CITY OF STOCKTON

1

City Manager's Review Board

CMRB | January 12, 2023

Welcome!

Agenda

Topic	Presenter
Welcome	City Manager Harry Black
YTD Crime Look YTD Crime History	Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor
SPD Performance 1. Mental Health Calls for Service 2. Ceasefire 3. Violence Prevention 4. CPOP 5. ICAP 6. Community Engagement 7. Training 8. Traffic Tickets 9. Arrests 10.Complaints 11.Use of Force 12.CAB	1. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor 2. Captain Scott Graviette 3. Lora Larson, Director of OVP 4. Captain Kevin Smith 5. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor 6. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor 7. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor 8. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor 9. Deputy Chief Antonio Sajor 10.Assistant Chief Joshua Doberneck 11.Assistant Chief Joshua Doberneck 12.Chief Stanley McFadden

CMRB Goals

The Board has been established to pursue **five (5) goals**:

1. Become proactive partners in community problem solving;
2. Strengthen relationships of respect, cooperation, and trust within and between police and communities;
3. Impact education, oversight, monitoring, hiring practices, and mutual accountability of Stockton Police Department and the community;
4. Ensure fair, equitable, and courteous treatment for all; and
5. Create methods to establish the public's understanding of police policies and procedures, and recognition of exceptional services in an effort to foster support for the police.

CMRB Purpose

The purpose of the CMRB is to support the City's efforts to meet the five goals and support the City in its ongoing effort to collaboratively:

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

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

CMRB Tenets

- The constant quest for mutual accountability

- The relentless pursuit of follow-up

- Commitment to data-driven problem solving and place-based strategies

- Mutual respect and empathy for one another

- Commitment and dedication to the pursuit of the greater good

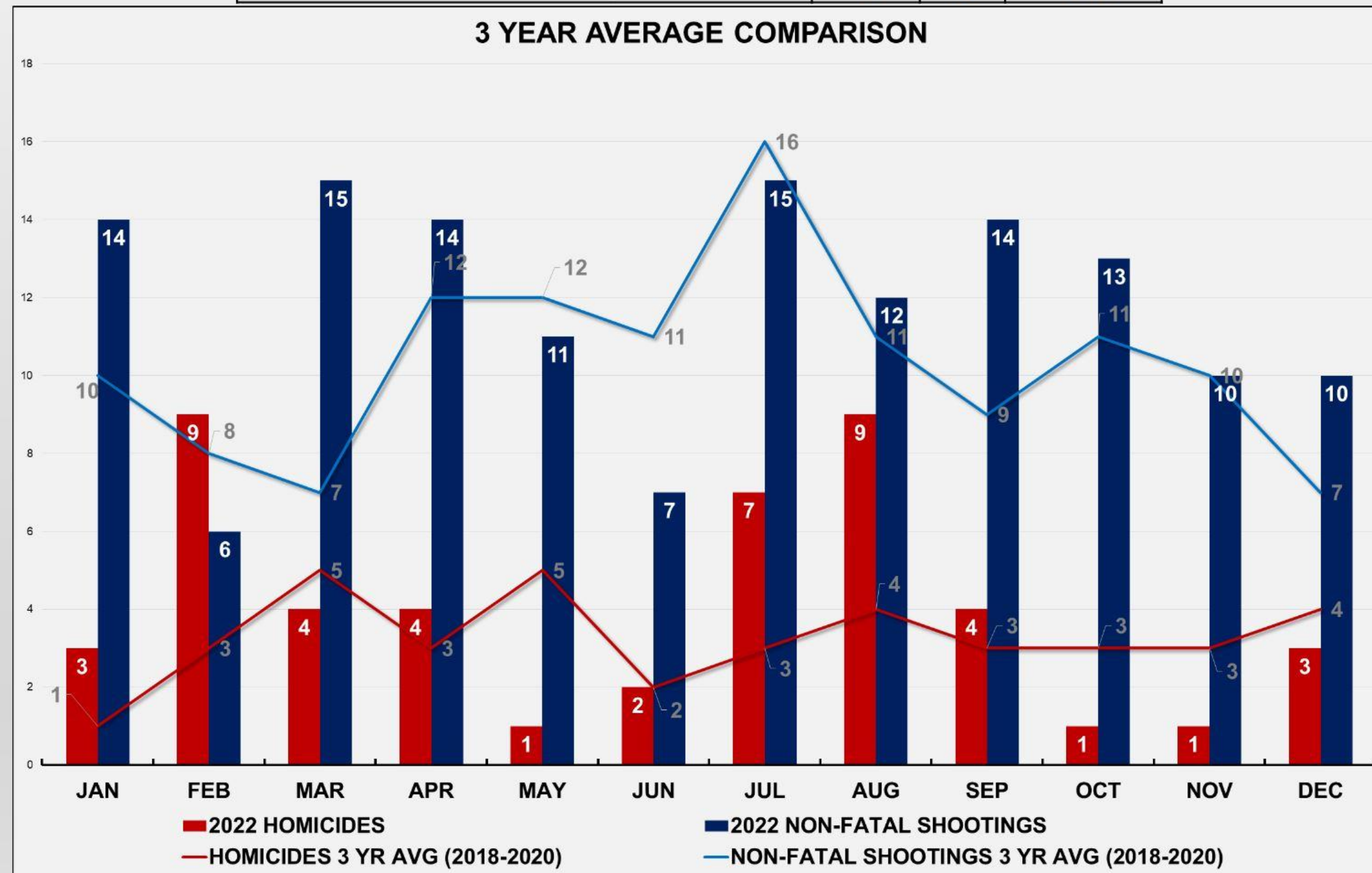- Social resiliency and sustainability

YTD Crime Look

WEEKLY HOMICIDE AND SHOOTING REPORT

January 3 – 8, 2023*

CRIME	INCIDENT	GANG**	YTD	LYTD	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	1	0	100%
INJURY SHOOTING	2	0	3	6	-50%

FIREARMS SEIZED			YTD	LYTD	% CHANGE
			15	10	50%

3 YEAR AVERAGE COMPARISON

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

* Midnight to 11:59 PM

* May change after investigation

YTD 2023 HOMICIDE STATISTICS

Homicide Category

Domestic-Related	Encampment-Related	Group/Gang-Related	Robbery/Narcotics-Related	Other/Unknown	Total NIBRS Homicides
0	0	1	0	1	1

Victim/Suspect Relationship

Yes	No	Unknown
0	0	1

Age Range

17 and younger	18-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
0	0	0	0	1	0

Ethnicity

White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other
0	1	0	0	0
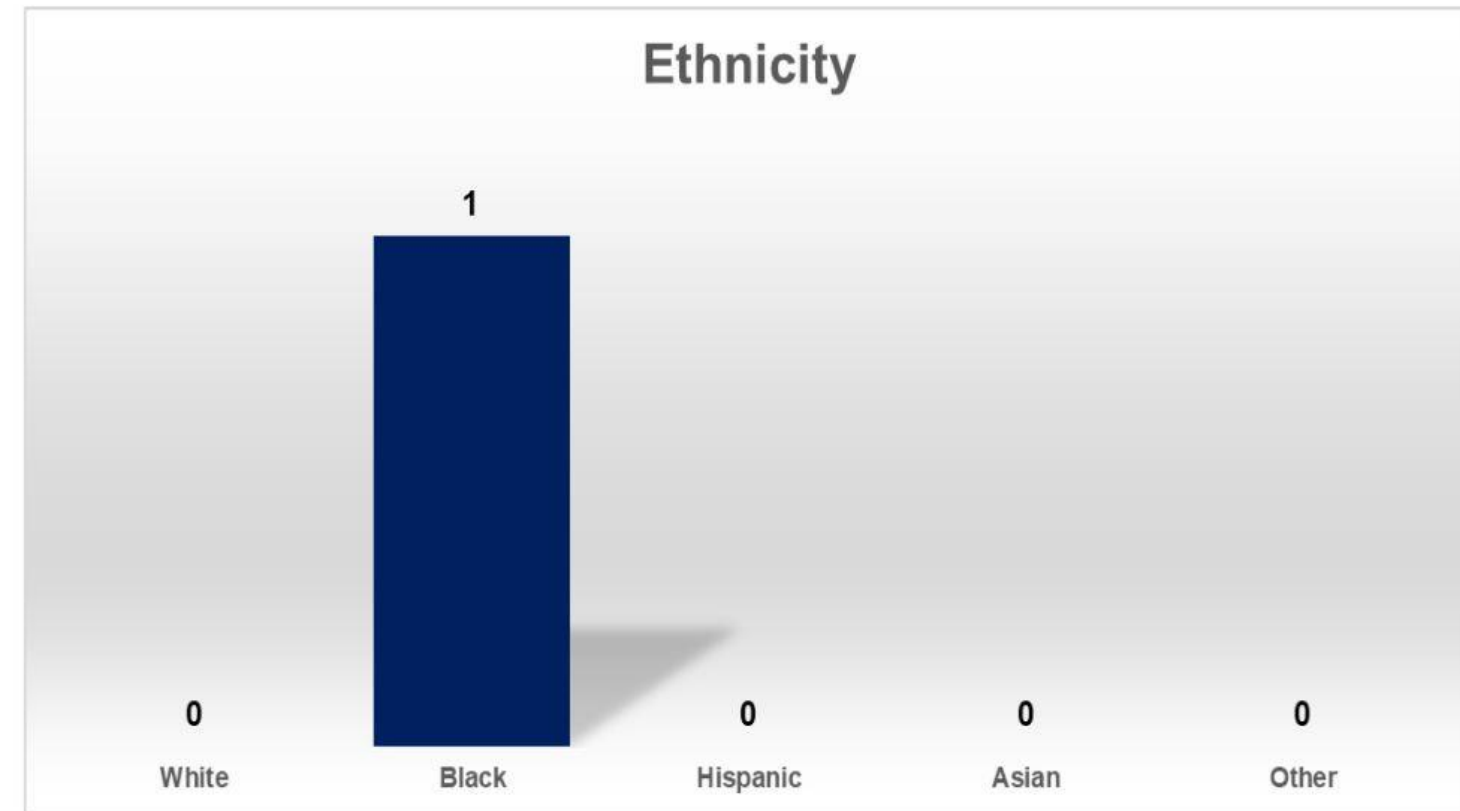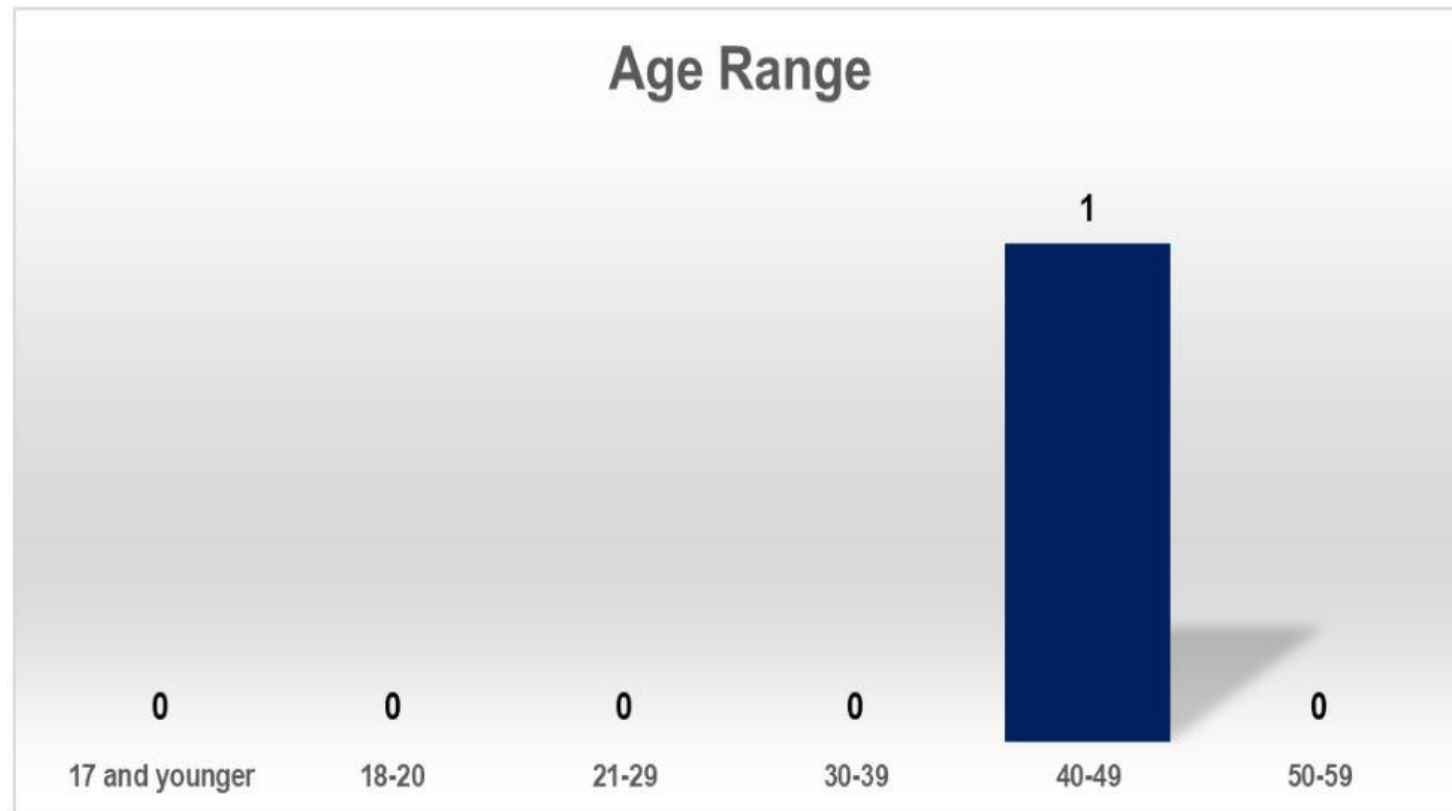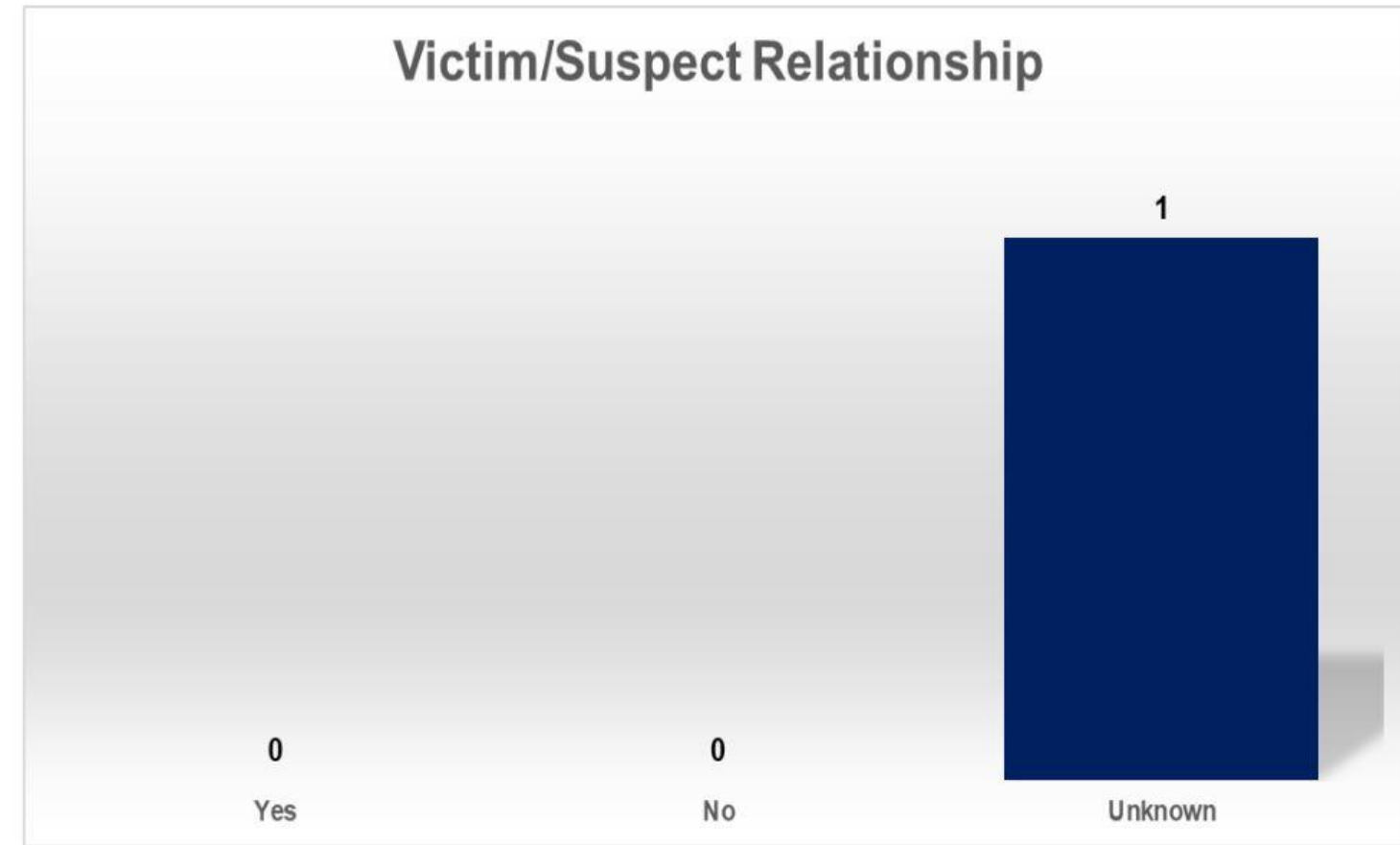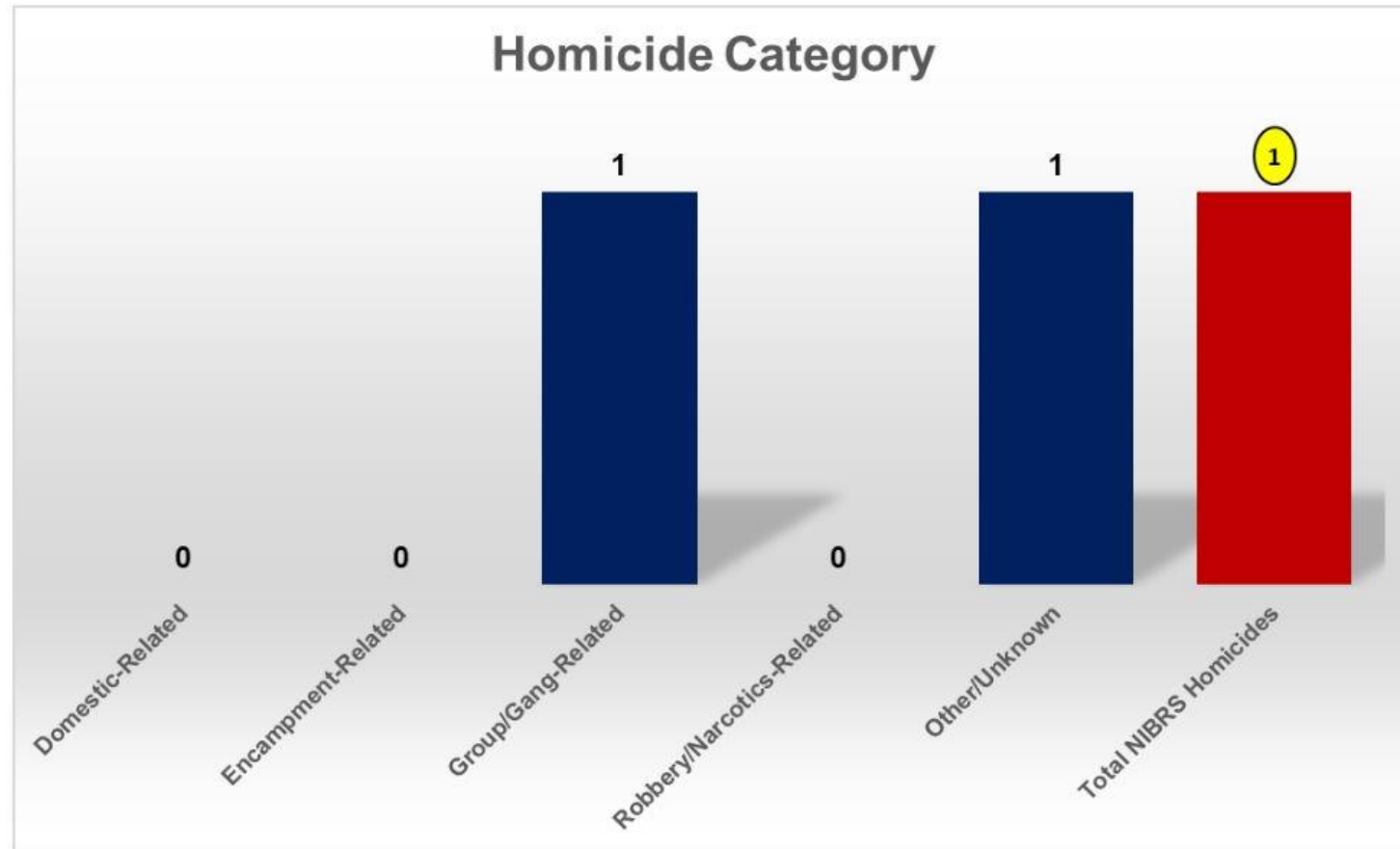
HISTORICAL PATTERN													
YEAR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
HOMICIDES	49	58	71	32	49	49	49	55	33	34	56	40	48	1

Historical Context

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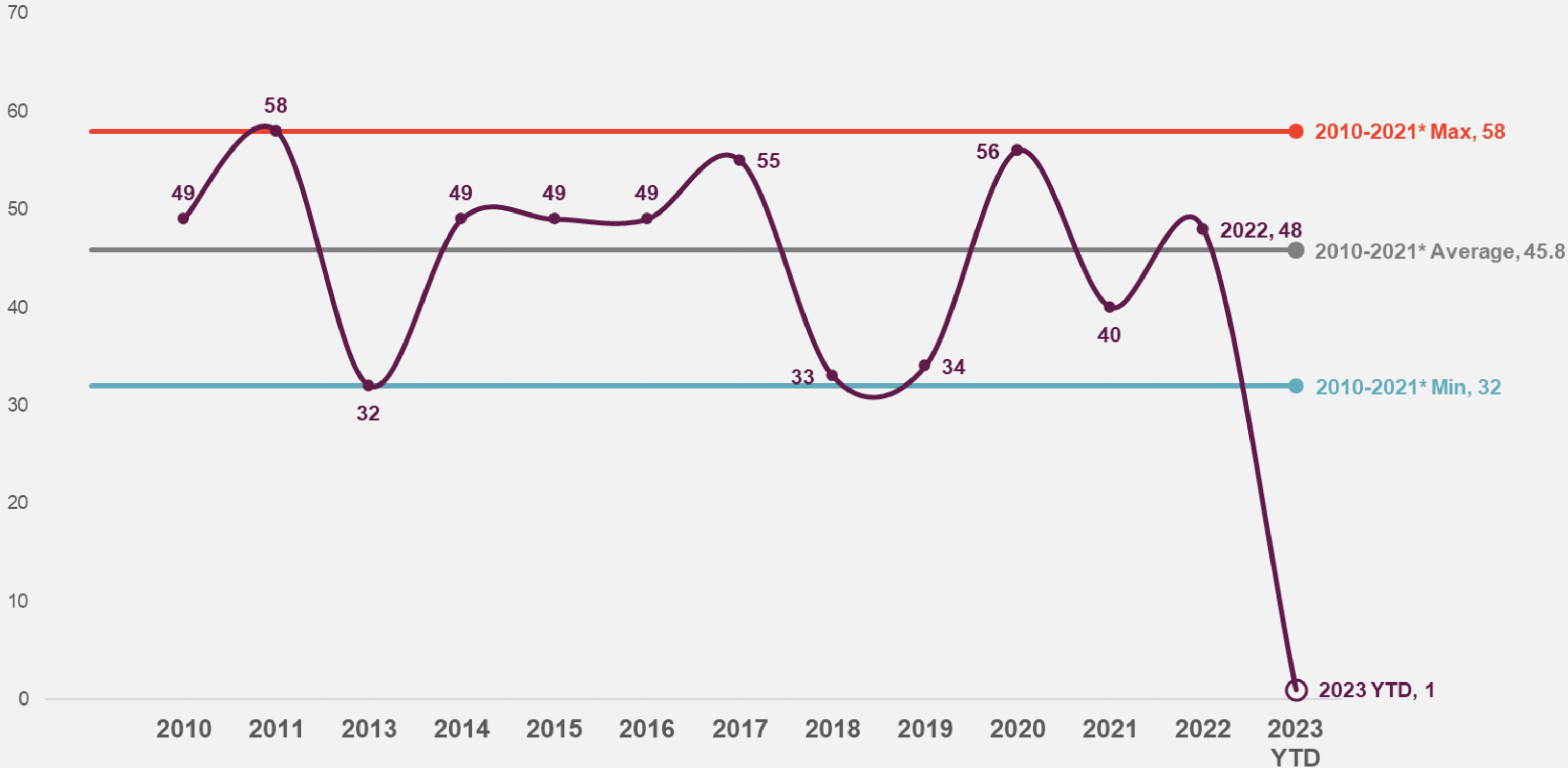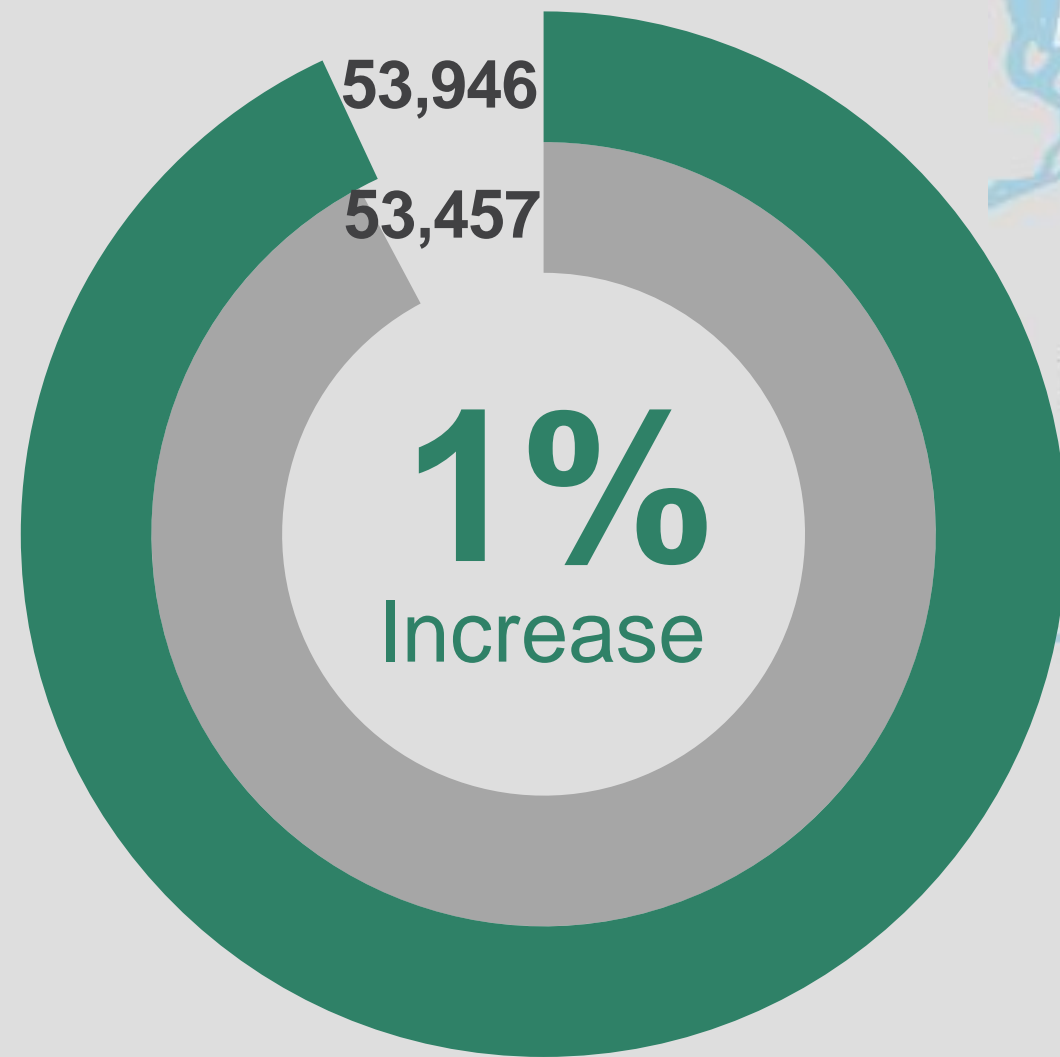

*The 2012 total (71) was removed from this analysis because it was an anomaly.
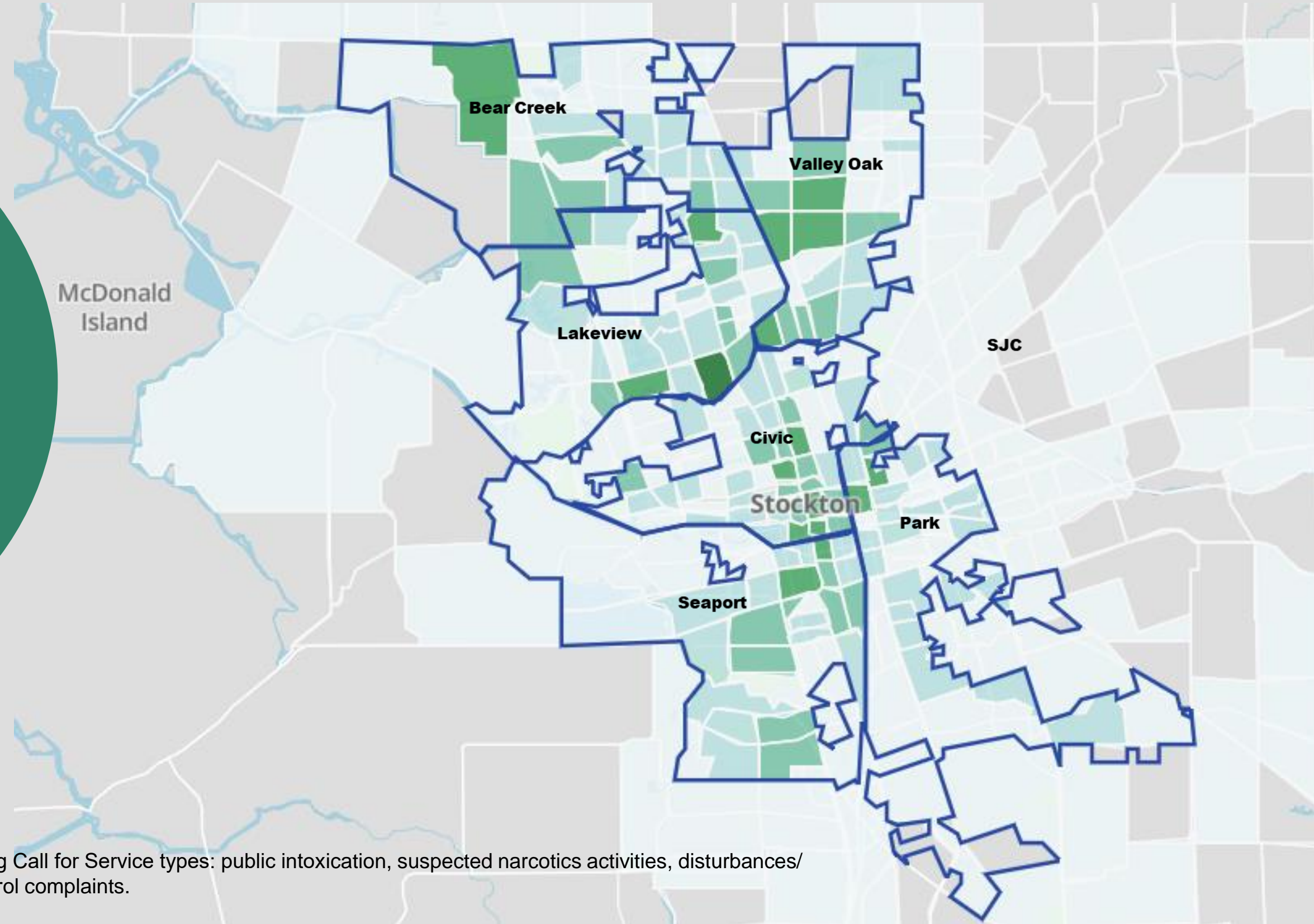
SPD Performance

Calls for Service

Total Quality of Life[1] calls for service, January – November 30

53,946

53,457

1%
Increase

2021

2022

Bear Creek

Valley Oak

McDonald Island

Lakeview

SJC

Civic

Stockton

Park

Seaport

[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.

Mental Health Calls for Service

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.
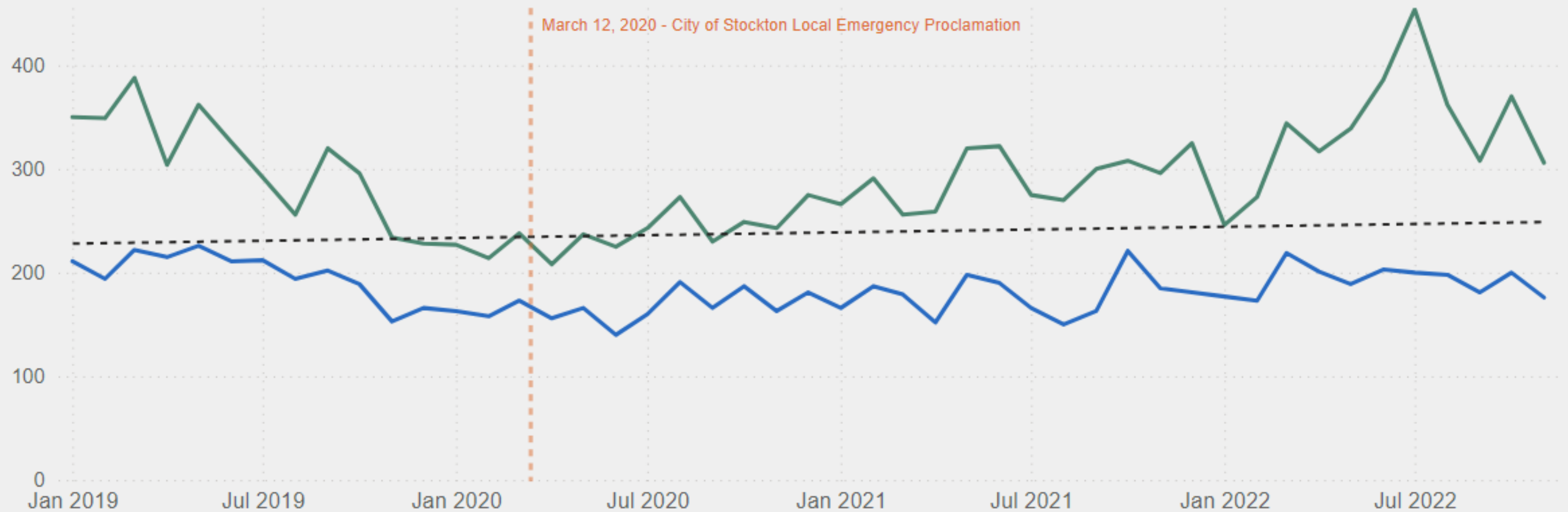Prior to the pandemic this same call volume was declining.

13,760
Total Mental Health Calls
for Service

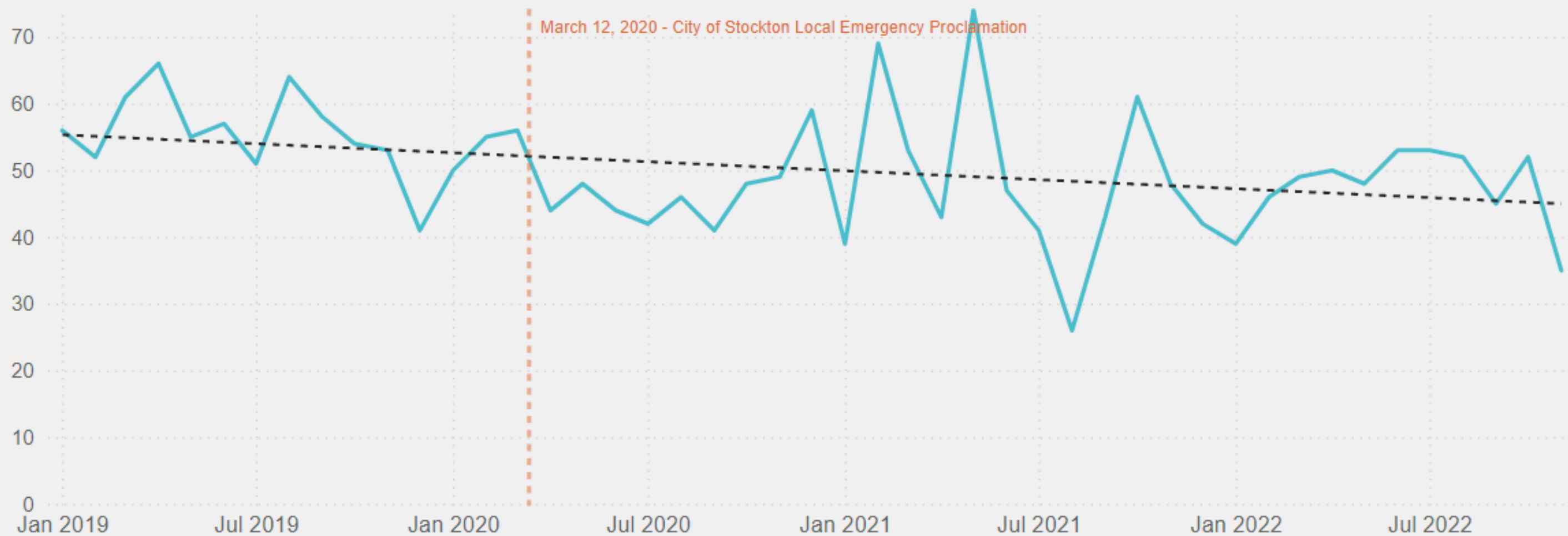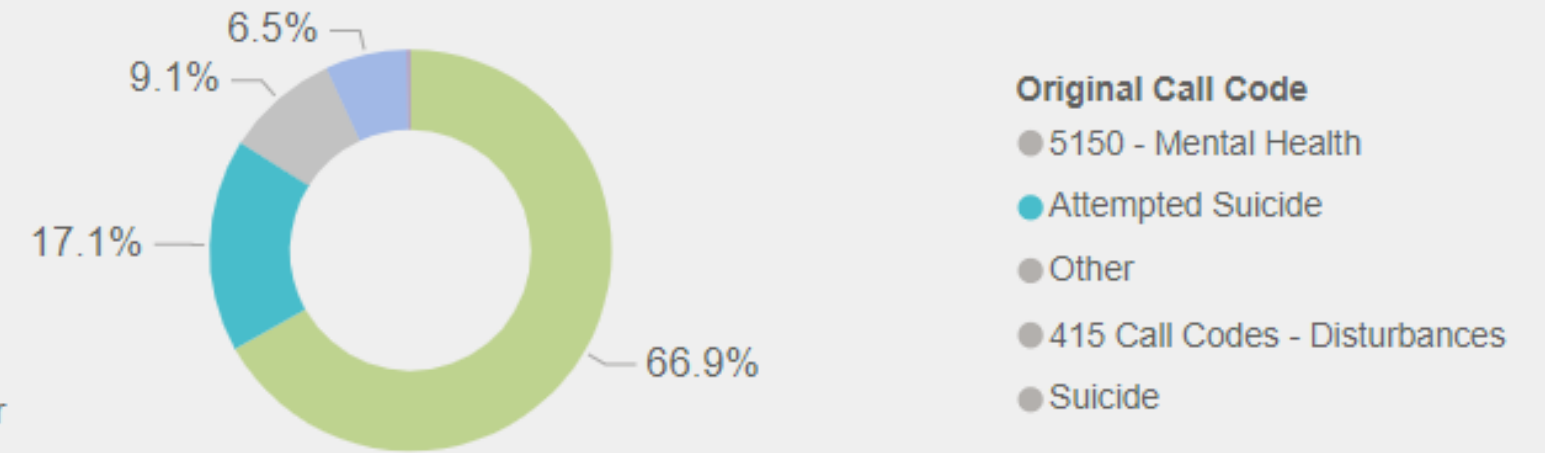## 8,654
Mental Health Calls for
Service Dispatched to SPD*

● Total CFS ● Dispatched CFS to SPD

March 12, 2020 - City of Stockton Local Emergency Proclamation
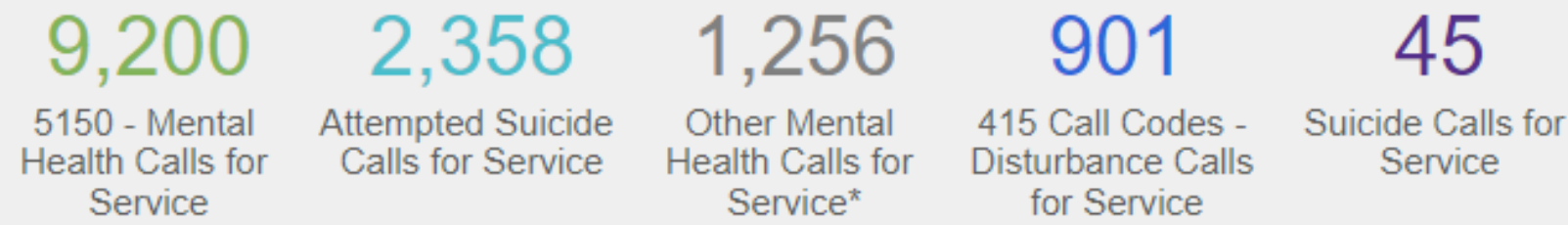
*Note that not all calls for service are dispatched to SPD. Some calls are handled by the call taker. Some calls are redirected to other agencies. Some calls might receive a call back to be cancelled.

Mental Health CFS

While all major mental health call categories have increased or remained flat, **attempted suicide calls have decreased**.

9,200
5150 - Mental Health Calls for Service

2,358
Attempted Suicide Calls for Service

1,256
Other Mental Health Calls for Service*

901
415 Call Codes - Disturbance Calls for Service

45
Suicide Calls for Service

6.5%
9.1%
17.1%
66.9%

Original Call Code
- 5150 - Mental Health
- Attempted Suicide
- Other
- 415 Call Codes - Disturbances
- Suicide

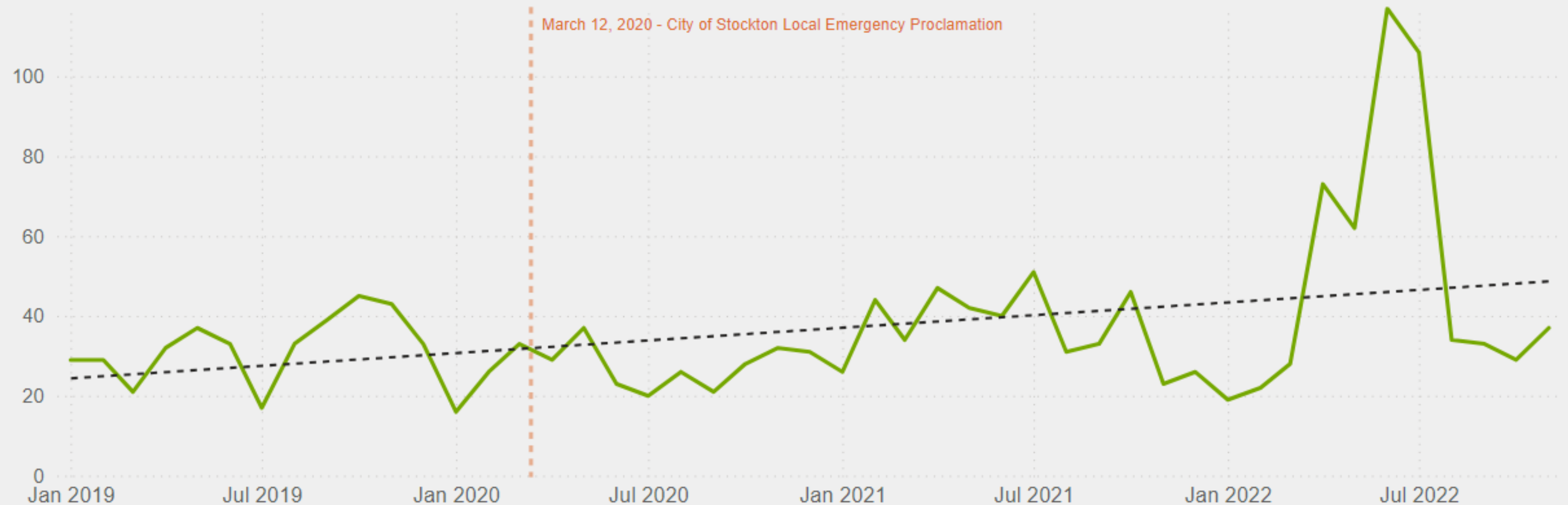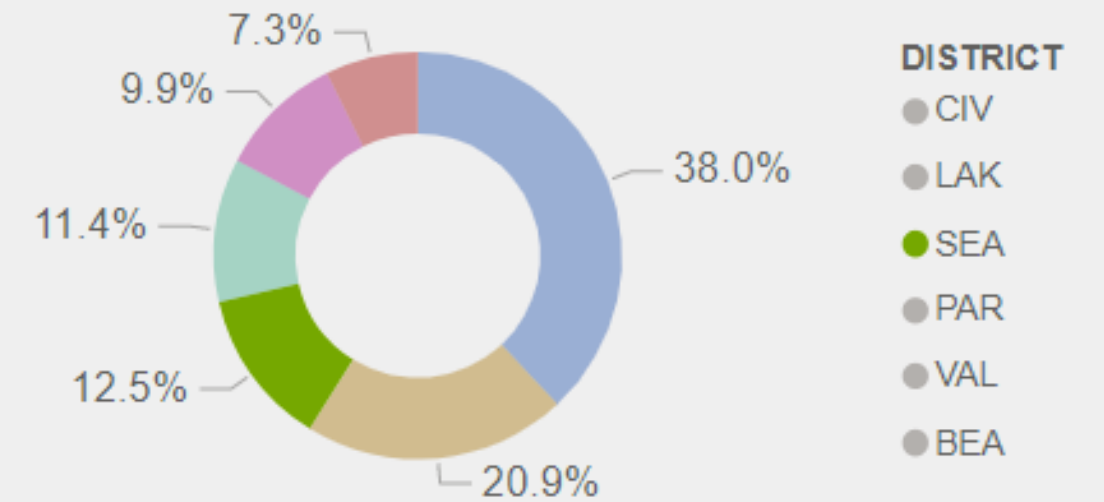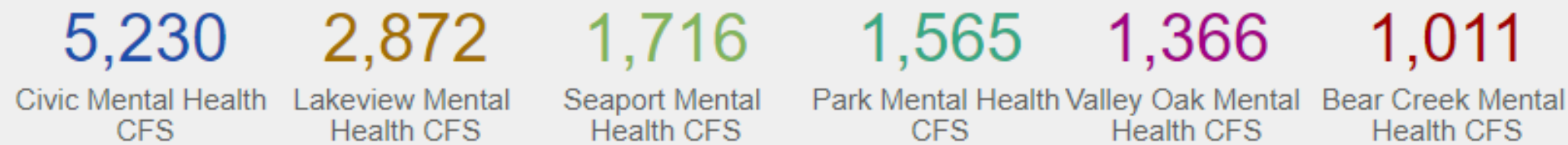March 12, 2020 - City of Stockton Local Emergency Proclamation

*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**.

5,230
Civic Mental Health CFS

2,872
Lakeview Mental Health CFS

1,716
Seaport Mental Health CFS

1,565
Park Mental Health CFS

1,366
Valley Oak Mental Health CFS

1,011
Bear Creek Mental Health CFS

DISTRICT
- CIV
- LAK
- SEA
- PAR
- VAL
- BEA

7.3%
9.9%
11.4%
12.5%
38.0%
20.9%

March 12, 2020 - City of Stockton Local Emergency Proclamation

Goal #1

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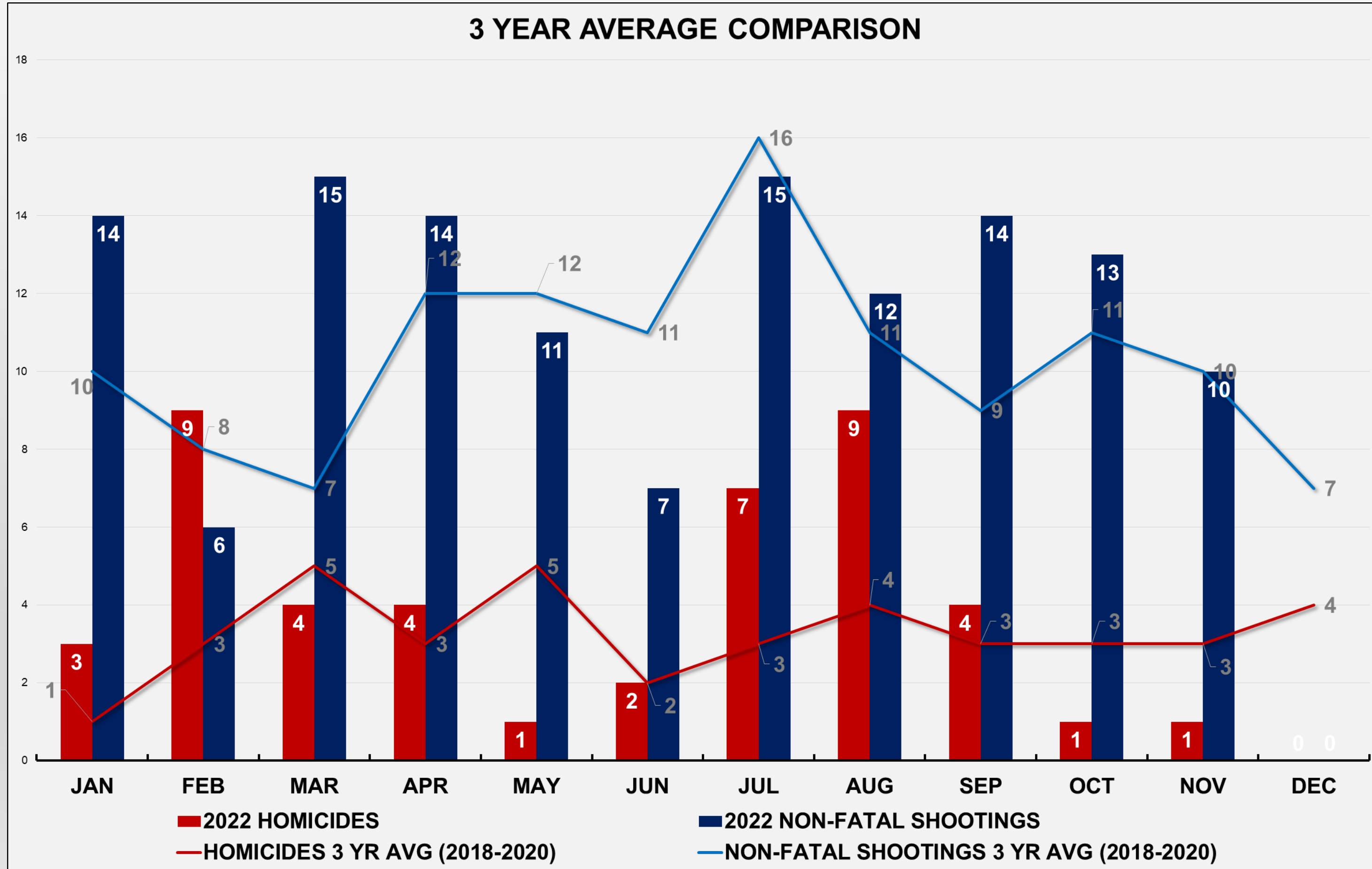
GUN VIOLENCE REDUCTION

CEASEFIRE STATISTICS
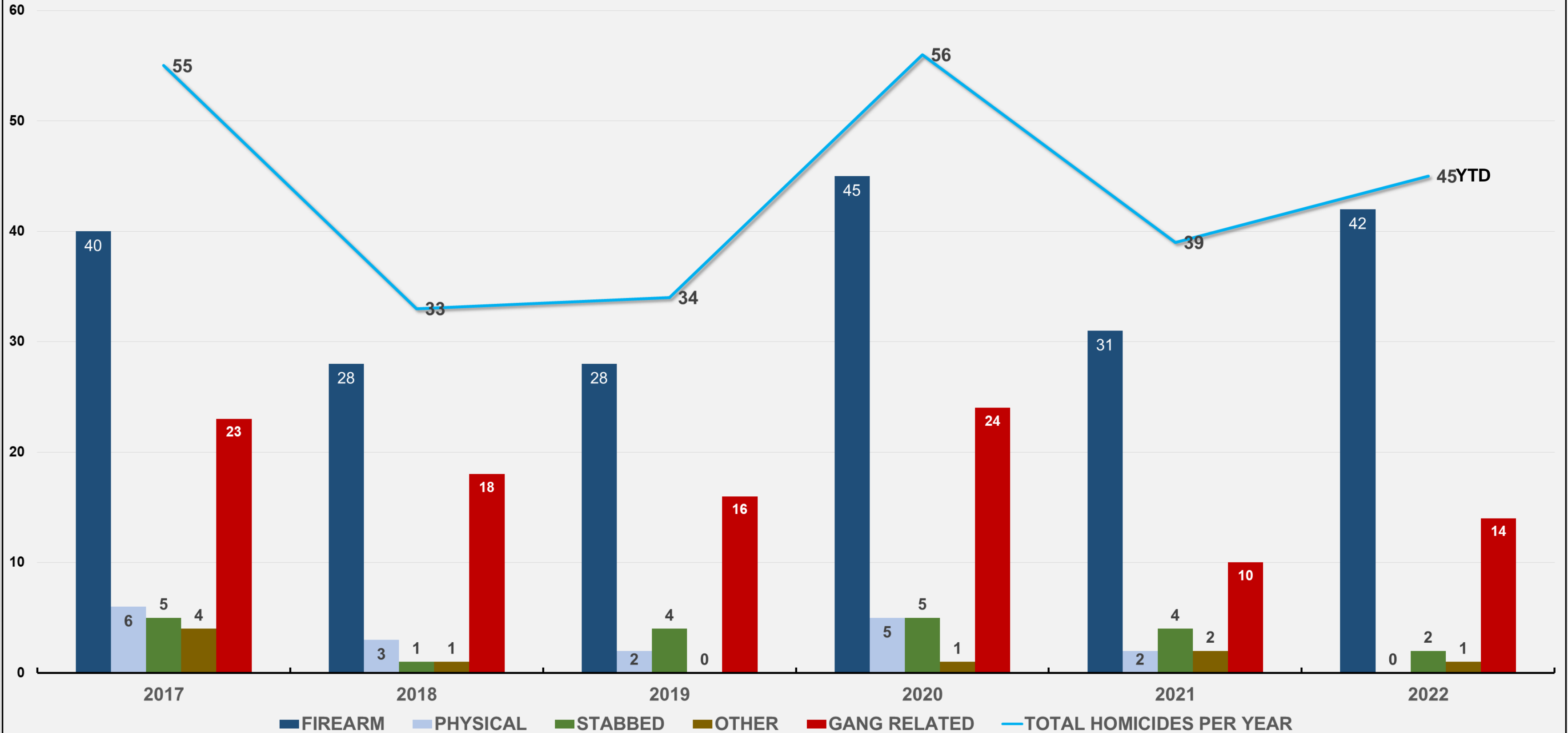## NOVEMBER 2022

CEASEFIRE STATISTICS
NOVEMBER 2022

3 YEAR AVERAGE COMPARISON

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

CEASEFIRE STATISTICS
NOVEMBER 2022

	HOMICIDES		NON-FATAL SHOOTING INCIDENTS	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
NOVEMBER	4	1	14	10
MONTHLY % CHANGE	-75%		-29%	
TOTAL YTD	37	45	146	131
% CHANGE	22%		-10%	

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**

■ NON-FATAL INJ SHOOTING   ■ GANG RELATED
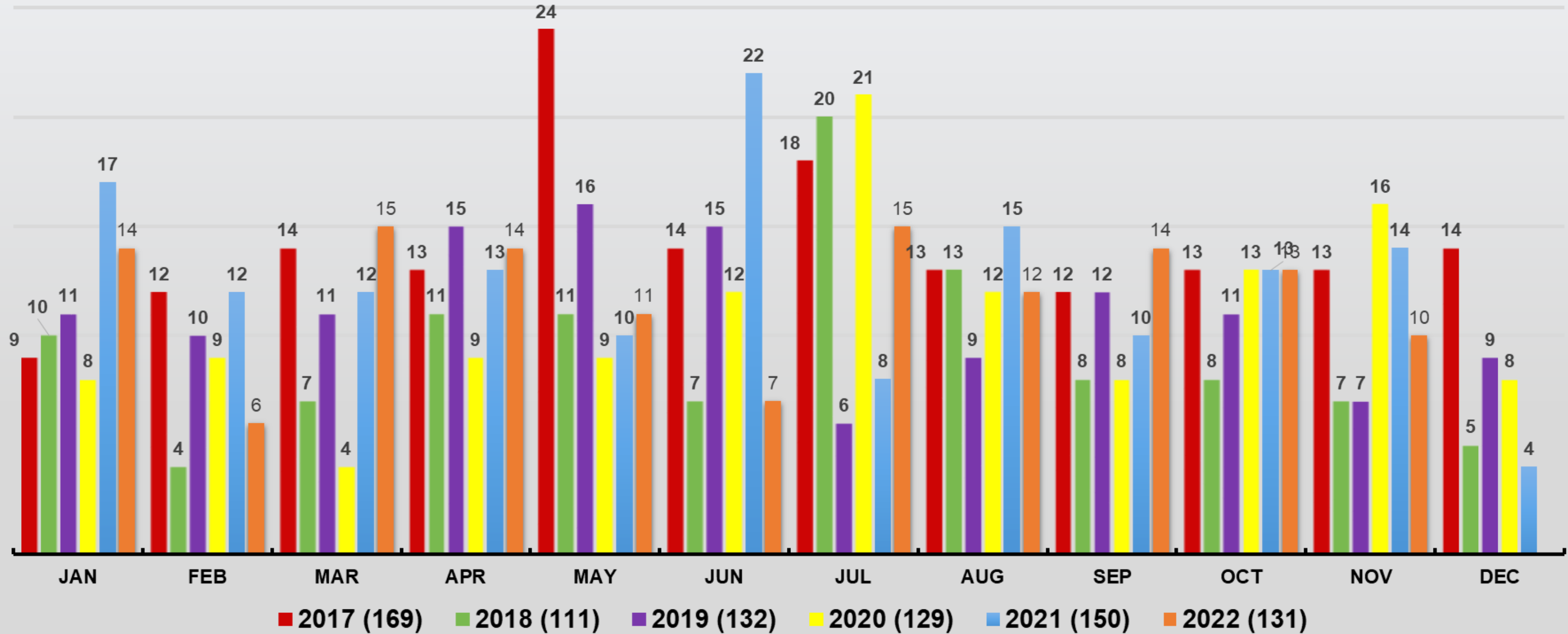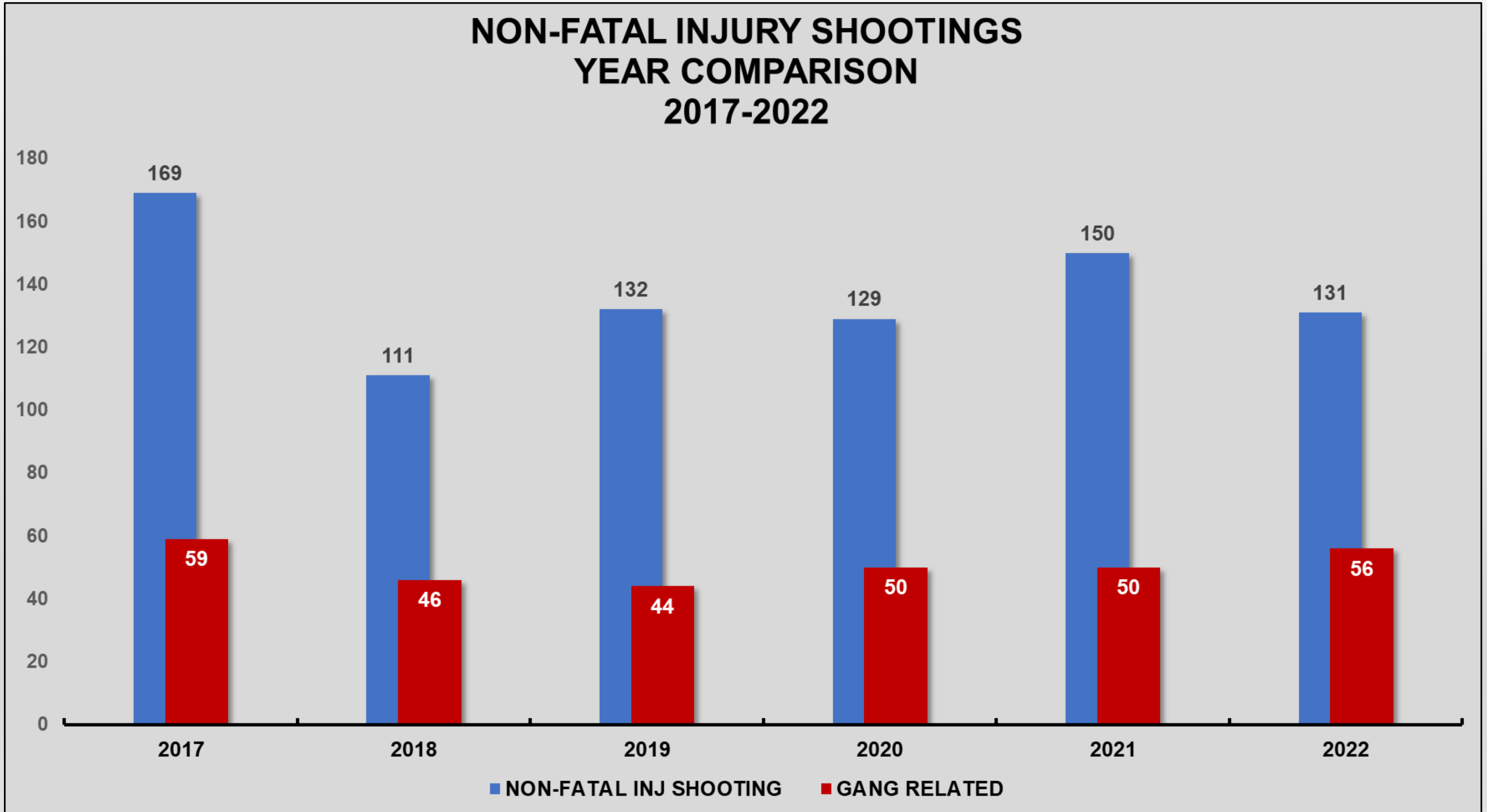
Office of Violence Prevention
Lora Larson, MSW
Director

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**

Stockton Ceasefire Model

STOCKTON CALIFORNIA
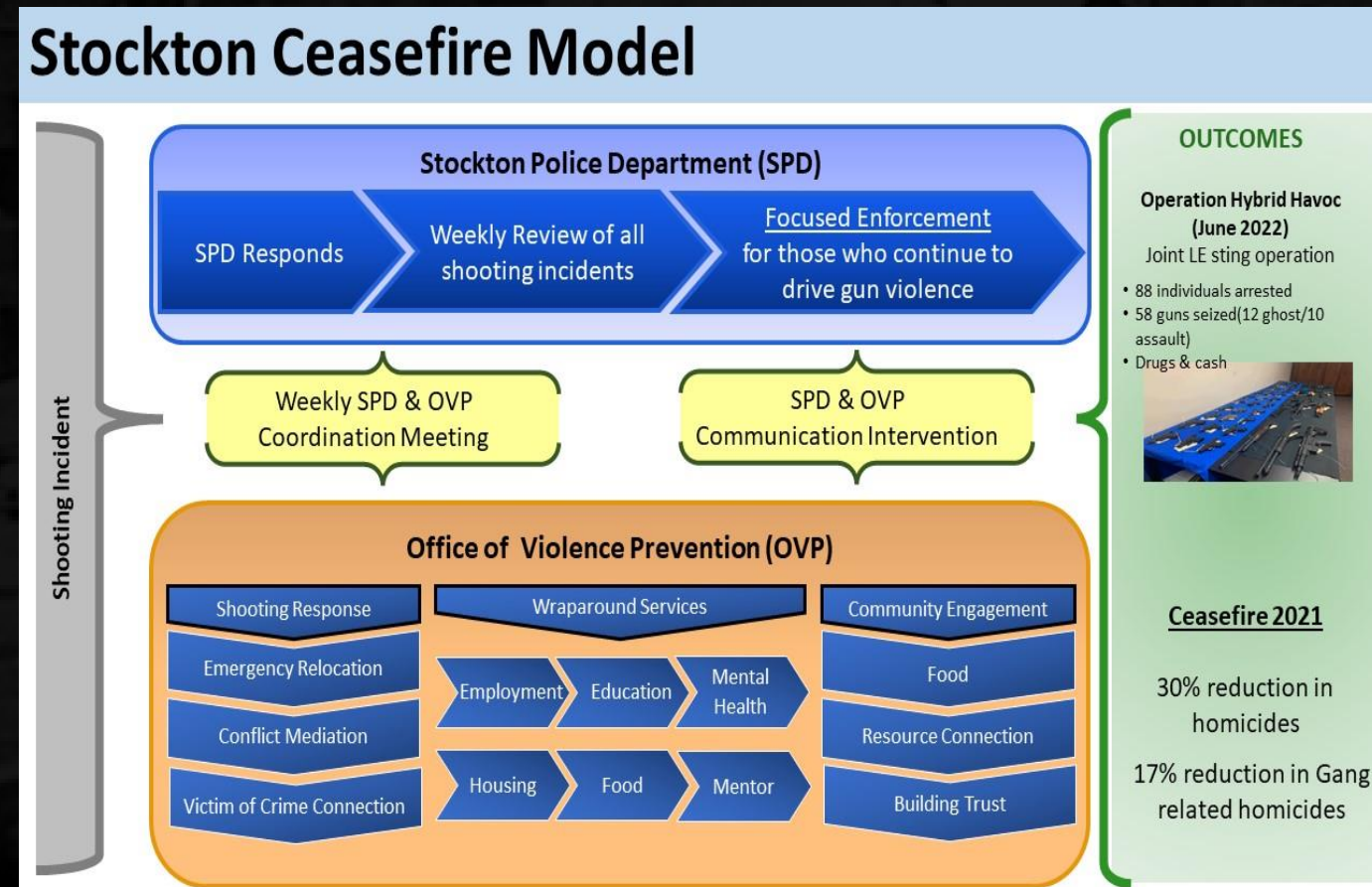
ARE WE WORKING WITH THE RIGHT PEOPLE?

TYPICAL CLIENT PROFILE

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

STATS

COMMUNICATION INTERVENTIONS

COMMUNICATION GOAL FOR 2022 — 100

JANUARY – NOVEMBER 2022
COMMUNICATIONS (SAFETY MEETINGS) — 78

65 TRANSFERRED TO CASE MANAGEMENT (83% TRANSFER RATE)

PEACEKEEPER CASELOADS

Age Range	Total
17 and younger	14
18-20	10
21-25	9
26-30	5
31-34	7
35+	2

TOTAL CASELOAD: 47

7 OUTREACH (15%)

CASE MANAGEMENT

40 (85%)
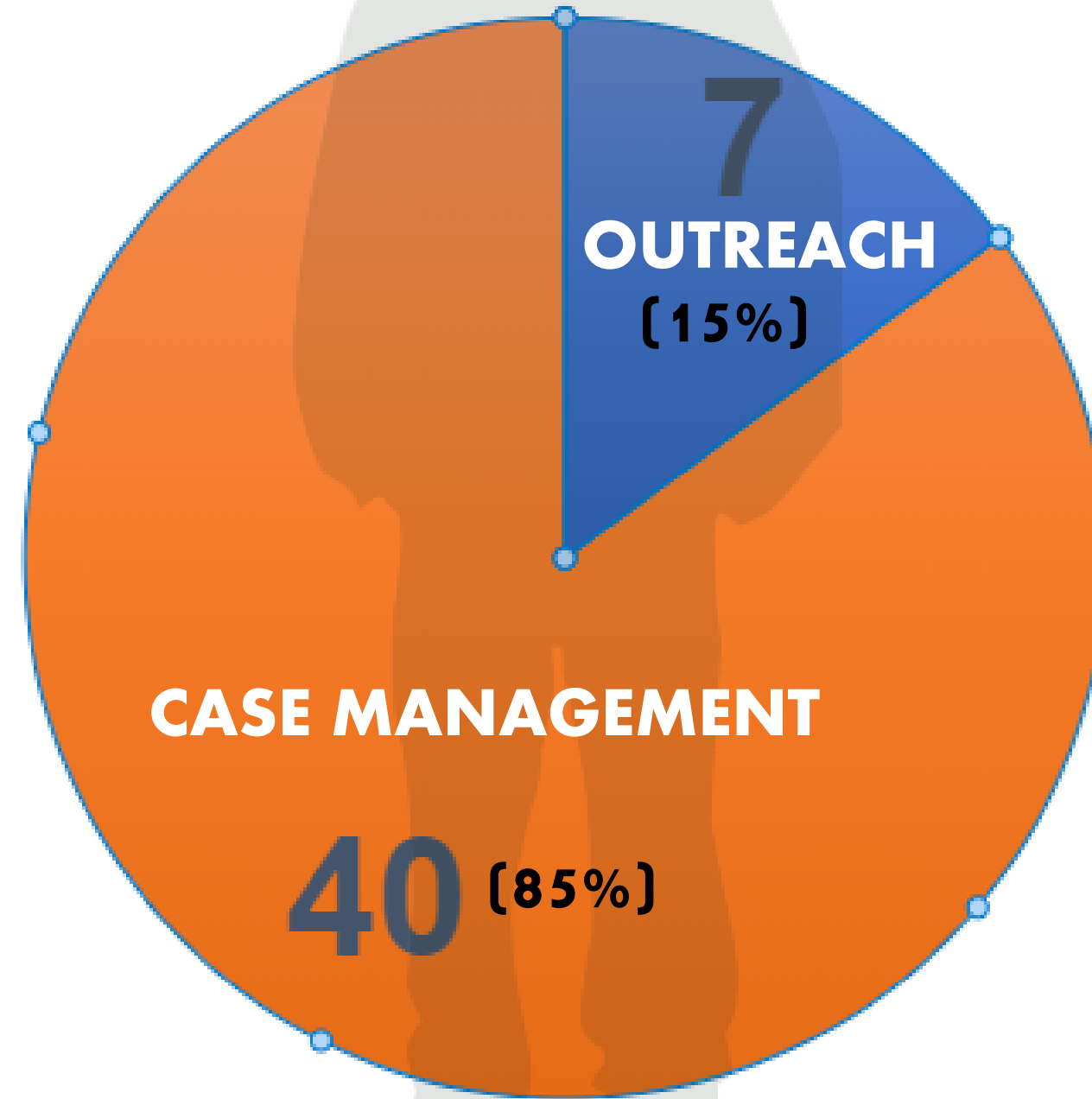
Ethnicity	Total
Black	13
Hispanic	16
Cambodian	10
Hmong	1
Pacific Islander	7

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

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

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

VICTIMS OF CRIMES
- JUSTICE CENTER
- DISTRICT ATTORNEY

EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT
- EPIC, HEIDY HOMES, PRO LOG.
- WORK NET
- LABOR READY
- COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS FOR FAM.
- LOCAL UNIONS
- SERVICE FIRST
- FIVE KEYS

CLOTHING
- SALVATION ARMY
- FRIENDS OUTSIDE
- OVP CLOSET

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

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

DRUG REHAB
- NEW DIRECTIONS
- POINT BREAK
- FRANKLIN HOUSE

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

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

HEAVY EQUIPMENT

UNION JOB PLACEMENT
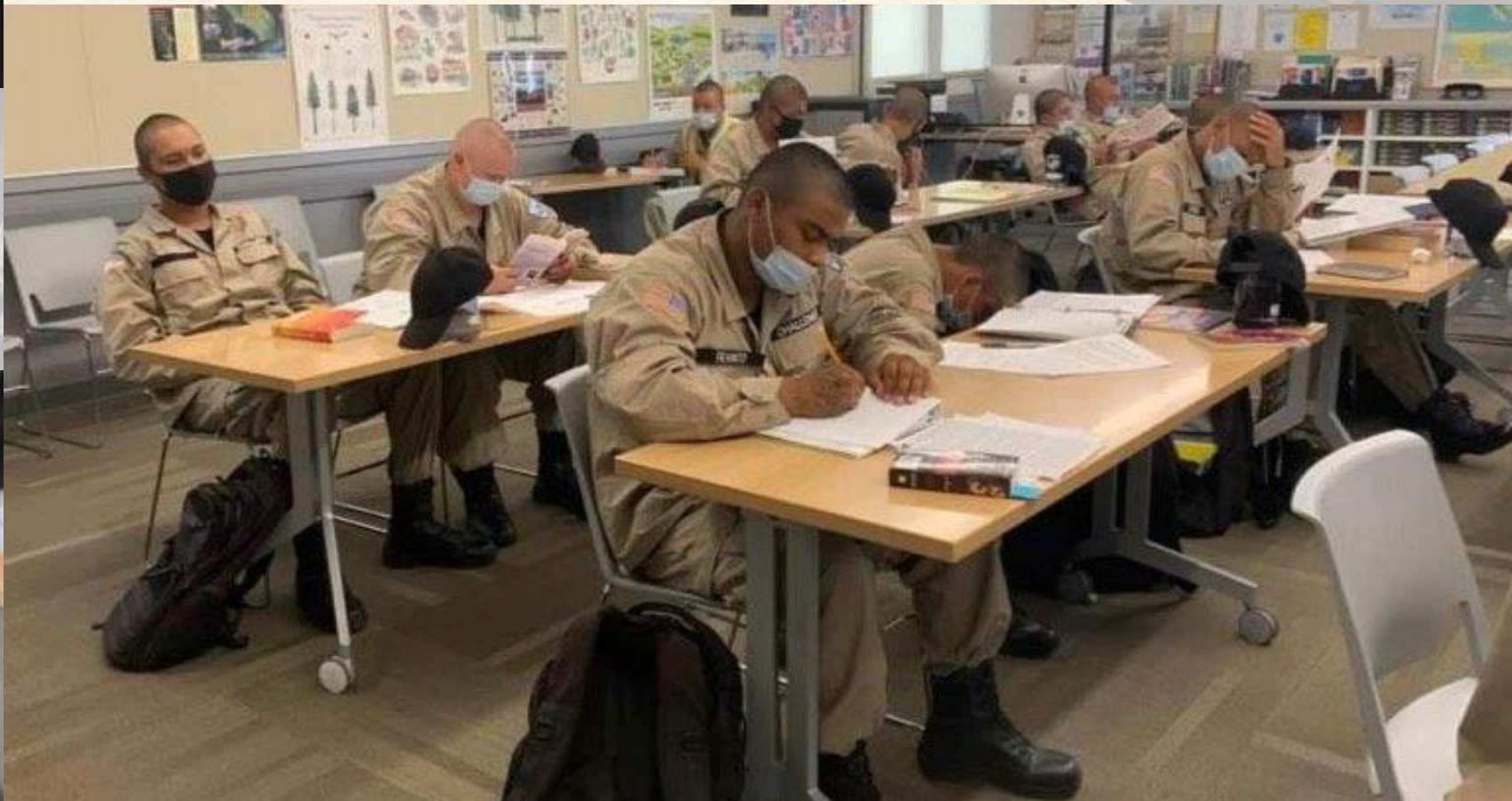
DISCOVERY CHALLENGE ACADEMY

INTENSIVE CASE MANAGEMENT

JANUARY-NOVEMBER 2022

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES 113

HOUSING ASSISTANCE 45

SOCIAL SERVICES 86

ID, DL, BC & DMV ISSUES 93

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES 24

COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL participants 26

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT 20

FAMILY RELOCATIONS 29

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Greensboro

Feed the Folks

Holiday Dinner Giveaway

JANUARY – NOVEMBER 2022

1,022 GROCERIES

Brotherhood Park

JANUARY – NOVEMBER 2022

1,243 HOT MEALS

Fall Fun in the Park

WEBERSTOWN

Fall Fun
in the Park
Weberstown Park
4780 Kentfield Road · Stockton

HEALTHY, WEALTHY & WISE
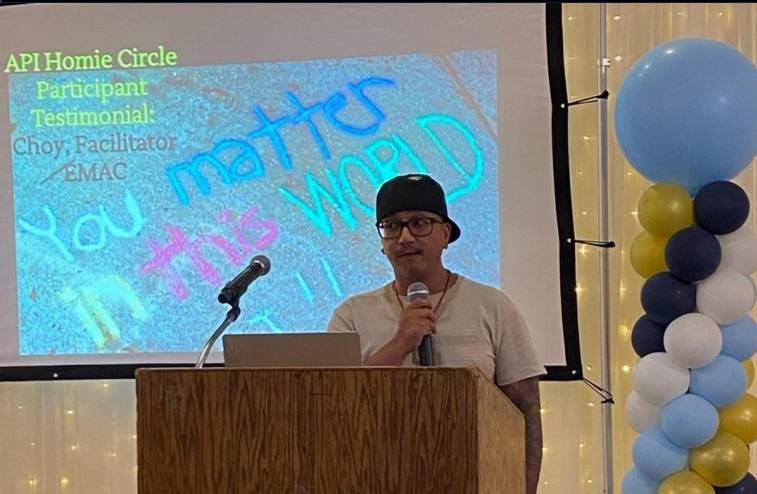Helping clients improve decision making, understand trauma, and build financial literacy

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"

"It was beneficial because I learned about my culture"

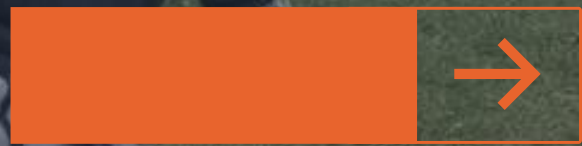"Knowing that I am going through things that others are going through makes me feel not alone"

REFLECTIVE TRAVEL

Growing & stretching clients' perception and engagement with the world is the focus of Reflective Travel.

46 Clients

MOANING CAVERN ADVENTURE PARK

COMMUNITY PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING

COMMUNITY PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING

CONSTANT QUEST FOR MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Community Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP) focuses on a **specific issue, for example crime, blight, or quality of life issue**, and is often **identified through community feedback**. SPD works with community stakeholders to plan and co-sponsor events that **bring the community and SPD together in a non-enforcement-related activity**.

Build new relationships

Strengthen existing relationships

Ensure mutual resolution to future issues

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

NOVEMBER 5, 2022
VICTORY PARK

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

CPOP Event

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 THE COMMUNITY IS SAYING

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

DISTRICT	MONTH PRIOR TO FOCUS	MONTH OF FOCUS	% Change Prior/Of	MONTH AFTER THE FOCUS	% Change Prior/After
BEAR CREEK (3)	11	1	-91%	4	-64%
CIVIC (23)	89	59	-34%	46	-48%
LAKEVIEW (3)	7	4	-43%	1	-86%
PARK (10)	33	18	-45%	33	0%
SEAPORT (24)	115	72	-37%	53	-54%
VALLEY OAK (23)	87	53	-39%	53	-39%
*South Districts (1)	20	4	-80%	13	-35%
GRAND TOTAL	362	211	-42%	203	-44%

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

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME ANALYSIS

In The Forecast Based Deployment Area
District Selected MAR 2016 - NOV 2022
Firearm-Related Violent Crimes*
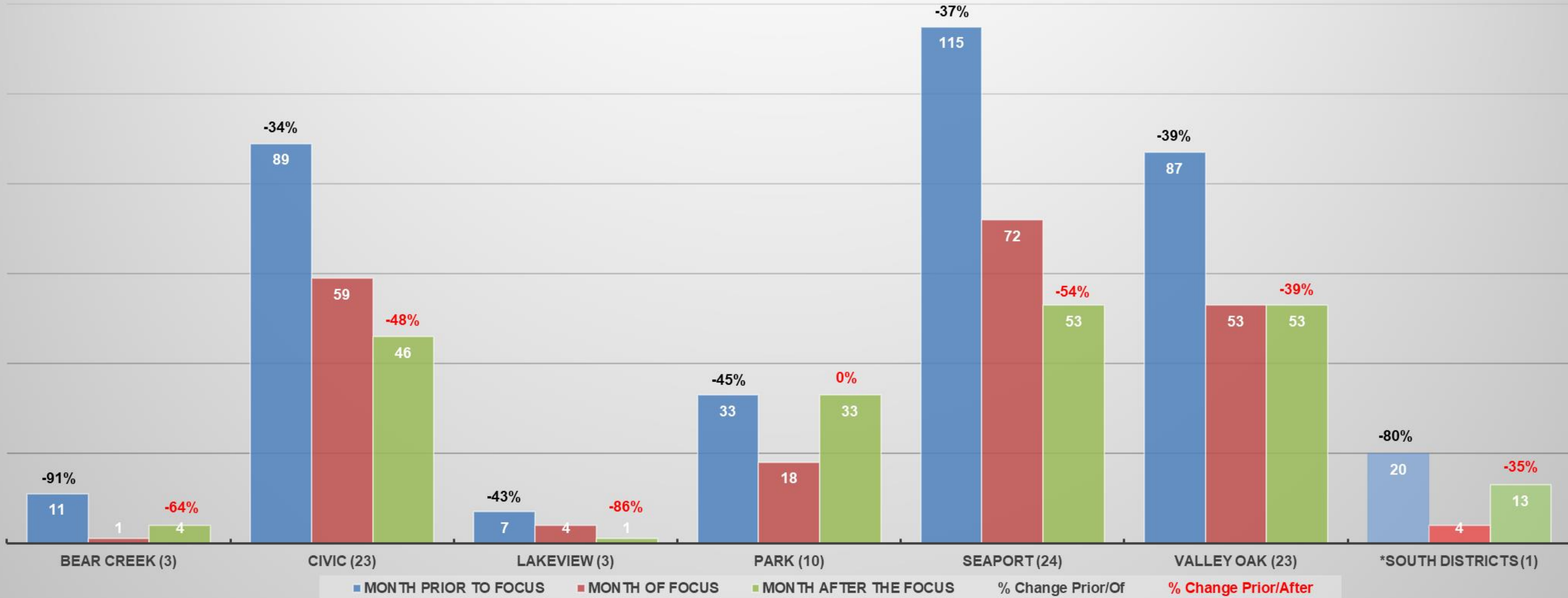
*Homicide, Att. Homicide, Robbery, Agg. Assault, Shooting into Occupied Dwelling

Monthly Forecast Zones

PARK

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

September/October 2022

FOCUS TIME/DAY
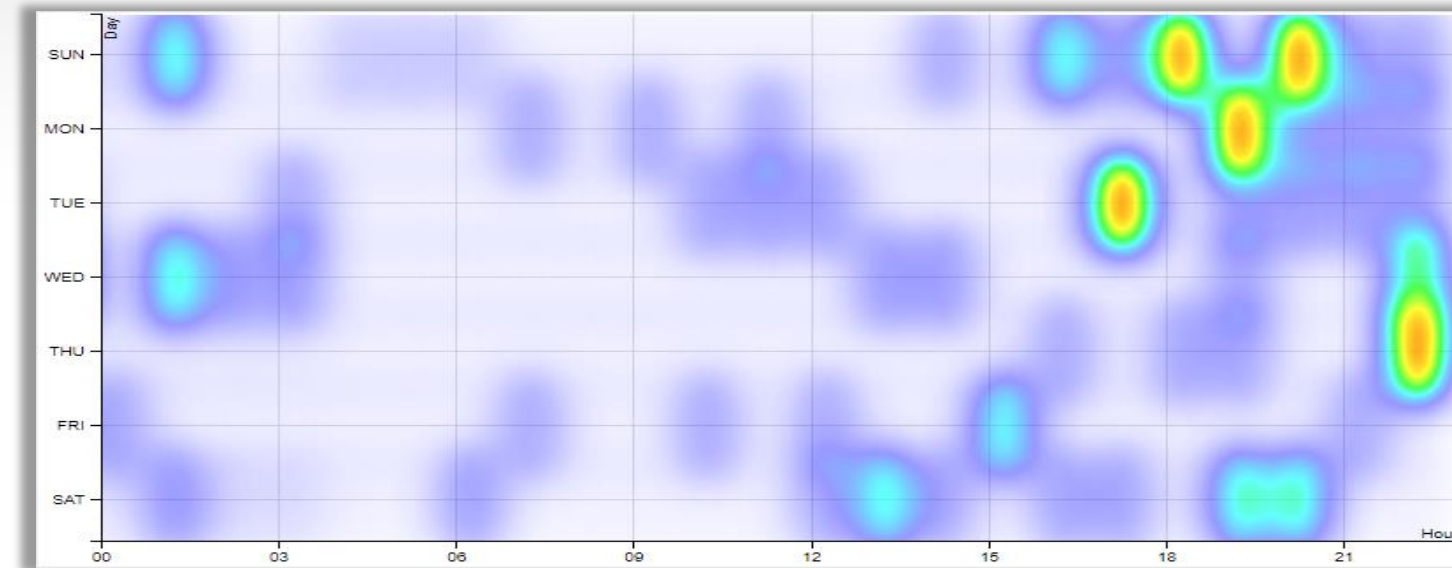
*187, 187A, 211, 215, 245, 246

- 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.

LEGEND
☐ Forecast

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

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME ANALYSIS

Monthly Forecast Zones

SEAPORT
PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*
November/December 2022
FOCUS TIME/DAY
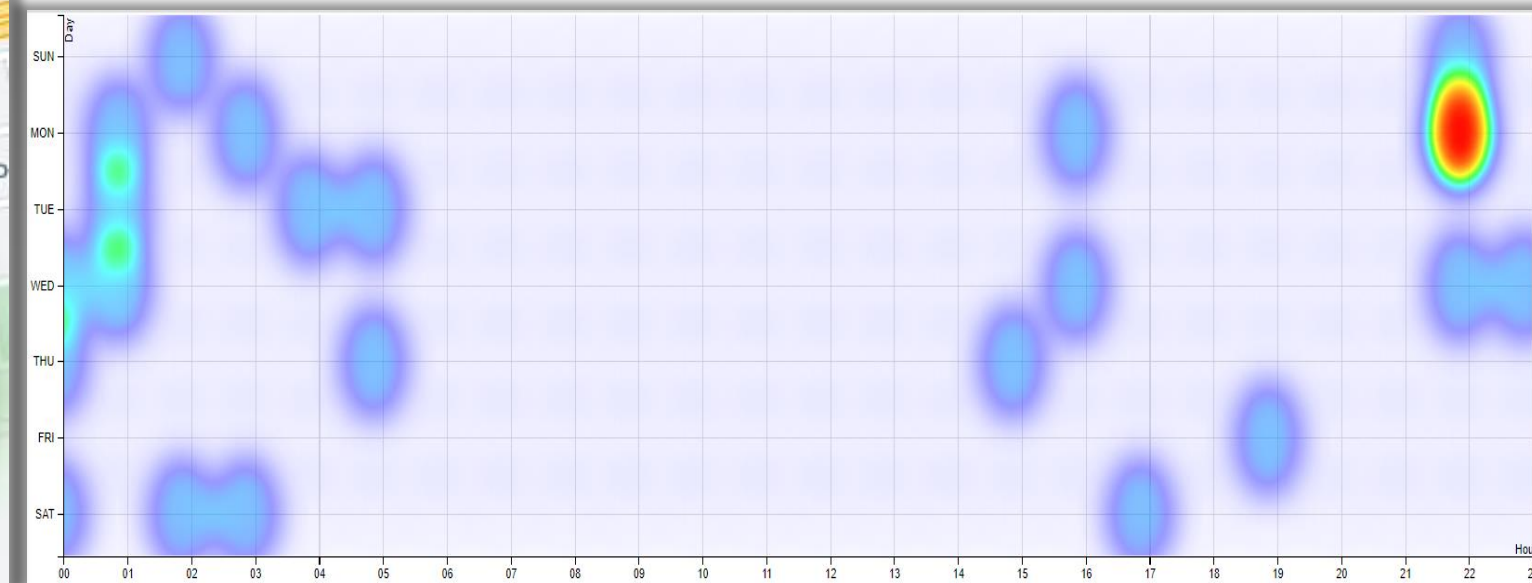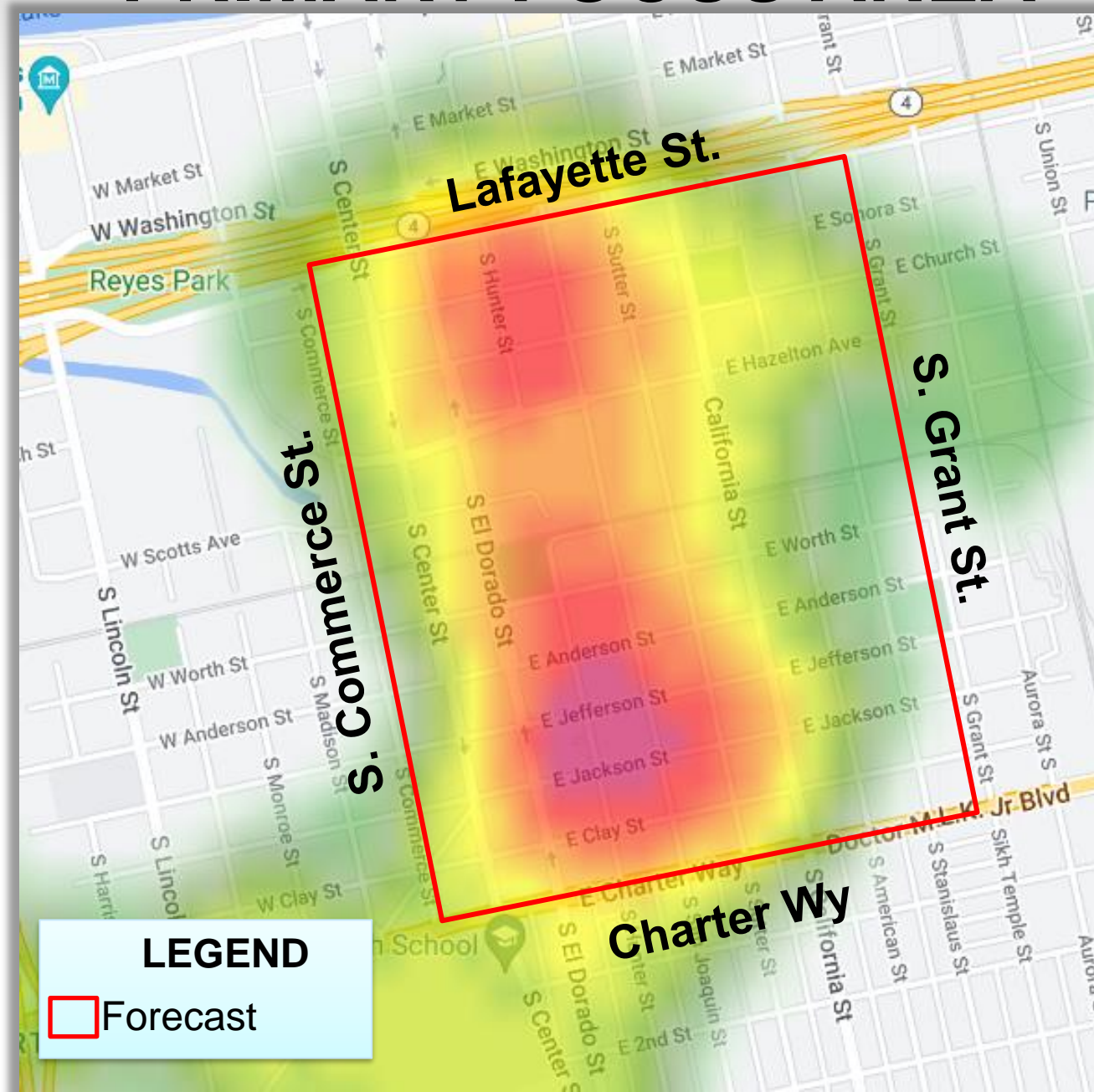
*187, 187A, 211, 215, 245, 246

- There was a 13% decrease in crime in the district from October to November.
- 14 gun arrests were made in the district in November.

LEGEND
☐ Forecast

Date Range for Forecast: 05/01/22 – 10/25/22

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME ANALYSIS

Goal #2

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

CMRB

Community Engagement

Engagement Description	Jan – Nov 2021	Jan – Nov 2022	Variance
Watch / Community Group Meetings	122	148	+26
Neighborhood Events / Engagements - Total count of engagements e.g. Coffee with the Police, Cocoa with Cops, Lemonade with the Cops, Trunk or Treats, etc.	5	46	+41

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 2019 – Nov. 2022

Traffic tickets issued in November 2022 (675) are down 29% compared to November 2021 (947).

60,488
Citations/Tickets

Gender ●Male ●Female

Number of Citations/Tickets

1852
1951
1875
2001
1690
Monthly Average: 1,287.0
1045
975
886
813
675
501

Jan 2019   Jul 2019   Jan 2020   Jul 2020   Jan 2021   Jul 2021   Jan 2022   Jul 2022

42.8%

57.2%

7%	22%	45%	7%	19%
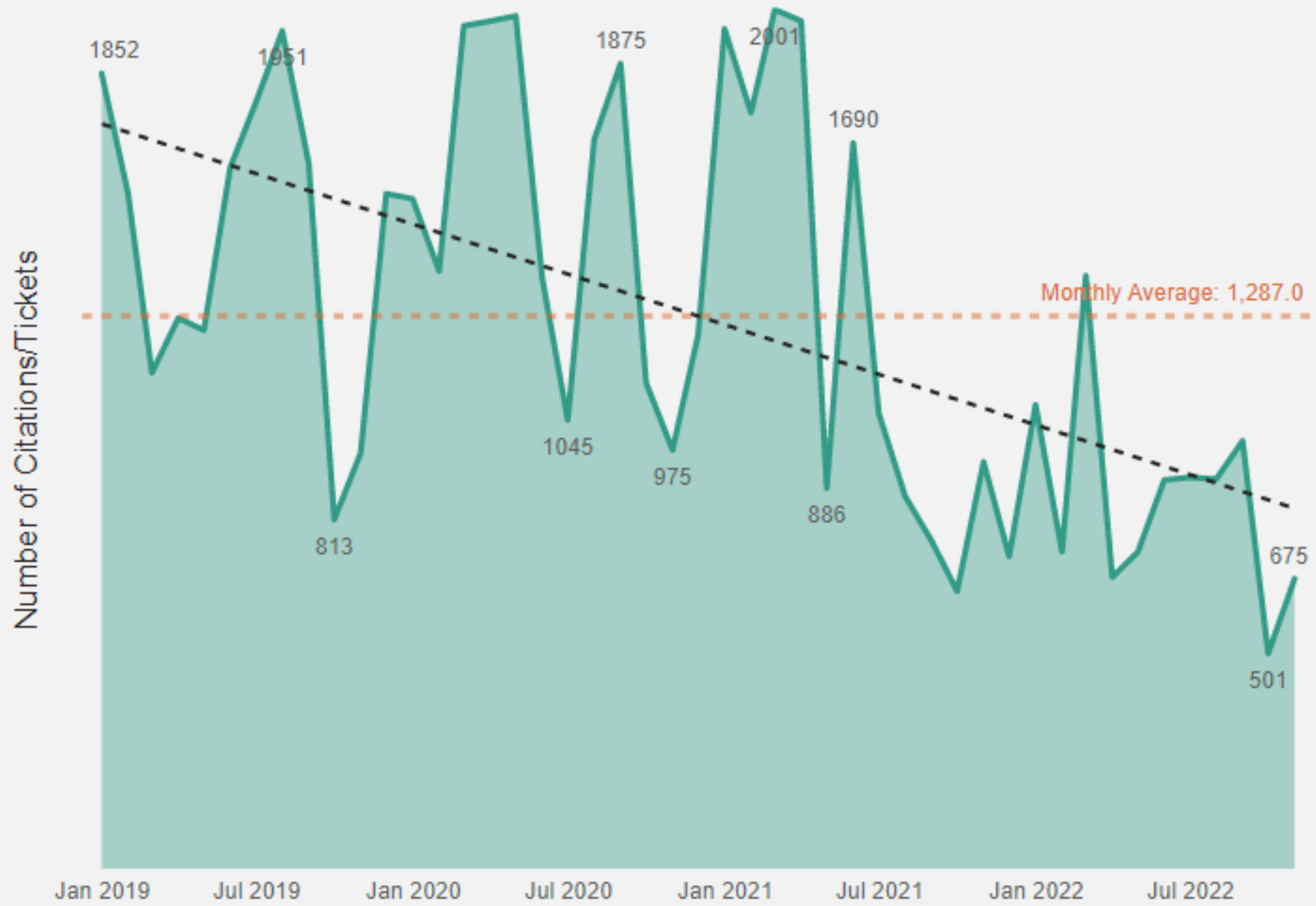
Asian/OPI   Black   Hispanic   Other   White
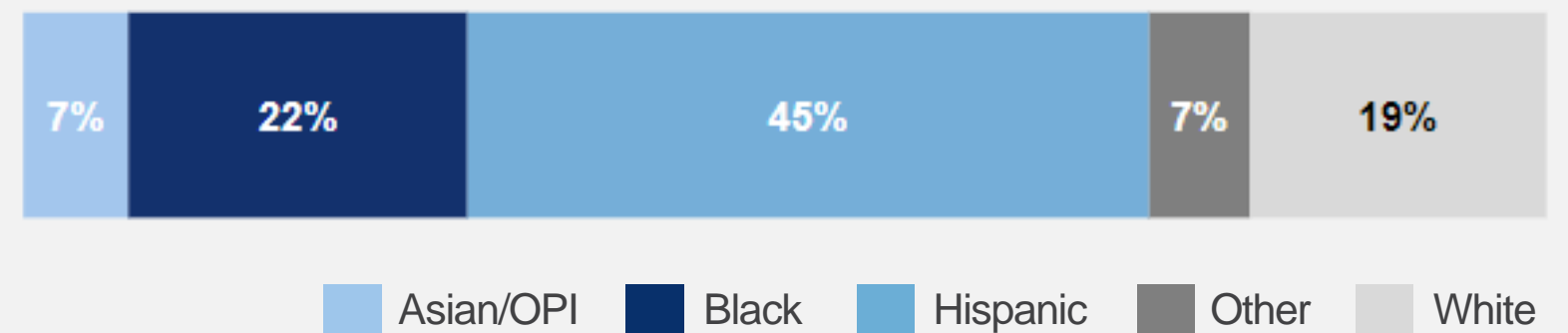
Traffic Violations 2019 – 2022

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

78,758
Traffic Violations

Number of Violations

Monthly Average: 1,675.7

2468
2467
2806
2104
1475
1227
1288
1051
1145
855
692

Jan 2019 · Jul 2019 · Jan 2020 · Jul 2020 · Jan 2021 · Jul 2021 · Jan 2022 · Jul 2022

Gender
- Male
- Female

41.1%
58.9%

6%	24%	46%	6%	18%

Asian/OPI · Black · Hispanic · Other · White
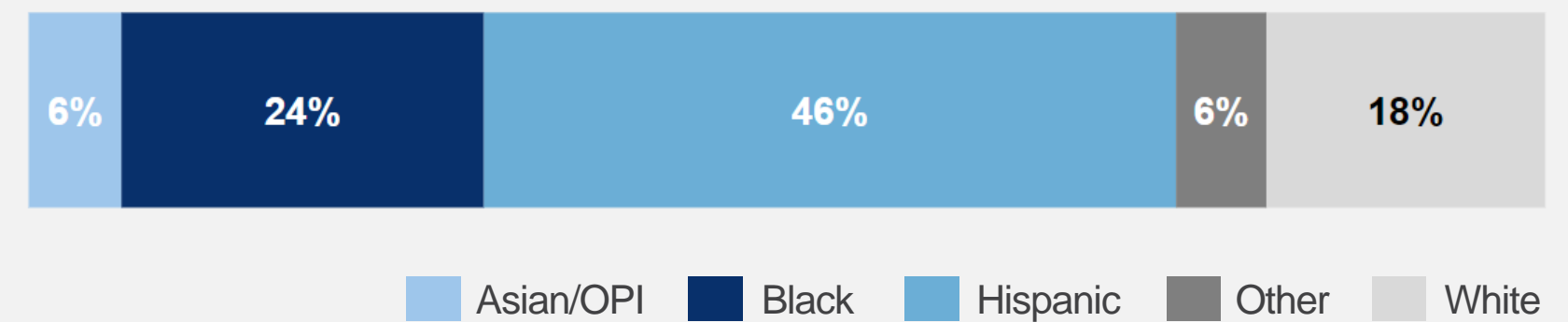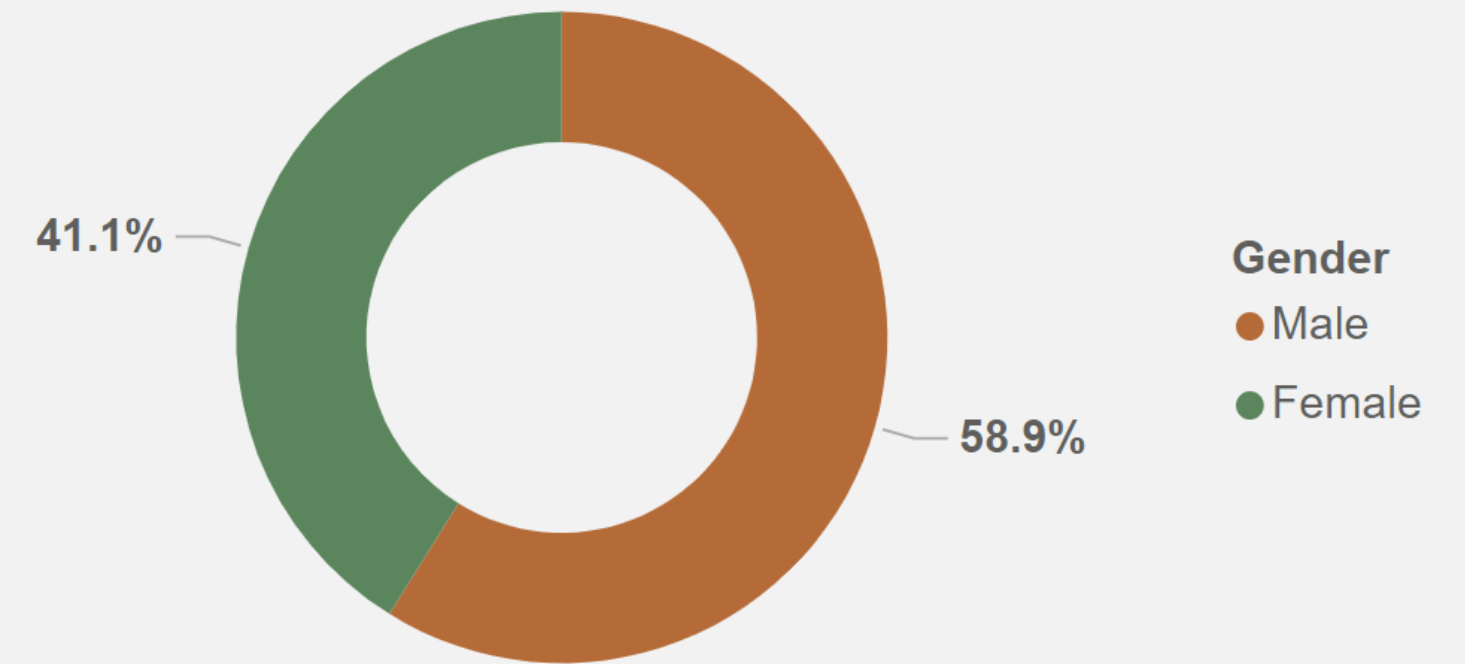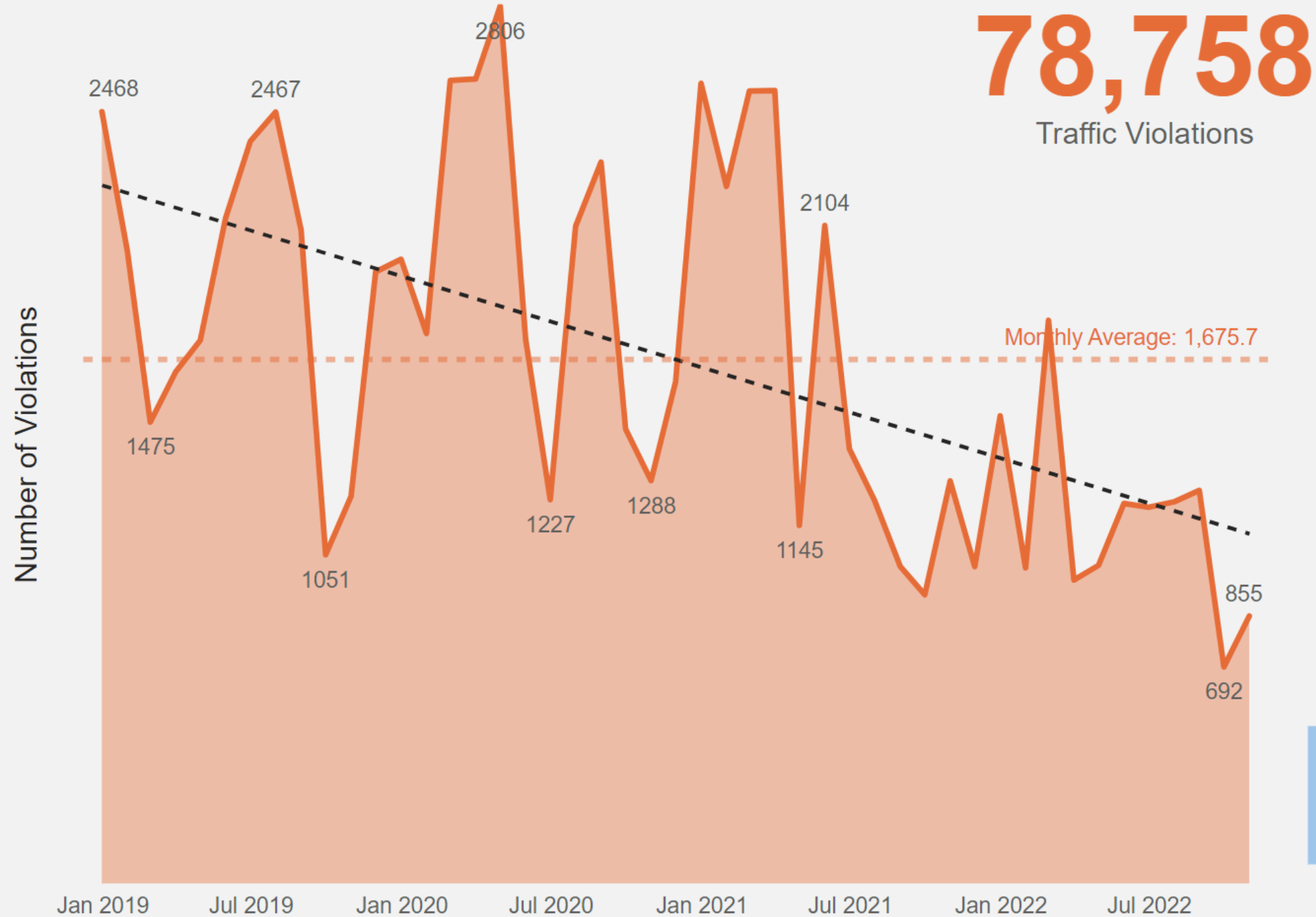
Note: There can be multiple violations on one citation/ticket. For example, a person could be stopped for running a red light (moving violation) and then cited for not having their license (licensing violation) - two violations on one citation/ticket.

Traffic Violations 2019 – 2022

Moving violations make up 51% of all traffic violations from 2019 to November 2022.

60,488 Citations/Tickets

78,758 Violations*

Legend: Asian/OPI | Black | Hispanic | Other | White

Category	Count	Asian/OPI	Black	Hispanic	Other	White
Moving Violations	40558	8%	21%	44%	7%	19%
Equipment Violations	12013	6%	21%	51%	6%	17%
Licensing Violations	9728		29%	52%		14%
Other	5932	6%	24%	43%	7%	20%
Registration Violations	5475		32%	39%		22%
Insurance Violations	5052		32%	43%		18%

*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

Arrests 2017 – November 2022

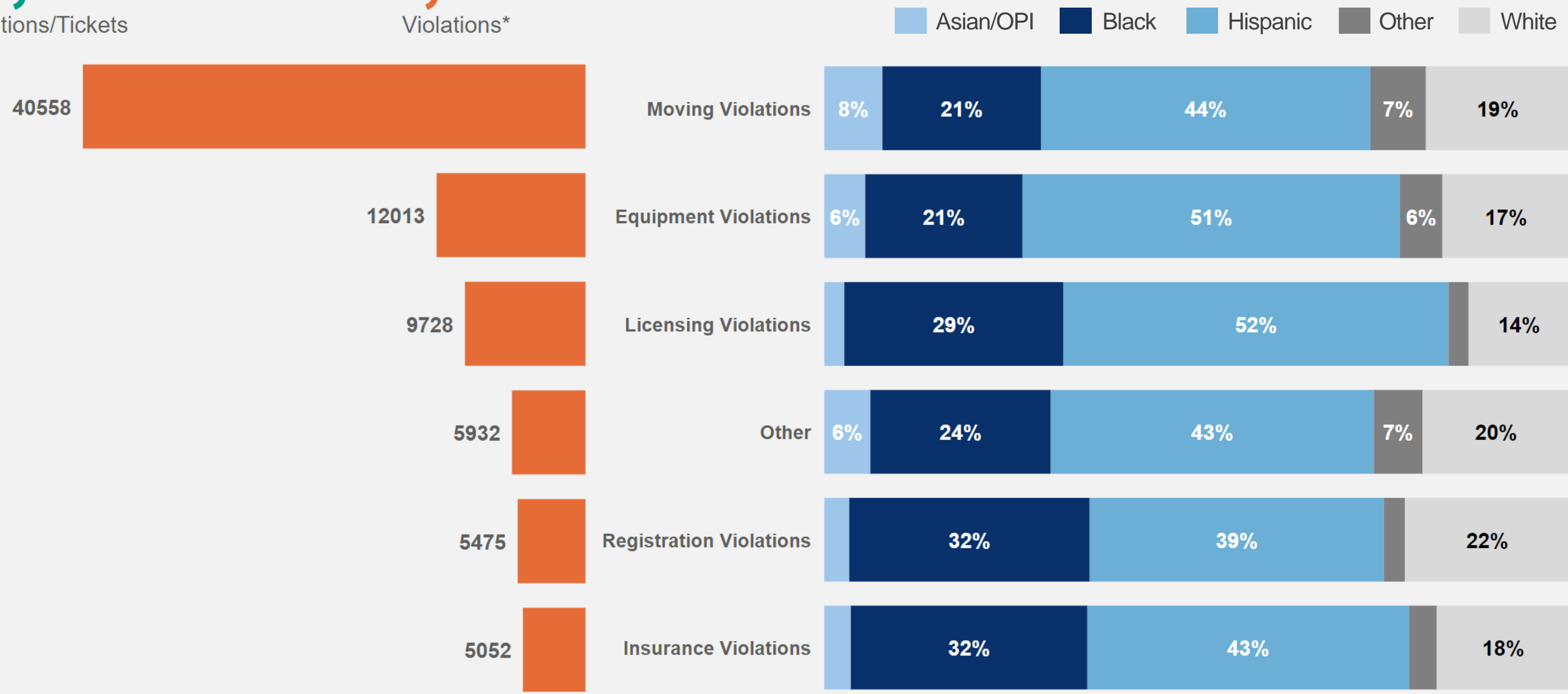The number of arrests in 2022 (7,271) has decreased 6% when compared to the same time in 2021 (7,757).

32,139
Individuals Arrested

49,250 **60,922**
Incidents   Charges

Legend: Asian/OPI · Black · Hispanic · Other · White

| 7.8% | 31.2% | 36.7% | | 22.2% |

Monthly Average Arrests: 858.1

1009 1095 982 950 866 665 624 587 553 661

2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Top 5 Arrest Charges

Charge	Count
MIS BENCH WARRANT	8051
MENTAL DISORD	4296
INFLICT CORP INJURY	3424
DRUNK KICKOUT	3025
OUTSIDE FELONY WARRA	2521
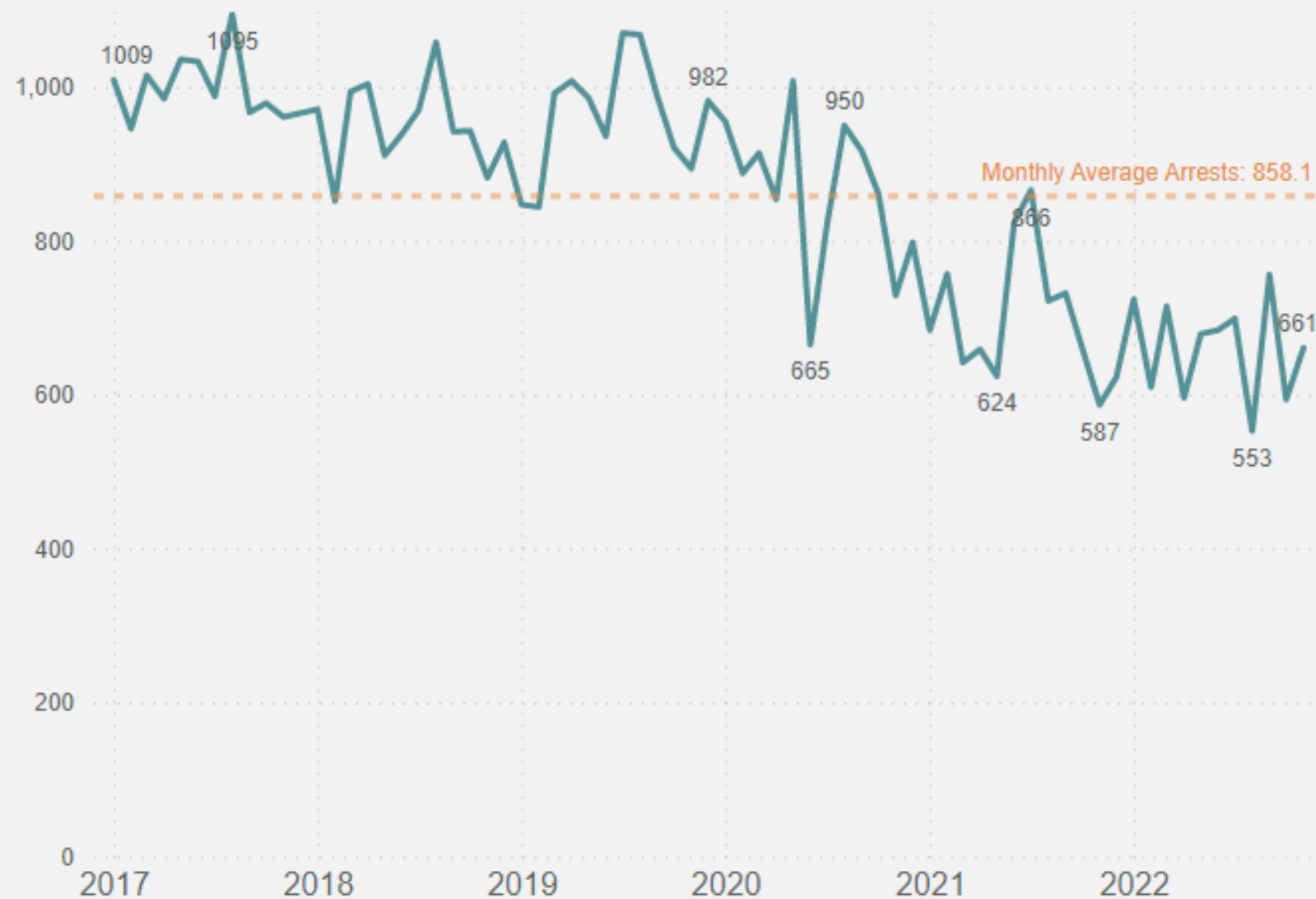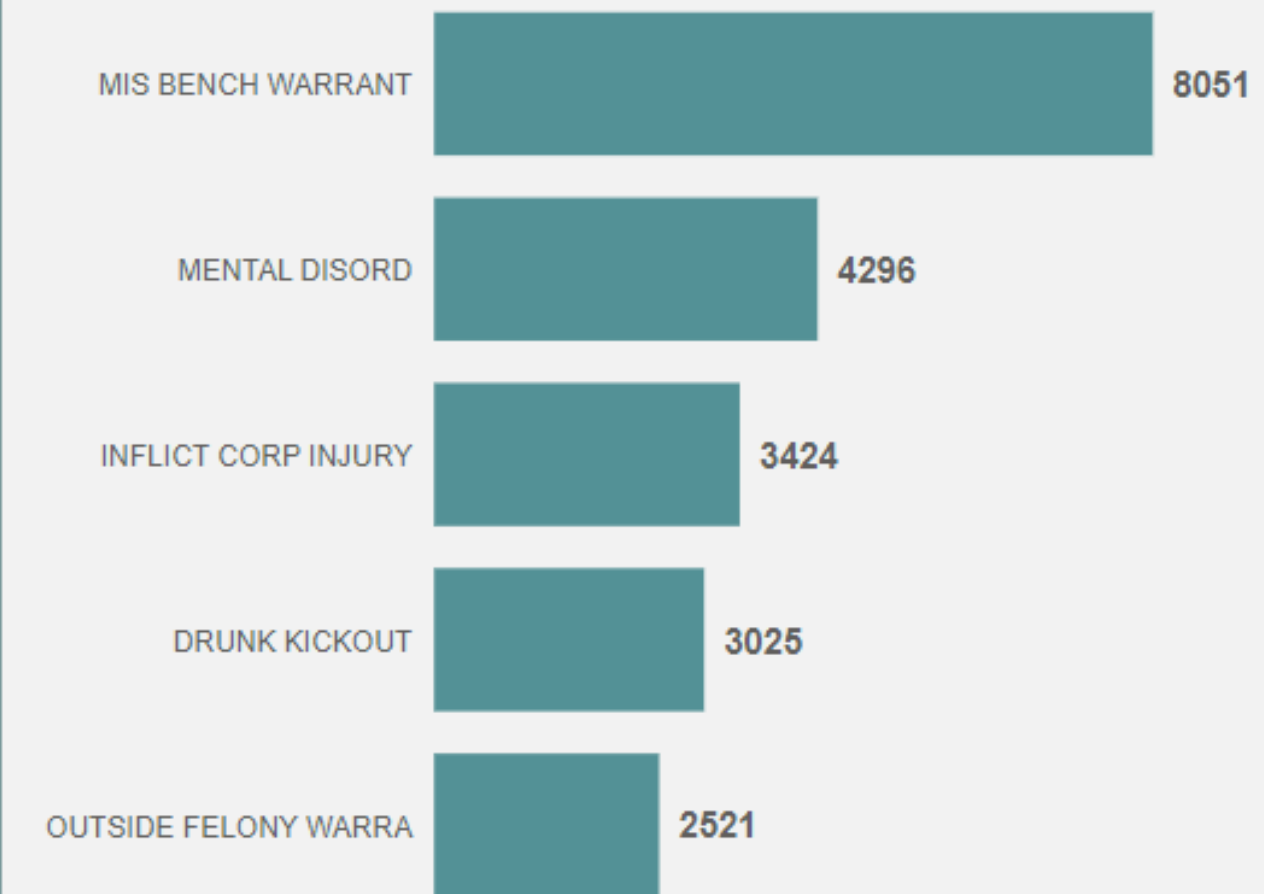
Arrests 2017 – November 2022

Although **25-34 year olds have the largest volume of charges,**
18-24 year olds have had a larger share of felony charges.

32,139
Individuals Arrested

60,922
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

Line chart — # of Charges for 18-24 Year Olds: 2017: 2127; 2018: 1942; 2019: 1717; 2020: 1670; 2021: 1275; 2022: 1186

Donut chart: 44.2%, 38.5%, 13.3%, 4.0%
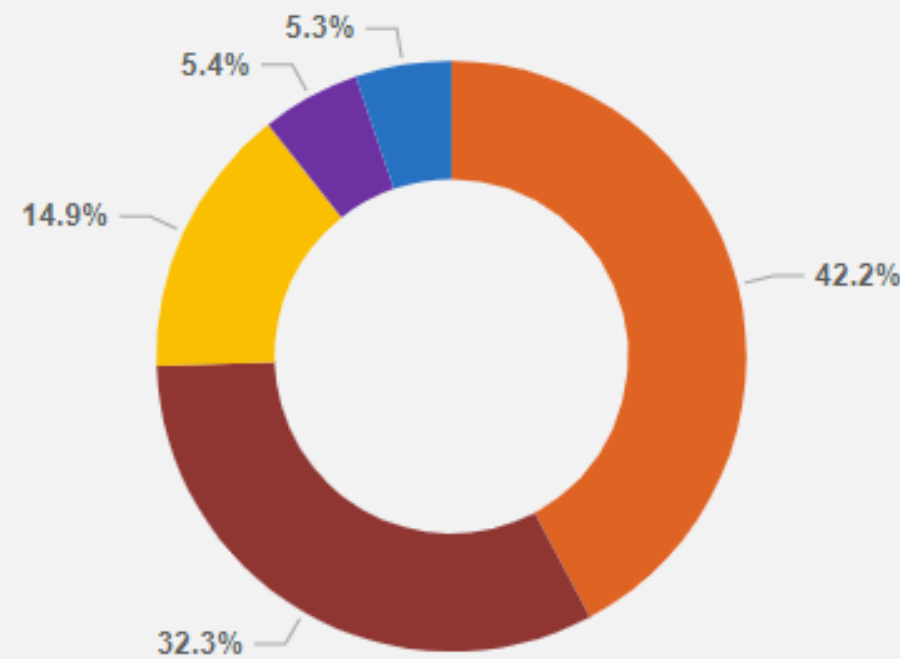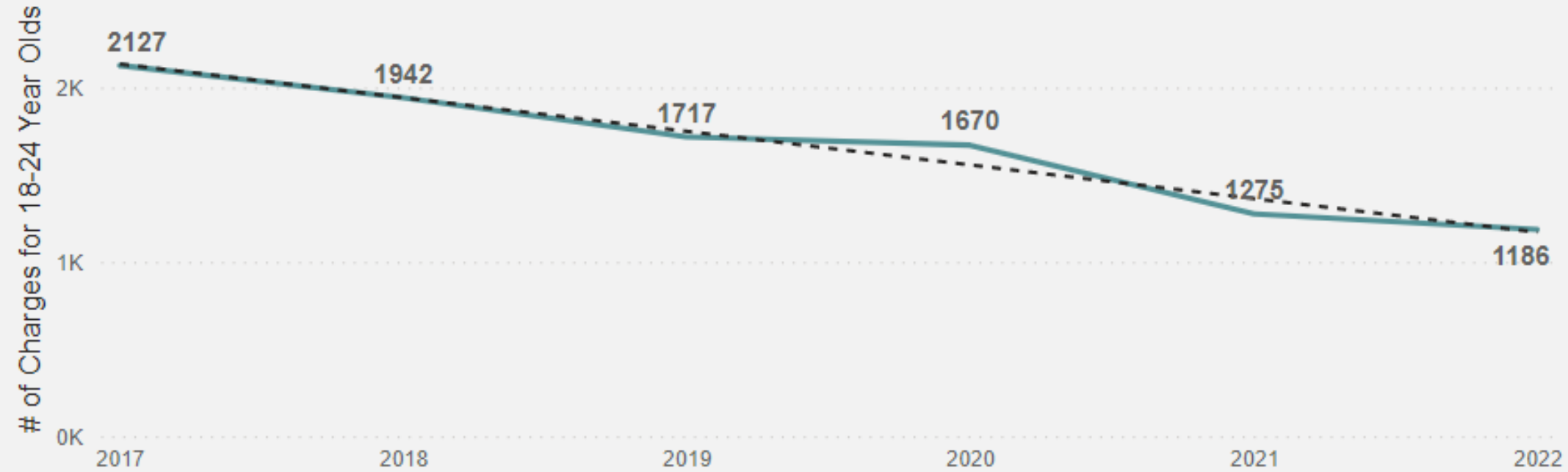
Disposition ● Felony ● Juvenile ● Misdemeanor ● Released ● Turned Over to Other Agency

Stacked bar chart — Disposition % of 18-24 Year Old Charges:

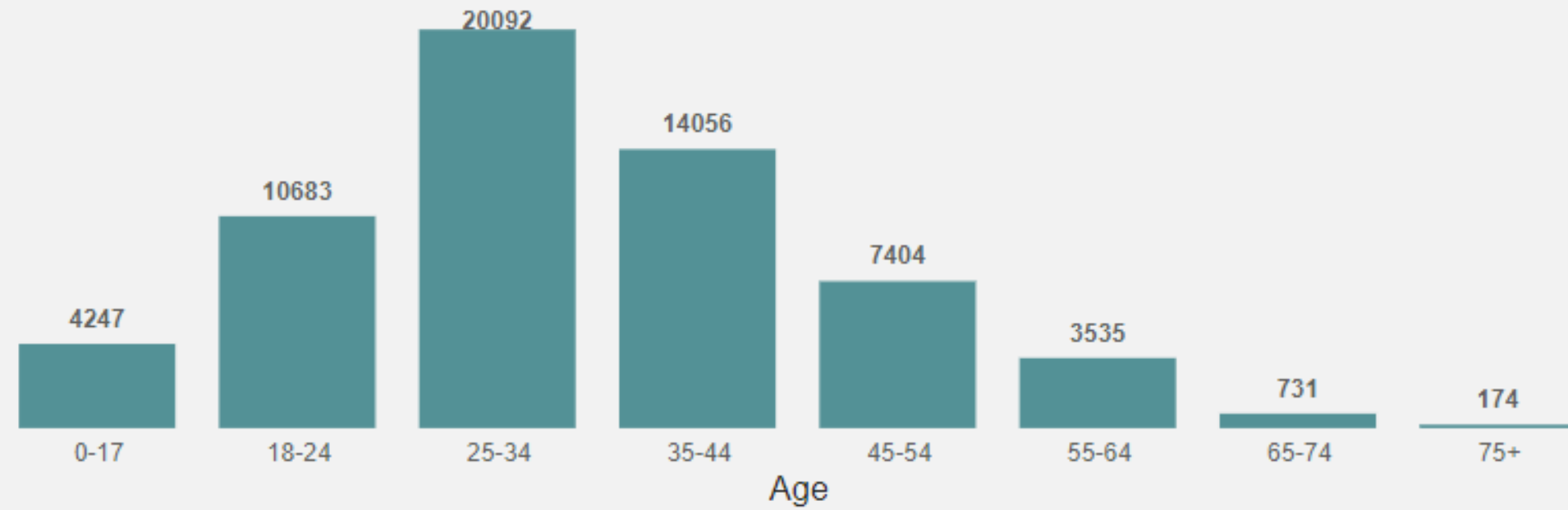| Disposition	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Turned Over to Other Agency	14.0%	13.8%	13.9%	11.3%	13.7%	12.6%
Released	5.3%	4.6%				
Misdemeanor	39.7%	40.0%	42.2%	40.5%	32.3%	32.0%
Felony	40.9%	41.5%	40.5%	45.2%	51.1%	51.3%
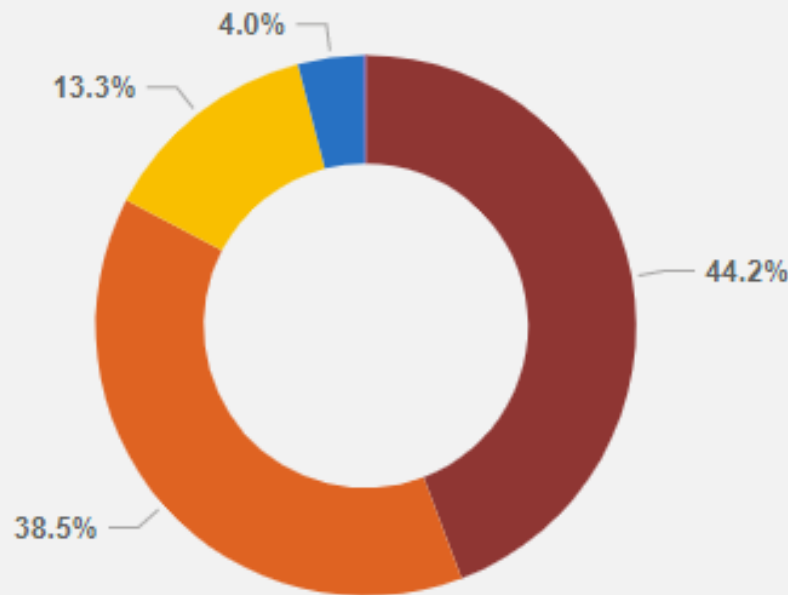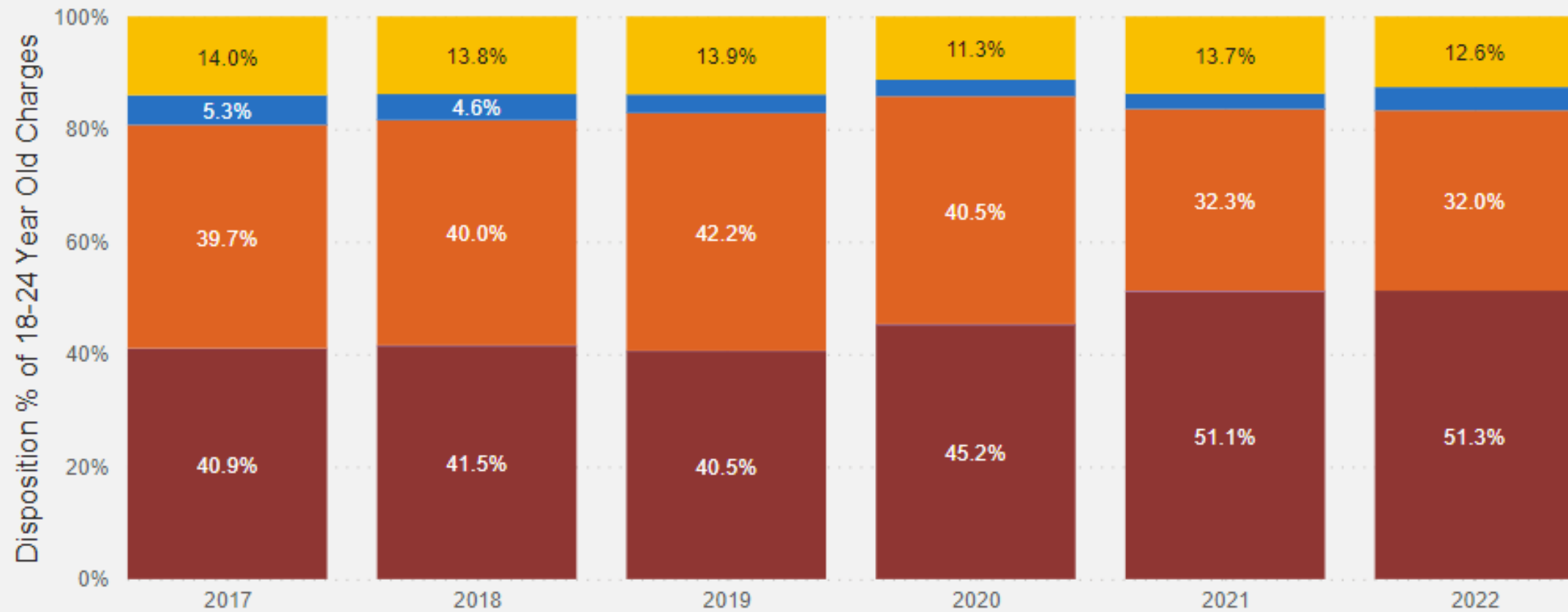
18–24-Year-Old Felonies

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
18-24-Year-Olds Arrested

4,385
Charges Received by
18-24-Year-Olds

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

Charge	Count
INFLICT CORP INJURY	558
EX-FELON WITH A FIRE	394
ROBBERY	358
CONCEALED WEAPON IN	274
FEL BENCH WARRANT	261
BURGLARY	204
FORCE OR ADW NOT FIR	196
POSSESS STOLEN VEHIC	150
VANDALISM ($400 OR M	114
WILLFUL CRUELTY/POSS	100
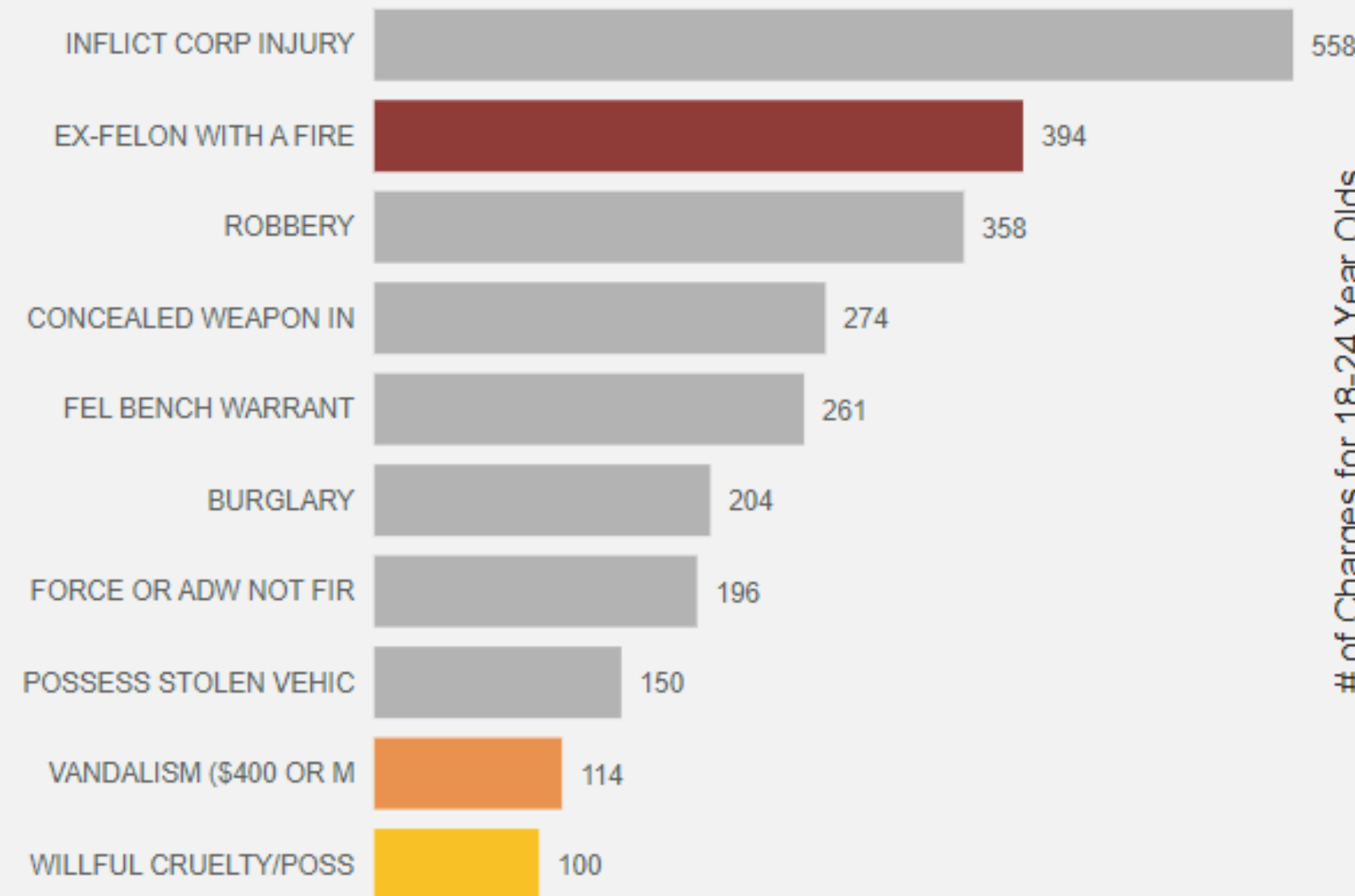
Top 10 Felony Charges for 18-24-Year-Olds
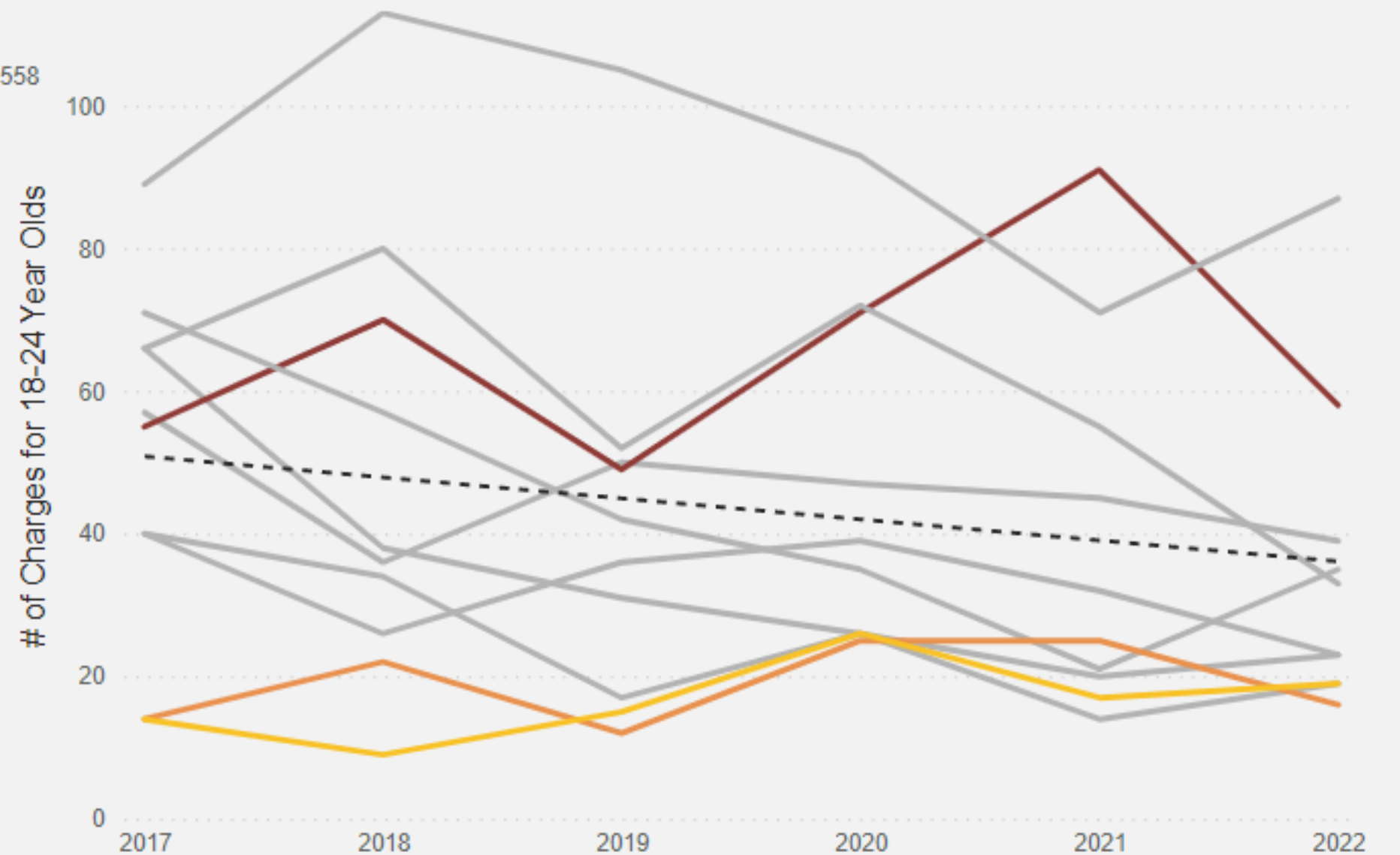
Youth 186.22 PC Arrests

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

Youth 186.22 PC Arrests

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).**

90

186.22 PC Youth
Arrest Charges 2018 -
November 2022

62

Youths Arrested with
186.22 PC Charges
2018 - November 2022

2,085

Juvenile Cited and Juvenile
Hall Youth Arrest Charges
2018 - November 2022
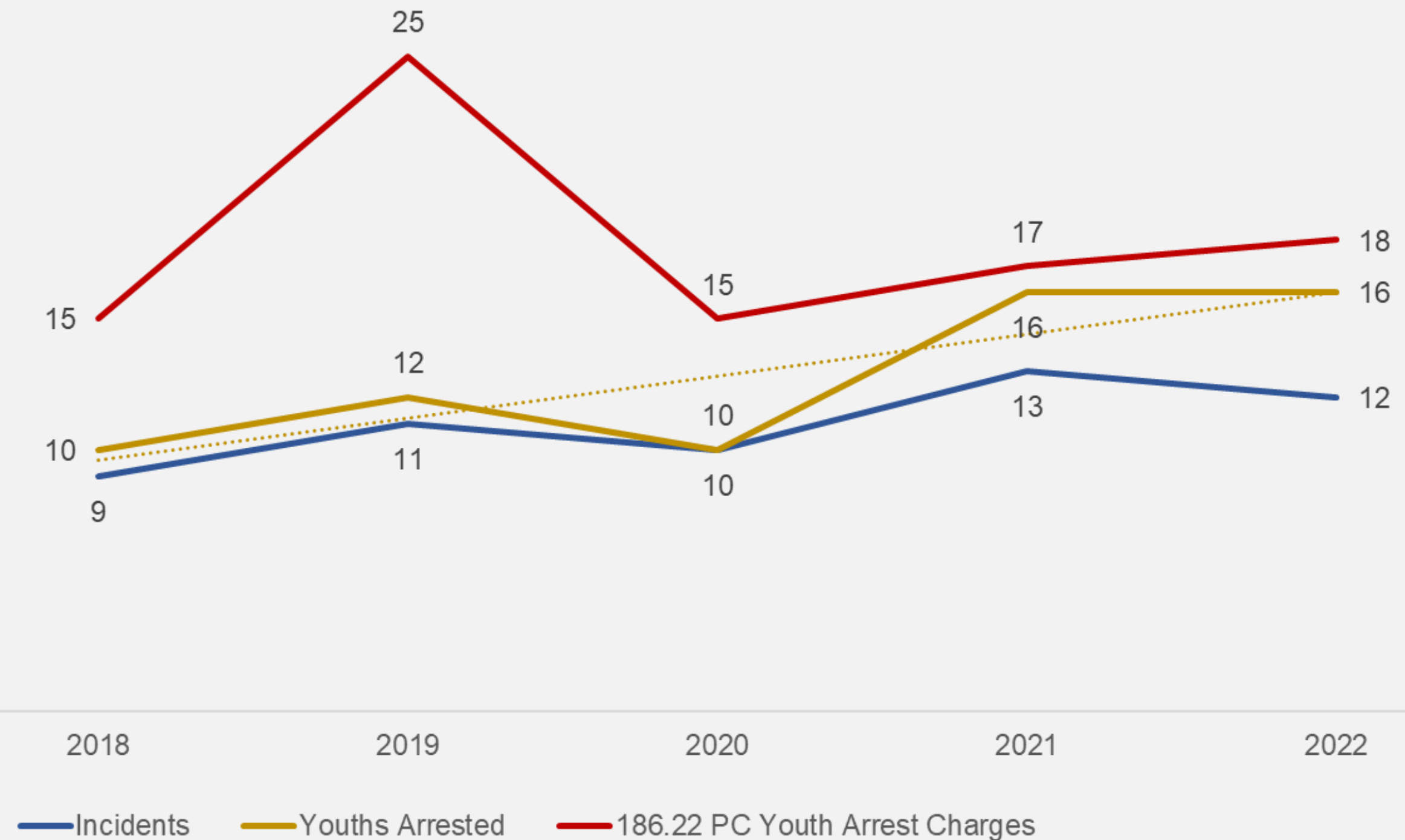
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
186.22 PC Youth Arrest Charges	15	25	15	17	18
Youths Arrested	10	12	10	—	16
Incidents	9	11	10	13	12
(dotted)	—	—	16	—	—

Incidents ── Youths Arrested ── 186.22 PC Youth Arrest Charges
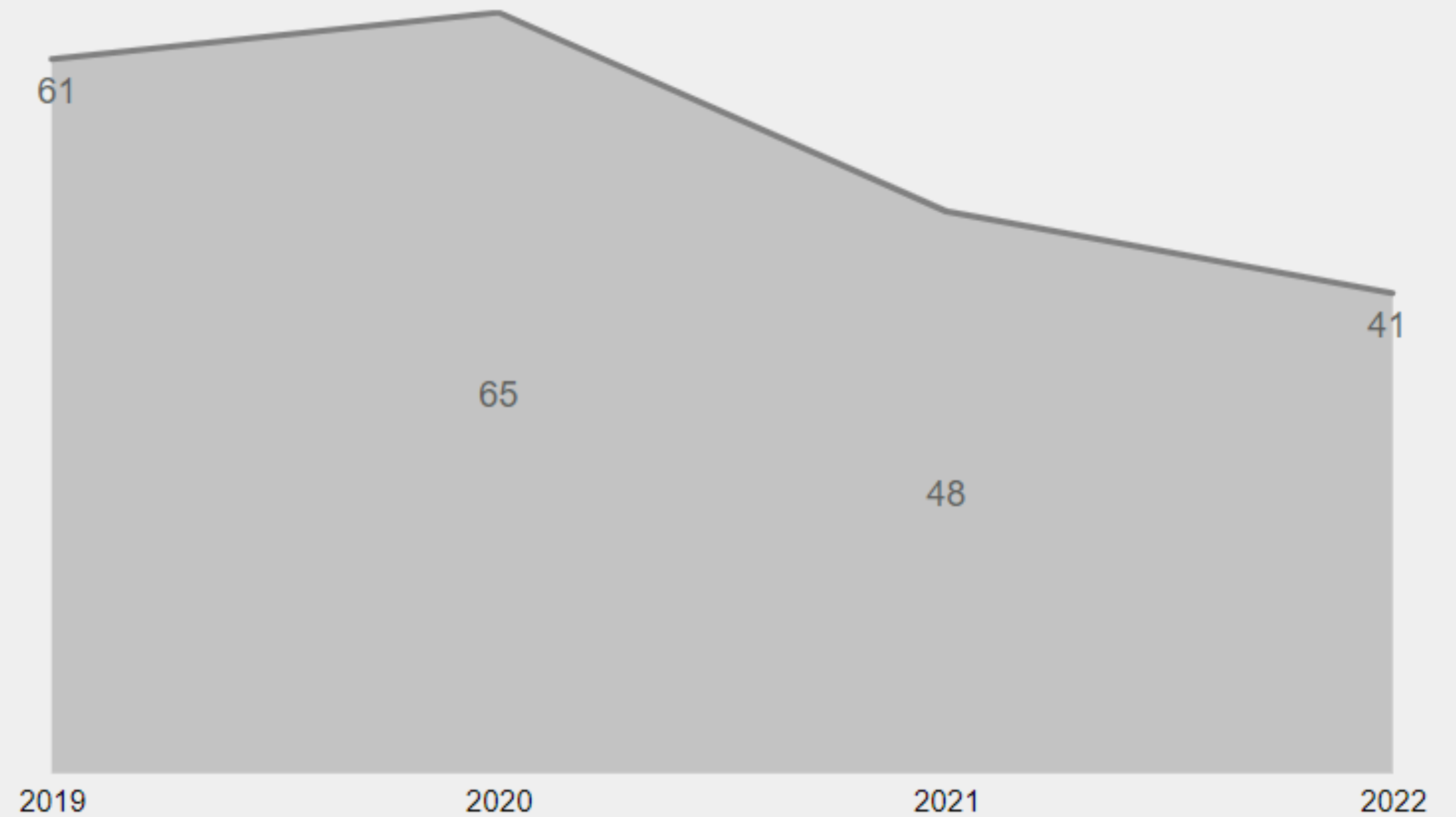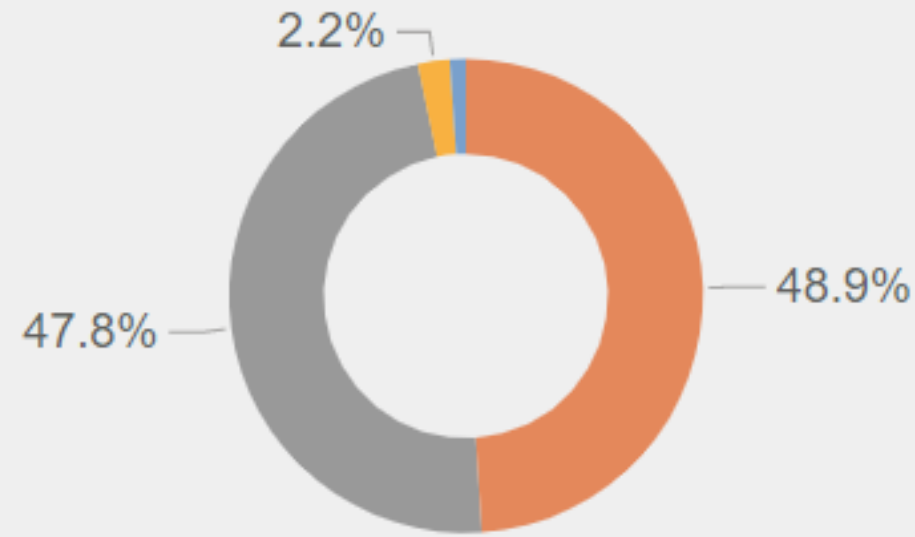
Complaints

2022 Misconduct Complaints

Misconduct complaints (Category A) makeup 56% of all 2022 complaints through November (41 total).

Count of Misconduct Complaints by Month

Source ● External ● Internal

23
(A) Misconduct Complaints

47.8% — 52.2%

Count of Misconduct Complaints by Type and Source

Source ● External ● Internal

Type	External	Internal
Obedience to Laws, Rules, and Regulations	3	8
Conduct Toward the Public	3	2
Dereliction of Duty	2	
Property - Booking/Disposal	2	
Unbecoming Conduct	1	1
Knowledge of Laws and Regulations	1	

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

Average: 583.5

2019	2020	2021	2022
577	613	614	530
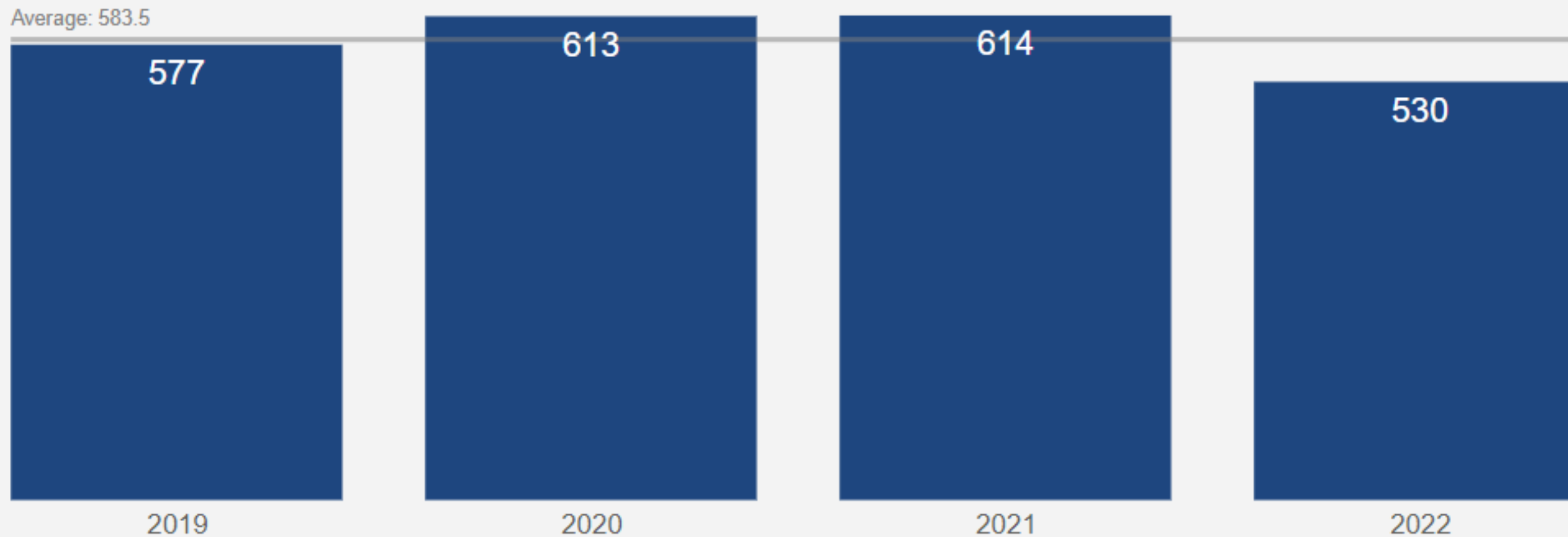
Year-over-Year change shows a 14% decrease in 2022 compared to 2021.

6%   0%   -14%

10%

0%

-10%

2020   2021   2022
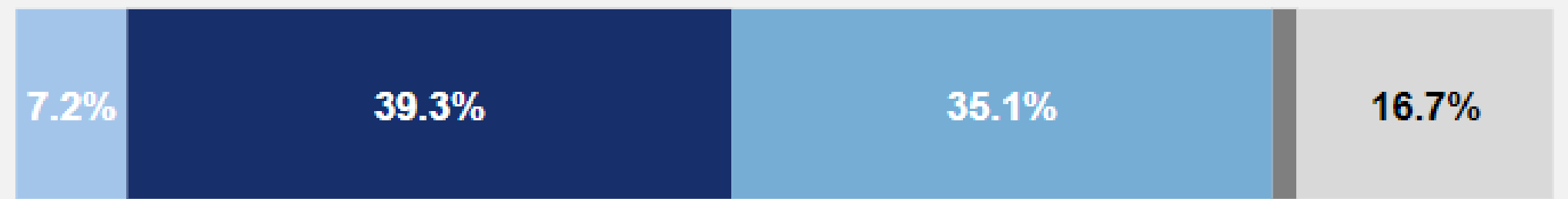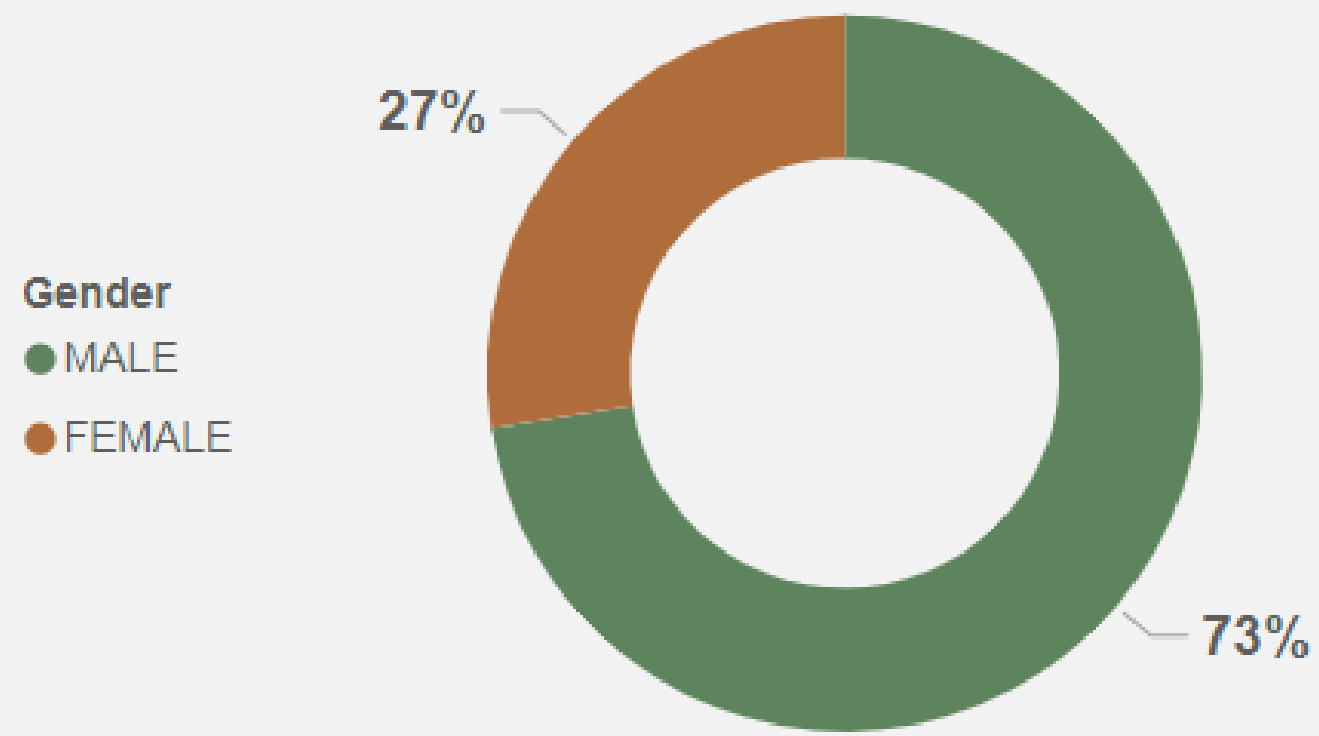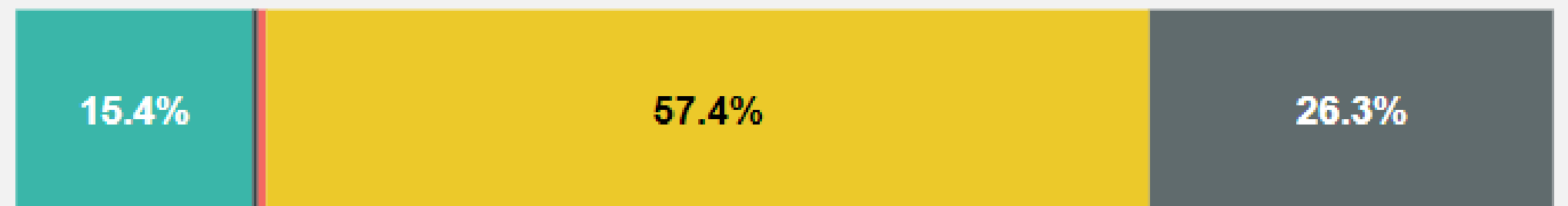
Goal #5

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:
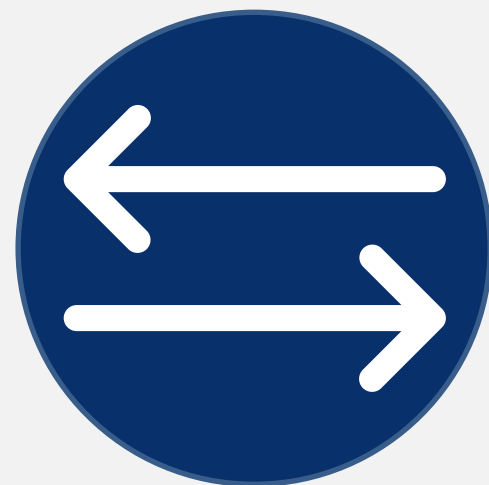
Two-way communication between the Department and the community

Sharing of concerns on crime and police relations

Sharing of information on current Department initiatives

CITY OF STOCKTON

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.

External source used: https://www.lisc.org/media/filer_public/c4/8d/c48daae3-bfe5-4497-9491-ff51cb569bde/bcji_crime_analysis_for_non_criminal_justice_researchers_fundamentals_d2.pdf

Definitions-Complaints

CATEGORIES OF COMPLAINTS

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

Category "A" – Misconduct Complaint

Category "B" – Procedure Complaint

Category "C" – Informal Complaint

Category "D" – Policy Complaint

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

    a. Unnecessary or excessive force

    b. False arrest

    c. Discrimination

    d. Criminal violation

    e. Rude and discourteous conduct

    f. Conduct unbecoming (includes criminal violations)

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

    a. The allegation is a dispute-of-fact case wherein there is no independent information, evidence, or witnesses available to support the complaint, and there exists a judicial entity which is available to process the concern (i.e. disputes over the validity of a traffic citation).

    b. Where the allegations are obviously frivolous or absurd, and there is no factual basis to support the allegations (i.e. complaints made by mentally disturbed, irrational persons, or persons who chronically file false complaints).

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

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

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

Complaint Process

Internal Complaint

Or

Citizen Complaint

Employee's Supervisor

Category B: Procedural Complaints
Category C: Informal Complaints
Category D Policy Complaints

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

Skelly Meeting Scheduled

City Manager & HR Director Review/Approve Final Outcome

Final Outcome

Employee is notified of the outcome and discipline is imposed

City Council Received Quarterly Report

Definitions-Types of Force

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

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

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

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

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

Canine Apprehension: Per the SPD G.). Q-1e "(D) A police canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the canine handler reasonably believes the individual has either committed or is about to commit a serious criminal offense and if any of the following conditions exist:
1.) There is a reasonable belief the individual poses an immediate threat of violence or serious harm to the public, the canine handler, or other police officers.
2.) The individual is physically resisting arrest and the use of a canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.
3.) The individual is believed to be concealed in an area where entry by police personnel would pose a threat to the safety of the officers or public.
4.) It is recognized that situations may arise which do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. In any such case, a standard of reasonableness shall be used to determine if a canine should be deployed.
NOTE: Absent the presence of one or more of the above conditions, mere flight from pursuing officer(s) will not provide adequate justification for the use of a canine to apprehend a suspect.
(E) A police canine shall not be used to apprehend a juvenile who is known to officers to be under 14 years of age (exception: in the defense of an officer or other person's life that is in immediate danger).
(G) A police canine shall not be used if a person is passively resisting, not following orders, not aggressive, or not posing an immediate threat to the safety of officer(s) or others around

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

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.
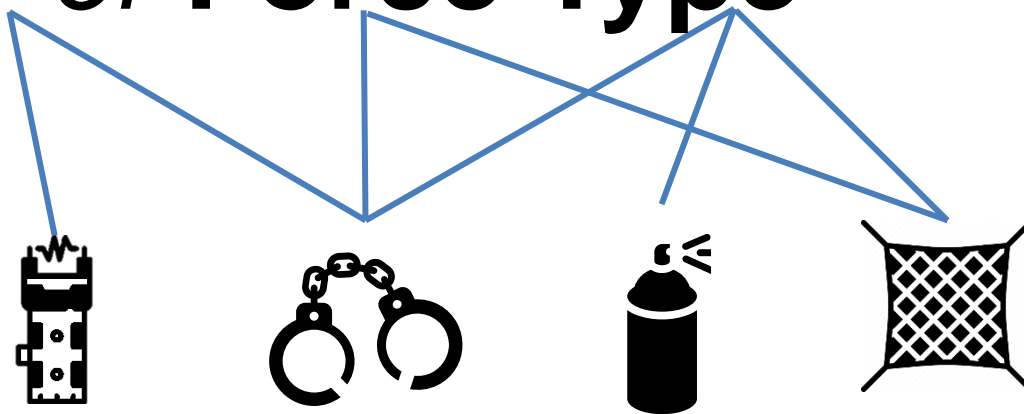
Use of Force-Overview

⚠️ *Per* **Incident**

Per **Officer**
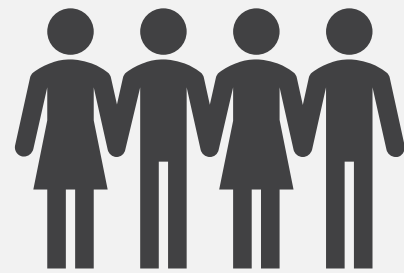
Per **Suspect**

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]

8%	42%	18%	1%	31%

Stockton Population[3]

12%	42%	22%	3%	21%

Police Department (2020)

5%	29%	9%	2%	57%

■ Black　■ Hispanic[4]　■ Asian/OPI　■ Other　■ White

[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

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