	6,237	2,572	256
Percentage	3.3%	18.7%	53.7%	22.1%	2.2%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (305)**	5	82	171	46	1
Percentage	1.6%	26.6%	55.5%	14.9%	0.3%
Force Applications (46)***	3	10	22	7	4
Percentage	6.5%	21.7%	47.8%	15.2%	8.7%

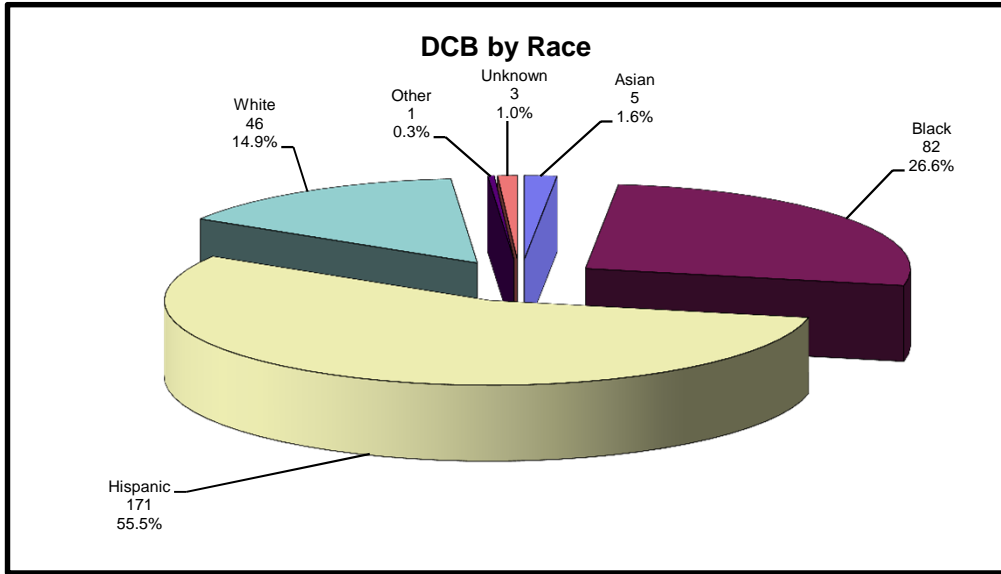
* 2010 Census

** 3 persons or 1.0% were listed as 'unknown' (see page 3 for definition of Daily Crime Bulletin - DCB)

*** Of the 46 reportable force cases, 0 had no age or race data available



DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE LISTINGS – 308

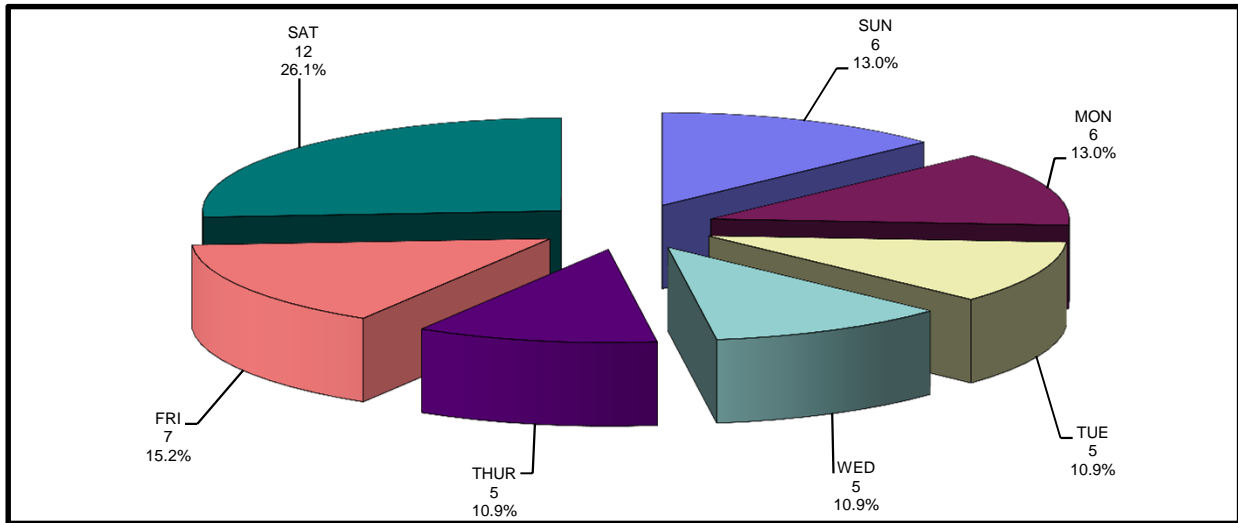


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	55.5%
	Black	-	26.6%
	White	-	14.9%
	Asian	-	1.6%
	Unknown	-	1.0%
	Other	-	0.3%

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.)

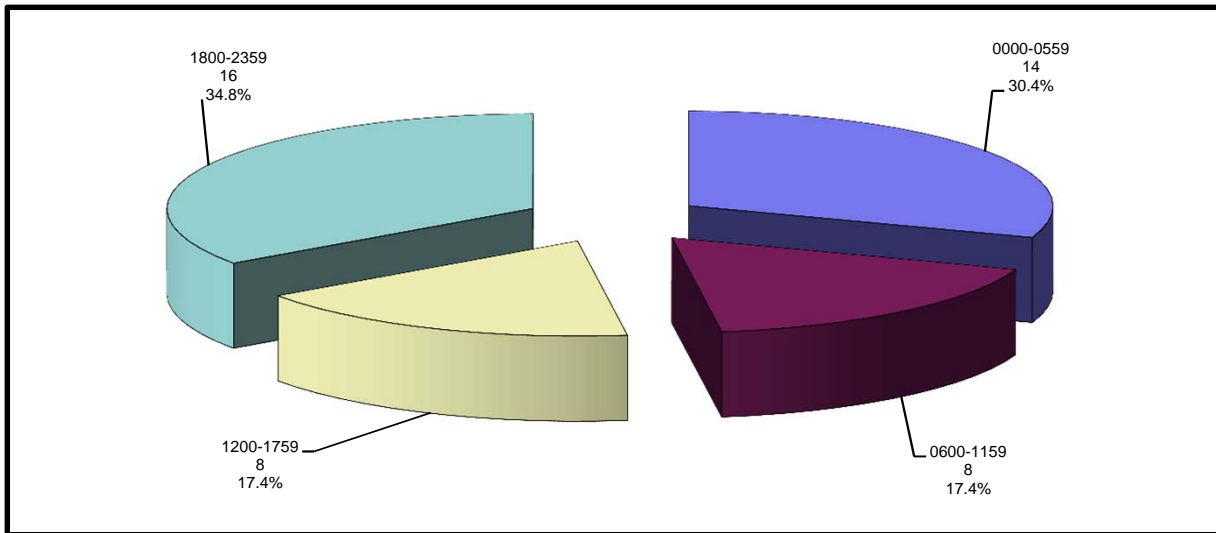
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Saturday	-	26.1%
Friday	-	15.2%
Monday	-	13.0%
Sunday	-	13.0%
Thursday	-	10.9%
Tuesday	-	10.9%
Wednesday	-	10.9%

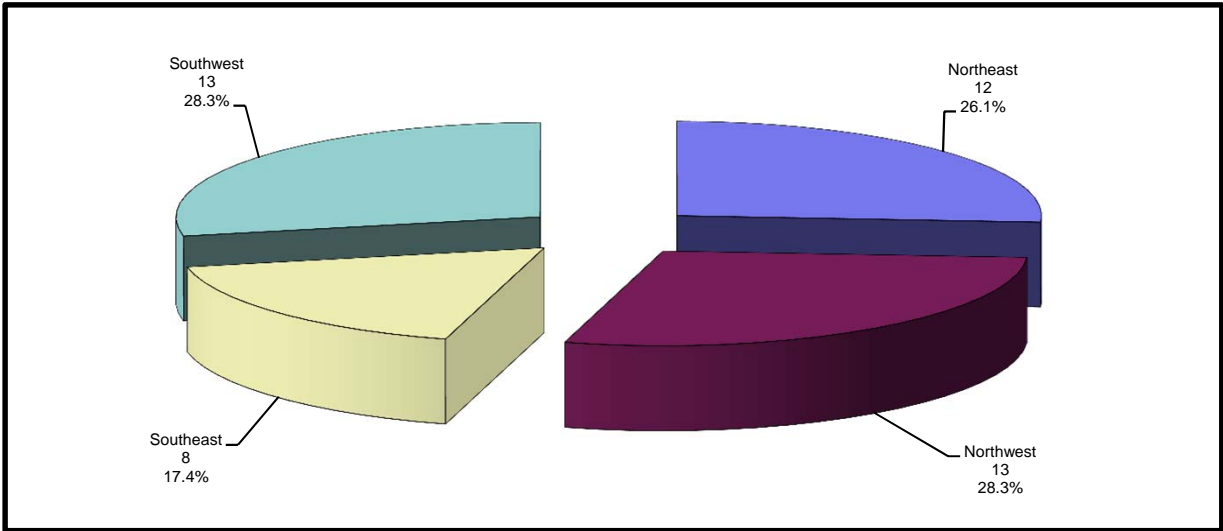
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	34.8%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	30.4%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	17.4%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	17.4%

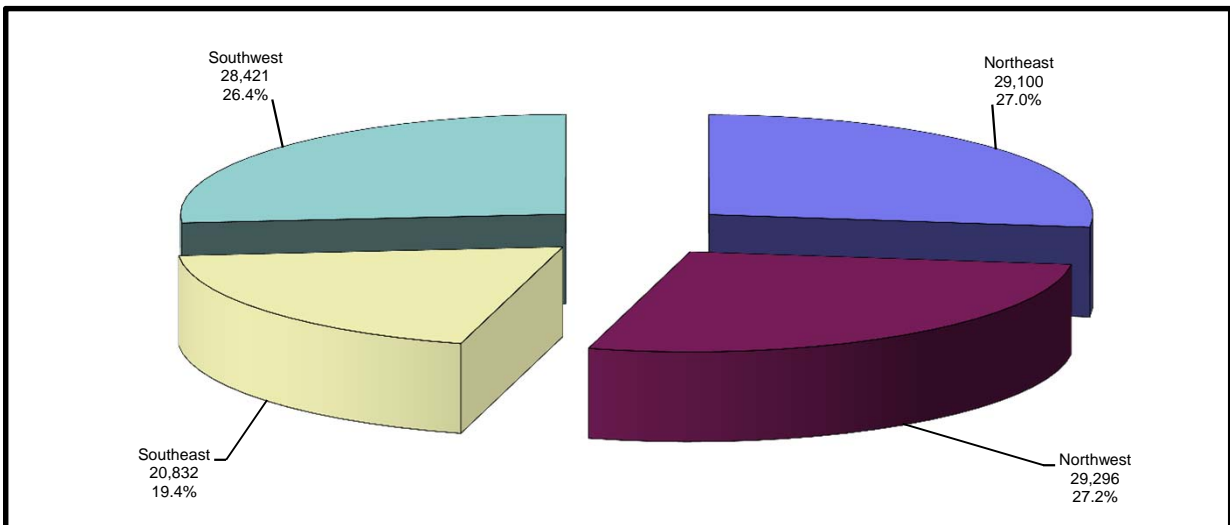
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 46 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Northwest	-	28.3%
	Southwest	-	28.3%
	Northeast	-	26.1%
	Southeast	-	17.4%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 109,405 CFS, 1,756 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Northwest	-	27.2%
	Northeast	-	27.0%
	Southwest	-	26.4%
	Southeast	-	19.4%

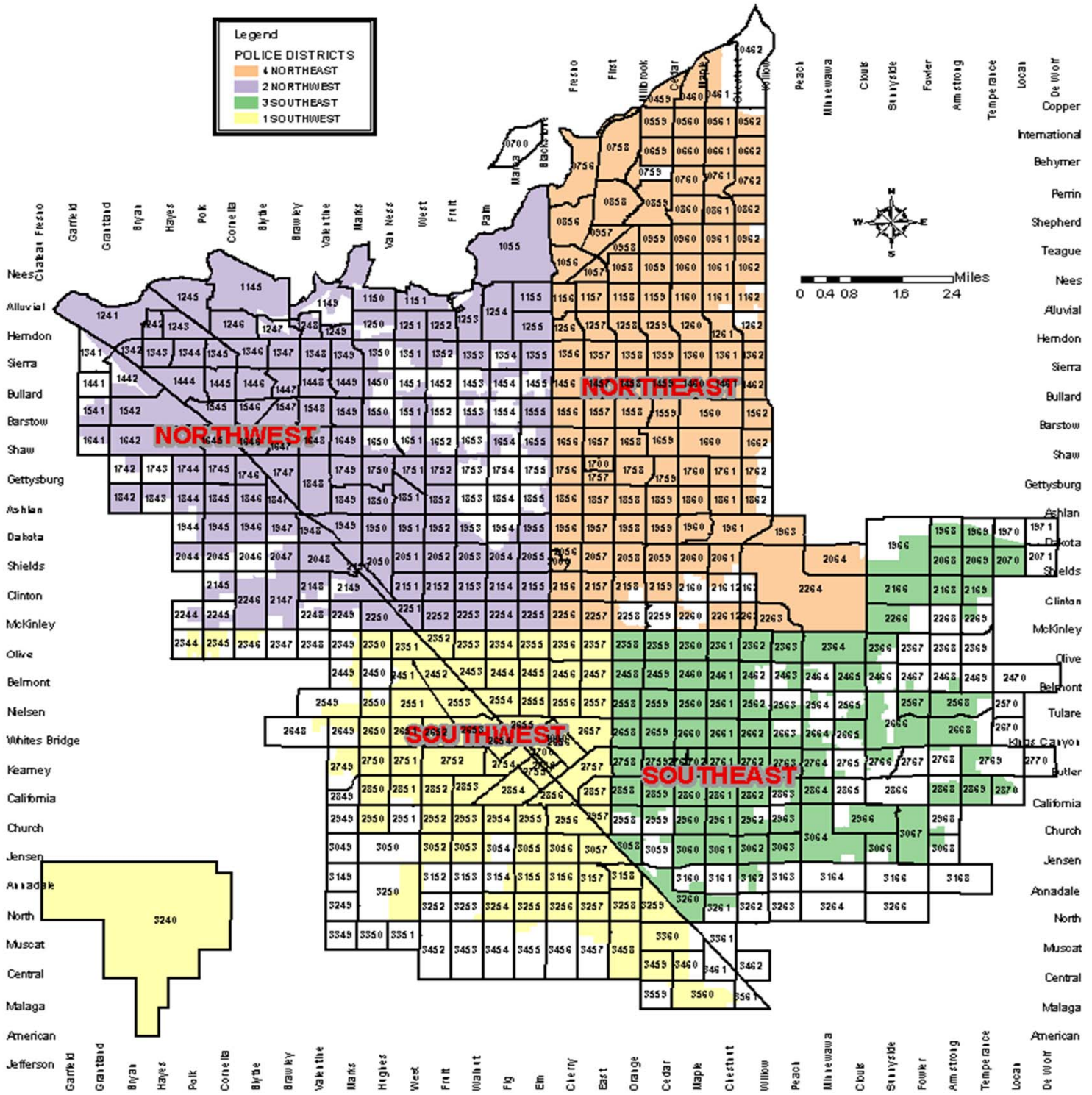
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

Fresno Police Department

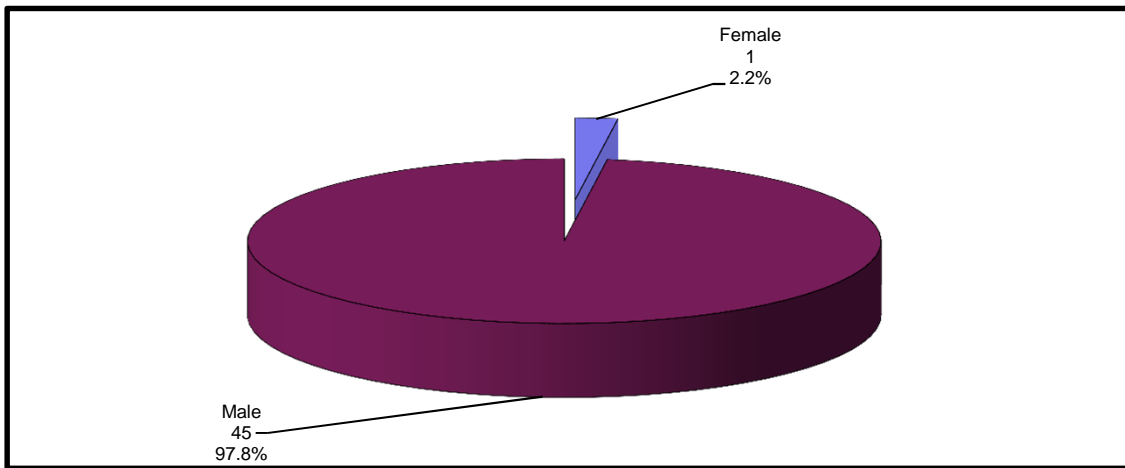
Legend

POLICE DISTRICTS

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



FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 46 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	11	147	354	62	16	590
18-23	51	406	1,096	310	62	1,925
24-29	96	434	1,366	507	57	2,460
30-35	85	362	1,107	460	65	2,079
36-41	50	264	843	320	19	1,496
42-47	34	179	609	366	15	1,203
48-53	18	197	453	252	9	929
54-59	14	116	265	200	9	604
60-65	11	50	98	61	3	223
66 and Over	8	18	46	34	1	107
Total	378	2,173	6,237	2,572	256	11,616

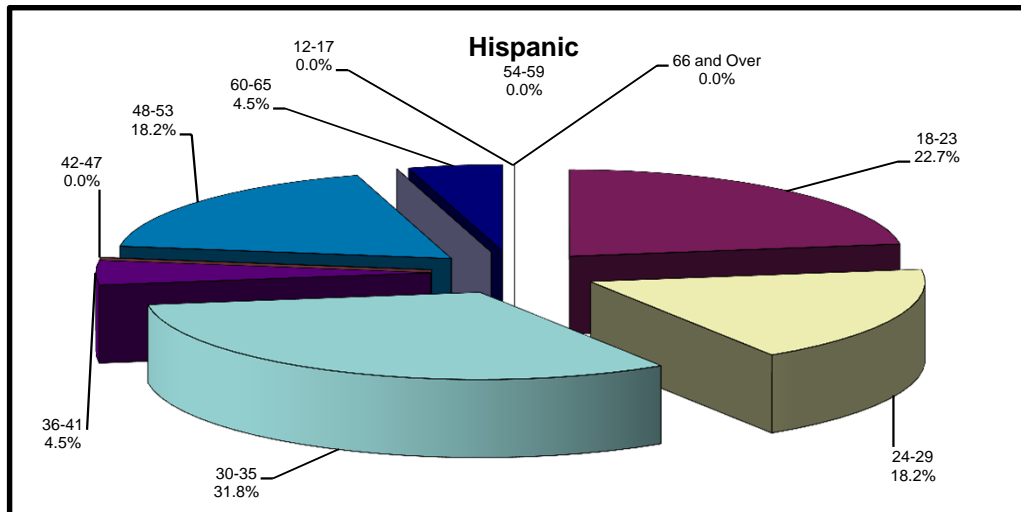
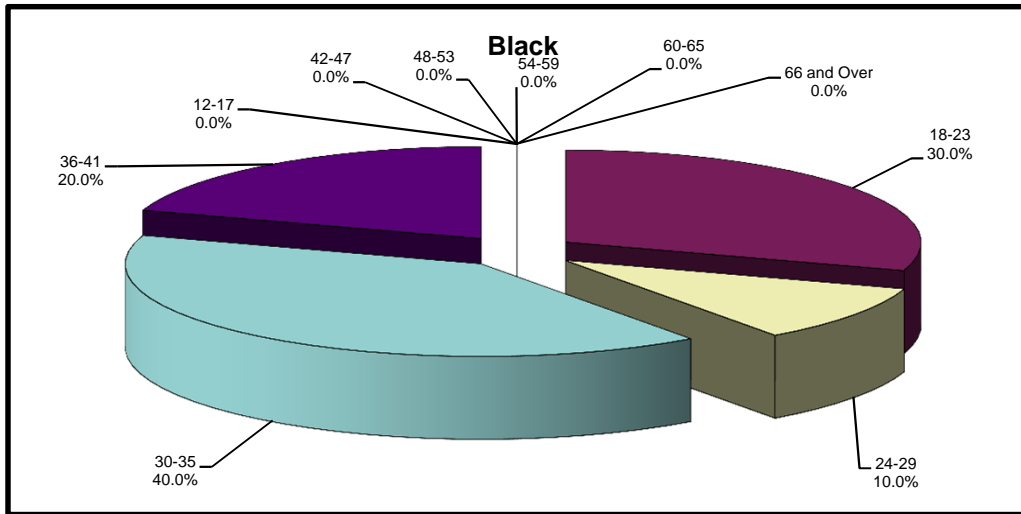
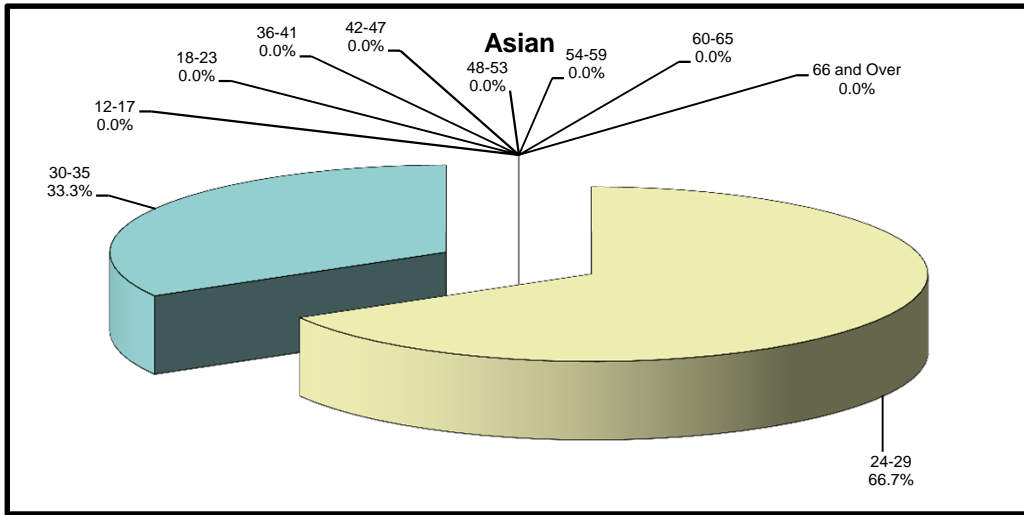
Of the 11,702 reported crime suspects, 11,616 had both age and race data.

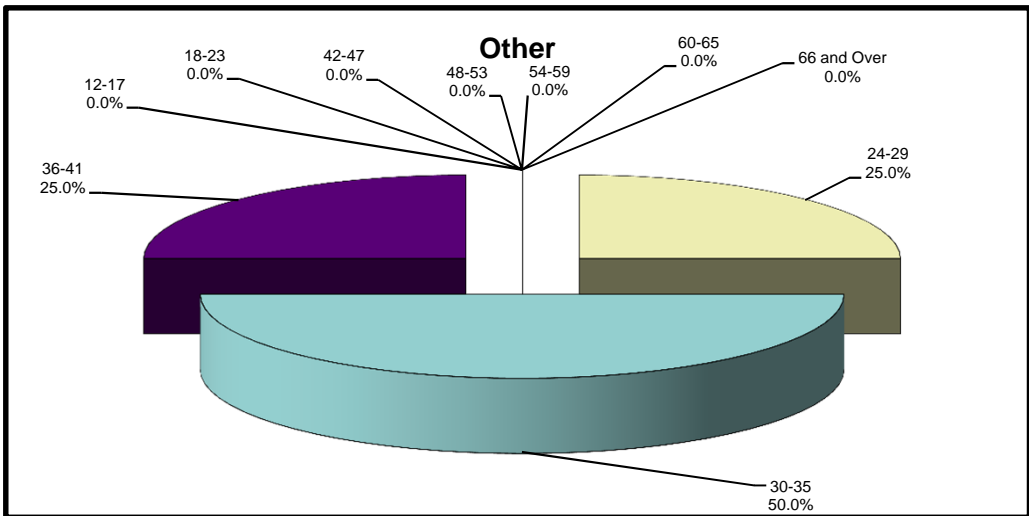
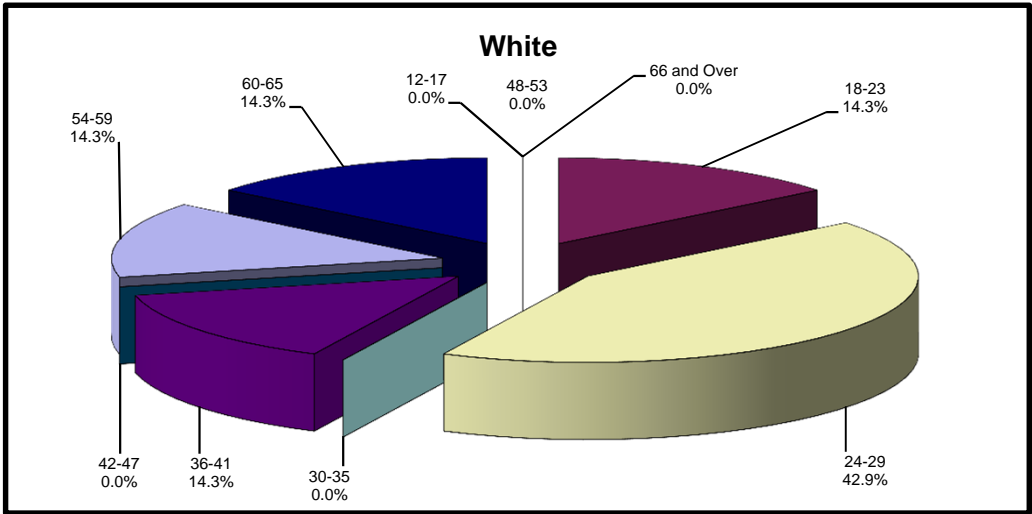
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17						0
18-23		3	5	1		9
24-29	2	1	4	3	1	11
30-35	1	4	7		2	14
36-41		2	1	1	1	5
42-47						0
48-53			4			4
54-59				1		1
60-65			1	1		2
66 and Over						0
Total	3	10	22	7	4	46

Of the 46 force incidents, 46 had both age and race data.

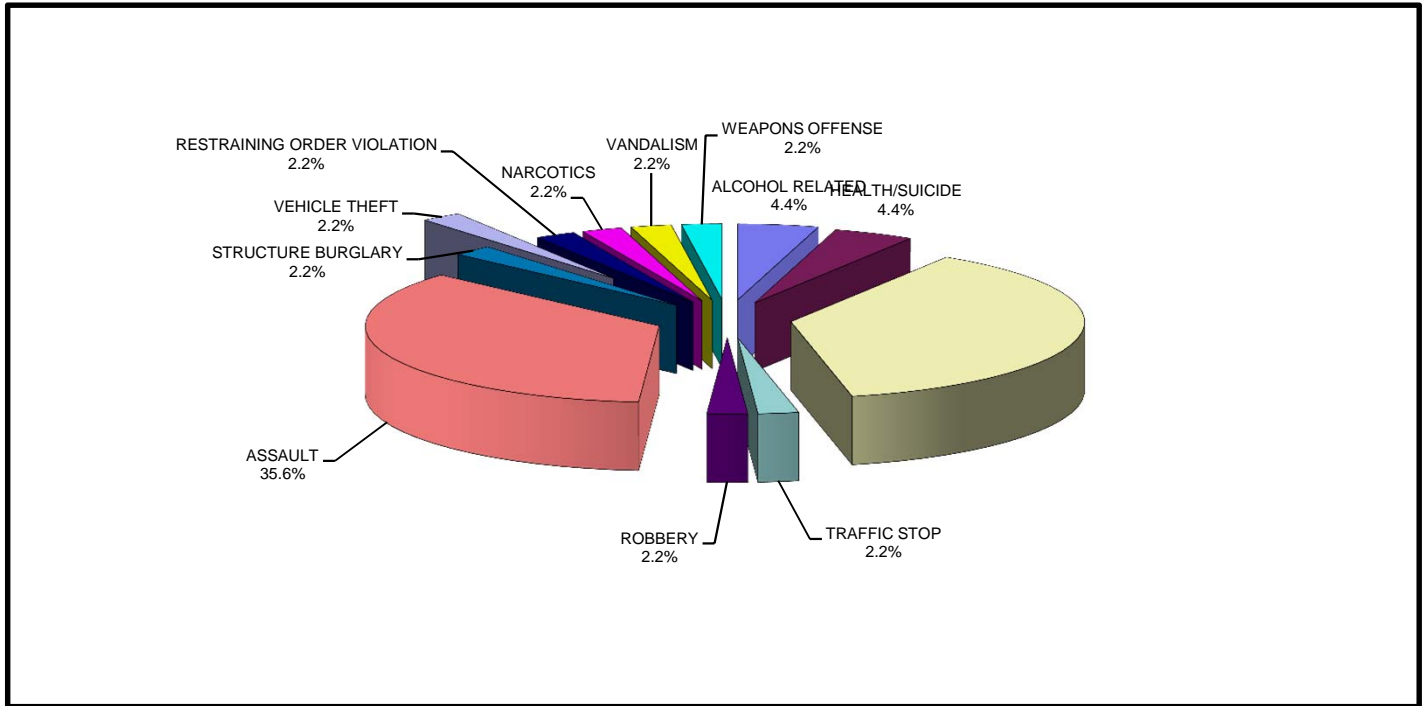
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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

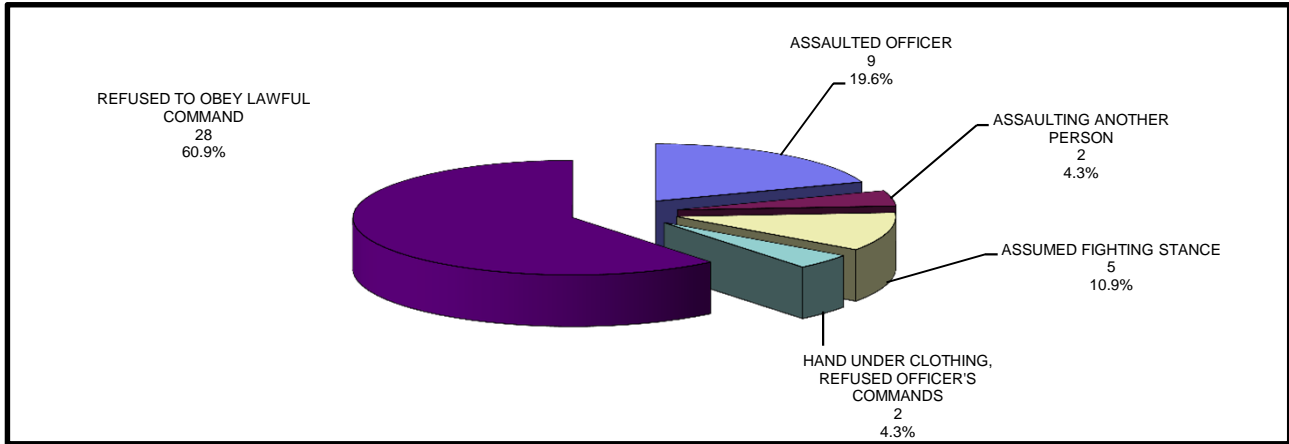


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-	24799
ASSAULT	16	1851
ALCOHOL RELATED	2	755
HEALTH/SUICIDE	2	6390
TRAFFIC STOP	1	17555
ROBBERY	1	397
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	1	5256
VEHICLE THEFT	1	2042
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	1	586
NARCOTICS	1	740
VANDALISM	1	941
WEAPONS OFFENSE	1	1232
TOTAL	45 *	

* 1 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

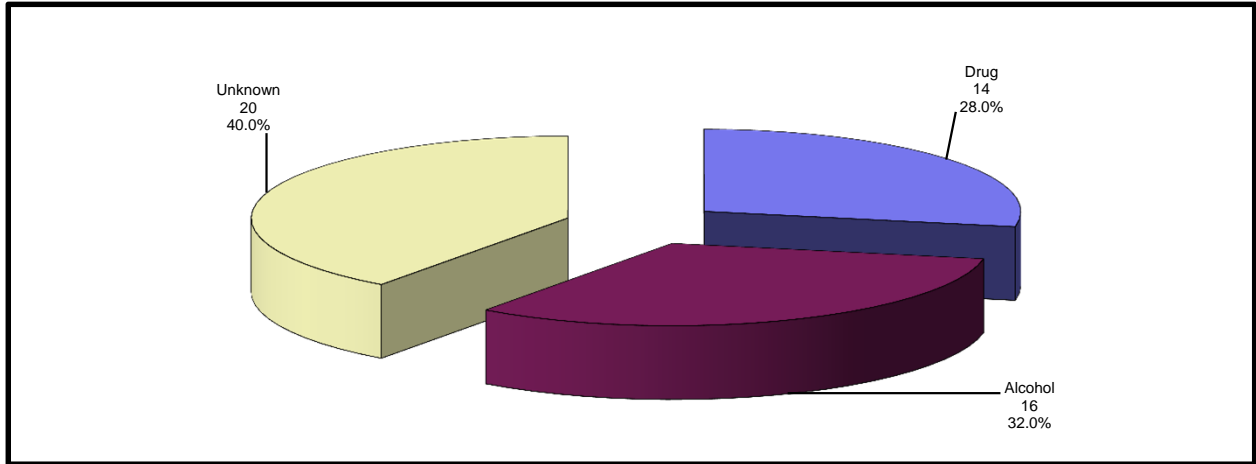
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	60.9%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	19.6%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	10.9%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	4.3%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	4.3%

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	0	0	1	0	0	1
HEALTH/SUICIDE	1	0	0	0	0	1
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	2	2	3	0	2	8
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	0	0	0	1
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	1
ASSAULT	6	0	1	0	0	9
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	1
VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	1
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	0	1
NARCOTICS	0	0	0	0	0	1
VANDALISM	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEAPONS OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	9	2	5	0	2	27

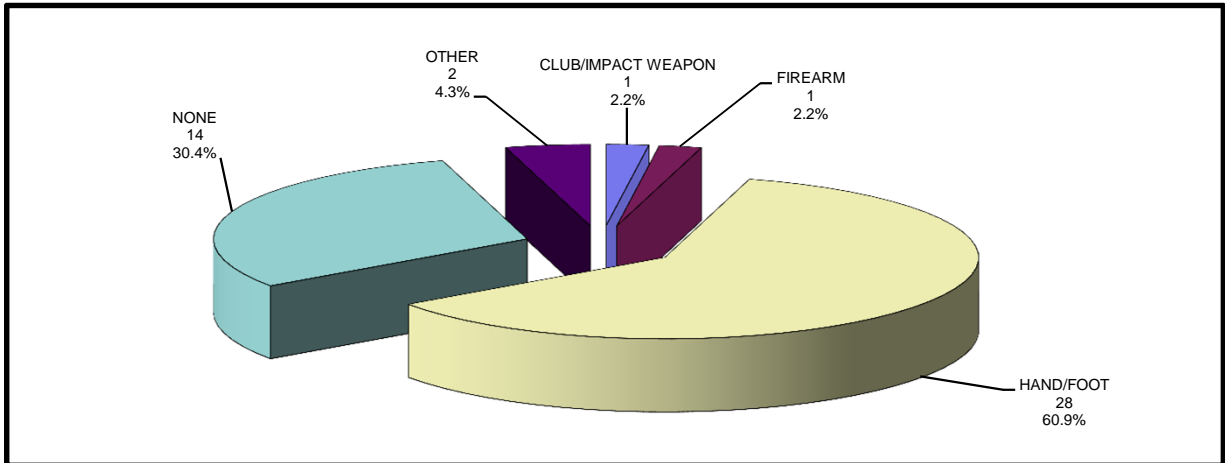
* 1 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S DRUG/ALCOHOL USE WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



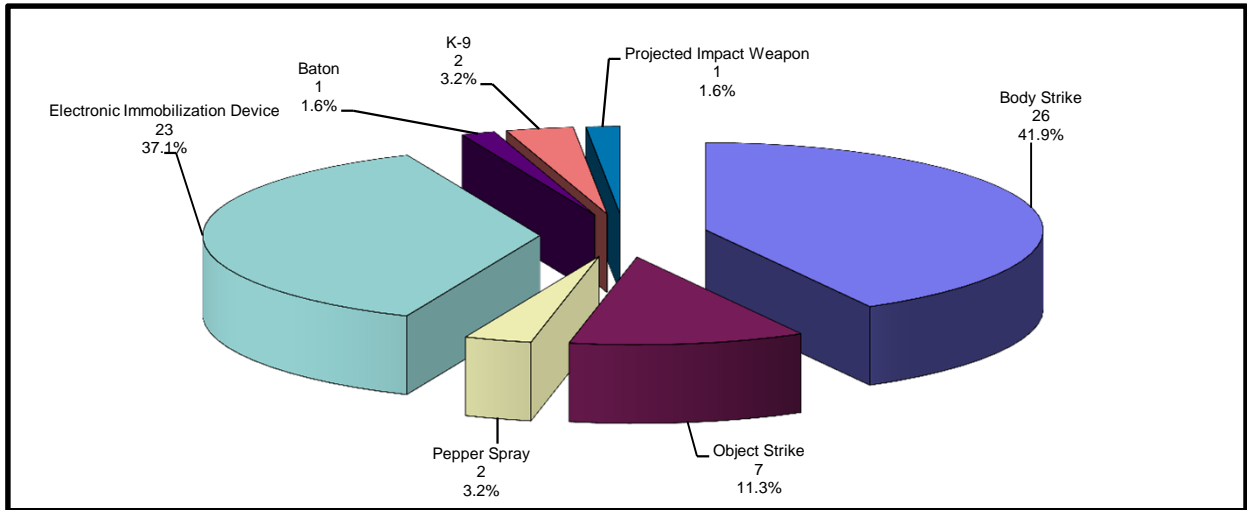
Some suspects were under the influence of both drugs and alcohol.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	HAND/FOOT	-	60.9%
	NONE	-	30.4%
	OTHER	-	4.3%
	CLUB/IMPACT WEAPON	-	2.2%
	FIREARM	-	2.2%

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	-	41.9%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	37.1%
Object Strike	-	11.3%
Pepper Spray	-	3.2%
K-9	-	3.2%
Baton	-	1.6%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	1.6%

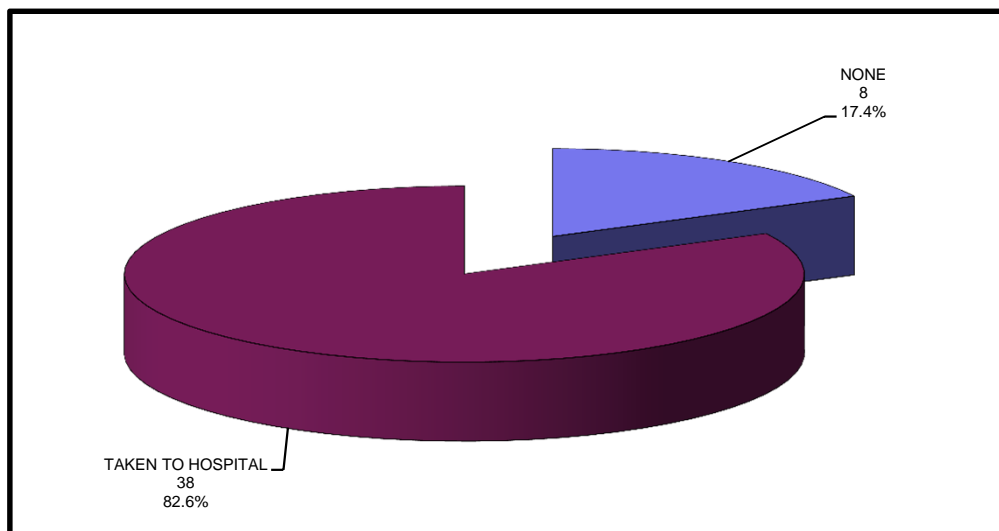
Note: Electronic Immobilization Device is also referred to as a Taser.

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

OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

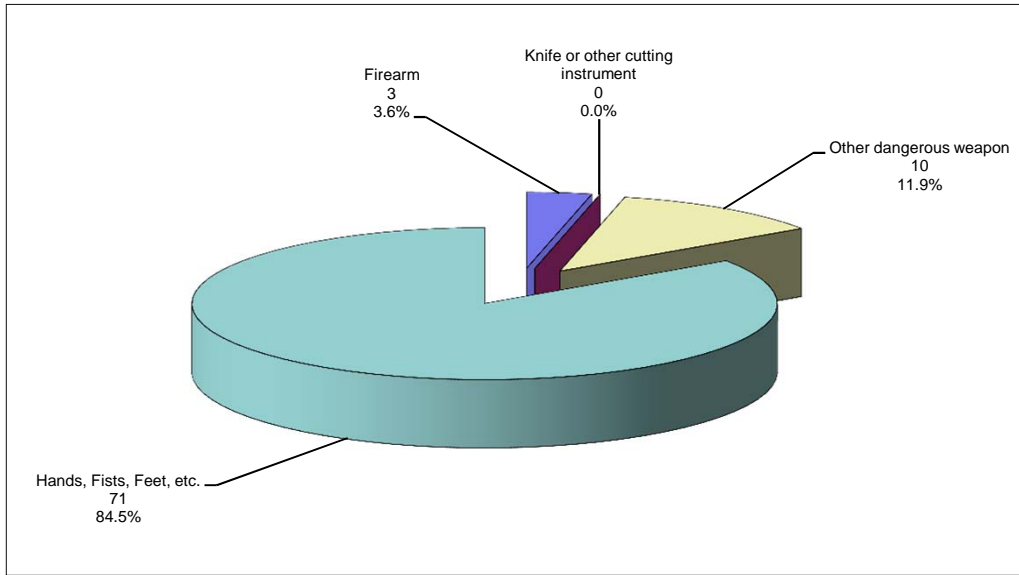
One officer had their weapon (Taser) removed from them by a suspect in the 3rd qtr.

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



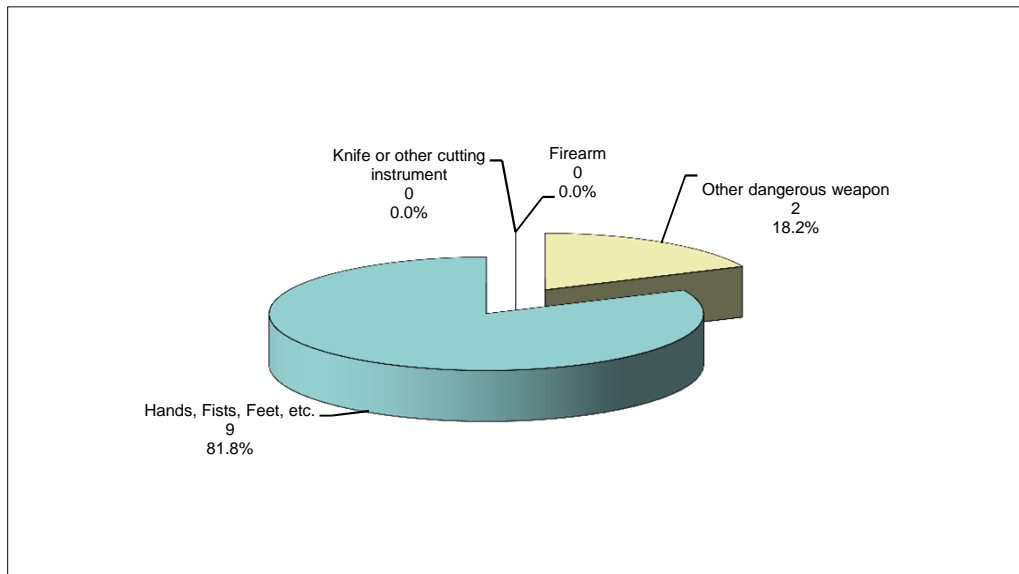
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

OFFICER'S ASSAULTED *



84 officers were assaulted.

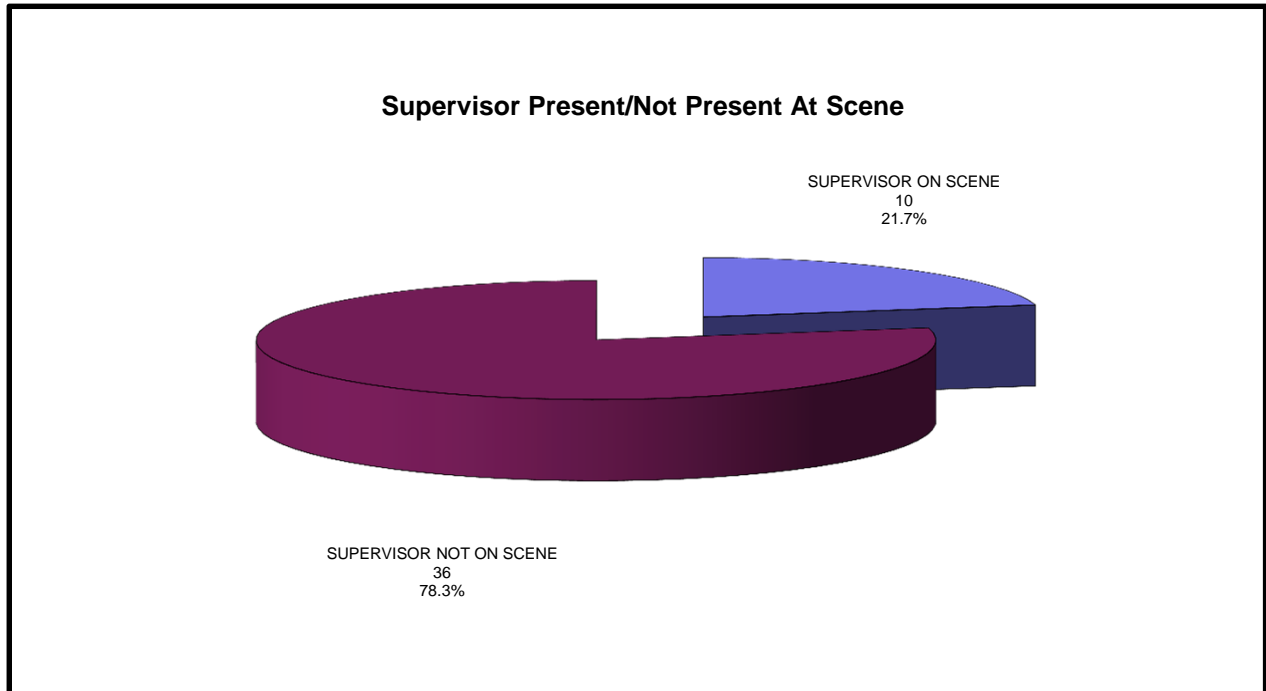
OFFICER'S INJURED *



11 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the 3rd 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

October 27, 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 Third Quarter- Reportable Response to Resistance Project

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

Calls For Service:

Officers responded to 109,405 calls for service (CFS) during the third quarter of 2015, an increase from 102,922 CFS in the third quarter of 2014. The number of calls for service increased 6.2% between 2014 and 2015, but the number of reportable force incidents decreased from 82 in 2014, to 46 in 2015; a 43.9% decrease. The increase in CFS may attribute to the passing of Proposition 47, Criminal Sentences, Misdemeanor Penalties and Initiative Statute.

Assaults:

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 84 officers were assaulted during the third quarter of 2015, compared to 87 officers in the third quarter of 2014; a 3.4% decrease. Eleven officers were injured as the result of an assault in 2015, compared to 18 officers who were injured in 2014; a decrease of 38.8%.

Type of Force:

Officers most frequently used body strikes when applying reportable force in 2015 at 41.9%, followed by taser at 37.1%. In 2014, the most frequently applied methods of force were also body strikes at 57.6%, followed by taser applications at 20.0%. K9 applications were the

third most frequent reportable force utilized in 2014 at 14.9% but dropped to fourth most frequent at 3.3% in 2015. Batons, object strikes and pepper spray each accounted for less than 7% of reportable force in both 2015 and 2014. In 2015, the less lethal shotgun was utilized one time but was used twice in the third quarter in 2014.

Fist strikes to the head were tracked separately by the Audit and Inspections Unit. In 2015, there were 2 fist strikes to the head compared to 9 in 2014.

Actions Prior to Force:

Suspects refusing to obey a lawful command preceded the majority of all reportable force incidents in 2015 at 60.9% and 2014 at 51.2%. In 2015, 1 suspect requiring reportable force was in possession of a firearm or knife. In 2014, 2 suspects requiring reportable force were in possession of a firearm or knife. There were 6 OIS incidents in the third quarter of 2015 compared to 3 in 2014.

Sixty percent of individuals who required officers to use reportable force in 2015 were either under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both compared to 55.6 % in 2014.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Fridays and Saturdays in 2015, compared to Thursdays and Sundays in 2014. In 2015, the Southwest and Northwest district had the highest percentage at 28.3% in each district. In 2014, the Northwest district had the highest percentage at 33.3%, followed by the Southwest district at 26.2 %. Calls for service were nearly evenly divided between the four policing districts in 2015. Northwest had the most calls for service at 27.2%, followed by Northeast at 27.0%, Southwest at 26.4% and Southeast had the least at 19.4%. In 2014, Northwest also had the most calls for service at 27.3%, followed by Southwest at 26.4%, Northeast at 25.5% and Southeast had the least at 20.8%.

In 2014, supervisors were on-scene 29.3% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2015, this number decreased to 21.7% of the time.

Example of Officers Restraint:

During the third quarter of 2015, there was one incident that involved circumstances under which deadly force could have been reasonable, but was not used. Below is the example.

Traffic stop on a wanted subject:

Officers conducted a traffic stop on a car that was occupied by a wanted subject. After making the traffic stop, the wanted subject exited the car and started fighting with the officer's. During the fight the subject started throwing punches at the officer's, at this time one officer yelled to his partner to tase the subject. The partner officer tased the subject who immediately fell to the ground. Once the tasing cycle ended, the subject continued to fight with the officer that tased him. The subject was striking the officer with his fists so the assisting officer removed his taser from his holster and deployed it in a drive stun mode to the subject's upper body. The officer applied the taser many times but had no effect on the subject. The subject turned and starting fighting with him and eventually took the taser from the officer. As the subject and the two officers were fighting on the ground, the subject was

tasing one officer on the leg. That officer was concerned that he might be incapacitated and yelled to his partner officer to shoot the subject. The partner officer removed his handgun from his holster and pointed it at the subject. The subject threw the officer's taser to the ground and yelled, "No, don't shoot!", but continued to fight. The officer holstered his handgun, grabbed the taser that the subject threw on the ground and deployed the taser again on the subject in a drive stun mode. The subject continued to fight until back up officers arrived and eventually hand cuffed the subject.