



# Springfield Police Department 2023 Use of Force Report

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Created by:  
Professional Standards Division

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Chief of Police

# 1. Purpose

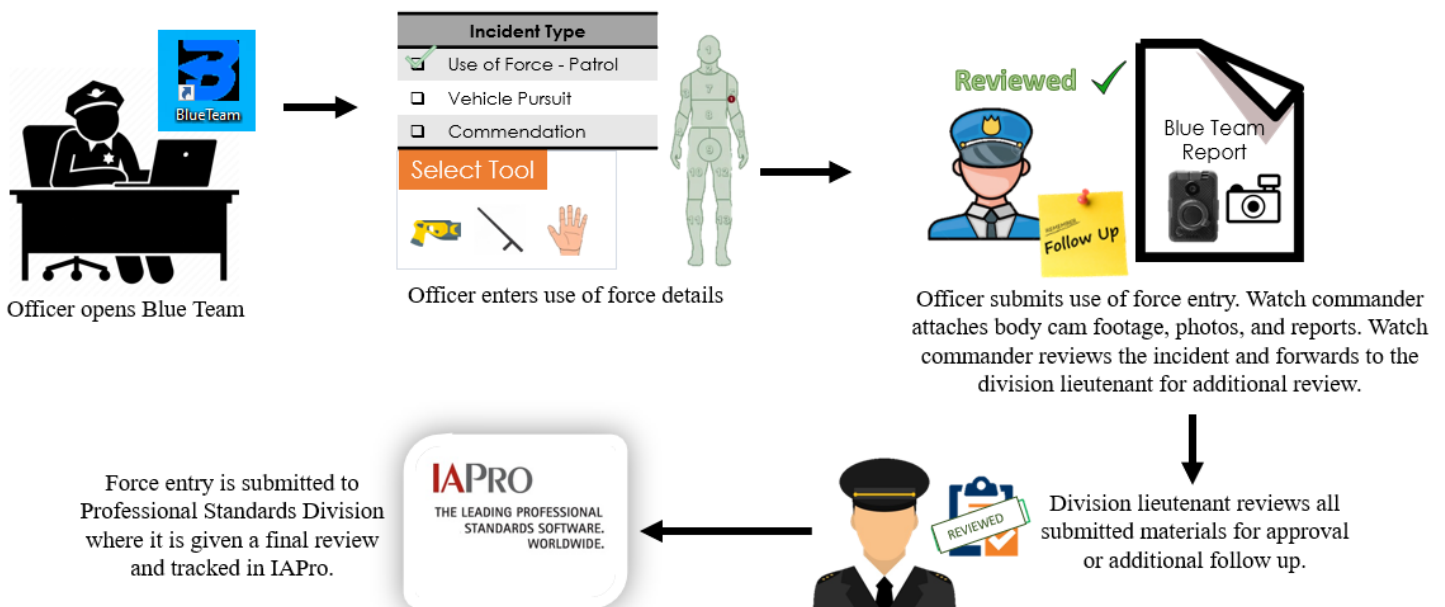
This comprehensive use of force analysis is intended to identify trends and patterns that indicate a need to modify existing training, equipment, and/or policy. Improvements implemented as a result of this analysis are intended to produce safer interactions between community members and Springfield Police 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 2023. 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**



2023 was the second 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 2022 and 2021 (which combined data from both Blue Team and hand-entered reports).

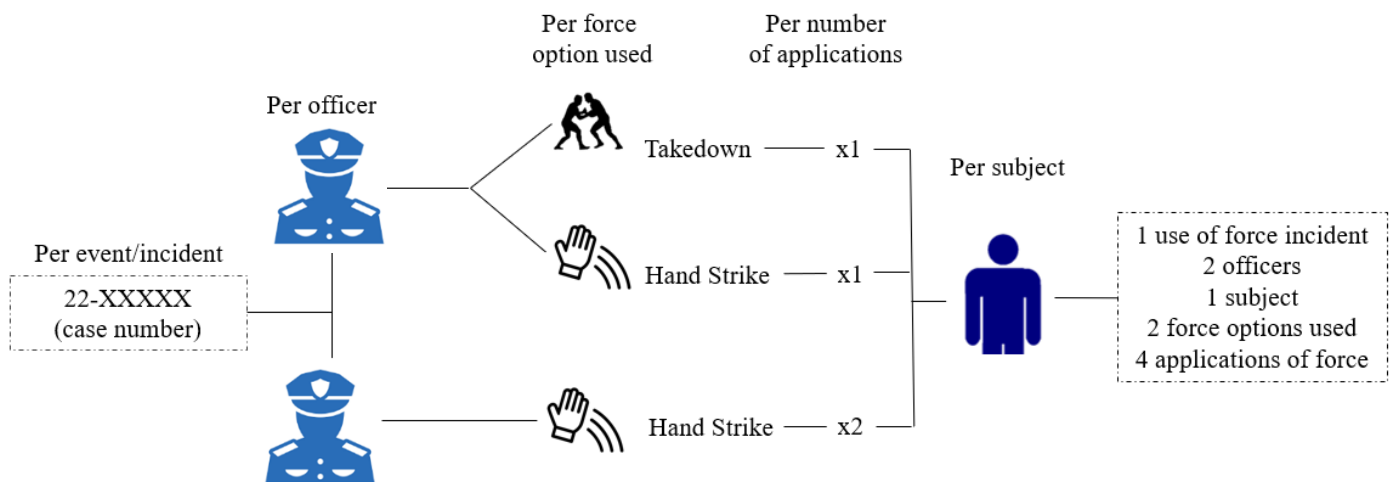
The use of force<sup>1</sup> events analyzed in this report are SPD member-reported uses of force that require police reports and supervisory review in accordance with the Use of Force General Order 1.5.1, section VII. Shows of force were also accounted for to document methods that supported achieving compliance without having to use force.

The Springfield Police Department used force in 153 events in 2023. 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**



<sup>1</sup>Use 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 49,027 calls for service in 2023. Sworn officers were dispatched to 31,119 of these calls. These sworn officer responses resulted in 3,478 arrests (2,488 individuals), and 153 calls for service resulted in use of force on 139 individuals.

On average, each sworn SPD member used force four times in 2023. The median number of uses of force per sworn member in 2023 was two. Each SPD sworn member assigned to patrol (not including detectives and command personnel) used force approximately six times in 2023. The median number of uses of force per patrol member in 2023 was approximately four.

	2023	2022	2021
<i>Number of Sworn Personnel Employed</i>	65	56	58
<i>Average<sup>2</sup> applications of force per sworn employee</i>	4	6	6
<i>Median<sup>2</sup> applications of force per sworn employee</i>	2	3	4

**Table 1. All Sworn Personnel Force Applications**

<sup>2</sup>An 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.

	2023	2022	2021
<i>Number of Patrol Officers and Sergeants Employed</i>	49	44	46
<i>Average applications of force per patrol officer</i>	6	7	8
<i>Average use of force events per patrol officer</i>	5	6	6
<i>Median applications of force per patrol officer</i>	4	5	7
<i>Median use of force events per patrol officer</i>	3	3	4
<i>Mode<sup>2</sup> applications of force per patrol officer</i>	0	3	3
<i>Number of patrol officers who used the mode number of applications of force</i>	8	7	5
<i>Number of patrol officers who did not use force at all</i>	8	5	4

**Table 2. Patrol Officer Force Applications**

Overall, force was used during 4.40% of arrests and during 0.49% of dispatched calls for service. 4.00% 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%
<b>2023</b>	<b>3,478</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>4.40%</b>	<b>4.00%</b>

**Table 3. Year-to-Year Arrests Comparison**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Police 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%
<b>2023</b>	<b>31,119</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>0.49%</b>

**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 2023 as part of the accreditation process. Minor adaptations were made to comply with Oregon Accreditation Alliance requirements.

The most significant change was the creation of two new policies:

1.5.2 – Use of Force Investigations and Review

1.6.2 – Control Devices and Techniques

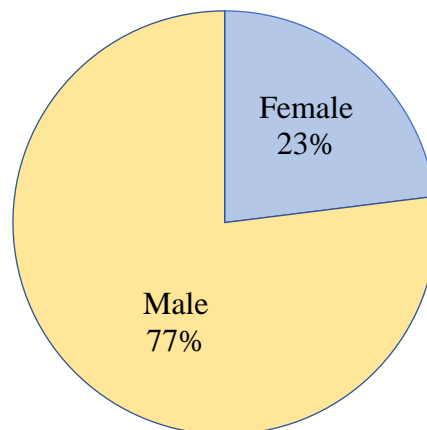
Together these policies provide clear guidance on force tools and investigations into the use of force while satisfying accreditation requirements.

## 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.

There were 139 individuals who had force used on them in 2023; 77% of these people were male, while 23% 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 2023, only males and females were reported.

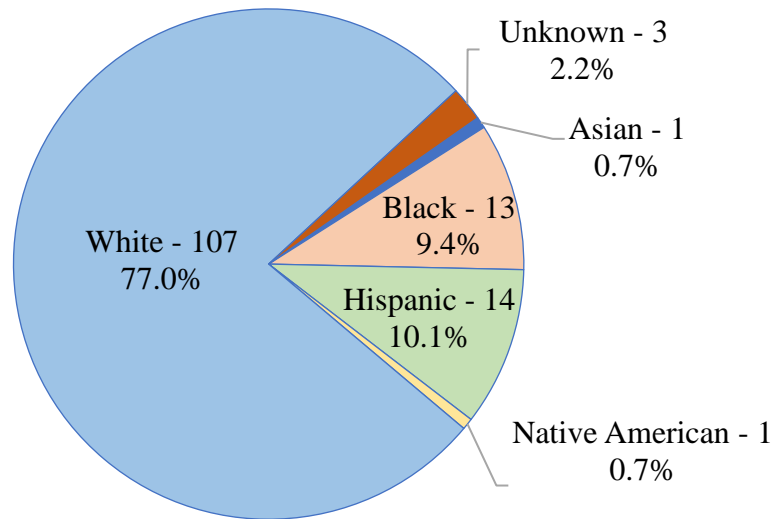
**Figure 3. 2023 Use of Force and Gender of Subject**



<i>Gender</i>	<i>Number of Subjects in 2023</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2023</i>	<i>Number, Percentage of Subjects in 2022</i>		<i>Number, Percentage of Subjects in 2021</i>	
Female	32	23.0%	47	28.0%	53	28.3%
Male	107	77.0%	121	72.0%	134	71.7%
Total	139	100%	168	100%	187	100%

Out of the 139 subjects who had force used on them, 77.0% were white, 9.4% were black, 10.1% were Hispanic, 0.7% were Native American, 0.7% were Asian, and 2.2% were an unknown race.

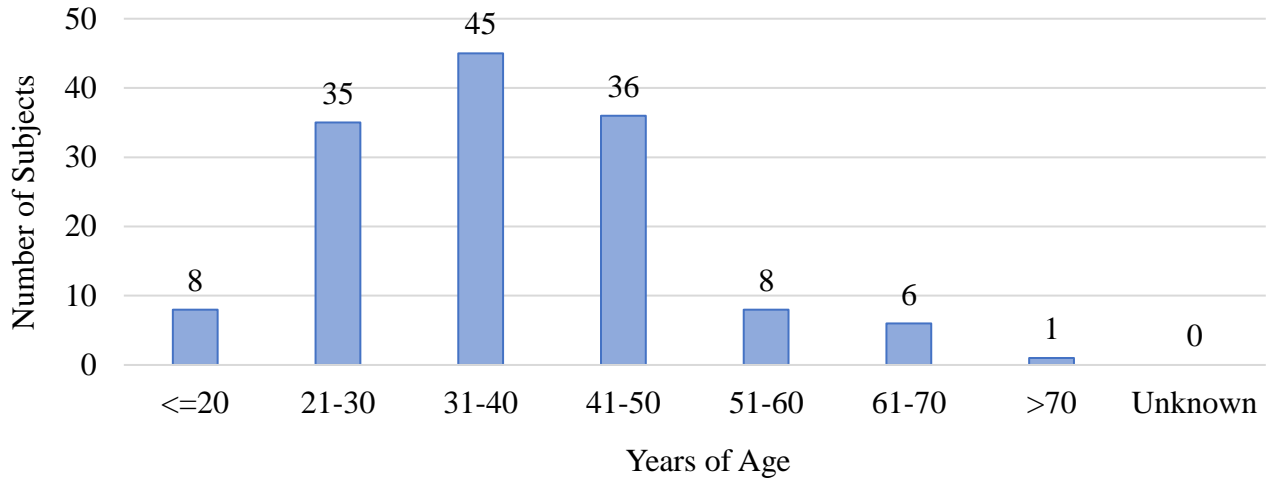
**Figure 4. 2023 Use of Force and Race of Subjects**



<i>Race</i>	<i>Number of Subjects in 2023</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2023</i>	<i>Number, Percentage of Subjects in 2022</i>		<i>Number, Percentage of Subjects in 2021</i>	
Black	13	9.4%	13	7.7%	14	7.5%
Hispanic	14	10.1%	6	3.6%	7	3.7%
Native American	1	0.7%	2	1.2%	2	1.1%
White	107	77.0%	145	86.3%	163	87.2%
Asian	1	0.7%	1	0.6%	1	0.5%
Unknown	3	2.2%	1	0.6%	0	0%
Total	139	100%	168	100%	187	100%

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

**Figure 5. 2023 Use of Force and Age of Subjects**



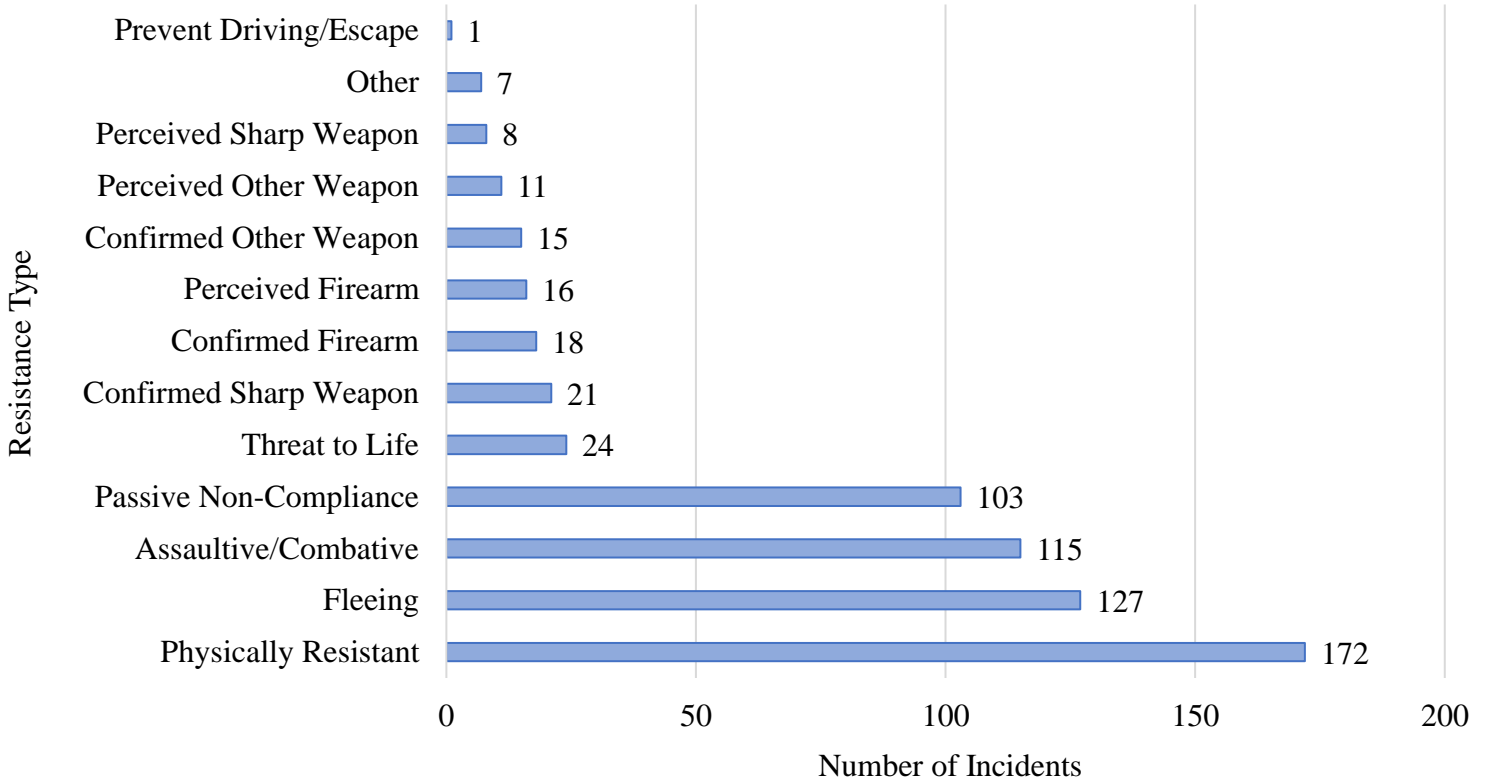
<i>Age range (years)</i>	<i>Number of Subjects in 2023</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2023</i>	<i>Number, Percentage of Subjects in 2022</i>		<i>Number, Percentage of Subjects in 2021</i>	
<=20	8	5.75%	20	11.9%	21	11.2%
21-30	35	25.2%	36	21.4%	55	29.4%
31-40	45	32.4%	52	31.0%	51	27.3%
41-50	36	25.9%	35	20.8%	40	21.4%
51-60	8	5.75%	19	11.3%	14	7.5%
61-70	6	4.3%	2	1.2%	6	3.2%
>70	1	0.7%	1	0.6%	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%	3	1.8%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100%</b>



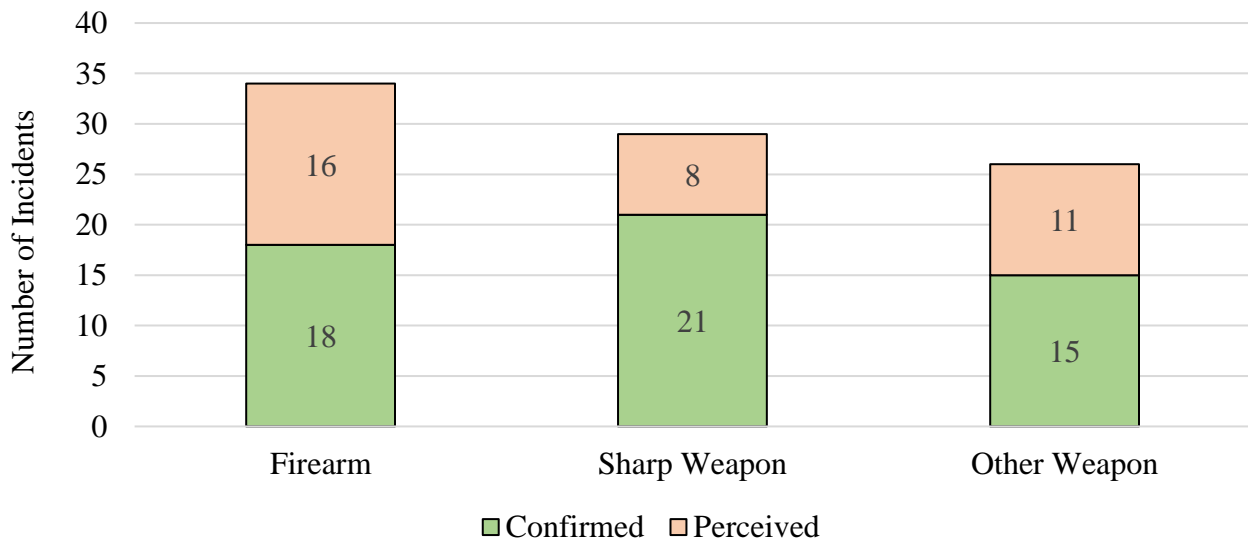
## 7. Reasons for Show of Force or Actual Use of Force

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 13 categories.

**Figure 6. Actions Influencing Use and Show of Force**



**Figure 7. Subject Weapons - Confirmed vs. Perceived**



## **8. Use of Force Training**

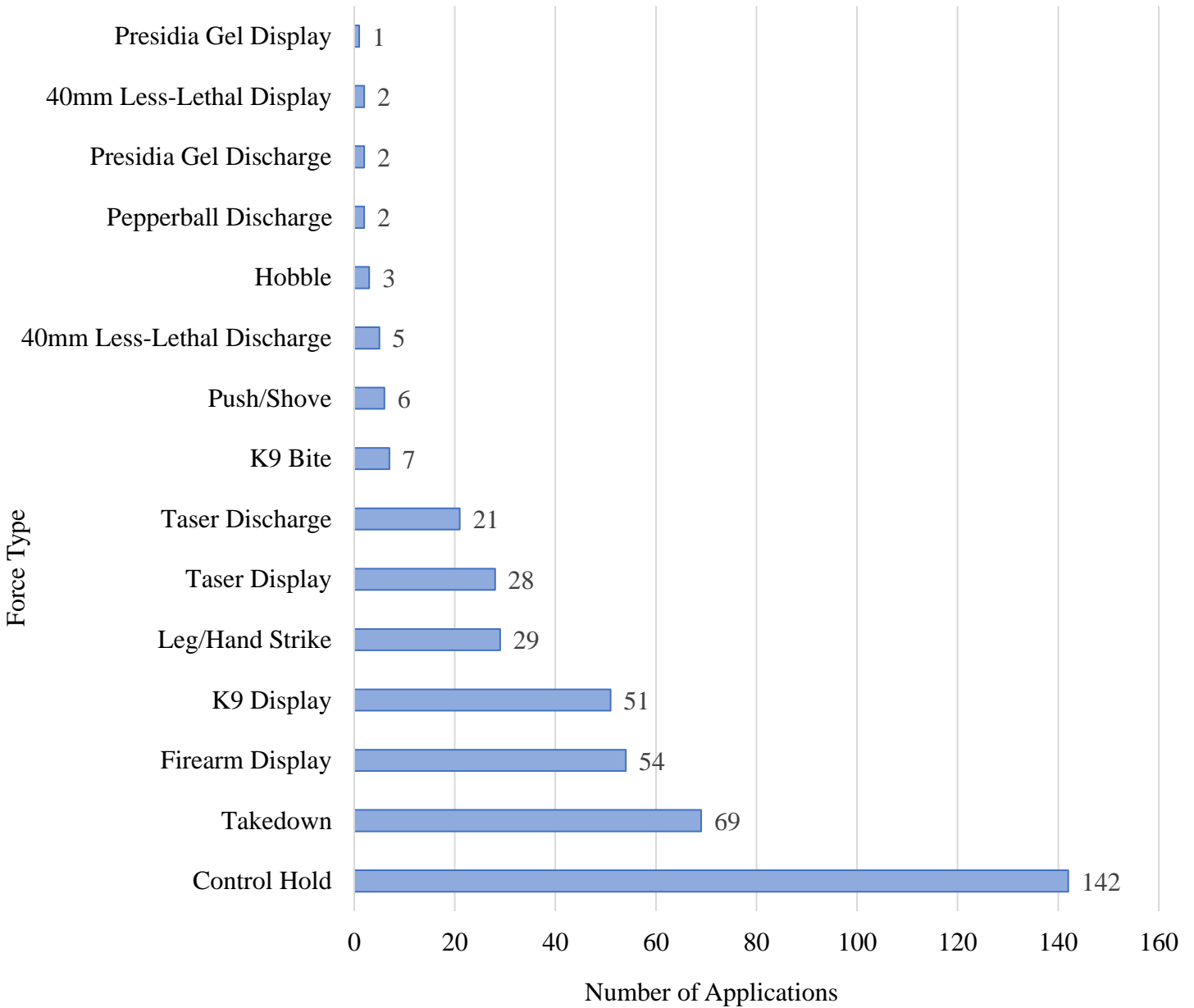
The following is an accounting of training hours related to use of force that SPD members participated in during the 2023 calendar year. Training provided to all officers unless otherwise indicated:

- Critical Incident Training (CIT):
  - Forensic Intensive Treatment Team - .5 Hours
  - Individuals with Disabilities - .5 Hours
  - De-escalation & Escalation Prevention - 4 Hours
- De-Escalation Training - 2 Hours
- De-Escalation & APEX (VR) Training - 1 Hour
- Control Tactics & Emergency Vehicle Operations - 4 Hours
- Anti-Bias Training - 1 Hour
- Taser Training - 1.5 Hours
- Use of Force Policy Review - 4 Hours
- Presidia Gel Training - 1 Hour
- Firearms Training - 14 Hours
- Defensive Tactics: Restraint Chair - 6 Hours (Jail Staff Only)
- Officer Involved Shooting Investigation - 40 Hours (Detectives Only)
- Gracie Instructor Training - 11 Hours (Control Tactics Team Only)

## 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.

**Figure 8. Use and Show of Force Type Counts**



## 10. Force Type Effectiveness

Overall, uses and shows of force were 91.5% effective (as reported by officers).

<i>Force Type</i>	<i>Uses</i>	<i>Effective Uses</i>	<i>Ineffective Uses</i>	<i>2023 Effectiveness (%)</i>	<i>2022 Effectiveness (%)</i>	<i>2021 Effectiveness (%)</i>
K9-Display	51	51	0	100%	98.7%	100%
K9 Bite	7	7	0	100%	100%	100%
40mm Less-Lethal Discharge	5	5	0	100%	0%	100%
Hobble	3	3	0	100%	75%	100%
40mm Less-Lethal Display	2	2	0	100%	100%	Not Used
Pepperball Discharge	2	2	0	100%	Not Used	Not Used
Presidia Gel Discharge	2	2	0	100%	25%	Not Used
Presidia Gel Display	1	1	0	100%	Not Used	Not Used
Takedown	69	67	2	97.1%	98.8%	85.7%
Control Hold	142	135	7	95.1%	96.6%	93.6%
Firearm Display	54	51	3	94.4%	91.0%	97.1%
Push/Shove	6	5	1	83.3%	Not Counted	Not Counted
Taser Display	28	22	6	78.6%	90.3%	83.3%
Leg/Hand Strike	29	20	9	69.0%	74.2%	79.5%
Taser Discharge	21	13	8	61.9%	52.9%	77.8%
Bean Bag Display	0	0	0	-	0%	Not Used
Pepperball Display	0	0	0	-	100%	Not Used
<b>Total</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>91.5%</b>	<b>92.1%</b>	<b>90.9%</b>

**Table 5. Force Type Effectiveness**

<i>Incident</i>	<i>Heavy or Loose Clothing</i>	<i>Taser Probes Penetrated</i>	<i>Follow-Up Drive Stun/Deployment Attempted</i>	<i>Reason for Ineffectiveness</i>	<i>Step(s) Taken</i>
1	Yes	One	No	Heavy/loose clothing	Foot pursuit, control holds, and strikes
2	Yes	None	No	Running and heavy/loose clothing	Foot pursuit and control holds
3	No	One	Drive Stun	Running	Drive stun and strikes
4	No	Yes	Deployment	Suspect continued resisting after deployments	Prolonged physical altercation with multiple force options used
5	No	N/A (Drive Stun)	No	Suspect continued resisting	Prolonged physical altercation with multiple force options used
6	Yes	No	No	Heavy/loose clothing	K9 Bite, strikes and control holds
7a	No	Yes	Deployment	No effect on suspect	Prolonged physical altercation with multiple force options used
7b	No	Yes	Drive Stun (x3)	No effect on suspect	Prolonged physical altercation with multiple force options used

**Table 6. Ineffective Taser Deployments**

## 11. General Overview

During 2023, officers responded to 31,119 calls for service. 153 of these calls for service (less than 1% of the dispatched calls) resulted in a use of force. 139 unique individuals had force used on them.

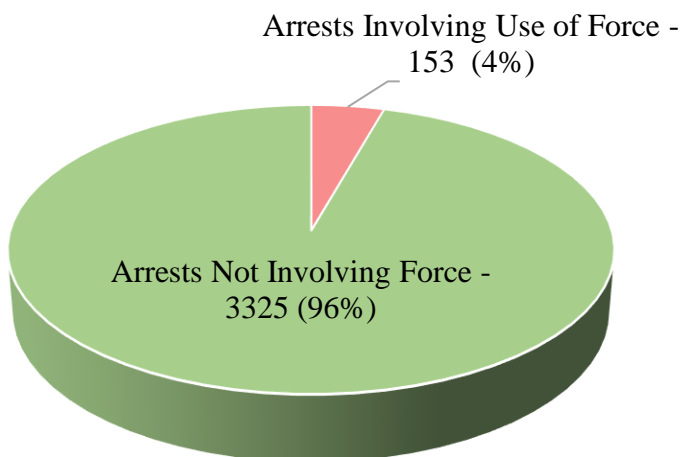
	2023	2022	2021
<i>Total Calls for Service</i>	49,027	49,921	50,157
<i>Police dispatched calls for service</i>	31,119	29,431	28,779
<i>Calls resulting in use of force</i>	153	174	190
<i>Calls resulting in show of force</i>	112	139	93
<i>Percentage of calls resulting in use of force</i>	0.5%	0.6%	0.66%
<i>Percentage of calls resulting in show of force</i>	0.4%	0.5%	0.32%
<i>Incidents Involving Arrest</i>	3,478	3,303	3,483
<i>Percentage of arrests involving use of force</i>	4.4%	5.3%	5.46%
<i>Percentage of arrests involving show of force</i>	3.2%	4.2%	2.67%
<i>Individuals Arrested</i>	2,488	2,219	2,244
<i>Arrested individuals involved in a use of force</i>	139	168	187
<i>Arrested individuals involved in a show of force</i>	115	146	-
<i>Percentage of arrested individuals involved in a use of force</i>	5.6%	7.6%	8.3%
<i>Percentage of arrested individuals involved in a show of force</i>	4.6%	6.6%	-
<i>SPD police officer holds</i>	114	127	141
<i>Police officer holds involving use of force</i>	8	15	18
<i>Percentage of police officer holds that resulted in a use of force</i>	7%	12%	13%

**Table 7. Calls for Service Breakdown**

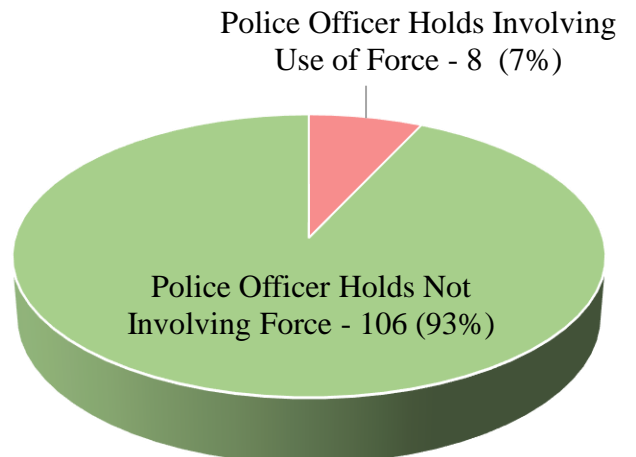
There were 114 police officer holds in 2023. Eight of these incidents (7%) resulted in use of force. Officers are more likely to be involved in a use of force situation during a police officer hold than during other police encounters.

**Figure 9. Uses of Force During Arrests and Police Officer Holds**

**Arrests Involving Use of Force**



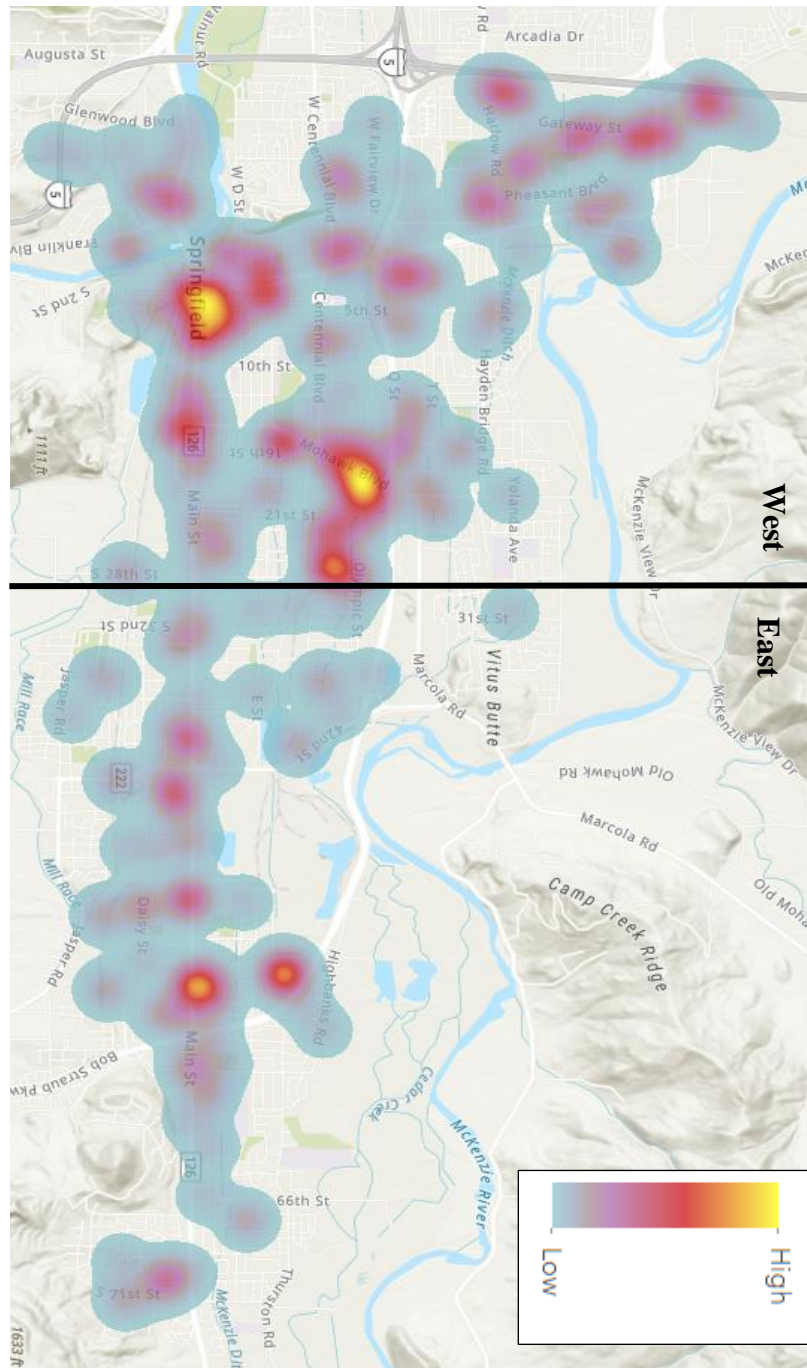
**Police Officer Holds Involving Use of Force**



## 12. Use of Force – Geographically

SPD members patrol the city in two districts – “East” and “West”. East covers all property east of 28<sup>th</sup> Street, while West covers all property west of 28<sup>th</sup> Street. The West generated 65.1% of all calls for service in 2023 and accounted for 73.4% of use of force events. The East generated 30.0% of all calls for service in 2022 and accounted for 22.1% of use of force events. All other calls for service (outside city limits) accounted for 4.8% all calls for service and 4.5% of use of force events.

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



### 13. Injuries

Out of 153 incidents involving use of force, 52 resulted in injury to the suspects(s) (34.0%). 48 unique suspects were injured, and all injuries were minor. 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>
Minor Injury (No Treatment/Treatment Declined)	28	54%
Minor Injury (Treatment Required)	24	46%
Hospital Admittance	0	0%
Death	0	0%
<b>Incidents Involving Injury</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Number of Suspects Injured</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table 8. Suspect Injuries**

<i>Injury Type</i>	<i>Force Used to Cause Injury</i>	<i>Contributions</i>
Minor Injury (Treatment Required)	Control Hold	5
	Takedown	5
	Taser-Discharge	10
	Strike	7
	K9 Bite	7
	40mm Less Lethal Discharge	2
	Presidia Gel Discharges	2
	Pepperball Discharge	1
Minor Injury (No Treatment Required or Treatment Declined)	Control Hold	14
	Takedown	13
	Taser – Discharge	3
	Strike	7
	40mm Less Lethal Discharge	1
	Push/Shove	1

**Table 9. Suspect Injuries and Types of Force Use**

Out of 153 events involving use of force, 21 resulted in injury to the officer(s) (13.7%). 14 unique officers received 25 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	44.0%
Complaint of Pain	6	24.0%
Bruise	6	24.0%
Internal Injury	2	8.0%
<b>Total Number of Injuries</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Number of Officers Injured</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>



**Table 10. Officer Injuries**

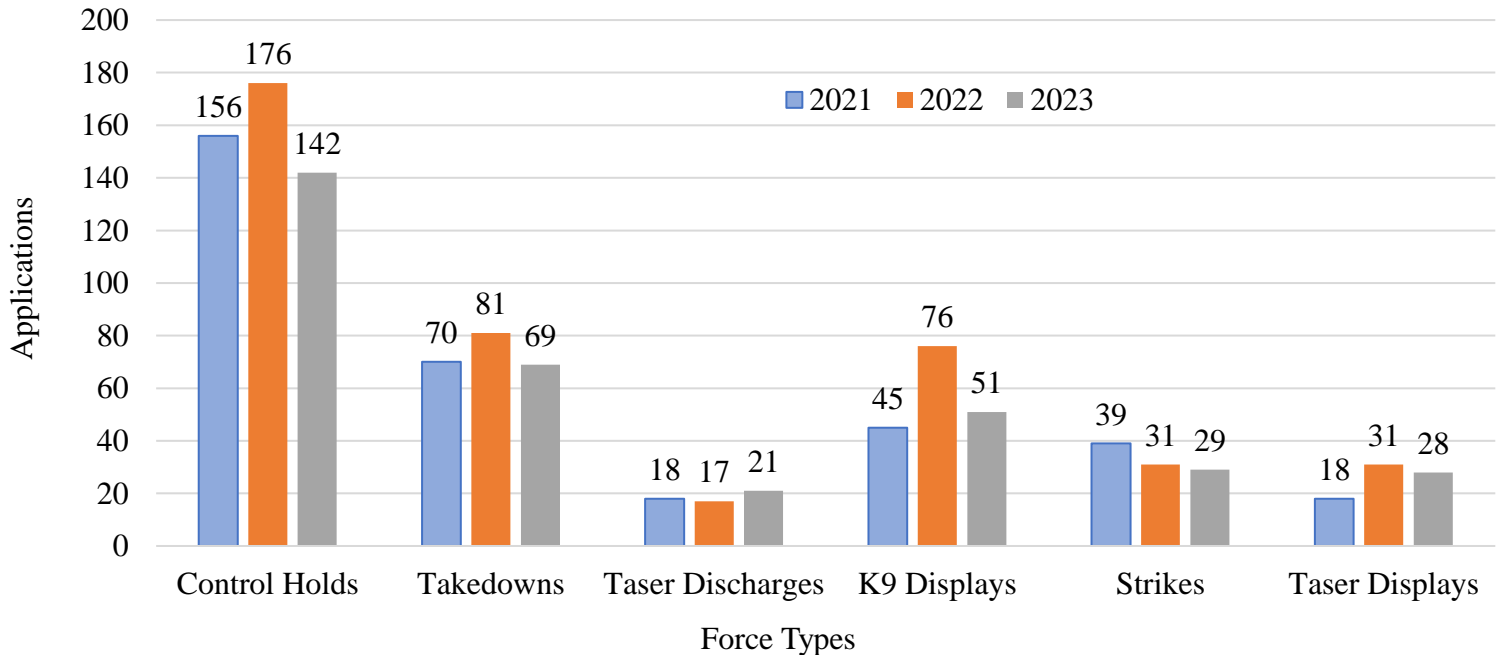
<i>Injury Type</i>	<i>Force Officer Used when Injury Sustained</i>	<i>Contributions</i>
Abrasion/Laceration	Control Hold	7
	Takedown	6
	Strike	4
	Taser – Discharge	2
Complaint of Pain	Takedown	5
	Control Hold	4
	Strike	3
Bruise	Control Hold	5
	Takedown	5
	Taser – Discharge	2
	Strike	2
Internal Injury	Push/Shove	1
	Control Hold	1
	Takedown	1

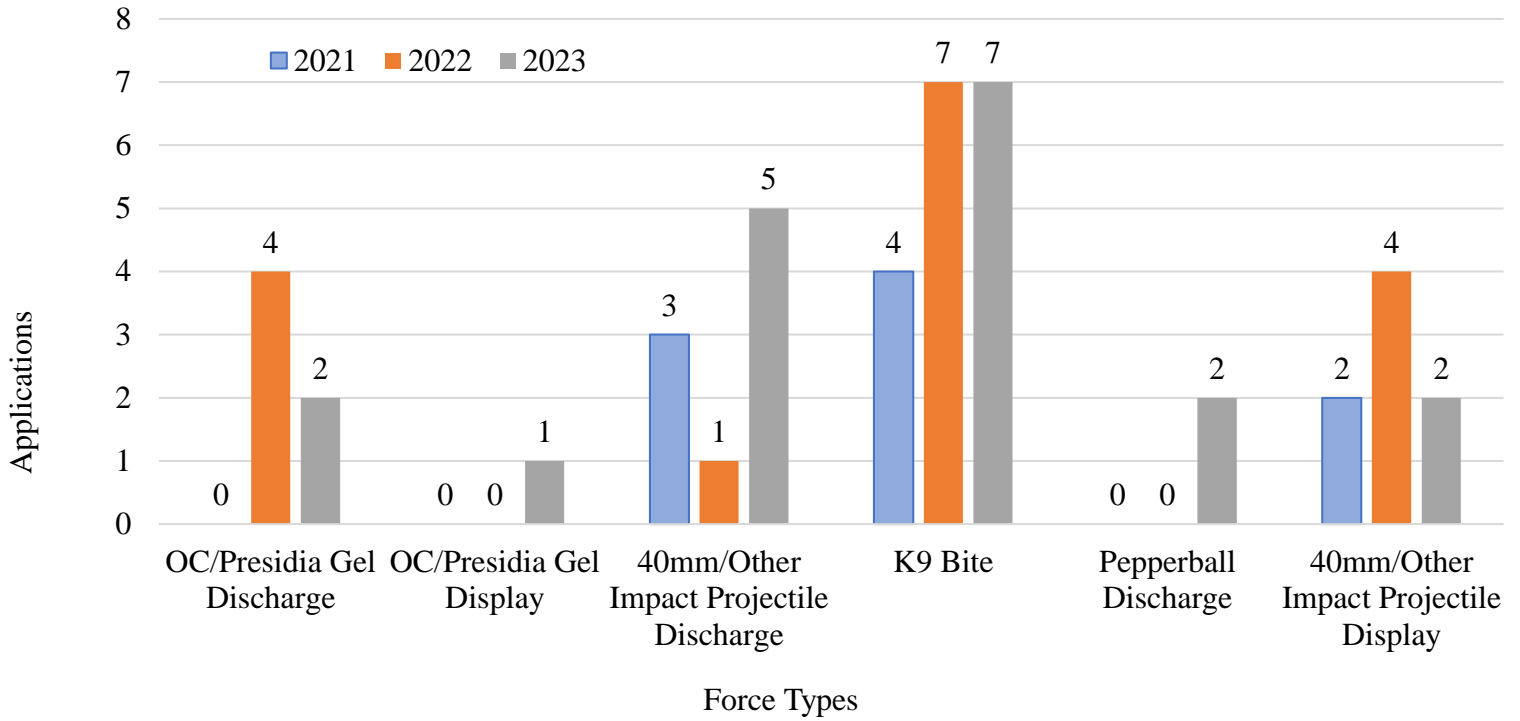
**Table 11. Officer Injuries and Type of Force Used**

### 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 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 less precise; however, for 2022 and beyond, the data is more complete.

**Figure 11. Year-by-Year Force Type Comparison**

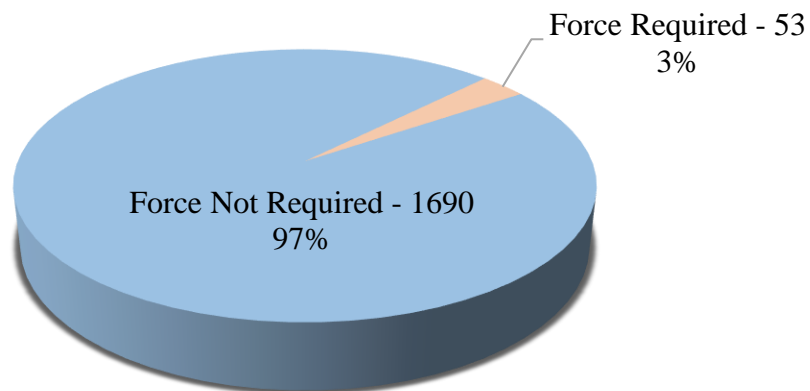




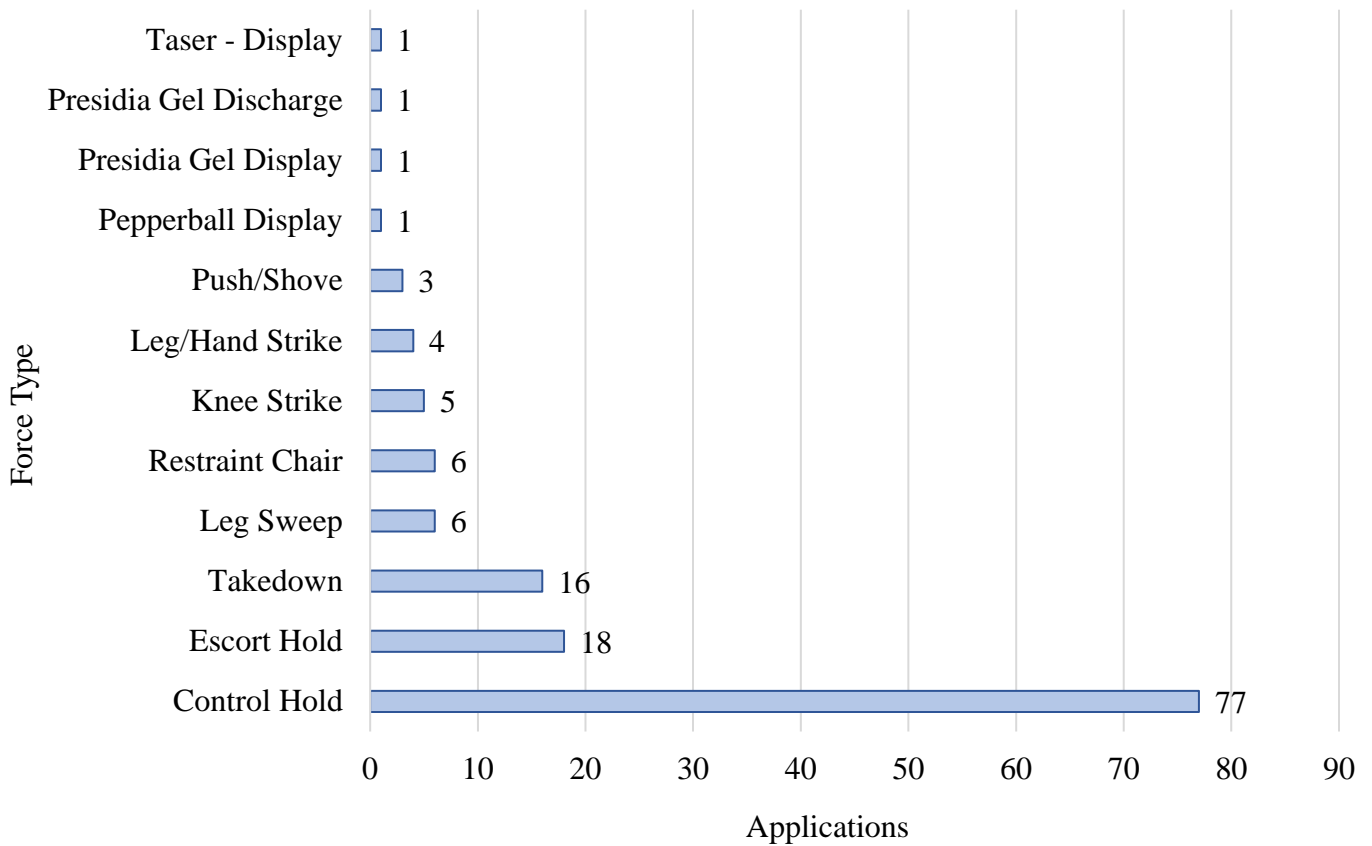
### 15. Springfield Municipal Jail

In 2023, the Springfield Municipal Jail booked in 1,743 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. Fifty three of these inmate bookings (3% of all bookings) resulted in use of force.

**Figure 12. Bookings Requiring Force**



**Figure 13. Jail Force Type Applications**



<i>Force Type</i>	<i>Uses</i>	<i>2023</i>			<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
		<i>Effective Uses</i>	<i>Ineffective Uses</i>	<i>Effectiveness (%)</i>	<i>Effectiveness (%)</i>	<i>Effectiveness (%)</i>
Takedown	16	16	0	100%	100%	92.3%
Restraint Chair	6	6	0	100%	100%	Not Counted
Taser-Display	1	1	0	100%	100%	Not Used
Taser-Discharge	0	0	0	-	100%	0%
Escort Hold	18	18	0	100%	93.5%	94.7%
Control Hold	77	77	0	100%	93.4%	88.6%
Leg Sweep	6	5	1	83.3%	Not Counted	Not Counted
Knee Strike	5	4	1	80%	87.5%	70.0%
Push/Shove	3	3	0	100%	Not Counted	Not Counted
Pepperball Display	1	1	0	100%	Not Used	Not Used
Hand Strike	4	4	0	100%	87.5%	70.0%
Presidia Gel Display	1	1	0	100%	Not Used	Not Used
Presidia Gel Discharge	1	1	0	100%	Not Used	Not Used
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>98.6%</b>	<b>94.0%</b>	<b>87.9%</b>

**Table 12. Force Type Effectiveness**

## **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***

In 2024, Blue Team added a new de-escalation data entry option in use of force modules. Officers are able to select multiple options from a drop-down menu and/or submit custom options to describe their attempts at de-escalation. At the end of 2024, this data will be compared with the other quantifiable data (amount of time spent on calls, use of CAHOOTS, and the increase/decrease of show of force events in comparison to use of force events) to monitor the success of de-escalation methods.

### ***Recommendation 2***

Until 2024, all use and show of force events were reviewed at both the Watch Commander and Lieutenant levels. Moving forward, shows of force and low-level uses of force (such as non-injury control holds) will be evaluated at the Sergeant level and then forwarded directly to the IPro database. Since over half of the force types used in 2023 were either “displays” or low level uses of force (control holds), this will allow Lieutenants to focus on higher level uses of force and force events that result in complaint or injury.

### ***Recommendation 3***

In previous years, uses of force and shows of force were tracked in separate Blue Team modules. This complicated the analysis process and often doubled the amount of work required for officers to accurately track their force data. Starting in 2024, uses and shows of force will be tracked in one module. Officer workload will be streamlined, and additional analysis will be conducted regarding the escalation/transition between shows of force and uses of force.

## **18. Force Review Committee**

Springfield Police General Order 1.5.2 (Use of Force Investigations and Review) section 5 (Force Review Committee) requires a Force Review Committee (FRC) to be convened when certain criteria are met. Two such committees completed their work in 2023. In each case, the FRC generated several recommendations. These recommendations were reviewed by command staff and the Chief of Police. Action items were created and assigned for implementation.

One of the FRCs was formed as a result of an officer involved shooting that occurred in May of 2021. The other was the result of supervisor review of an incident that occurred in September of 2021. There were no incidents in 2022 or 2023 that were reviewed by a Force Review Committee.

Recommendations and Action Items included the following:

- Work to identify additional de-escalation techniques and options for officers. Increase training on those techniques and options and include dispatch and call takers.
- Update training manuals to reflect current policy and best practices.
- Modify who is a member of the Force Review Committee – Department CIT Coordinator added as a standing member and removed involved member's direct supervisor.
- Update policy to more clearly define force review roles (Sergeant, Division Lieutenant, Professional Standards). Addressed by creation of G.O. 1.5.2 Force Investigations and Review.

\*Force investigation and review was previously governed by General Order 1.5.1 but was separated in 2023 during the accreditation process.



## Appendix 1

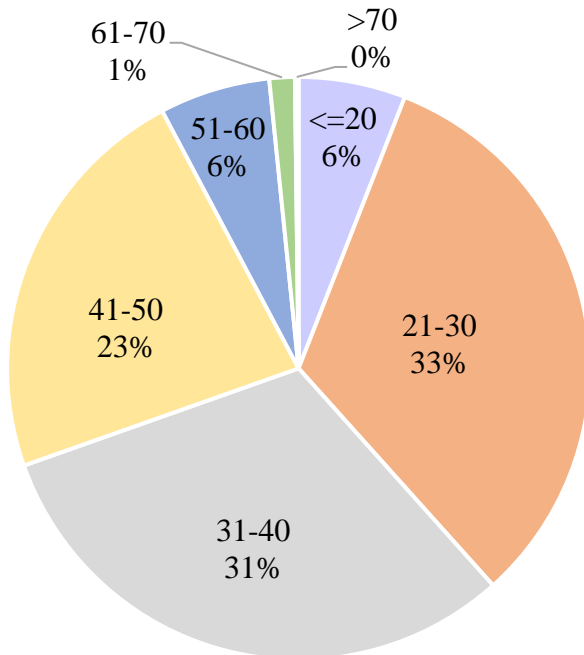
### 2022 Use of Force Recommendation 1 – Police Officer Holds

The 2022 annual use of force analysis revealed that the percentage of police officer holds resulting in use of force was nearly double the percentage of criminal arrests resulting in use of force. To identify factors associated with uses of force during police officer holds, SPD analyzed 300 police officer holds between 2020 and 2023. Force was used in 50 of these holds, while force was not used in 250 of these holds. These 300 holds were compared with the criminal arrests that occurred during the same time frame.

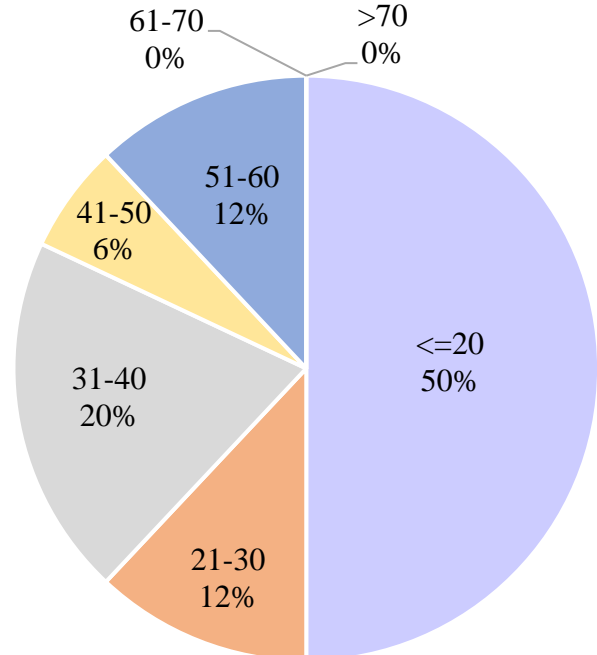
Significant differences were observed in the demographic information between the non-POH subjects and POH subjects during incidents when force was used. While individuals under 20 years of age only made up 6% of the non-POH group, individuals under 20 years of age made up 50% of the POH group.

**Figure 1. Ages for POH/non-POH Use of Force Subjects**

**Subject Ages for Non-POH, Use of Force Arrests**



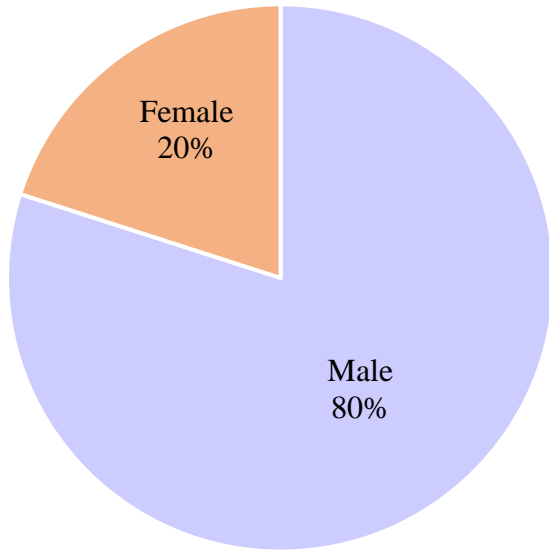
**Subject Ages for POH, Use of Force Custodies**



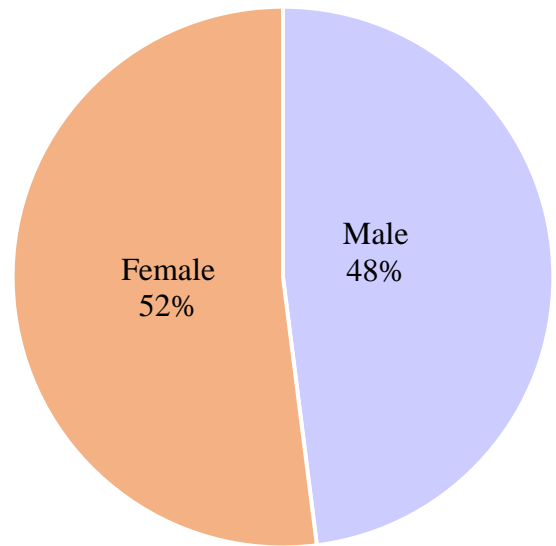
20% of non-POH use of force arrests involved female subjects, while 52% of POH use of force custodies involved female subjects.

**Figure 2. Genders for POH/non-POH, Use of Force Subjects**

**Subject Genders for Non-POH, Use of Force Arrests**



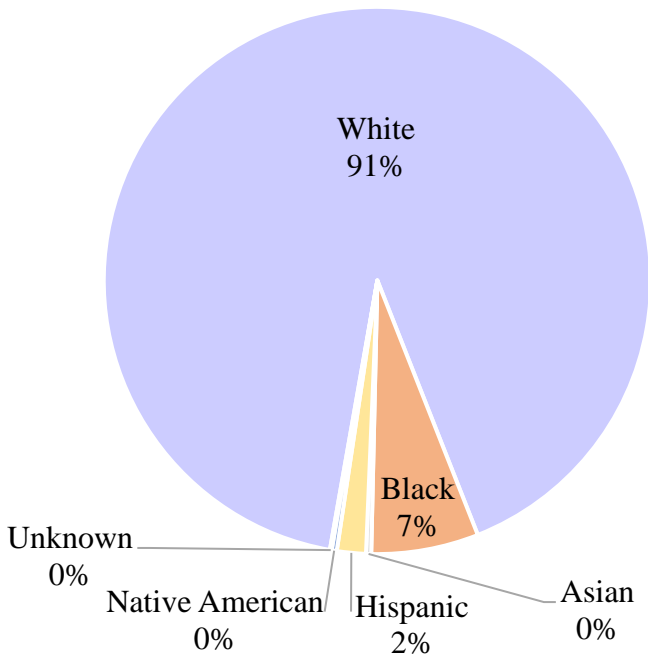
**Subject Genders for POH, Use of Force Custodies**



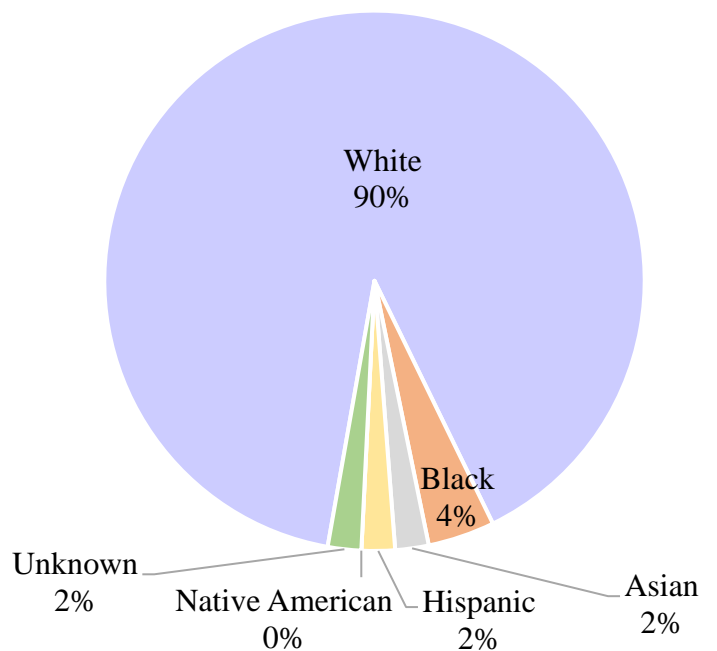
No significant differences were found between the races of non-POH use of force subjects and the races of POH use of force subjects.

**Figure 3. Races for POH/non-POH, Use of Force Subjects**

**Subject Races for Non-POH, Use of Force Arrests**



**Subject Races for Non-POH, Use of Force Custodies**



In 114 of the POH cases, witnesses, victims, or callers told officers that the POH subject had a known, diagnosed mental disorder. Out of these 114 cases, only 19 (17%) resulted in a use of force. Of the remaining 186 cases where officers were not notified that the subject had a known, diagnosed mental disorder, 31 (also 17%) resulted in a use of force.

In 64 of the POH cases, an active physical dispute occurred before officer arrival and/or was occurring upon officer arrival. 22 of these cases (34%) resulted in a use of force. Of the 236 cases where there was no active physical dispute before or during officer arrival, 28 (12%) resulted in a use of force.

Further comparison between the 50 use of force POHs and the 250 non-use of force POHs revealed the following factors were not associated with POH uses of force for this study:

- The number of prior arrests or POHs for the subject
- Whether or not the subject was observed to be under the influence of some intoxicant

This comparison revealed the following factors may be associated with POH uses of force:

- If there was an active physical dispute happening before or during police arrival
- If the subject expressed a desire to hurt others or was actively trying to hurt others
- If the subject was combative during his/her most recent police contact (if he/she has been contacted by police before)

	Out of the 50 POH use of force incidents:	Out of the 250 POH non-use of force incidents:
Subject's average number of previous POHs	1	1
Subject's average number of previous arrests	3	3
Subject's median number of previous POHs	0	0
Subject's median number of previous arrests	0	1
% of subjects with a reported mental health disorder	38%	37%
% of incidents where an active physical dispute occurred before/during police arrival	42%	17%
% of subjects who were combative during their most recent police contact	41% (out of the 27 who had prior police contacts)	22% (out of the 140 who had prior police contacts)
% of incidents where CAHOOTs attempted to de-escalate the subject first	34%	15%
% of subjects who were suspected to be under the influence	24%	18%



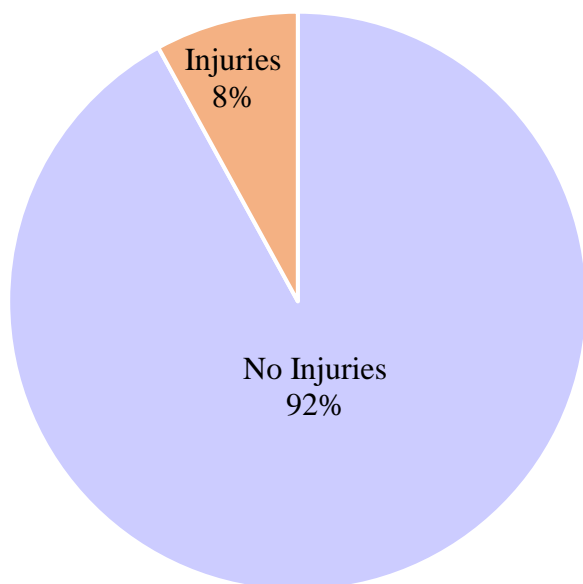
% of subjects who expressed a desire to hurt others or were actively trying to hurt others	50%	30%
% of subjects who expressed a desire to hurt themselves or were actively trying to hurt themselves	44%	69%
% of incidents where officers expressed concern over the subject's access to a weapon	14%	20%
% of incidents where officers observed pre-assault indicators from the subject	44%	7%

**Table 1. Comparative Factors Between Non-Use of Force and Use of Force POHs**

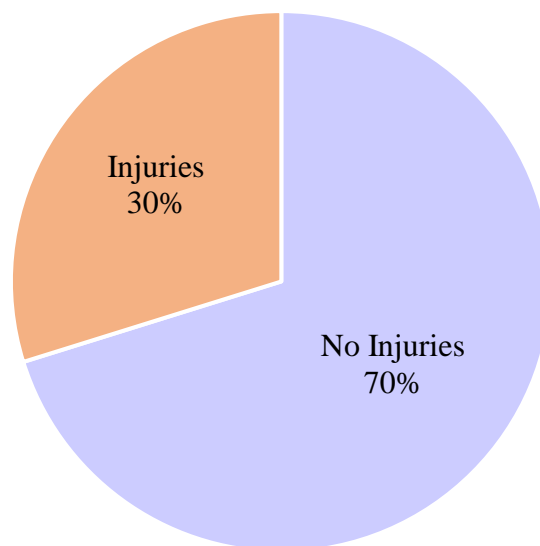
Only four out of the 50 use of force POHs resulted in injury to the subject (8%). All injuries were minor and comprised of lacerations and complaints of pain. Since SPD started tracking uses of force in Blue Team in 2021, we were not able to make an accurate injury comparison with non-POH use of force arrests during the same time period (2020-2023). Nonetheless, out of the all the use of force incidents logged in Blue Team since 2021, 30% resulted in injury to the subject.

**Figure 4. Injuries for Use of Force Incidents**

**% of Incidents Resulting in Injury from Use of Force POHs**



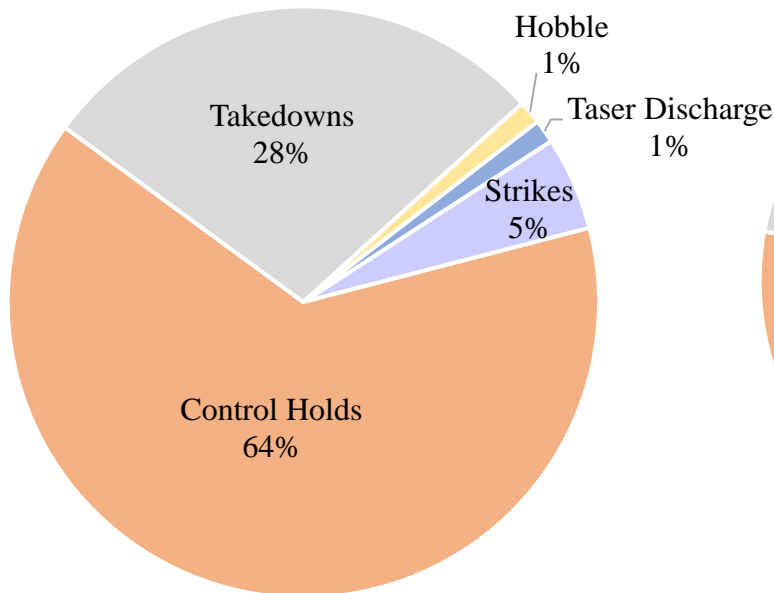
**% of Incidents Resulting in Injury from all Use of Force Arrests**



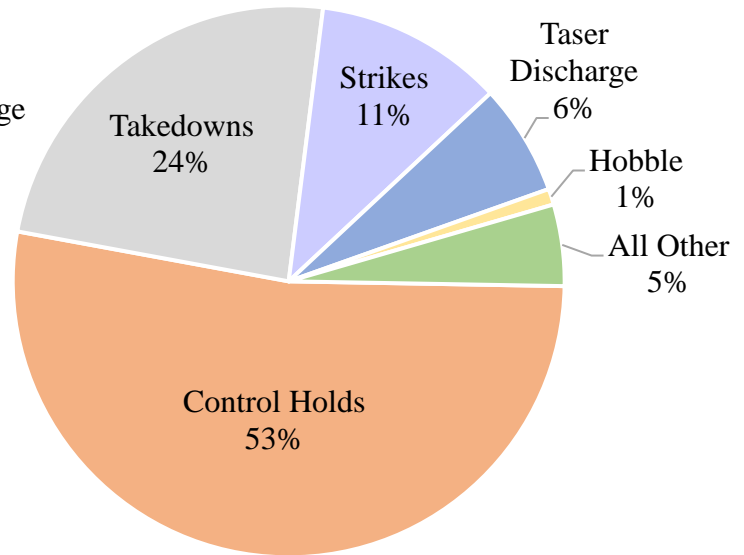
Control holds and takedowns were used more often for use of force POHs than for use of force non-POHs. K9s, Less-lethal impact weapons, Pepperball, Firearms, and Presidia Gel/OC were not used at all for POH custodies.

**Figure 5. Types of Force Used for Use of Force Incidents**

**Force Types Used for Use of Force POHs**



**Force Types Used for Use of Force Arrests**



**Conclusion**

Officers are twice as likely to use force during a police officer hold (POH) than a criminal (non-POH) arrest. 300 POHs (50 use of force POHs, 250 non-use of force POHs) between 2020 and 2023 were compared with all non-POH arrests during the same time frame and analyzed to identify factors associated with uses of force during police officer holds.

While adult males were the most common subjects for non-POH use of force arrests during the 2020 to 2023 timeframe, females and juveniles made up a significant portion of the use of force POH population. Juveniles (<18 years old) were the subjects for 44% of the use of force POHs, and females were the subjects for 52% of the use of force POHs (versus 6% and 20% respectively for non-POH arrests). While the number of prior arrests and/or prior number of POHs for a subject were not indicative of whether or not force would be used during the POH in question, 41% of the subjects who had force used on them were combative during their most recent police contact. Similarly, subjects who were involved in an active physical dispute before or during police arrival, expressed a desire to hurt others, and/or were observed expressing “pre-assault” indicators were more likely to have force used on them. 58% of subjects who met at least one of these criteria had force used on them.

While subjects were injured in 30% of the non-POH use of force arrests between 2021 and 2023, only 8% of the use of force POH subjects were injured. None of these injuries were serious. Officers primarily used control holds and takedowns to take POH candidates into custody.

Only two individuals (both juveniles) were involved in more than one use of force POH incident between 2020 and 2023. One juvenile female was involved in five use of force POHs during this time frame, and both individuals have each been placed in police custody at least ten times over the course of their lives in Springfield.



## Appendix 2

### 2022 Use of Force Recommendation 2 – “Other” Options

Several officers noted “other” resistance types for use of force subjects in 2022. In 2023, if an officer selected “other” for the resistance type or type of force used, they were asked to elaborate in the Summary section of the Blue Team module. Based on these summaries, “prevent driving/escape” and “prevent injury” were added to the resistance type drop down menu. “Push/shove” was added to the force type drop down menu.

Additionally, some force types were broken down into more specific options in order to provide better statistics for defensive tactics training. Officers are now able to select the following options, which will be categorized as “Leg/Hand Strike” in the annual report:

- Kick
- Knee Strike
- Punch
- Elbow Strike
- Leg/Hand Strike

The following options will be categorized as a “Control Hold” in the annual report:

- Pinch
- Hair Hold
- Digital Control/Manipulation
- Control Hold



## Appendix 3

### 2022 Use of Force Recommendation 3 – De-Escalation

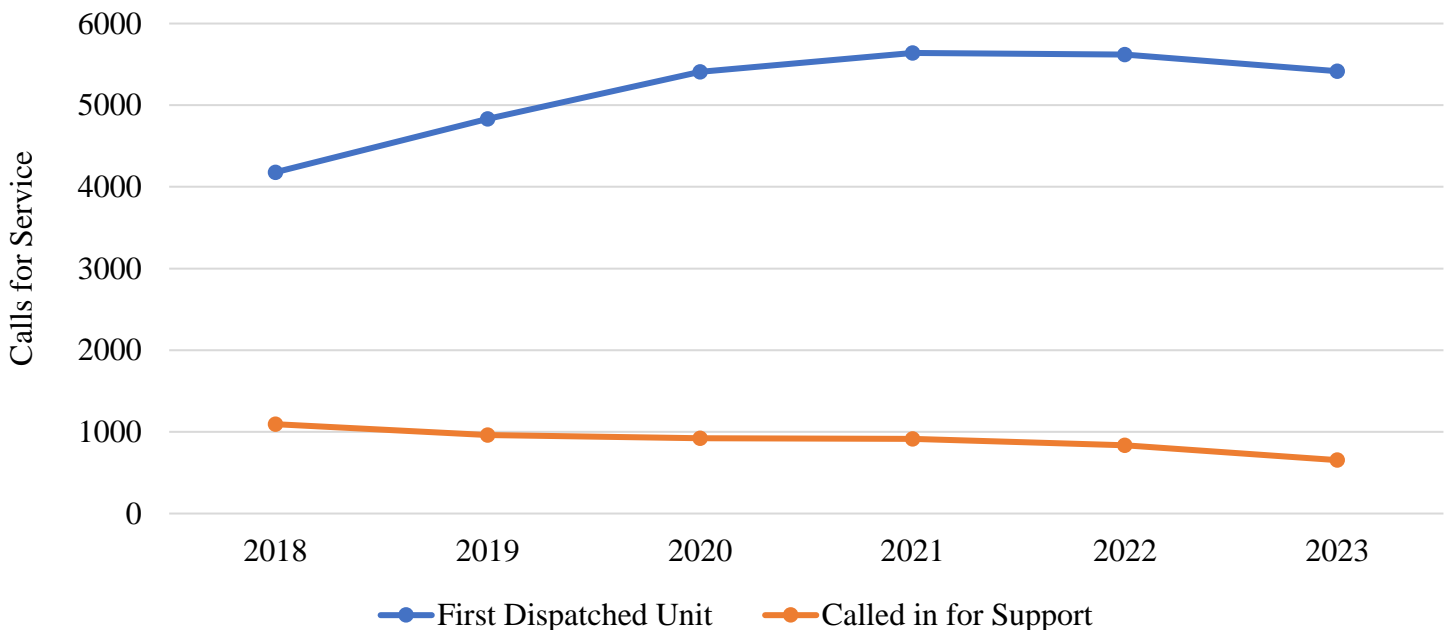
While the circumstances of a police call for service may not always allow for the employment of de-escalation tactics, officers may avoid potential use of force situations by successfully using these de-escalation techniques. These use of force “misses” are difficult to count, and SPD currently does not have an objective way of tracking them.

In this report, SPD analyzed CAHOOTS calls for service, time spent on calls, critical keywords mentioned in reports (such as “de-escalation tactics”), and the overall counts for use of force and show of force events to determine if any of these data elements can point to the successful use of de-escalation tactics.

#### 1. CAHOOTS calls for Service

In 2023, CAHOOTS had an approximate 7% decrease in service hours compared with the expected 24/7 service. In 2023, CAHOOTS only had a 3.6% decrease in primary calls (as the first dispatched unit) and a 22% decrease in support calls. Overall (accounting for both primary and support calls), CAHOOTS was dispatched to 6% fewer calls for service. While there were fewer CAHOOTS calls for service, this decrease, as pictured by figure 1, may correspond to the decrease in service hours.

Figure 1. CAHOOTS Calls for Service by Year



## 2. Time Spent on Calls

In 2023, calls for service that ended in a use/show of force arrest took two to six minutes (10%-30%) longer than calls for service that did not end in a use/show of force arrest (time between police arrival and custody time). The time taken on these use/show of force arrests increased by three to four minutes (13%-22%) from previous years. Calls for service that ended in a use/show of force arrest took 84-96% longer than non-use/show of force arrests with respect to the total time taken on the call (time between police arrival and call cleared).

Time Between Police Arrival and Custody Time

	Average Times in 2021 (minutes)	Average Time in 2022 (minutes)	Average Time in 2023 (minutes)
All calls for service ending in arrest	20	19	21
All calls for service ending in a non-use/show of force arrest	21	19	20
All calls for service ending in a use of force arrest	18	18	22
All calls for service ending in a show of force only arrest	-	23	26

**Table 1. Yearly Averages for Time Between Police Arrival and Custody Time**

Time Between Police Arrival and Call Cleared

	Average Times in 2021 (minutes)	Average Time in 2022 (minutes)	Average Time in 2023 (minutes)
All calls for service ending in arrest	97	88	86
All calls for service ending in a non-use/show of force arrest	92	83	81
All calls for service ending in a use of force arrest	148	142	149
All calls for service ending in a show of force only arrest	141	142	159

**Table 2. Yearly Averages for Time Between Police Arrival and Call Cleared**

### 3. Keywords

The following phrases were searched in police report bodies in order to determine if keywords could be used to track successful de-escalation methods:

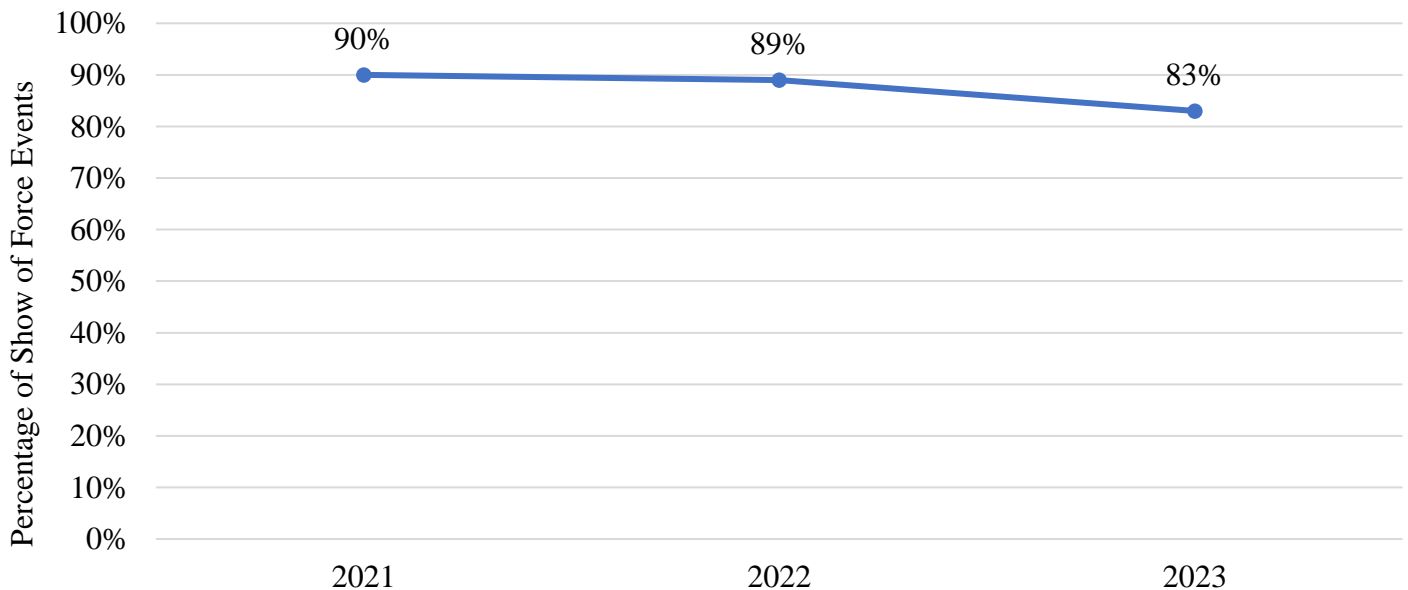
- “Deescalation”, “De-escalation”, “Deescalating”, “De-escalating”, “Deescalated”, “De-escalated”, “Deescalate”, “De-escalate”
- “Build Rapport”, “Building Rapport”, “Built Rapport”
- “Establish Dialogue”, “Established Dialogue”, “Establishing Dialogue”
- “Offered CAHOOTS”, “Offering CAHOOTS”
- “Prevent Use of Force”, “Avoid Use of Force”, “Prevent Using Force”, “Avoid Using Force”, “Did Not Want to Use Force”, “Prevent a Use of Force”, “Avoid a Use of Force”
- “No Force Was Used”, “Force Wasn’t Used”, “No Force was Required”, “Force Wasn’t Required”

The number of reports found using this method did not provide enough data to conduct a thorough analysis.

### 4. Use and Show of Force Events

In 2021 and 2022, approximately 90% of show of force events did not result in an additional use of force. In 2023, 83% of show of force events did not result in an additional use of force, indicating a slight increase in the number of events where officers used force after ineffective shows of force.

**Figure 2. Percentage of Show of Force Events with no Use of Force**





*Springfield Police Department*

# 2023 USE OF FORCE REPORT



*PRESENTED BY  
THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD POLICE DEPARTMENT*





# 2023 USE OF FORCE REPORT

- Routing
- Force Counting Method
- Training
- Force Types Used and Displayed
- Force Type Effectiveness
- Uses of Force and Calls for Service
- Subject Injuries
- Officer Injuries
- Year-to-Year Force Type Comparison
- Recommendations



# Routing



Officer opens Blue Team

Incident Type	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Use of Force - Patrol
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vehicle Pursuit
<input type="checkbox"/>	Commendation

Select Tool →



Officer inputs use of force details

Reviewed ✓



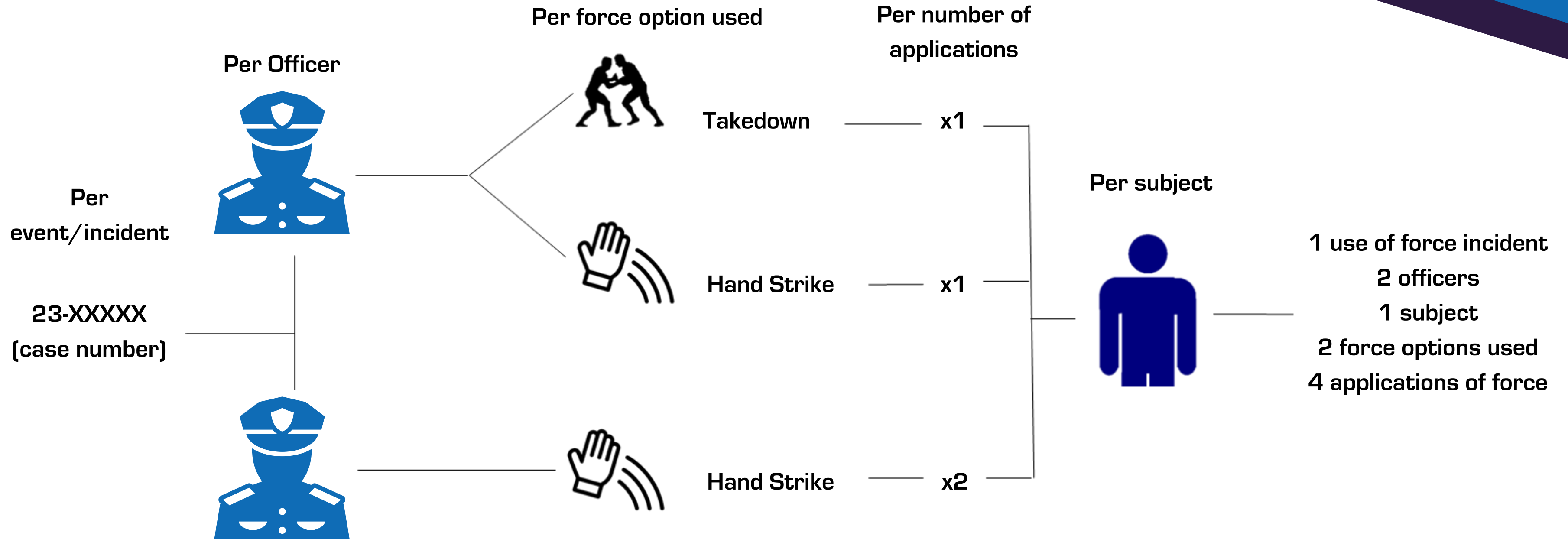
Officer submits use of force entry. Watch commander attaches body cam footage, photos, and reports. Watch commander reviews entry and forwards to the division lieutenant for additional review.

Force entry is submitted to the Professional Standards Division where it is given a final review and tracked in IAPro.



Division lieutenant reviews all submitted materials for approval or additional follow up.

# FORCE COUNTING METHOD

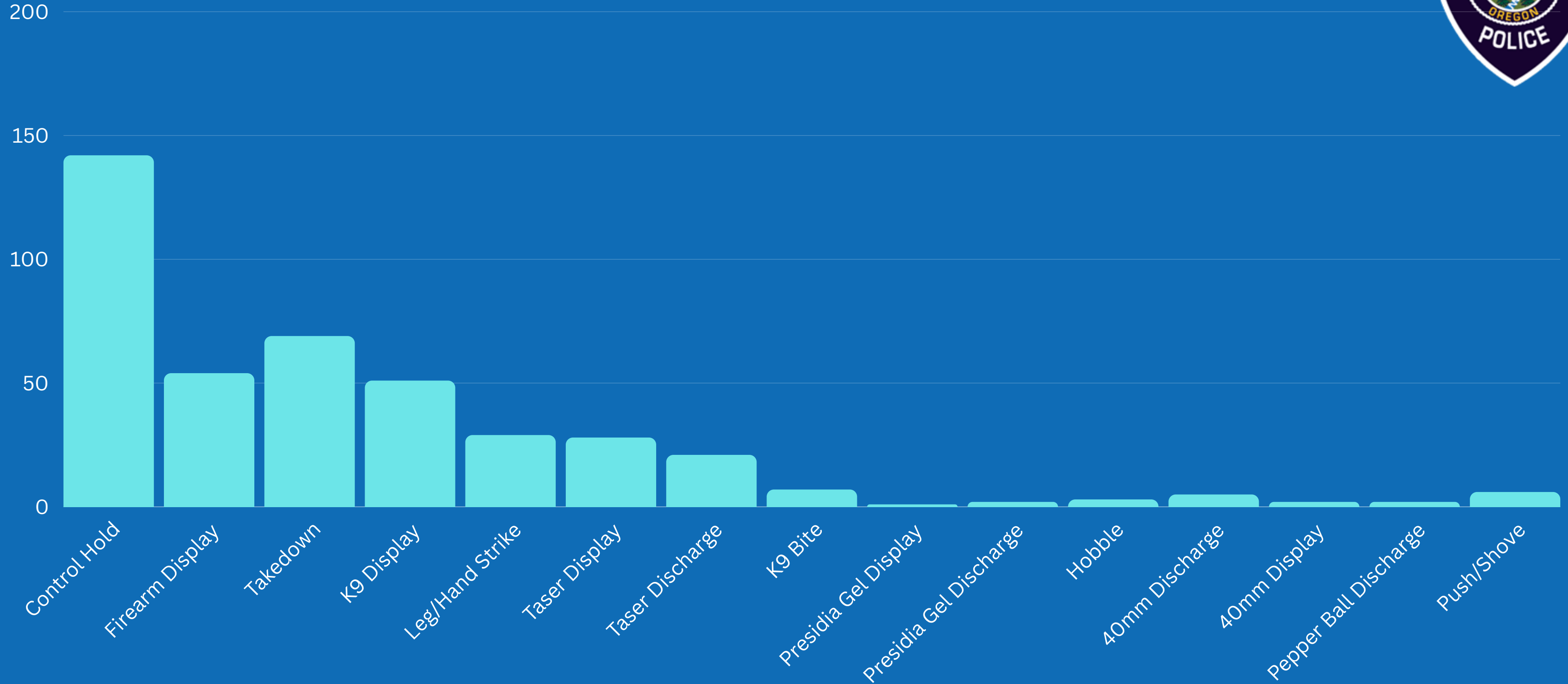


# TRAININGS



- **Critical Incident Training (CIT):**
  - **Forensic Intensive Treatment Team - .5 Hours**
  - **Individuals with Disabilities - .5 Hours**
  - **De-escalation & Escalation Prevention - 4 Hours**
- **De-Escalation Training - 2 Hours**
- **De-Escalation & APEX Training - 1 Hour**
- **Control Tactics & Emergency Vehicle Operations - 4 Hours**
- **Anti-Bias Training - 1 Hour**
- **Taser Training - 1.5 Hours**
- **Use of Force Policy Review - 4 Hours**
- **Presidia Gel Training - 1 Hour**
- **Firearms Training - 14 Hours**
- **Defensive Tactics: Restraint Chair - 6 Hours**
- **Officer Involved Shooting Investigation - 40 Hours (Detectives Only)**
- **Gracie Instructor Training - 11 Hours (Control Tactics Team Only)**

# FORCE TYPES USED AND DISPLAYED



# Force Type Effectiveness



<i>Force Type</i>	<i>Uses</i>	<i>2023</i>			<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
		<i>Effective Uses</i>	<i>Ineffective Uses</i>	<i>Effectiveness (%)</i>	<i>Effectiveness (%)</i>	<i>Effectiveness (%)</i>
K9-Display	51	51	0	100%	98.7%	100%
K9 Bite	7	7	0	100%	100%	100%
40mm Less-Lethal Discharge	5	5	0	100%	0%	100%
Hobble	3	3	0	100%	75%	100%
40mm Less-Lethal Display	2	2	0	100%	100%	Not Used
Pepperball Discharge	2	2	0	100%	Not Used	Not Used
Presidia Gel Discharge	2	2	0	100%	25%	Not Used
Presidia Gel Display	1	1	0	100%	Not Used	Not Used
Takedown	69	67	2	97.1%	98.8%	85.7%
Control Hold	142	135	7	95.1%	96.6%	93.6%
Firearm Display	54	51	3	94.4%	91.0%	97.1%
Push/Shove	6	5	1	83.3%	Not Counted	Not Counted
Taser Display	28	22	6	78.6%	90.3%	83.3%
Leg/Hand Strike	29	20	9	69.0%	74.2%	79.5%
Taser Discharge	21	13	8	61.9%	52.9%	77.8%
Bean Bag Display	0	0	0	-	0%	Not Used
Pepperball Display	0	0	0	-	100%	Not Used
<b>Total</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>91.5%</b>	<b>92.1%</b>	<b>90.9%</b>



# USES OF FORCE AND CALLS FOR SERVICE

	2023	2022	2021
<i>Total Calls for Service</i>	49,027	49,921	50,157
<i>Police Dispatched calls for service</i>	31,119	29,431	28,779
<i>Calls for service that resulted in use of force</i>	153	174	190
<i>Calls for service that resulted in show of force</i>	112	139	93
<i>Percentage of dispatched calls that resulted in a use of force</i>	0.5%	0.6%	0.66%
<i>Percentage of dispatched calls that resulted in a show of force</i>	0.4%	0.5%	0.32%
<i>Incidents Involving Arrest</i>	3,478	3,303	3,483
<i>Percentage of arrest incidents that involved a use of force</i>	4.4%	5.3%	5.46%
<i>Percentage of arrest incidents that involved a show of force</i>	3.2%	4.2%	2.67%
<i>Individuals Arrested</i>	2,488	2,219	2,244
<i>Arrested individuals involved in a use of force</i>	139	168	187
<i>Arrested individuals involved in a show of force</i>	115	146	-
<i>Percentage of arrested individuals involved in a use of force</i>	5.6%	7.6%	8.3%
<i>Percentage of arrested individuals involved in a show of force</i>	4.6%	6.6%	-
<i>Police officer holds by police officers</i>	114	127	141
<i>Police officer holds involving use of force</i>	8	15	18
<i>Percentage of police officer holds that resulted in a use of force</i>	7%	12%	13%

# SUBJECT INJURIES



Injury Type	Number of Injuries	Contributing Force Types
Minor Injury (Treatment Required)	24	Control Holds, Takedowns, Taser Discharges, Strikes, K9 Bites, 40mm Less-Lethal Discharges, Presidia Gel Discharges, Pepperball Discharges
Minor Injury (No Treatment Required/Treatment Declined)	28	Control Holds, Takedowns, Taser Discharges, Strikes, 40mm Less Lethal Discharges, Pushes/Shoves
Hospital Admittance	0	N/A
Death	0	N/A
Incidents Involving Injury	52	-
Number of Subjects Injured	48	-

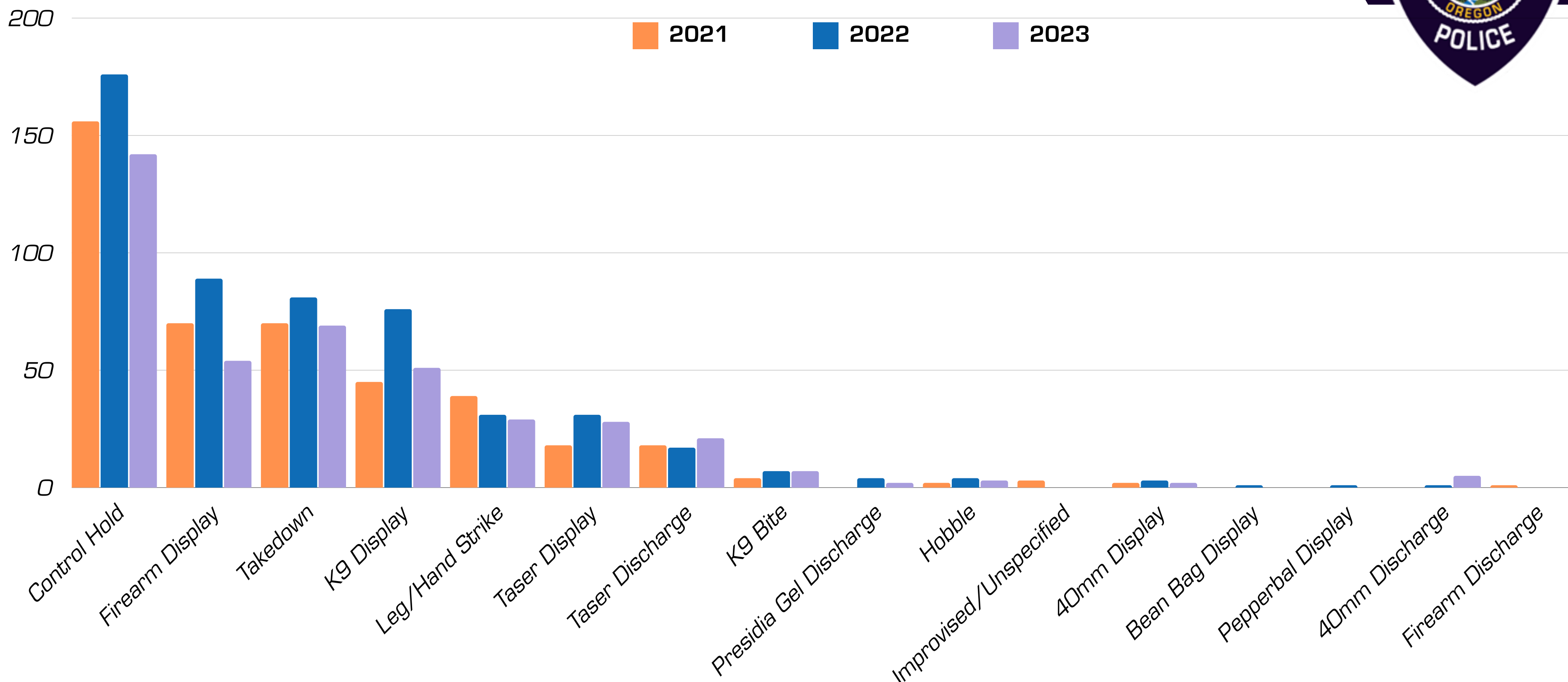


# OFFICER INJURIES



Injury Type	Number of Injuries	Force Types Officers Used when Injuries Sustained
Abrasion/Laceration	11	Control Holds, Takedowns, Strikes, Taser Discharges
Complaint of Pain	6	Takedowns, Control Holds, Strikes
Bruise	6	Control Holds, Takedowns, Taser Discharges, Strikes, Pushes/Shoves
Internal Injury	2	Control Holds, Takedowns
<b>Total Number of Injuries</b>	<b>25</b>	–
<b>Number of Officers Injured</b>	<b>14</b>	–

# Year-to-Year Force Type Comparison



# 2022 RECOMMENDATIONS



## Recommendation 1

**Police Officer Holds**

**Status: Completed**

**Comprehensive analysis completed on POH data (see Appendix 1)**

## Recommendation 2

**“Other” Options in Blue Team**

**Status: Completed**

**Additional options added for Blue Team drop-downs (see Appendix 2)**

## Recommendation 3

**De-Escalation Tracking**

**Status: Completed**

**De-escalation data analyzed (see Appendix 3)**

## Recommendation 4

**Taser and Presidia Gel Effectiveness**

**Status: Completed**

**Presidia Gel - adopted and trained department wide  
Tasers - Continual monitoring for trends and training**

# 2023 RECOMMENDATIONS



## Recommendation 1

**De-Escalation  
Tracking in Blue  
Team**

**Status: In Progress**

## Recommendation 2

**Use and Show of  
Force Review  
Process**

**Status: In Progress**

## Recommendation 3

**Streamlined Entry  
Process**

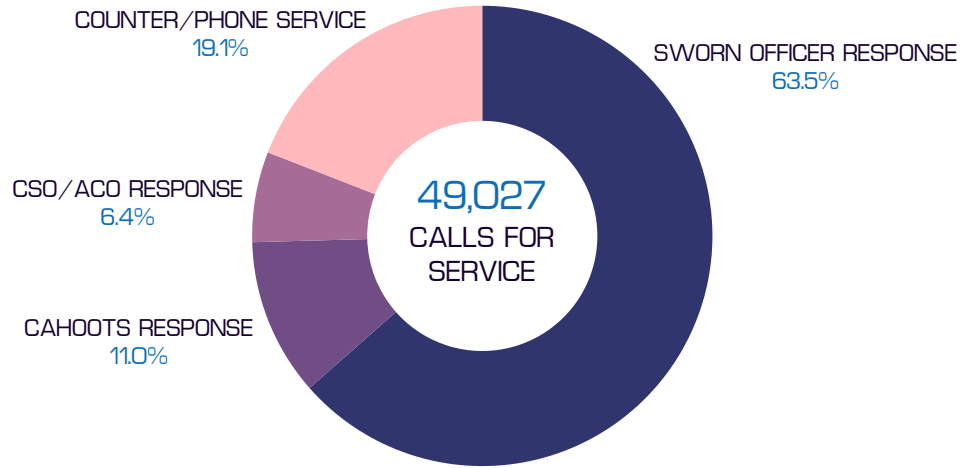
**Status: In Progress**



# SPRINGFIELD OREGON POLICE DEPARTMENT 2023 USE OF FORCE SUMMARY

## 2023 CALLS FOR SERVICE

**CALLS FOR SERVICE:**  
 49,027  
**COUNTER/PHONE\*:**  
 9,351  
**CSO & ACO\* RESPONSE:**  
 3,112  
**CAHOOTS\*:**  
 5,417  
**OTHER\* SERVICE:**  
 28  
**POLICE:**  
 31,119  
**ARRESTS:**  
 3,478  
**USE OF FORCE EVENTS:**  
 153



**0.5%** OF POLICE OFFICER CALLS FOR SERVICE RESULTED IN USE OF FORCE  
**0.3%** OF TOTAL CALLS RESULTED IN USE OF FORCE

## TOOLS, METHODS, AND TYPES OF FORCE

USES OF FORCE									
Control Hold:	Presidia Gel* Discharge:	Hobble Restraint:	Takedown: 69	Leg/Hand Strike:	Taser Discharge:	K9 Bite: 7	40mm Discharge:	Push/Shove:	Pepperball Discharge:
142	2	3		29	21		5	6	2

286 Applications of Force

SHOWS OF FORCE				
Firearm Display:	K9 Display:	Presidia Gel Display:	40mm Display:	Taser Display:
54	51	1	2	28

136 Shows of Force

## ARRESTS AND POLICE OFFICER HOLDS

3,364 Arrests  
 +  
 114 Police Officer Holds\*



286 Applications of Force



48 subjects injured from use of force  
 • 0 fatalities  
 • 0 hospitalizations

14 officers injured from use of force  
 • 0 fatalities  
 • 0 hospitalizations

**4.4%** OF ARRESTS AND POLICE OFFICER HOLDS RESULTED IN USE OF FORCE

## TERMINOLOGY\*

**Counter/Phone:** reports and calls for service taken by records and other staff via telephone or front counter contact.

**CSO/ACO:** Community Service and Animal Control Officers are non-sworn, un-armed staff who respond to various public service calls.

**Police Officer Holds:** Custodies that are transported to a hospital because they are in need of immediate care and are a danger to themselves or others (ORS 426.228).

**Other:** Calls for service involving other SPD personnel or calls originating from another agency.

**CAHOOTS:** mobile mental health intervention team comprised of a medic and a crisis worker.

**Presidia Gel:** a CS-based restraint that projects in a stream instead of an aerosol spray.