



City Manager's Review Board

July 13, 2023

Agenda

City Manager's Review Board

July 13, 2023
8:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.
Cesar Chavez Library

Meeting called by: Harry Black, City Manager

Topics	Presenter(s)	Description
Welcome	City Manager Harry Black	Welcome and refresh on CMRB goals, purpose, and tenets
SPD Performance Follow Up Items Crisis Intervention Pilot Ceasefire Violence Prevention CPOP ICAP Community Engagement Training Arrests Complaints Use of Force CAB	Stockton Police Department <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chief Stanley McFadden• Assistant Chief Joshua Doberneck• Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor• Deputy Chief Scott Graviette• Captain Kevin Smith• Captain Kyle Pierce Office of Violence Prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lora Larson, Director of OVP	Overview of various divisions and initiatives within Stockton Police Department including data analysis from the Office of Performance and Data Analytics throughout

Adjournment

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City Manager's Review Board



Welcome!



Agenda

Topic	Presenter
Welcome	City Manager Harry Black
SPD Performance <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Follow Up Items 2. Crisis Intervention Pilot 3. Ceasefire 4. Violence Prevention 5. CPOP 6. ICAP 7. Community Engagement 8. Training 9. Arrests 10. Complaints 11. Use of Force 12. CAB 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lora Larson, Director of OVP and Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor 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. Assistant Chief Joshua Doberneck 10. Assistant Chief Joshua Doberneck 11. Assistant Chief Joshua Doberneck 12. 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

OVP Data Cafes

OVP's quarterly Data Café promotes **transparency, accountability,** and **empowers** those communities disproportionately affected by gun and gang violence.

OVP **shares program outcomes and success stories,** while also allowing community members to engage with the Peacekeepers who combat gun violence directly.

The Data Café **fosters hope for a violence-free future** and strengthens our relationship with stakeholders, demonstrating Stockton's commitment to supporting those in need and creating a safer tomorrow.

Procedural Justice Training Cycle

Call Types & Data Updates

December 22, 2022-June 30, 2023

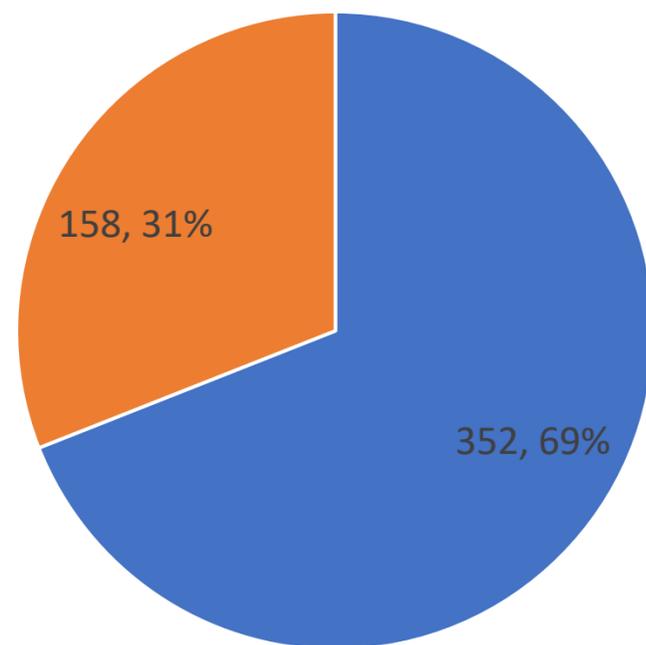


Providing care to residents in crisis or need of support

New Calls

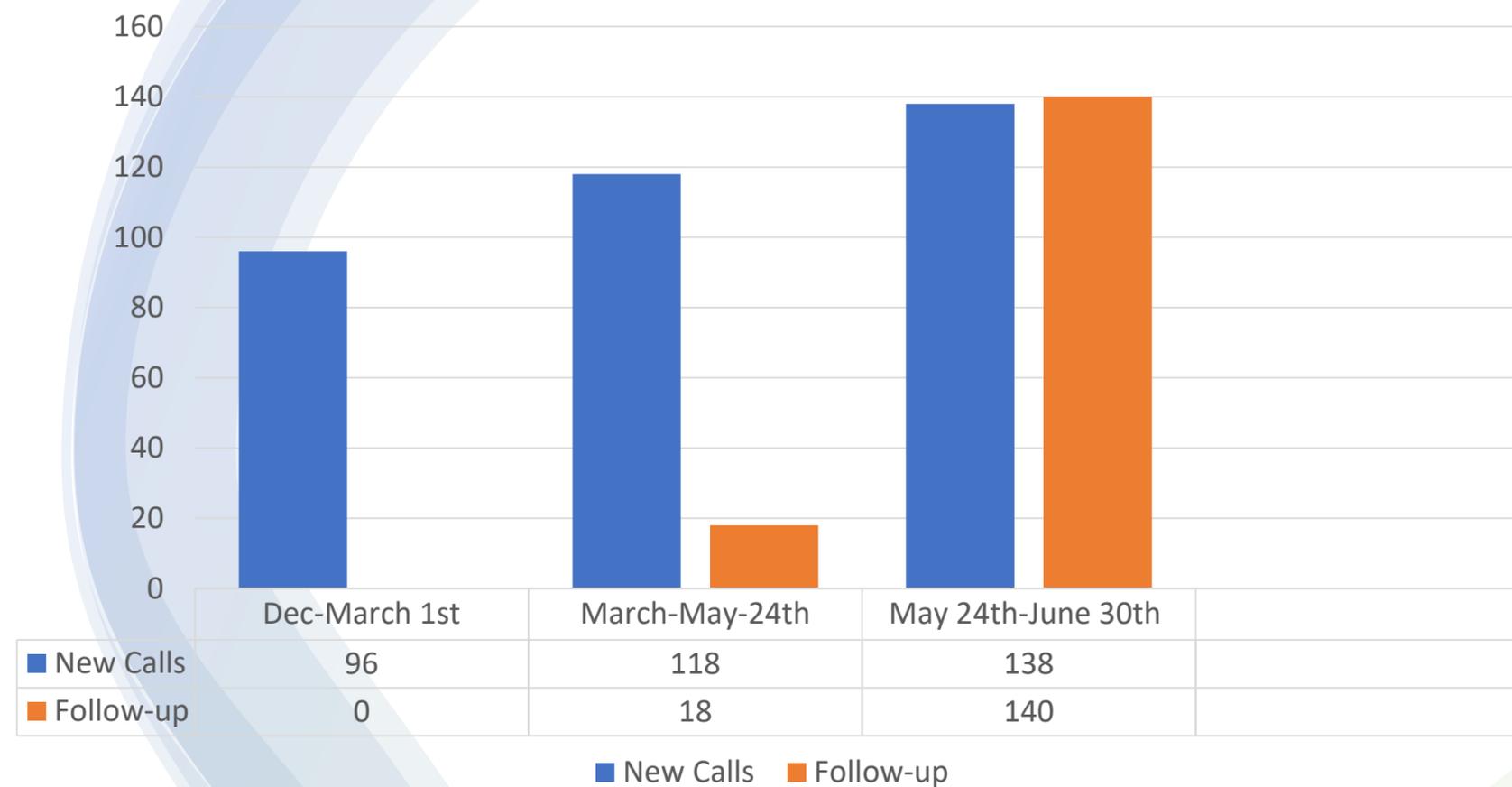
Dec 22, 2022- Jun 30, 2023

Total Call 352 / Follow-up 158

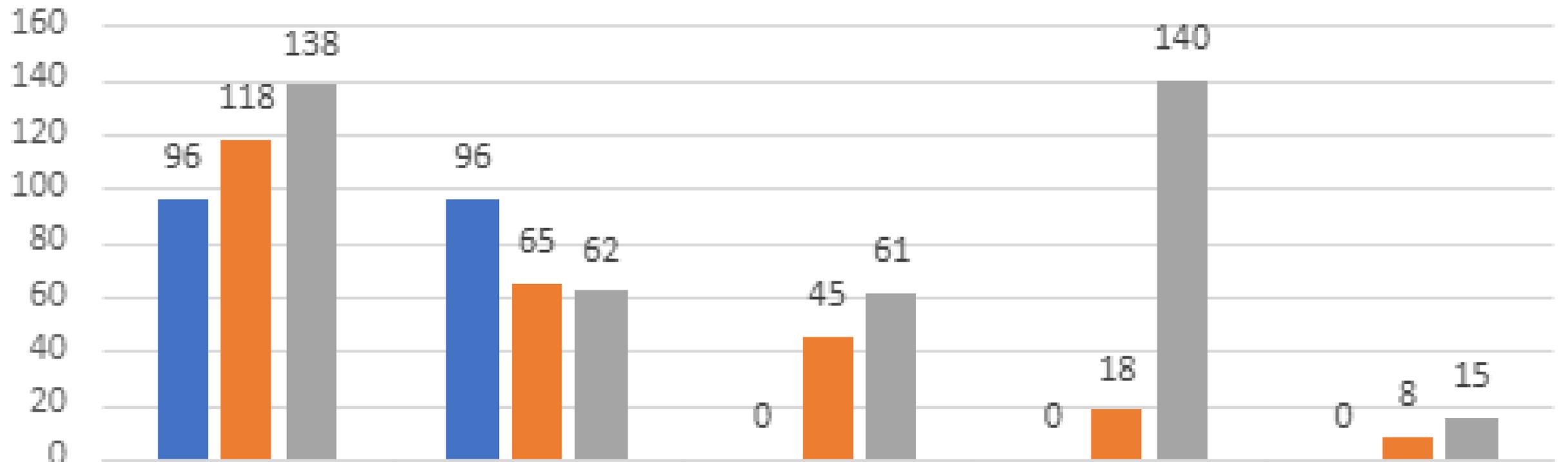


■ Calls ■ Follow-Up

Mobile Response Team



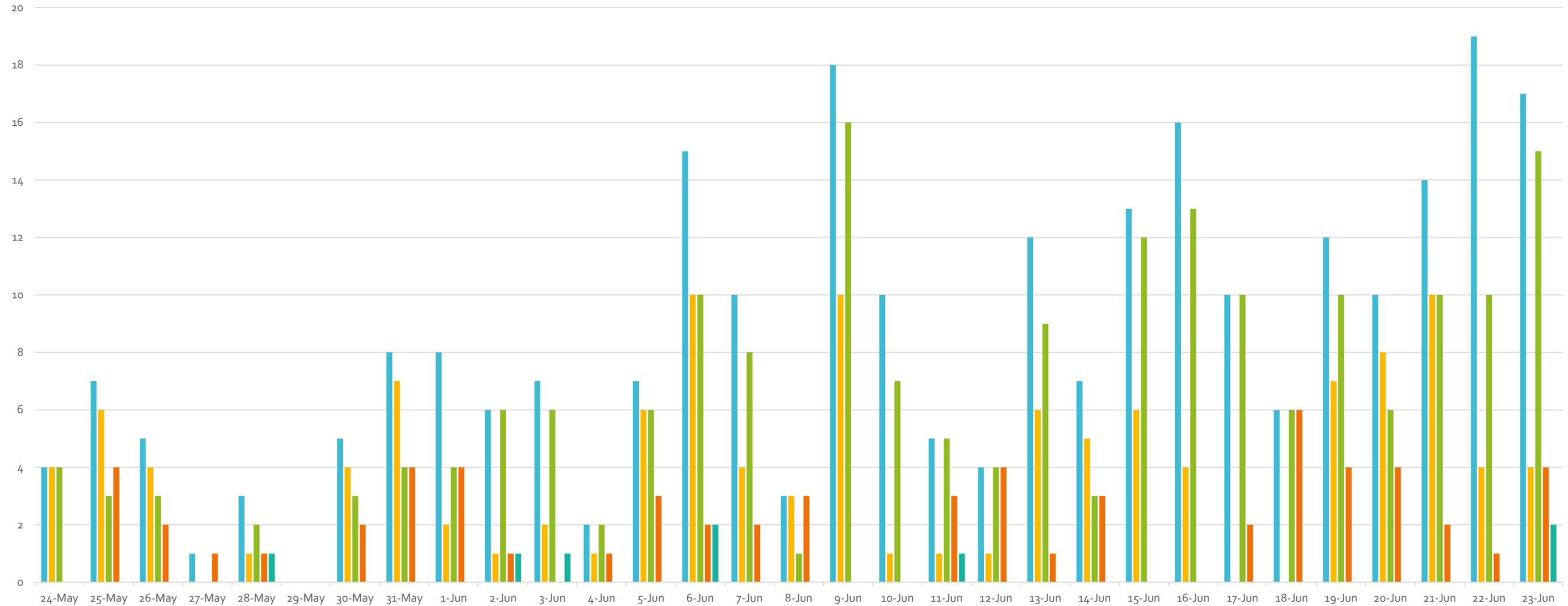
Call Totals



	New Calls	In Person Resolution/Response	Phone Resolution/Response	Follow-up Calls/Responses	Out of Scope/Cancelled/Unsafe
■ December- March	96	96	0	0	0
■ March-May 24th	118	65	45	18	8
■ May 24th-June 30th	138	62	61	140	15

■ December- March
 ■ March-May 24th
 ■ May 24th-June 30th

MCRT Data May 24th-June 23rd



	24-May	25-May	26-May	27-May	28-May	29-May	30-May	31-May	1-Jun	2-Jun	3-Jun	4-Jun	5-Jun	6-Jun	7-Jun	8-Jun	9-Jun	10-Jun	11-Jun	12-Jun	13-Jun	14-Jun	15-Jun	16-Jun	17-Jun	18-Jun	19-Jun	20-Jun	21-Jun	22-Jun	23-Jun
Total Calls	4	7	5	1	3	0	5	8	8	6	7	2	7	15	10	3	18	10	5	4	12	7	13	16	10	6	12	10	14	19	17
New Calls	4	6	4	0	1	0	4	7	2	1	2	1	6	10	4	3	10	1	1	1	6	5	6	4	0	0	7	8	10	4	4
Phone Resolution	4	3	3	0	2	0	3	4	4	6	6	2	6	10	8	1	16	7	5	4	9	3	12	13	10	6	10	6	10	10	15
Mobile Response	0	4	2	1	1	0	2	4	4	1	0	1	3	2	2	3	0	0	3	4	1	3	0	0	2	6	4	4	2	1	4
Follow Up calls		0	0	0	1	0	0		0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

■ Total Calls ■ New Calls ■ Phone Resolution ■ Mobile Response ■ Follow Up calls

Who is calling us?

Collected
between May-
June 30th

Businesses 13

CMC 48

Stockton Shelter 4

Residential Callers 49

Community 48

Police Officer 41

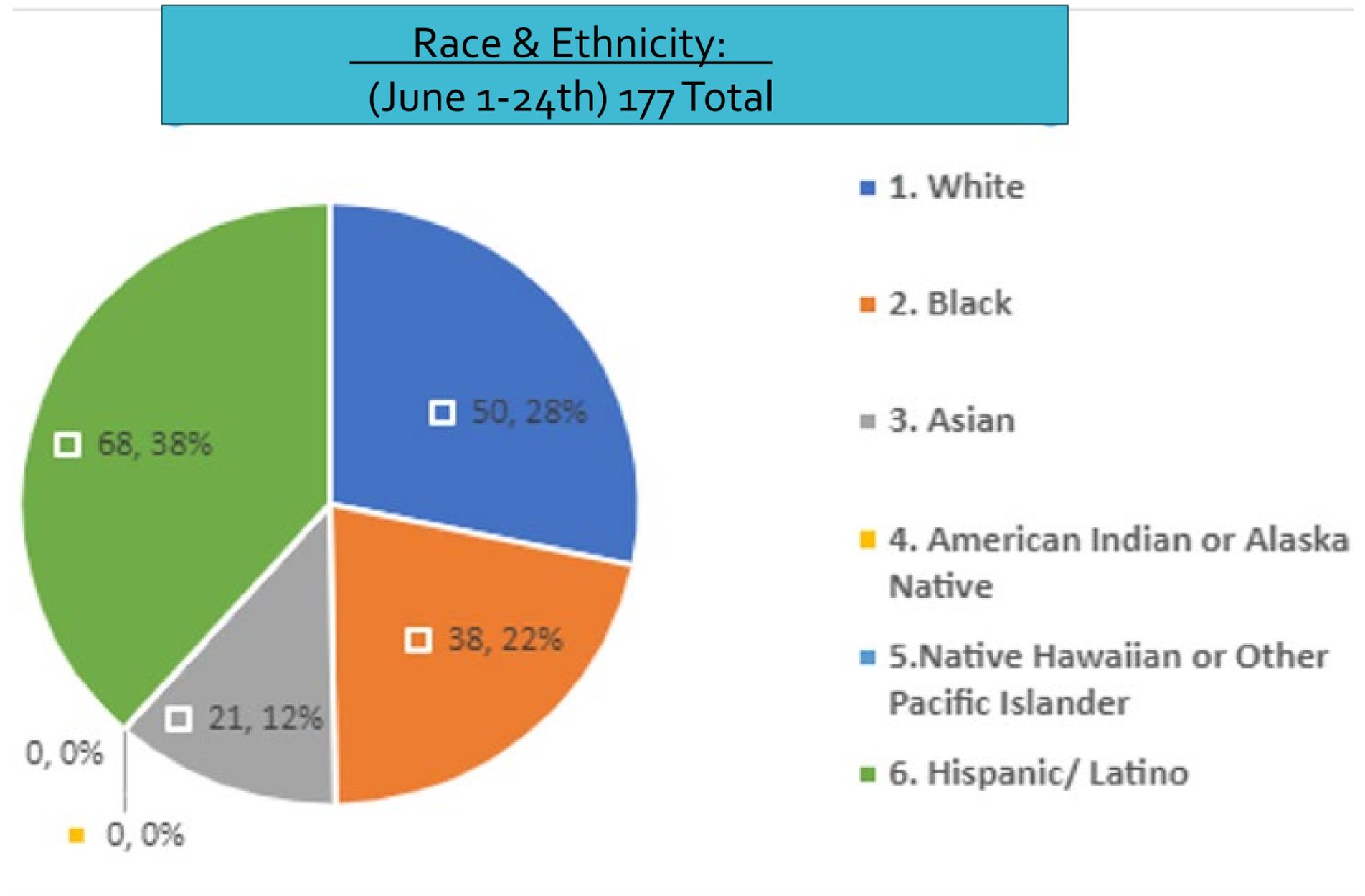
Dispatch 8

Lily Pad 3

St Mary's 13

OVP 3

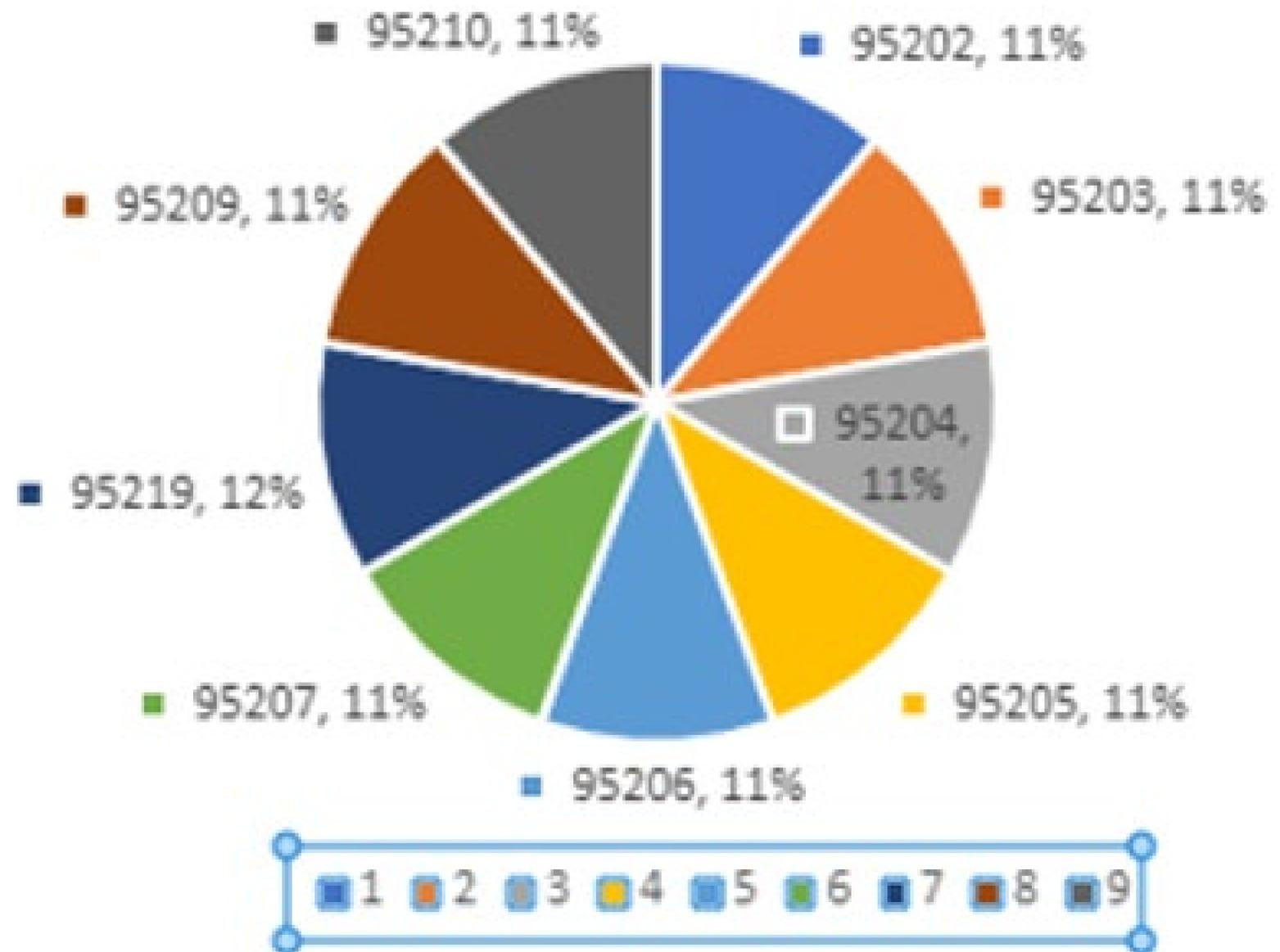
- Information is asked but not always shared. This reflective from June 1st-June 23rd.
- As we gather more, we can learn if we see any trends from areas of use.



Zip Codes are asked but not always shared. This reflective from June 1st-June 23rd.

As we gather more, we can learn if we see any trends from areas of use.

ZIP Codes



Resolutions and Outcomes

Resolution/ Outcomes			
R1 Assessed for Suicide			17
R2 Linked Services for MH/BH/SUD/Psych			17
R3 Linked to Community Resources			5
R4 Linked to medical service			7
R5 Transport to Hospital			0
R6 Created Safety Plan			2
R7 Deescalated/ Motivational Interview			13
R8 Worked with Family Support System			7
R9 Peer Support			9
R10 Remain in Community			12
R11 Walked away after brief encounter			5
R12 Declined Transport against Medical Advice			1
R13 Referred to Carelink			5
R14 Unable to engage/ declined services			12
R15 Unable to locate for Assess.			7
			119

Additional Information



1-2 teams working 8am-11pm



7 days a week



When Follow-Up care is provided community members receive 3 case managed sessions linking to various resources that will be presented for next quarter.



DOB has begun to be collected as well.



Response time still is under 40 min with an average on site or on phone resolution of 38 min.



Goal #1

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

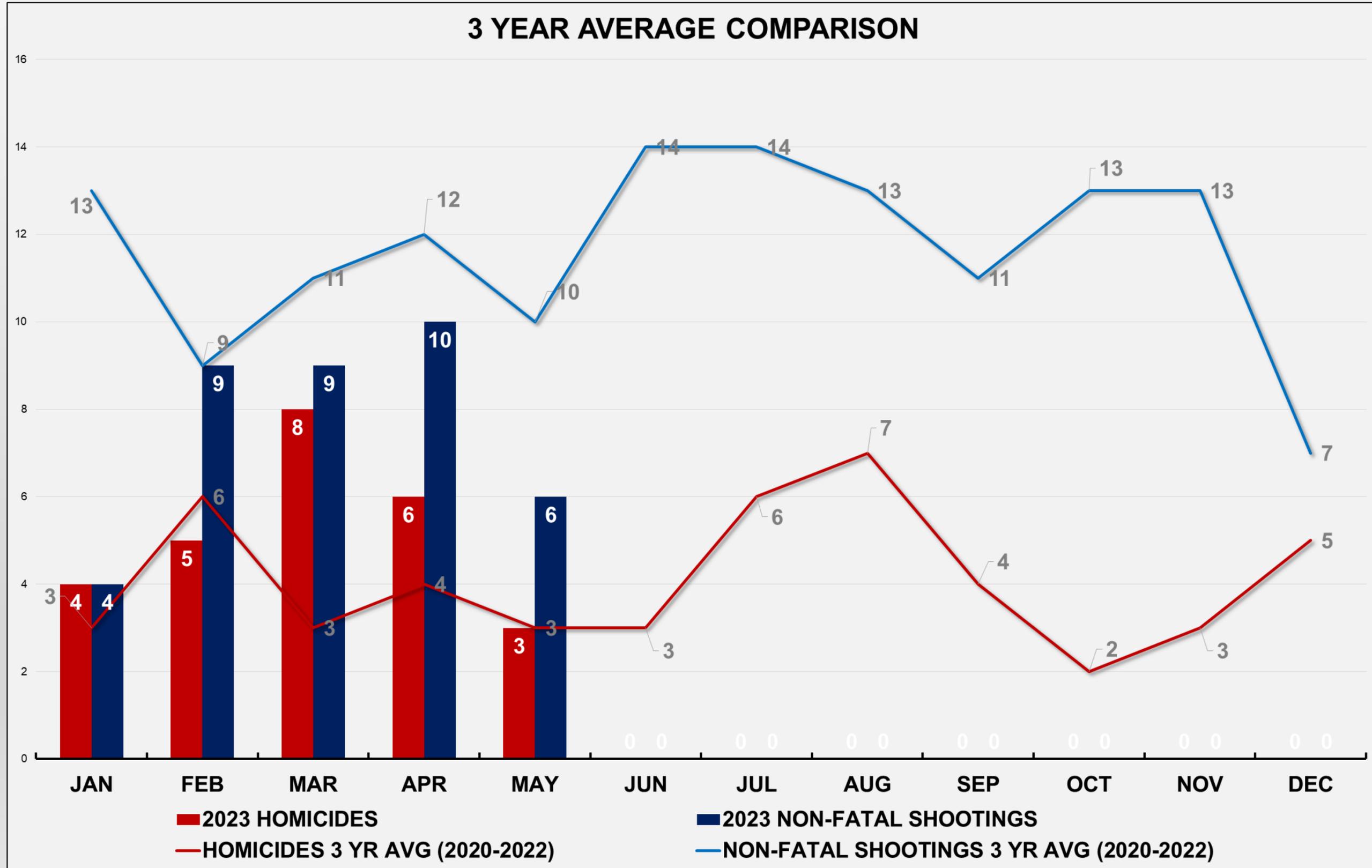




GUN VIOLENCE
REDUCTION
Cease Fire and
OVP

CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

MAY 2023



CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

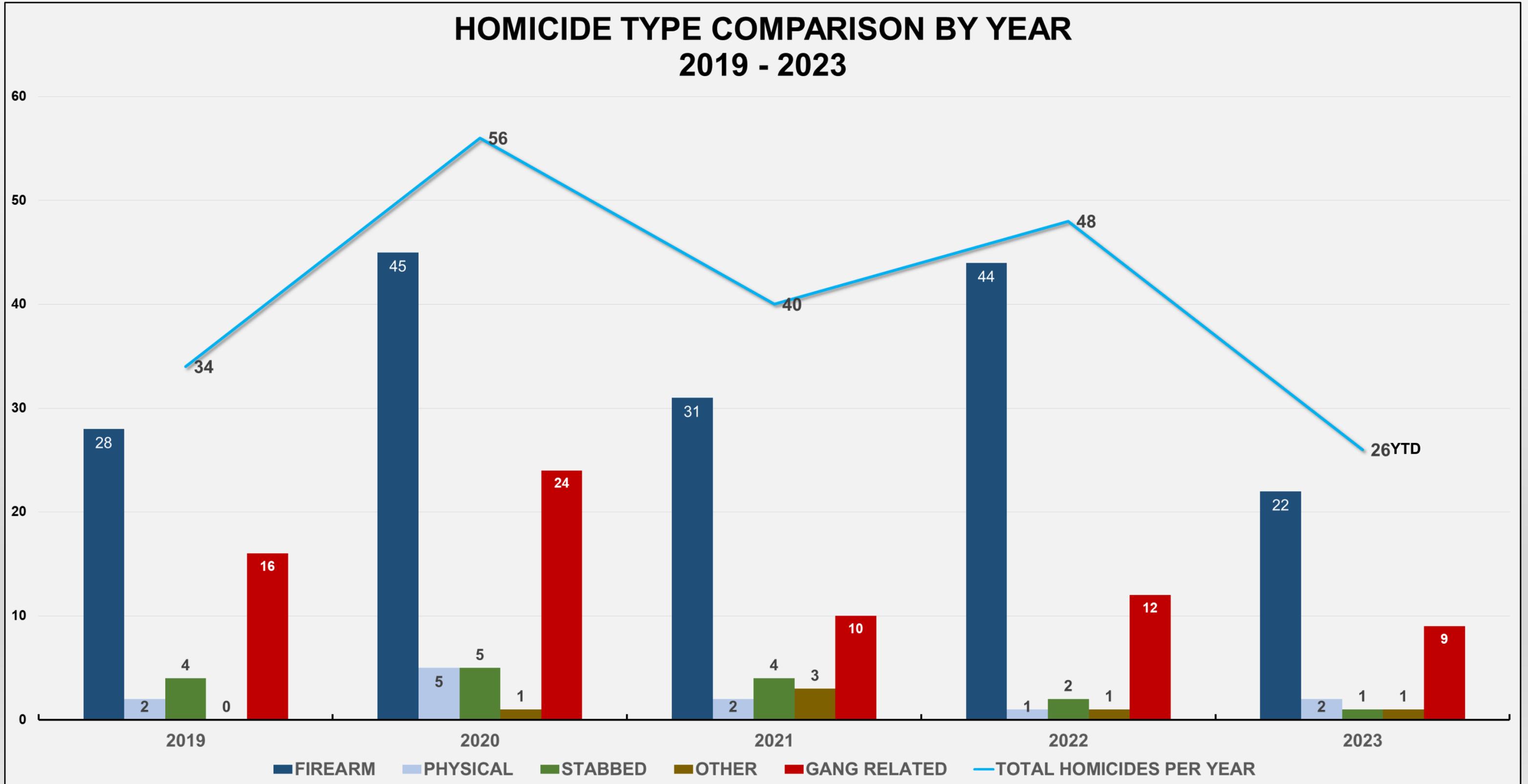
MAY 2023

	HOMICIDES		NON-FATAL SHOOTING INCIDENTS	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
JANUARY	3	4	14	4
FEBRUARY	9	5	6	9
MARCH	4	8	15	9
APRIL	4	6	14	10
MAY	1	3	11	6
MONTHLY % CHANGE	200%		-45%	
TOTAL YTD	21	26	60	38
% CHANGE	24%		-37%	

CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

MAY 2023

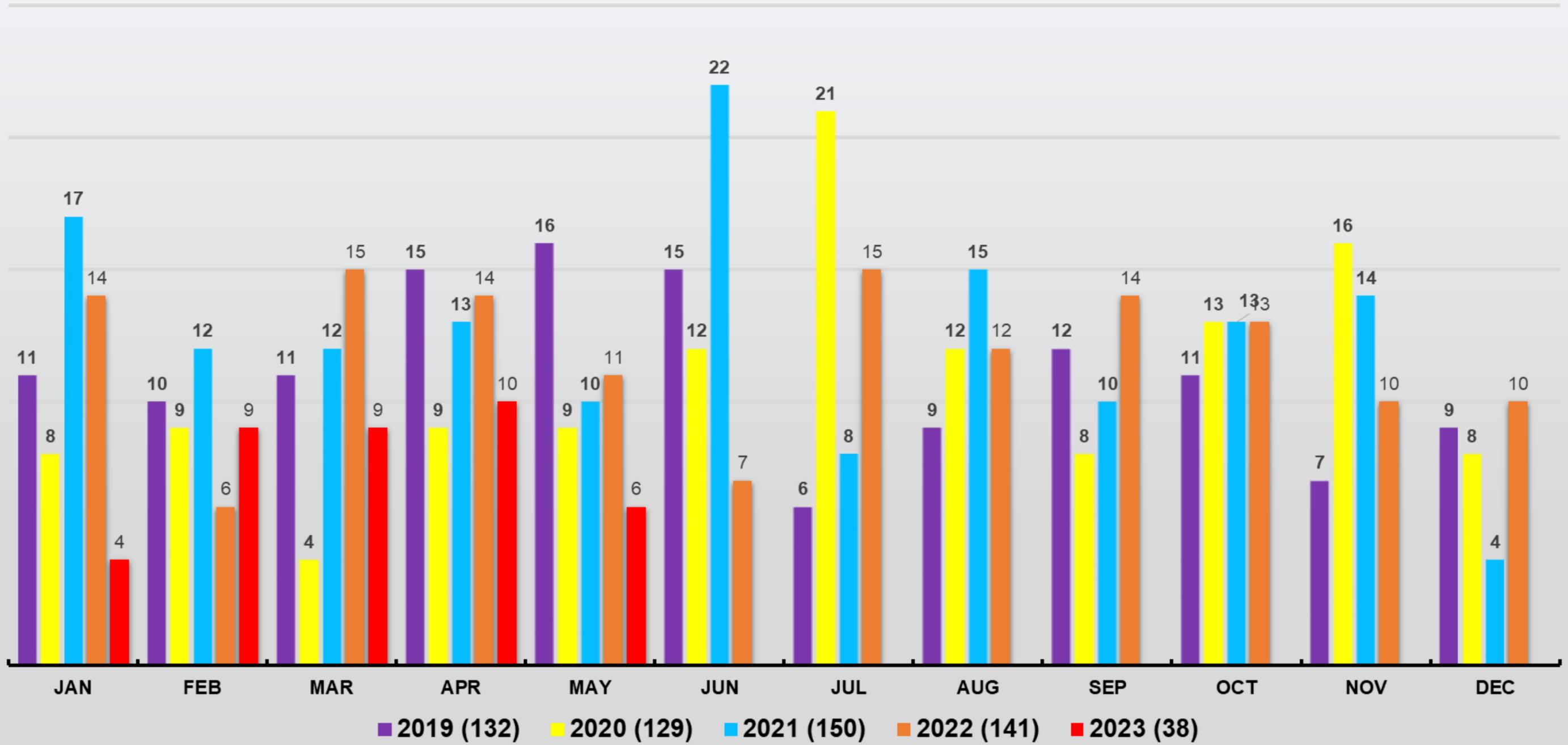
HOMICIDE TYPE COMPARISON BY YEAR 2019 - 2023



CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

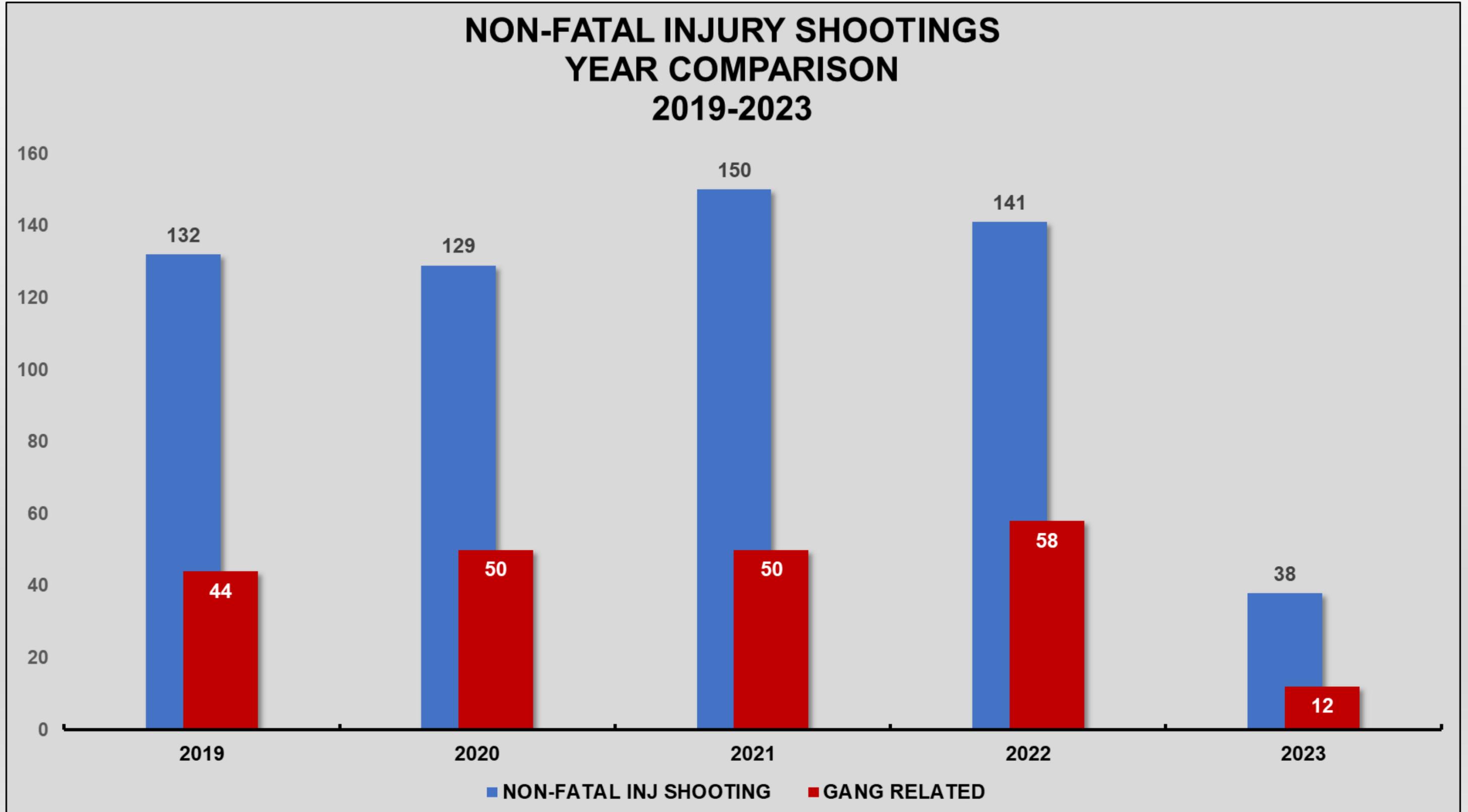
MAY 2023

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



CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

MAY 2023



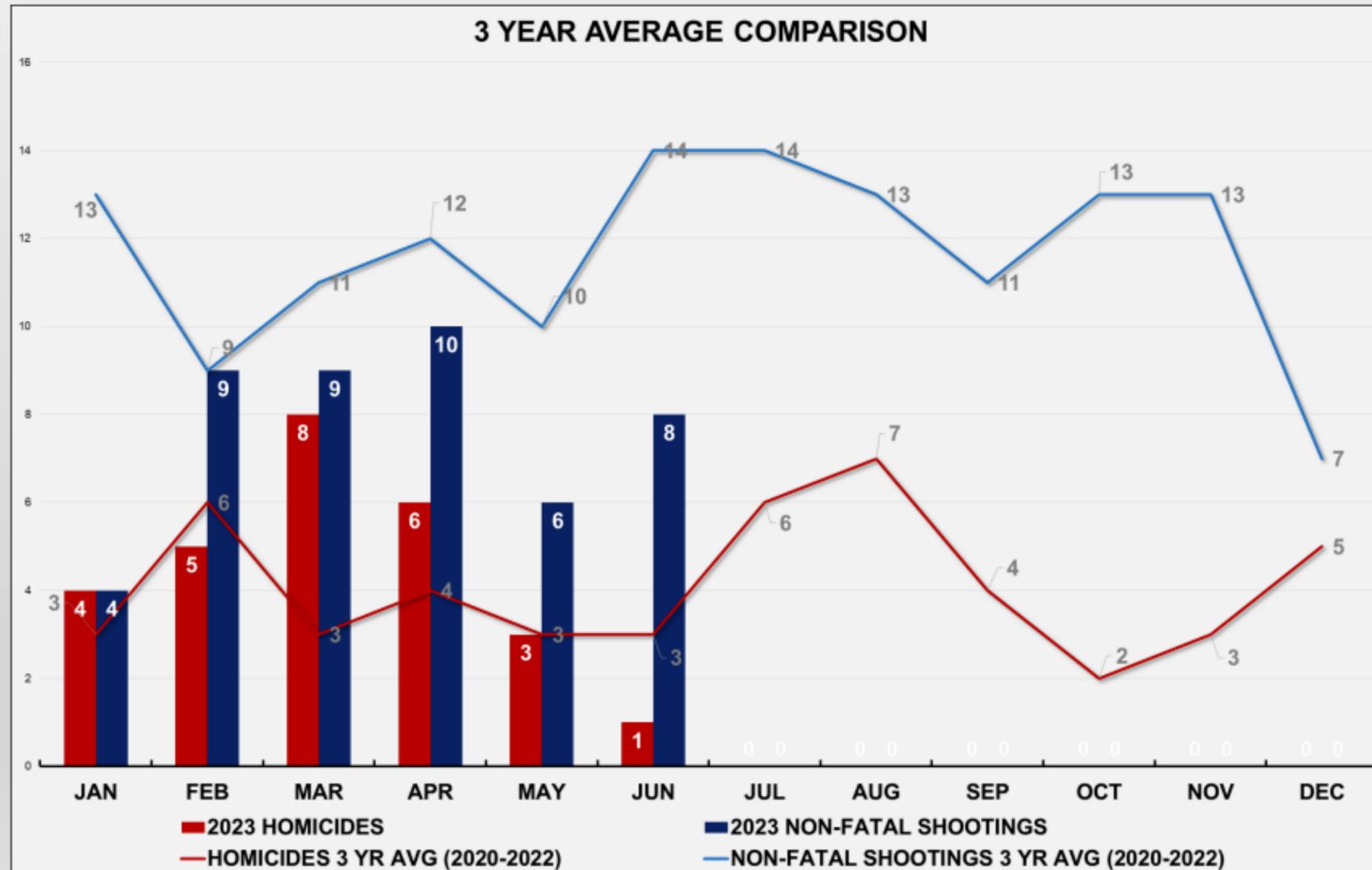
YTD Crime Look

WEEKLY HOMICIDE AND SHOOTING REPORT

July 3 – 9, 2023*

CRIME	INCIDENT	GANG**	YTD	LYTD	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	28	28	0%
INJURY SHOOTING	7	3	55	71	-23%

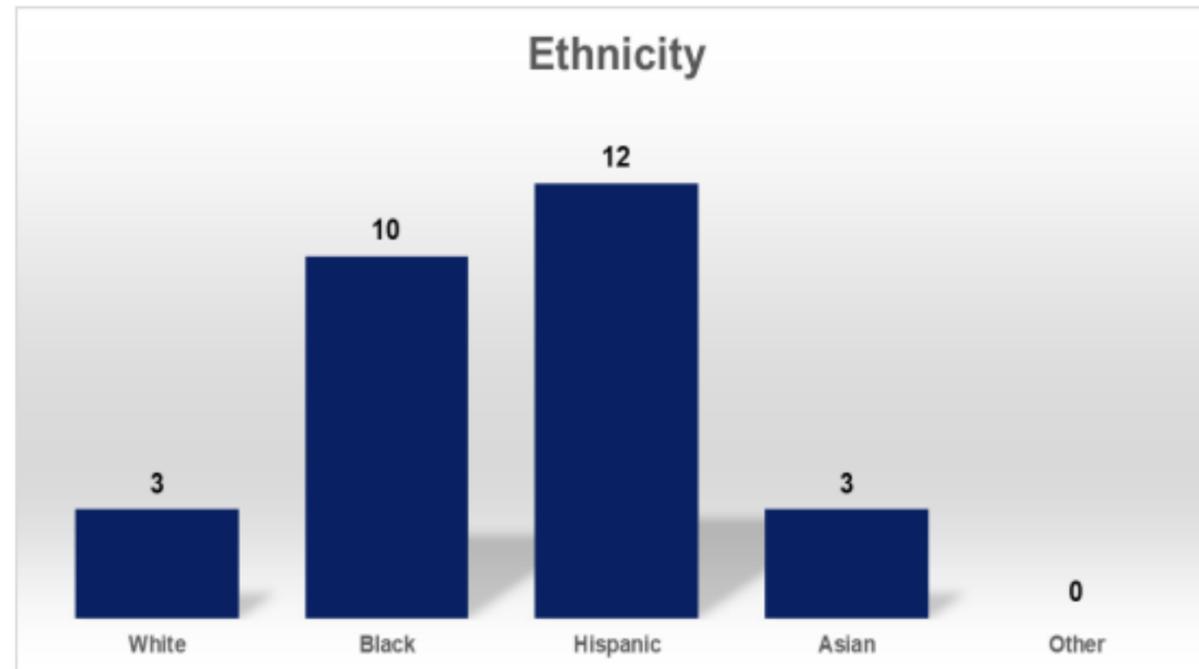
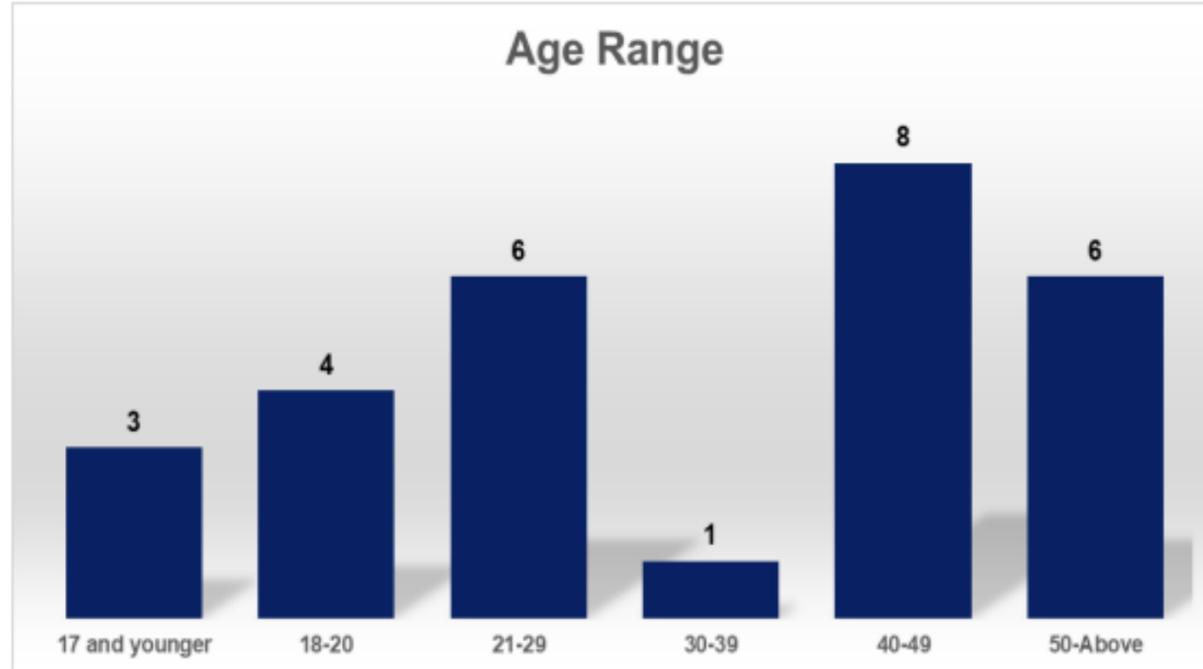
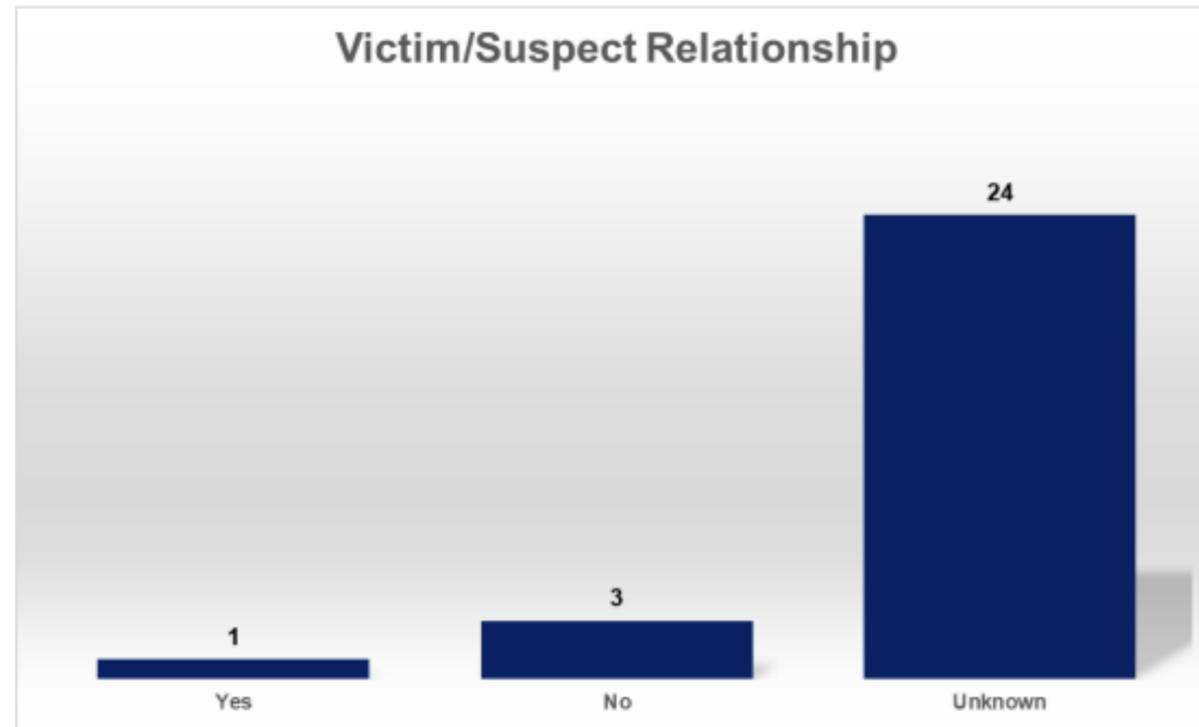
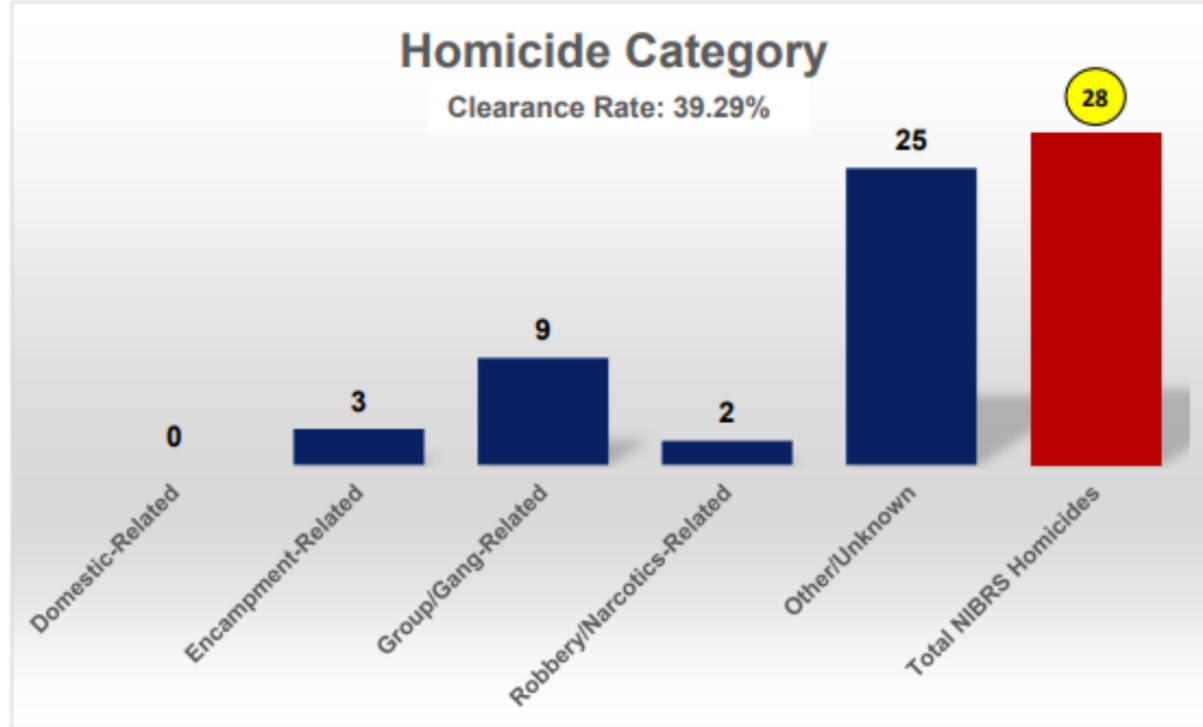
FIREARMS SEIZED	YTD	LYTD	% CHANGE
	360	455	-21%



Stockton Police Department

Crime Analysis Unit #2428

YTD 2023 HOMICIDE STATISTICS



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	28





Office of Violence
Prevention
Lora Larson, MSW
Director

STOCKTON

Gun Violence **Reduction** Strategy

CEASEFIRE PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY

GOALS:

- Reduce non-fatal shootings and homicides citywide
- Decrease recidivism and improve outcomes for those at highest risk of violence
- Strengthen police-community relations and trust

Stockton Ceasefire Model

OVP supports Stockton's strategies to reduce gun & gang violence by providing positive alternatives, to live healthy, non-violent lifestyles to individuals at the highest risk of becoming a victim or preparator of violent crime; and we do this through:

WEEKLY DATA ANALYSIS TO IDENTIFY THE DRIVERS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Office of Violence Prevention (OVP)

COMMUNICATE DIRECTLY WITH THOSE DRIVING THE VIOLENCE

Shooting Response

Conflict Mediation

Emergency Relocation

Victim of Crime Connection

INTENSIVE CASE MANAGEMENT

Employment

Education

Mental Health

Housing

Food

Mentor

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Transparency/Accountability

Resource Connection

Building Trust

Cultivates hope/healing

HOW ARE HIGH RISK INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED?

Involved in
gang
shootings



Probation &
Parole refer high
risk individuals



SPD refers
high risk
individuals



Schools and
Probation refer
high risk youth



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
- **YOUTH AT RISK OF THE ABOVE**

CLIENT CRITICAL NEEDS:



CRITICAL
SAFETY
ISSUES



UNEMPLOYED



UNSTABLE
HOUSING



UNABLE
TO EAT
DAILY



UNTREATED
TRAUMA



STATS

(Includes both youth & adults)



PEACEKEEPER CASELOADS

Age Range	Total
17 and younger	13
18-20	11
21-25	14
26-30	10
31-34	8
35+	2

TOTAL CASELOAD: 58



Ethnicity	Total
White	1
Black	24
Hispanic	19
Cambodian	10
Hmong	2
Other	2

COMMUNICATION INTERVENTIONS

Direct, respectful communication with high-risk individuals involved or most likely to be involved in gun and gang violence while offering services, supports, opportunities, and hope.

COMMUNICATION
GOAL FOR 2023

100

JANUARY – MAY 2023
COMMUNICATIONS
(SAFETY MEETINGS)

27

22 TRANSFERRED TO CASE MANAGEMENT (81%
TRANSFER RATE)

BUILDING CLIENT CAPACITY THROUGH COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

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

Community Partners:

- Mary Magdalene
- Victor Outreach
- Empowering Marginalize Asian Communities (EMAC)
- Little Manila Rise
- Bread of Life
- Amelia Adams
- Reinvent South Stockton
- Point Break
- Prevail (aka 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

DRUG REHAB

- NEW DIRECTIONS
- POINT BREAK
- FRANKLIN HOUSE

FAMILY COUNSELING

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

CLOTHING

- SALVATION ARMY
- FRIENDS OUTSIDE
- OVP CLOSET

FOOD

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

HOUSING ASSISTANCE

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

SOCIAL SERVICES

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



INTENSIVE CASE MANAGEMENT



**JAN-MAY
2023**

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

63

HOUSING ASSISTANCE

18

SOCIAL SERVICES

42

ID, DL, BC & DMV ISSUES

40

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

37

COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL TRAINING

45

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

20

FAMILY RELOCATIONS

22

15
CONFLICT
MEDIATIONS



GUN VIOLENCE
INTERVENTION

49
REFERRAL
FOLLOW-UPS



22
FAMILY
RELOCATIONS



36
SHOOTING
RESPONSES





Purpose of OVP Community Engagement:

- Promotes transparency, accountability, and empowerment for communities affected by gun and gang violence.
- Community members engage with Peacekeepers who combat gun violence directly.
- Cultivates hope for a violence-free future and strengthens our relationship with stakeholders, demonstrating Stockton's commitment to creating a safer tomorrow.

GREENSBORO

"Feed the Folks"



JANUARY 2023 – MAY 2023

379 GROCERIES

Brotherhood Park

Holiday Dinner Giveaway



JANUARY 2023 – MAY 2023

640 HOTMEALS



Fall Fun in the Park

WEBERSTOWN



REFLECTIVE TRAVEL

Intentionally traveling to stretch, learn, and grow in new ways of being and engaging with the world...

Clients  **74**

CALIFORNIA JUSTICE LEADERS AMERICORPS



“Tapping the Leadership Potential of System Impacted People”

The AmeriCorps program leverages the valuable life experience of formerly incarcerated and system-impacted individuals to open doors for the justice-involved young adults they serve and for themselves.

Koron, a former OVP client, is now a CJL member working alongside OVP!



Being Intentional about Wellness



Mental Health Support Provided: 37



→

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 families we contact directly and offer services.



Partnership Opportunity

An opportunity to reach families most in need.



Expanded Safety Opportunity

Building relationships with families in our community whom we come in contact with every day.



Ongoing Relationships

An opportunity to establish a long-term partnership with community non-profit organizations and help our citizens. .





SPD has established a partnership with Bread of Life, a local non-profit who provides boxes of food to families in need.

- **Deliver boxes of food to families**
- **Bread of Life yard sale**
- **Dutch Bros fundraiser**

CPOPEvents

JUNE 3, 2023

BREAD OF LIFE YARD SALE

JUNE 9, 2023

DUTCH BROS FUNDRAISER

CPOP Event

OUTCOME GOALS

Our participation with this partnership has several long-term goals:

- Increase trust between the public and police
- Help those families most in need
- Overcome negative police stereotypes
- Leverage our community contacts to reach as many families as possible



✓ Engagement

- Build relationships with our community

✓ Dispel Stereotypes

- Give our officers a chance to show we are more than an enforcement agency
- Have a direct positive impact

✓ Assist Bread of Life

- Help Bread of Life reach families
- Offer an avenue to have officers make direct positive contacts with families in their working areas

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

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNICATION AND PLANNING

Forecast Based Deployment Stats

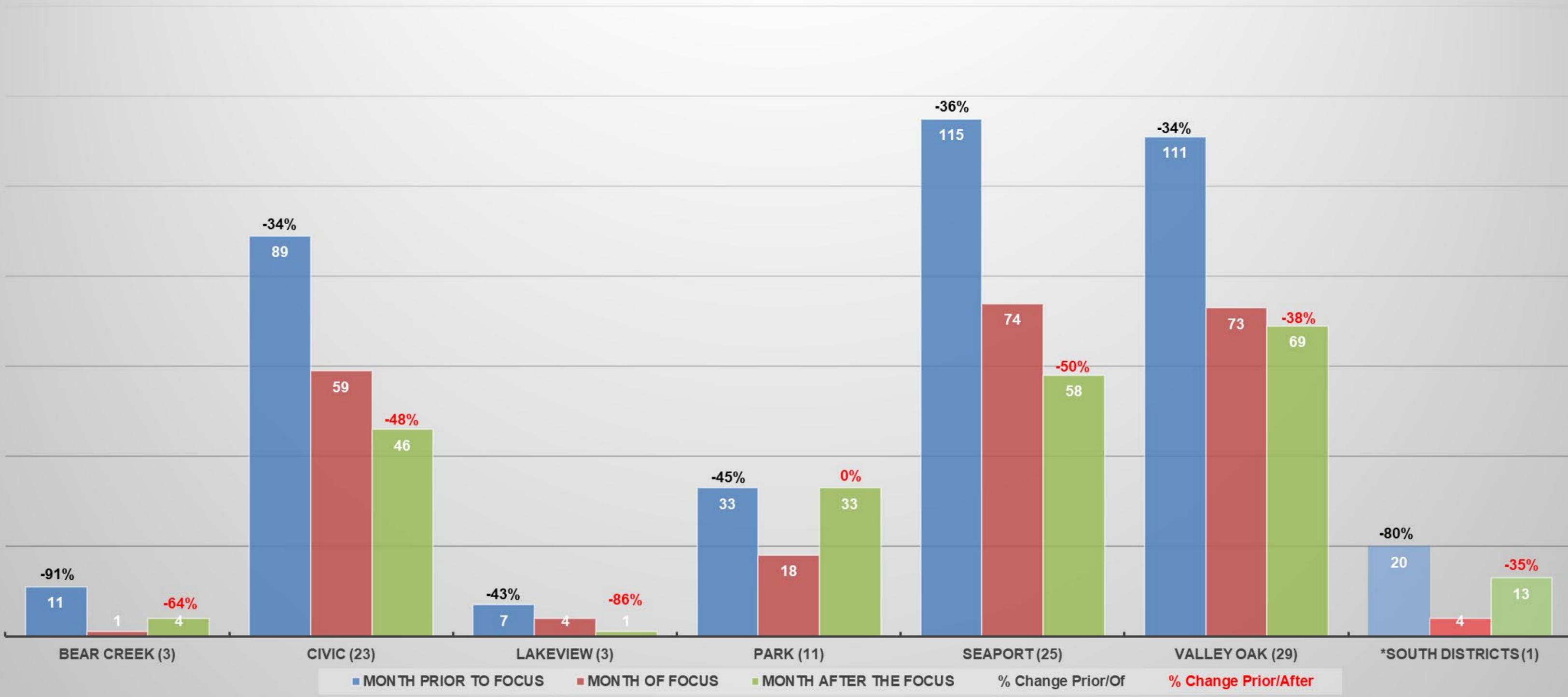
DISTRICT	MONTH <u>PRIOR</u> TO FOCUS	MONTH <u>OF</u> FOCUS	% Change Prior/Of	MONTH <u>AFTER</u> THE FOCUS	% Change Prior/After
BEAR CREEK (3)	11	1	-91%	4	-64%
CVIC (23)	89	59	-34%	46	-48%
LAKEVIEW (3)	7	4	-43%	1	-86%
PARK (11)	33	18	-45%	33	0%
SEAPORT (25)	115	74	-36%	58	-50%
VALLEY OAK (29)	111	73	-34%	69	-38%
*South Districts (1)	20	4	-80%	13	-35%
GRAND TOTAL	386	233	-40%	224	-42%

Results for all Forecast Deployment Areas

- 40% decrease in gun crime for the month of deployment
- 42% decrease in gun crime for the month after deployment



In The Forecast Based Deployment Area District Selected **MAR 2016 - MAY 2023** Firearm-Related Violent Crimes*

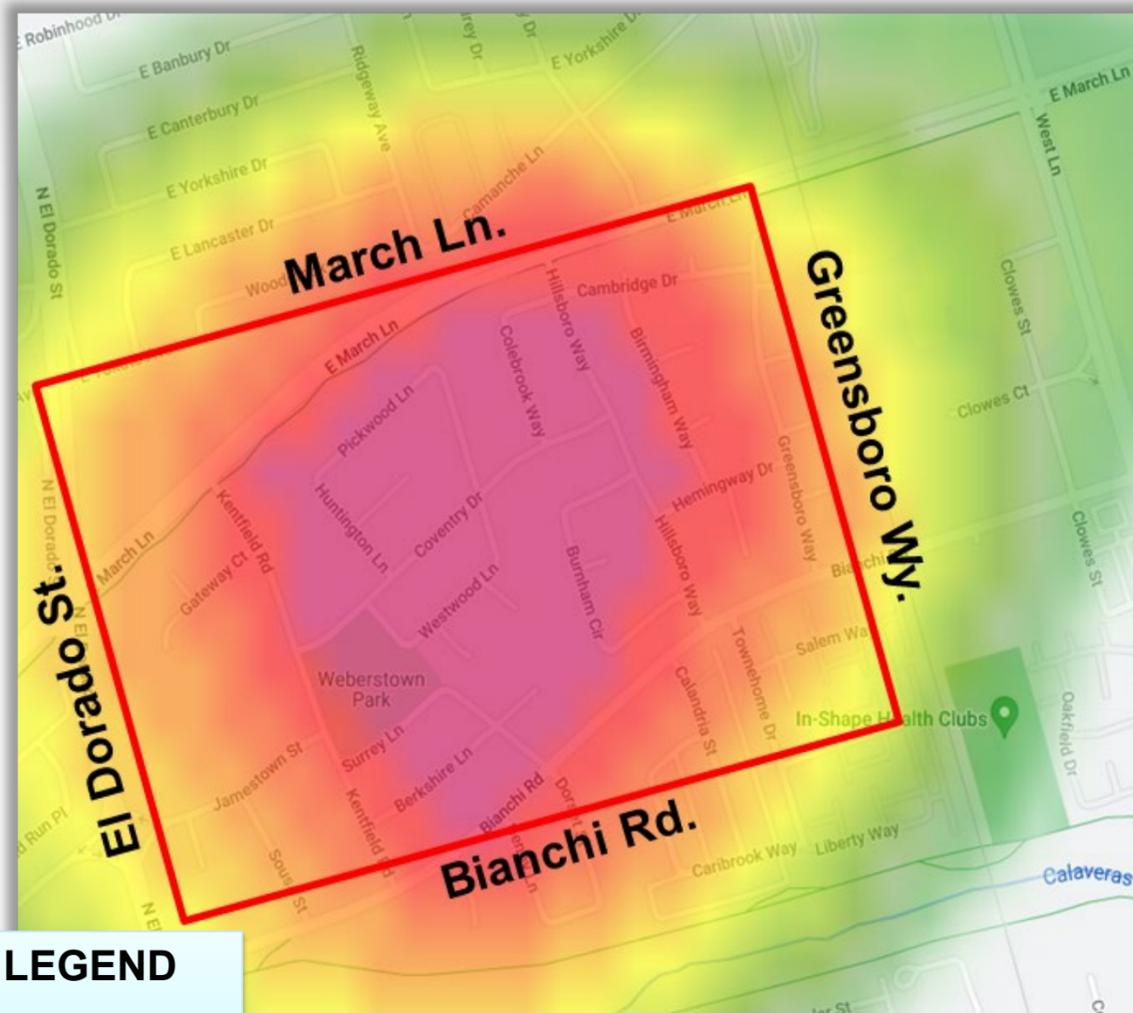


*Homicide, Att. Homicide, Robbery, Agg. Assault, Shooting into Occupied Dwelling

Monthly Forecast Zones

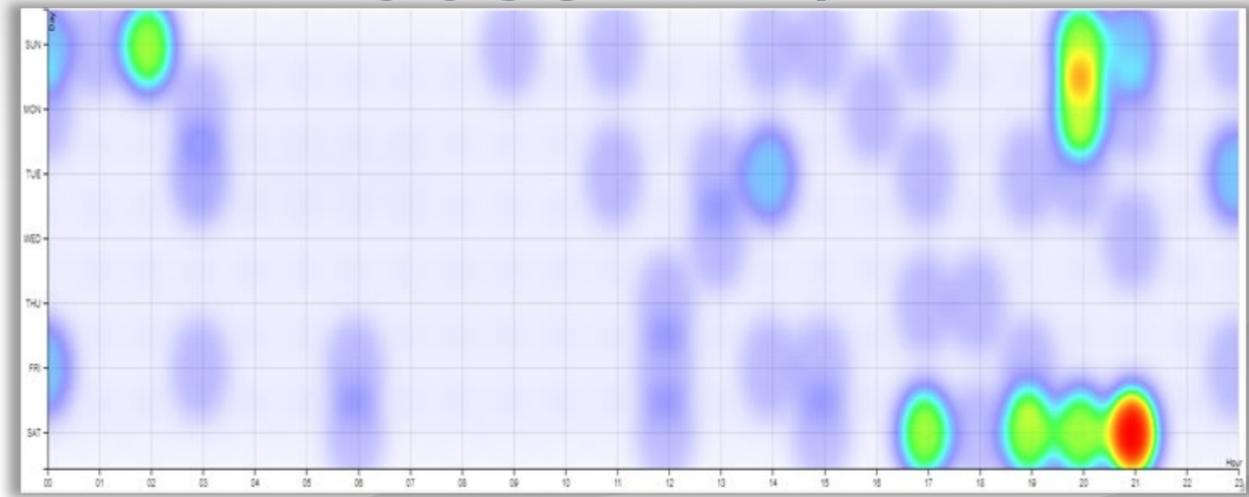
VALLEY OAK PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime* *March/April 2023* FOCUS TIME/DAY



LEGEND
□ Forecast

Date Range for Forecast: 09/01/22 – 02/27/23



*187, 187A, 211, 245, 246

HOT TIMES: Sat. 2000-2200

- There was a 56% decrease in crime in the district from February to March; 5 gun arrests were made in the district in March.
- There was a 275% increase in crime in the district from March to April; 5 gun arrests were made in the district in April.



STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME
ANALYSIS

Monthly Forecast Zones

VALLEY OAK PRIMARY FOCUS AREA



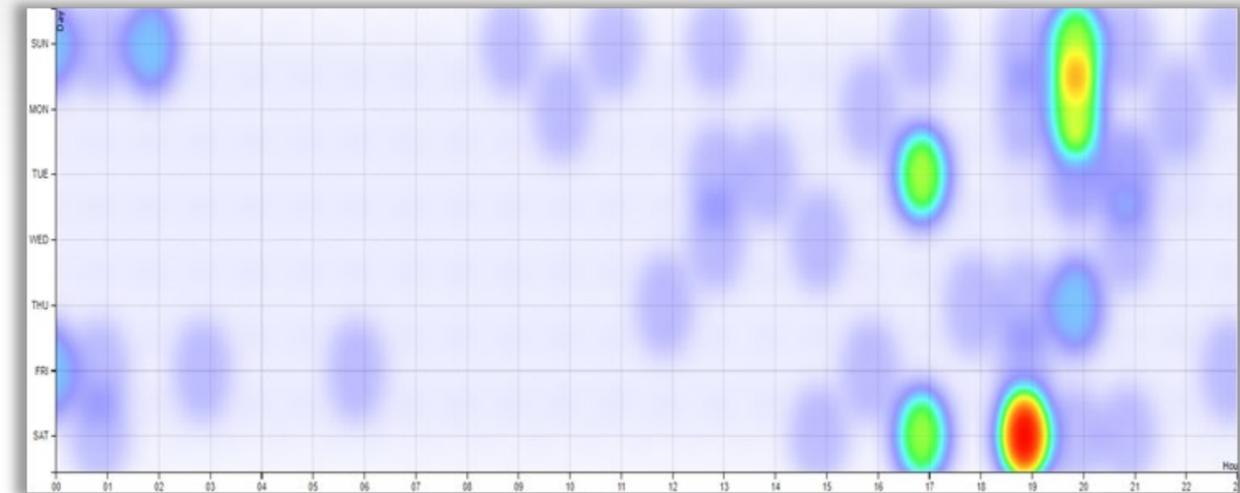
LEGEND
Forecast

Date Range for Forecast: 11/01/22 – 04/24/23

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

May/June 2023

FOCUS TIME/DAY



*187, 187A, 211, 245, 246

HOT TIMES: Sat. 1630-1930

- There was a 36% decrease in crime in the district from April to May; 5 gun arrests were made in the district in May.
- May/June comparison not yet available.



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 – May 2022	Jan – May 2023	Variance
Watch / Community Group Meetings	60	72	+12
Neighborhood Events / Engagements - Total count of engagements e.g. Coffee with the Police, Cocoa with Cops, Lemonade with the Cops, Trunk or Treats, etc.	14	31	+17
Recruiting Events	46	136	+90



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

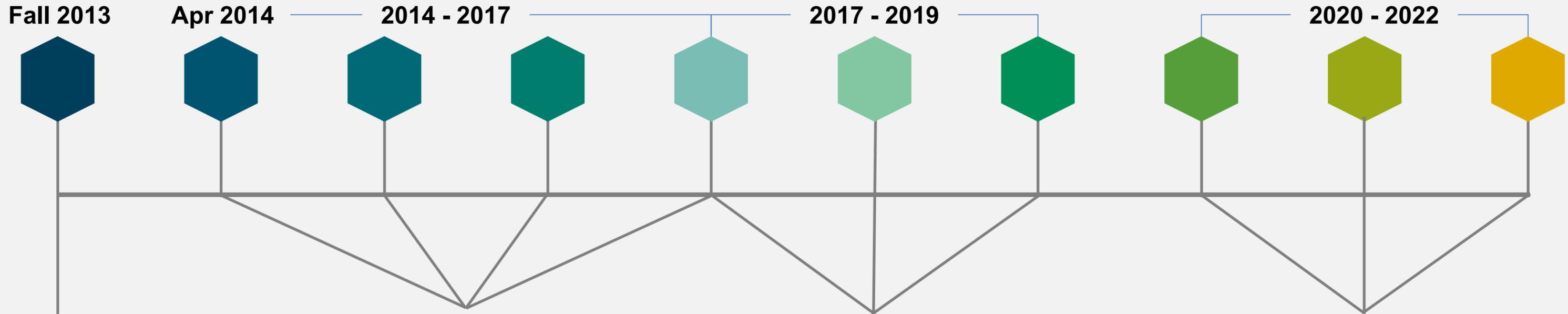
During this instruction officers learn about **implicit bias** and the effects it can have.

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



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.



Arrests

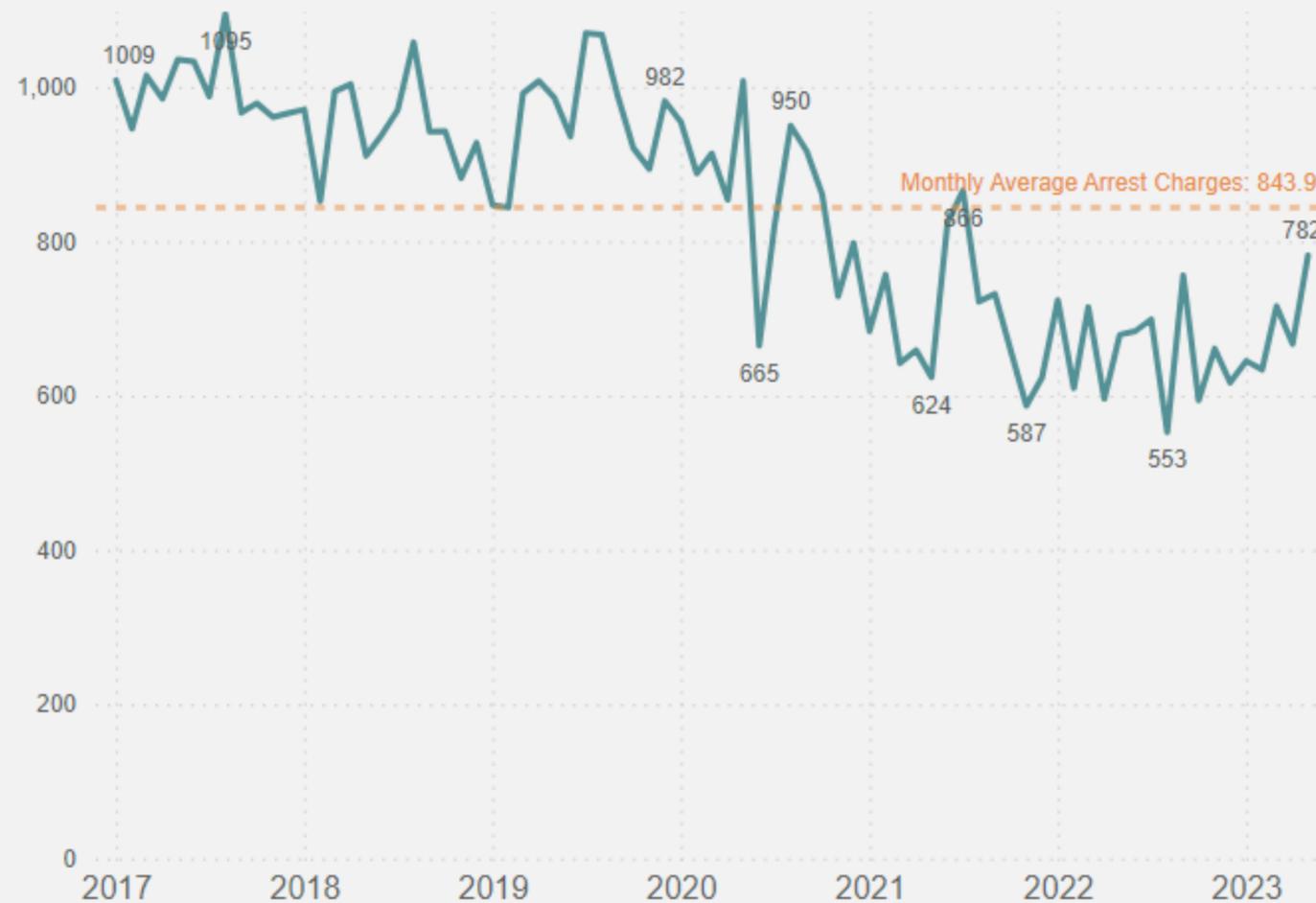
Arrests 2017 – May 2023

The number of arrest charges in 2023 (3,444) increased 4% when compared to the same time in 2022 (3,324).

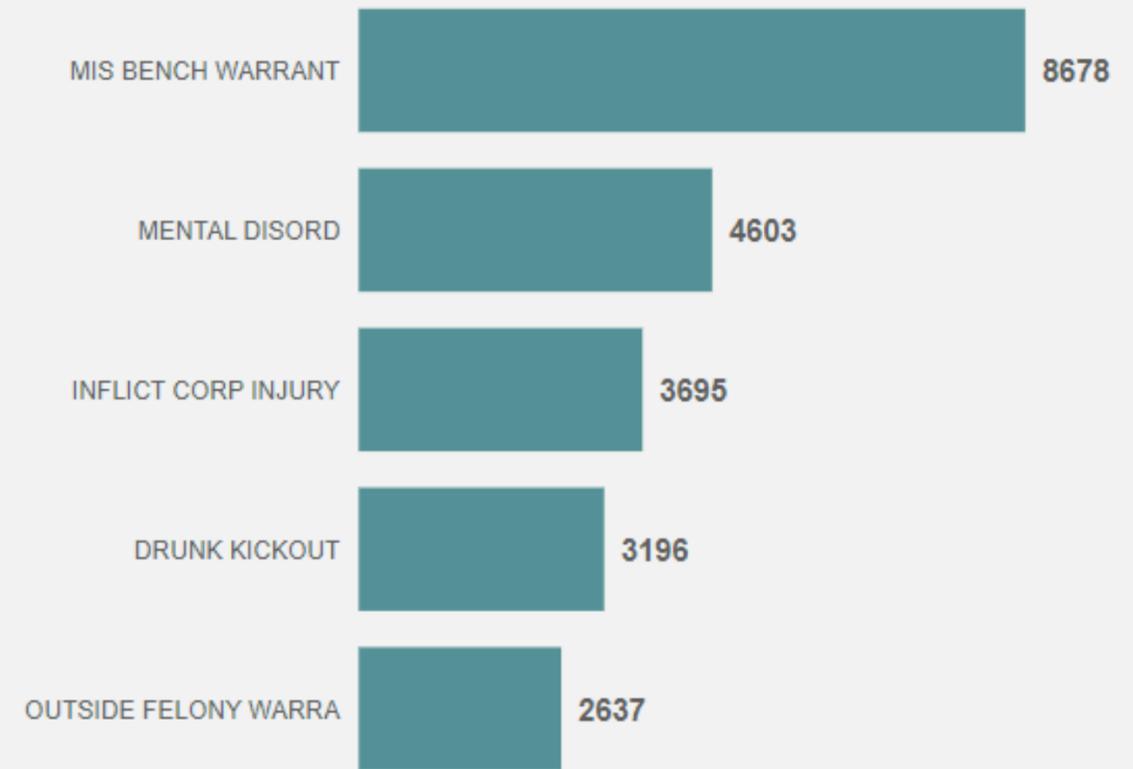
33,769
Estimated Individuals Charged

52,258 Incidents **64,983** Charges

Asian/OPI Black Hispanic Other White

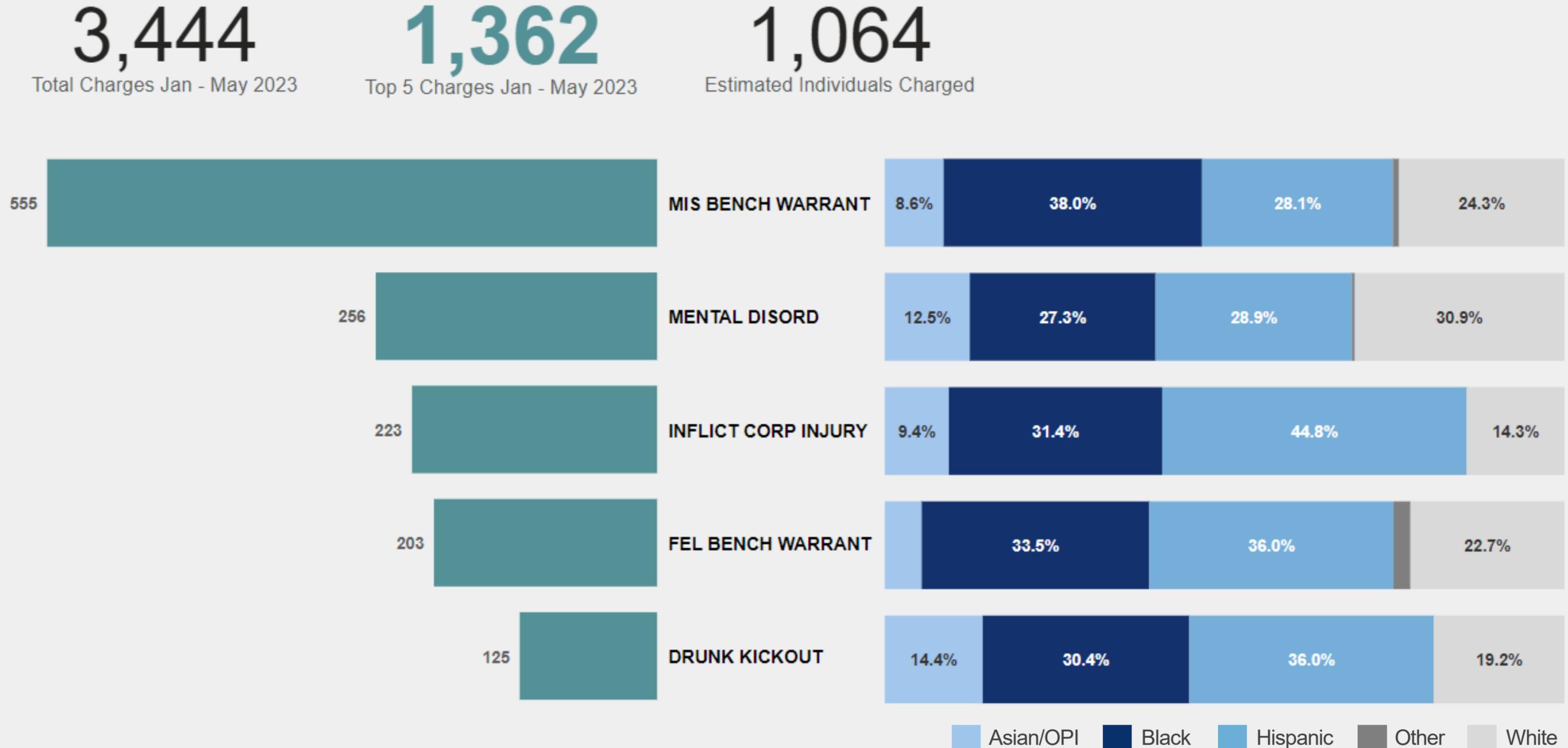


Top 5 Arrest Charges



2023 Top 5 Arrest Charges

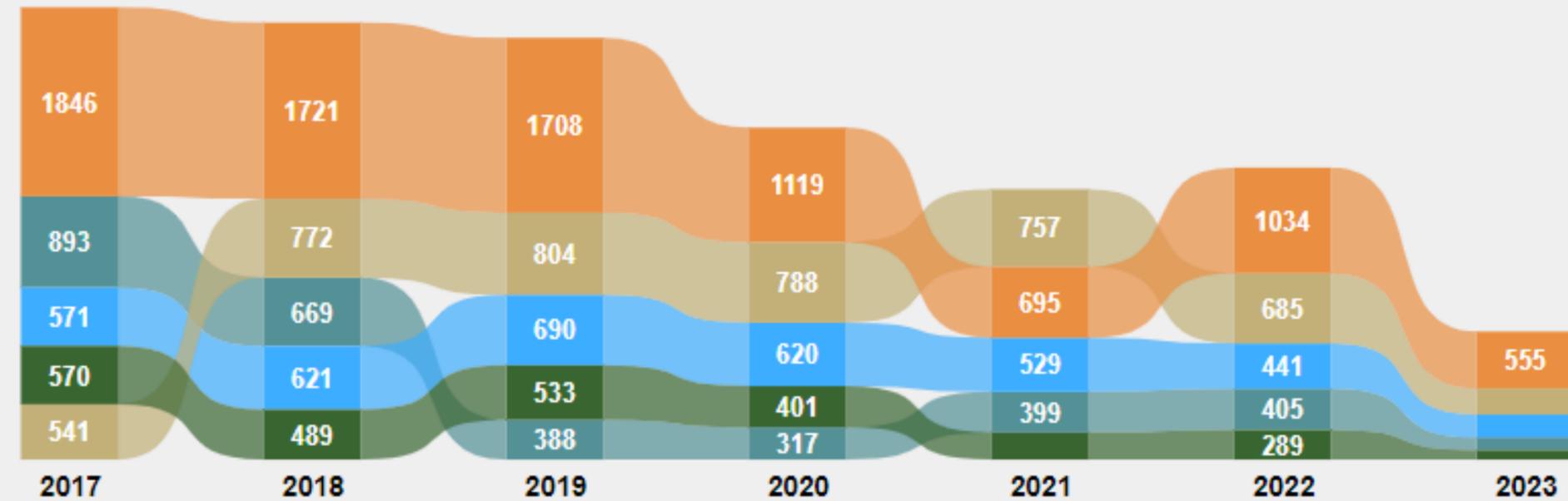
The number of arrest charges in 2023 (3,444) increased 4% when compared to the same time in 2022 (3,324).



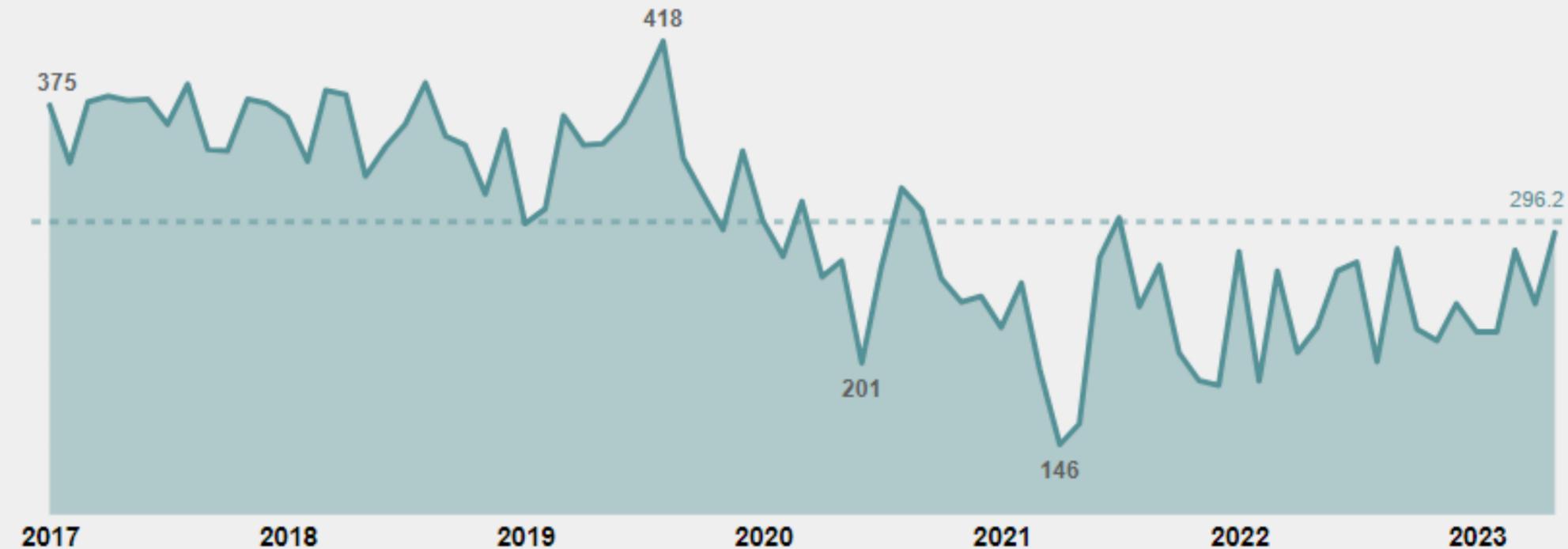
Top 5 Charges Over Time

Arrest Charge ● DRUNK KICKOUT ● INFLICT CORP INJURY ● MENTAL DISORD ● MIS BENCH WARRANT ● OUTSIDE FELONY WARRA

22,809
Top 5 Charges 2017 - May 2023



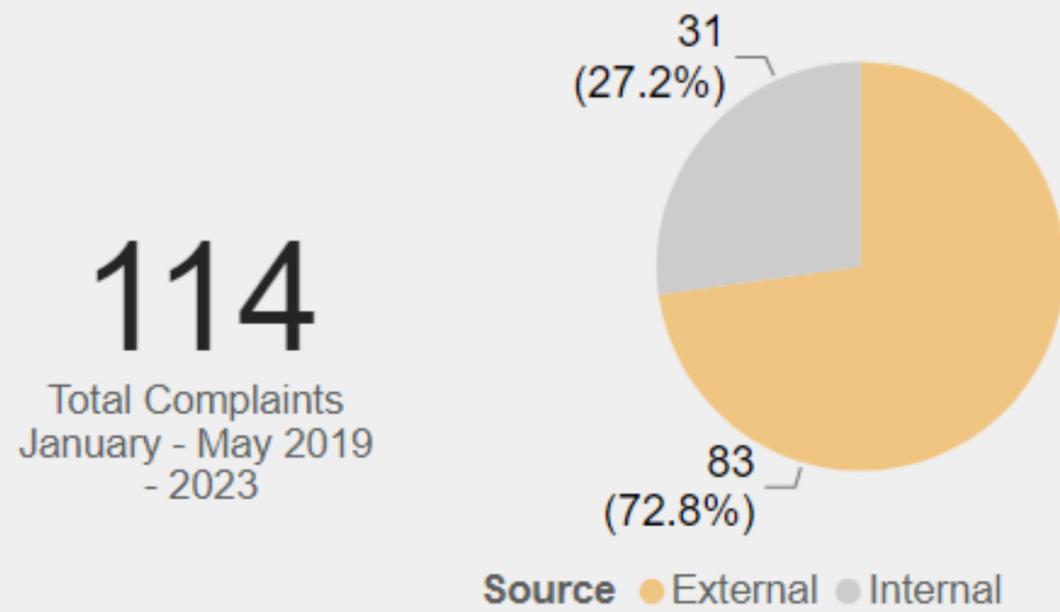
13,908
Estimated Individuals Charged
2017 - May 2023



Complaints

Complaints Jan – May

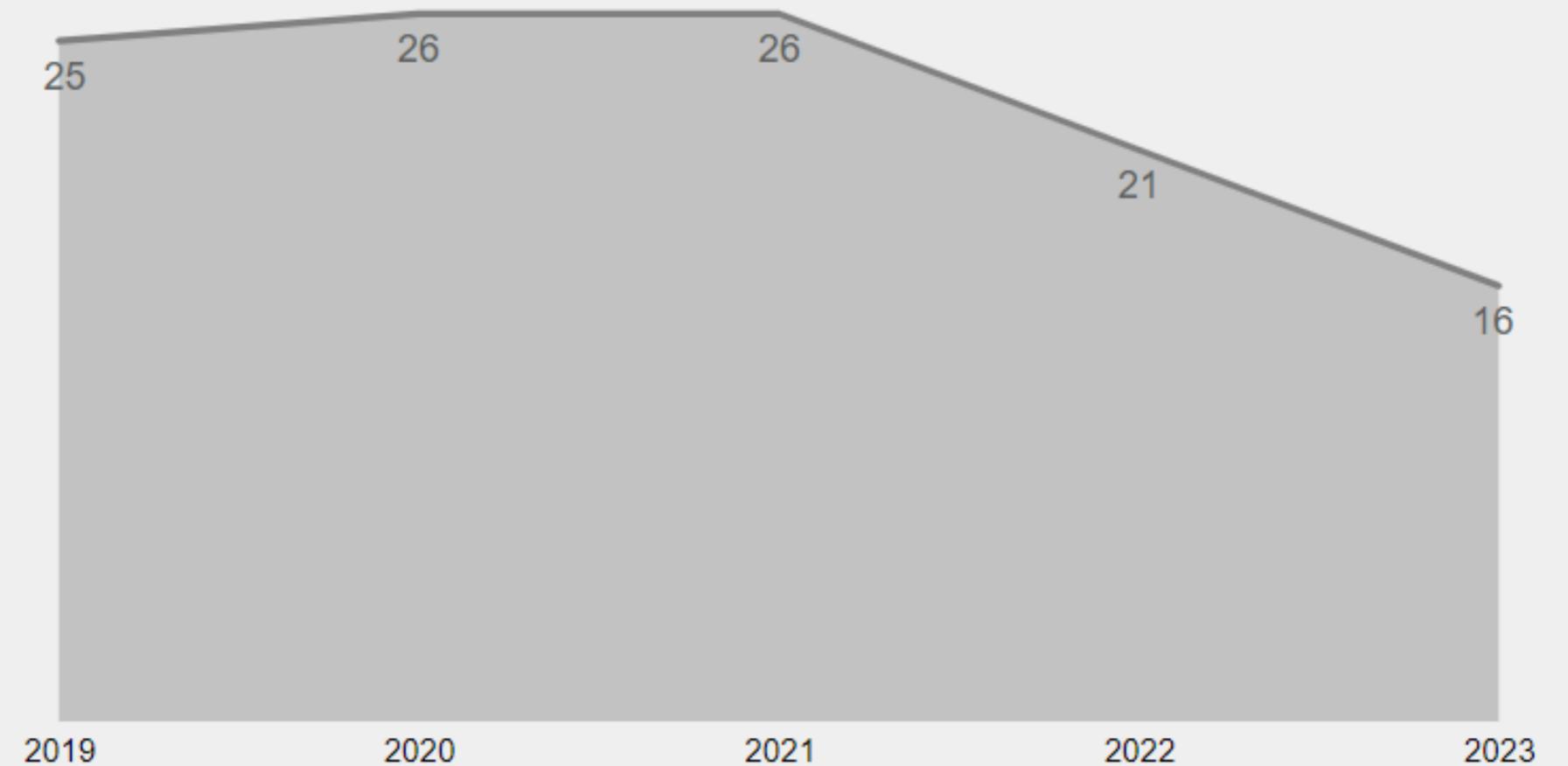
When comparing the same timeframes, complaints in 2023 decreased 36% compared to 2019.



Total Complaints by Category



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



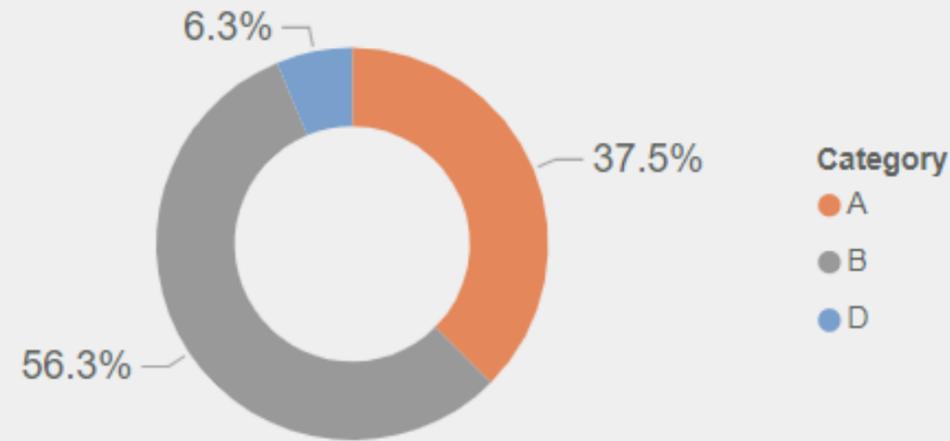
Note: Category A (Misconduct), B (Procedural), C (Informal), D (Policy). Additional definitions are available in the “Definitions” slides.

2023 Complaints

The majority of complaints in 2023 have been procedural (Category B) complaints.

16
Total Complaints

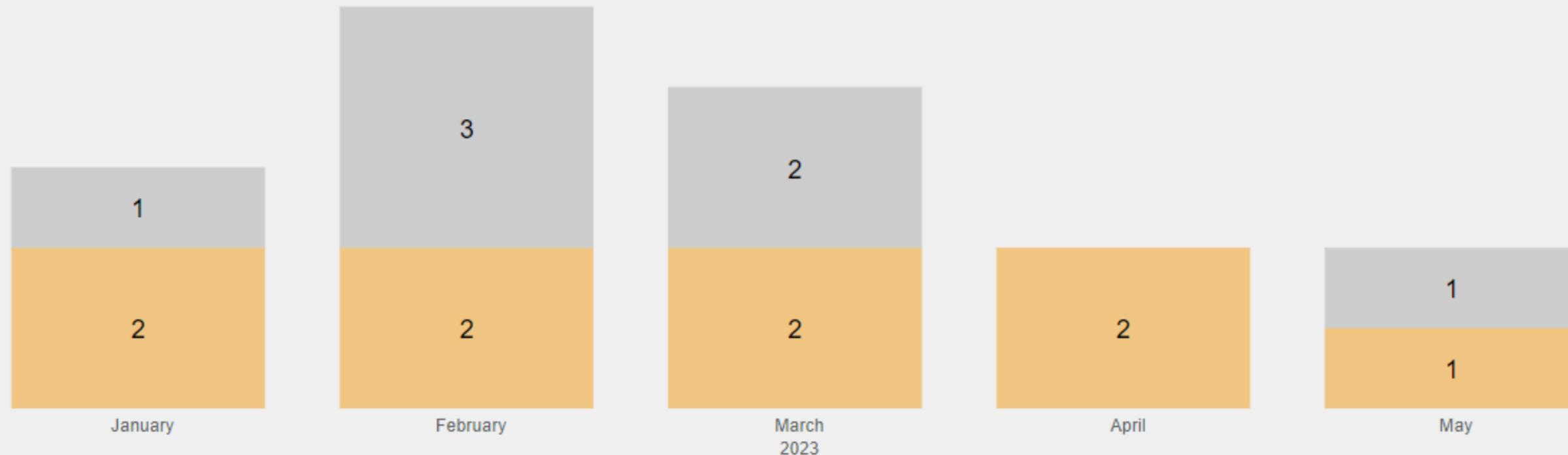
Complaints by Category



Source ● External ● Internal



Source ● External ● Internal



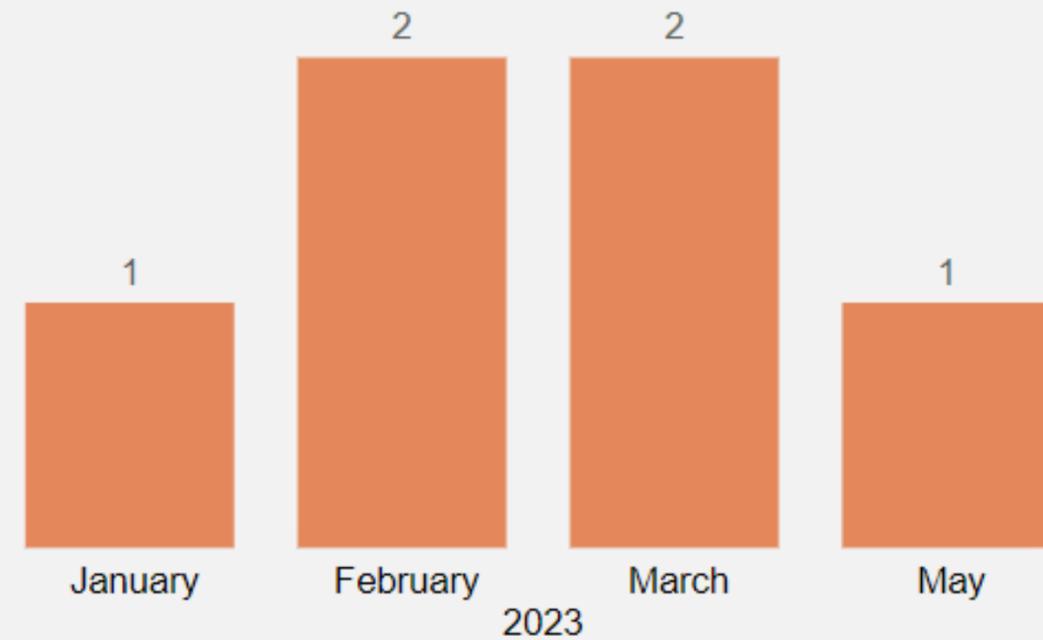
Note: Category A (Misconduct), B (Procedural), C (Informal), D (Policy). Additional definitions are available in the "Definitions" slides.

2023 Misconduct Complaints

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



Count of Misconduct Complaints by Month



Count of Misconduct Complaints by Type and Source

Source ● Internal



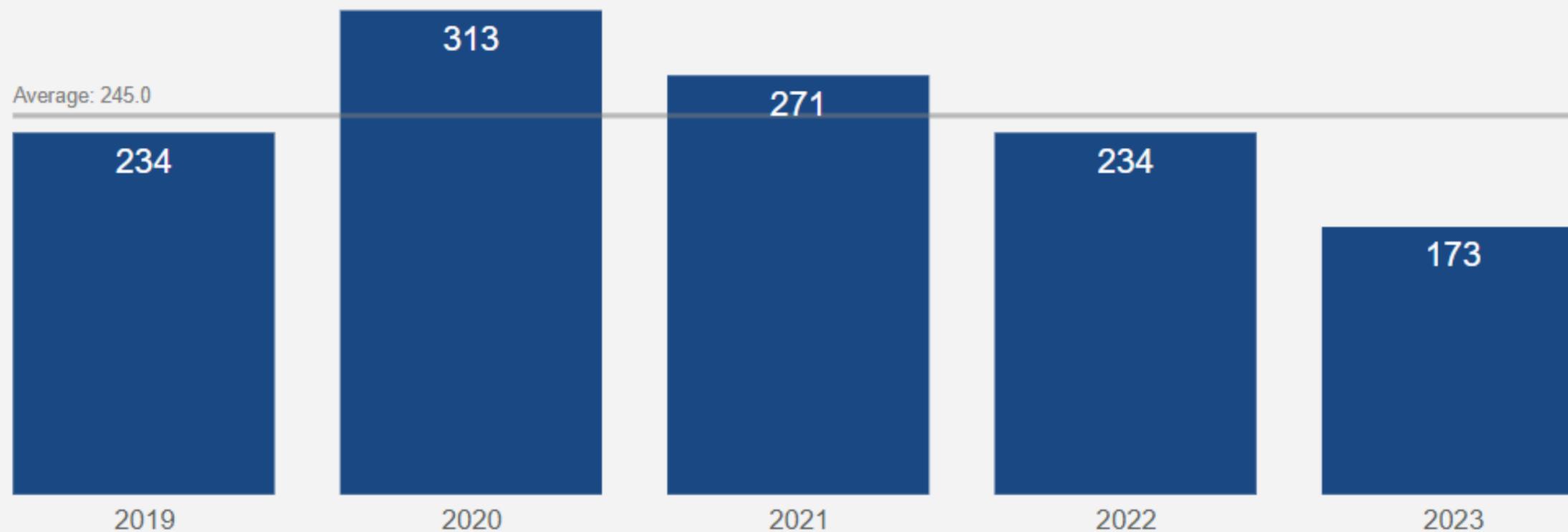


Use of Force Incidents

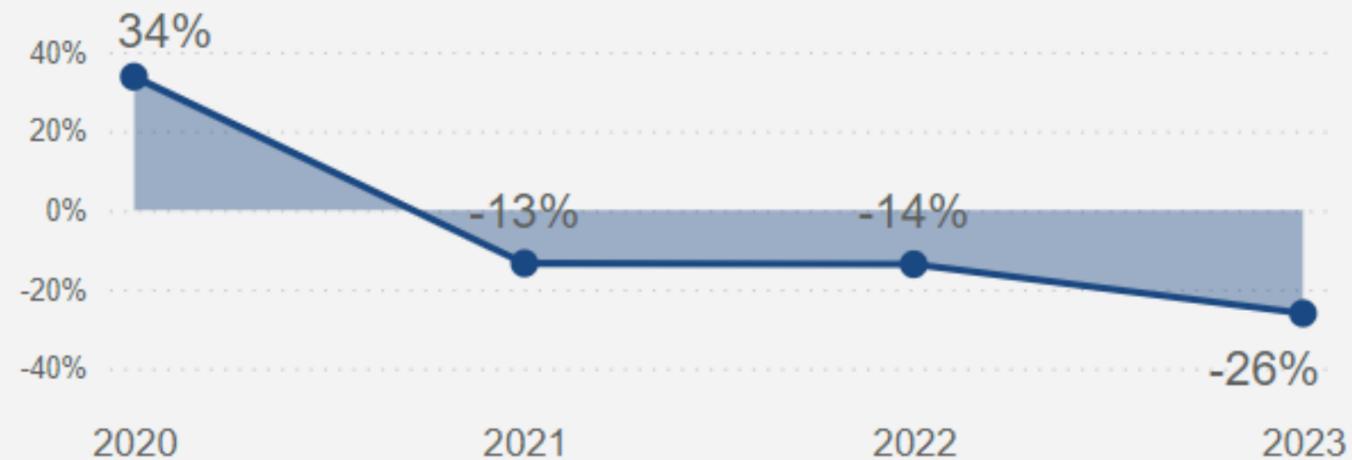
Use of Force 2019 – 2023

The number of use of force incidents in 2023 has **decreased 26%** compared to the same time in 2022.

January - May Use of Force Incidents by Year



Year-over-Year change shows an 26% decrease in 2023 compared to 2022.



Use of Force Suspects 2023

The number of use of force suspects in 2023 has **decreased 23.8%** compared to the same time in 2022.

January – May 2023

186

Suspects

-23.8%

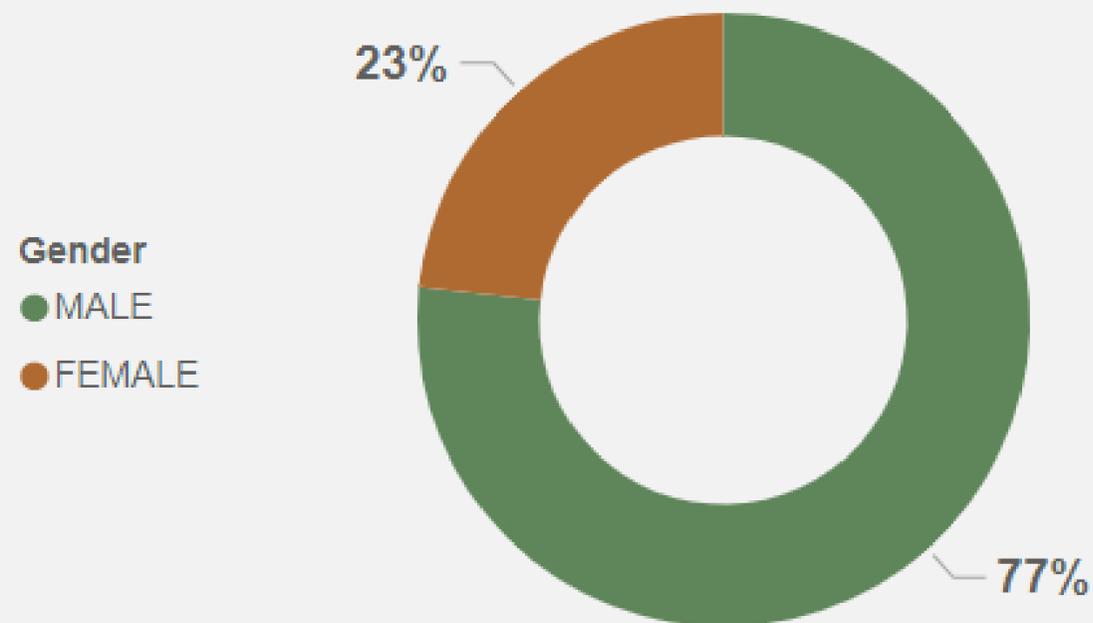
compared to the same time in 2022 (244)

173

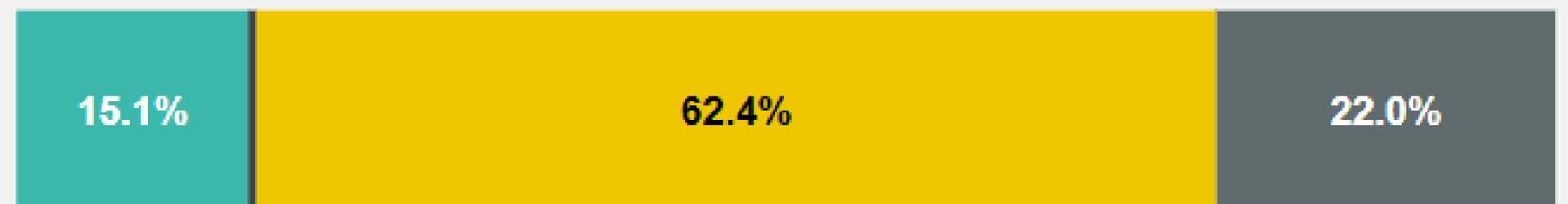
Incidents

-26%

compared to the same time in 2022 (234)



Asian/OPI Black Hispanic Other White



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



Goal #5

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



Chief's Update on Community Advisory Boards

75

There are 3 subgroups under the general umbrella of the Chief's CAB committee:

Policies & Equipment



Members are involved in the process or reviewing, editing, and/or updating policies regarding our strategic plans and hiring process

Action Team



Members are heavily involved on a more regular to daily basis and working directly with the community and partnering organizations

Youth Advisory Team



Members are serving as planners and coordinators for the Chief's Youth Advisory Board





Thanks for being here!

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions-Complaints

CATEGORIES OF COMPLAINTS

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

Category "A" – Misconduct Complaint

Category "B" – Procedure Complaint

Category "C" – Informal Complaint

Category "D" – Policy Complaint

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

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

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

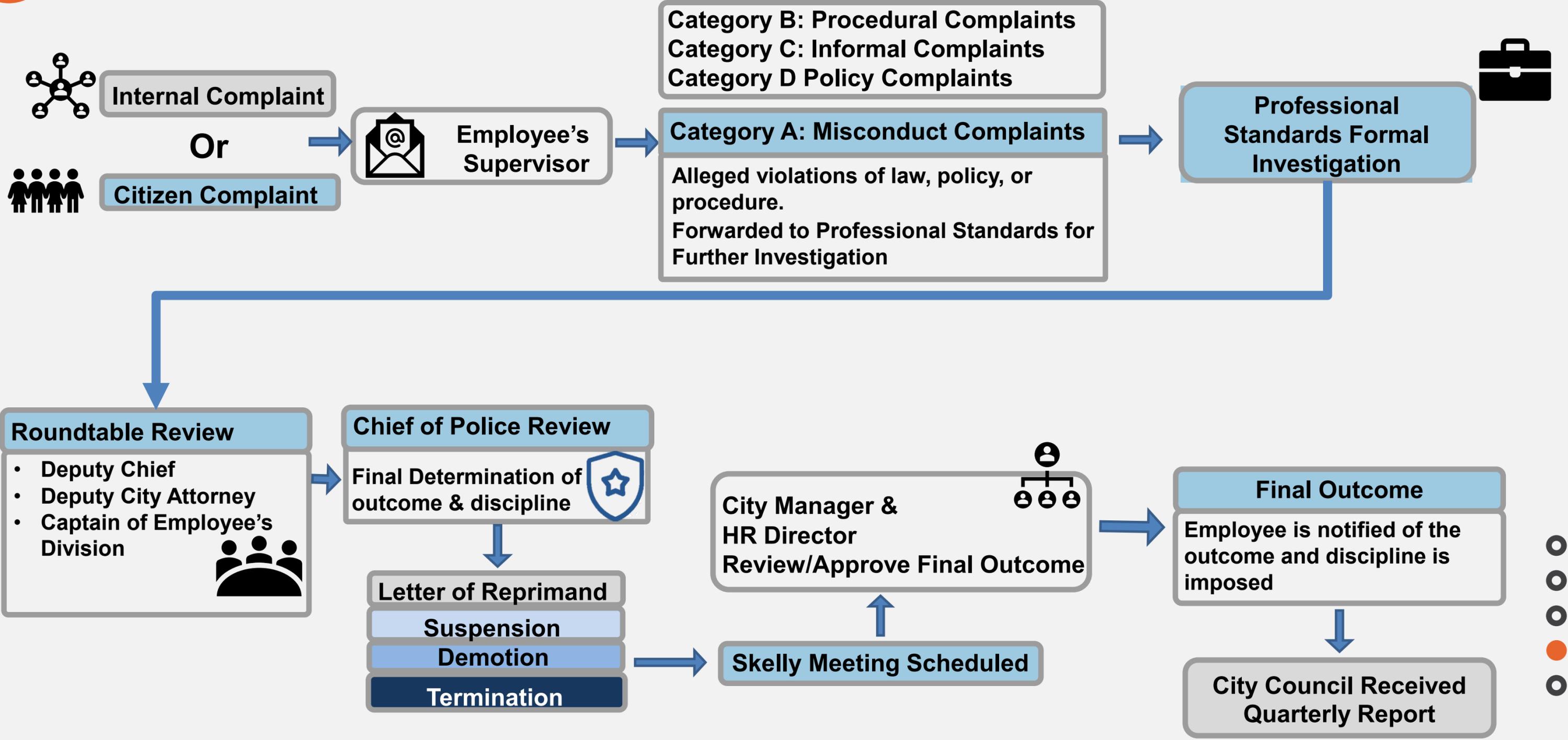
Examples:

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

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

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

Complaint Process



Definitions-Types of Force

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions-Types of Force

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

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

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

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

WRAP: “The Safe WRAP is designed as a temporary restraining device, which, if properly used, can increase officer safety and reduce the risk of liability due to injuries and in-custody deaths. The Safe WRAP immobilizes the lower torso of the body and restricts a subject’s ability to kick or do harm to themselves or others. The Safe WRAP minimizes the time required to ensure a person is safely returned to an upright position in preparation for transport by police personnel” – General Order Q-1i (I, B).

The WRAP is a leg restraint system that when applied, locks the subject's legs in the extended position. A shoulder harness is also applied with the leg restraint that will pull the subject into a seated position via a strap that connects the chest harness to the bottom of the leg restraint.

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

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

Use of Force

Definitions

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

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

Other factors affecting the reasonableness determination include:

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

Use of Force

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use of Force-Overview

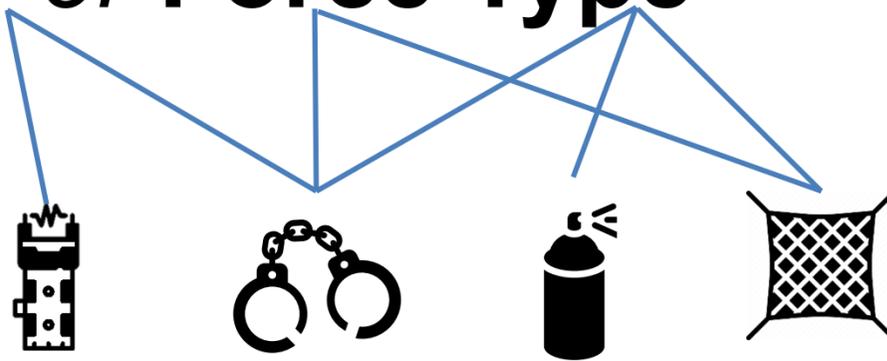
 Per Incident

 Per Officer 

Per Suspect



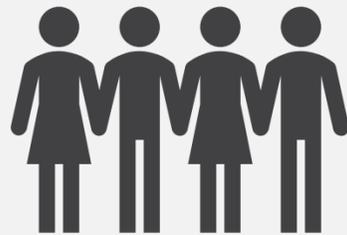
Per Force Type



Applications of Force

Training as Corrective Action

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



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



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



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



Comparing Demographics

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

San Joaquin County Population³



Stockton Population³



Police Department (2020)



Black Hispanic⁴ Asian/OPI Other White



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

CMRB Insights

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

CMRB Insights

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