

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report

Q2 2022

April 01 - June 30, 2022

Prepared by
Office of the Inspector General
August 2022





Executive Summary

- Officers initiated 15,341 calls for service in Q2 2022. These calls resulted in the use of force 0.37% of the time. Of these officer-initiated calls, 33 resulted in a use of Category II-III force (0.22%), and 23 resulted in a use of Category IV force (0.15%).
- Citizens initiated 55,387 calls for service in Q2 2022. These calls resulted in a use of force 0.21% of the time. Of these citizen-initiated calls, 58 resulted in a Category II-III force (0.10%) and 57 resulted in Category IV force (0.10%).
- Of the 3,289 custodies in Q2 2022, 5.20% resulted in a use of force. Category II-III force accounts for about 2.77% of custodies, and Category IV accounts for 2.43% of custodies.
- When compared to Q1 2021, the number of force cases decreased by 3%, calls for service increased by 1%, and custodies increased by 4%.
- Fifty-nine percent of the use of force applications were resisted handcuffing (25%) and control against resistance (34%).
- Subjects in mental health crisis accounted for 16% of subjects involved in force incidents. Over three-quarters (78%) of the applications of force used against subjects in a mental health crisis were the lowest level of reportable force (control against resistance 52%; resisted handcuffing 26%).
- For subjects involved in force incidents:
 - 44% were armed
 - 37% were drug and/or alcohol affected

Force Facts Q2 2022	
Number of cases involving force	169
Number of individuals involved in force incidents	171
Number of officers involved in force incidents	210
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written	374



Table 1.1: Force types under new 1010.00 policy

**New force types shown in red*

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

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



Prepared By: Office of the Inspector General

Dates Covered: April 1, 2022 - June 30, 2022

Force Facts:

Number of cases involving force	169
Number of individuals involved in force incidents	171
Number of officers involved in force incidents	210
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written	374

Subjects of Uses of Force

171

Asian	Female	1	1%	Hispanic	Male	15	9%
	Male	6	4%	Native American	Male	1	1%
Black	Female	5	3%	Unknown	Male	2	1%
	Male	28	16%	White	Female	29	17%
Hispanic	Female	1	1%		Male	83	49%

Applications of Force

642

Aerosol Restraint	9	1%	Hobble	2	0%
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0%	K-9 Bite	7	1%
Baton - Strike	3	0%	Less Lethal	8	1%
Box-In	58	9%	Less Lethal - Aggressive Animal	0	0%
CEW	25	4%	P.I.T.	13	2%
Control Against Resistance	216	34%	Pointing of a Firearm	24	4%
Firearm - Animal (aggressive)	0	0%	RAM	1	0%
Firearm - Animal (suffering)	0	0%	Resisted Handcuffing	160	25%
Holds with Injury	0	0%	Strikes/Kicks	24	4%
			Takedown	73	11%
			Takedown - Controlled	19	3%

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*. On January 19, 2020, *Less Lethal to stop an aggressive animal* was added. These force types are listed in *red font* in the above tables. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to reports published prior to August 19, 2017.

Force Type Demographics

	Asian		Black		Hispanic		Native American	Unknown	White	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Female	Male
Aerosol Restraint	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baton - Strike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Box-In	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	3	20
CEW	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	6
Control Against Resistance	1	3	3	13	1	5	1	1	15	30
Hobble Restraint	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Holds with Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K-9 Bite	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Less Lethal	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
P.I.T.	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	7
Pointing of a Firearm	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	1	2	7
RAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Resisted Handcuffing	1	3	4	12	0	5	0	1	14	28
Strikes/Kicks	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	6
Takedown - Controlled	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	4
Takedown	0	2	1	8	0	3	0	0	9	20
Total	2	12	9	56	2	24	2	4	49	140

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

Dates Covered: April 1, 2022 - June 30, 2022

Custody Facts:

Subjects of Force to Custody Ratio: 5.20%

Subjects of Force without Custody: 6

Total PPB Custodies* 3,289

Asian	Female	22	1%	Native American	Female	21	1%
	Male	86	3%		Male	40	1%
Black	Female	118	4%	Unknown	Female	12	0%
	Male	519	16%		Male	23	1%
Hispanic	Female	47	1%	White	Unknown	19	1%
	Male	235	7%		Female	550	17%
Unknown	Female	1	0%		Male	1,593	48%
	Male	1	0%		Unknown	3	0%

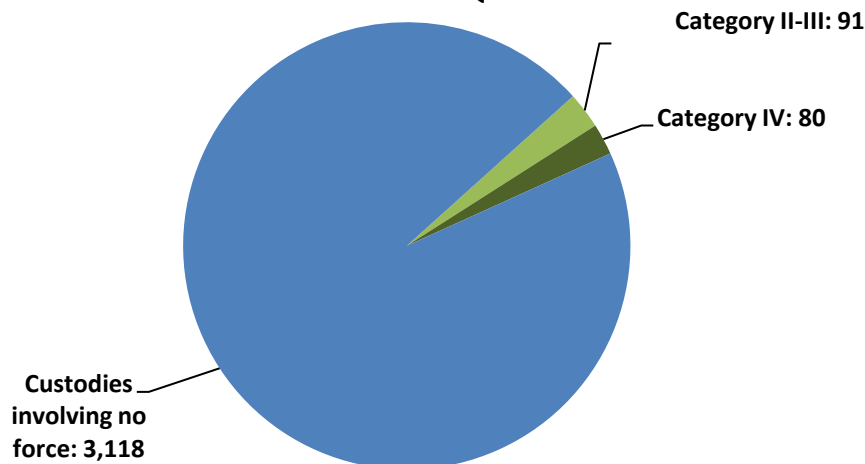
Force Data Collection Report Summary:

	This year compared to last year			This quarter compared to last quarter		
	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	Change +/-	Q2 2022	Q1 2022	Change +/-
FDCRs Completed	374	475	-21%	374	370	1%
Total Cases w/Force*	169	205	-18%	169	175	-3%
Total Calls for Service	70,728	75,331	-6%	70,728	69,734	1%

*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 2022



Category II-III force was used against 91 people, and Category IV force was used against 80 people while 3,289 people were taken into custody. Category II-III accounts for about 2.77% of custodies, and Category IV accounts for about 2.43% of custodies.

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

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
Less Lethal - Aggressive Animal

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



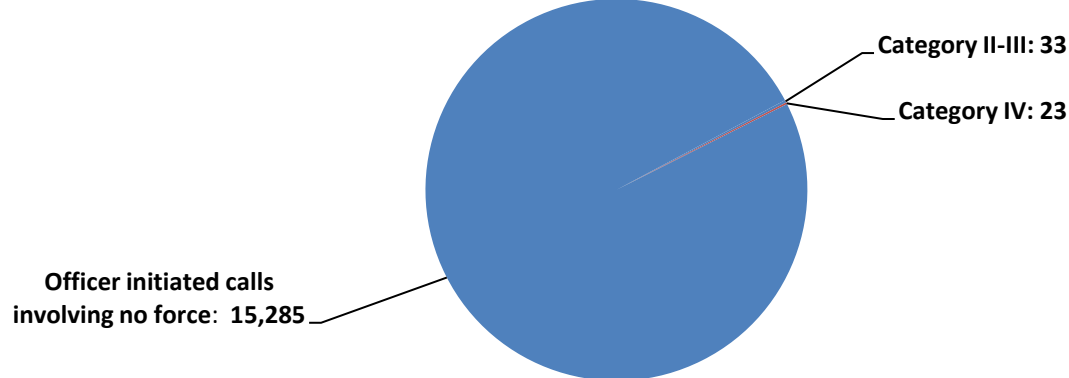
Prepared By: Office of the Inspector General

Dates Covered: April 1, 2022 - June 30, 2022

Calls for Service Facts:

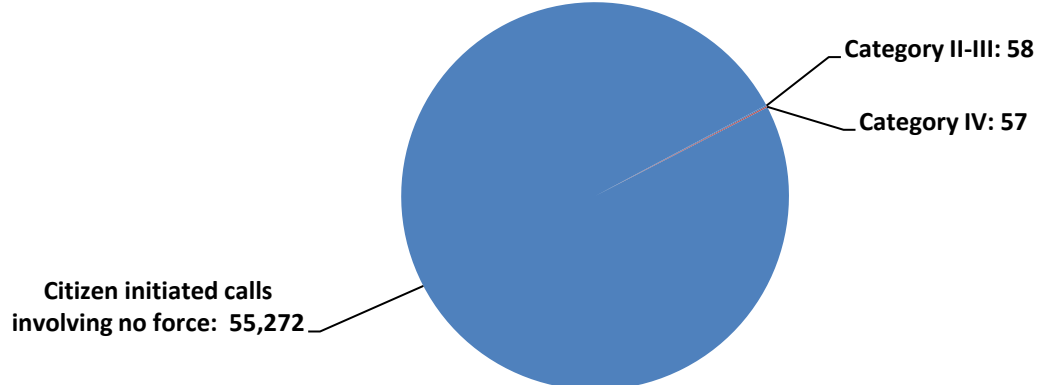
Dispatched	55,387	78%
Self-Initiated / Directed	15,341	22%
Total	70,728	100%

Portland Police Bureau Officer Initiated Calls resulting in Category II-III Force or Category IV Force Q2 2022



Officers initiated 15,341 calls for service during this period. Of these officer-initiated calls, 33 resulted in a use of Category II-III force (0.22%) and 23 resulted in a use of Category IV force (0.15%).

Portland Police Bureau Citizen Initiated Calls resulting in Category II-III Force or Category IV Force Q2 2022



Citizens initiated 55,387 calls for service during this period. Of these citizen-initiated calls, 58 resulted in Category II-III force (0.10%) and 57 resulted in Category IV force (0.10%).

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

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report

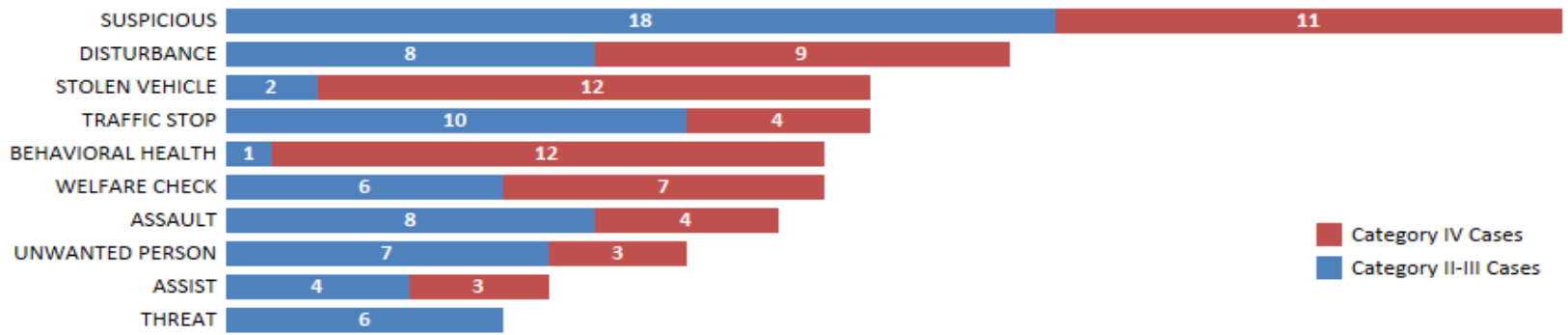


Prepared By: Office of the Inspector General

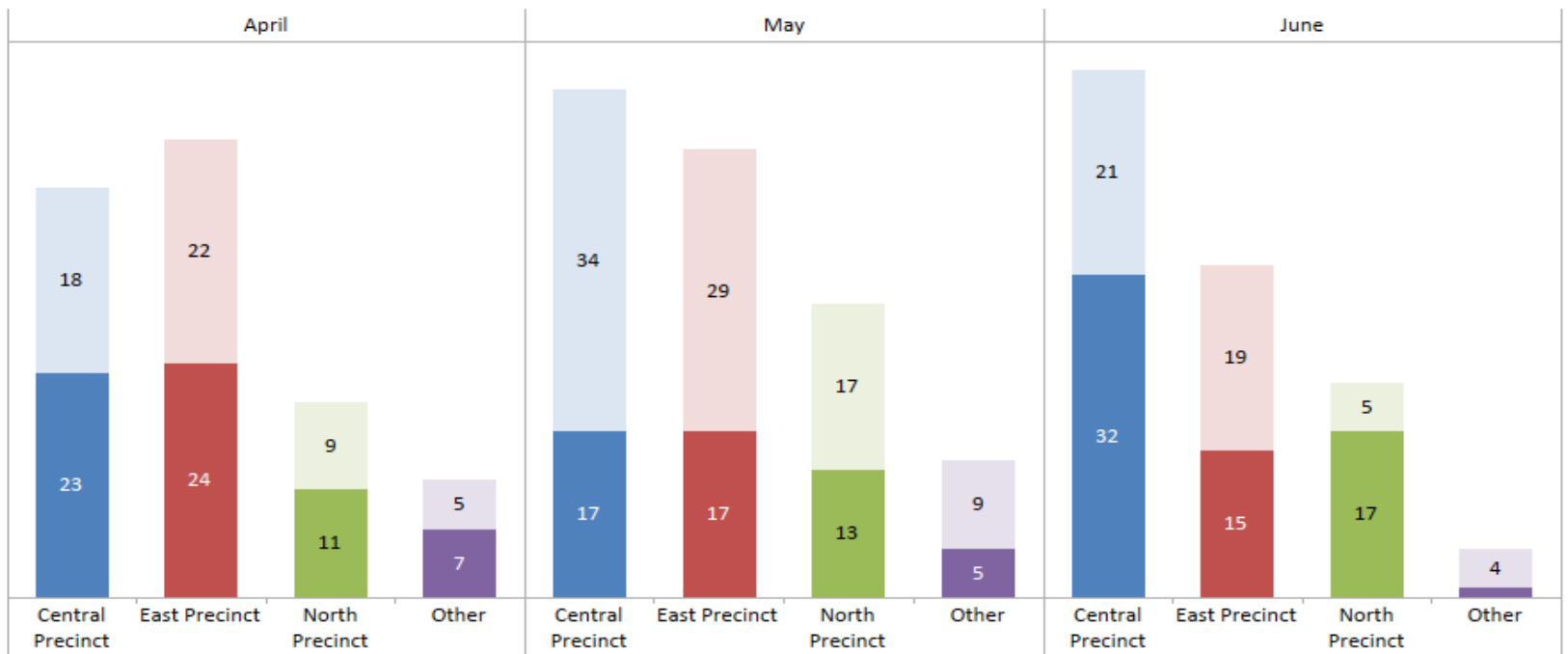
Dates Covered: April 1, 2022 - June 30, 2022

Summary Charts:

Portland Police Bureau
Top 10 Initial Call Types Resulting in Force
2022-Q2



Portland Police Bureau
FDCRs Written and Officer Precinct
2022-Q2
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: Office of the Inspector General

Dates Covered: April 1, 2022 - June 30, 2022

Force Facts - Central Precinct:

Number of cases involving force	58
Number of officers involved in force incidents	73
Number of persons armed	26
Number of persons in a mental health crisis	15

Subjects of Uses of Force

58

Asian	Female	1	2%	Hispanic	Male	6	10%
	Male	3	5%		Unknown	1	2%
Black	Female	3	5%	White	Female	8	14%
	Male	12	21%		Male	24	41%

Applications of Force

258

Aerosol Restraint	0	0%	Hobble	1	0%
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0%	K-9 Bite	0	0%
Baton - Strike	3	1%	Less Lethal	2	1%
Box-In	12	5%	Less Lethal - Aggressive Animal	0	0%
CEW	5	2%	P.I.T.	0	0%
Control Against Resistance	109	42%	Pointing of a Firearm	5	2%
Firearm - Animal (aggressive)	0	0%	RAM	0	0%
Firearm - Animal (suffering)	0	0%	Resisted Handcuffing	70	27%
Holds with Injury	0	0%	Strikes/Kicks	6	2%
			Takedown	35	14%
			Takedown - Controlled	10	4%

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*. On January 19, 2020, *Less Lethal to stop an aggressive animal* was added. These force types are listed in red font in the above tables. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to reports published prior to August 19, 2017.

FDCRs Written by Precinct, Day, and Time:

Central Precinct 2022-Q2

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesd..	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0000-0559	2	0	6	0	0	0	12	20
0600-1159	6	8	11	1	2	9	4	41
1200-1759	3	6	11	10	4	8	4	46
1800-2359	1	0	4	1	17	7	8	38
Total	12	14	32	12	23	24	28	145

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*. On January 19, 2020, *Less Lethal to stop an aggressive animal* was added. These force types are listed in red 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: Office of the Inspector General

Dates Covered: April 1, 2022 - June 30, 2022

Force Facts - East Precinct:

Number of cases involving force	72
Number of officers involved in force incidents	68
Number of persons armed	33
Number of persons in a mental health crisis	7

Subjects of Uses of Force

72

Asian	Male	2	3%	Hispanic	Male	4	6%
Black	Female	1	1%	Unknown	Male	1	1%
	Male	8	11%	White	Female	19	26%
					Male	37	51%

Applications of Force

216

Aerosol Restraint	7	3%	Hobble	1	0%
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0%	K-9 Bite	0	0%
Baton - Strike	0	0%	Less Lethal	4	2%
Box-In	30	14%	Less Lethal - Aggressive Animal	0	0%
CEW	15	7%	P.I.T.	8	4%
Control Against Resistance	53	25%	Pointing of a Firearm	11	5%
Firearm - Animal (aggressive)	0	0%	RAM	1	0%
Firearm - Animal (suffering)	0	0%	Resisted Handcuffing	47	22%
Holds with Injury	0	0%	Strikes/Kicks	11	5%
			Takedown	25	12%
			Takedown - Controlled	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*. On January 19, 2020, *Less Lethal to stop an aggressive animal* was added. These force types are listed in red font in the above tables. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to reports published prior to August 19, 2017.

FDCRs Written by Precinct, Day, and Time:

East Precinct 2022-Q2

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesd..	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0000-0559	6	8	0	2	1	2	6	25
0600-1159	0	4	6	1	1	9	2	23
1200-1759	9	3	5	6	9	7	0	39
1800-2359	3	8	4	5	4	12	3	39
Total	18	23	15	14	15	30	11	126

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*. On January 19, 2020, *Less Lethal to stop an aggressive animal* was added. These force types are listed in red 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: Office of the Inspector General

Dates Covered: April 1, 2022 - June 30, 2022

Force Facts - North Precinct:

Number of cases involving force	34
Number of officers involved in force incidents	45
Number of persons armed	14
Number of persons in a mental health crisis	5

Subjects of Uses of Force

34

Black	Male	3	9%	Native American	Male	1	3%
Hispanic	Female	1	3%	White	Female	4	12%
	Male	6	18%		Male	19	56%

Applications of Force

127

Aerosol Restraint	2	2%	Hobble	0	0%
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0%	K-9 Bite	0	0%
Baton - Strike	0	0%	Less Lethal	1	1%
Box-In	12	9%	Less Lethal - Aggressive Animal	0	0%
CEW	3	2%	P.I.T.	4	3%
Control Against Resistance	44	35%	Pointing of a Firearm	3	2%
Firearm - Animal (aggressive)	0	0%	RAM	0	0%
Firearm - Animal (suffering)	0	0%	Resisted Handcuffing	34	27%
Holds with Injury	0	0%	Strikes/Kicks	7	6%
			Takedown	11	9%
			Takedown - Controlled	6	5%

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*. On January 19, 2020, *Less Lethal to stop an aggressive animal* was added. These force types are listed in red font in the above tables. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to reports published prior to August 19, 2017.

FDCRs Written by Precinct, Day, and Time:

North Precinct 2022-Q2

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesd..	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0000-0559	1	2	0	4	2	0	3	12
0600-1159	6	0	0	0	0	1	3	10
1200-1759	0	5	1	3	7	2	2	20
1800-2359	6	6	2	1	3	7	5	30
Total	13	13	3	8	12	10	13	72

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*. On January 19, 2020, *Less Lethal to stop an aggressive animal* was added. These force types are listed in red 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



Prepared By: Office of the Inspector General

Dates Covered: April 1, 2022 - June 30, 2022

Out of Policy Cases in Q2 2022

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	CEW	Arrest – Warrant	Dispatched	1	1	1
	Out of policy: 1010.6.4.4.1.4. CEW Authorized Uses. To effect the capture or prevent the escape of a subject when the member reasonably believes that the subject presents an immediate risk of physical injury to the public, members or themselves, or the escape of the subject presents a significant danger to the public, members or themselves. Mere flight from an officer is not sufficient cause for the use of the CEW.					
1	Pointing of a Firearm, Dynamic Takedown, Resistance Against Handcuffing	Arrest – Warrant	Dispatched	1	1	1
	Out of Policy: 1010.3.1. Unless it would present a danger to the member(s) or others, members shall issue a clear and intelligible verbal warning or attempt to utilize hand signals where there is a language barrier or the subject is deaf or hard of hearing, prior to using any force.					
1	Control Against Resistance, Resistance Against Handcuffing	Arrest – Warrant	Officer Initiated	3	3	1
	<p>Out of Policy: 1010.5.3.2. Members must not precipitate a use of force by placing themselves or others in jeopardy through actions that are inconsistent with the Bureau's training without a substantial justification for variation from recommended practices.</p> <p>Out of Policy: 1010.8.5.3. Members are prohibited from intentionally positioning themselves in the path of a moving vehicle or in a location that is clearly vulnerable to vehicular attack.</p> <p>Out of Policy: 1010.8.5.9. Members are prohibited from entering an occupied vehicle that is readily capable of being driven (i.e., engine running or keys in the ignition) without substantial justification.</p>					

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



Prepared By: Office of the Inspector General

Dates Covered: April 1, 2022 - June 30, 2022

Deadly Use of Force:

Deadly Use of Force - Q2 2022		
Date	Subject Demographics	Fatal/Non-Fatal
5/6/2022	White Male	Non-Fatal

Crowd Control Force Facts:

Event Name	Date	Force Application Count Type	Aerosol Restraint	Baton - Nonstrike	Baton - Strike	Box-In	Chemical Agent - CS	Chemical Agent - OC	Control Against Resistance	Hobble	Launchable Impact - 40mm Sponge	Launchable Impact - FN303	Launchable Impact - Marking	Launchable Impact - RBDD	P.I.T.	RAM	Resisted Handcuffing	Sound Light Dist. Device	Strikes/Kicks	Takedown	Takedown - Controlled	Minimum # of Applications*
No force was used at crowd control events during Q2 2022																						

* Number of FDCRs by Count Type: Estimated vs. Actual

When an officer identified an exact number of applications for each force type, the count type was considered an actual count. When an officer did not identify a concrete number of applications for each force type used on their FDCR, the following methodology was applied:

- If an officer provided a numerical estimate (for example, "I pushed a person 3-5 times with my baton"), then this force type was counted using the highest number of the estimate (5 in this example) and considered an actual count.
- If no clear estimate was given (for example, "I pushed multiple persons at multiple locations with my baton throughout the night"), then this force type was counted as one application and considered an estimated count.

The Force Application Count Type is counted per FDCR, not force type.

For the description of the force types listed above, please see the Definitions section of this report and Directive 1010.00. In addition, the following methodology was used for crowd control specific force types:

FN303 Pava/OC Powder 40mm rounds used as an area denial tool were counted as Chemical Agent – OC; Inert RBDD's were counted as Control Against Resistance; Baton/hand used to push an individual who resisted the officer's efforts was counted as Control Against Resistance; Baton/hand used to push an individual that resulted in the individual falling to the ground was counted as Takedown; Each canister was counted for Chemical Agent-CS/Chemical Agent-OC applications.

The following were not considered an application of force: inert smoke canister, smoke SKAT round, baton/hand used to guide an individual who demonstrated no resistance to the officer's efforts.

PPB Force Analysis Report - Subject in Mental Health Crisis



Prepared By: Office of the Inspector General

Dates Covered: April 01, 2022 - June 30, 2022

Subjects of Uses of Force 28

Asian	Male	2	7%	Hispanic	Male	2	7%
Black	Female	2	7%	White	Female	8	29%
	Male	4	14%		Male	10	36%

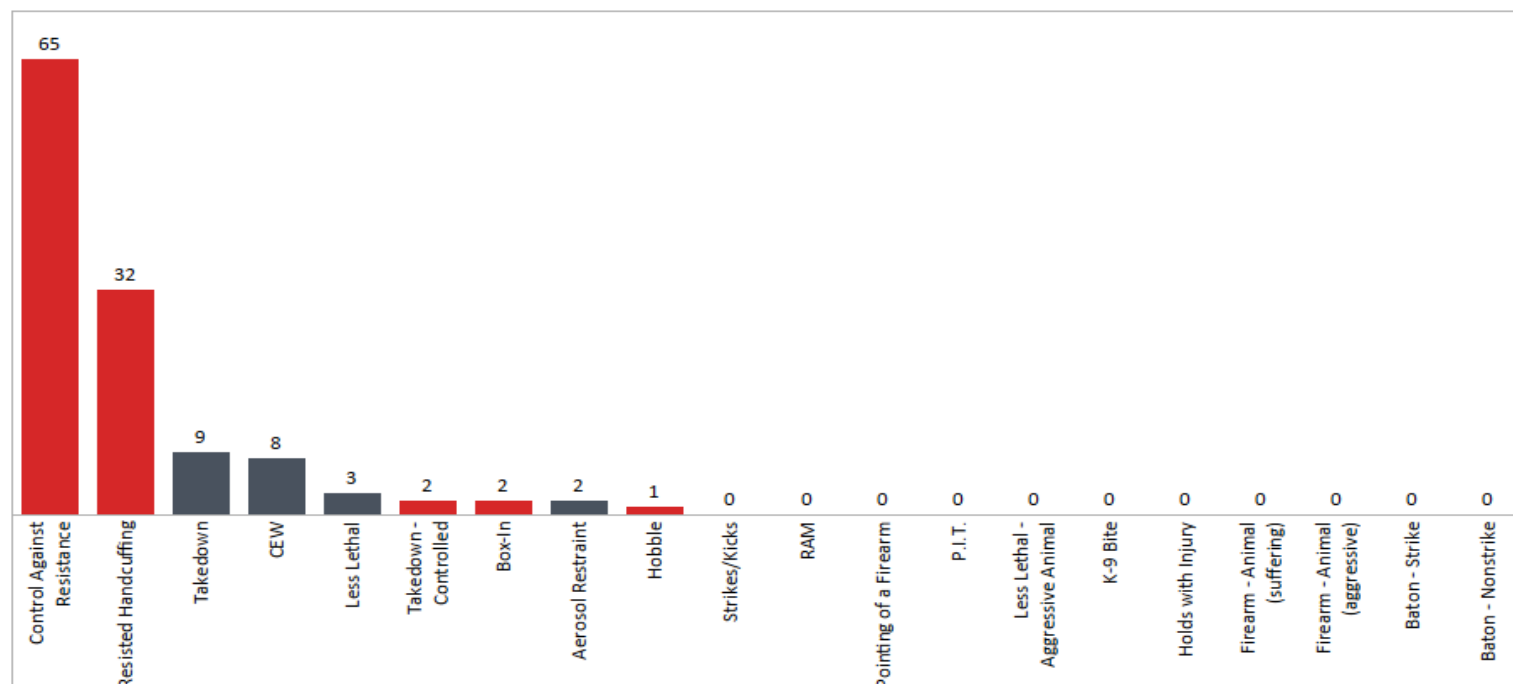
Applications of Force 124

Aerosol Restraint	2	2%	Hobble	1	1%
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0%	K-9 Bite	0	0%
Baton - Strike	0	0%	Less Lethal	3	2%
Box-In	2	2%	Less Lethal - Aggressive Animal	0	0%
CEW	8	6%	P.I.T.	0	0%
Control Against Resistance	65	52%	Pointing of a Firearm	0	0%
Firearm - Animal (aggressive)	0	0%	RAM	0	0%
Firearm - Animal (suffering)	0	0%	Resisted Handcuffing	32	26%
Holds with Injury	0	0%	Strikes/Kicks	0	0%
			Takedown	9	7%
			Takedown - Controlled	2	2%

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.* On January 19, 2020, *Less Lethal to stop an aggressive animal* was added. These force types are listed in *red font* in the above tables. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to reports published prior to August 19, 2017.

*In this quarter, CEW was applied to three subjects in a mental health crisis. One subject received three or more CEW Cycles.

Portland Police Bureau
Applications of Force
2022-Q2



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

PPB Force Analysis Report - Subject Transient



Prepared By: Office of the Inspector General

Dates Covered: April 01, 2022 - June 30, 2022

Subjects of Uses of Force

89

Asian	Female	1	1%
	Male	5	6%
Black	Female	4	4%
	Male	15	17%
Hispanic	Female	1	1%

Hispanic	Male	5	6%
Native American	Male	1	1%
Unknown	Male	1	1%
White	Female	9	10%
	Male	47	53%

Applications of Force

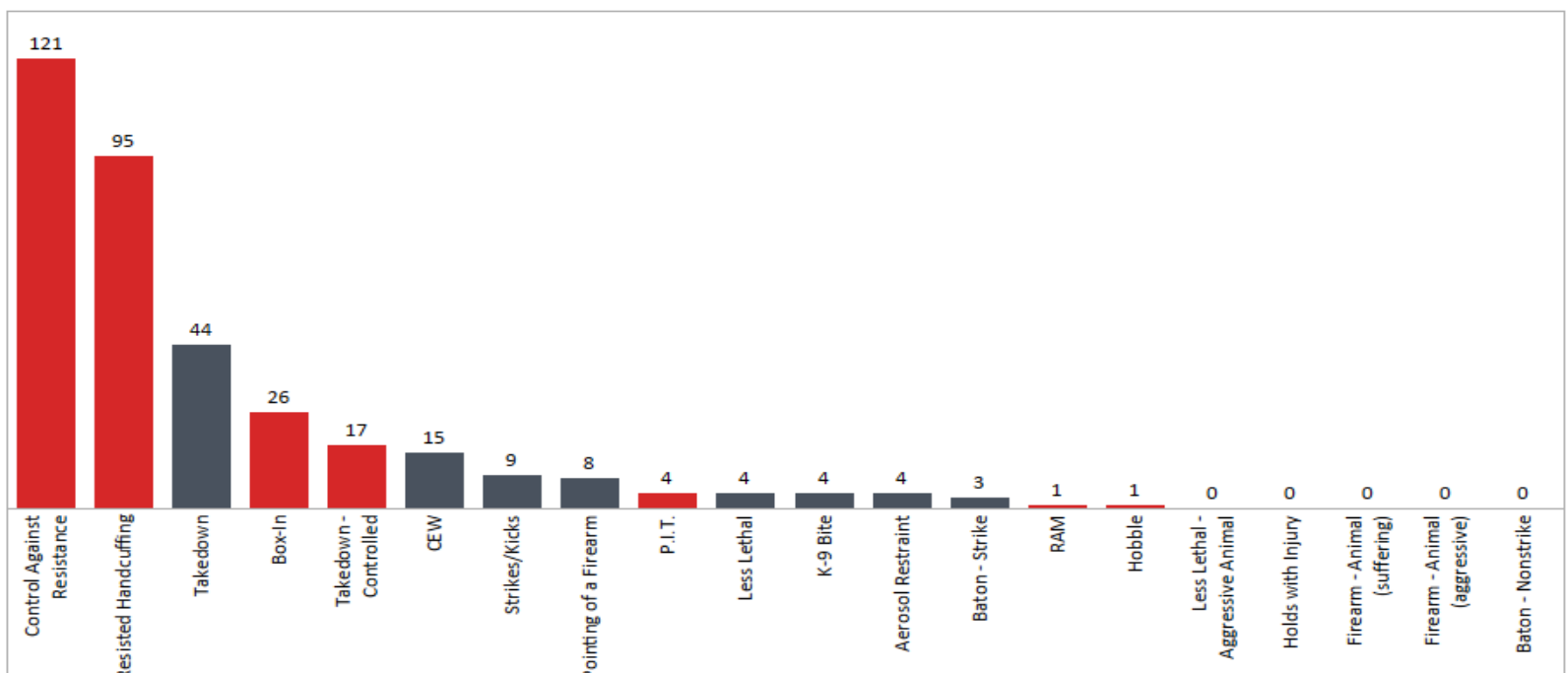
356

Aerosol Restraint	4	1%	Hobble	1	0%
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0%	K-9 Bite	4	1%
Baton - Strike	3	1%	Less Lethal	4	1%
Box-In	26	7%	Less Lethal - Aggressive Animal	0	0%
CEW	15	4%	P.I.T.	4	1%
Control Against Resistance	121	34%	Pointing of a Firearm	8	2%
Firearm - Animal (aggressive)	0	0%	RAM	1	0%
Firearm - Animal (suffering)	0	0%	Resisted Handcuffing	95	27%
Holds with Injury	0	0%	Strikes/Kicks	9	3%
			Takedown	44	12%
			Takedown - Controlled	17	5%

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.* On January 19, 2020, *Less Lethal to stop an aggressive animal* was added. These force types are listed in *red font* in the above tables. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to reports published prior to August 19, 2017.

*In this quarter, CEW was applied to nine transient subjects. One received three or more CEW Cycles.

Portland Police Bureau Applications of Force 2022-Q2



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

PPB Force Analysis Report - Drug/Alcohol Affected Subjects



Prepared By: Office of the Inspector General

Dates Covered: April 01, 2022 - June 30, 2022

Subjects of Uses of Force 63

Asian	Female	1	2%	Hispanic	Female	1	2%
	Male	1	2%		Male	4	6%
Black	Female	2	3%	White	Female	11	17%
	Male	13	21%		Male	30	48%

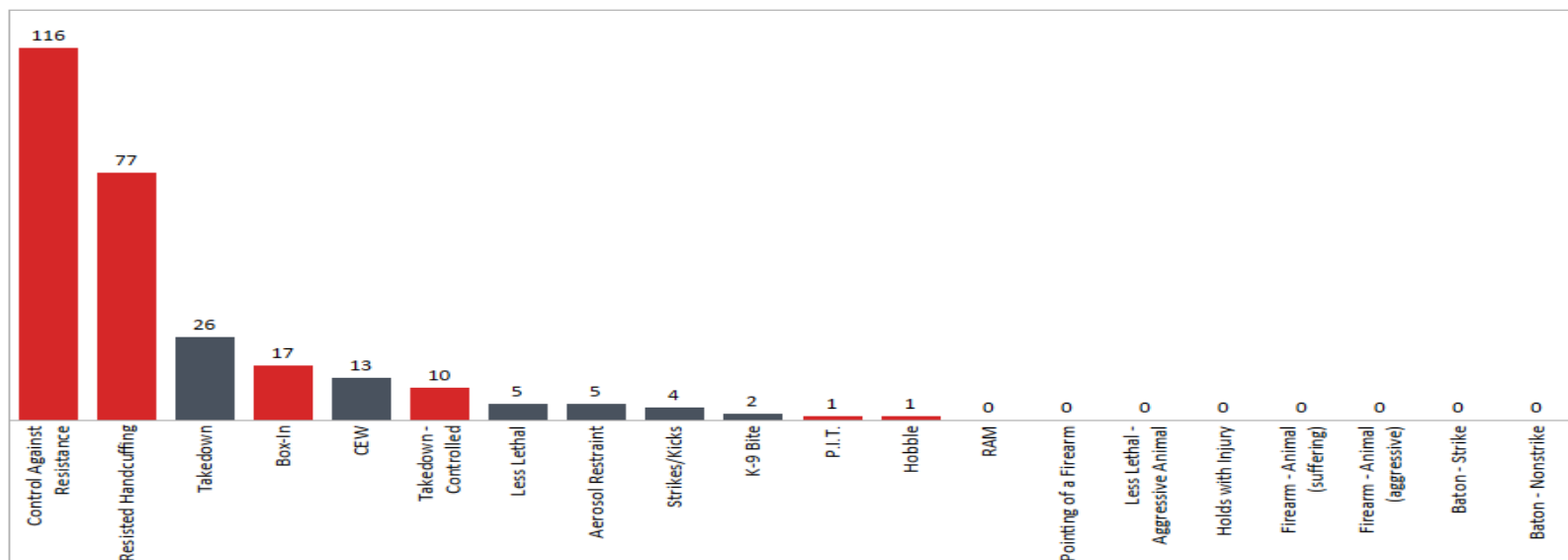
Applications of Force 277

Aerosol Restraint	5	2%	Hobble	1	0%
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0%	K-9 Bite	2	1%
Baton - Strike	0	0%	Less Lethal	5	2%
Box-In	17	6%	Less Lethal - Aggressive Animal	0	0%
CEW	13	5%	P.I.T.	1	0%
Control Against Resistance	116	42%	Pointing of a Firearm	0	0%
Firearm - Animal (aggressive)	0	0%	RAM	0	0%
Firearm - Animal (suffering)	0	0%	Resisted Handcuffing	77	28%
Holds with Injury	0	0%	Strikes/Kicks	4	1%
			Takedown	26	9%
			Takedown - Controlled	10	4%

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.* On January 19, 2020, *Less Lethal to stop an aggressive animal* was added. These force types are listed in *red font* in the above tables. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to reports published prior to August 19, 2017.

*In this quarter, CEW was applied to eight drug and alcohol affected subjects. One subject received three or more CEW Cycles.

Portland Police Bureau
Applications of Force
2022-Q2



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

PPB Force Analysis Report - Subjects with Weapons



Prepared By: Office of the Inspector General

Dates Covered: April 01, 2022 - June 30, 2022

Armed or Reported Armed Subject Demographics

Subjects of Uses of Force

76

Asian	Male	3	4%	Hispanic	Male	8	11%
Black	Female	1	1%	Unknown	Male	1	1%
	Male	13	17%	White	Female	13	17%
Hispanic	Female	1	1%		Male	36	47%

Other Information

Individuals with Weapons as % of Overall Individuals	44%
Identified as person in mental health crisis	19
Identified as Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs	27
Person identified as transient	37
Weapon Present or Reported but not used	38

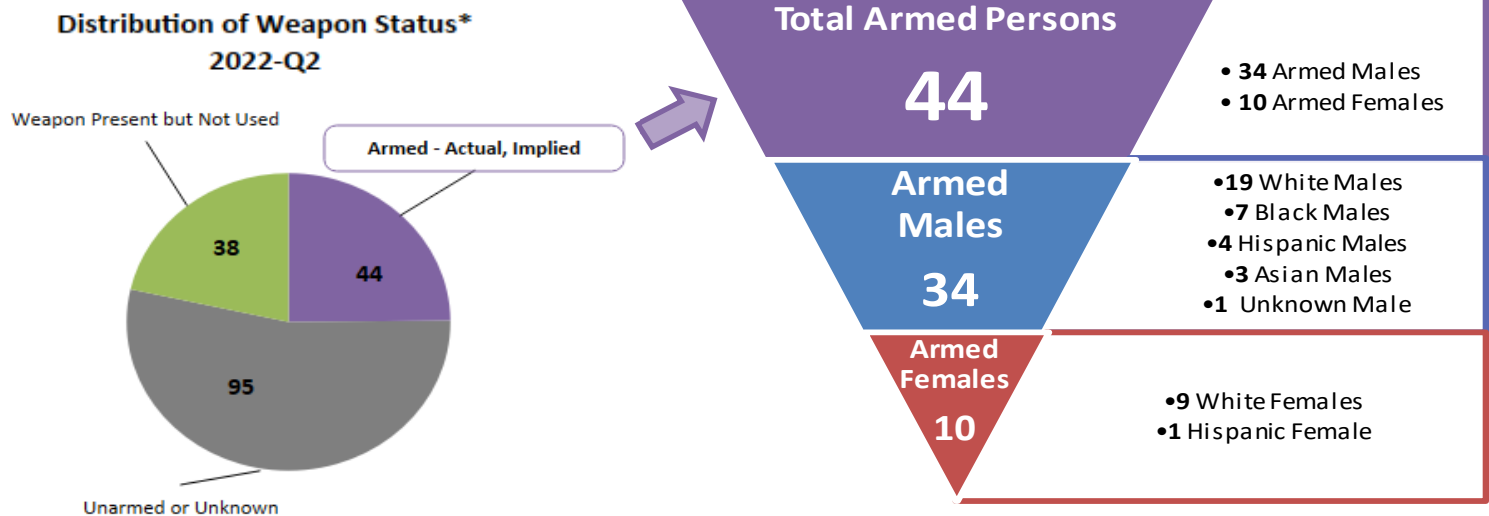
Note: This data does not include crowd control or deadly force events.

*Includes armed or perceived/reported armed

Force Charts:

Number of Armed Persons

April 2022 - June 2022



*Subject may be counted in more than one category

PPB Force Analysis Report - Subjects with Weapons



Prepared By: Office of the Inspector General

Dates Covered: April 01, 2022 - June 30, 2022

Type of Force Applied and Type of Weapon with which the Subject was Armed* 2022-Q2

	Blunt Object	Firearm Actual or Implied	Knife - Sharp Object	Other - Needles, Bodily Fluids, Etc.	Weapon Present or Reported but not Used
Aerosol Restraint	3	0	1	1	0
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0	0	0	0
Baton - Strike	0	0	0	0	0
Box-In	0	0	1	0	8
CEW	6	1	3	4	3
Control Against Resistance	5	2	4	15	13
Hobble Restraint	0	0	0	1	0
Holds with Injury	0	0	0	0	0
K-9 Bite	1	0	1	0	2
Less Lethal	2	1	2	0	1
P.I.T.	0	0	0	0	4
Pointing of a Firearm	0	4	0	0	7
RAM	0	0	0	0	0
Resisted Handcuffing	6	2	5	9	11
Strikes/Kicks	2	0	0	2	3
Takedown	2	3	2	6	9
Takedown - Controlled	0	0	1	0	2
Total	27	13	20	38	63

**Persons may have more than one type of force used against them and may be armed with more than one type of weapon.*