

CAHOOTS Diverts Over 11,000 Police Calls For Service Per Year

The Law Enforcement Action Partnership (LEAP) is a non-profit organization with a national network of law enforcement speakers. LEAP assists cities across the country in tailoring a community responder model to the local landscape. We have analyzed calls for service data from many cities to estimate the portion that could be handled by community responders (see for example our <u>Evanston</u> and <u>Rochester</u> reports).

LEAP received raw CAD data from Eugene that was prepared for a public records request. We have analyzed that data with the benefit of our experience reviewing CAD data from other cities.

Nature Code	Calls from 5/1/22 - 9/13/24	Calls Per Year 9/1/23- 8/31/24	Annual average using 5/1/22 - 9/13/24
Public-Initiated, Diverted from Police	29,674	11,768	12,507
Public Assist, Cahoots	12,791	5,498	5,391
Check Welfare, Cahoots	11,162	4,030	4,705
Suicidal Subject, Cahoots	3,381	1,367	1,425
Disorderly Subject, Cahoots	733	267	309
Traffic Hazard, Cahoots	725	281	306
Intoxicated Subject, Cahoots	460	139	194
Disoriented Subject, Cahoots	422	186	178
Not Public-Initiated	2,138	714	901
Assist Pd, Cahoots	1,628	522	686
Assist Fd, Cahoots	510	192	215

The below chart shows Eugene calls for service that CAHOOTS responded to alone from May 1, 2022 to September 13, 2024. For a detailed explanation of the methodology, see below.



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Police Wouldn't Have Responded	4,706	1,953	1,983
Transport, Cahoots	3,196	1,231	1,347
Found Syringe, Cahoots	369	131	156
Info / Attempt to Locate, Cahoots	1,141	591	481

Methodology note:

The original raw data from the public records request contained basic call information from May 1, 2022 to September 13, 2024 on all CAHOOTS-only calls for service – in other words, excluding calls that were dispatched to both police and CAHOOTS. We calculated the total number of calls in each nature code (call type) but excluded any calls that did not list an "arrived-on-scene" time, since that likely indicates the call was cancelled before CAHOOTS responded.

Based on our experience conducting detailed CAD data analysis in over ten cities, we sorted the nature codes into three categories: calls that were initiated by the general public and would have been handled by the police in the absence of CAHOOTS, calls that were initiated by other agencies rather than the general public, and calls that the police would not have responded to in the absence of CAHOOTS.

The basic data did not include call narratives, which we normally rely on to understand what is occurring on calls that call-takers are sorting into these nature codes. As a result, we estimated whether a given nature code would have received a police response in the absence in CAHOOTS by whether that nature code figures prominently in the CAD data we have analyzed from other similarly-sized cities. For example, Public Assist and Check Welfare are common police nature codes in other jurisdictions.¹ Still, because we have not specifically reviewed Eugene's call narratives, these figures should be considered an educated guess rather than a definitive answer.

¹ In our experience, "Public Assist" (or a similar phrase) is a catch-all category that includes everything from minor disputes to requests for information and basic needs. This nature code tends to be one of the largest police types by volume, and the police respond to the vast majority of these calls. In Rochester, New York, for example, it is the third most common nature code, and police respond to 54 percent of calls. In Dayton, Ohio, it is the eighth most common nature code, and police respond to 88 percent of calls. We expect that in the absence of CAHOOTS, the Eugene Police Department will be expected to handle a similarly high proportion of Public Assist calls.