

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report

Q3 2019

July 01 - September 30, 2019

Prepared by
Lieutenant Jeff Niiya, Inspector
Auditors Callista Gomez, Lauren Leonard,
Shannon Smith, and Amanda Trygg
Office of the Inspector General
November 2019





Executive Summary

- Officers initiated 26,702 calls for service in Q3 2019. These calls resulted in the use of force 0.18% of the time. Of these officer-initiated calls, 31 resulted in a use of Category II-III force (0.12%), and 18 resulted in a use of Category IV force (0.07%).
- Citizens initiated 70,504 calls for service in Q3 2019. These calls resulted in a use of force 0.18% of the time. Of these citizen-initiated calls, 76 resulted in a Category II-III force (0.11%) and 51 resulted in Category IV force (0.07%).
- Of the 6,219 custodies in Q3 2019, 3.34% resulted in a use of force. Category II-III force accounts for about 1.91% of custodies, and Category IV accounts for 1.43% of custodies.
- When compared to Q2 2019, the number of force cases decreased by 3%, calls for service increased by 4% and custodies decreased by 0.45% in Q3 2019.
- Sixty-three percent of the use of force applications were resisted handcuffing (28%) and control against resistance (35%).
- Control against resistance (41%) and resisted handcuffing (34%) accounted for three quarters (75%) of the applications of force used against subjects in a mental health crisis.

For subjects involved in force incidents:

- 33% were armed
- 48% were drug and/or alcohol affected
- 21% were in a mental health crisis

Q3 2019 Force Facts	
Number of cases involving force:	208
Number of individuals involved in force incidents:	208
Number of officers involved in force incidents:	279
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written:	462



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



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Office of the Inspector General
Covering Dates: July 01, 2019 - September 30, 2019

Force Facts:

Number of cases involving force:	208
Number of Individuals involved in force incidents:	208
Number of officers involved in force incidents:	279
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written:	462

Subjects of Uses of Force:

Total: 208

Male White	88	42%	Male Native American	3	1%
Female White	29	14%	Female Native American	2	1%
Male Black	51	25%	Male Asian	2	1%
Female Black	13	6%	Female Asian	1	0%
Male Hispanic	11	5%	Male Undetermined	1	0%
Female Hispanic	6	3%	Female Undetermined	0	0%
			Unknown	1	0%

Applications of Force:

Total: 817

Holds with Injury	1	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	102	12%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0%
Strikes / Kicks	39	5%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	48	6%
Less Lethal	4	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	228	28%
Aerosol Restraint	8	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	31	4%
CEW	31	4%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	11	1%
K-9 Bite	8	1%	<i>Box-in</i>	17	2%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	287	35%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	1	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 tables. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to reports published prior to August 19, 2017.

Force Type Demographics - Q3 2019

	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	2	0	3	0	1	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>Box-in</i>	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CEW	7	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	43	16	25	10	5	5	1	2	1	1	1	0	1
Control Holds with Injury	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K9 Bite	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less Lethal	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>P.I.T.</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pointing of a Firearm	8	2	9	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	36	15	29	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Strikes/Kicks	8	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Takedown	30	7	19	4	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	13	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	166	47	109	20	16	9	5	3	4	3	4	0	2

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



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Office of the Inspector General
Covering Dates: July 01, 2019 - September 30, 2019

Custody Facts:

Subjects of Force to Custody Ratio: 3.34%
Subjects of Force without Custody: 11

Total PPB Custodies:

Total: 6219

Male White	2978 48%	Male Native American	86	1%
Female White	1096 18%	Female Native American	38	1%
Male Black	1067 17%	Male Asian	155	2%
Female Black	287 5%	Female Asian	39	1%
Male Hispanic	351 6%	Male Undetermined	16	0%
Female Hispanic	87 1%	Female Undetermined	11	0%
		Unknown	8	0%

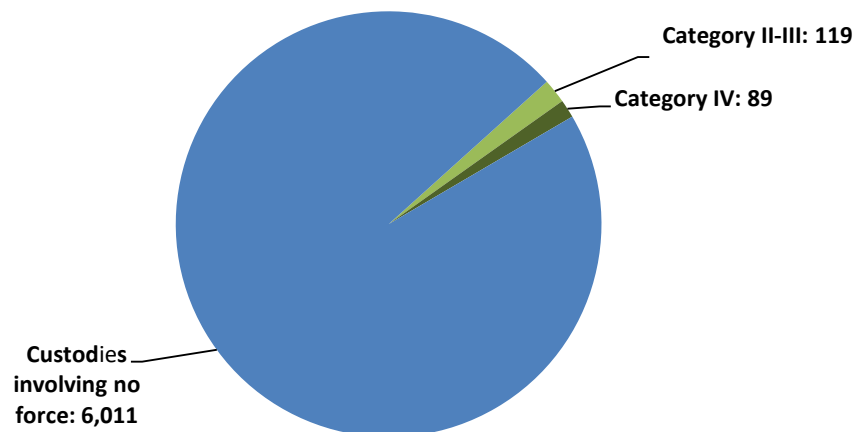
*Due to policy changes related to Arrest Bookings and General Offenses, the formula used to calculate custodies has changed slightly since Q2 2017.

Force Data Collection Report Summary:

	This year compared to last year			This quarter compared to last quarter		
	Q3 2019	Q3 2018	Change +/-	Q3 2019	Q2 2019	Change +/-
FDCRs Completed	462	387	19%	462	471	-2%
Total Cases w/Force*	208	186	12%	208	215	-3%
Total Calls for Service	97,206	94,696	3%	97,206	93,574	4%

*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 2019



Category II-III force was used against 119 people, and Category IV force was used against 89 people while 6,219 people were taken into custody. Category II-III accounts for about 1.91% of custodies, and Category IV accounts for about 1.43% 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

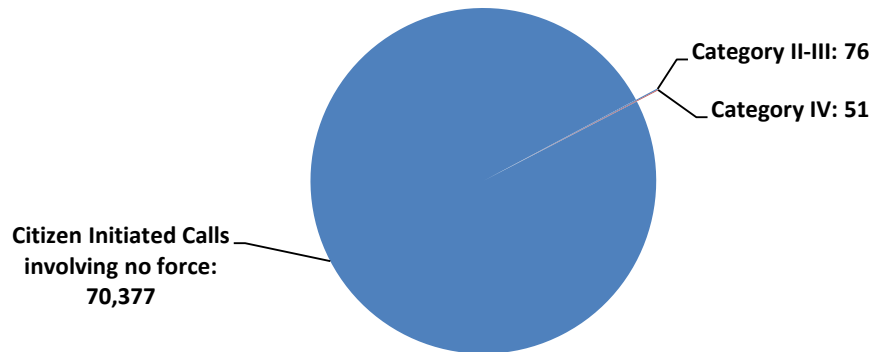


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Calls for Service Facts:

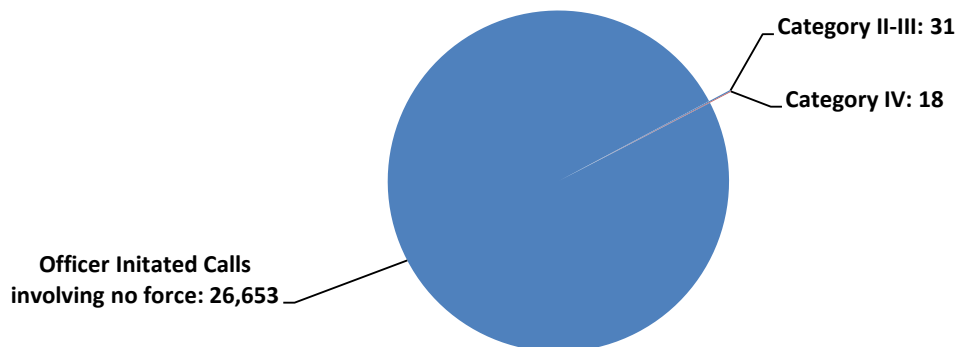
Citizen Initiated Calls:	70,504	73%
Officer Initiated Calls:	26,702	27%
Total Calls for Service:	97,206	100%

Portland Police Bureau Citizen Initiated Calls resulting in Category II-III Force or Category IV Force Q3 2019



Citizens initiated 70,504 calls for service during this period. Of these citizen-initiated calls, 76 resulted in Category II-III force (0.11%) and 51 resulted in Category IV force (0.07%).

Portland Police Bureau Officer Initiated Calls resulting in Category II-III Force or Category IV Force Q3 2019



Officers initiated 26,702 calls for service during this period. Of these officer-initiated calls, 31 resulted in a use of Category II-III force (0.12%) and 18 resulted in a use of Category IV force (0.07%).

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

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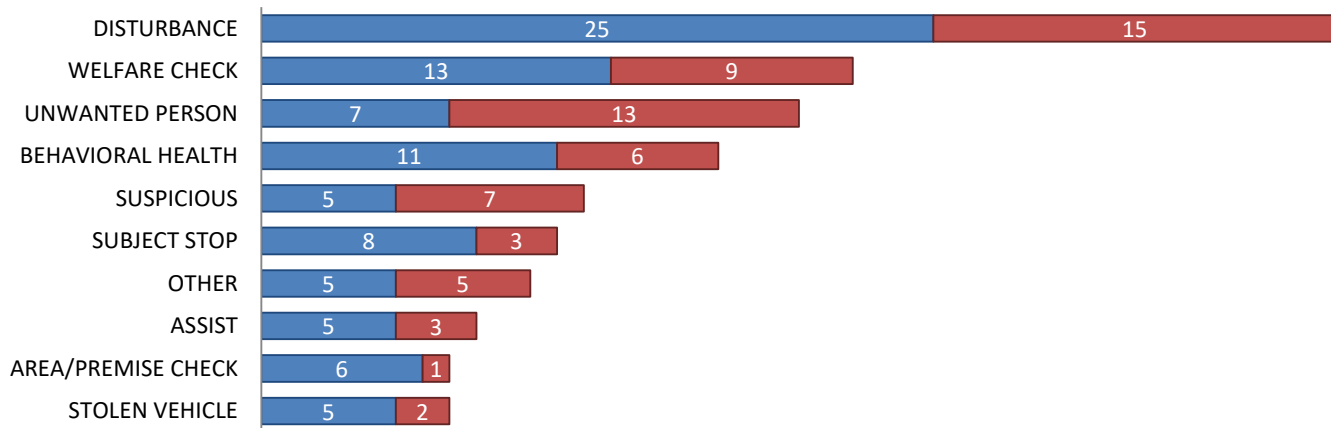
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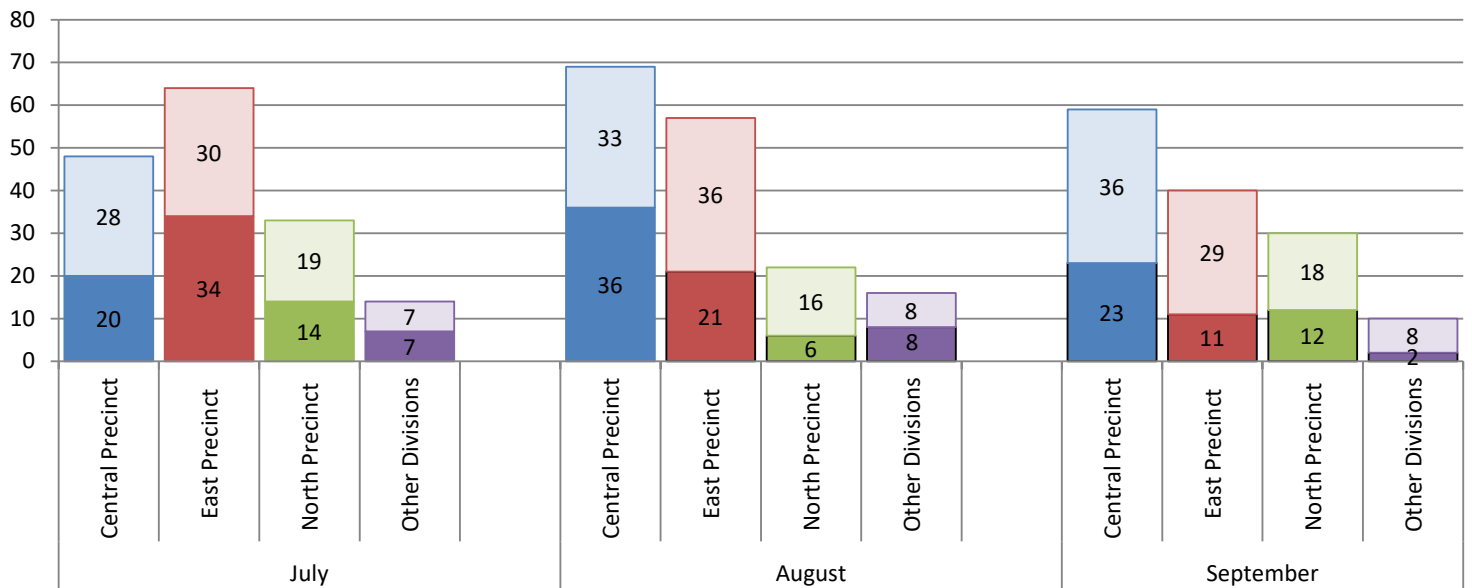
Summary Charts:

Portland Police Bureau Top 10 Initial Call Types Resulting in FDCR Force July 2019 - September 2019

■ Category II-III Cases ■ Category IV Cases



Portland Police Bureau FDCRs Written and Officer Precinct July 2019 - September 2019 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 Jeff Niiya, Inspector
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Office of the Inspector General

Covering Dates: July 01, 2019 - September 30, 2019

Force Facts - Central Precinct:

There were **76** force events (37% of total force events) within Central Precinct.

99 officers were involved in force events within Central Precinct.

25 persons were armed when force was used on them.

17 persons were in a mental health crisis.

Subjects of Uses of Force - Central Precinct:

Total: 76

Male White	29	38%	Male Native American	1	1%
Female White	12	16%	Female Native American	1	1%
Male Black	26	34%	Male Asian	1	1%
Female Black	3	4%	Female Asian	1	1%
Male Hispanic	1	1%	Male Undetermined	1	1%
Female Hispanic	0	0%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

Applications of Force:

Total: 301

Holds with Injury	1	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	31	10%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0%
Strikes / Kicks	13	4%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	28	9%
Less Lethal	2	1%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	90	30%
Aerosol Restraint	2	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	9	3%
CEW	10	3%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	7	2%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	7	2%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	100	33%
<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:

Central Precinct Q3 2019								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	2	7	6	0	1	9	12	37
0600-1159	1	11	8	1	11	7	11	50
1200-1759	6	8	8	2	9	7	0	40
1800-2359	2	4	13	9	10	4	7	49
Total	11	30	35	12	31	27	30	176

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 Jeff Niiya, Inspector
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Office of the Inspector General

Covering Dates: July 01, 2019 - September 30, 2019

Force Facts - East Precinct:

There were **78** force events (38% of total force events) within East Precinct.

88 officers were involved in force events within East Precinct.

28 persons were armed when force was used on them.

18 persons were in a mental health crisis.

Subjects of Uses of Force - East Precinct:

Total: 78

Male White	37	47%	Male Native American	1	1%
Female White	9	12%	Female Native American	1	1%
Male Black	15	19%	Male Asian	0	0%
Female Black	7	9%	Female Asian	0	0%
Male Hispanic	4	5%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	4	5%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

Applications of Force:

Total: 282

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	33	12%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	0	0%
Strikes / Kicks	17	6%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	8	3%
Less Lethal	1	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	67	24%
Aerosol Restraint	3	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	13	5%
CEW	9	3%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	3	1%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	6	2%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	121	43%
<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:

East Precinct Q3 2019								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	0	0	7	0	1	11	12	31
0600-1159	2	5	8	2	10	2	6	35
1200-1759	2	5	5	1	13	6	2	34
1800-2359	14	9	1	13	7	8	9	61
Total	18	19	21	16	31	27	29	161

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 Jeff Niiya, Inspector
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Office of the Inspector General

Covering Dates: July 01, 2019 - September 30, 2019

Force Facts - North Precinct:

There were **42** force events (20% of total force events) within North Precinct.

65 officers were involved in force events within North Precinct.

14 persons were armed when force was used on them.

10 persons were in a mental health crisis.

Subjects of Uses of Force - North Precinct:

Total: 42

Male White	19	45%	Male Native American	0	0%
Female White	6	14%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	7	17%	Male Asian	1	2%
Female Black	2	5%	Female Asian	0	0%
Male Hispanic	5	12%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	1	2%	Female Undetermined	0	0%
			Unknown	1	2%

Applications of Force:

Total: 170

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	28	16%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	0	0%
Strikes / Kicks	9	5%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	7	4%
Less Lethal	0	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	57	34%
Aerosol Restraint	1	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	6	4%
CEW	12	7%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	1	1%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	3	2%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	46	27%
<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:

North Precinct Q3 2019								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	3	5	0	5	2	2	1	18
0600-1159	6	2	7	1	0	1	1	18
1200-1759	5	2	0	2	1	0	11	21
1800-2359	3	6	2	2	4	6	5	28
Total	17	15	9	10	7	9	18	85

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 - Out of Policy Cases



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Office of the Inspector General

Covering Dates: July 01, 2019 - September 30, 2019

Out of Policy Cases

Out of Policy Cases in Q3 2019

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	There were no cases involving force that were found to be out of policy in Q3					

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report - Deadly Use of Force and Crowd Control



Prepared By: Lieutenant Jeff Niiya, Inspector
Callista Gomez, Lauren Leonard, Shannon Smith and Amanda Trygg, Auditors
Office of the Inspector General

Covering Dates: July 01, 2019 - September 30, 2019

Deadly Use of Force:

Deadly Use of Force - Q3 2019

Date	Subject Demographics	Fatal/Non-Fatal
7/30/2019	White Male	Fatal

Crowd Control Force Facts:

A large number of these events did not require a PPB response of any type.
PPB used force at 2 events during Q3 2019.
Eighteen 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 - Q3 2019

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	Takedown - Dynamic
August 17th Protest	8/17/2019	394	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	8	1	4
Climate Strike	9/20/2019	100	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	29	0	2	6	2
TOTAL				0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	39	0	10	7	6

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 Report - Subject in Mental Health Crisis



Prepared By: Lieutenant Jeff Niiya, Inspector
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Office of the Inspector General

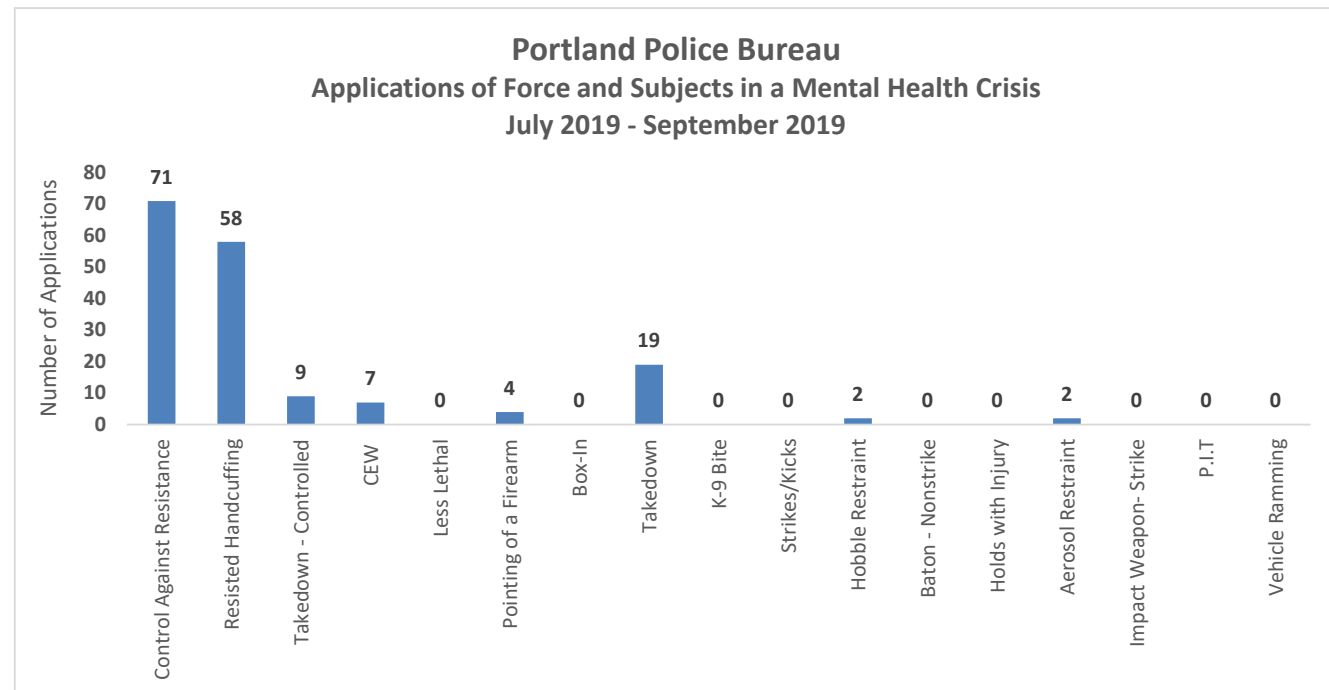
Dates Covered: July 01, 2019 - September 30, 2019

Subject in Mental Health Crisis Demographics:					Total: 43
Male White	16	37%	Male Native American	0	0%
Female White	8	19%	Female Native American	1	2%
Male Black	9	21%	Male Asian	1	2%
Female Black	3	7%	Female Asian	0	0%
Male Hispanic	1	2%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	4	9%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

Applications of Force Used per Subject:					Total: 172
Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	19	11%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	0	0%
Strikes / Kicks	0	0%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	9	5%
Less Lethal	0	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	58	34%
Aerosol Restraint	2	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	4	2%
CEW*	7	4%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	2	1%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	0	0%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	71	41%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	0	0%			

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*In this quarter, CEW was applied to six subjects in a mental health crisis. No subjects received three or more CEW Cycles.



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

PPB Force Analysis Report - Subject Transient



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Office of the Inspector General

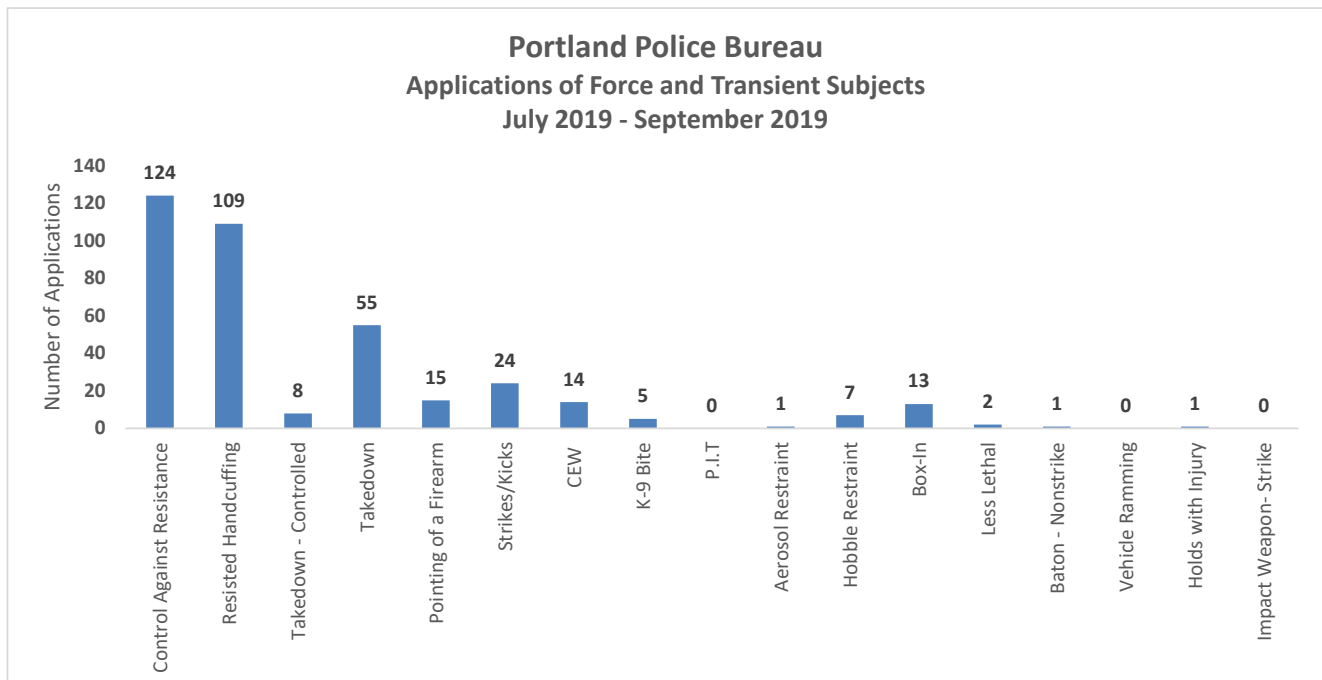
Dates Covered: July 01, 2019 - September 30, 2019

Transient Subject Demographics:						Total: 98
Male White	48	49%	Male Native American	2	2%	
Female White	14	14%	Female Native American	0	0%	
Male Black	24	24%	Male Asian	1	1%	
Female Black	4	4%	Female Asian	1	1%	
Male Hispanic	4	4%	Male Undetermined	0	0%	
Female Hispanic	0	0%	Female Undetermined	0	0%	

Applications of Force Used per Subject:						Total: 379
Holds with Injury	1	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%	
Takedown	55	15%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0%	
Strikes / Kicks	24	6%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	8	2%	
Less Lethal	2	1%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	109	29%	
Aerosol Restraint	1	0%	Pointing of a Firearm	15	4%	
CEW*	14	4%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	7	2%	
K-9 Bite	5	1%	<i>Box-in</i>	13	3%	
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	124	33%	
<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 six transient subjects. Three subjects received three or more CEW Cycles.



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

PPB Force Analysis Report - Drug/Alcohol Affected Subjects



Prepared By: Lieutenant Jeff Niiya, Inspector
Callista Gomez, Lauren Leonard, Shannon Smith and Amanda Trygg, Auditors
Office of the Inspector General

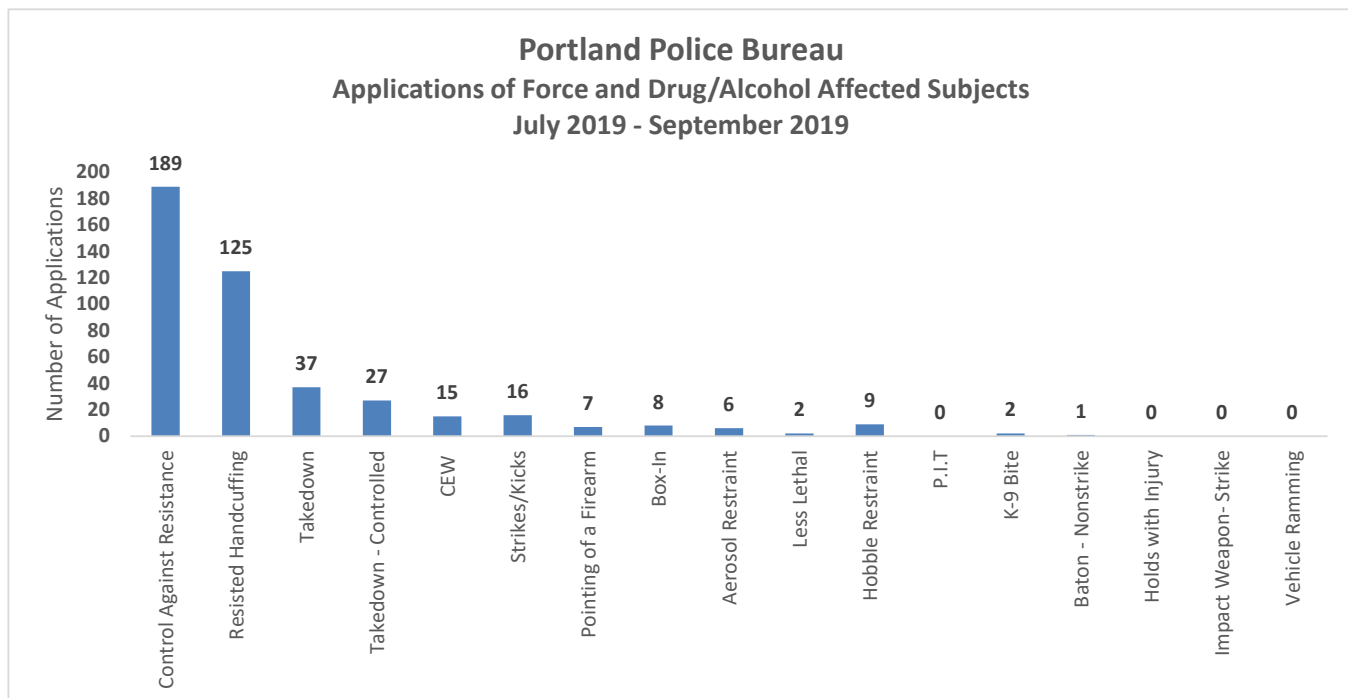
Dates Covered: July 01, 2019 - September 30, 2019

Drug/Alcohol Affected Subjects Demographics:						Total: 100
Male White	43	43%	Male Native American	0	0%	
Female White	18	18%	Female Native American	1	1%	
Male Black	19	19%	Male Asian	1	1%	
Female Black	6	6%	Female Asian	1	1%	
Male Hispanic	6	6%	Male Undetermined	1	1%	
Female Hispanic	3	3%	Female Undetermined	0	0%	
			Unknown	1	1%	

Applications of Force Used per Subject:						Total: 444
Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%	
Takedown	37	8%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0%	
Strikes / Kicks	16	4%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	27	6%	
Less Lethal	2	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	125	28%	
Aerosol Restraint	6	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	7	2%	
CEW*	15	3%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	9	2%	
K-9 Bite	2	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	8	2%	
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	189	43%	
<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 nine drug and alcohol affected subjects. Two subjects 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 Jeff Niiya, Inspector
Callista Gomez, Lauren Leonard, Shannon Smith and Amanda Trygg, Auditors
Office of the Inspector General

Dates Covered: July 01, 2019 - September 30, 2019

Individuals with Weapons*:

Total: 69

Armed or Reported Armed Subject Demographics		
	Number of Subjects	Percent of Total
Male White	29	42%
Female White	6	9%
Male Black	22	32%
Female Black	3	4%
Male Hispanic	3	4%
Female Hispanic	3	4%
Male Native American	0	0%
Female Native American	1	1%
Male Asian	1	1%
Female Asian	0	0%
Male Undetermined	1	1%
Female Undetermined	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%
Total	69	100%

Other Information:

Individuals with Weapons as % of Overall Individuals (Q3):	33%
Identified as person in mental health crisis:	25
Identified as Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs:	37
Person identified as transient:	33
Weapon Present or Reported but not used:	33

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 Jeff Niiya, Inspector
Callista Gomez, Lauren Leonard, Shannon Smith and Amanda Trygg, Auditors
Office of the Inspector General

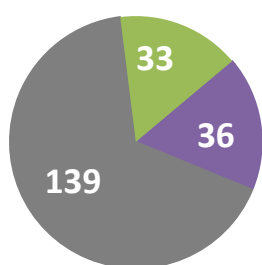
Dates Covered: July 01, 2019 - September 30, 2019

Force Charts:

Number of Armed Persons

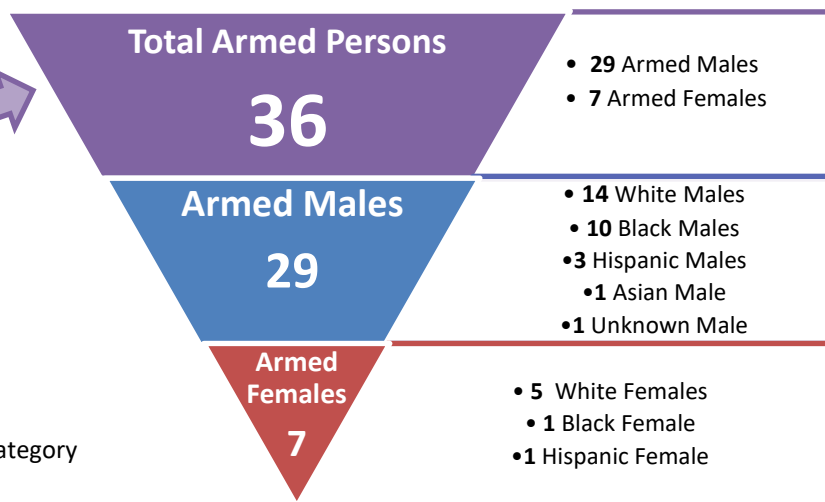
July 2019 - September 2019

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* - Q3 2019					
	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	1
Takedown	7	0	1	2	10
Strikes/Kicks	0	0	0	0	3
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0	0	0	0
Less Lethal	2	0	1	0	1
Aerosol Restraint	1	0	1	0	0
CEW	5	0	2	0	2
K9 Bite	1	0	0	0	1
PIT	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Ramming	0	0	0	0	0
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0	0	1	0
Takedown - Controlled	0	0	0	1	3
Resisted Handcuffing	6	0	3	6	13
Pointing of a Firearm	4	3	2	0	8
Hobble Restraint	1	0	1	1	0
Box - in	0	0	0	0	2
Control Against Resistance	7	1	5	6	15

*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.

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.

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 when someone with an actual or perceived mental illness experiences intense feelings of personal distress, thought disorder, obvious changes in functioning, and/or catastrophic life events which may, but not necessarily, result in an upward trajectory of intensity culminating in thoughts or acts that are dangerous to self and/or others.
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	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.
Transient	Subjects listed as “Transient” at the time force was used are counted in this category. This category may include subjects who have refused to identify a residence. Because housing is fluid for this population, subjects may be counted who were previously transient but are no longer transient, and vice versa.
Subject Under the Influence of Drugs/Alcohol	Number of <i>unique</i> subjects who were documented as under the influence of either/both drugs/alcohol, or in possession of drugs.

