



POLICE DEPARTMENT

April 29, 2019

TO: JERRY P. DYER
Chief of Police

THROUGH: DEPUTY CHIEF LYDIA CARRASCO
Administrative Division Commander

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Internal Affairs Commander

FROM: SERGEANT STEVEN JAQUEZ
Audits & Inspections Unit

SUBJECT: 2019 FIRST QUARTER- REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO
RESISTANCE PROJECT

The first quarter 2019 reportable force data has been analyzed and compared with the first 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 first quarter reportable force and related data:

Calls for Service:

Officers responded to 111,021 calls for service (CFS) during the first quarter of 2018. Officers responded to 109,763 CFS in the first quarter of 2019, a decrease of 1.1%. The number of reportable force incidents increased from 58 in 2018 to 73 in 2019; an increase of 20.5%.

Assaults:

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 85 officers were assaulted during the first quarter of 2019, compared to 80 officers in the first quarter of 2018, a 5.9% increase. 11 officers were injured as the result of an assault in 2019, compared to 9 officers who were injured in 2018; an increase of 18.1%.

Type of Force:

Officers' most frequently applied method of force was non-striking force in first quarter 2018 at 34.8%, followed by body strikes at 26.1%, electronic immobilization device at 21.7%, K9 applications at 7.2%, firearm at 4.3% and projected impact weapon as well as pepper spray at 2.9% each. In first quarter 2019, the most frequently applied methods of force were non-striking force at 61.6%, followed by body strikes at 12.3%, K9 applications at 9.6%, pepper spray and electronic control device at 5.5%, projected impact weapon at 4.4% and firearm at 1.4%.

Actions Prior to Force:

In first quarter 2018, the leading cause necessitating the use of force was suspects assaulting an officer at 34.5% of reportable force. In first quarter 2019, the leading cause shifted to hand under clothing / refused officer's command at 38.4% followed by suspects assaulting officers at 24.7%. In 2019, one suspect requiring reportable force was in possession of a firearm or knife (hatchet) compared to five in 2018. There was one officer involved shooting incident in 2019 and three 2018.

In 2018, 25% of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force were either under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both. Of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force in first quarter 2019, 33.8% had an altered mental status, 31.1% were under the influence of alcohol, 14.9% were under the influence of drugs, and 20.3% had an unknown type of condition. Some suspects had more than one condition.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Wednesdays in 2019, compared to Sundays in 2018. In 2018, Southwest District had the highest percentage of use of force incidents at 25.9%, followed by Central at 24.1%, Southeast at 20.7%, Northeast at 15.5% and Northwest with 13.8%. In 2019, the Southeast District had the highest percentage at 30.1%, followed by Southwest at 23.3%, Central at 20.5%, Northeast at 19.2% and Northwest at 6.8%.

In 2018, the Southeast District had the highest amount of calls for service at 22.1%, followed by Southwest at 21.6%, Central at 19.9%, Northeast at 19.1% and Northwest at 17.3%. In 2019, Southeast generated the most calls at 22.8%, followed by Southwest at 20.9%, Northeast at 20.2%, Central at 18.5% and Northwest at 17.7%.

In 2018, supervisors were on-scene 20.7% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2019, this number was 16.4% of the time.

Examples of Officer Restraint:

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

Domestic Disturbance Call:

Officers were dispatched to a domestic disturbance call. When they arrived, the officers located the involved persons coming out of a van. The male in the disturbance began shouting to the officers to shoot him while brandishing a knife in their direction. He was also shouting that he was going to make the officers shoot him and it was the females' fault. The male then began walking towards the female while still yelling and making slashing motions while holding the knife. One officer fired a less lethal device at the male which caused him to

stop and allow the female to run away. The male also ran away and towards a small group of people not involved. Another less lethal round was fired at the male and he stopped advancing on this group of people. The male then began pacing back and forth while now talking on a cell phone and holding the knife to his throat. He was shouting at the officers to shoot him and he wanted to die. Additional officers arrived and continued to negotiate with the male to follow their commands and drop the knife but he refused. The male eventually focused on one officer and started to walk directly at him. Another officer then deployed a electronic control device (ECD) but it had little effect. The male continued to advance so two officers then deployed their ECD's on the male and this finally had the effect of forcing the male to drop the knife and allowed officers to physically control him.

Suspicious Person:

A Student Resource Officer (SRO) was on a high school campus and saw a male who was not a student or staff member. He contacted the male and who began to tell the SRO that the federal government and satellites were tracking him. The SRO determined he needed to escort the male off campus and began to walk him to the exit. Once at the exit, the male told the SRO he needed to give him something and began to reach towards his pocket. The SRO stopped him and felt the pocket, noting the feel and shape of a handgun. The SRO was able to control the male long enough to retrieve the weapon which turned out to be an airsoft pistol. After a short struggle, the SRO and additional officers were able to take the male into custody.

JPD:LC:sj

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



First Quarter 2019
(January/February/March)

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:

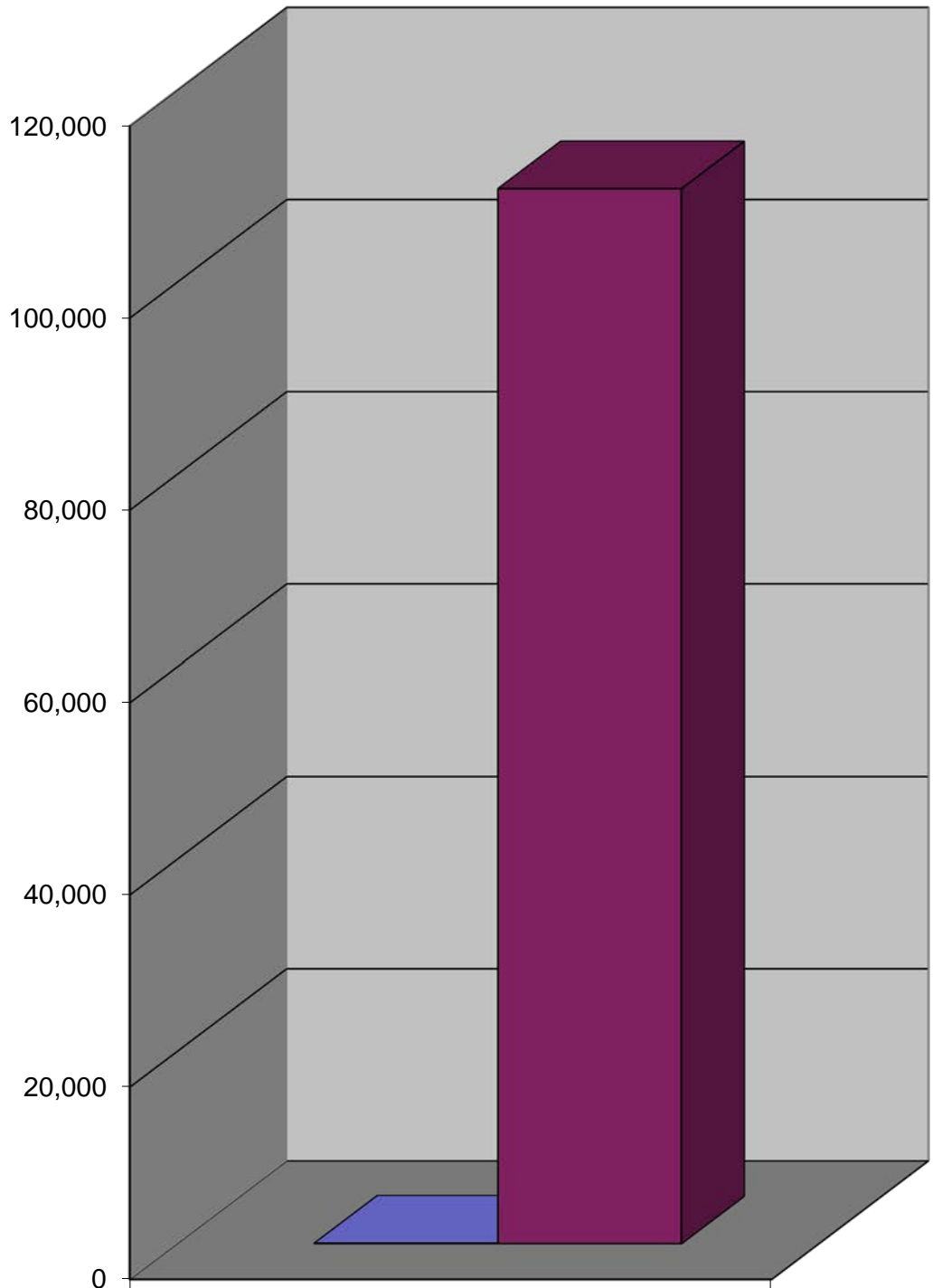
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured, has expressed a complaint of pain or has been rendered unconscious; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (e.g., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display)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

Fresno police officers applied force in 73 incidents while responding to 109,763 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.067% 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	73
■ CALLS FOR SERVICE	109,763

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.
0.067% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

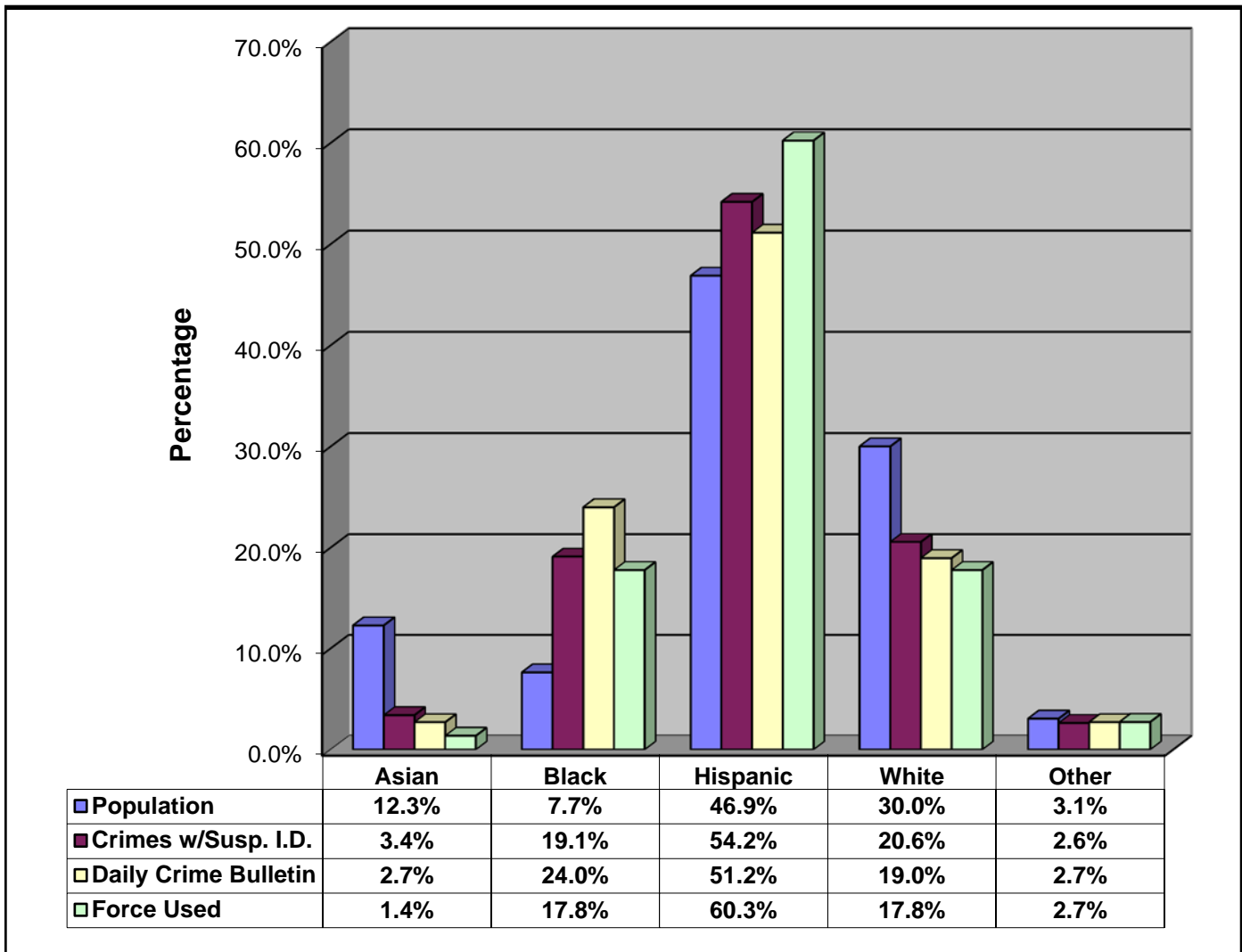
Suspect Demographics

	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 (11,064)	378	2,117	5,998	2,279	292
Percentage	3.4%	19.1%	54.2%	20.6%	2.6%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (257)**	7	62	132	49	7
Percentage	2.7%	24.0%	51.2%	19.0%	2.7%
Force Applications (73)***	1	13	44	13	2
Percentage	1.4%	17.8%	60.3%	17.8%	2.7%

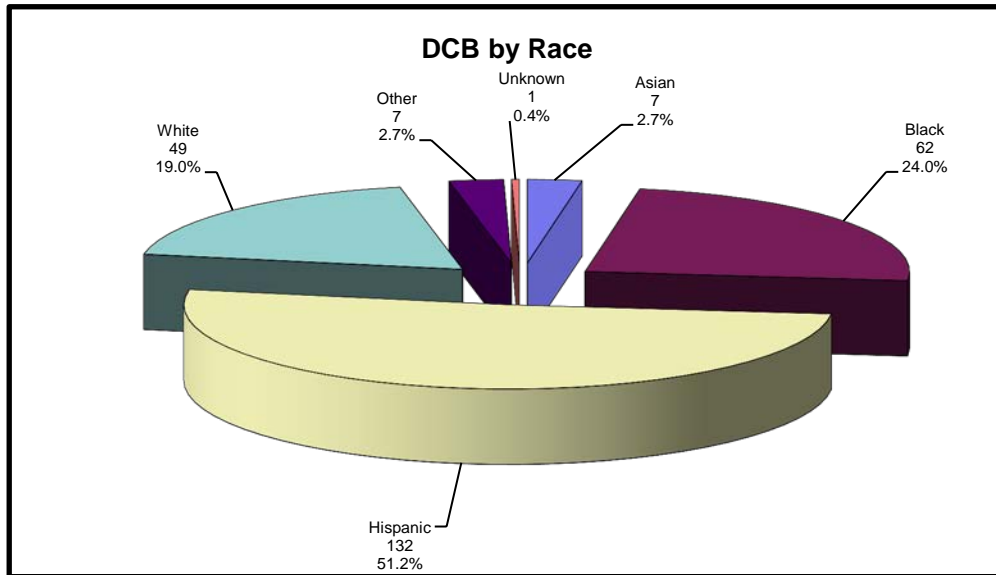
* 2010 Census

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

*** Of the 73 reportable force cases, 0 had no age or race data available



**DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE
LISTINGS – 258**

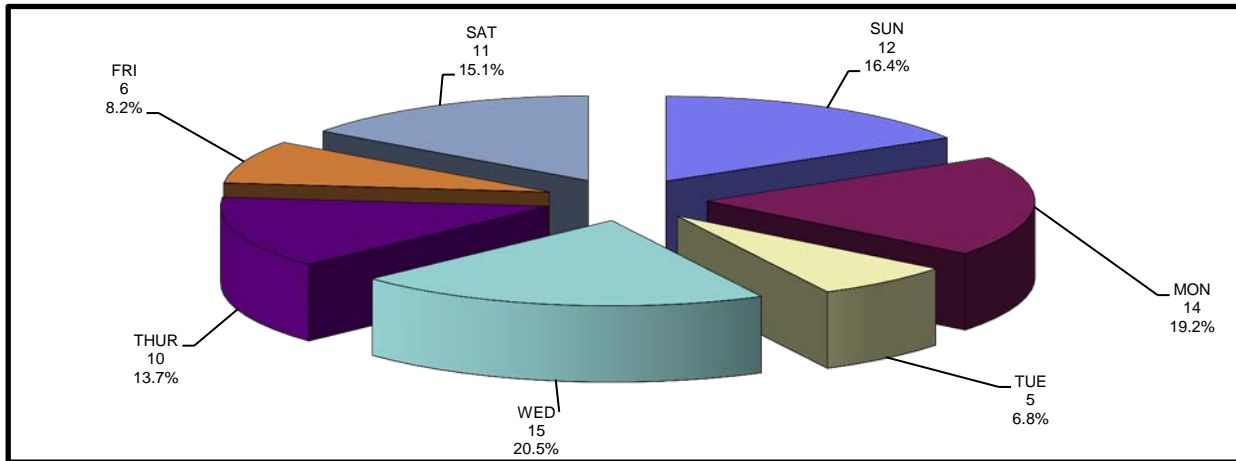


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	51.2%
	Black	-	24.0%
	White	-	19.0%
	Asian	-	2.7%
	Other	-	2.7%
	Unknown	-	0.4%

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.)

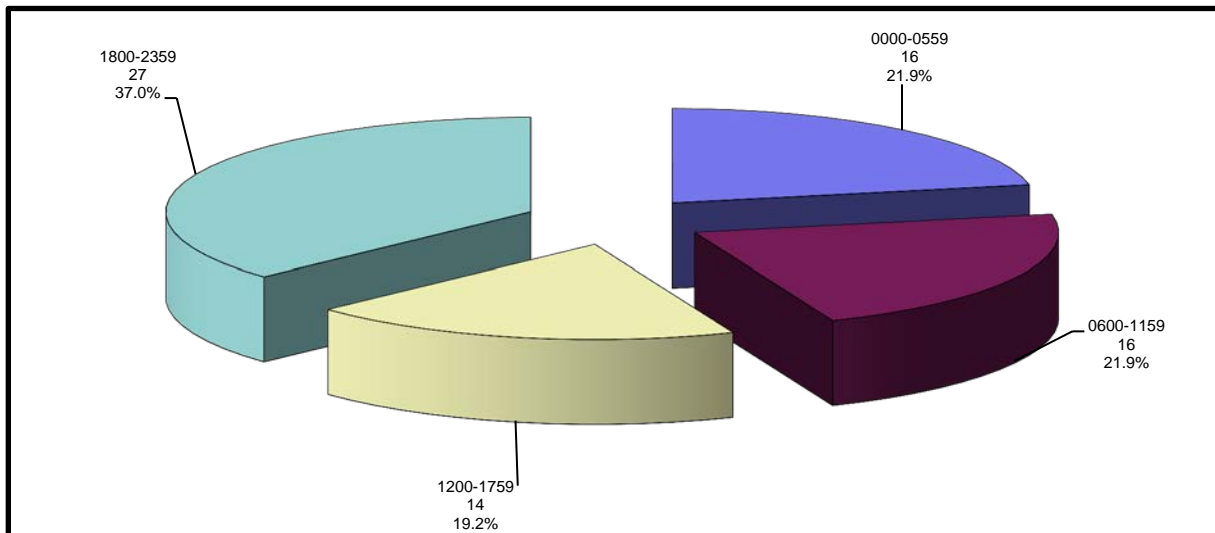
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Wednesday	-	20.5%
Monday	-	19.2%
Sunday	-	16.4%
Saturday	-	15.1%
Thursday	-	13.7%
Friday	-	8.2%
Tuesday	-	6.8%

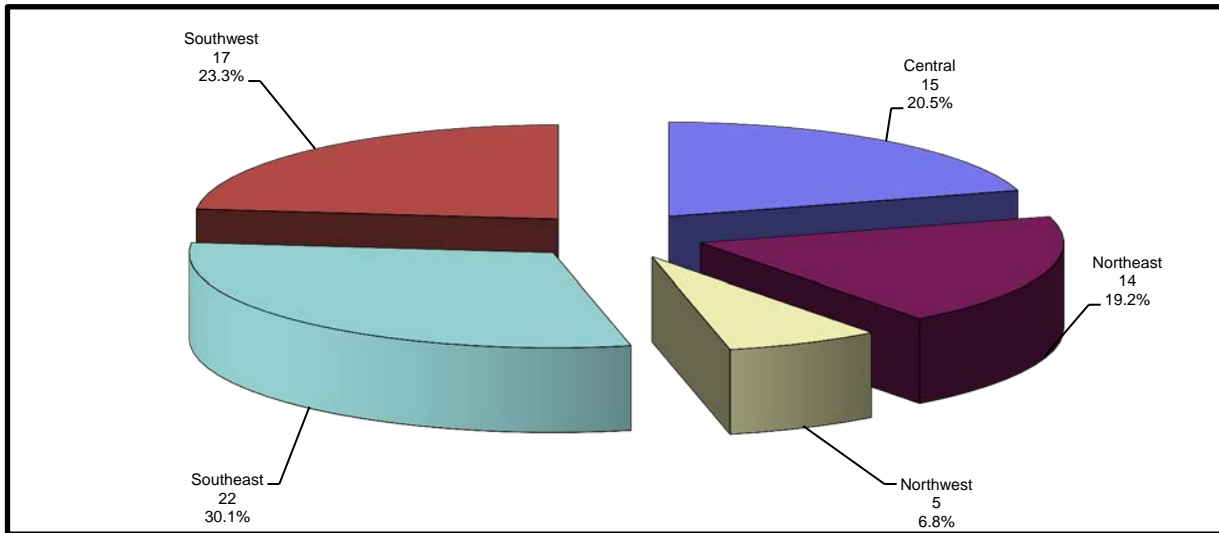
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	37.0%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	21.9%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	21.9%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	19.2%

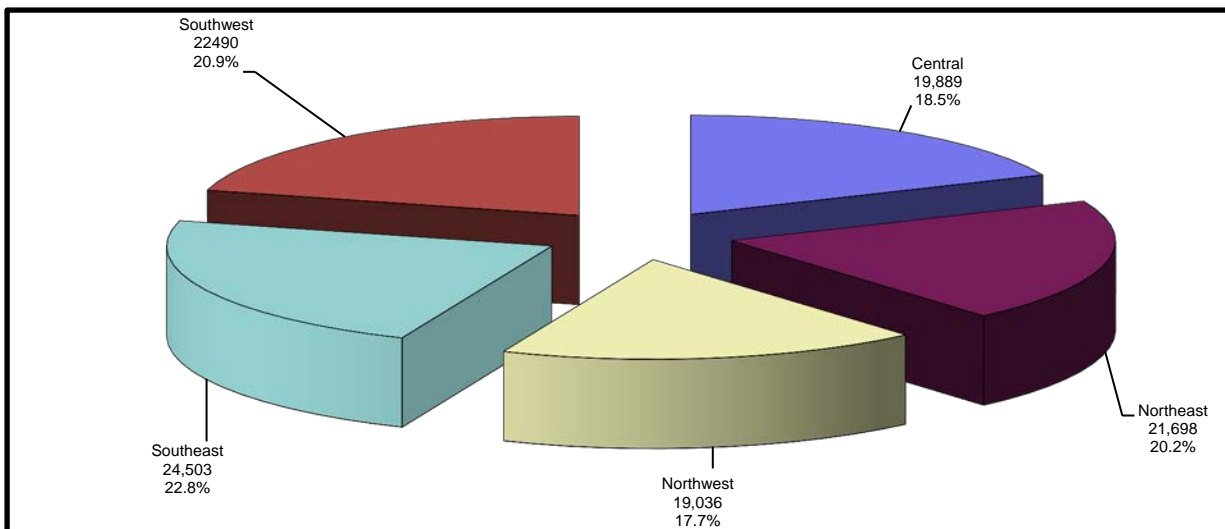
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 73 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southeast	-	30.1%
	Southwest	-	23.3%
	Central	-	20.5%
	Northeast	-	19.2%
	Northwest	-	6.8%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 109,763 CFS, 2,147 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southeast	-	22.8%
	Southwest	-	20.9%
	Northeast	-	20.2%
	Central	-	18.5%
	Northwest	-	17.7%

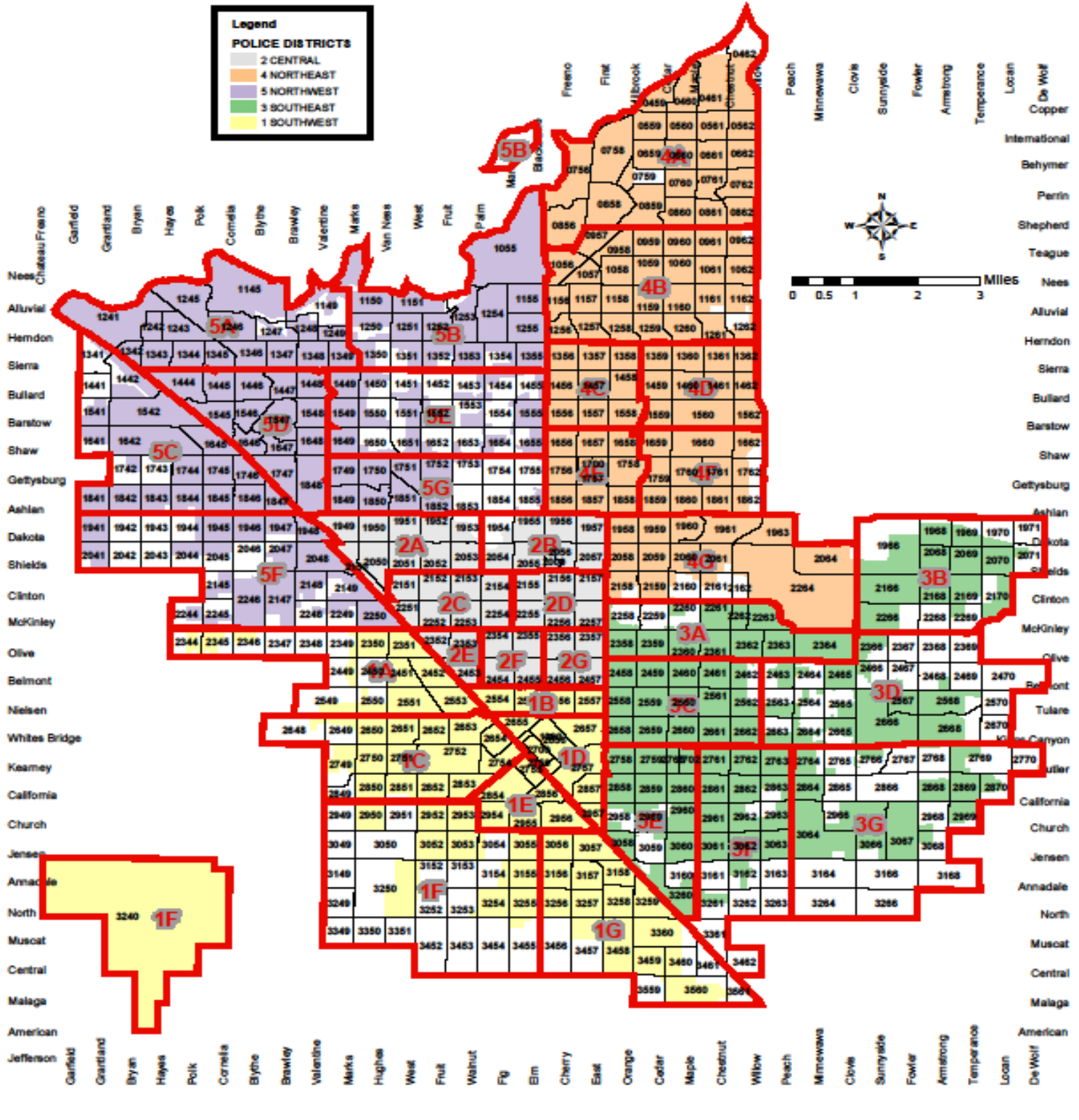
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

Fresno Police Department

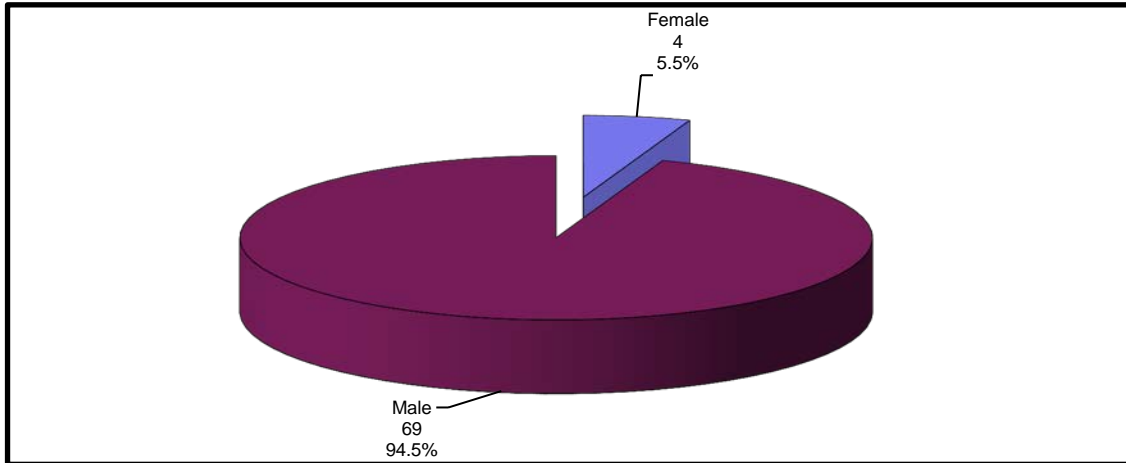
Legend

POLICE DISTRICTS

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



FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 73 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	21	173	436	64	16	710
18-23	29	291	927	185	68	1,500
24-29	79	462	1,211	381	56	2,189
30-35	98	339	1,176	428	64	2,105
36-41	71	314	833	373	28	1,619
42-47	35	178	591	257	20	1,081
48-53	18	149	394	249	24	834
54-59	10	106	282	213	9	620
60-65	6	74	101	86	3	270
66 and Over	11	31	47	43	4	136
Total	378	2,117	5,998	2,279	292	11,064

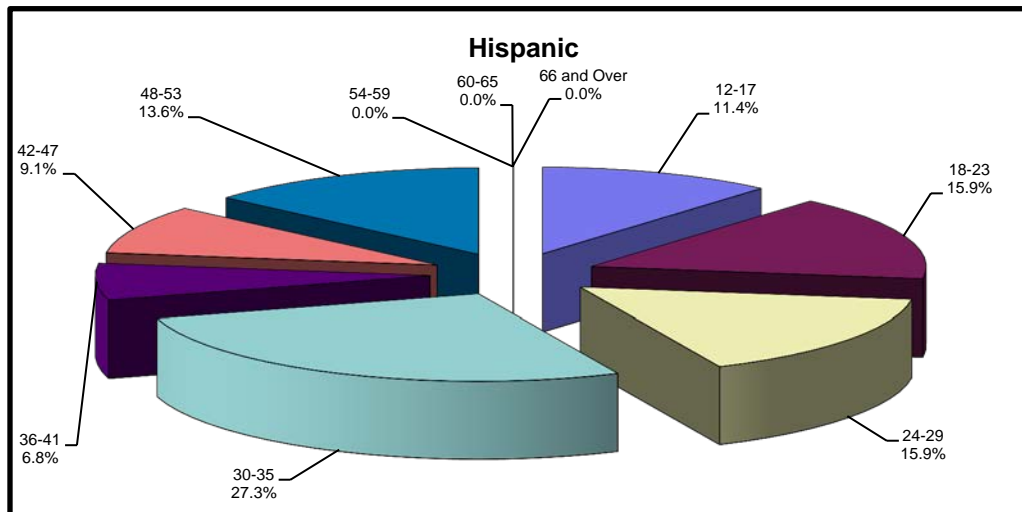
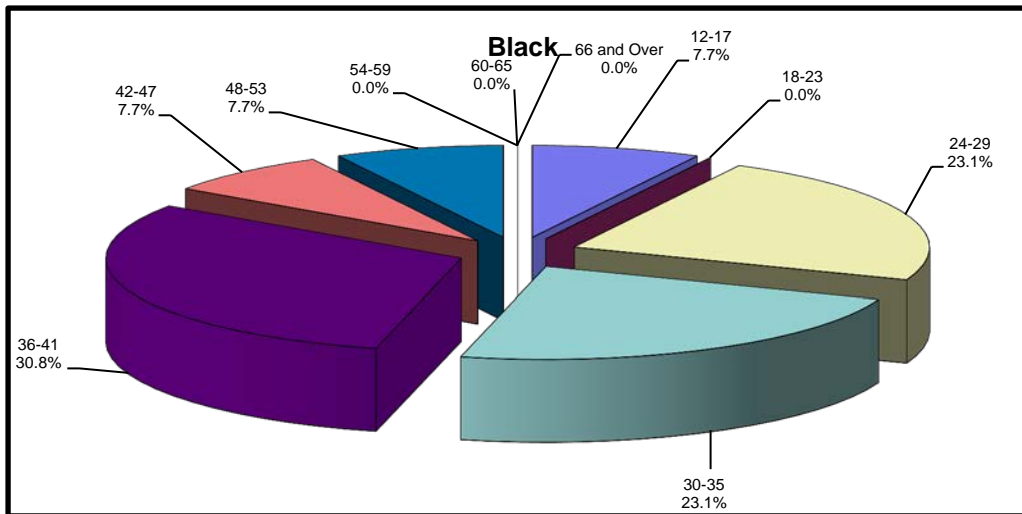
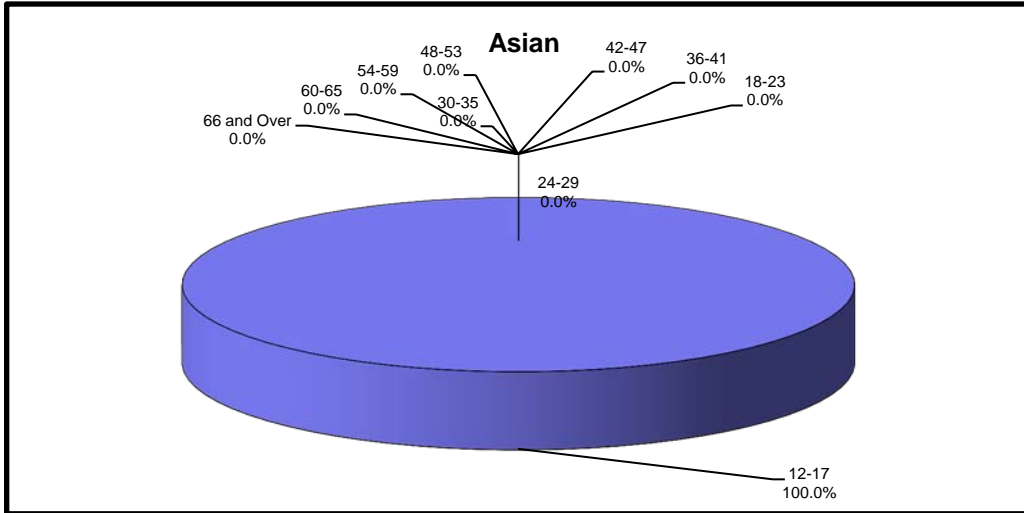
Of the 11,208 reported crime suspects, 11,064 had both age and race data.

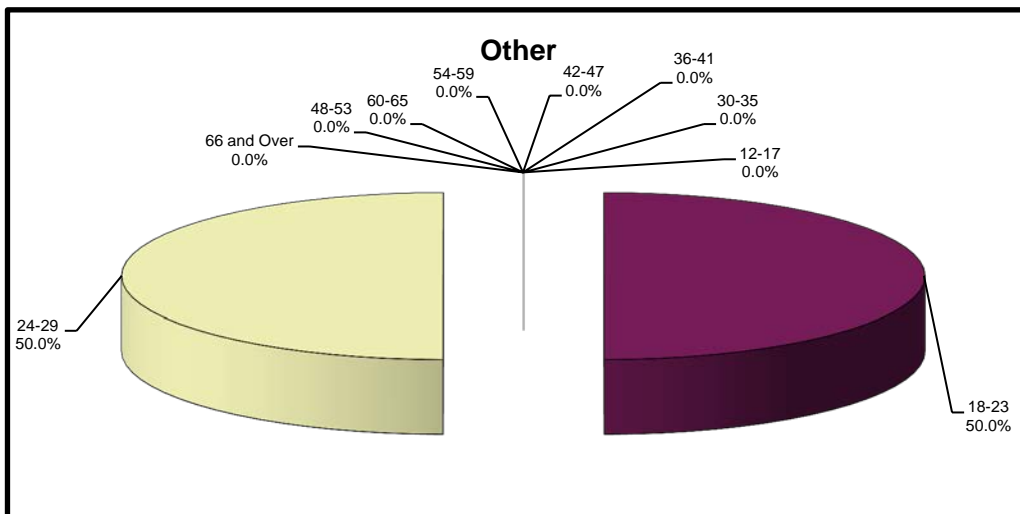
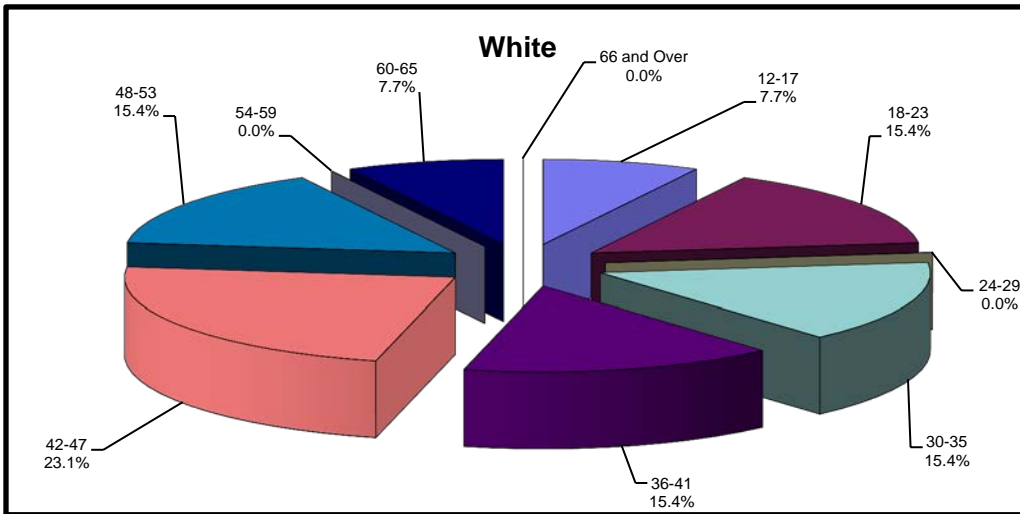
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17	1	1	5	1		8
18-23			7	2	1	10
24-29		3	7		1	11
30-35		3	12	2		17
36-41		4	3	2		9
42-47		1	4	3		8
48-53		1	6	2		9
54-59						0
60-65				1		1
66 and Over						0
Total	1	13	44	13	2	73

Of the 73 force incidents, 73 had both age and race data.

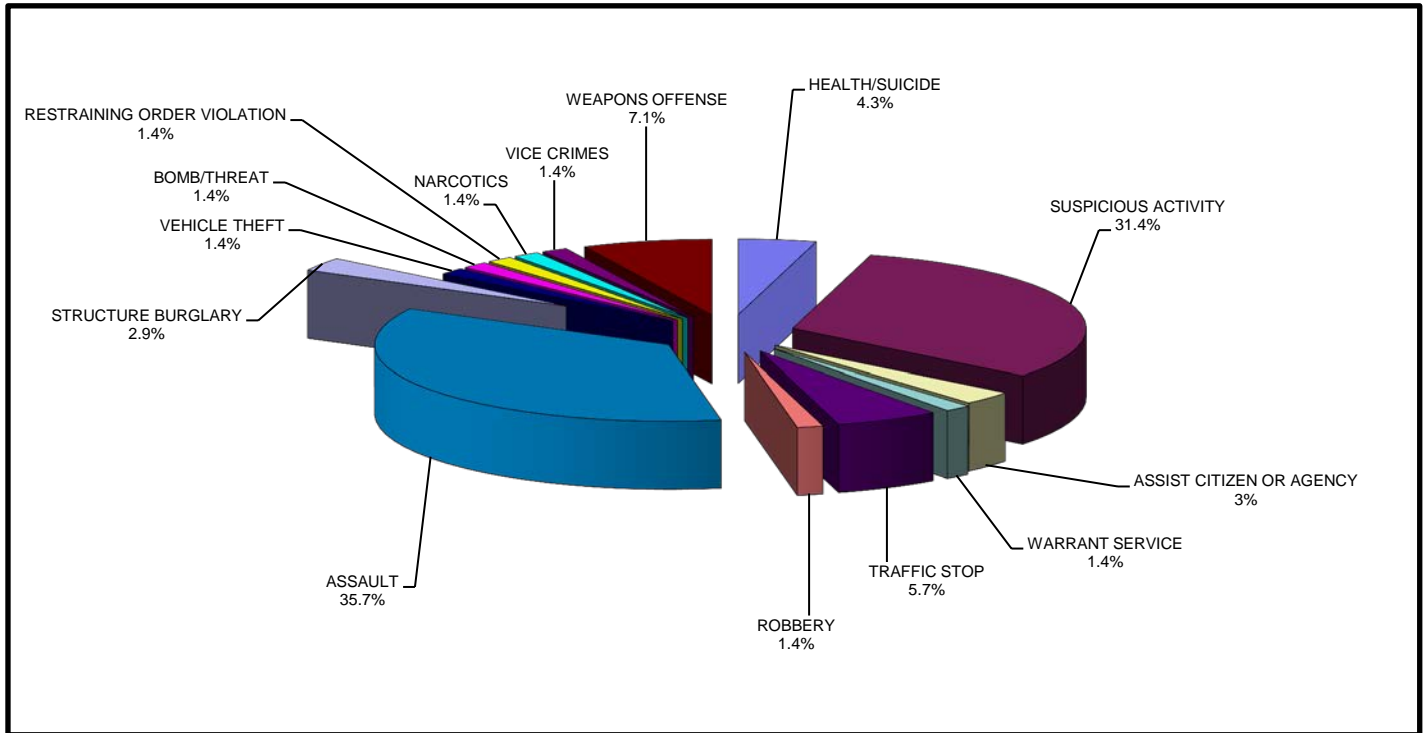
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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

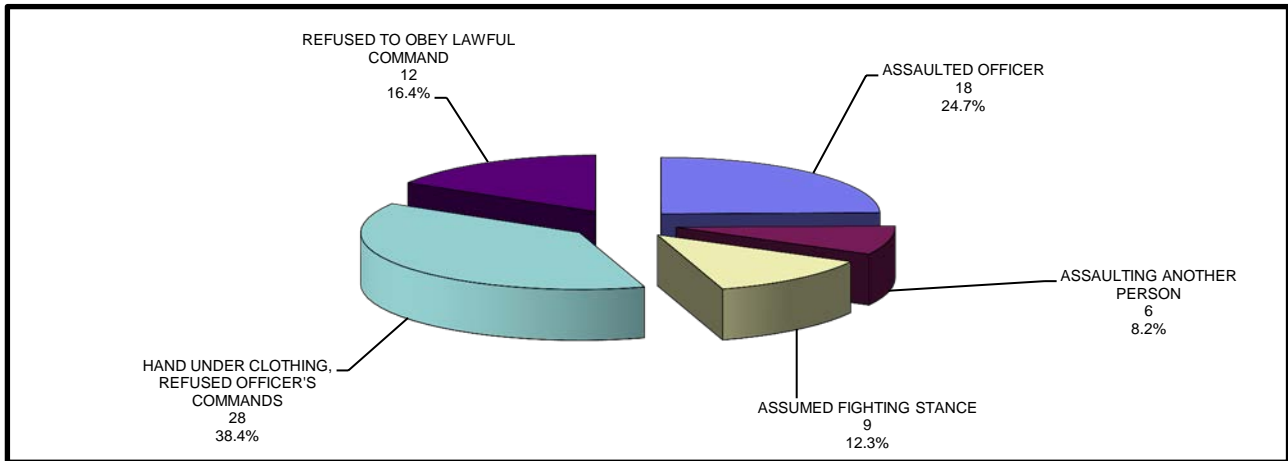


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
ASSAULT	-	25
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-	22
WEAPONS OFFENSE	-	5
TRAFFIC STOP	-	4
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-	3
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	-	2
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	-	2
WARRANT SERVICE	-	1
ROBBERY	-	1
VEHICLE THEFT	-	1
BOMB/THREAT	-	1
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	-	1
NARCOTICS	-	1
VICE CRIMES	-	1
TOTAL	70 *	

* 3 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

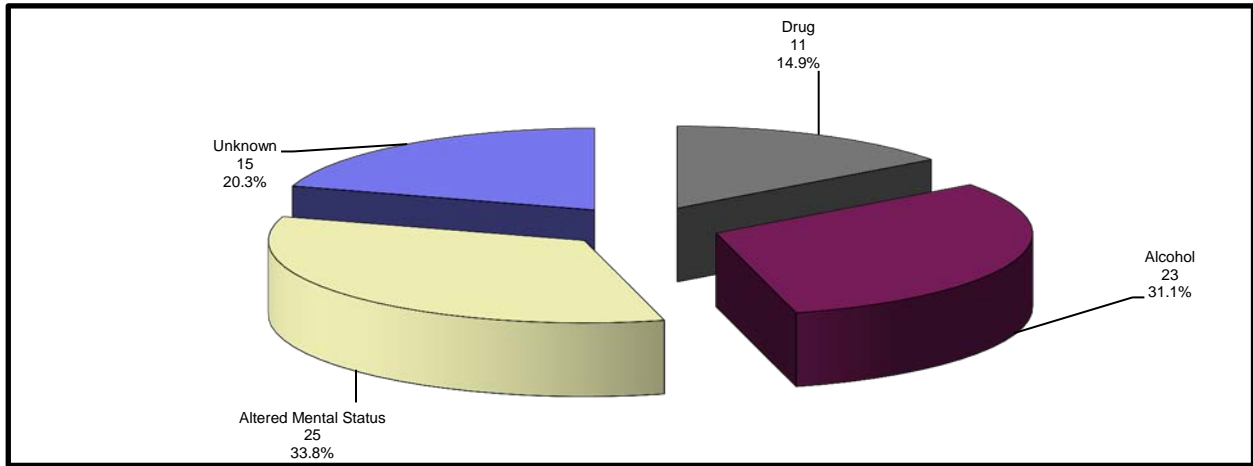
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	38.4%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	24.7%
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	16.4%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	12.3%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	8.2%

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
HEALTH/SUICIDE	0	0	0	0	2	1
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	2	1	4	0	10	5
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	0	0	1	0	0	1
WARRANT SERVICE	0	0	0	0	1	0
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	1	0	2	1
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	1	0
ASSAULT	14	5	2	0	3	1
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	1	1
VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	1	0
BOMB/THREAT	0	0	0	0	1	0
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	1	0
NARCOTICS	0	0	1	0	0	0
VICE CRIMES	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	4	1
Total	17	6	9	0	27	11

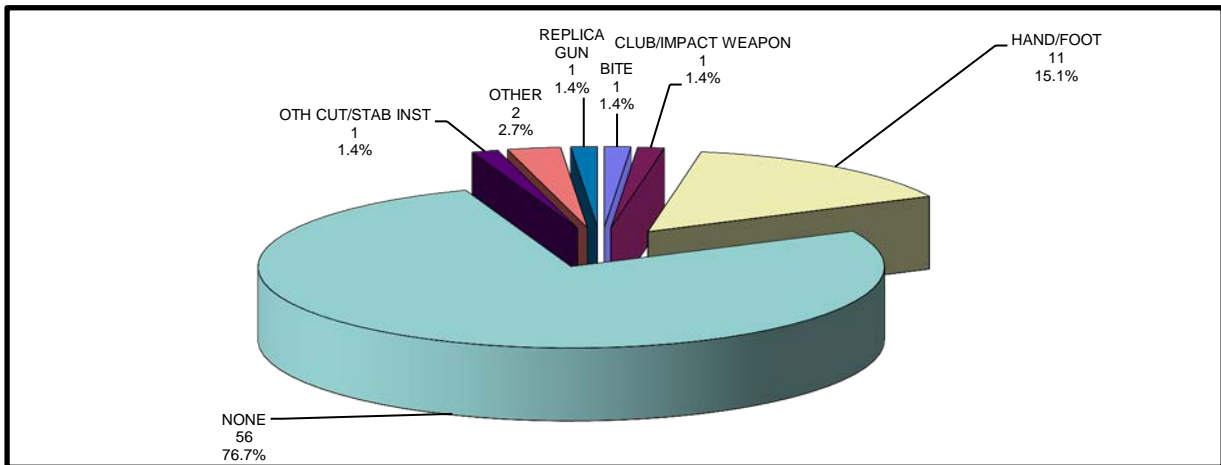
* 3 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



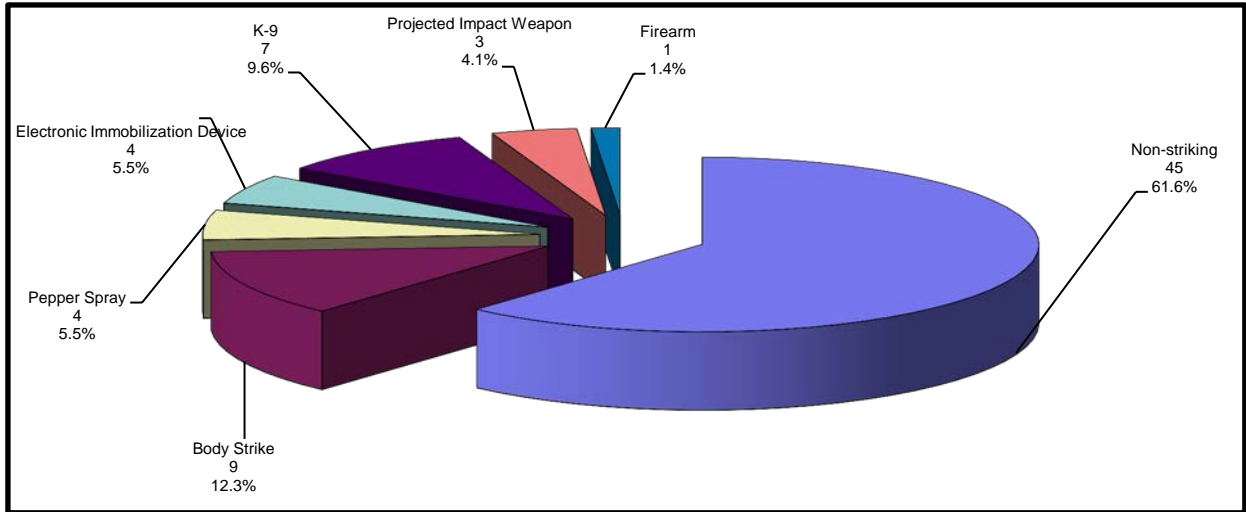
Some suspects had more than one condition.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	76.7%
	HAND/FOOT	-	15.1%
	OTHER	-	2.7%
	BITE	-	1.4%
	CLUB/IMPACT WEAPON	-	1.4%
	OTH CUT/STAB INST	-	1.4%
	REPLICA GUN	-	1.4%

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:

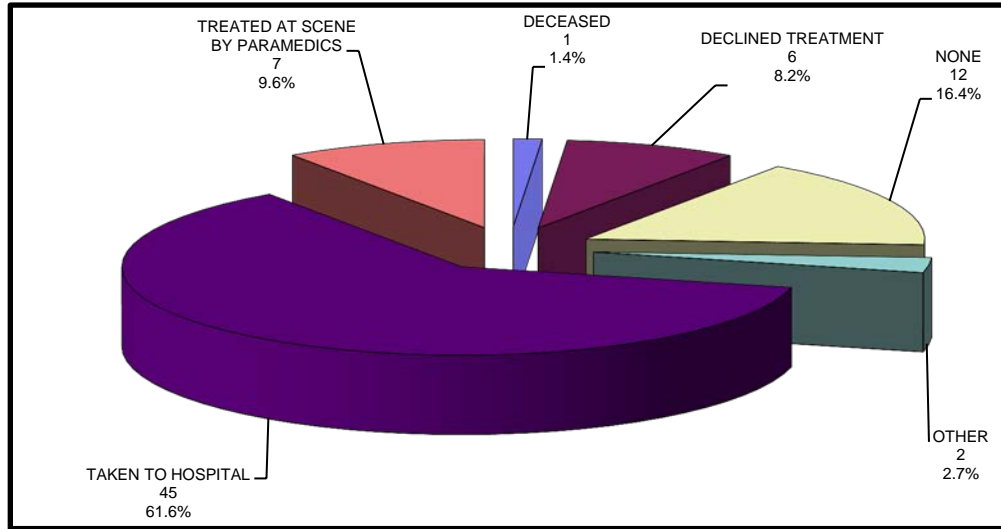
Non-striking	-	61.6%
Body Strike	-	12.3%
K-9	-	9.6%
Pepper Spray	-	5.5%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	5.5%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	4.1%
Firearm	-	1.4%

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.

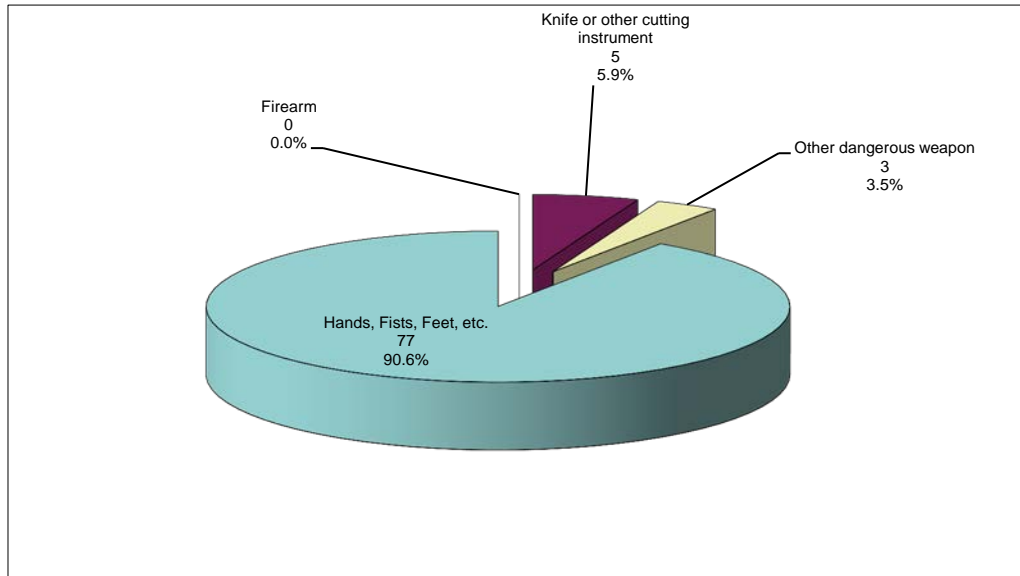
OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



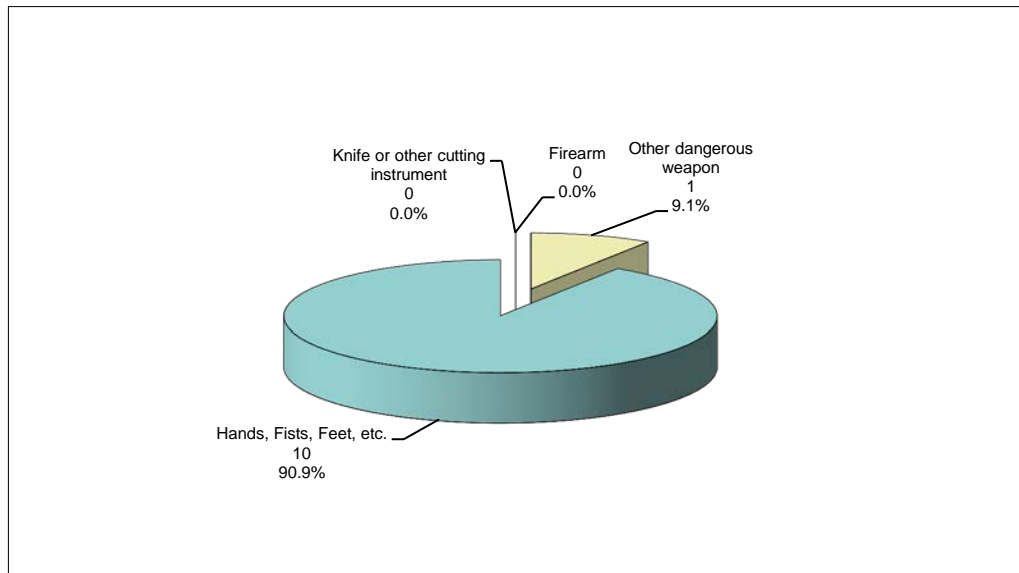
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

OFFICER'S ASSAULTED *



85 officers were assaulted.

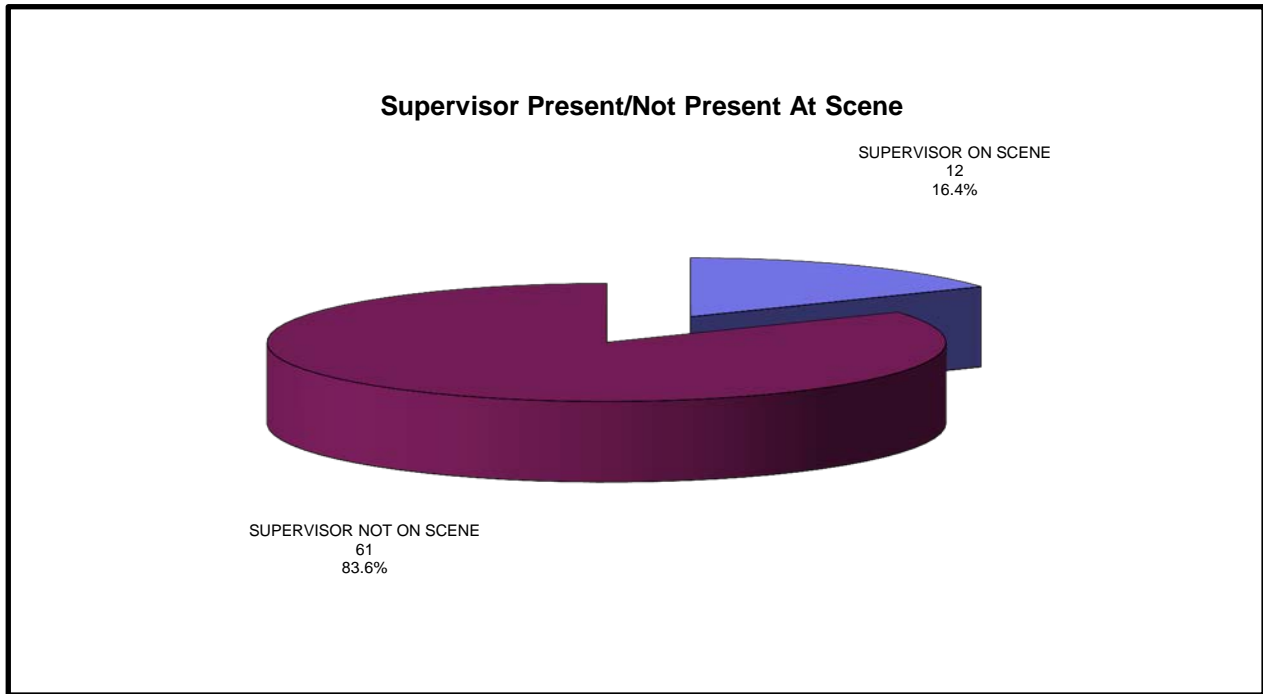
OFFICER'S INJURED *



11 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the 1st 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."