

An Overview of Police Work in Portland

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Overview

The following is not meant to be an overview of all pertinent information regarding the PPB, it is simply meant to be a resource bringing together a significant amount of regularly updated data and information. A significant amount of additional reports, studies, and other sources of information exist and should as well be consulted regarding the current effectiveness of the PPB in meeting the needs of the communities of Portland.

A Quick Note on Demographics

2018 5-Year ACS Survey Portland Demographics			
	Non Hispanic		
	Hispanic	Hispanic	Total
Total	577,292	62,095	639,387
White	450,711	42,253	492,964
Black	35,895	906	36,801
Native American	3,791	984	4,775
Asian	50,993	550	51,543
Other Race	6,602	11,449	18,051
Two or More Races Total	29,300	5,953	35,253
White and Black			7,802
White and Native American			6,913
White and Asian			11,288
Black and Native American			687
Two or More Other Race Combinations			8,563

Grouped Demographic Estimates			
	2018 ACS Survey		PSU
	#	%	2019 Est.
Total	639,387		657,100
White	450,711	70.5%	463,197
Black	45,290	7.1%	46,545
Hispanic	59,655	9.3%	61,308
Native American	11,688	1.8%	12,012
Asian	62,831	9.8%	64,572
Other	9,212	1.4%	9,467

In several instances, demographic data is used to make relative comparisons to overall population and certain demographic groups. This type of data is created via two different sources.

Total population is measured using data put together by Portland State University's Population Research Center, which are regarded as the most accurate for measuring the city's population growth over time.

<https://www.pdx.edu/population-research/>

Estimates of demographic representation in Portland are measured using the U.S. Census Bureau's (USCB) 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS). The 5-Year ACS is used due to its relatively low margin of error and is the most commonly used by the federal and state government. The previous years ACS is used due to estimates not being released until late in the year.

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/all?q=portland,%20oregon>

Direct comparisons between USCB data and PPB data is difficult due to USCB data regarding race being based on self-identification while PPB data is based upon officers' perceptions. As well, USCB data recognizes Hispanic as an ethnicity rather than a race and includes a broader set of categories.

Due to this certain assumptions have to be made regarding how various self-identified USCB groups are most likely to be perceived by others when sorting them into a small set of categories. The assumptions made here are imperfect, but are a best faith effort given the availability of certain types of data. Note that in USCB data Middle Eastern is counted as White.

Portland – Who We Are

Home to 660,000 people, an increase of 17% compared to the population a decade ago.

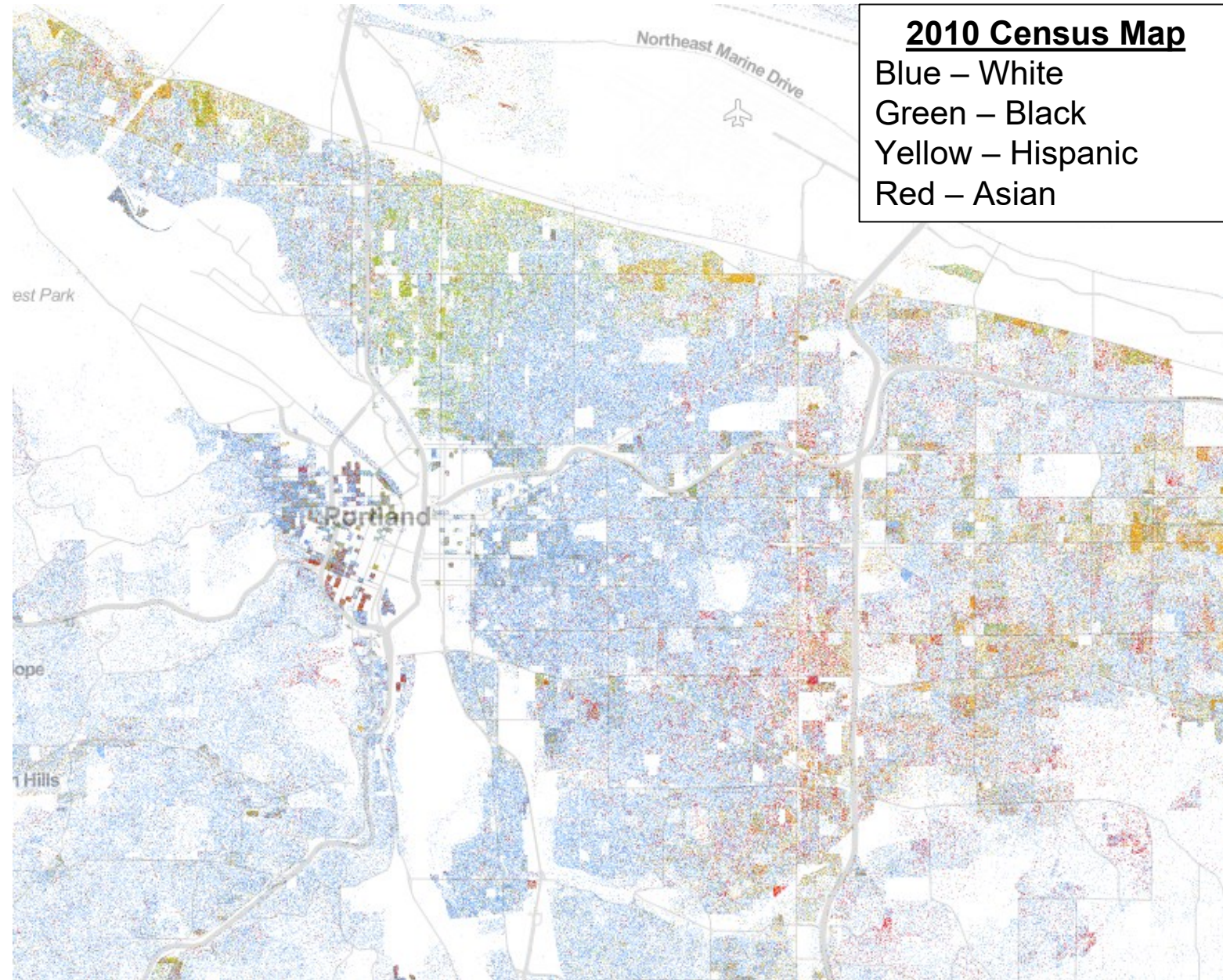
Pre-COVID, an additional 270,000 commuted into the city for work, while 123,000 Portland residents commuted out of the city for work. Given jobs data and surrounding demographics, these inbound commuters likely make the city less diverse than what is suggested by population.

<https://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

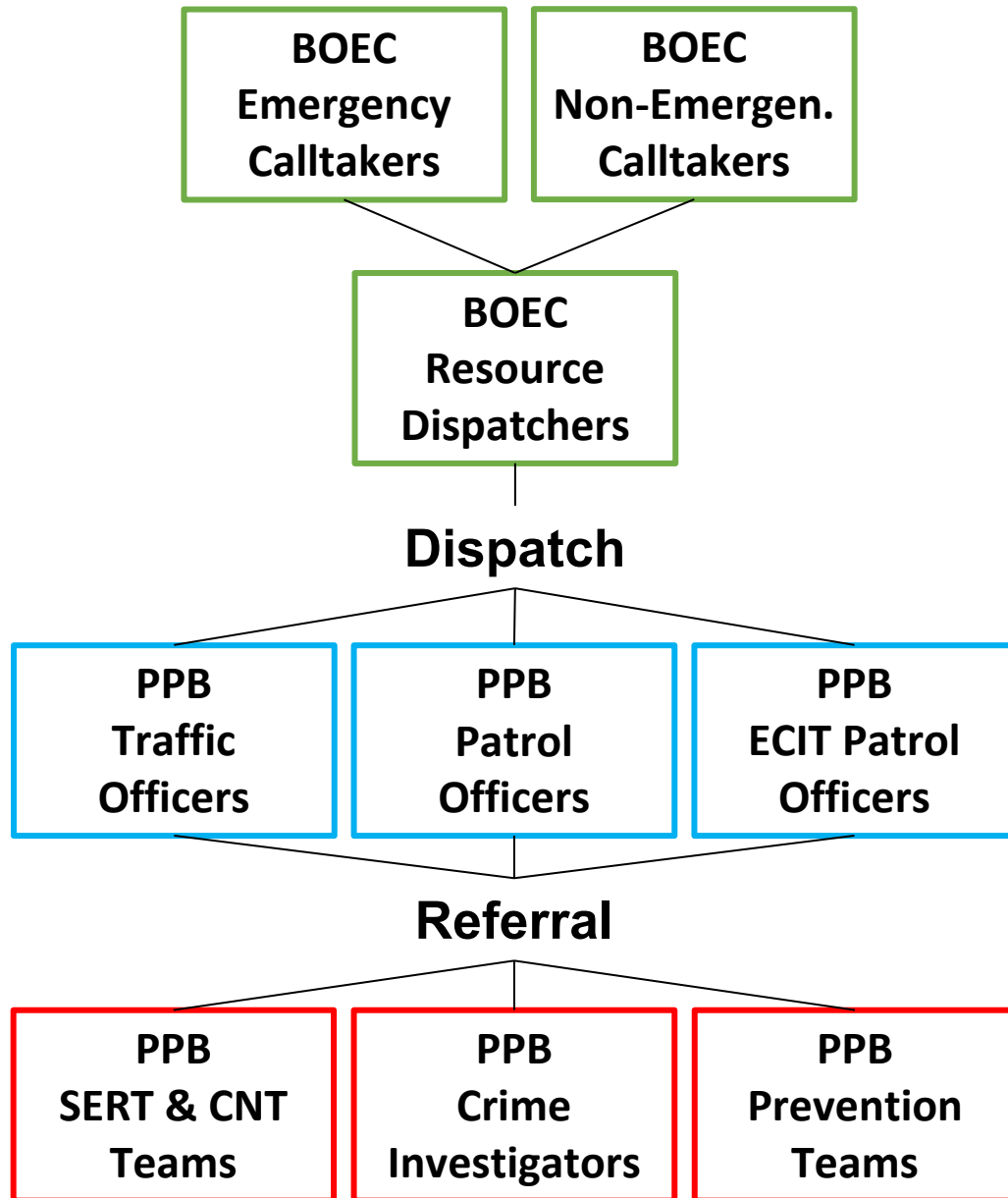
Pre-COVID, an additional 23,000 people on average were present in Portland as tourists. In addition, at any given time there is a significant number of people visiting the city to do business. It is doubtful that either of these significantly increase diversity.

14% of the population is foreign born, including 39% Asian, 28% White (mostly Slavic and Middle Eastern), 20% Hispanic, 7% Black, and 6% Other.

19% of population speak a language other than English at home and 8% speak English less than very well.



Current Core Patrol Model



Bureau of Emergency Communications (BOEC)

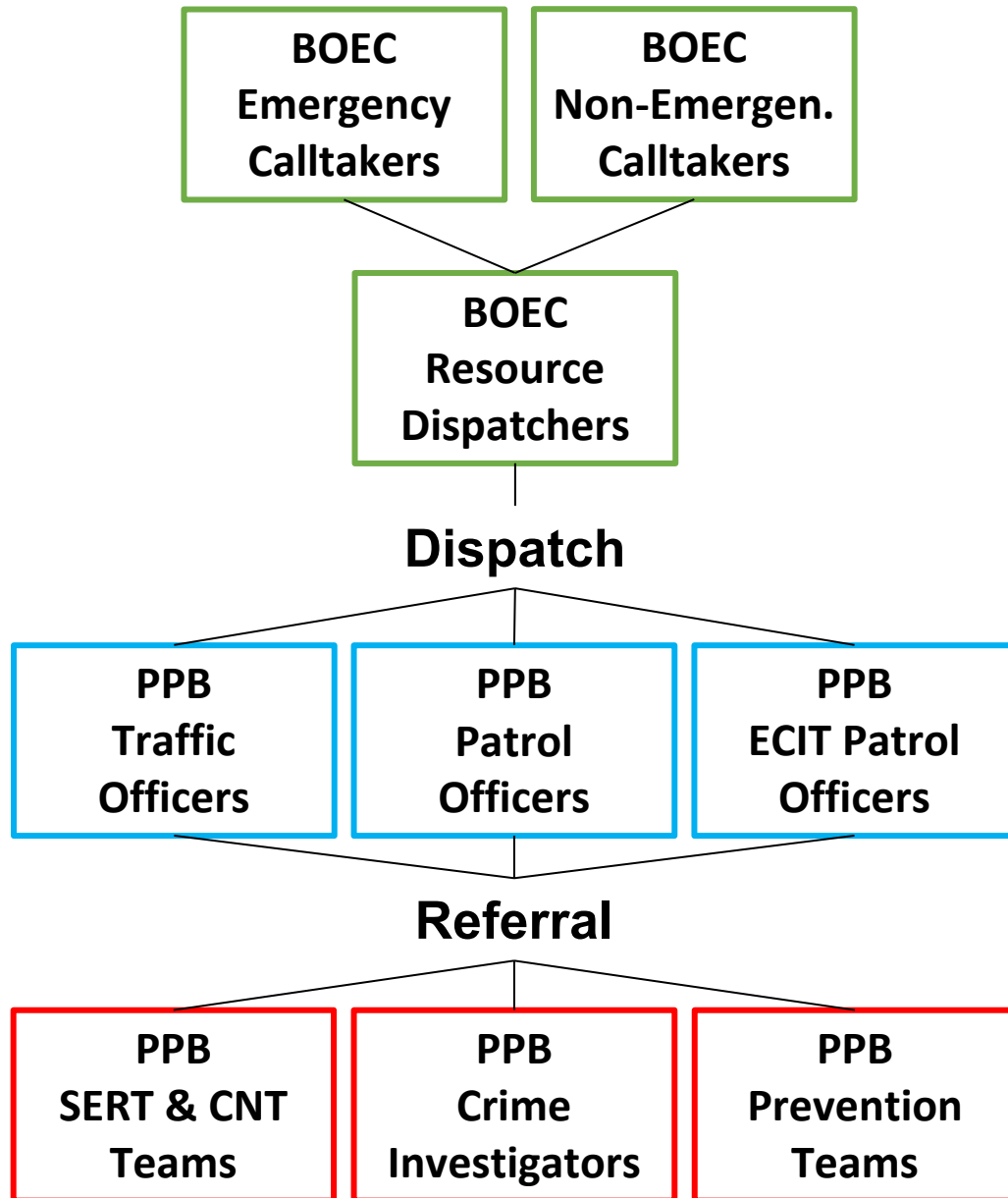
BOEC handles emergency and non-emergency calls for public safety services from the general public. BOEC acts as both the primary intake for service requests and the dispatcher of emergency services.

Calltakers: Members of the general public contact BOEC via either the 911 emergency system or via the non-emergency call or text system. Calltakers collect information to gain a better understanding of the situation and the resources needed to handle it. Calltakers utilize this information to assign the call a type code and priority level. This information is shared with dispatchers via a computer system.

Dispatchers: BOEC dispatchers utilize the information provided by the calltakers to dispatch police, fire, medical, or utility services as needed. They utilize protocols to decide the type and number of units to dispatch, and also provide relevant information, such as past calls to the same location or updates from the calltakers. They as well act as intermediaries for requests from responding units for further, specific, or enhanced resources.

For the majority of police services, dispatchers do not assign specific units to a call. Rather, a list of calls ranked by priority are sent to units in the geographic area, who then respond to them based upon availability.

Current Core Patrol Model



Dispatched Police Services

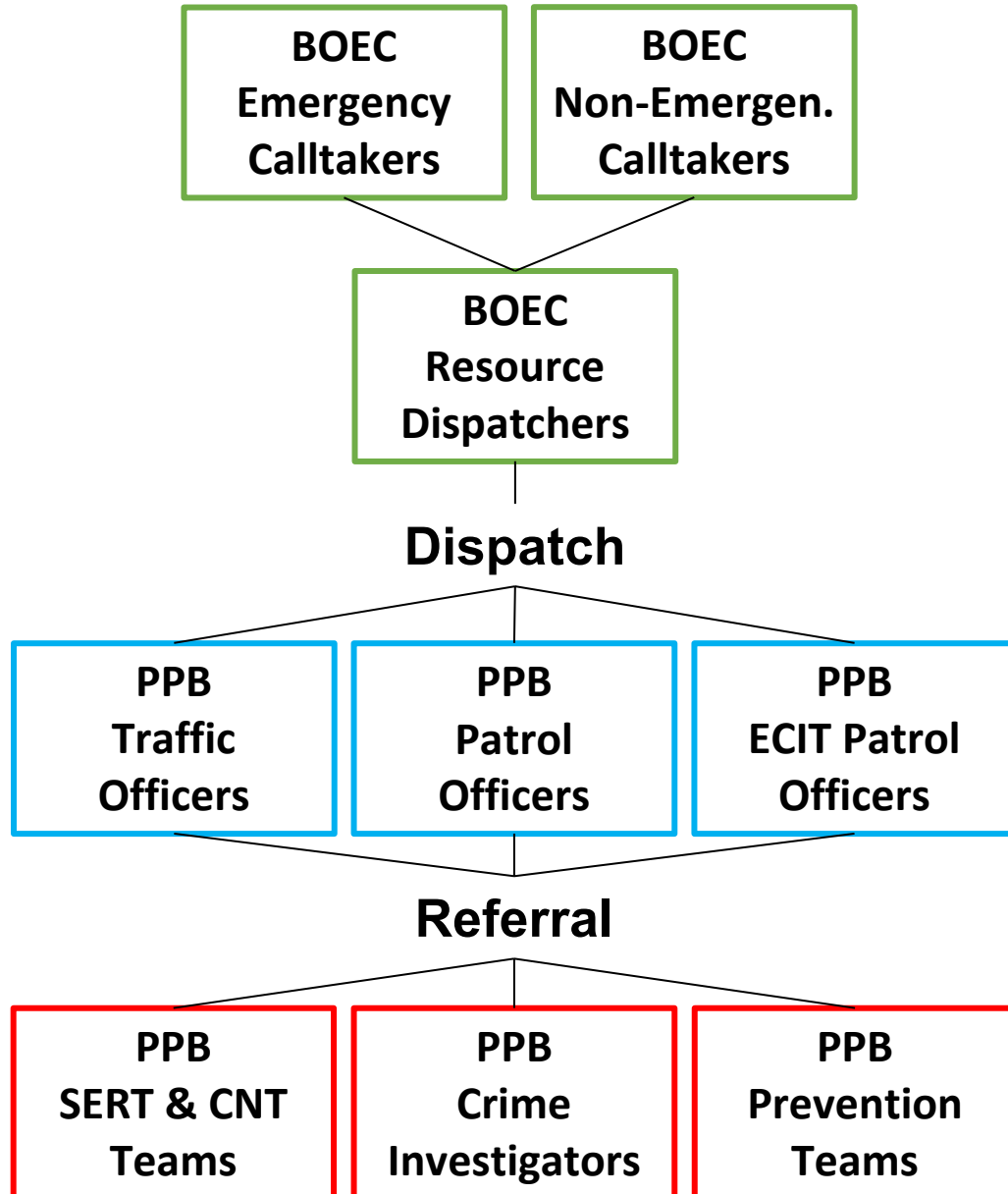
Approximately 72% of police calls for service are citizen-initiated, with the remainder the result of proactive policing, flag downs, and follow up. In the public safety system, police handle the widest variety of calls for service.

Patrol Officers: PPB patrol officers are the primary responders to calls for service involving the police. They patrol and respond to calls in a specific patrol areas, and provide support to neighboring patrol areas as needed. At all times they must be ready to handle calls ranging from mild personal disputes and concerns to active shooters.

ECIT Patrol Officers: The Enhanced Crisis Intervention Team (ECIT) are patrol officers who volunteer for further training in de-escalation and behavioral health issues. They focus on calls involving these types of issues while also carrying out normal patrol duties. Approximately 30% of patrol officers are ECIT trained. Part of the Behavioral Health Unit.

Traffic Officers: PPB traffic officers focus on the enforcement of traffic laws and tend to be deployed to areas where traffic accidents and injuries are common. While they do at times respond to dispatched calls regarding traffic issues, the majority of their work involves proactive policing, such as traffic stops. This division was cut significantly in early 2021 to make more officers available to be patrol officers.

Current Core Patrol Model



Referral and Follow Up Police Services

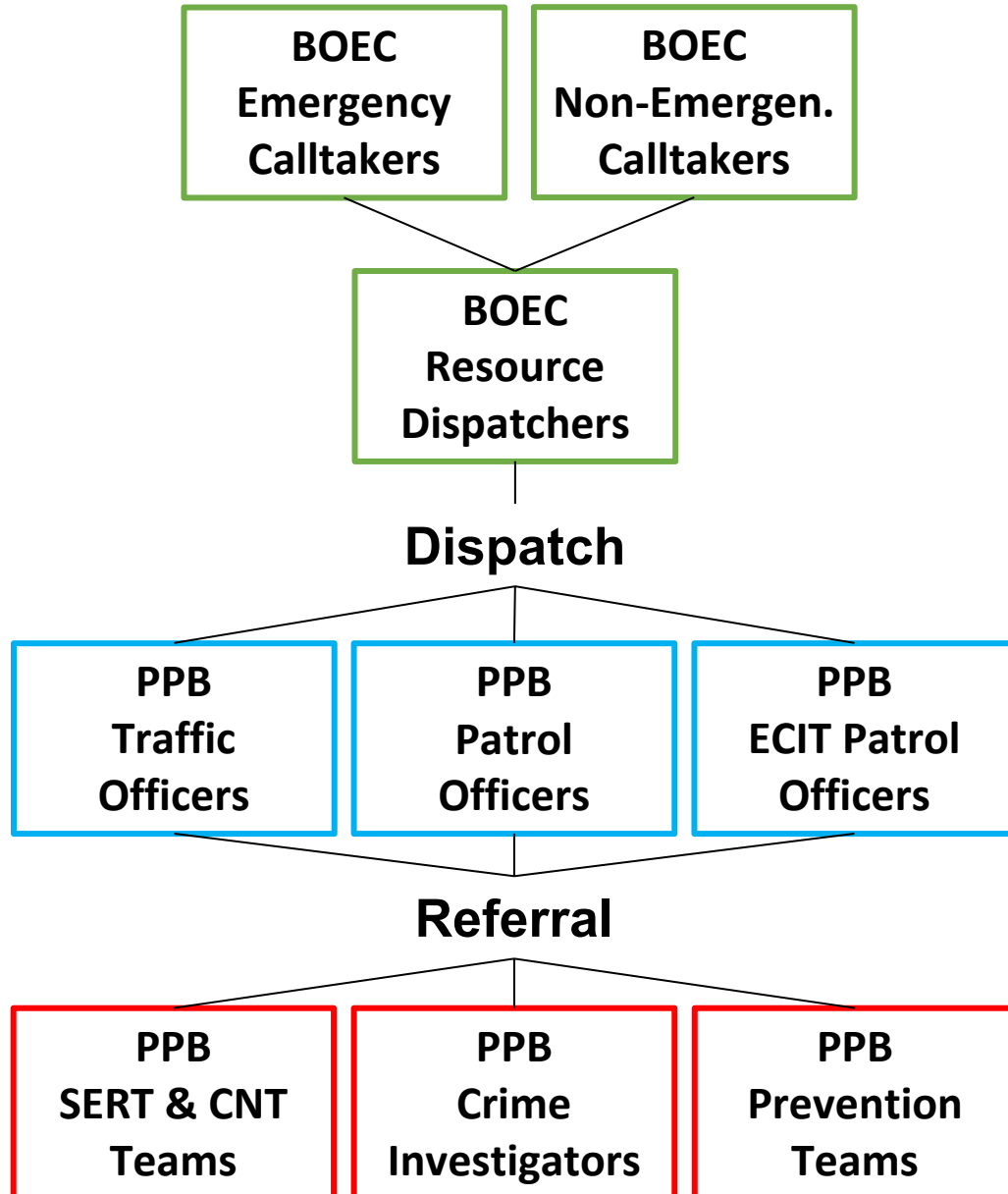
PPB core patrol services often refer calls and subjects to other units within the PPB with specific areas of expertise. This includes for both an immediate response as well as a follow up response depending upon the situation.

Investigators: PPB detectives investigate major crimes and are specifically trained to collect and analyze evidence for complex cases. Specialized units are also trained to provide services to those impacted by major crimes and aid in the prevention of violence.

Prevention: PPB teams which are assigned to programs meant to curb and reduce violence and other chronic issues related to public safety. The teams focus range from mental health, to houseless issues, to family violence, to drug and addiction issues.

SERT and CNT: The Special Emergency Reaction Team (SERT) and Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) are officers with specialized tactical equipment and training which handle high risk and volatile situations involving a significant threat to human life.

Violence Prevention Programs



Behavioral Health Response Teams: Teams made up of an officer and a mental health clinician who work with individuals with behavioral health issues who have multiple contact with police to aid in connecting them with appropriate services. Part of the Behavioral Health Unit.

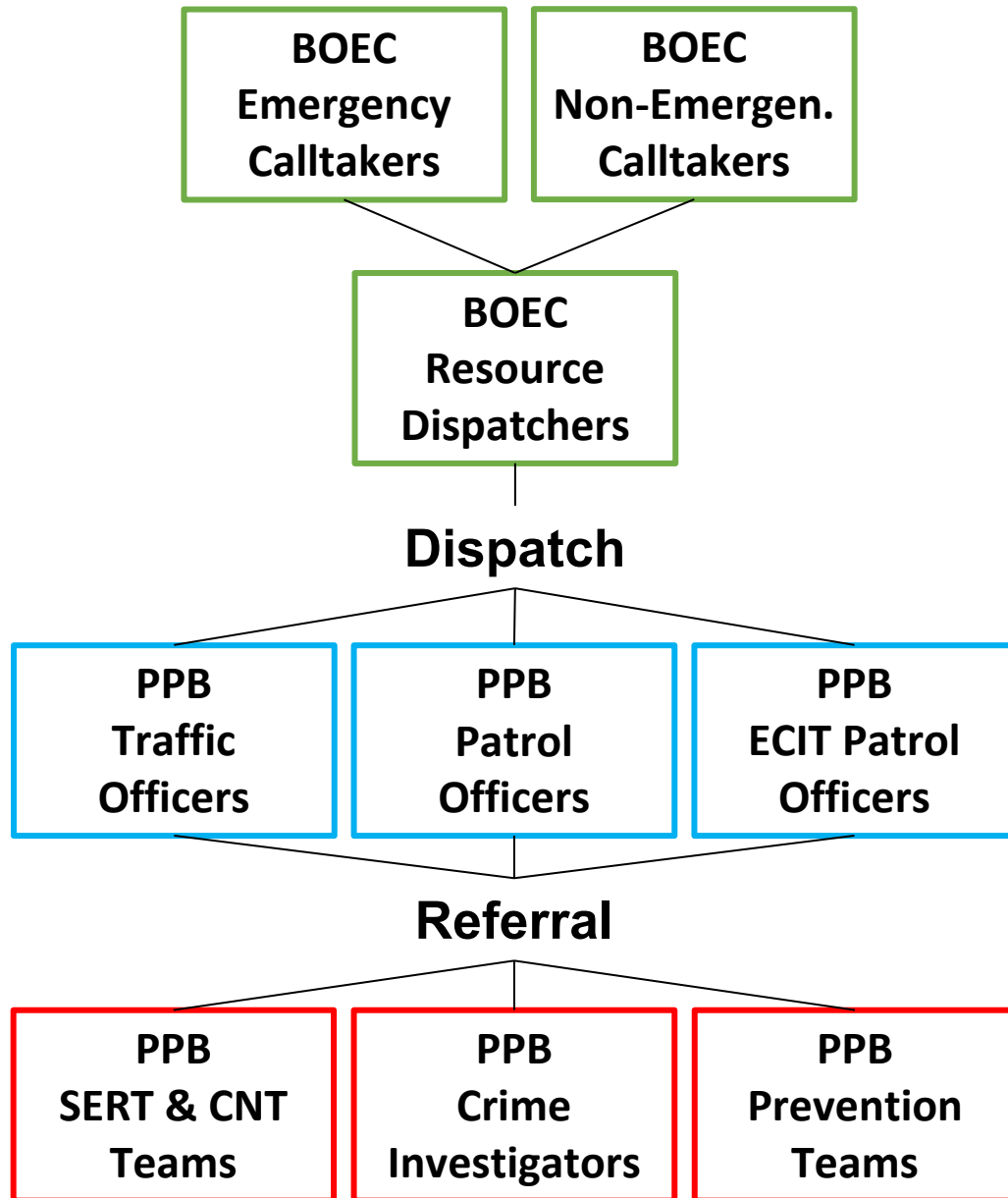
Family Services Division: Works to prevent crime, violence, and victimization in families; with a special focus on domestic violence, child abuse, and elder abuse; via investigations, law enforcement, victim assistance, and community partnerships.

Narcotics and Organized Crime Division: Works to disrupt and dismantle mid- to high-level drug trafficking organizations, investigates drug overdose deaths, and aids patrol officers in solving neighborhood livability issues.

Neighborhood Response: Officers assigned to work with neighborhoods to collaboratively create long-term solutions for complex and deeply rooted issues related to chronic crime, nuisance, and livability issues. This program has seen drastic cuts over the past year.

Service Coordination Team: Works with the criminal justice system and social service agencies to provide housing and treatment opportunities for chronic offenders. Part of the Behavioral Health Unit. This program has seen drastic cuts over the past year.

Defunded Groups

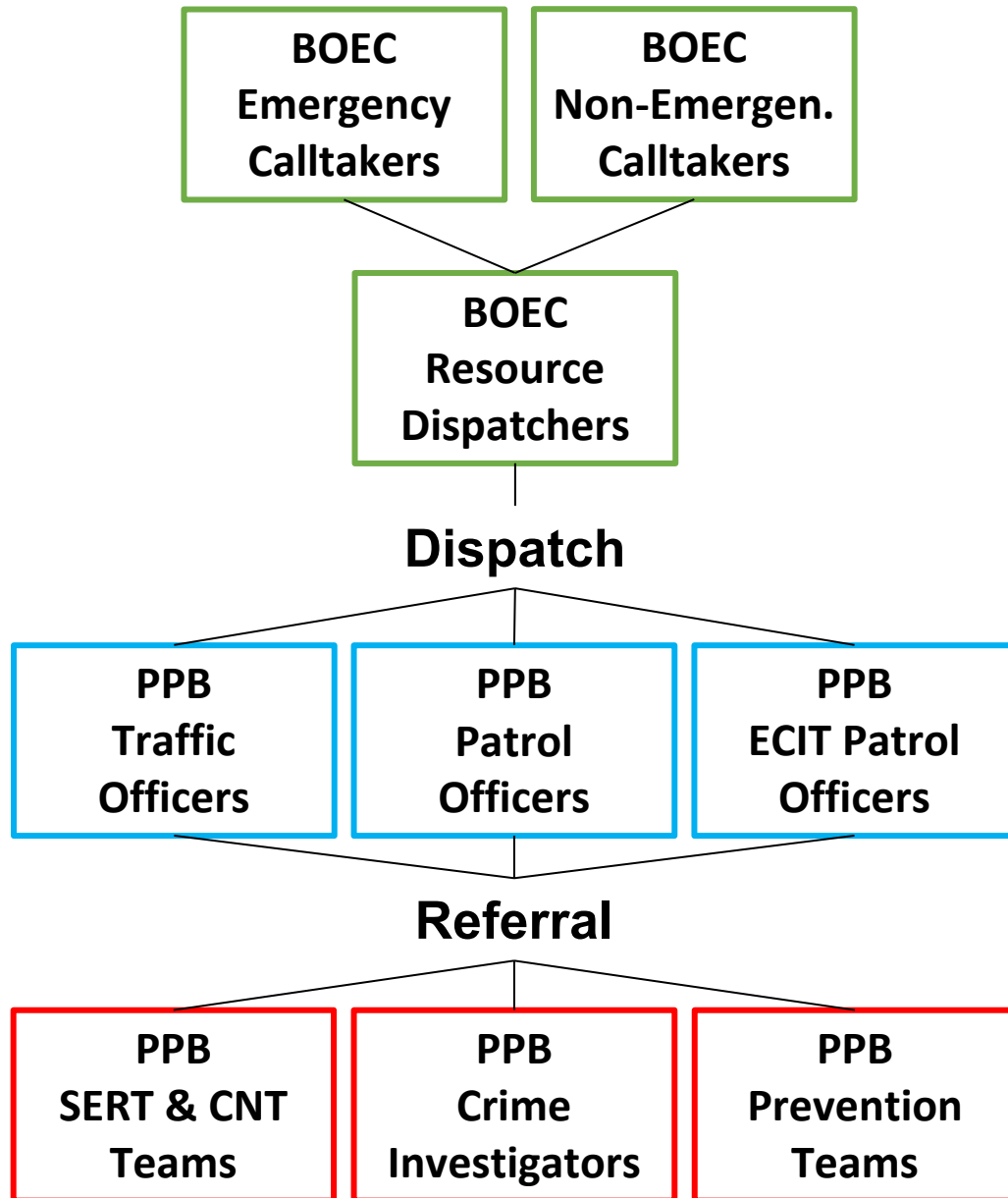


Transit Division: PPB formerly partnered with thirteen other Metro area police departments to provide police services for TriMet public transportation services. However, each department having its own directives made oversight and accountability difficult and members of the Black community were more likely to be fined, charged, and excluded, even when taking into account relative ridership rates. The Transit Division was defunded in June of 2020.

Youth Services Division: PPB formerly had School Resource Officers stationed at many local schools to provide direct services and community engagement. However, there were concerns regarding utilizing the officers as a harsher type of discipline, including taking students into custody, and members of the Black population were more likely to be affected. The Youth Division was defunded in June of 2020.

Gun Violence Reduction Team: The GVRT was a team of detectives and patrol officers assigned to investigate and mitigate gun violence. The GVRT included the direct investigation of crimes and patrol officers using traffic stops as a reason to search subjects in the areas near shooting incidents. Questions regarding the team's effectiveness and the higher likelihood of the Black population being stopped led to it being defunded in June of 2020. However, due to significant levels of gun violence in 2020, the PPB launched the Enhanced Community Safety Team (ECST) in February of 2021, retaining the investigation portion of the GVRT while doing away with the traffic stop aspect.

City Pilot and Partner Programs

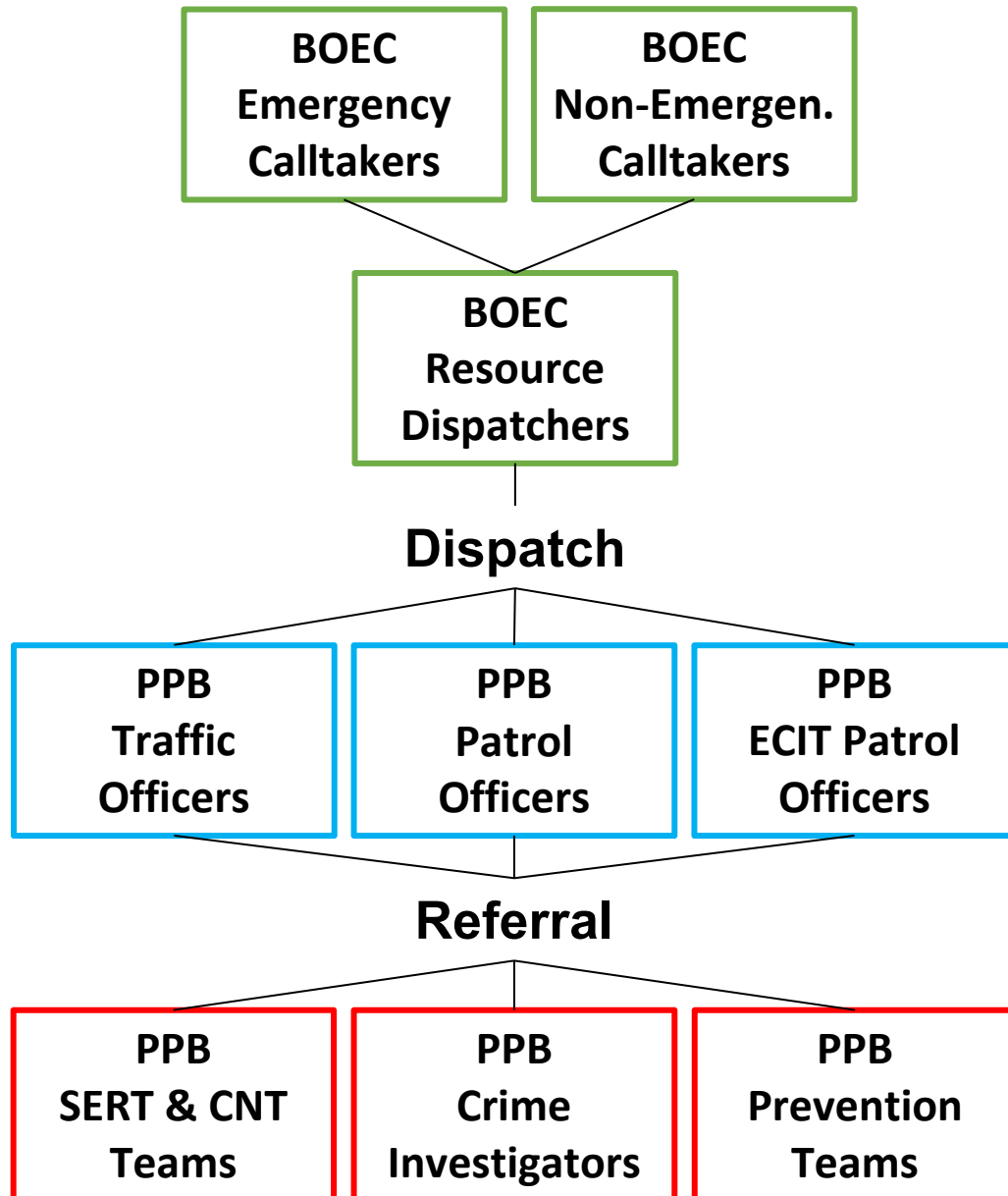


Public Safety Support Specialists: Pilot program within the PPB involving unarmed specialists who do not have the ability to arrest or cite individuals, but rather focus on low priority calls for service and other duties that do not require a police officer, such as taking reports for low level crimes. Meant to provide an unarmed and more cost-effective response to low priority calls. Currently the PPB has 12 PS3s which operate throughout the city.

Portland Street Response: Housed in Portland Fire and Rescue, the PSR is meant to be a non-police response for public safety issues involving mental health and/or the houseless. Teams consist of a firefighter EMT, a licensed mental health crisis therapist, and two community health workers meant to better connect people with available services. Currently one team operates in Lents, with plans to roll out a second team in Lents later in 2021 and further teams throughout the city in 2022.

Office of Violence Prevention: Created in 2006, the OVP works to increase public safety by coordinating with other service providers via providing grants for programs meant to reduce and prevent conflict and violence, reducing the cycle of violent crime, and supporting the victims of violent crime.

Other Pilot and Partner Programs



Project Respond Crisis Teams: Mobile mental health crisis response teams operated by Cascadia Health who respond 24/7 to mental health emergencies across Multnomah County. They provide onsite mental health assessments and can issue involuntary holds on individuals who present an imminent danger to themselves or others. First partnering with police in 1993, the PRCT was meant to provide an alternative to police in responding to mental health cases. However, 82% of calls responded to by PRCT include an officer present to ensure the teams safety or assist in involuntary transport. Respond to 3,200 calls per year. Partner with PPB's Behavioral Health Response Teams.

Enhanced Service Districts: Areas where the city collects money from landowners and distributes it for services the district chooses. Clean and Safe in downtown uses a portion of the money to fund four PPB officers in downtown as well as security patrols, and Central Eastside uses a portion to fund security patrols. These, essentially private, security patrols are meant to deter vandalism and deal with non-emergency issues, and businesses are given phone numbers to directly request them as an alternative to the traditional methods of contacting police. However, concerns have been raised about the lack of accountability, the existence of private patrols in public spaces, and the likelihood of people within the district being policed to levels above those outside the districts.

What Did 2019 Look Like for the PPB?

363,447 calls for service

72% dispatched via BOEC

28% officer initiated



17% resulted in reported crimes

79% of these were property crimes



6% resulted in custodies

23,504 custodies



**0.2% resulted in a
use of force**

795 cases and 803 subjects

94% of subjects taken into custody



**0.05% resulted in force
with a weapon or vehicle**

176 cases and 179 subjects



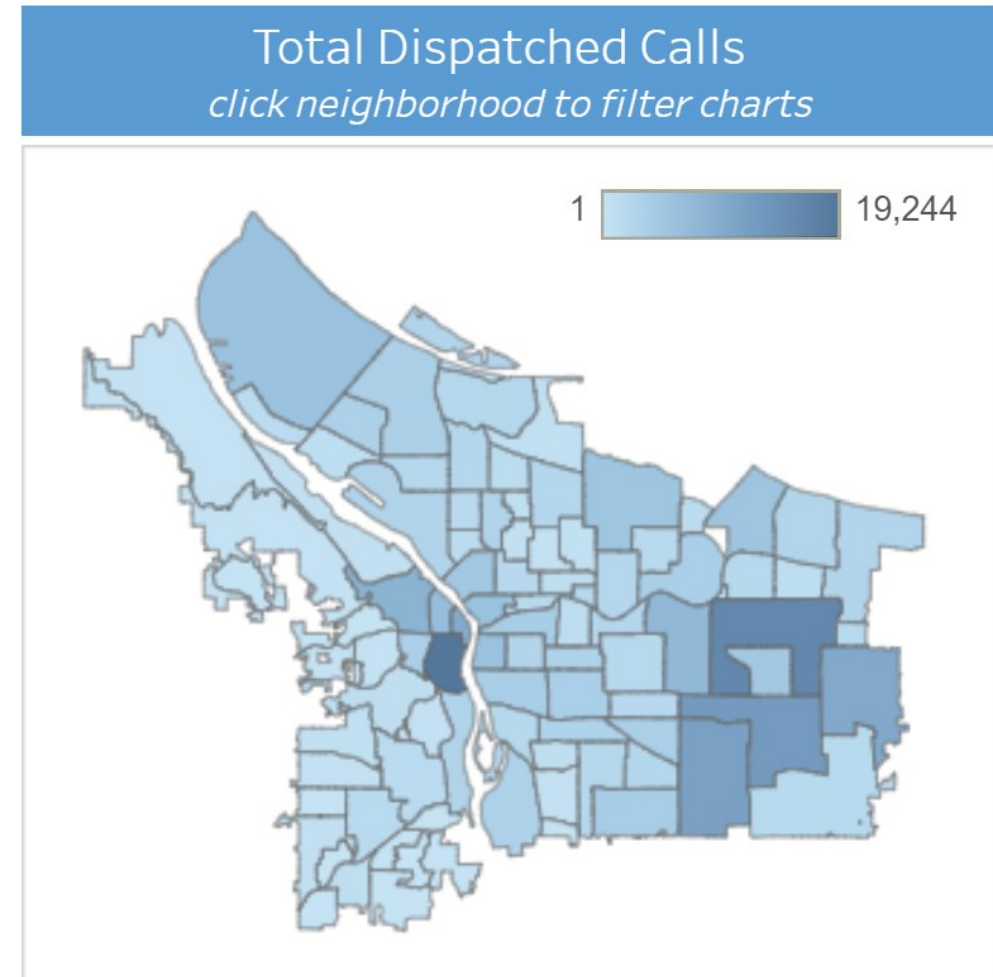
**0.02% resulted in the
pointing of a firearm**

74 cases and 76 subjects



**0.002% resulted in a
use of deadly force**

6 subjects, 5 killed



What Did 2020 Look Like for the PPB?

308,883 calls for service

76% dispatched via BOEC
24% officer initiated



20% resulted in reported crimes

81% of these were property crimes



5% resulted in custodies

14,900 custodies



**0.2% resulted in a
use of force**

637 cases and 652 subjects
91% of subjects taken into custody



**0.07% resulted in force
with a weapon or vehicle**

202 cases and 205 subjects



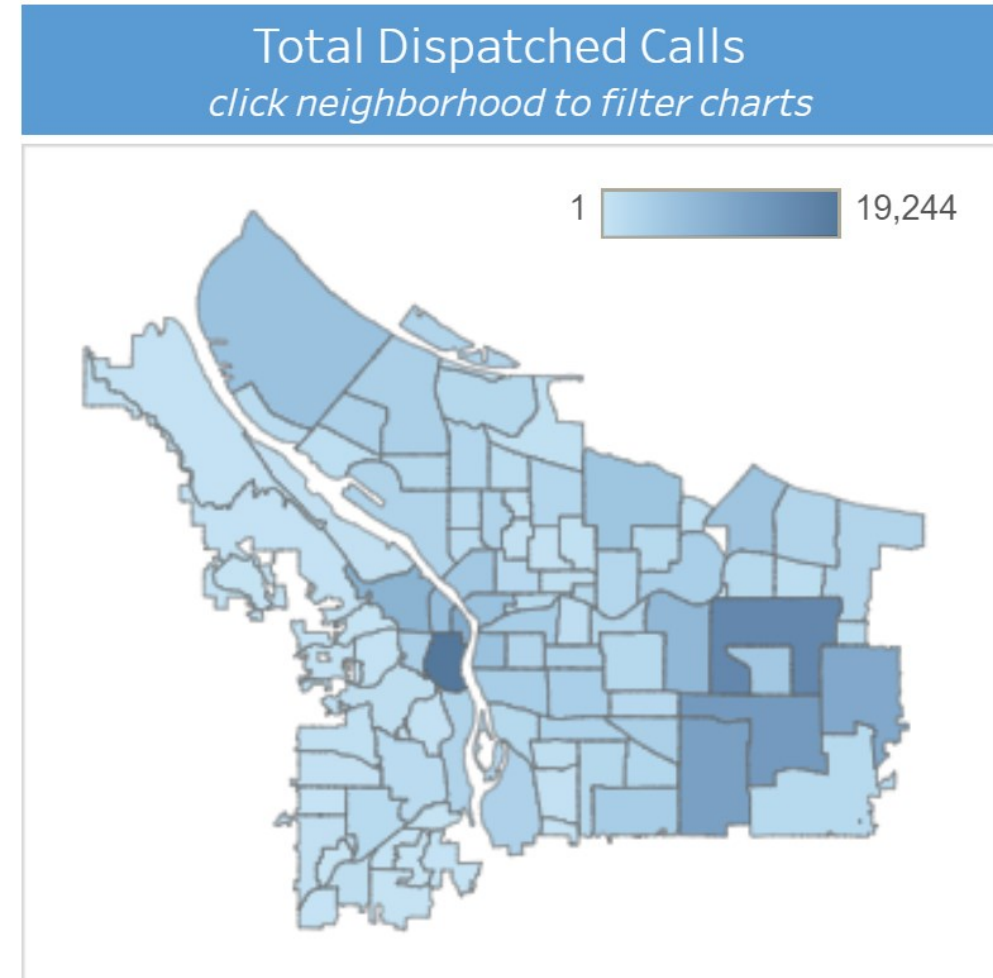
**0.02% resulted in the
pointing of a firearm**

56 cases and 58 subjects



**0.0006% resulted in
a use of deadly force**

2 subjects, 0 killed



Police Calls For Service Over Time

PPB Call Data per 1,000 Population						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Calls for Service	608.4	542.0	563.2	556.0	556.1	464.8
Officer Initiated Calls	213.6	155.5	157.3	152.9	155.8	109.0
Dispatched Calls	394.8	386.5	405.9	403.1	400.3	355.8
<i>Dispatched Calls by Category</i>						
Civil	18.3	17.7	18.5	20.3	22.2	20.7
Crime	94.6	93.3	98.1	98.5	97.8	93.6
Disorder	195.7	190.7	205.3	204.6	199.9	173.8
Other	12.9	12.0	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.7
Assist	17.6	17.0	17.4	17.2	17.5	14.4
Community Policing	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7
Alarm	20.2	19.8	20.2	19.7	19.9	17.4
Traffic	35.1	35.5	34.3	30.7	30.8	23.6
<i>Dispatched Calls by Priority</i>						
Low Priority	158.2	152.1	159.5	161.9	173.4	147.2
Medium Priority	110.6	109.4	117.3	116.5	109.9	92.4
High Priority	125.9	125.1	129.1	124.7	117.0	116.3

Call Priorities

Low: Events that may no longer be in progress, so immediate response is not urgent. Generally requires a single unit.

Medium: In-progress events without an immediate danger to persons or property. Multiple units may be necessary.

High: In-progress events where persons or high value property are in immediate danger. Requires multiple units.

Call Categories

Civil: Calls related to non-criminal matters where police presence is requested to keep situation from escalating.

Crime: Calls related to activity that may be defined as a crime.

Disorder: Calls related to disturbances or other problems that require police to assess and resolve the situation.

Other: Calls that do not fall under the above categories.

Assist: Calls to provide assistance to medical, fire, partner agencies, or other first responders.

Community Policing: Contacts with community, such as dropping off food baskets and attending school events or community meetings.

Alarm: Calls initiated by the activation of a monitored alarm.

Traffic: Calls related to motor vehicles.

PPB Dispatched Call Data:

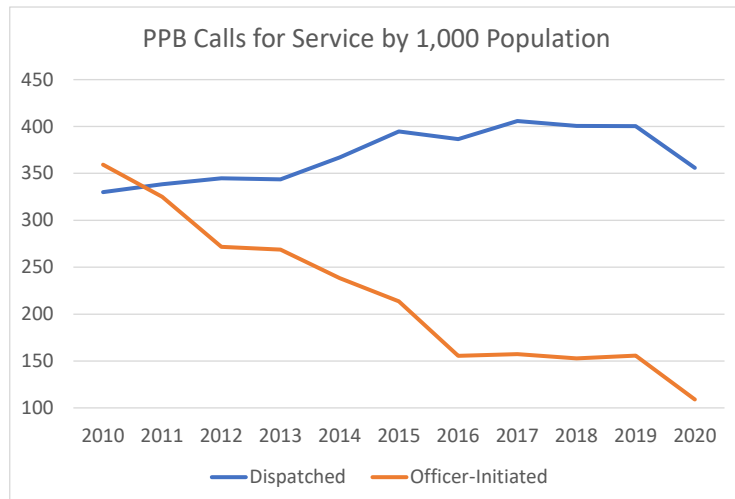
<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/police/76454>

PSU Population Estimates:

<https://www.pdx.edu/population-research/population-estimate-reports>

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Assist	17.6	17.0	17.4	17.2	17.5	14.4
Community Policing	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7
Alarm	20.2	19.8	20.2	19.7	19.9	17.4
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High Priority	125.9	125.1	129.1	124.7	117.0	116.3



The year 2020 is an outlier due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. We cannot ascertain long-term effects on calls at this time.

Over the past five years dispatched call volumes have largely stabilized after significant growth over the 2010-2014 period.

Similarly, officer-initiated calls have stabilized after significant declines in the 2010-2014 period, driven by resources having to be put towards more time-consuming dispatched calls.

Though dispatched calls by category have remained stable over the past five years, the priority levels of calls have shifted, with growth in low priority calls and a decline in medium and high priority calls, continuing a trend noted over the past ten years.

Call types that have increased significantly over the past five years include Welfare Check, Stolen Vehicle, Unwanted Person, Behavioral Health, and Suspicious Behavior.

The growth in these types of calls can largely be attributed to broader societal issues regarding houselessness, drug addiction, and mental health services which especially affect vulnerable and lower income communities.

Call types that have decreased significantly over the past five years include Disturbance and Traffic Collisions.

Police Calls For Service Over Time

PPB Dispatched Call Data per 1,000 Population

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Dispatched Calls	394.8	386.5	405.9	403.1	400.3	355.8
<i>Low Priority Calls</i>	<i>158.2</i>	<i>152.1</i>	<i>159.5</i>	<i>161.9</i>	<i>173.4</i>	<i>147.2</i>
Civil	10.0	8.8	8.8	9.2	10.4	10.2
Crime	63.2	62.9	66.0	66.6	70.4	64.1
Disorder	48.4	44.5	48.9	51.5	55.6	40.3
Other	11.0	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.6
Assist	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.2	3.0	2.8
Community Policing	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
Alarm	15.5	15.2	15.4	15.0	15.4	13.0
Traffic	8.3	8.7	8.6	7.1	8.3	6.6
<i>Medium Priority Calls</i>	<i>110.6</i>	<i>109.4</i>	<i>117.3</i>	<i>116.5</i>	<i>109.9</i>	<i>92.4</i>
Civil	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9
Crime	14.5	13.8	14.5	14.6	11.9	10.5
Disorder	66.0	66.2	74.4	75.4	72.0	62.2
Other	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0
Assist	9.1	8.2	8.1	7.6	7.2	5.4
Community Policing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alarm	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Traffic	18.2	18.3	17.5	16.0	15.6	11.2
<i>High Priority Calls</i>	<i>125.9</i>	<i>125.1</i>	<i>129.1</i>	<i>124.7</i>	<i>117.0</i>	<i>116.3</i>
Civil	7.3	8.0	8.7	10.1	10.7	9.6
Crime	16.9	16.6	17.6	17.2	15.4	19.0
Disorder	81.3	79.9	82.1	77.8	72.2	71.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Assist	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.2	6.2
Community Policing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alarm	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3
Traffic	8.6	8.5	8.2	7.5	6.9	5.8

It is important to note that calls regarding Crime tend to be Low priority, while Disorder calls tend to drive Medium and High priority.

The increase in low priority calls can largely be attributed to growth in the call types Stolen Vehicle, Suspicious Behavior, Welfare Check, Unwanted Person, and Assist.

The decrease in medium priority calls are driven mostly by drops in the call types Suspicious Behavior, Theft, Assist, and Traffic Collision, somewhat offset by growth in Welfare Check and Unwanted Person.

The increase in Suspicious Behavior, Welfare Check, Unwanted Person, and Assist can all be attributed to broader issues regarding houselessness, addiction, and mental health.

The increase in Stolen Vehicle can be attributed to an Oregon court case making it more difficult to arrest and prosecute people caught driving stolen vehicles. The effects of addiction and houselessness also play a role.

High Priority calls have seen an increase in the call type Behavioral Health and a decrease in Disturbance.

This shift in high priority call types is largely driven by a reclassification of Disturbance calls to Behavioral Health calls, helping ensure that properly trained officers are sent to calls involving a mental health issue.

Response Times for Dispatched Calls

PPB Dispatched Call Response Times (In Minutes)						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ave. Response Time	22.3	25.7	27.8	26.9	26.8	38.0
High Priority						
Response Time	7.3	8.1	8.7	8.5	8.3	10.6
Time in Queue	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	3.8
Travel Time	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.4	7.0
Under 5 Minutes	41%	36%	32%	33%	34%	29%
5-10 Minutes	40%	41%	42%	42%	42%	40%
10-15 Minutes	12%	14%	15%	15%	15%	17%
15-30 Minutes	6%	8%	9%	8%	8%	10%
Over 30 minutes	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%
Medium Priority						
Response Time	14.9	17.8	19.6	17.7	15.9	26.9
Time in Queue	7.6	10.2	11.6	9.9	8.8	20.6
Travel Time	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.3	7.7
Under 5 Minutes	21%	18%	15%	17%	21%	17%
5-10 Minutes	32%	29%	27%	30%	30%	27%
10-15 Minutes	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	16%
15-30 Minutes	19%	21%	23%	21%	19%	19%
Over 30 minutes	11%	15%	18%	15%	13%	22%
Low Priority						
Response Time	39.4	45.9	49.4	47.7	46.2	66.7
Time in Queue	29.4	35.5	39.1	37.5	37.2	60.0
Travel Time	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.5	9.5	8.9
Under 15 minutes	27%	24%	22%	24%	26%	24%
15-30 Minutes	27%	26%	24%	24%	24%	21%
30-45 minutes	17%	16%	16%	16%	15%	14%
45-60 minutes	10%	10%	11%	10%	10%	9%
More than 60 minutes	19%	24%	27%	26%	25%	32%

Response times for calls for service climbed during the first half of the decade and have largely been stable for the period of 2016 through 2019.

Beginning in 2017, the PPB began a concerted effort to lower call response times via putting in place a number of strategies, which led to some moderate success, especially with medium and low priority dispatched calls.

Due to budget cuts, retirements, officers leaving to other police departments, and ongoing protests response times became significantly longer in 2020 with some low priority calls taking over 24 hours to respond, or not getting responded to at all during the summer and early fall.

Crimes Reported to Police Over Time

PPB Reported Crimes per 1,000 Population						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Person Crimes	13.37	13.14	13.92	14.75	15.13	14.12
Assault	12.22	12.00	12.60	13.45	13.86	13.08
Homicide	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.09
Human Trafficking	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03
Kidnapping/Abduction	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.07	0.10
Sex Offenses	0.91	0.95	1.06	1.08	1.06	0.78
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03
Property Crimes	75.31	74.89	76.85	75.58	72.21	73.69
Arson	0.32	0.39	0.49	0.43	0.39	0.75
Bribery	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Burglary	6.02	6.22	6.83	6.69	6.38	8.17
Counterfeiting/Embezzlement	1.37	1.12	1.20	1.12	1.24	0.73
Embezzlement	0.11	0.21	0.21	0.25	0.24	0.10
Extortion/Blackmail	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03
Fraud	7.93	8.17	5.41	6.71	5.29	5.36
Larceny	40.30	39.25	39.43	38.20	37.42	34.03
Motor Vehicle Theft	7.49	8.36	11.60	10.81	9.98	9.84
Robbery	1.44	1.61	1.66	1.66	1.51	1.48
Stolen Property	0.23	0.19	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.09
Vandalism	10.06	9.32	9.84	9.56	9.57	13.09
Society Crimes	4.58	4.08	3.84	4.09	3.88	2.86
Animal Cruelty	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04
Drug/Narcotic	3.24	2.79	2.69	2.73	2.63	1.47
Gambling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pornography/Obscene Material	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.11	0.11
Prostitution	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.29	0.07	0.04
Weapon Law	0.91	0.87	0.72	0.92	1.02	1.19
Total Reported Crimes	93.26	92.11	94.62	94.42	91.22	90.66

During the 2015-2019 period overall crime in Portland remained relatively unchanged compared to population. However, shifts did occur in the types of crime committed.

Person crimes increased during this period, driven by an increase in Assaults, which can largely attributed to broader issues involving houselessness, addiction, and mental health.

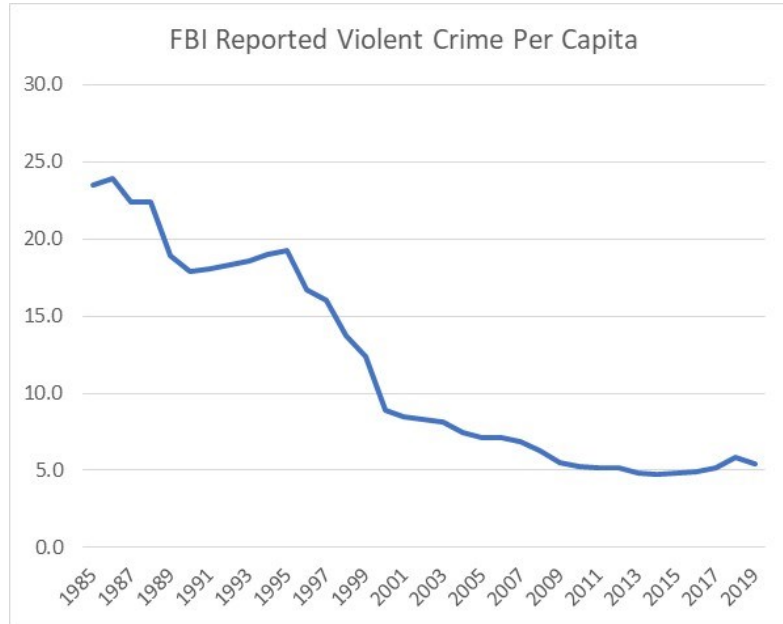
Property crimes decreased, with an increase in Motor Vehicle Theft more than countered by decreases in Larceny and Fraud. Motor Vehicle Theft has been on the rise since an Oregon court case made it more difficult to prosecute people found driving stolen cars.

The increase in Motor Vehicle Theft can be attributed to an Oregon court case making it more difficult to arrest and prosecute people caught driving stolen vehicles. The effects of addiction and houselessness also play a role.

Society crimes have remained relatively unchanged.

Due to COVID-19 and civil unrest, 2020 is an outlier with most types of reported crime decreasing, with the exception of Homicide, Arson, Burglary, and Vandalism. It will take time to ascertain the long-term effects on crime of the events of 2020.

FBI Long-Term Crime Trends for Portland



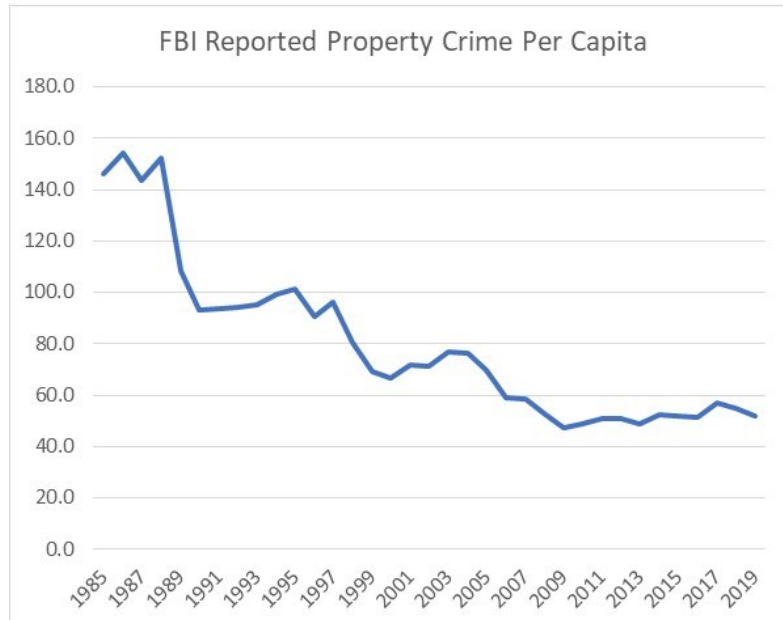
2020 data is not yet available from the FBI, so only data up to 2019 is shown in the tables.

Violent crime per capita dropped significantly between 1985 and 1999, followed by a steady decrease until largely stabilizing in 2009.

Violent crimes per capita have dropped some 77% since 1985, following trends seen throughout the United States.

Property crime per capita dropped significantly between 1985 and 2009, with sharp drops between 1988 and 1990, 1997 and 2001, and 2004 and 2009.

Property crime per capita has dropped some 64% since 1985, following trends seen throughout the United States.



Crime Victimization and Other Inequities

Black and Indigenous residents in Portland are more likely to be the victims of major crimes (Homicide, Forcible Sexual Offense, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault) compared to other racial and ethnic groups.

This is a function of socio-economic issues, with these groups also being much more likely to be living in poverty and/or be houseless.

This is the result of long-standing societal issues related to systemic racism which has limited the inter-generational accumulation of wealth by these groups.

Groups such as immigrants, the houseless, and those experiencing mental health issues are also more likely to be the victims of crimes for reasons related to their relative vulnerability, socio-economic issues, and political status.

Crime victimization rates are likely higher for all of these groups given that studies show crimes affecting Black, Indigenous, migrant, and houseless individuals are less likely to be reported to police.

2019 Demographics Share of Population by Race					
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native American	White
PDX Population	9.8%	7.1%	9.3%	1.8%	70.5%
PDX Major Crime Victims	4.8%	18.5%	9.7%	1.2%	65.2%
Multnomah Co. Houseless Population	1.4%	16.2%	10.2%	10.2%	58.8%
Multnomah Co. Median Income	62,191	31,286	47,908	41,835	70,402
PDX Injury Traffic Collisions	6.3%	11.1%	10.5%	0.1%	71.7%
PDX Police Custodies	2.9%	22.2%	7.2%	2.1%	65.7%

Rise in Shootings and Homicides

PDX Shootings and Homicides			
	Total Shootings	Shootings Injuries	All Homicides
Jan-19	33	7	2
Feb-19	31	7	3
Mar-19	32	2	1
Apr-19	26	5	6
May-19	37	9	4
Jun-19	31	7	3
Jul-19	36	9	3
Aug-19	41	12	5
Sep-19	32	8	2
Oct-19	28	6	3
Nov-19	33	6	1
Dec-19	33	10	2
Jan-20	51	12	1
Feb-20	38	8	0
Mar-20	23	8	2
Apr-20	48	4	0
May-20	42	13	2
Jun-20	62	9	5
Jul-20	103	35	15
Aug-20	122	36	7
Sep-20	119	27	7
Oct-20	88	19	8
Nov-20	98	17	3
Dec-20	99	24	7

Shootings doesn't include suicide attempts
Homicides include those not involving guns

Homicides in Select Major U.S. Cities			
	2020	2019	% Change
Milwaukee	193	98	97%
Minneapolis	81	48	69%
Portland	57	35	63%
Seattle	50	31	61%
New Orleans	195	121	61%
Atlanta	157	99	59%
Chicago	769	495	55%
Memphis	290	191	52%
Denver	95	63	51%
New York	462	319	45%
Indianapolis	244	171	43%
Houston	400	282	42%
Los Angeles	349	253	38%
Tulsa	77	56	38%
Las Vegas	195	149	31%
San Jose	44	34	29%
Cincinnati	94	73	29%
Dallas	251	210	20%
Washington DC	198	166	19%
Detroit	327	275	19%
San Francisco	48	41	17%
Salt Lake City	15	14	7%
Baltimore	335	348	-4%

Between 2020 and 2019 in Portland, shootings have increased 127%, shootings resulting in injuries have increased 140%, and homicides have increased 63%.

Nearly half of homicide victims in 2020 have been Black.

The increase in homicides is not isolated to Portland, with most major U.S. cities reporting some level of increase, though Portland is on the higher end.

The exact cause of this increase is hotly debated, with people's arguments and conclusions dependent upon their views of the defunding the police movement. Likely there are a number of interconnected factors at play.

Early pre-June increases in shootings are likely largely attributable to rising tensions related to COVID. These tensions were further exacerbated by the George Floyd protests which began in late May.

It is likely that some groups and individuals took advantage of severely strained police resources during the protests to violently deal with grudges, sparking a cycle of retribution. The defunding of the Gun Violence Reduction Team without any viable replacement being put into place likely exacerbated this.

Traffic Violations

Portland Traffic Enforcement Data per 1,000 Population					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Traffic Deaths	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.08
Traffic Deaths - Total Number	42	47	35	50	54
Received Traffic Calls	36.17	35.21	30.18	28.50	21.14
Crash - Non-injury	12.04	11.09	10.44	10.55	7.06
Hit and Run - Past Occurrence	11.36	11.87	8.45	6.93	4.88
Crash - Injury	4.96	5.07	4.56	4.65	3.87
Hit and Run - Active	3.73	3.42	3.23	2.91	2.68
Crash - Unknown Injury	2.75	2.32	2.05	2.08	1.52
DUII	1.34	1.41	1.42	1.40	1.10
Enforcement Actions	31.44	17.14	20.30	23.75	23.02
Speed	10.88	4.94	5.85	7.03	9.19
Unauthorized Driving	2.80	1.75	2.13	2.52	2.83
Distracted	2.48	1.66	2.38	3.30	2.23
Driving Uninsured	2.36	1.37	1.73	2.02	2.03
Safety Belt	2.42	1.49	1.71	1.38	1.45
Plate Violation	1.79	0.93	1.32	1.85	1.43
Traffic Control Devices	3.43	1.95	1.99	2.23	1.13
Equipment	1.07	0.58	0.73	0.74	0.44
Stolen Vehicles	8.09	11.21	9.84	9.71	9.71
Recovered within 30 days	79%	82%	82%	82%	77%
Recovered to date	93%	96%	95%	95%	89%

Except for in 2018, deaths from traffic accidents involving motor vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians have been rising over the past five years.

During the same period, received calls regarding traffic issues have fallen while traffic enforcement actions declined in 2017, but have since remained stable.

Speeding is by far the most common traffic violation cited, with 30% of enforcement actions involving speeding in 2019.

Enforcement actions remained largely unchanged in 2020, though with speeding violations increasing to 40% of enforcement actions.

In 2019, crashes involving injuries and no injuries accounted for 61% of traffic calls, while hit and run accounted for 35%.

Traffic calls dropped further in 2020, with all traffic call types declining significantly.

Traffic data can be found at:

<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/police/76503>

<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/police/article/642890>

<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/police/74369>

Stops Data

PPB Stops per 1,000 Population						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Stopped Drivers	66.7	51.8	34.9	45.2	50.3	40.0
Traffic Division	39.0	30.2	16.7	20.2	22.1	23.0
Non-Traffic Divisions	27.7	21.6	18.2	25.0	28.2	17.0
Pedestrian Stops	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.7	0.4
Traffic Division	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Non-Traffic Divisions	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.6	0.3
Total Stops	67.2	52.2	35.2	46.1	52.0	40.4

Between 2015 and 2019, the number of stopped drivers per capita fell 25%, this has been entirely due to a 43% drop in stops by the Traffic Division with non-traffic division stops remaining steady.

During the same time period pedestrian stops have increased 240%, driven by growth in stops by non-traffic divisions, though the number of these stops remains relatively limited.

The year 2020 saw a drop in all types of stops due to COVID-19, protests, and related resource issues, with the exception of the Traffic Division. However, this is likely not to continue in 2020 given the Traffic Division was cut in early 2021 in order to fulfill core patrol needs throughout the city.

Stopped drivers includes anyone stopped by PPB while operating a motor vehicle. Stopped drivers can include traffic law enforcement as well as investigating suspicious behavior, stolen vehicles and other crimes.

Pedestrian stops are any interactions with pedestrians not associated with a call for service and where the officer has reasonable suspicion that an individual has or is about to commit a crime.

The Traffic Division is specially assigned to provide focused traffic enforcement in areas specifically identified as having high rates of vehicle accidents, speeding, and other traffic issues.

Stops by other divisions include patrol officers initiating stops to help prevent and reduce crime and respond to citizen concerns and complaints. They can range from patrol officers enforcing traffic rules in their patrol area to detectives investigating specific crimes. The data does not discern between patrol stops and targeted stops.

Inequities in Stops Data

Stops Data by Race for 2019 (Not Including GVRT)									
	Stops		Results of Search					Result of Stop	
	#	%	Subject Searched	Contraband Found	Drugs/Alco. Found	Stolen Pr. Found	Weapon Found	Warning Issued	Citation Issued Arrested
Traffic Division									
Asian	816	6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.0%	81.9% 0.9%
Black	1,637	11%	1.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	13.7%	81.8% 3.7%
Hispanic	1,431	10%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	11.0%	86.9% 1.8%
Native American	31	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%	83.9% 3.2%
White	10,441	71%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	83.7% 1.3%
Other	273	2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.2%	82.1% 0.7%
Total	14,629		0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	14.4%	83.6% 1.6%
Non-Traffic Divisions									
Asian	807	5%	2.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	78.8%	15.1% 3.5%
Black	3,392	19%	8.0%	3.3%	2.5%	0.2%	0.6%	75.2%	13.1% 8.0%
Hispanic	1,753	10%	6.6%	2.6%	2.2%	0.1%	0.6%	73.0%	14.0% 7.0%
Native American	130	1%	6.9%	3.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	73.8%	15.4% 7.7%
White	11,414	64%	6.7%	3.3%	2.6%	0.3%	0.6%	75.7%	12.7% 7.4%
Other	436	2%	2.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	80.7%	14.4% 3.4%
Total	17,932		6.6%	3.1%	2.3%	0.3%	0.5%	75.8%	13.1% 7.3%
All Stops									
Asian	1,623	5%	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	47.8%	48.7% 2.2%
Black	5,029	15%	6.0%	2.5%	1.9%	0.2%	0.5%	55.2%	35.4% 6.6%
Hispanic	3,184	10%	4.1%	1.7%	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%	45.1%	46.8% 4.6%
Native American	161	0%	5.6%	2.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	62.1%	28.6% 6.8%
White	21,855	67%	3.8%	1.8%	1.4%	0.2%	0.3%	46.6%	46.6% 4.5%
Other	709	2%	1.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	56.3%	40.5% 2.4%
Total	32,561		4.0%	1.6%	1.3%	0.1%	0.3%	48.2%	44.8% 4.7%
Note: Stops Data includes vehicle and pedestrian stops, vehicle stops account for 97% of all stops.									
Note: Search result data not available for separate Traffic and Non-Traffic Divisions									
Note: GVRT is the Gun Violence Reduction Team.									

2019 Portland Stops Benchmarks				
	PDX Population	PDX Major Crime Victims	Injury Collisions	Police Custodies
Asian	10%	5%	6%	3%
Black	7%	19%	11%	22%
Hispanic	9%	10%	11%	7%
Native American	2%	1%	0%	2%
White	70%	65%	72%	66%

The Traffic Division stops a higher portion of the Black population relative to other groups, but this is in line with the annual rate of injury collisions, suggesting this is the result of socio-economic differences in where traffic violations occur, which influence where Traffic Division officers are assigned.

While not more likely to be issued a warning or citation, Black and Native American populations are more likely to be arrested by the Traffic Division, though the overall number of arrests is limited.

Stops by non-traffic divisions are significantly higher for the Black population relative to other groups, similar to disparities seen in overall custody rates.

The Black population is not significantly more likely to be issued a warning, citation, or be arrested as a result of a stop involving non-traffic divisions.

The Black population is more likely to be searched by the Traffic Division and the Black and Native American populations are more likely to be searched by non-traffic divisions.

Arrests resulting from stops account for 5% to 7% of all arrests for each group, with the exception of the Hispanic population where they account for 9%.

Gun Violence Reduction Team Stops

Gun Violence Reduction Team Stops in 2019

	Stops		Results of Search					Result of Stop		
	#	%	Subject Searched	Contraband Found	Drugs/Alco. Found	Stolen Pr. Found	Weapon Found	Warning Issued	Citation Issued	Arrested
Asian	45	3%	13.3%	6.7%	4.4%	0.0%	2.2%	93.3%	0.0%	6.7%
Black	837	52%	29.9%	14.8%	13.0%	0.6%	3.5%	87.9%	1.1%	9.0%
Hispanic	164	10%	29.3%	14.6%	14.6%	2.4%	4.3%	87.8%	0.6%	11.6%
Native American	18	1%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.4%	0.0%	5.6%
White	517	32%	15.1%	8.5%	7.2%	1.0%	2.1%	88.8%	0.8%	8.9%
Other	24	1%	29.2%	20.8%	8.3%	4.2%	12.5%	79.2%	0.0%	20.8%
Total	1,605		24.4%	12.5%	10.8%	0.9%	3.2%	88.3%	0.9%	9.3%

The Gun Violence Reduction Team (GVRT) was a team of detectives and patrol officers assigned to investigate and mitigate gun violence in Portland. Prior to 2019 it was called the Gang Enforcement Unit.

Responded to 54% of shooting incidents in 2019. Following a shooting would canvass neighborhood for witnesses, security footage, and forensic evidence.

While part of the GVRT's focus was detectives investigating crimes, another portion was patrol officers using traffic stops as a reason to search subjects in the areas near shooting incidents.

99% of GVRT stops involved a traffic violation with 55% occurring in East Portland and 39% in North Portland. GVRT accounted for less than 5% of total police stops.

24% of subjects stopped were searched, which 51% of the time resulted in contraband being found. This included weapons 13% of the time and drugs/alcohol 43% of the time.

The Black population accounted for 52% of GVRT stops, though it has been reported that the Black population accounted for a similar share of shooting victims and suspects.

The Black and Hispanic population were significantly more likely to be searched when stopped by the GVRT, more likely to be found holding contraband, more likely to be found with drugs or alcohol, but not more likely to be carrying a weapon.

The Black and Hispanic population were not more likely to be arrested when stopped.

Data is not available regarding the reasoning behind stopping an individual, how many individuals were involved in multiple stops over the course of a year, and what crimes individuals were charged with when taken into custody.

The GVRT was disbanded in July of 2020, though portions of it, specifically regarding investigations, was put back in place of February of 2021.

GVRT data can be found at:

<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/police/article/778670>

Custodies and Uses of Force

Force data does not include force used at crowd control events.

Between 2015 and 2019, custodies have fallen in relation to actual numbers, per calls for service, and per capita.

Due to COVID-19 and limited patrol resources, custodies in 2020 fell even more dramatically to possibly never before seen lows. It has yet to be seen if these lower levels will continue.

Between 2015 and 2019, the number of subjects experiencing police force have fallen significantly, continuing a trend that began over a decade ago. This decline includes actual numbers, per custody, per calls for service, and per capita.

Over the past decade, the usage of most types of force have dropped by 75% or more, with many types of force dropping 90% or more. This drop is due to enhanced de-escalation training and directives put into place by the DOJ Settlement Agreement.

In 2020, the use of force continued to decline in relation to calls for service and per capita, but rose per custody. This is due to an even sharper drop in custodies and the fact that police likely focused on higher priority calls during this period that were more likely to result in a use of force being required.

PPB Custody and Use of Force Data

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Portland Population	613,355	627,395	639,100	648,740	657,100	664,605
Calls for Service	380,738	344,879	351,910	360,001	363,730	308,883
Custodies	27,291	24,304	22,857	24,396	23,504	14,900
Custodies per 1,000 Population	44.5	38.7	35.8	37.6	35.8	22.4
Custodies per 1,000 Calls for Service	71.7	70.5	65.0	67.8	64.6	48.2
Uses of Force						
Subjects of Force - Original Types	772	755	595	489	458	372
Subjects of Force - New Types				930	803	652
Uses of Force per 1,000 Custodies						
Subjects of Force - Old Types	28.3	31.1	26.0	20.0	19.5	25.0
Subjects of Force - New Types				38.1	34.2	43.8
Uses of Force per 1,000 Calls for Service						
Subjects of Force - Original Types	2.03	2.19	1.69	1.36	1.26	1.20
Subjects of Force - New Types				2.58	2.21	2.11
Uses of Force per 1,000 Population						
Subjects of Force - Original Types	1.26	1.20	0.93	0.75	0.70	0.56
Subjects of Force - New Types				1.43	1.22	0.98

Custody and Use of Force Data can be found at:

<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/police/76875>

<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/police/62708>

Use of Force by Type

Subjects Experiencing Police Force							
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Custodies	27,291	24,304	22,857	24,396	23,504	14,900
	Subjects of Force - Original Types	772	755	595	489	458	372
	Subjects of Force - All Types (1)				930	803	652
Original Force Types	Holds With Injury	27	19	13	1	2	2
	Strikes / Kicks	90	67	49	38	62	47
	Maximum Restraint (3)	29					
	Aerosol Restraint	29	23	18	18	12	21
	CEW	72	94	58	40	52	53
	K-9 Bite	16	12	10	26	17	14
	Pointing of Firearm	390	359	326	153	76	58
	Takedown - Old (2)	310	303				
	Impact Weapon - Old (2)	12	6				
Sub-divided Original Types	Takedown - New (2)				175	236	171
	Controlled Takedown (2)				126	94	68
	Impact Weapon - Strike (2)				0	1	0
	Less Lethal (2)				16	11	28
	Baton-Nonstrike (2)				3	2	2
New Force Types	Resisted Handcuffing				362	356	272
	Hobble Restraint				26	42	18
	Controlled Against Resistance				448	427	303
	PIT				19	12	23
	Vehicle Ramming				1	2	3
	Box-in				49	32	47
(1) New types of force first measured in Quarter 3 of 2017							
(2) Definitions changed when new types of force added in Quarter 3 of 2017							
(3) Removed from usage in early 2015							

Force data does not include force used at crowd control events.

PPB broadened its definition of a reportable use of force in Quarter 3 of 2017, making direct comparisons for the total use of force difficult over time.

Review of the original force types shows that the use of most have declined since 2015, continuing trends that began as early as 2008.

One of the more significant of these declines has been in the use of pointing of firearm, which fell from over 1,000 subjects in 2008, to 310 in 2015, to 58 in 2020.

The decline has largely been in thanks to improved de-escalation training and directives put in place over the past decade, as well as improved use of force data reporting starting in 2015. These reforms were largely put in place due to the 2012 DOJ Settlement Agreement.

Use of Force Long Term Trends

Number of FDCR Force Cases										
	Total	Pointing of Firearm	Takedown	CEW	Strikes/ Kicks	Maximum Restraint	Control Hold w/Injury	Aerosol Restraint	Less Lethal	Baton Strike
2008	1,677	813	539	378	215	76	59	58	25	13
2009	1,477	709	426	324	205	56	51	70	35	11
2010	1,278	589	372	301	150	64	58	54	23	7
2011	1,116	509	341	228	143	76	34	70	13	12
2012	1,039	484	377	156	141	70	43	50	11	10
2013	852	434	259	110	115	59	43	32	9	6
2014	732	386	286	72	114	46	28	22	9	5
2015	699	390	310	72	90	6	27	29	7	5
2016	684	459	470	106	86	N/A	22	29	6	2
2017	553	329	231	56	51	N/A	13	19	10	2
2018	490	153	301	40	38	N/A	1	18	16	0
2019	459	76	330	52	62	N/A	2	12	17	1
2020	372	58	239	53	47	N/A	2	21	33	2
Note: FDCR Force Cases can involve multiple subjects.										
Note: Maximum Restraint discontinued in April of 2015.										

FDCR Force Cases Comparison					
	FDCR Cases	Calls for Service	Custodies	FDCR per 1000 Calls	FDCR per 1000 Custodies
2008	1,677	398,761	35,476	4.2	47.3
2009	1,477	406,408	33,204	3.6	44.5
2010	1,278	402,343	29,806	3.2	42.9
2011	1,116	389,777	28,919	2.9	38.6
2012	1,039	365,391	31,488	2.8	33.0
2013	852	365,859	33,201	2.3	25.7
2014	732	382,028	32,951	1.9	22.2
2015	699	380,738	27,291	1.8	25.6
2016	684	344,879	24,304	2.0	28.1
2017	553	351,910	22,857	1.6	24.2
2018	490	358,626	24,426	1.4	20.1
2019	459	365,717	23,561	1.3	19.5
2020	372	309,215	14,910	1.2	24.9
Note: Does not include new force types introduced in Quarter 3 of 2017					

Attributes of Subjects Experiencing Force

Attributes of Subjects Experiencing Original Force Types						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	772	755	595	489	458	372
Gender						
Male	684	647	516	433	395	318
Female	88	106	89	67	65	59
Race						
Asian	21	11	22	18	7	7
Black	211	227	170	131	123	105
Hispanic	56	58	63	53	38	32
Native American	13	14	7	6	5	9
White	467	440	337	288	286	222
Other Attribute (1)						
Mental Health Crisis	132	168	56	62	63	50
Transient (2)	295	322	266	253	254	184
Drugs/Alcohol	313	310	251	225	192	184
Armed	242	249	180	197	167	163
(1) Subjects may exhibit more than one attribute.						
(2) Transient includes houseless and those refusing to provide an address.						

Overall the use of force by the PPB has declined by a large degree for all groups of concern over the past five years.

Uses of force have declined for all racial groups. However, inequities in the relative likelihood of some groups experiencing a use of force have largely remained unchanged.

The use of force on individuals experiencing a mental health crisis and individuals under the influence of drugs and alcohol have dropped significantly, as have the severity of the types of force used. This is in large part thanks to the creation of the ECIT and other reforms from the DOJ Settlement Agreement.

Uses of force involving subjects who are armed have also declined as the PPB has adopted enhanced de-escalation training and protocols.

While uses of force involving transients (houseless and those refusing to give an address) have declined, the decline has been less pronounced. This is likely due to police interactions with transients increasing over the same period of time.

Inequities in the Use of Force

2018 Comparison of Portland Custodies and Use of Force by Race						
	City Demo.	Police Custodies	Police Use of Force	Force per 1000 Cust.	Cust. per 1000 popul.	Force per 1000 popul.
Total	648,740	23,504	796	38.1	37.6	1.4
Asian	9.4%	2.8%	3.8%	45.3	10.7	0.5
Black	7.0%	23.6%	32.5%	46.7	120.5	5.6
Hispanic	9.3%	7.8%	10.4%	45.4	29.9	1.4
Native American	1.9%	2.2%	0.5%	7.8	40.8	0.3
White	71.0%	66.7%	67.3%	34.2	33.6	1.1

2019 Comparison of Portland Custodies and Use of Force by Race						
	City Demo.	Police Custodies	Police Use of Force	Force per 1000 Cust.	Cust. per 1000 popul.	Force per 1000 popul.
Total	657,100	23,504	803	34.2	35.8	1.2
Asian	9.8%	2.9%	1.7%	20.8	10.4	0.2
Black	7.1%	22.0%	29.0%	45.0	111.2	5.0
Hispanic	9.3%	7.1%	8.0%	38.3	27.3	1.0
Native American	1.8%	2.1%	1.6%	26.5	40.8	1.1
White	70.5%	65.3%	58.7%	30.7	33.1	1.0

2020 Comparison of Portland Custodies and Use of Force by Race						
	City Demo.	Police Custodies	Police Use of Force	Force per 1000 Cust.	Cust. per 1000 popul.	Force per 1000 popul.
Total	664,605	14,900	652	43.8	22.4	1.0
Asian	9.9%	3.3%	2.5%	32.8	7.4	0.2
Black	7.1%	22.0%	27.1%	54.1	69.0	3.7
Hispanic	9.3%	7.9%	8.6%	47.6	19.0	0.9
Native American	1.9%	1.8%	2.5%	58.6	22.2	1.3
White	70.6%	64.1%	58.1%	39.7	20.4	0.8

Inequities are driven by officer bias, biases of other parts of the legal system, biases of the public requesting police services, and socio-economic inequities driven by long-term systemic bias. These factors are inter-connected, making it difficult to ascertain a central driver of inequities in the public safety system.

By comparing use of force to custodies, a proxy measure for police interactions, it is possible to remove all factors not related to the actions of officers and the actions of the individuals who experience a use of force.

Using this measure shows that though the overall use of force has declined over time, the Black population has consistently experienced a statistically significant higher level of force compared to the White population over the past five years.

Higher levels of force noted for the Hispanic and Native American populations are not statistically significant in most years due to the relatively low number of individuals experiencing a use of force.

More detailed analysis on the use of force:
<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/police/article/763834>
<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/police/article/765706>

Inequities in Custodies and Interactions

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Black	7.0%	23.6%	32.5%	46.7	120.5	5.6
Hispanic	9.3%	7.8%	10.4%	45.4	29.9	1.4
Native American	1.9%	2.2%	0.5%	7.8	40.8	0.3
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White	70.6%	64.1%	58.1%	39.7	20.4	0.8

While inequities in the subjects of force per custody ratio are concerning, the data shows a much larger source of inequities are the relative rate of custodies to population, especially for the Black and Native American populations.

This inequity has been especially significant for the Black population, which over the past four years is an average of 240% more likely to be taken into custody than the White population. This has a significant impact on the Black populations ability to increase inter-generational wealth.

Inequities are driven by officer bias, biases of other parts of the legal system, biases of the public requesting police services, and socio-economic inequities driven by long-term systemic bias. These factors are inter-connected, making it difficult to ascertain a central driver of inequities in the public safety system.

Inequities in custodies and police interactions significantly amplify inequities in the use of force experienced by the Black population.

Though not directly tracked by available data, similar disparities in custodies and police interactions are known to exist for transients and those experiencing mental health issues. An estimated 50% of custodies involve transients, of which half involve a subject being arrested for an outstanding warrant.

Inequities in the Legal System

2019 Multnomah County Safety and Justice Challenge Legal System Demographics						
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Nat. Am.	Asian
Adult Population (18+)	658,979	74.0%	5.8%	10.0%	0.9%	9.3%
Number of Jail Bookings	26,819	63.1%	22.8%	9.3%	1.9%	2.9%
Cases Referred to DA's Office	20,095	62.4%	24.1%	10.2%	0.7%	2.6%
Cases Accepted for Prosecution	12,429	62.3%	23.5%	10.6%	0.7%	2.8%
Total Cases Arraigned	12,082	62.2%	23.7%	10.5%	0.7%	2.8%
Number of Cases Convicted	4,075	63.6%	22.9%	10.5%	0.7%	2.3%
Cases Sentenced to Prison	256	62.5%	25.4%	10.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Cases Sentenced to Jail	1,122	61.1%	25.1%	10.6%	0.8%	2.3%
Cases Sentenced to Probation	1,322	65.1%	20.4%	11.3%	0.5%	2.7%
Cases Sentenced to Conditional Discharge	483	69.6%	19.9%	7.5%	1.4%	1.7%
Cases Sentenced to Monetary Judgment	658	61.7%	24.6%	10.5%	0.9%	2.3%

2019 Multnomah County Safety and Justice Challenge Legal System Rates						
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Nat. Am.	Asian
Cases Referred to DA's Office	20,095	12,538	4,840	2,048	150	519
Cases Accepted for Prosecution	61.9%	61.8%	60.4%	64.4%	60.0%	67.4%
Total Cases Arraigned	60.1%	60.0%	59.1%	62.2%	58.7%	65.5%
Number of Cases Convicted	20.3%	20.7%	19.3%	20.9%	19.3%	17.9%
Cases Sentenced to Prison	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Cases Sentenced to Jail	5.6%	5.5%	5.8%	5.8%	6.0%	5.0%
Cases Sentenced to Probation	6.6%	6.9%	5.6%	7.3%	4.0%	6.9%
Cases Sentenced to Conditional Discharge	2.4%	2.7%	2.0%	1.8%	4.7%	1.5%
Cases Sentenced to Monetary Judgment	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	4.0%	2.9%
Note: Measuring what number of referred cases move forward through the legal system.						

The inequity in police custodies is the starting point to inequities seen throughout the justice system, with the Black population representing a significantly larger portion of people moving through every step of the legal system compared to their relative population.

Black and Hispanic populations are slightly more likely to be referred to the DA's office after being jailed, but otherwise their relative rates moving through the next steps of legal system remain fairly consistent in terms of cases being accepted for prosecution, and convictions.

However, this data does not account for the larger fines and longer prison sentences experienced by the Black population, with estimates showing the Black population in Multnomah County paying fines 44% higher than the White population, with many types of lower levels fines more than double. Reports also indicate that the Black population is more likely to be cited for low level violations.

Collectively, the inequities in custodies, citations, prison sentencing, and fines create a significant barrier to the building of inter-generational wealth by the Black population.

Data reports can be found at:

<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6559824-Multnomah-R-E-D-Analysis-2019-Final-November-19.html>

<https://www.invw.org/2017/02/02/being-black-in-multnomah-county/>

Deadly Force Incidents

PPB Deadly Force Incidents						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Subjects of Deadly Force	6	2	6	6	6	2
Race of Subject						
White	6	2	3	5	5	2
Black	0	0	3	1	1	0
Result of Deadly Force						
Fatal Injury	3	1	2	3	5	0
Injury	2	0	3	3	0	0
No Injury	1	1	1	0	1	2
Subject Armed						
Firearm	1	2	0	2	0	0
Firearm-Replica	1	0	3	1	0	1
Knife/Cutting Instrument	3	0	1	2	6	0
Blunt Object	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unarmed	0	0	2	0	0	0
Undisclosed	1	0	0	1	0	1
Subject Percieved Armed	5	2	5	5	6	1
Subject Actually Armed	5	2	4	5	6	1
Subject Fired at Officers	1	2	0	2	0	0

Expectations of the DOJ Settlement Agreement were that by reducing the overall use of force then deadly force incidents would decline as well. However, this has not proven to be the case. Deadly force incidents have remained relatively unchanged.

Deadly force incidents are relatively rare, but have a significant effect on the subjects involved, the families and friends of those involved, the represented communities, and Portland as a whole.

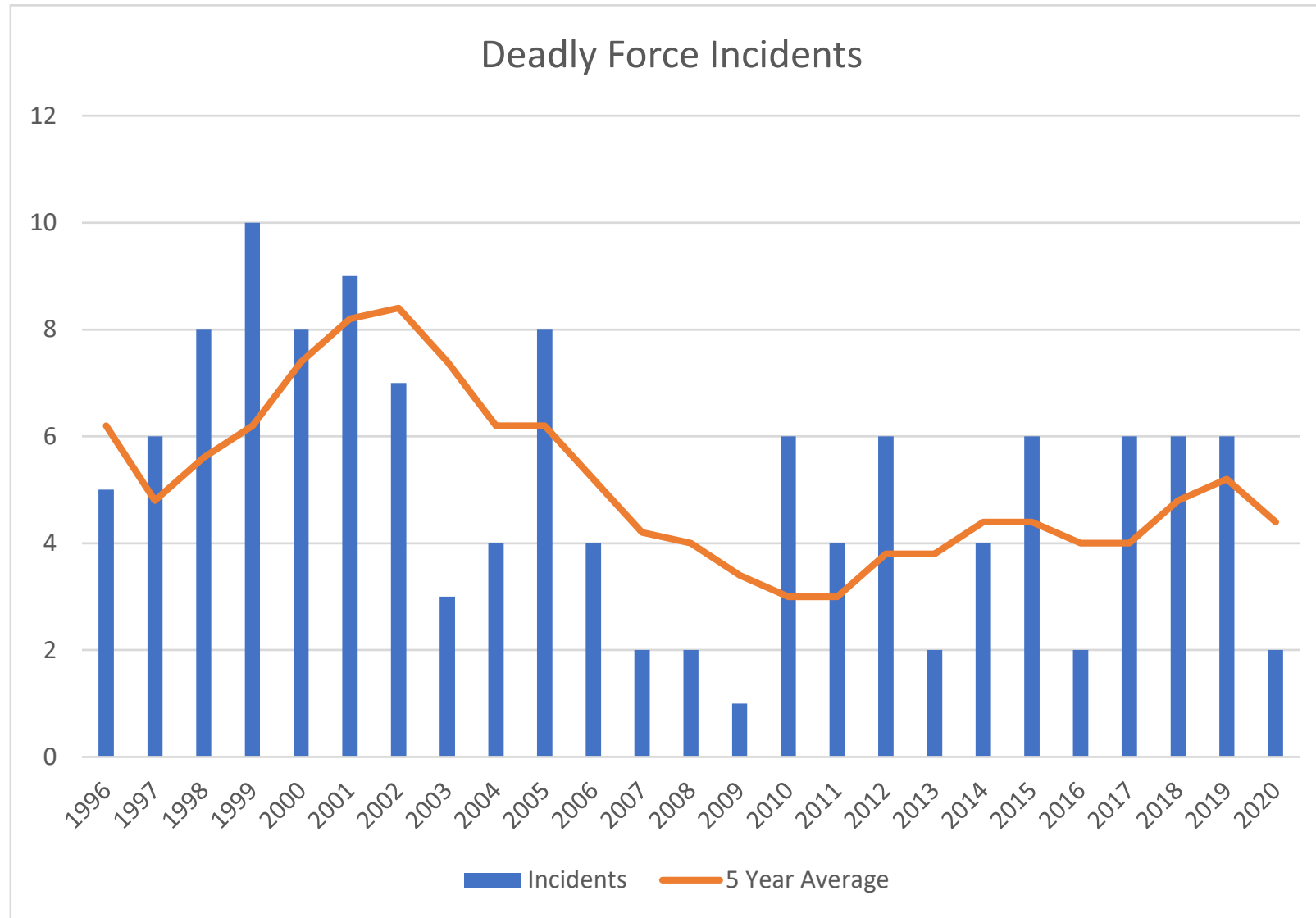
Deadly force events are unique events which represent a cataclysmic failure of the public safety and many other systems meant to provide for the public good, such as mental health and addiction services.

Collective analysis of deadly force incidents is difficult on a year-to-year basis, necessitating the use of a five-year average at minimum.

Five-year data shows that the Black population is 192% more likely to be involved in a deadly force incident than the White population. However, comparing deadly force incidents to custodies, a proxy measure for police interactions, shows relatively no difference, indicating that disparities in the use of deadly force are driven by inequities in police interactions rather than the biases of officers involved in a deadly force incident.

Deadly Force Incidents			
	5 Year Average 2016-2020		
	Total	White	Black
Population	647,388	456,800	46,200
Calls for Service	345,881		
Total Custodies	21,992	14,357	4,773
Deadly Force Incidents	4.4	3.4	1.0
Deadly Force per 1,000 Population	0.0068	0.0074	0.0216
Deadly Force per 1,000 Calls for Service	0.012		
Deadly Force per 1,000 Custodies	0.196	0.235	0.198

Deadly Force Incidents



Detailed information on deadly force incidents:
<http://www.portlandcopwatch.org/listofshootings.html>

Sworn Officer Data

Police Salaries			
	2020 Salary Range		
	Min	Max	Average
Chief	147,035	244,400	198,588
Deputy Chief	130,478	216,902	185,557
Assistant Chief	111,696	197,246	177,133
Commander	111,696	197,246	167,794
Captain	92,851	168,834	156,689
Lieutenant	114,171	146,098	141,228
Sergeant	83,075	116,155	106,813
Detective	83,075	116,155	108,592
Criminalist	83,075	116,155	109,026
Officer	60,840	100,980	91,984
PS3	49,816	62,326	53,976
Note: Not including benefits and over time.			

Chief: The head of the Portland Police Bureau.

Deputy Chief: Second in command of the Portland Police Bureau.

Assistant Chief: Manager of one of the three primary departments of the PPB; Operations, Investigations, and Services.

Commander: Managers of the individual patrol precincts; East, Central, and North; as well as the Professional Standards Division, Tactical Operations, and the Detective Division.

Captain: Managers of other lower-level divisions and units.

Lieutenant: Mid-level managers who largely carry out administrative duties.

Sergeant: Low-level managers and direct supervisors over officers.

Officer: Regular employee who carries out general tasks.

Detective: Investigation specialists working to solve crimes.

Criminalist: Crime scene inspectors who examine physical evidence.

PS3: Public Safety Support Specialist, unarmed personnel which focus on non-crime related low priority calls for service.

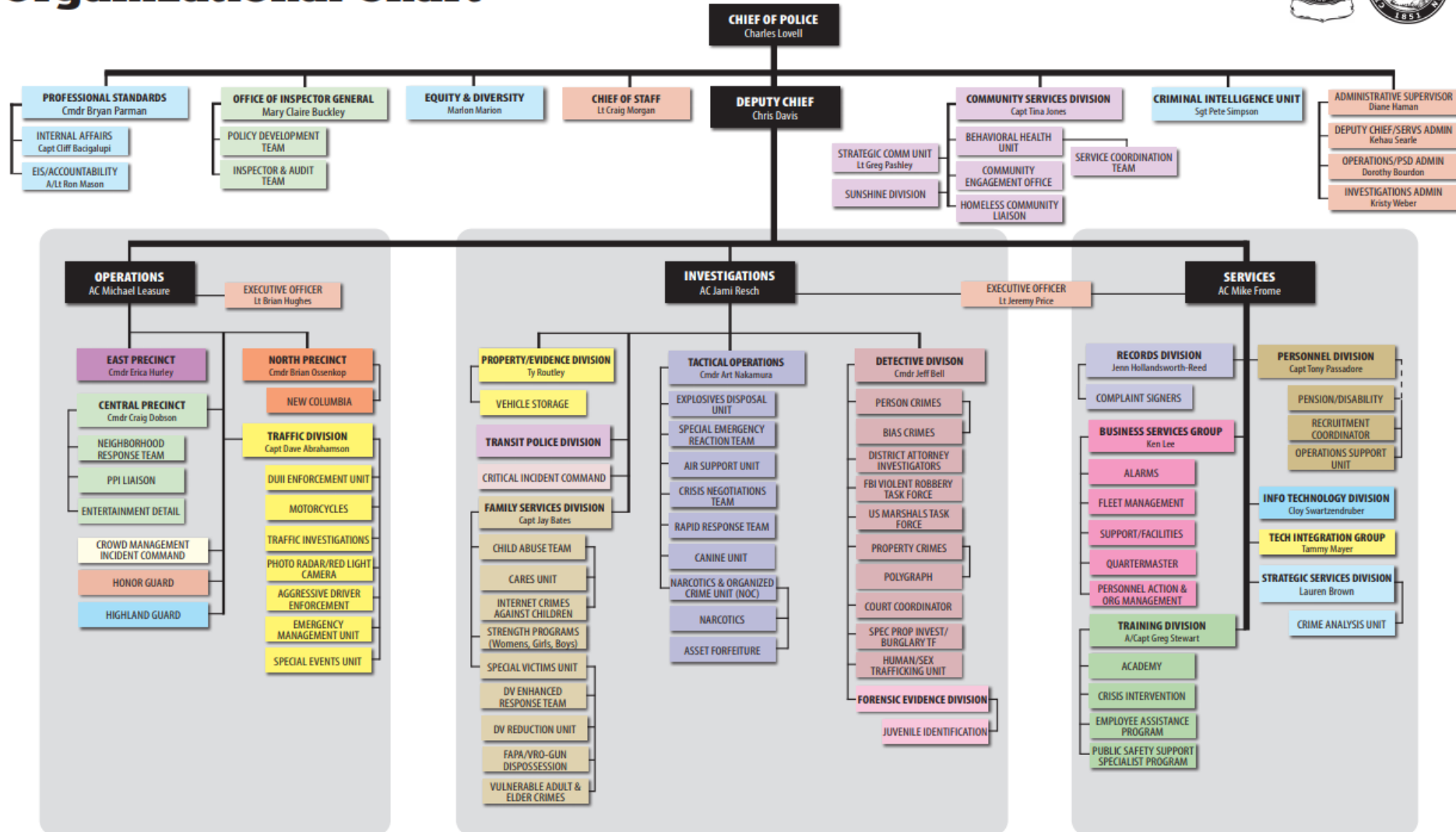
Authorized Sworn Officer Breakdown						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Chief	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Chief	0	0	0	1	1	1
Assistant Chief	4	4	3	3	3	3
Commander	5	5	5	6	7	6
Captain	13	13	13	12	11	11
Lieutenant	30	30	31	31	31	30
Sergeant	135	135	134	134	135	130
Detective	88	90	90	90	90	90
Criminalist	15	15	15	15	15	15
Officer	651	651	653	702	707	630
Total Sworn	942	944	945	995	1001	917
PS3	0	0	0	0	12	12
Total Sworn+Alternative	942	944	945	995	1013	929
Non-Sworn Support Staff	261	282	292	305	293	289
Note: Public Safety Support Specialists (PS3), unarmed specialists who cannot arrest						

Portland Police Bureau annual reports:

<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/police/29863>

PPB Organizational Chart

Portland Police Bureau Organizational Chart



Sworn Officer Breakdown by Department

2017 PPB Personnel Breakdown by Department											
	Chiefs	Cmdr	Capt	Lt	Sgt	Det	Crmist	Officer	Total Sworn	Non Sworn	Total
Chiefs Branch	4	0	2	7	3	0	0	0	16	40	56
Chief's Office	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	8	6	14
Community Service Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Professional Standard Division	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	8	21	29
Operations Branch	0	3	5	12	86	0	0	480	586	30	616
Central Precinct	0	1	1	4	27	0	0	144	177	11	188
East Precinct	0	1	1	3	26	0	0	143	174	7	181
North Precinct	0	1	1	3	25	0	0	140	170	8	178
Traffic Division	0	0	1	1	6	0	0	35	43	2	45
Youth Services	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	18	22	2	24
Investigations Branch	0	1	4	8	34	90	15	79	231	70	301
Detective Division	0	1	0	3	11	70	0	7	92	15	107
Drugs and Vice Division	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	19	25	5	30
Family Services Division	0	0	1	1	5	14	0	14	35	7	42
Forensic Evidence Division	0	0	1	0	2	0	15	0	18	23	41
Property Evidence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
Tactical Operations Division	0	0	1	3	12	6	0	39	61	4	65
Services Branch	0	1	2	4	11	0	0	94	112	152	264
Fiscal Services Division	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	23	27
Personnel Division	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	6	24	30
Records Division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	71
Reg/IN Sustainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Strategic Services Division	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	14	16
Criminal Intelligence Unit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5	1	6
Training Division	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	17	24	12	36
Officer Trainees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	48	0	48
Transit Police	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	18	23	5	28
Total	4	5	13	31	134	90	15	653	945	292	1237

Data from 2017 was used because it was the most easily located via publicly available information. While it is dated, it does give a general idea of how sworn officers and non-sworn personnel are spread across the various departments and branches of the Portland Police Bureau.

Data per Sworn Officer

The number of sworn officers and support staff have generally risen since 2015, but not to the degree to keep up with the city's population growth.

Combined with an increase in citizen-initiated calls for service, especially low priority calls, this has put a strain on the ability of the PPB to provide what is referred to as proactive community policing and follow up with crime victims. As a result, there is a growing sense of the police not providing expected services.

The PPB has long faced significant recruiting challenges, making it difficult to reach authorized officer levels. Due to budgeting issues, budgets for these unoccupied positions have long been used to cover cost overruns, largely related to higher than expected over time.

The PPB saw a sharp decline in actual officers in 2018, including the de-funding of 84 authorized positions and some 73 officers lost to retirements, transfers to other police departments, and officers leaving the profession.

Combined with the George Floyd protests, this put a significant strain on sworn officer resources which saw a significant increase in response times, especially during the summer and early fall. Response times have since declined, but not back to 2019 levels.

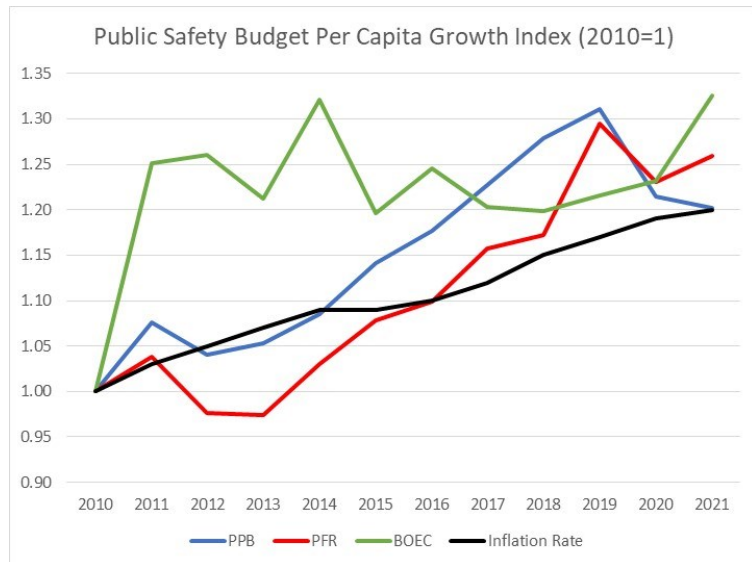
Lower calls for service due to COVID-19 helped blunt the negative effects of these losses in 2020, but will result in significant issues if calls return to 2019 levels unless police or alternative resources are put in place.

Data Per Actual Sworn Officer							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2019 Data with 2020 Officers
Population	613,355	627,395	639,100	648,740	657,100	664,605	664,605
Authorized Sworn Officers	942	944	945	995	1,001	917	917
Actual Sworn Officers	908	908	925	926	926	853	853
Actual Officers per 1,000 Population	1.48	1.45	1.45	1.43	1.41	1.28	1.28
Total Calls for Service	411.0	374.5	389.1	389.5	394.6	362.1	428.4
Officer Initiated Calls for Service	144.3	107.4	108.7	107.1	110.6	84.9	120.0
Citizen Initiated Calls for Service	266.7	267.1	280.4	282.4	284.1	277.2	308.4
Low Priority	106.9	105.1	110.2	113.4	123.1	114.7	133.6
Medium Priority	74.7	75.6	81.0	81.6	78.0	72.0	84.7
High Priority	85.1	86.4	89.2	87.4	83.0	90.6	90.1
Crimes Reported	63.0	63.6	65.4	66.1	64.7	70.6	70.3
Custodies	30.1	26.8	24.7	26.3	25.4	17.5	27.6

Portland Police Bureau Budget

Portland Police Bureau Programs Budget							
Millions of dollars	Adopted and Revised						Request. 2021
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Core Patrol Services and Emergency Response	87.28	87.56	96.44	99.94	104.51	116.89	116.85
Investigations	23.16	24.49	26.55	29.53	32.56	31.69	30.85
Issue Reduction	25.61	27.75	26.00	28.13	24.39	25.43	20.61
Training and Accountability	16.55	21.78	21.80	25.01	22.64	17.70	17.97
Community Engagement	0.74	0.73	0.95	1.05	2.00	1.67	2.25
Administrative	32.62	45.45	40.10	41.05	47.21	35.90	38.30
Total	185.96	207.75	211.84	224.72	233.31	229.28	226.83

Public Safety Bureaus Operating Budgets							
Millions of dollars	Adopted and Revised						Request. 2021
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Total in Millions of Dollars							
Portland Police Bureau	197.11	207.76	220.78	233.57	242.33	227.24	226.83
Portland Fire and Rescue	114.72	119.50	128.28	131.84	147.58	141.85	146.35
Bureau of Emergency Communications	24.04	25.59	25.19	25.46	26.17	26.81	29.10
Per Capita (\$ per person)							
Portland Police Bureau	321.36	331.15	345.45	360.04	368.79	341.92	338.31
Portland Fire and Rescue	187.03	190.47	200.71	203.22	224.59	213.44	218.28
Bureau of Emergency Communications	39.19	40.79	39.42	39.24	39.82	40.35	43.40



The budget summary presented categorizes programs within the PPB based upon their relative relation to the broad missions of the PPB. The categorization is a creation for this report not utilized by the PPB. Budget fiscal year is July 1 through June 30.

Core Patrol and Emergency Response includes budgets for Precinct Patrol, Traffic Division, Tactical Emergency Response, and Emergency Management. It as well included Transit Division and School Resource Officers prior to those groups being defunded.

Investigations includes Person Crimes Investigations, Forensic Evidence, Property Crimes Investigations, and Property Evidence. It as well included Gun Violence Reduction prior to it being defunded.

Issue Reduction includes Behavioral Health Unit, Child Abuse Services, Domestic Violence, Drugs and Vice, Neighborhood Response, and Service Coordination Team.

Training and Accountability includes the Training Division, Personnel, and Standards and Accountability.

Community Engagement includes Communications and Community Engagement.

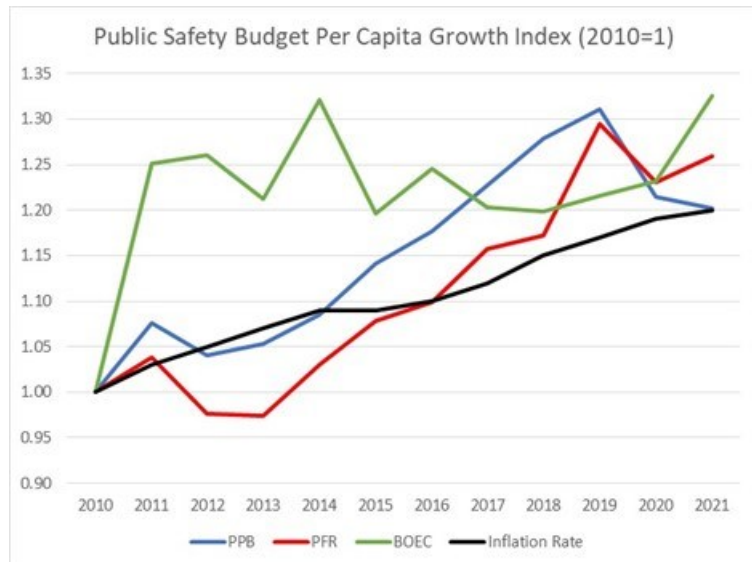
Administrative includes Business Operations, Chief and Staff, Data Access, Enterprise Support, Information Technology, Records, Strategic Services, and Strategy and Finance.

Portland Police Bureau budgets:
<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/cbo/60863>

Portland Police Bureau Budget

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Investigations	23.16	24.49	26.55	29.53	32.56	31.69	30.85
Issue Reduction	25.61	27.75	26.00	28.13	24.39	25.43	20.61
Training and Accountability	16.55	21.78	21.80	25.01	22.64	17.70	17.97
Community Engagement	0.74	0.73	0.95	1.05	2.00	1.67	2.25
Administrative	32.62	45.45	40.10	41.05	47.21	35.90	38.30
Total	185.96	207.75	211.84	224.72	233.31	229.28	226.83

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Portland Police Bureau	321.36	331.15	345.45	360.04	368.79	341.92	338.31
Portland Fire and Rescue	187.03	190.47	200.71	203.22	224.59	213.44	218.28
Bureau of Emergency Communications	39.19	40.79	39.42	39.24	39.82	40.35	43.40



Within Core Patrol Services and Emergency Response, what would be considered Core Patrol Services accounts for 95% of the total. This indicates that Core Patrol Services account for approximately 48% of PPB's programs budget, 64% of its sworn officers, and 12% of its non-sworn personnel.

A portion of the budget increases for Core Patrol Services is due to increasing over time costs in order to assure all shifts have the proper number of patrol officers.

The \$4.8 million decline in Violence Reduction in the 2021 budget requested by the PPB is mostly a \$2.0 million cut in Drugs and Vice and a \$2.0 million cut in the Service Coordination Team.

While the PPB budget has grown over the past decade, the growth has been in line with other public safety bureaus in the city, most notably Portland Fire and Rescue and the Bureau of Emergency Communications.

Independent Police Review

Overseen by the City Auditor's Office, the Independent Police Review (IPR) is the current independent oversight and accountability body for the PPB.

The IPR annually works on an average of 440 cases per year, 85% of which are derived from citizen complaints and 15% from complaints by officers. After performing an initial investigation, the IPR can choose to dismiss the case, carry out a more in-depth investigation, or refer the case to PPB Internal Affairs, the officer's supervisor, the precinct commander, or mediation services. On average 42% of cases are dismissed, 28% are referred, and 4% are investigated further by IPR.

The IPR is limited by its funding and role in city code, which limits it to ascertaining whether or not an officer's actions break existing police directives. In practice, it only tends to further investigate more severe situations of possible police misconduct.

In November of 2020, voters in Portland passed an initiative to replace the IPR with a new police accountability body with enhanced oversight powers. While questions remain regarding the exact structure of this body and limitations presented by federal and state law, this new group is expected to be operational in 2023 or 2024.

Further information and data regarding the IPR can be found on its website:

<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/ipr/>

Community Advisory Groups

Portland Committee on Community Engaged Policing: Created in 2018 as part of the DOJ Settlement Agreement, the PCCEP is housed in the Office of Equity and Human Rights. Its primary role is to solicit and exchange information between the community and PPB.

<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/pccep/>

Citizen Review Committee: Created in 2001 and housed in the City Auditor's Office, the CRC advises the IPR, develops policy recommendations, and hears appeals from complainants and officers regarding IPR decisions.

<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/ipr/53654>

Training Advisory Council: Created in 2012 and housed in the PPB, the TAC develops recommendations regarding policies and directives related to police training.

<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/police/61449>

Behavioral Health Unit Advisory Committee: Created in 2017 and housed in the PPB, the BHUAC develops recommendations regarding policies and directives related to mental health issues and advises the PPB on specific behavioral health cases.

<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/police/68666>

African-American Advisory Council: The AAAC is housed in the PPB and has the mission of promoting understanding and respect in interactions between the police and the African-American community.

Alliance for Safer Communities: The ASC is housed in the PPB and has the mission of promoting understanding and respect in interactions between the police and the LGBTQ+ community.

<https://ascpdx.weeblysite.com/>

Community Advisory Groups

Latino Advisory Council: The LAC is housed in the PPB and has the mission of promoting understanding and respect in interactions between the police and the Latino community.

Muslim Advisory Council: The MAC is housed in the PPB and has the mission of promoting understanding and respect in interactions between the police and the Muslim community.

Slavic Advisory Council: The SAC is housed in the PPB and has the mission of promoting understanding and respect in interactions between the police and the Slavic community.

In addition to the above advisory bodies sanctioned by the city or PPB, there are many groups which actively work to advise police policy and accountability to the community. These include the Albina Ministerial Alliance, Portland Copwatch, the Mental Health Alliance, the Interfaith Peace Action Committee, the Community Peace Collaborative, and many more.