

PPB Force Data Summary Report



Prepared by: Lieutenant Steven Jones
Inspector, Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates: July 1, 2014 to Sept. 30, 2014

Total Force Data Collection Reports written: 263

Total Force Incidents: 194

Precinct / Division / Unit of occurrence:						Total	263
Central	71	27%	Family Services	0	0%		
East	91	35%	Outside Portland	0	0%		
North	71	27%	TOD	6	2%		
K9	9	3%	Traffic	2	1%		
Detectives	1	0%	Transit	10	4%		
DVD	1	0%	Youth Services Division	1	0%		

Type of Force Used:						Total	304
Holds with injury	10	3%	Bean Bag	3	1%		
Takedowns	113	37%	K-9	6	2%		
Hands / Feet	37	12%	Baton	0	0%		
Pepper Spray	3	1%	Taser	28	9%		
Hobble	13	4%	Pointing Firearm	91	30%		

Other Elements Tracked:			
Taser over 2 cycles	5	Transients	53
Pointing Firearm with other Force	4	ME issues flagged	30
Number of Persons who had a firearm pointed at them	86	Force without custody	31

Discussion points / Trends

Calls for Service July - September 2014:

July 2014	August 2014	September 2014	Total Q3 2014
Dispatched: 23,082	Dispatched: 23,410	Dispatched: 21,206	Dispatched: 68,978
Self-initiated: 12,269	Self-initiated: 12,477	Self-initiated: 12,737	Self-initiated: 37,483
Total: 35,351	Total: 35,887	Total: 33,943	Total: 105,181

Note: From July 1, 2014 to July 15, 2014 1,280 Neighborhood Involvement Location (NI-Loc) calls were dispatched as priority 7. For comparison, these 1,280 NI-Loc calls were removed from July 2014 dispatched calls total.

Takedowns:

During this reporting period the number of reported takedowns increased. To understand this increase it is important to understand some unique aspects of takedowns. First, takedowns are often accomplished by more than one officer. The reason for this is because takedowns rely on strength and leverage to overcome a person's physical resistance and not on technological or mechanical advantages such as impact weapons, pepper sprays or Tasers. Takedowns, by their very nature, require officers to be close enough to touch the

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resisting person which eliminates the benefit of distance from a threat, which can be achieved through the use of other force options. Members are expected to avoid unnecessary risks that place them in situations where a higher level of force may be required to mitigate those risks.

To manage the increased risk of decreasing distance from a threat, members use tactical and numerical superiority to accomplish takedowns. It is considerably more difficult to physically resist two or three members' attempts at control than it is to resist one. The byproduct of this numerical superiority is the increase in number of FDCR reports for each takedown event. Where one person who is physically resisting may be overcome by one member applying pepper spray (causing one FDCR), a takedown performed may require two or three members to accomplish. This would double or triple the number of FDCRs required in the event.

For perspective, in this reporting period the takedown of 28 individuals resulted in the completion of 57 FDCRs because multiple officers participated in the takedown.

Complaints and Investigations:

There was one officer-involved shooting (OIS) during this reporting period. I responded to the scene with the Internal Affairs (IA) Lieutenant and a representative of the Independent Police Review (IPR). A full Internal Affairs investigation was conducted and the facts of the case will be heard by the Performance Review Board as mandated by policy. Beyond the OIS, there were four cases involving force that were referred to Internal Affairs from IPR. One case was declined by IA. Two were opened as a full investigation and IA is conducting "additional intake" on the fourth to determine if an investigation will be opened or not. There were six cases referred to IA through the After Action Report process. None involved force and all involved minor policy violations resulting in Internal Service Improvement Opportunities (ISIO). These ISIOs result in a numbered complaint being assigned to the member and the corrective action occurring at the precinct or division level.

Force Report Definitions

PPB Force Data Summary Report:

- *Total Force Data Collection Reports Written:*

This is the number of force reports written during the time period listed, regardless of whether multiple reports were written by different officers concerning the same incident. This number is simply the total number of force reports entered into our database by PPB Records Division.

- *Type of Force Used:*

This is the number of the total reported uses of each type of force during the time period listed. The Force Data Collection Report the officers file after an incident include check boxes for the “Force Option Used.” This number is larger than the total number of force reports written because during any single incident more than one force option may have been used by one or more officers. Further, whenever multiple reports indicate the same force was used in an incident against the same subject, that type of force will be counted multiple times. For example, if Officer A and Officer B check the “Control Holds Causing Injury” box on their force reports for the same incident, there will be two counts of “holds causing injury.” This differs from, and is greater than, the same type of force listed in the demographics report. The reason for this is that the demographics report counts only the number of persons who were the subject of force, regardless of whether the type of force was used by more than one officer during the same incident.