

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



First Quarter 2016
(January/February/March)



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:

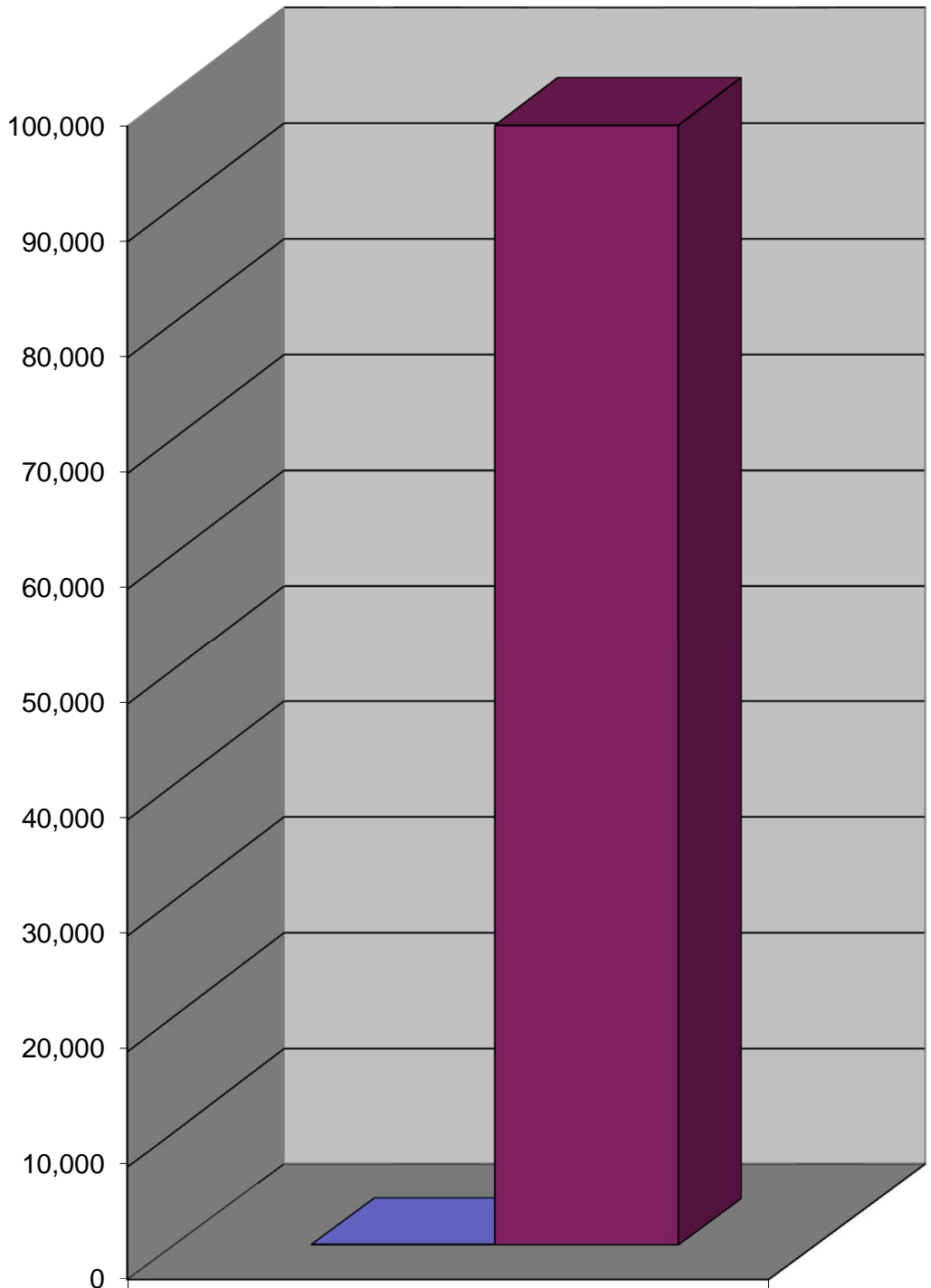
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (i.e. fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (i.e. flashlight, clipboard, etc); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display) a department issued weapon (i.e. electronic immobilizing device,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

Fresno police officers applied force in 44 incidents while responding to 97,000 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.045% 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	44
■ CALLS FOR SERVICE	97,000

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.
0.045% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

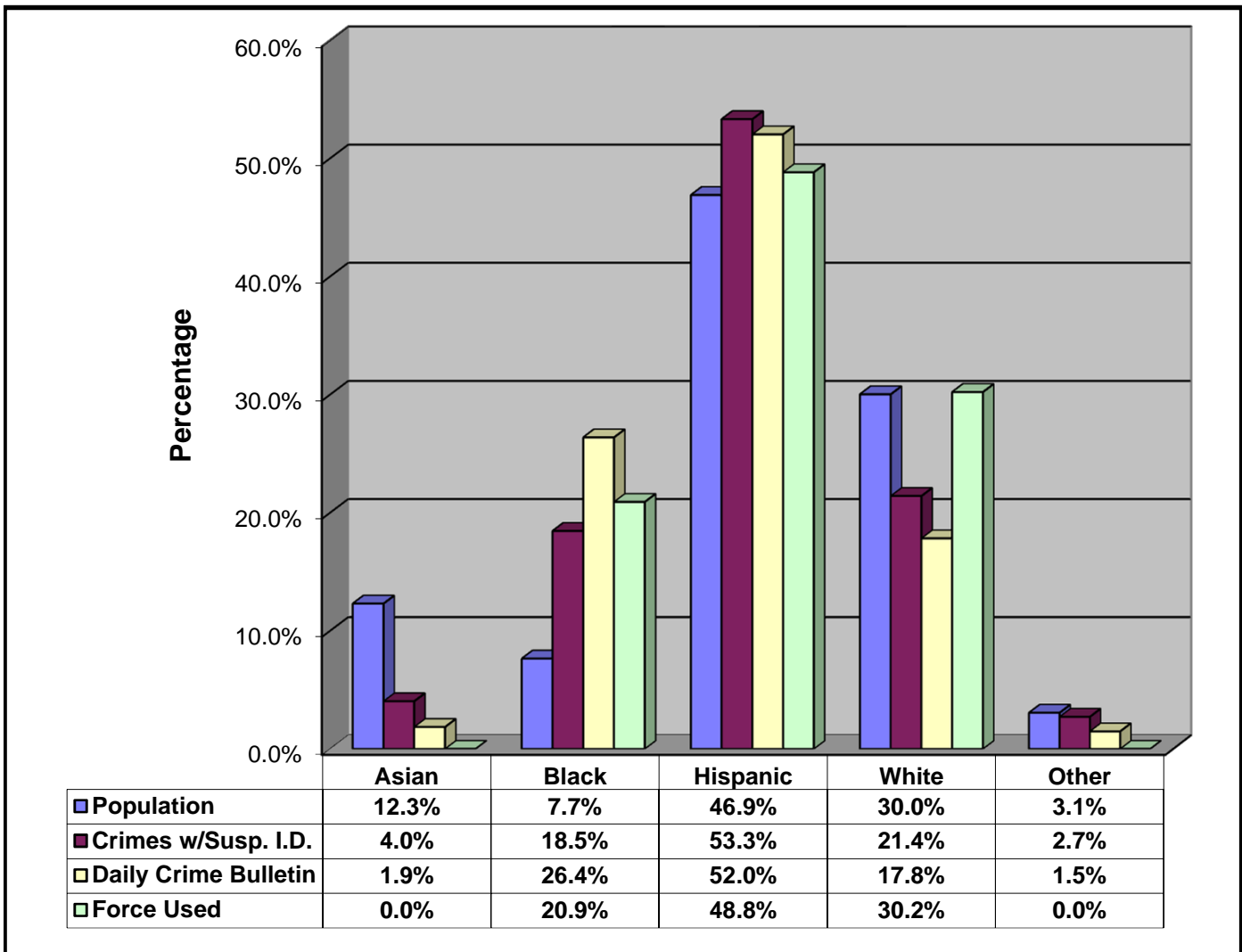
Suspect Demographics

	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 (9,800)	396	1,810	5,227	2,100	267
Percentage	4.0%	18.5%	53.3%	21.4%	2.7%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (268)**	5	71	140	48	4
Percentage	1.9%	26.4%	52.0%	17.8%	1.5%
Force Applications (43)***	0	9	21	13	0
Percentage	0.0%	20.9%	48.8%	30.2%	0.0%

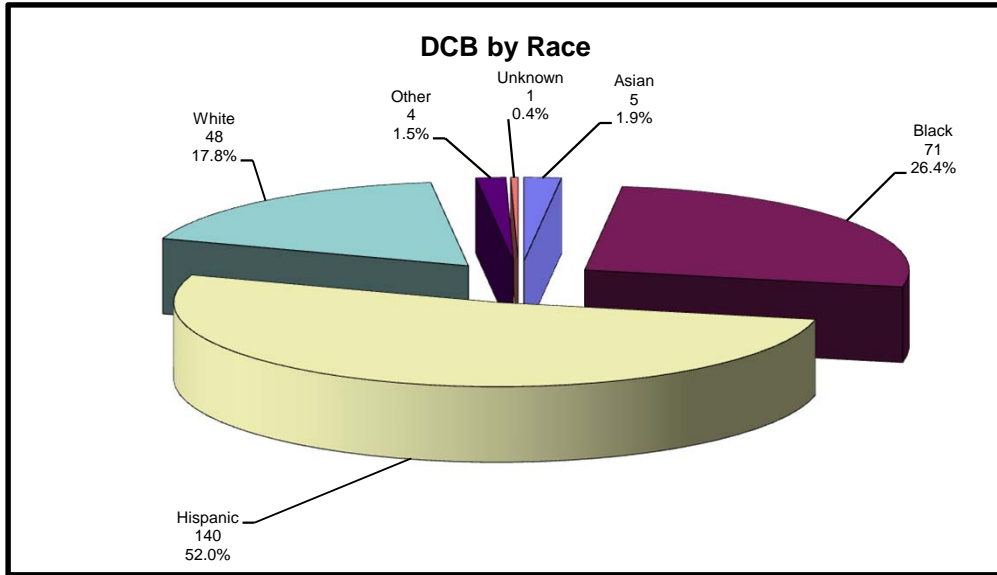
* 2010 Census

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

*** Of the 44 reportable force cases, 1 had no age or race data available



DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE LISTINGS – 269

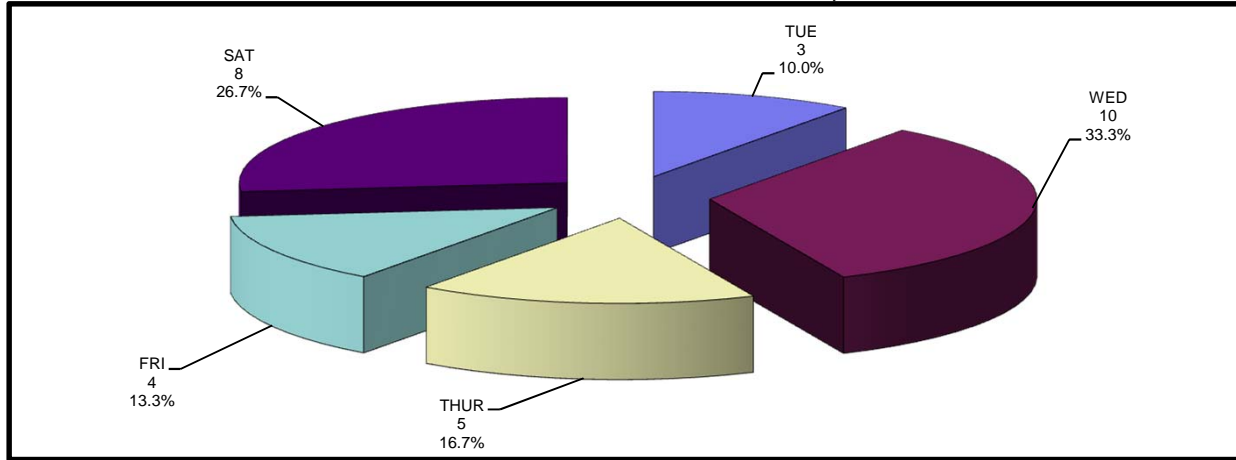


Order by Race:			
	Hispanic	-	52.0%
	Black	-	26.4%
	White	-	17.8%
	Asian	-	1.9%
	Other	-	1.5%
	Unknown	-	0.4%

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.)

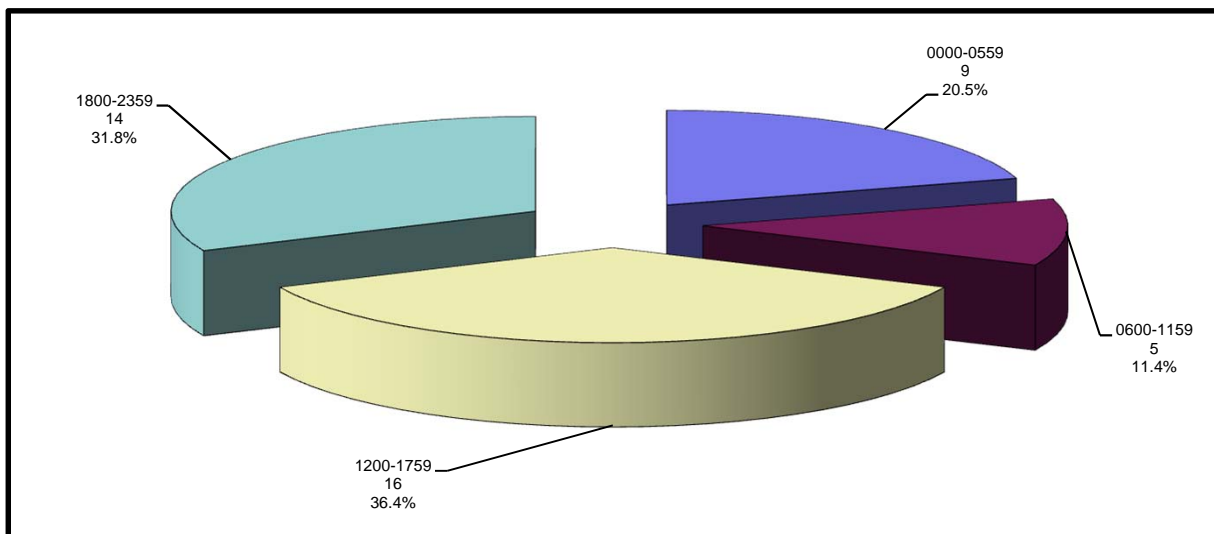
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Wednesday	-	22.7%
Saturday	-	18.2%
Monday	-	15.9%
Sunday	-	15.9%
Thursday	-	11.4%
Friday	-	9.1%
Tuesday	-	6.8%

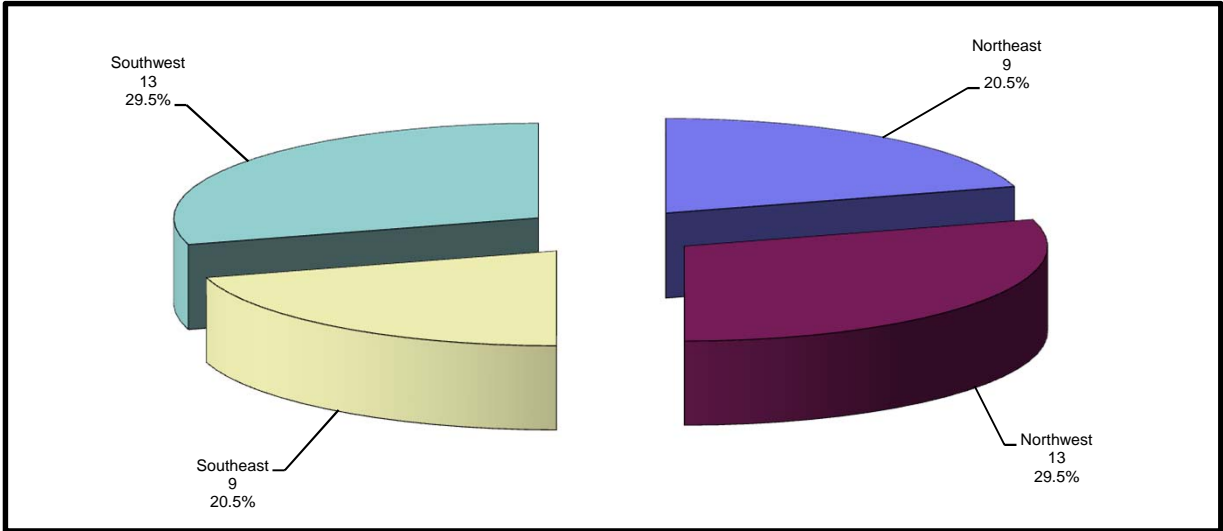
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1200 to 1759 hrs	-	36.4%
1800 to 2359 hrs	-	31.8%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	20.5%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	11.4%

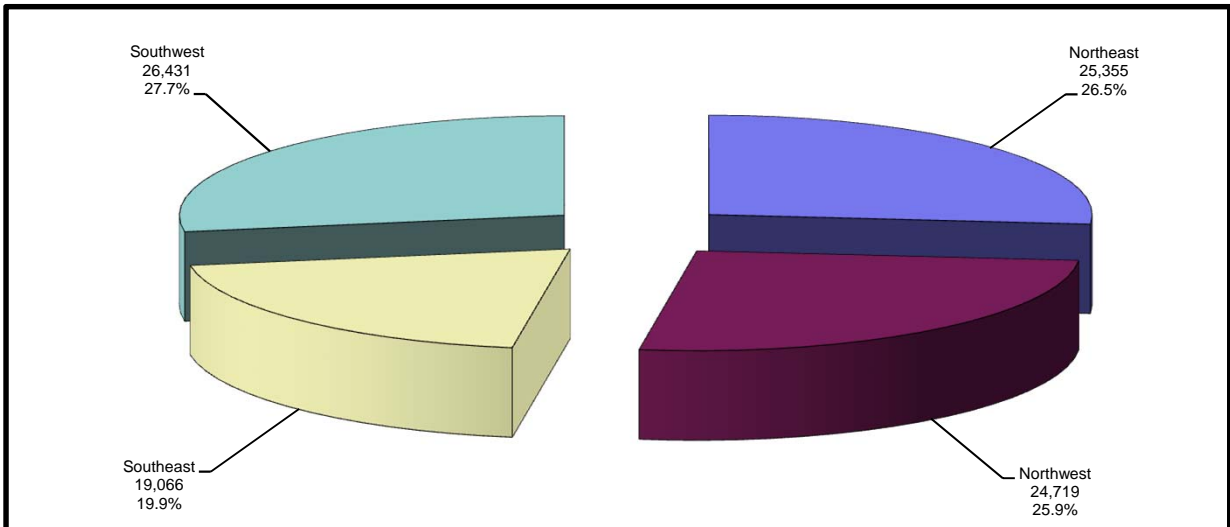
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 44 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Northwest	-	29.5%
	Southwest	-	29.5%
	Northeast	-	20.5%
	Southeast	-	20.5%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 97,000 CFS, 1,429 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southwest	-	27.7%
	Northeast	-	26.5%
	Northwest	-	25.9%
	Southeast	-	19.9%

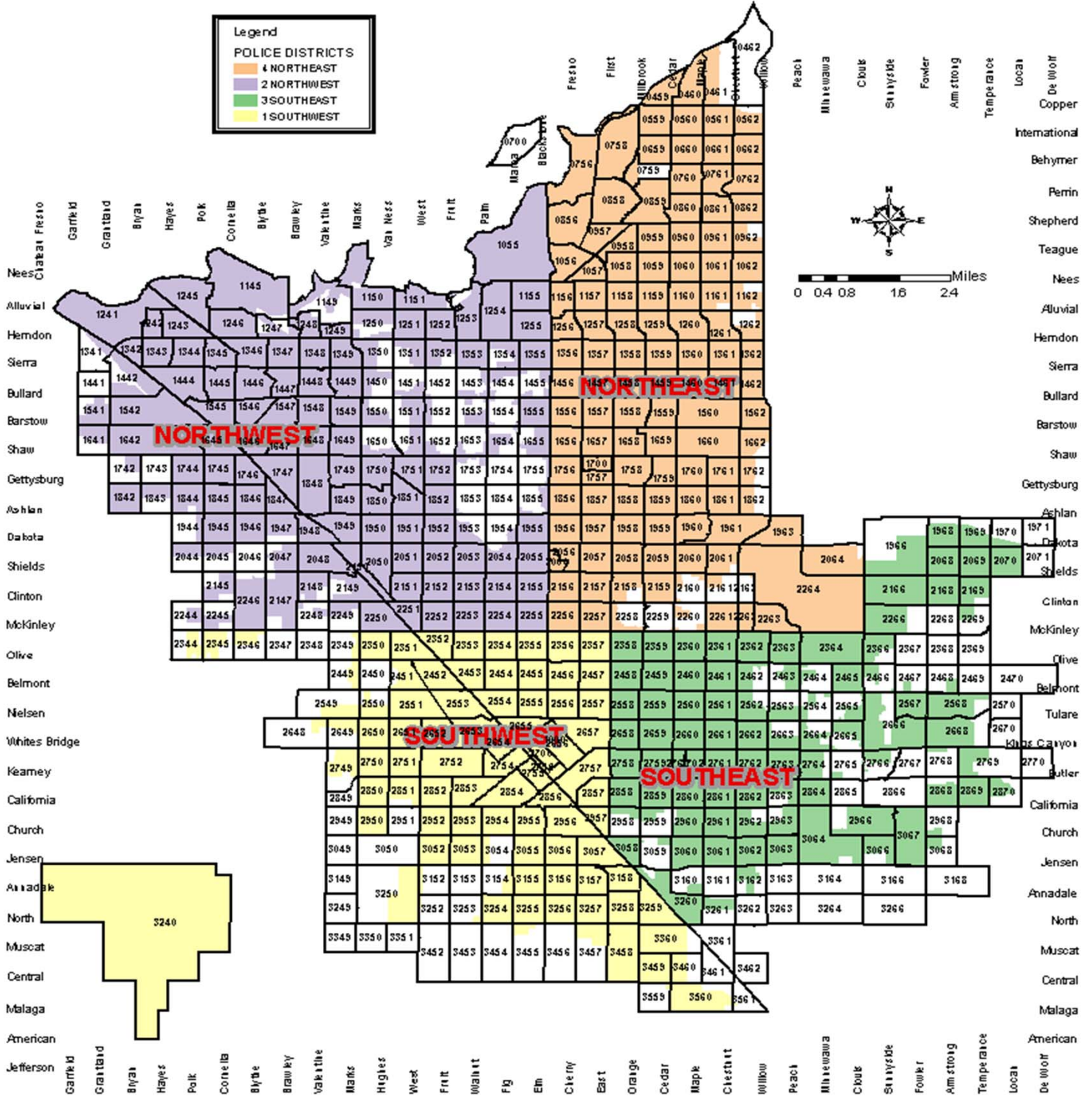
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

Fresno Police Department

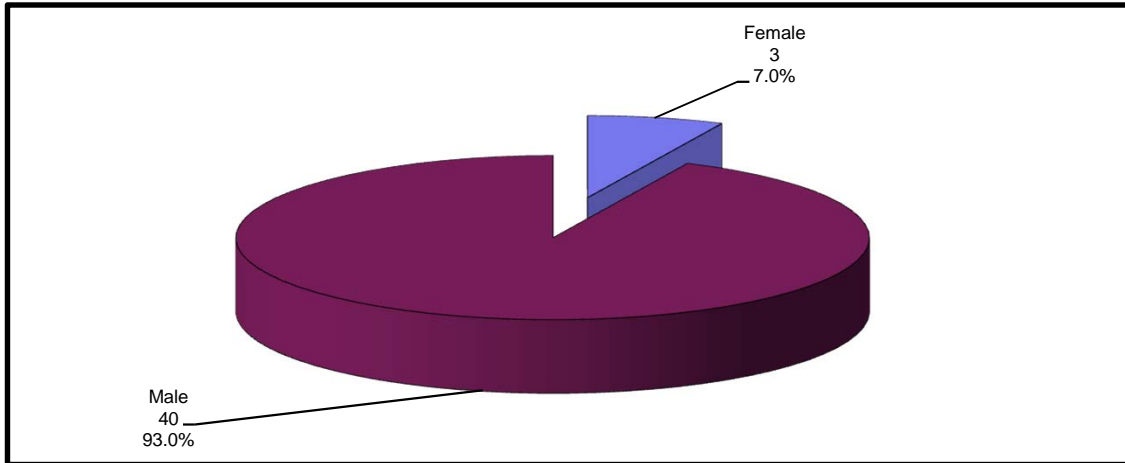
Legend

POLICE DISTRICTS

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



FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 44 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	17	134	354	58	16	579
18-23	41	350	1,035	216	49	1,691
24-29	82	365	1,122	393	65	2,027
30-35	109	307	925	382	50	1,773
36-41	45	188	675	302	26	1,236
42-47	50	162	491	245	18	966
48-53	23	139	335	215	26	738
54-59	19	92	165	197	11	484
60-65	7	54	78	56	3	198
66 and Over	3	19	47	36	3	108
Total	396	1,810	5,227	2,100	267	9,800

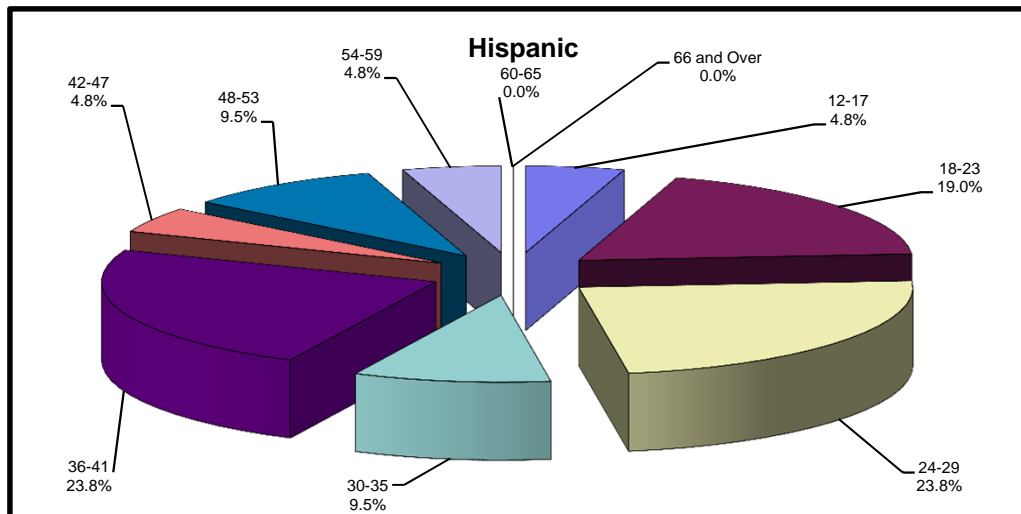
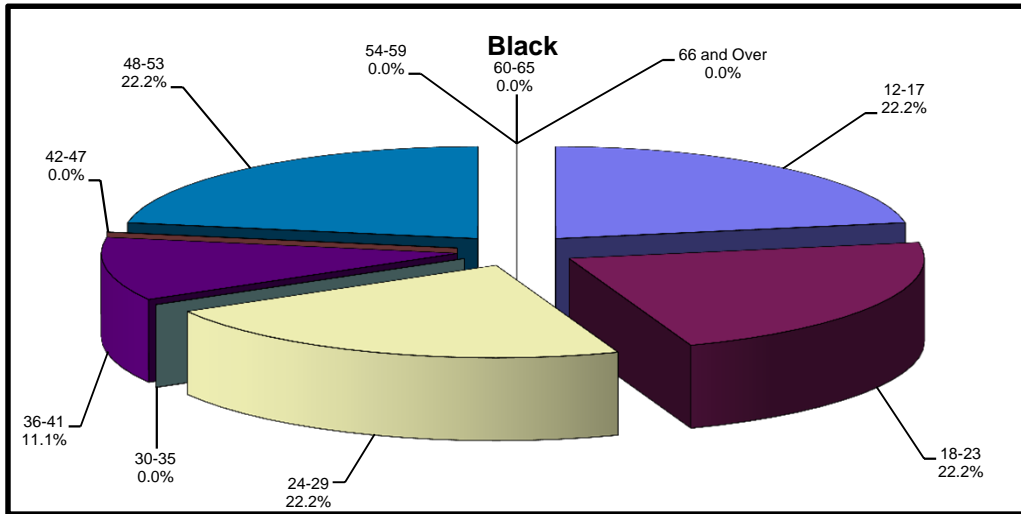
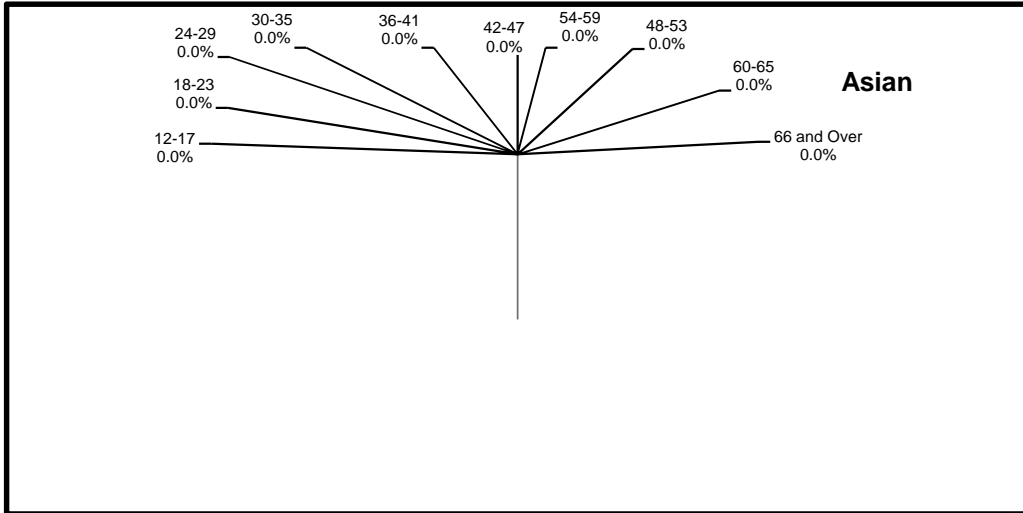
Of the 9,861 reported crime suspects, 9,800 had both age and race data.

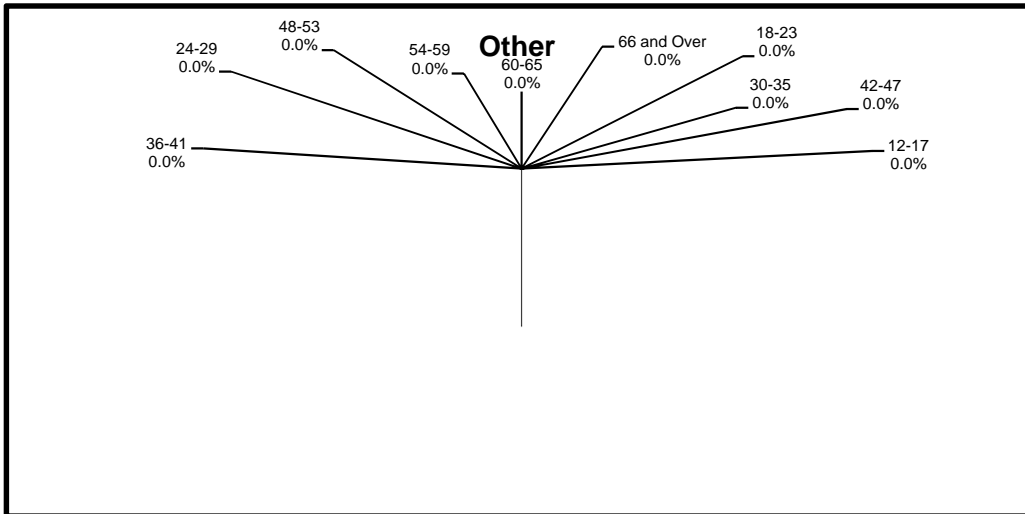
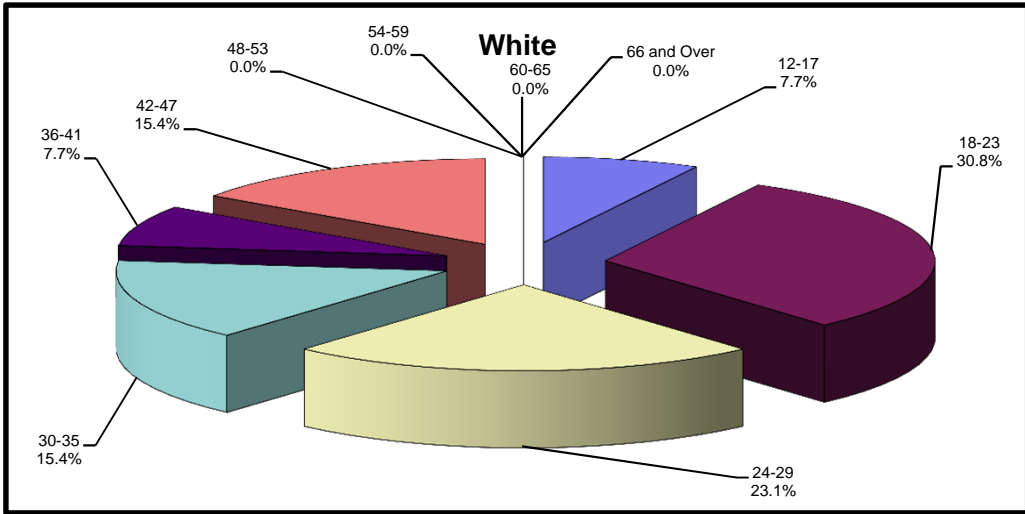
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17		2	1	1		4
18-23		2	4	4		10
24-29		2	5	3		10
30-35			2	2		4
36-41		1	5	1		7
42-47			1	2		3
48-53		2	2			4
54-59			1			1
60-65						0
66 and Over						0
Total	0	9	21	13	0	43

Of the 44 force incidents, 43 had both age and race data.

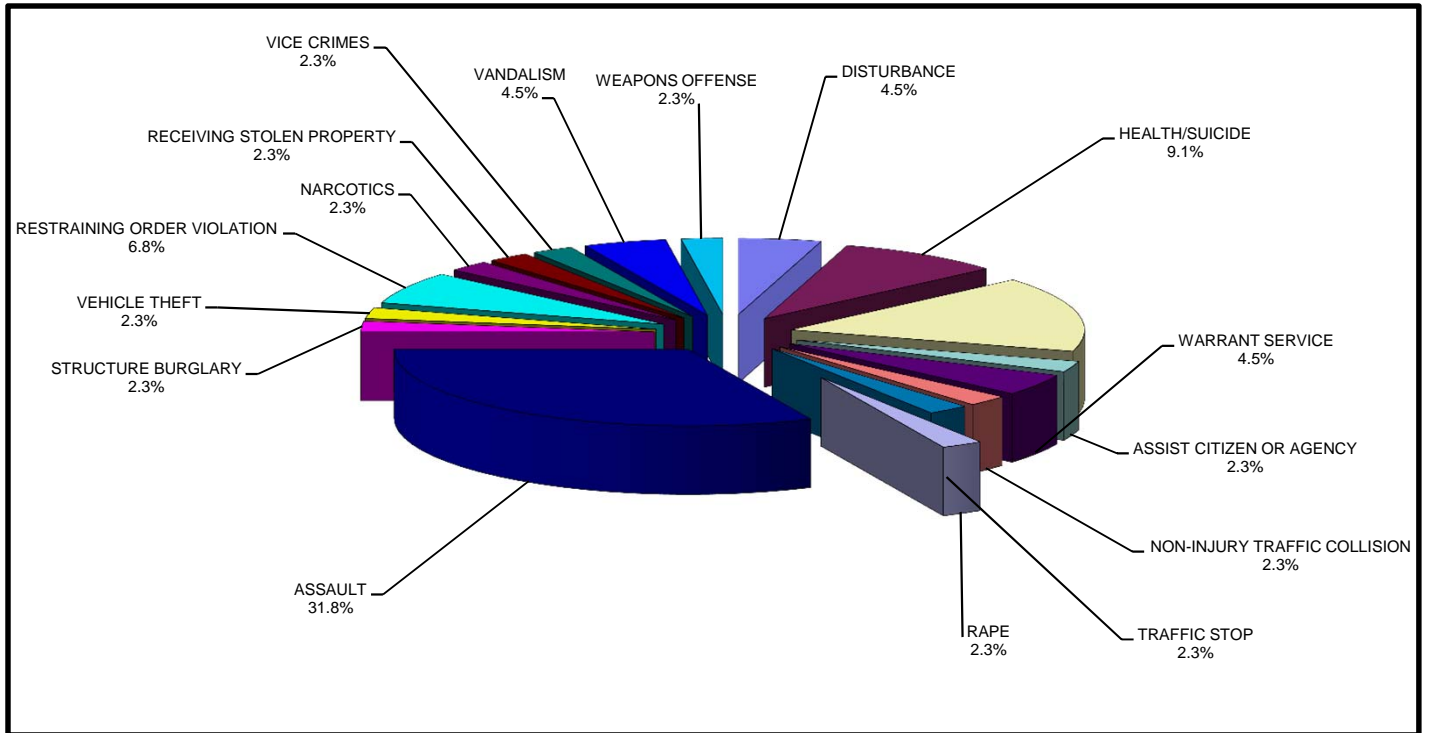
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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	-
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	-
DISTURBANCE	-
WARRANT SERVICE	-
VANDALISM	-
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	-
NON-INJURY TRAFFIC COLLISION	-
TRAFFIC STOP	-
RAPE	-
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	-
VEHICLE THEFT	-
NARCOTICS	-
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	-
VICE CRIMES	-
WEAPONS OFFENSE	-
TOTAL	

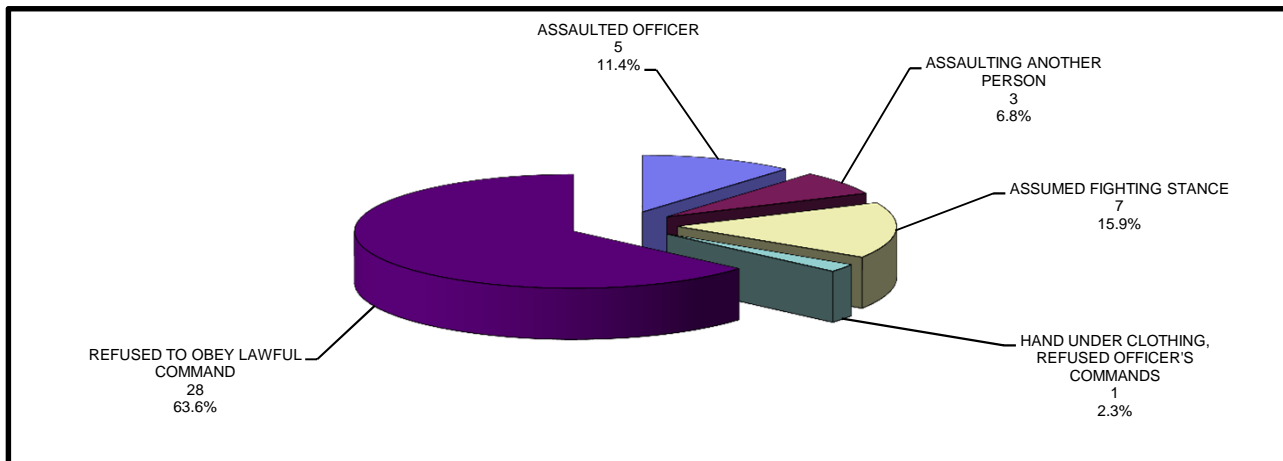
Force Incidents:

CFS Total:

-	14	1638
-	7	20843
-	4	6018
-	3	584
-	2	14727
-	2	2945
-	2	893
-	1	3988
-	1	1928
-	1	12123
-	1	368
-	1	4881
-	1	2481
-	1	644
-	1	2
-	1	82
-	1	1290
44 *		

* 0 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

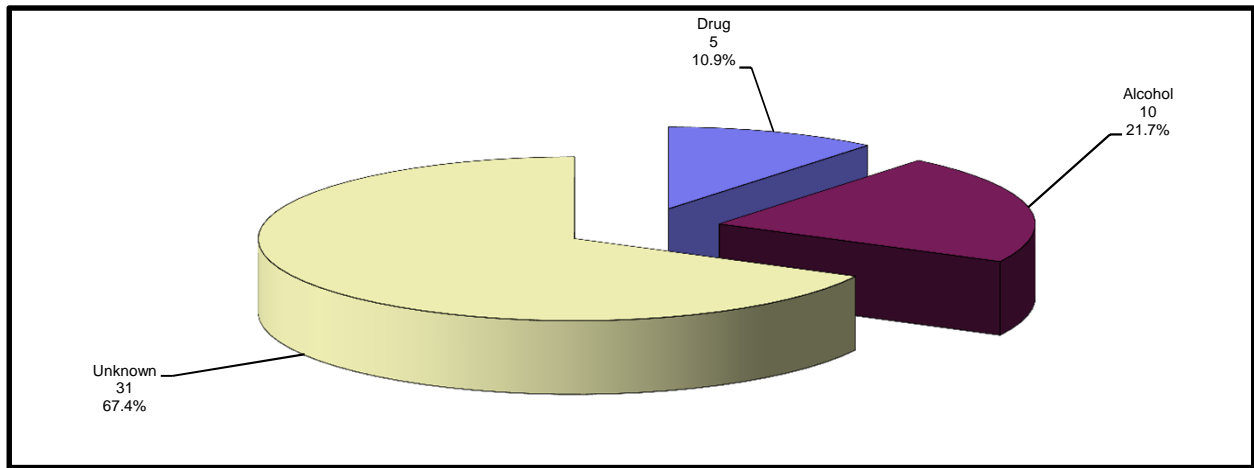
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	63.6%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	15.9%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	11.4%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	6.8%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	2.3%

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
DISTURBANCE	0	1	0	0	0	1
HEALTH/SUICIDE	1	1	0	0	0	2
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	0	0	0	0	0	7
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	0	0	1	0	0	0
WARRANT SERVICE	0	0	1	0	0	1
NON-INJURY TRAFFIC COLLISION	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	0	0	0	1
RAPE	0	1	0	0	0	0
ASSAULT	4	0	3	0	0	7
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	1
VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	1
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	0	3
NARCOTICS	0	0	0	0	0	1
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	0	0	1	0	0	0
VICE CRIMES	0	0	0	0	0	1
VANDALISM	0	0	1	0	0	1
WEAPONS OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	3	7	0	1	28

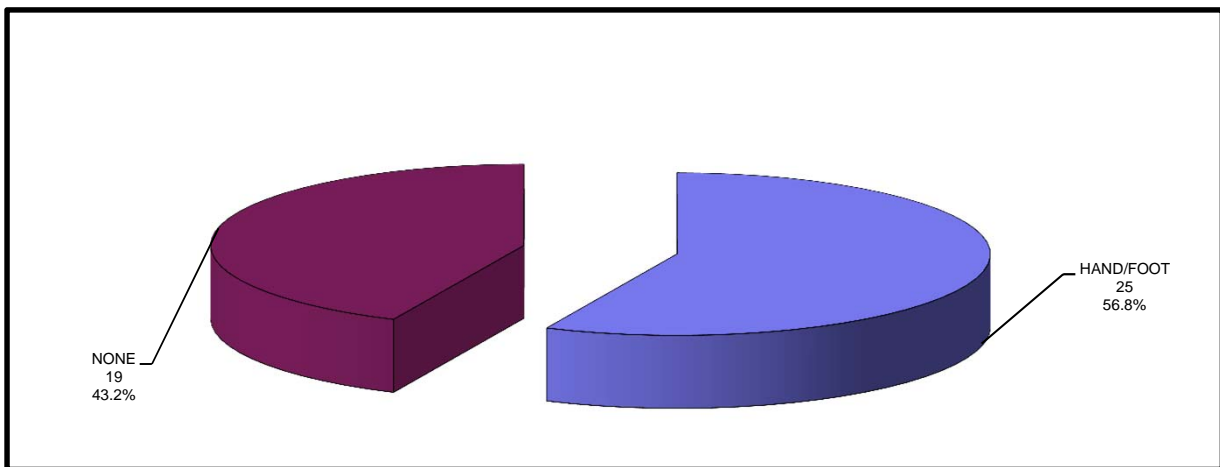
* 0 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S DRUG/ALCOHOL USE WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



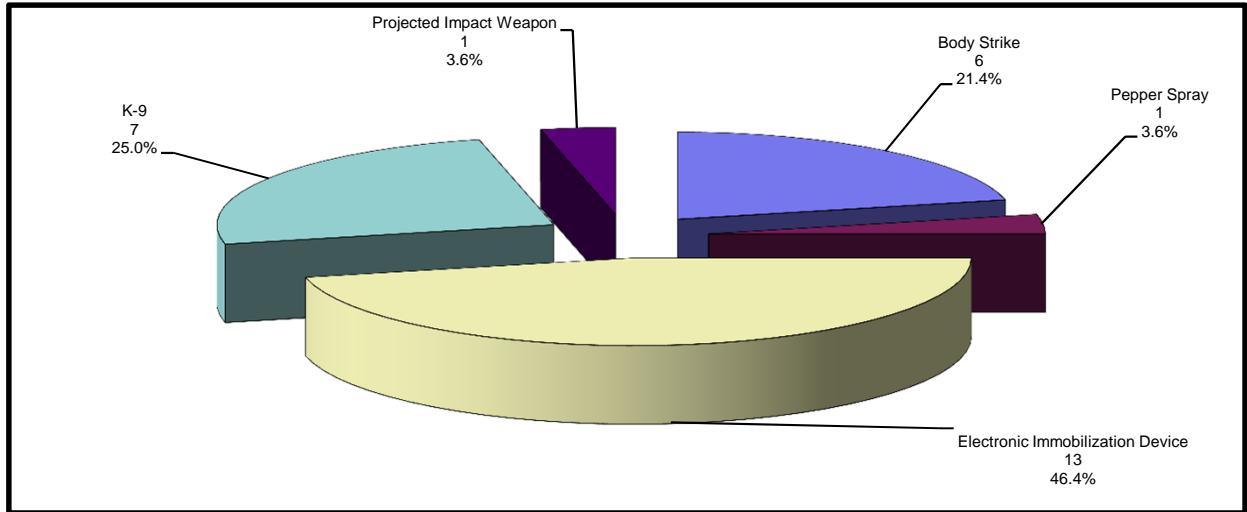
Some suspects were under the influence of both drugs and alcohol.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	HAND/FOOT	-	56.8%
	NONE	-	43.2%

REPORTABLE FORCE USED BY OFFICERS



Some incidents require multiple applications of force to take a suspect into custody or stop an unlawful attack.

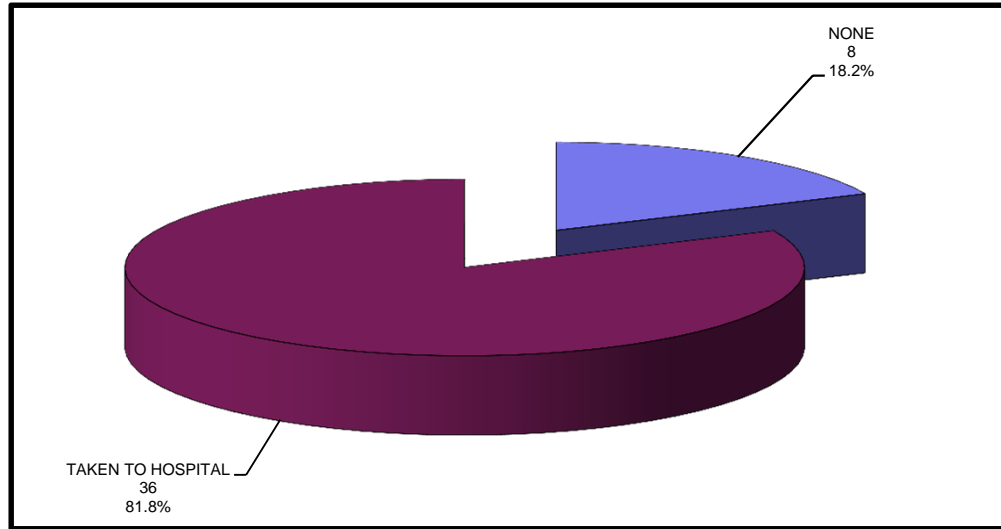
Order by Force:

Electronic Immobilization Device	-	46.4%
K-9	-	25.0%
Body Strike	-	21.4%
Pepper Spray	-	3.6%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	3.6%

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

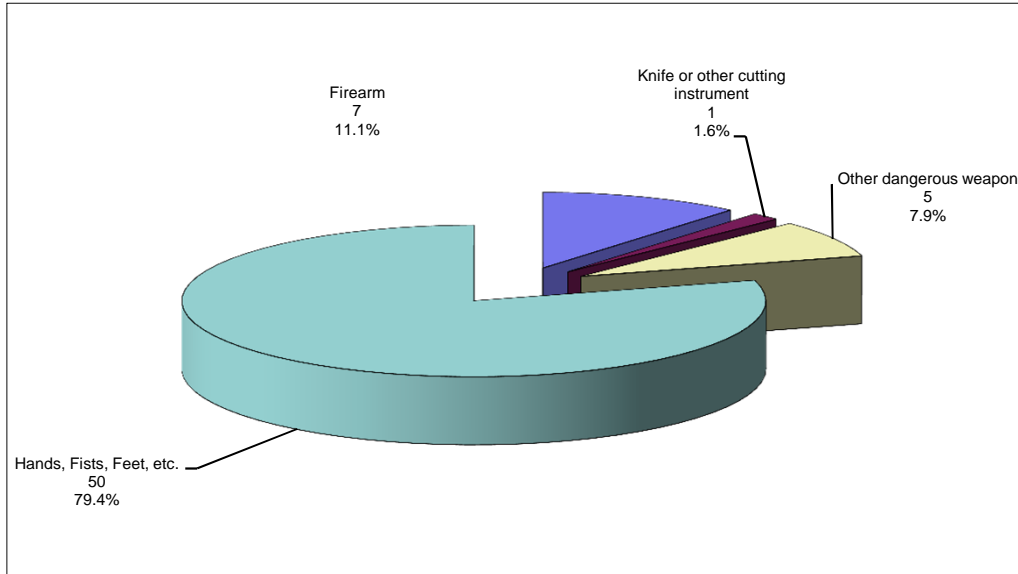
OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



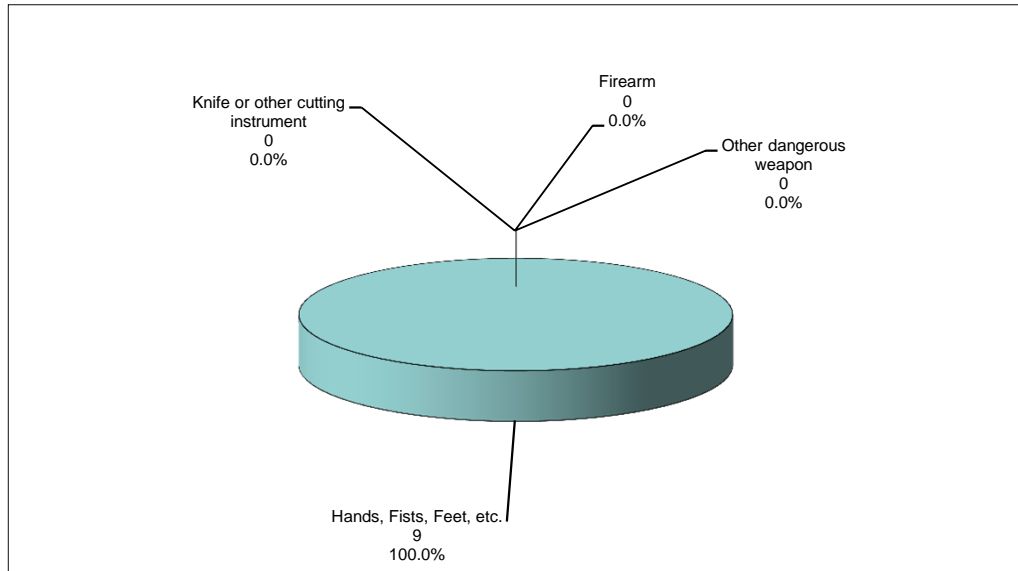
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

OFFICER'S ASSAULTED *



63 officers were assaulted.

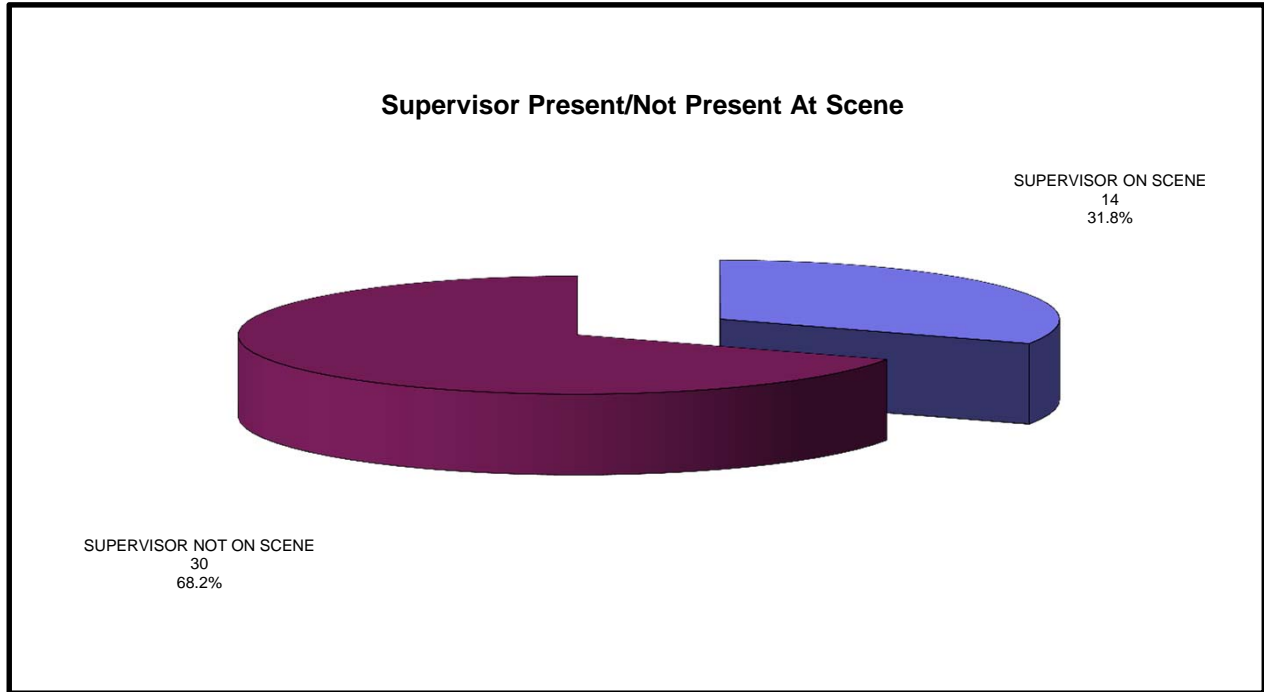
OFFICER'S INJURED *



9 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the 1st 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

April 11, 2016

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 JAIME RIOS
Accountability and Compliance Bureau/CALEA

SUBJECT: 2016 First Quarter – Reportable Response to Resistance Project

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

Calls For Service:

Officers responded to 97,000 calls for service (CFS) during the first quarter of 2016, a decrease from 101,966 CFS in the first quarter of 2015. The number of calls for service decreased 5% between 2015 and 2016 and the number of reportable force incidents also decreased from 75 in 2015, to 44 in 2016; a 42% decrease. The decrease in CFS may be attributable to the impact of Proposition 47 and the overall nation-wide sentiment towards law-enforcement.

Assaults:

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 83 officers were assaulted during the first quarter of 2015, compared to 63 officers in the first quarter of 2016, a 24% decrease. Twenty-one officers were injured as the result of an assault in 2015, compared to 9 officers who were injured in 2016; a decrease of 56%.

Type of Force:

Officers most frequently used body strikes when applying reportable force in 2015 at 37.8%, followed by taser at 31.1% and K9 at 15.6%. In 2016, the most frequently applied methods of force were taser applications at 46.4%, followed by K9 applications at 25.0% and body strikes at 21.4%. Projected impact weapon and pepper spray each accounted for less than 10% of reportable force in both 2015 and 2016.

Actions Prior to Force:

Suspects refusing to obey a lawful command preceded the majority of all reportable force incidents in 2015 and 2016. In 2015, 3 suspects requiring reportable force were in possession of a firearm or knife compared to 5 in 2016. There were 3 OIS incidents in the first quarter of 2015 and 4 thus far in 2016.

Forty-five percent of individuals who required officers to use reportable force in 2015 were either under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both compared to 32.6 % in 2016.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Saturdays in 2015, compared to Wednesday in 2016. In 2016, the Northwest and Southwest Districts equally had the highest percentage at 29.5% followed by the Southeast and Northeast, each with 20.5%. In 2015, the Southwest district had the highest percentage at 30.7%, followed by the Southeast district at 25.3%. In 2015, Northwest had the highest amount of calls for service at 26.6%, Northeast at 26.1%, Southwest at 26.0% and Southeast at 21.2%. In 2016, Southwest generated the most calls at 27.7%, followed by Northeast, 26.5%, Northwest had 25.9% and Southeast at 19.9%.

In 2015, supervisors were on-scene 25.33% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2016, this number increased to 31.8% 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 is an example.

Disturbance Call:

Officers responded to an in progress disturbance regarding a male subject pounding on the front door of a residence with his hands covered in blood. Upon officers contacting the individual, he began screaming obscenities then charged both officers. Officers deployed five rounds of less lethal ammunition, all striking the suspect with little to no effect. Officers were forced to take the subject to the ground in an attempt to take control of him. While on the ground, the subject attempted to disarm one of the officers by trying to unstrap his sidearm. Fearing the suspect would take the officer's handgun, the second officer deployed his taser to the suspect's hamstring area. The suspect continued to kick his legs in attempt to break free from the officers. During the struggle to gain control of the suspect, one of the officers was able to place him in a carotid restraint. The suspect quit struggling and officers were able to place handcuffs on him.

Call of subject armed with a handgun:

Officers responded to a suspect armed with a handgun call in the Southeast District. Upon their arrival, a witness informed the officers that he had seen the suspect in possession of a handgun at a family party. The witness pointed out the subject to the officers a short time later. Officers contacted the subject with their handguns drawn. They ordered the suspect to place his hands over his head so they can see his waistline. The suspect replied with profanity and refused to follow their commands. Officers were able to see bulges around his waistline, but the suspect continued to be uncooperative. The officers advanced towards the suspect and forced him to the ground. Officers placed the suspect in handcuffs then completed a "pat-down" search for weapons. Officers recovered a replica chrome handgun resembling a model 1911 semi-automatic handgun.

