

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report

Q2 2018

April 01 - June 30, 2018*

* 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 4 force is defined as that which is not likely to cause pain or injury, and largely consists of the types of actions that, prior to Q3 2017, 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 force summary reports due to the increase in force types.** 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
August 2018





Executive Summary

- Officers initiated 24,969 calls for service in Q2 2018. These calls resulted in the use of force 0.24% of the time. Of these officer-initiated calls, 31 resulted in a use of Category II-III force (0.12%), and 39 resulted in a use of Category IV force (0.16%).
- Citizens initiated 66,827 calls for service in Q2 2018. These calls resulted in a use of force 0.28% of the time. Of these citizen-initiated calls, 64 resulted in a Category II-III force (0.10%) and 126 resulted in Category IV force (0.19%).
- Of these 6,351 custodies in Q2 2018, 4.3% resulted in a use of force. Category II-III accounts for about 1.6% of custodies, and Category IV accounts for 2.7% of custodies.
- 36% of the applications of force applied were control against resistance, which refers to a member's use of physical contact to restrain a struggling individual. Control against resistance accounted for approximately half (46%) of the applications of force used against subjects in a mental health crisis.
- 30% of the subjects who had force used against them by East Precinct officers were armed. Consequently, the use of the pointing of a firearm at East Precinct (16%) was four times that of officers at Central (4%) and nearly double that of officers at North (9%).

For subjects involved in force incidents:

- 28% were armed
- 48% were drug and/or alcohol affected
- 15% were in a mental health crisis

Q2 2018 Force Facts	
Number of cases involving force:	263
Number of individuals involved in force incidents:	275
Number of officers involved in force incidents:	342
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written:	586



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	

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



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

Covering Dates: April 01, 2018 - June 30, 2018

Force Facts:

Number of cases involving force:	263
Number of Individuals involved in force incidents:	275
Number of officers involved in force incidents:	342
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written:	586

Subjects of Uses of Force: Total: 275

Male White	120	44%	Male Native American	2	1%
Female White	43	16%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	56	20%	Male Asian	4	1%
Female Black	18	7%	Female Asian	2	1%
Male Hispanic	24	9%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	5	2%	Female Undetermined	0	0%
			Unknown	1	0%

Applications of Force: Total: 934

Holds with Injury	1	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	76	8%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0%
Strikes / Kicks	24	3%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	76	8%
Less Lethal	24	3%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	227	24%
Aerosol Restraint	6	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	95	10%
CEW	16	2%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	15	2%
K-9 Bite	8	1%	<i>Box-in</i>	19	2%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	337	36%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	6	1%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	3	0%
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	0	0%

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 10 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - Animal (suffering), Firearm - Animal (Aggressive), Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming*. These force types are listed in *red, italicized font* in the above tables. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to reports published prior to August 19, 2017.

	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Takedown	25	4	12	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strikes/Kicks	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less Lethal	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aerosol Restraint	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
CEW	6	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
K9 Bite	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>P.I.T.</i>	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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>	18	3	4	2	6	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	36	18	25	12	9	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
Pointing of a Firearm	29	5	14	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Box-in</i>	6	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	55	25	32	8	13	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Total	200	60	102	27	46	8	6	0	8	4	0	0	0

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

Note: This data does not include crowd control or OIS events. Refer to later pages for crowd control and OIS information.

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



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

Covering Dates: April 01, 2018 - June 30, 2018

Custody Facts:

Subjects of Force to Custody Ratio: 4.33%
 Subjects of Force without Custody: 20

Total PPB Custodies:

Total: 6,351

Male White	2,987	47%	Male Native American	87	1%
Female White	1,114	18%	Female Native American	36	1%
Male Black	1,117	18%	Male Asian	115	2%
Female Black	319	5%	Female Asian	44	1%
Male Hispanic	416	7%	Male Undetermined	14	0%
Female Hispanic	82	1%	Female Undetermined	7	0%
			Unknown	13	0%

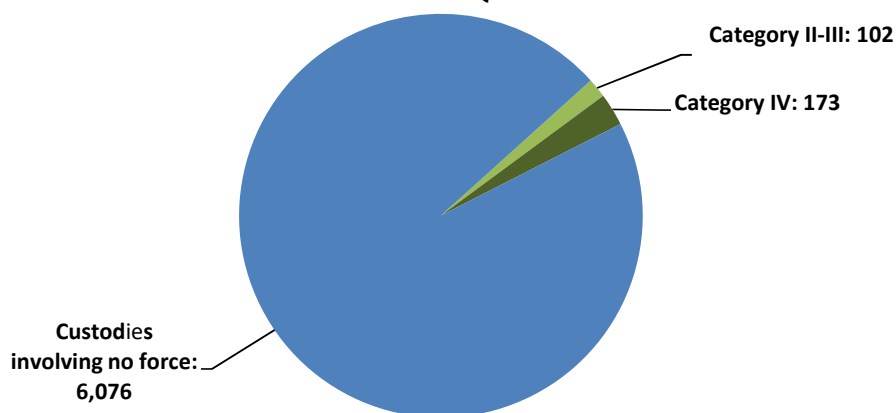
*Due to policy changes related to Arrest Bookings and General Offenses, the formula used to calculate custodies has changed slightly since Q2 2017.

Force Data Collection Report Summary:

	This year compared to last year			This quarter compared to last quarter		
	Q1 2018	Q1 2017	Change +/-	Q1 2018	Q4 2017	Change +/-
FDCRs Completed	586	207	183%	586	602	-3%
Total Cases w/Force*	263	127	107%	263	272	-3%
Total Calls for Service	91,796	89,970	2%	91,796	87,672	5%

*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 Q2 2018



Category II-III force was used against 102 people, and Category IV force was used against 173 people while 6,351 people were taken into custody. Category II-III accounts for about 1.6% of custodies, and Category IV accounts for about 2.7% of custodies.

Category II-III Force

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

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: This data does not include crowd control or OIS events.

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



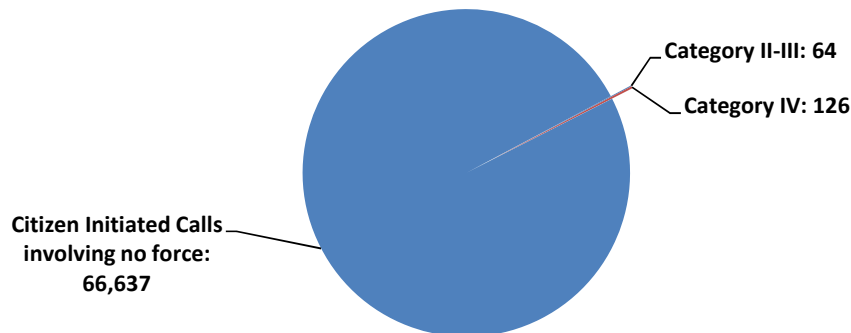
Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector
Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts
Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates: April 01, 2018 - June 30, 2018

Calls for Service Facts:

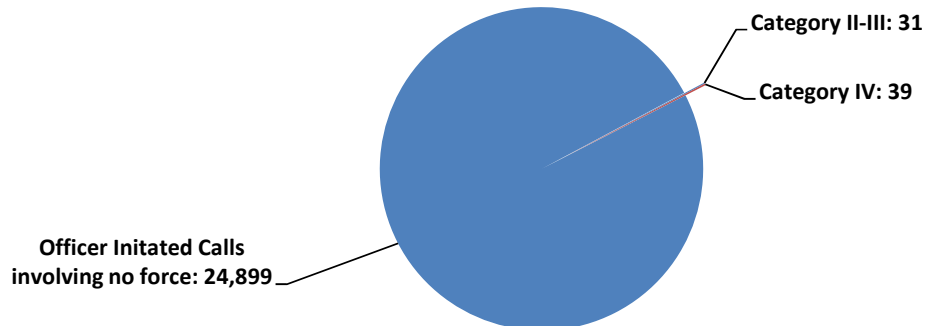
Citizen Initiated Calls:	66,827	73%
Officer Initiated Calls:	24,969	27%
Total Calls for Service:	91,796	100%

Portland Police Bureau Citizen Initiated Calls resulting in Category II-III Force or Category IV Force Q2 2018



Citizens initiated 66,827 calls for service during this period. Of these citizen-initiated calls, 64 resulted in Category II-III force (0.10%) and 126 resulted in Category IV force (0.19%).

Portland Police Bureau Officer Initiated Calls resulting in Category II-III Force or Category IV Force Q2 2018



Officers initiated 24,969 calls for service during this period. Of these officer-initiated calls, 31 resulted in a use of Category II-III force (0.12%) and 39 resulted in a use of Category IV force (0.16%).

Note: This data does not include crowd control or OIS events.

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



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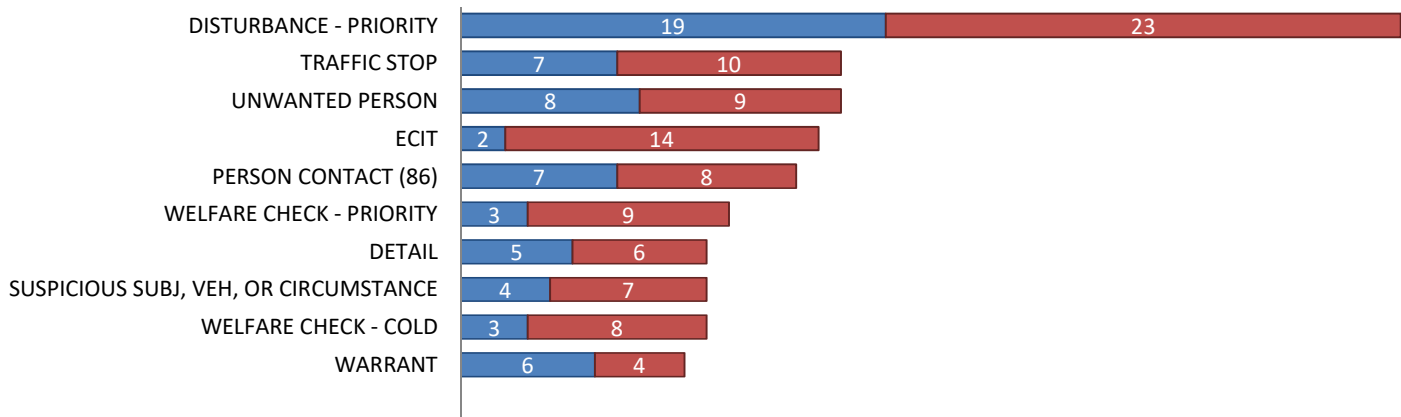
Covering Dates:

April 01, 2018 - June 30, 2018

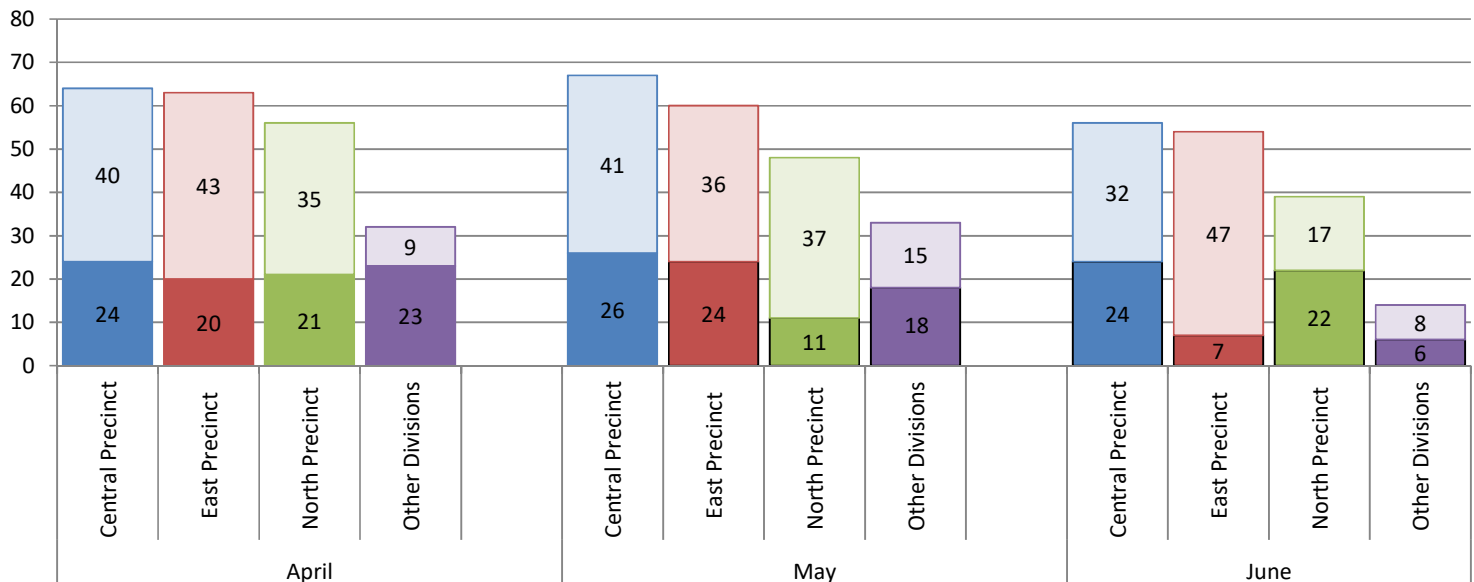
Summary Charts:

Portland Police Bureau Top 10 Initial Call Types Resulting in FDCR Force April 2018 - June 2018

■ Category II-III Cases ■ Category IV Cases



Portland Police Bureau FDCRs Written and Officer Precinct April 2018 - June 2018 Dark Bars - Category II - III FDCRs Light Bars - Category IV FDCRs



Note: This data does not include crowd control or OIS events.

PPB Force Analysis - Central Precinct



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector
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Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates: April 01, 2018 - June 30, 2018

Force Facts - Central Precinct:

There were **85** force events (**32%** of total force events) within Central Precinct.
109 officers were involved in force events within Central Precinct.
22 persons were armed when force was used on them.
11 persons were in a mental health crisis.

Subjects of Uses of Force - Central Precinct:

Total: 88

Male White	46	52%	Male Native American	0	0%
Female White	16	18%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	18	20%	Male Asian	0	0%
Female Black	4	5%	Female Asian	0	0%
Male Hispanic	3	3%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	1	1%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

Applications of Force:

Total: 303

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	31	10%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0%
Strikes / Kicks	9	3%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	22	7%
Less Lethal	15	5%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	83	27%
Aerosol Restraint	3	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	13	4%
CEW	3	1%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	11	4%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	4	1%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	107	35%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	1	0%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	0	0%

FDCRs Written by Precinct, Day, and Time:

Central Precinct Q2 2018								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	6	5	5	2	5	4	7	34
0600-1159	7	0	10	1	3	5	5	31
1200-1759	12	10	14	6	7	2	2	53
1800-2359	19	5	6	22	6	7	4	69
Total	44	20	35	31	21	18	18	187

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

Note: This data does not include crowd control or OIS events.

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 10 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - Animal (suffering), Firearm - Animal (Aggressive), Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming*.

These force types are listed in *red, italicized font* in the above tables. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to reports published prior to August 19, 2017.

PPB Force Analysis - East Precinct



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector
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 Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates: April 01, 2018 - June 30, 2018

Force Facts - East Precinct:

There were **93** force events (**35%** of total force events) within East Precinct.

104 officers were involved in force events within East Precinct.

29 persons were armed when force was used on them.

13 persons were in a mental health crisis.

Subjects of Uses of Force - East Precinct:

96

Male White	36	38%	Male Native American	1	1%
Female White	16	17%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	18	19%	Male Asian	3	3%
Female Black	6	6%	Female Asian	0	0%
Male Hispanic	12	13%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	4	4%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

Applications of Force:

269

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	13	5%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	0	0%
Strikes / Kicks	7	3%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	26	10%
Less Lethal	1	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	65	24%
Aerosol Restraint	1	0%	Pointing of a Firearm	43	16%
CEW	2	1%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	3	1%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	5	2%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	103	38%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	0	0%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	0	0%

FDCRs Written by Precinct, Day, and Time:

East Precinct Q2 2018								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	17	6	1	2	4	5	6	41
0600-1159	3	3	5	6	1	2	0	20
1200-1759	9	9	0	9	10	10	6	53
1800-2359	1	14	6	5	10	12	15	63
Total	30	32	12	22	25	29	27	177

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

Note: This data does not include crowd control or OIS events.

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 10 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - Animal (suffering), Firearm - Animal (Aggressive), Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming*. These force types are listed in *red, italicized font* in the above tables. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to reports published prior to August 19, 2017.

PPB Force Analysis - North Precinct



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

Covering Dates: April 01, 2018 - June 30, 2018

Force Facts - North Precinct:

There were **74** force events (**28%** of total force events) within North Precinct.

82 officers were involved in force events within North Precinct.

19 persons were armed when force was used on them.

16 persons were in a mental health crisis.

Subjects of Uses of Force - North Precinct:

Total: 78

Male White	31	40%	Male Native American	1	1%
Female White	12	15%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	16	21%	Male Asian	1	1%
Female Black	9	12%	Female Asian	2	3%
Male Hispanic	6	8%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	0	0%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

Applications of Force:

Total: 227

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	21	9%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	0	0%
Strikes / Kicks	6	3%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	16	7%
Less Lethal	3	1%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	57	25%
Aerosol Restraint	0	0%	Pointing of a Firearm	20	9%
CEW	9	4%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	0	0%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	8	4%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	83	37%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	4	2%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	0	0%

FDCRs Written by Precinct, Day, and Time:

North Precinct Q2 2018								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	6	3	5	3	7	2	8	34
0600-1159	3	2	2	3	2	2	4	18
1200-1759	6	11	2	3	3	7	8	40
1800-2359	13	5	5	13	2	9	4	51
Total	28	21	14	22	14	20	24	143

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

Note: This data does not include crowd control or OIS events.

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 10 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - Animal (suffering), Firearm - Animal (Aggressive), Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming*. These force types are listed in *red, italicized font* in the above tables. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to reports published prior to August 19, 2017.

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

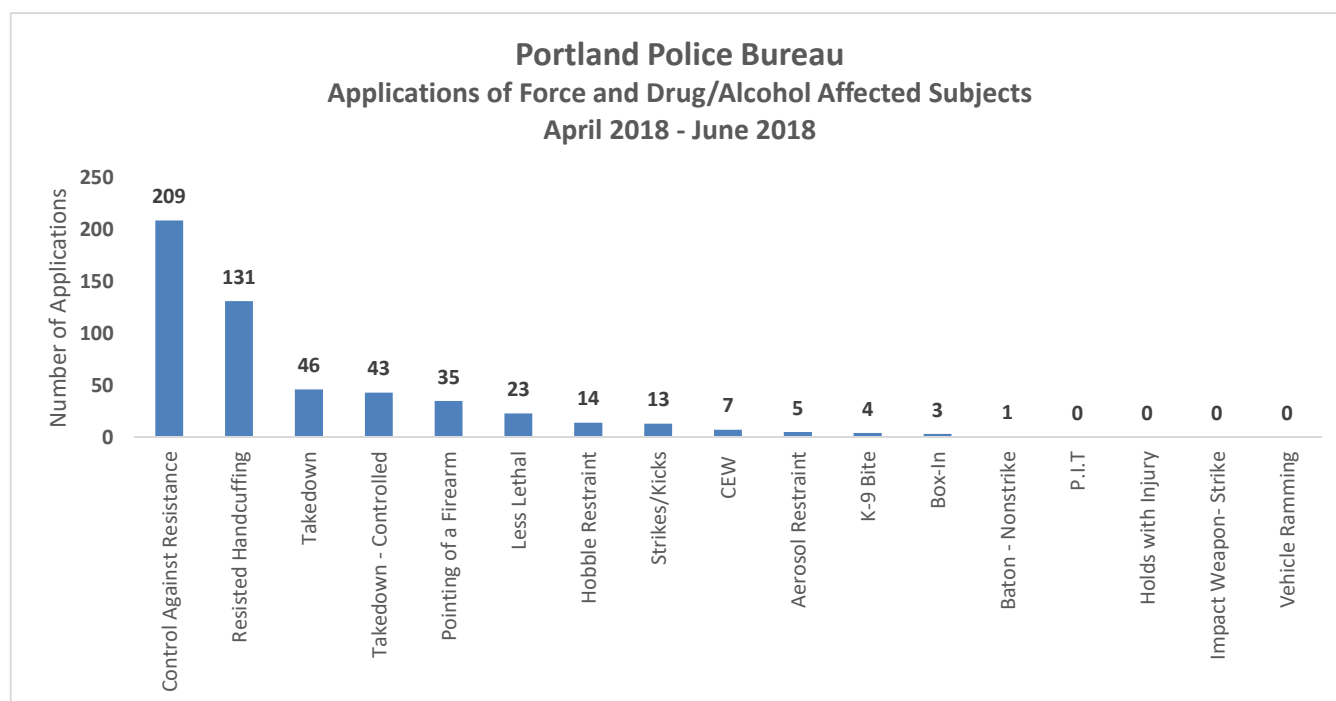
Dates Covered: April 01, 2018 - June 30, 2018

Drug/Alcohol Affected Subjects Demographics:						Total: 132
Male White	17	13%	Male Native American	2	2%	
Female White	66	50%	Female Native American	0	0%	
Male Black	18	14%	Male Asian	3	2%	
Female Black	6	5%	Female Asian	2	2%	
Male Hispanic	17	13%	Male Undetermined	0	0%	
Female Hispanic	1	1%	Female Undetermined	0	0%	
			Unknown	0	0%	

Applications of Force Used per Subject:						Total: 534
Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%	
Takedown	46	9%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0%	
Strikes / Kicks	13	2%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	43	8%	
Less Lethal	23	4%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	131	25%	
Aerosol Restraint	5	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	35	7%	
CEW*	7	1%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	14	3%	
K-9 Bite	4	1%	<i>Box-in</i>	3	1%	
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	209	39%	
<i>P.I.T.</i>	0	0%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%	
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	0	0%	

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 10 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - Animal (suffering), Firearm - Animal (aggressive), Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming*. These force types are listed in *red, italicized font* in the above table.

*In this quarter, CEW was applied to 5 unique drug and alcohol affected subjects. No subject received three or more CEW Cycles.



Note: This data does not include crowd control or OIS events.

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

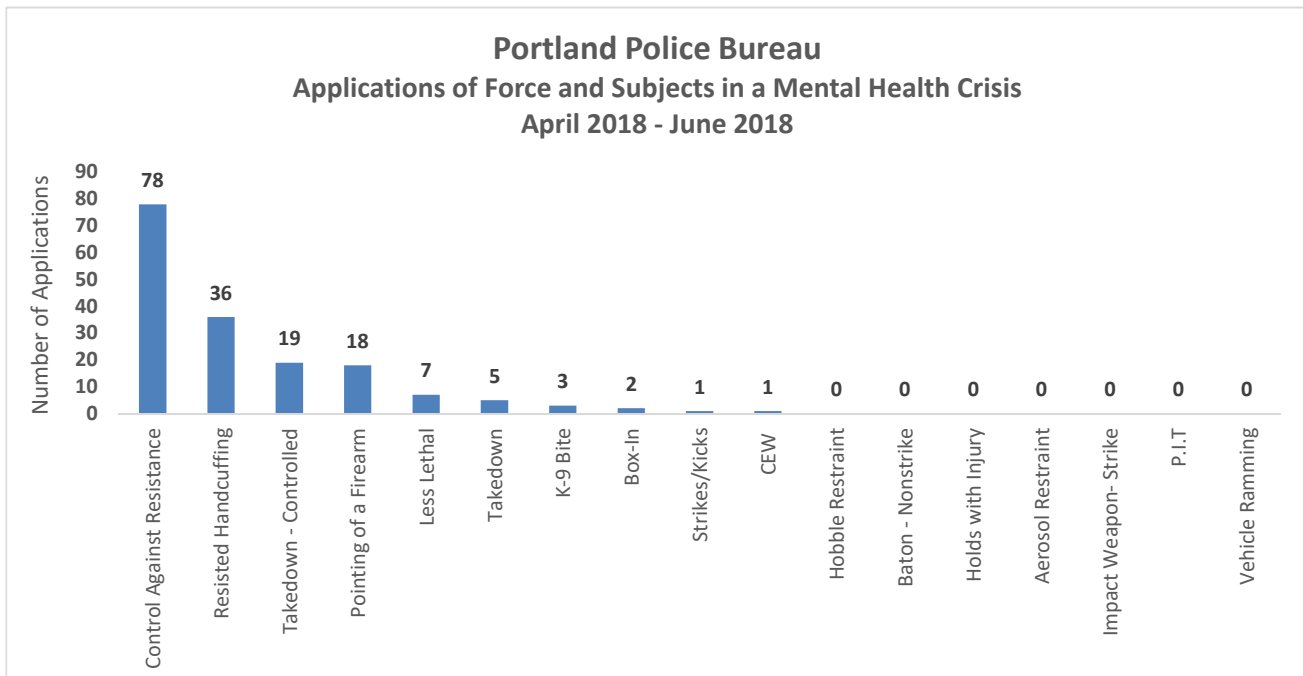
Dates Covered: April 01, 2018 - June 30, 2018

Subject in Mental Health Crisis Demographics:						Total: 41
Male White	13	32%	Male Native American	1	2%	
Female White	13	32%	Female Native American	0	0%	
Male Black	5	12%	Male Asian	0	0%	
Female Black	5	12%	Female Asian	1	2%	
Male Hispanic	3	7%	Male Undetermined	0	0%	
Female Hispanic	0	0%	Female Undetermined	0	0%	

Applications of Force Used per Subject:						Total: 170
Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%	
Takedown	5	3%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	0	0%	
Strikes / Kicks	1	1%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	19	11%	
Less Lethal	7	4%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	36	21%	
Aerosol Restraint	0	0%	Pointing of a Firearm	18	11%	
CEW*	1	1%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	0	0%	
K-9 Bite	3	2%	<i>Box-in</i>	2	1%	
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	78	46%	
<i>P.I.T.</i>	0	0%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%	
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	0	0%	

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 10 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - Animal (suffering), Firearm - Animal (aggressive), Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming.* These force types are listed in *red, italicized font* in the above table.

*In this quarter, CEW was applied to one subject in a mental health crisis. Only one cycle was applied.



Note: This data does not include crowd control or OIS events.

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: April 01, 2018 - June 30, 2018

Transient Subject Demographics: Total: 141

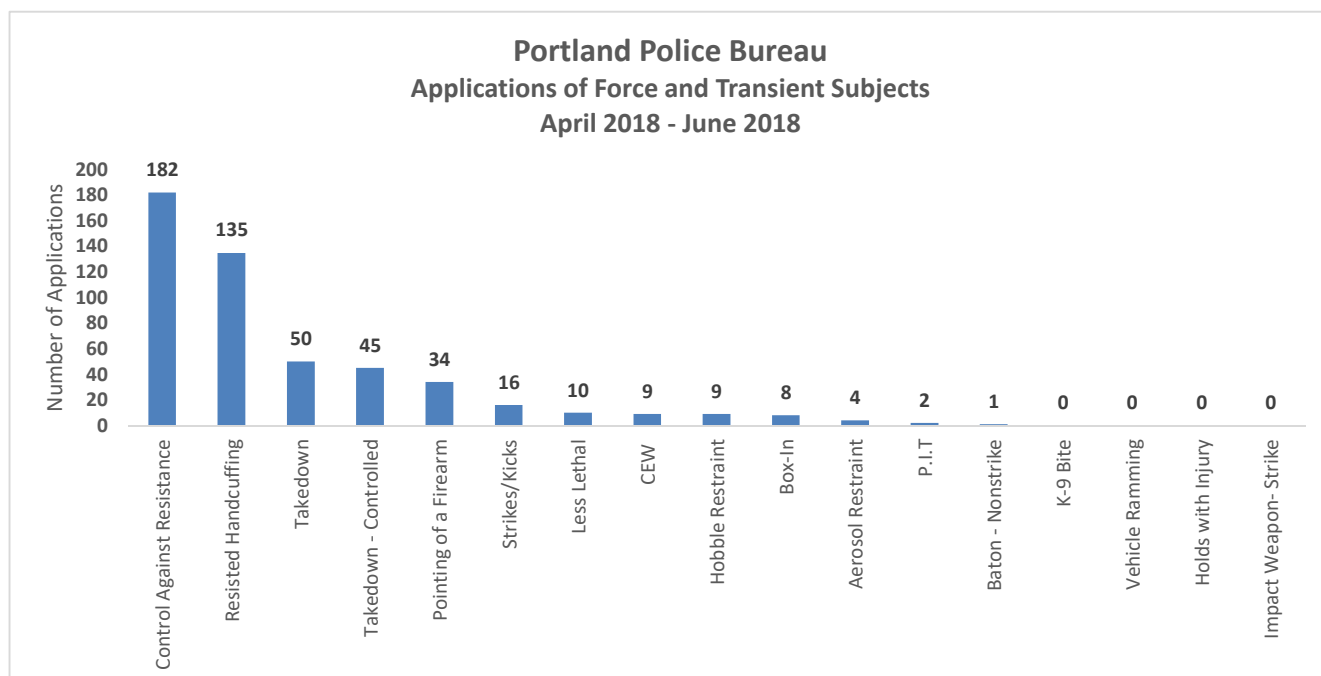
Male White	68	48%	Male Native American	1	1%
Female White	20	14%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	29	21%	Male Asian	3	2%
Female Black	5	4%	Female Asian	0	0%
Male Hispanic	10	7%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	5	4%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

Applications of Force Used per Subject: Total: 505

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	50	10%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0%
Strikes / Kicks	16	3%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	45	9%
Less Lethal	10	2%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	135	27%
Aerosol Restraint	4	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	34	7%
CEW*	9	2%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	9	2%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	8	2%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	182	36%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	2	0%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	0	0%

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 10 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - Animal (suffering), Firearm - Animal (aggressive), Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming.* These force types are listed in *red, italicized font* in the above table.

*In this quarter, CEW was applied to 6 unique transient subjects. No subject received three or more CEW Cycles.



Note: This data does not include crowd control or OIS events.

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: April 01, 2018 - June 30, 2018

Individuals with Weapons*:

Total: 76

Armed or Reported Armed Subject Demographics		
	Number of Subjects	Percent of Total
Male White	37	49%
Female White	5	7%
Male Black	15	20%
Female Black	4	5%
Male Hispanic	11	14%
Female Hispanic	1	1%
Male Native American	1	1%
Female Native American	0	0%
Male Asian	1	1%
Female Asian	0	0%
Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Undetermined	0	0%
Unknown	1	1%
Total	76	100%

Other Information:

Individuals with Weapons as % of Overall Individuals (Q2):	28%
Identified as person in mental health crisis:	16
Identified as Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs:	37
Person identified as transient:	38
Weapon Present or Reported but not used:	29

Note: This data does not include crowd control or OIS events.

**Includes armed or perceived/reported armed*

PPB Force Analysis Report - Subjects with Weapons



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

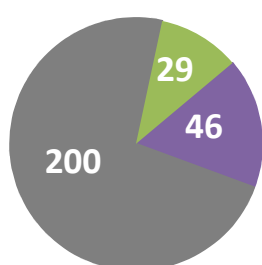
Dates Covered: April 01, 2018 - June 30, 2018

Force Charts:

Number of Armed Persons

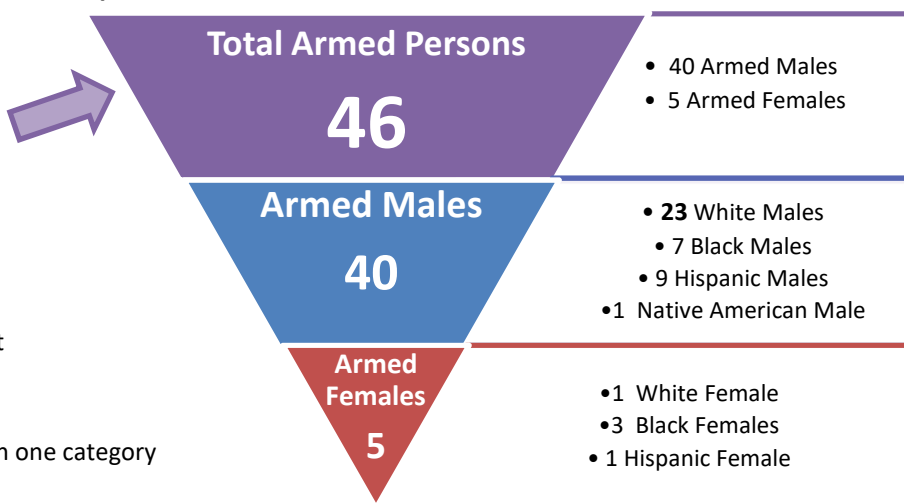
April 2018 - June 2018

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 with which Subject was Armed*					
	Blunt Object	Firearm - Actual, Implied	Knife - Sharp Object	Other - Needles, Bodily Fluids, Etc.	Weapon Present or Reported but not Used
Control Hold with Injury	0	0	0	0	0
Takedown	2	1	3	0	3
Strikes/Kicks	1	0	1	0	0
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0	0	0	0
Less Lethal	2	1	3	0	0
Aerosol Restraint	0	0	1	1	0
CEW	4	0	0	0	3
K9 Bite	1	2	1	0	0
PIT	0	0	0	0	1
Vehicle Ramming	0	0	0	0	0
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0	0	0	0
Takedown - Controlled	1	1	4	3	3
Resisted Handcuffing	4	2	6	2	9
Pointing of a Firearm	2	9	1	1	15
Hobble Restraint	1	0	1	0	0
Box - in	0	1	0	0	4
Control Against Resistance	4	2	11	3	8

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

Note: This data does not include crowd control or OIS events.

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 10 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - Animal (suffering), Firearm - Animal (Aggressive), Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming*. These force types are listed in *red, italicized font* in the above tables. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to reports published prior to August 19, 2017.

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report - Officer Involved Shootings and Crowd Control

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

Covering Dates: April 01, 2018 - June 30, 2018



Officer Involved Shootings:

Officer Involved Shootings - Q2 2018		
Date	Subject Demographics	Fatal/Non-Fatal
4/7/2018	Male, White	Fatal

Crowd Control Force Facts:

The website, PDXActivist.org identified 64 protest events in Portland between the dates of 4/1/2018 and 06/30/2018
 A large number of these events did not require a PPB response of any type.
 PPB used force at 1 event during Q2 2018.
 One arrest was made at the event in which the PPB response included a use of force.
 Details regarding PPB's use of force at these events can be found in the table below.

Use of Force at Crowd Control Events - Q2 2018

Event Name	Date of Event	Number of PPB Officers	Estimated Number of Participants	Launchable Impact	Launchable Impact - 40mm Sponge	Launchable Impact - Marking	Launchable Impact - FN303	Hand Tossed - RBDD	Chemical Agent - CS	Chemical Agent - OC	Sound Light Dist. Device	Baton - nonstrike	Control Against Resistance	Resisted Handcuffing	Resisted Handcuffing	Takedown - Dynamic
Freedom Courage Rally	6/30/2018	100+	1000+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0
TOTAL				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0

The following force types were not used during protest events this quarter: Launchable Impact - Skip Shot, Baton Pry, CEW, Control Hold with Injury, Firearm-Discharge, Firearm-Point, Hobble, K-9 bite, Strikes/Kicks, Vehicle-Box in, Vehicle - Other, Vehicle - PIT, Vehicle - RAM, Fire Hose.

PPB Force Analysis - Out of Policy Cases



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

Covering Dates: April 01, 2018 - June 30, 2018

Out of Policy Cases and Context

Out of Policy Cases in Q2 2018						
Case	Force Type(s)	Type of Arrest	Type of Event	Number of Officers Who Used Force	Number of Out of Policy Officers	Number of Involved Subjects
1	Control Against Resistance	Cite and Release	Assist - Outside Agency	2	1	1
	Context: Out of Policy 1010.00, failure to make notification. Officer called Sergeant to discuss incident and indicated that no force had been used. When reviewing the incident, the Sergeant determined that two officers had applied Control Against Resistance. Sergeant found only one officer out of policy. The second officer assumed that the first officer had made the notification and so was not found out of policy. Subject was a white female.					
2	Aerosol Restraint	Arrest - Misdemeanor	Citizen Call for Service	1	1	1
	Context: Out of policy 1010.00, failure to deliver force warning. Upon review the Sergeant felt the officer did not provide a specific "do this or x" warning to the subject. A Lieutenant reviewed the case as well, but did not agree with the Sergeant's assessment of the officer's warning. Subject was a white male.					
3	CEW	Escaped	Officer Initiated Call	1	1	1
	Context: Out of Policy 1010.00 and 315.30, pointing taser at fleeing subject. Officer pointed their CEW at a fleeing subject absent the display of active aggression from the subject toward the officer or another person. Referred to IAD for review and possible investigation. Subject was white male.					
4	Takedown, Resisted Handcuffing, Strike/Kick	Arrest - Warrant	Officer Initiated Call	3	1	1
	Context: Out of Policy 1010.00, failure to deliver a force warning. The Sergeant reviewing the case determined that Sergeant involved in the case had time to deliver a force warning to the subject. Subject was a white male.					
5	Control Against Resistance	Arrest - Misdemeanor	Citizen Call for Service	2	2	1
	Context: Out of Policy 1010.00, failure to make notification. Officers applied Control Against Resistance and completed a Force Text Template (an outdated force capture form) but did not notify their sergeant that they had used force. The Lieutenant referred the case to IAD for review and possible investigation. Subject was a hispanic male.					
6	CEW, Pointing of a Firearm, Box-In	Escaped	Officer Initiated Call	3	3	1
	Context: Out of Policy 1010.00, reporting errors on Force Data Collection Reports. Out of Policy 630.05, subject behavior not sufficient to justify a pursuit. Chief's Office reviewer required corrective action and EIS entry from division Captain. Subject was a white male.					

Non-Category IV Force

Control Holds with Injury	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.
Takedown	A takedown occurs when a member moves a subject from an upright position to the ground by applying some amount of force. It is not a takedown if the subject goes to the ground under their own power.
Strikes/Kicks	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.
Impact Weapon	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.
Aerosol Restraint	An aerosol restraint event occurs when a member uses pepper spray on a person.
CEW	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 applications or not.
K-9 Bite	A K-9 bite occurs when a K-9 is deployed and delivers a bite to a subject.
Maximum Restraint	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.

Category IV Force¹

Boxing In	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.
Baton – non-striking	Non-Striking use of the baton includes the use of the baton as a pry tool.
Controlled Takedown	A controlled takedown is defined as a takedown performed in a completely controlled manner where there is minimal resistance and no injury.
Response to Resisted Handcuffing	Resisted handcuffing is handcuffing that occurs while 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.

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

Pointing of Firearm	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 pointing a CEW or less lethal launcher at a subject.
Hobble Restraint	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.
Control against Resistance	Control against resistance refers to a member's use of physical contact to restrain a struggling individual.
Firearm Discharge – End the suffering of an injured animal	A member may discharge their firearm to end the suffering of a critically injured animal.

For additional definition of Force Categories, please refer to Portland Police Bureau Directive 1010.00

Measurement Definitions

Individuals Involved in FDCR Force Events	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.
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) Written	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.
Number of Cases Involving FDCR Force	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.
Number of Officers Involved in FDCR Force Incidents	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 only counted once in this figure.
Subjects of Uses of Force	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).
	Reflects force that was used against a person whose

Undetermined Individuals	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.
Applications of Force	Reflects the total 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 strikes total , rather than two uses of strikes.
Force Type Demographics	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. Ex: if officer A delivered three strikes to one white male during an incident, it would be counted as one on this table.
Subjects of Force to Custody Ratio	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.
Subjects of Force Without Custody	This is the total of the number of people who were the subject of the application of force and were not taken into custody . 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.
Total PPB Custodies	This captures each unique custody per subject and includes the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrests (felony and misdemeanor) • Transports to detox • Transports to hospitals • Transports to mental health facilities • Protective Custodies Additionally the demographic information (race and gender) of the subject taken into custody is also captured here.
Calls for Service / Initial Call Type / Citizen Initiated and Officer Initiated Calls	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 initial call (code) type assigned by BOEC is used when determining the Top 10 Initial Call Types. Citizen initiated calls are those that citizens call-in to

	<p>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>Officer initiated calls are those incidents where the officer takes action based on independent observations or information obtained from locations other than BOEC, such as being alerted to crime by a citizen or a vehicle stop for a traffic violation.</p>
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	<p>This includes the number of times a single subject had three or more Taser cycles applied to them. This includes ineffective Taser cycles and does not distinguish the application of the Taser cycle by officer, rather this number is cumulative.</p> <p>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.</p>
K9 Cover	<p>A call where the K9 handler is sent on a call to use the dog as an asset, but the dog is not deployed.</p> <p>Example: A high risk traffic stop where the dog is ready to apprehend a fleeing person if needed.</p>
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.

K9 Bite	<p>A call where the dog is sent to bite and apprehend the person at the direction of the handler.</p> <p>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.</p>
Transient	<p>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.</p>
Subject Under the Influence of Drugs/Alcohol	<p>Number of <i>unique</i> subjects who were documented as under the influence of either/both drugs/alcohol, or in possession of drugs.</p>



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