



POLICE DEPARTMENT

November 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 THIRD QUARTER- REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO
RESISTANCE PROJECT

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

Calls for Service:

Officers responded to 96,707 calls for service (CFS) during the third quarter of 2016. Officers responded to 107,942 CFS in the third quarter of 2017, an increase of 11.6%. The number of reportable force incidents increased from 57 in 2016 to 83 in 2017; an increase of 45.6%.

Assaults:

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 112 officers were assaulted during the third quarter of 2017, compared to 60 officers in the third quarter of 2016, an 86.7% increase. Fifteen officers were injured as the result of an assault in 2017, compared to 21 officers who were injured in 2016; a decrease of 28.6%.

Type of Force:

Officers most frequently used body strikes in 2016 at 62.2%, followed by the electronic control device at 20.0% and K9 applications at 13.3%. In 2017, the most frequently applied methods of force were non-striking force at 54.7%, followed by electronic control device at 17.9%, body strikes at 15.8% and K9 applications at 6.3%. Projected impact weapon was utilized twice in 2017 and once in 2016. Pepper spray and baton were each used once 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 1 in 2016. There was one OIS incident in the third quarter of 2016 and one in 2017.

In 2016, 38% 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, 17.0% were under the influence of drugs, 21.3% were under the influence of alcohol, and 20.2% had an altered mental status.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Sundays in 2017, compared to Fridays in 2016. In 2016, the Southeast District had the highest percentage at 29.8% followed by the Southwest at 28.1%, Northeast at 26.3%, and Northwest with 15.8%. In 2017, the Southwest District had the highest percentage at 30.1%, followed by the Southeast District at 20.5%, Northeast at 18.1%, Northwest District at 16.9%, and Central at 14.5%.

In 2017, the Northeast District had the highest amount of calls for service at 22.5%, followed by Central at 20.5%, Southwest at 19.8% Southeast at 19.6% and Northwest at 17.6%. In 2016, Southwest generated the most calls at 27.7%, followed by Northwest at 26.4%, Northeast at 26.1% and Southeast at 19.9%. The Central District was not established until October of 2016.

In 2017, supervisors were on-scene 21.7% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2016, this number was 19.3% of the time.

Example of Officers Restraint:

During the third 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.

Suspicious Vehicle Check

During a check of a shopping center, an officer located a suspicious vehicle parked behind a building. He contacted the occupants and determined one of the subjects was on probation. Upon having the probationer exit the vehicle, the officer observed two knives on the male's waist. He removed the knives and the male became resistant. The officer and male fell to the ground. As they struggled, the male grabbed the officer firearm and tried to remove it from the holster as he told the officer "I've got your gun." An assisting officer applied a contact stun with his electronic control device (Taser) but it did not have any effect. The officer was able to hold the male down until additional units arrived and the male was taken into custody.

Armed Barricaded Suspect

Officers were dispatched to a male brandishing a firearm. The male was seen going to a residence. A records check revealed that the male had a warrant for attempted murder out of Monterey County. The officers surrounded the residence and called for the male to exit the residence. He responded by exiting the residence with a rifle and pointing it at officers. Officers took cover and requested SWAT respond. The SWAT Team responded and eventually the male complied with order to exit the residence and lay on the ground. As an officer approached, the male retreated back into the residence. When officers made contact with him, he grabbed an officer and tried to pull him to the ground. The officer applied body strikes to get the male to release his hold on the officer. The male was taken into custody.

Family Disturbance

Officers were dispatched to a residence regarding a female claiming her family was trying to kill her. Officers contacted the female, who appeared to be having a mental health crisis, and requested a mental health clinician respond to evaluate her. When the female was advised the clinician was responding, she stated the clinician was trying to kill her and grabbed a 10" kitchen knife. The female began walking towards the officers as she demanded they leave her alone. Officers advised her to stop and drop the knife, but she continued towards them. An officer deployed his electronic control device (Taser) causing the female to be temporarily incapacitated. Officers were able to remove the knife and handcuff the female.

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



Third Quarter 2017
(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:

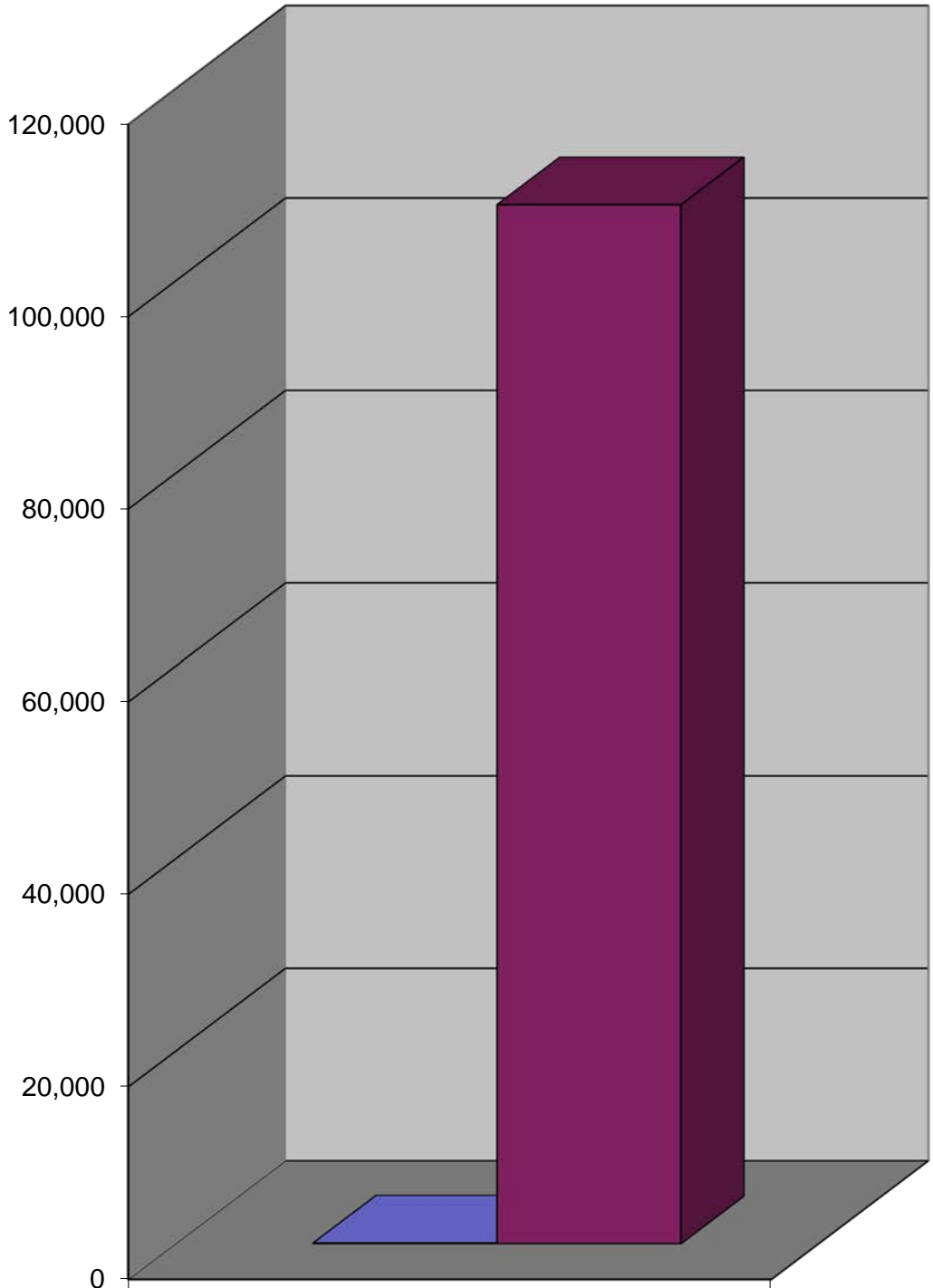
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (i.e. fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (i.e. flashlight, clipboard, etc); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display) a department issued weapon (i.e. electronic immobilizing device,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

Fresno police officers applied force in 83 incidents while responding to 107,942 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.077% of all calls for service for this reporting period.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Calls For Service (CFS) vs. Reportable Response Resistance (Force) Incidents	1
Suspect Demographics	2
Daily Crime Bulletin (Wanted Persons) By Race	3
Force Incidents By Day Of Week, City-Wide	4
Force Incidents By Hour Of Day, City-Wide	4
Force Incidents By Policing District	5
All Calls For Service (CFS) By Policing District	5
District Map	6
Force Incidents By Gender Of Suspects	7
Reported Crimes By Age and Race Of Suspects	7
Reportable Force Incidents By Age and Race Of Suspects	8-9
Type Of CFS Resulting In Reportable Force Incidents	10
Suspect's Actions Necessitating The Use of Force	11
Reportable Force Incidents By Type Of CFS and Suspect's Action	11
Suspect's Drug/Alcohol Use With Reportable Force Applied	12
Suspect Weapons With Reportable Force Applied	12
Reportable Force Used By Officers	13
Officer Safety Issues, Weapon Retention	14
Suspect Medical Review After Reportable Force Applied	14
Officers Assaulted	15
Officers Injured	15
Supervisor On Scene When Reportable Force Applied	16

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



	Total
■ FORCE USED	83
■ CALLS FOR SERVICE	107,942

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.
0.077% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

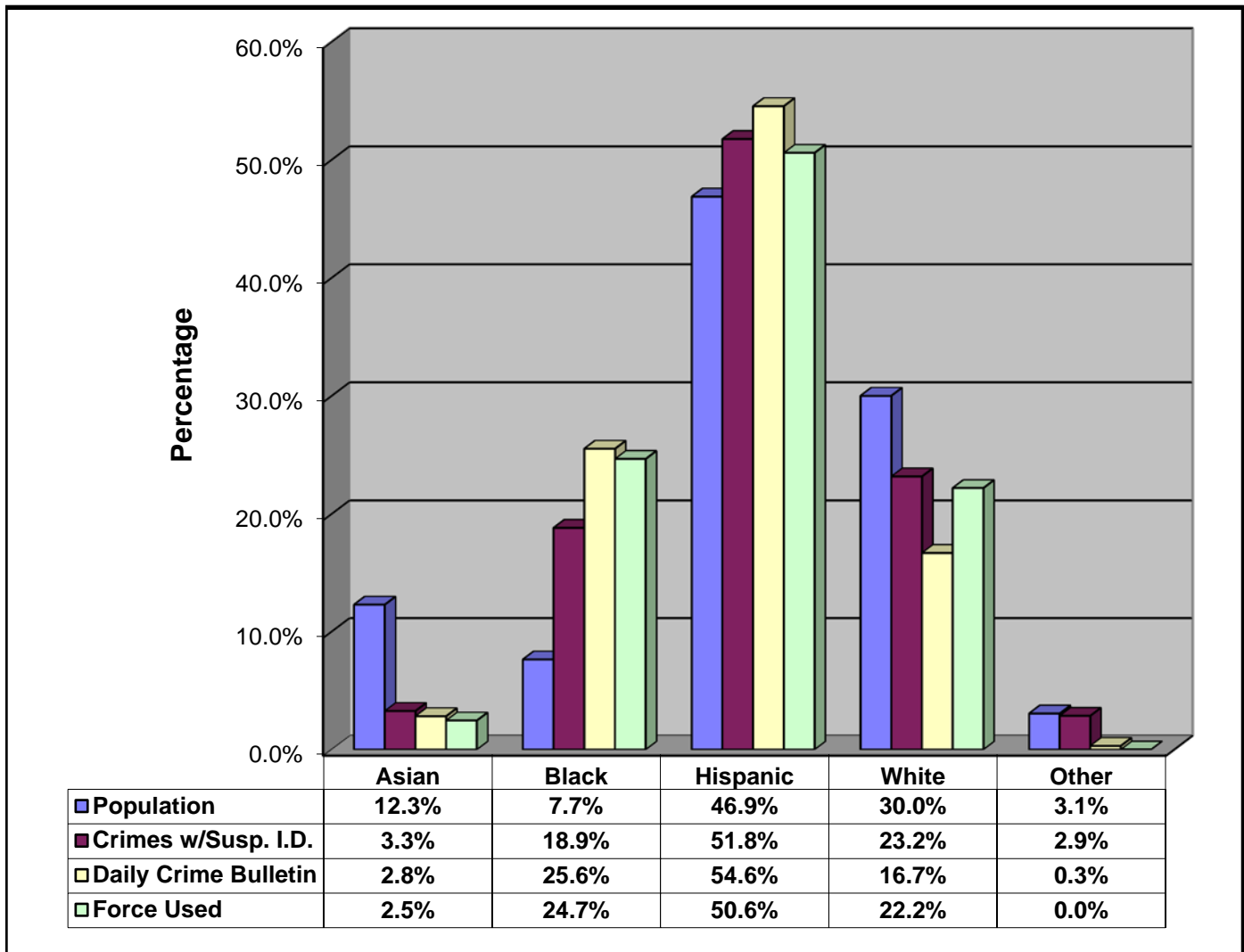
Suspect Demographics

	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 (10,147)	333	1,913	5,255	2,355	291
Percentage	3.3%	18.9%	51.8%	23.2%	2.9%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (317)**	9	81	173	53	1
Percentage	2.8%	25.6%	54.6%	16.7%	0.3%
Force Applications (81)***	2	20	41	18	0
Percentage	2.5%	24.7%	50.6%	22.2%	0.0%

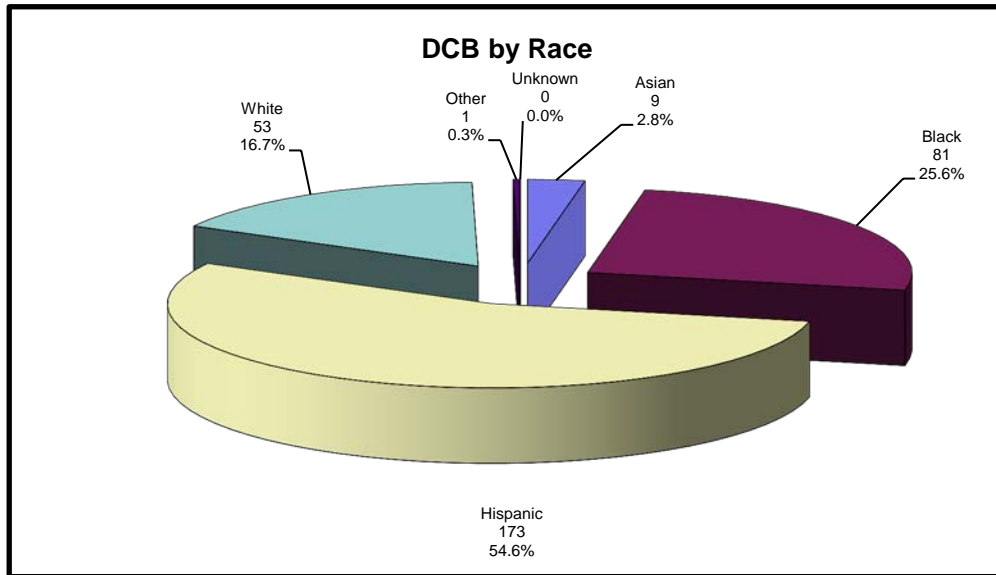
* 2010 Census

** 0 persons or 0.0% were listed as 'unknown' (see page 3 for definition of Daily Crime Bulletin - DCB)

*** Of the 83 reportable force cases, 2 had no age or race data available



**DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE
LISTINGS – 317**

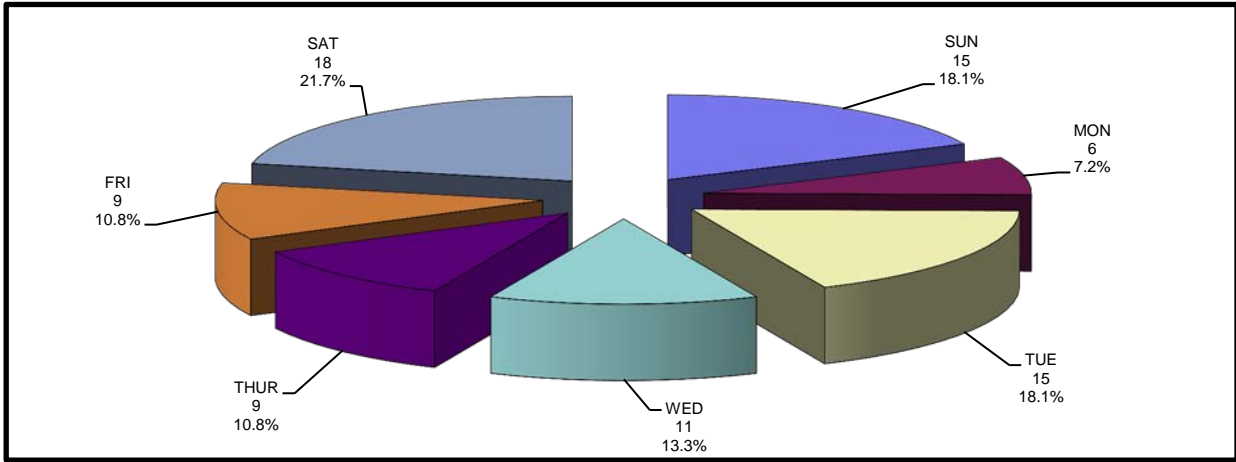


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	54.6%
	Black	-	25.6%
	White	-	16.7%
	Asian	-	2.8%
	Other	-	0.3%
	Unknown	-	0.0%

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.)

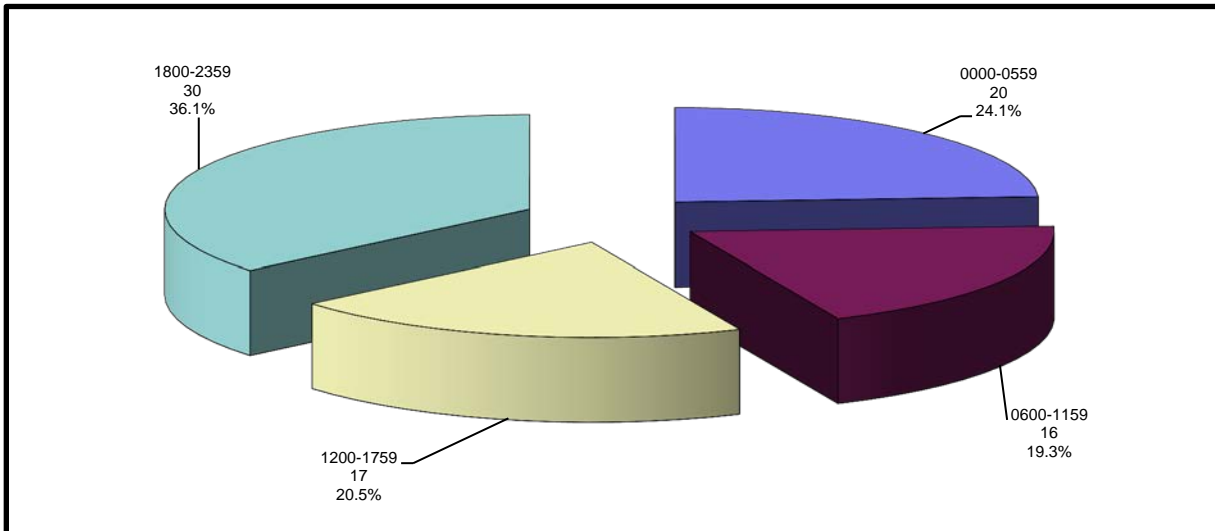
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Saturday	-	21.7%
Sunday	-	18.1%
Tuesday	-	18.1%
Wednesday	-	13.3%
Friday	-	10.8%
Thursday	-	10.8%
Monday	-	7.2%

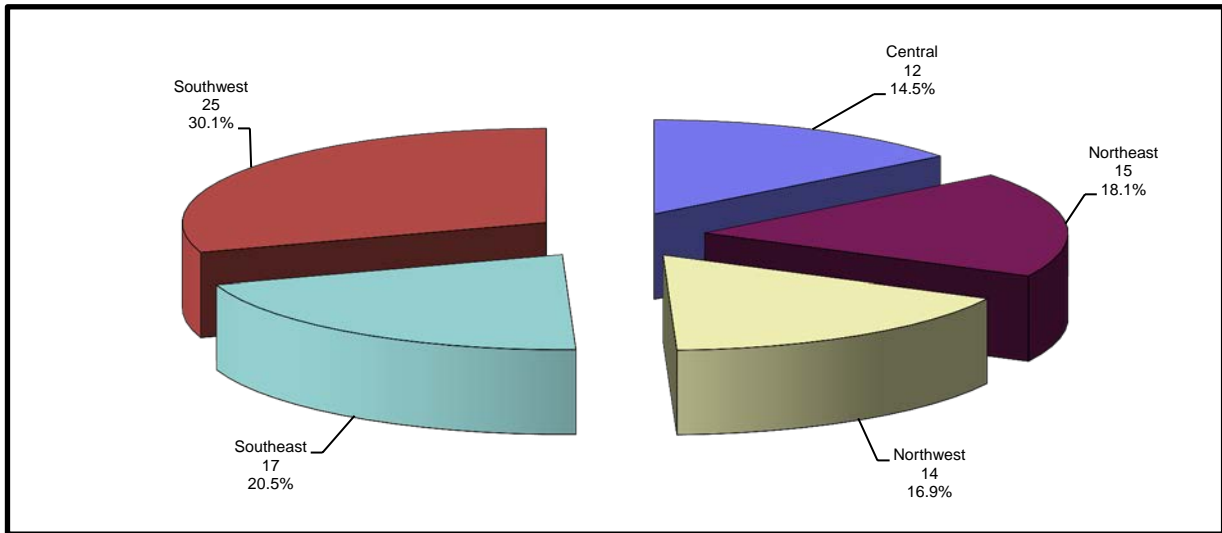
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	36.1%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	24.1%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	20.5%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	19.3%

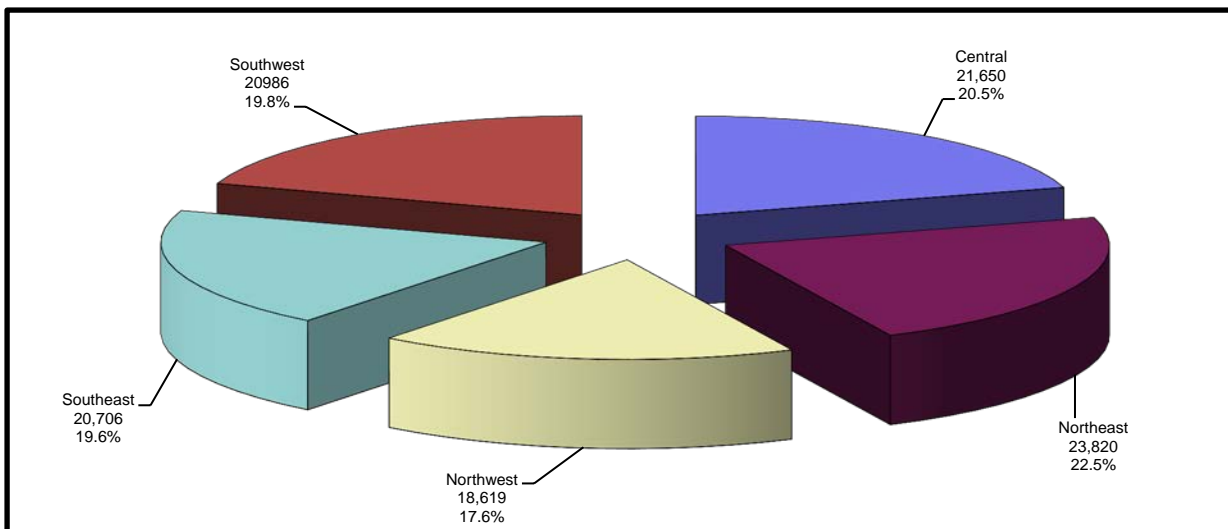
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 83 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southwest	-	30.1%
	Southeast	-	20.5%
	Northeast	-	18.1%
	Northwest	-	16.9%
	Central	-	14.5%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 107,942 CFS, 2,161 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Northeast	-	22.5%
	Central	-	20.5%
	Southwest	-	19.8%
	Southeast	-	19.6%
	Northwest	-	17.6%

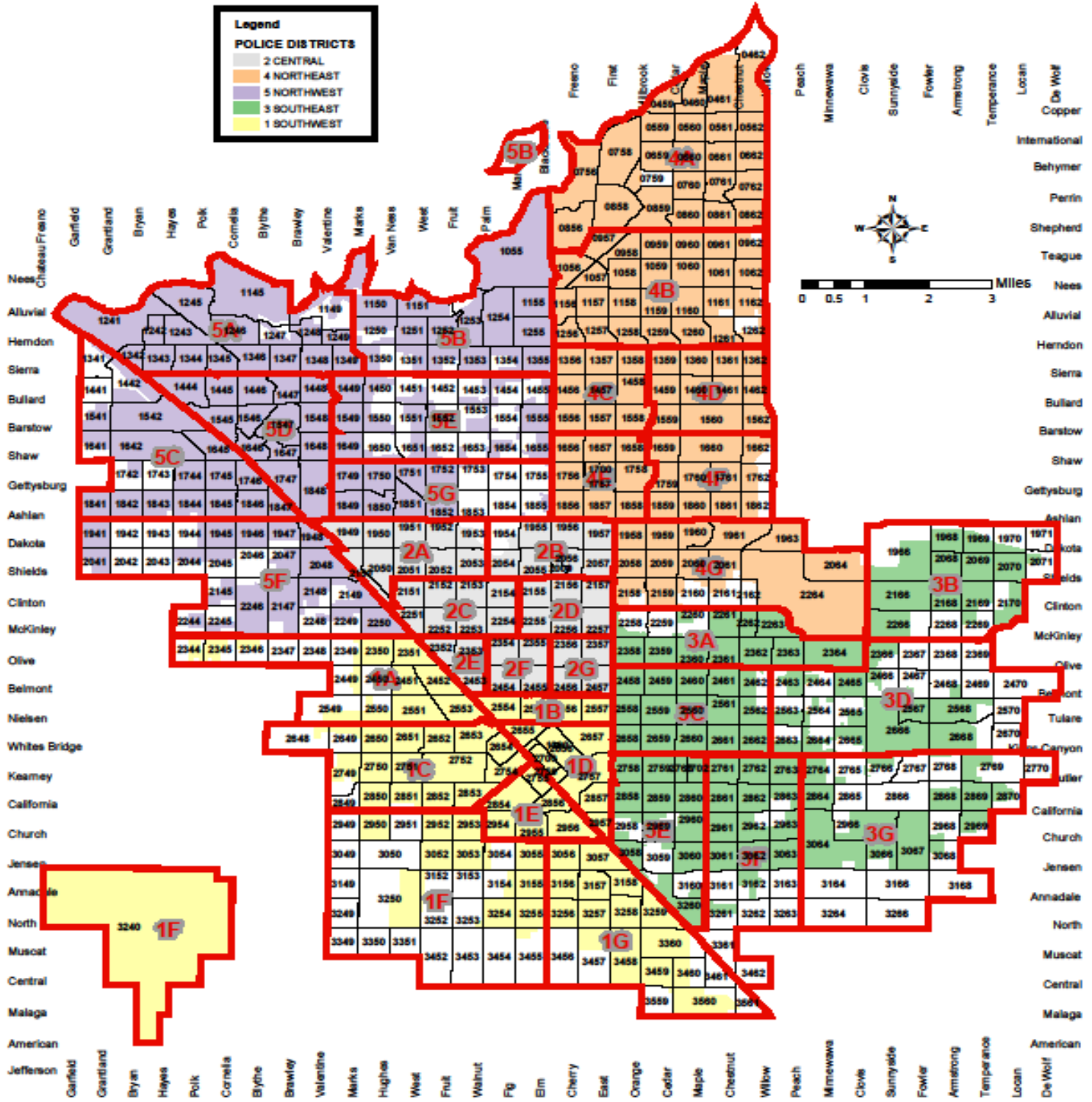
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

Fresno Police Department

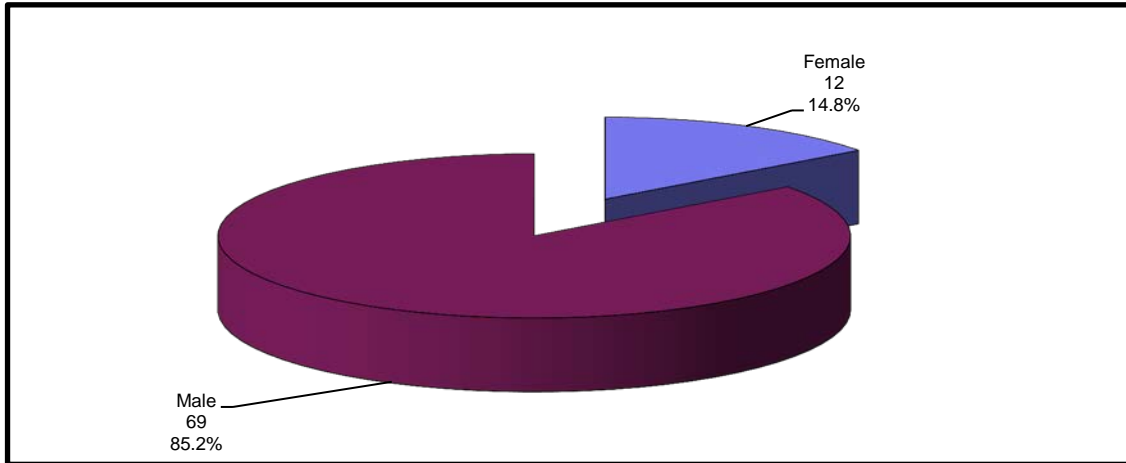
Legend

POLICE DISTRICTS

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



FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 83 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	12	120	303	41	13	489
18-23	47	328	865	202	52	1,494
24-29	62	397	1,132	373	67	2,031
30-35	77	305	961	413	63	1,819
36-41	39	248	715	339	36	1,377
42-47	48	160	505	305	19	1,037
48-53	27	147	409	301	9	893
54-59	6	118	207	226	20	577
60-65	9	72	118	114	8	321
66 and Over	6	18	40	41	4	109
Total	333	1,913	5,255	2,355	291	10,147

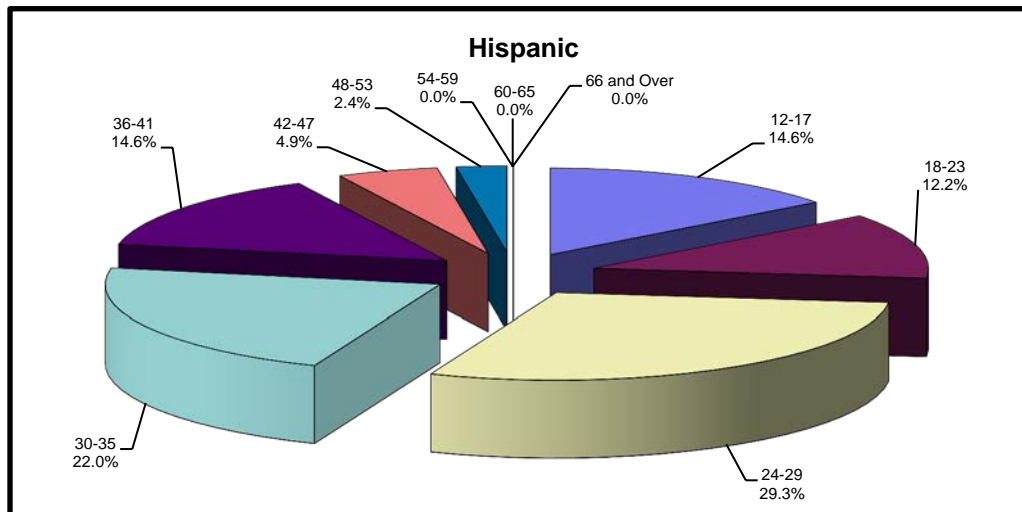
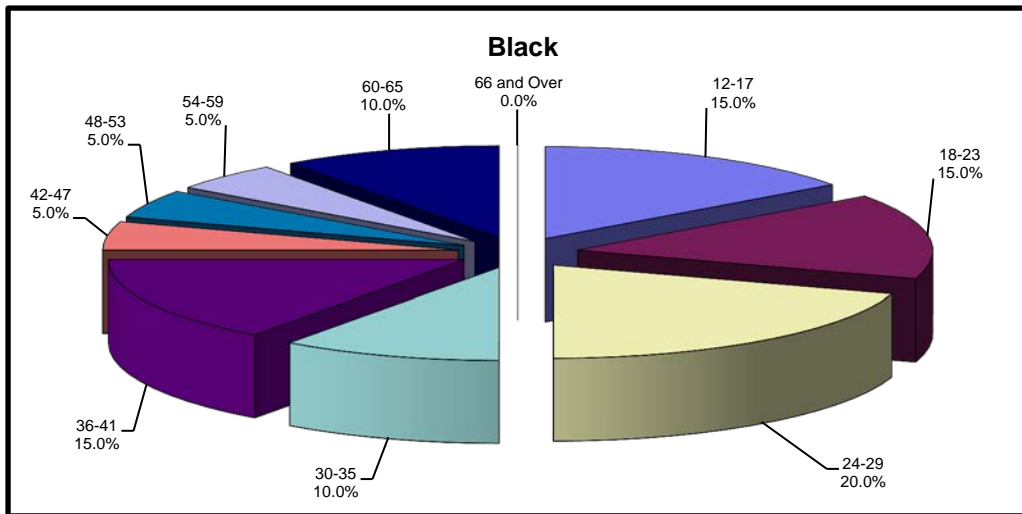
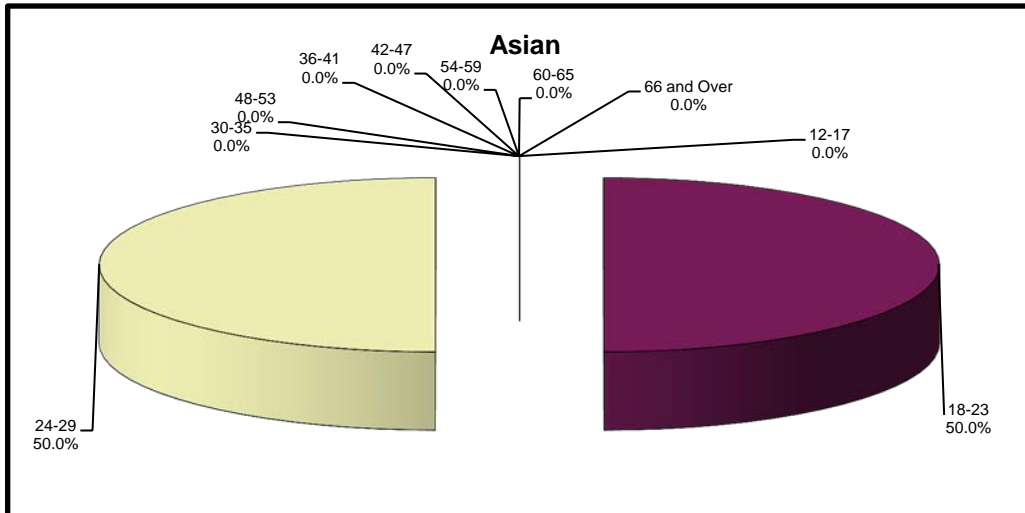
Of the 10,199 reported crime suspects, 10,147 had both age and race data.

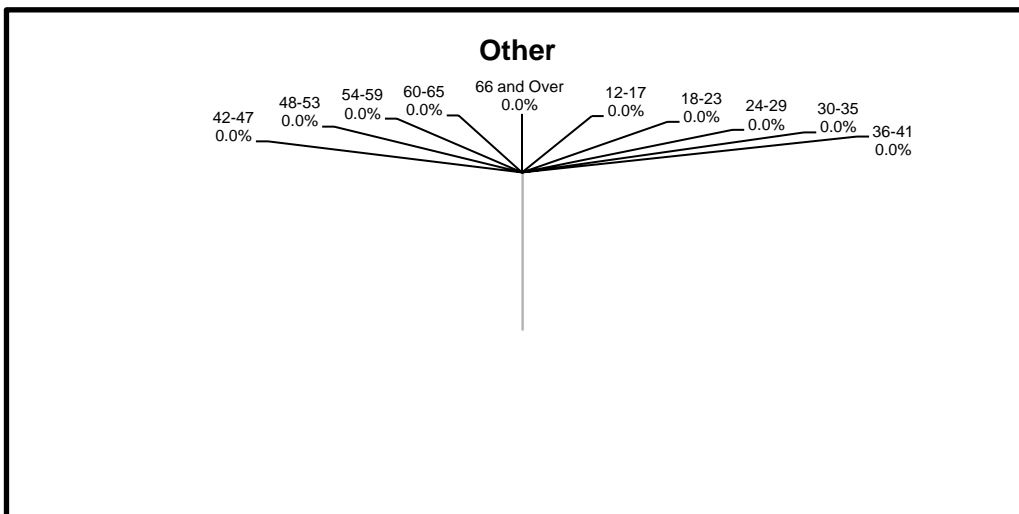
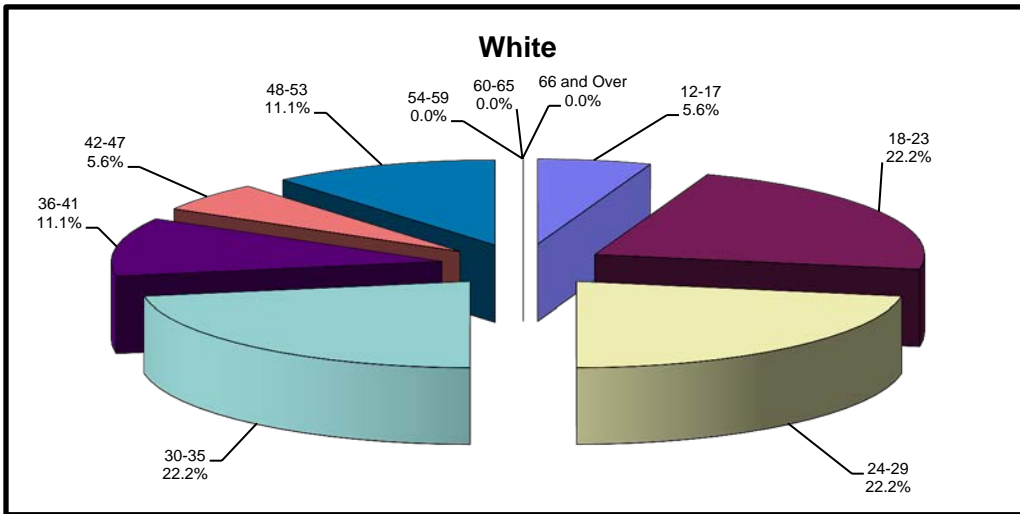
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17		3	6	1		10
18-23	1	3	5	4		13
24-29	1	4	12	4		21
30-35		2	9	4		15
36-41		3	6	2		11
42-47		1	2	1		4
48-53		1	1	2		4
54-59		1				1
60-65		2				2
66 and Over						0
Total	2	20	41	18	0	81

Of the 83 force incidents, 81 had both age and race data.

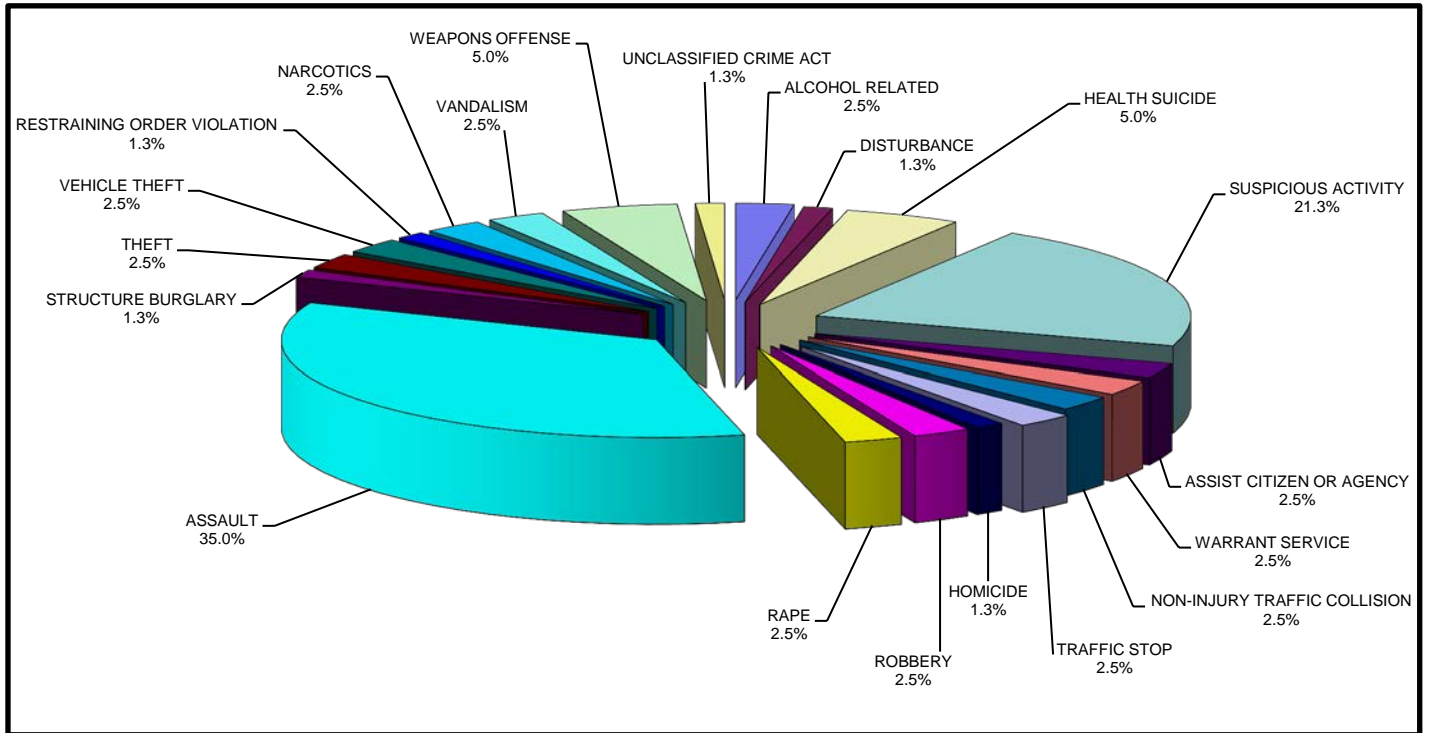
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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

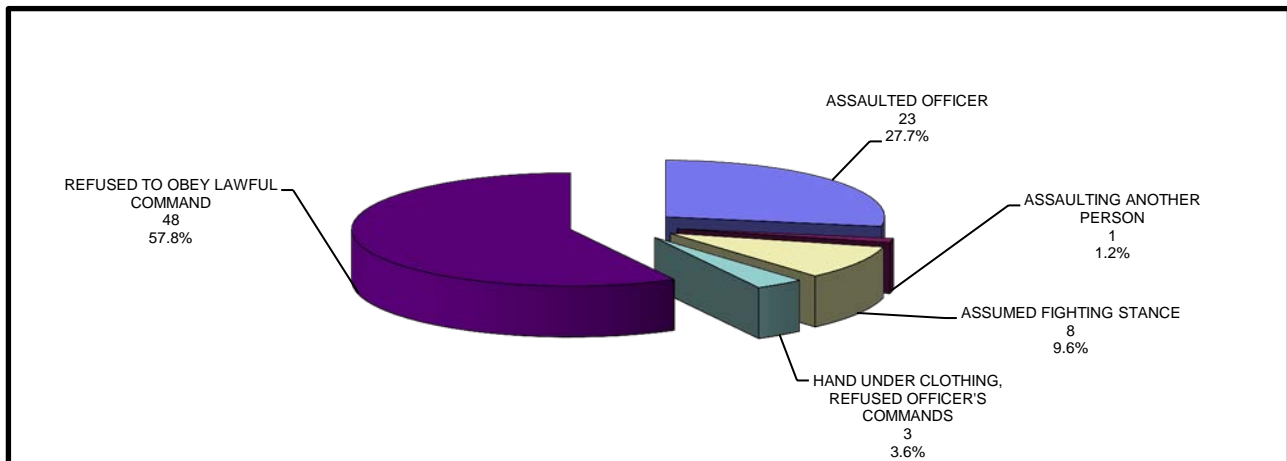


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
ASSAULT	28	1624
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	17	23163
HEALTH/SUICIDE	4	6591
WEAPONS OFFENSE	4	1153
ALCOHOL RELATED	2	539
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	2	4095
WARRANT SERVICE	2	3026
NON-INJURY TRAFFIC COLLISION	2	1999
TRAFFIC STOP	2	16934
ROBBERY	2	389
RAPE	2	468
THEFT	2	2753
VEHICLE THEFT	2	2033
NARCOTICS	2	477
VANDALISM	2	1048
DISTURBANCE	1	14594
HOMICIDE	1	12
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	1	5204
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	1	653
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	1	1104
TOTAL	80 *	

* 3 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

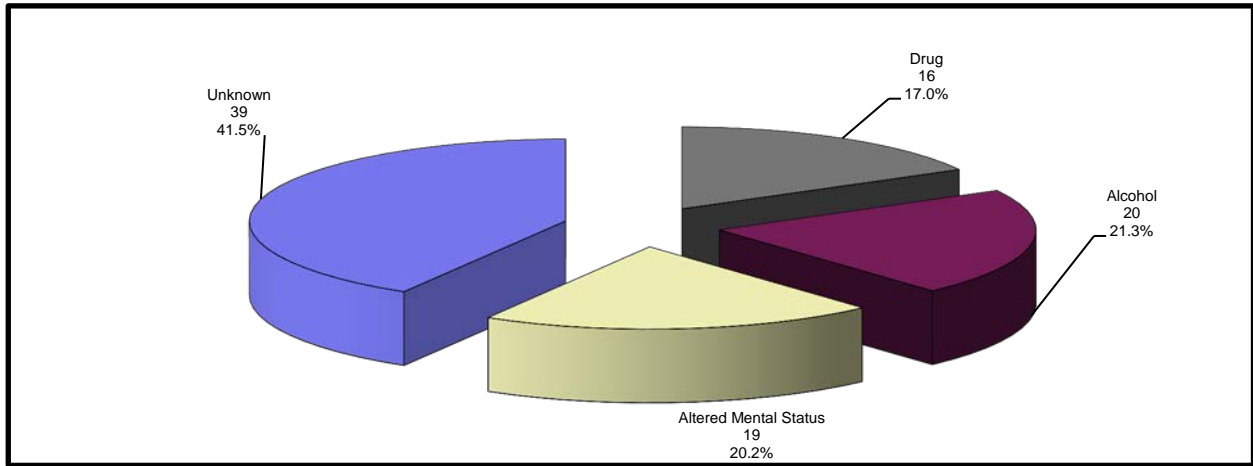
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	57.8%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	27.7%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	9.6%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	3.6%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	1.2%

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	1	0	0	1
DISTURBANCE	0	0	0	0	0	1
HEALTH/SUICIDE	0	0	3	0	0	1
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	1	0	2	0	0	14
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	0	0	0	0	0	2
WARRANT SERVICE	0	0	0	0	0	2
NON-INJURY TRAFFIC COLLISION	1	0	0	0	0	1
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	0	0	0	2
HOMICIDE	1	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	2
RAPE	0	0	1	0	0	1
ASSAULT	17	0	1	0	0	10
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	1	0
THEFT	1	0	0	0	0	1
VEHICLE THEFT	0	1	0	0	0	1
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	0	1
NARCOTICS	0	0	0	0	1	1
VANDALISM	1	0	0	0	0	1
WEAPONS OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	0	4
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	22	1	8	0	3	46

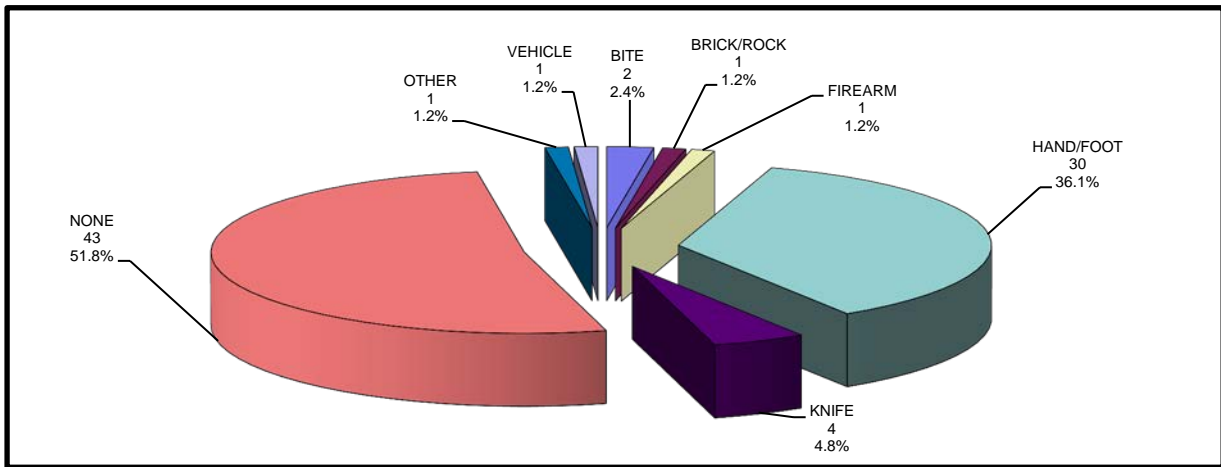
* 3 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



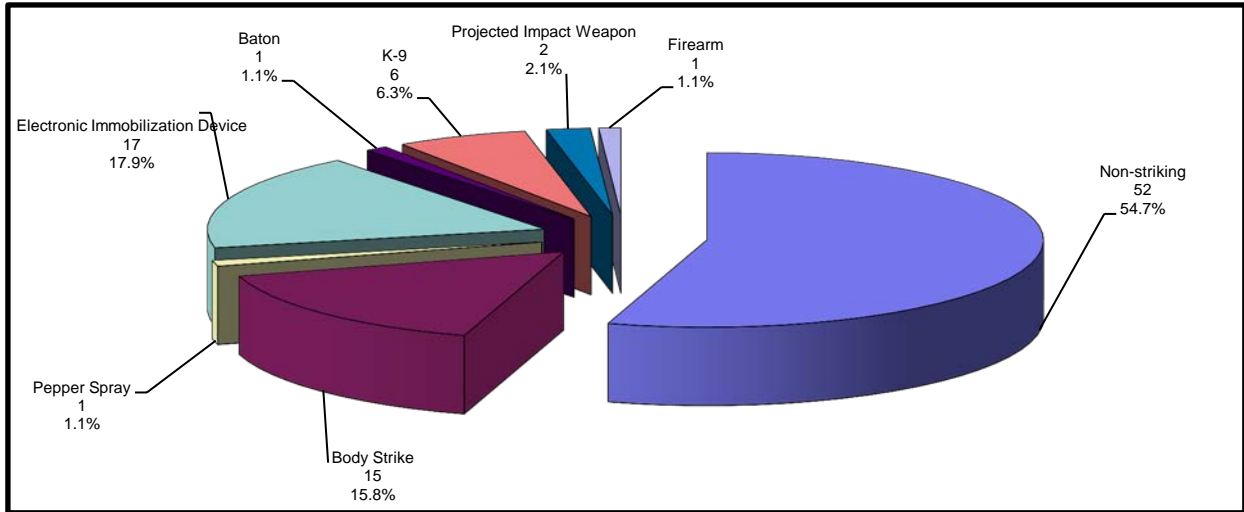
Some suspects had more than one condition.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	51.8%
	HAND/FOOT	-	36.1%
	KNIFE	-	4.8%
	BITE	-	2.4%
	BRICK/ROCK	-	1.2%
	FIREARM	-	1.2%
	OTHER	-	1.2%
	VEHICLE	-	1.2%

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:

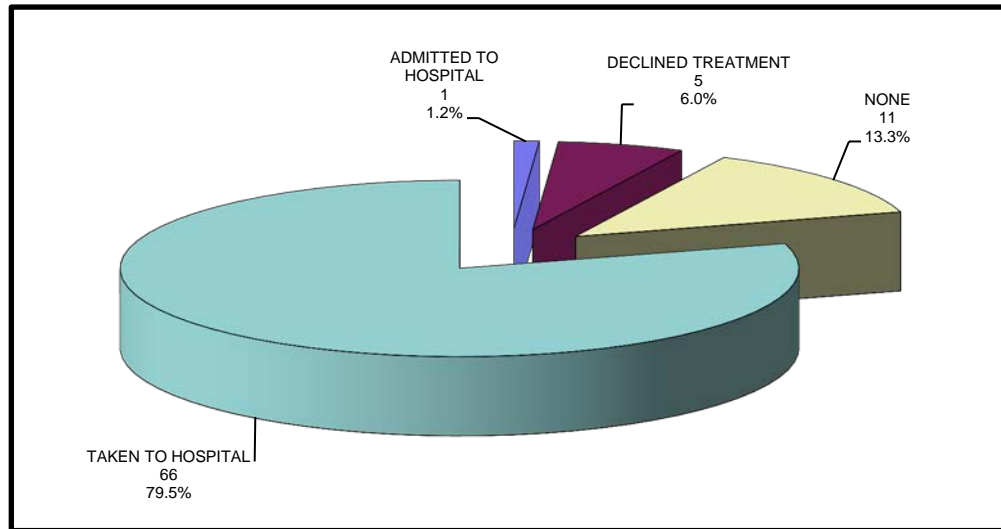
Non-striking	-	54.7%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	17.9%
Body Strike	-	15.8%
K-9	-	6.3%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	2.1%
Pepper Spray	-	1.1%
Baton	-	1.1%
Firearm	-	1.1%

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.

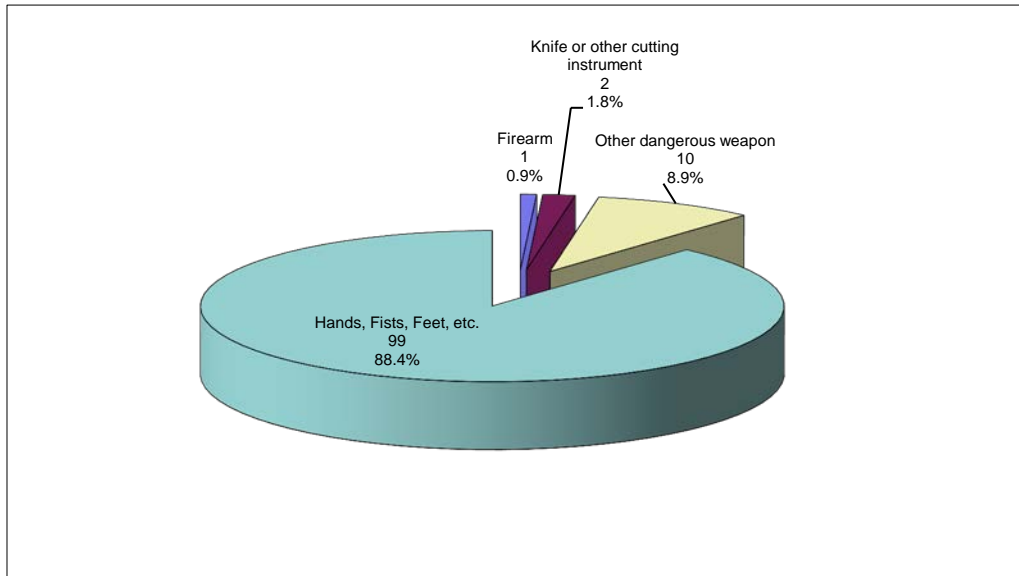
OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



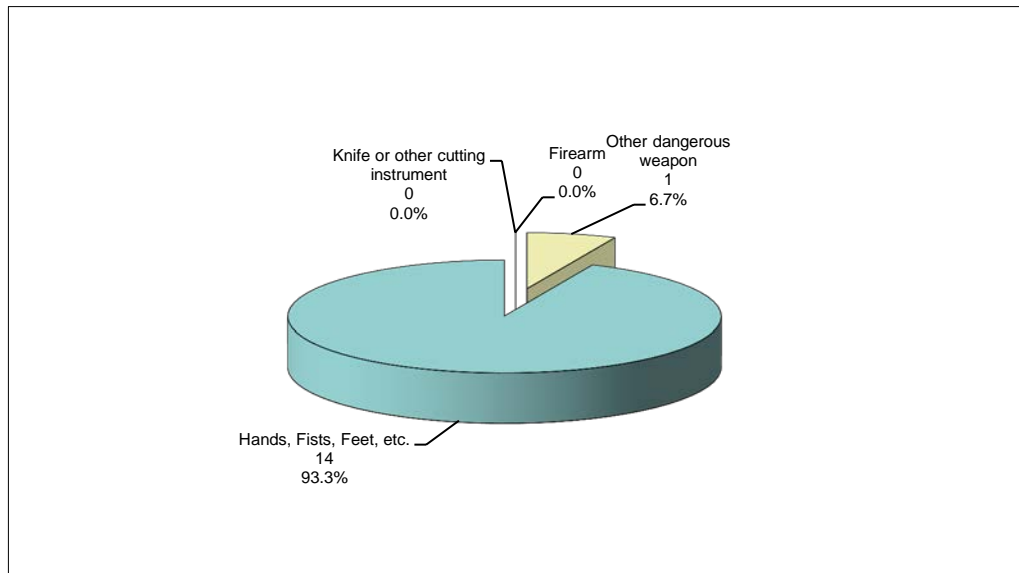
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

OFFICER'S ASSAULTED *



112 officers were assaulted.

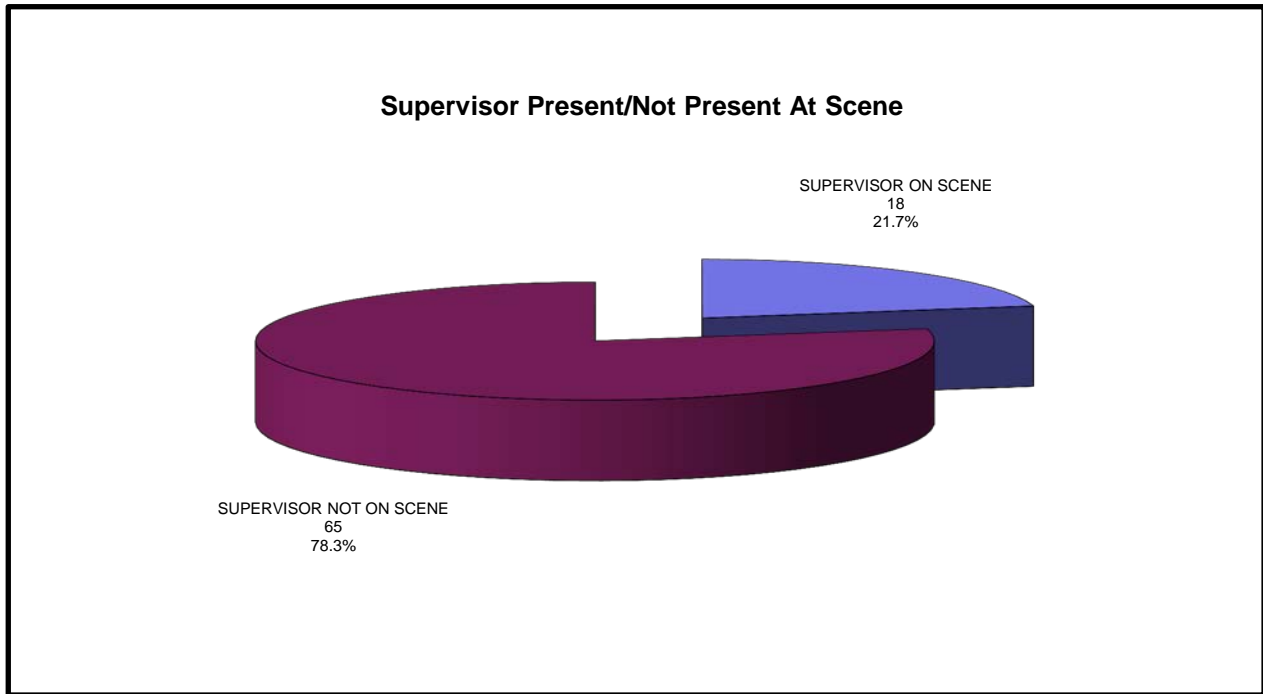
OFFICER'S INJURED *



15 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the 3rd 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."