

# City Manager's Review Board

2

# Agenda

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



Welcome!



# CMRB Tenets

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

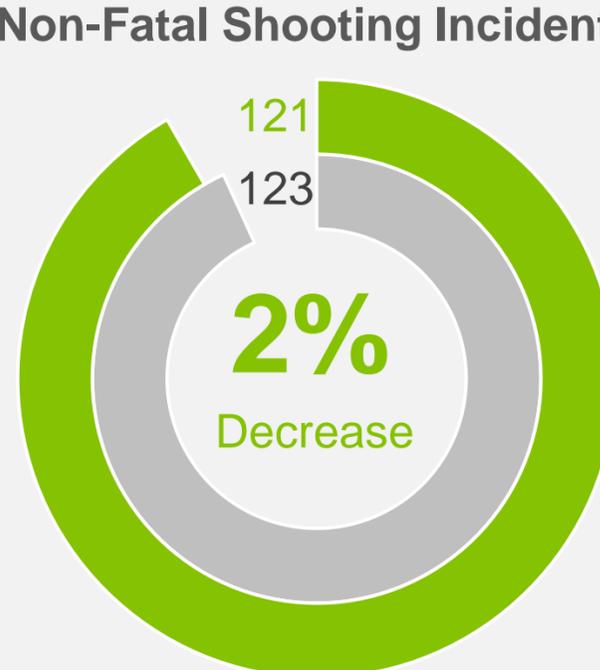
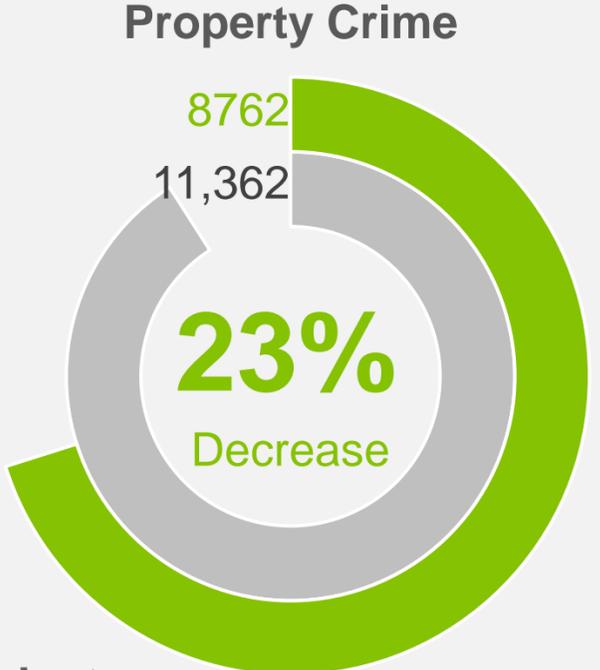
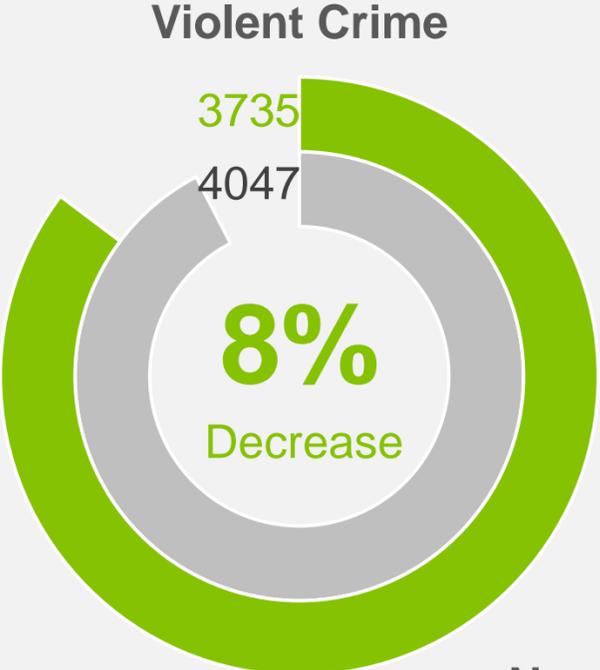
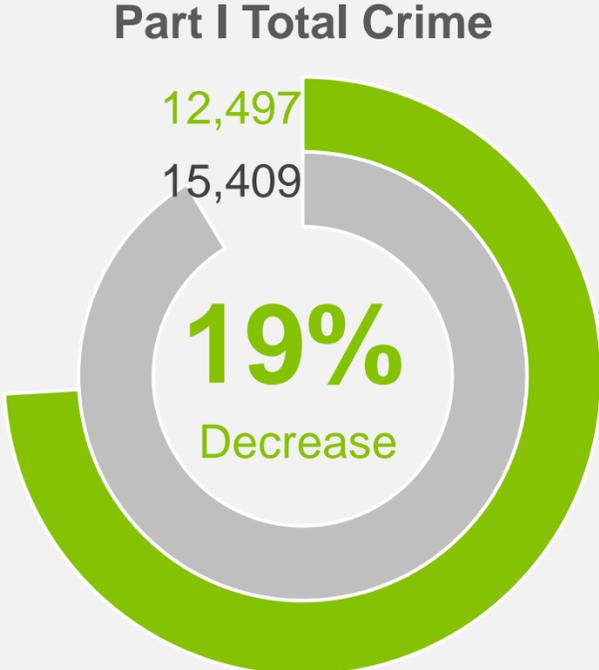
# Flow of the Morning

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

# YTD Crime Look

# YTD Crime Look

Crime look, January – November 2020



2020 / 2019

# Day in the Life of Police

Averages using 2019 actuals

7

**1181**

**Calls for Service**

**Calls for Service**

- 345 Internally Generated/day
- 786 Externally Generated/day

**Use of Force**

- 1.7 Incidents/day
- 4.23 Officers/day

**Officers Assaulted during UOF**

- 0.23 Officers Assaulted/day; 7/month
- 0.18 Officers Injured; 5/month

**SPD Dispatched to  
916 Calls/day**

**Arrests**

- 32 Arrests/day
- 962 Arrests/month

**Report Taken**

**106 Reports/day**

**Proactive Actions  
76/day**

**Public Engagements**

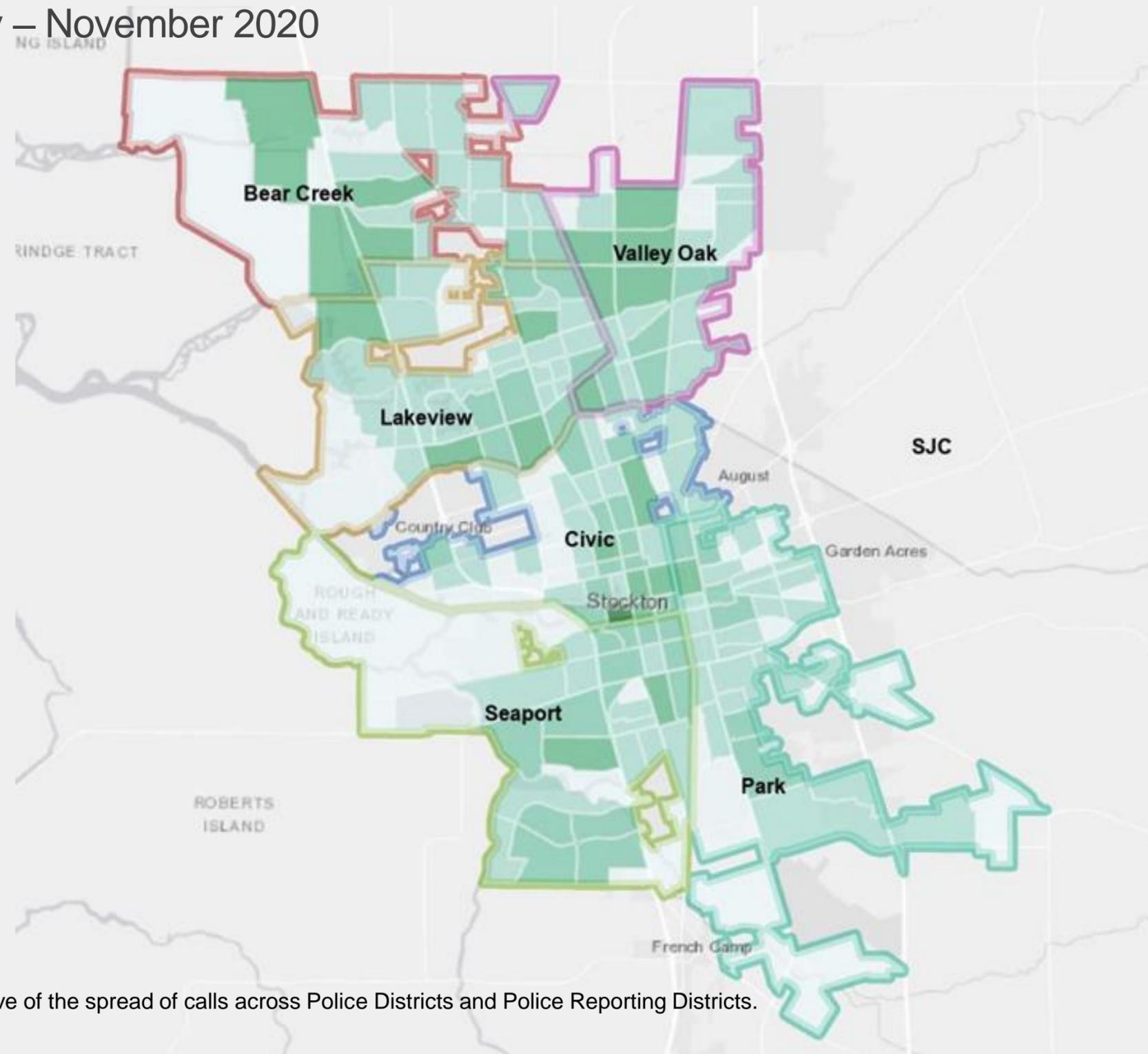
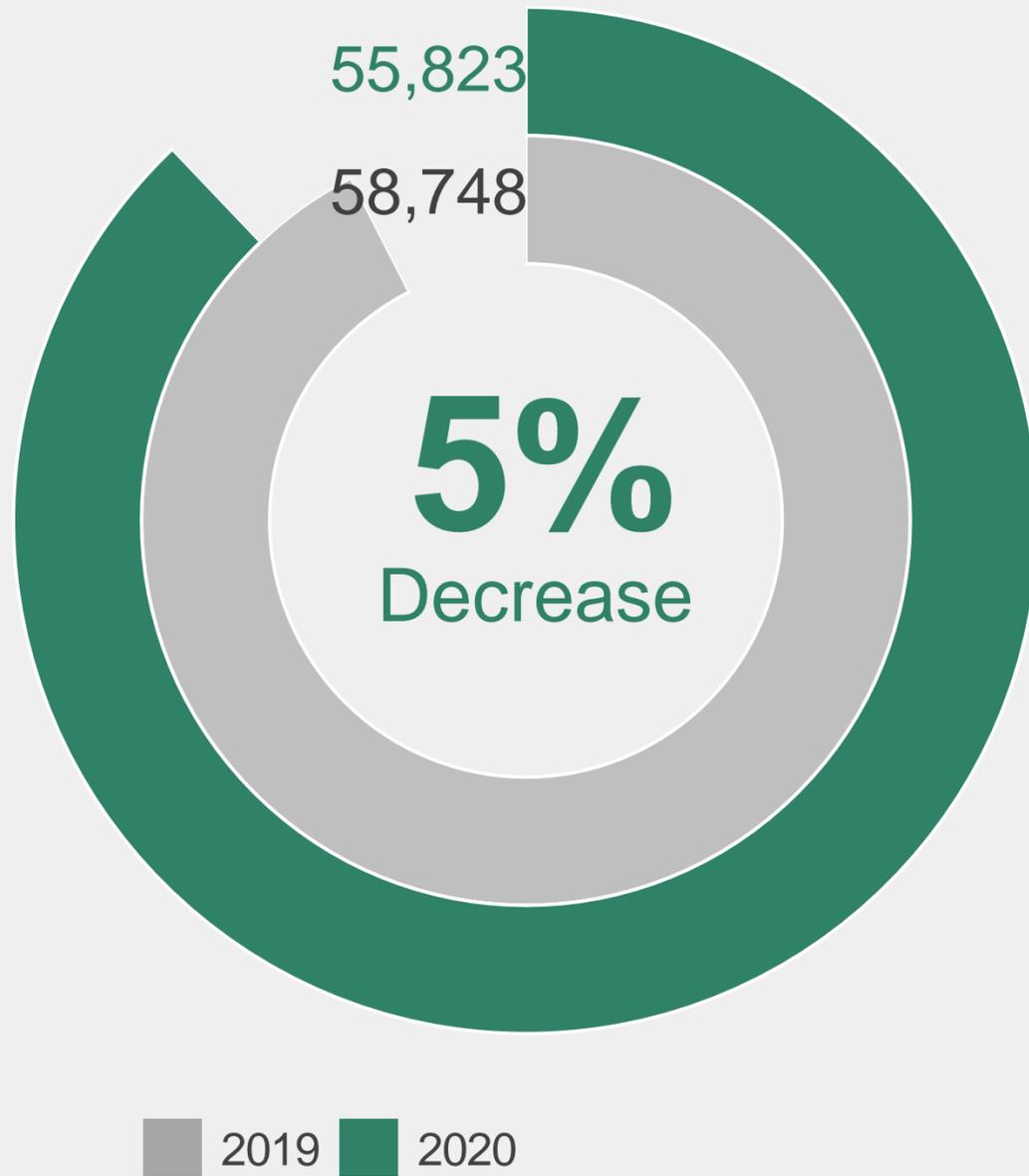
- 0.6 Engagements/day
- 18 Engagements/month

Note Proactive Actions includes call types: Check Out, Subject Stop, Traffic Pursuit, and Traffic Stop

# SPD Performance

# Calls for Service

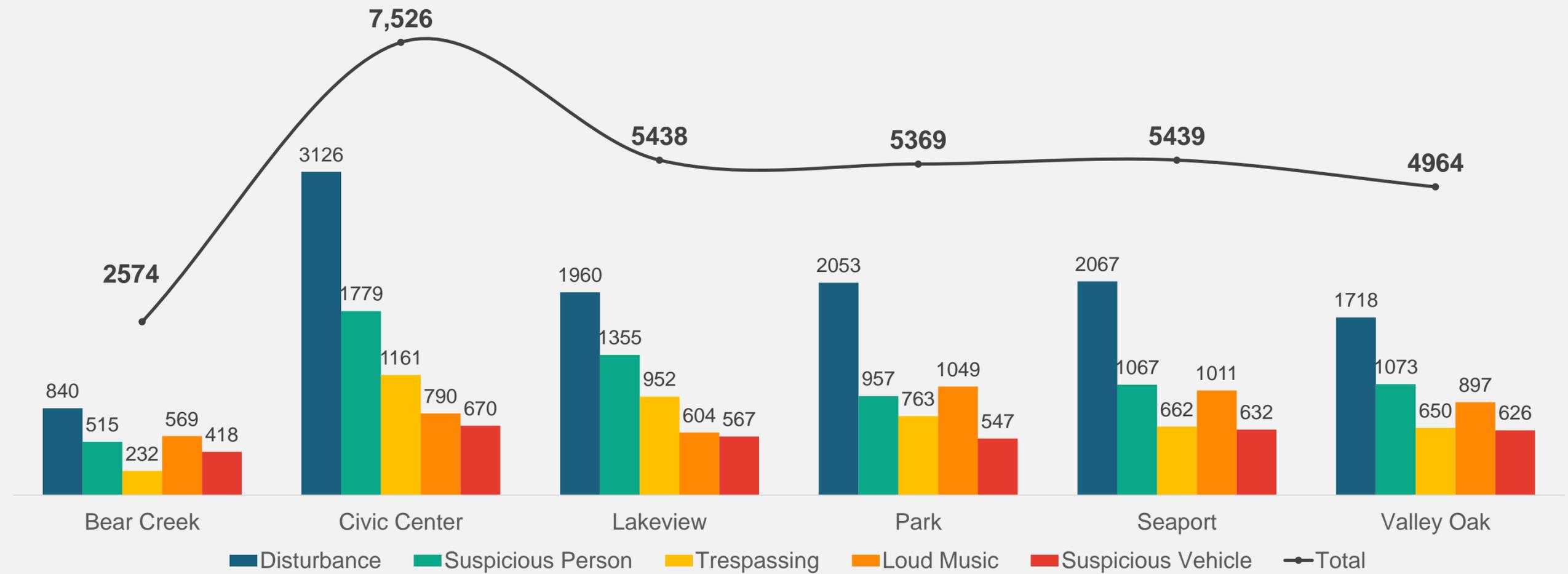
Total Quality of Life<sup>1</sup> calls for service, January – November 2020



\*2% of quality of life calls were unable to be mapped, however this map is representative of the spread of calls across Police Districts and Police Reporting Districts.  
<sup>1</sup>Quality of Life is defined on the following slide.

# Calls for Service

Top 5 Quality of Life<sup>2</sup> calls for service by district, January – November 2020



<sup>2</sup>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

# Gun Violence Reduction

Two primary strategies

- **Group Violence Intervention, Ceasefire**
  - Lowering risk for individuals - "**hot people**"
- **Forecast Based Deployment** using Predictive Analytics
  - Lowering risk in geographic areas - "**hot places**"

Both are data-driven, intelligence-led, and infused with Procedural Justice

# Group Violence Intervention

Evidence-based approach includes:

**Analysis** of violent incidents and trends to identify individuals at highest risk

**Respectfully communicating** to those individuals the risks associated with violence

**Offers of supportive relationships** leading to safety and opportunity

**Procedurally-just enforcement efforts** targeted only to those who persist in violence

# Group Violence Intervention

## The "Triple Bottom Line"

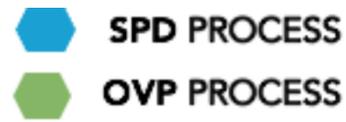
- Violence reduction
- Improved outcomes for high risk guys
- Increased police legitimacy

# Group Violence Intervention

## *Managing Violence*

- Problem analysis
- Focusing and aligning resources
- Weekly management cycle
- Direct, respectful communications
- Quality outreach & intervention
- Narrowed enforcement

# Ceasefire Process



## Gang/Group Shooting Occurs

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

## SPD Response

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

## Weekly SPD Shooting Review

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

## Community Safety Meeting

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

## Focused Enforcement

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



## OVP Response

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

## Conflict Mediation

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

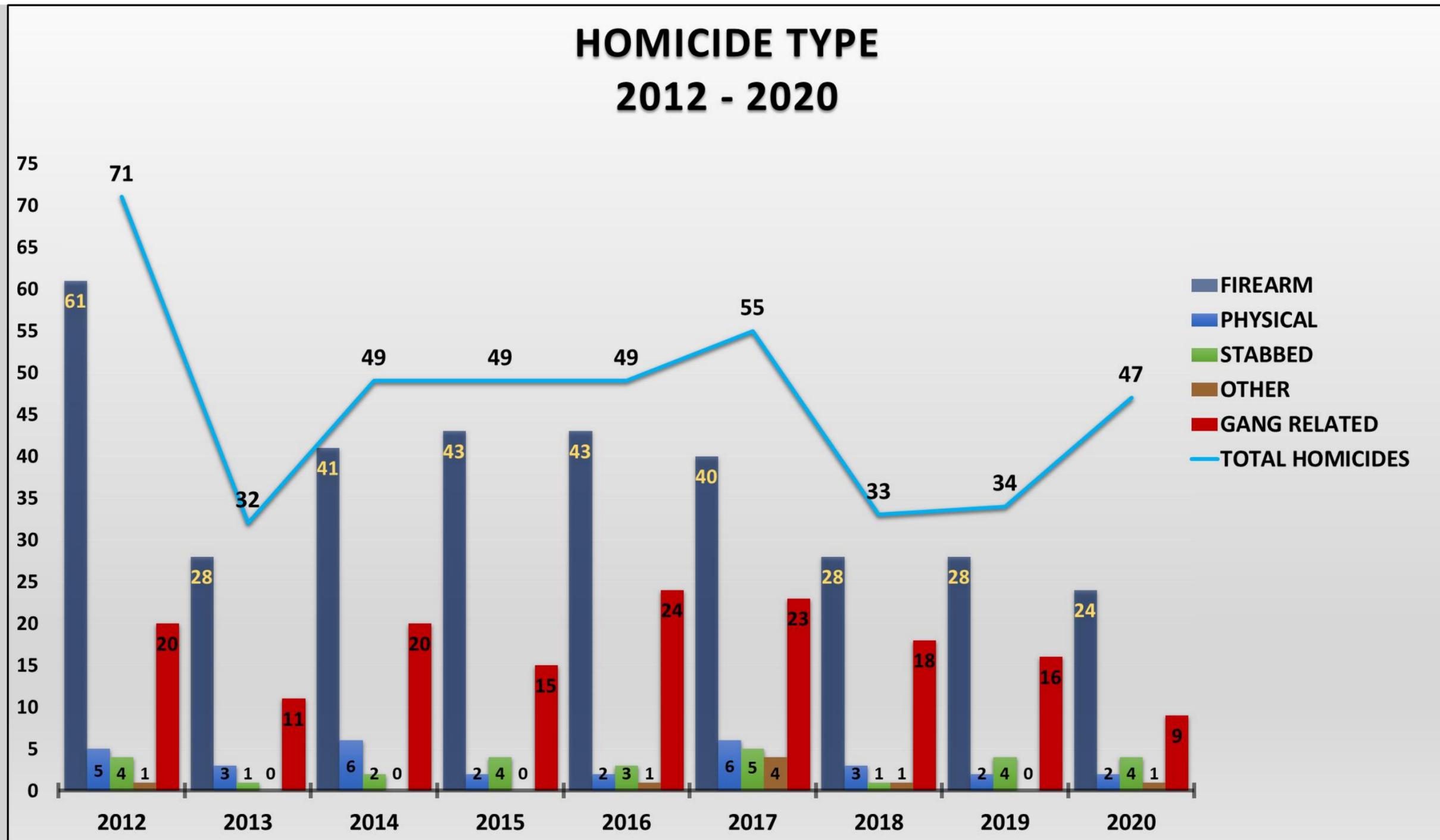
## Weekly Coordination

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

## Intensive Life Coaching

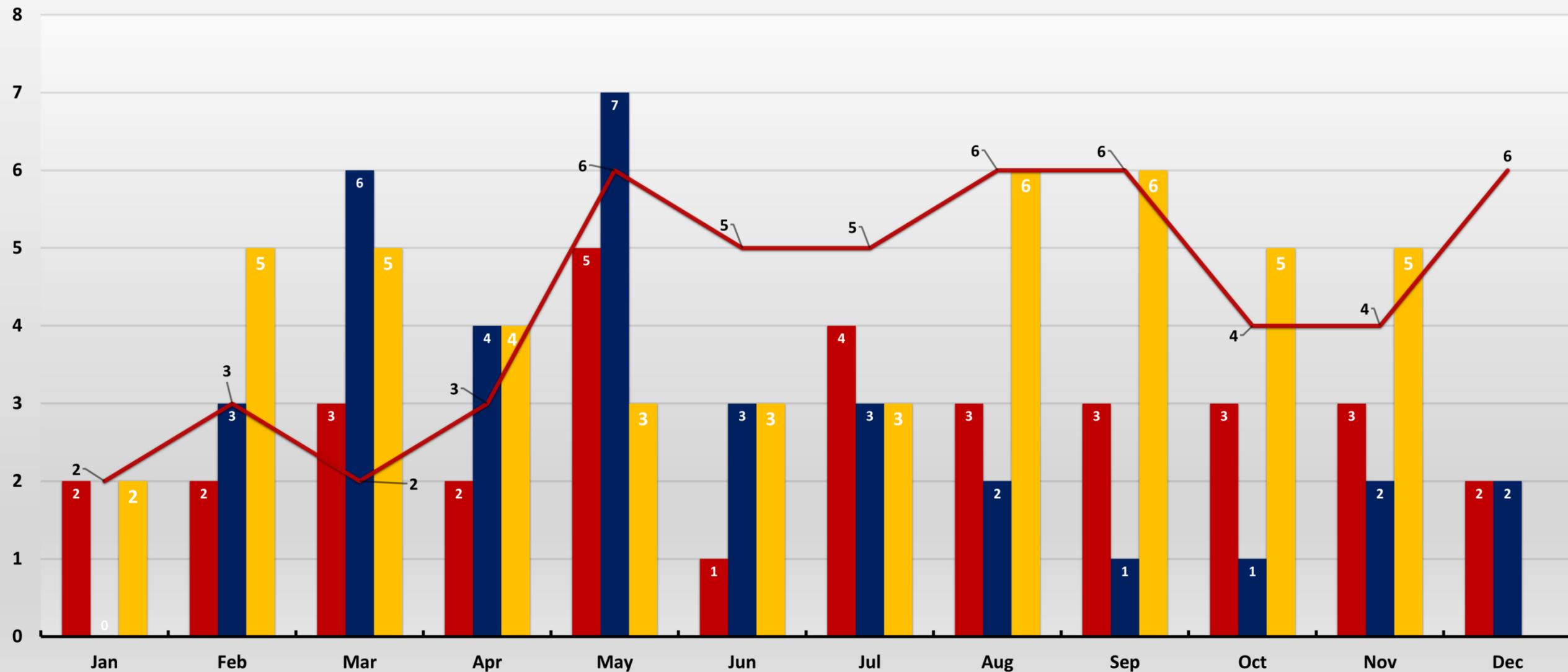
- High-Risk individual volunteers to engage with OVP
- Peacekeeper builds a trusting relationship and provides services, opportunities & supports, leading to better outcomes for the individual.

# Group Violence Intervention



# Group Violence Intervention

## HOMICIDES 3 YEAR AVERAGE COMPARISON



\*\*Percentage differences based on comparison to 3 Yr. Avg.

■ 2018 HOMICIDES: 33 (-37%)

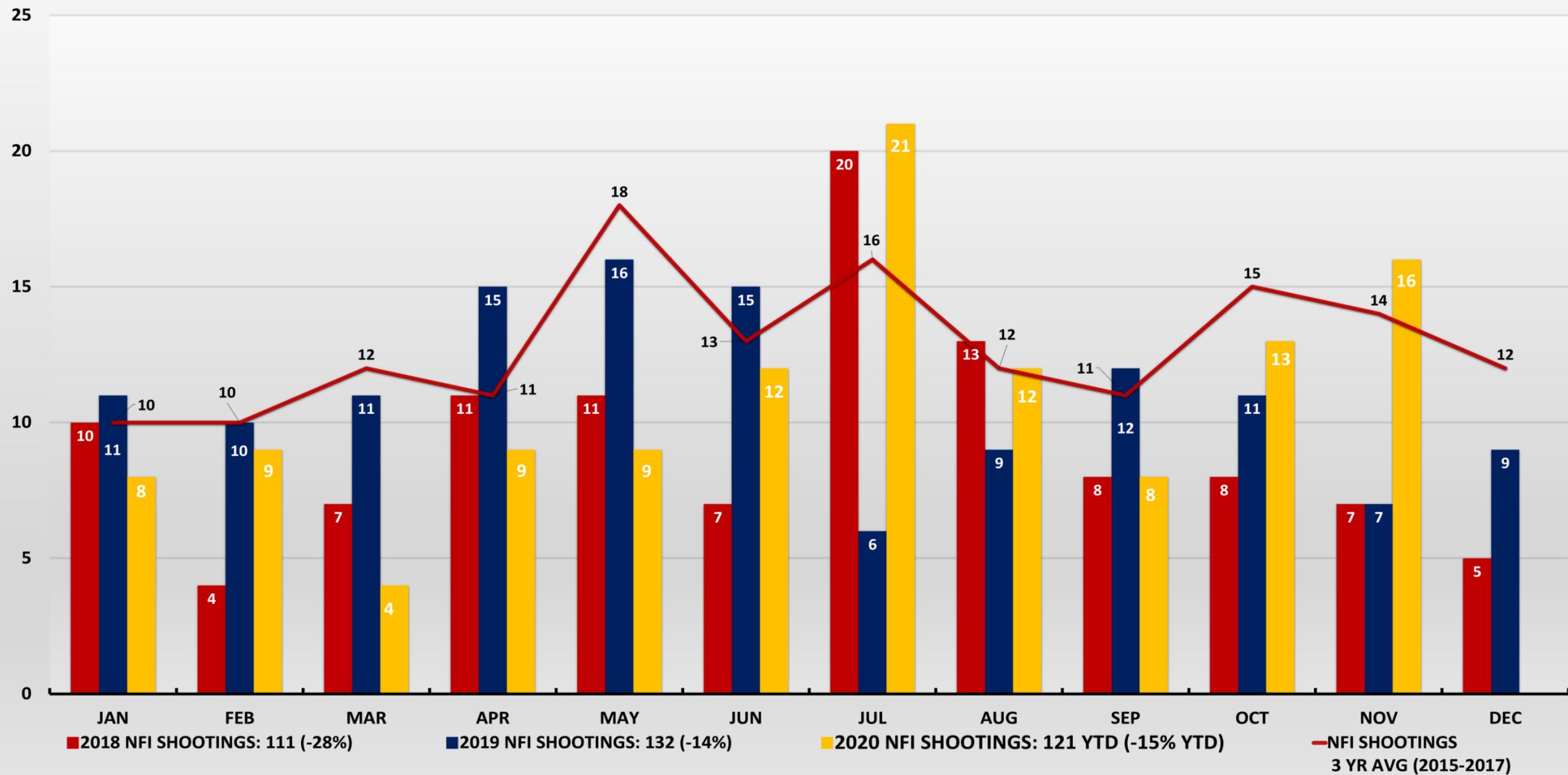
■ 2019 HOMICIDES: 34 (-35%)

■ 2020 HOMICIDES: 47 YTD (2%)

— HOMICIDES  
3 YR AVG (2015-2017)

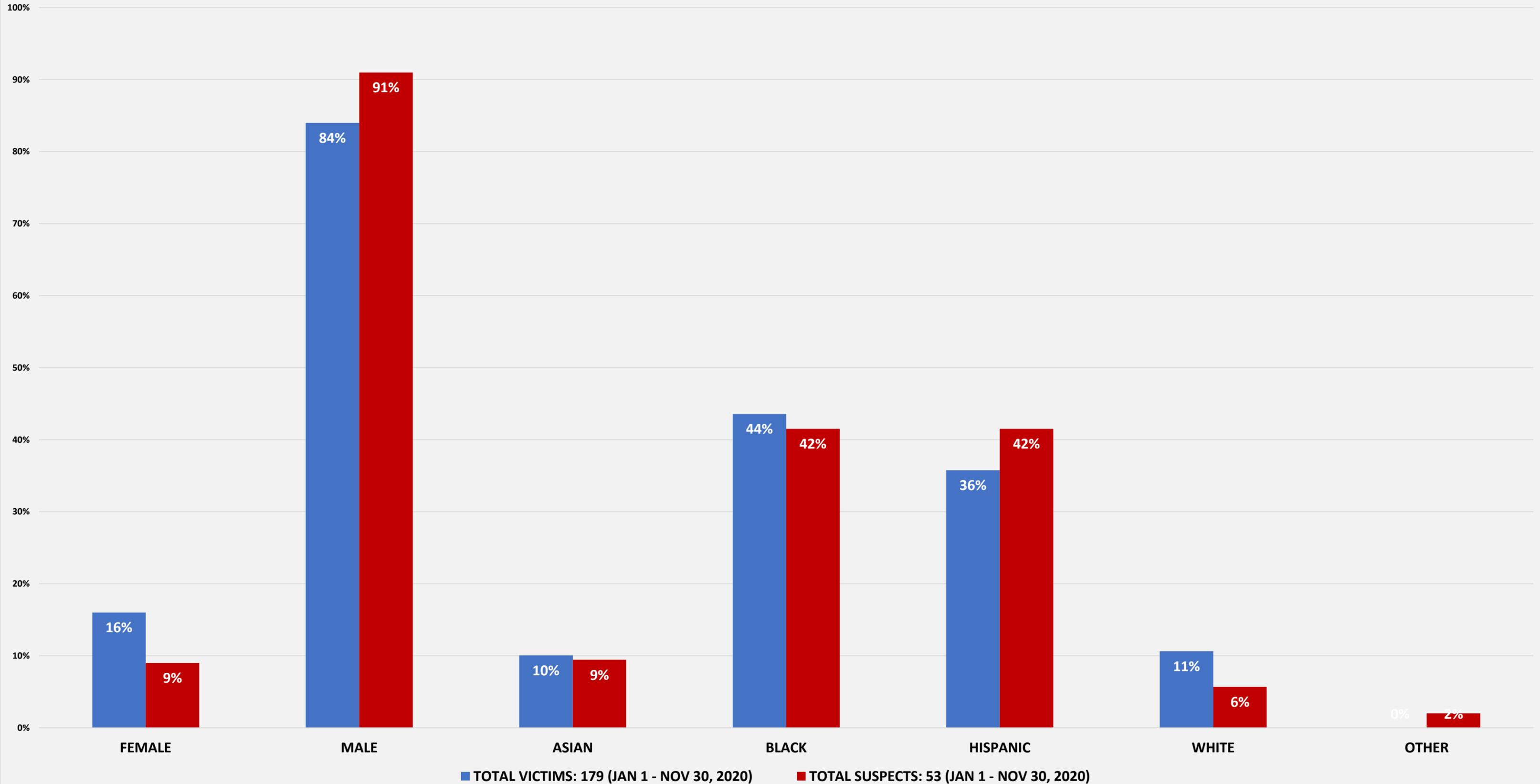
# Group Violence Intervention

**NON-FATAL INJURY SHOOTINGS  
3 YEAR AVERAGE COMPARISON**

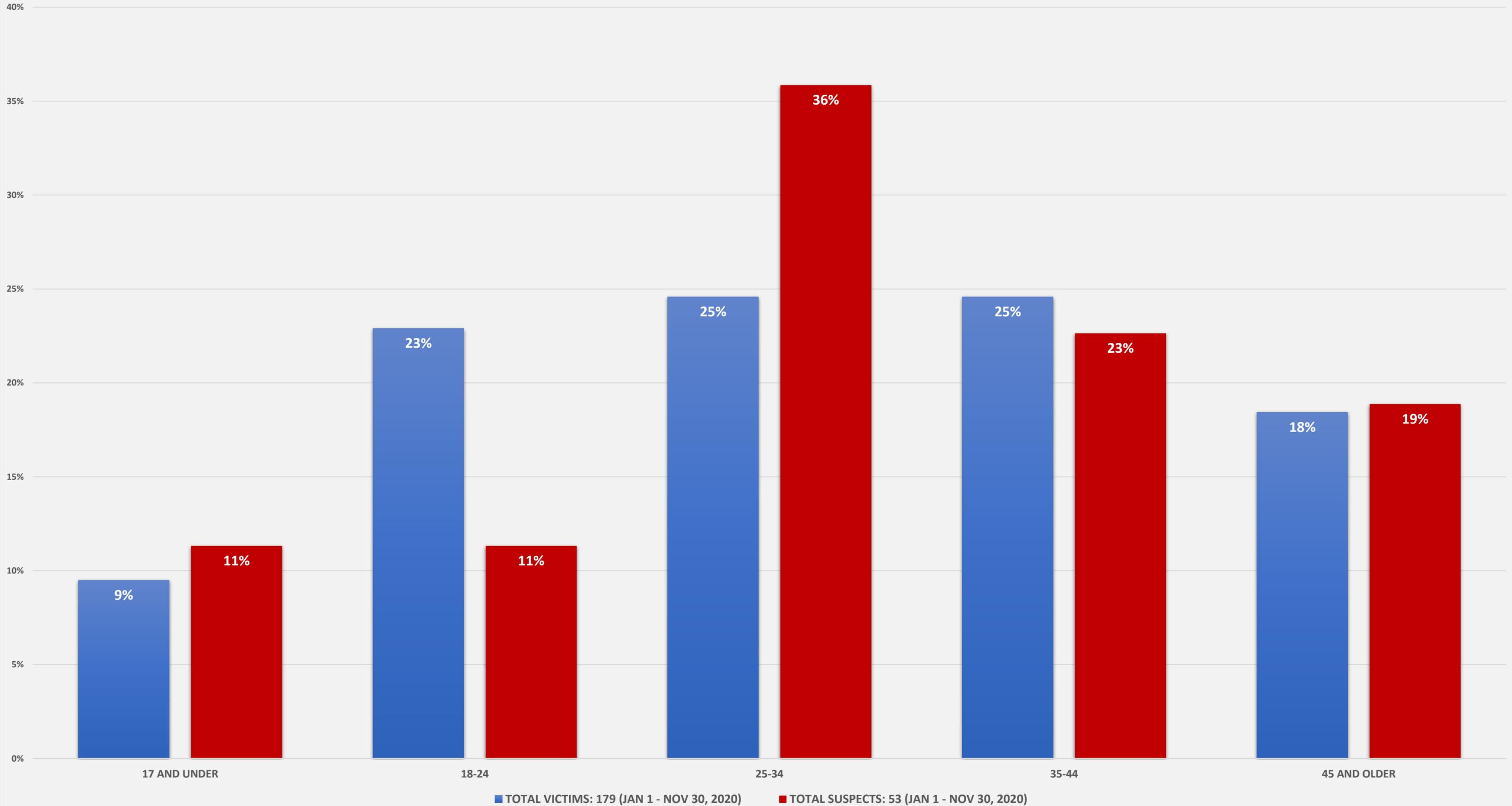


\*\*Percentage differences based on comparison to 3 Yr. Avg.

## Sex and Race of All Known Victims and Suspects Homicides and Non-Fatal Injury Shootings



# Age of All Known Victims and Suspects Homicides and Non-Fatal Injury Shootings





CITY OF STOCKTON

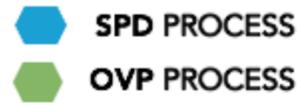
**OFFICE OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION**

# **GUN VIOLENCE INTERVENTION**

**JANUARY 1 – November 30, 2020**



# Ceasefire Process



## Gang/Group Shooting Occurs

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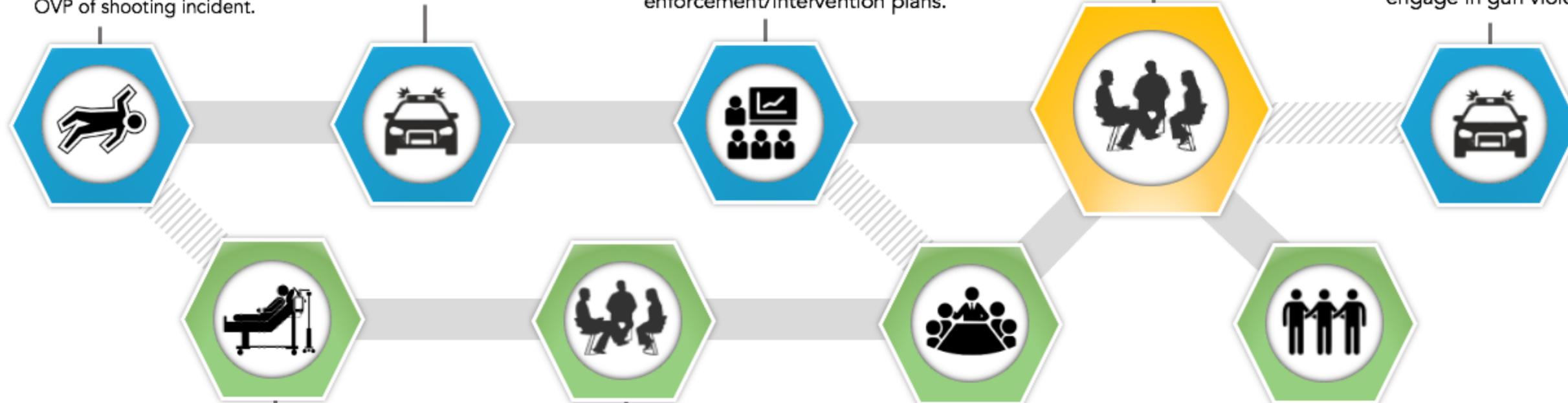
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## Intensive Life Coaching

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## COMMUNICATIONS

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ARE WE DELIVERING  
RESPECTFUL  
COMMUNICATIONS TO  
INDIVIDUALS WITH THE  
HIGHEST-RISK OF BEING A  
VICTIM OR PERPETRATOR OF  
GUN VIOLENCE?

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**COMMUNICATION  
GOAL FOR 2020**

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**100**

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**JAN – NOV 2020  
COMMUNICATIONS**

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**108**



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# INTERVENTIONS

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JANUARY – NOVEMBER

JANUARY – NOVEMBER 2020

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**98 SHOOTING** RESPONSES

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JANUARY – NOVEMBER 2020

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**42 CONFLICT** MEDIATIONS

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JANUARY – NOVEMBER 2020

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**154 REFERRAL** FOLLOW-UPS

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# COMMUNICATIONS

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ARE WE DELIVERING RESPECTFUL COMMUNICATION TO INDIVIDUALS WITH THE HIGHEST-RISK OF BEING A VICTIM OR PERPETRATOR OF GUN VIOLENCE?

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**COMMUNICATION  
GOAL FOR 2020**

---

**100**

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**JAN – NOV 2020**

**COMMUNICATIONS**

---

**108**

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**CALL-IN  
PARTICIPANTS**

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**15**

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**SAFETY MEETING  
PARTICIPANTS**

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**93**

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## CASELOAD DATA

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WE FOCUS ON BUILDING TRUSTFUL RELATIONSHIPS WHILE PROVIDING SUPPORT, OPPORTUNITIES AND CONNECTION TO SERVICES.

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**JAN – NOV 2020**  
**HIGH-RISK CASELOAD 140**

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**94%** Very High-Risk Factors

**91%** Gang Affiliated

**95%** Previously Shot At

**33%** Shot within last year

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## CASELOAD DATA

WE FOCUS ON BUILDING TRUSTFUL RELATIONSHIPS WHILE PROVIDING SUPPORT, OPPORTUNITIES AND CONNECTION TO SERVICES.

**CURRENT ACTIVE  
HIGH-RISK CASELOAD** 69

**38%** Currently Employed

**87%** Stable Housing

**41%** Critical Safety Issue

**86%** On 12-month Score Card

**62%** On 3-month Score Card

# SERVICES PROVIDED

JAN - NOV 2020



# 5140

SERVICE HOURS

EMPLOYMENT  
PLACEMENTS 60

HOUSING  
ASSISTANCE 41

SOCIAL  
SERVICES 62

ID & DMV  
ISSUES 62

MENTAL  
HEALTH 19

CBT CLASSES 18

EDUCATIONAL  
ADVANCEMENT 19

FAMILY  
RELOCATIONS 20

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## **NEW** TRENDS

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### **OVP IS WITNESSING THE FOLLOWING TRENDS FOR 2020**

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**DOMESTIC RELATED HOMICIDES.** **30%**

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More murder-suicides and older domestic violence population.

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**TRANSIENT SHOOTINGS & HOMICIDES** **25%**

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**CONCERNED** ABOUT EARLY PRISON RELEASES OF HIGH-RISK INDIVIDUALS

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The seal of the Stockton Police Department is centered in the background. It is a circular emblem 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 features a central shield with a figure, flanked by two eagles. Above the shield is a banner that reads "POLICE OFFICER" and below it is "1850".

# **PROBLEM ORIENTED POLICING PROJECTS**

# UPCOMING MEET / SHOW

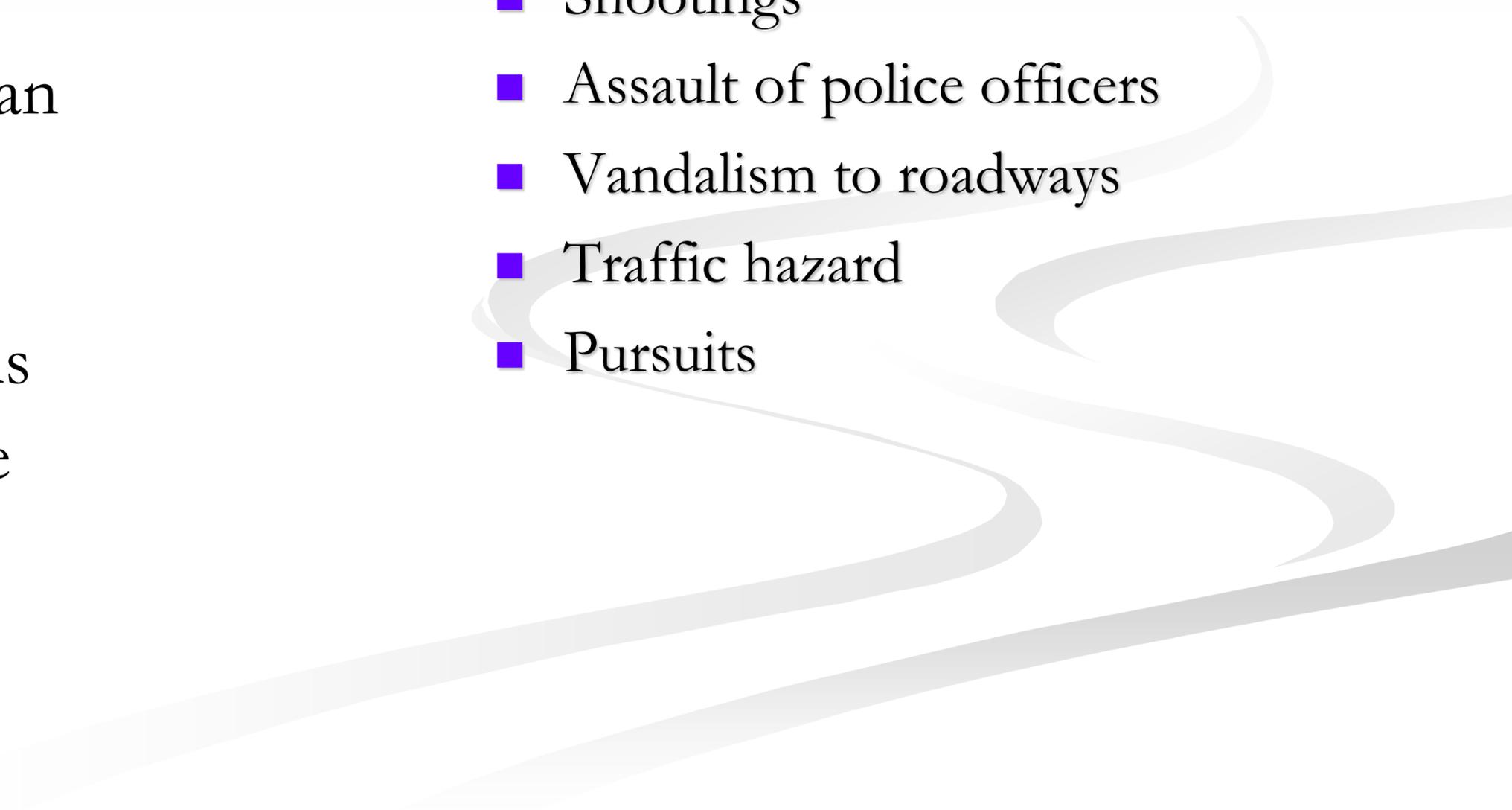


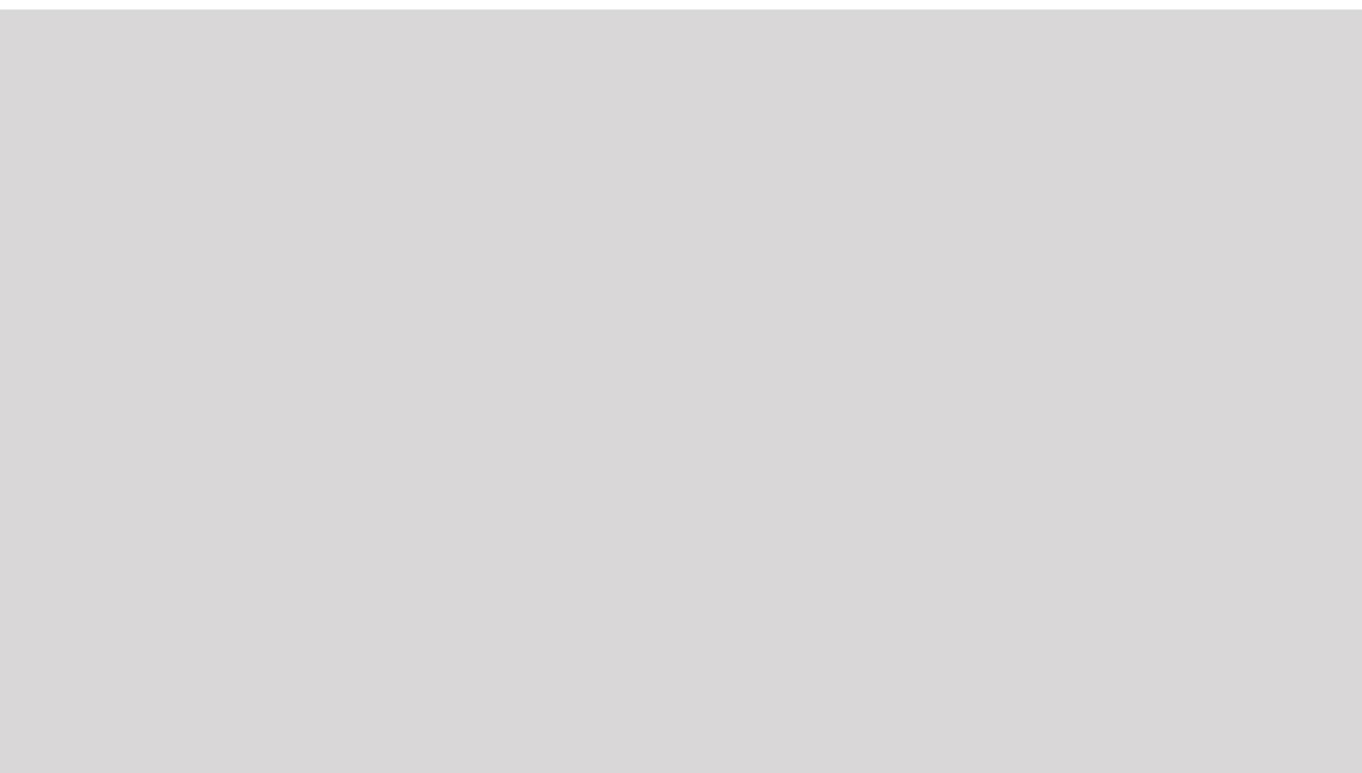
209 TAKEOVER

@209\_LEGACY @209\_PRIVATE @BLESSINGBLOCKS209 @NIGHTRUNNERS @\_2LOW9\_



# Impact on the Community and Agency

- Quality of life
  - Vehicle vs Pedestrian fatalities
  - Vehicle collisions
  - Physical altercations
  - Driving Under The Influence (DUI)
- Shootings
  - Assault of police officers
  - Vandalism to roadways
  - Traffic hazard
  - Pursuits
- 



# Disposition

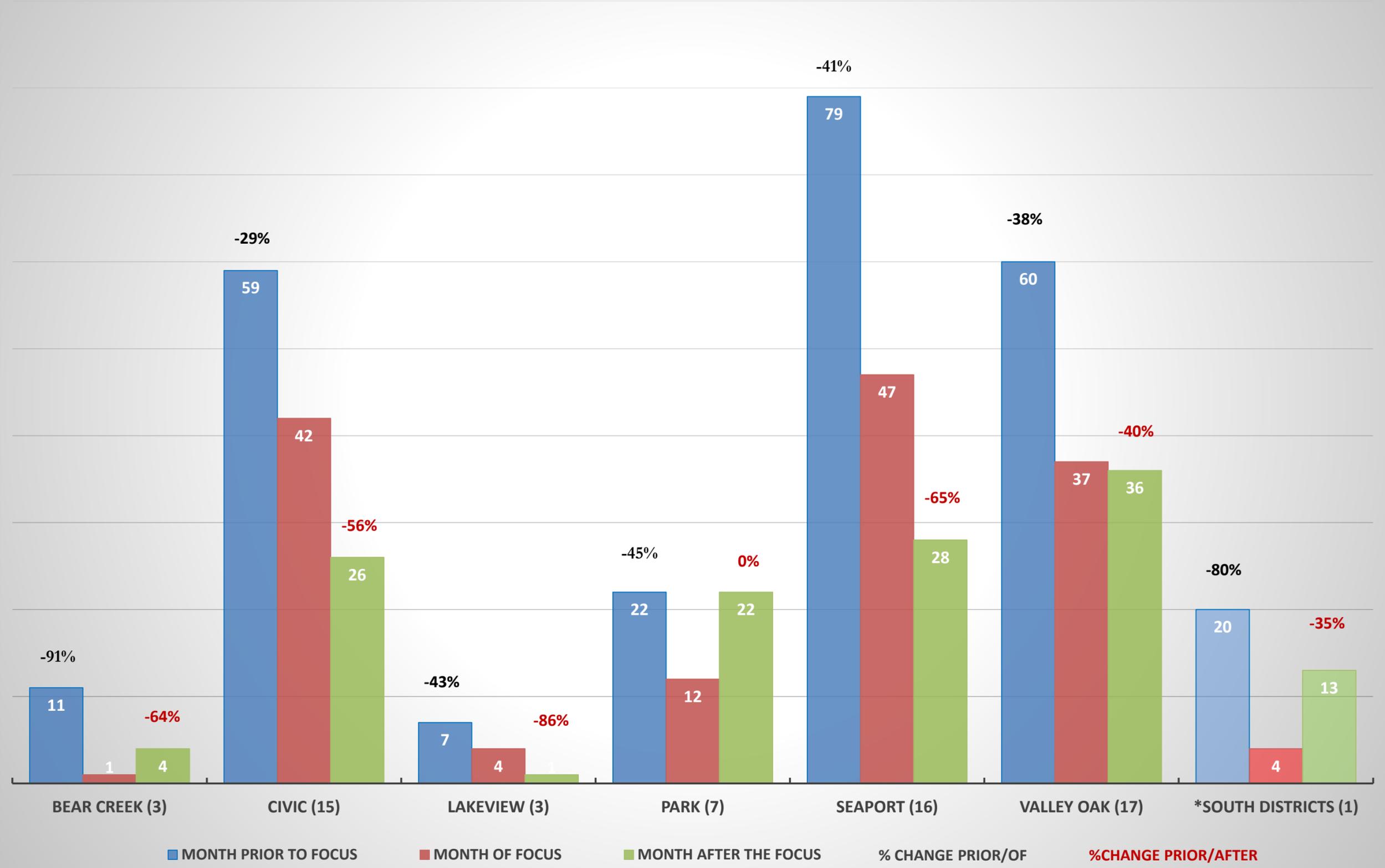
- Arrest
- Cite and release or book into jail based on additional charges
- Vehicle impound for 30 days
- Search/Seizure warrant authored for vehicles involved and not contacted/impounded at the time of the sideshow activity
- Restitution for damage to roadway/property



The background features the official seal of the Stockton Police Department. The seal is circular with a gold border. The outer ring contains the text "STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT" at the top and "CALIFORNIA" at the bottom, separated by two stars. The inner circle depicts a central figure, possibly a personification of justice or a historical figure, with the words "POLICE OFFICER" and "STOCKTON CALIFORNIA" around it. The year "1850" is prominently displayed at the bottom of the inner circle.

**INTELLIGENCE  
COMMUNICATION  
AND  
PLANNING**

# In The Forecast Based Deployment Area District Selected MAR 2016 - NOV 2020 Firearm-Related Violent Crimes\*

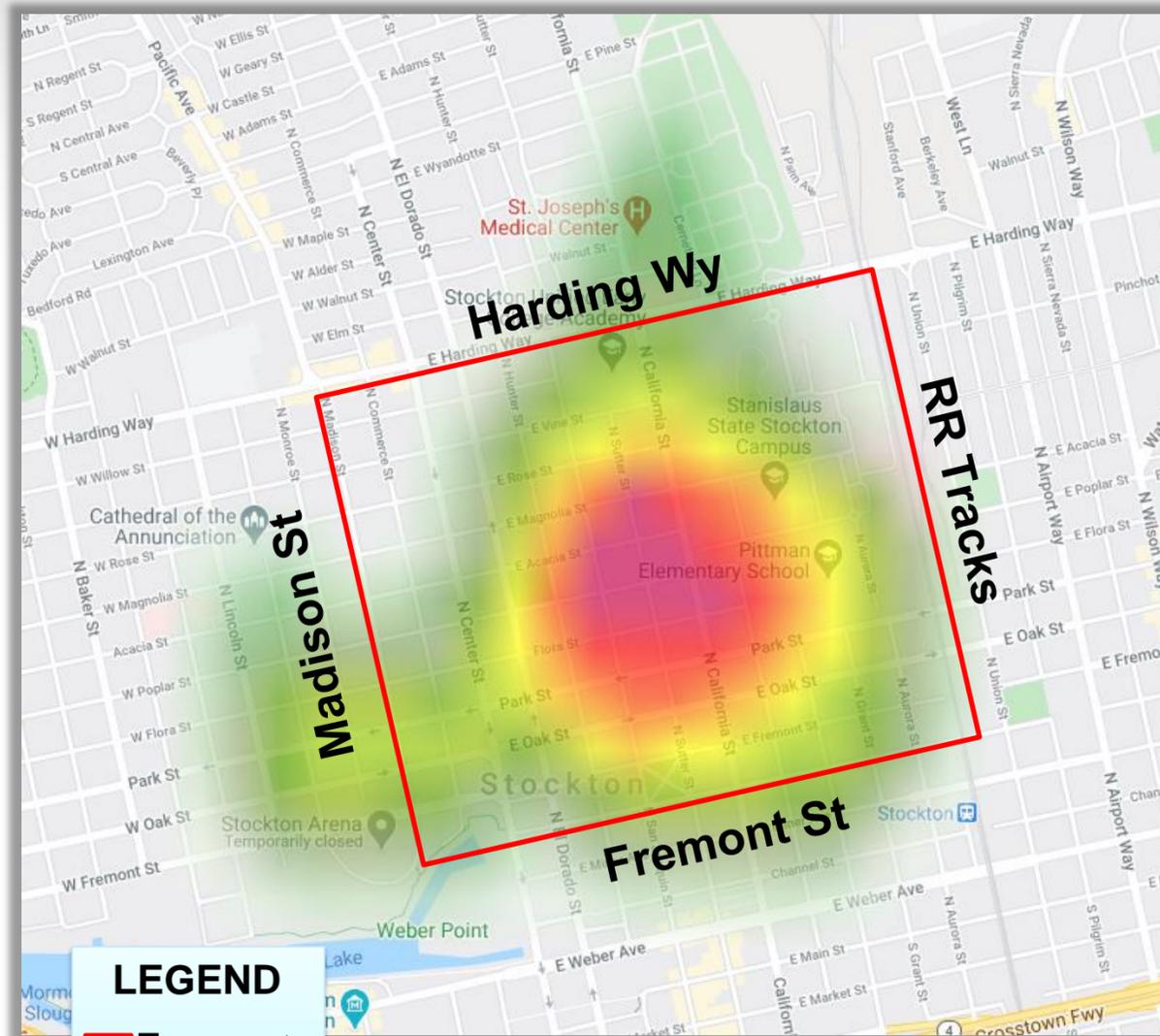


\*Homicide, Att. Homicide, Robbery, Agg. Assault, Shooting into Occupied Dwelling

# Monthly Forecast Zones

## CIVIC FOCUS AREA

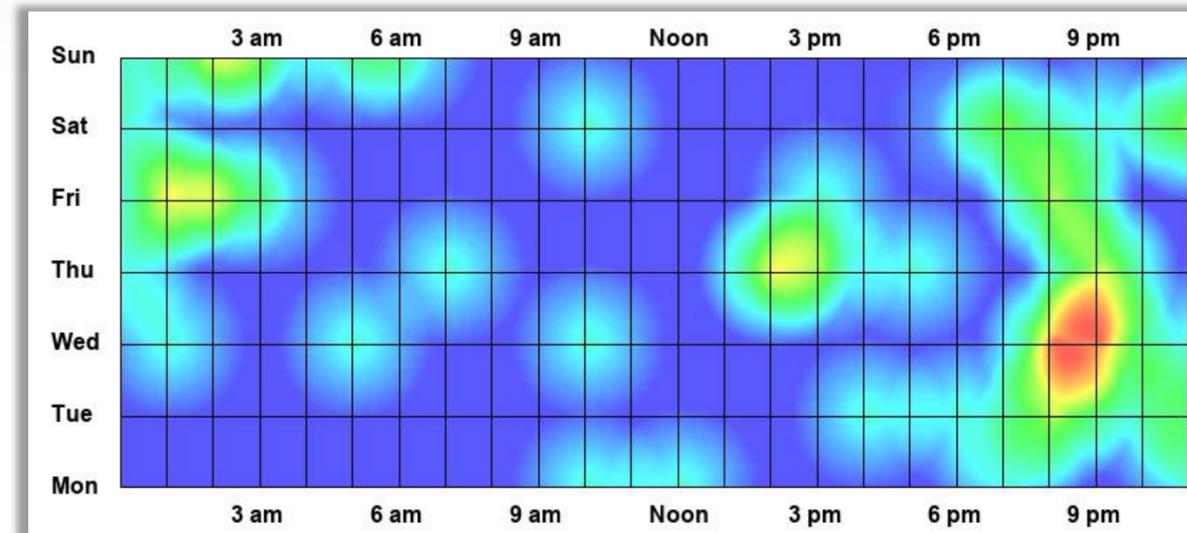
Firearm-Related Violent Crime\*  
*September 2020*



**LEGEND**  
 Forecast

Date Range for Forecast: 03/01/20 – 08/23/20

## FOCUS TIME/DAY



- There was a 25% decrease in crime in the focus area from the previous month.
- Four firearm arrests were made in the district



# STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

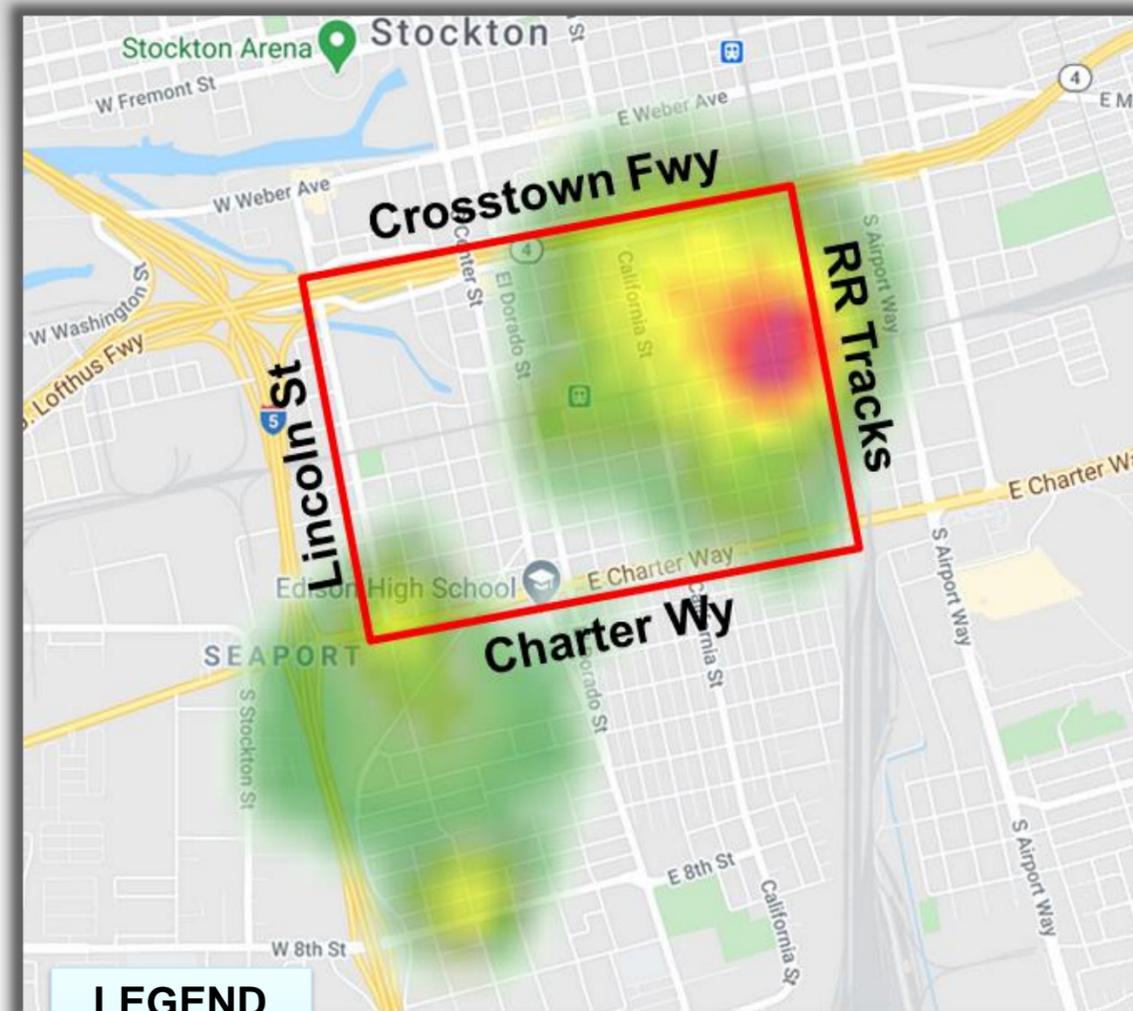
CRIME  
ANALYSIS

# Monthly Forecast Zones

## SEAPORT FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime\*

*October 2020*

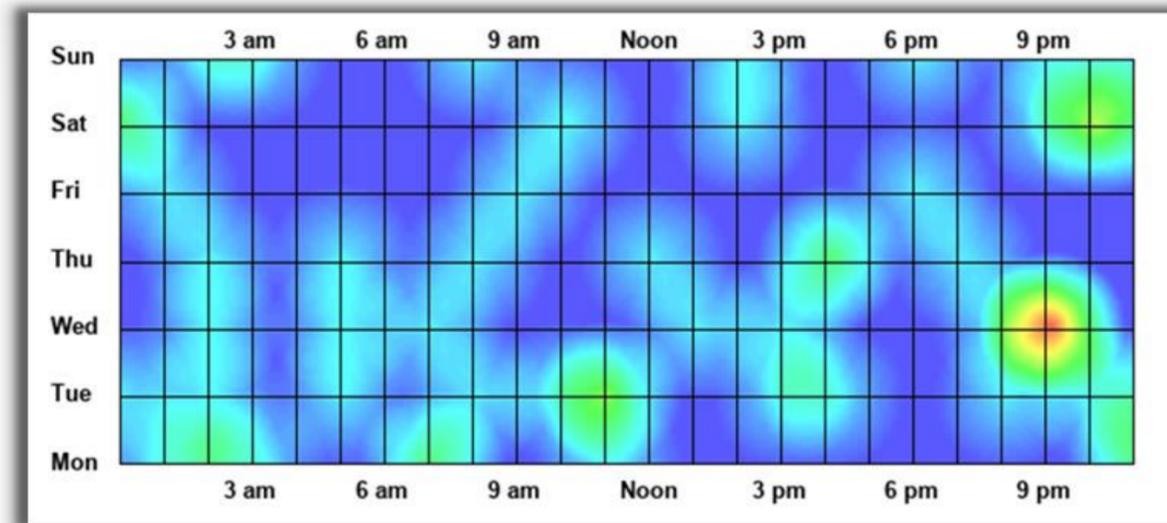


### LEGEND

Forecast

Date Range for Forecast: 04/01/20 – 09/27/20

## FOCUS TIME/DAY



- There was a 50% increase in crime in the focus area from the previous month.
- Two firearm arrests were made in the district



# STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME  
ANALYSIS

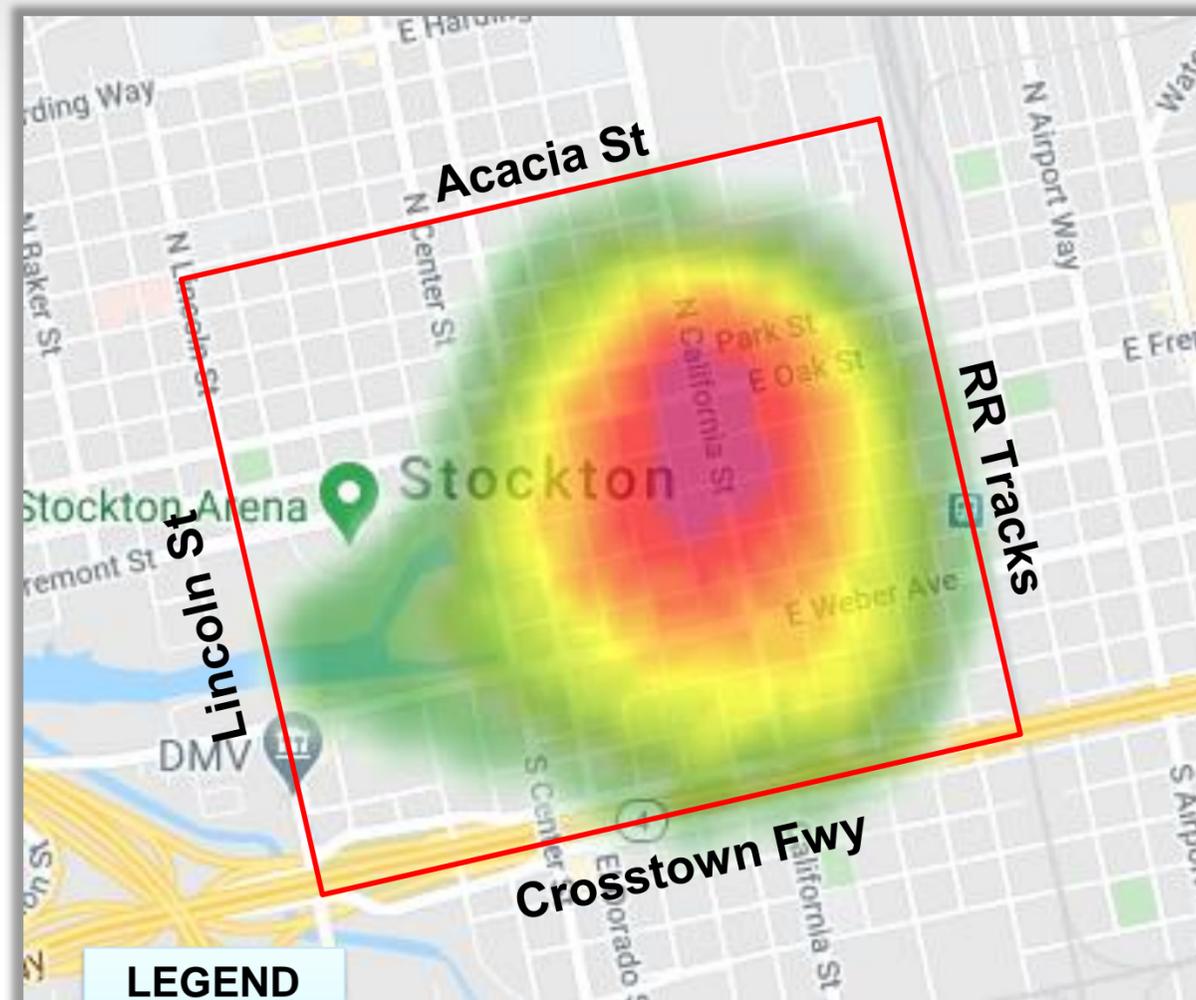
# Monthly Forecast Zones

## CIVIC

### FORECAST AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime\*

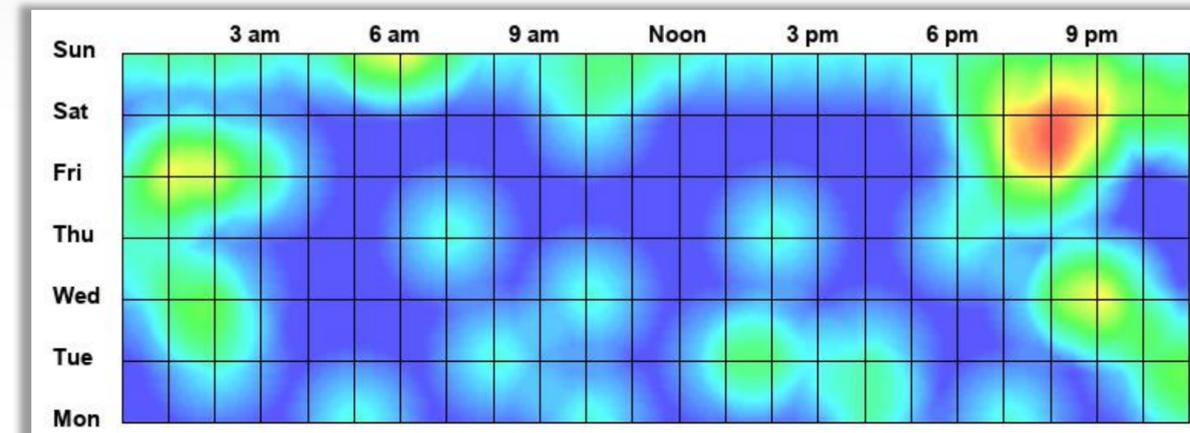
## November 2020



**LEGEND**  
Forecast

Date Range for Forecast: 05/01/20 – 10/26/20

### TIME/DAY



- There was a 60% decrease in crime in the focus area from the previous month.
- Sixteen firearm arrests were made in the district



# STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME  
ANALYSIS



# Goal #2

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



# Community Engagement



Engagement Description	Sep-Nov 2020	Sep-Nov 2019	Variance
<b>Large Public Forums</b>	3	N/A	3
<b>Watch and Community Group Meetings</b>	Measurement in progress		
<b>Neighborhood Events</b> – Total count of engagements e.g. Coffee with the Police, Cocoa with the Cops, Lemonade with the Cops, Trunk or Treat, etc.	0	5	-5
<b>Impact Team Engagements</b> – Total count of PIO Office, Chaplains, and Sentinels visiting a neighborhood after a tragedy, e.g. homicide, shooting, etc.	3	23	-20
<b>Courageous Conversation and Racial Reconciliation Sessions</b>	Measurement in progress		
<b>Listening Sessions</b>	Measurement in progress		

# Virtual Public Forums



WHO'S FOR OUR SAFETY

MONDAY NOV. 30TH 6PM  
VIA: ZOOM & FACEBOOK LIVE  
REGISTER: BIT.LY/WHOSFOROURSAFETY

CHIEF JONES

CITY MANAGER BLACK

COME JOIN NCC AS WE ASK "THE HARD QUESTIONS" AND ENGAGE IN NO CAP CONVERSATION WITH THE PUBLIC SERVANT OF STOCKTON

NCC

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

**YES**

YOUTH ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

**WE ARE LISTENING**

...

You're invited to join us on Monday, October 26, 2020 at 4:00 pm for the virtual launch of **We Are Listening**, an SPD YES! event.

Students are invited to join Chief Eric Jones in a courageous conversation surrounding important topics and issues are community is facing.

To RSVP, visit <https://qrc0.de/wearelistening> or point your phone camera over this QR code. Passcode: YES

RSVP



# Goal #3

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



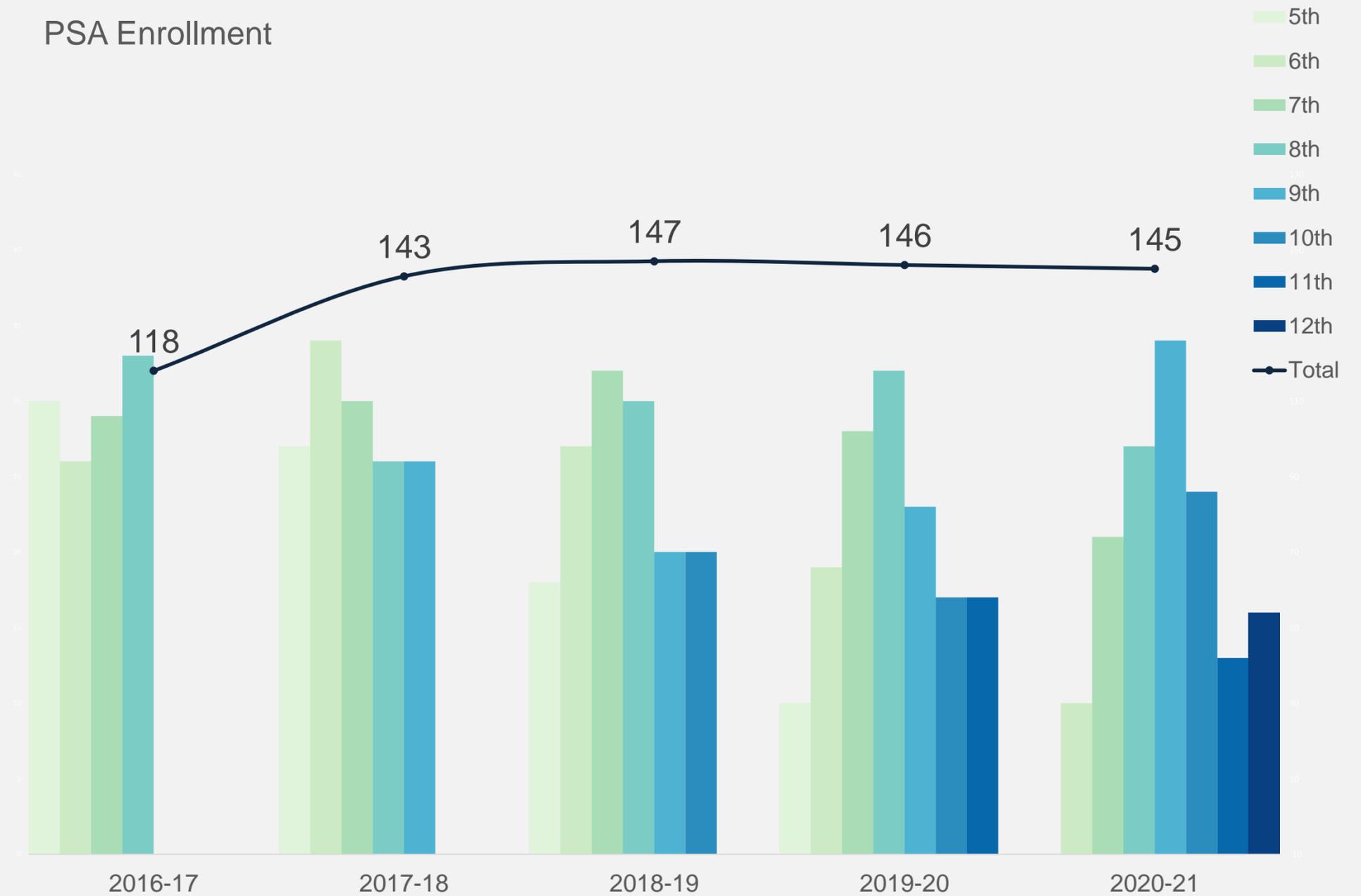
# Public Safety Academy

SPD is a partner with SUSD and other local agencies

PSA is a career pipeline for Stockton's youth who have already demonstrated an interest in law enforcement

Students are encouraged to join the Stockton Police Department's Cadet Program once they reach the eligible age of 14

PSA Enrollment

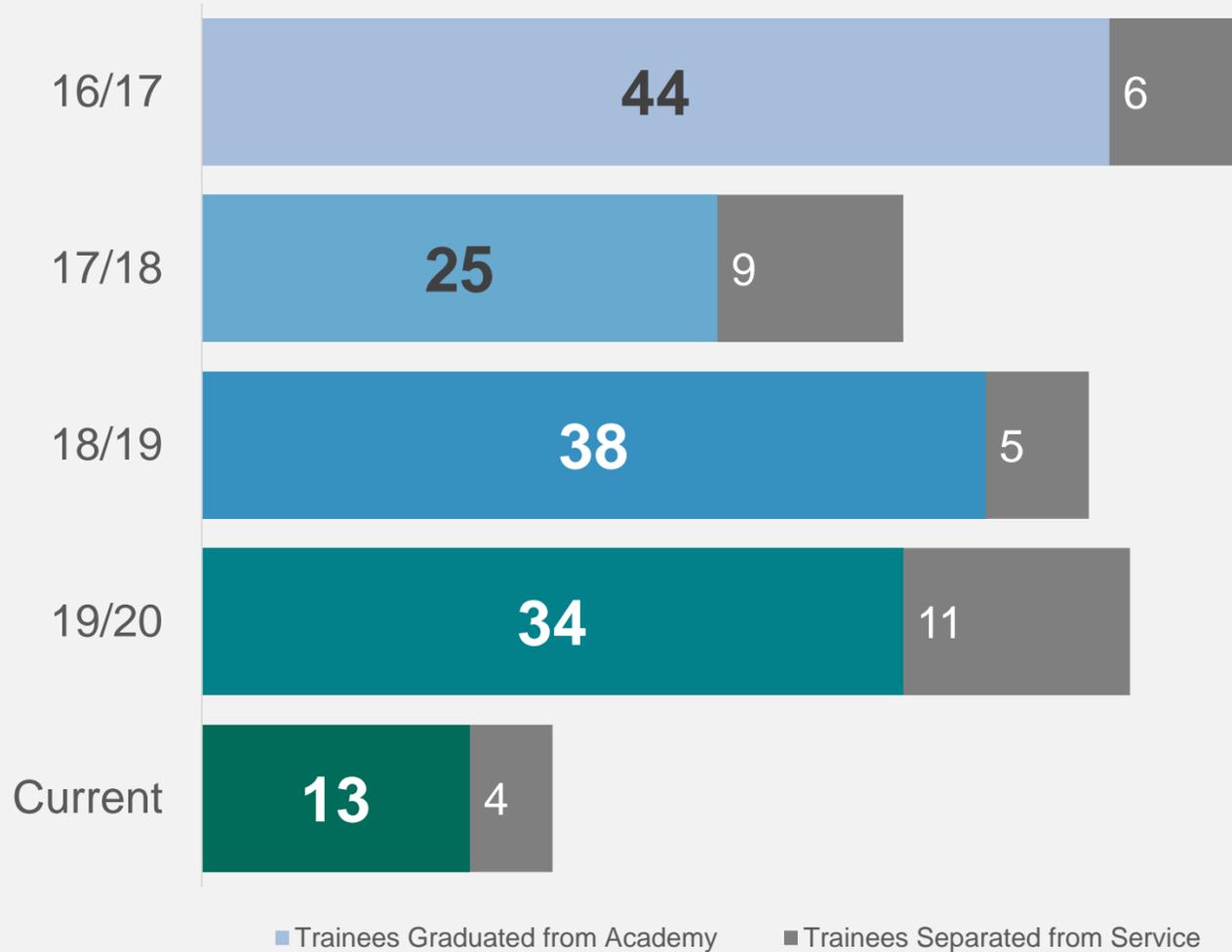


Note: No current 5th-grade class as the school was unable to recruit last spring due to COVID-19 shutdowns. The PSA anticipates recruiting for 5th grade this spring for the 21/22 school year

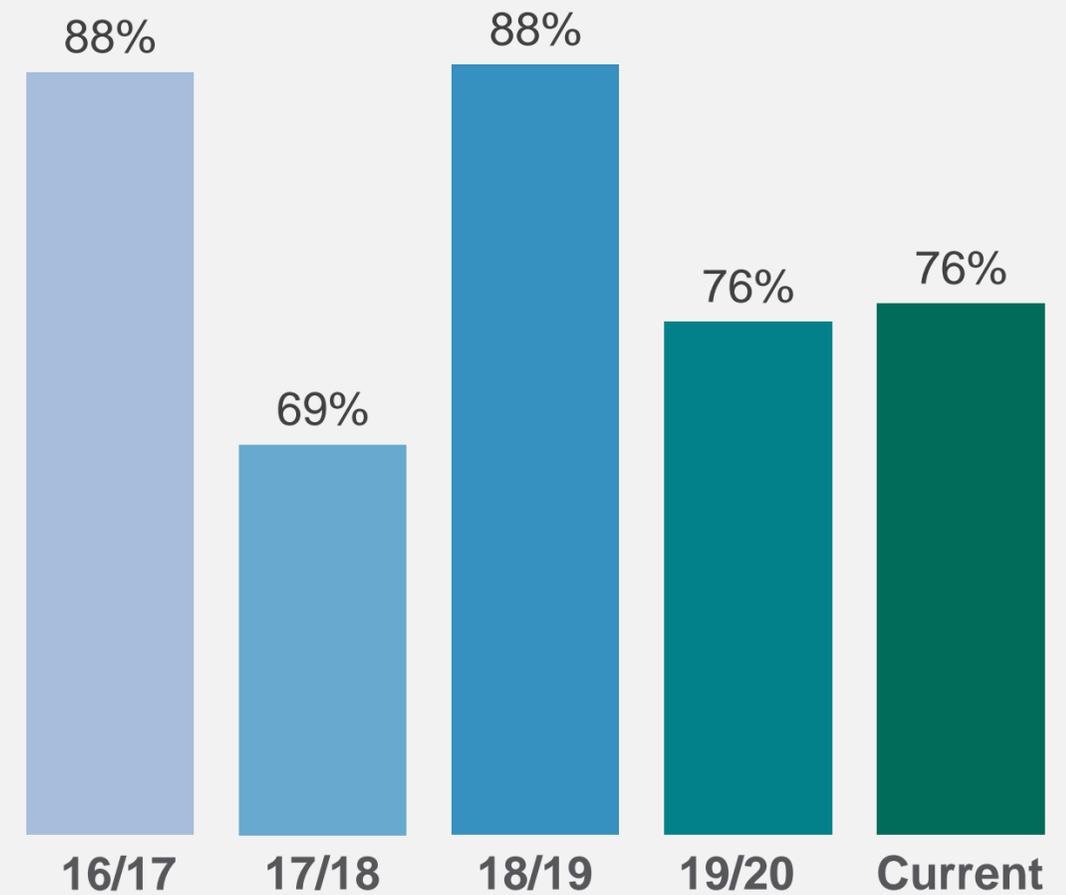
# PD Academy Trainees

Recruits from Public to enroll in the Police Department Academy to join City of Stockton PD

### Results of Academy Recruitment

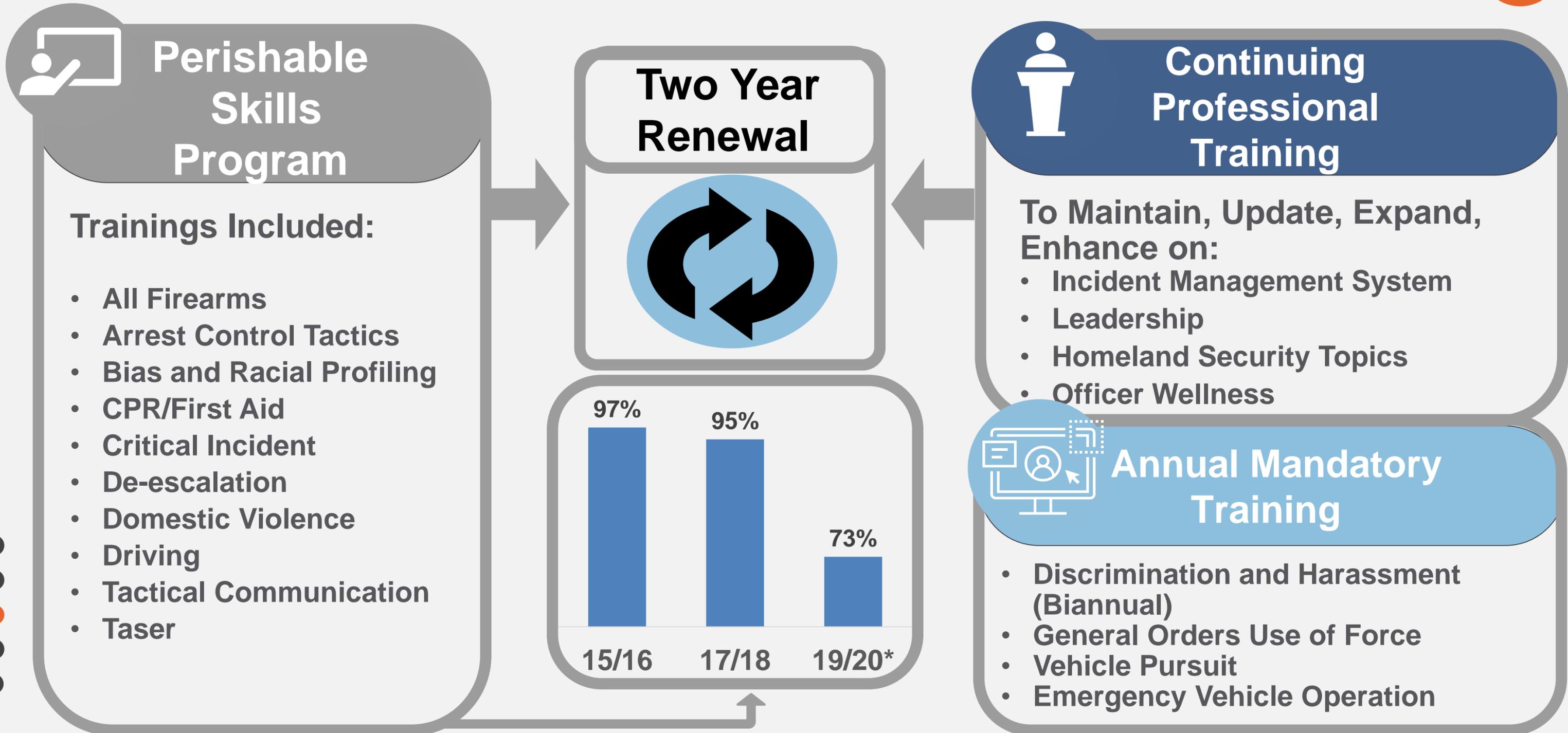


### Completion Rate of Academy Trainees



Note: Trainees separated from service include those who resign for personal reasons, fail any part of the academy, or whose probation is rejected due to personnel reasons.

# Mandated Training

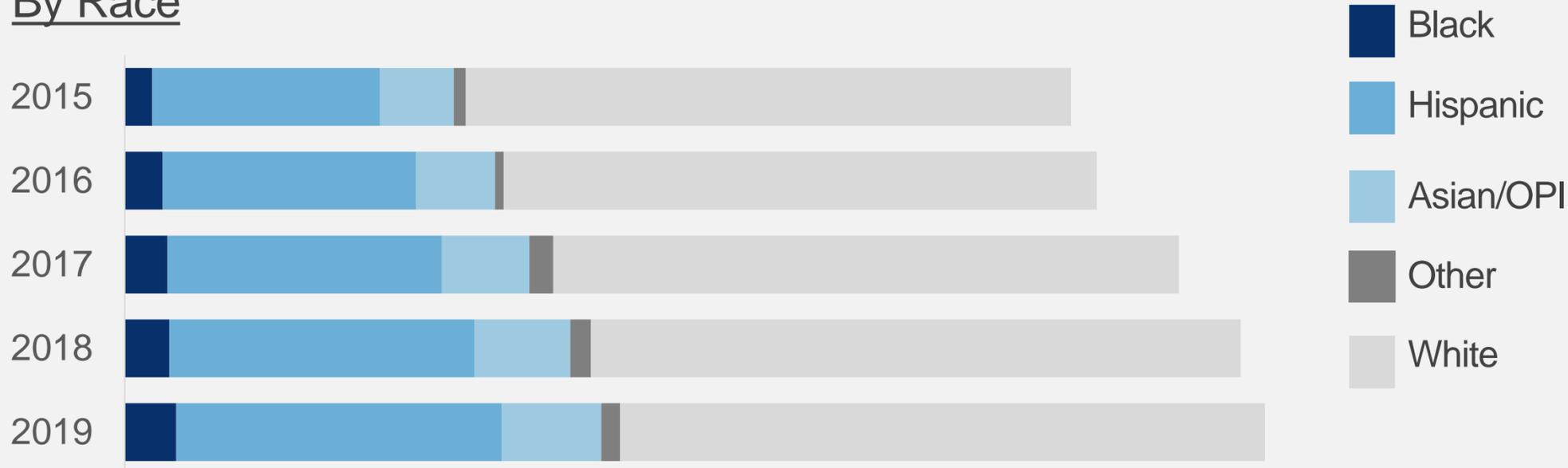


Note: \*Suspension of training and travel from March – June 2020 due to COVID Pandemic

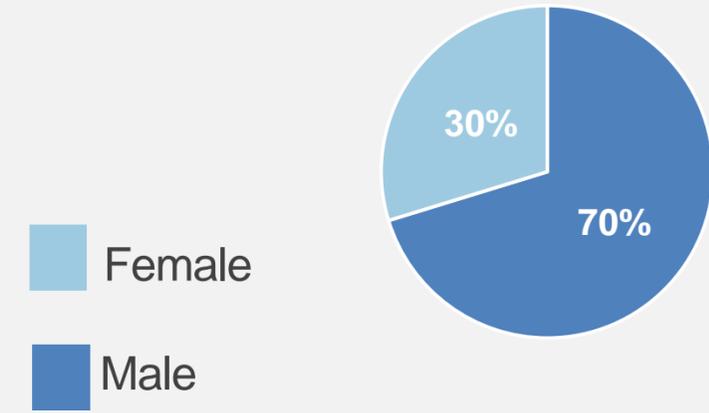
# Equal Employment Report

Demographic information on SPD's Annual Equal Employment Report

## By Race



## By Gender



Civil Service/ Equal Employment Commission Reports							
	Black	Hispanic	Asian/OPI	Other	White	Male	Female
2015	3%	24%	8%	1%	64%	384	168
2016	4%	26%	8%	1%	61%	401	166
2017	4%	26%	8%	2%	59%	429	186
2018	4%	27%	9%	2%	58%	461	190
2019	5%	29%	9%	2%	57%	468	197

Note: Other includes other, Native America/Alaskan, Two or More Races\*

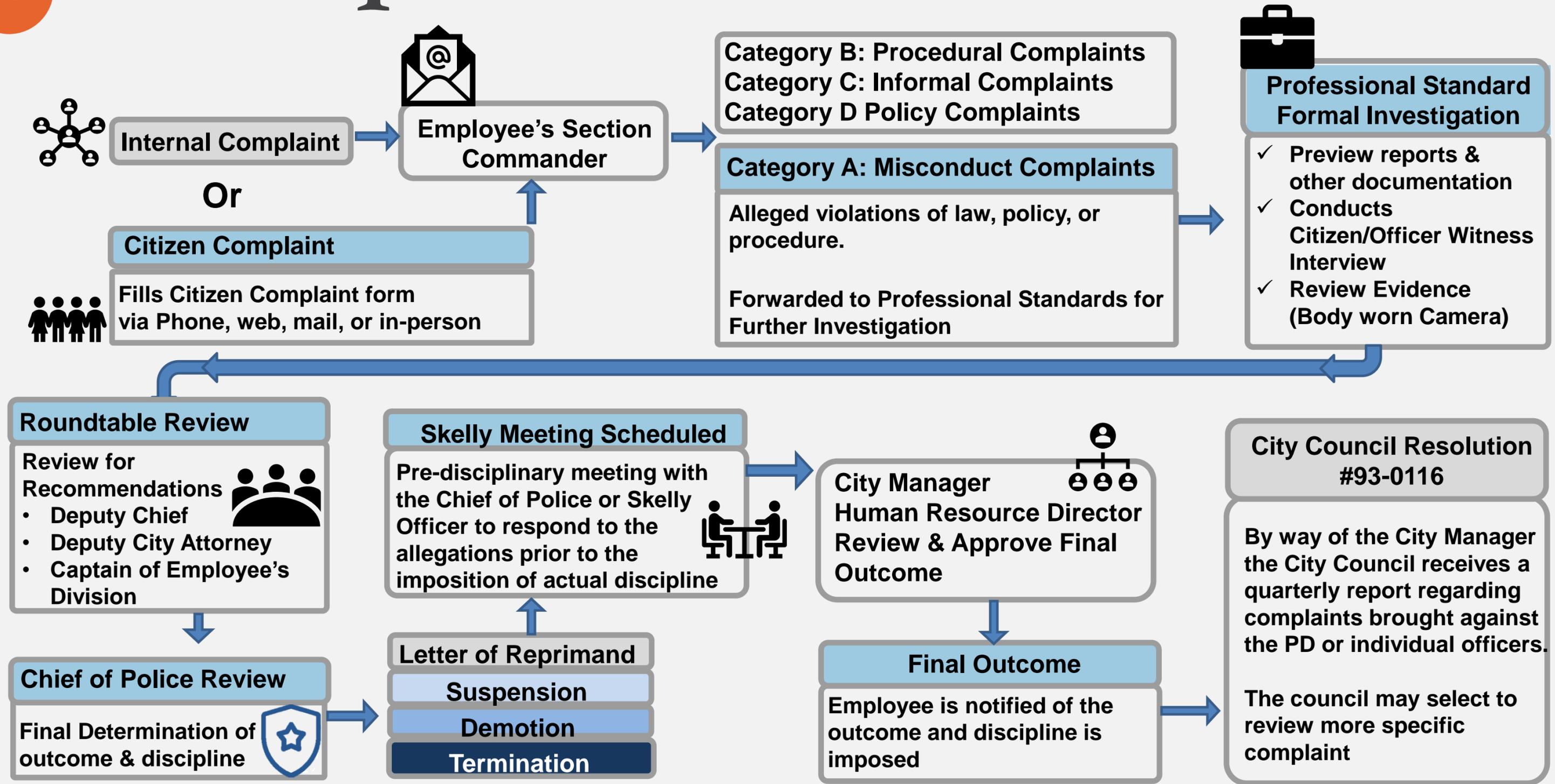


# Goal #4

Ensure fair, equitable,  
and courteous  
treatment for all.

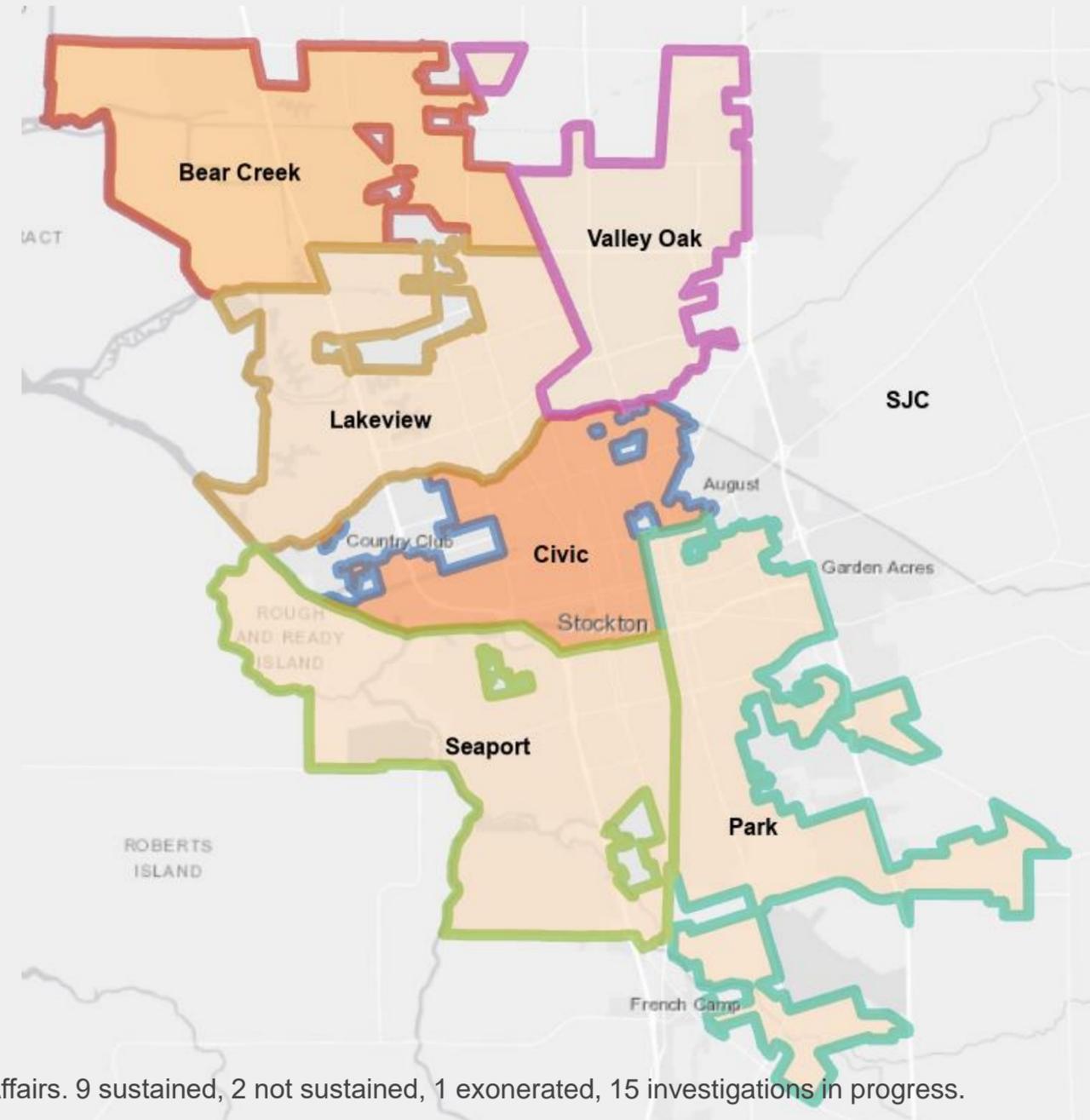
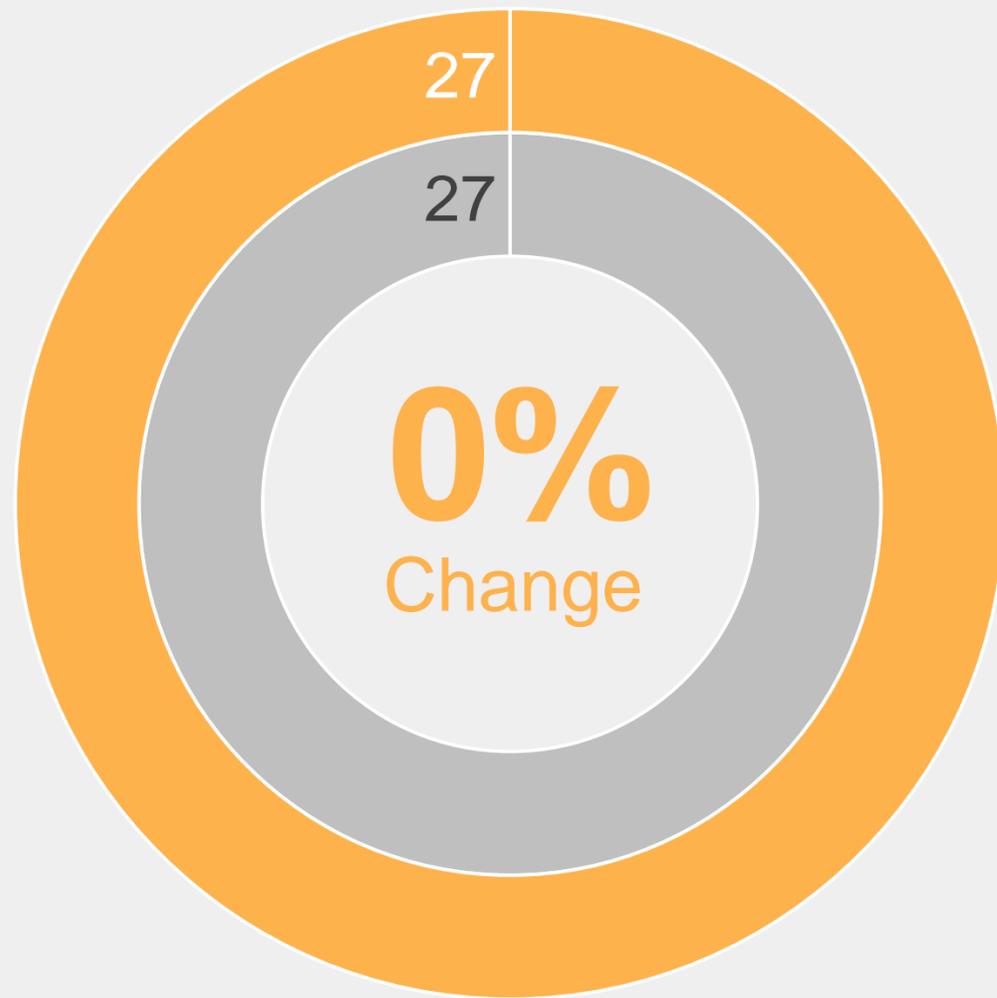


# Complaint Process



# Misconduct Complaints

# of misconduct complaints investigated<sup>5</sup>, January – November 2020

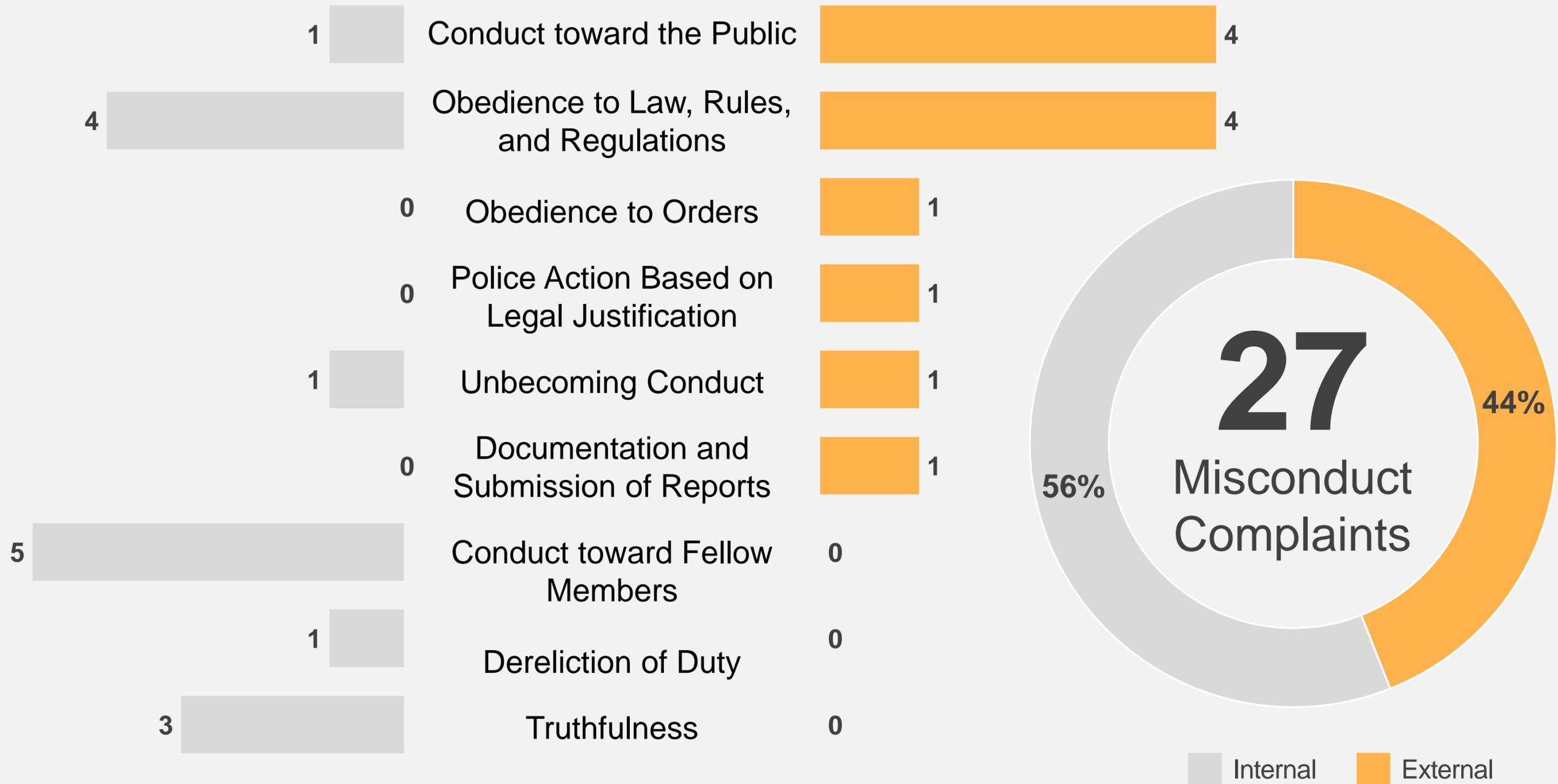


<sup>5</sup>Internal and external complaint types investigated and reported on by SPD's Internal Affairs. 9 sustained, 2 not sustained, 1 exonerated, 15 investigations in progress.



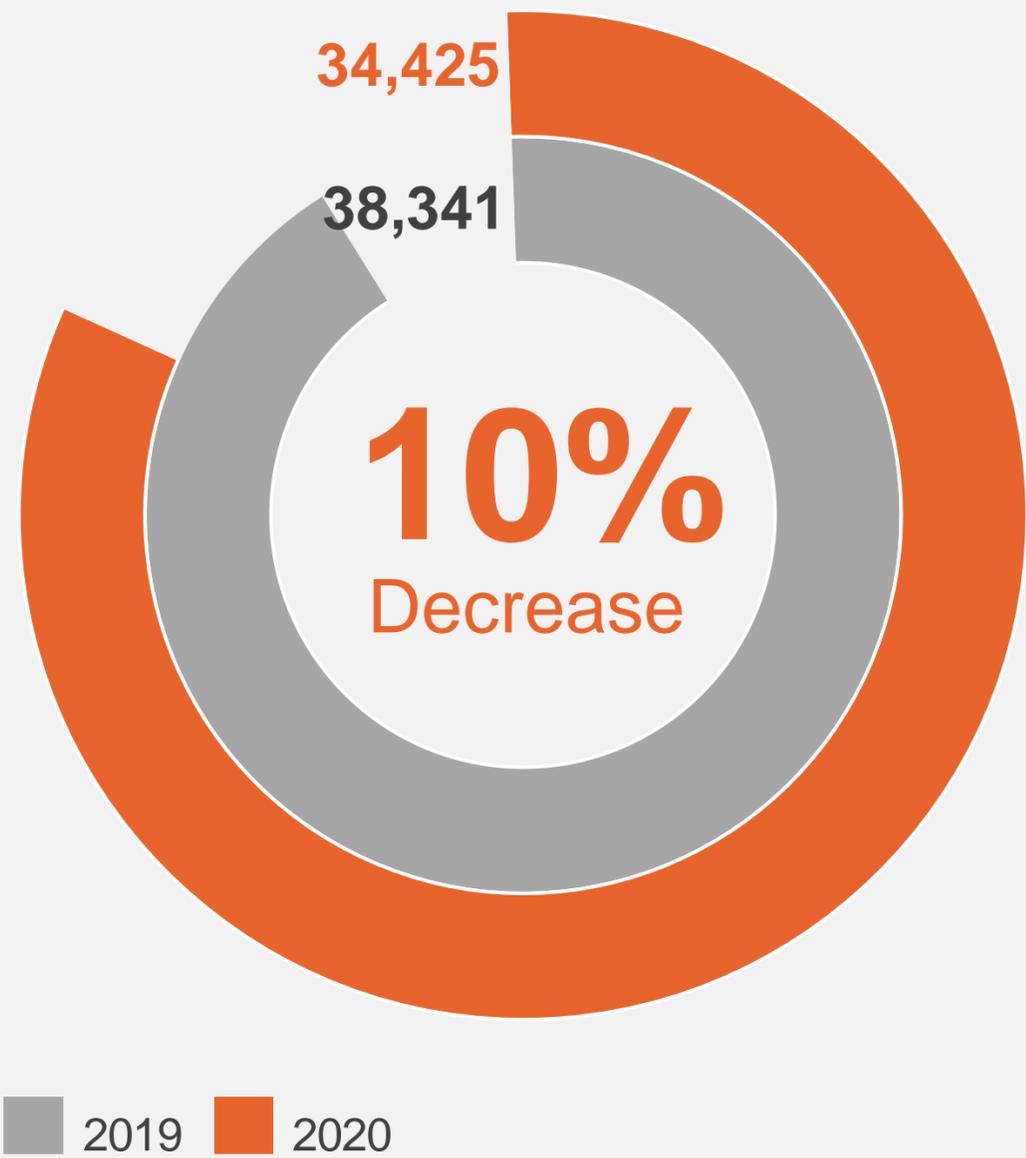
# Misconduct Complaints

# of misconduct complaints investigated, January – November 2020



# Traffic Stops

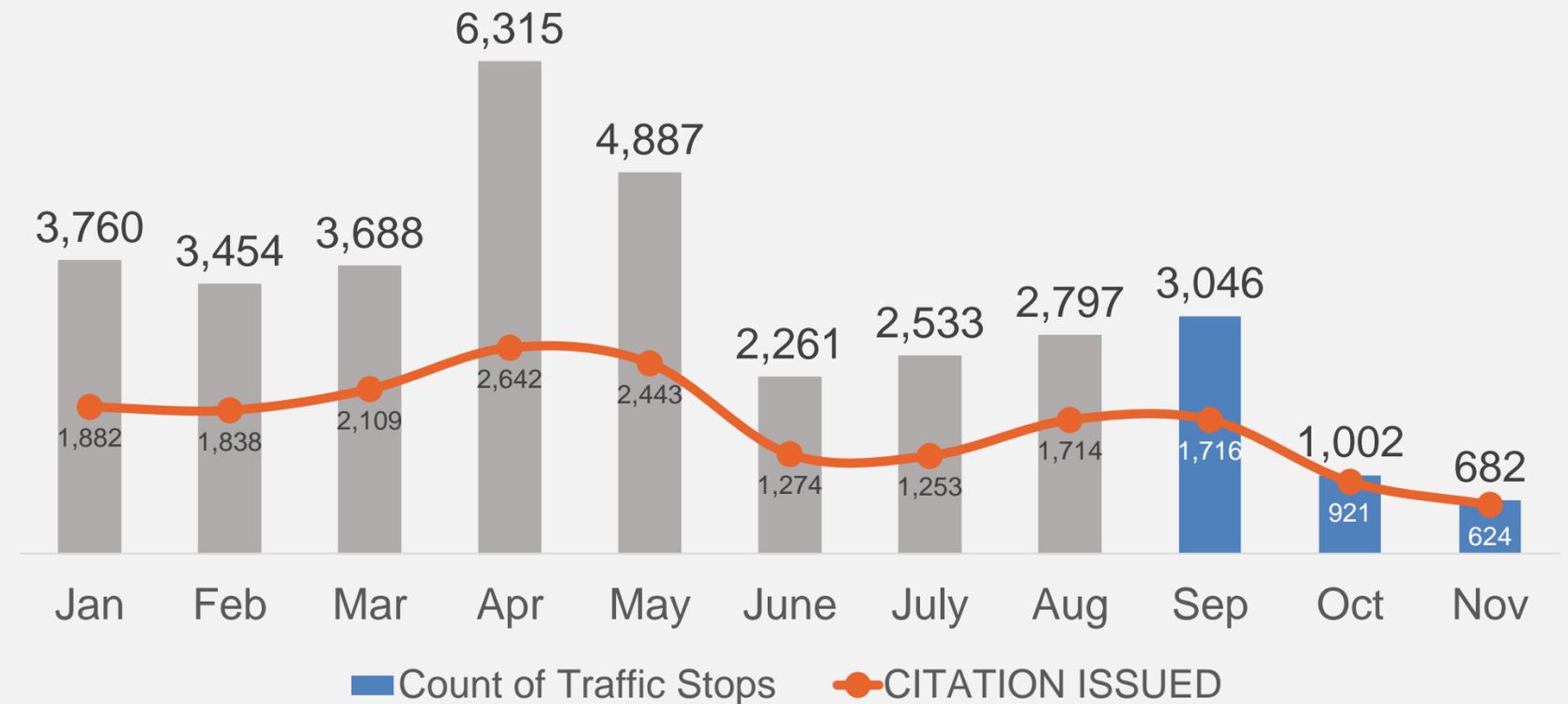
# of traffic stops with racial breakdown, January – Nov 2020



## People Stopped Jan-Nov 2020



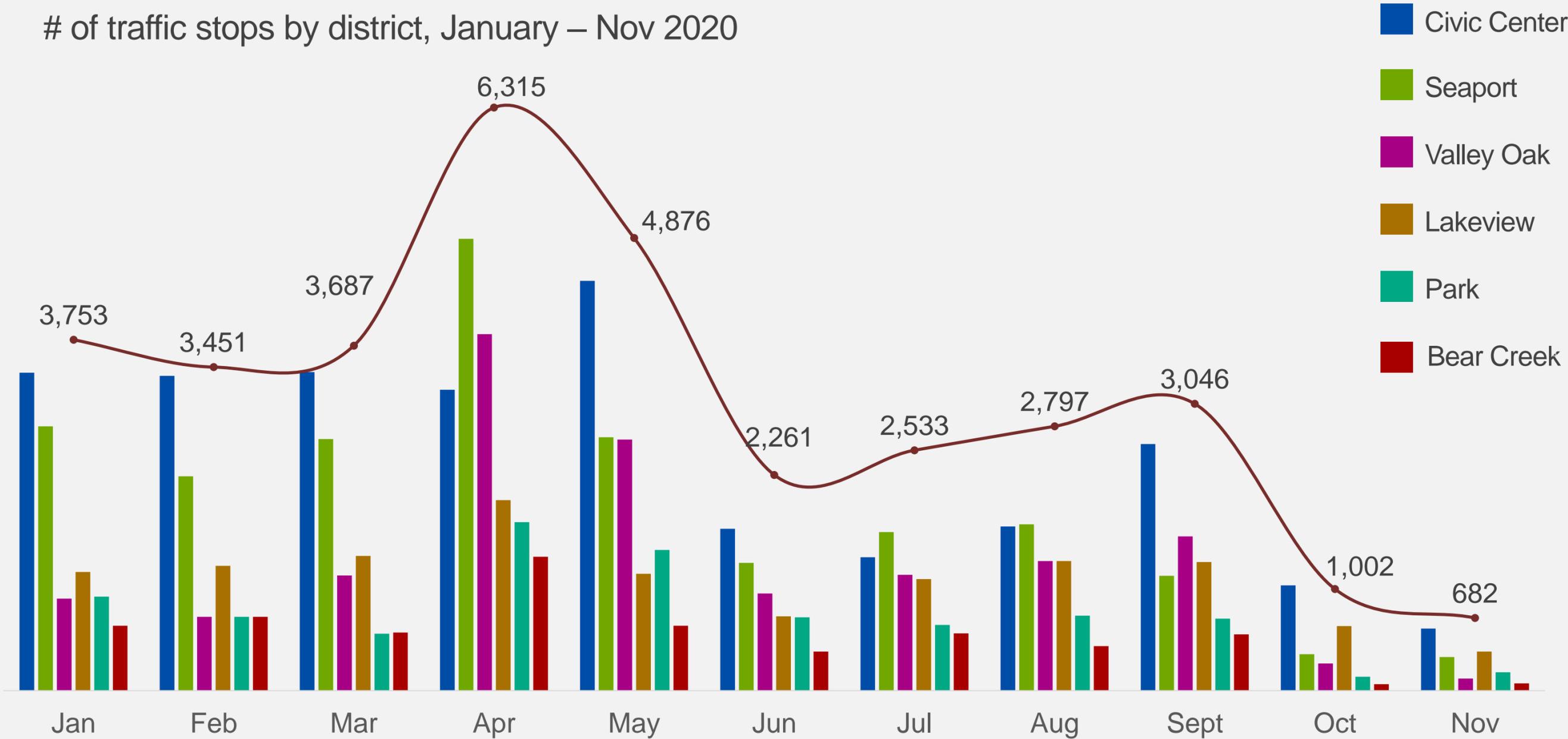
## Traffic Stops Jan-Nov 2020



Note: Demographic numbers may not total due to rounding.

# Traffic Stops

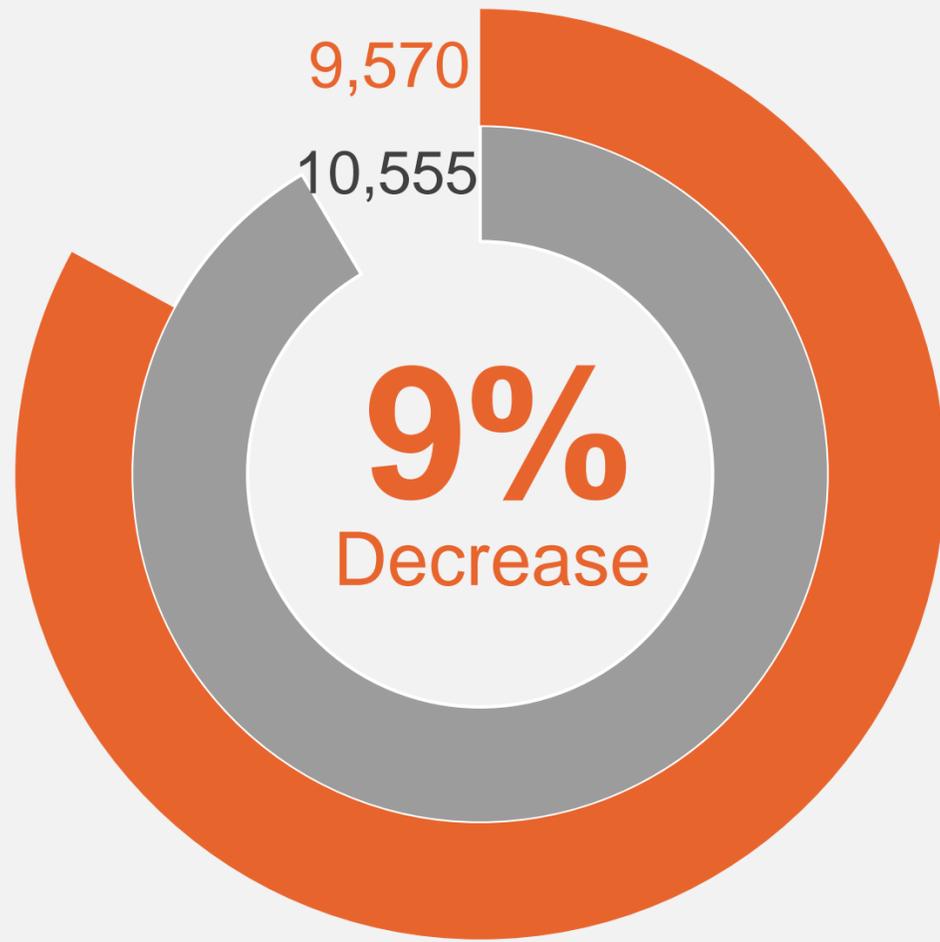
# of traffic stops by district, January – Nov 2020



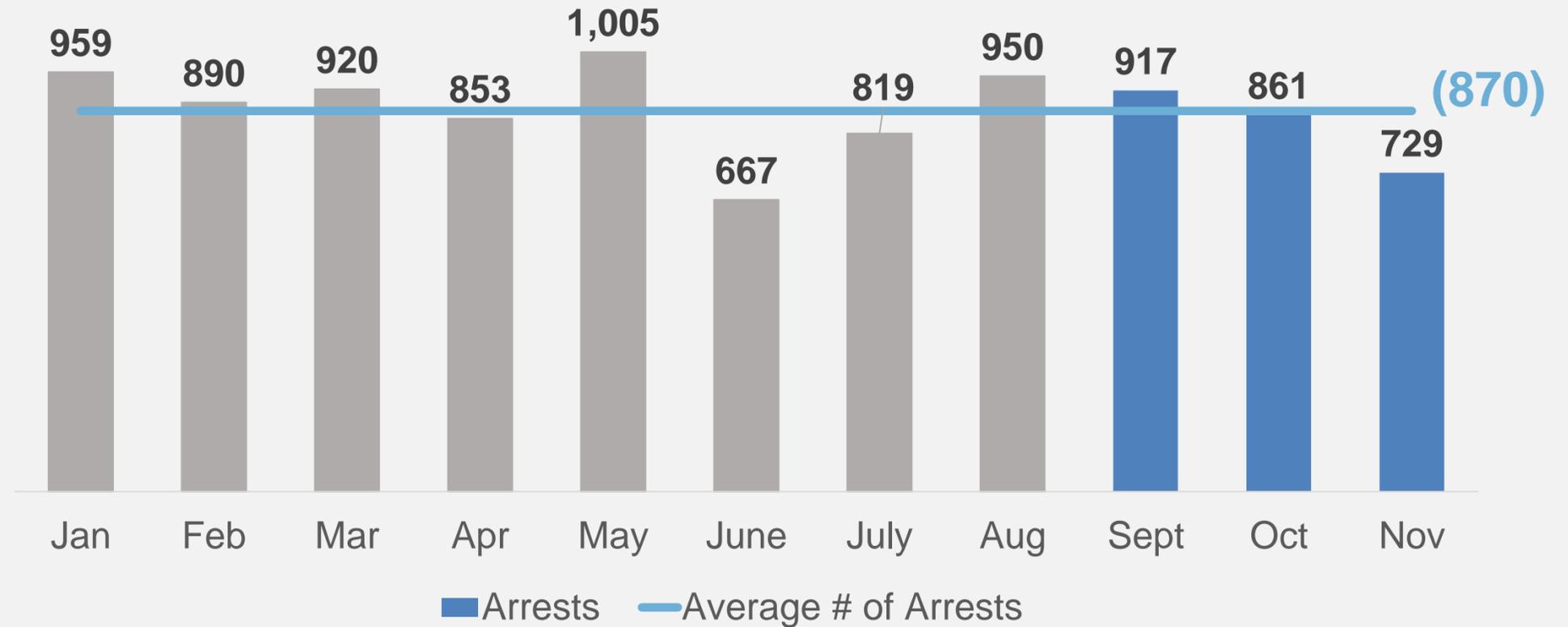
# Arrests

# of arrests with racial breakdown, January – November 2020

## People Arrested



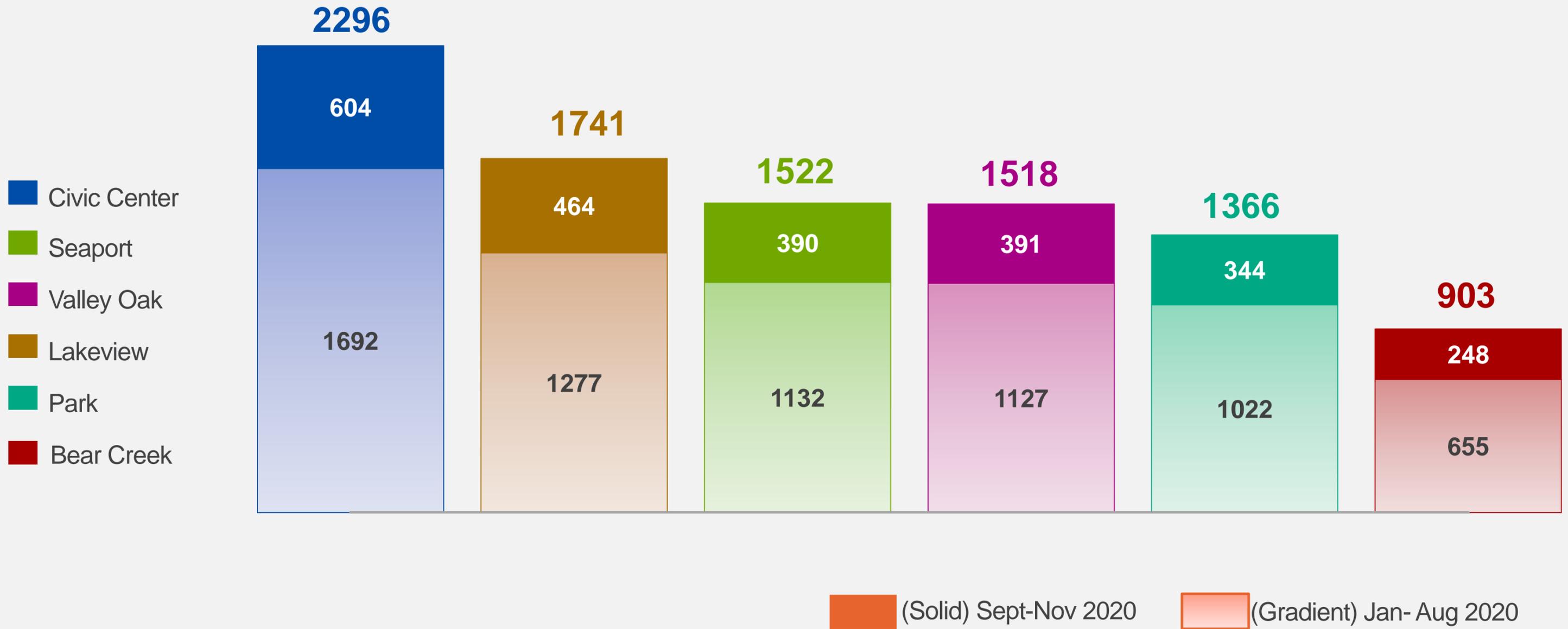
2019 2020



Note: Demographic numbers may not total due to rounding.

# Arrests

January – November 2020 By District

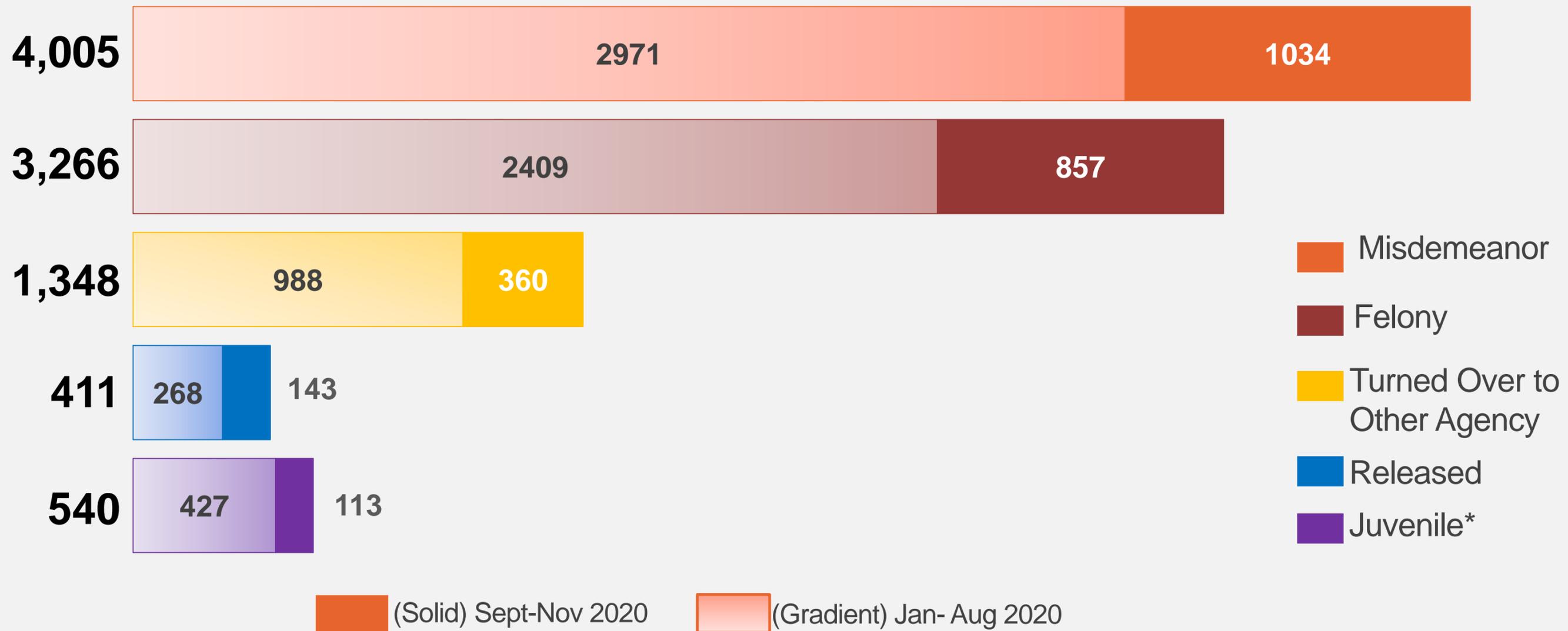


Note: Total of 224 Arrest were outside of City of Stockton or Not Identified. 201 arrest occurred outside of Stockton and 23 not identified

# Arrests

Disposition Results of Arrest, January – November 2020

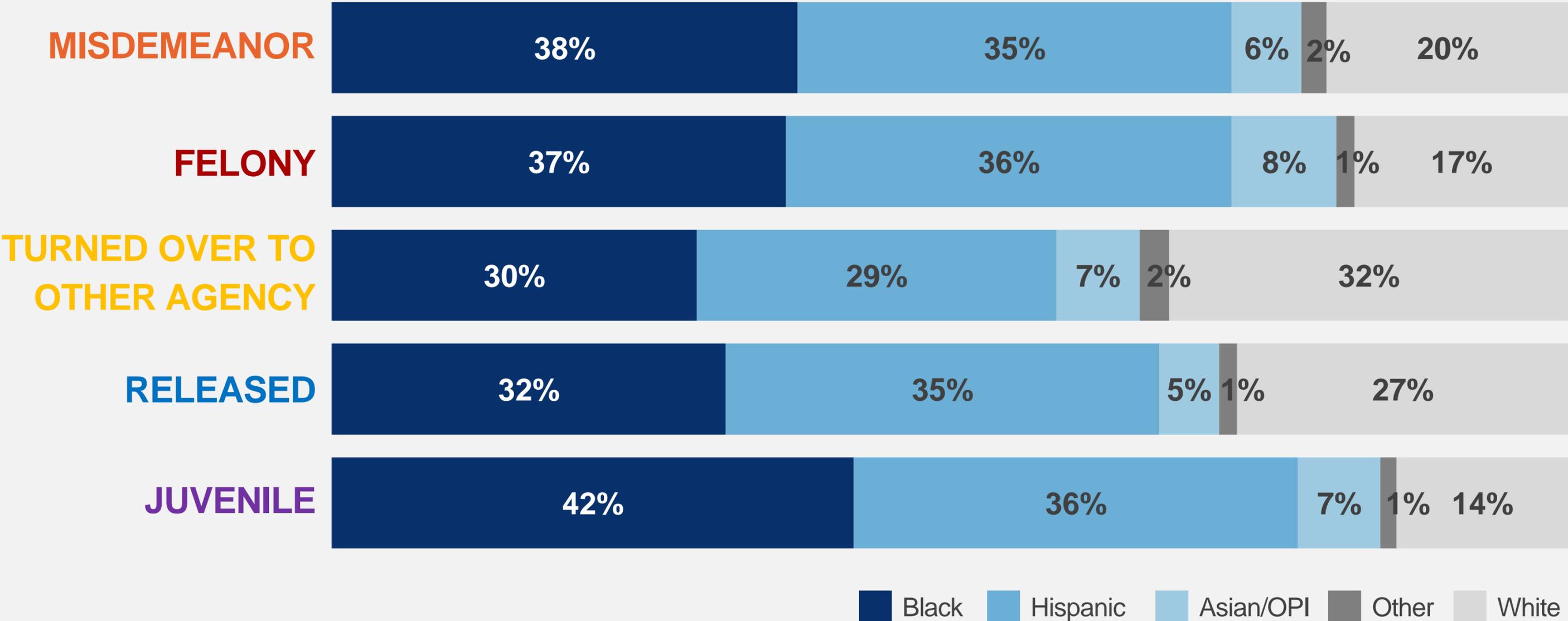
## Totals



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

# Arrests

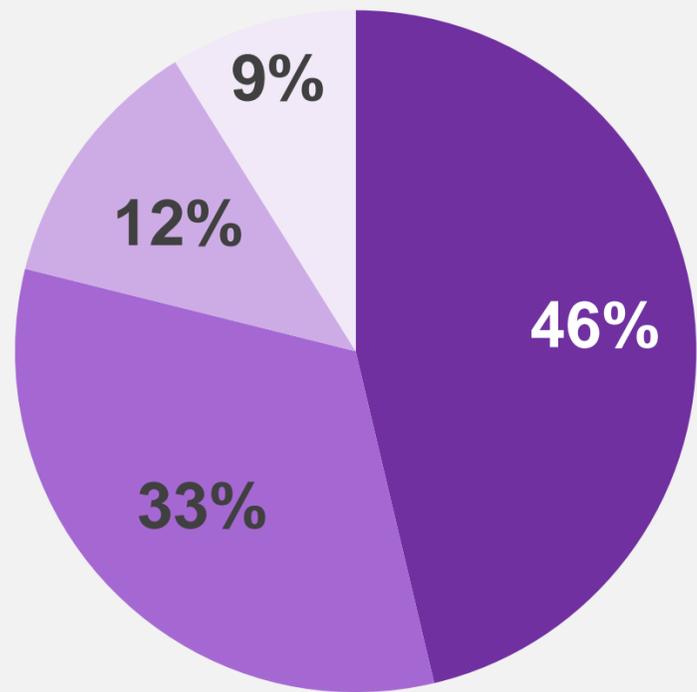
Disposition Results of Arrest by Racial Breakdown, January – November 2020



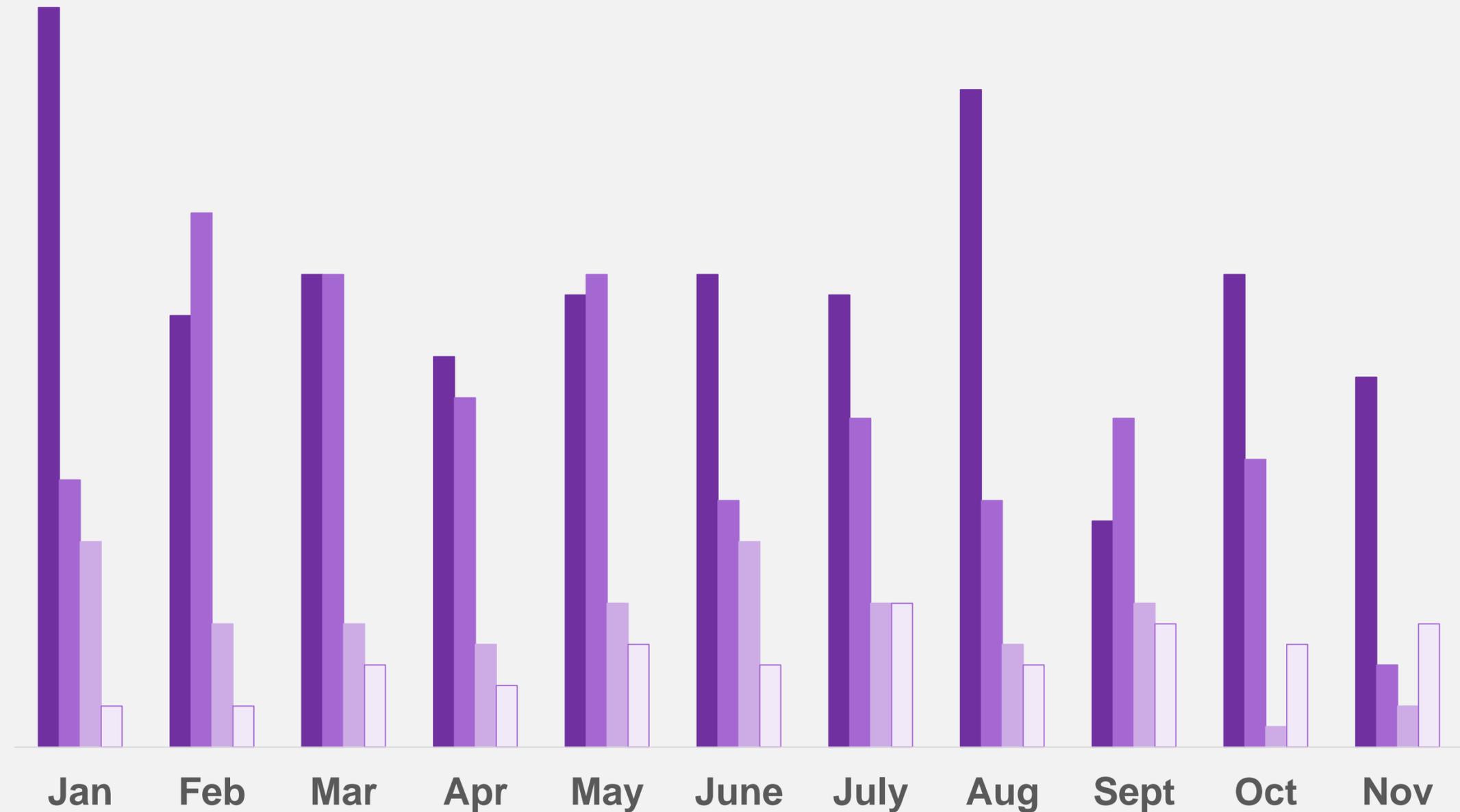
Note: \*Juvenile Disposition consist of Juvenile lectured and released, Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Cited, Juvenile Arrested for 300 W&I (Meaning taken into custody for safety/child protective services)

# Arrests-Juvenile

Disposition Results of Type of Juvenile Arrests, January – November 2020



- Juvenile Hall
- Cited
- Lectured and Released
- Arrested for 300 W&I



Note: Monthly Average Juvenile Arrests **49** vs. Monthly Average Arrests (all categories) **870**

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

# Use of Force

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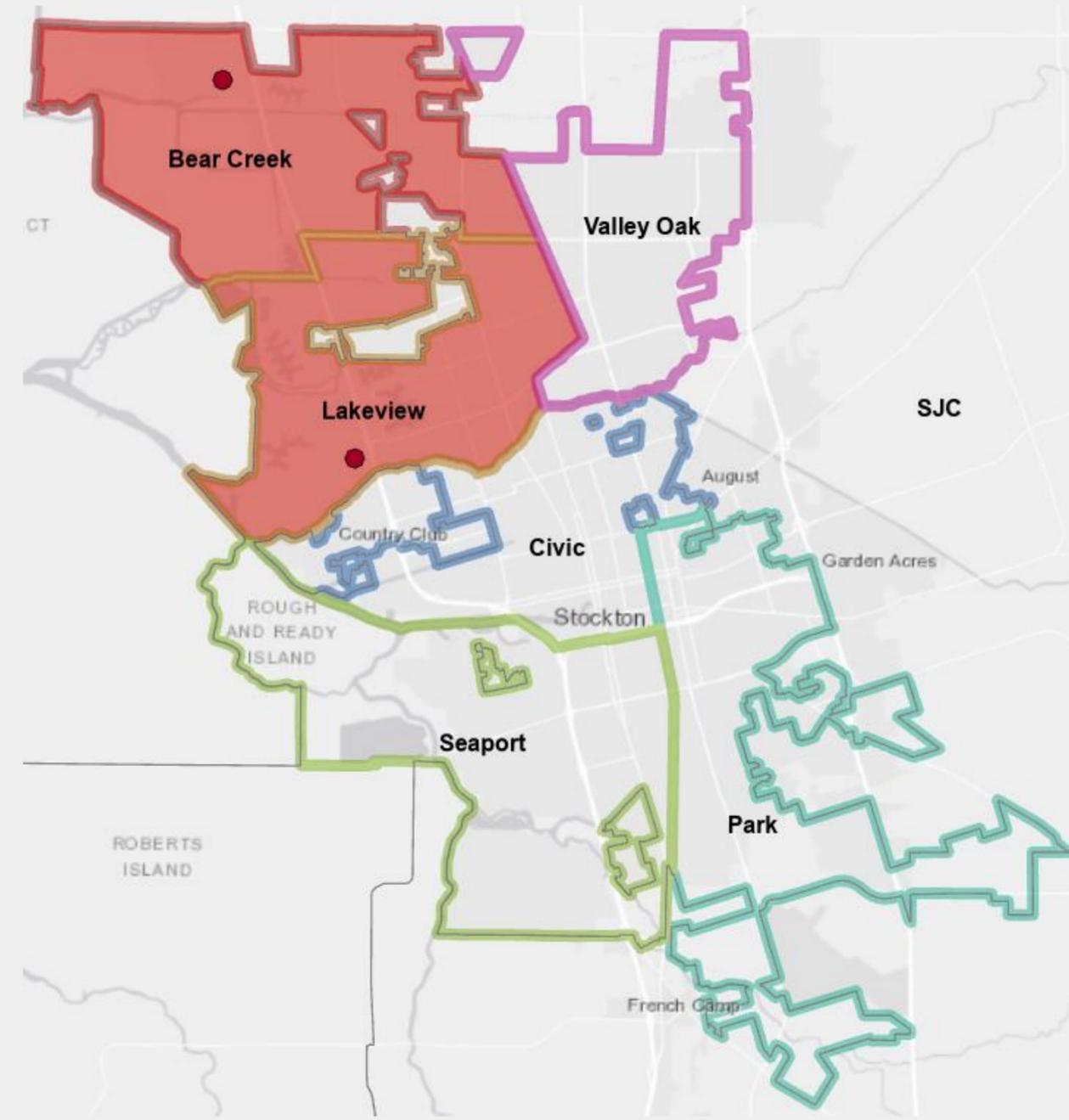
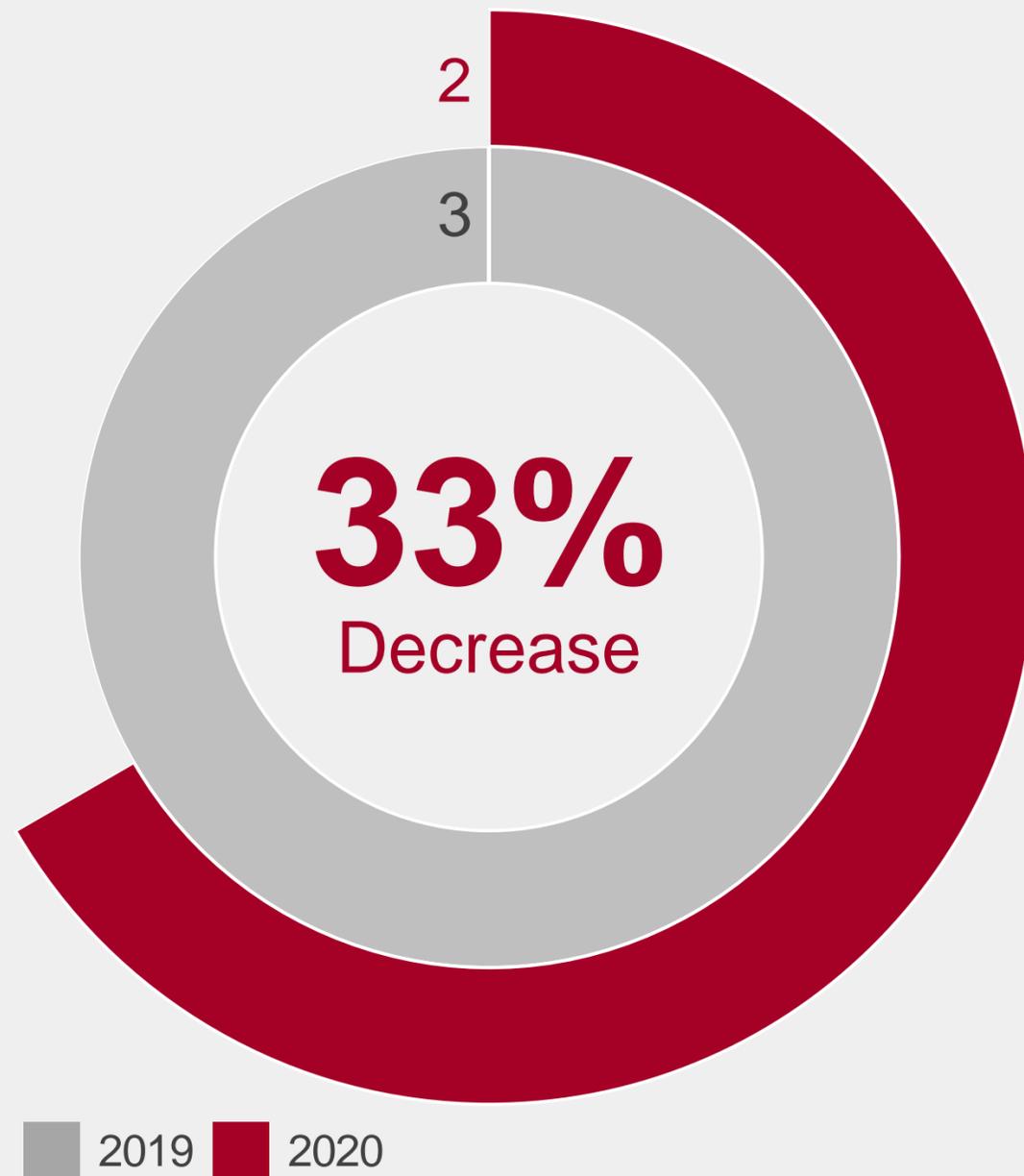
Use of Force YTD 2020 has been moved to the Use of Force  
Deep Dive Discussion

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# Officer Involved Shootings

# of officer involved shooting incidents, January – November 2020 (no change since last meeting)





# Goal #5

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

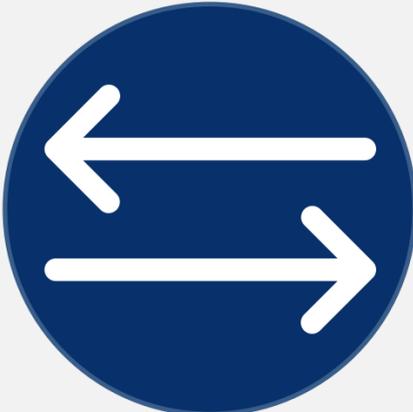


# Chief's Community Advisory Board

**Mission Statement:**

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

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



**Two-way communication**  
between the Department  
and the community



**Sharing of concerns** on  
crime and police relations



**Sharing of information**  
on current Department  
initiatives



# Chief's Community Advisory Board Agendas



# Use of Force

# Use of Force

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## Definitions

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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

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## Definitions

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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.



# General Orders Timeline

**July 15, 2015**

*Amended to require supervisors to respond to scene with use of force for on-scene evaluation*

**SPD internal Procedural Justice (PJ) effort\***

## Use of Force

**December 12, 2016**

*Amended to require SPD to record pedestrian contacts, interviews, and other events*

## Body Worn Cameras

**June 12<sup>th</sup>, 2020**

*Chief Jones issued Departmental special order #20-S-219 to ban the Carotid Control Hold and Training prior to State of California's ban*

## Physical/Carotid Restraint

## Canine Use

**May 31, 2016**

*SDP Use of Canines amended to include PJ*

**Feb 1 2019**

*Canine handler to obtain permission from supervisor prior to using canine in search*

## Vehicle Pursuit

**March 10, 2017**

*Amended to include officer avoid putting themselves in position to be struck by fleeing vehicle*

**Nov 7.2019**

*Amended on unnecessary exhibit of firearms*

## Use of Force General Order Updates

**Sept 13, 2019**

*Mandates for California Law Enforcement Agency on UOF*

**June 15, 2020**

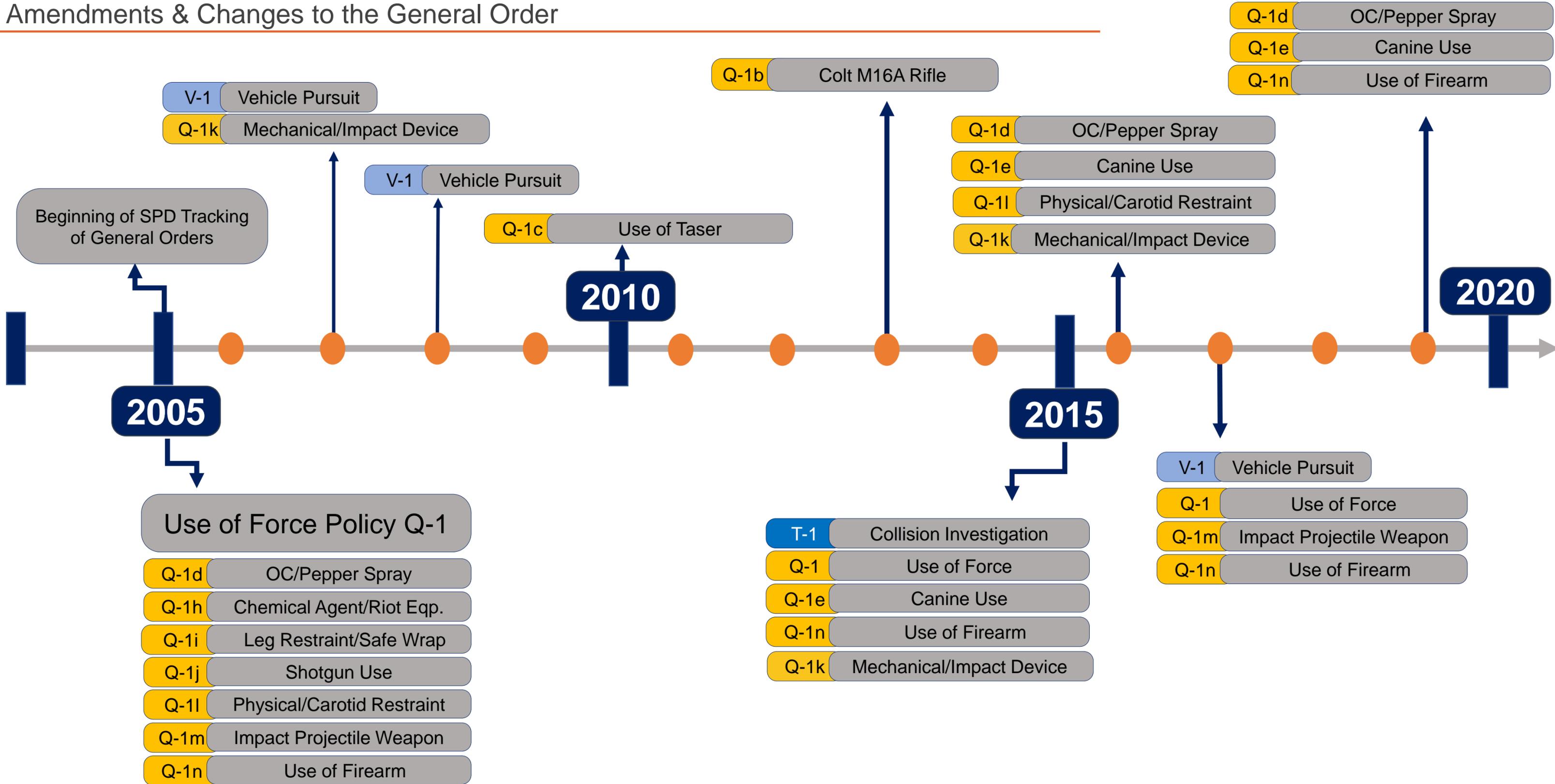
*CA Attorney General recommendations to improve UOS, addressing bias, and increasing accountability*

**Aug 10, 2020**

*Chief Jones issues Info Order #20-I-116 revised to reflect Attorney General rec.*

# General Orders Timeline

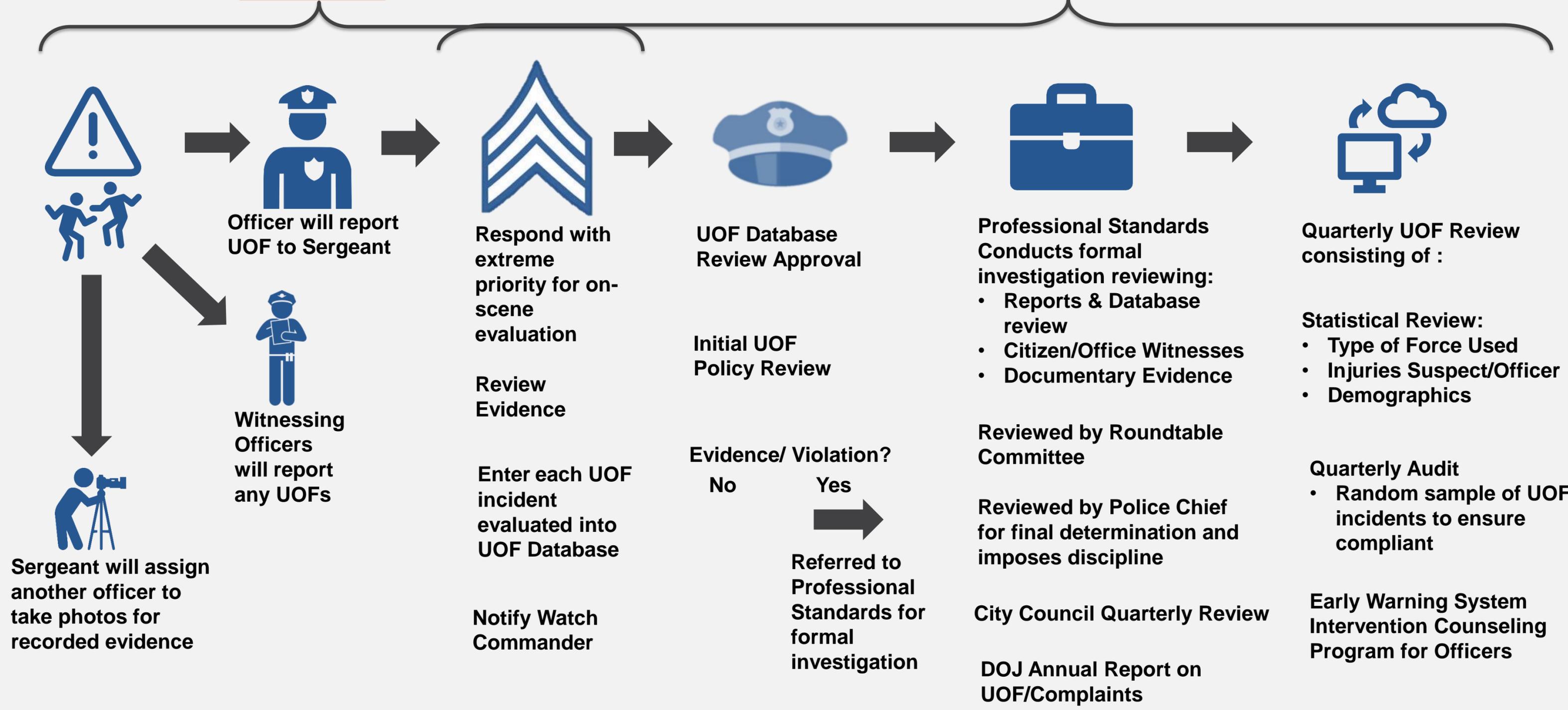
Amendments & Changes to the General Order



# UOF Incident Process

**On-Scene**

**Administrative**



# Use of Force Reporting

## Officer Responsibilities



Report any Use of Force

- On-duty- file appropriate police report
- Off-duty- documented in a memorandum

Required to take action to prevent/stop excessive force by another officer or report misconduct

May use that force, a type and degree, which is reasonable and necessary based upon the facts and circumstances of the situation

- Otherwise, subject to corrective action-remedial training, disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, and/of civil liability

## Supervisor Responsibilities



Respond with extreme priority for on-scene evaluation

- Assign another officer to take photographs of alleged/visible injuries
- Review all body worn camera video to determine if force used was appropriate
- If not captured on BWC will investigate in accordance to GO J-2

After clearing the Scene:

Enter each UOF incident evaluated into the UOF Database during same shift.

Notify the Watch Commander

## Watch Commander Responsibilities



Review the UOF entry in the database to ensure completeness and appropriateness of force used

Will also review the body-worn camera video to aid determination

- If properly completed shall approve entry
- If corrections needed supervisor and watch commander shall make the needed changes
- If there are questions additional follow-up required

Watch commander approving entry shall ensure UOF incident is carried on the Watch Commander Daily

## Professional Standards Responsibilities



Conduct quarterly review of UOF incidents which include:

- Total number of UOF incidents
- A breakdown of various types of force used
- Statistical review of injuries, race, gender, and age of suspects.

Collects data on for annual submittal to the Department of Justice

1. An incident involving the shooting of a civilian by a peace officer.
2. An incident involving the shooting of a peace officer by a civilian.
3. An UOF by a peace officer against a civilian results in serious bodily injury or death.
4. An UOF by a civilian against a peace officer results in serious bodily injury or death.

Excessive UOF complaints as classified as Category A Complaints

- tracked on the complain Number Log
- Given I.A number and assigned to be investigated
- Handled by members of Professional Standards or routed back to division to conduct and submit back
  - If routed to division will be conducted/completed within 30 calendar days from date complaint was assigned

Conclusion of investigation, one of the following dispositions is given  
1.) Unfounded 2.) Exonerated 3.) Not Sustained 4.) Sustained

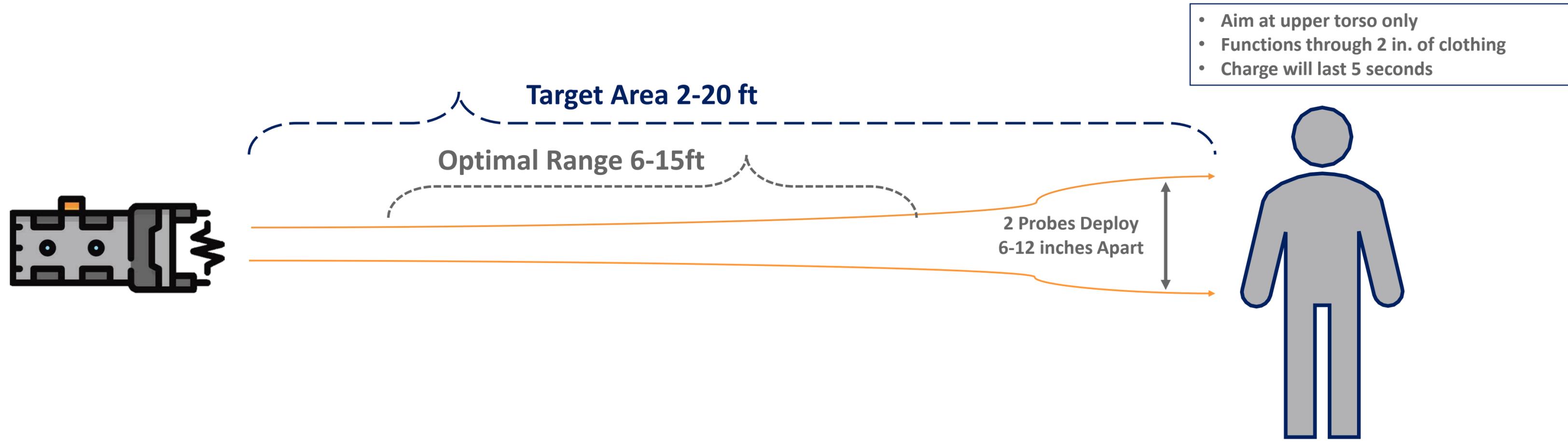
Some case result in **criminal investigation involving District Attorney**

If DA decides to conduct a criminal investigation case will be referred to Investigations Section for Formal Criminal Investigation

- After case is completed PSS will resume with an admin. investigation



# Taser Program



**In 2001 The Stockton Police Department implemented the Taser Program**

- Only issued to Swat Team & Field Supervisors

**Currently taser program**

- Field 376
- 40 extra
- Issued to all officers & sergeants

**General Order Q-1c governs taser use**

Response: a supervisor & EMS personnel. Watch Commander is notified.

**Drawbacks**

- Person is wearing heavy clothing
- Able to remove the probes
- Does not respond to charge

**68.12%**  
**Success Rate of Tasers**

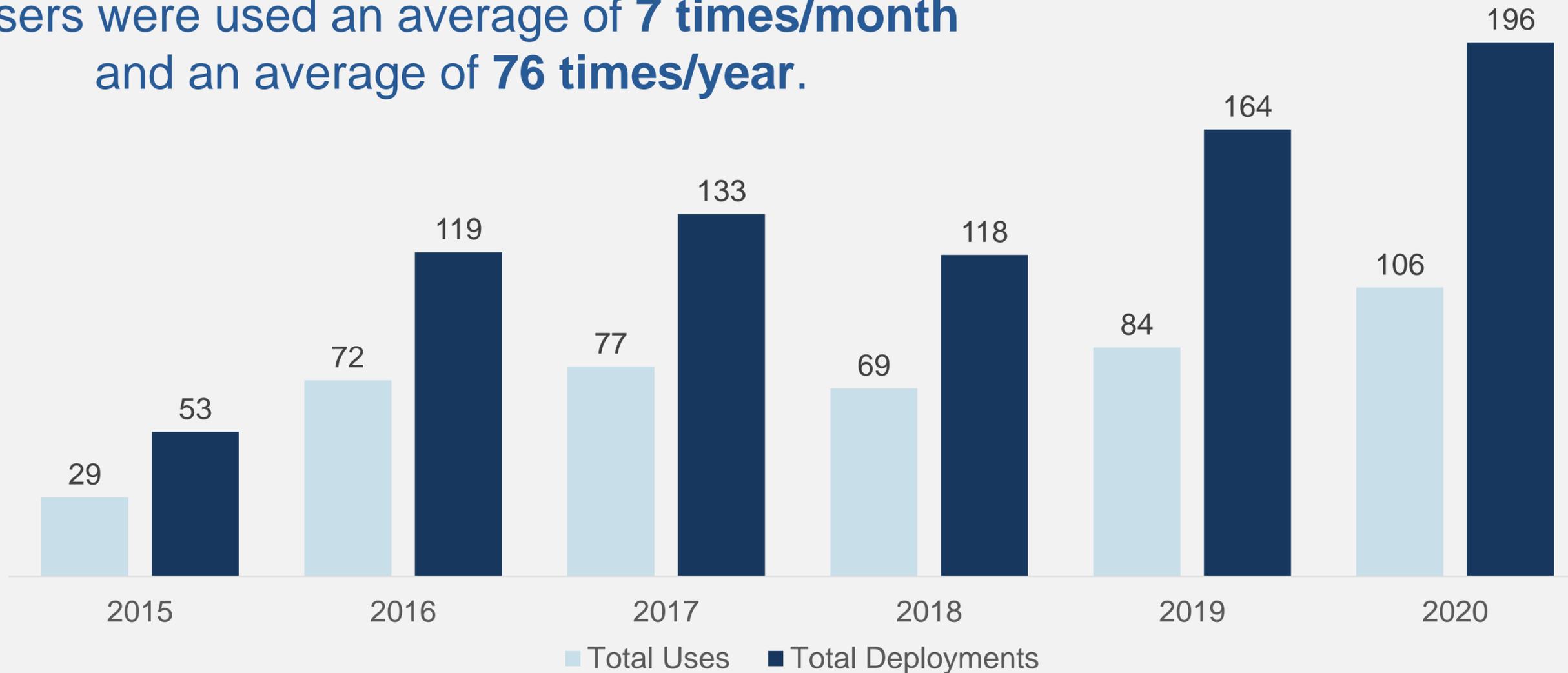
June 22, 2015 started tracking success rate of the Tasers

- Used 437 times since
- Effective approx. 297 times

# Use of Force – Tasers

Used vs. Deployed, June 2015 – November 2020

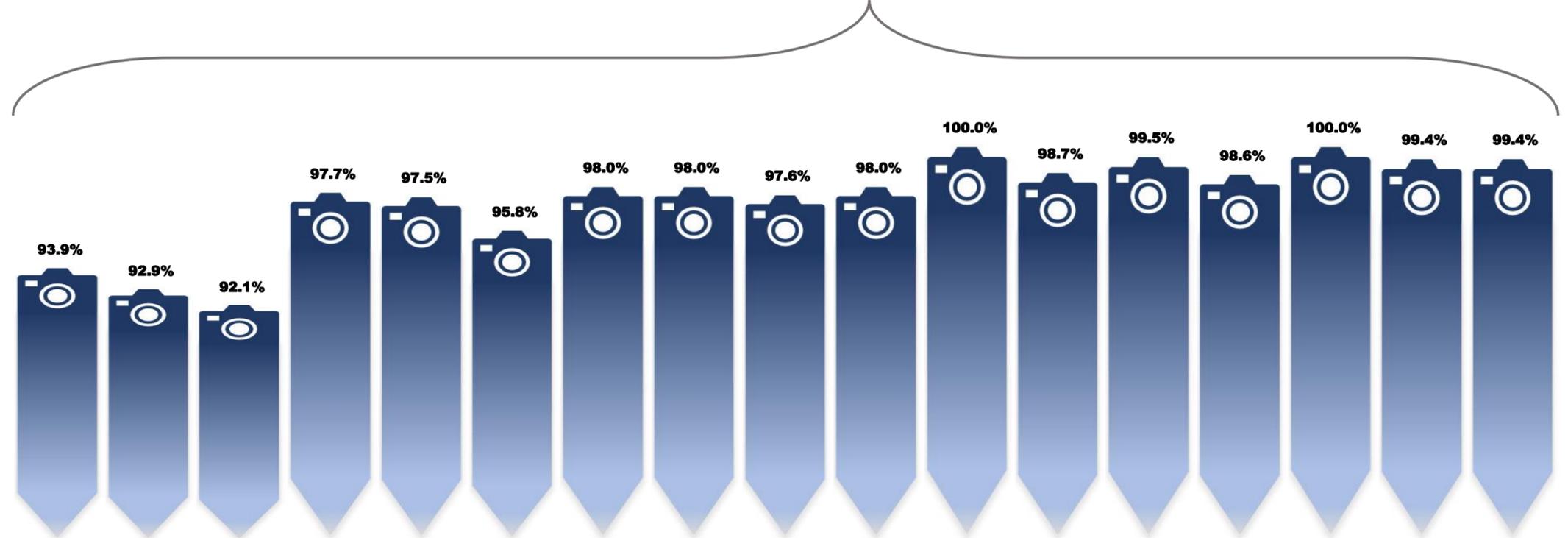
Tasers were used an average of **7 times/month** and an average of **76 times/year**.



Note: Annual averages reflect the average of 2016-2019, while monthly averages encompass June 2015 – November 2020.

# Body Worn Camera Timeline

## Body Camera Utilization



2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Q2 2019	Q3 2019	Q4 2019	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020
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**BWC Program Implemented 350 devices for Uniformed Officers**

**Revision of General Order J-2 Change removed officer discretion when using BWC**

**417 field devices  
40 back-ups**

**483 field devices  
40 back-ups  
Every officer (uniformed and plain clothed)**

### Pro's

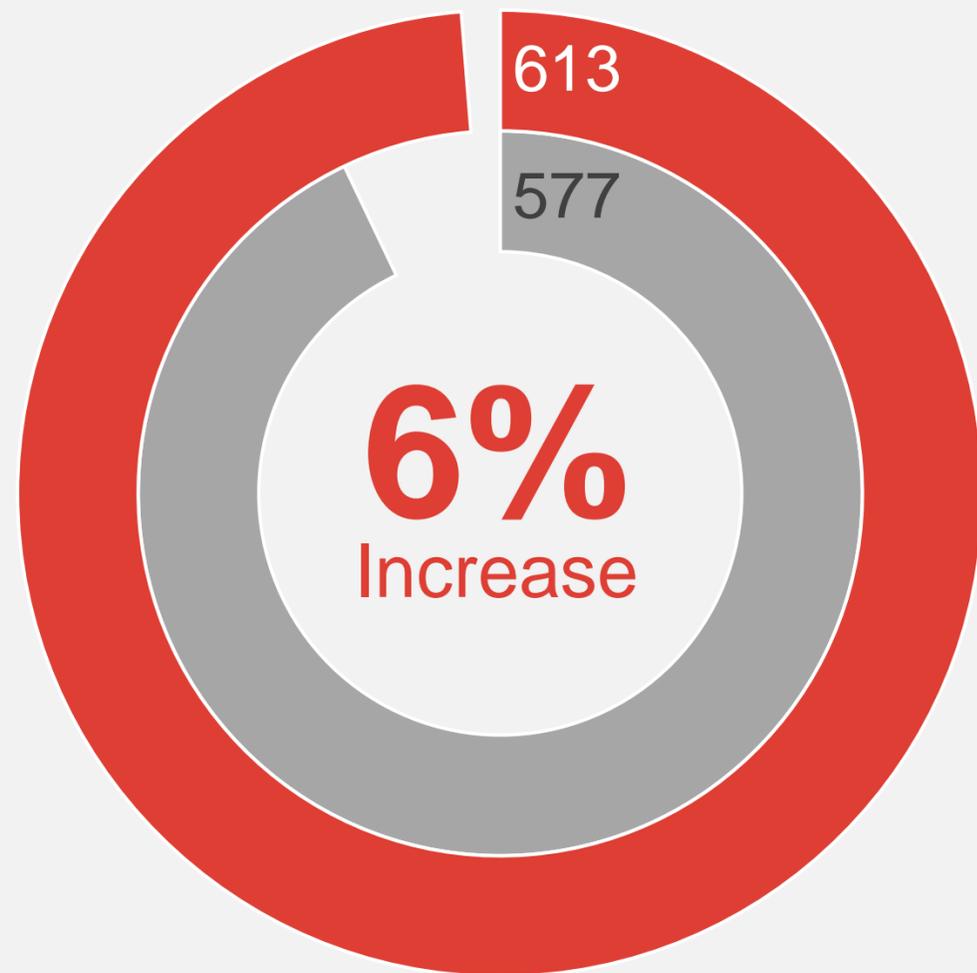
- Increase transparency
- Enhance de-escalation training through review of videos
- Clarify Use of Force

### Con's

- Can fall off officer's in struggles
- Closer proximity causes poor view/quality
- Cameras are limited to forward facing (not peripheral)
- 2020 contract with Axon for 5 years at \$392,090
- Footage:
  - Crime not tied to footage :retained for 2 years
  - Crime tied to Footage Retained as long as possible
- All footage viewed on need-to-know basis
- Redact all (PII)
- Have 4 employees work on/review BWC as needed
- Over 200 Public Request pending

# Use of Force

Number of people in use of force incidents with racial breakdown, January – November 2020



2019 2020

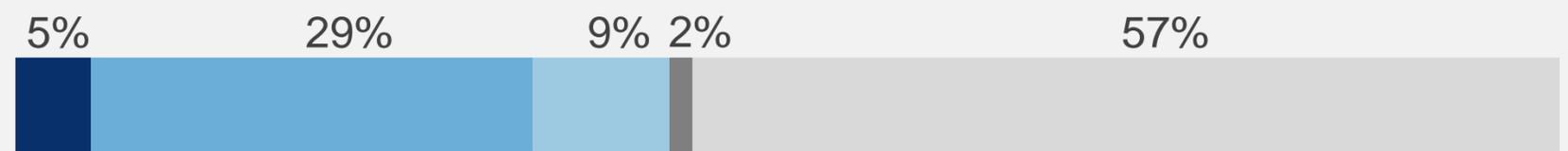
## People in Use of Force Incidents



## Stockton Population



## Police Department



Black Hispanic Asian/OPI Other White

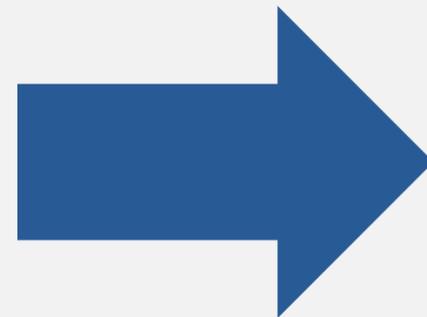


# Use of Force – Summary

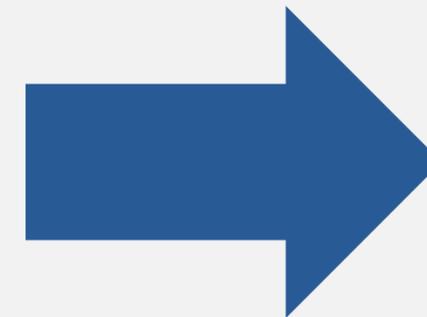
Summary Use of Force Statistics, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020



Average of 51 incidents/month and 619 incidents/year



Range of suspects/ incident: 1-11  
Average of 644 suspects/year



Range of officers/ incident: 1-6  
Average of 296 officers/year

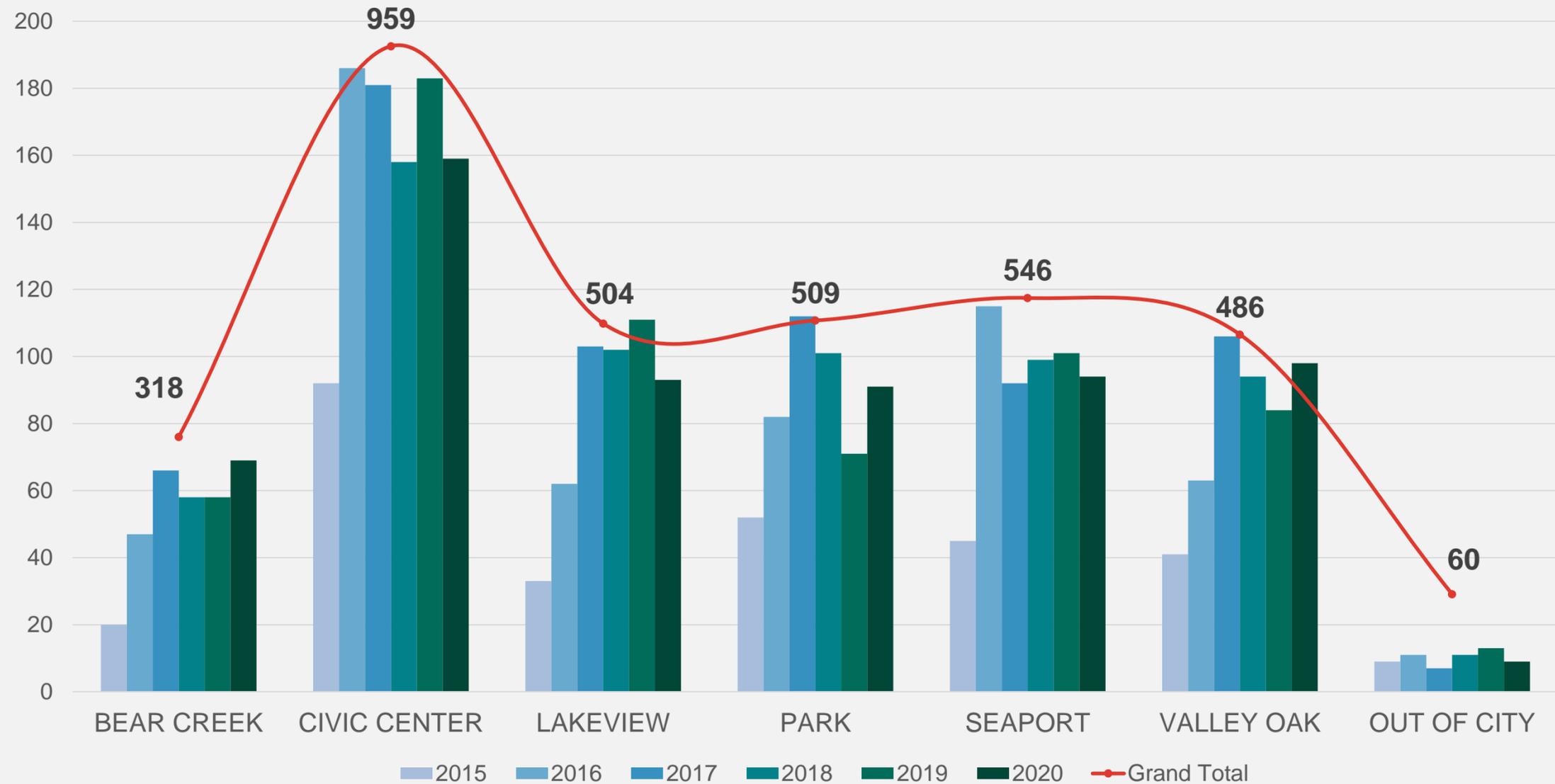


Note: Annual averages reflect the average of 2016-2019, while monthly averages encompass June 2015 – November 2020.

# Use of Force – Incidents

Use of Force Incidents by District by Year, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

**3,382**  
Total Incidents  
from mid-Jun 2015  
to November 2020



**Annual Average Incidents by District**

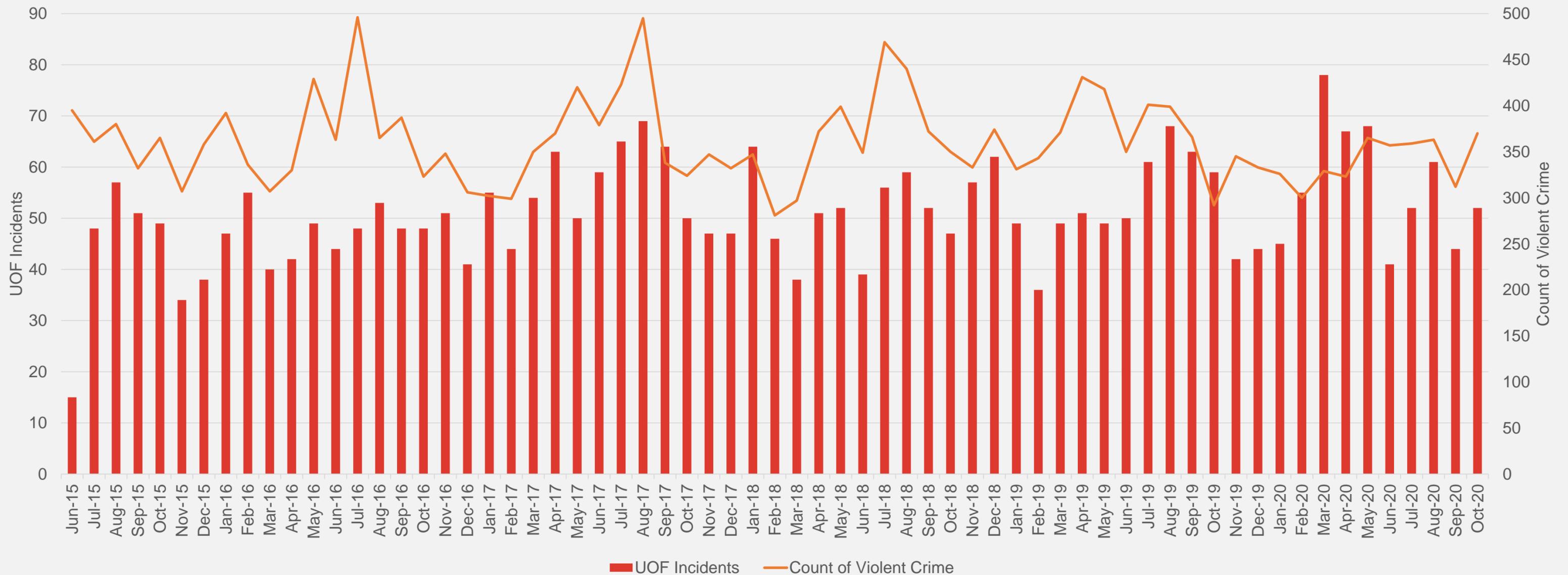
Bear Creek: 57; Civic Center: 177; Lakeview: 95; Park: 92; Seaport: 102; Valley Oak: 87; Out of City: 11

Note: Annual averages reflect the average of 2016-2019



# Use of Force – Incidents

Use of force incidents by month with the count of violent crime by month, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020



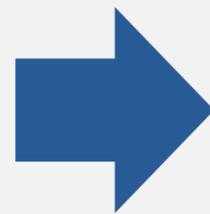
Monthly Average: 51 incidents | Note: Monthly averages encompass June 2015 – November 2020.

# All Officers – Summary

Summary Use of Force Statistics, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

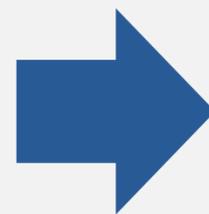


52% of officers who have used force have been assaulted.



1 officer is assaulted every 12 times force is used.

38% of officers who have used force have been injured.



1 officer is injured every 19 times force is used.

Average of 86 officers/year.

Average of 124 assaults/year.

Average of 61 officers/year.

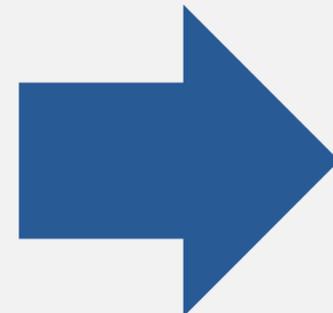
Average of 79 injuries/year.

# Types of Force – Summary

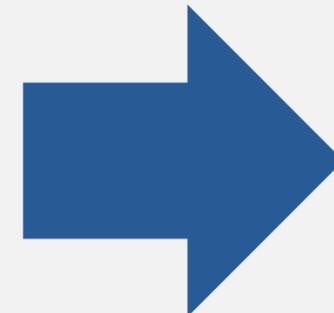
Summary Use of Force Statistics, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020



Each officer has used force an average of 14 times and has used an average of 20 total types of force.



Multiple officers can use force at the same incident and can use force at multiple incidents.



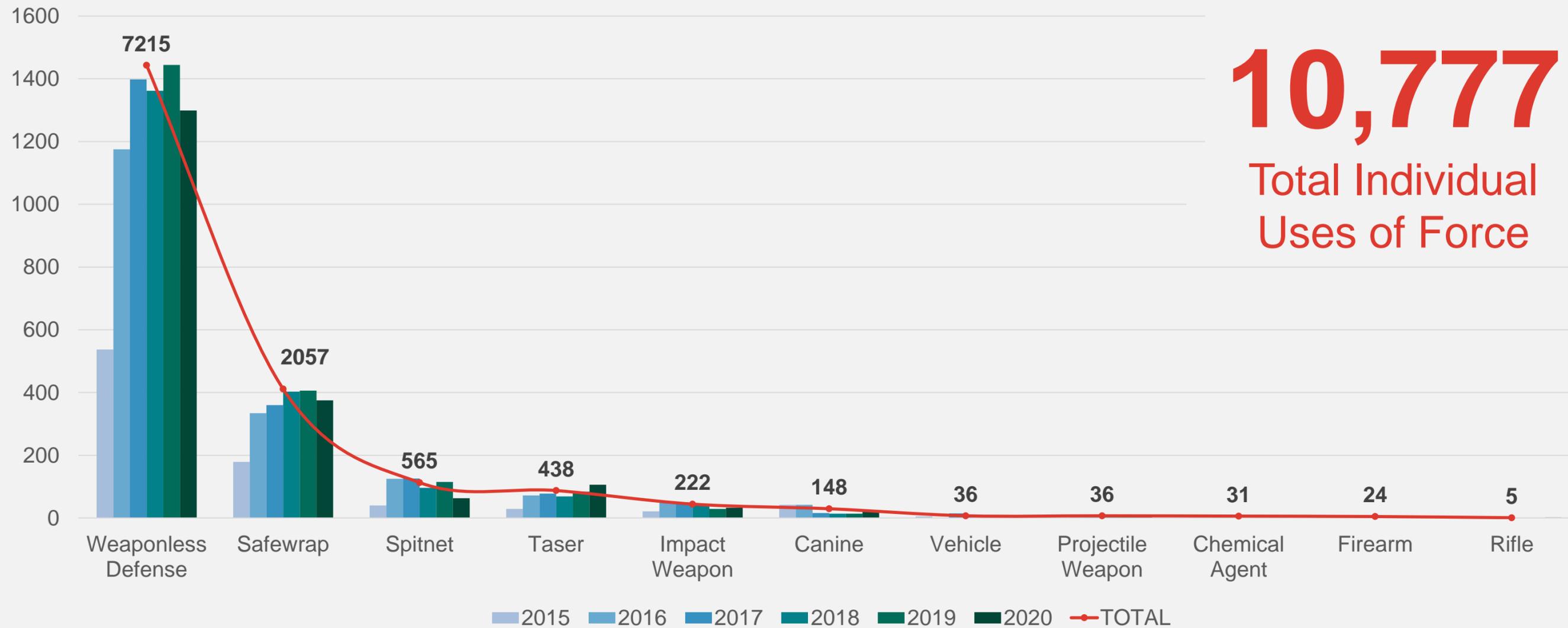
At a single incident, officers can use multiple types of force.



Note: Annual averages reflect the average of 2016-2019

# Use of Force – Types

Weaponless defense made up 67% of all force types used, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020



**10,777**  
Total Individual  
Uses of Force

**Annual Average Force Type**

Weaponless Defense: 1345; Safewrap: 376; Spitnet: 116; Taser: 76; Impact Weapon: 42; Canine: 22; Vehicle: 7; Projectile Weapon: 6; Chemical Agent: 5; Firearm: 4; Rifle: 1.5

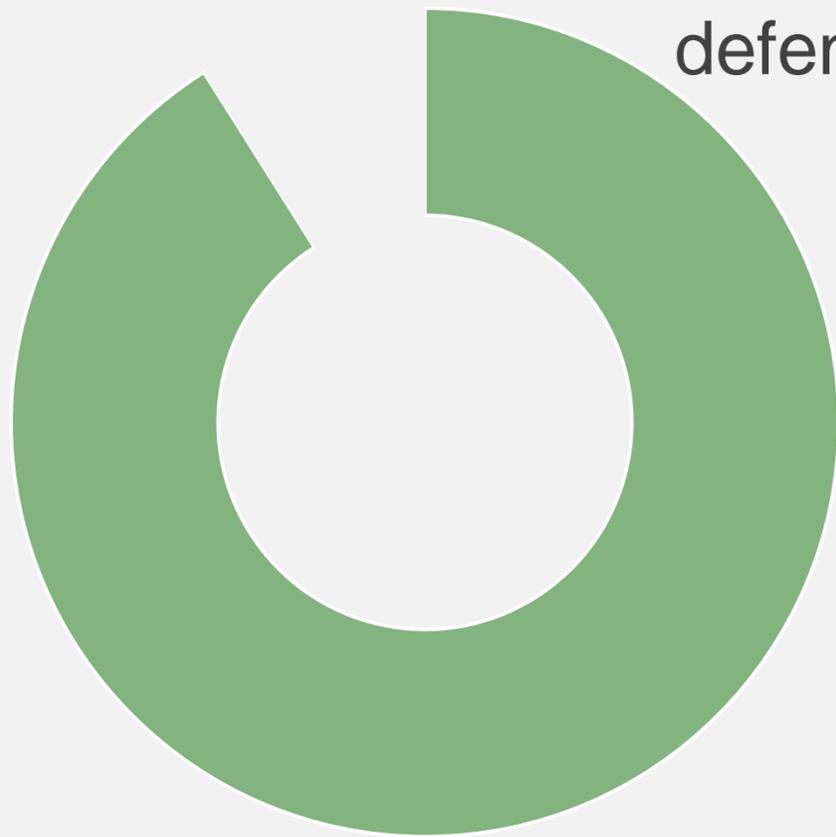
Note: Annual averages reflect the average of 2016-2019



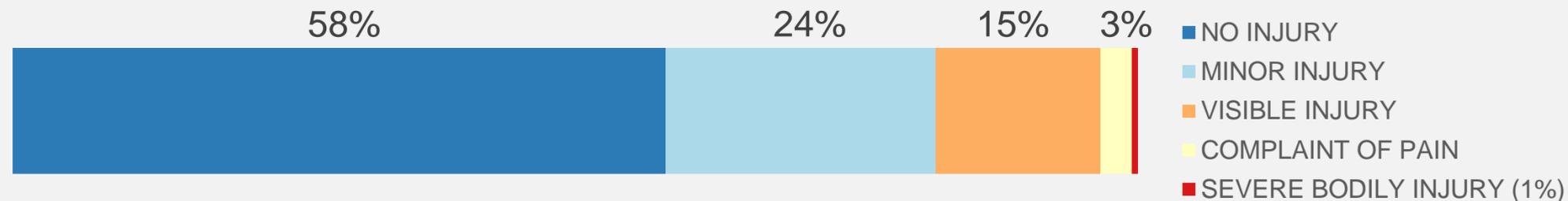
# Weaponless Defense

Weaponless defense, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

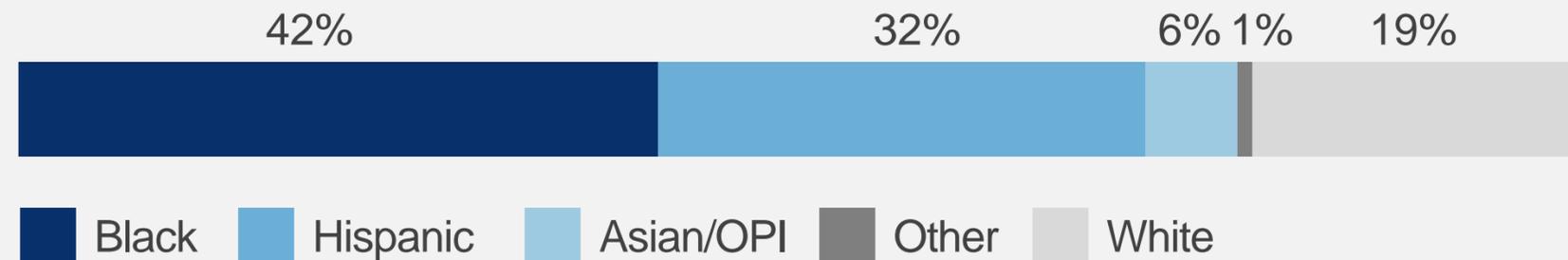
**91%** of the time  
weaponless  
defense is used



**58%** of weaponless defense used alone  
resulted in no injury to suspects

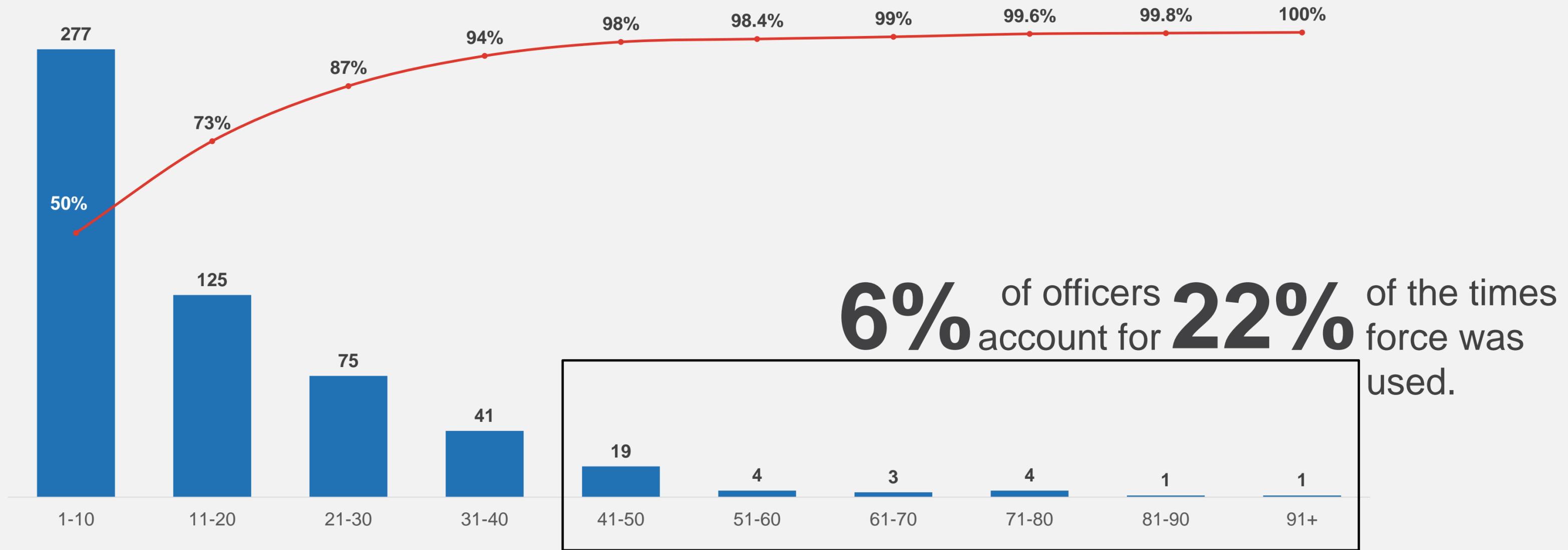


## People Receiving Weaponless Defense



# Use of Force – All Officers

Of the officers that have used force, 50% have used force 10 or fewer times, June 2015 – November 2020



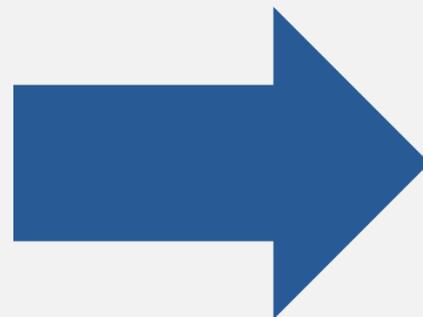
Average of 1457 times all involved officers use force/year  
Note: Annual averages reflect the average of 2016-2019

# Officers – 41+ Uses of Force

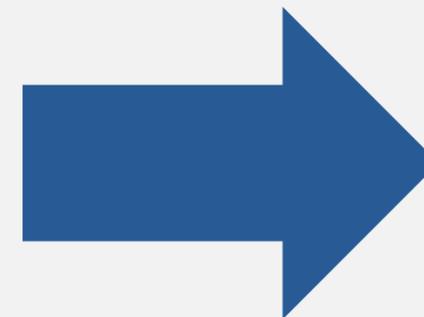
Summary of the officers who have used the most instances of force, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020



32 officers  
have used force  
41-91 times.



Total average  
of 44 incidents  
for each of  
these 32  
officers.

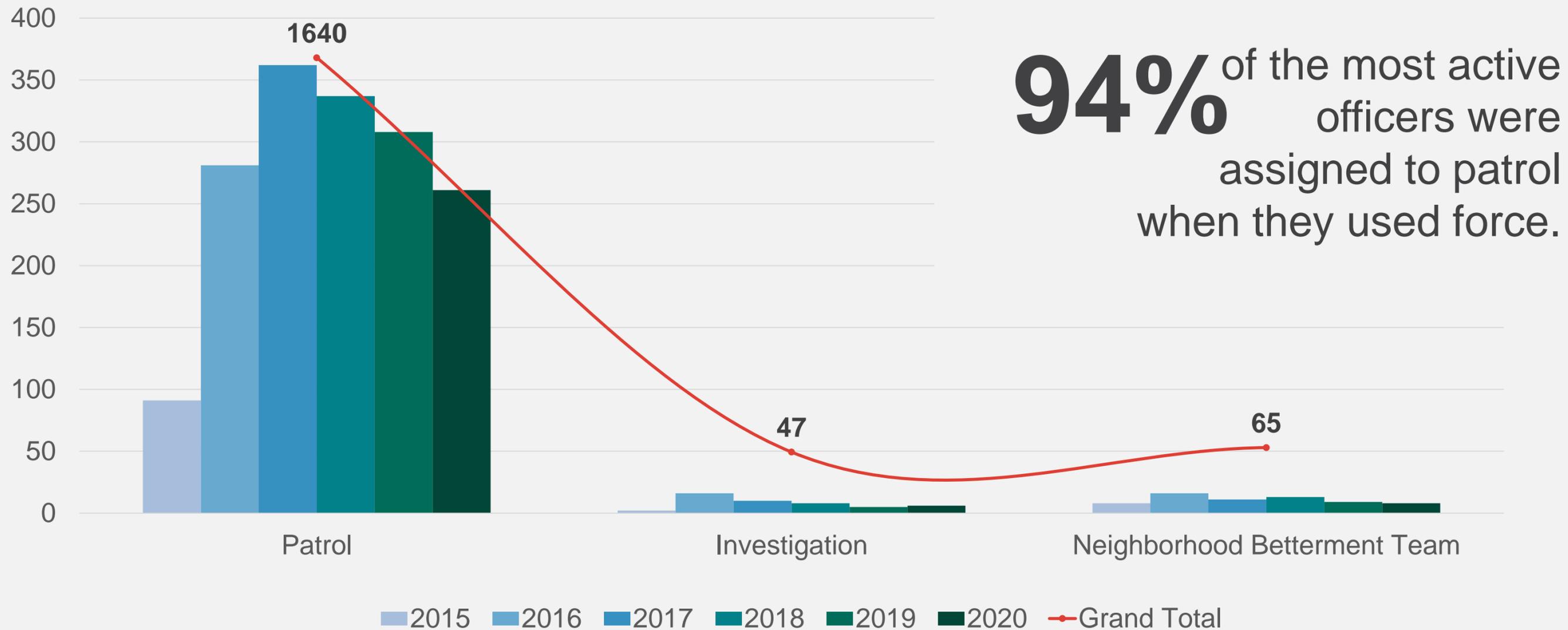


Each of these  
officers has  
used force a  
total average  
of 55 times.



# Officers – 41+ Uses of Force

Assignments at the time of force for the officers with greater than 40 uses of forces, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020



# Officers – 41+ Uses of Force

Use of force outcomes related to the Officers with greater than 40 uses of forces,  
Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

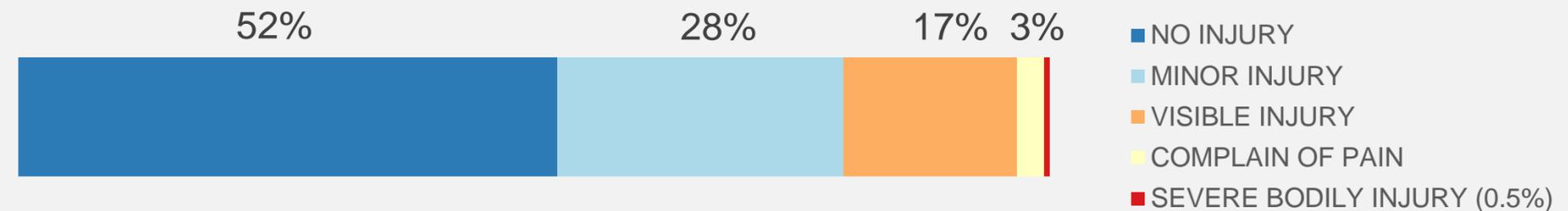
 **Officers**

**32**  
Officers Injured

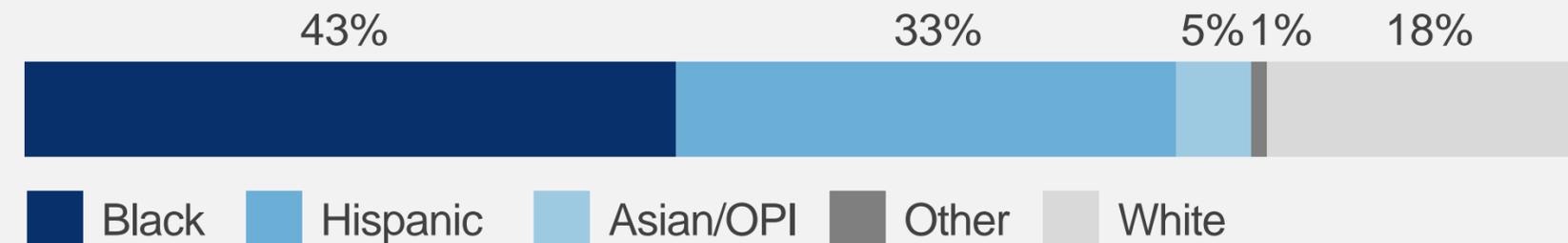
 **Injury**

**123**  
Total Injuries  
(avg. 26/yr.)

**52%** of uses of force from the most active officers resulted in no injury to suspects



**People in these Use of Force Incidents**

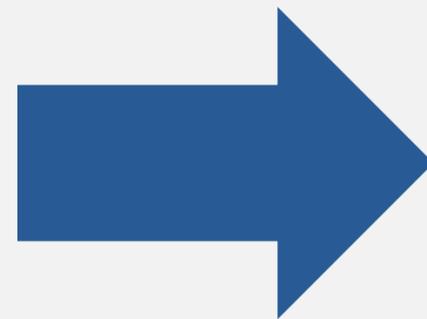


# Suspects – Summary

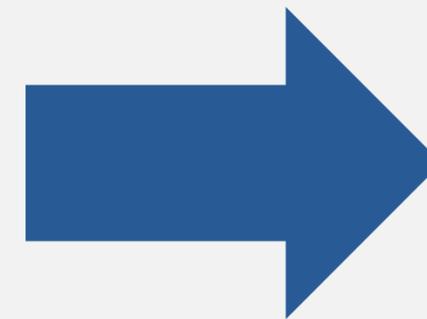
Summary Use of Force Statistics, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020



Average of 55 suspects/ month  
Average of 644 suspects/year



Range of suspects/ incident: 1-11



43% of suspects were injured during use of force incidents  
Average of 270 injuries/year



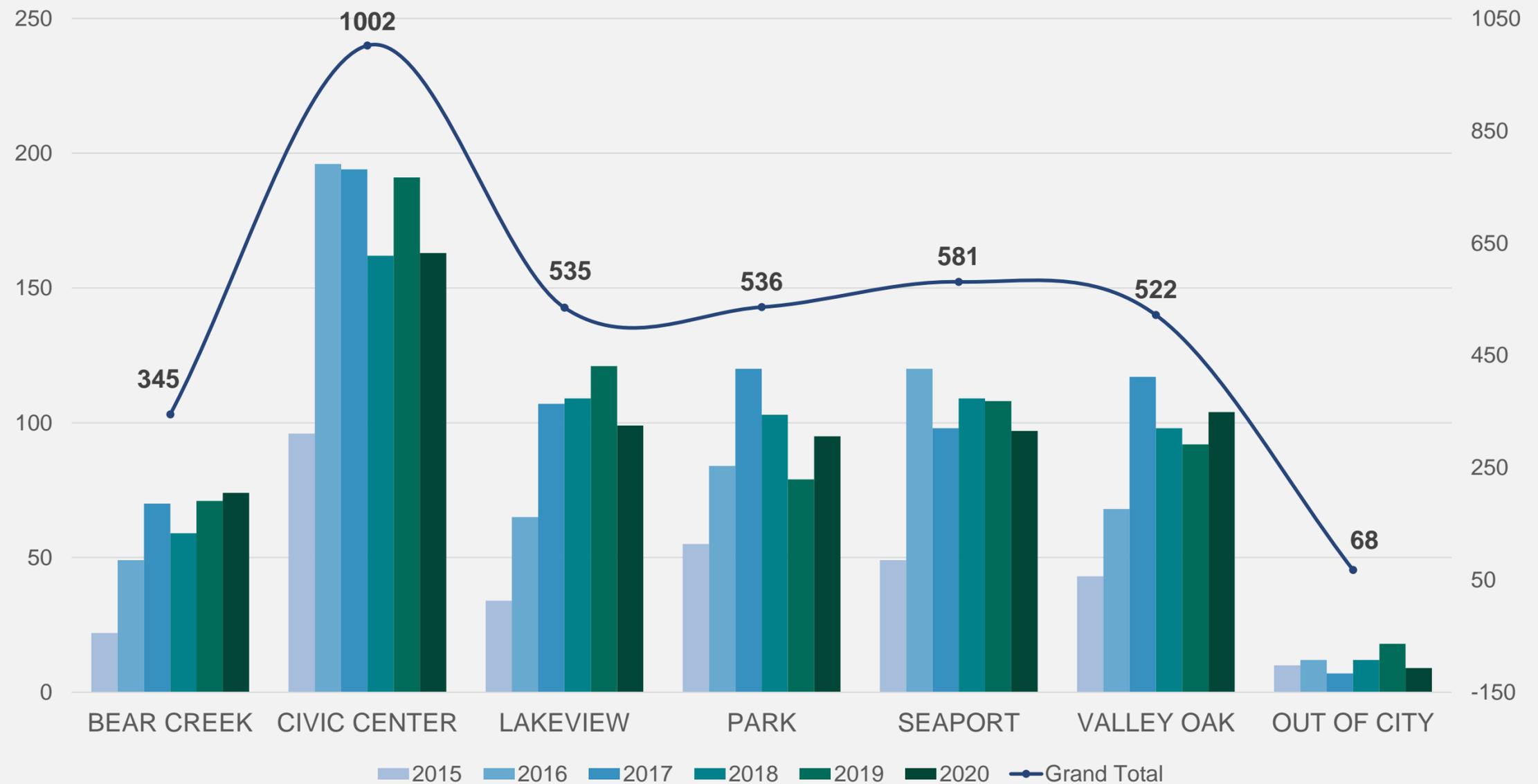
Note: Annual averages reflect the average of 2016-2019, while monthly averages encompass June 2015 – November 2020.

Note: "Injuries" refers to the following injury types: Complaint of Pain, Minor Injury, Visible Injury, and Severe Bodily Injury; 9 fatalities have been removed from all suspect injury data

# Use of Force – Suspects

Use of Force Incidents by District by Year, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

**3,608**  
Total Suspects  
from mid-Jun 2015  
to November 2020



**Annual Average Suspects by District**

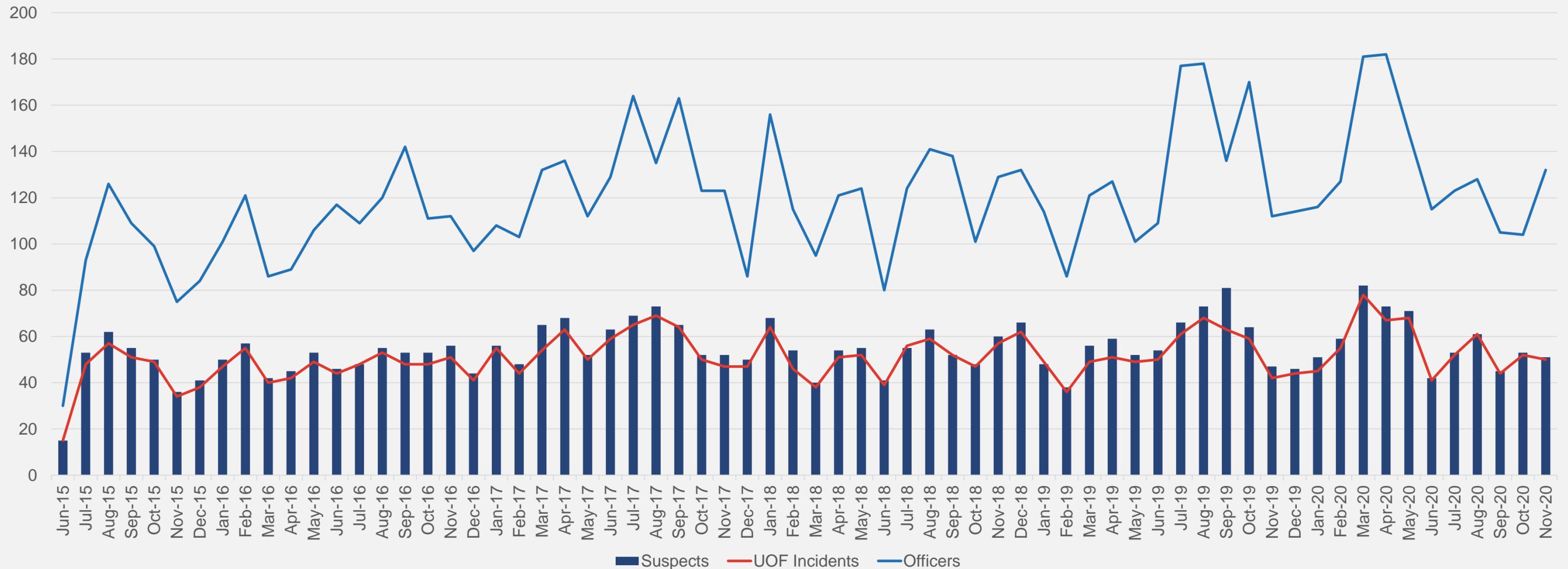
Bear Creek: 62; Civic Center: 186; Lakeview: 101; Park: 97; Seaport: 109; Valley Oak: 94; Out of City: 12

Note: 19 suspects not associated with a location



# Use of Force – Suspects

Use of force incidents by month with the count of violent crime by month, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020



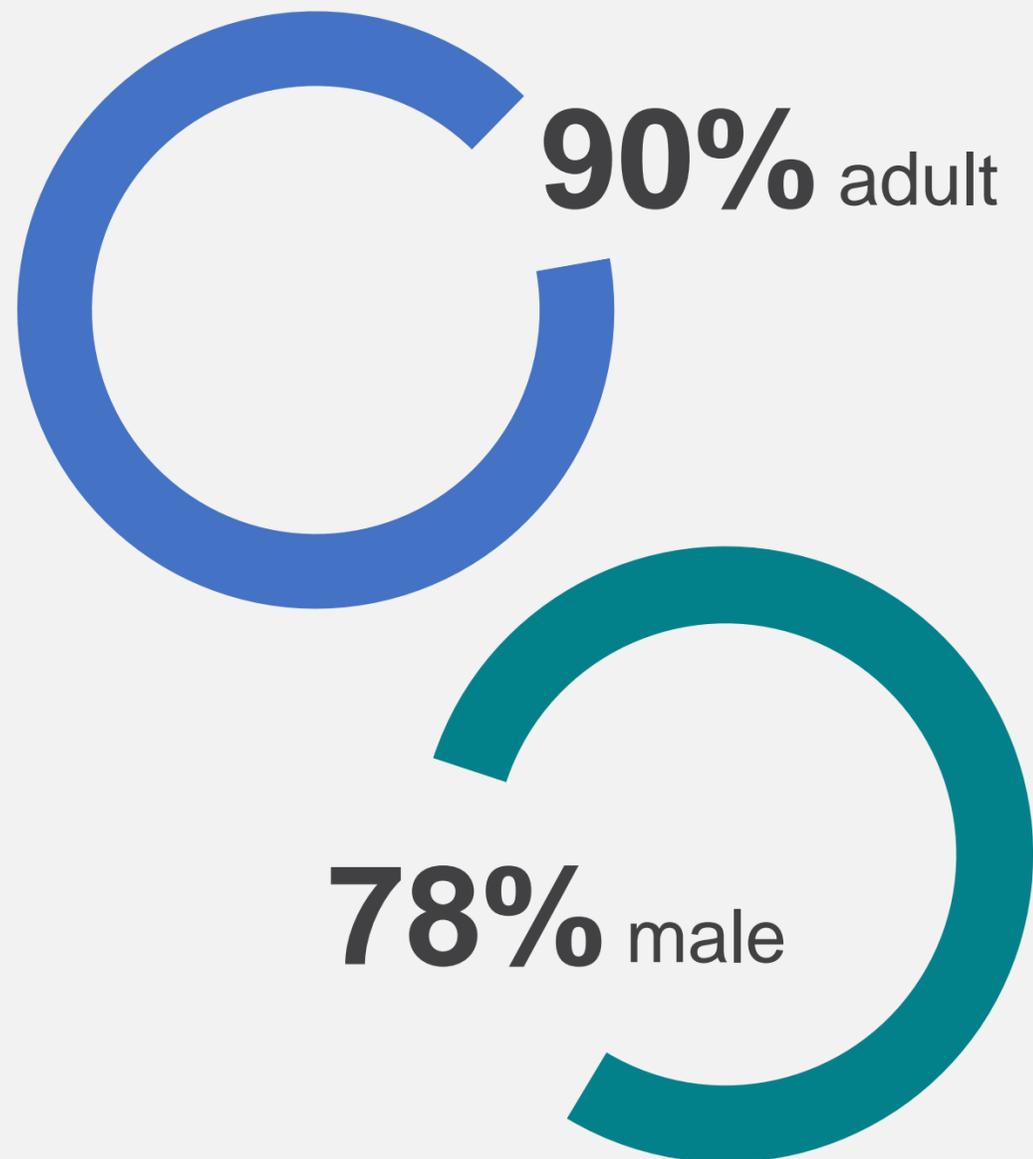
**Monthly Averages**

Suspects: 55; Incidents: 51; Officers: 120

Note: Monthly averages encompass June 2015 – November 2020.

# Use of Force – Suspects

Suspect Demographics, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020



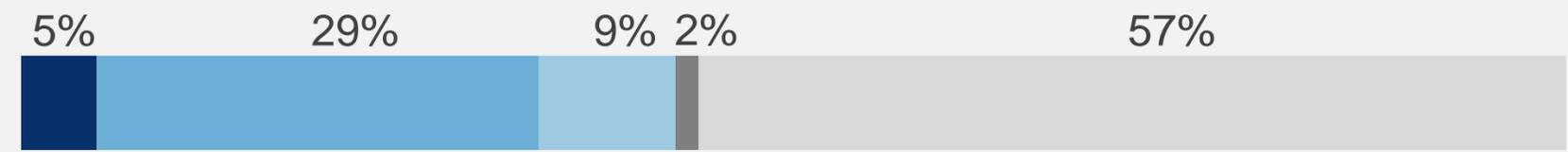
## People in Use of Force Incidents



## Stockton Population



## Police Department



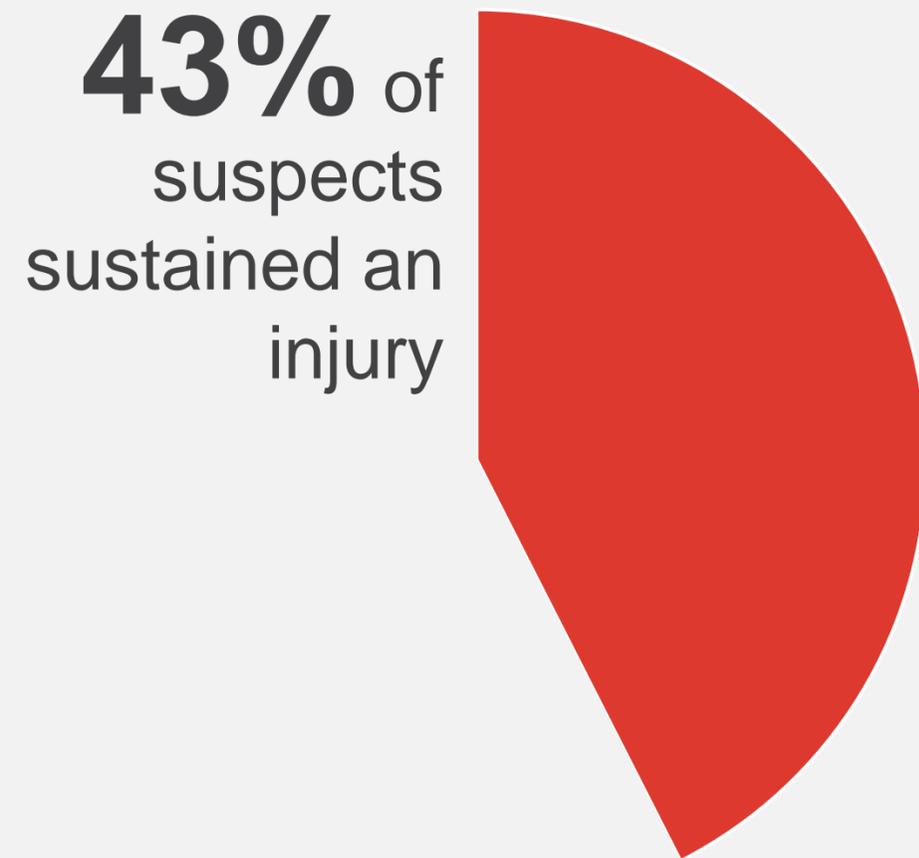
Black Hispanic Asian/OPI Other White



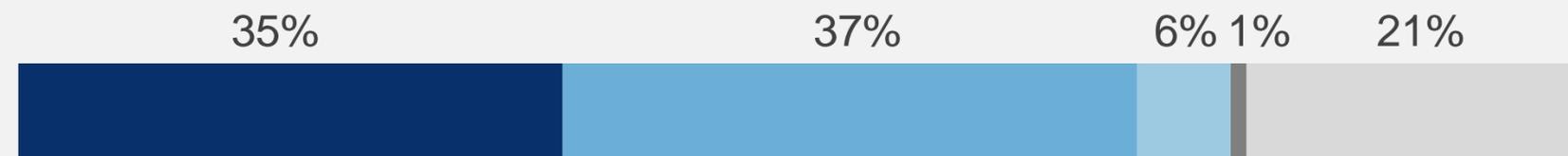
Note: 0.1% of suspects were transgender (5)

# Injuries – Suspects

Total Injuries, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020



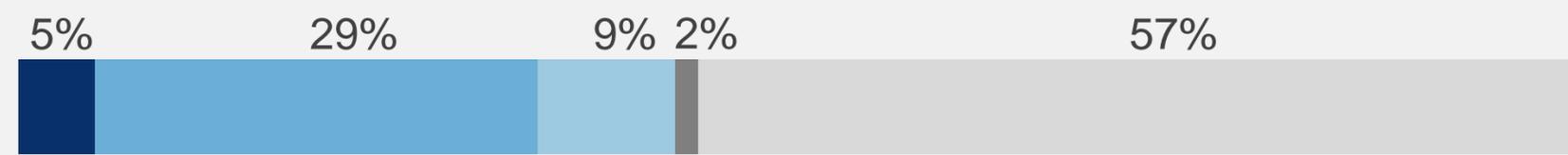
## Suspects with Injuries



## Stockton Population



## Police Department



Black
  Hispanic
  Asian/OPI
  Other
  White



Note: Demographic numbers may not total due to rounding.

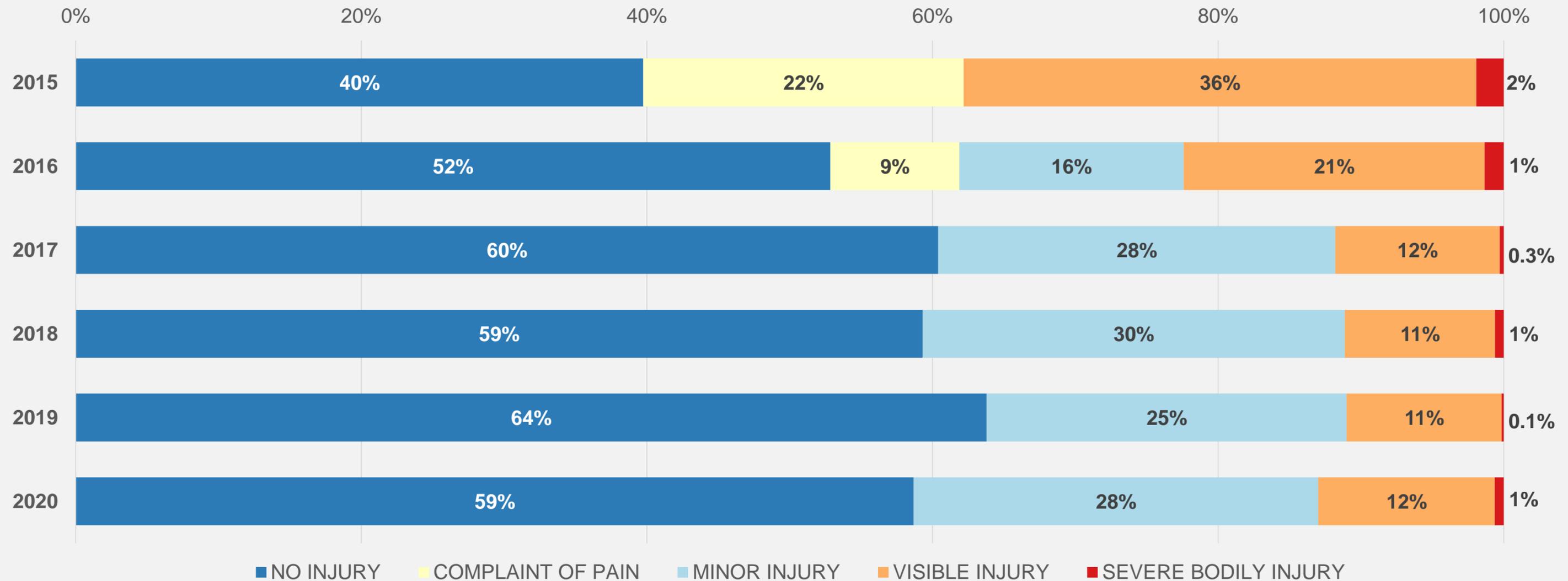
**Suspect Injury Averages** – Annual: 270/year; Monthly: 23/month

Note: Annual averages reflect the average of 2016-2019, while monthly averages encompass June 2015 – November 2020.

Note: “Injuries” refers to the following injury types: Complaint of Pain, Minor Injury, Visible Injury, and Severe Bodily Injury; 9 fatalities have been removed from all suspect injury data

# Injuries – Suspects

Total Injuries by Severity by Year, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020



**Annual Injury to Suspect Averages by Severity**

No Injury: 393; Complaint of Pain was only tracked for a full year in 2016 (N/A); Minor Injury: 165; Visible Injury: 88; Severe Bodily Injury: 4  
Note: Annual averages reflect the average of 2016-2019



# Upcoming Meetings

- March 4, 2021
- June 3, 2021



Thanks for being here!

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# Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Definitions-Types of Force

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Definitions-Types of Force

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

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

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

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

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

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

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