



POLICE DEPARTMENT

April 19, 2018

TO: JERRY P. DYER
Chief of Police

THROUGH: DEPUTY CHIEF ROBERT NEVAREZ
Administrative Division Commander

LIEUTENANT MINDY CASTO
Internal Affairs Commander

FROM: SERGEANT STEVEN JAQUEZ
Audits & Inspections Unit

SUBJECT: 2018 FIRST QUARTER- REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO
RESISTANCE PROJECT

The first quarter 2018 reportable force data has been analyzed and compared with the first quarter 2017 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.). The following is a summarized comparison between 2017 and 2018 first quarter reportable force and related data:

Calls for Service:

Officers responded to 102,119 calls for service (CFS) during the first quarter of 2017. Officers responded to 111,021 CFS in the first quarter of 2018, an increase of 7.1%. The number of reportable force incidents decreased from 74 in 2017 to 58 in 2018; a decrease of 21.6%.

Assaults:

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 158 officers were assaulted during the first quarter of 2018, compared to 74 officers in the first quarter of 2017, a 53.1% increase. 21 officers were injured as the result of an assault in 2018, compared to 16 officers who were injured in 2017; an increase of 23.8%.

Type of Force:

Officers' most frequently applied method of force was body strikes in first quarter 2017 at 57.7%, followed by electronic immobilization device at 28.2% and K9 applications at 10.3%. In first quarter 2018, the most frequently applied methods of force were non-striking force at 34.8%, followed by body strikes at 26.1%, electronic control device at 21.7%, K9 applications at 7.2%, firearm at 4.3% and projected impact weapon as well as pepper spray at 2.9% each.

Actions Prior to Force:

In first quarter 2017, the leading cause necessitating the use of force was suspects refusing to obey a lawful command at 47.3% of reportable force. In first quarter 2018, the leading cause shifted to assaulting an officer at 34.5% followed by suspects refusing to obey a lawful command at 29.3%. In 2018, five suspects requiring reportable force were in possession of a firearm or knife compared to four in 2017. There were three officer involved shooting incidents in 2018 and one 2017.

In 2017, 43.8% of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force were either under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both. In 2018, the category of altered mental status was added to this section. Of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force, 72.4% had an altered mental status, 18.4% were under the influence of alcohol, 6.6% were under the influence of drugs, and 2.6% had an unknown type of condition. Some suspects had more than one condition.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Sundays in 2018, compared to Fridays in 2017. In 2017, the Southeast and Southwest District had the highest percentage of use of force incidents at 28.4%, followed by Central at 18.9%, Northeast at 13.5%, and Northwest with 10.8%. In 2018, the Southwest District had the highest percentage at 25.9%, followed by Central at 24.1%, Southeast at 20.7%, Northeast at 15.5%, and the Northwest at 13.8%.

In 2018, the Southeast District had the highest amount of calls for service at 22.1%, followed by Southwest at 21.6%, Central at 19.9%, Northeast at 19.1% and Northwest at 17.3%. In 2017, Central generated the most calls at 21.1%, followed by Southwest at 21%, Southeast and Northeast at 20.5 and Northwest at 16.9%.

In 2018, supervisors were on-scene 20.7% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2017, this number was 21.6% of the time.

Examples of Officer Restraint:

During the first quarter of 2018, 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 a 911 call regarding an ongoing family disturbance. A male juvenile had just been released from a mental health facility and began physically attacking his mother and other family members. When officers arrived, the male had gone into the backyard. One officer went into the backyard where he located the male and saw the yard was full of debris. When the male saw the officer, he armed himself with a steel pry bar and took a stance at the officer similar to a baseball player. The officer ordered him to drop the pry bar and he complied. Another officer had gone into the alley and when he emerged into

the yard, the male grabbed a steel pipe and took a similar stance as before. The officers ordered the male to drop the pipe or he would be "Tased" and he again complied. The officers went to take control of the male who had moved behind a debris pile and picked up the pry bar again. The male now raised the pry bar over his head and began walking toward the officers. They ordered the male to drop the pry bar but he refused. Fearing the male would strike them with the pry bar, one officer deployed his pepper spray and the other officer deployed his electronic immobilization device on the male. The force had the desired effect and the male dropped the pry bar which allowed the officers time to physically control and take him into custody.

Suspicious Activity:

Officers were checking out an abandoned home in a residential area that they knew was being used by prostitutes and squatters. There had been many prior police calls at the residence and was the site of a very recent armed carjacking. Parolees and probationers were known to frequent this location as well.

As officers were approaching this residence from the alley, they saw a male adult walking away from the rear of the home. They were separated by a chain link fence and ordered the male to stop. He refused, cursed at the officers and ran away in the opposite direction. Officers began to chase the male, identifying themselves as police officers and ordering the male to stop. He refused and continued to jump fences to try to escape. Officers were about to catch the male when he reached into his front waistband and withdrew something metal, throwing it to the ground.

Officers finally caught up to the male in a small apartment complex. He was reaching into his back pack and monitoring where the officer was located. The officer drew his handgun and ordered the male to drop his back pack and get on the ground, but he refused. The male began reaching into his pockets as well. The officer tackled the male and was able to get one handcuff on him. The male was physically resisting and kicking at the officer, kicking him several times before the officer was able to finally get both of the male's hands secured. The male continued to kick at the officer, who was then assisted by one of the apartment residents who heard the commotion. Additional officers arrived and the male was finally secured. A later search revealed that the object the male threw down was a pipe wrench. A set of brass knuckles was also found in the male's back pack.

JPD:RN:sj

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



First Quarter 2018
(January/February/March)

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:

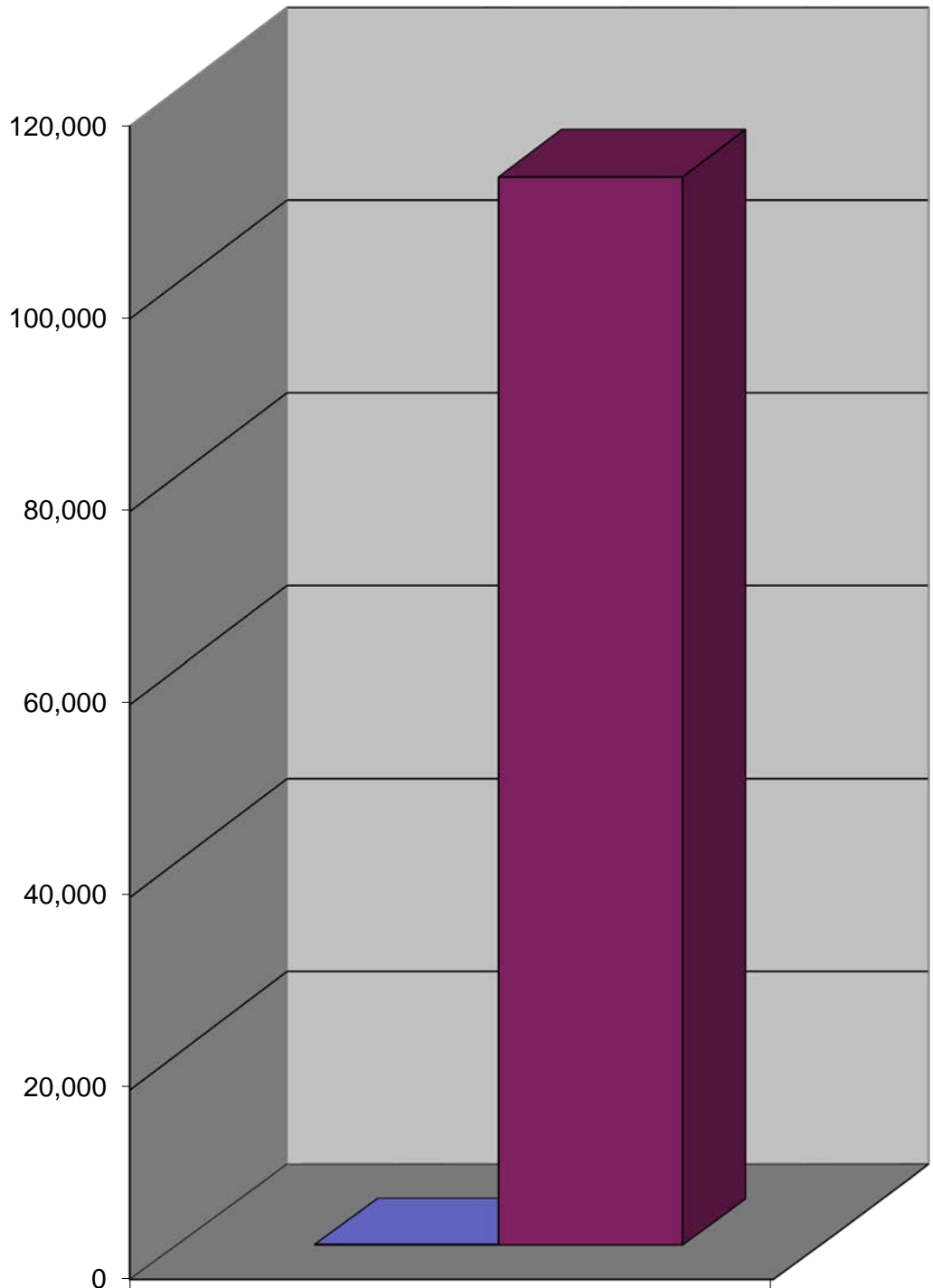
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured, has expressed a complaint of pain or has been rendered unconscious; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (e.g., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display)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

Fresno police officers applied force in 58 incidents while responding to 111,021 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.052% 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	58
CALLS FOR SERVICE	111,021

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.
0.052% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

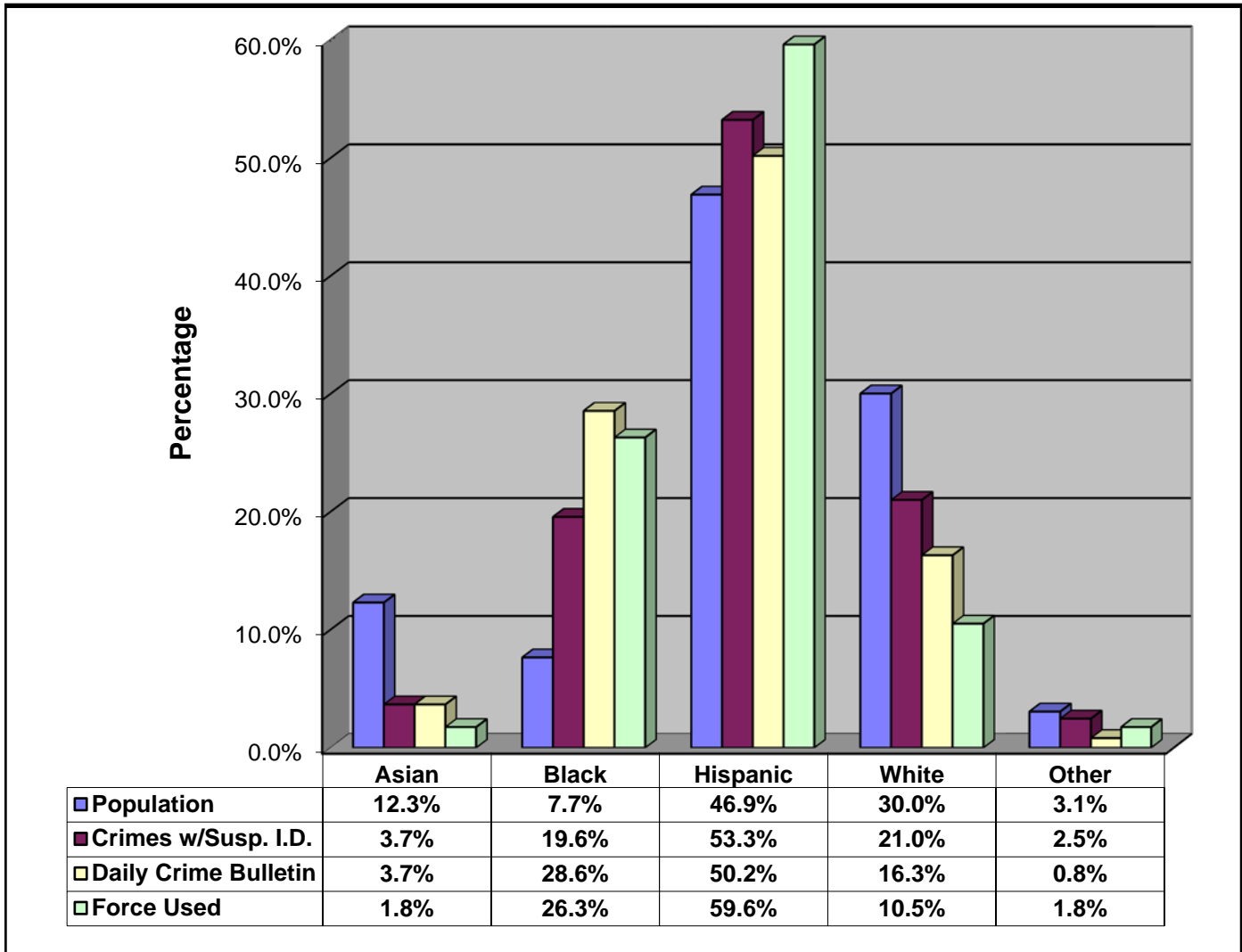
Suspect Demographics

	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 (11,723)	431	2,295	6,243	2,464	290
Percentage	3.7%	19.6%	53.3%	21.0%	2.5%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (244)**	9	70	123	40	2
Percentage	3.7%	28.6%	50.2%	16.3%	0.8%
Force Applications (57)***	1	15	34	6	1
Percentage	1.8%	26.3%	59.6%	10.5%	1.8%

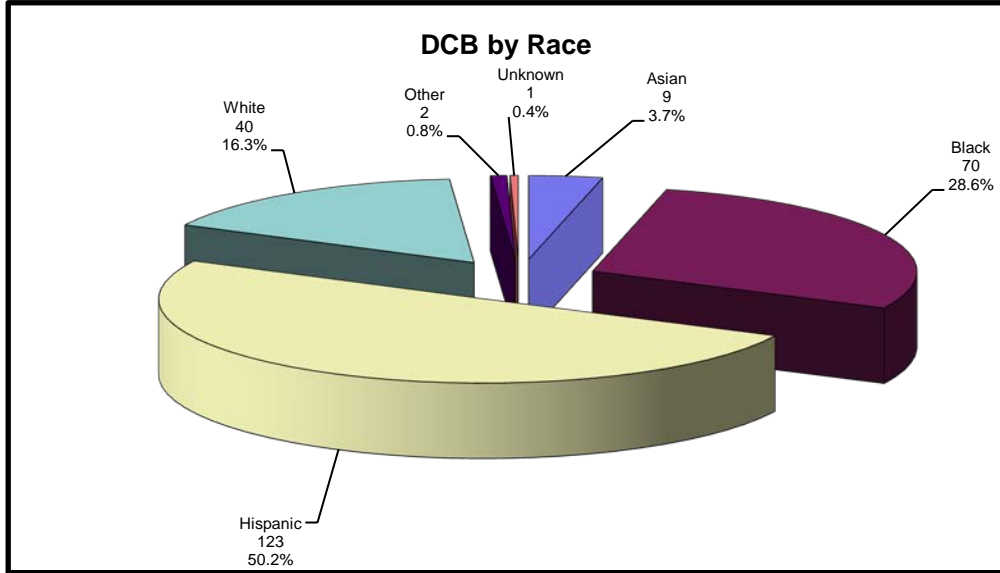
* 2010 Census

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

*** Of the 58 reportable force cases, 1 had no age or race data available



DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE LISTINGS – 245

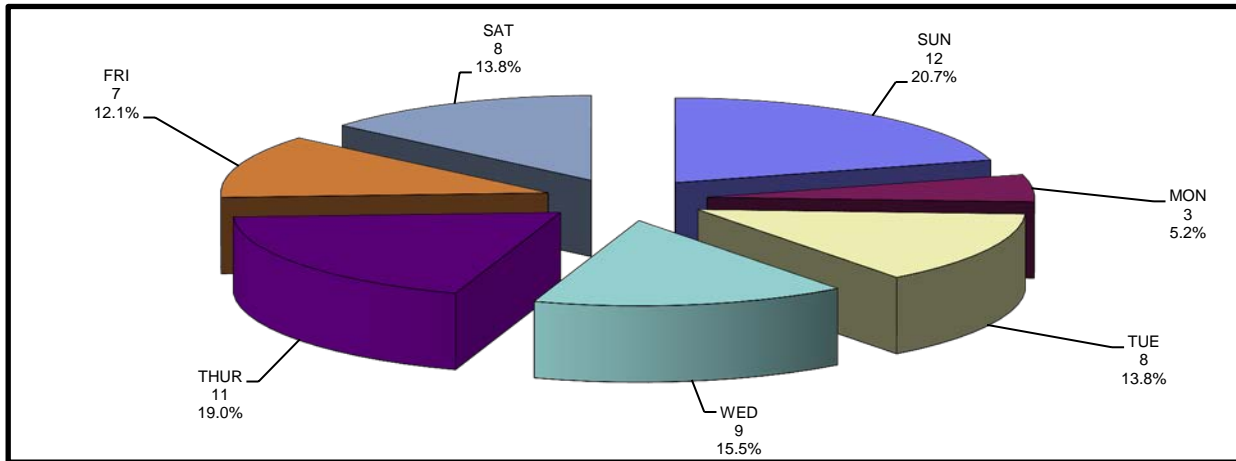


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	50.2%
	Black	-	28.6%
	White	-	16.3%
	Asian	-	3.7%
	Other	-	0.8%
	Unknown	-	0.4%

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.)

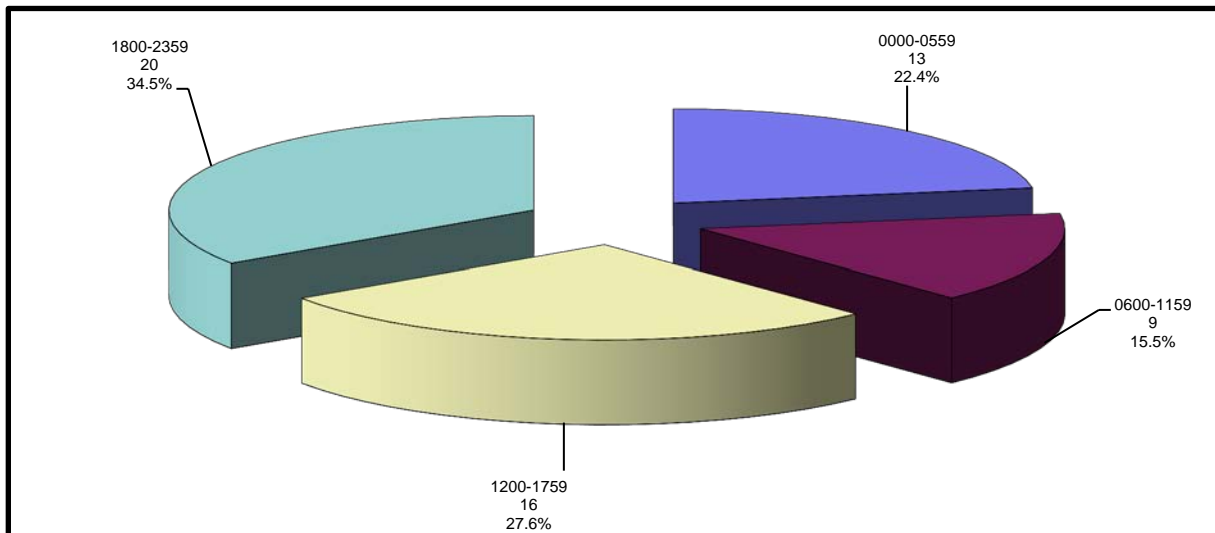
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Sunday	-	20.7%
Thursday	-	19.0%
Wednesday	-	15.5%
Saturday	-	13.8%
Tuesday	-	13.8%
Friday	-	12.1%
Monday	-	5.2%

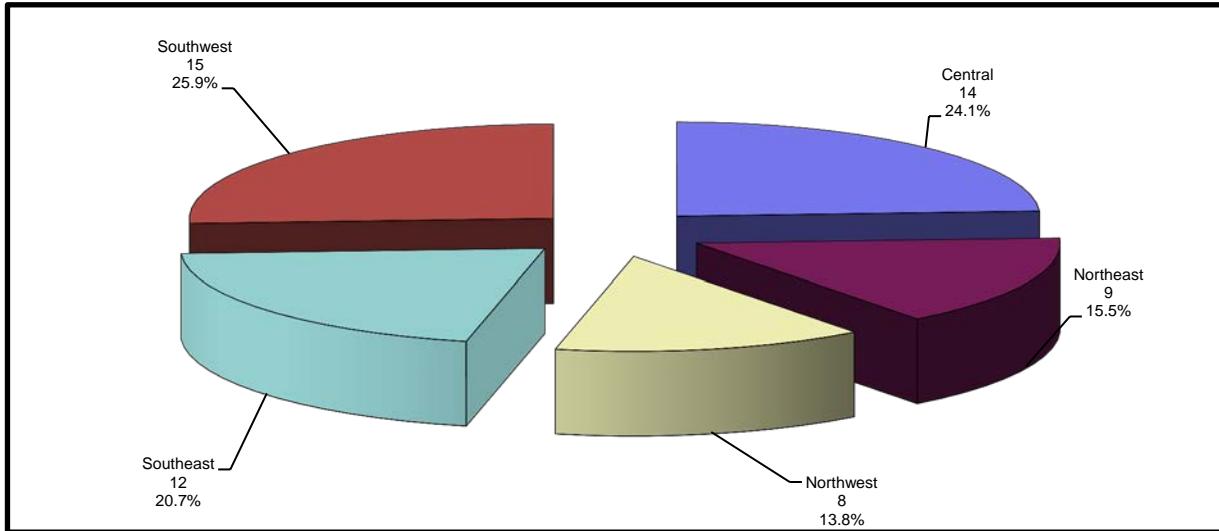
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	34.5%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	27.6%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	22.4%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	15.5%

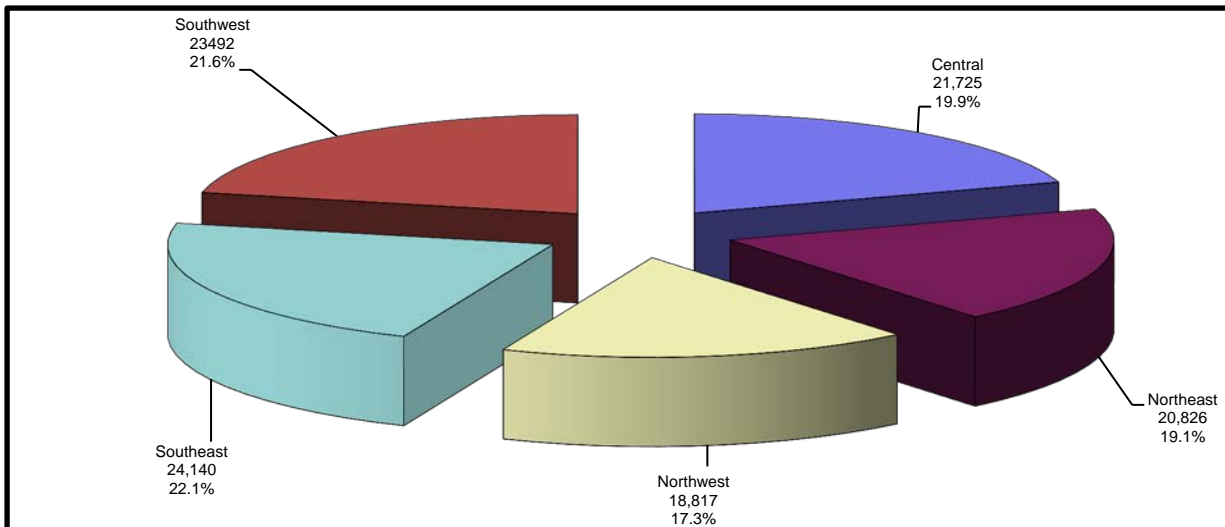
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 58 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southwest	-	25.9%
	Central	-	24.1%
	Southeast	-	20.7%
	Northeast	-	15.5%
	Northwest	-	13.8%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 111,021 CFS, 2,021 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southeast	-	22.1%
	Southwest	-	21.6%
	Central	-	19.9%
	Northeast	-	19.1%
	Northwest	-	17.3%

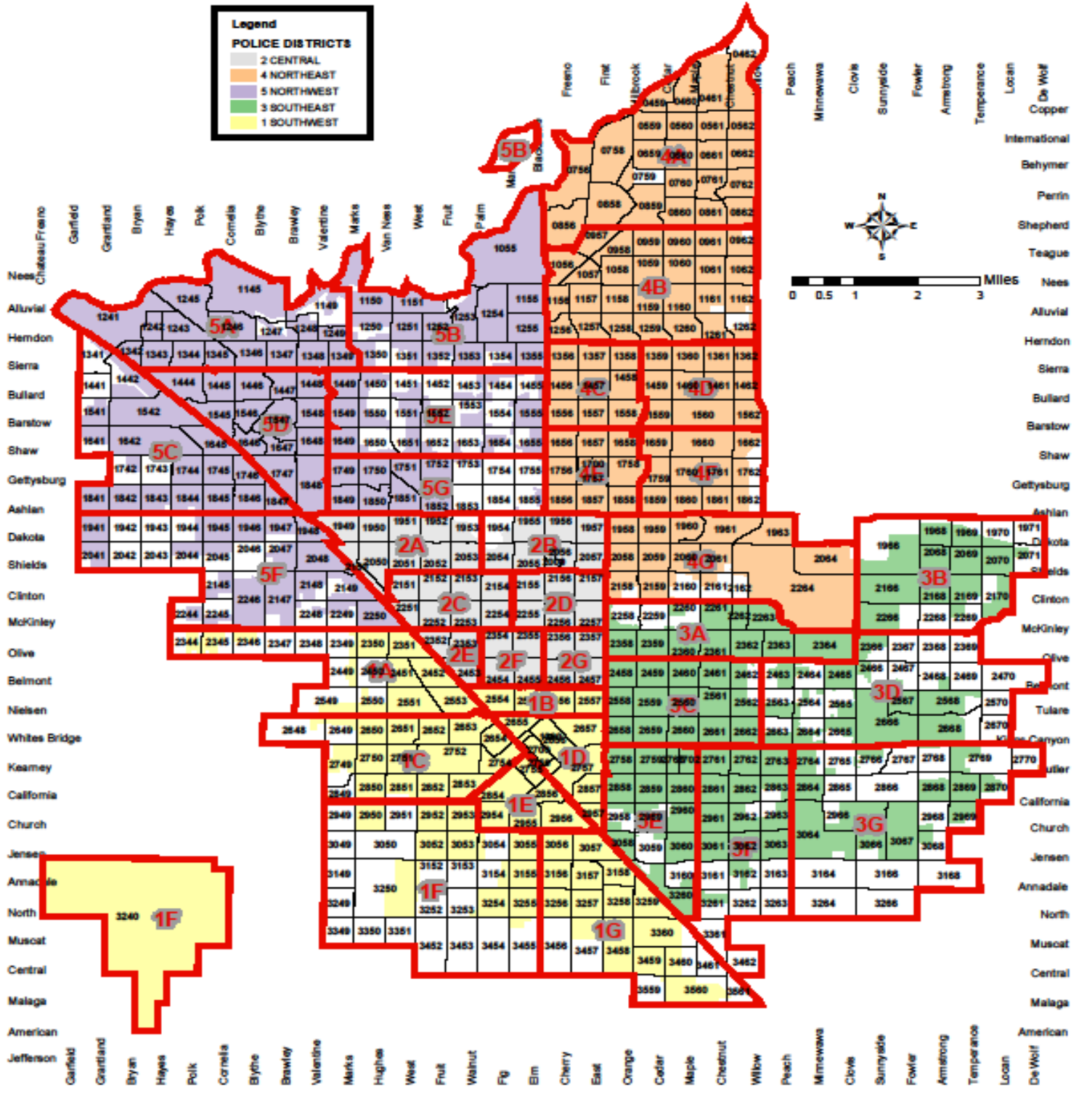
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

Fresno Police Department

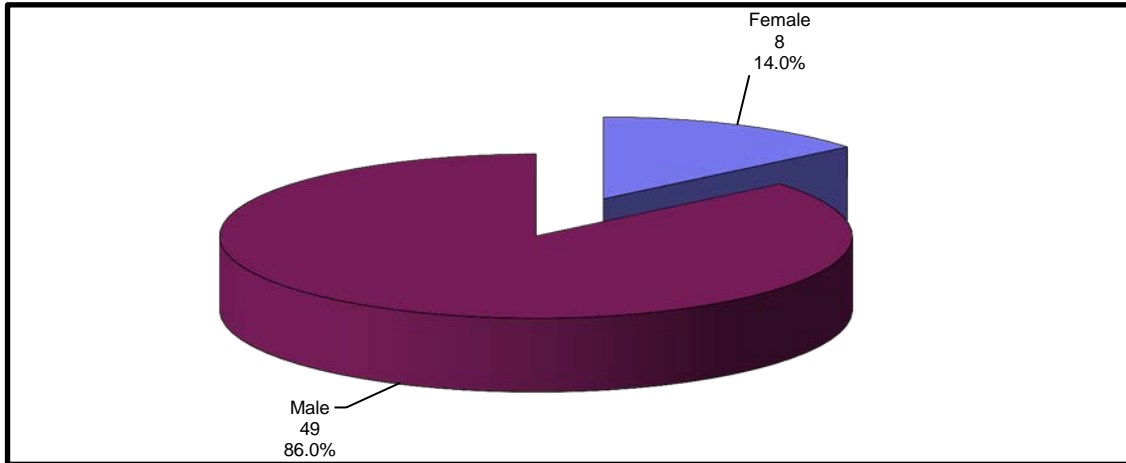
Legend

POLICE DISTRICTS

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



FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 58 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	21	136	292	51	8	508
18-23	55	412	967	233	60	1,727
24-29	92	494	1,407	442	74	2,509
30-35	111	399	1,178	407	47	2,142
36-41	50	286	926	365	49	1,676
42-47	52	167	613	319	18	1,169
48-53	23	175	426	309	18	951
54-59	12	124	249	219	10	614
60-65	6	84	120	80	4	294
66 and Over	9	18	65	39	2	133
Total	431	2,295	6,243	2,464	290	11,723

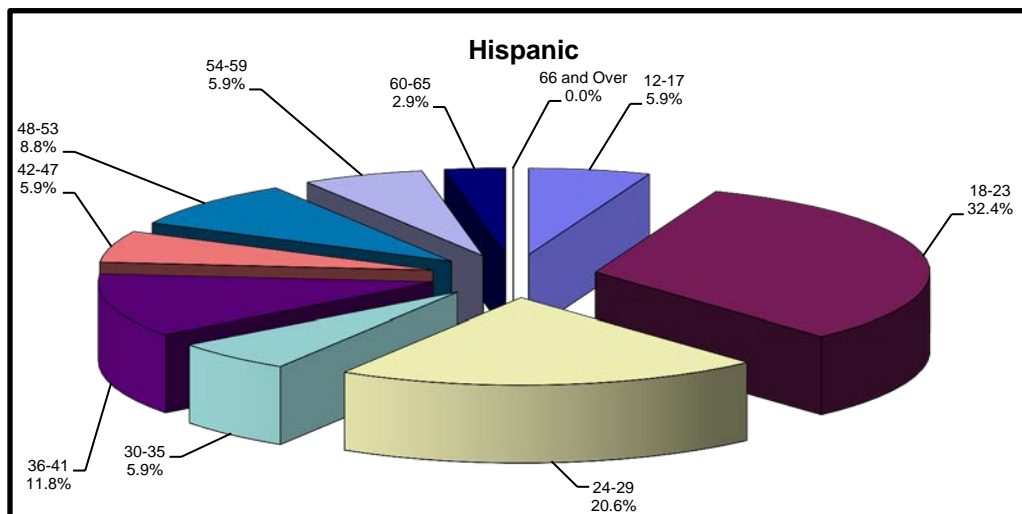
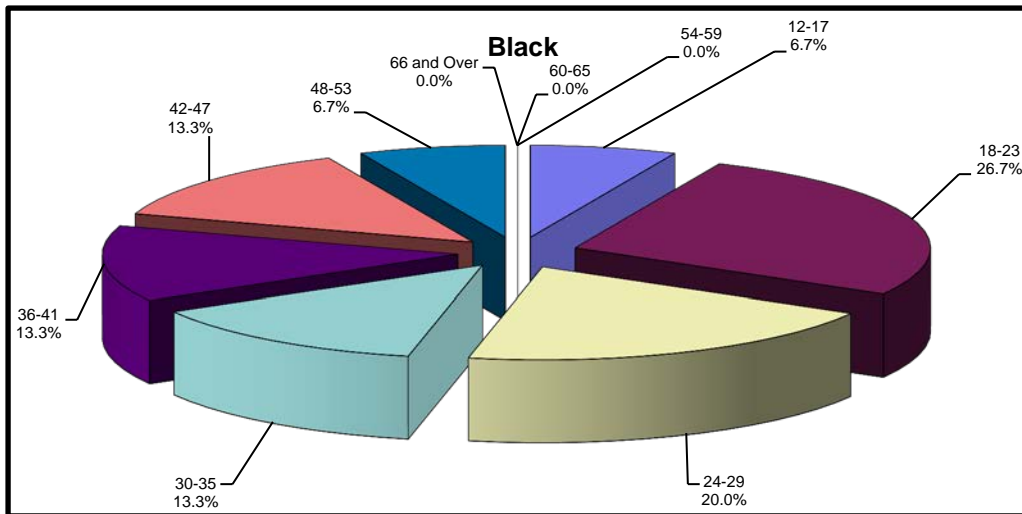
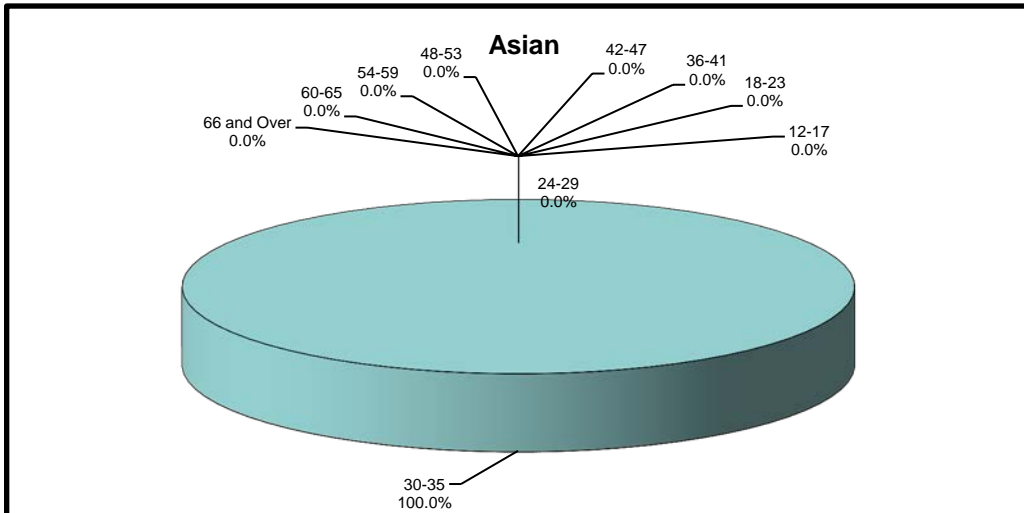
Of the 11,780 reported crime suspects, 11,723 had both age and race data.

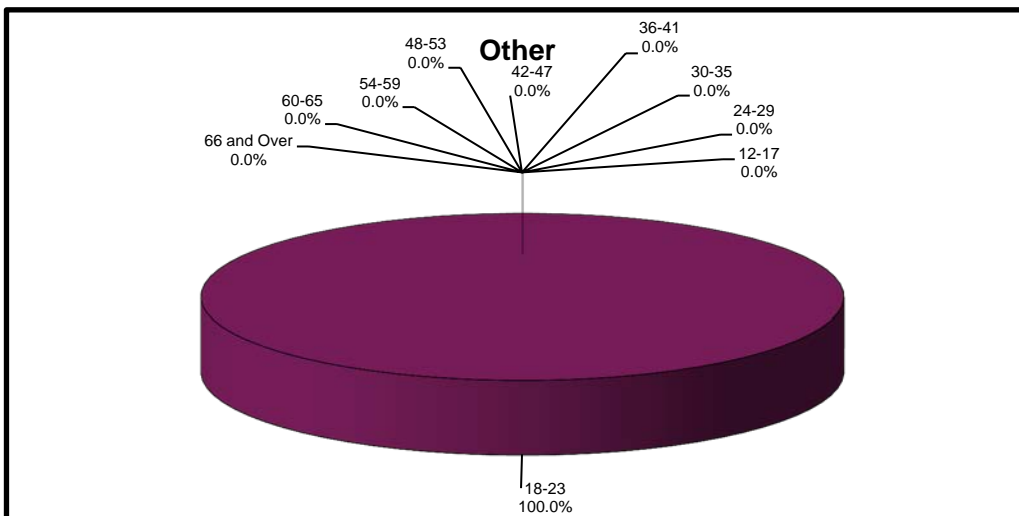
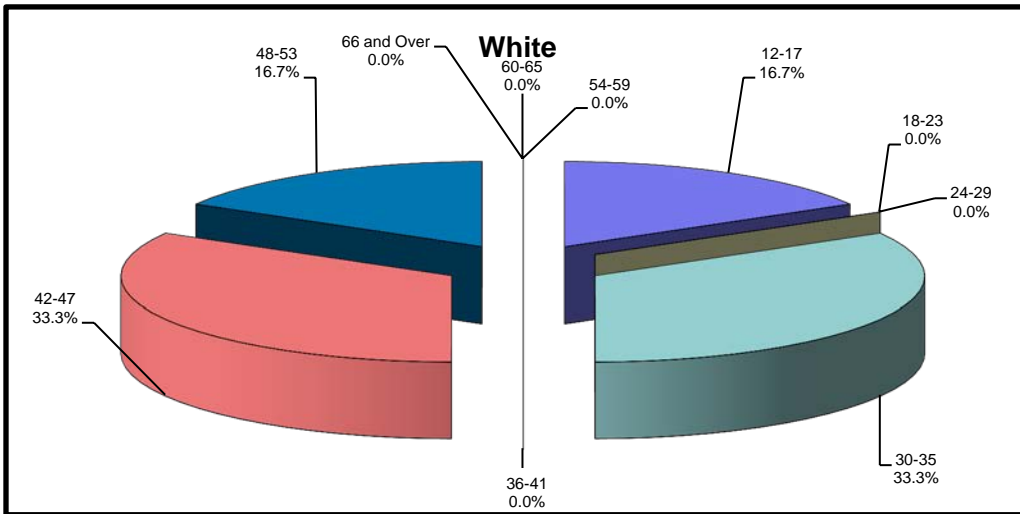
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17		1	2	1		4
18-23		4	11		1	16
24-29		3	7			10
30-35	1	2	2	2		7
36-41		2	4			6
42-47		2	2	2		6
48-53		1	3	1		5
54-59			2			2
60-65			1			1
66 and Over						0
Total	1	15	34	6	1	57

Of the 58 force incidents, 57 had both age and race data.

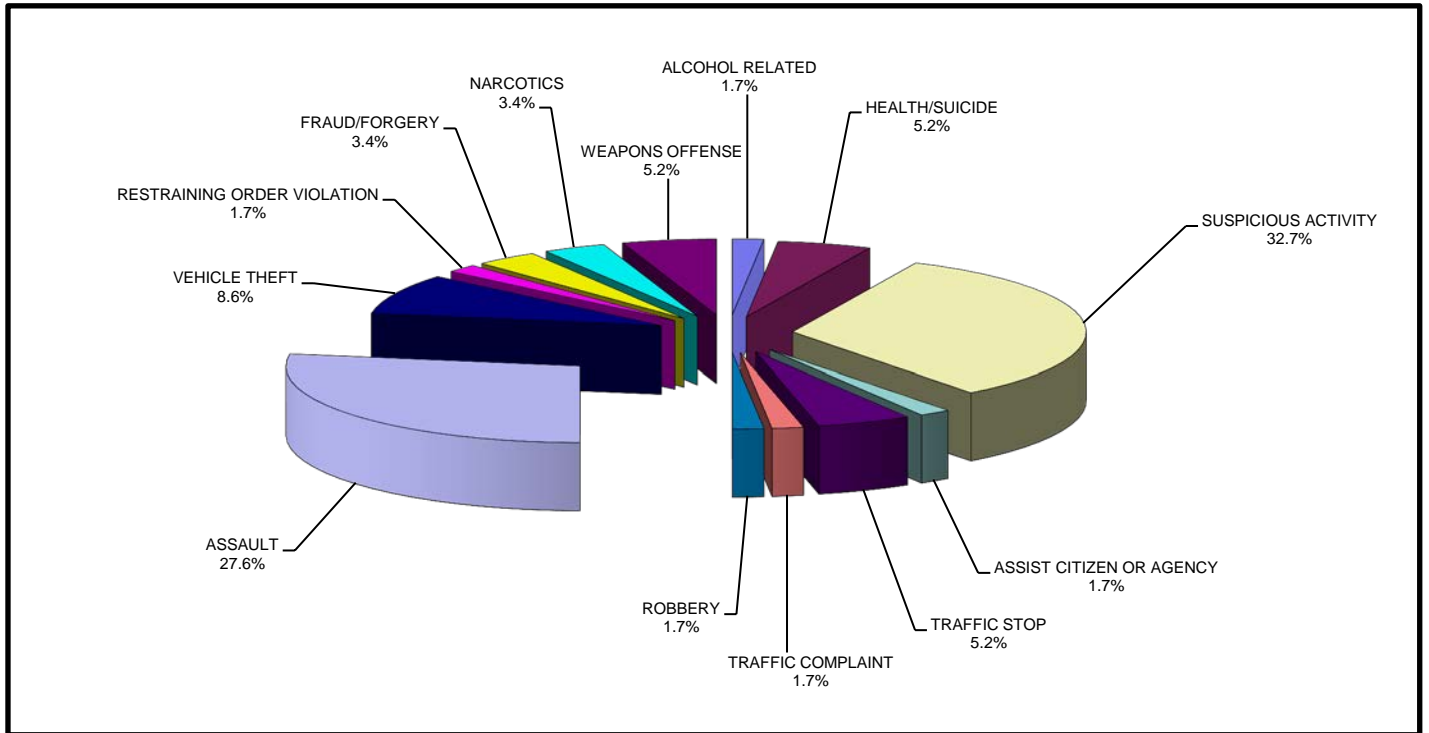
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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

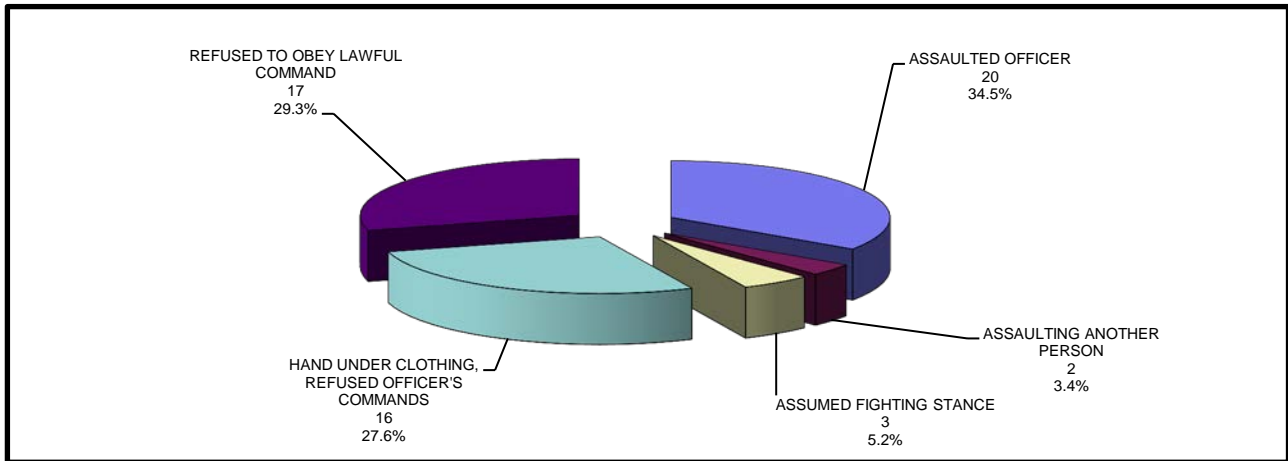


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-	19 24407
ASSAULT	-	16 1241
VEHICLE THEFT	-	5 1678
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-	3 6006
TRAFFIC STOP	-	3 20677
WEAPONS OFFENSE	-	3 1295
FRAUD/FORGERY	-	2 196
NARCOTICS	-	2 534
ALCOHOL RELATED	-	1 547
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	-	1 3430
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	-	1 3629
ROBBERY	-	1 327
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	-	1 593
TOTAL	58 *	

* 0 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

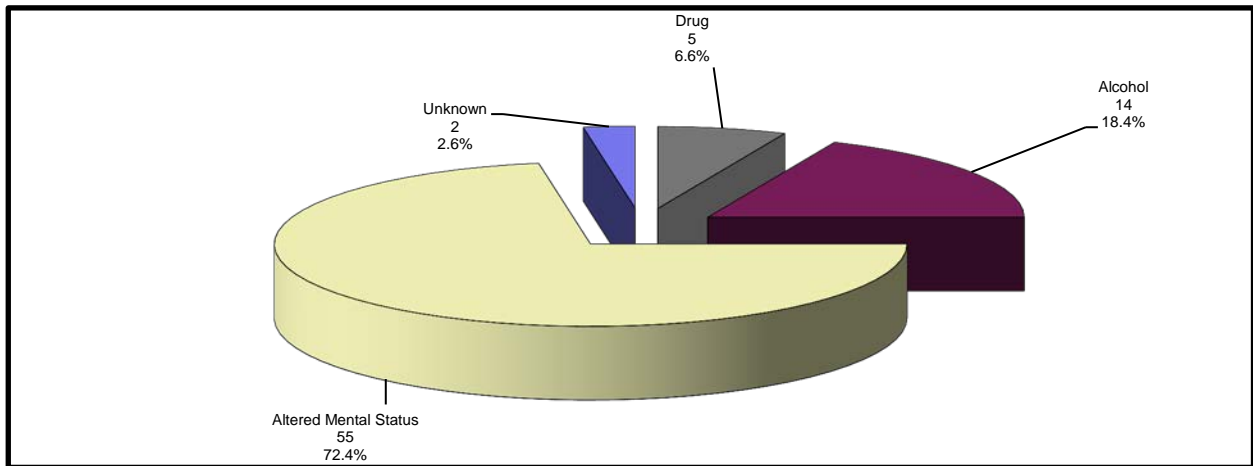
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	34.5%
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	29.3%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	27.6%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	5.2%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	3.4%

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	1	0	0	0	0	0
HEALTH/SUICIDE	2	0	0	0	0	1
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	0	0	1	0	9	9
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	1	0	0	0	0	0
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	0	0	1	2
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	0	0	0	0	1	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	1
ASSAULT	11	2	1	0	1	1
VEHICLE THEFT	2	0	0	0	1	2
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	0	1
FRAUD/FORGERY	0	0	0	0	2	0
NARCOTICS	1	0	0	0	1	0
WEAPONS OFFENSE	2	0	1	0	0	0
Total	20	2	3	0	16	17

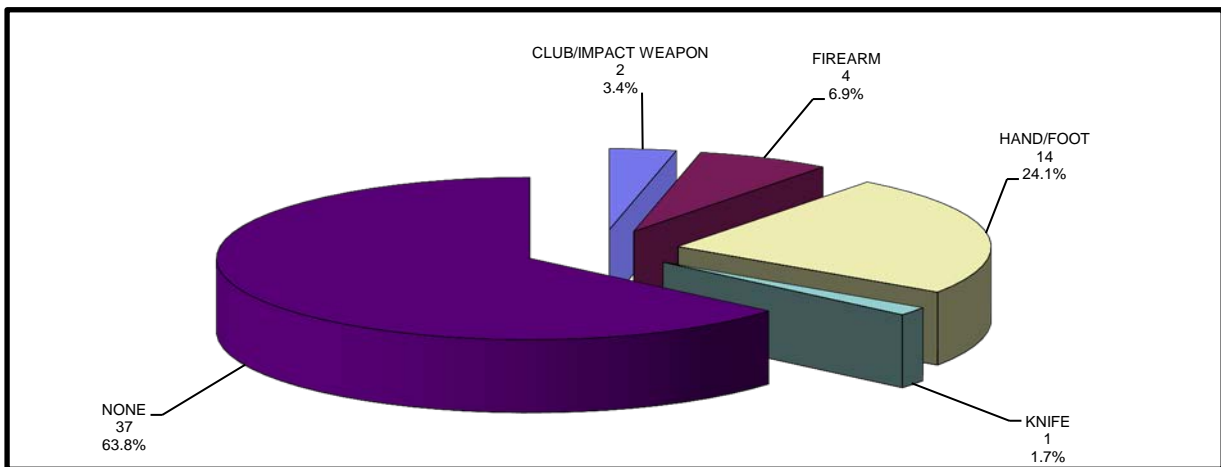
* 0 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



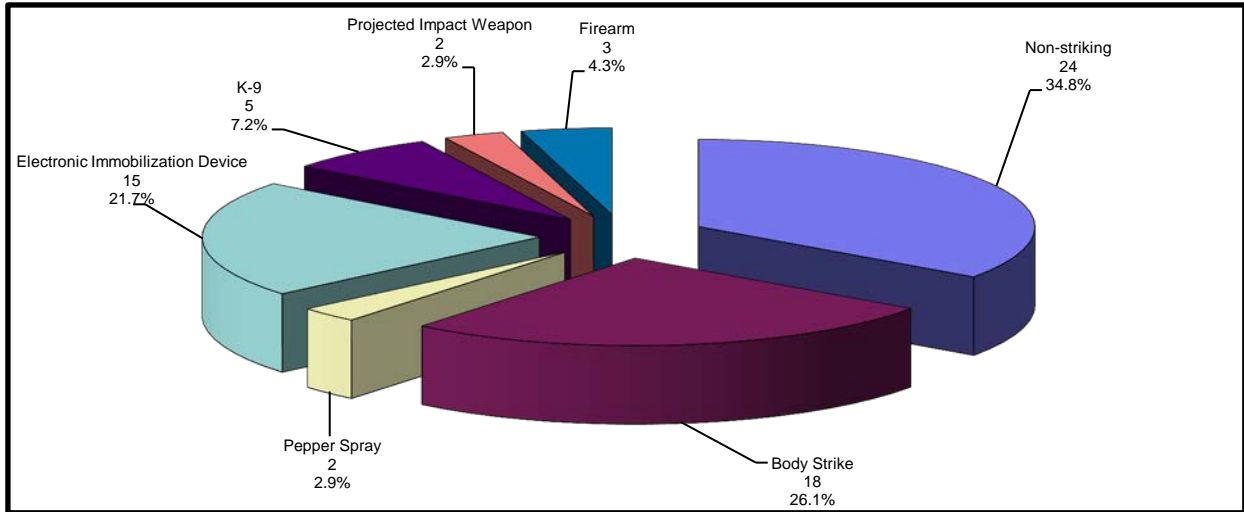
Some suspects had more than one condition.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	63.8%
	HAND/FOOT	-	24.1%
	FIREARM	-	6.9%
	CLUB/IMPACT WEAPON	-	3.4%
	KNIFE	-	1.7%

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	-	34.8%
Body Strike	-	26.1%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	21.7%
K-9	-	7.2%
Firearm	-	4.3%
Pepper Spray	-	2.9%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	2.9%

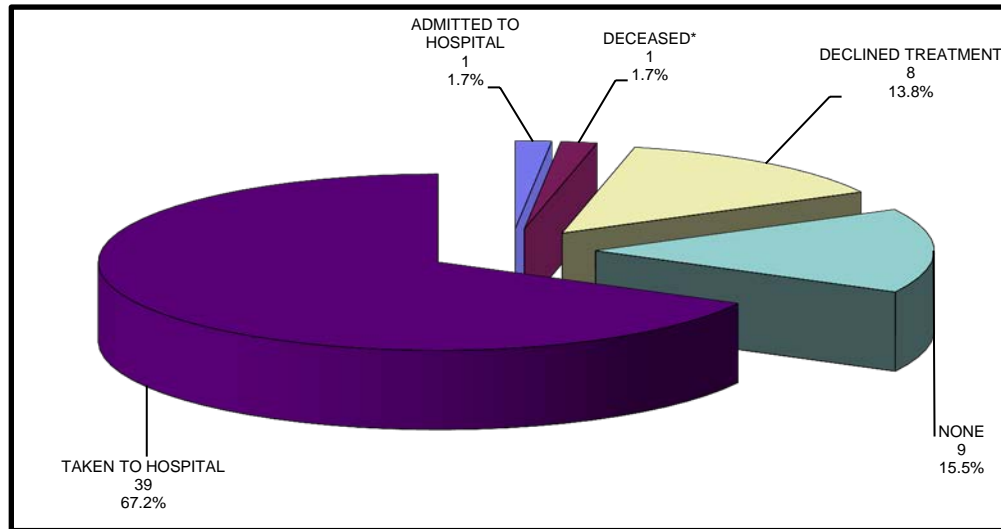
Note: Electronic Immobilization Device is also referred to as a Taser.

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

OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

* No incidents occurred this quarter whereby a suspect attempted to remove, or removed, an officer's weapon.

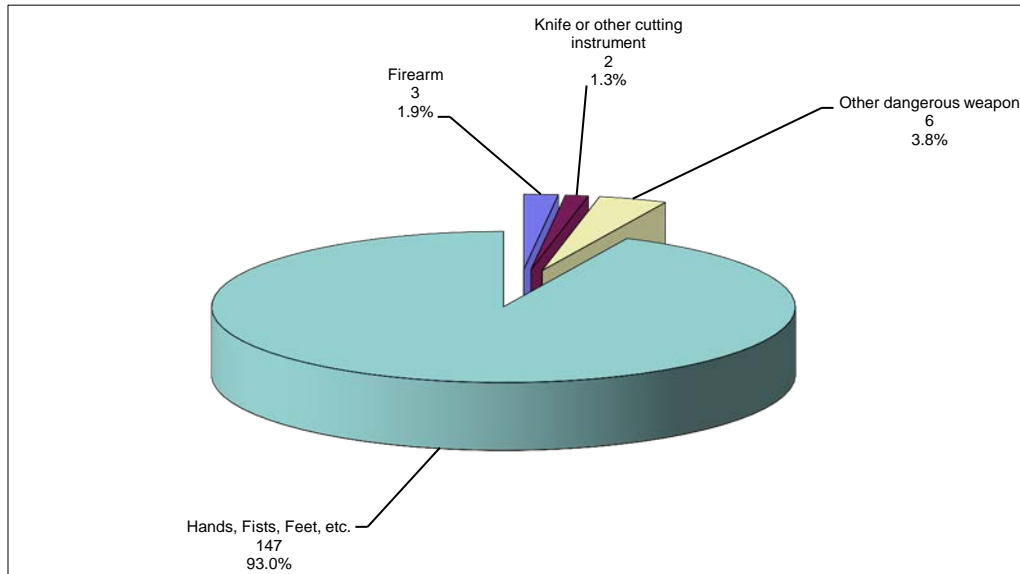
SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



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.

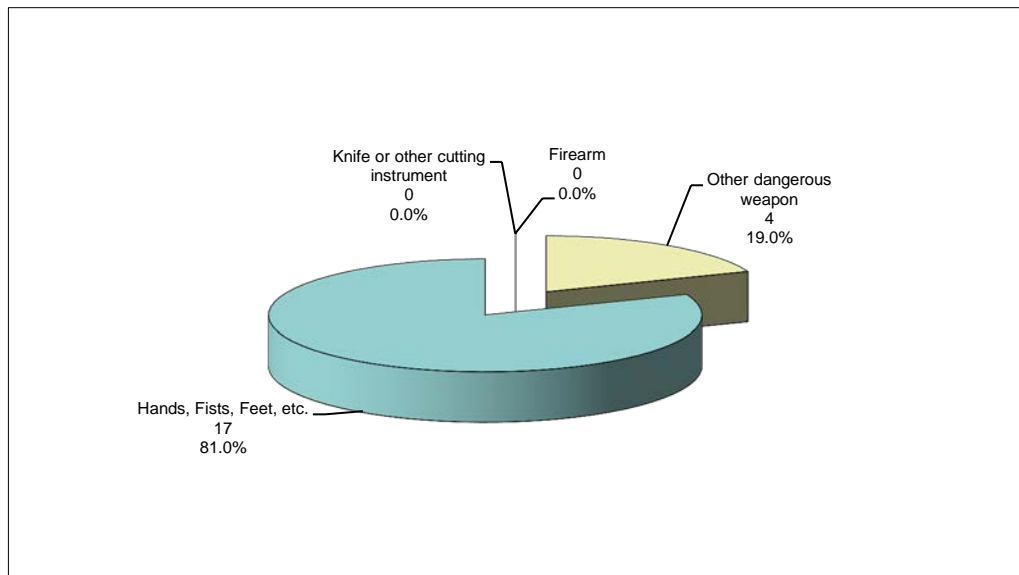
*The cause of death has yet been determined however the death occurred after a UOF incident.

OFFICER'S ASSAULTED *



158 officers were assaulted.

OFFICER'S INJURED *

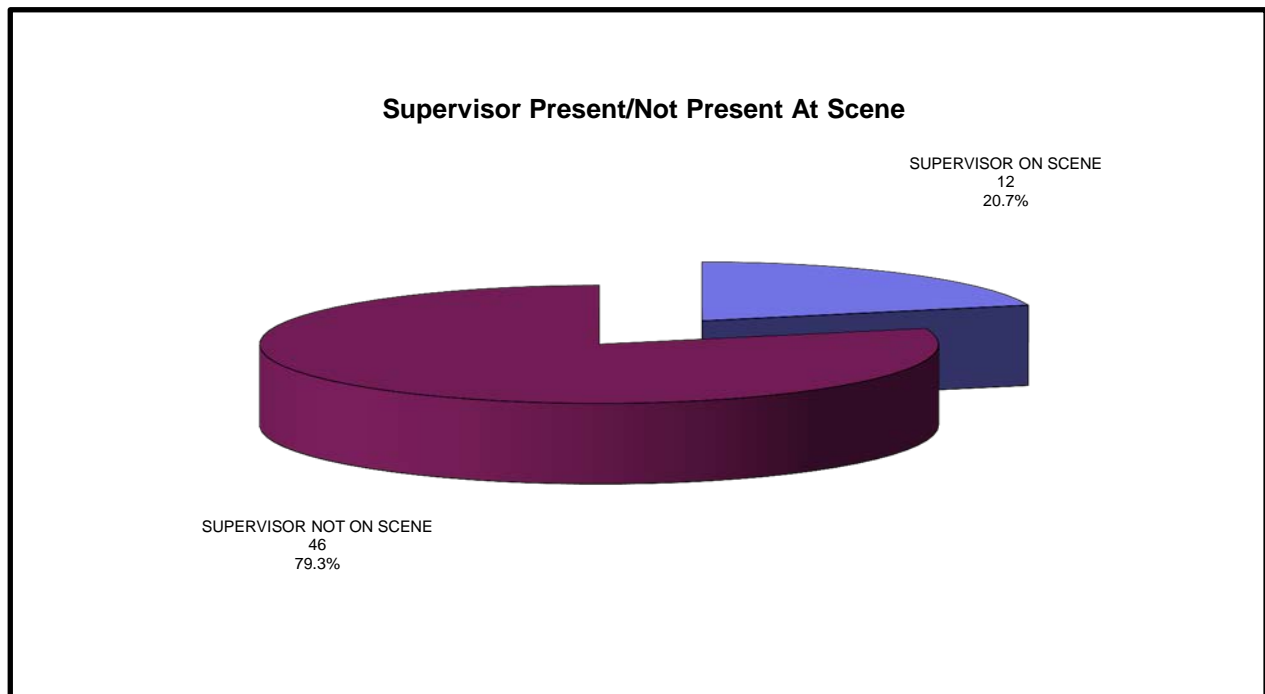


21 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the 1st Qtr 2018 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

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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."