



Springfield Police Department 2024 Use of Force Report

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Professional Standards Division

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Chief of Police

1. Purpose

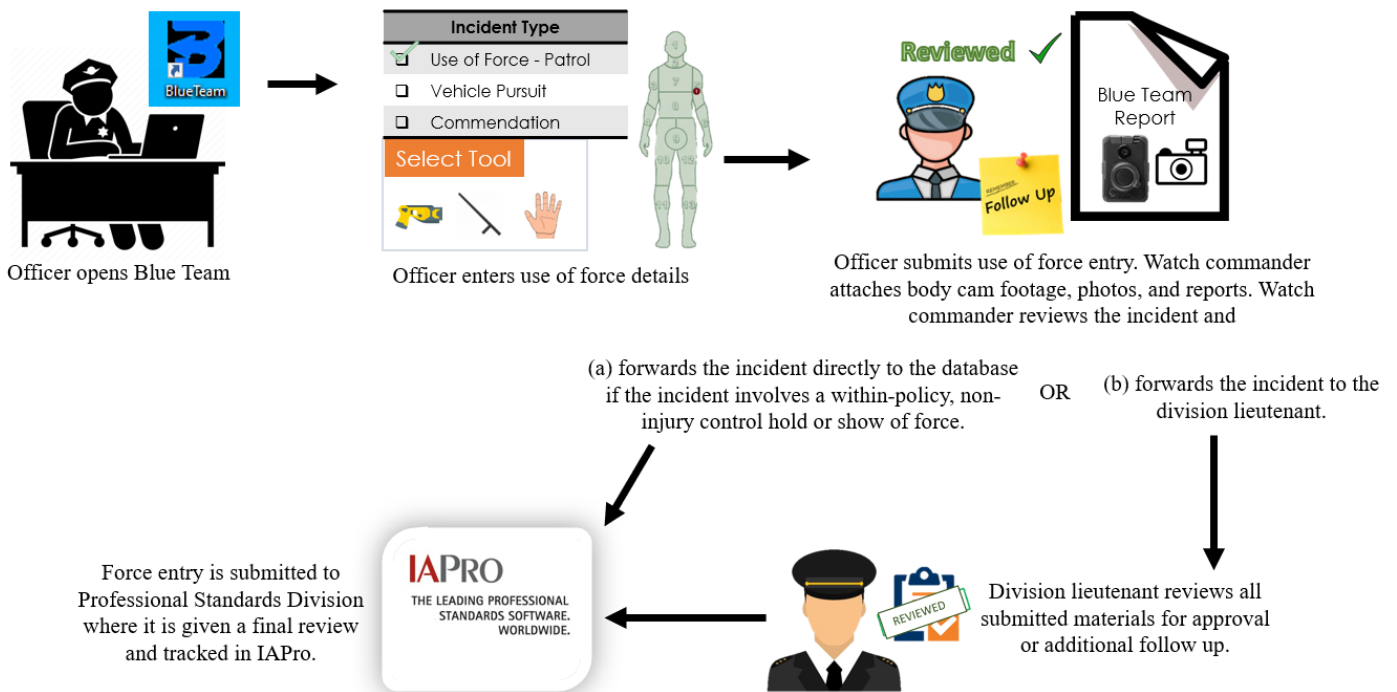
This comprehensive use of force analysis is intended to identify trends and patterns that indicate a need to modify existing training, equipment, and/or policy. Improvements implemented as a result of this analysis are intended to produce safer interactions between community members and Springfield Police 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 General Order 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 shows of force. The information is collected in a software platform called “Blue Team”, which is stored and managed by the Professional Standards Division using the paired software, “IAPro”.

The process for reviewing uses and shows of force underwent a slight modification in 2024. Up until 2024, all use and show of force events were reviewed at both the Watch Commander (Sergeant) and Division Commander (Lieutenant) levels. In 2024, shows of force and low-level uses of force (such as non-injury control holds) were evaluated at the Sergeant level and then forwarded directly to the IAPro database. Since over half of the force types used in previous years were either “shows” or low-level uses of force (control holds), this change allows Lieutenants to focus on higher level uses of force and force events that result in complaint or injury. The rest of the review process remained the same (figure 1).

Figure 1. Use and Show of Force Review Process



2024 was the fourth year Blue Team was utilized to capture an entire calendar year’s worth of force data. The 2024 data in the following sections is compared with the data from 2023, but Appendix 1 provides data comparisons from 2020 through 2024.

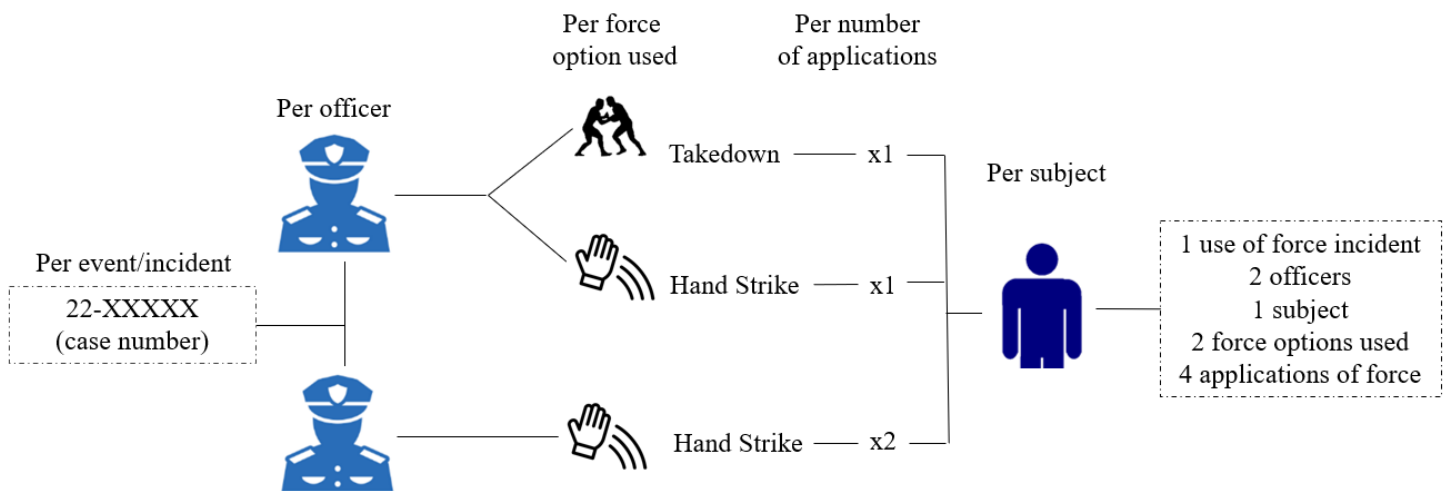
The use of force¹ events analyzed in this report are SPD member-reported uses of force that require police reports and supervisory review in accordance with the Use of Force General Order 1.5.1, section 13. Shows of force were also accounted for to document methods that supported achieving compliance without having to use force.

The Springfield Police Department used force in 158 events in 2024. Data was broken down into the following categories:

- Comparison by gender, race, and age
- Types of force used
- Number of persons armed with a weapon, and the 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



¹ 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 one sergeant and an 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.

4. Synopsis

The Springfield Police Department received 47,945 calls for service in 2024. Sworn police officers were dispatched to 31,931 of these calls. 4,113 of these police-dispatched calls resulted in an arrest (2,849 individuals), and 158 calls for service resulted in use of force on 159 individuals. On average, each sworn SPD member assigned to patrol used force seven times in 2024. The median number of uses of force per sworn patrol member in 2024 was five².

	2024	2023
<i>Number of Patrol Officers and Sergeants Employed</i>	46	49
<i>Average applications of force per patrol officer</i>	7	6
<i>Average use of force events per patrol officer</i>	5	5
<i>Median applications of force per patrol officer</i>	5	4
<i>Median use of force events per patrol officer</i>	4	3
<i>Mode² applications of force per patrol officer</i>	5	0
<i>Number of patrol officers who used the mode number of applications of force</i>	8	8
<i>Number of patrol officers who did not use force at all</i>	7	8

Table 1. Patrol Officer Force Applications

Overall, force was used during 3.84% of arrests and during 0.50% of police-dispatched calls for service. 3.87% 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>
2023	3,478	153	139	4.40%	4.00%
2024	4,113	158	159	3.84%	3.87%

Table 2. Year-to-Year Arrests Comparison

² 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.

<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>
2023	31,119	153	0.49%
2024	31,931	158	0.50%

Table 3. Year-to-Year Calls for Service Comparison

5. Policy Review and Revisions

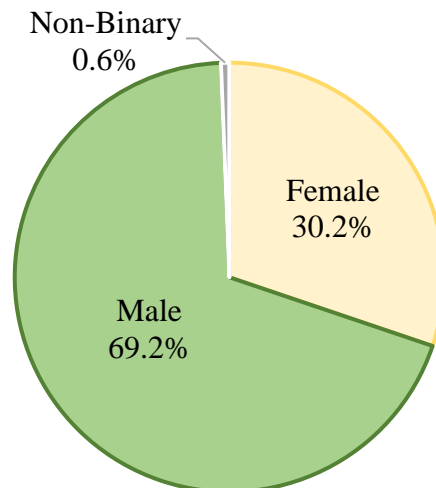
The use of force policy was not revised in 2024. However, the entire policy manual was reviewed and approved for accreditation in April 2024.

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 subject during a use of force event.

There were 159 individuals who had force used on them in 2024; 69% of these people were male, 30% were female, and 1% identified as non-binary . Officers have the ability to select “Male”, “Female”, “Non-Binary”, or “Unknown” when marking the subject’s gender in Blue Team.

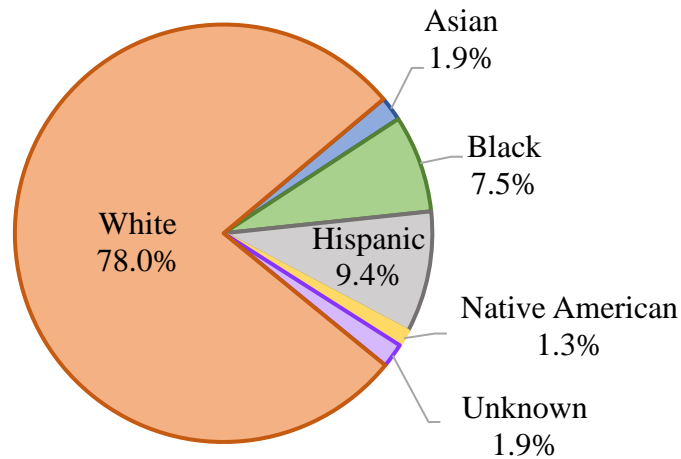
Figure 3. Use of Force and Gender of Subject



<i>Gender</i>	<i>Number of Subjects in 2024</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2024</i>	<i>Number of Subjects in 2023</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2023</i>
Female	48	30.2%	32	23.0%
Male	110	69.2%	107	77.0%
Non-Binary	1	0.6%	0	0%
Total	159	100%	139	100%

Out of the 159 subjects who had force used on them, 78.0% were white, 7.5% were black, 9.4% were Hispanic, 1.3% were Native American, 1.9% were Asian, and 1.9% were an unknown race.

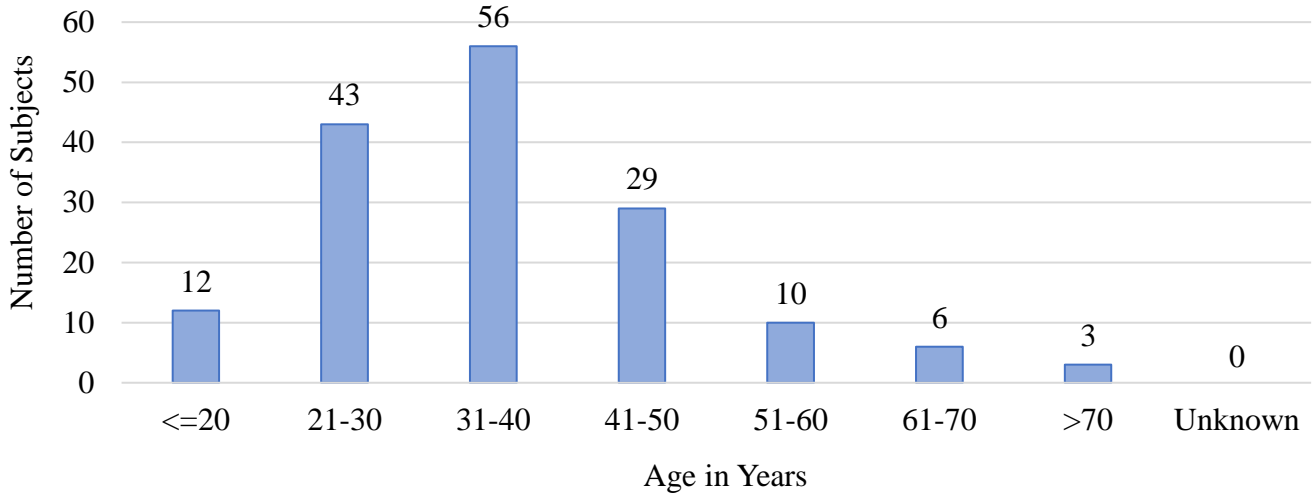
Figure 4. Use of Force and Race of Subjects



<i>Race</i>	<i>Number of Subjects in 2024</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2024</i>	<i>Number of Subjects in 2023</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2023</i>
<i>Black</i>	12	7.5%	13	9.4%
<i>Hispanic</i>	15	9.4%	14	10.1%
<i>Native American</i>	2	1.3%	1	0.7%
<i>White</i>	124	78.0%	107	77.0%
<i>Asian</i>	3	1.9%	1	0.7%
<i>Unknown</i>	3	1.9%	3	2.2%
<i>Total</i>	159	100%	139	100%

Subjects who had force used on them were often between 31 and 40 years of age.

Figure 5. Use of Force and Age of Subjects



<i>Age range (years)</i>	<i>Number of Subjects in 2024</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2024</i>	<i>Number of Subjects in 2023</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2023</i>
<=20	12	7.5%	8	5.75%
21-30	43	27.0%	35	25.2%
31-40	56	35.2%	45	32.4%
41-50	29	18.2%	36	25.9%
51-60	10	6.3%	8	5.75%
61-70	6	3.8%	6	4.3%
>70	3	1.9%	1	0.7%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
Total	159	100%	139	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 14 categories. Officers can select more than one resistance type.

Figure 6. Actions Influencing Use and Show of Force

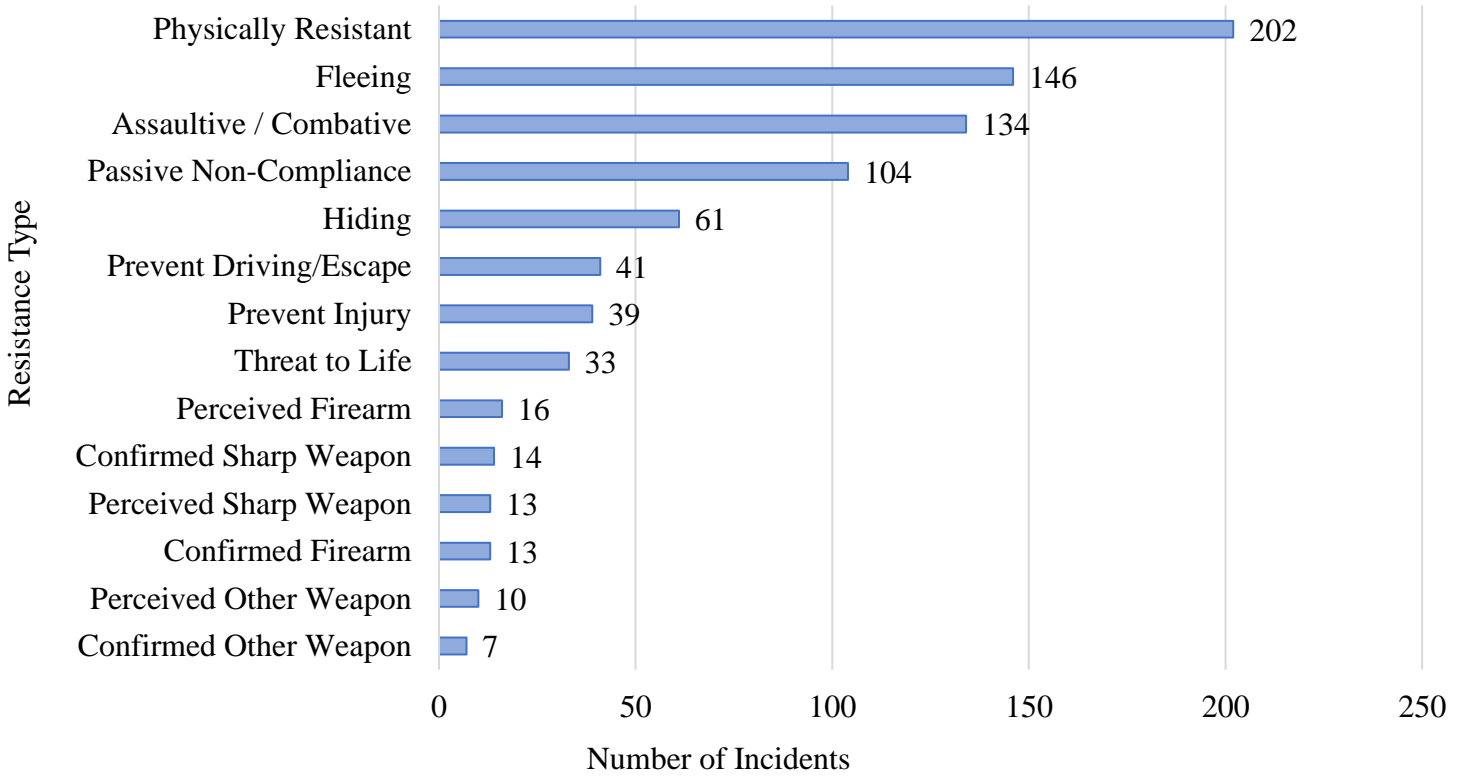
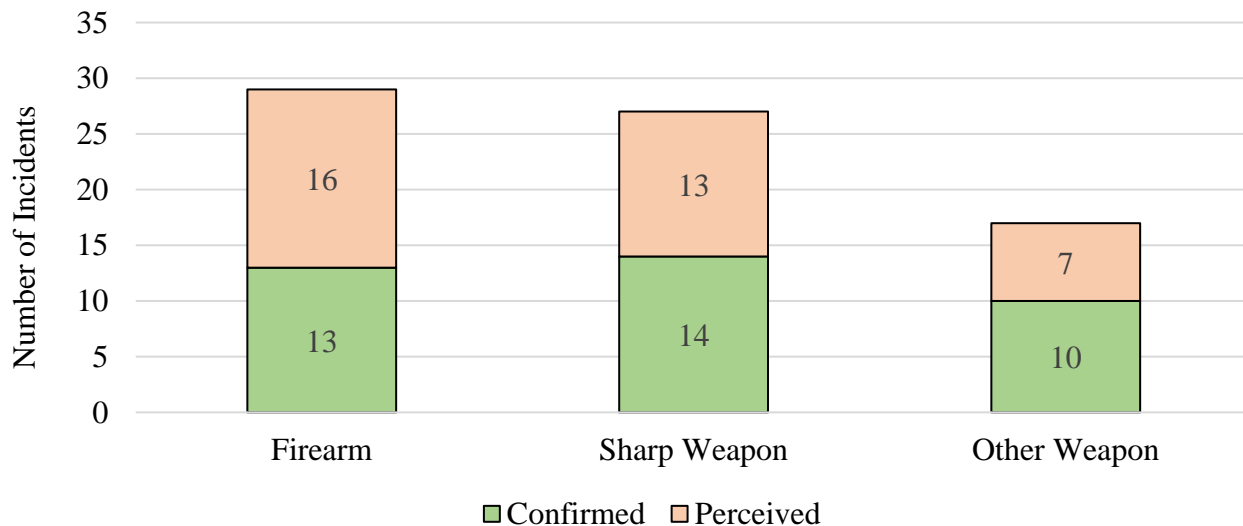


Figure 7. Subject Weapons - Confirmed vs. Perceived



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 2024 calendar year. Training was provided to all officers unless otherwise indicated:

- Firearms Training – 16 hours (patrol and detention)
 - 4 of these hours were spent on less-lethal options
- Control Tactics³ – 8 hours (patrol and detention)
- Mobile Field Force Training – 10 hours
- Legal Updates (through Lane County District Attorney’s Office) – 4 hours
- Crisis Negotiation Team Training (only core team members) – 26 hours
- Critical Incident Training (CIT, only for new or previously untrained personnel) – 40 hours
- Taser Training - 1.5 Hours (patrol and detention)

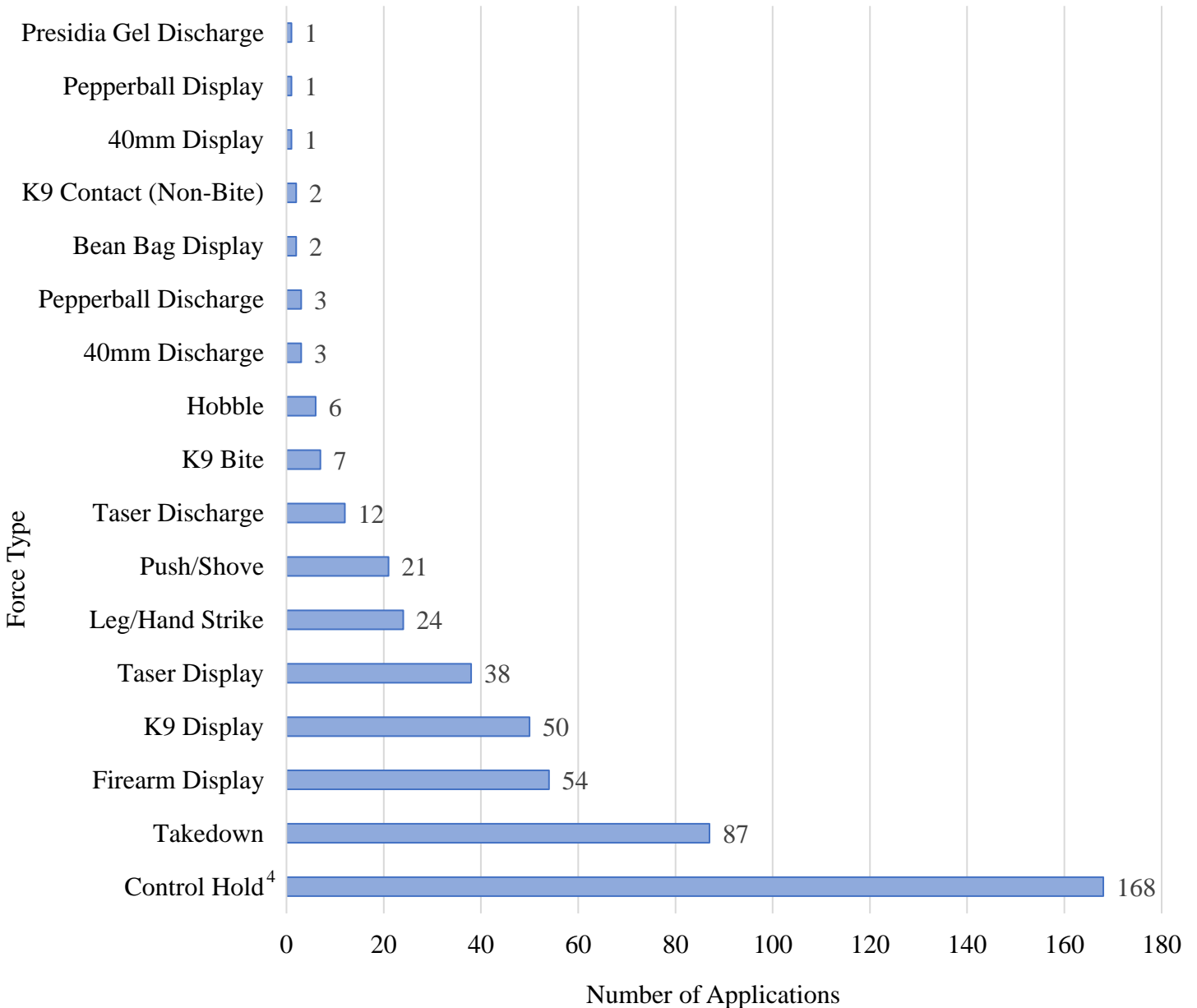
The control tactics team conducted a focused training on controlled takedowns in April/May of 2024. In 2024, SPD officers used 26% more takedowns that they did in 2023, and approximately 70% of all takedowns in 2024 occurred after the training. Furthermore, incidents involving takedowns in 2024 resulted in fewer injuries compared with previous years (see section 14), and 2024 takedowns were rated as being more effective (section 10).

³ Control tactics training focuses on control holds and controlled takedowns with discussion on legality and justification documentation.

9. Types of Force Used by Officers

The types of force used and shown by officers were broken down into the following 17 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



⁴ Control holds are minimally intrusive applications of force used to separate, guide, and/or gain control of a subject. They are not readily capable of or reasonably likely to cause physical injury.

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>2024 Effectiveness (%)</i>	<i>2023 Effectiveness (%)</i>
40mm Discharge	3	3	0	100%	100%
40mm Display	1	1	0	100%	100%
Bean Bag Display	2	2	0	100%	Not Used
Takedown	87	87	0	100%	97.1%
Pepperball Display	1	1	0	100%	Not Used
Presidia Gel Discharge	1	1	0	100%	100%
K9 Display	50	49	1	98.0%	100%
Firearm Display	54	52	2	96.3%	94.4%
Control Hold	168	152	16	90.5%	95.1%
K9 Bite	7	6	1	85.7%	100%
Taser Display	38	32	6	84.2%	78.6%
Leg/Hand Strike	24	20	4	83.3%	69.0%
Hobble	6	5	1	83.3%	100%
Push/Shove	21	17	4	81.0%	83.3%
Pepperball Discharge	3	2	1	66.7%	100%
Taser Discharge	12	8	4	66.7%	61.9%
K9 Contact (Non-Bite)	2	1	1	50.0%	Not Used
Total	480	439	41	91.5%	91.5%

Table 4. 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	No	No	Heavy Clothing	Takedown
2	Yes	No	Attempted	Many layers of clothing	Foot pursuit, takedown, drive-stun attempt
3	Unknown	No	No	Missed	Foot pursuit, push/shove, hand strike, control holds
4	Unknown	No	No	Missed	Foot pursuit (subject escaped)

Table 5. Ineffective Taser Deployments

11. General Overview

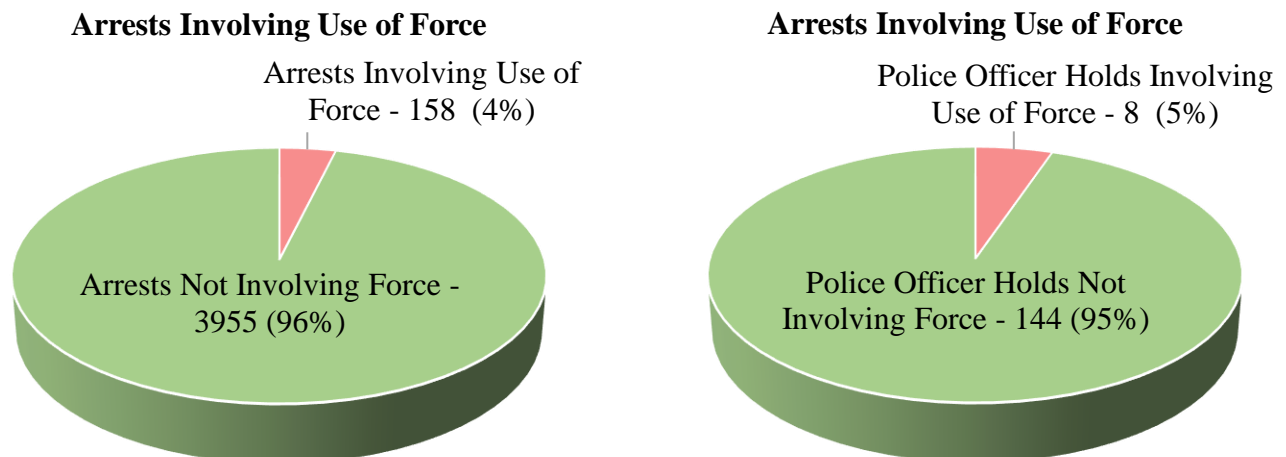
During 2024, officers responded to 31,931 calls for service. 158 of these calls for service (less than 1% of dispatched calls) resulted in a use of force. 159 unique individuals had force used on them.

	2024	2023
<i>Total Calls for Service</i>	47,945	49,027
<i>Police dispatched calls for service</i>	31,931	31,119
<i>Calls resulting in use of force</i>	158	153
<i>Calls resulting in show of force</i>	112	112
<i>Percentage of calls resulting in use of force</i>	0.5%	0.5%
<i>Percentage of calls resulting in show of force</i>	0.4%	0.4%
<i>Incidents Involving Arrest</i>	4,113	3,478
<i>Percentage of arrests involving use of force</i>	3.8%	4.4%
<i>Percentage of arrests involving show of force</i>	2.7%	3.2%
<i>Individuals Arrested</i>	2,851	2,488
<i>Arrested individuals involved in a use of force</i>	159	139
<i>Arrested individuals involved in a show of force</i>	114	115
<i>Percentage of arrested individuals involved in a use of force</i>	5.6%	5.6%
<i>Percentage of arrested individuals involved in a show of force</i>	4.0%	4.6%
<i>SPD police officer holds</i>	152	114
<i>Police officer holds involving use of force</i>	8	8
<i>Percentage of police officer holds that resulted in a use of force</i>	5.3%	7.0%

Table 6. Calls for Service Breakdown

There were 152 police officer holds in 2024. Eight of these incidents (5.3%) involved use of force.

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



12. Use of Force – Geographically

SPD members patrol the city in two districts – “East” and “West”. East covers all property east of 28th Street, while West covers all property west of 28th Street. The West generated 65.5% of all calls for service in 2024 and accounted for 70.8% of use of force events. The East generated 29.9% of all calls for service in 2024 and accounted for 21.7% of use of force events. All other calls for service (outside city limits) accounted for 4.5% of all calls for service and 7.5% of use of force events.

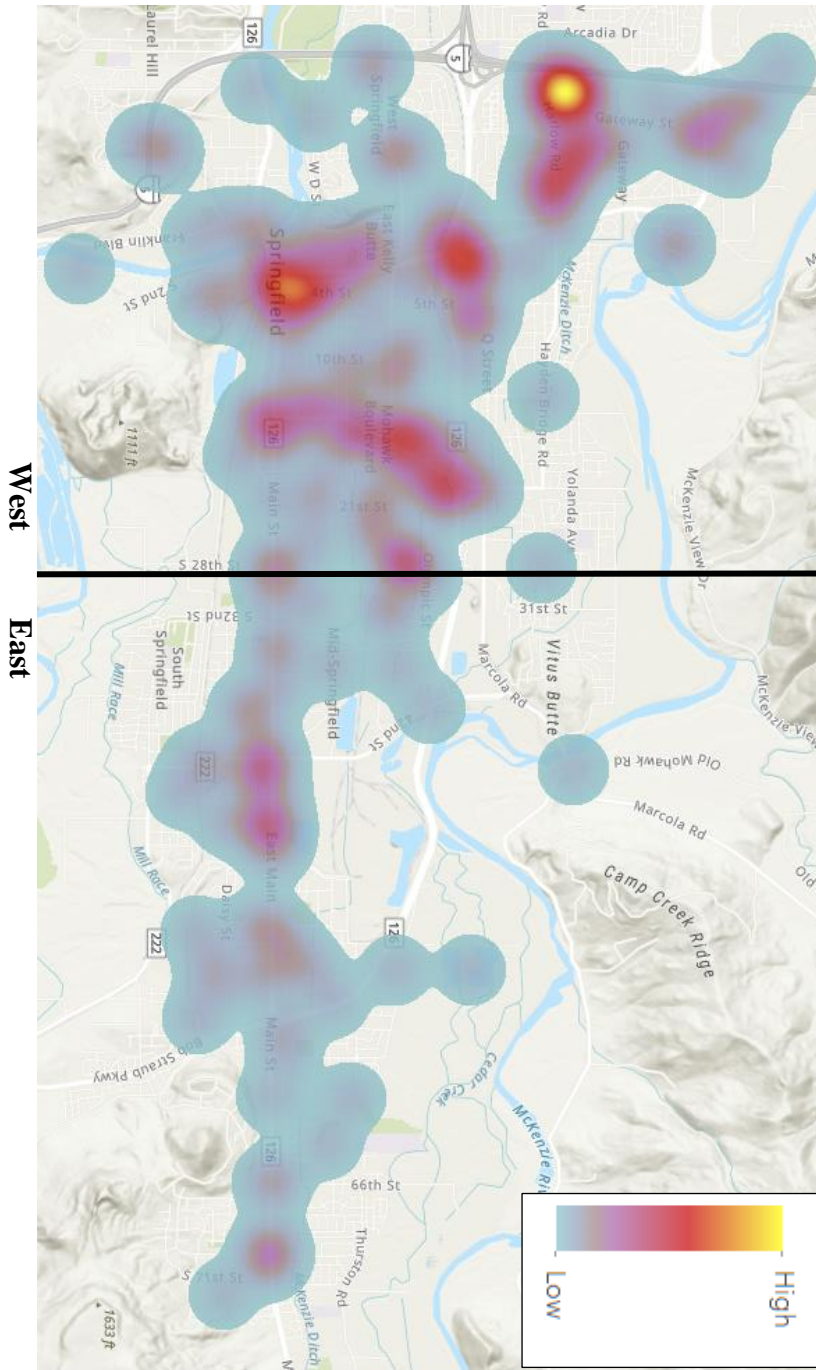


Figure 10. Heat Map Representing Use of Force Events Across the City

13. Injuries

Out of 158 incidents involving use of force, 43 resulted in injury to the subject(s) (27.2%). Injuries are defined as follows:

Minor Injury – an injury that does not require any form of evaluation or treatment (i.e. small scrape or bruise).

Moderate Injury – a physical injury as defined by ORS 161.015 and requires medical evaluation and/or treatment. The injured person does not need to be admitted to the hospital.

Serious Injury – a serious physical injury as defined by ORS 161.015 and requires medical evaluation and/or treatment. The injured person is admitted to the hospital.

Death – The injured person dies as a result of the use of force.

There were no use of force incidents that resulted in serious injury or death to the involved subject(s). The 43 incidents that resulted in injury caused either minor or moderate injuries.

<i>Injury Type</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Injuries</i>
Minor Injury	27	63%
Moderate Injury	16	37%
Serious Injury	0	0%
Death	0	0%
Incidents Involving Injury	43	100%

Table 7. Subject Injuries

In Blue Team, officers are required to categorize the type of injury sustained by the subject. These injury categories, and their respective severities, are broken down in Table 8. Each incident can involve more than one subject and/or injury type.

<i>Injury Type</i>	<i>Injury Severity</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>	<i>Total</i>
Abrasion/Laceration	Minor Injury	21	32
	Moderate Injury	11	
Complaint of Pain	Minor Injury	9	14
	Moderate Injury	5	
Bruise	Minor Injury	1	6
	Moderate Injury	5	
Dog Bite	Moderate Injury	6	6
Bone Fracture	Moderate Injury	2	2

Table 8. Subject Injuries and Types of Force Used

Out of 158 events involving use of force, 19 resulted in injury to the officer(s) (12.0%). Twelve officers sustained 22 types of injuries. Each incident can involve more than one officer and/or injury type.

<i>Injury Type</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Injuries</i>
Abrasion / Laceration	10	45%
Complaint of Pain	9	41%
Bruise	3	14%
Total Number of Injuries	22	100%
Incidents Involving Injury	19	-
Number of Officers Injured	12	-

Table 9. Officer Injuries

14. Springfield Municipal Jail

In 2024, the Springfield Municipal Jail booked 2,091 adults into custody from the following agencies: Springfield Police Department, Eugene Police Department, Junction City Police Department, Coburg Police Department, and the Cottage Grove Police Department. SPD is 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. In 2024, the Springfield Municipal Jail had 56 incidents involving use and/or show of force.

Figure 11. Jail Stays Requiring Force

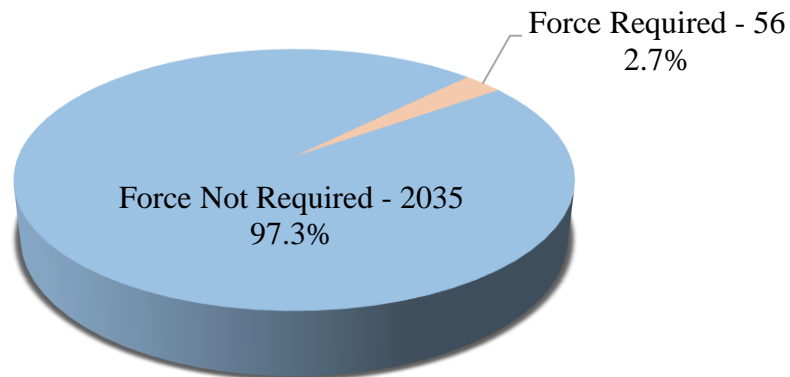
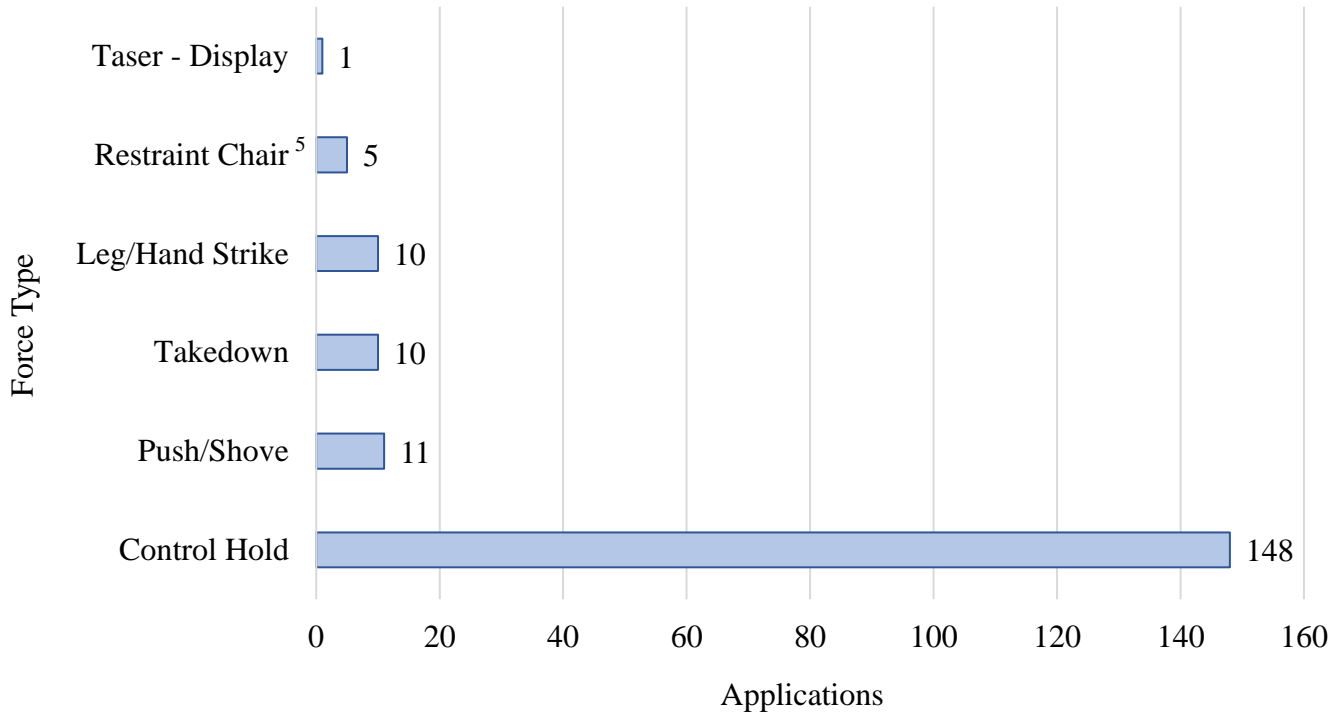


Figure 12. Jail Force Type Applications



<i>Force Type</i>	<i>Uses</i>	<i>Effective Uses</i>	<i>Ineffective Uses</i>	<i>2024 Effectiveness (%)</i>	<i>2023 Effectiveness (%)</i>
Takedown	10	10	0	100%	95.5%
Push/Shove	11	11	0	100%	100%
Restraint Chair	5	5	0	100%	100%
Taser Display	1	1	0	100%	100%
Control Hold	148	147	1	99.3%	100%
Leg/Hand Strike	10	9	1	90.0%	88.9%
Pepperball Display	0	0	0	Not Used	100%
Presidia Gel Display	0	0	0	Not Used	100%
Presidia Gel Discharge	0	0	0	Not Used	100%
Total	185	183	2	98.9%	98.6%

Table 10. Force Type Effectiveness

⁵ Restraint chairs are only used to control uncooperative DUII subjects who require a blood draw.

15. 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.

16. Data Analysis and Recommendations

In the 2023 use of force report, there were three recommendations outlined in section 17. Details relating to recommendation 1 (de-escalation) can be found in Appendix 2 of this report. Recommendation 2, which described a new process for reviewing uses and shows of force, has been addressed in section 2 of this report. Recommendation 3 described a new method for naming and tracking use and show of force modules in Blue Team. Having one module for both uses and shows of force has simplified the data collection process, and information relating to the transitions between shows and uses of force can be found in Appendix 1.

Following the analysis of the 2024 use of force data, SPD has the following recommendations:

Analysis 1: Officers did not engage in significantly more use of force events in 2024 compared to 2023. However, they utilized more force options during these events, which lead to fewer and less severe injuries.

Recommendation 1: Continue to analyze data for correlations between the increase in force options, the reduction in injury severity, and the physical apprehension techniques covered in the Control Tactics training held in April/May of 2024 and the upcoming refresher control tactics training scheduled for October 2025. Analyzing these elements together will help determine whether the training had an impact on the outcomes of use of force incidents.

Analysis 2: Officers' selections of *type of resistance encountered* in their Blue Team reports can vary based on their understanding of the options available.

Recommendation 2: To improve consistency and facilitate more accurate analysis in reporting, resistance type options will be more clearly defined, and officers will be trained on each definition. The data collected from these selections will play a crucial role in identifying

trends and patterns in officer interactions. For instance, if "fleeing" emerges as a frequently selected resistance type, this insight will be used by the training team to tailor upcoming trainings.

Analysis 3: The majority of calls for service involving potentially dangerous subjects or those experiencing mental health crisis did not result in use of force.

Recommendation 3: Review calls with no force used. Police calls for service that could have, but did not, result in use of force are difficult to track and inherently subjective. However, by focusing on specific elements of these calls, we can gain valuable insights. Analyzing calls that involve weapons, perceived weapons, or police officer holds without use of force can help identify successful de-escalation methods and tactics. These insights can be applied to future incidents, ultimately improving officers' abilities to manage high-risk situations without force.

17. 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. There were no Force Review Committees in 2024, as there were no incidents that met the criteria defined in General Order 1.5.2.4.

Appendix 1

Multi-Year Force Review

Use of force tracking and reporting has evolved over the last 5 years. In 2020, officers used the department’s Records Management System (RMS) to log uses of force related to police activity. This method of tracking did not allow for the distinction between use and show of force events (if both were used), did not indicate which officers used force (if there were others besides the arresting officer), and did not allow for multiple force types to be linked to the same incident.

Blue Team and IAPro were adopted in November 2021. While Blue Team solved the tracking and reporting limitations in RMS, the Professional Standards Division was required to manually read, enter, and process all of the 2021 use of force data months after the incidents occurred. Between 2022 and 2024, Blue Team has been used consistently throughout each year to track all force data. These evolutions in force tracking contribute to the variances in overall force numbers, as is evident in figures 1 and 2.

Figure 1. Yearly Use of Force Events

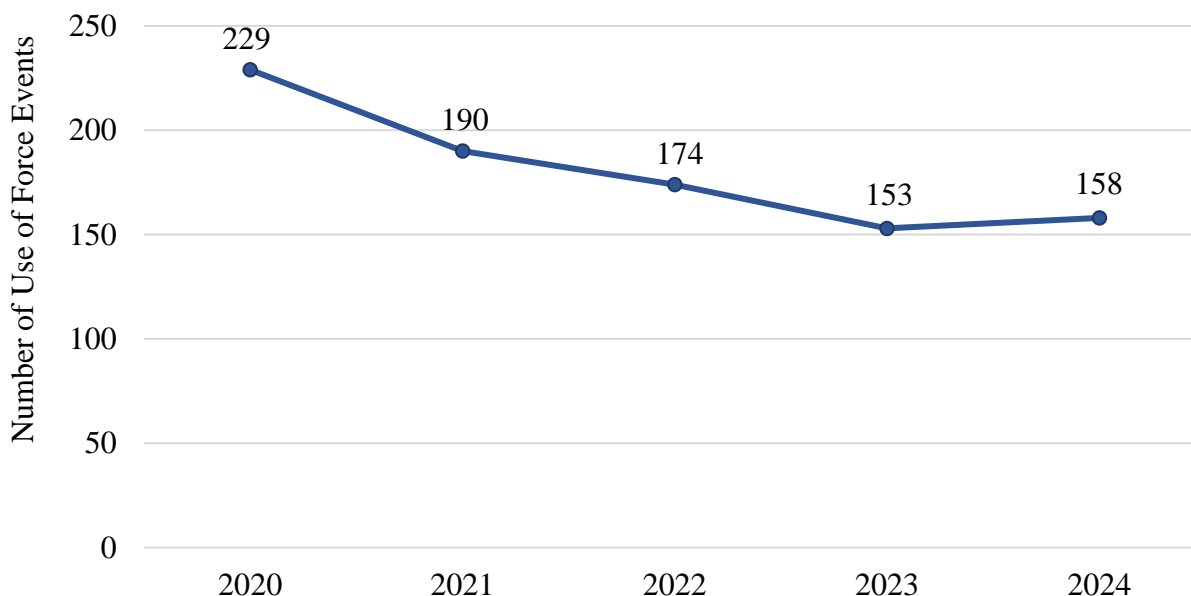
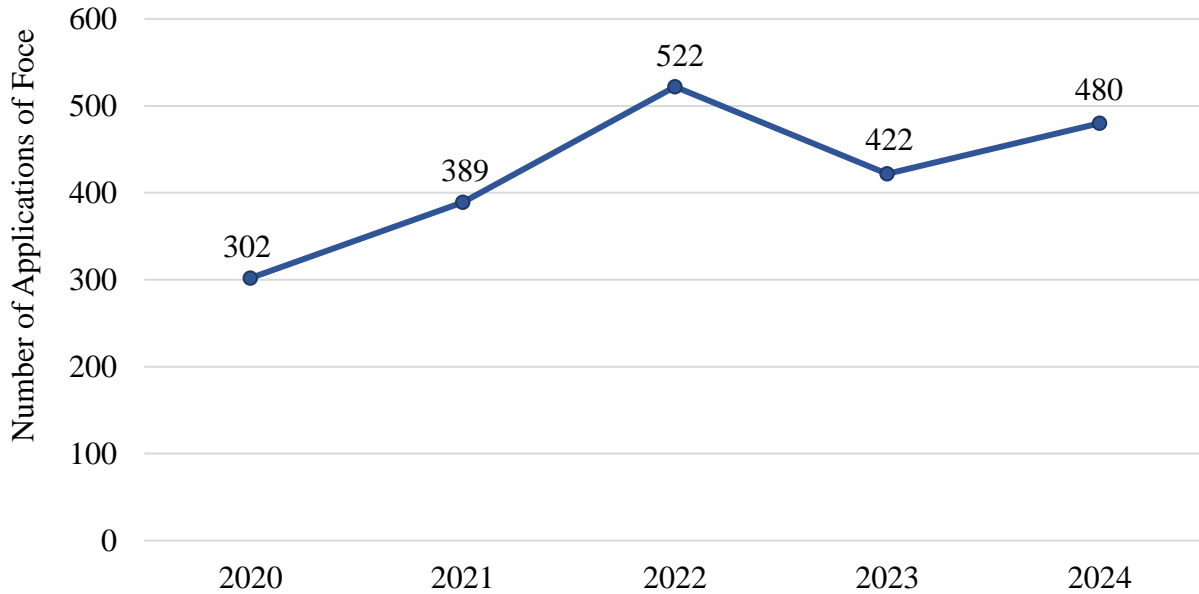
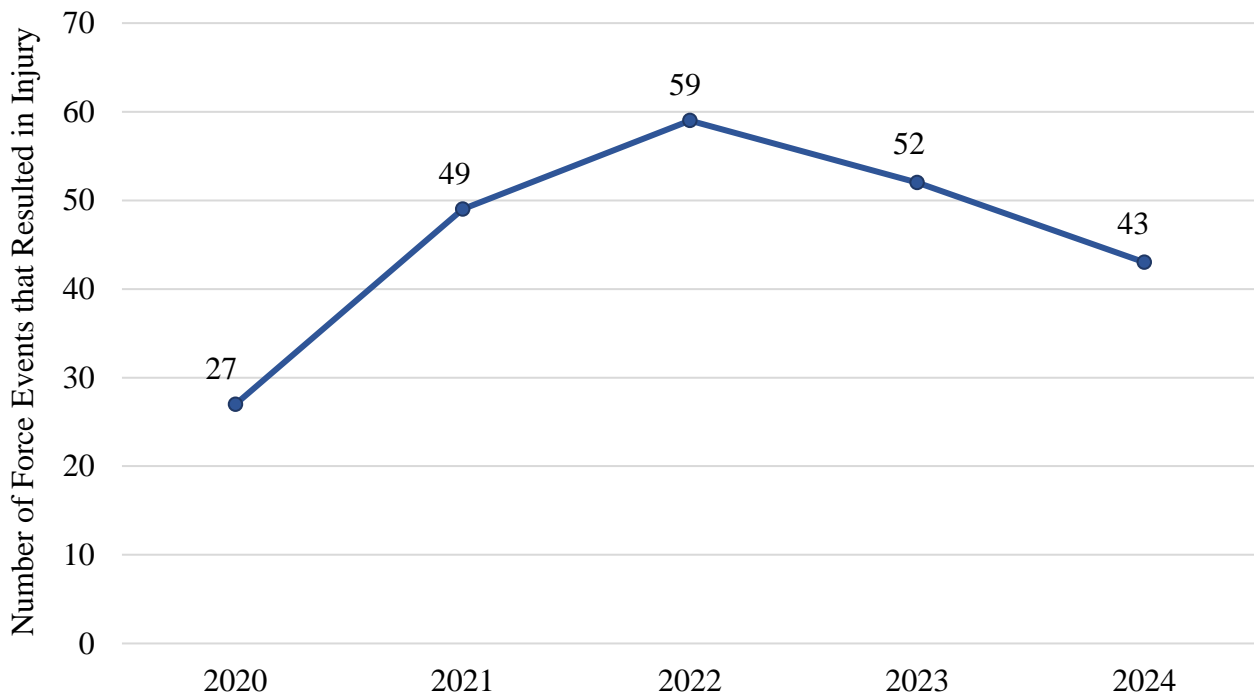


Figure 2. Yearly Applications of Force



Furthermore, injury tracking has been improved over the last five years. In 2020, force-related injuries were also logged though RMS, but injury severities and treatments were not trackable. In 2021, PSD had to manually enter all force-related injuries months after the incidents occurred. Between 2022 and 2024, officers have been using Blue Team to track these injuries.

Figure 3. Yearly Use of Force Events that Result in Injury



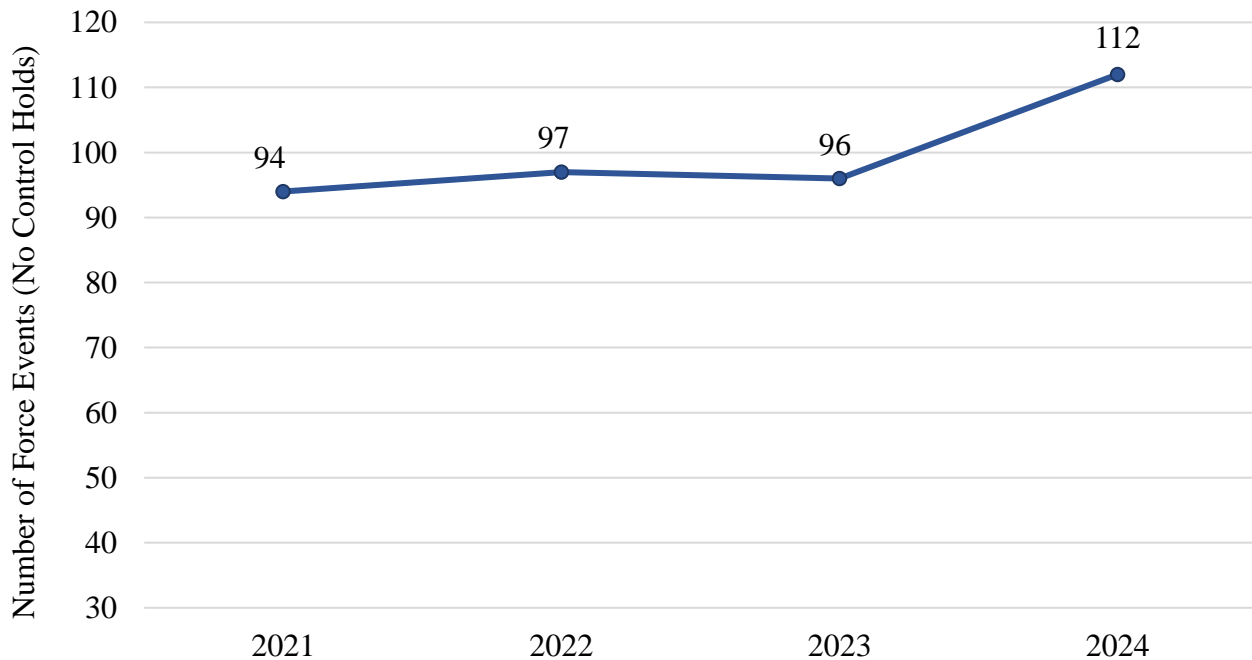
In 2024, the Springfield Police Department received 3% more police calls for service and arrested 18% more people compared with 2023. There was a 3% increase in use of force events in 2024 compared with 2023 and a 14% increase in the total number of force applications in 2024.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Police-Dispatched Calls for Service</i>	<i>Number of Arrests</i>	<i>Use of Force Events</i>	<i>Percentage of Calls for Service that Resulted in Use of Force</i>	<i>Percentage of Arrests that Resulted in Use of Force</i>
2020	32,301	3,894	229	0.71%	5.88%
2021	28,779	3,483	190	0.66%	5.46%
2022	29,431	3,303	174	0.59%	5.27%
2023	31,119	3,478	153	0.49%	4.40%
2024	31,931	4,113	158	0.50%	3.84%

Table 1. Year-to-Year Calls for Service and Arrests Comparison

Many agencies do not account for control holds as part of their use of force tracking as they are often low-level options not intended or likely to cause injury . If control holds are removed from the 2024 data, 112 incidents resulted in use of force. Figure 4 displays how the removal of control holds impacts use of force data, while figure 5 displays year-to-year comparisons of common force types.

Figure 4. Yearly Use of Force Events - Control Hold-Only Events Removed¹



⁶ The events in this graph include force options other than just control holds.

Figure 5. Year-to-Year Comparisons of Common Force Types

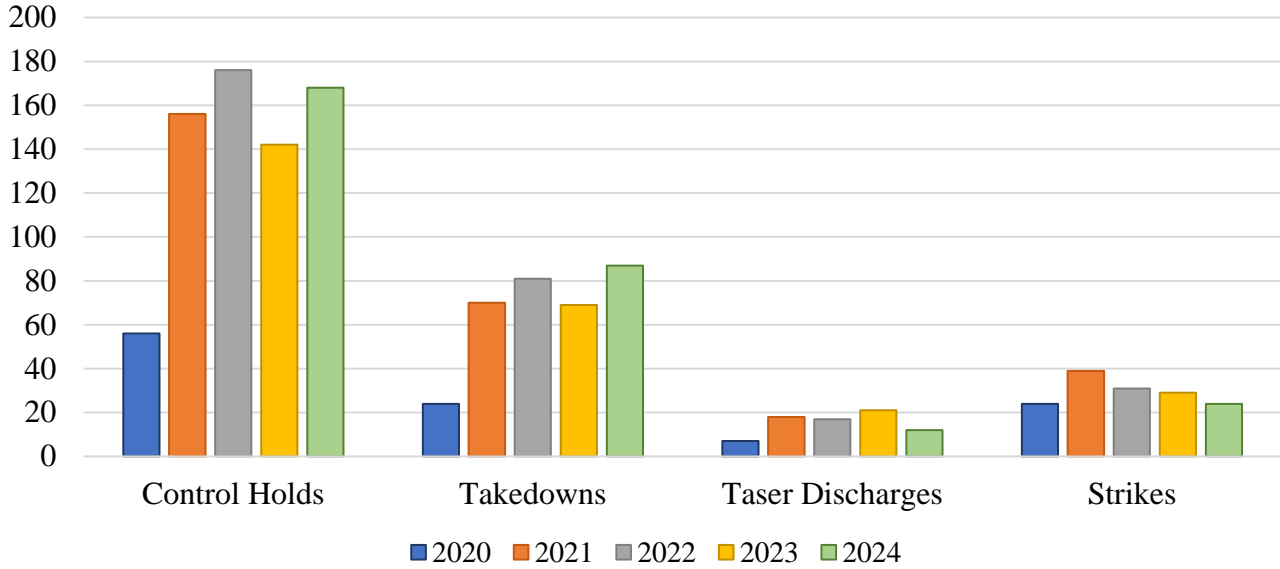
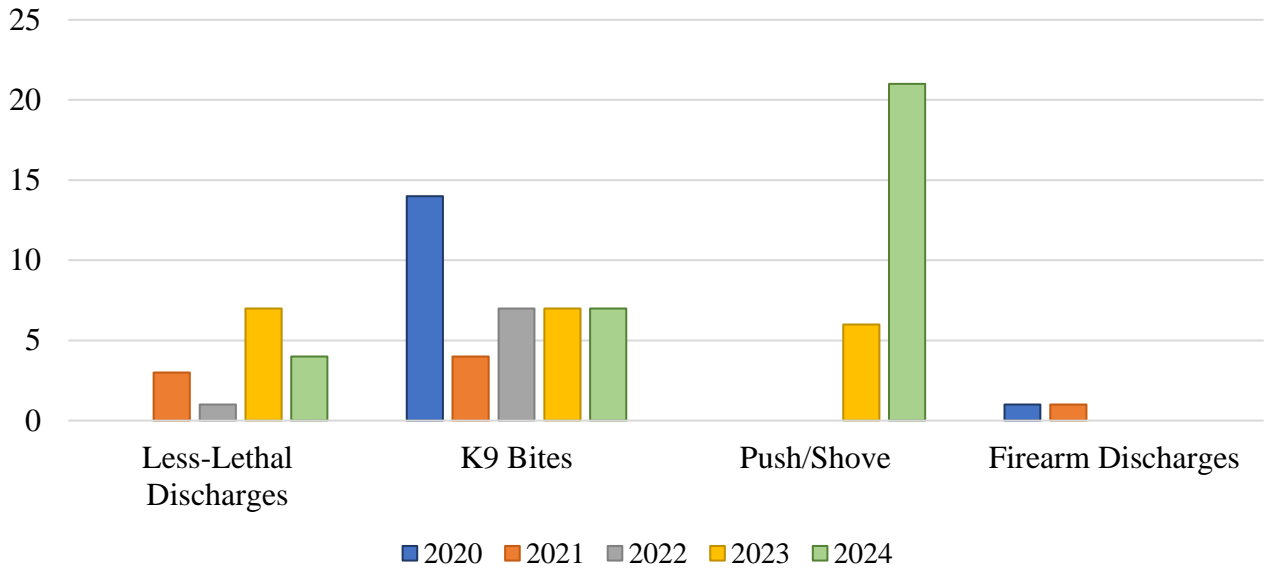


Figure 5. Year-to-Year Comparisons of Common Force Types



With the removal of control holds, each sworn SPD member assigned to patrol used force approximately 4 times (on average) in 2024. Similarly, with the removal of control holds, the median number of uses of force per sworn patrol member in 2024 was two. Most hands-on uses of force from 2024 (takedowns, pushes/shoves, and strikes) also involved control holds.

Out of the 158 events involving use of force, 18 (11%) involved a show of force before an actual use of force. Out of these 18 incidents that started off as a show of force, six required just control holds in order to take the subject(s) into custody, and twelve required additional levels of force (K9 bites, 40mm discharges, takedowns, strikes) in order to take the subject(s) into custody. Therefore, for 2024 incidents that resulted in a transition from a show of force to a use of force were more likely to require more than just control holds.

Appendix 2

De-Escalation

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. These options, and their number of uses, are as follows:

De-Escalation Technique	Uses
Contacted Friends or Family	11
Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) Deployed	9
Separated Disputing Parties	17
Maintained Distance	112
Offered Transport to Hospital	12
Attempted to Build Rapport	91
Attempted to Establish Dialogue	155
Offered CAHOOTS	6

Table 1. De-Escalation Techniques and Uses

De-escalation reporting is not mandatory, and officers recorded their de-escalation attempts 62% of the time. Out of the 175 use and show of force incidents where de-escalation was attempted and reported, more than one de-escalation technique was used during 107 of these incidents (61%).

Number of Reported De-Escalation Techniques Used	Number of Incidents	Average Time on Call (Arrival to Clear) in Minutes
0	77	124
1	69	102
2	48	102
3+	58	189

Table 2. De-Escalation and Time on Call

There were 112 incident involving show of force – officers reported using de-escalation during 86 of these incidents (77%).