

**MEMORANDUM**

**DATE:** May 19, 2020

**TO:** ANDREW HALL, Chief of Police  
Office of the Chief

**THROUGH:** LYDIA CARRASCO, Deputy Chief  
Administrative Division Commander

MICHAEL LANDON, Lieutenant  
Internal Affairs Commander

**FROM:** ZEBULON PRICE, Sergeant  
Policy and Procedure Unit

**SUBJECT:** 2019 FOURTH QUARTER- REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE  
PROJECT

The fourth quarter 2019 reportable force data has been analyzed and compared with the fourth quarter 2018 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 2018 and 2019, fourth quarter reportable force and related data:

**Calls for Service:**

Officers responded to 111,036 calls for service (CFS) during the fourth quarter of 2018. Officers responded to 96,895 CFS in the fourth quarter of 2019, a decrease of 13%. The number of reportable force incidents increased from 60 in 2018 to 61 in 2019; an increase of 1.7%.

**Assaults on Officers:**

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 90 officers were assaulted during the fourth quarter of 2019, compared to 66 officers in the fourth quarter of 2018, a 17.7% increase. 11 officers were injured as the result of an assault in 2019, compared to 8 officers who were injured in 2018; an increase of 17.3%.

**Type of Force:**

In fourth quarter 2018, officers' most frequently applied method of force was non-striking force at 36.9%, followed by electronic immobilization device at 27.7%, body strikes at 23.1%, K9 applications at 6.2%, use of a firearm at 3.1%, projected impact weapons at 1.5 %, and carotid restraint at 1.5%.

In fourth quarter 2019, the most frequently applied methods of force was non-striking force at 67.2%, followed by body strikes at 15.6%, electronic immobilization device at 7.8%, K9 applications at 3.1%, projected impact weapons at 3.1%, carotid restraint at 1.6 %, and use of a firearm at 1.6%.

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

In fourth quarter 2018, the leading cause necessitating the use of force was hand under clothing / refused officer's command at 29.5%. In fourth quarter 2019, the leading cause was refusing to obey lawful command at 37.7%, followed by hand under clothing / refused officer's command at 31.1% and assaulted officer at 23%.

In 2019 four suspects requiring reportable force were in possession of a replica firearm, knife, or a screwdriver compared to two in 2018. There was one officer involved shooting incident in fourth quarter 2019 and two in fourth quarter 2018.

In 2018, 39.1% of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force had an altered mental state, 26.1% were under the influence of Alcohol, 20.3 % were under the influence of drugs, and 14.5% had an unknown type of condition.

Of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force in fourth quarter 2019, 41.9% had an altered mental status, 25.7% were under the influence of alcohol, 14.9% were under the influence of drugs and 17.6% had an unknown type of condition. Some suspects had more than one condition.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Thursdays in fourth quarter 2019 as compared to Saturday in fourth quarter of 2018. In 2018, the Northeast District had the highest percentage of use of force incidents at 27.9%, followed by Southwest at 26.2%, Southeast at 18%, Central at 16.4% and Northwest at 11.5%. In 2019, the Southwest District had the highest percentage at 27.9%, followed by Northwest at 23.0%, Southeast at 19.7%, Northeast at 16.4% and Central at 13.1%.

In 2018, the Southeast District had the highest amount of calls for service at 23.3%, followed by Northeast at 20.6%, Southwest at 19.4%, Central at 19.1% and Northwest at 17.7%. In 2019, Southeast generated the most calls at 23.7%, followed by Northeast at 21.5%, Central at 18.4%, Southwest 18.4%, and Northwest at 18%.

In 2018, supervisors were on-scene 19.7% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2019, this number remained unchanged at 19.7% of the time.

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

During the fourth quarter of 2019, there were incidents that involved circumstances under which deadly force could have been reasonable, but was not used. Below are examples;

#### **Armed Subject:**

Officers were dispatched to a report of a male suspect who was trying to stab people. When officers arrived, an adult male was observed standing in the middle street waving a large knife. The suspect also started to stab himself in the chest and stomach and placed the knife to the left side of his own neck. When officers arrived, the suspect, still armed with the knife, started to advance towards them. Officers ordered the suspect to drop his weapon but the suspect ignored their commands. Less lethal munitions, a bolo wrap and an Electronic Control Device (Taser) were deployed to prevent the suspect from harming any of the officers or continue harming himself. The suspect fell to the ground and was controlled by several officers.

**Possession of a Stolen Firearm:**

Officers were holding the perimeter of a crime scene. A male suspect ignored the crime scene tape and walked inside the taped off area. Officers attempted to detain the subject however he ignored their orders to stop and began to walk away. Officers started to follow the suspect and they saw he was trying to conceal something that was in his pants pocket. Believing it was possibly a weapon, the officers ordered him to put his hands up and when the suspect finally complied they observed what looked like the butt of a gun protruding out of his pants. They grabbed ahold of the suspect and had to take him down to the ground in an effort to detain him. Officers were able to take the gun away from him and then take him into custody. It was later discovered the suspect was on probation and the handgun was stolen.

LC/zp

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



**Fourth Quarter 2019**  
**(October/November/December)**

Andrew J. Hall  
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 Policy and Procedure 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:

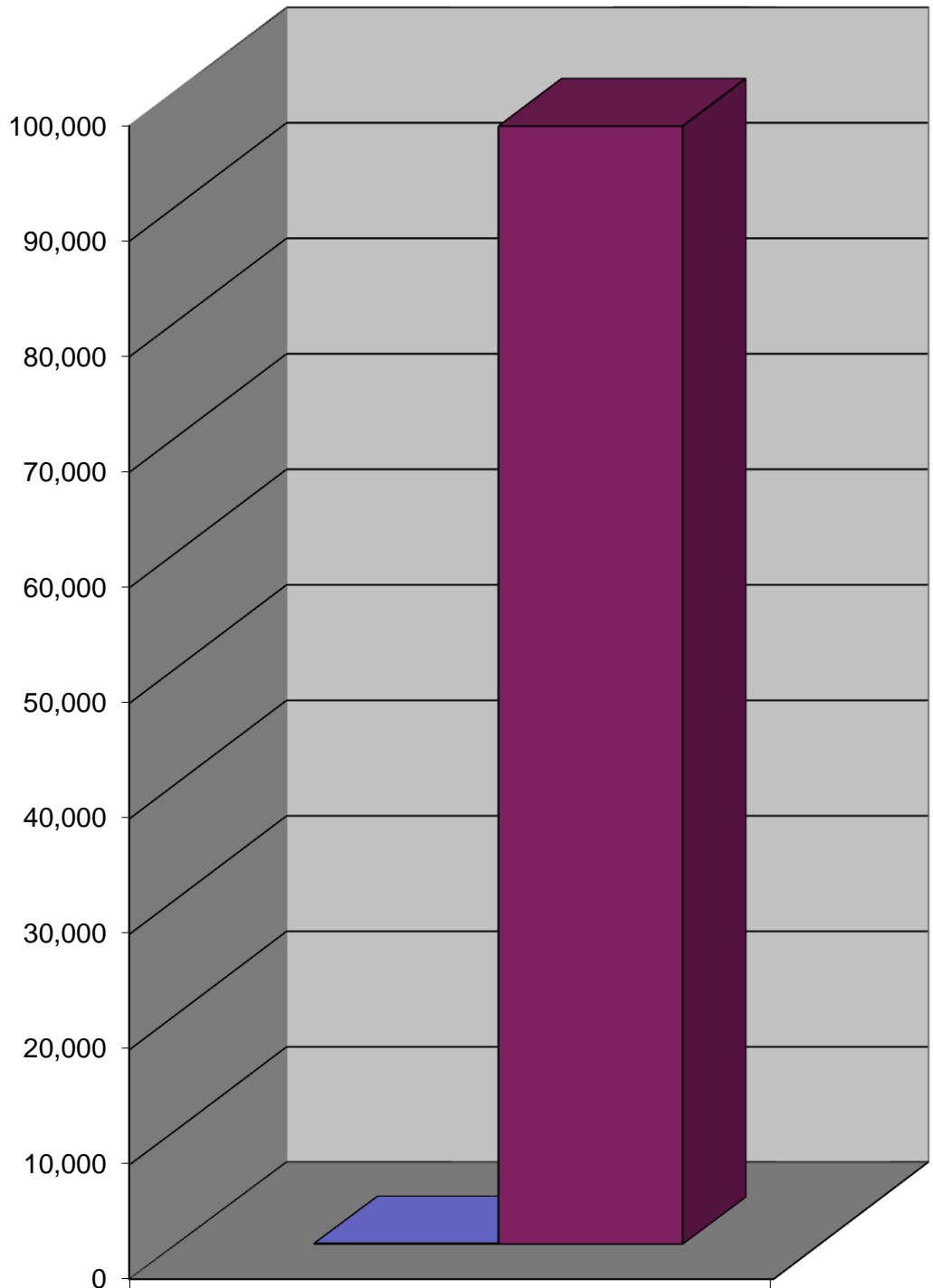
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured, has expressed a complaint of pain or has been rendered unconscious; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (e.g., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display)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

Fresno police officers applied force in 61 incidents while responding to 96,895 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.063% 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>
■ FORCE USED	<b>61</b>
■ CALLS FOR SERVICE	<b>96,895</b>

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.  
0.063% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

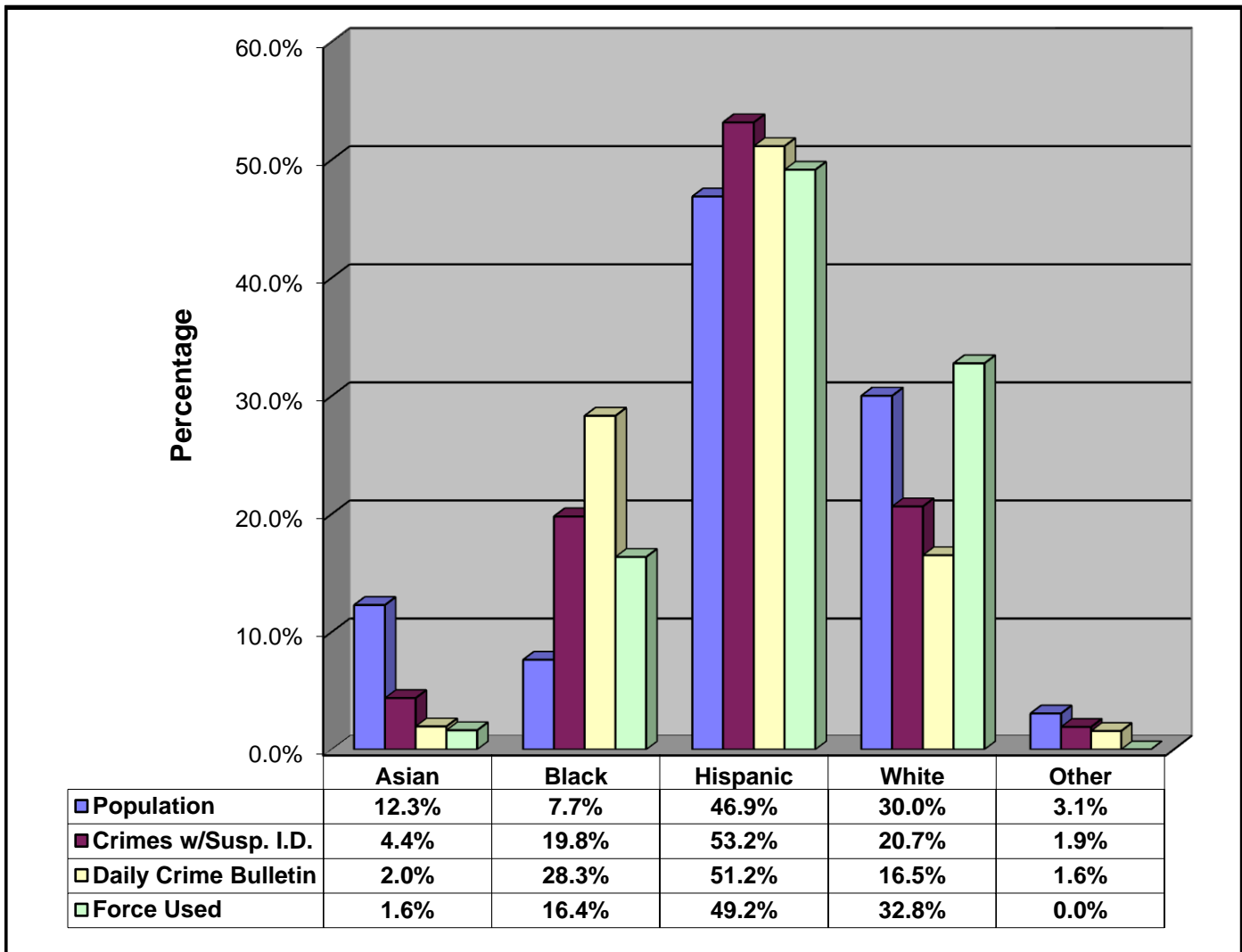
### Suspect Demographics

	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 (8,001)</b>	351	1,586	4,256	1,654	154
<b>Percentage</b>	4.4%	19.8%	53.2%	20.7%	1.9%
<b>Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (253)**</b>	5	72	130	42	4
<b>Percentage</b>	2.0%	28.3%	51.2%	16.5%	1.6%
<b>Force Applications (61)***</b>	1	10	30	20	0
<b>Percentage</b>	1.6%	16.4%	49.2%	32.8%	0.0%

\* 2010 Census

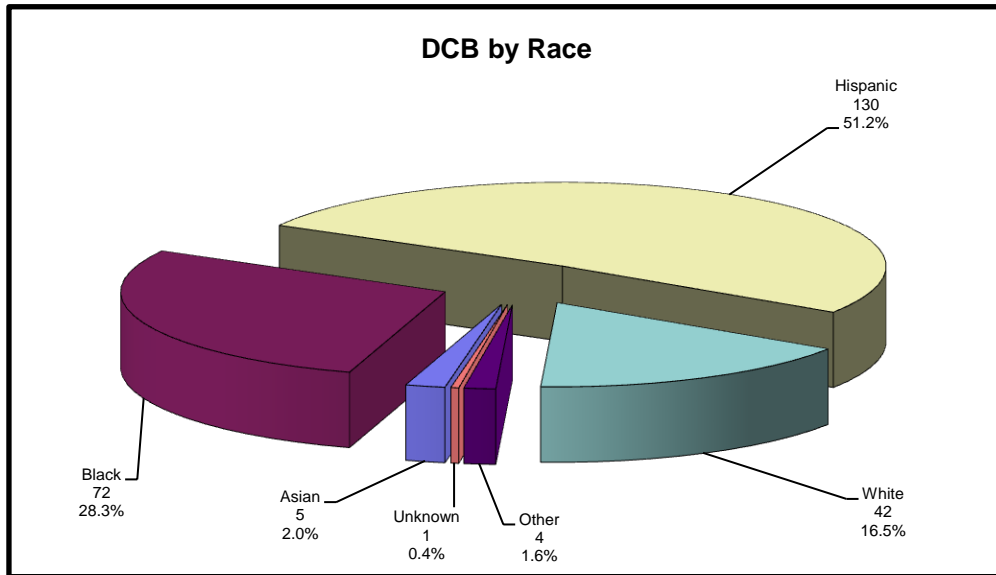
\*\* 1 persons or 0.4% were listed as 'unknown' (see page 3 for definition of Daily Crime Bulletin - DCB)

\*\*\* Of the 61 reportable force cases, 0 had no age or race data available





**DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE  
LISTINGS – 254**

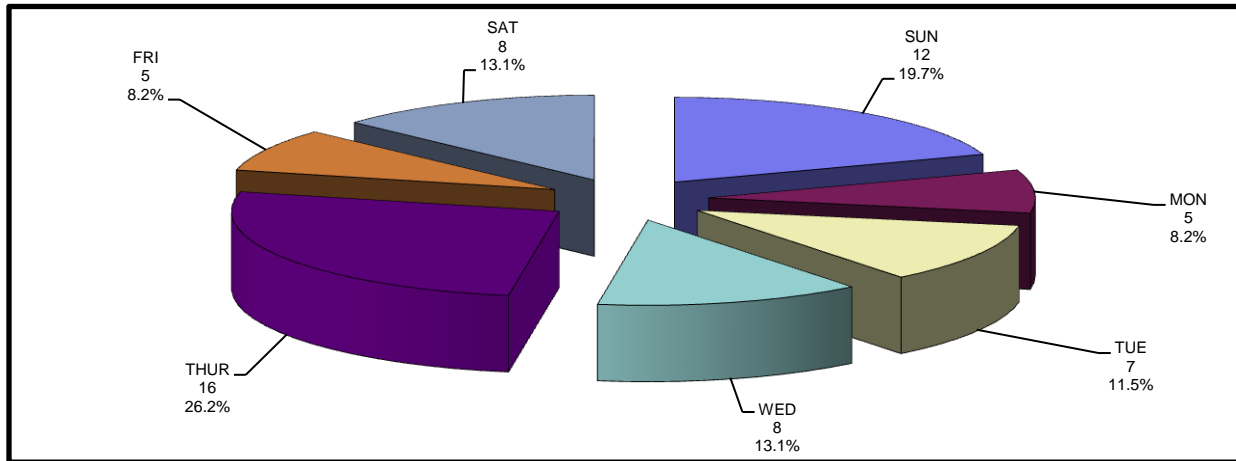


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	51.2%
	Black	-	28.3%
	White	-	16.5%
	Asian	-	2.0%
	Other	-	1.6%
	Unknown	-	0.4%

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.)

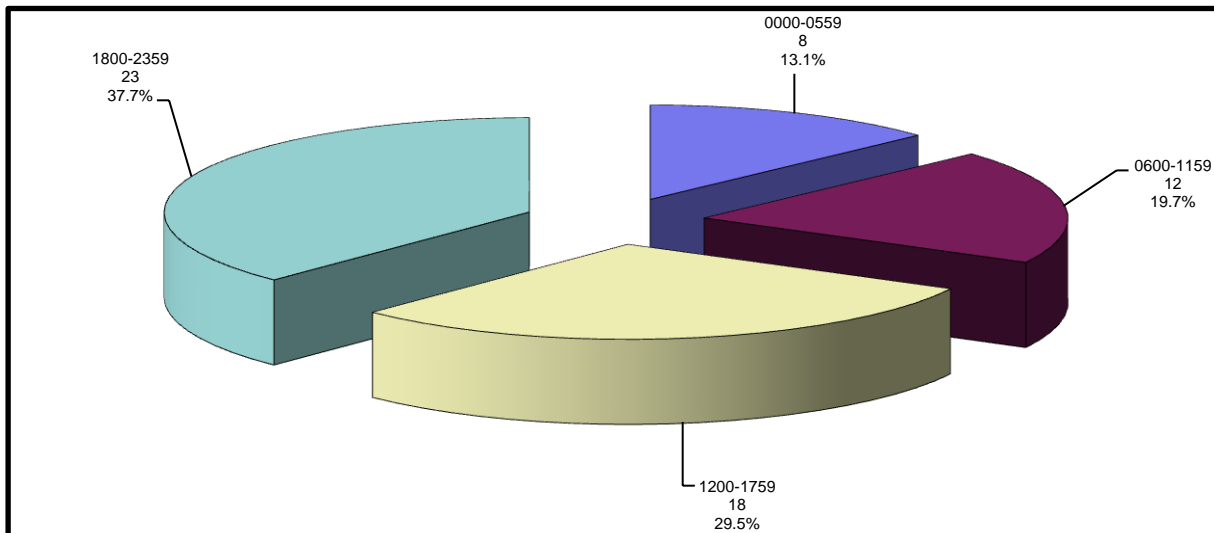
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Thursday	-	26.2%
Sunday	-	19.7%
Saturday	-	13.1%
Wednesday	-	13.1%
Tuesday	-	11.5%
Friday	-	8.2%
Monday	-	8.2%

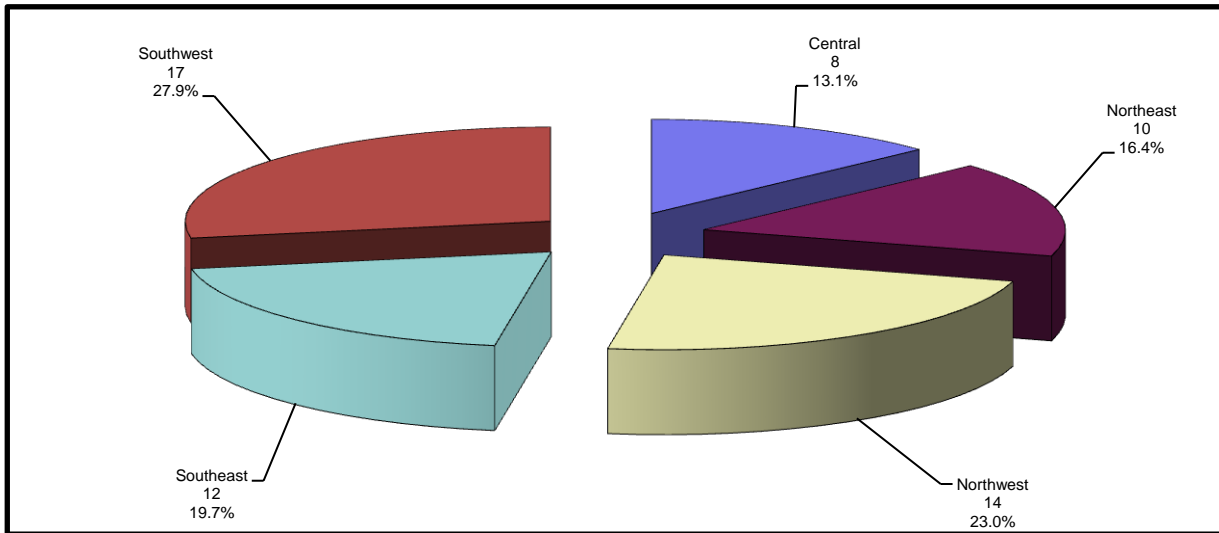
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	37.7%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	29.5%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	19.7%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	13.1%

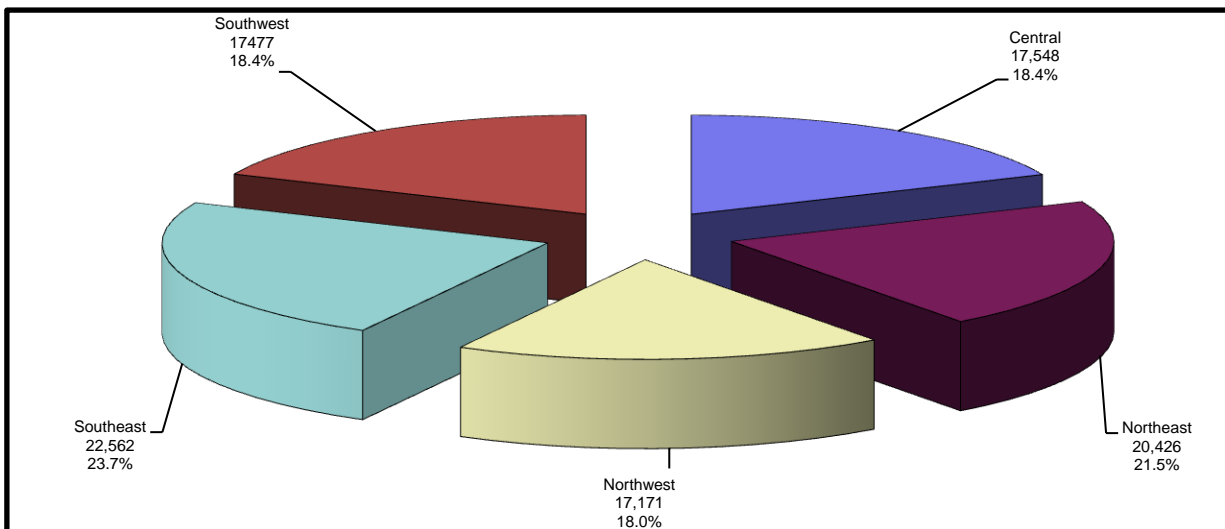
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT\*



Of the 61 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southwest	-	27.9%
	Northwest	-	23.0%
	Southeast	-	19.7%
	Northeast	-	16.4%
	Central	-	13.1%

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



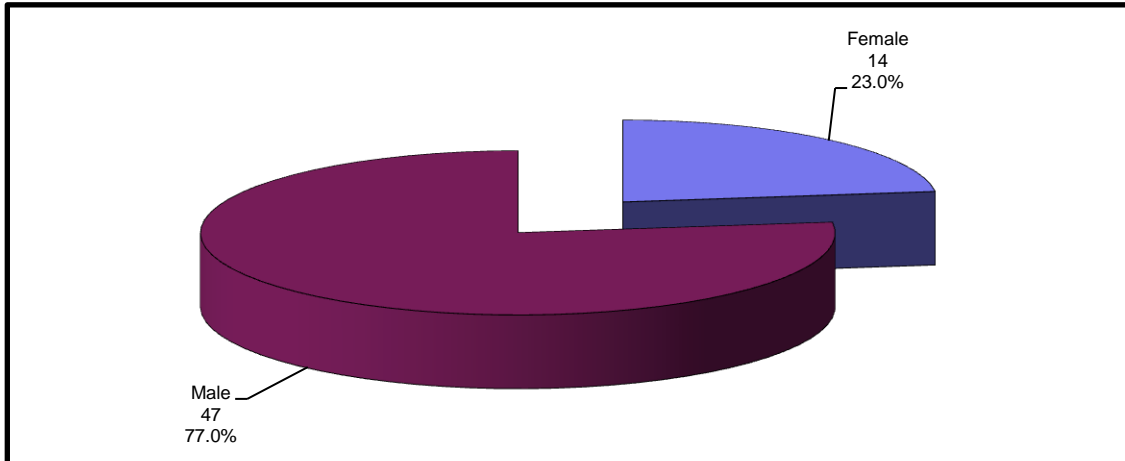
Of the 96,895 CFS, 1,711 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southeast	-	23.7%
	Northeast	-	21.5%
	Central	-	18.4%
	Southwest	-	18.4%
	Northwest	-	18.0%

\* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.



## FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 61 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	26	169	333	61	8	597
18-23	35	274	604	153	24	1,090
24-29	67	305	913	253	39	1,577
30-35	88	288	819	322	25	1,542
36-41	48	204	622	295	12	1,181
42-47	38	130	390	183	11	752
48-53	18	95	303	171	13	600
54-59	11	57	171	139	12	390
60-65	12	47	66	44	6	175
66 and Over	8	17	35	33	4	97
<b>Total</b>	351	1,586	4,256	1,654	154	<b>8,001</b>

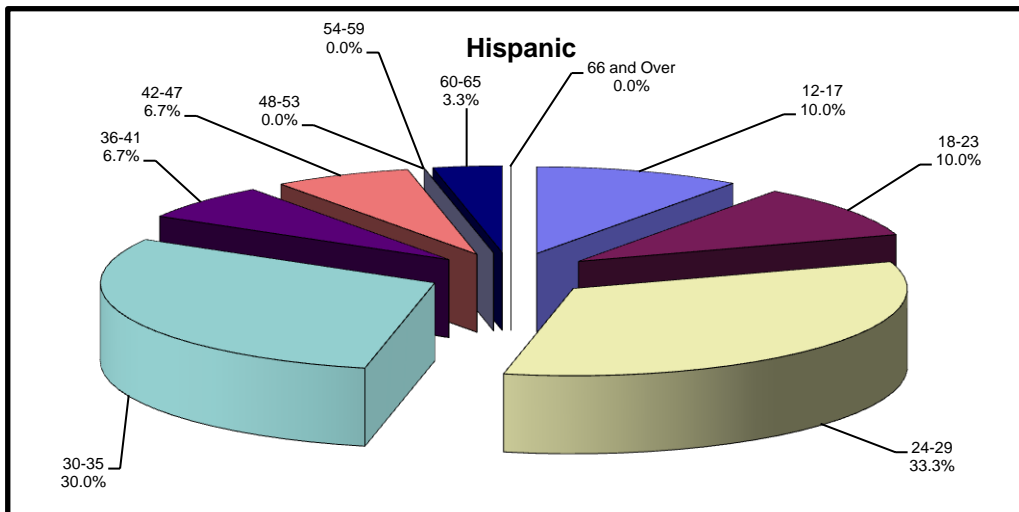
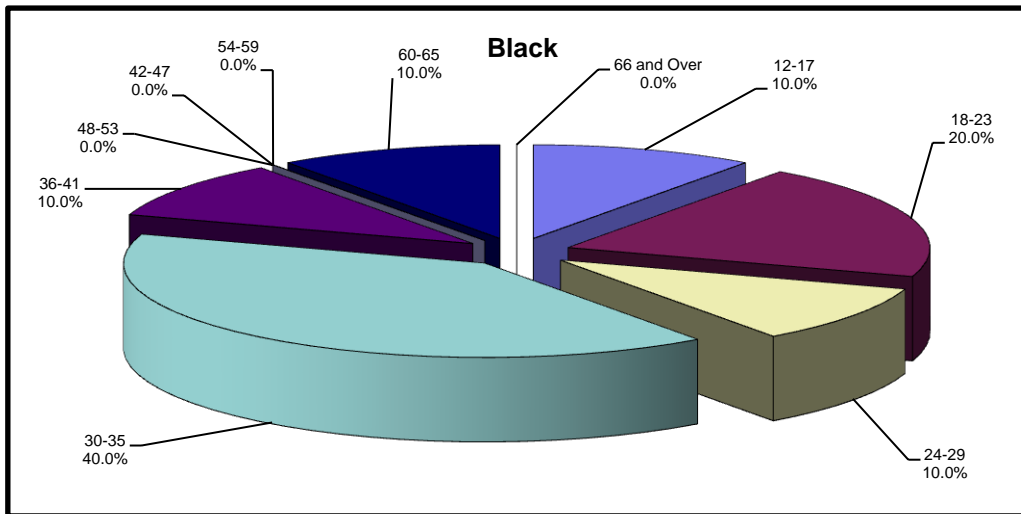
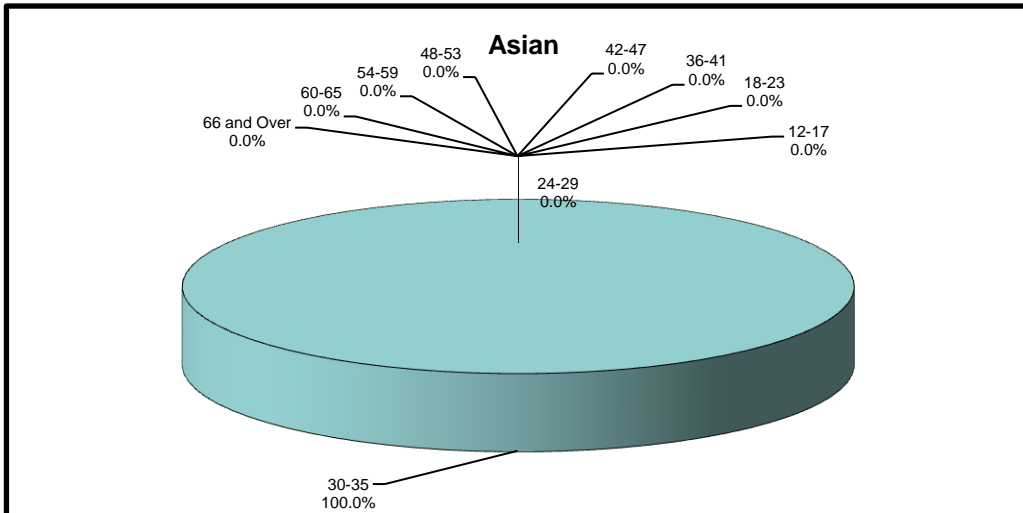
Of the 10,165 reported crime suspects, 8,001 had both age and race data.

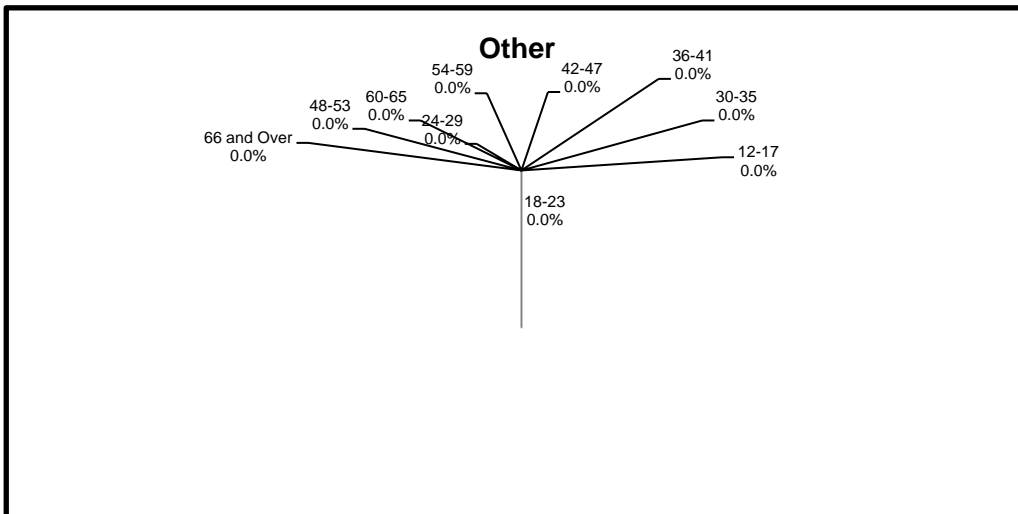
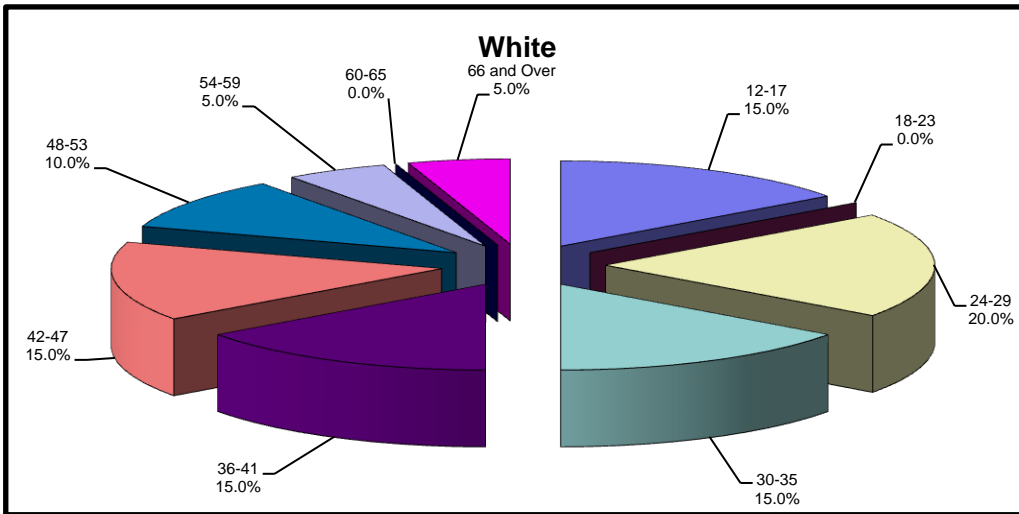
## REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17		1	3	3		7
18-23		2	3			5
24-29		1	10	4		15
30-35	1	4	9	3		17
36-41		1	2	3		6
42-47			2	3		5
48-53				2		2
54-59				1		1
60-65		1	1			2
66 and Over				1		1
<b>Total</b>	1	10	30	20	0	<b>61</b>

Of the 61 force incidents, 61 had both age and race data.

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

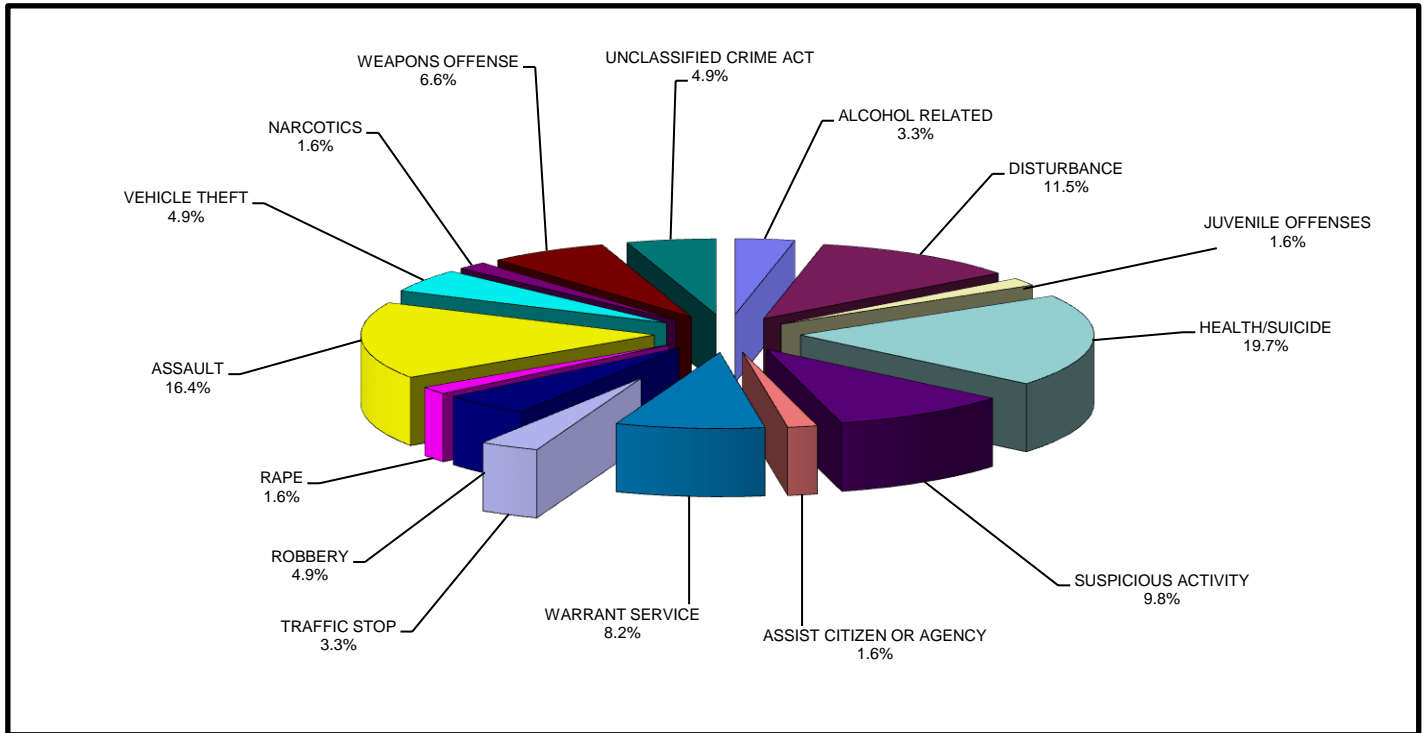




"Other" refers to persons whose race is not defined as Asian, Black, Hispanic or White, i.e. persons from the Pacific Islands or American Indian.



### TYPE OF CFS RESULTING IN REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS



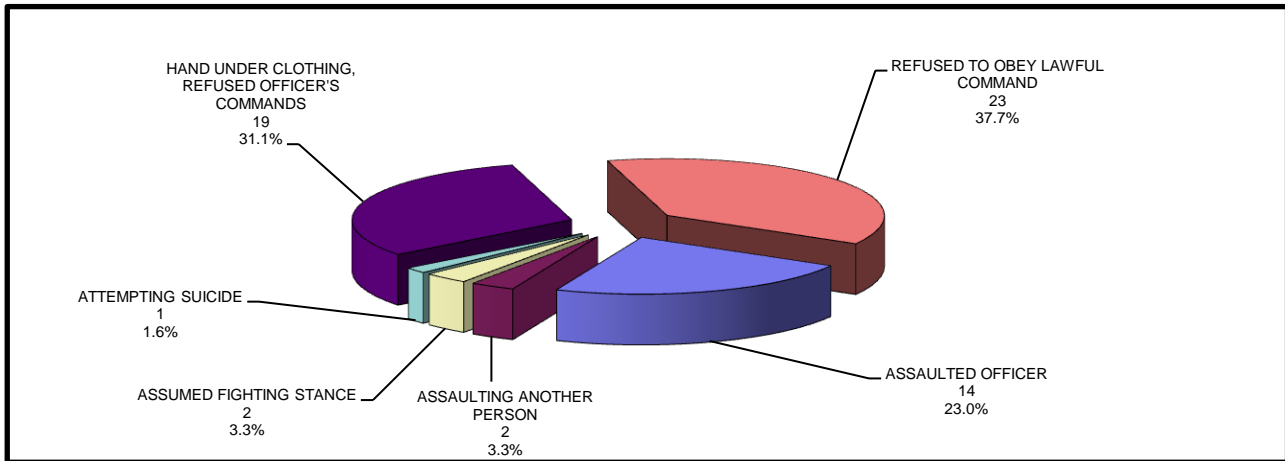
Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
HEALTH/SUICIDE	12	5934
ASSAULT	10	1059
DISTURBANCE	7	15694
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	6	17603
WARRANT SERVICE	5	1344
WEAPONS OFFENSE	4	1451
ROBBERY	3	351
VEHICLE THEFT	3	1891
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	3	95
ALCOHOL RELATED	2	324
TRAFFIC STOP	2	12032
JUVENILE OFFENSE	1	86
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	1	2567
RAPE	1	551
NARCOTICS	1	449
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61 *</b>	

\* 0 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.



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



Order by Action:

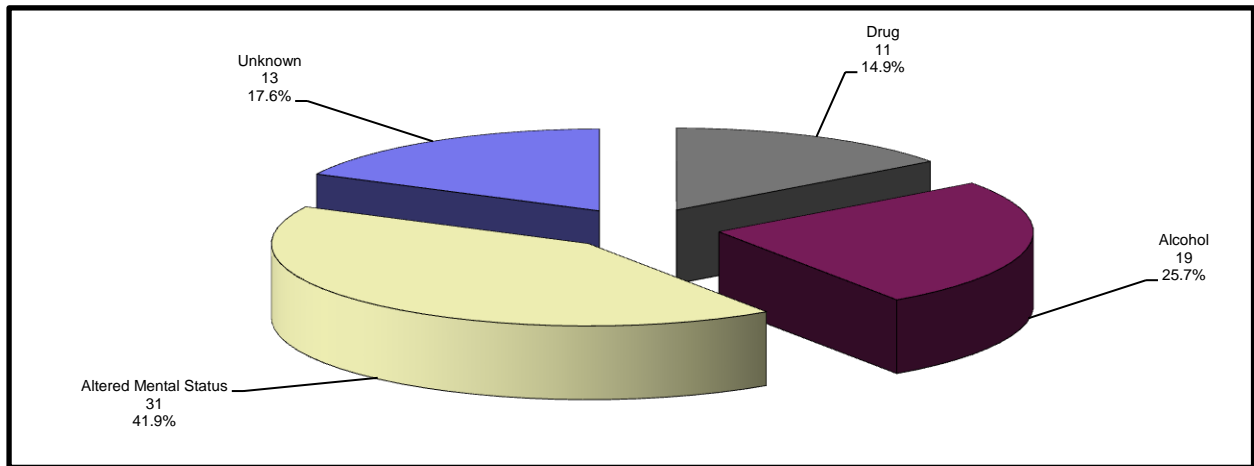
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	37.7%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	31.1%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	23.0%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	3.3%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	3.3%
ATTEMPTING SUICIDE	-	1.6%

### 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	0	2
DISTURBANCE	1	1	0	0	3	2
JUVENILE OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	0	1
HEALTH/SUICIDE	3	0	0	1	5	3
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	0	0	0	0	2	4
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	1	0	0	0	0	0
WARRANT SERVICE	0	0	0	0	2	3
TRAFFIC STOP	1	0	0	0	0	1
ROBBERY	1	0	0	0	1	1
RAPE	0	0	0	0	1	0
ASSAULT	6	1	1	0	0	2
VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	2	1
NARCOTICS	0	0	0	0	1	0
WEAPONS OFFENSE	1	0	1	0	2	0
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>

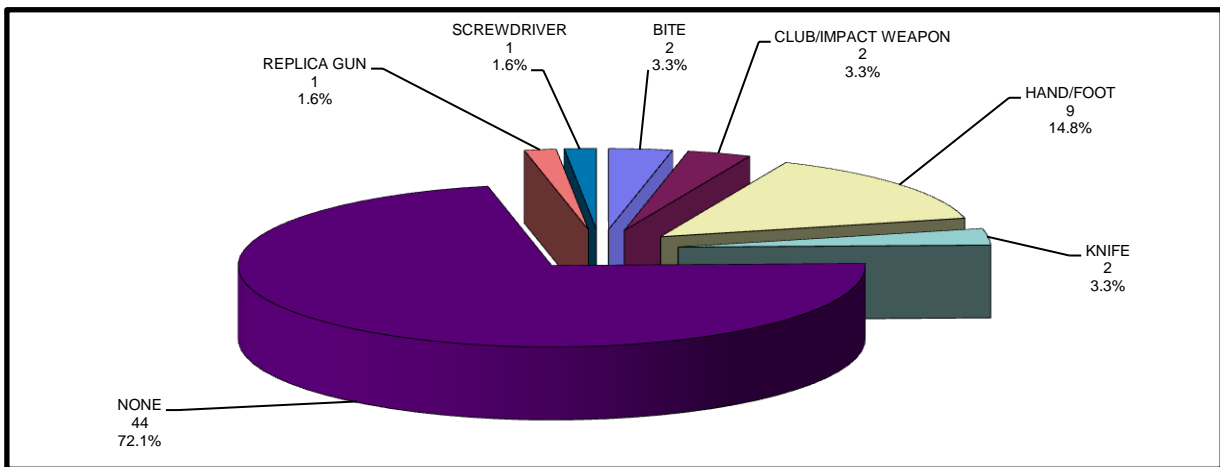
\* 0 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

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



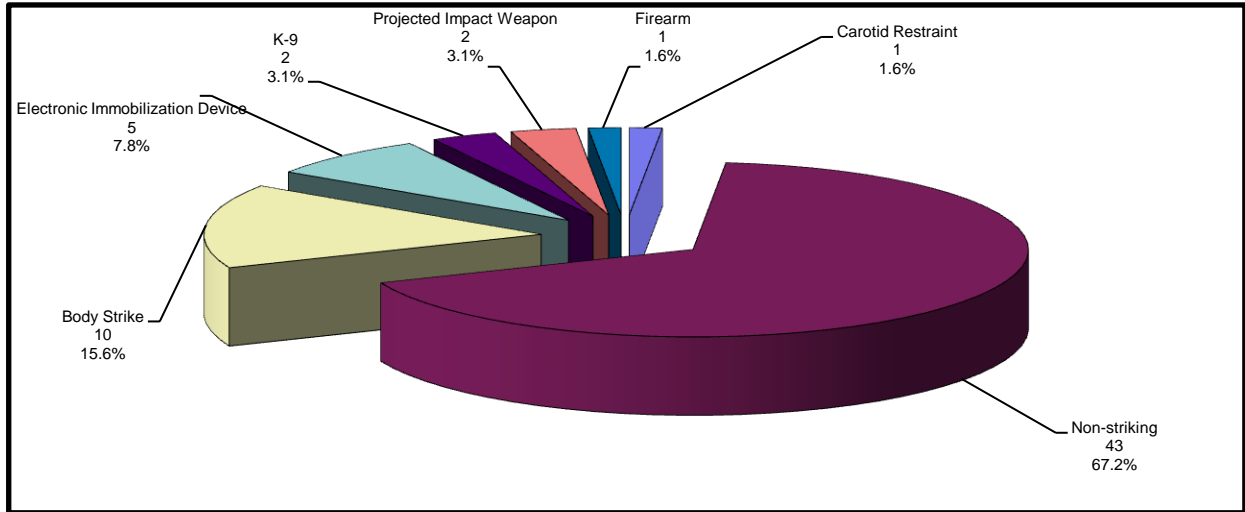
Some suspects had more than one condition.

### SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	72.1%
	HAND/FOOT	-	14.8%
	BITE	-	3.3%
	CLUB/IMPACT WEAPON	-	3.3%
	KNIFE	-	3.3%
	REPLICIA GUN	-	1.6%
	SCREWDRIVER	-	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	-	67.2%
Body Strike	-	15.6%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	7.8%
K-9	-	3.1%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	3.1%
Carotid Restraint	-	1.6%
Firearm	-	1.6%

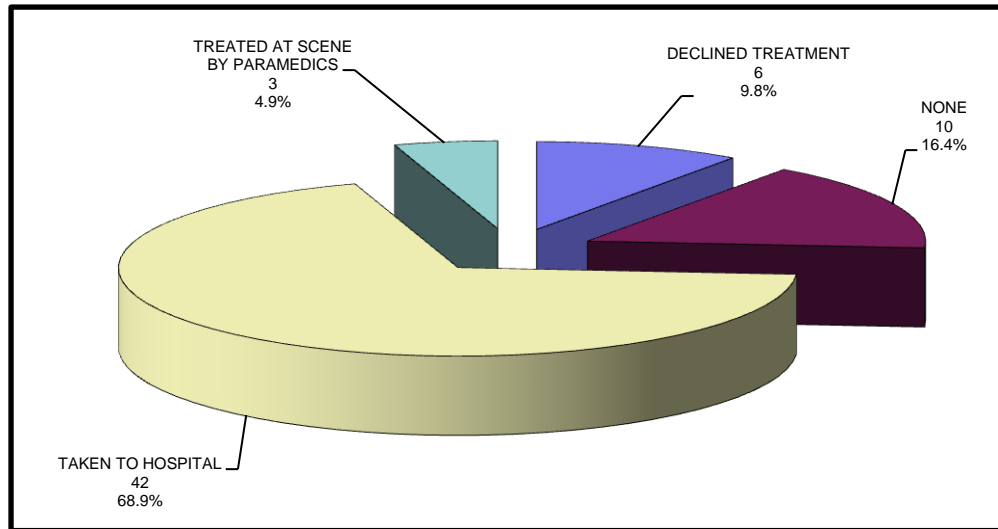
Note: Electronic Immobilization Device is also referred to as a Taser.

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

## OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

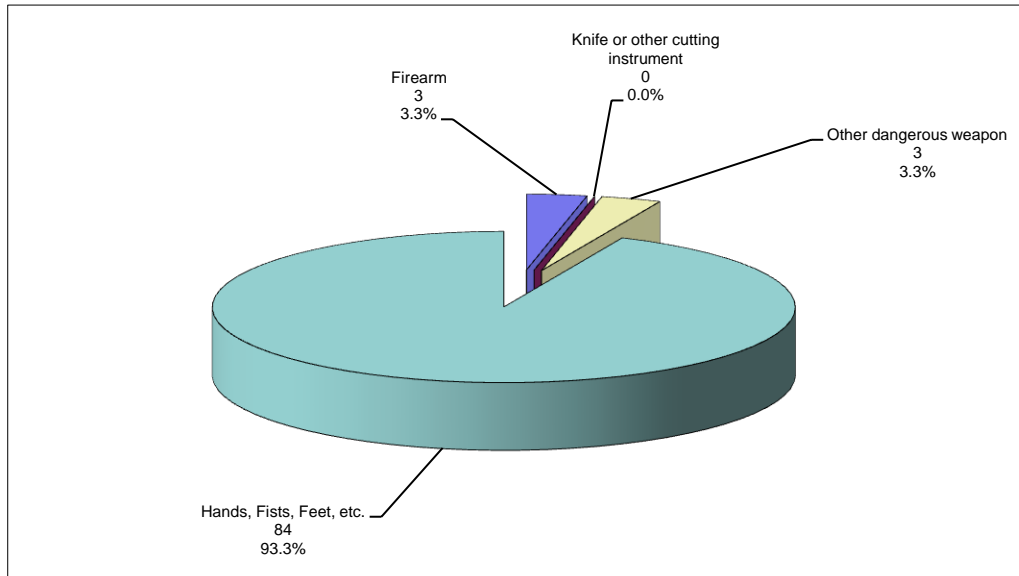
\* No incidents occurred this quarter whereby a suspect attempted to remove, or removed, an officer's weapon.

## SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



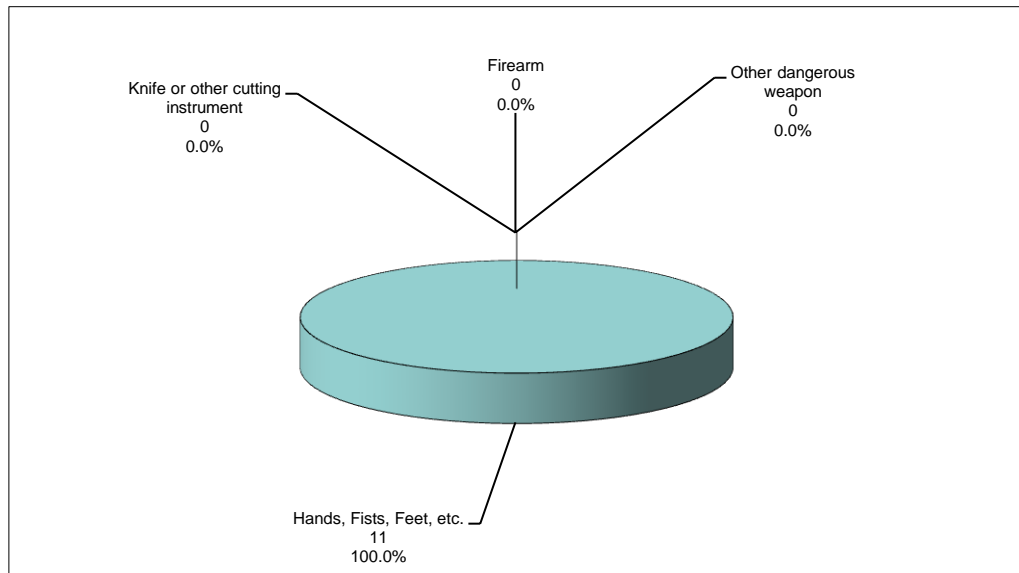
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

### OFFICER'S ASSAULTED \*



90 officers were assaulted.

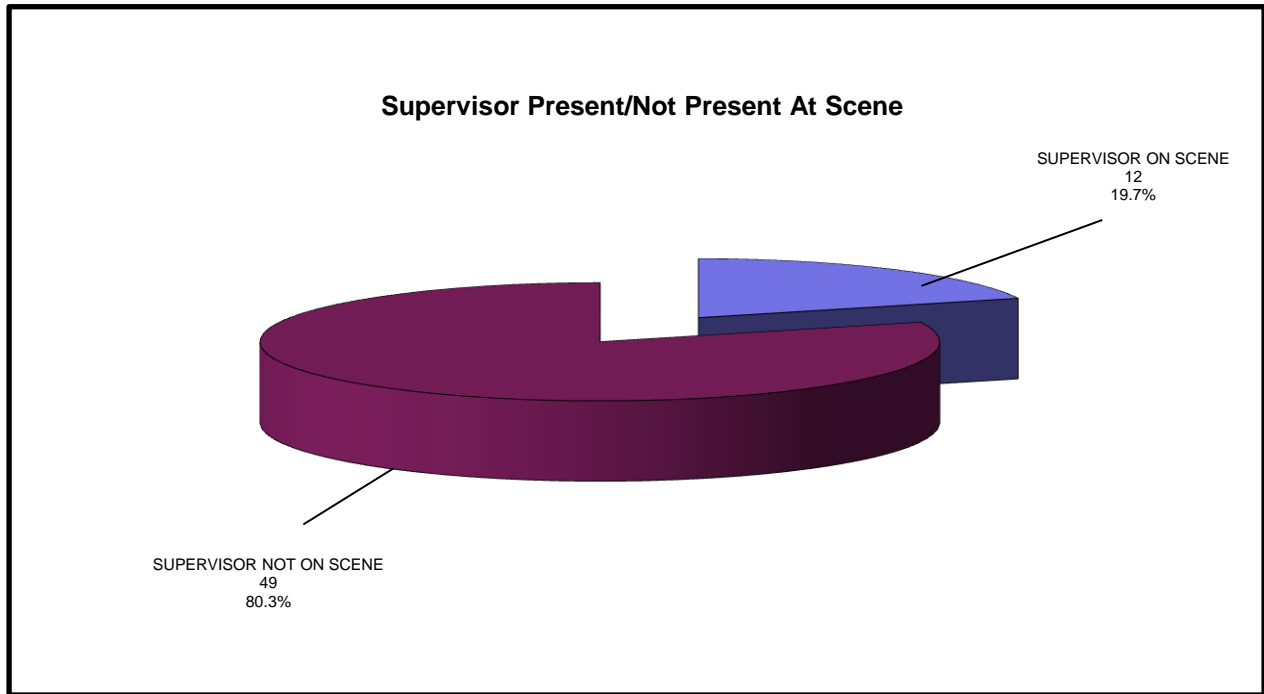
### OFFICER'S INJURED \*



11 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

\* Data based on the 4th Qtr 2019 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."