



Springfield Police Department 2022 Use of Force Report

Created by:
Professional Standards Division

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1. Purpose

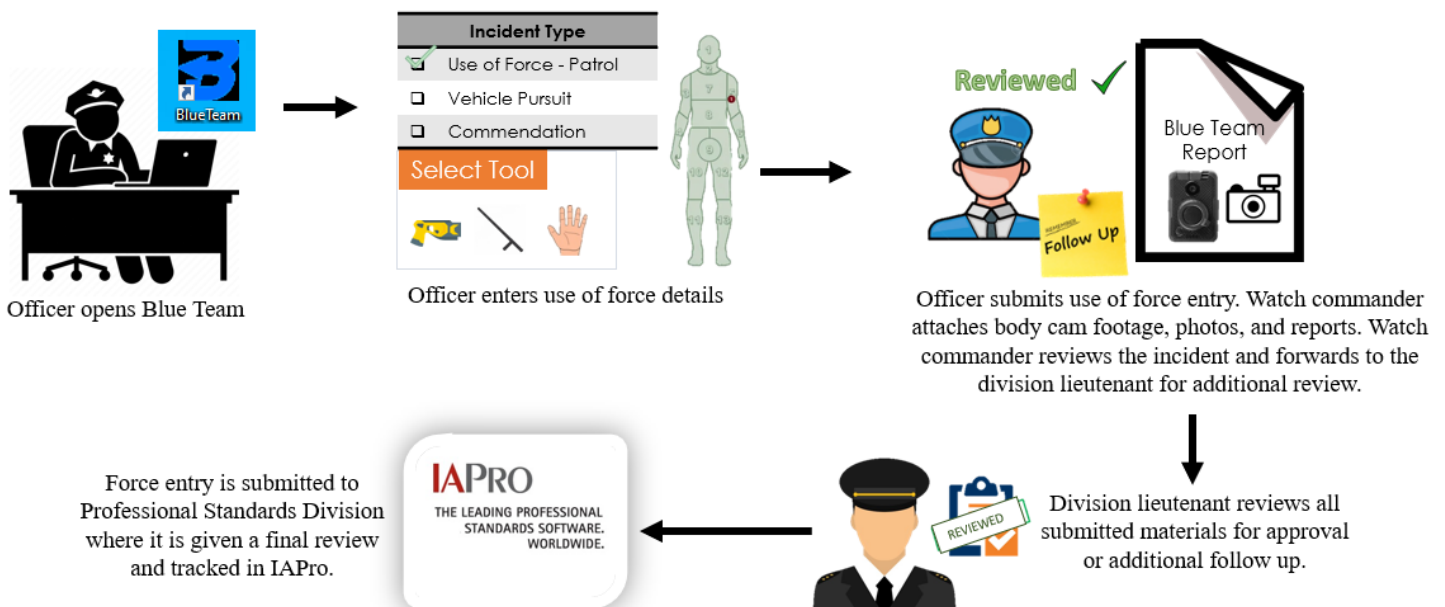
This comprehensive use of force analysis is intended to identify trends and patterns that indicate a need to modify existing training, equipment, and/or policy. Improvements implemented as a result of this analysis are intended to produce safer interactions between community members and Springfield Police Department (SPD) members. Sharing SPD force data builds transparency, increases community trust, and adds an additional layer of internal accountability. Collection and review of use of force reports (as required by GO 1.5.1) were critical to this analysis.

2. Introduction

In November of 2021, SPD implemented an improved data collection process for capturing information related to officer uses of force and officer displays of force. The information is collected in a software platform called “Blue Team”, which is stored and managed by the Office of Professional Standards using the paired software, “IAPro”.

The process for reviewing uses and shows of force remained the same in 2022. After the involved member(s) inputs the data into Blue Team, the on-duty Watch Commander (Sergeant) collects the police report(s), body/vehicle footage, photos, and any other related media for that incident. The Watch Commander then reviews all materials to ensure completeness, identify deficiencies that require correction, or pinpoint any incidents that may rise to the level of a required notification to PSD. If the Watch Commander approves the use or show of force entry, it is forwarded to the Division Commander (Lieutenant) for further review. If the Division Commander approves the report, it is then forwarded to the Office of Professional Standards where the data is retained for tracking and further reporting (figure 1).

Figure 1. Use and Show of Force Review Process



2022 was the first year Blue Team was utilized to capture an entire calendar years' worth of force data. Data in this report is compared with the data from 2021 (which combined data from both Blue Team and hand-entered reports) and 2020 (prior to the existence of Blue Team).

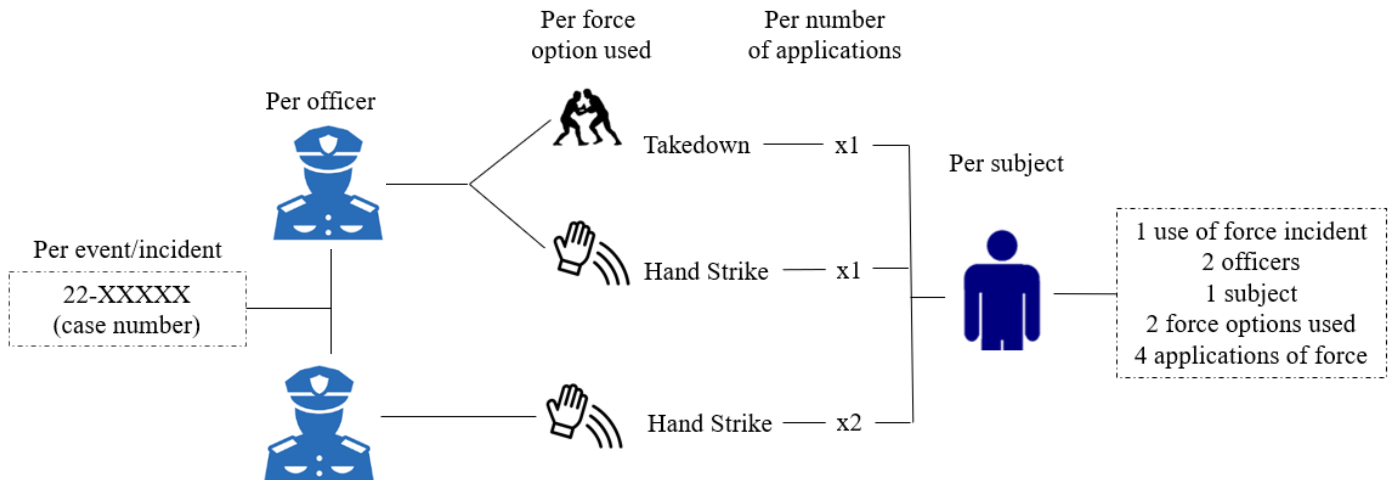
The use of force¹ events analyzed in this report are SPD member-reported uses of force that require police reports and supervisory review in accordance with the Use of Force General Order 1.5.1, section VII. Shows of force were also accounted for to document methods that supported achieving compliance without having to use force.

The Springfield Police Department used force in 174 events in 2022. Data was broken down in the following categories:

- Comparison by gender, race, and age
- Types of force used
- Number of persons armed with a weapon, and type of weapon
- Injuries to persons (including officers)

The method for counting uses of force is described by figure 2.

Figure 2. Force Counting Method



¹Use of force is generally defined as the means of compelling compliance or overcoming resistance to an officer's command(s) in order to protect life or property or take a person into custody.

State statute ORS 161.235, except as provided in ORS 161.239 (Use of deadly physical force in making an arrest or preventing escape), a peace officer is justified in using physical force upon another person only when, and to the extent that, the peace officer reasonably believes it necessary:

- (1) To make an arrest or to prevent the escape from custody of an arrested person unless the peace officer knows that the arrest is unlawful; or
- (2) For self defense or to defend a third person from what the peace officer reasonably believes to be the use or immanent use of physical force while making or attempting to make an arrest or while preventing or attempting to prevent an escape [1971 c. 743 §27].

3. Professional Standards Division

The Springfield Police Department’s Professional Standards Division (PSD) reports directly to the Chief of Police and consists of two sergeants and a crime analyst. The analyst was hired in July 2022 and assists the Professional Standards Sergeant with managing IAPro and Blue Team, collecting use of force data, and analyzing data collected through department software. The Professional Standards Sergeant also serves as the litigation liaison between the department and the City Attorney’s Office and oversees all internal affairs investigations. In early 2023, there was a realignment of existing Sergeant positions. One sergeant was then assigned to PSD to manage all department training and assist with recruiting/hiring efforts.

4. Synopsis

The Springfield Police Department received 49,921 calls for service in 2022. Sworn officers were dispatched to 29,431 of these calls. These sworn officer responses resulted in 3,303 arrests (2,219 individuals), and 174 calls for service resulted in use of force on 168 individuals.

On average, each sworn SPD member used force six times in 2022. The median number of uses of force per sworn member in 2022 was four. Each SPD sworn member assigned to patrol (not including detectives and command personnel) used force approximately seven times in 2022. The median number of uses of force per patrol member in 2022 was approximately four. Tables 1 and 2 compare 2022 and 2021 statistics.

	2022	2021
<i>Number of Sworn Personnel Employed</i>	56	58
<i>Average² applications of force per sworn employee</i>	6	6
<i>Median² applications of force per sworn employee</i>	3	4

Table 1. All Sworn Personnel Force Applications

²An average (mean) is the central value in a data set and is calculated by dividing the sum of the set’s values by the number of values in the set. The average is affected by outliers.

The median is the middle (midpoint) value in a data set. It is calculated by ordering the numbers in a set from smallest to largest and finding the value in the middle. The median is less affected by outliers.

The mode is the most common value in a data set.

	2022	2021
<i>Number of Patrol Officers and Sergeants Employed</i>	44	46
<i>Average applications of force per patrol officer</i>	7.2	8.4
<i>Average use of force events per patrol officer</i>	5.6	6.4
<i>Median applications of force per patrol officer</i>	4.5	6.5
<i>Median use of force events per patrol officer</i>	3	4
<i>Mode² applications of force per patrol officer</i>	3	3
<i>Number of patrol officers who used the mode number of applications of force</i>	7	5
<i>Number of patrol officers who did not use force at all</i>	5	4

Table 2. Patrol Officer Force Applications

Overall, force was used during 5.27% of arrests and during 0.59% of dispatched calls for service. 5.09% of arrestees had force used on them.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Arrests</i>	<i>Use of Force Events</i>	<i>Individuals Who Had Force Used on Them</i>	<i>Percentage of Arrests that Resulted in Use of Force</i>	<i>Percentage of Arrestees Who Had Force Used on Them</i>
2020	3,894	229	204	5.88%	5.24%
2021	3,483	190	174	5.46%	5.00%
2022	3,303	174	168	5.27%	5.09%

Table 3. Year-to-Year Arrests Comparison

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Dispatched Calls for Service</i>	<i>Use of Force Events</i>	<i>Percentage of Calls that Resulted in Use of Force</i>
2020	32,301	229	0.71%
2021	28,779	190	0.66%
2022	29,431	174	0.59%

Table 4. Year-to-Year Calls for Service Comparison

5. Policy Review and Revisions

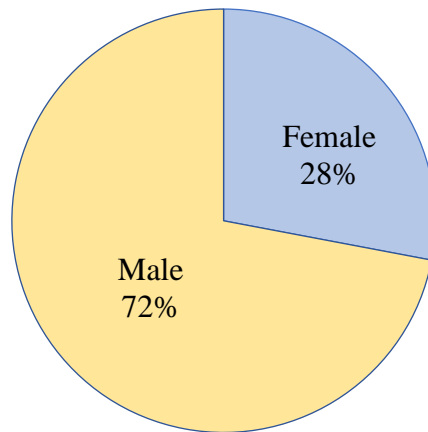
The department's use of force policy (1.5.1) was reviewed by command staff in 2022 and no revisions were made to the policy.

6. Subject Demographics

Subject demographic information was calculated based on the number of unique individuals contacted. Collecting data in this manner prevents repeat offenders from skewing the data and accounts for the possibility of having more than one suspect during a use of force event. The demographic data from 2021 was retabulated in order to reflect this counting method and for the purposes of year-to-year comparison. There were no significant changes in demographic representations in use of force situations between 2021 and 2022.

There were 168 individuals who had force used on them in 2022; 72% of these people were male, while 28% were female. Officers have the ability to select “Non-Binary” and “Unknown” in addition to “Male” and “Female” when marking the subject’s gender in Blue Team. In 2022, only males and females were reported.

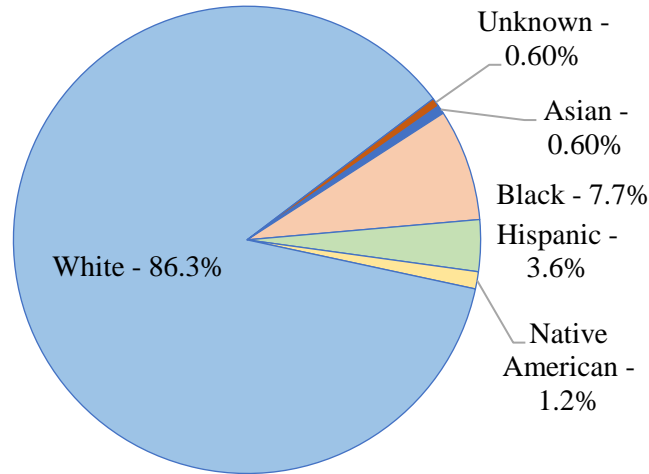
Figure 3. 2022 Use of Force and Gender of Subject



Gender	<i>Number of Subjects in 2022</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2022</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2021</i>
Female	47	28.0%	28.3%
Male	121	72.0%	71.7%
Total	168	100%	100%

Out of the 168 subjects who had force used on them, 86.3% were white, 7.7% were black, 3.6% were Hispanic, 1.2% were Native American, 0.6% were Asian, and 0.6% were an unknown race.

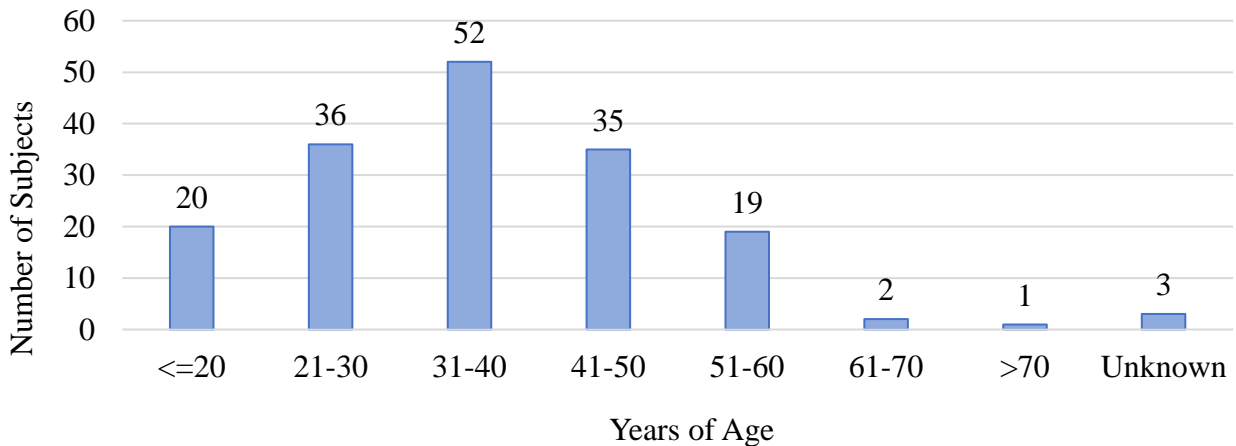
Figure 4. 2022 Use of Force and Race of Subjects



<i>Race</i>	<i>Number of Subjects in 2022</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2022</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2021</i>
<i>Black</i>	13	7.7%	7.5%
<i>Hispanic</i>	6	3.6%	3.7%
<i>Native American</i>	2	1.2%	1.1%
<i>White</i>	145	86.3%	87.2%
<i>Asian</i>	1	0.6%	0.5%
<i>Unknown</i>	1	0.6%	0%
<i>Total</i>	168	100%	100%

Most of the subjects who had force used on them were between 31 and 40 years of age.

Figure 5. 2022 Use of Force and Age of Subjects



<i>Age range (years)</i>	<i>Number of Subjects in 2022</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2022</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2021</i>
<=20	20	11.9%	11.2%
21-30	36	21.4%	29.4%
31-40	52	31.0%	27.3%
41-50	35	20.8%	21.4%
51-60	19	11.3%	7.5%
61-70	2	1.2%	3.2%
>70	1	0.6%	0%
Unknown	3	1.8%	0%
Total	168	100%	100%

7. Reasons for Show of Force or Actual Use of Force

In Blue Team, officers characterize the resistance level of their subject(s) in the “citizen resistance” tab. These resistances provide reasons for why officers use or show force and are broken down into the following 12 categories.

Figure 6. Resistances Influencing Use and Show of Force

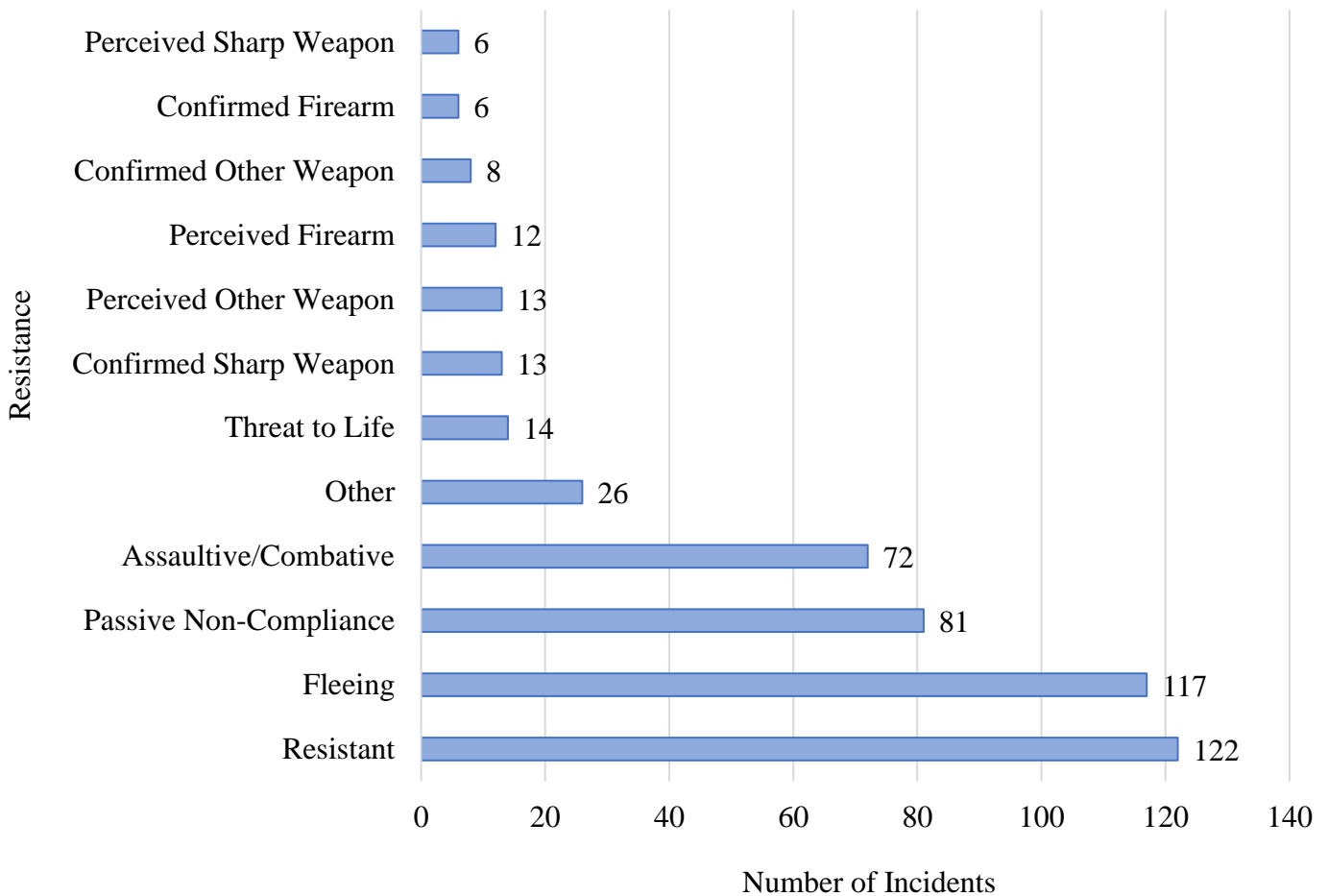
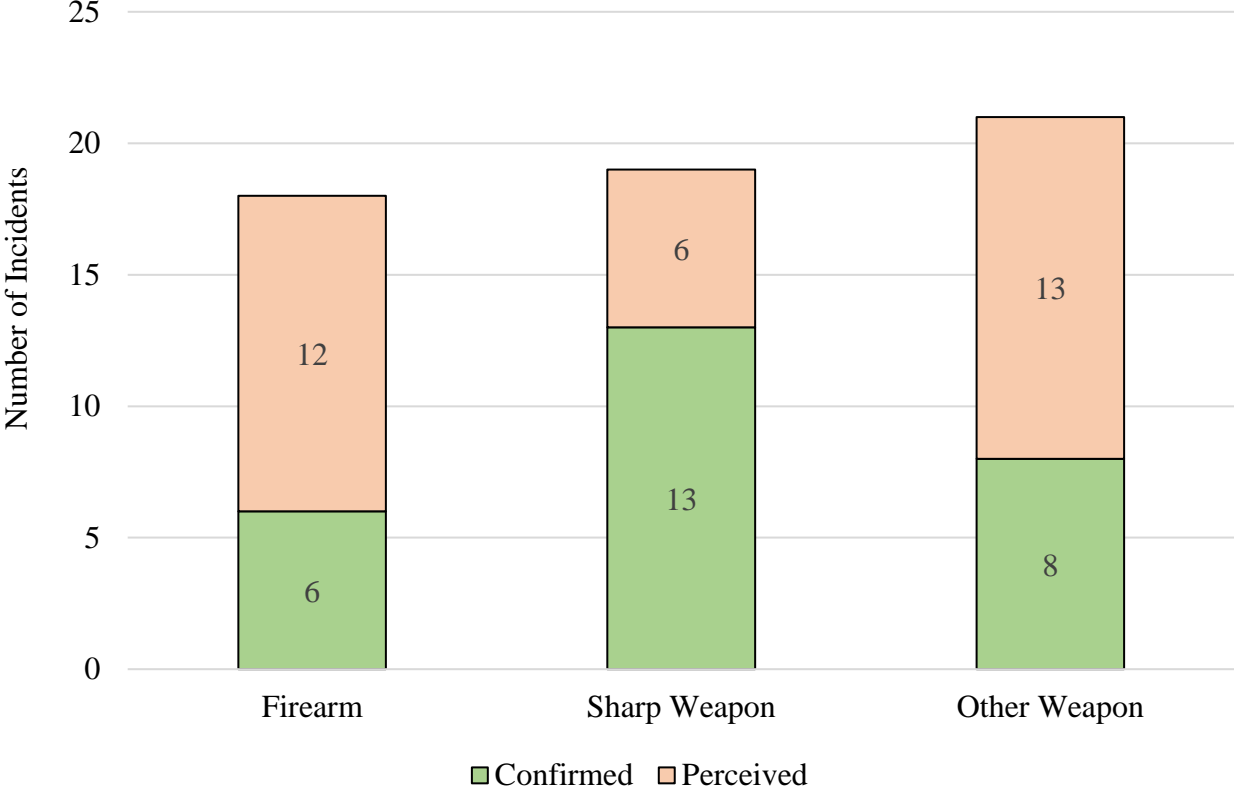


Figure 7. Suspect Weapons - Confirmed vs. Perceived



8. Use of Force Training

The following is an accounting of training hours related to use of force that SPD members participated in during the 2022 calendar year:

De-escalation Tactics	4 hours
Less Lethal Pepper Ball	1 hour
Less Lethal 40mm Launcher	4 hours
Duty to Intervene	1 hour
Airway Training	3 hours
Lateral Recovery Restraint Position	1 hour
Firearms	16 hours
Annual Taser Certification	1 hour
Patient Evaluation for Law Enforcement (House Bill 2513)	2 hours
Active Violence Incident Response	4 hours
Crisis Intervention Training-CIT (7 members)	40 hours
Advanced CIT Training (2 members)	20 hours
CIT Coordinator Certification (1 member)	8 hours
Mental Health First Aid	8 hours
C.A.L.M ² Training	8 hours

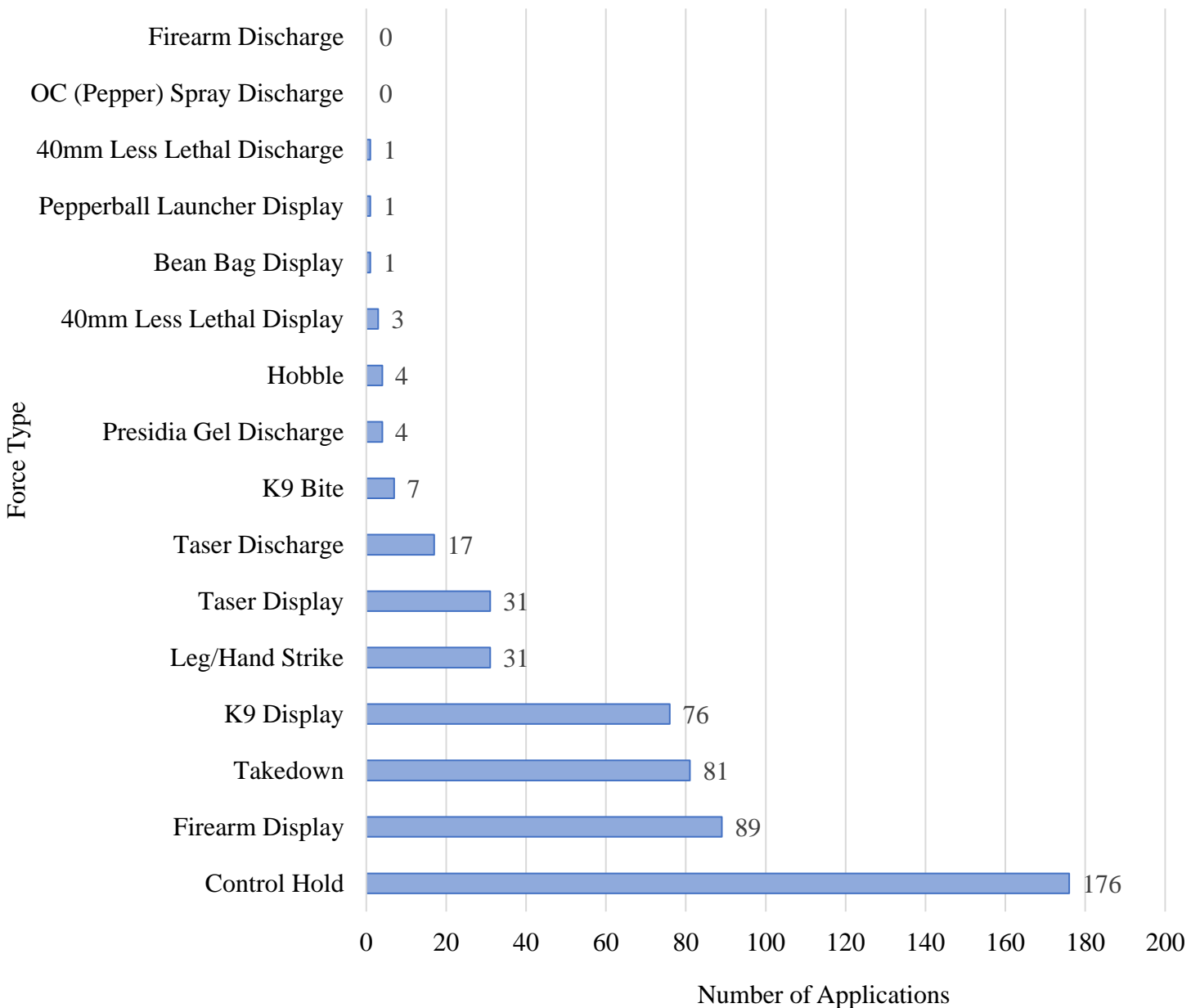
²The C.A.L.M. Approach is a comprehensive program designed to provide law enforcement officers a practical skillset they can exercise when dealing with open, empty-handed force encounters; skills that encompass proper communication strategies, sound decision-making, and lifesaving medical considerations.

9. Types of Force Used by Officers

The types of force used and shown by officers were broken down into the following 15 categories. The display of a weapon (show of force) is defined as the pointing of or otherwise plain-view display of that weapon at a person in order to gain compliance or in reasonable anticipation of use of force.

In February 2022, SPD gained a fourth patrol K9 team (In 2021, SPD had three patrol K9 teams for most of the year). In addition, four SPD patrol personnel were equipped with Presidia Gel, a CS-based restraint that projects in a stream instead of a aerosol spray, as part of a trial period.

Figure 8. Use and Show of Force Type Counts



10. Force Type Effectiveness

Overall, uses and shows of force were 92.1% effective (as reported by officers). While K9 bites, 40mm less-lethal displays, and pepper ball displays were the most effective force types, they only account for 2% of all uses and shows of force. 40mm less-lethal discharge and bean bag display were each utilized once but were deemed ineffective in those specific cases.

<i>Force Type</i>	<i>Uses</i>	<i>Effective Uses</i>	<i>Ineffective Uses</i>	<i>Percentage of Effectiveness in 2022</i>	<i>Percentage of Effectiveness in 2021</i>
K9 Bite	7	7	0	100%	100%
40mm Less-Lethal Display	3	3	0	100%	Not Used
Pepper Ball Launcher Display	1	1	0	100%	Not Used
Takedown	81	80	1	98.8%	85.7%
K9-Display	76	75	1	98.7%	100%
Control Hold	176	170	6	96.6%	93.6%
Firearm Display	89	81	8	91.0%	97.1%
Taser Display	31	28	3	90.3%	83.3%
Hobble	4	3	1	75%	100%
Leg/Hand Strike	31	23	8	74.2%	79.5%
Taser Discharge	17	9	8	52.9%	77.8%
Presidia Gel Discharge	4	1	3	25%	Not Used
40mm Less-Lethal Discharge	1	0	1	0%	100%
Bean Bag Display	1	0	1	0%	Not Used
Total	522	481	41	92.1%	90.9%

Table 5. Force Type Effectiveness

<i>Incident</i>	<i>Heavy or Loose Clothing</i>	<i>Darts Penetrated Skin</i>	<i>Follow-Up Drive Stun Attempted</i>	<i>Reason for Ineffectiveness</i>	<i>Step(s) Taken</i>
1	Unknown	Unknown	No	Limited effectiveness – suspect was not fully incapacitated.	Control holds by SWAT personnel.
2	No	One probe	No	Only one probe penetrated skin.	Suspect eluded but was soon apprehended by assisting agency.
3a	Loose clothing	One probe	No	Only one probe penetrated skin.	Other officer attempted to tase suspect. It was also ineffective (see 3b).
3b	Loose clothing	None	No	No probe penetration.	Control holds
4a	No	Drive Stun	No	Suspect fought through drive stun.	Other officer attempted to tase with probes (see 4b).
4b	No	Yes	Yes	Poor spread.	Control holds and hand strikes.
5	No	Yes	Yes	Poor spread	Control holds and hand strikes
6	Yes	No	No	No probe penetration.	Control holds, hand strikes, takedown, and Presidia Gel discharge.

Table 6. Ineffective Taser Deployments

<i>Incident</i>	<i>Gel got in Eyes</i>	<i>Reason for Ineffectiveness</i>	<i>Step(s) Taken</i>
1	No	Suspect did not respond to gel.	Takedown and control holds.
2	Yes	Suspect continued to physically resist even though the gel got in his eyes.	Hand strikes and control holds.
3	Yes	Suspect turned away and blocked the spray.	Another application of gel was delivered a short time later and was effective.

Table 7. Ineffective Presidia Gel Deployments

11. General Overview

During 2022, officers responded to 29,431 calls for service. 174 of these calls for service (less than 1% of the dispatched calls) resulted in a use of force. 168 unique individuals had force used on them.

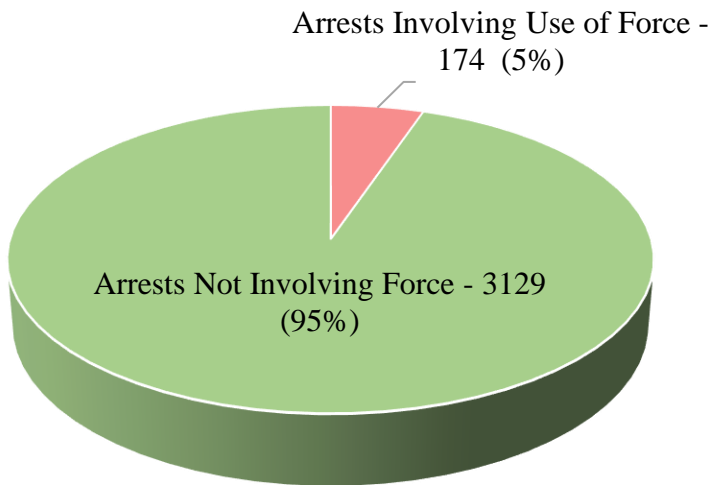
	2022	2021
<i>Total Calls for Service</i>	49,921	50,157
<i>Dispatched calls for service</i>	29,431	28,779
<i>Calls for service that resulted in use of force</i>	174	190
<i>Calls for service that resulted in show of force</i>	139	93
<i>Percentage of dispatched calls that resulted in a use of force</i>	0.6%	0.66%
<i>Percentage of dispatched calls that resulted in a show of force</i>	0.5%	0.32%
<i>Incidents Involving Arrest</i>	3,303	3,483
<i>Percentage of arrest incidents that involved a use of force</i>	5.3%	5.46%
<i>Percentage of arrest incidents that involved a show of force</i>	4.2%	2.67%
<i>Individuals Arrested</i>	2,219	2,244
<i>Arrested individuals involved in a use of force</i>	168	187
<i>Arrested individuals involved in a show of force</i>	146	-
<i>Percentage of arrested individuals involved in a use of force</i>	7.6%	8.3%
<i>Percentage of arrested individuals involved in a show of force</i>	6.6%	-
<i>Police officer holds by police officers</i>	127	141
<i>Police officer holds involving use of force</i>	15	18
<i>Percentage of police officer holds that resulted in a use of force</i>	12%	13%

Table 8. Calls for Service Breakdown

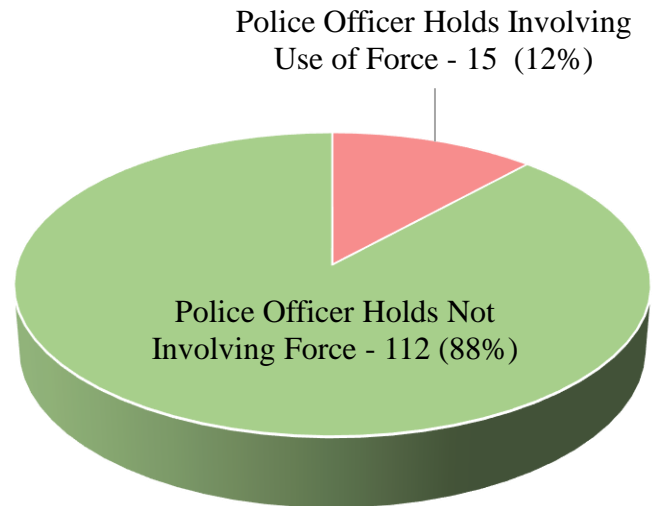
There were 127 police officer holds in 2022. Fifteen of these incidents (12%) resulted in use of force. Officers are approximately twice as likely to be involved in a use of force situation during a police officer hold than during a normal police encounter.

Figure 9. Uses of Force for Arrests and Police Officer Holds

Arrests Involving Use of Force



Police Officer Holds Involving Use of Force



12. Use of Force Usage – Geographically

SPD members patrol the city in two districts – “East” and “West”. East covers all property east of 28th Street, while the West covers all property west of 28th Street. The West generated 66.3% of all calls for service in 2022 and accounted for 63% of use of force events. The East generated 29.4% of all calls for service in 2022 and accounted for 29.0% of use of force events. All other calls for service (outside city limits) accounted for 8% all calls for service and 4% of use of force events.

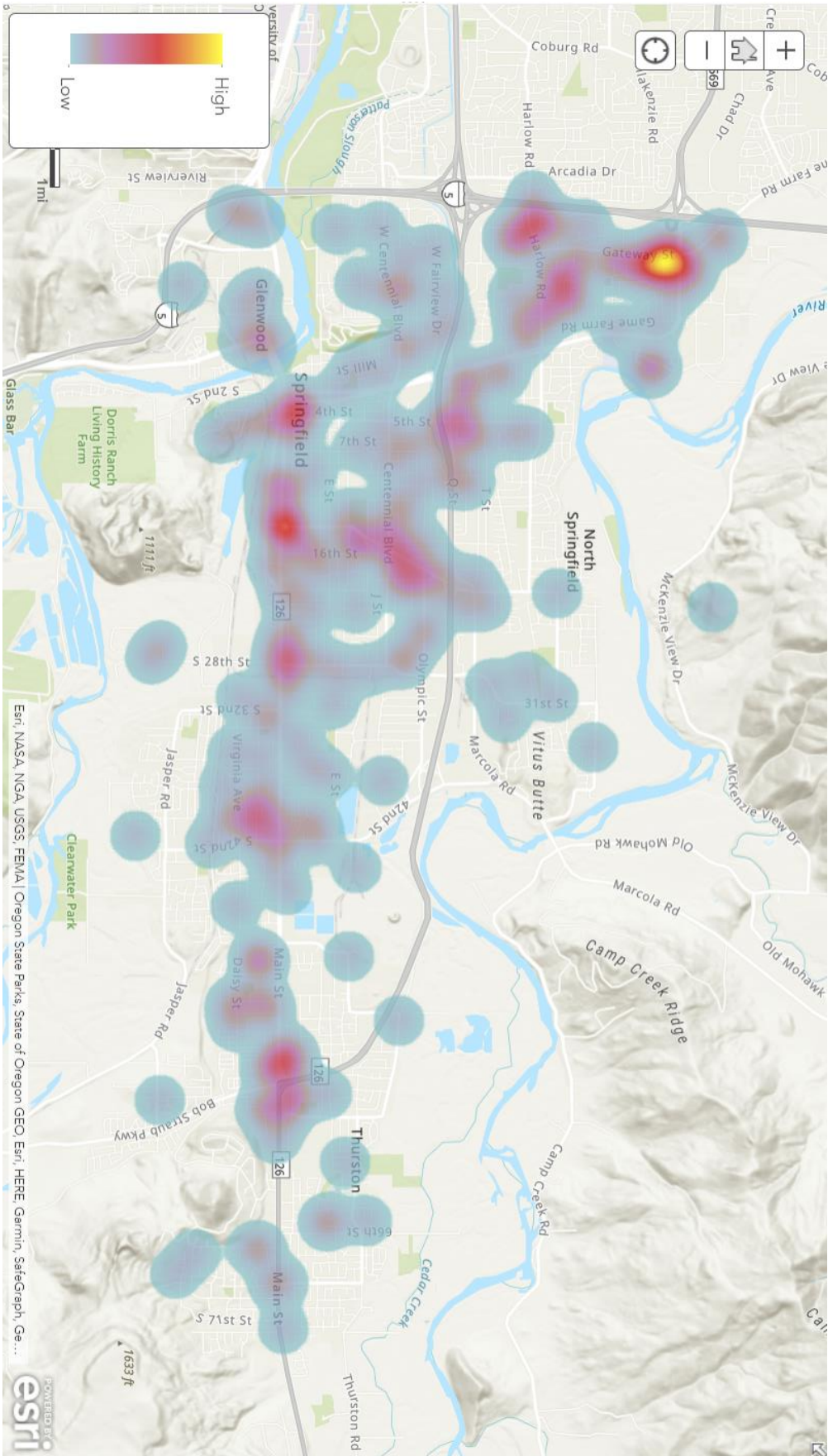


Figure 10. Heat Map Representing Use of Force Events Across the City

13.Injuries

Out of 174 incidents involving use of force, 59 resulted in injury to the suspects(s) (33.9%). 56 unique suspects received 68 different injuries. Multiple types of force can contribute to one injury or injury type.

<i>Injury Type</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Injuries</i>
Abrasion / Laceration	35	51.5%
Bruise	5	7.4%
Complaint of Pain	15	22.0%
Minor Injury	13	19.1%
Total Number of Injuries	68	100%
Number of Suspects Injured	56	-

Table 9. Suspect Injuries

<i>Injury Type</i>	<i>Force Used to Cause Injury</i>	<i>Contributions</i>
Abrasion/Laceration	Control Hold	12
	Takedown	9
	Leg/Hand Strike	5
	Taser Discharge	3
	K9 Bite	5
	40mm Less Lethal Discharge	1
Bruise	Control Hold	4
	Leg/Hand Strike	1
Complaint of Pain	Control Hold	8
	Takedown	3
	Leg/Hand Strike	2
	Taser Discharge	1
	Presidia Gel	1
Minor Injury	Control Hold	3
	Takedown	2
	Leg/Hand Strike	2
	Taser Discharge	3
	K9 Bite	2
	Hobble	1

Table 10. Suspect Injuries and Types of Force Used

Out of 174 events involving use of force, 24 resulted in injury to the officer(s) (13.8%). 14 unique officers received 29 injuries. Multiple types of force can contribute to one injury or injury type.

<i>Injury Type</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Injuries</i>
Abrasion / Laceration	11	38%
Complaint of Pain	14	48%
Minor Injury	4	14%
Total Number of Injuries	29	100%
Number of Officers Injured	14	-

Table 11. Officer Injuries

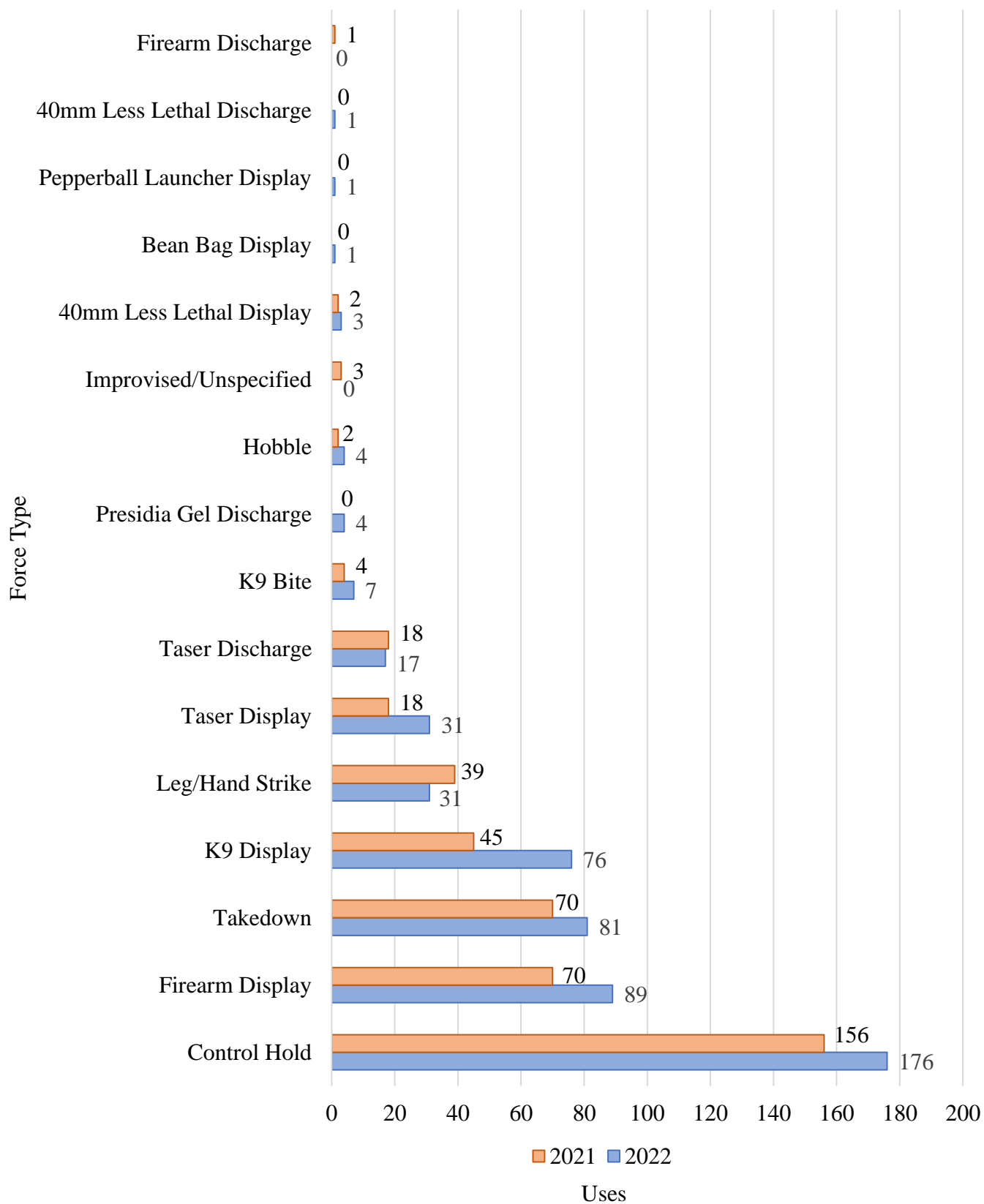
<i>Injury Type</i>	<i>Force Used to Cause Injury</i>	
	<i>Injury</i>	<i>Contributions</i>
Abrasion/Laceration	Control Hold	7
	Takedown	6
	Leg/Hand Strike	5
Complaint of Pain	Control Hold	4
	Takedown	5
	Leg/Hand Strike	7
	OC Spray	1
Minor Injury	Control Hold	3
	Takedown	1
	Leg/Hand Strike	2

Table 12. Officer Injuries and Type of Force Used

14. Year-to-Year Comparison

Blue Team and IAPro were implemented by the Springfield Police Department in November 2021. Consequently, use of force reports were back-entered into the system months after the incidents occurred. The Professional Standards Division manually processed all the police reports and supplemental reports for 2021. This process was not ideal, so for 2022 and beyond we expect the data to be much more accurate.

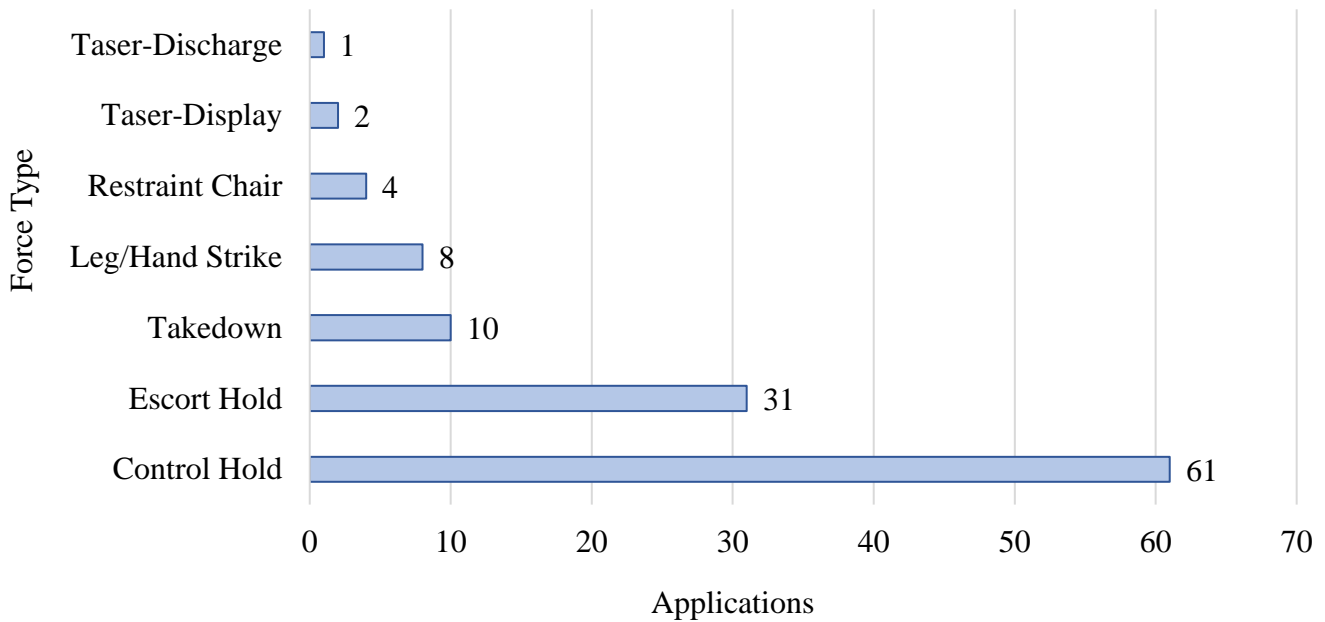
Figure 11. Year-to-Year Force Type Comparison



15. Jail Use of Force

In 2022, the Springfield Municipal Jail booked in 1,395 inmates from the following agencies: Springfield Police Department, US Marshal Service, Eugene Police Department, Coburg Police Department, And Junction City Police Department. SPD is also prohibited from participating in any immigration enforcement according to Springfield Municipal Jail Policy Manual Section 6 (Adults in Custody: Intake and Release) and Oregon House Bill 3265. Forty of these inmate bookings (3% of all bookings) resulted in use of force.

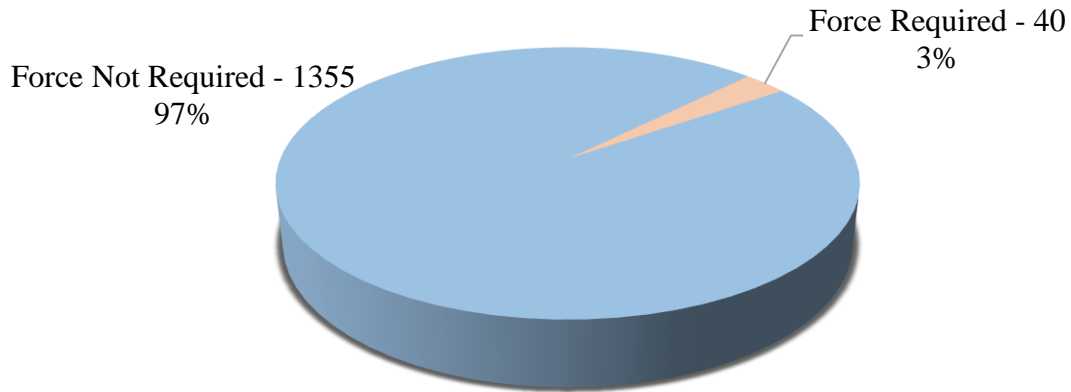
Figure 12. Force Type Applications



<i>Force Type</i>	<i>Uses</i>	<i>Effective Uses</i>	<i>Ineffective Uses</i>	<i>Percentage of Effectiveness in 2022</i>	<i>Percentage of Effectiveness in 2021</i>
Takedown	10	10	0	100%	92.3%
Restraint Chair	4	4	0	100%	Not Counted
Taser-Display	2	2	0	100%	Not Used
Taser-Discharge	1	1	0	100%	0%
Escort Hold	31	29	2	93.5%	94.7%
Control Hold	61	57	4	93.4%	88.6%
Leg/Hand Strike	8	7	1	87.5%	70.0%
Total	117	110	7	94.0%	87.9%

Table 13. Force Type Effectiveness

Figure 13. Bookings Requiring Force



16. Reporting

In accordance with G.O. 1.5.1, any use of force by a member of the department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report. The involved member shall articulate the level of resistance, weapons used (if any), types of force used, injuries, medical treatments, and any other reasonably relevant information that explains or justifies the use of force. The involved member should also articulate the factors perceived and why he/she believes the use of force was objectively reasonable under the totality of the circumstances. SPD collects data related to use of force (and show of force) to allow for analysis to improve outcomes. Outcomes may include enhancement of officer and community member safety, development of future training, and determining resource needs.

17. Recommendations

Recommendation 1

The percentage of police officer holds that resulted in a use of force is approximately two times greater than the percentage of arrests that resulted in a use of force. In future years, the data will be further analyzed to identify indicators that lead to uses of force during police officer holds. These indicators may then be evaluated to determine how SPD can mitigate and reduce uses of force during police officer holds.

Recommendation 2

When police officers identify subject resistance (section 7), they have the option of selecting “other”. Currently, SPD does not require the officers to expand on what “other” means. The Professional Standards Division will look into ways to more accurately capture the “other” resistances. This may include adding more options to the Blue Team drop-down list or leaving space for officers to type custom answers into the Blue Team entry.

Recommendation 3

SPD currently does not have an objective way of tracking successful de-escalation applications. In the future, the data will be further analyzed to determine if there are other data points that can be used to quantify additional attempts at de-escalation (i.e. time spent on calls, an increase in shows of force with a decrease in uses of force, additional use of CAHOOTS).

Recommendation 4

Taser discharges were reported as being 52.9% effective in 2022, which is 25% less effective than taser discharges in 2021 (77.8% effective). Additionally, Presidia Gel, which was adopted for use by several department members in 2022, was only effective 25% of the time. These effectiveness ratings have been shared with the Defensive Tactics Team, and they will review training and equipment to assess future needs.