

City Manager's Review Board

2

Agenda

- Welcome
- YTD Crime Look
- SPD Performance
- Use of Force Discussion
- Upcoming Meeting



Welcome!



CMRB Tenets

- The constant quest for mutual accountability
- The relentless pursuit of follow-up
- Commitment to data driven problem solving and place-based strategies
- Mutual respect and empathy for one another
- Commitment and dedication to the pursuit of the greater good
- Social resiliency and sustainability

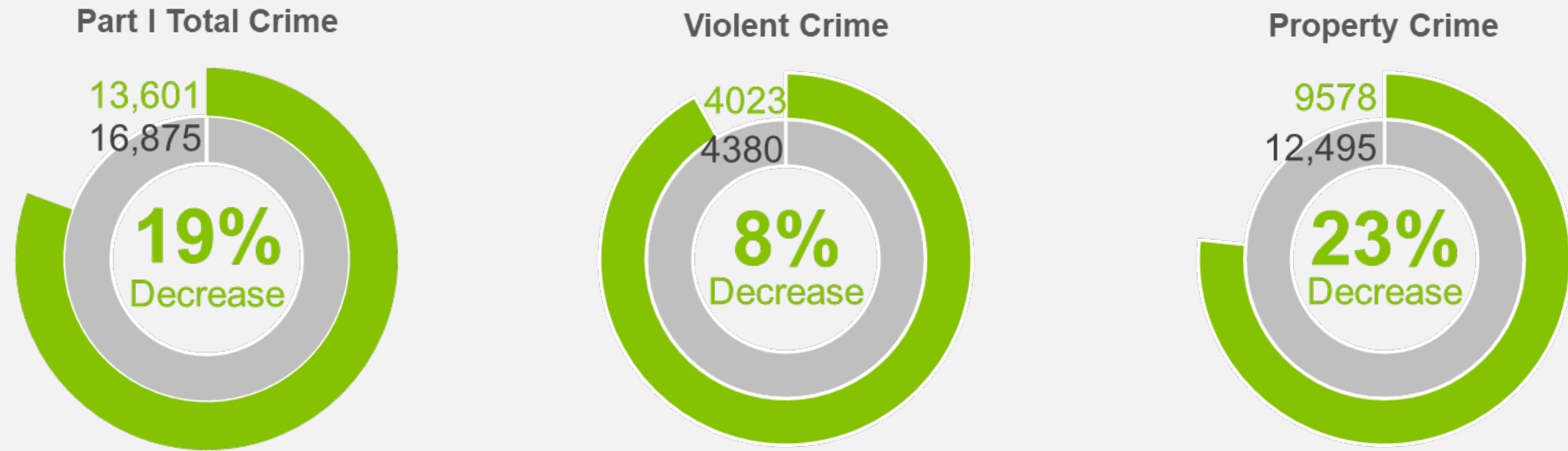
Flow of the Morning

- YTD Crime Look
- SPD Performance
- Use of Force Discussion
- Upcoming Meeting

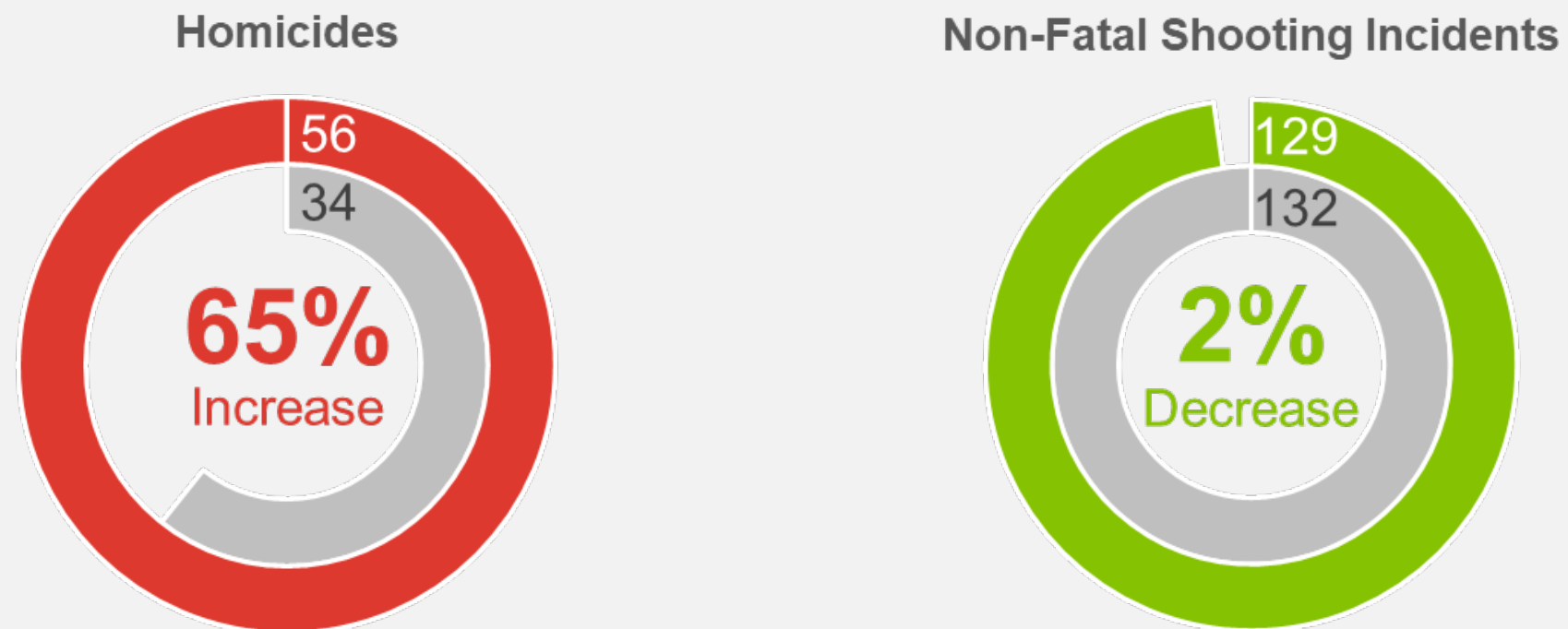
YTD Crime Look

YTD Crime Look

Part I Crime, January – December 2020



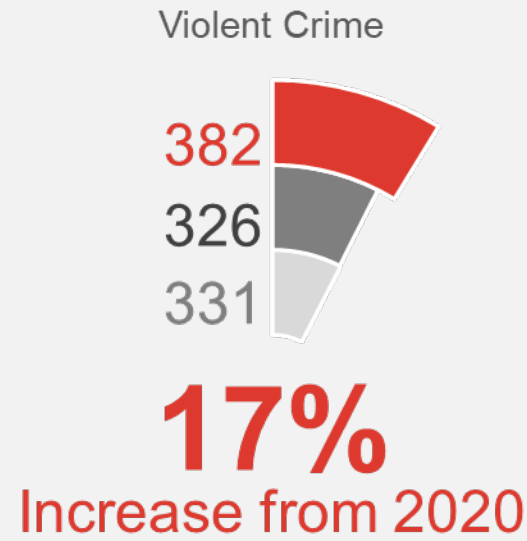
Gun Violence, January – December 2020



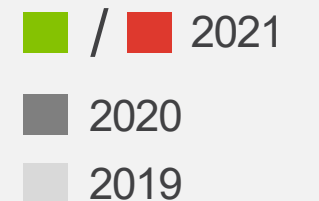
■ / ■ 2020
■ 2019

YTD Crime Look

Part I Crime, January 2019, 2020, 2021



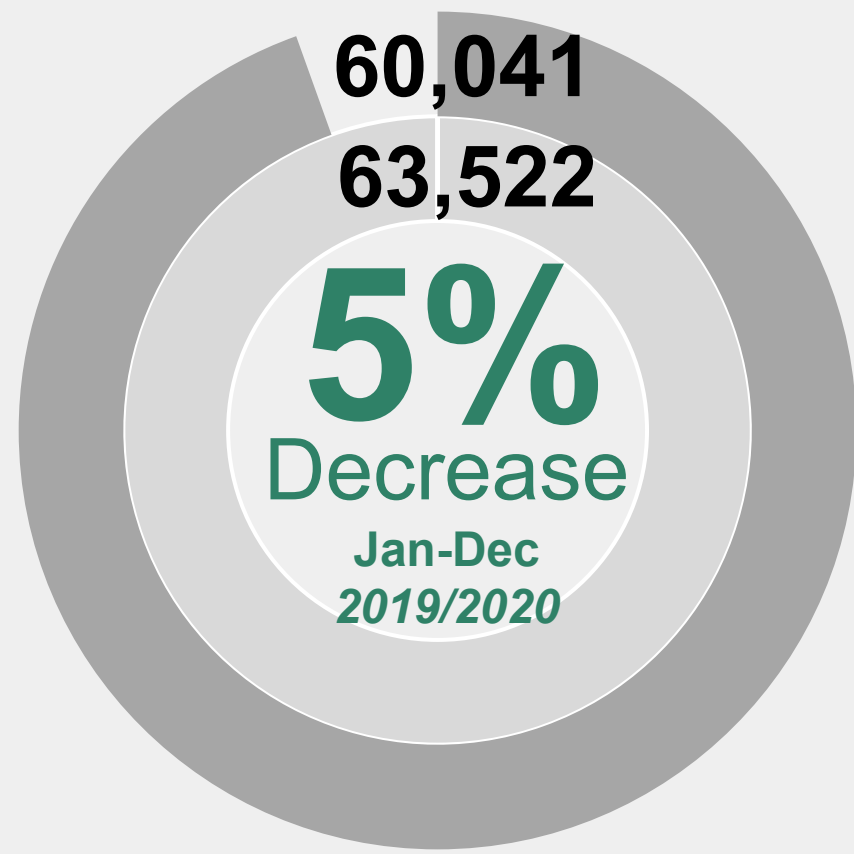
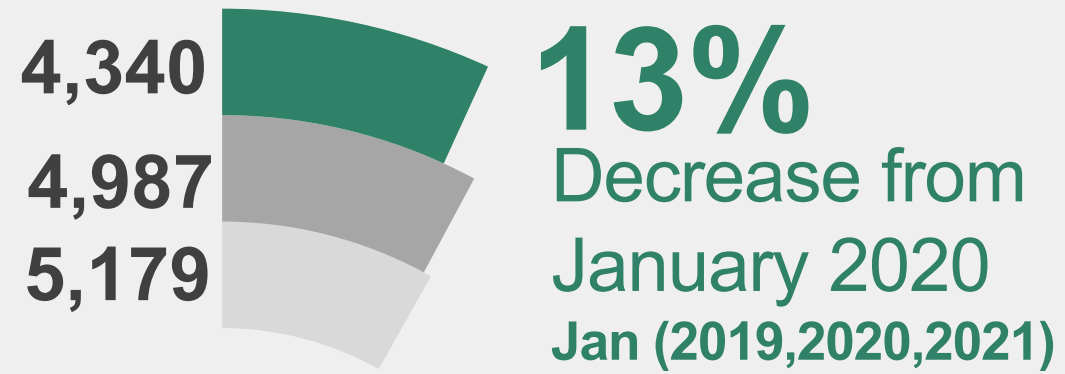
Gun Violence, January 2019, 2020, 2021



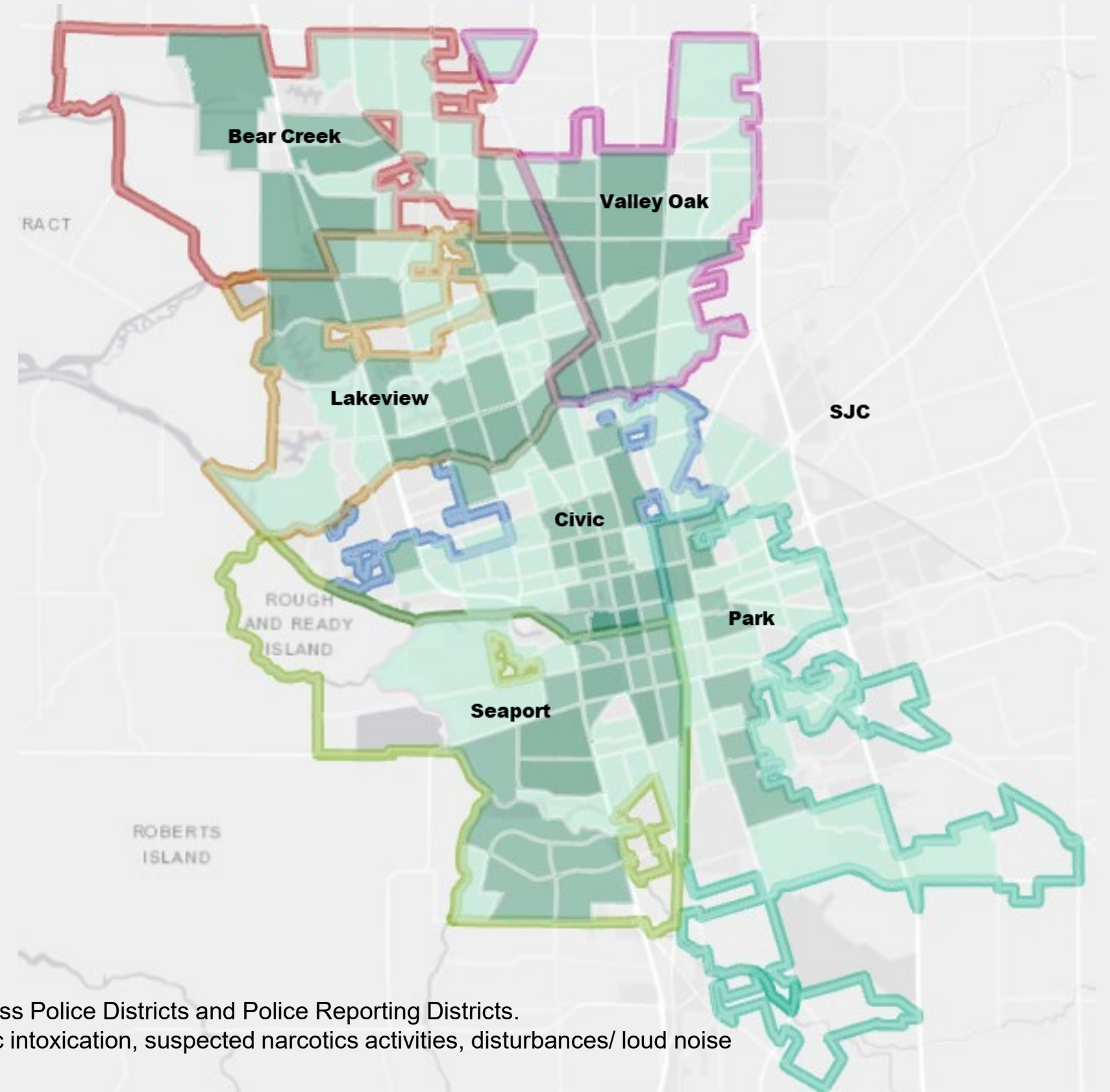
SPD Performance

Calls for Service

Total Quality of Life¹ calls for service, January – December 2020



- 2019
- 2020
- 2021



*2% of quality of life calls were unable to be mapped, however this map is representative of the spread of calls across Police Districts and Police Reporting Districts.

¹ For purposes of the CMRB, "Quality of Life" includes but is not limited to the following Call for Service types: public intoxication, suspected narcotics activities, disturbances/ loud noise complaints, illegal dumping, panhandling, illegal camping, and animal control complaints.



Goal #1

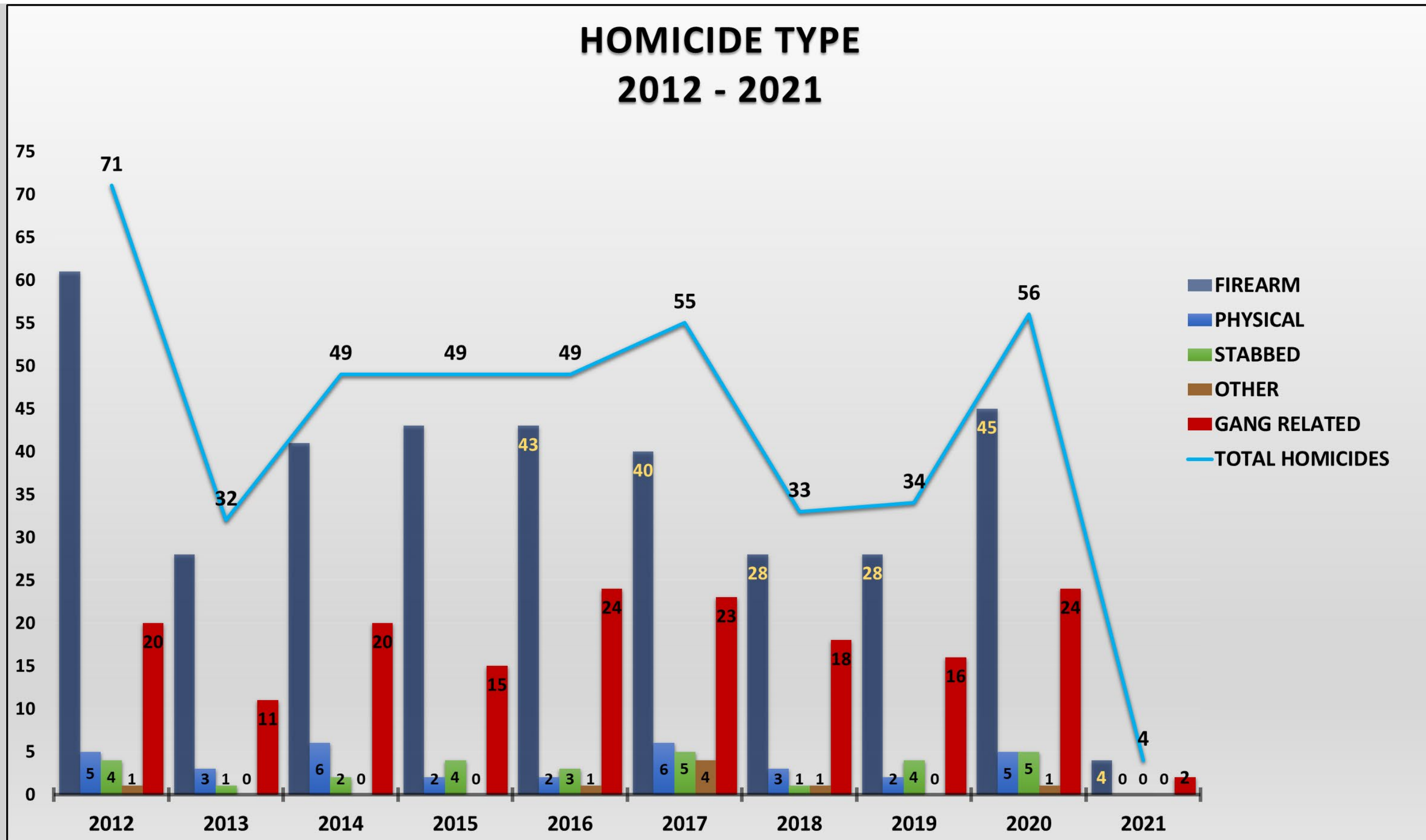
Police officers and community members will become proactive partners in community problem solving.





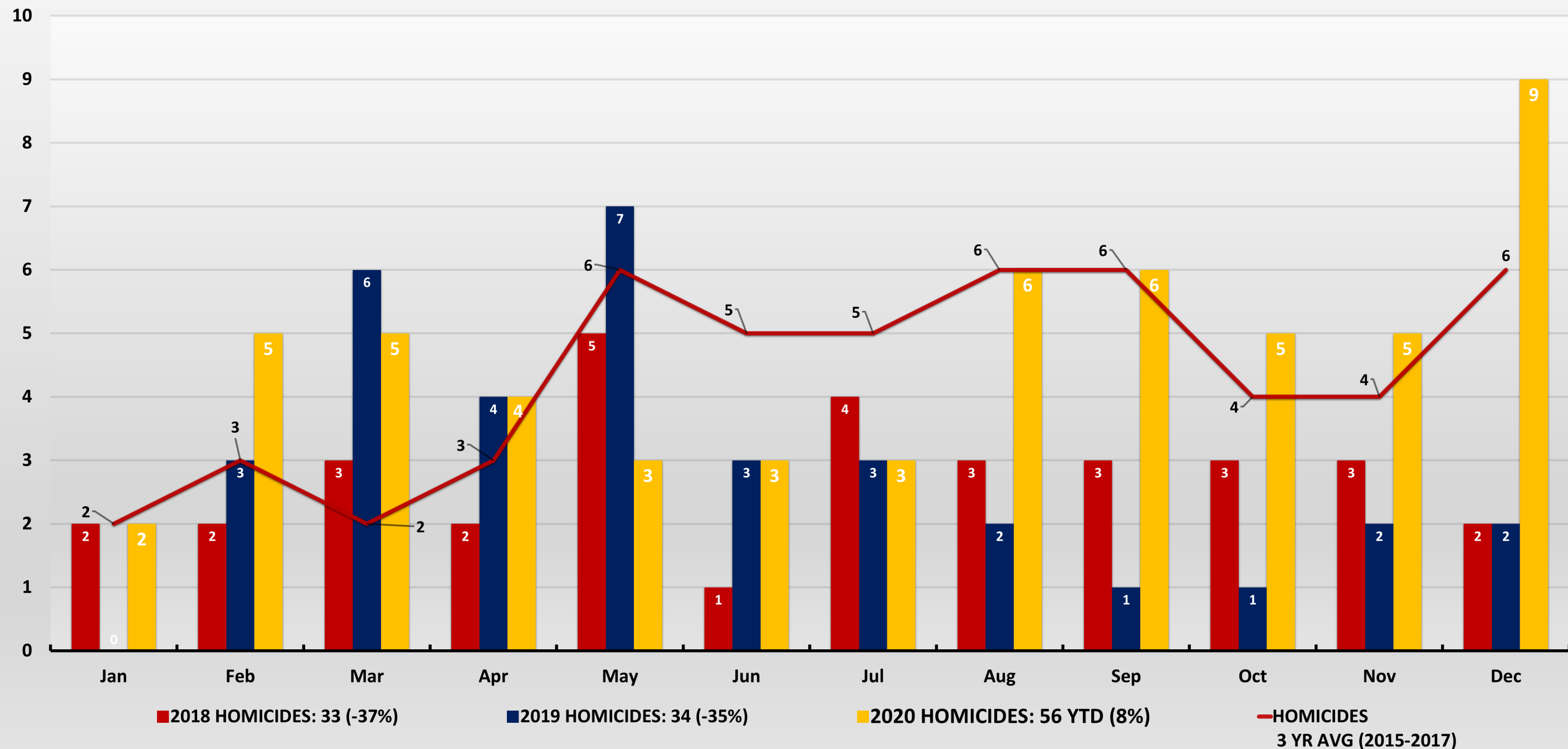
GUN VIOLENCE REDUCTION

Group Violence Intervention



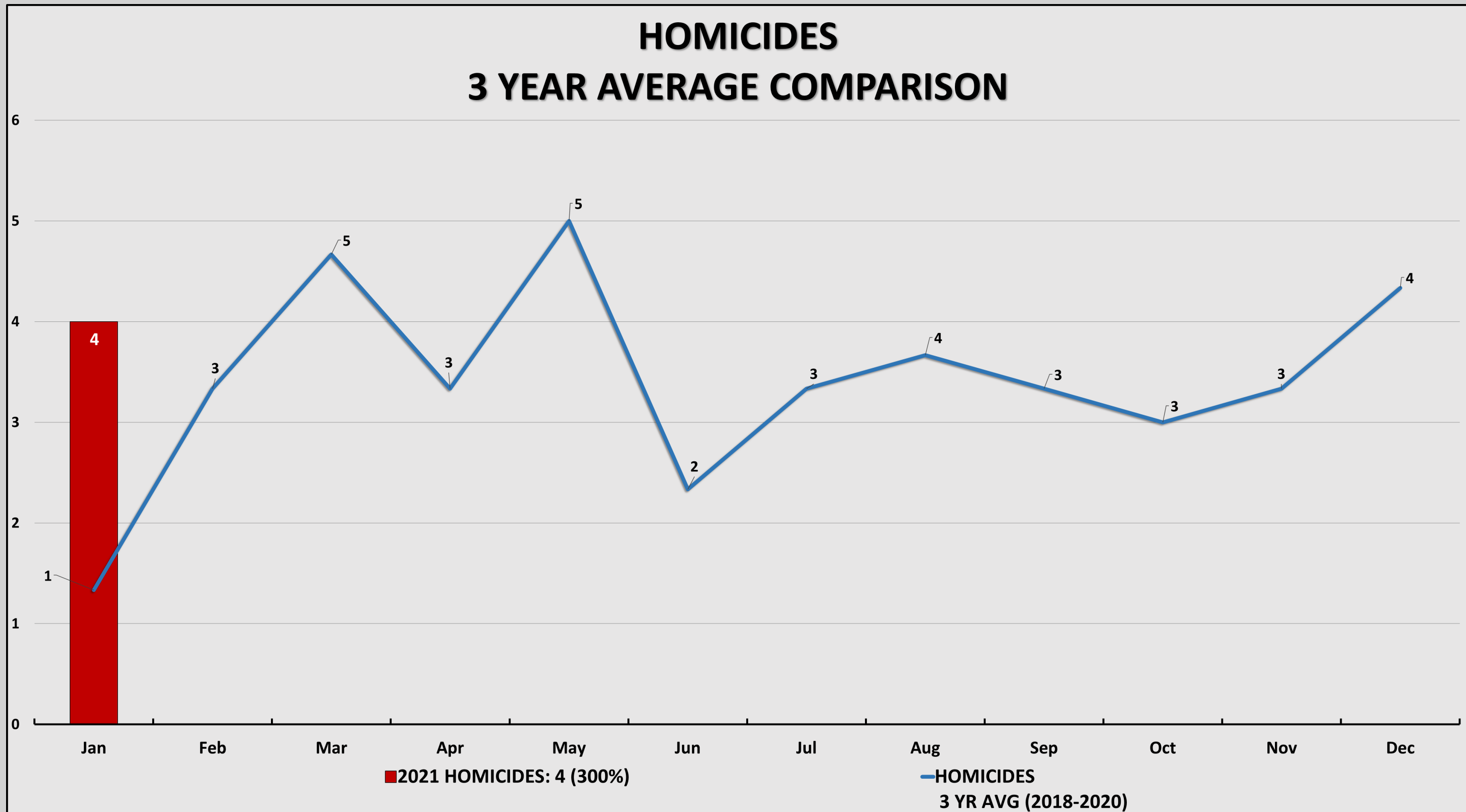
Group Violence Intervention

HOMICIDES 3 YEAR AVERAGE COMPARISON



***Percentage differences based on comparison to 3 YR AVG (2015-2017)*

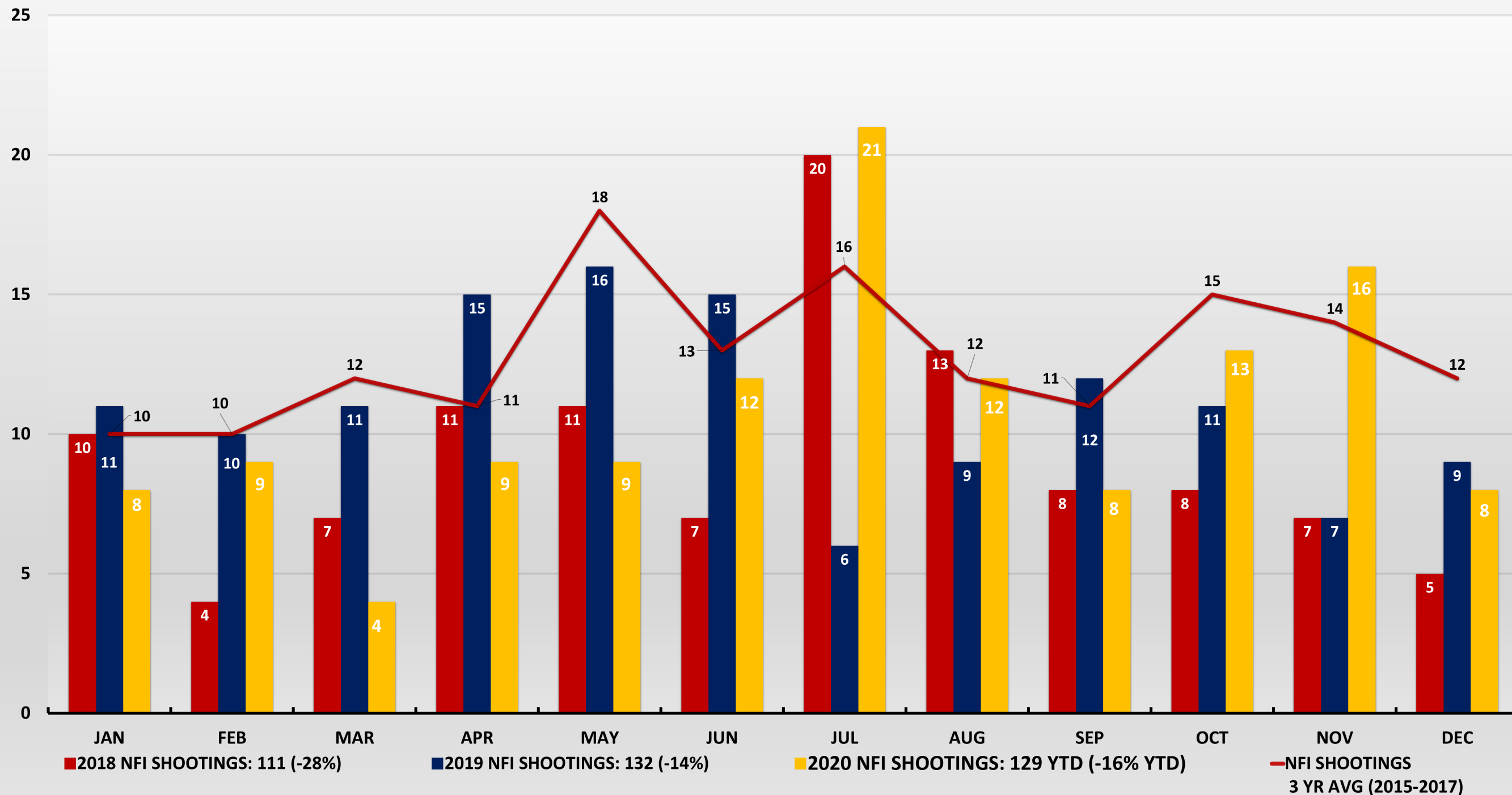
Group Violence Intervention



***Percentage differences based on comparison to 3 YR AVG (2018-2020)*

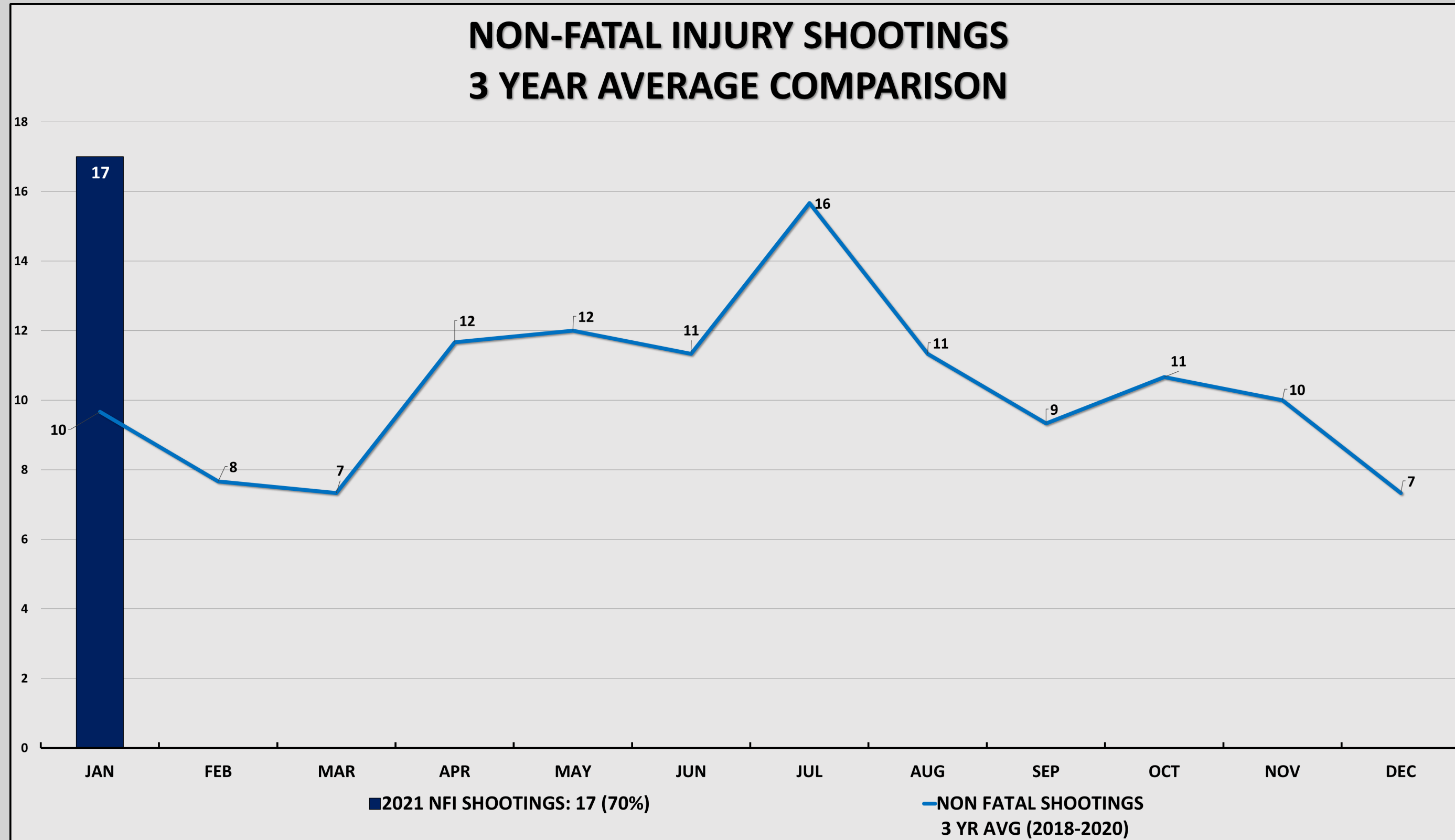
Group Violence Intervention

NON-FATAL INJURY SHOOTINGS 3 YEAR AVERAGE COMPARISON



***Percentage differences based on comparison to 3 YR AVG (2015-2017)*

Group Violence Intervention



***Percentage differences based on comparison to 3 YR AVG (2018-2020)*

A group of people are silhouetted against a twilight sky, holding hands in a line. The scene is dimly lit, with the sky showing soft colors of dusk. The people are mostly seen from behind, creating a sense of unity and community.

OFFICE OF

VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Ceasefire Process



Gang/Group Shooting Occurs

- SPD Patrol/Gang Unit & Investigation teams respond to shooting.
- Watch Commander notifies OVP of shooting incident.

SPD Response

Gang Unit/CRT & CIU mobilizes to gather intelligence & de-escalate conflict through enforcement.

Weekly SPD Shooting Review

Weekly Police Shooting & Homicide Review. Police track group-related violence into scorecard data that informs weekly enforcement/intervention plans.

Community Safety Meeting

Law enforcement, community members & intervention workers sit-down with high-risk young adults to inform them of their safety risk and offer them an opportunity for services and support.

Focused Enforcement

Focused enforcement on individuals/groups who continue to engage in gun violence.



OVP Response

- Peacekeeper response to shooting scene & hospital.
- Connect victim's family to services.
- Meets with victim to understand the root of conflict & connect to services.

Conflict Mediation

- OVP & community partners gather intelligence to understand conflict
- Peacekeepers & community partners work to de-escalate conflict through mediations

Weekly Coordination

- SPD shares weekly shootings & homicide data with OVP.
- SPD sends referrals to OVP of identified high-risk individuals
- OVP develops weekly intervention strategies

Intensive Life Coaching

- High-Risk individual volunteers to engage with OVP
- Peacekeeper builds a trusting relationship and provides services, opportunities & supports, leading to better outcomes for the individual.



HOSPITAL RESPONSE



OFFICE OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION

SHOOTING RESPONSE

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020

108 RESPONSES

JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2021

18 RESPONSES

1. REAL-TIME COMMUNICATION WITH TRAUMA DOCTORS AND STAFF

- COMMUNICATE WITH TRAUMA TEAM AROUND VICTIM'S CURRENT HEALTH STATUS
- INFORM TRAUMA TEAM OF CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THE SHOOTING INCIDENT
- ASSIST TRAUMA DOCTOR WITH COMMUNICATING WITH THE FAMILY



2. ENGAGE FAMILY MEMBERS WITH SUPPORT AND RESOURCES

- CONSOLE FAMILY DURING STRESSFUL SITUATION
- INFORM FAMILY OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES
- FIND KEY INFLUENTIAL FAMILY MEMBERS TO HELP REDUCE ESCALATION OF VIOLENCE



3. INTERVENTION WITH VICTIM AND ASSESS RISK LEVEL

- BUILD RELATIONSHIP WITH VICTIM
- GAUGE THE CORE ISSUE
- OFFER VICTIM PRE-DISCHARGE SUPPORT AND PLANNING





CONFLICT MEDIATION

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020

55 CONFLICT MEDIATIONS

JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2021

5 CONFLICT MEDIATIONS

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020

161 REFERRAL FOLLOW-UPS

JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2021

26 REFERRAL FOLLOW-UPS



HIGH-RISK INTERVENTION

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020

111 SAFETY MEETINGS

JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2021

13 SAFETY MEETINGS

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020

140 CLIENTS ON CASELOADS

JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2021

46 CLIENTS ON CASELOADS

SERVICES PROVIDED

JAN -DEC 2020



5182

SERVICE HOURS

EMPLOYMENT
PLACEMENTS 75

HOUSING
ASSISTANCE 30

SOCIAL
SERVICES 69

ID & DMV
ISSUES 67

MENTAL
HEALTH 20

CBT CLASSES 18

EDUCATIONAL
ADVANCEMENT 19

FAMILY
RELOCATIONS 18



COVID INTERVENTION

JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2021

4,531 GROCERIES

JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2021

2,861 HOT MEALS

JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2021

3,214 COVID FLYERS

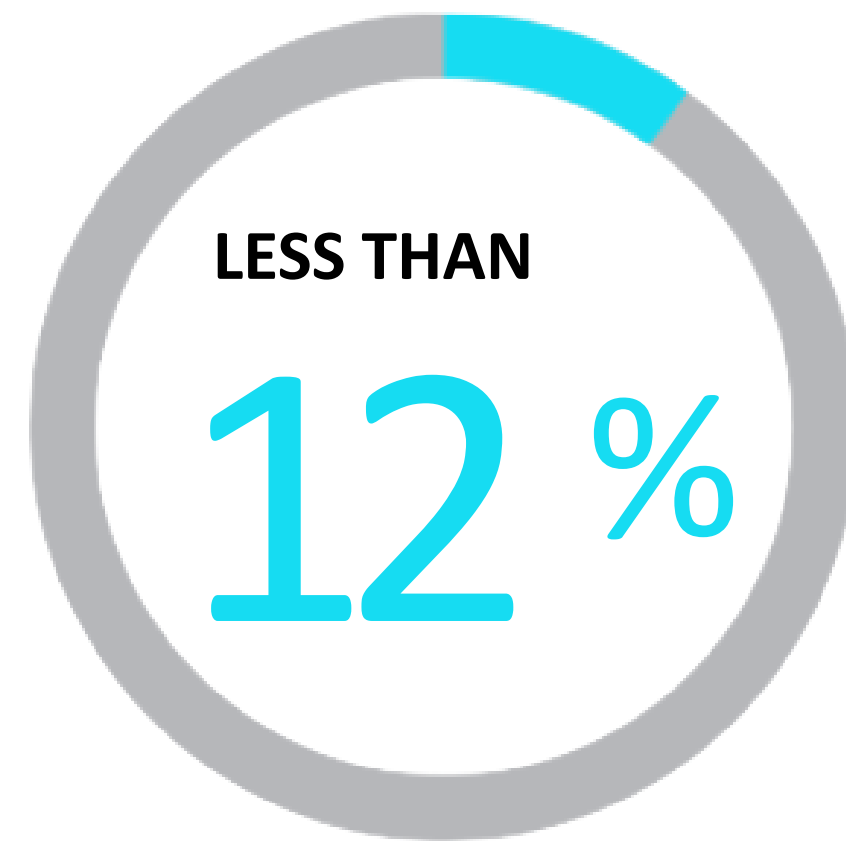
JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2021

1,919 HYGENE/PPE KITS

2020 CLIENTS

Are we having the
right **IMPACT?**

RECIDIVISM RATE



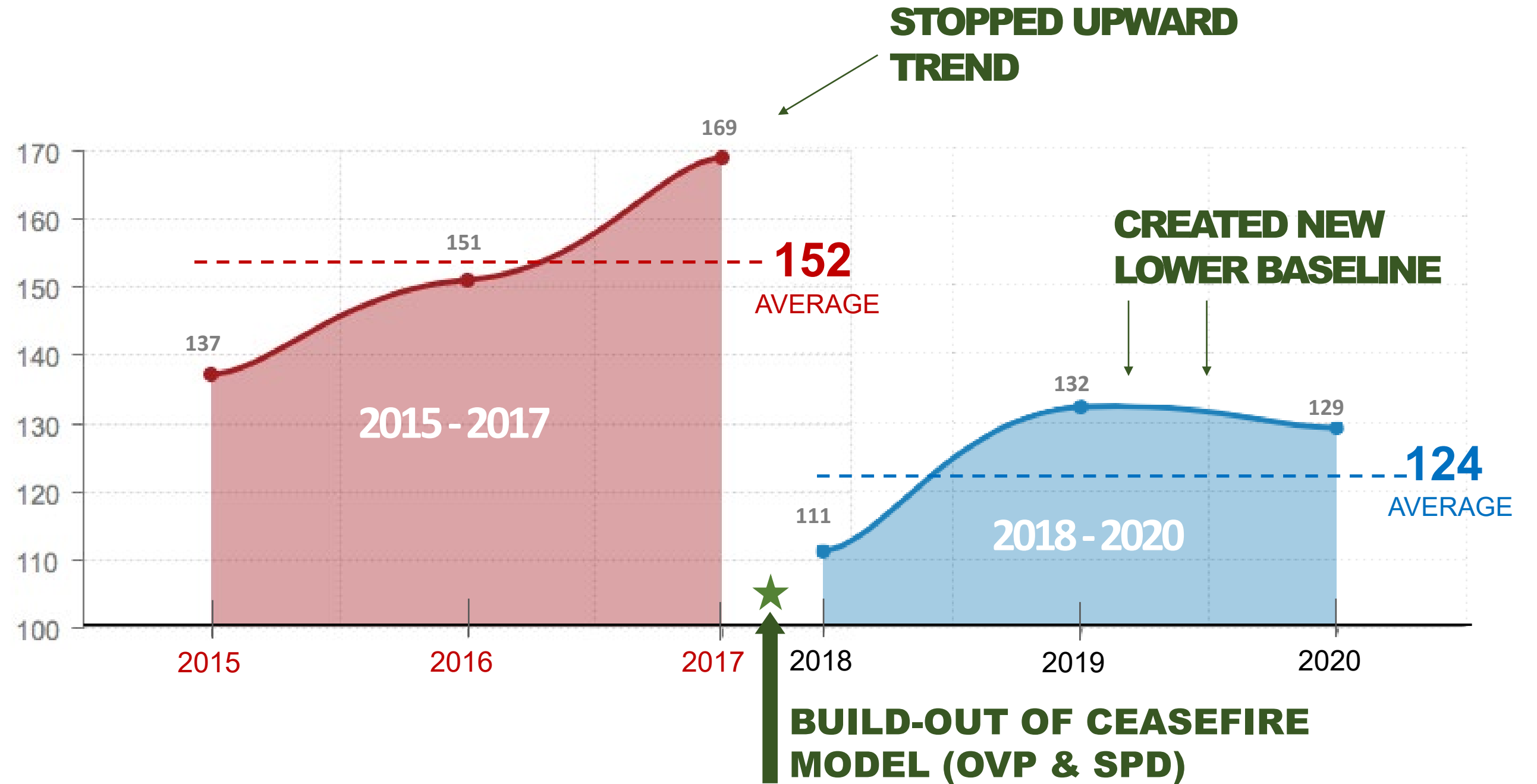
For Violent
Crimes

13 Clients Re-arrested

- 1 Attempted Murder
- 5 Gun Charge
- 2 Robbery/Assault
- 3 Domestic Violence
- 2 DUI

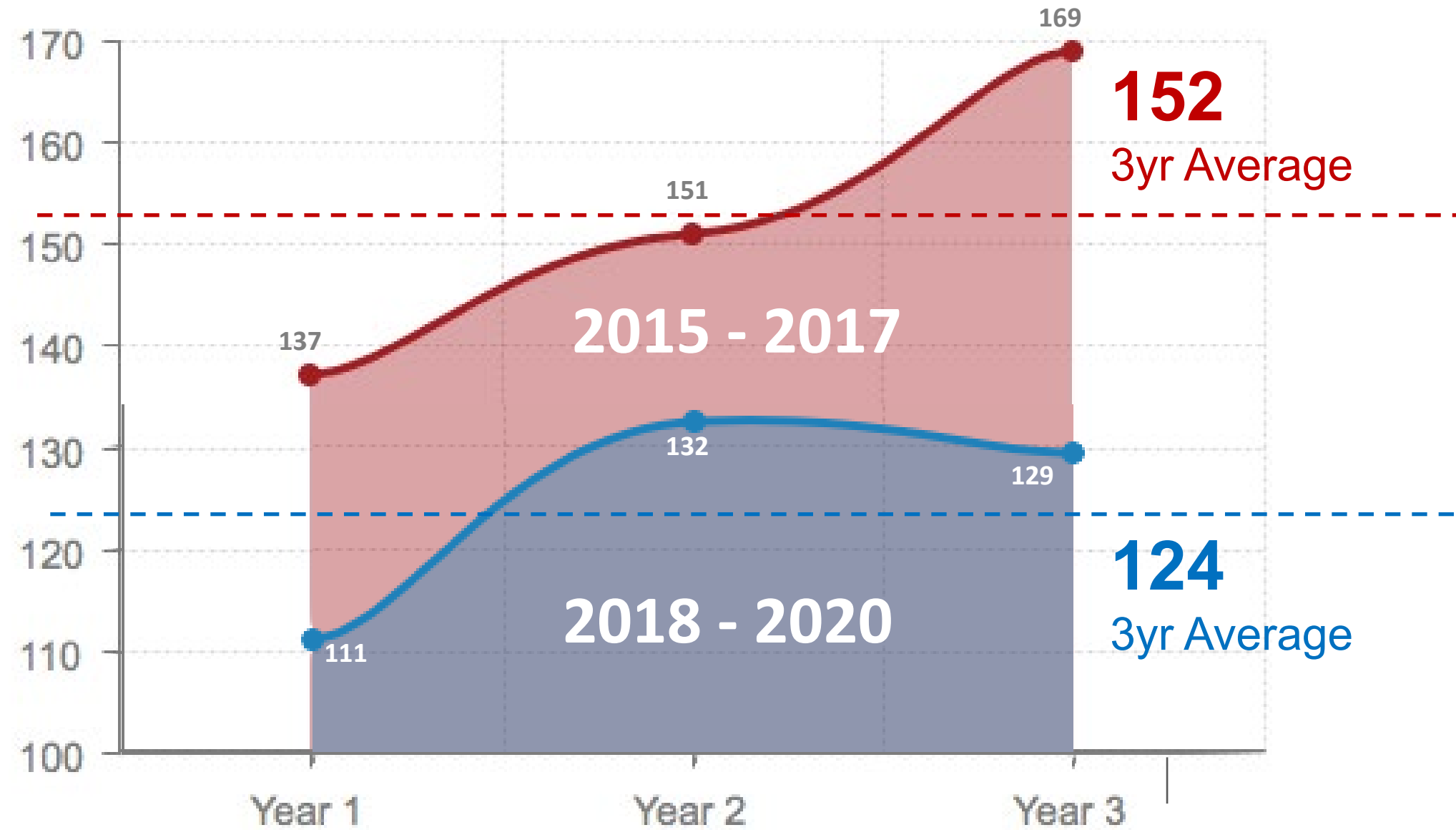
INJURY SHOOTINGS

3YR AVERAGE COMPARISONS



INJURY SHOOTINGS

3YR AVERAGE COMPARISONS

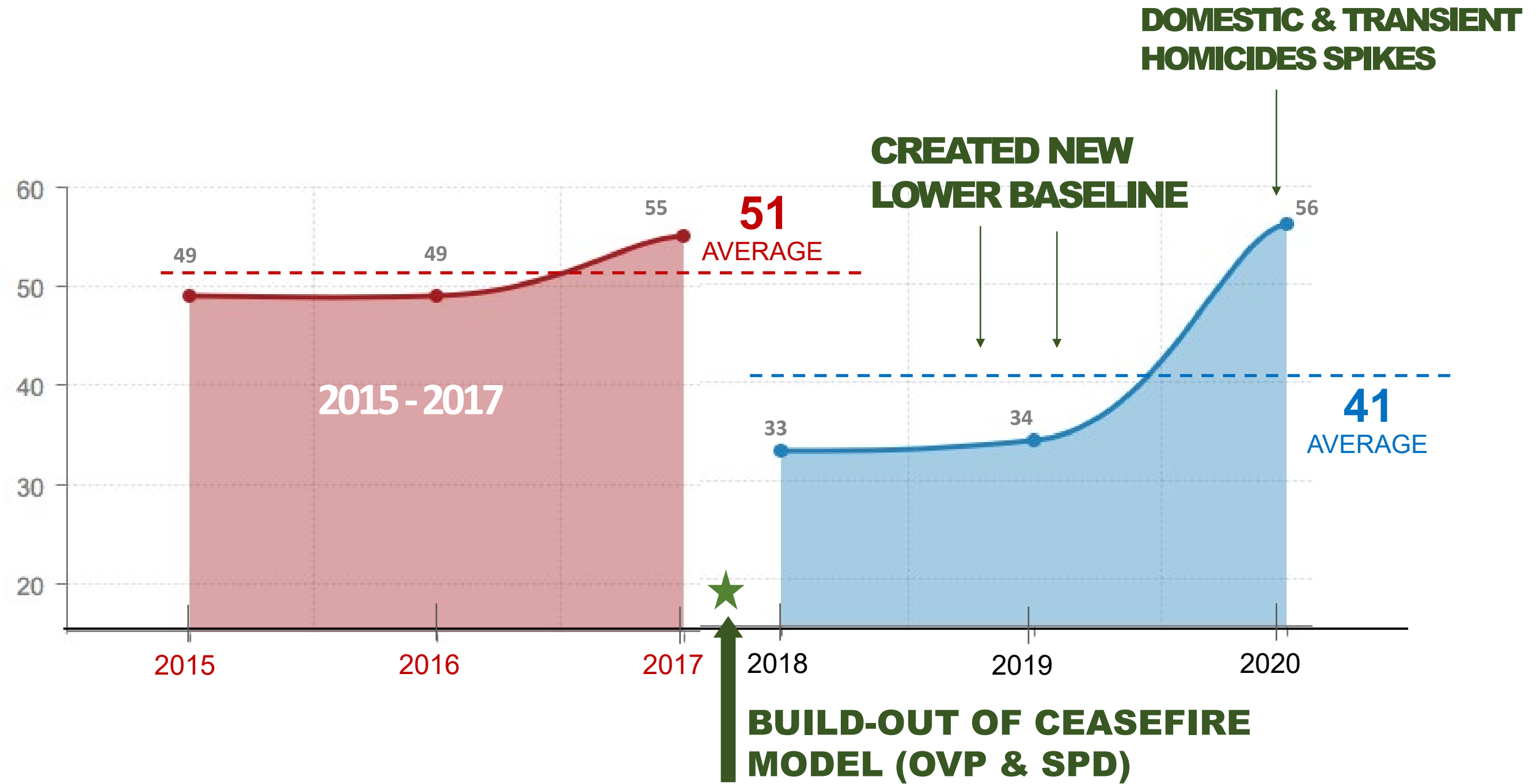


19%
REDUCTION

28 LESS
PEOPLE SHOT
EACH YEAR

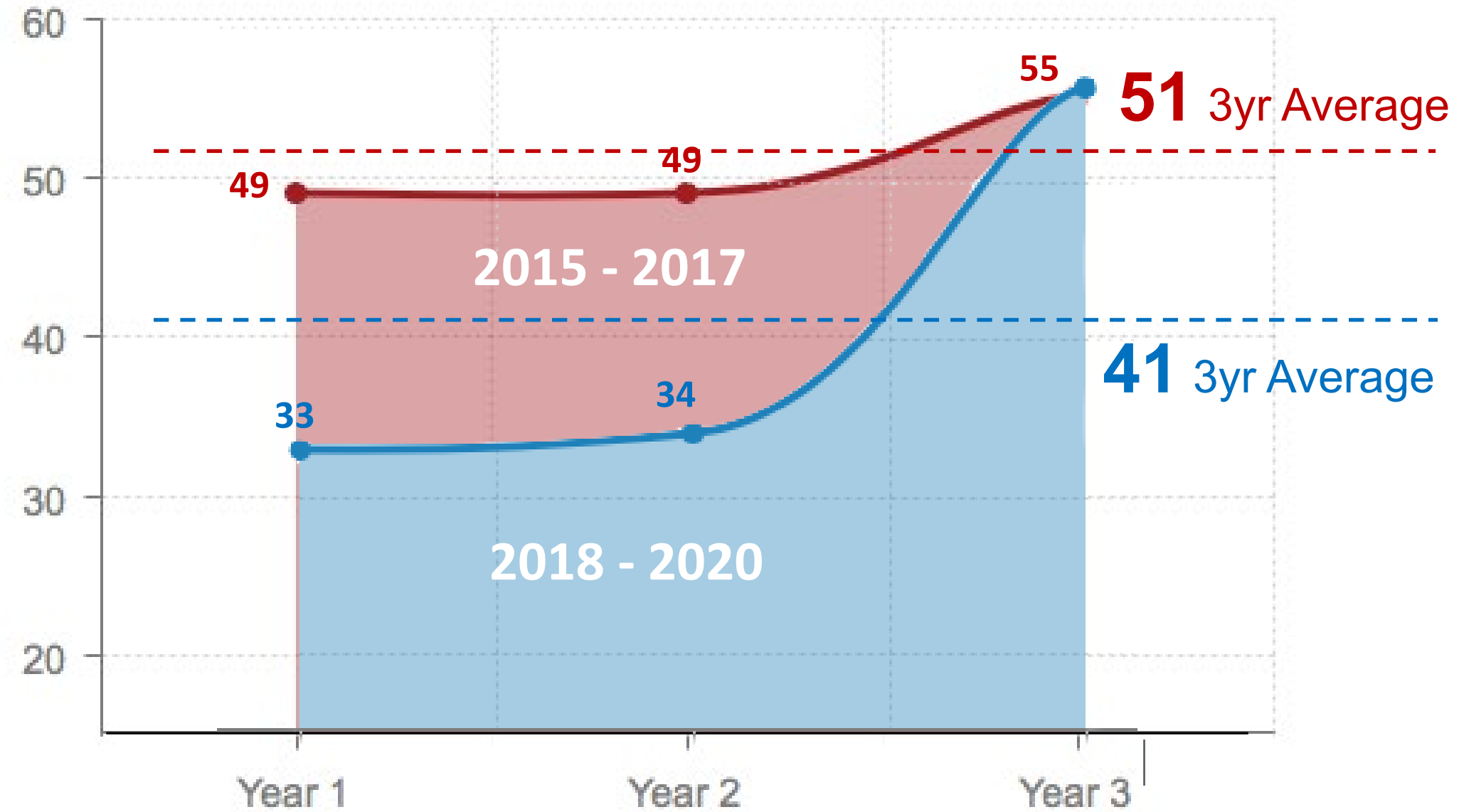
2020 HOMICIDES

3YR AVERAGE COMPARISONS



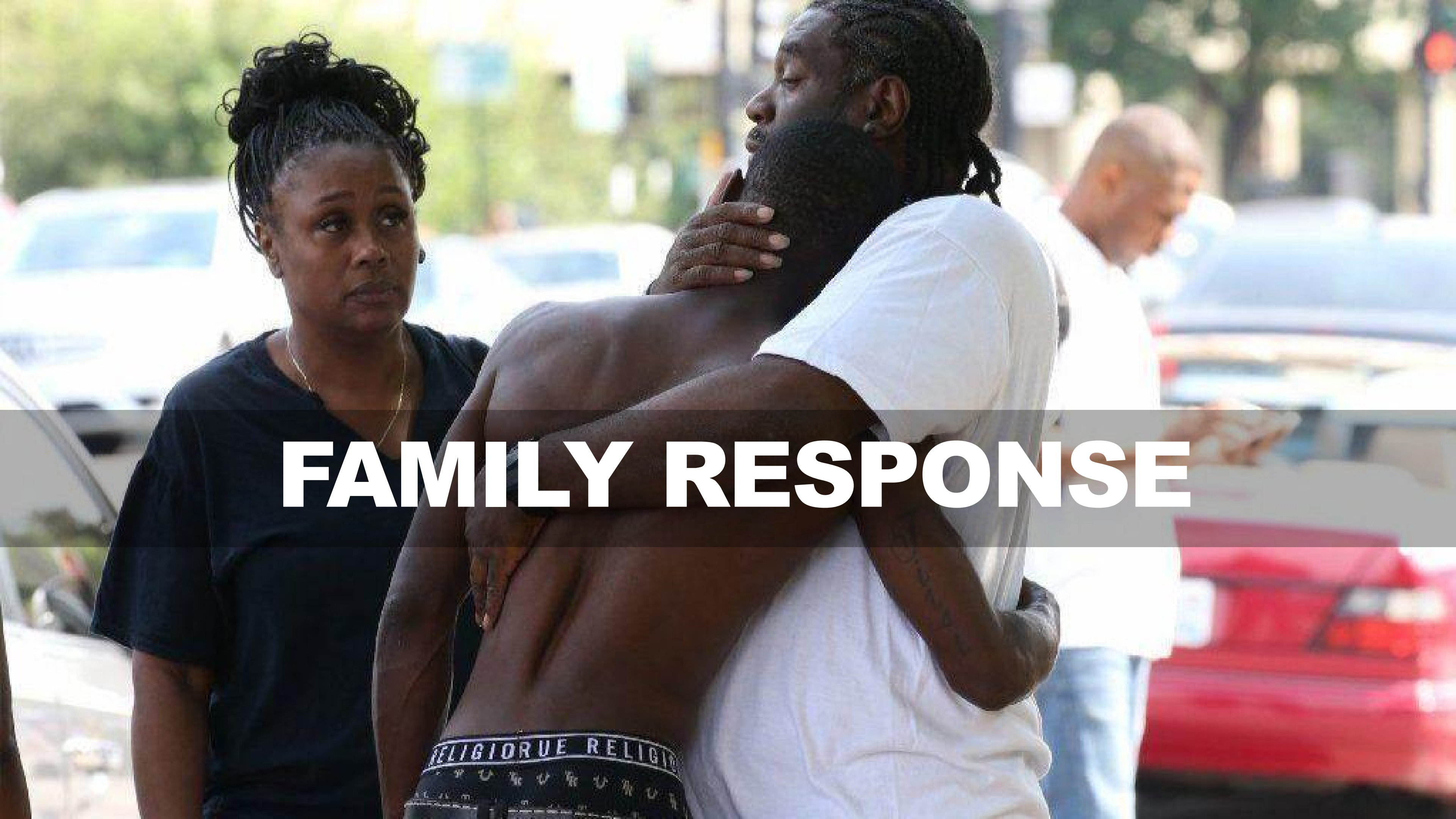
2020 HOMICIDES

3YR AVERAGE COMPARISONS



20%
REDUCTION

10 LESS
PEOPLE KILLED
EACH YEAR



FAMILY RESPONSE



OFFICE OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION

FAMILY RESPONSE

JOB READINESS

- WORK START YES
- WORKNET
- JOB CORPS
- YOUTH/ FAMILY SERVICES

MENTAL HEALTH

- TRAUMA CENTER
- BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
- POINT BREAK
- EL CONCILIO
- PROBATION SERVICES

EDUCATION

- ADULT SCHOOL
- COMEBACK KIDS
- JOB CORPS
- SAFETY COUNSEL
- DELTA COLLEGE]
- UEI

VICTIMS OF CRIMES

- TRAUMA CENTER
- DISTRICT ATTORNEY

EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT

- EPIC, HEIDY HOMES, PRO LOG.
- WORK NET
- LABOR READY
- COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS FOR FAM.
- LOCAL UNIONS
- SERVIE FIRST
- GEO

DRUG REHAB

- NEW DIRECTIONS
- POINT BREAK
- FRANKLIN HOUSE

FAMILY COUNSELING

- FATHERS & FAMILIES
- FRIENDS OUTSIDE
- VICTOR COMMUNITY

CLOTHING

- SALVATION ARMY
- FRIENDS OUTSIDE
- FATHER/FAMILIES

FOOD

- EL CONCILIO
- BREAD OF LIFE
- YOUTH F.S.

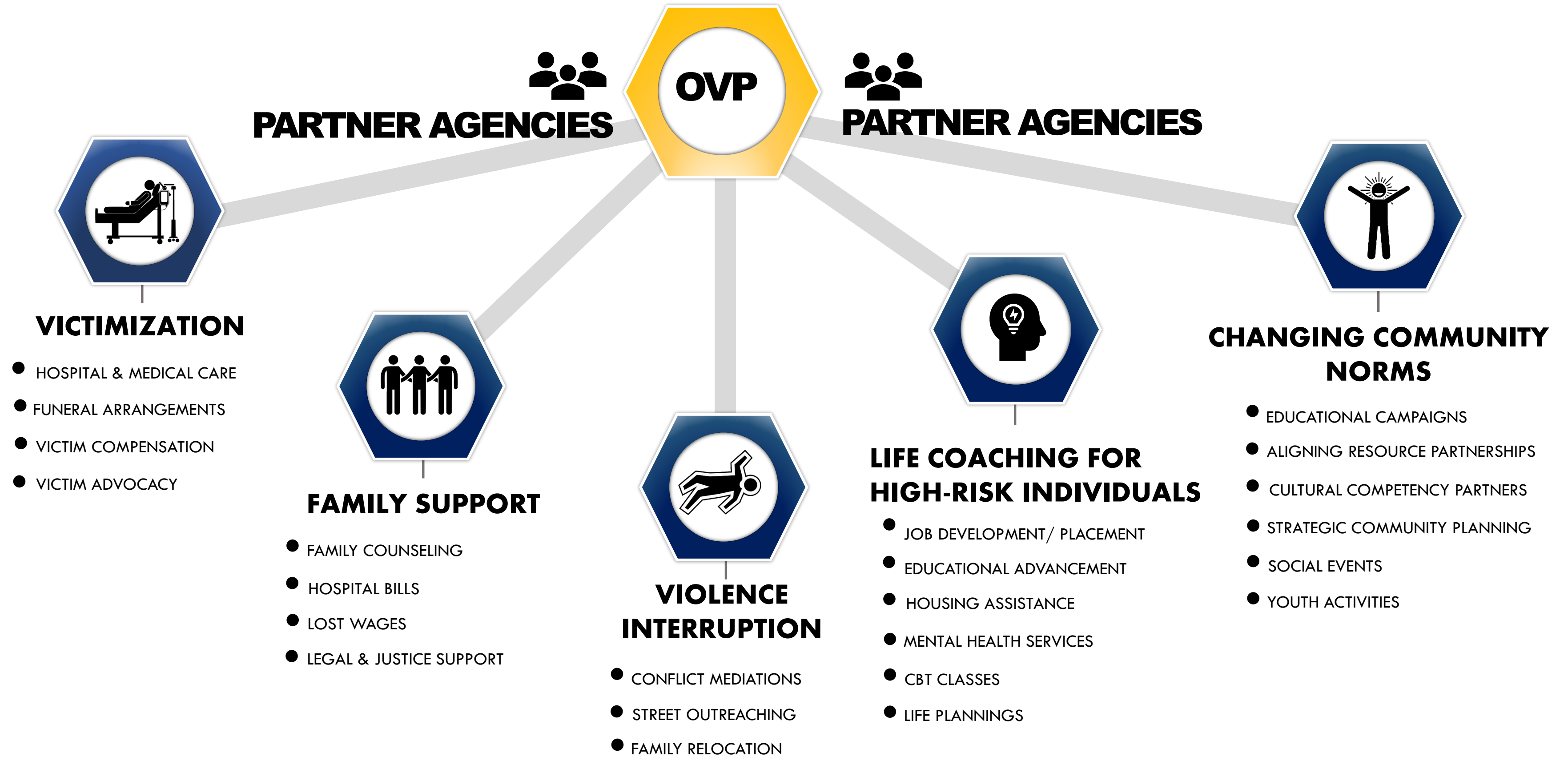
HOUSING ASSITANCE

- CENTRAL VALLEY LOW INCOME HOUSING
- SAN JOAQUIN FAIR HOUSING
- SALVATION ARMY
- YOUTH/FAMILY SERVICES

SOCIAL SERVICES

- YOUTH & FAMILY
- HAS(FOOD STAMPS)





VICTIM**RESPONSE**NETWORK



**COMMUNITY
PROBLEM ORIENTED POLICING
PROJECTS**



LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTED DEFLECTION

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTED DEFLECTION (LEAD) PROGRAM

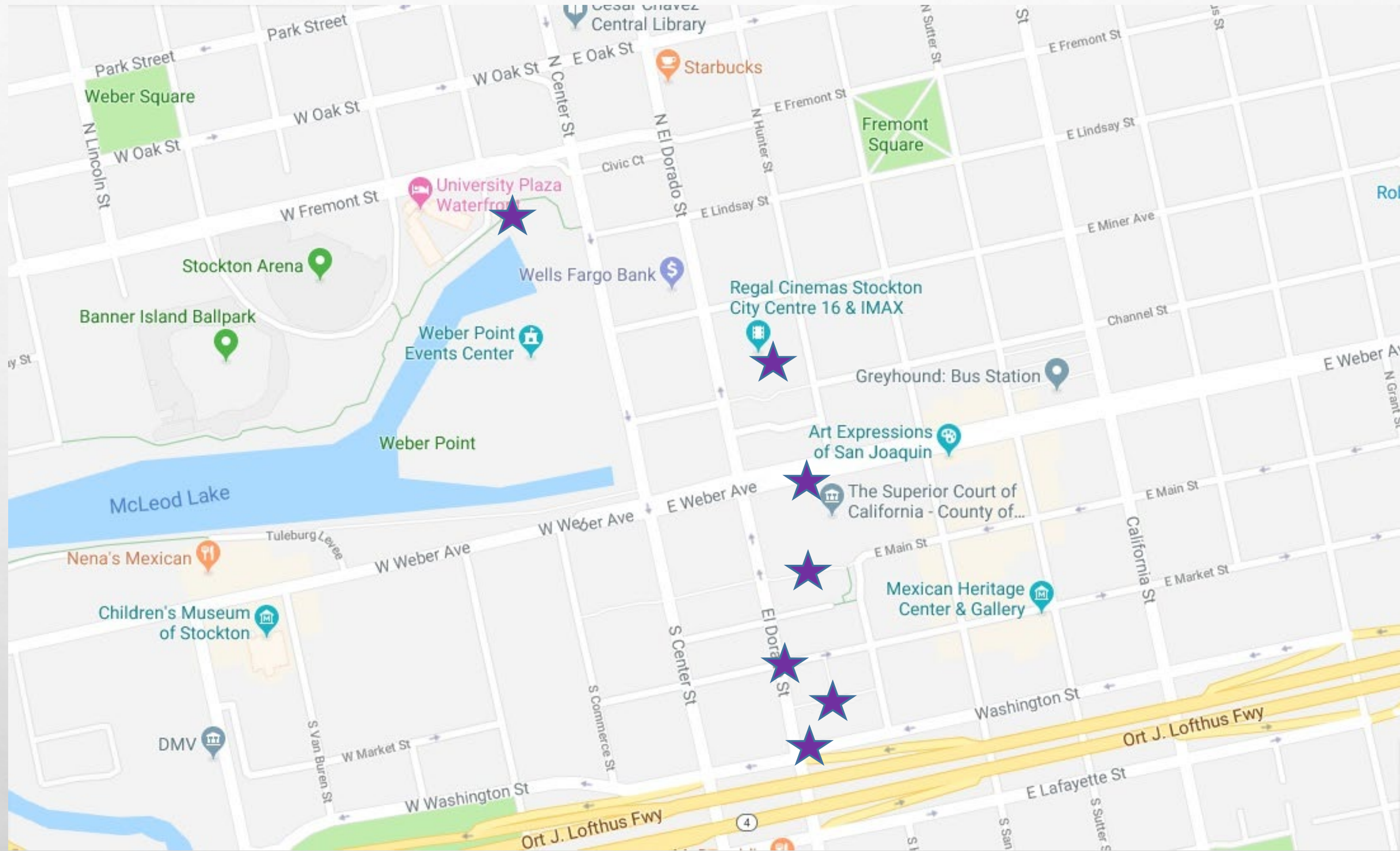
CRITERIA FOR INVOLVEMENT

- **VOLUNTARY**
- **PRE-ARREST DEFLECTION**
- **NON-VIOLENT/NON SERIOUS OFFENDERS**
- **BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CONCERN**

PARTNERS

- **STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT**
- **BEHAVIORAL HEALTH**
- **COMMUNITY MEDICAL CENTER**
- **PROBATION**
- **DISTRICT ATTORNEY**
- **CITY ATTORNEY**

L.E.A.D Program Area



Now includes Wilson Way and Miracle Mile

LEAD STATS

- Total Active Participants – 26
 - Receiving substance abuse services – 18
 - Receiving behavioral health services – 1
 - Receiving dual services – 7
 - Currently Housed – 18
- Total follow up/inactive – 29
 - Services Provided by all partners
 - Transportation to and from medical appointments
 - Securing property and pets for appointments
 - Medical/Dental/Psychiatric/Sobering
 - Assisting with applications for
 - Housing
 - Social Security Cards
 - Identification
 - Phones

OTHER BHS PROGRAMS

- **WHOLE PERSON CARE**
- **PROGRAMS FOR ASSISTANCE IN TRANSITION FROM HOMELESSNESS (PATH)**

The background features the official seal of the Stockton Police Department. The seal is circular with a gold border. The outer ring contains the text "STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT" at the top and "CALIFORNIA" at the bottom, separated by two stars. The inner circle contains a central emblem with a shield, a scale of justice, and a sword. Above the shield is a banner with "POLICE OFFICER" and "STOCKTON CALIFORNIA". Below the shield is the year "1850".

**INTELLIGENCE
COMMUNICATION
AND
PLANNING**

Forecast Based Deployment Stats

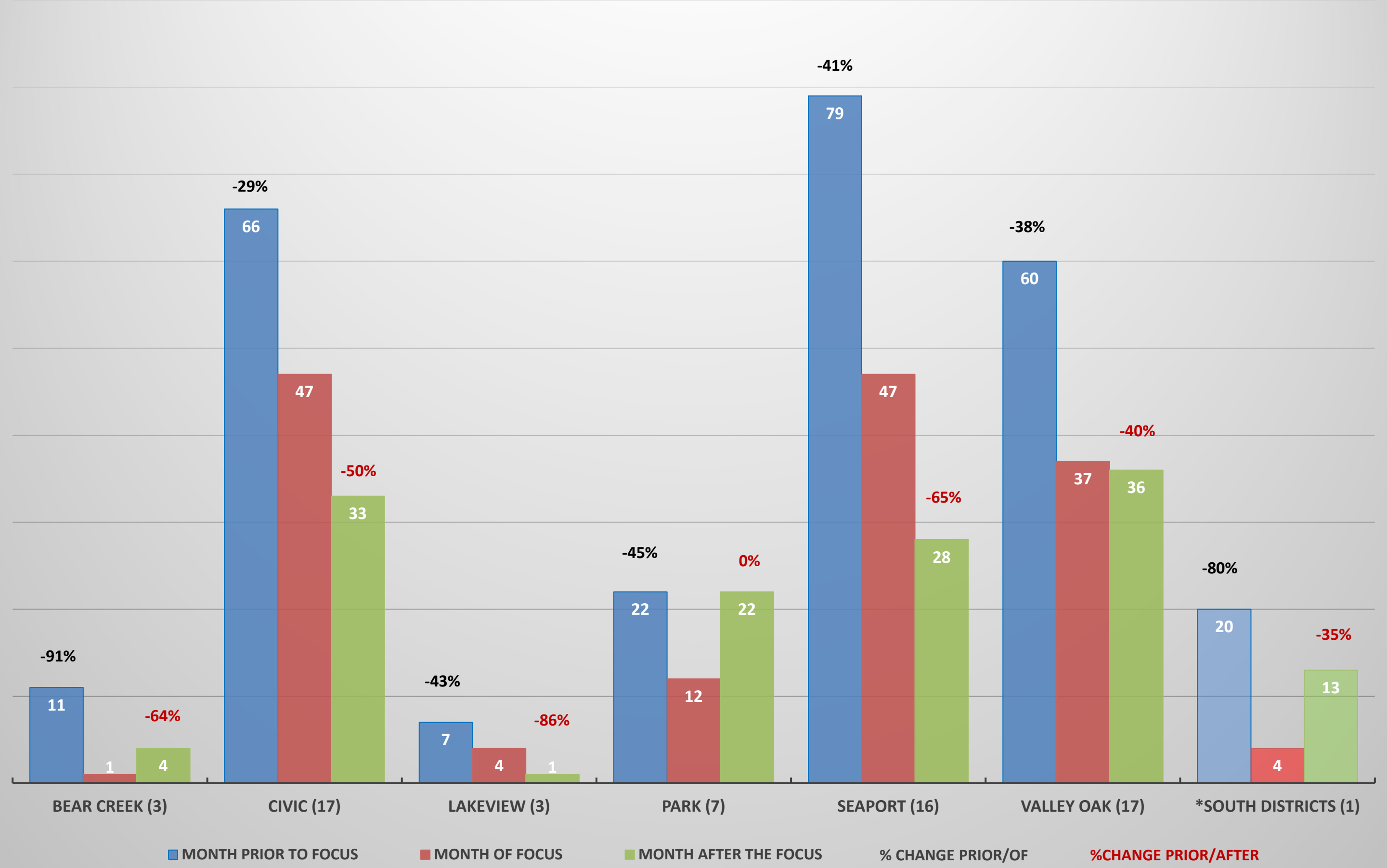
DISTRICT	MONTH <u>PRIOR</u> TO FOCUS	MONTH <u>OF</u> FOCUS	% Change Prior/Of	MONTH <u>AFTER</u> THE FOCUS	% Change Prior/After
BEAR CREEK (3)	11	1	-91%	4	-64%
CIVIC (17)	66	47	-29%	33	-50%
LAKEVIEW (3)	7	4	-43%	1	-86%
PARK (7)	22	12	-45%	22	0%
SEAPORT (16)	79	47	-41%	28	-65%
VALLEY OAK (17)	60	37	-38%	36	-40%
<i>*South Districts (1)</i>	20	4	-80%	13	-35%
GRAND TOTAL	265	152	-43%	137	-48%

Results for all Forecast Deployment Areas

- 43% decrease in gun crime for the month of deployment
- 48% decrease for the month after deployment



In The Forecast Based Deployment Area District Selected MAR 2016 - JAN 2021 Firearm-Related Violent Crimes*



*Homicide, Att. Homicide, Robbery, Agg. Assault, Shooting into Occupied Dwelling

Monthly Forecast Zones

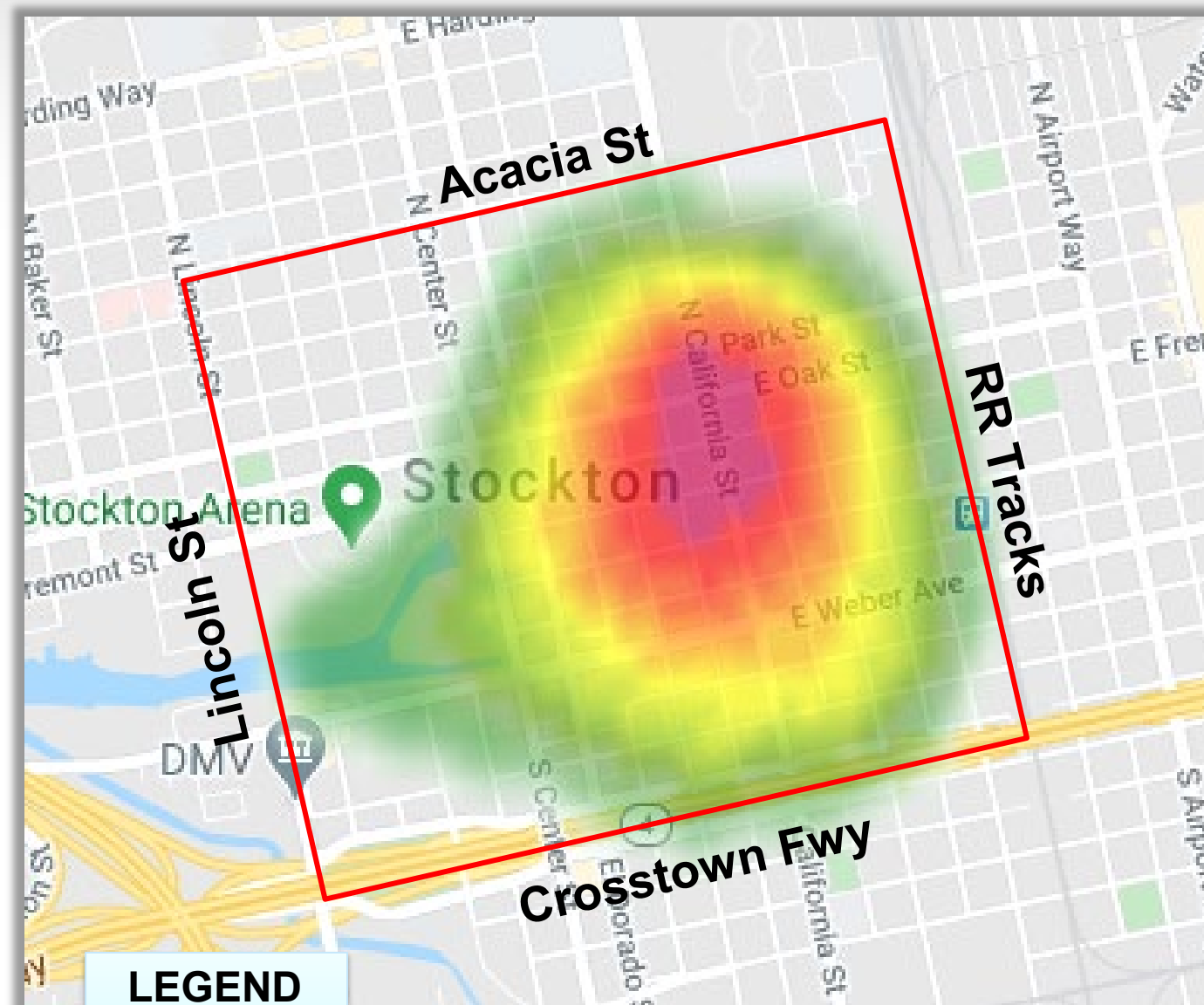
CIVIC

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

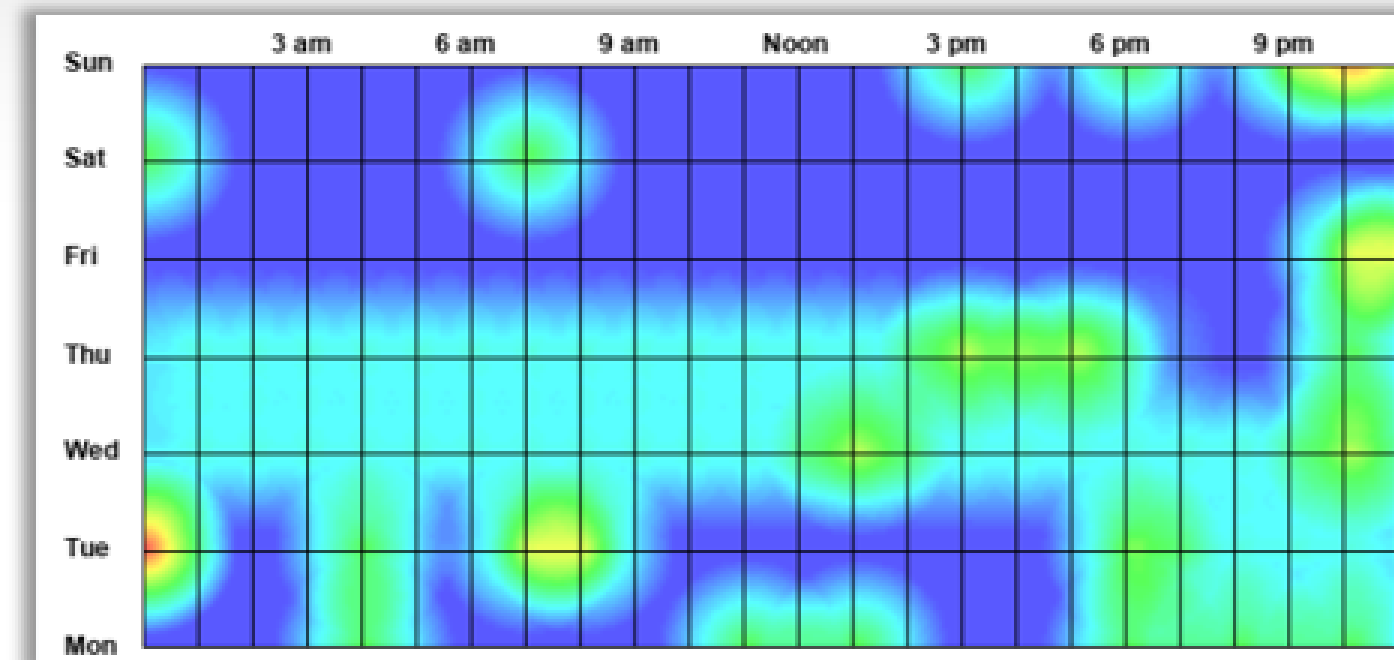
Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

December 2020

FOCUS TIME/DAY



Date Range for Forecast: 06/01/20 – 11/23/20



- There was a 9% decrease in crime in the focus area from the previous month.
- 27 gun arrests were made in the district.



STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME
ANALYSIS

Monthly Forecast Zones

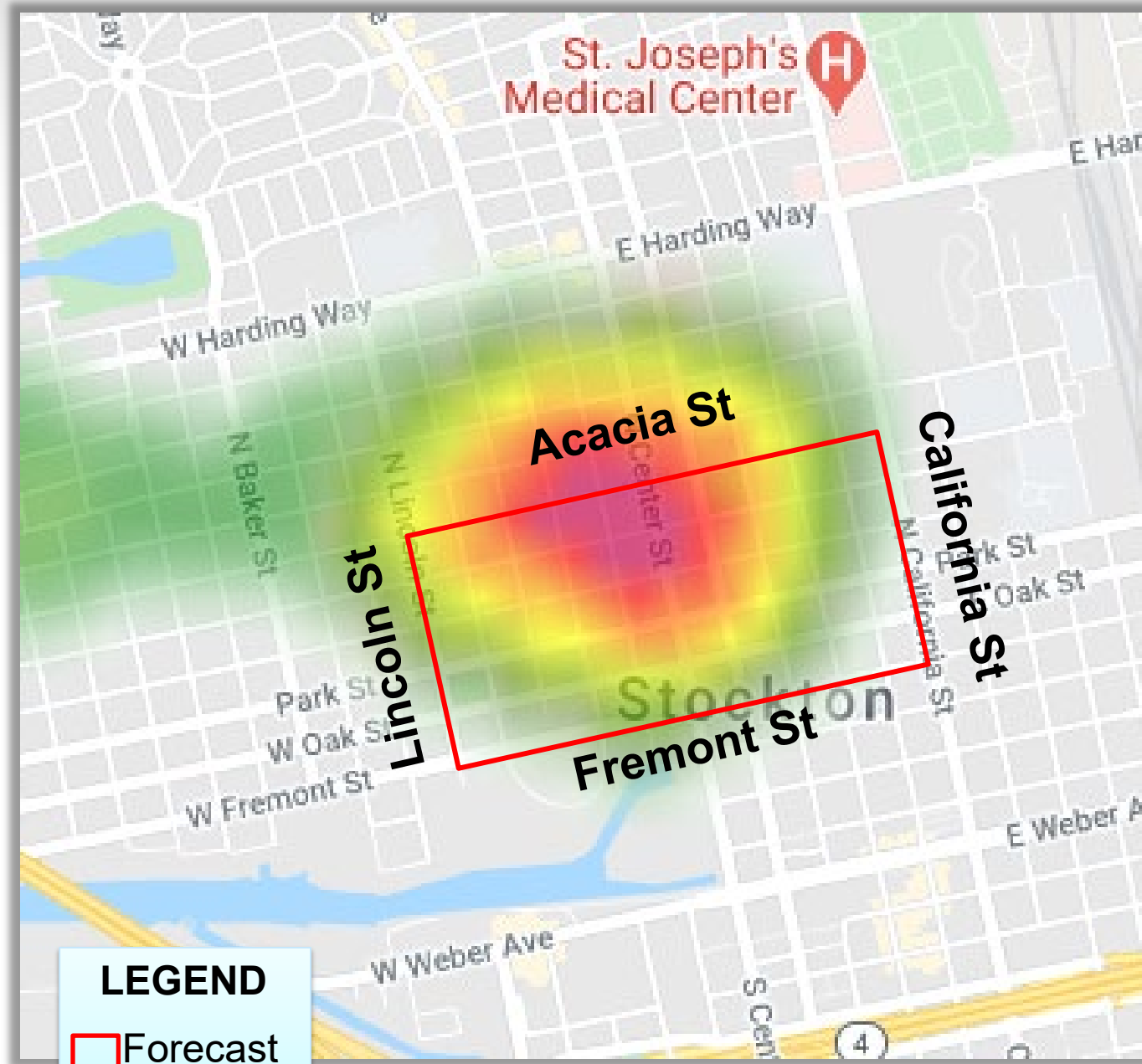
CIVIC

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

January 2021

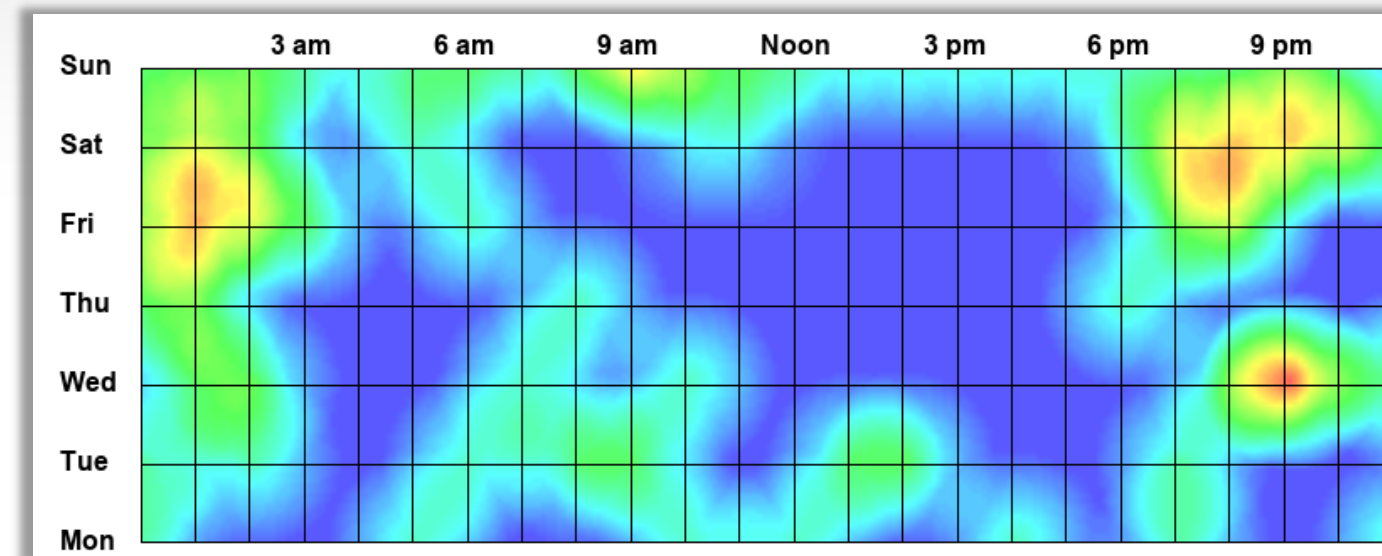
FOCUS TIME/DAY



LEGEND

Forecast

Date Range for Forecast: 07/01/20 – 12/27/20



*187, 187A, 211, 245, 246

- There was an 80% increase in crime in the focus area from the previous month.
- 25 gun arrests were made in the district.



STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME
ANALYSIS



Goal #2

Strengthen relationships of respect, cooperation, and trust within and between police and communities.



Community Engagement



Engagement Description	Dec 2019- Jan 2020	Dec 2020- Jan 2021	Variance
Large public forums	-	1	-
Watch / Community Group Meetings	27	23	-4
Neighborhood Events / Engagements - Total count of engagements e.g. Coffee with the Police, Cocoa with Cops, Lemonade with the Cops, Trunk or Treats, etc.	11	1	-10
Listening sessions	Measuring	2	New
Courageous Conversations	Measuring	0	New

Virtual Public Forums



BRIDGING THE GAP
VIRTUAL
TOWNHALL
MEETING



MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 2020 @6:30PM

OUR SPEAKERS

CHIEF ERIC JONES ● D.A. TORI VERBER
SJ TRAUMA RECOVERY CENTER ● SJC PROBATION
KELLY'S ANGELS FOUNDATION ● THE LIGHTHOUSE
ADVANCE PEACE ● VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES
OFFICE OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION
STOCKTON PEACE TRANSFORMATION PRAYER TEAM



TOPIC OF DISCUSSION
ADDRESSING COMMUNITY VIOLENCE

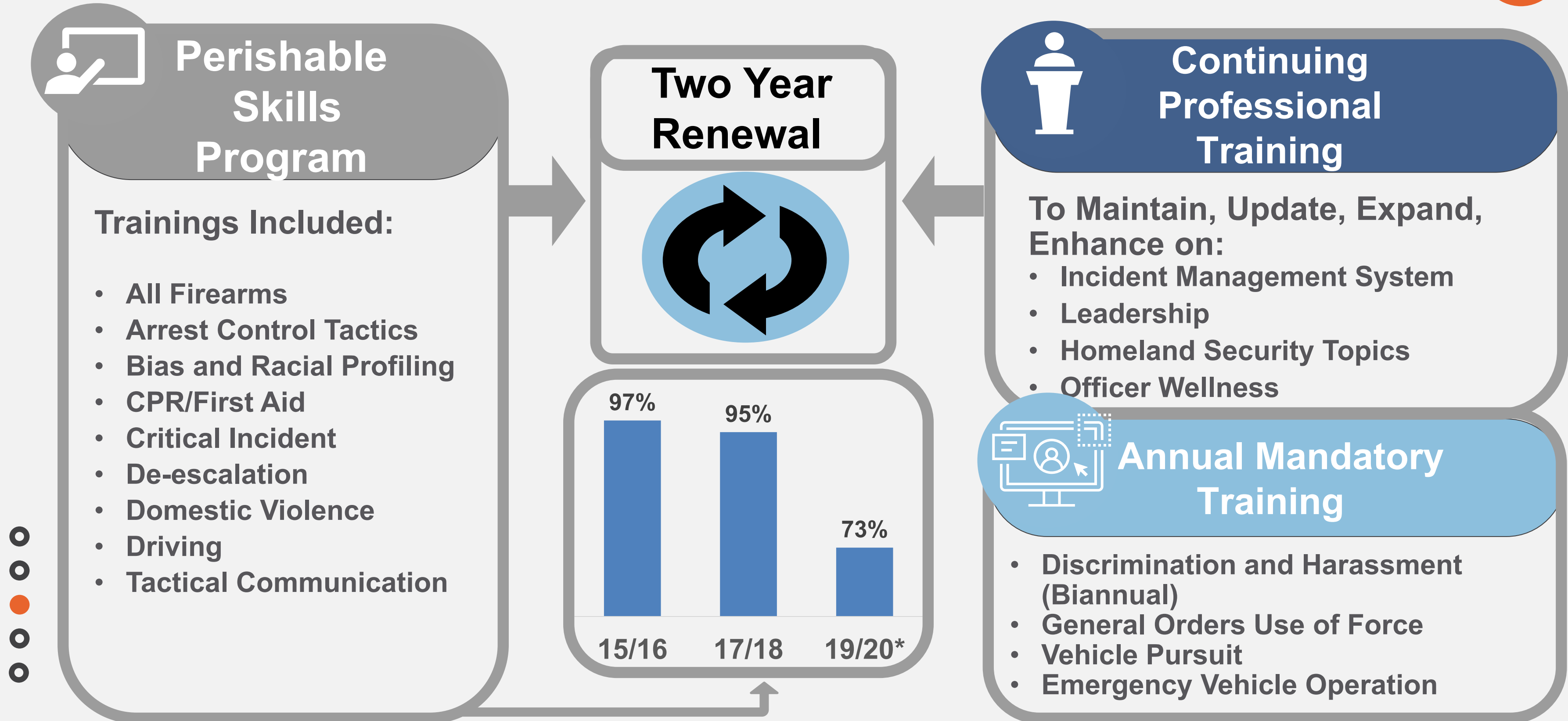


Goal #3

Impact education, oversight, monitoring, hiring practices, and mutual accountability of SPD and the community.



Mandated Training



Note: *Suspension of training and travel from March – June 2020 due to COVID Pandemic

De-escalation Training



Up to 26 Hours of De-escalation Training
4 hours during the Perishable Skills Program (PSP) cycle

- 2 hours Arrest and Control Tactics (PSP)
- 2 hours Tactical Communication (PSP)
- 3 hours Crisis Intervention Behavioral Health Training
- 5 hours Field Training Officer
- 5 hours Principled Policing (PJ1, PJ2, PJ3)
- 4 hours Bias and Racial Profiling
- 1 hour Taser
- 3 hours Tactical Supervisor Training
- 1 hour Less lethal shotgun





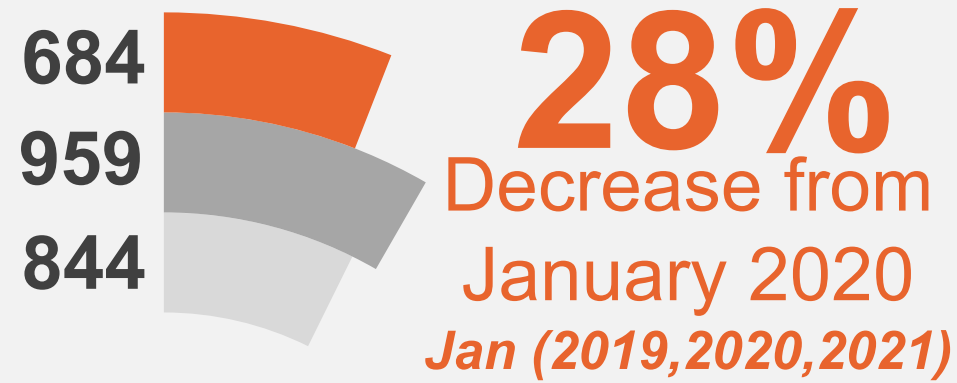
Goal #4

Ensure fair, equitable,
and courteous
treatment for all.

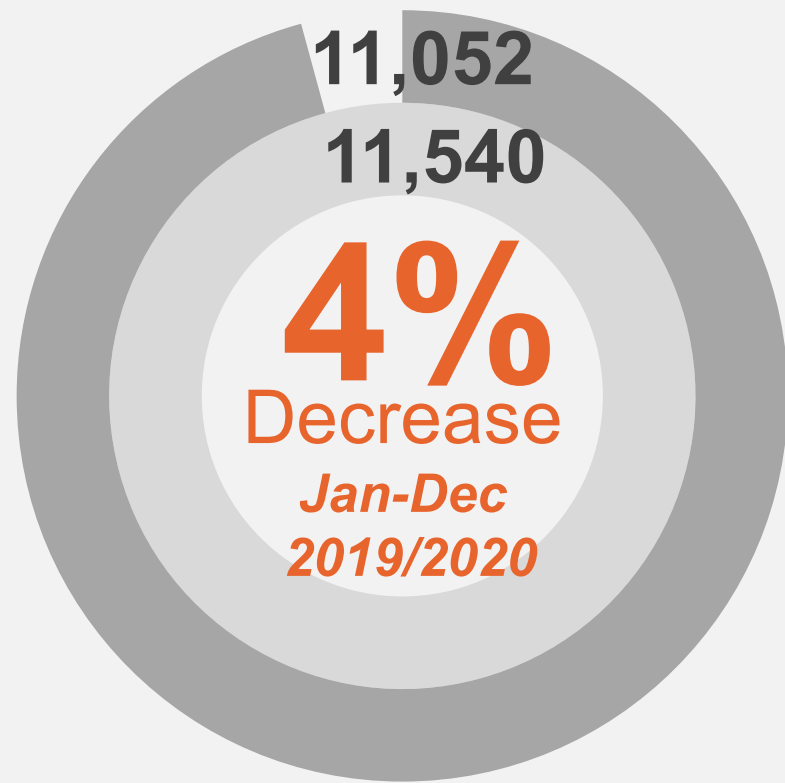
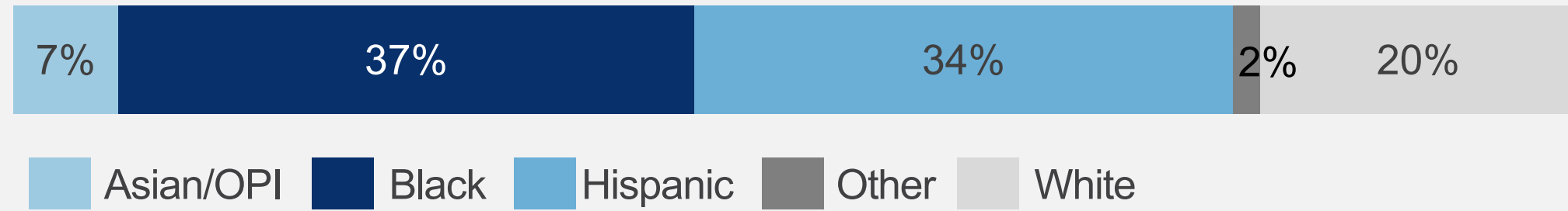


Arrests

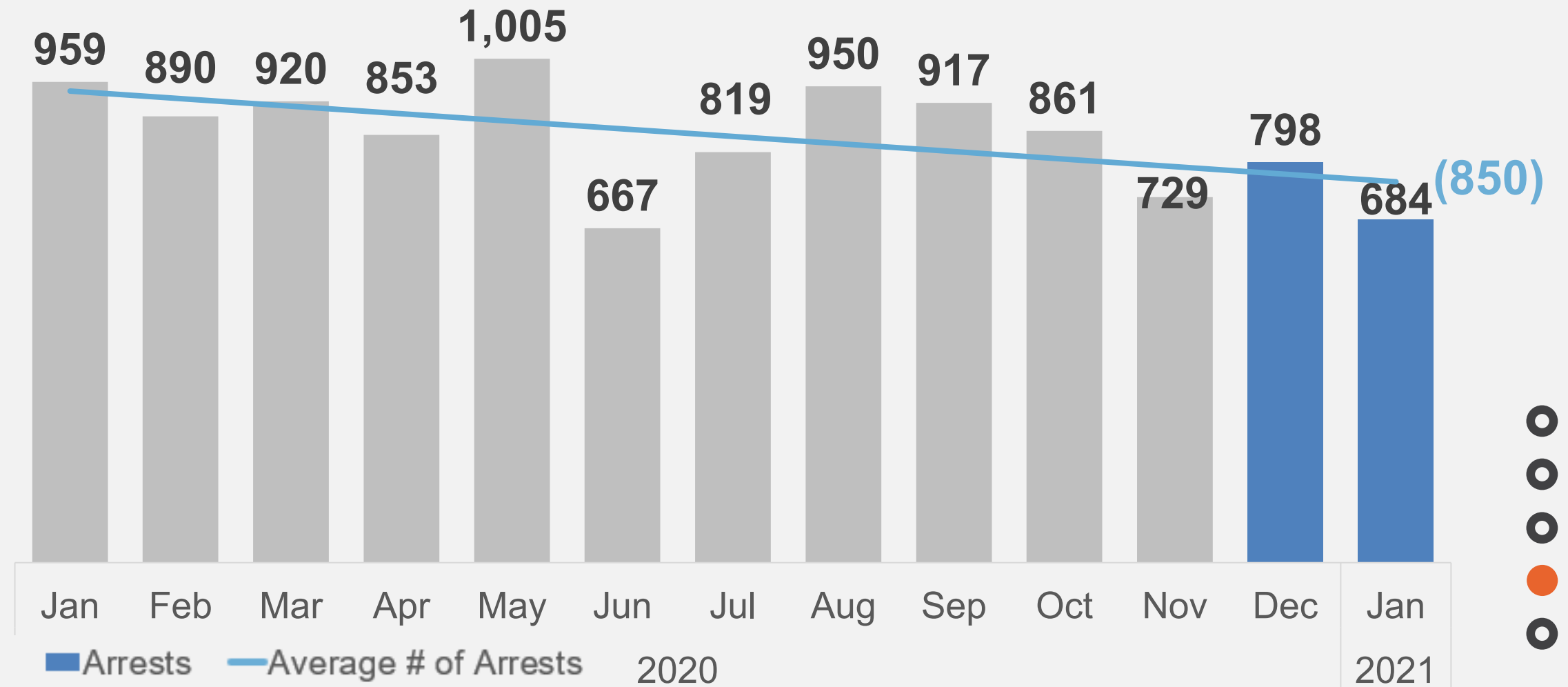
of arrests with racial breakdown, January 2020- January 2021



Arrest Demographics



2019 2020 2021

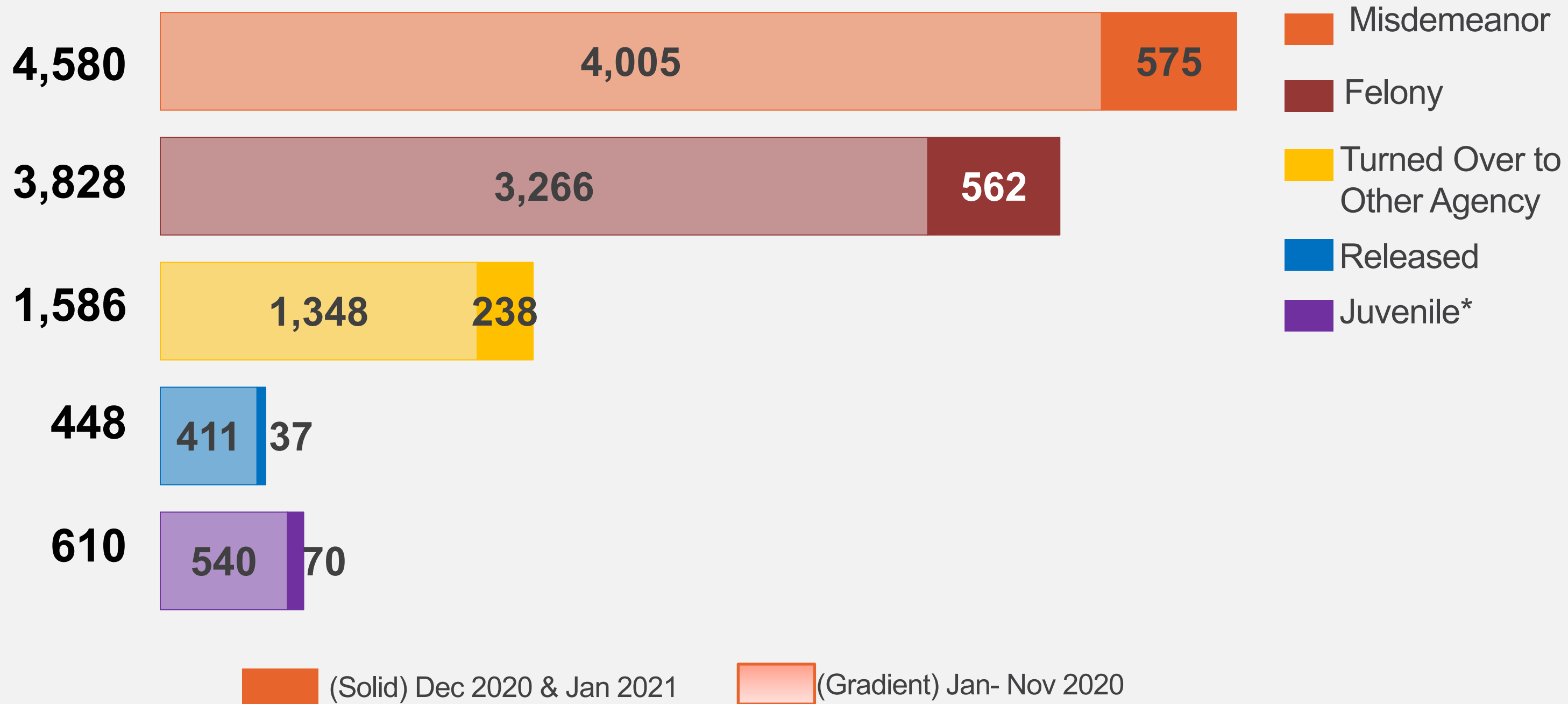


Note: Demographic numbers may not total due to rounding.

Arrests

Disposition Results of Arrest, January 2020 – January 2021

Totals

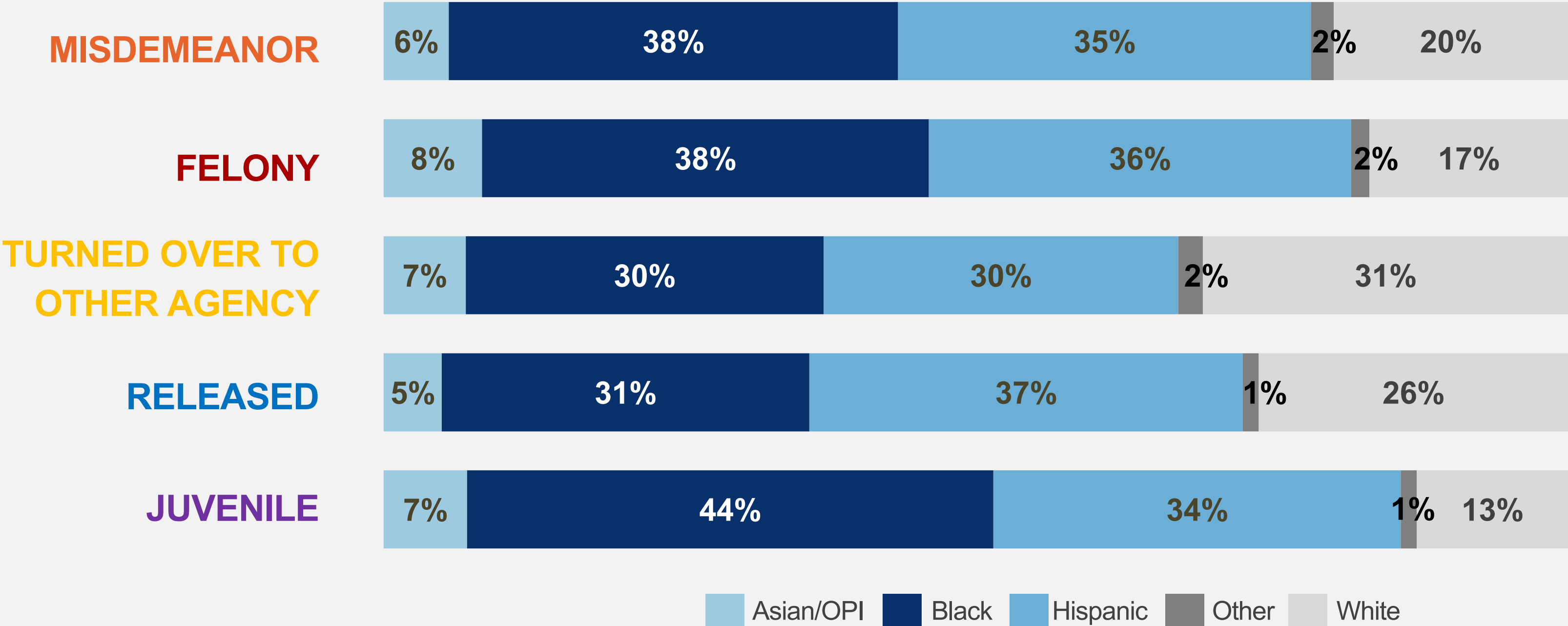


Note: *Juvenile Disposition consist of Juvenile lectured and released, Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Cited, Juvenile Arrested for 300 W&I



Arrests

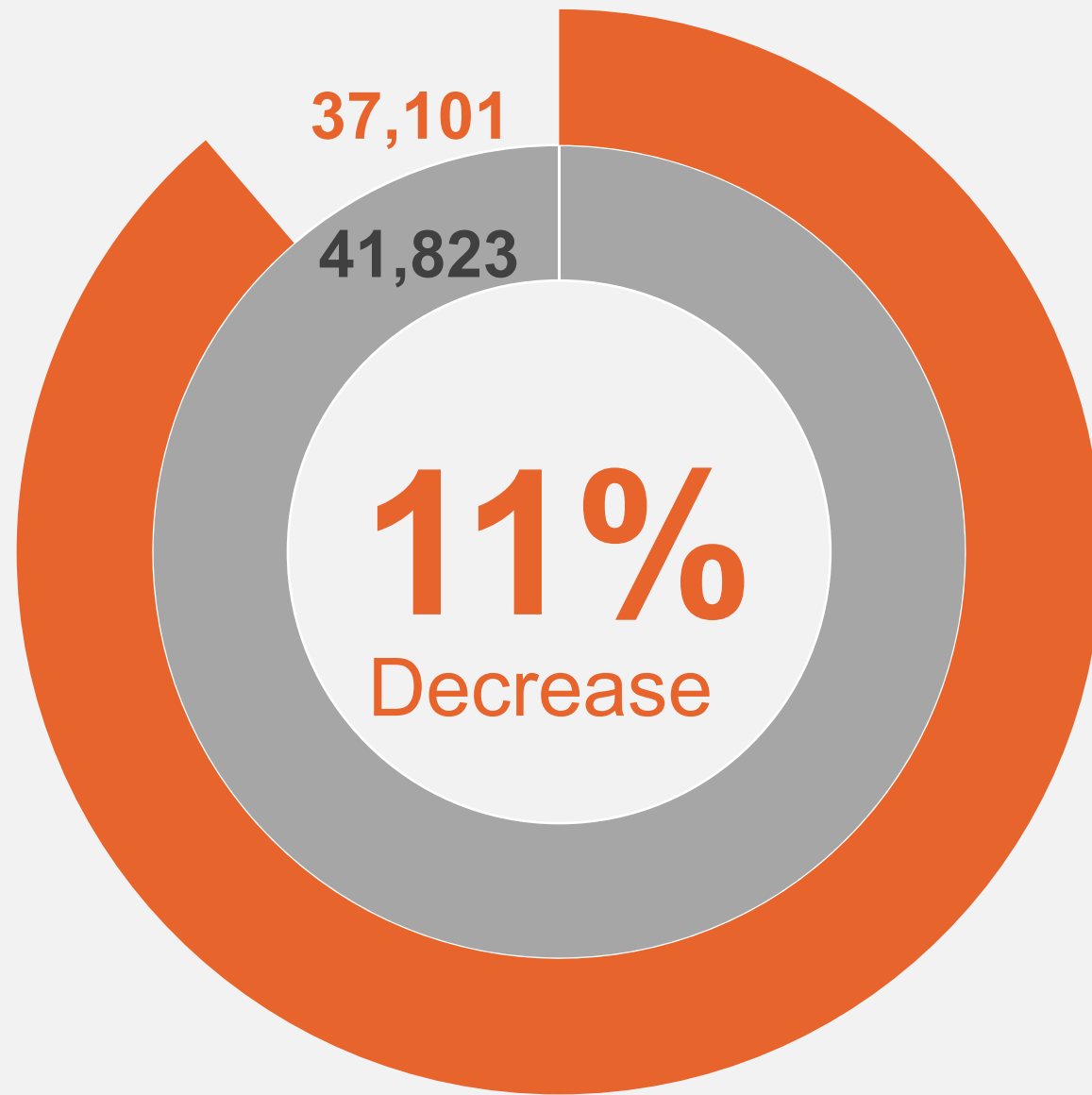
Disposition Results of Arrest by Racial Breakdown, Jan 2020 – Jan 2021



Note: *Juvenile Disposition consist of Juvenile lectured and released, Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Cited, Juvenile Arrested for 300 W&I (Meaning taken into custody for safety/child protective services)

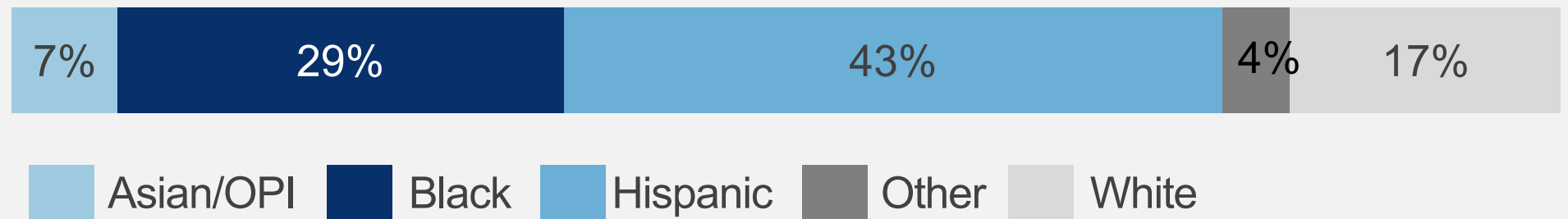
Traffic Stops

of traffic stops with racial breakdown, Jan – Dec 2020

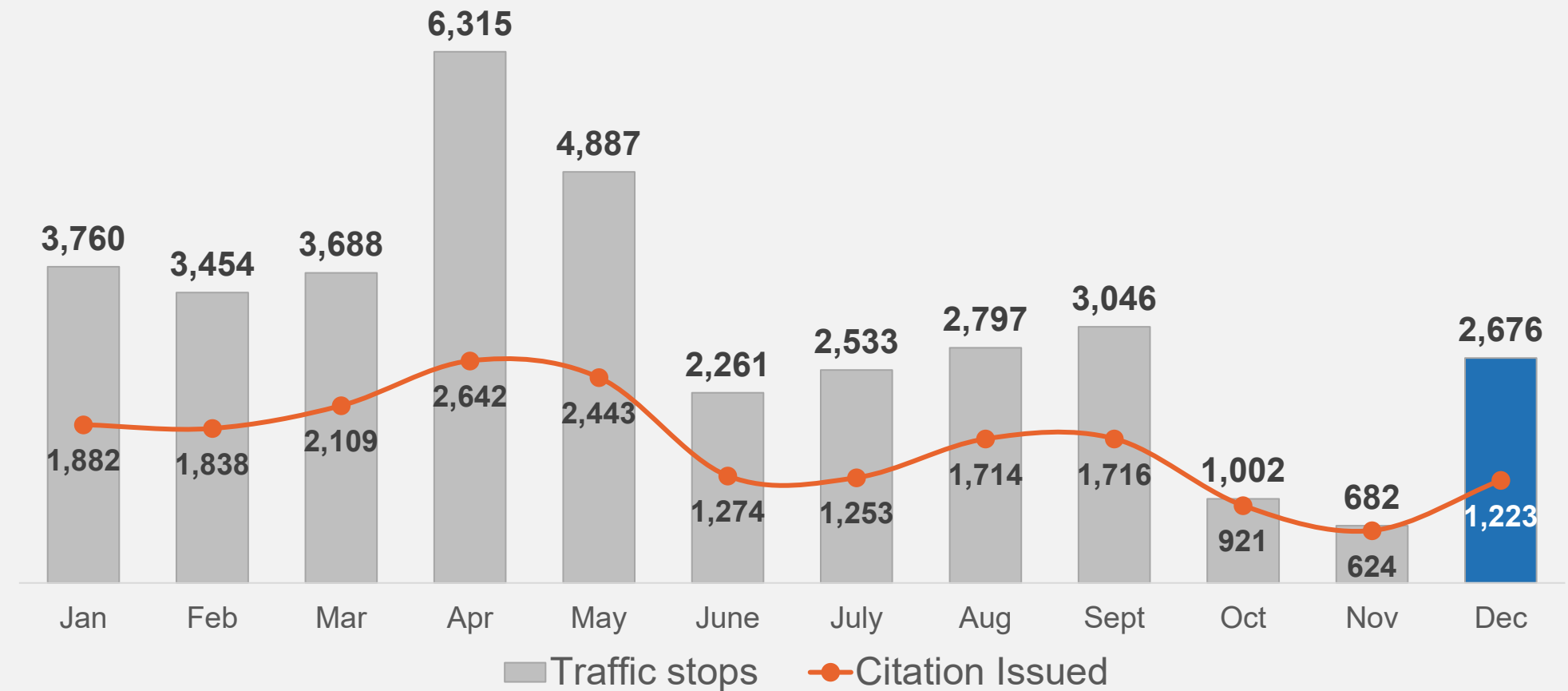


2019 2020

Traffic Stop Demographics Jan - Dec 2020

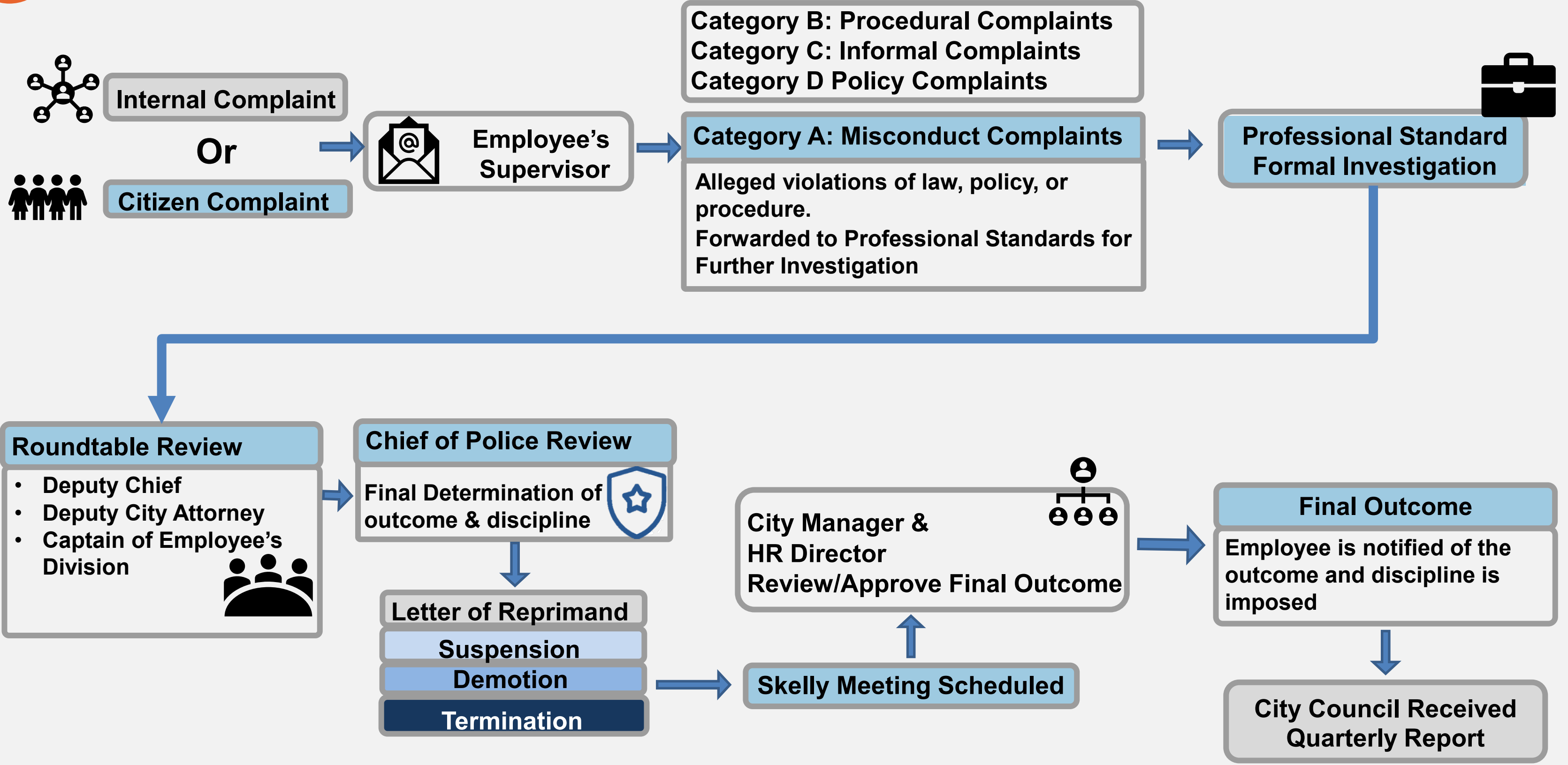


Traffic Stops Jan - Dec 2020



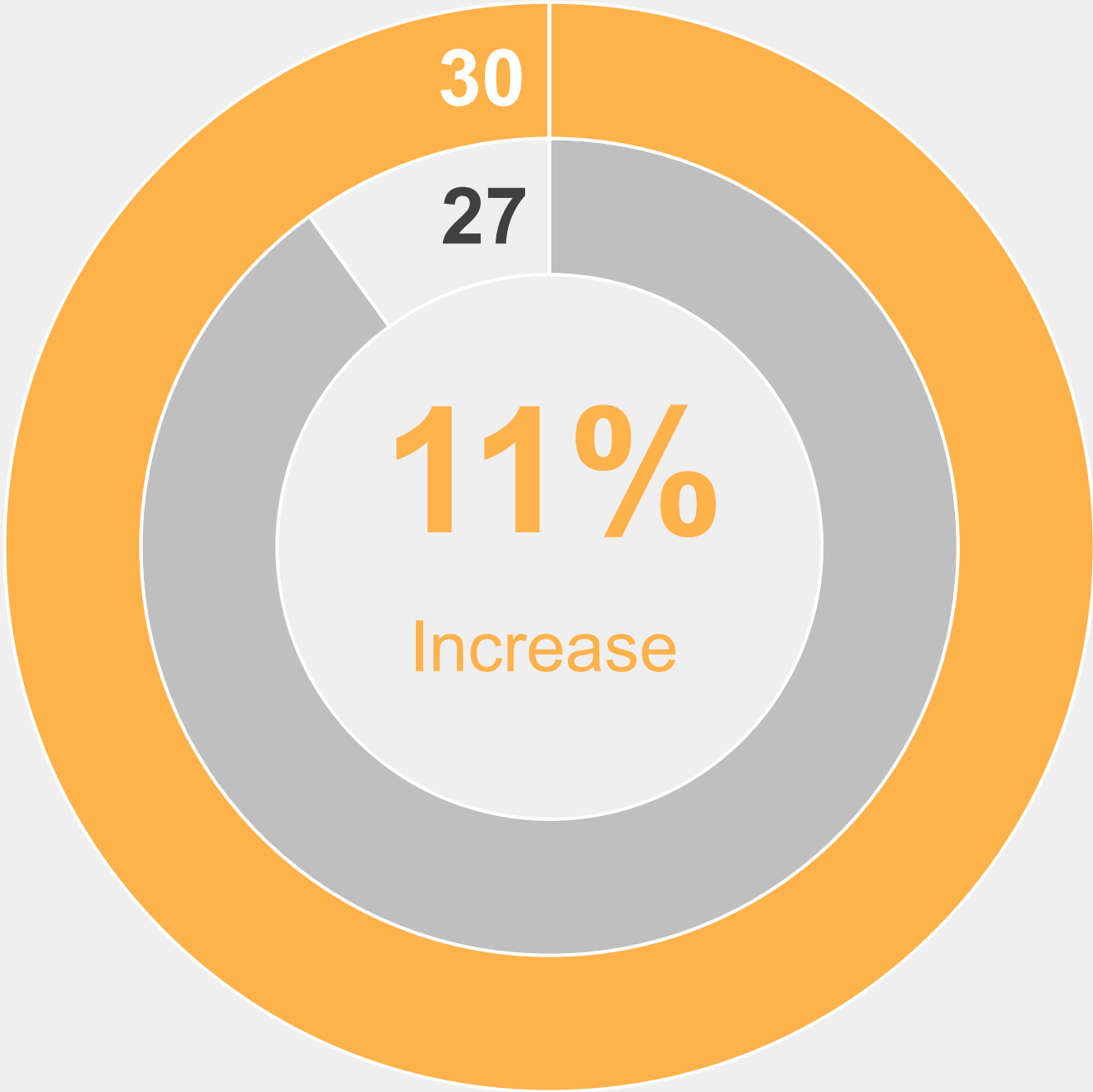
Note: Demographic numbers may not total due to rounding.

Complaint Process



Misconduct Complaints

of misconduct complaints investigated⁵, January – December 2020



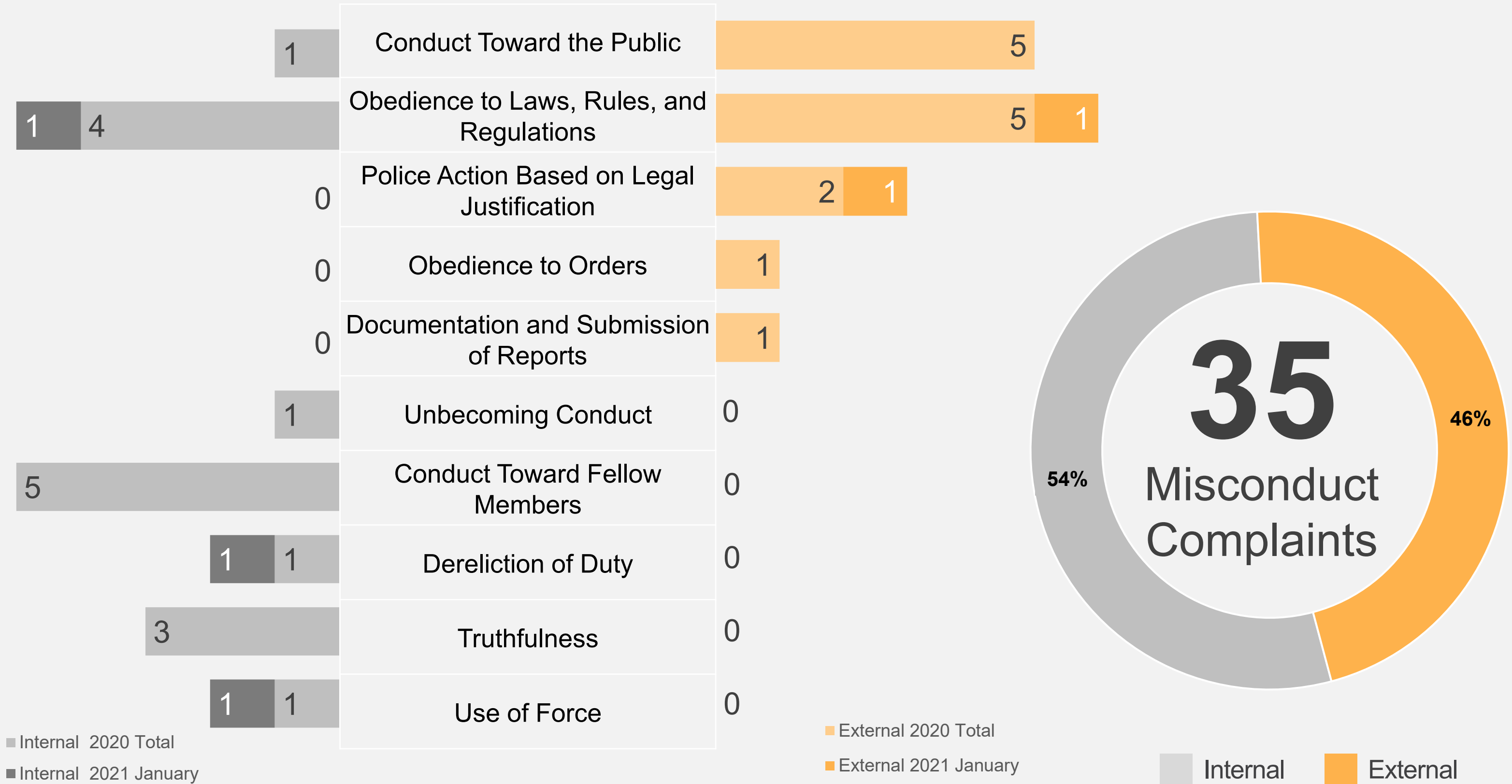
2019 2020

⁵Internal and external complaint types investigated and reported on by SPD's Internal Affairs. 9 sustained, 2 not sustained, 1 exonerated, 1 closed, 17 investigations in progress.



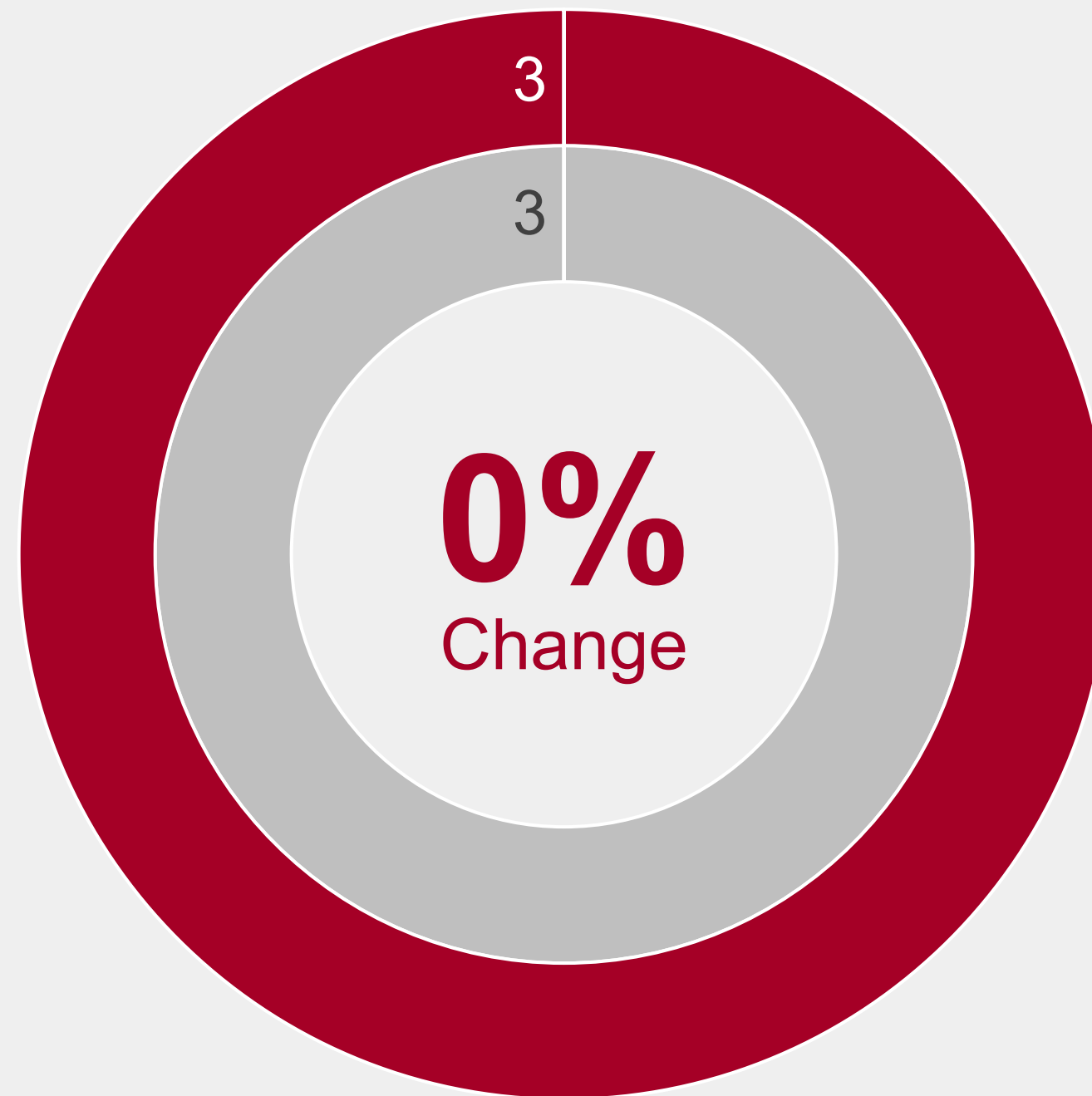
Misconduct Complaints

of misconduct complaints investigated, January 2020 – January 2021



Officer Involved Shootings

of officer involved shooting incidents, January 2020 – December 2020



2019 2020





Goal #5

Create methods to establish the public's understanding of police policies and procedures and recognition of exceptional service in an effort to foster support for the police.

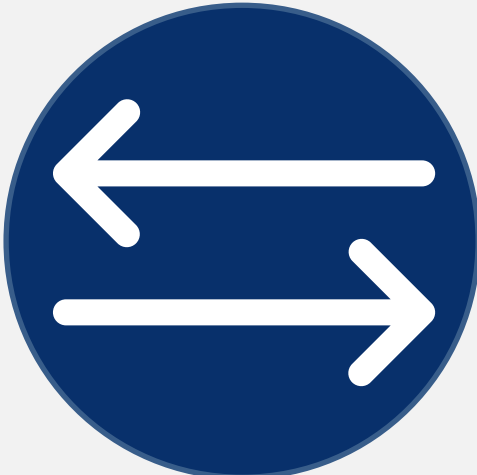


Chief's Community Advisory Board

Mission Statement:

The Community Advisory Board (CAB) fosters better communication, trust, and collaboration between the people of Stockton and their police.

CAB is comprised of a cross-section of Stockton's civic, business and religious leaders and encourages:



Two-way communication
between the Department
and the community



Sharing of concerns on
crime and police relations

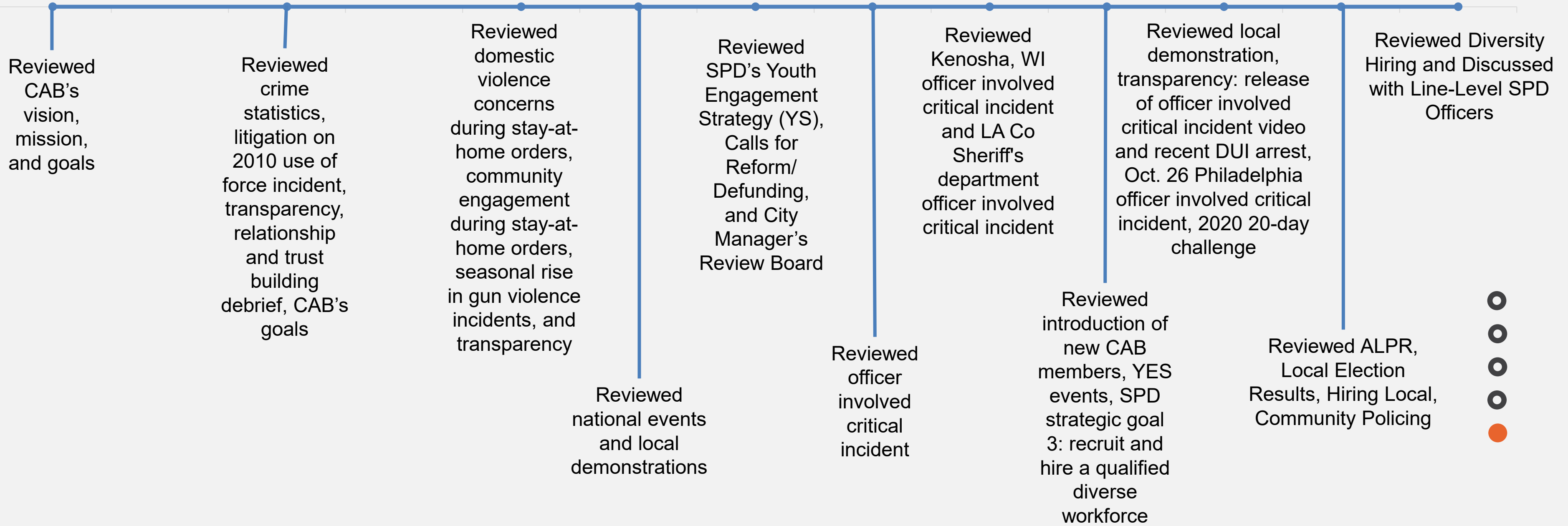


Sharing of information
on current Department
initiatives



Chief's Community Advisory Board Agendas

Jan-2020 Feb-2020 Mar-2020 Apr-2020 May-2020 Jun-2020 Jul-2020 Aug-2020 Sep-2020 Oct-2020 Nov-2020 Dec-2020 Jan-2021



Use of Force

Note: all injury severity related data does not include fatalities. This topic will be addressed at a future CMRB meeting as a deep dive topic.

Use of Force

Definitions

The following are excerpts from Stockton Police Department General Order Q-01 Use of Force:

Force is defined as the exertion of power by any means, including physical or mechanical devices (to include deployments of the Spit Net or Wrap), to overcome or restrain an individual where such force causes him/her to act, move, or comply against his/her resistance.

Under the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, Department members are authorized to use **reasonable force** to effect an arrest, to prevent escape, to overcome resistance, in self defense, or in defense of others while acting in the lawful performance of their duties.

Low-Level (non-deadly) Force: Force that poses a minimal risk of injury or harm.

Intermediate Force: A level of force used to compel compliance that, while less severe than lethal force, nonetheless presents a significant intrusion upon an individual's rights. Intermediate force has the potential to, but is neither intended to nor likely to, but may under certain circumstances, cause serious physical injury or death. Note that case law, the law as established by the outcome of former cases, have specifically established that certain force options such as chemical agents (pepper spray, etc.), probe deployment with a TASER, impact projectiles, canine bites, and baton strikes are classified as intermediate force. Intermediate force will generally be deemed reasonable only when an officer is confronted with active resistance and an imminent threat to the safety of officers or others.

Deadly Force: Force which poses a substantial risk of causing serious bodily injury or death.

Use of Force

Definitions

The **reasonableness of force** used is determined by consideration of three main factors:

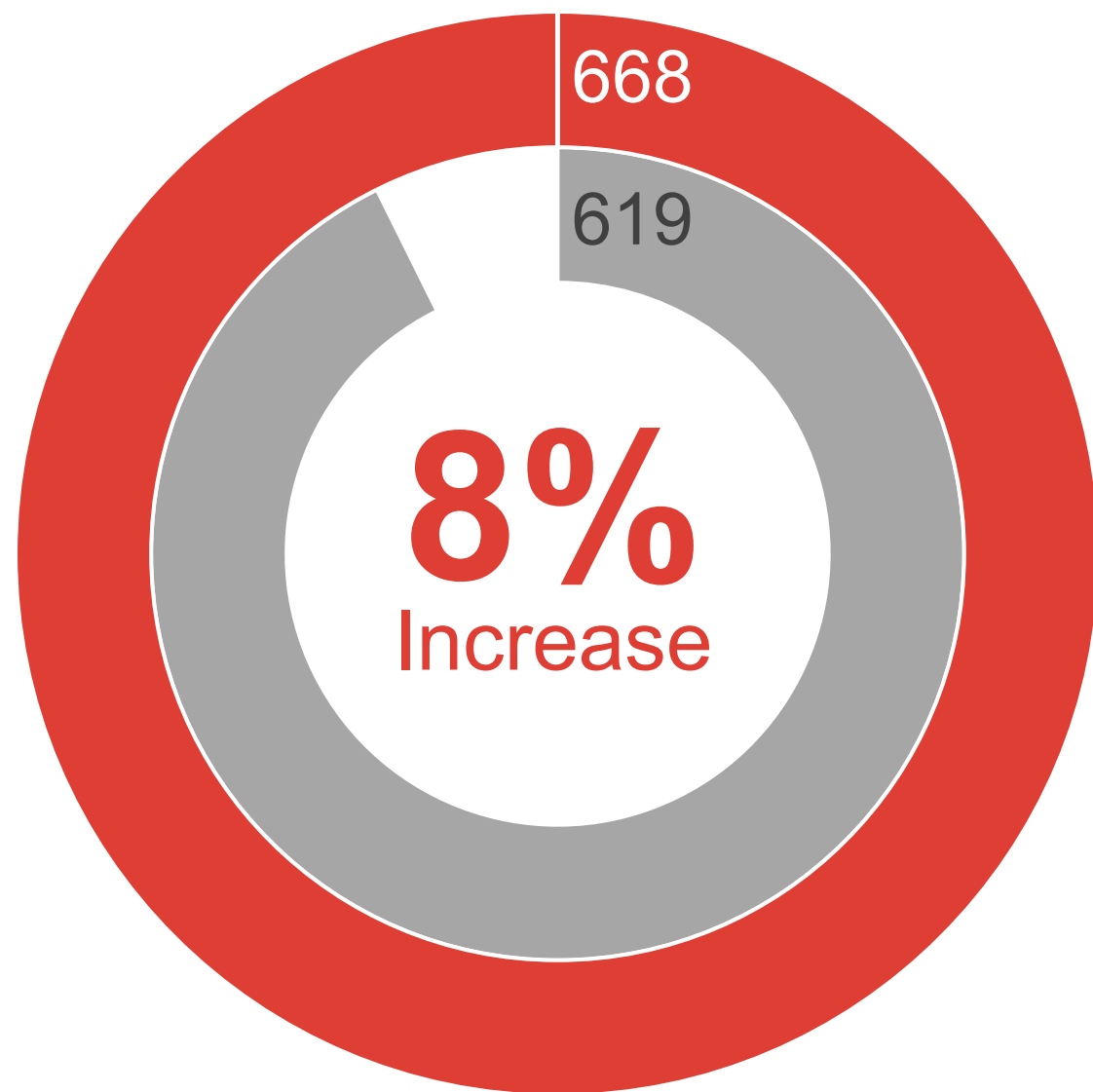
1. the seriousness of the crime at issue;
2. whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the officer or others; and,
3. whether the suspect is actively engaged in resisting arrest or attempting to flee.

Other factors affecting the reasonableness determination include:

- The knowledge or belief the subject is under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs;
- The subject's medical or mental history or condition known to the officer at the time;
- Known history of the subject to include violent tendencies or previous encounters with law enforcement which were combative;
- The relative size, age, and condition of the subject as compared to the officer;
- The number of subjects compared to the number of officers;
- Where it is apparent to the officer a subject is in a state of crisis, this must be taken into account in the officer's approach to the situation;
- Special knowledge possessed by the subject (i.e. known experience in martial arts or hand-to-hand combat);
- Physical confrontations with the subject in which the officer is on the ground;
- If feasible, whether warning and sufficient time to respond were given to the subject prior to the use of force; and,
- If feasible, opportunities to de-escalate or limit the amount of force used.

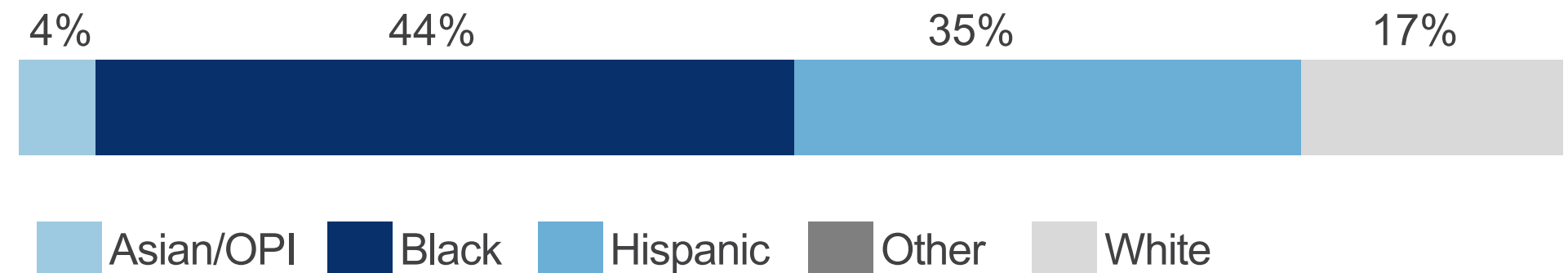
Use of Force

Number of use of force incidents with racial breakdown, January – December 2020



2019 2020

People in Use of Force Incidents



Use of Force-Overview

 Per Incident

 Per Officer 

Per Suspect





Per Force Type





Applications of Force

Mid-June 2015 – December 2020

 **3,429 Incidents**

 **553** Officers  **8,035** Times officers used force

 **3,029** Suspects Involved  **3,632** Times Suspects were Involved



Force Type: Taser

- 802** Times Taser was deployed
- 307/802** Times Taser had effective deployment
- 445/3,429** Incidents Taser was deployed

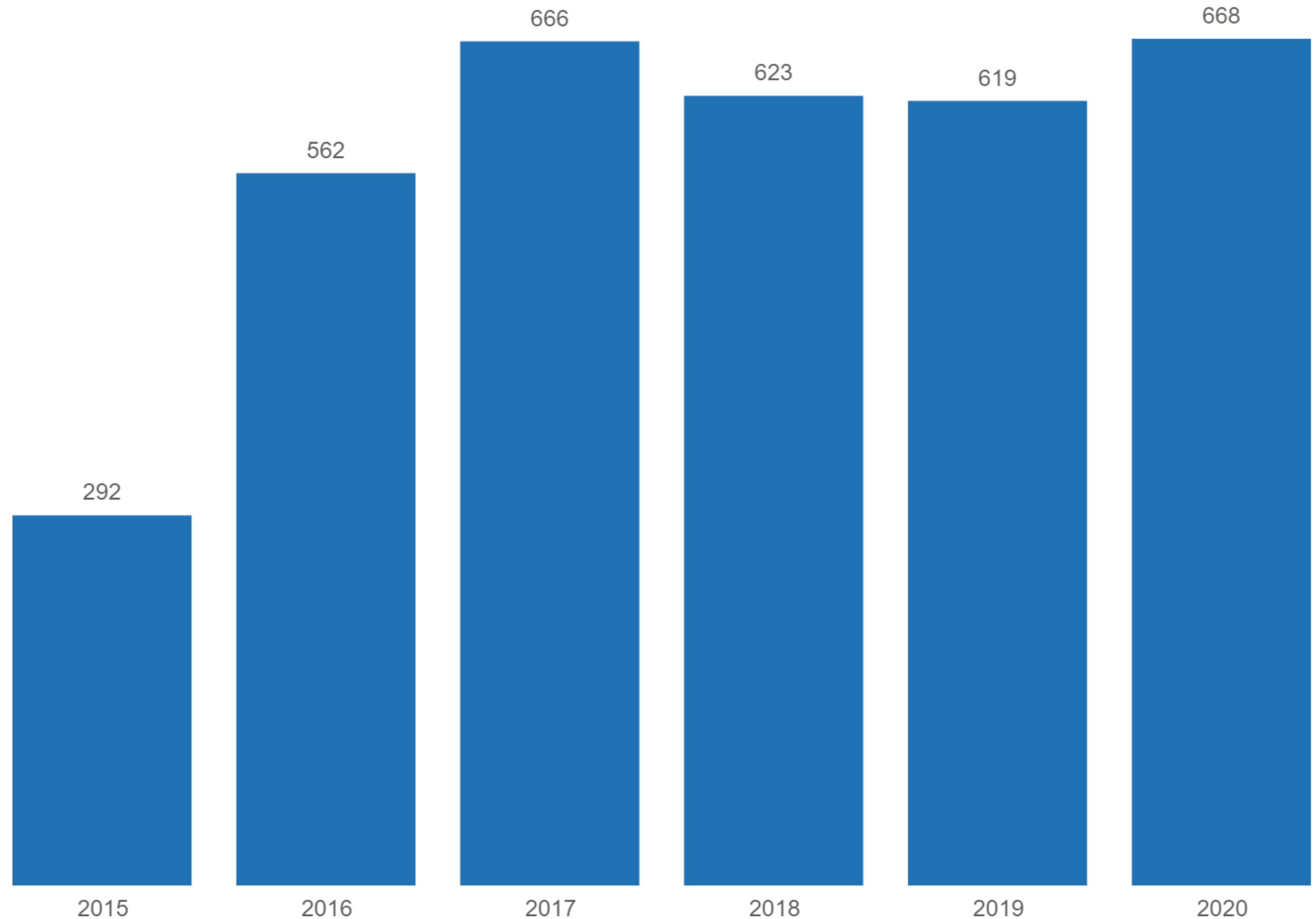
Use of Force – Overview

Number of use of force incidents, mid-June 2015 – December 2020.

3429

Total Use of Force Incidents

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January		46	55	64	49	46
February		55	44	46	36	55
March		39	54	38	49	78
April		41	63	51	51	67
May		49	50	52	48	68
June	15	44	59	39	50	41
July	48	48	65	56	60	51
August	57	52	69	58	68	61
September	51	48	64	52	63	44
October	49	48	50	47	59	51
November	34	51	46	57	42	50
December	38	41	47	62	44	56



Use of Force – Overview

Detailed look at officers who used force and applications of force from mid-June 2015 – December 2020.

553

Individual Officers who Used Force

299

Average Individual Officers who Used Force per Year (2016-2020)

8035

Officers at Incidents who Used Force

10996

Applications of Force by the Officers at Incidents

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
January		80	78	112	90	94	271
February		86	78	90	67	102	263
March		58	93	75	91	132	277
April		61	85	100	89	129	297
May		77	87	94	74	97	267
June	25	80	96	59	89	93	274
July	77	83	107	91	118	98	328
August	94	90	99	91	135	100	345
September	80	93	113	104	95	92	322
October	74	79	96	76	122	87	312
November	59	85	87	92	82	101	306
December	65	75	70	102	89	108	302
Total	208	271	295	305	312	313	553

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
January		98	108	156	114	120	596
February		121	103	115	86	127	552
March		84	132	95	121	181	613
April		88	136	121	127	182	654
May		106	112	124	100	148	590
June	30	117	129	80	109	115	580
July	93	109	164	124	176	120	786
August	126	119	135	141	178	128	827
September	109	142	163	138	136	105	793
October	99	111	123	101	170	102	706
November	75	112	120	129	112	133	681
December	84	97	86	132	114	144	657
Total	616	1304	1511	1456	1543	1605	8035

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
January		149	135	252	145	171	852
February		170	146	174	125	175	790
March		121	188	134	179	225	847
April		132	171	170	164	258	895
May		152	146	148	144	214	804
June	41	159	170	98	144	163	775
July	127	157	229	166	256	173	1108
August	167	152	161	176	252	163	1071
September	148	209	231	196	159	123	1066
October	141	159	185	141	212	112	950
November	114	142	185	172	176	161	950
December	124	118	115	181	160	190	888
Total	862	1820	2062	2008	2116	2128	10996

Use of Force – Overview

Types of force used from mid-June 2015 – December 2020.

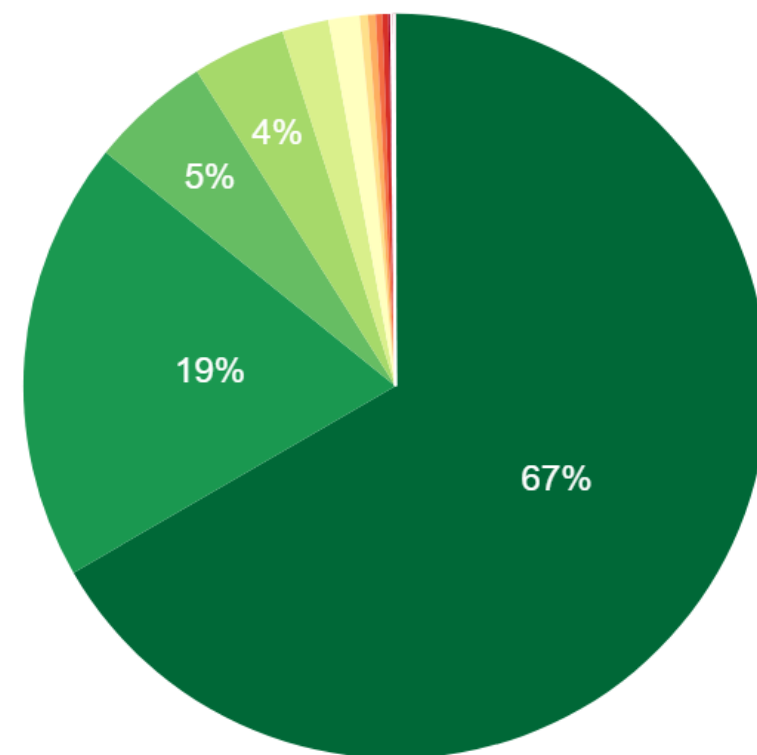
13

Types of Force

10996

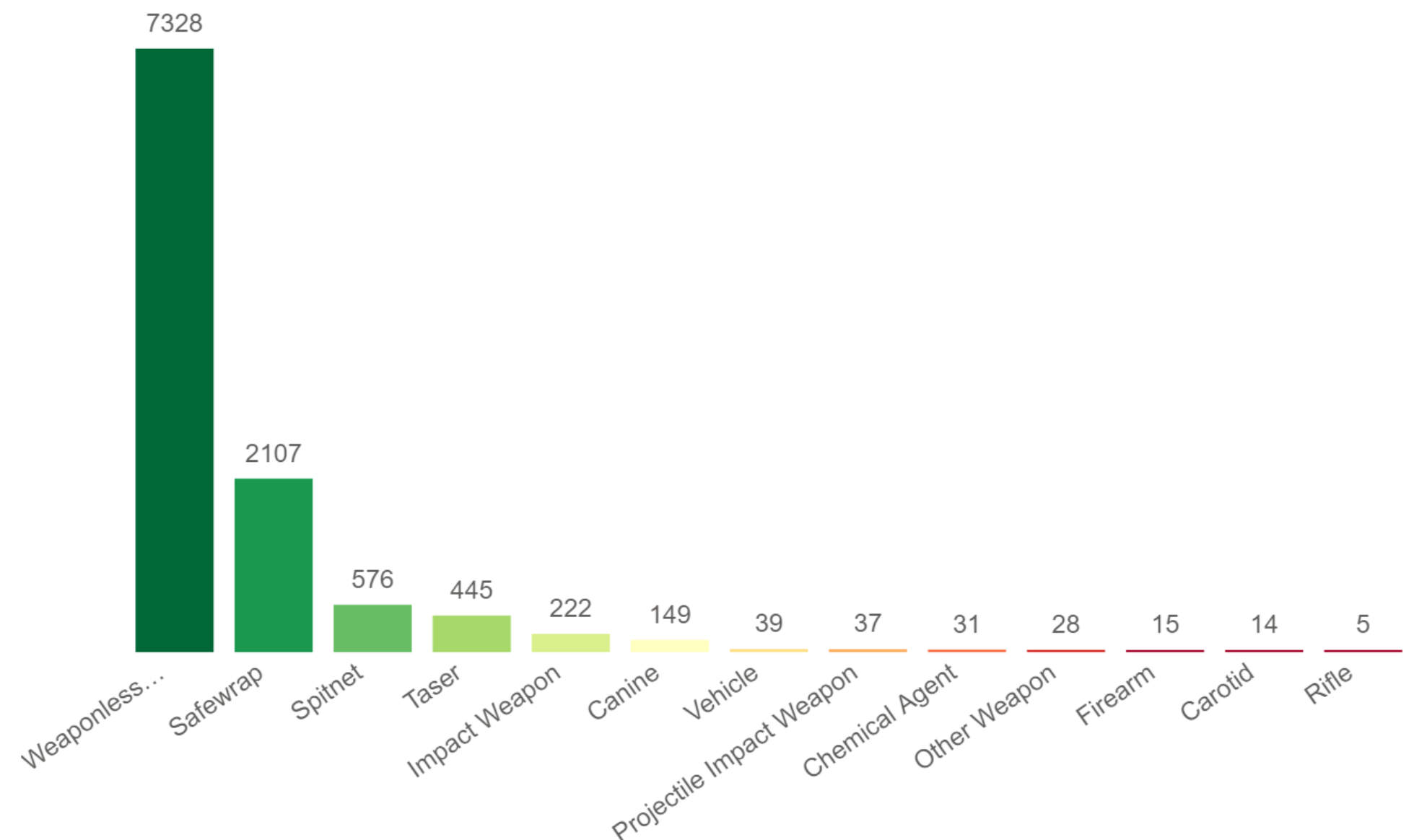
Total Applications of Force

91% of applications of force:
weaponless defense,
safewrap, and spitnet.



- ForceType
- Weaponless Defense
- Safewrap
- Spitnet
- Taser
- Impact Weapon
- Canine
- Vehicle
- Projectile Impact Weapon
- Chemical Agent
- Other Weapon
- Firearm
- Carotid
- Rifle

Number of applications of force by force type



Use of Force – Incidents

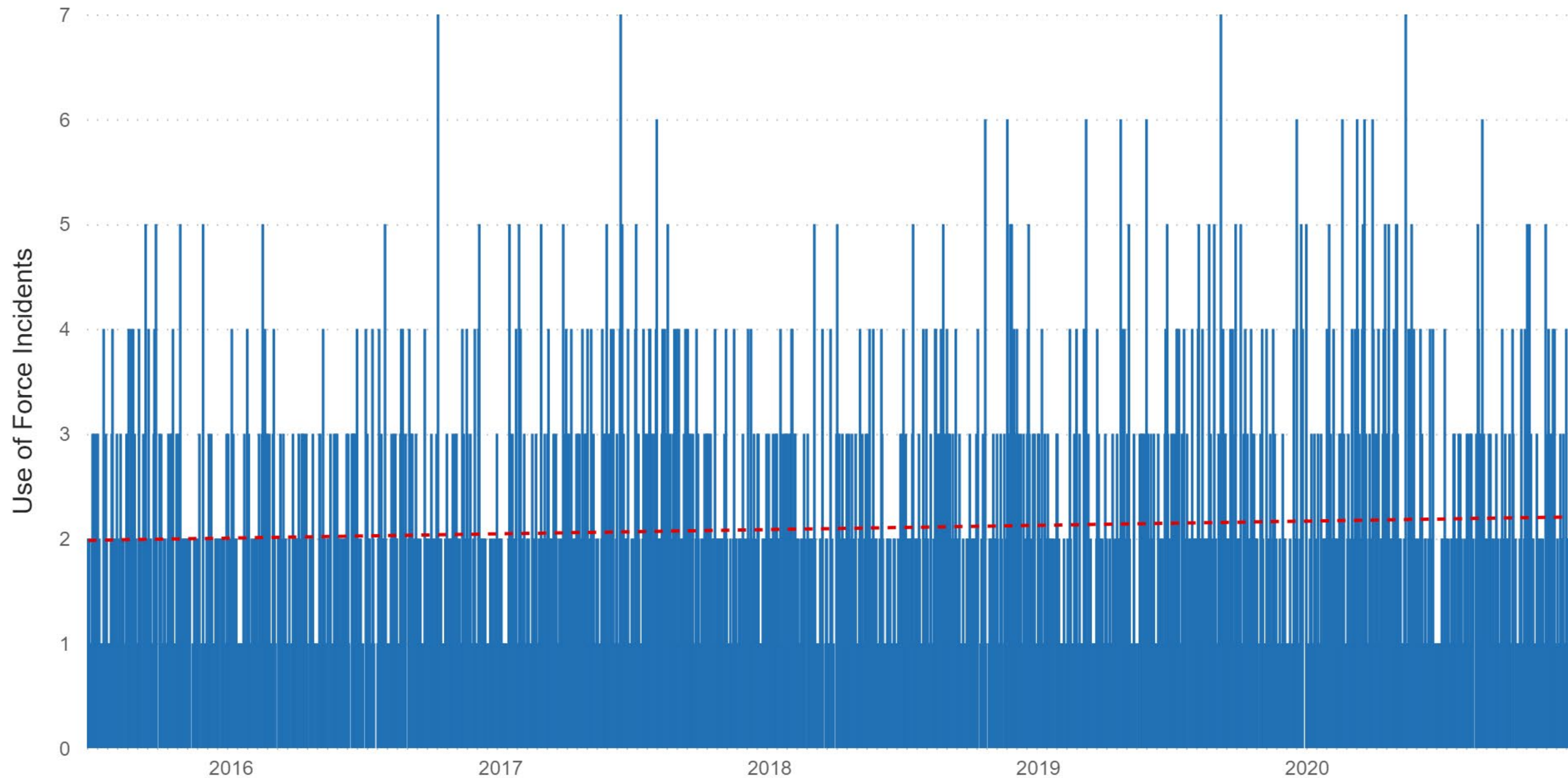
An average of 2 use of force incidents happened per day, from mid-June 2015 – December 2020.

3429

2

Total Use of Force Incidents

Average Use of Force Incidents per Day



Use of Force – Incidents

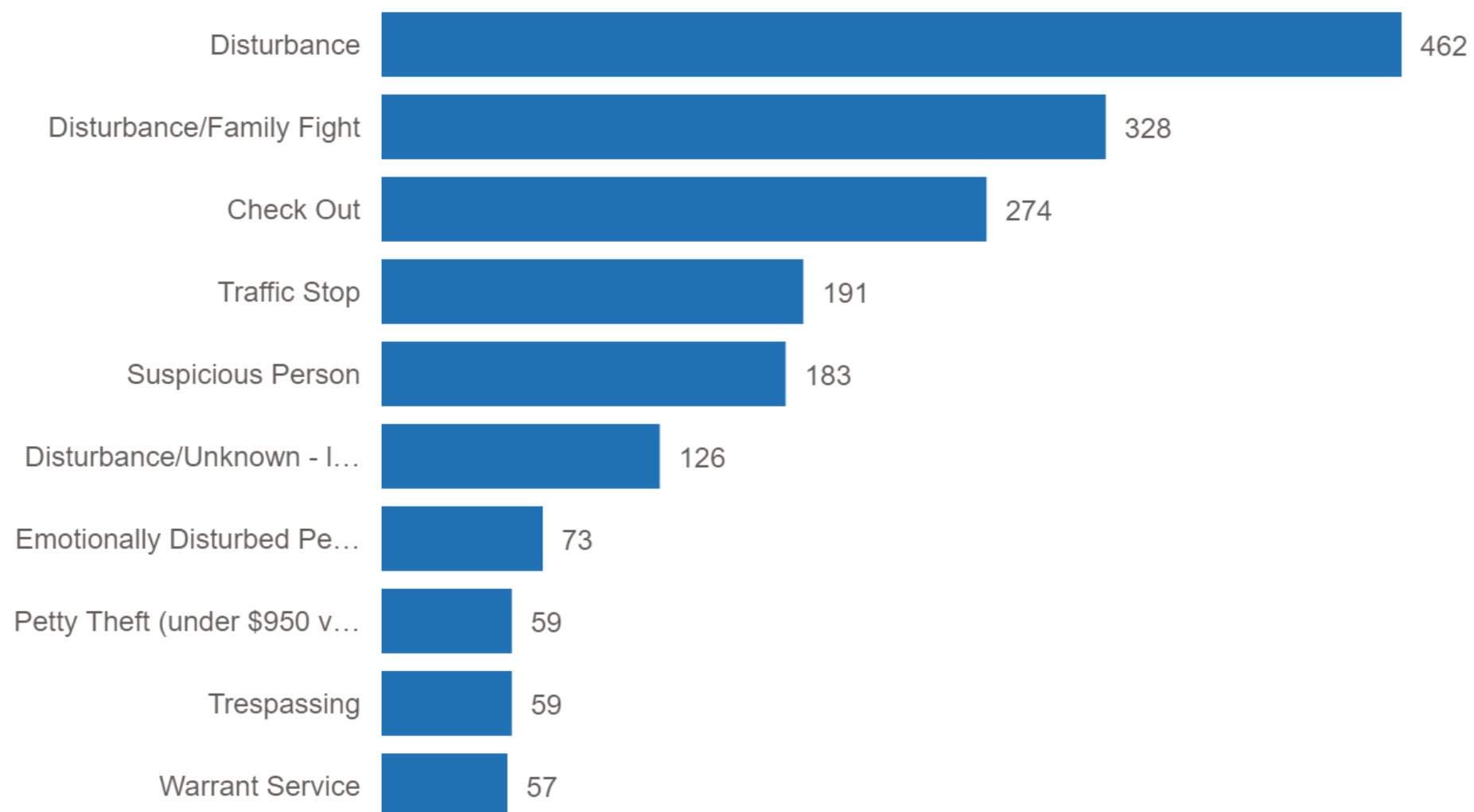
71

Use of force incidents from mid-June 2015 – December 2020.

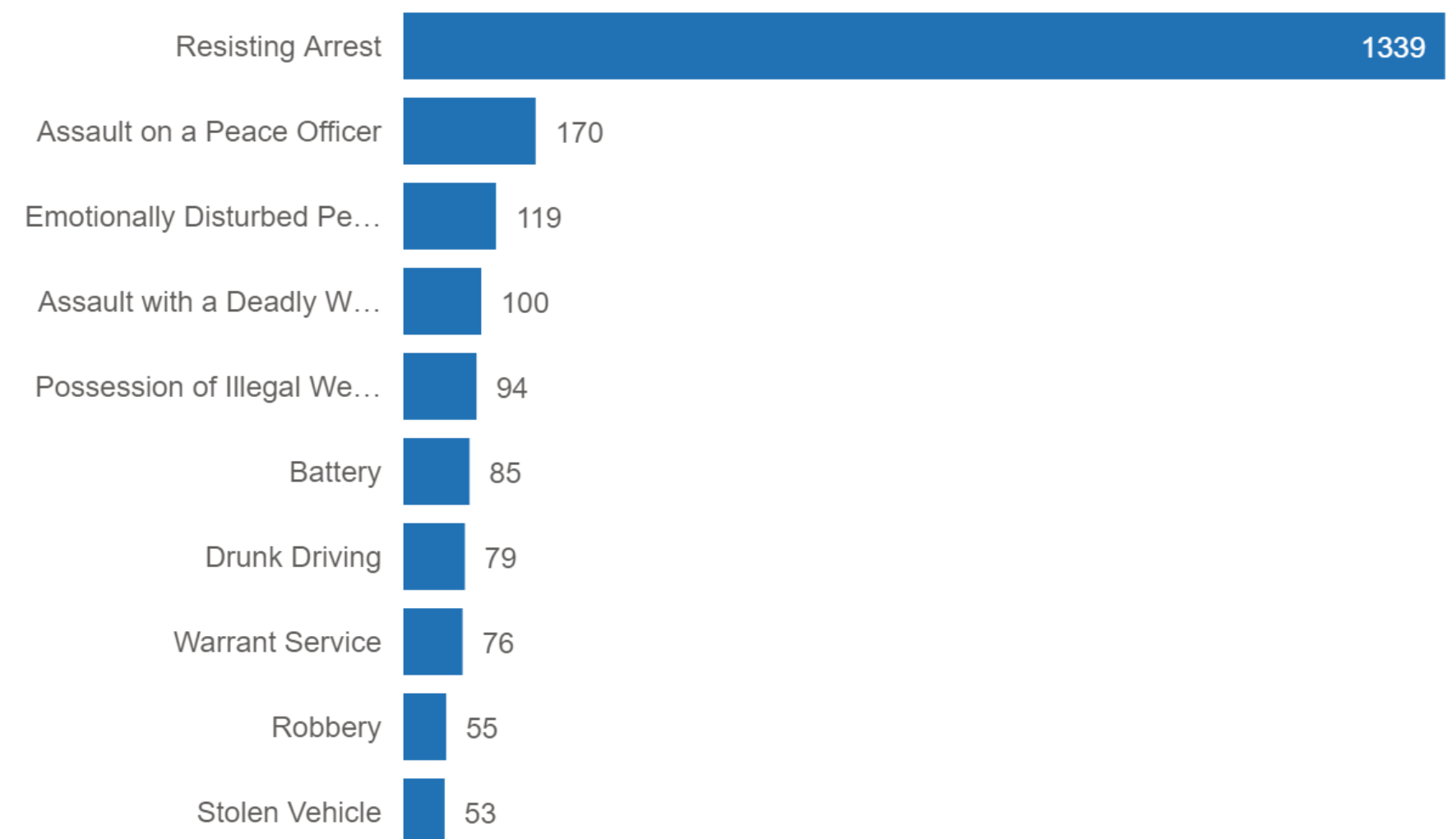
3429

Total Use of Force Incidents

Top 10 original call types that resulted in force



Top 10 final incident types where force was used



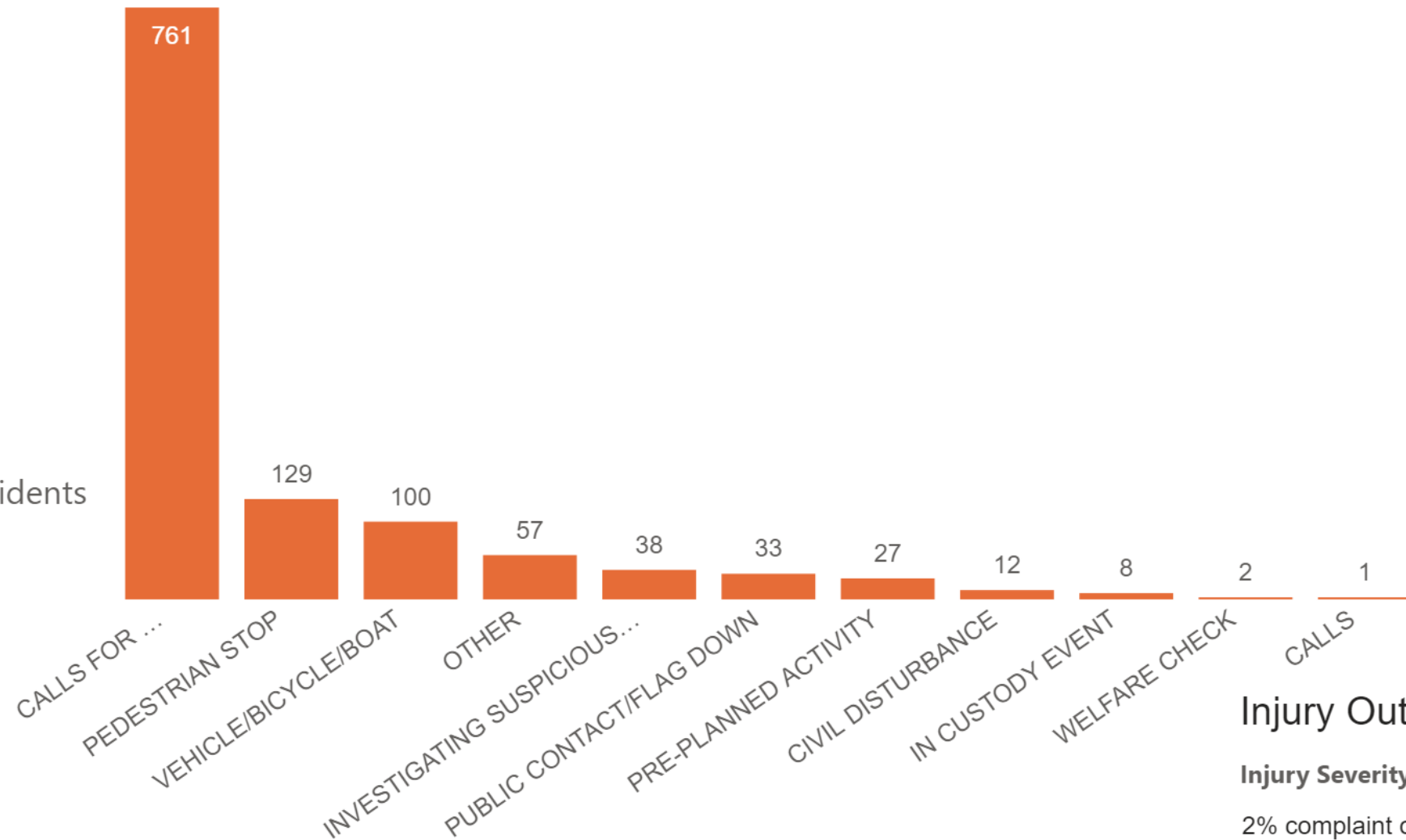
Use of Force – Resisting Arrest

Use of force incidents reported as resisting arrest from mid-June 2015 – December 2020

Reason for contact as documented by reporting supervisor from system generated drop-down.

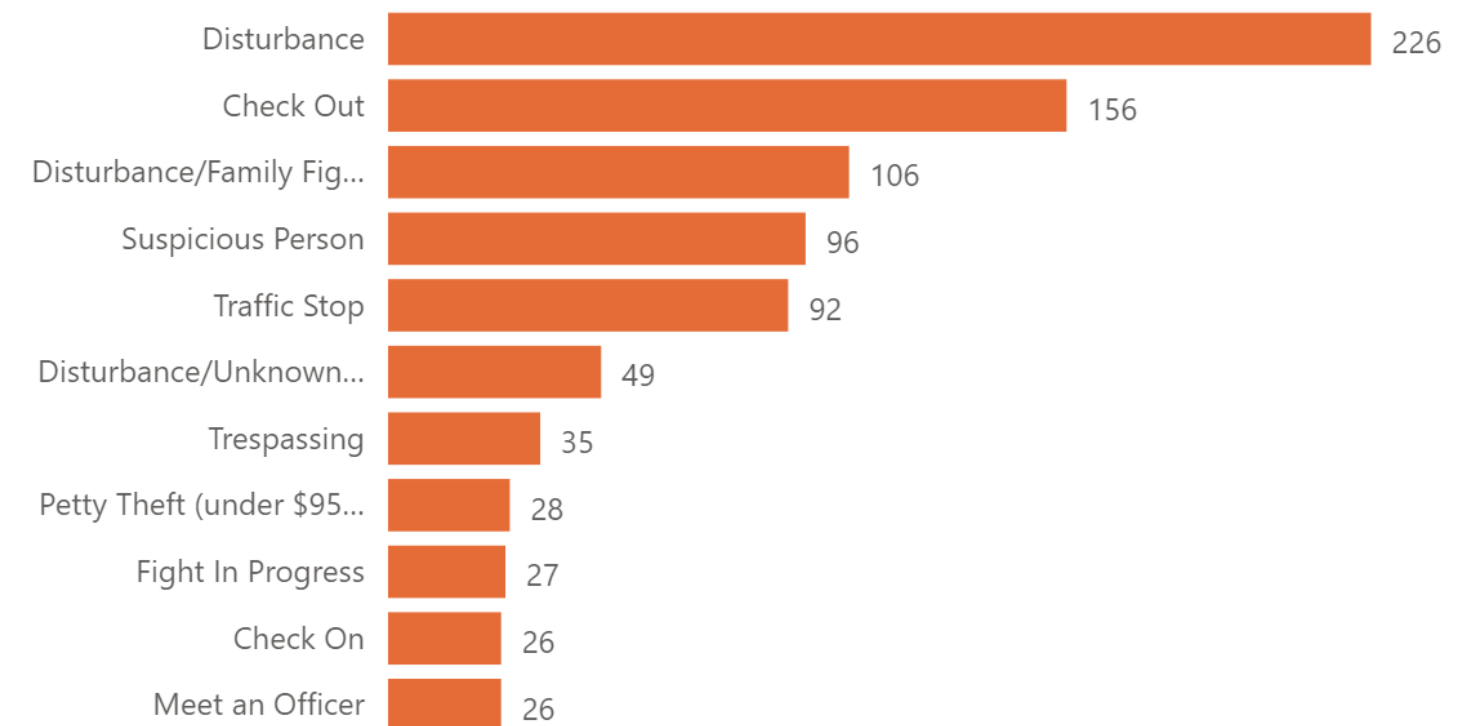
1408
Individual Suspects

1339
Total Resisting Arrest Incidents



171 blanks were excluded. Reason for Contact is not a required field and can be left blank by the reporting supervisor.

Top 10 original reported call types associated with resisting arrest



117 errors were excluded. Errors occur when data is entered incorrectly and cannot be translated as entered.

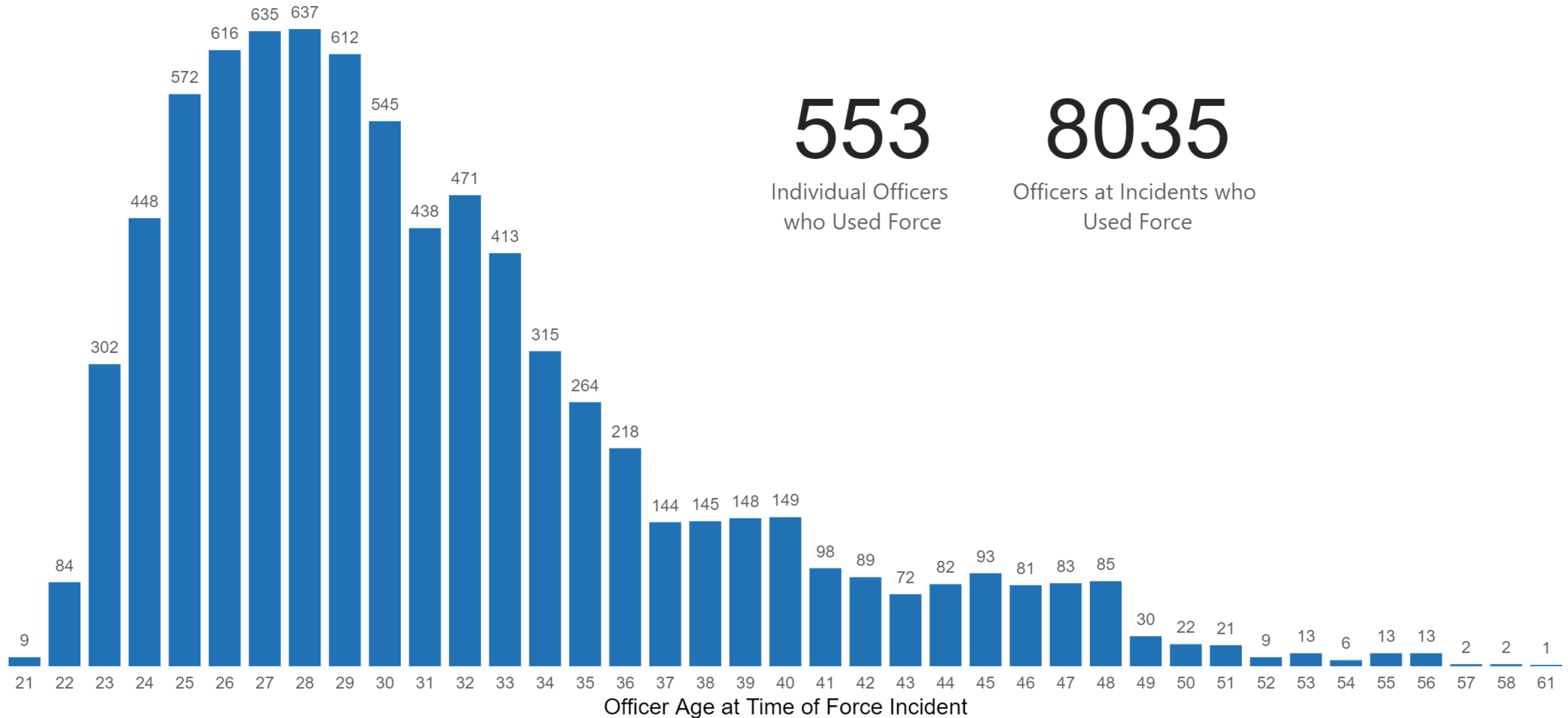
Injury Outcomes for incidents of resisting arrest

Injury Severity ● COMPLAINT OF PAIN ● MINOR INJURY ● NO INJURY ● SEVERE BODILY INJURY ● VISIBLE INJURY



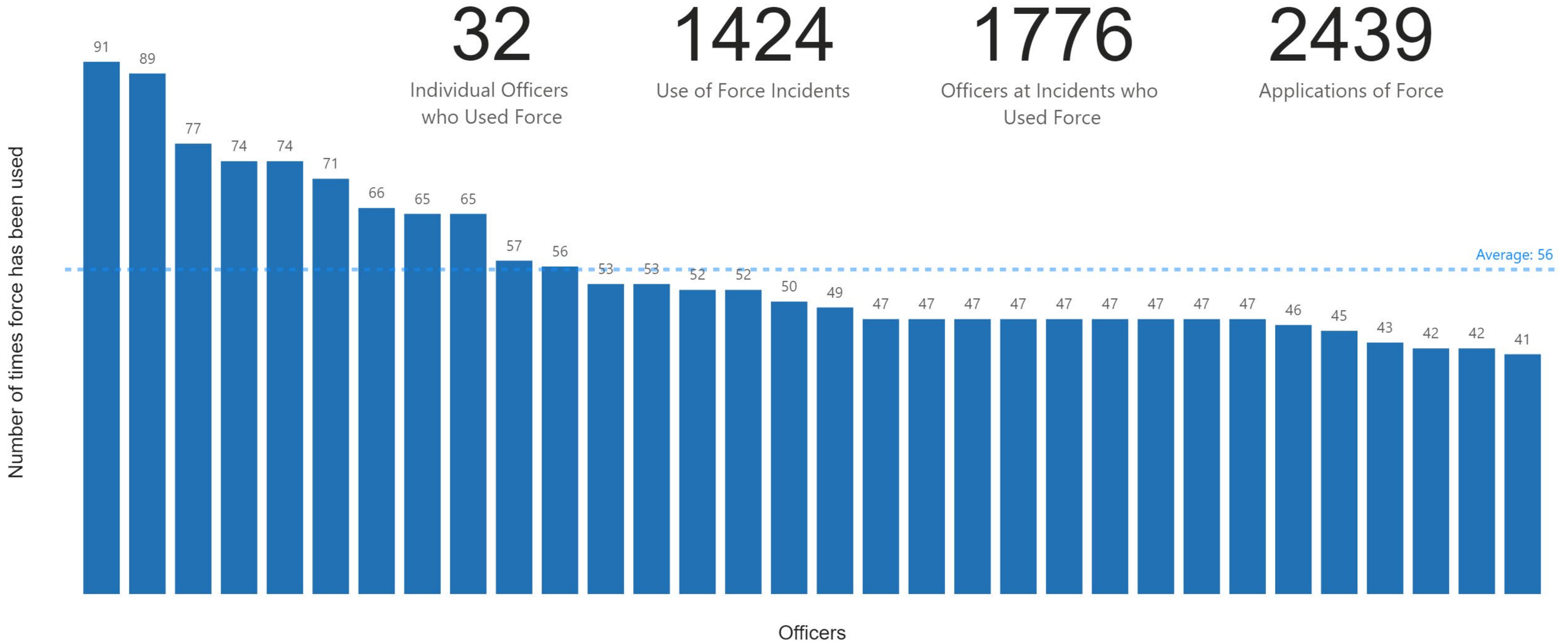
Use of Force – Officers

Officers at incidents who used force, mid-June 2015 – December 2020.



Use of Force – Highest Users

Officers who have used force more than 40 times from mid-June 2015 – December 2020



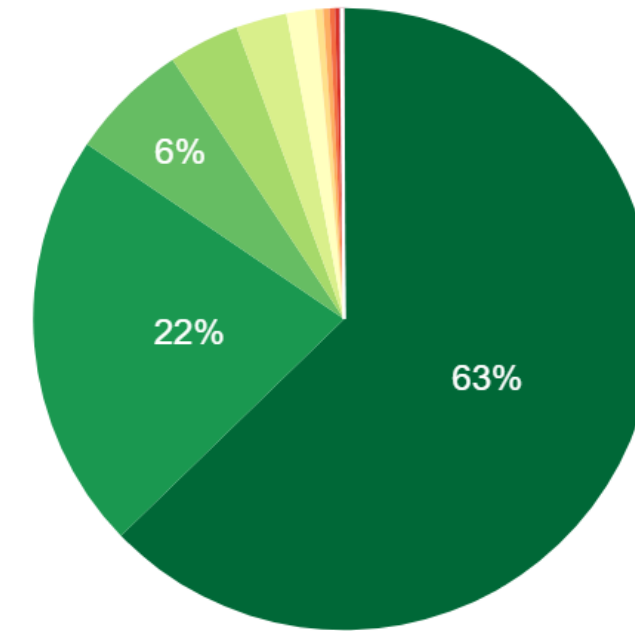
Use of Force – Highest Users

Officers who have used force more than 40 times from mid-June 2015 – December 2020

91% of applications of force by officers who used force more than 40 times was **weaponless defense, safewrap, and spitnet.**

2439

Applications of Force



ForceType

- Weaponless Defense
- Safewrap
- Spitnet
- Taser
- Impact Weapon
- Canine
- Vehicle
- Projectile Impact ...
- Chemical Agent
- Other Weapon
- Carotid
- Firearm
- Rifle

% Breakdown by Single Suspect Injury Severity*

Single Suspect Injury Severity ● COMPLAIN OF PAIN ● MINOR INJURY ● Multiple Suspects ● NO INJURY ● SEVERE BODILY INJURY ● VISIBLE INJURY



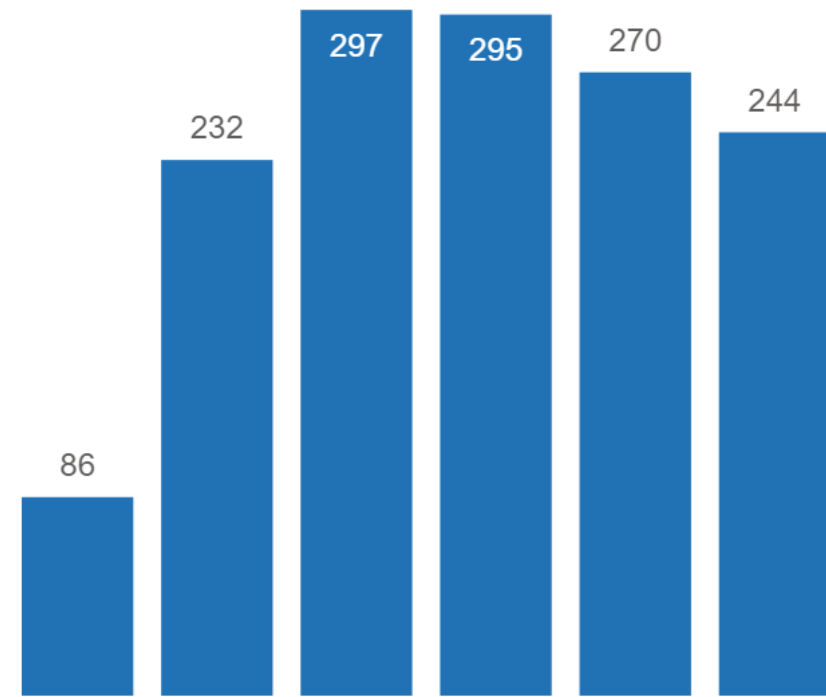
75

*This chart reflects the injury severity associated with these types of force when only one suspect was involved. When more than one suspect is involved in an incident, the data can no longer associated type of force with injury severity.

Use of Force – Highest Users

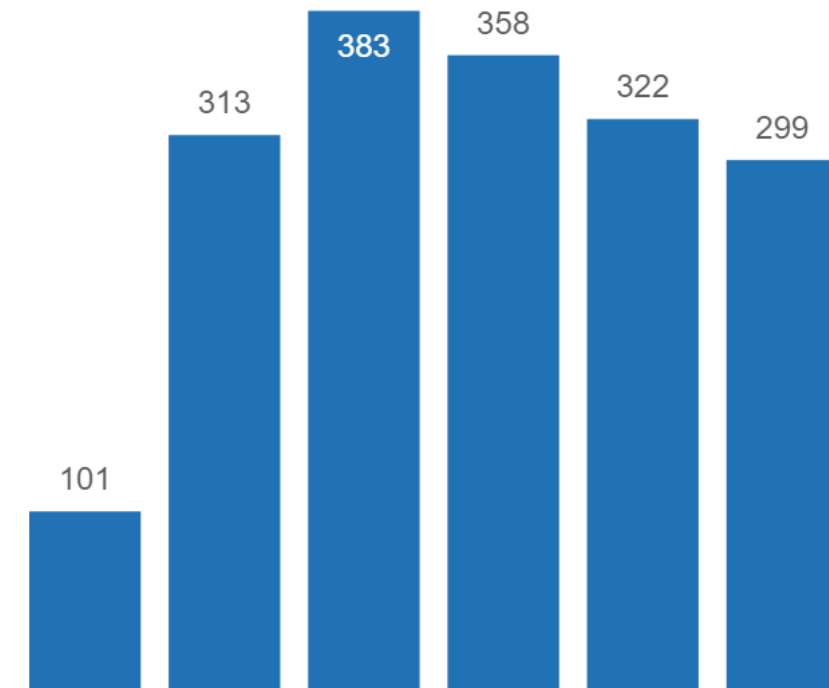
Officers with more than 40 uses of force from mid-June 2015 to December 2020.

1424
Use of Force Incidents



Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
January		14	27	33	23	15	112
February		24	18	21	16	28	107
March		15	26	23	20	32	116
April		20	31	25	24	31	131
May		16	17	24	15	28	100
June	2	21	21	17	21	14	96
July	10	22	26	25	34	19	136
August	12	20	26	25	30	20	133
September	17	29	32	22	27	15	142
October	16	16	22	26	27	13	120
November	18	19	28	24	17	13	119
December	11	16	23	30	16	16	112
Total	86	232	297	295	270	244	1424

1776
Officers at Incidents who Used Force



Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
January		18	34	41	30	16	139
February		31	28	30	17	31	137
March		19	29	27	25	37	137
April		25	38	25	31	39	158
May		24	21	31	16	41	133
June	3	31	25	22	24	18	123
July	13	32	33	30	41	24	173
August	16	25	33	28	35	23	160
September	19	38	42	31	30	15	175
October	16	23	31	30	33	14	147
November	19	23	40	30	22	19	153
December	15	24	29	33	18	22	141
Total	101	313	383	358	322	299	1776

Use of Force – Suspects

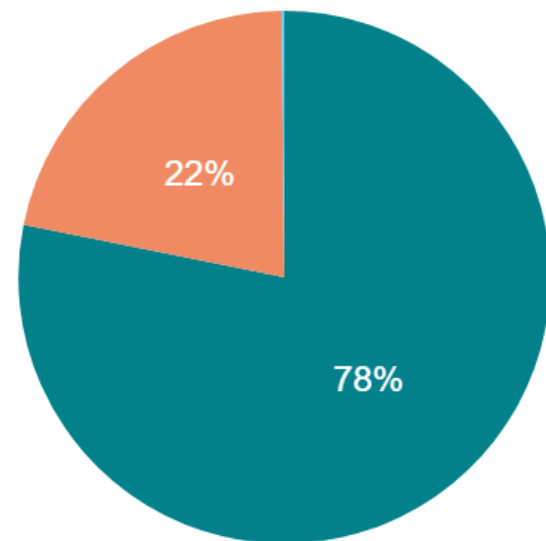
Suspects in use of force incidents from mid-June 2015 to December 2020.

3029

Individual Suspects

3632

Number of Times Suspects were Involved in Use of Force Incidents



Suspect Gender

- MALE
- FEMALE
- TRANSGENDER

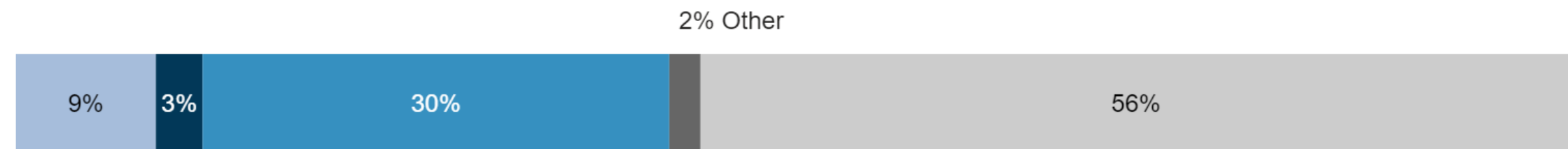
Suspects

Suspect Race ● Asian/OPI ● Black ● Hispanic ● Not Reported ● Other ● White



Police Department

Officer Race ● Asian/OPI ● Black ● Hispanic ● Other ● White



Use of Force – Suspect Injuries

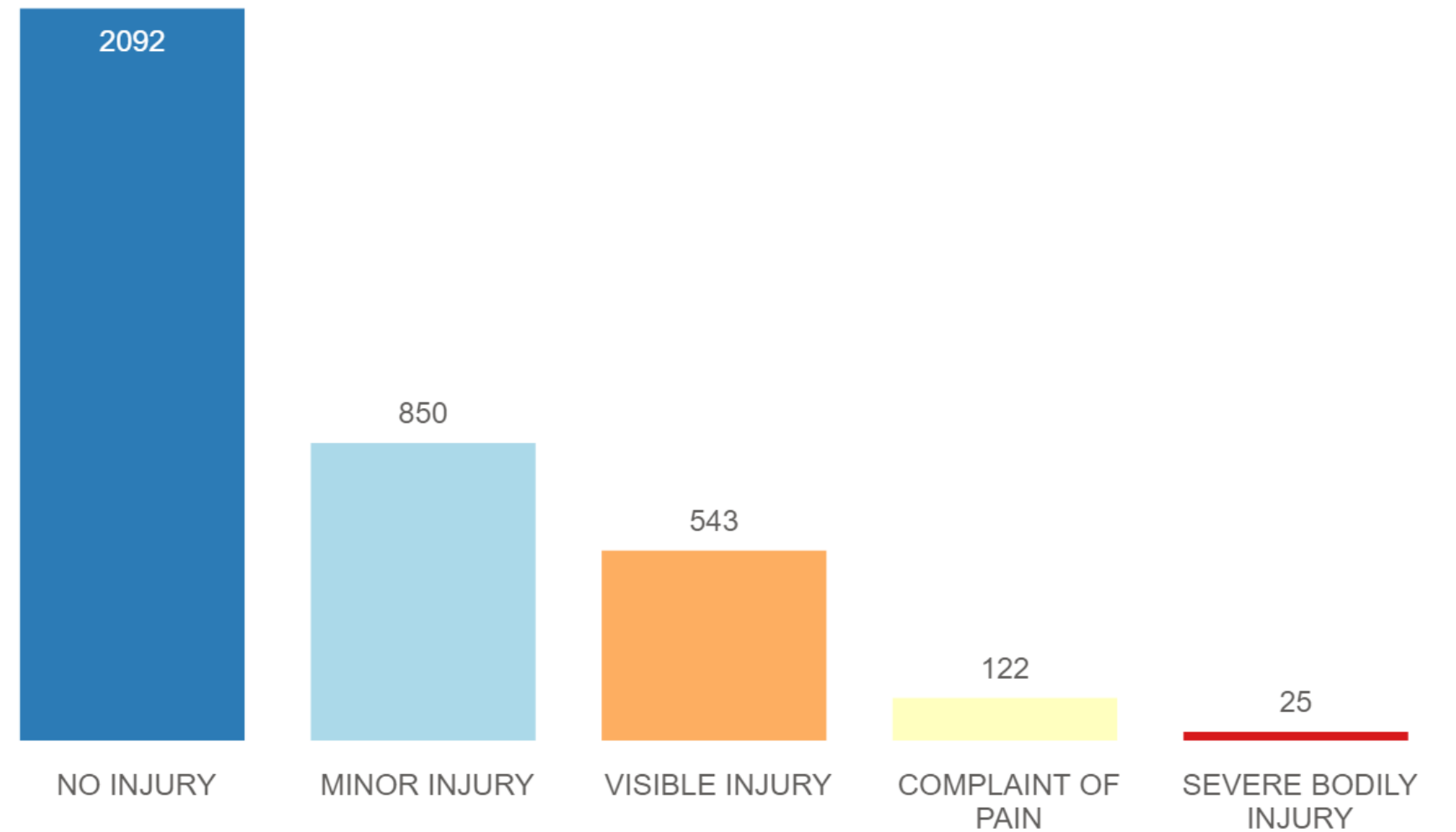
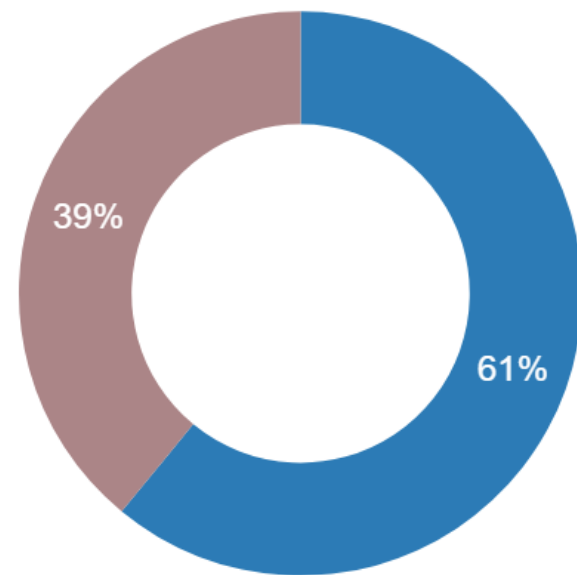
Suspect injuries from mid-June 2015 – December 2020.

3029
Individual Suspects

3632
Number of Times Suspects were Involved in Use of Force Incidents

The majority of force incidents resulted in no injury.

61% of suspects sustained no injury.



Use of Force – Suspect Injuries

Suspect injuries from mid-June 2015 – December 2020.

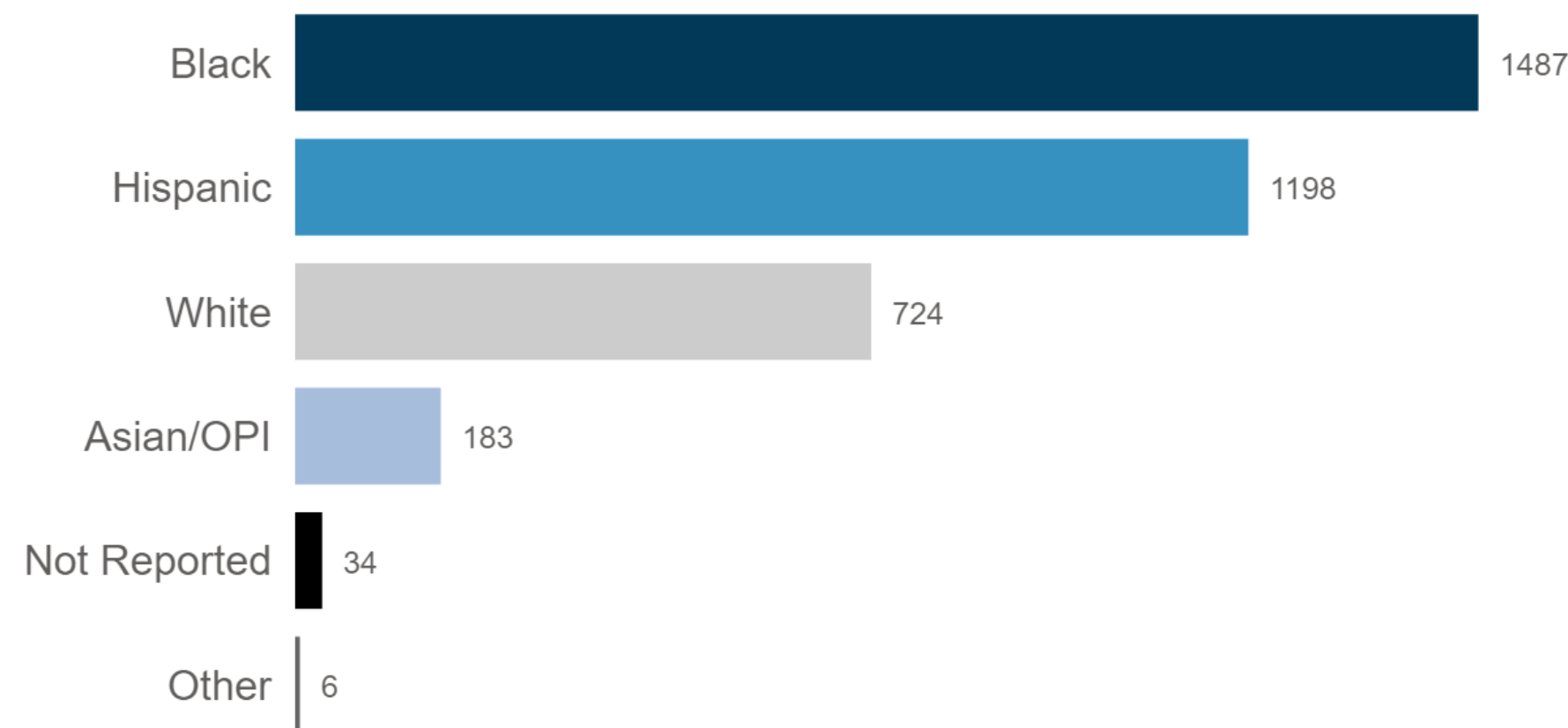
3029

Individual Suspects

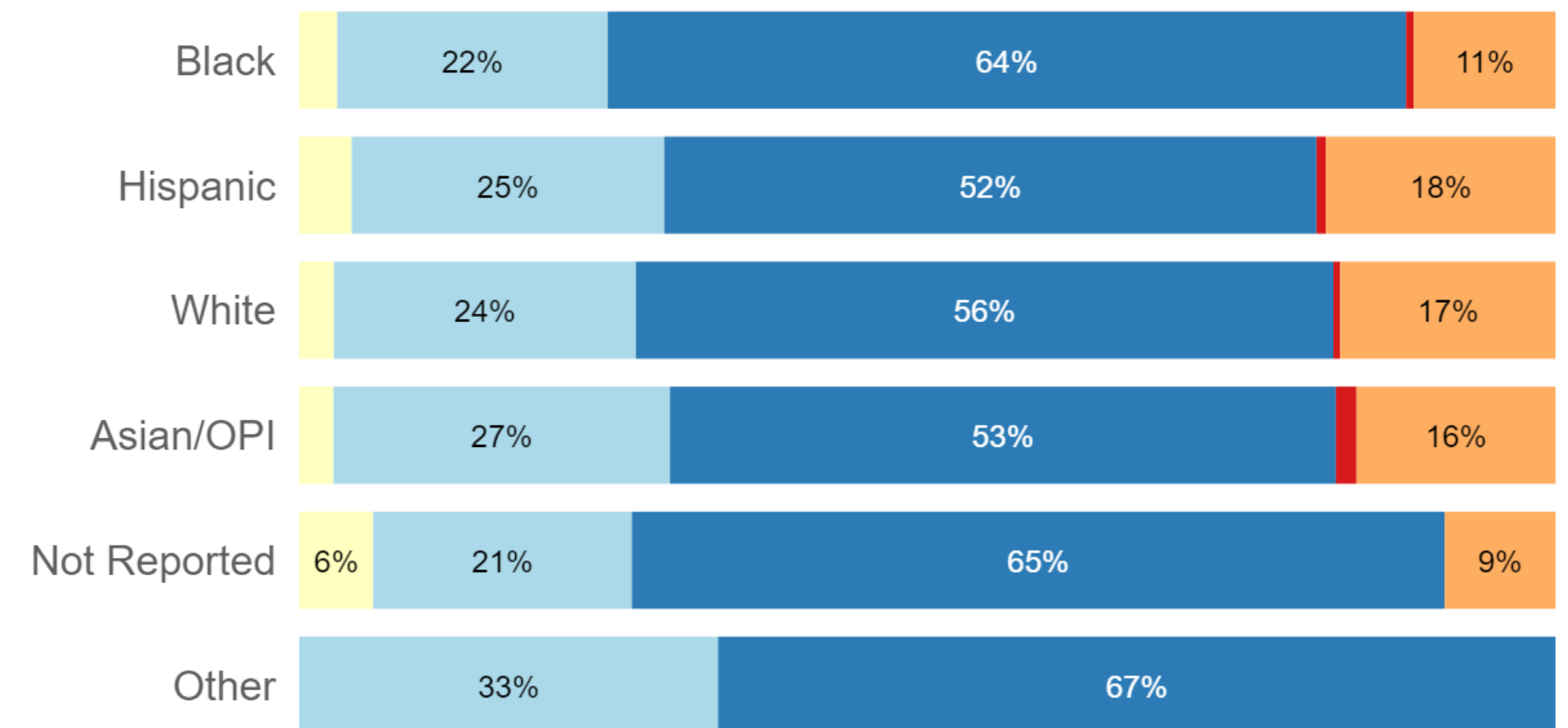
3632

Number of Times Suspects were Involved in Use of Force Incidents

Count of times individuals by race were involved in use of force incidents.



Injury severity for the times individuals by race were involved in use of force incidents.



● COMPLAINT OF PAIN
 ● MINOR INJURY
 ● NO INJURY
 ● SEVERE BODILY INJU...
 ● VISIBLE INJURY

Use of Force – Suspect Injuries

80

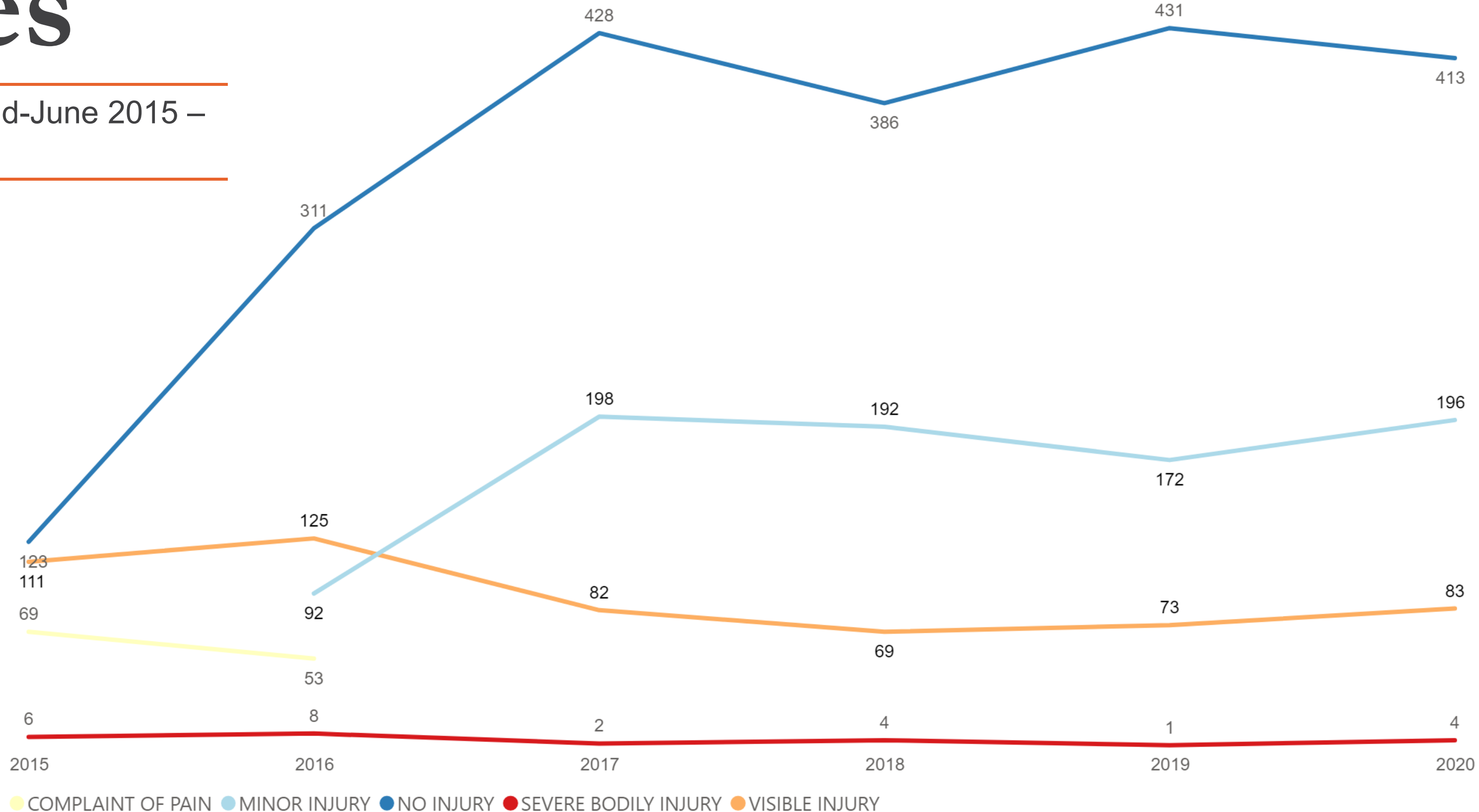
Suspect injuries from mid-June 2015 – December 2020.

3029

Individual Suspects

3632

Number of Times Suspects were Involved in Use of Force Incidents



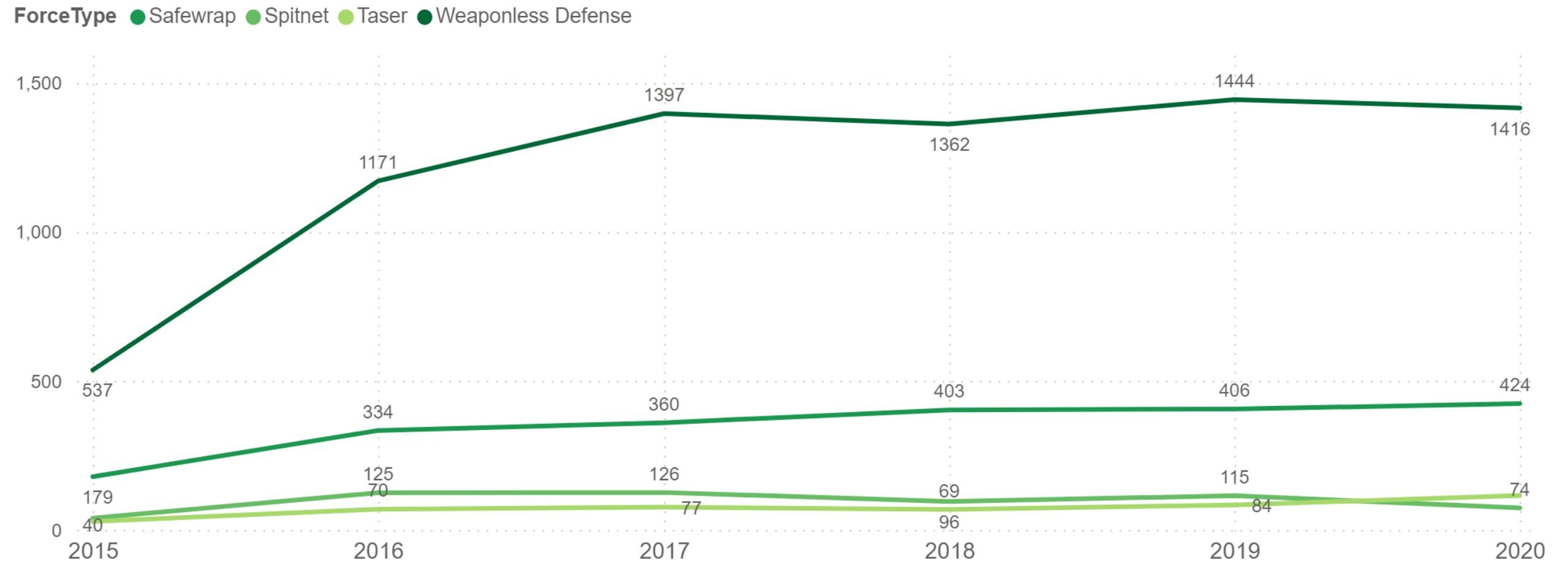
Use of Force – Types of Force

Most-used types of force (95%), mid-June 2015 – December 2020.

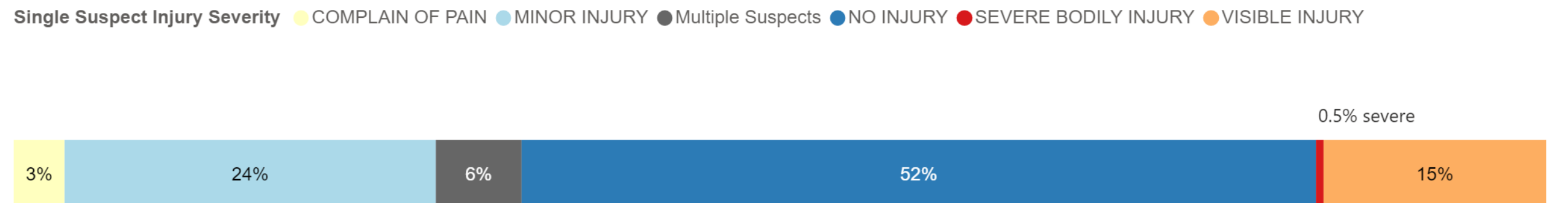
95% of applications of force: **weaponless defense, safewrap, spitnet, and taser.**

4
Types of Force

10456
Total Applications of Force



% Breakdown by Single Suspect Injury Severity*



*This chart reflects the injury severity associated with these types of force when only one suspect was involved. When more than one suspect is involved in an incident, the data can no longer be associated with injury severity.

Use of Force – Tasers

Taser statistics, mid-June 2015 – December 2020.

38%

of times a taser was deployed, it was reported effective.

Tasers were deployed an average of

2 times per usage.

307

Times a Taser Deployment was Effective

445

Number of Incidents where a Taser was Used

802

Times a Taser was Deployed

Suspect race when only a taser was used.

Race ● Asian/OPI ● Black ● Hispanic ● Not Reported ● Other ● White



Suspect injury outcomes when only a taser was used.

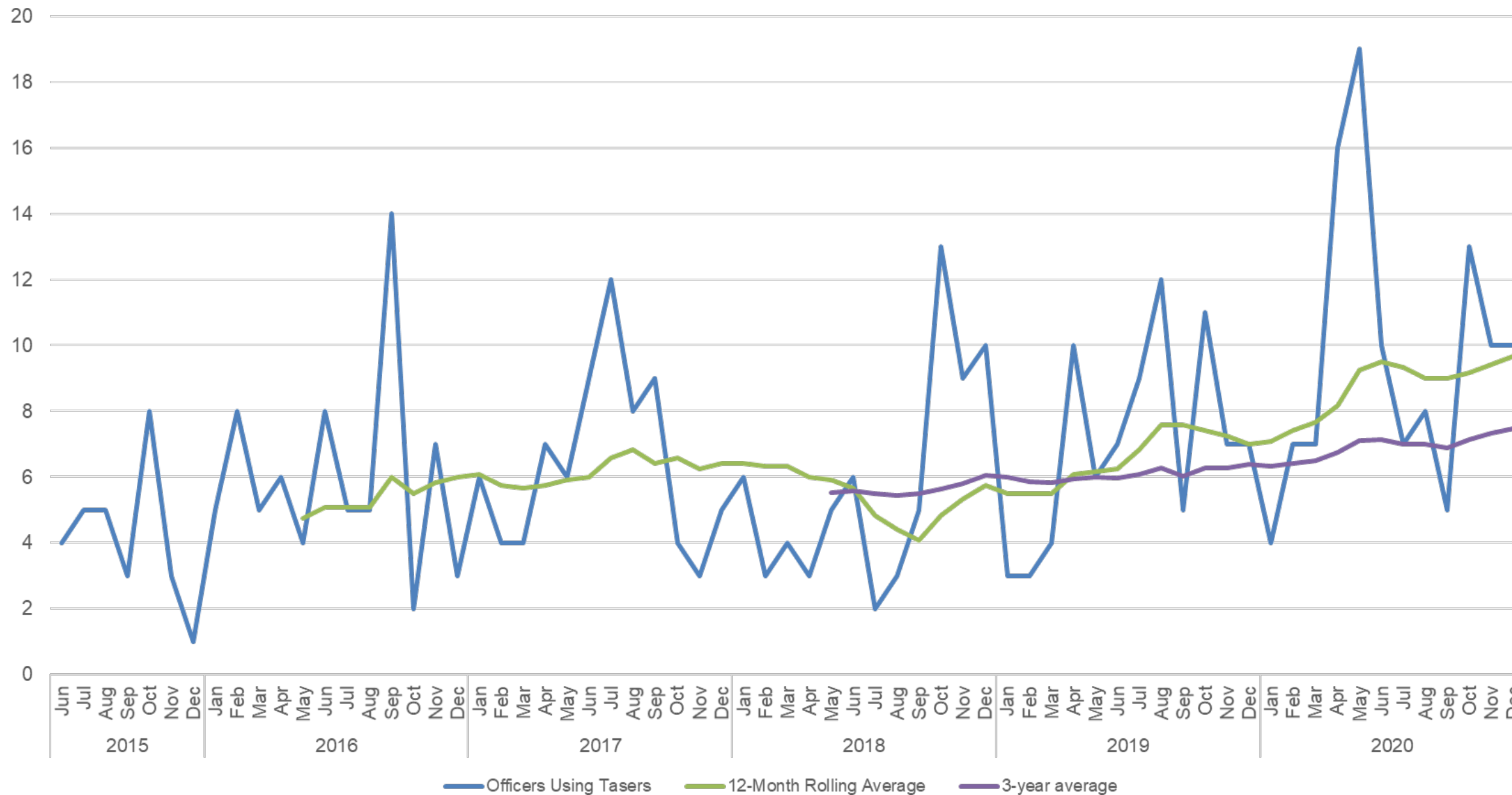
Injury Severity ● COMPLAINT OF PAIN ● MINOR INJURY ● NO INJURY ● SEVERE BODILY INJURY ● VISIBLE INJURY



Use of Force – Tasers

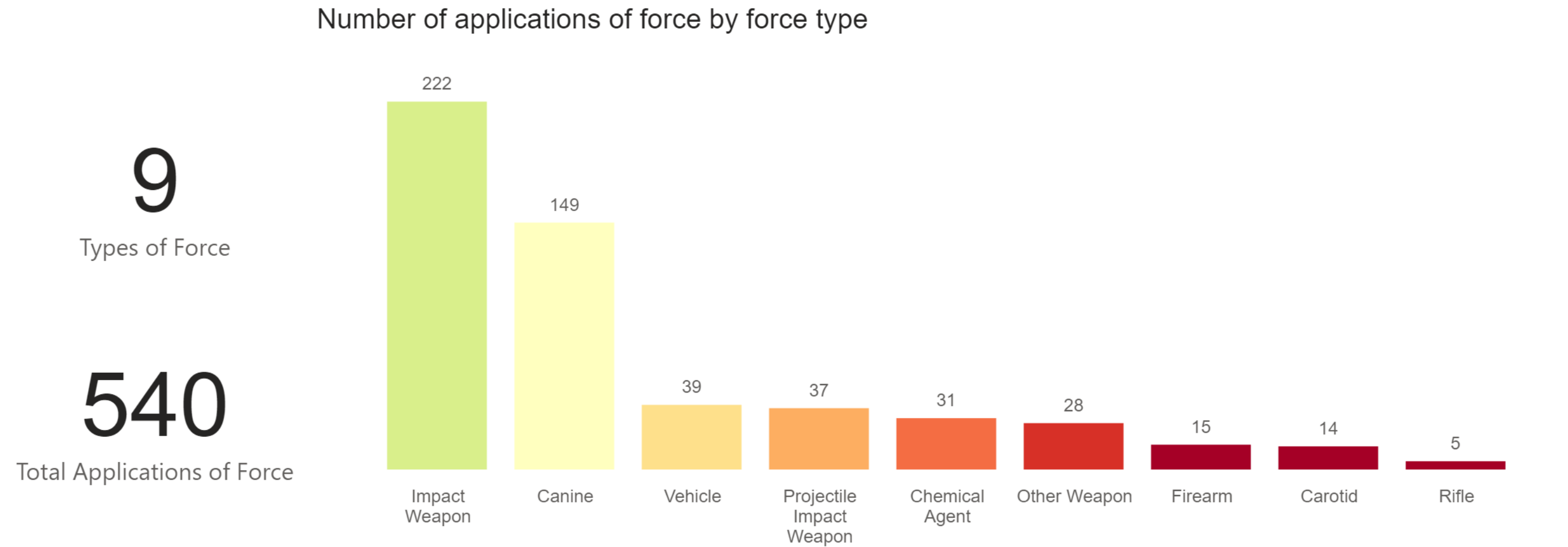
Taser usage over time, mid-June 2015 – December 2020.

Taser issuance and as a result usage by SPD has increased over time.



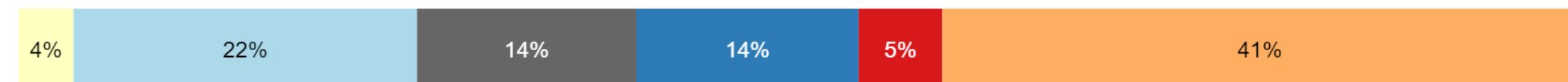
Use of Force – Types of Force

Fewest-used types of force (5%), mid-June 2015 – December 2020.



% Breakdown by Single Suspect Injury Severity*

Single Suspect Injury Severity ● COMPLAIN OF PAIN ● MINOR INJURY ● Multiple Suspects ● NO INJURY ● SEVERE BODILY ... ● VISIBLE INJURY



*This chart reflects the injury severity associated with these types of force when only one suspect was involved. When more than one suspect is involved in an incident, the data can no longer associated type of force with injury severity.

Use of Force – Complaints

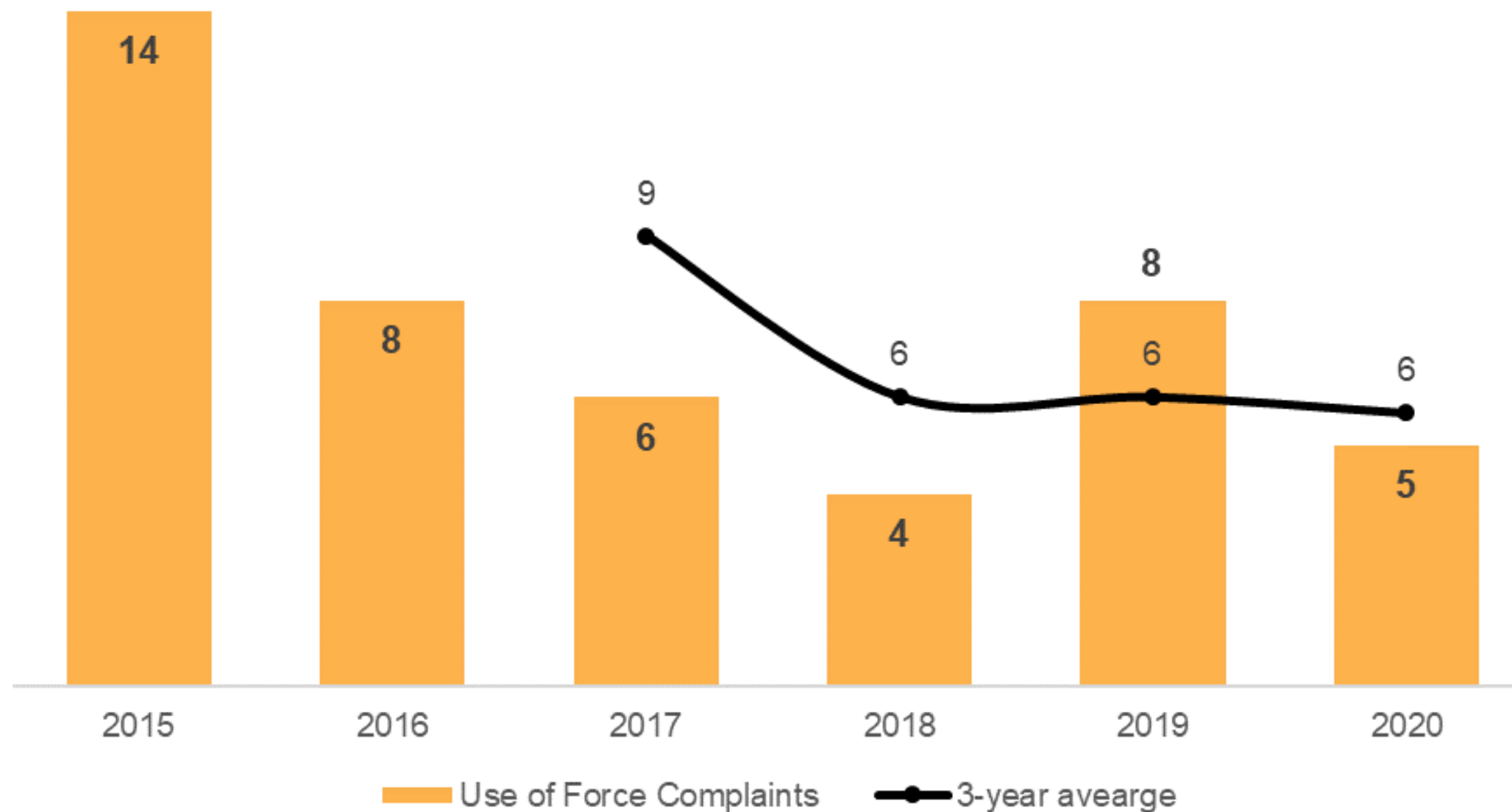
Complaint Outcome Definitions

- **UNFOUNDED:** The investigation clearly established the act(s) or omission(s) alleged did not occur or, the employee(s) named was/were not involved in the act(s) or omission(s) which may have occurred.
- **EXONERATED:** The act(s) or omission(s) which provided the basis for the allegation occurred; however, the investigation revealed the action taken was justified, lawful, and proper.
- **NOT SUSTAINED:** The investigation failed to disclose sufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegation(s).
- **SUSTAINED:** The investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to prove the allegation(s) made in the complaint.

Use of Force – Complaints

Use of force complaints, mid-June 2015 – December 2020.

Use of Force Complaints

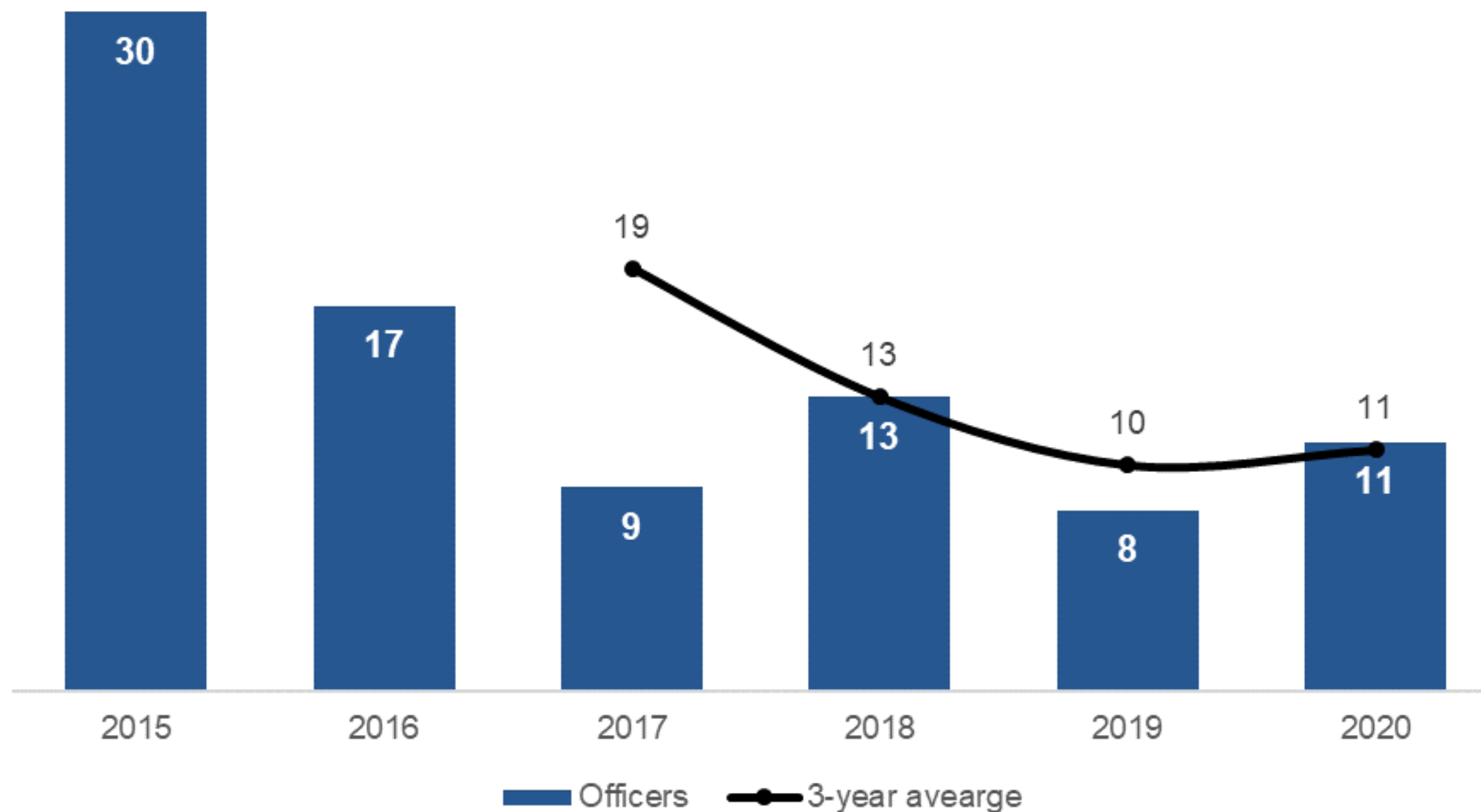


Complaint numbers do not include in progress investigations.

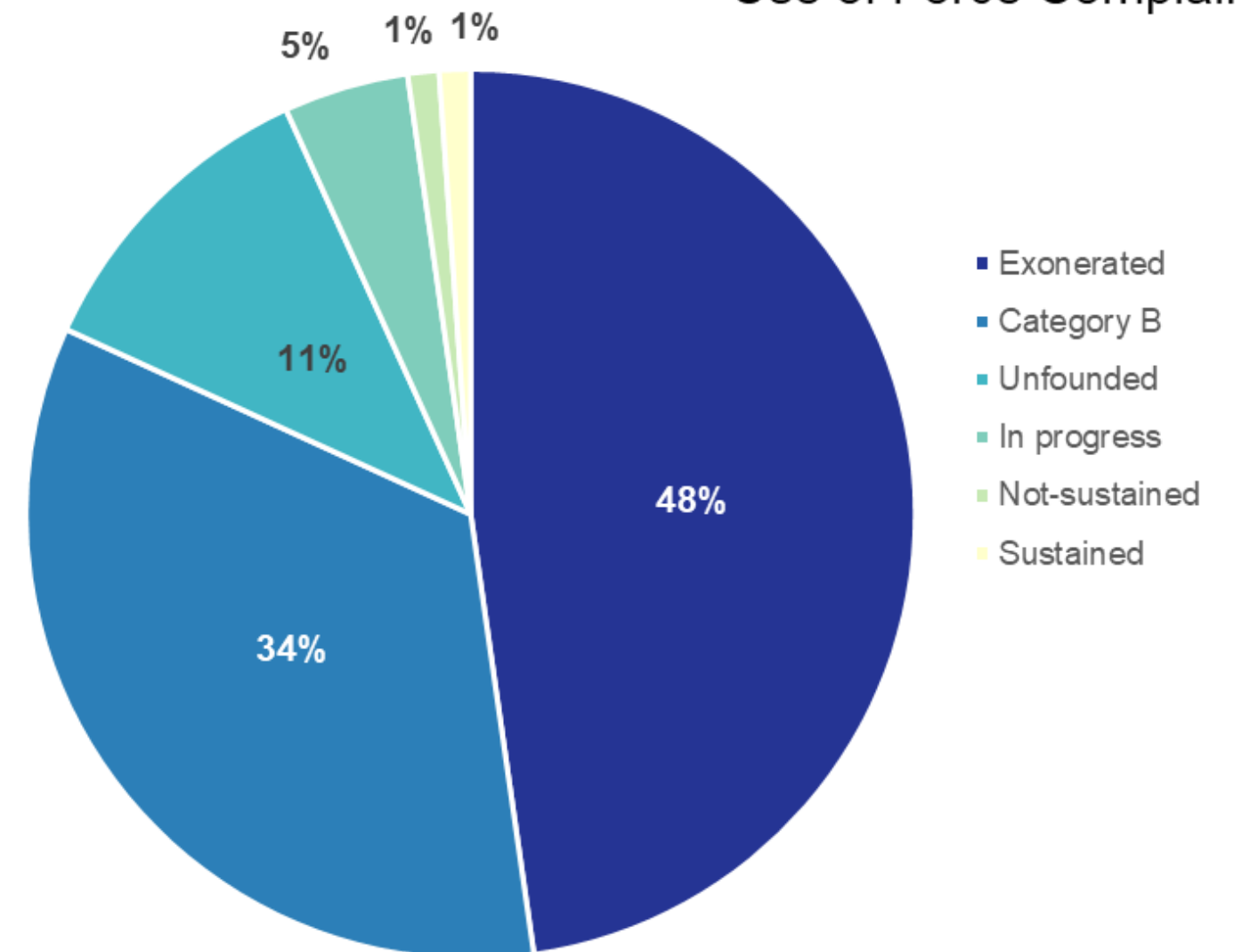
Use of Force – Complaints

Officers involved in use of force complaints, mid-June 2015 – December 2020.

Officers Involved in Use of Force Complaints



Investigation Outcomes for Officers Involved in Use of Force Complaints



Police Officer Bill of Rights Act



Police Department Disciplines

City of Stockton Attorney's Office: Deputy City Attorney Marci Arredondo

Federal

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

Due Process
Property Rights to Job
Liberty Interest
Pre-Discipline / Post-Discipline

State

CALIFORNIA CONSITUTION:

- Privacy Rights

CALIFORNIA POLICE OFFICER BILL OF RIGHTS POBR

Investigations

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS BOARD

Discipline/Rules, Arbitrators

CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 832.7

Records of Citizens Complaints

City

CHARTER

Civil Service Rules

MUNICIPAL CODES

2.74: Employment Rules

Contract

CITY MANAGER ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTIVES

HR:08 – Progressive Discipline

POLICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDERS

Specific Process

POLICE DEPARTMENT RULES AND REGULATIONS

Overall Process

STOCKTON POLICE OFFICER ASSOCIATION MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Appeals

11 Areas of Law Governing: POLICE OFFICER EMPLOYMENT

(14 if CalPers (IDRs), DFEH, EEOC – and yes! they are part of discipline.)

Step 1:
Complaint = Investigation

- **US Constitution** Due Process (Fair Investigation)
- **State Constitution** Privacy (Innocent)
- **State POBR** Investigations

Step 2:
PRE-DISCIPLINE

- **US Constitution** Due Process (Predeprivation | *Skelly*)
- **CM: HR-08** Contractual
- **MOU** Contractual

Step 3:
POST-DISCIPLINE

- **State Constitution** Privacy (Innocent until Guilty)
- **State POBR** Investigation/Appeals
- **MOU/Charter/Civil Service Rules** Appeals

POLICE OFFICERS BILL OF RIGHTS “POBR”

California Government Code sections: 3300-3313

3303 – Investigation Procedures

Reasonable date/time
Identity and number of interrogators
Nature of Investigation
Reasonable length of time
No offensive language
No coercion
Tape recordings/discovery of
Miranda Warnings
Right to rep

3304/3304.5 – No Punitive Action for Exercise of Rights

No retaliation
Right to Appeal
Statute of Limitations – one year
Exception: Criminal Case

3305/3306 Adverse Comments

Right to review first and sign prior
Up to 30 days to review.

3305.5 - Brady

No discipline for being on a list

3306.5 – How can inspect personnel files

3307 – Lie Detector Test

3307.5 – Photographs of Officers

3308- Disclosure of Assets

3309- Searches of Lockers

3309.5 Unlawful Denial of POBR Rights

3310-Procedure Adopted by Agency

3311 – Mutual Aid Agreements

3312 – Pin of American Flag

3313 – Commissions Review of Decision

APPEALING FINAL DISCIPLINE

Civil Service Rules and Regulations for Police and Fire Employees

SEC. 1. COMPLAINTS:

(a) Any applicant or employee in the competitive service shall have the right to appeal to the Commission relative to **any violations** of the Civil Service Rules and Regulations, acts of discrimination, non-merit employment actions, conditions of employment or employment status, except in instances where the right of appeal is prohibited by the Civil Service Act or these rules.

SEC. 7. DECISION:

(a) If the matter is heard by the Commission, the Commission shall **affirm, modify, or vacate**, in whole or in part, the challenged action to the extent permitted by the Charter.

STOCKTON POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (SPOA) SUCCESSOR MOUR

Term: July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2022

SECTION 7. DISCIPLINE

Disciplinary action, including discharge, suspension, reduction in pay, demotion, or other employment penalty may be taken against any employee **for cause.** ..

SECTION 8. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

“8.3 Grievance Processing...

- (a) Step 1 - Departmental Review...
- (b) Step 2 - Director of Human Resources Review...
- (c) Step 3 - City Manager Review...
- (d) Step 4- Binding Arbitration...”

Binding

Arbitration Selection: Non-lawyers; random; and unexpected.

Fair Investigation

-Pertinent evidence considered?

Fair and reasonable notice of a rule.

-Was the employee on notice of a rule, was it a clear rule? (General Orders, Rules Regs, HR-08)

No clear rule v. Definitive Rule

Employee's character, work history, prior disciplines.

-Character witnesses, written performance evaluations, accolades, special assignments.

How have other similarly situated employees been disciplined.

- Apples and Apples
- Apples and Oranges

Fairness/Bias

-Political pressure, is this in the news?

-Was there bias present in the complaint or the process?

All Policies Followed

Were there any missteps?

Upcoming Meeting

- June 3, 2021
 - Deep Dive Topic:
 - Officer Involved Shooting Incidents and Critical Incidents



Thanks for being here!

Definitions

Analysis: 1) The element of reasoning that involves breaking down a problem into parts and studying the parts; 2) A process that transforms raw data into useful information.

Call for service: A term that, depending on the agency, can mean: 1) a request for police response from a member of the community; 2) any incident to which a police officer responds, including those that are initiated by the police officer; or 3) a computerized record of such responses.

Computer-aided dispatch (CAD): A computer application that facilitates the reception, dispatching, and recording of calls for service. Data stored in CAD includes call type, date and time received, address, name and number of the person reporting, as well as the times that each responding unit was dispatched, arrived on scene, and cleared the scene. In some agencies, CAD records form the base for more extensive incident records in the records management system (RMS).

Crime mapping: The application of a geographic information system (GIS) to crime or police data.

Crime report: A record (usually stored in a records management system) of a crime that has been reported to the police.

Crime series analysis: The process of identifying and analyzing a pattern of crimes that displays a trend that crime is being committed by the same person/s.

Criminal event perspective: The study crime, rooted in environmental criminology, that considers multiple theories of offender, victim, place, and opportunity.

Environmental criminology: The study of crimes as they relate to places and the contexts in which they occur, including how crimes and criminals are influenced by environmental—built and natural—factors. Environmental criminology is also the heading for a variety of context-focused theories of criminology, such as routine activities, crime pattern theory, crime prevention through environmental design, situational crime prevention, and hot spots of crime.

Force is defined as the exertion of power by any means, including physical or mechanical devices (to include deployments of the Spit Net or Wrap), to overcome or restrain an individual where such force causes him/her to act, move, or comply against his/her resistance.

Forecasting: Techniques that attempt to predict future crime based on past crime. *Series forecasting* tries to identify where and when an offender might strike next, while *trend forecasting* attempts to predict future volumes of crime.

Geocoding: The process of converting location data into a specific spot on the earth's surface, such as an address, into latitude/longitude. In law enforcement, most references to geocoding refer to one type of geocoding known as "address matching."

Geographic information system (GIS): A collection of hardware and software that collects, stores, retrieves, manipulates, analyzes, and displays spatial data. The GIS encompasses the computer mapping program itself, the tools available to it, the computers on which it resides, and the data that it accesses.

Hot spot: 1) An area of high crime or 2) events that form a cluster. A hot spot may include spaces ranging from small (address point) to large (neighborhood). Hot spots might be formed by short-term patterns or long-term trends.

Intelligence, Communication and Planning (ICAP): Department personnel and managers monthly meetings to share, analyze, and deploy department resources based on intelligence gleaned from investigations, staff expertise, community contacts, and our forecasting mode.

Modus operandi: Literally, "method of operation," the M.O. is a description of how an offender commits a crime. Modus operandi variables might include point and means of entry, tools used, violence or force exerted, techniques or skills applied, and means of flight or exit. Studying modus operandi allows analysts to link crimes in a series, identify potential offenders, and suggest strategies to mitigate risk.

Definitions

Neighborhood Services Section (NSS): Section of the Police Department that enforces building, housing and fire code violations.

Operation Ceasefire (CF): Gun violence intervention strategy with key components of enforcement, partnerships (California Partnership for Safe Communities, Office of Violence Prevention (OVP), et.al), intelligence and communication.

Pattern: Two or more incidents related by a common causal factor, usually an offender, location, or target. Patterns are usually, but not always, short-term phenomena. See also series, trend, and hot spot.

Policing District: Six clearly identified geographical areas that aid in determining deployment of resources and assisting in call for service and crime data mapping and tracking.

Problem: 1) An aggregation of crimes, such as a pattern, series, trend, or hot spot; 2) Repeating or chronic environmental or societal factors that cause crime and disorder.

Problem Oriented Policing (POP): Is a means of diagnosing and solving problems that increase the risk of crime and criminal activity collaboratively with stakeholders.

Quality of Life Calls and Crimes: Calls for service, Stockton Municipal Code infractions, and at times misdemeanors that are considered detrimental to a community members sense of personal safety, diminish property values in communities, and lower the perception of the City as a safe place to visit.

Records management system (RMS): A computerized application in which data about crimes and other incidents, arrests, persons, property, evidence, vehicles, and other data of value to police are entered, stored and queried.

SARA: Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment (SARA) is a problem-solving model for systematically examining crime and disorder problems to develop an effective response.

Series: Two or more related crimes (a pattern) committed by the same individual or group of individuals.

Signature: A personalized way of committing a crime that goes beyond modus operandi, usually not necessary to the commission of the crime but rather fulfilling a psychological need. An offender's signature links crimes in a series.

Stockton's Top Offending Properties (STOP): The department's NSS, responsible for enforcing the Health & Safety Code, will use multiple tools to reduce blight and nuisance properties. A way of tracking the top 10 offending properties, partnering with Community Development, Stockton Fire Department (SFD), City Planning and Code Enforcement.

Strategic Community Officer (SCO): Officers that are placed in areas with historically challenged levels of higher crime and blight. The SCO's establish relations within the community by attending watch group meetings, visiting with residents and patrolling the areas daily.

Temporal analysis: The study of time and how it relates to events.

Trends: Long-term increases, decreases, or changes in crime (or its characteristics).

University of the Pacific Department of Public safety (UOP PD/UOP DPS): A stand-alone Department of Public Safety for the University that derives its policing powers through an MOU with the City of Stockton. All UOP DPS Officers are reserves with the Stockton Police Department.

Definitions-Types of Force

Weaponless Defense: Defensive Tactics. A system of controlled **defensive** and offensive body movements used by criminal justice officers to respond to a subject's aggression or resistance. These techniques are based on a combination of martial arts and wrestling.

Impact Weapon: Any object used for striking, they may disable or cause temporary motor dysfunction. The most common type is a baton.

Projectile Impact Weapon: Are intended to incapacitate a subject with minimal potential for causing death or serious physical injury (SAGE and Less Lethal Shotgun with bean bag.)

Vehicle: Any means in or by which someone travels, or something is carried or conveyed, a means of conveyance or transport. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and capable of transporting a person or persons or any material or any permanently or temporarily affixed apparatus.

Carotid Restraint: A method of rendering a person unconscious by restricting the flow of blood to the brain by compressing the sides of the neck where the **carotid** arteries are located.

Canine Apprehension: Per the SPD G.). Q-1e "(D) A police canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the canine handler reasonably believes the individual has either committed or is about to commit a serious criminal offense and if any of the following conditions exist:

- 1.) There is a reasonable belief the individual poses an immediate threat of violence or serious harm to the public, the canine handler, or other police officers.
- 2.) The individual is physically resisting arrest and the use of a canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.
- 3.) The individual is believed to be concealed in an area where entry by police personnel would pose a threat to the safety of the officers or public.
- 4.) It is recognized that situations may arise which do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. In any such case, a standard of reasonableness shall be used to determine if a canine should be deployed.

NOTE: Absent the presence of one or more of the above conditions, mere flight from pursuing officer(s) will not provide adequate justification for the use of a canine to apprehend a suspect.

(E) A police canine shall not be used to apprehend a juvenile who is known to officers to be under 14 years of age (exception: in the defense of an officer or other person's life that is in immediate danger).

(G) A police canine shall not be used if a person is passively resisting, not following orders, not aggressive, or not posing an immediate threat to the safety of officer(s) or others around

Firearm Handgun: Per 18 U.S. Code 921 (a) (29)- (A)"a firearm which has a short stock and is designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand; and (B) any combination of parts from which a firearm described in subparagraph (A) can be assembled.

Definitions-Types of Force

Firearm Shot Gun: Per 18 U.S. Code 921 (a) (5) -“The term “shotgun” means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of an explosive to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.

Firearm Rifle: Per 18 U.S. Code 921 (a) (7) -“The term “rifle” means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of an explosive to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.

Chemical Agent: A chemical agent is a substance that is designed to cause irritation and discomfort to a subject via direct contact with the substance. The substance can be liquid/aerosol based or powder based. Some examples of discomfort are burning sensations, irritation of the eyes, nose and skin and coughing.

Spit Net: A mesh hood that is put over a subject’s head to prevent the spread of bodily fluids (saliva). A small strap is looped under the arm pits to secure the spit net to the subject. A loose mesh over the eye area still grants the ability to see into and out of the spit net. A light solid cloth is over the mouth area to prevent bodily fluids (saliva) from being expelled outside the spit net.

WRAP: “The Safe WRAP is designed as a temporary restraining device, which, if properly used, can increase officer safety and reduce the risk of liability due to injuries and in-custody deaths. The Safe WRAP immobilizes the lower torso of the body and restricts a subject’s ability to kick or do harm to themselves or others. The Safe WRAP minimizes the time required to ensure a person is safely returned to an upright position in preparation for transport by police personnel” – General Order Q-1i (I, B). The WRAP is a leg restraint system that when applied, locks the subjects left in the extended position. A shoulder harness is also applied with the leg restraint that will pull the subject into a seated position via a strap that connects the chest harness to the bottom of the leg restraint.

Other Weapon: Any non-conventional weapon/item that can be used to cause harm, serious injury or death.

Taser: Conducted energy weapon designed to incapacitate a subject through neuro muscular incapacitation (muscular lock up). The current taser in use by the Stockton Police Department is the X2 by Taser/Axon. The X2 has two deployment modes. A drive stun (contact tase) that delivers pain compliance. The second is a probe deployment. Two probes are deployed with electrical wiring connected to the taser. The electrical charge is then delivered through the wires. This allows for a maximum distance of 25 feet for a probe deployment. The taser is consider a less lethal use of force device.