Welcome!
## Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Welcome</td>
<td>City Manager Harry Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPD Performance</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Follow Up Items</td>
<td>1. Deputy Chief Scott Graviette and Assistant Chief Joshua Doberneck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Crisis Intervention Pilot</td>
<td>2. Community Medical Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ceasefire</td>
<td>3. Deputy Chief Scott Graviette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Violence Prevention</td>
<td>4. Lora Larson, Director of OVP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. CPOP</td>
<td>5. Captain Kevin Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ICAP</td>
<td>6. Captain Kyle Pierce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Community Engagement</td>
<td>7. Captain Kevin Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Training</td>
<td>8. Captain Kyle Pierce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Quality of Life Calls for Service</td>
<td>10. Deputy Chief Scott Graviette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Traffic Tickets</td>
<td>11. Assistant Chief Joshua Doberneck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. CAB</td>
<td>15. Chief Stanley McFadden</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
FOLLOW UP
Homicide Rate Comparison
35-Year Homicide History in Stockton

Source: https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data
Homicide Totals for Top 10* CA Cities

*Top 10 based on 35-year homicide total

Source: https://openjustice.doi.ca.gov/data
**Note: Los Angeles data missing for 2020.

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

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

Source: https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data
SPD Personnel
Demographics
Comparing Demographics

San Joaquin County Population\(^1\)

City of Stockton Population\(^1\)

Other City of Stockton Departments, 2023

Police Department, 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>San Joaquin County</th>
<th>City of Stockton</th>
<th>Other City of Stockton</th>
<th>Police Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic(^2)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/OPI</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)San Joaquin County and City of Stockton demographics from census data: https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sanjoaquincountycalifornia,stocktoncitycalifornia,US/PST045219.

\(^2\)Per census definitions: Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories. City of Stockton reporting data on topics like traffic stops, arrests, etc. could look disproportionate as a result. Note: Demographic numbers may not total due to rounding.
Top 5 Arrest Charges
Top 5 Charges 2017 – Feb 2023

- Total Charges 2017 - Feb 2023: 62,818
- Top 5 Charges 2017 - Feb 2023: 22,002
- Estimated Individuals Charged: 13,472

- MIS BENCH WARRANT: 8,303 (41.0% Asian/OPI, 29.6% Black, 23.3% Hispanic, 23.3% Other)
- MENTAL DISORDER: 4,445 (9.3% Asian/OPI, 24.9% Black, 34.7% Hispanic, 14.6% Other)
- INFLECT CORP INJURY: 3,549 (7.6% Asian/OPI, 35.8% Black, 41.1% Hispanic, 14.6% Other)
- DRUNK KICKOUT: 3,129 (27.1% Asian/OPI, 40.8% Black, 25.2% Hispanic, 14.6% Other)
- OUTSIDE FELONY WARRA: 2,576 (38.6% Asian/OPI, 29.9% Black, 25.0% Hispanic, 14.6% Other)
UOF Suspect
Injuries
UOF Suspect Injury Severity

4774
Suspect Injury Severities
June 2015 - February 2023

4525
Incidents June 2015 -
February 2023

3891
Individual Suspects June
2015 - February 2023

Note: “Fatal” includes “fatal caused by force,” “fatal injury,” and “fatal not cause by force”
Proposed Model

- 911 Alternative response to mental health and social service needs
- Expansion of Care Link (mobile health care), clinical response focus
- Collaborative Process with City of Stockton, SPD, Fire, County Mental Health
- Community Engagement Approach
- Input from Faith in the Valley and other community partners
Care Link Community Response Objectives

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

Call Types

- Intoxicated subjects in public places 647(f) PC
- Non-violent subjects under the influence of controlled substances in public places 11550 H&S
- Persons needing non-medical care or treatment for mental illness 5150 W&I
- Persons in need of shelter/housing services occupying public and private property 602 PC, 647(e) PC
- Welfare checks (when no crime is suspected)
- At the request for Police or Fire personnel on scene of an incident
Care Link Community Response Process

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

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

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

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

**ONGOING ENGAGEMENT & RESOURCES**
- Primary Care
- SUD & MH
- Shelter & recovery
- OVC (human trafficking)
- TCN (formerly incarcerated)
- HIV & Hep C program
## MCRT Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Pre-Implementation</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop communications/dispatch process</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>1st Part-time MRT</td>
<td>Train New Team</td>
<td>Train new hires</td>
<td>Ongoing training as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase van, equipment, materials</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1 Follow-up Van</td>
<td>1 Follow-up Van 1 Respond Van</td>
<td>2 MCRT Units 2 Follow-up units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data collection and evaluation</td>
<td>Develop data collection &amp; evaluation plan</td>
<td>Begin data collection</td>
<td>Ongoing data collection</td>
<td>Data evaluation and program adjustments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>Planning and implementation teams</td>
<td>Deploy 1st Part-time MCRT unit</td>
<td>Deploy 1st Full-time MCRT unit and 1 Follow-up unit</td>
<td>2 MCRT units 2 Follow-up Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>Identify peak hours for PT team</td>
<td>20 hours per week</td>
<td>8 am to 5 pm</td>
<td>24 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days Per Week</td>
<td>2.5 Days</td>
<td>5 days</td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic areas covered</td>
<td>Identify high-call service areas</td>
<td>High-call service area</td>
<td>Expand City Sector</td>
<td>City Wide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• CallsHandled by MCRT: 109
• Average Response Time: 10 to 12 minutes
• Average Time on Scene: 40 minutes
Referral Sources

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

- Crisis Resolved on Scene: 102
- Client Transported to Hospital: 0
- Client Transported to Behavioral Health Facility: 4
- 5150 Initiated on Scene: 3
• Direct Client Follow up: 86
• Connected w/existing Provider or Treatment: 79
• Unable to locate individuals: 13
Goal #1

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

## FEBRUARY 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HOMICIDES</th>
<th></th>
<th>NON-FATAL SHOOTING INCIDENTS</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEBRUARY</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTHLY % CHANGE</td>
<td>-44%</td>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL YTD</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% CHANGE</td>
<td>-25%</td>
<td></td>
<td>-35%</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
CEASEFIRE STATISTICS
FEBRUARY 2023

NON-FATAL INJURY SHOOTINGS
YEAR COMPARISON
2019-2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Non-Fatal Injury Shooting</th>
<th>Gang Related</th>
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<tbody>
<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>141</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
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</table>
Office of Violence Prevention
Lora Larson, MSW
Director
STOCKTON’S CEASEFIRE MODEL HAS PRODUCED A MULTI-YEAR, CITY-WIDE REDUCTION IN GANG AND GUN VIOLENCE THROUGH:

✓ CONTINUOUS DATA ANALYSIS
✓ COMMUNICATING DIRECTLY WITH HIGH-RISK INDIVIDUALS
✓ PROVIDE INTENSE CASE MANAGEMENT
✓ COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
✓ FOCUSED DETERRENCE
TYPICAL CLIENT PROFILE

Average Age: 12-35 years old

Education: High School Drop Out

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

CLIENT CRITICAL NEEDS:

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

COMMUNICATION GOAL

JAN – DEC 2022 SAFETY MEETINGS 100

JAN – FEB 2023 SAFETY MEETINGS 11

JAN-DEC 2022 TRANSFERRED TO CASE MANAGEMENT 73 (73% TRANSFER RATE)

JAN-FEB 2023 TRANSFERRED TO CASE MANAGEMENT 6 (55% TRANSFER RATE)
PEACEKEEPER CASELOADS

**Age Range**

<table>
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<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>17 and younger</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>7</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>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>35+</td>
<td>2</td>
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**Ethnicity**

<table>
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<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodian</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hmong</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL CASELOAD:** 60

- **Case Management:** 39 (65%)
- **Outreach:** 21 (20%)
**BUILDING CLIENT CAPACITY THROUGH COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS**

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

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

**JOBS READINESS**
- WORK START YES
- WORKNET
- JOB CORPS
- YOUTH/FAMILY SERVICES

**MENTAL HEALTH**
- TRAUMA CENTER
- BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
- POINT BREAK
- EL CONCILIO
- PROBATION SERVICES

**EDUCATION**
- ADULT SCHOOL
- COMEBACK KIDS
- JOB CORPS
- SAFETY COUNSEL
- DELTA COLLEGE
- UEI

**EMLOYMENT 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
UNION JOB PLACEMENT

HEAVY EQUIPMENT

DISCOVERY CHALLENGE ACADEMY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>CY 2022</th>
<th>JAN-FEB 2023</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment Services</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Assistance</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Services</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID, DL, BC &amp; DMV Issues</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Services</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive Behavioral Training</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Advancement</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Relocations</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
YOUTH SUCCESS STATS 2022/23

# OF YOUTH EMPLOYED 8

# OF YOUTH ENROLLED IN HIGH SCHOOL 40

# OF YOUTH GRADUATED HIGH SCHOOL 3

# OF YOUTH PARTICIPATED IN LIFE SKILLS TRAINING 11

# OF YOUTH THAT GRADUATED THE DISCOVERY CHALLENGE ACADEMY 2
GUN VIOLENCE INTERVENTION

- **CONFLICT MEDIATIONS**
  - CY 2022: 45
  - JAN-FEB ‘23: 6

- **FAMILY RELOCATIONS**
  - CY 2022: 31
  - JAN-FEB ‘23: 9

- **REFERRAL FOLLOW-UPS**
  - CY 2022: 134
  - JAN-FEB ‘23: 14

- **SHOOTING RESPONSES**
  - CY 2022: 91
  - JAN-FEB ‘23: 13
GREENSBORO

JANUARY 2022 – FEBRUARY 2023

1,249 GROCERIES

1,533 HOTMEALS

“Feed the Folks”

Brotherhood Park

Holiday Dinner Giveaway

Fall Fun in the Park

WEBERSTOWN
HEALTHY, WEALTHY & WISE

FOCUSING ON BETTER DECISION MAKING, OVERCOMING TRAUMA & FINANCIAL LITERACY.
COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL TRAINING FOCUSED ON:
Better Decision Making, Mitigating Trauma, & Financial Literacy.

HEALTHY, WEALTHY & WISE

“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”

“It was beneficial because I learned about my culture”

“Knowing that I am going through things that others are going through makes me feel not alone”
REFLECTIVE TRAVEL
Intentionally traveling to stretch, learn, and grow into new ways of being and engaging with the world

CY 2022
JAN-FEB ‘23
46
29 Clients
"Your speed doesn’t matter, forward is forward"
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
Negative images of police have been projected nationwide. In an ongoing effort to encourage partnership with our community, Stockton Police engage in several outreach opportunities citywide. One such way is to reach out to the youth of the community and build that relationship early.

**Police Partnership**

**INCREASING POLICE AND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS THROUGH ENGAGEMENT**

**Partnership Opportunity**

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

**Expanded Safety Opportunity**

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

**Ongoing Recruitment Effort**

An opportunity to get youth or their families interested in a career in Law Enforcement.
SPD attended the Claudia Landeen School career day. The Crime Prevention Unit and Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Team took part to talk about career opportunities with the Stockton Police Department.
**CPOP Event**

**OUTCOME GOALS**

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

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

**Engagement**

- Build relationships with students and dispel stereotypes

**Recruitment Pipelines**

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

**UAS Demos**

- Demonstrations by the Unmanned Aerial System Team
  - Showing the technology available in Law Enforcement
INTELLIGENCE
COMMUNICATION
AND
PLANNING
## Forecast Based Deployment Stats

<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 (11)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-45%</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAPORT (25)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>-36%</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>-50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALLEY OAK (24)</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>-32%</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>-35%</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>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>-39%</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>-42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results for all Forecast Deployment Areas
- 39% decrease in gun crime for the month of deployment
- 42% decrease in gun crime for the month after deployment
In The Forecast Based Deployment Area
District Selected MAR 2016 - FEB 2023
Firearm-Related Violent Crimes*

- BEAR CREEK (3)
  - Month Prior to Focus: 11
  - Month of Focus: -1
  - Month After the Focus: -4
  - % Change Prior/After: -91%

- CIVIC (23)
  - Month Prior to Focus: 89
  - Month of Focus: 59
  - Month After the Focus: 46
  - % Change Prior/After: -34%

- LAKEVIEW (3)
  - Month Prior to Focus: 7
  - Month of Focus: -4
  - Month After the Focus: 4
  - % Change Prior/After: -43%

- PARK (11)
  - Month Prior to Focus: 33
  - Month of Focus: 18
  - Month After the Focus: 33
  - % Change Prior/After: -86%

- SEAPORT (25)
  - Month Prior to Focus: 74
  - Month of Focus: 58
  - Month After the Focus: 50
  - % Change Prior/After: -50%

- VALLEY OAK (24)
  - Month Prior to Focus: 62
  - Month of Focus: 59
  - Month After the Focus: 59
  - % Change Prior/After: -35%

- SOUTH DISTRICTS (1)
  - Month Prior to Focus: 20
  - Month of Focus: 4
  - Month After the Focus: 13
  - % Change Prior/After: -80%

*Homicide, Att. Homicide, Robbery, Agg. Assault, Shooting into Occupied Dwelling
Date Range for Forecast: 05/01/22 – 10/25/22

- There was a 7.6% decrease in crime in the district from November to December.
- 5 gun arrests were made in the district in December.
There was a 36% increase in crime in the district from December to January.

5 gun arrests were made in the district in January.
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 – Feb 2022</th>
<th>Jan – Feb 2023</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Watch / Community Group Meetings</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>+13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neighborhood Events / Engagements</strong> -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total count of engagements e.g. Coffee with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Police, Cocoa with Cops, Lemonade with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Cops, Trunk or Treats, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>+10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recruiting Events</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>+34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Goal #3

Impact education, oversight, monitoring, hiring practices, and mutual accountability of SPD and the community.
POST Academy
The Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) was established to set minimum selection and training standards for California law enforcement.

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

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

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

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

Continued Education
Additional, detailed training is required for special assignments like SWAT, detective, and K-9.
Procedural Justice and De-Escalation

Procedural Justice (PJ)

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

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

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

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

De-Escalation

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

- **Crisis Intervention, Behavioral Health, and Tactical Communication Training**: This training is given to every Sergeant / Officer every 2 years.
- **Bias and Racial Profiling Training**: This training is legislatively mandated and given to ALL (Including Chiefs) Sworn personnel once every 5 years.
- **Taser Training**: This training is given to Sergeants / Officers once a year.
- **Arrest and Control Tactics**: This training is POST mandated and is given to Sergeants / Officers every 2 years.
SPD developed recruitment strategy to rebuild the Department following the City of Stockton’s bankruptcy.

Nov 2013 – voters approved Measure A

SPD Recruitment

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

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

2017 - 2019

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

2020 - 2022

Enhanced recruiting approach under 2020-2022 Strategic Plan by:
- Collaborating with Law Enforcement Applicant Development (LEAD)
- Focusing on attracting local applicants
- Beginning discussions with U.S. Army Partnerships for Youth Success to help soldiers prepare for careers after the Army.
Goal #4

Ensure fair, equitable, and courteous treatment for all.
YTD Crime Look
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.*
 Calls for Service
Total Quality of Life\(^1\) calls for service, January – March 31, 2023

11% Decrease compared to 2022

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

\(^1\) For purposes of the CMRB, “Quality of Life” includes but is not limited to the following Call for Service types: public intoxication, suspected narcotics activities, disturbances/ loud noise complaints, illegal dumping, panhandling, illegal camping, and animal control complaints.
Traffic Tickets
Traffic tickets issued in February 2023 (554) are down 25% compared to February 2022 (738).

62,162
Citations/Tickets

Monthly Average: 1,243.2

Gender
- Male
- Female

42.8%
57.2%

7% 22% 45% 7% 19%
Asian/OPI Black Hispanic Other White
Traffic Violations 2019 – 2023

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

Note: There can be multiple violations on one citation/ticket. For example, a person could be stopped for running a red light (moving violation) and then cited for not having their license (licensing violation) - two violations on one citation/ticket.
Traffic Violations
2019 – February 2023

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

42% Decrease compared to 2022
Traffic Violations 2019 – 2023

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citations/Tickets</th>
<th>Violations*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62,162</td>
<td>80,896</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violation Type</th>
<th>Asian/OPI</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moving Violations</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment Violations</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensing Violations</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Violations</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Violations</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></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.
Arrests
The number of arrest charges in 2023 (1,279) decreased 4% when compared to the same time in 2022 (1,334).
Complaints
Complaints Jan – March

When comparing the same timeframes, complaints in 2023 decreased 50% compared to 2019.

70
Total Complaints January - March 2019 - 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Internal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(30.0%)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Complaints by Category

- A: 44.3%
- B: 50.0%
- C: 4.3%
- D: 1.4%

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

- 2019: 14
- 2020: 18
- 2021: 17
- 2022: 14
- 2023: 7
Total complaints in 2023 (7) decreased 50% compared to the same time in 2022 (14).

Note: Category A (Misconduct), B (Procedural), C (Informal), D (Policy). Additional definitions are available in the “Definitions” slides.
All misconduct complaints (Category A) in 2023 have been generated internally.
Use of Force Incidents
Use of Force 2019 – 2023

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

January - February Use of Force Incidents by Year

Year-over-Year change shows an 11% decrease in 2023 compared to 2022.
The number of use of force suspects in 2023 has decreased 5.8% compared to the same time in 2022.

January – February 2023

- **Suspects**: 81
- **-5.8%** compared to the same time in 2022 (86)
- **Incidents**: 76
- **-10.6%** compared to the same time in 2022 (85)

Gender:
- **25%** MALE
- **75%** FEMALE

Injury:
- **Complaint of Pain**
- **Fatal Injury**
- **Great Bodily Injury**
- **No Injury**
- **Visible Injury**

- **Asian/OPI**: 37.0%
- **Black**: 45.7%
- **Hispanic**: 11.1%
- **Other**: 13.6%
- **White**: 60.5%
- **24.7%**
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.

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.
Complaint Process

Internal Complaint
Or
Citizen Complaint

Employee's Supervisor

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

Professional Standards Formal Investigation

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

Chief of Police Review
Final Determination of outcome & discipline

Letter of Reprimand
Suspension
Demotion
Termination

City Manager & HR Director
Review/Approve Final Outcome

Feedback Meeting Scheduled

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

City Council Received Quarterly Report

Category B: Procedural Complaints
Category C: Informal Complaints
Category D: Policy Complaints
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
Training as Corrective Action

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

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

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

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

SPD is continuing to pursue increased diversity.

San Joaquin County Population\(^3\)

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

Stockton Population\(^3\)

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

Police Department (2020)

- Black: 5%
- Hispanic\(^4\): 29%
- Asian/OPI: 9%
- Other: 2%
- White: 57%

\(^3\)San Joaquin County and City of Stockton demographics from most recently available census data, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sanjoaquincountycalifornia,stocktoncitycalifornia,US/PST045219.

\(^4\)Per census definitions: "Hispanic" may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories. City of Stockton reporting data on topics like traffic stops, arrests, etc. could look disproportionate as a result.

Note: Demographic numbers may not total due to rounding.
CMRB Insights

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

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

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

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

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