

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report

Q4 2017

October 1st - December 31st, 2017*

* On August 19th, 2017, the Portland Police Bureau (PPB) implemented a new use of force policy. The updated 1010.00 policy expanded the types of actions requiring officers to complete a use of force template. While these actions have always been documented in members' narrative reports, the new policy implemented a formal process for collecting data on them as force types.

Collecting data on these additional force types naturally resulted in an increase to many figures the PPB has used to track force across previous quarters, including the number of force incidents, the number of subjects force was used on, and the total number of applications of force. This report has attempted to highlight the new types of force (in red), to provide complete data on uses of force by PPB members and to distinguish between previously reported force types.

Additionally, some graphs draw a distinction between Category 2 and 3 force, and Category 4 force (Category 1 – deadly force events, are reported in a separate annual report). Category 4 force is defined as that which is not likely to cause pain or injury, and largely consists of the types of actions that, prior to Q3 2017, were not previously captured in this report. See table 1.1 for a breakdown of all force types and their categories.

The PPB cautions readers to remember this change in policy when reading this report. **Many figures detailed in this report are not comparable to previous quarterly reports, due to the increase in force types as well as the mid-quarter date at which data collection on some force types began.** Questions regarding this report or the data from which it is derived should be directed to the PPB Force Audit Team.

Prepared by
Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector
Auditors Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, and Shannon Smith

Professional Standards Division





Executive Summary

- Officers initiated 21,228 calls for service during this period, these calls resulted in the use of force 0.27% of the time. Of these officer-initiated calls, 25 resulted in a use of Category II-III force (0.12%) and 32 resulted in a use of Category IV force (0.15%).
- Citizens initiated 65,927 calls for service during this period, these calls also resulted in a use of force 0.25% of the time. Of these citizen-initiated calls, 50 resulted in Category II-III force (0.08%) and 114 resulted in Category IV force (0.17%)
- Of the 5,391 custodies for Quarter 4, 4.6% resulted in a use of force. Category II-III accounts for about 1.5% of custodies, and Category IV accounts for about 3.0% of custodies.
- 30% of the applications of force applied were control against resistance. Control against resistance accounted for approximately 50% of the applications of force used against subjects in a mental health crisis.

For subjects involved in force incidents:

- 30% were armed
- 46% were drug and/or alcohol affected
- 13% were in a mental health crisis

Q4 Force Facts	
Number of cases involving force:	226
Number of individuals involved in force incidents:	247
Number of officers involved in force incidents:	304
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written:	509



Table 1.1: Force types under new 1010.00 policy

*New force types shown in red

Category 2-3	Category 4
(Control) Holds with Injury	Baton (Nonstrike)
Takedown	Controlled Takedown
Strikes/kicks	Resisted Handcuffing
Impact Weapons	Pointing of a Firearm
Less Lethal	Hobble Restraint
Aerosol Restraint	Firearm discharge to end the suffering of a wounded animal
CEW	Box-in
K9 Bite	Control Against Resistance
P.I.T.	
Firearm discharge to stop an aggressive animal	
Vehicle Ram	

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector
 Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts
 Professional Standards Division
 Covering Dates: October 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017

Force Facts:

Number of cases involving force:	226
Number of Individuals involved in force incidents:	247
Number of officers involved in force incidents:	303
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written:	509

Subjects of Uses of Force: Total: 247

Male White	109	44%	Male Native American	2	1%
Female White	27	11%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	55	22%	Male Asian	9	4%
Female Black	13	5%	Female Asian	3	1%
Male Hispanic	22	9%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	7	3%	Female Undetermined	0	0%
			Unknown	0	0%

Applications of Force: Total: 789

Holds with Injury	5	1%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	68	9%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	3	0%
Strikes / Kicks	37	5%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	45	6%
Less Lethal	2	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	223	28%
Aerosol Restraint	7	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	88	11%
CEW	26	3%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	11	1%
K-9 Bite*	2	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	23	3%
Impact Weapon - Strike	1	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	244	31%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	3	0%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	1	0%

*K9 cover was requested 369 times during this quarter. There were 144 applications of K-9 teams during this quarter.
 K9 teams captured 45 subjects during this quarter. K9s applied bites 2 times during this quarter.

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 10 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - Suffering Animal, Firearm - Aggressive Animal, Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming.* These force types are listed in red, italicized font in the above table and do not include an entire quarter of data.

Force Type Demographics - Q4 2017													
	Male White	Female White	Male Black	Female Black	Male Hispanic	Female Hispanic	Male Native American	Female Native American	Male Asian	Female Asian	Male Undetermined	Female Undetermined	Unknown
Control Holds with Injury	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Takedown	20	2	11	1	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Strikes/Kicks	9	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less Lethal	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aerosol Restraint	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CEW	6	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
K9 Bite	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>P.I.T.</i>	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	14	2	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	45	12	21	4	12	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Pointing of a Firearm	25	4	18	2	3	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0
<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Box-in</i>	6	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	40	13	23	9	10	6	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total	174	41	93	20	43	11	4	0	16	3	0	0	0

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

Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.
 Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to previous quarterly reports, due to the increase in force types as well as the mid-quarter date this data began being collected.

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector
 Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts
 Professional Standards Division
 Covering Dates: October 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017

Custody Facts:

Subjects of Force to Custody Ratio: 4.58%
 Subjects of Force without Custody: 59

Total PPB Custodies: Total: 5,391

Male White	2,629	49%	Male Native American	70	1%
Female White	920	17%	Female Native American	29	1%
Male Black	940	17%	Male Asian	103	2%
Female Black	239	4%	Female Asian	23	0%
Male Hispanic	328	6%	Male Undetermined	19	0%
Female Hispanic	64	1%	Female Undetermined	15	0%
			Unknown	12	0%

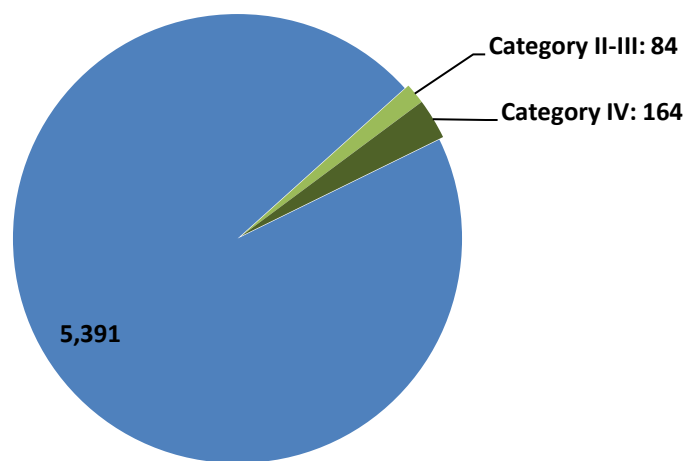
*Due to policy changes related to Arrest Bookings and General Offenses, the formula used to calculate custodies has changed slightly since last quarter.

Force Data Collection Report Summary:

	This year compared to last year			This quarter compared to last quarter		
	Q4 2017	Q4 2016	Change +/-	Q4 2017	Q3 2017	Change +/-
FDCRs Completed	509	224	127%	509	372	37%
Total Cases w/Force*	226	145	56%	226	211	7%
Total Calls for Service	87,155	79,039	10%	87,155	95,508	-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 2017



Category II-III force was used against 84 people, and Category IV force was used against 164 people while 5,391 people were taken into custody. Category II-III accounts for about 1.5% of custodies, and Category IV accounts for about 3.0% 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: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



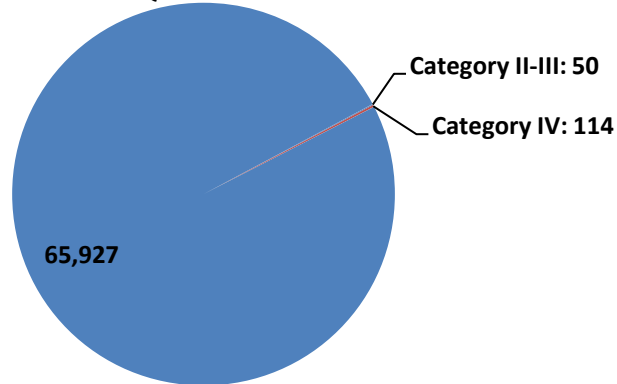
Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector
Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts
Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates: October 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017

Calls for Service Facts:

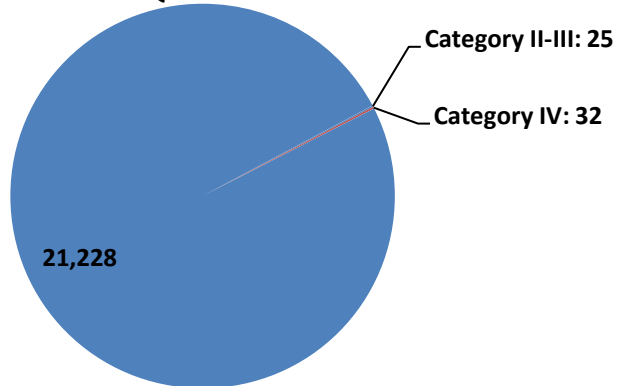
Citizen Initiated Calls:	65,927	76%
Officer Initiated Calls:	21,228	24%
Total Calls for Service:	87,155	100%

Portland Police Bureau Citizen Initiated Calls resulting in Category II-III Force or Category IV Force Q4 2017



Citizens initiated 65,927 calls for service during this period. Of these citizen-initiated calls, 50 resulted in Category II-III force (0.08%) and 114 resulted in Category IV force (0.17%).

Portland Police Bureau Officer Initiated Calls resulting in Category II-III Force or Category IV Force Q4 2017



Officers initiated 21,228 calls for service during this period. Of these officer-initiated calls, 25 resulted in a use of Category II-III force (0.12%) and 32 resulted in a use of Category IV force (0.15%).

Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report



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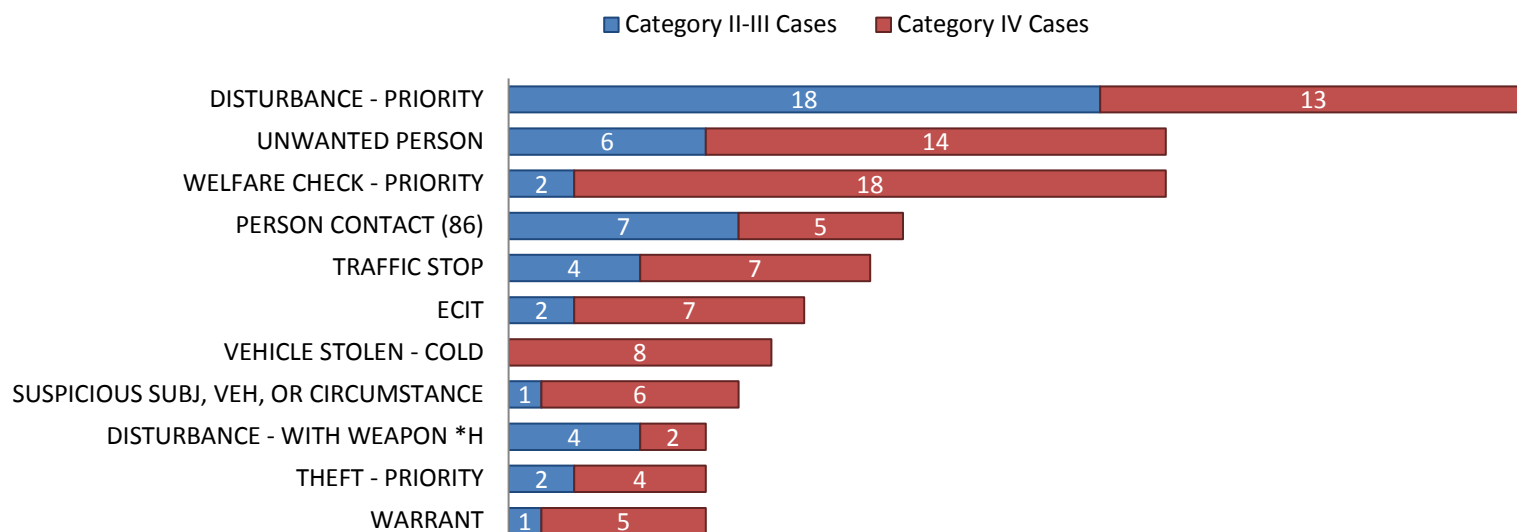
Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector
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 Professional Standards Division

Covering Dates:

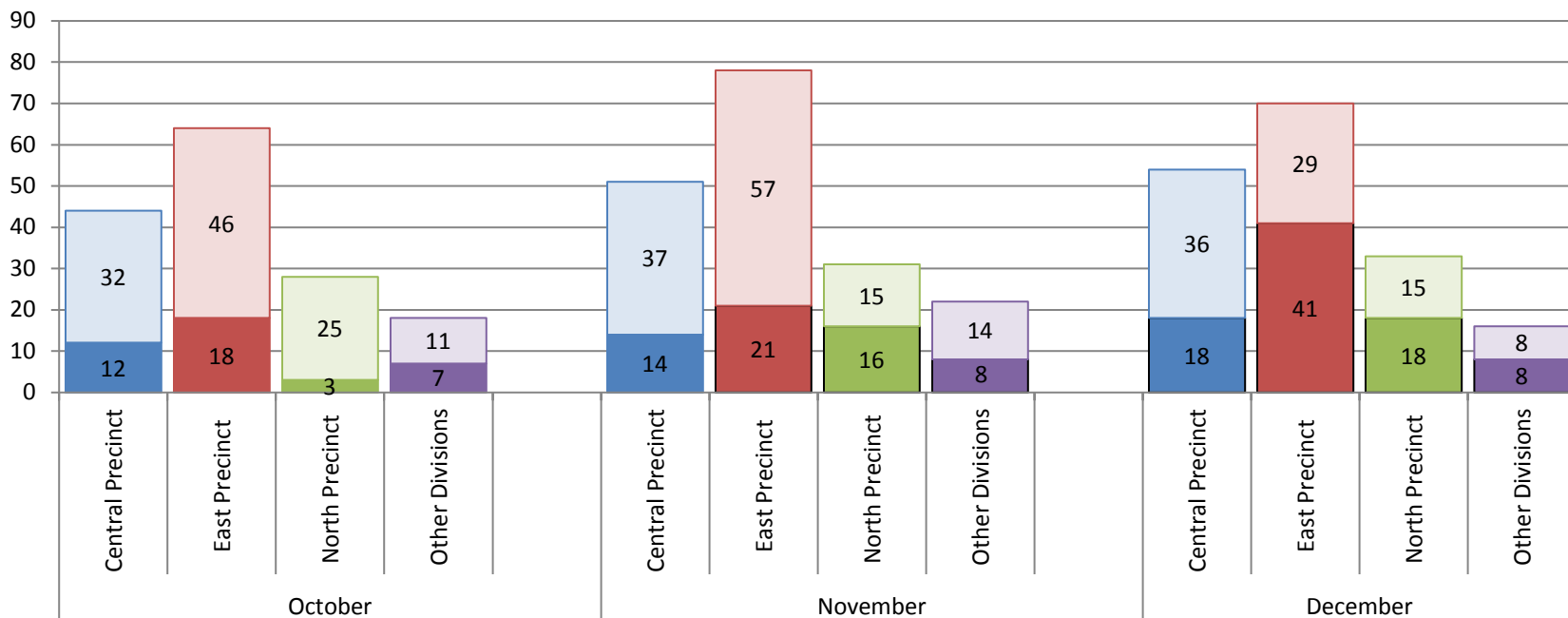
October 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017

Summary Charts:

Portland Police Bureau Top 10 Initial Call Types Resulting in FDCR Force October 2017 - December 2017



Portland Police Bureau FDCRs Written and Officer Precinct October 2017 - December 2017 Dark Bars - Category II - III FDCRs Light Bars - Category IV FDCRs



Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

PPB Force Analysis - Central Precinct



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

Covering Dates: October 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017

Force Facts - Central Precinct:

There were **67** force events (30% of total force events) within Central Precinct.
87 officers were involved in force events within Central Precinct.
17 persons were armed when force was used on them.
10 persons were in a mental health crisis.

Subjects of Uses of Force - Central Precinct: Total: 73

Male White	44	60%	Male Native American	1	1%
Female White	8	11%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	11	15%	Male Asian	1	1%
Female Black	3	4%	Female Asian	0	0%
Male Hispanic	4	5%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	1	1%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

Applications of Force: Total: 273

Holds with Injury	2	1%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	20	7%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0%
Strikes / Kicks	13	5%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	25	9%
Less Lethal	1	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	86	32%
Aerosol Restraint	6	2%	Pointing of a Firearm	20	7%
CEW	12	4%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	6	2%
K-9 Bite*	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	1	0%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	80	29%
<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 Q4 2017								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	12	2	1	2	6	2	3	28
0600-1159	19	5	6	5	7	2	1	45
1200-1759	5	8	5	7	0	2	12	39
1800-2359	1	7	4	10	1	4	10	37
Total	37	22	16	24	14	10	26	149

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

Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

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 and do not include an entire quarter of data.

Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to previous quarterly reports, due to the increase in force types as well as the mid-quarter date this data began being collected.

PPB Force Analysis - East Precinct



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

Covering Dates: October 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017

Force Facts - East Precinct:

There were **87** force events (**38%** of total force events) within East Precinct.
107 officers were involved in force events within East Precinct.
31 persons were armed when force was used on them.
17 persons were in a mental health crisis.

Subjects of Uses of Force - East Precinct:

108

Male White	39	36%	Male Native American	0	0%
Female White	12	11%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	25	23%	Male Asian	6	6%
Female Black	4	4%	Female Asian	2	2%
Male Hispanic	14	13%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	6	6%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

Applications of Force:

321

Holds with Injury	3	1%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	21	7%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	0	0%
Strikes / Kicks	22	7%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	8	2%
Less Lethal	1	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	93	29%
Aerosol Restraint	1	0%	Pointing of a Firearm	47	15%
CEW	8	2%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	5	2%
K-9 Bite*	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	11	3%
Impact Weapon - Strike	1	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	98	31%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	2	1%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	0	0%

FDCRs Written by Precinct, Day, and Time:

East Precinct Q4 2017								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	12	9	6	6	4	4	13	54
0600-1159	13	3	2	7	6	0	6	37
1200-1759	6	5	3	10	4	6	4	38
1800-2359	18	4	9	15	15	12	10	83
Total	49	21	20	38	29	22	33	212

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

Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

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 and do not include an entire quarter of data. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to previous quarterly reports, due to the increase in force types as well as the mid-quarter date this data began being collected.

PPB Force Analysis - North Precinct



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

Covering Dates: October 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017

Force Facts - North Precinct:

There were **42** force events (19% of total force events) within North Precinct.

70 officers were involved in force events within North Precinct.

21 persons were armed when force was used on them.

8 persons were in a mental health crisis.

Subjects of Uses of Force - North Precinct:

Total: 50

Male White	15	30%	Male Native American	0	0%
Female White	6	12%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	14	28%	Male Asian	2	4%
Female Black	8	16%	Female Asian	1	2%
Male Hispanic	4	8%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	0	0%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

Applications of Force:

Total: 129

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	17	13%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	2	2%
Strikes / Kicks	1	1%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	5	4%
Less Lethal	0	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	35	27%
Aerosol Restraint	0	0%	Pointing of a Firearm	11	9%
CEW	4	3%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	0	0%
K-9 Bite*	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	4	3%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	49	38%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	0	0%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	1	1%

FDCRs Written by Precinct, Day, and Time:

North Precinct Q4 2017								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	2	6	2	2	4	7	4	27
0600-1159	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	10
1200-1759	7	1	6	7	3	5	0	29
1800-2359	4	1	7	2	1	1	10	26
Total	17	11	15	11	8	16	14	92

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

Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

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 and do not include an entire quarter of data.

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PPB Force Analysis Report - Subjects with Weapons



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

Dates Covered: October 01, 2017 - December 31, 2017

Individuals with Weapons*: Total: 75

Armed or Reported Armed Subject Demographics		
	Number of Subjects	Percent of Total
Male White	29	39%
Female White	4	5%
Male Black	22	29%
Female Black	3	4%
Male Hispanic	11	15%
Female Hispanic	0	0%
Male Native American	0	0%
Female Native American	0	0%
Male Asian	6	8%
Female Asian	0	0%
Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Undetermined	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%
Total	75	100%

Other Information:

Individuals with Weapons as % of Overall Individuals (Q4):	30%
Identified as person in mental health crisis:	10
Identified as Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs:	33
Person identified as transient:	32
Weapon Present or Reported but not used:	36

Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

*Includes armed or perceived/reported armed

PPB Force Analysis Report - Subjects with Weapons



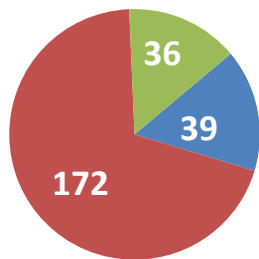
Prepared By: Lieutenant Craig Dobson, Inspector
 Kate Bonn, Heidi Busche, Shannon Smith, Crime Analysts
 Professional Standards Division

Dates Covered: October 01, 2017 - December 31, 2017

Force Charts:

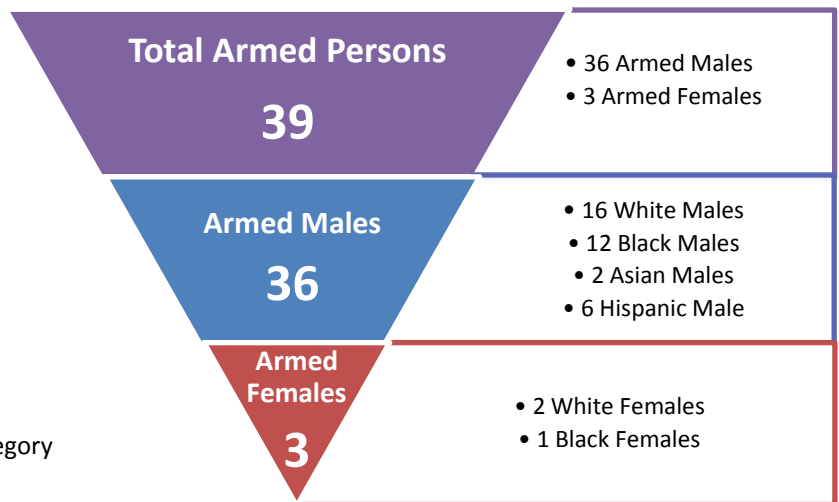
Number of Armed Persons October 2017 to December 2017

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 Subject with which Subject was Armed*					
	Firearm - Actual, Implied	Knife - Sharp Object	Blunt Object	Other - Needles, Bodily Fluids, Etc.	Weapon Present or Reported but not Used
Control Hold with Injury	0	0	0	0	0
Takedown	0	4	4	3	6
Strikes/Kicks	0	2	1	0	2
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	1	0	0	0
Less Lethal	0	2	0	0	0
Aerosol Restraint	0	2	0	2	1
CEW	1	5	2	2	1
K9 Bite	0	1	0	0	0
PIT	2	0	0	1	0
Vehicle Ramming	0	0	0	0	0
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0	1	1	0
Takedown - Controlled	0	0	2	1	2
Resisted Handcuffing	0	7	4	3	11
Pointing of a Firearm	9	8	2	0	15
Hobble Restraint	0	0	0	0	0
Box - in	1	0	0	0	1
Control Against Resistance	1	4	4	5	12

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

Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report. 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 and do not include an entire quarter of data. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to previous quarterly reports, due to the increase in force types as well as the mid-quarter date this data began being collected.

PPB Force Analysis Report - Subject in Mental Health Crisis



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

Dates Covered: October 01, 2017 - December 31, 2017

Subject in Mental Health Crisis Demographics: Total: 33

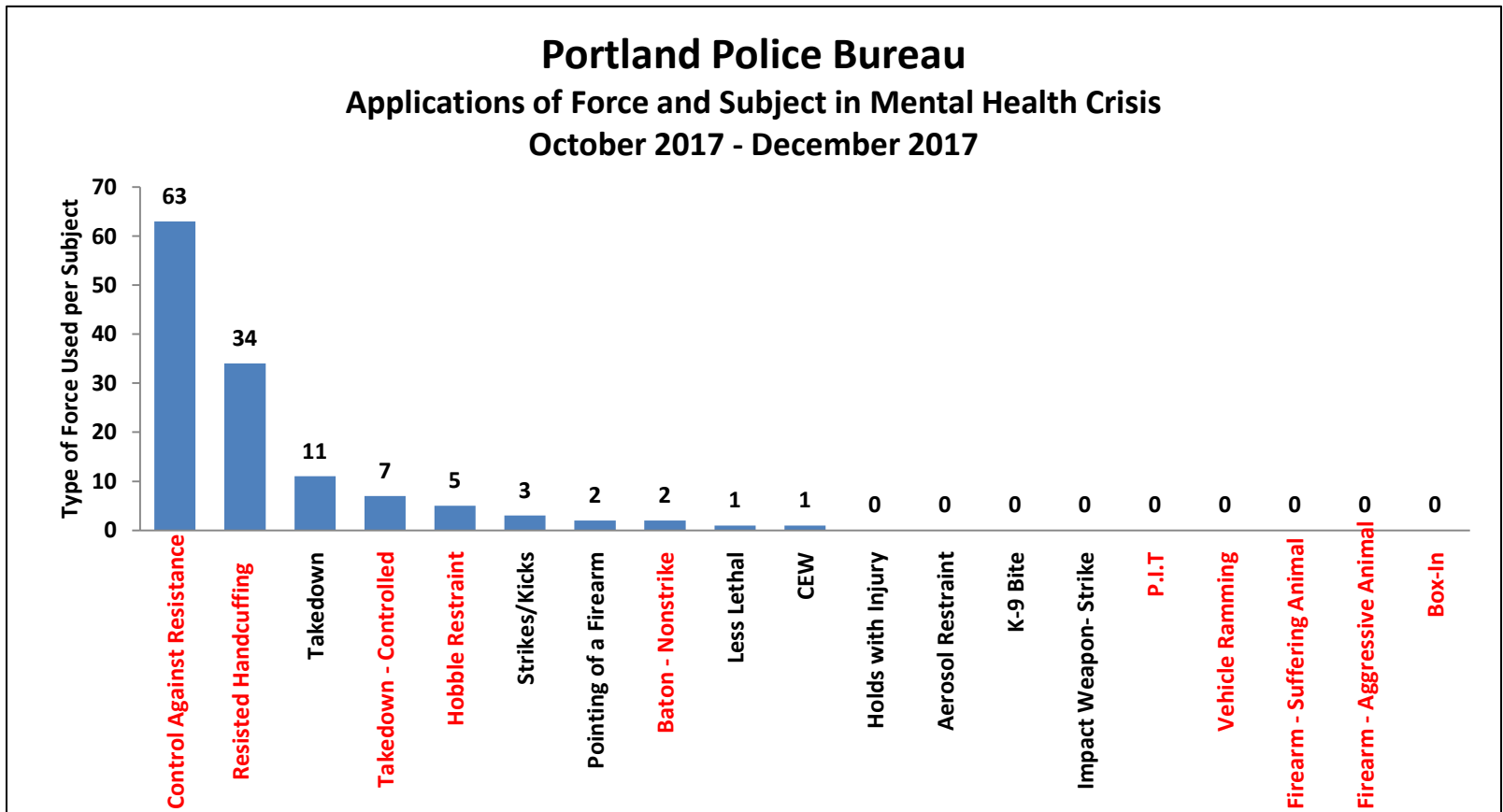
Male White	14	42%	Male Native American	0	0%
Female White	6	18%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	3	9%	Male Asian	0	0%
Female Black	6	18%	Female Asian	1	3%
Male Hispanic	2	6%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	1	3%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

Applications of Force Used per Subject: Total: 129

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	11	9%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	2	2%
Strikes / Kicks	3	2%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	7	5%
Less Lethal	1	1%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	34	26%
Aerosol Restraint	0	0%	Pointing of a Firearm	2	2%
CEW	1	1%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	5	4%
K-9 Bite*	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	0	0%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	63	49%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	0	0%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	0	0%

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 10 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - Animal (suffering), Firearm - Animal (aggressive), Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming.* These force types are listed in red, italicized font in the above table and do not include an entire quarter of data.

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



Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

PPB Force Analysis Report - Subject Transient



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

Dates Covered: October 01, 2017 - December 31, 2017

Transient Subject Demographics: Total: 124

Male White	66	53%	Male Native American	1	1%
Female White	16	13%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	25	20%	Male Asian	2	2%
Female Black	6	5%	Female Asian	1	1%
Male Hispanic	5	4%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	2	2%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

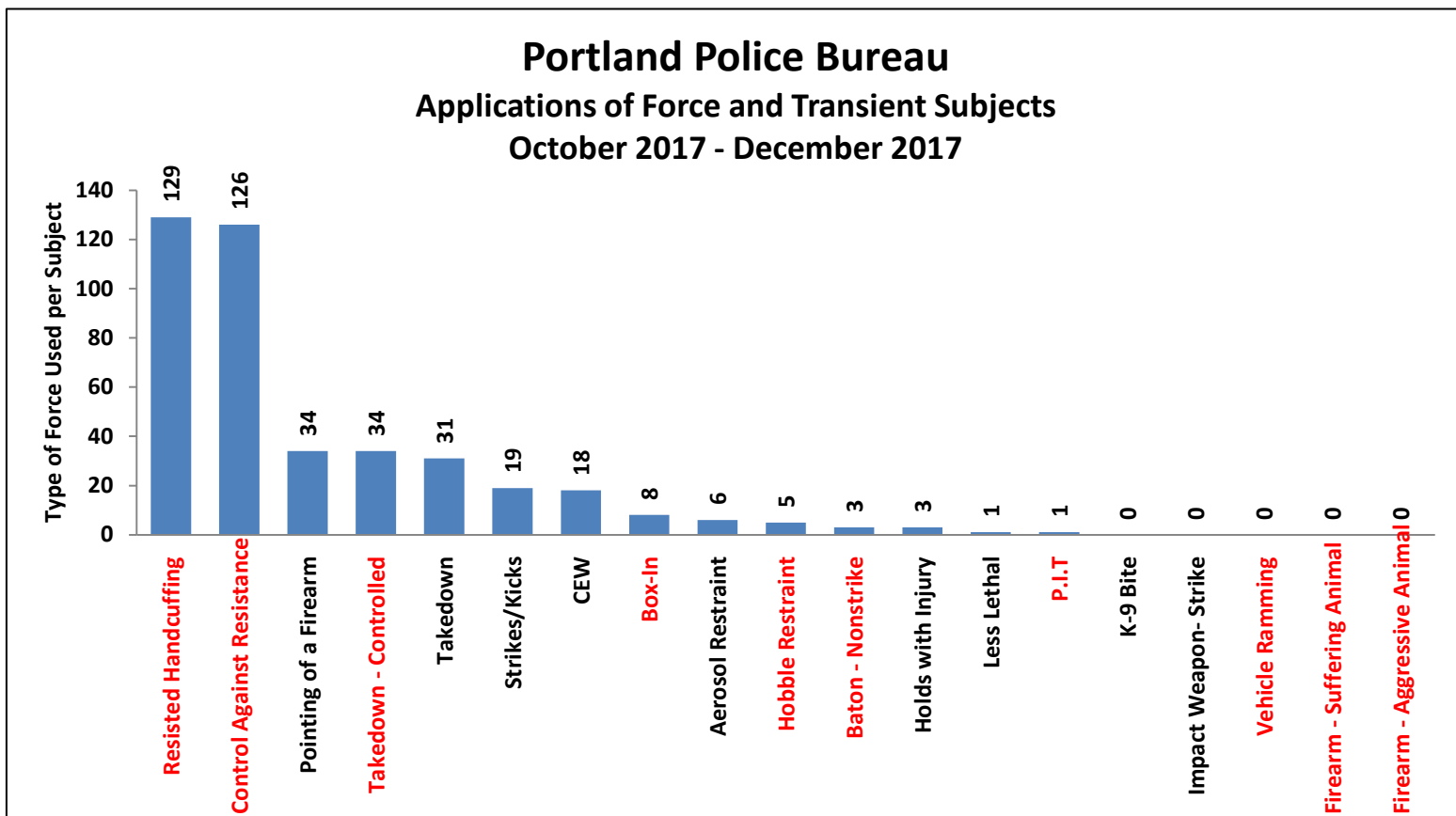
Applications of Force Used per Subject: Total: 418

Holds with Injury	3	1%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	31	7%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	3	1%
Strikes / Kicks	19	5%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	34	8%
Less Lethal	1	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	129	31%
Aerosol Restraint	6	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	34	8%
CEW	18	4%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	5	1%
K-9 Bite*	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	8	2%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	126	30%
<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 table and do not include an entire quarter of data.

*In this quarter, CEW was applied to 9 unique transient subjects. Three subjects received three or more CEW Cycles.



Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

PPB Force Analysis Report - Drug/Alcohol Affected Subjects



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

Dates Covered: October 01, 2017 - December 31, 2017

Drug/Alcohol Affected Subjects Demographics: Total: 114

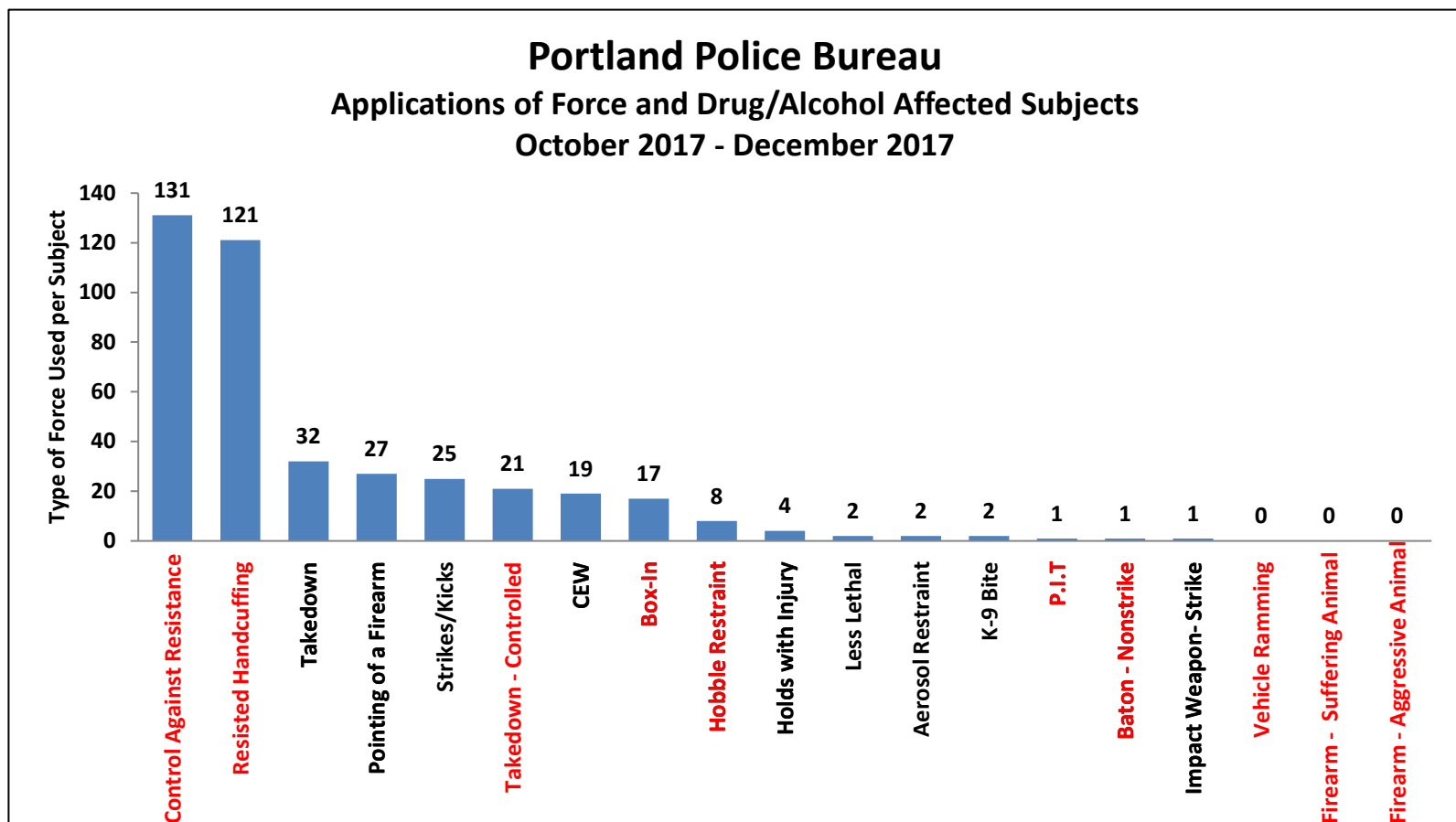
Male White	53	46%	Male Native American	2	2%
Female White	11	10%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	19	17%	Male Asian	6	5%
Female Black	4	4%	Female Asian	1	1%
Male Hispanic	16	14%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	2	2%	Female Undetermined	0	0%
			Unknown	0	0%

Applications of Force Used per Subject: Total: 414

Holds with Injury	4	1%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	32	8%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0%
Strikes / Kicks	25	6%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	21	5%
Less Lethal	2	0%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	121	29%
Aerosol Restraint	2	0%	Pointing of a Firearm	27	7%
CEW	19	5%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	8	2%
K-9 Bite*	2	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	17	4%
Impact Weapon - Strike	1	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	131	32%
<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 table and do not include an entire quarter of data.

*In this quarter, CEW was applied to 12 unique drug and alcohol affected subjects. Two subjects received three or more CEW Cycles.



Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported in the annual report.

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 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. Previous Force Data Collection Reports (FDCR) featured this category labelled as "Hobble" although it was not used to track all hobble applications, only those used to accomplish maximum restraint. The FDCR and subsequent quarterly reports were changed to more accurately reflect the data tracked.

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 anytime 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 the pointing a CEW or less lethal shotgun 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 use of a control hold against a subject's resistance.
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	

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

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).

Undetermined Individuals

Reflects force that was used against a person whose 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

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

<p>FDCRs Written and Officer Precinct</p>	<p>other than BOEC, such as being alerted to crime by a citizen or a vehicle stop for a traffic violation. 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.</p>
<p>% of Subjects to Whom a Specific Type of Force was Applied</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Subject in Mental Health Crisis</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Rate of Force</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Taser Over 2 Cycles</p>	<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. 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>
<p>K9 Cover</p>	<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. Example: A high risk traffic stop where the dog is ready to apprehend a fleeing person if needed.</p>
<p>K9 Application</p>	<p>A call where the dog is deployed to be used as a locating, clearing, or apprehension tool.</p>
<p>K9 Capture</p>	<p>A call where the dog is deployed and a suspect is taken into custody based on the use of the dog.</p>

<p>K9 Bite</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Transient</p>	<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>
<p>Subject Under the Influence of Drugs/Alcohol</p>	<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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