Springfield Police Department
2025 Use of Force Report

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Introduction

Purpose

The Springfield Police Department's (SPD's) members regularly engage with individuals from all parts of our community, and, when circumstances require it, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties. SPD's use of force policy manual provides guidelines on the reasonable use of force in carrying out police department duties, and every department member is expected to use these guidelines to make use of force decisions in a professional, unbiased, and reasonable manner.

SPD's use of force policy dictates that officers shall only use force that is objectively reasonable to effectively bring an incident under control while protecting their safety and the safety of others. Policy also mandates that officers shall only use the level of force that a reasonably prudent officer would use under the same or similar circumstances, and officers must strive to use the minimum force necessary to accomplish their lawful objectives.

Police use of force is a significant issue for our community and SPD recognizes that it requires constant evaluation. This annual report has a dual purpose of building trust and analyzing how force incidents can be reduced. This comprehensive use of force analysis is intended to identify and analyze data, trends, and patterns to determine whether training, tactics, equipment, and/or policy can be changed to reduce force incidents and produce safer interactions between the community and SPD. Sharing force data with the public also builds transparency, increases community trust, and adds an additional layer of internal accountability.

Methodology

Since 2021, SPD has been using the paired Blue Team and IAPro software programs to collect, review, and manage officer uses and shows of force. Officers submit force modules in Blue Team that are subsequently reviewed by multiple levels of supervision. Supervisors review police reports, body camera footage, photographs, and any other relevant documentation alongside the force module. Once the force module has been reviewed by all required levels of supervision, the module is forwarded to Professional Standards where it is given a final review and tracked using IAPro.

While each officer submits a force module for his/her own force, there may be multiple subjects and multiple officers involved in one incident. Therefore, the data in this report will be presented in a variety of ways. Analyses use force data as it relates to the number of incidents, the number of involved officers, the number of involved subjects, the types of force options used, and the number of force applications. Figure 1 displays the method for counting data points related to uses and shows of force.

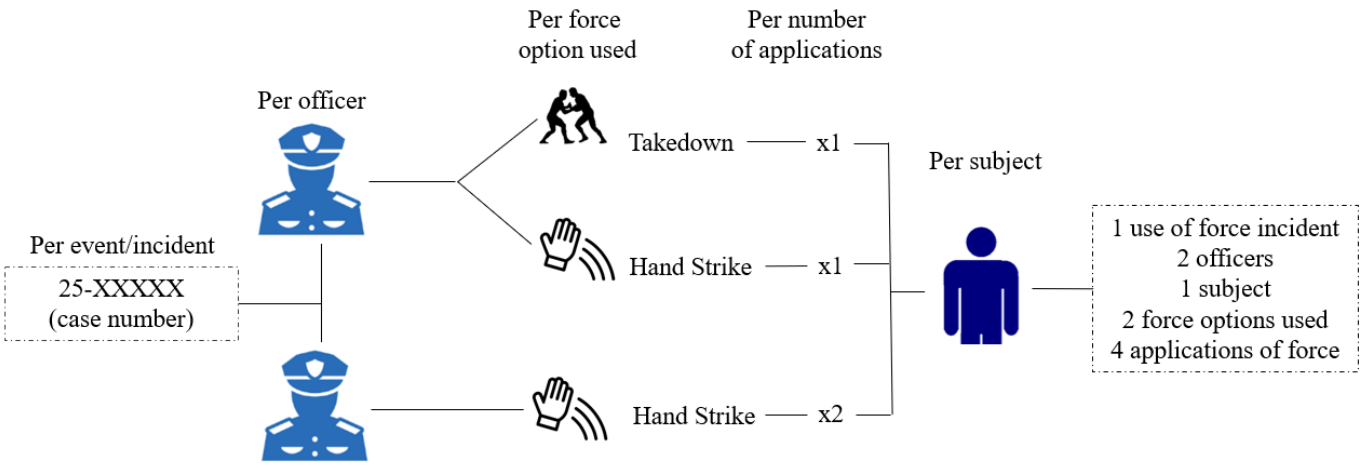


Figure 1. Force Counting Method

Professional Standards

The Springfield Police Department's Professional Standards Division (PSD) reports directly to the Chief of Police and, for 2025, consisted of a lieutenant, a sergeant, and an analyst. PSD is responsible for tracking and managing use of force data and conducting the analysis provided in this report. Additionally, the PSD Lieutenant serves as the litigation liaison between the department and the City Attorney's Office and oversees all internal affairs investigations.

If a supervisor identifies a potential policy violation related to force (or any other department or city policy) during the course of a force module review, the supervisor documents the potential violation in a separate module in Blue Team. The investigation into the policy violation is handled outside of the use of force module in accordance with the Personnel Complaints policy, General Order 52.1.1.

General Statistics

Uses of Force and Calls for Service

The Springfield Police Department received 43,823 calls for service in 2025, and sworn police officers were dispatched to 30,150 of these calls. 3,680 of these police-dispatched calls resulted in arrest, and 3,946 people were arrested[1]. 139 calls for service resulted in use of force on 146 subjects. Overall, force was used during 0.46% of police-dispatched calls for service, and 3.70% of arrestees had force used on them.

[1] Some incidents involve the arrest of more than one person.

Year	Calls Resulting in Arrest	Use of Force Events	Individuals Arrested	Arrestees Who Had Force Used on Them	Percentage of Arrestees Who Had Force Used on Them
2024	4,113	158	4,472	174	3.89%
2025	3,680	139	3,946	146	3.70%

Table 1. Year-to-Year Arrests Comparison

Table 17 in Appendix 1 provides a general overview of uses of force as they relate to calls for service and arrests between 2021 and 2025.

Uses of Force per Officer

In 2025, SPD employed 41 patrol officers and six patrol sergeants[2]. On average, each sworn SPD member assigned to patrol (patrol officers and sergeants) used force seven times in 2025. The median number of uses of force per sworn patrol member in 2025 was five[3]. Table 2 provides further statistics on uses of force as they relate to sworn patrol personnel.

	2025	2024
Number of Patrol Officers and Sergeants Employed	47	46
Average applications of force per patrol member	7	7
Average use of force events per patrol member	5	5
Median applications of force per patrol member	5	5
Median use of force events per patrol member	4	4
Mode[2] applications of force per patrol member	2	5
Number of patrol members who used the mode number of applications of force	6	8
Number of patrol members who did not use force at all	6	7

Table 2. Patrol Member Force Applications

Uses of Force Geographically

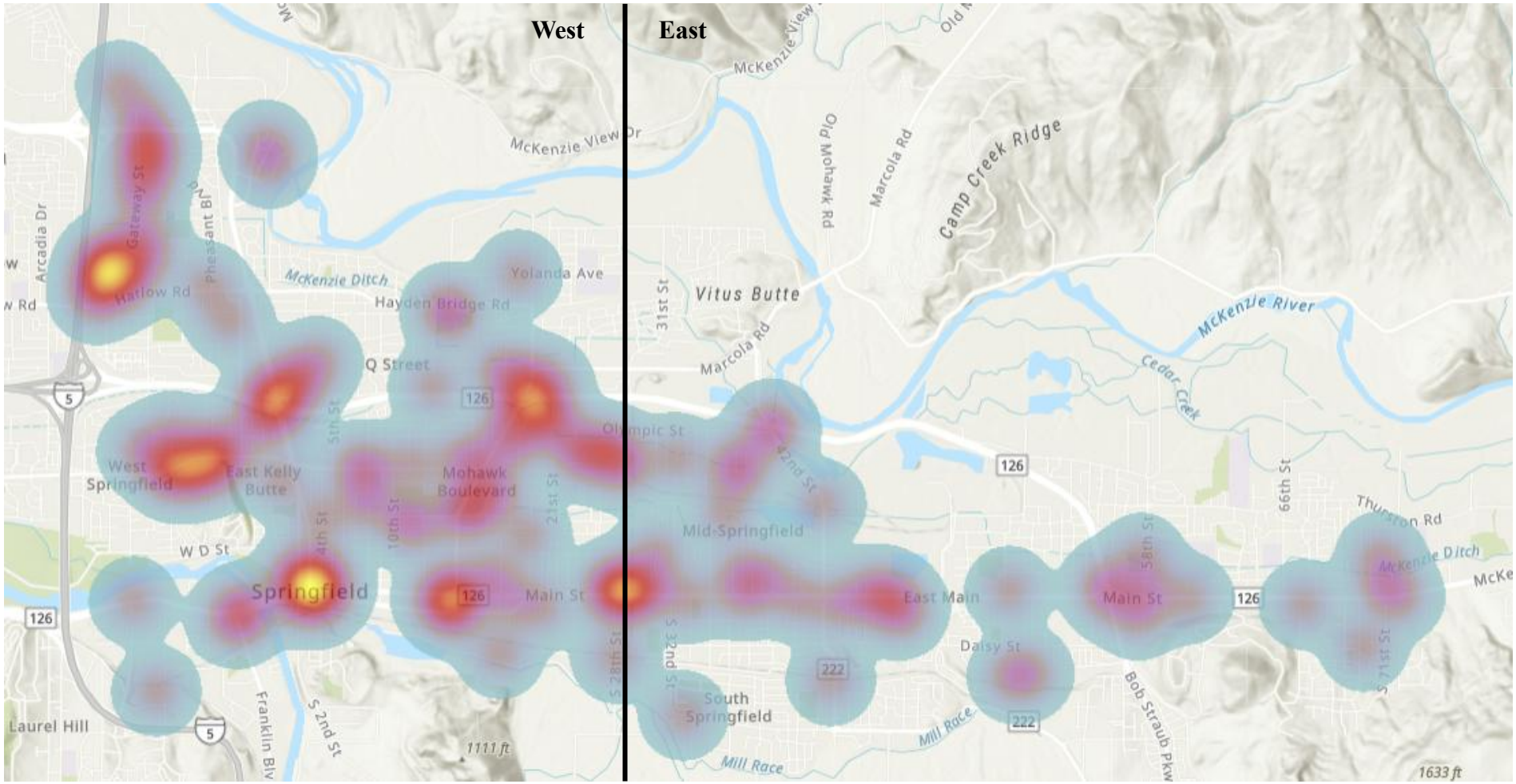
SPD officers patrol the city in two districts – "East" and "West". East covers all property east of 28th Street, while West covers all property west of 28th Street. The West generated 64.9% of all calls for service in 2025 and accounted for 71.2% of use of force events. The East generated 30.6% of all calls for service in 2025 and accounted for 27.3% of use of force events. All other

[2] Not all patrol personnel were employed for the entirety of the 2025 calendar year. The 41 officers and six sergeants include employees who retired, resigned, promoted, and were hired within the year.

[3] 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.

calls for service (outside city limits) accounted for 4.5% of all calls for service and 1.5% of use of force events.

Figure 2. Heat Map Representing Use of Force Events Across Springfield



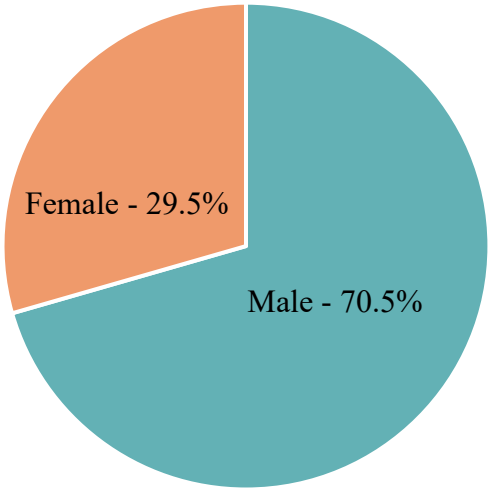
Subject Demographics

Subject demographic information was calculated based on the number of unique individuals contacted during each event. 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.

Gender

There were 146 individuals who had force used on them in 2025; 70.5% of these people identified as male and 29.5% identified as female (officers have the ability to select "Male", "Female", "Non-Binary", or "Unknown" when marking a subject's gender in Blue Team). 2025 statistics as they relate to use of force and subject gender remained consistent with 2024's statistics for the same metric.

Figure 3. Use of Force and Subject Gender

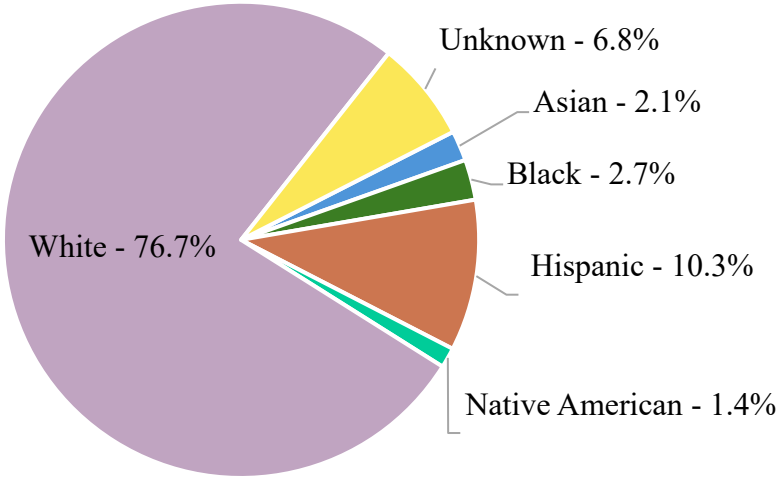


Gender	Number of Subjects in 2025	Percentage of Subjects in 2025	Number of Subjects in 2024	Percentage of Subjects in 2024
Female	43	29.5%	48	30.2%
Male	103	70.5%	110	69.2%
Non-Binary	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	**146**	**100%**	**159**	**100%**

Race

Out of the 146 subjects who had force used on them, 76.7% were white, 2.7% were black, 10.3% were Hispanic, 1.4% were Native American, 2.1% were Asian, and 6.8% were an unknown race. "White", "Black", "Hispanic", "Native American", "Asian", and "Unknown" are the options in Blue Team for selecting a subject's race. 2025 statistics as they relate to use of force and subject race also remained consistent with 2024's statistics for the same metric.

Figure 4. Use of Force and Subject Race

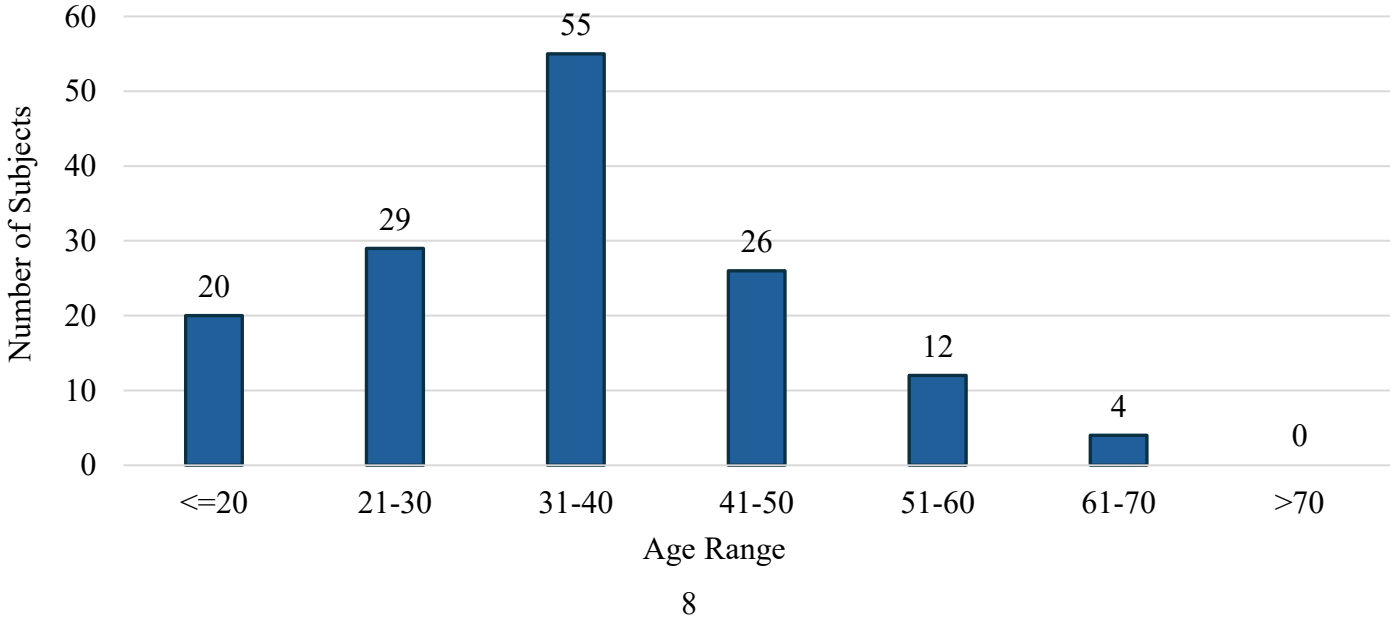


Race	Number of Subjects in 2025	Percentage of Subjects in 2025	Number of Subjects in 2024	Percentage of Subjects in 2024
Asian	3	2.1%	3	1.9%
Black	4	2.7%	12	7.5%
Hispanic	15	10.3%	15	9.4%
Native American	2	1.4%	2	1.3%
White	112	76.7%	124	78.0%
Unknown	10	6.8%	3	1.9%
Total	**146**	**100%**	**159**	**100%**

Age

Subjects who had force used on them were most often between 31 and 40 years of age. Officers may select "unknown" in Blue Team if they do not know a subject's age or date of birth.

Figure 5. Use of Force and Subject Age



Age	Number of Subjects in 2025	Percentage of Subjects in 2025	Number of Subjects in 2024	Percentage of Subjects in 2024
<=20	20	13.7%	12	7.5%
21-30	29	19.9%	43	27.0%
31-40	55	37.7%	56	35.2%
41-50	26	17.8%	29	18.2%
51-60	12	8.2%	10	6.3%
61-70	4	2.7%	6	3.8%
>70	0	0.0%	3	1.9%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	**146**	**100%**	**159**	**100%**

Force Types Used

Force Types

The types of force used and shown by SPD members have been broken down into the following 17 categories and are separated based on uses and shows. The show of a weapon (show of force) is defined as a member's display of a control device, firearm, or K-9 with the intent to influence the subject's behavior.

Figure 6. Show of Force Type Counts

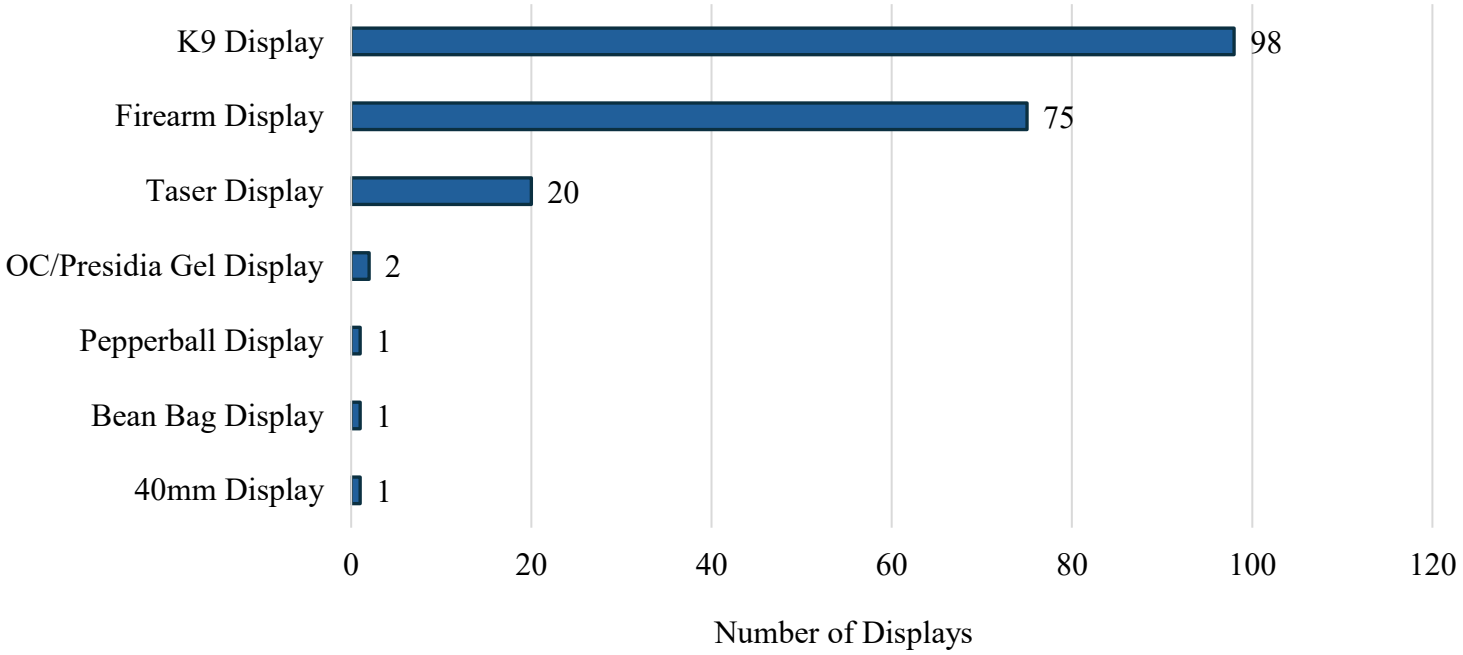
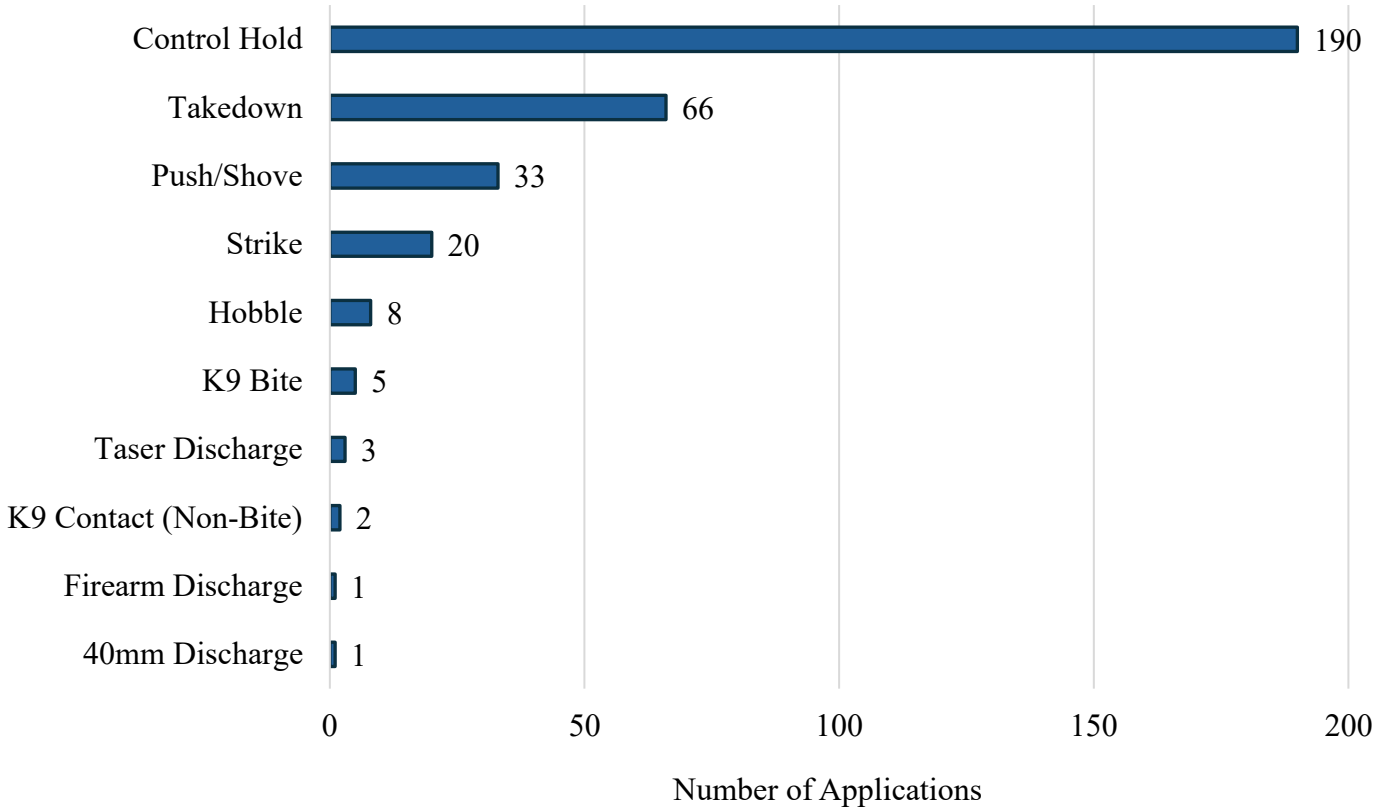


Figure 7. Use of Force Type Counts



Officers used about the same number of force applications in 2025 compared with 2024; however, they used 36% more shows of force in 2025. This increase in shows of force can be partially attributed to the addition of a new K9 team. In 2025, officers used fewer takedowns, taser discharges, and less-lethal/impact munitions discharges, but they used more control holds and pushes/shoves. This may be attributed to the recent Control Tactics trainings where such force types were covered (see Appendix 2).

Force Type Effectiveness

In Blue Team, officers select whether their use or show of force was effective or ineffective. Since officers use and show force for a variety of reasons, and an officer's perception of an incident depends on a multitude of factors, effectiveness is a subjective metric. Effectiveness is used to gauge overall confidence with a tool or technique and determine how that tool/technique can be trained better. Reasons for effectiveness and ineffectiveness are not tracked in Blue Team, but officers are expected to describe this metric in their incident report.

Overall, officers rated their shows of force as 96.5% effective and their uses of force as 93.0% effective. 2025 shows of force were rated slightly more effective than 2024 shows of force, and 2025 applications of force were rated slightly more effective than 2024 applications of force. Control holds and hobbles were noticeably more effective in 2025 – these force types were focal points of the most recent Control Tactics training.

Force Type	Shows	Effective Shows	Ineffective Shows	2025 Effectiveness (%)	2024 Effectiveness (%)
40mm Display	1	1	0	100%	100%
Bean Bag Display	1	1	0	100%	100%
Firearm Display	75	70	5	93.3%	96.3%
K9 Display	98	97	1	99.0%	98.0%
OC/Presidia Gel Display	2	2	0	100%	Not Used
Pepperball Display	1	1	0	100%	100%
Taser Display	20	19	1	95.0%	84.2%
Total	**198**	**191**	**7**	**96.5%**	**93.8%**

Table 3. Show of Force Type Effectiveness

Force Type	Uses	Effective Uses	Ineffective Uses	2025 Effectiveness (%)	2024 Effectiveness (%)
40mm Discharge	1	0	1	0.0%	100%
Control Hold	190	180	10	94.7%	90.5%
Firearm Discharge	1	1	0	100%	Not Used
Hobble	8	7	1	87.5%	83.3%
K9 Bite	5	4	1	80.0%	85.7%
K9 Contact (Non-Bite)	2	1	1	50.0%	50.0%
Push/Shove	33	33	0	100%	81.0%
Strike	20	15	5	75.0%	83.3%
Takedown	66	65	1	98.5%	100%
Taser Discharge	3	0	3	0.0%	66.7%
Total	**329**	**306**	**23**	**93.0%**	**90.6%**

Table 4. Use of Force Type Effectiveness

Ineffective Uses of Force

As stated above, force effectiveness is dependent on many different, subjective reasons. Table 5 summarizes these reasons for ineffectiveness for the 23 ineffective uses of force from 2025. Recommendation 2 discusses how SPD will use these reasons for ineffectiveness to improve training in 2026.

Force Type	Number of Ineffective Uses	Reason(s) for Ineffectiveness
40mm Discharge	1	• Subject's resistance did not change following the force application.
Control Hold	10	• Some subjects were larger, stronger, and more stable, and officers had to move on to other force options.

		• Some officers were unable to use control holds to separate subjects from their vehicles. • Some subjects maintained a firm grasp on nearby objects.
Hobble	1	• The hobble itself was applied correctly, but it did not stop the subject from continuing to resist.
K9 Bite	1	• The K9 was unable to apprehend the subject.
K9 Contact (Non-Bite)	1	• The K9 did not apprehend the subject.
Strike	5	• Subjects continued to resist, resulting in officers moving on to other force options.
Takedown	1	• The subject went down to the ground but continued to resist.
Taser Discharge	3	• For two subjects, the probes did not make contact. • For one subject, the probe spread was not enough to result in compliance.

Table 5. Reasons for Ineffective Force Types

Injuries

Definitions

Officers are required to include information about subject injuries and treatments in their incident reports. They are also required to include injury and treatment information as they relate to uses of force in their Blue Team modules. Subject injuries that occurred prior to or during police contact and were not a result of SPD's use of force are not included in this report. Force-related injuries for this report have been defined as:

Minor Injury – a physical injury as defined by ORS 161.015 that does not require any form of evaluation or treatment.

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 for the force-related injuries.

Serious Injury – a serious physical injury as defined by ORS 161.015 and requires admittance to the hospital for the force-related injuries.

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

Officers are also required to obtain medical assistance as soon as it is safe to do so for subjects who, after having force used on them, have sustained physical injury reasonably requiring medical attention, have complained of injury, and/or have sustained serious physical injury or have been rendered unconscious. Officers are able to select from the following list of medical treatments for force-related injuries:

- EMT Treated and Released at the Scene
- ER Cleared for Jail
- Admitted to Hospital for Use of Force Injuries
- Evaluated and Confirmed Deceased
- Refused Medical Treatment
- Treated During Non-Use of Force Hospital Admittance
- Treated and Cleared for Jail by SMJ Medical Staff

Subject Injuries

Out of 139 incidents involving use of force, 34 resulted in injury to the subject(s) (24.4%). No subjects experienced serious physical injury, and one subject experienced death following an officer-involved shooting.

Subject Injury Type	Number of Incidents	Percentage of Total Injuries
Minor Injury	18	52.9%
Moderate Injury	15	44.1%
Serious Injury	0	0.0%
Death	1	3.0%
Incidents Involving Injury	**34**	**100%**

Table 6. Subject Injuries Resulting from Use of Force

While some injuries can be easily tied to a force type (i.e. a dog bite), other injuries are more difficult to associate with one specific force type. Force events are often dynamic situations, and an injury may be discovered after a prolonged encounter involving multiple officers and multiple force types. Table 7 displays what force types were used during events that resulted in subject injury. For example, control holds were used 190 times overall and were used during 14 incidents where the subject was injured. Out of these 14 incidents involving subject injury, nine involved a minor injury and five involved a moderate injury.

Force Type	Number of Incidents with Injury Where the Force Type was Used	Injury Severity	Number of Incidents with Injury Severity	Total Number of Times that Force Type was Used
Control Hold	14	Minor	9	190
		Moderate	5	
Firearm Discharge	1	Death	1	1
Takedown	16	Minor	11	66
		Moderate	5	
Push/Shove	8	Minor	4	33
		Moderate	4	
Strike	6	Minor	3	20
		Moderate	3	
K9 Bite	5	Minor	1	5
		Moderate	4	

Hobble	1	Minor	1	8
K9 Contact (Non-Bite)	1	Moderate	1	2
Taser – Discharge	1	Minor	1	3

Table 7. Force Types and Subject Injuries

Table 8 displays subject injuries and their associated severities. For example, there were 24 use of force events that resulted in an abrasion/laceration to the subject(s). Out of the 24 events where an abrasion/laceration was reported, 14 events resulted in an overall minor injury to the subject while 10 resulted in an overall moderate injury to the subject.

Injury Type	Number of Force Incidents Resulting in the Injury	Injury Severity	Injury Severity Counts
Abrasion/Laceration	24	Minor	14
		Moderate	10
Concussion	1	Moderate	1
Complaint of Pain	12	Minor	6
		Moderate	6
Bone Fracture	1	Moderate	1
Dog Bite	3	Moderate	3
Gunshot Wound	1	Death	1
Bruise	1	Minor	1
Unconsciousness	1	Moderate	1
Total Number of Injury Types	**44**	**-**	**-**

Table 8. Subject Injury Types and Severities

There were fewer incidents in 2025 that resulted in subject injury compared with 2024. Appendix 2 provides additional analyses of injuries and their relationship with force types and recent trainings.

Officer Injuries

Officers are not required to include information about their injuries within the Blue Team modules, and this report does not address injuries sustained by officers outside of force usage. However, some officers chose to disclose the injuries they sustained from using force. Out of the 139 incidents involving use of force, officers reported 18 incidents where they were injured (12.9%) from using force.

Officer Injury Type	Number of Incidents	Percentage of Total Injuries
Minor Injury	16	88.9%
Moderate Injury	2	11.1%
Serious Injury	0	0.0
Death	0	0.0%
Incidents Involving Injury	**18**	**100%**

Table 9. Officer Injuries Resulting from Use of Force

Officer injuries related to force usage are similar to subject injuries in that some cannot be directly tied to a specific force type. Table 10 displays what force types were used during events that resulted in officer injury. For example, takedowns were used 66 times overall and were used during seven incidents where the officer was injured. Out of these seven incidents involving officer injury, six involved a minor injury and one involved a moderate injury.

Force Type	Number of Incidents with Injury Where the Force Type was Used	Injury Severity	Number of Incidents with Injury Severity	Total Number of Times that Force Type was Used
Takedown	7	Minor	6	66
		Moderate	1	
Control Hold	10	Minor	9	190
		Moderate	1	
Strike	6	Minor	5	20
		Moderate	1	
Push/Shove	4	Minor	4	33
K9 Bite	1	Minor	1	5
Hobble	2	Minor	2	8
Taser – Discharge	1	Minor	1	3

Table 10. Force Types and Officer Injuries

Table 11 displays the officer injury types and their overall injury severities. For example, there were 13 force events where an officer reported an abrasion/laceration. Out of these 13 events with a reported abrasion/laceration, 11 resulted in an overall minor injury to the officer while two resulted in an overall moderate injury to the officer.

Injury Type	Number of Force Incidents Resulting in the Injury	Injury Severity	Injury Severity Count
Abrasion/Laceration	13	Minor	11
		Moderate	2
Internal Injury	4	Minor	3
		Moderate	1
Complaint of Pain	5	Minor	4
		Moderate	1
Total Number of Injury Types	**22**	**-**	**-**

Table 11. Officer Injury Types and Severities

There was no significant change in the number of use of force incidents resulting in officer injury in 2025 compared with 2024; however, the comparison is difficult since officers are not required to disclose their injuries in Blue Team force modules.

Use of Force Events and Police Officer Holds

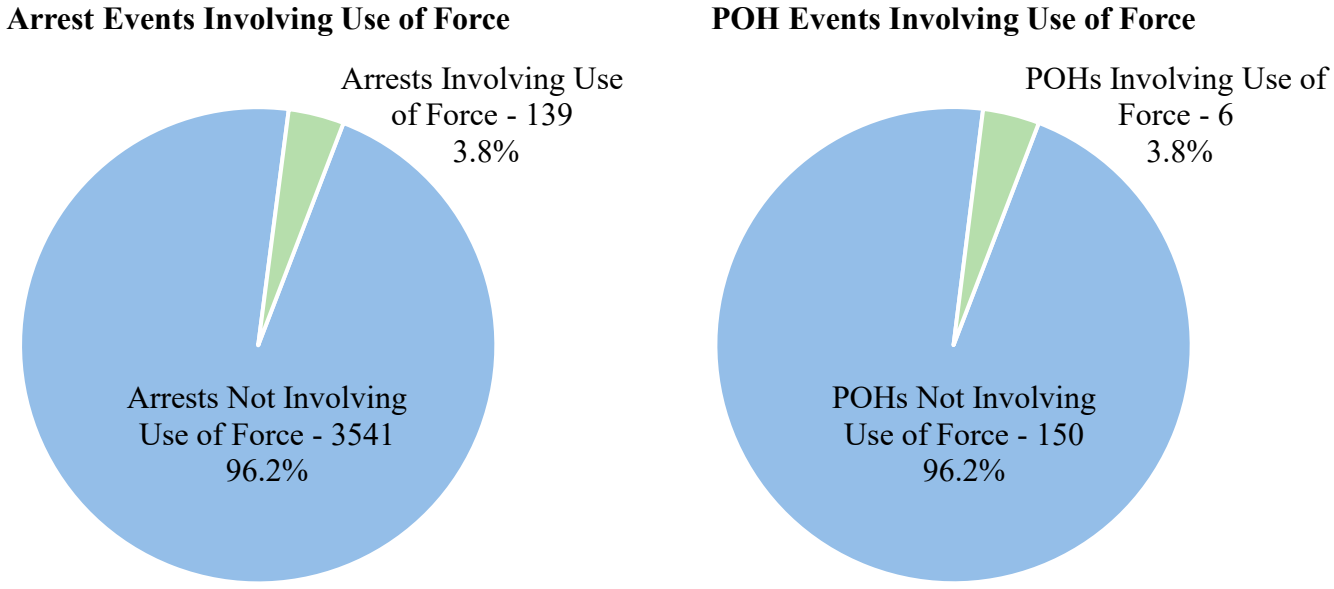
In accordance with ORS 426.228 (1), a police officer may take into custody any person who the officer has probable cause to believe is dangerous to himself/herself or to any other person and who the officer has probable cause to believe is in need of immediate care, custody, or treatment for mental illness.

There were 156 police officer holds (POHs) in 2025, and 6 of these incidents (3.8%) involved use of force[4]. As shown in Table 12, police officer holds have increased over the last 5 years, but the number of these holds that have involved force has decreased. This decrease in force-related police officer holds may be attributed to the increase in crisis intervention training and an increase in emphasis for team tactics.

Year	Number of POHs	POHs Involving Use of Force	% of POHs Involving Use of Force
2021	141	18	13%
2022	127	15	12%
2023	114	8	7.0%
2024	152	8	5.2%
2025	156	6	3.8%

Table 12. Yearly POHs Involving Use of Force

Figure 8. Uses of Force During Arrests and Police Officer Holds



[4] Directors holds have been included in POH counts. A Director's Hold is a hold placed on an individual by a qualified mental health professional from the county's Mobile Crisis Services (MCS) team. There were no Director's Holds that resulted in use of force in 2025.

De-Escalation

De-Escalation with Use of Force

De-Escalation data was made mandatory in April 2025, and, overall, de-escalation data was entered for 134 force events. Out of the 134 force events where de-escalation data was entered, there were 23 events where officers indicated that de-escalation was not safe, feasible, or prudent (all officers on scene selected 'de-escalation not feasible'). There were 28 events where some officers attempted de-escalation and others indicated that de-escalation was not safe, prudent or feasible.

There are eight de-escalation types in Blue Team. Table 13 displays these types and their usages.

De-Escalation Type	Frequency
Contacted Friends and/or Family	16
CNT[5] Deployed	4
Separated Disputing Parties	18
Maintained Distance	67
Offered Transport to Hospital	11
Attempted to Build Rapport	128
Attempted to Establish Dialogue	185
Offered CAHOOTS	7
None – Not Safe, Prudent, or Feasible	91

Table 13. De-Escalation Types and Their Usages (Frequencies)

Police Mental Health Calls and CAHOOTS

CAHOOTS has served Springfield as a mobile mental health crisis service unit since January 2015. Hours of operation for CAHOOTS services have varied over the years, but on July 7th, 2024, CAHOOTS changed their operating hours from 24 hours/day to 12 hours/day. Figures 9 and 10 display the number of CAHOOTS-primary calls for service and CAHOOTS-secondary[6] calls for service prior to and following the change in service hours. The change in CAHOOTS service hours has placed more responsibility on officers to respond to mental health incidents when CAHOOTS is unavailable.

[5] CNT – Crisis Negotiation Team. The crisis negotiation team is a special assignment team comprised of eight SPD personnel (sworn and non-sworn) who receive special training for resolving high-risk situations through communication and negotiation. Each CNT team member receives 40 hours of initial training. The team receives 80-136 hours of maintenance training per year and trains collectively 8 hours per month.

[6] CAHOOTS-secondary calls for service are calls where patrol was dispatched as the primary unit, but, after evaluating the needs of the involved subject(s), CAHOOTS was called in to help resolve the issue.

Figure 9. Quarterly CAHOOTS-Primary Calls for Service

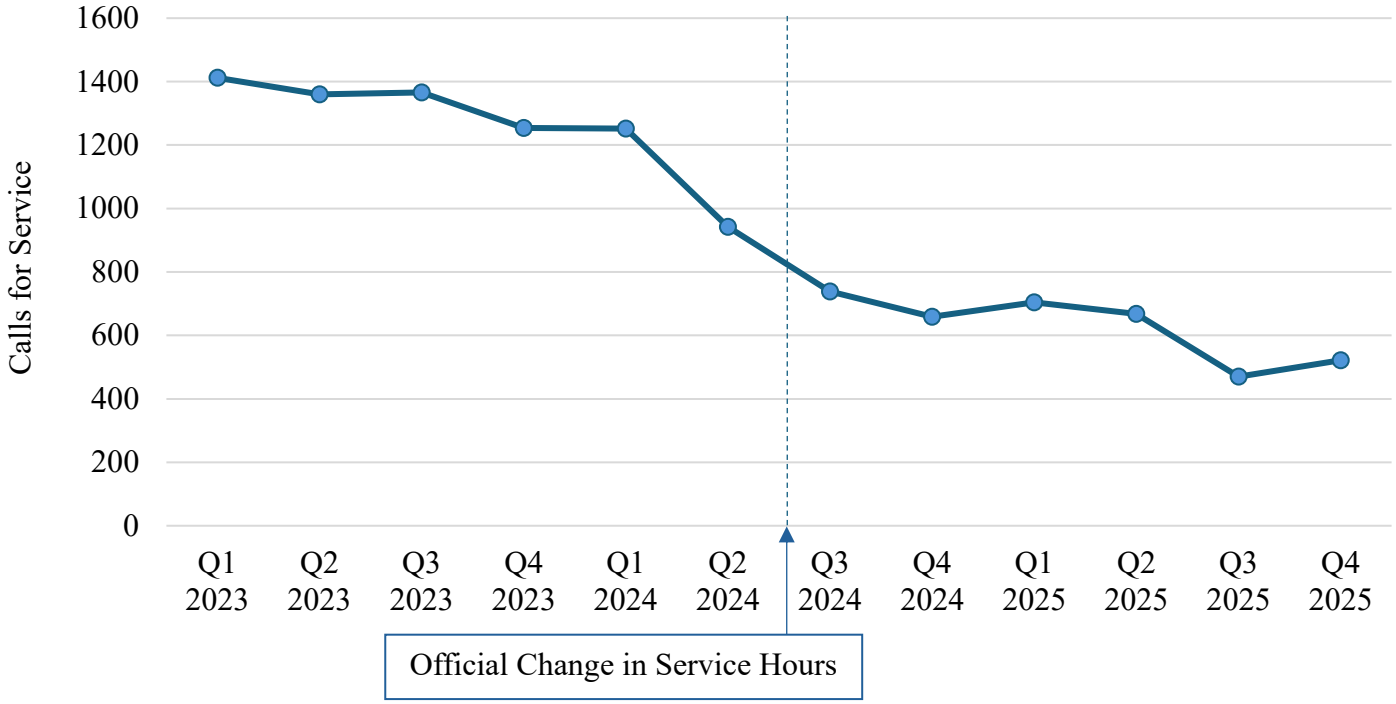
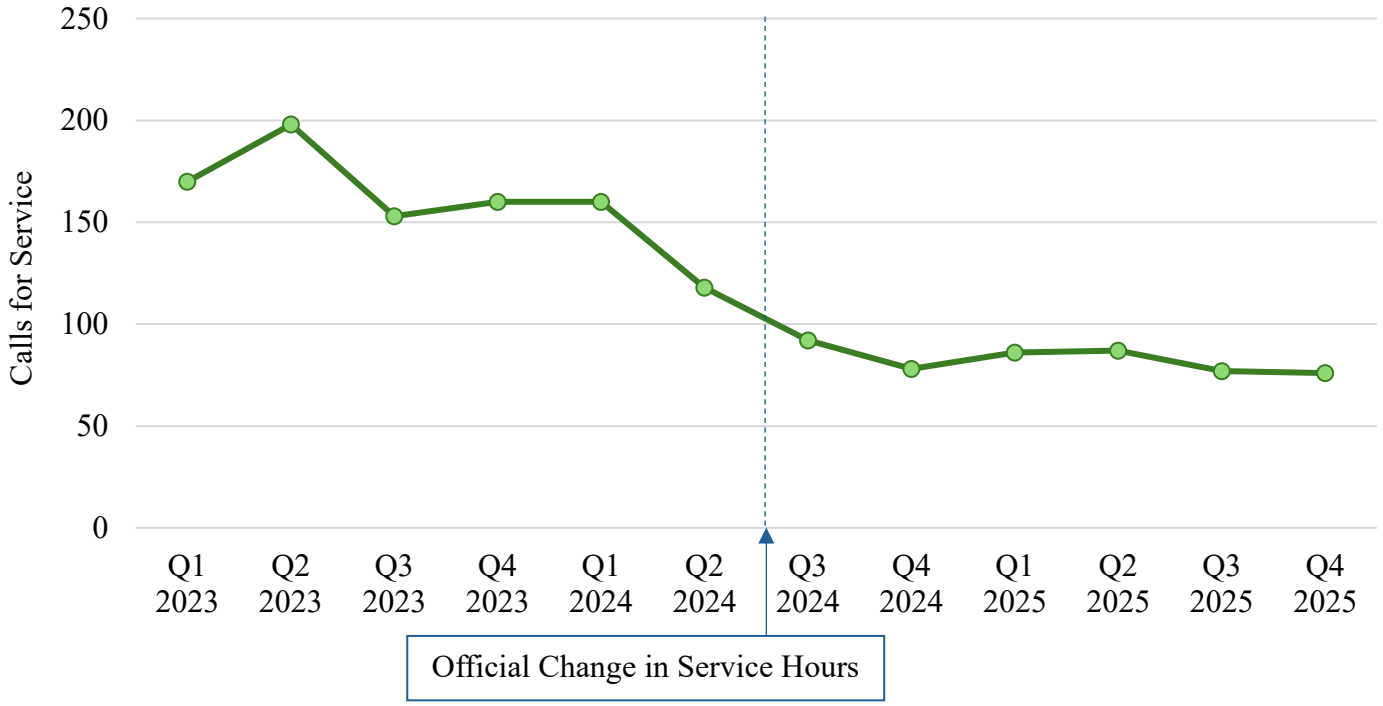


Figure 10. Quarterly CAHOOTS-Secondary Calls for Service



Policy, Training, and Equipment

Policy Changes and Revisions

Post use of force incident responsibilities were moved from General 1.5.1 into their own section, 1.5.3. All requirements and content related to use of force policy remained unchanged in 2025.

Training

Table 14 details the force-related training conducted by SPD personnel in the 2025 calendar year.

Training	Hours	Personnel
Control Tactics	8	All Sworn Personnel
Firearms	16	All Sworn Personnel
Critical Incident Training	40	New or Previously Untrained Dispatch, Jail, and Sworn Personnel
Crisis Negotiation Team Training	96	All CNT Personnel
De-escalation Types Definitions Training	0.5	All Sworn Personnel
Total Force-Related Training Hours	160.5	-

Table 14. Force-Related Trainings

Appendix 2 provides an analysis of how force-related training impacted force usage in 2025.

Equipment

SPD did not adopt any new force-related equipment in 2025.

Force Review Committee

One FRC is in progress regarding the officer-involved shooting that occurred in 2025.

Springfield Municipal Jail

Overview

In 2025, the Springfield Municipal Jail (SMJ) booked 1,847 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.

Updates

The Springfield Municipal Jail was accredited through the Oregon State Sheriff's Association in 2025. As part of this accreditation process, the jail policy manual was updated and increased accountability measures were implemented to better document adult in custody (AIC) movements, improve AIC safety, care, programs, and activities, and enhance jail staff training requirements. Additionally, SMJ sergeants were issued body worn cameras in 2025 to better capture force events, cell extractions, uncooperative custody interactions, and any other incidents that could benefit from video review.

Training

SMJ personnel received 21 hours of force-related training in 2025 – 5 hours of control tactics training and 16 hours of firearms training. Their control tactics training covered the following topics:

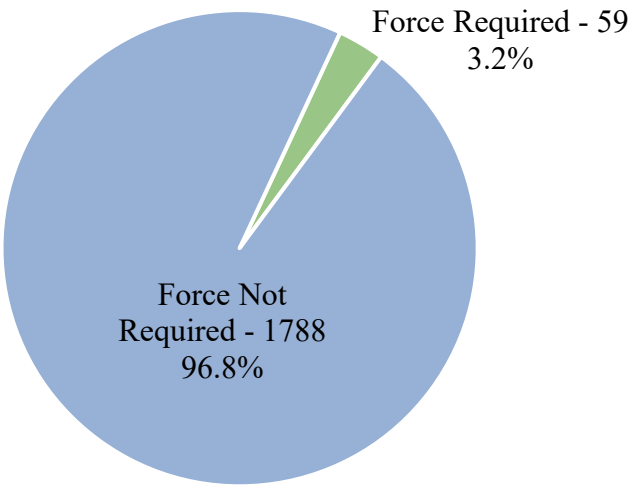
- Use of force policy review
- Striking and striking defense
- Takedowns and standing-to-ground tactics
- Ground grappling with handcuffing techniques
- Hobble fundamentals and techniques
- Choke defenses
- Restraint chair usage

General Statistics

In 2025, SMJ employed 12 detention officers and five detention sergeants[7], and, on average, each detention member was involved in seven use of force events. SMJ booked 1,847 adults into custody in 2025, and SMJ personnel were involved in 59 use of force events overall.

[7] Not all jail personnel were employed for the entirety of the 2025 calendar year. The 12 officers and five sergeants include employees who retired, resigned, promoted, and were hired within the year.

Figure 11. Jail Bookings Requiring Force



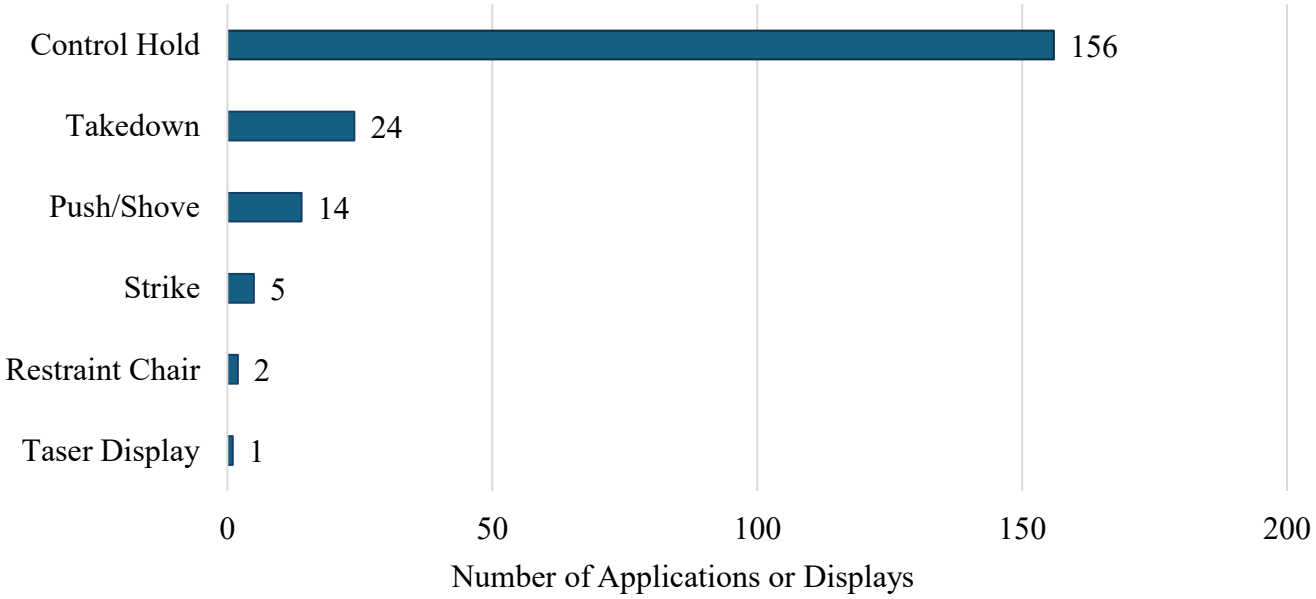
Year	Bookings	Bookings Involving Use of Force	% of Bookings Involving Use of Force
2021	1380	50	3.6%
2022	1395	40	2.9%
2023	1743	53	3.0%
2024	2091	56	2.7%
2025	1847	59	3.2%

Table 15. Year-to-Year Jail Bookings and Force Events

Force Types and Effectiveness

The types of force used and shown by SMJ members have been broken down into the following six categories. More takedowns and pushes/shoves were used in 2025 compared with 2024, and fewer strikes were used in 2025 compared with 2024.

Figure 12. Jail Force Type Counts



Force Type	Uses/Shows	Effective Uses/Shows	Ineffective Uses/Shows	2025 Effectiveness (%)	2024 Effectiveness (%)
Control Hold	156	152	4	97.4%	99.3%
Takedown	24	23	1	95.8%	100%
Push/Shove	14	14	0	100%	100%
Strike	5	5	0	100%	90.0%
Restraint Chair	2	2	0	100%	100%
Taser Display	1	1	0	100%	100%
Total	**202**	**197**	**5**	**97.5%**	**98.6%**

Table 16. Jail Force Type Effectiveness

Recommendations

Following the analysis of the 2025 use of force data, SPD makes the following recommendations. The intent of these recommendations is to reduce force incidents and produce safer interactions between the community and SPD. For example, evaluating force incidents specific to the Springfield Municipal Jail environment can lead to developing training and tactics tailored to those conditions. Providing guidelines about how to input the effectiveness of force will lead to more accurate data for future analysis. Finally, examining the connection between the Control Tactics trainings and decrease in force can help SPD determine the most effective frequency and content of that training.

Analysis 1: Detention Officers in the Springfield Municipal Jail may also use force to protect public safety, maintain order, and affect an arrest. Jail use of force is dictated by the SPD Use of Force policy (General Order 1.5.1), and jail staff are required to participate in annual force-related trainings.

Recommendation 1: Provide additional analyses related to jail use of force to determine if and how training, tactics, equipment, and policy may be improved.

Analysis 2: In Blue Team, officers designate whether the force they used was effective or ineffective. Their reasonings for why force was effective or ineffective are subjective and depend on a variety of factors.

Recommendation 2: To facilitate more accurate analyses with respect to ineffective uses of force, SPD will provide guidelines to help officers determine what makes a use or show of force effective or ineffective. The subsequent data will be used to improve trainings that address specific elements related to ineffective force options.

Analysis 3: Use of force events involving injuries have decreased since the most recent two Control Tactics trainings.

Recommendation 3: Continue to review force events to determine if there are aspects of certain techniques (control holds, takedowns, and pushes/shoves) that can continue to be trained to improve force event outcomes.

Appendix 1

Multi-Year Force Comparison

Since 2021, the annual number of use of force events has decreased while the annual number of show force events has increased (Figure 13). Individual applications and shows of force have also increased (Figure 14). These increases in show of force events and individual displays of force could be indicative of greater efforts at de-escalation through the show of a tool or weapon. Appendix 2 addresses the increase in applications of force.

Figure 13. Yearly Use and Show of Force Events

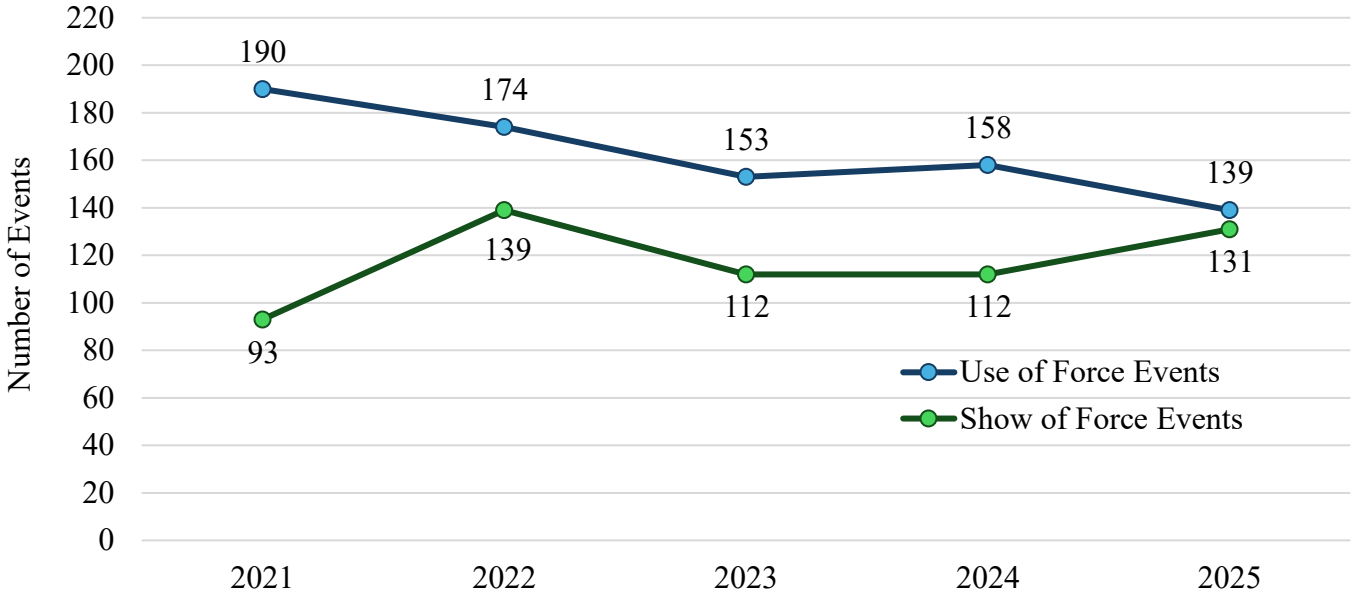
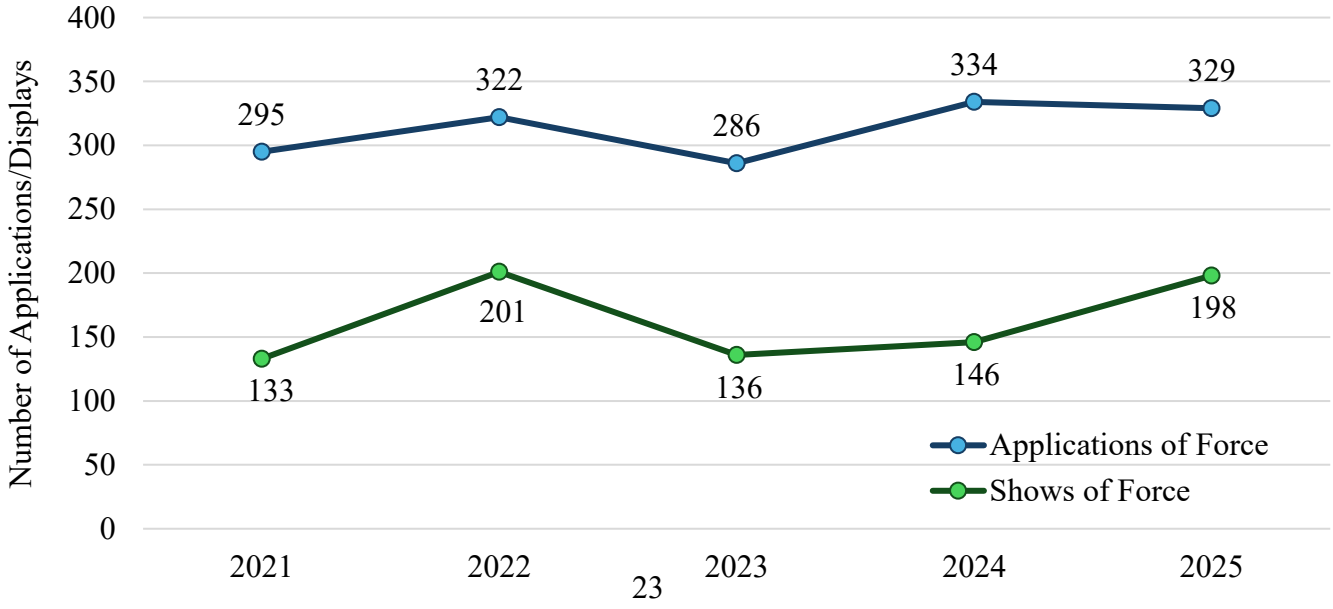


Figure 14. Yearly Applications and Shows of Force



	2025	***2024***	***2023***	***2022***	***2021***
Total Calls for Service	43,823	47,945	49,027	49,921	50,157
Police dispatched calls for service	30,150	31,931	31,119	29,431	28,779
Calls resulting in use of force	139	158	153	174	190
Calls resulting in show of force	131	112	112	139	93
Percentage of calls resulting in use of force	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.66%
Percentage of calls resulting in show of force	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.32%
Incidents Involving Arrest	3,680	4,113	3,478	3,303	3,483
Percentage of arrest incidents involving use of force	3.8%	3.8%	4.4%	5.3%	5.46%
Percentage of arrest incidents involving show of force	3.6%	2.7%	3.2%	4.2%	2.67%
Individuals Arrested	2,647	2,851	2,488	2,219	2,244
Arrested individuals involved in a use of force	138	159	139	168	187
Arrested individuals involved in a show of force	137	114	115	146	-
Percentage of arrested individuals involved in a use of force	5.2%	5.6%	5.6%	7.6%	8.3%
Percentage of arrested individuals involved in a show of force	5.2%	4.0%	4.6%	6.6%	-
SPD police officer holds	156	152	114	127	141
Police officer holds involving use of force	6	8	8	15	18
Percentage of police officer holds that resulted in a use of force	3.8%	5.3%	7.0%	12%	13%

Table 17. Overall Calls for Service and Use/Show of Force Breakdown

Appendix 2

2024 Recommendation 1 – Applications of Force, Injuries, and Training

Analysis 1 for 2024 Use of Force Report: 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 led to fewer and less severe injuries.

In 2024, SPD noticed a decrease in use of force events and little change in the overall number of force options used during these events. There was also a decrease in the number of injuries sustained by subjects with a slight increase in the severity of those injuries. SPD continued to analyze force-related data to discover if any correlations existed between the increase in force options, the reduction in injury severity, and the material covered in the Control Tactics trainings.

Similar to 2024, 2025 saw a decrease in use of force events and an increase in use of force applications. While force reporting and tracking processes have evolved since the adoption of Blue Team in 2021, officers have been trained on techniques and tactics that involve multiple force applications. For example, officers learned two takedown techniques that involve (at least) two officers. If/when officers choose to use these techniques, more takedowns will be logged since more officers will be involved. There are also takedown techniques that involve follow-through with control holds in order to maintain control of combative subjects and provide easier access to handcuffing. Officers who use these techniques and accurately track them will log additional force types (control holds) into Blue Team. Table 18 displays how the number of force options used per force event has evolved over the last five years.

Year	Use of Force Events	Number of Force Applications Used	Average Number of Force Applications Used per Force Event
2021	190	295	1.55
2022	174	322	1.85
2023	153	286	1.87
2024	158	334	2.11
2025	139	329	2.37

Table 18. Force Applications per Force Event

As shown in Table 19, there was a 23% increase in the number of show of force-only events (events where officers did not move on to using force) in 2025 compared with 2024. This increase could indicate an increase in officers' efforts at attempting de-escalation and gaining compliance through the display of a tool prior to physical engagement. There was also a 12% decrease in the number of use of force-only events (events where no displays of force were utilized as a precursor to the application(s) of force), which may indicate a greater number at these successful de-escalation attempts/displays of force.

Year	Use of Force Only Events	Show of Force Only Events	Events with Both Use and Show of Force
2022	160	125	14
2023	134	93	19
2024	138	92	20
2025	121	113	18

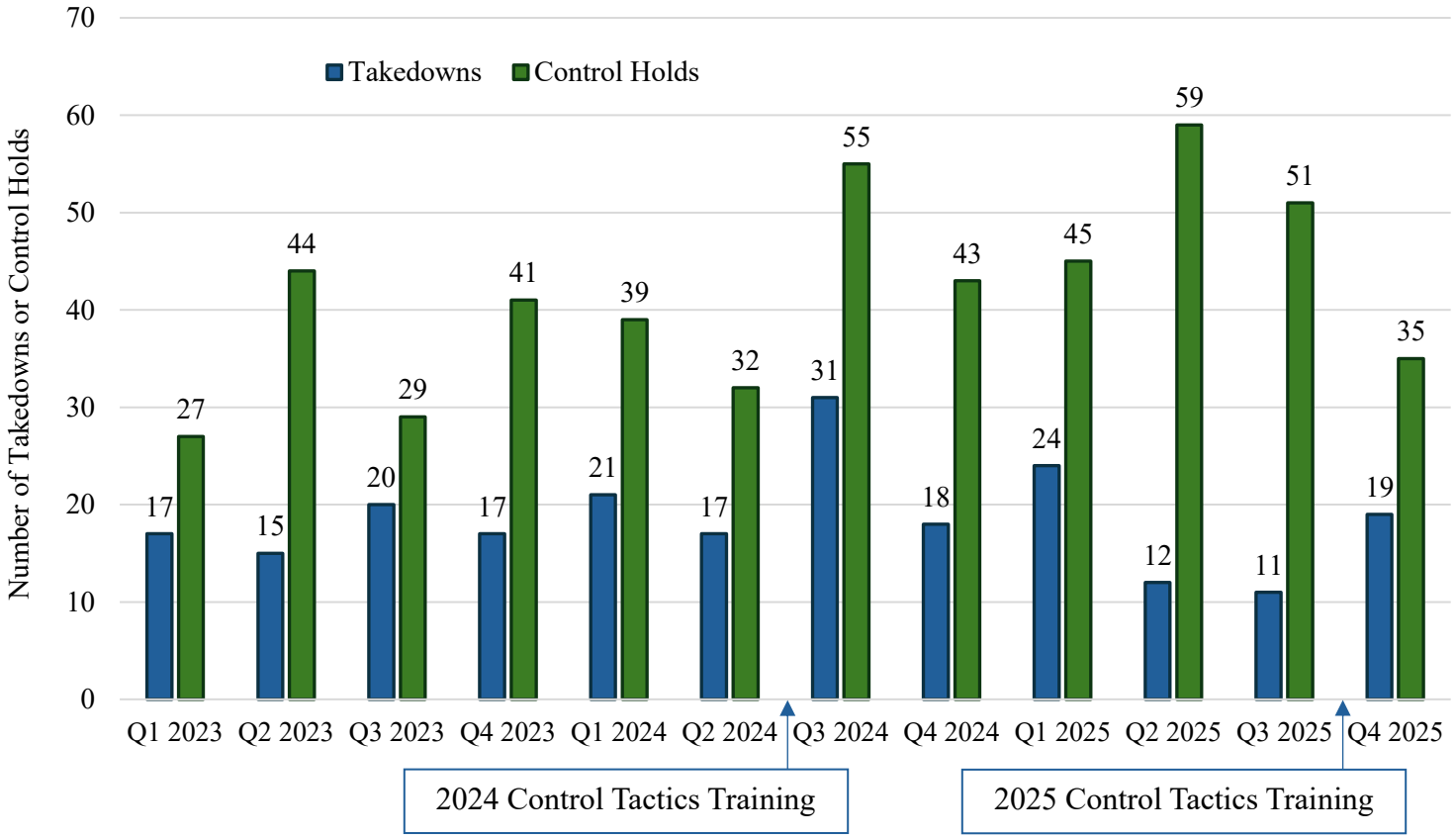
Table 19. Use and Show of Force Events

SPD's Control Tactics team held department-wide trainings in April/May 2024 and October 2025. Both the 2024 and 2025 trainings covered:

- Positional asphyxia and the Lateral Recovery Restraint technique
- Body alignment (posture, structure, and base) and positioning (prone versus supine)
- Hobble fundamentals and techniques
- Hidden arm extraction
- Takedowns and standing-to-ground tactics

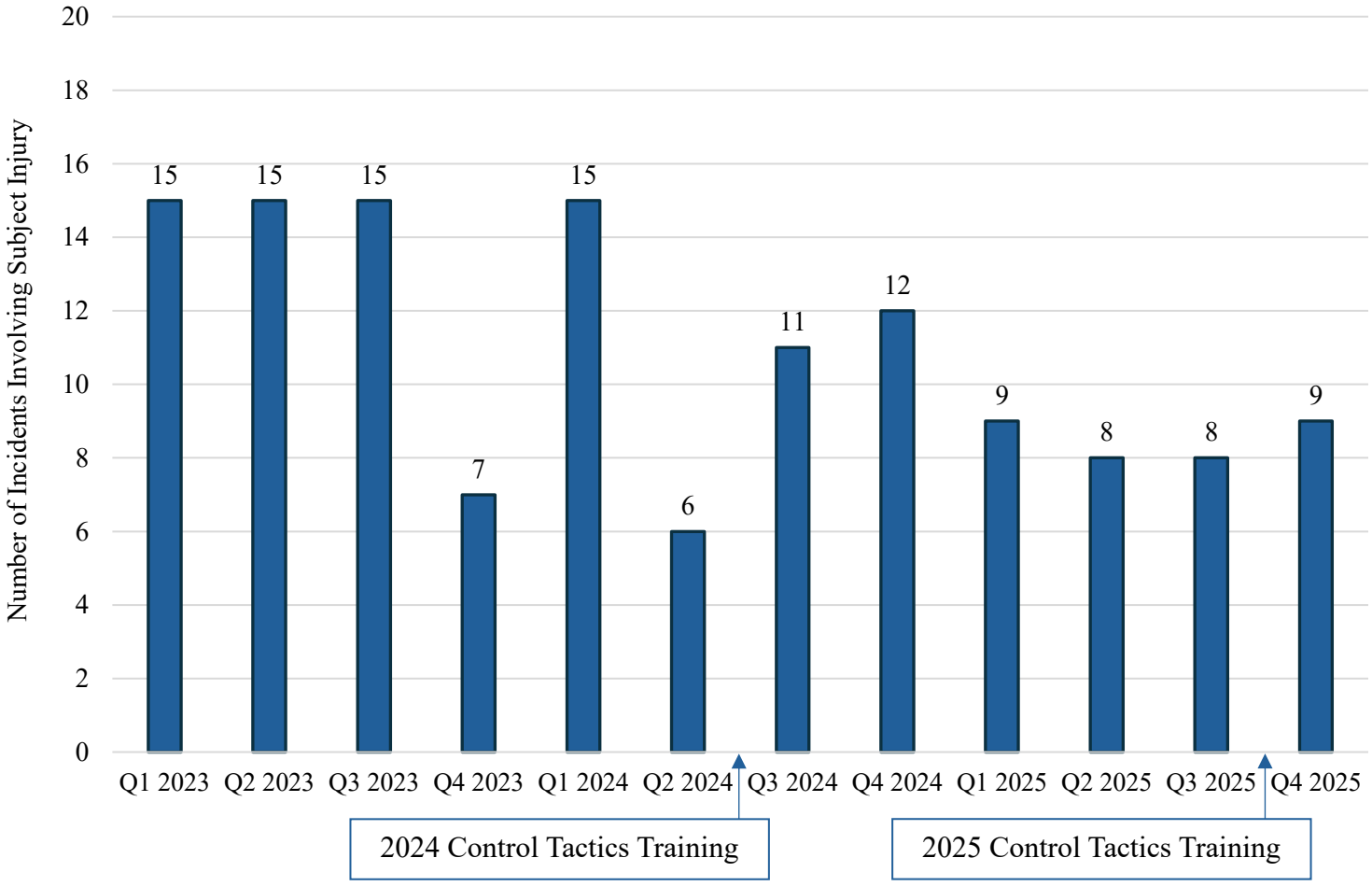
Immediately following these two trainings, SPD observed increases in the number of reported takedowns and control holds (except for control holds following the October 2025 training).

Figure 15. Takedowns and Control Holds per Quarter



For the six quarters leading up to the training, the average number of incidents involving subject injury per quarter was 12.2. For the six quarters following the training, the average number of incidents involving subject injury per quarter was 9.5. Figure 16 shows this decrease in injuries per quarter over the last 3 years.

Figure 16. Events Resulting in Subject Injury per Quarter



Appendix 3

2024 Recommendation 2 – Subject Resistances

Analysis 2 from the 2024 Use of Force Report: Officers' selections of *type of resistance encountered* in their Blue Team reports can vary based on their understanding of the options available.

Officers were trained on the resistance type definitions to create consistent reporting. The options in Blue Team were modified and the updated data collection period began on July 1st, 2025. 121 use and/or show of force events were submitted after this date and using the new options. Figure 17 displays what types of resistances were encountered during these 121 events, and Figure 18 displays how many force events involved an armed subject versus an unarmed subject.

Figure 17. Resistance Types per Force Event

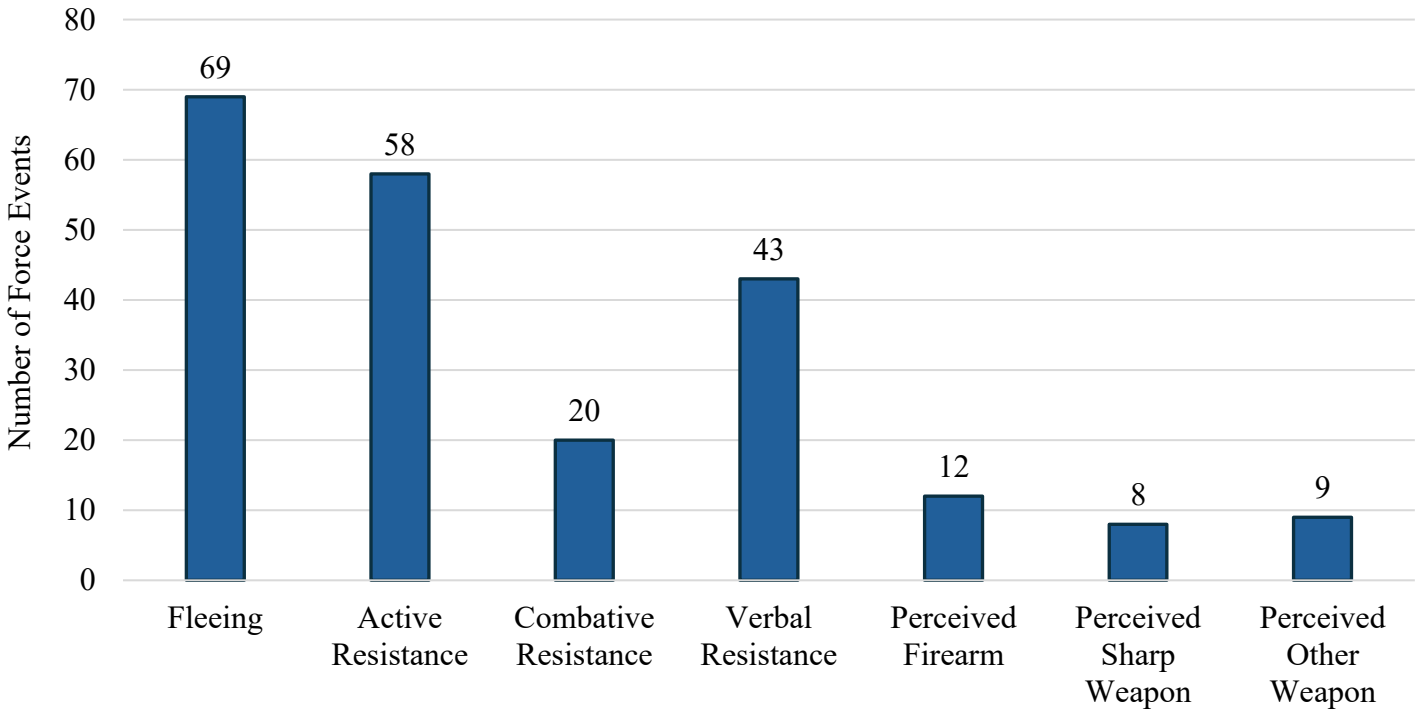
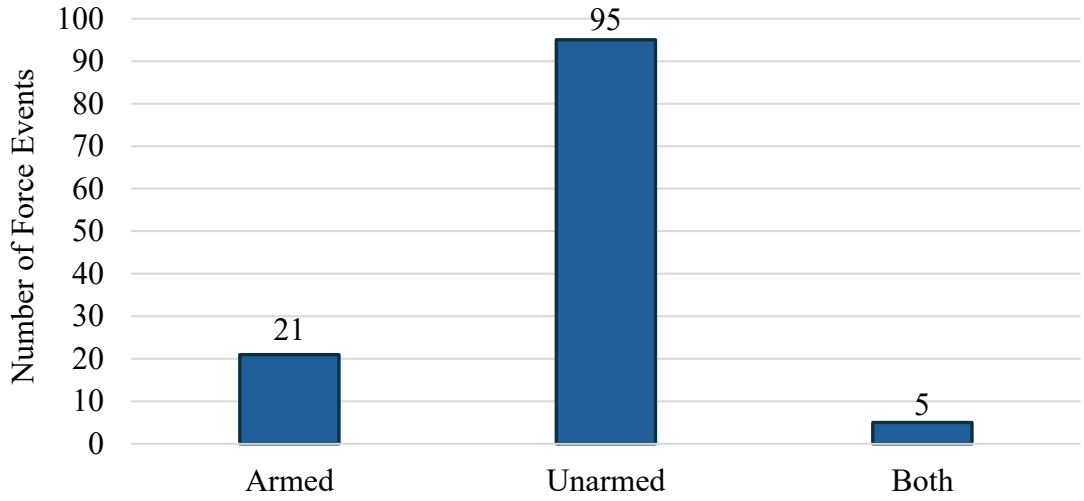


Figure 18. Armed/Unarmed Force Events



Officers make show and use of force decisions based on the information they have at the time, and confirmation of a weapon often comes after the subject has force used on them and/or is taken into custody. For example, an officer may see a black object in the shape of a firearm protruding from someone's waistband. The officer makes a decision for using or showing force and later learns that the object was an airsoft gun. The justification for the officer's decision to use or show force will be based on his/her perception of the situation, not based on the confirmed presence of a real firearm. Nonetheless, in order to track the armed/unarmed status of subjects who have force used on/shown to them, SPD has added a dropdown menu separate from the resistance list where officers may select whether the subject was confirmed to be armed or unarmed.

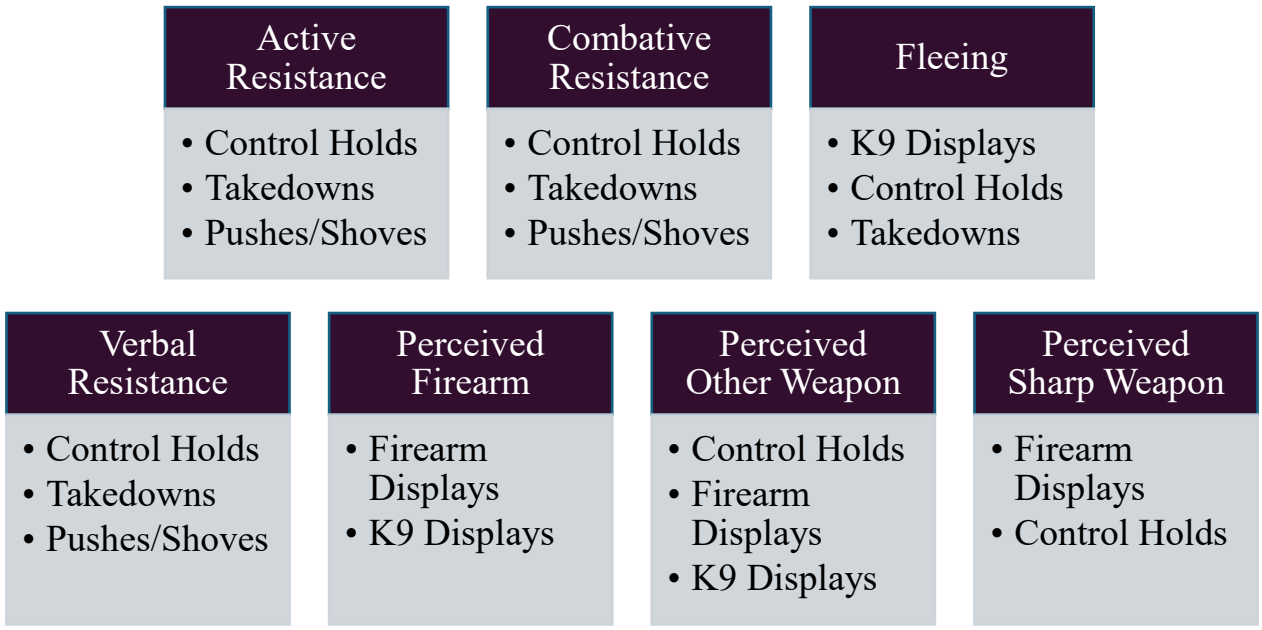
There were five incidents where officers who used and/or showed force selected different options for the subject's armed status, and Table 20 addresses these discrepancies.

Case	Reason for Armed Status Discrepancy
1	The primary officer selected 'armed' after locating a weapon on the subject. The officer who selected "unarmed" was not present for the search and did not know about the recovery of the weapon.
2	There were two subjects involved in this incident. One was armed and one was unarmed.
3	The subject was armed when the primary officer contacted him. The subject had been separated from his weapon and was no longer armed by the time the cover officer arrived on scene.
4	Error.
5	The subject had an item that one officer understood to be a weapon based on the subject's history and current mental state, but the other officers on scene did not have the same assessment.

Table 20. Armed Status Discrepancies

Figure 19 displays which force types were most commonly used to address the different resistance types. Control holds, takedowns, firearm displays, and K9 displays were the most common force types used to combat resistance across the board.

Figure 19. Most Common Force Types for Subject Resistances



Appendix 4

2024 Recommendation 3 – Incidents without Use of Force

Analysis 3 from the 2024 Use of Force Report: The majority of calls for service involving potentially dangerous subjects or those experiencing mental health crisis did not result in use of force.

Police calls for service that could have, but did not, result in use of force are difficult to track and inherently subjective. SPD identified and examined 20 calls for service that did not result in use of force. These calls represented a variety of natures (disorderly subjects, disputes, DUIIs, etc.) and involved multiple officers with different backgrounds and varying levels of law enforcement experience. When safe, prudent, and feasible, officers often used the following methods and tactics to resolve these situations:

- Maintaining a calm tone of voice and demeanor
- Providing clear, concise instructions
- Acknowledging emotions and allowing the subject(s) to feel heard and seen
- Recognizing potential mental health crises
- Explaining crimes, consequences, and policies/procedures
- Exhibiting patience and slowing down the encounter

Out of these 20 incidents:

- 10 (50%) of the subjects were perceived to be under the influence of some form of intoxicant,
- 15 (75%) of the subjects exhibited some form of non-passive resistance (see appendix 3 for resistance types) prior to officers taking them into custody,
- 11 (55%) of the subjects have alerts in the police department's systems for being combative, known to carry weapons, and/or known to have a mental illness, and
- 4 (20%) subjects ended up being armed with a weapon.

Four (20%) of the 20 incidents started out as non-enforcement-related calls for service (welfare checks, fire department assists, etc.), while 16 (80%) started out as enforcement-related calls for service (disputes, disorderly subjects, traffic stops, etc.). Nine (35%) subjects ended up being taken into custody for police officers holds, which may be indicative of officer attunement to the subjects' mental health issues and the necessity of seeking medical treatment prior to taking enforcement action.

Officers are constantly using de-escalation tactics in their day-to-day interactions with members of the community. For the 20 incidents analyzed in this section, their tactics were successful at gaining subject cooperation; however, the subjects involved chose to comply. Successful de-escalation requires both officer attempts and subject acceptance/compliance, and there are occasions when subjects do not choose to comply.

Overall, the information in this appendix will be shared with the Control Tactics team to be considered for future training and SPD will continue to incorporate this type of analysis about incidents that did not result in force into future use of force reports.