



POLICE DEPARTMENT

July 30, 2019

TO: JERRY P. DYER
Chief of Police

THROUGH: DEPUTY CHIEF LYDIA CARRASCO
Administrative Division Commander

LIEUTENANT MICHAEL LANDON
Internal Affairs Commander

FROM: SERGEANT STEVEN JAQUEZ
Audits & Inspections Unit

SUBJECT: 2019 SECOND QUARTER- REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO
RESISTANCE PROJECT

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

Calls for Service:

Officers responded to 114,118 calls for service (CFS) during the second quarter of 2018. Officers responded to 109,443 CFS in the second quarter of 2019, a decrease of 4%. The number of reportable force incidents increased from 68 in 2018 to 75 in 2019; an increase of 9.3%.

Assaults:

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 85 officers were assaulted during the second quarter of 2019, compared to 102 officers in the second quarter of 2018, a 16.7% decrease. 18 officers were injured as the result of an assault in 2019, compared to 16 officers who were injured in 2018; an increase of 11.1%.

Type of Force:

Officers' most frequently applied method of force was non-striking force in second quarter 2018 at 50%, followed by body strikes at 17.9%, electronic immobilization device at 16.7%, K9 applications at 6.4%, pepper spray at 3.8% carotid restraint and baton at 2.6% each. In second quarter 2019, the most frequently applied methods of force were non-striking force at 51.3%, followed by body strikes at 18.8%, electronic immobilization device at 17.5%, K9 applications at 6.3%, pepper spray at 2.5% with firearm, baton and carotid restraint each at 1.3% each.

Actions Prior to Force:

In second quarter 2018, the leading cause necessitating the use of force was hand under clothing / refused officer's commands at 41.2% of reportable force. In first quarter 2019, the leading cause was also hand under clothing / refused officer's command at 46.7% followed by suspects assaulting officers at 21.3%. In 2019, one suspect requiring reportable force was in possession of a firearm or knife compared to two in 2018. There was one officer involved shooting incident in 2019 and none 2018.

In 2018, 16.9% 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 second quarter 2019, 31% were under the influence of alcohol, 32.2% had an altered mental status, 22.2% were under the influence of drugs and 11.1% had an unknown type of condition. Some suspects had more than one condition.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Saturdays in 2019, compared to Wednesdays in 2018. In 2018, Southwest District had the highest percentage of use of force incidents at 29.4%, followed by Northeast and Southeast at 20.6%, Central at 19.1% and Northwest with 10.3%. In 2019, the Central District had the highest percentage at 28%, followed by Southeast at 24%, Northeast at 18.7%, Southwest at 17.3% and Northwest at 12%.

In 2018, the Southeast District had the highest amount of calls for service at 21.9%, followed by Northeast at 20.3%, Southwest at 20%, Central at 19.8% and Northwest at 18%. In 2019, Southeast generated the most calls at 22.2%, followed by Northeast 21%, Southwest 19.7%, Central at 18.6% and Northwest at 18.5%.

In 2018, supervisors were on-scene 25% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2019, this number was 21% of the time.

Examples of Officer Restraint:

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

Family Disturbance:

Officers were dispatched to a physical disturbance between family members. When the first officer arrived he saw a large frame, male being held back by several females. When the officer tried to speak to the group, the male turned his attention to the officer and began to charge him while stating his intention to hurt him. Another officer soon arrived and the male turned his attention to the other officer, again charging and threatening an imminent, violent attack. The male continued to pull away from family and forced one of the officers to deploy

his pepper spray which had the desired effect of halting the attack momentarily. The male walked away but picked up a full trash can and threw it the officer, hitting him on head. The male then continued his charge until a third officer arrived allowing the officers to finally stop the attacks and take the male into custody.

Domestic Violence:

Officers were dispatched to a violent, domestic violence disturbance where the female victim was reporting that the father of her children had beaten her up and broke her arm. Multiple calls had come into the dispatch center and officers responded with lights and sirens. Additional information was coming in to dispatch that the male was now jumping on the female victim's car with she and their children in it. An officer arrived in the area and asked a pedestrian if he had seen the male involved in the disturbance. The pedestrian pointed the opposite direction so the officer began to back up when he heard a loud thud and something hit his patrol vehicle. He put the vehicle in park and saw a male at his door. The male pulled the door open and immediately began attacking the officer. The officer was able to get the male out of the car and was able to exit the vehicle also. The male then grabbed the officer around the neck and tried to pull him forward and off balance. The officer felt the male was likely trying to pin him against his vehicle which would put the male in a significant position of advantage in a physical attack on the ground. The officer was able to wrap his arms around the male and was able to force him to the ground. The male was still trying to break free and striking the male with his fists and feet. He also grabbed the back of the officer's neck with one hand while placing his other forearm against the officer's throat in an attempt to choke him from the front. The officer recognized this maneuver as a trained choke through his personal experience as a martial artist. The officer was also confident that the male likely had training in martial arts as well. Based on the male's actions and injury he caused to the female, the officer began to fear for his life so he decided to strike the male with his fist to overcome the resistance and take him into custody. The officer delivered several strikes to the male's face which caused him to stop choking the officer however he was still punching the officer about the body. The officer delivered several more strikes to the male's face and head and with the help of another officer. They were able to get the male under control and handcuffed.

JPD:LC:sj

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



Second Quarter 2019
(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:

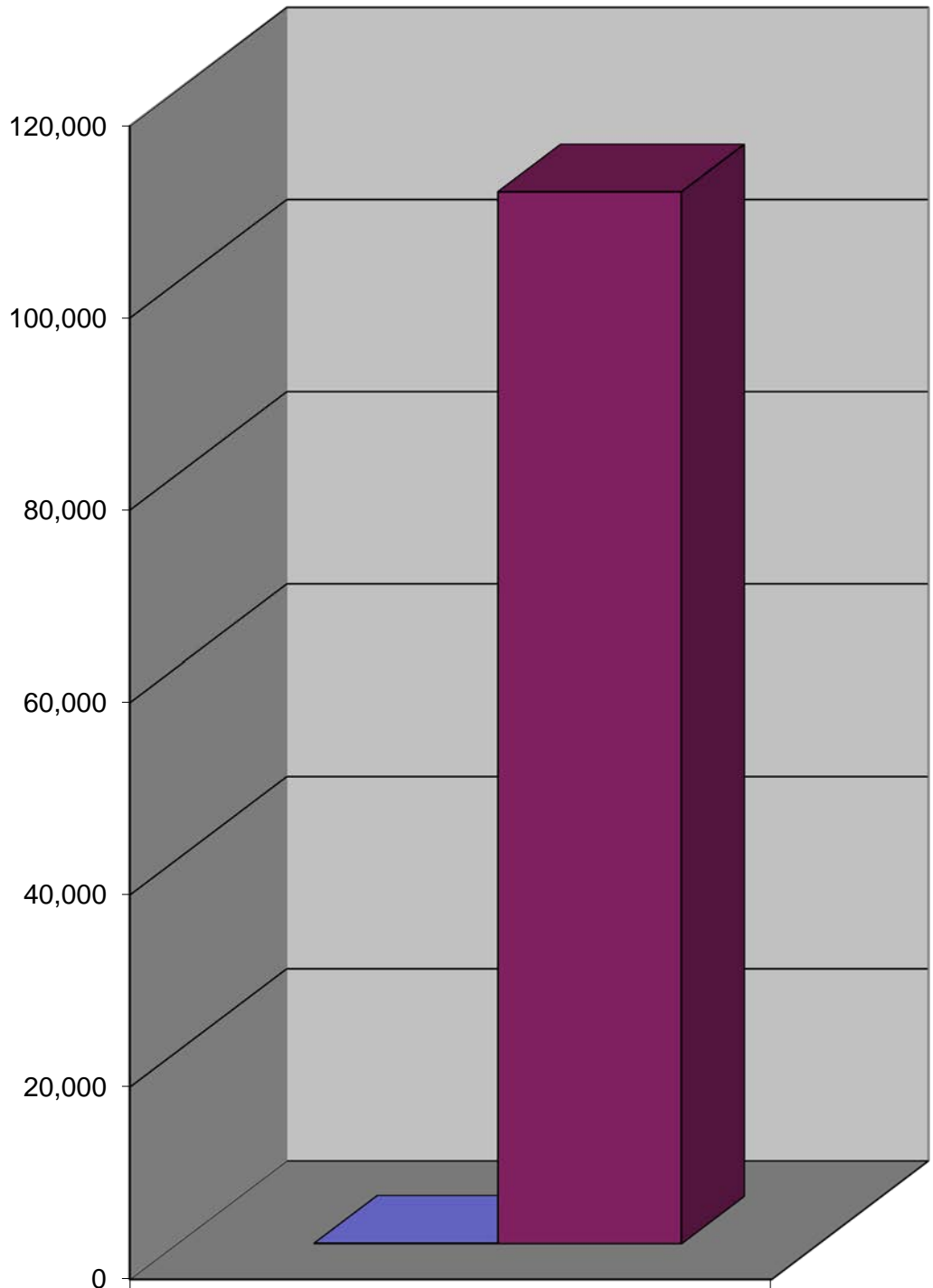
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured, has expressed a complaint of pain or has been rendered unconscious; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (e.g., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display)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

Fresno police officers applied force in 75 incidents while responding to 109,443 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.069% 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	75
■ CALLS FOR SERVICE	109,443

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.
0.069% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

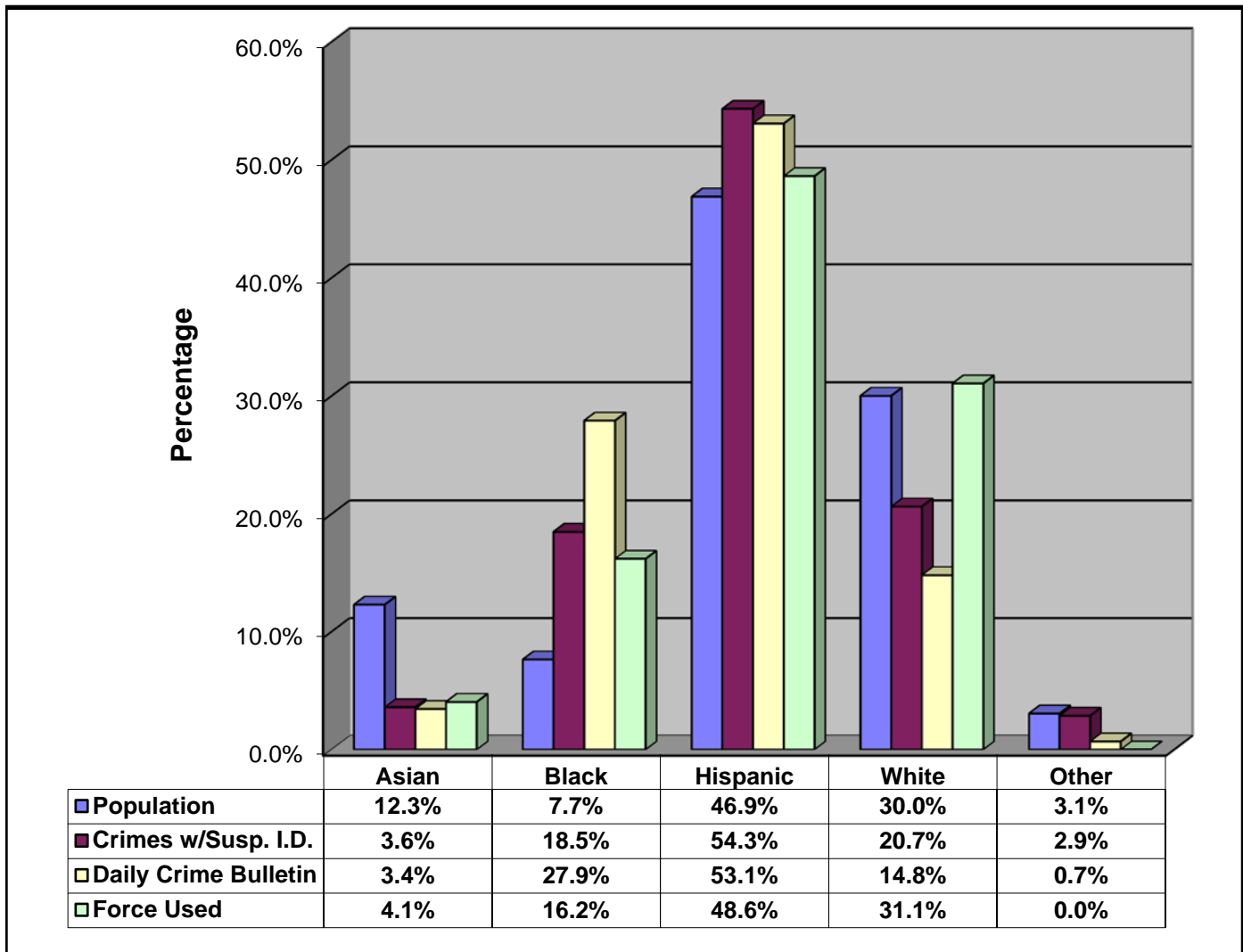
Suspect Demographics

	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 (11,007)	396	2,038	5,982	2,274	317
Percentage	3.6%	18.5%	54.3%	20.7%	2.9%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (290)**	10	81	154	43	2
Percentage	3.4%	27.9%	53.1%	14.8%	0.7%
Force Applications (74)***	3	12	36	23	0
Percentage	4.1%	16.2%	48.6%	31.1%	0.0%

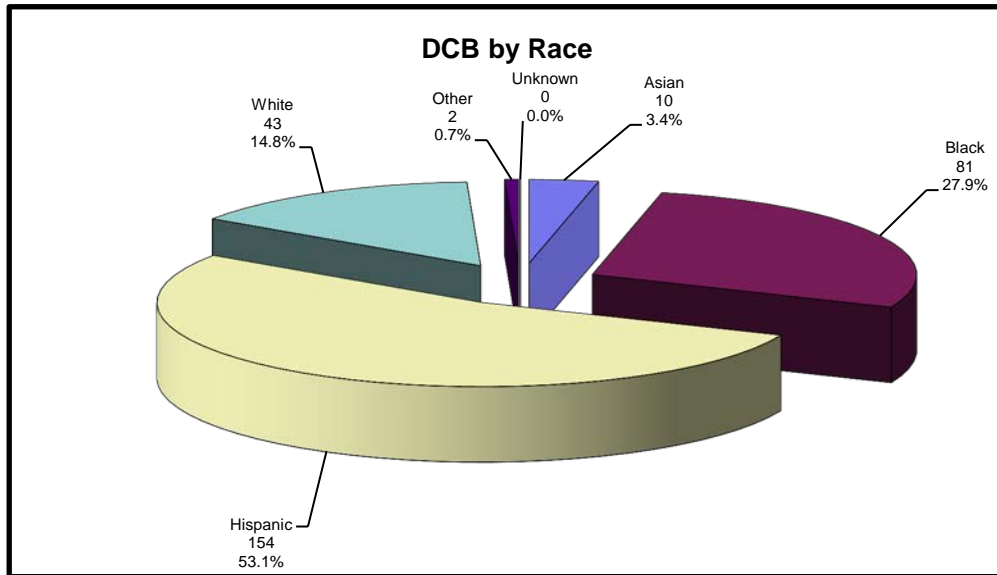
* 2010 Census

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

*** Of the 75 reportable force cases, 1 had no age or race data available



**DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE
LISTINGS – 290**

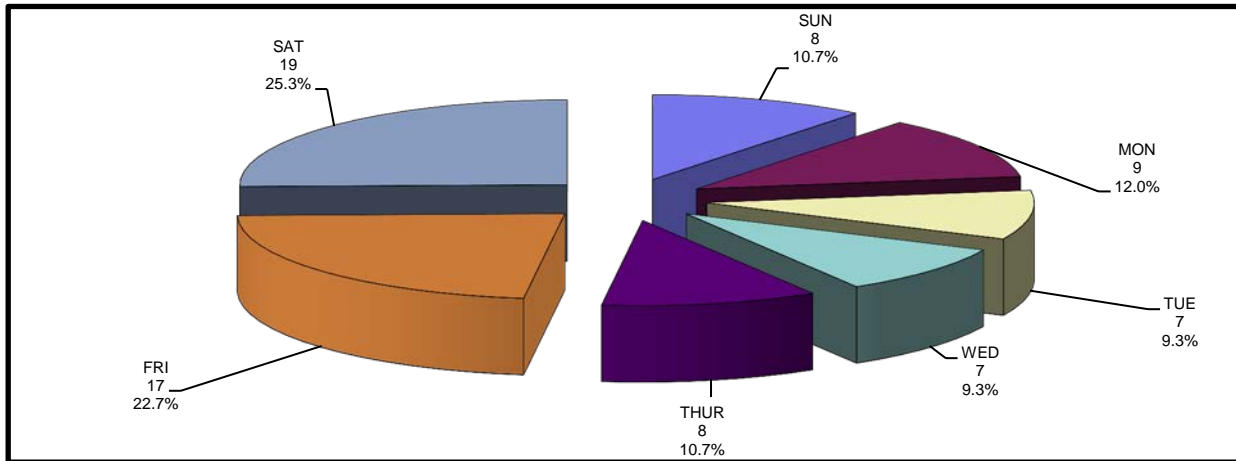


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	53.1%
	Black	-	27.9%
	White	-	14.8%
	Asian	-	3.4%
	Other	-	0.7%
	Unknown	-	0.0%

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.)

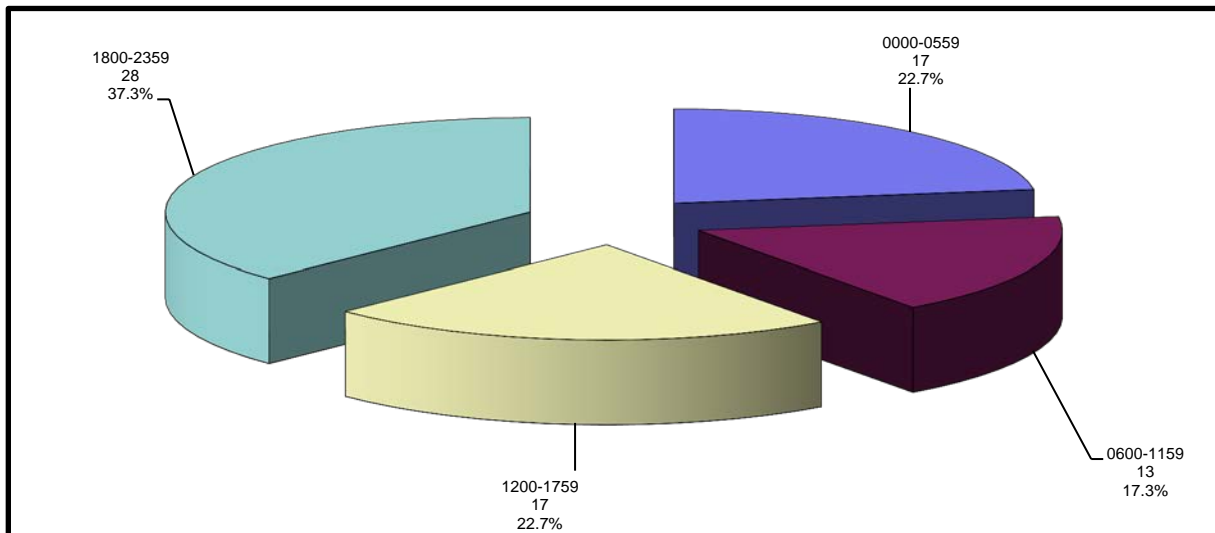
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Saturday	-	25.3%
Friday	-	22.7%
Monday	-	12.0%
Sunday	-	10.7%
Thursday	-	10.7%
Tuesday	-	9.3%
Wednesday	-	9.3%

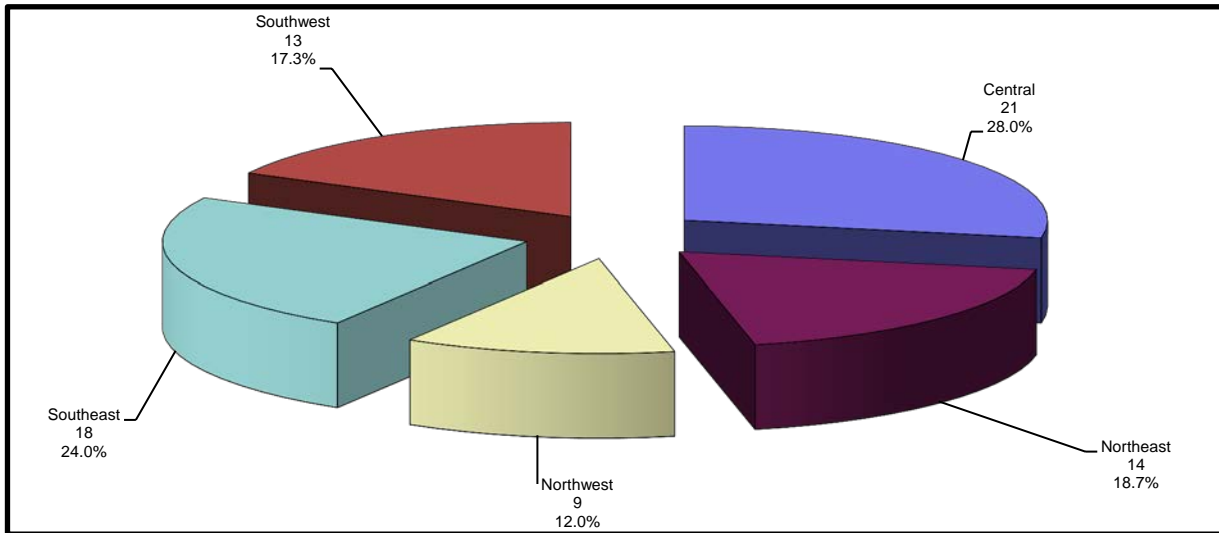
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	37.3%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	22.7%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	22.7%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	17.3%

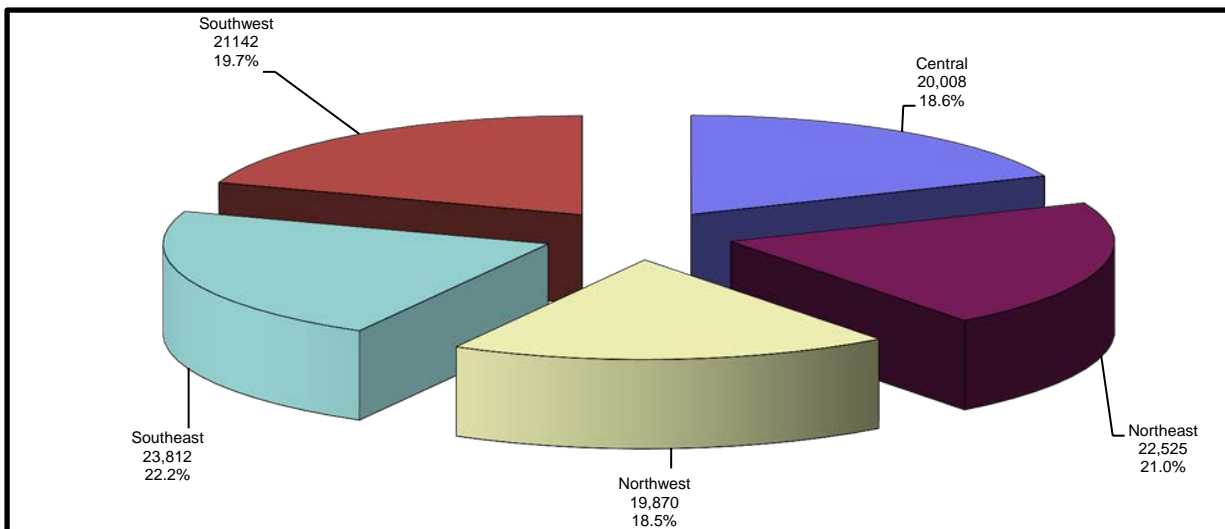
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 75 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Central	-	28.0%
	Southeast	-	24.0%
	Northeast	-	18.7%
	Southwest	-	17.3%
	Northwest	-	12.0%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 109,443 CFS, 2,086 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southeast	-	22.2%
	Northeast	-	21.0%
	Southwest	-	19.7%
	Central	-	18.6%
	Northwest	-	18.5%

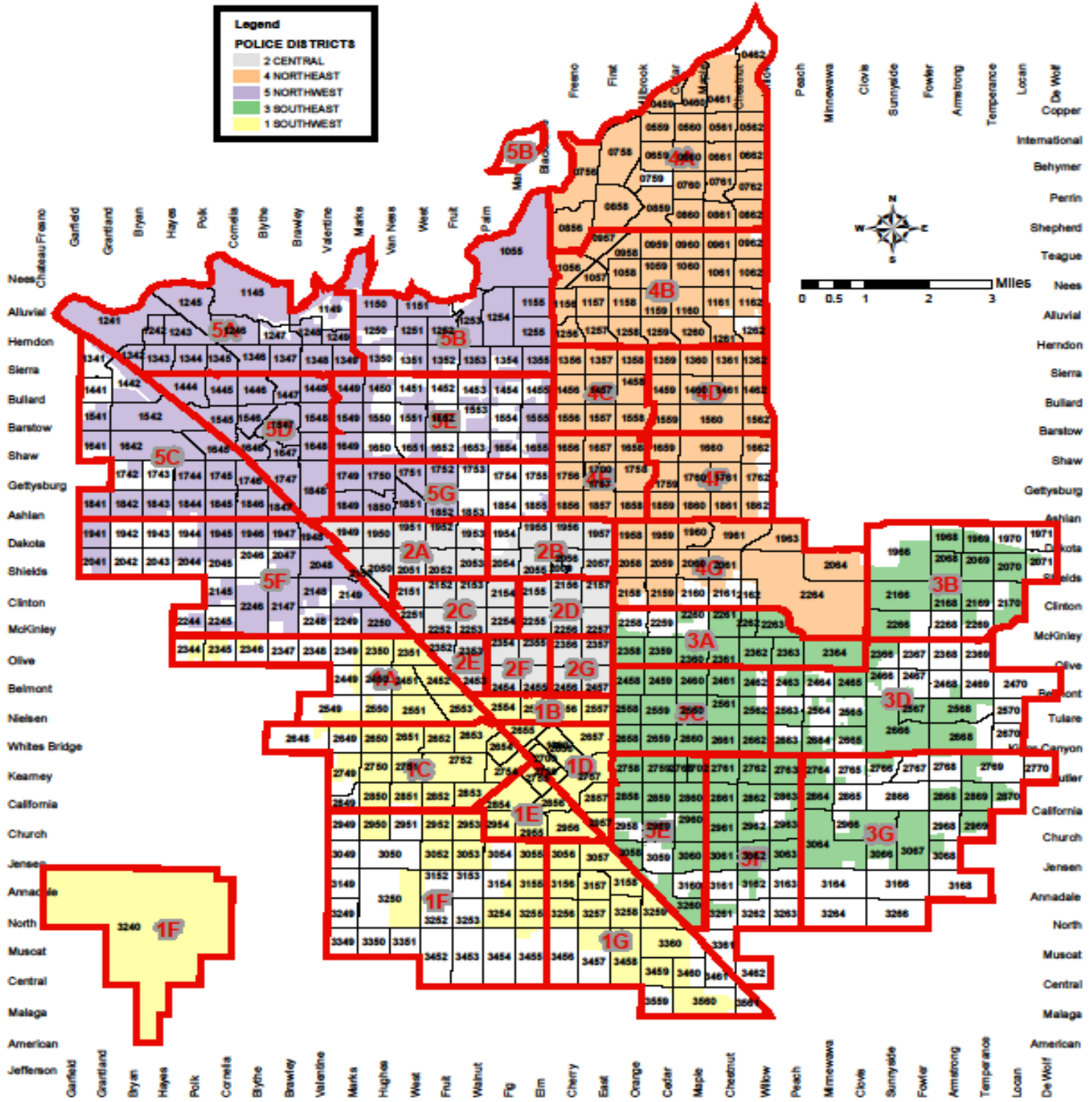
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

Fresno Police Department

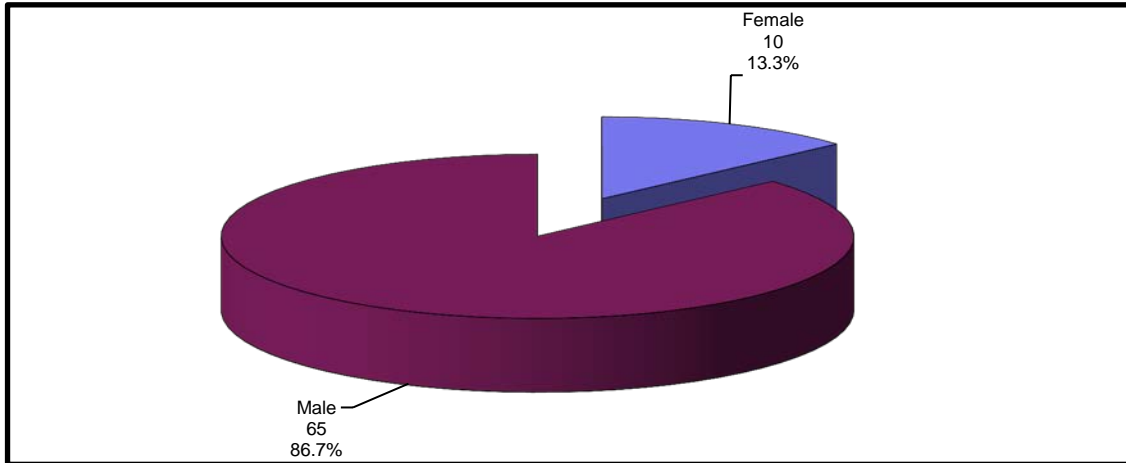
Legend

POLICE DISTRICTS

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



FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 75 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	15	137	355	47	11	565
18-23	46	300	983	227	63	1,619
24-29	95	432	1,192	360	77	2,156
30-35	83	364	1,161	465	68	2,141
36-41	75	257	883	394	39	1,648
42-47	34	160	576	248	17	1,035
48-53	19	139	368	233	20	779
54-59	17	142	255	193	12	619
60-65	7	82	142	72	10	313
66 and Over	5	25	67	35	0	132
Total	396	2,038	5,982	2,274	317	11,007

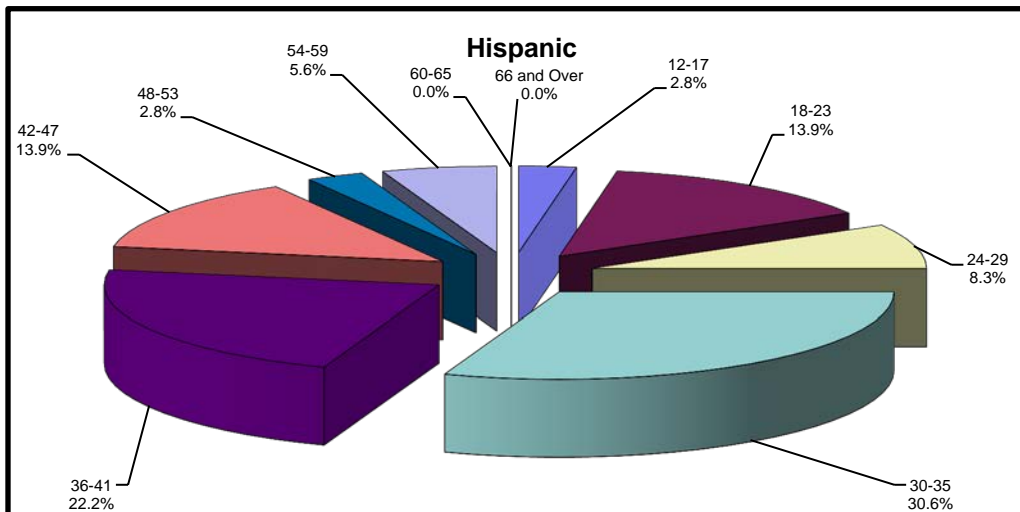
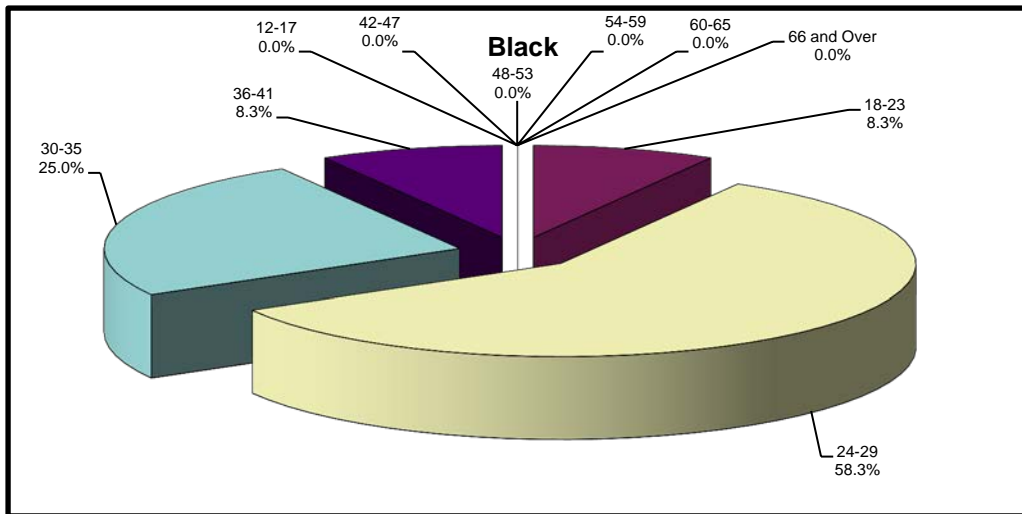
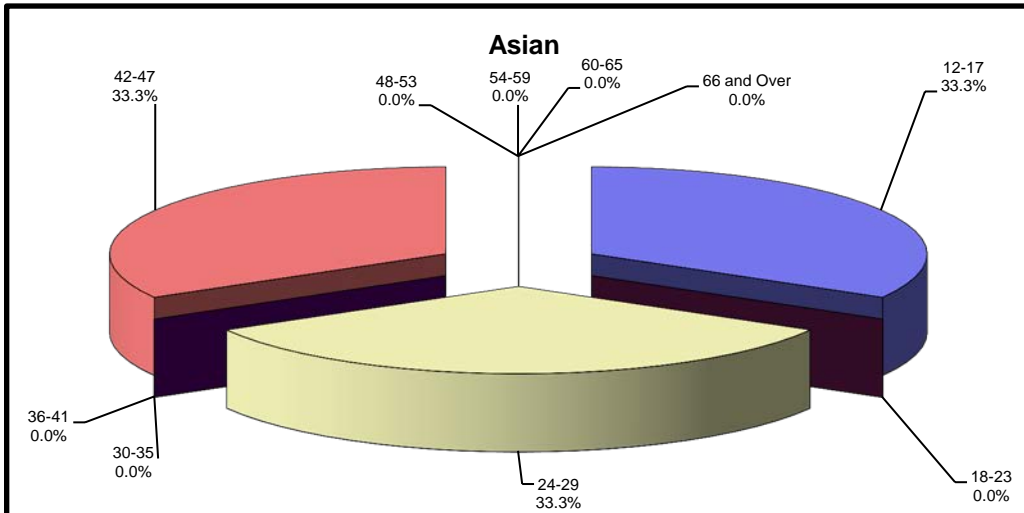
Of the 11,151 reported crime suspects, 11,007 had both age and race data.

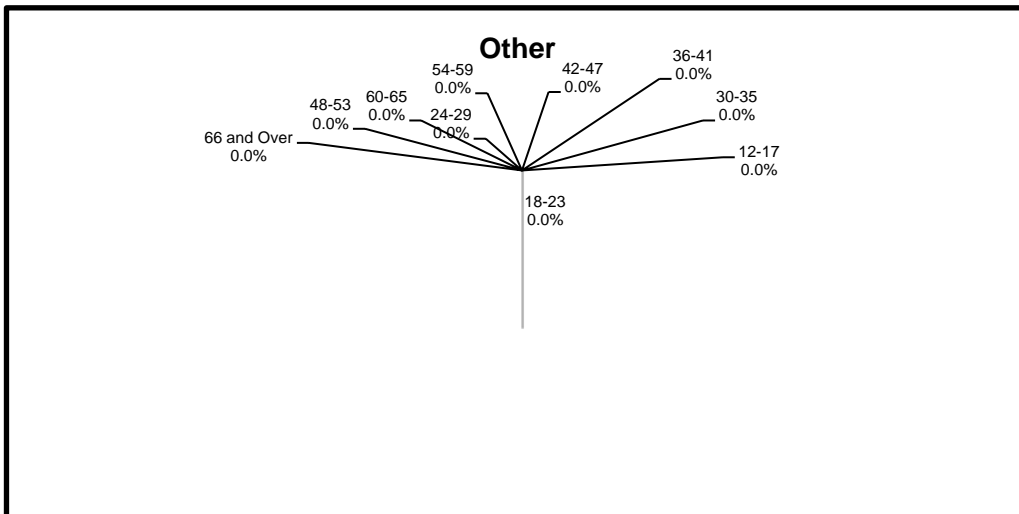
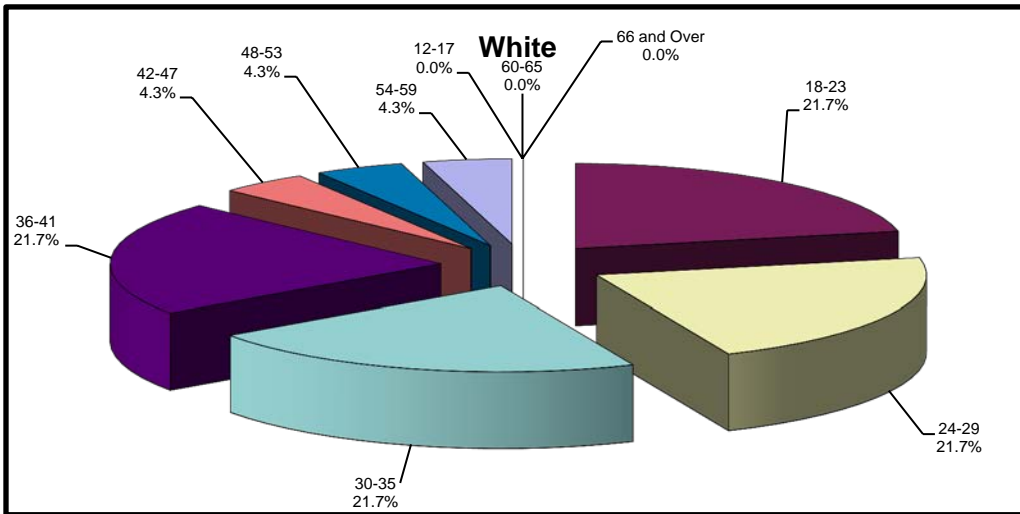
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17	1		1			2
18-23		1	5	5		11
24-29	1	7	3	5		16
30-35		3	11	5		19
36-41		1	8	5		14
42-47	1		5	1		7
48-53			1	1		2
54-59			2	1		3
60-65						0
66 and Over						0
Total	3	12	36	23	0	74

Of the 75 force incidents, 74 had both age and race data.

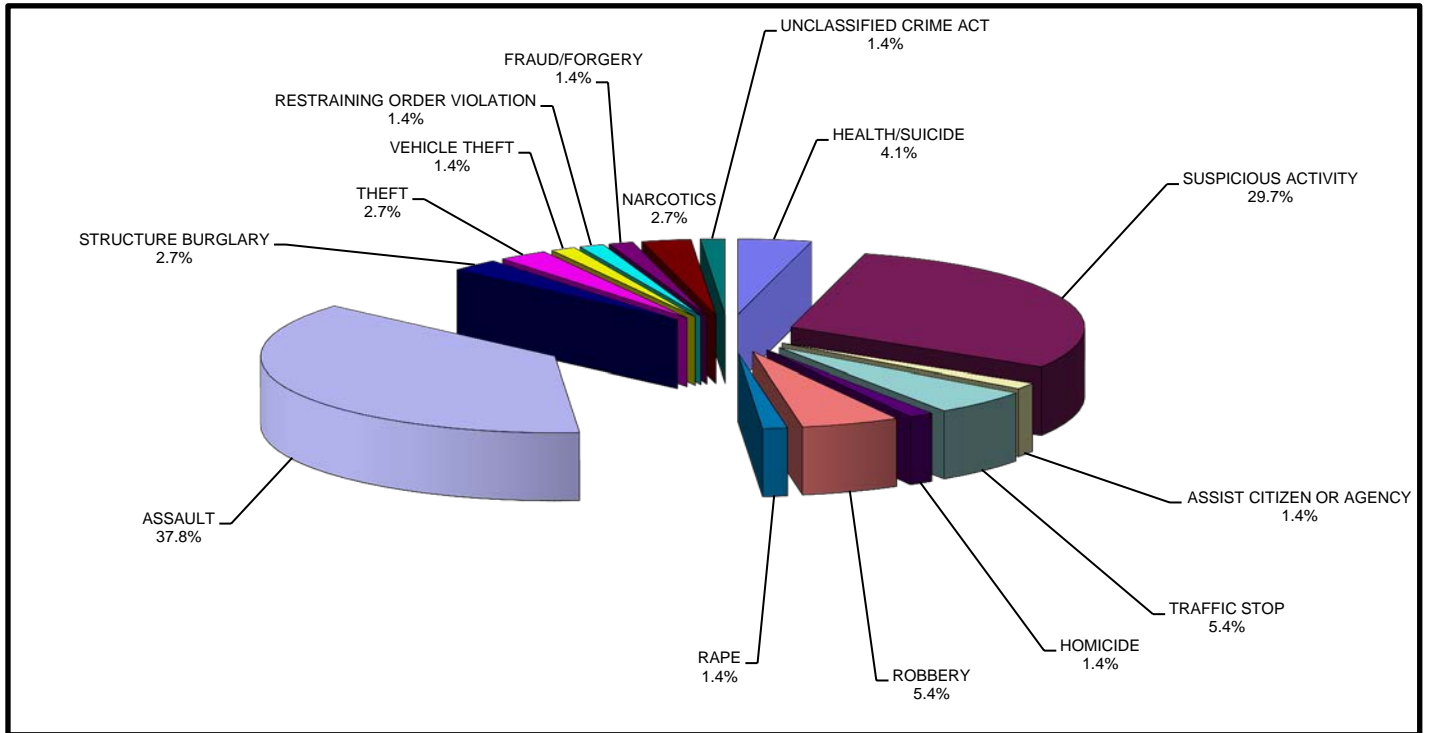
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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

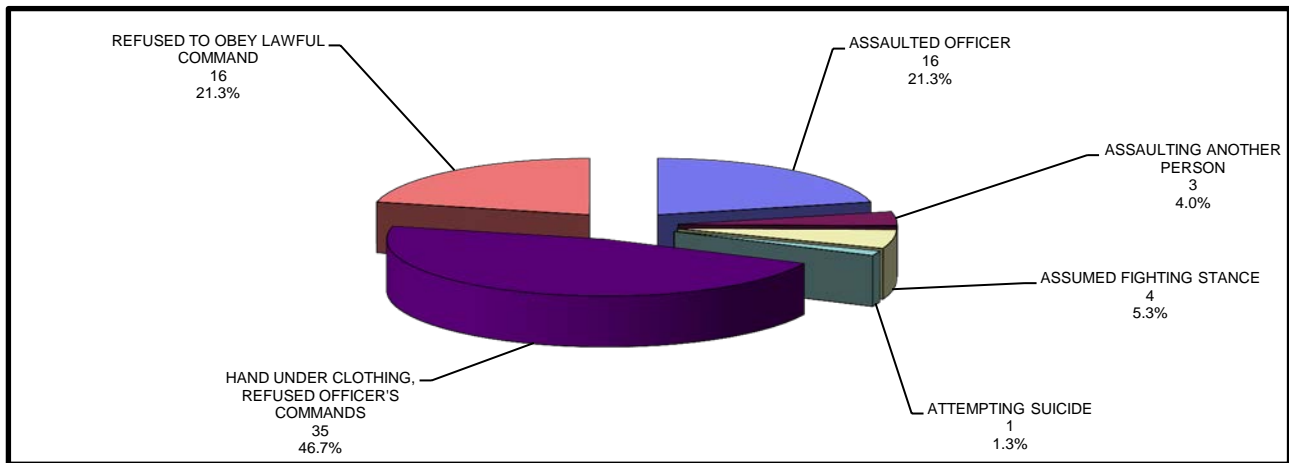


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
ASSAULT	-	28 1581
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-	22 20811
TRAFFIC STOP	-	4 17811
ROBBERY	-	4 290
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-	3 6216
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	-	2 4542
THEFT	-	2 2430
NARCOTICS	-	2 515
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	-	1 4062
HOMICIDE	-	1 18
RAPE	-	1 434
VEHICLE THEFT	-	1 1713
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	-	1 701
FRAUD/FORGERY	-	1 216
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	-	1 641
TOTAL	74 *	

* 1 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

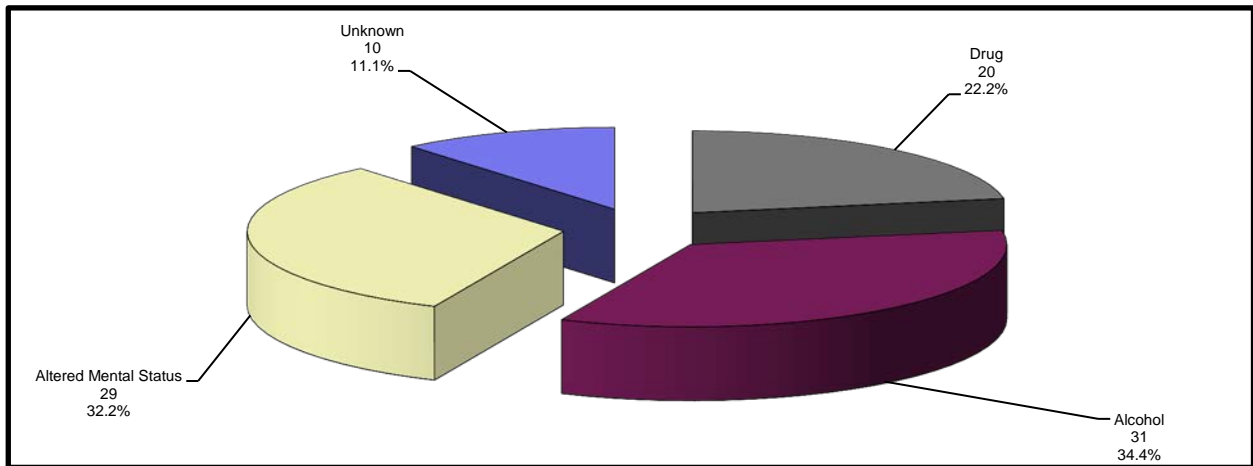
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	46.7%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	21.3%
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	21.3%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	5.3%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	4.0%
ATTEMPTING SUICIDE	-	1.3%

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
HEALTH/SUICIDE	0	1	0	0	1	1
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	1	1	1	0	13	6
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	1	0	0	0	0	0
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	1	0	2	1
HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0	1	0
ROBBERY	2	0	0	0	2	0
RAPE	1	0	0	0	0	0
ASSAULT	10	1	2	1	11	3
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	1	1
THEFT	0	0	0	0	1	1
VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	1
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	1	0
FRAUD/FORGERY	0	0	0	0	0	1
NARCOTICS	0	0	0	0	1	1
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	15	3	4	1	35	16

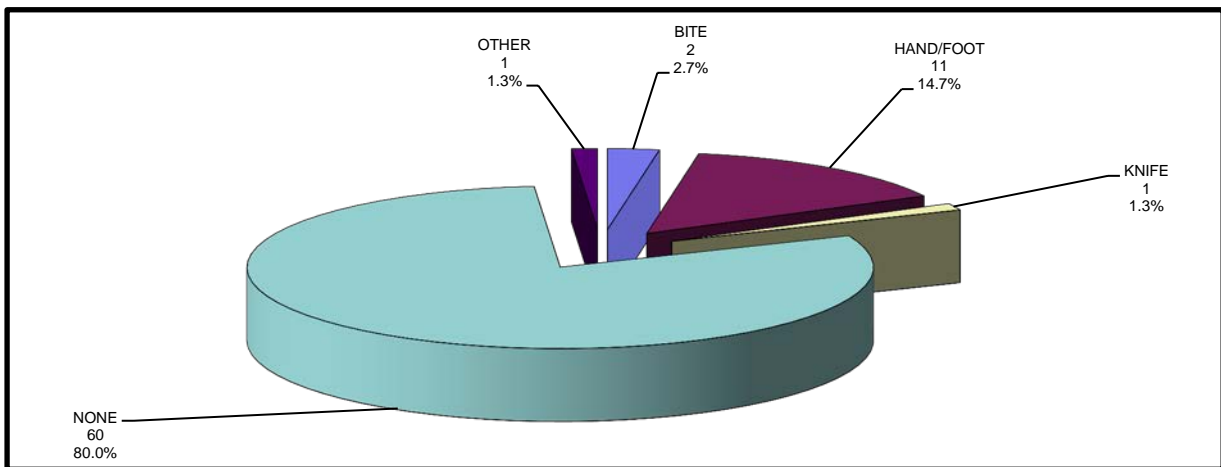
* 1 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



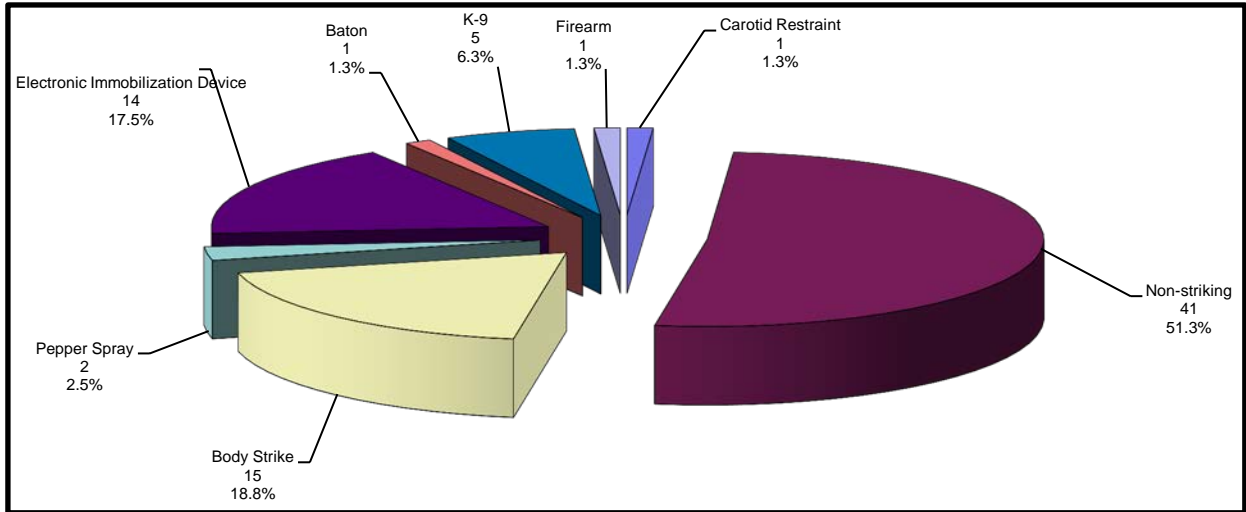
Some suspects had more than one condition.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	80.0%
	HAND/FOOT	-	14.7%
	BITE	-	2.7%
	KNIFE	-	1.3%
	OTHER	-	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:

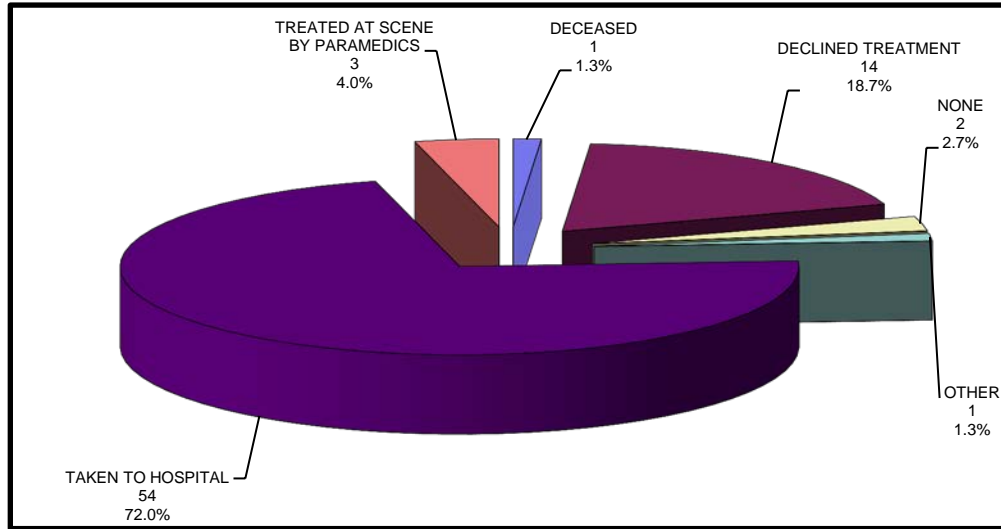
Non-striking	-	51.3%
Body Strike	-	18.8%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	17.5%
K-9	-	6.3%
Pepper Spray	-	2.5%
Carotid Restraint	-	1.3%
Baton	-	1.3%
Firearm	-	1.3%

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.

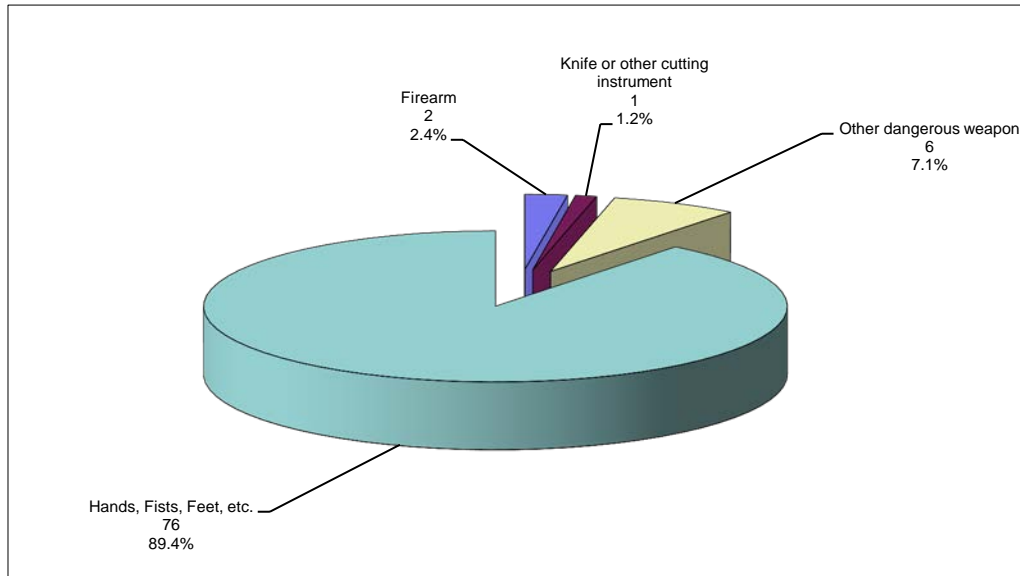
OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



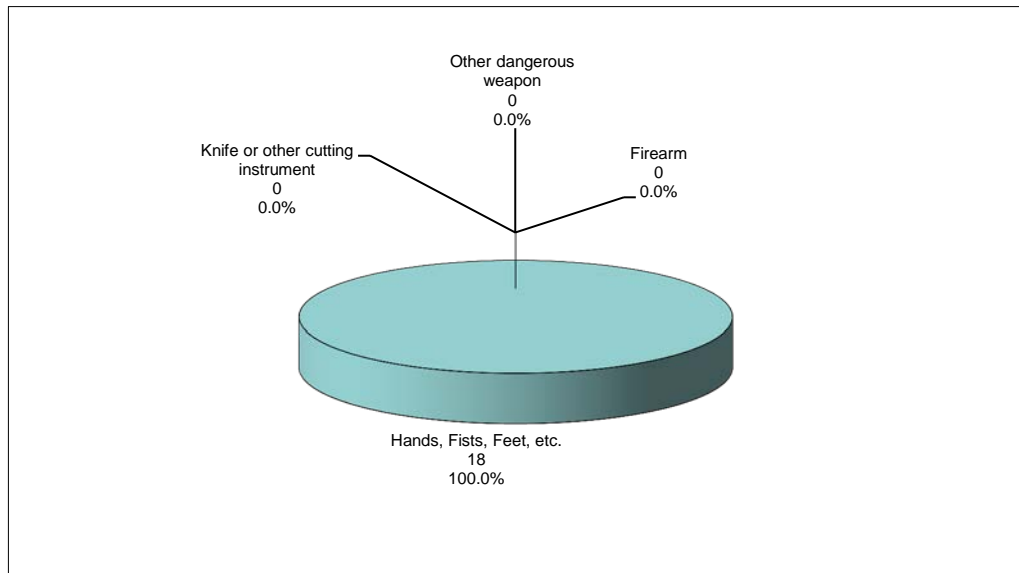
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

OFFICER'S ASSAULTED *



85 officers were assaulted.

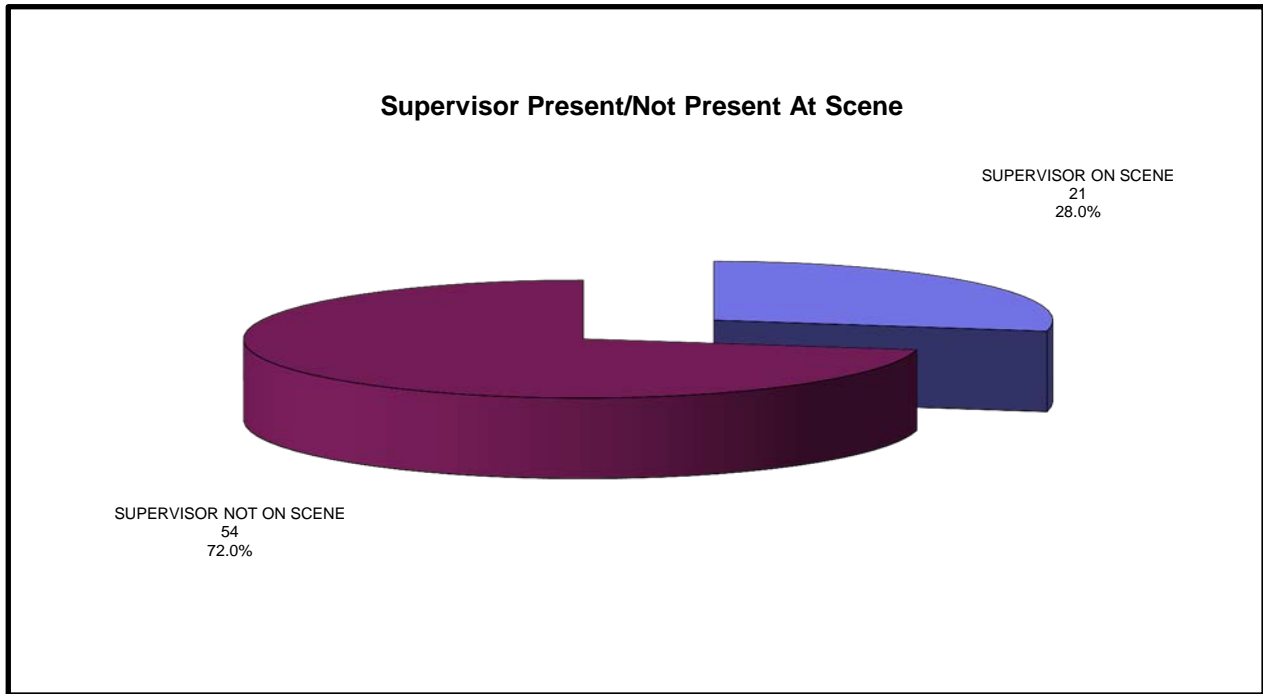
OFFICER'S INJURED *



18 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the 2nd 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."