



POLICE DEPARTMENT

August 30, 2017

TO: JERRY P. DYER
Chief of Police

THROUGH: DEPUTY CHIEF ROBERT NEVAREZ
Administrative Division Commander

LIEUTENANT DAVID RAMOS
Personnel Bureau Commander

FROM: SERGEANT JENNIFER HORSFORD
Audits & Inspections Unit

SUBJECT: 2017 SECOND QUARTER- REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO
RESISTANCE PROJECT

The second quarter 2017 reportable force data has been analyzed and compared with the second quarter 2016 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 2016 and 2017 second quarter reportable force and related data:

Calls for Service:

Officers responded to 98,202 calls for service (CFS) during the second quarter of 2016. Officers responded to 106,500 CFS in the second quarter of 2017, an increase of 8.4%. The number of reportable force incidents increased from 69 in 2016 to 76 in 2017; an increase of 10.1%.

Assaults:

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 100 officers were assaulted during the second quarter of 2017, compared to 60 officers in the second quarter of 2016, a 66.7% increase. Fifteen officers were injured as the result of an assault in 2017, compared to 13 officers who were injured in 2016; an increase of 15.4%.

Type of Force:

Officers most frequently used body strikes in 2016 at 65.2%, followed by the electronic control device at 24.2% and K9 applications at 4.5%. In 2017, the most frequently applied methods of force were non-striking force at 45.1%, followed by electronic control device at 18.3%, body strikes at 17.1% and K9 applications at 14.6%. Projected impact weapon was utilized once in 2017 and in 2016. Pepper spray was used once in 2016 and twice in 2017.

Actions Prior to Force:

Suspects refusing to obey a lawful command preceded the majority of all reportable force incidents in 2016 and 2017. In 2017, 5 suspects requiring reportable force were in possession of a firearm or knife compared to 3 in 2016. There was one OIS incident in the second quarter of 2016 and two in 2017.

In 2016, 31% of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force were either under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both. In 2017, the category of altered mental status was added to this section. Of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force, 19.5% were under the influence of drugs, 23% were under the influence of alcohol, and 16.1% had an altered mental status.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Sundays in 2017, compared to Mondays in 2016. In 2016, the Southeast District had the highest percentage at 30.4% followed by the Northwest at 27.5%, Southwest at 21.7%, and Northeast with 20.3%. In 2017, the Southwest District had the highest percentage at 36.8%, followed by the Southeast District at 22.4%, Northwest District at 15.8%, Central at 13.2%, and Northeast at 11.8%.

In 2017, the Southwest District had the highest amount of calls for service at 21.1%, followed by Central at 21.0%, Northeast at 20.9% Southeast at 19.7% and Northwest at 17.2%. In 2016, Southwest generated the most calls at 27.1%, followed by Northeast at 26.7%, Northwest at 26.4% and Southeast at 19.9%. The Central District was not established until October of 2016.

In 2017, supervisors were on-scene 28.9% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2016, this number was 21.7% of the time.

Example of Officers Restraint:

During the second quarter of 2017, there were incidents that involved circumstances under which deadly force could have been reasonable, but was not used. Below is an example.

Suicidal Subject Call:

Officers responded to a report of a male who made Molotov cocktails and threatened to burn down the neighbor's house. The RP advised that her brother was having an "episode" and threatened to burn down the neighbor's house because they were trying to get him. She advised she does not call the police because he has threatened to commit "suicide by cop" and always carried knives on him. Officers made contact with the male and pulled out four open folding knives from his pockets. He was yelling at officers to "put him down." The officers were able to convince him to drop all the knives. He took off his shirt, balled up his fists and charged at the officers. One officer deployed his Taser, which was effective in stopping the male. The male was detained without any further incident. The male was transported to the hospital for a mental health evaluation.

Possibly Armed Subject Call:

Officers responded to a city park for a report of a male with a gun in his pocket near the basketball courts. Officers located a male matching the description given by the caller. The male had a bulky object in his jacket pocket which made officers believe he possibly had a weapon. The officers walked up to the male while trying to keep out of his line of sight. The male was near a crowded basketball court and had his hand in the jacket pocket with the possible weapon. Officers were able to get within 3-4 feet of the male before he saw them and tried to run. They grabbed him by his arms to prevent him from being able to pull the object out of his pocket. The male was taken to the ground and handcuffed. Officers recovered a loaded semi-automatic handgun from the male's pocket.

Disturbance Call:

Officers were dispatched to a disturbance with a male armed with a metal bar threatening people. Officers arrived and located the male. He refused to drop the metal bar as ordered and was yelling at the officers to just shoot him. An officer used his less lethal shotgun to shot the male with a bean bag round causing the male to drop the metal bar. Officers were able to quickly secure the male in handcuffs while he was distracted. The male was transported to the hospital for a mental health evaluation.

Disturbance Call:

Officers were dispatched to a disturbance with a female armed with a bat threatening customers at a business. An officer made contact with the female who was going after a male with the bat. When the officer yelled at her, she yelled at him and starting to walk away. The officer followed her as she was walking through the parking lot refusing to drop the bat or stop. At one point, she turned and swung the bat at the officer while telling him to stay away from her and wanted to die. She continued out to the street where she tried to open a car door to a passing vehicle. She started to approach another shopping center full of people. She would not stop or drop the bat. An officer deployed his Taser causing her to drop the bat. She was secured in handcuffs and transported to the hospital for a mental health evaluation.

Armed Male Call:

Officers were dispatched to a call of a male with a shotgun pointing it at houses. An officer arrived and contacted the male who had a rifle tucked into his pants. The officer told the male to stop and get on the ground but he continued walking towards the officer. The male appeared to be intoxicated as he stumbled and was talking to himself. The officer grabbed the male and took him to the ground quickly. The male was stunned which allowed the officer to handcuff the male and secure the weapon. The weapon was determined to be a levered action BB rifle.

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



Second Quarter 2017
(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:

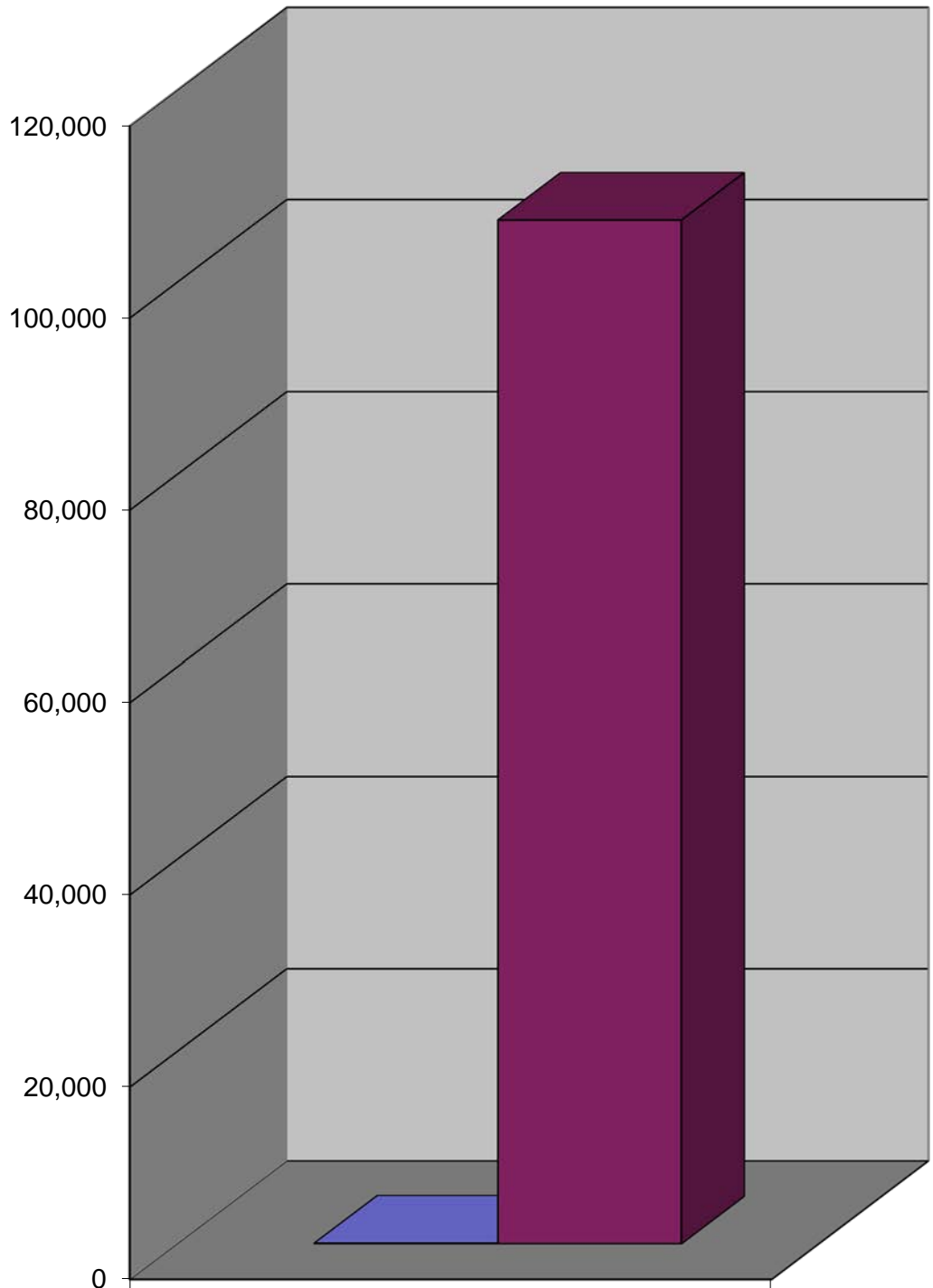
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (i.e. fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (i.e. flashlight, clipboard, etc); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display) a department issued weapon (i.e. electronic immobilizing device,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

Fresno police officers applied force in 76 incidents while responding to 106,500 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.071% 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	76
■ CALLS FOR SERVICE	106,500

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.
0.071% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

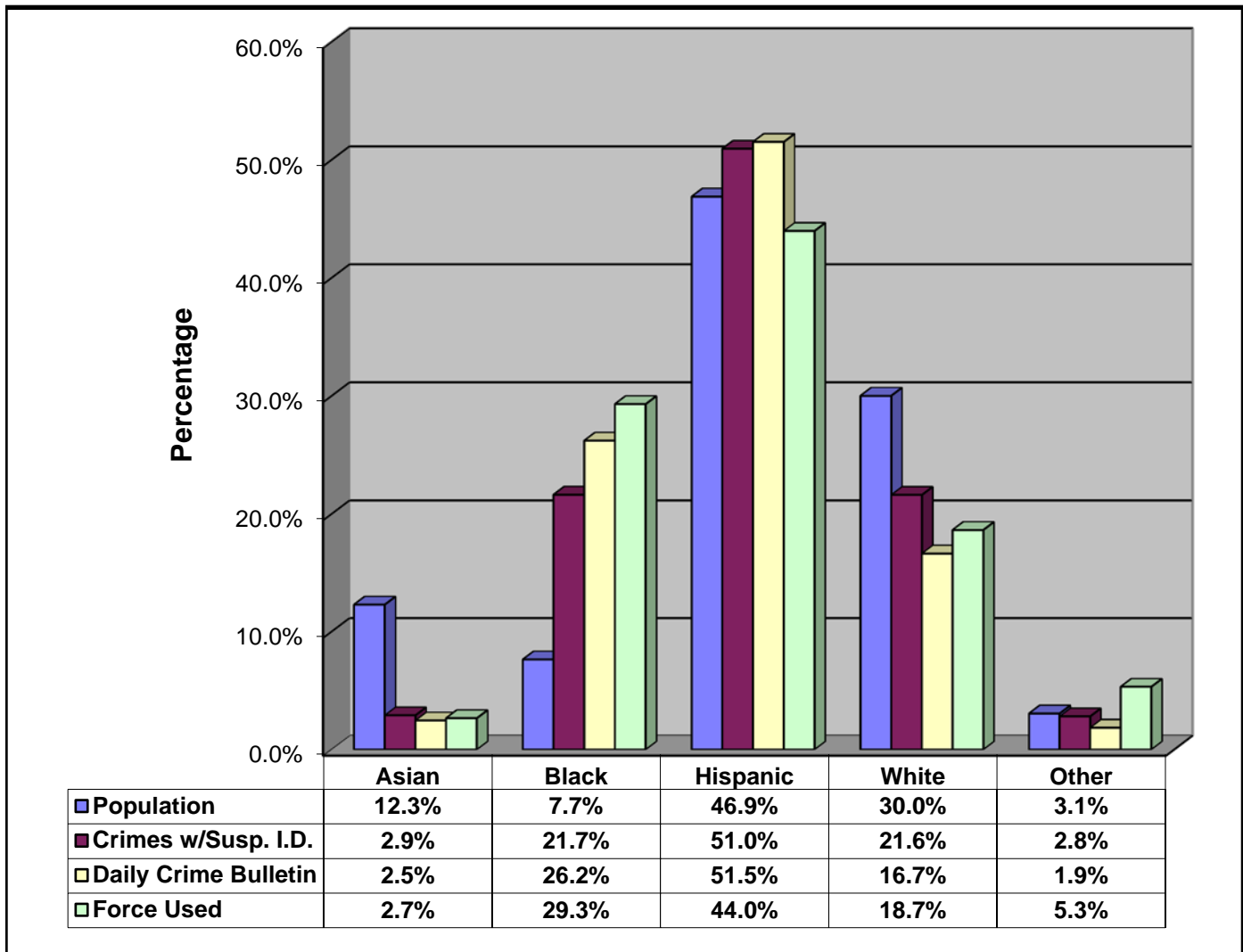
Suspect Demographics

	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 (9,897)	288	2,144	5,044	2,142	279
Percentage	2.9%	21.7%	51.0%	21.6%	2.8%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (320)**	8	85	167	54	6
Percentage	2.5%	26.2%	51.5%	16.7%	1.9%
Force Applications (75)***	2	22	33	14	4
Percentage	2.7%	29.3%	44.0%	18.7%	5.3%

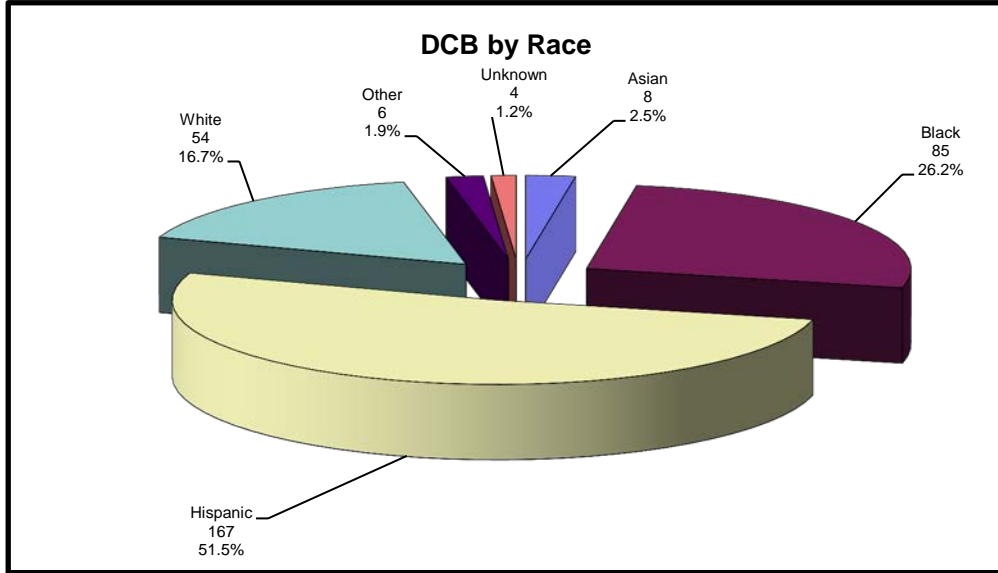
* 2010 Census

** 4 persons or 1.2% were listed as 'unknown' (see page 3 for definition of Daily Crime Bulletin - DCB)

*** Of the 76 reportable force cases, 1 had no age or race data available



DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE LISTINGS – 324

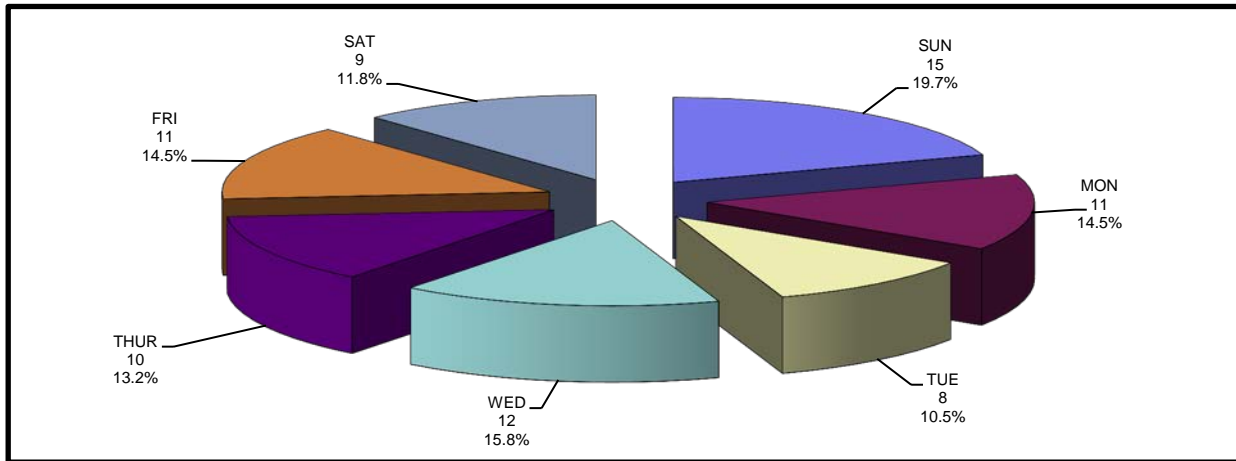


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	51.5%
	Black	-	26.2%
	White	-	16.7%
	Asian	-	2.5%
	Other	-	1.9%
	Unknown	-	1.2%

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.)

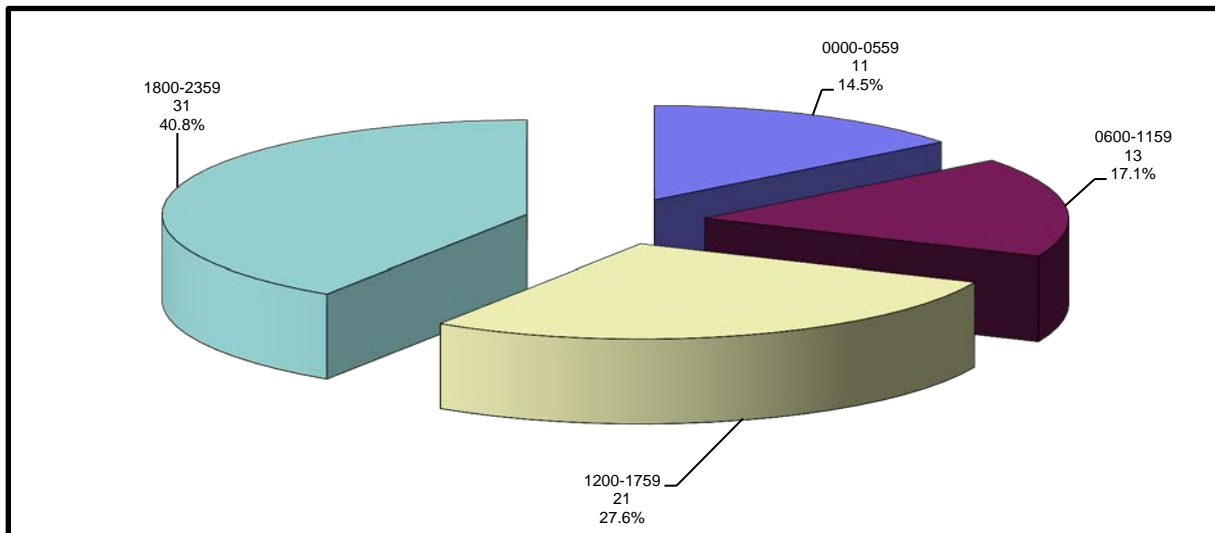
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Sunday	-	19.7%
Wednesday	-	15.8%
Friday	-	14.5%
Monday	-	14.5%
Thursday	-	13.2%
Saturday	-	11.8%
Tuesday	-	10.5%

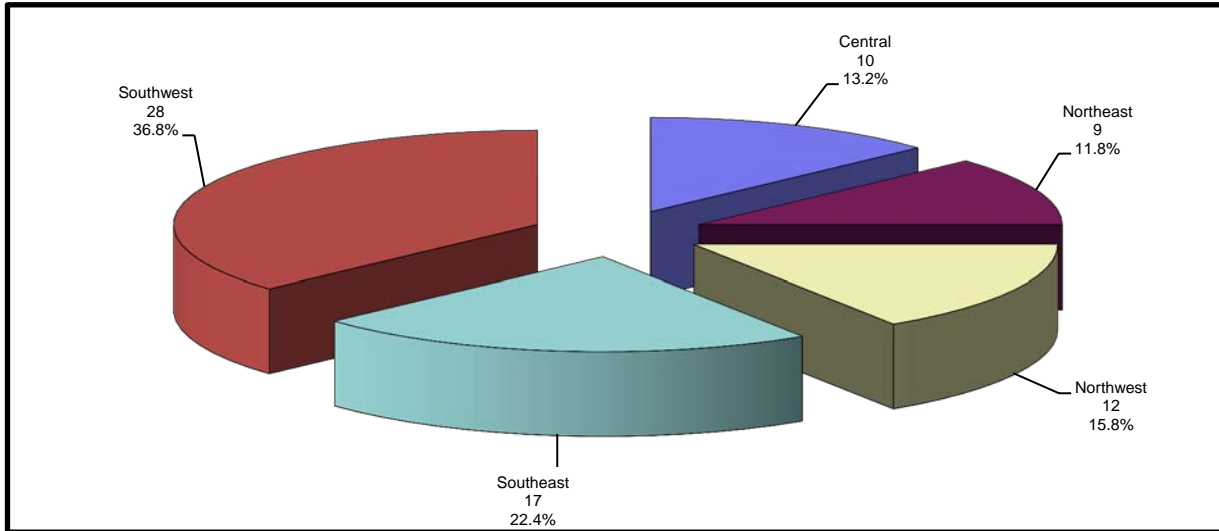
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	40.8%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	27.6%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	17.1%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	14.5%

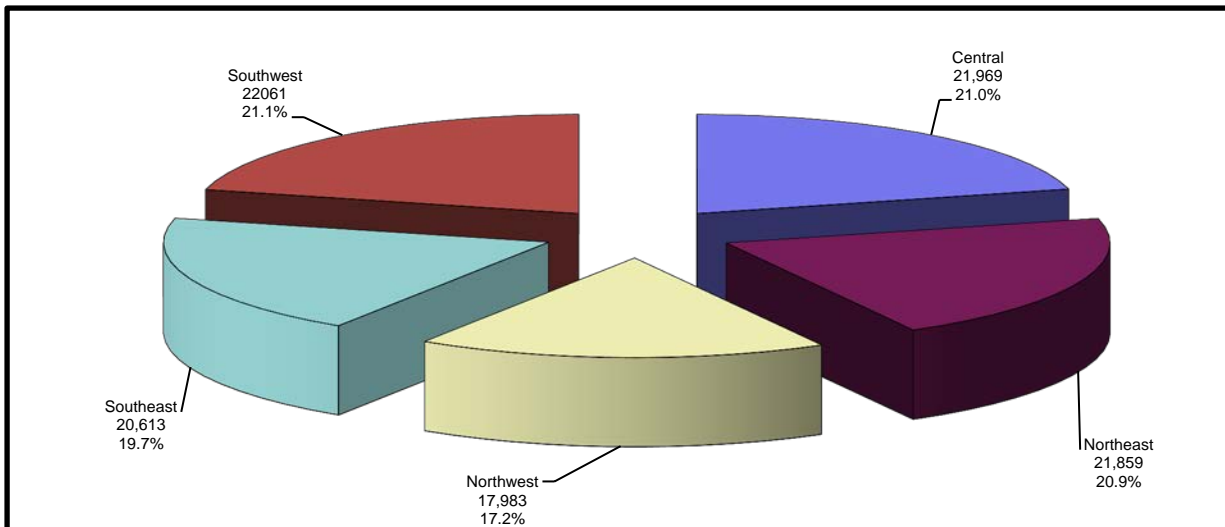
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 76 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southwest	-	36.8%
	Southeast	-	22.4%
	Northwest	-	15.8%
	Central	-	13.2%
	Northeast	-	11.8%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 106,500 CFS, 2,015 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southwest	-	21.1%
	Central	-	21.0%
	Northeast	-	20.9%
	Southeast	-	19.7%
	Northwest	-	17.2%

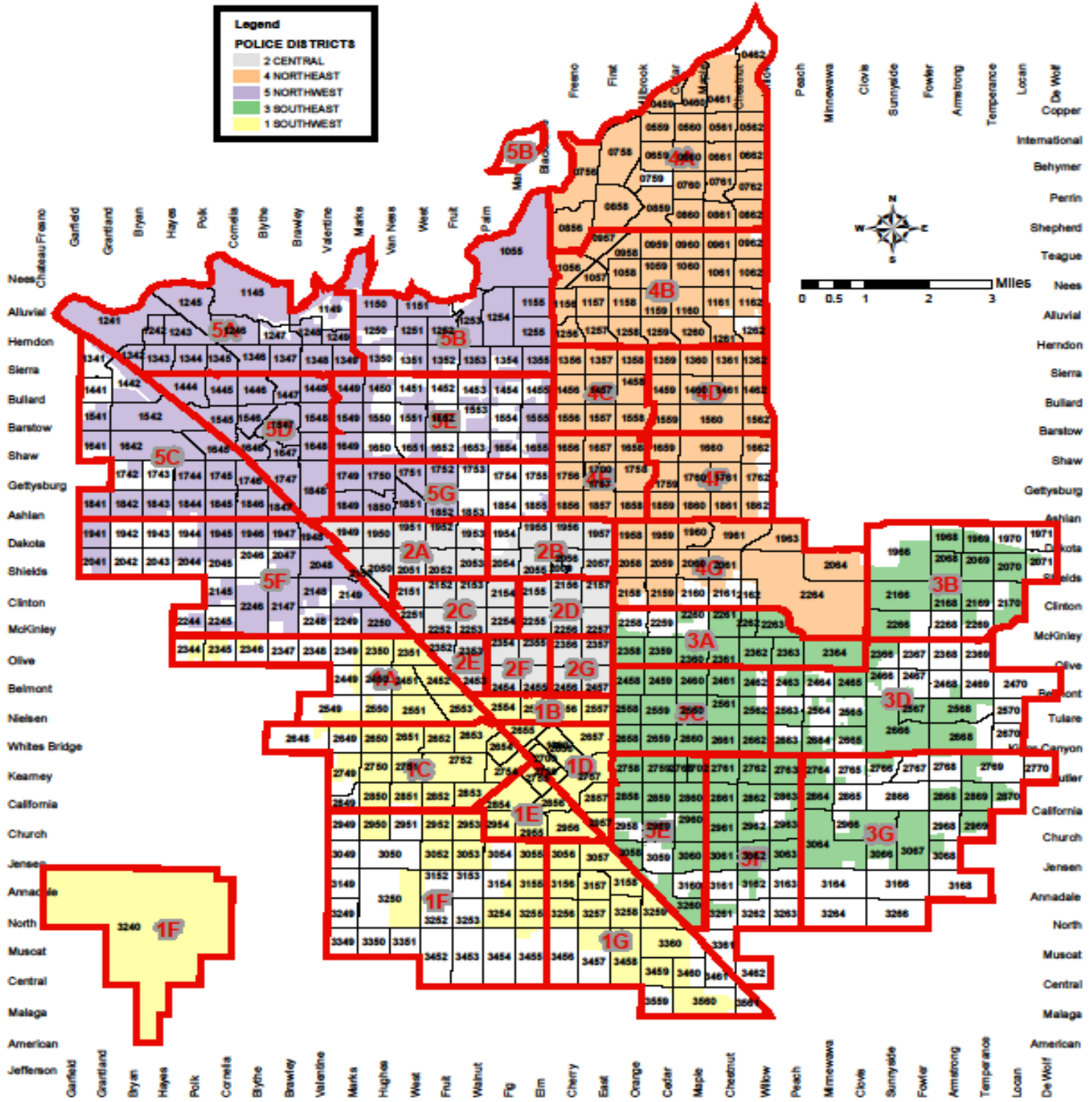
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

Fresno Police Department

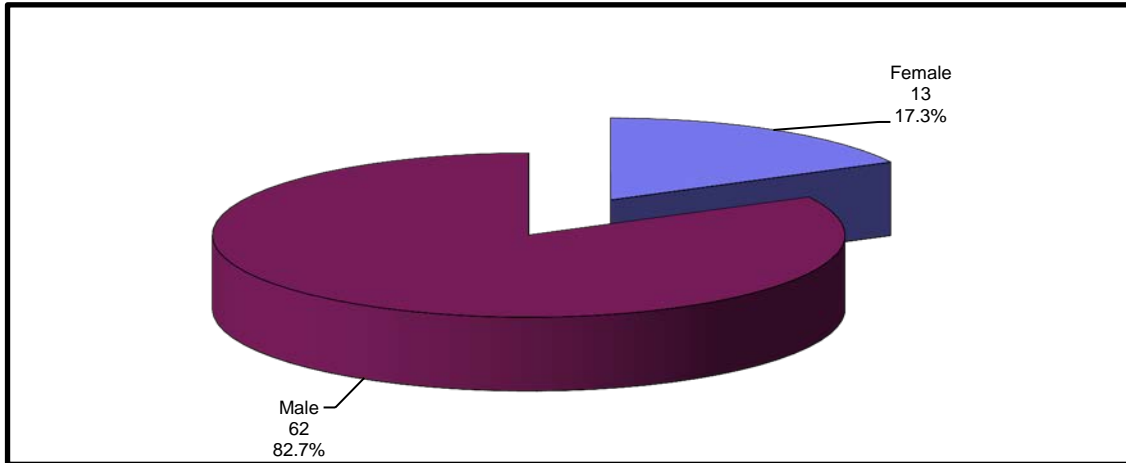
Legend

POLICE DISTRICTS

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



FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 76 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	9	138	314	48	7	516
18-23	49	346	833	237	47	1,512
24-29	54	496	1,092	362	70	2,074
30-35	71	337	924	350	52	1,734
36-41	41	249	727	286	40	1,343
42-47	28	164	486	247	12	937
48-53	21	172	341	262	25	821
54-59	9	132	194	236	14	585
60-65	4	93	76	73	7	253
66 and Over	2	17	57	41	5	122
Total	288	2,144	5,044	2,142	279	9,897

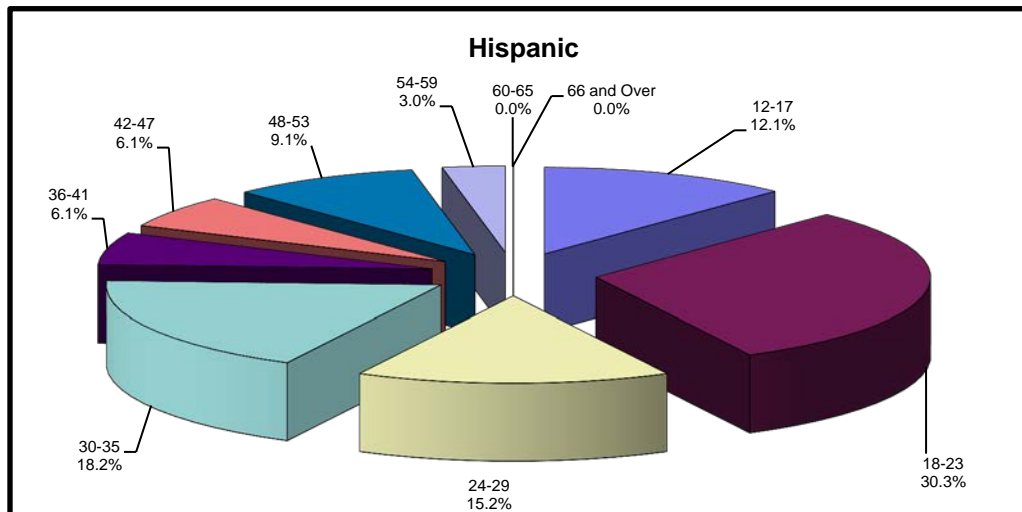
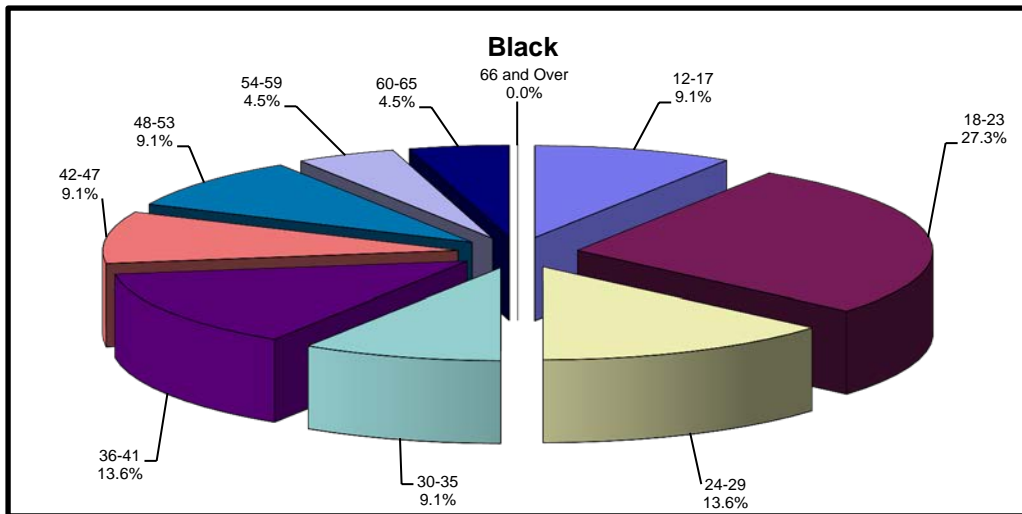
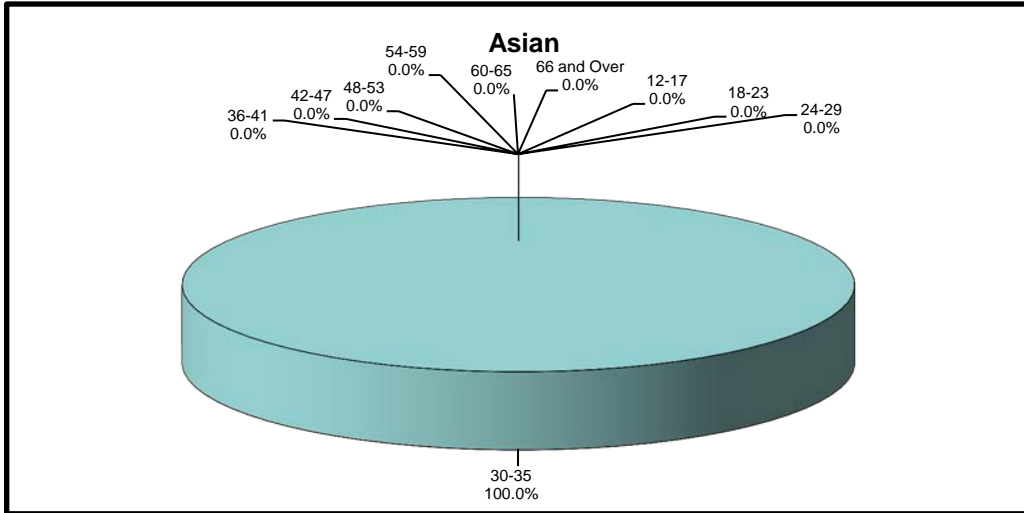
Of the 9,952 reported crime suspects, 9,897 had both age and race data.

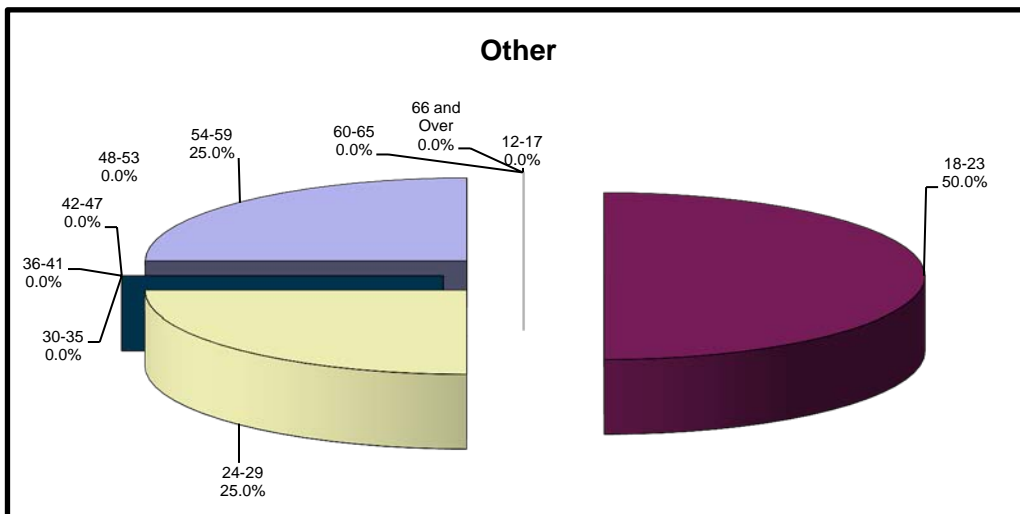
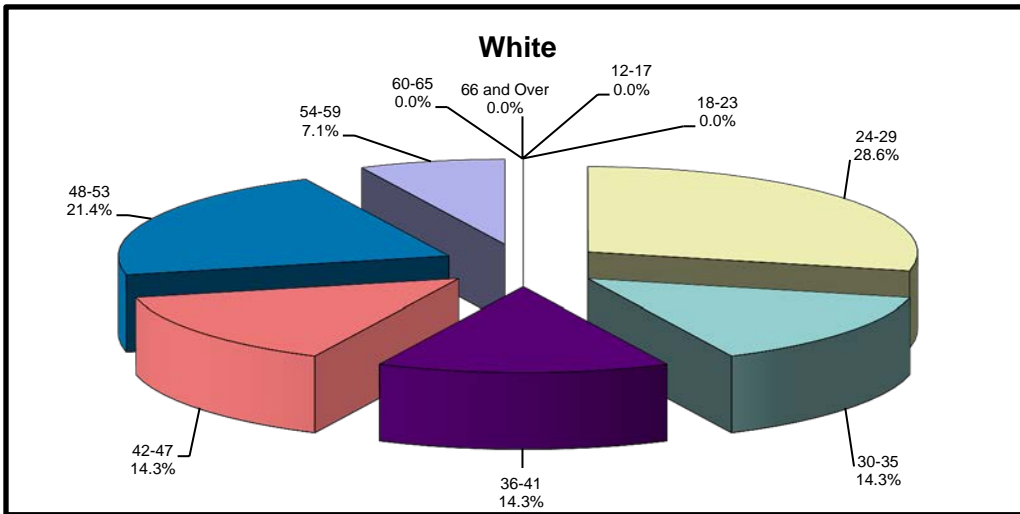
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17		2	4			6
18-23		6	10		2	18
24-29		3	5	4	1	13
30-35	2	2	6	2		12
36-41		3	2	2		7
42-47		2	2	2		6
48-53		2	3	3		8
54-59		1	1	1	1	4
60-65		1				1
66 and Over						0
Total	2	22	33	14	4	75

Of the 76 force incidents, 75 had both age and race data.

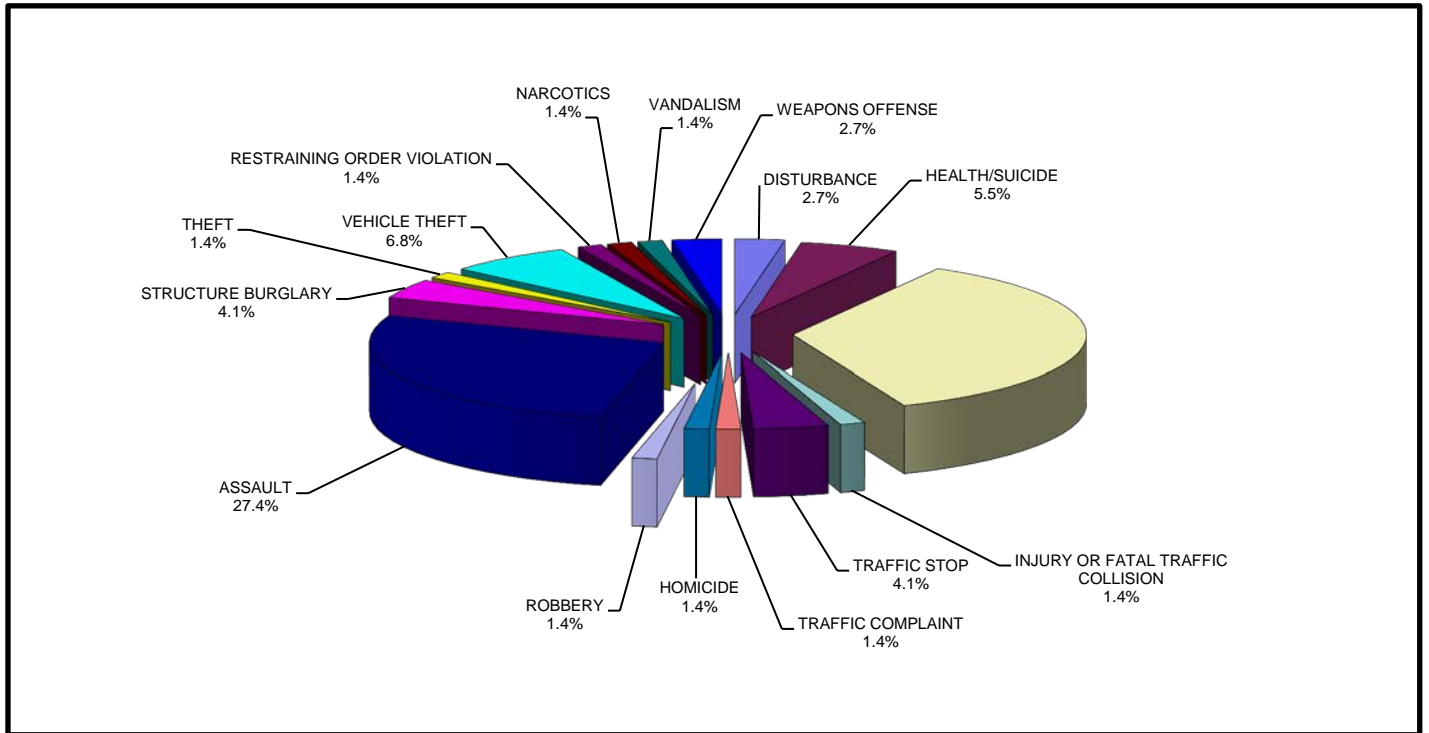
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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

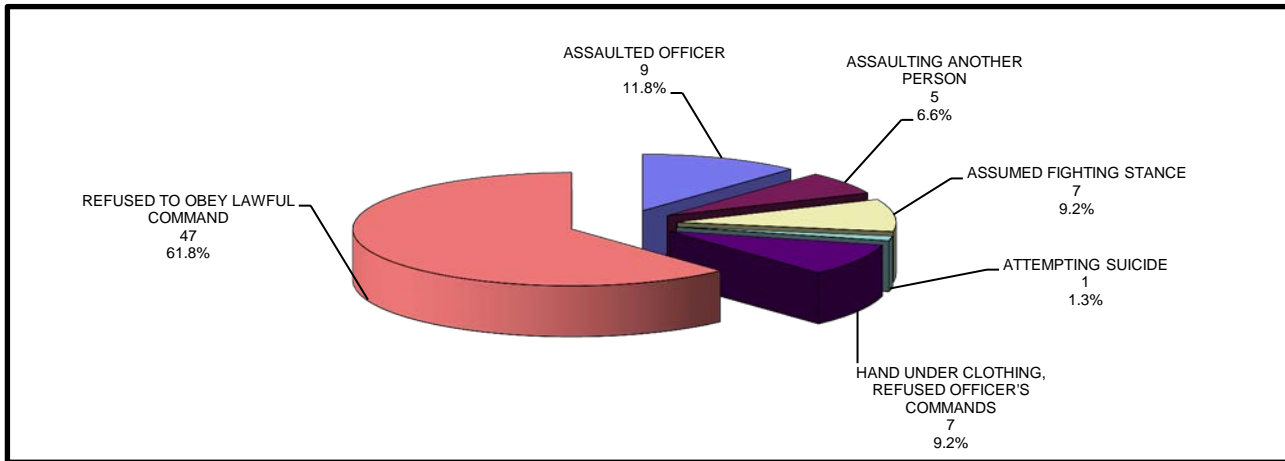


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-	26
ASSAULT	-	20
VEHICLE THEFT	-	5
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-	4
TRAFFIC STOP	-	3
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	-	3
DISTURBANCE	-	2
WEAPONS OFFENSE	-	2
INJURY OR FATAL TRAFFIC COLLISION	-	1
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	-	1
HOMICIDE	-	1
ROBBERY	-	1
THEFT	-	1
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	-	1
NARCOTICS	-	1
VANDALISM	-	1
TOTAL	73 *	

* 3 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

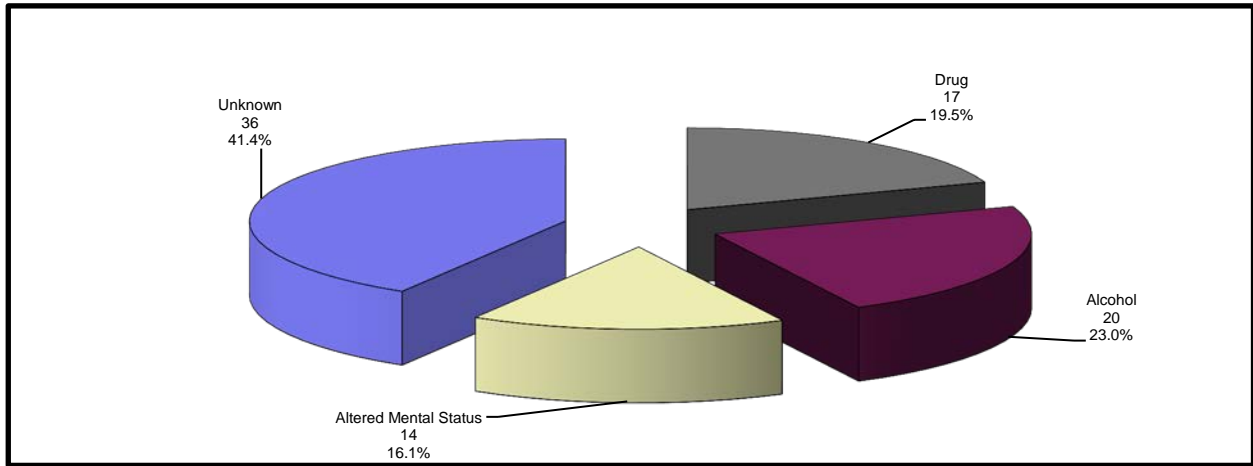
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	61.8%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	11.8%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	9.2%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	9.2%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	6.6%
ATTEMPTING SUICIDE	-	1.3%

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	2	0	0	0	0
HEALTH/SUICIDE	0	0	1	0	0	3
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	1	2	2	0	3	18
INJURY OR FATAL TRAFFIC COLLISIO	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	0	0	0	3
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	0	0	0	0	1	0
HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0	0	1
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	1
ASSAULT	7	1	4	0	0	8
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	3
THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	1
VEHICLE THEFT	1	0	0	0	1	3
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	1	0
NARCOTICS	0	0	0	0	0	1
VANDALISM	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEAPONS OFFENSE	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	9	5	7	1	7	44

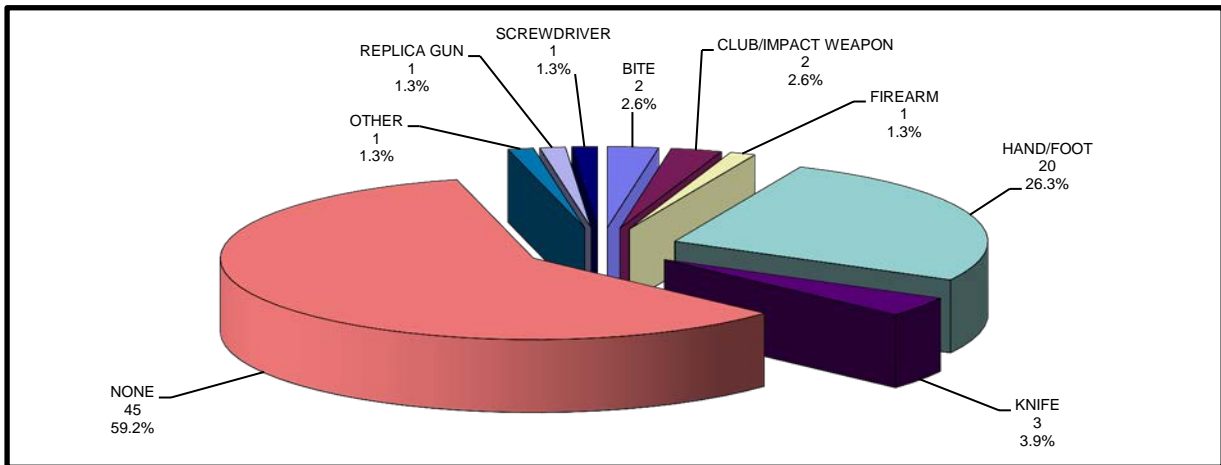
* 3 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



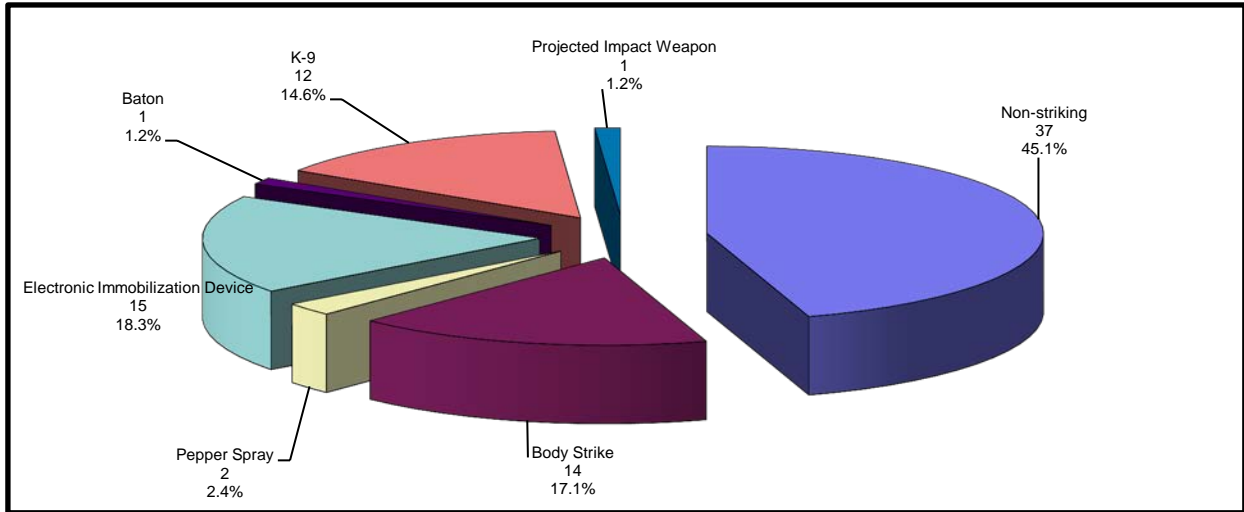
Some suspects had more than one condition.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	59.2%
	HAND/FOOT	-	26.3%
	KNIFE	-	3.9%
	BITE	-	2.6%
	CLUB/IMPACT WEAPON	-	2.6%
	FIREARM	-	1.3%
	OTHER	-	1.3%
	REPLICA GUN	-	1.3%
	SCREWDRIVER	-	1.3%

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	-	45.1%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	18.3%
Body Strike	-	17.1%
K-9	-	14.6%
Pepper Spray	-	2.4%
Baton	-	1.2%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	1.2%

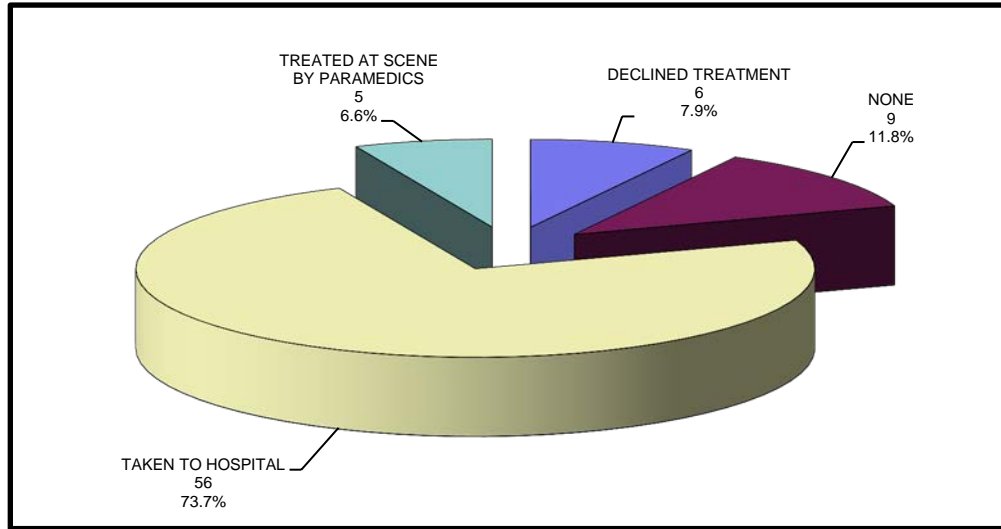
Note: Electronic Immobilization Device is also referred to as a Taser.

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

OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

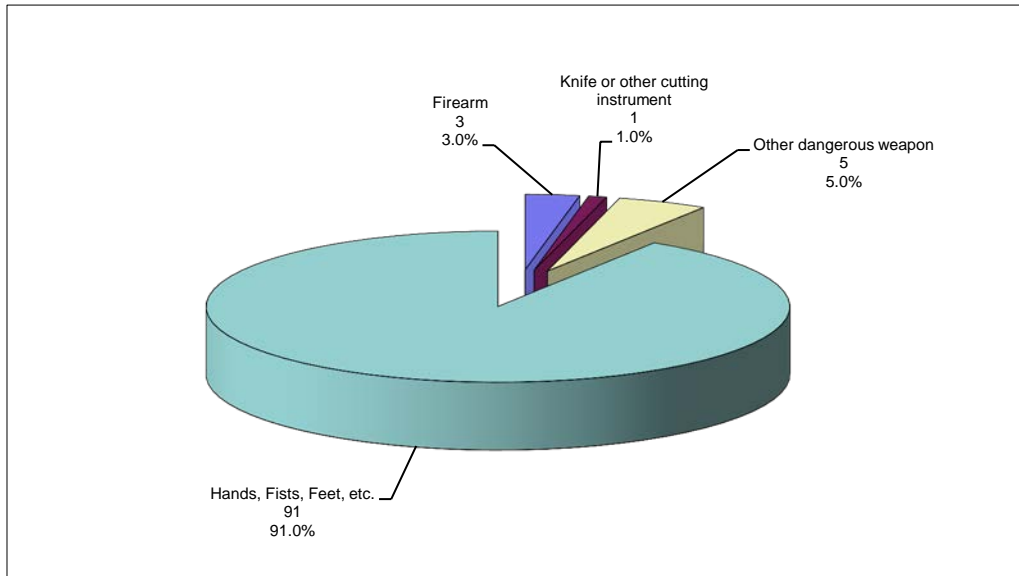
* No incidents occurred this quarter whereby a suspect attempted to remove, or removed, an officer's weapon.

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



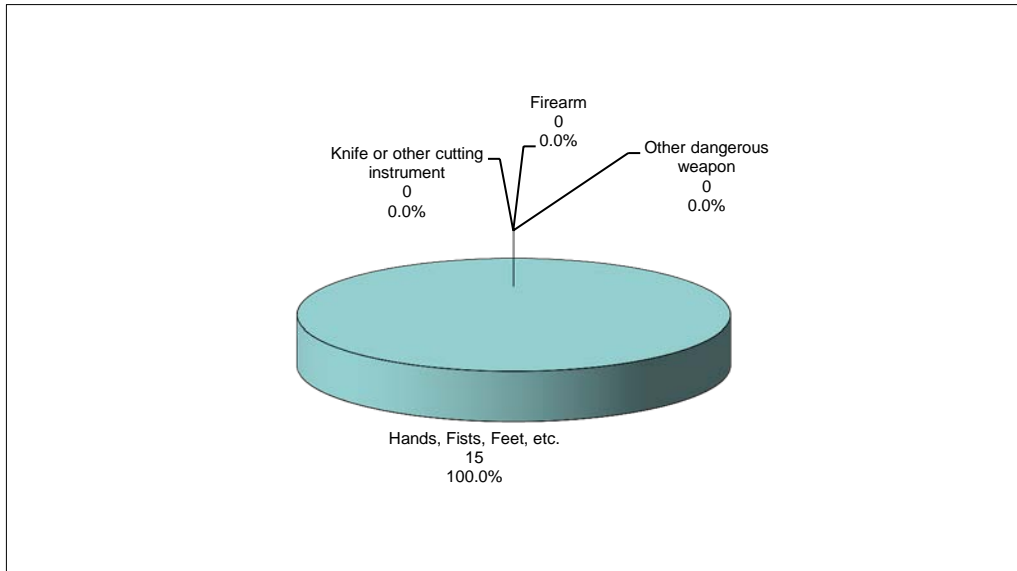
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

OFFICER'S ASSAULTED *



100 officers were assaulted.

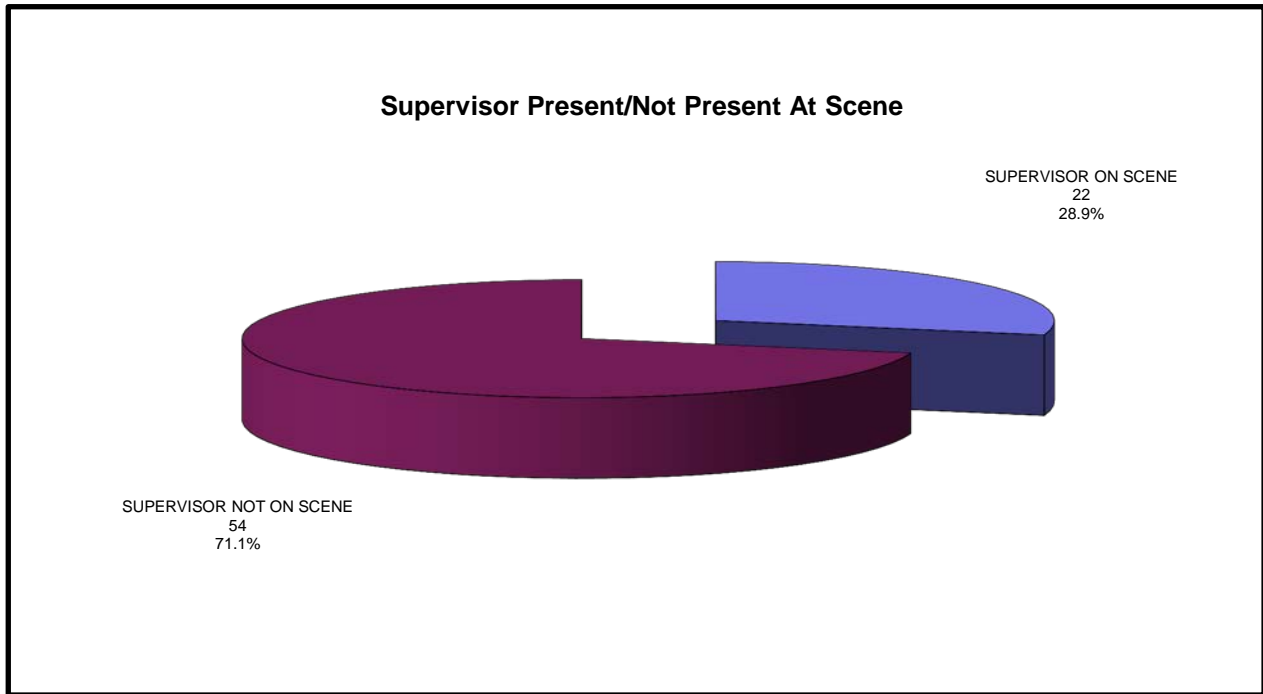
OFFICER'S INJURED *



15 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the 2nd Qtr 2017 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."