



POLICE DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** July 23, 2018

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

**THROUGH:** DEPUTY CHIEF LYDIA CARRASCO  
Administrative Division Commander

LIEUTENANT MINDY CASTO  
Internal Affairs Commander

**FROM:** SERGEANT STEVEN JAQUEZ  
Audits & Inspections Unit

**SUBJECT:** 2018 SECOND QUARTER- REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO  
RESISTANCE PROJECT

The second quarter 2018 reportable force data has been analyzed and compared with the second 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 second quarter reportable force and related data:

**Calls for Service:**

Officers responded to 106,500 calls for service (CFS) during the second quarter of 2017. Officers responded to 114,118 CFS in the second quarter of 2018, an increase of 6.7%. The number of reportable force incidents decreased from 76 in second quarter 2017 to 68 in second quarter 2018; a decrease of 10.5%.

**Assaults:**

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 102 officers were assaulted during the second quarter of 2018, compared to 100 officers in the first quarter of 2017, a 2% increase. 16 officers were injured as the result of an assault in 2018, compared to 17 officers who were injured in 2017; a decrease of 5.9%.

### **Type of Force:**

Officers' most frequently applied method of force was non-striking body force in second quarter 2017 at 45.1%, followed by electronic immobilization device at 18.3% and body strikes at 17.1%. In second quarter 2018, the most frequently applied methods of force were non-striking force at 50%, followed by body strikes at 17.9%, electronic control device at 16.7%, K9 applications at 6.4%, pepper spray at 3.8 % and carotid restraint and baton at 2.6% each.

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

In second quarter 2017, the leading cause necessitating the use of force was suspects refusing to obey a lawful command at 61.8% of reportable force. In second quarter 2018, the leading cause shifted to hand under clothing/refused officer's commands at 41.2% followed by suspects refusing to obey a lawful command at 22.1%. In 2018, two suspects requiring reportable force were in possession of a firearm or knife compared to four in 2017. There were no officer involved shooting incidents in second quarter 2017 and 2018.

In 2017, 42.5% 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 began to include individuals who exhibit behavior classified as anger, mental health disorders or other conditions that would influence the individual's mental status. Of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force, 76.1% had an altered mental status, 15.5% were under the influence of alcohol, 1.4% were under the influence of drugs, and 7% had an unknown type of condition. Some suspects had more than one condition.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Wednesdays in 2018, compared to Sundays in 2017. In 2017, the Southwest and Southeast District had the highest percentage of use of force incidents at 36.8% and 22.4%, followed by Northwest at 15.8%, Central at 13.2%, and Northeast with 11.8%. In 2018, the Southwest District had the highest percentage at 29.4%, followed by Northeast and Southeast at 20.6%, Central at 19.1%, and the Northwest at 10.3%.

In 2018, the Southeast District had the highest amount of calls for service at 21.9%, followed by Northeast at 20.3%, Southwest at 20%, Central at 19.8% and Northwest at 18%. In 2017, Southwest generated the most calls at 21.1%, followed by Central at 21%, Northeast at 20.9%, Southeast at 19.7% and Northwest at 17.2%.

In 2018, supervisors were on-scene 25% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2017, this number was 28.9% of the time.

### **Examples of Officer Restraint:**

During the second 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:**

Gang task force detectives were working in plain clothes and unmarked cars when they observed a verbal confrontation between several males. They saw one male walking in the crosswalk in front of them, yelling back at two other males near a gas station. The two males then began to chase after the other male who was also now running away. The detectives could also see the two males were carrying backpacks, with one of the males reaching into

his. They could also hear the males shouting Bulldog gang slogans. The detectives knew this type of confrontation has led to numerous violent physical confrontations, many of which resulted in homicides. They pulled along the two males and activated their police sirens and ordered the males to stop running. One of the males complied but the male who had been reaching into his backpack continued running. After a short foot pursuit, the detectives were able to get the male to stop running, however he did not submit fully. The male was still holding his backpack and keeping it to his right side. One detective was confronting the male and ordering him to place his hands in the air but the male refused. Instead, the male was now turning his body and backpack away from the detective who could now see what he thought was a firearm tucked into the male's waistband. The detective ordered the male to lay flat but he refused. At this point, the detective was still alone and faced with a resistant suspect who was in possession of a backpack after having been involved in a gang confrontation. The detective gave several more commands but the male still refused so the detective kicked the male one time which caused the male to finally lay flat and give up the back pack. The male was then arrested without any further resistance. A search of the back pack yielded a fully loaded and modified rifle with an extended magazine. The male was also found to have a fixed blade knife on his person.

#### Suspicious Person:

An officer assigned to a public housing complex received a call from the front desk of a male acting strangely. The officer received a second call from maintenance of the suspicious male now looking into cars and trying to get into them in the parking lot. The officer located the male and tried to contact him. The male refused the officers orders and refused to submit to a pat search for weapons. A physical struggle ensued during which the male was punching and kicking the officers. During this struggle, an officer found a knife on the male and was able to remove it safely. The male continued to struggle so an officer produced his Taser and ordered the male to stop resisting. The male tried to take the Taser away from the officer who was able to retain it. The male continued to physically struggle with the officers, who gave him several more commands to stop fighting, before they deployed the Taser on him. The male was then secured but continued to try to kick officers. The male was found to be wanted in connection to a parole violation warrant.

JPD:LC:sj

# FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



Second Quarter 2018  
(April/May/June)

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:

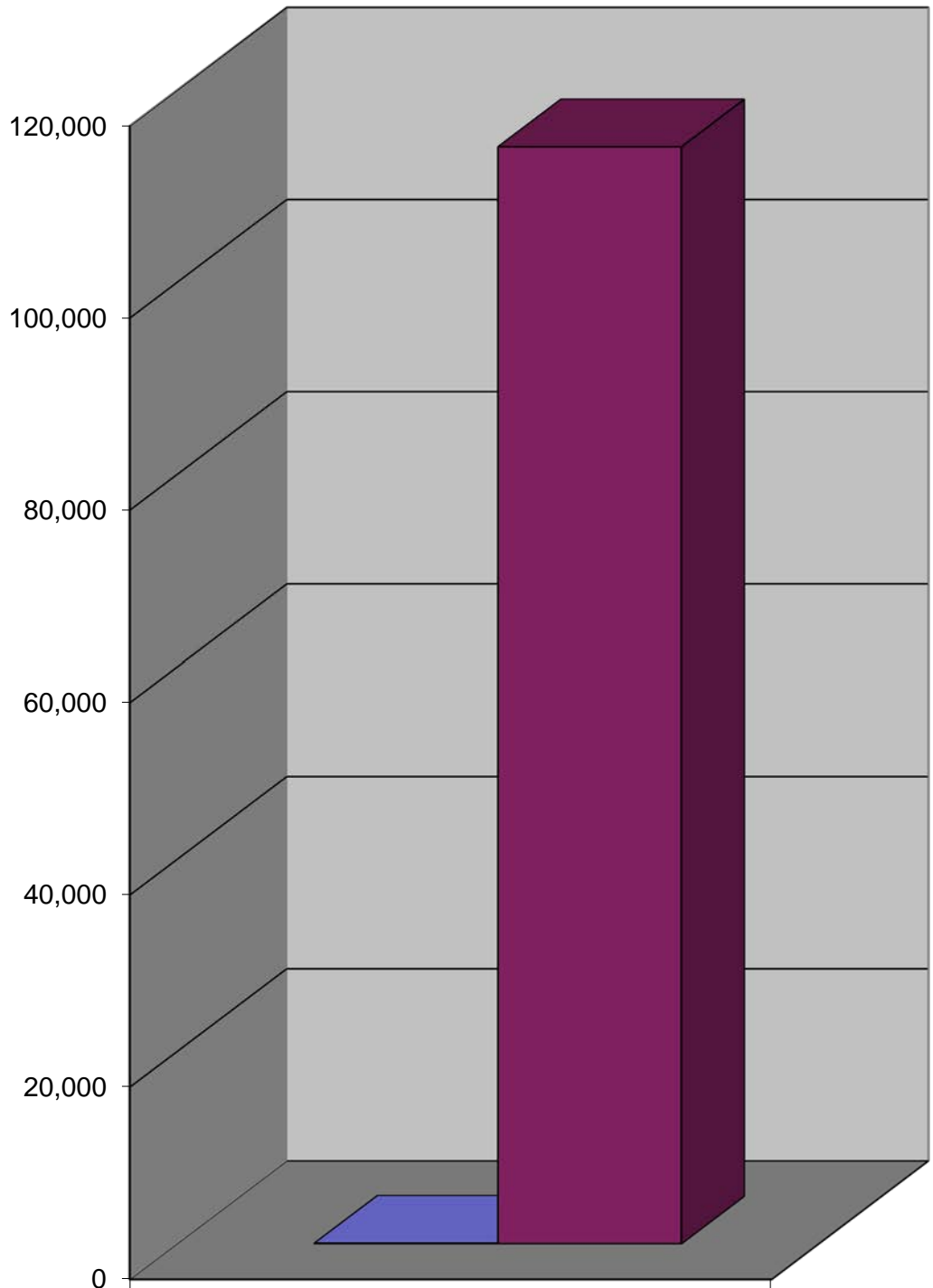
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured, has expressed a complaint of pain or has been rendered unconscious; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (e.g., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display)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

Fresno police officers applied force in 68 incidents while responding to 114,118 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.060% of all calls for service for this reporting period.

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



	<b>Total</b>
■ <b>FORCE USED</b>	<b>68</b>
■ <b>CALLS FOR SERVICE</b>	<b>114,118</b>

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.  
0.060% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

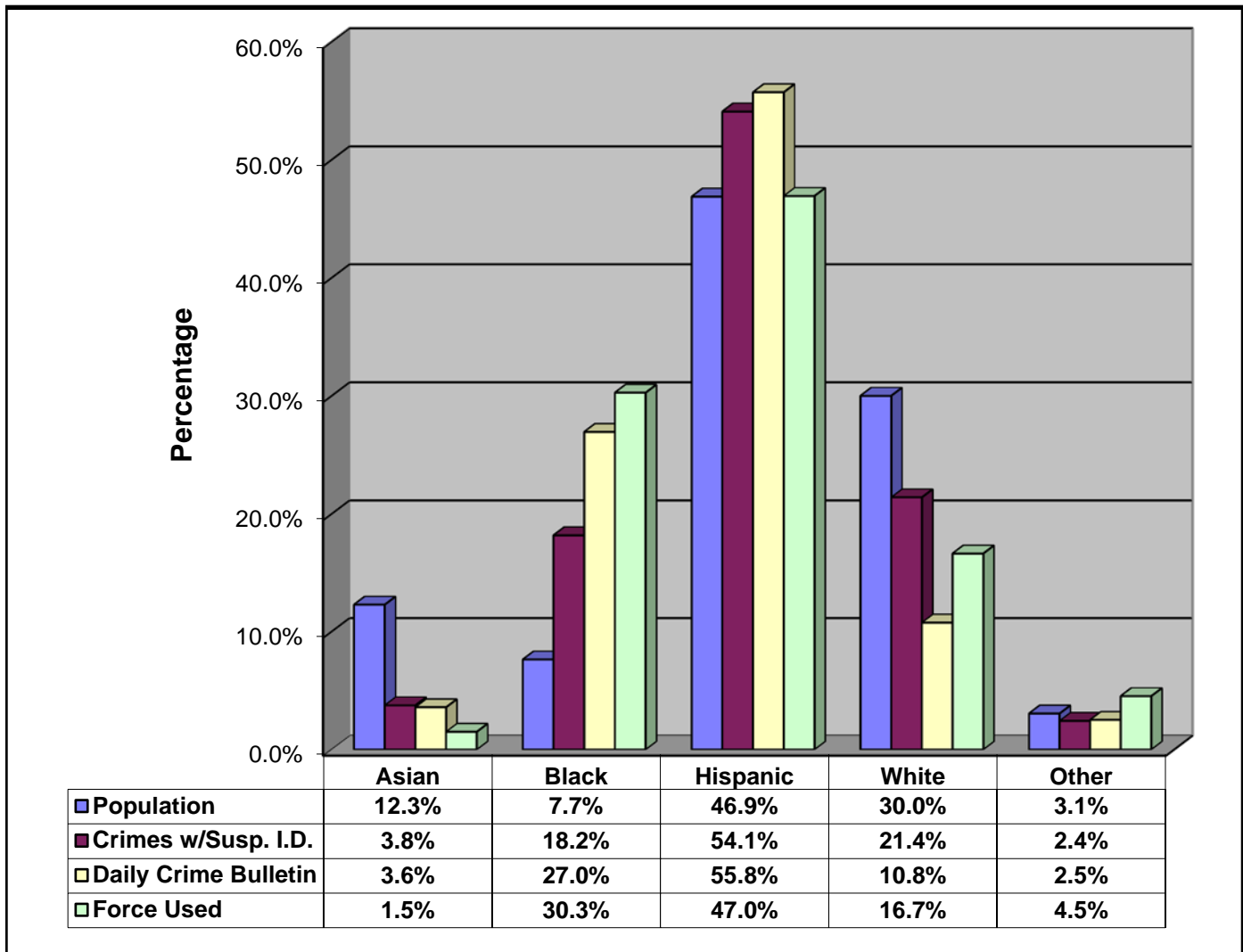
### Suspect Demographics

	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 (11,656)</b>	439	2,124	6,309	2,499	285
<b>Percentage</b>	3.8%	18.2%	54.1%	21.4%	2.4%
<b>Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (277)**</b>	10	75	155	30	7
<b>Percentage</b>	3.6%	27.0%	55.8%	10.8%	2.5%
<b>Force Applications (66)***</b>	1	20	31	11	3
<b>Percentage</b>	1.5%	30.3%	47.0%	16.7%	4.5%

\* 2010 Census

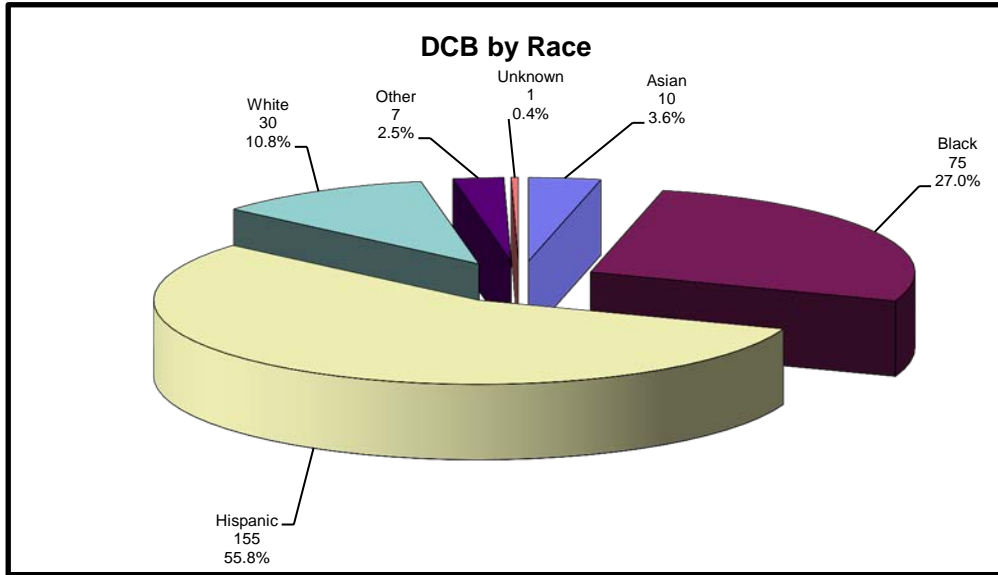
\*\* 1 persons or 0.4% were listed as 'unknown' (see page 3 for definition of Daily Crime Bulletin - DCB)

\*\*\* Of the 68 reportable force cases, 2 had no age or race data available





### DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE LISTINGS – 278

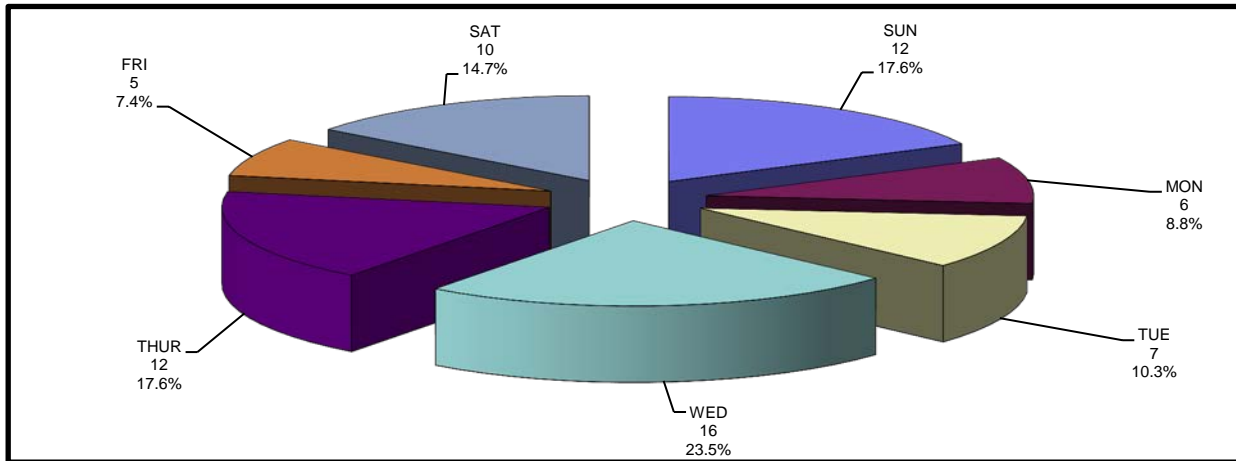


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	55.8%
	Black	-	27.0%
	White	-	10.8%
	Asian	-	3.6%
	Other	-	2.5%
	Unknown	-	0.4%

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.)

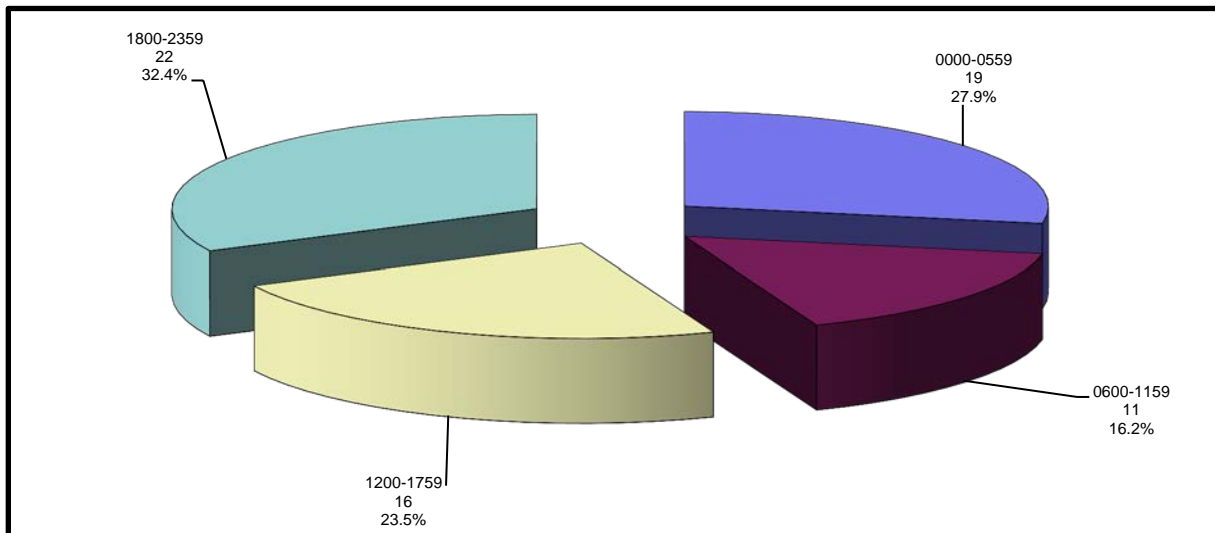
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Wednesday	-	23.5%
Sunday	-	17.6%
Thursday	-	17.6%
Saturday	-	14.7%
Tuesday	-	10.3%
Monday	-	8.8%
Friday	-	7.4%

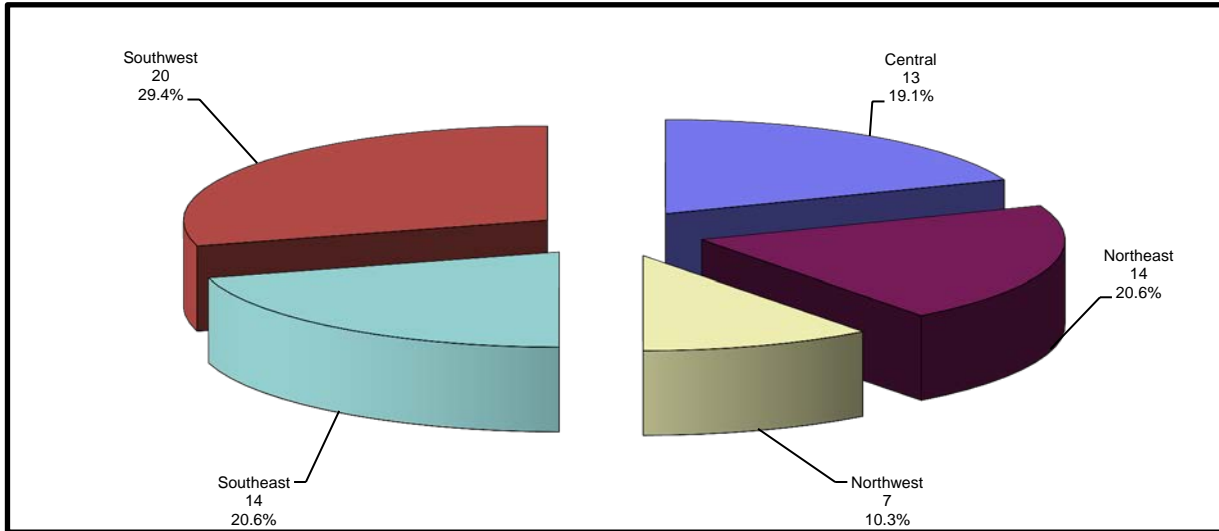
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	32.4%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	27.9%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	23.5%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	16.2%

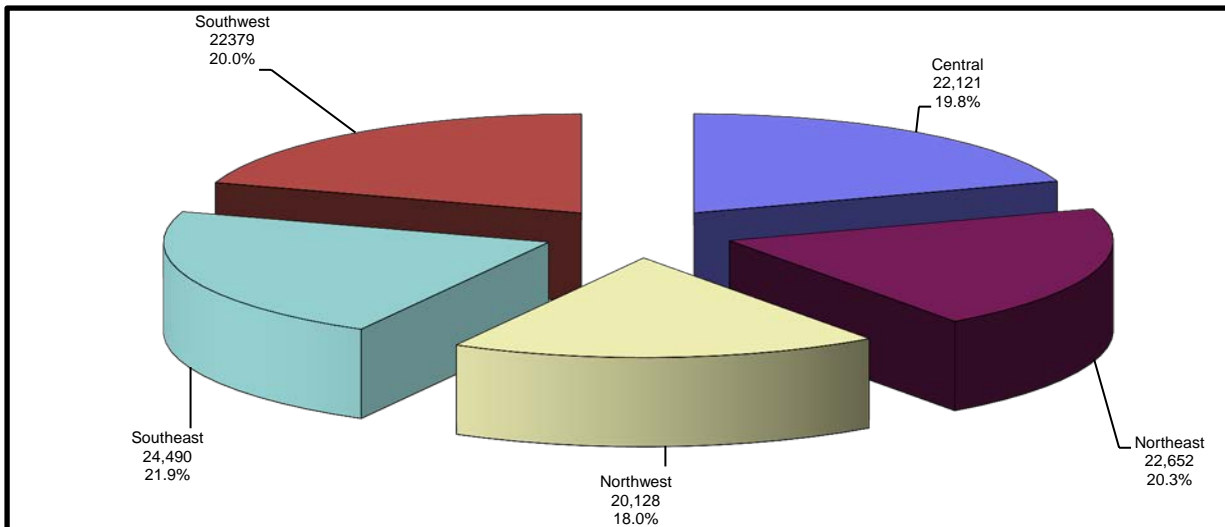
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT\*



Of the 68 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southwest	-	29.4%
	Northeast	-	20.6%
	Southeast	-	20.6%
	Central	-	19.1%
	Northwest	-	10.3%

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



Of the 114,118 CFS, 2,348 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southeast	-	21.9%
	Northeast	-	20.3%
	Southwest	-	20.0%
	Central	-	19.8%
	Northwest	-	18.0%

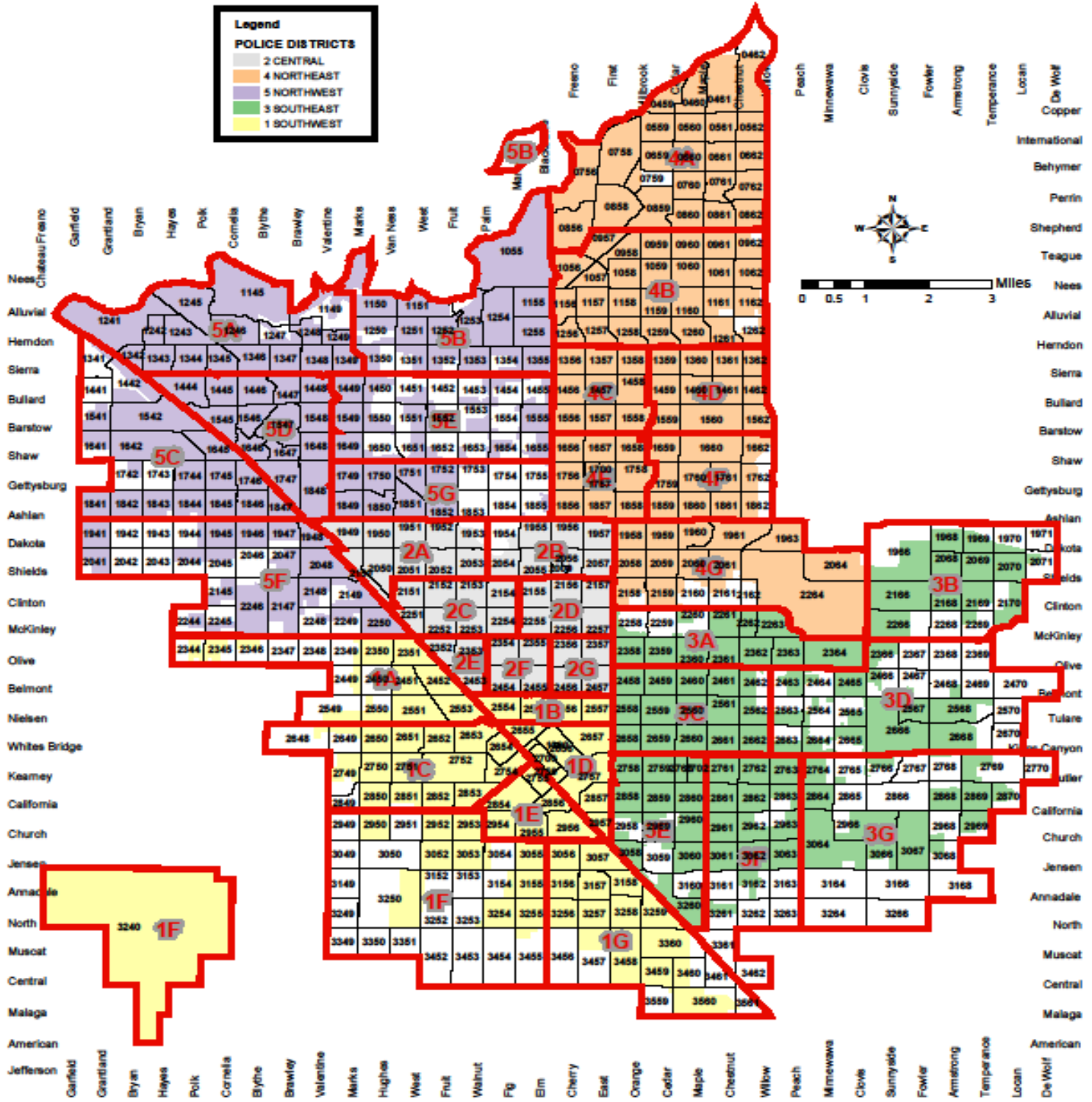
\* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

# Fresno Police Department

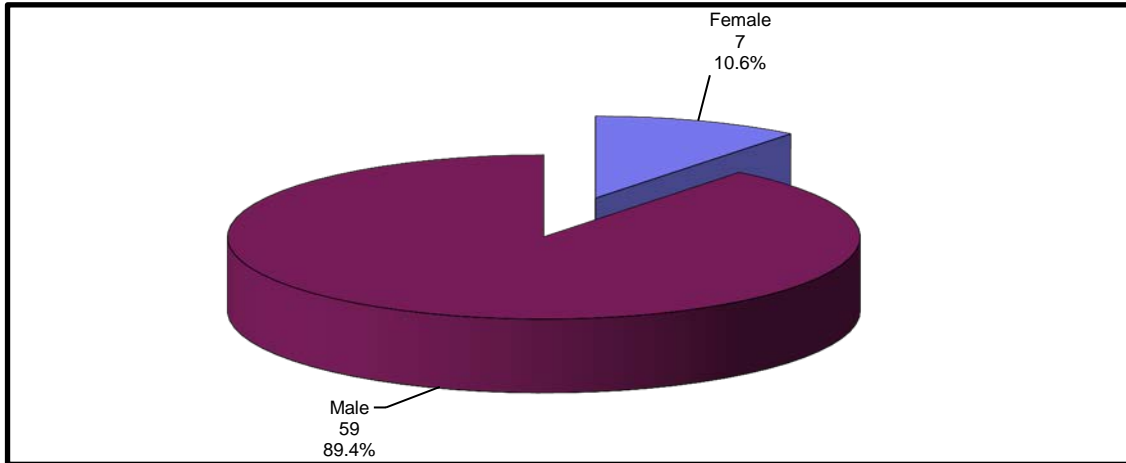
**Legend**

**POLICE DISTRICTS**

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



## FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 68 force incidents, 2 had no gender data available.

## REPORTED CRIMES BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17	20	128	361	46	7	562
18-23	53	347	1,034	244	47	1,725
24-29	88	513	1,382	457	75	2,515
30-35	106	351	1,150	452	55	2,114
36-41	70	251	862	360	30	1,573
42-47	55	172	633	271	24	1,155
48-53	18	152	413	290	25	898
54-59	15	124	296	255	14	704
60-65	11	75	123	90	5	304
66 and Over	3	11	55	34	3	106
<b>Total</b>	439	2,124	6,309	2,499	285	11,656

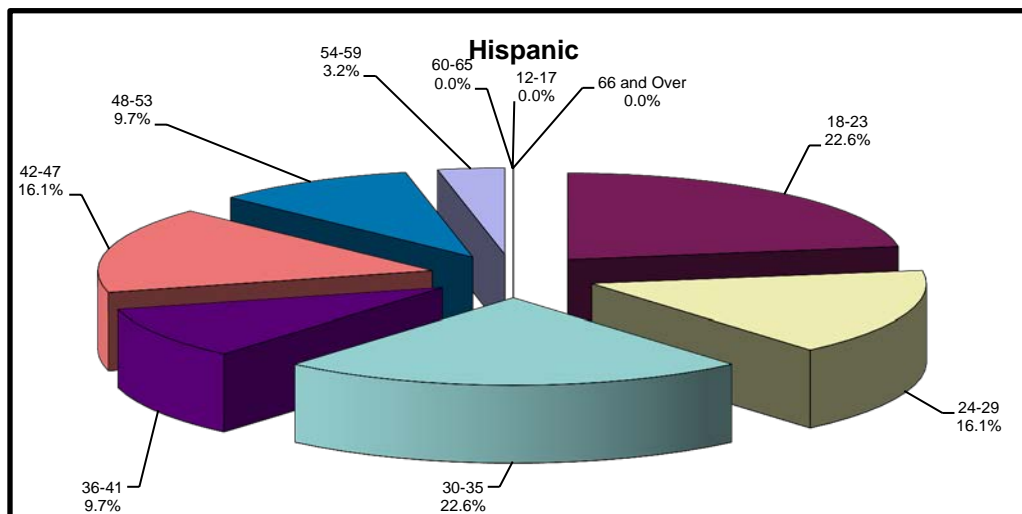
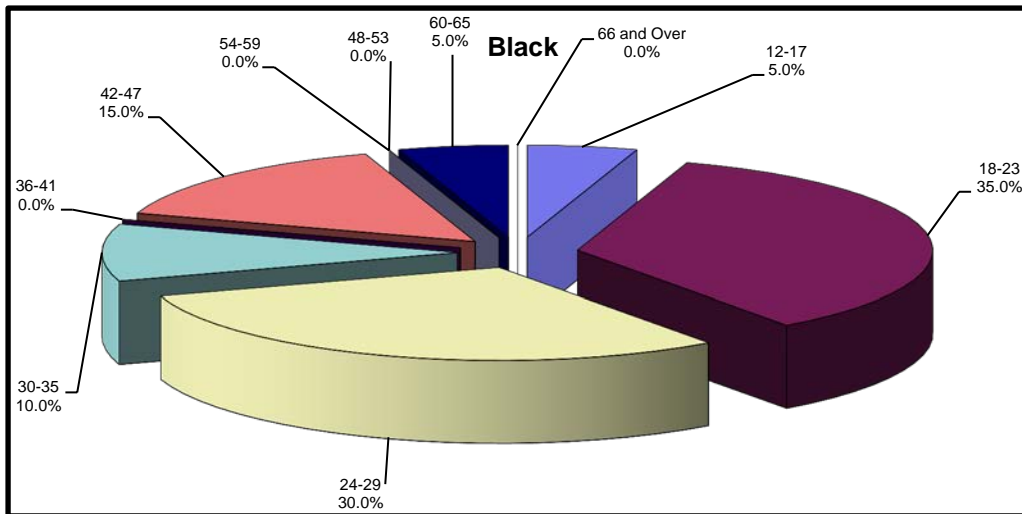
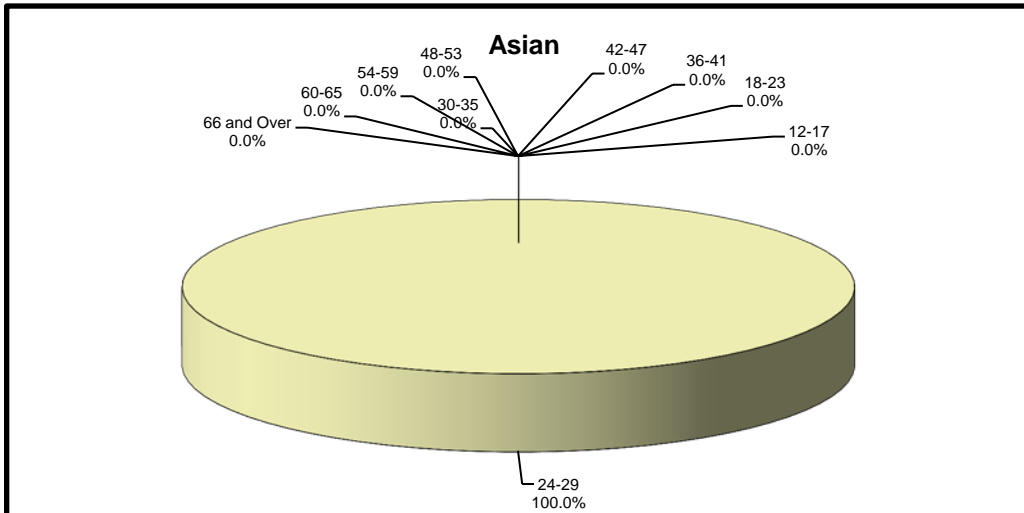
Of the 11,749 reported crime suspects, 11,656 had both age and race data.

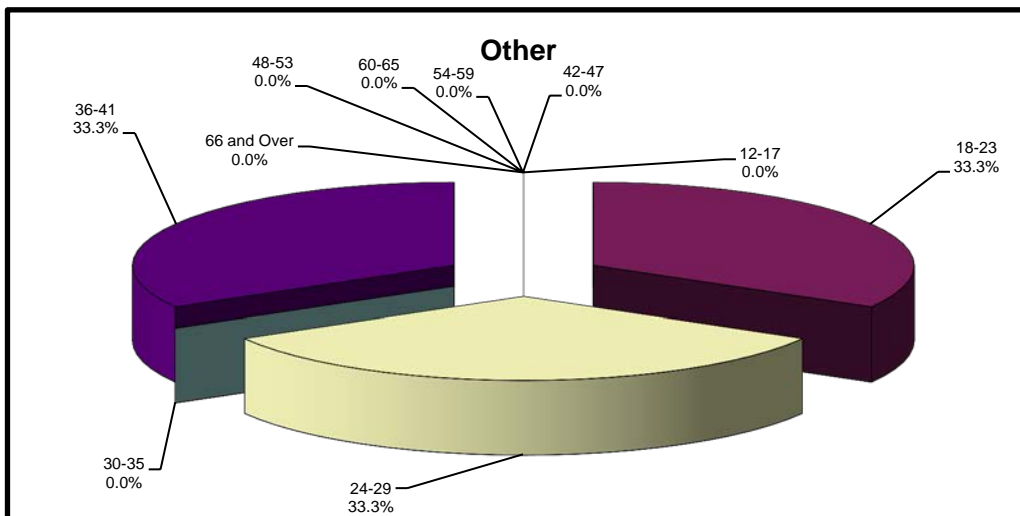
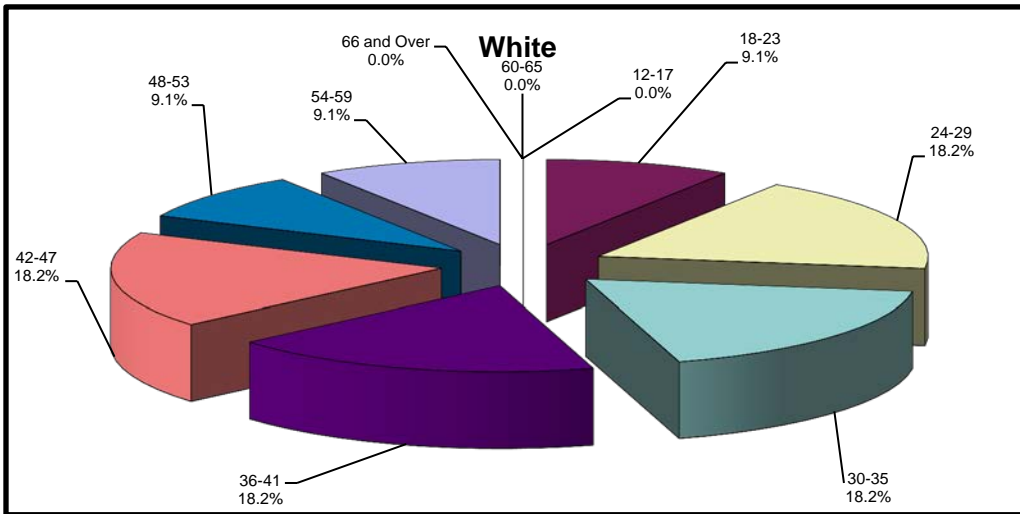
## REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17		1				1
18-23		7	7	1	1	16
24-29	1	6	5	2	1	15
30-35		2	7	2		11
36-41			3	2	1	6
42-47		3	5	2		10
48-53			3	1		4
54-59			1	1		2
60-65		1				1
66 and Over						0
<b>Total</b>	1	20	31	11	3	66

Of the 68 force incidents, 66 had both age and race data.

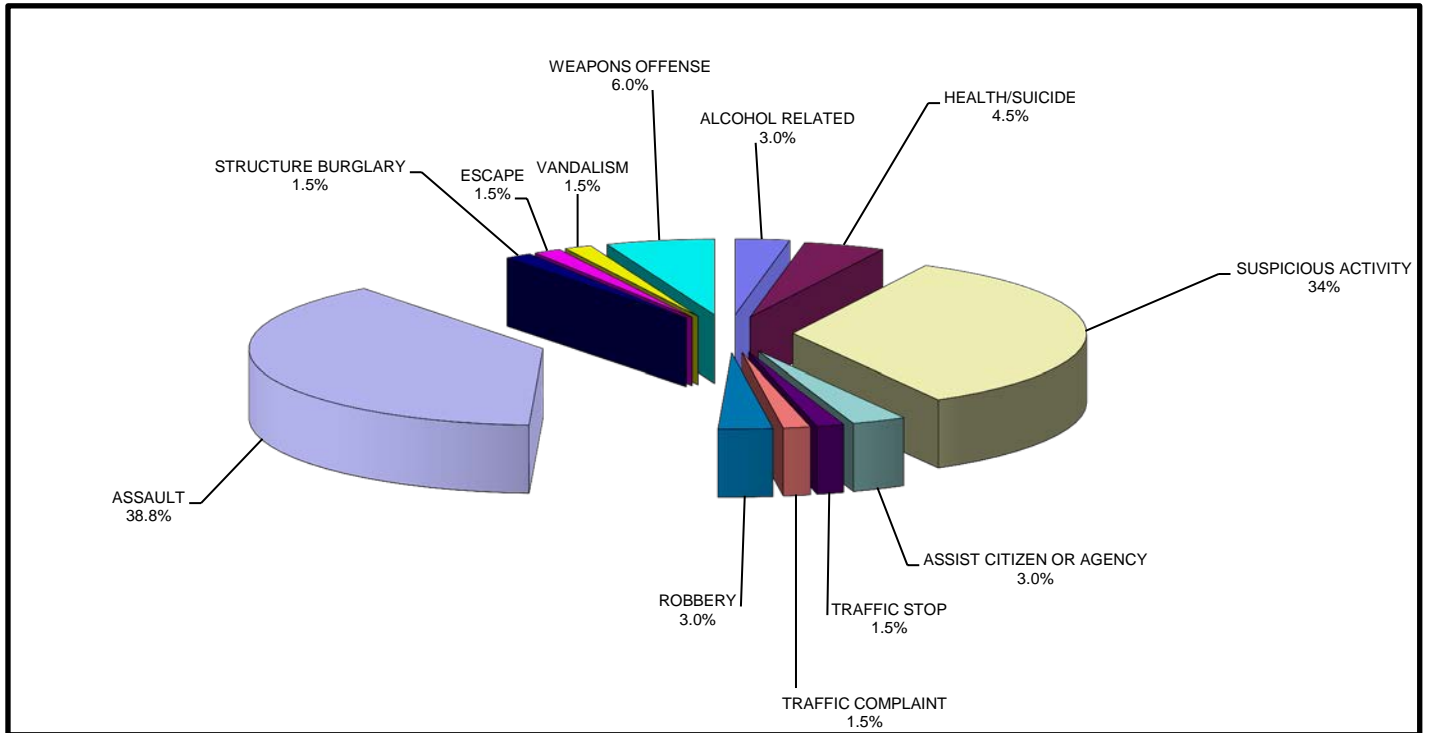
### REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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



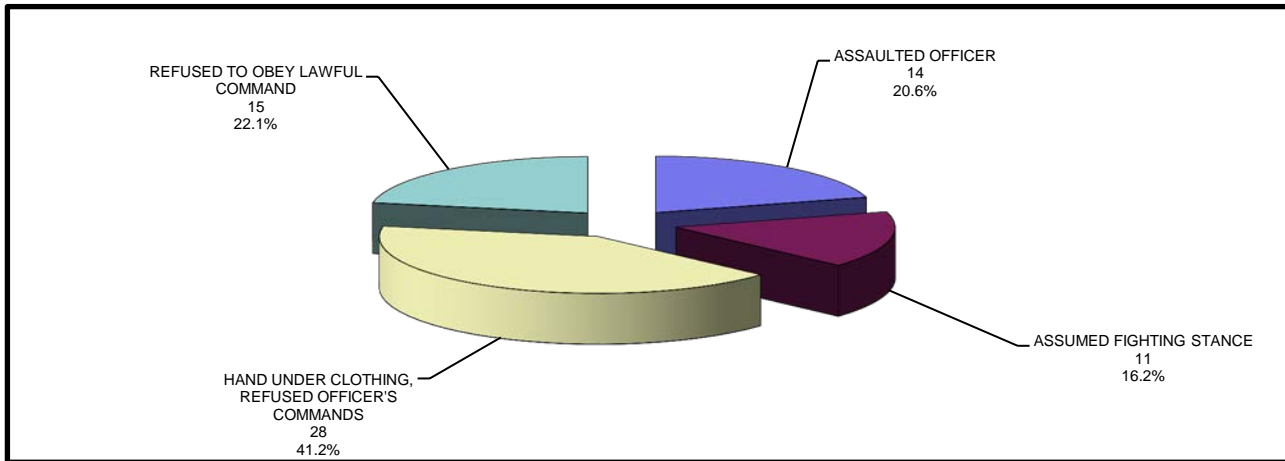
Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
ASSAULT	- 26	1607
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	- 23	22802
WEAPONS OFFENSE	- 4	1329
HEALTH/SUICIDE	- 3	6574
ALCOHOL RELATED	- 2	554
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	- 2	3897
ROBBERY	- 2	332
TRAFFIC STOP	- 1	20285
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	- 1	3465
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	- 1	4564
ESCAPE	- 1	0
VANDALISM	- 1	897
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67 *</b>	

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



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



Order by Action:

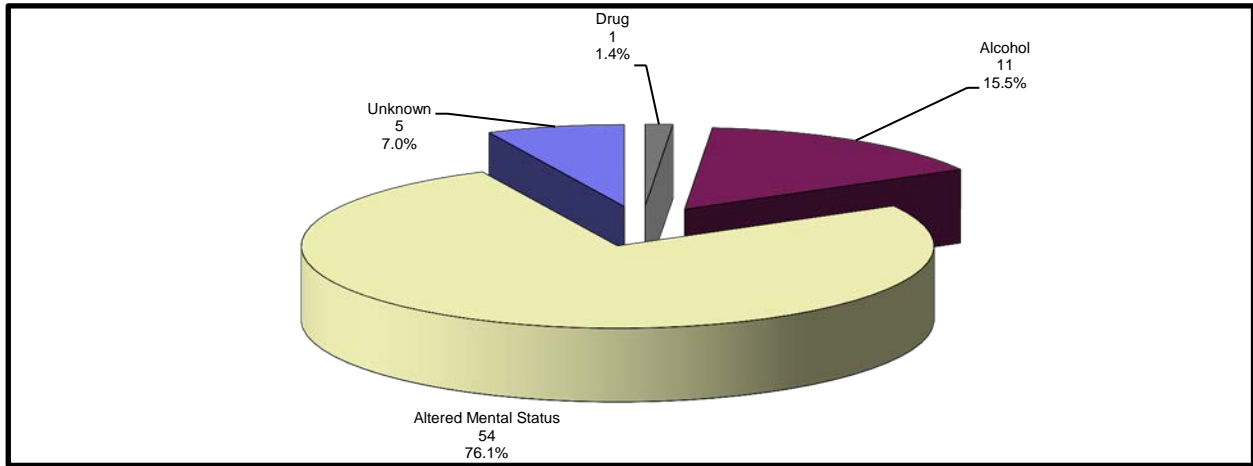
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	41.2%
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	22.1%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	20.6%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	16.2%

### 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	0	0	2	0
HEALTH/SUICIDE	0	0	1	0	2	0
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	1	0	4	0	9	9
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	0	0	1	0	1	0
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	0	0	1	0
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	0	0	1	0	0	0
ROBBERY	1	0	0	0	1	0
ASSAULT	11	0	3	0	9	3
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	1	0
ESCAPE	0	0	0	0	0	1
VANDALISM	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEAPONS OFFENSE	1	0	0	0	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>

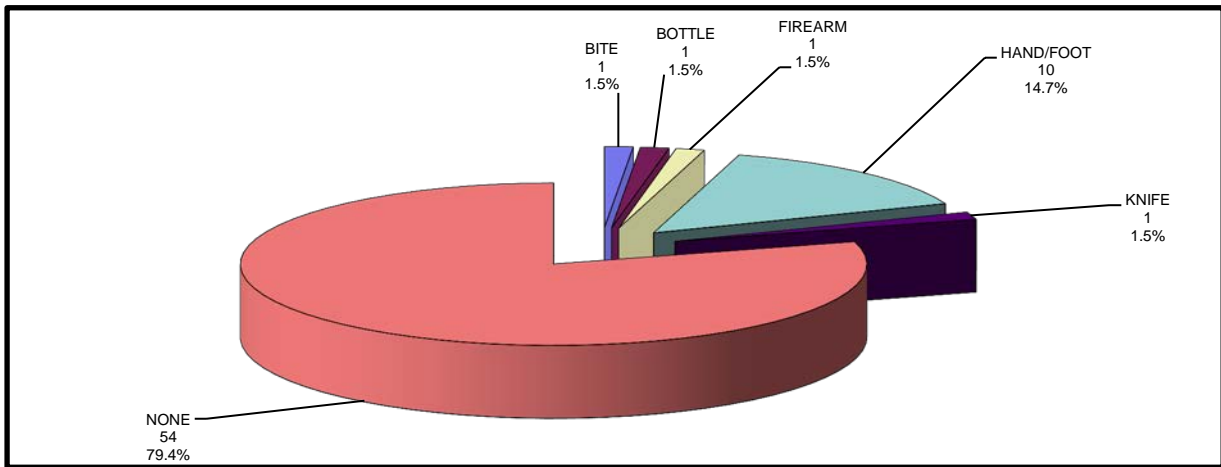
\* 1 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

### SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



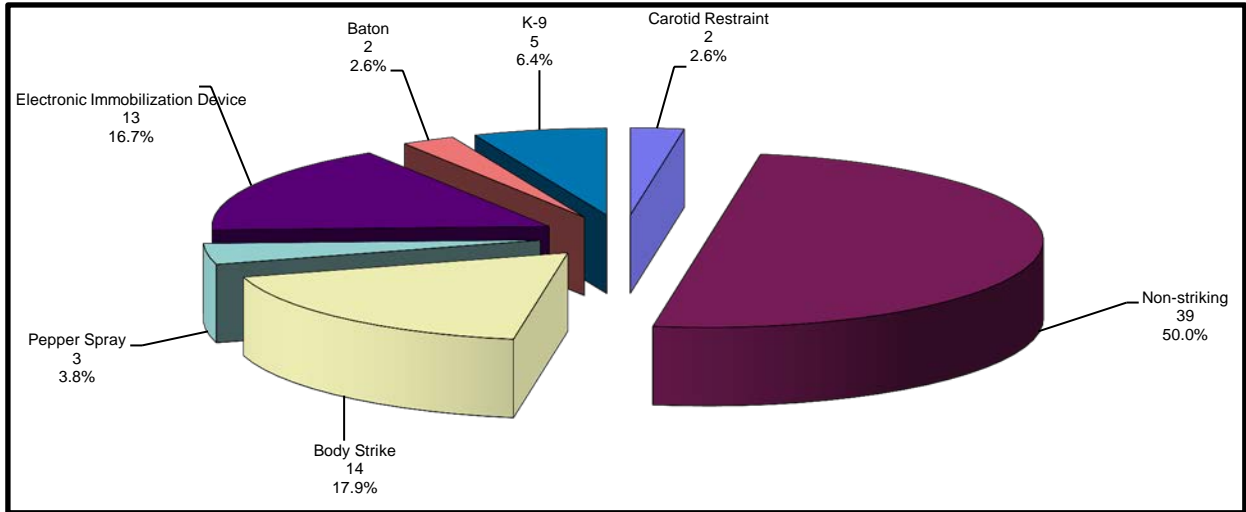
Some suspects had more than one condition.

### SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	79.4%
	HAND/FOOT	-	14.7%
	BITE	-	1.5%
	BOTTLE	-	1.5%
	FIREARM	-	1.5%
	KNIFE	-	1.5%

## 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:

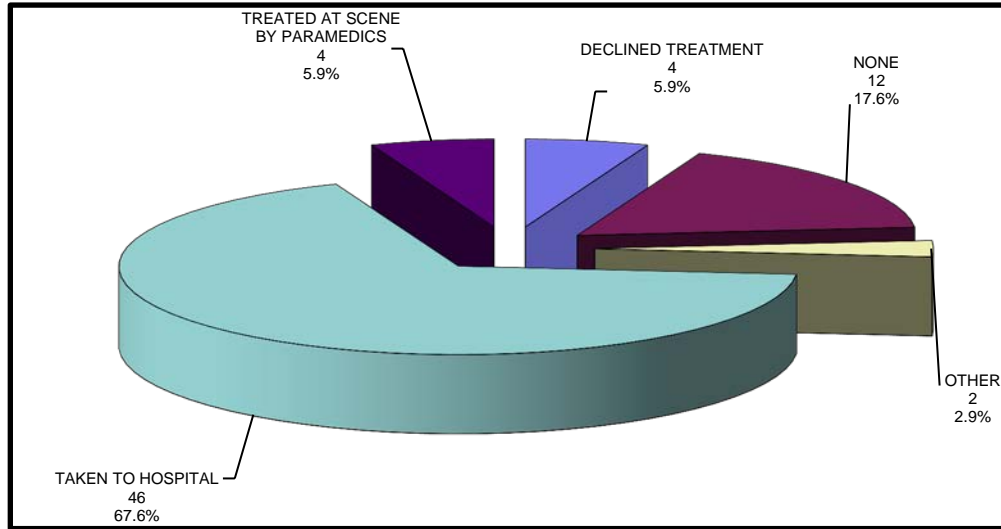
Non-striking	-	50.0%
Body Strike	-	17.9%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	16.7%
K-9	-	6.4%
Pepper Spray	-	3.8%
Carotid Restraint	-	2.6%
Baton	-	2.6%

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.

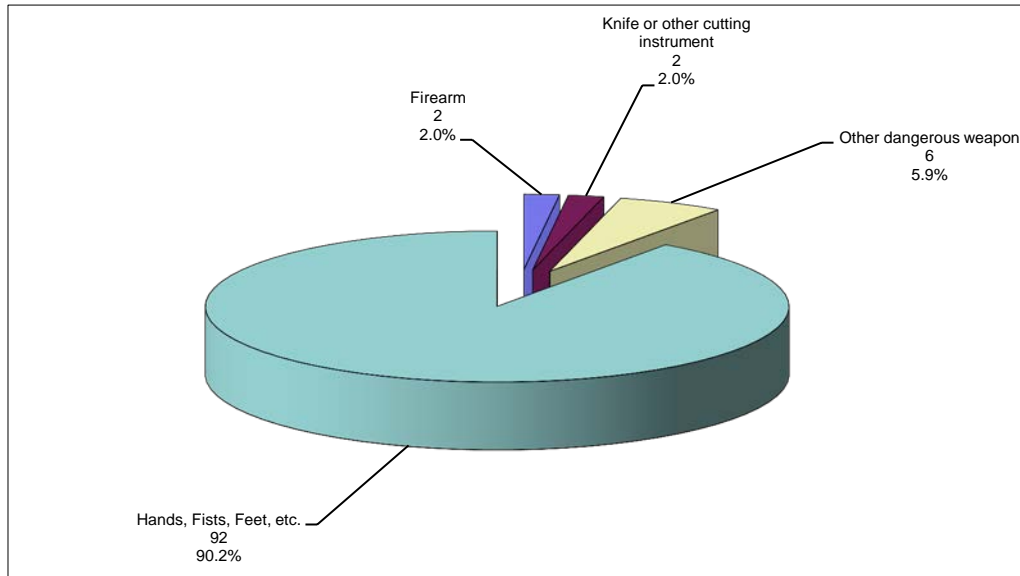
## OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

### SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



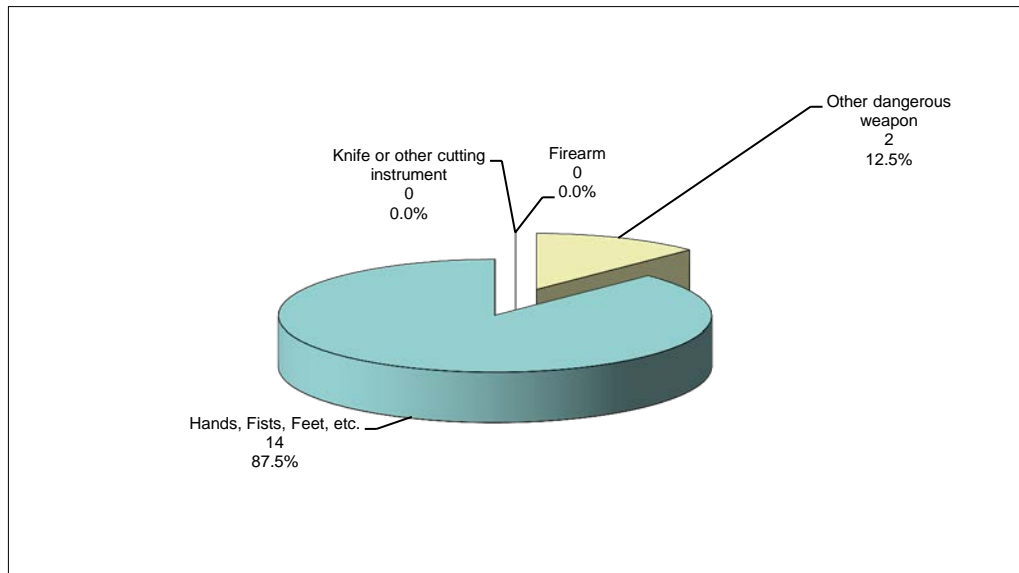
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

### OFFICER'S ASSAULTED \*



102 officers were assaulted.

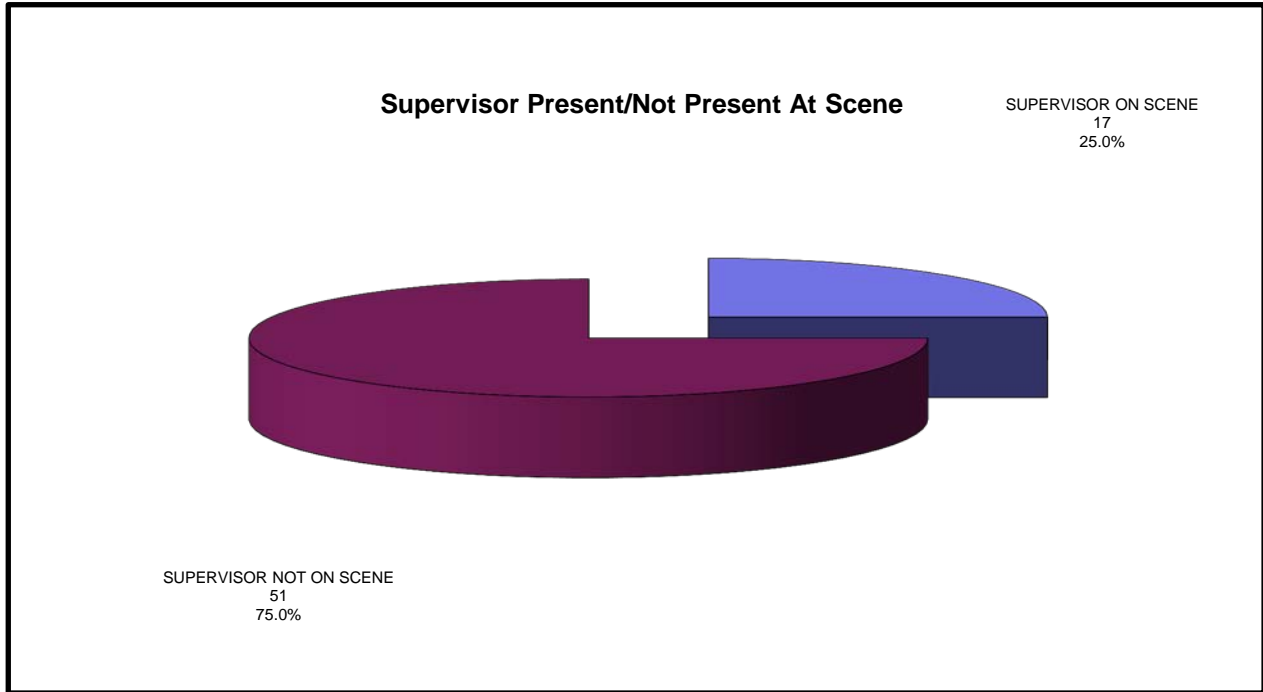
### OFFICER'S INJURED \*



16 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

\* Data based on the 2nd 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



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."