City Manager’s Review Board
Welcome!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Welcome &amp; CMRB Reset</td>
<td>City Manager Harry Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMRB Insights</td>
<td>Deputy Chief Kathryn Nance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YTD Crime Look</td>
<td>Deputy Chief Kathryn Nance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YTD Crime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gang-related</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encampment-related</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis Intervention Response Pilot Project @ 10am</td>
<td>Alfonso Apu, Chief Behavioral Health Officer, Community Medical Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPD Performance</td>
<td>1. Deputy Chief Kathryn Nance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Ceasefire</td>
<td>2. Lora Larson, Director of OVP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Violence Prevention</td>
<td>3. Captain Kevin Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. CPOP</td>
<td>4. Deputy Chief Kathryn Nance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ICAP</td>
<td>5. Deputy Chief Kathryn Nance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Community Engagement</td>
<td>6. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Training</td>
<td>7. Chief Stanley McFadden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Recruitment</td>
<td>8. Chief Stanley McFadden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Arrests</td>
<td>11. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Use of Force</td>
<td>13. Chief Stanley McFadden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. CAB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
The purpose of the CMRB is to support the City’s efforts to meet the five goals and support the City in its ongoing effort to collaboratively:

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

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

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

- **Insight**: Include use of force data as an input to the department’s early warning system (12/17/2020)
  - Action-to-date: Use of force data is used in day-to-day monitoring of performance
  - Additional opportunity: Reviewing system upgrade(s) for both complaint management and early warning

- **Insight**: Expand accessibility of complaint process through online reporting (3/4/2021)
  - Action-to-date: SPD’s webpage updated with clear language (6/2/2021)
  - Additional opportunity: digitize complaint process and in doing so expand anonymization as well as process efficiency
CMRB Insights

- **Insight**: Use 3rd party to conduct community surveys on trust to ensure statistical relevance and expand validity within community (12/9/2021)
  - Additional opportunity: SPD currently uses community surveys to understand impact within community and inform direction of resources/etc. Expanding this survey effort can establish a baseline measure and offer continued evidence with data-driven feedback in a regular cycle, e.g. annual surveys
YTD Crime Look
2022 HOMICIDE STATISTICS
YEAR-TO-DATE

Homicide Category
Clearance Rate: 53.33%

Victim/Suspect Relationship

Age Range

Ethnicity

Stockton Police Department
Historic Context

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

*The 2012 total (71) was removed from this analysis because it was an anomaly.*
2022 YTD Crime Look

Follow-up item from June 2022 CMRB Meeting

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

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

FINDINGS:
- Gang-related homicides have not changed from 2021
- Gang-related shootings in which at least one person is struck by gunfire are up 11%
- Gang-related shootings not resulting in injury are down 1%
- Total gang-related shootings are up 2%
2022 YTD Crime Look

Follow-up item from June 2022 CMRB Meeting

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

2022:
Incident:
• DR 22-22226, 7/7/22: Arson-related homicide at an encampment.

2021:
Incidents:
• DR 21-20816, 6/14/21: Gunshot victim at encampment.
• DR 21-25964, 7/24/21: Gunshot victim who had just come from an encampment to the north.

2020:
Incidents:
• DR 20-15452, 4/21/20: Shootout at an encampment.
• DR 20-27864, 7/24/20: Gunshot victim in tent.
• DR 20-29743, 8/5/20: Stabbing victim at Mormon Slough encampment.
• DR 20-30746, 8/12/20: northside of McLeod Lake – tents mentioned in reports.
Crisis Intervention Response

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

Alfonso Apu

Alfonso Apu is the Chief Behavioral Health Officer at Community Medical Centers, Inc. (CMC). Community Medical Centers is the largest Federally Qualified Health Center in San Joaquin County, providing integrated services to over 100,000 patients in 3 counties. Alfonso received his Master of Social Work in 2002 from San José State University and has been working in the social work field for over 30 years.
SPD Performance
Calls for Service
Total Quality of Life\(^1\) calls for service, January – August 31, 2022

39,325
39,437

0.3% Decrease

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

Police officers and community members will become proactive partners in community problem solving.
GUN VIOLENCE REDUCTION
# Ceasefire Statistics
## August 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Homicides</th>
<th>Non-Fatal Shooting Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>January</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>February</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>March</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>April</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>June</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>July</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>August</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total YTD</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% Change</strong></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CEASEFIRE STATISTICS
AUGUST 2022

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

[Bar chart showing non-fatal injury shootings from January to December, with data for each year from 2017 to 2022.]
Stockton’s Ceasefire Model has produced a multi-year, city-wide reduction in gang and gun violence by:

- Continuous Data Analysis
- Communicating Directly with High-Risk Individuals
- Provide Intense Case Management
- Community Engagement
- Focused Deterrence

Stockton Ceasefire Model

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

Stockton Police Department (SPD)

Weekly SPD & OVP Coordination Meeting

SPD & OVP Communication Intervention

Office of Violence Prevention (OVP)

- Shooting Response
- Emergency Relocation
- Conflict Mediation
- Victim of Crime Connection
- Wraparound Services
- Employment
- Education
- Mental Health
- Housing
- Food
- Mentor
- Community Engagement
- Food
- Resource Connection
- Building Trust

Outcomes

- Operation Hybrid Havoc (June 2022)
  - Joint LE sting operation
  - 88 individuals arrested
  - 58 guns seized
  - 12 guns/39 arrests
  - Drugs & cash

Ceasefire 2021

- 30% reduction in homicides
- 17% reduction in Gang related homicides
STATS
TOTAL CASELOAD: 67

CASE MANAGEMENT (81%)

13 OUTREACH (19%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 and younger</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-25</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-30</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-34</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35+</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodian</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATION GOAL FOR 2022</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAN – AUGUST 2022 COMMUNICATIONS (SAFETY MEETINGS)</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSFERRED TO CASE MANAGEMENT (79% TRANSFER RATE)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INTENSIVE CASE MANAGEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment Services</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Services</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Services</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Advancement</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Assistance</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID, DL, BC &amp; DMV Issues</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive Behavioral Classes</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Relocations</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JANUARY-AUGUST 2022**
GUN VIOLENCE INTERVENTION

- 34 Conflict Mediations
- 21 Family Relocations
- 101 Referral Follow-Ups
- 66 Shooting Responses
GRENSBORO

“Feed the Folks”

Brotherhood Park

WEBERTOWN

JANUARY – AUGUST 2022

776 GROCERIES

JANUARY – AUGUST 2022

878 HOTMEALS
HEALTHY, WEALTHY & WISE
FOCUSING ON BETTER DECISION MAKING,
OVERCOMING TRAUMA & FINANCIAL LITERACY.
COMMUNITY PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING
City and Police identified an issue with large groups of bicyclists taking over streets and causing traffic hazards and unsafe conditions for fellow motorists.

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

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

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

Results for all Forecast Deployment Areas
- 40% decrease in gun crime for the month of deployment
- 43% decrease for the month after deployment
In The Forecast Based Deployment Area
District Selected **MAR 2016 - SEP 2022**
Firearm-Related Violent Crimes*

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

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

July 2022

Focus Time/Day

Primary Focus Area

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

Hot Times: 1830-2100

Top CFS Locations & Incident Types

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

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

**VALLEY OAK**

**PRIMARY FOCUS AREA**

**Firearm-Related Violent Crime**

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

**RR Tracks**

**RR Tracks**

**E. Morada Ln.**

**Hammer Ln.**

**LEGEND**

- **Forecast**

**Focus Time/Day**

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

**HOT TIMES: 1900-2100 hours**

**Top CFS**

**Locations & Incident Types**

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

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
Monthly Forecast Zones

PARK

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

September 2022

FOCUS TIME/DAY

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

HOT TIMES: 1630-2330 hours

Top CFS Locations & Incident Types

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

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

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
Goal #2

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

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

July 2022

Engagement with Kids at Hopeland Preschool

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

School Supply Drive at Hazelton Elementary School
Community Engagement

August 2022

National Night Out

Community Walk at Yosemite St Village

Community Walk in West Lane Plaza
Goal #3

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

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

**SPD is on pace** to meet mandated training requirements.

377 Sworn Officers x 24 Hours per Officer = 9,048 Hours required between Jan 2021 – Dec 2022.
Recruitment
Retention
Goal #4

Ensure fair, equitable, and courteous treatment for all.
Traffic tickets have been trending down since 2019.
Traffic Violations

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

75,954 Violations

1.3 Average Number of Violations per Ticket

Gender
- Male: 58.9%
- Female: 41.1%

Tickets w/ 1 Violation
- White: 6%
- Other: 24%
- Asian/OPI: 46%
- Hispanic: 6%

Tickets w/ 2 Violations
- White: 23%
- Other: 11%
- Asian/OPI: 6%

Tickets w/ 3 Violations
- White: 6%
- Other: 18%

Tickets w/ 4 Violations
- White: 6%
- Other: 18%
## Traffic Violations

Moving violations account for 51% of all violations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Citations/Tickets</th>
<th>Violations*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moving Violations</td>
<td>38,683</td>
<td>58,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment Violations</td>
<td>1171</td>
<td>75,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensing Violations</td>
<td>9407</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5859</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Violations</td>
<td>5395</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Violations</td>
<td>4875</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Top 10 Moving Violations

- Speeding: 18,913
- Holding and using cell phone: 6,250
- Stop requirements: 4,614
- Bicycle direction: 933
- Driving w/ cell phone: 883
- Cross between intr...: 751
- Markings/signs turni...: 733
- Red/stop vehicular: 684
- Ped/bike on freeway: 400
- Speed on hwy over 65mph: 363

Moving Violations: 38,683
Non-Moving Violations

Non-moving violations have been decreasing since 2019.

Top 10 Non-Moving Violations

- OPER W/O DL (I): 4880
- PROOF OF INSURANCE: 4870
- WINDOW TINT FRONT: 4185
- REGISTRATION REQ.: 3337
- SUSPENDED/REVOKE...: 2730
- LIC PLATES MISSING: 2137
- SEAT BELTS DRIVER: 1959
- REGISTRATION REQ.: 1925
- DISOB SIGN PUBLIC LD: 1602
- POSSESSION OF LIC: 1284
The number of arrests in 2022 (5,260) has decreased 9% when compared to the same time in 2021 (5,778).
Juvenile arrests* account for roughly 5% of all arrests going back to 2017.

2,318
Individuals Arrested

2,472
Incidents

3,166
Charges

**Arrests** for juveniles include Welfare and Institutions Code 300, i.e. Protective Custody, and Lectured and Released in addition to more traditional understandings of "arrest" like Juvenile Cited and Juvenile Hall.
Since 2017, roughly 4 out of 5 juveniles charged* were between 14 and 17 years old.

**Charges** for juveniles cover dispositions like Welfare and Institutions Code 300 and Lectured and Released in addition to more traditional understandings of “arrest” like Juvenile Cited and Juvenile Hall.
Juv. Arrests 2017 – Aug. 2022

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

**FEMALE - Total Juvenile Charges by Disposition**

- Juvenile Cited: 299
- Juvenile Hall: 272
- Welfare and Institutions Code 300: 159
- Lectured and Released: 119

**Racial Breakdown of Juvenile Females with Charges**

- Black: 7.2%
- Hispanic: 54.2%
- Other: 26.7%
- Asian/OPI: 10.4%

**MALE - Total Juvenile Charges by Disposition**

- Juvenile Hall: 1246
- Juvenile Cited: 687
- Lectured and Released: 213
- Welfare and Institutions Code 300: 165

**Racial Breakdown of Juvenile Males with Charges**

- Black: 12.7%
- Hispanic: 36.1%
- Other: 37.7%
- Asian/OPI: 12.2%

Note: 7 juvenile charges are not included in this analysis because of missing or inconsistent gender data.
Total complaints in 2022 (27) decreased 27% compared to the same time in 2021 (37).

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

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

152
Total Complaints January - August 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022

37 (24.3%)
115 (75.7%)

Source: External | Internal

Total Complaints by Category:

- A: 43.4%
- B: 52.6%
- C: 2.6%
- D: 1.3%

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

- 2019: 45
- 2020: 43
- 2021: 37
- 2022: 27
2022 Misconduct Complaints

Misconduct complaints (Category A) makeup 52% of all 2022 complaints through August (27 total).
Use of Force 2019 – 2022

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

January - August Use of Force Incidents by Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average: 426.3

Year-over-Year change shows a 15% decrease in 2022 compared to 2021.
Use of Force Suspects 2022

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

January – August 2022

392

Suspects

-15%

compared to the same time in 2021 (459)

378

Incidents

-15%

compared to the same time in 2021 (447)

Gender

- MALE

- 26%

- FEMALE

- 74%

6.9% 39.5% 36.2% 16.1%

Asian/OPI Black Hispanic Other White

16.8% 57.1% 24.7%

Complaint of Pain Fatal Injury Great Bodily Injury No Injury Visible Injury
Goal #5
Create methods to establish the public’s understanding of police policies and procedures and recognition of exceptional service in an effort to foster support for the police.
Chief’s Update on Community Advisory Board

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

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

- Two-way communication between the Department and the community
- Sharing of concerns on crime and police relations
- Sharing of information on current Department initiatives
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.
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.

Definitions

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

**Category A: Misconduct Complaints**
- Alleged violations of law, policy, or procedure.
- Forwarded to Professional Standards for Further Investigation

**Category B: Procedural Complaints**

**Category C: Informal Complaints**

**Category D Policy Complaints**

**Internal Complaint** or **Citizen Complaint**

**Employee’s Supervisor**

**Roundtable Review**
- Deputy Chief
- Deputy City Attorney
- Captain of Employee’s Division

**Chief of Police Review**
- Final Determination of outcome & discipline

**Letter of Reprimand**
- Suspension
- Demotion
- Termination

**City Manager & HR Director**
- Review/Approve Final Outcome

**Skelly Meeting Scheduled**

**Final Outcome**
- Employee is notified of the outcome and discipline is imposed

**Final Council**
- City Council Received Quarterly Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

External source used: http://ww1.stocktonca.gov/Departments/POLICE/News-and-Information/General-Orders
**Definitions-Types of Force**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 8% Black
- 42% Hispanic
- 18% Asian/OPI
- 1% Other
- 31% White

Stockton Population³

- 12% Black
- 42% Hispanic
- 22% Asian/OPI
- 3% Other
- 21% White

Police Department (2020)

- 5% Black
- 29% Hispanic
- 9% Asian/OPI
- 2% Other
- 57% 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.