City Manager’s Review Board
## Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Welcome</strong></td>
<td>City Manager Harry Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YTD Crime Look</strong></td>
<td>Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YTD Crime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPD Performance</strong></td>
<td>1. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Mental Health Calls for Service</td>
<td>2. Captain Scott Graviette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ceasefire</td>
<td>3. Lora Larson, Director of OVP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. CPOP</td>
<td>5. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ICAP</td>
<td>6. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Community Engagement</td>
<td>7. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Training</td>
<td>8. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Traffic Tickets</td>
<td>9. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Arrests</td>
<td>10. Assistant Chief Joshua Doberneck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Complaints</td>
<td>11. Assistant Chief Joshua Doberneck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Use of Force</td>
<td>12. Chief Stanley McFadden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. 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.
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
YTD Crime Look
## WEEKLY HOMICIDE AND SHOOTING REPORT
### January 3 – 8, 2023*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRIME</th>
<th>INCIDENT</th>
<th>GANG**</th>
<th>YTD</th>
<th>LYTD</th>
<th>% CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOMICIDE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INJURY SHOOTING</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIREARMS SEIZED</th>
<th>YTD</th>
<th>LYTD</th>
<th>% CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3 YEAR AVERAGE COMPARISON

- **2022 HOMICIDES**
- **HOMICIDES 3 YR AVG (2018-2020)**
- **2022 NON-FATAL SHOOTINGS**
- **NON-FATAL SHOOTINGS 3 YR AVG (2018-2020)**

* Midnight to 11:59 PM
* May change after investigation
Historical Context

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

*The 2012 total (71) was removed from this analysis because it was an anomaly.*
SPD Performance
Calls for Service
Total Quality of Life\(^1\) calls for service, January – November 30

\(\text{Increase} \ 1\%\)

53,946
53,457

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.
The following section is a follow-up item from the 10/20/2022 CMRB meeting:

- Follow-up: Provide data around calls for service related to behavioral services.

The data analyzed here is the same data that was provided to Community Medical Centers, Inc. (CMC) for the Crisis Intervention Response pilot program.
Mental Health CFS

2019 – November 2022

The volume of incoming mental health calls for service has increased since the start of the pandemic. Prior to the pandemic, this same call volume was declining.

13,760 Total Mental Health Calls for Service
8,654 Mental Health Calls for Service Dispatched to SPD

*Note that not all calls for service are dispatched to SPD. Some calls are handled by the call taker. Some calls are redirected to other agencies. Some calls might receive a call back to be cancelled.
**The 5150 data shown on this slide indicates incoming calls for service. Note that 5150 - arrests, which can take place in response to a call for service lead to a 72-hour hold. There were a total of 2,760 5150-arrests from 2019 - November 2022, which is 20% of all mental health calls for service (13,760) during this time.

*Other Mental Health Calls for Service is a grouping of all other call codes each of which has 10 or less instances during this time period. Examples include Miscellaneous, Welfare Check, Check on, etc.

**The 5150 data shown on this slide indicates incoming calls for service. Note that 5150-arrests, which can take place in response to a call for service lead to a 72-hour hold. There were a total of 2,760 5150-arrests from 2019 - November 2022, which is 20% of all mental health calls for service (13,760) during this time.
Mental Health CFS

While all police districts have had increases in mental health calls, Seaport has the sharpest increase in Summer 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civic Mental Health CFS</td>
<td>5,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeview Mental Health CFS</td>
<td>2,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaport Mental Health CFS</td>
<td>1,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Mental Health CFS</td>
<td>1,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley Oak Mental Health CFS</td>
<td>1,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear Creek Mental Health CFS</td>
<td>1,011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

March 12, 2020 - City of Stockton Local Emergency Proclamation
Goal #1

Police officers and community members will become proactive partners in community problem solving.
GUN VIOLENCE REDUCTION
# CEASEFIRE STATISTICS
## NOVEMBER 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>NOVEMBER</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTHLY % CHANGE</td>
<td>-75%</td>
<td>-29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL YTD</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% CHANGE</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CEASEFIRE STATISTICS
NOVEMBER 2022

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

- 2017 (169)
- 2018 (111)
- 2019 (132)
- 2020 (129)
- 2021 (150)
- 2022 (131)
CEASEFIRE STATISTICS
NOVEMBER 2022

NON-FATAL INJURY SHOOTINGS
YEAR COMPARISON
2017-2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Non-Fatal Inj Shooting</th>
<th>Gang Related</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Office of Violence Prevention
Lora Larson, MSW
Director
OVP supports Stockton’s strategies to reduce gun & gang violence by providing positive alternatives, to live a healthy, non-violent lifestyle to individuals at highest risk of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violent crime through:

- Continuous data analysis
- Communicating directly with high-risk individuals
- Provide intense case management
- Community engagement
Average Age: 18-35 years old (and very-high risk youth)

Education: High School Drop Out

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

CLIENT CRITICAL NEEDS:

- CRITICAL SAFETY ISSUES
- UNEMPLOYED
- UNSTABLE HOUSING
- UNABLE TO EAT DAILY
- UNTREATED TRAUMA
COMMUNICATION INTERVENTIONS

COMMUNICATION GOAL FOR 2022: 100

JANUARY – NOVEMBER 2022
COMMUNICATIONS (SAFETY MEETINGS): 78

TRANSFERRED TO CASE MANAGEMENT (83% TRANSFER RATE): 65
PEACEKEEPER CASELOADS

**TOTAL CASELOAD:** 47

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 and younger</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-25</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-34</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35+</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ethnicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodian</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hmong</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Client Intensive Case Management Service Referrals

- Identify Client Immediate Needs
- Connect the Client to the Community Agency for Immediate and Long-Term Support

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

- Job Readiness
  - Work Start Yes
  - Worknet
  - Job Corps
  - Youth/Family Services

- 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

- Education
  - Adult School
  - Comeback Kids
  - Job Corps
  - Safety Counsel
  - Delta College
  - UEI

- Trauma Health
  - Trauma Center
  - Behavioral Health Point Break
  - EL Concilio
  - Probation Services

- Victim of Crimes
  - Justice Center
  - District Attorney

• Identify Client Immediate Needs
• Connect the Client to the Community Agency for Immediate and Long-Term Support

• Client Intensive Case Management Service Referrals

- Job Readiness
  - Work Start Yes
  - Worknet
  - Job Corps
  - Youth/Family Services

- 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

- Education
  - Adult School
  - Comeback Kids
  - Job Corps
  - Safety Counsel
  - Delta College
  - UEI

- Trauma Health
  - Trauma Center
  - Behavioral Health Point Break
  - EL Concilio
  - Probation Services

- Victim of Crimes
  - Justice Center
  - District Attorney

- Community Partners:
  - Mary Magdalene
  - Dome of Hope
  - Victor Outreach
  - Asian Pacific Self-development and Residents Association (APSARA)
  - Empowering Marginalize Asian Communities (EMAC)
  - Little Manilla Rise
  - The Center
  - The Women Center
  - Community Members
UNION JOB PLACEMENT

HEAVY EQUIPMENT

DISCOVERY CHALLENGE ACADEMY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment Services</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Assistance</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Services</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID, DL, BC &amp; DMV Issues</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Services</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive Behavioral Participants</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Advancement</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Relocations</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GUN VIOLENCE INTERVENTION

42 CONFLICT MEDIATIONS
127 REFERRAL FOLLOW-UPS

29 FAMILY RELOCATIONS
86 SHOOTING RESPONSES
Greensboro

FEED THE FOLKS

Brotherhood Park

JANUARY – NOVEMBER 2022

1,022 GROCERIES

Holiday Dinner Giveaway

Fall Fun in the Park

JANUARY – NOVEMBER 2022

1,243 HOT MEALS

WEBERSTOWN
HEALTHY, WEALTHY & WISE
Helping clients improve decision making, understand trauma, and build financial literacy
“I was able to learn about where my family came from and learn more about my culture”

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

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

“Made me think about my future”

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

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

“It was beneficial because I learned about my culture”
REFLECTIVE TRAVEL
Growing & stretching clients' perception and engagement with the world is the focus of Reflective Travel.
COMMUNITY PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING
COMMUNITY PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING
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.

**CONSTANT QUEST FOR MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY**

- Build new relationships
- Strengthen existing relationships
- Ensure mutual resolution to future issues
COMMUNITY RIDES BY BICYCLE GROUPS HAVE BEEN INCREASING

Over the past year to two years, Stockton has experienced a large amount of growth in bicycle groups taking part in community rides around the city. On occasion, these groups have become so large as to negatively impact traffic flow in some areas.

- **Partnership Opportunity**: An opportunity to partner with three bicycle groups in the City of Stockton to spread awareness to the community of their purpose.

- **Expanded Safety Opportunity**: An opportunity to educate and reinforce biking safety with the bicycle group members.

- **Mutual Respect Opportunity**: An opportunity to highlight mutual respect needed between bicyclists and motorists.
The groups **Pedals-For-Peace, Sunday Night Rides**, and **Wednesday Night Rides**, all enthusiastically agreed to participate in a community event.

In all, approximately **250 residents attended the event** as well as various community groups who attended and provided information about their organizations and giveaways.
CPOP Event

EVENT HIGHLIGHTS

City departments and community groups who attended were:
• Stockton Fire Department
• San Joaquin Family Justice Center
• City Parks and Rec
• El Concilio
• Community Medical Center
• Stockton 209 Cares
• Stockton Host Lions

Prizes
Bicycles, gift cards, and safety equipment raffled off (Donated by SPD, SPYA, and Stockton 209 cares)

Food and Music
• Refreshments donated by Supervisor Villapudua’s office and the SPD Chaplaincy
• Live DJ

Bicycle Demos
• Trick riding by Sunday Night Ride organizer Damon Drayton
• Safety awareness by SPD Bike Unit
IMMEDIATE DATA OUTCOMES

There has been a reduction in SPD calls for service related to large bicycle groups.

2021 Data
For November and December 2021, there were 23 calls for service for 100+ bicyclists called into SPD

2022 Data
For November and December 2022, there were 9 calls for service for 100+ bicyclists called into SPD
What was your experience at the event?
- enjoyed the community coming together to encourage safety and unity within our community
- excited about the way the police had put on such a great event with the entire city... Stockton really has a great police standing

Where do you see this partnership going in the future?
- see this event being a staple for our events in our city... it allows everyone to work together in many different ways
- would love to continue working alongside the city for these events I know from experience biking events grow rapidly year to year, it would be an honor to serve the community and the city in this capacity

Did this event impact your view of the community?
- when given positive outlets and opportunity, we as a community will come in droves to support each other and the youth in Stockton
- it was an amazing view looking into the crowd seeing everyone mingling and working together... this was definitely a huge impact for our Stockton youth
INTELLIGENCE
COMMUNICATION
AND
PLANNING
### 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>33</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-45%</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAPORT (24)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>-37%</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>-54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALLEY OAK (23)</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>-39%</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>-39%</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>362</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>-42%</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>-44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results for all Forecast Deployment Areas:
- 42% decrease in gun crime for the month of deployment
- 44% decrease in gun crime for the month after deployment
### In The Forecast Based Deployment Area

**District Selected** **MAR 2016 - NOV 2022**  
**Firearm-Related Violent Crimes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Month Prior</th>
<th>Month of Focus</th>
<th>Month After</th>
<th>% Change Prior/After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bear Creek (3)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIVIC (23)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>-34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeview (3)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park (10)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaport (24)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>-37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley Oak (23)</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>-39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>South Districts</em> (1)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

• There was a 47% decrease in crime in the district from August to September.
• There was a 60% increase in crime in the district from September to October.
• 5 gun arrests were made in the district in September.
• 6 gun arrests were made in the district in October.

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

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
There was a 13% decrease in crime in the district from October to November.

14 gun arrests were made in the district in November.
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 – Nov 2021</th>
<th>Jan – Nov 2022</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Watch / Community Group Meetings</strong></td>
<td>122</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>+26</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>5</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>+41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 ended in full compliance with mandated training requirements.*

377 Sworn Officers x 24 Hours per Officer = 9,048 Hours required between Jan 2021 – Dec 2022

*13 officers were not able to complete the training requirements due to long term disability or other leave.
Goal #4

Ensure fair, equitable, and courteous treatment for all.
Traffic Tickets
Traffic tickets issued in November 2022 (675) are down 29% compared to November 2021 (947).
Traffic Violations 2019 – 2022

Traffic violations issued in November 2022 (855) are down 34% compared to November 2021 (1287).

Note: There can be multiple violations on one citation/ticket. For example, a person could be stopped for running a red light (moving violation) and then cited for not having their license (licensing violation) - two violations on one citation/ticket.
Moving violations make up 51% of all traffic violations from 2019 to November 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violations*</th>
<th>Citations/Tickets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moving Violations</td>
<td>40,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment Violations</td>
<td>12,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensing Violations</td>
<td>9,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Violations</td>
<td>5,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Violations</td>
<td>5,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5,052</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.
Arrests
The number of arrests in 2022 (7,271) has decreased 6% when compared to the same time in 2021 (7,757).
Although 25-34 year olds have the largest volume of charges, 18-24 year olds have had a larger share of felony charges.
18–24-Year-Old Charges

While the total number of charges for 18-24-year-olds has decreased 44% since 2017, the share of the charges that are felonies has increased.

6,435
18-24-Year-Olds Arrested

9,917
Charges Received by 18-24-Year-Olds
18–24-Year-Old Felonies

While the majority of top 10 felony charges for 18-24-year-olds are decreasing, ex-felon with a firearm, vandalism ($400 or more), and willful cruelty toward a child are trending up since 2017.

3,215 4,385
18-24-Year-Olds Arrested Charges Received by 18-24-Year-Olds

Top 10 Felony Charges for 18-24-Year-Olds

- INFLECT CORP INJURY
- EX-FELON WITH A FIRE
- ROBBERY
- CONCEALED WEAPON IN
- FEL BENCH WARRANT
- BURGLARY
- FORCE OR ADW NOT FIR
- POSSESS STOLEN VEHICLE
- VANDALISM ($400 OR M
- WILLFUL CRUELTY/POSIS

Graph showing the number of charges for each felony charge from 2017 to 2022.
Youth 186.22 PC Arrests

Follow-up from 10/20/2022 meeting: Provide percentage of youth arrests that are gang related.

The following data covers all persons arrested for 186.22 PC or with an add charge of 186.22 PC, which is defined as follows: “A person who actively participates in a criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in, or have engaged in, a pattern of criminal gang activity, and who willfully promotes, furthers, or assists in felonious criminal conduct by members of that gang, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.”

While this data will provide one dimension of gang-related activity, this data does not include arrests for crimes that may have been gang-related but did not rise to the level of a 186.22 charge.

Additional definition detail available here: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=PEN&division=&title=7.&part=1.&chapter=11.&article
Although the number of youth 186.22 PC arrest charges has increased since 2018, youth 186.22 PC arrest charges account for only 4% of arrest charges with juvenile cited (821) or juvenile hall dispositions (1,264).
Complaints
Complaints 2019 – Nov. 2022

When comparing the same timeframes, total complaints have decreased 33% since 2019.

215
Total Complaints
January - November
2019, 2020, 2021, 2022

Source
- External
- Internal

Total Complaints by Category

- A: 45.1%
- B: 50.2%
- C: 3.7%
- D: 0.9%

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

2019: 61
2020: 65
2021: 48
2022: 41
Complaints 2021 – Nov. 2022

Total complaints in 2022 (41) decreased 15% compared to the same time in 2021 (48).

Note: Category A (Misconduct), B (Procedural), C (Informal), D (Policy). Additional definitions are available in the "Definitions" slides.
Misconduct complaints (Category A) makeup 56% of all 2022 complaints through November (41 total).

Count of Misconduct Complaints by Month

Count of Misconduct Complaints by Type and Source

Note: A complaint was made 12/31/21 that was investigated during 2022. This complaint is not included in the 2022 total here.
Use of Force
Use of Force 2019 – 2022

The number of use of force incidents in 2022 has decreased 14% compared to the same time in 2021.

January - November Use of Force Incidents by Year

Year-over-Year change shows a 14% decrease in 2022 compared to 2021.
Use of Force Suspects 2022

The number of use of force suspects in 2022 has decreased 13% compared to the same time in 2021.

January – November 2022

552 Suspects
-13%
compared to the same time in 2021 (637)

530 Incidents
-14%
compared to the same time in 2021 (614)

Gender
- MALE
- FEMALE

- 27%
- 73%

Crime Type
- Complaint of Pain
- Fatal Injury
- Great Bodily Injury
- No Injury
- Visible Injury

- 7.2%
- 39.3%
- 36.1%
- 16.7%
- 15.4%
- 57.4%
- 26.3%

Race
- Asian/OPI
- Black
- Hispanic
- Other
- White

- 73%
- 27%
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-Complaints

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

Employee is notified of the outcome and discipline is imposed

Employee's Supervisor

Internal Complaint
Or
Citizen Complaint

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

City Council Received Quarterly Report
**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.*"
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

- 8% Black
- 42% Hispanic
- 18% Asian/OPI
- 31% Other
- 1% 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.
CMRB Insights

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

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

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

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

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