

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



**Third Quarter 2016**  
(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:

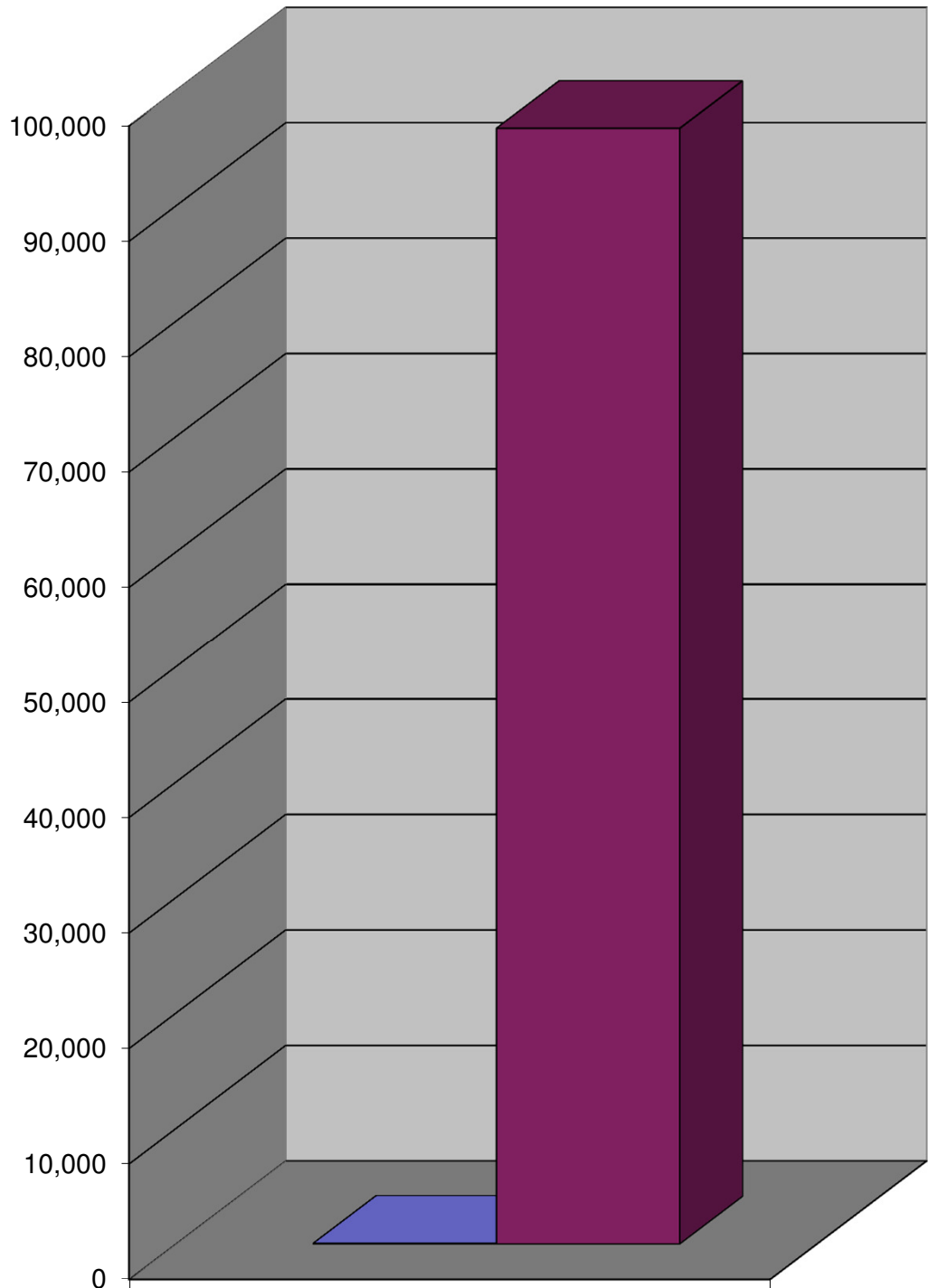
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (i.e. fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (i.e. flashlight, clipboard, etc); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display) a department issued weapon (i.e. electronic immobilizing device,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

Fresno police officers applied force in 42 incidents while responding to 96,707 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.043% 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 Resistance (Force) Incidents



	<b>Total</b>
■ FORCE USED	<b>42</b>
■ CALLS FOR SERVICE	<b>96,707</b>

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.  
0.043% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

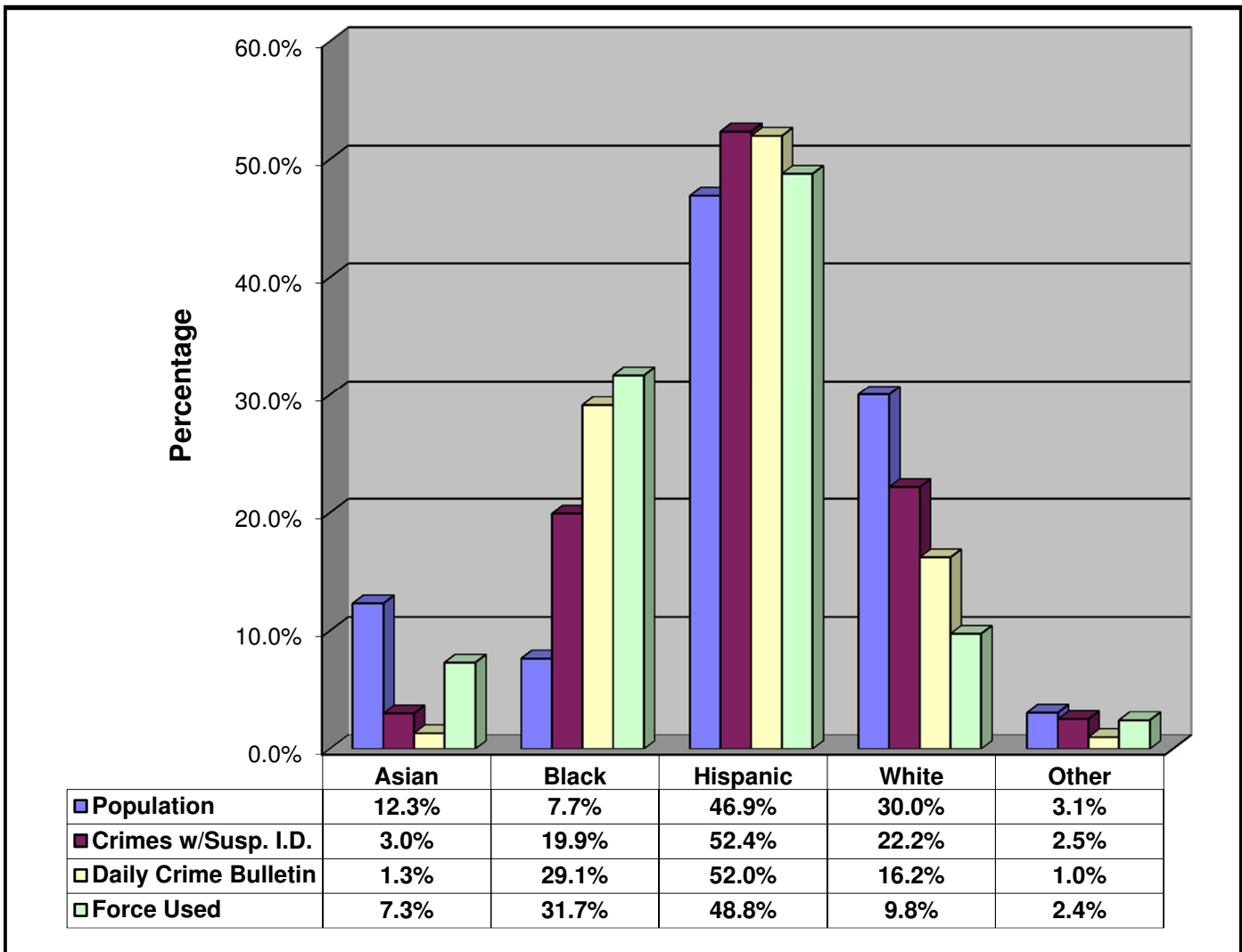
### Suspect Demographics

	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 (9,122)</b>	274	1,817	4,777	2,024	230
<b>Percentage</b>	3.0%	19.9%	52.4%	22.2%	2.5%
<b>Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (301)**</b>	4	88	157	49	3
<b>Percentage</b>	1.3%	29.1%	52.0%	16.2%	1.0%
<b>Force Applications (41)***</b>	3	13	20	4	1
<b>Percentage</b>	7.3%	31.7%	48.8%	9.8%	2.4%

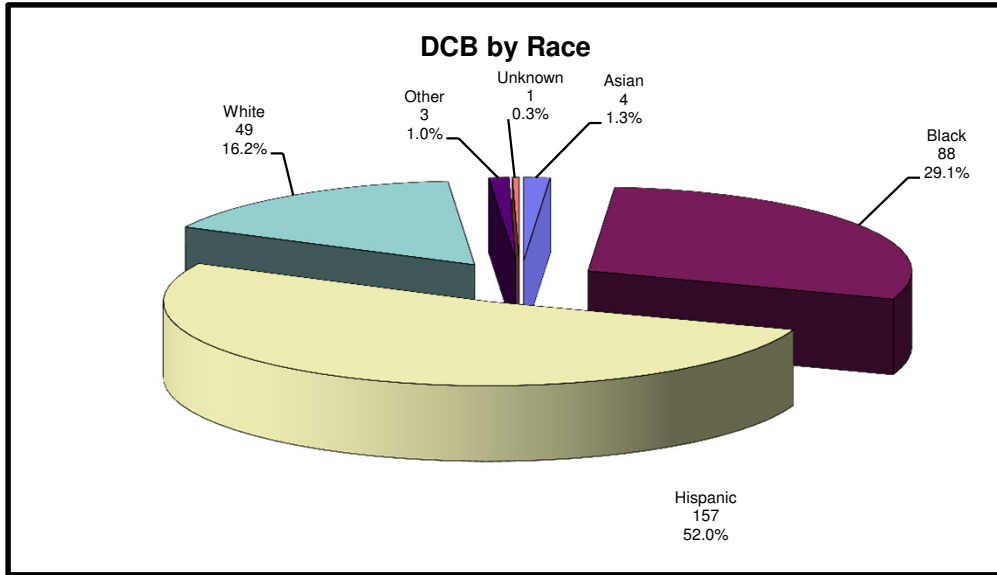
\* 2010 Census

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

\*\*\* Of the 42 reportable force cases, 1 had no age or race data available



**DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE LISTINGS – 302**

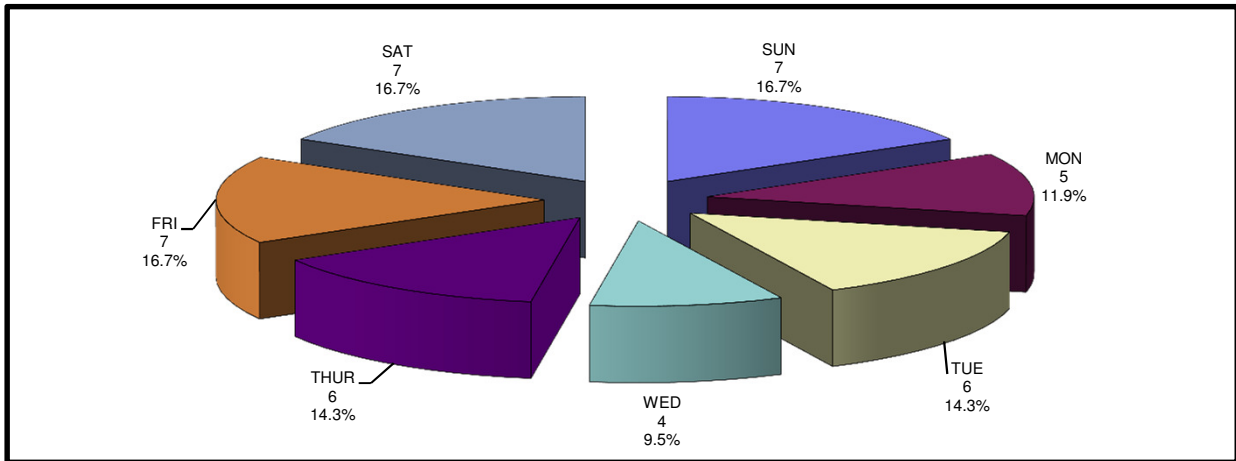


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	52.0%
	Black	-	29.1%
	White	-	16.2%
	Asian	-	1.3%
	Other	-	1.0%
	Unknown	-	0.3%

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.)

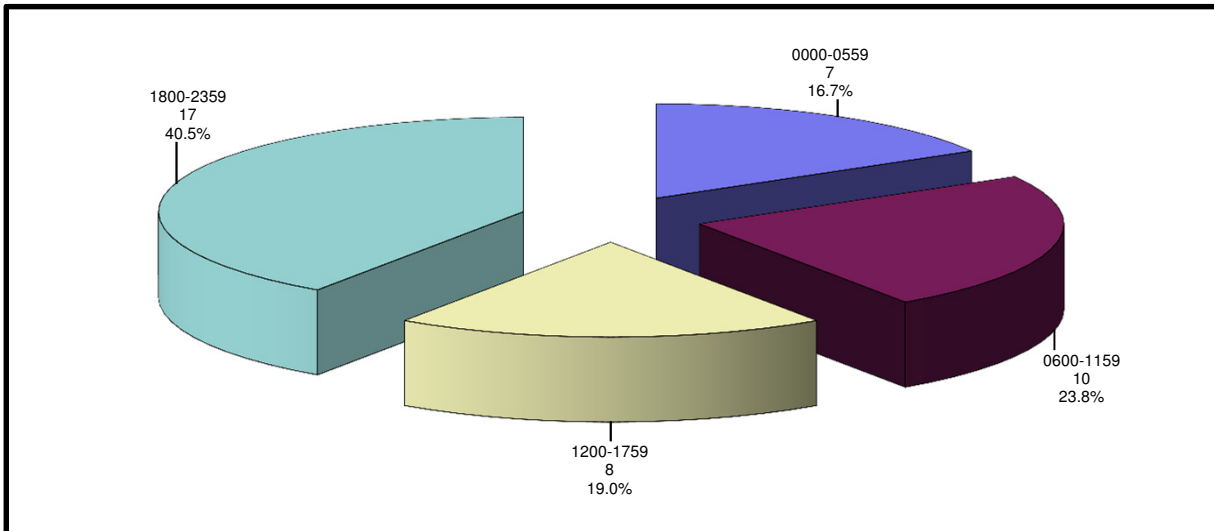
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Friday	-	16.7%
Saturday	-	16.7%
Sunday	-	16.7%
Thursday	-	14.3%
Tuesday	-	14.3%
Monday	-	11.9%
Wednesday	-	9.5%

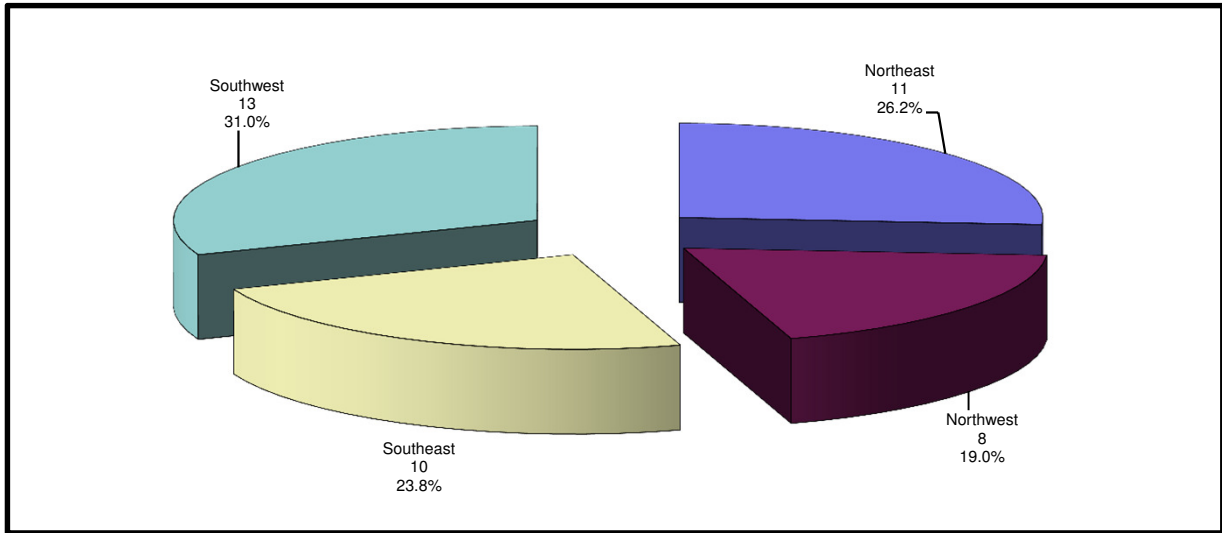
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	40.5%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	23.8%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	19.0%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	16.7%

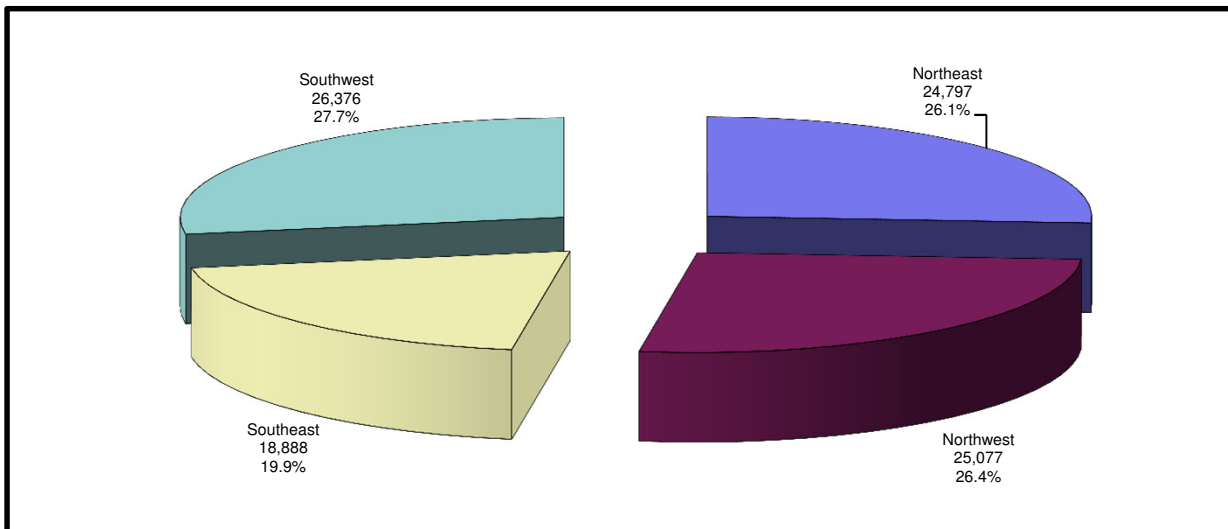
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT\*



Of the 42 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southwest	-	31.0%
	Northeast	-	26.2%
	Southeast	-	23.8%
	Northwest	-	19.0%

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



Of the 96,707 CFS, 1,569 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southwest	-	27.7%
	Northwest	-	26.4%
	Northeast	-	26.1%
	Southeast	-	19.9%

\* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

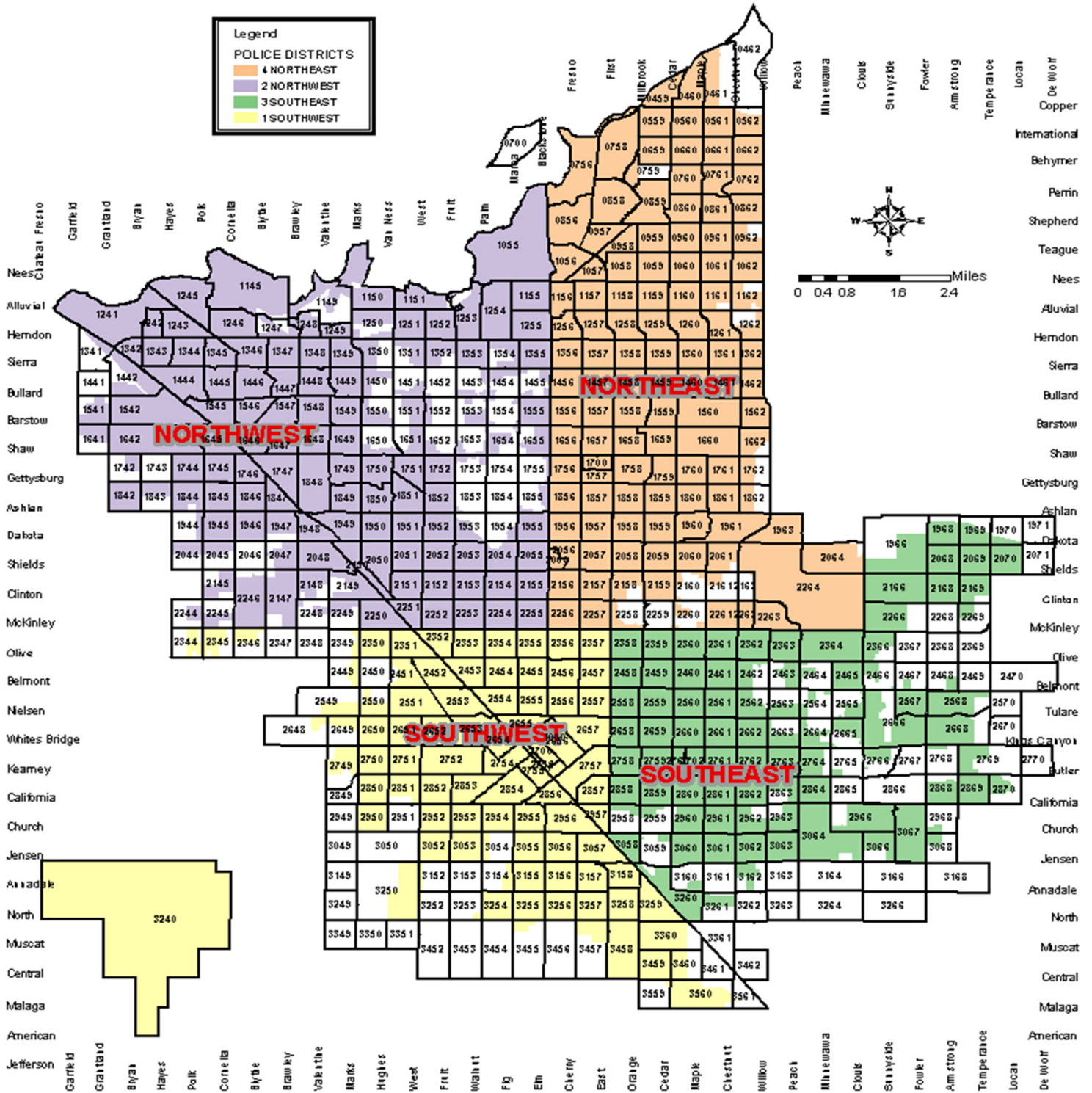


# Fresno Police Department

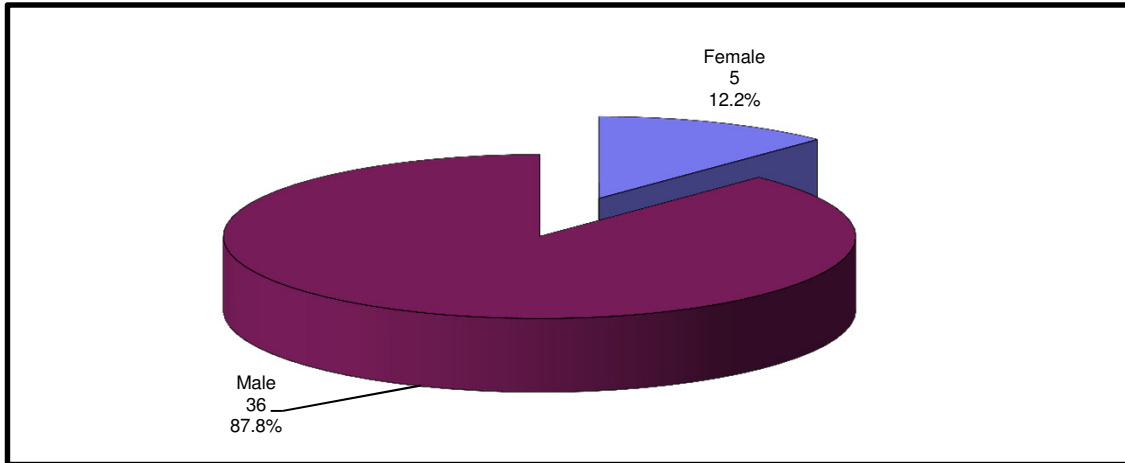
**Legend**

**POLICE DISTRICTS**

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



## FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 42 force incidents, 1 had no gender data available.

## REPORTED CRIMES BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17	10	117	304	60	8	499
18-23	40	309	840	221	41	1,451
24-29	49	389	961	358	43	1,800
30-35	72	280	870	356	48	1,626
36-41	37	222	605	237	34	1,135
42-47	28	137	483	261	21	930
48-53	8	169	380	252	22	831
54-59	21	105	204	162	8	500
60-65	6	65	92	83	3	249
66 and Over	3	24	38	34	2	101
<b>Total</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>4,777</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>9,122</b>

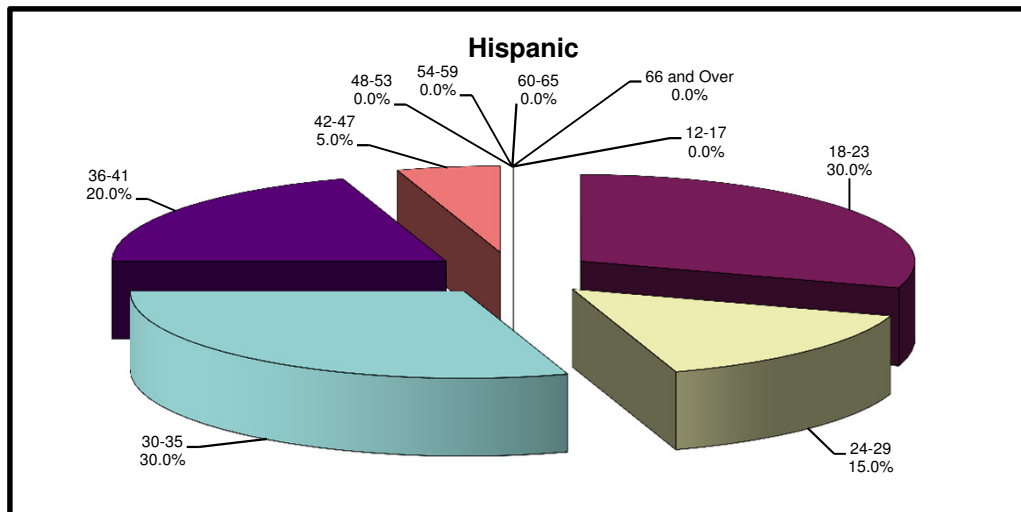
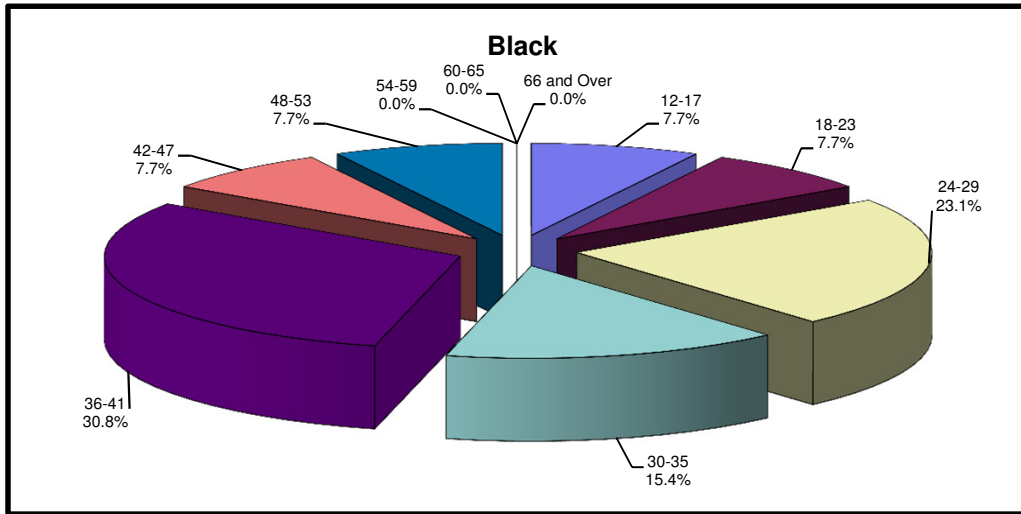
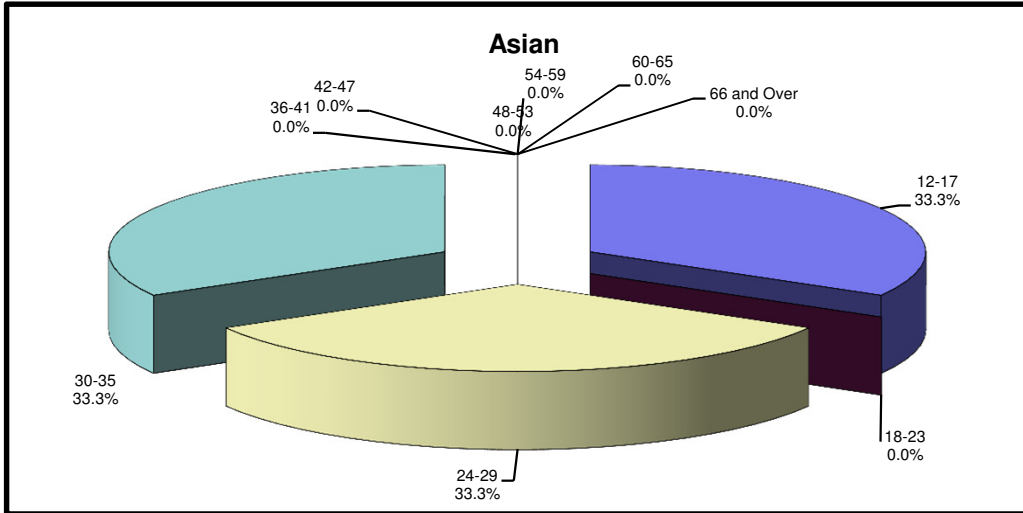
Of the 9,170 reported crime suspects, 9,122 had both age and race data.

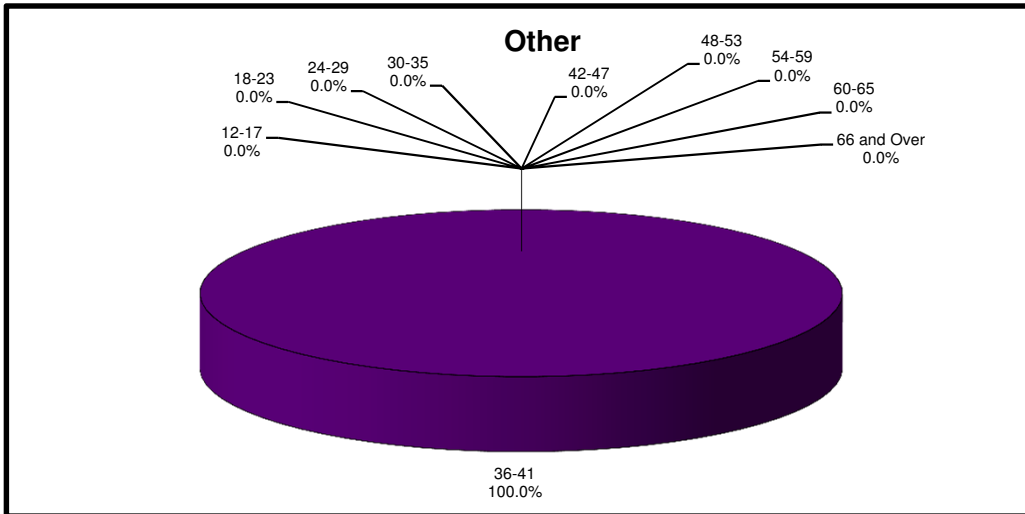
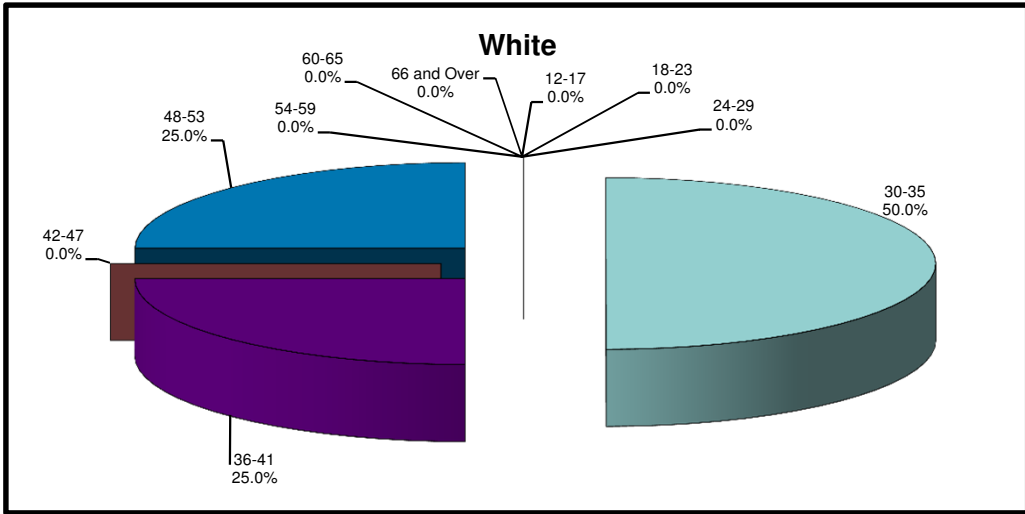
## REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

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

Of the 42 force incidents, 41 had both age and race data.

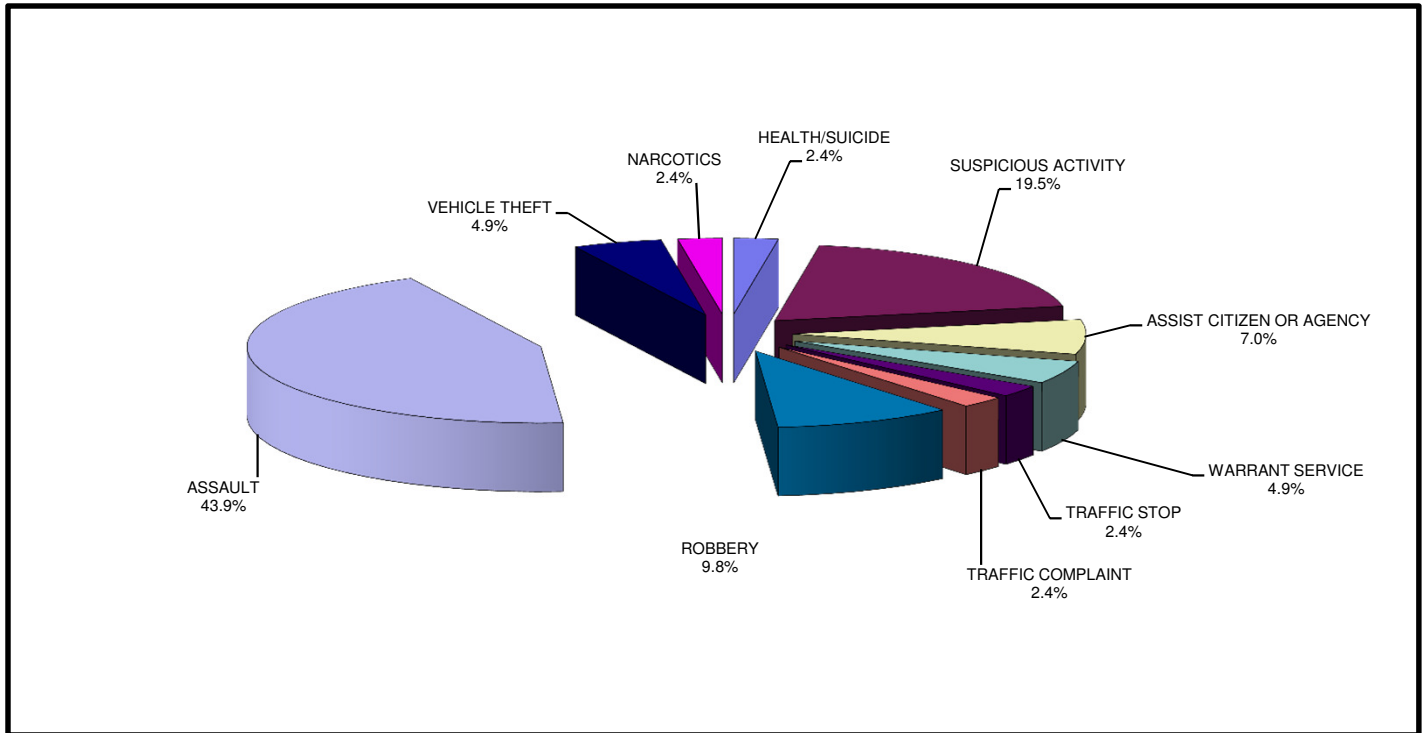
### REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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

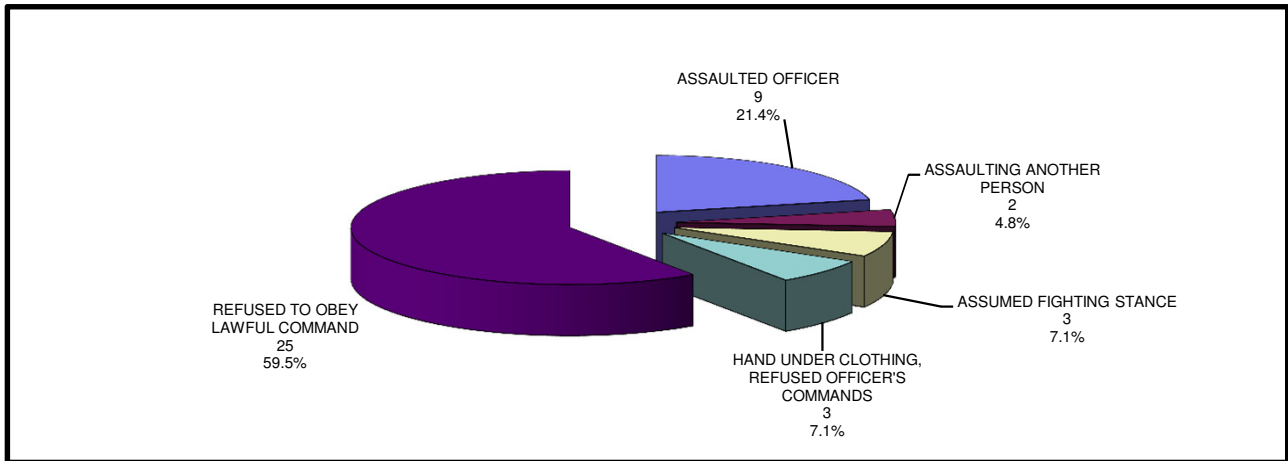


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
ASSAULT	-	18
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-	8
ROBBERY	-	4
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	-	3
WARRANT SERVICE	-	2
VEHICLE THEFT	-	2
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-	1
TRAFFIC STOP	-	1
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	-	1
NARCOTICS	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>41 *</b>

\* 1 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

### SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

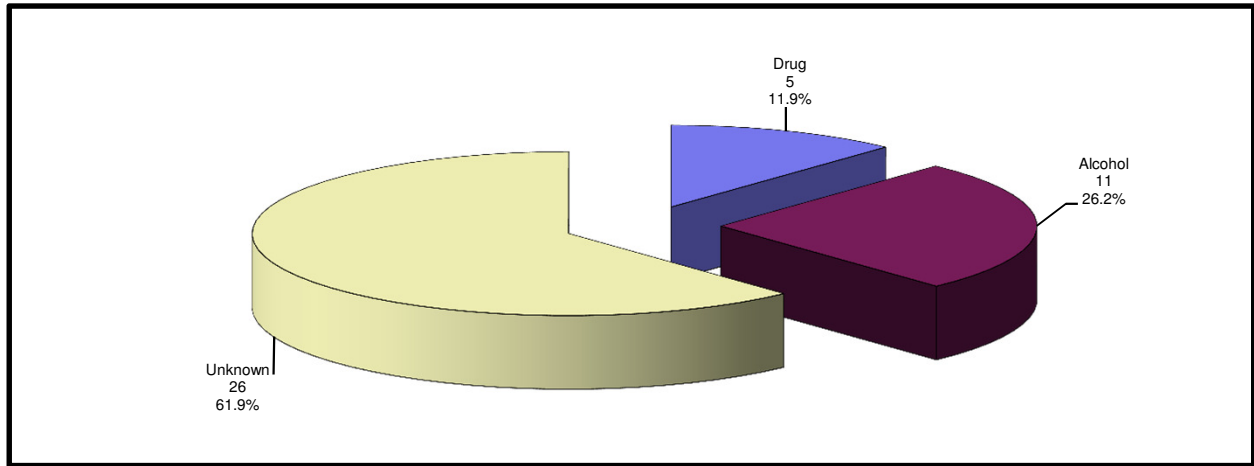
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	59.5%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	21.4%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	7.1%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	7.1%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	4.8%

### 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	0	1	0	0	0	0
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	0	0	0	0	1	7
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	0	0	1	0	0	2
WARRANT SERVICE	0	0	0	0	0	2
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	1	0	0	0
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	0	0	0	0	0	1
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	1	3
ASSAULT	8	1	0	0	1	8
VEHICLE THEFT	1	0	0	0	0	1
NARCOTICS	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>

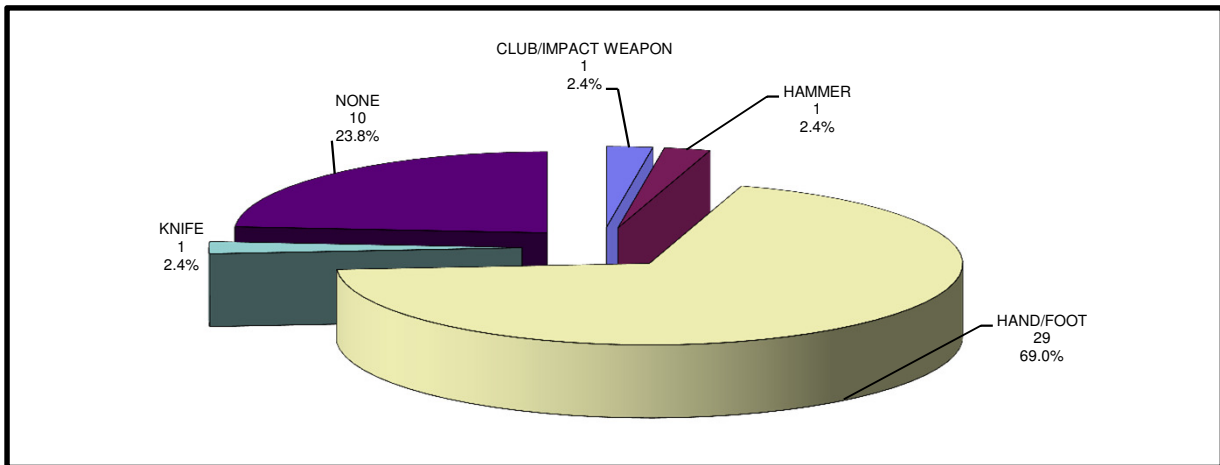
\* 1 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

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



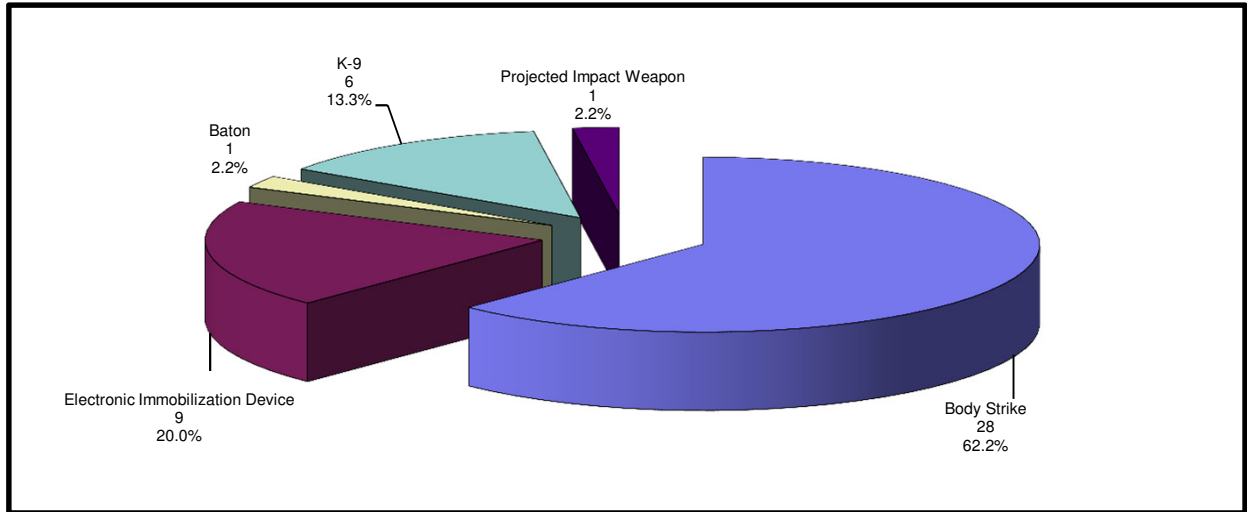
Some suspects were under the influence of both drugs and alcohol.

### SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	HAND/FOOT	-	69.0%
	NONE	-	23.8%
	CLUB/IMPACT WEAPON	-	2.4%
	HAMMER	-	2.4%
	KNIFE	-	2.4%

### 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	-	62.2%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	20.0%
K-9	-	13.3%
Baton	-	2.2%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	2.2%

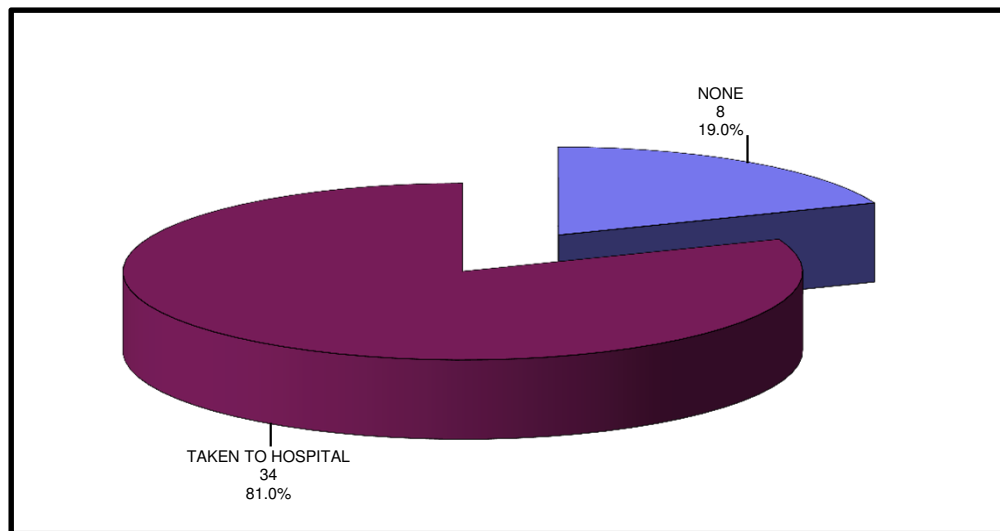
Note: Electronic Immobilization Device is also referred to as a Taser.



## OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

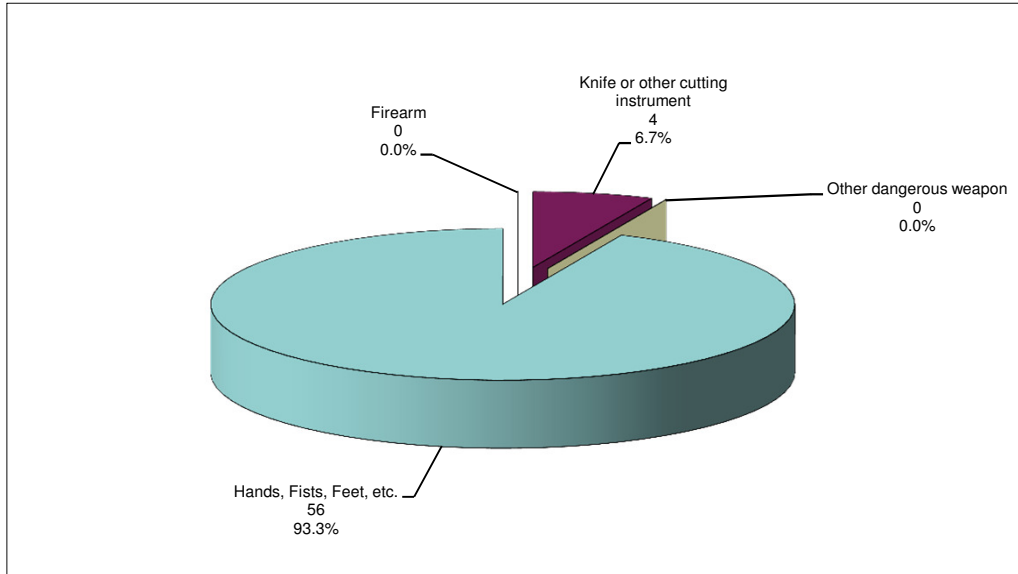
In two of the incidents, the suspect attempted to remove the officer's weapon. (1 firearm/ 1 Taser)

## SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



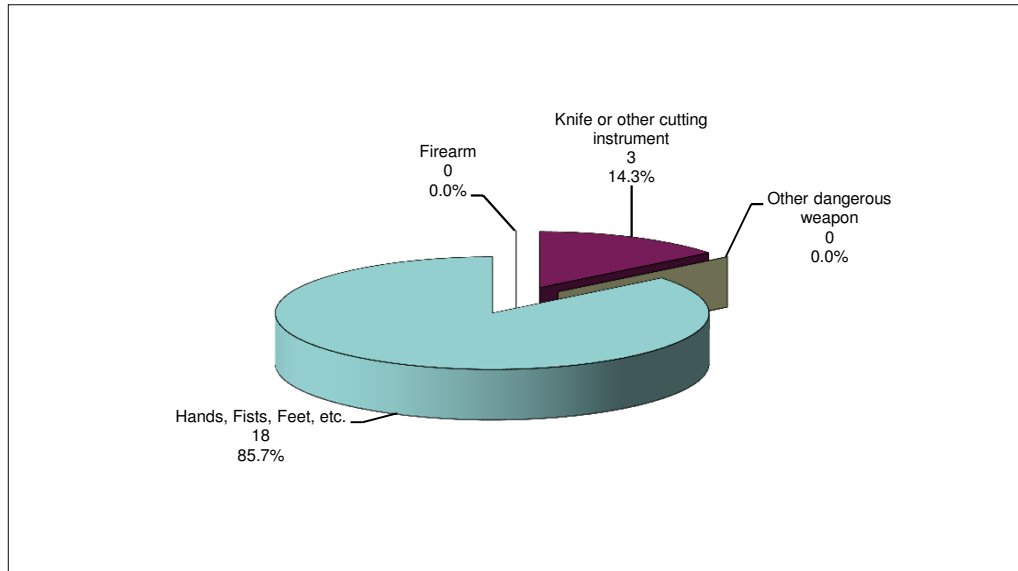
NOT all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

### OFFICER'S ASSAULTED \*



60 officers were assaulted.

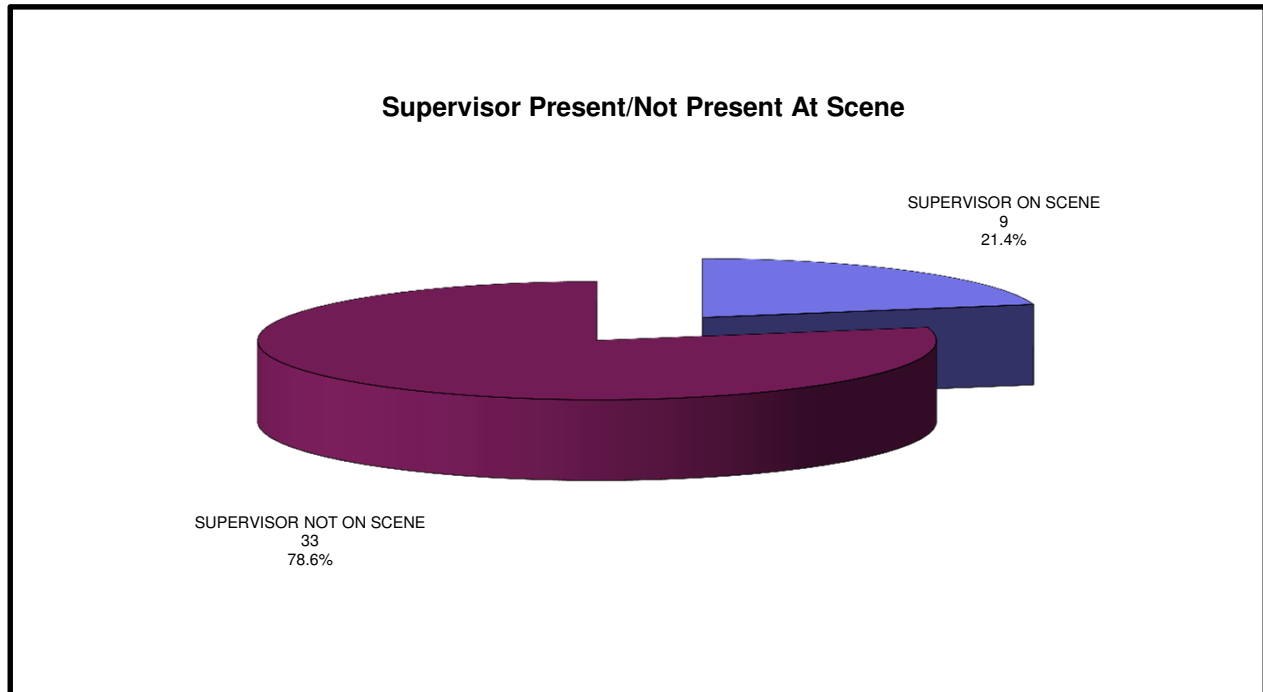
### OFFICER'S INJURED \*



21 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

\* Data based on the 3rd Qtr 2016 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 20, 2016

**TO:** JERRY P. DYER  
Chief of Police

**THROUGH:** DEPUTY CHIEF ROBERT NEVAREZ  
Administrative Division Commander

LIEUTENANT DAVID RAMOS  
Personnel Bureau Commander

**FROM:** SERGEANT JENNIFER HORSFORD  
Audits & Inspections Unit

**SUBJECT:** 2016 Third Quarter- Reportable Response to Resistance Project

The third quarter 2016 reportable force data has been analyzed and compared with the third quarter 2015 reportable force data. The following is a summarized comparison between 2015 and 2016 third quarter reportable force and related data:

**Calls For Service:**

Officers responded to 96,707 calls for service (CFS) during the third quarter of 2016, a decrease from 109,405 CFS in the third quarter of 2015. The number of calls for service decreased 11.6% between the third quarters of 2015 and 2016. The number of reportable force incidents decreased from 46 in 2015, to 42 in 2016; an 8.7% decrease.

**Assaults:**

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 60 officers were assaulted during the third quarter of 2016, compared to 84 officers in the third quarter of 2015; a 30.0% decrease. Twenty-one officers were injured as the result of an assault in 2016, compared to 11 officers who were injured in 2015; an increase of 90.1%.

**Type of Force:**

Officers most frequently used body strikes when applying reportable force in the third quarter of 2016 at 62.2%, followed by Taser at 20.0%, then K-9 applications at 13.3%. In the third quarter of 2015, the most frequently applied methods of force were body strikes at 41.9%, followed by Taser applications at 37.1%, then object strikes at 11.3%. In the third quarter of 2015, K-9 applications accounted for 3.2% of the reportable use of force. In 2015 and 2016,

the baton and projected impact weapon were each utilized one time. In 2016, the baton accounted for 2.2% of the reportable force used compared to 1.6% in 2015. In 2016, the projected impact weapon accounted for 2.2% of the reportable force used compared to 1.6% in 2015. There were no uses of object strikes or pepper spray in 2016, compared to object strikes at 11.3% and pepper spray at 3.2% in 2015.

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

Suspects refusing to obey a lawful command preceded the majority of all reportable force incidents in the third quarter of 2016 at 59.5% compared to the third quarter of 2015 at 60.9%. In 2016, 1 suspect requiring reportable force was in possession of a firearm or knife. In 2015, 1 suspect requiring reportable force was in possession of a firearm or knife. There was one OIS incident in the third quarter of 2016 compared to 6 in 2015.

In 2016, 38.1% of individuals who required officers to use reportable force were either under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both compared to 60.0 % in 2015.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays in 2016, compared to Fridays and Saturdays in 2015. In 2016, the Southwest district had the highest percentage at 31.0%, followed by the Northeast district at 26.2%. In 2015, the Southwest district and Northwest district had the highest percentage at 28.3% in each district.

Calls for service were nearly evenly divided between the four policing districts in 2016. Southwest had 27.7%, followed by Northwest at 26.4%, Northeast at 26.1% and Southeast with the least at 19.9%. 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 2015, supervisors were on-scene 21.7% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2016, this number was close to the same at 21.4% of the time.

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

During the third quarter of 2016, there were incidents that involved circumstances under which deadly force could have been reasonable, but was not used. Below are examples:

#### **Disturbance Call:**

Officers responded to an in-progress disturbance regarding a male subject causing a disturbance on a city curb. Officers exited the vehicle and observed a male subject holding what appeared to be a handgun in his right hand. The officers ordered the subject to drop the weapon, but he refused and continued walking away from them. Officers gave the subject commands to drop what he had in his hand, but the subject continued to ignore them. The subject turned his head toward one of the officers then began to run. Officers gave chase and were able to take the subject to the ground. The subject continued to hide his hands under his body and struggled with officers. Officers delivered two body strikes in efforts to dislodge the possible weapon from the subject's grasp. Officers were able to retrieve a cylindrical pipe with a bulb end. The suspect had been using the pipe to smoke crystal methamphetamine.

### Physical Disturbance Call:

Officers responded to an in-progress disturbance regarding a male suspect throwing rocks at the victim and her grandchildren. Officers arrived and were told that the suspect had walked away from the area. Witnesses provided officers with the suspect's last direction of travel and clothing description. A few moments later, the officers observed the suspect walking down the street. Officers called out to the suspect and instructed him to stop. The suspect stopped, turned toward the officers and took a kneeling position. He pointed a small black object at the officers and simulated shooting at them. Officers immediately drew down on the suspect and ordered him to drop the object. The suspect quickly got off his knees and once again began running from the officers. After a short foot pursuit, officers caught up with the suspect and took him into custody.

### Child Custody Dispute

Officers responded to a child custody dispute. They made contact with the male and female parties. The male suspect provided a false name. As officers tried to take him into custody, the officers observed he had a pocket knife in his front pocket. The suspect started walking away from the offices as he reached into his waistband. He turned towards officers with a dark object in his hands, extended his arms, and pointed the object in the same manner as a person would shoot a firearm. The suspect then swung the object in a sideways motion as he lunged at one of the officers. The suspect turned around and could be seen opening a knife. He turned back towards officers and pointed the knife at them. One officer deployed his Taser causing the suspect to fall and drop the knife. The suspect reached for the knife and the officer utilized a body strike to block the suspect from the knife. The suspect made several attempts to reach for the knife as he fought with officers as they applied body strikes and applied the Taser again, which had little effect. Several officers responded code three and assisted in taking the suspect into custody. Several officers sustained injuries during the struggle.