City of Stockton

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City Manager's Review Board

CMRB | April 13, 2023

Welcome!

Agenda

Topic	Presenter
Welcome	City Manager Harry Black
SPD Performance 1. Follow Up Items 2. Crisis Intervention Pilot 3. Ceasefire 4. Violence Prevention 5. CPOP 6. ICAP 7. Community Engagement 8. Training 9. YTD Crime 10. Quality of Life Calls for Service 11. Traffic Tickets 12. Arrests 13. Complaints 14. Use of Force 15. CAB	1. Deputy Chief Scott Graviette and Assistant Chief Joshua Doberneck 2. Community Medical Centers 3. Deputy Chief Scott Graviette 4. Lora Larson, Director of OVP 5. Captain Kevin Smith 6. Captain Kyle Pierce 7. Captain Kevin Smith 8. Captain Kyle Pierce 9. Deputy Chief Scott Graviette 10. Deputy Chief Scott Graviette 11. Assistant Chief Joshua Doberneck 12. Assistant Chief Joshua Doberneck 13. Assistant Chief Joshua Doberneck 14. Assistant Chief Joshua Doberneck 15. 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.
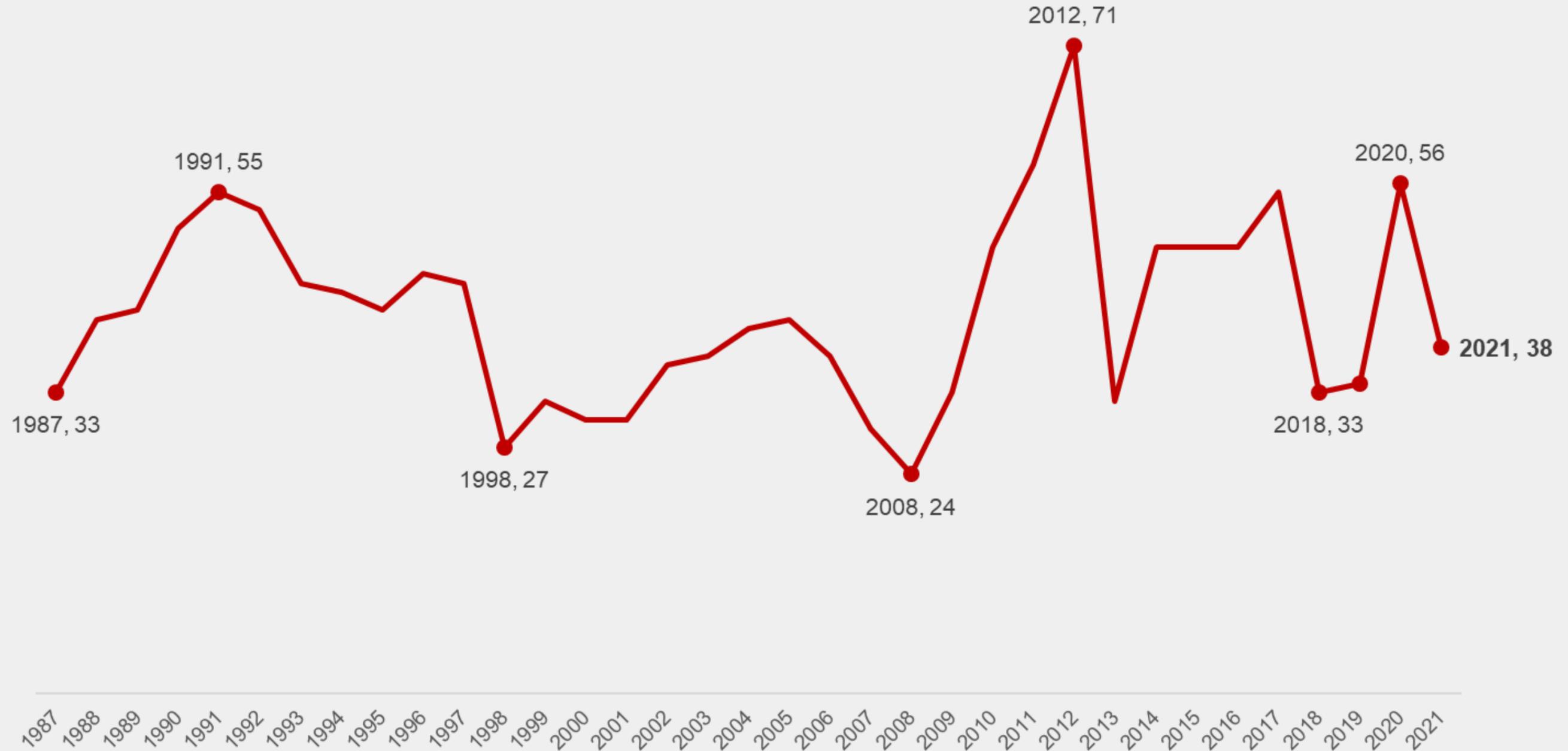
CMRB Tenets

- 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

FOLLOW UP

Homicide Rate Comparison
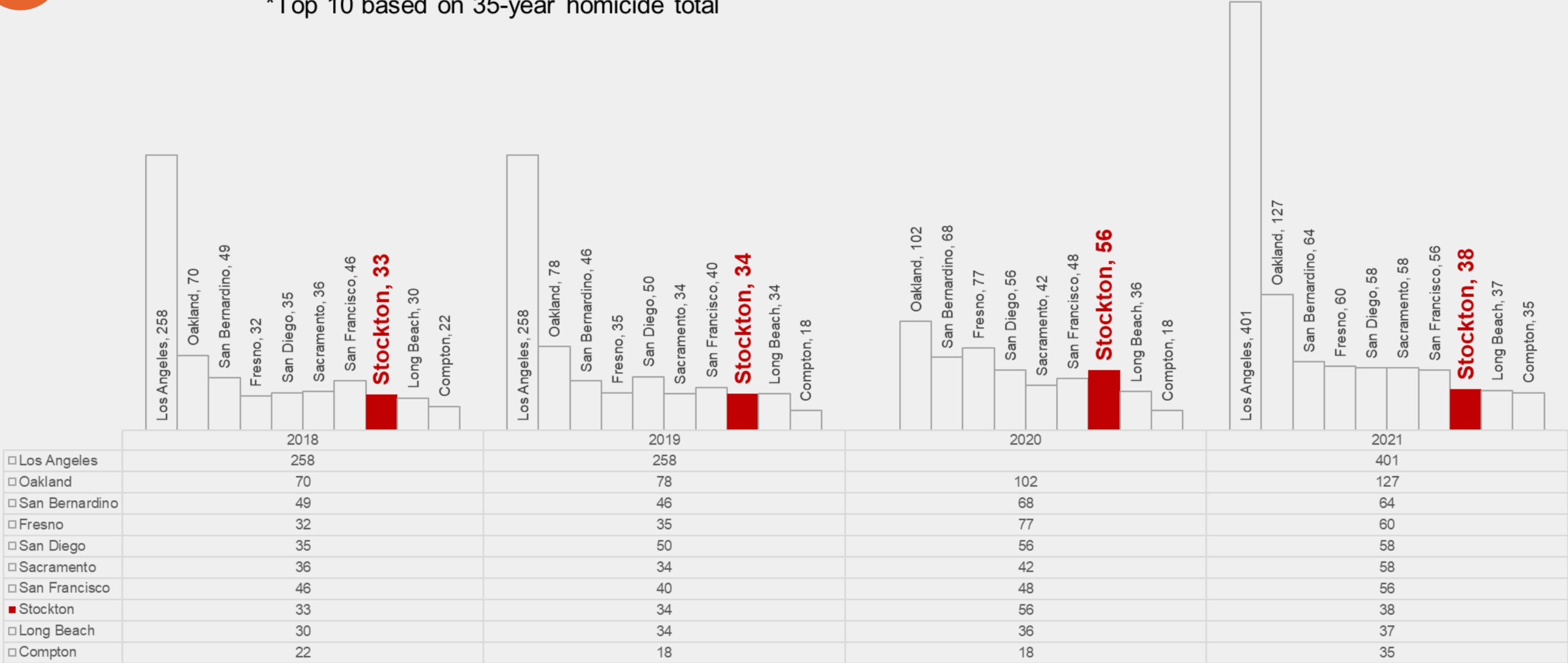
35-Year Homicide History in Stockton

9

2012, 71

1991, 55

2020, 56

2021, 38

1987, 33

2018, 33

1998, 27

2008, 24

1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021

Homicide Totals for Top 10* CA Cities

*Top 10 based on 35-year homicide total

	2018	2019	2020	2021
☐ Los Angeles	258	258		401
☐ Oakland	70	78	102	127
☐ San Bernardino	49	46	68	64
☐ Fresno	32	35	77	60
☐ San Diego	35	50	56	58
☐ Sacramento	36	34	42	58
☐ San Francisco	46	40	48	56
■ Stockton	33	34	56	38
☐ Long Beach	30	34	36	37
☐ Compton	22	18	18	35

Homicide Rate per 100,000 for Top 5* CA Cities

*Top 5 based on 2021 homicide rate. Rate = Homicide Total/Population*100,000

Compton Homicide Rate, 2021, 37.4
Oakland Homicide Rate, 2021, 29.3
San Bernardino Homicide Rate, 2021, 28.8
Stockton Homicide Rate, 2021, 11.8
Sacramento Homicide Rate, 2021, 11.0

Legend: ——Compton Homicide Rate ——Oakland Homicide Rate ——San Bernardino Homicide Rate ——Stockton Homicide Rate ——Sacramento Homicide Rate

X-axis years: 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021

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Source: https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data
Data dictionary: https://data-openjustice.doj.ca.gov/sites/default/files/dataset/2022-08/Homicide%20Context_08302022.pdf

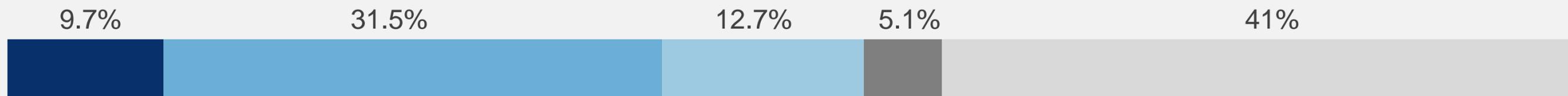# SPD Personnel Demographics

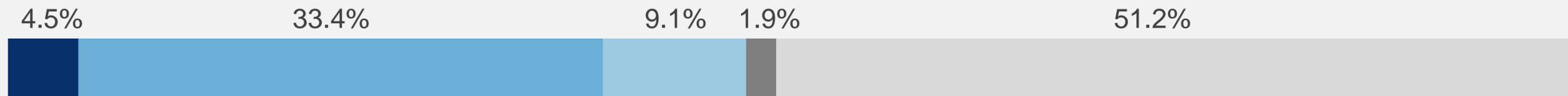# Comparing Demographics

San Joaquin County Population[1]

| 8% | 42% | 18% | 1% | 31% |

City of Stockton Population[1]

| 12% | 42% | 22% | 3% | 21% |

Other City of Stockton Departments, 2023

| 9.7% | 31.5% | 12.7% | 5.1% | 41% |

Police Department, 2023

| 4.5% | 33.4% | 9.1% | 1.9% | 51.2% |

■ Black ■ Hispanic[2] ■ Asian/OPI ■ Other ■ White

[1]San Joaquin County and City of Stockton demographics from census data: https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sanjoaquincountycalifornia,stocktoncitycalifornia,US/PST045219.
[2]Per census definitions: Hispanics 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.
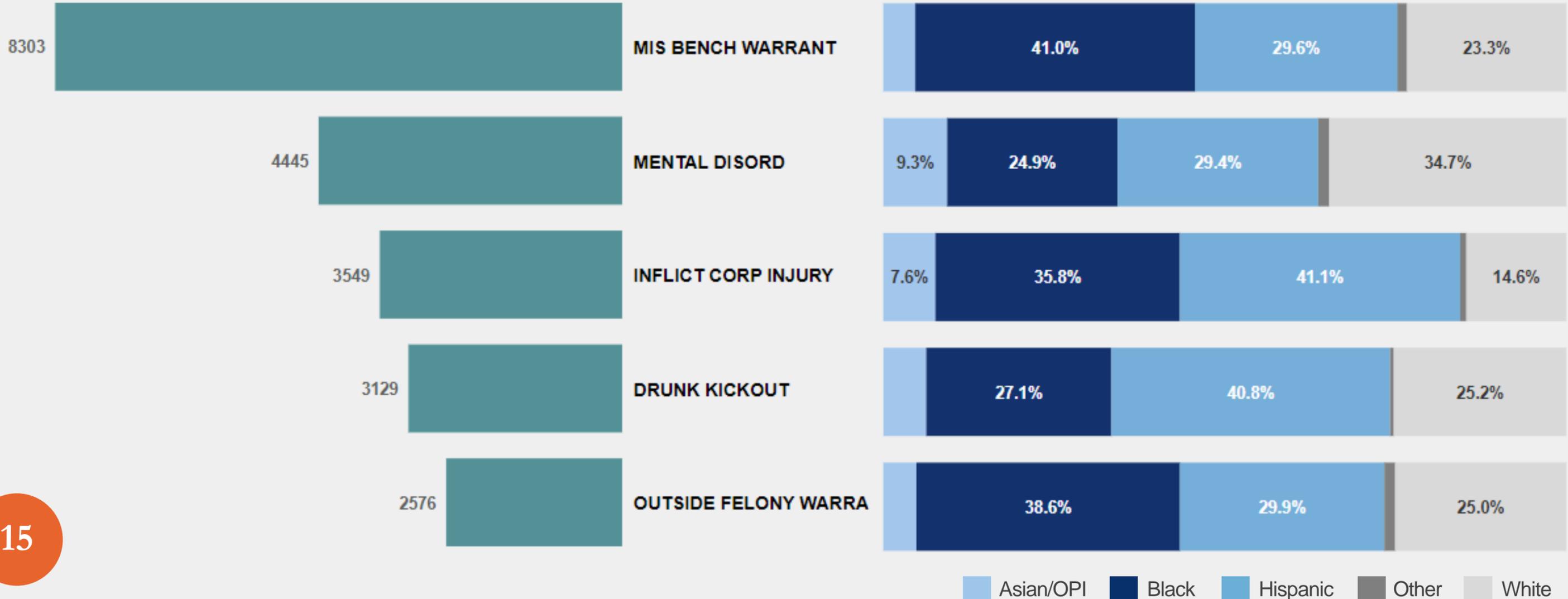
Top 5 Arrest Charges

Top 5 Charges 2017 – Feb 2023

62,818
Total Charges 2017 - Feb 2023

22,002
Top 5 Charges 2017 - Feb 2023

13,472
Estimated Individuals Charged

Charge	Count	Asian/OPI	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
MIS BENCH WARRANT	8303		41.0%	29.6%		23.3%
MENTAL DISORD	4445	9.3%	24.9%	29.4%		34.7%
INFLICT CORP INJURY	3549	7.6%	35.8%	41.1%		14.6%
DRUNK KICKOUT	3129		27.1%	40.8%		25.2%
OUTSIDE FELONY WARRA	2576		38.6%	29.9%		25.0%

Legend: Asian/OPI ■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ Other ■ White

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UOF Suspect Injuries
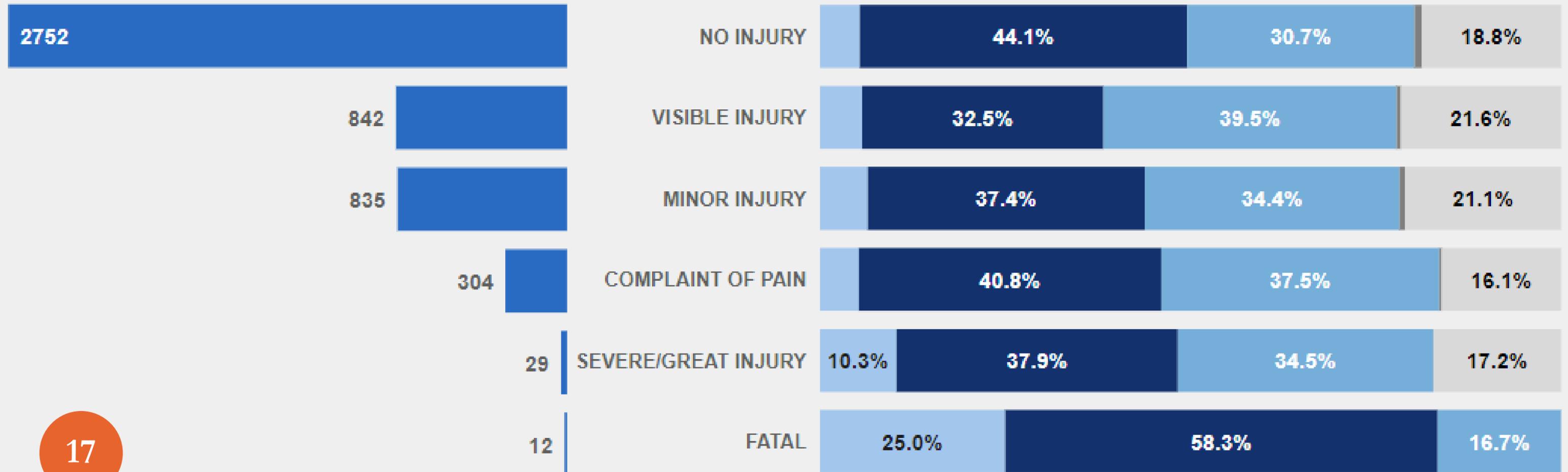
UOF Suspect Injury Severity

4774
Suspect Injury Severities
June 2015 - February 2023

4525
Incidents June 2015 -
February 2023

3891
Individual Suspects June
2015 - February 2023

Severity	Count	Asian/OPI	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
NO INJURY	2752		44.1%	30.7%		18.8%
VISIBLE INJURY	842		32.5%	39.5%		21.6%
MINOR INJURY	835		37.4%	34.4%		21.1%
COMPLAINT OF PAIN	304		40.8%	37.5%		16.1%
SEVERE/GREAT INJURY	29	10.3%	37.9%	34.5%		17.2%
FATAL	12	25.0%	58.3%	16.7%		

Legend: Asian/OPI, Black, Hispanic, Other, White

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Note: "Fatal" includes "fatal caused by force," "fatal injury," and "fatal not cause by force"

COMMUNITY
Medical Centers

Care Link
Mobile Community
Response Team

City Manager's Review Board

April 13, 2023

Proposed Model

- 911 Alternative response to mental health and social service needs

- Expansion of Care Link (mobile health care), clinical response focus

- Collaborative Process with City of Stockton, SPD, Fire, County Mental Health

- Community Engagement Approach

- Input from Faith in the Valley and other community partners

MCRT Objectives

Care Link Community Response Objectives

- Decrease recidivism or repeat callers
- Increase follow-up with wrap around services
- Decrease fear or hesitancy to call for police
- Increase community trust
- Decrease costs related to emergency calls
- Divert individuals away from the criminal justice system

Call Types

Care Link Community Response Call Types

- Intoxicated subjects in public places 647(f) PC

- Non-violent subjects under the influence of controlled substances in public places 11550 H&S

- Persons needing non-medical care or treatment for mental illness 5150 W&I

- Persons in need of shelter/housing services occupying public and private property 602 PC, 647(e) PC

- Welfare checks (when no crime is suspected)

- At the request for Police or Fire personnel on scene of an incident

Care Link Community Response Process

DISPATCH

- Calls are made to 911
- Police & Fire respond first and assess for MCRT
- Responders contact MRT for services

MOBILE RESPONSE TEAM

- MCRT responds to the scene/report
- MRCT is staffed with BH clinicians, case managers and support
- Team assesses situation and provides interventions/services
- Conducts initial follow-up

STRATIFICATION & COORDINATION

- Lead coordinator collects data from MRT
- Case is stratified for further follow-up
- Case is referred to follow-up team

FOLLOW-UP

- Assessment of needs
- Home visits
- Referrals
- Linkage to CMC services & programs

ONGOING ENGAGEMENT & RESOURCES

- Primary Care
- SUD & MH
- Shelter & recovery
- OVC (human trafficking)
- TCN (formerly incarcerated
- HIV & Hep C program

MCRT TIMELINE

Activity	Pre-Implementation July	Phase 1 Aug.-Oct. 2022 (3 months)	Phase 2 Nov. 2022-April. 2023 (6 months)	Phase 3 May 2023-June 2025
Develop communications/ dispatch process	X			
Training	1st Part-time MRT	Train New Team	Train new hires	Ongoing training as needed
Purchase van, equipment, materials	X	1 Follow-up Van	1 Follow-up Van 1 Respond Van	2 MCRT Units 2 Follow-up units
Data collection and evaluation	Develop data collection & evaluation plan	Begin data collection	Ongoing data collection	Data evaluation and program adjustments
Personnel	Planning and implementation teams	Deploy 1st Part-time MCRT unit	Deploy 1st Full-time MCRT unit and 1 Follow-up unit	2 MCRT units 2 Follow-up Units
Hours	Identify peak hours for PT team	20 hours per week	8 am to 5 pm	24 hours
Days Per Week		2.5 Days	5 days	7 days
Geographic areas covered	Identify high-call service areas	High-call service area	Expand City Sector	City Wide

Calls Handled

- Calls Handled by MCRT: 109

- Average Response Time: 10 to 12 minutes

- Average Time on Scene: 40 minutes

Referral Sources

- 911: 0
- SPD: 6
- St. Mary's Dinning Hall: 40
- Community Medical Centers: 13
- Community Members: 15
- Prevail: 4
- Children's Home: 2
- Community Agencies: 29
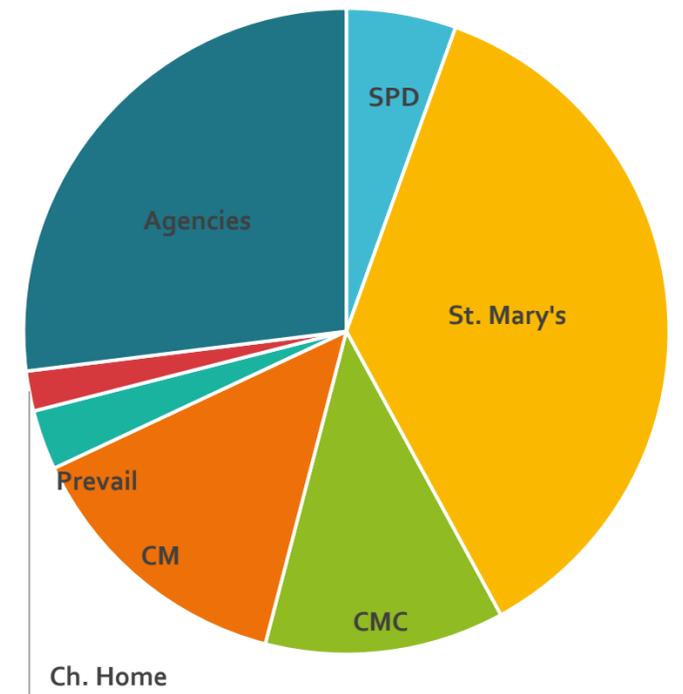
Call Outcome

- Crisis Resolved on Scene: 102
- Client Transported to Hospital: 0
- Client Transported to Behavioral Health Facility: 4
- 5150 Initiated on Scene: 3

Outcome

■ Resolved ■ BHS ■ 5150 ■
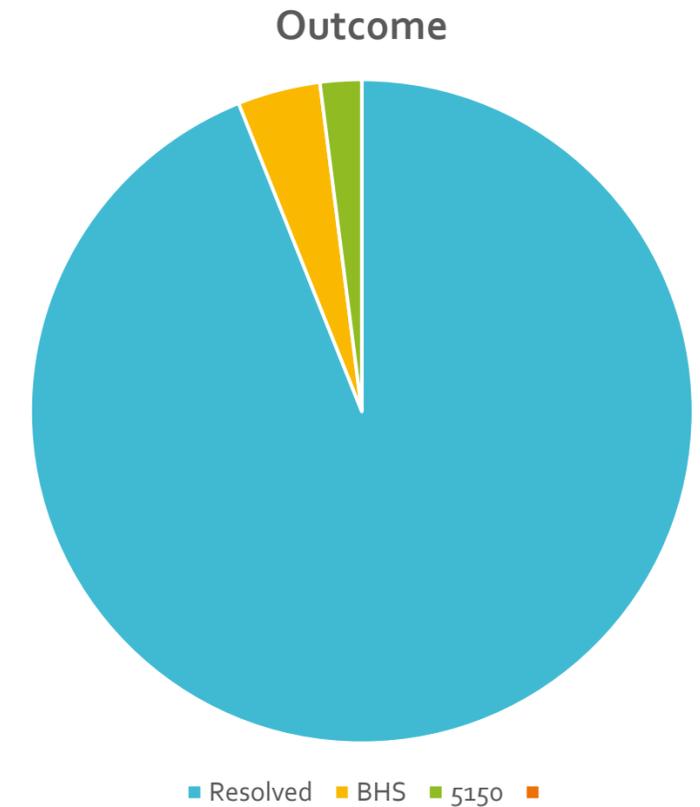
Follow-up

- Direct Client Follow up: 86
- Connected w/existing Provider or Treatment: 79
- Unable to locate individuals: 13

Follow-up

■ Direct F/U   ■ Connected   ■ Not Linked   ■
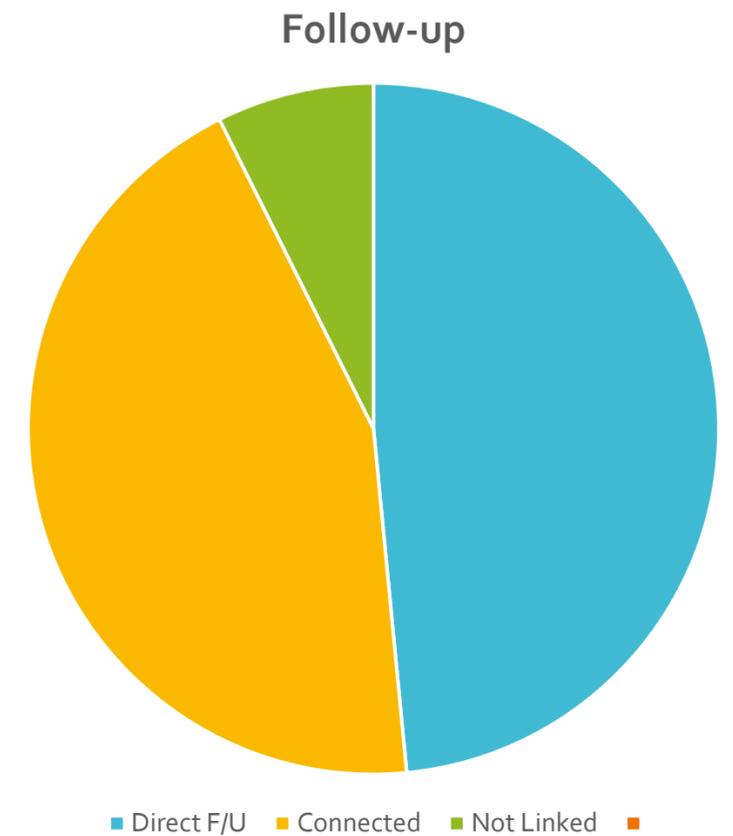
Goal #1

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

GUN VIOLENCE REDUCTION
Cease Fire and OVP
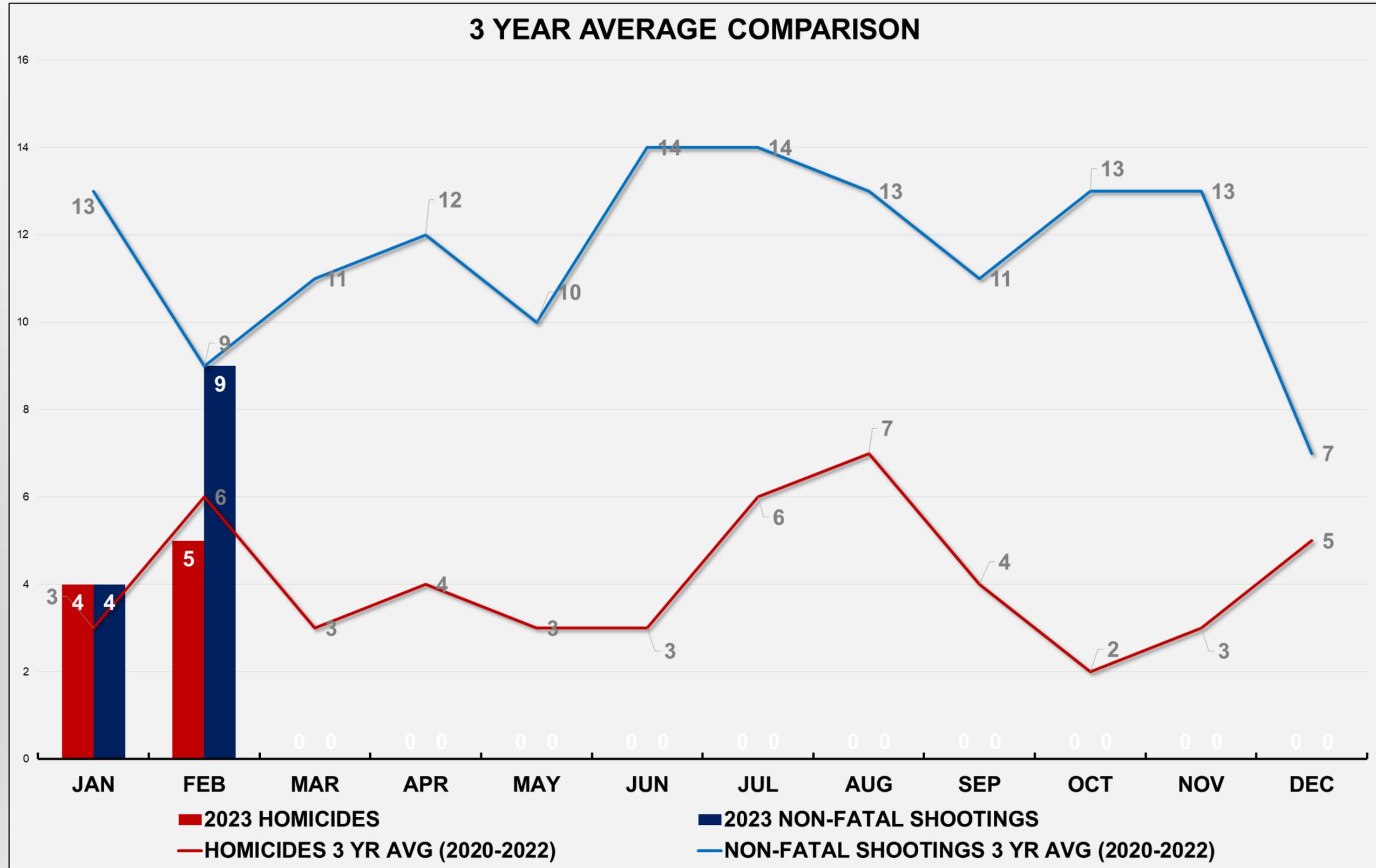
CEASEFIRE STATISTICS
FEBRUARY 2023

	HOMICIDES		NON-FATAL SHOOTING INCIDENTS	
	2022	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**
FEBRUARY	9	5	6	9
MONTHLY % CHANGE	-44%		50%	
TOTAL YTD	12	9	20	13
% CHANGE	**-25%**		**-35%**	

CEASEFIRE STATISTICS
FEBRUARY 2023

HOMICIDE TYPE COMPARISON BY YEAR
2019 - 2023
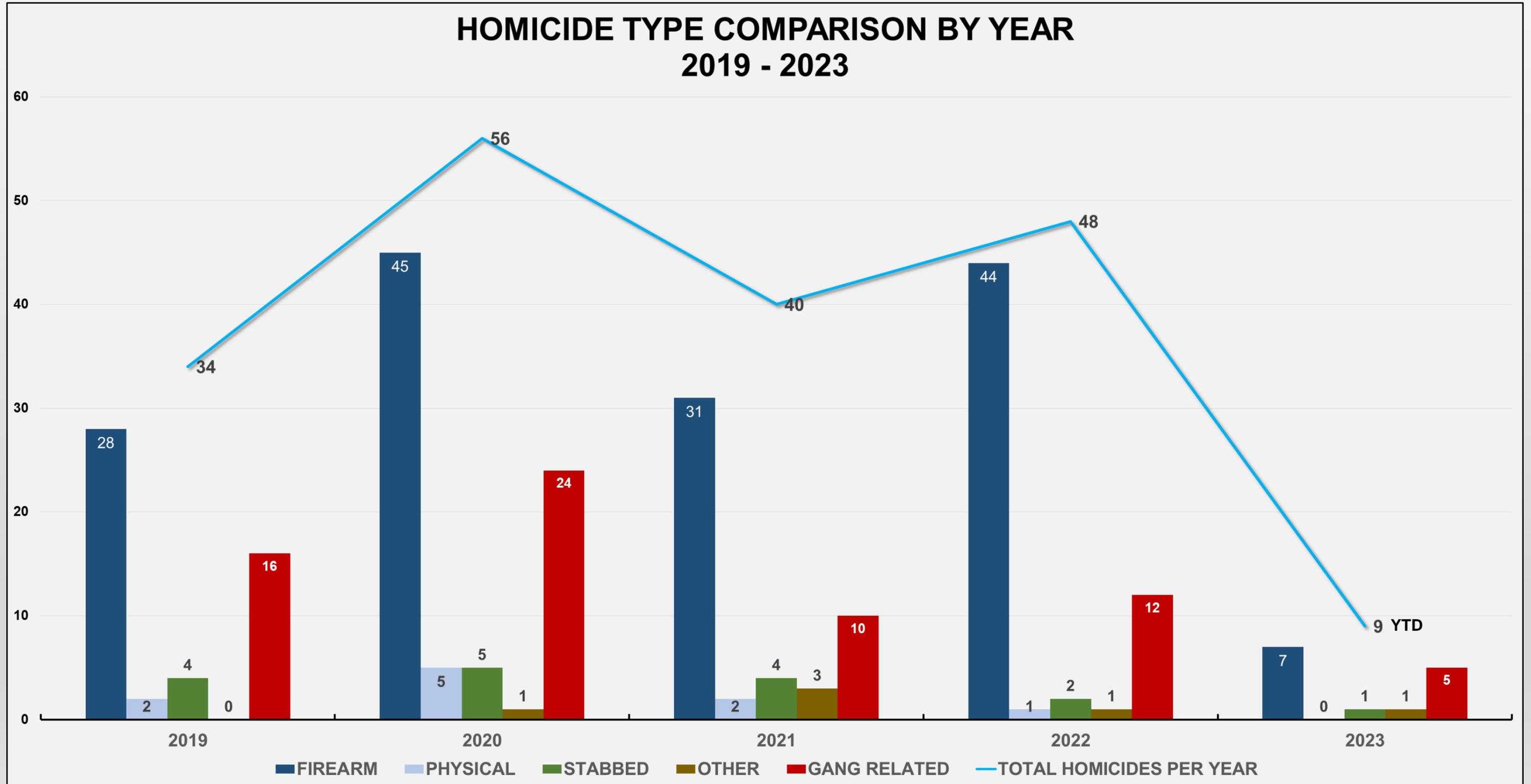
CEASEFIRE STATISTICS
FEBRUARY 2023

NON-FATAL INJURY SHOOTINGS
MONTH TO MONTH COMPARISON
2019-2023

Legend: ■ 2019 (132) ■ 2020 (129) ■ 2021 (150) ■ 2022 (141) ■ 2023 (13)

CEASEFIRE STATISTICS
FEBRUARY 2023

NON-FATAL INJURY SHOOTINGS
YEAR COMPARISON
2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NON-FATAL INJ SHOOTING	132	129	150	141	13
GANG RELATED	44	50	50	58	7

■ NON-FATAL INJ SHOOTING   ■ GANG RELATED
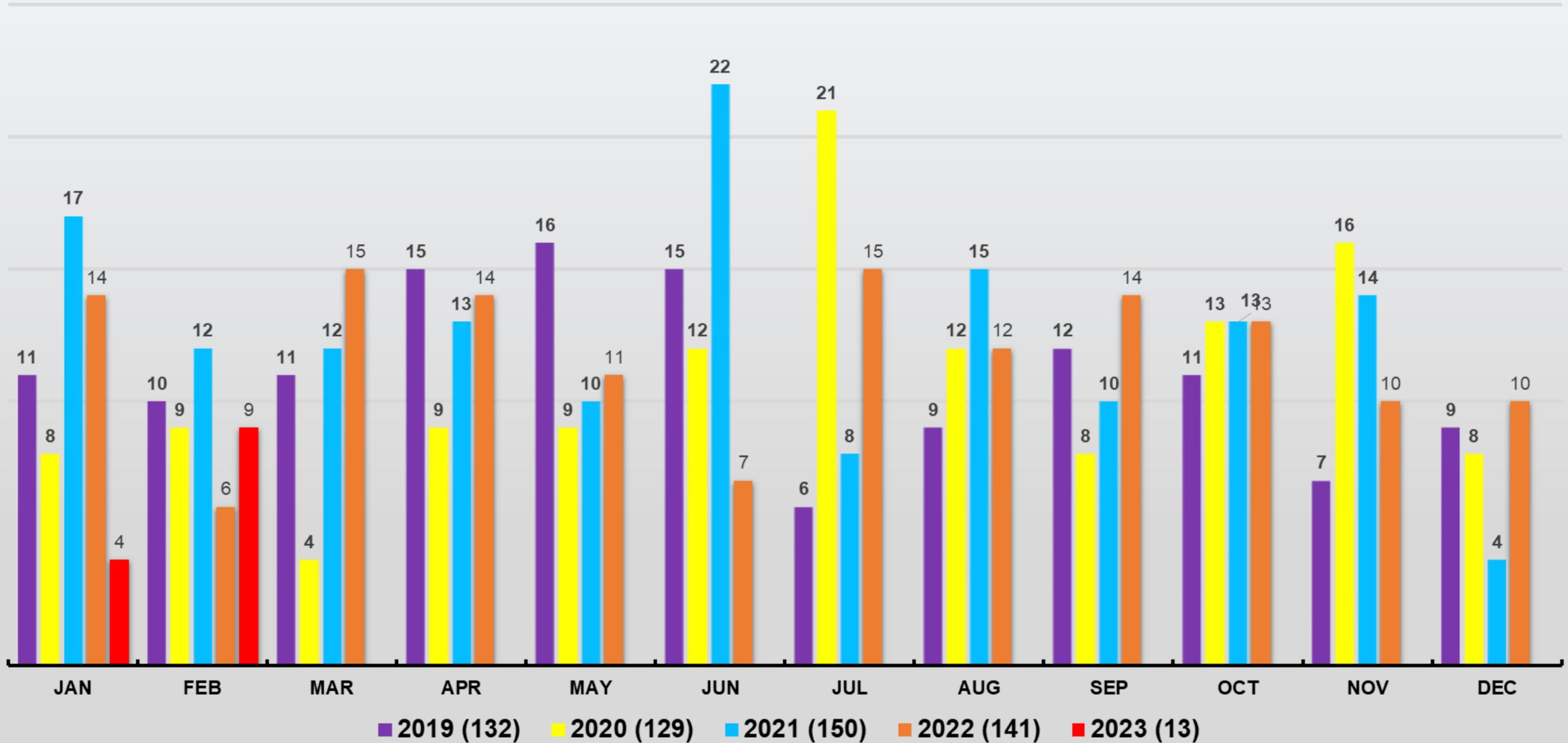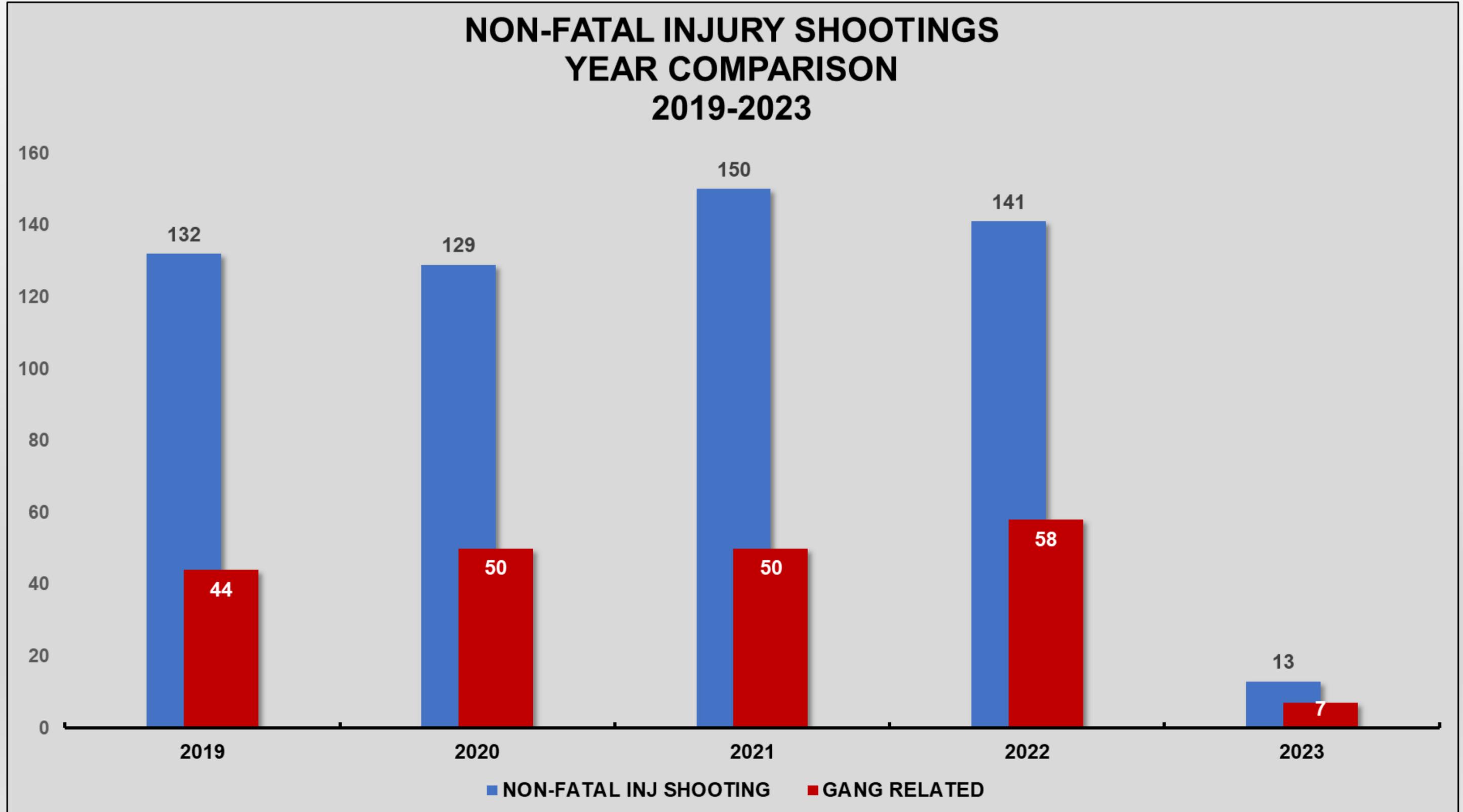
Office of Violence
Prevention
Lora Larson, MSW
Director

STOCKTON CEASEFIRE MODEL

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

- ✓ **CONTINUOUS DATA ANALYSIS**

- ✓ **COMMUNICATING DIRECTLY WITH HIGH-RISK INDIVIDUALS**

- ✓ **PROVIDE INTENSE CASE MANAGEMENT**

- ✓ **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

- ✓ **FOCUSED DETERRENCE**

Stockton Ceasefire Model

Shooting Incident

Stockton Police Department (SPD)

SPD Responds → Weekly Review of all shooting incidents → Focused Enforcement for those who continue to drive gun violence

Weekly SPD & OVP Coordination Meeting

SPD & OVP Communication Intervention

Office of Violence Prevention (OVP)

Shooting Response
Emergency Relocation
Conflict Mediation
Victim of Crime Connection

Wraparound Services
Employment → Education → Mental Health
Housing → Food → Mentor

Community Engagement
Food
Resource Connection
Building Trust

OUTCOMES

Operation Hybrid Havoc (June 2022)
Joint LE sting operation
- 88 individuals arrested
- 58 guns seized(12 ghost/10 assault)
- Drugs & cash

Ceasefire 2021

30% reduction in homicides

17% reduction in Gang related homicides

ARE WE WORKING WITH THE RIGHT PEOPLE?

TYPICAL CLIENT PROFILE

Average Age: **12-35 years old**

Education: **High School Drop Out**

- GANG AFFILIATED
- HAS BEEN SHOT OR SHOT AT
- JUSTICE INVOLVED
- GUN ACTIVITY & SAFETY ISSUES

CLIENT CRITICAL NEEDS:

CRITICAL SAFETY ISSUES

UNEMPLOYED

UNSTABLE HOUSING

UNABLE TO EAT DAILY

UNTREATED TRAUMA

STATS

COMMUNICATION INTERVENTIONS
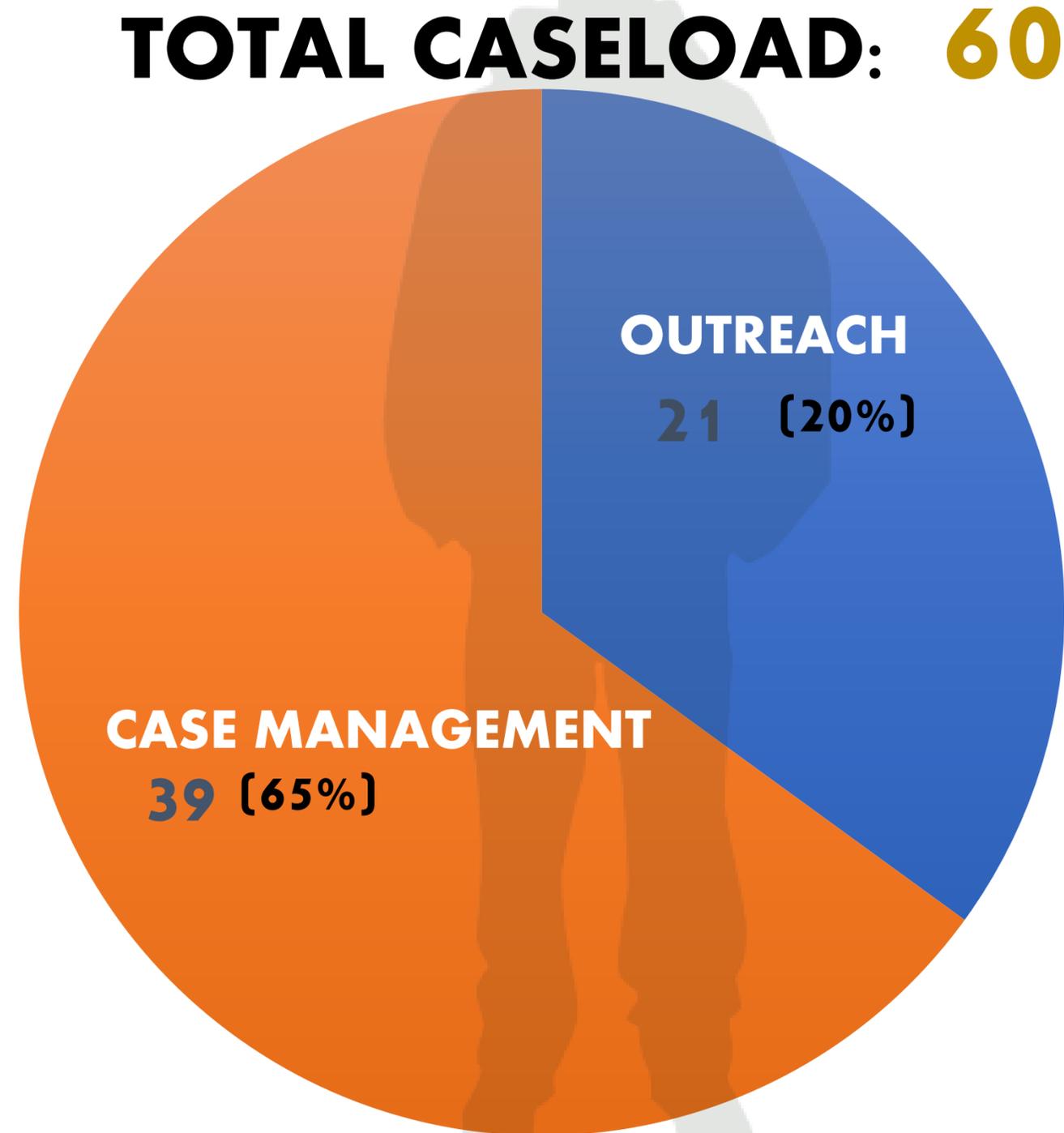
COMMUNICATION GOAL 100

JAN – DEC 2022 SAFETY MEETINGS 100
JAN – FEB 2023 SAFETY MEETINGS 11

JAN-DEC 2022 TRANSFERRED TO CASE MANAGEMENT 73 (73% TRANSFER RATE)
JAN-FEB 2023 TRANSFERRED TO CASE MANAGEMENT 6 (55% TRANSFER RATE)

PEACEKEEPER CASELOADS

TOTAL CASELOAD: 60

Age Range	Total
17 and younger	24
18-20	7
21-25	14
26-30	7
31-34	6
35+	2

Ethnicity	Total
White	2
Black	22
Hispanic	18
Cambodian	10
Hmong	2
Other	6

OUTREACH 21 (20%)

CASE MANAGEMENT 39 (65%)

BUILDING CLIENT CAPACITY THROUGH COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

- IDENTIFY CLIENT IMMEDIATE NEEDS

- CONNECT THE CLIENT TO THE COMMUNITY AGENCY FOR IMMEDIATE AND LONG-TERM SUPPORT

Community Partners:

- Mary Magdalene
- Dome of Hope
- Victor Outreach
- Asian Pacific Self-Development and Residents Association (APSARA)
- Empowering Marginalize Asian Communities (EMAC)
- Little Manila Rise
- The Center
- The Women Center
- Community Members

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

- JUSTICE CENTER
- DISTRICT ATTORNEY

EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT

- EPIC, HEIDY HOMES, PRO LOG.
- WORK NET
- LABOR READY
- COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS FOR FAM.
- LOCAL UNIONS
- SERVICE FIRST
- FIVE KEYS

CLOTHING

- SALVATION ARMY
- FRIENDS OUTSIDE
- OVP CLOSET

HOUSING ASSITANCE

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

SOCIAL SERVICES

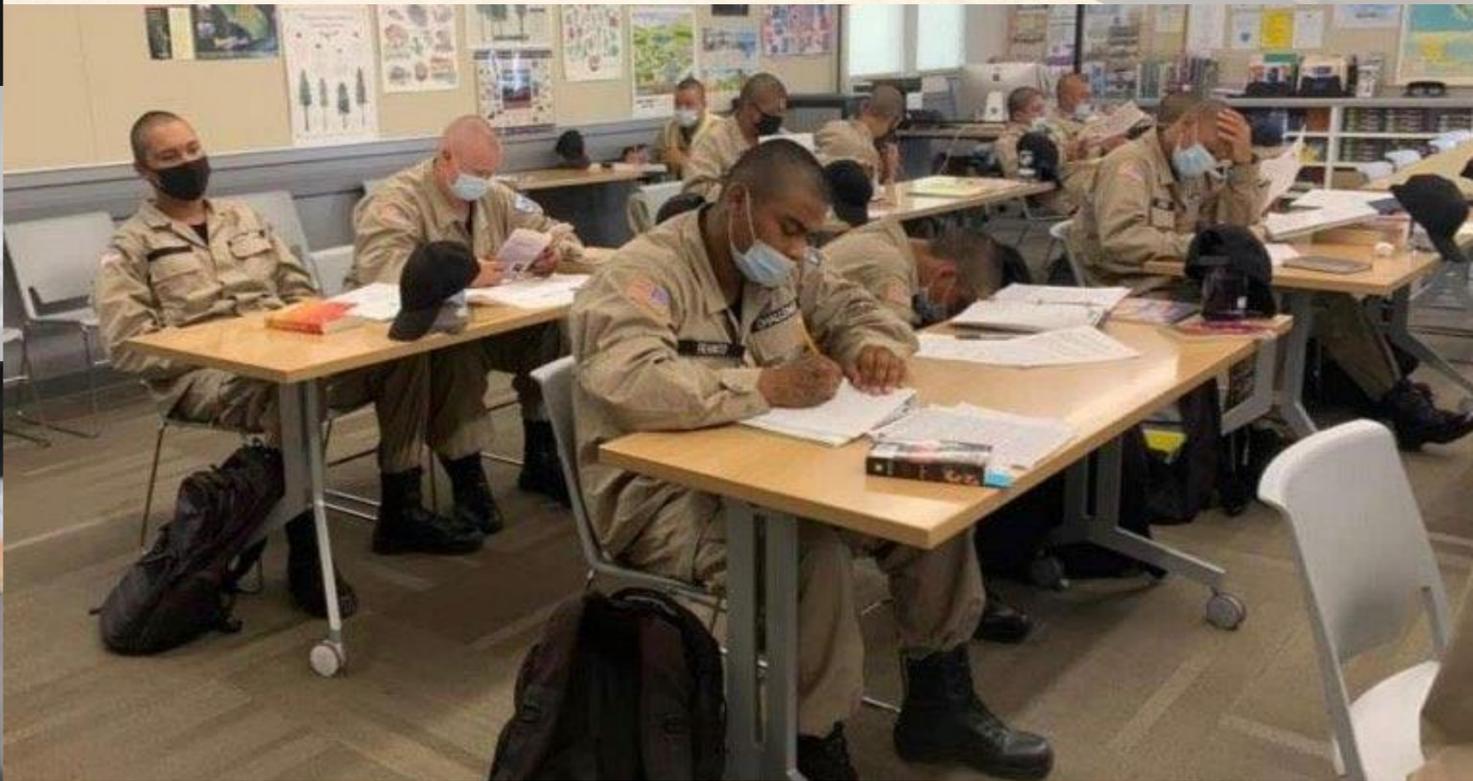- YOUTH & FAMILY
- HSA(FOOD STAMPS)
- MARY MAGDALENE

DRUG REHAB

- NEW DIRECTIONS
- POINT BREAK
- FRANKLIN HOUSE

FAMILY COUNSELING

- FAITH IN THE VALLEY
- FRIENDS OUTSIDE
- VICTOR COMMUNITY
- INNER CITY ACTION

FOOD

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

HEAVY EQUIPMENT

UNION JOB PLACEMENT

DISCOVERY CHALLENGE ACADEMY

INTENSIVE CASE MANAGEMENT

	CY 2022	JAN-FEB 2023
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES	115	31
HOUSING ASSISTANCE	48	9
SOCIAL SERVICES	109	19
ID, DL, BC & DMV ISSUES	96	20
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	28	10
COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL TRAINING	55	25
EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT	20	3
FAMILY RELOCATIONS	31	9

YOUTH SUCCESS STATS 2022/23

OF YOUTH EMPLOYED 8

OF YOUTH ENROLLED IN HIGH SCHOOL 40

OF YOUTH GRADUATED HIGH SCHOOL 3

OF YOUTH PARTICIPATED IN LIFE SKILLS TRAINING 11

OF YOUTH THAT GRADUATED THE DISCOVERY CHALLENGE ACADEMY 2

CY 2022 45
JAN-FEB '23 6
CONFLICT
MEDIATIONS

CY 2022 134
JAN-FEB '23 14
REFERRAL
FOLLOW-UPS

GUN VIOLENCE
INTERVENTION

CY 2022 31
JAN-FEB '23 9
FAMILY
RELOCATIONS

CY 2022 91
JAN-FEB '23 13
SHOOTING
RESPONSES

Community Engagement

GREENSBORO

"Feed the Folks"

Holiday Dinner Giveaway

JANUARY 2022 – FEBRUARY 2023

1,249 GROCERIES

Brotherhood Park

JANUARY 2022 – FEBRUARY 2023

1,533 HOTMEALS

Fall Fun in the Park

WEBERSTOWN

HEALTHY, WEALTHY & WISE

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

OVP
CITY OF STOCKTON
OFFICE OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION

EMAC
Empowering Marginalized
Asian Communities

HEALTHY, WEALTHY & WISE

COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL TRAINING FOCUSED ON:
Better Decision Making, Mitigating Trauma, & Financial Literacy.

OVP
CITY OF STOCKTON
OFFICE OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION

EMAC
Empowering Marginalized
Asian Communities

"I was able to learn about where my family came from and learn more about my culture"

"This group is something special to me it helps me understand who I am, what my purpose is in life, and how much my Cambodian culture means to me"

"I felt like I was in a family that I was able to share my feelings"

"Made me think about my future"

" Thank you OVP for selecting me to be part of the group. This was the best thing that happened to me. It also helped me understand how to deal with my trauma after I lost my brother last year to gun violence"

"Knowing that I am going through things that others are going through makes me feel not alone"

"It was beneficial because I learned about my culture"

REFLECTIVE TRAVEL

Intentionally traveling to stretch, learn, and grow into new ways
of being and engaging with the world
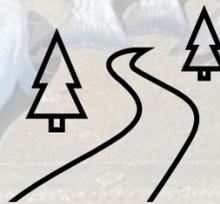
CY 2022 **46**
JAN-FEB '23 **29** Clients

K1 SPEEDWAY
Sacramento, CA
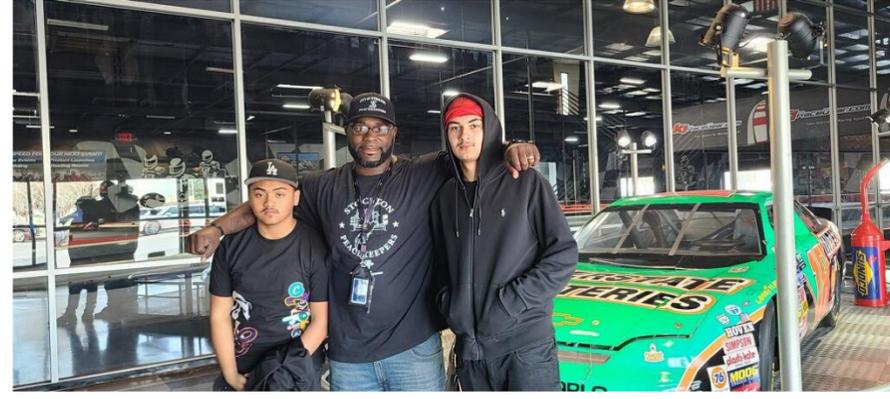
"Your speed doesn't matter, forward is forward"

COMMUNITY
PROBLEM-ORIENTED
POLICING

About CPOP

CONSTANT QUEST FOR MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Community Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP) focuses on a **specific issue, for example crime, blight, or quality of life issue**, and is often **identified through community feedback**. SPD works with community stakeholders to plan and co-sponsor events that **bring the community and SPD together in a non-enforcement-related activity**.

Build new relationships

Strengthen existing relationships

Ensure mutual resolution to future issues

Police Partnership

INCREASING POLICE AND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

THROUGH ENGAGEMENT

Negative images of police have been projected nationwide. In an ongoing effort to encourage partnership with our community, Stockton Police engage in several outreach opportunities citywide. One such way is to reach out to the youth of the community and build that relationship early.

Partnership Opportunity

An opportunity to partner with students and teach them about Law Enforcement and enlist their help in keeping Stockton safe.

Expanded Safety Opportunity

Teaching our youth about personal safety and the tools we use to keep the community safe.

Ongoing Recruitment Effort

An opportunity to get youth or their families interested in a career in Law Enforcement.

SPD attended the Claudia Landeen School career day. The Crime Prevention Unit and Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Team took part to talk about career opportunities with the Stockton Police Department.

CPOP Event

MARCH 29, 2023
CLAUDIA LANDEEN SCHOOL

CPOP Event

OUTCOME GOALS

Our participation in these events has several long-term goals:

- Increase trust between the public and police
- Engage youth as true partners in helping Stockton thrive
- Overcome negative police stereotypes
- Increase youth interest in local government and police work to create a recruiting pipeline.

☑ **Engagement**

- Build relationships with students and dispel stereotypes

☑ **Recruitment Pipelines**

- Show the various jobs within the police department
- More opportunities beyond being an officer

☑ **UAS Demos**

- Demonstrations by the Unmanned Aerial System Team
  - Showing the technology available in Law Enforcement

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNICATION AND PLANNING

Forecast Based Deployment Stats

DISTRICT	MONTH PRIOR TO FOCUS	MONTH OF FOCUS	% Change Prior/Of	MONTH AFTER THE FOCUS	% Change Prior/After
BEAR CREEK (3)	11	1	-91%	4	-64%
CIVIC (23)	89	59	-34%	46	-48%
LAKEVIEW (3)	7	4	-43%	1	-86%
PARK (11)	33	18	-45%	33	0%
SEAPORT (25)	115	74	-36%	58	-50%
VALLEY OAK (24)	91	62	-32%	59	-35%
*South Districts (1)	20	4	-80%	13	-35%
GRAND TOTAL	366	222	-39%	214	-42%

Results for all Forecast Deployment Areas
- 39% decrease in gun crime for the month of deployment
- 42% decrease in gun crime for the month after deployment

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME ANALYSIS

In The Forecast Based Deployment Area
District Selected MAR 2016 - FEB 2023
Firearm-Related Violent Crimes*
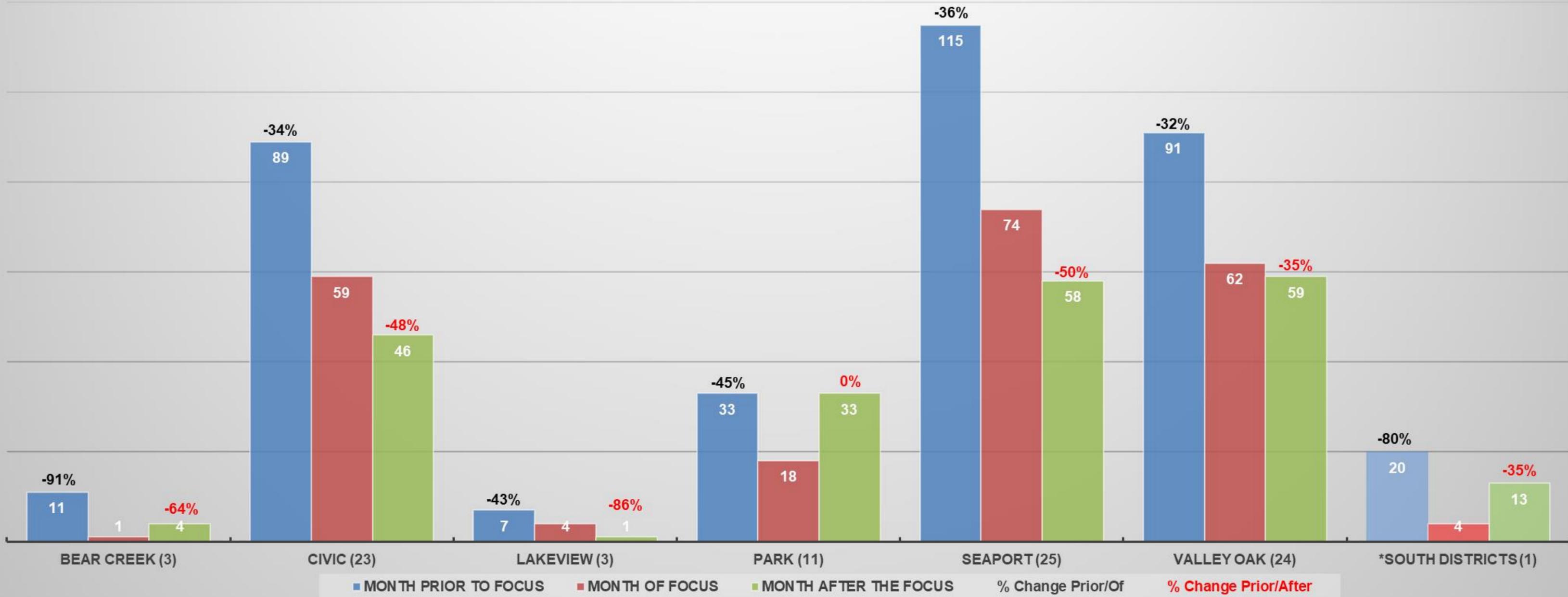
*Homicide, Att. Homicide, Robbery, Agg. Assault, Shooting into Occupied Dwelling
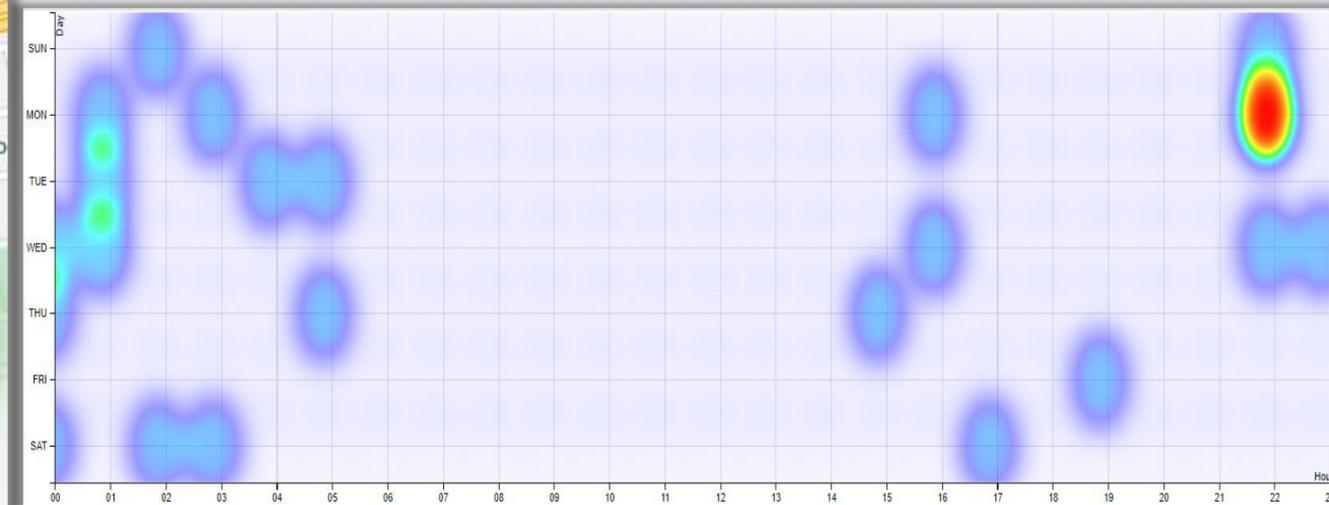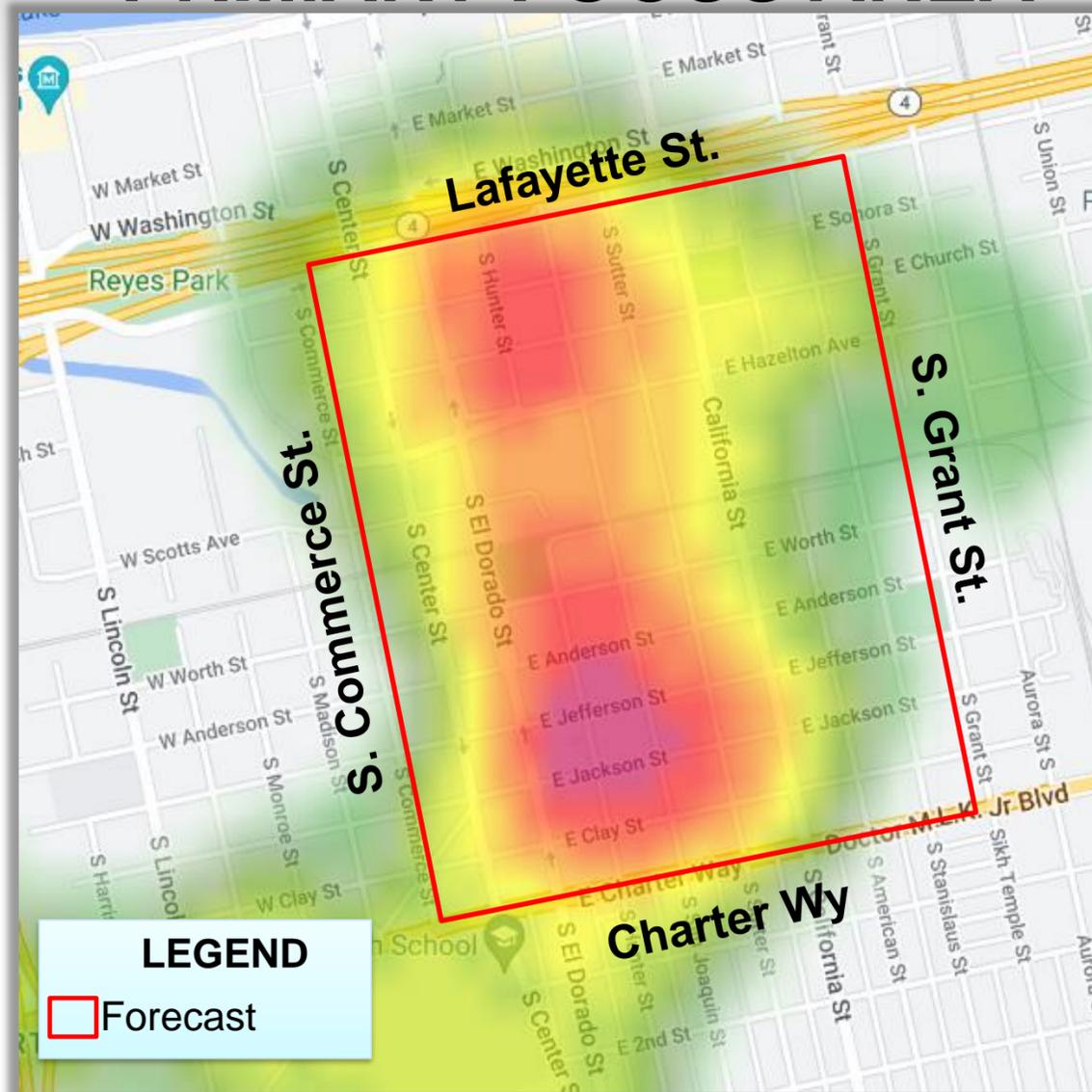
Monthly Forecast Zones

SEAPORT
PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*
November/December 2022
FOCUS TIME/DAY

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

- There was a 7.6% decrease in crime in the district from November to December.
- 5 gun arrests were made in the district in December.

Date Range for Forecast: 05/01/22 – 10/25/22

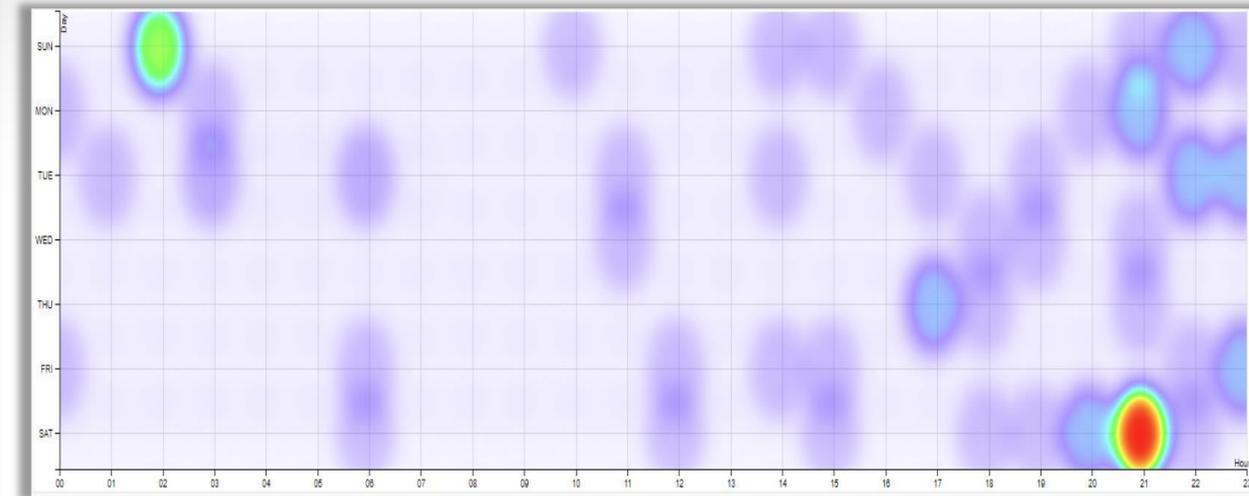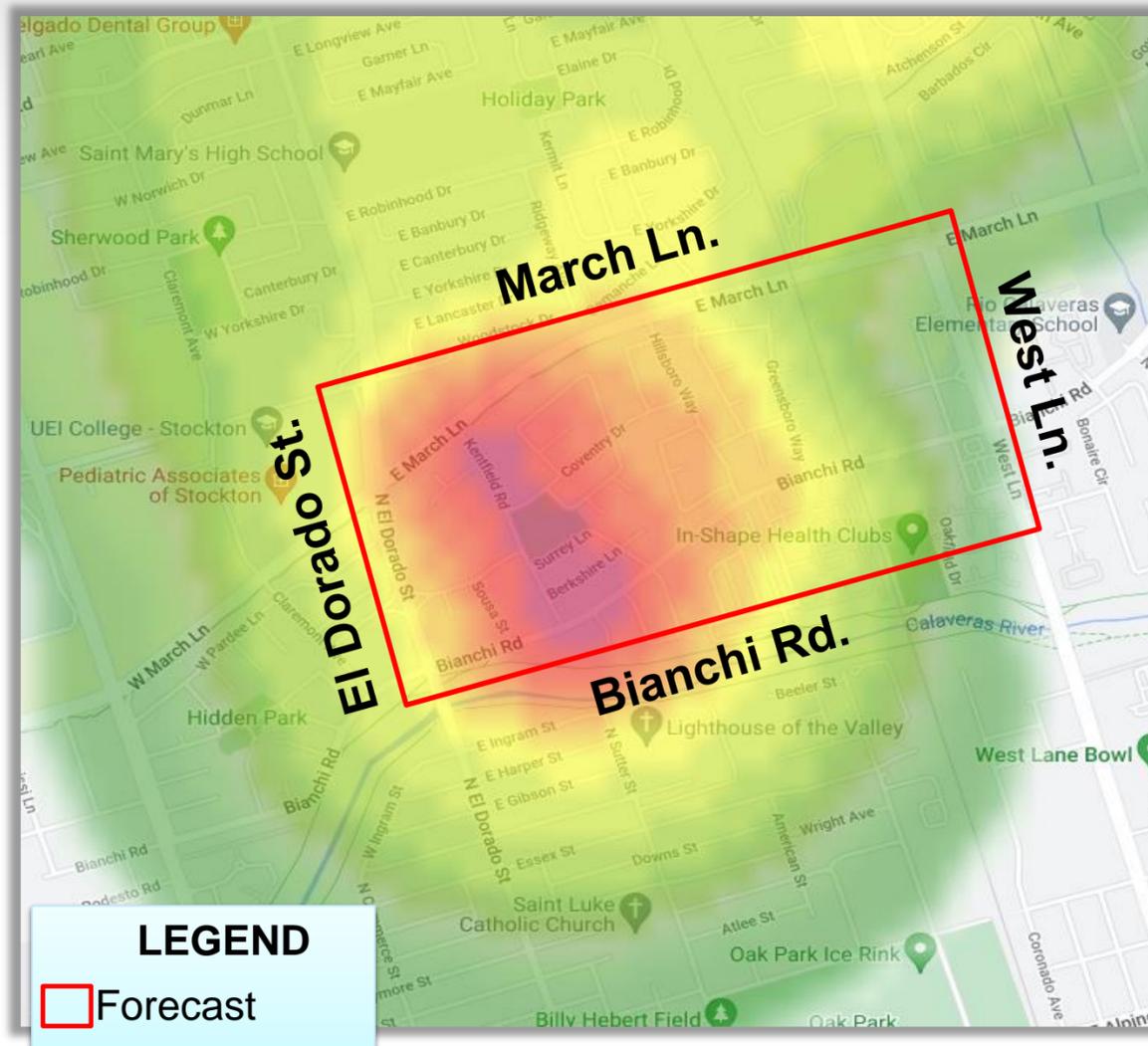**STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT**

CRIME ANALYSIS

Monthly Forecast Zones

VALLEY OAK
PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*
January/February 2023
FOCUS TIME/DAY

March Ln.
West Ln.
El Dorado St.
Bianchi Rd.

LEGEND
☐ Forecast

*187, 187A, 211, 245, 246

HOT TIMES: Sat. 2000-2200

- There was a 36% increase in crime in the district from December to January.
- 5 gun arrests were made in the district in January.

Date Range for Forecast: 07/01/22 – 12/22/22

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 – Feb 2022	Jan – Feb 2023	Variance
Watch / Community Group Meetings	18	31	+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.	0	10	+10
Recruiting Events	9	43	+34

Goal #3

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

SPD Training

POST Academy 01

POST Academy
The Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) was established to set minimum selection and training standards for California law enforcement.

Full-time POST academies, like the one offered by San Joaquin Delta College, last 6 months.

POP Training 02

POP Training
The Probationary Orientation Program (POP) is an internal, 8-week program that covers:
- General orders,
- Report writing,
- Firearms,
- Physical training,
- Arrest tactics,
- And more.

Field Training 03

Field Training
Internal field training happens over 6 months and shuffles the oversight of officer development between 6 training officers for daily and monthly evaluations.

Continued Education 04

Some trainings like procedural justice and de-escalation topics require updates at defined intervals.

Additional, detailed training is required for special assignments like SWAT, detective, and K-9.

Procedural Justice and De-Escalation

Procedural Justice (PJ)

Many officers are now taught PJ in the academy; however, Stockton Police Department still requires them to go through our instruction which goes further in depth in the concept and has some scenario-based training. There are three separate classes that officers must attend: PJ1, PJ2, and PJ3.

PJ1 Introduces staff to the concepts of Procedural Justice – These are the procedures used by police officers where citizens are treated fairly and with proper respect as human beings. This is done by **giving citizens a voice**, being **neutral in our decision making**, **respectful treatment of everyone** we encounter and trustworthiness.

PJ2 This training is referred to as Tactical Procedural Justice. It expands on lessons learned in PJ1 and puts it into practice with some **scenario-based training**.

PJ3 During this instruction officers learn about **implicit bias** and the effects it can have.

De-Escalation

De-escalation is covered in some format in the following trainings:

• **Crisis Intervention, Behavioral Health, and Tactical Communication Training**. This training is given to every Sergeant / Officer every 2 years.

• **Bias and Racial Profiling Training**. This training is legislatively mandated and given to ALL (Including Chiefs) Sworn personnel once every 5 years.

• **Taser Training**. This training is given to Sergeants / Officers once a year.

• **Arrest and Control Tactics**. This training is POST mandated and is given to Sergeants / Officers every 2 years.

SPD Recruitment

Fall 2013   **Apr 2014**   **2014 - 2017**   **2017 - 2019**   **2020 - 2022**
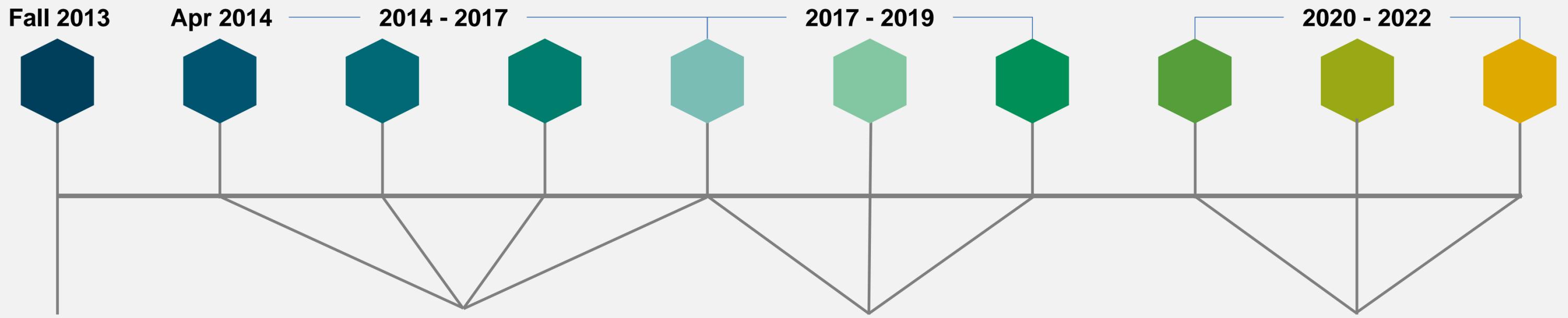
SPD developed **recruitment strategy to rebuild** the Department following the City of Stockton's bankruptcy.

Nov 2013 – voters approved Measure A

Apr 2014 – Implementation of the hiring plan in support of Measure A to **increase department sworn staff** by 120 officers.

Note: in a fiscal year, need to hire 80 officers to add 40 officers to the overall force due retention.

Updated strategic plan while **continuing recruiting strategies** including but not limited to:
- Created and trained **diverse recruiting team** targeting academies, job fairs, and colleges
- Recruited at **national conferences** like National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives and NAACP
- Increased **partnerships at culturally diverse community functions**

Enhanced recruiting approach under 2020-2022 Strategic Plan by:
- Collaborating with **Law Enforcement Applicant Development** (LEAD)
- Focusing on **attracting local applicants**
- Beginning discussions with U.S. Army Partnerships for Youth Success **to help soldiers prepare for careers** after the Army.

Goal #4

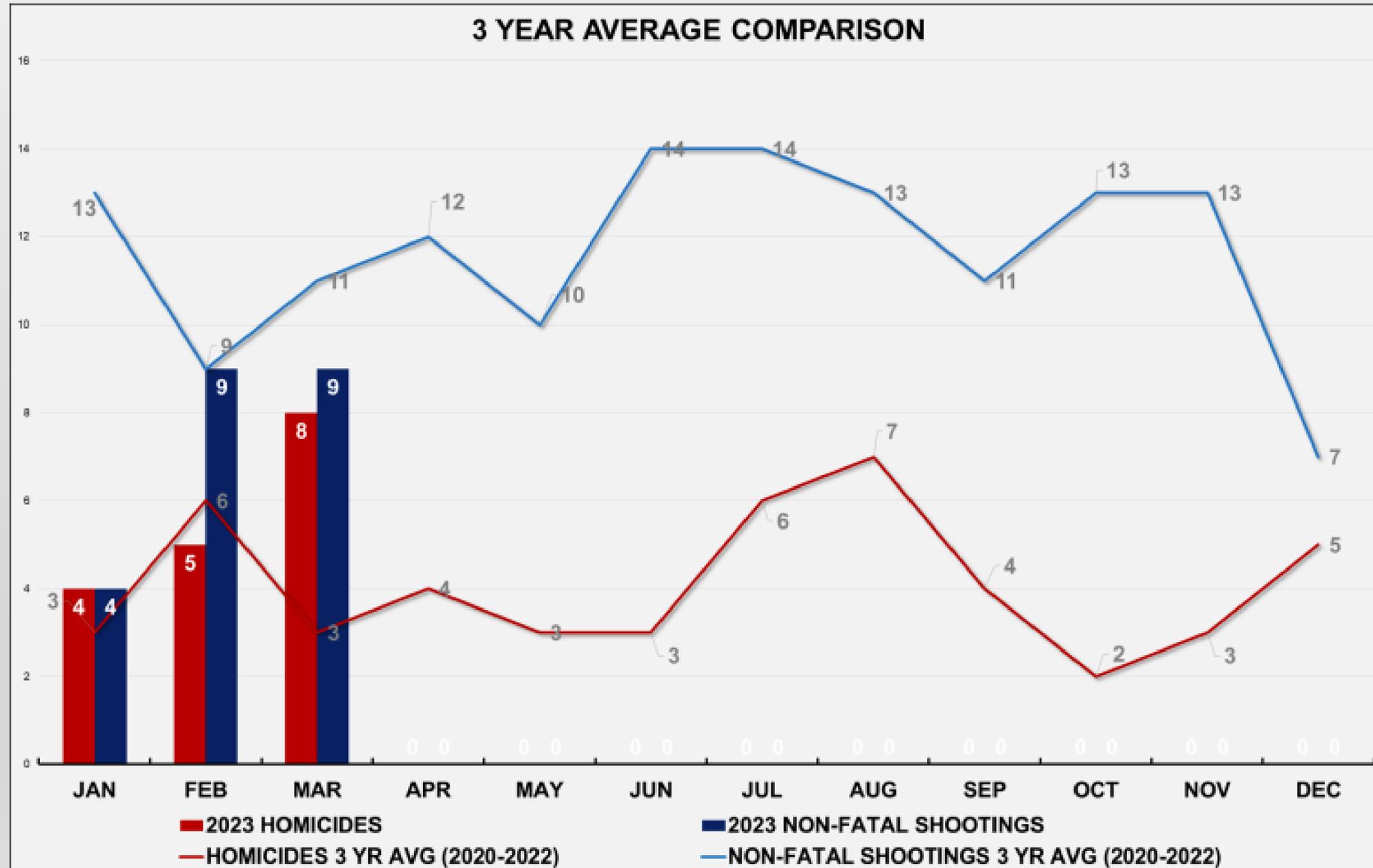Ensure fair, equitable, and courteous treatment for all.

YTD Crime Look

WEEKLY HOMICIDE AND SHOOTING REPORT

April 3 – 9, 2023*

CRIME	INCIDENT	GANG**	YTD	LYTD	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	1	1	19	16	19%
INJURY SHOOTING	3	0	25	41	-39%

FIREARMS SEIZED	YTD	LYTD	% CHANGE
	193	239	-19%

3 YEAR AVERAGE COMPARISON

Legend:
- 2023 HOMICIDES
- 2023 NON-FATAL SHOOTINGS
- HOMICIDES 3 YR AVG (2020-2022)
- NON-FATAL SHOOTINGS 3 YR AVG (2020-2022)

* Midnight to 11:59 PM

* May change after investigation

YTD 2023 HOMICIDE STATISTICS

Homicide Category

Clearance Rate: 26.32%

Category	Count
Domestic-Related	0
Encampment-Related	3
Group/Gang-Related	9
Robbery/Narcotics-Related	1
Other/Unknown	16
Total NIBRS Homicides	19

Victim/Suspect Relationship

Relationship	Count
Yes	0
No	0
Unknown	19

Age Range

Age Range	Count
17 and younger	1
18-20	3
21-29	5
30-39	1
40-49	6
50-Above	3

Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Count
White	3
Black	8
Hispanic	7
Asian	1
Other	0

HISTORICAL PATTERN

YEAR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
HOMICIDES	49	58	71	32	49	49	49	55	33	34	56	40	48	19

Historical Context

The **2022 homicide total (48) was above** the historic, annual average (45.7).

- 2010-2021* Max, 58
- 2010-2021* Average, 45.8
- 2010-2021* Min, 32
- 2022, 48
- 2023 YTD, 19

Data point labels: 49, 58, 32, 49, 49, 49, 55, 33, 34, 56, 40

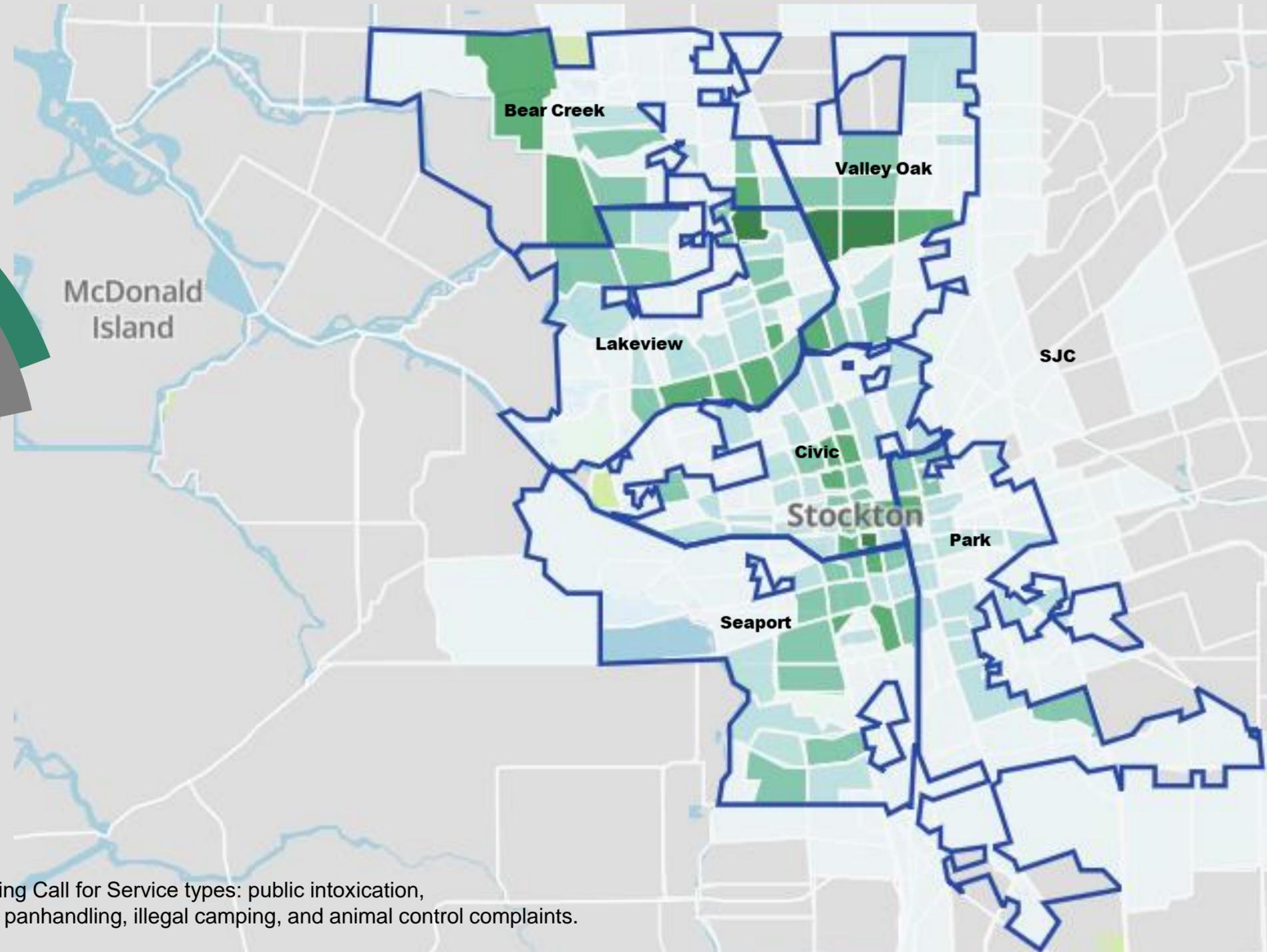Years: 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 YTD
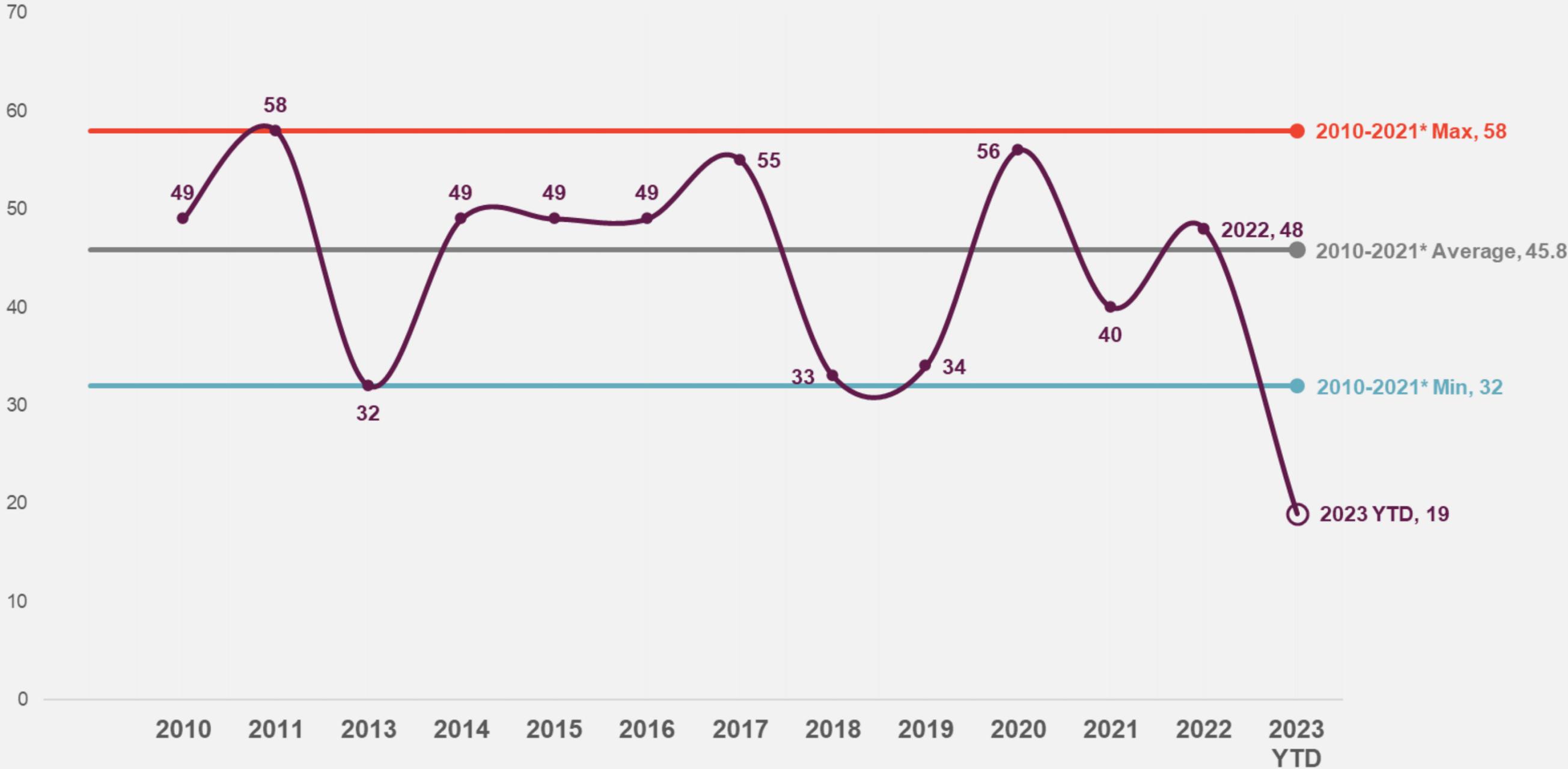
*The 2012 total (71) was removed from this analysis because it was an anomaly.

Calls for Service

Total Quality of Life[1] calls for service, January – March 31, 2023

2023: 12,257
2022: 13,734
2021: 13,849
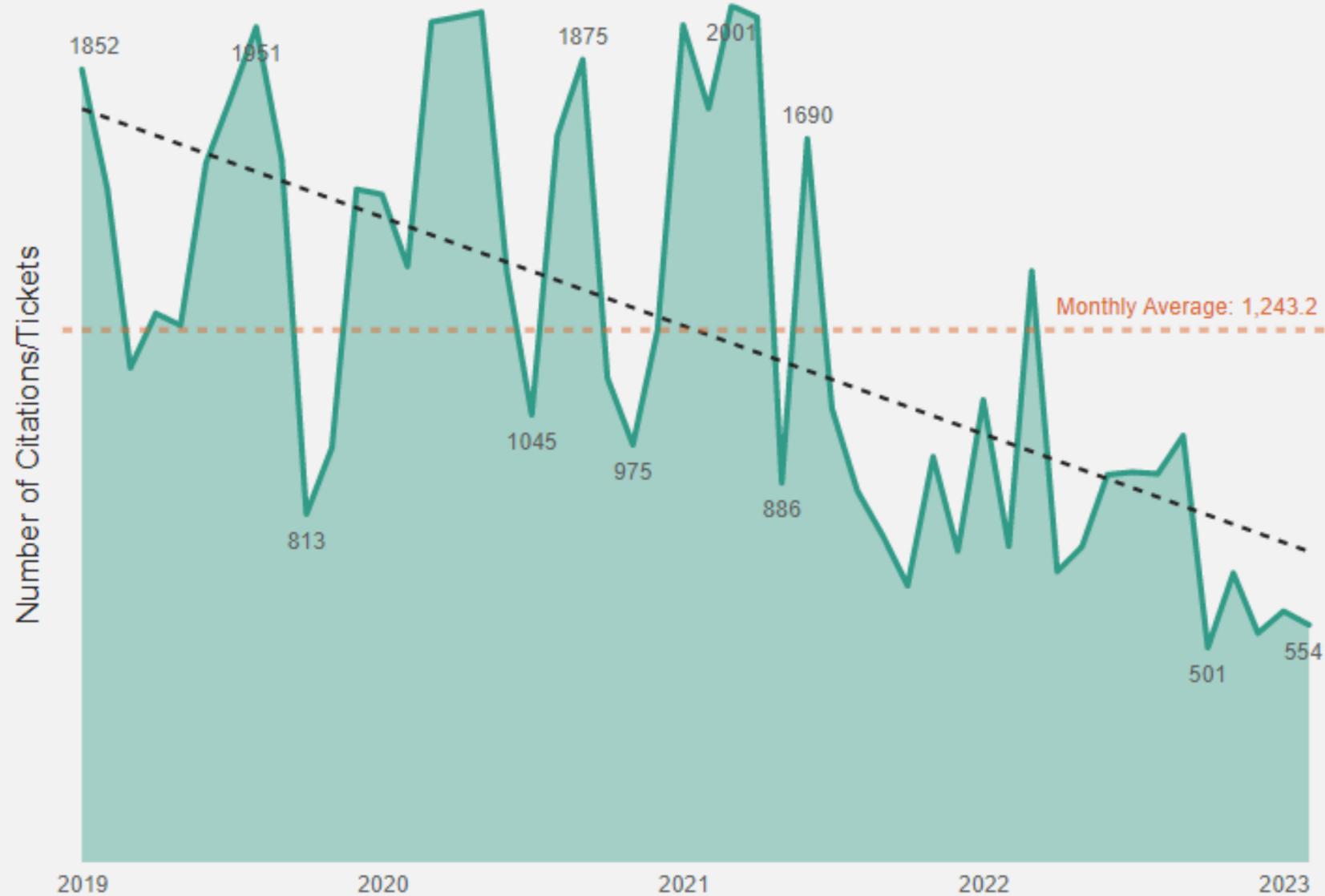2020: 15,296
2019: 15,723

11%
Decrease
compared to
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.
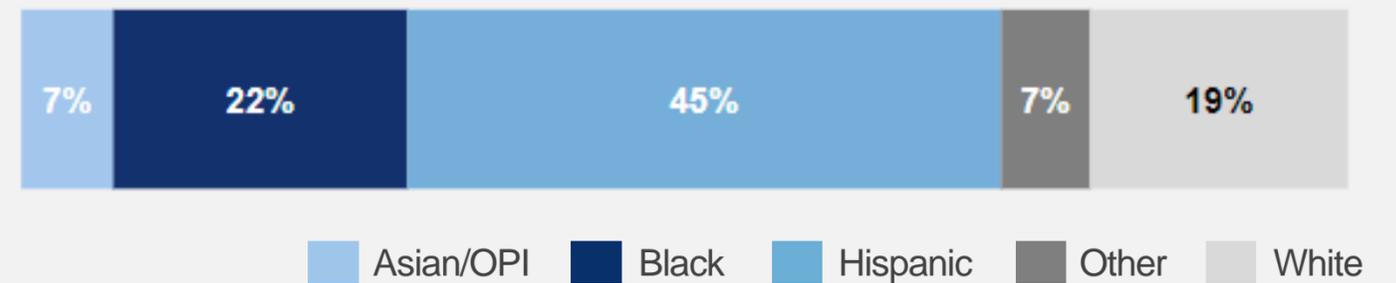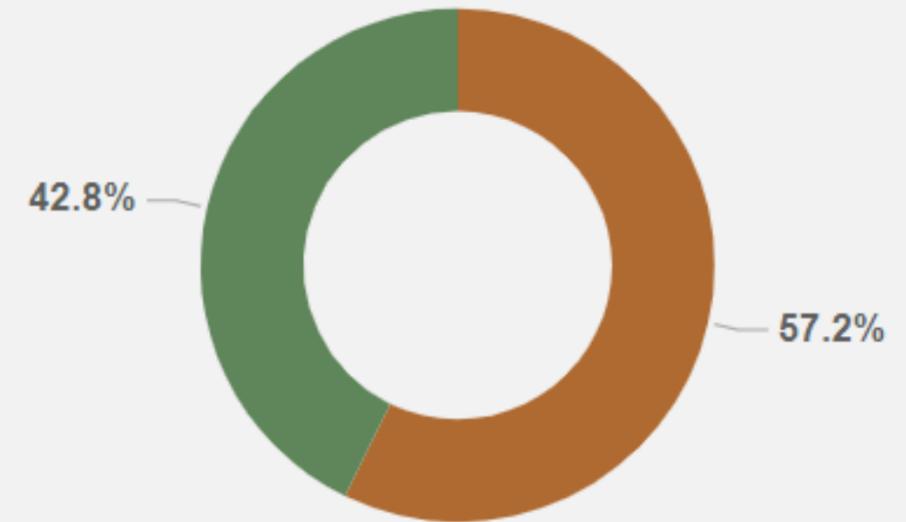
Traffic Tickets

Traffic Tickets 2019 – Feb 2023

Traffic tickets issued in February 2023 (554) are down 25% compared to February 2022 (738).
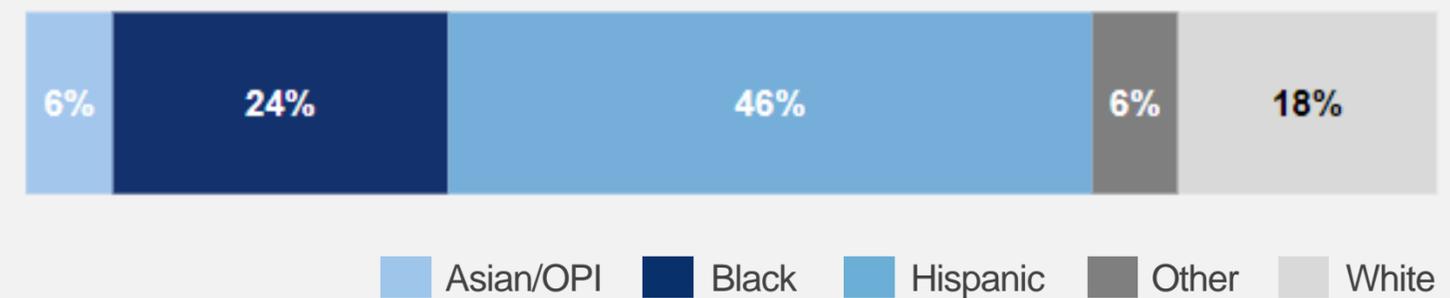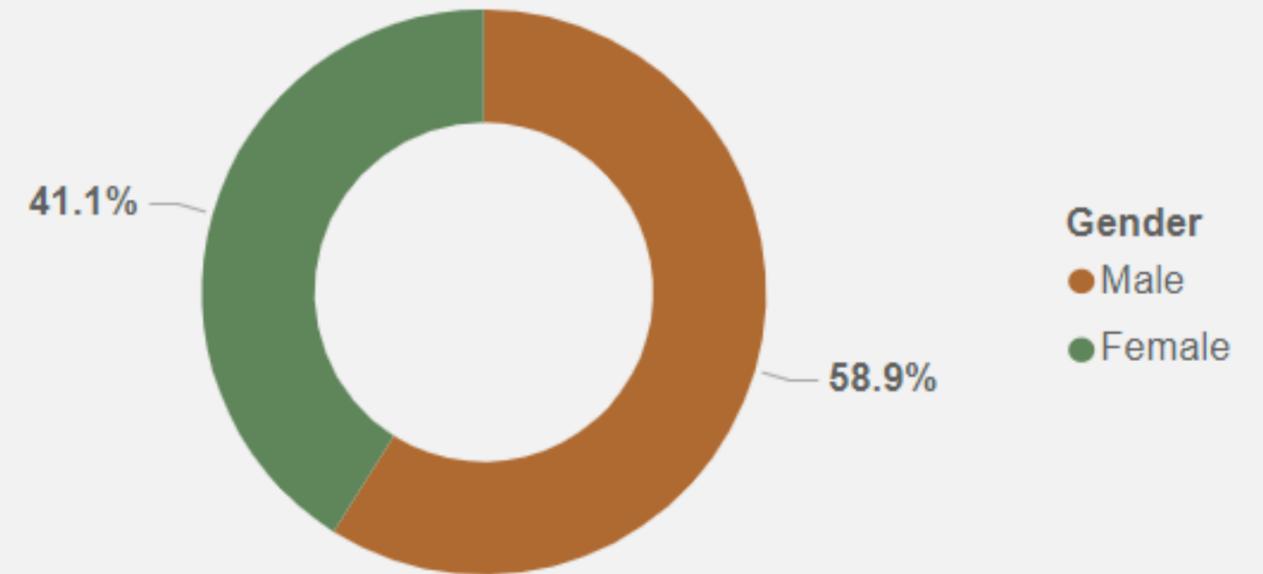
62,162
Citations/Tickets
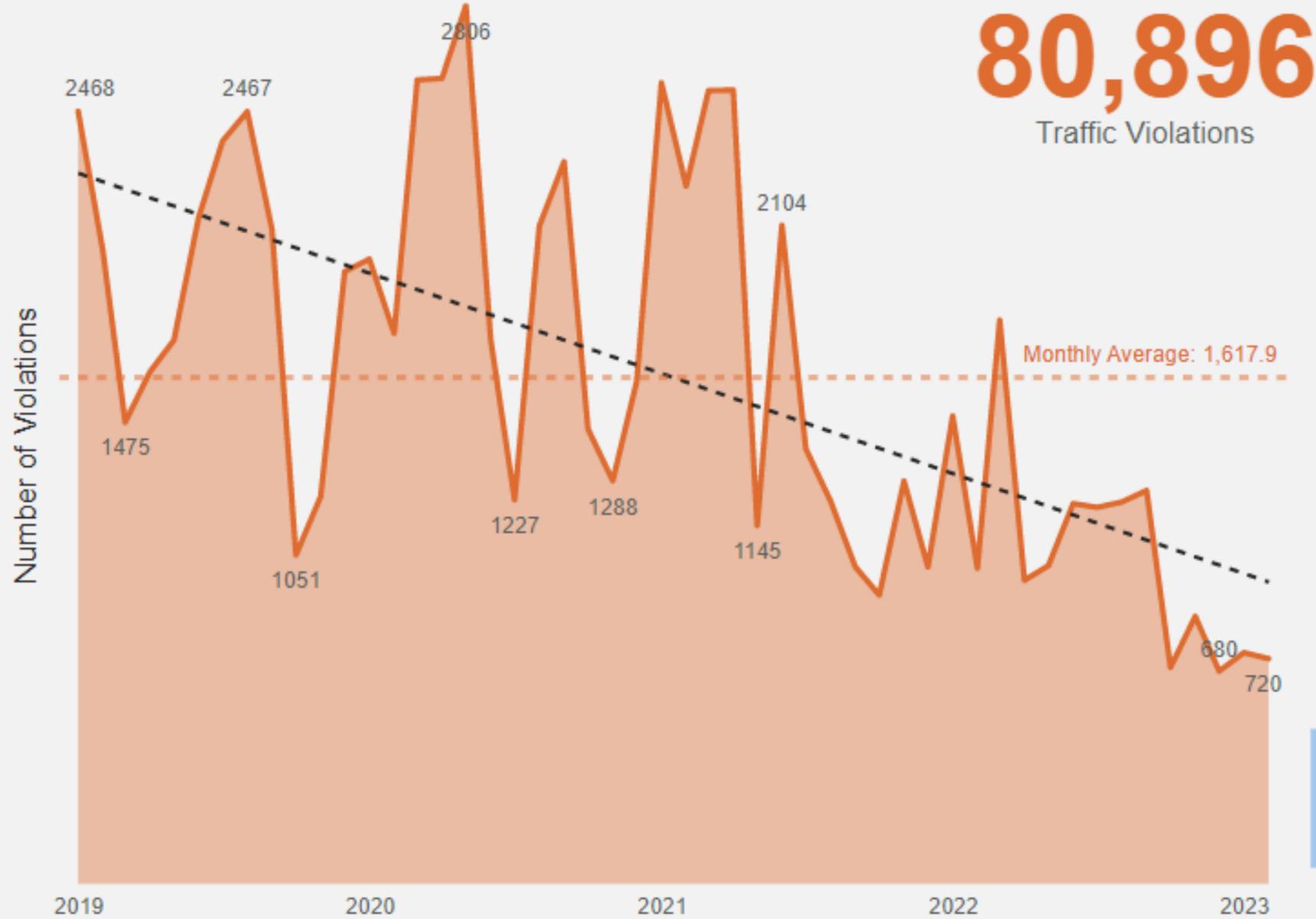

Number of Citations/Tickets

1852
1951
1875
2001
1690
1045
975
886
813
501
554

Monthly Average: 1,243.2

2019　2020　2021　2022　2023

Gender ●Male ●Female

42.8%　57.2%

7% | 22% | 45% | 7% | 19%

Asian/OPI | Black | Hispanic | Other | White

Traffic Violations 2019 – 2023

Traffic violations issued in February 2023 (720) are down 29% compared to February 2022 (1,009).

80,896
Traffic Violations

Monthly Average: 1,617.9

Number of Violations

2468 2467 2806 2104 1475 1051 1227 1288 1145 680 720

2019   2020   2021   2022   2023

Gender
- Male 58.9%
- Female 41.1%

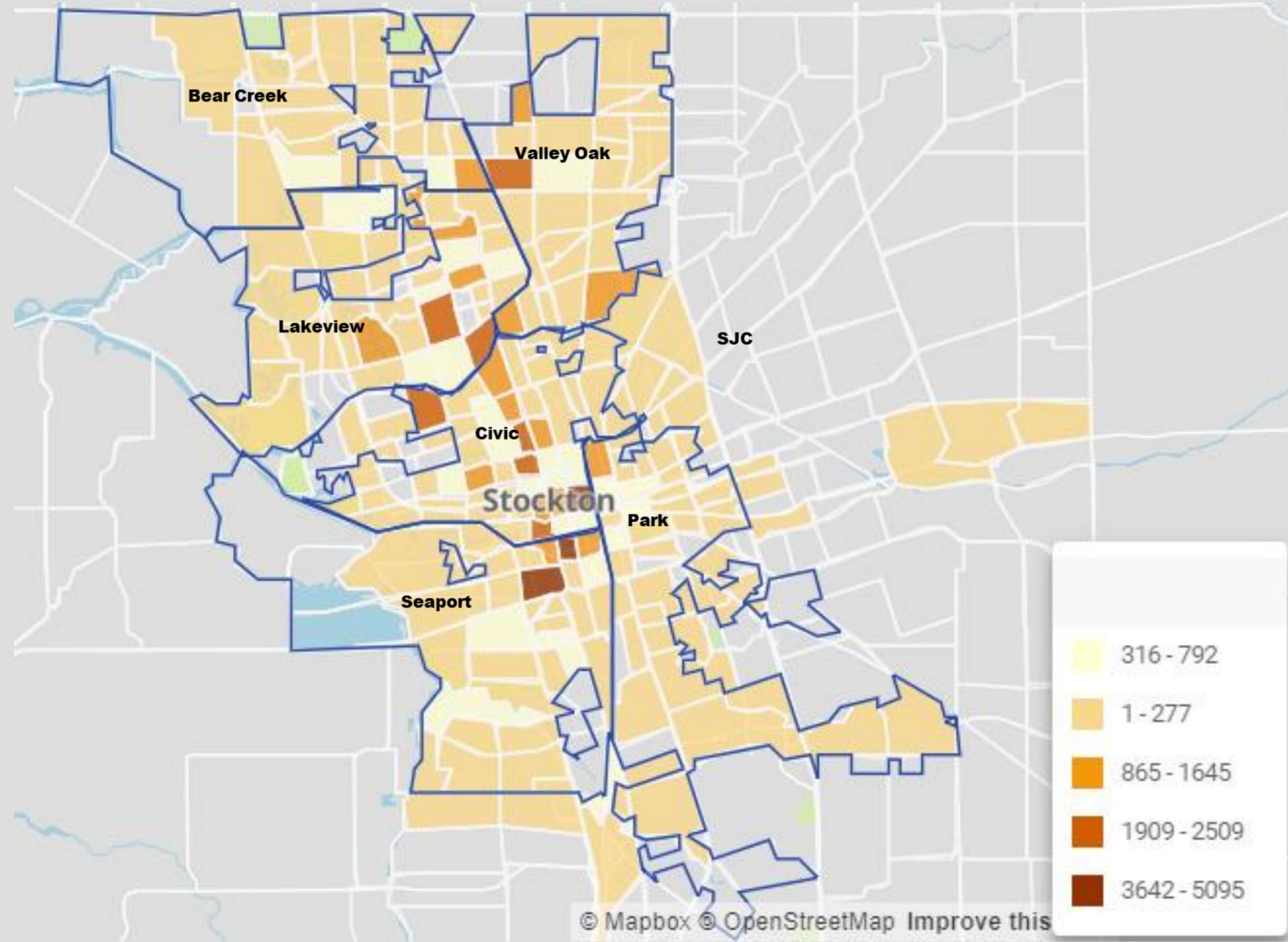| Asian/OPI	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
6%	24%	46%	6%	18%

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

Traffic Violations

2019 – February 2023

2023: 1,459
2022: 2,504
2021: 4,790
2020: 3,760
2019: 4,491

42%
Decrease
compared to 2022

Bear Creek

Valley Oak

Lakeview

SJC

Civic

Stockton

Park

Seaport

316 - 792

1 - 277

865 - 1645

1909 - 2509

3642 - 5095

© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this

Traffic Violations 2019 – 2023

Moving violations make up 52% of all traffic violations from 2019 to February 2023.

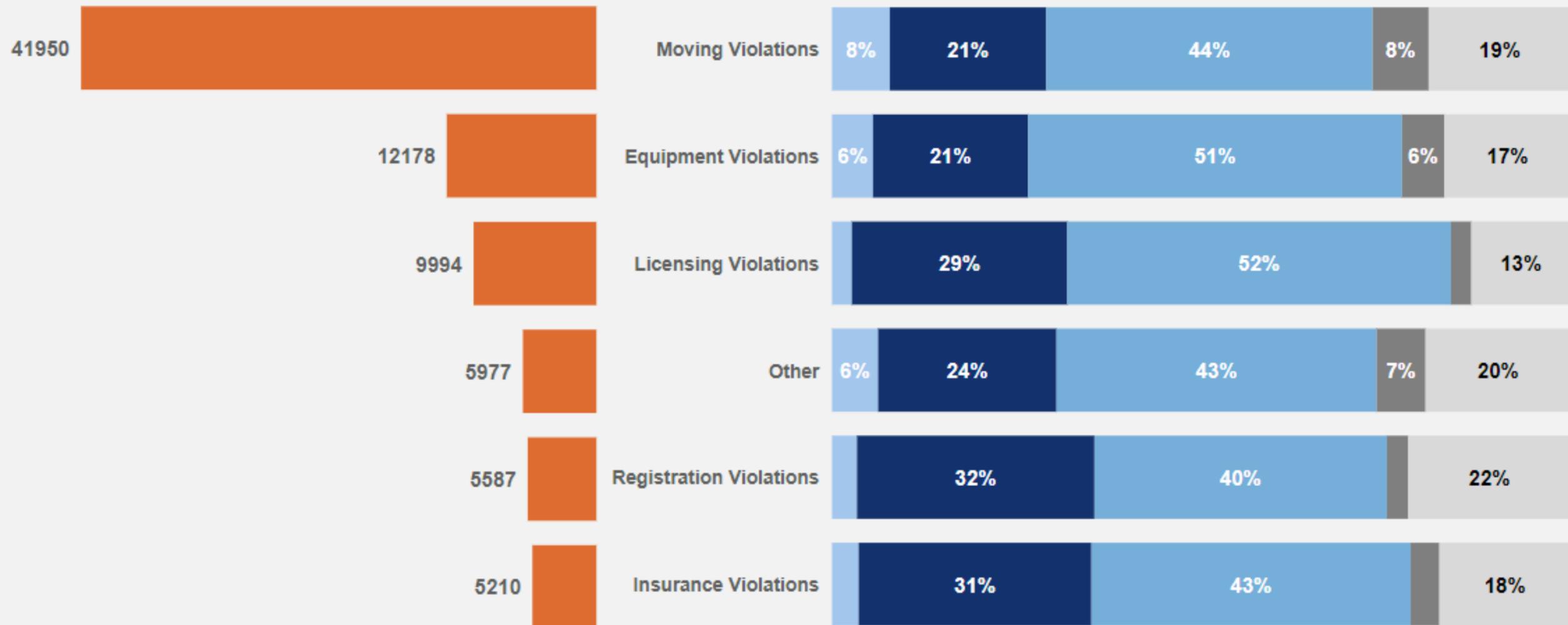**62,162** Citations/Tickets

80,896 Violations*

Legend: Asian/OPI | Black | Hispanic | Other | White

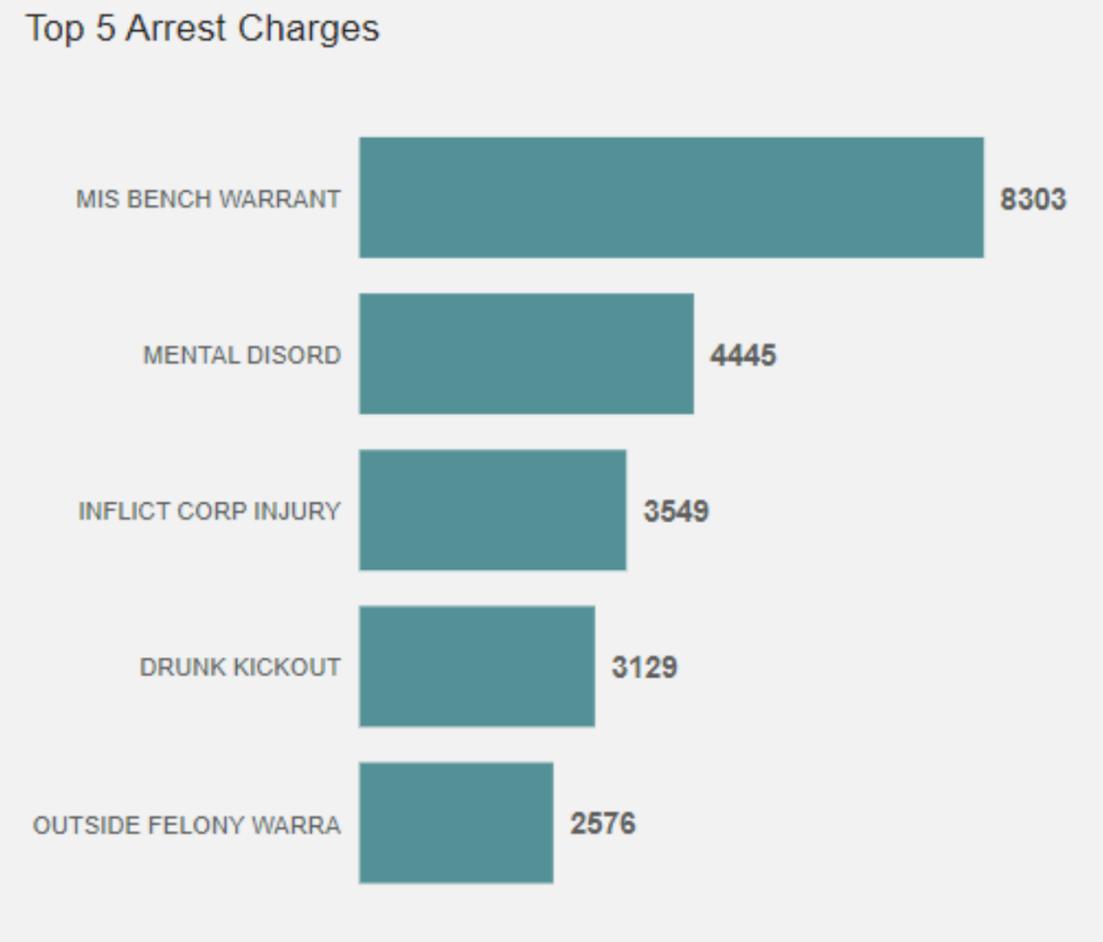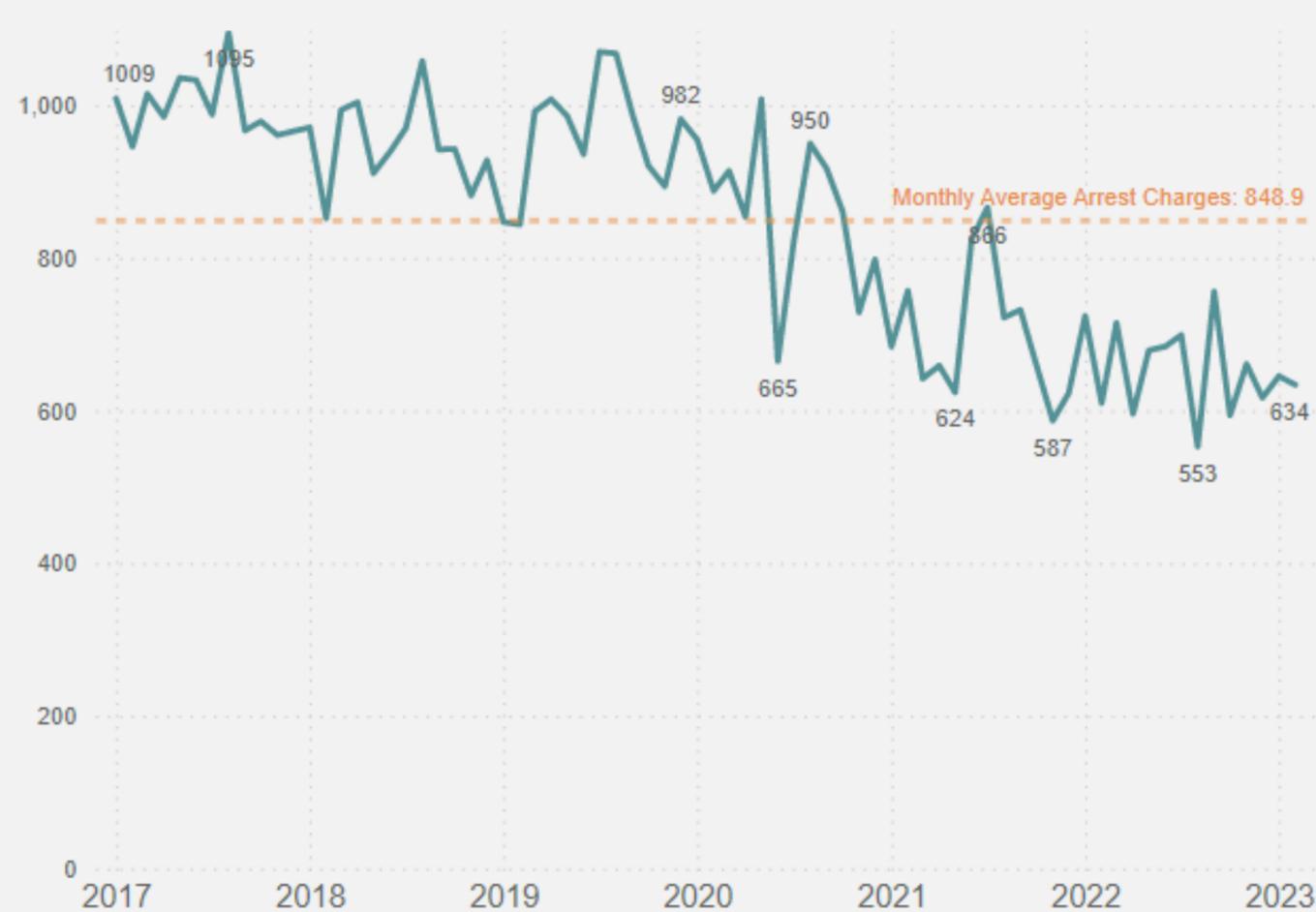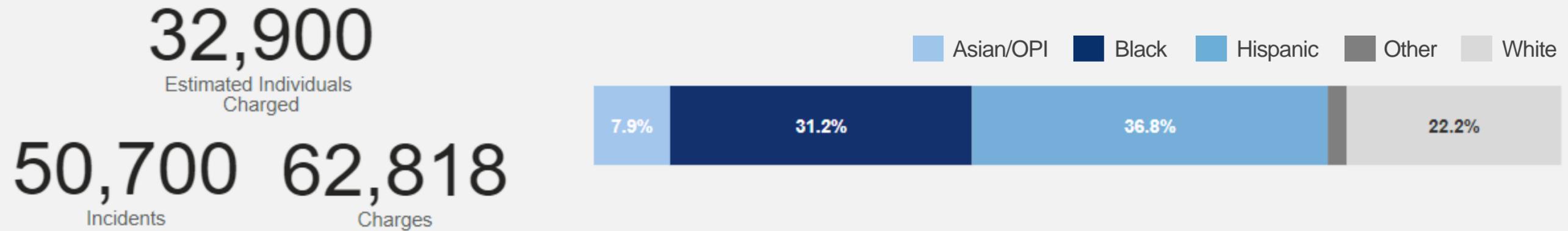| Violation Type	Count	Asian/OPI	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
Moving Violations	41950	8%	21%	44%	8%	19%
Equipment Violations	12178	6%	21%	51%	6%	17%
Licensing Violations	9994		29%	52%		13%
Other	5977	6%	24%	43%	7%	20%
Registration Violations	5587		32%	40%		22%
Insurance Violations	5210		31%	43%		18%

*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.
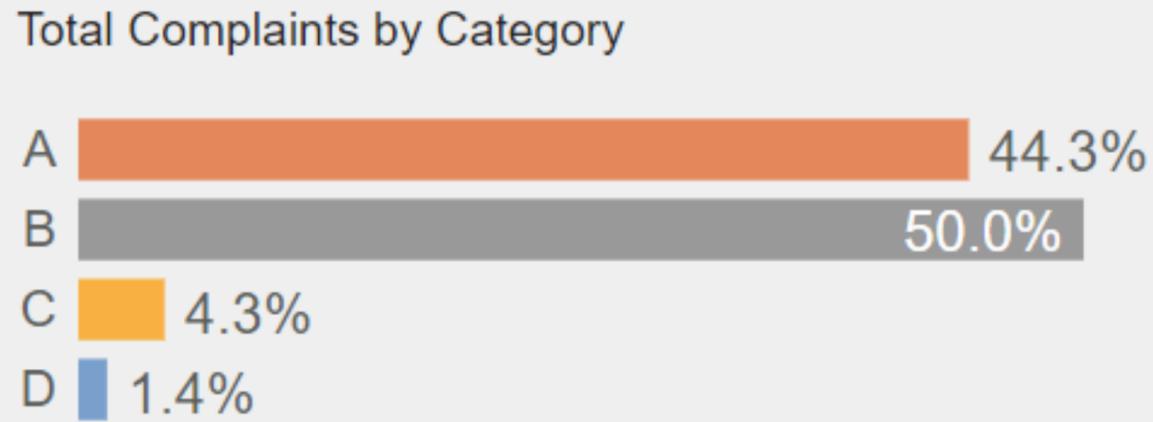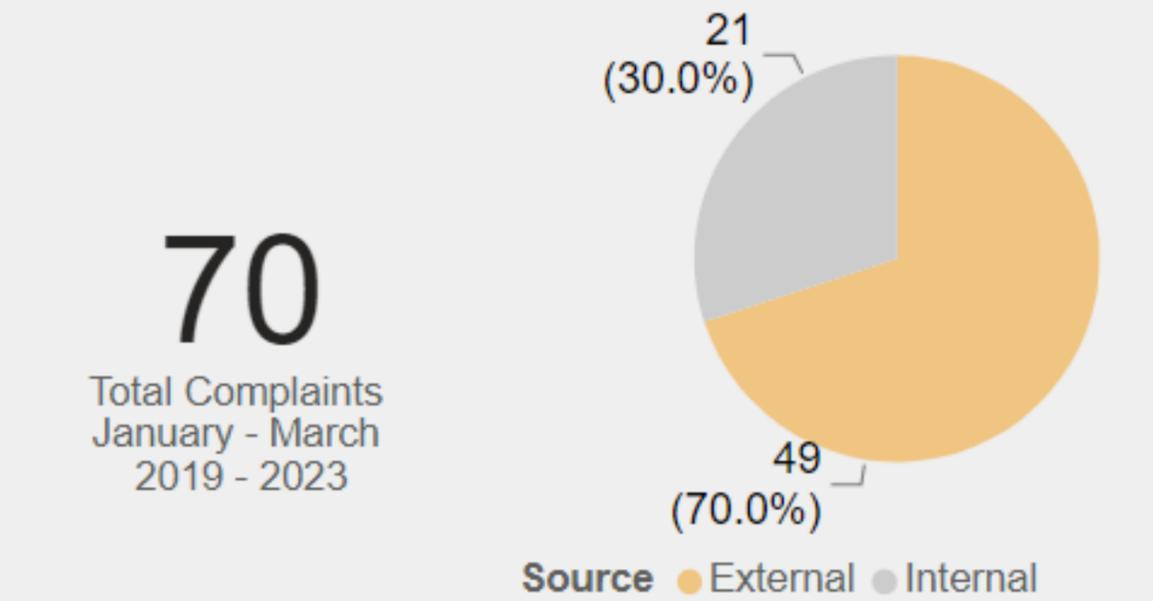
Arrests

Complaints

Complaints 2022 – Mar 2023

Total complaints in 2023 (7) decreased 50% compared to the same time in 2022 (14).

62
Total Complaints

Source ● External ● Internal

Complaints by Category

1.6%

46.8%

51.6%
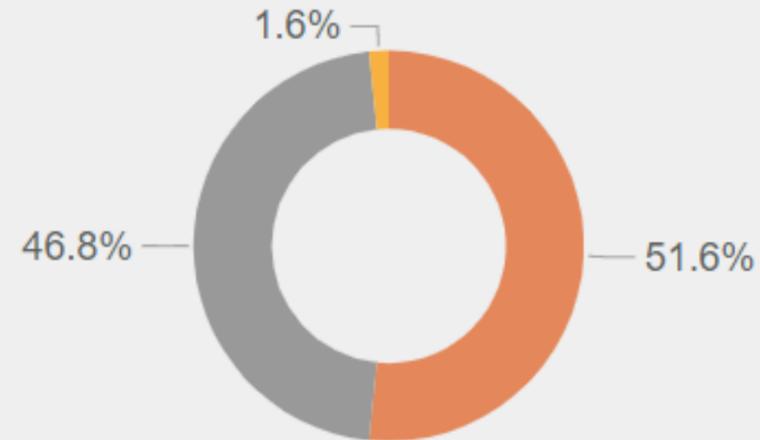
Source ● External ● Internal

Category
● A
● B
● C

69.4% | 30.6%
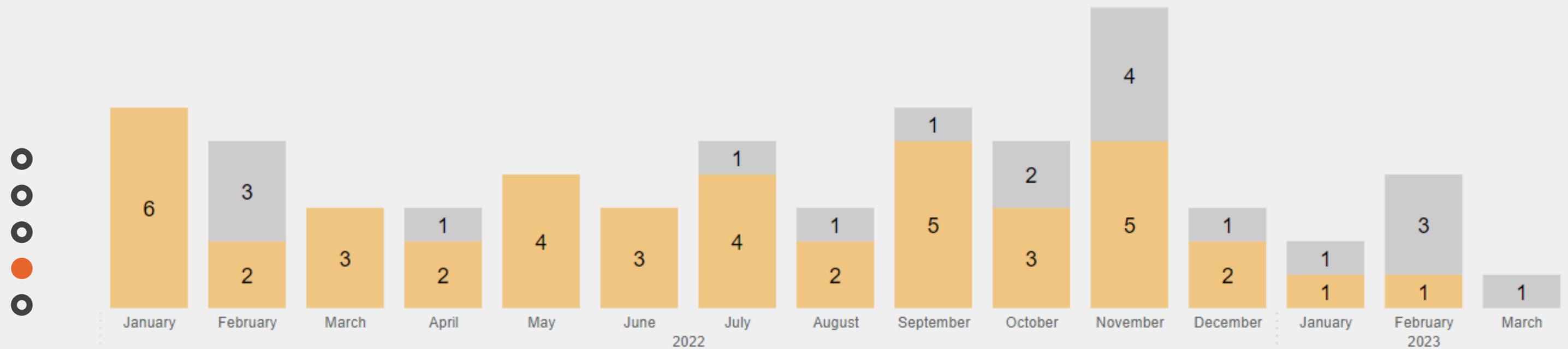
Note: Category A (Misconduct), B (Procedural), C (Informal), D (Policy). Additional definitions are available in the "Definitions" slides.

2023 Misconduct Complaints

All misconduct complaints (Category A) in 2023 have been generated internally.

Source ● Internal

Count of Misconduct Complaints by Month

4

2023 (A) Misconduct
Complaints

100.0%

Month	Count
January	1
February 2023	2
March	1

Count of Misconduct Complaints by Type and Source

Source ● Internal

Type	Count
Obedience to Laws, Rules, and Re...	3
Dereliction of Duty	1
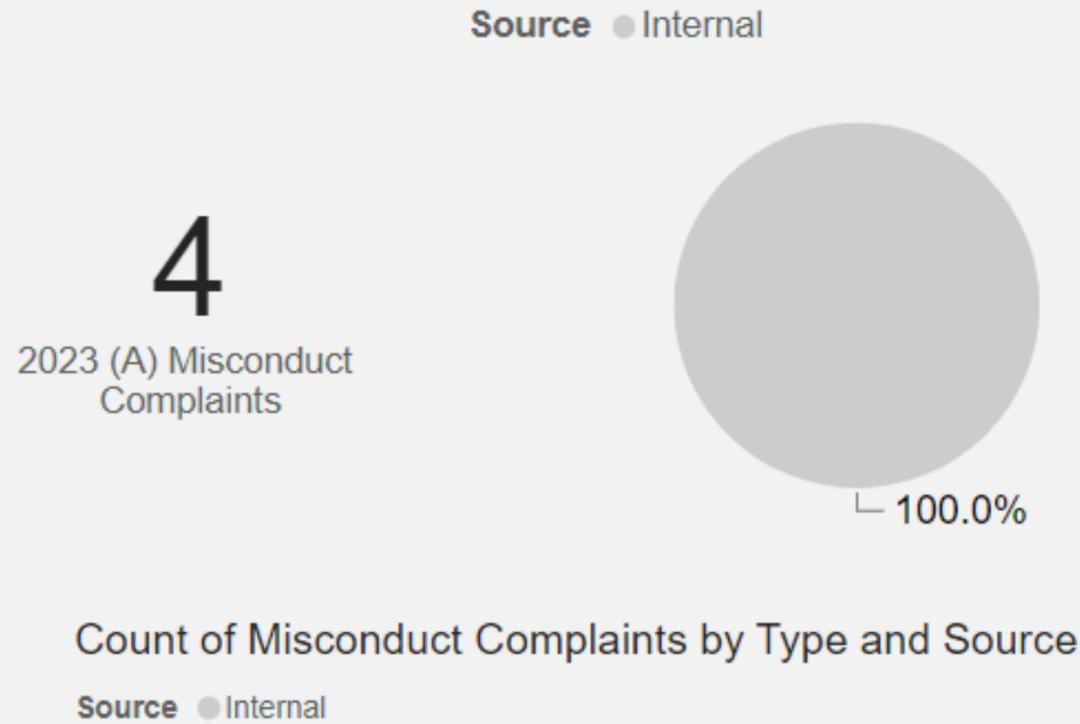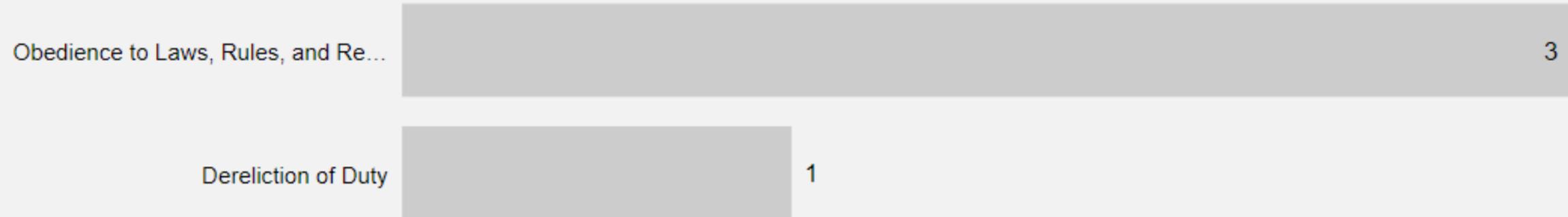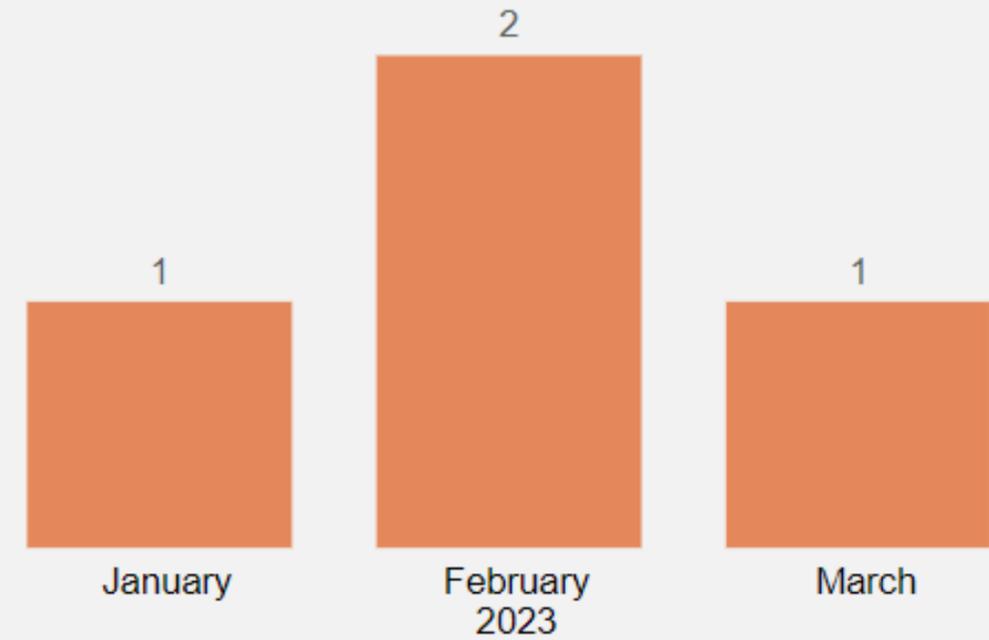
Use of Force Incidents

Use of Force 2019 – 2023

The number of use of force incidents in 2023 has **decreased 11%** compared to the same time in 2022.

January - February Use of Force Incidents by Year

Average: 89.8

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
85	100	103	85	76
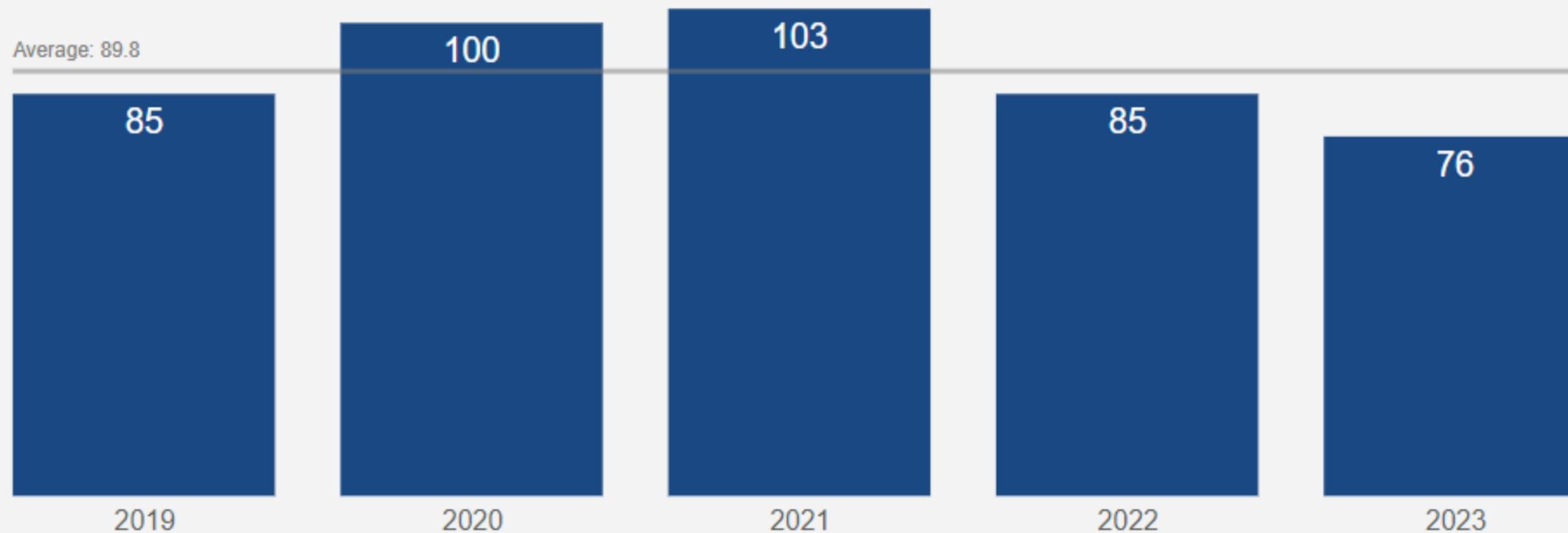
Year-over-Year change shows an 11% decrease in 2023 compared to 2022.

2020	2021	2022	2023
18%	3%	-17%	-11%
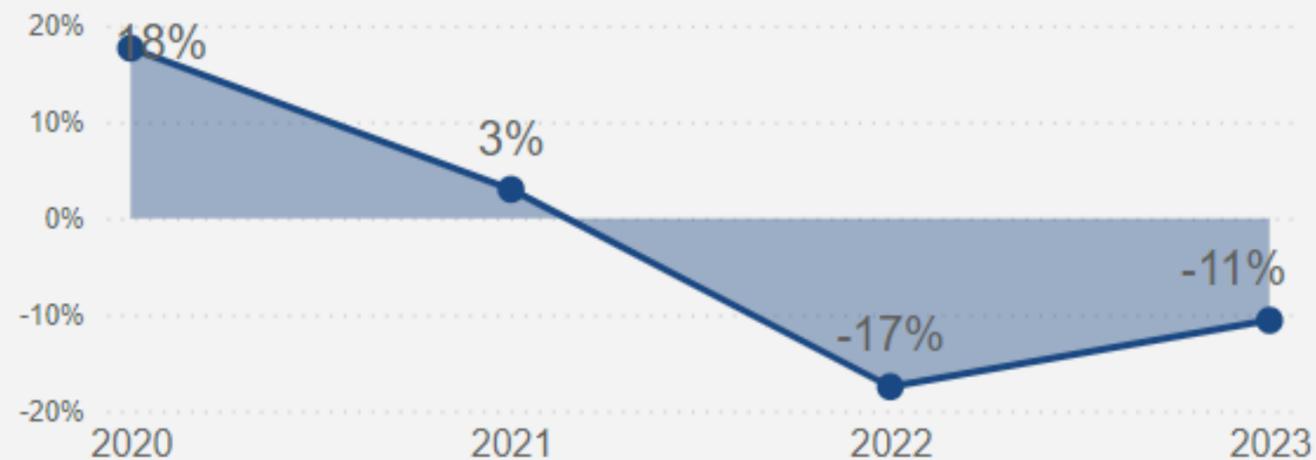
Use of Force Suspects 2023

The number of use of force suspects in 2023 has **decreased 5.8%** compared to the same time in 2022.

January – February 2023

81
Suspects

-5.8%
compared to the
same time in 2022 (86)

76
Incidents

-10.6%
compared to the
same time in 2022 (85)

Gender
- MALE
- FEMALE

25%

75%

37.0%   45.7%   11.1%

Asian/OPI   Black   Hispanic   Other   White

13.6%   60.5%   24.7%
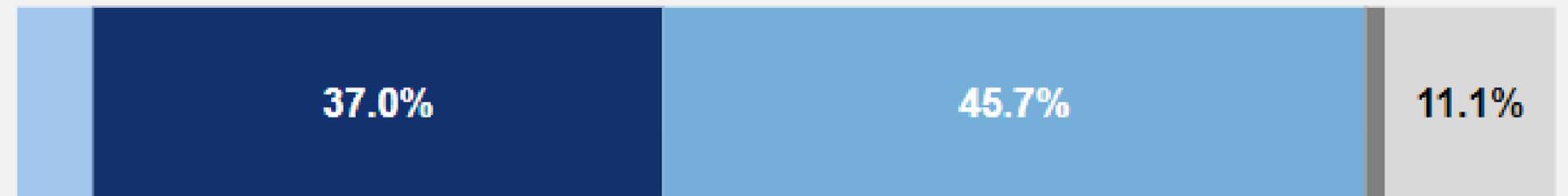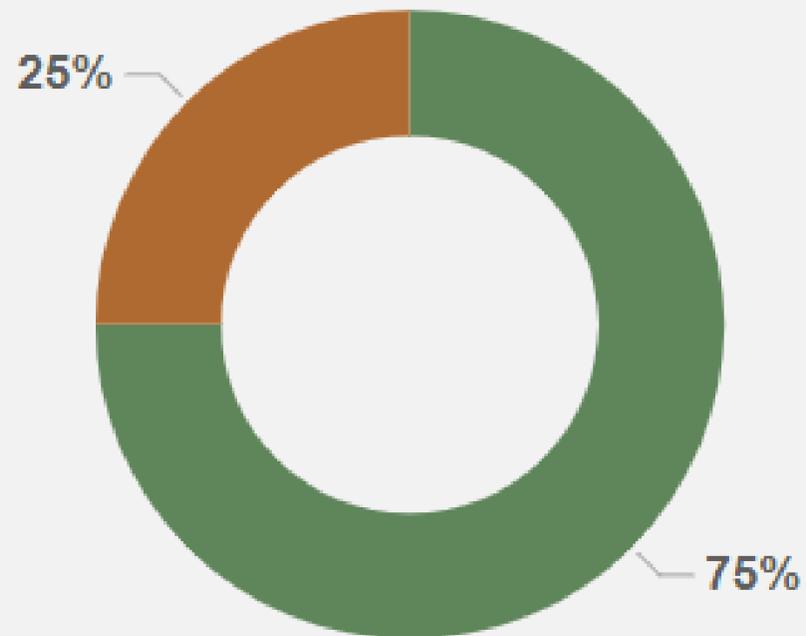
Complaint of Pain   Fatal Injury   Great Bodily Injury   No Injury   Visible Injury

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:
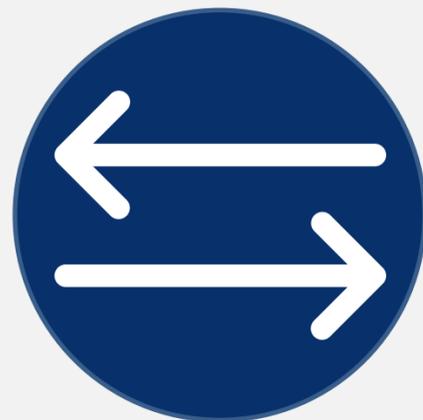
Two-way communication between the Department and the community

Sharing of concerns on crime and police relations

Sharing of information on current Department initiatives

CITY OF STOCKTON

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.

External source used: https://www.lisc.org/media/filer_public/c4/8d/c48daae3-bfe5-4497-9491-ff51cb569bde/bcji_crime_analysis_for_non_criminal_justice_researchers_fundamentals_d2.pdf

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:
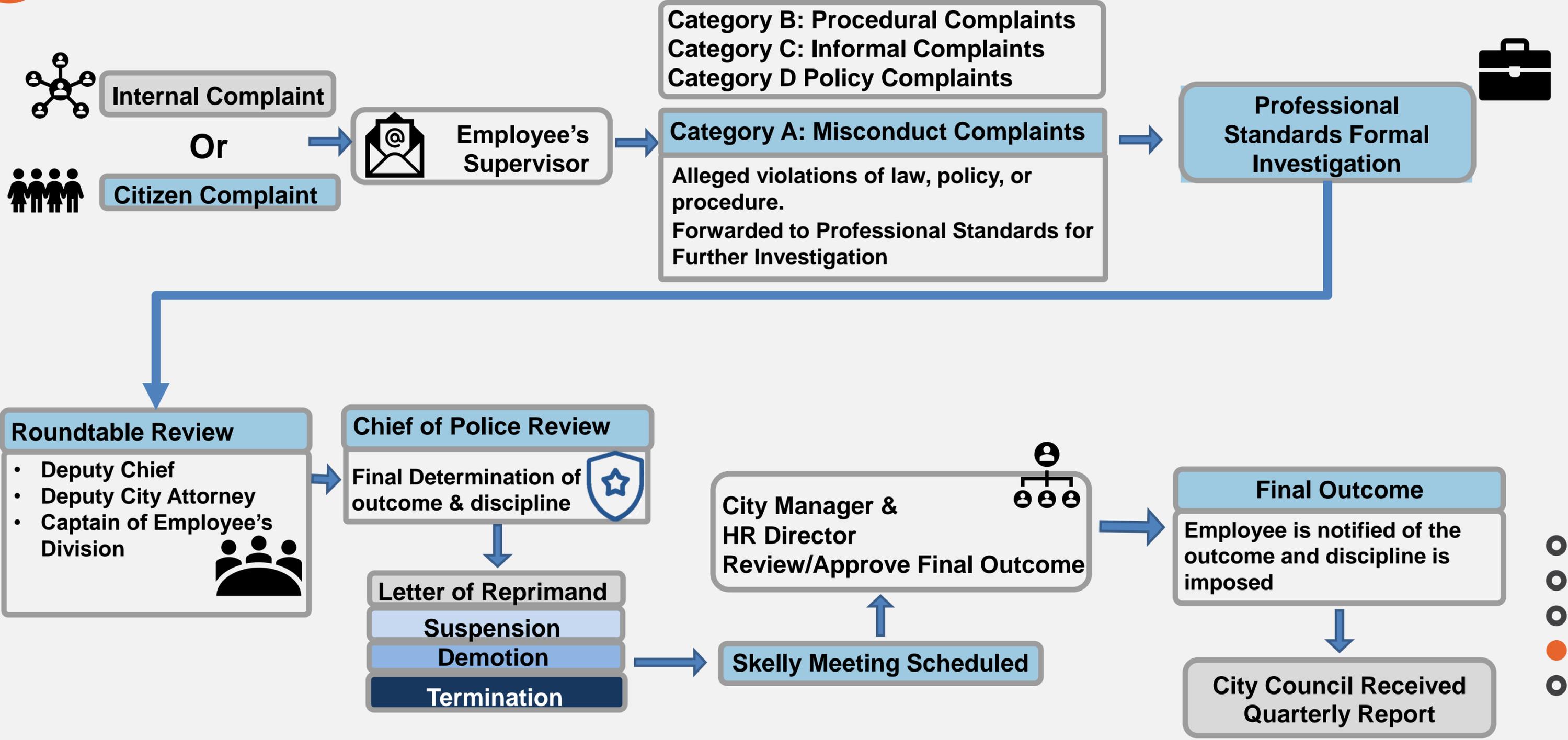
   a. The allegation is a dispute-of-fact case wherein there is no independent information, evidence, or witnesses available to support the complaint, and there exists a judicial entity which is available to process the concern (i.e. disputes over the validity of a traffic citation).

   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.

External source used: General Order I-1 (July 24, 2014)

Complaint Process

Internal Complaint

Or

Citizen Complaint

→ **Employee's Supervisor** →

Category B: Procedural Complaints
Category C: Informal Complaints
Category D Policy Complaints

Category A: Misconduct Complaints

Alleged violations of law, policy, or procedure.
Forwarded to Professional Standards for Further Investigation

→ **Professional Standards Formal Investigation**

Roundtable Review

- Deputy Chief
- Deputy City Attorney
- Captain of Employee's Division

→ **Chief of Police Review**

Final Determination of outcome & discipline

↓

Letter of Reprimand
Suspension
Demotion
Termination

→ **Skelly Meeting Scheduled** →

City Manager & HR Director Review/Approve Final Outcome

→ **Final Outcome**

Employee is notified of the outcome and discipline is imposed

↓

City Council Received Quarterly Report

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."

External source used: http://ww1.stocktonca.gov/Departments/Police/News-and-Information/General-Orders

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 <u>Q-01 Use of Force</u>:

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.
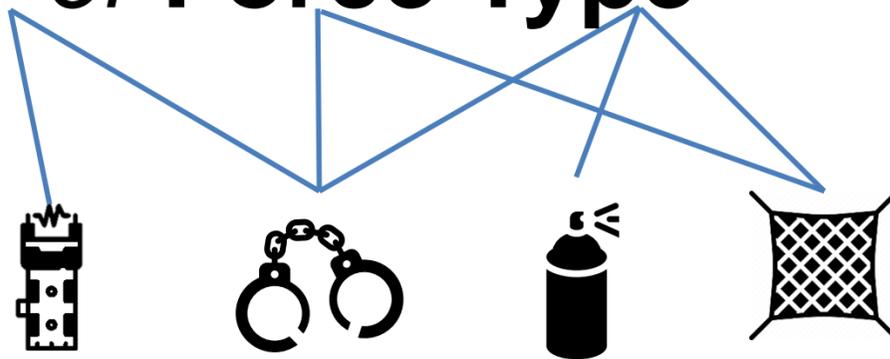
Use of Force-Overview

⚠️ *Per* **Incident**

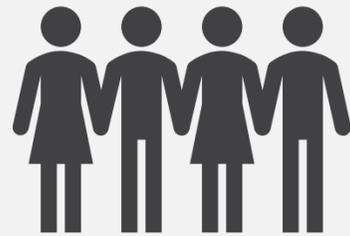*Per* **Officer**

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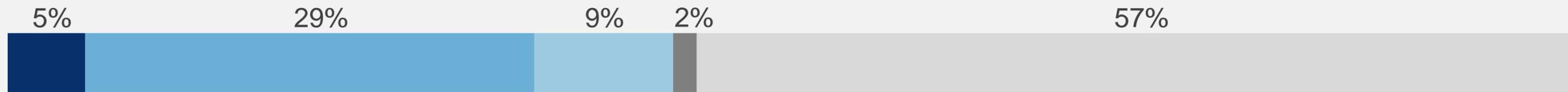
SPD is continuing to pursue **increased diversity**.

San Joaquin County Population[3]

| 8% | 42% | 18% | 1% | 31% |

Stockton Population[3]

| 12% | 42% | 22% | 3% | 21% |

Police Department (2020)

| 5% | 29% | 9% | 2% | 57% |

■ Black ■ Hispanic[4] ■ Asian/OPI ■ Other ■ White

[3]San Joaquin County and City of Stockton demographics from most recently available census data, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sanjoaquincountycalifornia,stocktoncitycalifornia,US/PST045219.
[4]Per 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.

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

*Content on this slide was presented to CMRB at 10/20/2022 meeting.

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

*Content on this slide was presented to CMRB at 10/20/2022 meeting.