

# PPB Force Analysis Summary Report

Q3 2017

July 1 - September 30, 2017\*

\* On August 19th, 2017, the Portland Police Bureau (PPB) implemented a new use of force policy. The updated 1010.00 policy expanded the types of actions requiring officers to complete a use of force template. While these actions have always been documented in members' narrative reports, the new policy implemented a formal process for collecting data on them as force types.

Collecting data on these additional force types naturally resulted in an increase to many figures the PPB has used to track force across previous quarters, including the number of force incidents, the number of subjects force was used on, and the total number of applications of force. This report has attempted to highlight the new types of force (in red), to provide complete data on uses of force by PPB members and to distinguish between previously reported force types.

Additionally, some graphs draw a distinction between Category 2 and 3 force, and Category 4 force (Category 1 – deadly force events, are reported in a separate annual report). Category 4 force is defined as that which is not likely to cause pain or injury, and largely consists of the types of actions that were not previously captured in this report. See table 1.1 for a breakdown of all force types and their categories.

The PPB cautions readers to remember this change in policy when reading this report. **Many figures detailed in this report are not comparable to previous quarterly reports, due to the increase in force types as well as the mid-quarter date at which data collection on some force types began.** Questions regarding this report or the data from which it is derived should be directed to the PPB Force Audit Team.

Prepared by  
Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Auditors Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, and Shannon Smith

Professional Standards Division





## Executive Summary

- Officer-initiated calls resulted in use of force 0.22% of the time. Officers initiated 23,047 calls for service during Quarter 3. Of these officer-initiated calls, 28 resulted in a use of Category II-III force (0.13%) and 22 resulted in a use of Category IV force (0.10%).
- Citizen-initiated calls also resulted in a use of force 0.22% of the time. Citizens initiated 72,461 calls for service during Quarter 3. Of these citizen-initiated calls, 77 resulted in Category II-III force (0.11%) and 84 resulted in Category IV force (0.12%).
- Of the 6,120 custodies for Quarter 3, 3.6% resulted in a use of force. Category II-III accounts for about 1.8% of custodies, and Category IV also accounts for about 1.8% of custodies.
- Almost half of the total applications of force were incidents of resisted handcuffing or pointing of a firearm. Resisted handcuffing accounted for 28% of the total applications of force, and pointing of a firearm accounted for 21%.

For subjects involved in force incidents:

- 33% were armed
- 47% were drug and/or alcohol affected
- 12% were in a mental health crisis

Quarter 3 Force Facts	
Number of cases involving force:	211
Number of individuals involved in force incidents:	221
Number of officers involved in force incidents:	239
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written:	372



**Table 1.1: Force types under new 1010.00 policy**

*\*New force types shown in red*

Category 2-3	Category 4
(Control) Holds with Injury	Baton (Nonstrike)
Takedown	Controlled Takedown
Strikes/kicks	Resisted Handcuffing
Impact Weapons	Pointing of a Firearm
Less Lethal	Hobble Restraint
Aerosol Restraint	Firearm discharge to end the suffering of a wounded animal
CEW	Box-in
K9 Bite	Control Against Resistance
P.I.T.	
Firearm discharge to stop an aggressive animal	
Vehicle Ram	

**Table 1.2: Force Applied Pre and Post 8/19/2017**

	Number of Applications	Percentage
7/1/2017 - 8/18/2017	131	27%
8/19/2017 - 9/30/2017	355	73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>100%</b>

## PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



Prepared By:

Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates:

July 01, 2017 to September 30, 2017

### Force Facts:

Number of cases involving force:	211
Number of Individuals involved in force incidents:	221
Number of officers involved in force incidents:	239
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written:	372

### Subjects of Uses of Force:

Total: 221

Male White	102	46%	Male Native American	2	1%
Female White	29	13%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	39	18%	Male Asian	8	4%
Female Black	16	7%	Female Asian	2	1%
Male Hispanic	15	7%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	3	1%	Female Undetermined	1	0%
			Unknown	4	2%

### Applications of Force:

Total: 486

Holds with Injury	2	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	64	13%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0%
Strikes / Kicks	16	3%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	28	6%
Less Lethal	13	3%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	137	28%
Aerosol Restraint	6	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	102	21%
CEW	20	4%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	4	1%
K-9 Bite*	2	0%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	18	4%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	6	1%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	67	14%

\*K9 cover was requested 448 times during this quarter. There were 170 applications of K-9 teams during this quarter.

K9 teams captured 75 subjects during this quarter. K9s applied bites 2 times during this quarter.

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 9 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - End Suffering of Animal, Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming.*

These force types are listed in *red, italicized font* in the above table and do not include an entire quarter of data.

Force Type Demographics													
	Male White	Female White	Male Black	Female Black	Male Hispanic	Female Hispanic	Male Native American	Female Native American	Male Asian	Female Asian	Male Undetermined	Female Undetermined	Unknown
Control Holds with Injury	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Takedown	27	5	10	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strikes/Kicks	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less Lethal	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aerosol Restraint	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CEW	9	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K9 Bite*	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>P.I.T.</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	6	4	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	32	15	8	4	3	3	0	0	5	1	0	0	0
Pointing of a Firearm	39	5	17	2	11	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Firearm - End Suffering of Animal</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Box-in</i>	3	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	15	5	5	3	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: This is the type of force used per subject demographic. This is not the number of applications of force used per demographic.

Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to previous quarterly reports, due to the increase in force types as well as the mid-quarter date this data began being collected.

## PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
 Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
 Professional Standards Division  
 Covering Dates: July 01, 2017 to September 30, 2017

### Custody Facts:

Subjects of Force to Custody Ratio: 3.61%  
 Subjects of Force without Custody: 65

Total PPB Custodies: Total: 6,120

Male White	2,985	49%	Male Native American	95	2%
Female White	1,084	18%	Female Native American	33	1%
Male Black	960	16%	Male Asian	134	2%
Female Black	283	5%	Female Asian	32	1%
Male Hispanic	393	6%	Male Undetermined	27	0%
Female Hispanic	71	1%	Female Undetermined	15	0%
			Unknown	8	0%

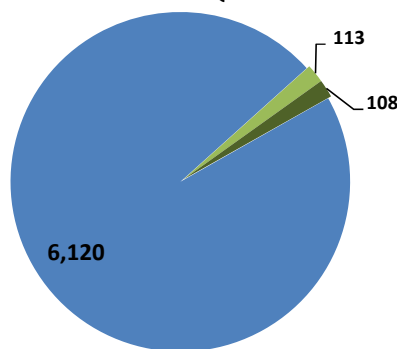
\*Due to policy changes related to Arrest Bookings and General Offenses, the formula used to calculate custodies has changed slightly since last quarter.

### Force Data Collection Report Summary:

	This year compared to last year			This quarter compared to last quarter		
	Q3 2017	Q3 2016	Change +/-	Q3 2017	Q2 2017	Change +/-
FDCRs Completed	372	287	30%	372	207	80%
Total Cases w/Force*	211	178	19%	211	127	66%
Total Calls for Service	95,508	89,619	7%	95,508	89,970	6%

\*Refers to the count of case numbers where force was used.

### Portland Police Bureau Subjects of Category II-III Force and Category IV Force to Custodies Ratio Q3 2017



Category II-III force was used against 113 people, and Category IV force was used against 108 people while 6,120 people were taken into custody. Category II-III accounts for about 1.8% of custodies, and Category IV accounts for about 1.8% of custodies.

#### Captures Category II-III Force

- Holds with Injury
- Takedown
- Strikes/Kicks
- Impact Weapon - Strike
- Less Lethal
- Aerosol Restraint
- CEW
- K-9 Bite
- PIT
- Vehicle Ramming

#### Captures Category IV Force

- Baton - Nonstrike
- Takedown - Controlled
- Resisted Handcuffing
- Pointing of a Firearm
- Hobble Restraint
- Firearm - End Suffering Animal
- Box-In
- Control Against Resistance

Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

## PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



Prepared By:

Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

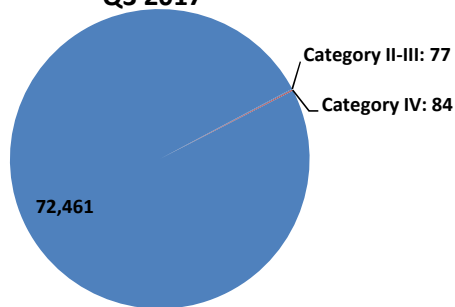
Covering Dates:

July 01, 2017 to September 30, 2017

### Calls for Service Facts:

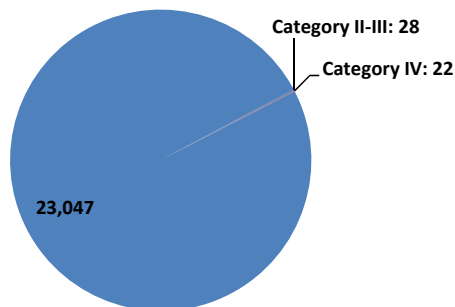
Citizen Initiated Calls:	72,461	76%
Officer Initiated Calls:	23,047	24%
Total Calls for Service:	95,508	100%

### Portland Police Bureau Citizen Initiated Calls resulting in Category II-III Force or Category IV Force Q3 2017



Citizens initiated 72,461 calls for service during this period. Of these citizen-initiated calls, 77 resulted in Category II-III force (0.11%) and 84 resulted in Category IV force (0.12%)

### Portland Police Bureau Officer Initiated Calls resulting in Category II-III Force or Category IV Force Q3 2017



Officers initiated 23,047 calls for service during this period. Of these officer-initiated calls, 28 resulted in a use of Category II-III force (0.13%) and 22 resulted in a use of Category IV force (0.10%)

*Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.*

## PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



Prepared By:

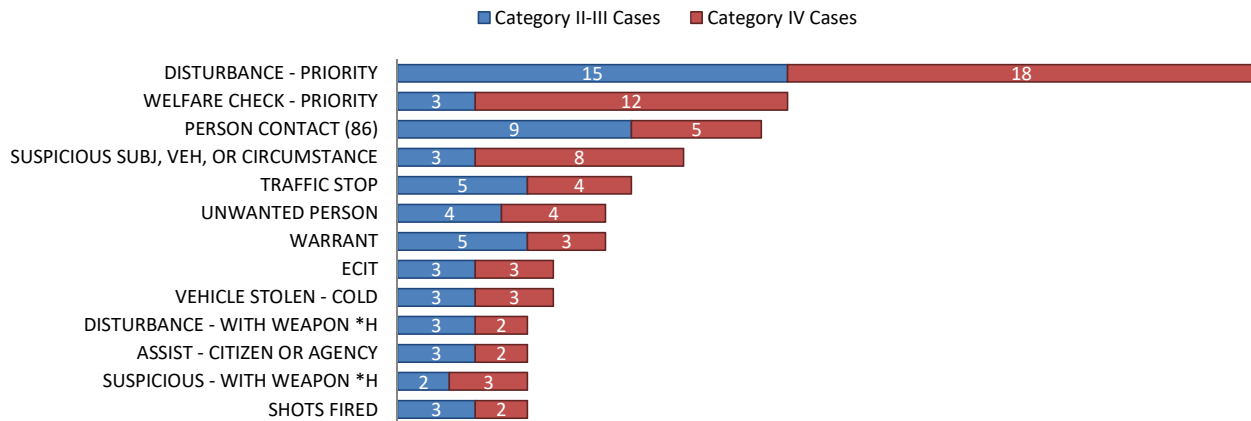
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Covering Dates:

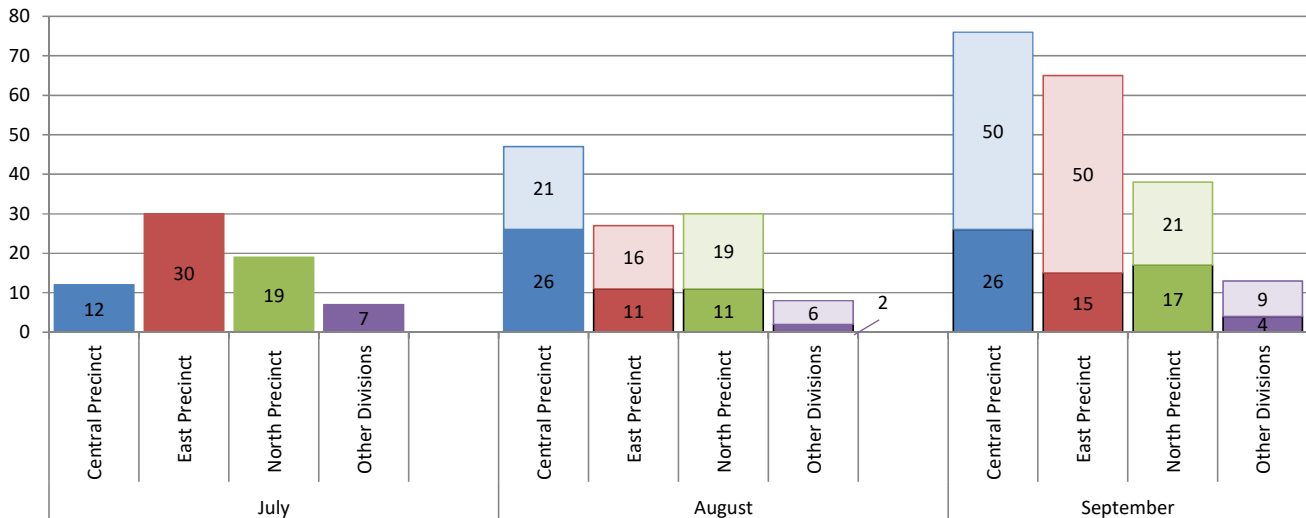
July 01, 2017 to September 30, 2017

Summary Charts:

### Portland Police Bureau Top 10 Initial Call Types Resulting in FDCR Force July 2017-September 2017



### Portland Police Bureau FDCRs Written and Officer Precinct July 2017 - September 2017 Dark Bars - Category II - III FDCRs Light Bars - Category IV FDCRs



Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

## PPB Force Analysis - Central Precinct



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates: July 01, 2017 to September 30, 2017

### Force Facts - Central Precinct:

There were **67** force events (**32%** of total force events) within Central Precinct.  
**82** officers were involved in force events within Central Precinct.  
**23** persons were armed when force was used on them.  
**15** persons were in a mental health crisis.

### Subjects of Uses of Force - Central Precinct:

Total: 71

Male White	41	58%	Male Native American	1	1%
Female White	11	15%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	10	14%	Male Asian	1	1%
Female Black	3	4%	Female Asian	2	3%
Male Hispanic	2	3%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	0	0%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

### Applications of Force:

Total: 186

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	26	14%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	0	0%
Strikes / Kicks	7	4%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	11	6%
Less Lethal	9	5%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	58	31%
Aerosol Restraint	0	0%	Pointing of a Firearm	29	16%
CEW	6	3%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	2	1%
K-9 Bite*	0	0%	<i>Firearm - Animal (Suffering)</i>	0	0%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	0	0%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	38	20%

### FDCRs Written by Precinct, Day, and Time:

Central Precinct Q3 2017								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	5	1	9	1	0	4	10	30
0600-1159	3	6	5	1	4	3	1	23
1200-1759	2	4	5	8	4	2	1	26
1800-2359	4	9	4	8	11	4	16	56
<b>Total</b>	14	20	23	18	19	13	28	<b>135</b>

Central Precinct Heat Map. The number of FDCRs written for each hour and day of week that the force occurred.

Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 9 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - End Suffering of Animal, Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming*. These force types are listed in *red, italicized font* in the above tables and do not include an entire quarter of data.

Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to previous quarterly reports, due to the increase in force types as well as the mid-quarter date this data began being collected.



## PPB Force Analysis - East Precinct



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
 Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
 Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates: July 01, 2017 to September 30, 2017

### Force Facts - East Precinct:

There were **69** force events (**33%** of total force events) within East Precinct.

**77** officers were involved in force events within East Precinct.

**27** persons were armed when force was used on them.

**5** persons were in a mental health crisis.

### Subjects of Uses of Force - East Precinct:

Total: 76

Male White	36	47%	Male Native American	0	0%
Female White	10	13%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	16	21%	Male Asian	2	3%
Female Black	7	9%	Female Asian	0	0%
Male Hispanic	2	3%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	2	3%	Female Undetermined	0	0%
			Unknown	1	1%

### Applications of Force:

Total: 154

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	17	11%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	1%
Strikes / Kicks	6	4%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	9	6%
Less Lethal	4	3%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	44	29%
Aerosol Restraint	3	2%	Pointing of a Firearm	31	20%
CEW	4	3%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	2	1%
K-9 Bite*	0	0%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	10	6%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	4	3%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	19	12%

### FDCRs Written by Precinct, Day, and Time:

East Precinct Q3 2017								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	11	5	4	3	6	4	2	35
0600-1159	4	3	2	0	1	0	2	12
1200-1759	9	4	3	12	0	3	1	32
1800-2359	4	8	1	4	2	9	15	43
<b>Total</b>	28	20	10	19	9	16	20	<b>122</b>

East Precinct Heat Map. The number of FDCRs written for each hour and day of week that the force occurred.

Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 9 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - End Suffering of Animal, Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming*. These force types are listed in *red, italicized font* in the above tables and do not include an entire quarter of data.

Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to previous quarterly reports, due to the increase in force types as well as the mid-quarter date this data began being collected.

## PPB Force Analysis - North Precinct



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates: July 01, 2017 to September 30, 2017

### Force Facts - North Precinct:

There were **55** force events (**26%** of total force events) within North Precinct.

**60** officers were involved in force events within North Precinct.

**18** persons were armed when force was used on them.

**7** persons were in a mental health crisis.

### Subjects of Uses of Force - North Precinct:

Total: 61

Male White	19	31%	Male Native American	1	2%
Female White	7	11%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	11	18%	Male Asian	4	7%
Female Black	4	7%	Female Asian	0	0%
Male Hispanic	10	16%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	1	2%	Female Undetermined	1	2%
			Unknown	3	5%

### Applications of Force:

Total: 111

Holds with Injury	2	2%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	16	14%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	0	0%
Strikes / Kicks	3	3%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	8	7%
Less Lethal	0	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	26	23%
Aerosol Restraint	3	3%	Pointing of a Firearm	34	31%
CEW	6	5%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	0	0%
K-9 Bite*	1	1%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	4	4%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	2	2%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	6	5%

### FDCRs Written by Precinct, Day, and Time:

North Precinct Q3 2017								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	0	7	2	1	1	2	9	22
0600-1159	4	0	0	0	1	3	2	10
1200-1759	4	1	0	5	6	2	2	20
1800-2359	5	5	4	2	5	9	5	35
<b>Total</b>	13	13	6	8	13	16	18	<b>87</b>

North Precinct Heat Map. The number of FDCRs written for each hour and day of week that the force occurred.

Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 9 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - End Suffering of Animal, Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming*. These force types are listed in *red, italicized font* in the above tables and do not include an entire quarter of data.

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## PPB Force Analysis Report - Subjects with Weapons



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Dates Covered: July 01, 2017 - September 30, 2017

Individuals with Weapons:

Total: 72

Armed Subject Demographics		
	Number of Subjects	Percent of Total
Male White	33	46%
Female White	4	6%
Male Black	18	25%
Female Black	4	6%
Male Hispanic	8	11%
Female Hispanic	2	3%
Male Native American	1	1%
Female Native American	0	0%
Male Asian	2	3%
Female Asian	0	0%
Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Undetermined	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	

### Other Information:

Individuals with Weapons as % of Overall Individuals (Q3):	33%
Identified as person in mental health crisis:	9
Identified as Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs:	33
Person identified as transient:	24
Weapon Present or Reported but not used:	38

*Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.*

# PPB Force Analysis Report - Subjects with Weapons



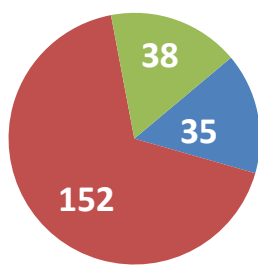
Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Dates Covered: July 01, 2017 - September 30, 2017

## Force Charts:

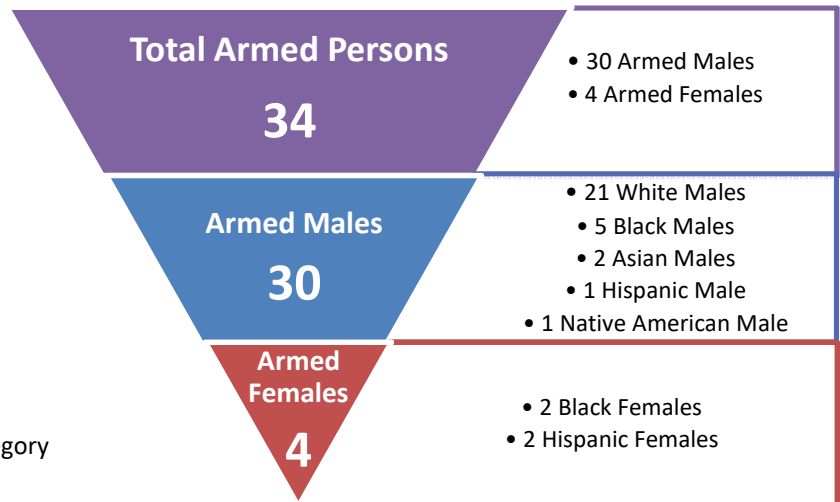
### Number of Armed Persons July 2017 to September 2017

#### Distribution of Weapon Status\*



- Armed - Actual, Implied
- Unarmed or Unknown
- Weapon Present but Not Used

\*Subject may be counted in more than one category



Type of Force Applied and Type of Weapon Subject with which Subject was Armed*					
	Firearm - Actual, Implied	Knife - Sharp Object	Blunt Object	Other - Needles, Bodily Fluids, Etc.	Weapon Present or Reported but not Used
Control Hold with Injury	1	0	0	0	0
Takedown	1	1	2	4	4
Strikes/Kicks	0	0	1	2	0
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0	0	0	0
Less Lethal	0	1	2	0	1
Aerosol Restraint	0	0	0	0	1
CEW	2	2	1	0	2
K9 Bite	0	0	0	0	1
PIT	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Ramming	0	0	0	0	0
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0	0	0	0
Takedown - Controlled	0	0	0	1	1
Resisted Handcuffing	3	3	0	6	5
Pointing of a Firearm	11	2	1	0	27
Hobble Restraint	0	2	0	1	0
Firearm - End Suffering of an Animal	0	0	0	0	0
Box - in	0	0	0	0	2
Control Against Resistance	0	3	1	3	2

\*Persons may have more than one type of FDCR force used against them.

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## PPB Force Analysis Report - Subject in Mental Health Crisis



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Dates Covered: July 01, 2017 to September 30, 2017

### Subject in Mental Health Crisis Demographics: Total: 27

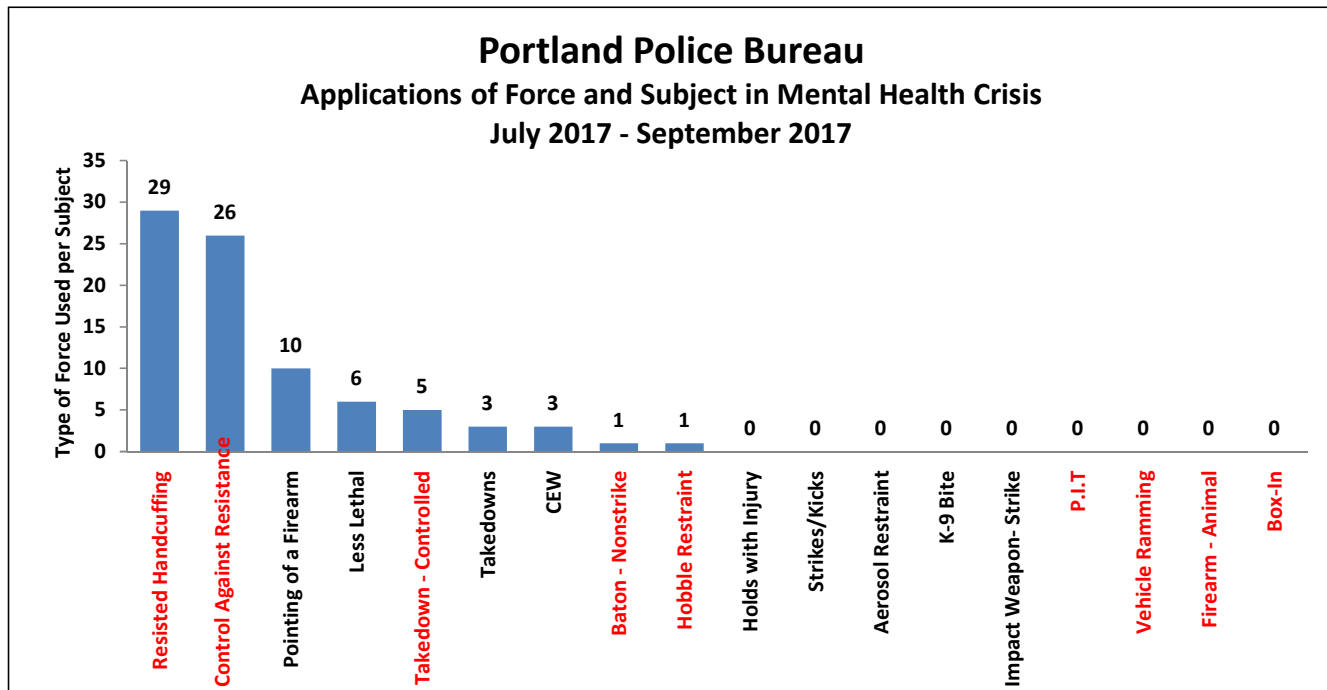
Male White	15	56%	Male Native American	0	0%
Female White	7	26%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	0	0%	Male Asian	0	0%
Female Black	3	11%	Female Asian	1	4%
Male Hispanic	1	4%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	0	0%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

### Applications of Force Used per Subject: Total: 84

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedowns	3	4%	<i>Baton-Nonstrike</i>	1	1%
Strikes/Kicks	0	0%	<i>Takedown-Controlled</i>	5	6%
Aerosol Restraint	0	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	29	35%
CEW*	3	4%	Pointing of a Firearm	10	12%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	1	1%
Less Lethal	6	7%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Box-In</i>	0	0%
<i>P.I.T</i>	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	26	31%

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 9 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - End Suffering of Animal, Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming.* These force types are listed in red, italicized font in the above table and do not include an entire quarter of data.

\*In this quarter, CEW was applied to three unique subjects in a mental health crisis. No subjects received more than 2 cycles.



Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

## PPB Force Analysis Report - Drug/Alcohol Affected Subjects



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Dates Covered: July 01, 2017 to September 30, 2017

### Drug/Alcohol Affected Subjects Demographics: Total: 104

Male White	50	48%	Male Native American	0	0%
Female White	15	14%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	14	13%	Male Asian	6	6%
Female Black	6	6%	Female Asian	2	2%
Male Hispanic	6	6%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	2	2%	Female Undetermined	0	0%
			Unknown	3	3%

### Applications of Force Used per Subject: Total: 272

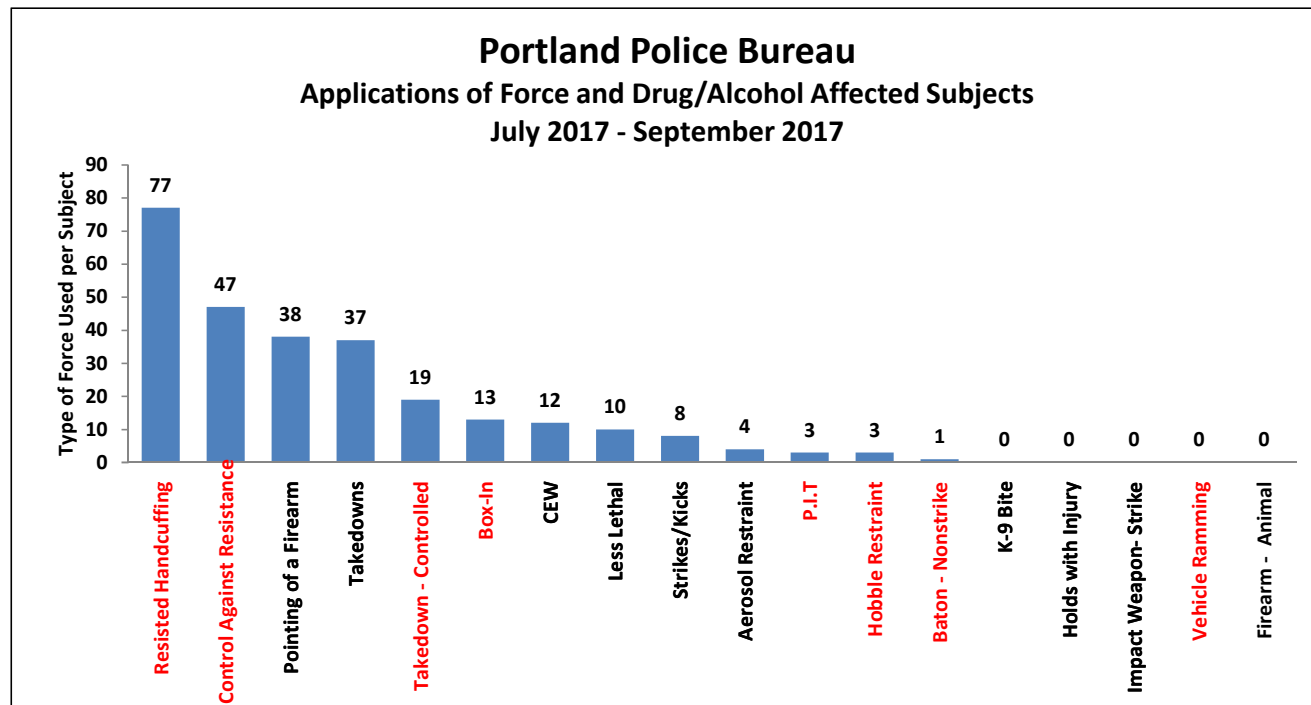
Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedowns	37	14%	<i>Baton-Nonstrike</i>	1	0%
Strikes/Kicks	8	3%	<i>Takedown-Controlled</i>	19	7%
Aerosol Restraint	4	1%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	77	28%
CEW*	12	4%	Pointing of a Firearm	38	14%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	3	1%
Less Lethal	10	4%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Box-In</i>	13	5%
<i>P.I.T</i>	3	1%	<i>Control Against Resistance.</i>	47	17%

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 9 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - End Suffering of Animal, Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming.*

These force types are listed in red, italicized font in the above table and do not include an entire quarter of data.

\*In this quarter, CEW was applied to 9 unique drug and alcohol affected subjects. Only one subject received three or more CEW Cycles.

The subject who sustained three CEW cycles is the same subject identified as sustaining three CEW cycles on the Transient subjects page.



Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

## PPB Force Analysis Report - Subject Transient



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Dates Covered: July 01, 2017 to September 30, 2017

### Transient Subject Demographics: Total: 96

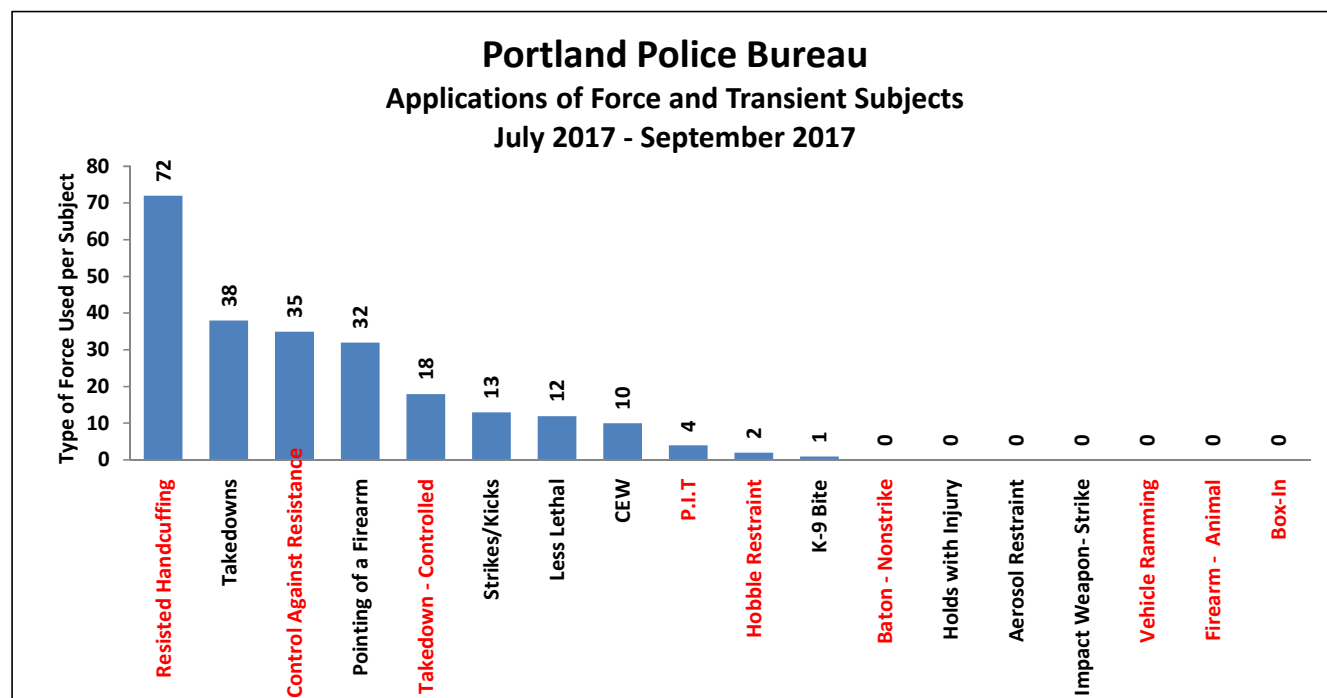
Male White	54	56%	Male Native American	2	2%
Female White	11	11%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	15	16%	Male Asian	3	3%
Female Black	5	5%	Female Asian	0	0%
Male Hispanic	4	4%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	2	2%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

### Applications of Force Used per Subject: Total: 237

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedowns	38	16%	<i>Baton-Nonstrike</i>	0	0%
Strikes/Kicks	13	5%	<i>Takedown-Controlled</i>	18	8%
Aerosol Restraint	0	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	72	30%
CEW*	10	4%	Pointing of a Firearm	32	14%
K-9 Bite	1	0%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	2	1%
Less Lethal	12	5%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Box-In</i>	0	0%
<i>P.I.T</i>	4	2%	<i>Control Against Resistance.</i>	35	15%

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 9 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - End Suffering of Animal, Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming.* These force types are listed in red, italicized font in the above table and do not include an entire quarter of data.

\*In this quarter, CEW was applied to 7 unique transient subjects. Only one subject received three or more CEW Cycles.



Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

## Non-Category IV Force

<b>Control Holds with Injury</b>	A control hold with injury event occurs when a member applies physical control to a person and an injury results. The physical control may not have caused the injury but an FDCR will be completed and a force investigation will occur.
<b>Takedown</b>	A takedown occurs when a member moves a subject from an upright position to the ground by applying some amount of force. It is <b>not</b> a takedown if the subject goes to the ground under their own power.
<b>Strikes/Kicks</b>	Strikes/Kicks events occur when a member uses their hands, elbow, knees or feet to strike a subject as an application of force. These are different events from strikes with a baton, which are captured in the “Impact Weapon” category.
<b>Impact Weapon</b>	Uses of a baton or a less lethal shotgun are considered the use of an impact weapon. A baton-impact weapon event occurs when an officer strikes a subject with a baton. A less lethal impact weapon event occurs when a member fires less lethal impact munition at a subject, whether the subject is struck or not.
<b>Aerosol Restraint</b>	An aerosol restraint event occurs when a member uses pepper spray on a person.
<b>CEW</b>	A CEW (Conducted Electrical Weapon) event occurs when a member deploys the CEW to a subject in probe or drive stun mode. CEW uses are counted whether they were effective or not.
<b>K-9 Bite</b>	A K-9 bite occurs when a K-9 is deployed and delivers a bite to a subject.
<b>Maximum Restraint</b>	Maximum restraint was discontinued as an approved use of force in April 2015. Numbers are as follows: Hobble: Q1 2014-16, Q2 2014-13; Maximum Restraint: Q3 2014-9, Q4 2014-8, Q1 2015-5, and Q2 2015-1.  Previous Force Data Collection Reports (FDCR) featured this category labelled as “Hobble” although it was not used to track all hobble applications, only those used to accomplish maximum restraint. The FDCR and subsequent quarterly reports were changed to more accurately reflect the data tracked.



## Category IV Force<sup>1</sup>

<b>Boxing In</b>	Boxing-in is a coordinated tactic of positioning police vehicles around a subject's vehicle to stop or prevent the start of a pursuit. When a member performs a Box- in, the driver of the vehicle is considered the subject of the force event.
<b>Baton – non-striking</b>	Non-Striking use of the baton includes the use of the baton as a pry tool.
<b>Controlled Takedown</b>	A controlled takedown is defined as a takedown performed in a completely controlled manner where there is minimal resistance and no injury
<b>Response to Resisted Handcuffing</b>	Resisted handcuffing is handcuffing that occurs anytime a subject is resisting, this includes a subject tensing up, or any resistance that requires a member to push the subject's hands together for handcuffing.
<b>Pointing of Firearm</b>	A pointing of a firearm event occurs when a member points a firearm at a subject. This includes handguns, lethal shotguns and rifles. This does not include the pointing a CEW or less lethal shotgun at a subject.
<b>Hobble Restraint</b>	A hobble restraint is used to control a subject beyond the capability of handcuffs. It is used to secure a combative subject's legs together to prevent kicking. A hobble may also be used on the upper arms and legs of a subject, if the subject has demonstrated the intent to slip their handcuffs to the front.
<b>Control against Resistance</b>	Control against resistance refers to a member use of a control hold against a subject's resistance.
<b>Firearm Discharge – End the suffering of an injured animal</b>	A member may discharge their firearm to end the suffering of a critically injured animal.
<b>For additional definition of Force Categories, please refer to Portland Police Bureau Directive 1010.00</b>	

<sup>1</sup> The PPB began tracking the use of Category IV force on 8/19/2017

## Measurement Definitions

Individuals Involved in FDCR Force Events	<p>This captures the number of people against whom force was used. If a person has force used against them during more than one force event over the span of the quarter, that person is counted for each time force was used against them. For example, a person having a firearm pointed at them in June and again in July would be counted as two individuals involved in force events in this category.</p>
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) Written	<p>When a member uses force reportable on a Force Data Collection Report (FDCR), the member must complete an FDCR. This category captures the number of FDCRs written by members within the quarter of analysis. An FDCR can report more than one type of force used against a single person. This accounts for the difference seen between the number of FDCRs written and the Force Documented on FDCR. One FDCR may contain more than one type of force. For example, an officer who used a strike and a takedown would complete a single FDCR reflecting that both force types were used.</p>
Number of Cases Involving FDCR Force	<p>This is the total number of unique cases (identified by case number) that included an FDCR-level force event. Multiple subjects within the same case may have had force used against them, but the case will only be counted once.</p>
Number of Officers Involved in FDCR Force Incidents	<p>This is the total number of unique officers who reported FDCR-level force during the quarter. Officers may have used force in more than one incident, but are <b>only counted once</b> in this figure.</p>
Subjects of Uses of Force	<p>This is the demographic information (race and gender) of the subjects against whom force was used. This is counted the same way as Individuals involved in FDCR Force Events (see above).</p>
Undetermined Individuals	<p>Reflects force that was used against a person whose identity and demographic information was unable to be determined. This occurs most often in protest settings and vehicle pursuits where the dynamics of the event prevent the capture of the person against whom force was used.</p>
Applications of Force	<p>Reflects the <b>total</b> number of times a specific force type was used. Previous reports indicated the aggregate number of times each type of force was reported on an FDCR. This figure represents the number of applications delivered of each force type. Ex: if officer A applied two strikes and officer B applied two strikes, it would be captured as four</p>

	<p>strikes <b>total</b>, rather than two uses of strikes.</p> <p>This table reflects the number of times a specific force type was applied to individuals of various demographics. It reflects the aggregate number of uses of each force type on individuals of that race/gender, rather than the number of force applications.</p> <p>Ex: if officer A delivered three strikes to one white male during an incident, it would be counted as one on this table.</p>
<b>Force Type Demographics</b>	
<b>Subjects of Force to Custody Ratio</b>	<p>This is the total of Subjects of Uses of Force divided by the total number of custodies. Please see Subjects of Uses of Force and Total PPB Custodies definitions for further information.</p>
<b>Subjects of Force Without Custody</b>	<p>This is the total of the number of people who were the subject of the application of force and were <b>not taken into custody</b>.</p> <p>Generally these incidents include; disengagement after a force event, passengers (with unproven criminal culpability) in high-risk traffic stops, protestors, when officers are unable to make arrests due to crowd size or other factors , subjects detained and released as a consequence of mistaken identity or when probable cause dissipates through the officer's investigation.</p>
<b>Total PPB Custodies</b>	<p>This captures each unique custody per subject and includes the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrests (felony and misdemeanor)</li> <li>• Transports to detox</li> <li>• Transports to hospitals</li> <li>• Transports to mental health facilities</li> <li>• Protective Custodies</li> </ul> <p>Additionally the demographic information (race and gender) of the subject taken into custody is also captured here.</p>
<b>Calls for Service / Initial Call Type / Citizen Initiated and Officer Initiated Calls</b>	<p>This data is provided by the Bureau of Emergency Communication (BOEC), it provides the number of calls that officers responded to within the quarter of analysis. The <b>initial call (code) type</b> assigned by BOEC is used when determining the Top 10 Initial Call Types.</p> <p><b>Citizen initiated calls</b> are those that citizens call-in to dispatch and are assigned a priority level, (1-9) by dispatch (BOEC). Priority 1 calls are the most urgent and priority 9 calls are the lowest priority.</p> <p><b>Officer initiated calls</b> are those incidents where the officer takes action based on independent observations or information obtained from locations</p>

	other than BOEC, such as being alerted to crime by a citizen or a vehicle stop for a traffic violation.
FDCRs Written and Officer Precinct	This captures the precinct of assignment for each officer who applied force at the time of the force event. It is counted for each FDCR written.
% of Subjects to Whom a Specific Type of Force was Applied	This is the ratio of the total number of people against whom a specific type of force was applied divided by the total number of individual people against whom force was applied during the review period.
Subject in Mental Health Crisis	This is a total of the people against whom a specific type of force was applied that were identified as being in a mental health crisis at the time of the incident. A mental health crisis is defined as an individual's emotional, physical, mental, or behavioral response to an event or experiences that result in trauma. Any individual can experience a crisis reaction regardless of previous history of mental illness.
Rate of Force	This statistic, rate of force, is the total for each type of force, as reported on the FDCR, divided by the total number of unique subjects for the quarter of analysis. This number is reported for each force type and by specific subject demographics in the Types of Force sections of this document.
Taser Over 2 Cycles	This includes the number of times a single subject had three or more Taser cycles applied to them. This <b><i>includes ineffective</i></b> Taser cycles and <b><i>does not</i></b> distinguish the application of the Taser cycle by officer, rather this number is cumulative. A Taser cycle occurs when an officer pulls the trigger of the Taser and delivers energy to a person for duration of up to five (5) seconds. Each additional delivery of energy for five (5) seconds or fraction thereof, is a unique cycle and requires justification by the operator. For example, an application that lasts just one second is one cycle. A subsequent, two second application is a second cycle. An application that lasts six seconds is counted as two cycles.
K9 Cover	A call where the K9 handler is sent on a call to use the dog as an asset, but the dog is not deployed. Example: A high risk traffic stop where the dog is ready to apprehend a fleeing person if needed.
K9 Application	A call where the dog is deployed to be used as a locating, clearing, or apprehension tool.
K9 Capture	A call where the dog is deployed and a suspect is taken into custody based on the use of the dog.

<b>K9 Bite</b>	A call where the dog is sent to bite and apprehend the person at the direction of the handler. This number does not include instances where the dog is sent to bite and apprehend a person but is called off because the person surrenders before the dog reaches them.
<b>Transient</b>	Subjects listed as “Transient” at the time force was used are counted in this category. Because housing is fluid for this population, subjects may be counted who were previously transient but are no longer transient, and vice versa.
<b>Subject Under the Influence of Drugs/Alcohol</b>	Number of <i>unique</i> subjects who were documented as under the influence of either/both drugs/alcohol, or in possession of drugs.

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