



POLICE DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 29, 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 THIRD QUARTER- REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO
RESISTANCE PROJECT

The third quarter 2018 reportable force data has been analyzed and compared with the third 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 third quarter 2017 and third quarter 2018 reportable force and related data:

Calls for Service:

Officers responded to 107,942 calls for service (CFS) during the third quarter of 2017. Officers responded to 114,642 CFS in third quarter 2018, an increase of 5.8%. The number of reportable force incidents decreased from 83 in third quarter 2017 to 62 in third quarter 2018; a decrease of 25.3%.

Assaults:

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 91 officers were assaulted during the third quarter of 2018, compared to 127 officers in third quarter 2017, a decrease of 28.3%. 14 officers were injured as the result of an assault in the third quarter of 2018, compared to 15 officers who were injured in 2017; a decrease of 6.7%.

Type of Force:

Officers' most frequently applied method of force was non-striking body force in third quarter 2017 at 54.7%, followed by electronic immobilization device at 17.9% and body strikes at 15.8%. In third quarter 2018, the most frequently applied methods of force were non-striking force at 39.7%, followed by body strikes at 20.6%, electronic control device at 17.6%, pepper spray and K9 at 5.9% each, projected impact weapon at 4.4% and baton and firearm at 2.9% each.

Actions Prior to Force:

In third quarter 2017, the leading cause necessitating the use of force was suspects refusing to obey a lawful command at 57.8% of reportable force. In third quarter 2018, the leading cause necessitating the use of force was also suspects refusing to obey a lawful command at 30.6%, followed by assaulting an officer at 29%. In third quarter 2018, one suspect requiring reportable force was in possession of a firearm or knife compared to five in third quarter 2017. There was one officer involved shooting incident in third quarter 2017 and two in third quarter 2018.

In 2017, 38.3% 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 mental health disorders or other conditions that would influence the individual's mental status. Of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force, 58.3% had an altered mental status, 23.6% were under the influence of alcohol, 6.9% were under the influence of drugs, and 11.1% had an unknown type of condition. Some suspects had more than one condition.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Sunday and Mondays in 2018, compared to Saturdays in 2017. In 2017, the Southwest and Southeast District had the highest percentage of use of force incidents at 30.1% and 20.5%, followed by Northeast at 18.1%, Northwest at 16.9%, and Central with 14.5%. In 2018, the Southwest District had the highest percentage at 37.1%, followed by Northeast at 24.2%, Southeast at 19.4%, Northwest at 12.9%, and Central at 6.5%.

In 2018, the Southeast District had the highest amount of calls for service at 21.7%, followed by Southwest at 20.4%, Northeast at 20.2%, Central at 19.7% and Northwest at 18%. In 2017, Northeast generated the most calls at 22.5%, followed by Central at 20.5%, Southwest at 19.8%, Southeast at 19.6% and Northwest at 17.6%.

In 2018, supervisors were on-scene 22.6% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2017, this number was 21.7% of the time.

Examples of Officer Restraint:

During the third quarter of 2018, there were incidents that involved circumstances under which deadly force could have been reasonable, but was not used. Below are examples;

Suspicious Person Call:

Officers were dispatched to a parking garage in regard to a female swinging a stick at people. When the officers arrived, they found the female on the seventh floor of the garage, sitting on the ledge with her feet hanging over. When the officers began to approach the female she threatened them she would jump if they did not back away. The officers began a dialogue with the female that lasted 30 minutes. They were trying to get the female off the ledge while also arranging for additional assistance. The female finally got off the ledge but armed herself with a 52" stick and began to walk

MEMORANDUM

JERRY P. DYER, Chief of Police

Fresno Police Department

2018 Third Quarter Reportable Response to Resistance Project

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towards an elevator. The officers could not let the female enter the elevator for fear that she would come in contact with another citizen so they moved in front of the elevator while other officers prevented her from going back to the ledge. The female then raised the stick and swung it at officers. They were able to avoid the stick and one officer deployed his electronic control device (Taser), which caused the female to drop the stick and allowed officers to safely handcuff her. The officers later learned that the female was on parole for a previous conviction of felony assault on a police officer.

Suspicious Activity:

Officers were dispatched to a private residence in regard to a strange male bathing in the homeowners backyard pool. When the first officer arrived, he could see the male was now trying to pry open a window with a hammer. The backup officer arrived a short time later and they went outside to contact the male. They discovered that the male had already pried off the window screen and was working on the window. The officers ordered the male to stop and to place the hammer on the ground but he refused. Both officers had the male at gunpoint but he continued to refuse their directions, telling them that he would not go back to prison. One of the officers transitioned to his Taser and gave several more commands for the male to drop the hammer but he continued to refuse to do so. The male eventually raised the hammer over his head and started to come at the officers when one of the officers deployed his Taser at the male. The Taser had a limited effect on the male but he stopped advancing on the officers. He fell to the ground but was able to quickly get up and ran away from the officers, still in possession of the hammer. The officers gave chase and continued to order the male to drop the hammer and stop, but he refused. Fearing the male would come in contact with other citizens, the officer deployed his Taser again to stop the male. The male was able to run out of the Taser darts and continued to run away. A short while later, the male finally dropped the hammer and was arrested without any further resistance.

Weapons Disturbance:

Officers were on patrol when they were flagged down about a male who had just broken out a car window. The officers learned that a resident was moving his car when an unknown male smashed out his rear window, and hit the driver door window as he was driving. The officers checked the area and located the male who was armed with two metal poles. The officers contacted the male who cursed the officers and told them to shoot him when he was ordered to drop the poles. The male assumed a fighting stance and took a step towards the officers. The officers continued to order the male to drop the poles but the male refused. One officer deployed his Taser on the male which caused the male to drop the poles, allowing the officers to safely handcuff the male.

JPD:MC:sj

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



Third Quarter 2018
(July/August/September)

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:

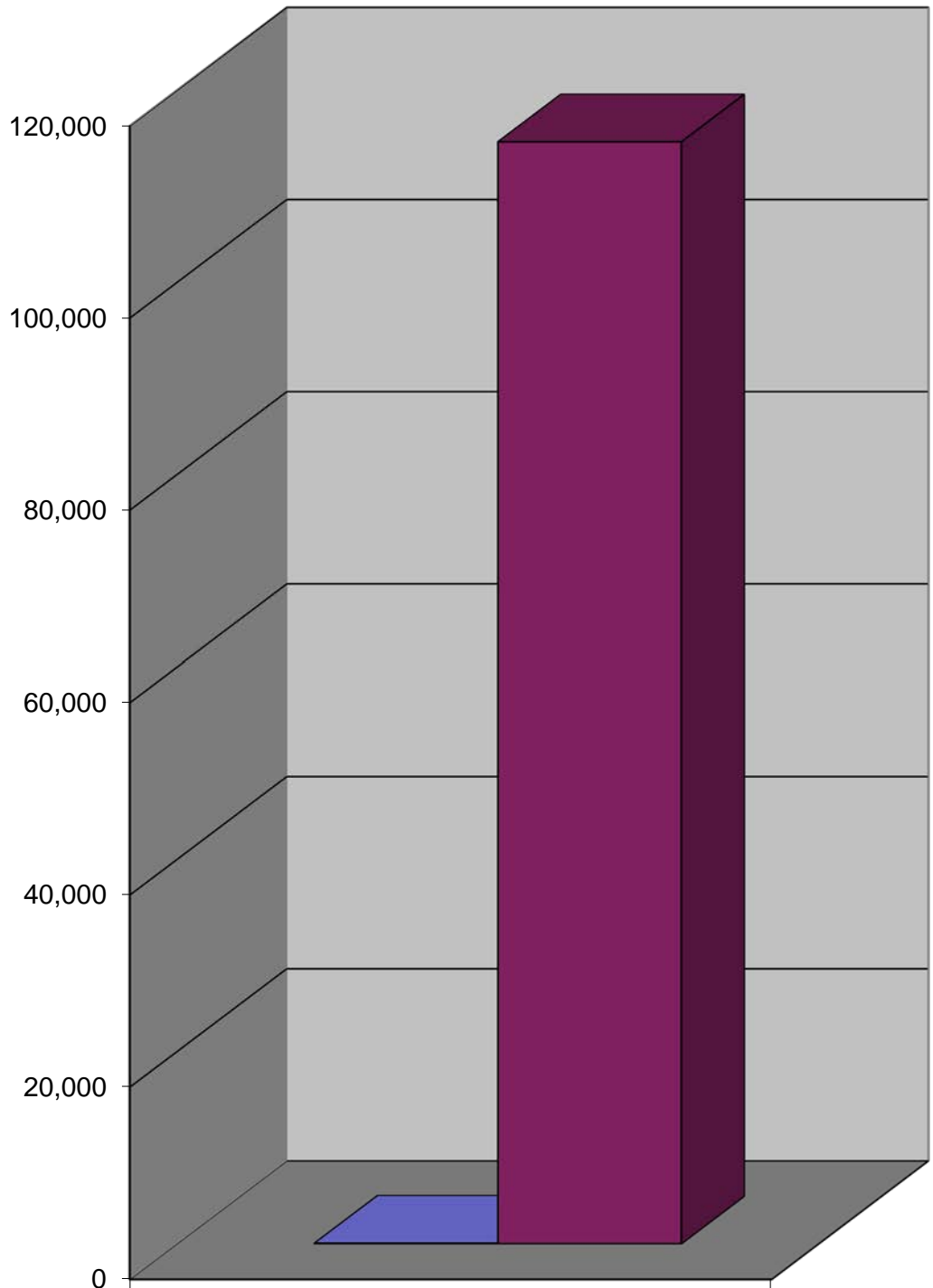
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured, has expressed a complaint of pain or has been rendered unconscious; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (e.g., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display)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

Fresno police officers applied force in 62 incidents while responding to 114,642 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.054% 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	62
■ CALLS FOR SERVICE	114,642

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.
0.054% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

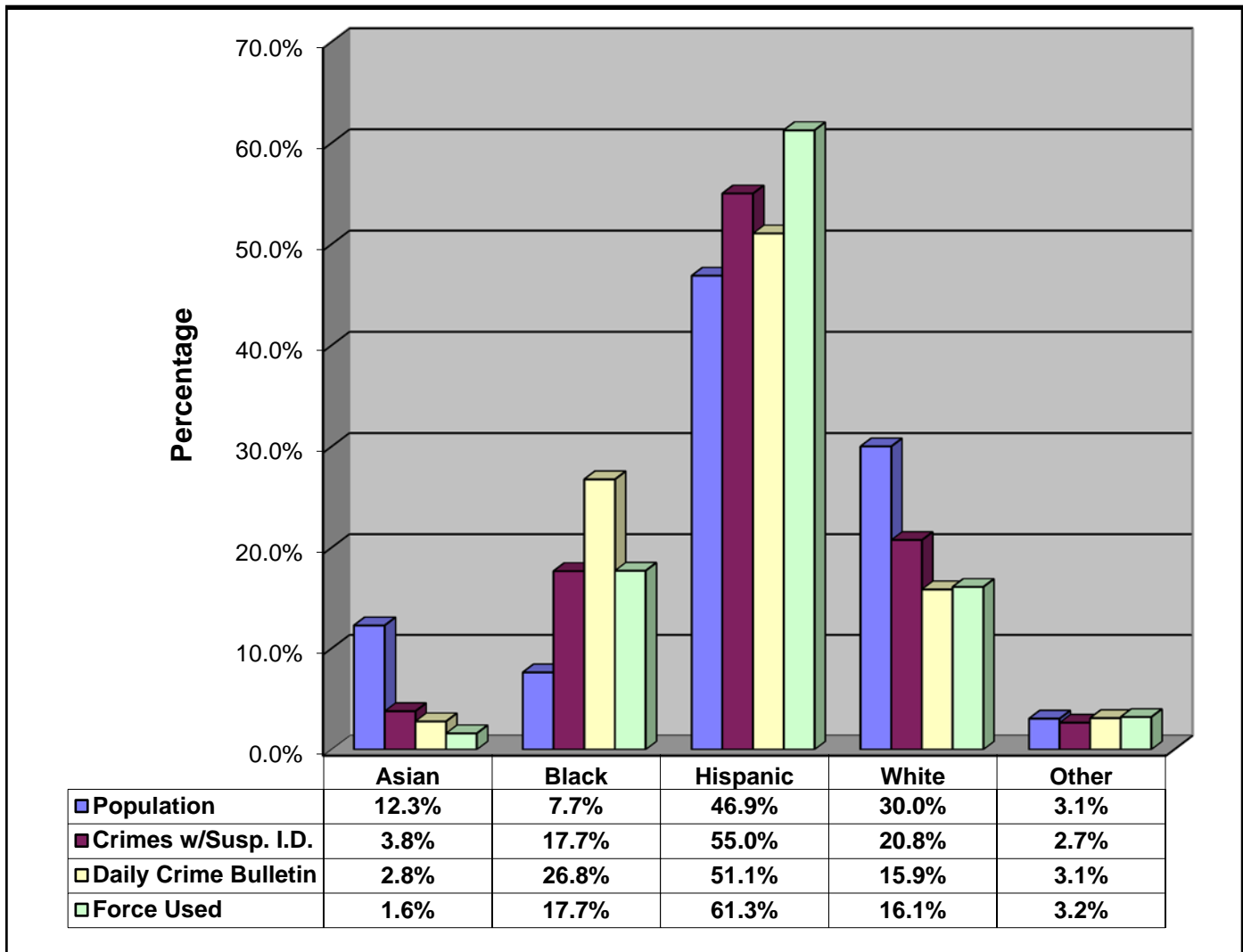
Suspect Demographics

	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 (11,789)	449	2,087	6,489	2,450	314
Percentage	3.8%	17.7%	55.0%	20.8%	2.7%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (320)**	9	86	164	51	10
Percentage	2.8%	26.8%	51.1%	15.9%	3.1%
Force Applications (62)***	1	11	38	10	2
Percentage	1.6%	17.7%	61.3%	16.1%	3.2%

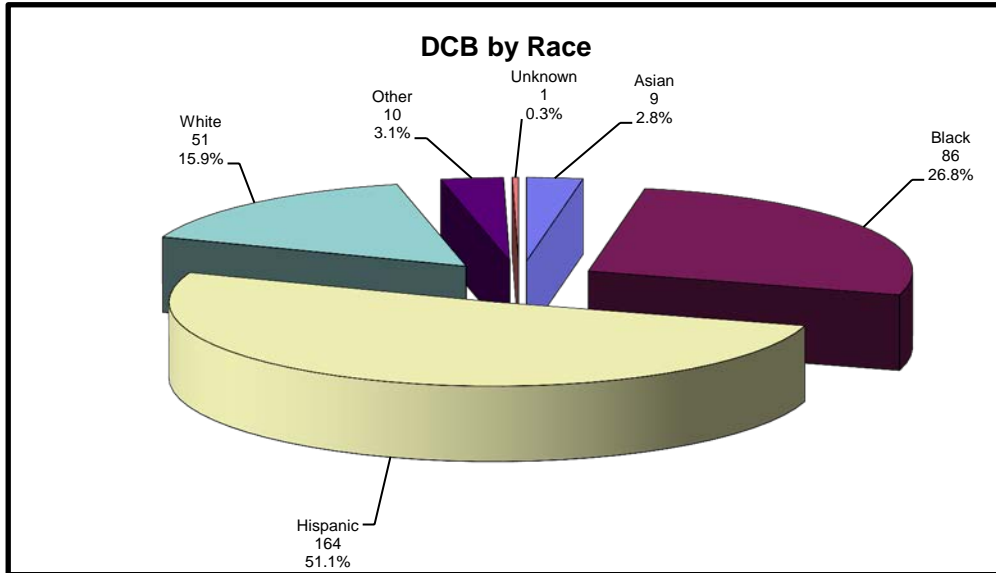
* 2010 Census

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

*** Of the 62 reportable force cases, 0 had no age or race data available



**DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE
LISTINGS – 321**

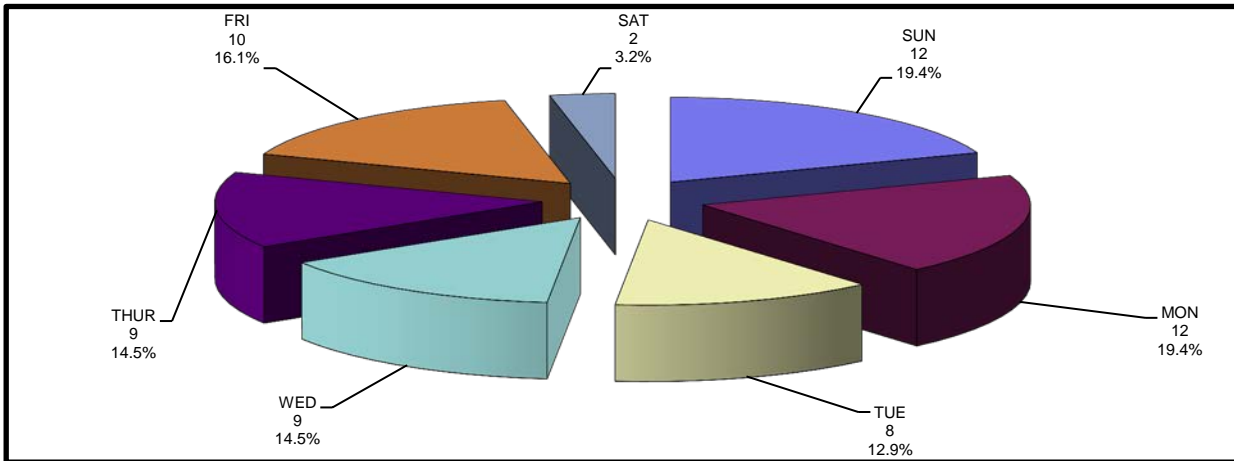


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	51.1%
	Black	-	26.8%
	White	-	15.9%
	Other	-	3.1%
	Asian	-	2.8%
	Unknown	-	0.3%

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.)

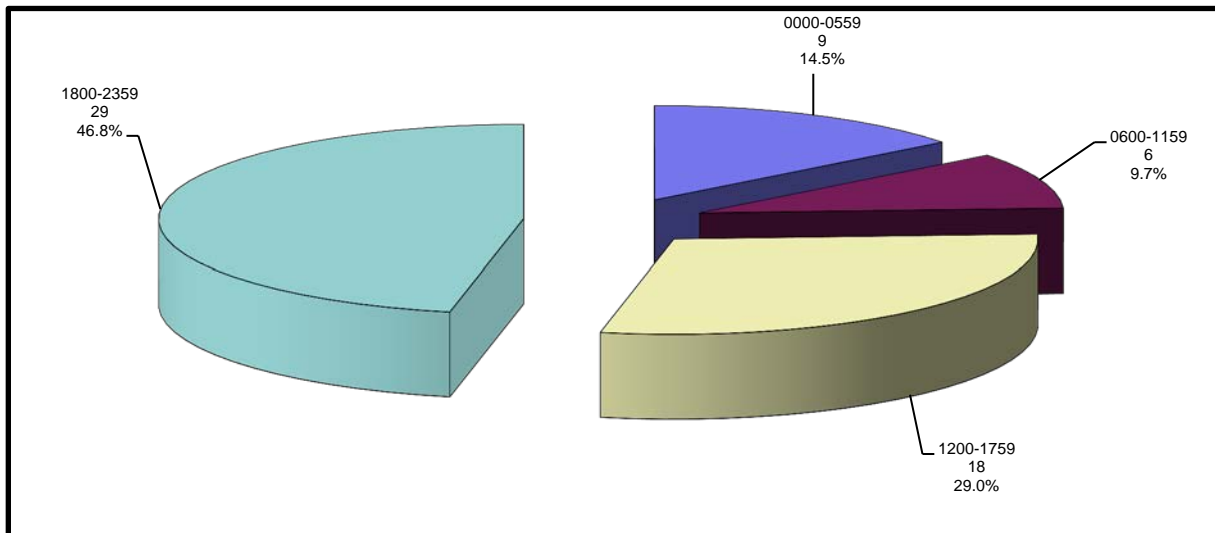
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Monday	-	19.4%
Sunday	-	19.4%
Friday	-	16.1%
Thursday	-	14.5%
Wednesday	-	14.5%
Tuesday	-	12.9%
Saturday	-	3.2%

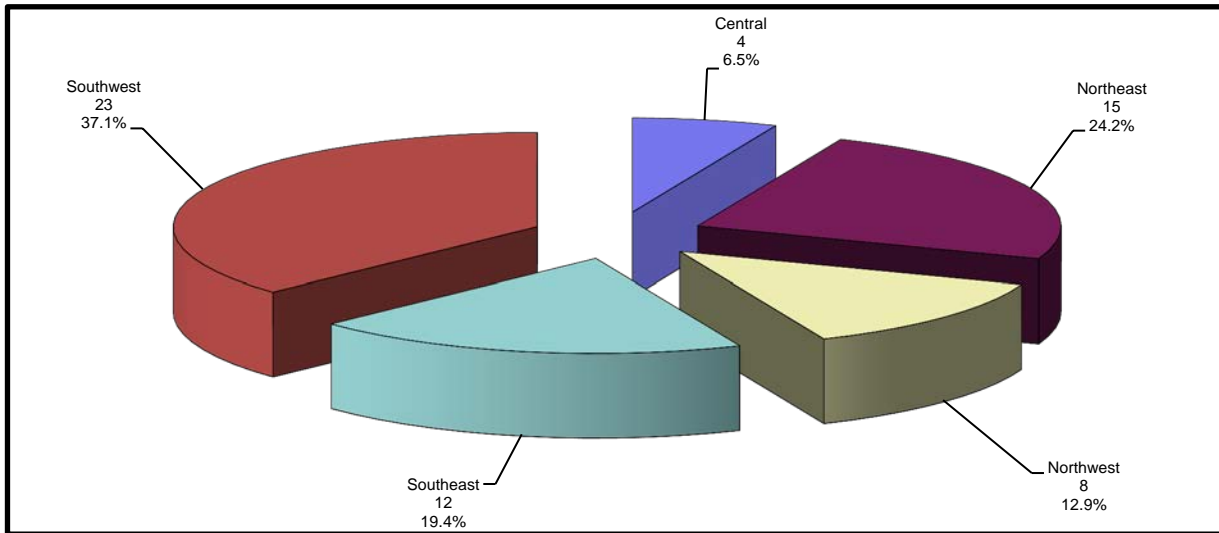
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	46.8%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	29.0%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	14.5%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	9.7%

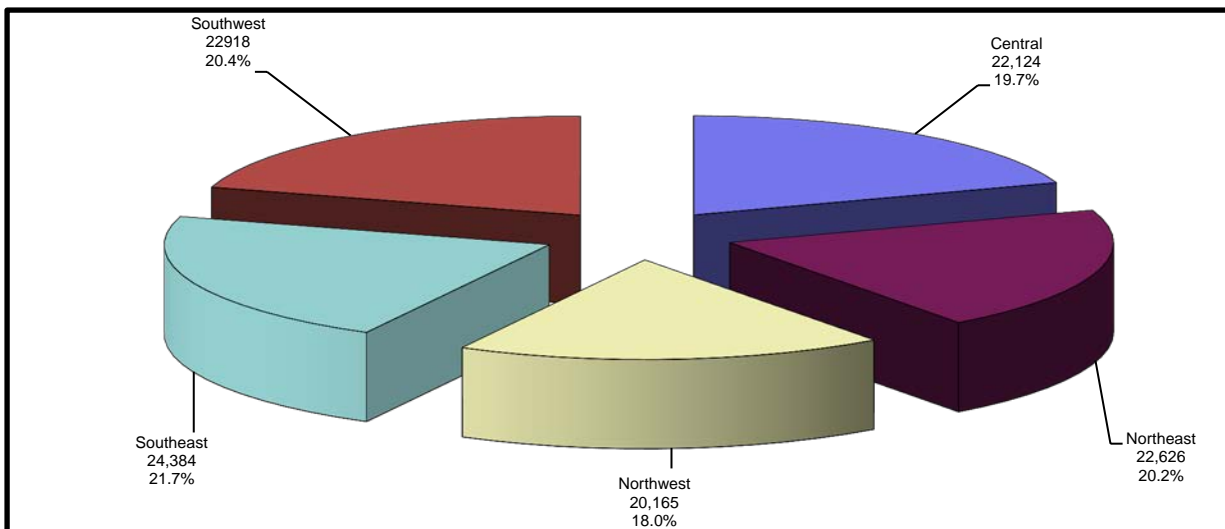
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 62 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southwest	-	37.1%
	Northeast	-	24.2%
	Southeast	-	19.4%
	Northwest	-	12.9%
	Central	-	6.5%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 114,642 CFS, 2,425 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southeast	-	21.7%
	Southwest	-	20.4%
	Northeast	-	20.2%
	Central	-	19.7%
	Northwest	-	18.0%

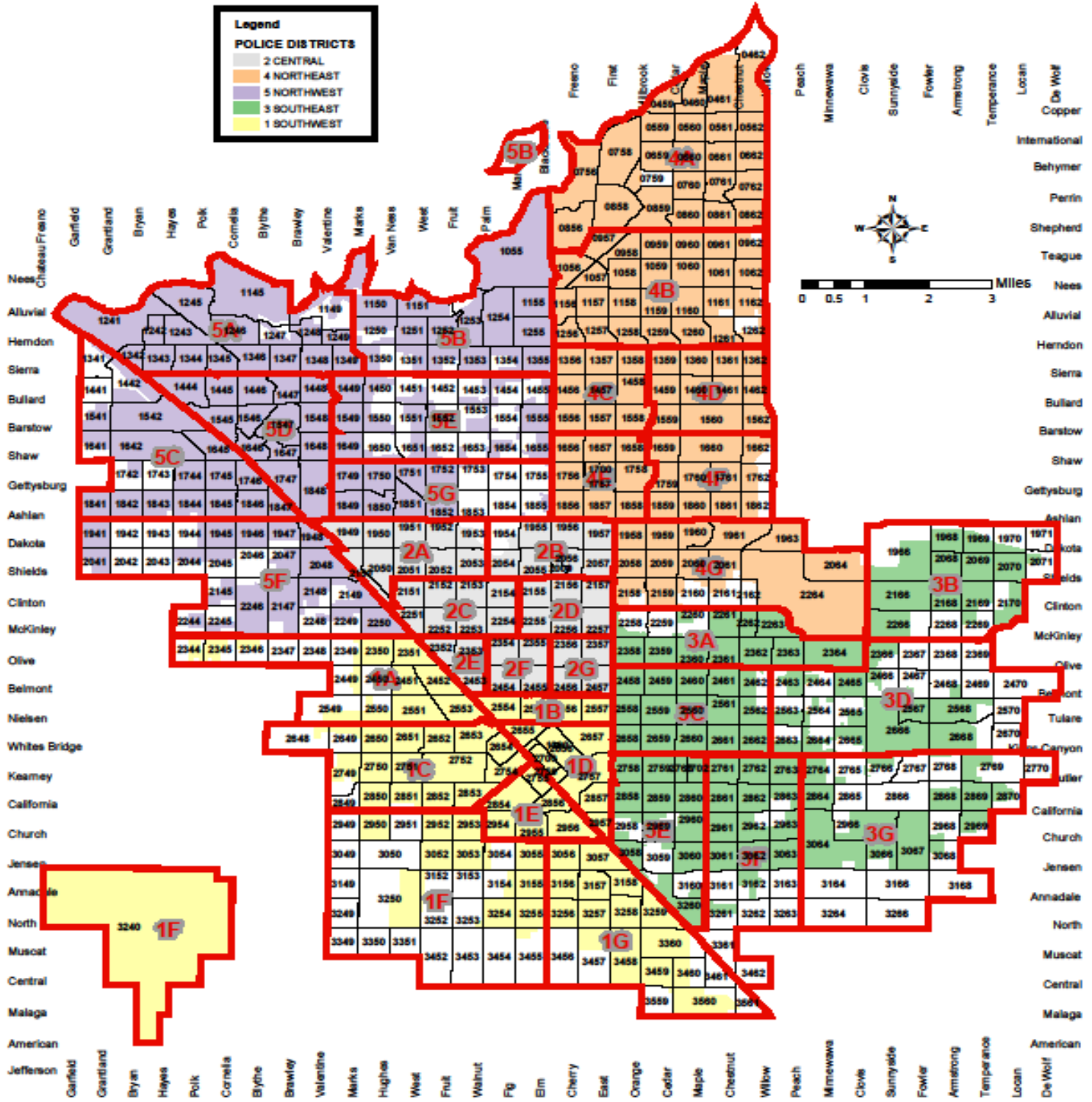
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

Fresno Police Department

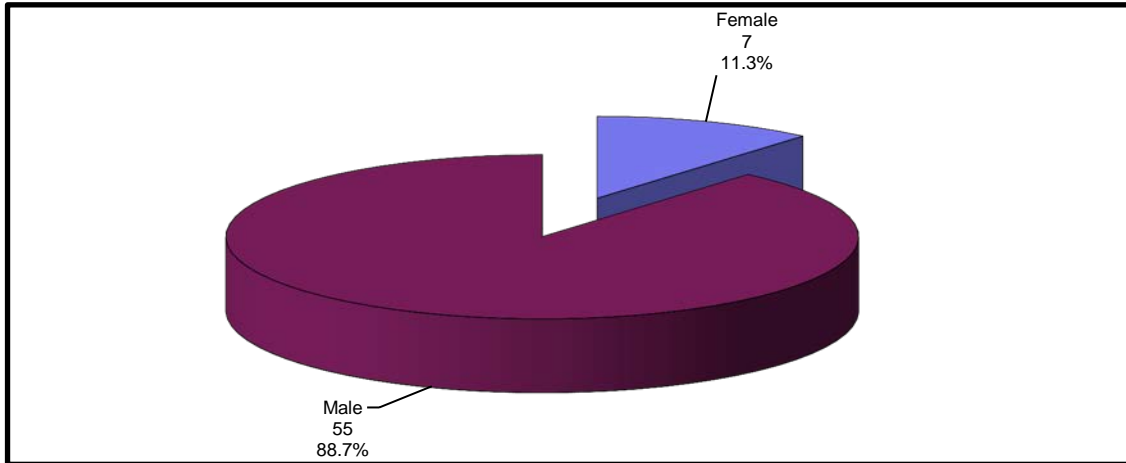
Legend

POLICE DISTRICTS

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



FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 62 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	19	111	337	40	6	513
18-23	41	324	981	209	50	1,605
24-29	89	506	1,470	405	77	2,547
30-35	78	325	1,167	441	60	2,071
36-41	79	292	975	338	29	1,713
42-47	72	141	633	294	24	1,164
48-53	30	157	429	301	31	948
54-59	22	122	297	269	13	723
60-65	8	84	136	105	8	341
66 and Over	11	25	64	48	16	164
Total	449	2,087	6,489	2,450	314	11,789

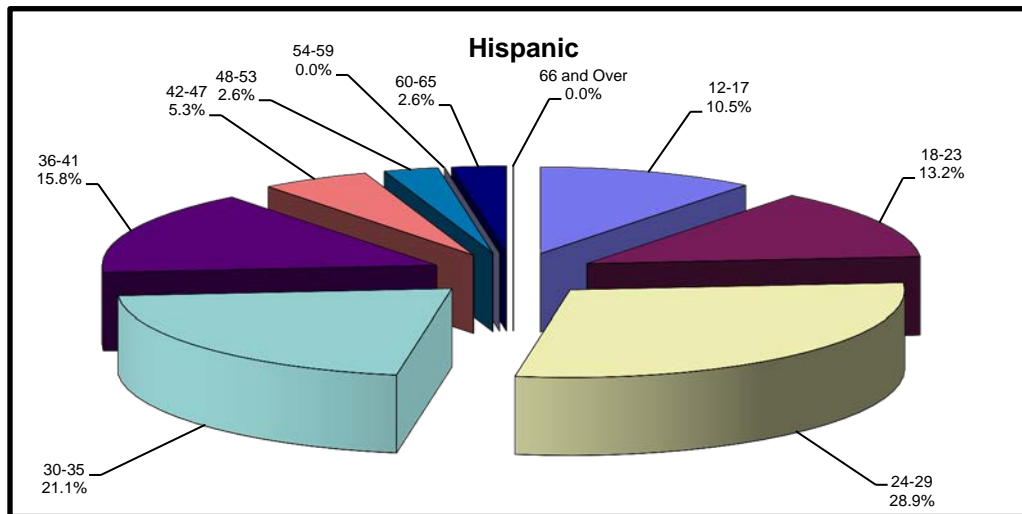
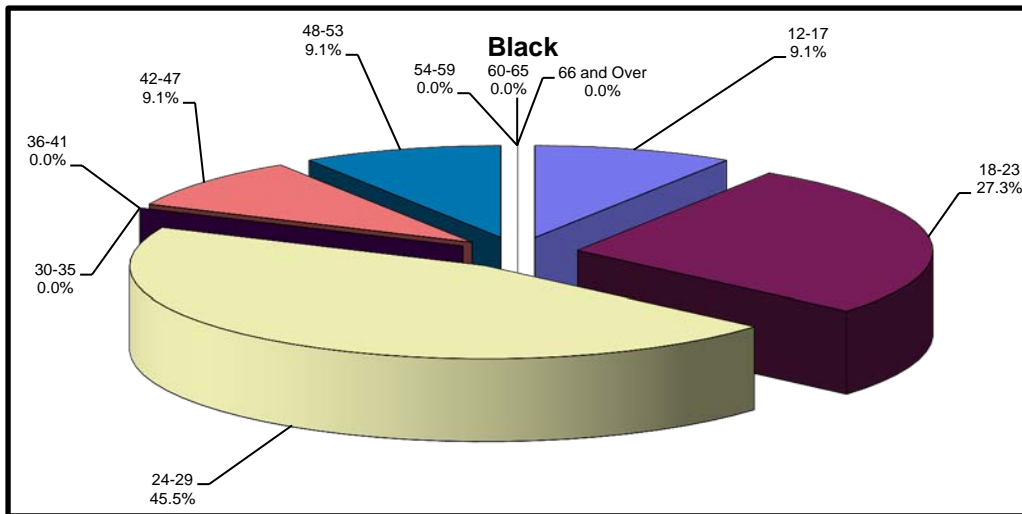
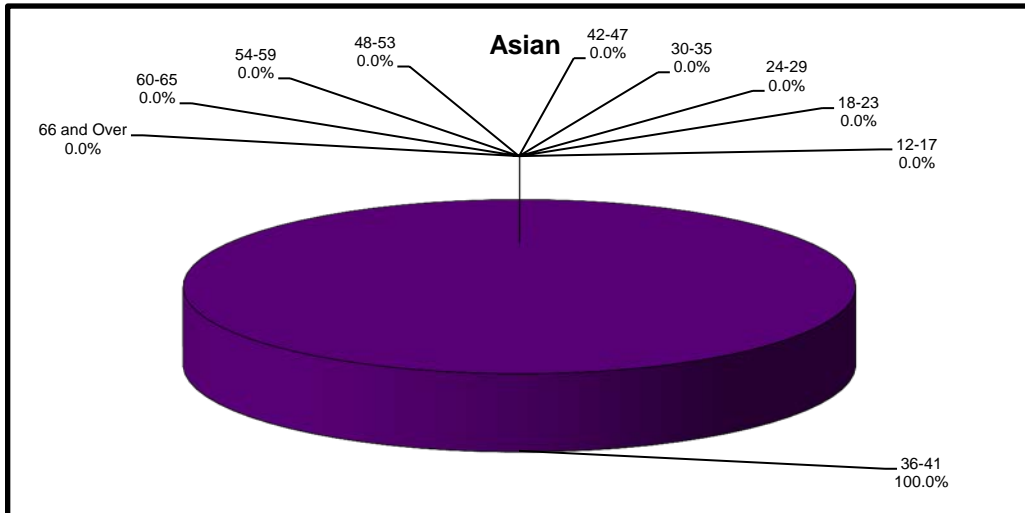
Of the 11,882 reported crime suspects, 11,789 had both age and race data.

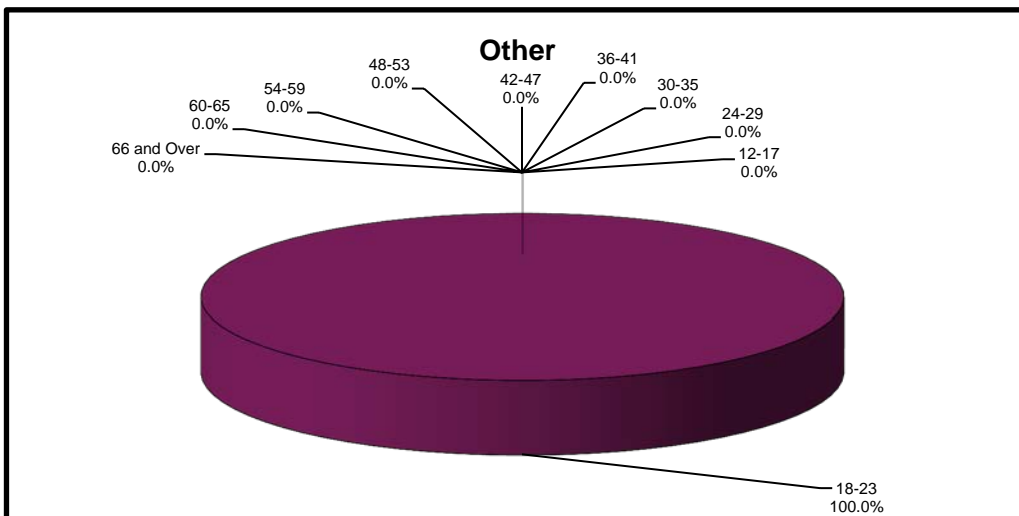
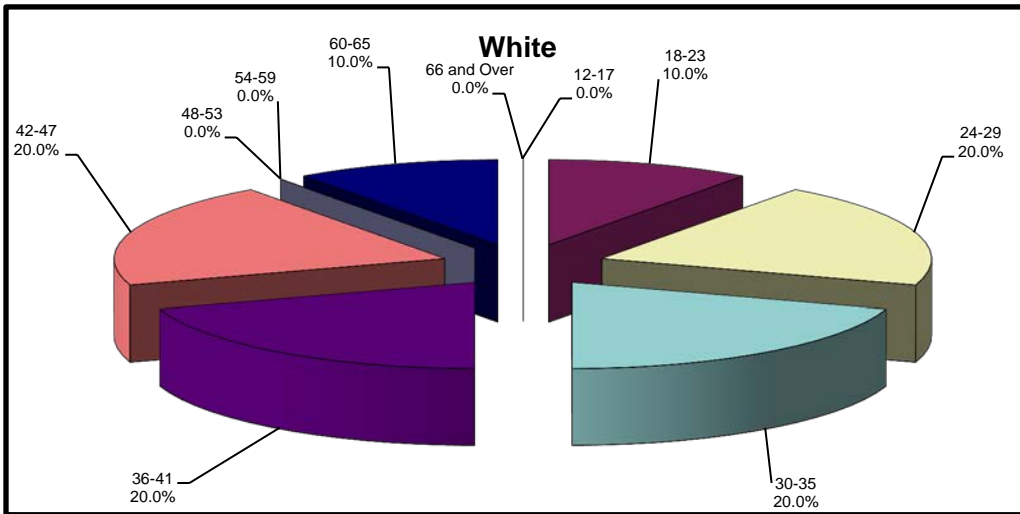
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17		1	4			5
18-23		3	5	1	2	11
24-29		5	11	2		18
30-35			8	2		10
36-41	1		6	2		9
42-47		1	2	2		5
48-53		1	1			2
54-59						0
60-65			1	1		2
66 and Over						0
Total	1	11	38	10	2	62

Of the 62 force incidents, 62 had both age and race data.

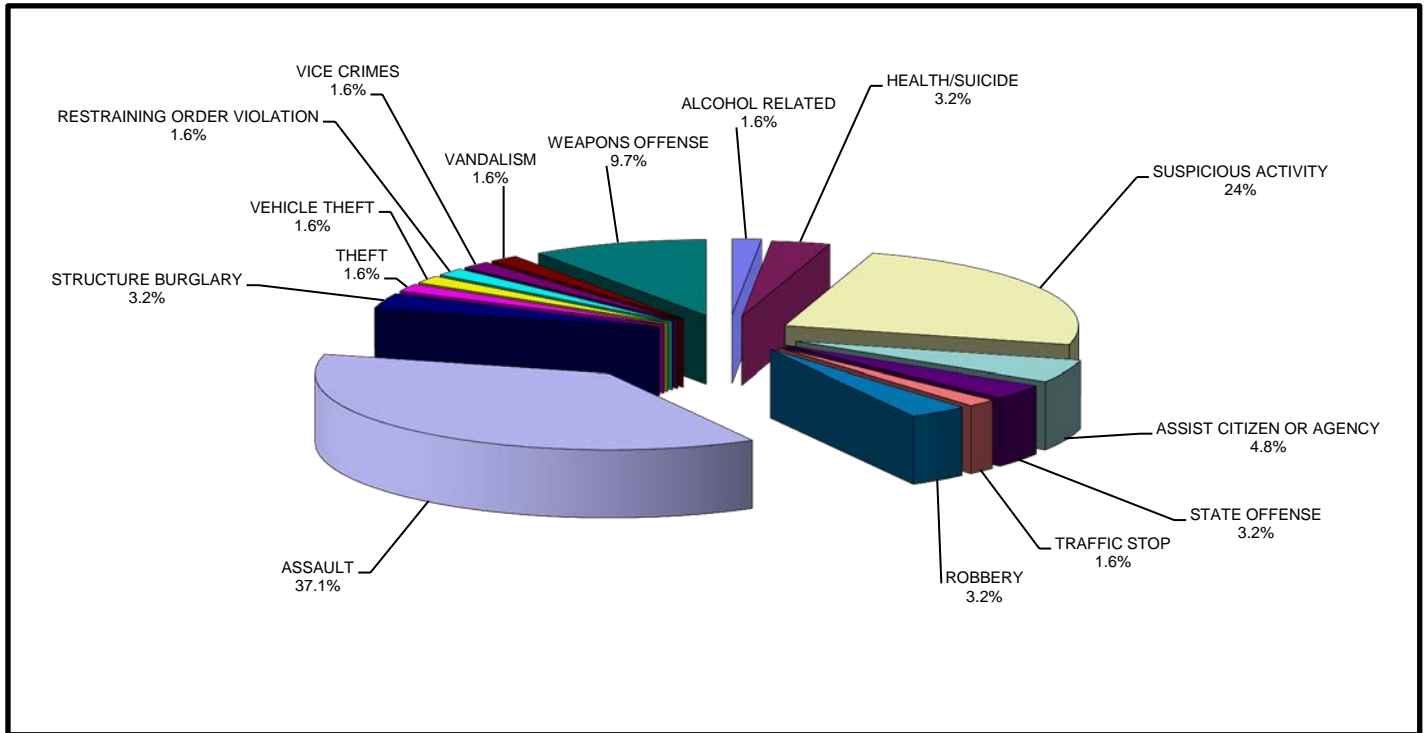
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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

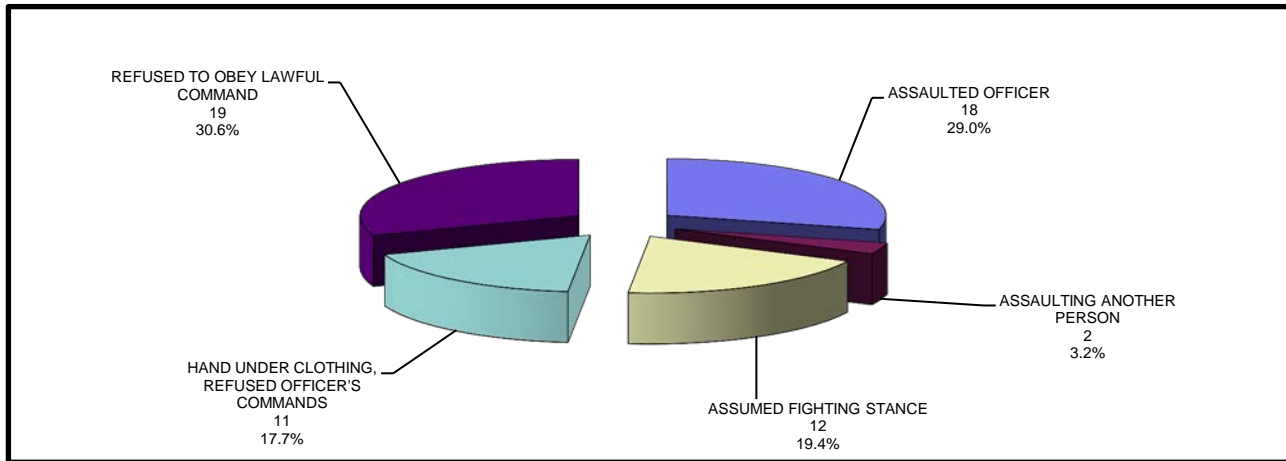


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
ASSAULT	-	23 1476
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-	15 23246
WEAPONS OFFENSE	-	6 1063
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	-	3 3830
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-	2 6279
STATE OFFENSE	-	2 4
ROBBERY	-	2 339
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	-	2 4350
ALCOHOL RELATED	-	1 645
TRAFFIC STOP	-	1 20451
THEFT	-	1 2415
VEHICLE THEFT	-	1 1761
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	-	1 668
VICE CRIMES	-	1 160
VANDALISM	-	1 837
TOTAL	62 *	

* 0 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

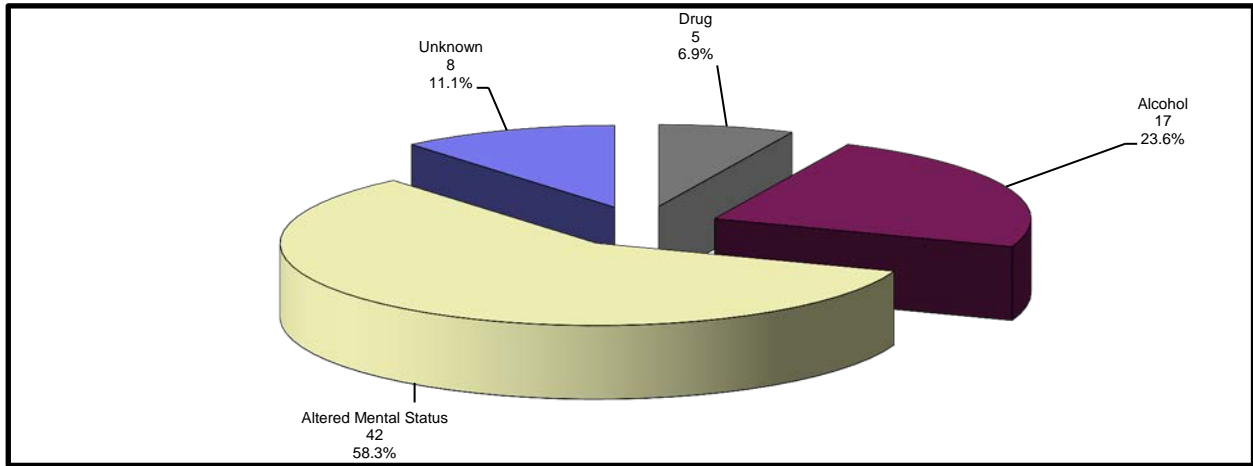
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	30.6%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	29.0%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	19.4%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	17.7%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	3.2%

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	1	0	0	0	0	0
HEALTH/SUICIDE	0	0	0	0	1	1
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	4	0	4	0	1	6
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	1	0	0	0	1	1
STATE OFFENSE	0	1	0	0	0	1
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	1	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	1	0	0	1
ASSAULT	11	1	2	0	5	4
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	2
THEFT	0	0	1	0	0	0
VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	1
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	0	1
VICE CRIMES	0	0	0	0	1	0
VANDALISM	0	0	1	0	0	0
WEAPONS OFFENSE	1	0	2	0	2	1
Total	18	2	12	0	11	19

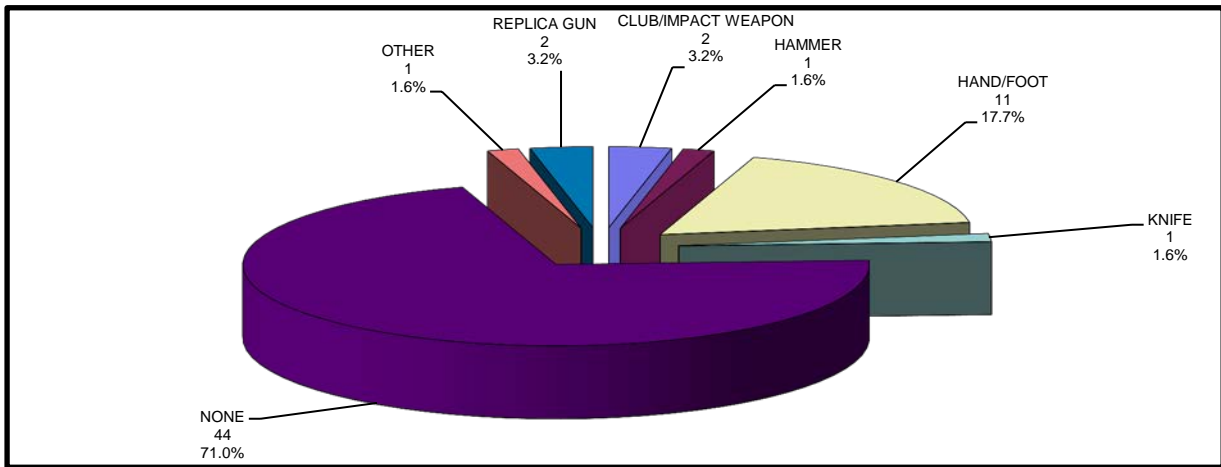
* 0 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



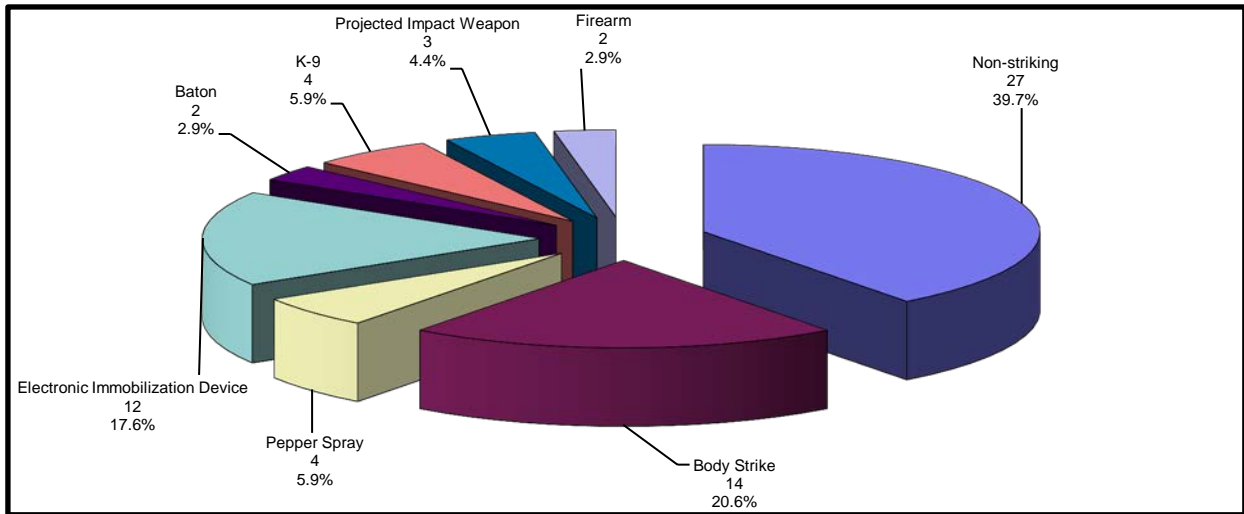
Some suspects had more than one condition.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	71.0%
	HAND/FOOT	-	17.7%
	CLUB/IMPACT WEAPON	-	3.2%
	REPLICA GUN	-	3.2%
	HAMMER	-	1.6%
	KNIFE	-	1.6%
	OTHER	-	1.6%

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:

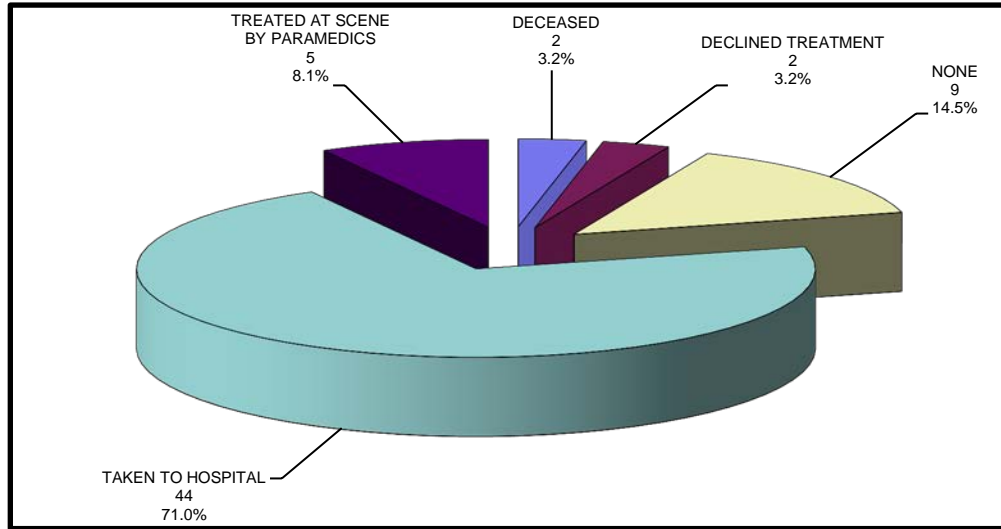
Non-striking	-	39.7%
Body Strike	-	20.6%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	17.6%
Pepper Spray	-	5.9%
K-9	-	5.9%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	4.4%
Baton	-	2.9%
Firearm	-	2.9%

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.

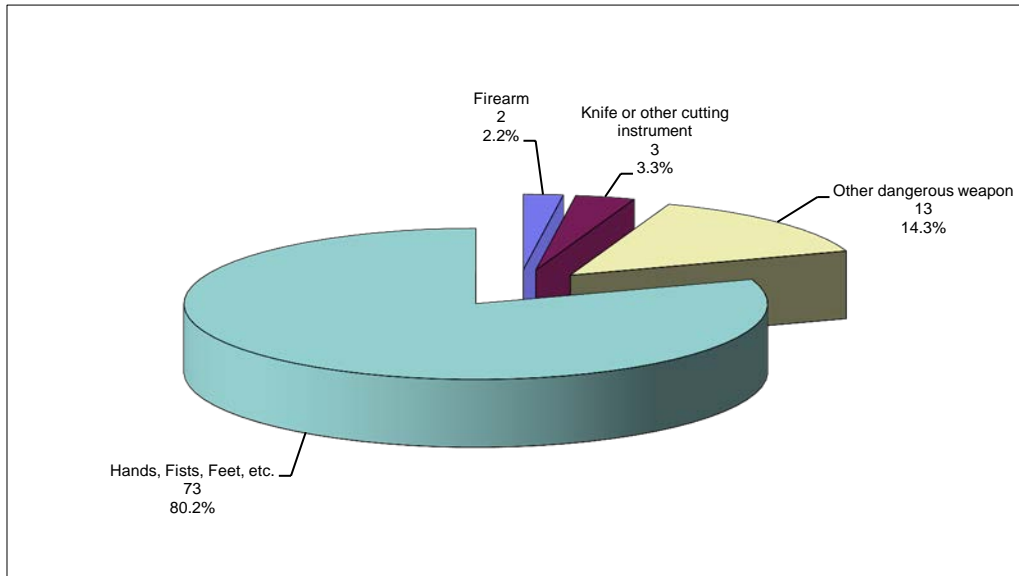
OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



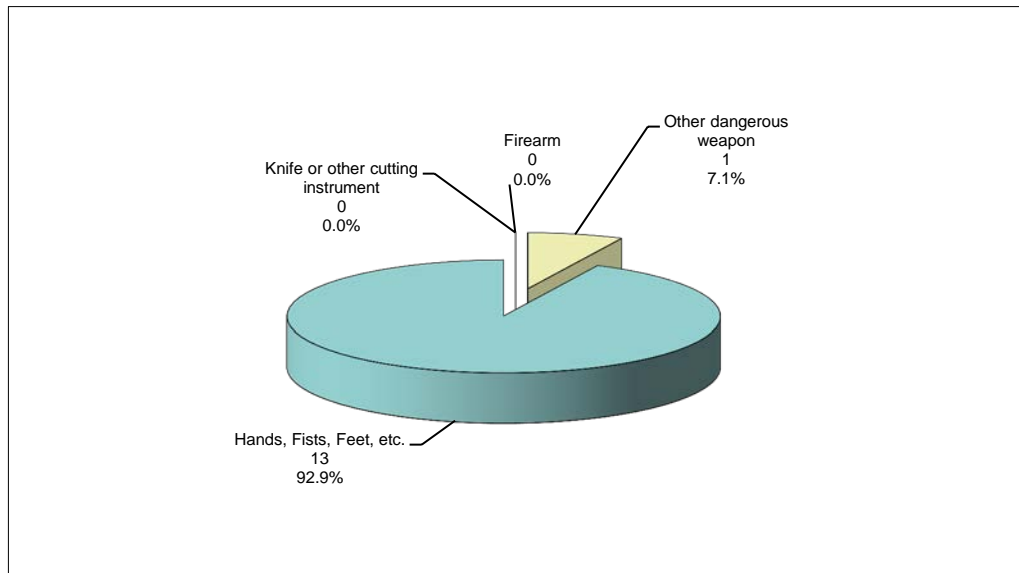
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

OFFICER'S ASSAULTED *



91 officers were assaulted.

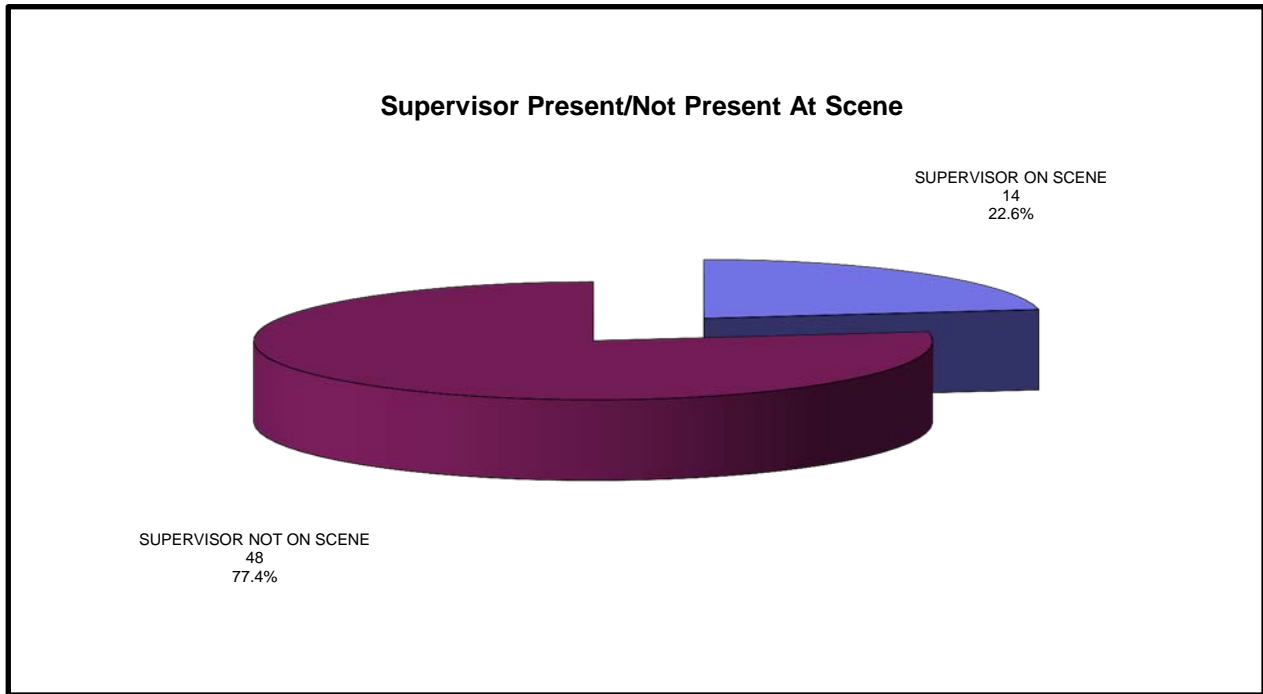
OFFICER'S INJURED *



14 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the 3rd 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."