

# **PPB Force Analysis Summary Report**

## **Q4 2018**

**October 01 - December 31, 2018**

Prepared by  
Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Auditors Lauren Leonard and Shannon Smith

Professional Standards Division  
February 2019





## Executive Summary

- Officers initiated 22,881 calls for service in Q4 2018. These calls resulted in the use of force 0.21% of the time. Of these officer-initiated calls, 25 resulted in a use of Category II-III force (0.11%), and 22 resulted in a use of Category IV force (0.10%).
- Citizens initiated 62,956 calls for service in Q4 2018. These calls resulted in a use of force 0.20% of the time. Of these citizen-initiated calls, 54 resulted in a Category II-III force (0.09%) and 73 resulted in Category IV force (0.12%).
- Of the 5,603 custodies in Q4 2018, 3.30% resulted in a use of force. Category II-III force accounts for about 1.57% of custodies, and Category IV accounts for 1.75% of custodies.
- When compared to Q3 2018, the number of force cases decreased by 5%, calls for service decreased by 9% and custodies decreased by 11% in Q4 2018.
- 31% 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 (37%) and resisted handcuffing (24%) accounted for more than half (60%) of the applications of force used against subjects in a mental health crisis.
- When compared to Q3 2018, the number of armed subjects increased by 109%. Subjects armed with a firearm accounted for the largest increase: 3 subjects in Q3 2018 compared to 19 subjects in Q4 2018.

For subjects involved in force incidents:

- 38% were armed
- 46% were drug and/or alcohol affected
- 8% were in a mental health crisis

Q4 2018 Force Facts	
Number of cases involving force:	177
Number of individuals involved in force incidents:	185
Number of officers involved in force incidents:	260
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written:	386



**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  
Lauren Leonard and Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates: October 01, 2018 - December 31, 2018

## Force Facts:

Number of cases involving force: 177  
Number of individuals involved in force incidents: 185  
Number of officers involved in force incidents: 260  
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written: 386

## Subjects of Uses of Force:

Total: 185

Male White	74	40%	Male Native American	1	1%
Female White	22	12%	Female Native American	1	1%
Male Black	41	22%	Male Asian	9	5%
Female Black	9	5%	Female Asian	3	2%
Male Hispanic	15	8%	Male Undetermined	2	1%
Female Hispanic	5	3%	Female Undetermined	0	0%
			Unknown	3	2%

## Applications of Force:

Total: 537

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	68	13%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0%
Strikes / Kicks	23	4%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	47	9%
Less Lethal	3	1%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	133	25%
Aerosol Restraint	7	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	42	8%
CEW	18	3%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	2	0%
K-9 Bite	11	2%	<i>Box-in</i>	14	3%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	153	28%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	6	1%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	5	1%
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	4	1%

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.

Force Type Demographics - Q4 2018													
	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
Aerosol Restraint	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Box-in</i>	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CEW	7	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	30	9	14	5	7	4	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
Control Holds with Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	2	0	0	0	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
K9 Bite	6	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less Lethal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>P.I.T.</i>	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pointing of a Firearm	13	1	9	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	30	9	13	5	3	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	0
Strikes/Kicks	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Takedown	24	2	7	2	7	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	6	3	11	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</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: This data does not include crowd control or deadly force events. Refer to later pages for crowd control and deadly force information.

# PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Lauren Leonard and Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates: October 01, 2018 - December 31, 2018

## Custody Facts:

Subjects of Force to Custody Ratio: 3.30%  
Subjects of Force without Custody: 15

## Total PPB Custodies:

Total: 5,603

Male White	2608	0%	Male Native American	82	1%
Female White	978	0%	Female Native American	50	1%
Male Black	986	0%	Male Asian	130	2%
Female Black	265	0%	Female Asian	41	1%
Male Hispanic	361	0%	Male Undetermined	18	0%
Female Hispanic	63	0%	Female Undetermined	11	0%
			Unknown	10	0%

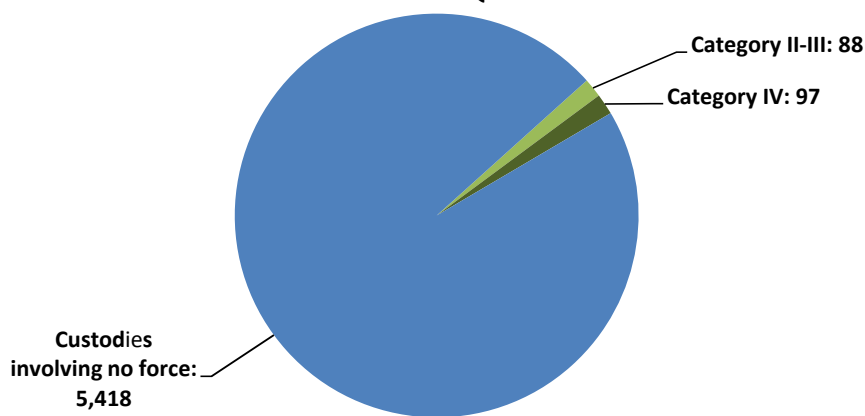
\*Due to policy changes related to Arrest Bookings and General Offenses, the formula used to calculate custodies has changed slightly since Q2 2017.

## Force Data Collection Report Summary:

	This year compared to last year			This quarter compared to last quarter		
	Q4 2018	Q4 2017	Change +/-	Q4 2018	Q3 2018	Change +/-
FDCRs Completed	386	509	-24%	386	387	0%
Total Cases w/Force*	177	226	-22%	177	186	-5%
Total Calls for Service	85,837	87,155	-2%	85,837	94,696	-9%

\*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 Q4 2018



Category II-III force was used against 88 people, and Category IV force was used against 97 people while 5,603 people were taken into custody. Category II-III accounts for about 1.57% of custodies, and Category IV accounts for about 1.75% 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 deadly force events.

## PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



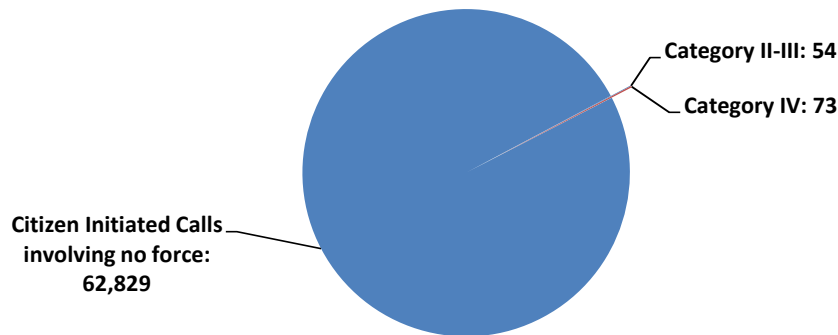
Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Lauren Leonard and Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates: October 01, 2018 - December 31, 2018

### Calls for Service Facts:

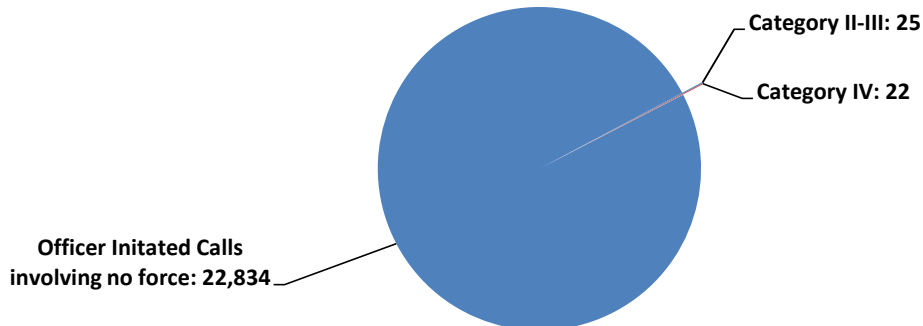
Citizen Initiated Calls:	62,956	73%
Officer Initiated Calls:	22,881	27%
Total Calls for Service:	85,837	100%

### Portland Police Bureau Citizen Initiated Calls resulting in Category II-III Force or Category IV Force Q4 2018



Citizens initiated 62,956 calls for service during this period. Of these citizen-initiated calls, 54 resulted in Category II-III force (0.09%) and 73 resulted in Category IV force (0.12%).

### Portland Police Bureau Officer Initiated Calls resulting in Category II-III Force or Category IV Force Q4 2018



Officers initiated 22,881 calls for service during this period. Of these officer-initiated calls, 25 resulted in a use of Category II-III force (0.11%) and 22 resulted in a use of Category IV force (0.10%).

*Note: This data does not include crowd control or deadly force events.*

# PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



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Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Lauren Leonard and Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

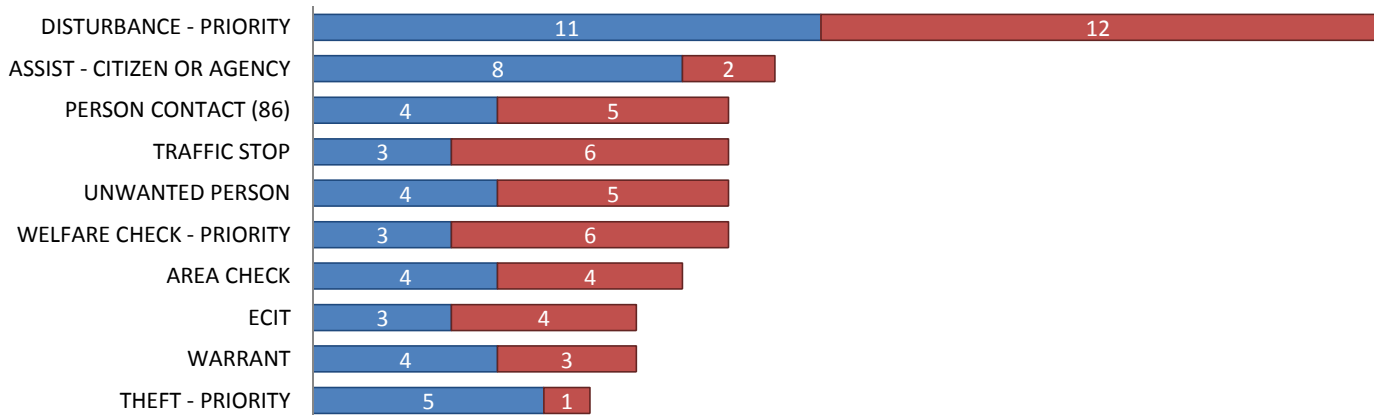
Covering Dates:

October 01, 2018 - December 31, 2018

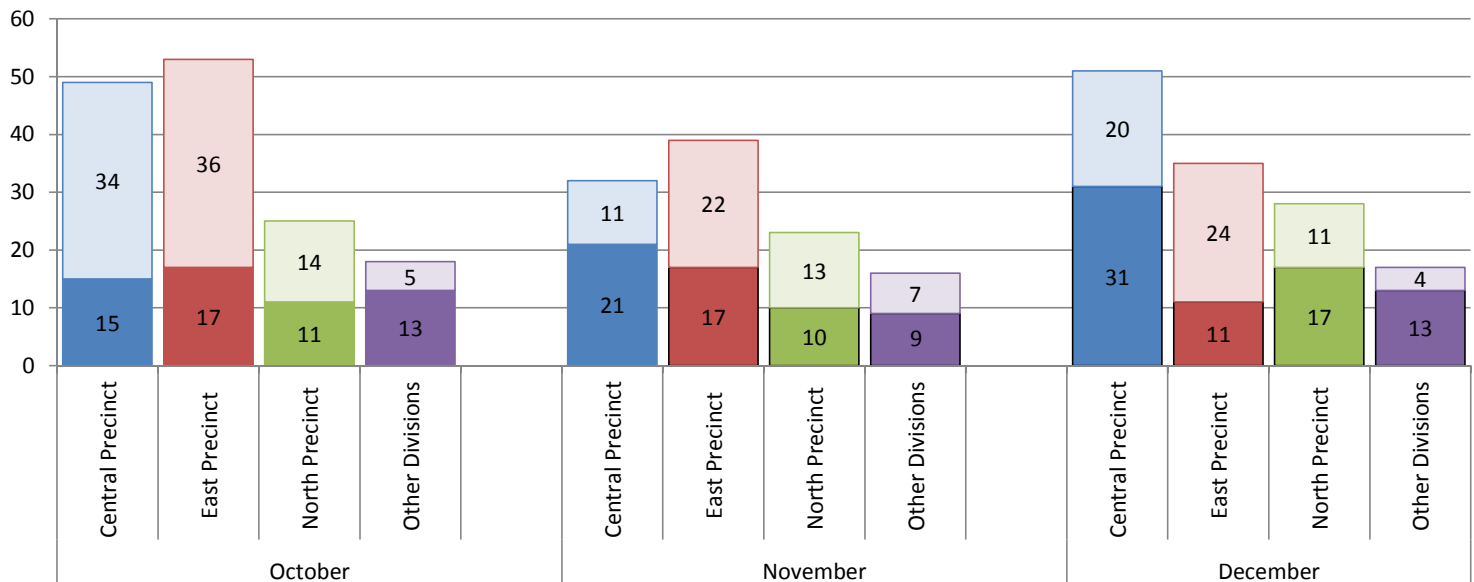
## Summary Charts:

### Portland Police Bureau Top 10 Initial Call Types Resulting in FDCR Force October 2018 - December 2018

■ Category II-III Cases ■ Category IV Cases



### Portland Police Bureau FDCRs Written and Officer Precinct October 2018 - December 2018 Dark Bars - Category II - III FDCRs Light Bars - Category IV FDCRs



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

## PPB Force Analysis - Central Precinct



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Lauren Leonard and Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates: October 01, 2018 - December 31, 2018

### Force Facts - Central Precinct:

There were **62** force events (35% of total force events) within Central Precinct.

**88** officers were involved in force events within Central Precinct.

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

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

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

Total: 62

Male White	32	52%	Male Native American	0	0%
Female White	6	10%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	14	23%	Male Asian	1	2%
Female Black	2	3%	Female Asian	2	3%
Male Hispanic	4	6%	Male Undetermined	1	2%
Female Hispanic	0	0%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

### Applications of Force:

Total: 196

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	31	16%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	1%
Strikes / Kicks	12	6%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	16	8%
Less Lethal	0	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	46	23%
Aerosol Restraint	1	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	11	6%
CEW	3	2%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	2	1%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	4	2%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	68	35%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	1	1%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	0	0%

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

Central Precinct Q4 2018								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	5	4	6	2	3	3	12	35
0600-1159	1	10	2	0	0	3	0	16
1200-1759	4	17	6	1	3	2	7	40
1800-2359	0	9	7	4	10	7	4	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>132</b>

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 deadly force 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  
Lauren Leonard and Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates: October 01, 2018 - December 31, 2018

### Force Facts - East Precinct:

There were **61** force events (34% of total force events) within East Precinct.

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

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

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

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

61

Male White	24	39%	Male Native American	0	0%
Female White	10	16%	Female Native American	1	2%
Male Black	12	20%	Male Asian	2	3%
Female Black	4	7%	Female Asian	1	2%
Male Hispanic	5	8%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	2	3%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

### Applications of Force:

166

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	13	8%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	0	0%
Strikes / Kicks	2	1%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	14	8%
Less Lethal	3	2%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	51	31%
Aerosol Restraint	1	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	17	10%
CEW	9	5%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	0	0%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	4	2%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	45	27%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	2	1%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	1	1%
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	4	2%

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

East Precinct Q4 2018								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	5	2	2	0	1	3	5	18
0600-1159	1	3	2	0	2	2	2	12
1200-1759	7	2	18	3	6	9	8	53
1800-2359	2	1	2	9	9	16	5	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>127</b>

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 deadly force 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  
Lauren Leonard and Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates: October 01, 2018 - December 31, 2018

### Force Facts - North Precinct:

There were **43** force events (**24%** of total force events) within North Precinct.

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

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

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

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

Total: 44

Male White	13	30%	Male Native American	0	0%
Female White	6	14%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	13	30%	Male Asian	2	5%
Female Black	1	2%	Female Asian	0	0%
Male Hispanic	5	11%	Male Undetermined	1	2%
Female Hispanic	2	5%	Female Undetermined	0	0%
			Unknown	1	2%

### Applications of Force:

Total: 112

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	19	17%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	0	0%
Strikes / Kicks	8	7%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	13	12%
Less Lethal	0	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	23	21%
Aerosol Restraint	1	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	8	7%
CEW	5	4%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	0	0%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	5	4%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	24	21%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	3	3%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	3	3%
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	0	0%

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

North Precinct Q4 2018								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	5	5	3	0	3	0	2	18
0600-1159	1	0	3	2	2	2	1	11
1200-1759	1	0	2	4	4	3	3	17
1800-2359	6	3	8	1	6	2	4	30
Total	13	8	16	7	15	7	10	76

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 deadly force 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  
Lauren Leonard and Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

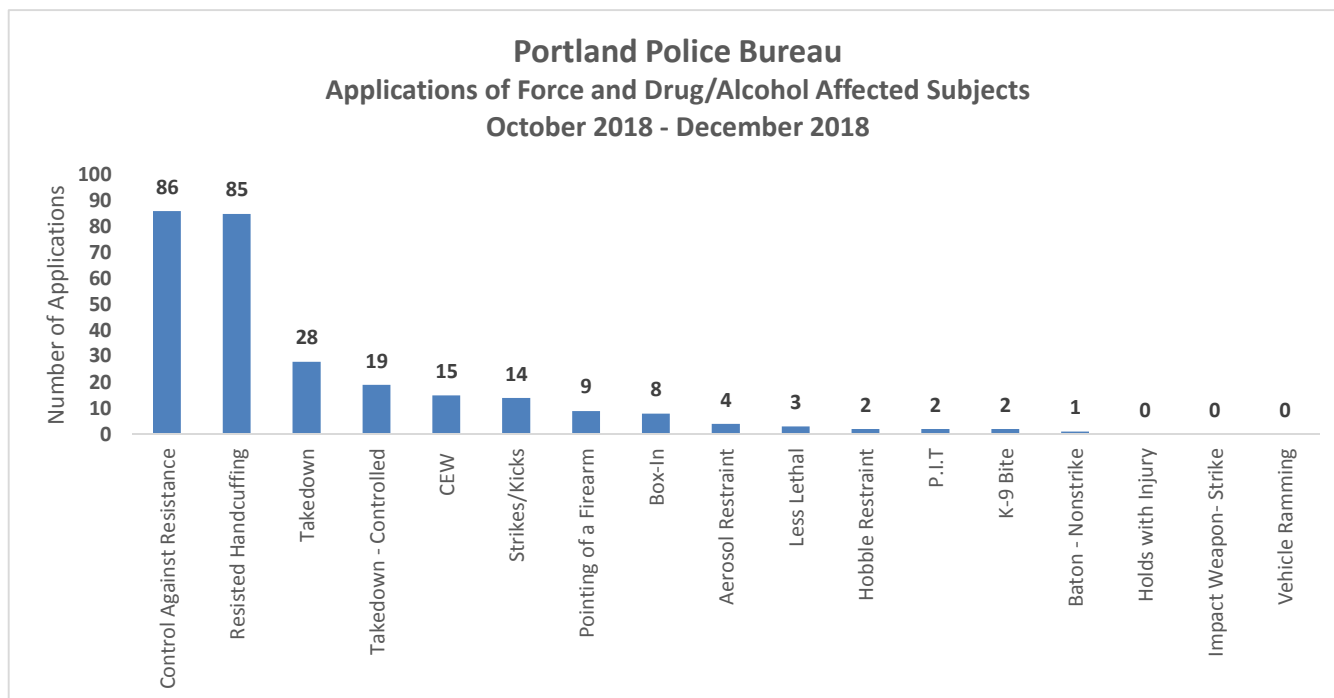
Dates Covered: October 01, 2018 - December 31, 2018

Drug/Alcohol Affected Subjects Demographics:						Total: 86
Male White	37	43%	Male Native American	0	0%	
Female White	10	12%	Female Native American	0	0%	
Male Black	16	19%	Male Asian	6	7%	
Female Black	6	7%	Female Asian	1	1%	
Male Hispanic	5	6%	Male Undetermined	1	1%	
Female Hispanic	4	5%	Female Undetermined	0	0%	
			Unknown	0	0%	
Applications of Force Used per Subject:						Total: 278

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	28	10%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0%
Strikes / Kicks	14	5%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	19	7%
Less Lethal	3	1%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	85	31%
Aerosol Restraint	4	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	9	3%
CEW*	15	5%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	2	1%
K-9 Bite	2	1%	<i>Box-in</i>	8	3%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	86	31%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	2	1%			

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 8 drug and alcohol affected subjects. One subject received three or more CEW Cycles.



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

# PPB Force Analysis Report - Subject in Mental Health Crisis



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Lauren Leonard and Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Dates Covered: October 01, 2018 - December 31, 2018

## Subject in Mental Health Crisis Demographics: Total: 15

Male White	9	60%	Male Native American	0	0%
Female White	3	20%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	2	13%	Male Asian	0	0%
Female Black	1	7%	Female Asian	0	0%
Male Hispanic	0	0%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	0	0%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

## Applications of Force Used per Subject: Total: 68

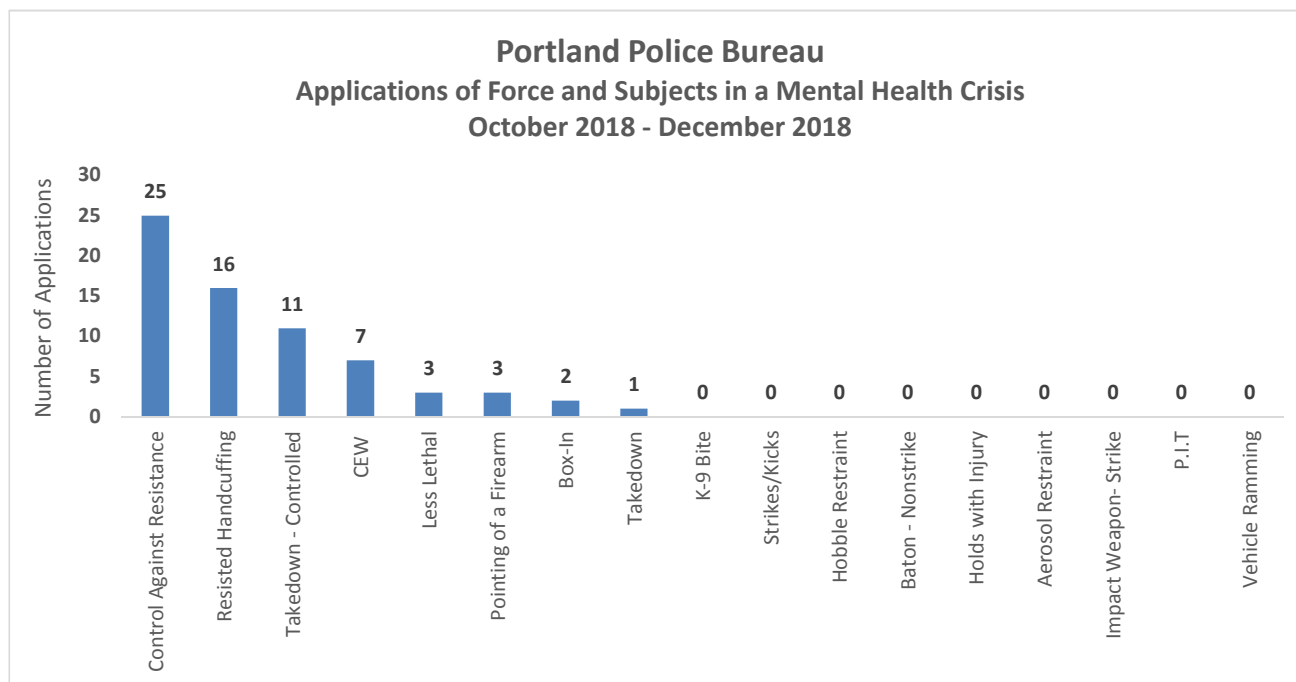
Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	1	1%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	0	0%
Strikes / Kicks	0	0%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	11	16%
Less Lethal	3	4%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	16	24%
Aerosol Restraint	0	0%	Pointing of a Firearm	3	4%
CEW*	7	10%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	0	0%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	2	3%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	25	37%
<i>P.I.T.</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 *five* subjects in a mental health crisis.

One cycle was applied to four of the subjects. Three cycles were applied to one of the subjects.



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

# PPB Force Analysis Report - Subject Transient



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Lauren Leonard and Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Dates Covered: October 01, 2018 - December 31, 2018

## Transient Subject Demographics: Total: 86

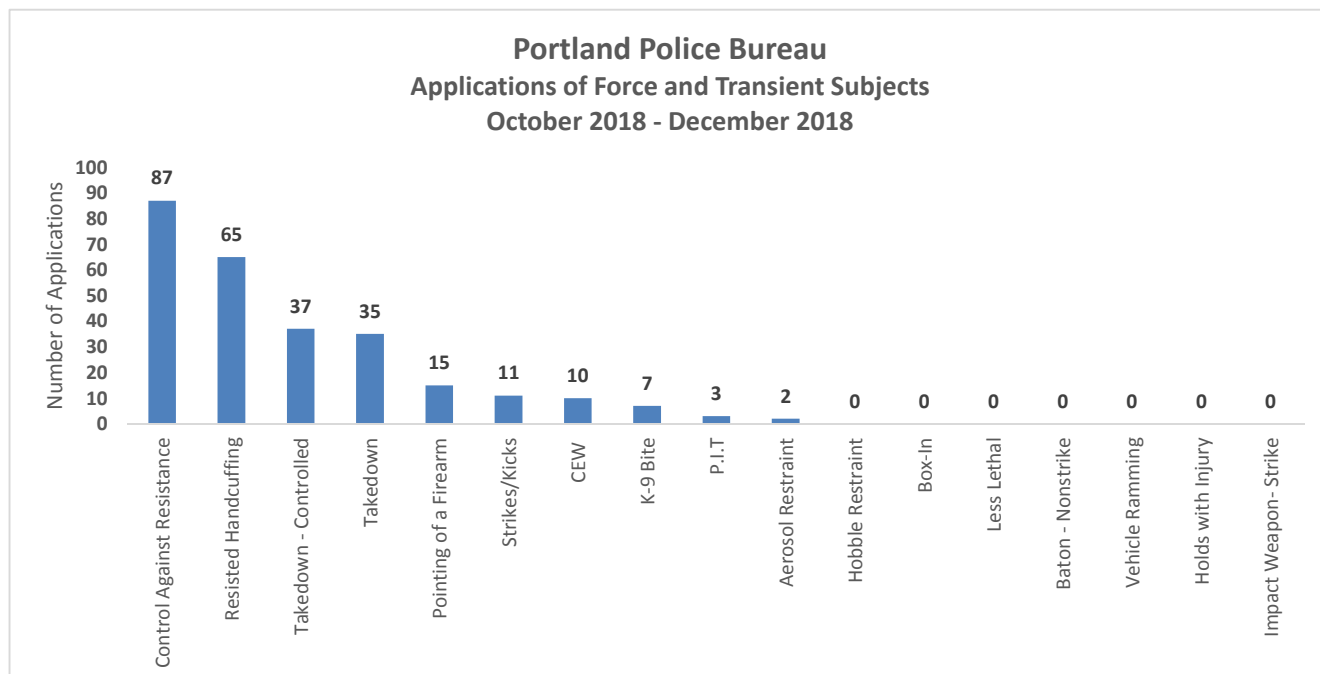
Male White	36	42%	Male Native American	1	1%
Female White	11	13%	Female Native American	1	1%
Male Black	21	24%	Male Asian	2	2%
Female Black	5	6%	Female Asian	2	2%
Male Hispanic	5	6%	Male Undetermined	1	1%
Female Hispanic	1	1%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

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

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	35	13%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	0	0%
Strikes / Kicks	11	4%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	37	14%
Less Lethal	0	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	65	24%
Aerosol Restraint	2	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	15	6%
CEW*	10	4%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	0	0%
K-9 Bite	7	3%	<i>Box-in</i>	0	0%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	87	32%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	3	1%			

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. One subject received three or more CEW Cycles.



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

## PPB Force Analysis Report - Subjects with Weapons



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Lauren Leonard and Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Dates Covered: October 01, 2018 - December 31, 2018

Individuals with Weapons\*:

Total: 71

### Armed or Reported Armed Subject Demographics

	Number of Subjects	Percent of Total
Male White	29	41%
Female White	5	7%
Male Black	19	27%
Female Black	3	4%
Male Hispanic	6	8%
Female Hispanic	2	3%
Male Native American	0	0%
Female Native American	1	1%
Male Asian	3	4%
Female Asian	2	3%
Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Undetermined	0	0%
Unknown	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Other Information:

Individuals with Weapons as % of Overall Individuals (Q4):	38%
Identified as person in mental health crisis:	6
Identified as Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs:	29
Person identified as transient:	33
Weapon Present or Reported but not used:	35

*Note: This data does not include crowd control or deadly force events.*

*\*Includes armed or perceived/reported armed*

# PPB Force Analysis Report - Subjects with Weapons



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Lauren Leonard and Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

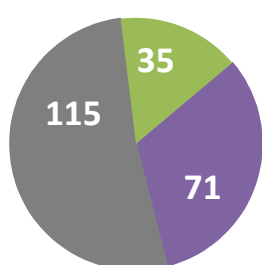
Dates Covered: October 01, 2018 - December 31, 2018

## Force Charts:

### Number of Armed Persons

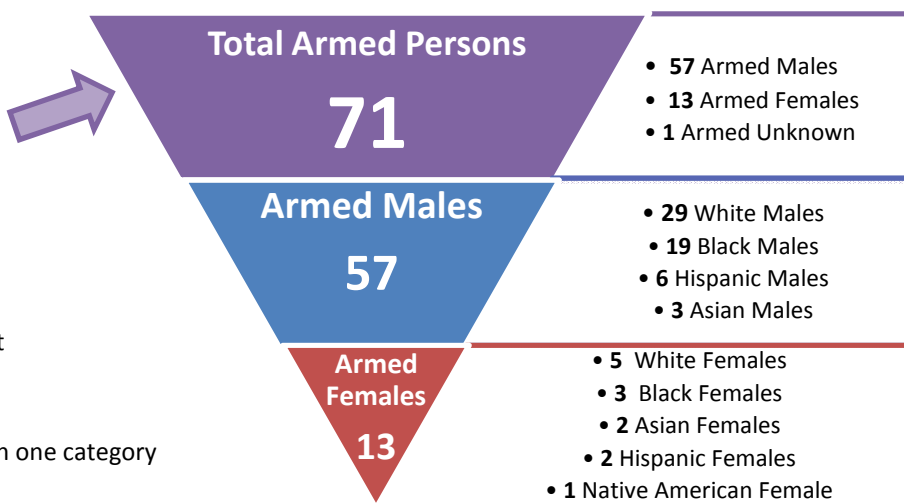
October 2018 - December 2018

#### 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* - Q4 2018					
	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	7	1	0	2	9
Strikes/Kicks	2	0	0	1	0
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0	0	0	0
Less Lethal	1	0	0	0	0
Aerosol Restraint	2	0	0	0	1
CEW	2	1	1	0	3
K9 Bite	0	0	1	0	4
PIT	0	1	0	0	2
Vehicle Ramming	0	0	0	0	0
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0	0	1	0
Takedown - Controlled	0	0	1	0	2
Resisted Handcuffing	6	2	3	3	8
Pointing of a Firearm	0	9	3	0	9
Hobble Restraint	0	0	0	1	0
Box - in	0	0	0	0	2
Control Against Resistance	3	5	3	4	10

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

Note: This data does not include crowd control or deadly force 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 - Deadly Use of Force and Crowd Control

Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector  
Lauren Leonard and Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates: October 01, 2018 - December 31, 2018



## Deadly Use of Force:

Deadly Use of Force - Q4 2018		
Date	Subject Demographics	Fatal/Non-Fatal
10/10/2018	White, Male	Fatal
10/19/2018	White, Male	Non-Fatal
12/7/2018	White, Male	Non-Fatal

## Crowd Control Force Facts:

The website, PDXActivist.org identified 19 protest events in Portland between the dates of 10/01/2018 and 12/31/2018  
A large number of these events did not require a PPB response of any type.  
PPB used force at 2 events during Q4 2018.  
Three arrests were made at the events 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 - Q4 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	Baton - Strike	Control Against Resistance	Strikes/Kicks	Resisted Handcuffing	Takedown - controlled
Flash March for Law and Order	10/13/2018	80	150	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November 17 Protest	11/17/2018	248	150	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The following force types were not used during protest events this quarter: Launchable Impact - Skip Shot, 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  
Lauren Leonard and Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts  
Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates: October 01, 2018 - December 31, 2018

### Out of Policy Cases

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	Pointing of a Firearm	Arrest-Warrant	Citizen Call for Service	3	1	1
	Out of policy 1010.00, failure to immediately notify a supervisor regarding a use of force. The officer notified a supervisor and completed required reports. Subject was a black male.					
2	Control against resistance, Takedown, Resistance against handcuffing	Detained and Released	Officer Initiated	2	1	1
	Out of policy 315.30, officer did apply tactics taught by PPB's training division which may have avoided the use of force. Subject was a hispanic male.					
3	Pointing of a Firearm, Boxing In Maneuver As Vehicle Intervention Strategy	Arrest - Felony	Citizen Call for Service	5	2	1
	Out of policy 1010.00, failure to individually justify each independent application of force. Subject was a white female.					
4	Control against resistance, Takedown, Resistance against handcuffing	Arrest-Misdemeanor	Citizen Call for Service	3	3	1
	Out of policy 1010.00, officers did not complete their required reports prior to the end of their shift. Subject was a hispanic female					

## 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 applications 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.

## 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 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.

<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 pointing a CEW or less lethal launcher 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's use of physical contact to restrain a struggling individual.
<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.

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

## Measurement Definitions

<b>Individuals Involved in FDCR Force Events</b>	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.
<b>Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) Written</b>	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.
<b>Number of Cases Involving FDCR Force</b>	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.
<b>Number of Officers Involved in FDCR Force Incidents</b>	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.
<b>Subjects of Uses of Force</b>	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

<b>Undetermined Individuals</b>	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.
<b>Applications of Force</b>	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 strikes <b>total</b> , rather than two uses of strikes.
<b>Force Type Demographics</b>	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.
<b>Subjects of Force to Custody Ratio</b>	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.
<b>Subjects of Force Without Custody</b>	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> . 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.
<b>Total PPB Custodies</b>	This captures each unique custody per subject and includes the following categories: <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> Additionally the demographic information (race and gender) of the subject taken into custody is also captured here.
<b>Calls for Service / Initial Call Type / Citizen Initiated and Officer Initiated Calls</b>	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. <b>Citizen initiated calls</b> 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><b>Officer initiated calls</b> 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>
<b>FDCRs Written and Officer Precinct</b>	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.
<b>% of Subjects to Whom a Specific Type of Force was Applied</b>	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.
<b>Subject in Mental Health Crisis</b>	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.
<b>Rate of Force</b>	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.
<b>Taser Over 2 Cycles</b>	<p>This includes the number of times a single subject had three or more Taser cycles applied to them. This <b>includes ineffective</b> Taser cycles and <b>does not</b> 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>
<b>K9 Cover</b>	<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>
<b>K9 Application</b>	A call where the dog is deployed to be used as a locating, clearing, or apprehension tool.
<b>K9 Capture</b>	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>	<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>
<b>Transient</b>	<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>
<b>Subject Under the Influence of Drugs/Alcohol</b>	<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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