



POLICE DEPARTMENT

December 9, 2019

TO: ANDREW HALL
Chief of Police

THROUGH: DEPUTY CHIEF LYDIA CARRASCO
Administrative Division Commander

LIEUTENANT JENNIFER HORSFORD
Internal Affairs Commander

FROM: SERGEANT STEVEN JAQUEZ
Audits & Inspections Unit

SUBJECT: 2019 THIRD QUARTER- REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO
RESISTANCE PROJECT

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

Calls for Service:

Officers responded to 114,642 calls for service (CFS) during the third quarter of 2018. Officers responded to 107,386 CFS in the third quarter of 2019, a decrease of 6.3%. The number of reportable force incidents increased from 62 in 2018 to 76 in 2019; an increase of 18.4%.

Assaults:

Recently, the Department transitioned to a new records and report writing program. As yet, the data that needs to be collected from these systems to get total information for the LEOKA report has not yet been finalized. So far, the data for the months of July and August appear to be complete, however not all of the data for the month of September may be. As a result, once the data collection occurs, the final number of officers assaulted may increase.

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 115 officers were assaulted during the third quarter of 2019, compared to 91 officers in the third quarter of 2018, a 20.8% increase. 28 officers were injured as the result of an assault in 2019, compared to 14 officers who were injured in 2018; an increase of 50%.

Type of Force:

Officers' most frequently applied method of force was non-striking force in third quarter 2018 at 39.7%, followed by body strikes at 20.6%, electronic immobilization device at 17.6%, pepper spray and K9 applications at 5.9% each, projected impact weapon at 4.4% and baton and firearm at 2.9% each. In third quarter 2019, the most frequently applied methods of force were non-striking force at 50%, followed by body strikes at 23.2%, electronic immobilization device at 17.1% with K9 applications and projected impact weapon at 4.9% each.

Actions Prior to Force:

In third quarter 2018, the leading cause necessitating the use of force was refused to obey lawful command at 30.6%. In third quarter 2019, the leading cause was assaulting an officer at 35.5%, followed by hand under clothing / refused officer's command at 34.2% and refused to obey lawful command at 18.4%. In 2019, two suspects requiring reportable force were in possession of a firearm or knife compared to one in 2018. There were no officer involved shooting incidents in third quarter 2019 and two in third quarter 2018.

In 2018, 30.5% 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 third quarter 2019, 35.2% had an altered mental status, 26.1% were under the influence of alcohol, 25% were under the influence of drugs and 13.6% had an unknown type of condition. Some suspects had more than one condition.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Mondays in 2019 and 2018. In 2018, Southwest District had the highest percentage of use of force incidents at 37.1%, followed by Northeast at 24.2%, Southeast at 19.4%, Northwest at 12.9% and Central at 6.5%. In 2019, the Central District had the highest percentage at 27.6%, followed by Northwest at 23.7%, Southeast at 18.4%, Northeast at 17.1% and Southwest at 13.2%.

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 2019, Southeast generated the most calls at 22.4%, followed by Northeast 21.5%, Southwest 19.6%, Central at 18.6% and Northwest at 17.9%.

In 2018, supervisors were on-scene 22.6% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2019, this number was 21.1% of the time.

Examples of Officer Restraint:

During the third 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 man armed with a knife, bleeding and had committed vandalism. When the officer arrived, he found the male walking away from the location and holding an object in his bleeding hands. The officer began to follow the male

and when he was under a street light, the officer could see the male was armed with a knife. The officer continued to follow the male while asking the male to drop the knife and he would help him. The male refused and turned to face the officer while demanding he shoot him. The officer kept a distance and continued to try to get the male to drop his weapon. Additional officers arrived and utilized the patrol car PA system to ask the male to disarm but he cursed them and refused, insisting that the officers would have to shoot him. The male eventually stopped in an intersection and additional officers arrived. The male turned to face the officers while demanding they shoot him. One officer deployed four shots at the male from a less than lethal shotgun (projected impact weapon) at the male who finally dropped the knife, allowing the officers to take the male into custody. The officers quickly began to treat the man's wounds and summoned an ambulance.

Carjacking:

Officers were dispatched to a report of two males fighting in a roadway near a vehicle. When officers arrived, they saw a man standing outside of a vehicle, fighting with another man inside of the vehicle. They ordered both men to stop fighting but they refused the commands. Officers later learned that the owner of the vehicle was the man they saw outside of the vehicle and the man inside, was attempting to carjack the vehicle. Officers continued to give commands for the men to stop fighting but were ignored. After additional commands, officers were able to get the male outside of the vehicle to cooperate and then turned their attention to the male inside the vehicle. The male was still attempting to drive away in the vehicle despite the numerous officers on scene and the commands they were giving him to stop. Eventually, officers were able to wrestle the male out of the vehicle but he ended up on top of an officer, and was removing the officer's handgun from its holster. After an additional struggle, officers were finally able to take control of the male and handcuff him.

LC:sj

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



Third Quarter 2019
(July/August/September)

Andrew 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 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:

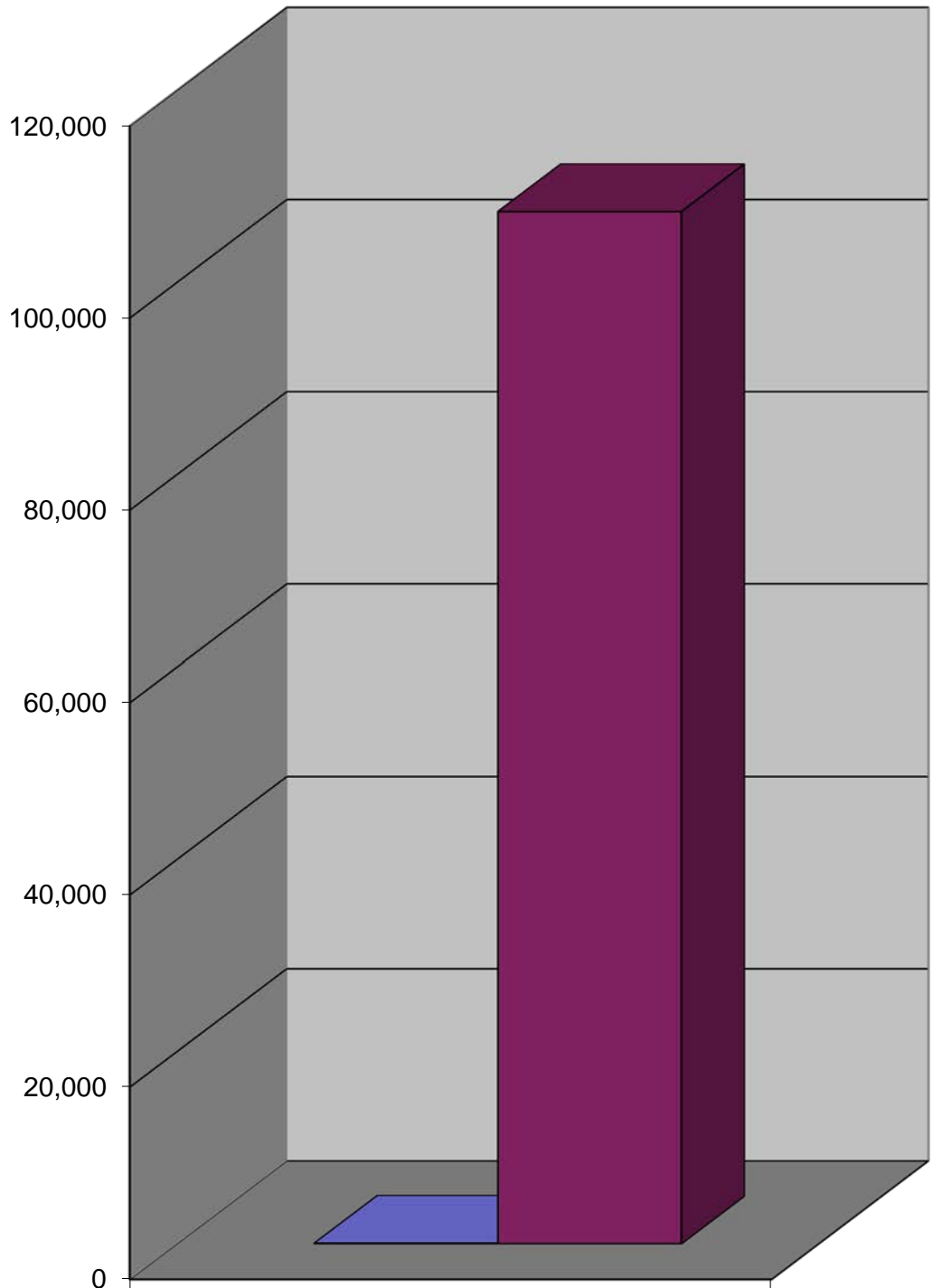
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured, has expressed a complaint of pain or has been rendered unconscious; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (e.g., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display)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

Fresno police officers applied force in 76 incidents while responding to 107,386 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	107,386

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

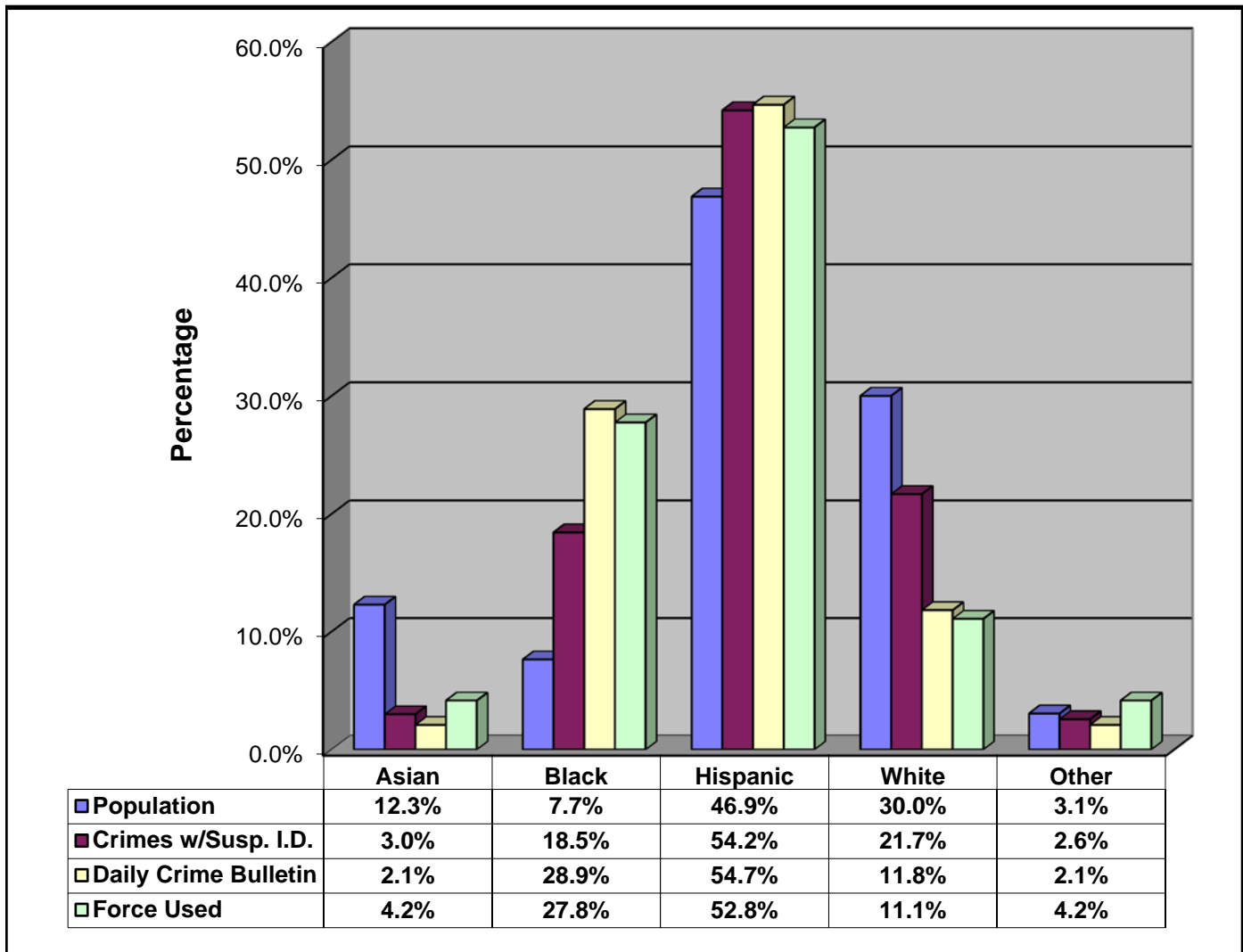
Suspect Demographics

	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 (9,633)	289	1,779	5,224	2,092	249
Percentage	3.0%	18.5%	54.2%	21.7%	2.6%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (286)**	6	83	157	34	6
Percentage	2.1%	28.9%	54.7%	11.8%	2.1%
Force Applications (72)***	3	20	38	8	3
Percentage	4.2%	27.8%	52.8%	11.1%	4.2%

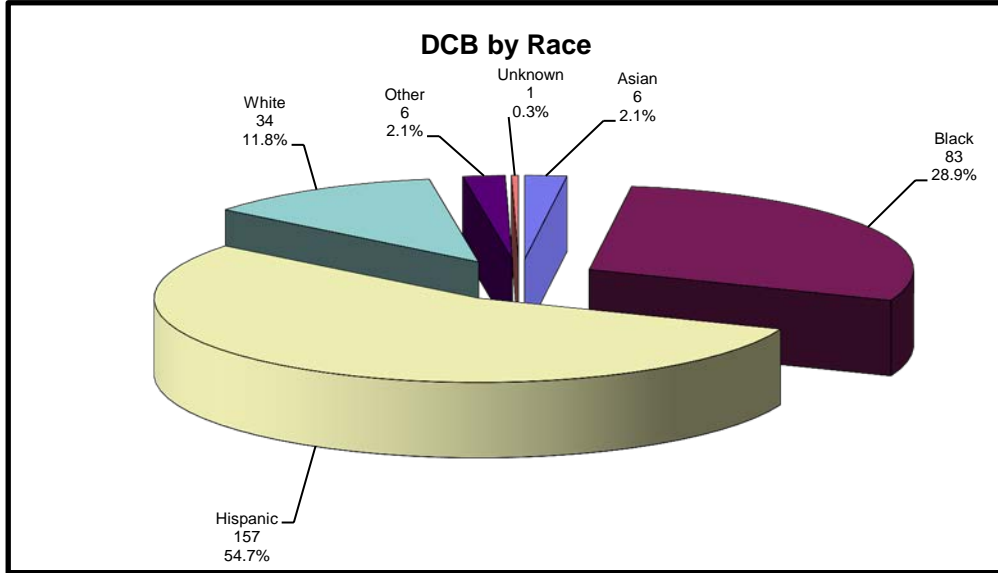
* 2010 Census

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

*** Of the 76 reportable force cases, 4 had no age or race data available



DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE LISTINGS – 287

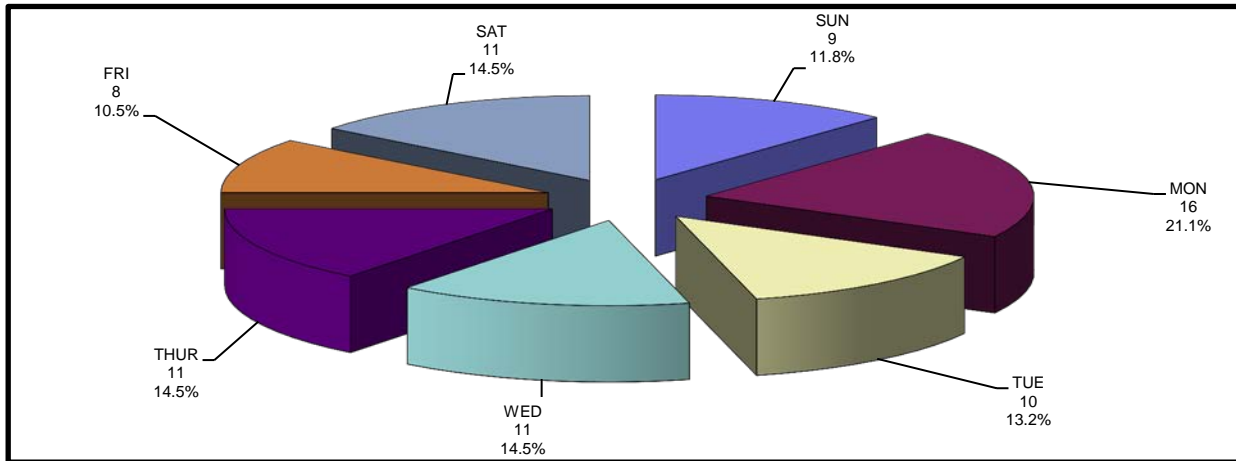


Order by Race:			
	Hispanic	-	54.7%
	Black	-	28.9%
	White	-	11.8%
	Asian	-	2.1%
	Other	-	2.1%
	Unknown	-	0.3%

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.)

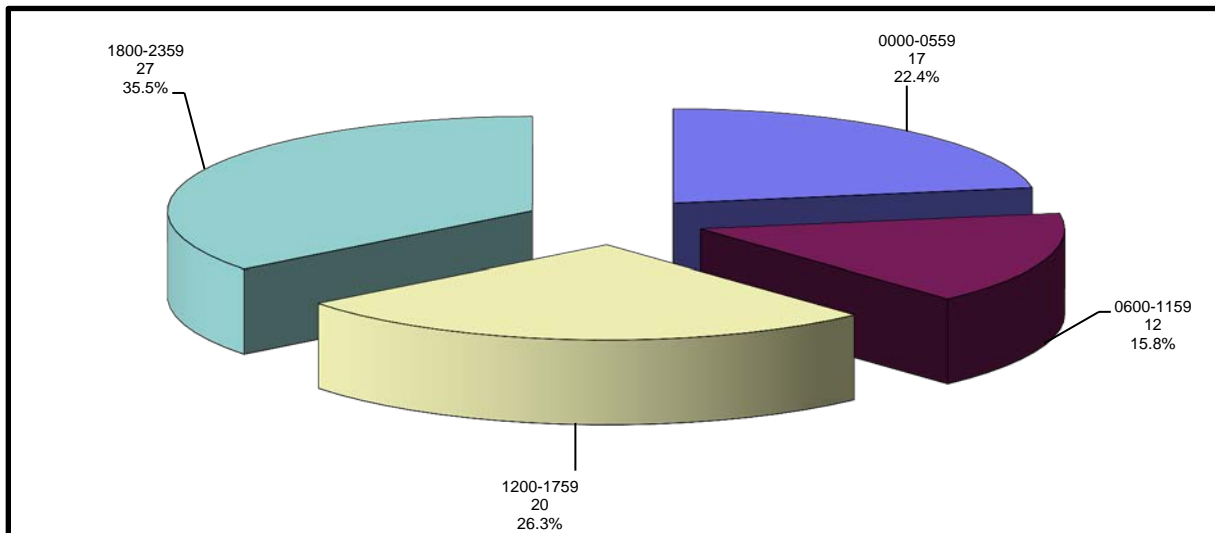
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Monday	-	21.1%
Saturday	-	14.5%
Thursday	-	14.5%
Wednesday	-	14.5%
Tuesday	-	13.2%
Sunday	-	11.8%
Friday	-	10.5%

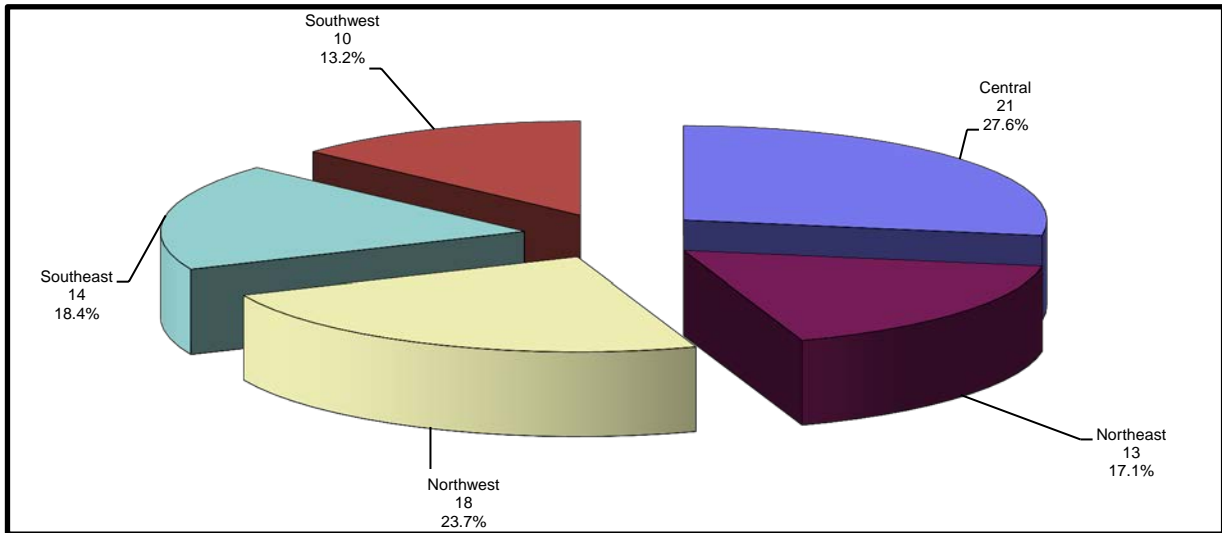
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	35.5%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	26.3%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	22.4%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	15.8%

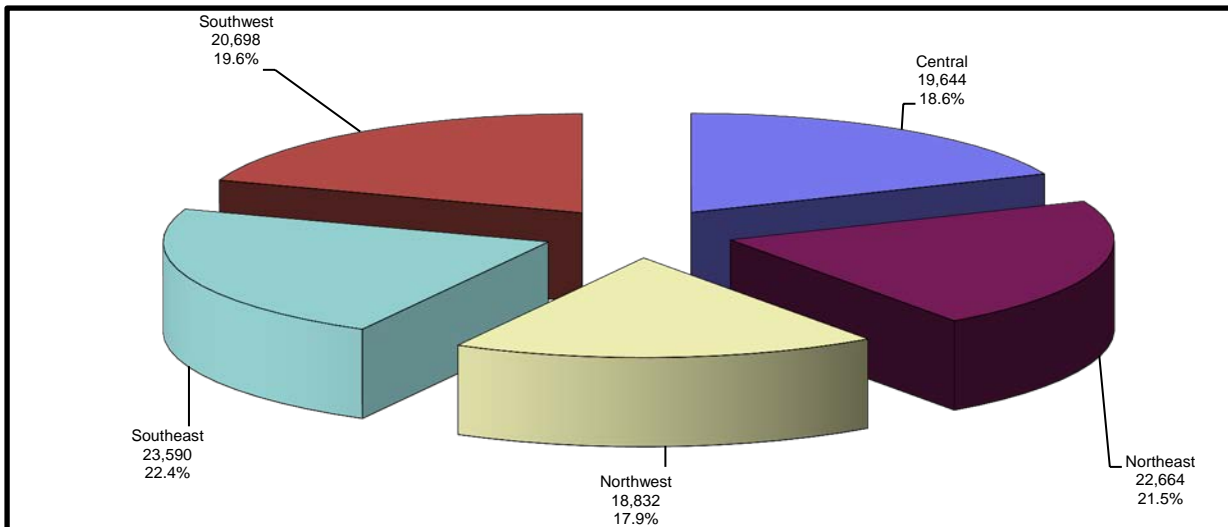
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



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

Order by District:	Central	-	27.6%
	Northwest	-	23.7%
	Southeast	-	18.4%
	Northeast	-	17.1%
	Southwest	-	13.2%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 107,386 CFS, 1,958 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southeast	-	22.4%
	Northeast	-	21.5%
	Southwest	-	19.6%
	Central	-	18.6%
	Northwest	-	17.9%

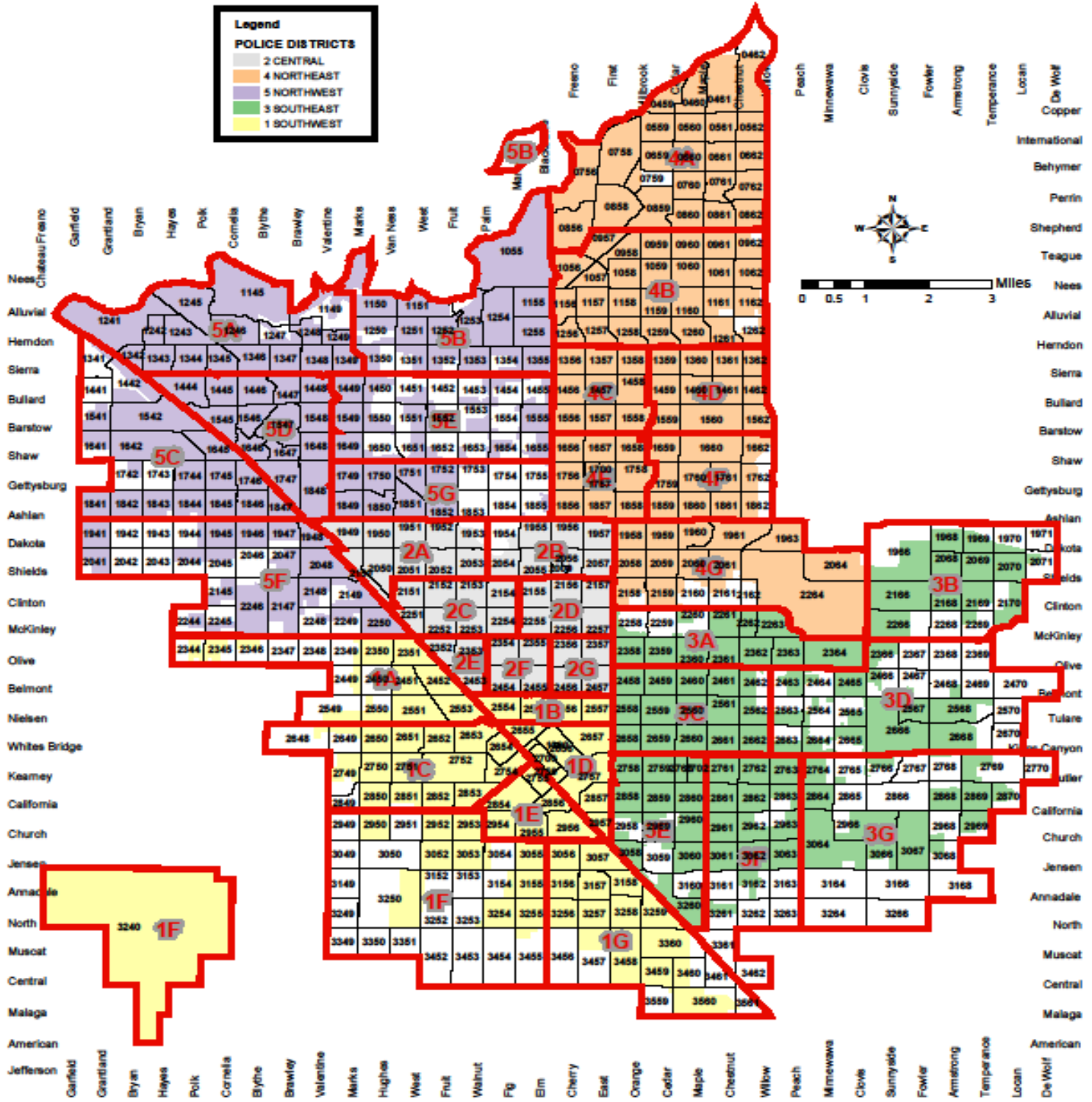
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

Fresno Police Department

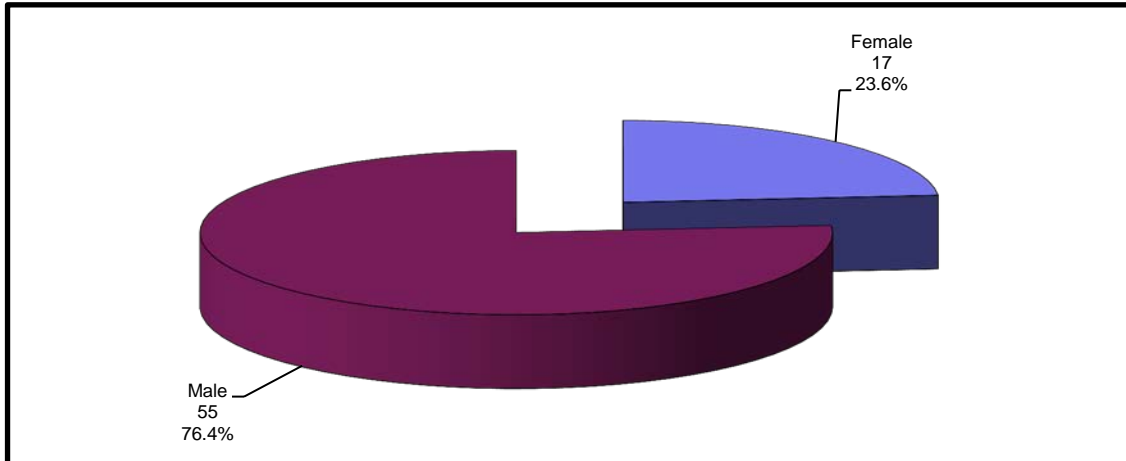
Legend

POLICE DISTRICTS

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



FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 76 force incidents, 4 had no gender data available.

REPORTED CRIMES BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17	8	118	309	41	5	481
18-23	29	280	834	211	48	1,402
24-29	64	414	1,080	360	71	1,989
30-35	52	287	970	394	49	1,752
36-41	50	215	755	349	20	1,389
42-47	42	159	527	232	18	978
48-53	24	134	341	211	17	727
54-59	11	99	223	192	13	538
60-65	5	46	130	61	2	244
66 and Over	4	27	55	41	6	133
Total	289	1,779	5,224	2,092	249	9,633

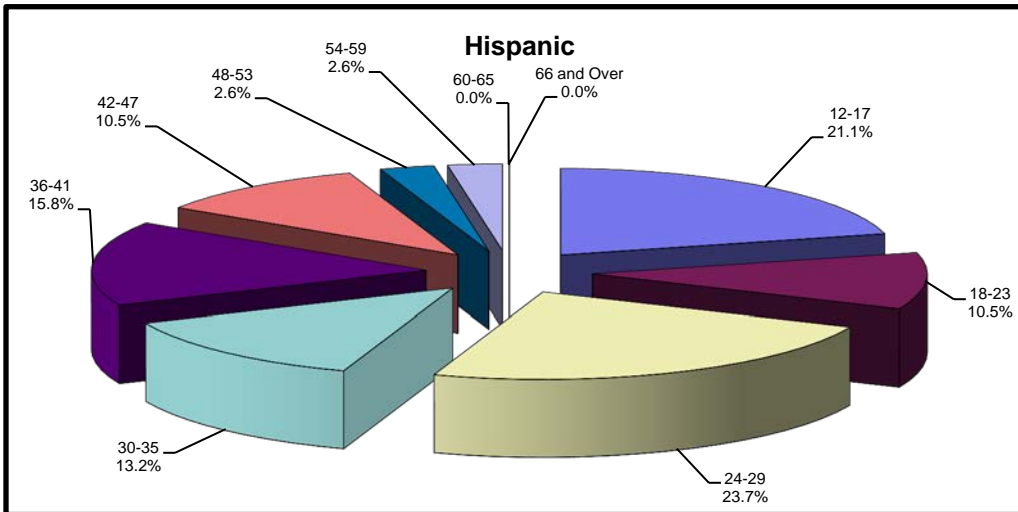
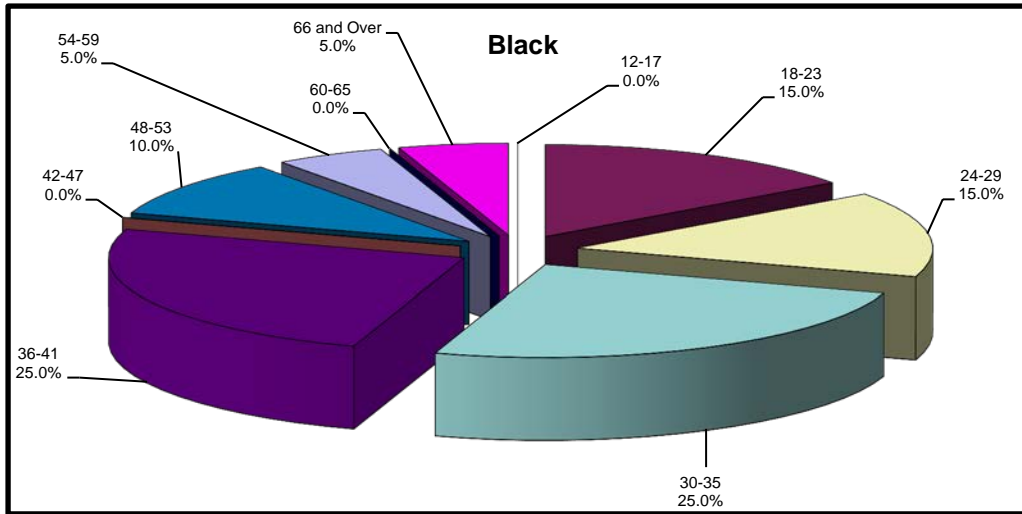
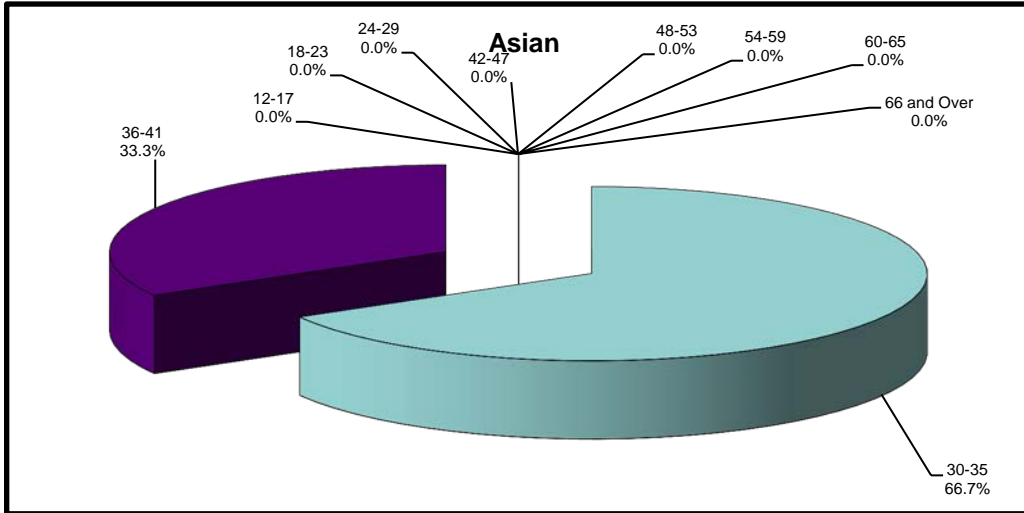
Of the 9,771 reported crime suspects, 9,633 had both age and race data.

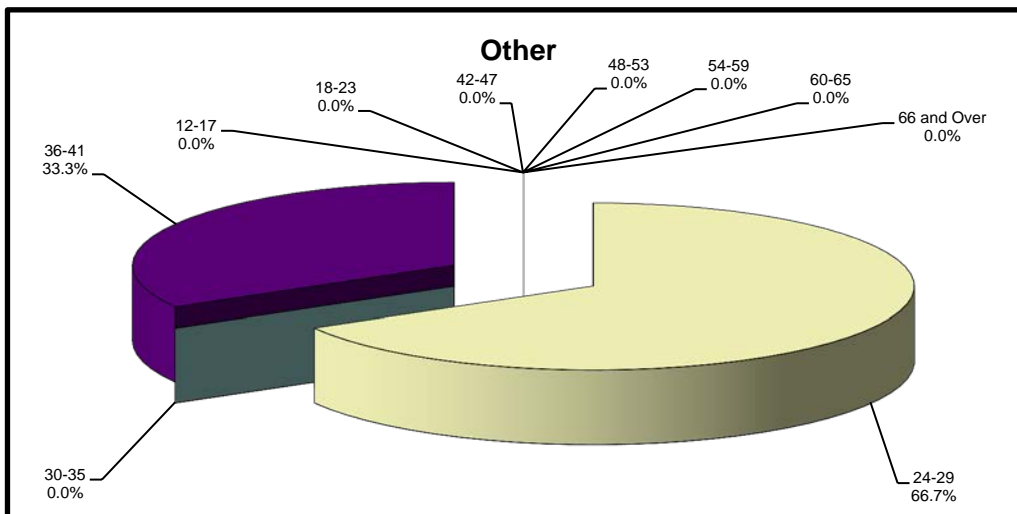
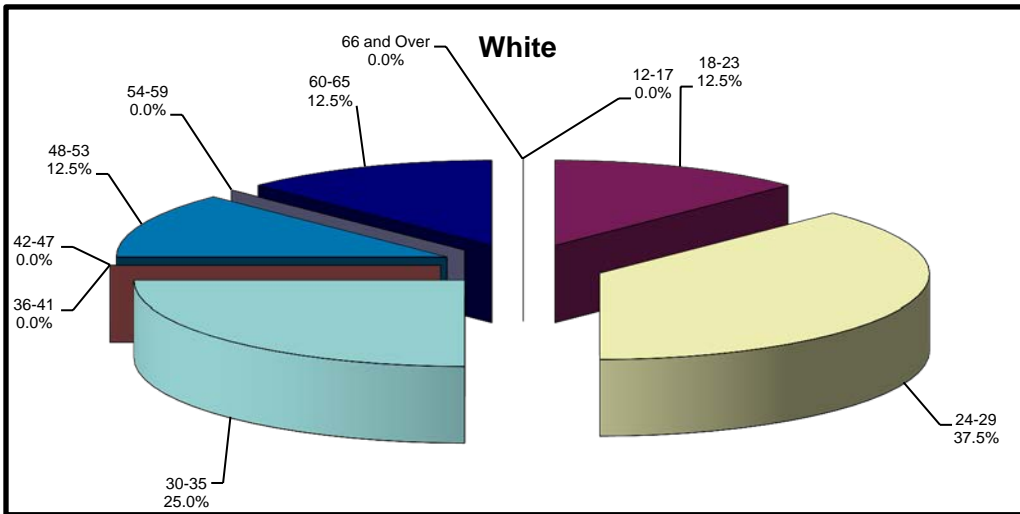
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17			8			8
18-23		3	4	1		8
24-29		3	9	3	2	17
30-35	2	5	5	2		14
36-41	1	5	6		1	13
42-47			4			4
48-53		2	1	1		4
54-59		1	1			2
60-65				1		1
66 and Over		1				1
Total	3	20	38	8	3	72

Of the 76 force incidents, 72 had both age and race data.

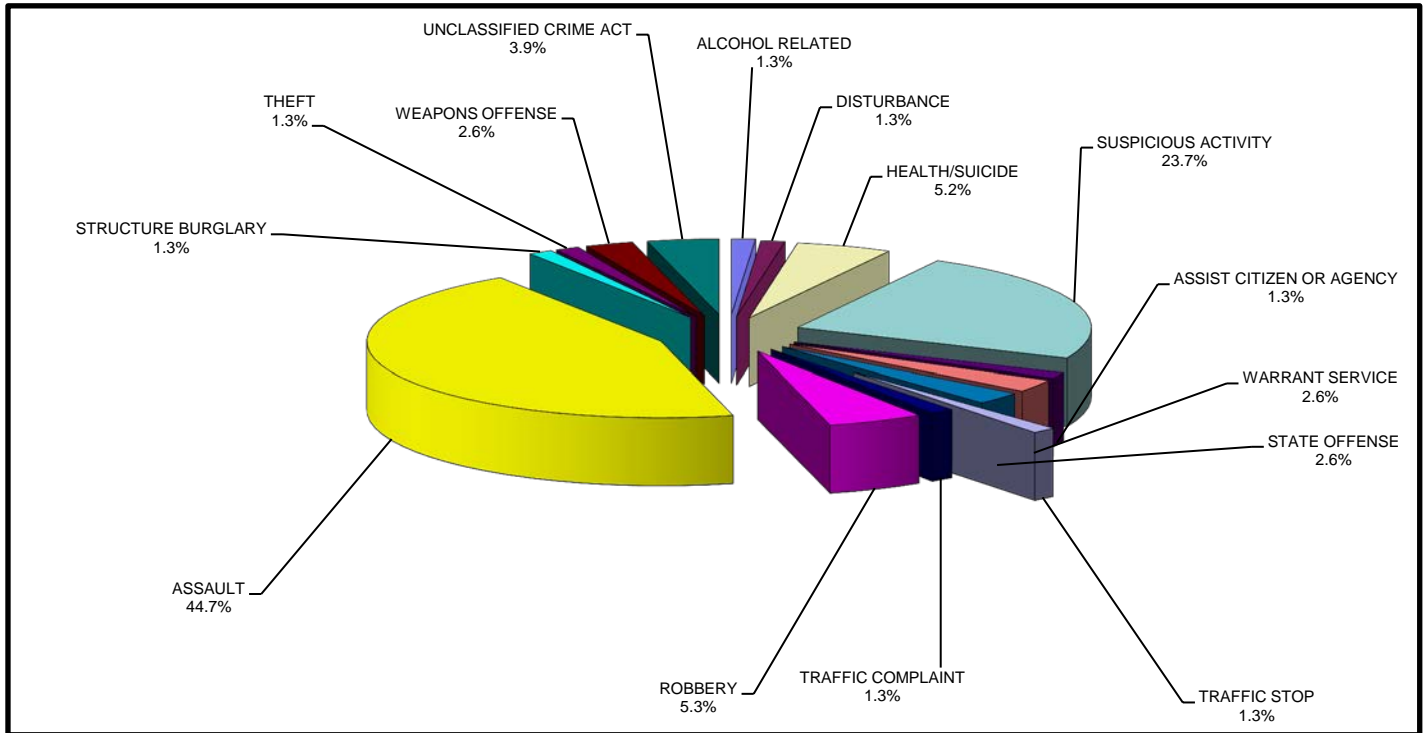
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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

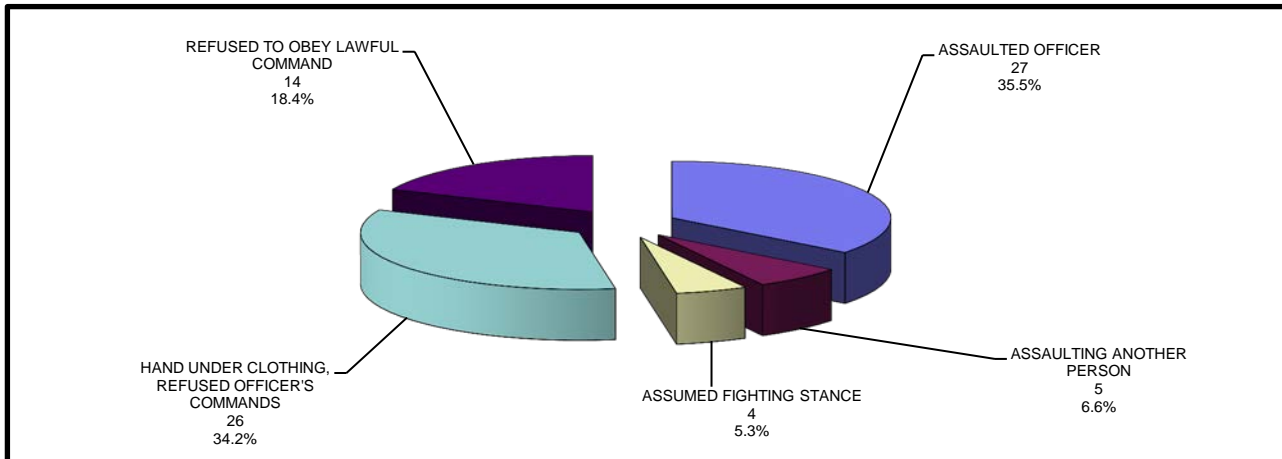


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
ASSAULT	-	34
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-	18
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-	4
ROBBERY	-	4
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	-	3
WARRANT SERVICE	-	2
STATE OFFENSE	-	2
WEAPONS OFFENSE	-	2
ALCOHOL RELATED	-	1
DISTURBANCE	-	1
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	-	1
TRAFFIC STOP	-	1
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	-	1
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	-	1
THEFT	-	1
TOTAL	76 *	

* 0 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

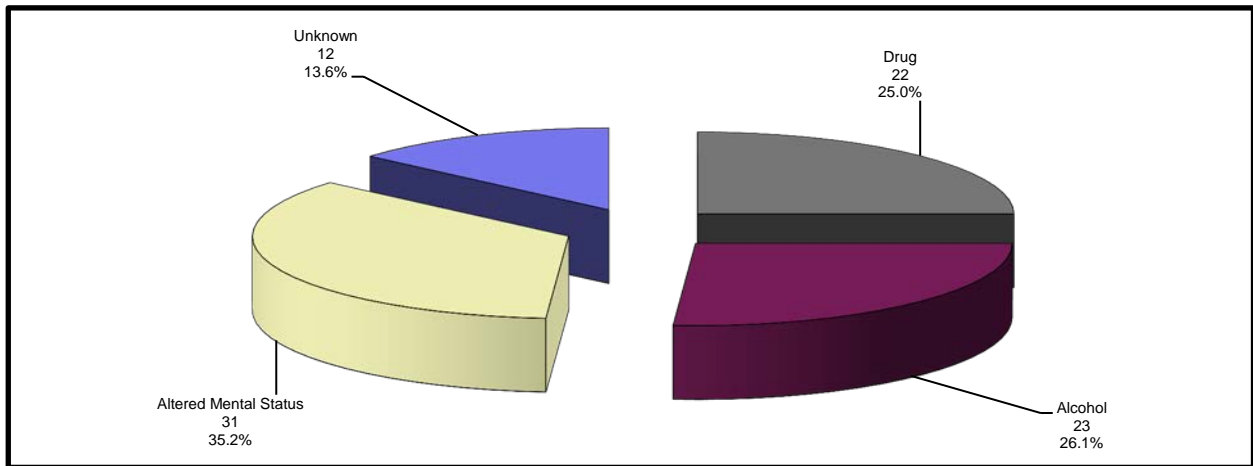
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	35.5%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	34.2%
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	18.4%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	6.6%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	5.3%

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
ALCOHOL RELATED	0	0	0	0	1	0
DISTURBANCE	1	0	0	0	0	0
HEALTH/SUICIDE	1	0	0	0	2	1
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	3	1	1	0	9	4
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	0	0	0	0	0	1
WARRANT SERVICE	1	0	1	0	0	0
STATE OFFENSE	0	0	1	0	1	0
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	0	0	0	0	0	1
ROBBERY	3	0	0	0	0	1
ASSAULT	18	4	0	0	8	4
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	1
THEFT	0	0	0	0	1	0
WEAPONS OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	2	0
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	0	0	1	0	2	0
Total	27	5	4	0	26	14

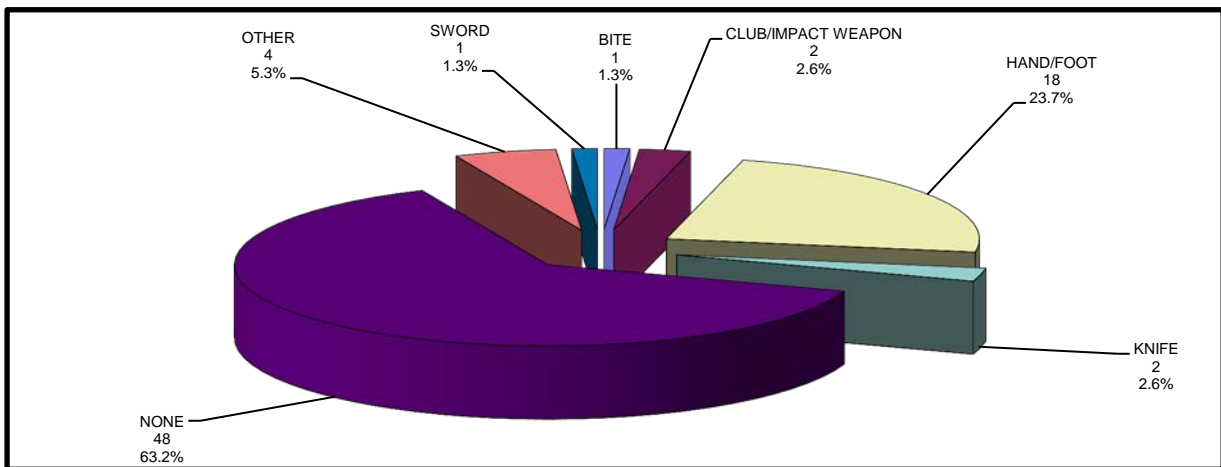
* 0 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



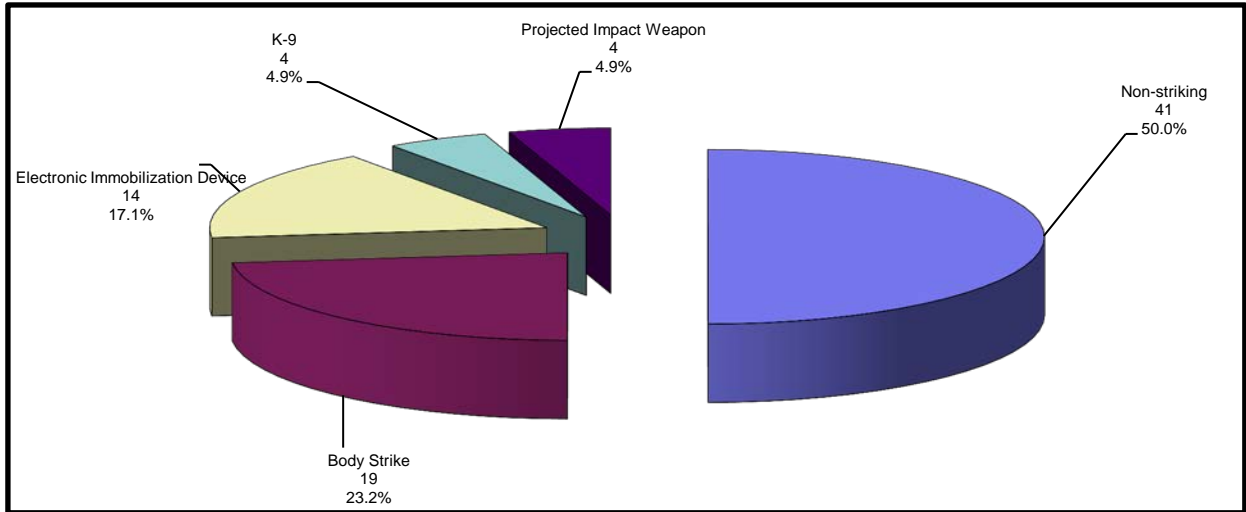
Some suspects had more than one condition.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	63.2%
	HAND/FOOT	-	23.7%
	OTHER	-	5.3%
	CLUB/IMPACT WEAPON	-	2.6%
	KNIFE	-	2.6%
	BITE	-	1.3%
	SWORD	-	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.

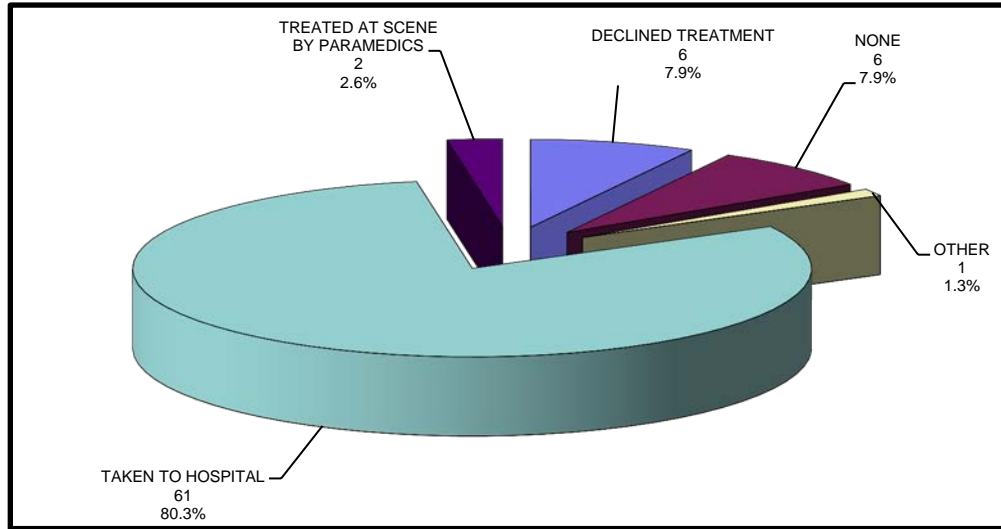
Order by Force:

Non-striking	-	50.0%
Body Strike	-	23.2%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	17.1%
K-9	-	4.9%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	4.9%

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

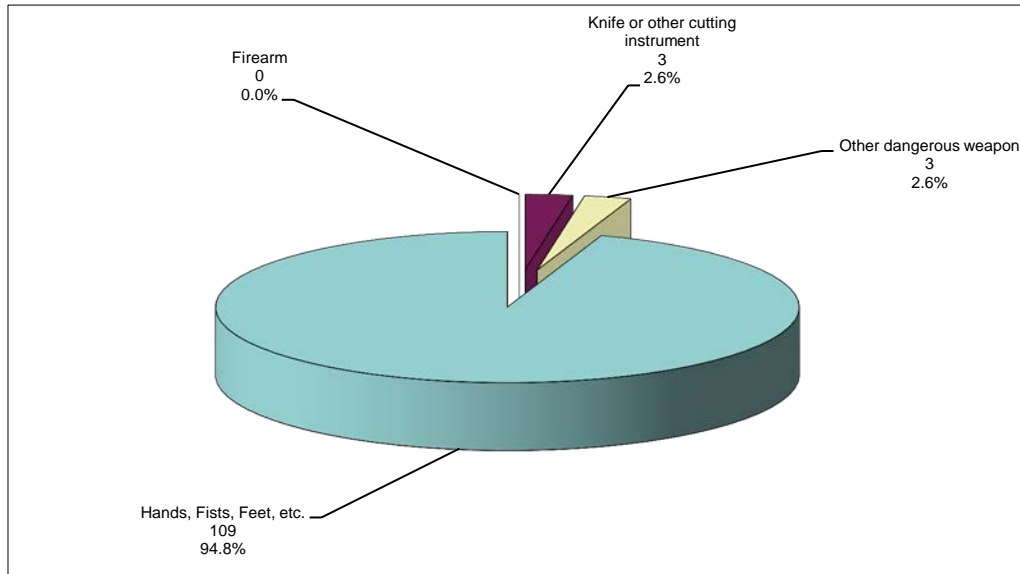
OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



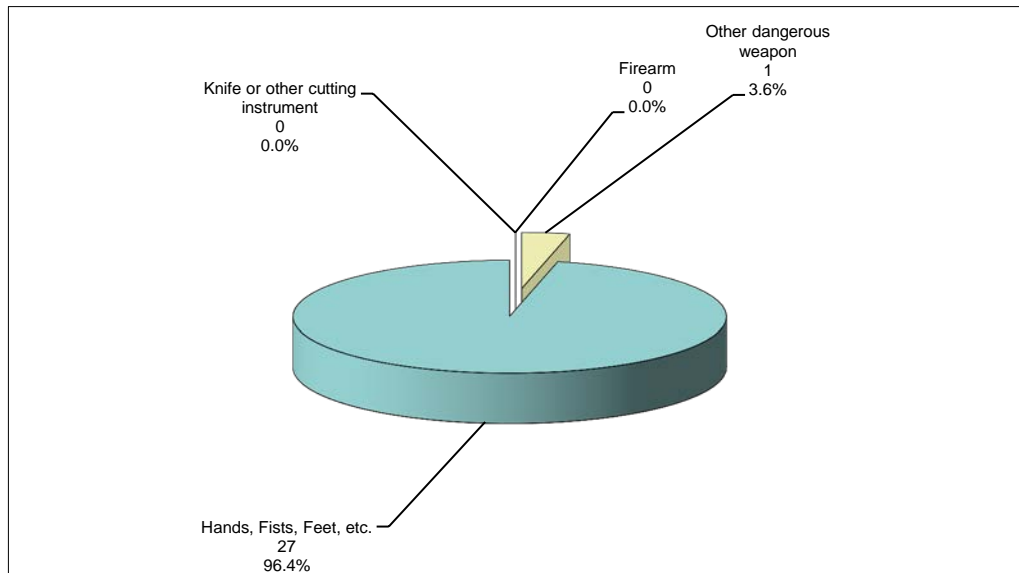
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

OFFICER'S ASSAULTED *



115 officers were assaulted.

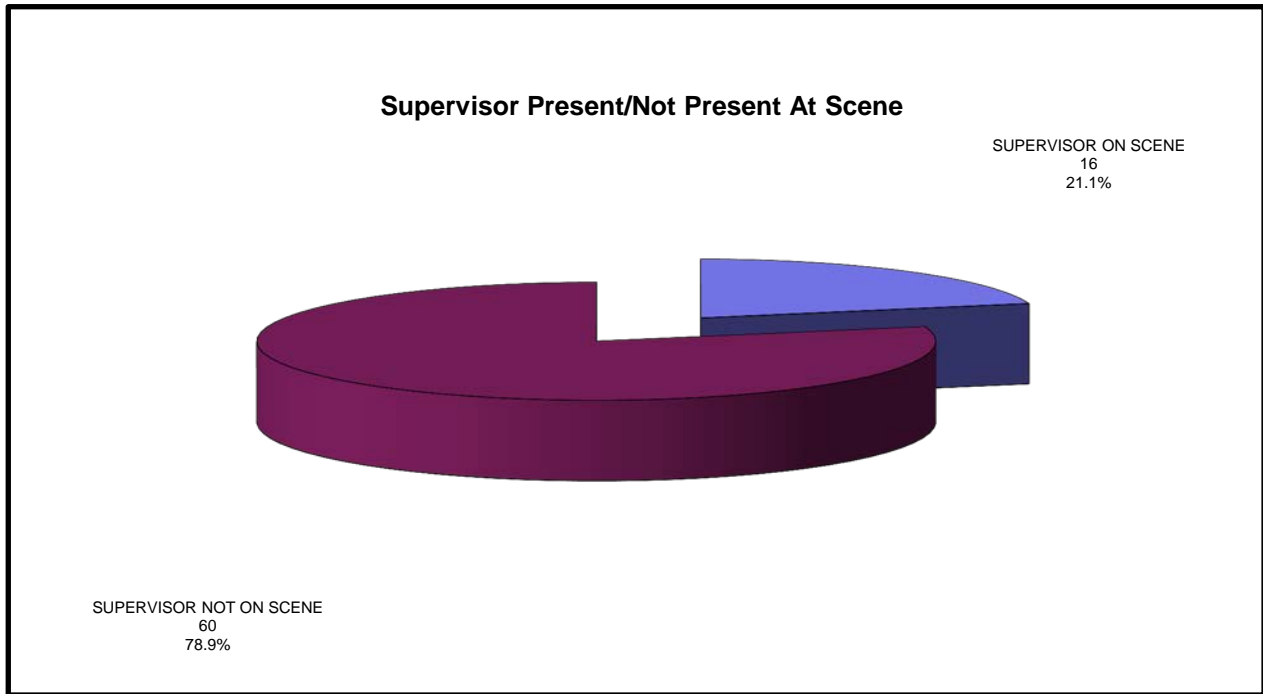
OFFICER'S INJURED *



28 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the 3rd 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."