

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



**Second Quarter 2016**  
(April/May/June)



*A Nationally Accredited Law Enforcement Agency*

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:

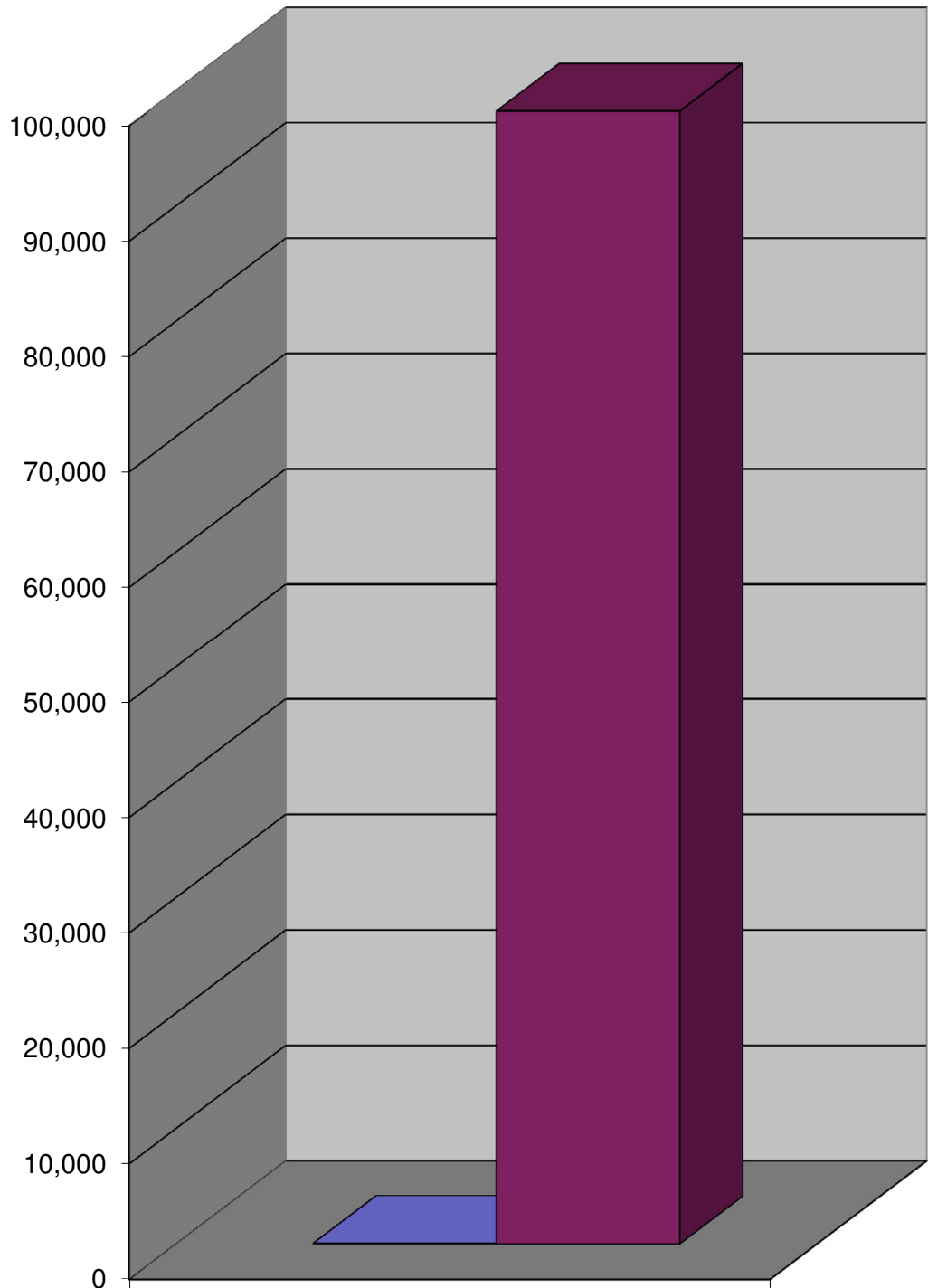
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (i.e. fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (i.e. flashlight, clipboard, etc); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display) a department issued weapon (i.e. electronic immobilizing device,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

Fresno police officers applied force in 40 incidents while responding to 98,202 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.041% 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



	<b>Total</b>
■ FORCE USED	<b>40</b>
■ CALLS FOR SERVICE	<b>98,202</b>

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.  
0.041% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

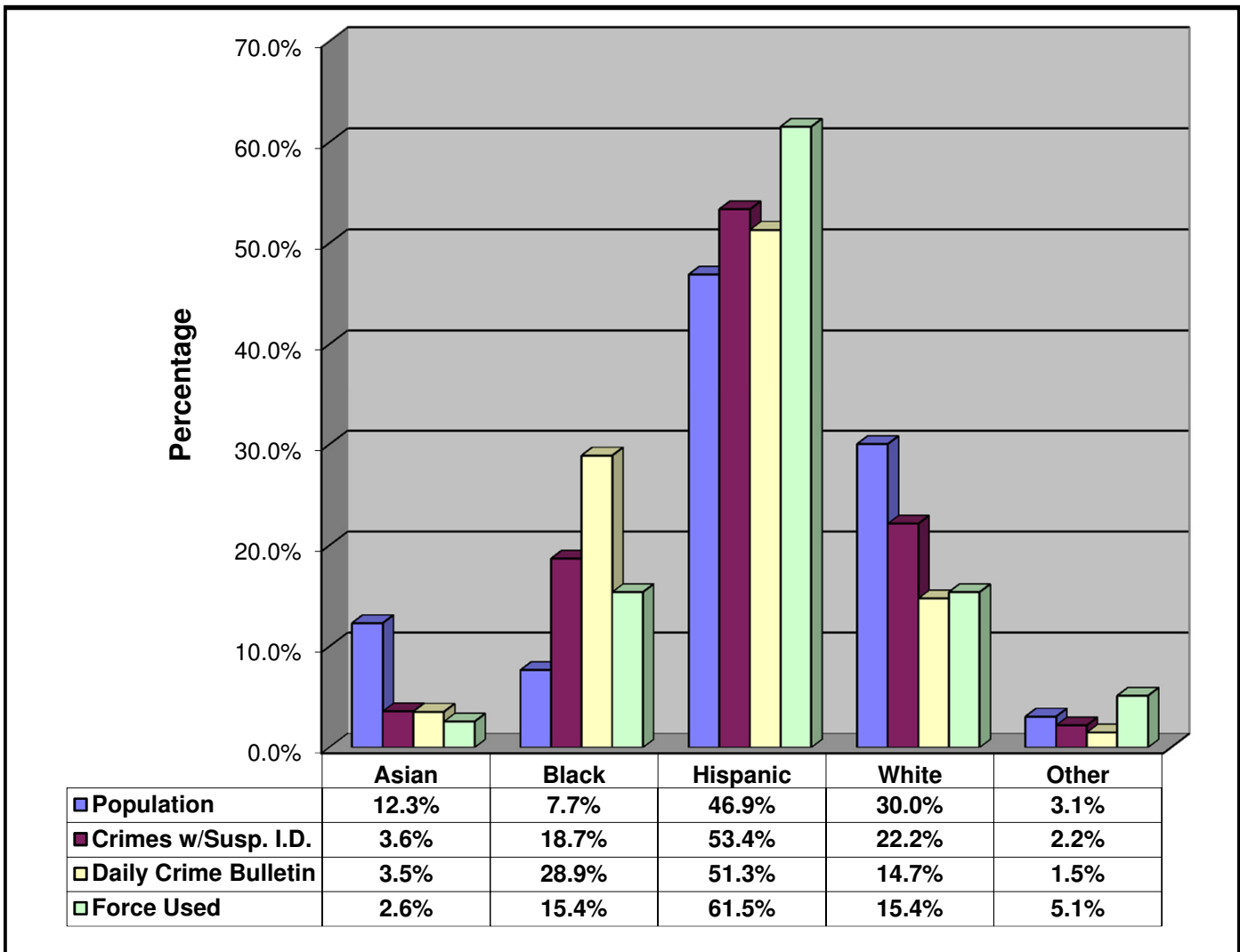
### Suspect Demographics

	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 (9,514)</b>	340	1,779	5,078	2,108	209
<b>Percentage</b>	3.6%	18.7%	53.4%	22.2%	2.2%
<b>Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (339)**</b>	12	98	174	50	5
<b>Percentage</b>	3.5%	28.9%	51.3%	14.7%	1.5%
<b>Force Applications (39)***</b>	1	6	24	6	2
<b>Percentage</b>	2.6%	15.4%	61.5%	15.4%	5.1%

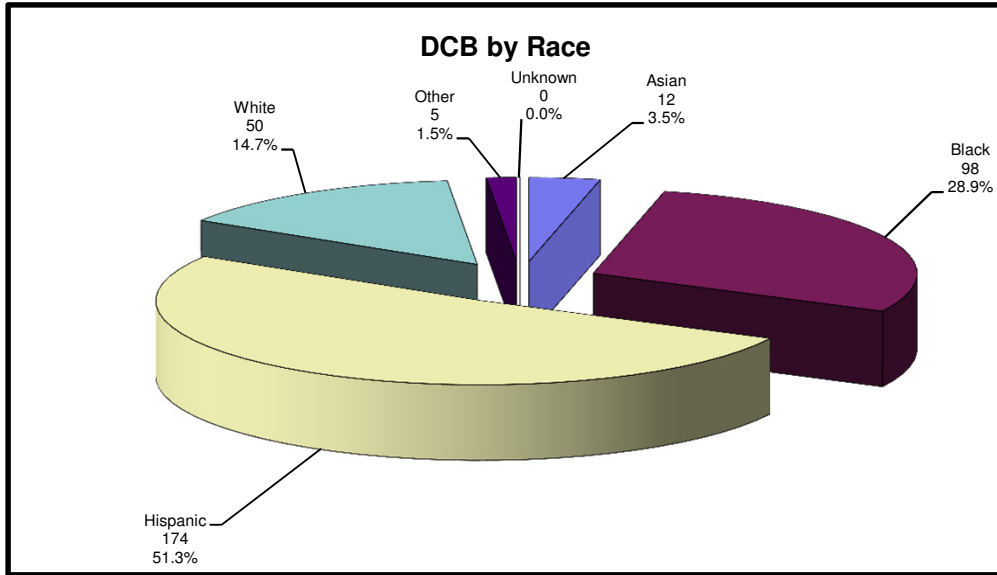
\* 2010 Census

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

\*\*\* Of the 40 reportable force cases, 1 had no age or race data available



**DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE LISTINGS – 339**

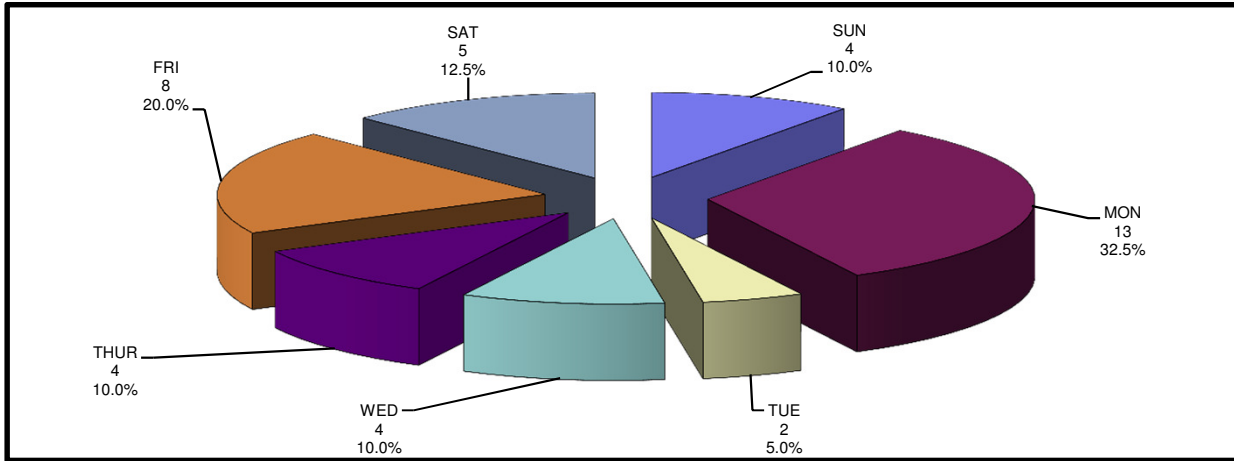


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	51.3%
	Black	-	28.9%
	White	-	14.7%
	Asian	-	3.5%
	Other	-	1.5%
	Unknown	-	0.0%

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.)

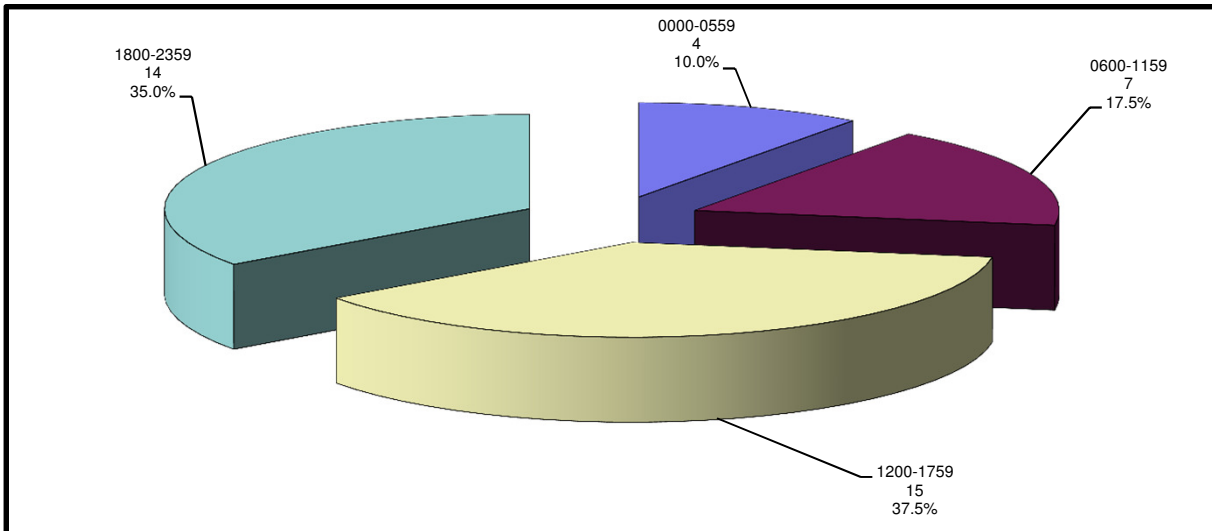
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Monday	-	32.5%
Friday	-	20.0%
Saturday	-	12.5%
Sunday	-	10.0%
Thursday	-	10.0%
Wednesday	-	10.0%
Tuesday	-	5.0%

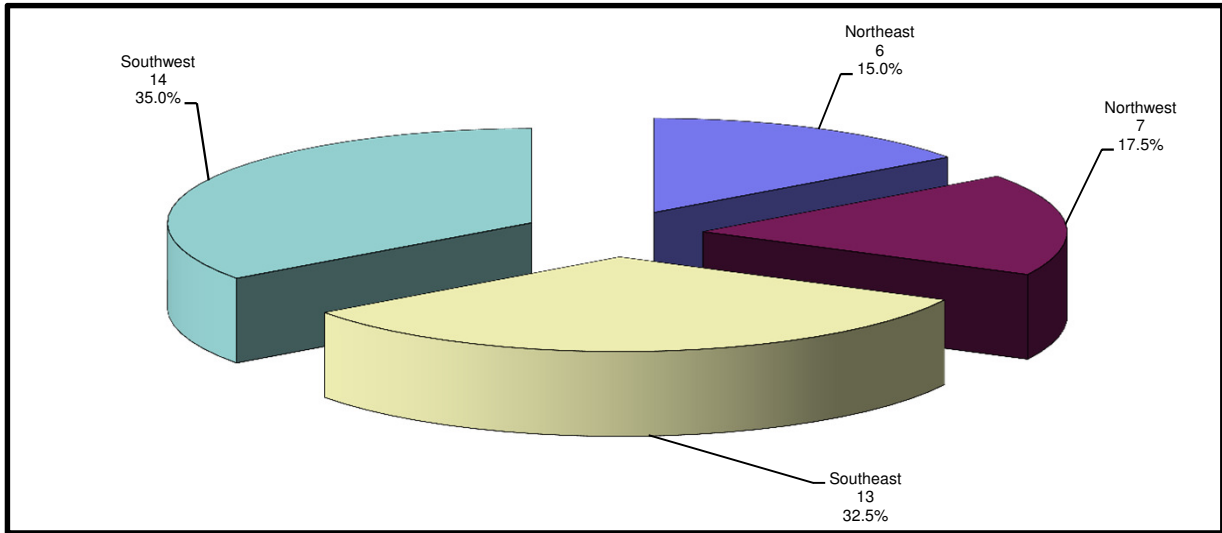
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1200 to 1759 hrs	-	37.5%
1800 to 2359 hrs	-	35.0%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	17.5%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	10.0%

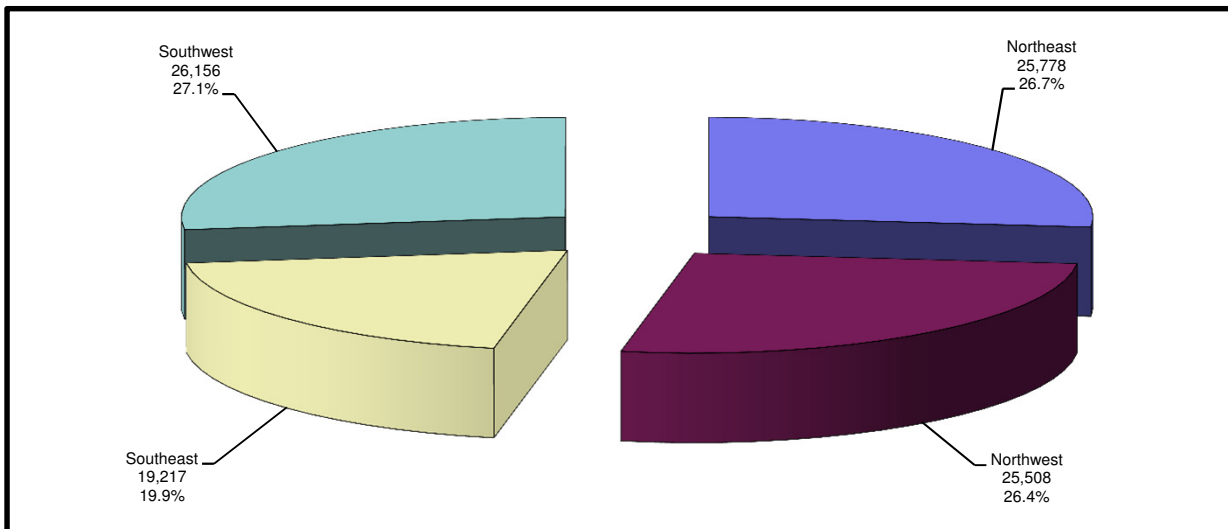
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT\*



Of the 40 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southwest	-	35.0%
	Southeast	-	32.5%
	Northwest	-	17.5%
	Northeast	-	15.0%

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



Of the 98,202 CFS, 1,543 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southwest	-	27.1%
	Northeast	-	26.7%
	Northwest	-	26.4%
	Southeast	-	19.9%

\* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

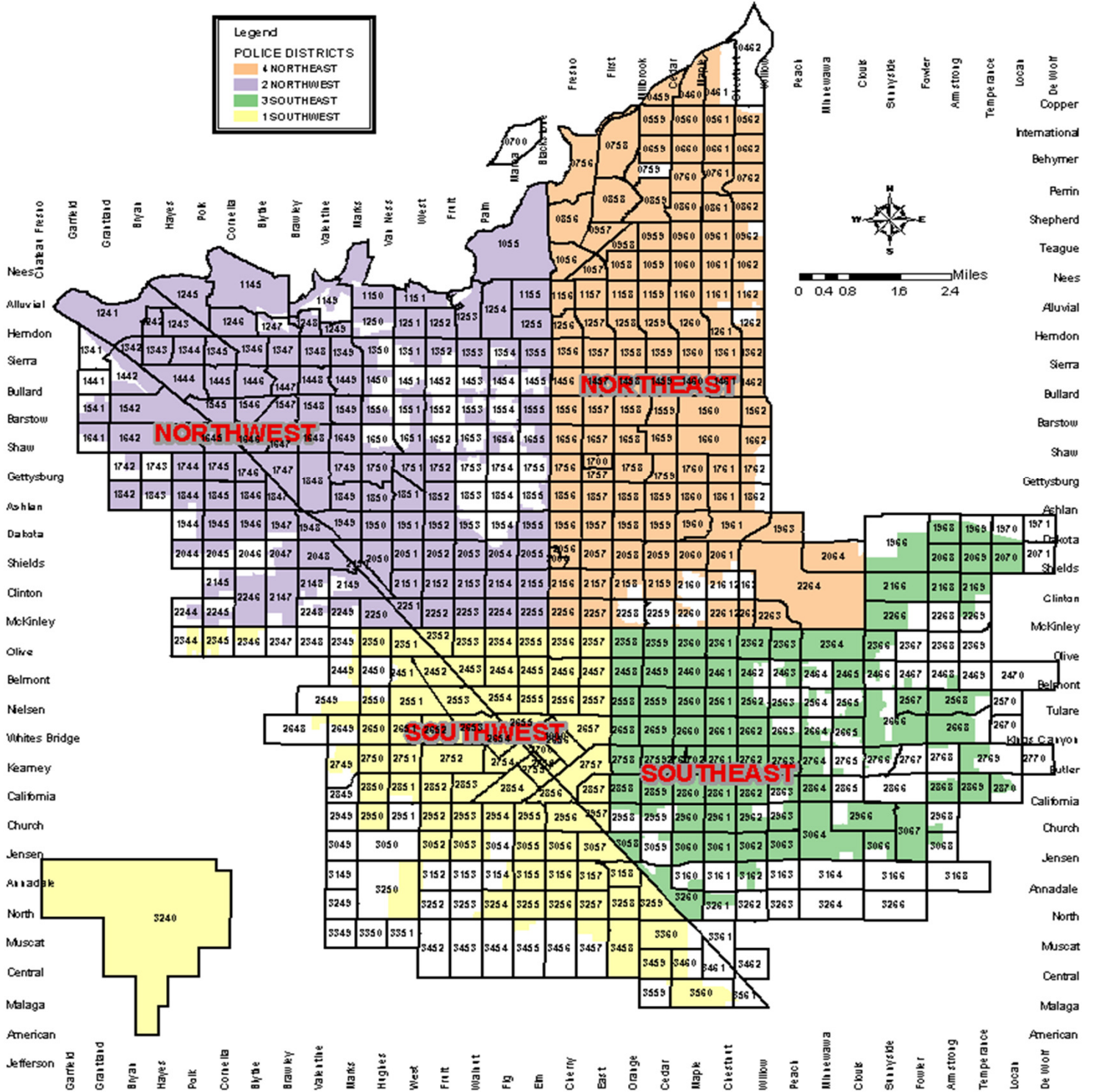


# Fresno Police Department

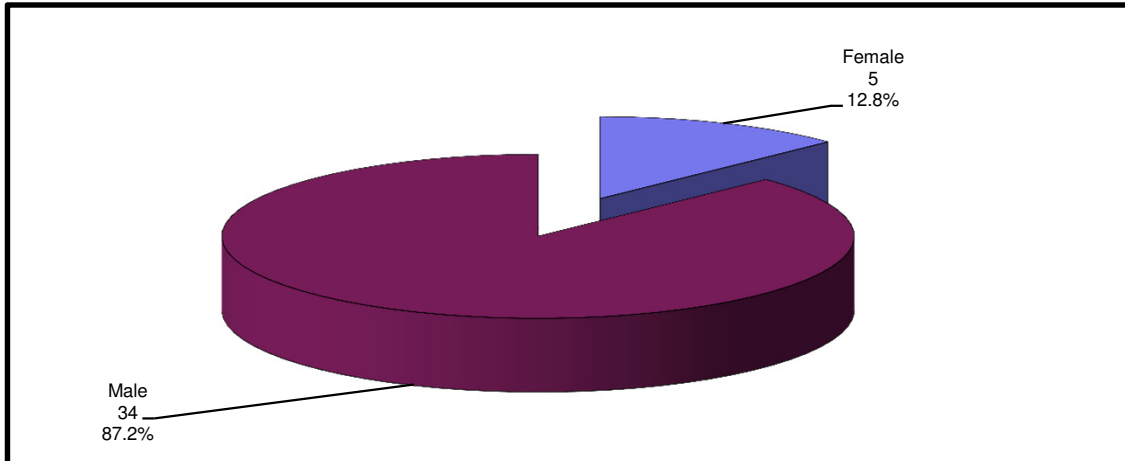
**Legend**

**POLICE DISTRICTS**

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



## FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 40 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	19	146	312	47	16	540
18-23	50	314	992	262	31	1,649
24-29	73	377	1,082	417	51	2,000
30-35	92	298	949	343	40	1,722
36-41	37	200	608	264	18	1,127
42-47	19	128	482	259	26	914
48-53	20	179	326	220	15	760
54-59	15	80	203	200	7	505
60-65	13	44	78	65	4	204
66 and Over	2	13	46	31	1	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>5,078</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>9,514</b>

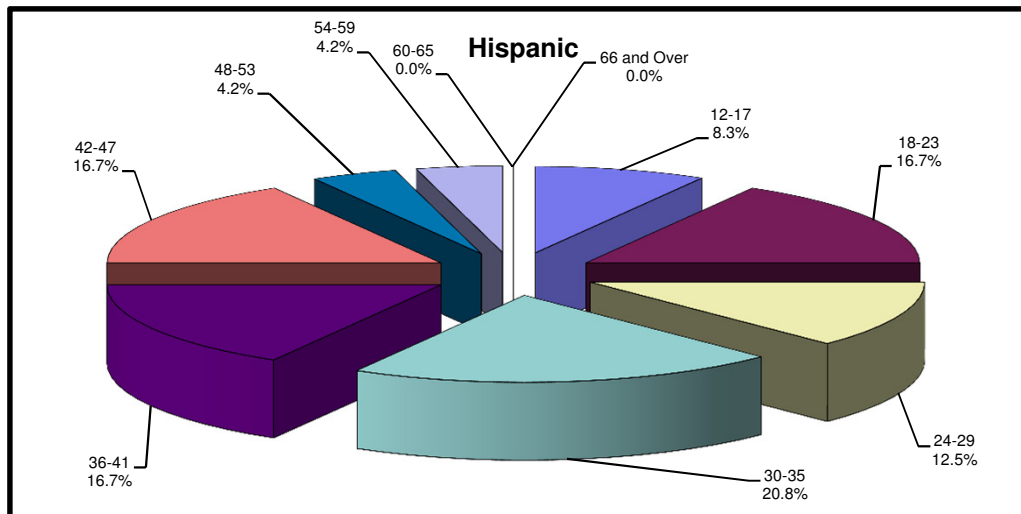
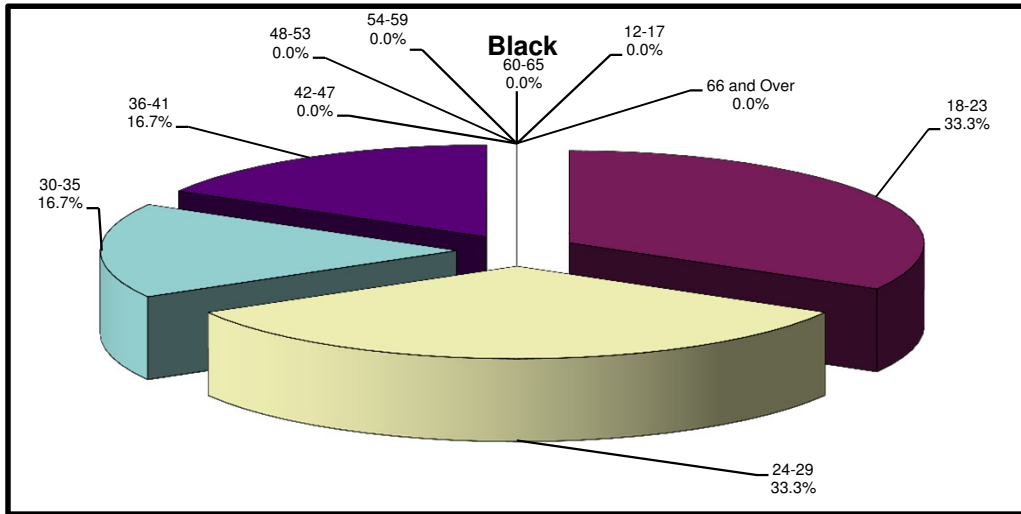
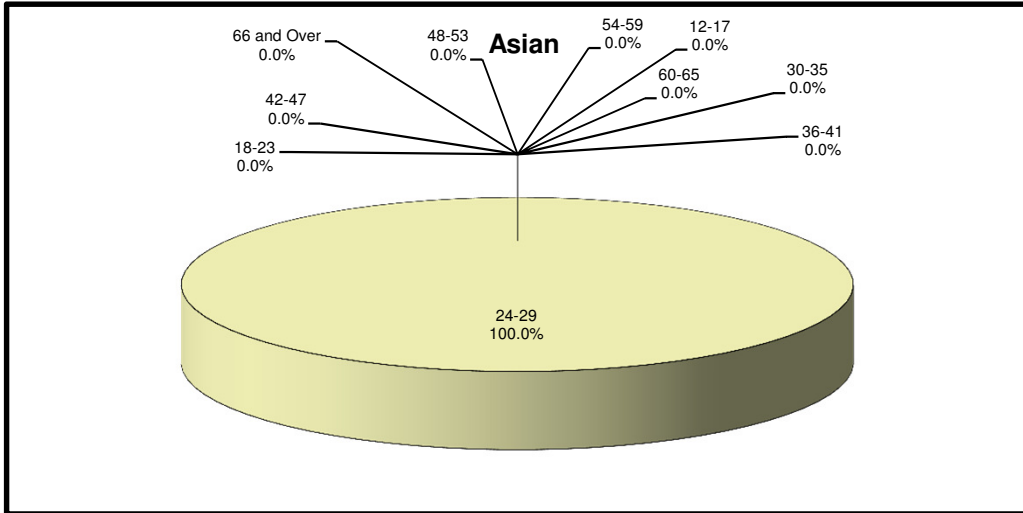
Of the 9,577 reported crime suspects, 9,514 had both age and race data.

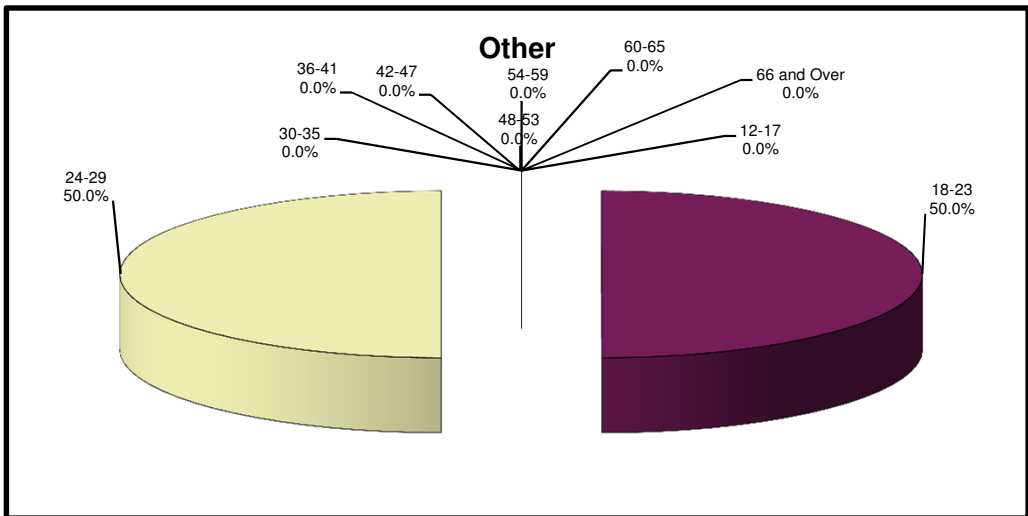
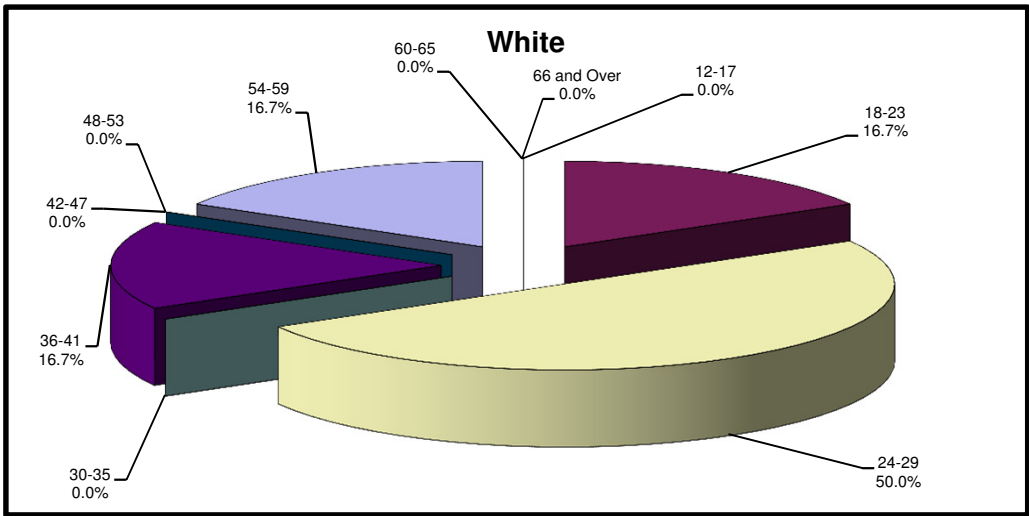
## REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17			2			2
18-23		2	4	1	1	8
24-29	1	2	3	3	1	10
30-35		1	5			6
36-41		1	4	1		6
42-47			4			4
48-53			1			1
54-59			1	1		2
60-65						0
66 and Over						0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>

Of the 40 force incidents, 39 had both age and race data.

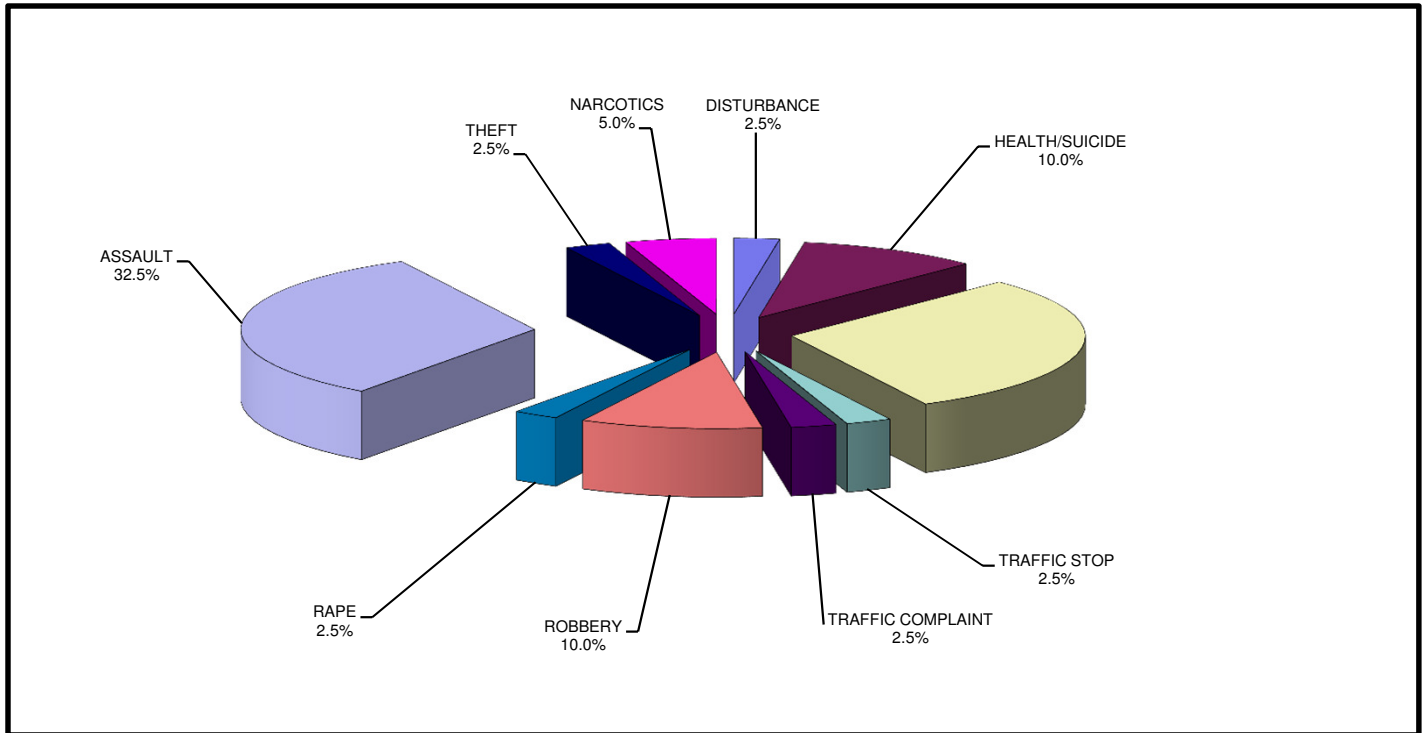
### REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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

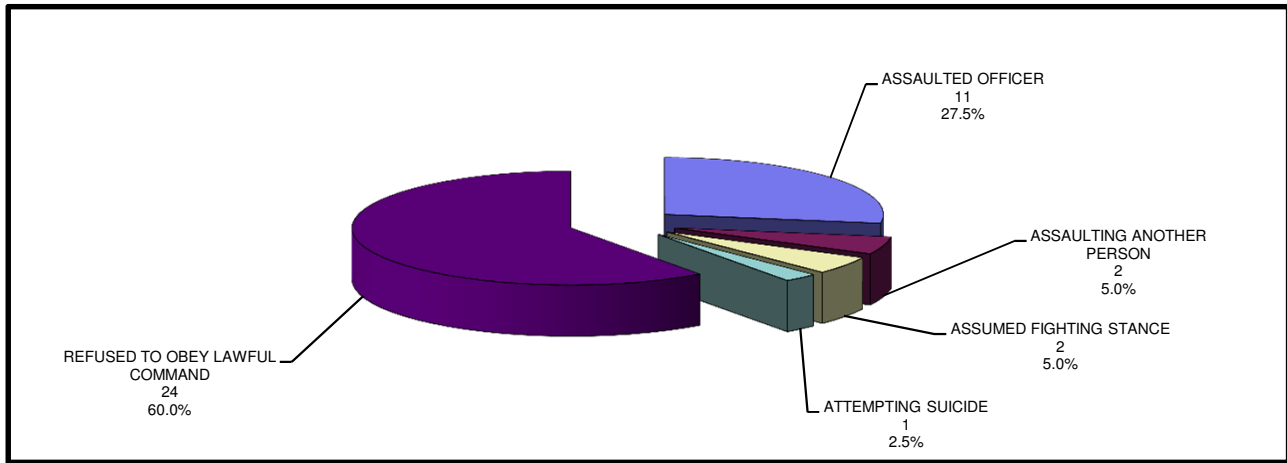


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
ASSAULT	-	13
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-	12
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-	4
ROBBERY	-	4
NARCOTICS	-	2
DISTURBANCE	-	1
TRAFFIC STOP	-	1
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	-	1
RAPE	-	1
THEFT	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40 *</b>	

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

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



Order by Action:

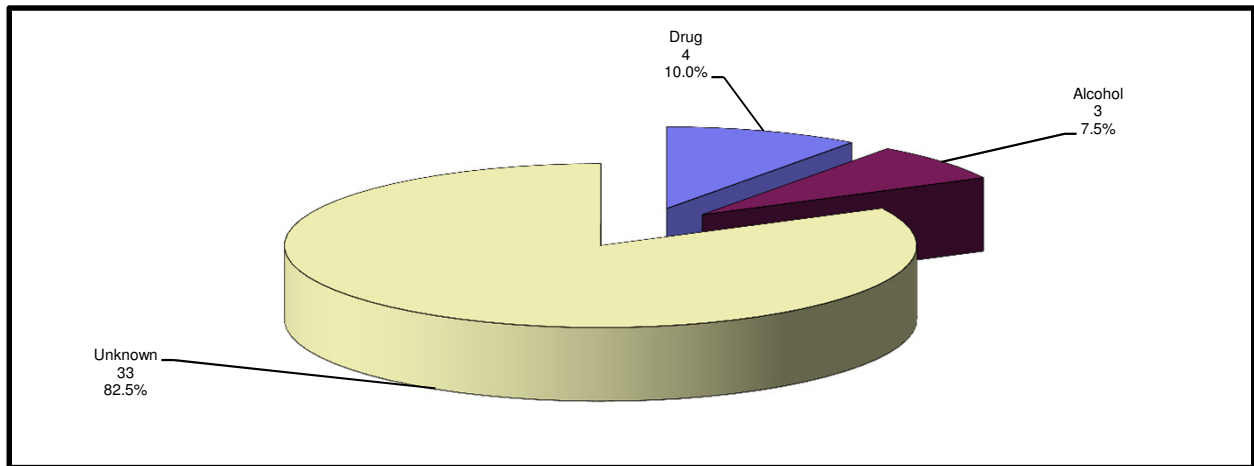
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	60.0%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	27.5%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	5.0%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	5.0%
ATTEMPTING SUICIDE	-	2.5%

### 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	0	0	0	0	1
HEALTH/SUICIDE	0	0	0	1	0	3
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	0	0	0	0	0	12
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	0	0	0	0	0	1
ROBBERY	0	0	1	0	0	3
RAPE	0	1	0	0	0	0
ASSAULT	10	0	1	0	0	2
THEFT	1	0	0	0	0	0
NARCOTICS	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>

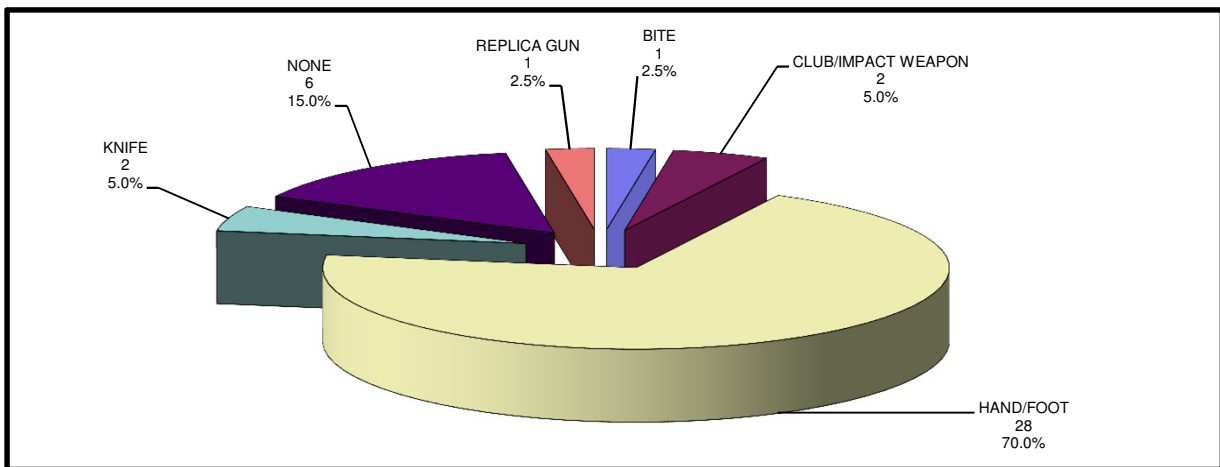
\* 0 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

### SUSPECT'S DRUG/ALCOHOL USE WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



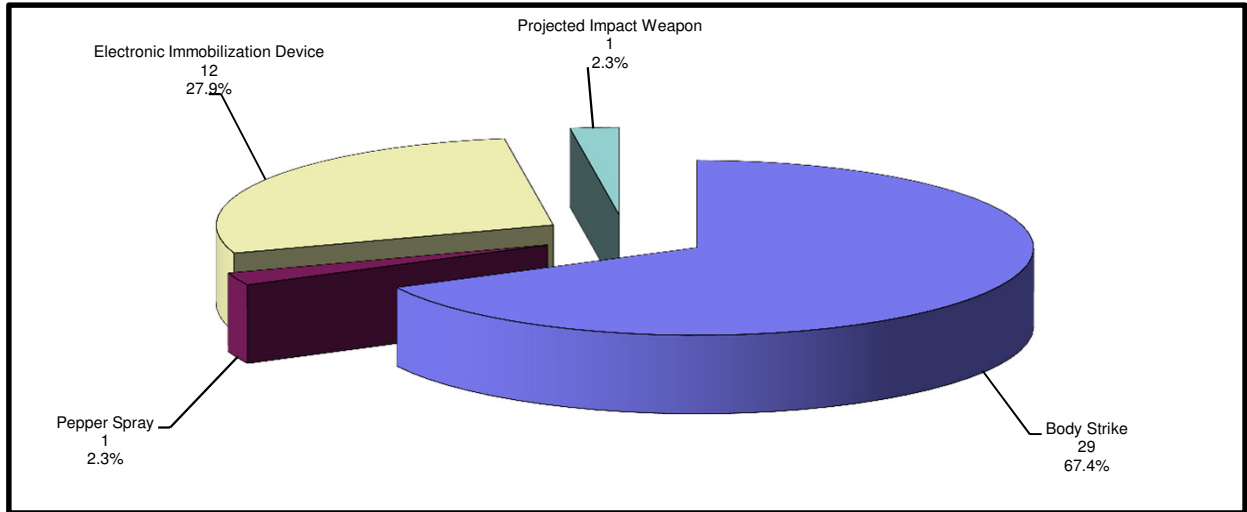
Some suspects were under the influence of both drugs and alcohol.

### SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	HAND/FOOT	-	70.0%
	NONE	-	15.0%
	CLUB/IMPACT WEAPON	-	5.0%
	KNIFE	-	5.0%
	BITE	-	2.5%
	REPLICIA GUN	-	2.5%

## 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:

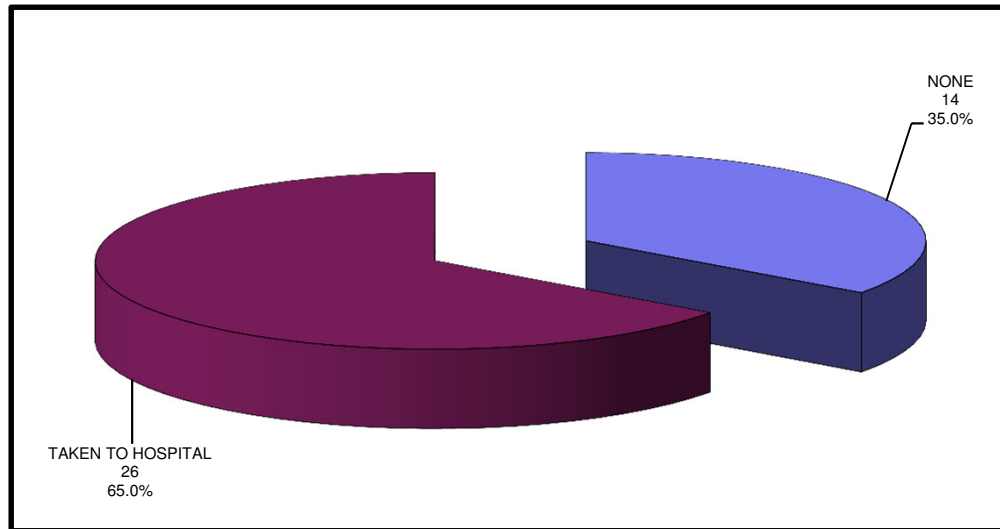
Body Strike	-	67.4%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	27.9%
Pepper Spray	-	2.3%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	2.3%

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



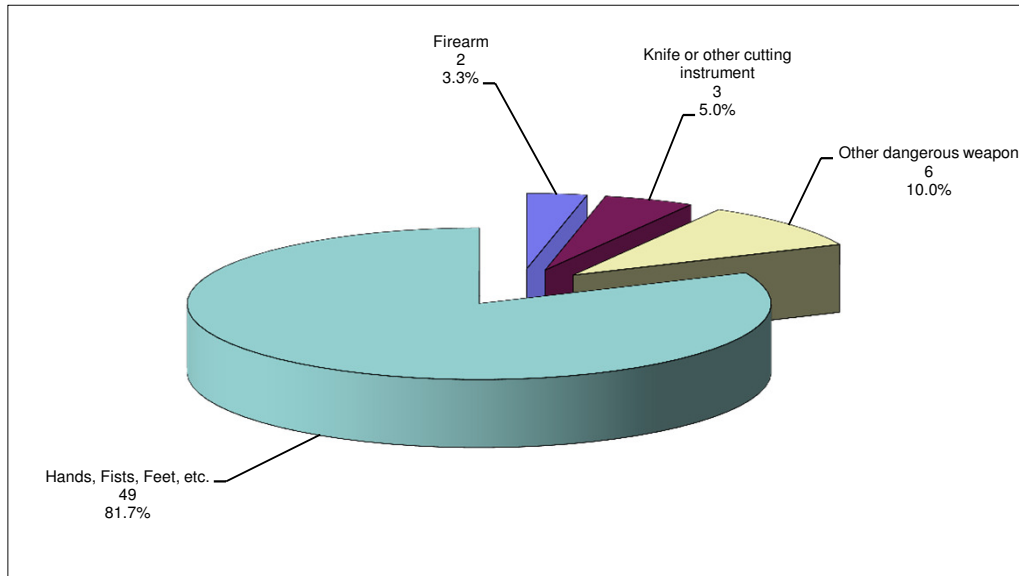
## OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

### SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



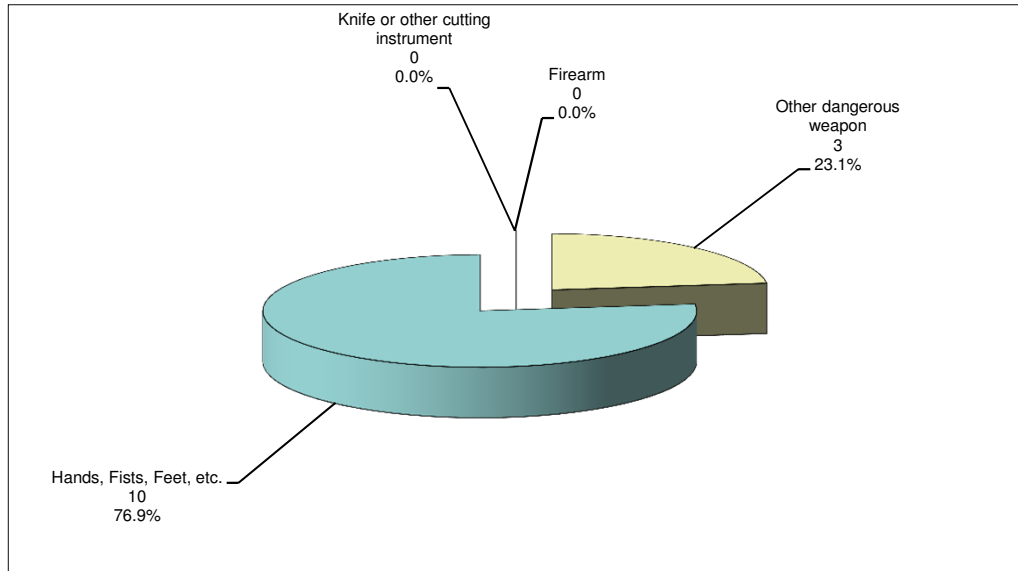
NOT all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

### OFFICER'S ASSAULTED \*



60 officers were assaulted.

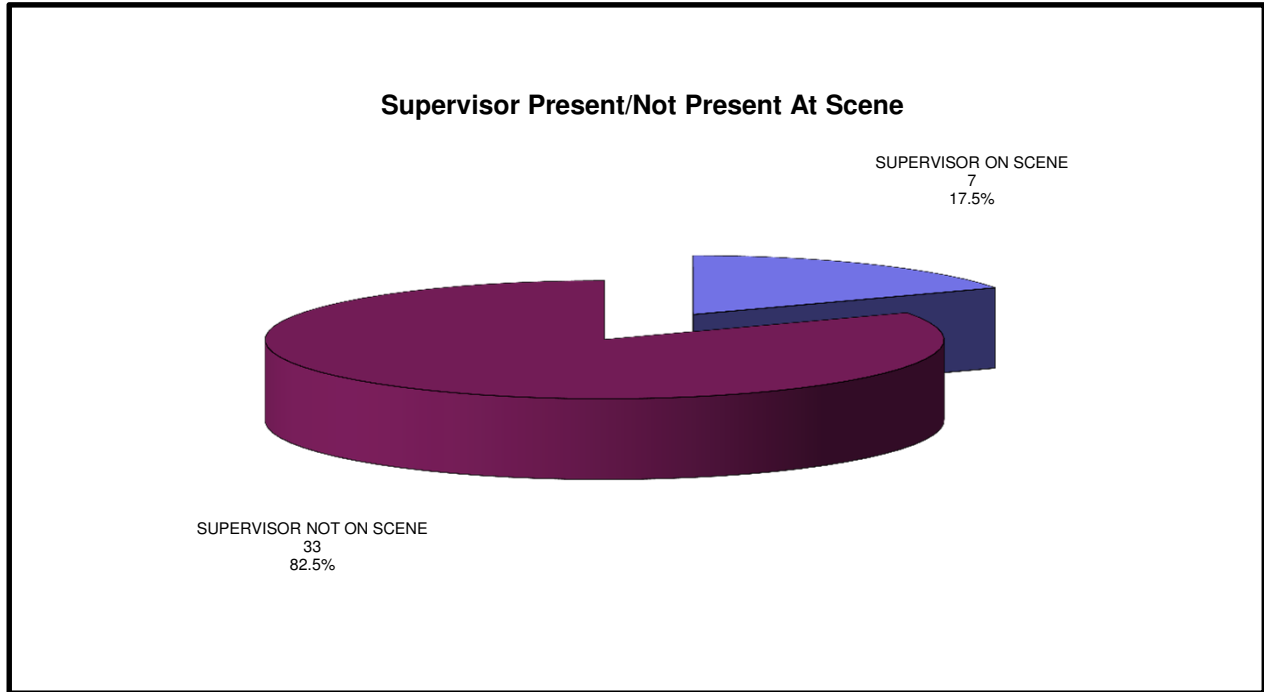
### OFFICER'S INJURED \*



13 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

\* Data based on the 2nd Qtr 2016 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."



## POLICE DEPARTMENT

July 28, 2016

TO: JERRY P. DYER  
Chief of Police

THROUGH: DEPUTY CHIEF ROBERT NEVAREZ  
Administrative Services Division

CAPTAIN LYDIA CARRASCO  
Professional Standards Bureau

FROM: SERGEANT JAIME RIOS  
Accountability and Compliance Bureau/CALEA

SUBJECT: 2016 SECOND QUARTER – REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE  
REPORT

The Second Quarter 2016 reportable force data has been analyzed and compared with the second quarter 2015 reportable force data. The following is a summarized comparison between 2015 and 2016 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, a decrease from 110,186 CFS in the second quarter of 2015. The number of calls for service decreased by 10.8% between 2015 and 2016 and the number of reportable force incidents also decreased from 56 in 2015, to 40 in 2016, a 28% decrease. The decrease in CFS may be attributable to the continued impact of Proposition 47 and the overall negative sentiment towards law enforcement.

### **ASSAULTS:**

According to the department's official LEOKA Report, 81 officers were assaulted during the second quarter of 2015, compared to 60 officers in the second quarter of 2016, a 25% decrease. Twelve officers were injured, as the result of an assault in 2015, compared to 13 officers who were injured in 2016, an increase of 8%.

### **TYPE OF FORCE:**

Officers most frequently used body strikes when applying reportable force in 2015 at 53.1%, followed by taser at 26.6% and K9 at 15.6%. In 2016, the most frequently applied methods of force were body strikes at 67.4%, followed by Taser at 27.9%. Pepper spray and projected impact weapon were both at 2.3%.

### **ACTIONS PRIOR TO FORCE:**

Suspects refusing to obey a lawful command preceded the majority of all reportable force incidents in 2015 and 2016. In 2015, 4 suspects requiring reportable force were in possession of a firearm or knife compared to 5 in 2016. There was one (1) OIS incident in the second quarter of 2015 and 2016.

Fifty-six percent of individuals who required officers to use reportable force in 2015 were either under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both compared to 17.5 % in 2016.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Sundays in 2015, compared to Monday's in 2016. In 2016, the Southwest District had the highest percentage at 35.0% followed by the Southeast District with 32.5%, Northwest had 32.5% and Northeast had the fewest at 15%. In 2015, the Southeast district had the highest percentage at 33.9%, followed by the Southwest district at 30.4%. In 2015, the Northeast District had the highest amount of calls for service at 26.7%, Southwest at 26.5%, Northwest at 26.5% and Southeast at 20.3%. In 2016, Southwest generated the most calls at 27.1%, followed by Northeast, 26.7%, Northwest had 26.4% and Southeast at 19.9%.

In 2015, supervisors were on-scene 33.9% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2016, this number decreased to 17.5% of the time.

### **EXAMPLE OF OFFICERS RESTRAINT:**

During the second quarter of 2016, there were incidents that involved circumstances under which deadly force could have been reasonable, but was not used. Below are examples:

### **DISTURBANCE CALL:**

Officers responded to an in-progress disturbance regarding a male subject causing a disturbance and possibly trespassing. Officers arrived and observed the male walking S/B on N. Van Ness Ave. towards Belmont. The subject was holding several objects in both hands and refused the officer's commands to put the objects down and get on the ground. He told the officers, "I don't have to listen to you!" and continued walking away. The subject remained agitated and began screaming at the officers while holding the objects. He threatened the officers with the objects which kept them from approaching him to affect the arrest. One of the officers deployed his Taser at the suspect from approximately 7 yards away. The suspect fell to the ground and surrendered peacefully. While at the hospital, the suspect told officers that a demon made him act in that manner.

**DISTURBANCE CALL:**

Officers responded to an in-progress disturbance regarding a female acting irrational. Officers arrived and were confronted by a female holding a 3-foot long piece of wood. It appeared the female was under the influence of a controlled substance. Officers ordered the female to drop the piece of wood, but she refused. She swung the piece of wood back and forth, threatening the officers as they approached. One of the officers rushed the female and quickly pulled her to the ground. His actions caused the female suspect to drop the piece of wood. She was handcuffed without further resistance.

**SUICIDAL SUBJECT:**

Officers responded to check the welfare of a female and unknown disturbance. Officers arrived and met the female suspect's family. The suspect's family advised officers that the female was in a locked bedroom inside the residence refusing to come out and possibly suicidal. One of the family members kicked in the door to allow the officers to enter. Once the door was open, officers observed the female suspect sitting on the floor holding a kitchen knife. The female appeared to be crying and distraught. As officers tried to convince the female to put the knife down, she began cutting her left inner forearm. One of the officers deployed his Taser striking her right side. The female became immobilized and officers were able to take her into custody. It was later found that the female had taken numerous Tylenol pills and had been planning to kill herself.

**SUBJECT ARMED WITH A KNIFE:**

Officers responded to an in progress disturbance of a male suspect threatening a store employee with a knife. Officers arrived and contacted the suspect outside the store. The suspect was drinking a beer and armed with a knife. The suspect was extremely agitated, jumping up and down challenging officers to fight. Officers heard the suspect yell, "What are you waiting for, come on and kill me." The suspect was extremely upset and officers were not able to calm him down. Officers asked the suspect to comply numerous times and he replied, "Fuck you guys." Officers deployed four bean bag rounds at the suspect in an effort to gain his compliance. The bean bag rounds caused the suspect to drop the knife and fall to the ground. Officers were then able to take him into custody.