

# PPB Force Analysis Summary Report

## 2017 Annual

### January 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 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 force summary reports due to the increase in force types.** 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 100,506 calls for service in 2017. These calls resulted in the use of force 0.19% of the time. Of these officer-initiated calls, 142 resulted in a use of Category II-III force (0.14%) and 56 resulted in a use of Category IV force (0.05%).
- Citizens initiated 251,404 calls for service in 2017. These calls also resulted in a use of force 0.20% of the time. Of these citizen-initiated calls, 315 resulted in Category II-III force (0.12%) and 196 resulted in Category IV force (0.08%)
- Of the 22,857 custodies in 2017, 3.4% resulted in a use of force. Category II-III accounts for about 2.2% of custodies, and Category IV accounts for about 1.2% of custodies.
- 17% of the applications of force applied were control against resistance, which refers to a member's use of physical contact to restrain a struggling individual. Control against resistance accounted for approximately 33% of the applications of force used against subjects in a mental health crisis.

For subjects involved in force incidents:

- 37% were armed
- 43% were drug and/or alcohol affected
- 10% were in a mental health crisis

2017 Force Facts	
Number of cases involving force:	721
Number of individuals involved in force incidents:	793
Number of officers involved in force incidents:	460
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written:	1,343



**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: January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017



**Force Facts:**

Number of cases involving force: 721  
 Number of Individuals involved in force incidents: 793  
 Number of officers involved in force incidents: 460  
 Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written: 1,343

**Subjects of Uses of Force:** Total: 793

Male White	362	46%	Male Native American	7	1%
Female White	84	11%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	176	22%	Male Asian	27	3%
Female Black	46	6%	Female Asian	6	1%
Male Hispanic	69	9%	Male Undetermined	2	0%
Female Hispanic	12	2%	Female Undetermined	2	0%
			Unknown	0	0%

**Applications of Force:** Total: 1,840

Hold with Injury	15	1%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	291	16%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	4	0%
Strikes / Kicks	120	7%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	76	4%
Less Lethal	36	2%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	361	20%
Aerosol Restraint	30	2%	Pointing of a Firearm	428	23%
CEW	96	5%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	16	1%
K-9 Bite*	10	1%	<i>Box-in</i>	41	2%
Impact Weapon - Strike	2	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	306	17%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	7	0%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	1	0%

\*K9 cover was requested 1,431 times in 2017. There were 557 applications of K-9 teams during this year.  
 K9 teams captured 205 subjects during in 2017. K9s applied bites 10 times during this year.

Force Type Demographics													
	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	4	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Takedown	101	17	35	10	22	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	0
Strikes/Kicks	33	0	6	1	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Impact Weapon - Strike	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less Lethal	5	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aerosol Restraint	9	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CEW	30	3	14	2	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
K9 Bite*	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>P.I.T.</i>	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	19	6	7	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	77	27	28	8	15	7	1	0	7	2	0	0	0
Pointing of a Firearm	142	24	90	15	30	0	3	0	17	2	2	1	0
<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	7	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Box-in</i>	9	7	4	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	57	18	28	12	10	8	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>

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

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.

Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported elsewhere in the annual report. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to previous reports, due to the increase in force types.

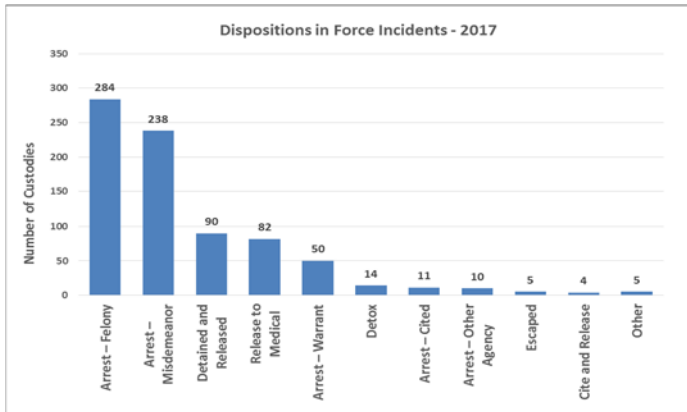
# PPB Force Analysis Summary Report

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



## Custody Facts:

Subjects of Force to Custody Ratio: 3.47%  
 Subjects of Force without Custody: 181



Disposition	Count
Detained and Released	90
Release to Medical	82
Escaped	5
Cite and Release	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>

## Total PPB Custodies:

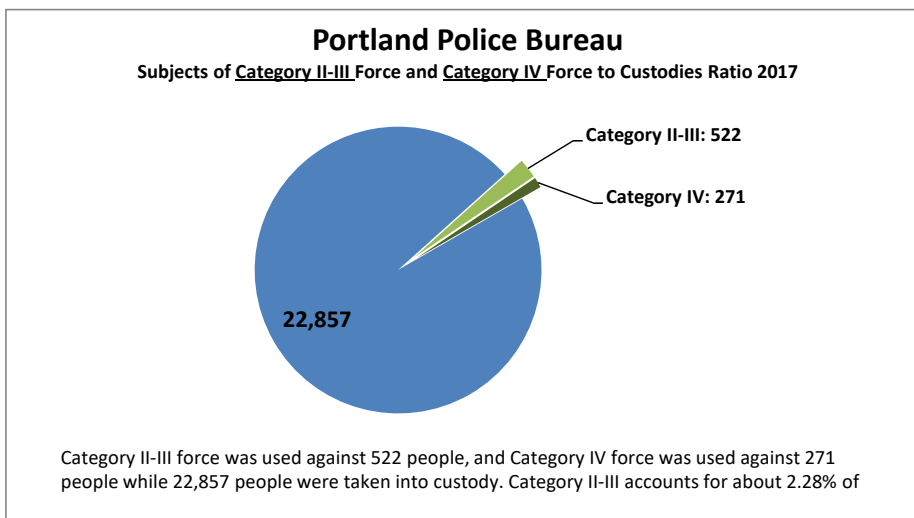
Total: 22,857

Male White	11,136	49%	Male Native American	335	1%
Female White	3,988	17%	Female Native American	117	1%
Male Black	3,779	17%	Male Asian	475	2%
Female Black	1,063	5%	Female Asian	112	0%
Male Hispanic	1,448	6%	Male Undetermined	72	0%
Female Hispanic	250	1%	Female Undetermined	49	0%
			Unknown	33	0%

## Force Data Collection Report Summary:

	2017	2016	This year compared to last year Change +/-
FDCRs Completed	1,343	1,096	23%
Total Cases w/Force*	721	684	5%
Total Calls for Service	351,910	344,879	2%

\*Refers to the count of case numbers where force was used.



### Category II-III Force

- Hold 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 elsewhere in the annual report.

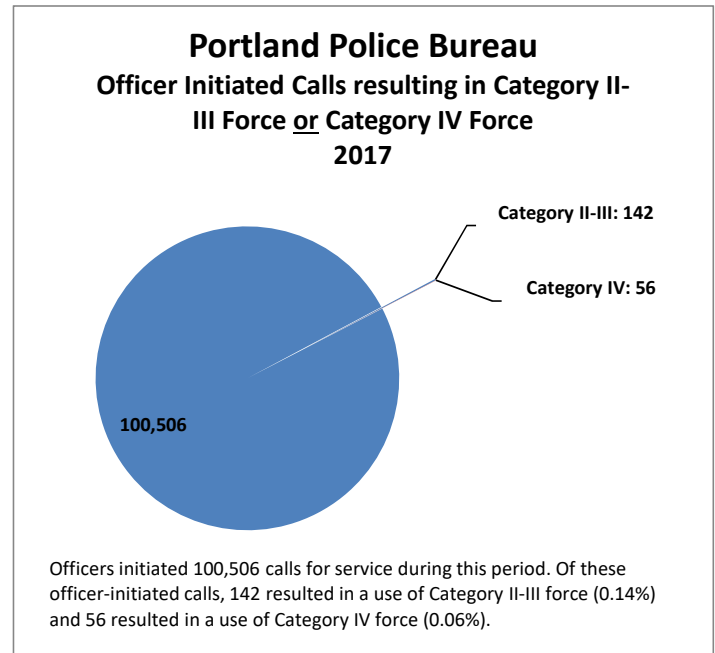
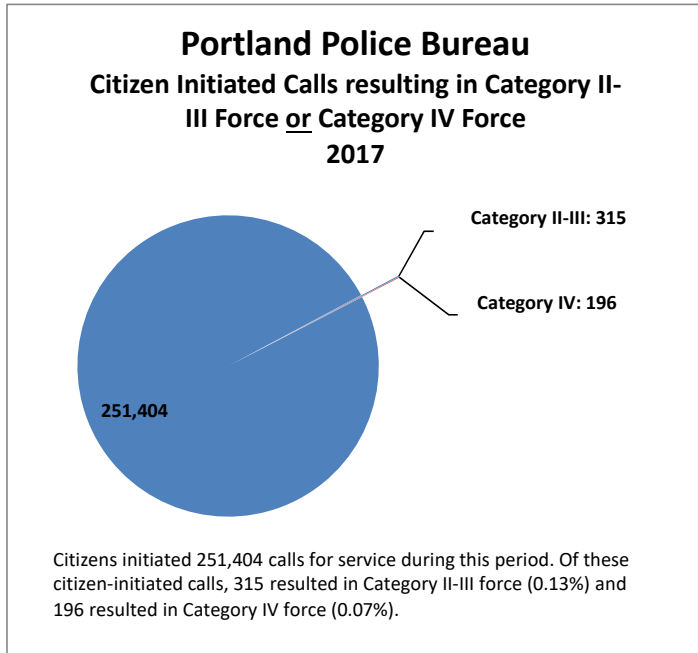
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## Calls for Service Facts:

Citizen Initiated Calls:	251,404	71%
Officer Initiated Calls:	100,506	29%
Total Calls for Service:	351,910	100%



Arrest Type in Force Incidents - 2017	
Arrest – Felony	284
Arrest – Misdemeanor	237
Detained and Released	90
Release to Medical	82
Arrest – Warrant	50
Cite and Release	15
Detox	14
Arrest – Other Agency	10
Unknown - Reports Locked	6
Escaped	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>793</b>

Type of Call in Force Incidents - 2017	
Citizen Call for Service	511
Officer Initiated	198
Outside Agency	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>721</b>

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

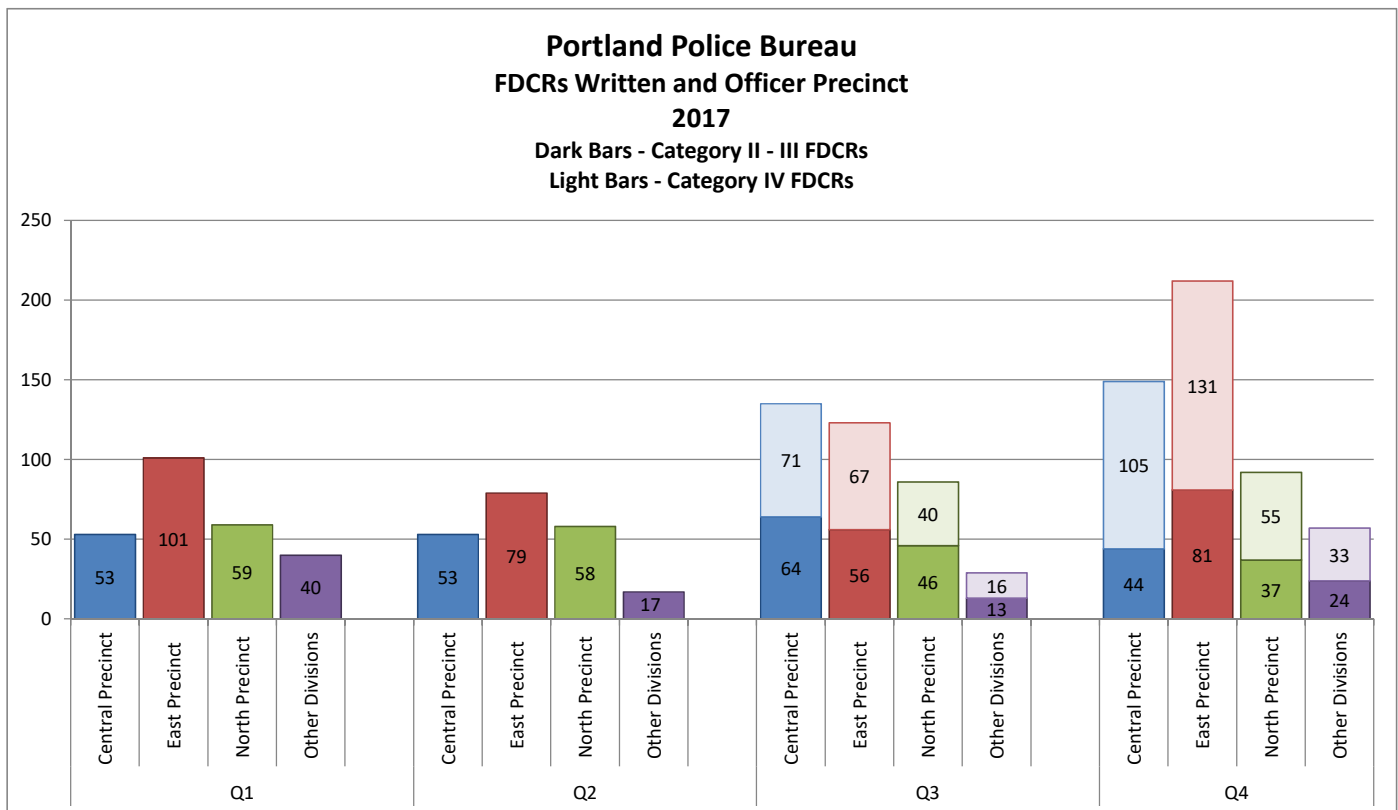
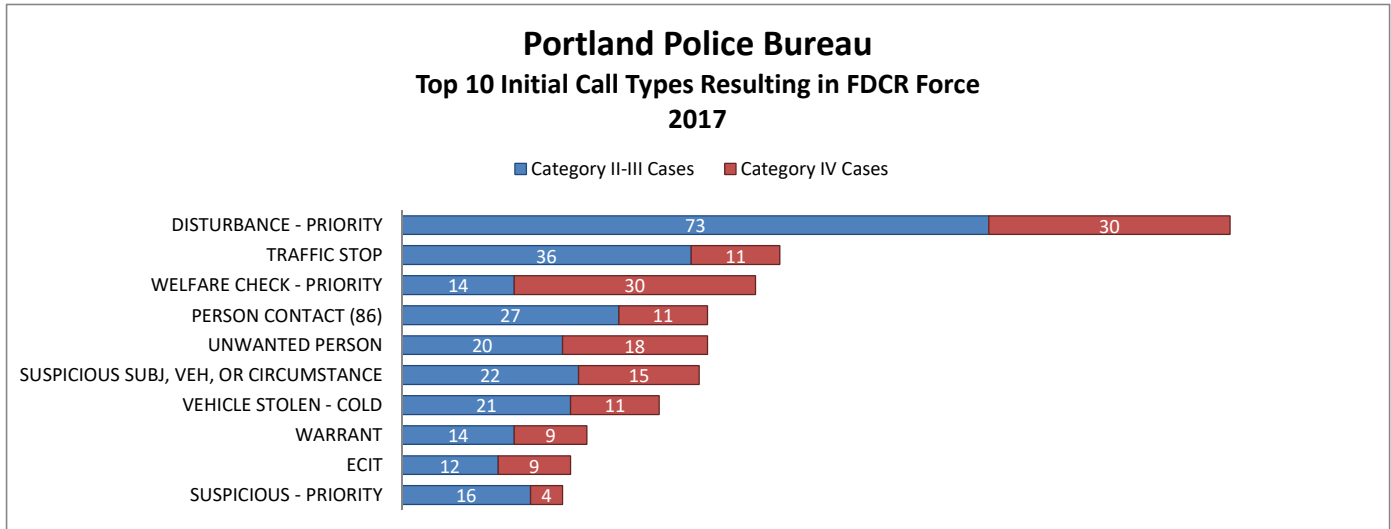
# PPB Force Analysis Summary Report

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 Professional Standards Division

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## Summary Charts:



Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported elsewhere 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: January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017

### Force Facts - Central Precinct:

There were **193** force events (**26.8%** of total force events) within Central Precinct.  
**137** officers were involved in force events within Central Precinct.  
**72** persons were armed when force was used on them.  
**28** persons were in a mental health crisis.

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

Total: 216

Male White	127	59%	Male Native American	3	1%
Female White	24	11%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	34	16%	Male Asian	4	2%
Female Black	9	4%	Female Asian	2	1%
Male Hispanic	12	6%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	1	0%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

### Applications of Force:

Total: 552

Holds with Injury	3	1%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	98	18%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0%
Strikes / Kicks	26	5%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	37	7%
Less Lethal	10	2%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	138	25%
Aerosol Restraint	12	2%	Pointing of a Firearm	87	16%
CEW	23	4%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	8	1%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	1	0%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	108	20%
<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 2017								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	18	7	10	6	10	6	23	80
0600-1159	22	14	18	14	16	6	4	94
1200-1759	10	18	13	19	5	7	18	90
1800-2359	8	19	15	23	16	13	32	126
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>390</b>

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 elsewhere 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. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to previous reports, due to the increase in force types.



## PPB Force Analysis - East Precinct

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

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



### Force Facts - East Precinct:

There were **273** force events (**37.9%** of total force events) within East Precinct.  
**148** officers were involved in force events within East Precinct.  
**133** persons were armed when force was used on them.  
**30** persons were in a mental health crisis.

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

Total: 326

Male White	144	44%	Male Native American	2	1%
Female White	35	11%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	69	21%	Male Asian	14	4%
Female Black	20	6%	Female Asian	3	1%
Male Hispanic	30	9%	Male Undetermined	1	0%
Female Hispanic	8	2%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

### Applications of Force:

Total: 740

Holds with Injury	7	1%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	103	14%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	1	0%
Strikes / Kicks	60	8%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	17	2%
Less Lethal	17	2%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	148	20%
Aerosol Restraint	9	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	192	26%
CEW	33	4%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	6	1%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	21	3%
Impact Weapon - Strike	2	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	120	16%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	4	1%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	0	0%

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

East Precinct 2017								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	29	28	15	26	17	14	22	151
0600-1159	18	7	10	15	9	0	16	75
1200-1759	17	15	10	24	10	17	7	100
1800-2359	36	23	19	26	21	33	31	189
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>515</b>

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 elsewhere 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. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to previous reports, due to the increase in force types.

## PPB Force Analysis - North Precinct

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



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

### Force Facts - North Precinct:

There were **166** force events (**23%** of total force events) within North Precinct.  
**127** officers were involved in force events within North Precinct.  
**66** persons were armed when force was used on them.  
**21** persons were in a mental health crisis.

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

Total: 194

Male White	69	36%	Male Native American	2	1%
Female White	21	11%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	51	26%	Male Asian	7	4%
Female Black	16	8%	Female Asian	1	1%
Male Hispanic	23	12%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	3	2%	Female Undetermined	1	1%

### Applications of Force:

Total: 373

Holds with Injury	2	1%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	59	16%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	2	1%
Strikes / Kicks	23	6%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	13	3%
Less Lethal	9	2%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	60	16%
Aerosol Restraint	5	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	104	28%
CEW	32	9%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	1	0%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	8	2%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	53	14%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	1	0%	<i>Firearm - Animal (suffering)</i>	0	0%
			<i>Firearm - Animal (aggressive)</i>	1	0%

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

North Precinct 2017								
Hour	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0559	8	13	6	8	12	17	18	82
0600-1159	11	5	8	2	1	6	10	43
1200-1759	12	8	7	16	15	17	7	82
1800-2359	10	7	21	11	9	12	18	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>295</b>

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 elsewhere 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. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to previous reports, due to the increase in force types.

# 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: January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017

**Drug/Alcohol Affected Subjects Demographics:** Total: 339

Male White	168	50%	Male Native American	3	1%
Female White	34	10%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	56	17%	Male Asian	19	6%
Female Black	12	4%	Female Asian	4	1%
Male Hispanic	38	11%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	5	1%	Female Undetermined	0	0%
			Unknown	0	0%

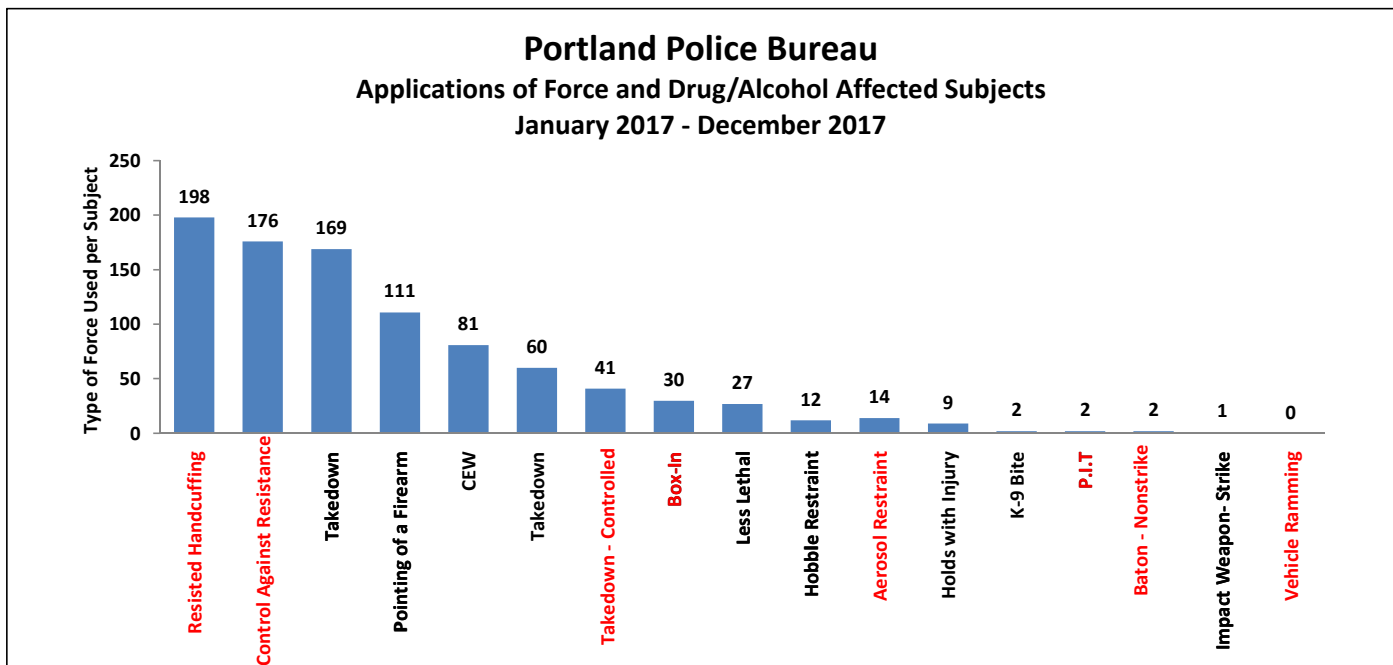
**Applications of Force Used per Subject:** Total: 935

Holds with Injury	9	1%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	169	18%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	2	0%
Strikes / Kicks	81	9%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	41	4%
Less Lethal	27	3%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	198	21%
Aerosol Restraint	14	1%	Pointing of a Firearm	111	12%
CEW	60	6%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	12	1%
K-9 Bite	2	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	30	3%
Impact Weapon - Strike	1	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	176	19%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	2	0%			

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 10 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - End Suffering of 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.

\*In 2017, CEW was applied to 37 unique drug and alcohol affected subjects. Eight subjects received three or more CEW Cycles.



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

# 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: January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017

**Subject in Mental Health Crisis Demographics:** Total: 77

Male White	38	49%	Male Native American	0	0%
Female White	14	18%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	8	10%	Male Asian	0	0%
Female Black	10	13%	Female Asian	2	3%
Male Hispanic	3	4%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	2	3%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

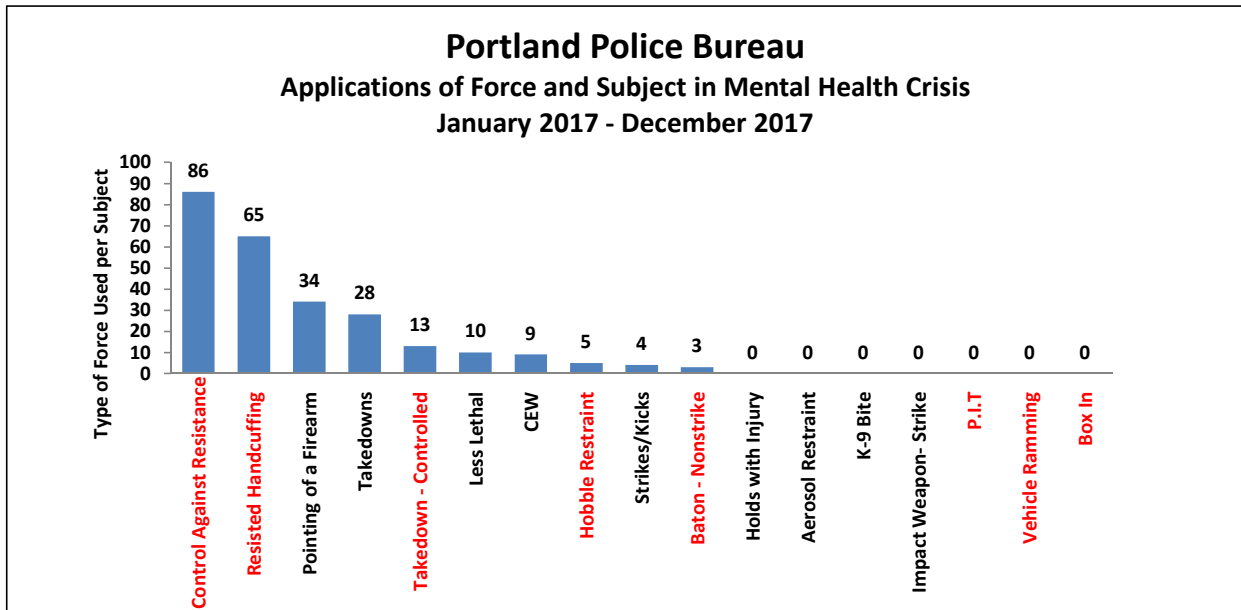
**Applications of Force Used per Subject:** Total: 257

Holds with Injury	0	0%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	28	11%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	3	1%
Strikes / Kicks	4	2%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	13	5%
Less Lethal	10	4%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	65	25%
Aerosol Restraint	0	0%	Pointing of a Firearm	34	13%
CEW	9	4%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	5	2%
K-9 Bite	0	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	0	0%
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	86	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 - End Suffering of 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.

\*In 2017, CEW was applied to six subjects in a mental health crisis. One subject received three or more CEW cycles.



Note: Force data does not include crowd control or OIS events. These events are reported elsewhere 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: January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017

**Transient Subject Demographics:** Total: 348

Male White	192	55%	Male Native American	6	2%
Female White	43	12%	Female Native American	0	0%
Male Black	55	16%	Male Asian	8	2%
Female Black	15	4%	Female Asian	1	0%
Male Hispanic	22	6%	Male Undetermined	0	0%
Female Hispanic	6	2%	Female Undetermined	0	0%

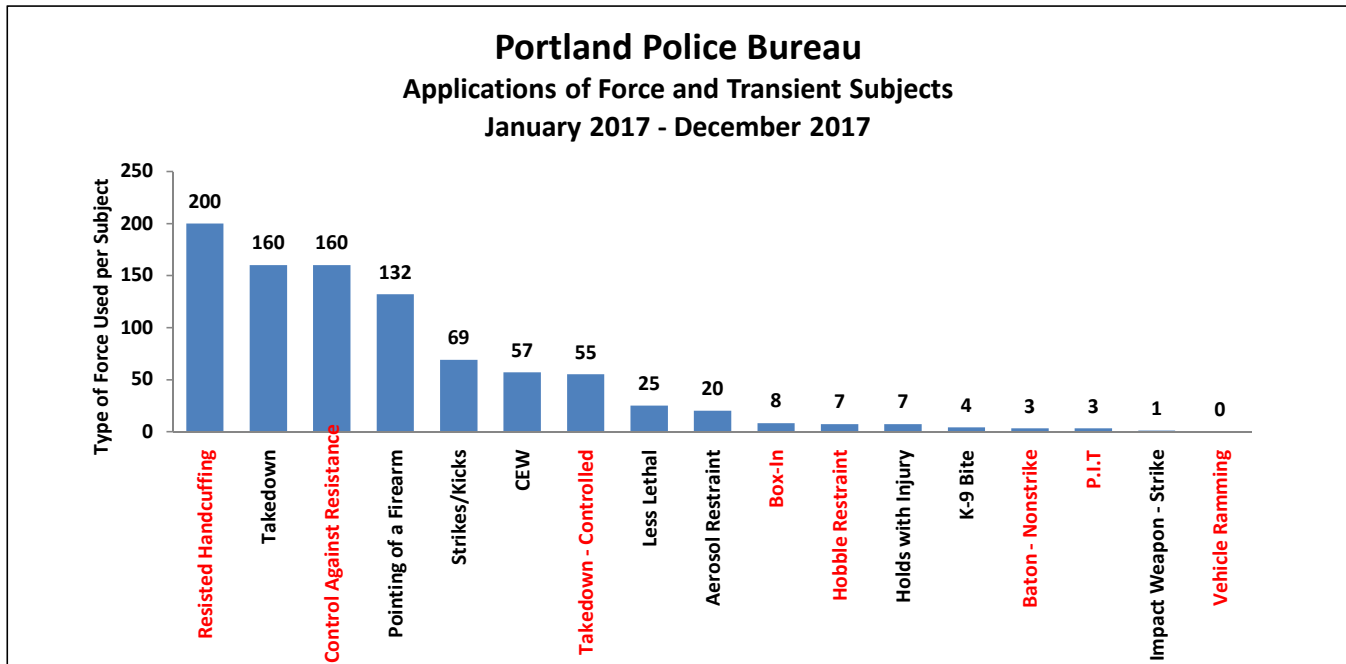
**Applications of Force Used per Subject:** Total: 911

Holds with Injury	7	1%	<i>Vehicle Ramming</i>	0	0%
Takedown	160	18%	<i>Baton - Nonstrike</i>	3	0%
Strikes / Kicks	69	8%	<i>Takedown - Controlled</i>	55	6%
Less Lethal	25	3%	<i>Resisted Handcuffing</i>	200	22%
Aerosol Restraint	20	2%	Pointing of a Firearm	132	14%
CEW	57	6%	<i>Hobble Restraint</i>	7	1%
K-9 Bite	4	0%	<i>Box-in</i>	8	1%
Impact Weapon - Strike	1	0%	<i>Control Against Resistance</i>	160	18%
<i>P.I.T.</i>	3	0%			

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 10 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - End Suffering of 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.

\*In 2017, CEW was applied to 31 unique transient subjects. Five subjects received three or more CEW Cycles.



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

## 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: January 01, 2017 - December 31, 2017

Individuals with Weapons:

Total: 293

Armed or Reported Armed Subject Demographics		
	Number of Subjects	Percent of Total
Male White	128	44%
Female White	12	4%
Male Black	87	30%
Female Black	13	4%
Male Hispanic	35	12%
Female Hispanic	2	1%
Male Native American	2	1%
Female Native American	0	0%
Male Asian	13	4%
Female Asian	0	0%
Male Undetermined	1	0%
Female Undetermined	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	

Other Information:

Individuals with Weapons as % of Overall Individuals (2017):	37%
Identified as person in mental health crisis:*	30
Identified as Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs:*	105
Person identified as transient:*	107
Weapon Present or Reported but not used:*	152

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

\*Individuals may have been counted in one or more of these categories.

# PPB Force Analysis Report - Subjects with Weapons

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

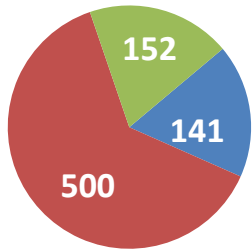


Dates Covered: January 01, 2017 - December 31, 2017

Force Charts:

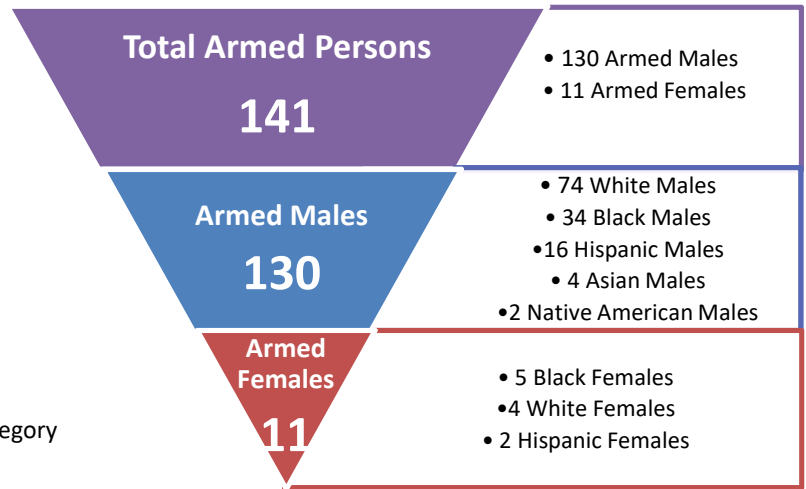
## Number of Armed Persons January 2017 to December 2017

### 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	1	0	0	1	3
Takedown	5	11	8	12	27
Strikes/Kicks	2	5	4	5	7
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	2	0	0	0
Less Lethal	1	6	3	0	1
Aerosol Restraint	0	3	0	3	5
CEW	3	14	6	3	7
K9 Bite	0	3	0	0	2
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	2	3
Resisted Handcuffing	3	10	4	11	15
Pointing of a Firearm	44	26	7	6	100
Hobble Restraint	0	0	0	1	1
Box - in	1	0	0	0	3
Control Against Resistance	1	6	5	9	14

\*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 - End Suffering of 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 tables.

Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to previous quarterly reports, due to the increase in force types.

# PPB Force Analysis Report - Officer and Subject Injuries

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



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

## Officer Injuries

Officers Injured During Force Events - 2017						
Injury Type	Occurred During Force Event	Assaulted by Subject	Aggravation of Previous Injury	Tripped/Fell (not while using force)	Other	Grand Total
Abrasion (scrape)	75	10	0	4	2	91
Broken Bone	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bruise	26	12	0	3	1	42
Laceration (cut)	19	3	0	0	0	22
Pain/Soreness	25	6	1	0	0	32
Other	13	3	1	2	1	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>208</b>

Type of Force Applied and Officer Injuries - 2017						
	Abrasion	Broken Bone	Bruise	Laceration	Pain/Soreness	Other
Control Hold with Injury	1	0	0	0	1	0
Takedown	33	1	16	9	12	4
Strikes/Kicks	9	0	8	4	2	2
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aerosol Restraint	5	0	1	2	1	0
CEW	4	0	3	1	1	2
K9 Bite	0	0	0	0	0	0
PIT	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Ramming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0	0	0	0	0
Takedown - Controlled	6	0	1	1	1	0
Resisted Handcuffing	8	0	5	3	6	3
Pointing of a Firearm	7	0	2	1	2	3
Hobble Restraint	1	0	1	0	0	0
Box - in	0	0	0	0	0	0
Control Against Resistance	11	0	4	3	3	1

Officer Injuries by Precinct and Shift - 2017							
Precinct	Shift	A	B	C	D	E	Specialty
	Central Precinct		25	2	9	8	10
DVD		1	0	0	0	0	0
East Precinct		8	3	19	0	10	0
North Precinct		8	1	8	1	10	1
TOD		2	0	5	0	0	0
Traffic		1	0	1	0	0	0
Transit (PPB Only)		2	1	2	0	0	0
Youth Services		1	0	0	0	0	0



# PPB Force Analysis Report - Officer and Subject Injuries

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



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

## Subject Injuries

Number of subjects injured by force: 115  
 Number of subjects medical was requested for: 293

Treatment Received by Subjects - 2017	
EMS on scene	201
Hospital - Released	66
Refused Treatment	19
Treatment Not Required	8
Other	7
Hospital - Admitted**	90
Injuries - Force Related	5
Self-Inflicted Injuries	12
Drug/Alcohol	31
Mental Health Issues	53
Pre-Existing Injuries	8
Other Medical Issues	6

*\*Subjects may have received more than one form of treatment.  
 \*\*Subjects may have been admitted for more than one reason.*

Reason for Medical Response During Force Incidents - 2017	
Injuries - Force Related	115
Self Inflicted Injuries	27
Drug/Alcohol	64
Mental Health Issues	63
Pre-Existing Injuries (prior to force)	47
Other Medical Issues	43

*\*Medical may have been called for more than one reason per subject.*

Type of Force Applied and Subject Injuries/Reason for Medical - 2017						
	Abrasion (scrape)	Broken Bone	Bruise	Laceration	Pain/Soreness	Non-Injury Medical Response*
Control Hold with Injury	6	1	2	2	3	1
Takedown	57	1	10	25	9	7
Strikes/Kicks	10	1	6	10	2	3
Impact Weapon - Strike	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less Lethal	6	0	4	1	0	0
Aerosol Restraint	4	1	1	4	0	10
CEW	12	0	4	14	2	28
K9 Bite	4	0	2	7	0	0
PIT	1	0	0	0	0	1
Vehicle Ramming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baton - Nonstrike	1	0	0	1	1	0
Takedown - Controlled	2	0	0	1	0	0
Resisted Handcuffing	22	1	2	10	6	6
Pointing of a Firearm	12	1	6	11	3	7
Hobble Restraint	1	0	0	1	3	0
Box - in	0	0	0	0	0	0
Control Against Resistance	23	0	2	14	7	3

*\*Includes response for aerosol restraint and taser probes. Persons may have more than one type of FDCR force used against them.*

# PPB Force Analysis Summary Report - Officer Involved Shootings and Crowd Control

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

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



## Officer Involved Shootings:

Officer Involved Shootings - 2017		
Date	Subject Demographics	Fatal/Non-Fatal
2/9/2017	Male, Black	Fatal
2/9/2017	Male, White	Non-Fatal
5/10/2017	Male, Black	Fatal
5/28/2017	Male, White	Non-Fatal
8/30/2017	Male, White	Non-Fatal
10/25/2017	Male, Black	Non-Fatal

## Crowd Control Force Facts:

The website, PDXactivist.org identified 2,384 protest events in Portland between the dates of 1/1/2017 and 12/31/2017  
 A large number of these events did not require a PPB response of any type.  
 PPB activated RRT (Rapid Response Team) at 31 events in 2017.  
 PPB used force at 9 events during 2017. (Note: A number of these events spanned several days.)  
 One or more arrests were made at 7 of the 9 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 - 2017																
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	Impact Weapon	Control Against Resistance	Resisted Handcuffing	Resisted Handcuffing	Take-down - Dynamic
J20	1/20/2017	200	1,000+	2	0	0	9	2	8	12	1	2	0	0	0	0
J25	1/25/2017	87	100+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Airport Protest	1/29/2017	45	100+	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Be Heard, Be Indivisible	2/20/2017	~100	500+	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A29 Patriot Rally and March	4/29/2017	89	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May Day	5/1/2017	236	950	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	6
J4 Patriot Prayer Free Speech Rally	6/4/2017	235	2100	0	1	10	12	7	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
S10 Patriot Prayer Free Speech Rally	9/10/2017	259	500	0	0	0	0	3	0	16	0	0	17	1	1	6
ICE Facility Sleeping Dragons	10/11/2017	15	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>

The following force types were not used during protest events this year: Launchable Impact - Skip Shot, Baton Pry, 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.

## Non-Category IV Force

<b>Control Holds with Injury</b>	A control hold with injury event occurs when a member applies physical control to a person and an injury results. The physical control may not have caused the injury but an FDCR will be completed and a force investigation will occur.
<b>Takedown</b>	A takedown occurs when a member moves a subject from an upright position to the ground by applying some amount of force. It is <b>not</b> a takedown if the subject goes to the ground under their own power.
<b>Strikes/Kicks</b>	Strikes/Kicks events occur when a member uses their hands, elbow, knees or feet to strike a subject as an application of force. These are different events from strikes with a baton, which are captured in the “Impact Weapon” category.
<b>Impact Weapon</b>	Uses of a baton or a less lethal shotgun are considered the use of an impact weapon. A baton-impact weapon event occurs when an officer strikes a subject with a baton. A less lethal impact weapon event occurs when a member fires less lethal impact munition at a subject, whether the subject is struck or not.
<b>Aerosol Restraint</b>	An aerosol restraint event occurs when a member uses pepper spray on a person.
<b>CEW</b>	A CEW (Conducted Electrical Weapon) event occurs when a member deploys the CEW to a subject in probe or drive stun mode. CEW uses are counted whether they were effective applications or not.
<b>K-9 Bite</b>	A K-9 bite occurs when a K-9 is deployed and delivers a bite to a subject.
<b>Maximum Restraint</b>	Maximum restraint was discontinued as an approved use of force in April 2015. Numbers are as follows: Hobble: Q1 2014-16, Q2 2014-13; Maximum Restraint: Q3 2014-9, Q4 2014-8, Q1 2015-5, and Q2 2015-1.

## Category IV Force<sup>1</sup>

<b>Boxing In</b>	Boxing-in is a coordinated tactic of positioning police vehicles around a subject’s vehicle to stop or prevent the start of a pursuit. When a member performs a Box- in, the driver of the vehicle is considered the subject of the force event.
<b>Baton – non-striking</b>	Non-Striking use of the baton includes the use of the baton as a pry tool.
<b>Controlled Takedown</b>	A controlled takedown is defined as a takedown performed in a completely controlled manner where there is minimal resistance and no injury.

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

<b>Response to Resisted Handcuffing</b>	Resisted handcuffing is handcuffing that occurs while a subject is resisting, this includes a subject tensing up, or any resistance that requires a member to push the subject's hands together for handcuffing.
<b>Pointing of Firearm</b>	A pointing of a firearm event occurs when a member points a firearm at a subject. This includes handguns, lethal shotguns and rifles. This does not include pointing a CEW or less lethal launcher at a subject.
<b>Hobble Restraint</b>	A hobble restraint is used to control a subject beyond the capability of handcuffs. It is used to secure a combative subject's legs together to prevent kicking. A hobble may also be used on the upper arms and legs of a subject, if the subject has demonstrated the intent to slip their handcuffs to the front.
<b>Control against Resistance</b>	Control against resistance refers to a member's use of physical contact to restrain a struggling individual.
<b>Firearm Discharge – End the suffering of an injured animal</b>	A member may discharge their firearm to end the suffering of a critically injured animal.

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

## Measurement Definitions

<b>Individuals Involved in FDCR Force Events</b>	This captures the number of people against whom force was used. If a person has force used against them during more than one force event over the span of the year, that person is counted for each time force was used against them. For example, a person having a firearm pointed at them in June and again in July would be counted as two individuals involved in force events in this category.
<b>Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) Written</b>	When a member uses force reportable on a Force Data Collection Report (FDCR), the member must complete an FDCR. This category captures the number of FDCRs written by members within the year of analysis. An FDCR can report more than one type of force used against a single person. This accounts for the difference seen between the number of FDCRs written and the Force Documented on FDCR. One FDCR may contain more than one type of force. For example, an officer who used a strike and a takedown would complete a single FDCR reflecting that both force types were used.
<b>Number of Cases Involving FDCR Force</b>	This is the total number of unique cases (identified by case number) that included an FDCR-level force event. Multiple subjects within the same case may have had force used against them, but the case will only be counted once.
<b>Number of Officers Involved in FDCR Force</b>	This is the total number of unique officers who

<b>Incidents</b>	reported FDCR-level force during the year. Officers may have used force in more than one incident, but are <b>only counted once</b> in this figure.
<b>Subjects of Uses of Force</b>	This is the demographic information (race and gender) of the subjects against whom force was used. This is counted the same way as Individuals involved in FDCR Force Events (see above).
<b>Undetermined Individuals</b>	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.
<b>Applications of Force</b>	Reflects the <b>total</b> number of times a specific force type was used. Previous reports indicated the aggregate number of times each type of force was reported on an FDCR. This figure represents the number of applications delivered of each force type. Ex: if officer A applied two strikes and officer B applied two strikes, it would be captured as four strikes <b>total</b> , rather than two uses of strikes.
<b>Force Type Demographics</b>	This table reflects the number of times a specific force type was applied to individuals of various demographics. It reflects the aggregate number of uses of each force type on individuals of that race/gender, rather than the number of force applications. Ex: if officer A delivered three strikes to one white male during an incident, it would be counted as one on this table.
<b>Subjects of Force to Custody Ratio</b>	This is the total of Subjects of Uses of Force divided by the total number of custodies. Please see Subjects of Uses of Force and Total PPB Custodies definitions for further information.
<b>Subjects of Force Without Custody</b>	This is the total of the number of people who were the subject of the application of force and were <b>not taken into custody</b> . Generally these incidents include; disengagement after a force event, passengers (with unproven criminal culpability) in high-risk traffic stops, protestors, when officers are unable to make arrests due to crowd size or other factors , subjects detained and released as a consequence of mistaken identity or when probable cause dissipates through the officer’s investigation.
<b>Total PPB Custodies</b>	This captures each unique custody per subject and includes the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrests (felony and misdemeanor)</li> <li>• Transports to detox</li> <li>• Transports to hospitals</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transports to mental health facilities</li> <li>• Protective Custodies</li> </ul> <p>Additionally the demographic information (race and gender) of the subject taken into custody is also captured here.</p>
<b>Calls for Service / Initial Call Type / Citizen Initiated and Officer Initiated Calls</b>	<p>This data is provided by the Bureau of Emergency Communication (BOEC), it provides the number of calls that officers responded to within the year of analysis. The <b>initial call (code) type</b> assigned by BOEC is used when determining the Top 10 Initial Call Types.</p> <p><b>Citizen initiated calls</b> 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><b>Officer initiated calls</b> are those incidents where the officer takes action based on independent observations or information obtained from locations other than BOEC, such as being alerted to crime by a citizen or a vehicle stop for a traffic violation.</p>
<b>FDCRs Written and Officer Precinct</b>	<p>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>
<b>% of Subjects to Whom a Specific Type of Force was Applied</b>	<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>
<b>Subject in Mental Health Crisis</b>	<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>
<b>Rate of Force</b>	<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 year 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>
<b>Taser Over 2 Cycles</b>	<p>This includes the number of times a single subject had three or more Taser cycles applied to them. This <b>includes ineffective</b> Taser cycles and <b>does not</b> distinguish the application of the Taser cycle by officer, rather this number is cumulative.</p> <p>A Taser cycle occurs when an officer pulls the trigger of the Taser and delivers energy to a person for</p>

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	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.
<b>K9 Cover</b>	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.
<b>K9 Application</b>	A call where the dog is deployed to be used as a locating, clearing, or apprehension tool.
<b>K9 Capture</b>	A call where the dog is deployed and a suspect is taken into custody based on the use of the dog.
<b>K9 Bite</b>	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.
<b>Transient</b>	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.
<b>Subject Under the Influence of Drugs/Alcohol</b>	Number of <i>unique</i> subjects who were documented as under the influence of either/both drugs/alcohol, or in possession of drugs.

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