

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report

Q3 2022

July 01 - September 30, 2022

Prepared by
Office of the Inspector General
November 2022





Executive Summary

- Officers initiated 13,181 calls for service in Q3 2022. These calls resulted in the use of force 0.38% of the time. Of these officer-initiated calls, 36 resulted in a use of Category II-III force (0.27%), and 14 resulted in a use of Category IV force (0.11%).
- Citizens initiated 57,105 calls for service in Q3 2022. These calls resulted in a use of force 0.21% of the time. Of these citizen-initiated calls, 61 resulted in a Category II-III force (0.11%) and 58 resulted in Category IV force (0.10%).
- Of the 3,204 custodies in Q3 2022, 5.31% resulted in a use of force. Category II-III force accounts for about 3.03% of custodies, and Category IV accounts for 2.28% of custodies.
- When compared to Q2 2022, the number of force cases did not change, calls for service increased by 3%, and custodies decreased by 3%.
- Sixty-one percent of the use of force applications were resisted handcuffing (26%) and control against resistance (36%).
- Subjects in mental health crisis accounted for 16% of subjects involved in force incidents. Nearly three-quarters (71%) of the applications of force used against subjects in a mental health crisis were the lowest level of reportable force (control against resistance 40%; resisted handcuffing 31%).
- For subjects involved in force incidents:
 - 40% were armed
 - 46% were drug and/or alcohol affected

Force Facts Q3 2022	
Number of cases involving force	169
Number of individuals involved in force incidents	170
Number of officers involved in force incidents	210
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written	362



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: July 1, 2022 - September 30, 2022

Force Facts:

Number of cases involving force	169
Number of individuals involved in force incidents	170
Number of officers involved in force incidents	210
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written	362

Subjects of Uses of Force

170

Asian	Male	6	4%	Native American	Female	2	1%
Black	Female	13	8%	Male	1	1%	
	Male	34	20%	Unknown	Male	1	1%
Hispanic	Female	5	3%	Unknown	1	1%	
	Male	14	8%	White	Female	19	11%
				Male	74	44%	

Applications of Force

671

Aerosol Restraint	9	1%	Hobble	5	1%
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0%	K-9 Bite	5	1%
Baton - Strike	0	0%	Less Lethal	2	0%
Box-In	40	6%	Less Lethal - Aggressive Animal	0	0%
CEW	24	4%	P.I.T.	15	2%
Control Against Resistance	240	36%	Pointing of a Firearm	11	2%
Firearm - Animal (aggressive)	0	0%	RAM	1	0%
Firearm - Animal (suffering)	1	0%	Resisted Handcuffing	172	26%
Holds with Injury	0	0%	Strikes/Kicks	37	6%
			Takedown	86	13%
			Takedown - Controlled	23	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 Male	Black Female	Black Male	Hispanic Female	Hispanic Male	Native American Female	Native American Male	Unknown Male	Unknown Unknown	White Female	White Male
Aerosol Restraint	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baton - Strike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Box-In	0	3	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	10
CEW	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Control Against Resistance	4	8	14	3	8	1	0	1	0	8	38
Hobble Restraint	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Holds with Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K-9 Bite	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Less Lethal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P.I.T.	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	4
Pointing of a Firearm	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
RAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Resisted Handcuffing	4	8	11	4	7	1	0	0	0	9	30
Strikes/Kicks	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Takedown - Controlled	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5
Takedown	2	4	12	0	4	1	0	0	0	4	31
Total	13	26	54	7	31	4	1	1	0	28	147

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: July 1, 2022 - September 30, 2022

Custody Facts:

Subjects of Force to Custody Ratio: 5.31%

Subjects of Force without Custody: 7

Total PPB Custodies* 3,204

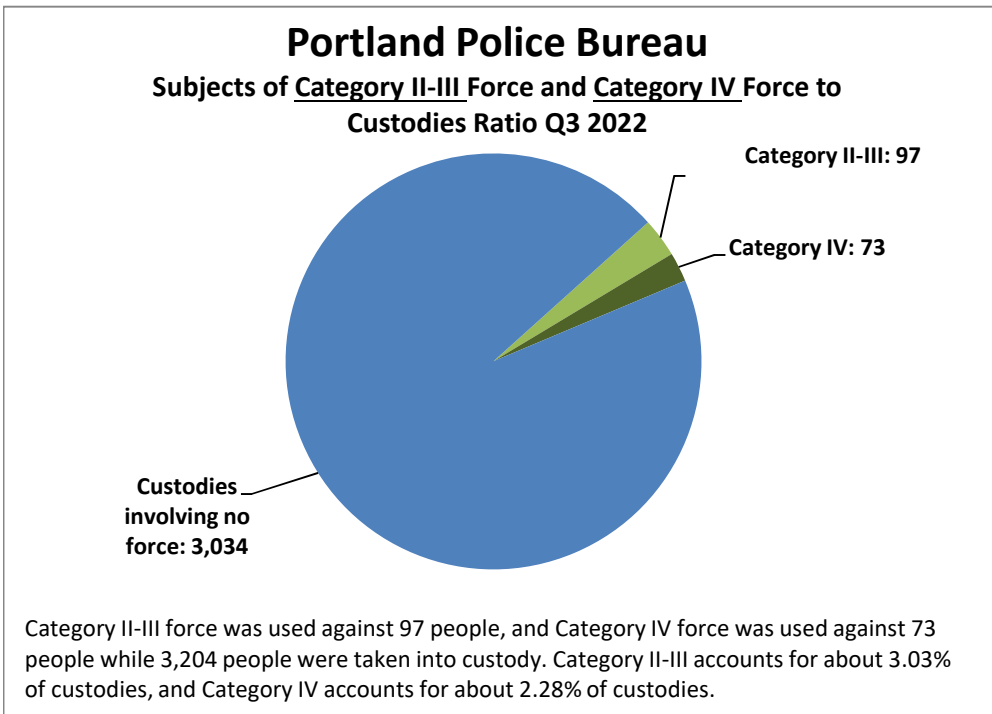
Asian	Female	20	1%	Native American	Male	34	1%
	Male	87	3%	Unknown	Female	9	0%
Black	Female	130	4%		Male	12	0%
	Male	547	17%		Unknown	21	1%
Hispanic	Female	54	2%	White	Female	537	17%
	Male	234	7%		Male	1,504	47%
Native American	Female	14	0%		Unknown	1	0%

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

Force Data Collection Report Summary:

	This year compared to last year			This quarter compared to last quarter		
	Q3 2022	Q3 2021	Change +/-	Q3 2022	Q2 2022	Change +/-
FDCRs Completed	362	429	-16%	362	374	-3%
Total Cases w/Force*	169	190	-11%	169	169	0%
Total Calls for Service	70,286	75,760	-7%	70,286	70,728	-1%

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



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

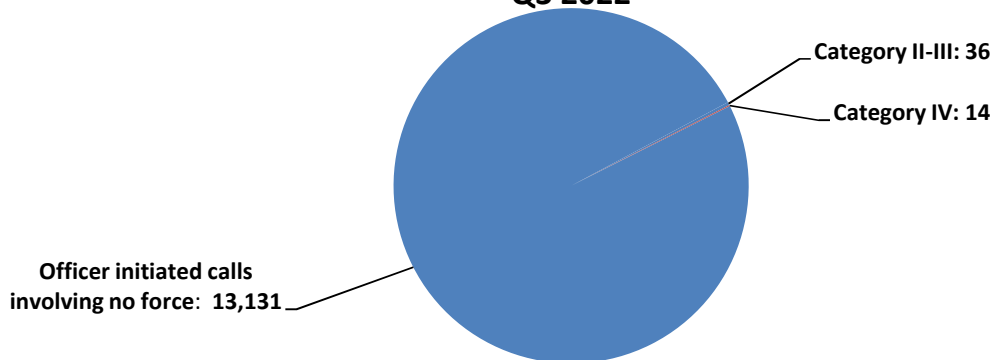
Dates Covered: July 1, 2022 - September 30, 2022

Calls for Service Facts:

Dispatched	57,105	81%
Self-Initiated / Directed	13,181	19%
Total	70,286	100%

Portland Police Bureau

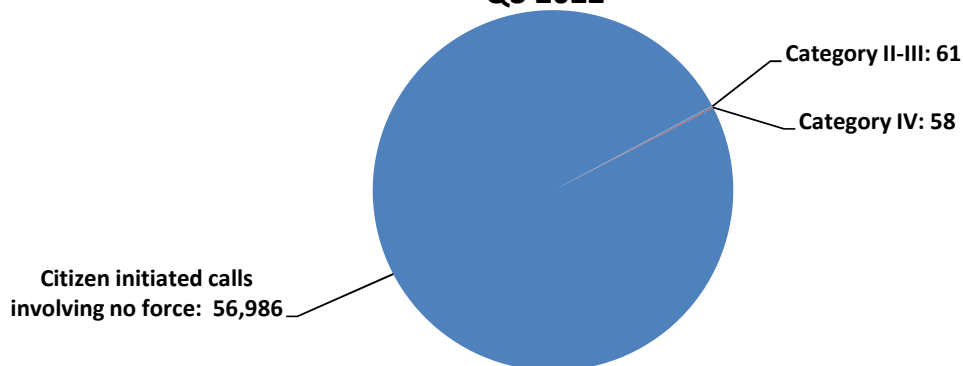
Officer Initiated Calls resulting in Category II-III Force or Category IV Force Q3 2022



Officers initiated 13,181 calls for service during this period. Of these officer-initiated calls, 36 resulted in a use of Category II-III force (0.27%) and 14 resulted in a use of Category IV force (0.11%).

Portland Police Bureau

Citizen Initiated Calls resulting in Category II-III Force or Category IV Force Q3 2022



Citizens initiated 57,105 calls for service during this period. Of these citizen-initiated calls, 61 resulted in Category II-III force (0.11%) and 58 resulted in Category IV force (0.10%).

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

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report

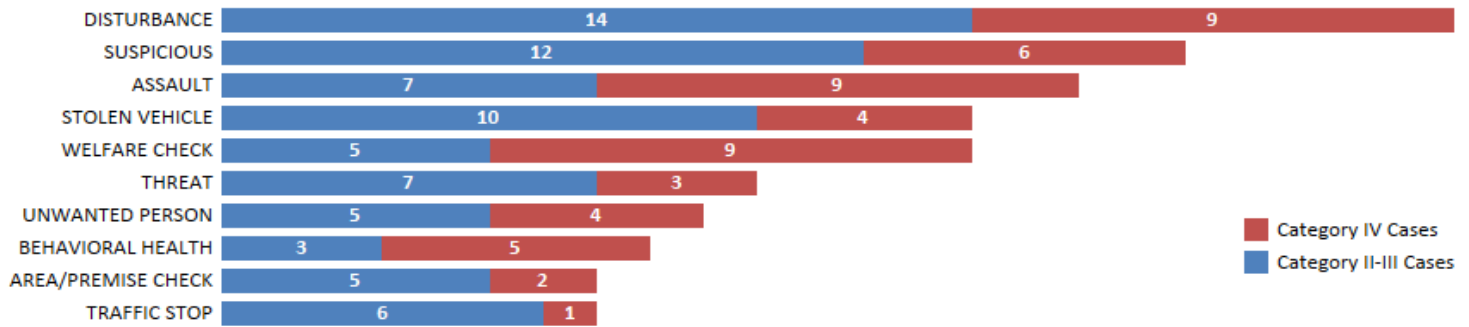


Prepared By: Office of the Inspector General

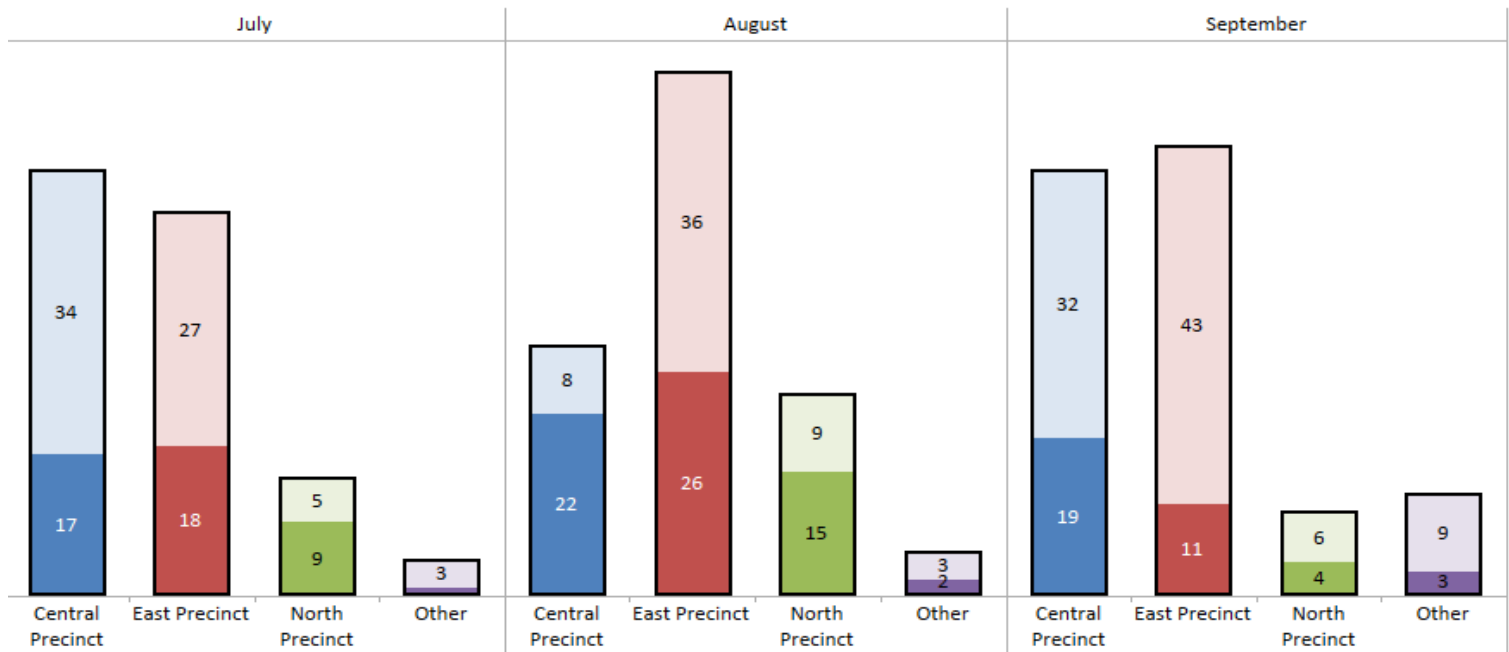
Dates Covered: July 1, 2022 - September 30, 2022

Summary Charts:

Portland Police Bureau
Top 10 Initial Call Types Resulting in Force
2022-Q3



Portland Police Bureau
FDCRs Written and Officer Precinct
2022-Q3
Light Bars - Category II - III FDCRs
Dark 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: July 1, 2022 - September 30, 2022

Force Facts - Central Precinct:

Number of cases involving force	60
Number of officers involved in force incidents	76
Number of persons armed	24
Number of persons in a mental health crisis	13

Subjects of Uses of Force

60

Asian	Male	3	5%	Hispanic	Male	2	3%
Black	Female	5	8%	Native American	Male	1	2%
	Male	11	18%	Unknown	Male	1	2%
Hispanic	Female	2	3%	White	Female	8	13%
					Male	27	45%

Applications of Force

243

Aerosol Restraint	0	0%	Hobble	2	1%
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0%	K-9 Bite	0	0%
Baton - Strike	0	0%	Less Lethal	1	0%
Box-In	10	4%	Less Lethal - Aggressive Animal	0	0%
CEW	7	3%	P.I.T.	2	1%
Control Against Resistance	113	47%	Pointing of a Firearm	5	2%
Firearm - Animal (aggressive)	0	0%	RAM	0	0%
Firearm - Animal (suffering)	0	0%	Resisted Handcuffing	55	23%
Holds with Injury	0	0%	Strikes/Kicks	2	1%
			Takedown	36	15%
			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-Q3

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesd..	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0000-0559	5	6	0	3	4	7	0	25
0600-1159	2	7	5	10	6	2	0	32
1200-1759	5	1	3	4	7	6	10	36
1800-2359	6	9	6	1	3	11	3	39
Total	18	23	14	18	20	26	13	132

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: July 1, 2022 - September 30, 2022

Force Facts - East Precinct:

Number of cases involving force	78
Number of officers involved in force incidents	82
Number of persons armed	28
Number of persons in a mental health crisis	10

Subjects of Uses of Force

78

Asian	Male	3	4%	Hispanic	Male	9	12%
Black	Female	6	8%	Native American	Female	1	1%
	Male	19	24%	Unknown	Unknown	1	1%
Hispanic	Female	1	1%	White	Female	7	9%
					Male	31	40%

Applications of Force

311

Aerosol Restraint	6	2%	Hobble	2	1%
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0%	K-9 Bite	0	0%
Baton - Strike	0	0%	Less Lethal	1	0%
Box-In	24	8%	Less Lethal - Aggressive Animal	0	0%
CEW	14	5%	P.I.T.	13	4%
Control Against Resistance	85	27%	Pointing of a Firearm	3	1%
Firearm - Animal (aggressive)	0	0%	RAM	1	0%
Firearm - Animal (suffering)	1	0%	Resisted Handcuffing	92	30%
Holds with Injury	0	0%	Strikes/Kicks	32	10%
			Takedown	33	11%
			Takedown - Controlled	4	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-Q3

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesd..	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0000-0559	4	4	4	8	5	10	5	40
0600-1159	7	7	4	3	6	2	2	31
1200-1759	7	11	6	3	9	3	9	48
1800-2359	8	8	8	2	3	5	8	42
Total	26	30	22	16	23	20	24	161

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: July 1, 2022 - September 30, 2022

Force Facts - North Precinct:

Number of cases involving force	27
Number of officers involved in force incidents	40
Number of persons armed	13
Number of persons in a mental health crisis	6

Subjects of Uses of Force

28

Black	Female	2	7%	Hispanic	Male	4	14%
	Male	3	11%	Native American	Female	1	4%
Hispanic	Female	2	7%	White	Female	3	11%
					Male	13	46%

Applications of Force

89

Aerosol Restraint	2	2%	Hobble	1	1%
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0%	K-9 Bite	0	0%
Baton - Strike	0	0%	Less Lethal	0	0%
Box-In	1	1%	Less Lethal - Aggressive Animal	0	0%
CEW	1	1%	P.I.T.	0	0%
Control Against Resistance	38	43%	Pointing of a Firearm	2	2%
Firearm - Animal (aggressive)	0	0%	RAM	0	0%
Firearm - Animal (suffering)	0	0%	Resisted Handcuffing	24	27%
Holds with Injury	0	0%	Strikes/Kicks	1	1%
			Takedown	12	13%
			Takedown - Controlled	7	8%

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-Q3

	Sunday	Tuesday	Wednesd..	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0000-0559	6	1	0	1	3	0	11
0600-1159	0	0	3	2	10	0	15
1200-1759	0	2	1	0	2	1	6
1800-2359	5	1	1	0	3	6	16
Total	11	4	5	3	18	7	48

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: July 1, 2022 - September 30, 2022

Out of Policy Cases in Q3 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	Dynamic Takedown, Control Against Resistance	Arrest – Felony	Dispatched	2	2	1
	Out of policy: 1010.11.1.8. Member Reporting of Force. All reports related to use of force shall follow Directive 900.00, General Reporting Guidelines, regarding formatting, timeliness of completion, and submission.					
2	Dynamic Takedown, Control Against Resistance, Resisted HC	Arrest – Warrant	Dispatched	4	1	1
	Out of Policy: 1010.11.1.1. Members shall immediately notify a supervisor regarding any use of force, or any negligent or unintentional discharge of a less lethal weapon Out of Policy: 1010.11.1.3 All members involved in a Category II through IV use of force shall provide a candid and detailed verbal account of the event at the scene.					

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



Prepared By: Office of the Inspector General

Dates Covered: July 1, 2022 - September 30, 2022

Deadly Use of Force:

Deadly Use of Force - Q3 2022		
Date	Subject Demographics	Fatal/Non-Fatal
7/24/2022	White	Fatal
7/26/2022	pending release	Non-Fatal
7/27/2022	pending release	Fatal
8/16/2022	White	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 *
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No force was used at crowd control events during Q3 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: July 01, 2022 - September 30, 2022

Subjects of Uses of Force 28

Asian	Male	1	4%	Hispanic	Female	1	4%
Black	Female	3	11%		Male	1	4%
	Male	4	14%	White	Female	9	32%
					Male	9	32%

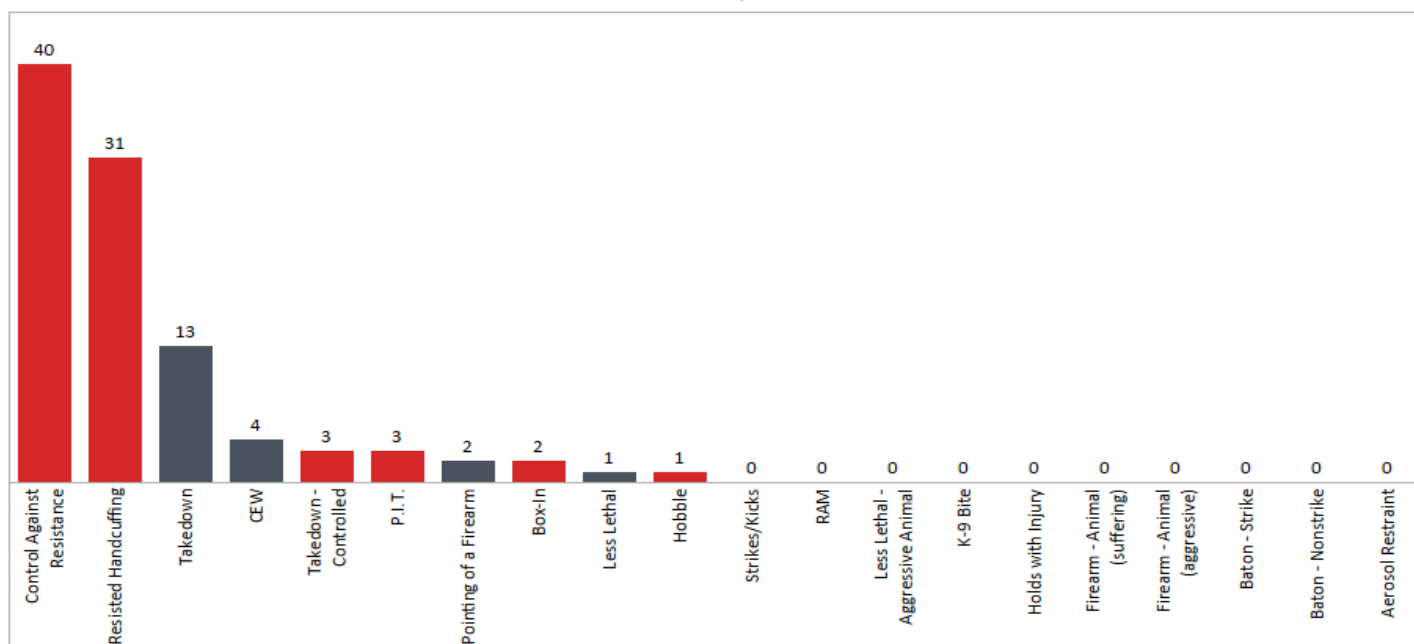
Applications of Force 100

Aerosol Restraint	0	0%	Hobble	1	1%
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0%	K-9 Bite	0	0%
Baton - Strike	0	0%	Less Lethal	1	1%
Box-In	2	2%	Less Lethal - Aggressive Animal	0	0%
CEW	4	4%	P.I.T.	3	3%
Control Against Resistance	40	40%	Pointing of a Firearm	2	2%
Firearm - Animal (aggressive)	0	0%	RAM	0	0%
Firearm - Animal (suffering)	0	0%	Resisted Handcuffing	31	31%
Holds with Injury	0	0%	Strikes/Kicks	0	0%
			Takedown	13	13%
			Takedown - Controlled	3	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.

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

Portland Police Bureau
Applications of Force
2022-Q3



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: July 01, 2022 - September 30, 2022

Subjects of Uses of Force

77

Asian	Male	5	6%	Hispanic	Male	4	5%
Black	Female	3	4%	Native American	Female	2	3%
	Male	15	19%	White	Male	1	1%
Hispanic	Female	3	4%		Female	4	5%
					Male	40	52%

Applications of Force

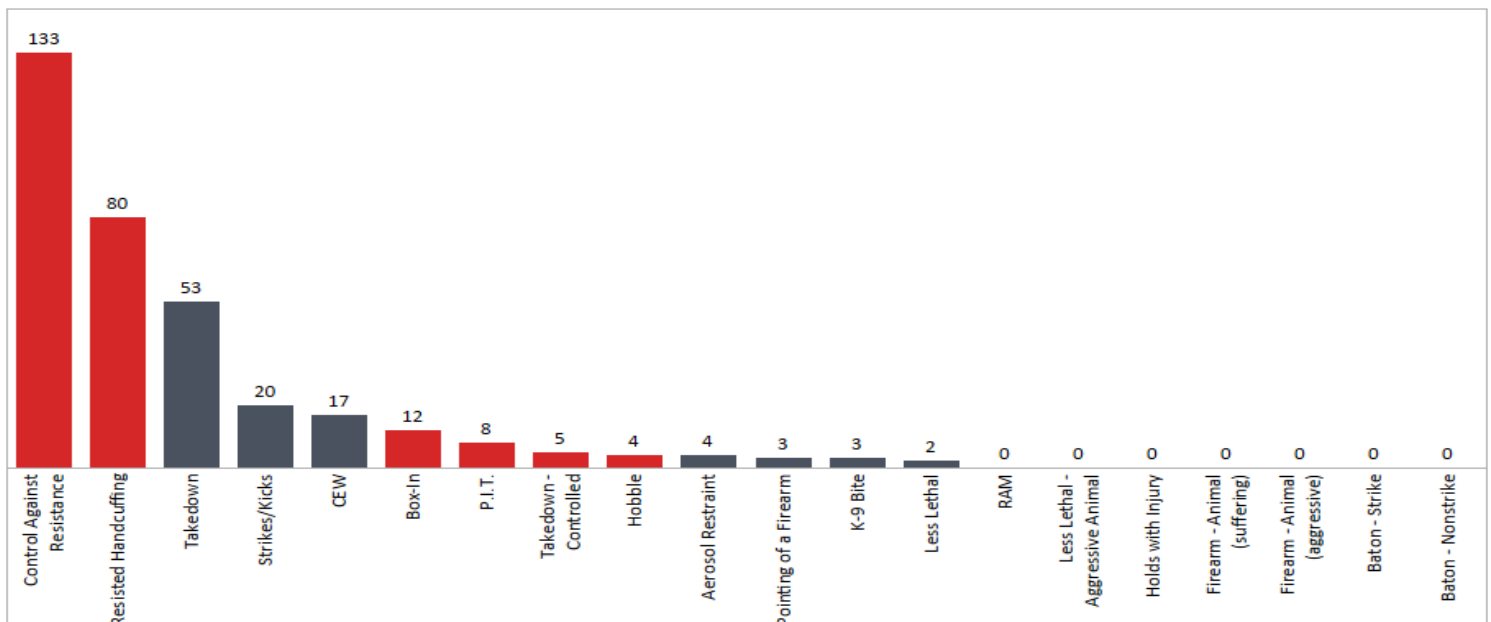
344

Aerosol Restraint	4	1%	Hobble	4	1%
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0%	K-9 Bite	3	1%
Baton - Strike	0	0%	Less Lethal	2	1%
Box-In	12	3%	Less Lethal - Aggressive Animal	0	0%
CEW	17	5%	P.I.T.	8	2%
Control Against Resistance	133	39%	Pointing of a Firearm	3	1%
Firearm - Animal (aggressive)	0	0%	RAM	0	0%
Firearm - Animal (suffering)	0	0%	Resisted Handcuffing	80	23%
Holds with Injury	0	0%	Strikes/Kicks	20	6%
			Takedown	53	15%
			Takedown - Controlled	5	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.

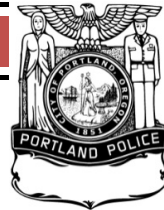
*In this quarter, CEW was applied to ten transient subjects. Three received three or more CEW Cycles.

Portland Police Bureau Applications of Force 2022-Q3



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: July 01, 2022 - September 30, 2022

Subjects of Uses of Force

79

Asian	Male	1	1%
Black	Female	3	4%
	Male	17	22%
Hispanic	Female	3	4%
	Male	11	14%
Native American	Female	1	1%
Unknown	Male	1	1%
White	Female	10	13%
	Male	32	41%

Applications of Force

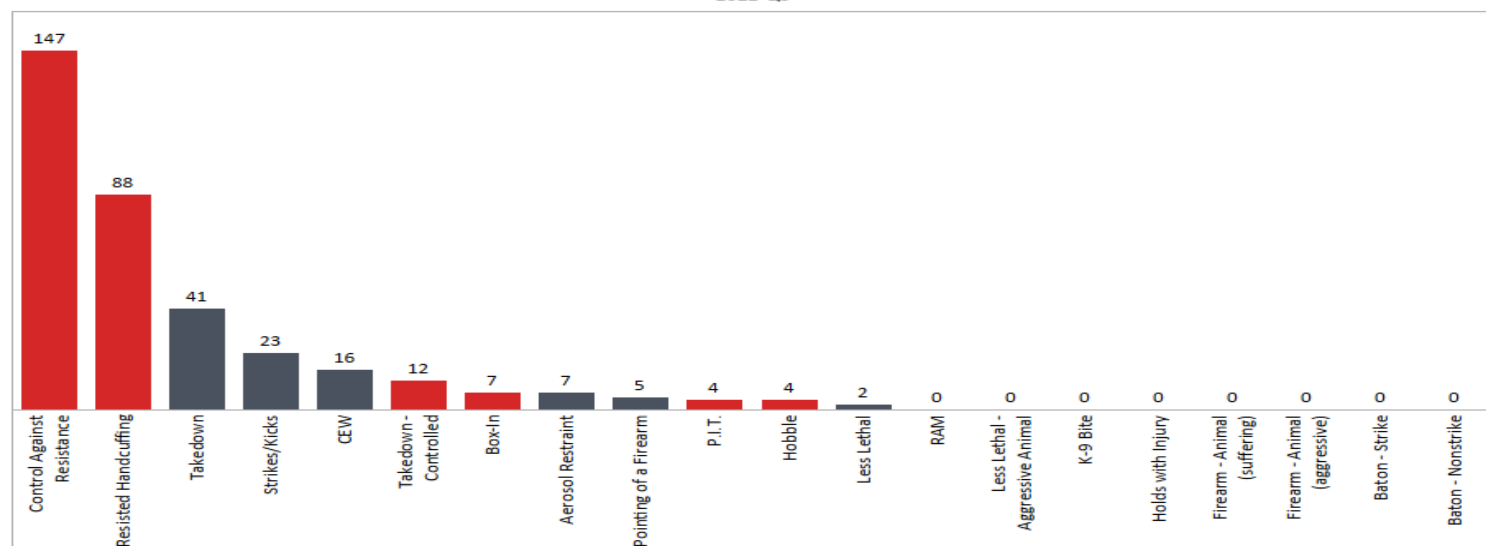
356

Aerosol Restraint	7	2%
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0%
Baton - Strike	0	0%
Box-In	7	2%
CEW	16	4%
Control Against Resistance	147	41%
Firearm - Animal (aggressive)	0	0%
Firearm - Animal (suffering)	0	0%
Holds with Injury	0	0%
Hobble	4	1%
K-9 Bite	0	0%
Less Lethal	2	1%
Less Lethal - Aggressive Animal	0	0%
P.I.T.	4	1%
Pointing of a Firearm	5	1%
RAM	0	0%
Resisted Handcuffing	88	25%
Strikes/Kicks	23	6%
Takedown	41	12%
Takedown - Controlled	12	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.

*In this quarter, CEW was applied to ten drug and alcohol affected subjects. Three subjects received three or more CEW cycles.

Portland Police Bureau Applications of Force 2022-Q3



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: July 01, 2022 - September 30, 2022

Armed or Reported Armed Subject Demographics

Subjects of Uses of Force

68

Asian	Male	3	4%	Hispanic	Male	7	10%
Black	Female	5	7%	Native American	Female	1	1%
	Male	16	24%	White	Female	2	3%
Hispanic	Female	2	3%		Male	32	47%

Other Information

Individuals with Weapons as % of Overall Individuals	39%
Identified as person in mental health crisis	12
Identified as Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs	33
Person identified as transient	35
Weapon Present or Reported but not used	40

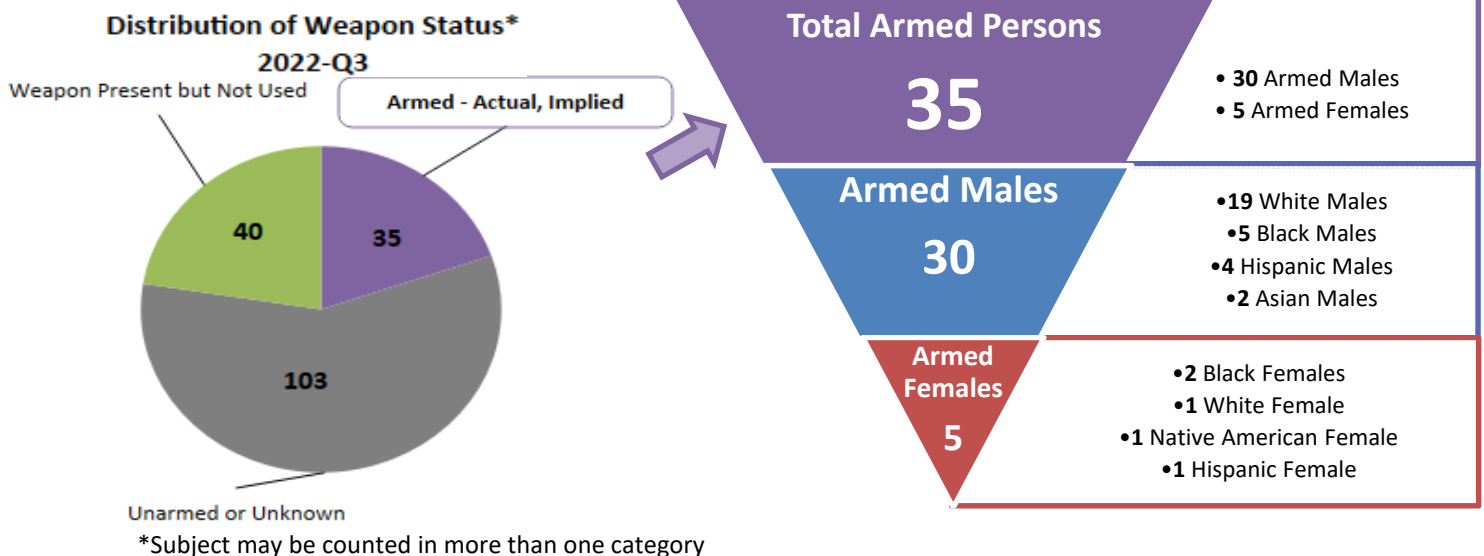
Note: This data does not include crowd control or deadly force events.

*Includes armed or perceived/reported armed

Force Charts:

Number of Armed Persons

July 2022 - September 2022



PPB Force Analysis Report - Subjects with Weapons



Prepared By: Office of the Inspector General

Dates Covered: July 01, 2022 - September 30, 2022

Type of Force Applied and Type of Weapon with which the Subject was Armed* 2022-Q3

	Blunt Object	Firearm Actual or Implied	Knife - Sharp Object	Other - Needles, Bodily Fluids, Etc.	Weapon Present or Reported but not Used
Aerosol Restraint	2	0	2	0	1
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0	0	0	0
Baton - Strike	0	0	0	0	0
Box-In	0	0	0	1	7
CEW	3	1	4	3	4
Control Against Resistance	8	4	6	8	21
Hobble Restraint	0	0	2	1	1
Holds with Injury	0	0	0	0	0
K-9 Bite	0	1	0	0	1
Less Lethal	0	0	2	0	0
P.I.T.	0	0	0	0	0
Pointing of a Firearm	1	2	3	1	2
RAM	0	0	0	1	1
Resisted Handcuffing	4	4	5	7	15
Strikes/Kicks	0	2	0	0	2
Takedown	3	3	4	4	14
Takedown - Controlled	1	1	0	1	5
Total	22	18	28	27	74

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

Non-Category IV Force

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

Category IV Force¹

Boxing In	Boxing-in is a coordinated tactic of positioning police vehicles around a subject's vehicle to stop or prevent the start of a pursuit. When a member performs a Box- in, the driver of the vehicle is considered the subject of the force event.
Baton – non-striking	Non-Striking use of the baton includes the use of the baton as a pry tool.
Controlled Takedown	A controlled takedown is defined as a takedown performed in a completely controlled manner where there is minimal resistance and no injury.
Response to Resisted Handcuffing	Resisted handcuffing is handcuffing that occurs while a subject is resisting, this includes a subject tensing up, or any resistance that requires a member to push the subject's hands together for handcuffing.

Pointing of Firearm	A pointing of a firearm event occurs when a member points a firearm at a subject. This includes handguns, lethal shotguns and rifles. This does not include pointing a CEW or less lethal launcher at a subject.
Hobble Restraint	A hobble restraint is used to control a subject beyond the capability of handcuffs. It is used to secure a combative subject's legs together to prevent kicking. A hobble may also be used on the upper arms and legs of a subject, if the subject has demonstrated the intent to slip their handcuffs to the front.
Control against Resistance	Control against resistance refers to a member's use of physical contact to restrain a struggling individual.
Firearm Discharge – End the suffering of an injured animal	A member may discharge their firearm to end the suffering of a critically injured animal.
Less Lethal – Aggressive Animal	Use of a less lethal weapon (impact munitions, aerosol restraint, or CEW) to stop an aggressive animal.
For additional definition of Force Categories, please refer to Portland Police Bureau Directive 1010.00	

Measurement Definitions

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

	used. This is counted the same way as Individuals involved in FDCR Force Events (see above).
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 strikes total , rather than two uses of strikes.
Force Type Demographics	This table reflects the number of times a specific force type was applied to individuals of various demographics. It reflects the aggregate number of uses of each force type on individuals of that race/gender, rather than the number of force applications. Ex: if officer A delivered three strikes to one white male during an incident, it would be counted as one on this table.
Subjects of Force to Custody Ratio	This is the total of Subjects of Uses of Force divided by the total number of custodies. Please see Subjects of Uses of Force and Total PPB Custodies definitions for further information.
Subjects of Force Without Custody	This is the total of the number of people who were the subject of the application of force and were not taken into custody . Generally these incidents include; disengagement after a force event, passengers (with unproven criminal culpability) in high-risk traffic stops, protestors, when officers are unable to make arrests due to crowd size or other factors , subjects detained and released as a consequence of mistaken identity or when probable cause dissipates through the officer's investigation.
Total PPB Custodies	This captures each unique custody per subject and includes the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrests (bookings, citations, or warrants) • Transports to detox • Transports to hospitals • Transports to mental health facilities • Protective Custodies Additionally the demographic information (race and gender) of the subject taken into custody is also captured here. This data is used for benchmarking non-deadly use of force data ⁱ .
Calls for Service / Initial Call Type / Citizen Initiated and Officer Initiated Calls	This data is provided by the Bureau of Emergency Communication (BOEC), it provides the number of calls that officers responded to within the quarter of

	<p>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 other than BOEC, such as being alerted to crime by a citizen or a vehicle stop for a traffic violation.</p>
FDCRs Written and Officer Precinct	This captures the precinct of assignment for each officer who applied force at the time of the force event. It is counted for each FDCR written.
% of Subjects to Whom a Specific Type of Force was Applied	This is the ratio of the total number of people against whom a specific type of force was applied divided by the total number of individual people against whom force was applied during the review period.
Subject in Mental Health Crisis	This is a total of the people against whom a specific type of force was applied that were identified as being in a mental health crisis at the time of the incident. A mental health crisis is defined as when someone with an actual or perceived mental illness experiences intense feelings of personal distress, thought disorder, obvious changes in functioning, and/or catastrophic life events which may, but not necessarily, result in an upward trajectory of intensity culminating in thoughts or acts that are dangerous to self and/or others.
Rate of Force	This statistic, rate of force, is the total for each type of force, as reported on the FDCR, divided by the total number of unique subjects for the quarter of analysis. This number is reported for each force type and by specific subject demographics in the Types of Force sections of this document.
Taser Over 2 Cycles	<p>This includes the number of times a single subject had three or more Taser cycles applied to them. This includes ineffective Taser cycles and does not distinguish the application of the Taser cycle by officer, rather this number is cumulative.</p> <p>A Taser cycle occurs when an officer pulls the trigger of the Taser and delivers energy to a person for duration of up to five (5) seconds. Each additional delivery of energy for five (5) seconds or fraction thereof, is a unique cycle and requires justification by the operator. For example, an application that lasts just one second is one cycle. A subsequent, two second application is a second cycle. An application that lasts six seconds is counted as two cycles.</p>

K9 Cover	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.
K9 Application	A call where the dog is deployed to be used as a locating, clearing, or apprehension tool.
K9 Capture	A call where the dog is deployed and a suspect is taken into custody based on the use of the dog.
K9 Bite	A call where the dog is sent to bite and apprehend the person at the direction of the handler. This number does not include instances where the dog is sent to bite and apprehend a person but is called off because the person surrenders before the dog reaches them.
Transient	Subjects listed as “Transient” at the time force was used are counted in this category. This category may include subjects who have refused to identify a residence. Because housing is fluid for this population, subjects may be counted who were previously transient but are no longer transient, and vice versa.
Subject Under the Influence of Drugs/Alcohol	Number of <i>unique</i> subjects who were documented as under the influence of either/both drugs/alcohol, or in possession of drugs.



ⁱ Non-deadly use of force is a potential outcome of a custody event, in that if a person resists being taken into custody, an officer may use force to overcome the person's resistance to affect the custody. Because non-deadly use of force is an outcome of an overall custody event, the Portland Police Bureau (PPB) uses custody data as the benchmark statistic for non-deadly use of force data, for example the rate of non-deadly force incidents to custodies found in this report. The demographics represented in the overall custody population are the most accurate population to compare to the non-deadly use of force demographic data for benchmarking. The PPB does not use census data (<https://www.census.gov/>) for benchmarking the custody data provided in this report due to the following:

- Because census data is explicitly focused on the residential population in the observed jurisdiction, it is an inaccurate representation of the large number of persons who visit, work, or commute through Portland e.g., the custody jurisdiction.
- Census underrepresents vulnerable populations such as houseless/transient and unsheltered individuals. People of color, especially Black / African Americans, are disproportionately more likely to experience homelessness than White individuals. Any benchmark that strictly utilizes census data is likely undercounting the Black / African American resident population in Portland. Historically, persons experiencing homelessness have been underrepresented in the decennial census.
- Utilizing census data as a population benchmark also fails to account for the differential risk of arrest, involvement in criminal activity, criminal convictions, and crime victimization experienced by persons in the custody jurisdiction. In contrast, custody data includes solely persons who engage in criminal behavior, or who are taken into custody for non-criminal reasons.