

Portland Police Department



2019 UOF Review

Prepared by

Lt. Clifford Strout

Introduction

At times, officers of the Portland Police Department are confronted with situations in which the use of force is necessary to affect an arrest, to protect the public or to ensure officer safety. The Department recognizes the importance of accurately reporting use of force incidents in order to thoroughly monitor and analyze officer use of force, to manage department and officer performance and to maintain the professional reputation of the department and its individual members.

The Department defines the Use of Force as any tactic or technique utilized by an officer to control, or regain control, of a subject in self-defense, the defense of others, or to counter the resistance by a subject. Officers in the Department are guided by the principles that the amount of force used must be reasonably necessary and proportional to the resistance and in response to the circumstances confronting the officers. Furthermore, the force used must be legal and within the guidelines and policies of the Department. All officers have a duty to intervene to prevent or stop the use of unreasonable force by any other officer.

The Department restricts the use of force to ensure that it shall be used only after attempts at persuasion, de-escalation and verbal commands have failed and/or in the circumstance of an immediate physical attack upon the officer or the defense of a third party. Situational use of force is a process by which an officer assesses, plans, and responds to situations that threaten public and officer safety. The assessment process begins with the situation immediately confronting the officer, and moves to the suspect's behavior and the officer's perceptions and tactical considerations. Based on this assessment of the conditions, the officer chooses from the available response options while continuing to assess, plan, and act to determine whether his/her actions are appropriate and effective in bringing the particular situation under control.

Any use of force, beyond hand control or escort techniques, must be reported to a supervisor and documented in the Department's use of force reporting software. A preliminary review of the use of force is conducted by a supervisor at the time of the event. The use of force report, documents, and any video, is forwarded and reviewed by the officers Shift Commander, the members of the Command Staff and then by the Department's Use of Force Committee. The Department continually reviews uses of force to assess training, equipment, and policy needs.

It is the policy of the Department to utilize a system for tracking and reviewing incidents that can adversely affect both the employee and the goals of the Department. The Performance Management Review System (PMRS) is designed to assist supervisors in monitoring the performance and behavior of personnel for whom they are accountable. An officer is involved in three (3) use of force incidents in any ninety-day period or seven (7) in any 365-day period would initiate a PMR. In 2019 the Department conducted two (2) PMR's.

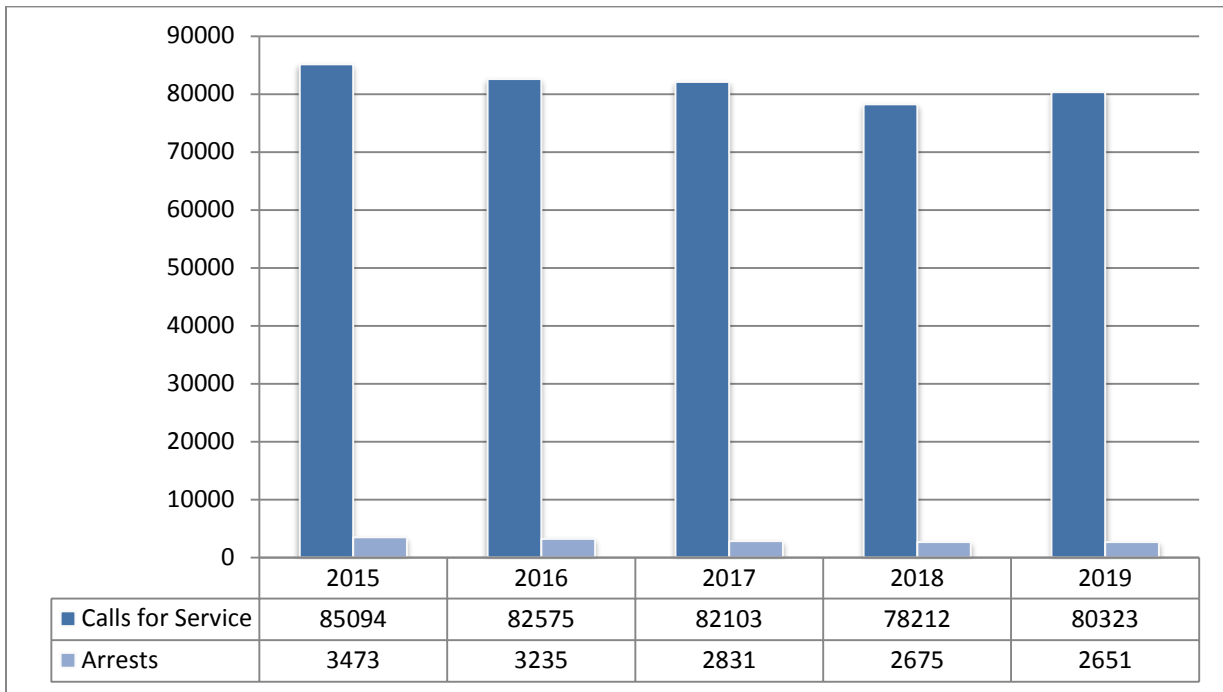
The Portland Police Department responded to 80,323 Calls for Service (CFS) in 2019. During that time, the Department had 65 Use of Force Incidents (UoFI) or a use of force in 0.08% of the total calls for service. This continues the 5 year trend of less than .011% of all calls for service result in a use of force. Officers completed 101 Use of Force Reports (UoFR) about their involvement in the 65 incidents. All were non-deadly uses of force. There were no deadly force incidents in 2019.

2019 continued to show a fairly consistent pattern in the months, days of the week, and time of day when a use of force incident occurs. Additionally, the three most common reasons cited for officers using force continues to be resisting officer control, physical attacks on the officers, and not responding to commands.

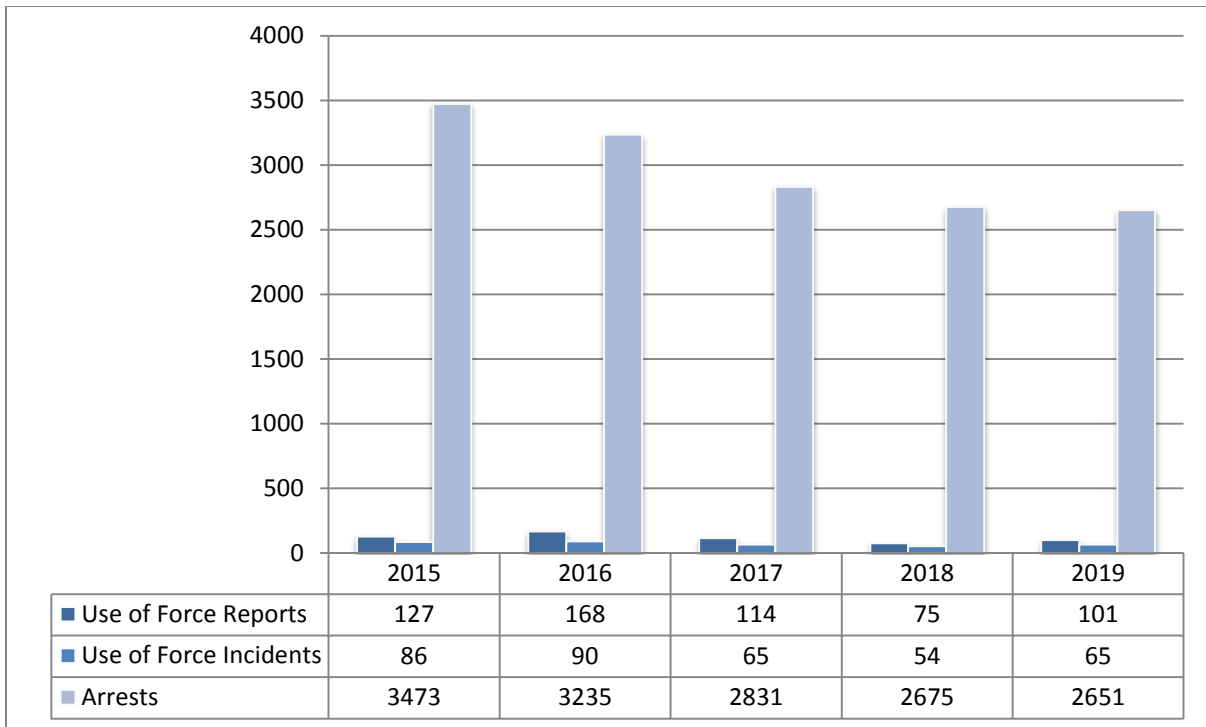
2019 also continued to show a consistently high percentage of uses of force involved an individual that was cognitively impaired by being under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, or behavior health crisis. This pattern continues to emphasize the difficulty in de-escalating when the individual is impaired, and the continual need for officer training.

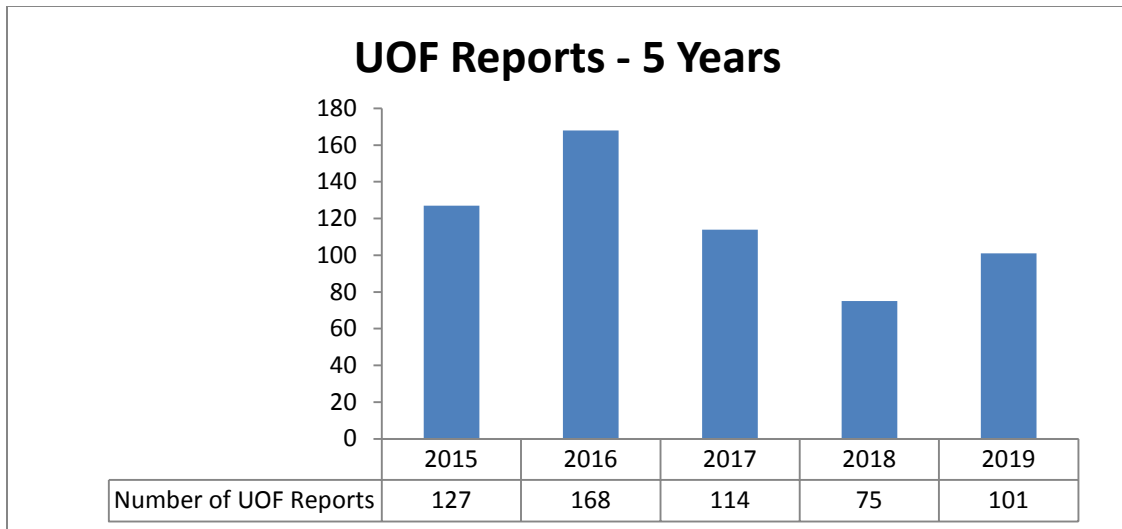
Lt. Clifford Strout
Internal Affairs Division

Calls for Service vs Arrests

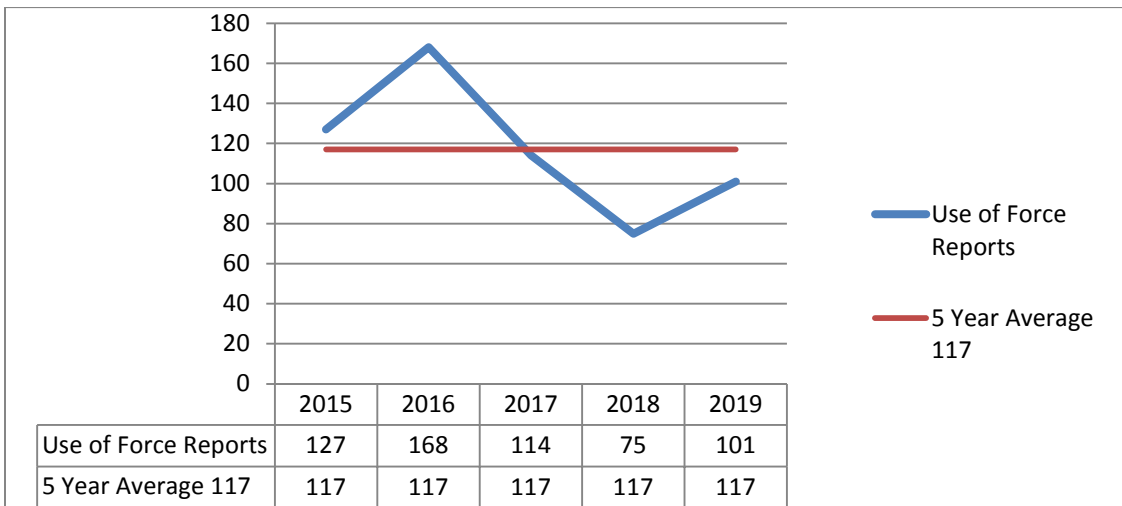


UoF Reports vs UoF Incidents vs Total Arrests

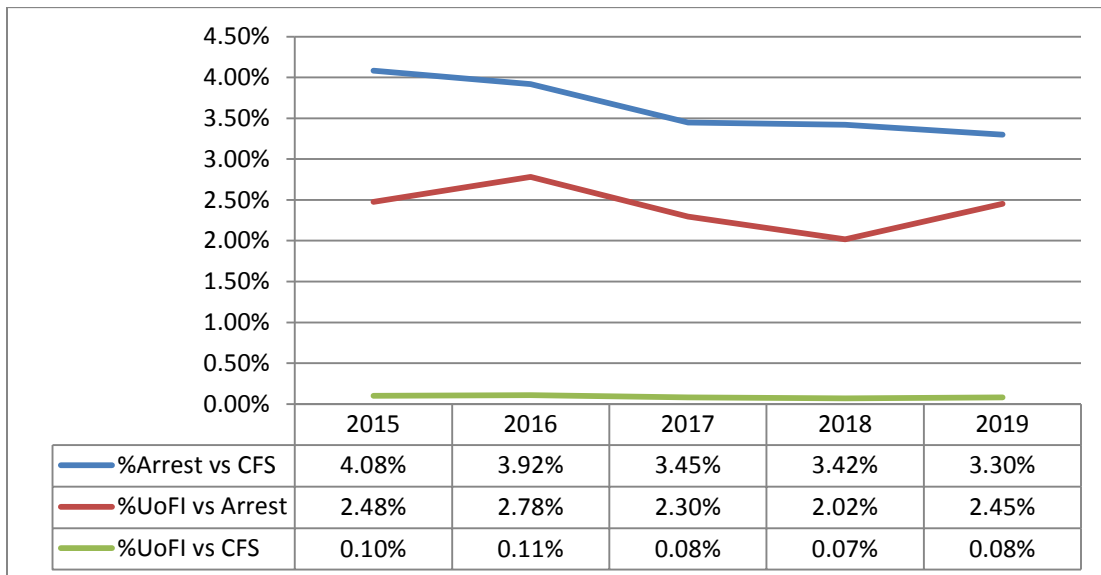


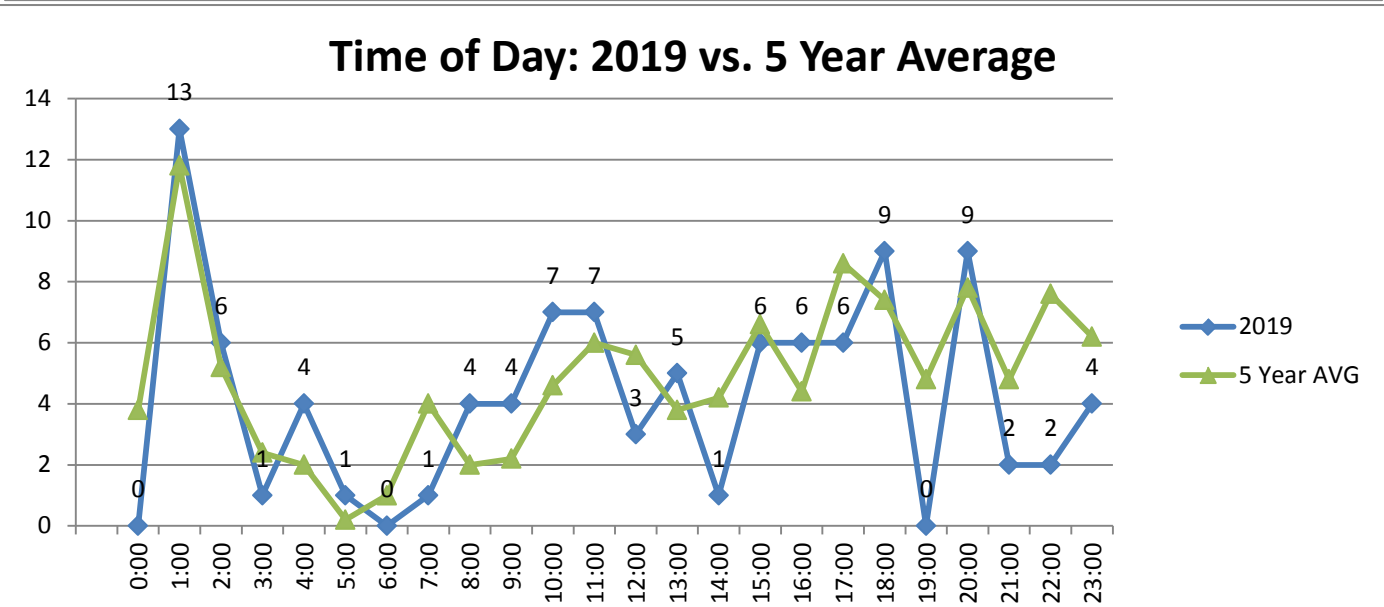
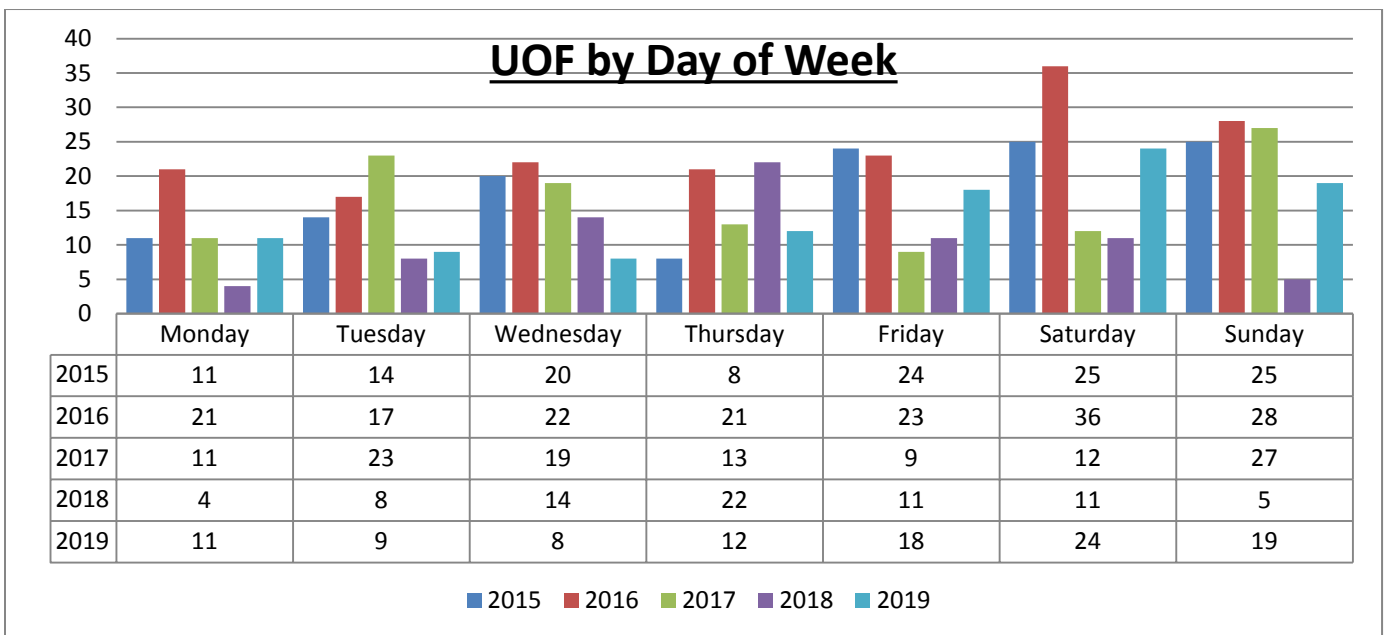
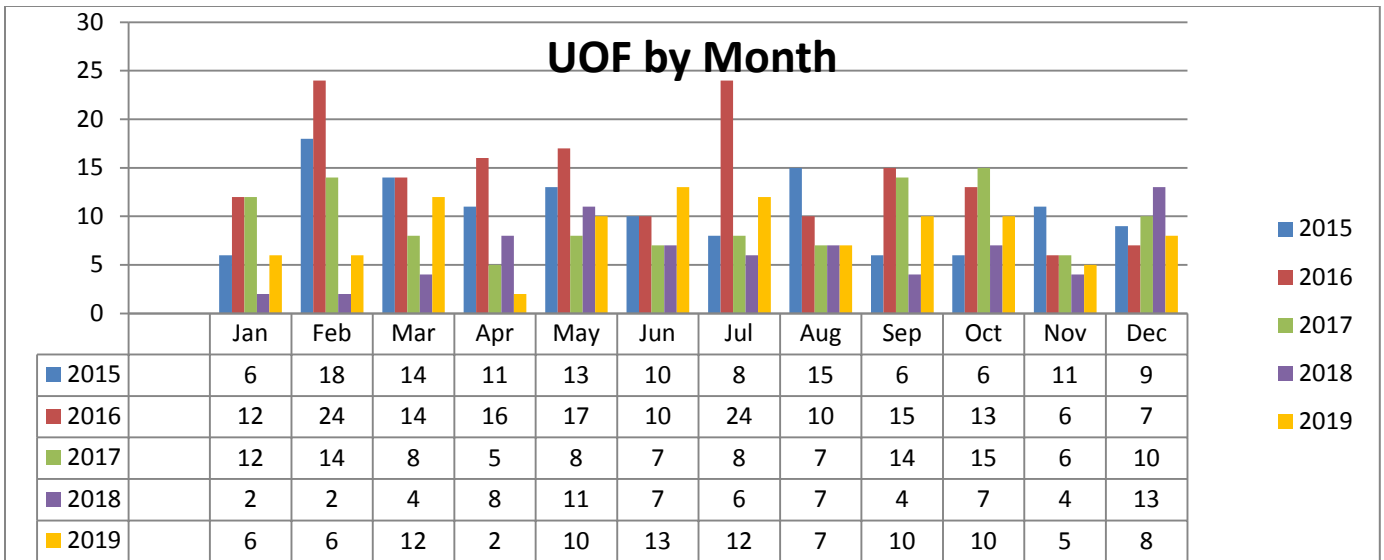


Use of Force Reports -5 Year Average and Trend

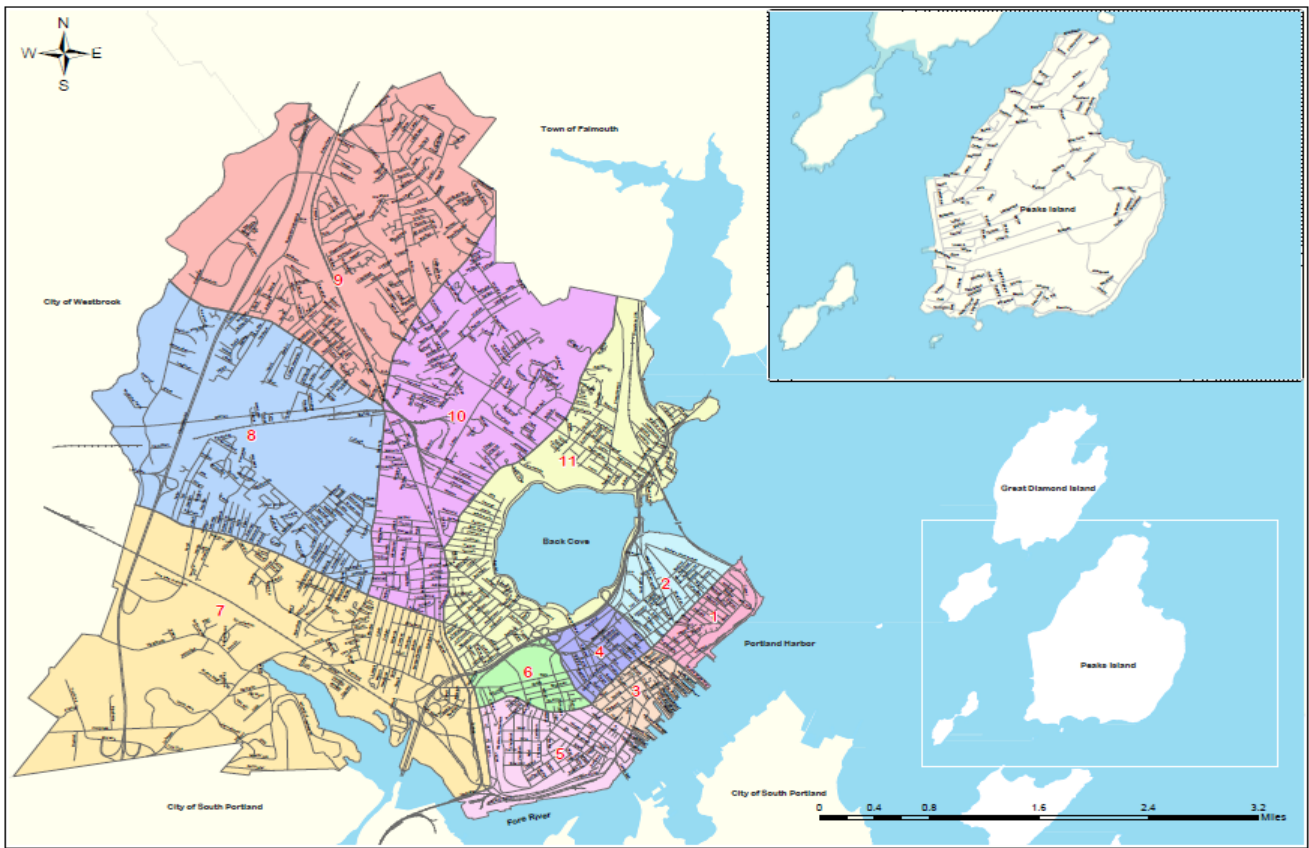


5 Year % UoF Incidents vs CFS and Arrests



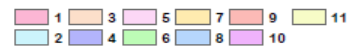


PORTLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT BEAT MAP

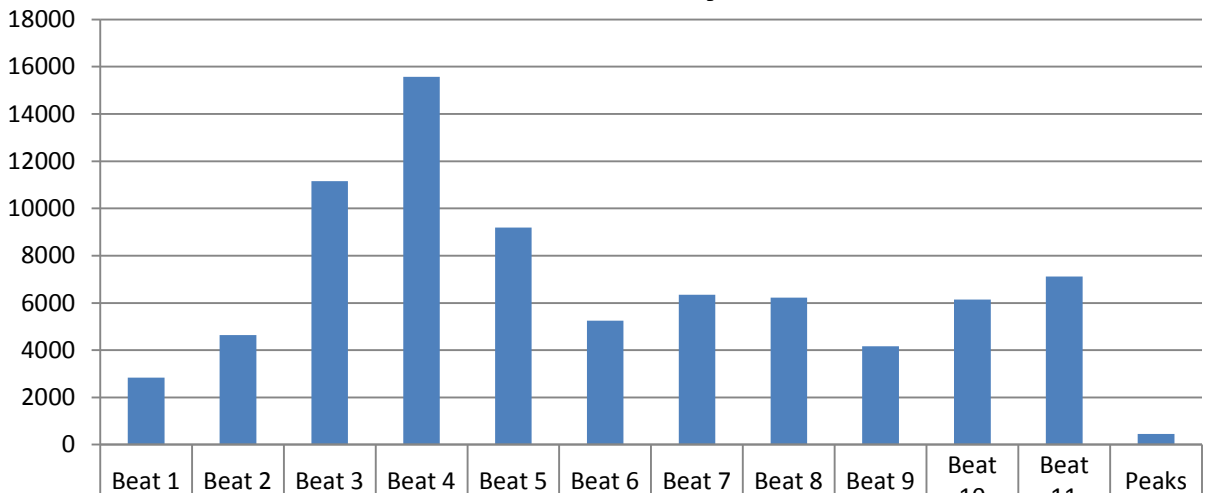


Portland Police Department
Crime Analysis
December 2016

POLICE BEATS



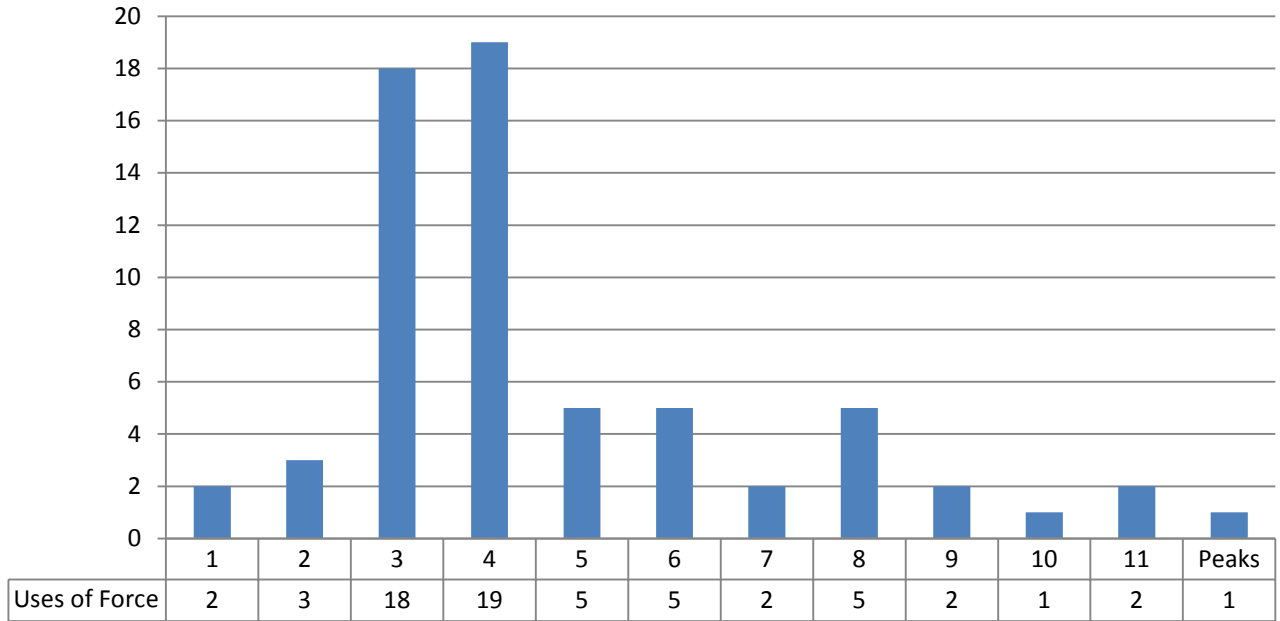
2019 Calls for Service by Beat *



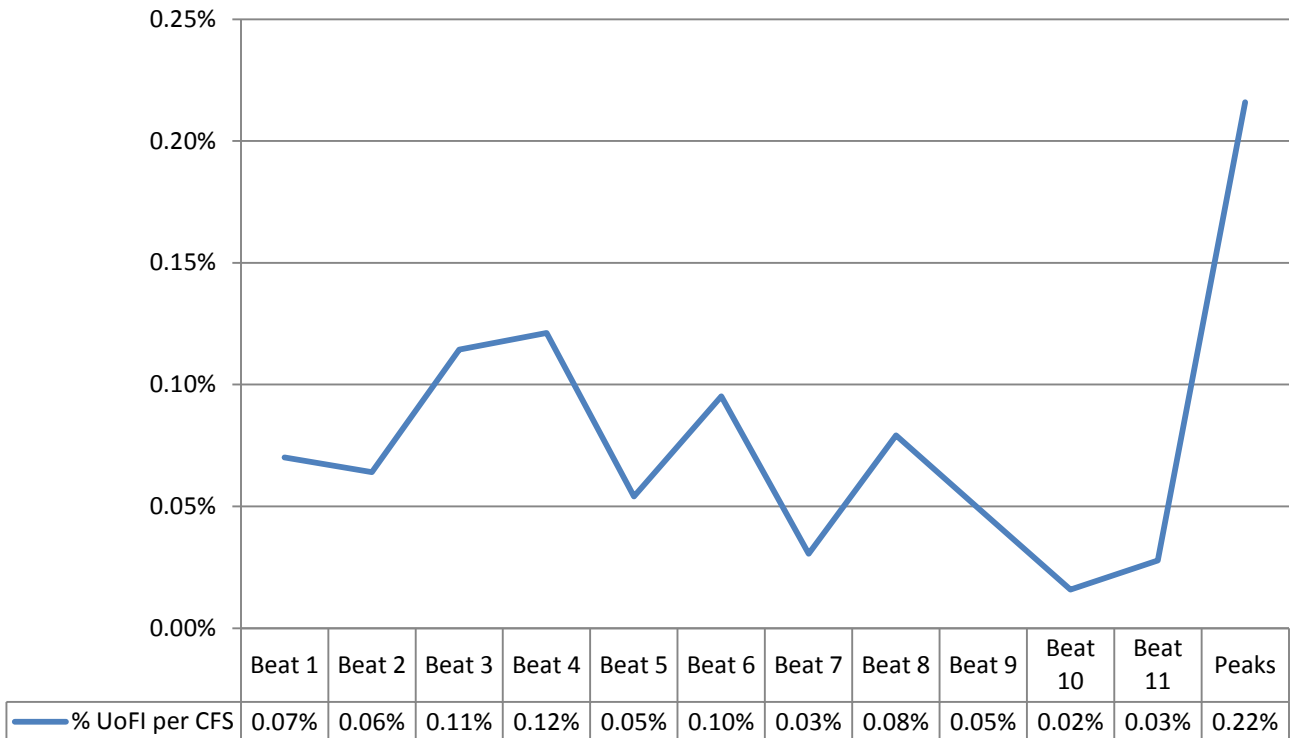
	Beat 1	Beat 2	Beat 3	Beat 4	Beat 5	Beat 6	Beat 7	Beat 8	Beat 9	Beat 10	Beat 11	Peaks
Calls for Service	2832	4637	11158	15575	9193	5246	6349	6217	4165	6145	7116	458

*The remaining 1232 Calls for Service are not associated with a specific beat, for example "Citywide", and are not associated with a Use of Force Incident.

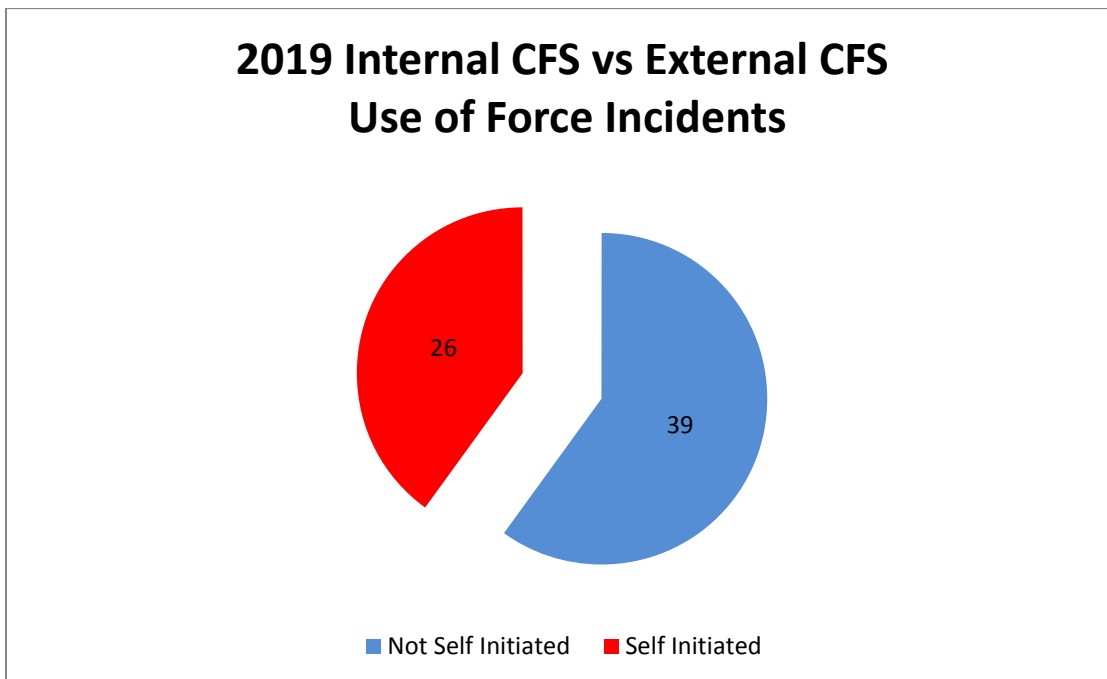
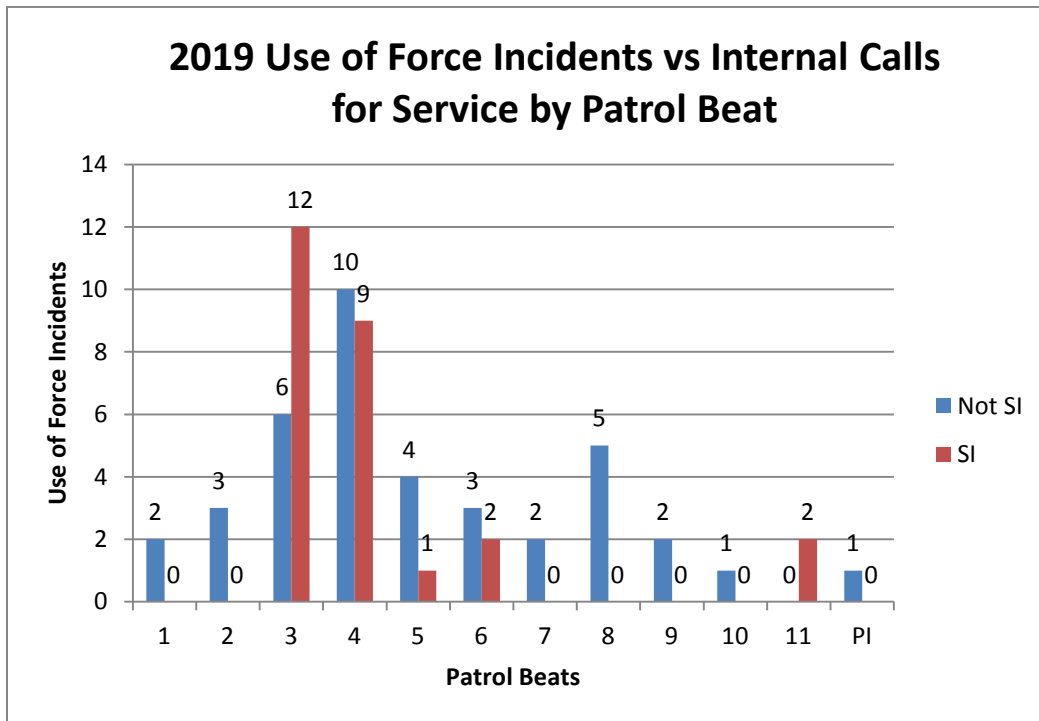
2019 Use of Force by Patrol Beat



2019 % UoFI per CFS by Beat



In 2019 Calls for Service involving a Use of Force Incident were evaluated to determine if they were first reported by the officer (Internal) or were first reported by another source of information (External). External calls for service include those from other government agencies, other emergency services, service providers, health care professionals, and members of the public.



Use of Force by Team

The Police Department is divided into various Teams and Specialty Units. Each Team or Unit may have differing assignments based on time of day or particular function.

The Patrol Division is primarily divided into three teams providing twenty four hour a day uniformed patrol services. These are A-Team, covering from 6:30am until 5:30pm. B-Team, covering from 4:00pm until 2:00am, and C- Team which works from 9:00pm until 7:00am.

Each team has 5 squads. These squads stagger their start times and days off in order to maintain constant availability and coverage for patrol functions. With the exceptions of the "5" squads, the patrol officers work a 10 hour shift.

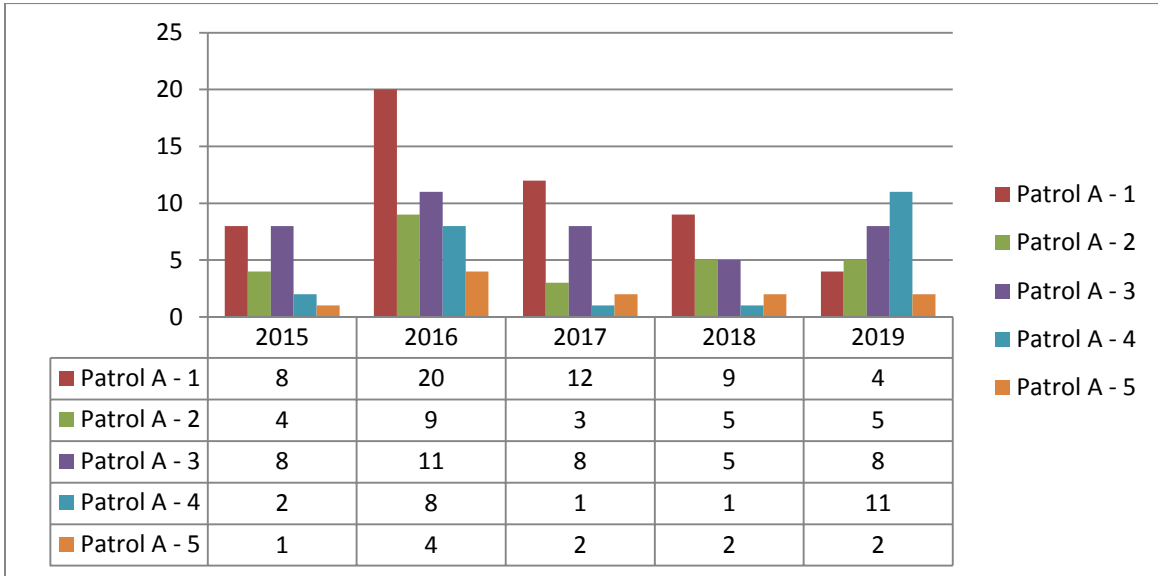
The Community Policing Unit (CPU) is a policing unit with officers in a wide variety of specialty assignments. This unit includes the youth services officer, school resource officers, and officers assigned to various districts with in the city. These officers schedule is primarily during the day on Monday through Friday, however their hours can vary based upon operational and community needs. Additionally, these officers are also occasionally assigned to supplement patrol teams.

The Crime Reduction Unit (CRU) is a specialty unit that conducts a variety of activities that include uniformed directed enforcement, supplemental uniformed details, and plain clothes (non-uniformed) operations and investigations. Their duty hours vary based open the operational needs and assignments, however, they are primarily assigned to work from 1:00pm until 9:00pm Tuesday through Saturday.

The Other Teams include Chiefs Staff, which includes command level positions, Administration, Criminal Investigation Division (CID), the Traffic Unit and Peaks Island Units.

Additionally, all deployments of the Special Reaction Team (SRT) are calculated as a use of force incident and are included in Other Teams.

A – Teams



5 Year Totals:

Patrol A-1	53
Patrol A-2	26
Patrol A-3	40
Patrol A-4	23
Patrol A-5	11

2015	23
2016	52
2017	26
2018	22
2019	30
TOTAL:	153

A-Team is assigned to “Days”, from 6:30am until 5:30pm every day.

A-1 Squad is assigned Tuesday through Friday from 6:30am until 4:30pm.

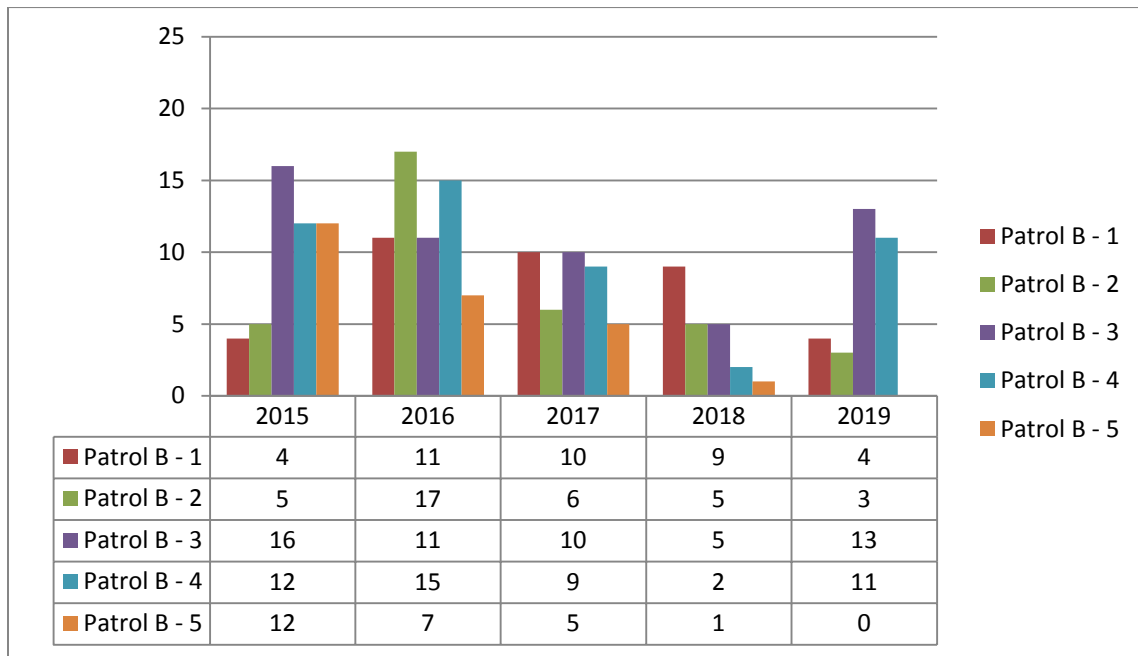
A-2 Squad is assigned Wednesday through Saturday from 7:30pm until 5:30pm.

A-3 Squad is assigned Friday through Monday from 6:30pm until 4:30pm.

A-4 Squad is assigned Saturday through Tuesday from 7:30pm until 5:30pm.

A-5 Squad is assigned Sunday through Thursday from 8:00pm until 4:00pm. (8 hours)

B – Teams



5 Year Totals:

Patrol B-1	38
Patrol B-2	36
Patrol B-3	55
Patrol B-4	49
Patrol B-5	25

2015	49
2016	61
2017	40
2018	22
2019	31
TOTAL:	203

B-Team is assigned to “Evenings”, from 4:00pm until 3:00 am pm every day.

B-1 Squad is assigned Tuesday through Friday from 4:00pm until 2:00am.

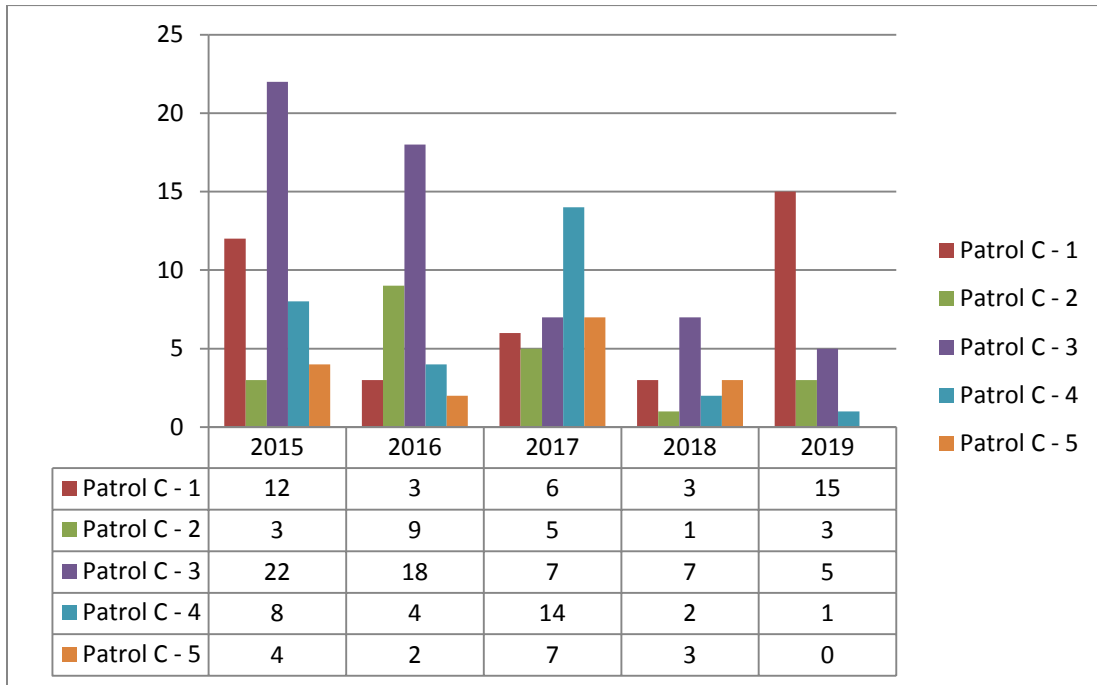
B-2 Squad is assigned Wednesday through Saturday from 4:00pm until 2:00am.

B-3 Squad is assigned Friday through Monday from 4:00pm until 2:00am.

B-4 Squad is assigned Saturday through Tuesday from 4:00pm until 2:00am.

B-5 Squad is assigned Sunday through Thursday from 1:00pm until 9:00pm (8 hours)

C – Teams



5 Year Totals:

Patrol C-1	39
Patrol C-2	21
Patrol C-3	59
Patrol C-4	28
Patrol C-5	16

2015	49
2016	36
2017	38
2018	16
2019	24
TOTAL:	163

C-Team is assigned to “Nights”, from 9:00pm until 8:00am every day.

C-1 Squad is assigned Tuesday through Friday from 9:00pm until 7:00am.

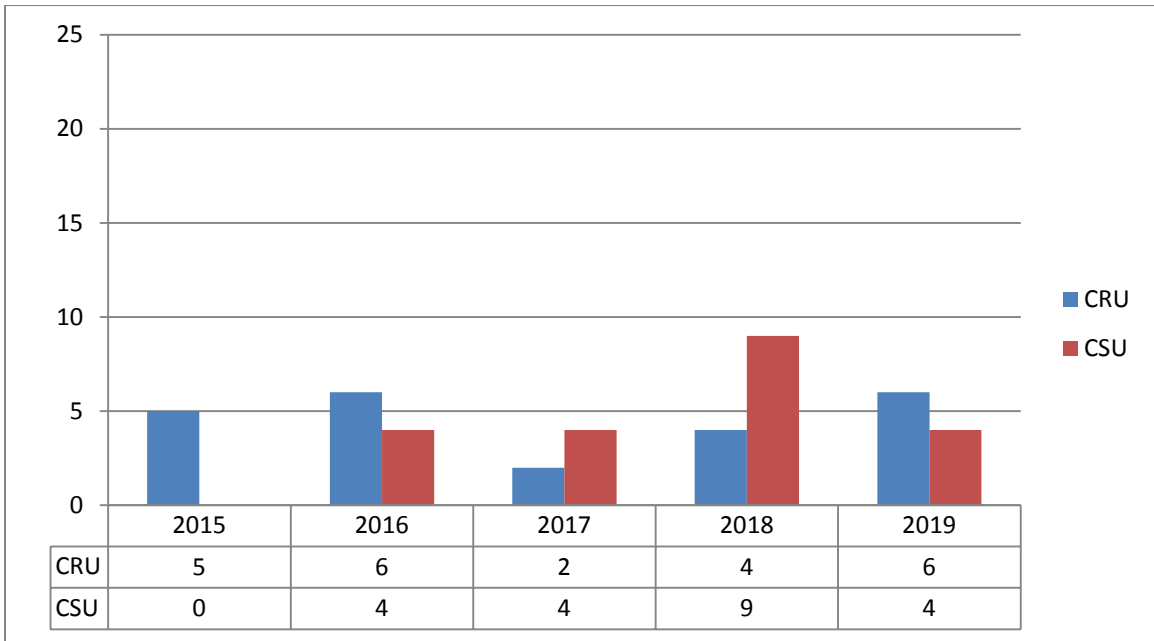
C-2 Squad is assigned Wednesday through Saturday from 10:00pm until 8:00am.

C-3 Squad is assigned Friday through Monday from 9:00pm until 7:00am.

C-4 Squad is assigned Saturday through Tuesday from 10:00pm until 8:00am.

C-5 Squad is assigned Sunday through Thursday from 12:00am until 8:00am (8 hours)

Crime Reduction and Community Policing Units



5 Year Totals:

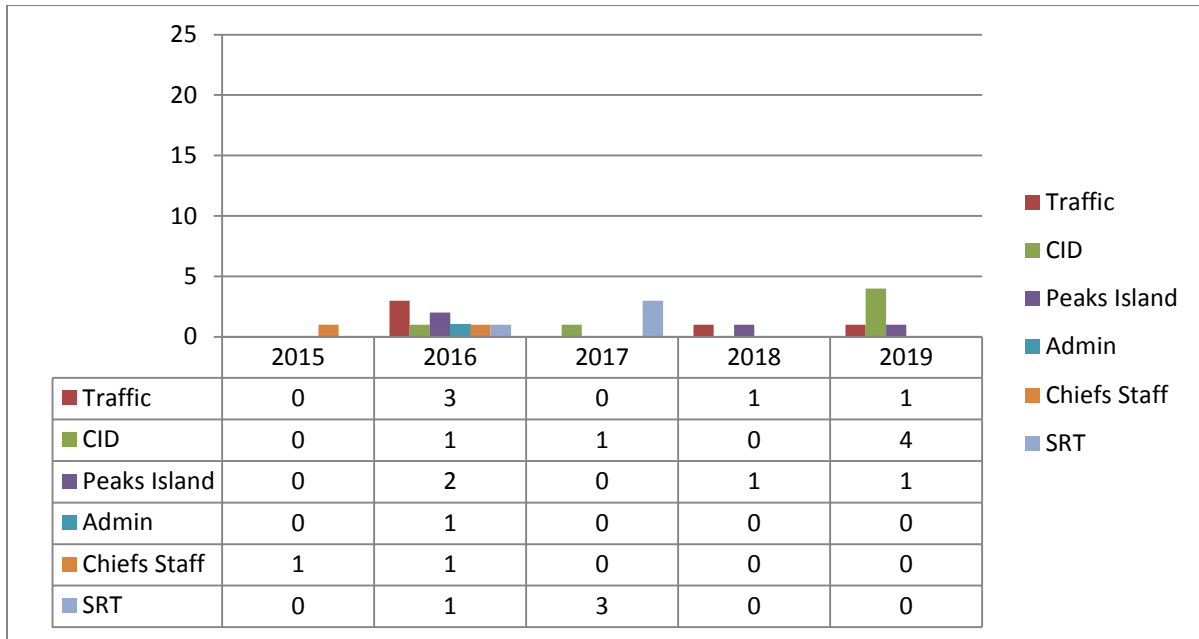
CRU	23
CSU	21

2015	5
2016	10
2017	6
2018	13
2019	10
Total	44

CRU- Crime Reduction Unit is assigned Tuesday through Saturday 1:00pm to 9:00pm.

CSU – Community Policing Unit is assigned various hours Monday through Saturday.

Other Teams

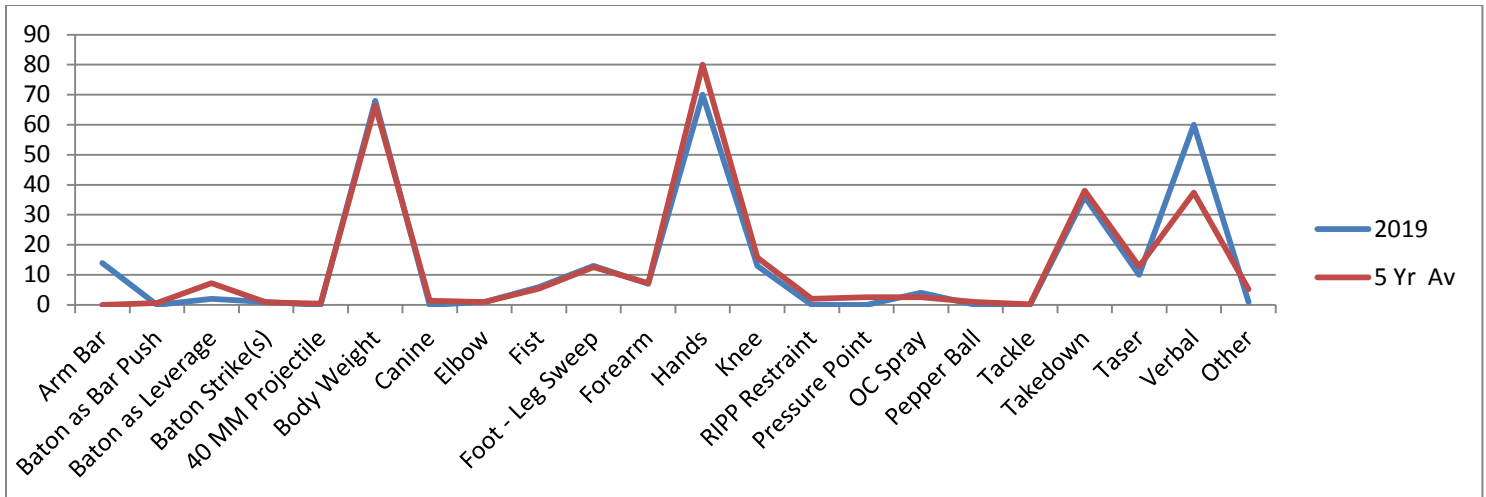


5 Year Totals:

Traffic	5
CID	6
Peaks Island	4
Admin	1
Chief's Staff	2
SRT	4

2015	1
2016	9
2017	4
2018	2
2019	6
TOTAL:	22

Type of Force Used



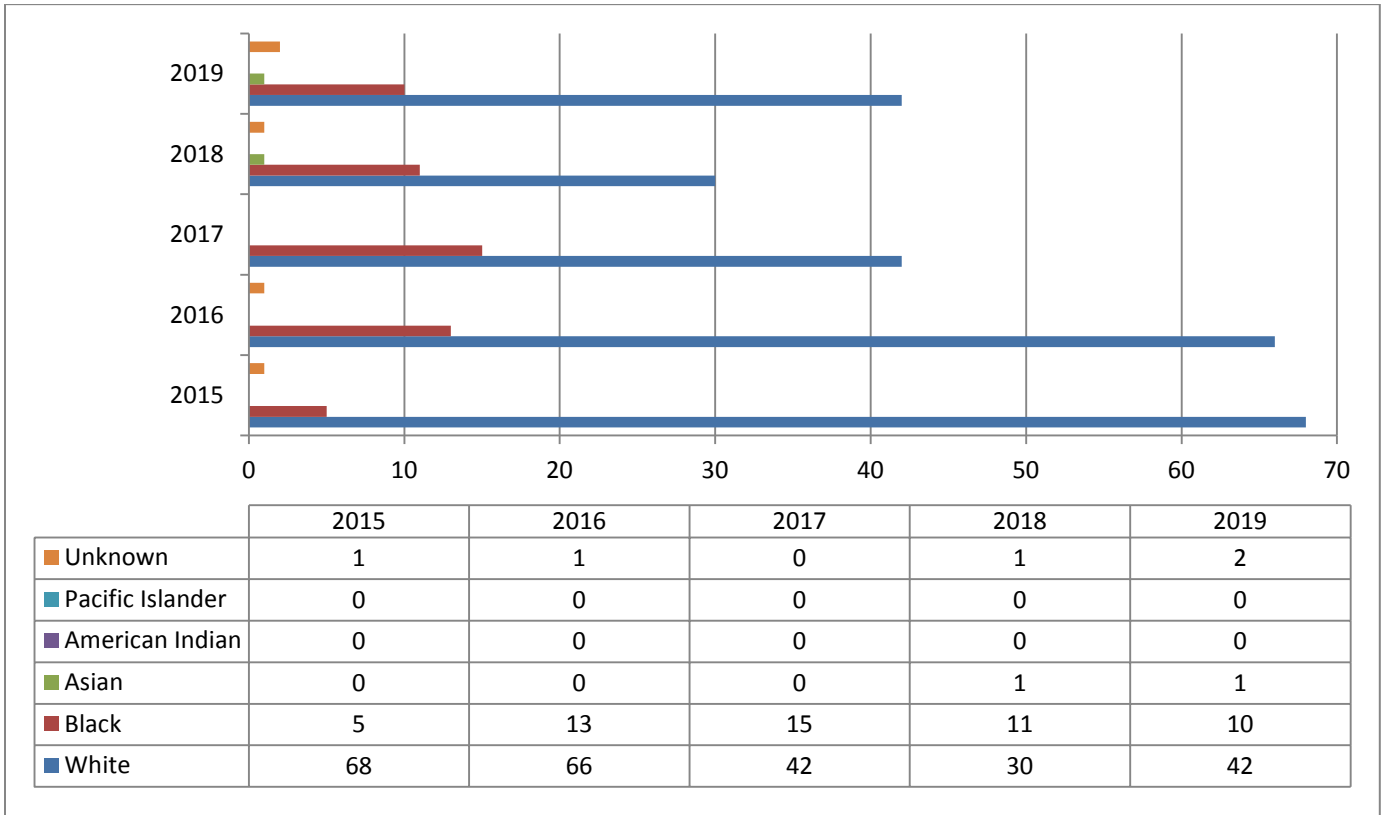
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>5 Yr Av</u>
Arm Bar	n/a	21	15	6	14	56	14 (4yr)
Baton as Bar Push	0	1	2	0	0	3	0.6
Baton as Leverage	4	14	13	3	2	36	7.2
Baton Strike(s)	2	1	0	0	1	4	0.8
40 MM Projectile	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.4
Body Weight	73	74	63	54	68	332	66.4
Canine	2	2	3	0	0	7	1.4
Elbow	3	1	0	0	1	5	1.0
Fist	5	4	11	1	6	27	5.4
Foot - Leg Sweep	9	7	11	23	13	63	12.6
Forearm	6	10	7	6	7	36	7.2
Hands	71	117	75	67	70	400	80.0
Knee	16	24	17	9	13	79	15.8
RIPP Restraint	0	6	4	0	0	10	2.0
Pressure Point	5	1	7	0	0	13	2.6
OC Spray	4	3	1	1	4	13	2.6
Pepper Ball	0	4	0	1	0	5	1.0
Tackle	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
Takedown	46	48	35	25	36	190	38.0
Taser	9	25	17	3	10	64	12.8
Verbal	25	34	46	22	60	187	37.4
Other	13	8	4	0	1	26	5.2

* Use of force report training given in 2015 eliminated the display of a Taser as a UOF. UOF training also emphasized winter clothing diminishing effectiveness of Taser probes making contact.

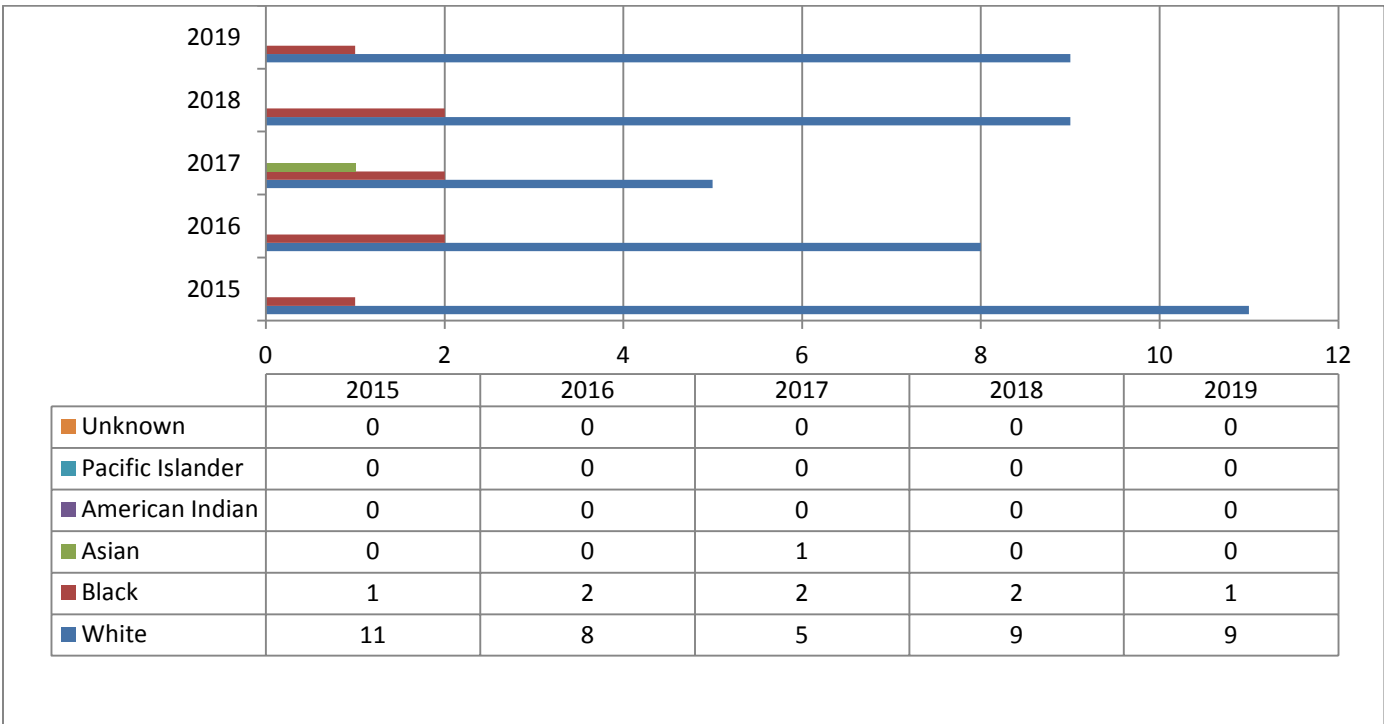
** The statistically large increase (173%) in the Verbal category reflects the Department emphasizing the documentation of verbal de-escalation techniques in the use of force reporting system.

5 Year Use of Force Incidents by Race and Gender

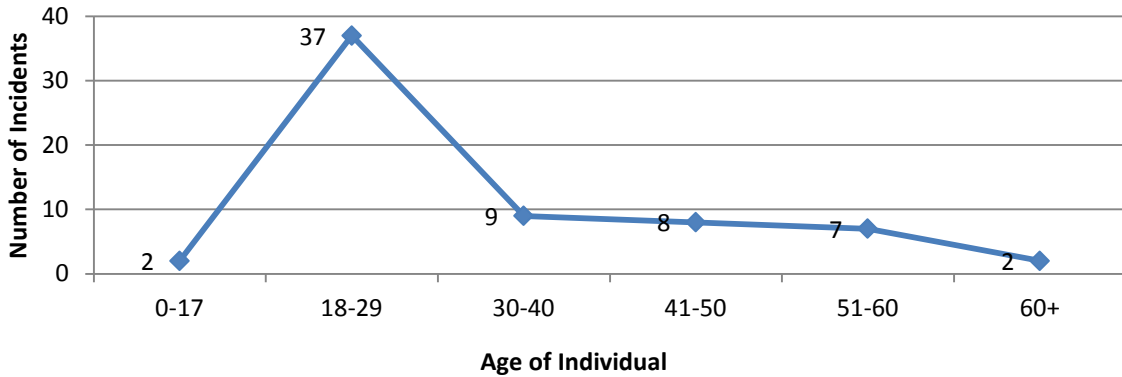
Male



Female

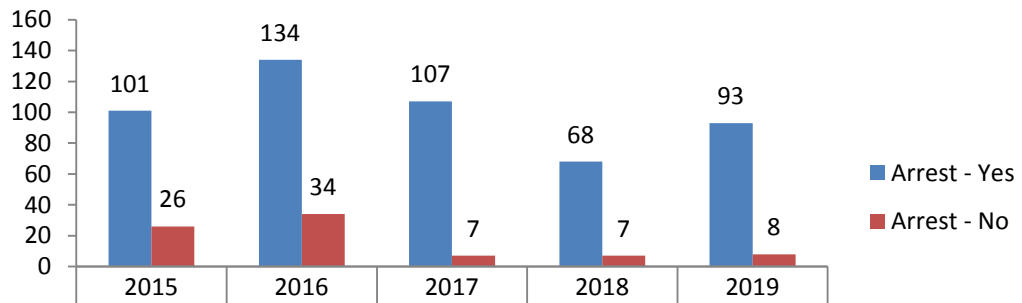


2019 Uses of Force Incidents by Age



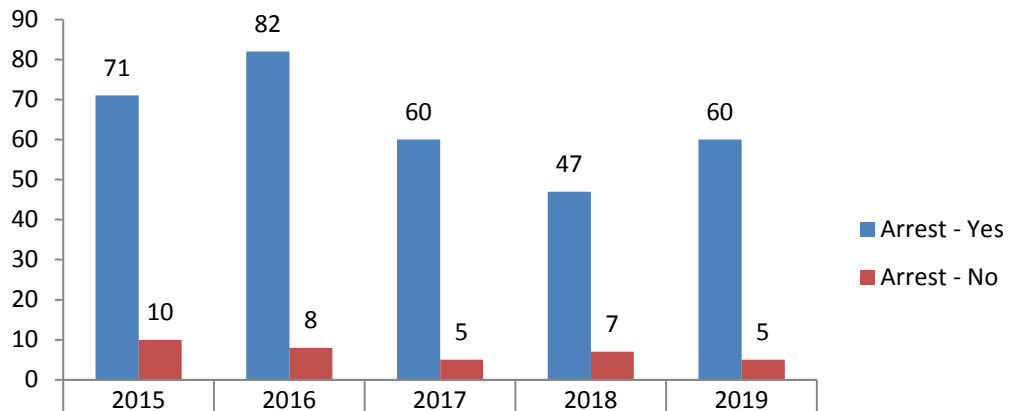
During 2019 the average age of an individual involved in a Use of Force Incident was 33.4 years ...

UOF Reports: Arrest vs No Arrest



Arrest - Yes	101	134	107	68	93
Arrest - No	26	34	7	7	8

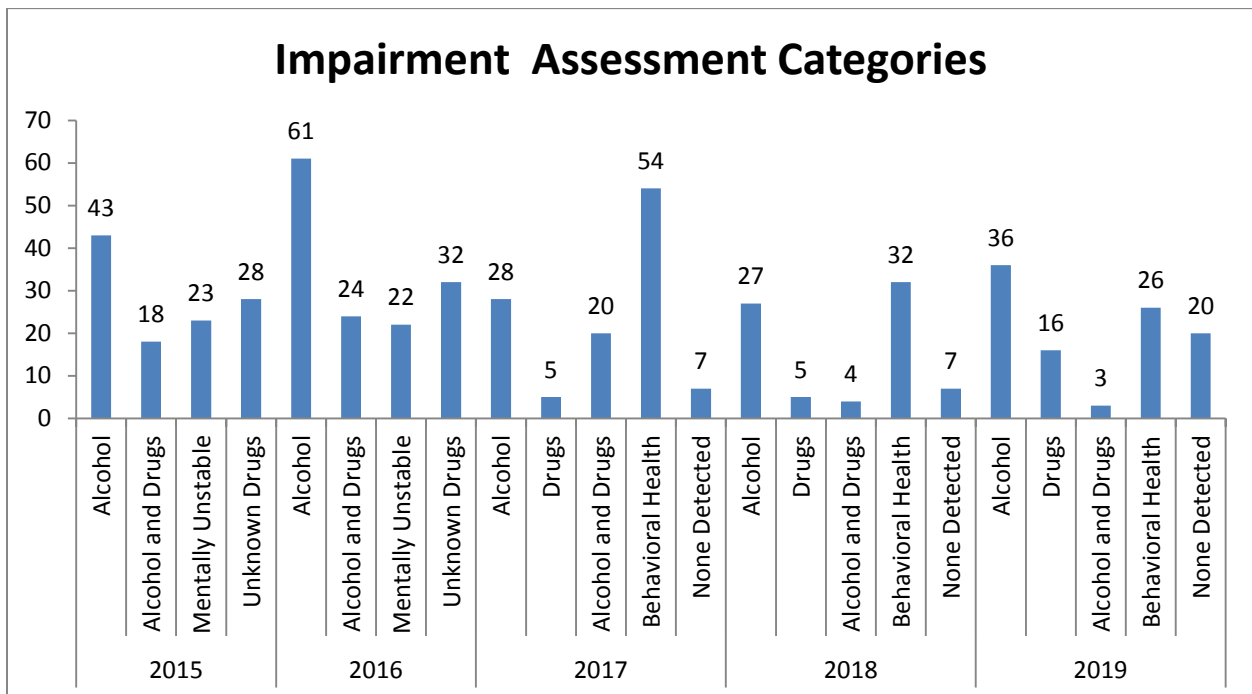
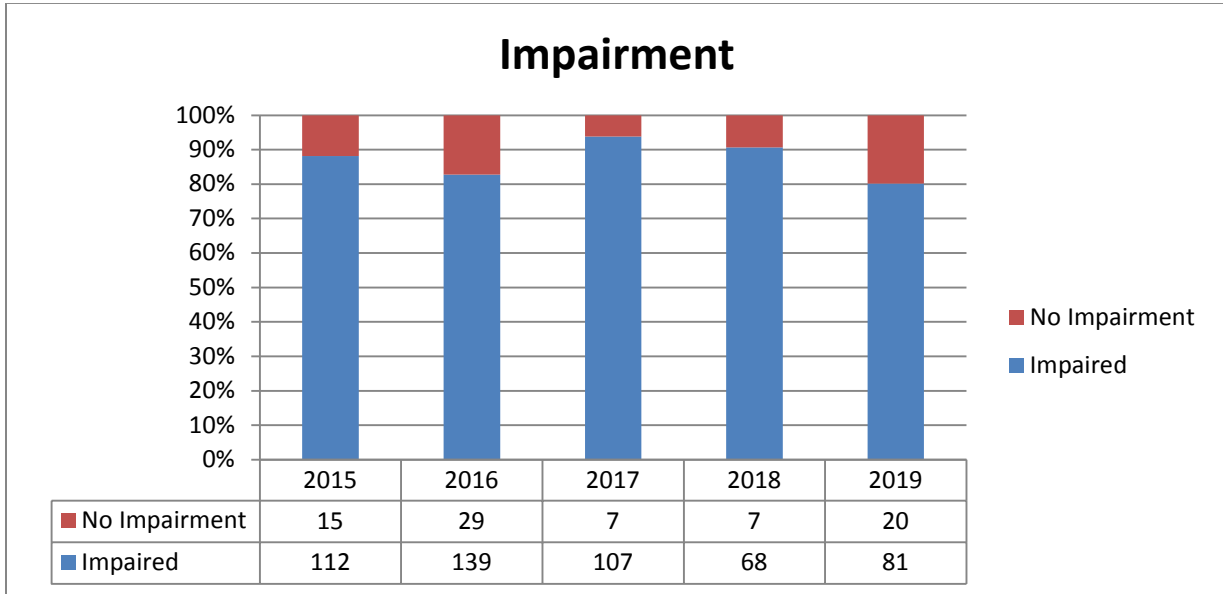
UOF Incidents: Arrest vs No Arrest



Arrest - Yes	71	82	60	47	60
Arrest - No	10	8	5	7	5

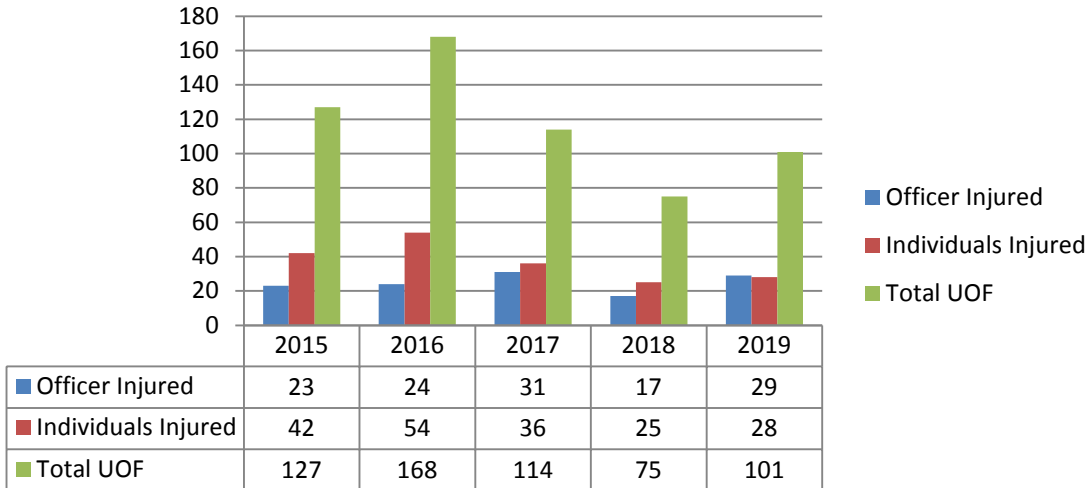
Impairment

The Department requires each officer to indicate if the individual has a level of impairment when the use of force incident occurred. The officers make the assessment based on individual admissions, interviews, and evaluations. Officers also use their personal knowledge, experience, and training to assess the individuals' cognitive levels.

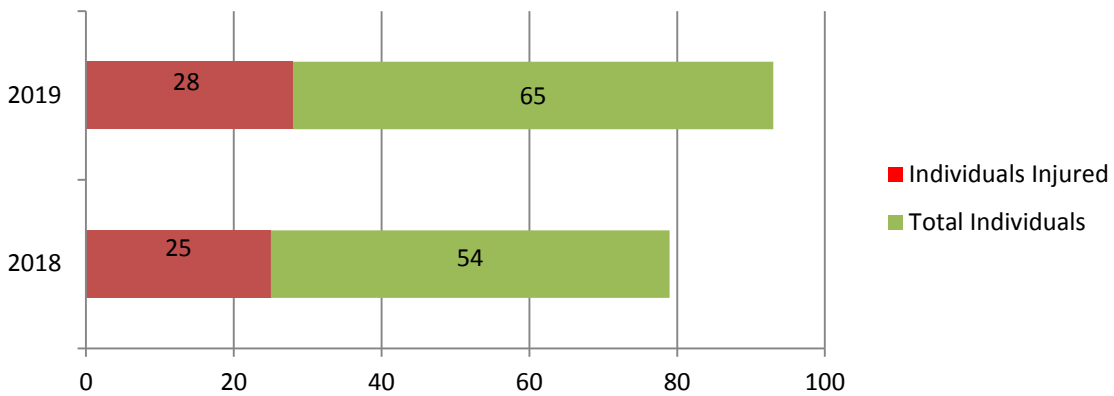


*In 2017 the Categories were modified to their current definitions.

Officers vs. Individuals Injured

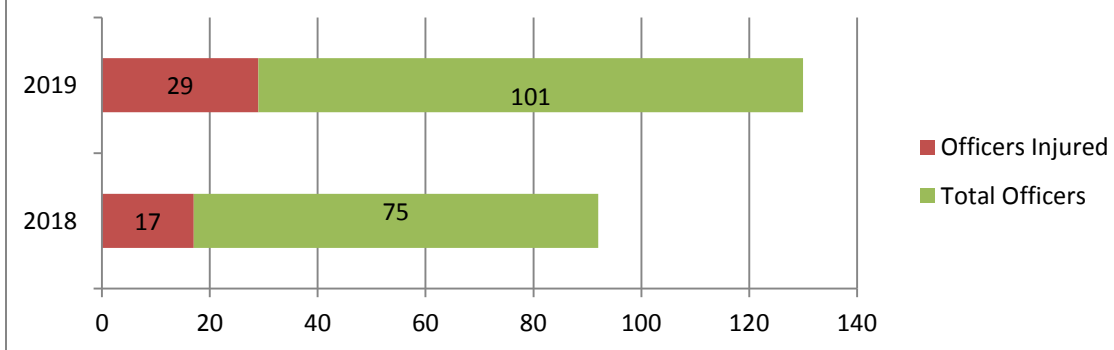


Individuals Injured



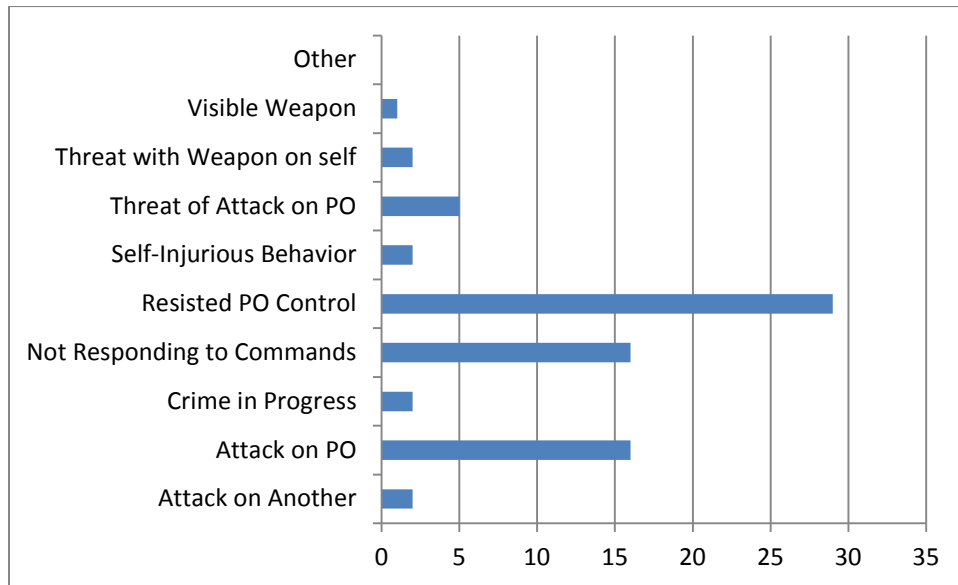
In 2019 43% of the subjects were reported to be injured, compared to 46% in 2018.

Officer Injuries

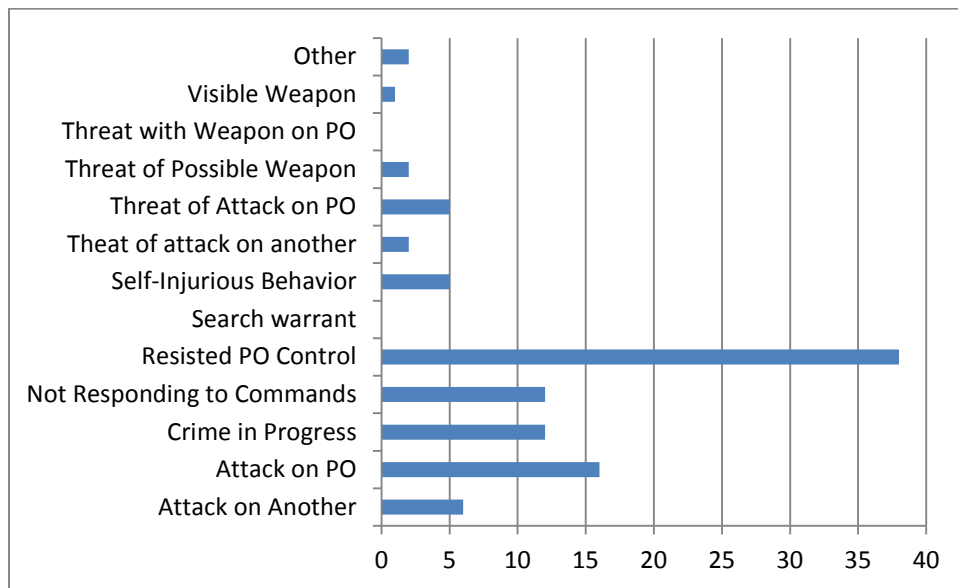


In 2019 29% of officers were reported to be injured, compared to 23% in 2018.

2018 Use of Force Reason



2019 Use of Force Reason



Analysis

UOF – Five Year Average

There have been 585 UOF reports over the last five years.

Our five year average is 117 UOF reports.

There was a 35% increase in UOF reports when comparing 2019 (101) to 2018 (75).

2019- Summary

In 2019 we used force on a Total of 65 Individuals compared to 54 in 2018.

In 42 (64.6%) of those cases the subject was a white male.

In 10 (15.3%) of those cases the subject was a Black male.

In 9 (13.8%) of those cases the subject was a white female.

In 1 (1.5%) of those cases the subject was a Black female.

In 1 (1.5%) of those cases the subject was an Asian male.

In 2 (3.1%) of those cases the subject was an Unknown male.

In 36 (55.4%) of those cases one officer was involved in the UOF

In 22 (33.8%) of those cases two officers were involved in the UOF

In 7 (10.8%) of those cases three officers were involved in the UOF.

None of the incidents involved more than three officers.

UOF – Monthly Comparison

Five Year Averages:

January – 7.6 February – 12.8 March – 10.4 April – 8.4 May – 11.8 June – 9.4 July – 11.6 August – 9.2
September – 9.8 October – 10.2 November – 6.4 December – 9.4

UOF – Daily Comparison

The five year average shows Saturday (21.6) and Sunday (20.8) are the days with the most UOF. However this year Sunday had the fewest use of force incidents.

In 2019 Saturday (24) and Sunday (19) posted the highest numbers.

The five year average shows Monday (11.6) and Tuesday (14.2) are the lowest reported.

2019 showed Tuesday (9), and Wednesday (8) as lowest.

UOF – Time of Day Comparison & Patrol Team Comparisons

Over the past five years the hours between 03:00 and 12:00 show the lowest UOF Reports and 13:00 to 02:00 being the highest. The hour from 01:00 to 01:59 has the highest number of UOF Reports.

Over the past five years force used by shift was: A Team – 152, B Team – 206, C Team – 164.

In 2018 B-1 (10 UOF), A-1 (9 UOF) and CSU (9) were the highest.

In 2018 A-4, B-5, and C-2 (1 UOF each) had the lowest reported.

In 2019 C-1 (15 UOF), B-3 (13 UOF), and A-4 (11 UOF) were the highest.

In 2019 C-4 (1 UOF), B-2 (3 UOF), and C-2 (3 UOF) had the lowest reported.

UOF – Geographic Location- Patrol Beat (2019)

In 2019 Patrol Beat 3 (Old Port) and Beat 4 (Bayside) had the highest number of Use of Force Incidents with 18 and 19 respectively. They also had the highest number of calls for service with 11,158 in Beat 3 and 15,575 in Beat 4.

Beat 3- 18 Use of Force Incidents

12 of the 18 UoFIs (67%) are associated with a fight or recent assault call for service.

17 of the 18 UoFIs (94%) involved a cognitively impaired individual, with 13 of the 17 (76%) involving alcohol.

10 of the 18 UoFIs (56%) were associated with the special assignment of Old Port Foot beats patrols.

7 of the 18 UoFIs were associated with patrol units.

Beat 4- 19 Use of Force Incidents

11 of the 19 UoFIs (58%) are associated with a fight or recent assault call for service

17 of the 19 UoFIs (89%) involved a cognitively impaired individual, with 9 of the 17 (53%) involving drugs.

6 of the 19 (32%) were associated with special assignment of Bayside Detail patrols.

11 of the 19 UoFIs (89%) were associated with patrol units.

UOF – Internal (Self-Initiated) & External (Not Self-Initiated) Calls for Service- Patrol Beat

In 2019 Calls for Service involving a Use of Force Incident were evaluated to determine if they were first reported by the officer (self-initiated) or were first reported by another source of information (Not self-initiated).

Of the 65 UoFI, 26(40%) were self-initiated calls for service and 39 (60%) were from not self-initiated calls for service.

Of the 18 UoFI in Beat 3, 12 (67%) were self-initiated and 6 (33%) were not.

Of the 19 UoFI in Beat 4, 9(47%) were self-initiated and 10(53%) were not.

UOF – Type of Force Used Comparison

Most Common UOF Type:

2019 – Hands (70), Bodyweight (68), Takedown (36), Arm Bar (14) Foot/Leg sweep and Knee (13 each)

2018 – Hands (67), Bodyweight (54), Takedown (25), Foot/Leg Sweep (23) and Knee (9)

2017 – Hands (75), Bodyweight (63), Takedown (35), Taser (17), and Knee (17)

2016 - Hands (117), Bodyweight (74), Takedown (48), Taser (25), and Knee (24)

2015 – Hands (71), Bodyweight (73), Takedown (46), Taser* (9) and Knee (16)

*Taser Data also includes display only for 2014 and part of 2015. UOF Reporting training in 2015 instructed officers not to include display only of a Taser as a UOF.

** The use of a knee as a type of force used refers to a “knee strike”, usually to a large muscle groups such as the thigh. The use of a knee to the head or as part of neck hold is considered lethal force.

The largest statistical increases in the Type of Force used were:

	2018	2019	%increase
Fist	1	6	500%
OC Spray	1	4	300%
Taser	3	10	233%
Arm Bar	6	14	133%

UOF – Race Comparison

In 2019 there were a total of 2651 arrests made by Portland PD. 2162 or 81.6 % were white and 450 or 17.0 % were Black.

In 2018 there were a total of 2675 arrests made by Portland PD. 2167 or 81.0% were white and 468 or 17.5% were Black.

In 2019 force was used on 65 individuals. 51 were white, 11 were Black, 1 was Asian, and 2 were Unknown.

In 2018 force was used on 54 individuals. 39 were white, 13 were Black. 1 was Asian, and 1 was Unknown.

In 2019 force was used on 1.8% of the white subjects arrested and 2.4% of Black subjects.

In 2018 force was used on 1.8% of the white subjects arrested and 2.8% of Black subjects.

UOF – Impairment Assessment

In 2015, changes to the drop down/ pick menus were put in place to help identify cognitive impairment on the subjects that we used force on. Mentally Unstable was changed to Behavioral Health Issues. Unknown Drug was eliminated and None Detected was added.

2015 – 112 out of 127 (88%) of the UOF Reports indicated a level of Impairment

2016 – 139 out of 168 (83%) of the UOF Reports indicated a level of Impairment

2017 – 107 out of 114 (94%) of the UOF Reports indicated a level of Impairment

2018 – 68 out of 75 (91%) of the UOF Reports indicated a level of Impairment

2019 – 81 out of 101 (80%) of the UOF Reports indicated a level of Impairment

5 Year average is 87% of the UOF Reports indicate the individual had some level of impairment.

UOF – Individual & Officer Injured

The number of Individual Injuries increase from 25 in 2018 to 28 in 2019.

Individual injuries decreased from 46% of all UOF Contacts in 2018 to 43% in 2019.

The number of Officers' injuries increased from 17 in 2018 to 29 in 2019.

Officers' injuries increased from 23% all UOF contacts in 2018 to 29% in 2019.

In 2019 there were 65 individuals that had forced used on them by 101 officers.

In 2018 there were 54 individuals that had force used on them by 75 officers.

UOF – Individual & Officer Injured (cont.)

In 2019, 25 of the 65, or 38% of the Individuals were injured as a result of the UOF.

In 2018, 25 of the 54, or 46% of the Individuals were injured as a result of the UOF.

In 2019, 4 (6%) were reported to be injured prior to the police contact.

In 2018, 2 (4%) were reported to be injured prior to the police contact.

In 2019, 4 (6%) were reported to be injured BOTH before and as a result of the UOF

In 2018, 0 (0%) were reported to be injured BOTH before and as a result of the UOF.

UOF – Most Commonly Cited Reason for the Use of Force

In 2018:

- #1) Resisted Police Officer Control (29)
- #2) Not Responding to Commands (16)
- #3) Attacks on Police Officer (16)

In 2019:

- #1) Resisted Police Officer Control (38)
- #2) Attacks on Police Officer (16)
- #3) Not Responding to Commands (12)

UOF – Arrest vs. No Arrest

In 2019, 60 of the 65 (92%) subjects that force was used on were arrested.

In 2018, 47 of the 54 (87%) subjects that force was used on were arrested.

In 2019, 4 of the 65 (6%) subjects that force was used on were not arrested and taken to the hospital for Behavioral Health Issues.

In 2018, 6 of the 54 (11%) subjects that force was used on were not arrested and taken to the hospital for Behavioral Health Issues.

In 2019 1 of the 65 (1.5%) subjects that force was used on was released without charges or transport.

In 2018 1 of the 54 (1.9%) subjects that force was used on was released without charges or transport.

Recommendations

2019 showed an increase in the percentage of officers injured as compared to 2018. The fact that there were no serious injuries to officers or individuals may be attributed to the training, professionalism, and discipline of the members of the Department. It is recommended that the command review process attempt to assess any injuries and address the potential need for additional or updated equipment, training, or policy revisions that can further mitigate and help prevent injuries to individuals and officers. The assessment and any recommendations should be included in the command review documentation.

Although 2019 showed a percentage decrease in the number of individuals that were noted to have a level of impairment, the overall percentage remains high. It is recommended that the Department emphasize the importance of the assessments and proper documentation.

Additionally, the pattern of impairment with individuals involved in Use of Force Incidents demonstrates the importance of de-escalation techniques and skills. It is recommended that the Department continues its emphasis on de-escalation to include additional scenario based training, incorporating a practical application of force, to improve the proficiency of the officers, as well as allowing for the critical review of policies, procedures, and techniques.

Respectfully Submitted,

Lt. Clifford Strout