

City Manager's Review Board



Welcome!



Agenda

Topic	Presenter
Welcome & CMRB Reset	City Manager Harry Black
CMRB Insights	Deputy Chief Kathryn Nance
YTD Crime Look YTD Crime History Gang-related Encampment-related	Deputy Chief Kathryn Nance
Crisis Intervention Response Pilot Project @ 10am	Alfonso Apu, Chief Behavioral Health Officer, Community Medical Centers
SPD Performance 1. Ceasefire 2. Violence Prevention 3. CPOP 4. ICAP 5. Community Engagement 6. Training 7. Recruitment 8. Retention 9. Traffic Stops 10. Arrests 11. Complaints 12. Use of Force 13. CAB	1. Deputy Chief Kathryn Nance 2. Lora Larson, Director of OVP 3. Captain Kevin Smith 4. Deputy Chief Kathryn Nance 5. Deputy Chief Kathryn Nance 6. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor 7. Chief Stanley McFadden 8. Chief Stanley McFadden 9. Deputy Chief Kathryn Nance 10. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor 11. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor 12. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor 13. Chief Stanley McFadden

CMRB Goals

The Board has been established to pursue **five (5) goals**:

1. Become proactive partners in community problem solving;
2. Strengthen relationships of respect, cooperation, and trust within and between police and communities;
3. Impact education, oversight, monitoring, hiring practices, and mutual accountability of Stockton Police Department and the community;
4. Ensure fair, equitable, and courteous treatment for all; and
5. Create methods to establish the public's understanding of police policies and procedures, and recognition of exceptional services in an effort to foster support for the police.

CMRB Purpose

The purpose of the CMRB is to support the City's efforts to meet the five goals and support the City in its ongoing effort to collaboratively:

- promote comprehensive public safety strategies;
- build, enhance, and expand relationships with our diverse local communities; and
- influence the acquisition and distribution of resources in support of this effort.

The CMRB will deliver information, analysis, advice, and recommendations to the City Manager in order to guide the ongoing, continuous improvement of community-police relations.

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

CMRB Insights

- **Insight:** Include use of force data as an input to the department's early warning system (12/17/2020)
 - Action-to-date: Use of force data is used in day-to-day monitoring of performance
 - Additional opportunity: Reviewing system upgrade(s) for both complaint management and early warning
- **Insight:** Expand accessibility of complaint process through online reporting (3/4/2021)
 - Action-to-date: SPD's webpage updated with clear language (6/2/2021)
 - Additional opportunity: digitize complaint process and in doing so expand anonymization as well as process efficiency

CMRB Insights

- **Insight:** Use 3rd party to conduct community surveys on trust to ensure statistical relevance and expand validity within community (12/9/2021)
 - Additional opportunity: SPD currently uses community surveys to understand impact within community and inform direction of resources/etc. Expanding this survey effort can establish a baseline measure and offer continued evidence with data-driven feedback in a regular cycle, e.g. annual surveys

YTD Crime Look

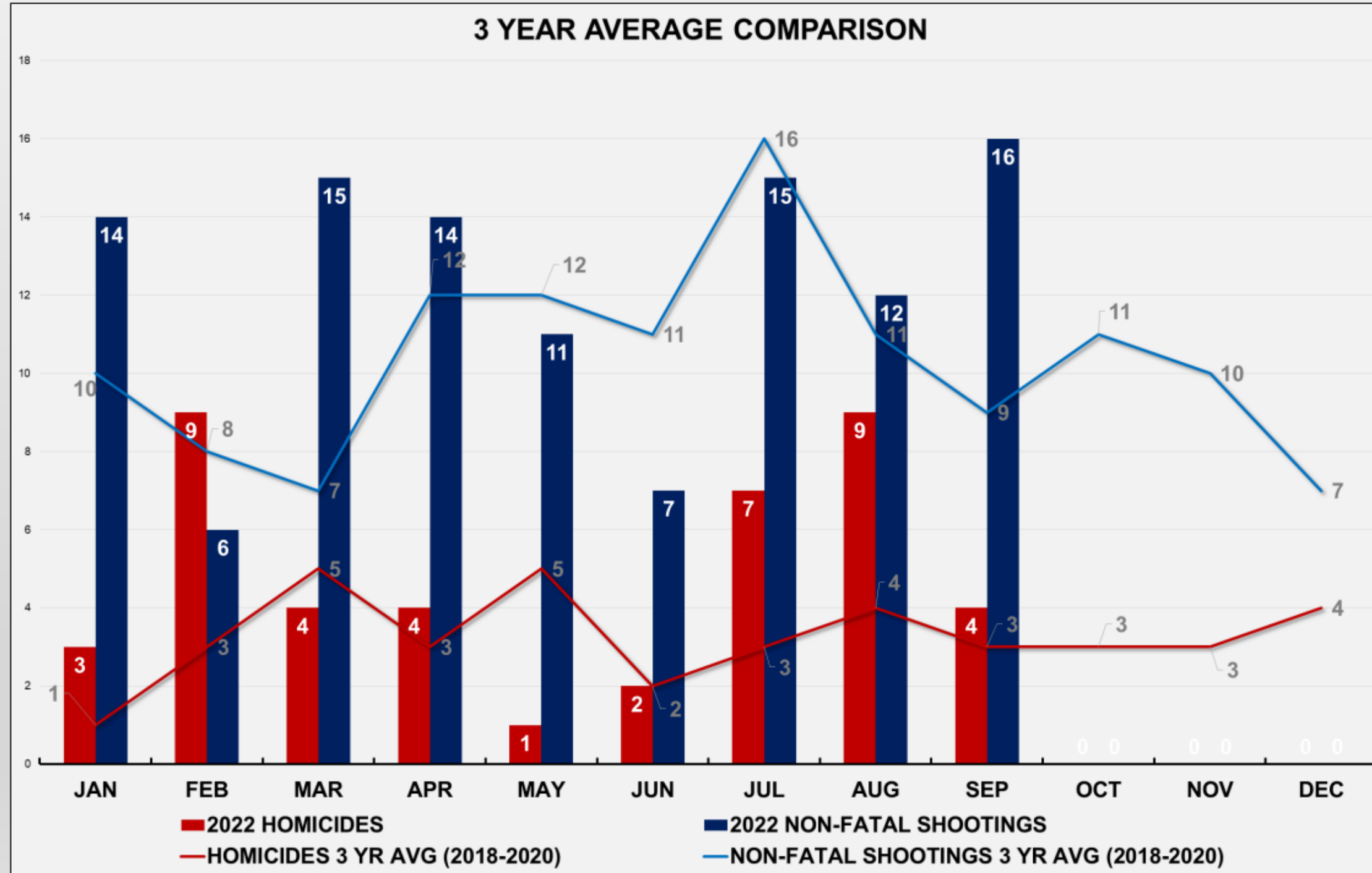
WEEKLY HOMICIDE AND SHOOTING REPORT

October 11 – 17, 2022*

CRIME	INCIDENT	GANG**	YTD	LYTD
HOMICIDE	0	0	44	32
INJURY SHOOTING	6	0	118	127

FIREARMS SEIZED	YTD	LYTD
	643	664

10



* Midnight to 11:59 PM

* May change after investigation

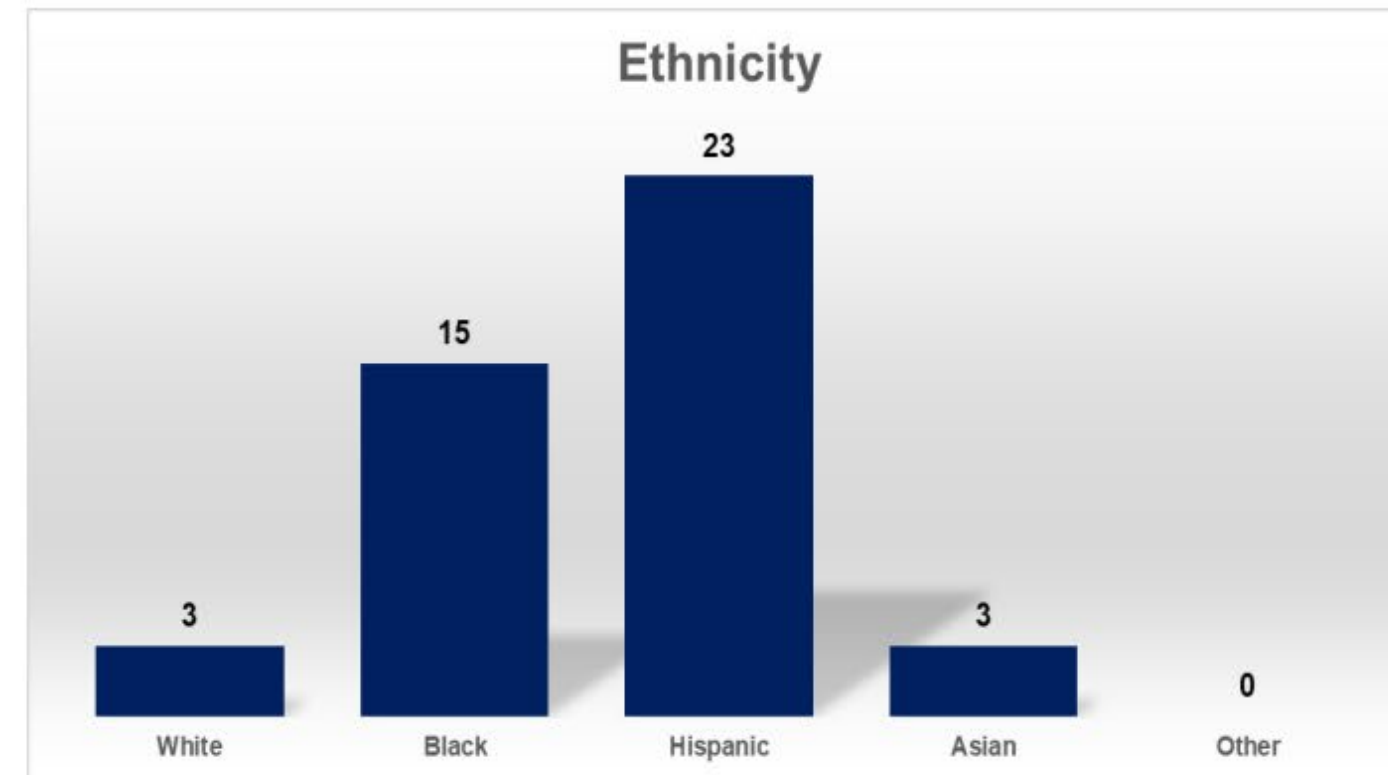
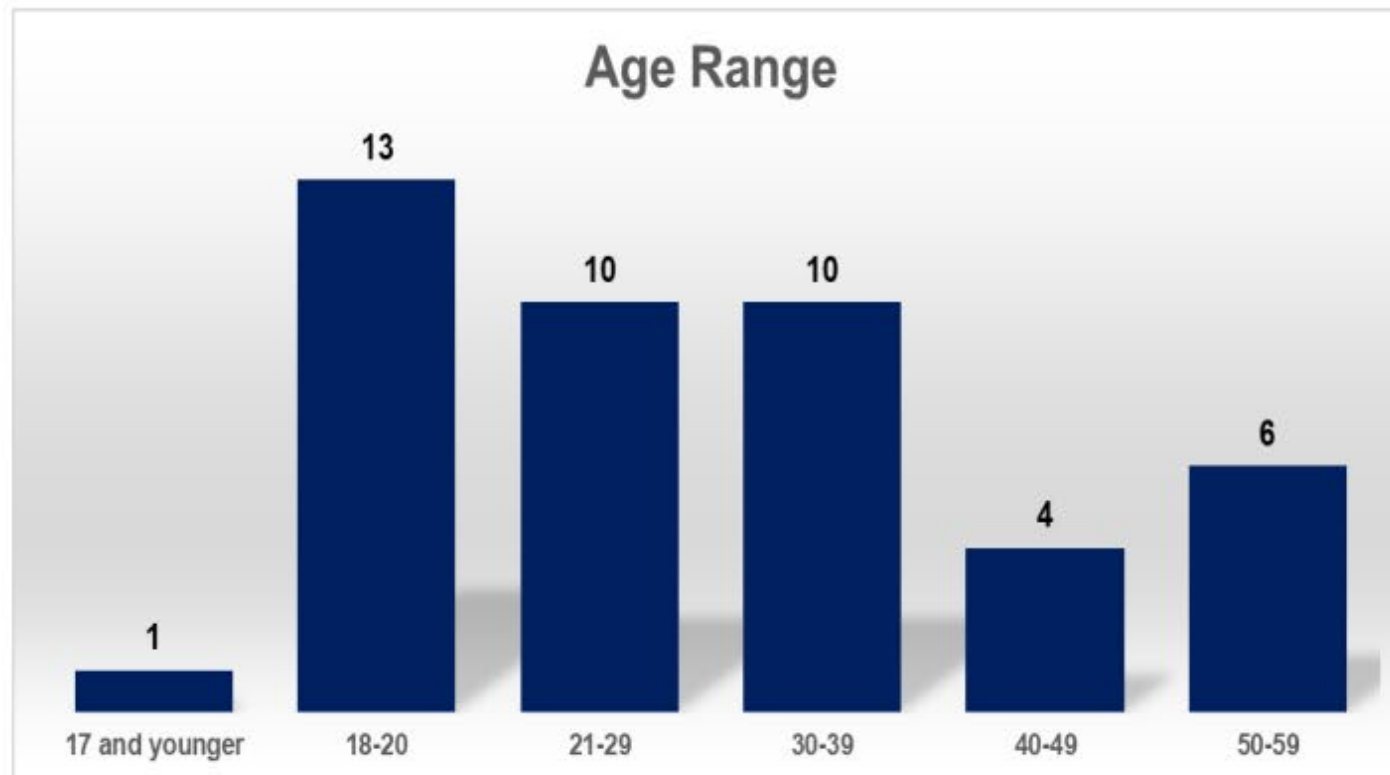
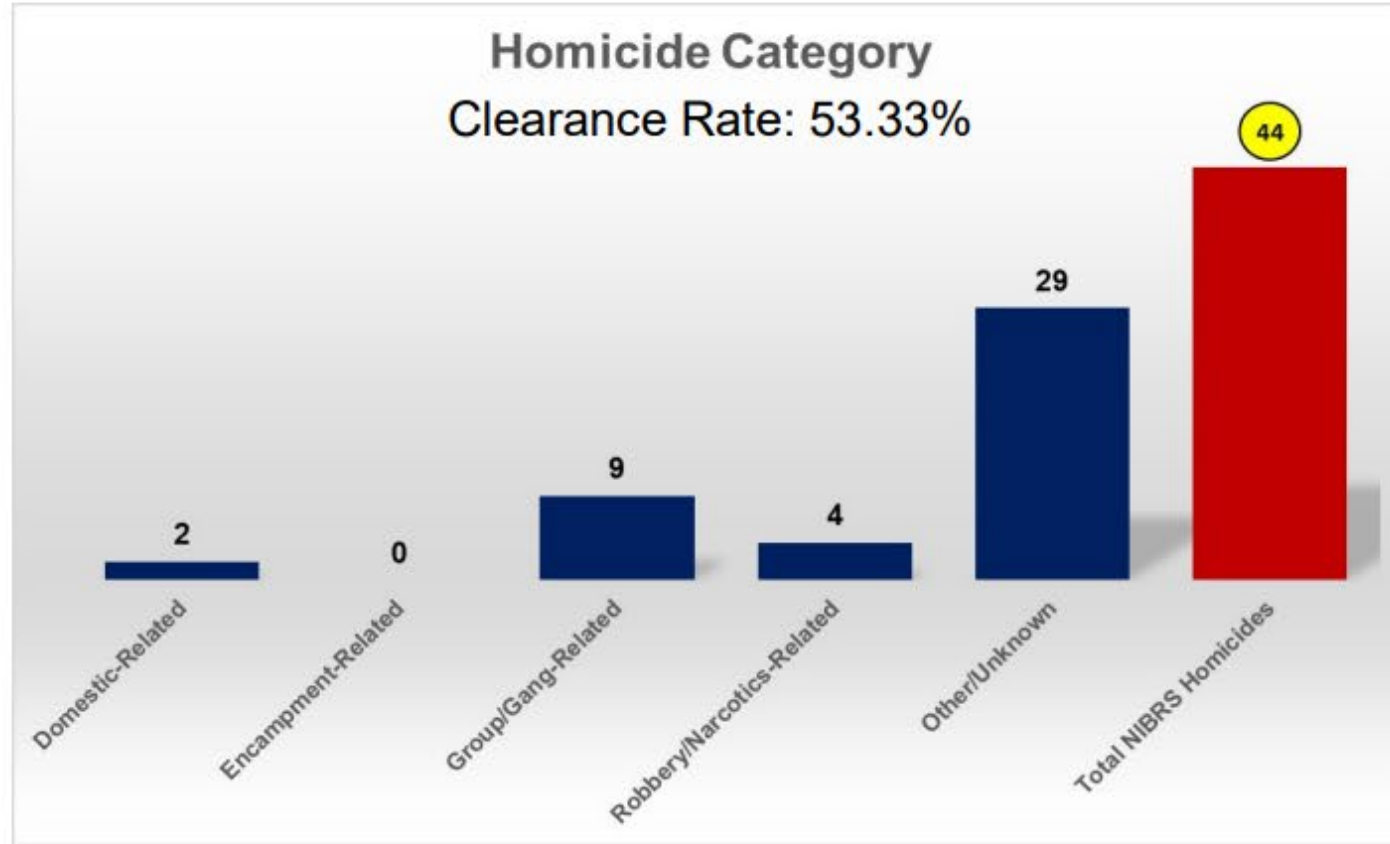


Stockton Police Department

Crime Analysis Unit #2428

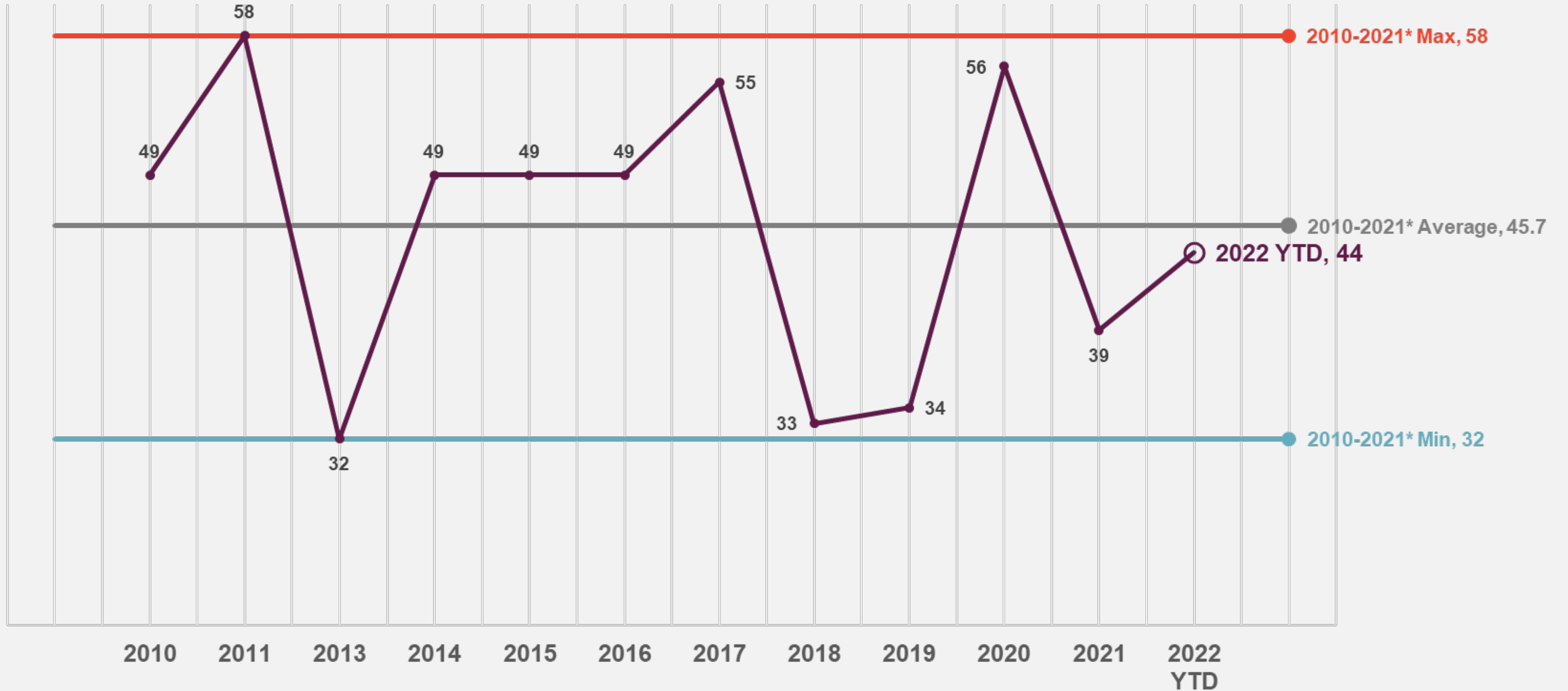
2022 HOMICIDE STATISTICS

YEAR-TO-DATE



Historic Context

The **2022 YTD homicide total (44)** is below the historic, annual average (45.7).



*The 2012 total (71) was removed from this analysis because it was an anomaly.

2022 YTD Crime Look

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Follow-up item from June 2022 CMRB Meeting

SPD to provide additional information available on gang-related activity and trends

BELOW REPRESENT INCIDENTS OCCURRING BETWEEN JANUARY – AUGUST OF THE CORRESPONDING YEAR

	2022	2021	Rate of Increase/Decrease
Homicides	39	30	30%
# Gang-Related	(7)	(7)	NC
Injury Shootings	94	109	-14%
# Gang-Related	(42)	(38)	11%
Non-Injury Shootings	128	182	-30%
# Gang-Related	(85)	(86)	-1%
TOTAL SHOOTINGS	261	321	-19%
# Gang-Related	(134)	(131)	2%

FINDINGS:

- Gang-related homicides have not changed from 2021
- Gang-related shootings in which at least one person is struck by gunfire are **up 11%**
- Gang-related shootings not resulting in injury are **down 1%**
- Total gang-related shootings are **up 2%**

2022 YTD Crime Look

14

Follow-up item from June 2022 CMRB Meeting

SPD to provide additional information available on homicide data related to encampment activity

2022:

Incident:

- DR 22-22226, 7/7/22: Arson-related homicide at an encampment.

2021:

Incidents:

- DR 21-20816, 6/14/21: Gunshot victim at encampment.
- DR 21-25964, 7/24/21: Gunshot victim who had just come from an encampment to the north.

2020:

Incidents:

- DR 20-15452, 4/21/20: Shootout at an encampment.
- DR 20-27864, 7/24/20: Gunshot victim in tent.
- DR 20-29743, 8/5/20: Stabbing victim at Mormon Slough encampment.
- DR 20-30746, 8/12/20: northside of McLeod Lake – tents mentioned in reports.

Crisis Intervention Response

Pilot project inform at 10:00am by Community Medical Centers, Inc. (CMC)



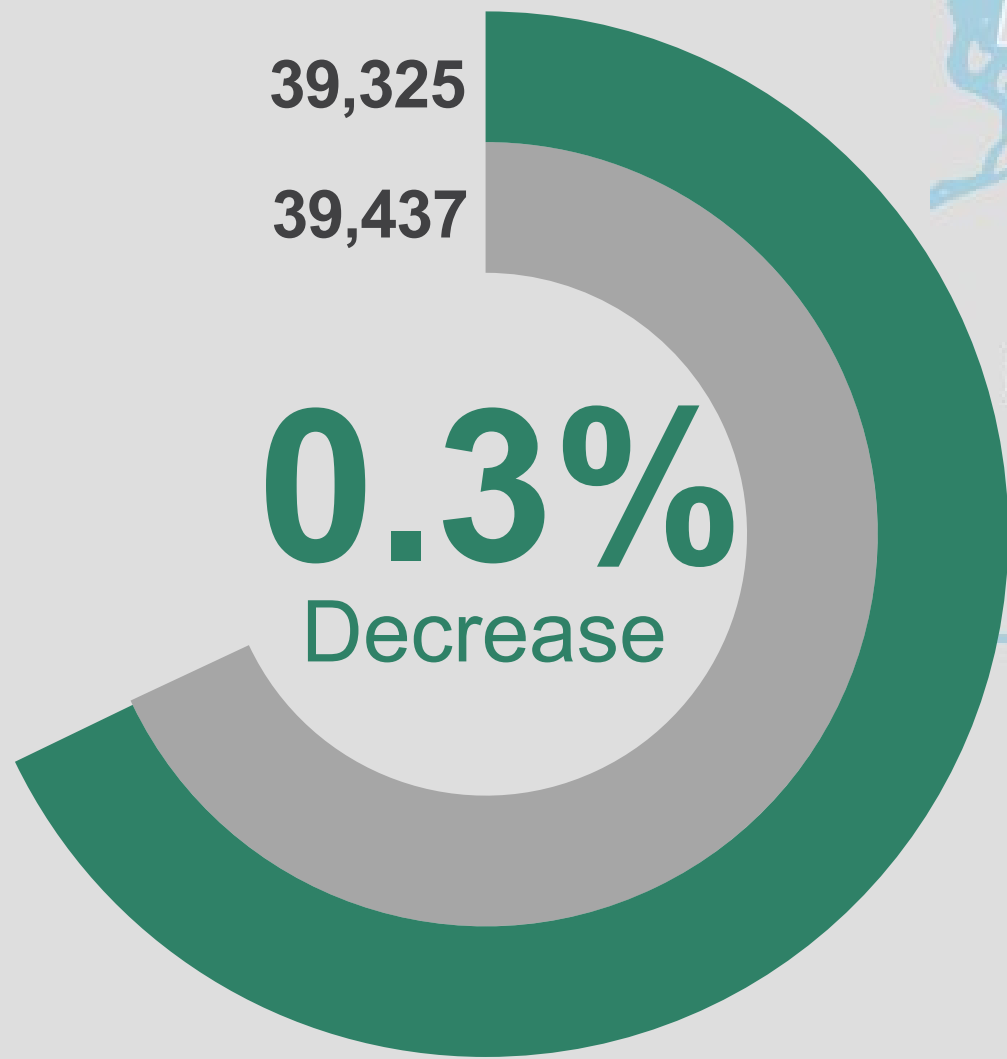
Alfonso Apu

Alfonso Apu is the Chief Behavioral Health Officer at Community Medical Centers, Inc. (CMC). Community Medical Centers is the largest Federally Qualified Health Center in San Joaquin County, providing integrated services to over 100,000 patients in 3 counties. Alfonso received his Master of Social Work in 2002 from San José State University and has been working in the social work field for over 30 years.

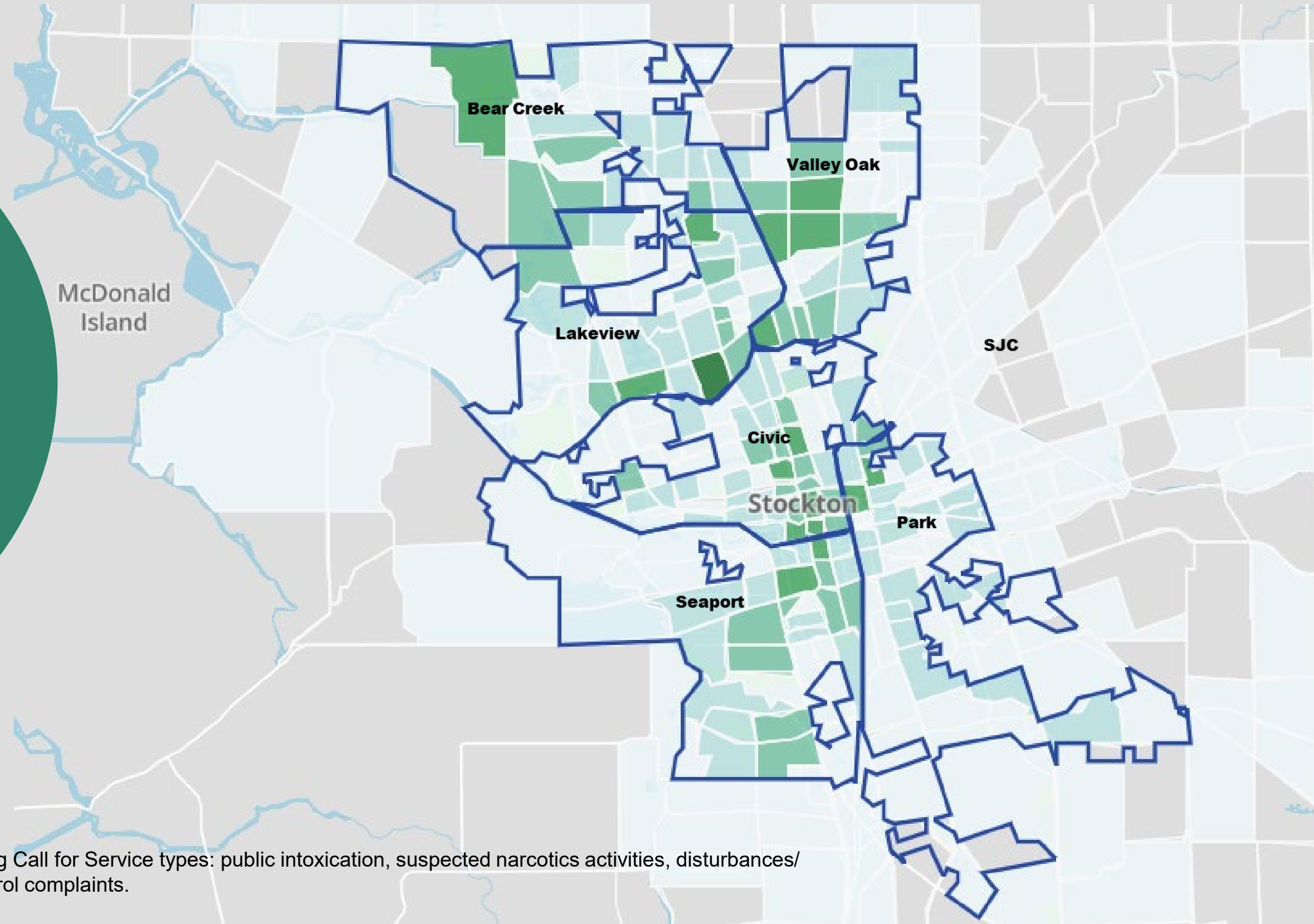
SPD Performance

Calls for Service

Total Quality of Life¹ calls for service, January – August 31, 2022



2021
2022



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

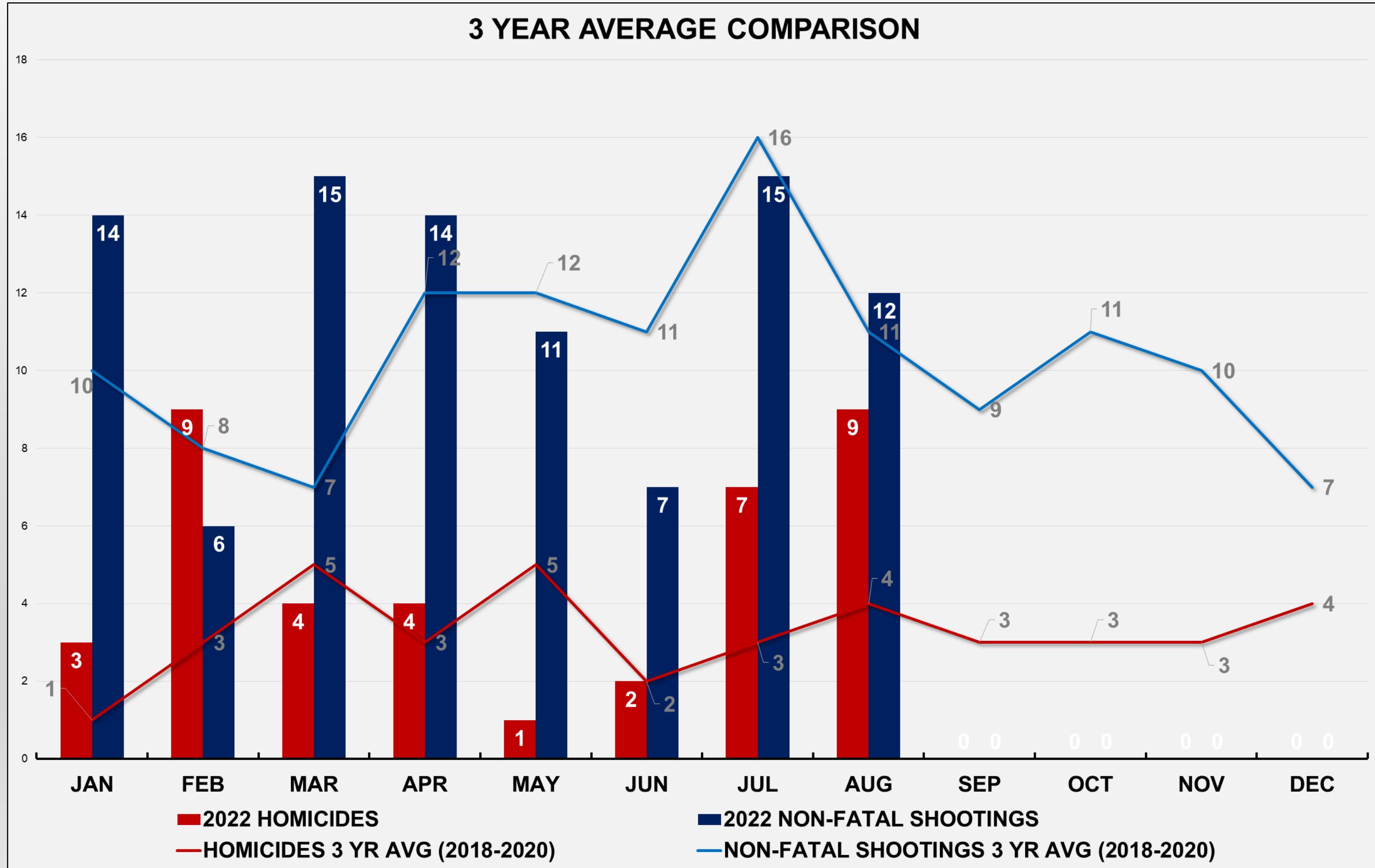
CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

AUGUST 2022



CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

AUGUST 2022



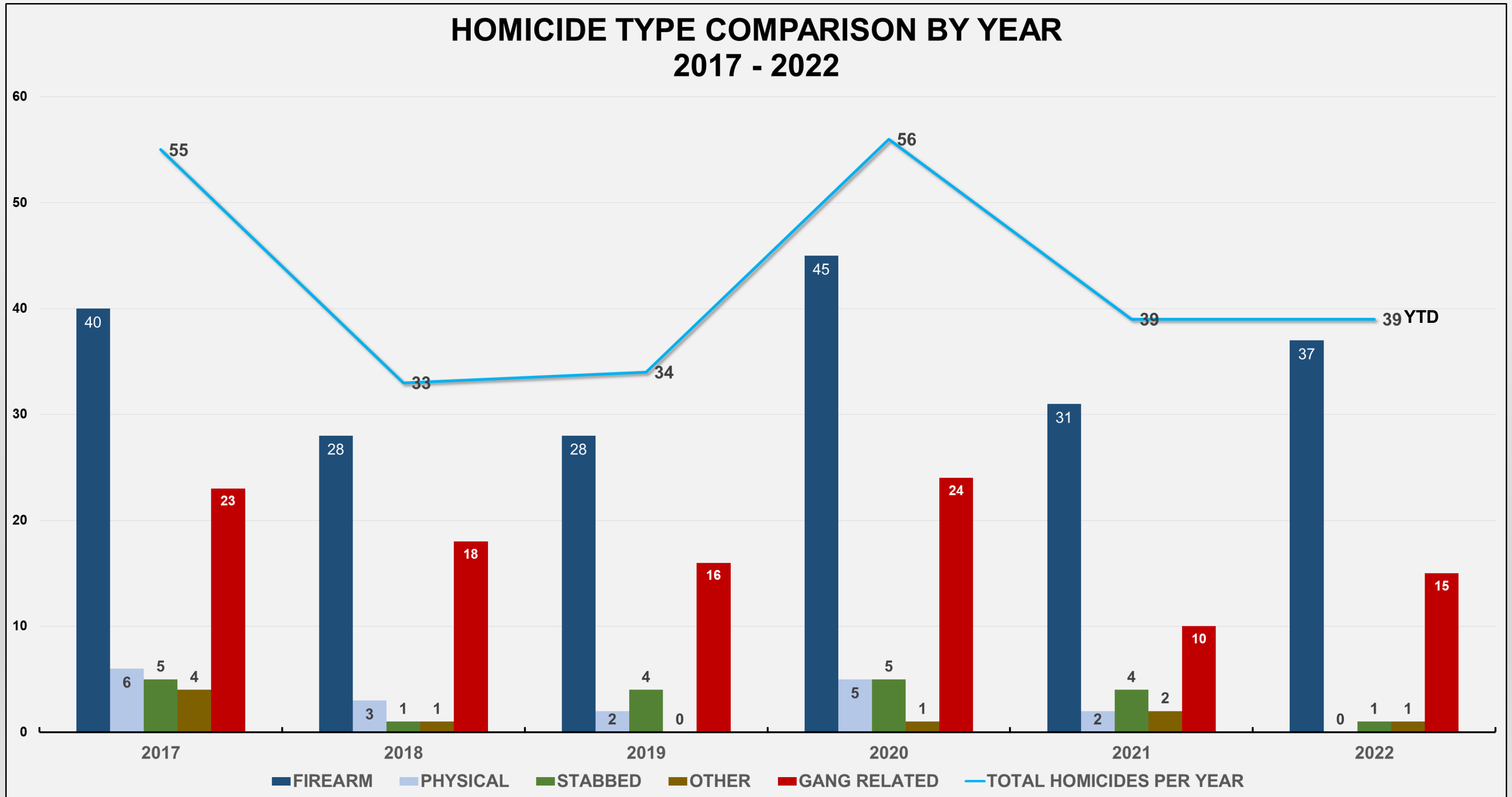
CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

AUGUST 2022

	HOMICIDES		NON-FATAL SHOOTING INCIDENTS	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
JANUARY	4	3	17	14
FEBRUARY	2	9	12	6
MARCH	1	4	12	15
APRIL	3	4	13	14
MAY	4	1	10	11
JUNE	4	2	22	7
JULY	7	7	8	15
AUGUST	5	9	15	12
TOTAL YTD	30	39	109	94
% CHANGE	30%		-14%	

CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

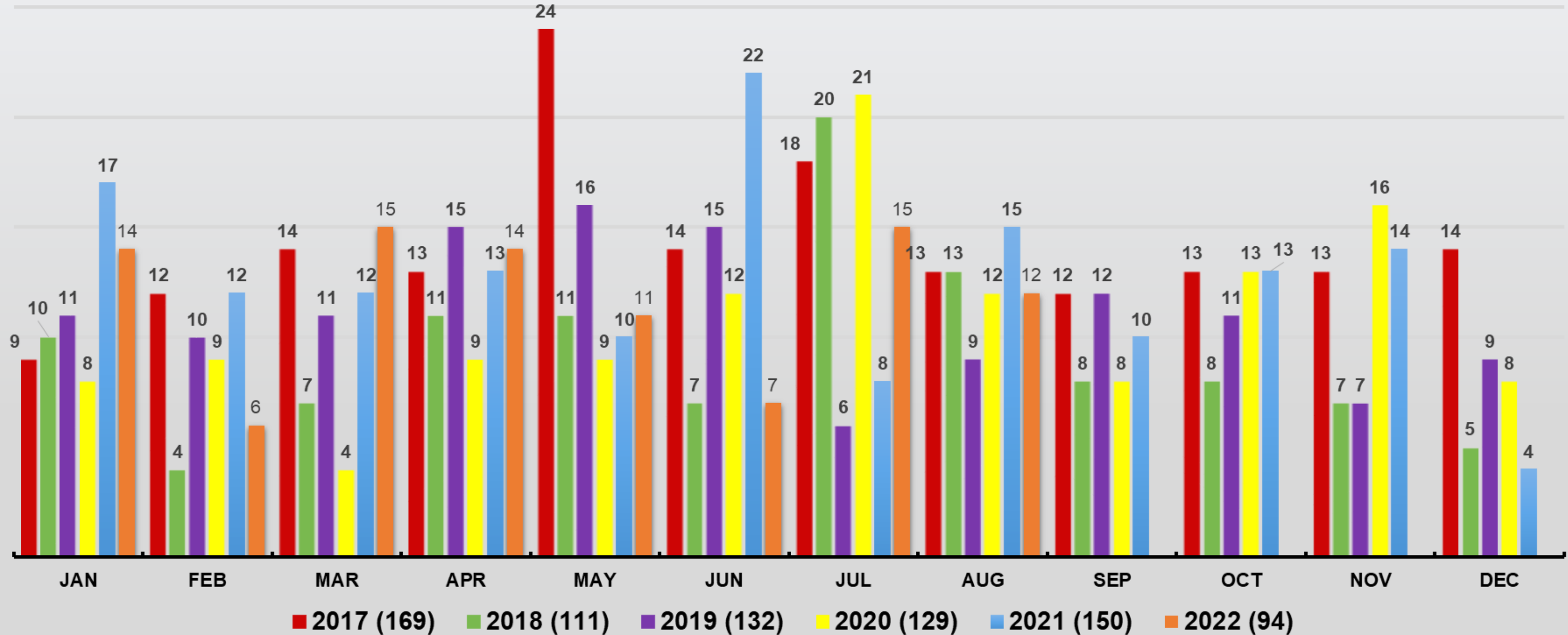
AUGUST 2022



CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

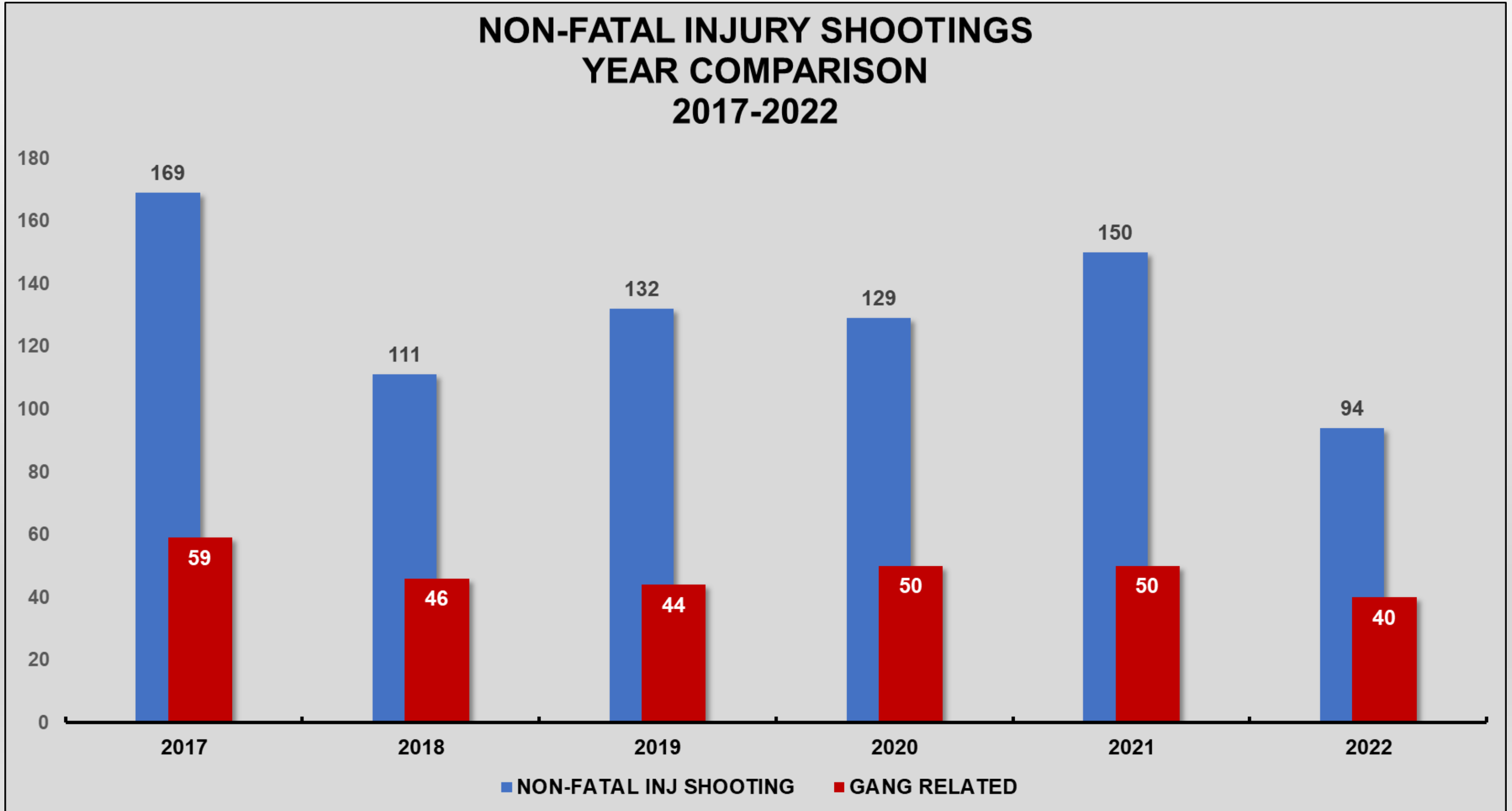
AUGUST 2022

NON-FATAL INJURY SHOOTINGS MONTH TO MONTH COMPARISON 2017-2022



CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

AUGUST 2022





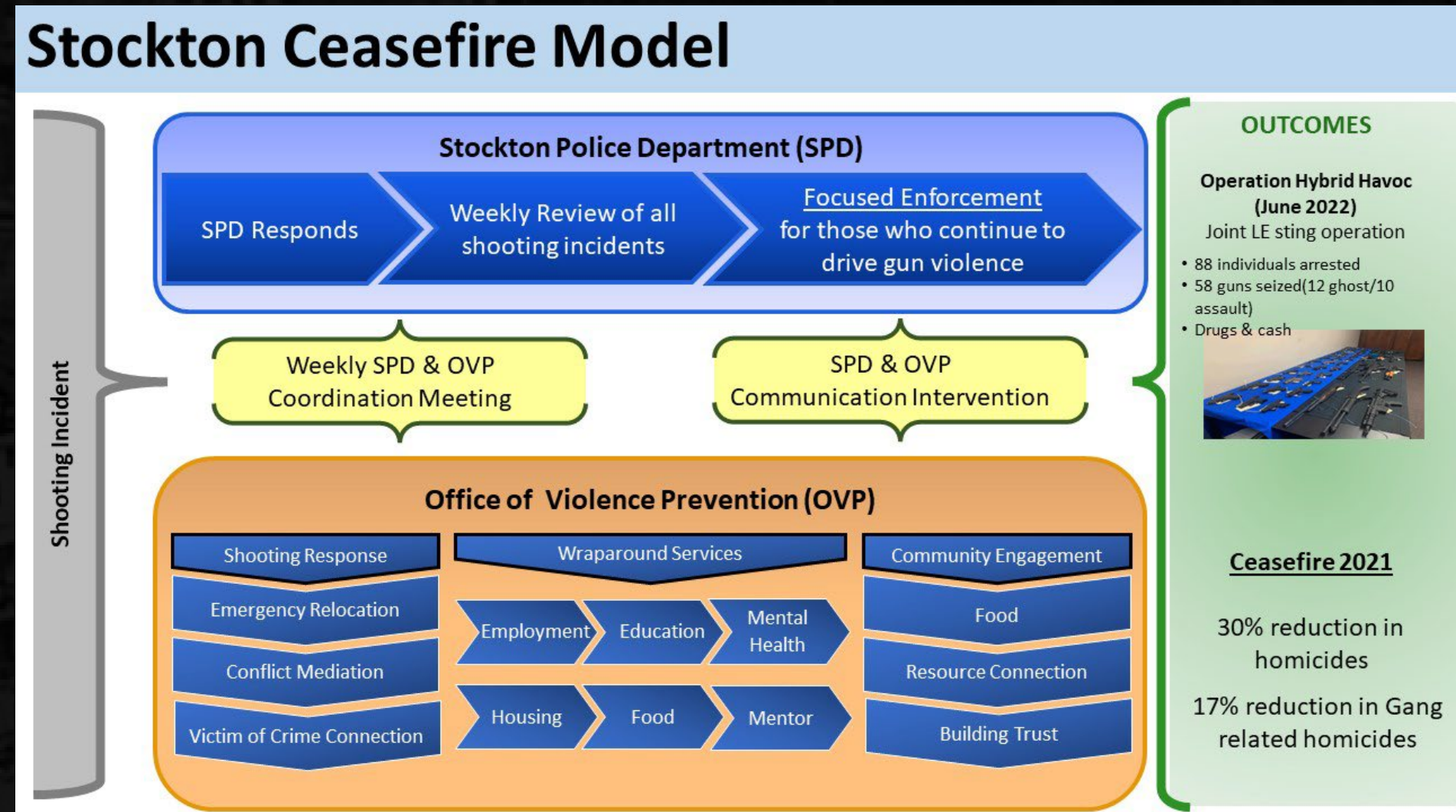
OFFICE OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION

LORA LARSON, MSW
DIRECTOR

STOCKTON CEASEFIRE MODEL

STOCKTON'S CEASEFIRE MODEL HAS PRODUCED A MULTI-YEAR, CITY-WIDE REDUCTION IN GANG AND GUN VIOLENCE BY:

- ✓ CONTINUOUS DATA ANALYSIS
- ✓ COMMUNICATING DIRECTLY WITH HIGH-RISK INDIVIDUALS
- ✓ PROVIDE INTENSE CASE MANAGEMENT
- ✓ COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
- ✓ FOCUSED DETERRENCE





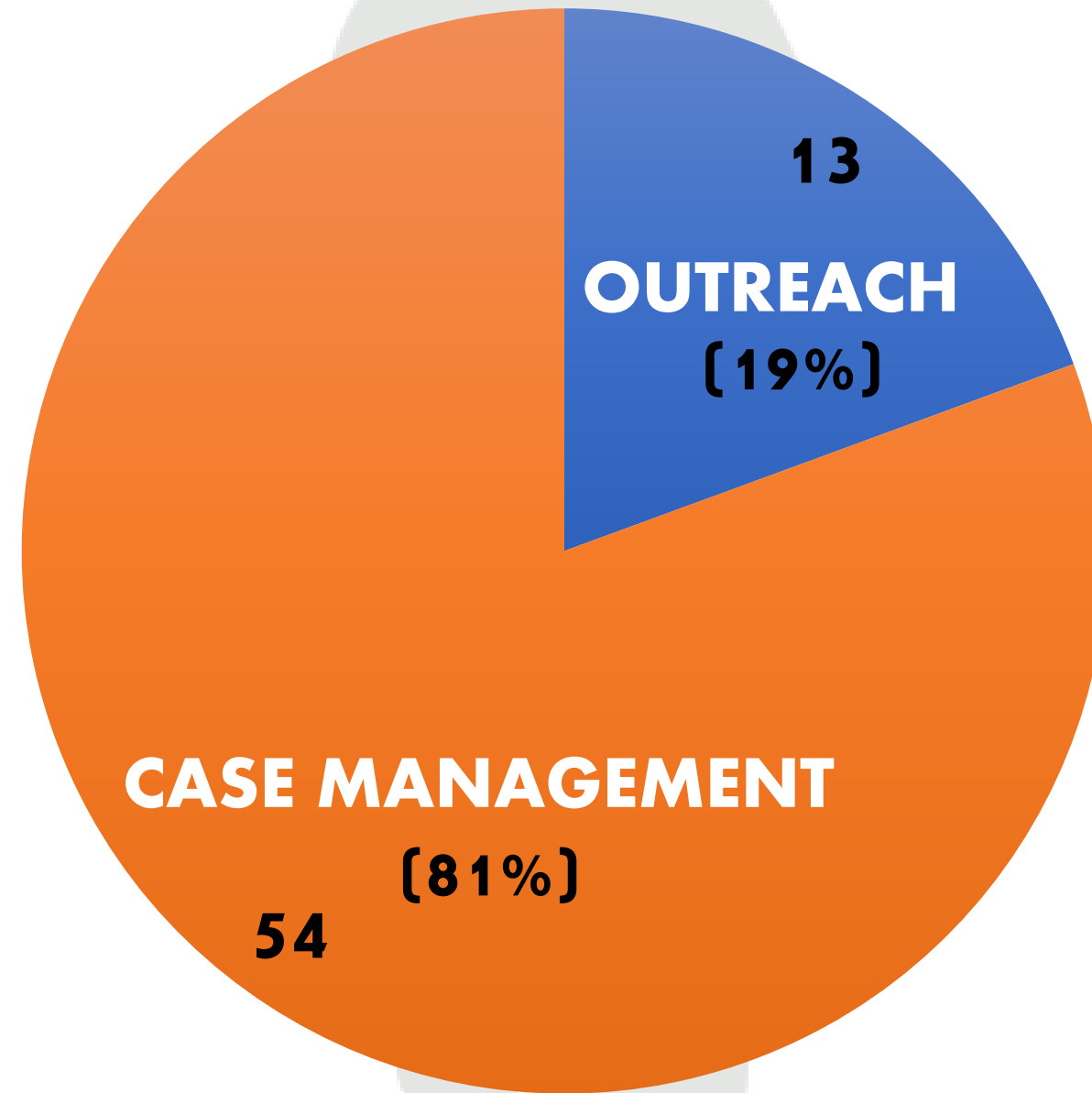
STATS



PEACEKEEPER CASELOADS

Age Range	Total
17 and younger	20
18-20	15
21-25	14
26-30	7
31-34	7
35+	4

TOTAL CASELOAD: 67



Ethnicity	Total
White	2
Black	25
Hispanic	27
Cambodian	9
Other	4

COMMUNICATION INTERVENTIONS



**COMMUNICATION
GOAL FOR 2022**

100

**JAN – AUGUST 2022
COMMUNICATIONS
(SAFETY MEETINGS)**

62

49

**TRANSFERRED TO CASE MANAGEMENT
(79% TRANSFER RATE)**

**INTENSIVE CASE
MANAGEMENT**

JANUARY-AUGUST 2022



**EMPLOYMENT
SERVICES 64**

**HOUSING
ASSISTANCE 23**

**SOCIAL
SERVICES 63**

**ID, DL, BC &
DMV ISSUES 81**

**MENTAL HEALTH
SERVICES 9**

**COGNITIVE
BEHAVIORAL CLASSES 15**

**EDUCATIONAL
ADVANCEMENT 5**

**FAMILY
RELOCATIONS 21**

34

CONFLICT
MEDIATIONS



101

REFERRAL
FOLLOW-UPS



**GUN VIOLENCE
INTERVENTION**

21

FAMILY
RELOCATIONS



66

SHOOTING
RESPONSES





COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

GREENSBORO

"Feed the Folks"



JANUARY – AUGUST 2022
776 GROCERIES



JANUARY – AUGUST 2022
878 HOTMEALS

Brotherhood Park

WEBERSTOWN



CITY OF STOCKTON

OFFICE OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION

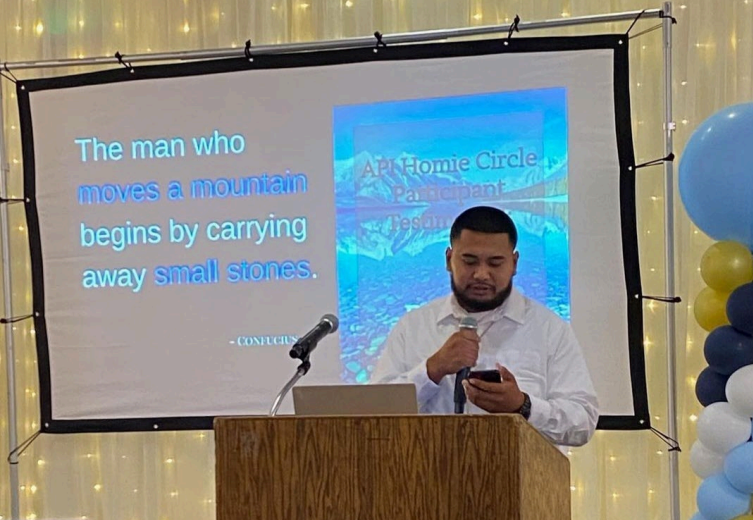
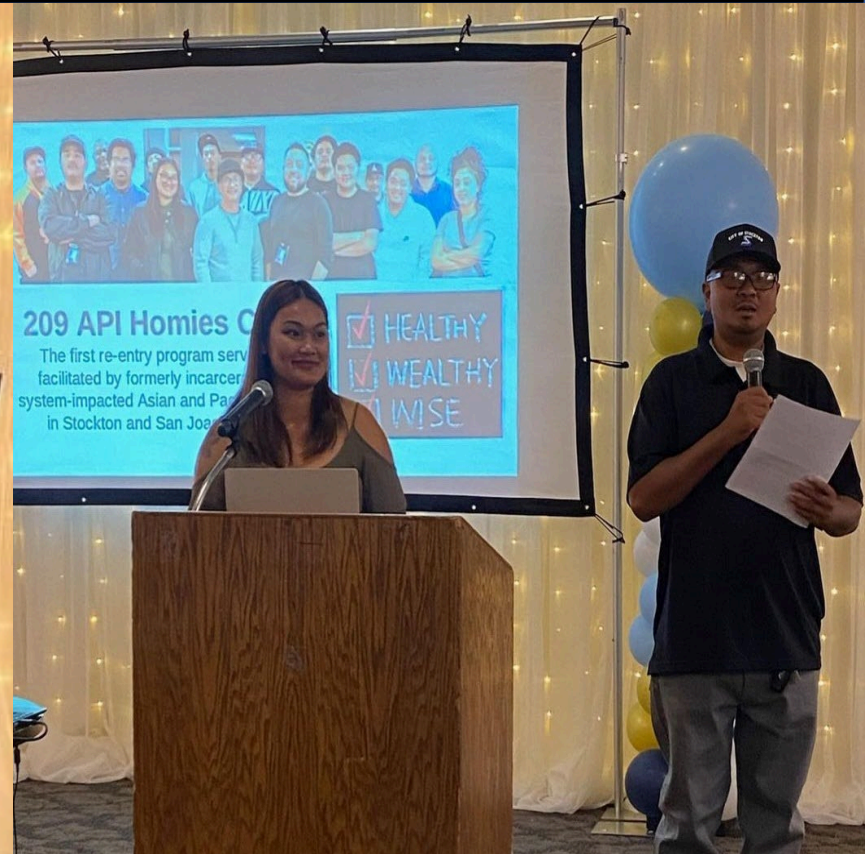
HEALTHY, WEALTHY & WISE

FOCUSING ON BETTER DECISION MAKING, OVERCOMING TRAUMA & FINANCIAL LITERACY.



EMAC

Empowering Marginalized
Asian Communities





REFLECTIVE TRAVEL

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 stars. The inner circle contains a shield with a scale of justice, a sword, and a banner with the year "1850". The text "POLICE OFFICER" and "STOCKTON" are also visible within the inner circle.

COMMUNITY PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING

Community Project Update



City and Police identified an issue with large groups of bicyclists taking over streets and causing traffic hazards and unsafe conditions for fellow motorists.

- Police have contacted organizers of major cycling events "Sunday Night Ride", "Wednesday Night Ride" and "Pedals for Peace"
- Organizers have agreed to partner with police to work together to make sure events are safe for all roadway travelers

Community Project Update

A community engagement event is being planned with both groups where citizens can participate, learn safety tips, etc.



COMMUNITY
BICYCLE
EVENT

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 2022
12:00PM - 4:00PM

VICTORY PARK
1001 N. PERSHING AVE
STOCKTON 95203

FREE EVENT
All ages welcome.

WE MAKE A DIFFERENCE
STOCKTON POLICE
FOUNDED 1850
JULY 1989
STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

SAFETY & BIKE TRICK DEMOS - GIVEAWAYS - FOOD - MUSIC

The background features the official seal of the Stockton Police Department. The seal is circular with a gold border and a blue inner ring. The outer ring contains the text "STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT" at the top and "CALIFORNIA" at the bottom, separated by two stars. The inner ring contains "STOCKTON" at the top and "1850" at the bottom. The center of the seal depicts a figure holding a scale and a sword, with the words "POLICE" and "OFFICER" visible.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNICATION AND PLANNING

Forecast Based Deployment Stats

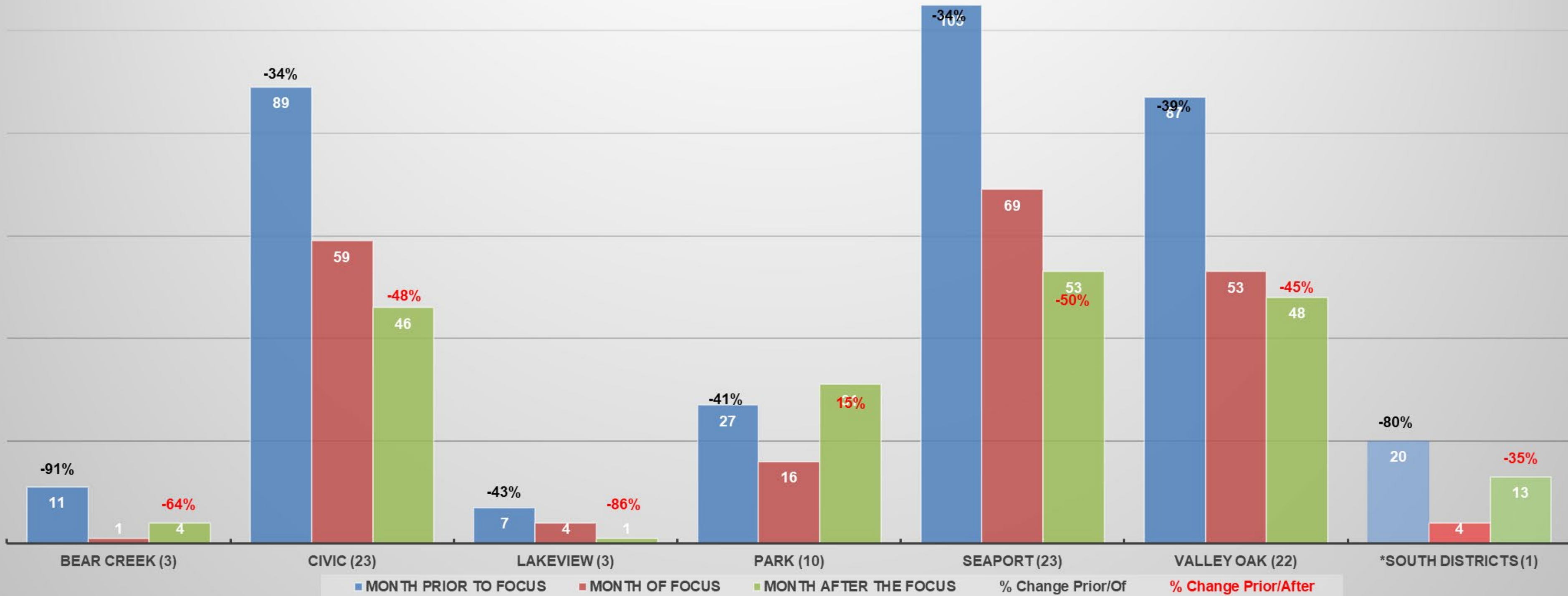
DISTRICT	MONTH <u>PRIOR</u> TO FOCUS	MONTH <u>OF</u> FOCUS	% Change Prior/Of	MONTH <u>AFTER</u> THE FOCUS	% Change Prior/After
BEAR CREEK (3)	11	1	-91%	4	-64%
CVIC (23)	89	59	-34%	46	-48%
LAKEVIEW (3)	7	4	-43%	1	-86%
PARK (10)	27	16	-41%	31	15%
SEAPORT (23)	105	69	-34%	53	-50%
VALLEY OAK (22)	87	53	-39%	48	-45%
*South Districts (1)	20	4	-80%	13	-35%
GRAND TOTAL	346	206	-40%	196	-43%

Results for all Forecast Deployment Areas

- 40% decrease in gun crime for the month of deployment
- 43% decrease for the month after deployment



In The Forecast Based Deployment Area District Selected **MAR 2016 - SEP 2022** Firearm-Related Violent Crimes*



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

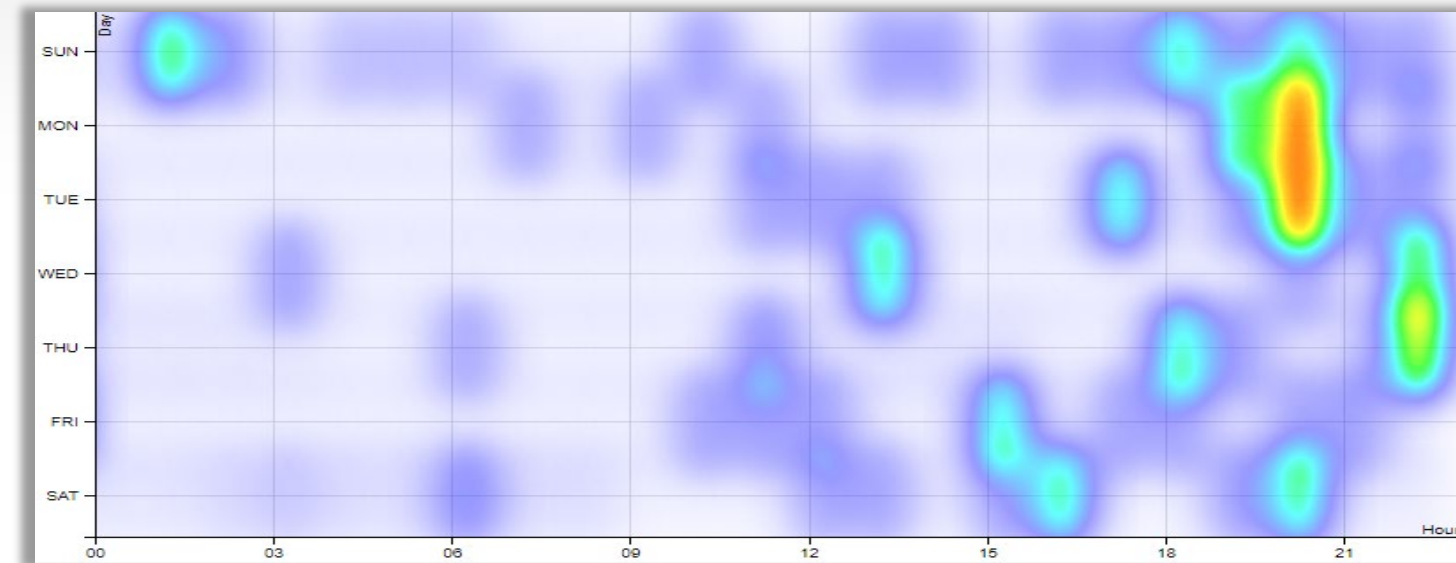
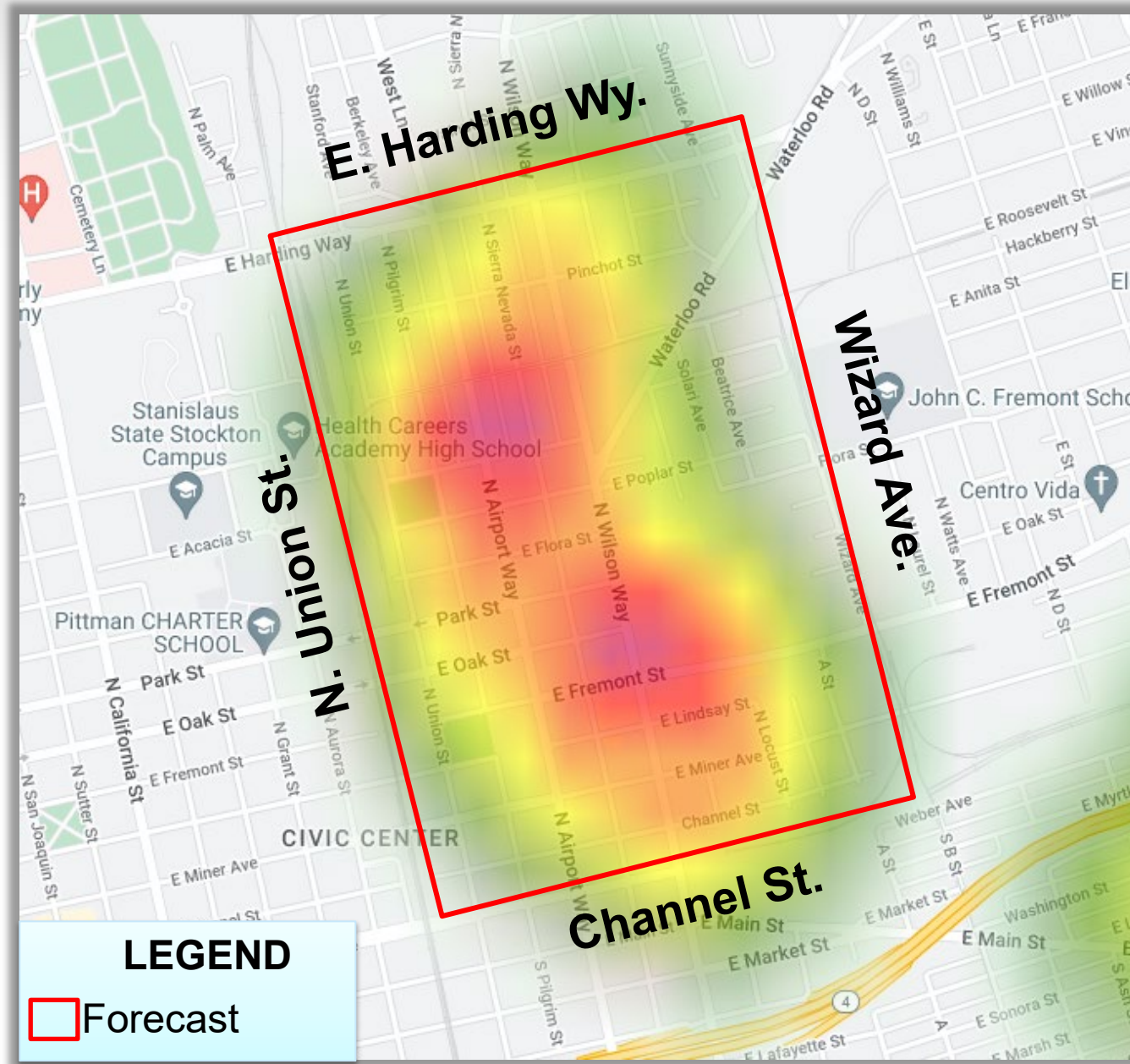
Monthly Forecast Zones

PARK PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

July 2022

FOCUS TIME/DAY



*187, 187A, 211, 215, 245, 246

HOT TIMES: 1830-2100

Top CFS

Locations & Incident Types

1. 430 N. Pilgrim St.– 243
2. N. Airport Wy./E. Park St. – 957/502
3. N. Airport Wy./E. Harding Wy. – 243/502/957
4. 437 N. Wilson Wy. – 10851R/211/243

Date Range for Forecast: 01/01/22 – 06/27/22



STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME
ANALYSIS

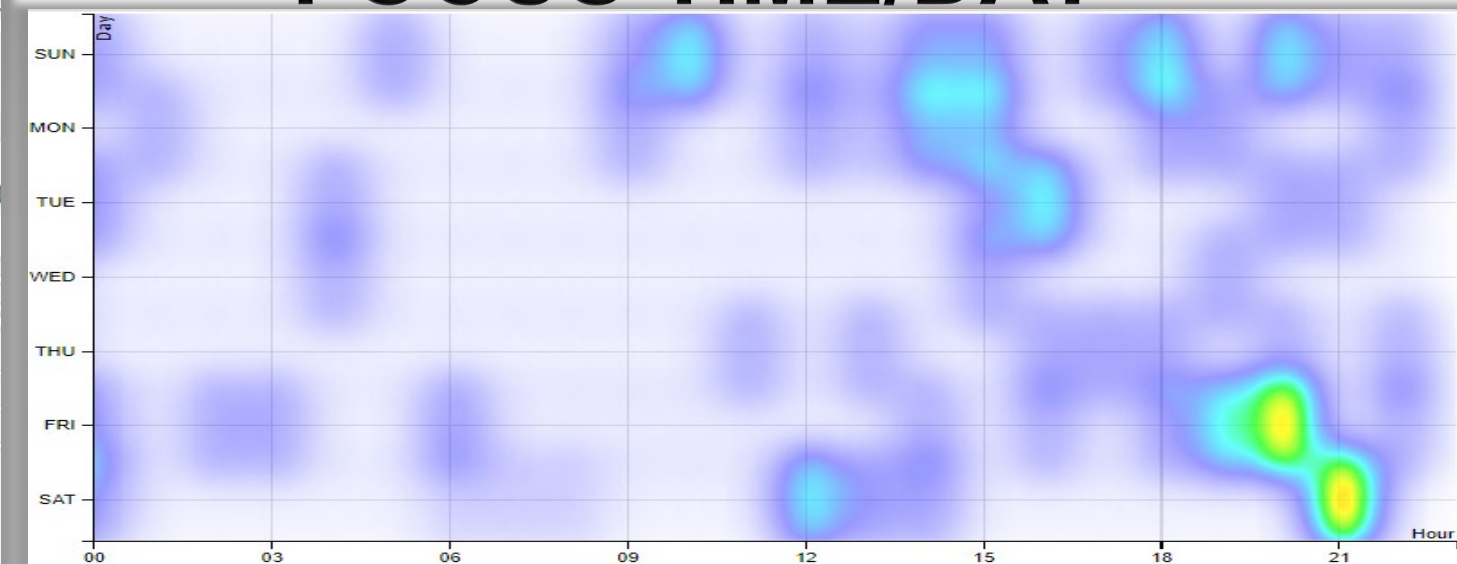
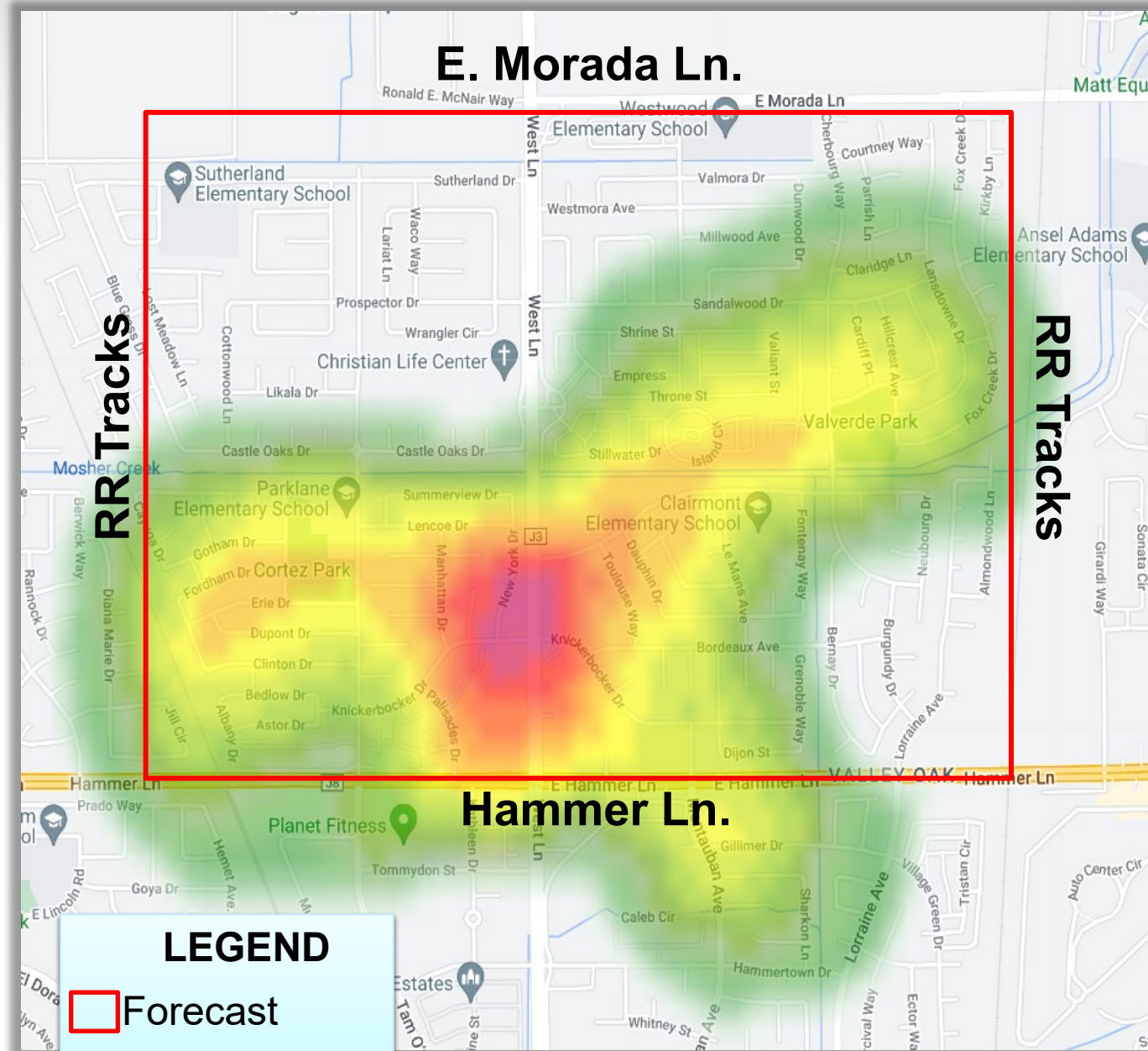
Monthly Forecast Zones

VALLEY OAK PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

August 2022

FOCUS TIME/DAY



*187, 187A, 211, 245, 246

HOT TIMES: 1900-2100 hours

Top CFS Locations & Incident Types

1. 8161 Palisades Dr. (Polo Run Apartments) – 957
2. 8600 West Ln. (Friendly Village of Stockton) – 957
3. 8107 West Ln. (Year Around Market) – 243/245
4. 8037 West Ln. (Hammer Liquor) – 957/211

Date Range for Forecast: 02/01/22 – 07/25/22



STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME
ANALYSIS

Monthly Forecast Zones

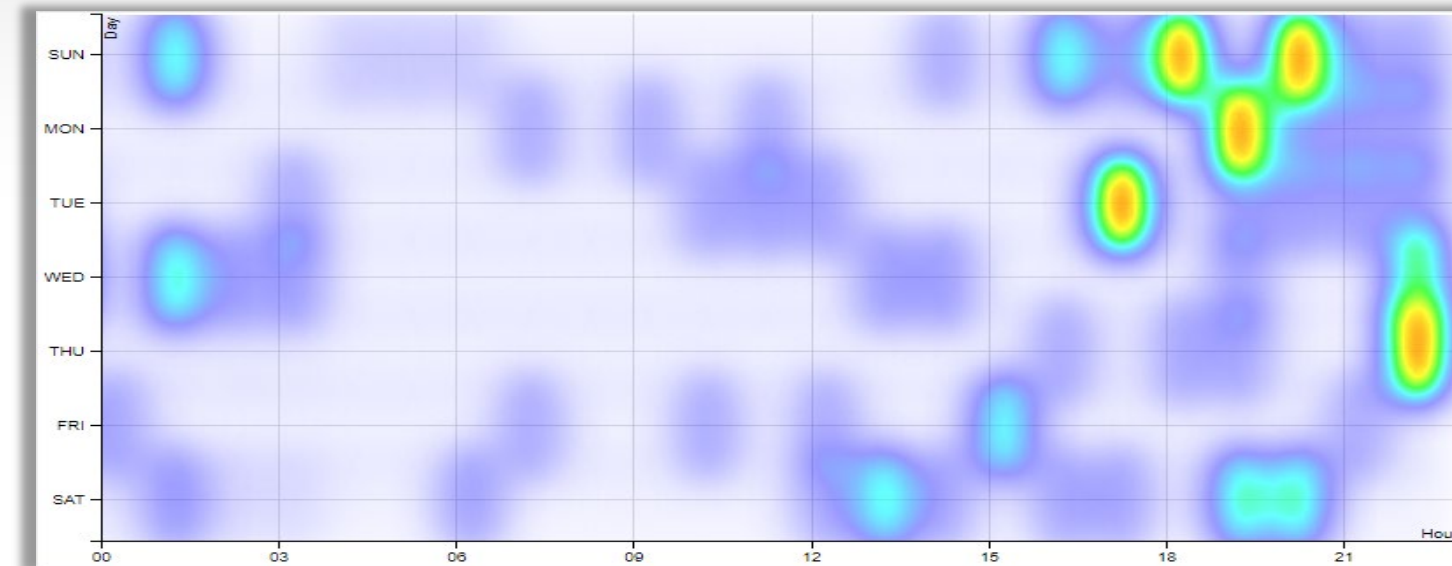
PARK

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

September 2022

FOCUS TIME/DAY



*187, 187A, 211, 215, 245, 246

HOT TIMES: 1630-2330 hours

Top CFS

Locations & Incident Types

1. 2122 S. Airport Wy. (Southside Market) – **NARC**
2. 2318 S. Airport Wy. (Family Dollar) – **211**
3. E. Eighth St./Anne St. – **957**
4. E. Seventh St./S. Pilgrim St. – **957**
5. 2000 S. Airport Wy. – **243**

Date Range for Forecast: 03/01/22 – 08/29/22



STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME
ANALYSIS



Goal #2

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



Community Engagement



Engagement Description	Jan – Aug 2021	Jan – Aug 2022	Variance
Watch / Community Group Meetings	90	103	+13
Neighborhood Events / Engagements - Total count of engagements e.g. Coffee with the Police, Cocoa with Cops, Lemonade with the Cops, Trunk or Treats, etc.	3	30	+27

Community Engagement



July 2022

S.T.A.N.D. Farmers Market



Engagement with Kids at Hopeland Preschool



School Supply Drive at Hazelton Elementary School



Community Engagement



August 2022

Community Walk at Yosemite St Village

National Night Out



Community Walk in West Lane Plaza





Goal #3

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



Mandated Training

Between January 2021 – December 2022 a minimum of 9,048 training hours required.

SPD is on pace to meet mandated training requirements.



377

Sworn Officers

X



24

Hours per Officer

=



9,048

Hours required between
Jan 2021 – Dec 2022



Recruitment



Retention





Goal #4

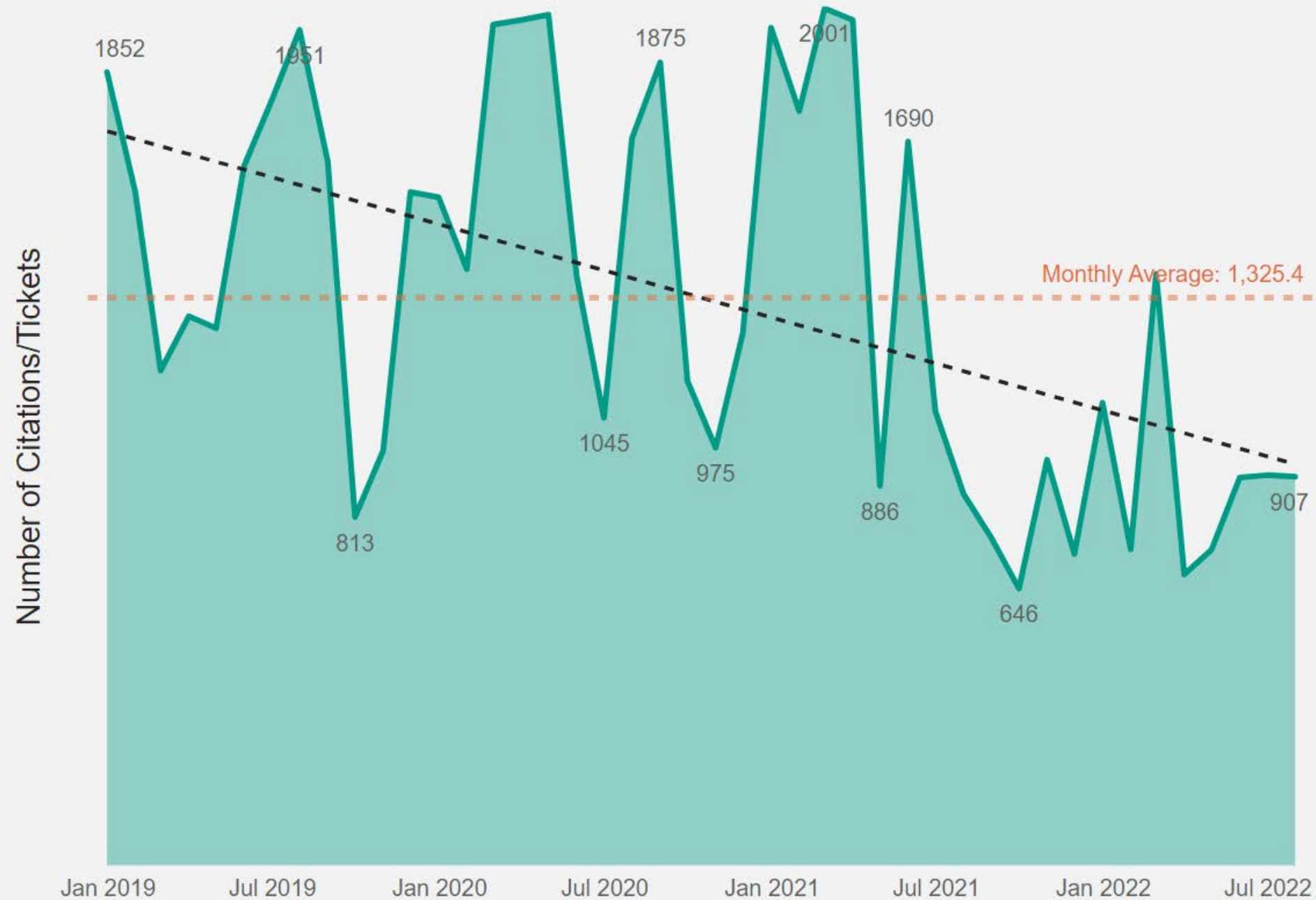
Ensure fair, equitable,
and courteous
treatment for all.



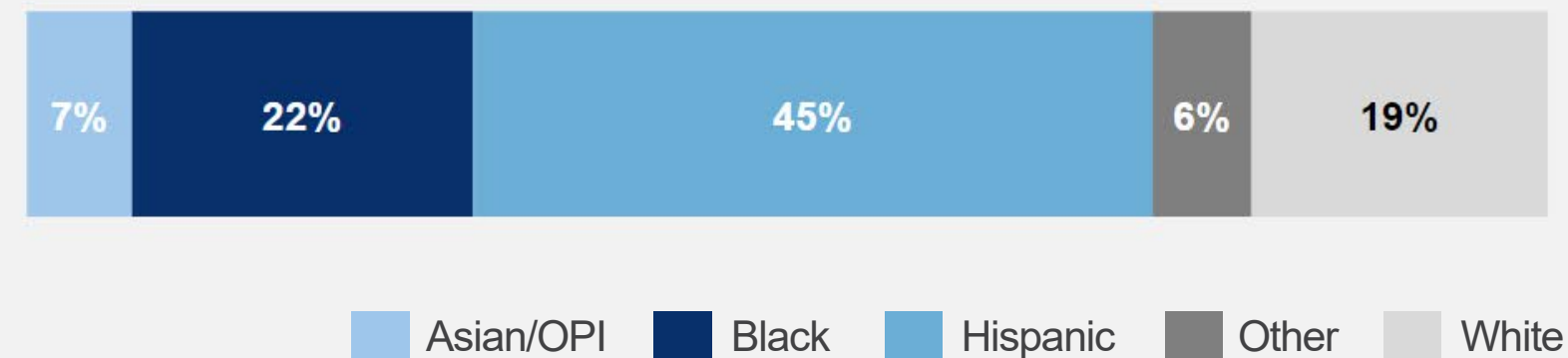
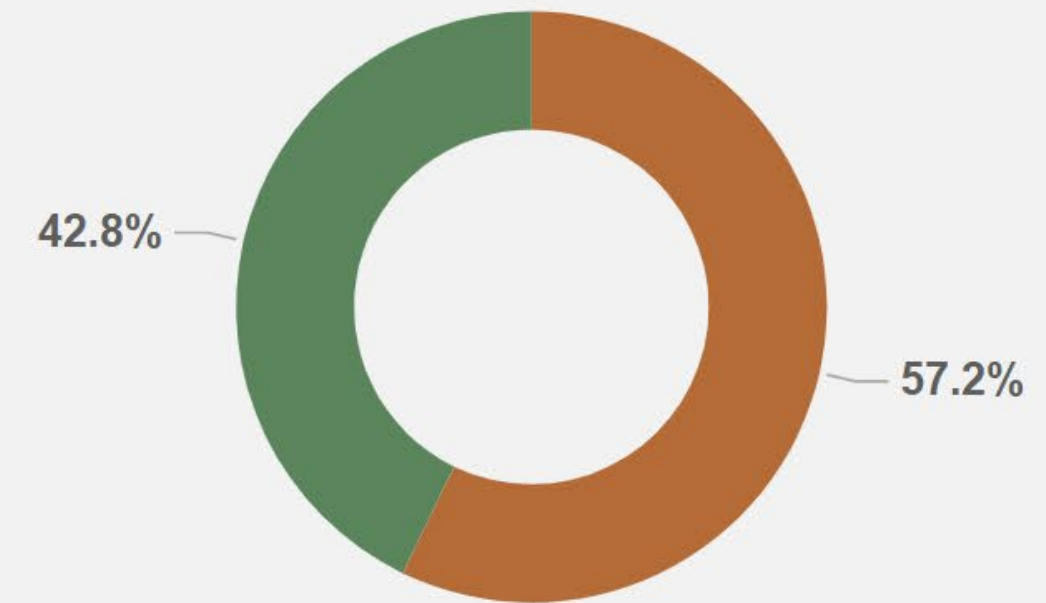
Traffic Tickets 2019 – Aug. 2022

Traffic tickets have been trending down since 2019.

58,316
Citations/Tickets



Gender ● Male ● Female



Traffic Violations

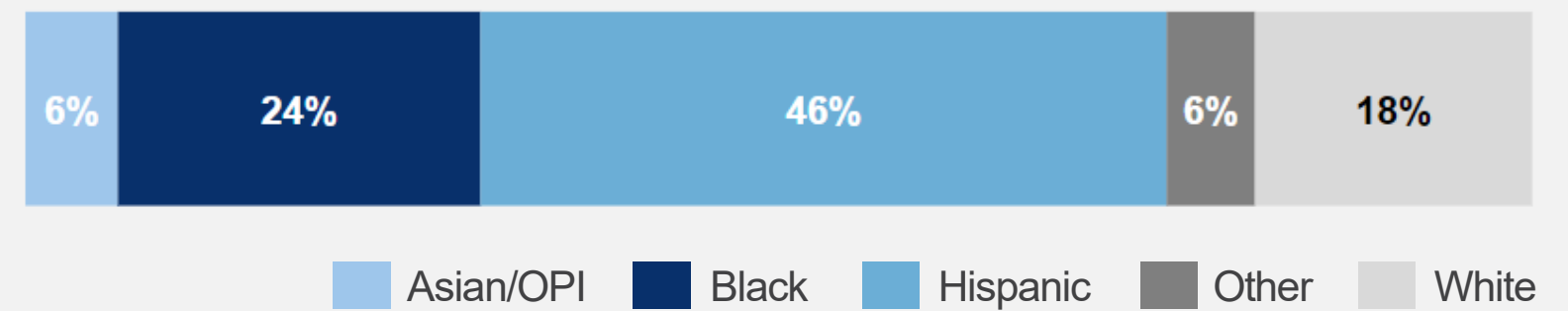
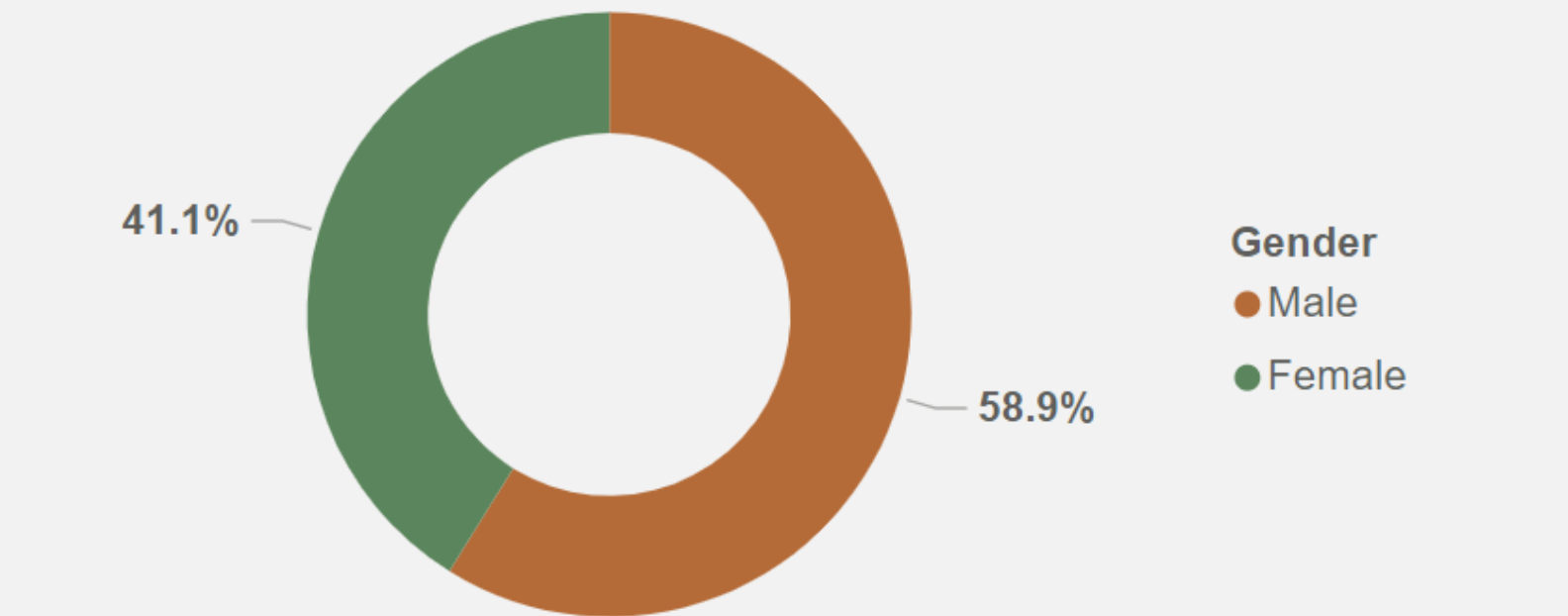
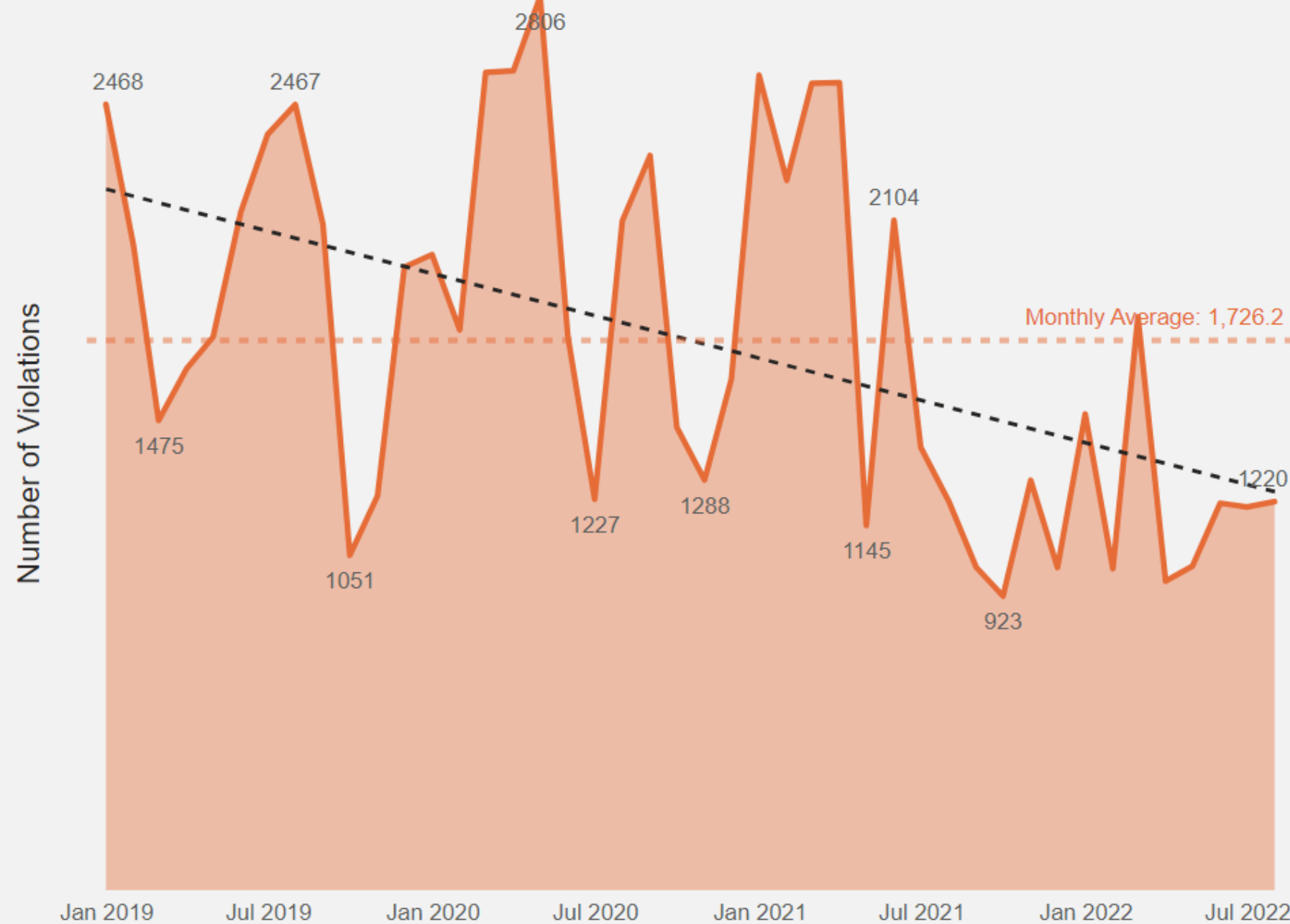
60% of traffic tickets from 2019 – August 2022 only had one violation.

75,954

Violations

1.3

Average Number of Violations per Ticket



Tickets w/ 1 Violation Tickets w/ 2 Violations Tickets w/ 3 Violations Tickets w/ 4 Violations

Traffic Violations

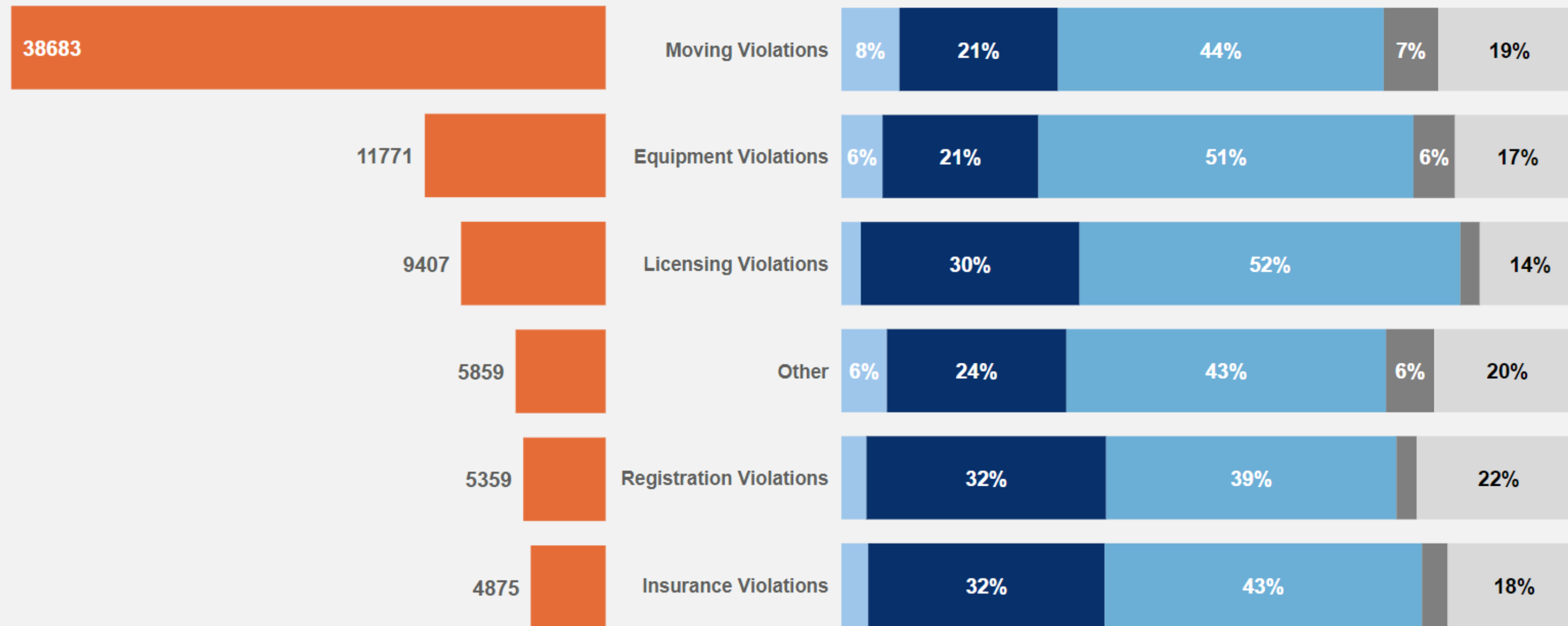
Moving violations account for 51% of all violations.

58,316

Citations/Tickets

75,954

Violations*

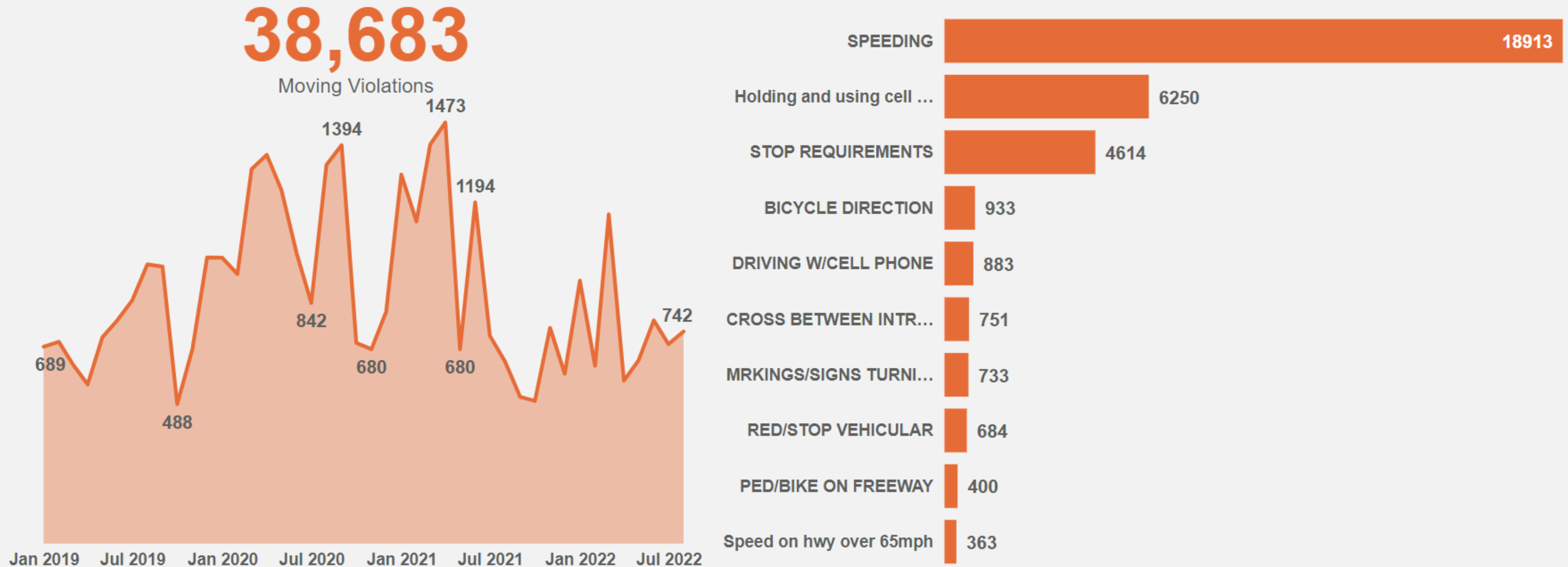


*There can be multiple violations on one citation/ticket. For example, a person could be stopped for running a redlight (moving violation) and then cited for not have their license (licensing violation) - two violations on one citation/ticket.

Moving Violations

Speeding is the most common type of moving violation accounting for 49%.

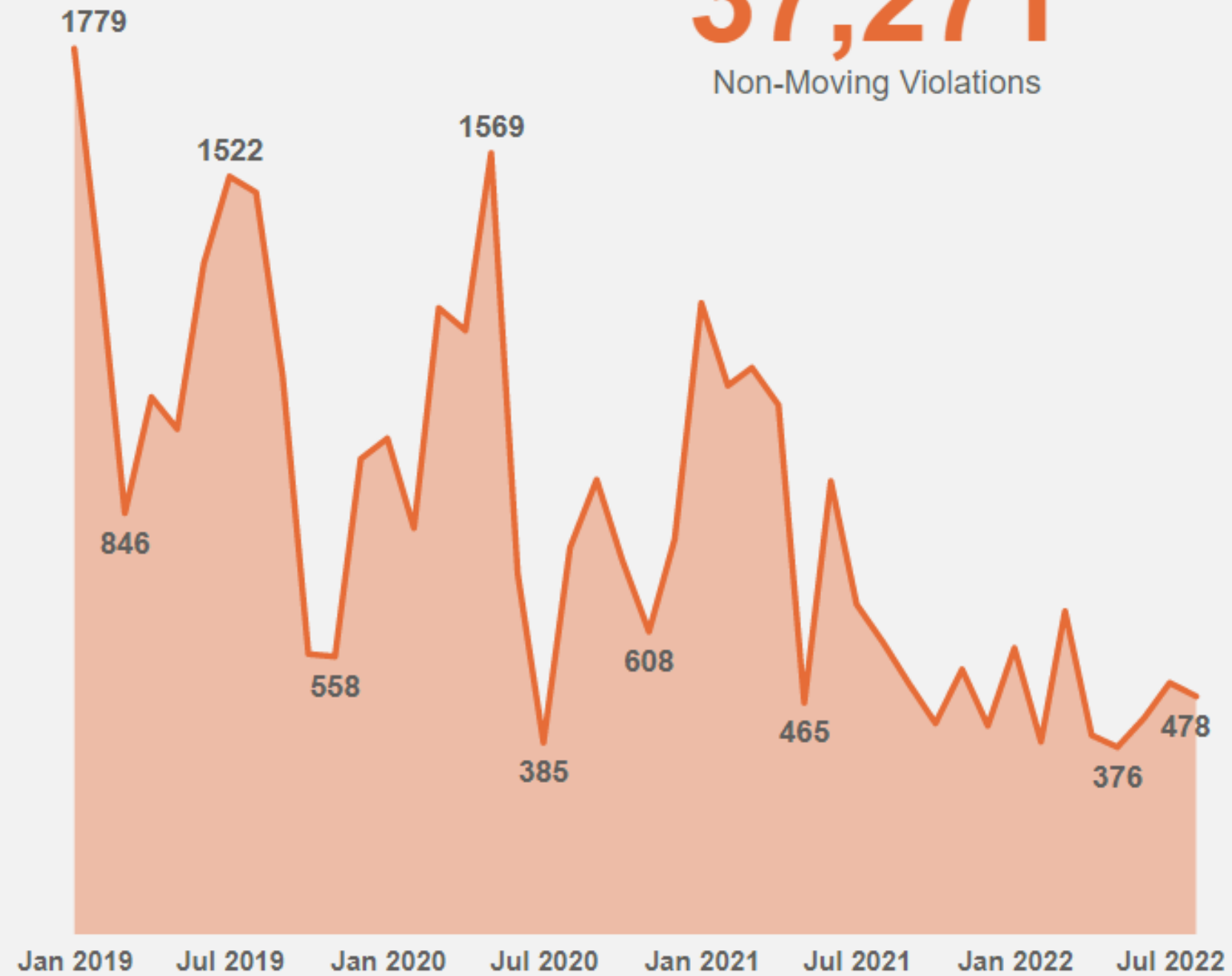
Top 10 Moving Violations



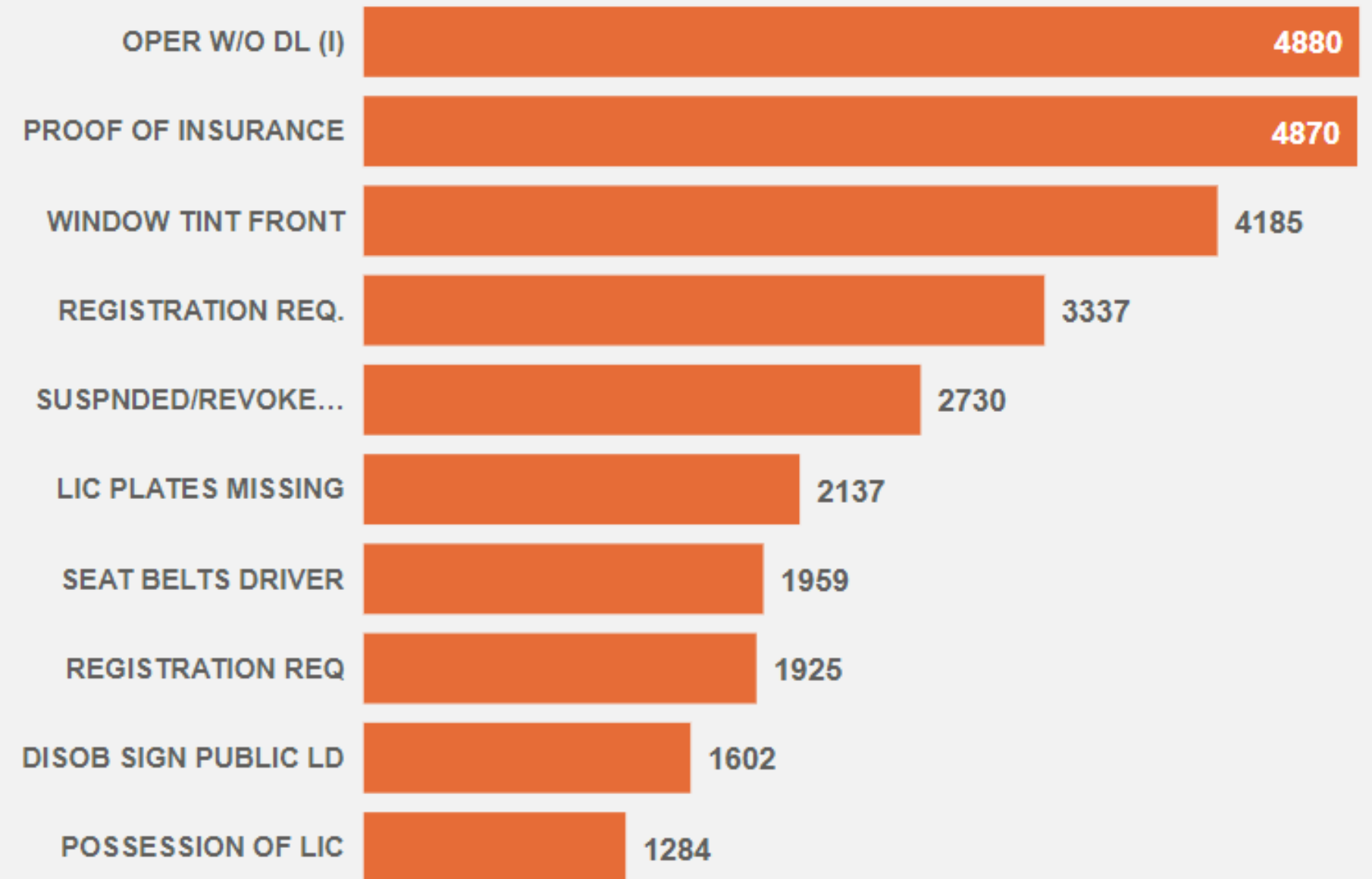
Non-Moving Violations

Non-moving violations have been decreasing since 2019.

37,271
Non-Moving Violations



Top 10 Non-Moving Violations

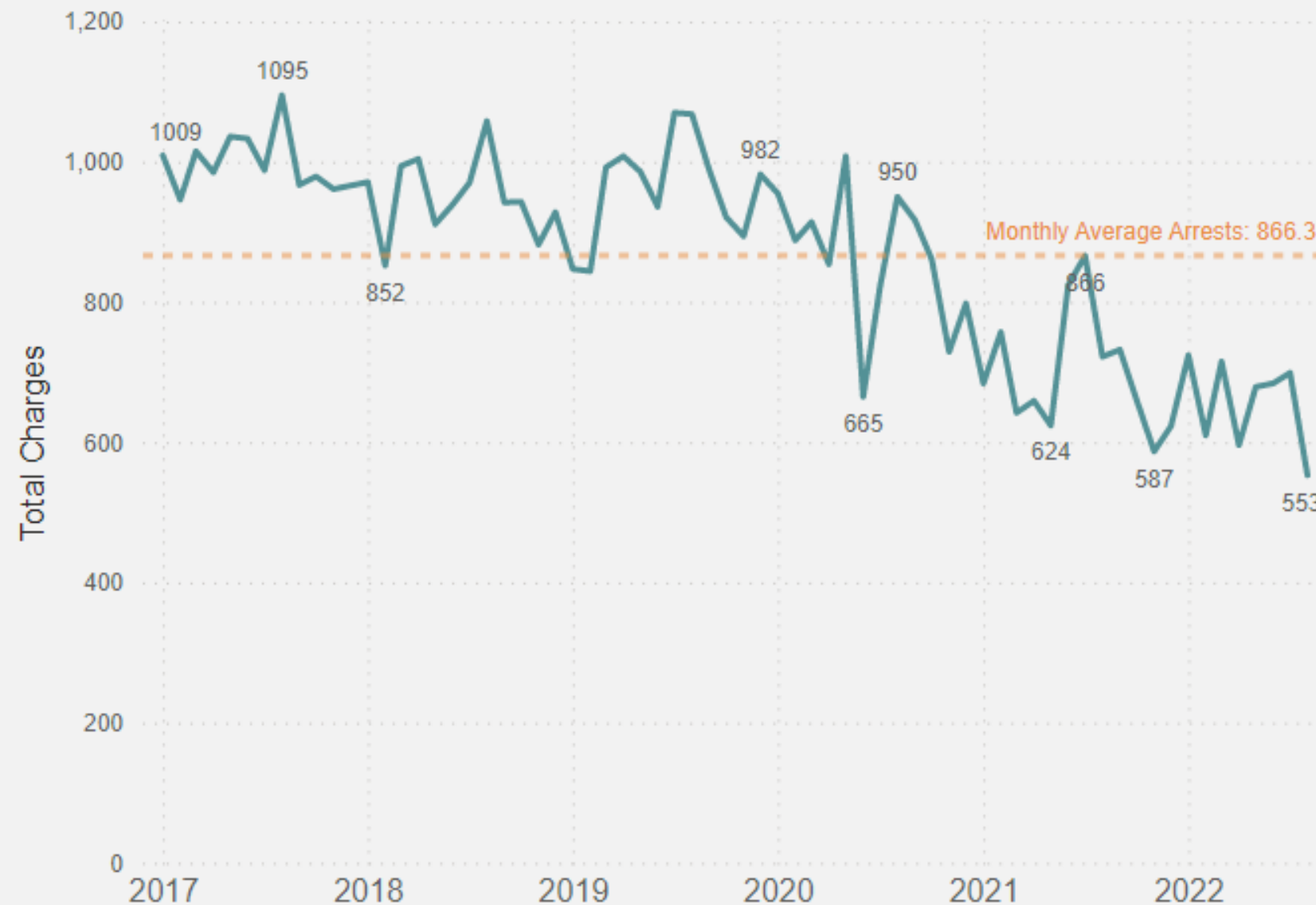
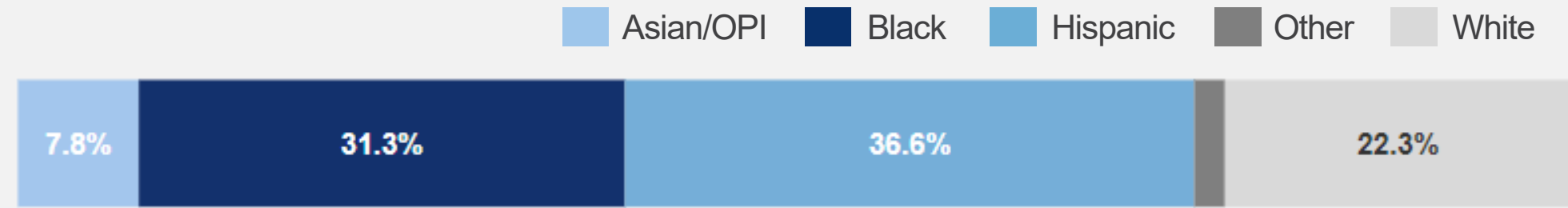


Arrests 2017 – August 2022

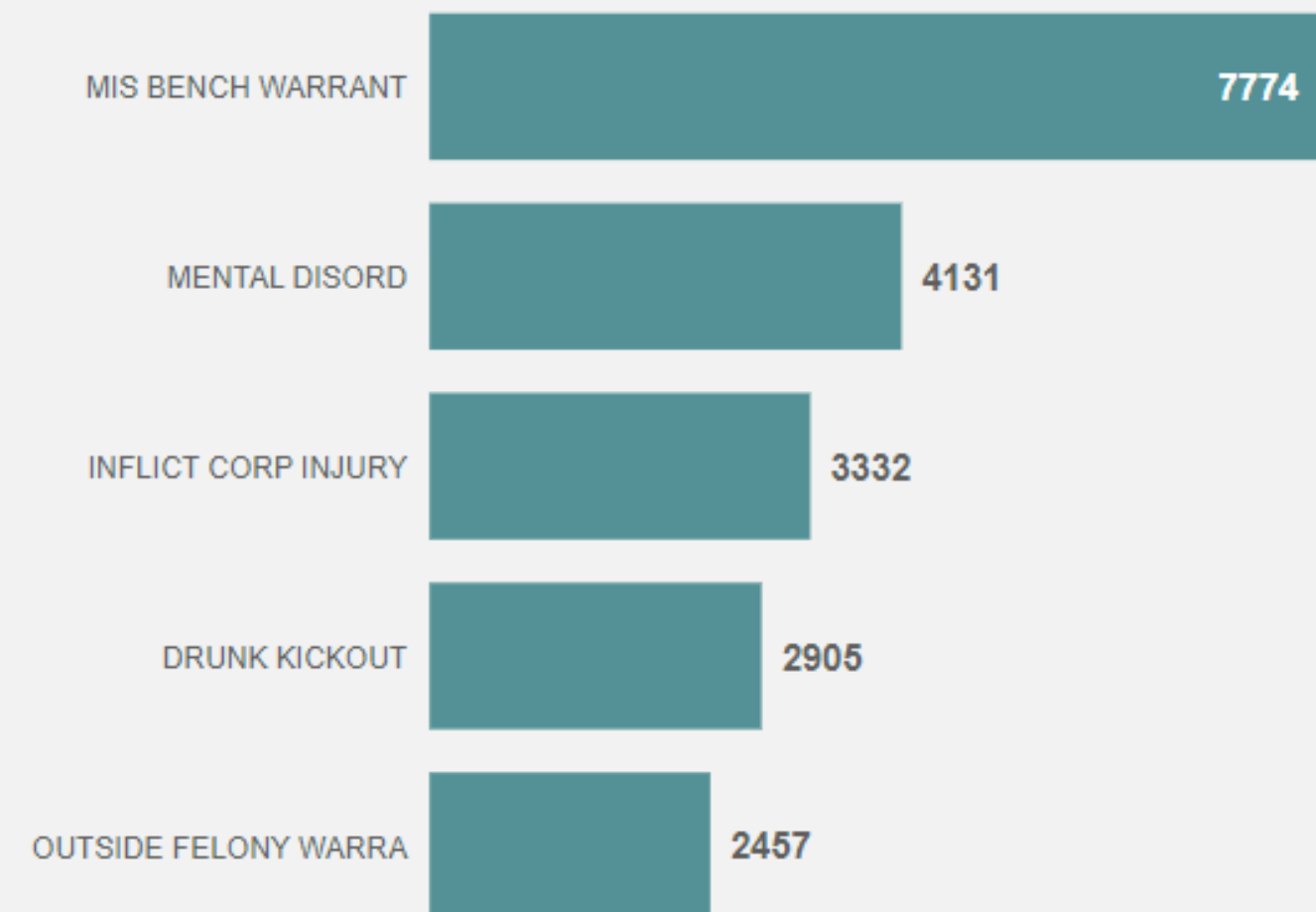
The number of arrests in 2022 (5,260) has decreased 9% when compared to the same time in 2021 (5,778).

31,342
Individuals Arrested

47,725 Incidents
58,911 Charges

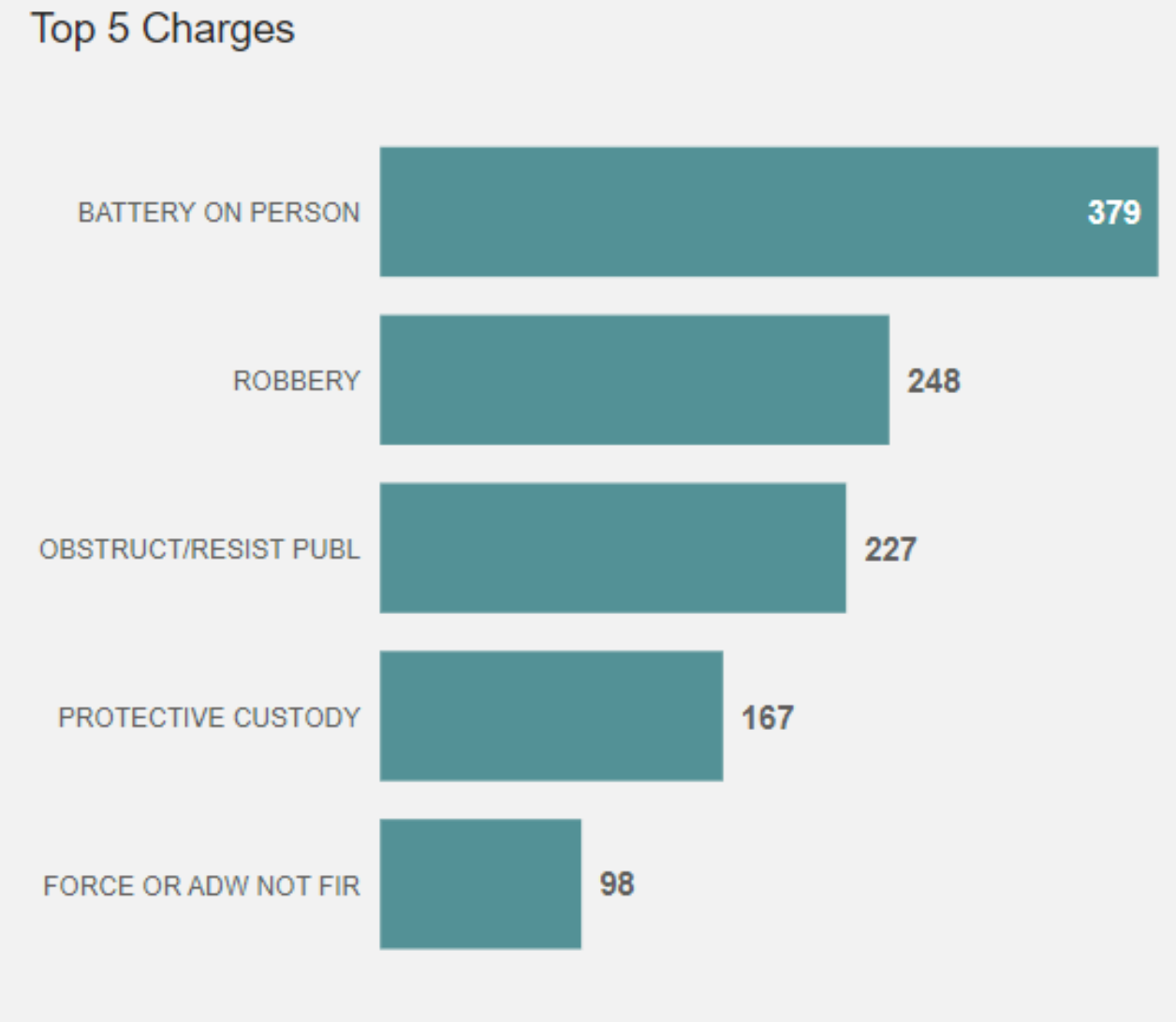
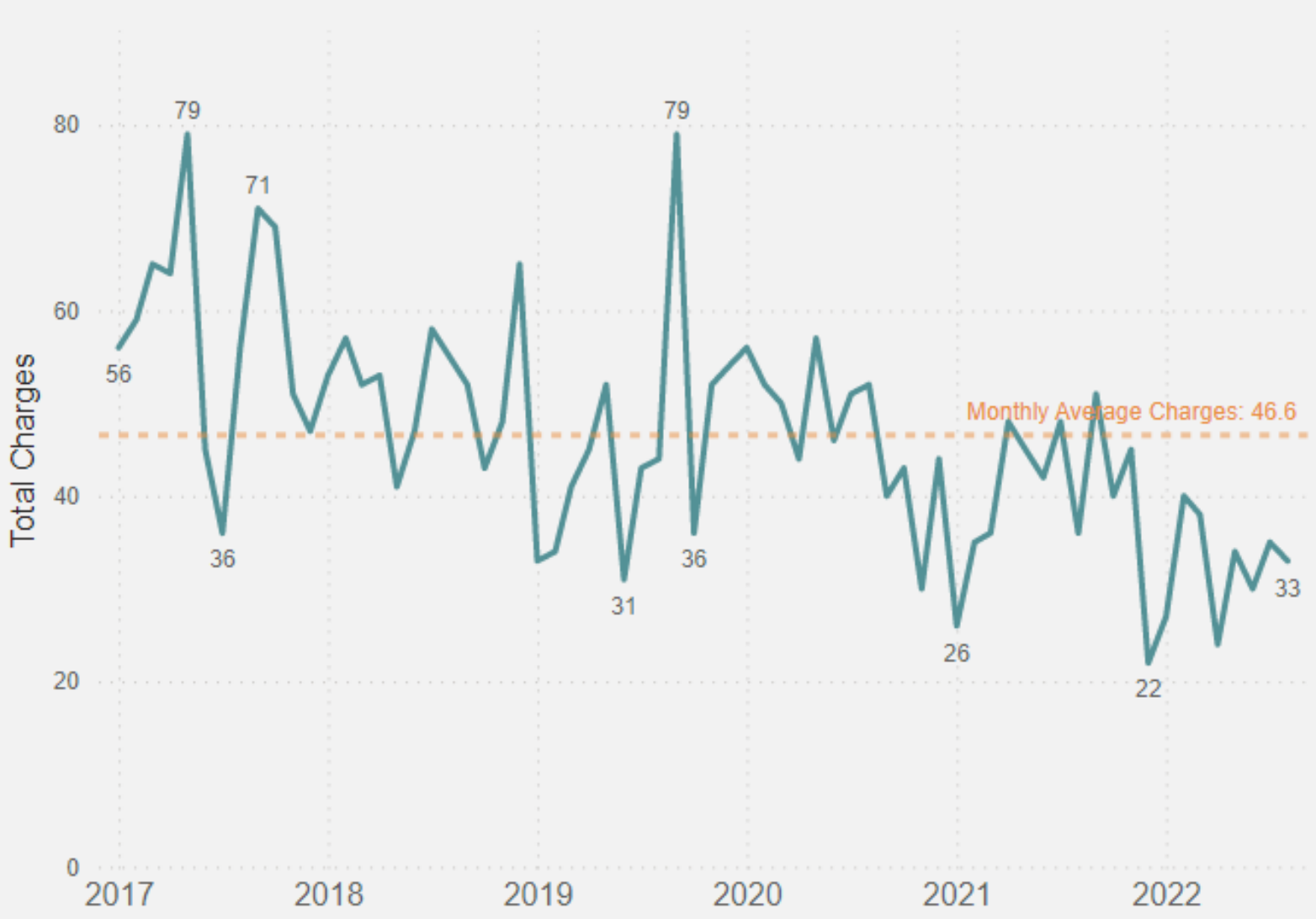
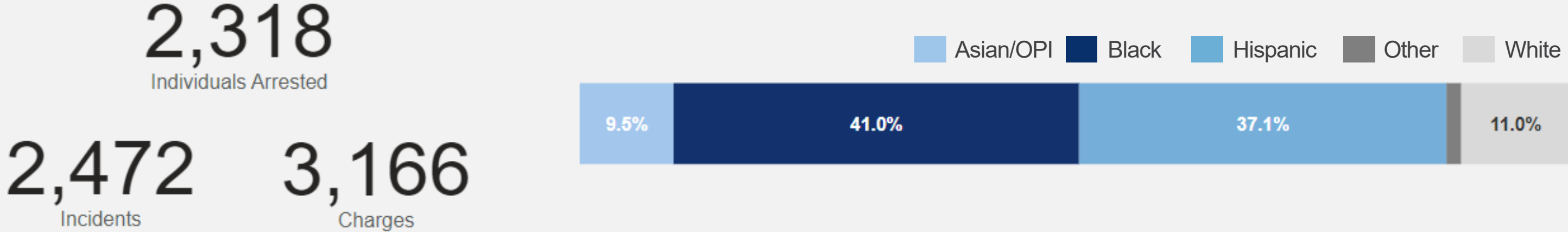


Top 5 Charges



Juv. Arrests 2017 – Aug. 2022

Juvenile arrests* account for roughly 5% of all arrests going back to 2017.



*"Arrests" for juveniles include Welfare and Institutions Code 300, i.e. Protective Custody, and Lectured and Released in addition to more traditional understandings of "arrest" like Juvenile Cited and Juvenile Hall.

Juv. Arrests 2017 – Aug. 2022

Since 2017, roughly **4 out of 5 juveniles charged*** were between 14 and 17 years old.

2,318

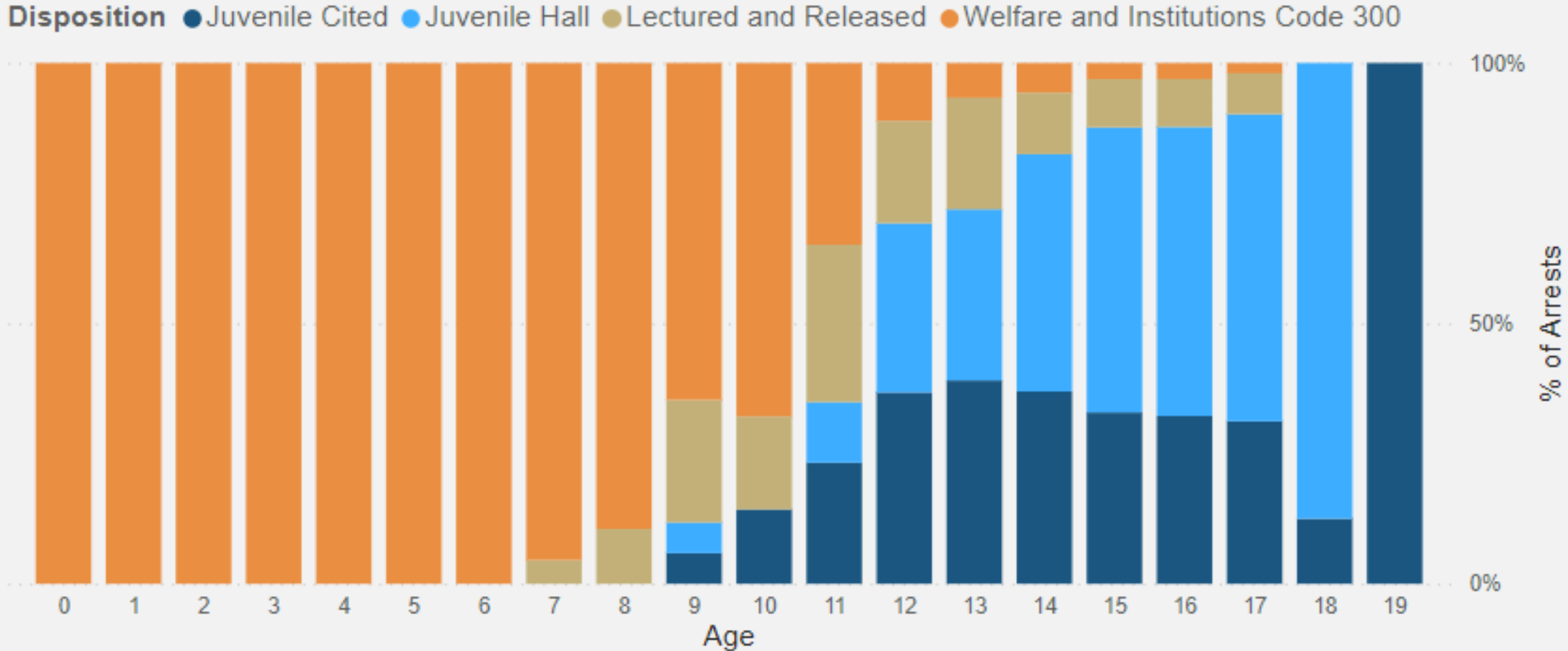
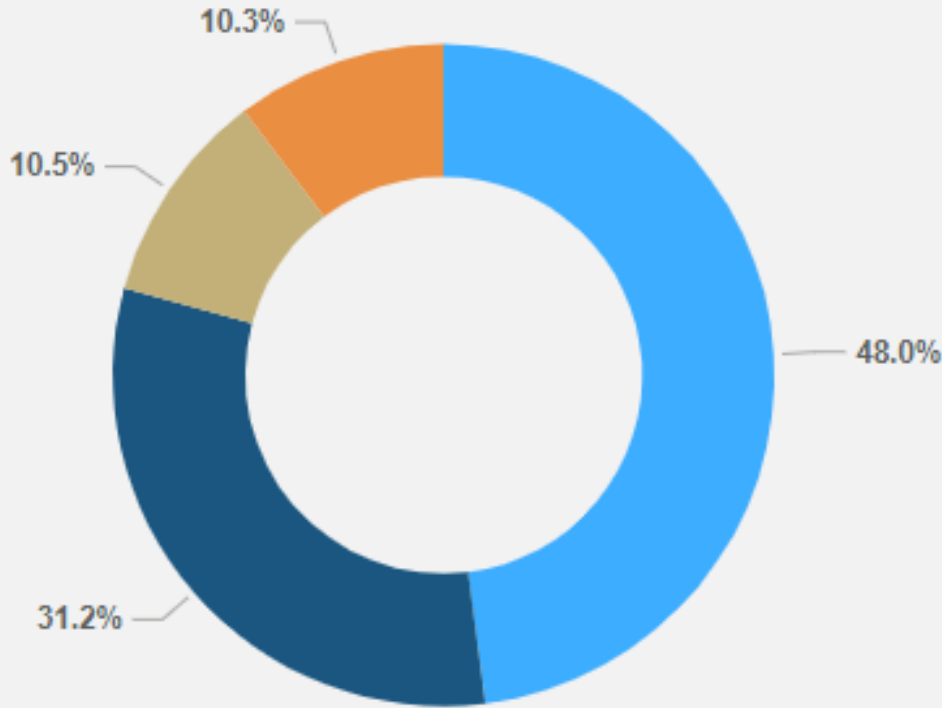
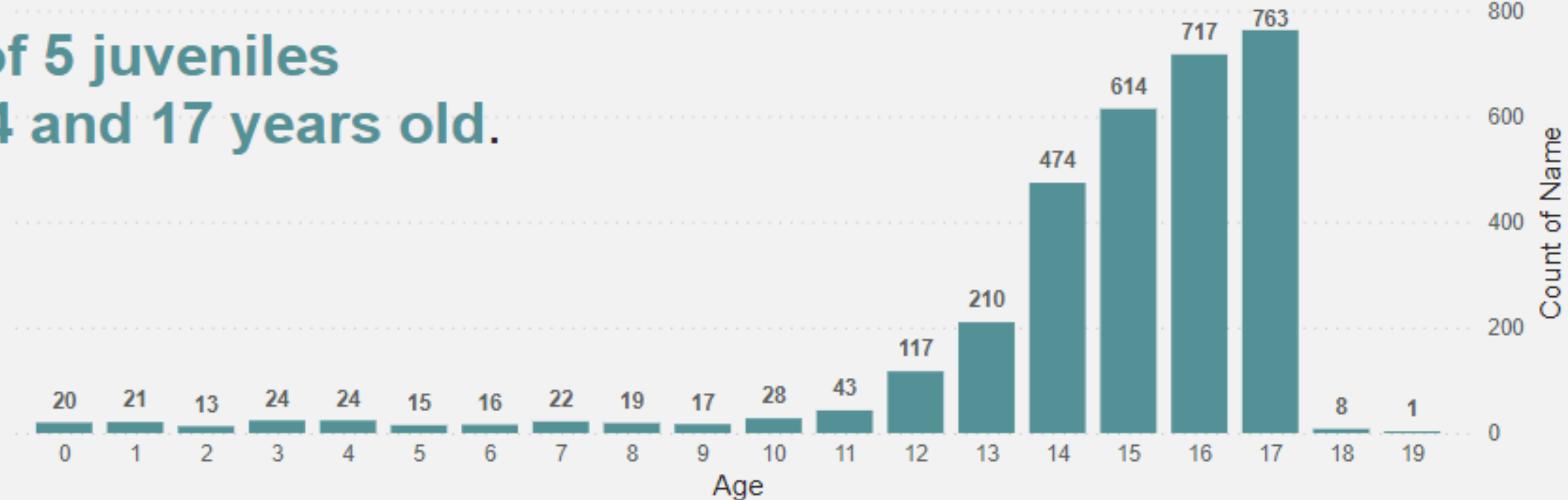
Juveniles Arrested

2,472

Juvenile Arrests

3,166

Charges



*“Charges” for juveniles cover dispositions like Welfare and Institutions Code 300 and Lectured and Released in addition to more traditional understandings of “arrest” like Juvenile Cited and Juvenile Hall.

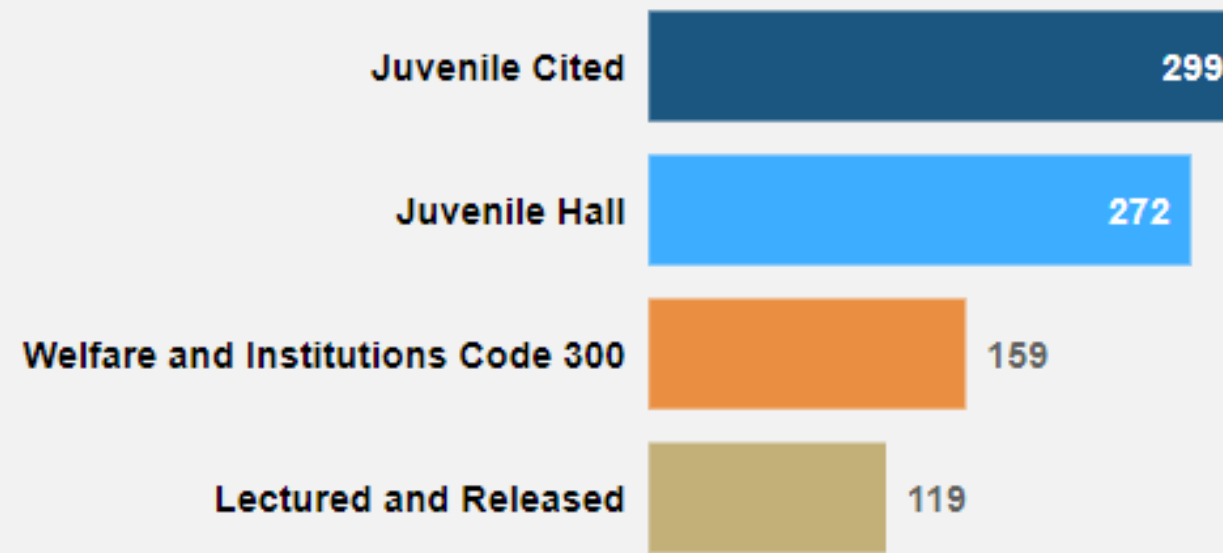
Juv. Arrests 2017 – Aug. 2022

Since 2017, **73% juvenile charges were brought against males.**

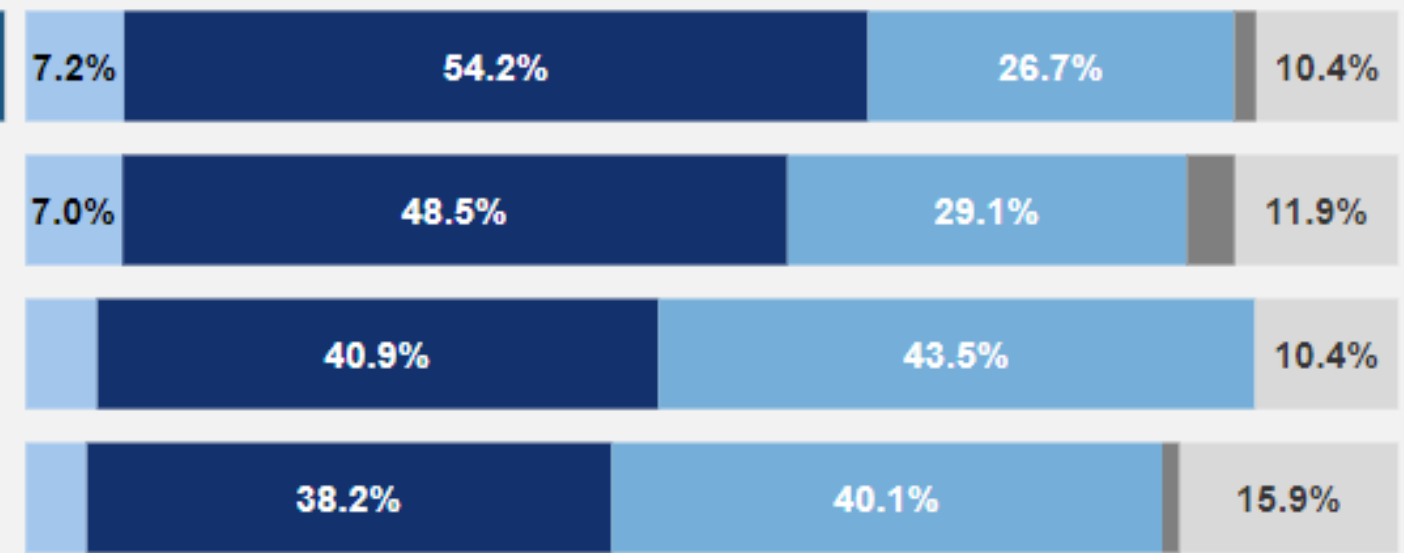
FEMALE - Total Juvenile Charges by Disposition

671
Juvenile Females Charged

849
Charges



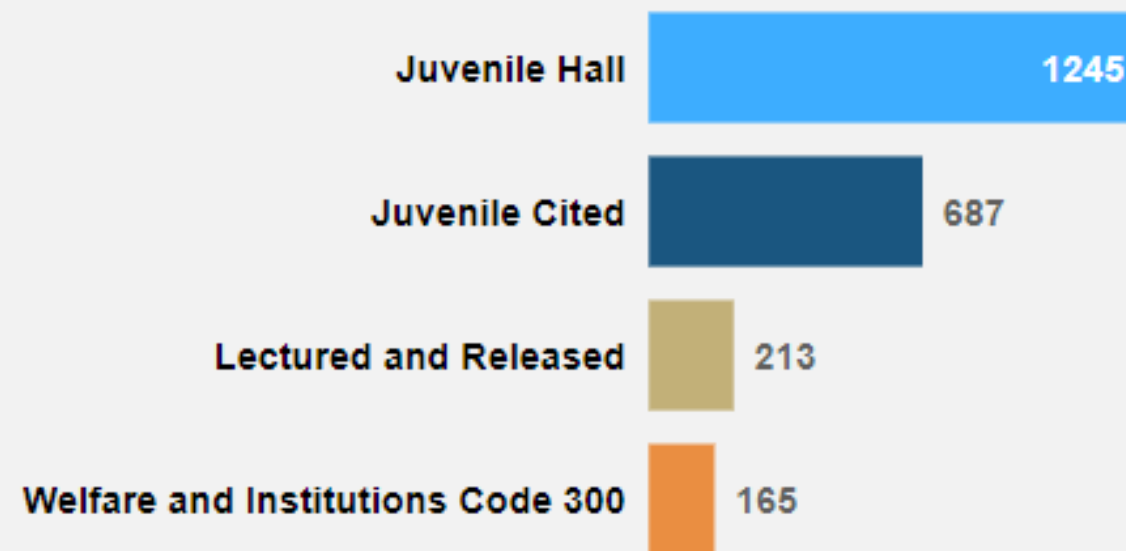
Racial Breakdown of Juvenile Females with Charges



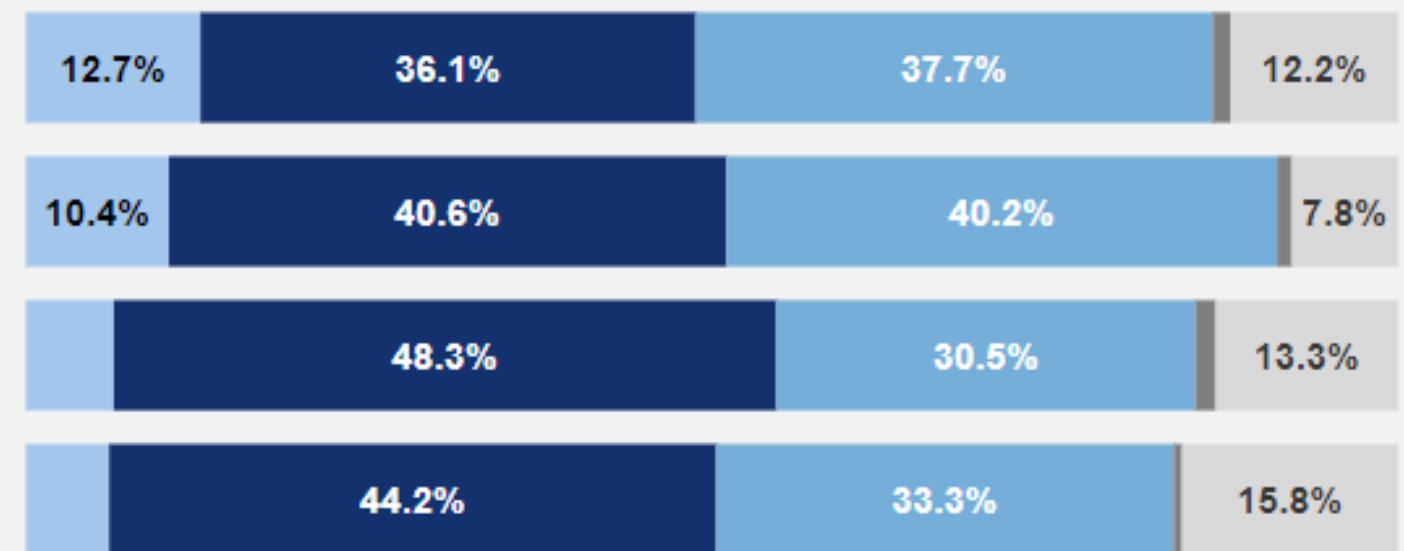
MALE - Total Juvenile Charges by Disposition

1,645
Juvenile Males Charged

2,310
Charges



Racial Breakdown of Juvenile Males with Charges

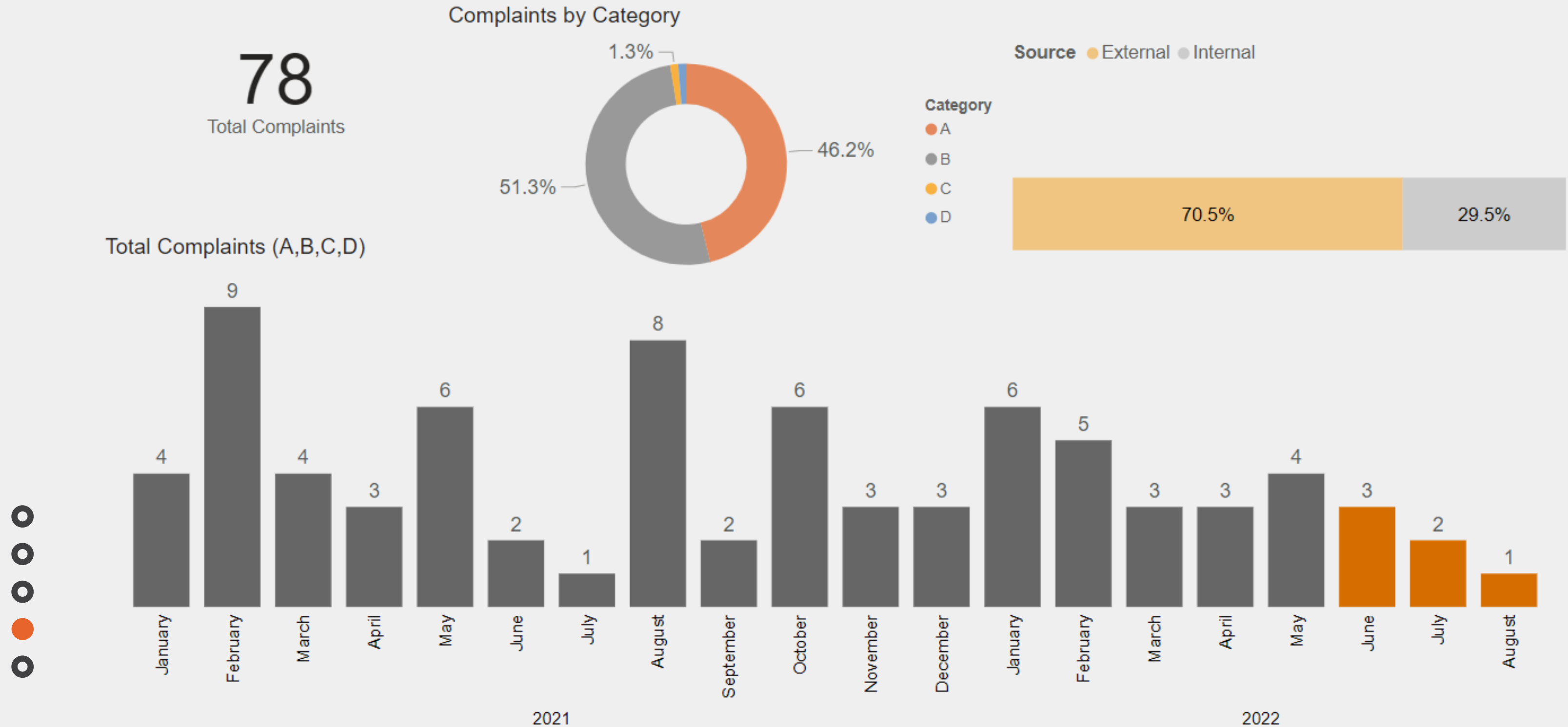


Asian/OPI Black Hispanic Other White

Note 7 juvenile charges are not included in this analysis because of missing or inconsistent gender data.

Complaints 2021 – Aug. 2022

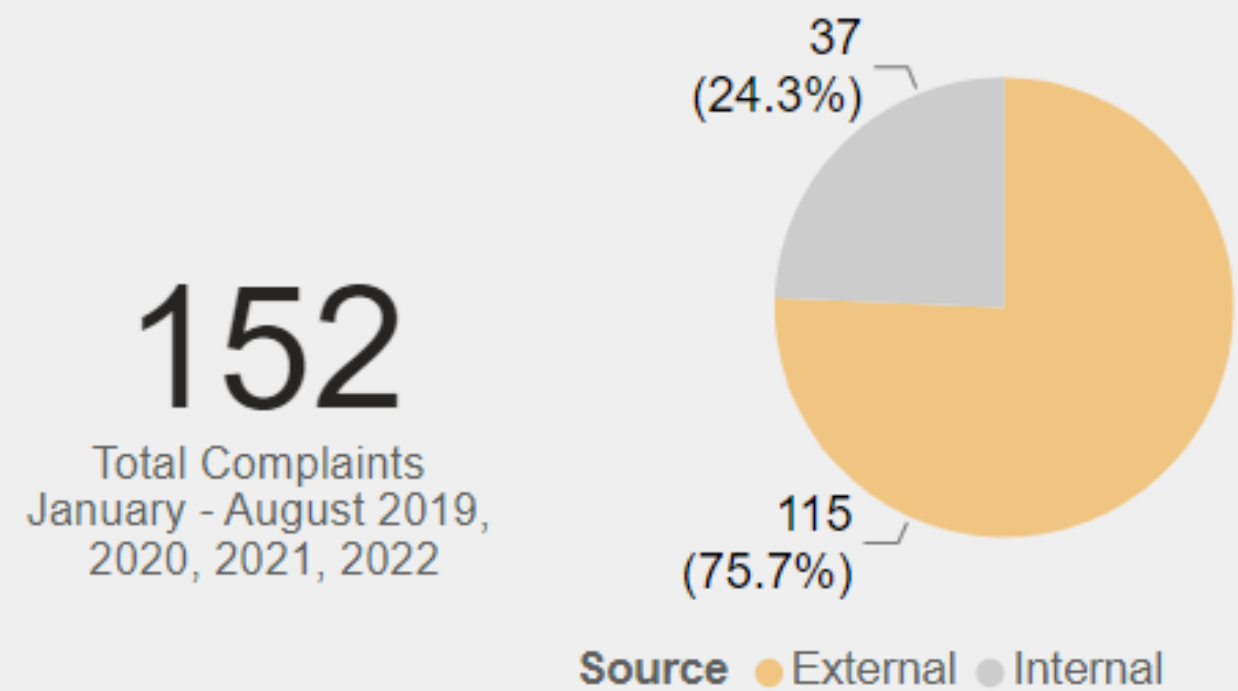
Total complaints in 2022 (27) decreased 27% compared to the same time in 2021 (37).



Note: Category A (Misconduct), B (Procedural), C (Informal), D (Policy). Additional definitions are available in the “Definitions” slides.

Complaints January – August

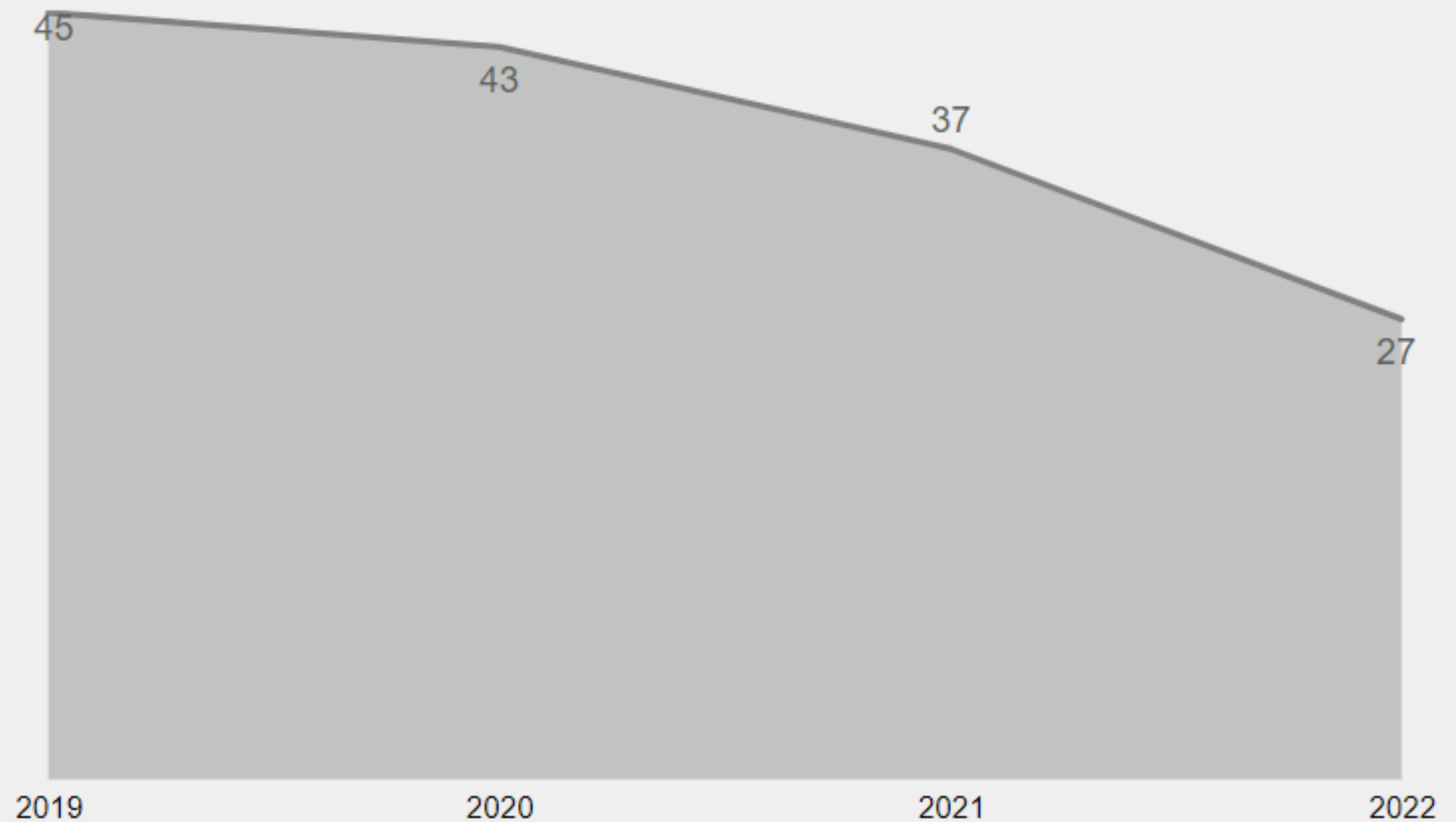
When comparing the same timeframes, total complaints have decreased 40% since 2019.



Total Complaints by Category

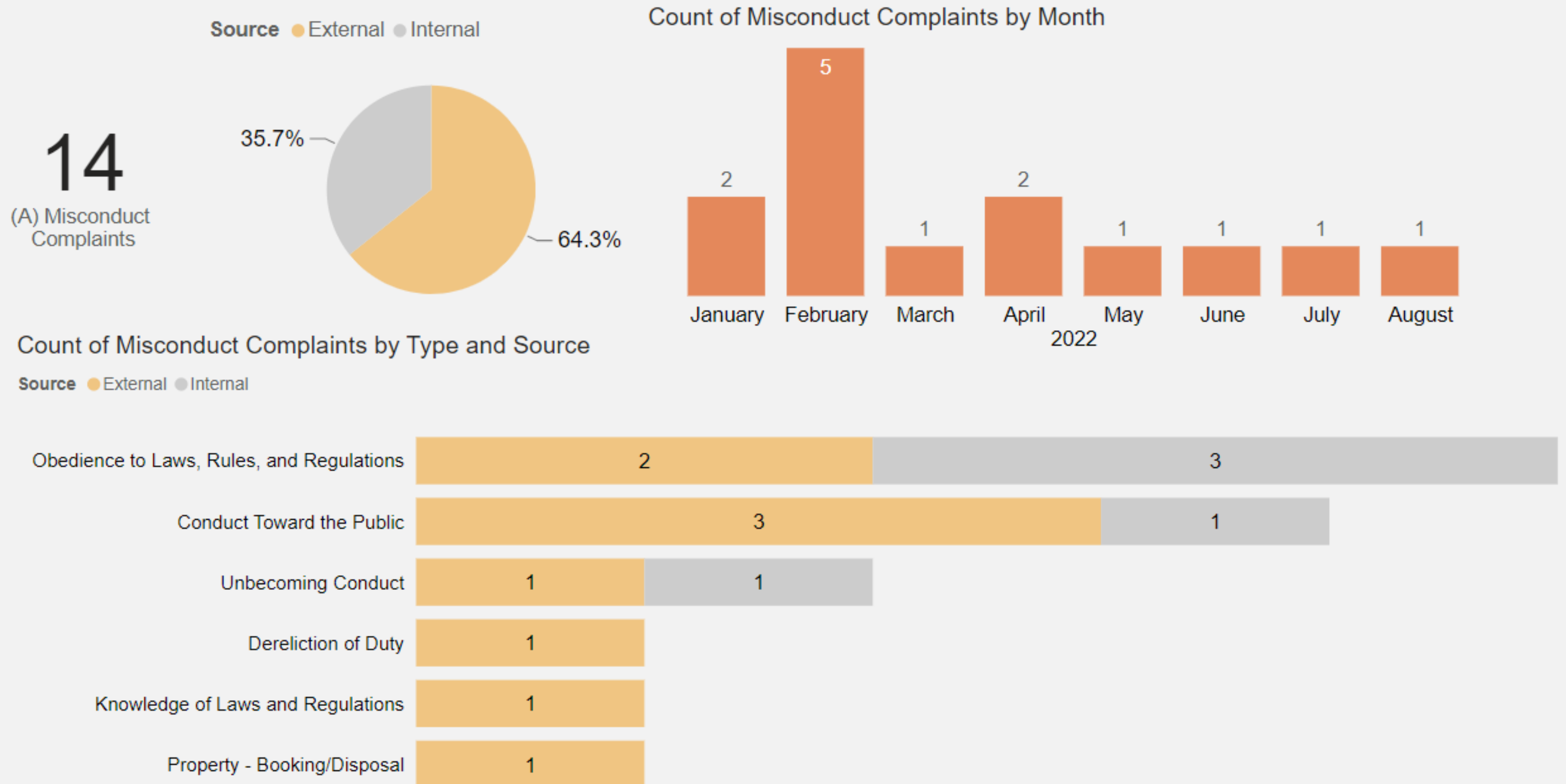


Total Complaints (A,B,C,D) January - August



2022 Misconduct Complaints

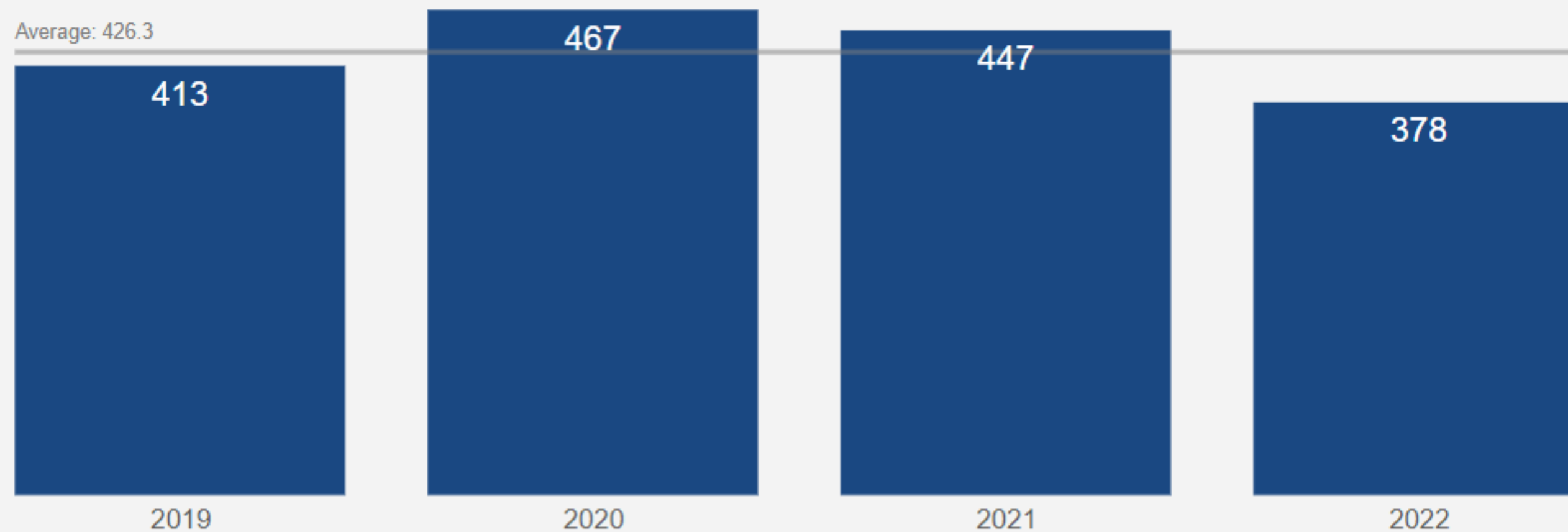
Misconduct complaints (Category A) makeup 52% of all 2022 complaints through August (27 total).



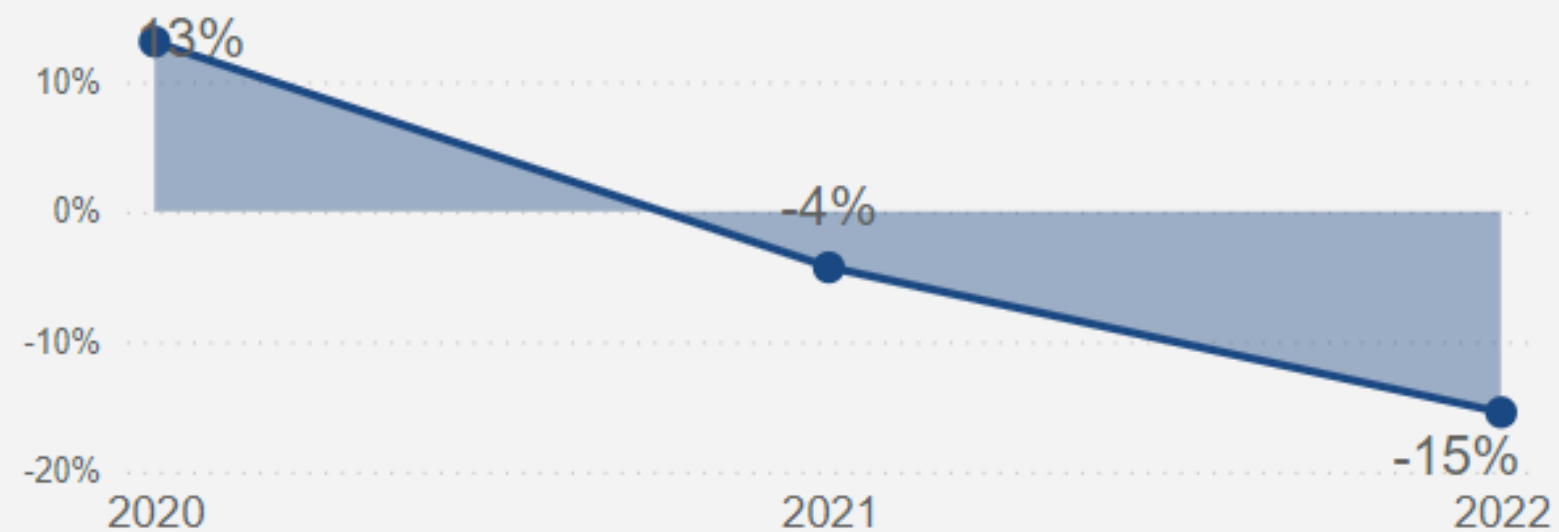
Use of Force 2019 – 2022

The number of use of force incidents in 2022 has **decreased 15%** compared to the same time in 2021.

January - August Use of Force Incidents by Year



Year-over-Year change shows a 15% decrease in 2022 compared to 2021.



Use of Force Suspects 2022

The number of use of force suspects in 2022 has **decreased 15%** compared to the same time in 2021.

January – August 2022

392

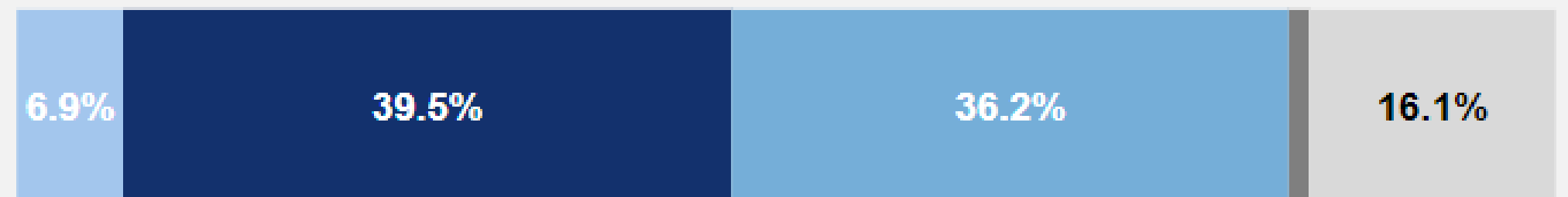
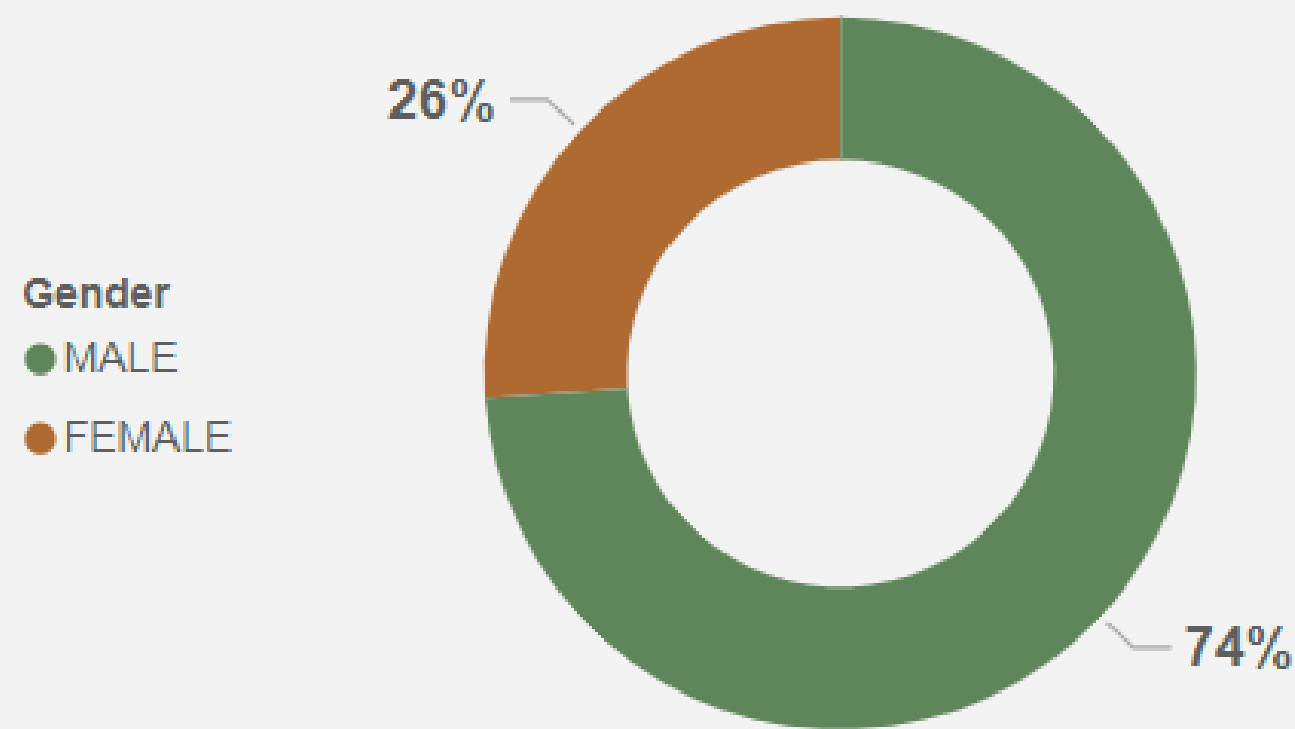
Suspects

-15%
compared to the
same time in 2021 (459)

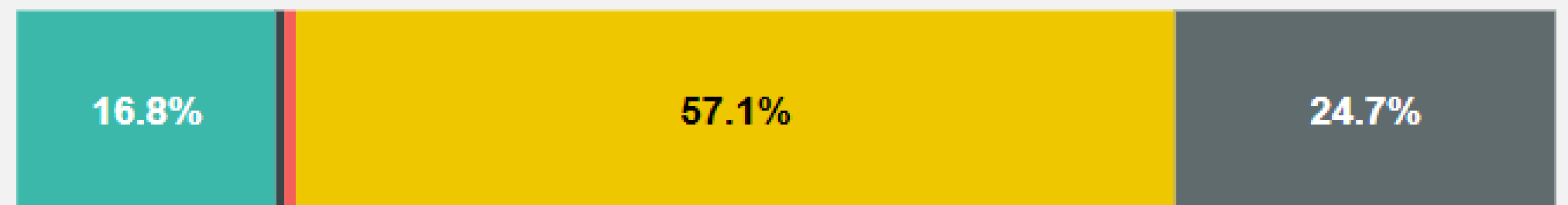
378

Incidents

-15%
compared to the
same time in 2021 (447)



Asian/OPI Black Hispanic Other White



Complaint of Pain Fatal Injury Great Bodily Injury No Injury Visible Injury



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.

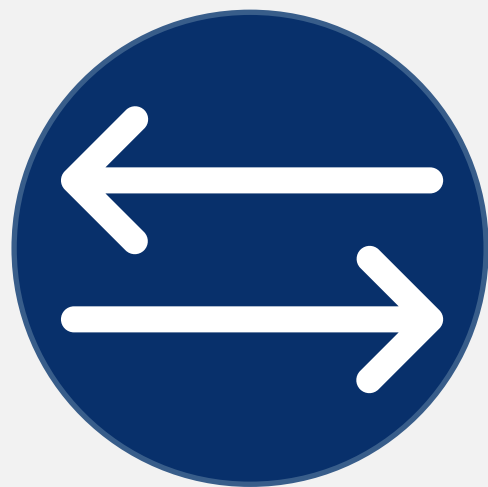


Chief's Update on Community Advisory Board

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





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 of 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 model.

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 member's 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 SCOs 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-Complaints

CATEGORIES OF COMPLAINTS

A. Complaints made against Department personnel shall be classified into one of four categories:

Category "A" – Misconduct Complaint

Category "B" – Procedure Complaint

Category "C" – Informal Complaint

Category "D" – Policy Complaint

1. Category "A" Complaints (Misconduct Complaints): All complaints or allegations against Department members of misconduct, if proven, amounting to a violation of the law, or of the Department policies, procedures, General Orders, or Rules and Regulations. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- a. Unnecessary or excessive force
- b. False arrest
- c. Discrimination
- d. Criminal violation
- e. Rude and discourteous conduct
- f. Conduct unbecoming (includes criminal violations)

2. Category "B" Complaints (Procedure Complaints): All complaints where the supervisor/manager determines the employee(s) acted reasonably and within Department policy and procedure, given the specific circumstances and facts of the incident, and that despite the allegation of misconduct, there is no factual basis to support the allegation.

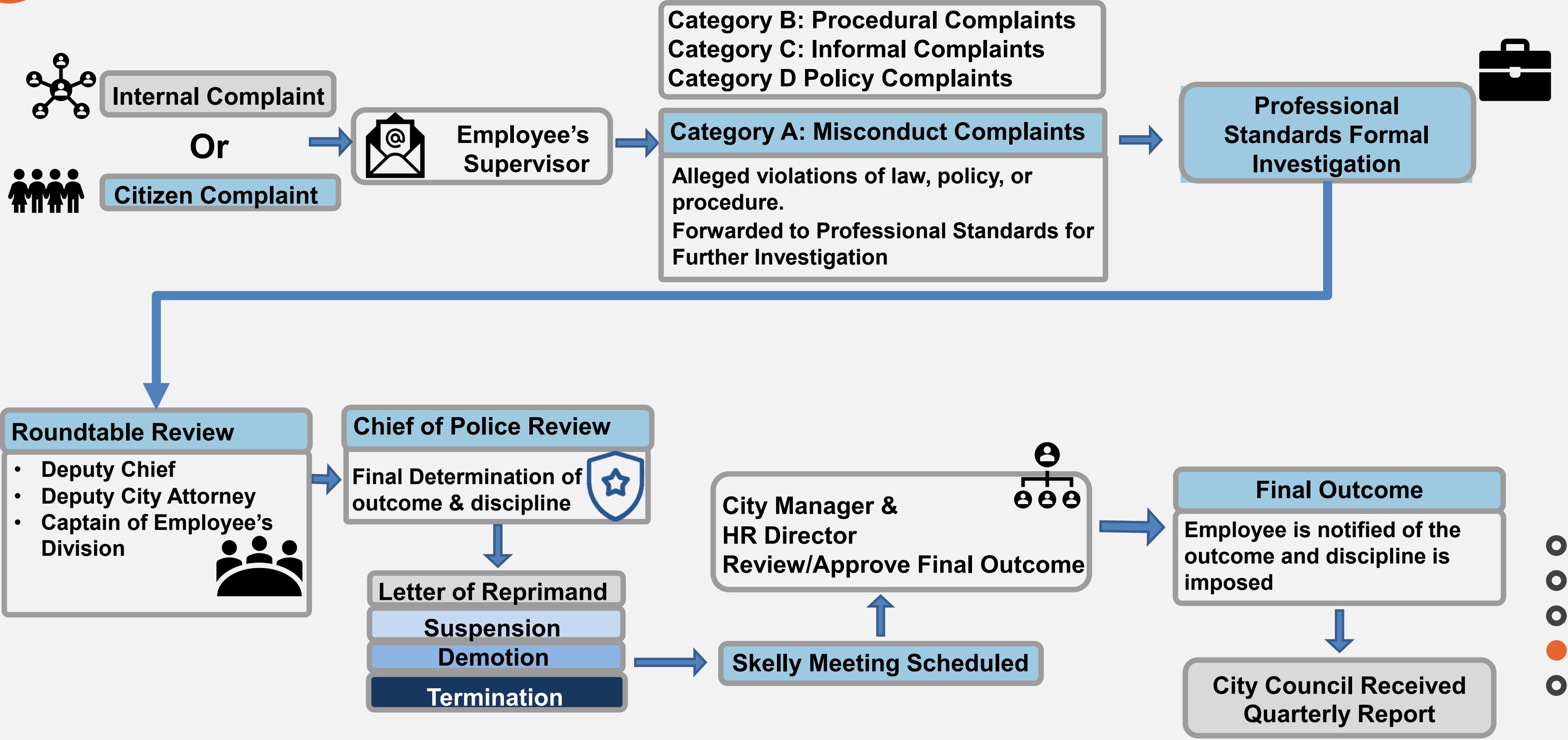
Examples:

- a. The allegation is a dispute-of-fact case wherein there is no independent information, evidence, or witnesses available to support the complaint, and there exists a judicial entity which is available to process the concern (i.e. disputes over the validity of a traffic citation).
- b. Where the allegations are obviously frivolous or absurd, and there is no factual basis to support the allegations (i.e. complaints made by mentally disturbed, irrational persons, or persons who chronically file false complaints).

3. Category "C" Complaints (Divisional Complaints): An allegation involving minor transgressions on the part of an employee(s) may be handled by bringing the matter to the attention of the employee(s)' immediate supervisor. In choosing this process, the complainant makes a knowledgeable decision not to proceed with an Internal Affairs misconduct investigation. The utilization of this process does not imply that the subject employee(s) has, in fact, committed the alleged transgression.

4. Category "D" Complaints (Policy Complaints): A complaint which pertains to an established policy, properly employed by a Department member, which the complainant understands, but believes is inappropriate or not valid. It is an expression of dissatisfaction with the policy, practice, philosophy, service-level, or legal standard of the agency.

Complaint Process



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 Shotgun: 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 subject's legs 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 considered a less lethal use of force device.

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

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-Overview

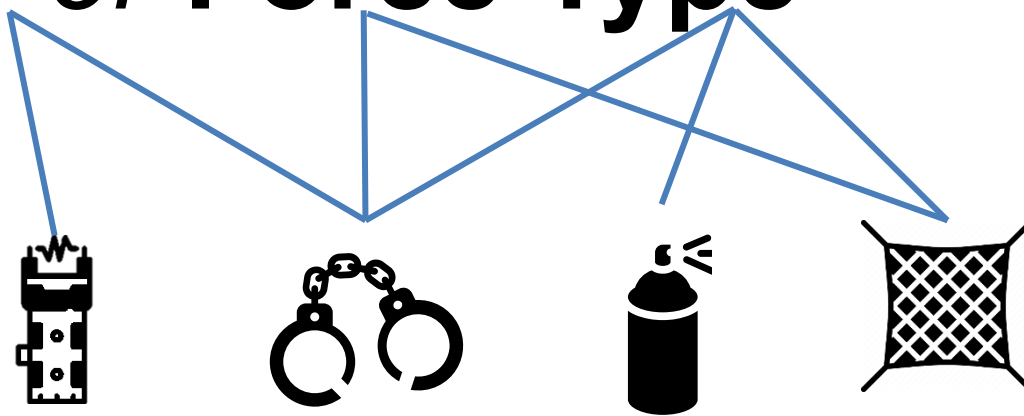
 Per Incident

 Per Officer 

Per Suspect



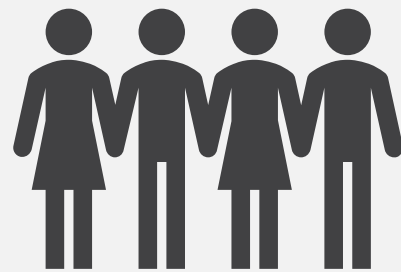
Per Force Type



Applications of Force

Training as Corrective Action

Follow up to previous board question regarding the use of training as a corrective action or progressive discipline



Some **types of discipline result in standard training** corrections, such as policy violations and traffic collisions.



In addition to these standing policies, at the **discretion of the Internal Affairs Roundtable committee, additional training can be authorized** for other types of discipline cases.



Outside of formal discipline, additional training can be **offered to officers at the discretion of their supervisors.**



Comparing Demographics

SPD is continuing to pursue **increased diversity**.

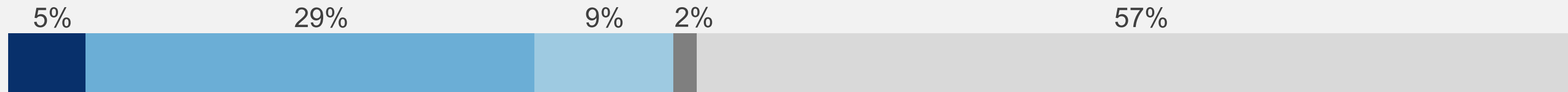
San Joaquin County Population³



Stockton Population³



Police Department (2020)



Black Hispanic⁴ Asian/OPI Other White



³San Joaquin County and City of Stockton demographics from most recently available census data, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sanjoaquincountycalifornia,stocktoncitycalifornia,US/PST045219>.
⁴Per census definitions: "Hispanic" may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories. City of Stockton reporting data on topics like traffic stops, arrests, etc. could look disproportionate as a result.
Note: Demographic numbers may not total due to rounding.